ORGANIC LETTERS

2010
Vol. 12, No. 20
4624−4627

Stereoselective C-Glycosidations with Achiral and Enantioenriched Allenylsilanes

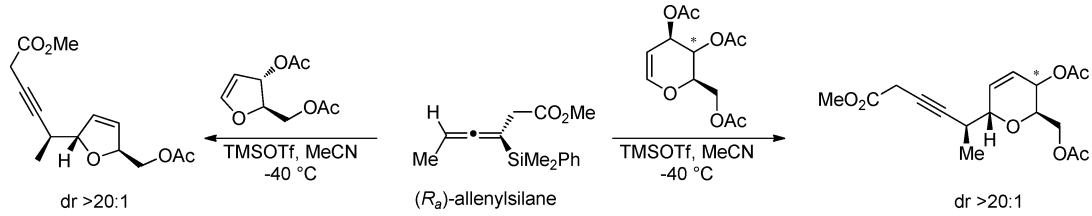
Ryan A. Brawn and James S. Panek*

Department of Chemistry and Center for Chemical Methodology and Library Development, Metcalf Center for Science and Engineering, 590 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, United States

panek@bu.edu

Received August 18, 2010

ABSTRACT



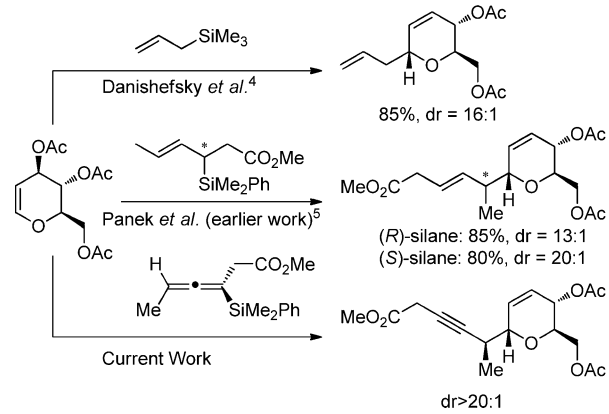
Allenylsilanes are used as carbon nucleophiles in highly stereoselective Lewis acid-promoted C-glycosidations, resulting in the introduction of an internal alkyne with an adjacent stereocenter. Both achiral and chiral allenylsilanes form the desired products with high diastereoselectivity, where the nucleophile adds exclusively to the α-face of the intermediate oxonium ion. Reactions with glucal and galactal afford dihydropyran products, while reactions with a ribose derivative yield dihydrofuran products.

The Ferrier glycal allylic rearrangement allows for the selective modification of complex carbohydrates.[1] Glycosides bearing a C-glycosidic bond are important building blocks for synthetic chemistry since many are subunits of biologically active natural products or potential inhibitors of enzymes that use carbohydrates as substrates.[2]

Organosilane reagents have proven to be versatile carbon nucleophiles for the modification and functionalization of carbohydrates.[3] These reactions favor addition to the α-face to the sugar, resulting in an axial orientation of the new carbon bond.

Danishefsky's initial report on the C-glycosidation of glycals with allyltrimethylsilane documented that the nucleophile approached the intermediate oxonium ion predominantly from the

Scheme 1. Additions of Silane Nucleophiles to Glucal



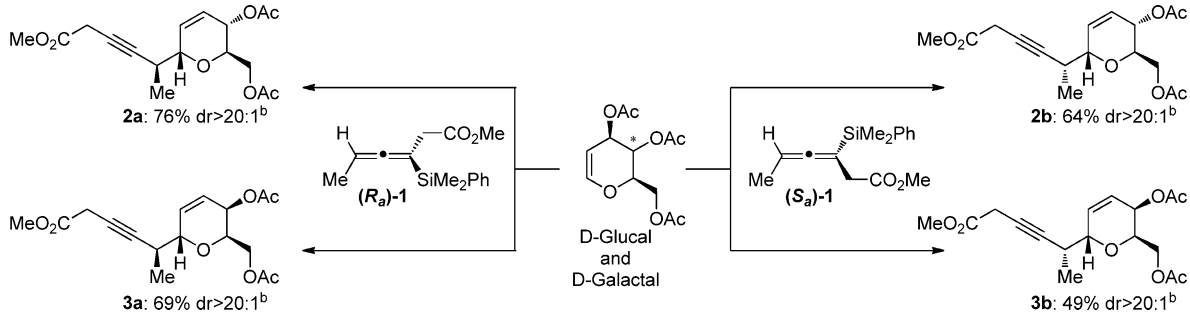
(1) Ferrier, R. J. *Top. Curr. Chem.* **2001**, *215*, 153–175.

(2) (a) Danishefsky, S. J.; Bilodeau, M. T. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1996**, *35*, 1380–1419. (c) Faul, M. M.; Huff, B. E. *Chem. Rev.* **2000**, *100*, 2047–2060. (d) Štambasky, J.; Hocek, M.; Kočovskŷ, P. *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 6729–6764.

(3) (a) Lewis, M. D.; Cha, J. K.; Kishi, Y. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104*, 4976–4978. (b) Panek, J. S.; Sparks, M. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 2034–2038. (c) Larsen, C. H.; Ridgway, B. H.; Shaw, J. T.; Woerpel, K. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 12208–12209. (d) Romero, J. A. C.; Tobacco, S. A.; Woerpel, K. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 168–169.

10.1021/ol1019629
Published on Web 09/14/2010

Scheme 2. Additions of Enantioenriched Allenylsilanes to Tri-*O*-acetyl-D-glucal and Galactal[a]



[a] Reaction conditions: TMSOTf (1.0 equiv) was added to a solution of allenylsilane (1.0 equiv) and carbohydrate (1.2 equiv) in MeCN (0.5 M) at −40 °C and stirred for 1 h. [b] Isolated yields after chromatographic purification. Diastereomeric ratios determined by ^{1}H NMR analysis of crude material.

α-face.[4] When chiral crotylsilane reagents were used, a double stereodifferentiation was observed, wherein the stereochemistry of the silane nucleophile affected the diastereomeric ratio of the C-glycosidation products (Scheme 1).[5]

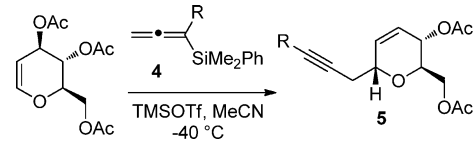
Recently, allenylsilanes have reemerged as an important class of carbon nucleophiles. These allenes have demonstrated their versatility in nucleophilic additions to oxonium and iminum ions, leading to the stereospecific formation of functionalized alkynes.[6] Despite the recent advances exploring the synthesis and reactivity of allenylsilanes, there are no reports of these nucleophiles (or similar allenylmetal reagents) in C-glycosidation reactions. Herein we report an efficient and highly stereoselective C-glycosidation of glycals with allenylsilanes, forming glycosides containing an internal alkyne.[7]

We have recently reported the multigram synthesis of both enantiomers of allenylsilane **1**.[6d] The C-glycosidations of tri-*O*-acetyl-D-glucal with allenylsilanes (***R***$_a$)-**1** and (***S***$_a$)-**1**, mediated by TMSOTf in MeCN,[8] gave the desired α-*C*-glycoside products in good yields as single diastereomers (Scheme 2). Both the (R_a) and (S_a) enantiomers display exceptional face selectivity, as the axial chirality of the allene overrides the inherent chirality of the glycal. In other words, the "matched" or "mismatched" reaction partners, which were observed with chiral crotylsilanes, were not observed with the allenes.[5] The relative and absolute stereochemistry of the products was assigned based on comparison to known products, confirming the expected α-addition to the carbohydrate.[9]

Enantioenriched allenylsilanes **1** also underwent C-glycosidation reactions with tri-*O*-acetyl-D-galactal, providing the diastereomeric dihydropyran products in slightly lower yield than the analogous glucal additions (Scheme 2). As before, the products were formed as a single observed diastereomer, with both allene enantiomers exibiting similar levels of diastereoselectivity. However, it is interesting to note that the S_a-enantiomer provided lower yields in both additions, so it is possible that the mismatched reaction partners are less reactive than the matched counterparts. The relative and absolute stereochemistry of the products was assigned by analogy to known products.[9]

Achiral allenylsilanes **4a**−**4c** were prepared using a Fleming S_N2' displacement of the appropriate propargyl mesylate,[10] while **4d** was obtained by a Johnson orthoester Claisen rearrangement.[6g] These achiral allenylsilanes underwent C-glycosidation with tri-*O*-acetyl-D-glucal, giving the desired dihydropyrans in moderate to high yield (Table 1).

Table 1. Additions of Achiral Allenylsilanes to Tri-*O*-acetyl-D-glucal



allene	R	yield[a]	dr[b]	product
4a	Me	93	>20:1	**5a**
4b	Et	88	>20:1	**5b**
4c	Ph	54	>20:1	**5c**
4d	CH_2CO_2Me	65	>20:1	**5d**

[a] Isolated yield after chromatographic purification. [b] Diastereomeric ratios determined by ^{1}H NMR analysis of crude material.

The products of these reactions were again formed as a single diastereoisomer, with preferential addition to the α-face.

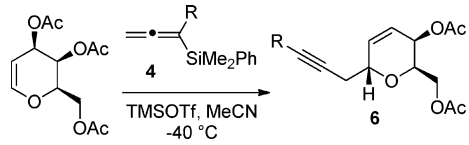
Achiral allenylsilanes **4a**−**4d** also provided the desired C-glycosidation adducts when added to tri-*O*-acetyl-D-galactal in the presence of TMSOTf (Table 2). The galactal-derived products were isolated in slightly lower yields than

(4) (a) Danishefsky, S. J.; Kerwin, J. F. *J. Org. Chem.* **1982**, *47*, 3803–3805. (b) Danishefksy, S. J.; Armistead, D. M.; Wincott, F. E.; Selnick, H. G.; Hungate, R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 8117–8119.

(5) Panek, J. S.; Schaus, J. V. *Tetrahedron* **1997**, *53*, 10971–10982.

(6) (a) Danheiser, R. L.; Carini, D. J. *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 3927–3929. (b) Danheiser, R. L.; Carini, D. J.; Kwasigroch, C. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1986**, *51*, 3870–3878. (c) Marshall, J. A.; Maxson, K. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 630–633. (d) Brawn, R. A.; Panek, J. S. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 2689–2692. (e) Felzmann, W.; Castagnolo, G.; Rosenbeiger, D.; Mulzer, J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, *72*, 2182–2186. (f) Brawn, R. A.; Panek, J. S. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 4362–4365. (g) Brawn, R. A.; Welzel, M.; Lowe, J. T.; Panek, J. S. *Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 336–339. (h) Marchart, S.; Gromov, A.; Mulzer, J. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 2050–2053.

Table 2. Additions of Achiral Allenylsilanes to Tri-*O*-acetyl-D-galactal



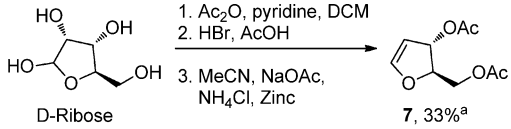
allene	R	yield[a]	dr[b]	product
4a	Me	82	>20:1	**6a**
4b	Et	86	>20:1	**6b**
4c	Ph	39	>20:1	**6c**
4d	CH_2CO_2Me	63	>20:1	**6d**

[a] Isolated yield after chromatographic purification. [b] Diastereomeric ratios determined by ^1H NMR analysis of crude material.

the corresponding glucal products, but the desired pyran diastereomer was the exclusive product in all cases.

While C-glycosidation reactions with commercially available glucal and galactal have been well developed, there are fewer examples that utilize furanose derivitives as the electrophile.[11] While bis-*O*-acetyl-D-ribose derivitive **7** is a known compound, previous syntheses report that it is unstable and readily decomposes during synthesis. Consequently, it has not been used as an electrophile reaction partner in C-glycosidations.[12] Herein, we describe a modified and reproducible procedure for the synthesis of furanose **7**

Scheme 3. Synthesis of Dihydrofuran **7**[a]

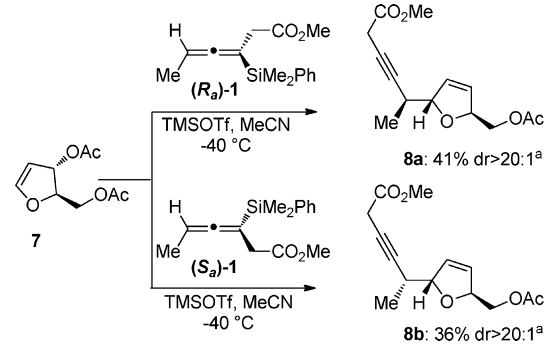


[a] Isolated yield after chromatographic purification.

in three steps from D-ribose (Scheme 3). While the product yield is moderate (33% over three steps), the material is stable to chromatographic purification and can be fromed from readily available starting materials.

C-Glycosidation reactions of 2,3-dihydrofuran **7** with both enantiomers of allenylsilane **1** provided the desired *trans*-dihydrofuran products in moderate yields (Scheme 4). These reactions displayed excellent diastereoselectivity as the isolated products were diastereomerically pure when either allene enantiomer was employed.

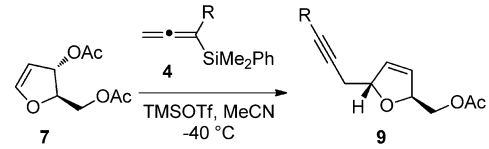
Scheme 4. Additions of Chiral Allenylsilanes to Dihydrofuran **7**[a]



[a] Isolated yield after chromatographic purification. Diastereomeric ratios determined by ^1H NMR analysis of crude material.

Reactions with achiral allenylsilanes and 2,3-dihydrofuran **7** also resulted in the formation of the desired 3,4-dihydrofuran products in moderate to high yield (Table 3). All of the cases examined exhibited very high diastereoselectivity, further demonstrating the utility of this electrophile as a route to the stereoselective formation of functionalized 2,5-*trans*-dihydrofurans. The stereochemistry of the products was assigned based on 2D NMR studies.[9]

Table 3. Additions of Achiral Allenylsilanes to Dihydrofuran **7**



allene	R	yield[a]	dr[b]	product
4a	Me	93	>20:1	**9a**
4b	Et	88	>20:1	**9b**
4c	Ph	45	>20:1	**9c**
4d	CH_2CO_2Me	54	>20:1	**9d**

[a] Isolated yield after chromatographic purification. [b] Diastereomeric ratios determined by ^1H NMR analysis of crude material.

In conclusion, we have reported the stereoselective C-glycosidation of glycal derivitives with achiral and enantioenriched allenylsilanes. The reactions proceed with moderate to high yield with excellent diastereoselectivity, with

(7) For the synthesis of C-glycosides with an allene or alkyne functionality, see: (a) Ichikawa, Y.; Isobe, M.; Goto, T. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, *25*, 5049–5052. (b) Ichikawa, Y.; Isobe, M.; Konobe, M.; Goto, T. *Carbohydr. Res.* **1987**, *171*, 193–199. (c) Tsukiyama, S.; Isobe, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1992**, *33*, 7911–7914. (d) Saeeng, R.; Isobe, M. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 1585–1588. (e) Vieira, A. S.; Fiorante, P. F.; Hough, T. L. S.; Ferreira, F. P.; Lüdtke, D. S.; Stefani, H. A. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 5215–5218.

(8) Reactions carried out in other solvents (DCM, THF, toluene) gave poor yields.

(9) See Supporting Information for assignment of relative and absolute stereochemical assignments.

(10) (a) Fleming, I.; Terrett, N. K. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1984**, *264*, 99–118. (b) Fleming, I.; Newton, T. W. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1984**, 1805–1808.

(11) For some examples of C-glycosidation reactions with furanose derivitives see: (a) ref 1. (b) ref.3c (c) Cameron, M. A.; Cush, S. B.; Hammer, R. P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 9065–9069. (d) Singh, I.; Seitz, O. *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 4319–4322.

(12) Strauss, C. R.; Scott, J. L.; Saylik, D.; Malic, N. Resolution of chiral alcohols via transacetalization with enantiomerically pure chiral auxiliaries. PCT Int. Appl. WO 2005070911 A1, Aug 4, 2005.

selective addition to the α-face of the oxonium ion regardless of the nucleophile. The products of these glycosidations will be exploited as building blocks for complex molecules and library production of potentially biologically active compounds.

Acknowledgment. The authors would like to thank Paul Ralifo (Boston University) for assistance with structural assignments. R.A.B. is grateful to AstraZeneca for a 2009−2010 graduate fellowship. Financial support was provided by the National Institutes of Health (NIH CA53604).

Supporting Information Available: Experimental data and selected spectral data for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

OL1019629