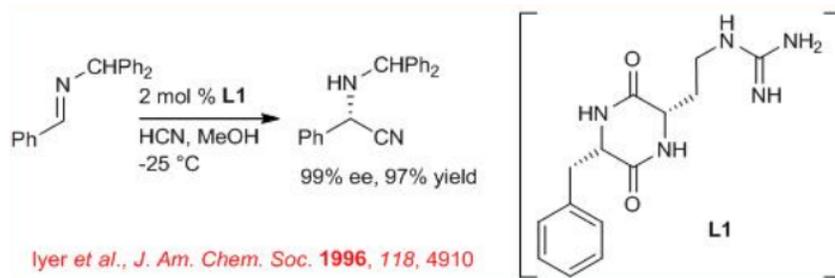


10.3: Thiourea Based Catalysis

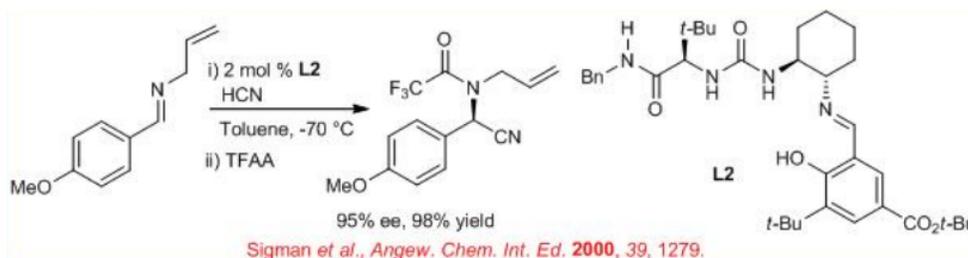
Strecker Synthesis

In 1996 the first asymmetric organocatalytic *Strecker* synthesis appeared employing **L1** as a catalyst (Scheme 10.3.1). The reaction involves the addition of *HCN* to imines in the presence of diketopiperazine derivative with up to >99% ee.



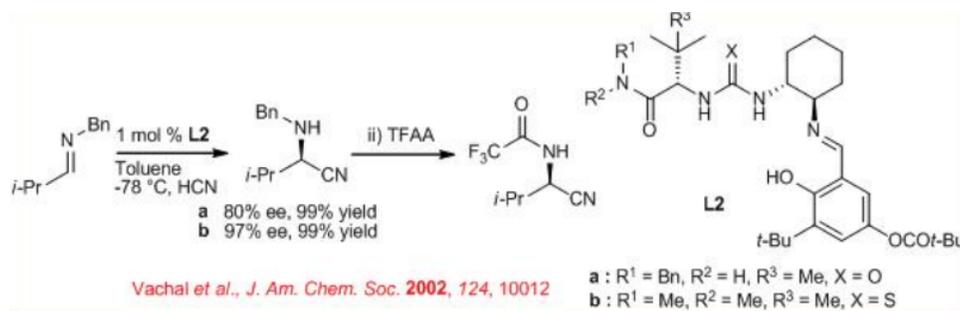
Scheme 10.3.1

Subsequently, chiral thiourea derivative **L2** has been used for this reaction to afford the cyanohydrins with 98% ee (Scheme 10.3.2).



Scheme 10.3.2

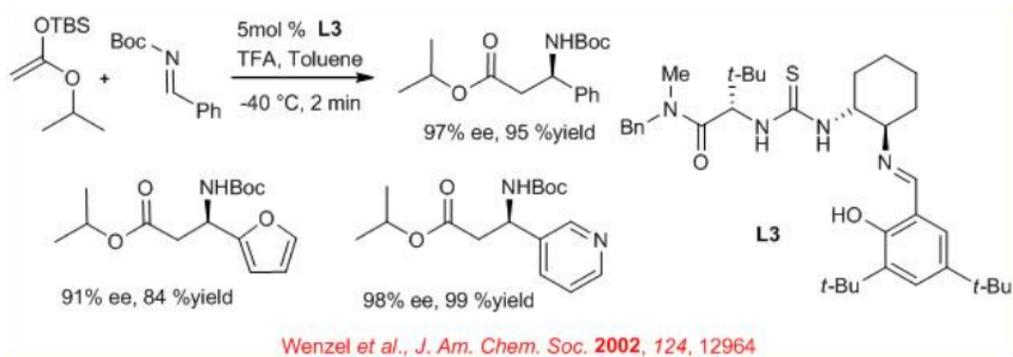
Further improvement in this reaction has been made employing thiourea derivative **L3** (Scheme 10.3.3). The active site of the catalyst, the relevant stereoisomer of the imine substrate and the solution structure of the imine–catalyst complex are elucidated using kinetics, structural activity and NMR experiments. An unusual bridging interaction between the imine and the urea hydrogens of the catalyst is identified.



Scheme 10.3.3: Improved Asymmetric Addition of HCN to Imines

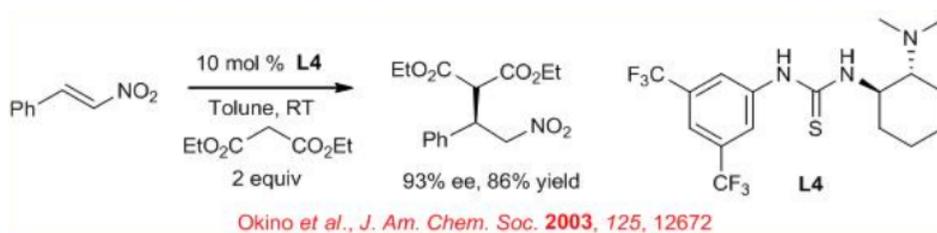
Mannich Reaction

In parallel to Strecker reaction, the Mannich reaction of a wide variety of *N*-Boc aryl imines is studied in the presence of thiourea derivative **L3** with high enantioselectivity (Scheme 10.3.4). The catalyst **L3** is as highly effective for the asymmetric addition of silyl ketene acetal derivatives to aldimines. From a steric and electronic standpoint, the *N*-Boc imine substrates utilized in this reaction are fundamentally different from the *N*-alkyl derivatives employed in the Strecker reaction.



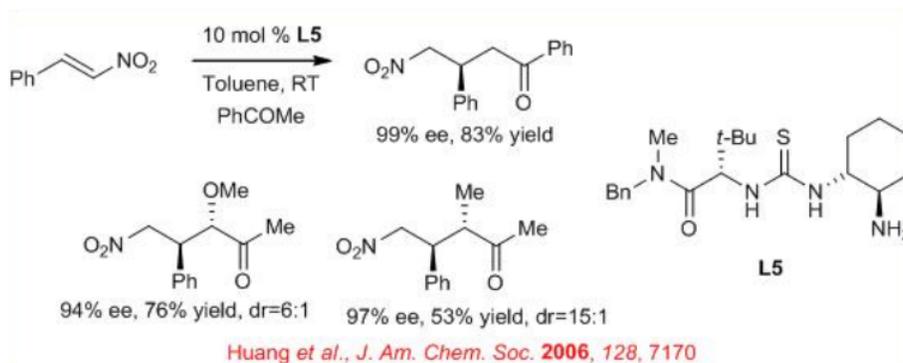
Scheme 10.3.4

Bifunctional thiourea derivative **L4** can catalyze the Michael reaction of malonates with various nitro olefins in high enantioselectivity (Scheme 10.3.5). The catalyst activates nucleophile by general base catalysis and electrophile by H-bonding to the nitro group. This methodology has been applied for enantioselective additions of substituted keto ester and double Michael additions of α,β -unsaturated ketoesters.



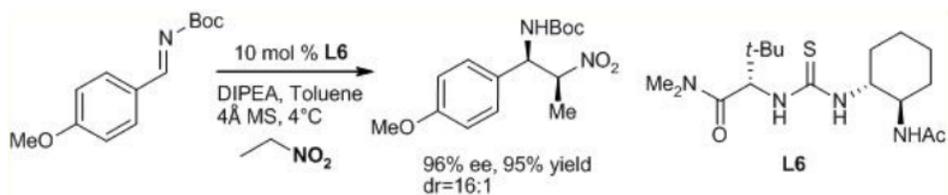
Scheme PageIndex{5}

Chiral primary amine - thiourea **L5** is effective for the direct conjugate addition of ketones to nitroalkenes (Scheme 10.3.6). The observed *anti* diastereoselectivity suggests the participation of a (*Z*)-enamine intermediate which is complementary to the diastereoselectivity obtained in analogous reactions involving (*E*)-enamines generated from secondary amine catalysts.



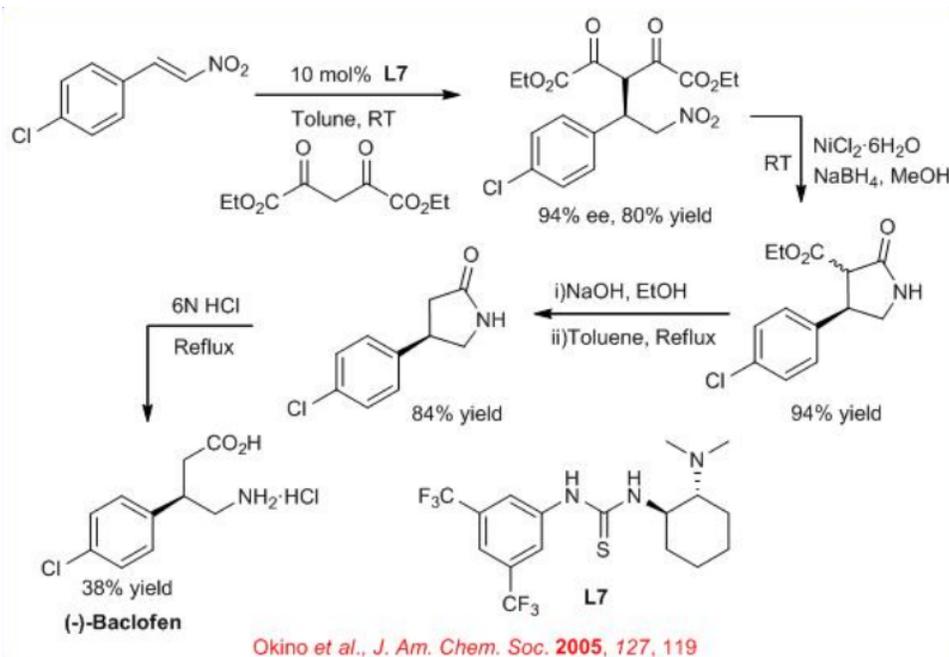
Scheme 10.3.6

Likewise, the addition of a range of nitroalkanes to aromatic *N*-Boc imines has been shown using the thiourea derivative **L6** with mostly *anti* diastereoselectivity (Scheme 10.3.7).



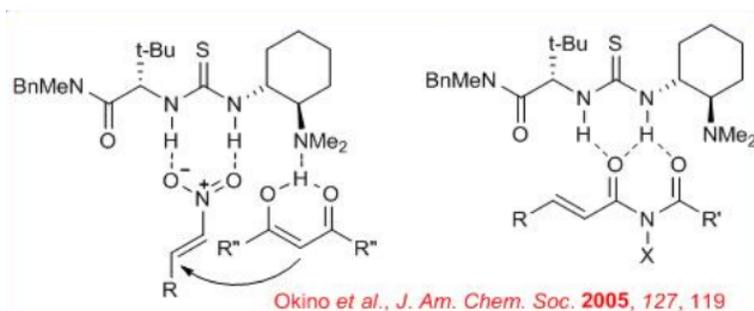
The thiourea catalyst **L7** bearing 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzene and dimethylamino groups has been revealed to be efficient for the asymmetric Michael reaction of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds to nitroolefins (Scheme 10.3.8). This methodology has been applied for the total synthesis of (*R*)-(-)-baclofen. Reaction of 4-chloronitrostyrene and 1,3-dicarbonyl compound generates quaternary

carbon center with 94% ee. Reduction of the nitro group to amine and subsequent cyclization, esterification and ring opening provides (R)-(-)-baclofen in 38% yield.



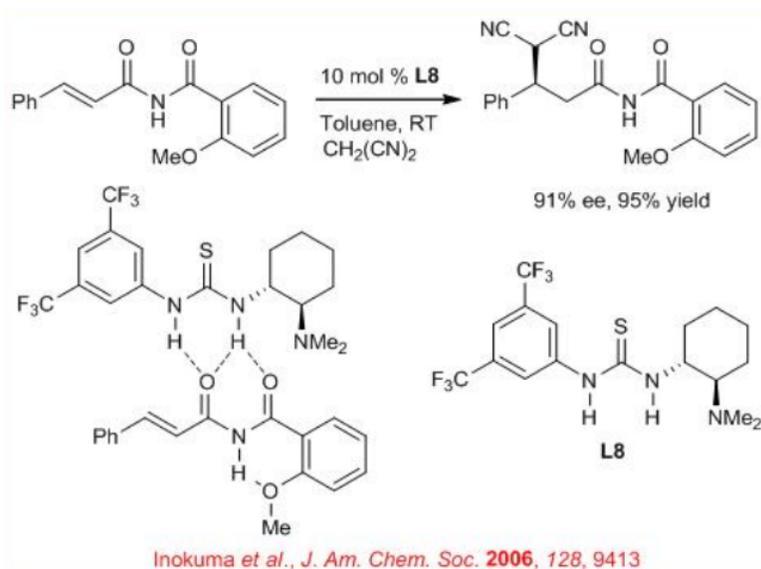
Scheme 10.3.8: Total Synthesis of (R)-(-)-Baclofen

The mechanism of above enantioselective Michael addition of acetyl acetone to a nitroolefin catalyzed by a thiourea-based chiral bifunctional organocatalyst has been investigated using density functional theory calculations and the results suggests that both substrates coordinate preferentially via bidentate hydrogen bonds (H-bond) (Scheme 10.3.9). The deprotonation of the enol form of acetylacetone by the amine of the catalyst is found to occur easily, leading to an ion pair characterized by multiple H-bonds involving the thiourea unit as well. Two distinct reaction pathways have been explored toward the formation of the Michael product that differs in the mode of electrophile activation. Both reaction channels are shown to be consistent with the notion of non-covalent organocatalysis in that the transition states leading to the Michael adduct are stabilized by extensive H-bonded networks.



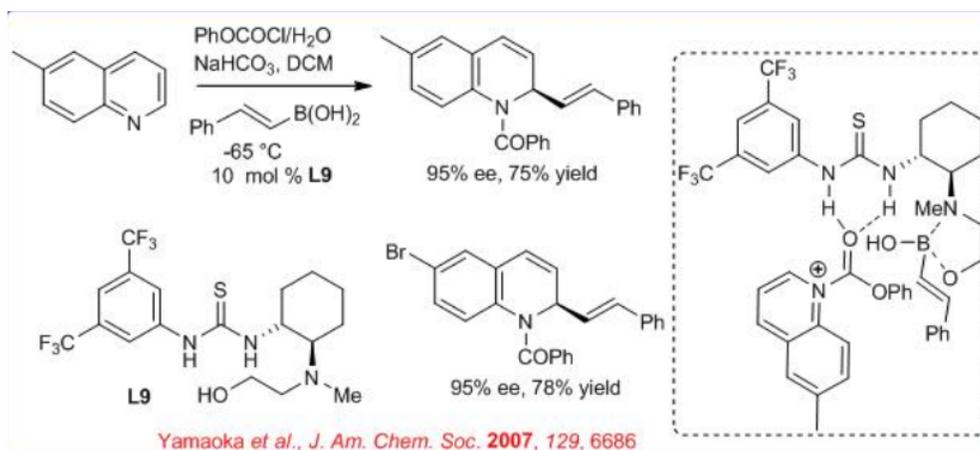
Scheme 10.3.9

A thiourea-catalyzed asymmetric Michael addition of activated methylene compounds to α,β -unsaturated imides have been developed (Scheme 10.3.10). *N*-Alkenoyl-2-methoxybenzamide is the best substrate among the corresponding benzamide derivatives bearing different substituents on the aromatic ring and react with several activated methylene compounds such as malononitrile, methyl α -cyanoacetate, and nitromethane with up to 93% ee. The reactivity can be attributed to the intramolecular H-bonding interaction between the N-H of the imide and the methoxy group of the benzamide moiety.



Scheme 10.3.10: Dual-activation of *N*-Alkenoyl-2-methoxybenzamide

Thiourea catalyst **L9** has been explored for the activation of quinoline with organoboronic acids to facilitate stereocontrol in the Petasis transformation even at low temperatures (Scheme 10.3.11). The quinoline gets activated by formation of *N*-COBz with PhCOCl and a high degree of stereo control can be achieved using a combination of H₂O and NaHCO₃ as additives.



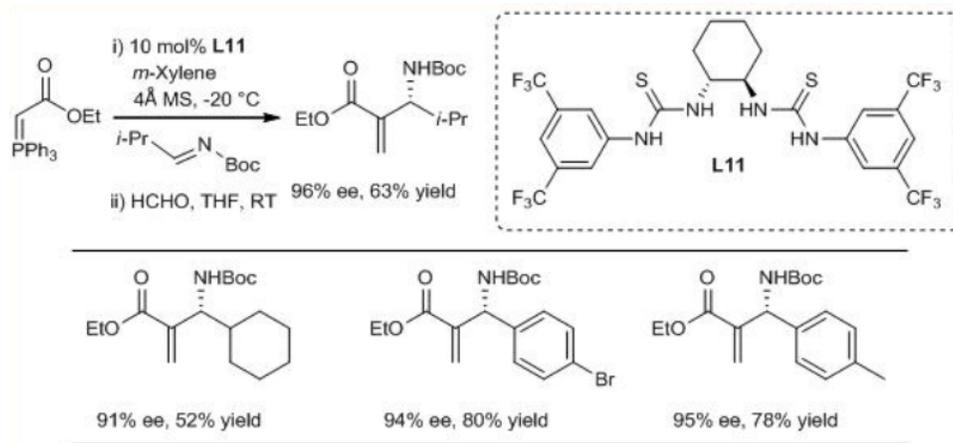
Scheme 10.3.11

The domino thia-Michael–Michael reaction of thiols with nitro olefin enoates provides polyfunctionalized chroman derivatives in a highly stereoselective manner in the presence of thiourea **L10**. Three consecutive stereogenic centers including one quaternary stereocenter can be generated with high enantioselectivity (Scheme 10.3.12). The catalyst **L10** activates nitroolefin enoates through H-bonding activation, and its tertiary amino moiety activates the nucleophilic thiols, forming an intermediate which undergoes the intermolecular thia-Michael addition.



Scheme 10.3.12

The synthesis of chiral *N*-Boc-β-Amino-α-methylene carboxylic esters can be performed by reaction of stabilized phosphorus ylides and Boc-protected aldimines in presence of readily available bis-thiourea **L11** (Scheme 10.3.13). Subsequent reaction with formaldehyde provides a facile access to chiral *N*-Boc-β-amino-α-methylene carboxylic esters. The catalyst has been found to be recyclable.

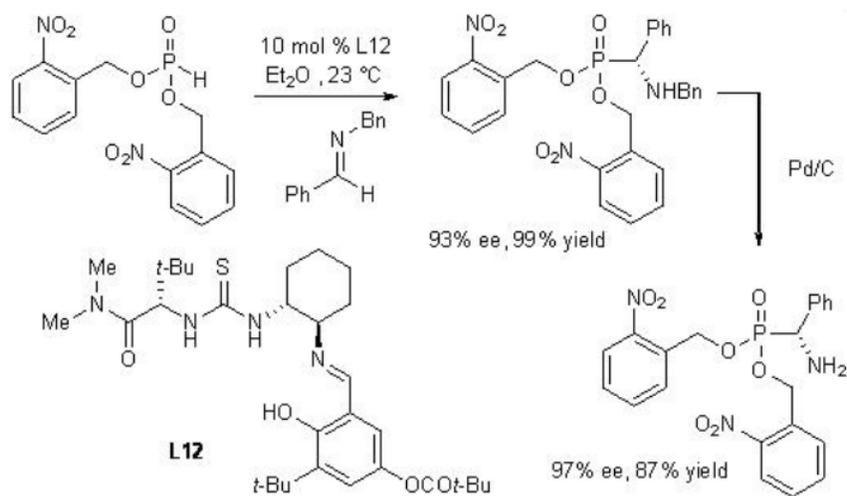


Zhang *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 2456

Scheme 10.3.13: Mannich-type Reaction of Phosphorus Ylides

Hydrophosphonylation Reactions

Chiral thiourea catalyst **L12** has been used for highly enantioselective hydrophosphonylation of a wide range of *N*-benzyl imines (Scheme 10.3.14). The hydrophosphonylated products can be readily deprotected by hydrogenolysis using Pd/C to provide chiral α-amino phosphonic acids with high enantioselectivity. This methodology provides general and convenient access for the synthesis of optically active α-amino phosphonates.



Joly et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 4102

Scheme 10.3.14: Thiourea-Catalyzed Enantioselective Hydrophosphonylation of Imines: Practical Access to Enantiomerically Enriched α -Amino Phosphonic Acids

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