Synthetic Communications[®], 36: 1063–1070, 2006 Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC ISSN 0039-7911 print/1532-2432 online DOI: 10.1080/00397910500503595



Chiral (S)-(+) 1-Substituted Aryl-4-(1-phenyl) Ethylformamido-5amino-1,2,3-triazole: A New Class of Chiral Ligands for the Silver(I)-Promoted Enantioselective Allylation of Aldehydes

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Abstract: Some novel chiral ligands, (S)-(+) 1-substituted aryl-4-(1-phenyl) ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazoles, were prepared starting from 1-substituted aryl-4ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazoles and other reagents. They were used as catalytic chiral ligands in the silver (I)-promoted enantioselective allylation reaction of aldehydes with allyltributyltin.

Keywords: Catalytic, chiral ligands, triazole

Received in Japan July 28, 2005

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1. INTRODUCTION

Catalytic asymmetric synthesis is a valuable method for the preparation of optically active substances.^[1] In this context, the stereoselective addition of organometallics to a carbonyl group has been extensively studied; in particular, the enantioselective allylation of carbonyl compounds is a challenging problem in organic synthesis. Although numerous important examples of the reaction using a stoichiomeric amount of chiral diamine have been reported,^[2] there is no method available for a catalytic process using chiral amine with v-triazole. Recently Yanagisawa et al. reported a new catalytic enantioselective allylation reaction of aldehydes with allyltributyltin using a BINAP-silver(I) complex as a catalyst.^[3] To the best of our knowledge, these are the few cases using a chiral silver(I) complex in a catalytic asymmetric reaction. This interesting result prompted us to design and synthesize other chiral ligands that are suitable for making chiral silver(I) complexes for catalytic asymmetric reactions. We wanted to try some chiral ligands containing a nitrogen atom because it is well known that nitrogen can easily coordinate to various metals such as Co, Cu, Zn, and other metals, giving stable chiral metal complexes.^[4] Based on this concept, using (S)-(+)-1phenylethylamine as a chiral scaffold, we start to prepare a series of the chiral (S)-(+) 1-substituted aryl-4-(1-phenyl) ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole from 1-substituted aryl-4-ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3triazoles and other reagents. In this article, we report the results of using them as catalytic chiral ligands for silver(I) to promote enantioselective allylation reaction of various aldehydes with allyltributyltin.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1-Substituted aryl-4-ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazoles 1 react with sodium hydrate to give 1-substituted aryl-4-carboxyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole 2 in excellent yields. Treatment with compounds 2 using thionyl chloride results in 1-substituted aryl-4-carboxyl chloride-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole 3. Reaction of compounds 3 with (S)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine leads to (S)-(+)1-substituted aryl-4-(1-phenyl) ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole. After usual workup and purification by silica-gel column chromatography, compounds 4 were obtained as colorless solids in moderate to good yield. In addition, by using (S)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine as a chiral scaffold reacting with 1-substituted aryl-4-ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole, we tried to synthesize the novel chiral ligand 4. No reaction took place between (S)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine and 1-substituted aryl-4-ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazoles. For the synthesis route of compounds 4, see Scheme 1. Structures of compounds 4 were confirmed by spectral data and microanalysis. These chiral ligands were used by the silver(I) to promote enantioselective allylation reaction of aldehydes with allyltributyltin.

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Scheme 1. The synthesis of compounds **4**. For a: X = H; b: 3'-F; c: 4'-Cl; d: 4'-CH₃; e: 4'-OCH₃; f: 4'-OC₂H₅; g; 3'-CF₃; h; 3'-Br.

The ee value of the products was determined by HPLC analysis using a chiral stationary-phase column (Chiralcel OD and OJ), and the absolute configuration of the major enantiomer was assigned according to the sign of the specific rotation. Silver(I) triflate is a good catalyst for allylation of aldehydes. By means of the novel chiral ligand 4, the ee value can reach 42% in THF at -20° C. In addition, if the reaction was carried out below -30° C, the reaction proceeded very slowly. By means of these optimized reaction conditions, various aldehydes were used as substrates for this addition reaction, and the corresponding sec-alcohol could be obtained in 39-65% yield and 13.5-42% ee with S-configuration. These results are summarized in Table 1. The chiral compounds 4 are quite stable chiral ligands. For chiral ligands 4, as is expected, the nitrogen atoms can coordinate to the silver(I) metal center to some extent, giving a chiral environment, although the achieved ee value is low. This result strongly suggests that the coordination between the nitrogen atom and silver(I) metal plays an important role in this reaction. Thus, we believe that chiral ligand 4 is a useful chiral ligand; namely, the nitrogen atoms can coordinate to the silver(I) metal, affording a chiral silver(I) Lewis acid. To verify this speculation, we attempted to obtain a single crystal of the catalyst to confirm its structure. But despite extensive efforts, we could not obtain a single crystal of chiral silver(I) complex that could be subjected to X-ray crystal analysis.

$ \begin{array}{ c c c } \hline & & OH \\ \hline & & H_2 \\ \hline \hline & H_2 \\ \hline & H_2 \\ \hline & H_2 \\ \hline & H_2 \\ \hline & H_2$							
Entry	Ligand	Solvent	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	Ee%	Config.
1	4a	THF	-20	48	49	16.5	S
2	4b	THF	-20	48	55	23.4	S
3	4c	THF	-20	48	43	19	S
4	4d	THF	-20	48	65	42	S
5	4e	THF	-20	48	56	34	S
6	4f	THF	-20	48	43	15	S
7	4g	THF	-20	48	60	29	S
8	4h	THF	-20	48	39	13.5	S

Table 1.

In conclusion, the chiral amine **4** was found to be a new class of relatively effective chiral ligands for the silver(I) to promote enantioselective allylation reaction of aldehydes with allyltributyltin, although they are not as effective as BINAP–silver(I) complex.^[5] This aritlee, for the first time, discloses that chiral amine obtaining v-triazole can catalyze the enantioselective allylation reaction using silver(I) salt. These results open a new way to design and synthesize new chiral ligands for asymmetric reactions. Efforts are under way to elucidate the mechanistic details of this addition reaction and to disclose the exact structure of the active species. Moreover, we are planning to synthesize similar amines, obtaining v-triazole, to find more effective and stereoselective chiral ligands and to utilize these novel chiral ligands with regard to other catalytic asymmetric reactions.

3. EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined on X4 micromelting-point apparatus (China) and are uncorrected. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400A instrument (CDCl₃, DMSO-d₆) with TMS as internal reference. IR spectra were recorded (KBr) using a Bruker IFS 120 HP spectrophotometer. Mass spectra were recorded on a HP6890/5973GC/MS. Optical rotations were determined in a solution of CHCl₃ at 25°C using a Perkin-Elmer 241 MC polarimeter; $[\alpha]D$ values are given in units of $10^{-1} \text{deg cm}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$. The organic solvents used were dried by standard methods when necessary. All solid compounds reported gave satisfactory CHN microanalyses with a Vario EL Elemental Analyzer. Commercially obtained reagents were used without further purification. All reactions were monitored by TLC.

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Enantioselective Allylation of Aldehydes

Flash-column chromatography was carried out using flash chromatography on silica gel. All allylation experiments were performed under nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques. The enantiomeric excesses of *sec*-alcohols were determined by HPLC analysis using a chiral stationary-phase column (Daicel Co. Chiralcel OD and OJ; eluent, 99:1 hexane-2-propanol mixture).

Preparation of Chiral (S)-(+) 1-Substituted Aryl-4-(1-phenyl) Ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole 4

1-Substituted aryl-4-ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazoles **1** were prepared according to the literature procedure.^[6]

1-Substituted aryl-4-ethoxycarbonyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole 1 (2 mmol) in ethanol (95%) (25 mL) was added to sodium hydrate at room temperature, after which the mixture was refluxed for 2 h and then cooled to room temperature. A watery solution of acetic acid was added slowly, after adjustment to PH < 6 with a watery solution of acetic acid, and a solid material slowly precipitated. It was collected by filtration and washed with water, giving 1-substituted aryl-4-carboxyl-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole 2. Excess thionyl chloride was added to a stirred solution of compounds 2 (1 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (10 mL) at room temperature. After the mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature, the solvent and excess thionyl chloride were removed under reduced pressure to give 1-substituted aryl-4-carboxyl chloride-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole 3. Anhydrous acetonitrile solution (10 mL) of (S)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine (1 mmol) was added to the residue at room temperature, the mixture was stirred for 24 h, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc) and finally (S)-(+)-1-substituted aryl-4-(1-phenyl) ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole was produced. The structure model of compounds 4 is shown in Scheme 2.

Data

4a: (S)-(+)-1-phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 135–136°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) $\delta_{:}$ 1.56 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.65 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, CH–N), 5.17 (2H, s, NH₂); 7.29 (5H, s), 7.49(5H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ 23.6 (CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 129 (C), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3450, 3413, 3336, 1665 (C=O), 1625(C=N), 1010 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 307 (52.5), 203 (40.3) 132 (36.6) 120 (32.3) 105 (100) 91 (12.3), 77 (64.6), 65 (10). Anal. calcd. for C₁₇H₁₇N₅O:C, 66.45; H, 5.54; N, 22.80; found C, 66.34; H, 5.49; N, 22.73.



Scheme 2. Structure model of compounds 4d.

4b: (S)-(+)-1-(3'-F)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 135–136°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ_{2} 1.57 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.67 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, CH–N), 5.17 (2H, s, NH₂); 7.18–7.28 (9H, m), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ 23.6 (CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 118 (CH), 124 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 130 (CH), 130 (CH), 131 (C), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 162 (C–F), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3404, 3336, 3298, 1657 (C=O), 1622(C=N), 1023 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 325 (58.5) 310 (6.3) 221 (44.6) 120 (19.3) 105 (100), 91 (22.3), 77 (24.6). Anal. calcd. for C₁₇H₁₆FN₅O:C, 62.77; H, 4.96; N, 21.53; found C, 62.65; H, 4.90; N, 21.45.

4c: (S)-(+)-1-(4'-Cl)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 130–131°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) $\delta_{.}$ 1.56 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.77 (m, 1H, CH–N), 5.14 (2H, s, NH₂); 7.21–7.53 (9H, m), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ 23.6 (CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 127 (C-triazole), 128.3 (CH), 129 (CH), 130 (CH), 134 (C–F), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3448, 3410, 3335, 1660 (C=O), 1627 (C=N), 1023 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 341(27) 312 (2.4), 237 (22) 138 (14.6) 120 (12), 105 (100), 91 (7), 77 (27.6). Anal. calcd. for C₁₇H₁₆CIN₅O:C, 59.74; H, 4.72; N, 20.49; found C, 59.63; H, 4.66; N, 20.40.

4d: (S)-(+)-1-(4'-CH₃)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 112–113°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.56 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.44 (s, 3H, Ph–CH₃), 2.56 (m, 1H, CH–N), 5.26 (s, 2H, NH₂); 7.26–7.37 (9H, m), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ 20.9 (CH₃), 23.6 (CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 126 (C-triazole), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 129 (CH), 138 (ArC–CH₃), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν :

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3459, 3423, 3355, 1653 (C=O), 1624(C=N), 1026 (-N-N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 321 (81.3) 250 (16.3) 217 (39.4) 146 (61.2) 105(100), 91 (62.3), 77 (31), 65 (20.5). Anal. calcd. for C₁₈H₁₉N₅O:C,67.27; H, 5.96; N, 21.80; found C, 67.16; H, 5.90; N, 21.7.

4e: (S)-(+)-1-(4'-OCH₃)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 112–113°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ . 1.56 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.71 (m, 1H, CH–N), 3.98 (s, 3H, Ph–OCH₃), 5.22 (s, 2H, NH₂); 7.10–7.48 (9H, m), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), (20.9(CH₃), 23.6 (CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 56 (OCH₃), 114 (CH), 121 (C-triazole), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 130 (CH), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 162 (ArC–OCH₃), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3449, 3412, 3353, 1661 (C=O), 1626 (C=N), 1023 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 337 (75.3) 266 (16.3) 233 (9.4) 162 (71.2) 134 (55.3), 105 (100), 92 (32.3), 77 (51), 65 (15.3). Anal. calcd. for C₁₈H₁₉N₅O₂: C, 64.09; H, 5.68; N, 20.77; found C, 63.97; H, 5.60; N, 20.69.

4f: (S)-(+)-1-(4'-OC₂H₅)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 116–118°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ_1 1.31 (t, J = 6.0, 3H, OC₂H₅), 1.59 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.71 (m, 1H, CH–N), 4.07 (q, 2H, OCH₂CH₃), 5.22 (s, 2H, NH₂); 7. 01–7.54 (9H, m). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), (14.3(CH₃), 23.6 (CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 65.1 (CH₂–O), 114 (CH), 120 (C-triazole), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 129 (CH), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 159 (ArC–OCH₃), 147 (C–CO), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3444, 3413, 3351, 1660 (C=O), 1625(C=N), 1020 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 351 (83.3) 280 (16.3) 247 (15.4) 176 (51.2) 148 (58.5), 105 (100), 91 (12.3) 77 (24.4), 29 (10.5). Anal. calcd. for C₁₉H₂₁N₅O₂: C, 64.94; H, 6.02; N, 19.93; found C, 64.83; H, 5.96; N, 19.85.

4g: (S)-(+)-1-(3'-CF₃)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 126–128°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.65 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.68 (m, 1H, CH-N), 5.20 (2H, s, NH₂); 7.23–7.53 (9H, m). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), (23.6(CH₃), 47.7(CH–N), 119.3 (CF₃), 125 (CH), 126.5(CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 129 (C-triazole), 129 (CH), 131 (C–CF₃), 132 (CH), 142.4 (C), 145 (C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3448, 3411, 3335, 1660 (C=O), 1627 (C=N), 1018 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 375 (38.3) 271 (40.3) 145 (21.4) 120 (19.2) (10.2) 105 (100), 91 (1.9) 77 (76.4). Anal. calcd. for C₁₈H₁₆F₃N₅O: C, 57.6; H, 4.30; N, 18.67; found C, 57.49; H, 4.23; N, 18.59.

4h: (S)-(+)-1-(3'-Br)phenyl-4-(1-phenyl)ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole: mp 116–117°C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ_{2} 1.56 (d, J = 4 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.70 (m, 1H, CH–N), 5.19 (2H, s, NH₂); 7.34–7.76 (9H, m), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), (23.6(CH₃), 47.7 (CH–N), 123 (C–Br), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 131 (C-triazole), 131 (CH), 132 (CH), 142.4 (C), 145

(C–NH₂), 147 (C–CO), 167.9 (CO). IR (KBr) ν : 3441, 3409, 3329, 1655 (C=O), 1627 (C=N), 1019 (–N–N=N) cm⁻¹; MS-EI m/z (%): 385 (24.3) 280 (22.3) 185 (11.4) 157 (10.2) 105(100), 91 (2.3) 77 (19.4). Anal. calcd. for C₁₇H₁₆BrN₅O: C, 52.86; H, 4.18; N, 18.13; found C, 52.74; H, 4.12; N, 18.05.

Typical Reaction Procedure

Benzaldehyde (53 mg, 0.5 mmol, 50 μ l) at room temperature was added to a solution of (S)-(+)1-substituted aryl-4-(1-phenyl) ethylformamido-5-amino-1,2,3-triazole **4**. (0.1 mmol) and AgOTf (25.7 mg, 0.1 mmol) in THF (4 ml). After stirring the reaction mixture for 2 h, allyltributyltin (199 mg, 0.6 mmol, 186 μ l) was added into the reaction solution at -20° C and the reaction mixture was stirred at -20° C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched by a mixture of 10% aq. HCl (8 ml) and solid KF (1 g) at ambient temperature for 1 h. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, and the filtrate was dried with MgSO₄ and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography to give the homoallylic alcohol as a colorless oil.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was financially supported by the Social Development Foundation of Jiangsu Province (No. BS 2003034), the University Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Education Bureau (No. 04KJB150056), and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30472066).

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