

# [2+2] Cycloadditions of Ketenes

1

An Evans Group Afternoon Seminar  
Jake Janey  
October 8, 1999

## Leading References:

Tidwell, T. T. *Ketenes*, John Wiley and Sons, **1995**.

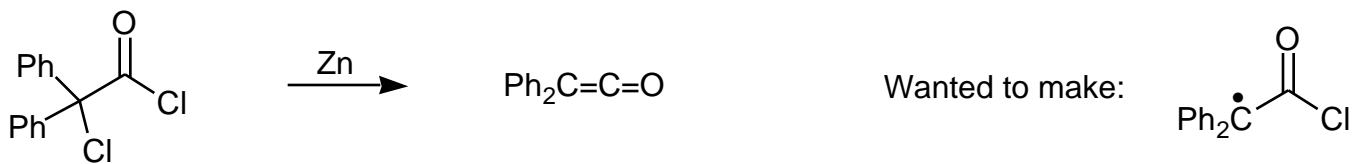
Ghosez, L.; Marchand-Brynaert, J. *Comprehensive Organic Synthesis*, Vol. 5, Pergamon, **1991**, p. 85-122.

Patai, S. *Chemistry of Ketenes, Allenes, and Related Compounds*, John Wiley and Sons, **1980**.

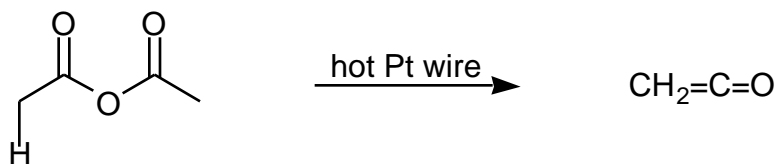
Staudinger, H. *Die Ketenes*, Verlag Enke, **1912**.

## A Brief History

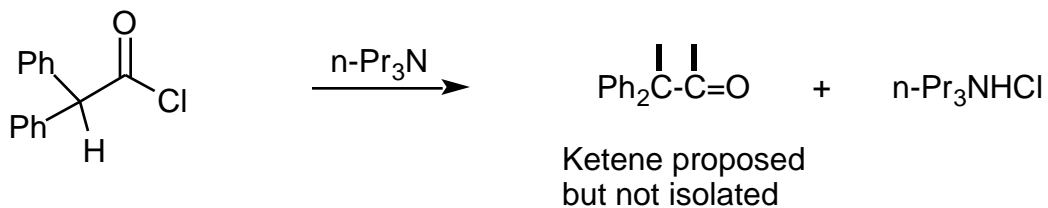
2



Staudinger, H. *Chem. Ber.* **1905**, 38, 1735-1739.



Wilsmore, N. T. M. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1907**, 91, 1938-1941.

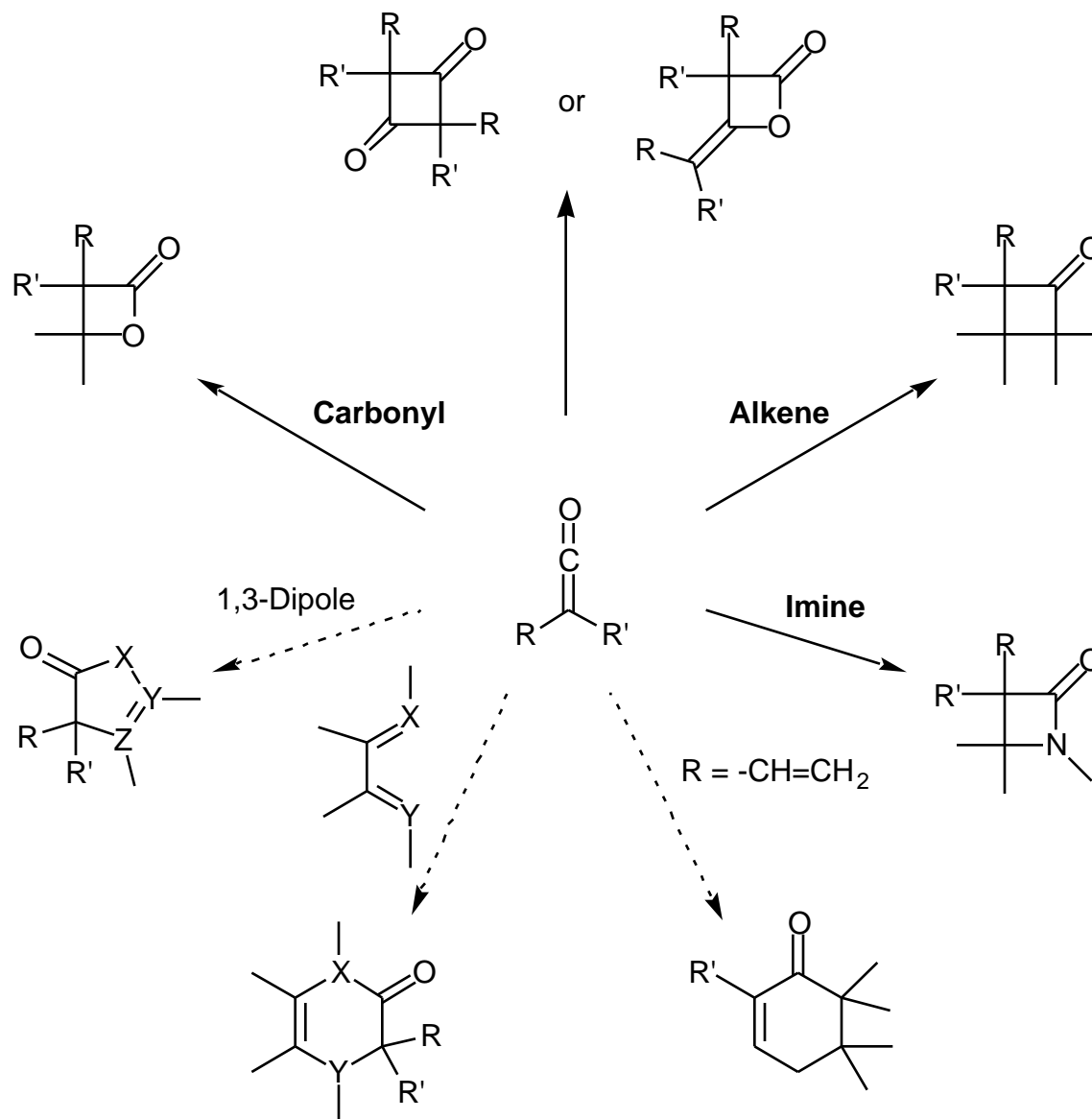


Wedekind, E. *Chem. Ber.* **1901**, 34, 2070-2077.

Wedekind, E. *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1901**, 323, 246-257.

# Summary of Ketene Cycloadditions

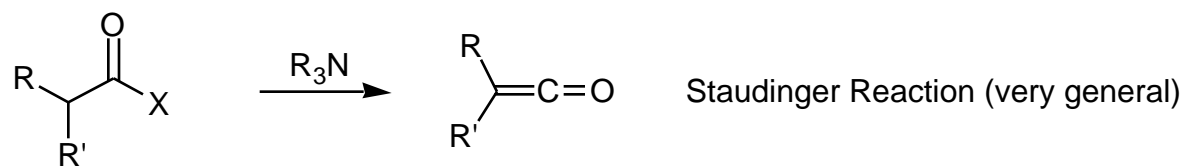
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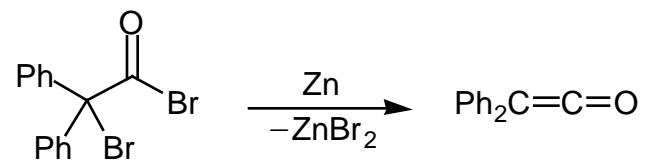
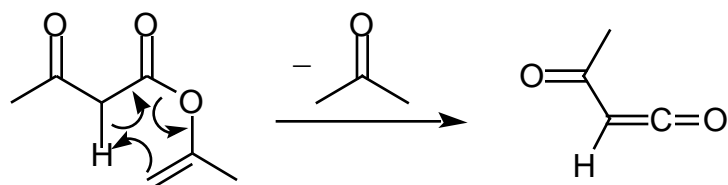
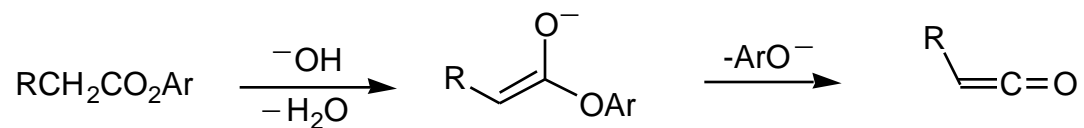
# Ketene Preparation

4

From Carboxylic Acid and Their Derivatives:



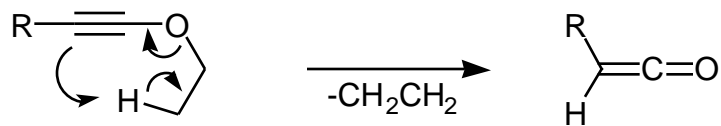
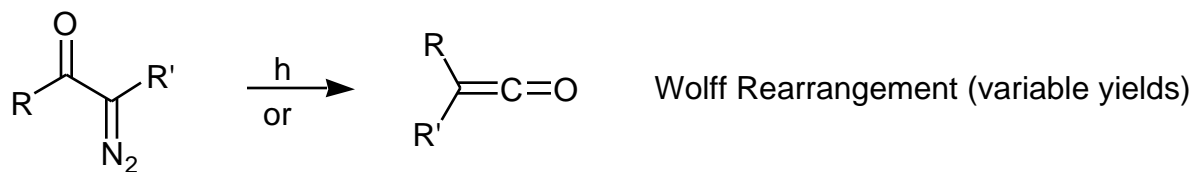
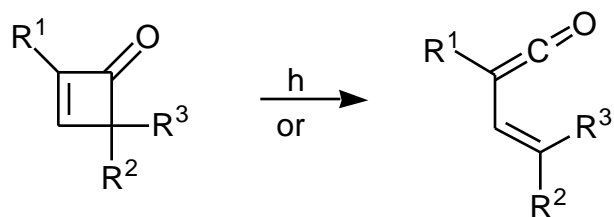
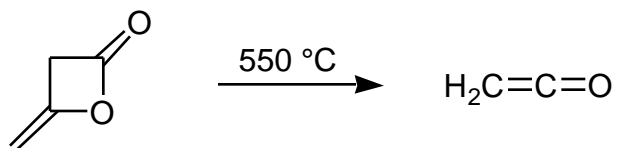
X = Cl, Ts, AcO, DCC, etc...



# Ketene Preparation

5

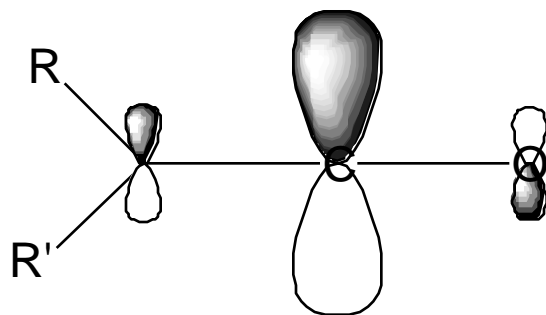
Other Methods:



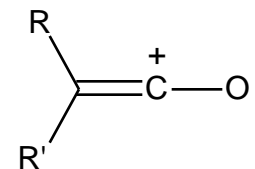
# Ketene Frontier Orbitals

6

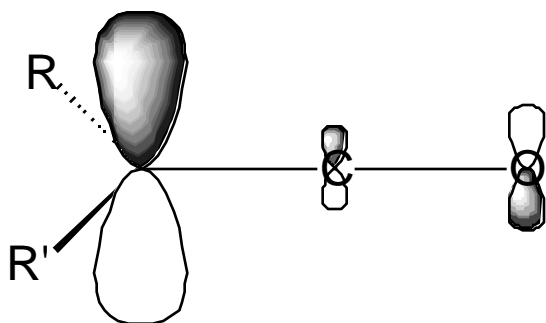
LUMO  
( \* of C=O)



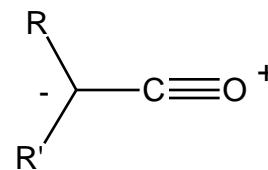
or



HOMO  
( of C=C)



or

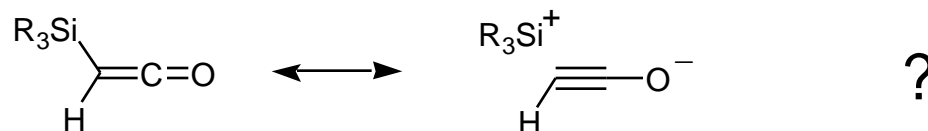


- Ketenes are ambiphilic
- HOMO is orthogonal to the plane of the LUMO

# Silyl Ketene Stability

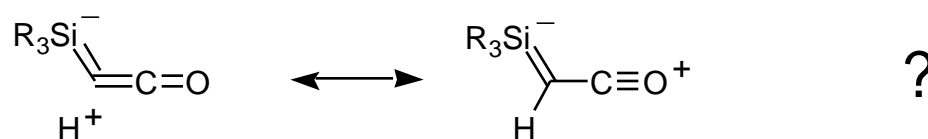
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Hyperconjugation:



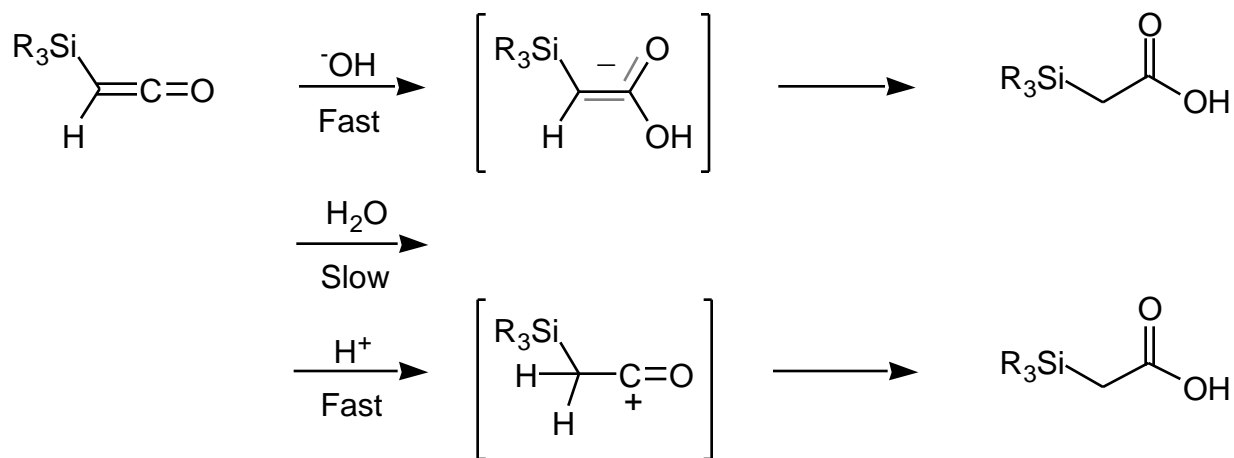
Brady, W. T.; Cheng, T. C. *J. Org. Chem.* **1977**, 42, 732-4.

-> d Donation to Si:



Runge, W. *Prog. Phys. Org. Chem.* **1981**, 13, 315-484.

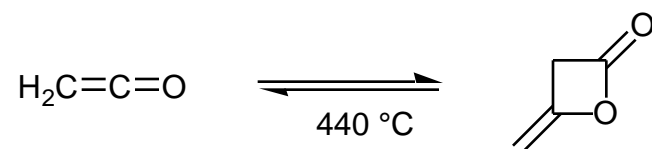
Si -> Donation:



Gong, L.; McAllister, M. A.; Tidwell, T. T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, 113, 6021-8.

# Dimerization

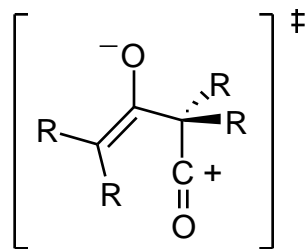
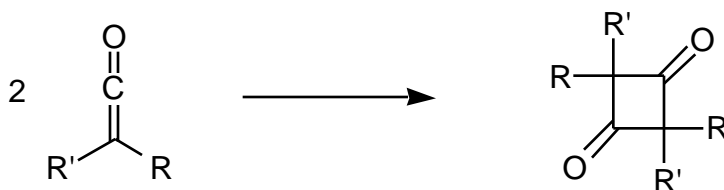
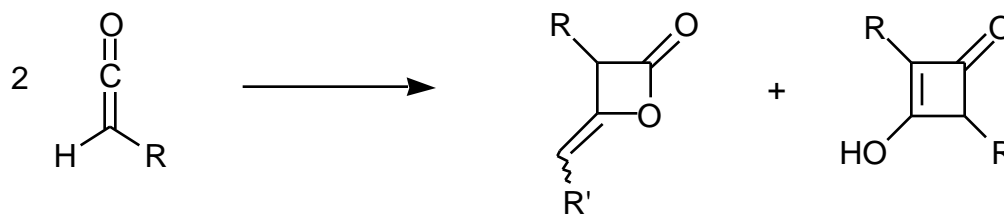
8



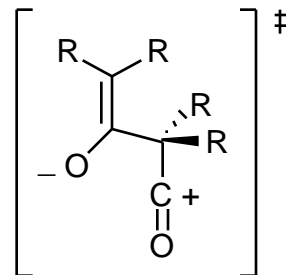
- Valuable synthetic intermediate  
Clemens, R. J. *Chem. Rev.* **1986**, *86*, 241-318.

Wilsmore, N. T. M. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1907**, *91*, 1938-1941.

In General:



vs.

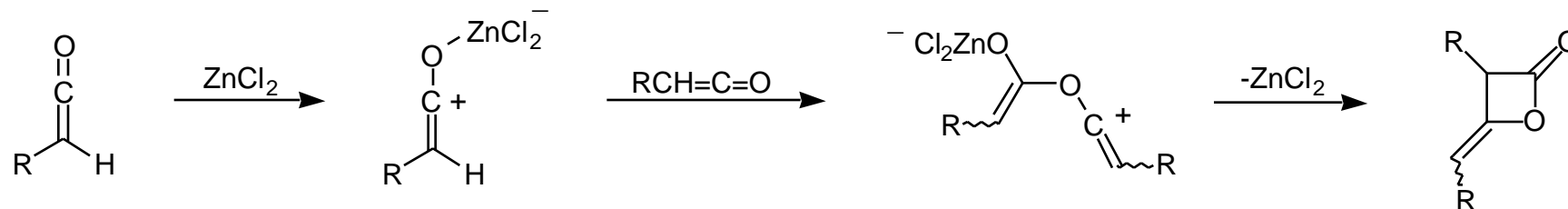




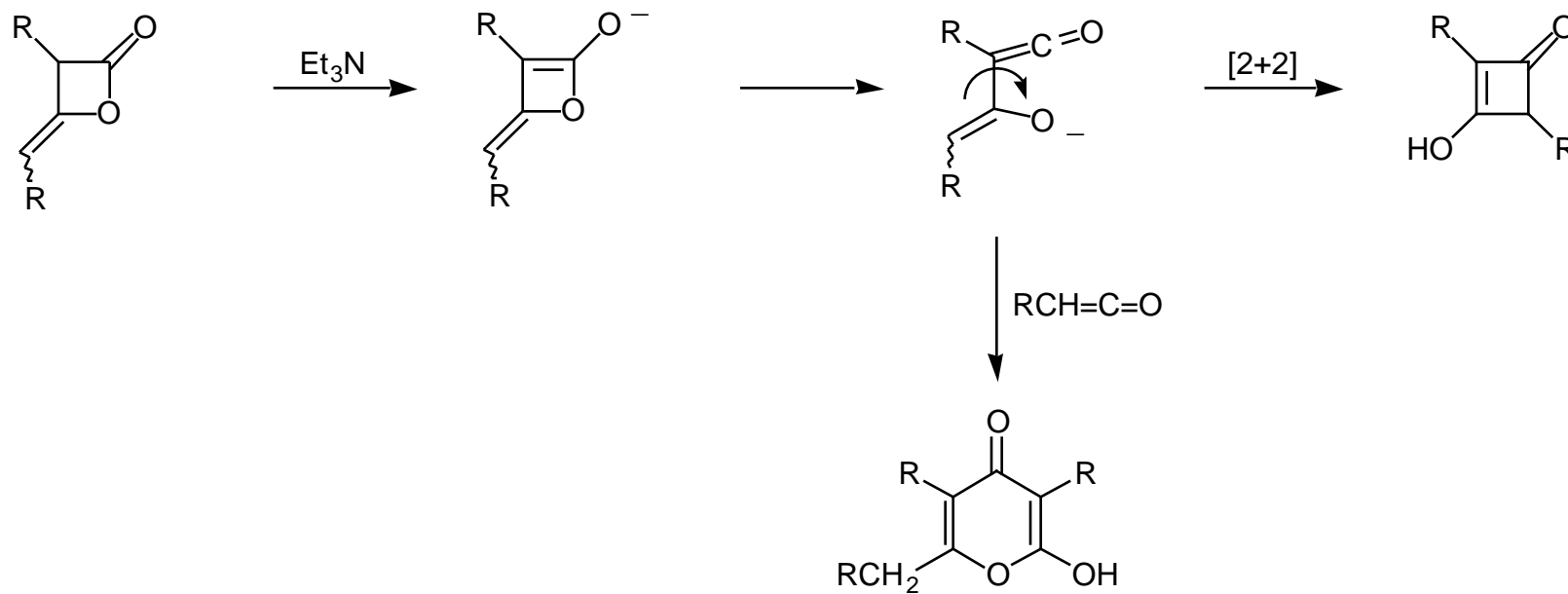
# Catalyzed Dimerization

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Favors  $\gamma$ -lactones:

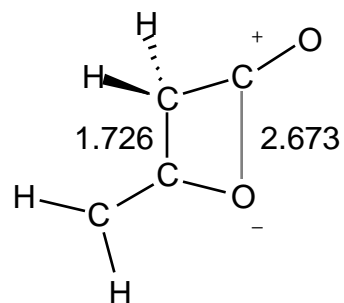


Base catalyzed isomerization:

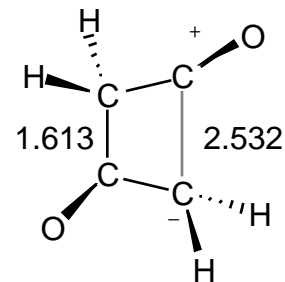


## Dimerization Mechanism

10

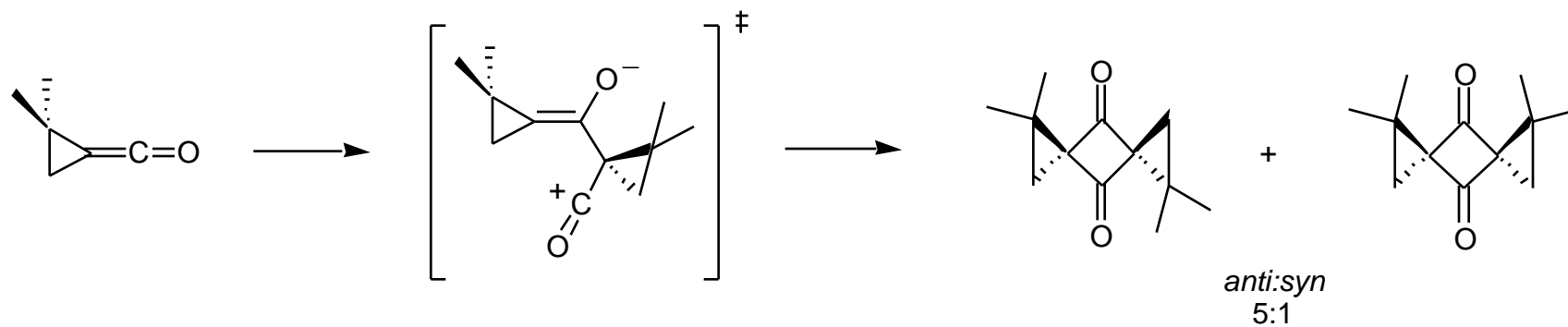


$$G^\ddagger = 32 \text{ kcal/mol}$$



$$G^\ddagger = 36 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Seidl, E. T.; Schaeffer, H. F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, *113*, 5195-5200.

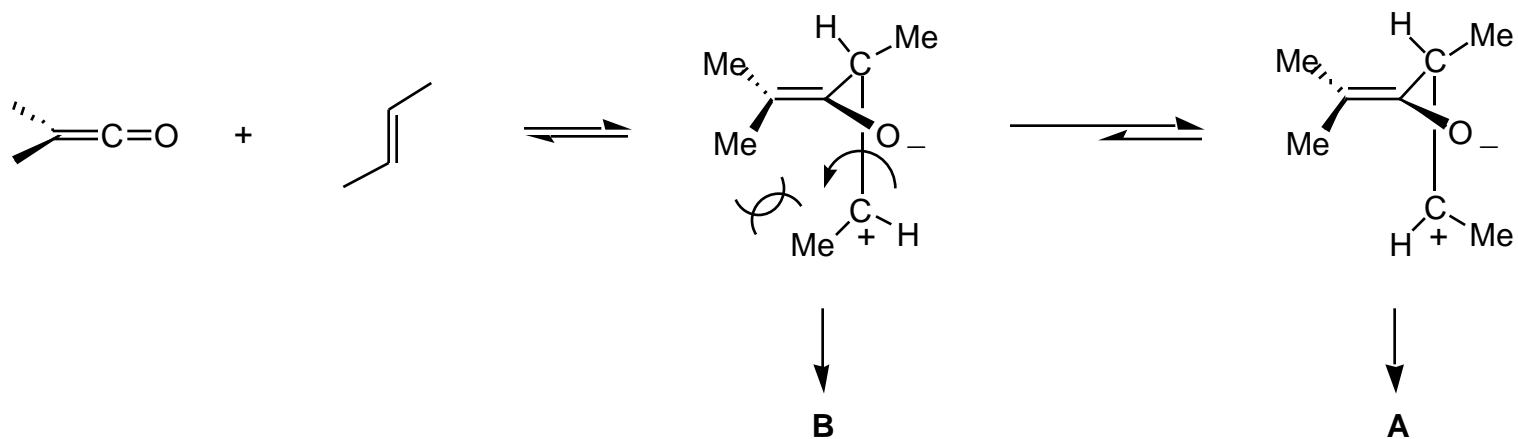
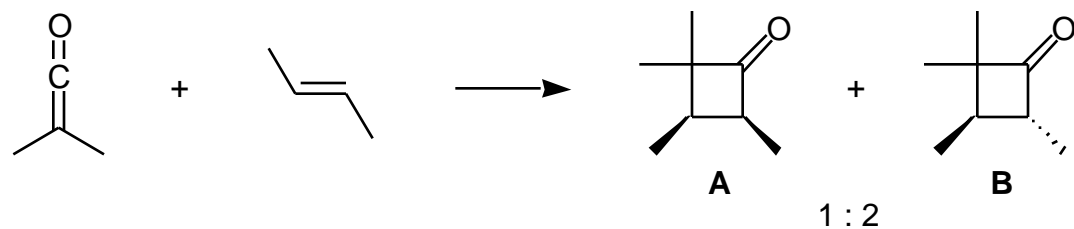
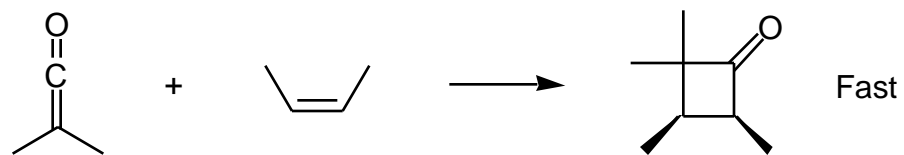


"A one step concerted process has never been proven for any one example."

Hoffmann, H. M. R. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Eng.* **1985**, 607-608.

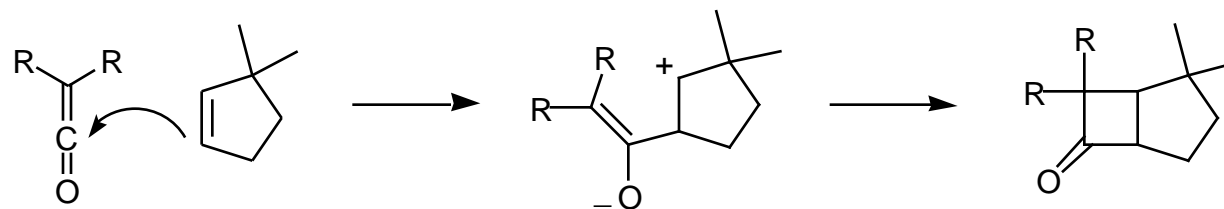
# Ketene-Alkene [2+2]

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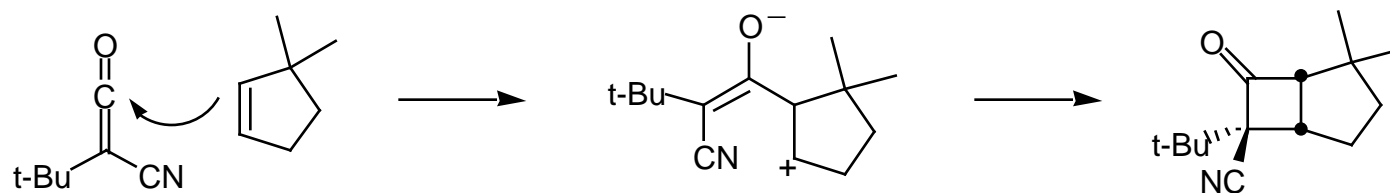


# Regiochemistry

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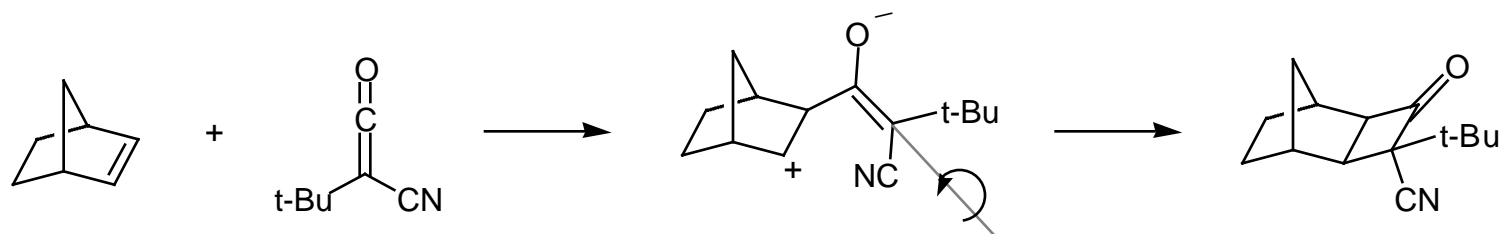
Major



Exclusive

Hassner, A.; Cory, R.; Sartoris, N. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1976**, *98*, 7698-7704.

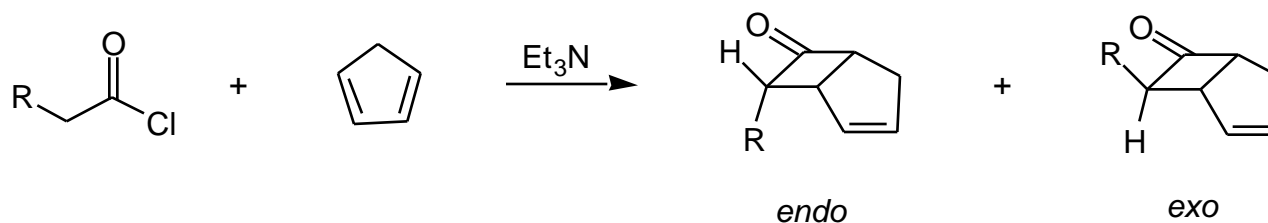
Diastereoselectivity:



Gheorghiu, M. D.; Draghici, C.; Parvulescu, L. *Tetrahedron*, **1977**, *33*, 3295-3299.

## Endo -Exo Selectivity

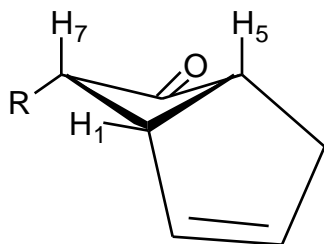
13



R	<i>endo</i>	<i>exo</i>
F	89	11
Cl	87	13
Me	76	24
Ph	67	33
Et	64	36
i-Pr	57	43
t-Bu	10	90

- Product ratios at equilibrium

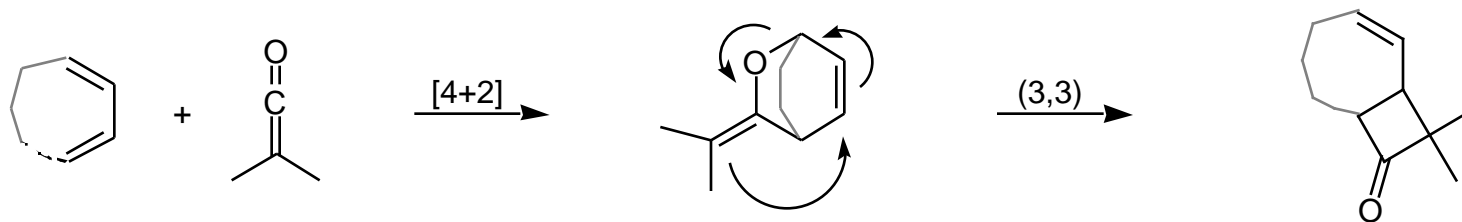
$^1H$  NMR Conformation



- Hyperconjugative interaction between  $H_5, H_7$  and  $\sigma^*$  of  $C=O$
- Endo position is more sterically crowded

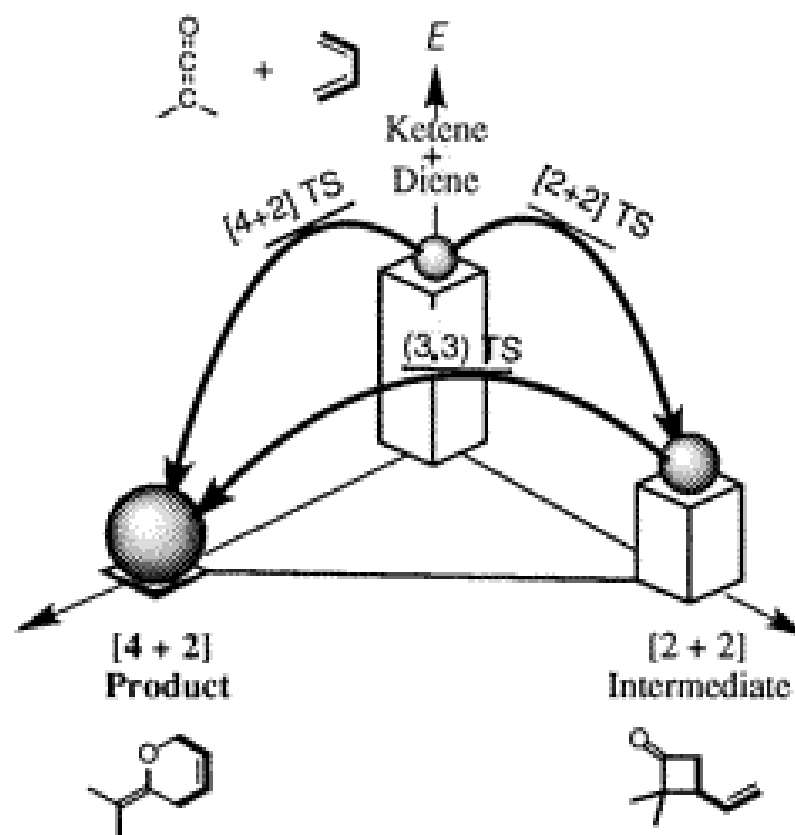
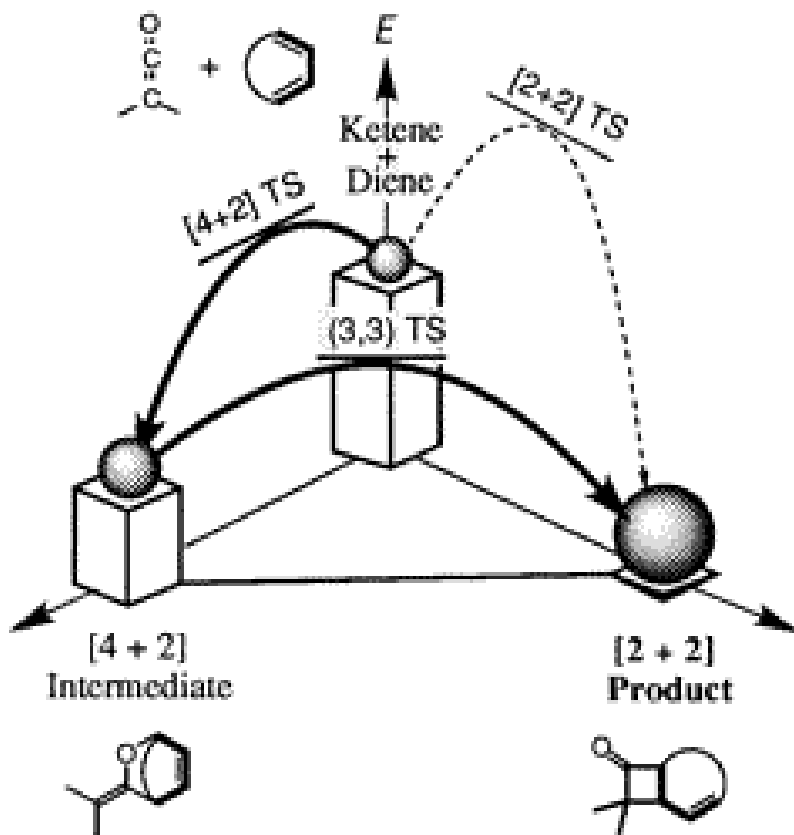
# [2+2] Versus [4+2]

14



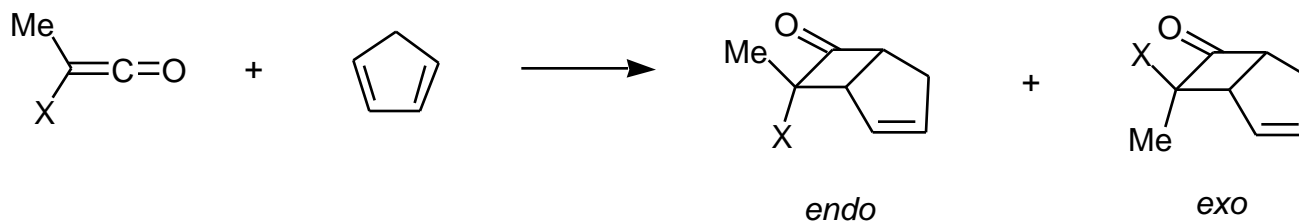
(A) Cyclic Diene

(B) Open-Chain Diene



## Solvent Effects

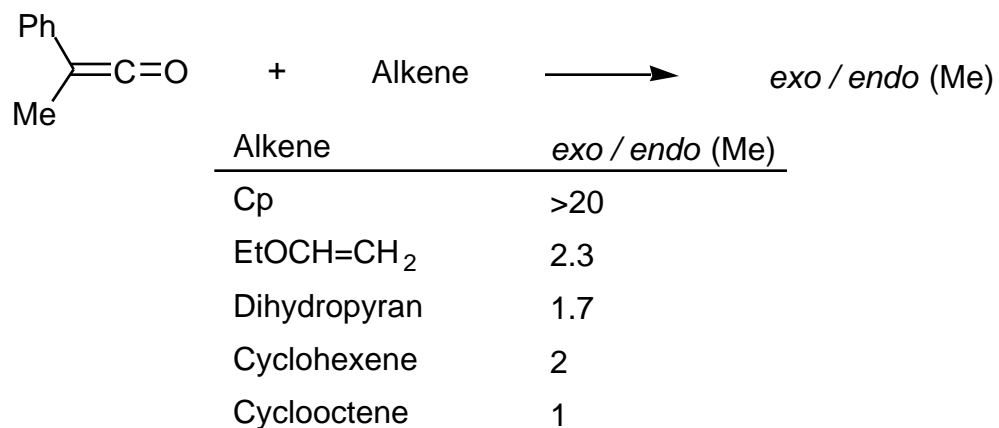
15



X	Solvent	<i>endo</i> / <i>exo</i>	X	Solvent	<i>endo</i> / <i>exo</i>
Cl	hexane	4.3 / 1	Br	hexane	0.71 / 1
Cl	Et <sub>3</sub> N	2.2 / 1	Br	Et <sub>3</sub> N	0.28 / 1
Cl	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	1.6 / 1	Br	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	0.14 / 1
Cl	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	0.59 / 1			

- Solvent effects implicate a zwitterionic intermediate

Brady, W. T.; Roe, R. Jr.; Hoff, E. F.; Parry, F. H., III, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1970**, 92, 146-148.

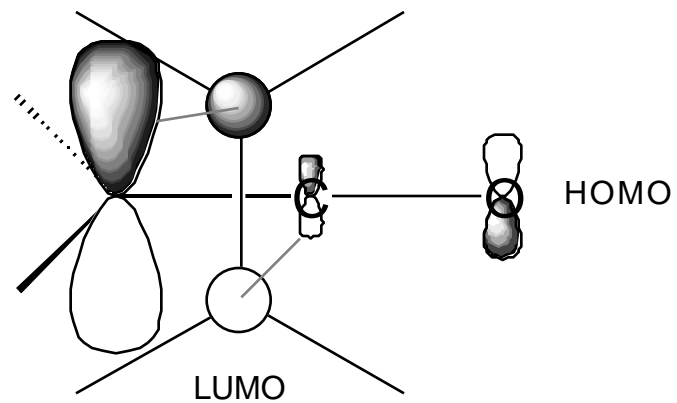


- Not a highly ordered transition state

Brady, W. T.; Parry, F. H., III; Stockton, J. D. *J. Org. Chem.* **1971**, 36, 1486-1489.

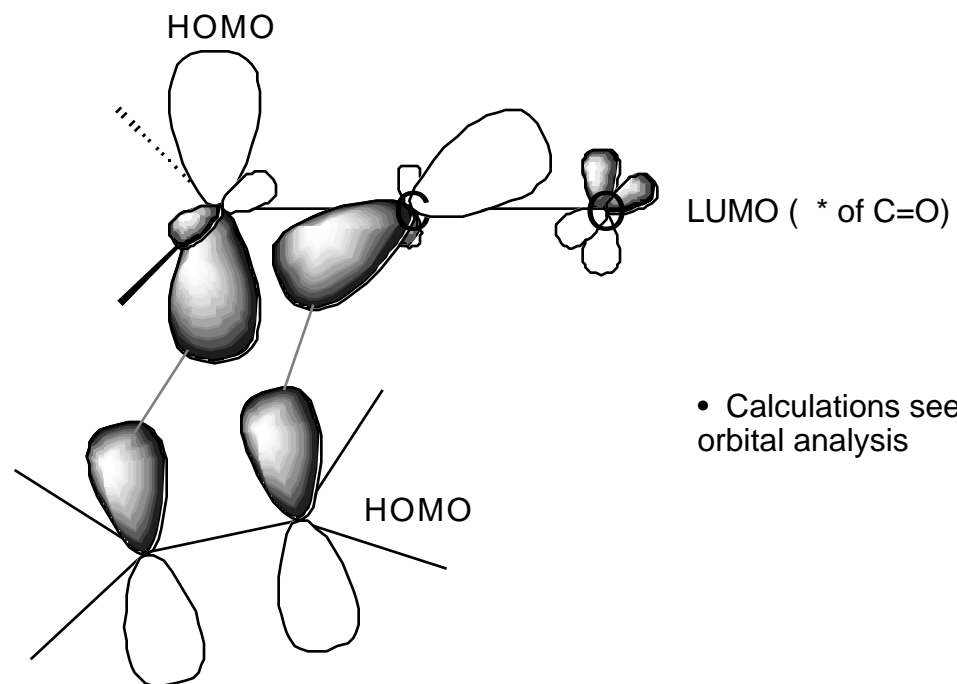
## Woodward-Hoffmann Analysis

$(2_s + 2_a)$



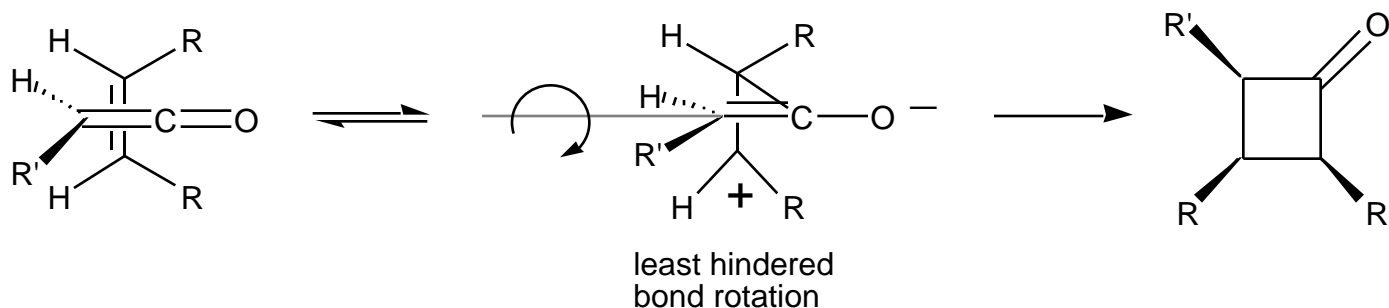
Or

$2_s + (2_s + 2_s)$



- Calculations seem to support this orbital analysis





## Stepwise

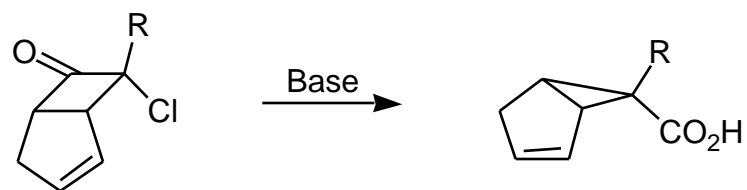
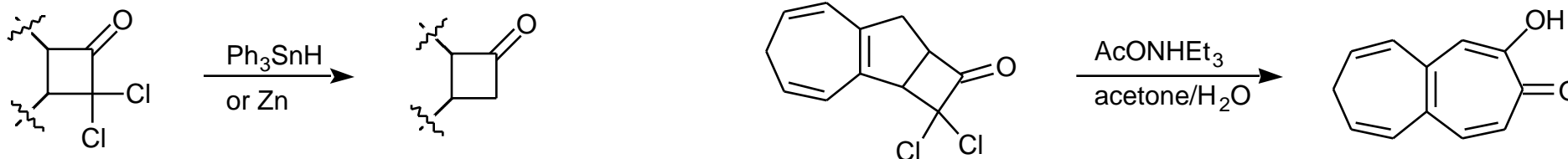
- Very large polar effects
- E olefins yield a mixture of *cis* and *trans* products
- Solvent effects observed, but it could merely be a ground state effect
- KIE seen for many reactions support stepwise mechanism
- Calculations (Wang and Houk) show a highly asynchronous transition state in the gas phase reaction
- All stereochemical outcomes can be rationalized assuming a stepwise mechanism

## Concerted

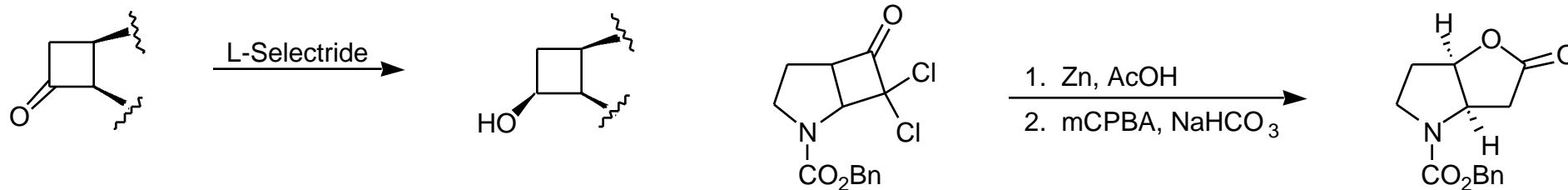
- Ketenes add stereoselectively to Z alkenes
- Z olefins are much more reactive than E

# Transformations of Cyclobutanones

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Brady, W. T. In *The Chemistry of Ketenes, Allenes, and Related Compounds* ; Patai, S. Ed.; Wiley: New York, **1980**, part 1, ch. 8.

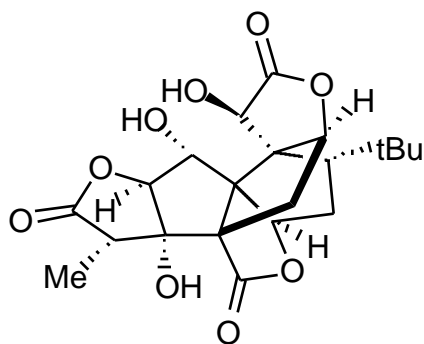
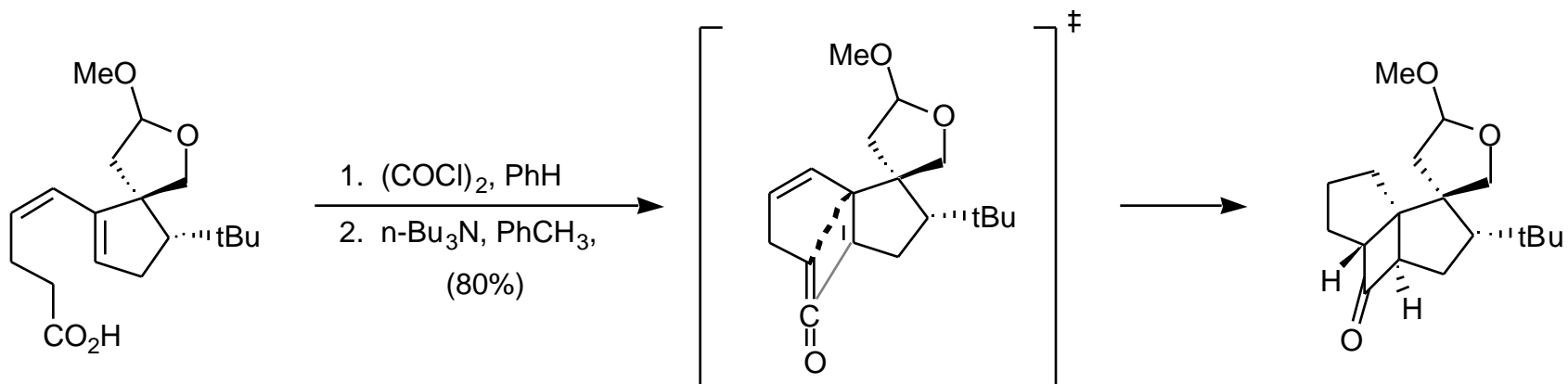


*Recent Progress in the Chemical Synthesis of Antibiotics* ;  
Lukacs, G.; Ohno, M. Eds.; Springer-Verlag: Berlin, **1990**.

Lorreia, C. R. D. et. al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1993**, 27-30.

# Application to Ginkgolide B

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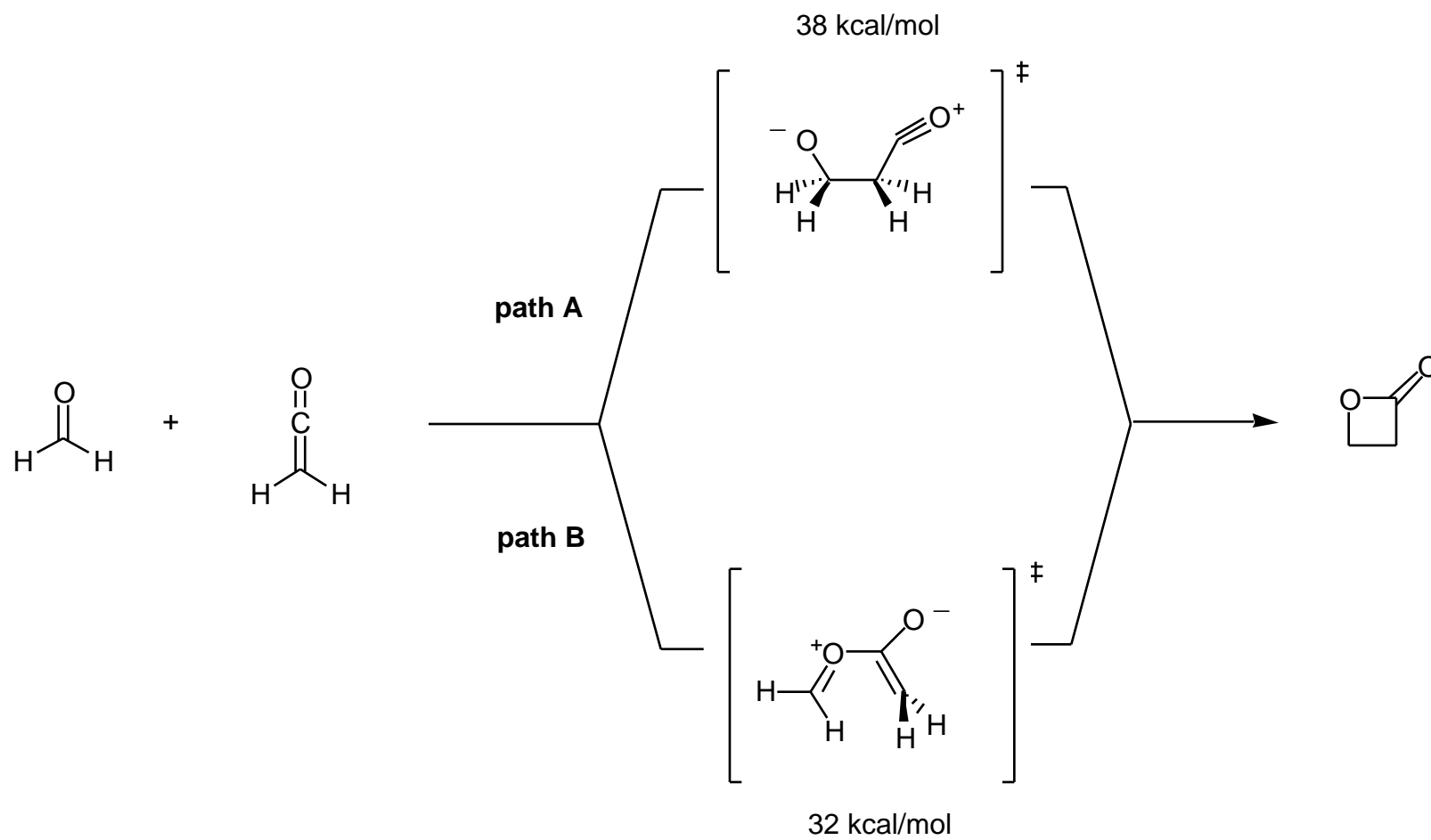


Ginkgolide B

- Three stereocenters set via an intramolecular [2+2]

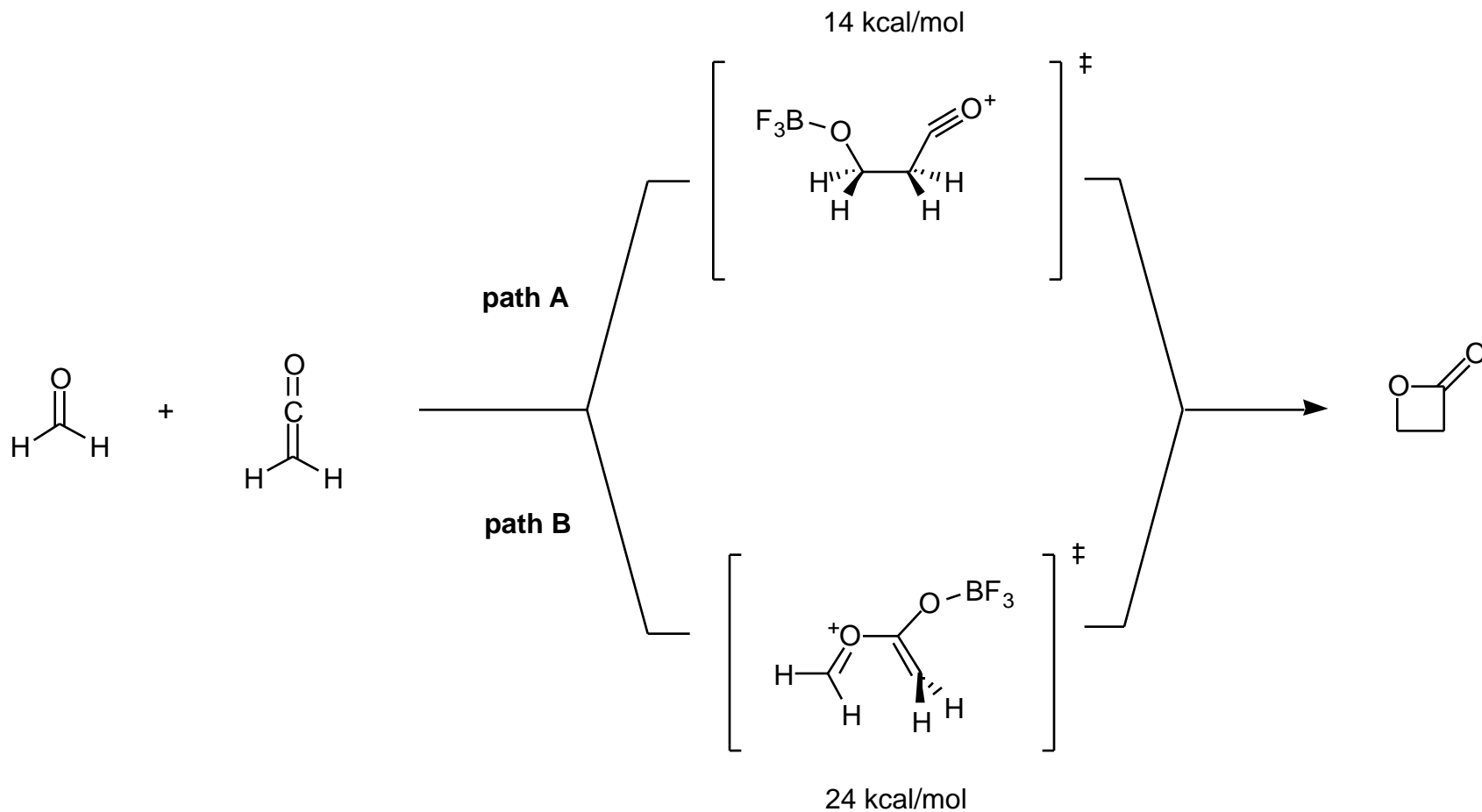
# Un-catalyzed [2+2] Mechanism

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# BF<sub>3</sub> Catalyzed [2+2] Mechanism

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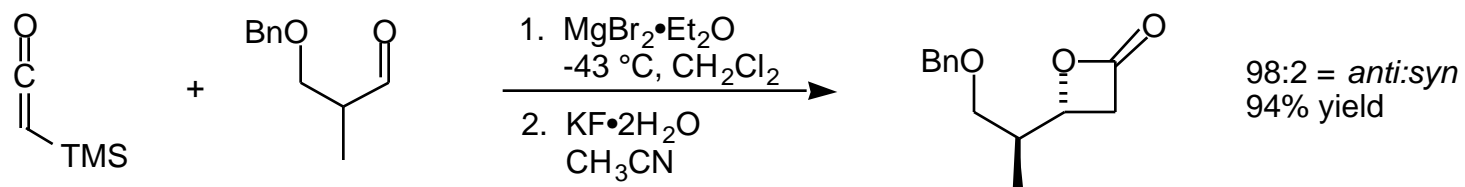
Pons, J. -M.; et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 3333.

- Concerted, asynchronous early transition state with a half electron charge on boron as calculated by Gaussian (MP2/G-31 and HF/G-31) with ZPE corrections and solvent effects.

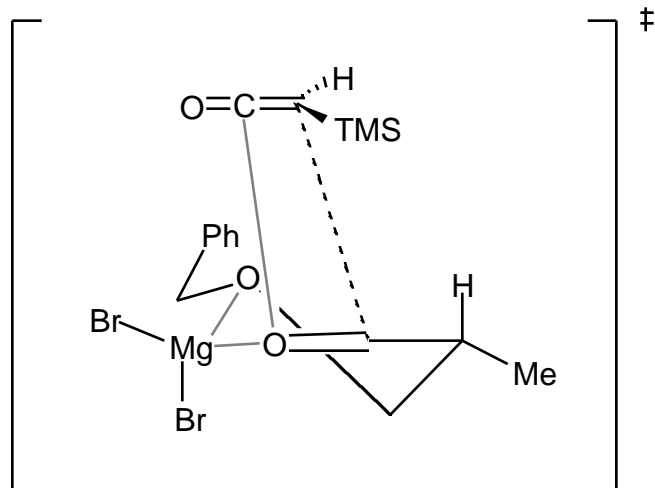
Cossio, F. P.; et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 9613.

# Chelation Controlled Ketene-Aldehyde [2+2]

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• d.e. with TMS group not reported

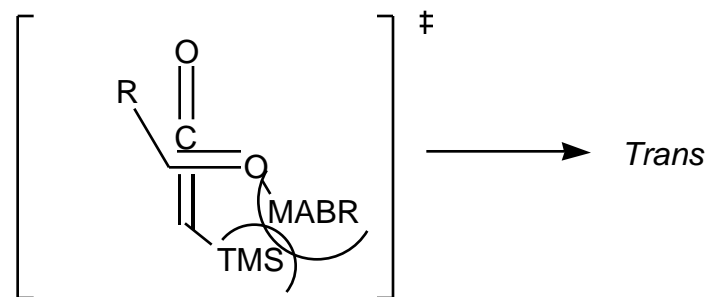
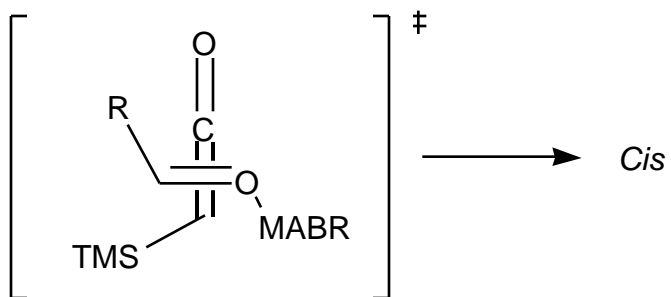
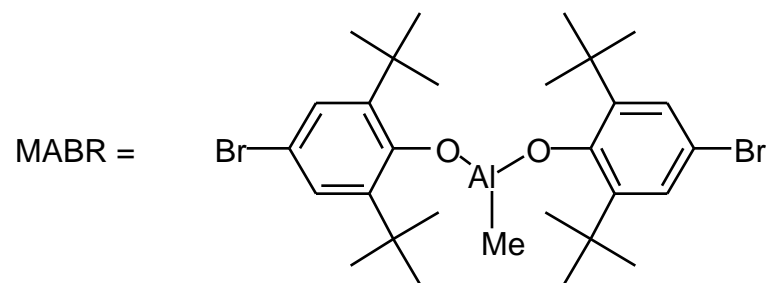
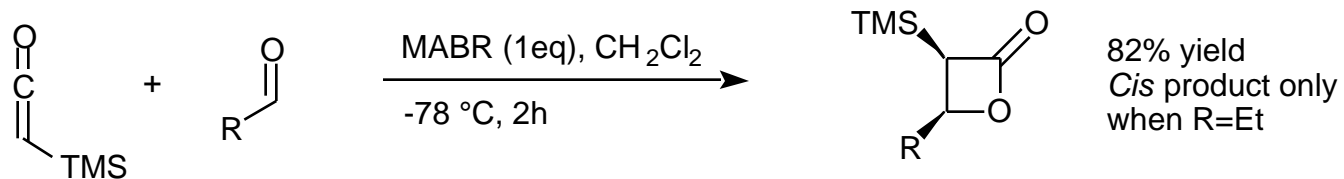


Vemribo, R.; Romo, D. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, 36, 4159.

see also: Pommier, A.; Pons, J.-M.; Kocienski, P.J.; Wong, L. *Synthesis* **1994**, 1294.

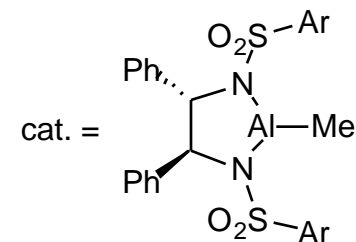
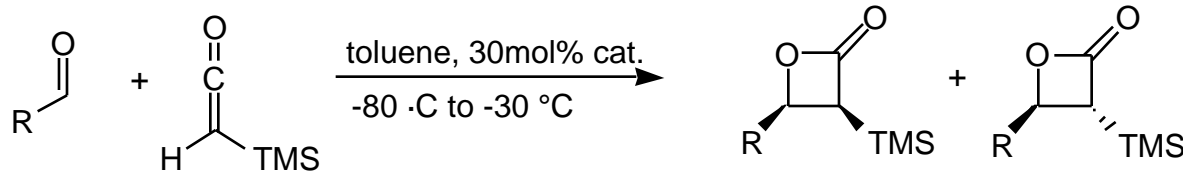
# Lewis Acid Catalyzed [2+2]

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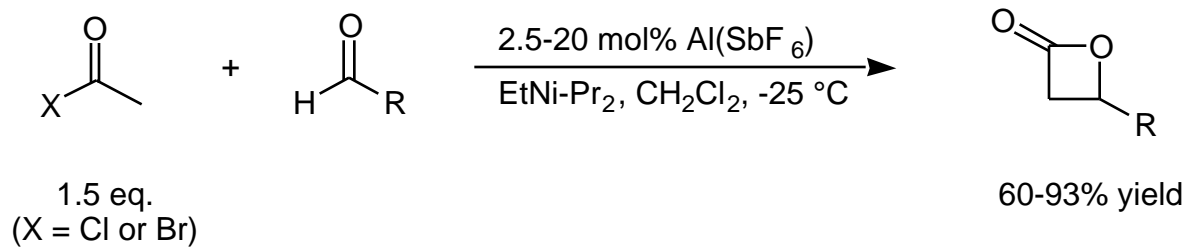
# Catalytic, Enantioselective [2+2]

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Entry	R	<i>cis:trans</i>	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	Bn	100:0	43	40
2	BnCH <sub>2</sub>	100:0	43	44
3	c-hex	95:5	57	55
4	Bn	83:17	56	83
5	BnCH <sub>2</sub>	90:10	80	44
6	c-hex	85:15	32	68
7	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>23</sub>	94:6	67	47
8	p-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	99:1	77	83
9	Bn	79:21	82	62
10	BnCH <sub>2</sub>	90:10	85	30
11	c-hex	77:23	57	53
12	Bn	75:25	72	82
13	BnCH <sub>2</sub>	94:6	82	36
14	c-hex	69:31	43	67
15	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>23</sub>	82:18	67	48
16	p-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	70:30	81	75

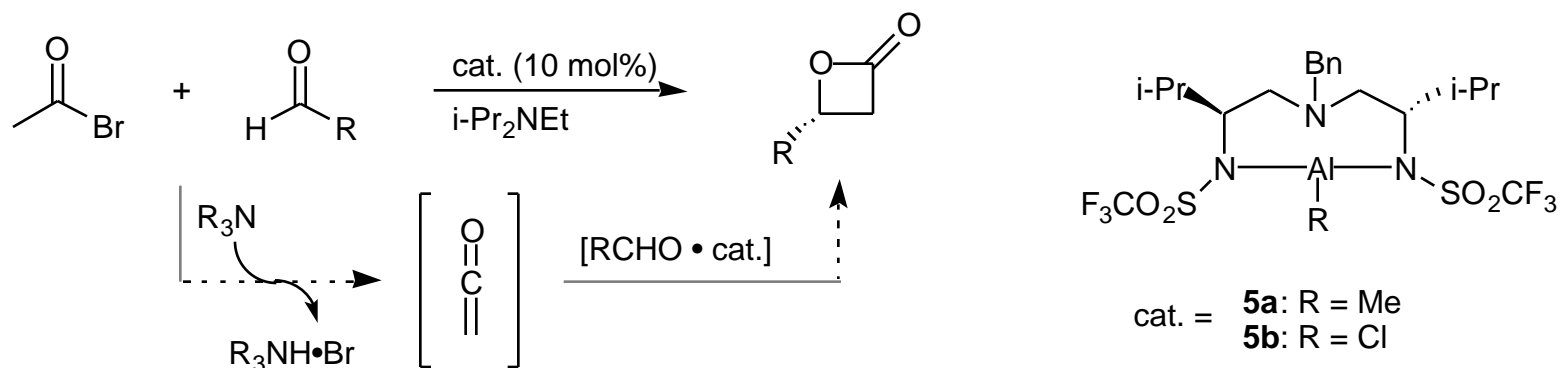




- Only cis product observed when EtCOCl utilized

# "Masked Aldol"

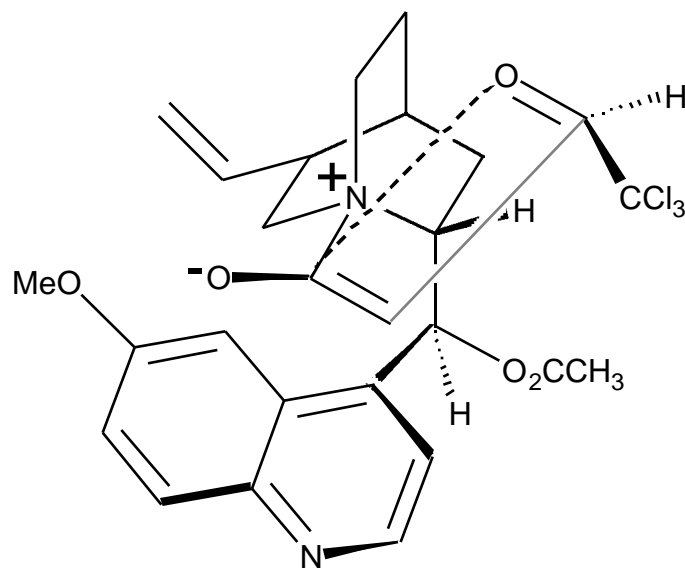
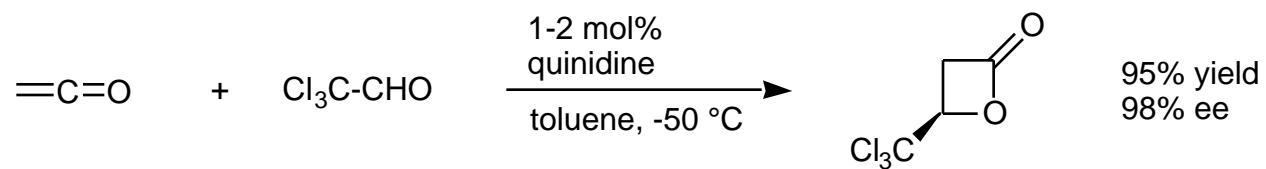
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entry	Aldehyde <b>2</b> (R)	catalyst [time (h), temp (°C)]	% yield	% ee <b>3</b> (configuration)
a	BnOCH <sub>2</sub> —	<b>5b</b> (8, -40)	91	92 ( <i>R</i> )
b	PhCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> —	<b>5a</b> (16, -50)	93	92 ( <i>S</i> )
	PhCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> —	<b>5a</b> (72, -78)	89	95 ( <i>S</i> )
c	CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> —	<b>5b</b> (16, -50)	91	91 ( <i>S</i> )
d	Me <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> —	<b>5a</b> (24, -50)	80	93 ( <i>S</i> )
e	BnOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> —	<b>5b</b> (16, -40)	90	91 ( <i>S</i> )
f	TBDPSOCH <sub>2</sub> —	<b>5b</b> (16, -40)	74	89 ( <i>R</i> )
g	BnOCH <sub>2</sub> —≡—	<b>5a</b> (16, -50)	86	93 ( <i>R</i> )
h	Me <sub>3</sub> C—≡—	<b>5a</b> (16, -50)	91	85 ( <i>R</i> )
i	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> —	<b>5b</b> (24, -40)	56	54 ( <i>R</i> )

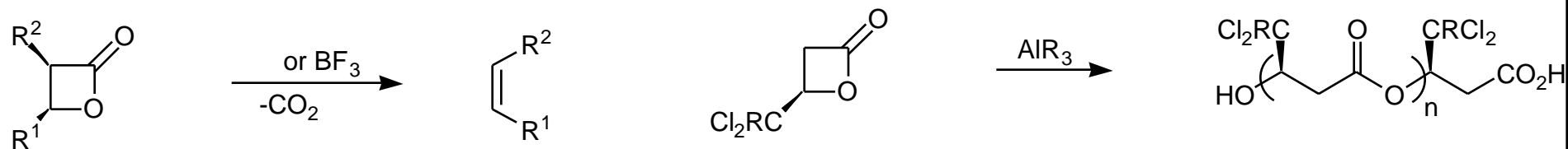
# Enantioselective Base Catalyzed [2+2]

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## Transformations of $\beta$ -Lactones

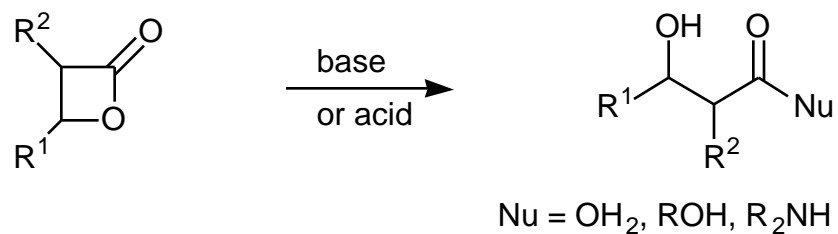
28



Lavallee, C. et. al. *Macromolecules*, **1984**, 17, 2457.



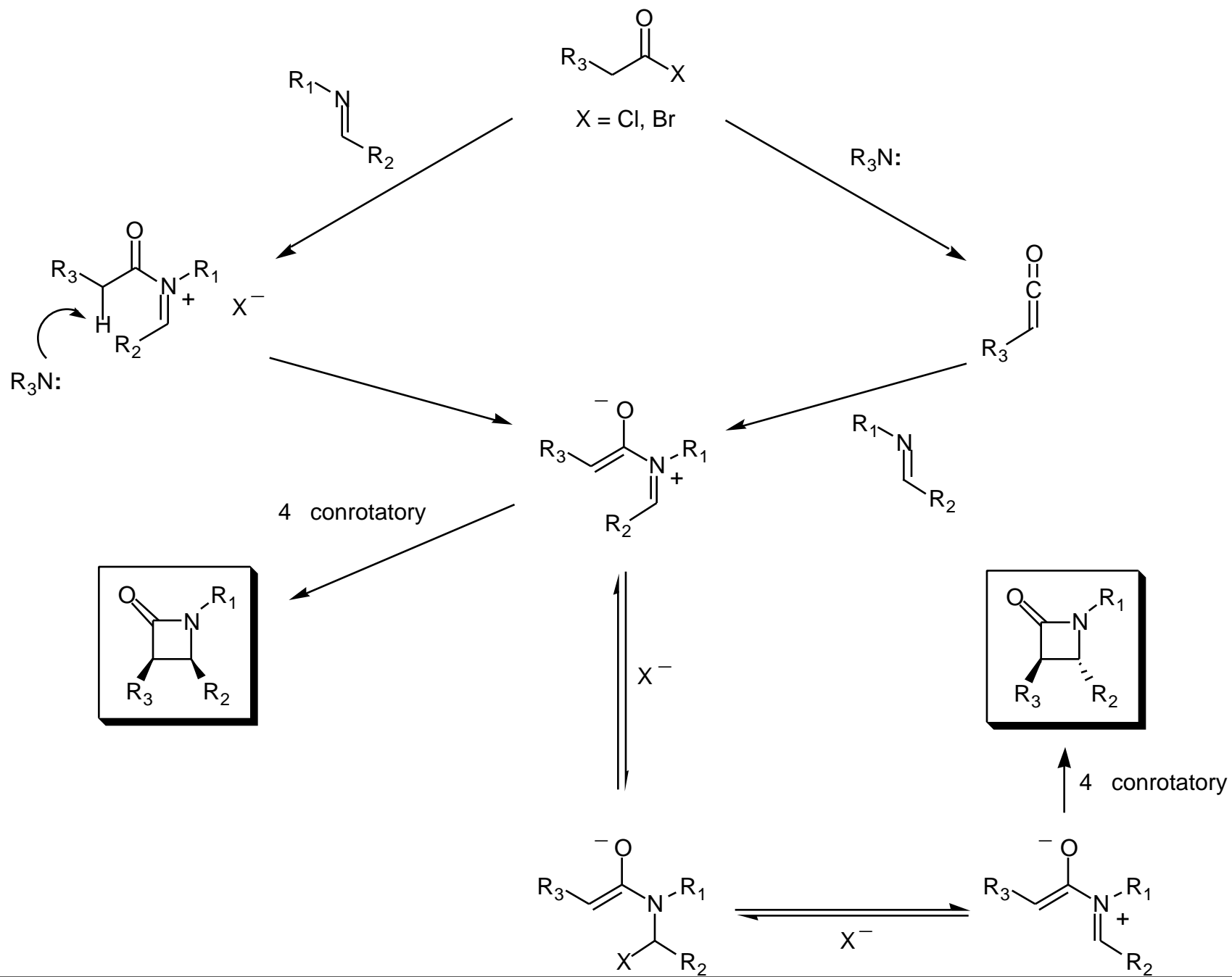
Arnold, L. D.; Drover, J. C. J.; Vederas, J. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, 107, 4649.



Zaugg, H. E. *Org. React.* **1954**, 8, 305.

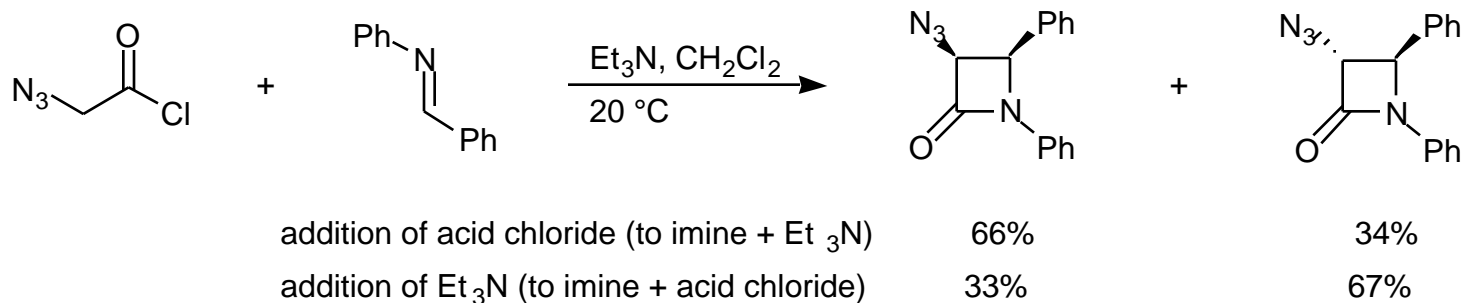
# Staudinger Reaction

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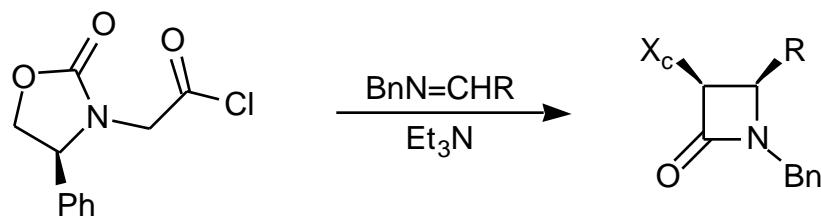


## Diastereoselective Staudinger

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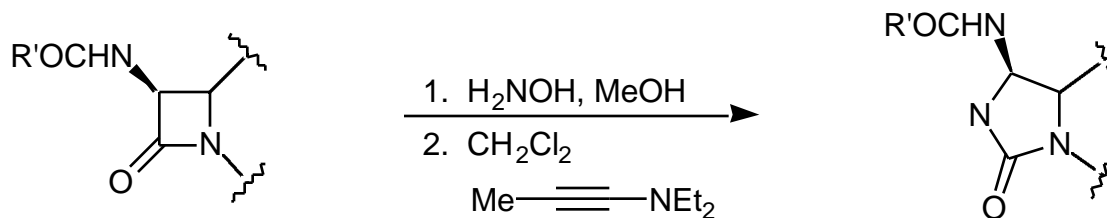
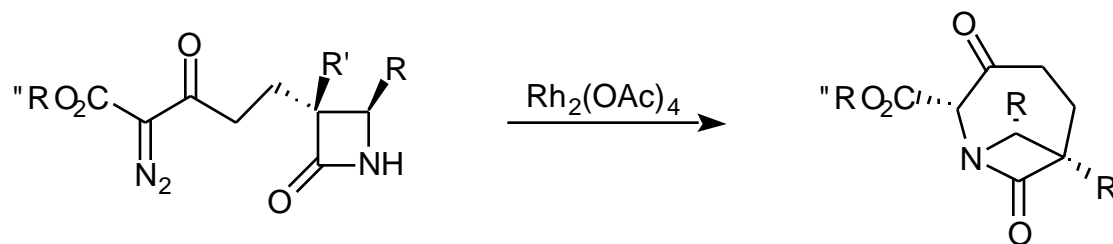
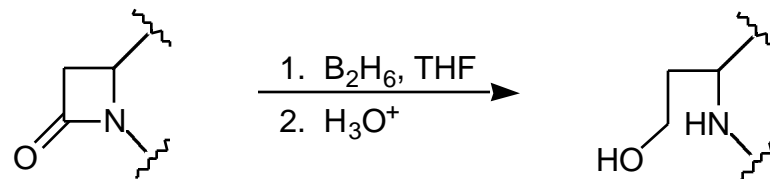


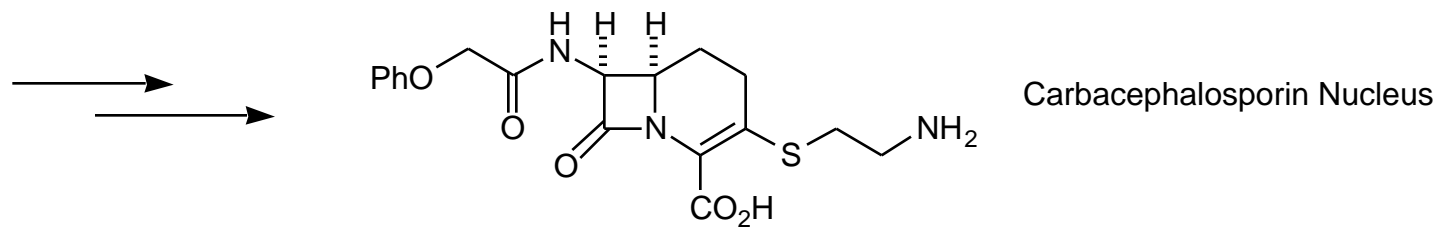
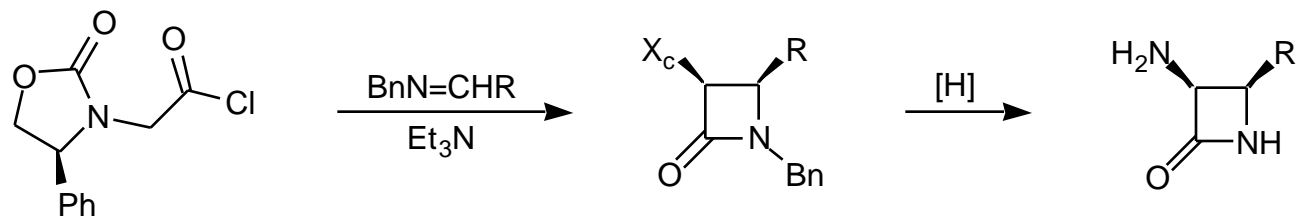
Bose, A. K.; Anjaneyula, B.; Bhattacharya, S. K.; Manhas, M. S. *Tetrahedron* **1967**, 23, 4769.



R	yield (%)	de (%)
Ph	90	94
trans-PhCH=CH-	82	90
	80	94

Evans, D.A.; Sjogren, E.B. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1985**, 3783-6, 3787-90.







- Ketenes undergo [2+2] cycloadditions with alkenes, carbonyls, imines, and other unsaturated functionalities.
- Ketenes are ambiphilic, thus the mechanism of the cycloaddition is stepwise with the ketene acting as either the nucleophile, or the electrophile.
- Most cycloadditions are highly stereoselective and regioselective, although the stereochemical outcome is not always predictable.
- Ketenes cycloadditions provide access to a variety of useful synthetic intermediates, including -lactams.