



手性氮杂芳烃合成新策略

——江智勇课题组相关工作介绍

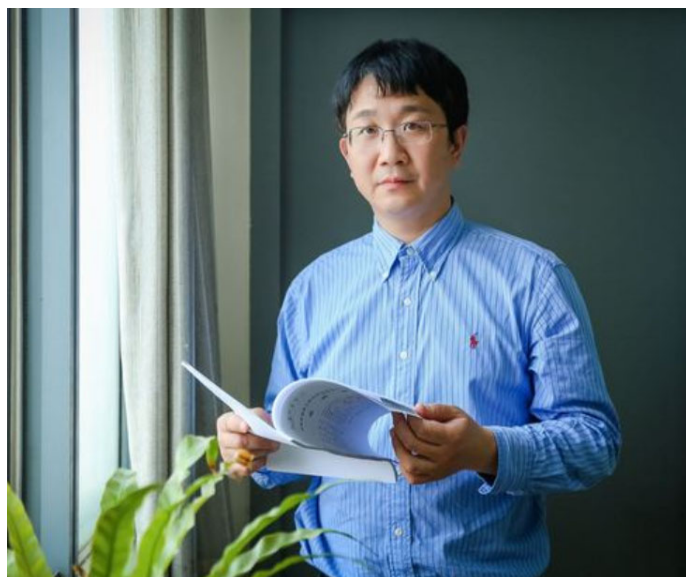
刘灿祥
化学科学与工程学院

同舟共济

人物介绍



• 教育及工作经历



江智勇教授

国家杰青 河南师范大学副校长

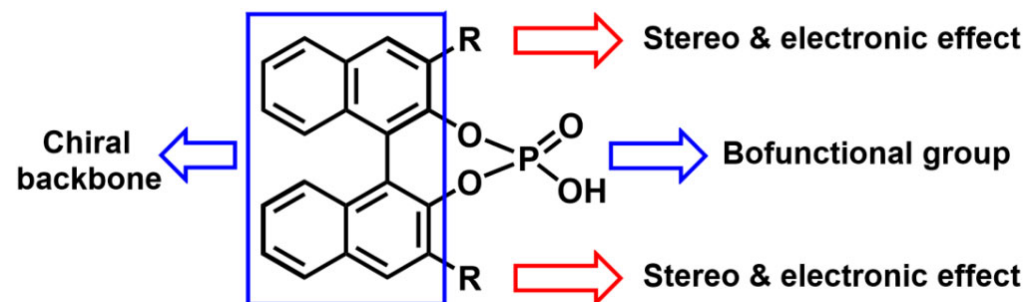
- 1992.09-1996.06 浙江大学 理学学士
- 1999.09-2004.01 浙江大学 理学博士
- 2004.02—2005.04 香港浸会大学 博士后
导师: Wing-Hong Chan教授
- 2005.08—2009.08 新加坡国立大学 博士后
导师: Choon-Hong Tan教授
- 2009.08—2018.08 河南大学河南省天然药物与免疫工程重点实验室
- 2013.04—2013.10 新加坡南洋理工大学 高级研究员
- 2018.08—至今 河南师范大学化学化工学院教授
- 2021.09—至今 河南师范大学, 学术副校长

研究领域: 可见光不对称有机催化; 不对称自由基化学; 手性杂环化学

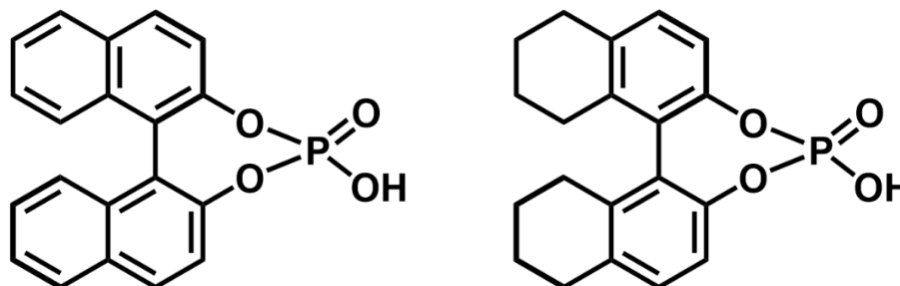
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手性磷酸

手性磷酸的结构特点

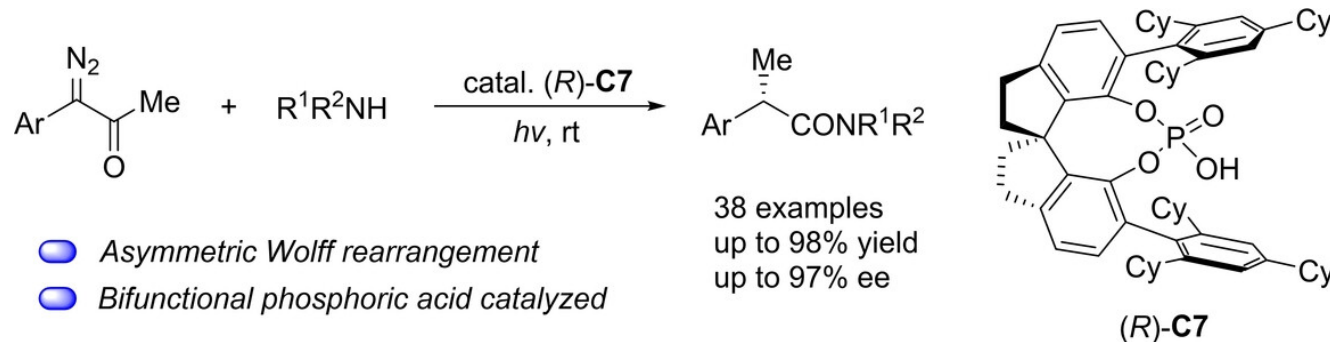


基于BINOL & 8H-BINOL骨架的手性磷酸



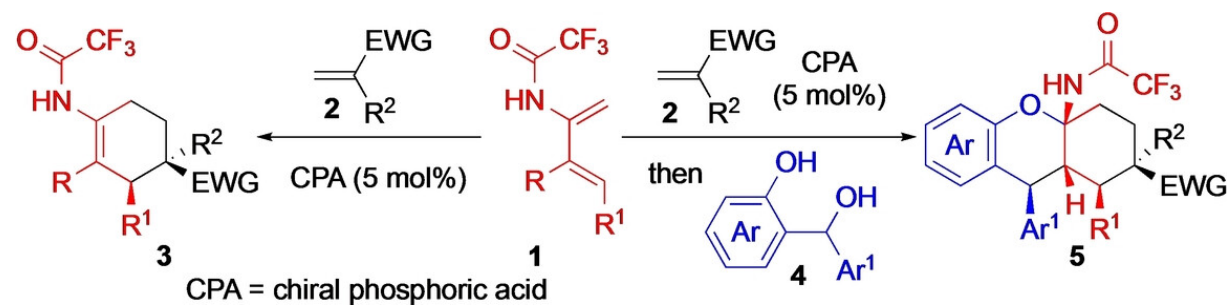
手性磷酸催化的不对称反应

Wolff重排反应



Diels-Alder反应

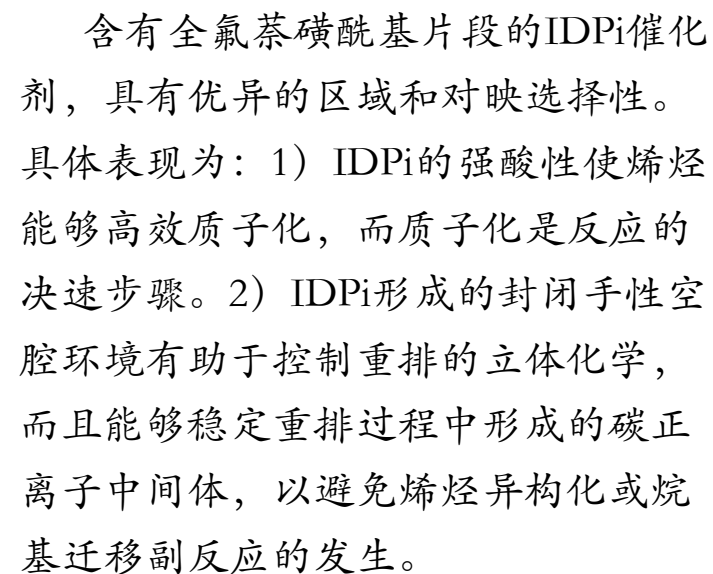
Zhou, Q.-L. et al., *Angew. Chem.Int. Ed.* **2023**, 62, e2023081



Zhu, J.-P. et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2023**, 62, e2022149



Wagner–Meerwein重排



手性磷酸催化的不对称反应



Friedel–Crafts反应: Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 590–593; Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 2689–2692

Mannich反应: Tetrahedron, 2016, 72, 3687–3700; Adv. Synth.Catal. 2008, 350, 399

Biginelli反应: J. Org. Chem. 2008, 73, 7651; Synthesis 2018, 50, 2394–2406

不对称氢转移反应: J. Org. Chem. 2018, 83, 2779–2787; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006, 45, 4193

不对称Pictet-Spengler反应: Org. Lett., 2011, 13, 5636–5639

不对称Robinson关环反应: Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2012, 4508–4514

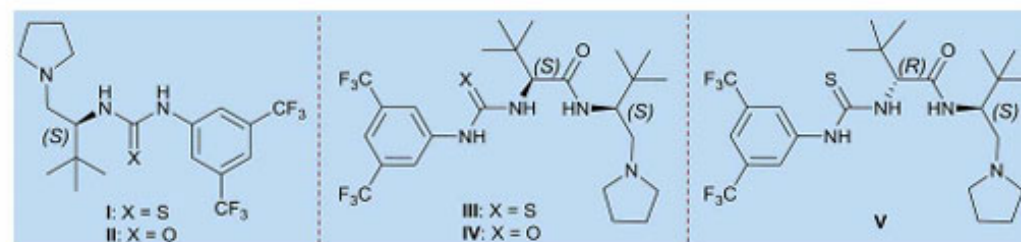
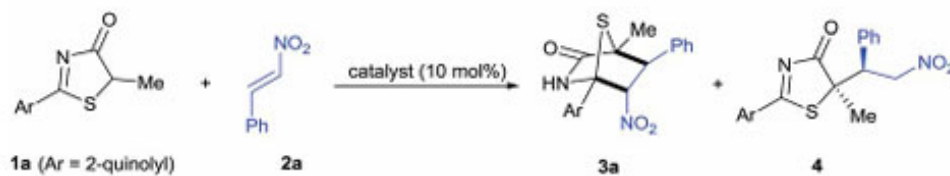
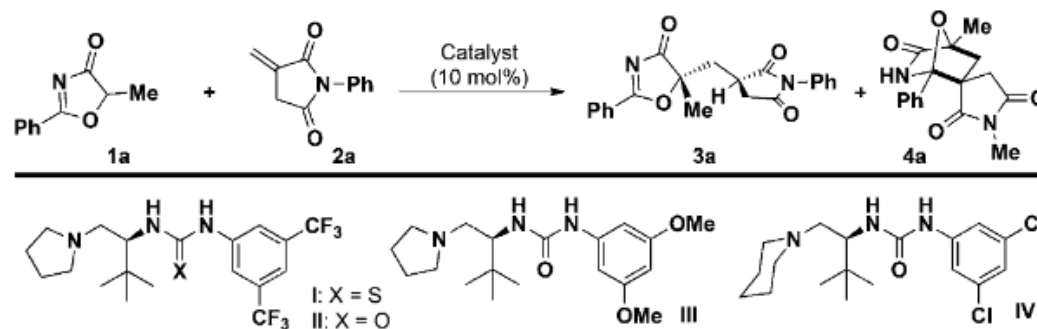
氮杂-Pinacol重排反应: Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2017, 56, 9217 –9221

氮杂-Wacker氧化反应: Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2018, 57, 1995 –1999

Heck反应: Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2017, 56, 5806 –5811

背景介绍

离子型不对称共轭加成-质子化反应

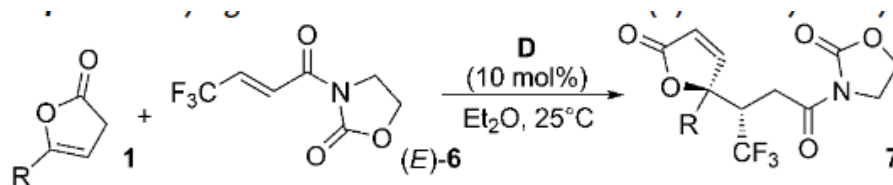


背景介绍

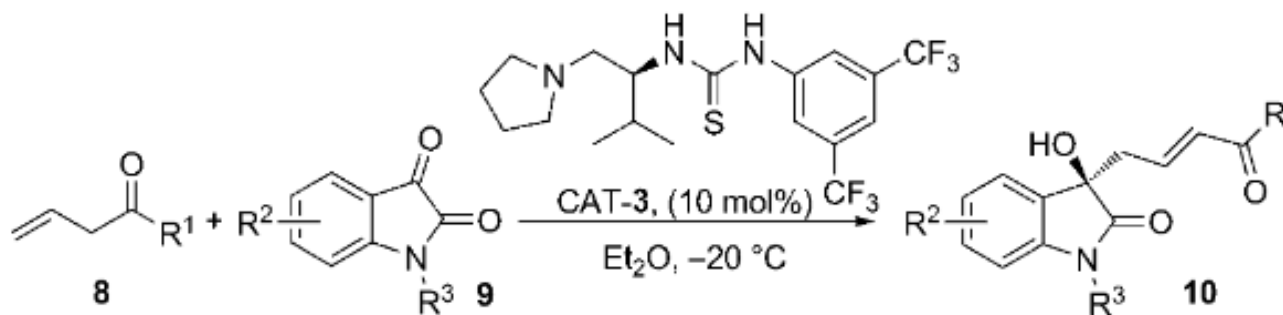
不对称插烯反应



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Entry	R (7)	t [h]	Yield [%] ^[b]	ee [%] ^[c]	d.r. ^[d]
1	C ₆ H ₅ (7a)	24	82	98	> 99:1
2	4-FC ₆ H ₄ (7b)	24	78	97	> 99:1
3	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ (7c)	24	83	97	> 99:1
4	4-BrC ₆ H ₄ (7d)	24	86	98	> 99:1
5	4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ (7e)	24	88	98	> 99:1
6	CH ₃ (7f)	72	77	98	> 99:1

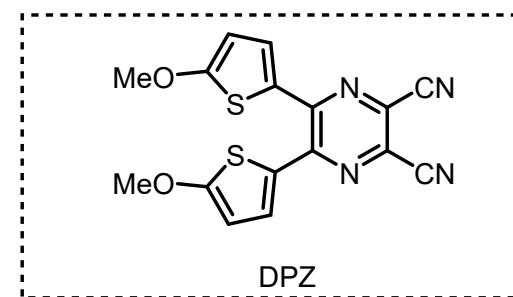
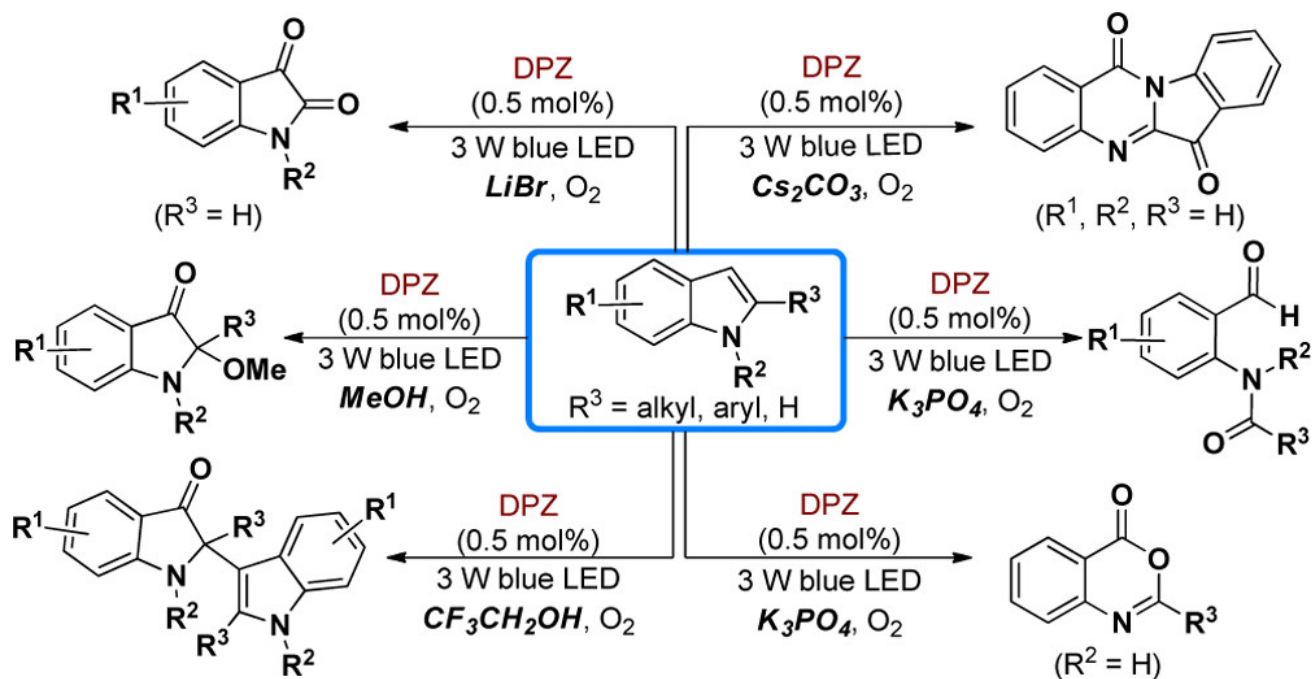


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2012, 51, 10069; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2013, 52, 6666.

DPZ有机可见光催化剂



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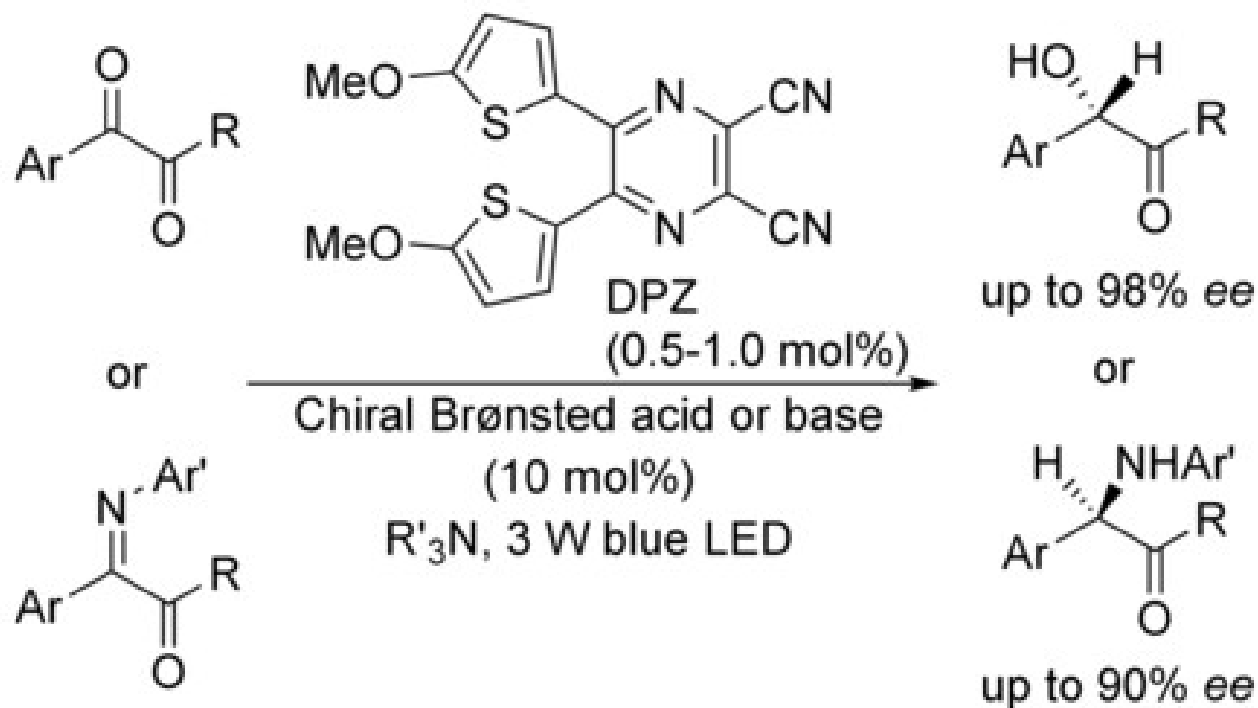


DPZ与手性氢键协同的光氧化还原不对称有机催化



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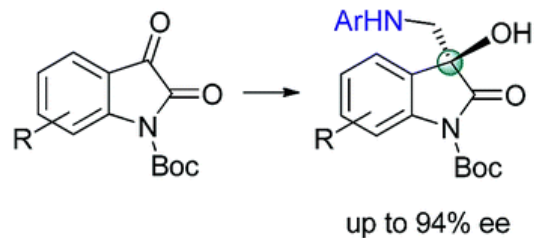
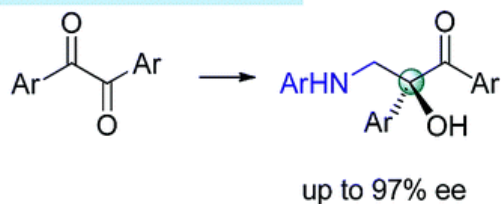
自由基的不对称偶联



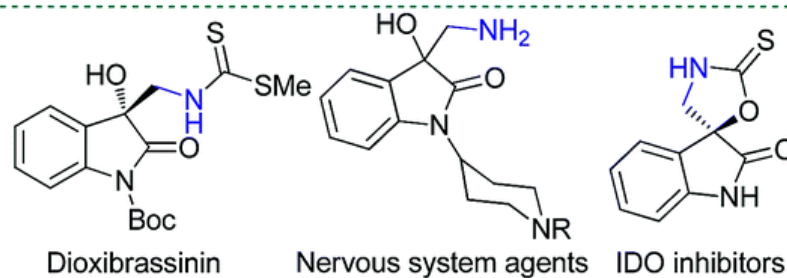
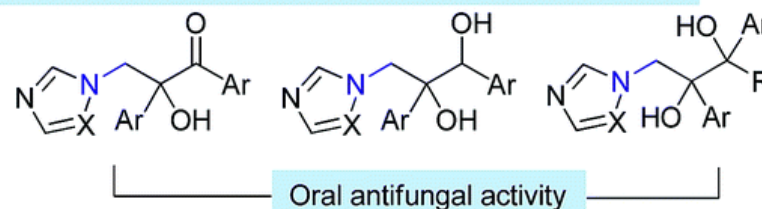
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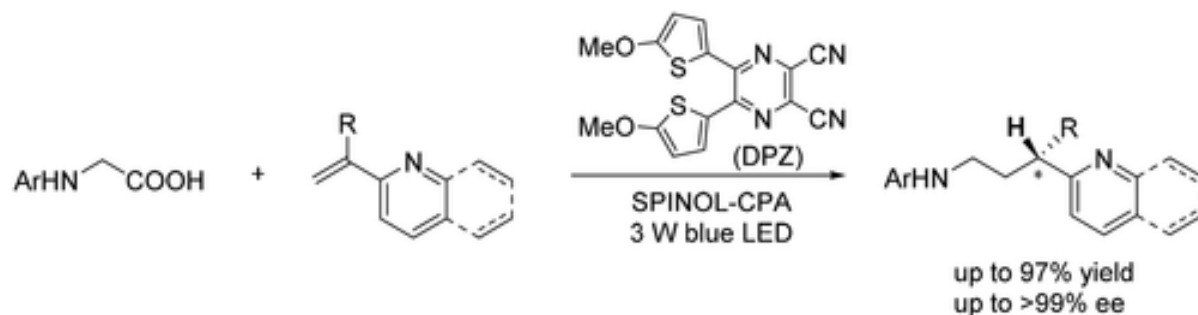
Activated ketone varieties



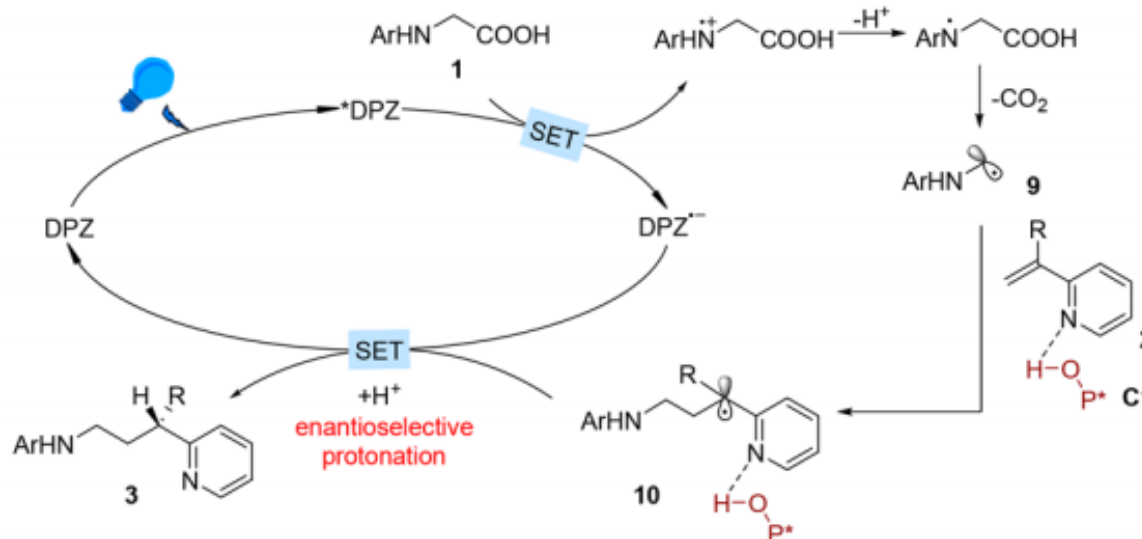
Selected bioactive molecules and natural products



氮杂芳烃 α 位构建手性中心



B) Plausible mechanism

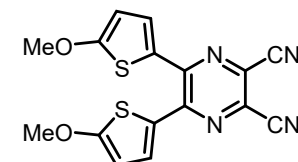
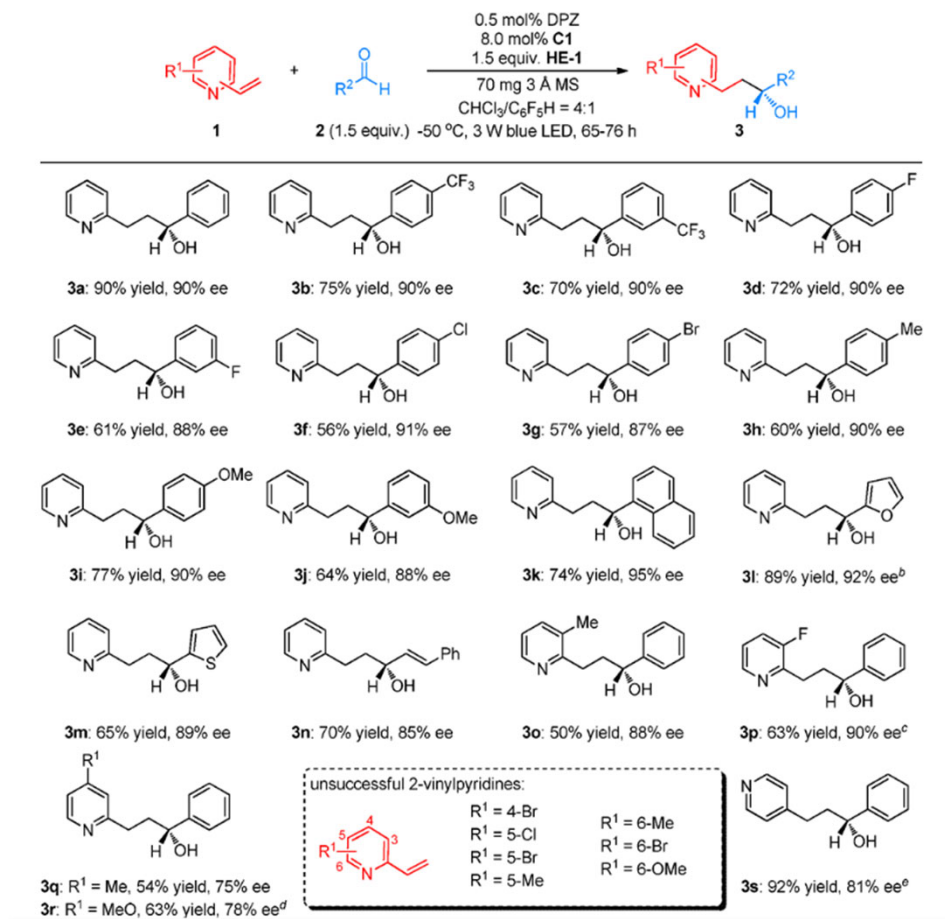


首例通过可见光不对称催化实现含氮芳香杂环化合物高立体选择性合成。建立了DPZ与手性膦酸协同不对称催化体系，发展了自由基型共轭加成-质子化途径，通过手性膦酸与氮杂芳烃碱性氮原子的氢键相互作用，实现了在氮杂芳烃 α 位构建手性中心，高反应活性与立体选择性充分体现了该催化体系对于构筑氮杂芳烃手性化合物的高效性。

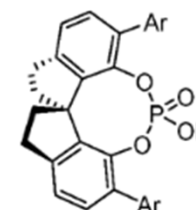
吡啶 γ -位手性中心的构建



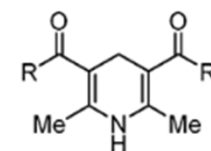
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DPZ

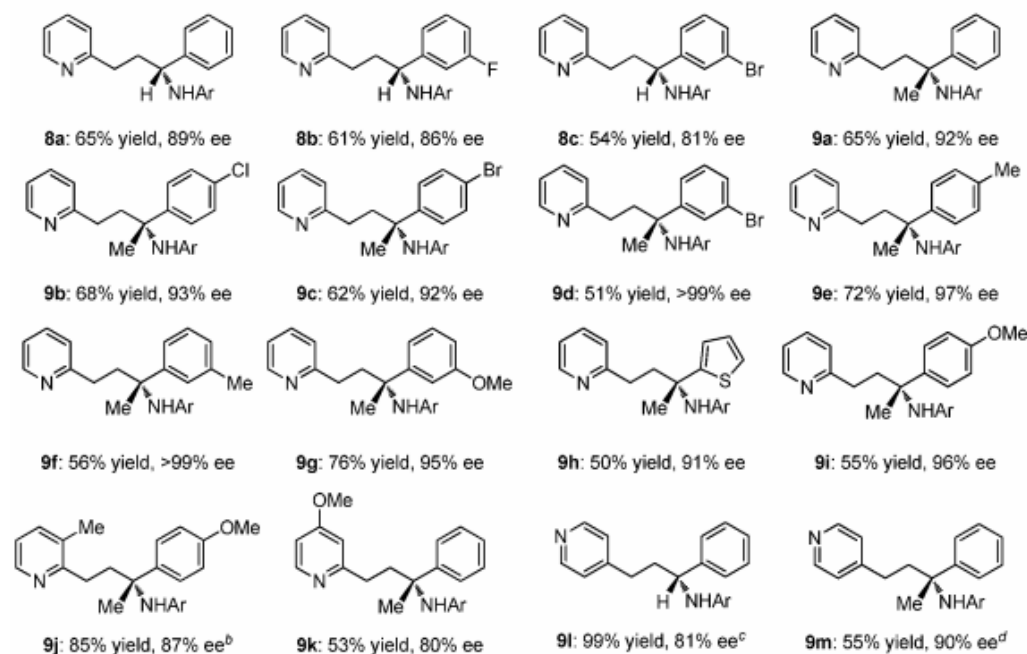
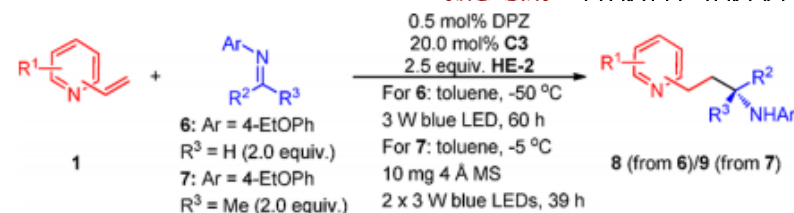
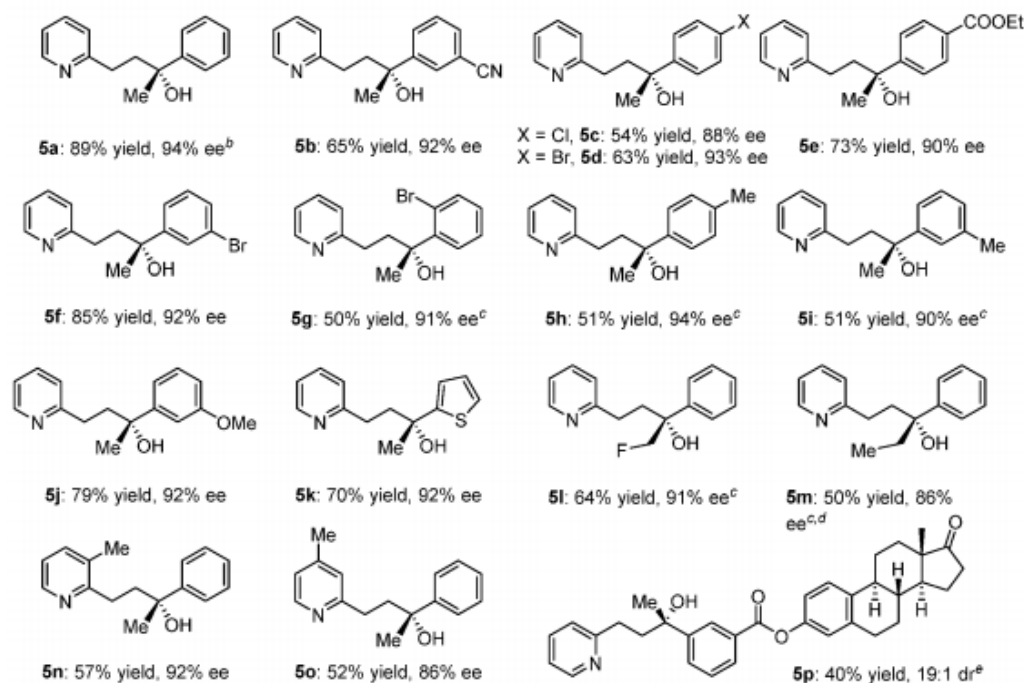
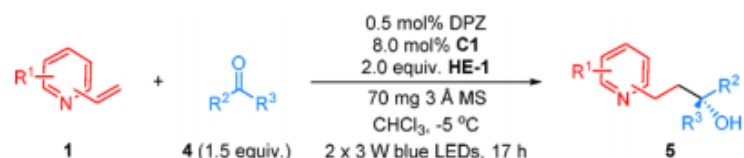


C1: Ar = 2,4,6-*i*Pr₃C₆H₂
C2: Ar = 3,5-Ph₂C₆H₃
C3: Ar = 9-anthryl



HE-1: R = *t*BuO
HE-2: R = EtO
HE-3: R = Me

吡啶 γ -位手性中心的构建

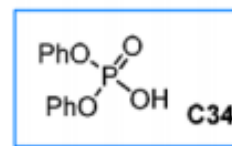
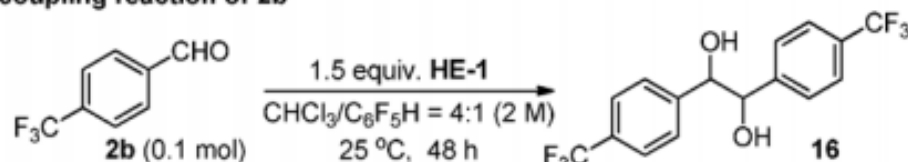


吡啶 γ -位手性中心的构建

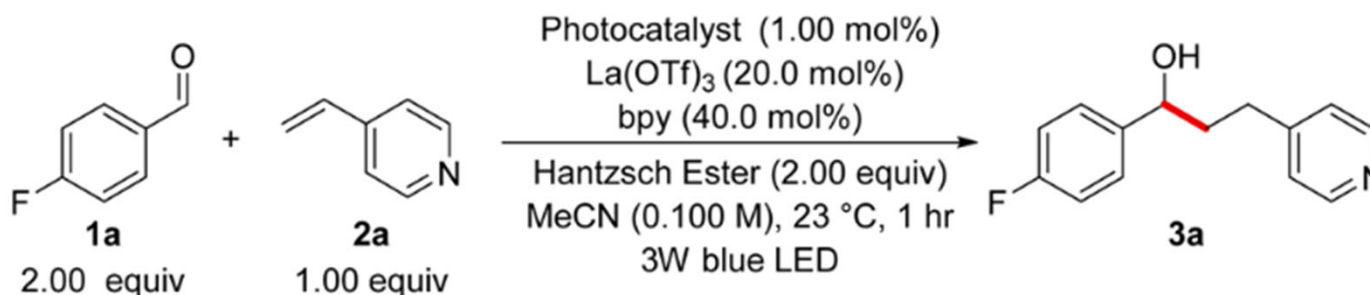


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A) Pinacol coupling reaction of 2b



entry	wavelength of 3 W blue LED	0.5 mol% DPZ	10 mol% C34	yield of 16
1	410-510 nm	no	no	15%
2	410-510 nm	with	no	55%
3	410-510 nm	no	with	37%
4	410-510 nm	with	with	70%
5	474-505 nm	with	with	0% (no reaction)

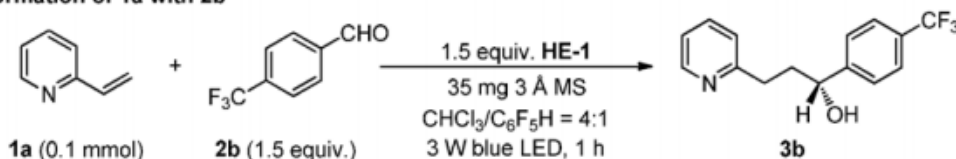


吡啶 γ -位手性中心的构建



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B) Transformation of 1a with 2b

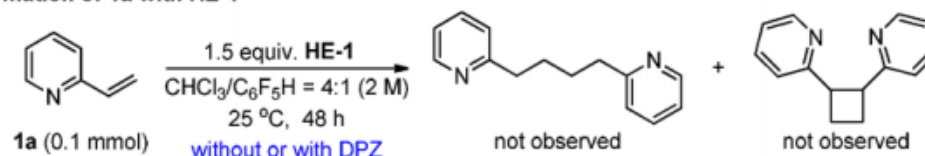


entry	0.5 mol% DPZ	8.0 mol% C1	temperature (°C)	yield of 3b	ee of 3b
1	no	no	25 °C	5% (48 h)	N.A.
2	with	no	25 °C	60% (18 h)	N.A.
3	with	with	25 °C	86%	76%
4	no	with	25 °C	84%	77%
5	no	with	-50 °C	0% (no reaction, 70 h)	N.A.
6	with	no	-50 °C	0% (no reaction, 70 h)	N.A.
7	with	with	-50 °C	75% (70 h)	90%
8 ^a	no	with	-50 °C	0% (no reaction, 70 h)	N.A.
9 ^b	with	with	-50 °C	0% (no reaction, 70 h)	N.A.

^aHE-3 instead of HE-1 was used. ^bThe emission wavelengths are from 474 to 505 nm

Note: Product 16 was not detected in any of the reactions. The results in entry 7 can also be found in Table 2.

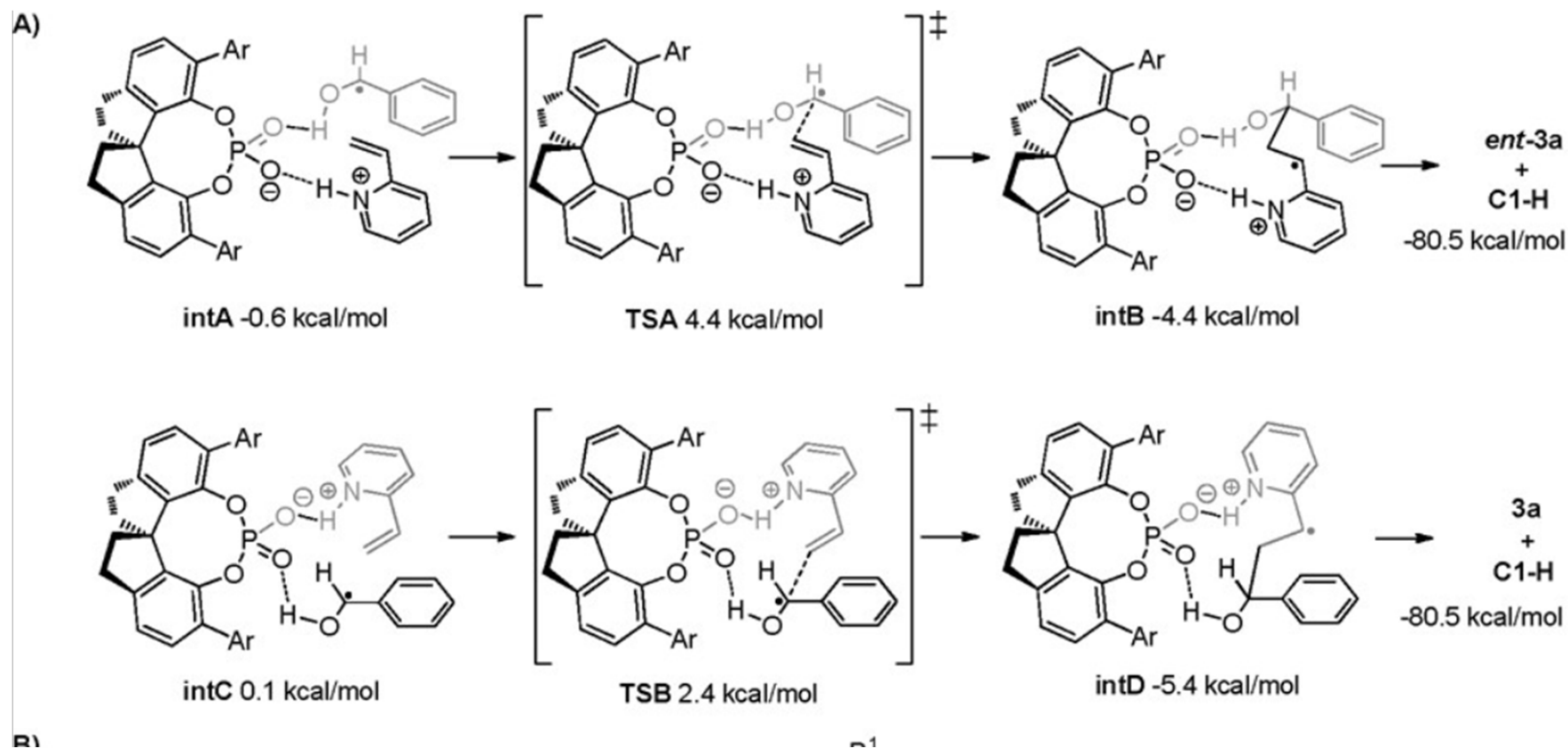
C) Transformation of 1a with HE-1

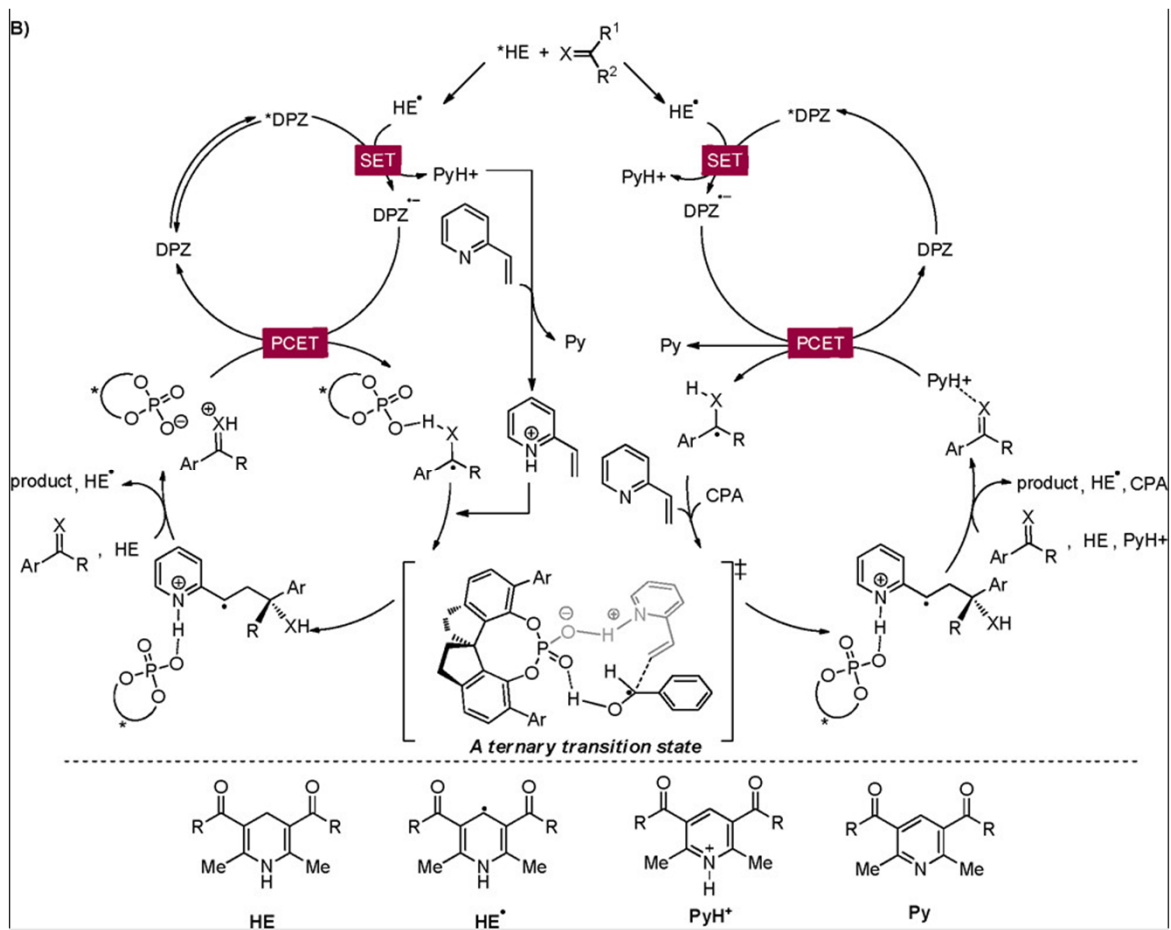


吡啶 γ -位手性中心的构建

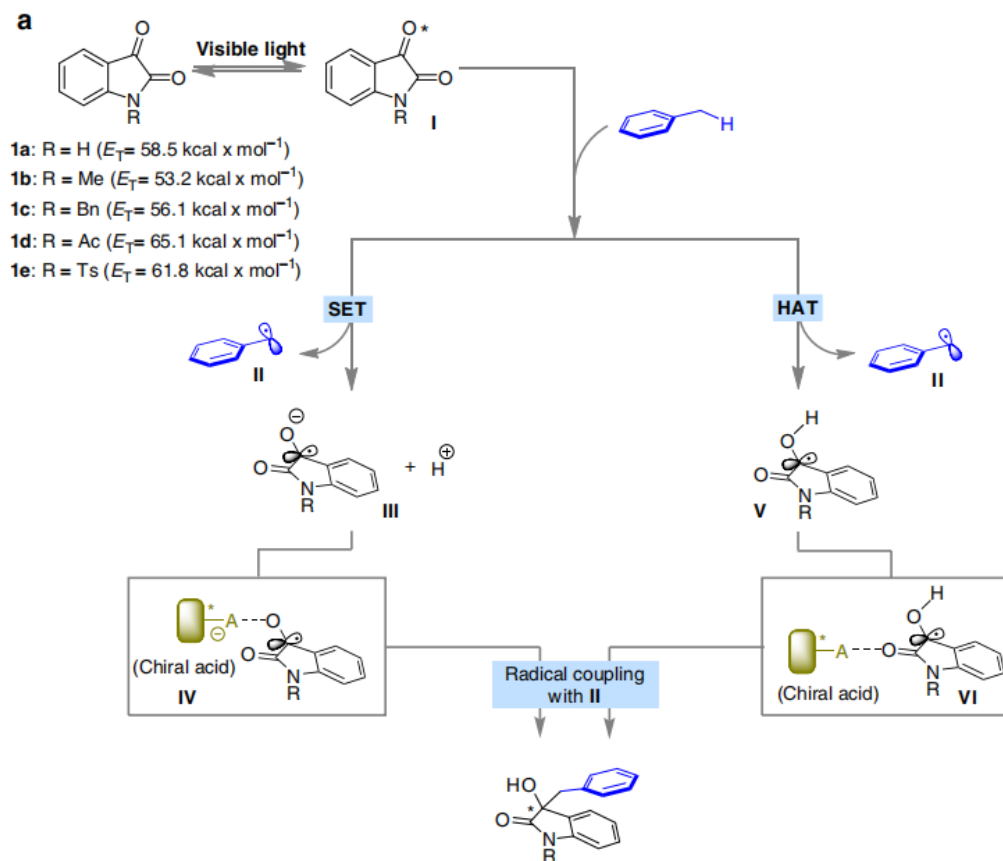


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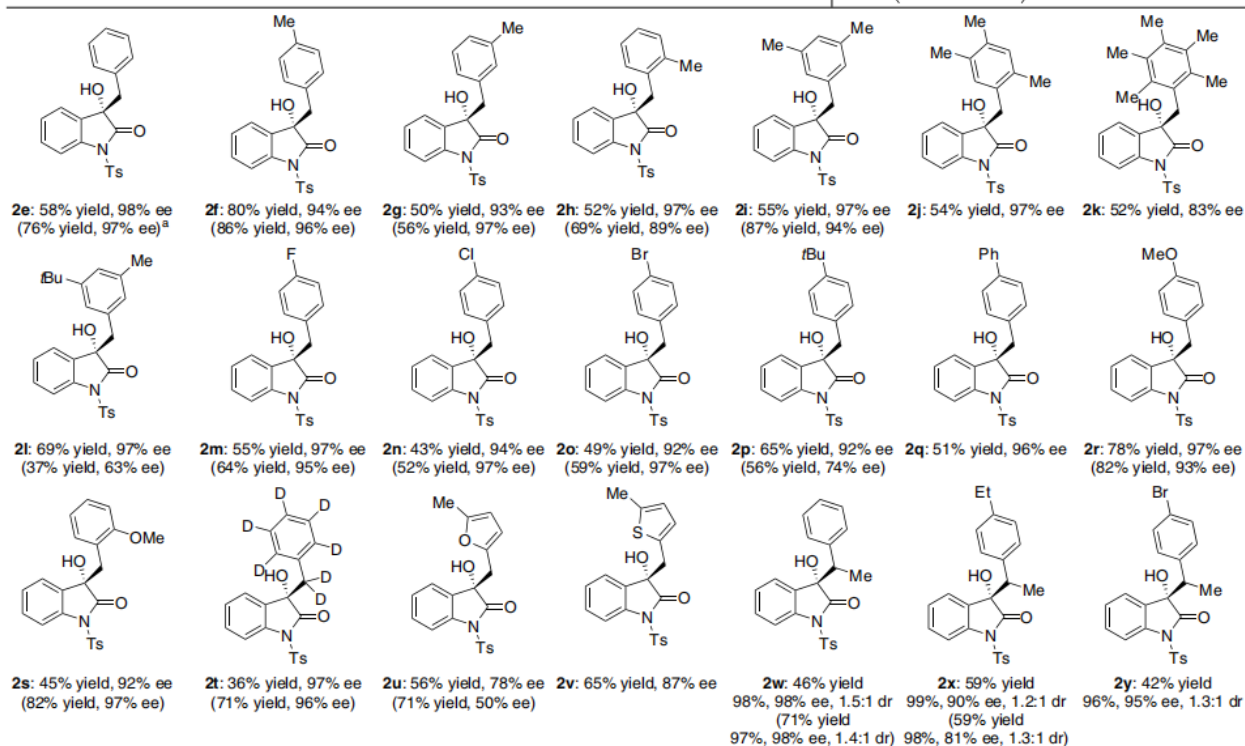
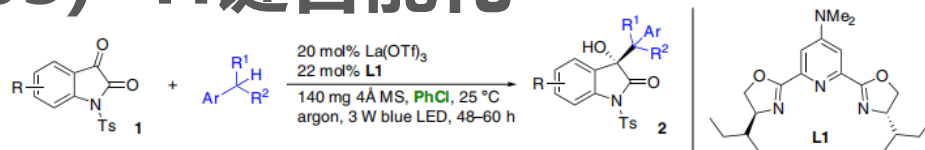
可见光驱动手性酸催化甲苯及其衍生物的 不对称C(sp³)-H键官能化



可见光驱动手性酸催化甲苯及其衍生物的 不对称C(sp³)-H键官能化



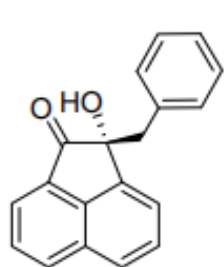
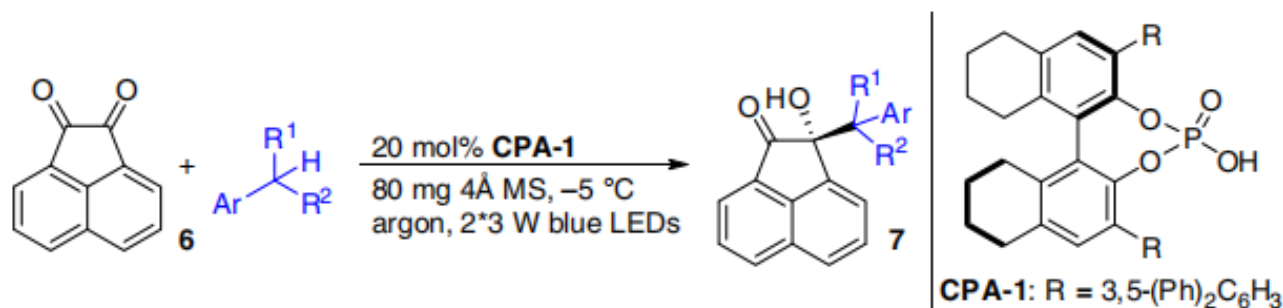
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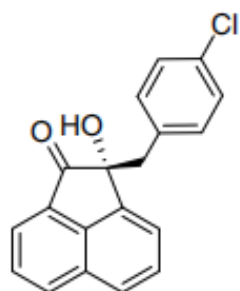
可见光驱动手性酸催化甲苯及其衍生物的 不对称C(sp³)-H键官能化



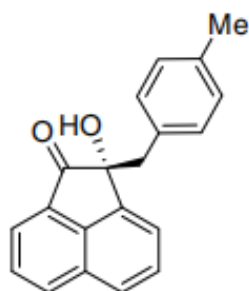
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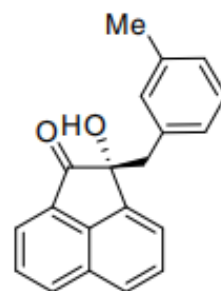
7a: 60 h, 51% yield
90% ee



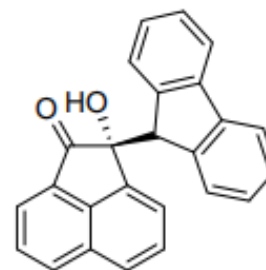
7b: 60 h, 40% yield
88% ee



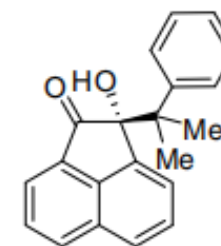
7c: 60 h, 42% yield
85% ee



7d: 60 h, 85% yield
83% ee



7e: 60 h, 76% yield
70% ee



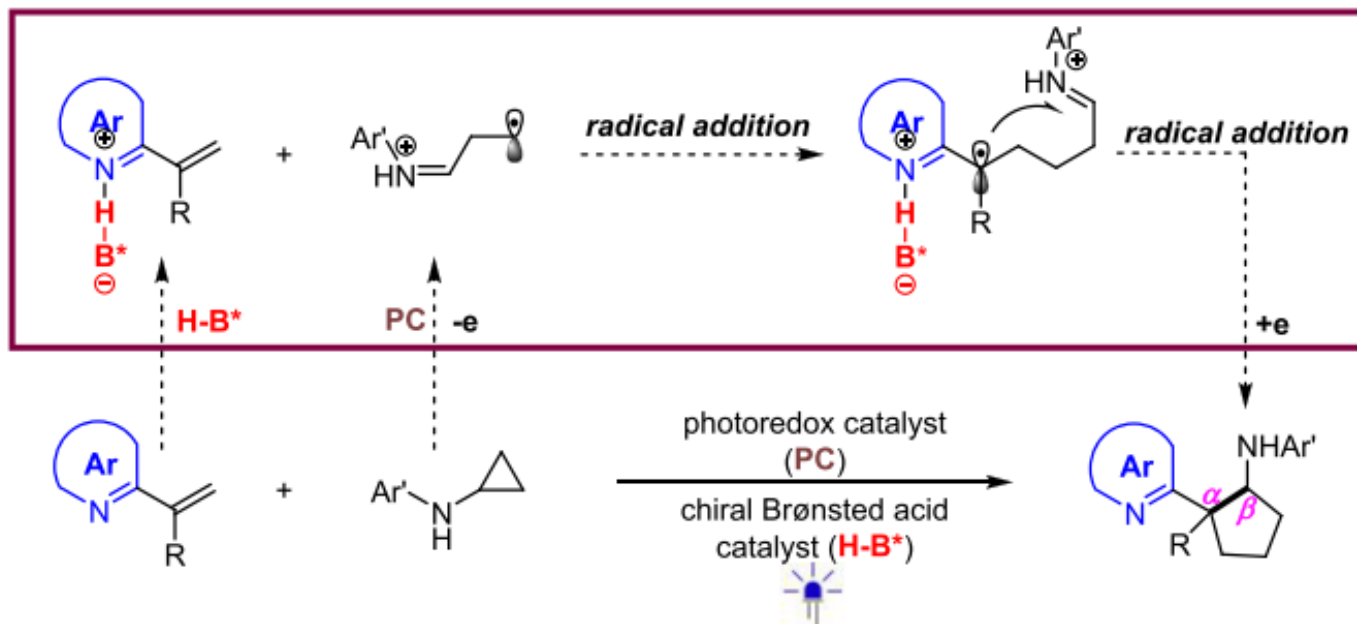
7f: 60 h, 76% yield
67% ee

含季碳手性中心的氮杂芳烃的构建



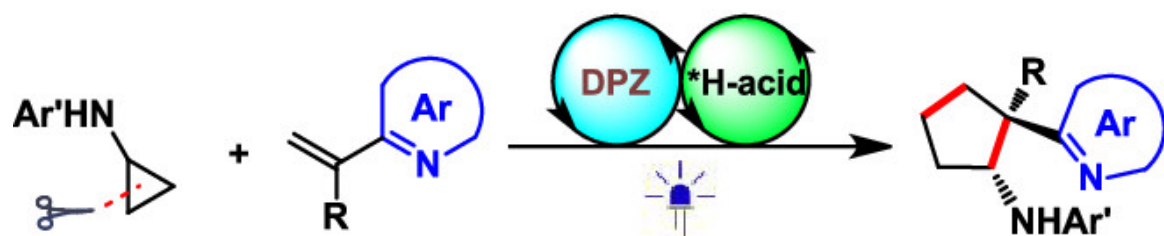
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b) Design plan: Radical-based olefin difunctionalization



挑战：化学选择性， α -氮杂芳烃自由基具有氧化剂的作用
构型，氢键作用 VS 自由基加成

含季碳手性中心的氮杂芳烃的构建



- All-Carbon quaternary stereocenter
- Azaarene-substituted cyclopentanes
- Radical-based olefin difunctionalization
- Straightforward
- Redox neutral
- Broad substrate scope

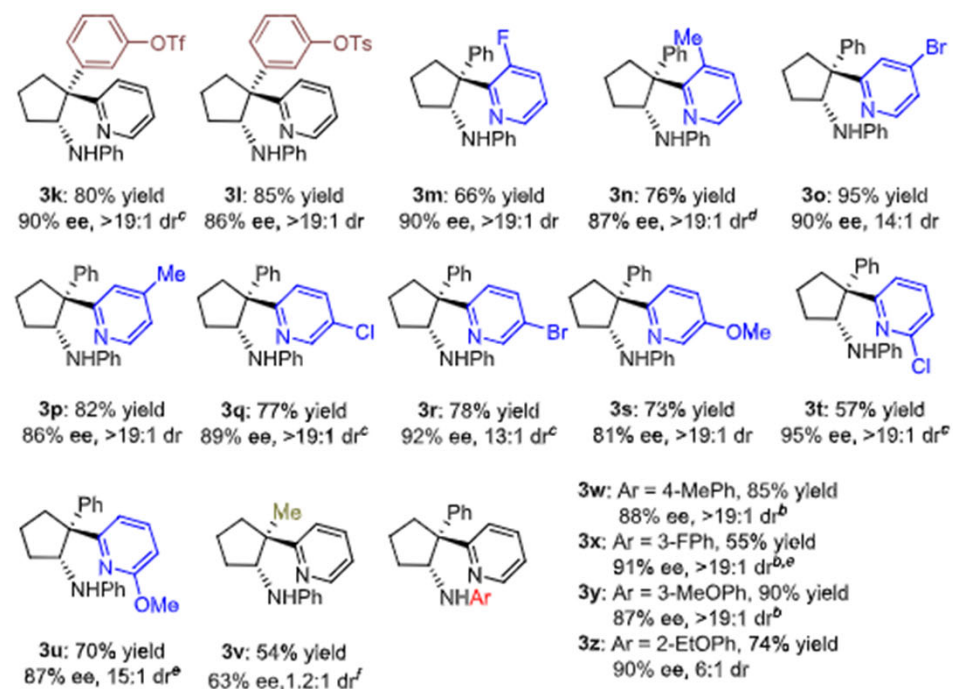
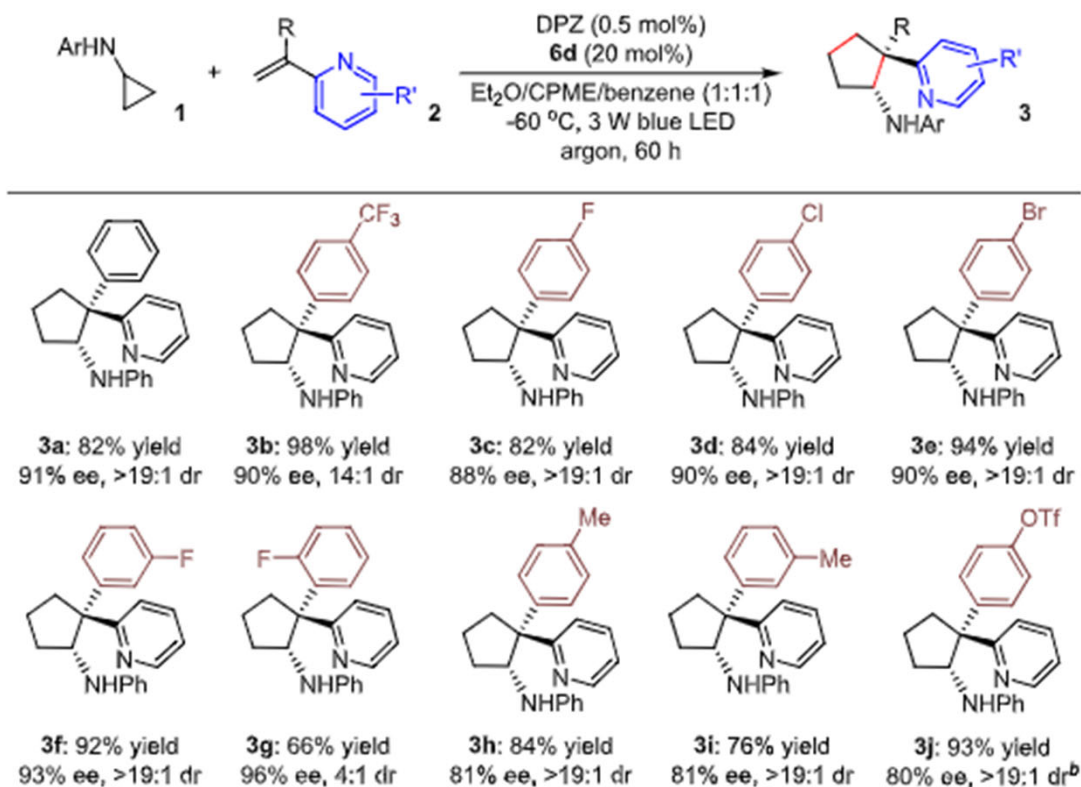
46 examples
 up to >99% yield
 up to 96% ee
 up to >19:1 dr



含季碳手性中心的氮杂芳烃的构建



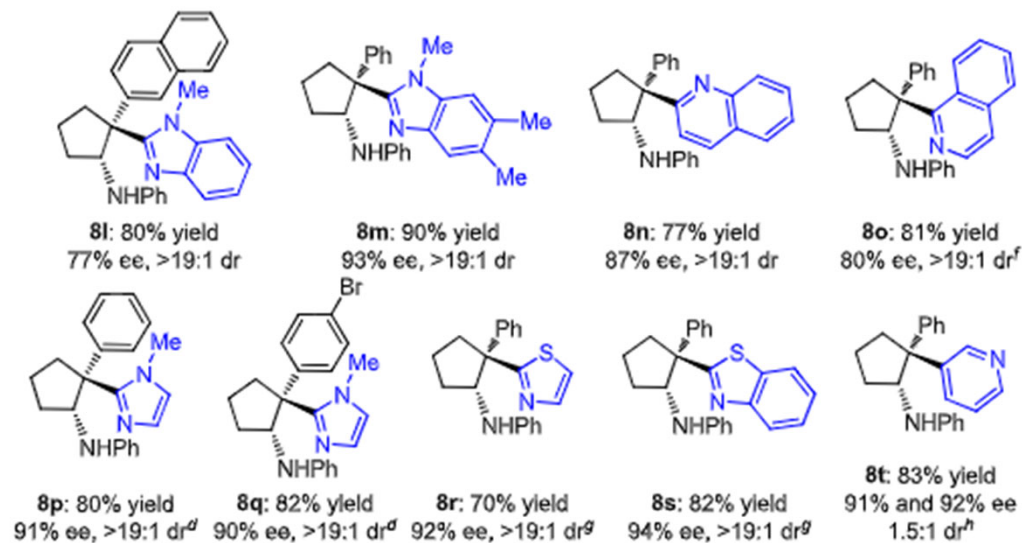
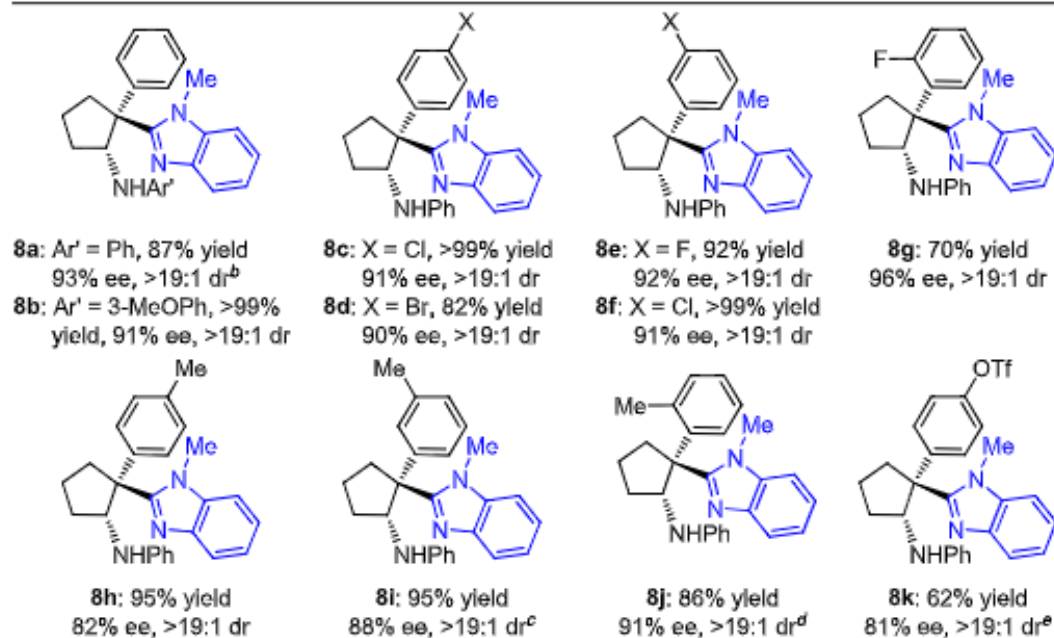
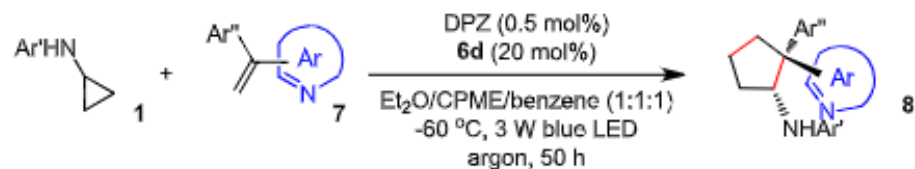
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含季碳手性中心的氮杂芳烃的构建



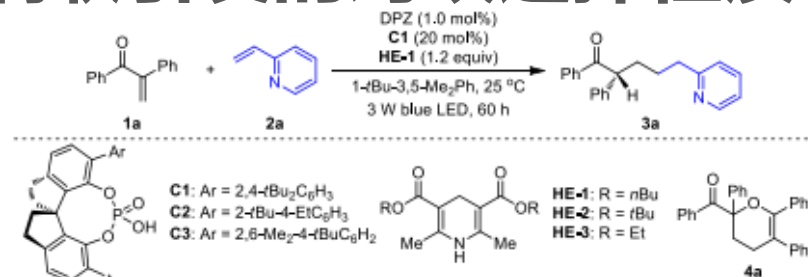
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烯烃还原交叉偶联引发的对映选择性质子化反应



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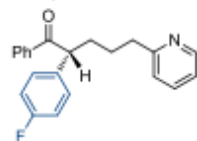
entry	variation from the standard conditions	yield ^b (%)	ee ^c (%)
1	none	73	90
2	C2 instead of C1	51	52
3	C3 instead of C1	trace	N.A. ^d
4	HE-2 instead of HE-1	63	86
5	HE-3 instead of HE-1	60	88
6	<i>i</i> Pr ₂ NEt instead of HE-1	N.R. ^e	N.A.
7	[Ir(ppy) ₂ (dtbbpy)]PF ₆ instead of DPZ	41	57
8	eosin Y instead of DPZ	29	88
9	no C1	N.R.	N.A.
10	no DPZ	0 ^f	N.A.
11	no light	N.R.	N.A.
12	air	0 ^f	N.A.

烯烃还原交叉偶联引发的对映选择性质子化反应

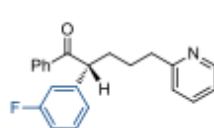


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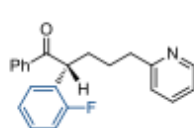
B) With respect to R²



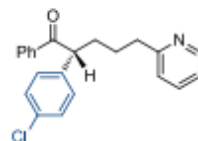
3s: 66% yield, 90% ee^d



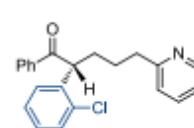
3t: 71% yield, 91% ee^c



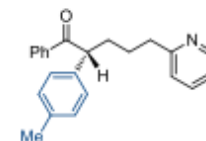
3u: 66% yield, 90% ee^d



3v: 54% yield, 91% ee

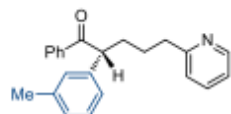


3w: 69% yield, 90% ee^b

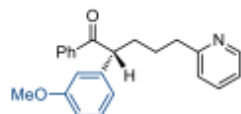


3x: 60% yield, 93% ee^b

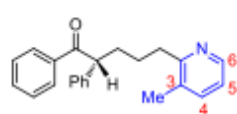
C) With respect to azaarenes



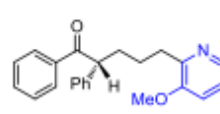
3y: 55% yield, 90% ee^b



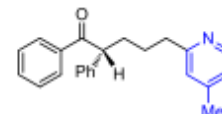
3z: 67% yield, 88% ee^d



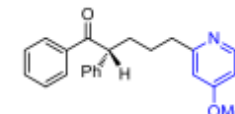
3aa: 55% yield, 90% ee^b



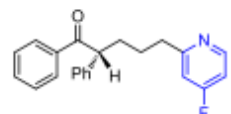
3ab: 52% yield, 91% ee^d



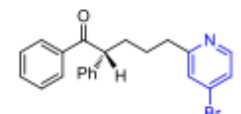
3ac: 61% yield, 93% ee^b



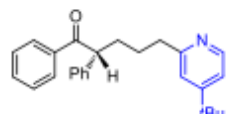
3ad: 58% yield, 93% ee^b



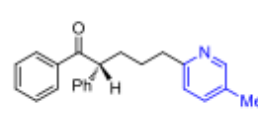
3ae: 35% yield, 90% ee^f



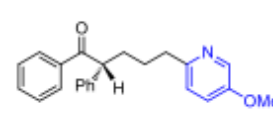
3af: 45% yield, 82% ee



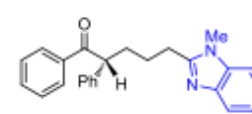
3ag: 60% yield, 90% ee



3ah: 52% yield, 92% ee^d

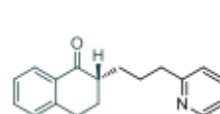
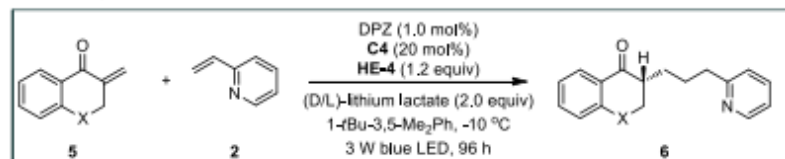


3ai: 63% yield, 92% ee^d

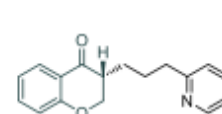


3aj: 63% yield, 86% ee^d

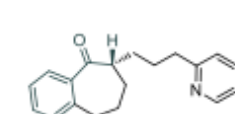
D) With respect to cyclic ketones



6a: 52% yield, 80% ee



6b: 60% yield, 80% ee^f

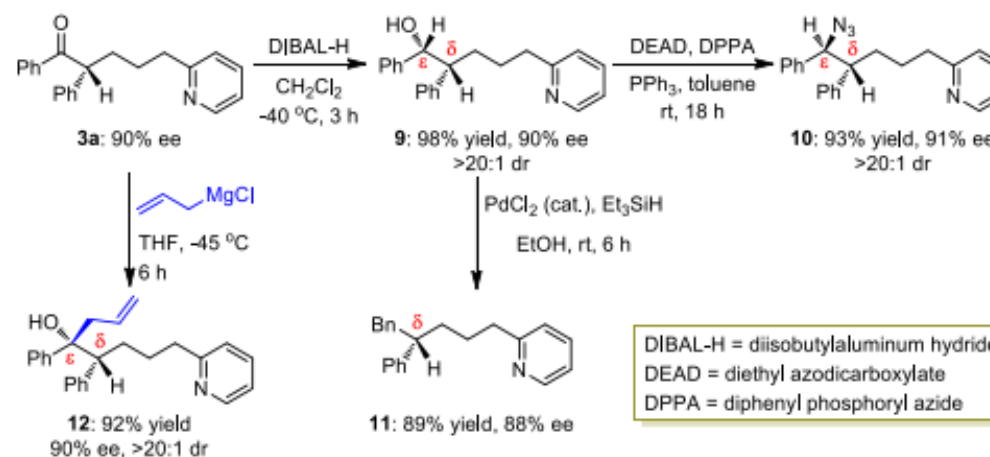
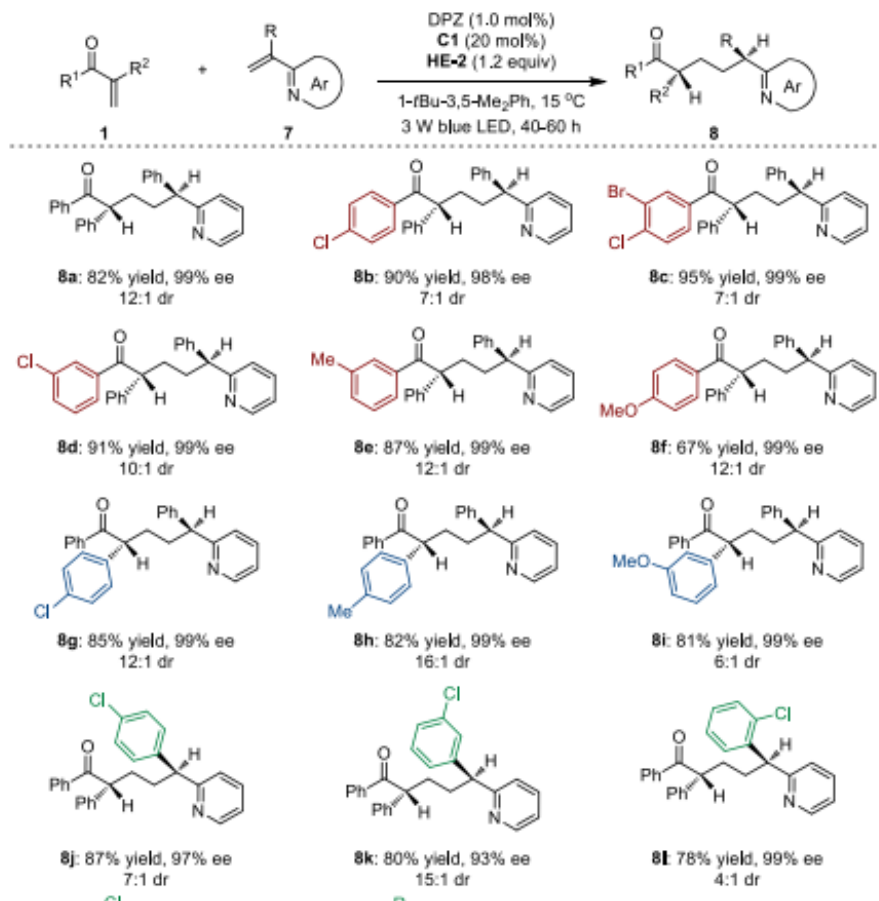


6c: 47% yield, 85% ee^f

烯炔还原交叉偶联引发的对映选择性质子化反应



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DIBAL-H = diisobutylaluminum hydride
DEAD = diethyl azodicarboxylate
DPPA = diphenyl phosphoryl azide

烯烃还原交叉偶联引发的对映选择性质子化反应



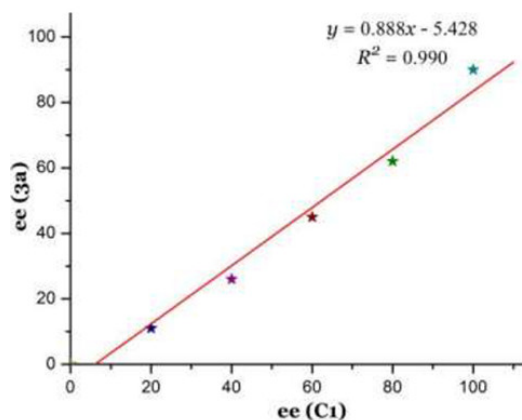
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A) Deuterium-labeling experiments

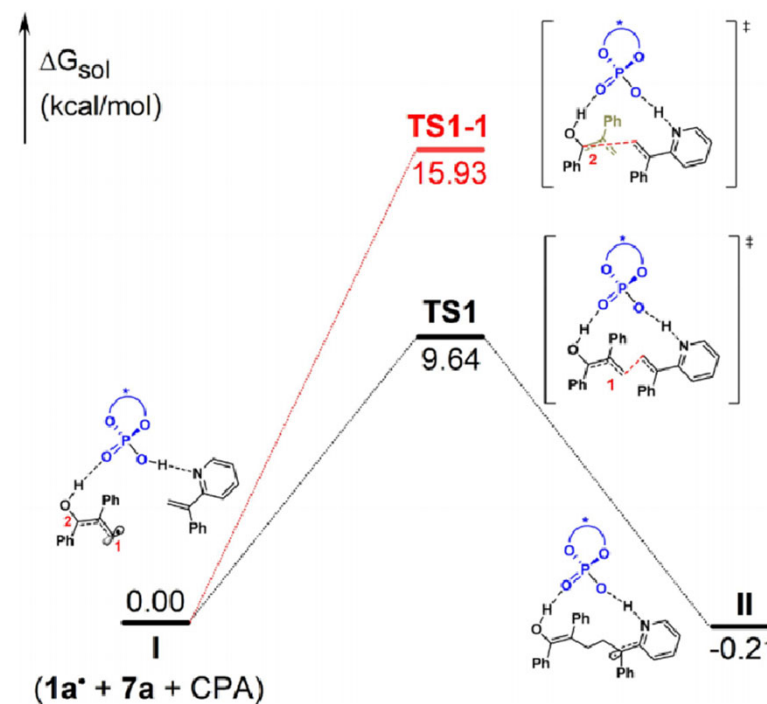
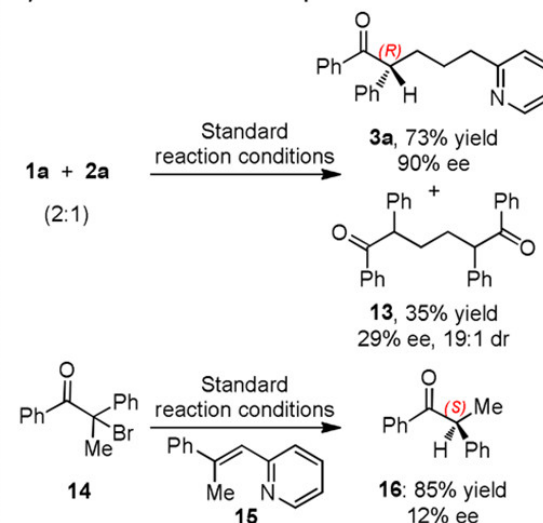


reductant	equiv of D ₂ O	yield of 3a (%)	ee of 3a (%)	D ¹ (%)	D ² (%)
HE-1	25	36	76	51	0
HE-1	250	29	70	88	0
4,4-D ₂ -HE-1	0	70	90	0	95

B) Relationship between ee values of **C1** and **3a**



C) Reductive debrominative protonation



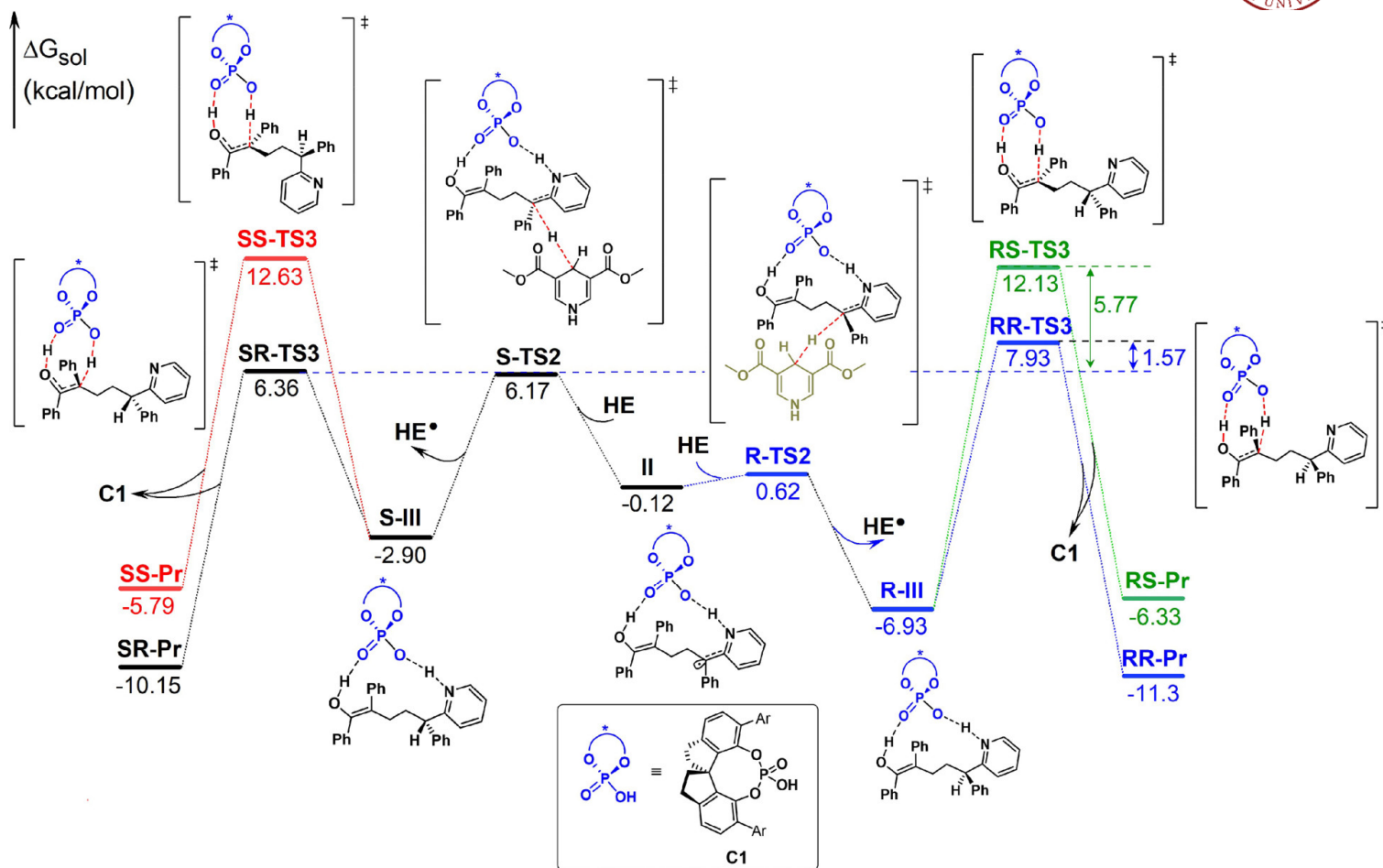
自由基加成过程的吉布斯自由能谱

烯烃还原交叉偶联引发的对映选择性质子化反应

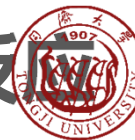


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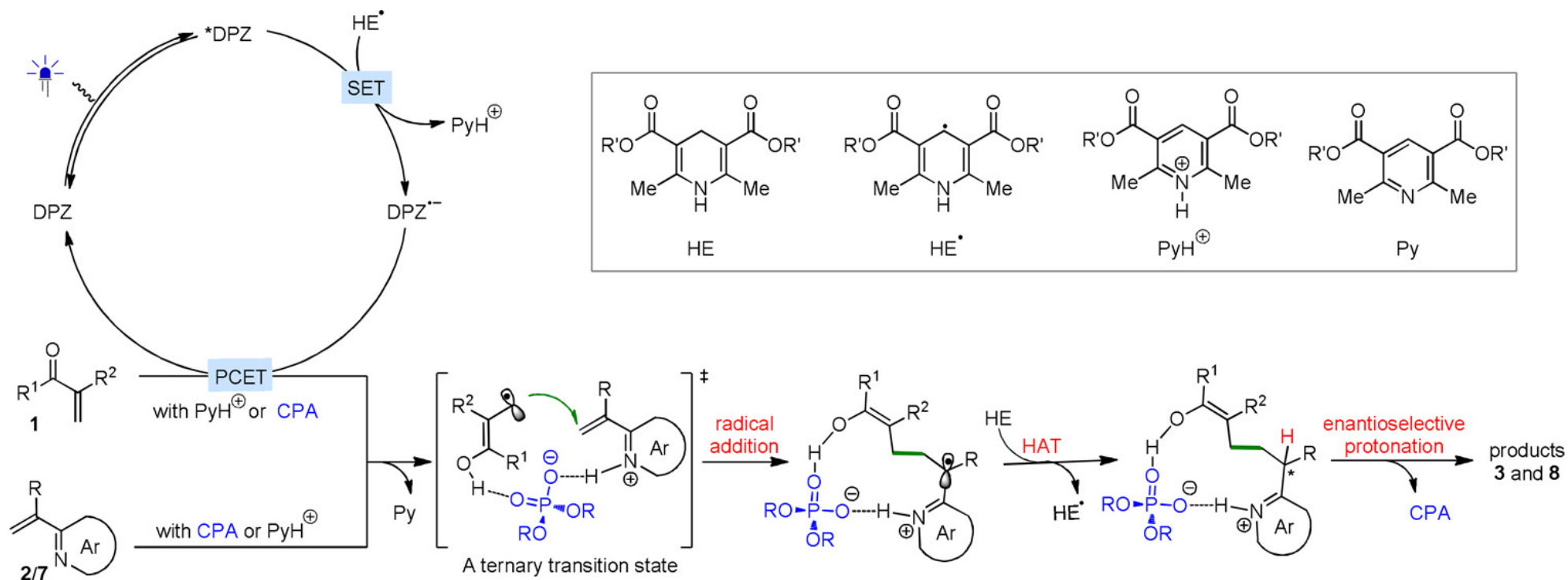
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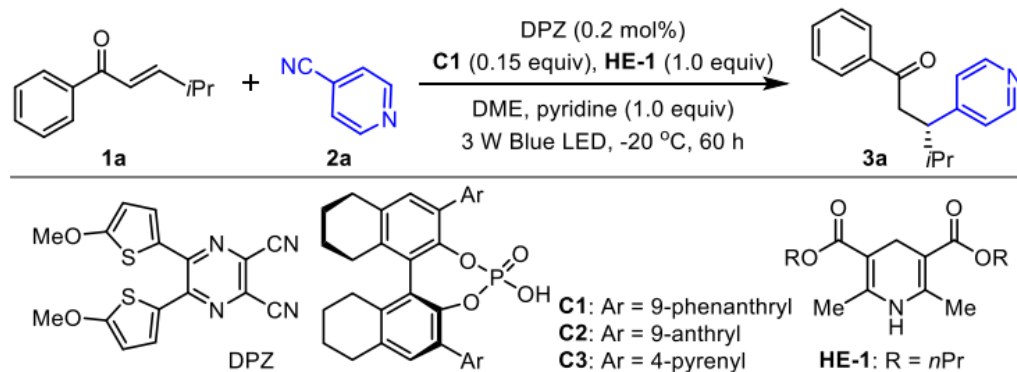
烯烃还原交叉偶联引发的对映选择性质子化反应



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烯炔不对称还原氮芳基化反应

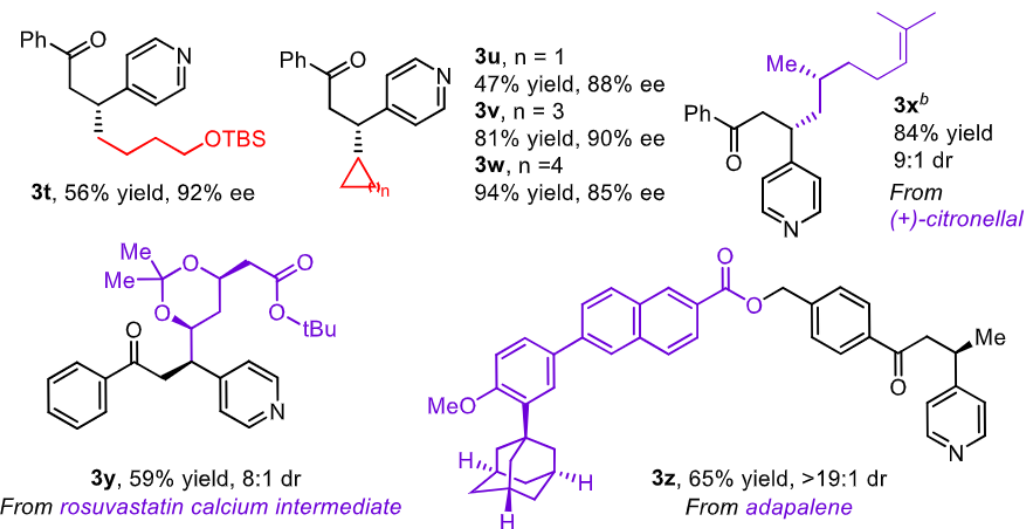
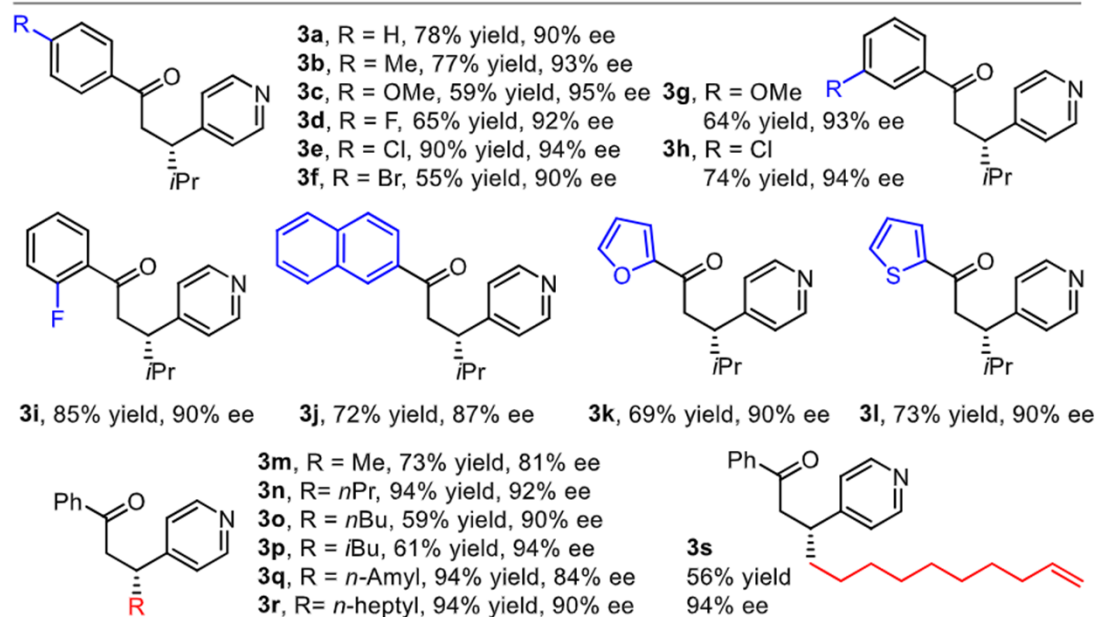
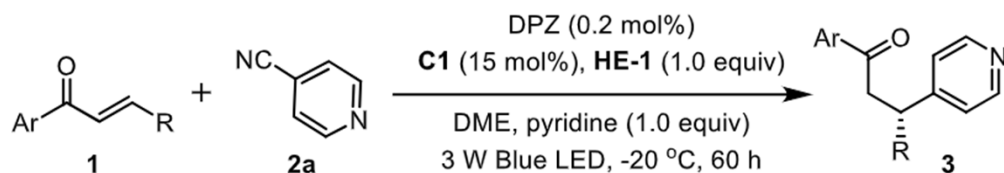


entry	alteration to conditions	yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	None	78	90
2	C2 instead of C1	52	43
3	C3 instead of C1	57	63
4	Et ₃ N instead of HE-1	42	0
5	[Ru(bpy) ₃] ₂ instead of DPZ	38	73
6	Ir ^{III} instead of DPZ	93	9
7	3DPAFIPN instead of DPZ	84	2
8	no DPZ	13	91
9	no pyridine	28	91
10	no C1	91	N.A.
11	no HE-1	N.R.	N.A.
12	no light	N.R.	N.A.
13	under air	N.R.	N.A.

烯炔不对称还原氮芳基化反应



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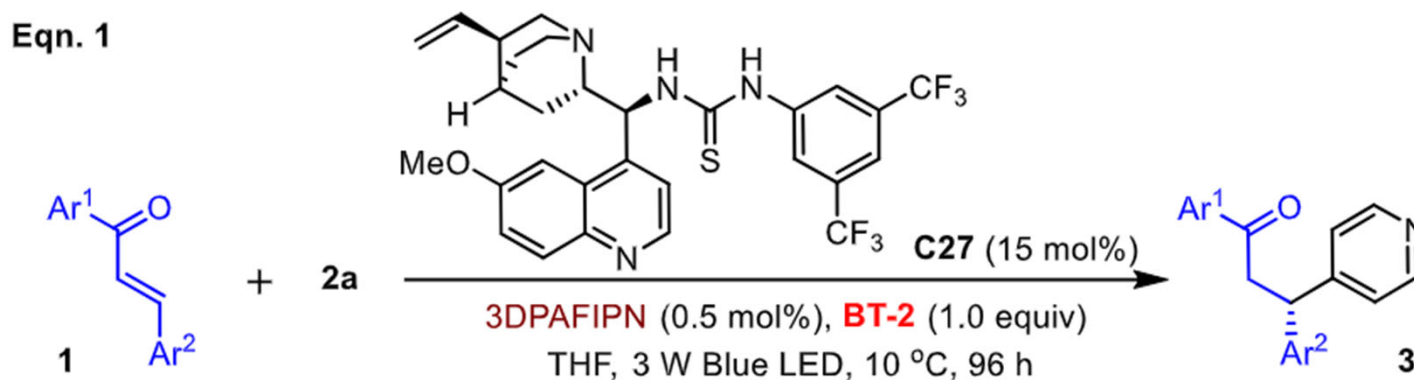


烯烃不对称还原氮芳基化反应

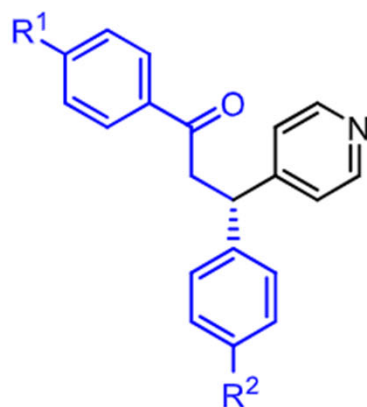


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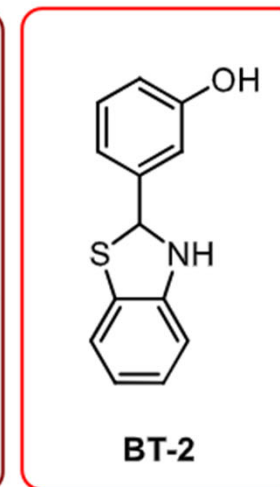
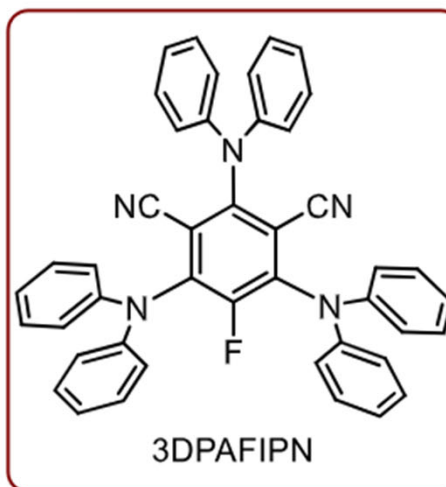
Eqn. 1



Explored examples

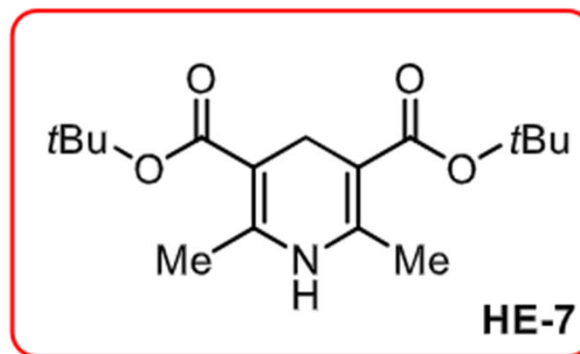
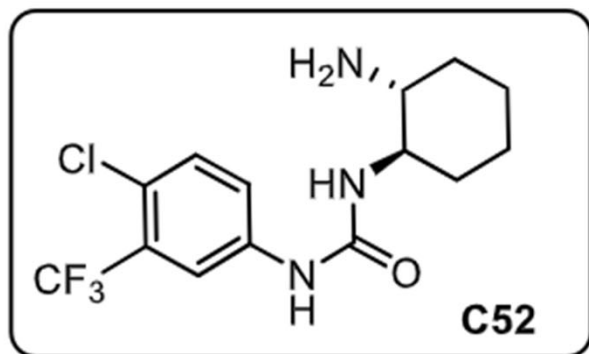


3za, $R^1 = R^2 = H$
49% yield, 92% ee
3zb, $R^1 = H, R^2 = F$
57% yield, 80% ee
3zc, $R^1 = H, R^2 = Me$
52% yield, 81% ee
3zd, $R^1 = F, R^2 = H$
42% yield, 82% ee
3ze, $R^1 = Me, R^2 = H$
52% yield, 80% ee



烯烃不对称还原氮芳基化反应

Eqn. 2



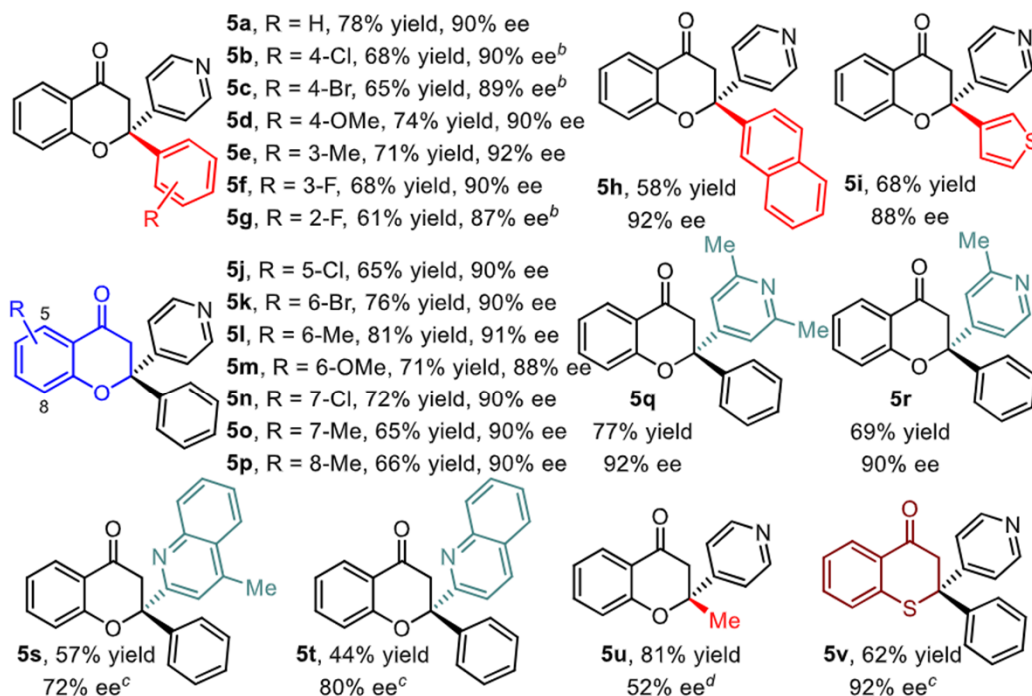
Condition A:

3zf, R¹ = Et, R² = Bn
 84% yield, 58% ee

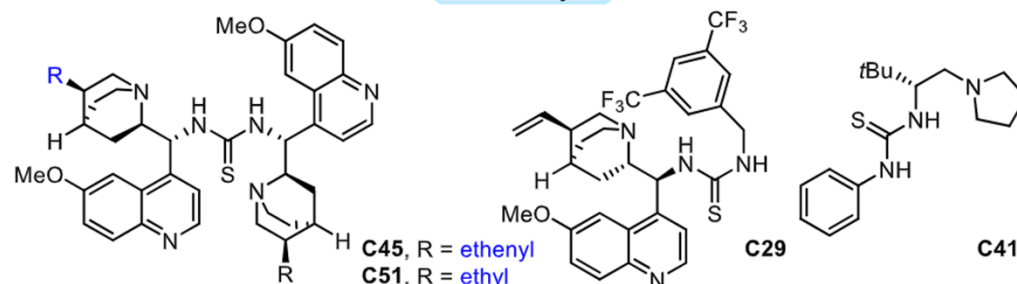
Condition B:

3zg, R¹ = Me, R² = Ph
 70% yield, 49% ee

烯炔不对称还原氮芳基化反应

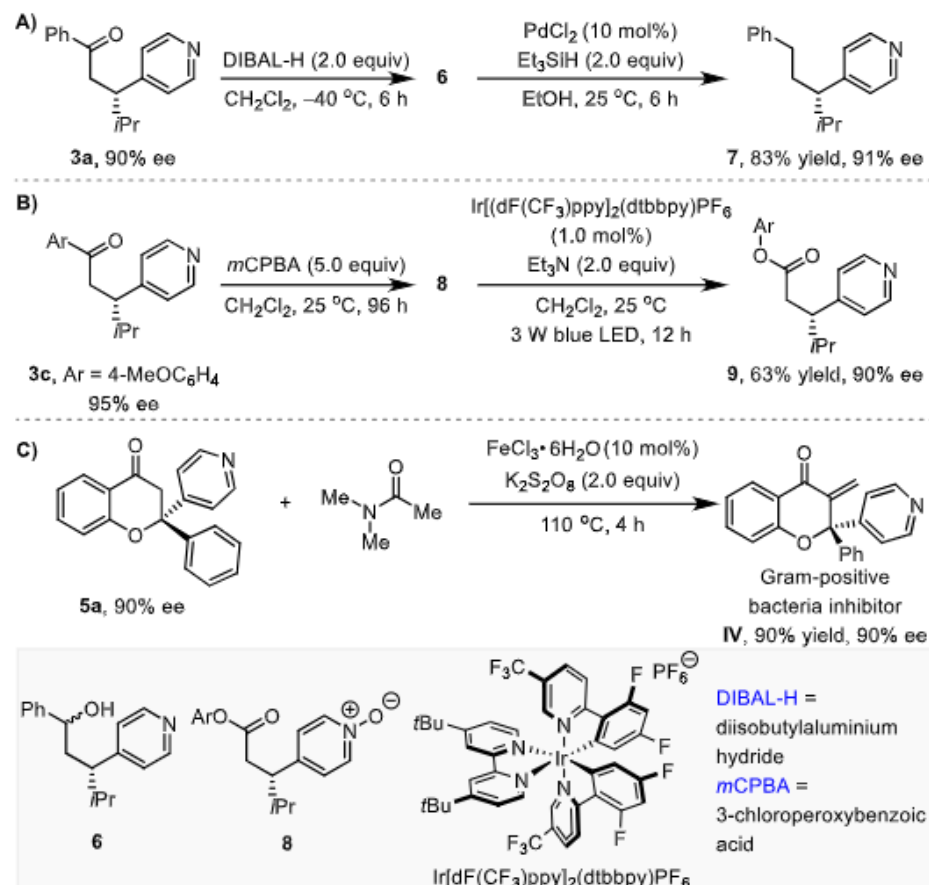


chiral catalysts



^aThe reaction was performed on a 0.10 mmol scale. See the Supporting Information for the detailed reaction conditions. ^bC51 instead of C45 was used. ^cC29 instead of C45 was used. ^dC41 instead of C45 was used

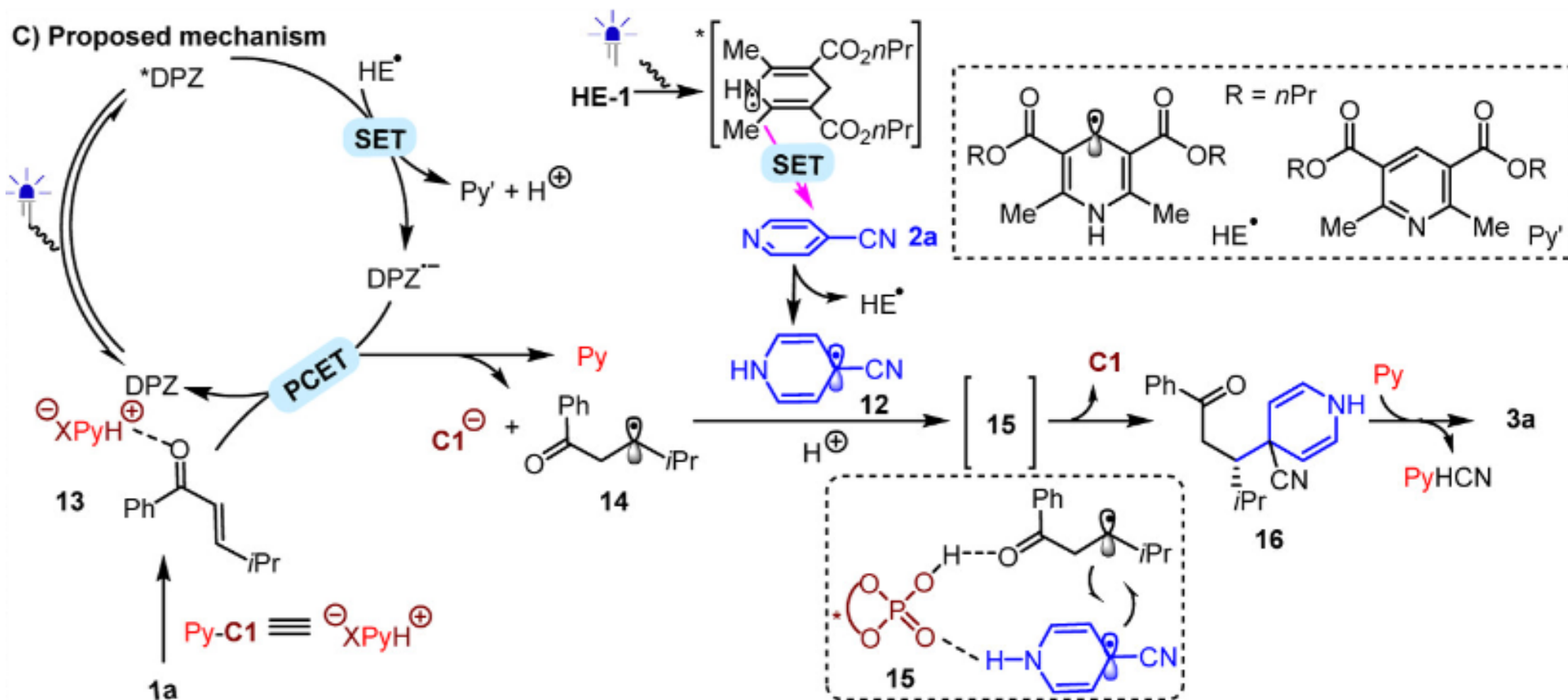
烯炔不对称还原氮芳基化反应



烯烃不对称还原氮芳基化反应

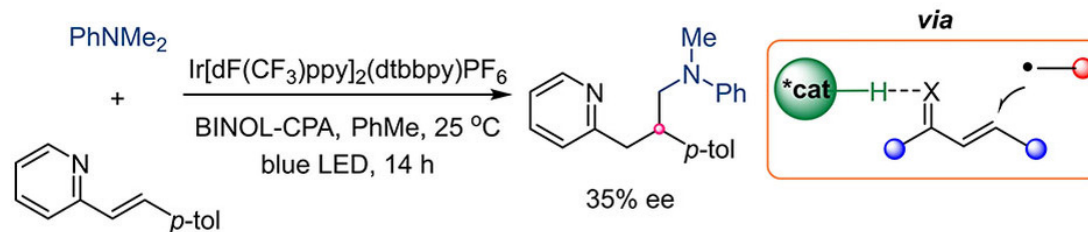


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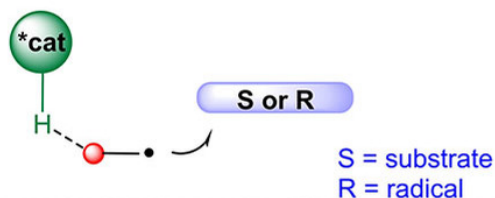


烯基氮杂芳烃的不对称氢氨基烷基化反应

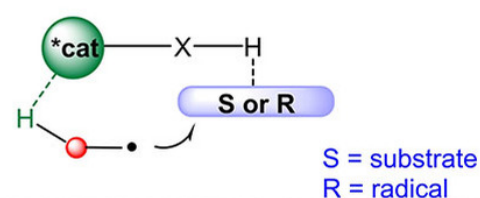
(A) Asymmetric Giese-type reaction via chiral H-bonding catalysis



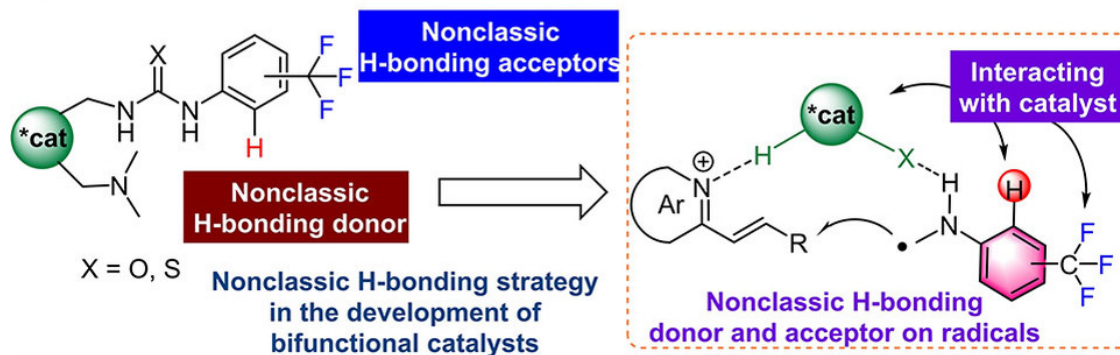
(B) Via catalyst interacting with radical



(C) Bifunctional H-bonding catalysis



(D) Design: bifunctional H-bonding + non-classic H-bonding catalysis

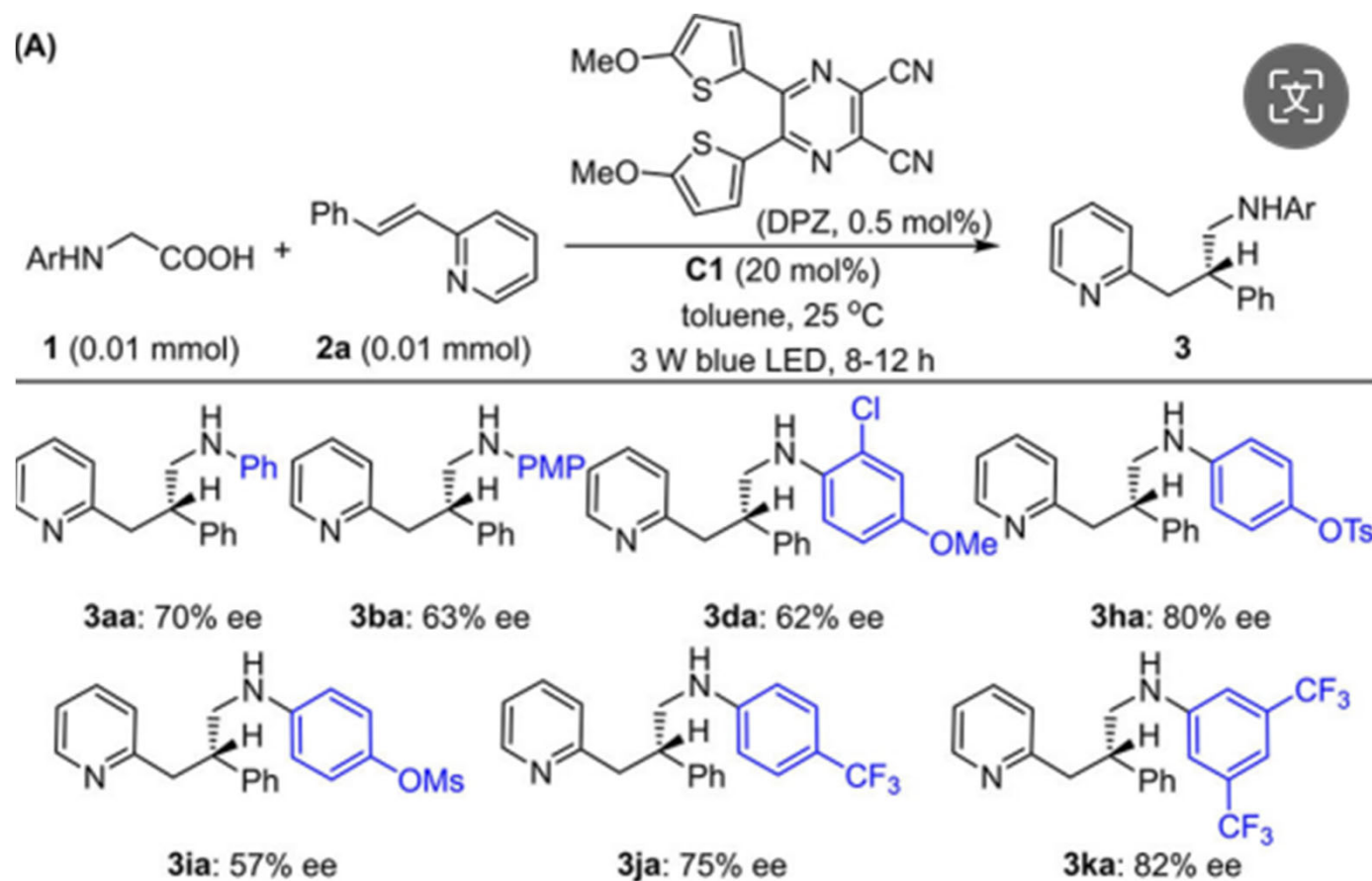


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烯基氮杂芳烃的不对称氢氨基烷基化反应



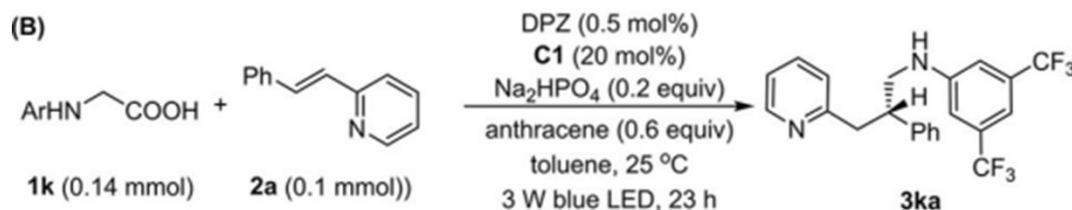
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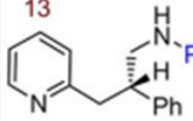
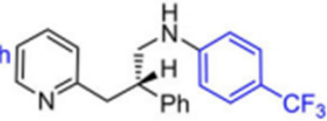


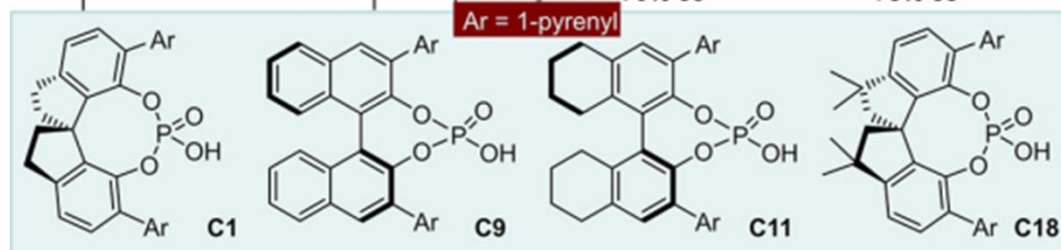
烯基氮杂芳烃的不对称氢氨基烷基化反应



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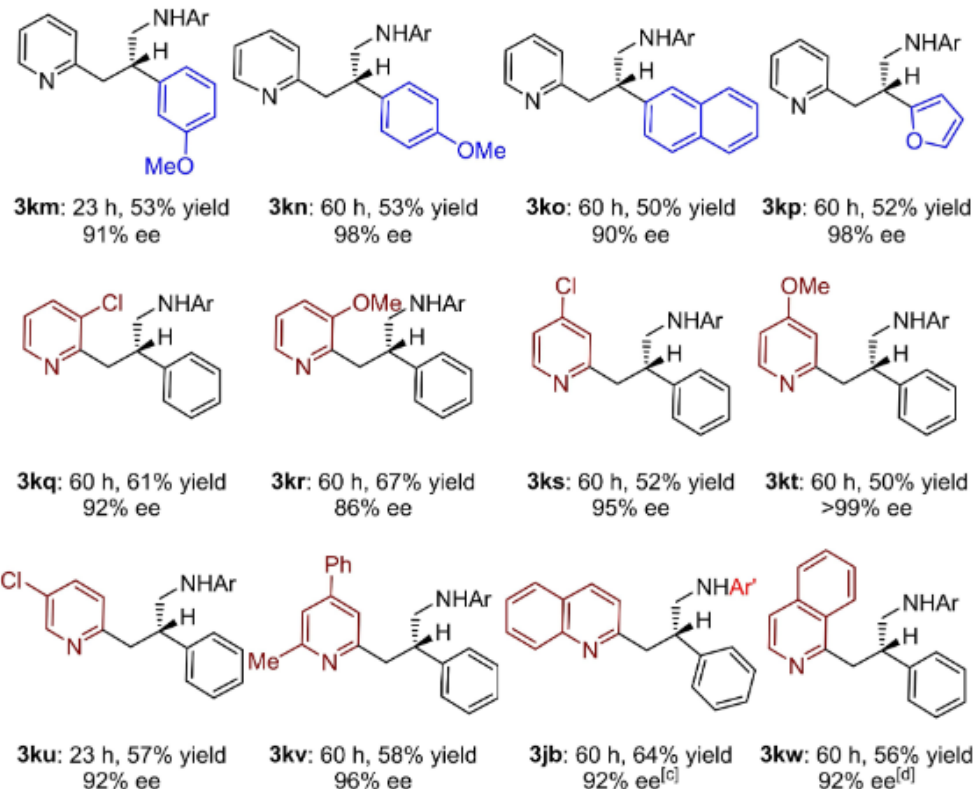
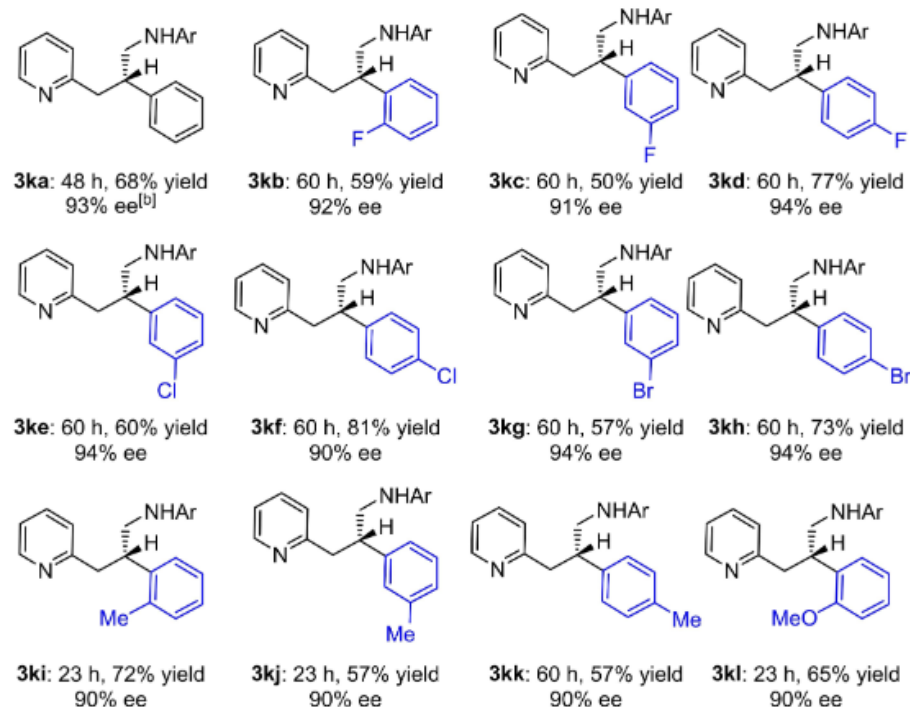
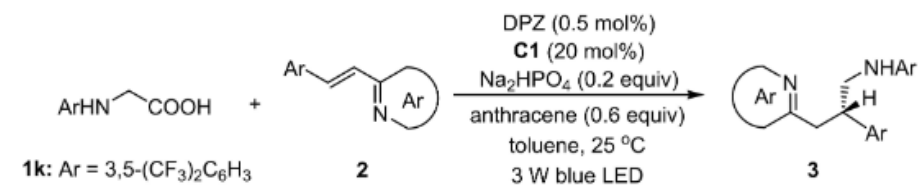
Entry	Variation from the standard conditions	Yield [%]	Ee [%]	Entry	Variation from the standard conditions	Yield [%]	Ee [%]
1	none	71	93	9	no DPZ	55	93
2	C9 instead of C1	54	-25	10	no DPZ and C1	trace	--
3	C11 instead of C1	51	-29	11	no light	N.R.	--
4	C18 instead of C1	28	50	12	under air	trace	--
5	Ir(bpy) ₃ instead of DPZ	60	87	 3aa: 19% yield, 70% ee  3ja: 87% yield, 75% ee			
6	Ru(bpy) ₃ instead of DPZ	41	90				
7	no anthracene	64	83				
8	no C1	74	--				



烯基氮杂芳烃的不对称氢氨基烷基化反应



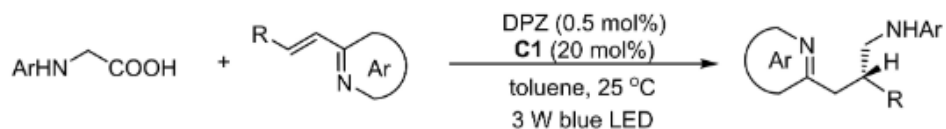
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烯基氮杂芳烃的不对称氢氨基烷基化反应



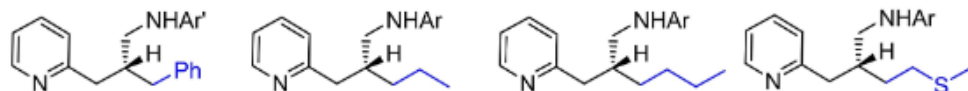
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1j: Ar = 4-CF₃C₆H₄

5

in toluene at 25 °C

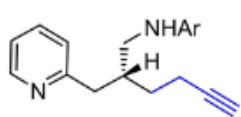


5ka: 23 h, 71% yield
95% ee^[a]

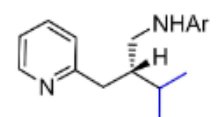
5jb: 24 h, 77% yield
94% ee

5jc: 24 h, 81% yield
92% ee

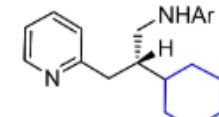
5jd: 24 h, 87% yield
92% ee



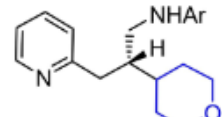
5je: 23 h, 71% yield
92% ee



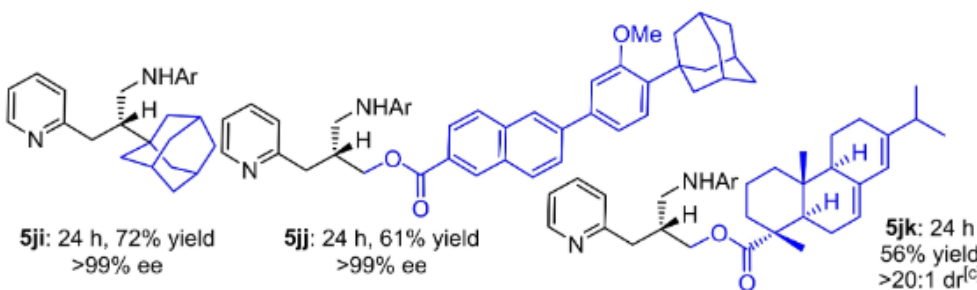
5jf: 24 h, 64% yield
98% ee



5jg: 24 h, 84% yield
>99% ee



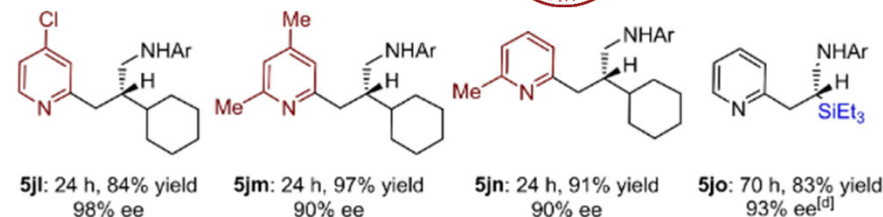
5jh: 24 h, 72% yield
>99% ee



5ji: 24 h, 72% yield
>99% ee

5jj: 24 h, 61% yield
>99% ee

5jk: 24 h
56% yield
>20:1 dr^[c]

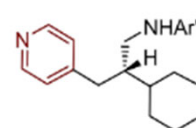


5jl: 24 h, 84% yield
98% ee

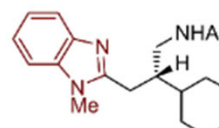
5jm: 24 h, 97% yield
90% ee

5jn: 24 h, 91% yield
90% ee

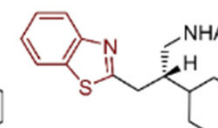
5jo: 70 h, 83% yield
93% ee^[d]



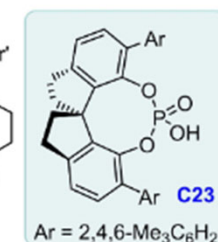
5bp: 96 h, 91% yield
85% ee^[e]



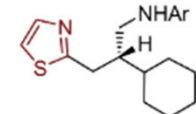
5jq: 36 h, 55% yield
91% ee



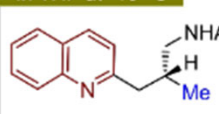
5kr: 36 h, 78% yield
86% ee^[b]



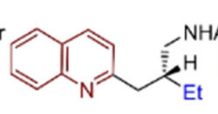
in THF at -10 °C



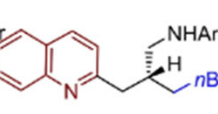
5js: 84 h, 82% yield
90% ee



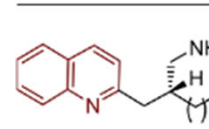
5jt: 66 h, 87% yield
93% ee^[d]



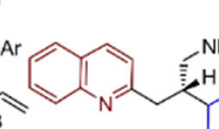
5ju: 66 h, 82% yield
96% ee^[d]



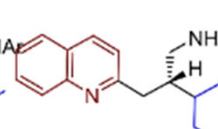
5jv: 66 h, 84% yield
94% ee^[d]



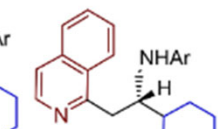
5jw: 66 h, 83% yield
90% ee^[d]



5jx: 66 h, 87% yield
92% ee^[d]



5jy: 66 h, 87% yield
93% ee^[d]

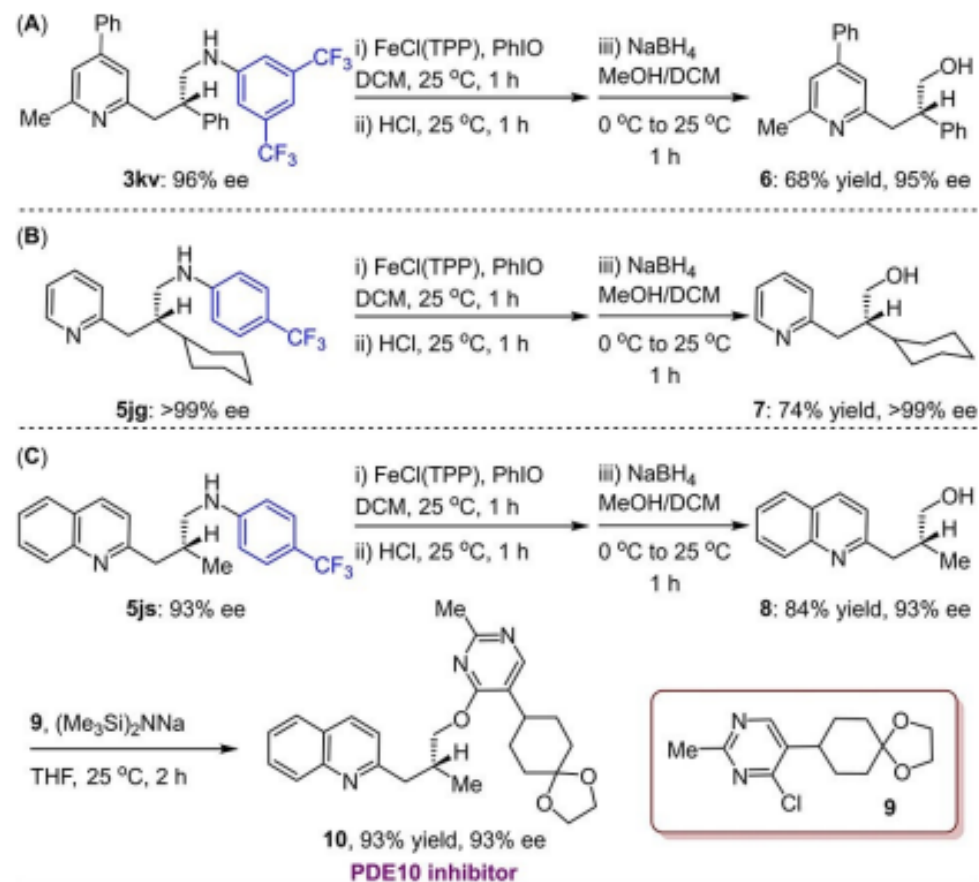


5jz: 66 h, 64% yield
93% ee^[d]

烯基氮杂芳烃的不对称氢氨基烷基化反应



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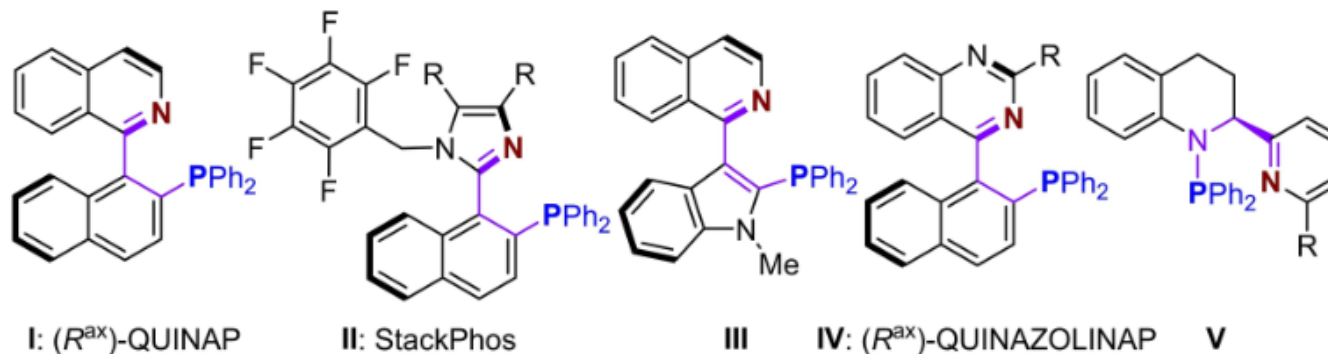


不对称氢磷酰化反应

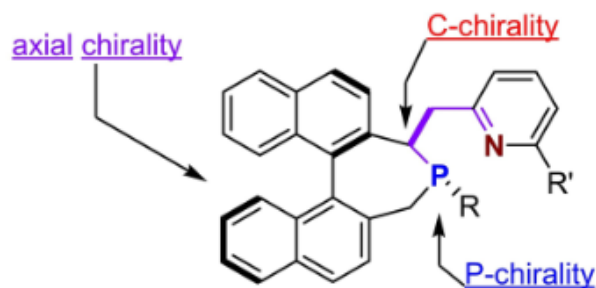


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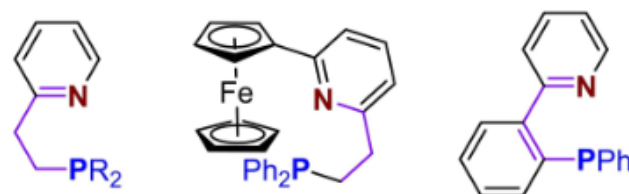
A) Representative chiral 1,5-hybrid P,N-ligands



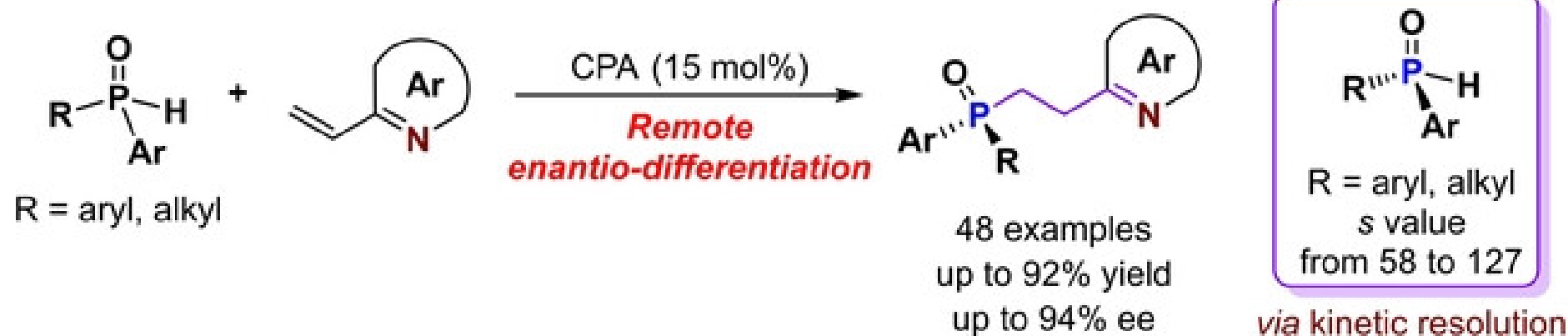
B) Mazet's ligands



C) Racemic 1,5-hybrid P,N-ligands in metal catalysis



不对称氢磷酰化反应

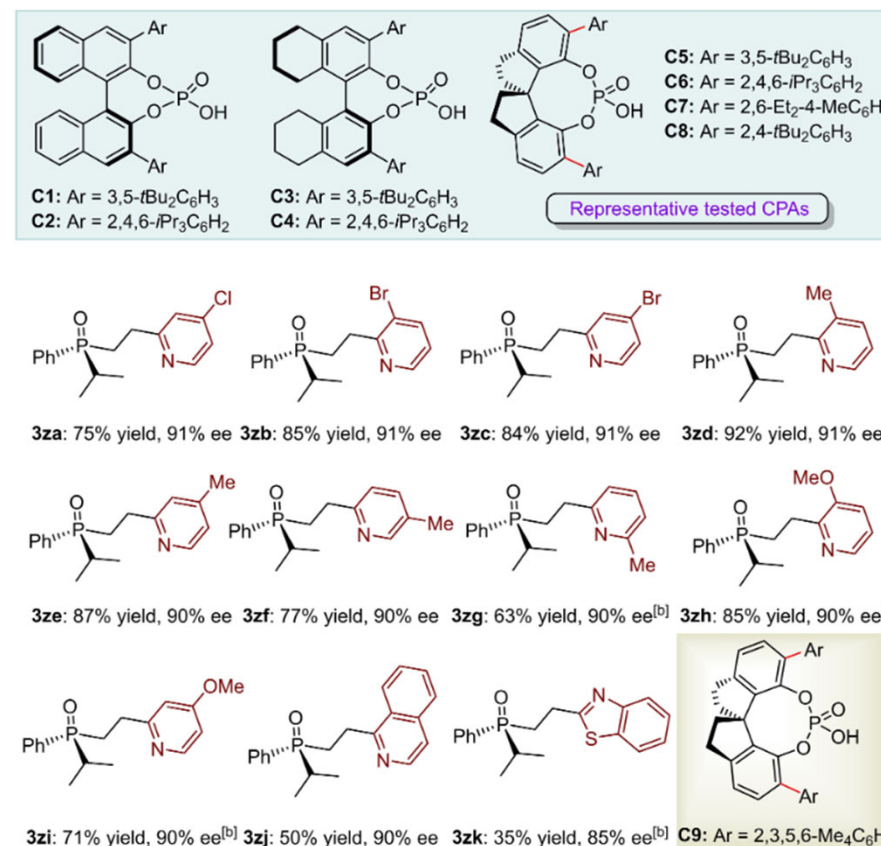
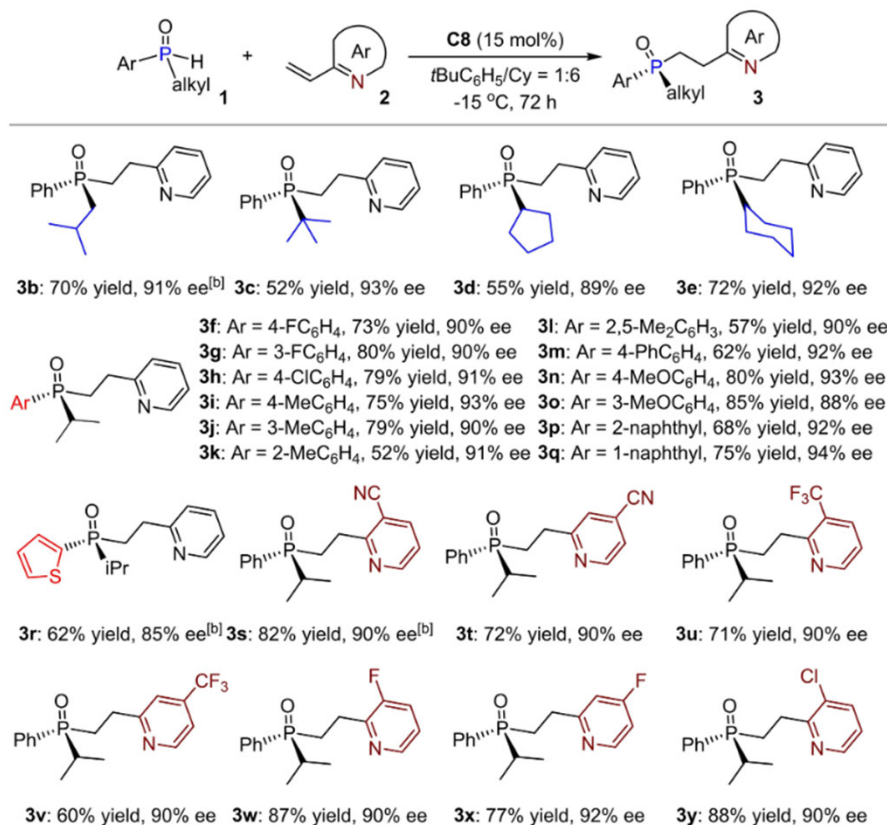


- Readily accessible feedstocks • Easily modulating the types of phosphines and azaarenes
- Demonstrated viability of products as chiral ligands • Metal Free • High yields and ees
- A general kinetic resolution platform to access enantioenriched secondary phosphine oxides

不对称氢磷酰化反应



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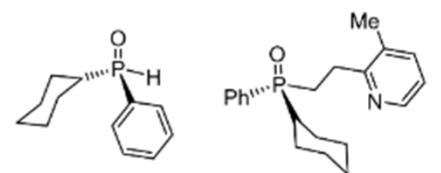
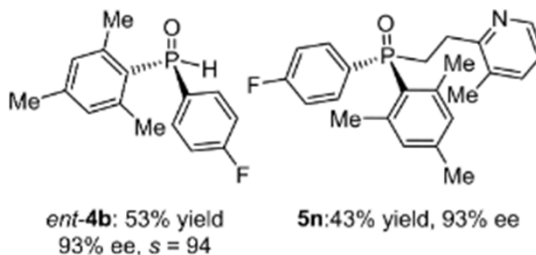
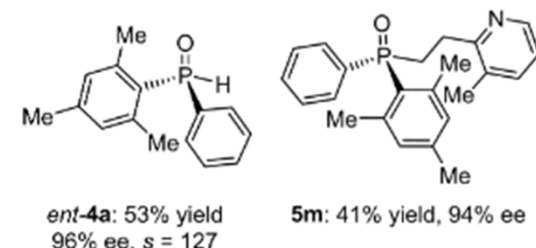
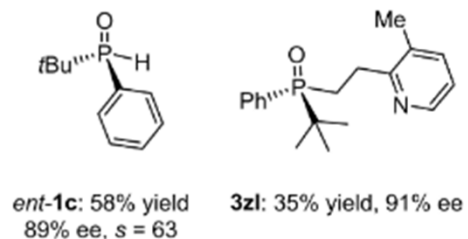
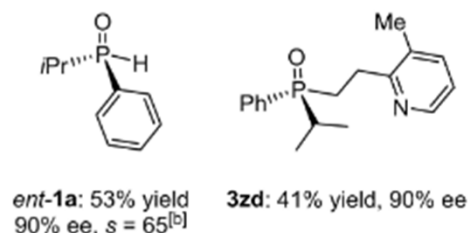
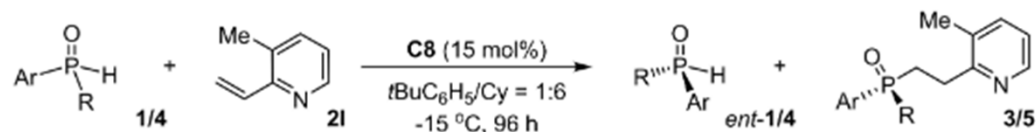


不对称氢磷酰化反应



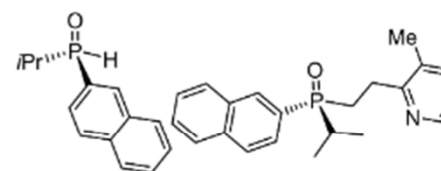
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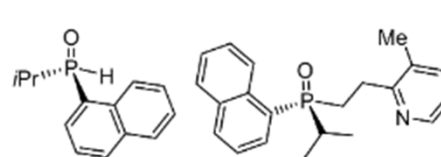
ent-1e: 51% yield, 95% ee, $s = 89$

3zm: 45% yield, 92% ee



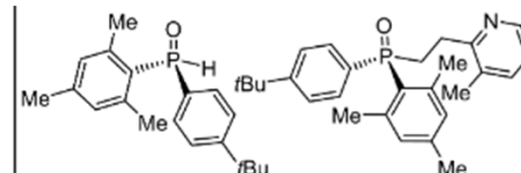
ent-1p: 51% yield, 90% ee, $s = 65$

3zn: 43% yield, 91% ee



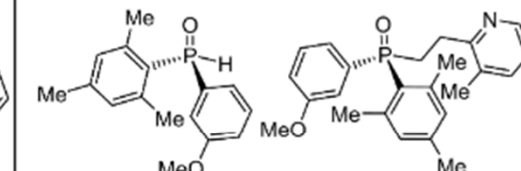
ent-1q: 49% yield, 95% ee, $s = 79$

3zo: 46% yield, 91% ee



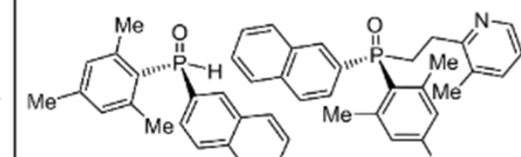
ent-4g: 53% yield, 94% ee, $s = 115$

5o: 38% yield, 94% ee



ent-4j: 58% yield, 92% ee, $s = 79$

5p: 35% yield, 92% ee



ent-4m: 56% yield, 90% ee, $s = 58$

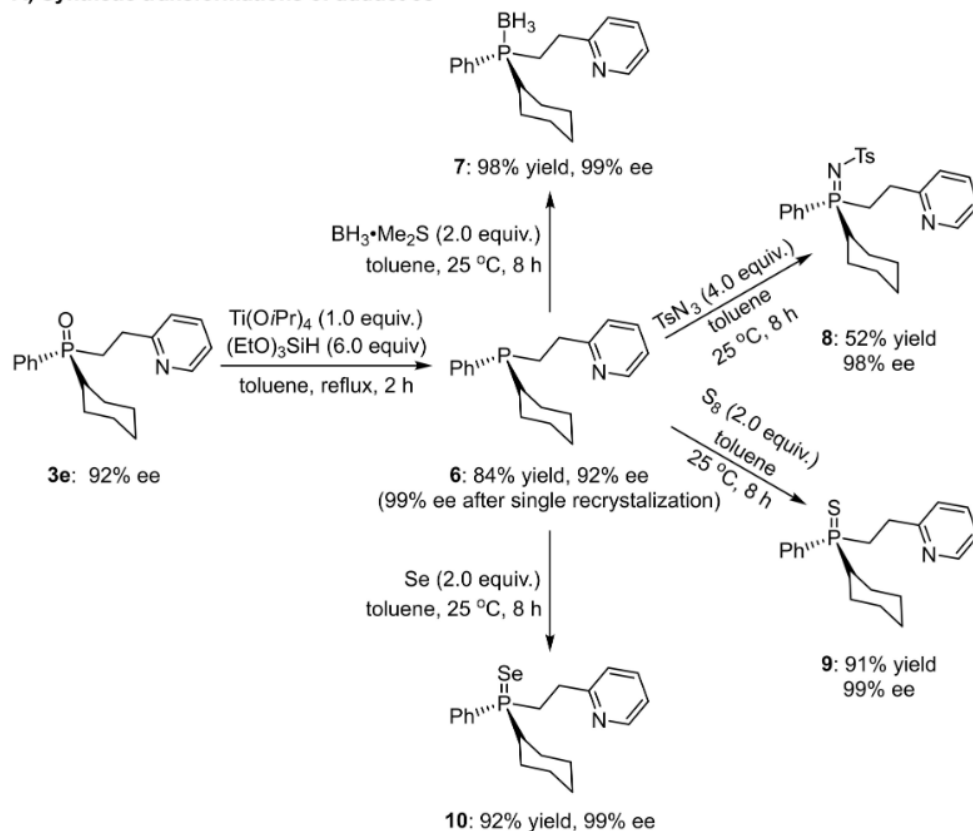
5q: 39% yield, 90% ee

不对称氢磷酰化反应

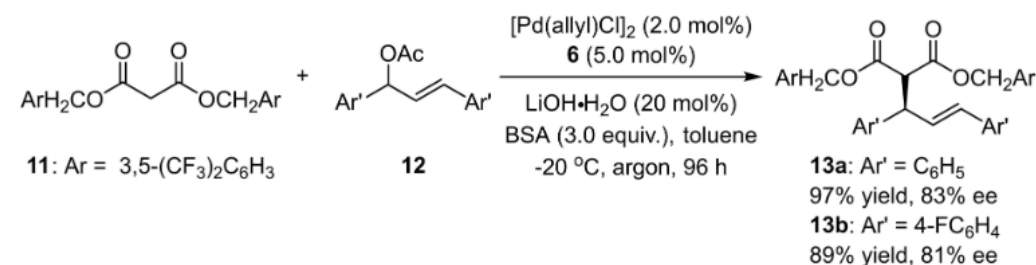


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A) Synthetic transformations of adduct 3e



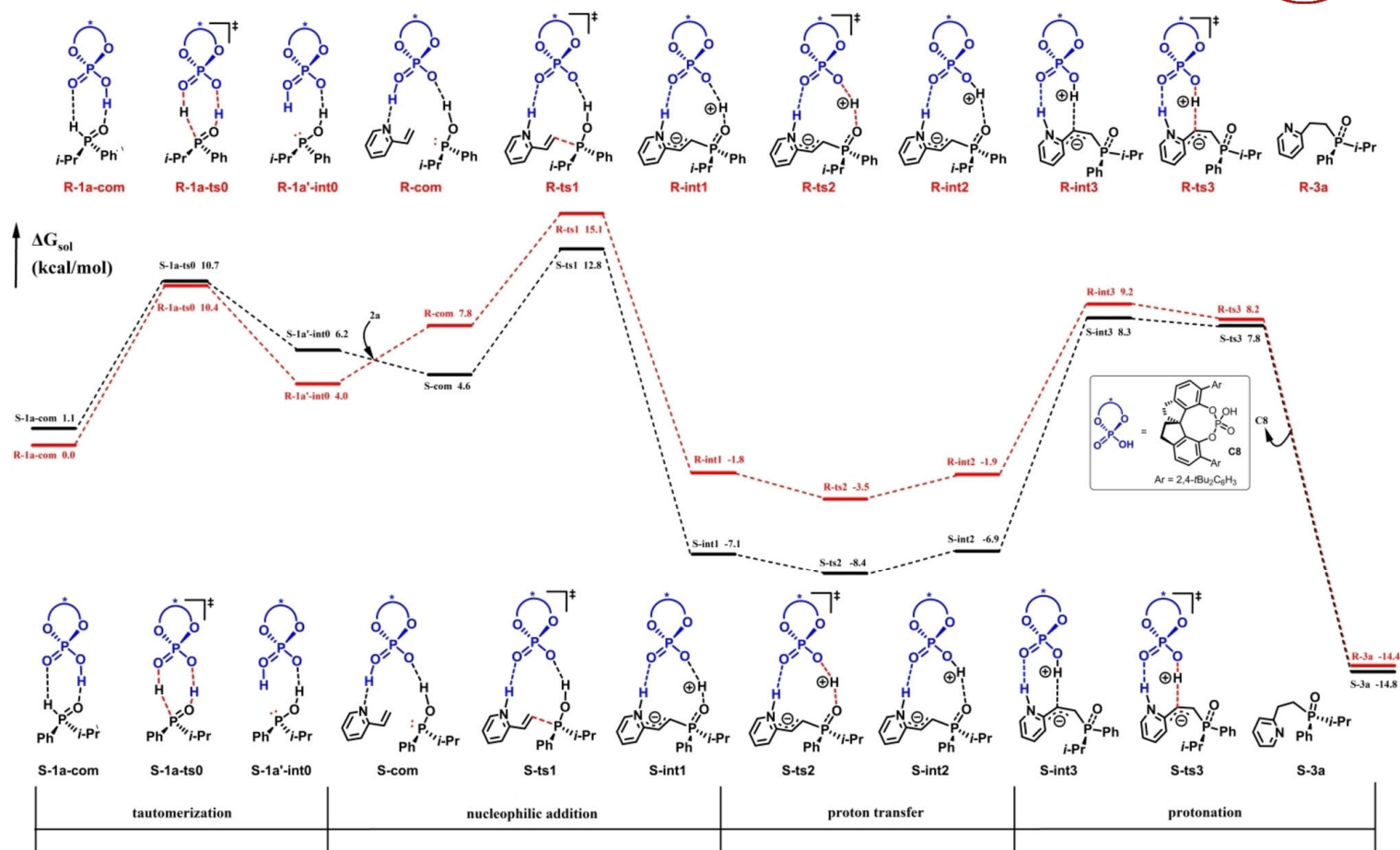
B) Preliminary study on the use of 6 as the chiral ligand



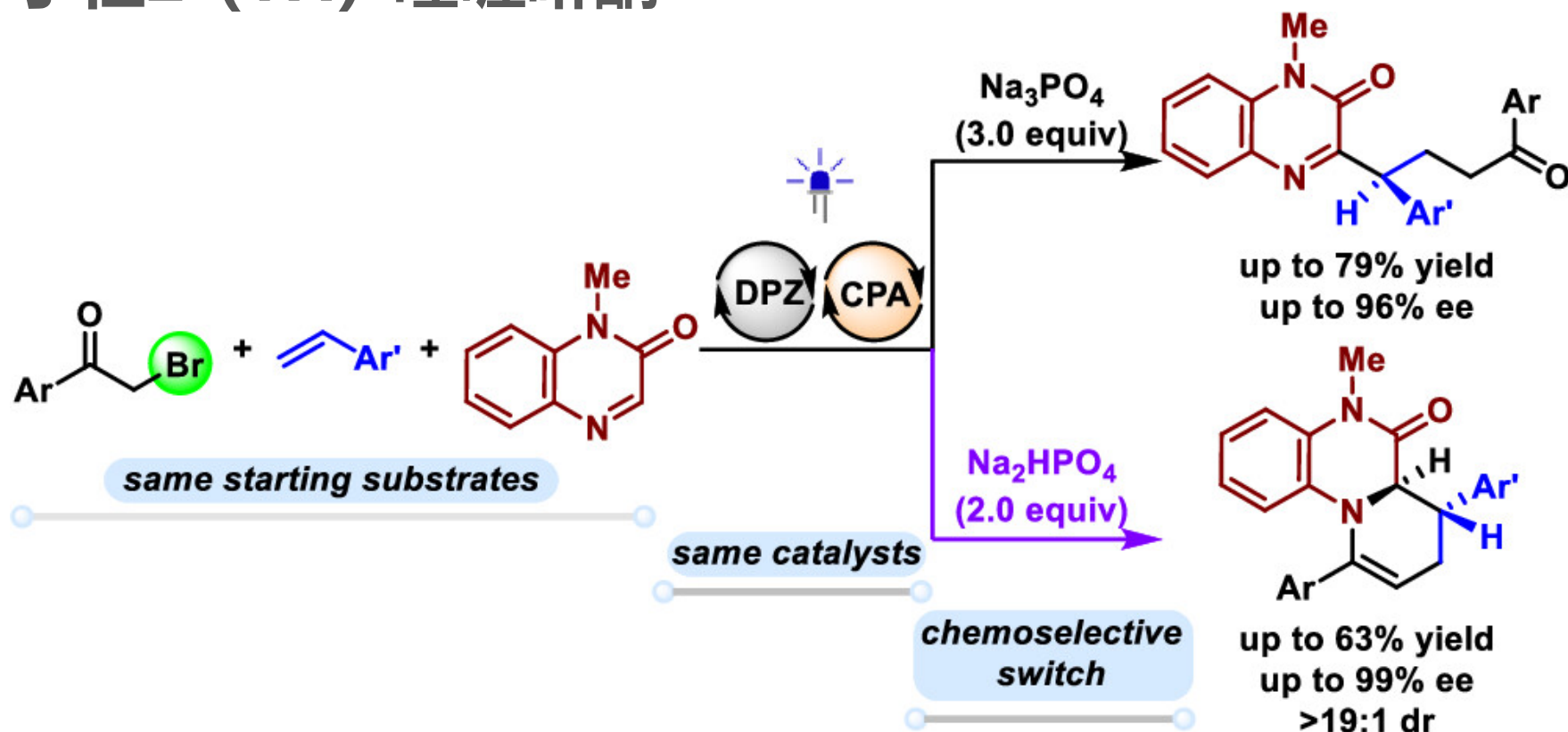
不对称氢磷酰化反应



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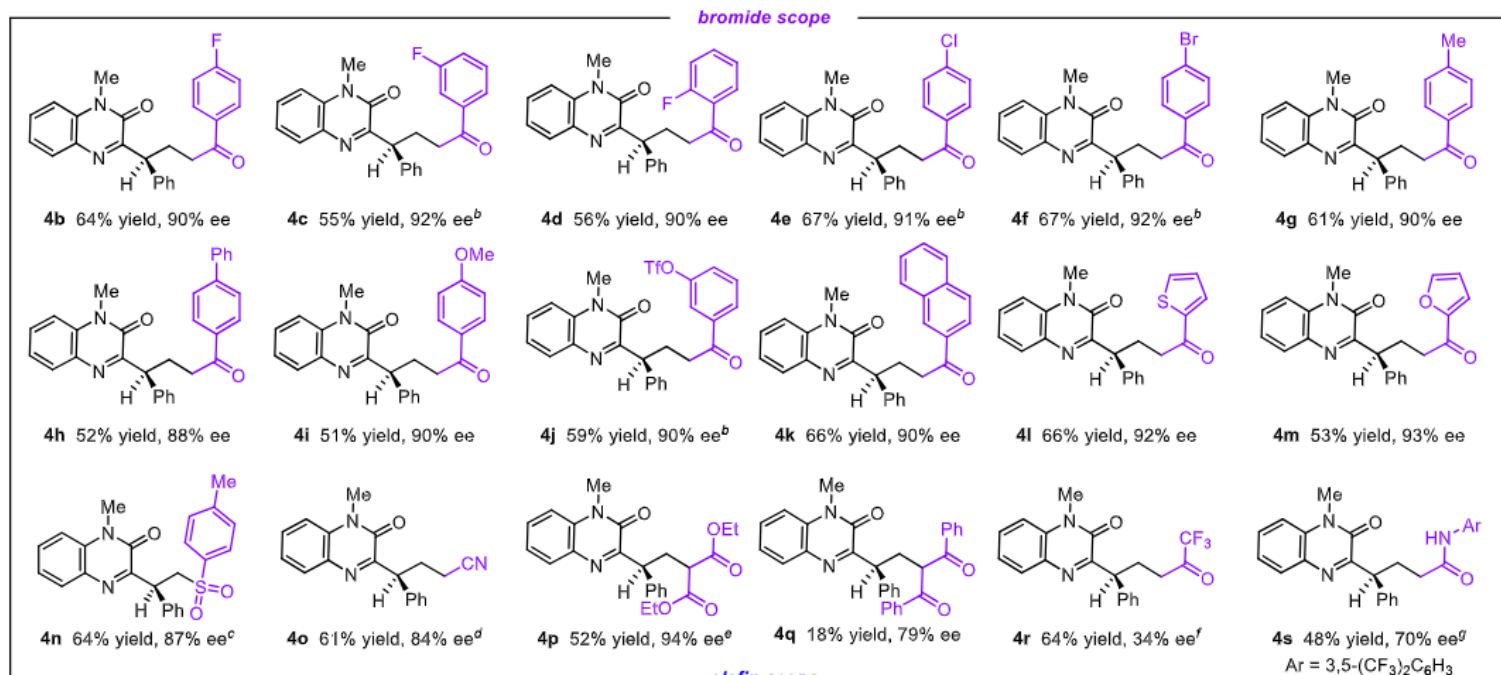
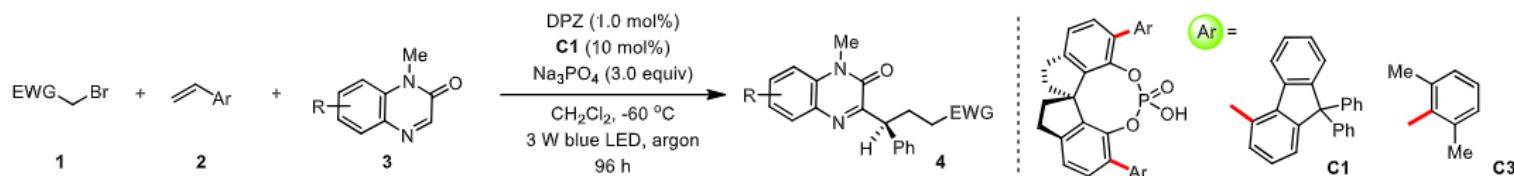
可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮



可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮



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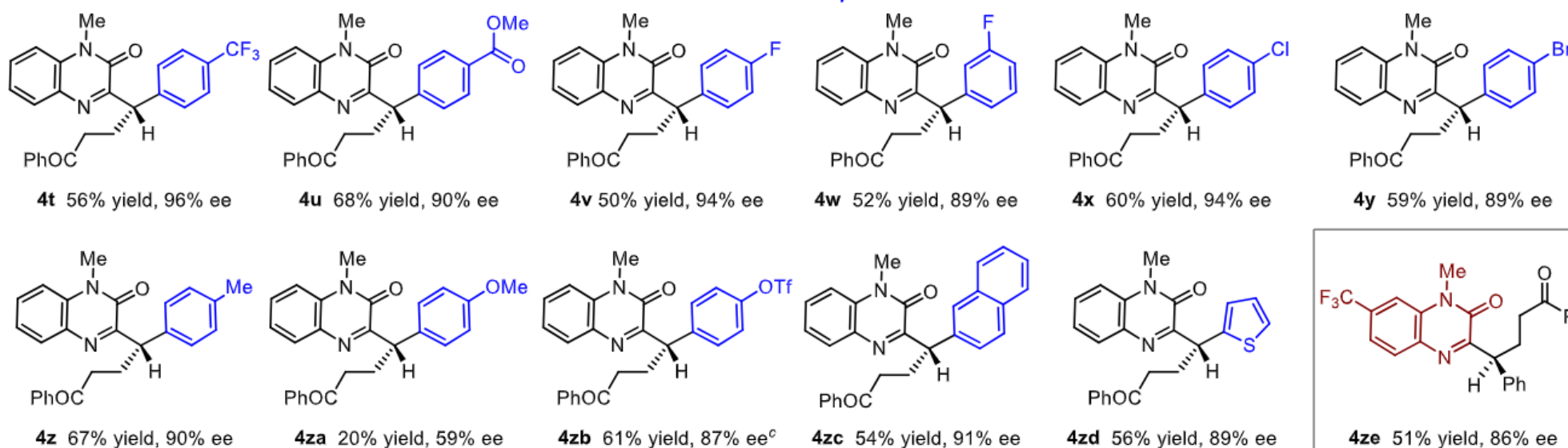


可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮



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olefin scope

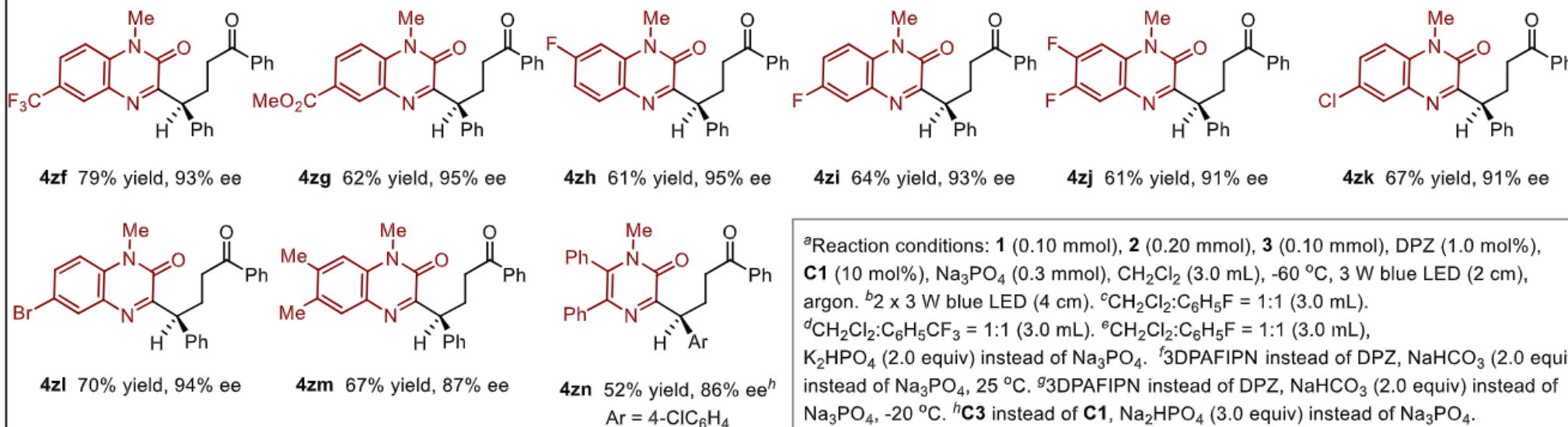


可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮

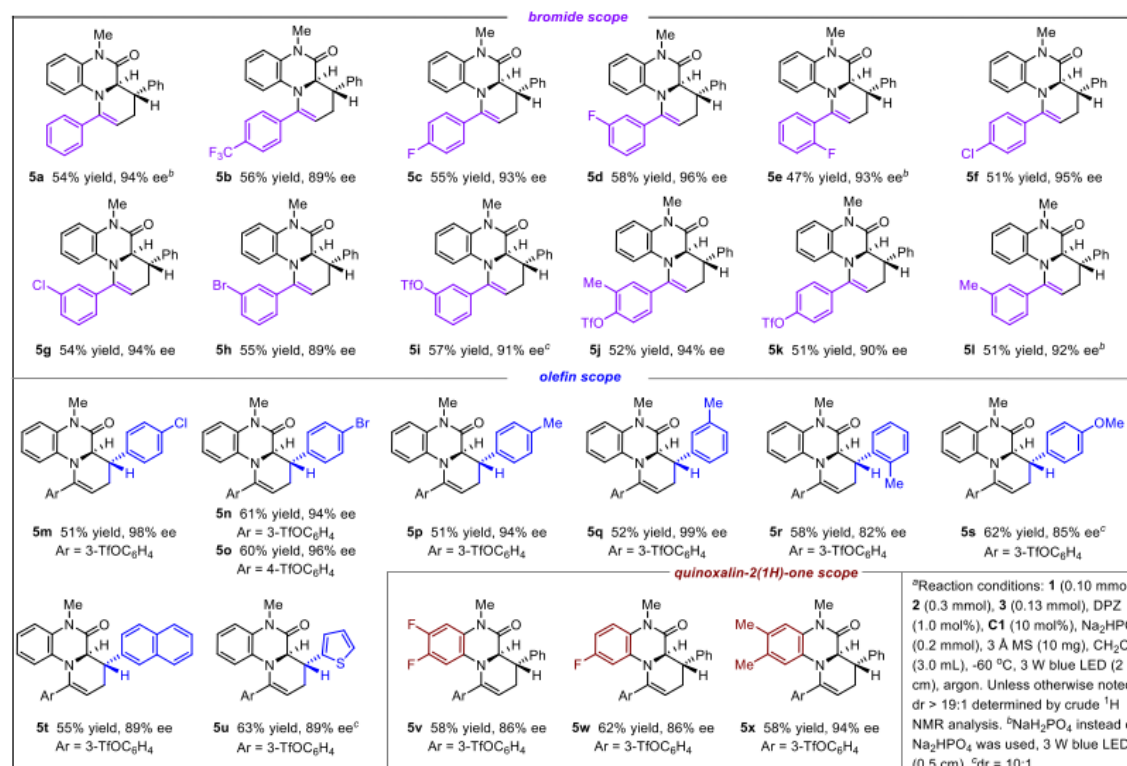


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quinoxalin-2(1H)-one scope

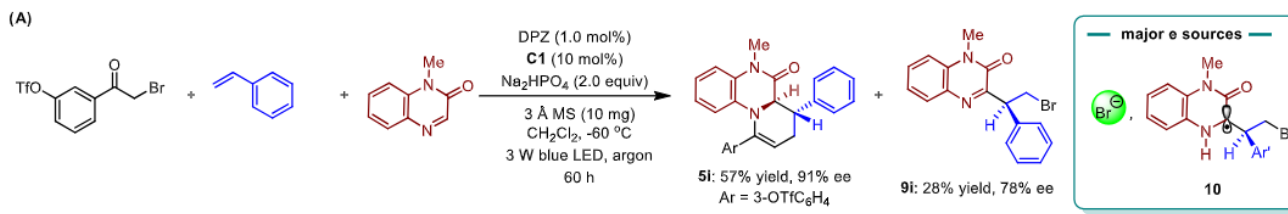
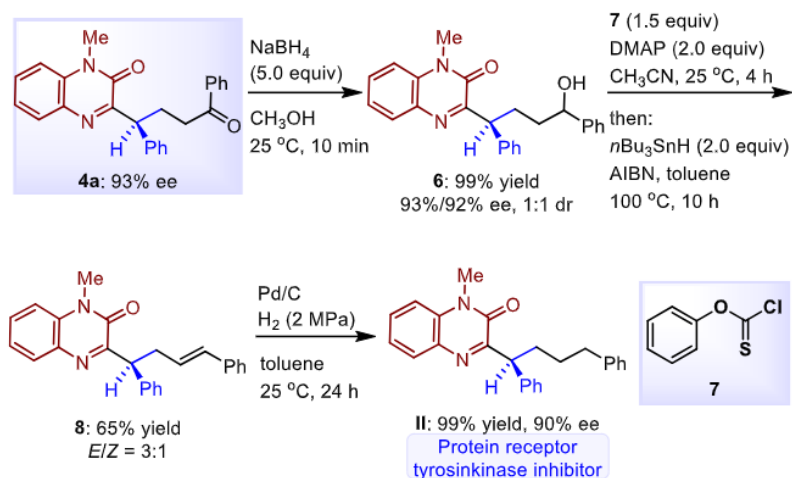


可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮



可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮

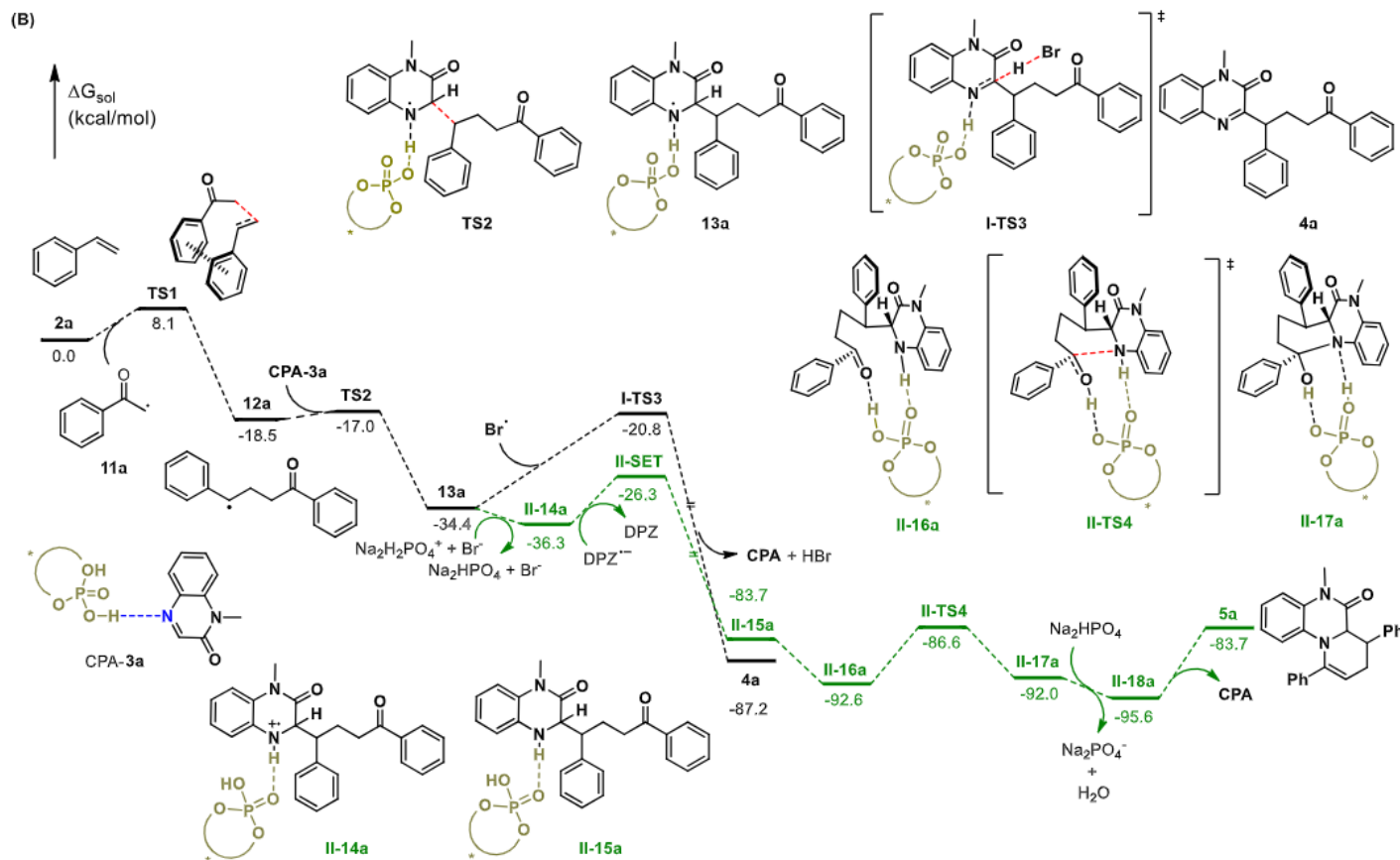
Scheme 2. Synthesis of Enantioenriched II



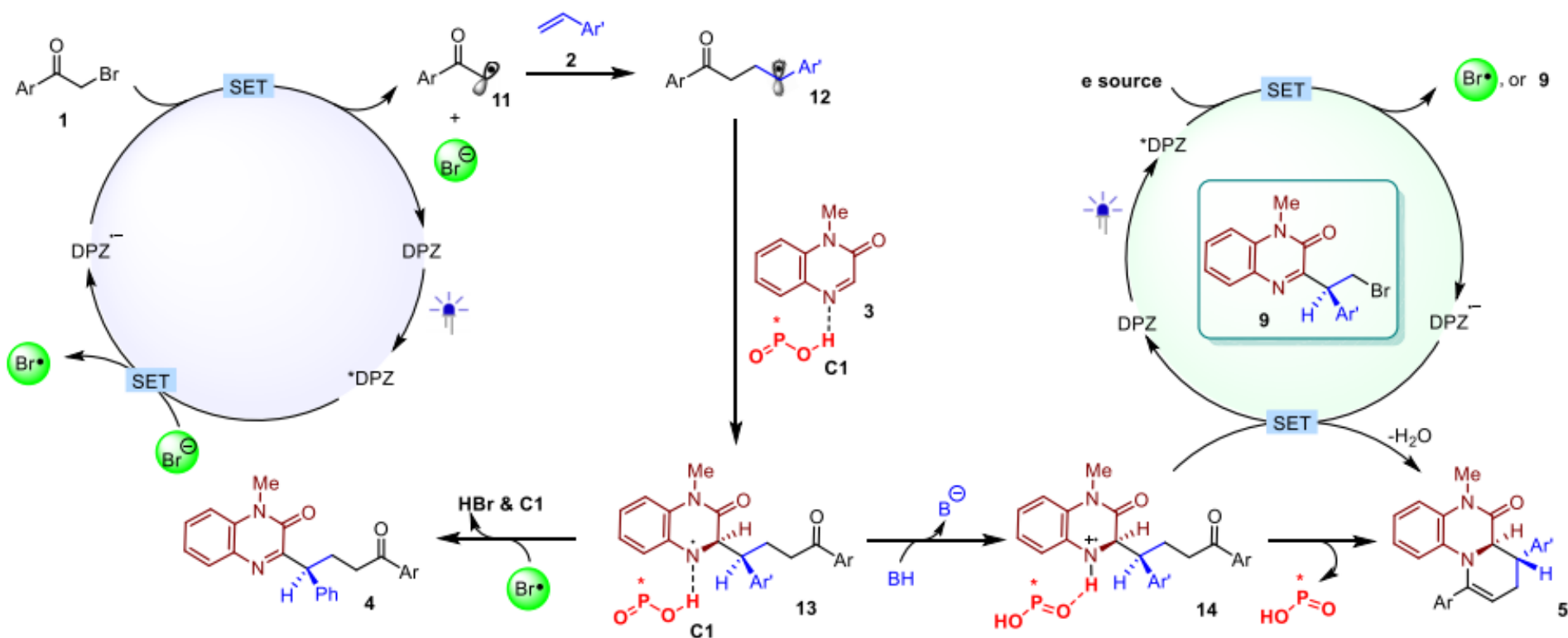
可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮



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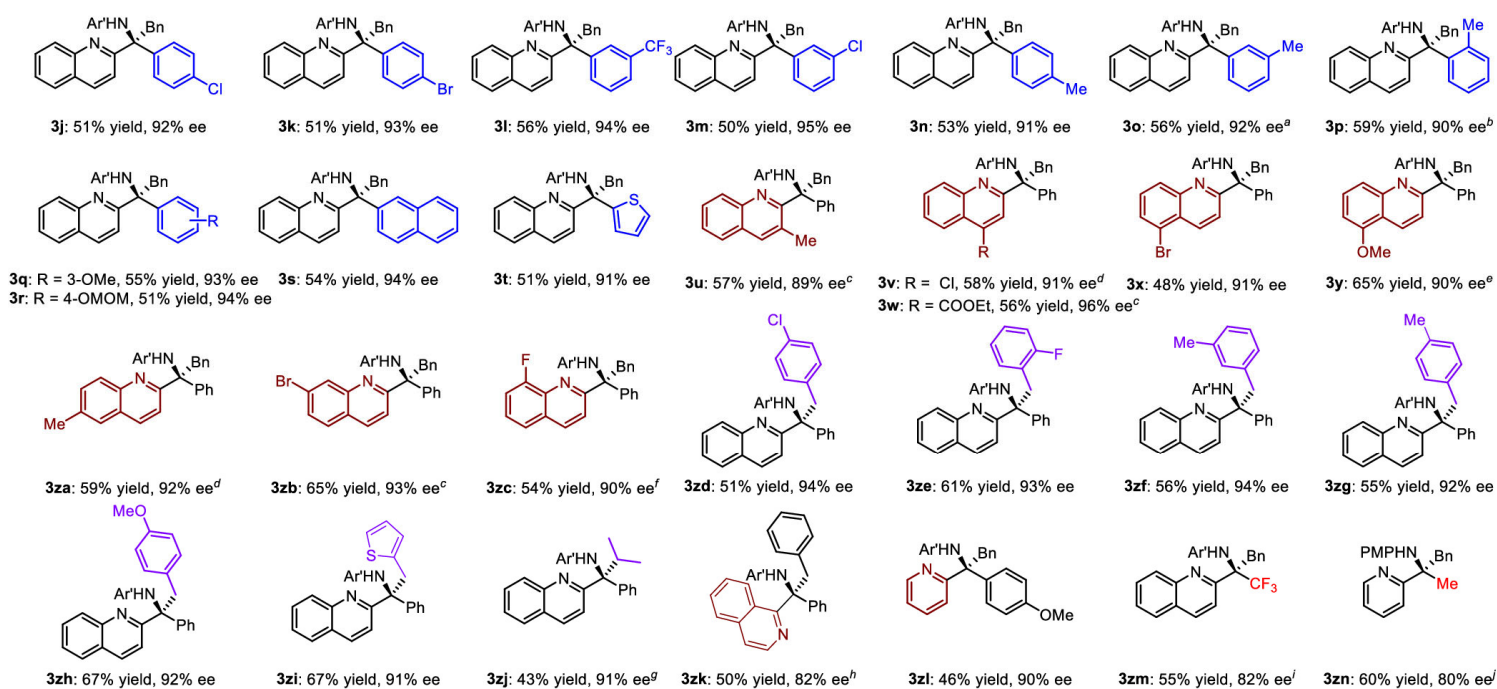
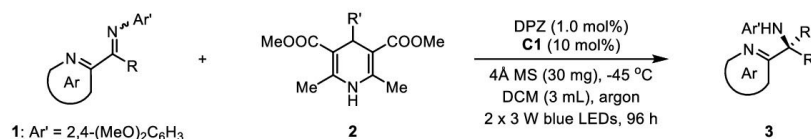
可见光不对称催化直接构建功能化手性2-(1H)-喹喔啉酮



氮杂芳烃叔胺和 α -氨基酸衍生物



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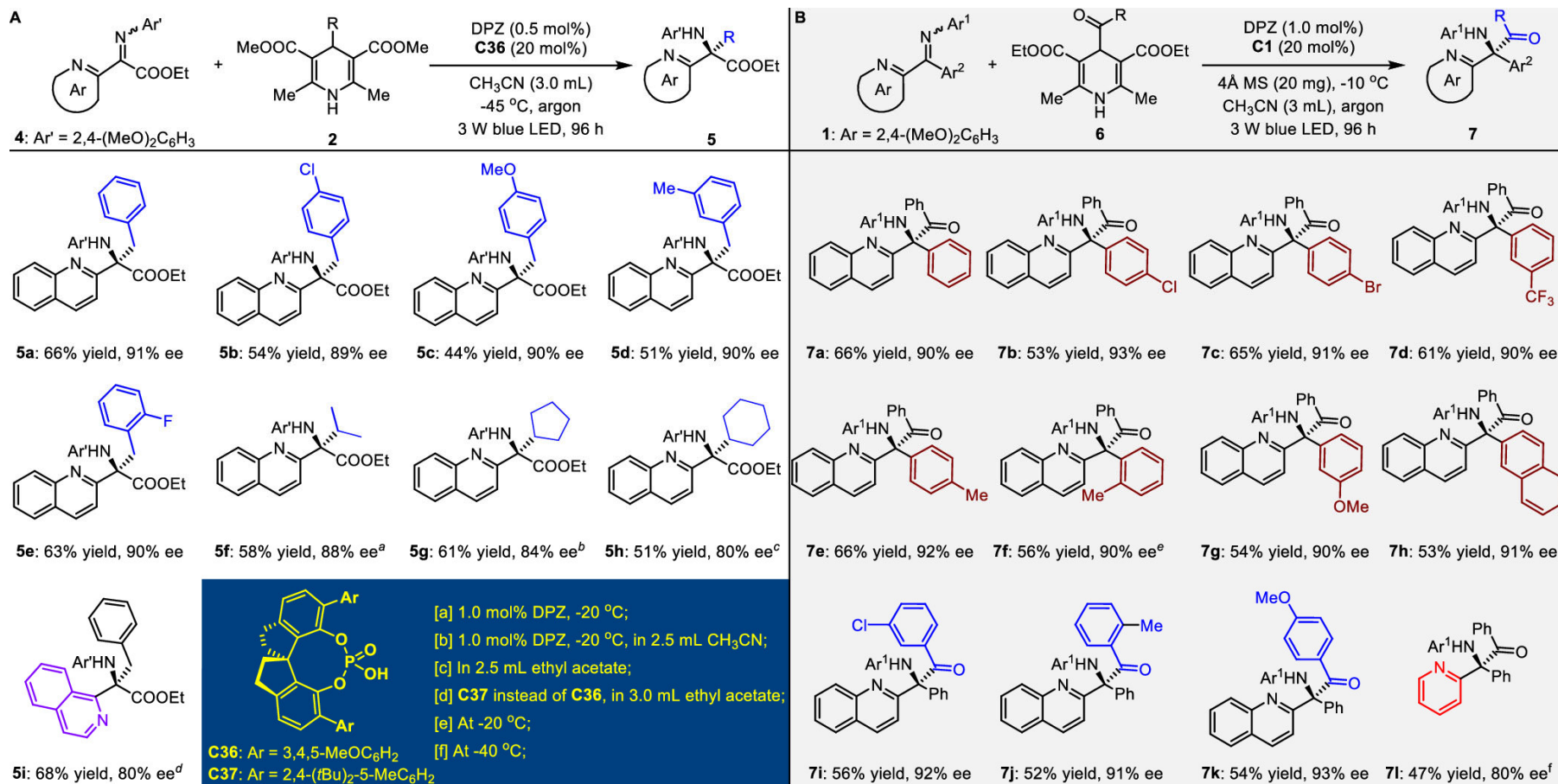
^aAt -20 °C. ^bAt -10 °C. ^cUsing 20 mol% **C1** in 3.0 mL CH₃CN. ^dUsing 20 mol% **C1**. ^eIn 3.0 mL CH₃CN. ^fUsing 10 mol% **C4**.

^gAt -10 °C, using 3.0 mL CH₃CN, 5 mol% **C1** and 3 W blue LEDs. ^hUsing 10 mol% **C34**. ⁱUsing 20 mol% **C1**. ^jUsing 10 mol% **C35** and 3 W blue LED. MOM = methyloxymethyl

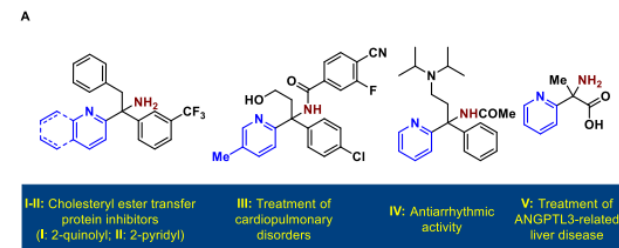
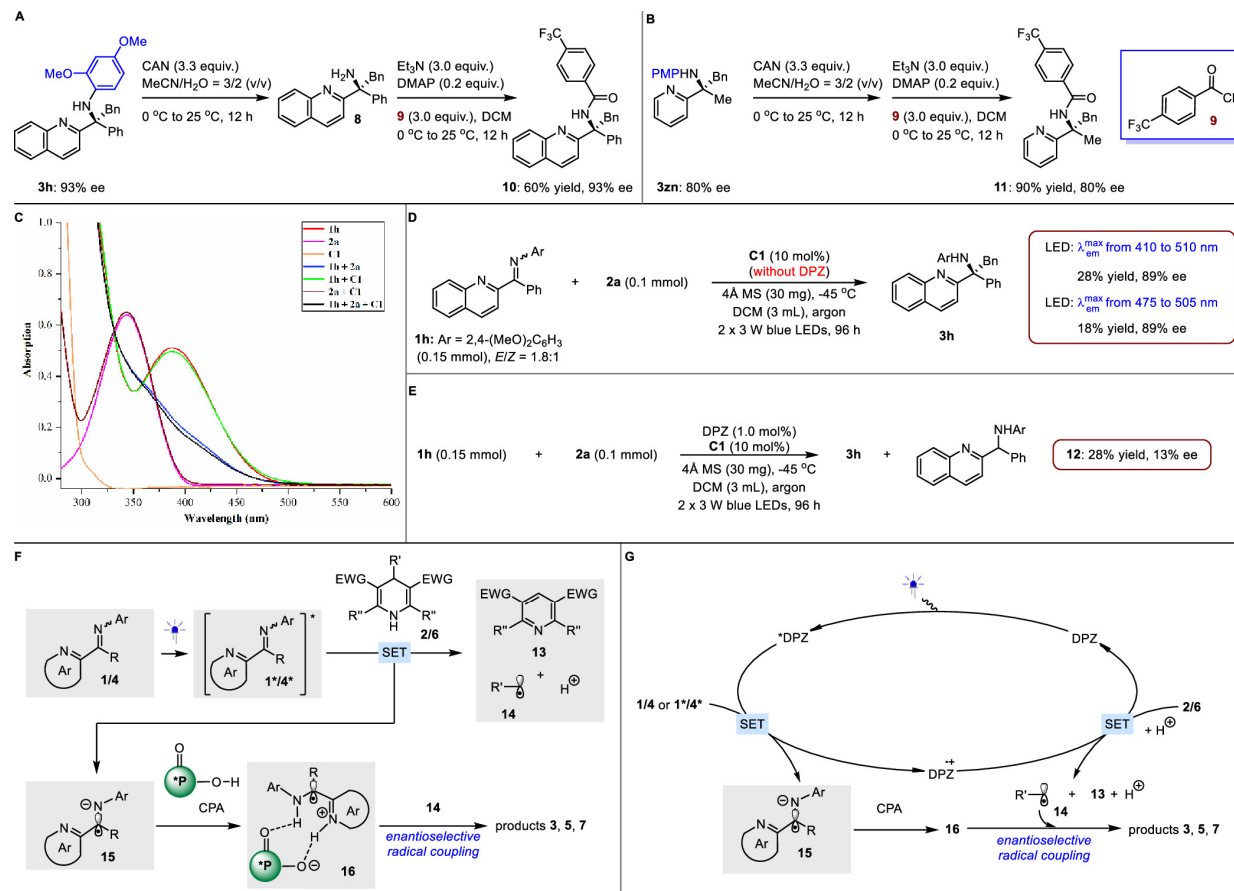
氮杂芳烃叔胺和 α -氨基酸衍生物



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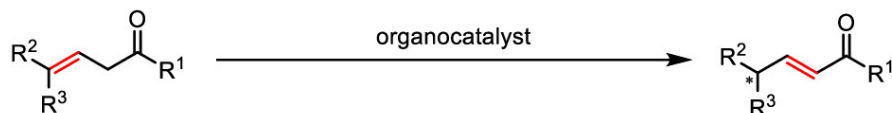
氮杂芳烃叔胺和 α -氨基酸衍生物



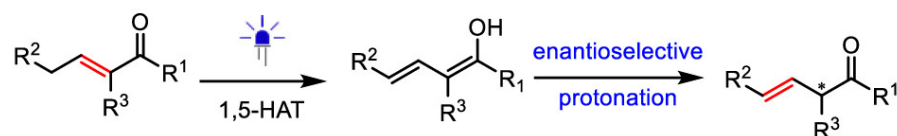
- 氧化还原中性自由基偶联
- E/Z亚胺作为底物
- 氮杂芳烃叔胺和 α -氨基酸衍生物
- 广泛的底物适用性
- 高的产率和对映选择性

光氧化还原不对称催化烯烃异构化

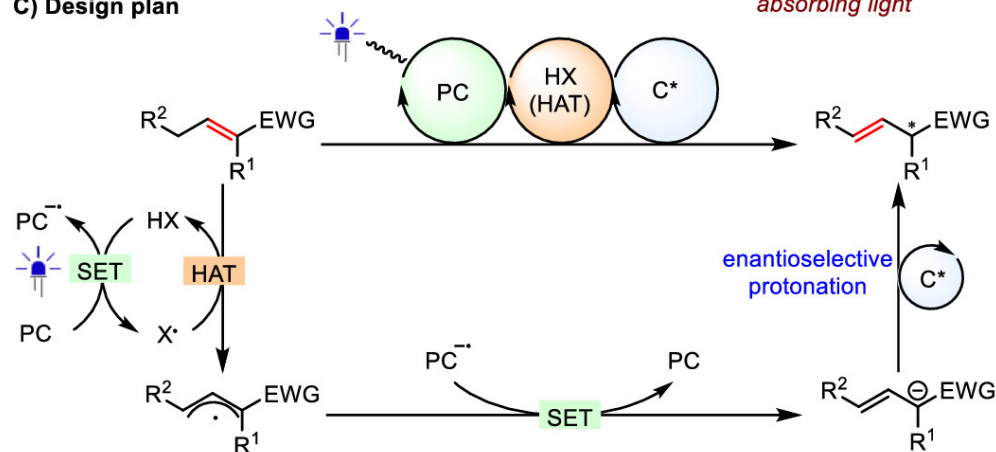
A) Enantioselective isomerization via deprotonation-enantioselective protonation



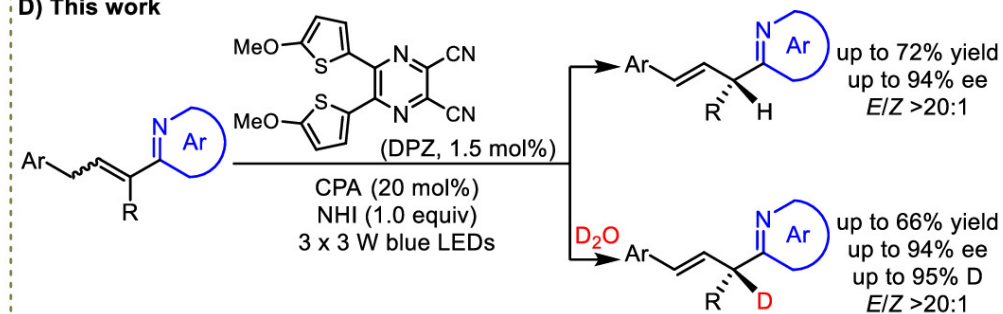
B) Enantioselective photodeconjugation of conjugated carbonyl compounds



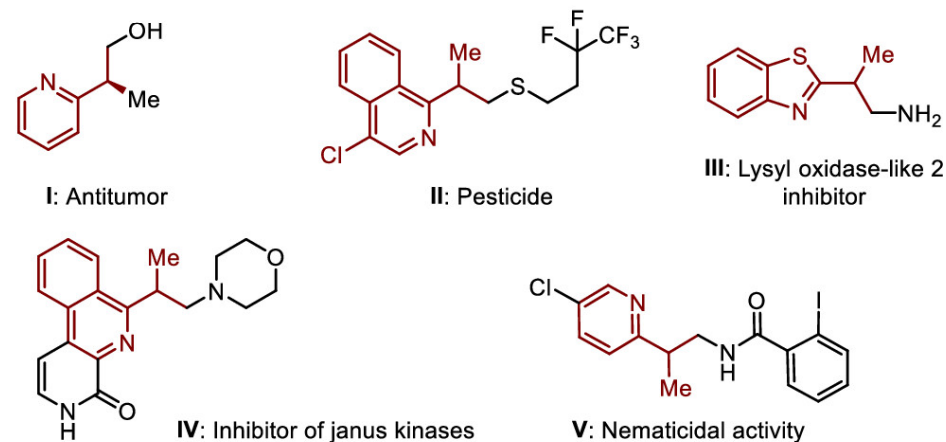
C) Design plan



D) This work



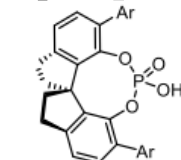
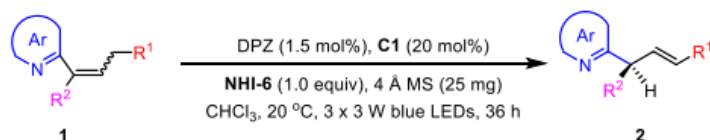
Selected bioactive derivatives



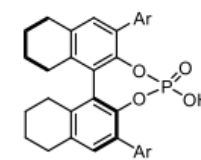
光氧化还原不对称催化烯烃异构化



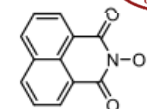
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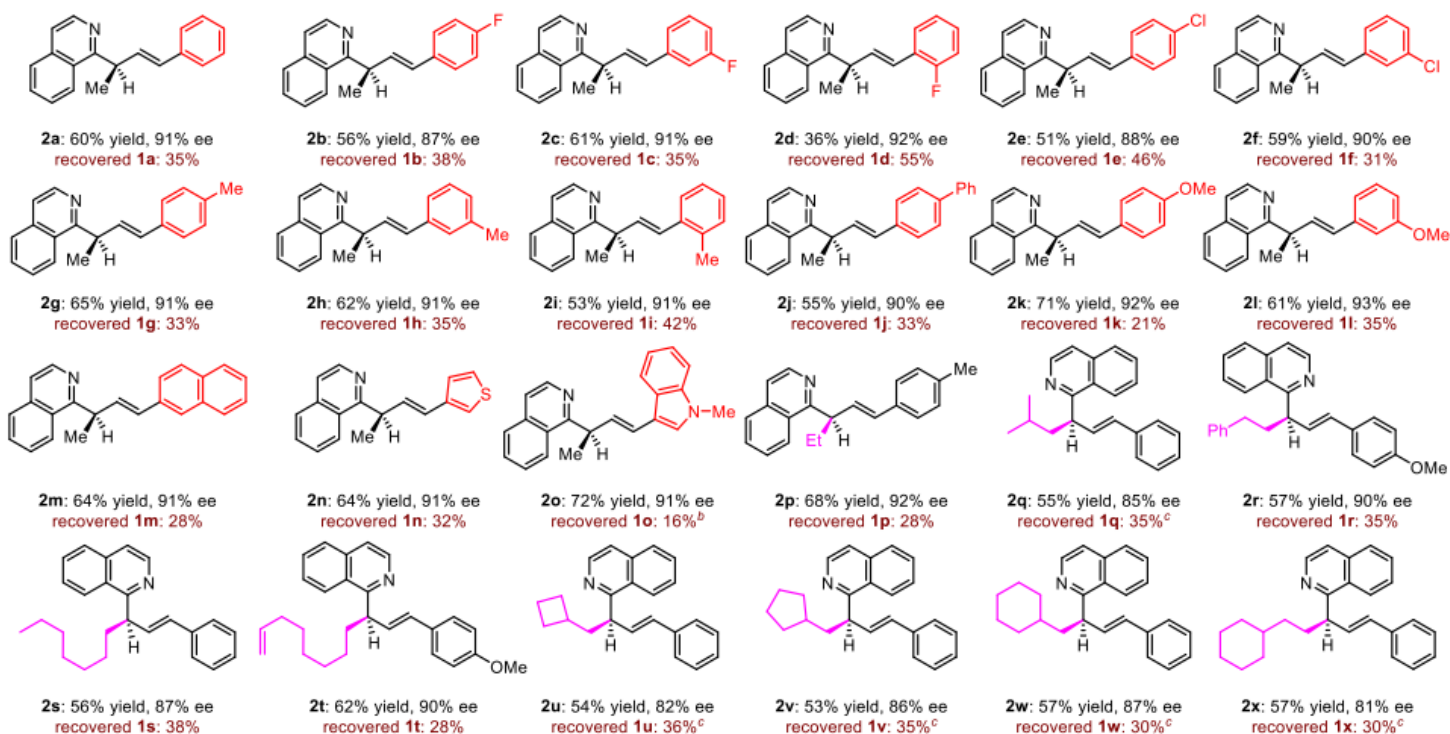
C2: Ar = 2,3,5,6-Me₄C₆H



C21: Ar = 2,4,6-(MeO)₃C₆H₃



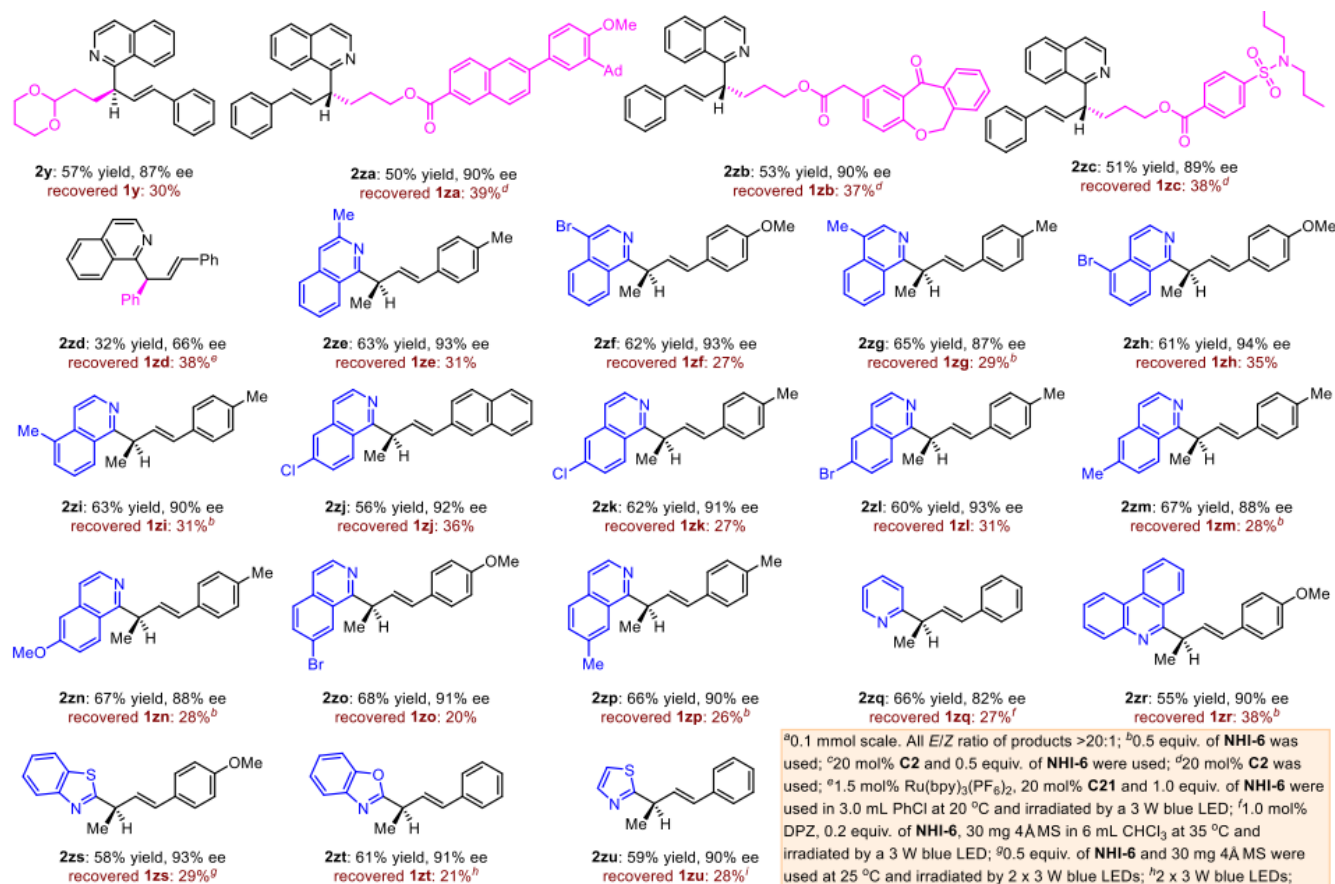
NHI-6



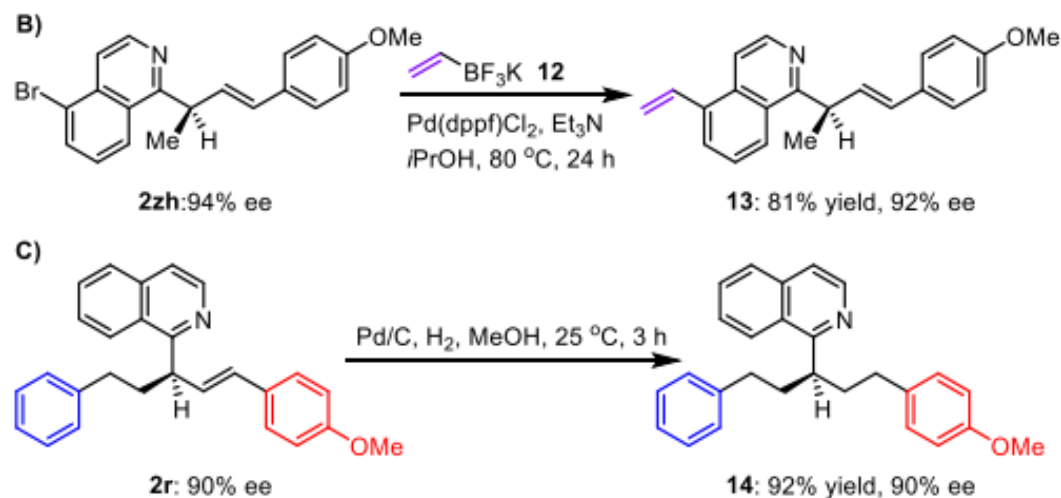
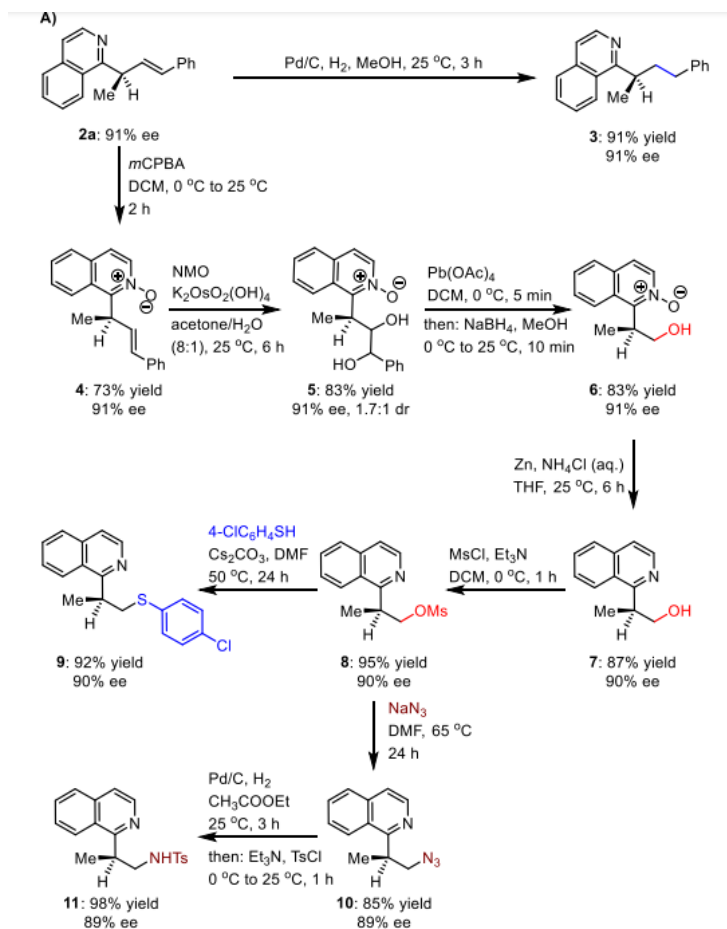
光氧化还原不对称催化烯烃异构化



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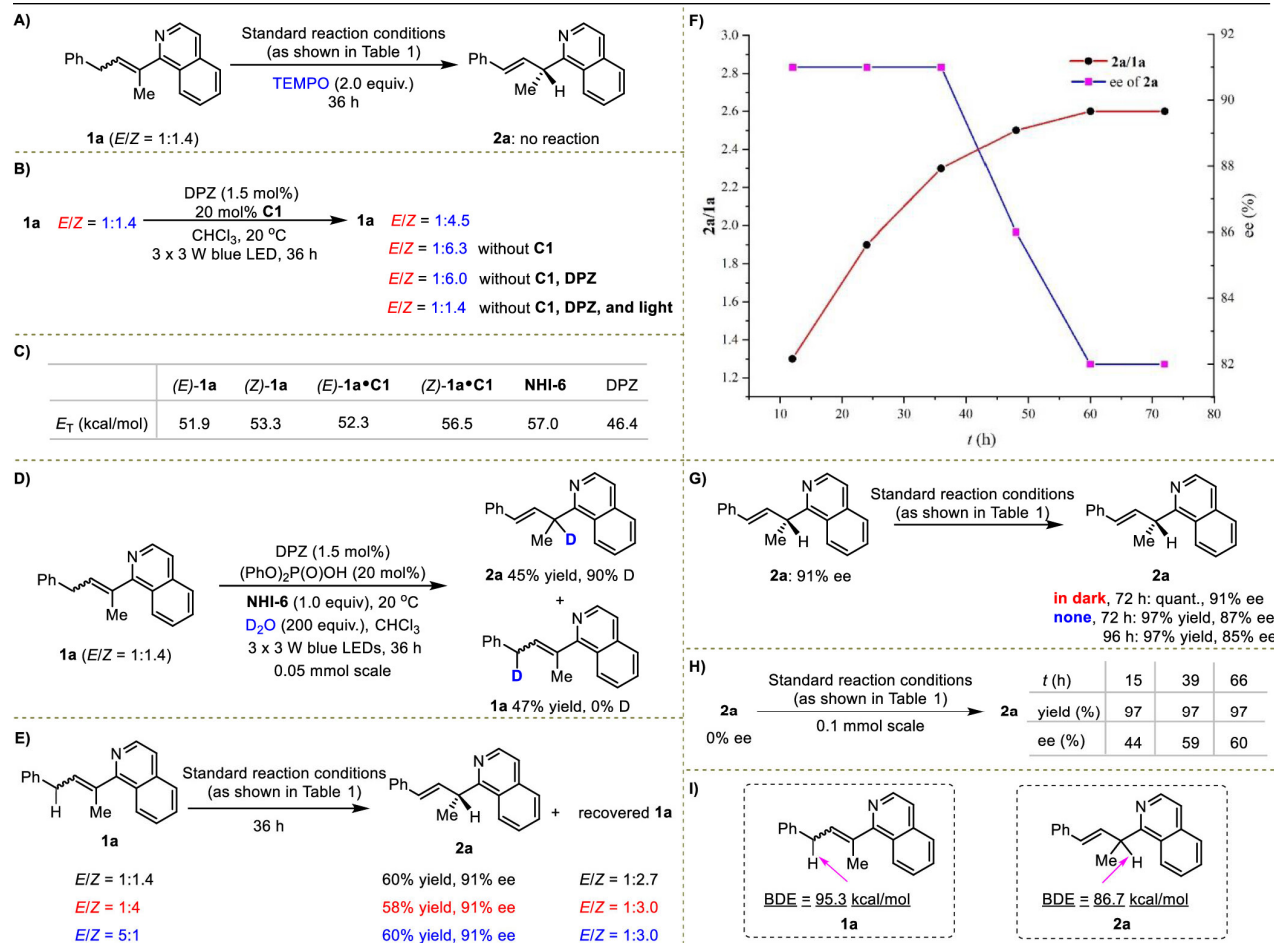
光氧化还原不对称催化烯烃异构化



光氧化还原不对称催化烯烃异构化



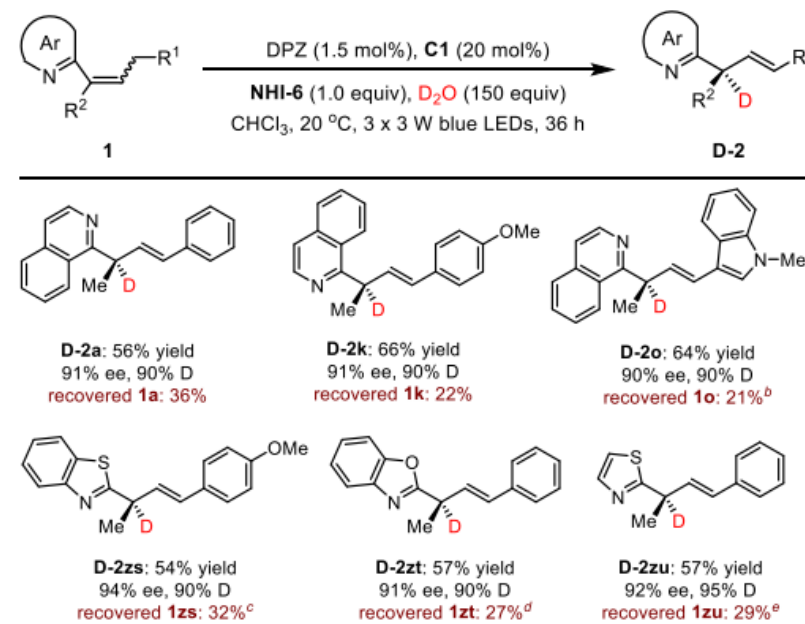
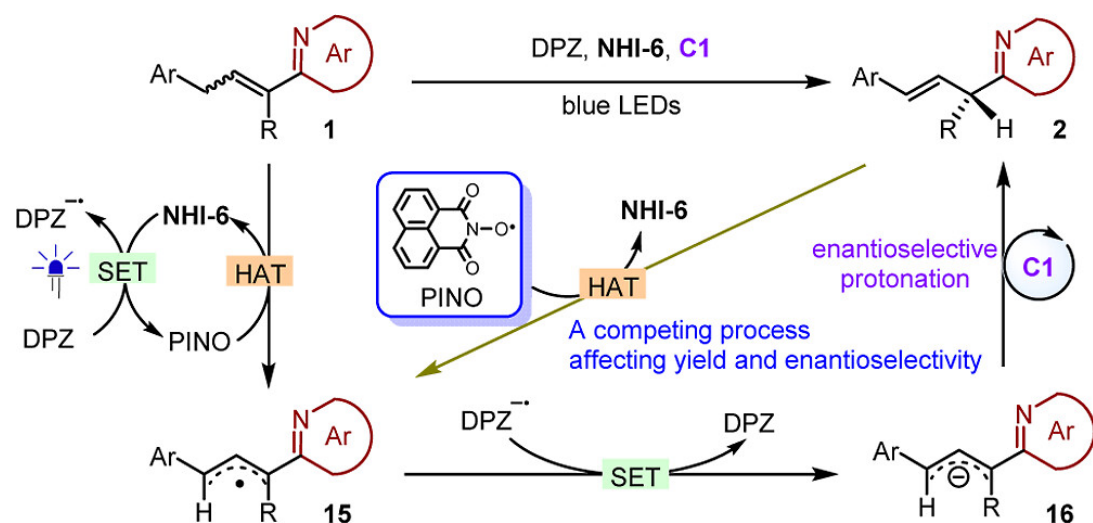
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光氧化还原不对称催化烯烃异构化



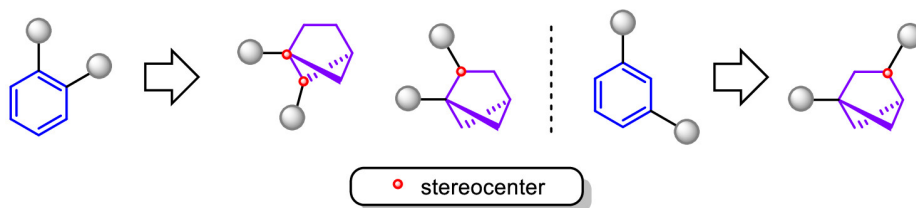
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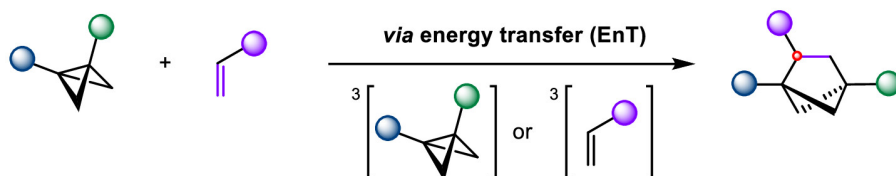
^a0.1 mmol scale. All the *E/Z* ratio of products >20:1. ^bNHI-6 (0.5 equiv) was used. ^cNHI-6 (0.5 equiv) was used at 25 °C and irradiated by 2 × 3 W blue LEDs. ^dIrradiated by 2 × 3 W blue LEDs. ^eCHCl₃ (6.0 mL) as the solvent at 15 °C and irradiated by 2 × 3 W blue LEDs.

双环丁烷与乙烯基氮杂芳烃环加成反应

(A) Substituted bicyclo[2.1.1]hexanes (BCHs): bioisosteres of benzenoids

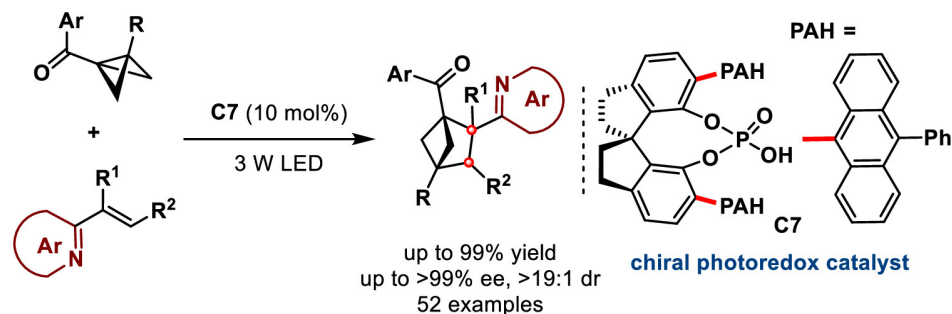


(B) Photocatalytic $[2\pi + 2\sigma]$ cycloaddition reactions of bicyclo[1.1.0]butanes with olefins



- 为足够的对映体控制提供相当的空间位阻
- 作为完成光氧化还原催化循环的敏化剂，从而有效地抑制显著的外消旋背景反应。

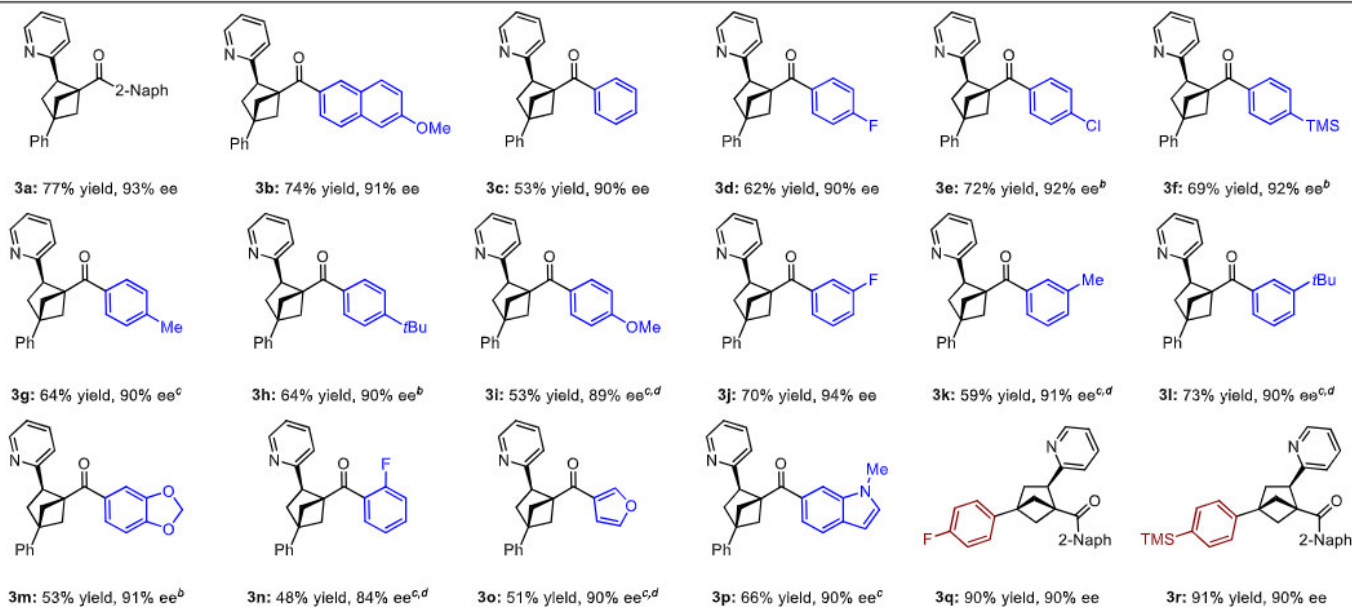
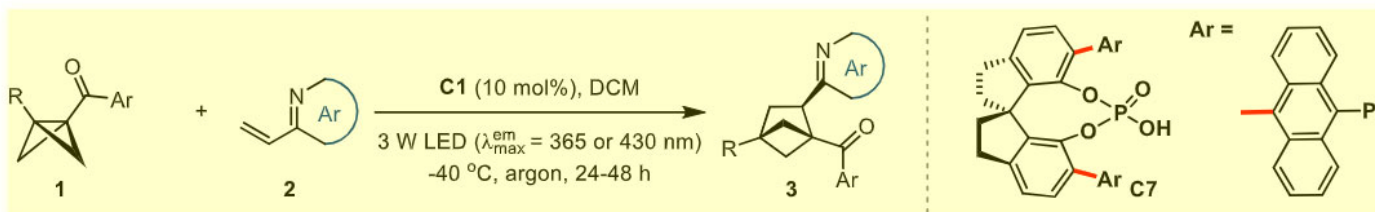
(C) This work: via cooperative photoredox and chiral Brønsted acid catalysis



双环丁烷与乙烯基氮杂芳烃环加成反应



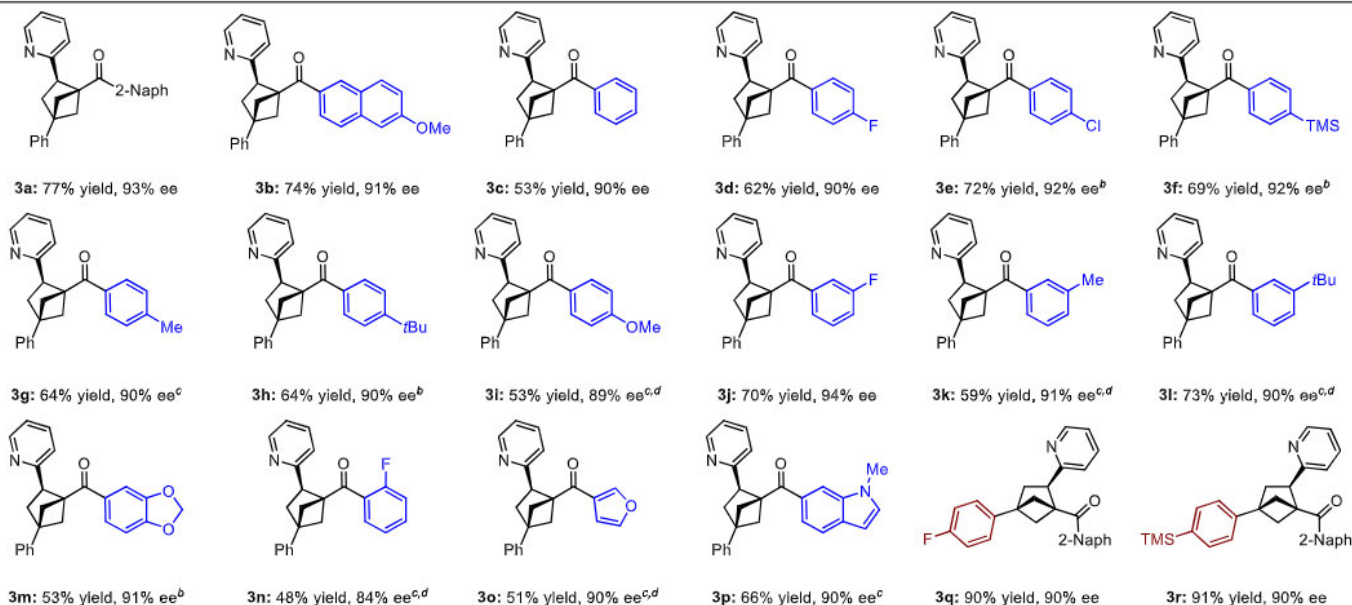
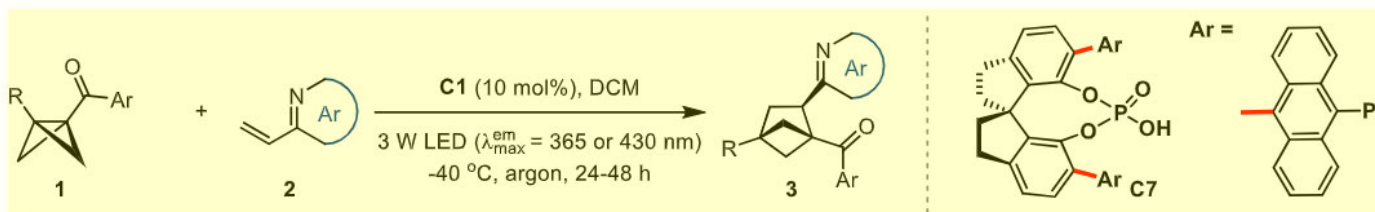
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双环丁烷与乙烯基氮杂芳烃环加成反应



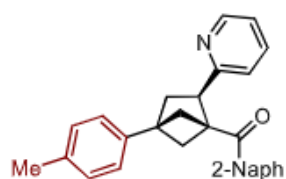
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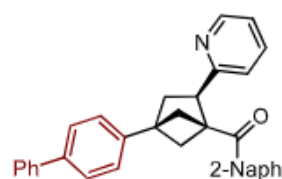
双环丁烷与乙烯基氮杂芳烃环加成反应



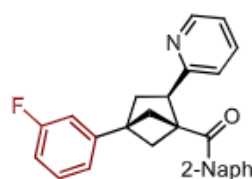
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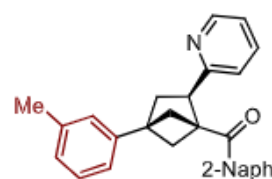
3s: 60% yield, 85% ee



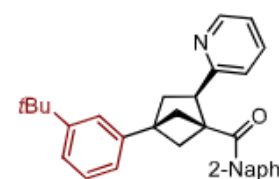
3t: 56% yield, 87% ee



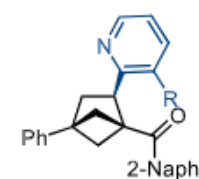
3u: 75% yield, 90% ee



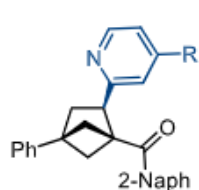
3v: 77% yield, 87% ee



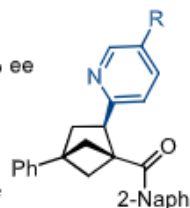
3w: 56% yield, 83% ee



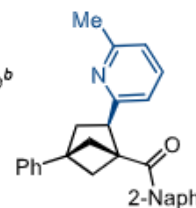
3x: R = F, 55% yield, 97% ee
3y: R = Cl, 71% yield, 93% ee
3za: R = Me, 99% yield, 98% ee



3zb: R = CN, 65% yield, 88% ee^b
3zc: R = COOMe, 42% yield, 94% ee
3zd: R = CF₃, 60% yield, 99% ee
3ze: R = F, 50% yield, 93% ee
3zf: R = Me, 99% yield, 93% ee
3zg: R = OMe, 99% yield, 94% ee



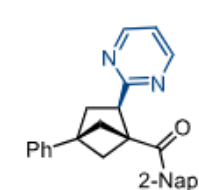
3zh: R = CF₃, 46% yield, 96% ee^b
3zi: R = F, 59% yield, 90% ee
3zj: R = Me, 97% yield, 97% ee



3zk: 87% yield, 86% ee



3zl: 61% yield, 97% ee^b



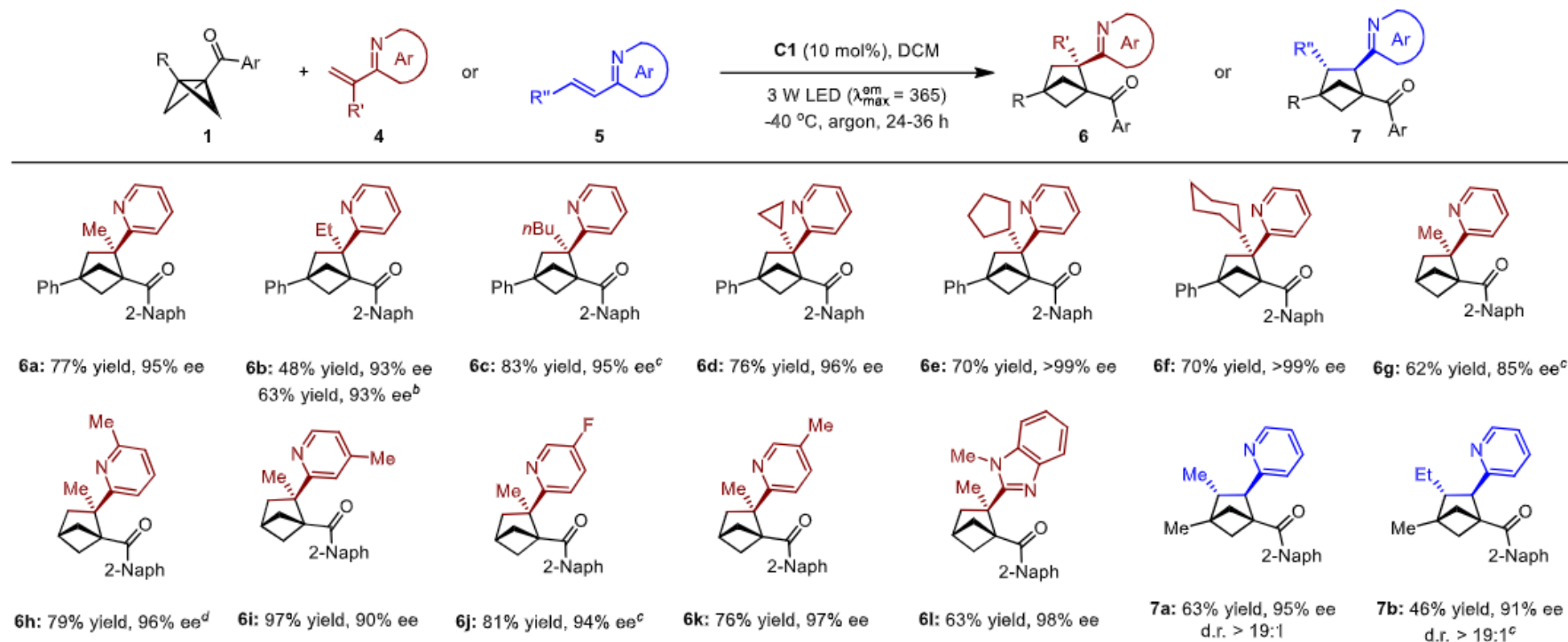
3zm: 24% yield, 99% ee

^aThe reaction was performed on a 0.10 mmol scale. If not otherwise noted, for yielding products **3a–p** and **3y–zl**, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{em}} = 365 \text{ nm}$, 1:2 = 2.5:1, $t = 24 \text{ h}$; for yielding products **3q–w**, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{em}} = 430 \text{ nm}$, 1:2 = 1:2, $t = 48 \text{ h}$. ^b $t = 48 \text{ h}$. ^c $t = 72 \text{ h}$. ^d -50°C . 2-Naph = 2-naphthyl.

双环丁烷与乙烯基氮杂芳烃环加成反应

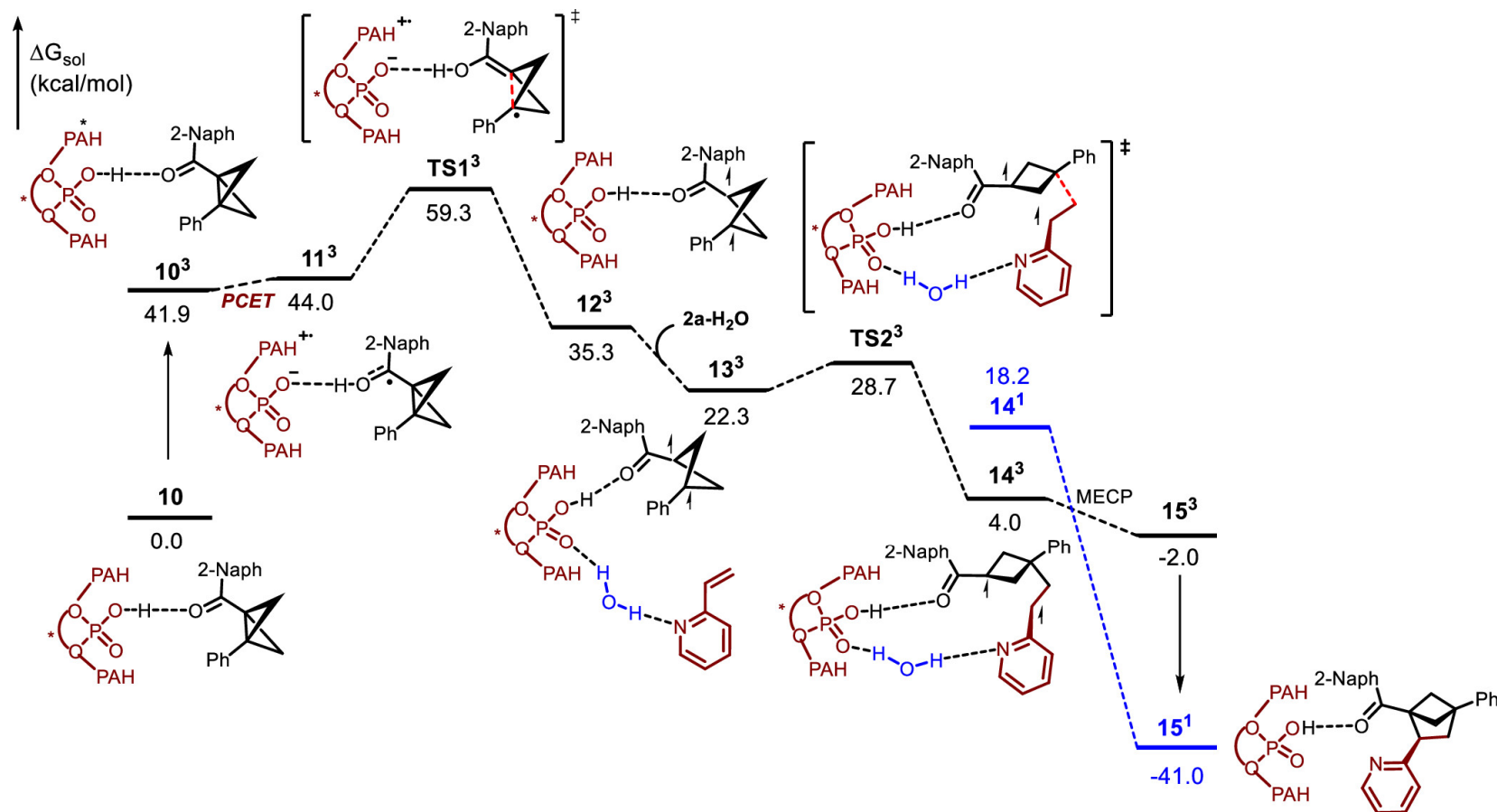


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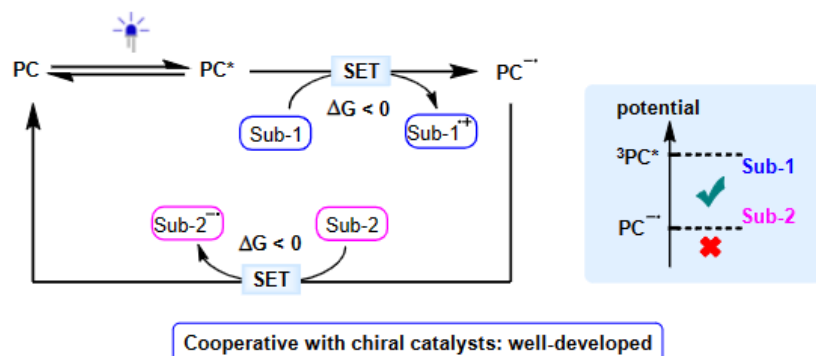
^aThe reaction was performed on a 0.10 mmol scale. If not otherwise noted, for yielding products **6a–f** and **7a–b**, 1:4/1:5 = 2.5:1, *t* = 24 h; for yielding products **6g–l**, 1:4 = 2:1, *t* = 36 h. ^b3 W blue LED ($\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{em}} = 445$ nm), 10 mol % TXT, 1:4 = 1:2. ^c*t* = 48 h. ^d-20 °C, 1:4 = 1:2. TXT = thioxanthone.

双环丁烷与乙烯基氮杂芳烃环加成反应

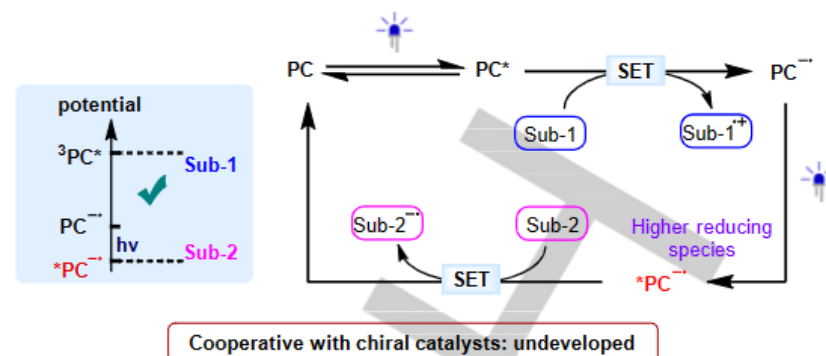


光促[3+2]环加成反应

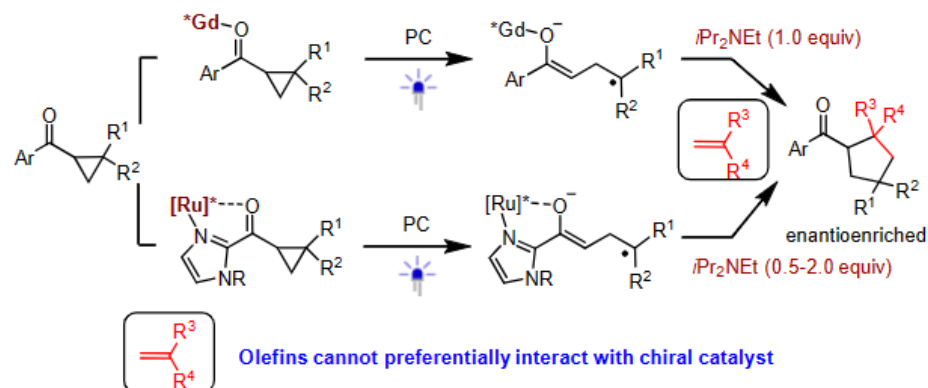
A Single-photon photoredox catalysis



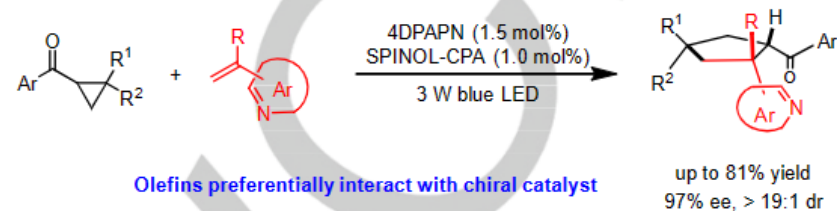
B ConPET catalysis



C Established asymmetric [3+2] photocycloadditions of cyclopropyl ketones



D This work

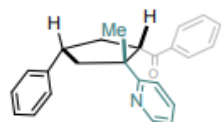
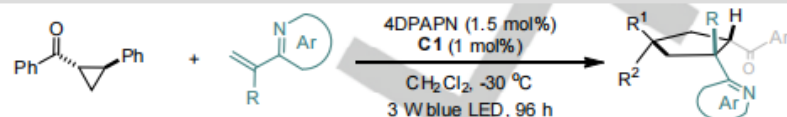


- Cooperative ConPET and asymmetric catalysis
- Transition metal-free
- Redox neutral
- Both 2- and 3-azaaryls
- Low chiral catalyst loading (1.0 mol%)
- Concurrent construction of three stereocenters including an all-carbon quaternary

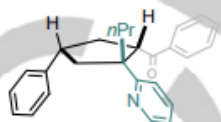
光促[3+2]环加成反应



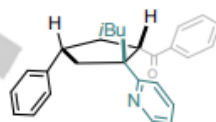
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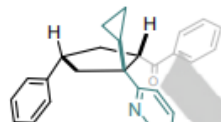
3: 81% yield, 91% ee, >19:1 dr



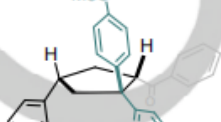
4: 57% yield, 92% ee, >19:1 dr^[b]



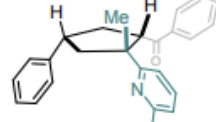
5: 58% yield, 91% ee, >19:1 dr^[c]



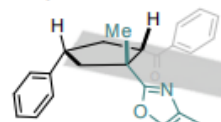
6: 41% yield, 94% ee, >19:1 dr^[c]



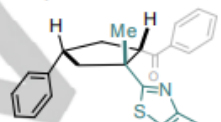
7: 49% yield, 82% ee, >19:1 dr^[c]



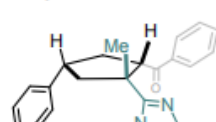
8: 54% yield, 90% ee, >19:1 dr^[d]



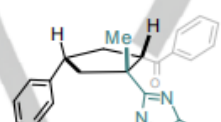
9: 42% yield, 96% ee, >19:1 dr^[e]



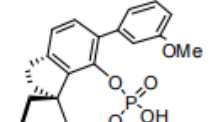
10: 45% yield, 90% ee, >19:1 dr^[b]



11: 63% yield, 91% ee, >19:1 dr^[b]

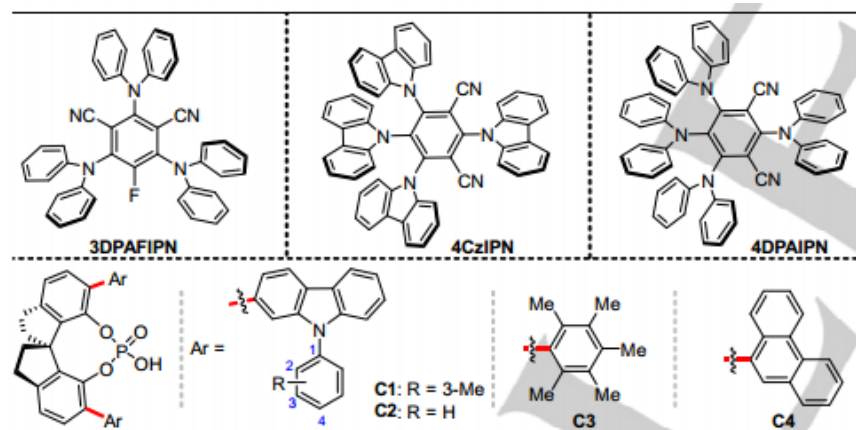


12: 68% yield, 91% ee, >19:1 dr



C5

[a] The reaction was performed on a 0.10 mmol scale.
[b] C2 instead of C1 was used.
[c] C3 instead of C1 was used.
[d] C4 instead of C1 was used.
[e] C5 instead of C1 was used.

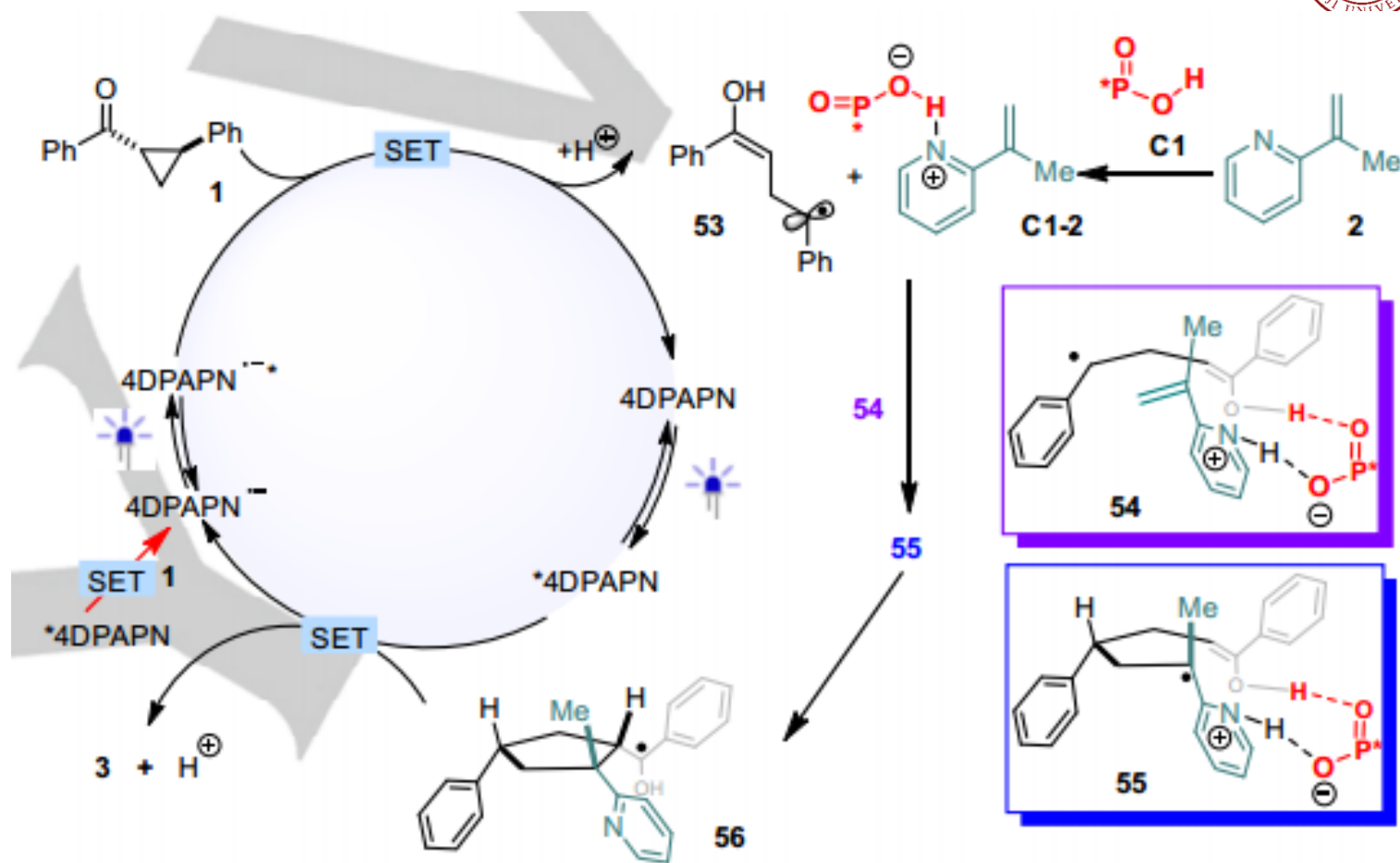




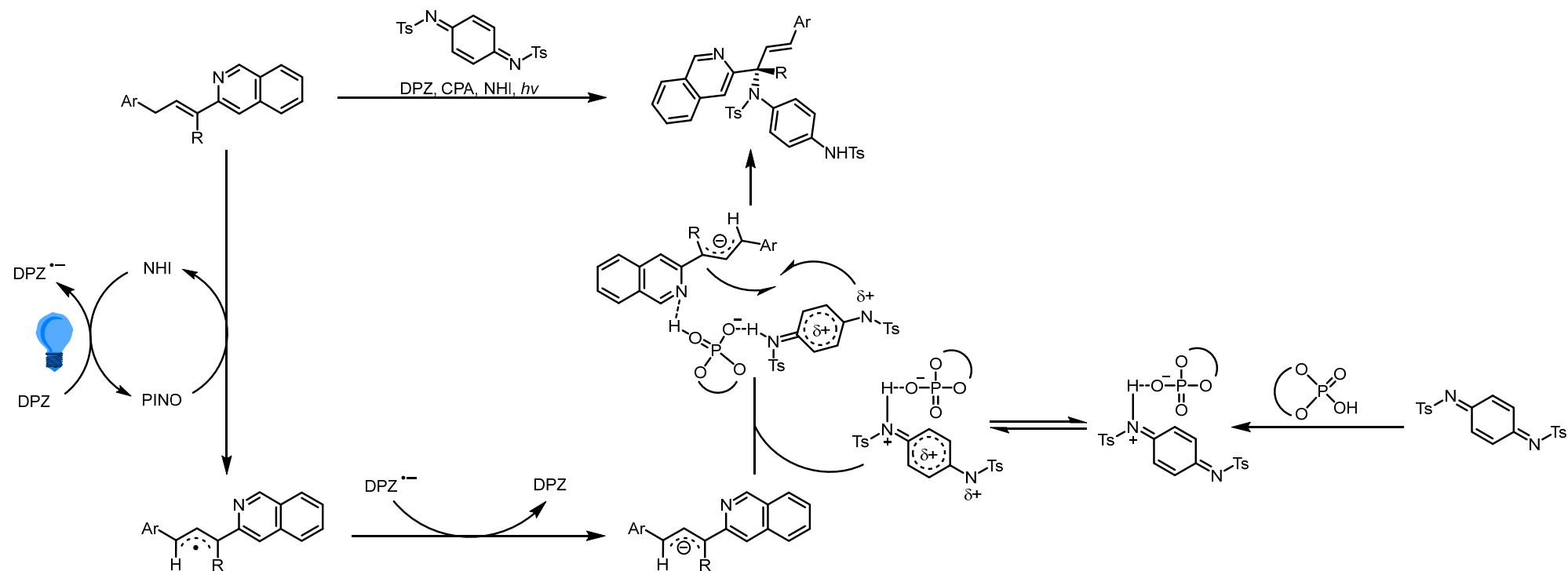
光促[3+2]环加成反应



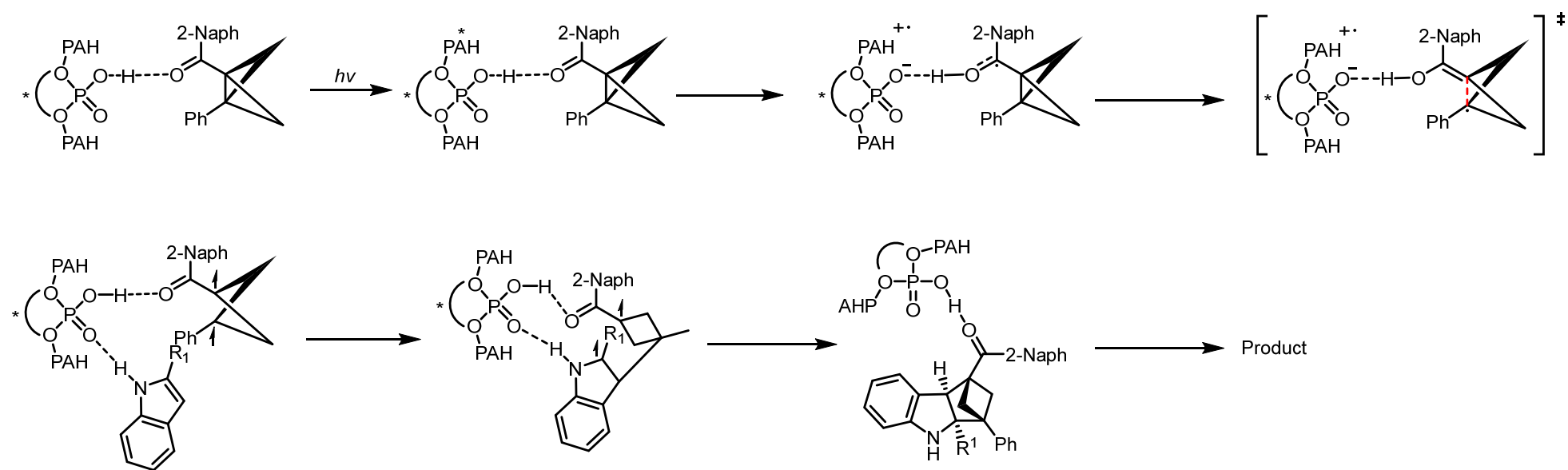
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Proposal



Proposal





汇报结束 感谢聆听！

X L E R O W J S V] S Y V P M W X I R M R K %

同舟共济