



Cite this: *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2023, 52, 8580

Received 28th August 2023

DOI: 10.1039/d3cs00701d

rsc.li/chem-soc-rev

Asymmetric catalysis with FLPs

Xiangqing Feng, ^{ab} Wei Meng ^{ab} and Haifeng Du ^{*ab}

Chiral catalysts play a crucial role in the realm of asymmetric catalysis. Since their breakthrough discovery in 2006, chiral frustrated Lewis pairs (FLPs) have risen as a novel catalyst category for a broad range of metal-free asymmetric reactions. This review provides an overview of the remarkable progress made in this field over the past 15 years. The design and synthesis of chiral FLPs and their applications in hydrogenation, hydrosilylation, transfer hydrogenation, and various other reactions are summarized and highlighted.

Introduction

Asymmetric catalysis represents the most efficient and powerful pathway for the synthesis of optically active compounds, which are in growing demand for chemical, pharmaceutical, agricultural, and material science applications. Generally, chiral catalysts play a key role in asymmetric catalysis, and the pursuit of innovative catalysts stands as one of the most important subjects of this field.¹ In 2006, Stephan and co-workers found that sterically encumbered Lewis acids and bases could form unquenched Lewis pairs deviating from the conventional Lewis acid–base adducts, which were later vividly named frustrated Lewis pairs (FLPs) (Scheme 1).² An unusual property of FLPs is

that they could activate dihydrogen reversibly, which belongs to the inherent advantage of transition metals for a very long period. Shortly thereafter, a pioneering example of the FLP-catalyzed hydrogenation of imines was disclosed, which paved a metal-free way for catalytic hydrogenation.³ A significant advancement in the rapid expansion of FLP catalysts and substrate scope for the catalytic hydrogenation has been achieved over the past 16 years.⁴

Another pioneering work was reported by Klankermayer and co-workers in 2008. An asymmetric hydrogenation of an imine was realized by using a chiral borane generated from (+)- α -pinene and $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$, yielding the desired amine product with 13% ee (Scheme 2).⁵ Despite its modest enantioselectivity, it marks the commencement of chiral FLPs stepping into asymmetric catalysis as a novel class of catalysts.

As a dual-component class of catalysts, the apparent simplicity and versatility in the design of FLPs may suggest that either

^a Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, CAS Key Laboratory of Molecular Recognition and Function, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China. E-mail: haifengdu@iccas.ac.cn

^b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China



Xiangqing Feng

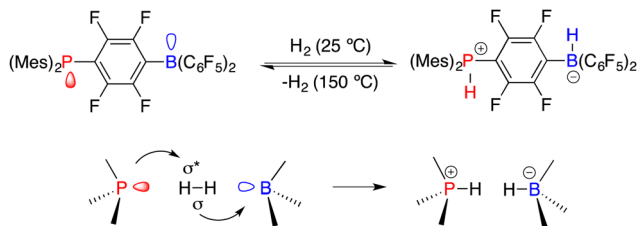
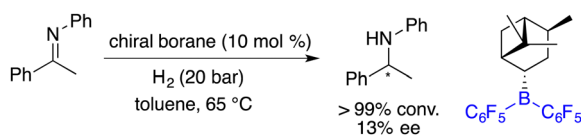
Xiangqing Feng received her BSc from Xinyang Normal University in 2006, her MSc in 2009 from Nankai University, and her PhD from the Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, under the supervision of Prof. Haifeng Du in 2012. She joined the Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, as an Assistant Professor in 2012.



Wei Meng

Wei Meng received his BSc from Shanxi University in 2006 and PhD from Tianjin University in 2012 under the supervision of Prof. Jun-An Ma. He joined Peking University as a post-doctoral fellow in 2012 under the supervision of Prof. Zhi-Xiang Yu. He joined the Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, as an Assistant Professor in 2014 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 2017.



Scheme 1 Reversible activation of H₂ with FLPs.

Scheme 2 Initial asymmetric hydrogenation catalyzed by a chiral borane.

the Lewis acid, the Lewis base, or both could serve as the chiral element. However, the actual process of developing chiral FLPs is a formidable undertaking, dictated by their intrinsic characteristics. In the realm of Lewis acid components, chiral boranes deviate obviously from metallic Lewis acids, which could rely on numerous chiral ligands to form structurally diverse complexes. In contrast, chiral frameworks must be integrated into the boron centre through covalent bonds. The absence of secondary interactions between the substrate and catalyst makes it difficult to find an effective chiral framework to govern the enantioselectivity. Moreover, their strong acidity, bulky structures, and sensitivity to moisture render the synthesis and purification of chiral boranes a formidable task. Conversely, the landscape of Lewis base components unveils a different facet. Chiral Lewis bases manifest robust stability and convenient accessibility indeed. Nevertheless, asymmetric induction with chiral Lewis bases remains a conundrum,

primary due to the inherent mechanism of hydrogenation and the unavoidable competition of the substrates as achiral Lewis bases. Despite these obstacles, an assorted array of chiral FLPs have been successfully developed and applied in asymmetric reactions (Fig. 1).⁶

The development of chiral FLP catalysts can be roughly delineated into three stages: chiral Lewis acid-driven FLPs (commencing from 2008), chiral Lewis base-driven FLPs (initiated from 2016), and achiral FLPs in concert with other types of chiral catalysts (commencing from 2021). The synthesis method of chiral boranes can be categorized into three protocols. The first one is the hydroboration of chiral alkenes with Piers' borane HB(C₆F₅)₂. The second one is the substitution reaction of (C₆F₅)_nBCl_{3-n} with chiral organometallic reagents. The last one is the *in situ* hydroboration of chiral alkenes or alkynes with Piers' borane obviating the need for purification, which stands as a more efficient and convenient method. The realm of asymmetric reactions catalyzed by FLPs has also been transcended from hydrogenation to hydrosilylation, transfer hydrogenation, Mannich-type reactions, and cyclization reactions. Moreover, the advent of heterogeneous chiral FLP catalyst systems further augments the scope of this catalytic modality.

In this review, we provide an overview of the significant progress accomplished over the past 15 years. The architecture of this review is according to the reaction categories, including asymmetric hydrogenation, asymmetric hydrosilylation, asymmetric transfer hydrogenation, and other asymmetric reactions. Examples in each reaction category were summarized according to the substrate type. We highlight both the merits and limitations of FLP-catalysis and wish to provide some useful information for future development.

1. Asymmetric hydrogenation

The asymmetric hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds has achieved great success and become one of the most reliable tools for the synthesis of optically active compounds. This field has been traditionally predominated by chiral transition-metal catalysts. Since the seminal discovery by Stephan and co-workers, chiral FLPs have risen to prominence as a distinct category of metal-free catalysts for the asymmetric hydrogenation. Notably, they exhibit some distinctive merits. The substrate scope was also expanded from the initial imines to encompass alkenes, heteroarenes, and ketones.

1.1 Asymmetric hydrogenation of imines

Having reported the initial example of asymmetric hydrogenation with a chiral borane, Klankermayer and co-workers devoted their efforts toward the design and synthesis of more effective chiral FLPs.⁷ As illustrated in Scheme 3, the reaction of (1*R*)-(+)-camphor (1) with phenylmagnesium bromide followed by dehydration yielded chiral alkene 3.

Subsequent hydroboration of 3 with HB(C₆F₅)₂ produced a pair of chiral borane diastereomers 4 and 5 in a 1:4 ratio, which brought about difficulty in terms of their separation at



Haifeng Du

Haifeng Du received his BSc in 1998 from Nankai University, MSc from Nankai University and the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry under the supervision of Professors Jiben Meng and Kuiling Ding in 2001, and PhD from the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, under the supervision of Professor Kuiling Ding in 2004. He joined Colorado State University as a postdoctoral fellow with Professor Yian Shi in 2004. In October of 2008, he joined the Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, as a Professor. His interests include the development of novel catalysts for asymmetric catalysis and selective synthesis.



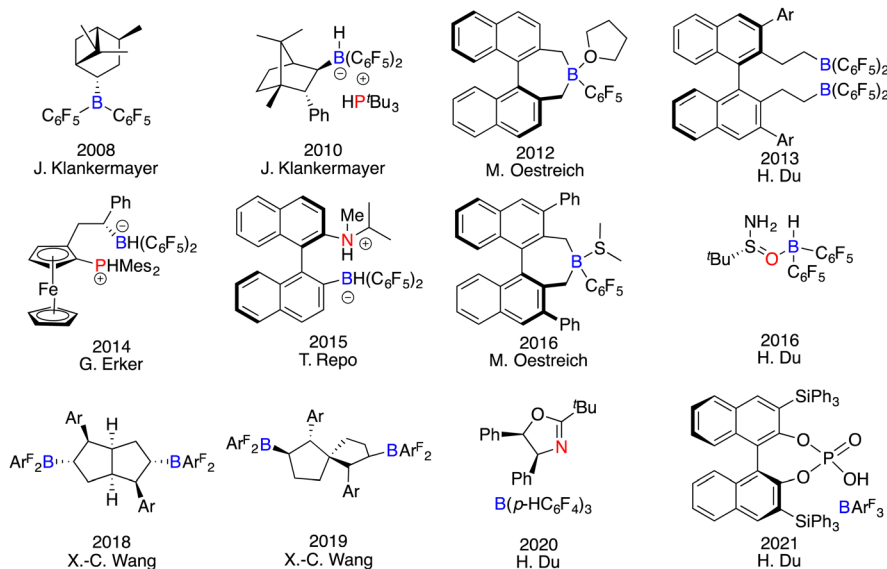
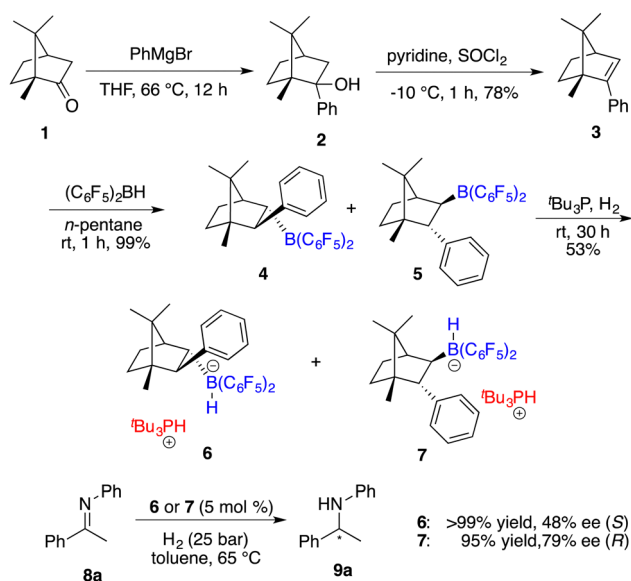
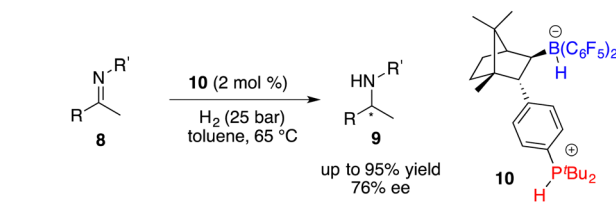


Fig. 1 Representative chiral catalysts for asymmetric catalysis.



Scheme 3 Synthesis of chiral boranes and their application in asymmetric hydrogenation.

this point. Fortunately, a resolution was eventually attained through a partitioning of salts **6** and **7**, generated by the splitting of H₂ with tri-*tert*-butylphosphine and boranes. The X-ray analysis of salts **6** and **7** unveiled multiple C–H···F interactions between the phosphonium and hydridoborate moieties. Salt **7** proved to be a more effective catalyst, delivering the desired amine products **9** in high yields with 74–83% ee, thus representing the first highly enantioselective example achieved in the field of FLP catalysis. In succession, the same research group developed a stable intramolecular phosphine–borane FLP salt **10**, which could be recycled under ambient conditions and reused in the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines 4 times without loss of any activity and enantioselectivity (Scheme 4).⁸



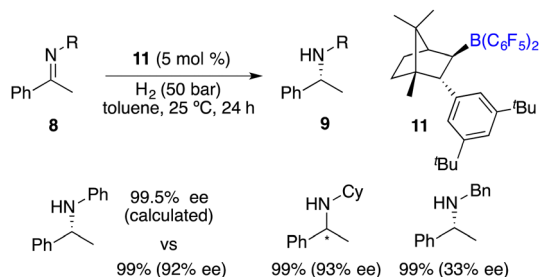
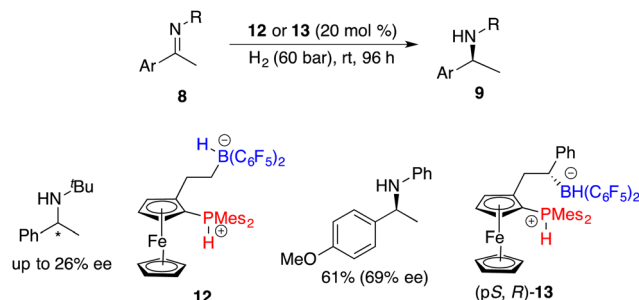
Scheme 4 Asymmetric hydrogenation with a recyclable chiral FLP catalyst.

In the year 2020, Repo, Pápai and co-workers made a modification of this category of chiral boranes using density functional theory (DFT) calculations. Employing chiral borane **11**, the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines **8** could produce amine products **9** in high yields with up to 95% ee (Scheme 5).⁹ Impressively, the predicted DFT analysis was in close agreement with the experimental results. Specific aryl–aryl and aryl–alkyl catalyst–substrate interactions are found to be essential for stereoinduction.

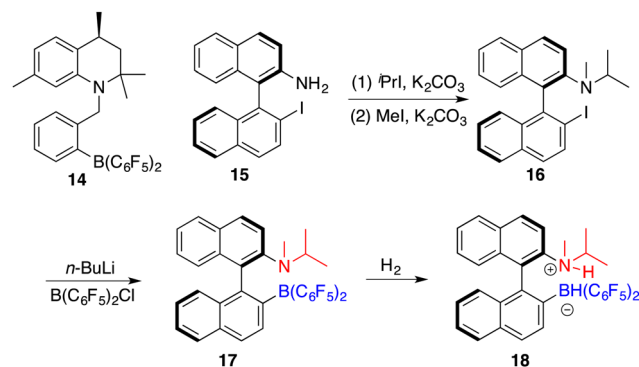
The Erker research group developed a planar-chiral ferrocene-based phosphonium/hydridoborate **12** through the hydroboration of terminal alkenes with HB(C₆F₅)₂ for the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines, but only 26% ee was achieved (Scheme 6).¹⁰ The introduction of a phenyl group into the alkene engendered the formation of chiral borane diastereomers during the hydroboration process.¹¹ After being treated with H₂, phosphonium/hydridoborate **13** could be easily obtained as the major isomer. Notably, the presence of an adjacent chiral stereogenic center to the boron of **13** is helpful to improve the enantioselectivity.

Repo and co-workers developed a chiral *ansa*-ammonium borate catalyst **14** for the metal-free hydrogenation of imines **8**, yielding the corresponding amines **9** with up to 35% ee (Scheme 7).¹² In 2015, the same research group disclosed the synthesis of a chiral binaphthyl-linked aminoborane and its



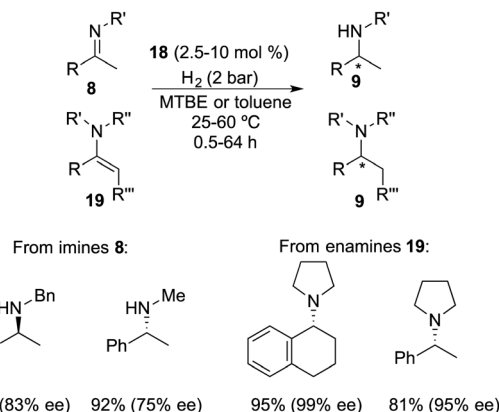
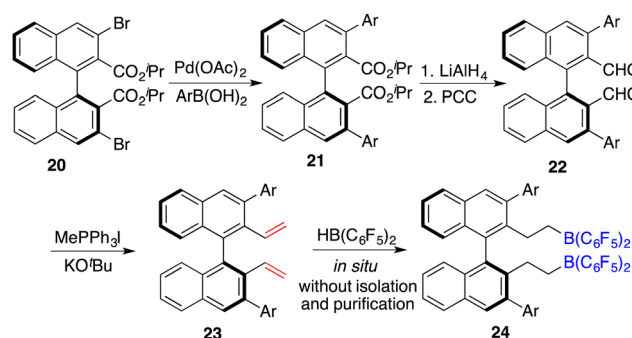
Scheme 5 Asymmetric hydrogenation of imines with chiral borane **11**.

Scheme 6 Planar-chiral FLP-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of imines.

Scheme 7 Synthesis of chiral *ansa*-ammonium borate catalysts.

application in the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines and enamines.¹³ The stepwise introduction of methyl and isopropyl groups into the nitrogen atom of **15** followed by the substitution of the iodine atom with $\text{ClB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$ delivered intramolecular aminoborane **17**. Subsequent treatment of **17** with H_2 afforded ammonium borohydride salt **18**, which is a highly effective catalyst for the enantioselective hydrogenation of unhindered imines **8** and enamines **19**, delivering the corresponding amines **9** in moderate to good yields with up to 99% ee (Scheme 8). DFT calculations indicate that both repulsive steric and stabilizing intramolecular non-covalent forces are very important in the hydride transfer step of the catalytic cycle.

To circumvent the tedious isolation and purification of sensitive chiral boranes, Du and co-workers introduced a pioneering strategy. This novel approach pivoted on the *in situ*

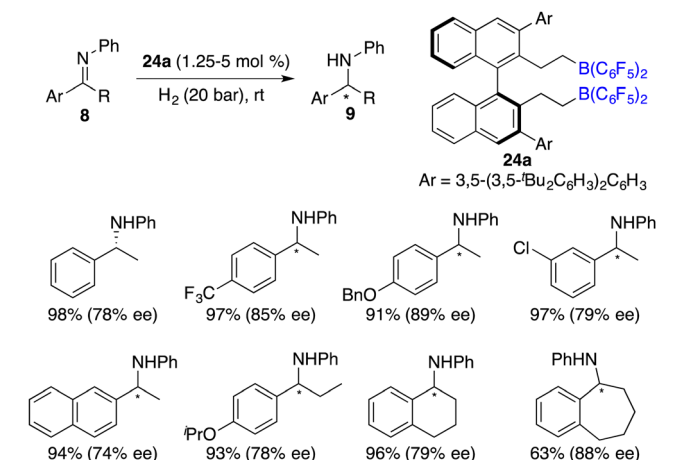
Scheme 8 Asymmetric hydrogenation of imines and enamines with *ansa*-ammonium borate catalysts.

Scheme 9 The synthesis of chiral dienes and the development of chiral boranes.

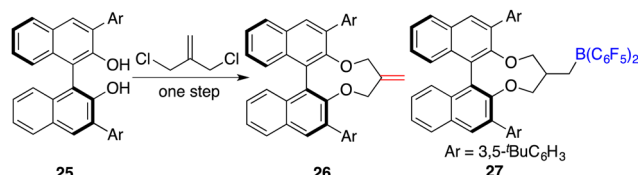
hydroboration of chiral dienes with $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$.¹⁴ The incorporation of various substituents into binaphthyl-based dicarboxylate **20** via a Suzuki coupling reaction followed by reduction with LiAlH_4 and oxidation with PCC could afford chiral dialdehydes **22**. Via a Wittig reaction, chiral dienes **23** can be easily obtained (Scheme 9).¹⁵ Employing terminal alkenes in lieu of internal alkenes obviates the generation of superfluous diastereomers. The hydroboration of chiral dienes **23** *in situ* engendered the formation of chiral boranes **24**. Due to the flexible structure of chiral boranes **24**, bulky substituents on the binaphthyl-framework were required to attain commendable enantioselectivities for the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines **8**. Chiral borane **24a** is a highly effective catalyst, giving a variety of optically active secondary amines **9** in high yields with up to 89% ee (Scheme 10).¹⁶ To shorten the synthetic routes towards chiral alkenes, a spectrum of binaphthyl-based chiral mono-alkenes **26** were prepared from readily available diols **25**. Chiral borane **27** derived from the corresponding chiral alkene is also an effective catalyst for the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines **8**, and the value of ee could reach up to 89% (Scheme 11).¹⁷

The hydroboration of internal alkenes with $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$ conventionally results in a mixture of diastereomers, posing challenges for subsequent purification endeavours. However, the presence of an adjacent stereogenic center to the boron atom





Scheme 10 Asymmetric hydrogenation of imines with chiral bisboranes.



Scheme 11 Synthesis of chiral mono-alkene-derived boranes.

holds promise for facilitating asymmetric induction. In 2018, Wang and co-workers developed a new class of chiral C_2 -symmetric bicyclic bisborane catalysts, originating from the hydroboration of internal dienes **28** with $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$ or $\text{HB}(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4)_2$ (Scheme 12).¹⁸ By judiciously varying reaction temperatures, the kinetic and thermodynamic products, **29** and **30**, respectively, could be selectively accessed. Bisborane catalyst **30** exhibited remarkable activity and selectivity for the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines **8**, delivering a wide range of optically active amines **9** in high yields with up to 95% ee (Scheme 13). Significantly, both C–C double bonds and triple bonds could be maintained under hydrogenation conditions, which is an advantage of the FLP catalysis.

Beyond the extensively studied borane Lewis acids, borenium species derived from carbene–borane adducts have also been harnessed as Lewis acid components within FLPs. As shown in Fig. 2, a hydride abstraction of carbene adduct precursors with $[\text{Ph}_3\text{C}][\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4]$ engenders the formation of

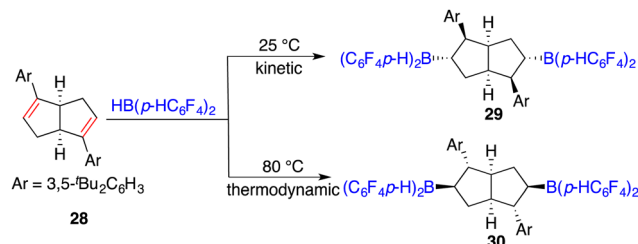
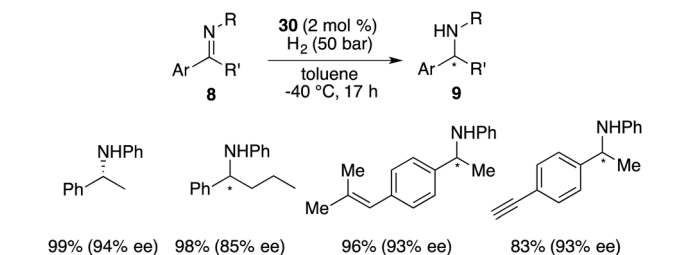
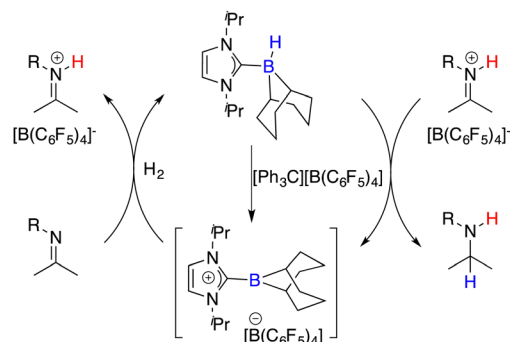
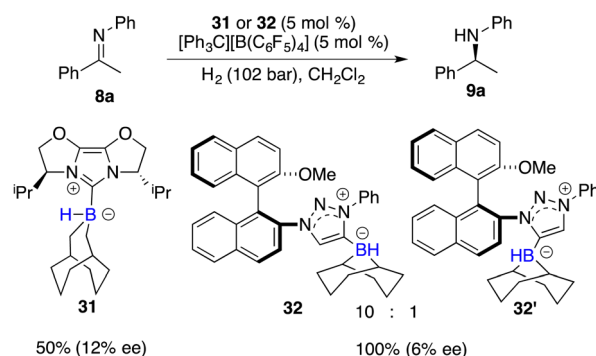
Scheme 12 Synthesis of chiral C_2 -symmetric bicyclic bisboranes derived from internal dienes.Scheme 13 Asymmetric hydrogenation of imines with chiral C_2 -symmetric bicyclic bisboranes.

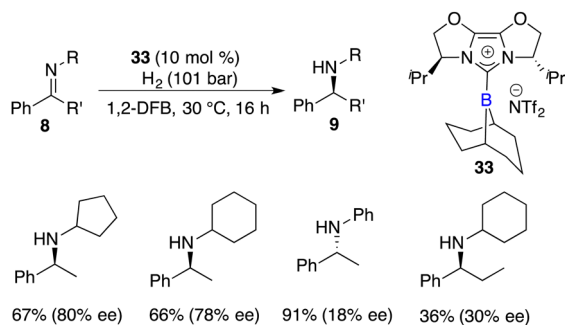
Fig. 2 Catalytic cycle for hydrogenation with borenium cations.

borenium cations, which can split dihydrogen coupled with imine Lewis bases to form iminium cations. These cations, in turn, engage in dihydrogen splitting, concomitant with the participation of imine Lewis bases to furnish iminium cations. A subsequent hydride transfer from carbene adducts to the generated iminium cations yields amines and simultaneously regenerates borenium cations (Fig. 2). Chiral carbene–borane adducts, characterized by stability and facile accessibility, are promising catalyst candidates for the FLP catalysis. Stephan and co-workers have prepared an array of chiral carbene–borane adduct precursors, exemplified by **31** and **32**, and examined their utility in the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines **8** (Scheme 14).¹⁹ Unfortunately, the outcomes were not satisfactory, yielding enantioselectivities ranging from 1 to 20% ee.

Fuchter and co-workers reported an enantioselective hydrogenation of ketimines **8** using chiral N -heterocyclic carbene-stabilized



Scheme 14 Chiral borenium-based hydrogenation of imines.

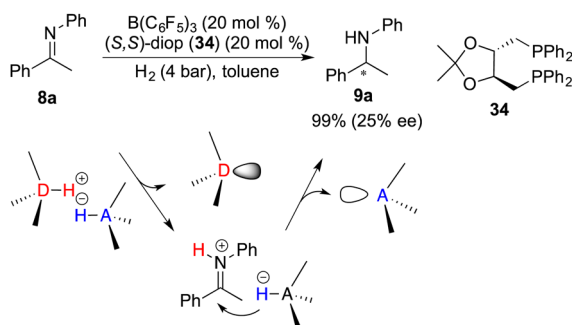


Scheme 15 Enantioselective reduction of *N*-alkyl ketimines with chiral borenium.

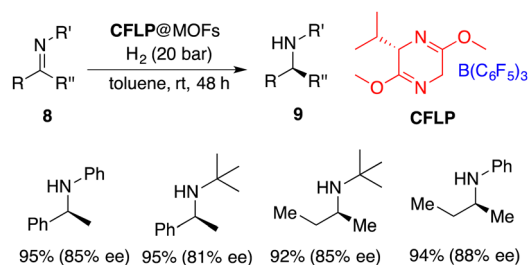
borenium cation **33** as a catalyst. Optically active secondary amines **9** were obtained in moderate to high yields with up to 80% ee (Scheme 15).²⁰ The deviation from Stephan's work lies in the choice of borane and anion, which leads to a substantial improvement in enantioselectivity. The use of elevated hydrogen pressure remains a requisite element for this reaction to proceed.

In spite of the favourable attributes such as stability and accessibility associated with chiral Lewis bases, the development of chiral Lewis base-driven FLP catalysts remains relatively scant. In 2011, Stephan and co-workers unveiled an asymmetric hydrogenation of imine **8a** facilitated by a chiral FLP comprising $B(C_6F_5)_3$ and diop **34**. The desired amine **9a** was obtained in 99% yield with 25% ee (Scheme 16).²¹ In this context, an inevitable rivalry emerges involving imine **8a** as a prospective Lewis base component, ultimately leading to racemic hydrogenation. Notably, in view of the hydrogenation mechanism, the proton transfer occurs prior to the hydride transfer and forms an iminium cation. Concomitantly, the Lewis base is prone to dissociate from the reaction center, thereby resulting in a challenge to effect the following asymmetric induction process with a chiral Lewis base.

Heterogeneous catalysis emerges as a potential remedy to address this intrinsic challenge. Recently, Tang and Ma incorporated a chiral FLP (CFLP) comprising a chiral Lewis base and $B(C_6F_5)_3$ into an achiral porous metal-organic framework (MOF), thereby achieving a heterogeneous catalyst CFLP@MOF. It is a highly effective catalyst for the asymmetric hydrogenation of imines **8**, delivering the desired amines **9** in excellent yields with



Scheme 16 Asymmetric hydrogenation with a chiral Lewis base-driven FLP.

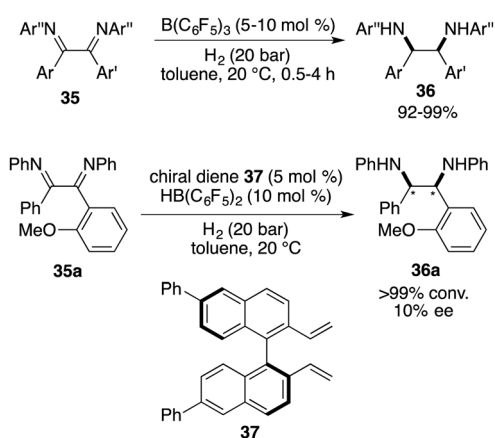


Scheme 17 Asymmetric hydrogenation of imines with a heterogeneous FLP catalyst.

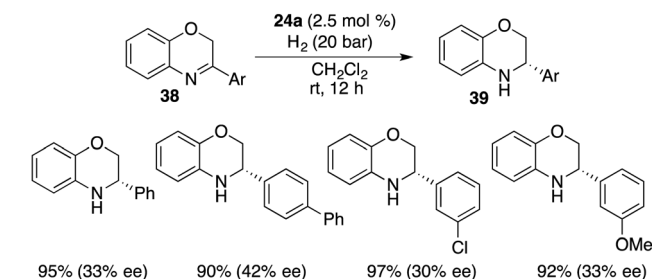
77–88% ee (Scheme 17).²² Significantly, alkyl-alkyl imines were also suitable substrates for this reaction. The CFLP@MOF composite inherits the merits intrinsic to both homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysts, exhibiting not only high activity and selectivity, but also good recyclability.

An extension of the imine scope for FLP-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation has achieved important progress. Vicinal diamines are important building blocks, and the direct asymmetric hydrogenation of vicinal diimines provides a straightforward way for their synthesis. However, such an asymmetric transformation has not been reported, which might be attributed to the steric hindrance and/or deactivation of the metal catalysts. In 2015, Du and co-workers reported a $B(C_6F_5)_3$ -catalyzed hydrogenation of 1,2-diaryl-1,2-diimines **35**, furnishing a wide range of *cis*-1,2-diaryl-1,2-diamines **36** in 92–99% yields as single isomers (Scheme 18).²³ Unfortunately, after evaluation of a wide range of chiral diene-derived boranes, only 10% ee was obtained using a chiral diene **37** derived borane catalyst. The difficulty may be attributed to the *cis*-selectivity of this reaction, rendering a subtle distinction between two sides of imines.

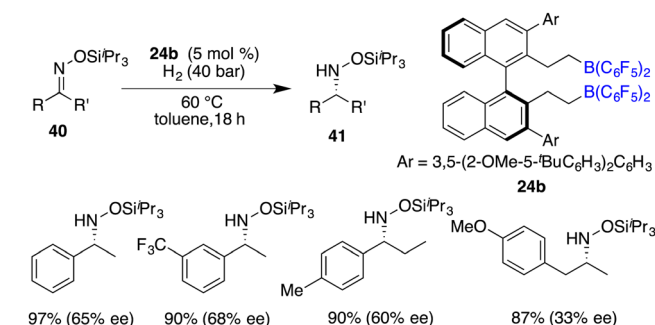
Cyclic imines were seldom employed as substrates for FLP-catalyzed hydrogenation. Du and co-workers extended the application of bulky borane **24a** to the asymmetric hydrogenation of 3-substituted 2*H*-1,4-benzoxazines **38**, delivering optically active 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzoxazines **39** in 90–97% yields with up to 42% ee (Scheme 19).²⁴



Scheme 18 Catalytic hydrogenation of diimines.

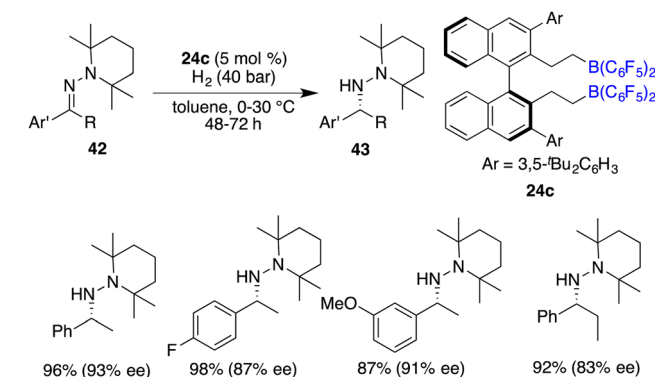


Scheme 19 Asymmetric hydrogenation of 1,4-benzoxazines.



Scheme 20 Asymmetric hydrogenation of TIPS-protected oximes.

The asymmetric hydrogenation of oxime derivatives provides an attractive and straightforward route for accessing optically active hydroxylamine derivatives, but it usually leads to primary amines instead of hydroxylamines owing to the sensitive N–O bond. In 2014, Oestreich and co-workers reported a $B(C_6F_5)_3$ -catalyzed hydrogenation of oxime ethers to obtain hydroxylamine derivatives in the presence of H_2 (100 bar).²⁵ More recently, Du and co-workers achieved an enantioselective hydrogenation of TIPS-protected oximes **40** by using a very bulky chiral borane catalyst **24b** (Scheme 20).²⁶ A wide range of hydroxylamine derivatives **41** could be afforded in 84–99% yields with 33–68% ee. As a subsequent advancement, the same research group employed chiral borane **24c** for the asymmetric hydrogenation of hydrazones **42**, affording a broad range of optically active hydrazines **43** in 87–99% yields with 75–93% ee (Scheme 21).²⁷ The 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl moiety was



Scheme 21 Asymmetric hydrogenation of hydrazones.

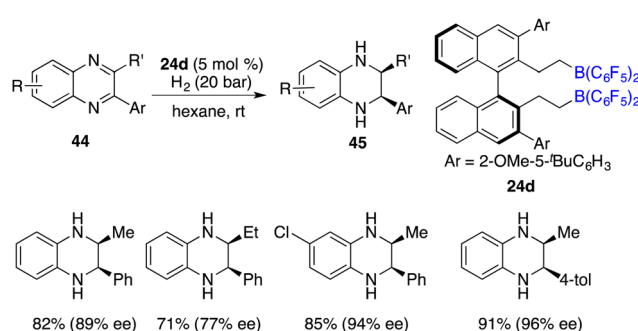
found to be essential for the attainment of the high enantioselectivities observed.

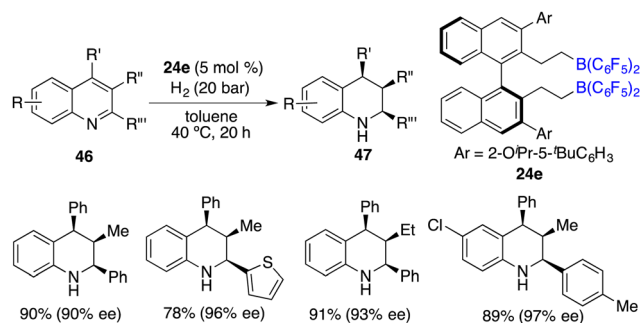
1.2. Asymmetric hydrogenation of *N*-heteroarenes

The pioneering FLP-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of *N*-heteroarenes was reported by Repo and co-workers. Through the unitization of chiral *ansa*-ammonium borate catalysts **14**, the asymmetric hydrogenation of 2-substituted quinolines yielded the desired products with up to 37% ee.¹² In recent years, considerable progress has been accomplished for the asymmetric hydrogenation of *N*-heteroarenes. In particular, chiral FLPs have exhibited some distinctive catalytic activities and selectivities during the hydrogenation of these types of substrates.

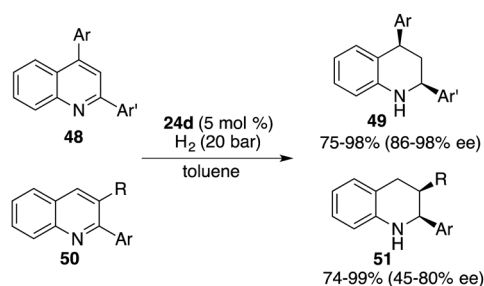
The asymmetric hydrogenation of 2-substituted quinoxalines has been well developed with chiral transition metal catalysts. Conversely, scarce examples have been documented concerning the asymmetric hydrogenation of 2,3-disubstituted quinoxalines to access optically active tetrahydroquinoxalines containing two contiguous stereogenic centers. In 2015, Du and co-workers reported an enantioselective hydrogenation of 2,3-disubstituted quinoxalines **44** with chiral borane **24d** as a catalyst (Scheme 22).²⁸ A variety of optically active *cis*-2,3-disubstituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalines **45** were obtained in high yields with up to >99/1 dr and 96% ee. However, diaryl or dialkyl substituted quinoxalines were inert substrates for this asymmetric hydrogenation, despite that they were effective substrates for the $B(C_6F_5)_3$ -catalyzed reaction.

Through a subtle modification of the chiral diene, an asymmetric hydrogenation of 2,3,4-trisubstituted quinolines **46** was also successfully realized. A wide range of *cis*,*cis*-2,3,4-trisubstituted tetrahydroquinolines **47** bearing three contiguous stereogenic centers were furnished in 76–99% yields with 82–99% ee (Scheme 23).²⁹ Remarkably, 2,4-disubstituted quinolines **48** were also effective substrates for chiral borane **26d** catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation, delivering a variety of 2,4-disubstituted tetrahydroquinolines **49** in 75–98% yields with 95/5–99/1 dr and 86–98% ee (Scheme 24).³⁰ As for the domain of 2,3-disubstituted quinolines **50**, despite their high reactivities, the outcomes remain somewhat modest. The asymmetric hydrogenation of 2-substituted quinolines was also examined, revealing enantioselectivities of markedly lower magnitude.³¹

Scheme 22 *cis*-Selective and enantioselective hydrogenation of 2,3-disubstituted quinoxalines.



Scheme 23 *cis*-Selective and enantioselective hydrogenation of 2,3,4-trisubstituted quinolines.

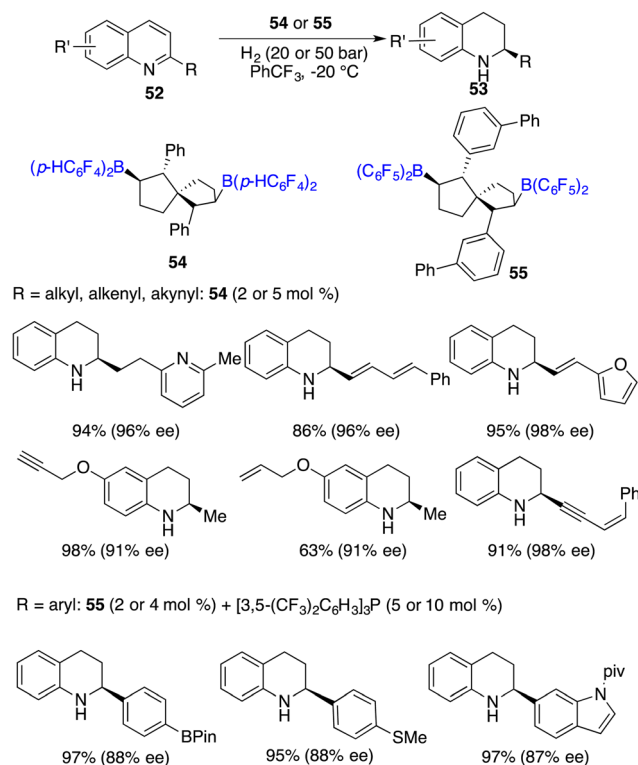


Scheme 24 Enantioselective hydrogenation of disubstituted quinolines.

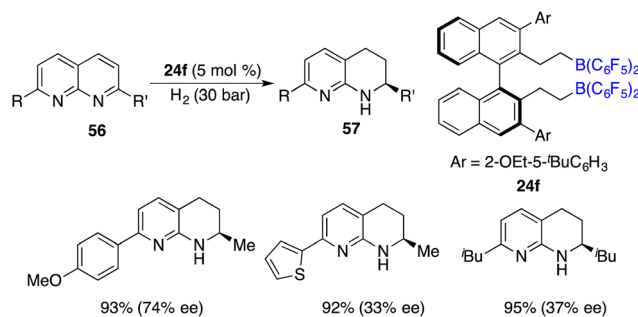
This points to the pivotal role played by substituents at the 4-position of quinolines in engendering the observed high enantioselectivities. It is noteworthy, however, that 4-substituted quinolines continue to present a challenge within the realm of transition metal catalysis.

Wang and co-workers developed chiral spiro-bicyclic bisboranes **54** and **55** by means of the hydroboration of C_2 -symmetric spiro-bicyclic dienes with $HB(C_6F_5)_2$ and $HB(p-C_6F_4H)_2$. These chiral boranes were remarkably efficient for the hydrogenation of 2-substituted quinolines **52**, affording a variety of tetrahydroquinolines **53** in 80–99% yields with 86–99% ee (Scheme 25).³² In the case of 2-aryl substituted quinolines, the introduction of an additional phosphine Lewis base was needed. Notably, a remarkable turnover number (TON) of up to 460 could be reached for this reaction, which stands as the highest one within the realm of FLP-catalyzed asymmetric reactions. It is noteworthy to point out that a wide range of functional groups, including carbon–carbon double bonds or triple bonds, pyridinyl, boryl, and methylthio moieties, were all well tolerated for the metal-free asymmetric hydrogenation.

In the year 2016, a metal-free hydrogenation of 2,7-disubstituted 1,8-naphthyridines **56** was accomplished through the utilization of an *in situ* generated borane catalyst by the hydroboration of pentafluorostyrene with $HB(C_6F_5)_2$, furnishing 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,8-naphthyridines **58** in high yields. The employment of chiral borane **24f** as a catalyst engendered the production of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,8-naphthyridines **58** in high yields with up to 74% ee (Scheme 26).³³ It is intriguing to observe that alkyl-substituted rings within 1,8-naphthyridines were more reactive to be reduced exclusively. The asymmetric



Scheme 25 Enantioselective hydrogenation of quinolines with chiral spiro-bicyclic bisboranes.



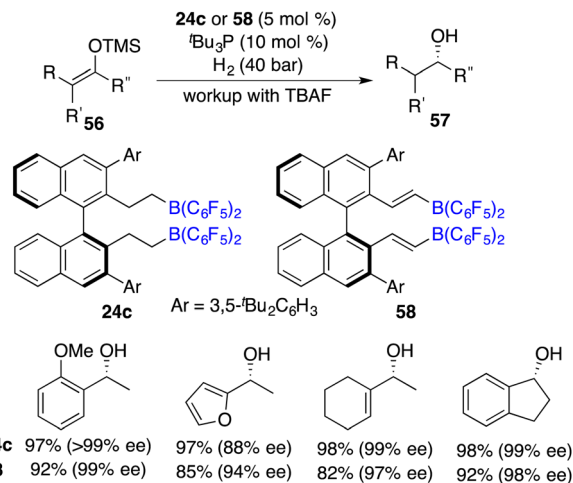
Scheme 26 Enantioselective hydrogenation of 1,8-naphthyridines.

hydrogenation of simple pyridines still remains an unsolved problem. Du and co-workers utilized a pentafluorostyrene-derived borane as a catalyst for the hydrogenation of pyridines, furnishing the desired piperidines in high yields with excellent *cis* selectivity.³⁴ Regrettably, the chiral borane proved to be ineffective for the asymmetric hydrogenation, leading to only less than 10% ee.

1.3 Asymmetric hydrogenation of silyl enol ethers, simple ketones, and enones

Great success has been achieved for the asymmetric hydrogenation of ketones by using a diverse range of chiral transition metal catalysts for the synthesis of optically active secondary alcohols. However, simple ketones were less reactive substrates for the FLP catalysis. Silyl enol ethers can be conveniently



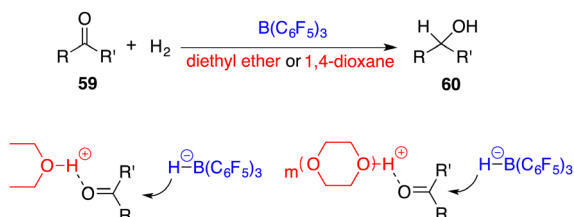


Scheme 27 Asymmetric hydrogenation of silyl enol ethers.

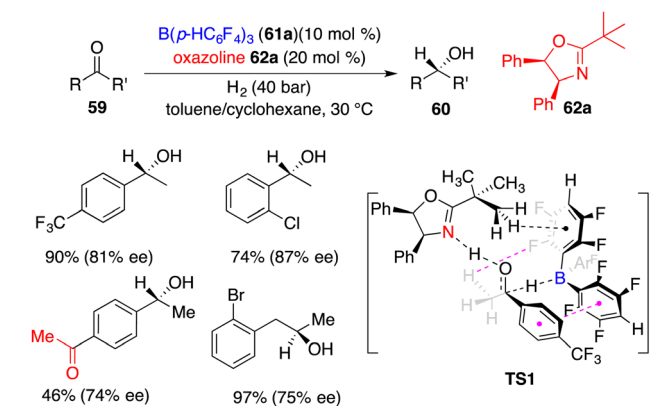
prepared from ketones. Erker and Paradies reported the catalytic hydrogenation of silyl enol ethers by using a combination of phosphine and borane as the FLP catalyst, respectively,^{35,36} which provides a detour for the synthesis of secondary alcohols.

Subsequently, Du and co-workers realized the first highly enantioselective hydrogenation of silyl enol ethers **56** by using a combination of $t\text{-Bu}_3\text{P}$ and chiral borane **24c** as an ingenious FLP catalyst. A wide range of optically active alcohols were furnished in excellent yields with remarkably high ees (Scheme 27).³⁷ Lewis bases were required and found to have a substantial impact on both the reactivity and the enantioselectivity. Notably, carbon–carbon double bonds can be well maintained under hydrogenation conditions. In 2015, the same group developed a novel chiral alkenylborane **58** stemming from the *in situ*-hydroboration of chiral diyne with $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$. It was also an effective catalyst for the asymmetric hydrogenation of silyl enol ethers **56** (Scheme 27).³⁸

In 2014, the FLP-catalyzed hydrogenations of ketones **59** were successfully unlocked by Stephan and Ashley, respectively (Scheme 28).^{39,40} The choice of Lewis base is crucial for this success. As weak Lewis bases, diethyl ether and 1,4-dioxane can be transformed as strong Brønsted acids after the splitting of H_2 with $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$. The possible activation models are outlined in Scheme 28, in which the proton tethered to the oxygen atom activates the ketone and facilitates the nucleophilic hydride attack to yield alcohols **60**. This provides a good possibility to use a chiral FLP as a catalyst for achieving the asymmetric reaction.



Scheme 28 Catalytic hydrogenation of simple ketones.

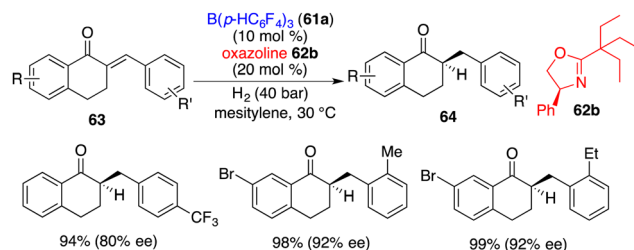


Scheme 29 Asymmetric hydrogenation of simple ketones.

Du and co-workers developed a novel FLP of chiral oxazoline Lewis base **62a** and achiral boron Lewis acid **61a** for asymmetric hydrogenation of simple ketones **59** (Scheme 29).⁴¹ A variety of optically active secondary alcohols **60** were obtained in moderate to high yields with up to 87% ee. Electron-withdrawing substituents on the phenyl group were preferred to increase the reactivity. Interestingly, the asymmetric hydrogenation of 1,4-diacetylbenzene furnished the product in 46% yield with 74% ee without any over-reduced diol by-products. Significantly, dialkyl ketones were also suitable substrates to obtain reasonable results. A DFT-calculation reveals that there are hydrogen bonding and π - π stacking interactions in the transition state and a sequential concerted H-transfer process of proton and hydride (**TS1**). An unavoidable competition of ketone as a Lewis base is attributed to the obvious dwindling ee between calculation and experiment.

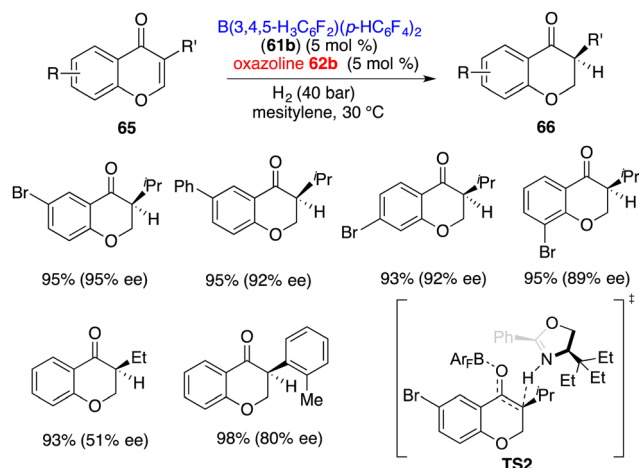
The application of this chiral Lewis base-driven FLP was further extended to the asymmetric hydrogenation of 1-tetralone-derived enones **63** (Scheme 30).⁴¹ With the utilization of oxazoline **62b**, all hydrogenation reactions proceeded smoothly to produce optically active ketones **64** in high yields with 63–92% ee. The over-reduction of the resulting ketones was not observed.

3-Substituted chromones **65** were more effective substrates for the asymmetric hydrogenation by using an FLP comprising **61b** and **62b**, giving the corresponding products **66** in 91–98% yields with up to 95% ee (Scheme 31).⁴¹ The ee was highly depended on the steric hindrance of chromones. A sharp decrease of ee to 51% was observed when using a less bulky



Scheme 30 Asymmetric hydrogenation of enones.



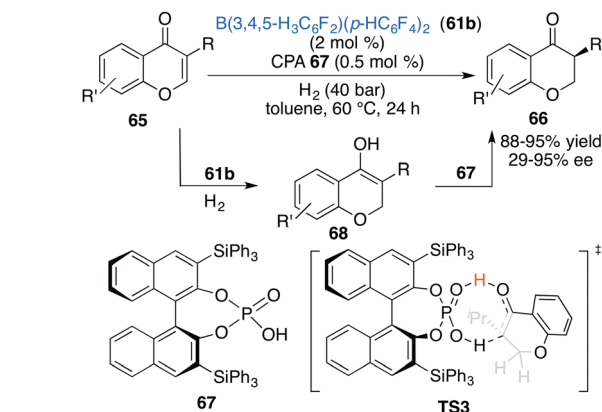


Scheme 31 Asymmetric hydrogenation of chromones.

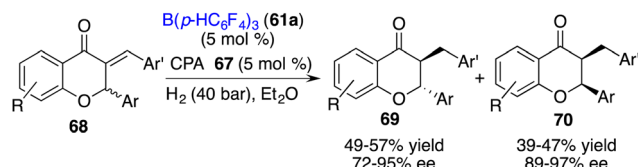
ethyl group instead of the isopropyl group. Distinct from ketones, the hydrogen-transfer for the hydrogenation of enones is stepwise. The protonation of the enolate is the configuration step (**TS2**). A 2.2 kcal mol⁻¹ activation free energy difference between two transition states indicates the formation of an *S*-isomer favourably, which is well consistent with experimental results.

Unexpectedly, with fluorine as a small size substituent, 3-fluorinated chromones **65** were also suitable substrates for the asymmetric hydrogenation. (Scheme 32).⁴² By using borane **61c** and chiral oxazoline **62b** as an FLP catalyst, a variety of 3-fluorochroman-4-ones **66** were obtained in 89–99% yields with 75–88% ee. However, when the fluorine substituent was changed to a bromine atom, the ee dropped sharply to 13%, which indicates that there might be interactions between the fluorine atom and the FLP catalyst.

Inspired by the aforementioned work, Du and co-workers put forward a novel strategy of relay catalysis with a combination of an achiral FLP and a chiral proton shuttle. An asymmetric hydrogenation of chromones **65** was successfully accomplished by using achiral borane **61b** and chiral phosphoric acid **67** to obtain the desired products **66** in 88–98% yields with up to 95% ee (Scheme 33).⁴³ Achiral borane **61b** and chiral phosphoric acid **67** are well compatible in this reaction. The reactivity is mainly determined by borane **61a**, while the enantioselectivity is controlled by CPA **67** as a chiral proton shuttle. A DFT calculation indicates that there exists a 6.1 kcal mol⁻¹ energy



Scheme 33 Asymmetric relay hydrogenation of chromones.



Scheme 34 Asymmetric hydrogenation of 3-alkylidene flavanones.

difference between two transition states during the 1,3-proton transfer process leading to (*S*)-stereoselectivity.

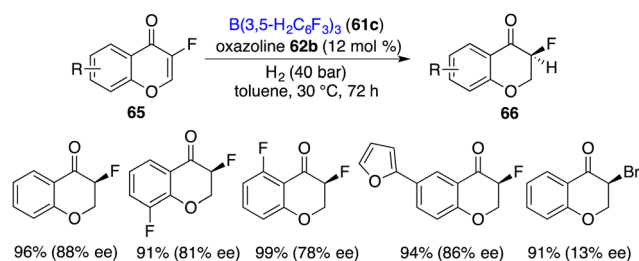
The direct asymmetric hydrogenation of 2,3-disubstituted chromones to access flavanones or chromanones containing two contiguous stereogenic centers remains a challenge. As a detour, an asymmetric hydrogenation of racemic 3-alkylidene flavanones **68** for the stereodivergent synthesis of 3-substituted flavanones has been accomplished by Du and co-workers *via* a relay catalysis by borane **61a** and chiral phosphoric acid **67**. A wide range of *trans*- and *cis*-flavanones **69** and **70** were obtained with high levels of yields and ee values (Scheme 34).⁴⁴

2. Asymmetric hydrosilylation

In 1996, Piers and co-workers unveiled a catalytic hydrosilylation of aromatic aldehydes, ketones, and esters by using $B(C_6F_5)_3$ as a catalyst, wherein the boron Lewis acid activates the Si–H bond instead of the substrates to form zwitterions of silylium and hydridoborate.⁴⁵ This type of hydrosilylation was therefore called Piers-type hydrosilylation and has attracted both synthetic and mechanistic interest from chemists.

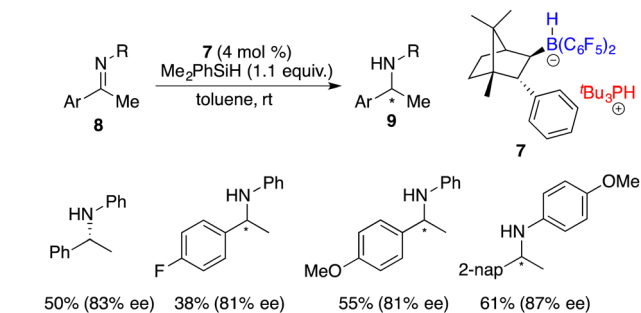
2.1 Asymmetric hydrosilylation of imines

In 2009, Oestreich and co-workers attempted the hydrosilylation of imines with a silicon-stereogenic silane. However, racemic amines were produced.⁴⁶ Klankermayer and co-workers reported a highly enantioselective hydrosilylation of imines **8** by using chiral FLP salt **7** as a catalyst (Scheme 35).⁴⁷ A variety of chiral secondary amines **9** were furnished in moderate to high yields with 81–87% ee. The addition of phosphine was revealed to be crucial for achieving high enantioselectivity.

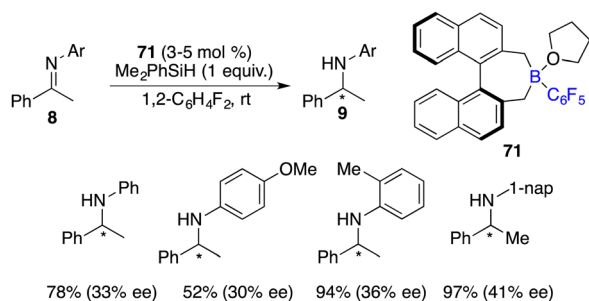


Scheme 32 Asymmetric hydrogenation of 3-fluorinated chromones.





Scheme 35 Hydrosilylation of imines with a chiral FLP catalyst.

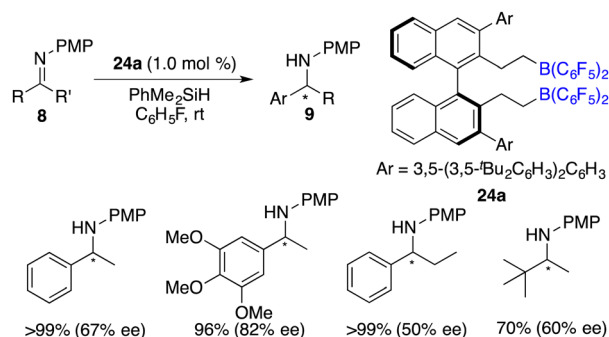


Scheme 36 Enantioselective hydrosilylation of imines with a chiral borane.

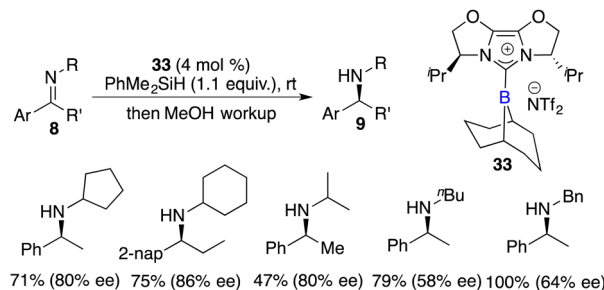
In contrast, employing the enantiopure borane itself as a catalyst, despite its high reactivity, only resulted in a racemic product.

Oestreich and co-workers developed an axially chiral C_6F_5 -substituted borane **71** for asymmetric hydrosilylation of imines **8** (Scheme 36).⁴⁸ For the benzyl-substituted imine, a promising 62% ee was achieved. With a combination of borane **71** and axially chiral silanes, obvious matched/mismatched phenomena were observed, but the enantioselectivity was not improved.

Du and co-workers described an enantioselective hydrosilylation of imines **8** using chiral borane catalyst **24a**, giving secondary amines **9** in 70–>99% yields and 44–82% ee (Scheme 37).⁴⁹ An additional Lewis base was not required for this reaction. The racemization of products with chiral borane **24a** did not occur, which might be attributed to its bulky steric hindrance. Very recently, the same research group expanded



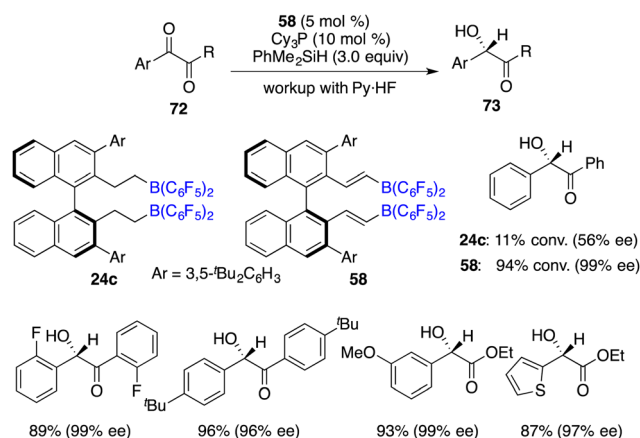
Scheme 37 Asymmetric hydrosilylation of imines with a chiral bisborane.

Scheme 38 Enantioselective hydrosilylation of *N*-alkyl ketimines with chiral borenium.

the imine scope to *N*-sulfonyl ketimines and vicinal diimines. In particular, optically active *cis*-vicinal diamines could be afforded with up to 70% ee.⁵⁰ Moreover, chiral borenium cation **33** was also an effective catalyst for asymmetric hydrosilylation of *N*-alkyl imines **8** (Scheme 38).²⁰ The desired amine products **9** were obtained in moderate to high yields with up to 86% ee.

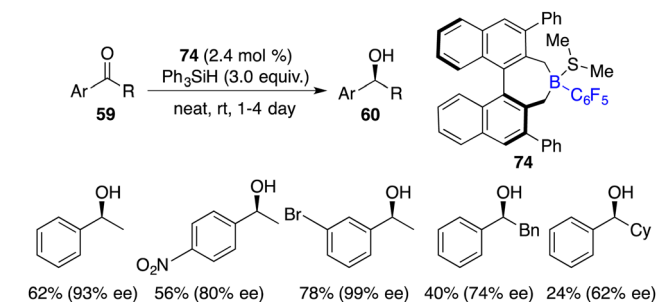
2.2 Asymmetric hydrosilylation of ketones

In comparison to imines, the progress of the asymmetric hydrosilylation of ketones was relatively slow. Oestreich and co-workers reported a $B(C_6F_5)_3$ -catalyzed hydrosilylation of acetophenone with a chiral silane. The chiral silane was recovered in 89% yield with 84% ee and chiral alcohol was simultaneously produced in 67% yield with 38% ee.⁵¹ In 2016, Du and co-workers disclosed an asymmetric hydrosilylation of 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds using chiral alkenylboranes **58** and Cy_3P as an FLP catalyst. A wide range of optically active α -hydroxy carbonyl compounds were furnished in 52–98% yields with 86–99% ee (Scheme 39).⁵² Notably, a Lewis base was required for this reaction, and no diol by-products were observed even with excess amounts of $PhMe_2SiH$. Chiral alkenylborane **58** exhibited noticeable advantages over chiral alkylborane **24c** in terms of both reactivity and enantioselectivity. However, the hydrosilylation of simple ketones under the current conditions gave only moderate ee.



Scheme 39 Enantioselective hydrosilylation of 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds.





Scheme 40 Enantioselective hydrosilylation of simple ketones.

In the same year, Oestreich and co-workers developed an axially chiral borane **74**, which was a highly effective catalyst for the enantioselective hydrosilylation of simple ketones **59** with PhSiH_3 without the addition of a Lewis base. The desired chiral secondary alcohols **60** were accessed in 12–87% yields with up to 99% ee (Scheme 40).⁵³ The success is likely attributed to the bulky steric hindrance of chiral borane **74** and the use of reactive trihydrosilane as a reductant.

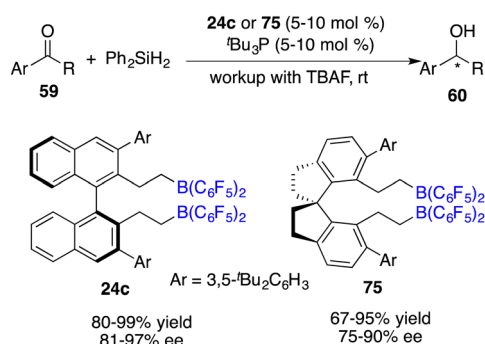
Utilizing the silane Ph_2SiH_2 as a reductant, Du and co-workers also realized the asymmetric hydrosilylation of simple ketones **59** under the catalysis of $^t\text{Bu}_3\text{P}$ and chiral borane **24c** (Scheme 41).⁵⁴ An array of optically active secondary alcohols **60** were furnished in 80–99% yields with 81–97% ee. The introduction of a C_2 -symmetric 1,1'-spirobiindane framework into a chiral borane offered an effective catalyst **75** for the asymmetric hydrosilylation, affording up to 90% ee.⁵⁵

2.3 Asymmetric hydrosilylation of enones

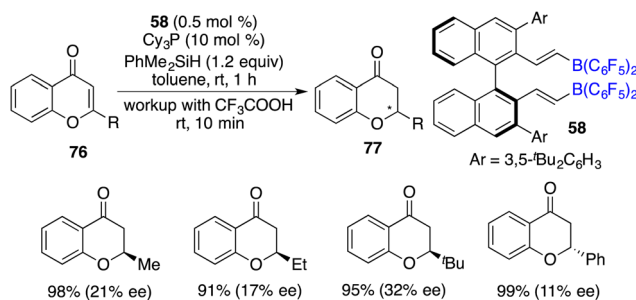
Du and co-workers reported a highly efficient hydrosilylation of chromones and flavones **76** with as low as 0.1 mol% borane catalyst derived from pentafluorostyrene and $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$, giving a variety of chromanones and flavanones **77** in 60–99% yields. Subsequently, the asymmetric reaction was realized with chiral alkenylborane **58** and Cy_3P as an FLP catalyst, delivering optically active chromanones and flavanones **77** in high yields with up to 32% ee (Scheme 42).⁵⁶

2.4 Asymmetric tandem cyclization/hydrosilylation

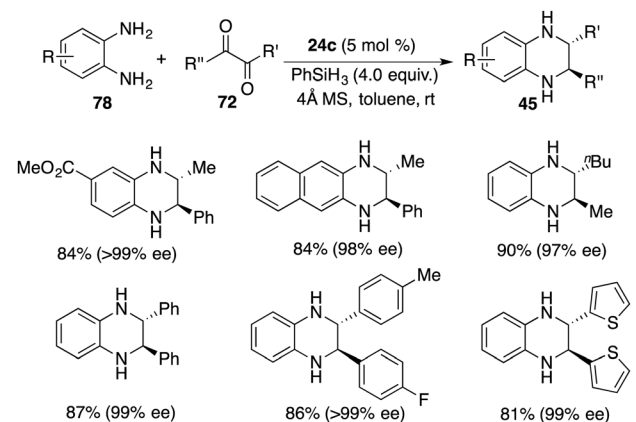
In a recent revelation, Xu and co-workers unveiled the discovery of a one-pot tandem cyclization/hydrosilylation of



Scheme 41 Asymmetric hydrosilylation of ketones with chiral bisboranes.



Scheme 42 Asymmetric hydrosilylation of chromones and flavones.

Scheme 43 Enantio- and diastereoselective synthesis of *trans*-2,3-disubstituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalines.

1,2-diaminobenzenes **78** and 1,2-diketones **72** by using chiral borane **24c**. A wide range of *trans*-2,3-disubstituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalines **45** were furnished in high yields with up to >20:1 dr and up to >99% ee (Scheme 43).⁵⁷ Alkyl-alkyl, alkyl-aryl, and aryl-aryl substituents were all tolerated in this reaction. Mechanistic studies reveal that the hydride transfer might be involved in the rate-limiting step. Moreover, the transformation of the *cis*-isomer to *trans*-isomer was also ruled out according to the control experiments.

3. Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation

Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation stands as a mild reduction method for the synthesis of optically active compounds. Several hydrogen sources have been employed for both catalytic and asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds with FLPs as catalysts.

3.1 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation with ammonia borane

Ammonia borane ($\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{BH}_3$) possesses several favourable attributes, rendering it an excellent candidate for hydrogen storage due to its substantial storage capacity (19.6% weight H), low molecular weight (30.87 g mol^{-1}), and robust stability. Moreover, it holds the potential to serve as a hydrogen source, offering both proton and hydride transfer capabilities in synthetic processes. Despite these advantages, the application of



ammonia borane as a hydrogen donor in the context of asymmetric transfer hydrogenation has garnered relatively limited attention in the literature.

Taking inspiration from the well-established zwitterion species commonly associated with FLPs, Du and co-workers devised an innovative variation of FLP, one that incorporates an active acidic hydrogen atom within the Lewis acid and a hydridic hydrogen atom within the Lewis base. This strategic design was formulated to curtail the displacement of the Lewis base from the reaction center after proton transfer (Fig. 3).⁵⁸ Accordingly, they introduced a novel chiral Lewis base-driven FLP **79** through the *in situ* pairing of $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$ and chiral *tert*-butylsulfonamide. This development has opened up new avenues for controlling enantioselectivity by harnessing the potential of chiral Lewis bases.

By utilizing chiral FLP **79** as a catalyst, a highly enantioselective transfer hydrogenation of imines **8** was successfully achieved, leading to the formation of optically active amines **9** in 78–99% yields with 84–95% ees (Scheme 44).⁵⁸ The incorporation of a pyridine additive in this reaction was observed to play a crucial role in preventing the racemic reaction of imines **8** led by $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$, effectively capturing free $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$ in the reaction mixture. A plausible mechanism for this transformation is postulated based on both experimental observations and DFT calculations (Fig. 4). The transfer of hydrogen takes place through an 8-membered ring transition state **TS4**, and the regeneration of catalyst **79** from compound **80**, utilizing ammonia borane, occurs *via* a 6-membered ring transition state **TS5**.

Building upon these findings, Du and co-workers extended the application of this catalyst to the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of β -*N*-substituted enamino esters **81**. This effort afforded the desired β -amino esters **82** in moderate to good yields with up to 91% ee (Scheme 45).⁵⁹ An enantiopure

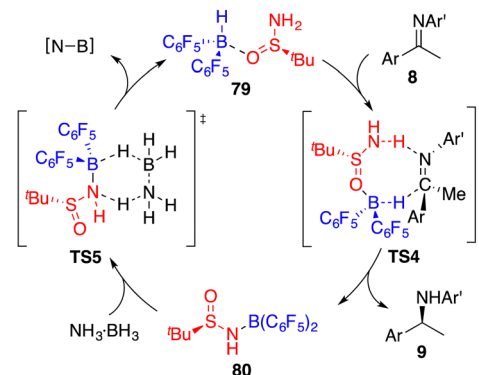
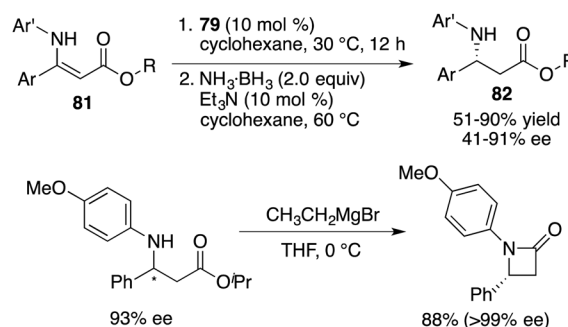


Fig. 4 Catalytic cycle for transfer hydrogenation of imines.



Scheme 45 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenations of β -*N*-substituted enamino esters.

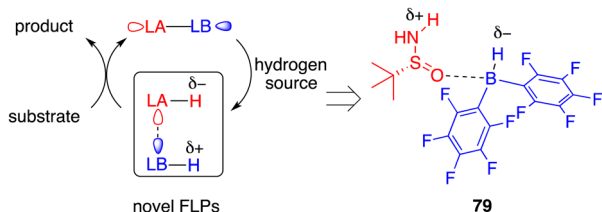
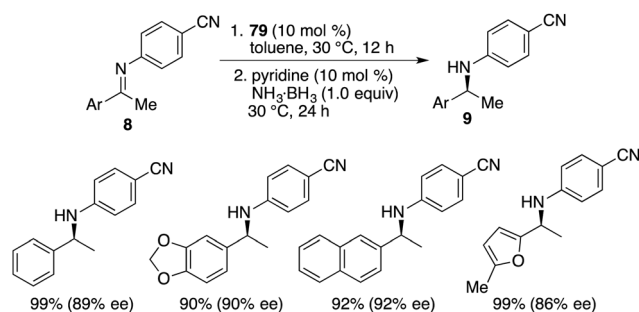


Fig. 3 Design of a novel type of FLP catalysis.



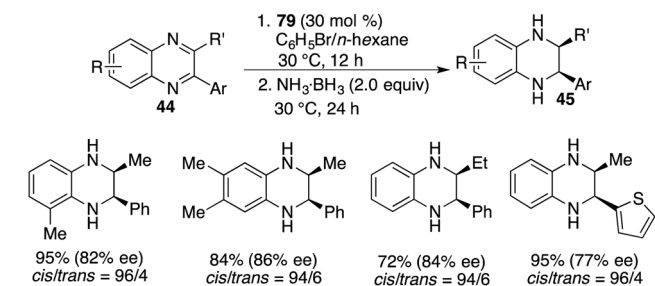
Scheme 44 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of imines.

β -lactam could be easily prepared from a β -amino ester *via* a single-step Grignard reaction. Furthermore, these studies served as inspiration for a novel approach in chiral ammonia borane regeneration. This strategy hinges on the liberation of H_2 through interactions between CPA and ammonia borane, and the subsequent regeneration is facilitated through the hydrolysis of the resulting boro-phosphate. This regenerable ammonia borane system was also successfully applied to asymmetric transfer hydrogenation.⁶⁰

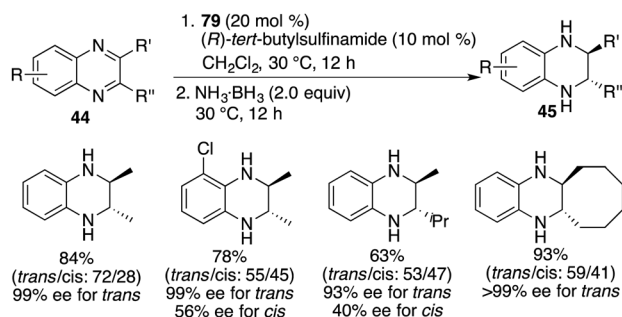
Chiral FLP **79** has also demonstrated its effectiveness as a catalyst for the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of 2,3-disubstituted quinoxalines **44**. In the cases of 2-alkyl-3-aryl-quinoxalines, the reaction predominantly led to *cis*-tetrahydro-quinoxalines **45** as major products, exhibiting high reactivity and notable *cis*-stereoselectivity (Scheme 46).⁶¹ It's worth noting that the enantioselectivities achieved in the transfer hydrogenation were relatively low compared to the direct hydrogenation process. On the other hand, 2,3-dialkylquinoxalines, which were unreactive in the context of asymmetric hydrogenation, became suitable substrates for asymmetric transfer hydrogenation with ammonia borane as the reductant. This transformation furnished the *trans* isomers as the major products in moderate to good yields and with up to >99% ee (Scheme 47).⁶¹

More recently, a notable advancement was reported involving the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of *N*-unprotected indoles **83**. This was facilitated by employing an FLP catalyst

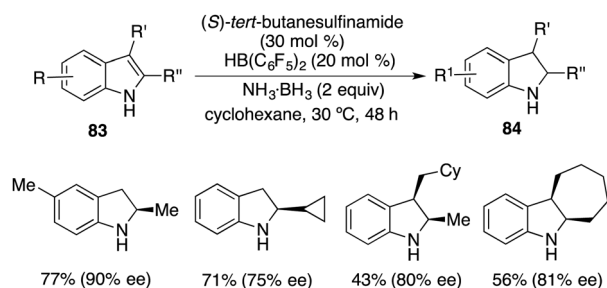




Scheme 46 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of 2-alkyl-3-arylquinolines.



Scheme 47 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of 2,3-dialkylquinolines.

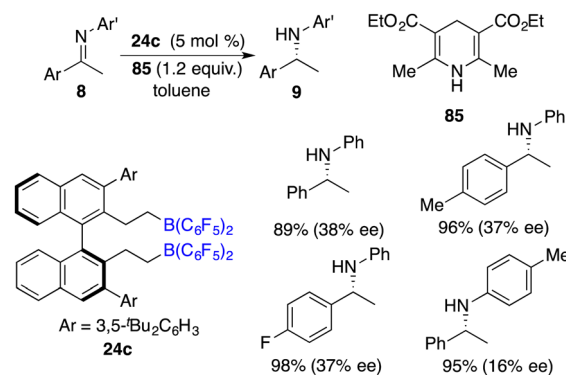


Scheme 48 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of *N*-protected indoles.

consisting of (*S*)-*tert*-butylsulfonamide and HB(C₆F₅)₂. A variety of optically active indolines **84** were obtained in 40–78% yields with up to 90% ee (Scheme 48).⁶²

3.2 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation with Hantzsch esters

Hantzsch esters have been widely employed as hydrogen donors in the context of asymmetric transfer hydrogenation reactions. Du and co-workers described an efficient transfer hydrogenation of imines using Hantzsch esters as a hydrogen source. With as low as 0.1 mol % B(C₆F₅)₃, a variety of amines were furnished in 80–99% yields. Furthermore, by employing chiral borane **24c** as the catalyst, the asymmetric transfer of imines **8** with Hantzsch ester **85** went smoothly to afford the corresponding amine products **9** in high yields. However, the ee values achieved in these reactions were in the range of low to moderate values (Scheme 49).⁶³

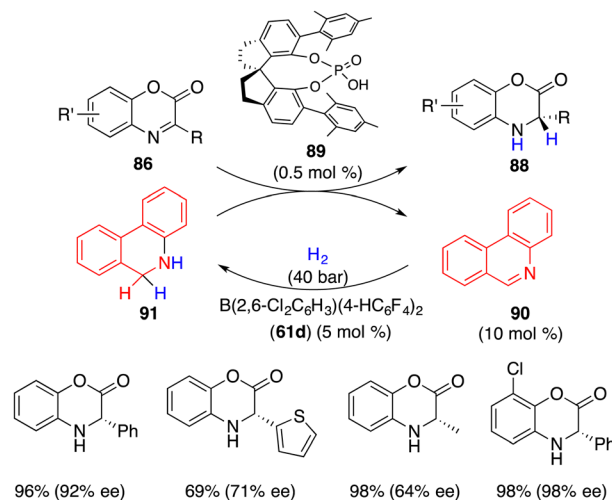


Scheme 49 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of imines with Hantzsch esters.

3.3 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation with H₂

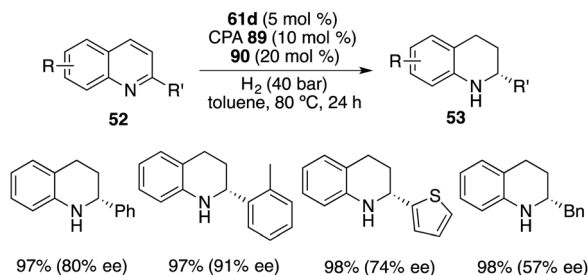
Dinucleotide (NAD(P)H) mimics such as Hantzsch esters, dihydrophenanthridine, and benzothiazoline have been widely employed as stoichiometric hydrogen donors for asymmetric transfer hydrogenations. The transfer hydrogenation with catalytic amounts of hydrogen donors, which could be regenerated by the hydrogenation with H₂ stands as a very attractive way. Zhou and Beller have already developed a practical strategy for the regenerable hydrogen donors facilitated by transition-metal catalyzed hydrogenation, respectively.^{64,65}

Recently, Du and co-workers reported a highly enantioselective transfer hydrogenation of electron-deficient benzoxazinones **86** with chiral phosphoric acid **89** under H₂, wherein borane **61** promoted the hydrogenation of phenanthridine **90** to regenerate dihydrophenanthridine **91** as the hydrogen donor (Scheme 50).⁶⁶ A wide range of desired products **88** were accessed in 69–99% yields with 64–99% ees. Notably, benzoxazinones **86** were inert substrates for the borane-catalyzed hydrogenation, and only 0.5 mol % chiral phosphoric acid **89** was enough for achieving excellent enantioselectivity. This work provides a possible resolution of unreactive substrates in the asymmetric FLP catalysis.



Scheme 50 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of benzoxazinones.





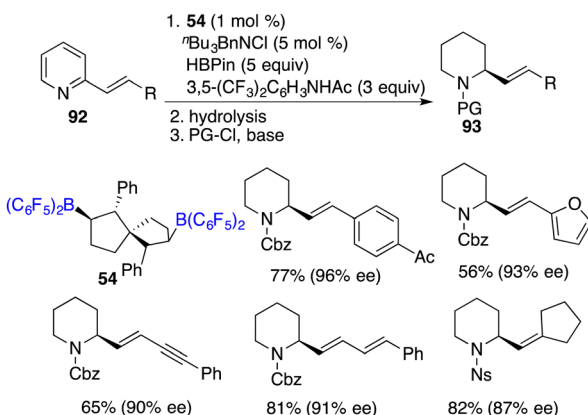
Scheme 51 Asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of quinolines.

In contrast to benzoxazinones **86**, 2-substituted quinolines **52** exhibited notable reactivity as substrates in the context of borane-catalyzed hydrogenation. Interestingly, the realm of asymmetric transfer hydrogenation was successfully extended to 2-substituted quinolines **52** through the utilization of borane **61d** with chiral phosphoric acid **89** and 20 mol % phenanthridine **90**. The reaction proceeded well to afford a variety of tetrahydroquinolines **53** in 95–99% yields with 39–91% ee (Scheme 51). Despite involving a borane-driven racemic pathway, satisfactory ee values could still be obtained.⁶⁷

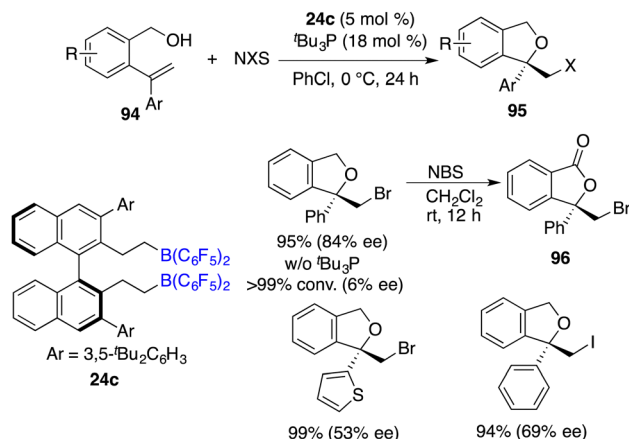
4. Other asymmetric reactions

Recently, Wang and co-workers unveiled a highly chemoselective and enantioselective reduction of 2-vinyl-substituted pyridines **92** by the utilization of chiral spiro-bicyclic bisborane **54** as a catalyst and HBpin and an acidic amide as reducing reagents (Scheme 52).⁶⁸ A diverse array of 2-vinyl-substituted piperidines **93** containing various functional groups were furnished in moderate to high yields with up to 96% ee. The reactions proceed through a cascade process involving 1,4-hydroboration followed by the transfer hydrogenation of a dihydropyridine intermediate. In this reduction, the double bond was retained and could be conveniently converted into natural products and other useful heterocyclic compounds.

Asymmetric halocyclization of alkenes stands as a potent avenue for accessing chiral heterocyclic compounds. In this realm, Du and co-workers described an asymmetric



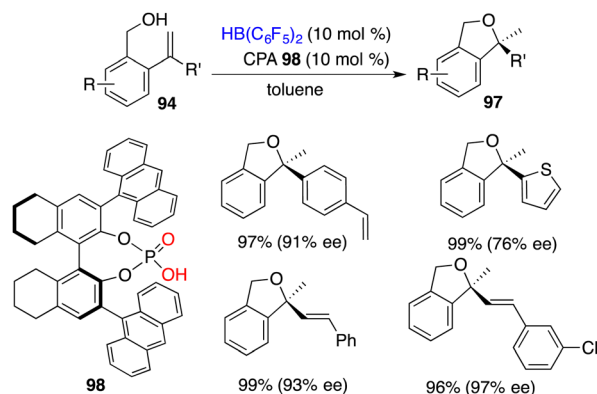
Scheme 52 Metal-free enantioselective reduction of 2-vinylpyridines.



Scheme 53 Asymmetric halocyclization of 2-vinylbenzyl alcohols with chiral FLPs.

halocyclization of 2-vinylbenzyl alcohols **94** with NBS or NIS by using a combination of chiral borane **24c** and $t\text{Bu}_3\text{P}$ as a catalyst (Scheme 53).⁶⁹ A wide range of chiral 1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran derivatives **95** were obtained in good to excellent yields with 53–87% ee. A notable facet is the requisite involvement of a Lewis base, which emerges as an essential factor in achieving the high enantioselectivities. Chiral borane **24c** exhibited remarkable activity, while the enantioselectivity was observed to be profoundly low. Moreover, the utilization of NBS as the halogen source facilitates an efficient and clean oxidation of compound **94**, yielding the corresponding ester **96** without any loss of ee.

The asymmetric intramolecular hydroalkoxylation of alkenes represents an efficient and straightforward avenue for synthesizing optically active cyclic ethers. Very recently, Du and co-workers realized a highly efficient cyclization of 2-vinylbenzyl alcohols **94** employing 0.05 mol % $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$ as a catalyst, delivering the desired products **97** in 82–99% yields.⁷⁰ Chiral boranes derived from chiral dienes were not effective catalysts for the asymmetric hydroalkoxylation, leading to only less than 30% ee. A novel intramolecular FLP **98** derived *in situ* from chiral phosphoric acid and $\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$ was designed and prepared. It proved to be an effective chiral catalyst for the hydroalkoxylation of **94**, delivering



Scheme 54 Asymmetric hydroalkoxylation with CPA-derived FLPs.



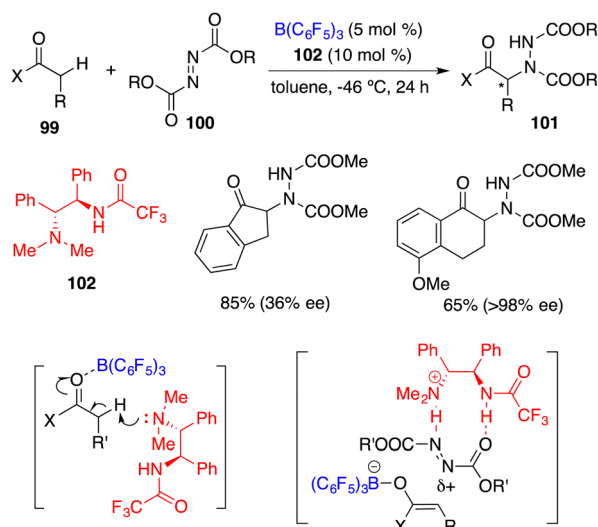
optically active 1,3-dihydroisobenzofurans **97** in 78–99% yields with 60–97% ee (Scheme 54). For chiral boro-phosphates, the oxygen atom of P = O acts as a Lewis base and the boron atom acts as a Lewis acid, which serve to activate the O–H bond cooperatively and further promote the subsequent hydroalkoxylation process.

5. Asymmetric reactions with chiral FLPs as bifunctional catalysts

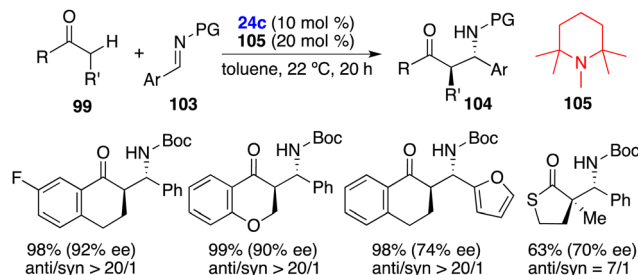
FLPs have attractive dual roles in catalysis, one lies in their ability to activate the covalent bonds, thus facilitating the following transformation, and the other rests in their capacity to serve as Lewis bases and acid bifunctional catalysts.

Wasa and co-workers reported an FLP comprising chiral base **102** and B(C₆F₅)₃ for the enantioselective direct α -amination of carbonyl compounds **99** with azodicarboxylates **100**, delivering the desired products **101** in 47–95% yields with up to 98% ee (Scheme 55).⁷¹ The acidity of the α -C–H bond of **99** was increased through the coordination of the carbonyl group with B(C₆F₅)₃, which was subsequently deprotonated by the hindered amine **102** to form a tight ion pair consisting of a boron enolate and an ammonium cation. The ammonium cation served as the hydrogen-bond donor to activate **100** and facilitated the following nucleophilic attack by the boron enolate.

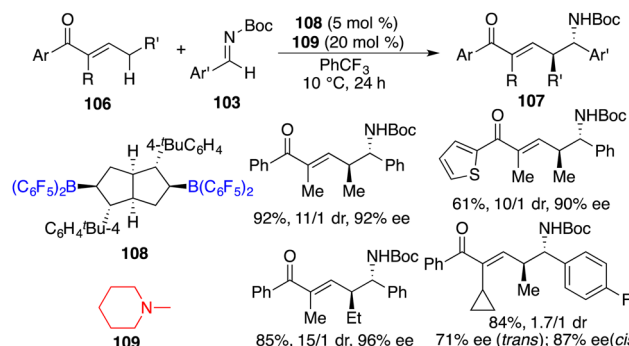
Furthermore, the same group advanced their exploration of an enantioselective direct Mannich-type reaction of carbonyl compounds **99** and aldimines **103** by using an FLP of chiral Lewis borane **24c** and amine **105** (Scheme 56).⁷² A variety of optically active β -aminocarbonyl compounds **104** were obtained in high yields with up to >20/1 dr and 96% ee. The cooperative interactions of carbonyl compounds **99** with an unquenched Lewis pair of chiral borane **24c** and amine **105** accelerate the generation of enolate and promote the subsequent addition to hydrogen-bond-activated aldimines **103**.



Scheme 55 Direct enantioselective α -amination of carbonyl compounds.



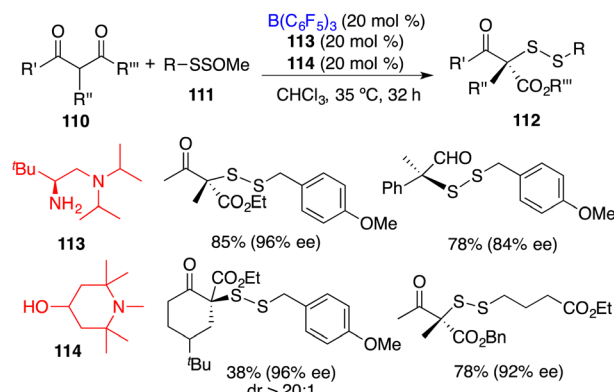
Scheme 56 Enantioselective direct Mannich-type reactions.



Scheme 57 Direct asymmetric vinylogous Mannich reactions of acyclic α,β -unsaturated ketones.

In a recent work, Wang and co-workers unveiled highly regio-, diastereo-, and enantioselective direct asymmetric vinylogous Mannich reactions of acyclic α,β -unsaturated ketones **106** and aldimines **103** under the cooperative catalysis of chiral bicyclic bisborane **108** and amine **109** (Scheme 57).⁷³ A wide range of optically active δ -amino- α,β -unsaturated carbonyl derivatives **107** were delivered in good yields with up to 96% ee. Strong Lewis acidity, bulky steric hindrance, and structural rigidity of borane **108** catalysts were pivotal for the initiation of the reaction and for achieving high selectivities.

Luo and co-workers recently reported an asymmetric disulfuration of β -ketocarboxyls **110** with **111** by utilizing the combination of B(C₆F₅)₃, chiral amine **113**, and achiral amine



Scheme 58 Asymmetric disulfuration with β -ketocarboxyls.



114 as a three-component Lewis acid–base catalyst (Scheme 58).⁷⁴ A wide range of optically active disulfides **112** bearing *S*-containing tetrasubstituted carbon stereocenters were obtained in moderate to good yields with high levels of enantioselectivities. The bulky tertiary amine **114** served to activate the bulky primary–tertiary diamine–borane Lewis pair for enamine catalysis *via* frustrated interactions.

Summary and outlook

The advent of FLP chemistry provides a novel category of catalysts in the realm of asymmetric catalysis, leading to remarkable advancements in recent years. As dual-component catalysts, both chiral Lewis acid-driven FLPs and chiral Lewis base-driven FLPs have been designed and successfully accessed. Furthermore, an innovative strategy has emerged wherein achiral FLPs synergize with other types of chiral catalysts, effectively broadening the scope of FLP applications. The domain of metal-free asymmetric hydrogenation has undergone a remarkable expansion encompassing a diverse array of unsaturated compounds, such as imines, enamines, *N*-heteroarenes, silyl enol ethers, simple ketones, and enones. FLP catalysis has been extended from hydrogenation to a diverse set of enantioselective reactions, such as hydrosilylation, transfer hydrogenation, and cyclization. The versatility of chiral FLPs extends to their utility as unquenched Lewis acid–base bifunctional catalysts for an array of asymmetric transformations. It is noteworthy that chiral FLPs have exhibited some interesting and distinctive catalytic activities and stereoselectivities, presenting a promising avenue for their increasing application in asymmetric catalysis.

Despite the significant progress made in the field, several formidable challenges remain in the realm of FLP catalysis. These challenges encompass catalytic efficiency, substrate scope, and the diversity of reaction types, all of which require further attention and innovative solutions in the future. A notable disparity exists between the catalytic efficiency of chiral FLPs and that of transition-metal catalysts. While transition-metal catalysts have demonstrated remarkable efficiency, chiral FLPs still lag behind in this regard. Addressing the underlying factors responsible for the deactivation of FLP catalysts and designing more efficient catalysts accordingly are important research subjects in this field. Additionally, expanding the repertoire of reaction types and extending the substrate scope are still in demand. A particularly promising avenue is the integration of chiral FLPs into heterogeneous catalysis, which also represents an important direction in the future.

Author contributions

All authors participated in the discussion and the writing of the review.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the financial support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21825108, 22271290, and 22331011).

Notes and references

- (a) *Comprehensive Asymmetric Catalysis*, ed. E. N. Jacobson, A. Pfaltz and H. Yamamoto, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 1999; (b) *Privileged Ligands and Catalysts*, ed. Q.-L. Zhou, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, 2011.
- G. C. Welch, R. R. San Juan, J. D. Masuda and D. W. Stephan, *Science*, 2006, **314**, 1124–1126.
- P. A. Chase, G. C. Welch, T. Jurca and D. W. Stephan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 8050–8053.
- For leading reviews, see: (a) D. W. Stephan and G. Erker, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 46–76; (b) T. Soos, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, 2011, **83**, 667–675; (c) G. Erker, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, 2012, **84**, 2203–2217; (d) J. Paradies, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 3552–3557; (e) D. W. Stephan, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2015, **48**, 306–316; (f) D. W. Stephan and G. Erker, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 6400–6441; (g) D. W. Stephan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 10018–10032; (h) D. W. Stephan, *Science*, 2016, **354**, aaf7229; (i) S. Arndt, M. Rudolph and A. S. K. Hashmi, *Gold Bull.*, 2017, **50**, 267–282; (j) V. Fasano and M. J. Ingleson, *Synthesis*, 2018, 1783–1795; (k) H. Wang, Y. Zheng, Z. Pan, H. Fu, F. Ling and W. Zhong, *Chin. J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **37**, 301–313; (l) N. Li and W.-X. Zhang, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2020, **38**, 1360–1370; (m) J. Lam, K. M. Szkop, E. Mosafari and D. W. Stephan, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2019, **48**, 3592–3612; (n) D. W. Stephan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 20002–20014.
- D. Chen and J. Klankermayer, *Chem. Commun.*, 2008, 2130–2131.
- For leading reviews, see: (a) Y. Liu and H. Du, *Huaxue Xuebao*, 2014, **72**, 771–777; (b) X. Feng and H. Du, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2014, **55**, 6959–6964; (c) L. Shi and Y.-G. Zhou, *ChemCatChem*, 2015, **7**, 54–56; (d) L. C. Wilkins and R. L. Melen, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **324**, 123–129; (e) J. Paradies, *Top. Organomet. Chem.*, 2017, **62**, 193–216; (f) W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **51**, 191–201; (g) X. Feng, W. Meng and H. Du, *Frustrated Lewis Pair Catalyzed Asymmetric Reactions. In Frustrated Lewis Pairs; Molecular Catalysis*, ed. J. C. Slootweg and A. R. Jupp, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, Cham, Switzerland, 2020, vol 2, pp. 29–86; (h) X. Feng, W. Meng and H. Du, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2022, **40**, 1109–1116; (i) Z.-Y. Yang, M. Zhang and X.-C. Wang, *Synthesis*, 2022, 1527–1536.
- D. Chen, Y. Wang and J. Klankermayer, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 9475–9478.
- G. Ghattas, D. Chen, F. Pan and J. Klankermayer, *Dalton Trans.*, 2012, **41**, 9026–9028.
- A. Hamza, K. Sorochkina, B. Kótai, K. Chernichenko, D. Berta, M. Bolte, M. Nieger, T. Repo and I. Pápai, *ACS Catal.*, 2020, **10**, 14290–14301.



- 10 X. Wang, G. Kehr, C. G. Daniliuc and G. Erker, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 3293–3303.
- 11 K.-Y. Ye, X. Wang, C. G. Daniliuc, G. Kehr and G. Erker, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2017, 368–371.
- 12 V. Sumerin, K. Chernichenko, M. Nieger, M. Leskelä, B. Rieger and T. Repo, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2011, **353**, 2093–2110.
- 13 M. Lindqvist, K. Borre, K. Axenov, B. Kotai, M. Nieger, M. Leskela, I. Papai and T. Repo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 4038–4041.
- 14 (a) D. J. Parks, R. E. v H. Spence and W. E. Piers, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1995, **34**, 809–811; (b) D. J. Parks, W. E. Piers and G. P. A. Yap, *Organometallics*, 1998, **17**, 5492–5503.
- 15 Z. Cao and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 2602–2605.
- 16 Y. Liu and H. Du, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 6810–6813.
- 17 X. Liu, T. Liu, W. Meng and H. Du, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2018, **16**, 8686–8689.
- 18 X.-S. Tu, N.-N. Zeng, R.-Y. Li, Y.-Q. Zhao, D.-Z. Xie, Q. Peng and X.-C. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 15096–15100.
- 19 J. Lam, B. A. R. Günther, J. M. Farrell, P. Eisenberger, B. P. Bestvater, P. D. Newman, R. L. Melen, C. M. Crudden and D. W. Stephan, *Dalton Trans.*, 2016, **45**, 15303–15316.
- 20 D. M. Mercea, M. G. Howlett, A. D. Piascik, D. J. Scott, A. Steven, A. E. Ashley and M. J. Fuchter, *Chem. Commun.*, 2019, **55**, 7077–7080.
- 21 D. W. Stephan, S. Greenberg, T. W. Graham, P. Chase, J. J. Hastie, S. J. Geier, J. M. Farrell, C. C. Brown, Z. M. Heiden, G. C. Welch and M. Ullrich, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2011, **50**, 12338–12348.
- 22 Y. Zhang, S. Chen, A. M. Al-Enizi, A. Nafady, Z. Tang and S. Ma, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202213399.
- 23 X. Zhu and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 3106–3109.
- 24 S. Wei, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 8026–8029.
- 25 (a) J. Mohr and M. Oestreich, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 13278–13281; (b) J. Mohr, D. Porwal, I. Chatterjee and M. Oestreich, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 17583–17586.
- 26 K. Yu, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2022, **20**, 3708–3711.
- 27 K. Yu, W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2023, **25**, 3607–3610.
- 28 Z. Zhang and H. Du, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 623–626.
- 29 Z. Zhang and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 2816–2819.
- 30 Z. Zhang and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 6266–6269.
- 31 C. Han, E. Zhang, X. Feng, S. Wang and H. Du, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2018, **59**, 1400–1403.
- 32 X. Li, J.-J. Tian, N. Liu, X.-S. Tu, N.-N. Zeng and X.-C. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 4664–4668.
- 33 W. Wang, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 6683–6686.
- 34 Y. Liu and H. Du, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 12968–12971.
- 35 H. Wang, R. Fröhlich, G. Kehr and G. Erker, *Chem. Commun.*, 2008, 5966–5968.
- 36 L. Greb, P. Oña-Burgos, A. Kubas, F. C. Falk, F. Breher, K. Fink and J. Paradies, *Dalton Trans.*, 2012, **41**, 9056–9060.
- 37 S. Wei and H. Du, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 12261–12264.
- 38 X. Ren, G. Li, S. Wei and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 990–993.
- 39 (a) T. Mahdi and D. W. Stephan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 15809–15812; (b) T. Mahdi and D. W. Stephan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 8511–8514.
- 40 (a) D. J. Scott, M. J. Fuchter and A. E. Ashley, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 15813–15816; (b) Á. Gyömöre, M. Bakos, T. Földes, I. Pápai, A. Domján and T. Soós, *ACS Catal.*, 2015, **5**, 5366–5372; (c) D. J. Scott, T. R. Simmons, E. J. Lawrence, G. G. Wildgoose, M. J. Fuchter and A. E. Ashley, *ACS Catal.*, 2015, **5**, 5540–5544.
- 41 B. Gao, X. Feng, W. Meng and H. Du, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 4498–4504.
- 42 Y. Dai, W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *Chem. Commun.*, 2022, **58**, 1558–1560.
- 43 J. Chen, B. Gao, X. Feng, W. Meng and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2021, **23**, 8565–8569.
- 44 J. Chen, W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2022, **87**, 10544–10549.
- 45 D. J. Parks and W. E. Piers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1996, **118**, 9440–9441.
- 46 D. T. Hog and M. Oestreich, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2009, 5047–5056.
- 47 D. Chen, V. Leich, F. Pan and J. Klankermayer, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2012, **18**, 5184–5187.
- 48 M. Mewald and M. Oestreich, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2012, **18**, 14079–14084.
- 49 X. Zhu and H. Du, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 1013–1016.
- 50 T. Liu, X. Feng and H. Du, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2022, **111**, 154202.
- 51 S. Rendler and M. Oestreich, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 5997–6000.
- 52 X. Ren and H. Du, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 810–813.
- 53 L. Süsse, J. Hermeke and M. Oestreich, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 6940–6943.
- 54 X. Liu, Q. Wang, C. Han, X. Feng and H. Du, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2019, **37**, 663–666.
- 55 Q. Wang, C. Han, X. Feng and H. Du, *Chin. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **39**, 2257–2263.
- 56 X. Ren, C. Han, X. Feng and H. Du, *Synlett*, 2017, 2421–2424.
- 57 Z. Luo, Z. Li, H. Zhao, J. Yang, L. Xu, M. Lei, Q. Fan and P. J. Walsh, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, e202305449.
- 58 S. Li, G. Li, W. Meng and H. Du, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 12956–12962.
- 59 W. Zhao, X. Feng, J. Yang and H. Du, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2019, **60**, 1193–1196.
- 60 (a) Q. Zhou, W. Meng, J. Yang and H. Du, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 12111–12115; (b) Q. Zhou, X. Feng, J. Yang and H. Du, *Chin. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **39**, 2188–2195.
- 61 S. Li, W. Meng and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 2604–2606.
- 62 W. Zhao, Z. Zhang, X. Feng, J. Yang and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2020, **22**, 5850–5854.
- 63 Q. Wang, J. Chen, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2018, **16**, 1448–1451.
- 64 For selected examples, see: (a) Q.-A. Chen, K. Gao, Y. Duan, Z.-S. Ye, L. Shi, Y. Yang and Y.-G. Zhou, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 2442–2448; (b) Z.-P. Chen, M.-W. Chen, R.-N. Guo and Y.-G. Zhou, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 1406–1409; (c) M.-W.



- Chen, B. Wu, Z.-P. Chen, L. Shi and Y.-G. Zhou, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 4650–4653; (d) Z.-B. Zhao, X. Li, M.-W. Chen, B. Wu and Y.-G. Zhou, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2020, **38**, 1691–1695.
- 65 (a) L.-Q. Lu, Y. Li, K. Junge and M. Beller, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 8382–8386; (b) L.-Q. Lu, Y. Li, K. Junge and M. Beller, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 2763–2768.
- 66 B. Gao, W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2022, **24**, 3955–3959.
- 67 B. Gao, Z. Han, W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2023, **88**, 3335–3339.
- 68 J.-J. Tian, Z.-Y. Yang, X.-S. Liang, N. Liu, C.-Y. Hu, X.-S. Tu, X. Li and X.-C. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 18452–18456.
- 69 C. Han, X. Feng and H. Du, *Org. Lett.*, 2021, **23**, 7325–7329.
- 70 C. Han, W. Meng, X. Feng and H. Du, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, e202200100.
- 71 M. Shang, X. Wang, S. M. Koo, J. Youn, J. Z. Chan, W. Yao, B. T. Hastings and M. Wasa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 95–98.
- 72 M. Shang, M. Cao, Q. Wang and M. Wasa, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 13338–13341.
- 73 J.-J. Tian, N. Liu, Q.-F. Liu, W. Sun and X.-C. Wang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 3054–3059.
- 74 Q. Zhang, Y. Li, L. Zhang and S. Luo, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 10971–10976.

