Rhodium-catalyzed highly diastereoselective intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition of 1,3-disubstituted allene-1,3-dienes†

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RhCl(PPh\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{3}-catalyzed [4 + 2] intramolecular cycloaddition of allene-1,3-dienes afforded cis-fused [3.4.0]-bicyclic products with three chiral centers in good yields with excellent chemo- and diastereoselectivity. The configuration of the C=C bonds in the 1,3-diene unit controls the relative configurations of the non-bridging tertiary carbon atom in the six-membered ring. Based on the experimental results, a mechanism involving cyclometalation has been proposed.

Cycloaddition reactions are a practical and efficient method to construct cyclic products from simple acyclic starting materials by generating at least two bonds and one ring in only one step. For example, [4 + 2] cycloaddition between 1,3-dienes and alkenes or alkynes is one of the most powerful synthetic tools to assemble six-membered cyclic structures. In 1995, Wender and coworkers reported the intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of disubstituted terminal allenes with 1,3-dienes to afford cis-6,6-fused rings or cis-6,5-fused rings with a nickel or rhodium complex as catalyst (Scheme 1, a). The chemoselectivity mainly depends on the length of the tether between the diene and terminal allene. In 2009, the groups of Toste and Mascareñas independently demonstrated the gold-catalyzed intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of symmetric tetrasubstituted allene with 1,3-diene to give trans-6,5-fused rings (Scheme 1, b). So far, there have been very limited reports on applying the 1,3-disubstituted allene unit as the dienophile. The challenge is the Z/E selectivity of the remaining C=C bond as well as the diastereoselectivity of the three chiral centers generated during the reaction (Scheme 1, c). Recently, there have been many advances in the development of new synthetic approaches to prepare 1,3-disubstituted allenes. Herein, we present the RhCl(PPh\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{3}-catalyzed intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition of 1,3-disubstituted allene–dienes, during which the internal C=C bond of the allene moiety reacted with the 1,3-diene unit to produce cis-6,5-fused bicyclic products with an excellent Z/E selectivity for the remaining C=C bond and an excellent diastereoselectivity referring to the three chiral centers (Scheme 1, c).

We started our study on the reaction with 1,3-disubstituted allene-1,3-diene 1a as the model substrate. The desired product was not formed under the catalysis of Ni(COD)\textsubscript{2} or [Rh(COD)\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2}] (entries 1 and 2, Table 1). The cationic rhodium catalyst [Rh(COD)]\textsubscript{2}BF\textsubscript{4} also couldn’t catalyze the reaction.

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\textsuperscript{d}Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Preparation and characterisation data as well as \textsuperscript{1}H and \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectra of all compounds. CCDC 1528081, 1555723 and 1555722. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c8qo00650d

Scheme 1 Metal-catalyzed intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition of allene-1,3-dienes.
The reaction was conducted with 1a (0.2 mmol) and catalyst (3 mol%) in 2 mL of toluene at 80 °C for 20 h, in addition to 40% yield of (3a\(^{1j}\))\(-E\) which was obtained (eqn (1)). The desired product could also be obtained in 92% and 91% yield at a lower temperature of 40 °C (entries 8 and 9, Table 1). The yield was 95% when running the reaction at a concentration of 0.2 M (entry 10, Table 1). The yield dropped to 85% with 1 mol% RhCl\((\text{PPh}_3)_3\) (entry 11, Table 1). Thus, the reaction conducted with 1a and RhCl\((\text{PPh}_3)_3\) (2 mol%) in toluene at 40 °C was chosen as the standard conditions for further study.

With the optimized conditions in hand, the scope of substrates was investigated. The substrates with NTs as the linker were investigated firstly. The reaction afforded the corresponding products Z-2a-2c in decent yields when R\(^2\) was methyl, n-butyl, and cyclohexyl, respectively (entries 1-3, Table 2). The relative configurations in 2c were established by the X-ray single crystal diffraction study11 (Fig. 1) – all three H atoms are cis oriented with a Z-C=C bond. R\(^2\) may be H, methyl, or n-propyl (entries 1-4, and 10, Table 2). The substrates with R\(^2\) being aryl groups in the terminal of the diene moiety could afford the target products under the standard conditions with lower yields. The yields were improved by conducting the reactions at 80 °C (entries 5-7, Table 2). With a substituent such as o-Br, the reactions only afforded 2h in 15% yield with 36% recovery of 1h even at 80 °C for 36 h (entry 8, Table 2). To our delight, 66% yield of 2h was obtained when the reaction was conducted with the extra addition of AgSbF\(_6\) (3 mol%) (entry 9, Table 2). R\(^2\) may be H or alkyl. It is worth mentioning that the reactions produced products 2a-2h as the only diastereoisomers while in entry 10 of Table 2 a minor amount of other diastereoisomers was formed. Malonate could also be used as the tether of the substrates. However, the reaction of 1j became sluggish as compared to the substrates with NTs as the tether and the corresponding product 2j was afforded with the help of AgSbF\(_6\) (entry 11, Table 2).

When the phenyl-substituted 1,3-diene-incorporated substrate (2E,4E)-1j was reacted with RhCl\((\text{PPh}_3)_3\) and AgSbF\(_6\) at 80 °C for 20 h, in addition to 40% yield of (3aR\(^*\),5R\(^*\),7aR\(^*\),Z)-2j, 29% yield of (3aR\(^*\),7aS\(^*\),E)-3j was obtained (eqn (1)). The relative configuration of (3aR\(^*\),7aS\(^*\),E)-3j was also established using X-ray single crystal diffraction study11 (Fig. 2) – the C=C bond in the six-membered ring was conjugated with the exocyclic double bond.

In addition, when we applied the C=C bond stereoisomer (2E,4Z)-1b and 1k, the reaction at 80 °C afforded the diastereoisomers (3aR\(^*\),5R\(^*\),7aR\(^*\),Z)-2b and (3aR\(^*\),5R\(^*\),7aR\(^*\),Z)-2k (Scheme 2). The relative configuration of (3aR\(^*\),5R\(^*\),7aR\(^*\),Z)-2b was also established by the X-ray single crystal diffraction studies (Fig. 3)\(^{13}\) – the H atom of Cs in the six-membered ring is trans to the two H atoms of the bridged carbon atoms C3a and C7a. Thus, the configuration of the Cs was controlled by the E/Z configuration of the distal C=C bond in the diene moiety of the substrates (eqn (2), (3) vs. entry 2, Table 2).
Based on the X-ray diffraction study of (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2c, (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2b and the observed diastereoselectivity, a mechanism is proposed (Scheme 3). Firstly, RhCl(PPh3)3 reacts with AgSbF6 to generate the cationic catalyst [Rh(PPh3)3]+SbF6−. The reaction of the R-isomer (R*,2E,4E)-1 with the Rh catalyst would generate intermediate A, in which the “inner” C=C bonds in allene and the s-cis-1,3-diene coordinated with the rhodium atom in such a way that the two H atoms in intermediate A are cis oriented in order to make the R1 group pointing away from the 1,3-diene unit. Subsequent cyclometalation leads to the formation of intermediate B. The allylic rearrangement leads to the formation of rhodiabicycloheptene C, in which the three tertiary hydrogen atoms are cis orientated. Subsequent reductive elimination and ligand exchange with (R*,2E,4E)-1 provide the product (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2 and regenerate the catalytically active species A to finish the catalytic cycle. For the S-enantiomer (S*,2E,4E)-1, intermediate A′ other than intermediate A (which has the same coordination mode as intermediate A) would be formed in order to keep the R1 group far away from the catalyst. Subsequent cyclometalation, η−η′ rearrangement, reductive elimination, and ligand exchange with (S*,2E,4E)-1 would afford the enantiomer (3aS,5R,7aS,Z)-2.

### Table 2  The scope of rhodium-catalyzed intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition of racemic allene-1,3-dienes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>X/R1/R2/R3 (1)</th>
<th>T (°C)</th>
<th>t (h)</th>
<th>Isolated yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NTs′Bu/C6H5/H ((2E,4E)-1a)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>81 (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NTs/CH2/CH2/H ((2E,4E)-1b)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>82 (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NTs/Cy/C6H5/H ((2E,4E)-1c)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73 (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NTs′Bu/n-C6H5/H ((2E,4E)-1d)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>78 (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NTs/CH2/Ph/H ((2E,4E)-1e)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39 (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NTs/CH2/p-FC6H4/H ((2E,4E)-1f)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>71 (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NTs/CH2/p-ClC6H4/H ((2E,4E)-1g)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63 (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NTs′Bu/o-BrC6H4/H ((2E,4E)-1h)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15′ (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>NTs′Bu/o-FC6H4/H ((2E,4E)-1i)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>66 (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NTs/Cy/H/C6H5 ((2E)-1j)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>87′ (3aR*,7aR*,Z)-2j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C(CO2Me)3Bu/Ph/H ((2E,4E)-1k)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>81 (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Conditions A: The reaction was conducted with 1 (1.0 mmol) and RhCl(PPh3)3 (2 mol%) in 5 mL of toluene. b The reaction was conducted on a 0.5 mmol scale. c 36% yield of 1h was recovered and the yield of 2b was determined with the NMR spectrum of the crude reaction mixture.

d Conditions B: The reaction was conducted with 1 (0.5 mmol), RhCl(PPh3)3 (2 mol%), and AgSbF6 (3 mol%) in 2.5 mL of toluene. d The ratios of 2i/3i in the isolated product and the crude product were 27:1 and 15:1, which were determined with the 1H NMR analysis of the isolated product and the crude product.

**Fig. 2** The ORTEP representations of (3aR*,7aS*,E)-3.

**Fig. 3** The ORTEP representation of (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2b.
When the optically active allene-1,3-diene (\(R^a,2^E,4^E\))-1a was reacted under the standard conditions, only one diastereomer (\(3a^R,5^S,7a^R,7^Z\))-2a was obtained in 76% yield; unfortunately, the efficiency of chirality transformation was low and the ee of (\(3a^R,5^S,7a^R,7^Z\))-2a was only 75% (eqn (4)). We are still working on this issue.

In conclusion, we have developed the RhCl(PPh₃)₃-catalyzed intramolecular \([4 + 2]\) cycloaddition of 1,3-disubstituted allene-1,3-dienes, giving cis-6,5-fused cyclic products with a very high diastereoselectivity. In addition, the relative configurations in the C3a, C5, and C7a of the products are controlled by the configuration of the C==C bonds in the 1,3-diene unit in the starting materials. The three H atoms of the tertiary carbon in the product are cis to each other when \((2^E,4^E)\)-1,3-disubstituted allene-dienes were used; the two cis-H atoms of the bridged carbon and the H atom of the other tertiary carbon in the six-membered ring are trans to each other if the \((2E,4Z)\)-1,3-disubstituted allene-dienes were applied. A concerted cyclometalation, allylic rearrangement, and reductive elimination has been proposed to account for the observed diastereoselectivity. Further studies of the chirality transfer of optically active allene-1,3-dienes are being conducted in our laboratory.

Conflicts of interest
There are no conflict of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements
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Notes and references


Crystal data for compound (3aR*,5S*,7aR*,Z)-2c: C_{23}H_{31}NO_2S, MW = 385.55, triclinic, space group P–1, final R indices [I > 2σ(I)], R1 = 0.0550, wR2 = 0.1388, R indices (all data) R1 = 0.0764, wR2 = 0.1388, a = 6.182(5) Å, b = 11.371(8) Å, c = 13.441(9) Å, α = 80.287(13)°, β = 84.840(13)°, γ = 77.986(12)°, V = 1002.2(12) Å^3, T = 130 K, Z = 2, reflections collected/unique 14 550/4638 (Rint = 0.0470), number of observations [2σ(I)] 4638, parameters: 246. Supplementary crystallographic data have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC 1528081.

Crystal data for compound (3aR*,7aS*,E)-3j: C_{43}H_{50}O_{12}, MW = 582.48, monoclinic, space group P1(21)/c(1), final R indices [I > 2σ(I)], R1 = 0.0453, wR2 = 0.1060, R indices (all data) R1 = 0.0781, wR2 = 0.1227, a = 8.9632(10) Å, b = 26.894 Å, c = 9.2793(10) Å, α = 90°, β = 110.151(2)°, γ = 90°, V = 2099.9(4) Å^3, T = 130 K, Z = 4, reflections collected/unique 21 185/6552 (Rint = 0.0373), number of observations [2σ(I)] 6552, parameters: 256. Supplementary crystallographic data have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC 1555723.

Crystal data for compound (3aR*,5R*,7aR*,Z)-2b: C_{14}H_{15}NO_2S, MW = 317.43, monoclinic, space group C1/c, final R indices [I > 2σ(I)], R1 = 0.0486, wR2 = 0.1232, R indices (all data) R1 = 0.0611, wR2 = 0.1316, a = 10.6868(14) Å, b = 20.200(3) Å, c = 8.0112(10) Å, α = 90°, β = 101.747(3)°, γ = 90°, V = 1693.2(4) Å^3, T = 293(2) K, Z = 4, reflections collected/unique 9268/2981 (Rint = 0.0374), number of observations [2σ(I)] 2981, parameters: 202. Supplementary crystallographic data have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC 1555722.