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Chiral cyclopentadienyl Rh^{III}-catalyzed enantioselective cyclopropanation of electron-deficient olefins enable rapid access to UPF-648 and oxylipin natural products†

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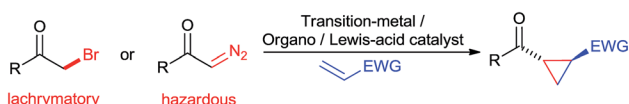
Chiral cyclopentadienyl Rh^{III} complexes efficiently catalyze enantioselective cyclopropanations of electron-deficient olefins with *N*-enoxy succinimides as the C1 unit. Excellent asymmetric inductions and high diastereoselectivities can be obtained for a wide range of substrate combinations. The reaction proceeds under mild conditions without precautions to exclude air and water. Moreover, the synthetic utility of the developed method is demonstrated by concise syntheses of members of the oxylipin natural products family and the KMO inhibitor UPF-648.

Introduction

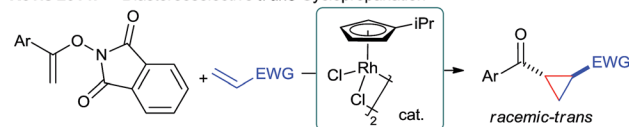
Chiral cyclopropanes are important structural motifs frequently found in a diverse range of natural products and biologically active compounds.¹ Cyclopropanes are attractive building blocks for drug discovery due to their rigid structure with defined three-dimensional vectors and their good metabolic stability.² Moreover, they are versatile intermediates for synthesis as ring-opening reactions opens access to useful building blocks.³ Synthetically, the most practical strategy to build the cyclopropane motif consists of an enantioselective cycloaddition between an olefin and a suitable C1 unit.⁴ For instance, transition-metal catalyzed reactions⁵ – metal-carbenoid mediated transformations^{5a} and the ring closure of π -allylpalladium species,^{5b} Lewis-acid catalyzed Simmons–Smith reactions⁶ as well as radical processes⁷ have proven to be powerful methods for the asymmetric cyclopropanations of electron-rich olefins. Complementary, asymmetric Michael-initiated ring-closure (MIRC) reactions have been shown to be an attractive cyclopropanation method for electron-deficient olefins.^{8–10} Moreover, tailored transition-metal catalysts enable enantioselective cyclopropanations of electron-deficient olefins with diazo compounds.¹¹ However, these transformations still have limitations in scope and frequently require potentially hazardous reactants. Therefore, the development of novel and efficient catalytic cyclopropanation strategies using complementary substrates remain an attractive and important task. In this respect, Rovis and co-workers recently reported a unique

cyclopropanation using *N*-enoxyphthalimides and Michael acceptors as substrates (Fig. 1).¹² Tailored achiral cyclopentadienyl Rh^{III} catalysts enabled this transformation and moreover allowed to efficiently control its diastereoselectivity.^{12b} Given our longstanding focus on the development of chiral cyclopentadienyl (Cp^x) metal catalysts¹³ for challenging asymmetric transformations,¹⁴ we felt prompted to explore the feasibility of an enantioselective Rovis-cyclopropanation. This is

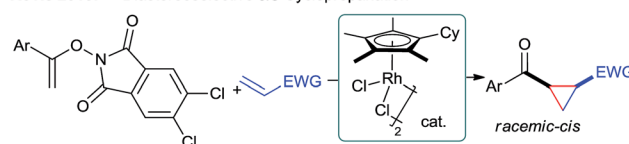
Asymmetric Cyclopropanations of Electron-deficient Olefins:^{8–11}



Rovis 2014:^{12a} Diastereoselective *trans*-Cyclopropanation



Rovis 2018:^{12b} Diastereoselective *cis*-Cyclopropanation



This Work: Enantioselective & *trans*-selective Cyclopropanation



Fig. 1 Catalytic methods for the selective cyclopropanation of electron-deficient olefins.

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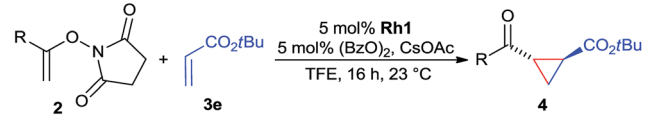
† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures and characterization of all new compounds. See DOI: 10.1039/c8sc05702h



maintaining high levels of enantioselectivity. However, due to their small size, the diastereomeric ratio was with 1.6 : 1, respectively 2 : 1 lower. Interestingly, the *cis*-products were formed in approximately the same enantioselectivity. Besides MVK, similar reactivity was observed for longer chain vinyl ketone giving **4aj**. Considering the dearth of methods for enantiopure *cis*-cyclopropanes from electron-poor olefins,¹⁸ this observation could be a starting point in the development of an enantioselective *cis*-selective variant. Heteroatom-based Michael acceptor such as phenyl vinyl sulfone/selenone or ethenesulfonyl fluoride did not undergo cyclopropanation. Acrylates with α or β -substitution were not reactive acceptors with the current catalytic system.

The range of suitable enoxy-succinimides was investigated (Table 2). We first evaluated variations of the steric and electronic properties of the aryl-substituted enoxy-succinimides. Electron-donating and withdrawing groups in the *para* position were found to have very little influence on the reaction outcome, providing high yields and enantioselectivities of the corresponding cyclopropanes **4** (entries 1–4). Along the same lines, *meta*- (**2f**) and *ortho*- (**2g**) substitution as well as heteroaryl (**2i**) and condensed aromatic substituent (**2h**) were tolerated

Table 2 Variations of the *N*-enoxy succinimide partner^a

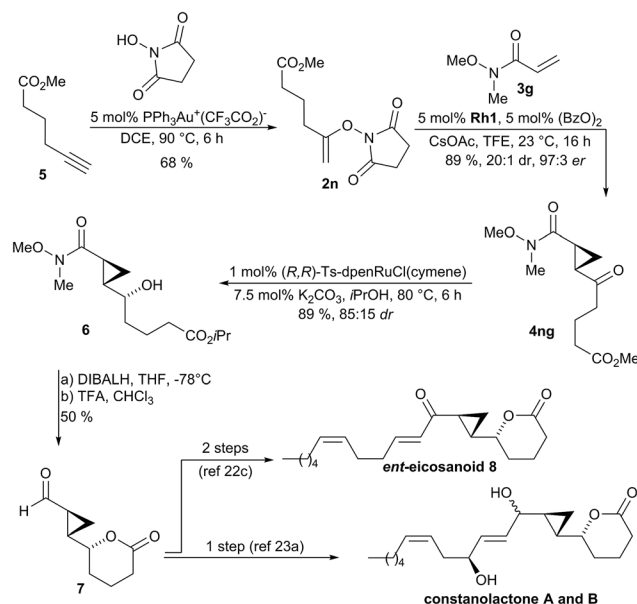


Entry	2	4 (R)	% yield ^b	dr ^c	er ^d
1	2b	4be (4-Me-C ₆ H ₄)	85	>20 : 1	97 : 3
2	2c	4ce (4-OMe-C ₆ H ₄)	90	>20 : 1	97.5 : 2.5
3	2d	4de (4-F-C ₆ H ₄)	89	>20 : 1	95 : 5
4 ^e	2e	4ee (4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄)	81	>20 : 1	97 : 3
5	2f	4fe (3-MeO-C ₆ H ₄)	85	>20 : 1	97 : 3
6	2g	4ge (2-Me-C ₆ H ₄)	73	>20 : 1	96 : 4
7 ^f	2h	4he (2-naphthyl)	83	>20 : 1	93.5 : 6.5
8	2i	4ie (3-thienyl)	69	>20 : 1	97.5 : 2.5
9	2j	4je	87	>20 : 1	96 : 4
10	2k	4ke	72	>20 : 1	96 : 4
11	2l	4le	75	>20 : 1	96 : 4
12	2m	4me	77	>20 : 1	96 : 4

^a 0.10 mmol **2**, 5.0 μ mol **Rh1**, 5.0 μ mol (BzO)₂, 0.12 mmol **3e**, 0.20 mmol CsOAc, 0.2 M in TFE at 23 °C for 16 h. ^b Isolated yield. ^c Determined by ¹H-NMR of the crude product. ^d Determined by HPLC analysis with a chiral stationary phase. ^e For 40 h. ^f For 56 h.

well. Due to limited solubility in TFE, substrates having a naphthyl- (**2h**) or chloroarene substituent (**2e**) required longer reaction times. Attractively, besides aryl-substituted enoxy-succinimides, the cyclopropanation worked very well with dienenoxy substrates such as **2j** and **2k** giving enone products **4je** and **4ke** in an excellent er of 96 : 4. Notably, no competing Diels–Alder cycloaddition between the electron-rich diene and the acrylate acceptor was observed under the reaction conditions. Moreover, the reactivity, diastereo- and enantioselectivity were excellent for alkyl substituents, leading to functionalized cyclopropanes **4le** and **4me** (entries 11 and 12).

The synthetic utility of the method was demonstrated as key step in the synthesis of natural products and inhibitor UPC-648. Constanolactones¹⁹ and *ent*-eicosanoid **8**²⁰ are marine oxylipins²¹ containing a *trans*-cyclopropane. Previous syntheses^{22,23} used lactone **7** as common intermediate which could be accessed in 6^{23a} or 13 steps.^{22c} In a streamlined access to required *N*-enoxy succinimide **2n**, we developed a gold(i)-catalyzed addition of *N*-hydroxy succinimide to terminal alkyne **5** which directly provided substrate **2n** in 68% yield (Scheme 2).²⁴ Subjecting **2n** to the developed optimized enantioselective cyclopropanation conditions in the presence of Weinreb acryl amide **3g** gave cyclopropane **4ng** in 89% yield, 97 : 3 enantiomeric ratio and >20 : 1 dr. The transformation was efficient for gram-scale preparation giving 1.10 g of **4ng**. Diastereoselective reduction of **4ng** with Noyori's catalyst gave secondary alcohol **6** in 89% yield and 85 : 15 dr. Reduction of the Weinreb amide over the isopropyl ester of **6** and subsequent lactonization under acidic conditions yielded intermediate **7** in 50% yield over 2 steps. This intermediate can be elaborated either in a single step operation into constanolactone A and B,^{23a} or by a two-step sequence into *ent*-eicosanoid **8**.^{22c}



Scheme 2 Synthetic application of the enantioselective cyclopropanation in the formal synthesis of members of oxylipin natural products family.

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