

Eneidyne Chemistry

Wed. Night Group Meeting

12/5/2012

Chris Johnson

Overview

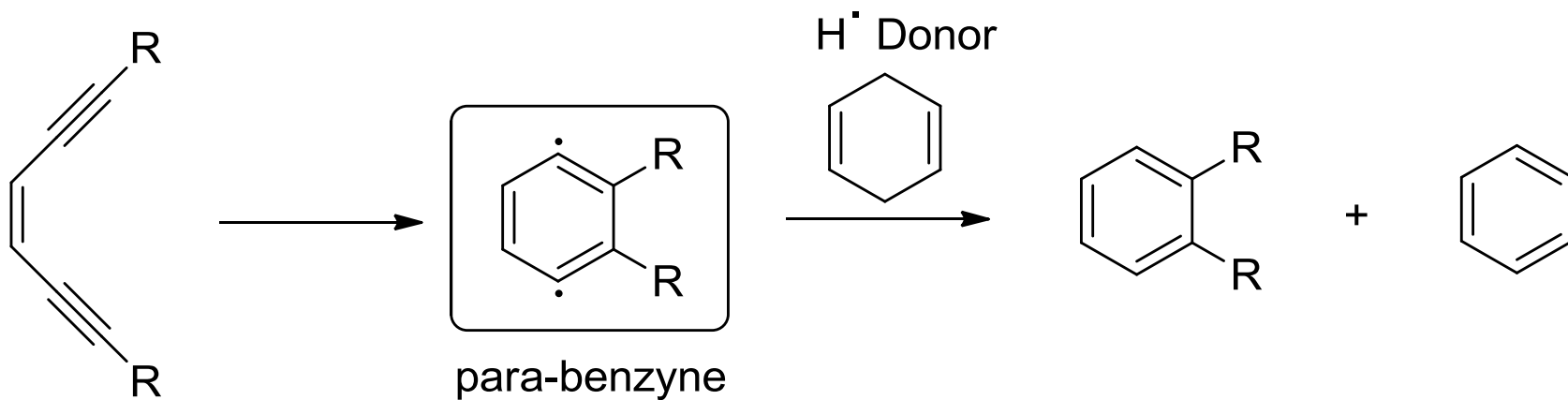
1. Bergman Cyclization (BC)

- History
- Thermal BC
- Natural Products
- Transition Metal Mediated BC
- Photochemical BC
- BC in materials

2. Cascade Reactions

- Au
- Ru
- Pt
- Pd

Bergman Cyclization



History

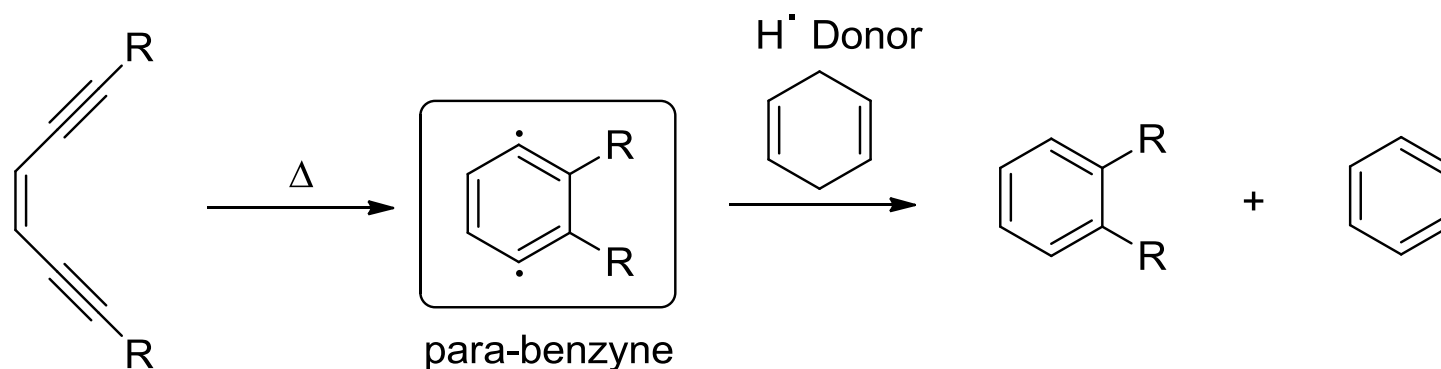
- 1971 - Masamune showed conversion of a benzannulated enediyne to anthracene
- 1972 - Bergman provided the first evidence of a 1,4-didehydrobenzene diradical intermediates
- 1987 - A cyclic enediyne moiety was discovered in a natural product, Calicheamicin, which exhibited cytotoxicity
- This led to an explosion of research to synthesize new enediynes

[1,3-D₂]-*(Z)*-27

Masamune, S. *Chem. Commun.* **1971**, 1516.; Bergman, R. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, 94, 660.;

D. B. Borders, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, 109, 3466

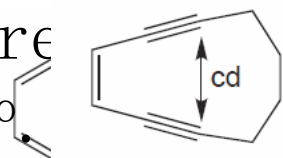
Thermal BC



- BC was first observed only at very high temp. (R = H; $t_{1/2}$ = 30sec @ 200 °C)
- Once natural products were discovered which cycloaromatized at physiological temperatures people began investigating geometric factors which affect BC.

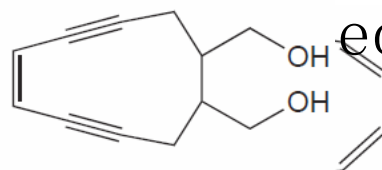
Geometric Control

- Nicolaou proposed that the "operational distance" related to the amount between the alkyne and the alkene would undergo BCs in a $2.9-3.4 \text{ \AA}$ temperature



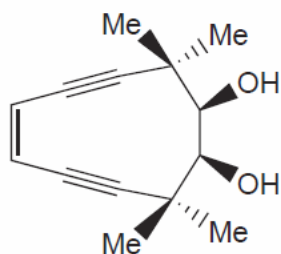
1

cd = 3.25 Å
 $t_{1/2}$ = 18 h at 37 °C



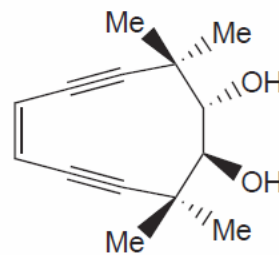
2

cd = 3.20 Å
 $t_{1/2}$ = 11.8 h at 37 °C



3

cd = 3.29 Å
 $t_{1/2}$ = 4 h at 50 °C

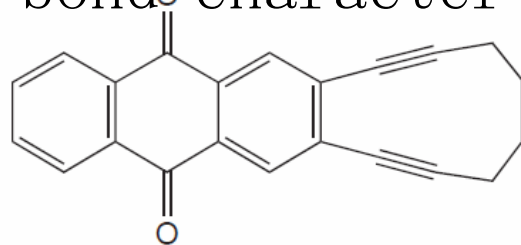


4

cd = 3.34 Å
 $t_{1/2}$ = 22 h at 50 °C

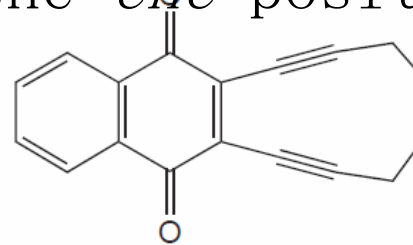
Electronic Control

- Semmelhack showed that the activation barrier to BC is affected by the degree of double bond character at the *ene* position.



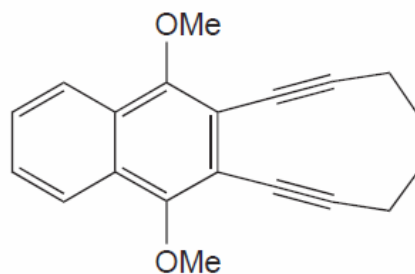
17

$t_{1/2} = 15 \text{ h, } 84 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



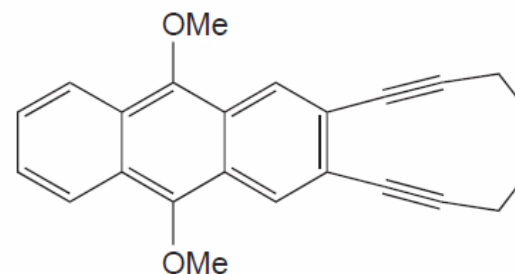
18

$t_{1/2} = 3 \text{ h, } 84 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; 88 \text{ h, } 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



19

$t_{1/2} > 7 \text{ d, } 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

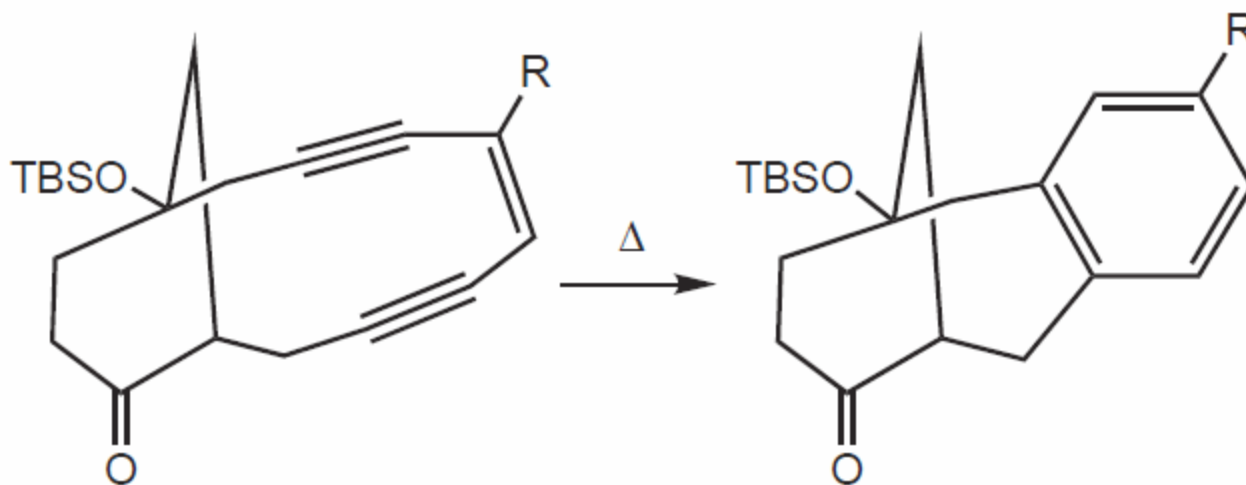


20

$t_{1/2} > 1 \text{ d, } 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Electronic Control

- Maier showed that EDG's on the vinyl substituent increase the activation energy

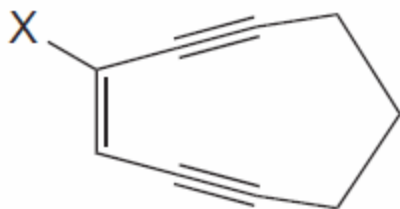


R = *p*-MeOC₆H₄ ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 111$ kJ/mol)

R = H ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 98.7$ kJ/mol)

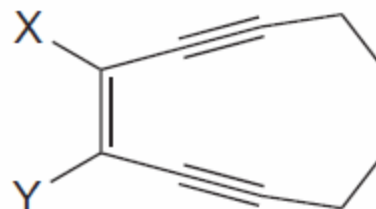
Electronic control

- Jones showed, via *ab-initio* studies, that sigma-electron withdrawing vinyl substituents increase the barrier to cyclization while sigma donating decrease it, have



24

X = Cl, $t_{1/2}$ = 8 h at 0 °C



25

X = Cl, Y = H, $t_{1/2}$ = 5 h at 60 °C

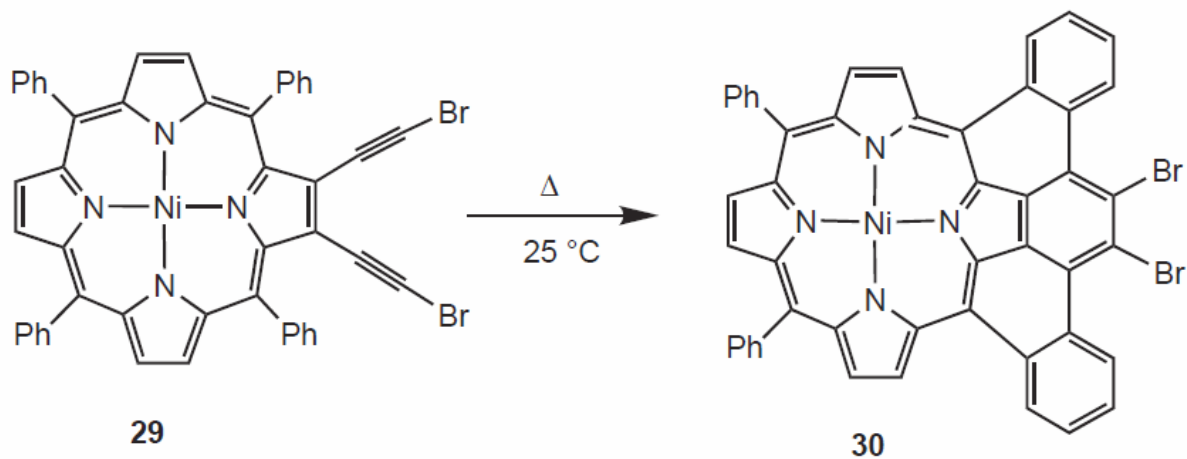
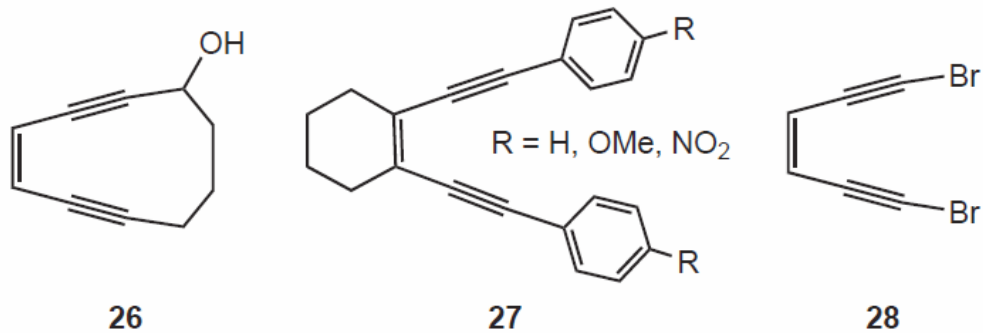
X = Cl, Y = Cl, $t_{1/2}$ = 24 h at 170 °C

uents

Jones, G. B. *Org. Lett.* **2000**, 2, 1757.

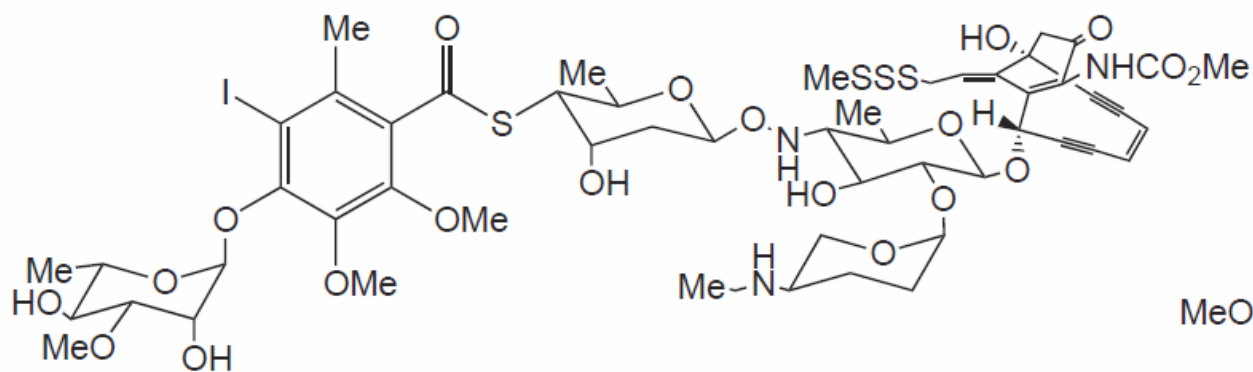
Jones, G. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 2134.

Electronic Control

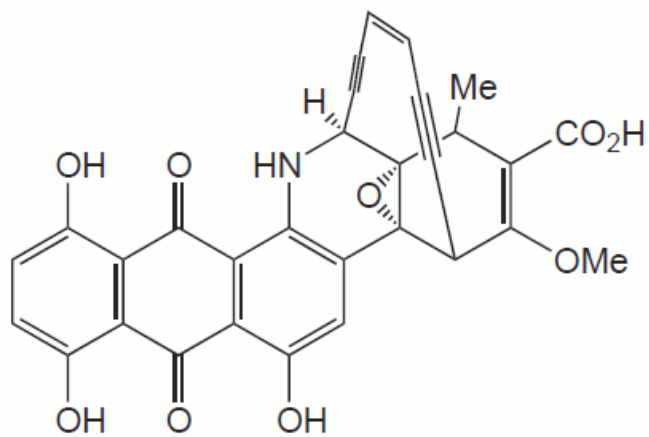


- Substitution at alkyne termini also affects BC

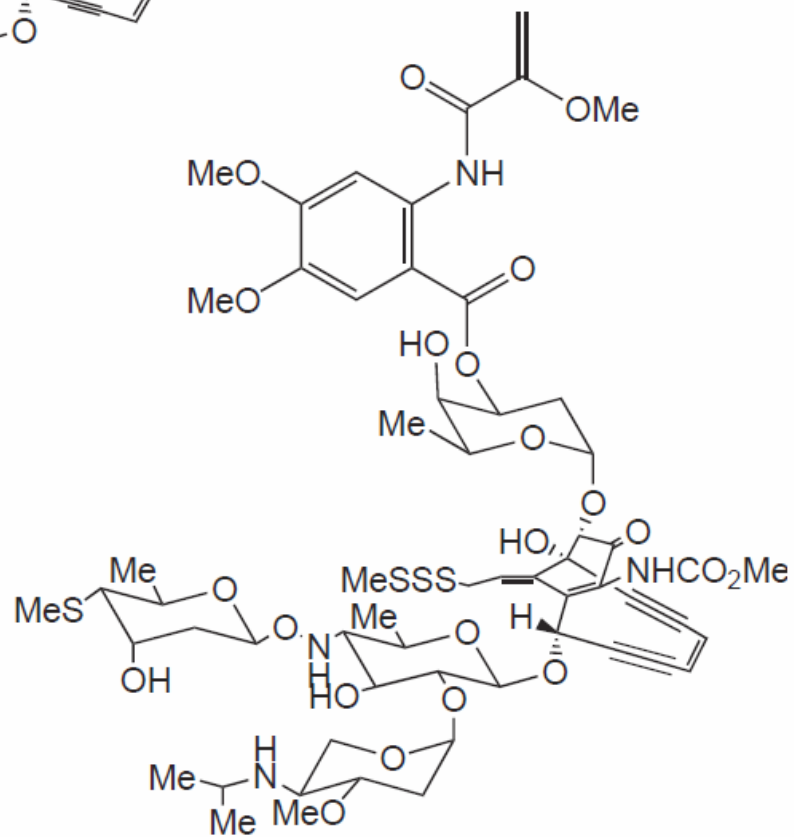
Natural Products



calicheamicin γ_1



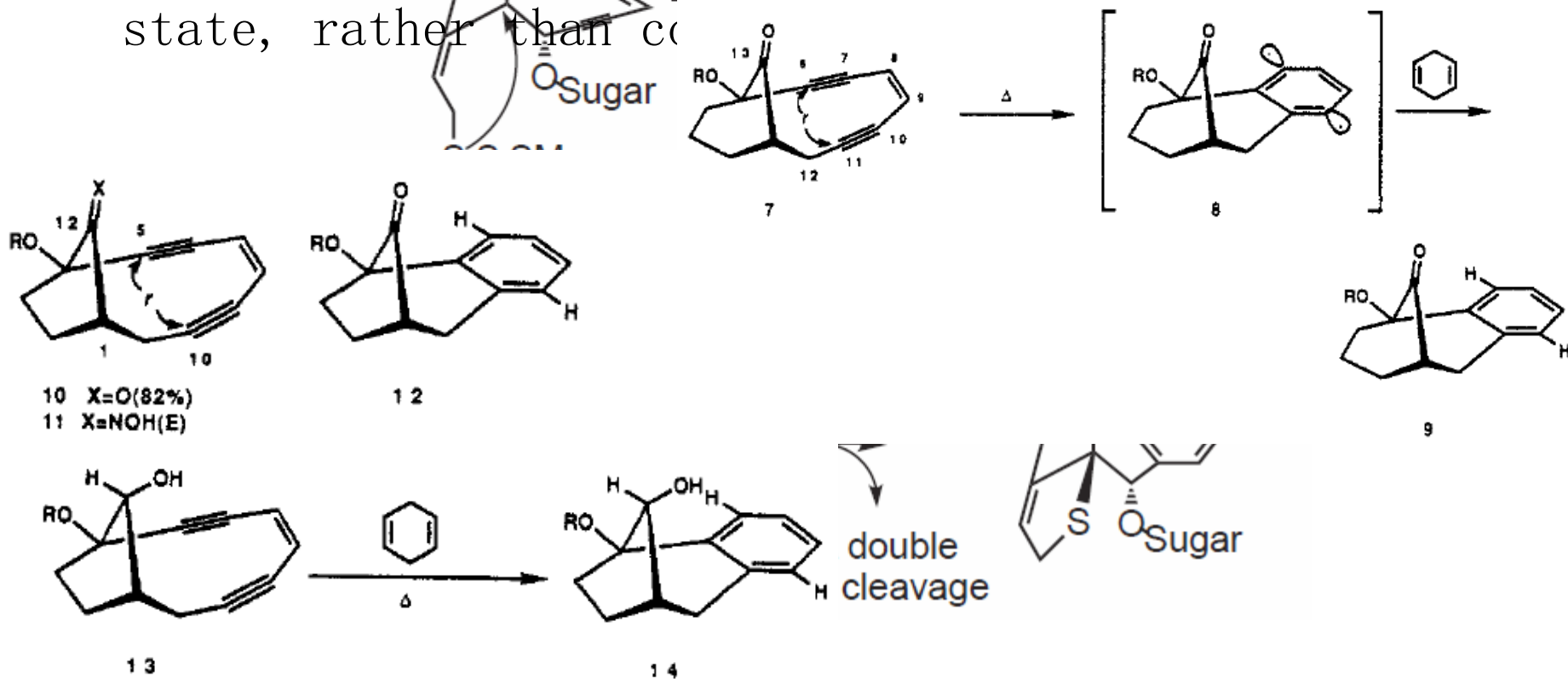
dynemicin A



esperamicin A₁

Calicheamicin and Esperamicin

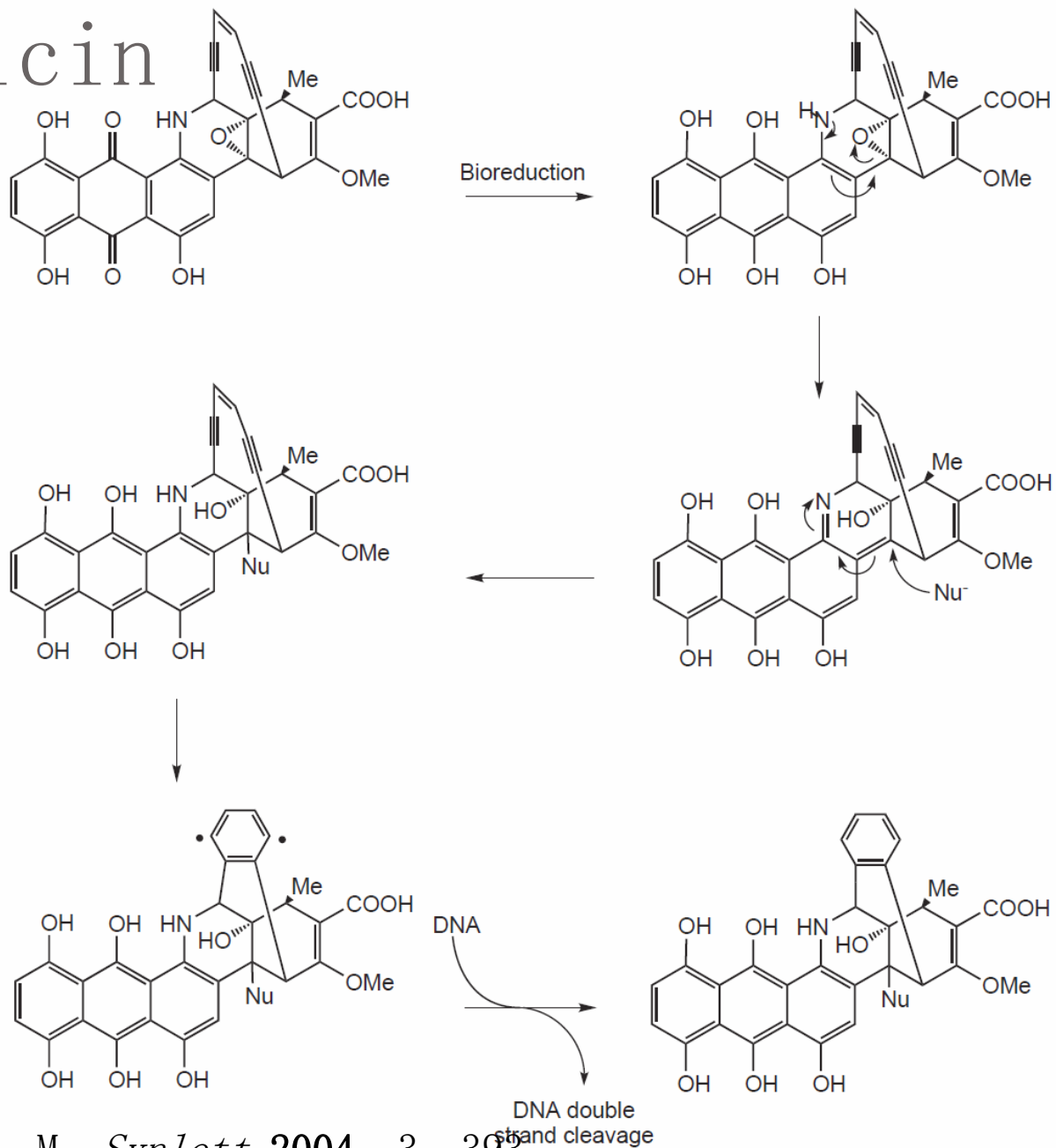
In 1990, Magnus showed that the cyclization rates of bicyclic enediyne are governed by strain-energy modulation in the transition state, rather than conformational control.



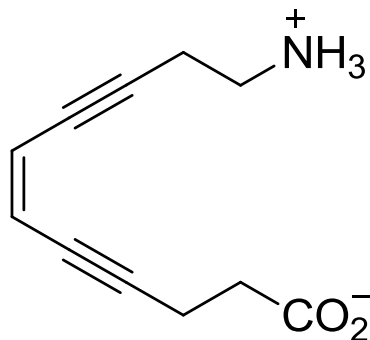
Magnus, P.Z. *M. Angew. Chem.* **2004**, *116*, 4986.

Sander, W. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, *42*, 502.

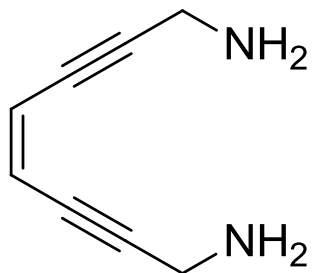
Dynemicin



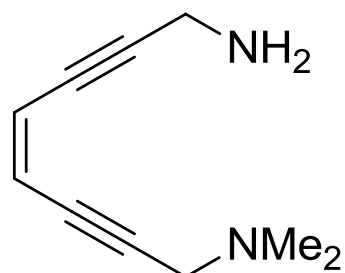
Acyclic Ene-diynes



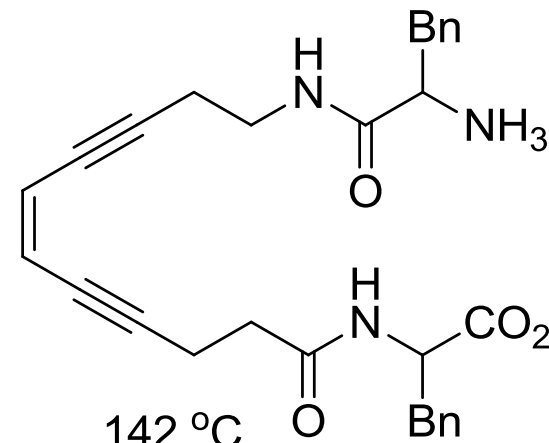
99 °C



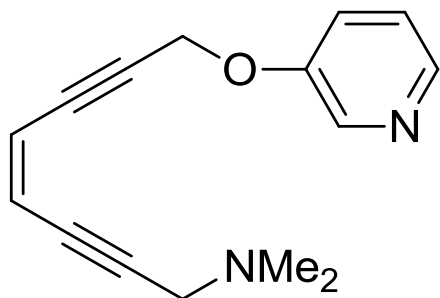
106 °C



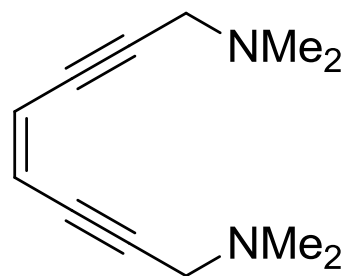
139 °C



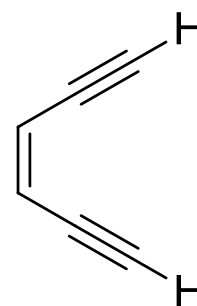
142 °C



149 °C

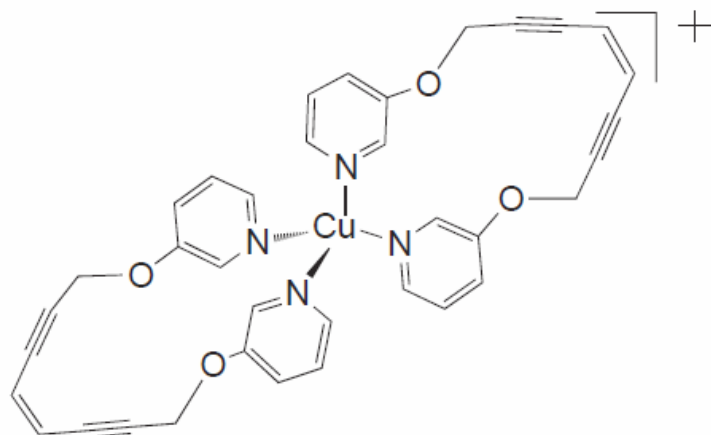


186 °C

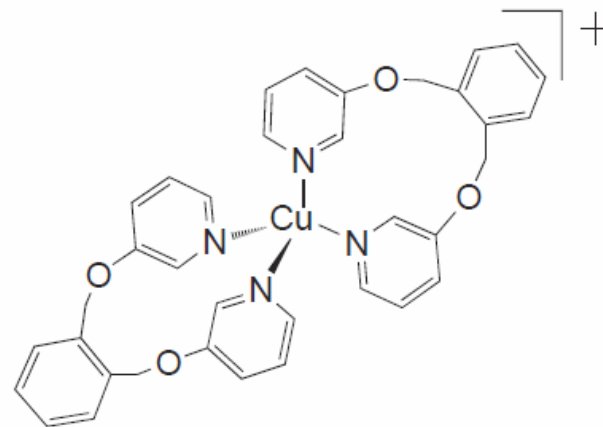
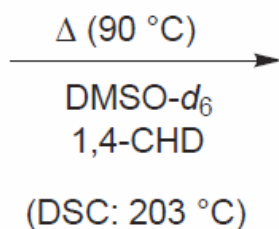


200 °C

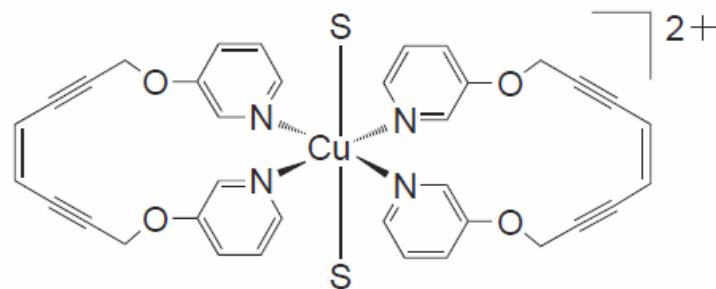
Metallocyclic Eneidyne



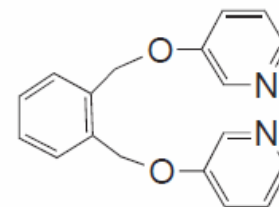
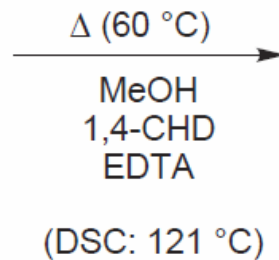
74



76

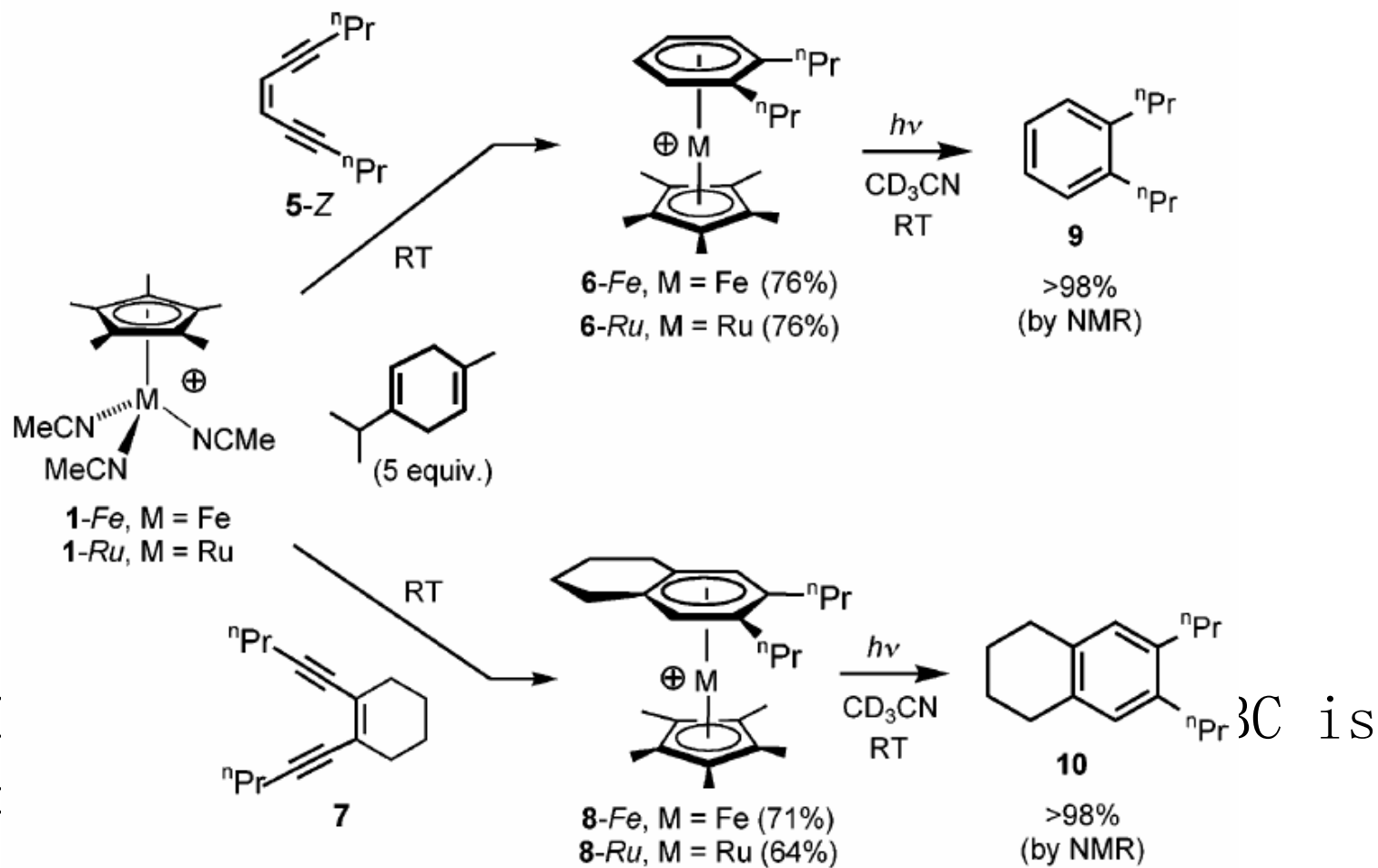


75



77

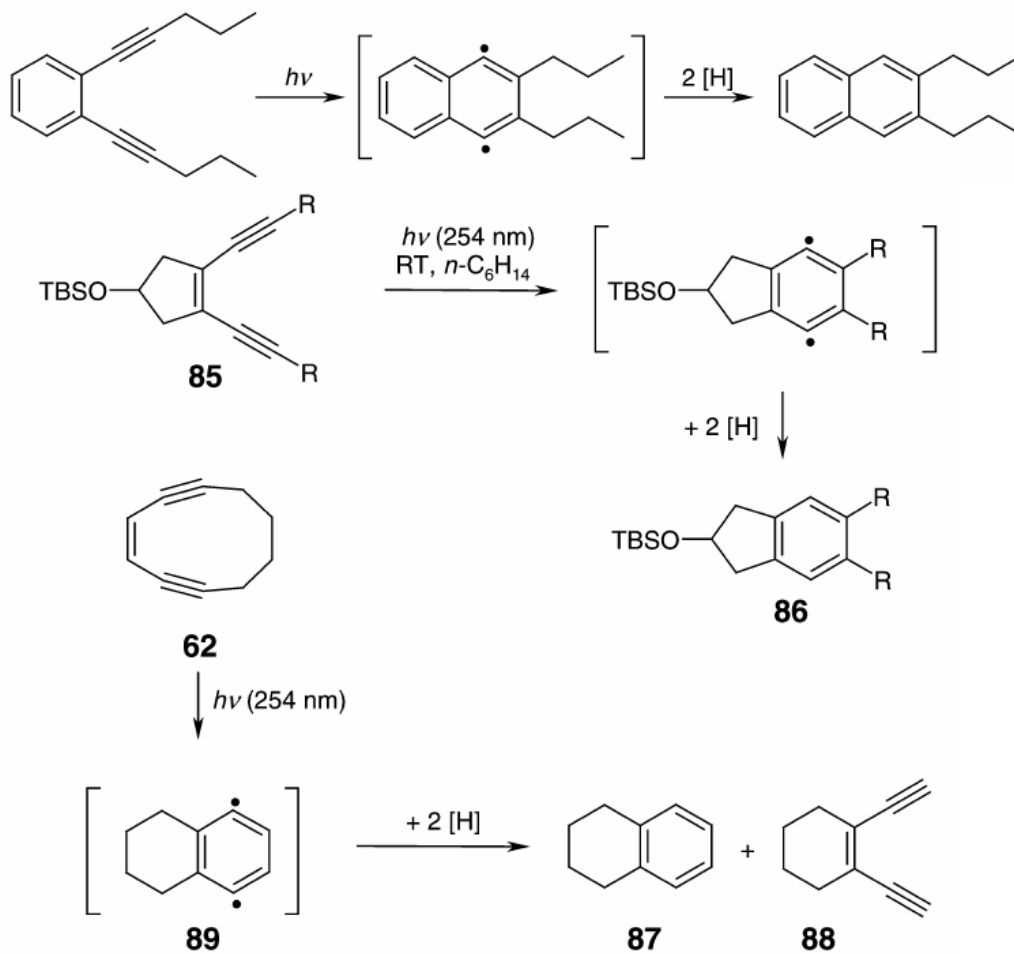
Transition Metal Mediated BC



O' Connor, J. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 12057.

O' Connor, J. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 16342.

Photochemical BC



Eglinton, G. *J. Chem. Soc. C* **1968**, 2120.

Turro, N. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, 120, 1835.

Hirama, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1999**, 38, 1267.

BC Polymerization

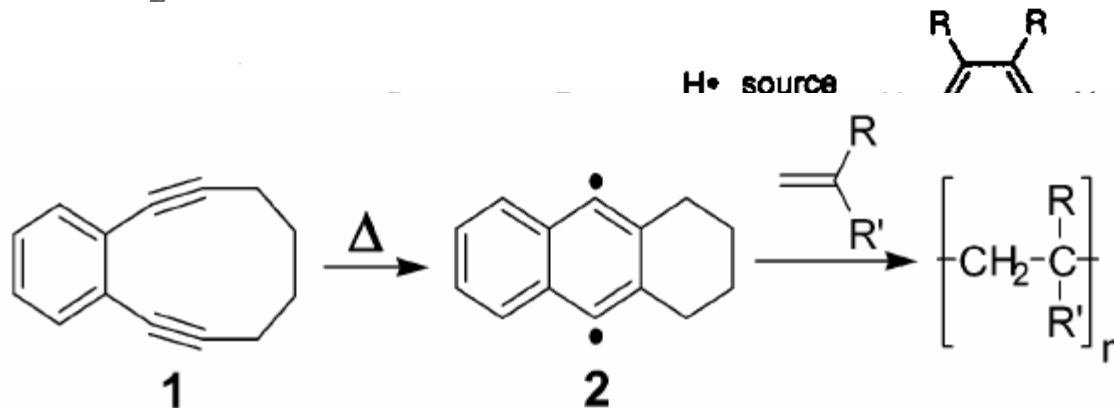


Table 1. Thermal F

| entry | monomer |
|-------|---------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 |
| 8 | 1 |
| 9 | 1 |
| 10 | 3 |
| 11 | 3 |
| 12 | 3 |
| 13 | 3 |

Table 1. Polymerization Initiated by Enediyne 1^a

| monomer | [1] (mM) | yield (%) ^b | M_n^c | PDI |
|---------------------|----------|------------------------|---------|------|
| butyl methacrylate | 22 | 93 | 714 000 | 1.38 |
| methyl methacrylate | 27 | 87 | 482 000 | 2.52 |
| methyl acrylate | 21 | 29 | 626 000 | 1.89 |
| styrene | 24 | 12 | 265 000 | 1.84 |
| methacrylonitrile | 31 | 7 | | |
| acrylonitrile | 30 | 3 | | |
| vinylidene chloride | 26 | 1 | | |

^a Dashes signify that the reaction was run in a thick-walled tube. ^b Reaction times were generally 24–48 h. ^c Number-average molecular weight determined by thermogravimetric analysis. ^d Color of neat polymer obtained on the reaction was run without solvent.

^a Reactions ran for 2.5 h at 100 °C. ^b Yield of isolated polymer. ^c GPC data based on refractive index, viscometry, and light scattering.

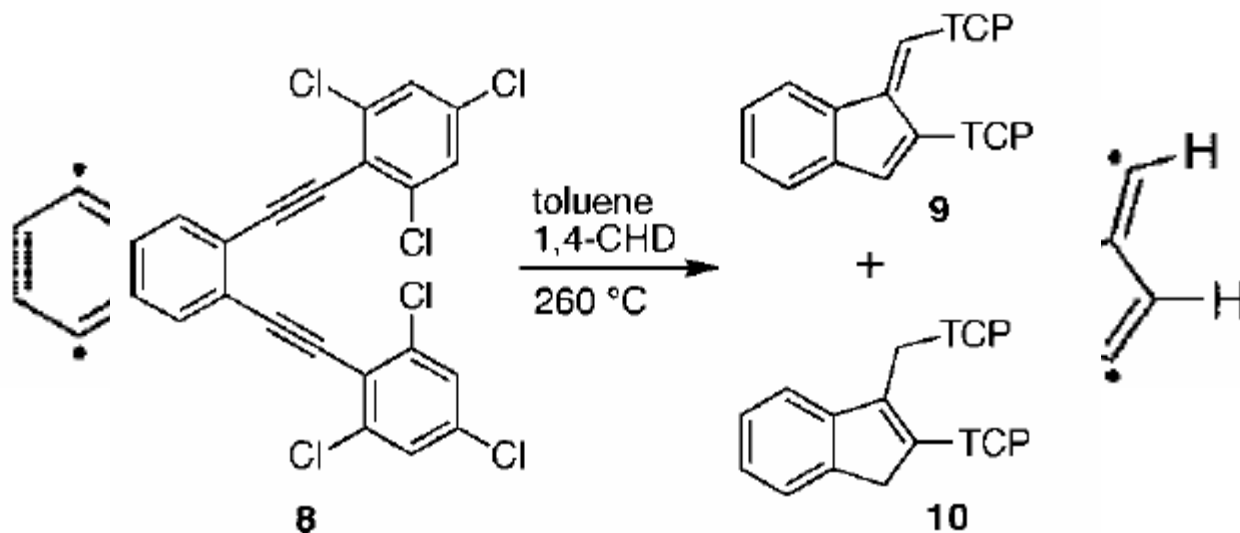
| $T_{50\%}^{h,d}$ | color ^f |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 472 | brown |
| >900 | tan |
| >900 | tan |
| 791 | tan |
| 898 | brown |
| >900 | tan |
| >900 | orange ^m |
| 375 | green |
| 490 | black |
| >900 | brown |
| 617 | tan |
| >900 | black |
| >900 | black |

^e Reactions were carried out in a thick-walled tube. ^f The reaction times were generally 24–48 h. ^g Color of neat polymer obtained on the reaction was run without solvent. ^h Determined by thermogravimetric analysis. ⁱ Weight loss occurred. ^j Color of neat polymer obtained on the reaction was run without solvent. ^k The reaction

Tour, J. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, 116, 5011.

Moore, J. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, 125, 12992.

C¹-C⁵ Cyclization



- In 2001 Schreiner calculated that the barrier for C¹-C⁵ cyclization was 41 kcal/mol while C¹-C⁶ was only 25 kcal/mol
- In 2008 Pascal calculated that the C¹-C⁵ pathway was possible and then accomplished it

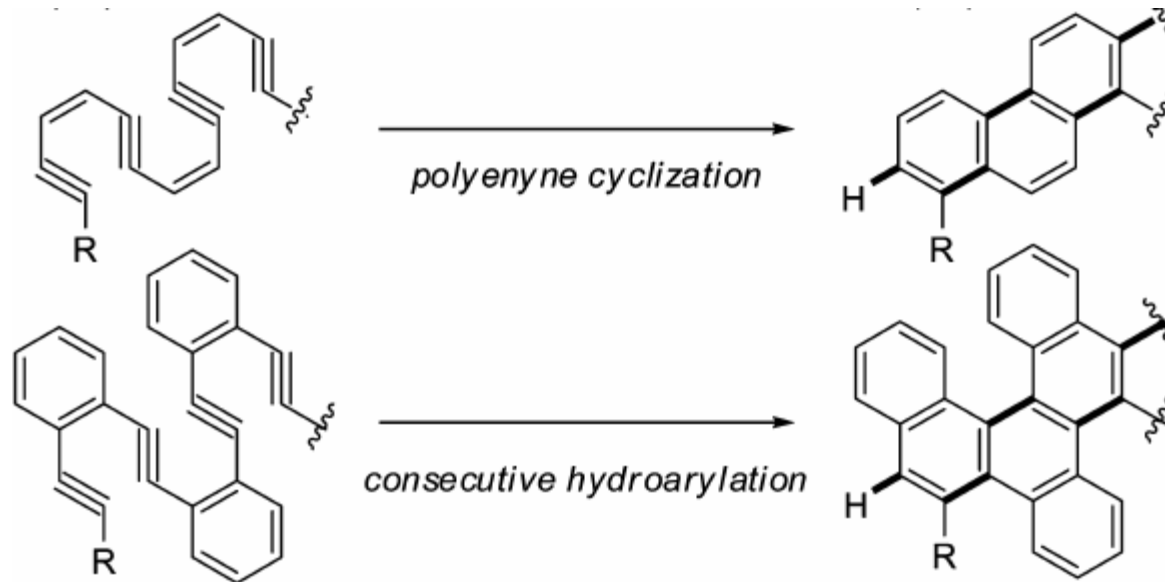
Schreiner, P. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 926.

Pascal, R. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 13549.

BC Summary

- Many natural enediynes are in clinical trials for use as antitumor, antimicrobial, and cytotoxic drugs.
- The multitude of synthetic enediynes have been used to probe the geometric and electronic contributions of BC
 - Many of these have shown cytotoxic properties of their own, but none have made it into clinical trials.
- BC has found use in material science to form polyphenylene/polynaphthalenes and as a radical initiator in alkene polymerization

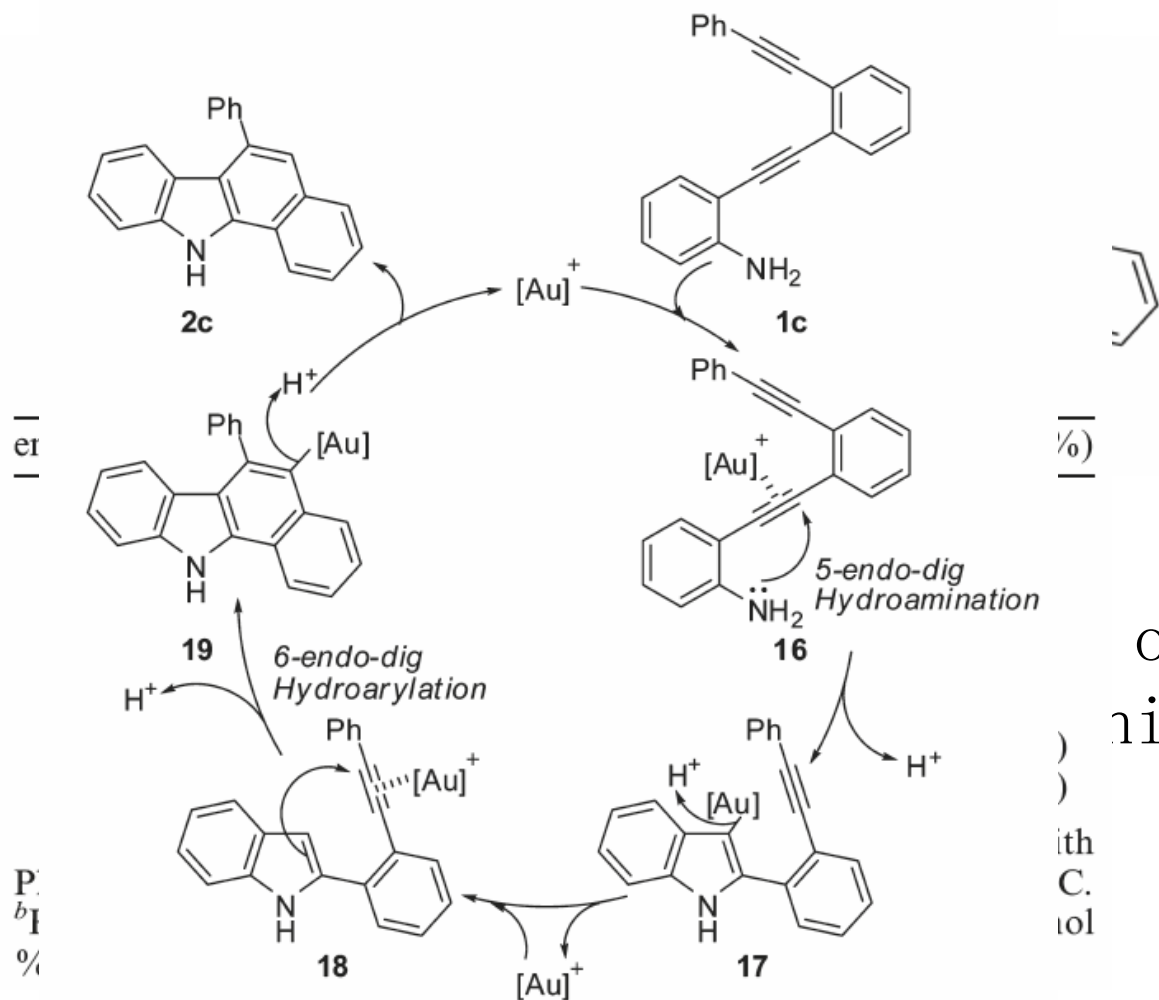
Metal Catalyzed Cyclization of Eneynes



- Cascade reactions of enediynes resulting in fused benzene or naphthyl rings has been accomplished via Au, Ru, Pd, and Pt catalysts with either internal or external nucleophiles.

Au Catalyzed Cyclizations

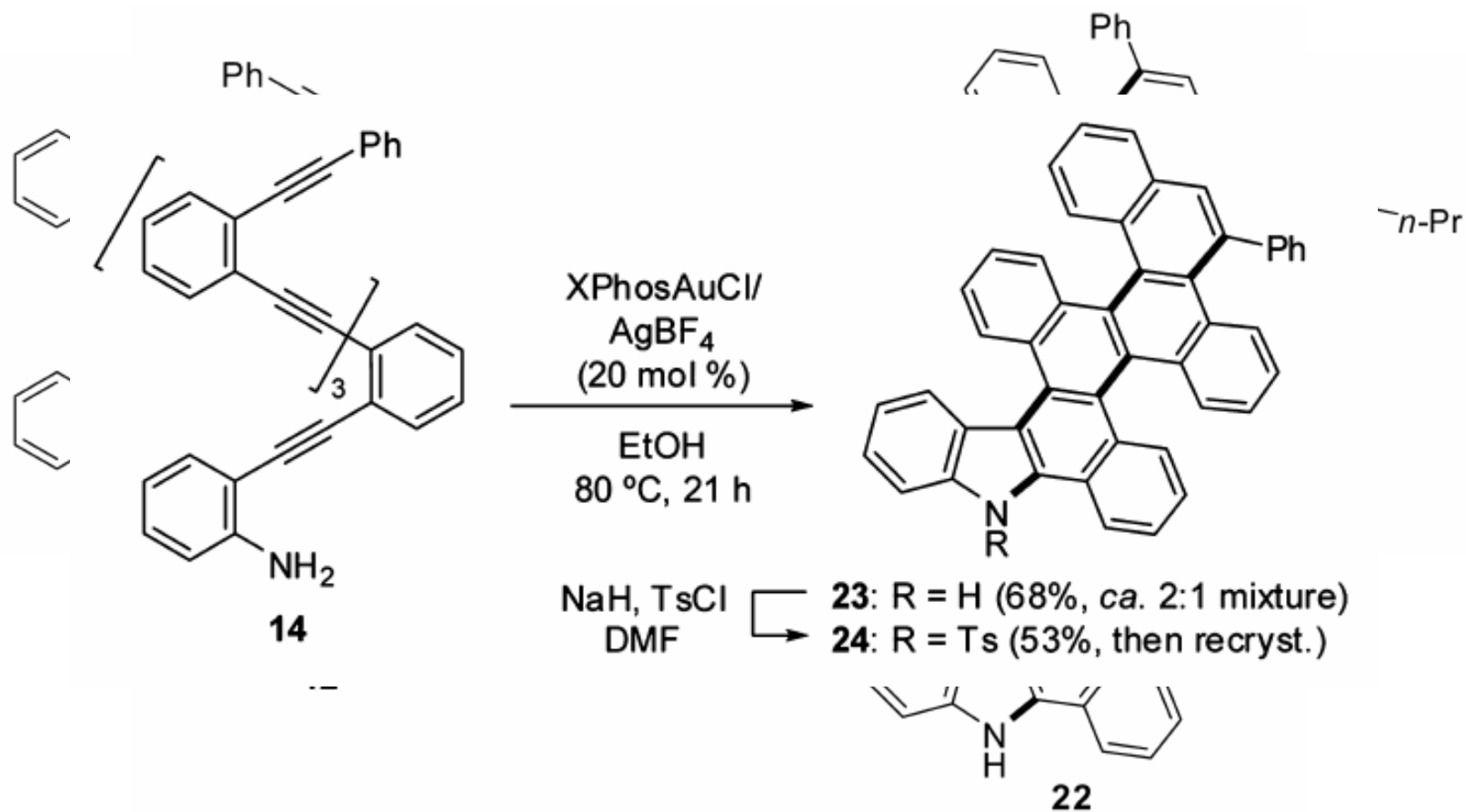
- In ben der



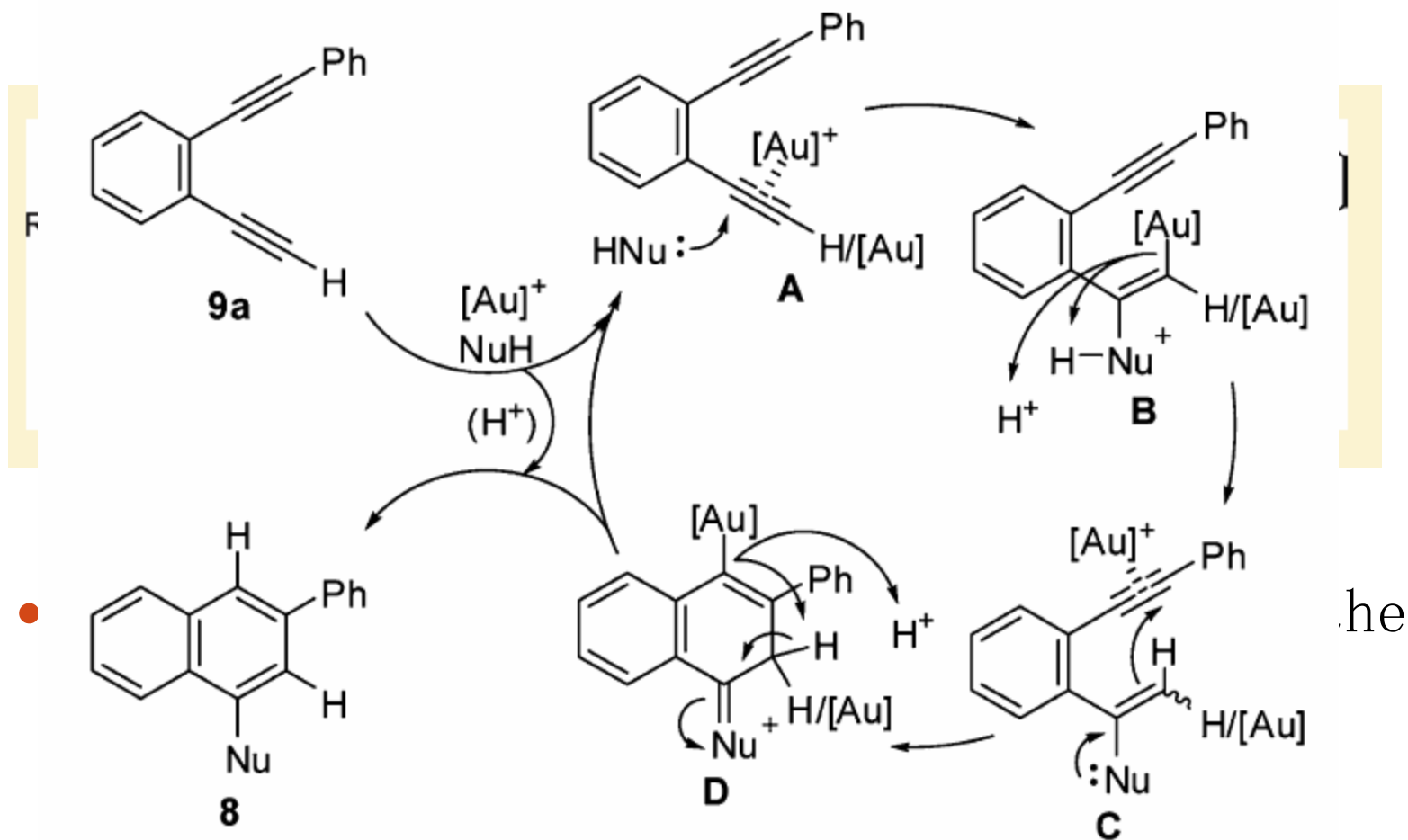
of aniline

with C. ol

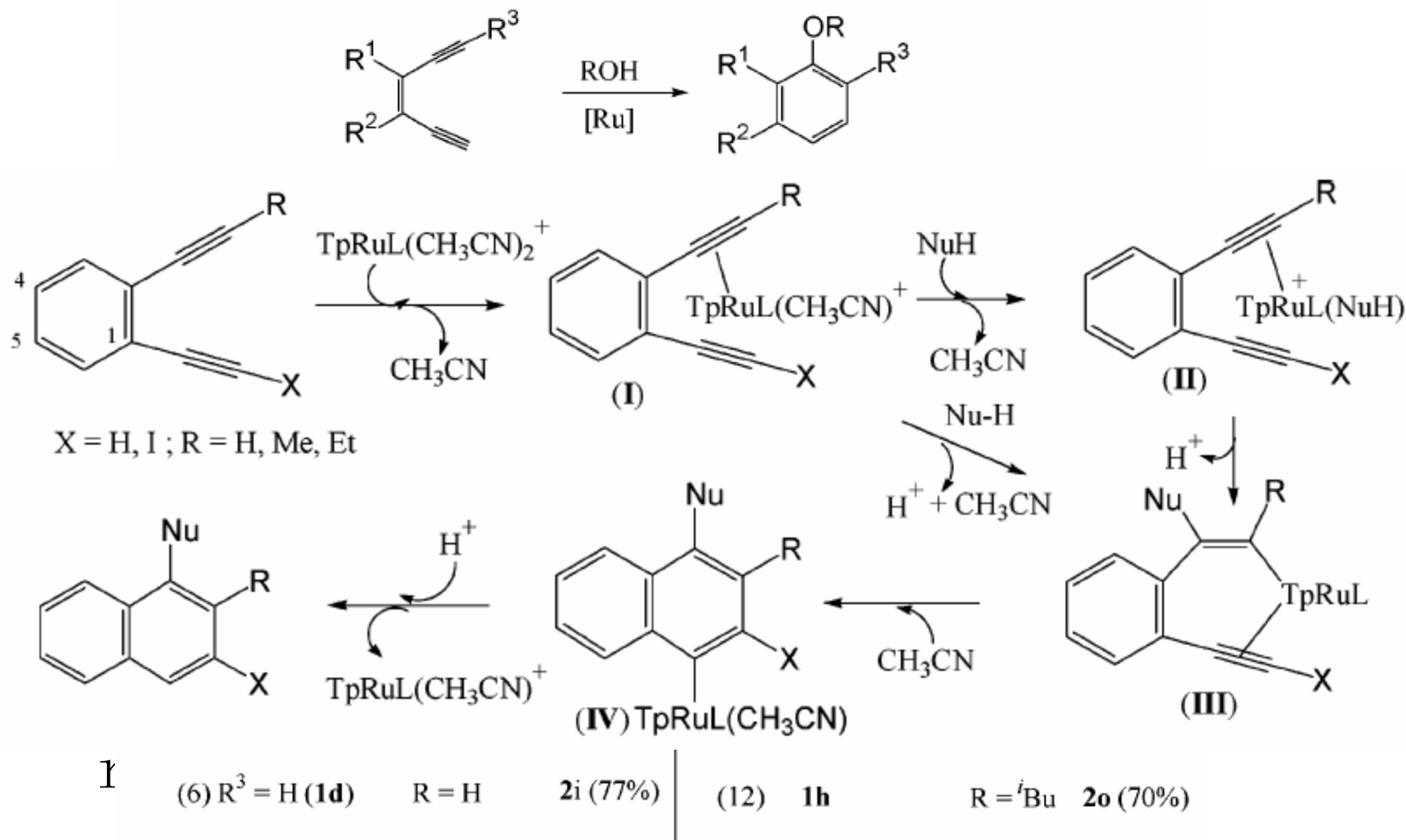
Au Catalyzed Cyclizations



Au Catalyzed Cyclizations

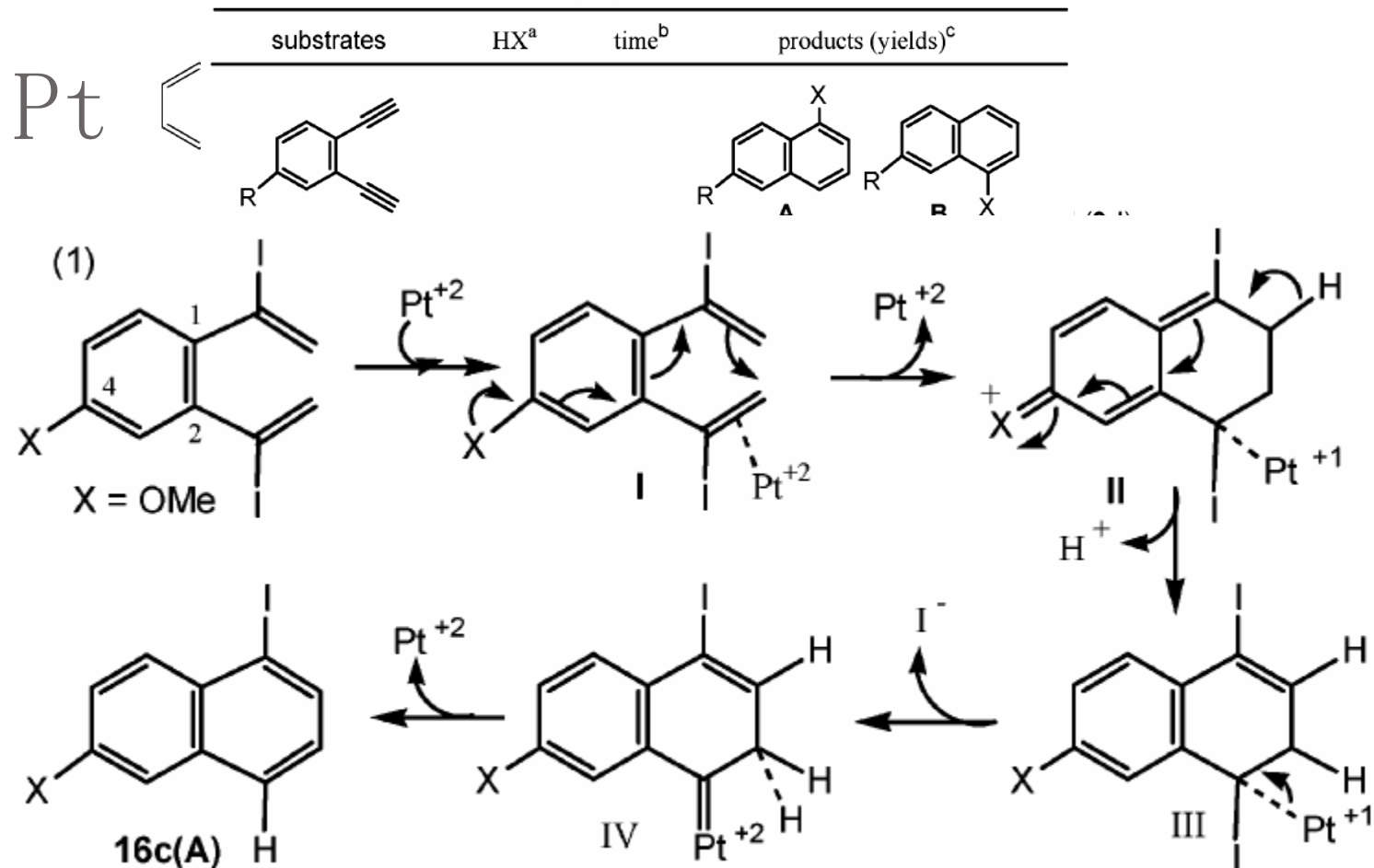


Ru Catalyzed Cyclizations



^a 10 mol % catalyst, 100 °C, 12 h for alcohols (6.0 equiv) and 24 h for water. ^b Water and 3-pentanone (vol. 1:1) were used as a mixing solvent. ^c Yields were reported after separation from a silica column.

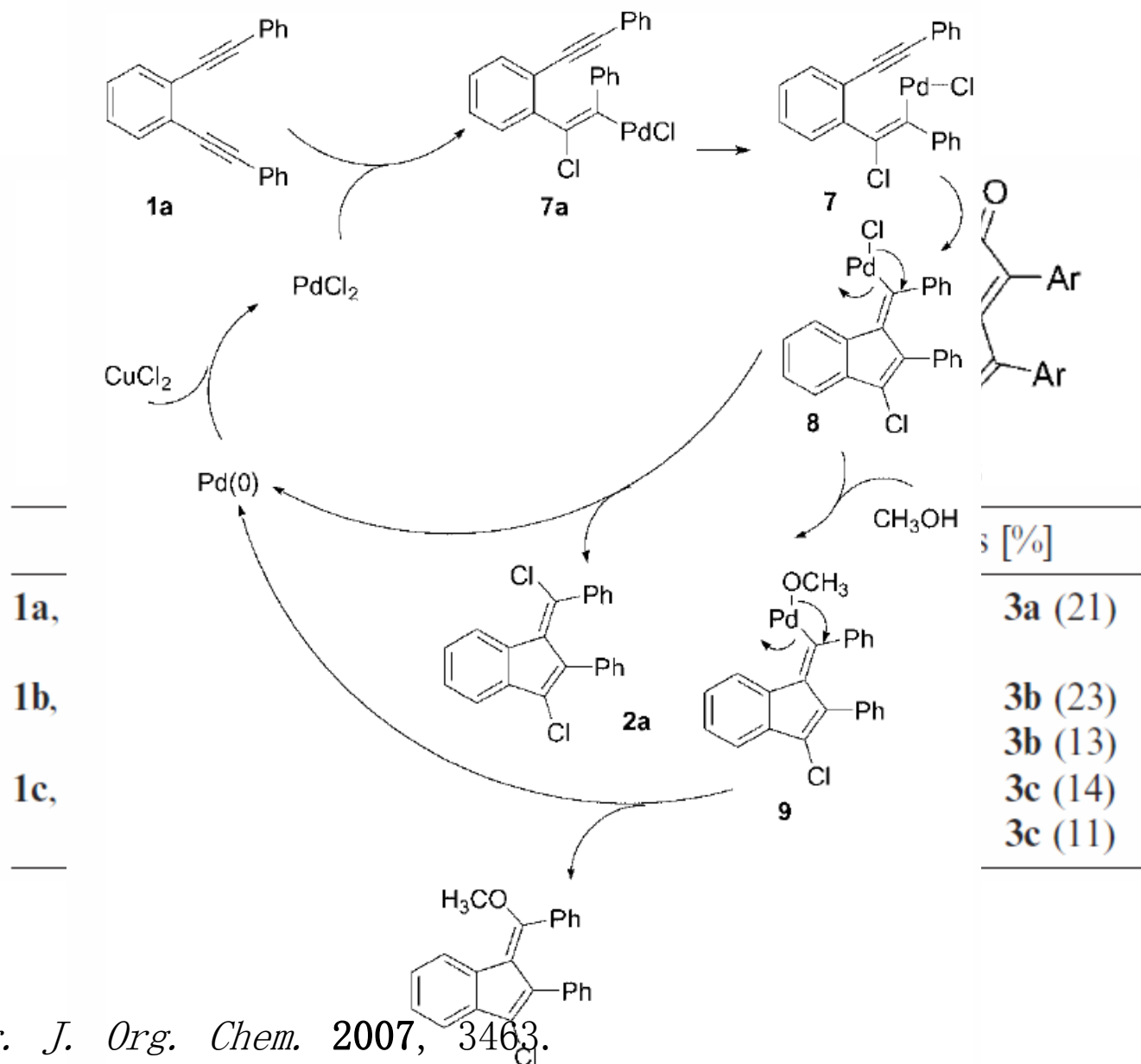
TABLE 2. Regioselectivity in the Hydrohalogenation of 4-Substituted 1,2-Bis(ethynyl)benzenes



| entry | time (h) | substrate | HX ^a | time ^b | products (yields) ^c | yield (%) | regioselectivity |
|-------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 11 | 10 | (11) 14 | HBr | 3 h | 85% (18-Br, A) | 85 | 1 |
| 12 | 11 | (12) 14 | HI | 1 h | 80% (18-I, B) | 80 | 1 |
| 13 | 12 | | | | 2-I (26%) | 26 | 1 |

^a 2.1 equiv of HX (X = Cl, 37 wt %; Br, 48 wt %; I, 52 wt %).
^b PtCl₂ (10 mol %), 3-pentanone, 100 °C, [substrate] = 0.40 M.
^c Yields shown are after separation from a silica column.

Pd Catalyzed Cyclizations



Summary

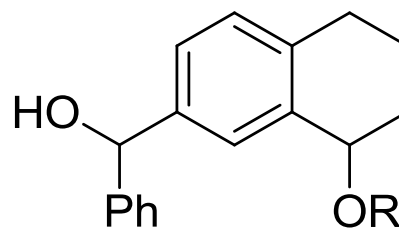
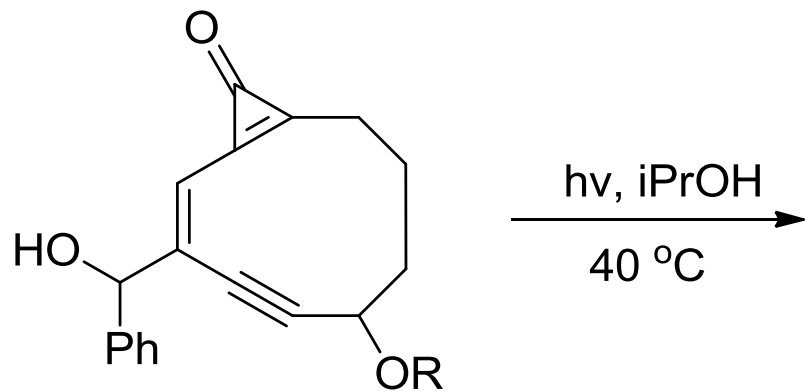
- The majority of metal catalyzed enediyne cyclizations utilize Au catalysts
- Ru, Pd, and Pt catalysts enable the use of nucleophiles and formation of different regioisomers than Au catalysis

THANKS!!!!



QUESTIONS?????

Question 1



Question 2

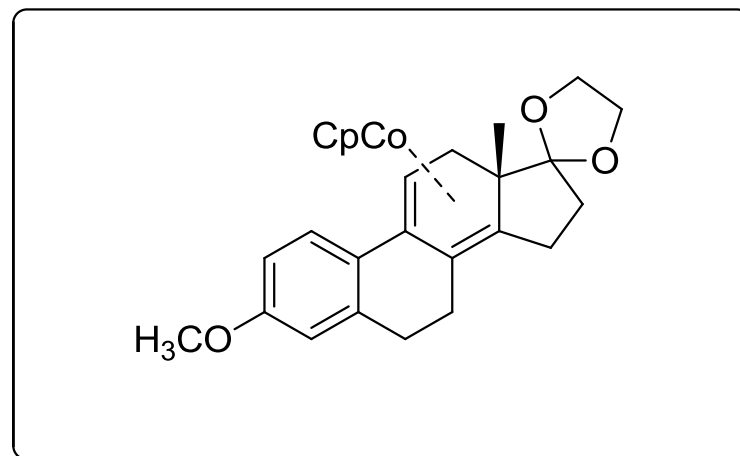
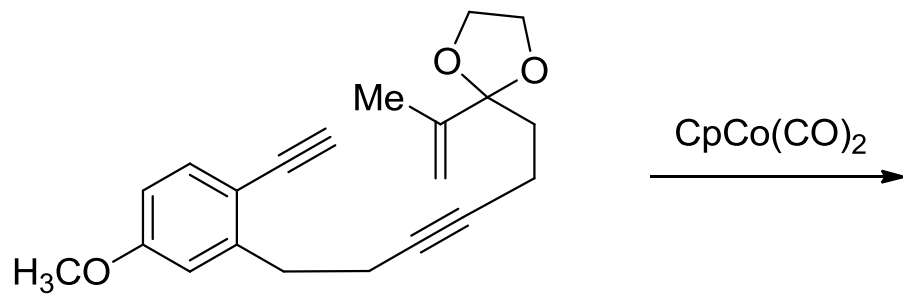
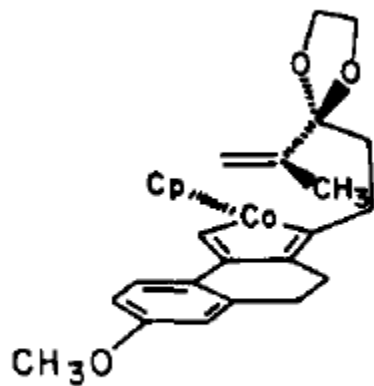
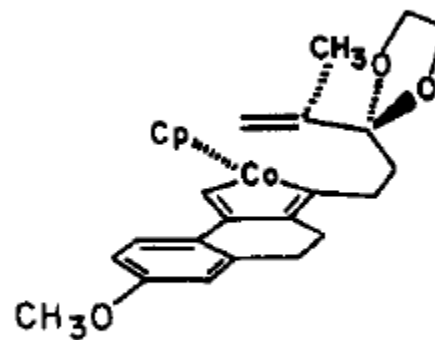


Chart I



41



42

Question 3

