CHEM - 750

Advance Organic synthesis



Dr. Humaira Yasmeen Gondal

Department of Chemistry
University of Sargodha



Alkali & alkaline earth metal enolates tend to be aggregates- complicates stereoselection models

Boron enolates are monomeric and homogeneous B-O and B-C bonds are shorter and stronger(more covalent character) than the corresponding Li-O and Li-C bonds- therefore tighter more organized transition state.

The substituents on the boron atom (R) can be varied in order to control selectivity

$$R^{1}$$
 R^{2}
 R^{2

$$R_3N:$$
 H
 R^1
 R^2
 R^2
 $R_3N:$
 $R_3N:$



$$R_3B$$
 R

$$R^{O}$$
 R^{O} R^{O



- 9-BBN (9-borabicyclononane) looks bulky
 But most of it is 'tied-back' behind boron thus allowing formation of the cis-enolate



 ${\sf Li^+}$ enolates give poor selectivity (1:1) Boron and tin enolates give much improved selectivity



Aldol Condensation: Chiral Auxilaries



Aldol Condensation : Chiral Auxilaries

$$R^1$$
 H
 X_C

$$R^{1}$$
 H
 OBL_{2}

Draw Newman Projection!!

$$R^1$$
OH O

Anti



Chiral auxiliaries & the aldol reaction

- Initially, boron-enolate formation gives the chelate
 This must be broken for the boron to chelate the aldehyde, a requirement of the aldol
 The auxiliary then rotates to minimise steric and electronic repulsions
- Aldehyde approaches from the opposite face to auxiliary



Reversal of diastereoselectivity

- The reaction can be made to favour anti diastereoisomer by forcing it to proceed via an 'open' transition state
- The aluminium Lewis acid preferentially coordinates to the aldehyde instead of the boron



Chiral Boron Enolates



Chiral Boron Enolates

- Hopefully it is becoming clear that the use of chiral reagents is more efficient
 In this reaction, the standard pinene derivative is being utilised
 The transition state is analogous to that of Brown allylation
 Interaction between the enolate and the methyl group of the Ipc moiety is minimised