Enantioselective copper catalysed, direct functionalisation of allenes via allyl copper intermediates

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The direct functionalisation of allenes under copper catalysis enables efficient access to enantioenriched, densely functionalised molecules. In this review we explore the breadth and depth of a versatile reaction manifold, which involves the element-cupration of allenes to generate allyl copper intermediates that are subsequently coupled with diverse arrays of electrophiles.

1 Introduction

The formation of densely functionalised organic molecules from readily available feedstocks is a critical activity in synthetic science. Such processes are particularly powerful when they operate under mild conditions, utilise readily available inexpensive nontoxic catalysts, and selectively deliver single enantiomers.

Allenes, once only an academic curiosity due to their unique geometry, have become versatile building blocks in the synthesis of complex molecules; more reactive than alkenes and alkynes, they allow mild and atom efficient transformations, and are ideal substrates for asymmetric catalysis. Possessing 1,2-orthogonal double bonds, the use of allenes is not without challenges since regio- and chemo-selective issues can arise and 1,3-disubstituted allenes are chiral entities. Despite this, they have become popular starting materials in multicomponent synthesis since metal-functionalisation of one carbon–carbon double bond often leads to an allyl metal species that can be subsequently reacted further with a variety of coupling partners.

In recent times, copper catalysis has offered an inexpensive, environmentally friendly alternative to the use of precious metals. Surprisingly, only recently have allenes and copper catalysts, and the resultant in situ generated versatile allyl copper intermediates, been allied to address the challenges of modern enantioselective synthesis (Scheme 1). The general mechanism for the copper catalysed functionalisation of allenes proceeds via initial formation of a copper–element complex 1, for example a copper–boryl complex. Intermediate 1 then allows the direct functionalisation of an allene 2 via element-cupration, which generally occurs at the least hindered site of the allene to generate an allyl copper species 3. Metalotropic rearrangement of 3 can, in some cases, result in the formation of isomerised allyl copper 3’. The resultant functionalised allyl coppers 3 and 3’ subsequently couple with various electrophiles through either the α- or γ-positions to selectively form densely functionalised, enantioenriched products 4 or 4’. Although the regioselectivity in the initial element cupration and subsequent addition to electrophiles adds a further layer of complexity to the challenges of generating highly functionalised molecules in a stereodefined manner from allene feedstocks, remarkably high selectivity has been described. In this sequence, stereochemistry in the products may arise from the original allene carbon skeleton or from a prochiral electrophile, or in some cases from both.

Allyl coppers (cf. 3) and the analogous propargyl and allenyl coppers utilised in similar enantioselective processes, can also be formed via cupration of related unsaturated carbon frameworks, such as in the works of Hoveyda, Buchwald, and Shimizu and Kanai involving enynes, and Cao and Liao employing 1,3-dienes, in addition to processes involving transmetalation.

Allenens have proven versatile starting materials for the in situ generation of allyl copper intermediates (cf. 3) by virtue of the

Scheme 1 Copper catalysed functionalisation of allenes allows access to diverse collections of enantioenriched organic frameworks.
breadth of multifunctionalisation reactions reported, and great effort has been invested by research groups worldwide in exploring the potential of this reaction manifold. In this review, we will analyse developments in the enantioselective, copper-catalysed direct functionalisation of allenes that involve allyl copper intermediates, and enable the efficient construction of highly versatile molecular architectures.

2 Copper catalysed enantioselective functionalisation of allenes

In this section we will detail the diverse array of enantioselective multifunctionalisation reactions of allenes under copper catalysis that proceed through allyl copper intermediates. For each reaction, we will discuss mechanistic features that underpin the key processes, include selected examples from the scope, and where possible, highlight the versatility of the products that are generated.

Kanai and Shibasaki reported the copper catalysed functionalisation of allenic esters in a multicomponent coupling with ketones and dialkyl zines that delivers α-lactones with excellent enantioselectivity (Scheme 2). The reaction proceeds via formation of a chiral-phosphine alkyl copper(I) complex which allows for carbocupration of allenic ester forming allyl copper (Scheme 2B). The reaction of allyl copper with ketones follows two courses: kinetic α-addition to give aldolate, or γ-addition to give 12. Indeed, mixtures of both 11 and 12 are initially formed, but retroaldol in 11 renders the α-addition pathway reversible, and the process selectively delivers the desired lactone product 8. The addition of coordinating additives, such as sulfoxides or HMPA, facilitated the retro-aldol, and was crucial for high yields. The reaction scope was broad and, interestingly, even tolerated the use of α,β-unsaturated ketones (Scheme 2C).

Hoveyda and co-workers described the enantioselective union of aldehydes or ketones with aryl or alkyl substituted allenes and B2pin2 (Scheme 3). Borocupration of the allene generates in situ allylcopper, which is trapped with an aldehyde or ketone to afford highly functionalised vinyl boronates. Vinyl boronates were not isolated and were oxidised or brominated in situ to give isolable β-hydroxyketones or alkenyl bromides, respectively. Enantioselective addition to ketones allowed access to tertiary alcohols and interestingly, when α,β-unsaturated ketones were employed, 1,2-allylation was almost exclusively observed despite potential competing boryl-copper and allyl copper conjugate addition pathways.
Shimizu, Kanai and co-workers reported an intramolecular oxycupration of allenes 22 (Scheme 4).18 The reaction proceeds through an allylcopper intermediate 28, which then undergoes a subsequent enantioselective addition to aldehydes 23 to afford 1H-isochromene derivatives 26 (Scheme 4B). Ligand 24 was used in the case of allenes 22 containing primary alcohols (R = H) and ligand 25 for tertiary alcohols (R = Me). HMPA was found to enhance enantioselectivity and reduce protonation of the allylcopper intermediate, which led to a major side product in some cases. In more challenging substrates, Al(OtBu)3 was used as a co-catalyst to facilitate liberation of the copper catalyst from intermediate 30. The reaction was compatible with aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes, and gave secondary alcohols 26 with high enantioselectivity (typically >95 : 5 er) (Scheme 4C). Acetophenone was also used, and gave the corresponding tertiary alcohol in 77% yield and 88 : 12 er. The 1H-isochromene skeleton bears a versatile enol ether moiety that could readily undergo diastereoselective cyclopropanation to form a tricyclic scaffold 31 (Scheme 4D).

Kanai and co-workers have further developed an intramolecular amido-cupration of allenes 32 and asymmetric addition to ketones and aldehydes (33), to afford substituted indole scaffolds 34 (Scheme 5).19 The one-pot process proceeds with high regio-, chemo- and enantioselectivity with a broad substrate scope including addition to aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes and ketones, where ketones afford products bearing tertiary alcohols (Scheme 5B). In some cases, the additive Mg(O’Pr)2 dramatically increased the yield of coupling by decreasing the Brønsted basicity of the allylcopper species, relative to its nucleophilicity, and suppressing the undesired protonation pathway. The synthetic utility of the products was demonstrated using 34c, which was converted to the pharmacophore tetrahydropyranoindole 35 and indoline 36 (Scheme 5C).

Procter and co-workers reported the enantioselective Cu(I)–NHC catalysed three-component coupling of allenes 37, Bpin2 and aldimines 38 that proceeds with high diastereo- and enantiocontrol and excellent functional group tolerance, to yield homoallylic amines 41 bearing adjacent stereocentres (Scheme 6).20 Regioselective borocupration of allenes leads to in situ formation of an allylcopper intermediate 40. Computational analysis revealed that the allylcopper addition to imine likely proceeds via a chair-like transition state structure 40, where the substituents on the imine are in pseudoaxial positions (Scheme 6A).21 The boronate ester products can be isolated owing to an intramolecular nitrogen–boron interaction. The coupling products 41 could be further functionalised by oxidation to form branched β-amino ketones, and hydrogenated to form secondary

Scheme 4 Shimizu and Kanai's intramolecular oxycupration of allenes and subsequent coupling to aldehydes. Ar = 3,5-[Bu2-4-MeO-C6H2]; 24 or 25 was used with Al(OtBu)3; 26 was used in the absence of Al(OtBu)3.

Scheme 5 Kanai's intramolecular aminocupration of allenes and subsequent coupling to aldehydes and ketones. 25Mg(O’Pr)2 was used.
alkyl boronates bearing three contiguous stereocentres (Scheme 6C).

Soon after, Buchwald and co-workers reported a Cu(II)-catalysed regiodivergent and diastereoselective allylation of aldimines 43 to synthesise branched or linear homoallylic amines. An enantioselective variant of their linear-selective allylation reaction using N-diphenylphosphinyl protected imines was demonstrated with two examples (Scheme 7). Hydrosilanes were used to form in situ a copper hydride intermediate, which upon hydrocupration of allene 42 and subsequent fast equilibration, afforded the thermodynamically favoured terminal E-allylcopper intermediate 45 (Scheme 7B). The allylcopper species reacts with the imine through the γ-position, in contrast to the α-addition of the allylcopper observed in Procter’s work. The transition state structure 46 for the allylation of aldimines 43, supported by DFT studies, was proposed to involve copper coordination to oxygen of the phosphinyl imine, then transfer of the allyl fragment to a linear product selectively.

Hoveyda and co-workers demonstrated the use of prochiral 1,1-disubstituted allenes 46 in a Cu(II)-catalysed protoboration reaction affording vinyl boronates 49, with high enantioselectivity achieved using either a chiral NHC precursor 47a or chiral phosphine ligand 24 (Scheme 8). The reaction proceeds via γ-protonation of an in situ formed allylcopper intermediate.
(cf. 48) to provide access to enantioenriched vinyl boronates 49 with up to >98% regioselectivity and typically >95 : 5 er in excellent yield (Scheme 8B). 1,1-Disubstituted allenes bearing an alkyl and aryl substituent were used. The use of tert-butanol as the proton source was crucial for the high enantioselectivity of the reaction. The versatility of vinyl boronates was well-demonstrated with representative procedures for the preparation of enantiomerically enriched vinyl bromides, methyl ketones and carboxylic acids. The methodology was also applied in an enantioselective synthesis of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, (S)-naproxen 50 (Scheme 8C).

An enantioselective Cu(І)-catalysed borylative allyl–allyl coupling was successfully developed by Hoveyda and co-workers, using an in situ generated allylcopper intermediate (cf. 54) and allylic phosphonates 52 to synthesise 1,5-diene motifs 56 (Scheme 9).24,25 Allylic phosphonates can react through a SN2 or SN2 pathway and can undergo direct borylation to form a nucleophilic allylic boronate, yet despite this, judicious choice of ligand resulted in excellent chemo-, regio-, and enantioselectivity. The proposed reaction pathway is supported by DFT calculations and involves an allylcopper intermediate that coordinates with the allylic phosphate 52 to form a tetrahedral Cu(I) complex 54. Oxidative addition in 54 forms square planar Cu(ІI) complex 55 which undergoes reductive elimination to afford the desired product 56 (Scheme 9A). Wide functional group tolerance was demonstrated (Scheme 9B) and the methodology applied to the gram-scale synthesis of two natural products, including the antibiotic rotnnestol 57 (Scheme 9C).

Hoveyda and co-workers have also reported a three-component coupling of allenes 58 with dienoates 59 and B2pin2 leading to highly functionalised 1,5-dienes 62 (Scheme 10).14 Excellent regio-, diastereo- and enantioselectivity were achieved using imidazolinium salt 60 bearing an unprotected hydroxyl group, which was found to be essential for enantioselectivity. DFT studies suggested the hydroxy group provides key ionic interactions and hydrogen bonding in the transition state (Scheme 10A). Substrates bearing heterocycles, alkenyl and alkynyl substituents were compatible (Scheme 10B). The enantiomerically-enriched products 62 allow access to γ,δ-unsaturated ketones 63 with vicinal stereocentres, which are otherwise difficult to access directly (Scheme 10C).
3 Future prospects in copper catalysed allene functionalisation

In addition to the aforementioned enantioselective processes, there have been reports of the non-enantioselective copper-catalysed functionalisation of allenes that enables access to diversely functionalised molecules that are ripe for the development of enantioselective variants. As well as the silylative variants of the aforementioned borylative couplings of aldehydes, ketones and imines, described above, such copper catalysed functionalisations of allenes include protoboration that selectively delivers alkenyl or allylic boronic esters, borostannylation that yields β-boryl allyl stannanes, hydrocupration followed by branch selective imine allylation, carboboration that produces alkenyl boronic esters, intramolecular hydroamination for the formation of 3-pyrrolines or allenoates and their derivatives.

In this section we wish to highlight selected recent advances in non-enantioselective copper catalysed processes that deliver densely functionalised molecules derived from allenes. For example, in 2016, Montgomery reported a rare example of a diastereo- and regioselective copper-catalysed trifunctionalisation of terminal allenes that leads to allyl copper intermediate that is subsequently cyanated with N-cyano-N-phenyl-p-methylbenzenesulfonamide to give intermediate. Further borocupration of and protonation provides the trifunctionalised product. As with many of the processes presented herein, the method displays impressive functional group tolerance.

Fujihara, Tsuji and co-workers showed that allenes can be functionalised via boraformylation and silaformylation reactions. Although these methods are yet to be shaped into enantioselective processes, they yet again show the impressive array of functionalised, enantioenriched molecules. The general reaction manifold involves initial element cupration of the allene to generate an allyl copper that undergoes homolysis to form allyl radical and a reduced copper species. TEMPO traps to form product, and MnO2 allows for oxidation of copper to reform the catalyst.

Although these methods are yet to be shaped into enantioselective processes, they yet again show the impressive array of functionalised products that are possible under copper catalysis.

4 Conclusions

The use of allenes as feedstocks in conjunction with copper catalysis allows for the efficient construction of diversely functionalised, enantioenriched molecules. The general reaction manifold involves initial element cupration of the allene to generate an allyl copper that undergoes a subsequent coupling event. The key allyl copper species usually reacts through the γ-position with the electrophilic coupling partner, although α-addition is also known. In addition, the catalysis generally operates through Cu(i) species, but the formation of Cu(III), followed by reductive elimination has also been proposed with electrophiles that can oxidatively add to allyl Cu(i) complexes.

The above enantioselective transformations only utilise NHC and bisphosphine ligands as chiral inductors. Given the enormous variety of other chiral ligands that might be employed, such as sulfoxides, bisoxazolines, and even chiral...
counterions, the door is open for further, more diverse copper catalysed functionalisation of allenes.

We anticipate that further, exciting developments will be discovered with the use of enantiomerically pure allenes, or chiral racemic allenes, which have not been investigated in this reaction manifold. Enantiomerically pure allenes might be employed in reactions that transfer axial into point chirality with an achiral copper catalyst. In addition, given that the racemisation of allenes with cuprates is precluded, resolution processes under copper catalysis can also be envisaged.

Currently, enantioselective processes have been developed that involve boro-, sila-, hydro-, carbo-, amino- and oxy-cupration of allenes to generate allyl cuppers that are subsequently coupled with aldehydes, ketones, imines, protons, allyls, and unsaturated carbonyls. And yet, we have only scratched the surface. Given the potential variety of initiating element-cuprations, the plethora of coupling partners available, and the possibility of further in situ transformations, we can look forward to many more diverse copper catalysed processes that result in the enantioselective mono-, di- and even tri-functionalisation of allenes.

Acknowledgements

We thank the University of Manchester (President’s Scholarship to K. Y. and Lectureship to A. P. P.), the SCI (Scholarship to K. Y.), and the EPSRC (Studentships to K. Y. and Established Career Fellowship to D. J. P.).

Notes and references


