Enantio- and diastereoselective synthesis of γ-amino alcohols†

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The γ-amino alcohol structural motif is often encountered in drugs and natural products. We developed two complementary catalytic diastereoselective methods for the synthesis of N-PMP-protected γ-amino alcohols from the corresponding ketones. The anti-products were obtained through Ir-catalyzed asymmetric transfer hydrogenation, the syn-products via Rh-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation.

The growing number of enantio- and diastereomerically pure drug candidates has driven the advancement of stereoselective synthetic strategies.1,2 The γ-amino alcohol moiety is often encountered in biologically relevant molecules and hence, general procedures are desired to selectively prepare all of its possible diastereoisomers. Examples of molecules containing the γ-amino alcohol structural motif include the drugs Ritonavir and Lopinavir (both anti-HIV)3 and several 4-hydroxyleucine derivatives (anti-obesity) (Fig. 1).4

Despite the abundance of the γ-amino alcohol structure in synthetically relevant targets, relatively few generally applicable stereoselective methods are available for the construction of such a moiety. Undoubtedly the most straightforward route involves diastereoselective reduction of a β-amino ketone Mannich product by employing a suitable hydride donor. Besides several methods for the reduction of α-chiral β-amino ketones,5–7 a number of reports on the stoichiometric reduction of β-branched β-amino ketones (with a methylene adjacent to the amine function) have been disclosed.8–11 These include the diastereoselective reduction of N-sulfonyl-protected γ-hydroxyimines,12 syn-selective reductive amination of β-hydroxy ketones with p-anisidine and polymethylhydrosiloxane,13 and dynamic kinetic resolution of N-Boc-protected γ-amino ketones.14 As an alternative, amino alcohols can be prepared through transition metal-catalyzed hydrogenation of β-amino ketones,15 although these methodologies have more generally been reported for the hydrogenation of substances without β-chirality.16

We envisaged that robust enantioselective access to γ-amino alcohols may proceed via a proline-catalyzed Mannich reaction to yield N-PMP-protected amino ketones, diastereoselective reduction of the keto function, and subsequent removal of the PMP protecting group.17 In this report, we describe that N-PMP-protected β-amino ketones can be efficiently converted into each of the corresponding syn- and anti-γ-amino alcohols in a highly diastereoselective manner. Both hydrogenation and transfer hydrogenation have found many applications in stereoselective reduction of alkenes, alkynes, imines and ketones.18

Surprisingly, no literature precedence on the diastereoselective (transfer) hydrogenation of chiral β-amino ketones existed at the start of our research, while on the other hand β-hydroxy ketones have shown to be suitable hydrogenation substrates.19,20 In transfer hydrogenations, 2-propanol or a formic acid/triethylamine mixture is used as the source of hydrogen, which is reversibly transferred to the substrate molecule. Due to this reversibility, a careful analysis of the reaction progress and selectivity is required. We started our investigations on asymmetric
transferred hydrogenation (ATH) of N-PMP-protected β-amo
tone 1.

Using the well-established Ru/TsDPEN complex 3 as the
catalyst, we observed a clean conversion into the desired
γ-amino alcohols with a moderate dr (80:20), which irri
tative of the existing chiral center depended on the catalyst
Scheme 1. Encouraged by these initial results we also
explored the use of iridium-based ATH catalysts. We prepared
abilities to suppress possible elimination of
inorganic base (e.g. K₂CO₃) according to a modified protocol
disclosed by Verzijl. The inorganic base was removed by
filtration to suppress possible elimination of p-anisidine prior
to reduction. Preferably, α,α-disubstituted amino acids were
employed to avoid the risk of catalyst racemization.

To our satisfaction, exposure of benchmark substrate 1 to
these catalysts resulted in high diastereoselectivities. When
ν-α-Me-phenylglycine amide was used as the ligand, conversion
of (S)-1 into the corresponding anti-amino alcohol 2 proceeded
in a diastereomeric ratio of 96:4 (Table 1, entry 1), while the
(R)-aminoketone led to a 1:1 formation of amino alcohols
(entry 2). This implies that during iridium-catalyzed reduction,
the existing chiral center has a large impact on the stereo-
chemical outcome of the transfer hydrogenation. The influence
of the preexisting chirality in terms of a match and mismatch
with the ligand was confirmed by employing achiral Al₂NH₃ as
the ligand (entry 3). In the presence of this achiral catalyst, a
diastereomeric ratio of 84:16 was observed for the products.
Replacing substituent R of catalyst 4 a with a Bn group (i.e. 4d)
resulted in decreased selectivity (entry 4), whereas nearly com-
plete selectivity was obtained with the same catalyst 4d for the
(R)-substrate (entry 5). The combination of phenyl and benzyl
substituents showed again a clear match (entry 6, diastereo-
selectivity of 0:100) and mismatch (entry 7).

Although slightly better results were obtained with α-benzylated
phenylglycineamide as the ligand, we explored the substrate scope of
the stereoselective ATH with the α-methyl-α-phenyl substituted
glycinamide-based catalyst (4a) because of its straightforward
accessibility. The β-amino ketone substrates were prepared via
the asymmetric proline-catalyzed Mannich reaction. The
results in Table 2 led us to conclude that ATH of β-amino
ketones is widely applicable. In all examples we observed a
reasonable to good diastereoselectivity, with the best selectivities
obtained for R = Ar. In addition, it is worth mentioning that we
have previously successfully deprotected both diastereoisomers
of PMP-protected amino alcohol 2 using oxidative enzymatic
conditions.

With an efficient method for the anti-selective preparation of
γ-amino alcohols in hand, we realized that extensive screening
of other metal/ligand combinations could possibly deliver

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Screening of Ir-based amino amide catalysts 4a–e for ATH of aminoketone 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>sm</td>
<td>R¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(S)-1</td>
<td>Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(R)-1</td>
<td>Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(S)-1</td>
<td>Me</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(R)-1</td>
<td>Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(R)-1</td>
<td>Bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(S)-1</td>
<td>Bn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Reaction conditions: 4–6 mol% catalyst, rt 25 min–25 h. b (2R,4S)/(2S,4S). c (2R,4R)/(2S,4R).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Preparative ATH of β-amino ketones</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>sm</td>
<td>R¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(S)-1</td>
<td>3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(S)-6</td>
<td>4-FC₂H₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(S)-7</td>
<td>2-MeC₂H₄</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>iBu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(S)-9</td>
<td>CO₂Et</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Reaction conditions: ketone (1.0 equiv.), (IrCp*Cl₂)₂ (0.02 equiv.), α-Me-phenylglycine-NH₂ (0.20 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (3 equiv.), 2-propanol, rt, 1.5–20 h. ³ (2R,4S):(2S,4S) (determined by HPLC). d Isolated yield. e Absolute configuration = (2R,4S):(2S,4R).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 3</th>
<th>Preparative AH of β-amino ketones</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>sm</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₄</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(S)-9</td>
<td>CO₂Et</td>
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a Reaction conditions: substrate (1.0 equiv.), Rh(COD)BF₃ (0.05 equiv.), (R)-BINAP (0.05 equiv.), 50 °C, 15–44 h. b (2S,4S):(2R,4S) (determined by HPLC). c Isolated yields. d 50 °C. e rt. f (2S,4R):(2R,4R) (determined by HPLC).
γ-amino alcohols with syn-selectivity. We nevertheless resorted to hydrogenation with molecular hydrogen for the synthesis of the syn-congeners. We discovered that hydrogenation of β-amino ketones in the presence of a catalyst in situ prepared from Rh(COD)2BF4 and a C2-symmetric ligand such as (R)-BINAP (5) (Table 3), produced the desired syn-γ-amino alcohols with excellent diastereoselectivity.

Again we observed a strong effect of the existing chiral center on the diastereoselectivity. Upon hydrogenation of (S)-1 with Rh/(R)-BINAP, pure (2S,4S)-2 was obtained, whereas with Rh/(S)-BINAP the ratio (R,S) vs. (S,S) was 70:30. Dichloromethane appeared to be the most suitable solvent with respect to solubility of the starting material, diastereoselectivity and reaction rate. To investigate the scope and limitations, we subsequently hydrogenated a number of aromatic, aliphatic and carboxylic β-amino ketones on preparative scale (Table 3).

In some cases, the reactions proceeded somewhat slowly, despite the use of higher catalyst loadings (entries 2 and 3). In all cases, however, nearly exclusive formation of the desired syn-diastereoisomer was observed in combination with good yields.

Finally, to verify the assigned stereochromatic outcome, we prepared (2S,4S)-2 on a larger scale, after which X-ray crystallographic analysis of the product proved that Rh/(R)-BINAP (5) hydrogenation of (S)-1 indeed led to formation of the syn-product ((2S,4S)-2, Fig. 2).

We have developed two complementary methods for the hydrogenation of β-amino ketones to the corresponding γ-amino alcohols. The anti-products can be obtained through ATH, in which 2-propanol is employed as the hydrogen donor and an Ir/α-substituted-amino acid amide complex as the catalyst. syn-Products are accessible by asymmetric hydrogenation under hydrogen pressure in the presence of a Rh-based BINAP catalyst. In combination with the proline-catalyzed Mannich reaction, these methods provide powerful tools for the enantio- and diastereoselective synthesis of all four diastereomers of γ-amino alcohols.

This work forms part of the Ultimate Chiral Technology project supported in part with funds provided by SNN (Cooperation Northern Netherlands) and EFRD (European Fund for Regional Development).

**Notes and references**

19. For a review on the stereoselective synthesis of 1,3-diols, including (transfer) hydrogenation of 3-hydroxyketones, see: S. E. Bode, M. Wolberg and M. Müller, *Synthesis*, 2006, 557–558.
23. It should be noted that in some instances, Mannich ketones were prone to partial racemization over time. We hypothesize that racemization occurs via catalysis by trace impurities in the Mannich product samples, because ketones 6–9 were oils and purified by troublesome column chromatography, while 1 was purified through crystallization and the resulting crystals appeared more stable.