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Enantioselective bromocyclization of 2-geranylphenols induced by chiral phosphite–urea bifunctional catalysts

Chiral phosphite–urea bifunctional catalysts (cranes) have been developed for the first enantioselective bromocyclization (8-shaped loop) of 2-geranylphenols (highway) with N-bromophthalimide (NBP). The chiral triaryl phosphate moiety activates NBP to generate a bromophosphonium ion and the urea moiety interacts with a hydroxyl group of the substrate through hydrogen bonding interactions. Enantioselectivity is effectively induced through two-point attractive interactions between the catalyst and substrate.
Enantioselective bromocyclization of 2-geranylphenols induced by chiral phosphate–urea bifunctional catalysts†

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Chiral phosphate–urea bifunctional catalysts have been developed for the enantioselective bromocyclization of 2-geranylphenols with N-bromophthalimide (NBP) for the first time. The chiral triaryl phosphate moiety activates NBP to generate a bromophosphonium ion. On the other hand, the urea moiety interacts with a hydroxyl group of the substrate through hydrogen bonding interactions. Enantioselectivity is effectively induced through two-point attractive interactions between the catalyst and the substrate.

Optically active bromine-containing natural products isolated from marine organisms have been shown to possess several bioactivities such as anticancer and antiviral activities.1 These natural products are biosynthesized by enantioselective bromocyclization induced by enzymes such as vanadium bromoperoxidase (V-BPO).2 For example, in the biosynthesis of isoaplysin-20, the bromonium ion generated in the active site of V-BPO reacts with the terminal olefin of geranylgeraniol site- and enantioselectively. Subsequent diastereoselective p-cation cyclization gives isoaplysin-20.3 While the diastereoselective bromocyclization of linear polyprenoids has been studied for about 50 years,4,5 there have been few reports on the enantioselective bromocyclization of polyprenoids induced by chiral catalysts.5 In 2010, Snyder and colleagues demonstrated enantioselective bromocyclization with stoichiometric amounts of a Hg(OTf)2–chiral bis(oxazoline) complex.6a In 2013, Braddock and colleagues reported that enantiospecific polyene cyclization was initiated by the formation of an enantiopure bromiranium ion.6b However, these methods require stoichiometric amounts of promoters or multiple reaction steps.

Since 2007, we have also developed nucleophilic phosphorous(m) catalysts bearing protic functional groups, 3 and 4, for the halocyclization of polyprenoids (Scheme 1).7–14 Catalysts 3 and 4 activate N-halosuccinimides (X = I and Br) to generate active halophosphonium salt species in situ (Scheme 2). This activation step proceeds smoothly via a mechanism that involves catching a succinimide anion with protons of the catalysts under equilibrium.15 A halophosphonium salt then reacts with polyprenoids at the

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c Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details and characterization data for the starting materials and products. See DOI: 10.1039/c6cc00229c
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terminal olefin of 1 to mainly give a halogenated trans-fused AB-ring product 2. Chiral phosphoramidite 3 gave an iodinated product 2 (X = I) with high enantioselectivity. However, a stoichiometric amount of 3 was required to give 2 (X = I) in sufficient yield due to strong acid–base affinity between 3 and succinimide. In contrast, low enantioselectivity was observed in the bromocyclization of 1 using 3 under the same conditions.

More recently, we succeeded in the highly efficient site- and diastereoselective bromocyclization of 1 with the use of a catalytic amount of achiral triaryl phosphite–urea cooperative catalyst 4 to give a brominated product 2 (X = Br) in excellent yield. Nevertheless, we still have not achieved a catalytic enantioselective halocyclization of 1.

One reason why enantioselective bromocyclization is difficult is that the three-membered cyclic bromiranium ion rapidly transfers to other olefins. In the course of bromiranium ion-olefin transfer, the enantioenriched bromiranium ion is racemized. We envisioned that bromiranium ion-olefin transfer might be suppressed by second non-covalent bonding interaction between a substrate and a catalyst. Here we describe the rational design of chiral phosphite–urea bifunctional catalysts for the enantioselective bromocyclization of 2-geranylphenols.

We first examined the bromocyclization of 2-geranylphenol 5a using chiral phosphite–urea bifunctional catalysts 8 (Table 1). The reaction was conducted with 1.1 equivalents of N bromosuccinimide (NBS) as the brominating reagent in the presence of 10 mol% of 8a in toluene at −40 °C for 6 h. As a result, a trans-fused brominated AB-ring product 6a was obtained in 30% yield with 18% ee together with endo- and exo-isomeric A-ring products 7a in 56% yield with 39% ee (entry 1). A-ring products 7a could be converted to a diastereomeric mixture of trans- and cis-fused AB-ring products 6a ([trans : cis = 3 : 1] by treatment with TIOH, and the enantioselectivity was determined at this stage.

Interestingly, products 7a were obtained with higher enantioselectivity than 6a. Next, we examined the use of other brominating reagents in place of NBS. Both the reactivity and enantioselectivity were decreased with N-bromacetamide (NBA) (entry 2). In contrast, the use of 2,4,4,6-tetramethyl-2,5-cyclohexadienone (TBCO) and N-bromophthalimide (NBP) slightly increased the enantioselectivity (entries 3 and 4). Thus, we chose NBP because it was less expensive than TBCO. Next, we examined the solvent effect. The enantioselectivity was decreased with chlorobenzene (entry 5) and the reactivity was decreased with mesitylene (entry 6). The use of 8b gave especially high enantioselectivity for 7a, while the enantioselectivity of 6a was decreased (entry 7). Moreover, when the concentration was lowered to 0.02 M, the enantioselectivity was increased to 65% (entry 8). The enantioselectivity was rather decreased when the reaction was cooled to −60 °C (entry 9). This result suggests that catalysts may aggregate under these reaction conditions. The use of 2 mol% of 8b was also effective, and both 6a and 7a were obtained without any loss of enantioselectivity (entry 10). Catalyst 8c was examined because in our previous studies chiral 3,3′-bis(triphenylsilyl)-1,1′-binaphthol-derived catalysts were effective in inducing high enantioselectivity, such as in the iodo- and protocyclization of polyprenoids and iodolactonization. However, 8c did not induce high enantioselectivity (entry 11). The use of 8a was much more effective than the use of 8d or 8d-10 (entries 12 and 13). Some phosphites [P(m)] are readily oxidized to the corresponding phosphates [P(v)] in the presence of halogenating reagents and moisture or air. Although the reaction was examined using phosphite 9 as a catalyst or without catalysts just in case, 5a was almost recovered (entries 14 and 15). The absolute configuration of 6a and 7a was determined to be [2R,4aR,9aR] by derivatization to a known optically active compound 11a (Scheme 3).

The substrate scope and limitations were investigated under the optimized conditions (Table 2). The results showed that...
4- or 5-substituted 2-geranylphenols were suitable as substrates. A-ring products 7 were obtained in good yields with good enantioselectivities (65–71% ee). In contrast, AB-ring products 6 were obtained in low yields with low enantioselectivities (13–29% ee). Products 6 and 7 were easily separated by column chromatography on silica gel.

Our proposed mechanism is shown in Scheme 4. First, the bromophosphonium ion intermediate 12 should be generated from 8b and NBP in situ. The geometry of 12 is also shown by the Newman projection viewed along the P–Br bond. The terminal alkenyl moiety of substrate 5a reacted with the bromonium ion of 12, which probably minimized steric hindrance for each other. The approach of the bromonium ion to the Si-face of 5a might be disfavored because of steric repulsion between the 3-[3,5-bis(pentafluorosulfanyl)phenyl] group and the dimethylmethylene group of 5a, as shown in 14. Therefore, the Re-face approach via 13 might be favored to give (2R)-6a and (2R)-7a enantioselectively.

Next, we considered why A-ring products 7a were obtained with higher enantioselectivity than AB-ring product 6a (Table 1 and Scheme 4). The cyclization step to form the A-ring should be different in the reaction pathways to 6a and 7a because both enantioselectivities were not identical. The double-cyclization reaction should concertedly occur via a transition state (TS) 15, since 6a was obtained as only a trans-fused diastereomer. If 6a is formed by a stepwise mechanism, cis-fused product 6a should also be generated as a minor diastereomer. The ee value of 6a was quite low, probably due to rapid racemization of a chiral cyclic bromiranium ion intermediate or low enantioface discrimination of the terminal alkyl moiety of 5a with 8b. In contrast, A-ring products 7a were obtained as major products with good enantioselectivity. The deprotonation of a tertiary carbocation intermediate to give 7a predominantly occurred in place of a second cyclization to give 6a. Hydrogen bonding interactions between the 2-hydroxyl group of 5a and the urea moiety of 8b might dually suppress the second cyclization by decreasing the nucleophilicity of the 2-hydroxy group and controlling its conformation. Furthermore, these interactions might play a role in stabilizing TS-16 to give 7a with high enantioselectivity.

To ascertain the significance of the hydrogen bonding in the present catalysis, we examined the bromocyclization of 17 and 19 with NBP catalysed by 8a.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>5 (X)</th>
<th>6 Yield (%)</th>
<th>ee (%)</th>
<th>7 Yield (%)</th>
<th>ee (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5b (4-CF₃)</td>
<td>6b 23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7b 60</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5c (4-Br)</td>
<td>6c 18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7c 61</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5d (4-OMe)</td>
<td>6d 19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7d 68</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5e (4-Me)</td>
<td>6e 16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7e 56</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5f (5-Ph)</td>
<td>6f 28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7f 63</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The reaction of 5 (0.1 mmol) was conducted with NBP (1.1 equiv.) in the presence of 8b (10 mol%) in toluene (5 mL) at −40 °C for 6 h.

* Determined by ¹H NMR analysis using tetrachloroethane as an internal standard.

* Determined after treatment with TfOH (4 equiv.) in i-PrNO₂ (0.6 mL) at −78 °C for 24 h.
geranylbenzene 17 and O-protected substrate 19 under the same conditions (Scheme 5). In both cases, the corresponding brominated products were obtained in good yield with very low enantioselectivity. These results suggest that a hydroxyl group plays a crucial role in asymmetric control.

In conclusion, we designed chiral phosphate-urea bifunctional catalysts for the enantioselective bromocyclization of 2-geranylphenol 5. Catalyst 8b gave A-ring products 7 in good yield with good enantioselectivity. Subsequent treatment of 6 with TfOH gave the trans-fused AB-ring products 6 as major diastereomers. Hydrogen bonding interactions between the urea moiety of 8b and the 2-hydroxyl group of the substrate strongly supported the enantioselective bromocyclization. Further studies on the catalyst to improve enantioselectivity and catalytic activity and investigation of the detailed reaction mechanism are underway.

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Notes and references


17. The B-ring product (ca. 5–10% yield) and the dibrominated product (ca. 0–5% yield) were obtained as byproducts in all cases.

18. The para-substituted N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]urea moieties of 8a as well as 4 were crucial (Scheme 2): the use of a meta-isomer of 8a reduced not only catalytic activity but also enantioselectivity. See also ref. 8c and 8d.

19. The same optical purity was observed for trans- and cis-fused 11a. See the ES† (p. S16) for details.

20. We cannot exclude the possibility of an anion exchange reaction between the phthalimide anion (L−) and 8b or 5a. In this case, good enantioselectivity might be induced through alternative hydrogen bonding interactions between the oxyanion of 5a and the urea moiety of 6b.