Organocatalytic, enantioselective synthesis of benzoxaboroles via Wittig/oxa-Michael reaction

Cascade of α-formyl boronic acids†

Gurupada Hazra, Sanjay Maity, Sudipto Bhowmick and Prasanta Ghorai*

An unprecedented enantioselective synthesis of 3-substituted benzoxaboroles has been developed. An in situ generated ortho-boronic acid containing chalcone provides the chiral benzoxaboroles via an asymmetric oxa-Michael addition of hydroxyl group attached to the boronic acid triggered by the cinchona alkaloid based chiral amino-squaramide catalysts. In general, good yields with good to excellent enantioselectivities (up to 99%) were obtained. The resulting benzoxaboroles were converted to the corresponding chiral β-hydroxy ketones without affecting the enantioselectivity.

Introduction

Benzoxaboroles, an important class of boron containing molecules, has recently acquired significant attention towards its applications for the development of new drugs.1,2 The Lewis acidity of the boron and its easy conversion from trigonal to tetrahedral geometry enables benzoxaboroles to bind to the active site of various enzymes and thereby inhibit their activity.1,3 Ever since the discovery of the exceptional sugar-binding properties at physiological conditions1 as well as the finding of anti-fungal activity of AN2690 (Fig. 1),1 benzoxaboroles have been extensively studied for therapeutic applications. This leads to the development of benzoxaboroles with antibacterial,4 antiviral,5 anti-parasitic,6 anti-inflammatory,7 and antimalarial8 activities as well as β-lactamase inhibitor.9

Very recently, KERYDIN was approved for onychomycosis treatment,10 AN2728 (ref. 12) and AN2898 (ref. 13) are currently under clinical trials for psoriasis. SCYX-7158/AN5568 entered into clinical trials for the treatment of human African trypanosomiasis.14 Thus, the intrinsic reactivity and metabolic stability of benzoxaborole motif have made it a new “privileged scaffold” for the design of new drugs.15 Furthermore, the materials conjugated with benzoxaborole exhibit a unique structural assembly which enables to unfold multidentate interactions to improve selective binding.16 This property has extended their applications in supramolecular17 and materials chemistry.18 Apart from these, benzoxaboroles are versatile building blocks for the synthesis of organic molecules of higher complexity.19 Despite the surging applications of benzoxaboroles in various fields and handful attempts directed towards their achiral synthesis, we report herein, for the first time, the catalytic enantioselective synthesis of this class of compounds. In this reaction, the 2-formyl aryl boronic acids react via a Wittig reaction followed by an enantioselective oxa-Michael addition of a hydroxyl group attached to the boronic acid using chiral bifunctional organocatalysts (Scheme 1).

Fig. 1 Pharmaceuticals featuring benzoxaborole moiety.

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Table 1  Optimization of the reaction conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst</th>
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<th>Yielda (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C₇</td>
<td>Chlorobenzene</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>91</td>
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*Reactions were performed on a 0.05 mmol scale of aldehyde 1a, 1.5 equiv. of 2a. *Yield was calculated based on 1H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture using diphenyl acetoneitrile as the internal standard. *Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase after oxidative deborylation.

Our strategy is leveraged from the asymmetric oxa-Michael addition using bifunctional organocatalyst consisting of squaramide/thiourea moiety attached to a tertiary nitrogen on a chiral scaffold and the oxo-nucleophilicity of the hydroxy group of organoboronacids, revealed by Falck et al. We hypothesized to utilize an in situ generated ortho-boronic acid containing chalcones (II, Table 1) as the substrate wherein the asymmetric oxa-Michael reaction of hydroxy group of boronic acid is involved in the simultaneous coordination of the carbonyl with squaramide/thiourea (the pull) moiety and the tertiary nitrogen to boron (the push).

Results and discussion

At the outset, we began our investigation with ortho-formyl phenyl boronic acid 1a and benzoyl Wittig olefin 2a aiming towards the synthesis of chiral benzoxaborole 3a (Table 1). A variety of chiral amino-thiourea (C₁) and cinchona alkaloid-derived catalysts (C₂–C₇) were surveyed in dichloromethane at room temperature (entries 1–7) (see ESI†). As shown in entry 7, catalyst C₇ was found to catalyze the reaction cleanly to furnish the benzoxaborole 3a (55% NMR yield with 91% ee). A notable increase in yield was observed when the reaction was performed in toluene and trifluoro-toluene (entry 8 and 9, respectively). An immediate solvent study confirmed that chlorobenzene was the optimal one, affording 91% ee with 86% yield (entry 11). Under these optimal reaction conditions, we examined the substrate scope of this reaction, and the results are shown in Scheme 2. The effect of substitution on the aryl moiety of Wittig-olefins was first examined. To our delight, electron-donating substituents such as Me⁻ (3b), tBu⁻ (3c) and MeO⁻ (3d–e) underwent smooth cyclization, affording the desired products in good to excellent yields and with excellent enantioselectivities (58–95% yields, 84–99% ee). Similarly, electron-withdrawing substituents such as Cl⁻ (3g), Br⁻ (3h), I⁻ (3l), F⁻ (3j), F₂C⁻ (3k) and Ph⁻ (3l), also furnished the desired products with high stereo-induction (64–97% yields, 74–92% ee). Hetero-aromatic groups such as 2-thiophenyl as well as 2-furyl were also well tolerated to provide the corresponding benzoxaboroles 3m (89% yield, 94% ee) and 3n (80% yield, 92% ee), respectively. To illustrate the practical utility of this methodology, a gram scale (1.0 g, 6.67 mmol) reaction was performed to provide the product 3c. Interestingly, it was observed that even 5 mol% of catalyst was enough to complete the reaction without losing any enantioselectivity (57% yield, 99% ee). The absolute stereochemistry (R) of the product 3g was determined by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2) and the other compounds were assigned by analogy.

Next, the substitution on the central aryl moiety was examined which was quite general (Scheme 3) concerning enantioselectivities as well as yields. Electron-donating substituents such as Me⁻ (3o–p), MeO⁻ (3q), as well as electron-withdrawing substituents such as F⁻ (3r–t), CN⁻ (3u) and Cl⁻ (3v), worked smoothly, affording the desired benzoxaborole with excellent...
enantioselectivities. Instead of central phenyl moiety, naphthyl moiety (3w) remained less efficient regarding enantioselectivity. Notably, the F- and Cl-substituted (3r and 3v) benzoxaborole moieties are known to have bioactivity as mentioned in Fig. 1. The synthesis of chiral \( \beta \)-hydroxy carbonyls has remained an attractive area of research because of their prevalence in organic synthesis and medicinal chemistry.

Chiral benzylic alcohol containing phenols were used as chiral precursor for asymmetric synthesis, ligand and chiral auxiliary in asymmetric catalysis. However, there are limited methods in literature for the synthesis of such chiral alcohols. Moreover, synthesis of chiral \( \beta \)-hydroxy ketones has remained elusive so far. Therefore, we also emphasized on the oxidative deboration of the products 3 (Scheme 4). Interestingly, the corresponding chiral benzylic alcohol 4 was obtained smoothly after oxidative deboration of 3 with high yields and excellent enantioselectivities. Thus, via this benzoxaborolane pathway, the synthesis of \( \beta \)-hydroxy ketones shows a considerable advantage with respect to enantioselectivity and substrate generality.

The synthetic potential of the benzoxaborolanes was briefly investigated using oxaborol 3 (Scheme 5). Subjecting 3c to a Pd-catalyzed Suzuki reaction conditions using bromobenzene afforded product 5 in 40% yield and 91% ee. Similarly, Ag-catalyzed deborylation provided the compound 6 and Cu-catalyzed deborylation in the presence of allyl alcohol produced 7 with high ee. A palladium catalyzed olefination with allyl triflate furnished the desired 8 with 88% ee. A substantial stereo-induction was observed during the NaBH\(_4\) reduction of keto functionality of 3c, an excellent diastereoselectivity (10 : 1) was achieved in the compound 9. Further, oxidative deborylation of the product 9 produced chiral 1,3-diol with high enantioselectivity and good diastereoselectivity. Finally, chiral benzylic alcohol 4c was treated with aldehydes in the presence of acids which furnished the acetals (11 and 12) with excellent diasteroselectivity (43 : 1 and 10 : 1, respectively), albeit a small reduction of enantioselectivity.

**Scheme 4** Synthesis of chiral \( \beta \)-hydroxy ketones\(^{a, b, c}\). Reaction conditions: 3 (0.1 mmol), Aq. H\(_2\)O\(_2\) (0.1 mL), Aq. Na\(_2\)CO\(_3\) (1 mL).\(^{b}\)Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase. \(^{c}\)All are isolated yields.

**Scheme 5** Functional group transformation of the product\(^d\). Reaction conditions: (i) PhBr (1.1 equiv.), Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_2\) (2 mol%), K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) (2 equiv.), dry dioxane, 80 °C. (ii) AgNO\(_3\) (10 mol%), Et\(_3\)N (0.1 equiv.), EtOH : H\(_2\)O (1 : 1). (iii) Allyl alcohol, Cu(OAc)\(_2\) (2 equiv.), Et\(_3\)N (4 equiv.), rt. (iv) Cyclohexenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (1.2 equiv., Pd(dppf)Cl\(_2\) (0.1 equiv.), DME, EtOH, Na\(_2\)CO\(_3\) 80 °C. (v) NaBH\(_4\) (1.1 equiv.), MeOH, –5 °C to –10 °C. (vi) Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_2\) (2 mol%), K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) (20 mol%), 1.4-dioxane, 80 °C. (vii) Aq. H\(_2\)O\(_2\), NaHCO\(_3\), EtOAc, rt. (viii) CH\(_3\)CHO (1.2 equiv.), PTSA (20 mol%), CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\), rt. (ix) PhCH(OMe)\(_2\) (1.2 equiv.), PTSA (20 mol%), CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\), rt. \(^d\)All are isolated yields.
To explain the observed absolute stereochemical outcome a bifunctional mechanism similar to those previously proposed for the squaramide/thiourea-catalyzed oxa-Michael reaction of enones may be invoked.25

Conclusions

In summary, a sequential Wittig olefination followed by an enantioselective intramolecular oxa-Michael reaction of ortho-boronic acid containing chalcones have been developed using chiral bifunctional organocatalysts. This process provides the very first and promising approach for the synthesis of benzoazaboroles with excellent enantioselectivities and with a broad substrate scope. The resulting products were converted to the corresponding chiral β-hydroxy ketones without affecting the enantioselectivity.

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Notes and references


