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The Palladium Catalyzed Asymmetric Addition of Oxindoles and Allenes: an Atom-Economical Versatile Method for the Construction of Chiral Indole Alkaloids

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Abstract

The Pd-catalyzed asymmetric allylic alkylation (AAA) is one of the most useful and versatile methods for asymmetric synthesis known in organometallic chemistry. Development of this reaction over the past 30 years has typically relied on the use of an allylic electrophile bearing an appropriate leaving group to access the reactive Pd(π -allyl) intermediate that goes on to the desired coupling product after attack by the nucleophile present in the reaction. Our group has been interested in developing alternative approaches to access the reactive Pd(π -allyl) intermediate that does not require the use of an activated electrophile, which ultimately generates a stoichiometric byproduct in the reaction that is derived from the leftover leaving group. Along these lines, we have demonstrated that allenes can be used to generate the reactive Pd(π -allyl) intermediate in the presence of an acid cocatalyst, and this system is compatible with nucleophiles to allow for formation of formal AAA products by Pd-catalyzed additions to allenes. This article describes our work regarding the use of oxindoles as carbon-based nucleophiles in a Pd-catalyzed asymmetric addition of oxindoles to allenes (Pd-catalyzed hydrocarbonation of allenes). By using the chiral standard Trost ligand (**L1**) and 3-aryloxindoles as nucleophiles, this hydrocarbonation reaction provides products with two vicinal stereocenters, with one being quaternary, in excellent chemo-, regio-, diastereo-, and enantioselectivities in high chemical yields.

Introduction

Catalytic asymmetric allylic alkylation is a powerful and versatile method for the construction of chiral organic molecules in nonracemic form. The development of this reaction has been examined by numerous researchers and the nucleophile scope has been developed to allow for the use of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, and phosphorous nucleophiles to construct C-C, N-C, O-C, S-C, and P-C bonds, respectively, in an asymmetric fashion.¹ Furthermore, because of the usefulness of the AAA process, the mechanism of the Pd-catalyzed AAA reaction has been widely explored (Scheme 1).¹ In the general reaction scheme, an allylic electrophile bearing an appropriate leaving group (LG) is reacted with a nucleophile (NuH) in the presence of a chiral Pd-complex as the catalyst. Ionization of the allylic leaving group by the Pd(0) salt leads to the electrophilic Pd(π -allyl) complex that undergoes nucleophilic attack by the nucleophile to regenerate the active Pd(0) catalyst and form the desired Nu-C bond. It is important to note however, that often times a stoichiometric amount of base is required to deprotonate Nu-H to generate the reactive nucleophile. This then in turn leads to formation of a stoichiometric amount of the conjugate acid, which remains at the end of the AAA reaction. Additionally, because the reactive Pd(π -

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Supporting Information. Experimental procedures and characterization data for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

allyl) intermediate in these reactions must be generated from an allylic electrophile bearing the appropriate leaving group, the AAA reaction also generates byproducts derived from the leaving group in addition to the desired Nu-C bond formation.

Due to the ever increasing challenge in organic chemistry to prepare chiral molecules in enantiomerically pure form while conserving valuable natural resources, our group has been focused on the development of new atom economical² methods for asymmetric synthesis.³ According to the philosophy of atom economy,² the most efficient reactions are coupling reactions whereby all the atoms in the starting materials remain in the desired product, and any additives required to affect the transformation are used in only catalytic amounts. Because the general Pd-catalyzed AAA reaction produces byproducts resulting from the leaving group and because a stoichiometric amount of base is often present, the AAA reaction does not completely fit the ideal definition of atom economy. In an effort to address these issues in Pd-catalyzed AAA chemistry, our group⁴ and others⁵ have demonstrated that the reaction products of AAA can be accessed through a mechanistically distinct reaction: the Pd-catalyzed additions of nucleophiles to allenes⁶ (Scheme 2). In this process, an acid co-catalyst is used in conjunction with the Pd(0) catalyst to generate a Pd(II)-hydride intermediate that goes on to hydropalladate the allene and generate an analogous Pd(π -allyl) complex to that formed in the AAA reaction. This intermediate can then be attacked by Nu-H to generate the formal AAA product while regenerating the acid co-catalyst.⁴ Thus, this Pd-catalyzed addition of nucleophiles to allenes (Scheme 2) represents an atom-economical method to access formal AAA adducts.

In an effort to extend the scope of nucleophiles that participate in the Pd-catalyzed addition of nucleophiles to allenes, we decided to begin exploring oxindoles as nucleophiles. Importantly, 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles are prevalent in a wide array of biologically relevant natural products (Scheme 3).⁷ Because of the importance of this structural motif, and due to the significant challenge in preparing quaternary stereocenters in an asymmetric fashion,⁸ there has been a significant interest by the chemical community to develop methodologies that lead to 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles in an asymmetric fashion.⁹⁻¹⁸ Asymmetric syntheses of these oxindole units have been realized using the intramolecular Heck reaction,⁹ α -arylation¹⁰ or α -alkylation¹¹ reactions, intramolecular acyl migration,¹² Pd-catalyzed cyanoamidation,¹³ Pd- and Mo-catalyzed allylic alkylation,¹⁴ aldol¹⁵ processes, cycloaddition reactions,¹⁶ Claisen rearrangements,¹⁷ and through the use of a variety of organocatalytic methods.¹⁸ Thus, we reasoned that a catalyst controlled addition of oxindole nucleophiles to allenes would be an important addition to this list of reactions to enable preparation of 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles in nonracemic form. Because this process represents the formal addition of a C-H bond across the olefin of an allene, this reaction has also been called the hydrocarbonation of allenes.^{5b} This article describes our work at developing an asymmetric Pd-catalyzed hydrocarbonation of allenes by oxindoles, which is unique to the other methods listed for the preparation of 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles in that two vicinal stereocenters are formed with high relative and absolute stereochemical control.

Results and Discussion

Reaction optimization

The general reaction (Figure 1) for the allene hydrocarbonation between benzyloxyallene **4** and oxindole **8** would be expected to result in the formation of **9**. This process represents a significant challenge when optimizing this reaction in that appropriate conditions must be obtained to control diastereoselectivity, enantioselectivity, and regioselectivity in addition to overall chemical yield. Thus, the nature of the R- and R'-groups of **8**, the Pd(0) precatalyst, the chiral ligand employed, the acid co-catalyst, the solvent, the concentration, and any additional additives are variables that can be modulated to obtain the desired reactivity and

selectivity. We chose to begin our initial optimization of this reaction by examining the Pd-precatalysts (Table 1) while employing the chiral diphenylphosphino benzoic acid-based ligands (Figure 1, **L1–L4**) developed in our laboratory as the added chiral ligand.¹⁹

Initial optimization of the precatalyst and ligand was examined with oxindole **10** using benzoic acid as the acid cocatalyst in conjunction with an equimolar amount of NEt₃ relative to the PhCO₂H cocatalyst (Table 1). We have previously shown that this type of acid/base combination typically gives improved reaction rates when employing nucleophiles that are less acidic compared to Meldrum's acid derivatives in the allene AAA reaction.^{4b} Gratifyingly, use of the [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ dimer as the precatalyst with the standard Trost ligand (entry 2) led to formation of the desired branched product **11** in good d.r. and in moderate enantioselectivity for our initial attempts at this reaction. Not surprisingly, in the absence of a Pd-precatalyst and ligand (entry 1), no reaction occurred. Use of the other commonly employed Trost ligands (entries 3–5) offered no improvements in stereocontrol, and the yield could be improved by increasing the amount of **4** present in the reaction mixture (entry 6). Ultimately, Pd₂(dba)₃-CHCl₃ was identified as the optimal precatalyst for this reaction affording the product in 6.4:1 dr and 80% ee (entry 10).

With Pd₂(dba)₃-CHCl₃ and (*R,R*)-**L1** identified as the optimized catalyst system, an examination of mixtures of acid and base additives were conducted (Table 2). Interestingly, the reaction proceeded without any additional acid additive, implying that the oxindole itself is a good enough acid to effect the reaction (entry 1). However, when 10 mol% PhCO₂H and 10 mol% NEt₃ were employed as additives, both the di-astereo- and enantioselectivity was improved (entry 1 vs 2). Varying the ratio of PhCO₂H/NEt₃ did not have a significant affect on stereoselectivity (entries 2–4). However, when PhCO₂H was used in excess, the enantioselectivity was slightly better (entry 3), whereas when NEt₃ was used in excess, the diastereomeric ratio of the product decreased (entry 4). When the base was changed to KO^tBu, the reaction did not proceed to full conversion, and the stereoselectivity diminished (entry 5). Lastly, combinations of hippuric acid and KO^tBu were examined because this system has previously been shown to be useful in the allene AAA employing azalactone nucleophiles,^{4b,e} however, this led to incomplete conversion along with decreased diastereo- and enantioselectivities (entry 6–7).

Our observations on the effects of acid and base additives on reaction efficiency described in Table 2 led us to further examine the nature of the acid/base additives employed in the reaction in an effort to improve selectivity (Table 3). Not surprisingly, the acid or base additive employed in the reaction had a significant impact on reaction selectivity; however, it is notable that regardless of the additive used, the reaction proceeds in good to excellent chemical yields.

At this point in our optimization studies, the optimal conditions for the allene hydrocarbonation reaction allowed for formation of the desired product in 95% yield, 6.2:1 d.r., and 84% ee (Table 3, entry 2). We next began to examine the effect of solvent on the reaction (Table 4). Indeed, a significant solvent effect was observed. Reactions in polar solvents such as CH₃CN, DMSO, and DMF gave full conversion and excellent yields, but very poor stereoselectivities (entries 1–3). In less polar solvents, stereoselectivities were better, but reactions usually did not give full conversion with THF being a notable exception to this trend (entries 4–10). Thus, by using THF as the solvent, not only was excellent yield (94%) obtained, but also excellent diastereo- and enantioselectivity was observed (13:1 d.r. and 84% ee, entry 8).

Effects related to reaction concentration and catalyst loading were next examined in the reaction (Table 5). Addition of catalytic amounts of TBAT or (*n*-hexyl)₄NBr, additives that

are known to promote the rate of π - σ - π equilibration of Pd(π -allyl) intermediates,^{1,20} was determined to be detrimental to both diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity (entries 2 and 3, respectively). The effect of the catalyst loading of PhCO₂H was examined at 0.1 M concentration using 2.5 mol% Pd₂(dba)₃-CHCl₃ and 7.5 mol% (*R,R*)-**L1** (entries 1 and 4–7). Importantly, lower loadings of PhCO₂H led to improvements in both yield and selectivity, while when large quantities of PhCO₂H were present, poor conversions and low stereoselectivities were obtained. The Pd-loadings could be dropped to 1.0 mol% with comparable results (entry 8), and a significant concentration effect was also observed (compare entries 5 and 10–13). As the concentration of the reaction was increased, both the diastereo- and enantioselectivity decreased, but at lower concentration, for example 0.01 M (entry 13), the highest stereoselectivity (19:1 d.r. and 93% ee) was obtained. Lastly, the metal:ligand ratio was modulated (compare entries 5, 14, and 15), and a slight enhancement in selectivity was observed when using a metal to ligand ratio of 1:1.1 (entry 15). Additionally, reducing the temperature of the reaction to either 4 °C or –20 °C did not lead to any improvements (entries 16 and 17).

After having optimized conditions in hand that afforded the desired allene hydrocarbonation product in excellent yield, diastereoselectivity, and enantioselectivity (up to 90% yield, 19:1 d.r. and 93% ee: Table 4, entry 13), we lastly wanted to study the effect of the benzoic acid cocatalyst by examining various substituted benzoic acid derivatives in the reaction (Table 6). A slight enhancement in stereoselectivity was observed when using either naphthoic acid or benzoic acid derivatives bearing electron withdrawing groups on the aromatic ring (entries 7–12). Overall, the best results were obtained by using 1-naphthoic acid or *para*-nitrobenzoic acid (entries 8 and 10). However, since using these two acids only yielded a slight improvement, we chose to keep using benzoic acid as the acid additive for convenience.

Reaction scope

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we next examined the substrate scope of the Pd-catalyzed allene hydrocarbonation reaction employing 3-aryloxindoles as nucleophiles (Table 7). Previous Pd- and Mo-catalyzed AAA reactions between allylic substrates and oxindoles have shown that the *N*-substituent of the oxindole has a significant impact on reactivity and selectivity in the AAA reaction.¹⁴ Thus, we first examined various *N*-substituents on oxindole **12** (entries 1–6). *N*-alkyl substituted oxindoles gave the highest levels of stereocontrol, with the *N*-Bn and *N*-PMB substituted oxindoles affording enhanced stereoselection relative to the *N*-CH₃ substituted oxindole. Additionally, when employing an *N*-Boc substituted oxindole, poor diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity was obtained (entry 5); however, it is notable that by switching to ligand **L4**, the diastereoselectivity could be improved, favoring the opposite diastereomer,²¹ albeit as a racemic mixture (entry 6).²²

In general, a wide variety of aryl groups were tolerated in the Pd-catalyzed allene hydrocarbonation reaction affording products in excellent yields, diastereoselectivities, and enantioselectivities. However, one limitation were aryl groups bearing *ortho*-substitution (entries 14 and 15) whereby these oxindoles gave poor conversion in the reaction, presumably due to increased steric interactions presented by the *ortho*-substituent. Additionally, it should be pointed out that the opposite diastereomer was slightly preferred in these cases. Notably, heterocyclic aromatic groups were also tolerated well in the reaction (entries 17–22), and the use of *p*-nitrobenzoic acid or 1-naphthoic acid in place of benzoic acid in these systems was used to provide improved results (entry 17 vs 18 and entry 19 vs 20). Also, it is notable that the aryl substituent on the oxindole can be an unprotected indole (entries 21 and 22) or a thienyl group (entries 17 and 18), which is a testament to the mildness of this methodology.

Since 3-aryloxindole nucleophiles having *ortho*-substitution on the aromatic ring proceeded with low conversion and poor stereoselectivities using the first set of optimized reaction conditions, we initiated a short optimization study on this class of nucleophile (Table 8). Because we presumed that the nucleophilic attack was the difficult step in the catalytic cycle due to the increased steric hinderance associated with the presence of the *ortho*-substituent on the aromatic ring, we initially examined solvents of increased polarity since these should help to increase the rate of nucleophilic attack in the reaction. Gratifyingly, by changing the reaction solvent to DMF or MeCN, the reaction with these more hindered nucleophiles could be achieved in excellent yield, diastereoselectivity, and enantioselectivity (entries, 3, 4, and 6). Again, it is important to note that the opposite diastereomer was preferred in these reactions, and the standard Trost ligand was still the optimal chiral ligand for this class of nucleophiles (compare entry 6 vs 7–9).

We next examined the scope of the allene coupling partner in the hydrocarbonation reaction employing 3-aryl oxindole nucleophiles (Table 9). All alkoxyallenes examined (entries 1–3, and 7) participated well in the reaction giving products in excellent yields. In particular, the *p*-methoxybenzyloxyallene led to excellent diastereo- and enantioselectivity in a similar manner to that when **4** was used (Table 9, entry 1 vs Table 7, entry 4). Alkoxyallenes bearing simple straight chain alkyl groups were tolerated in the reaction affording the desired products in good levels of diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity (entries 2 and 7). However, alkoxyallenes containing branching (*i.e.* Cy, entry 3) led to decreased stereoselectivity in the reaction. Other allenes such as allenamides (entries 4 and 5) and a 1,1-disubstituted allene (entry 6) gave no reaction.

In addition to 3-aryloxindoles, we briefly began to examine the use of 3-alkyloxindoles as nucleophiles for the allene hydrocarbonation reaction (Table 10). When *N*-CH₃ substituted oxindole **15** was subjected to the optimized conditions for the hydrocarbonation reaction employing 3-aryloxindoles, no reaction was observed (entry 1). We hypothesized that this was likely due to the fact that 3-alkyloxindoles are less acidic relative to 3-aryloxindoles, and therefore, a significant concentration of the enol tautomer may not be present to allow for useful rates in the nucleophilic addition step. Thus, to increase the acidity of the oxindole, an *N*-Boc substituted 3-alkyloxindole was examined (entries 2–7). Indeed, reactivity was improved, however, poor diastereoselectivities were obtained. Furthermore, it was also noted that use of MeCN as solvent gave a significant improvement in reaction yield (entries 6 and 7). Again, the increased polarity of the solvent likely facilitates the reaction by increasing the rate of nucleophilic addition by allowing for improved keto-enol tautomerization. Next, *N*-alkyl substituted 3-alkyloxindoles were re-examined using MeCN as the solvent (entries 8–14). By employing an *N*-Bn protected oxindole (entry 10), the reaction proceeded in good yield (87%) with a useful diastereoselectivity (4.2:1 d.r.) and moderate enantioselectivity (59% ee). These results could be slightly improved by increasing the catalyst loading (entry 11). Use of the other known chiral Trost ligands did not lead to any improvements in the reaction (entries 12–14). These results verify that the less acidic 3-alkyloxindoles can be applied as nucleophiles in the allene hydrocarbonation reaction albeit with only moderate levels of enantioselection at this time.

Stereochemical assignment

The relative stereochemistry produced in the allene hydrocarbonation reaction employing oxindoles was assigned by X-ray crystallography. Reaction product **11** could be recrystallized from hexanes/ethyl acetate mixtures to provide crystalline material as a single enantiomer (Scheme 4). Xray analysis confirmed the *anti* relationship between the aryl substituent and the benzyl ether group (Figure 2).

Absolute stereochemistry in the reaction was verified by conversion of **17** to known material, and the optical rotation was then compared (Scheme 5). DDQ removal of the PMB-ether efficiently led to the desired allylic alcohol that was unstable to silica gel chromatography due to retro-aldol on SiO₂. Therefore, the crude material was acylated directly to afford allylic acetate **18**. Hydrogenolysis²³ of allylic acetate **18** led to **19a** and **19b** as an inseparable 7:1 mixture. Comparison of the optical rotation of this mixture to that in the literature^{10d, 17b} established the (*R*)-configuration at the α -quaternary stereocenter of oxindole **17**. Additionally, it should be noted that partial racemization occurred during the hydrogenolysis, presumably due to Pd-catalyzed retro-allylic alkylation of **19a** followed by non-selective recombination. To further confirm this assignment, the mixture of **19a:19b** was ozonized and reduced^{17b} to give known alcohol **20** in pure form. Again, comparison of the optical rotation of **20** with that in the literature^{9d} verified the (*R*)-configuration at the α -quaternary stereocenter of oxindole **17**. Taking this data into account along with the X-ray structure of **11**, ligand (*R,R*)-**L1** furnished the hydrocarbonation product as the (*R,R*)-isomer.

Mechanism

Based on our observed experimental data for the optimization and substrate scope study in the allene hydrocarbonation reaction employing oxindoles, several mechanistic conclusions can be reached. While beautiful mechanistic studies^{1,24} have provided deeper insights to a more detailed picture of the structure of the Pd(π -allyl) intermediates with ligands **L1–L4**, our simple cartoon mnemonic (*i.e.* the “wall and flap” model)²⁵ has proven to be very powerful and useful in predicting and understanding the sense of asymmetric induction when utilizing these ligands. A reasonable mechanistic picture for the allene hydrocarbonation reaction is given in Scheme 6. Pd-hydride **22** can be formed by Pd(0) participating as a formal base to deprotonate acid **21**.²⁶ Importantly, the conjugate base of **21** then becomes the counterion associated with Pd-complex **22**. Hydropalladation of allene **4** likely occurs at the less hindered unsubstituted olefin of the allene from either the top or bottom face of the allene π -system. In general, hydropalladation would be expected to occur from the top face of the allene away from the benzyloxy group for steric reasons²⁷ leading initially to σ -complex **23**. Conversion of σ -complex **23** to the π -complexes *anti*-**24** and *anti*-**25** can occur through either a matched or mismatched scenario whereby in the mismatched case, the benzyloxy group is placed into the “wall” of the chiral ligand. Thermodynamically, *syn* π -allyl complexes are more stable; and therefore, under conditions where nucleophile trapping of *anti*-**24** and *anti*-**25** is slow, π - σ - π equilibration would be expected to favor the formation of complexes *syn*-**26** and *syn*-**27**, respectively. Trapping of *syn*-**26** and *syn*-**27** by the nucleophile would then be expected to favor reaction with complex *syn*-**27** because the nucleophile can approach the π -allyl electrophile from under the “flap” of the chiral ligand as opposed to approaching through the “wall” of the ligand if reacting with complex *syn*-**26**. Finally, only the branched isomer of product was observed to result from this reaction. This can be rationalized by the electronic nature of the π -allyl ligand of the Pd-intermediates whereby the carbon atom bearing the benzyloxy group can better stabilize the developing positive charge in the transition state during the nucleophilic addition step, and therefore, the incoming nucleophile is directed towards this carbon atom by electrostatics.

The effect of the counterion (X^-) was observed to be of extreme significance in regards to selectivity in the hydrocarbonation reaction employing oxindoles. The reaction utilizing oxindole **10** proceeded in the absence of an external acid additive implying that the oxindole nucleophile itself serves as an appropriate acid source for the reaction (Table 2, entry 1); however, in this case, only a 2.6:1 d.r. and 34% ee was obtained. The counterion associated with the Pd-intermediates in this reaction would be expected to be the conjugate base of the oxindole, a potential nucleophile for the reaction! Thus, nucleophilic trapping of the Pd(π -

allyl) complex would likely be very fast, and ultimately results in poor diastereo- and enantioselectivity. When a more acidic acid is added as cocatalyst, the Pd(0) salt would be expected to react with this acid as opposed to the oxindole itself. For example, when PhCO₂H was used as the acid cocatalyst, the reaction proceeded with 6.2:1 d.r. and 84% ee (Table 3, entry 2). Here, the counterion associated with the Pd-intermediates in the reaction would be benzoate, and the rate of nucleophile trapping by oxindole would be reduced since the process would no longer involve a simple collapse of a kinetically formed ion pair. Additionally, it is important to note that the presence of an aromatic ring in the counterion was important for stereoselection (Table 3 compare entries 2 and 3). When PhCO₂H was replaced with AcOH, the selectivity dropped to 3.4:1 dr and 55% ee indicating that the benzoate counterion plays a significant role in organizing the transition state. We propose that a π - π stacking interaction is likely the reason for this observation. This is further supported by our results in Table 6 where the nature of the aromatic group on the carboxylic acid cocatalyst has an impact on the stereoselectivity of the reaction with naphthoic acid and electron deficient benzoic acid derivatives giving improved stereoselectivities.

Related to this observed counterion effect is the effect of solvent polarity on reaction selectivity (Table 4). Reactions in polar solvents such as MeCN, DMSO, and DMF gave full conversion and excellent yields, but very poor stereoselectivities (Table 4, entries 1–3), which presumably occurs because these solvents can help to separate the ion pairs and mitigate the beneficial π - π stacking effect in the transition state. In less polar solvents, stereoselectivities were better, but reactions typically did not reach full conversion with the exception of THF (Table 4, entries 4–10). Additionally, aromatic solvents, which would also be expected to affect the nature of π - π stacking, led to inferior enantioselectivities (Table 4, entries 9 and 10).

As is common in Pd-catalyzed reactions involving π -allyl intermediates,¹ competitive rates of π - σ - π equilibration and attack of the Pd(π -allyl) intermediates by the nucleophile had a significant impact on selectivity in the allene hydrocarbonation reaction. For example, both diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity were increased upon dilution of the reaction (Table 5 compare entries 5 and 10–13). Because dilution of the reaction medium reduces the rate of nucleophilic attack without affecting the rate of π - σ - π equilibration, this concentration effect is consistent with a need for the Pd(π -allyl) complexes to equilibrate prior to nucleophilic attack to obtain good stereoselectivity. Contrary to this analysis is the fact that the addition of 20 mol% TBAT or (*n*-hexyl)₄NBr, additives which are known to increase the rate of π - σ - π equilibration, had detrimental effects on both diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity (Table 5, entry 2 and 3). However, it is likely that the reduction in stereoselectivity resulting from the addition of these additives is due to either counterion exchange between TBAT or (*n*-hexyl)₄NBr and the Pd-intermediates or an increase in the rate of nucleophilic addition due to an increase in the ionic strength of the medium when these additives are present. Lastly, when the reaction was run in solvents with high polarity (MeCN, DMSO, DMF) poor stereoselectivities were obtained. This could also be the result of an increased rate of nucleophilic addition due to the increased polarity of the reaction medium.

Taking the above observations into account, the stereo-chemical outcome in the hydrocarbonation reaction can be rationalized to arise from a matched attack of the nucleophile from its *Si*-face onto *syn*-**27** to furnish the major product (*R,R*)-**13**. Attack of the *Si*-face of the nucleophile would be expected to be preferred over attack from the *Re*-face to avoid a steric interaction between the oxindole and the “wall” of the chiral ligand (*i.e.* **TS-A** favored over **TS-B**, Scheme 6).²⁸ Additionally, because the Pd(π -allyl) complexes need time to equilibrate prior to attack by nucleophile for high stereoselectivity (*vide supra*), it is unlikely that the major product would arise from reaction with *anti*-**24** and/or *anti*-**25** since

thermodynamically *syn*-**26** and *syn*-**27** are significantly more stable. The switch in diastereoselectivity observed upon using oxindoles with more sterically demanding aryl groups (*i.e.* *ortho*-substituted aromatics, **12i** and **12m**, Table 8) can also be rationalized by comparing **TS-A** and **TS-B**. Because the aryl group must approach under the π -allyl ligand in **TS-A**, as the aryl group becomes more sterically encumbered, reaction through **TS-B** presumably is more favorable because the bulky aromatic group can avoid this destabilizing steric interaction. Also of note is that the minor diastereomers in these reactions were formed in low enantioselectivities (<30% ee). If the major reaction manifold proceeds through nucleophilic trapping of *syn*-**27** by the *Si*-face of the nucleophile as we propose, then the fact that the minor diastereomer is formed in such low enantioselectivity implies that *Re*-face attack of the nucleophile onto *syn*-**27** is of similar energy to the mismatched addition of the *Si*-face of the oxindole onto *syn*-**26**.

Application to the synthesis of the gliocladins

The gliocladins (Figure 3) are interesting indole alkaloids possessing a rare trioxopiperazine ring system in conjunction with a pyrrolidinoindoline fragment. The family of gliocladin natural products, which includes gliocladins A–C, was isolated by Usami and coworkers^{7c} in 2004 from a strain of *Gliocladium roseum* OUPS-N132 that was originally obtained from the sea hare *Aplysia kurodai*. Gliocladins A–C showed cytotoxic activities against the P388 lymphocytic leukemia in cell culture. Among them, gliocladin C was the most potent (ED₅₀ 2.4 μ g/ml).

To date, there have been two total syntheses reported for (+)-**30** with the first being reported by the Overman^{15b,29} group in 2007 and the second being reported by the Stephenson³⁰ group in 2011. Both of these syntheses rely on a chiral pool approach to obtain chiral material in non-racemic form.³¹ We envisioned that the allene hydrocarbonation reaction employing a 3-indolyl substituted oxindole as the nucleophile would be well suited to prepare the all carbon quaternary stereocenter present in **30** in a catalytic asymmetric fashion, and we therefore began exploring this application of our methodology. Retrosynthetically, we envisioned that the trioxopiperazine ring system of **30** could be installed in the late stages from **31** using the elegant precedent already described by the Overman group in their synthesis of **30** (Scheme 7). The pyrrolidinoindoline fragment of **31** was envisioned to arise from a reductive cyclization of the secondary amine of **32** onto the oxindole fragment, and the primary amide of **31** could arise from the hydrolysis of the nitrile moiety of **32**. The α -amino nitrile of **32** was then planned to arise from a cyanide addition to the α -benzyloxyimine formed by oxidation of the alkene of **33** followed by condensation with PMBNH₂. Finally, **33** would be prepared using the allene hydrocarbonation reaction between oxindole **12q** or **12r** and allene **4**.

The hydrocarbonation reaction between oxindole **12q** and **12r** has already been described (Table 7, entries 20 and 21) and afforded the desired reaction products in 71% yield, 7.7:1 d.r., 91% ee (R = Bn) and 80% yield, 7.4:1 d.r., 91% ee (R = PMB), respectively. The diastereomeric mixture could not be separated at this point, so the mixture was carried forward. Protection of the free indole moiety could be achieved using PMBBBr giving **33**, which was oxidized to aldehyde **34** through dihydroxylation/periodate cleavage (Scheme 8). Condensation of **34** with PMBNH₂ afforded Schiff base **35** that was then reacted with TMS-CN to afford α -aminonitrile **32** in >20:1 d.r. at the newly formed stereocenter. The preferred mode of addition of the cyanide nucleophile was assigned by analogy to the model given in the literature for the addition of cyanide to α -chiral imines.^{32,33} In these cases, the anti-Felkin product is preferred due to a developing interaction between the SiR₃ group and the forming amine, which causes a preference for the smaller hydrogen substituent to be “inside” the 4-membered ring transition state (**36**).

At this point, we wanted to hydrolyze the nitrile group of **32** and subsequently install the pyrrolidinoindoline ring system using reductive cyclization. However, the hydrolysis of nitrile **32** proved nontrivial (Table 11). The use of catalytic base and 30% H₂O₂ initially proceeded in good yield (entry 1, 75%),³⁴ however this result was not reproducible. Changing the amount of base, H₂O₂, or the solvent employed did not improve this reaction (entries 2–6). Phase transfer conditions³⁵ were also ineffective (entry 7), and the standard base hydrolysis method using Ba(OH)₂·8H₂O afforded only aldimine **35q** resulting from retrocyanation (entry 8). Acid hydrolysis (entry 11) and the use of Parkin's catalyst³⁶ (entry 12) led to poor yield and retrocyanation, respectively. Gratifyingly however, it was found that the use of urea hydrogen peroxide in place of aqueous H₂O₂ affected the hydrolysis reproducibly and in good yields (entries 9 and 10). It was at this point that the diastereomers resulting from the initial allene hydrocarbonation reaction could be separated by column chromatography on silica gel.

With access to amide **37** now realized, the next key transformation was chemoselective reduction of the lactam of **37** followed by cyclization of the pendant secondary amine moiety to install the desired pyrrolidinoindoline ring system. Unfortunately, when subjecting amide **37q** to a variety of reducing agents (DIBAL, H₃Al-NMe₂Et, LiAlH₄, LiHBEt₃), no reaction was ever observed, and the starting material could be reisolated. Clearly, the primary amide will be deprotonated under these reaction conditions, and we reasoned that the amide anion may be responsible for the ineffective reduction of the lactam moiety. Therefore, we attempted to protect the amide by *in situ* silylation prior to reduction (Table 12). When treating **37q** with 10 equiv of bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) at 75 °C in MeCN for 1 h, followed by removal of volatile materials under reduced pressure, the silylated amide **38q** was observed by ¹H NMR analysis. The ¹H NMR spectrum of **38q** showed the presence of two trimethylsilyl moieties. This material was then subjected to a variety of reducing agents without further purification. Superhydride was effective at forming the desired reductively cyclized product (entry 1); however, the reduction did not proceed to full conversion. This may be due to competitive amide desilylation during the reduction. DIBAL reduced the oxindole moiety to the *N,O*-aminal, but cyclization to **39q** did not occur. Therefore, the crude material was stirred with silica gel in a 4:1 mixture of MeOH:Et₂O to convert the uncyclized *N,O*-aminal to **39q** (entry 2). Again, incomplete reduction was observed when using DIBAL. Gratifyingly, using the reducing agent prepared by reacting equimolar amounts of DIBAL with *n*-BuLi cleanly reduced the lactam to the *N,O*-aminal. Subsequent acid induced cyclization of the crude material using silica gel gave the desired compound **39q** in good yield (entry 3). Somewhat surprisingly, application of this procedure to the PMB-protected oxindole **39r** afforded the desired product in slightly lower yield (entry 4) despite the fact that clean reduction of the oxindole to the *N,O*-aminal was observed by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material prior to cyclization with silica gel.

With the successful reductive cyclization in hand, the pyrrolidinoindoline core of the glioclads could be accessed from the allene hydrocarbonation reaction in an efficient and highly enantioselective manner. This methodology therefore represents a convenient protocol to prepare this class of functional unit and may be applied to other alkaloids possessing this structural motif. Additionally, access to gliocladin C from advanced intermediate **39** can be envisioned to arise from global *N*-deprotection and installation of the final trioxopiperazine ring with concomitant dehydration according to the reaction sequence described by Overman and coworkers.^{15b}

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have developed a useful atom economical Pd-catalyzed allene hydrocarbonation reaction employing oxindoles as nucleophiles that allows for the

formation of formal AAA reaction products without the use of the typical allyl equivalents bearing activated leaving groups required in AAA chemistry. This methodology proceeds with high branched regioselectivity to allow for the formation of valuable chiral oxindoles bearing two vicinal stereocenters, with one being quaternary, in excellent yields, diastereoselectivities, and enantioselectivities. The reaction conditions are extremely mild, which allows for the use of oxindole nucleophiles bearing sensitive functional groups (*i.e.* thienyl-groups or unprotected indoles), and sterically demanding oxindoles (*i.e.* *ortho*-substituted 3-aryloxindoles) can also be used. The choice of acid cocatalyst in the reaction has a significant impact on reaction selectivity, which we believe is the result of a Pd(II)⁺/conjugate base ion pair intermediate, whereby the conjugate base is involved in organizing the transition state. Additionally, the “wall-and-flap”^{24a,25} model for the Trost-family of chiral ligands can be used to rationalize the observed stereochemical outcome in the reactions. We have shown that this method can be extended to the less acidic 3-alkyloxindoles as well by employing reaction conditions that favor keto-enol tautomerization. Lastly, we have demonstrated the utility of this methodology by conversion of the 3,3-disubstituted oxindole products from the hydrocarbonation reaction to the pyrrolidinoindoline core of the gliocladin natural products in a convenient and efficient manner, and this may have application to other alkaloid natural products bearing this structural motif. Overall, this methodology adheres to the criteria of chemoselectivity, regioselectivity, diastereoselectivity, enantioselectivity, and atom economy.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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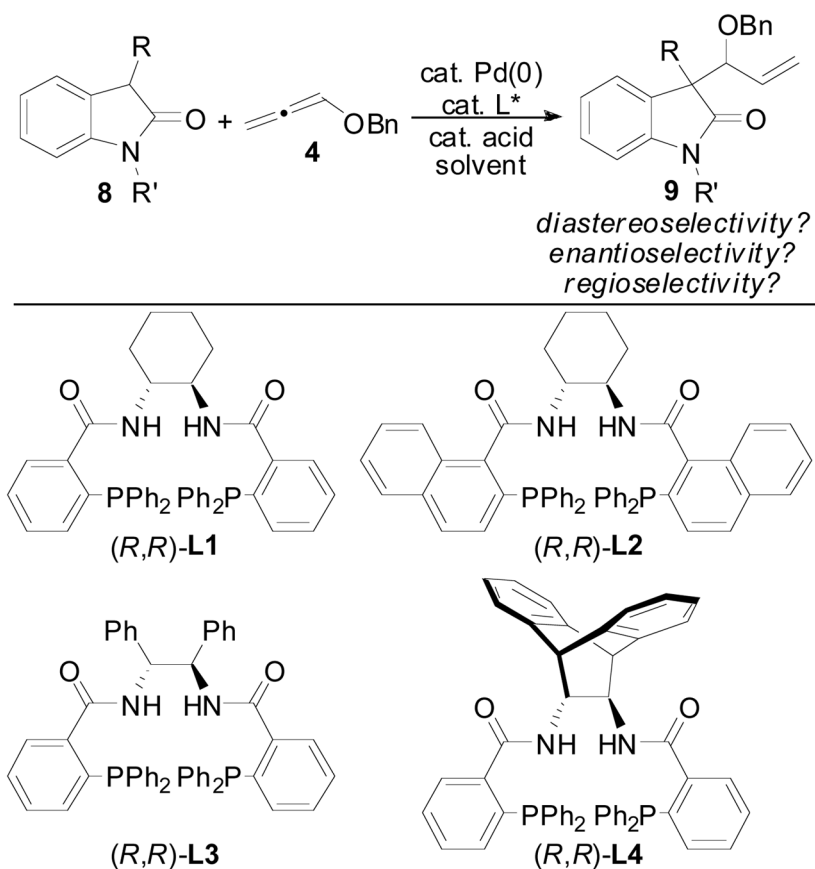


Figure 1. General Allene Hydrocarbonation Reaction with Oxindole Nucleophiles and the Chiral Ligands Examined

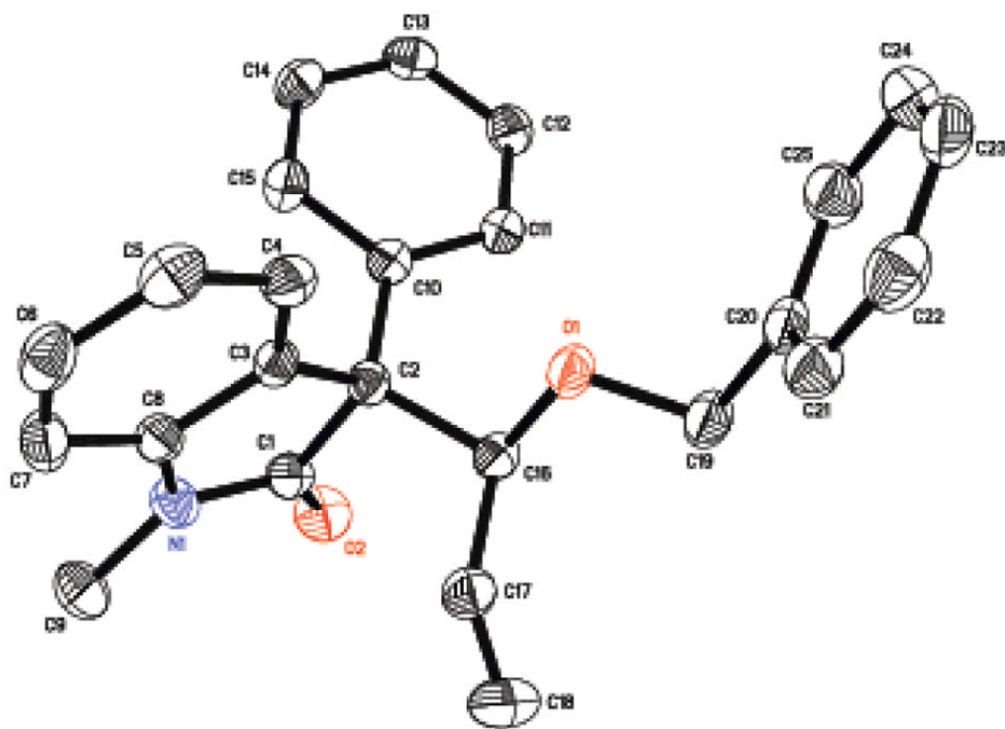


Figure 2.
Xray Structure of Oxindole 11

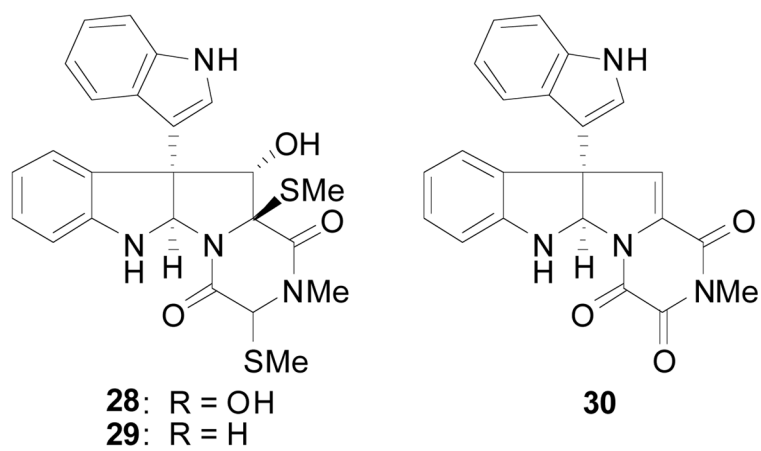
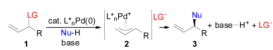
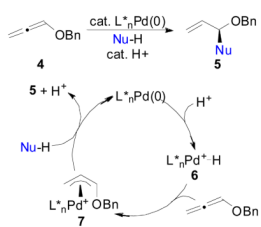


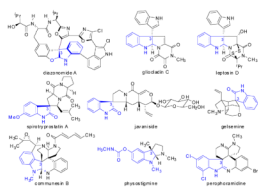
Figure 3.
Gliocladins A (**28**), B (**29**), and C (**30**)



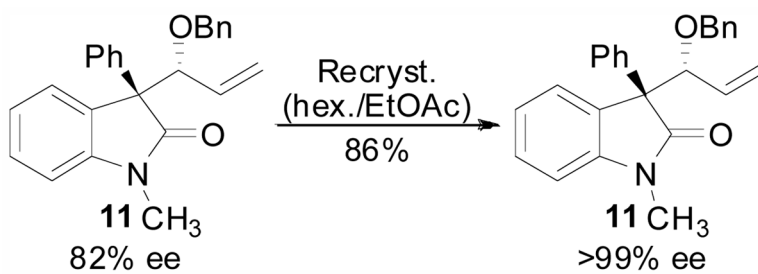
Scheme 1.
General Pd-Catalyzed AAA Reaction



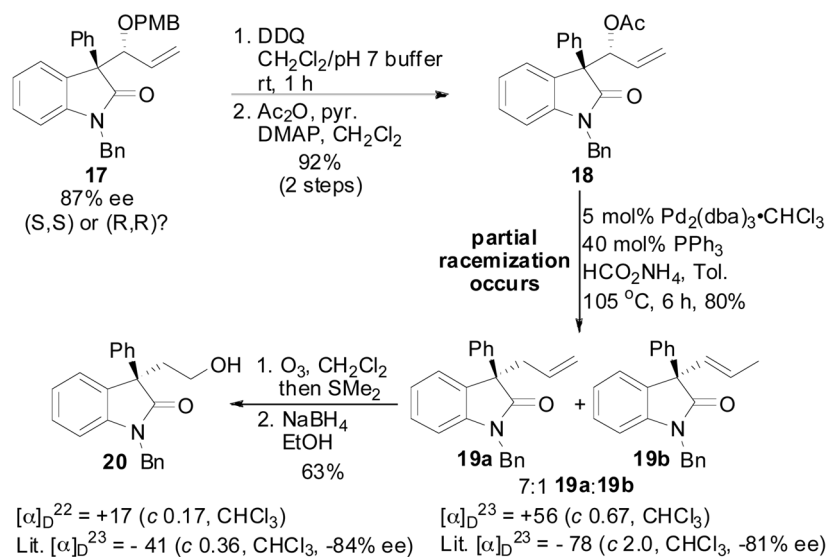
Scheme 2.
General Pd-Catalyzed Addition of Nucleophiles to Allenes



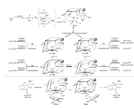
Scheme 3.
Natural Products Containing 3,3-Disubstituted Oxindole Motifs



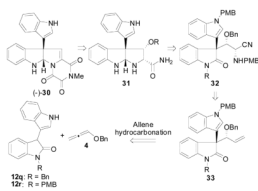
Scheme 4.
Recrystallization of an Oxindole 11



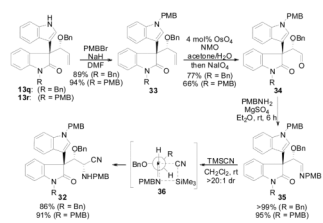
Scheme 5.
Determination of Absolute Stereochemistry



Scheme 6.
Reaction Mechanism and Selectivity in the Allene Hydrocarbonation Employing Oxindoles



Scheme 7.
Retrosynthetic Analysis of Gliocladin C



Scheme 8.
Elaboration of 13q and 13r Towards Gliocladin C

Table 1

Initial Optimization of Pd-Precatalyst and Chiral Ligand

entry	precatalyst	ligand	% yield ^a	d.r. ^b	ee ^c
1	none	none	NR	n.a.	n.a.
2	[Pd(allyl)Cl] ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L1	68 (93)	4.2:1	66
3	[Pd(allyl)Cl] ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L2	60 (82)	1.4:1	65
4	[Pd(allyl)Cl] ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L3	65 (88)	1.6:1	63
5	[Pd(allyl)Cl] ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L4	74 (88)	1:2.7	15
6 ^d	[Pd(allyl)Cl] ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L1	75 (88)	4.2:1	66
7 ^d	Pd(OTFA) ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L1	NR	n.a.	n.a.
8 ^d	Pd(OAc) ₂	(<i>R,R</i>)-L1	61 (95)	4.6:1	67
9 ^d	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ -CHCl ₃	(<i>R,R</i>)-L1	80 (94)	6.2:1	78
10 ^e	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ -CHCl ₃	(<i>R,R</i>)-L1	92	6.4:1	80

^a Determined by ¹H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard, number in parentheses refers to yield based on unreacted **10**.

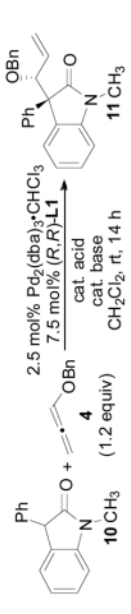
^b Determined by ¹H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture.

^c Determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

^d Using 1.2 equiv **4**.

^e Using 1.2 equiv of freshly prepared **4**.

Table 2
Examination of Acid and Base additives in the Allene Hydrocarbonation Reaction



entry	acid (mol%)	base (mol%)	% yield ^a	d.r. ^b	% ee ^c
1	none	none	91	2.6:1	34
2	PhCO ₂ H (10)	NEt ₃ (10)	92	6.4:1	80
3	PhCO ₂ H (20)	NEt ₃ (10)	92	6.1:1	83
4	PhCO ₂ H (10)	NEt ₃ (20)	96	5.7:1	80
5	PhCO ₂ H (10)	KO ^t Bu (5)	87 (>99)	5.6:1	74
6	hippuric acid (10)	KO ^t Bu (5)	88 (97)	4.9:1	74
7	hippuric acid (20)	KO ^t Bu (5)	78 (98)	4.5:1	75

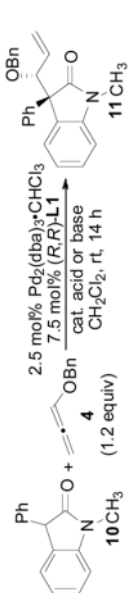
^a Determined by ¹H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard, number in parentheses refers to yield based on unreacted **10**.

^b Determined by ¹H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture.

^c Determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

Table 3

Effect of Acid Strength on the Allene Hydrocarbonation Reaction

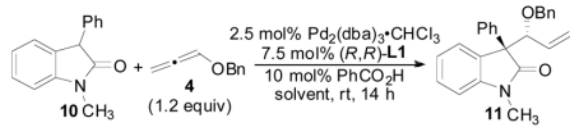


entry	Additive (mol%)	pKa ^d	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
1	hippuric acid (10)	3.61	76	5.9:1	77
2	PhCO ₂ H (10)	4.22 (11.1)	95	6.2:1	84
3	AcOH (10)	4.76 (12.3)	92	3.4:1	55
4	^t BuOH (10)	17 (29.4)	98	4.5:1	58
5	NEt ₃ (10)	10.75 (9.00) ^e	99	2.1:1	22
6	TMG ^f (10)	(13.6) ^e	96	1.2:1	-68
7	^t BuOK (5)	(29.4) ^e	80	1.3:1	-60

^aValue in H₂O, number in parentheses refers to value in DMSO.^bDetermined by ¹H NMR.^cDetermined by ¹H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture.^dDetermined by chiral HPLC analysis.^epKa of the conjugate acid.^fTetramethylguanidine.

Table 4

Solvent Effect on the Allene Hydrocarbonation Reaction



entry	solvent	% yield ^a	d.r. ^b	% ee ^c
1	MeCN	98	1.1:1	-18
2	DMSO	96	1.4:1	-17
3	DMF	91	1.4:1	-29
4	CH_2Cl_2	88 (92)	5.8:1	80
5	dioxane	74 (86)	8.1:1	44
6	Et_2O	81 (86)	9.6:1	64
7	DME	72 (89)	11:1	79
8	THF	94	13:1	84
9	toluene	74 (84)	10:1	54
10	benzene	72 (89)	10:1	39

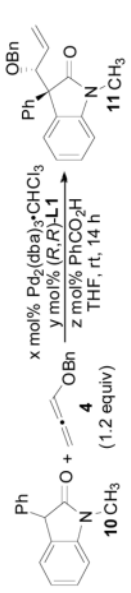
^aDetermined by ^1H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard; number in parantheses refers to yield based on unreacted **10**.

^bDetermined by ^1H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.

^cDetermined by chiral HPLC analysis.

Table 5

Effects of Reaction Concentration, Catalyst, Ligand, and Acid Loadings on the Allene Hydrocarbonation Reaction



entry	Conc. ^a	x	y	z	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
1	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	10	94	13:1	84
2 ^e	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	10	>99	4.5:1	52
3 ^f	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	10	94	10:1	80
4	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	2.5	>99	11:1	82
5	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	5	97	13:1	84
6	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	50	61 (91)	5.8:1	60
7	0.1 M	2.5	7.5	100	55 (96)	3.5:1	-6
8	0.1 M	0.5	1.5	1	94	11:1	82
9	0.1 M	5	15	10	>99	13:1	80
10	0.2 M	2.5	7.5	5	>99	10:1	74
11	0.5 M	2.5	7.5	5	96	6.5:1	64
12	0.05 M	2.5	7.5	5	>99	14:1	89
13	0.01 M	2.5	7.5	5	90	19:1	93
14	0.1 M	2.5	6.0	5	95	14:1	87
15	0.1 M	2.5	5.5	5	97	14:1	86
16 ^g	0.1 M	2.5	5.5	5	95	11:1	80
17 ^h	0.1 M	2.5	5.5	5	>99	4.6:1	53

^aWith respect to **10**.^bDetermined by ¹H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard; number in parentheses refers to yield based on unreacted **10**.^cDetermined by ¹H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.^dDetermined by chiral HPLC analysis.^e20 mol% tetrabutylammonium difluorotriphenylsilicate (TBAT) employed.

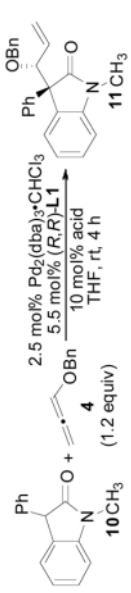
f_{20} 20 mol% (*n*-hexyl)₄ NBr employed.

g_4 Reaction performed at 4 °C.

h_{-20} Reaction performed at -20 °C.

Table 6

Effect of Substituted Benzoic Acid Cocatalysts on the Allene Hydrocarbonation Reaction

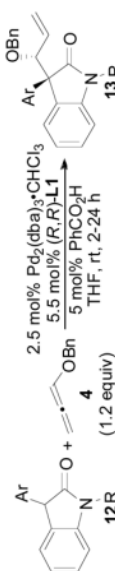


entry	acid	pKa ^a	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
1	PhCO ₂ H	4.22	95	13:1	84
2	<i>p</i> -MeO-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	4.90	97	13:1	86
3	<i>p</i> -Me-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	4.36	96	13:1	84
4	<i>p</i> -Ph-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	--	99	13:1	85
5	<i>o</i> -MeO-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	4.20	93 (97)	11:1	84
6	<i>o</i> -Me-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	3.91	>99	13:1	84
7	2-naphthoic acid	4.17	99	15:1	85
8	1-naphthoic acid	3.69	>99	15:1	87
9	<i>p</i> -Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	3.99	95	15:1	84
10	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	3.44	98	16:1	87
11	<i>o</i> -Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	2.92	90 (95)	15:1	86
12	<i>o</i> -NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H	2.17	87 (98)	15:1	86
13	C ₆ F ₅ CO ₂ H	--	70 (84)	13:1	81

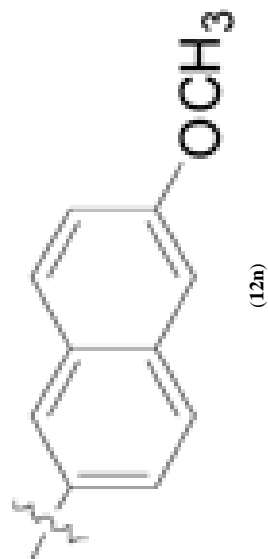
^aValue in H₂O.^bDetermined by ¹H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard; number in parentheses refers to yield based on unreacted **10**.^cDetermined by ¹H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.^dDetermined by chiral HPLC analysis.

Table 7

Reaction Scope Employing 3-Aryloxindoles as Nucleophile



entry ^a	R	Ar	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
1	CH ₃	Ph (10)	92	13:1	87
2	H	Ph (12a)	70	1.5:1	n.d.
3	PMB	Ph (12b)	>99	14:1	90
4	Bn	Ph (12c)	95	16:1	93
5	Boc	Ph (12d)	99	1:1.2	0
6 ^e	Boc	Ph (12d)	99 (92)	1:8.0	0
7	Bn	<i>p</i> -Ph-C ₆ H ₄ -(12e)	96 (95)	13:1	93
8	Bn	<i>p</i> -F-C ₆ H ₄ -(12f)	96	13:1	90
9	Bn	<i>p</i> -Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -(12g)	>99	11:1	84
10	Bn	<i>p</i> -Me-C ₆ H ₄ -(12h)	>99 (93)	18:1	86
11	Bn	<i>p</i> -MeO-C ₆ H ₄ -(12i)	92 (84)	17:1	89
12	Bn	<i>p</i> -Me ₂ N-C ₆ H ₄ -(12j)	86	12:1	85
13	Bn	<i>m</i> -Me-C ₆ H ₄ -(12k)	92	17:1	90
14	Bn	<i>o</i> -Me-C ₆ H ₄ -(12l)	40	1:1.2	n.d.
15	Bn	<i>o</i> -MeO-C ₆ H ₄ -(12m)	19	1:2.0	n.d.
16	Bn		95	15:1	93



entry ^a	R	Ar	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
17	Bn		98	6.8:1	78
18 ^f	Bn		90 (91)	7.8:1	83
19	Bn		64	6.5:1	84
20 ^{g,h}	Bn		(94)	7.0:1	88
21 ^{g,i,j}	Bn		(71)	7.7:1	91

entry ^a	R	Ar	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
22 ^{g,i,k}	PMB		(80)	7.4:1	91

(12r)

^a 0.2 mmol scale (0.1 M) relative to **12** at rt for 2 to 24 h.

^b Determined by ¹H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard; number in parentheses refers to isolated yield.

^c Determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.

^d Determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

^e Ligand **L4** was used.

^f *p*-nitrobenzoic acid was used in place of PhCO₂H.

^g 1-naphthoic acid was used in place of PhCO₂H.

^h 1.56 mmol scale.

ⁱ 7.5 mol% of (*R,R*)-**L1** was used.

^j 1.73 mmol scale.

$k_{2.71}$ mmol scale.

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Table 8

Reaction Optimization Employing *ortho*-Substituted Aryl Rings

$2.5 \text{ mol\% Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3 \cdot \text{CHCl}_3$
 $5.5 \text{ mol\% (R,R)\text{-ligand}}$
 $5 \text{ mol\% PhCO}_2\text{H}$
 Solv., rt, 14 h

12l: R = CH₃
12m: R = OCH₃

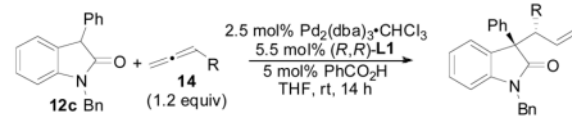
13l: R = CH₃
13m: R = OCH₃

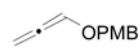

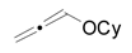
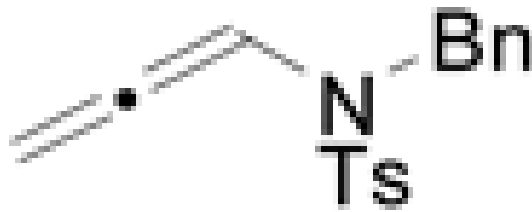
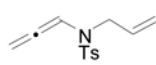
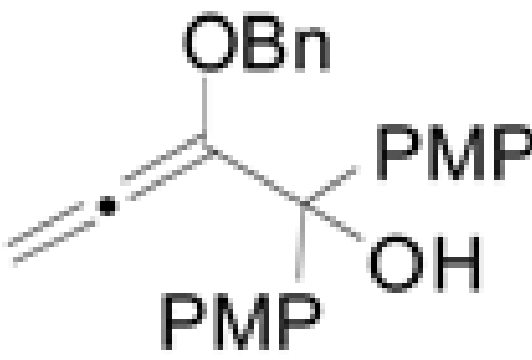
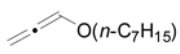
Entry ^a	12	ligand	Solv.	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
1	12l	L1	THF	40	1:1.2	--
2	12l	L1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	42	2:1	--
3	12l	L1	DMF	75	11:1	90
4	12l	L1	MeCN	>99 (93)	13:1	95
5	12m	L1	THF	19	1:2	11
6	12m	L1	MeCN	95 (84)	10:1	95
7	12m	L2	MeCN	10	2.4:1	--
8	12m	L3	MeCN	84	2.5:1	65
9	12m	L4	MeCN	46	1.7:1	-35

^aReactions were performed on a 0.2 mmol scale (0.1 M) relative to **12**. The absolute stereochemistry of **13l** and **13m** was not determined^bDetermined by ¹H NMR; number in parentheses refers to isolated yield.^cDetermined by ¹H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.^dDetermined by chiral HPLC analysis.

Table 9

Scope of the Allene Coupling Partner

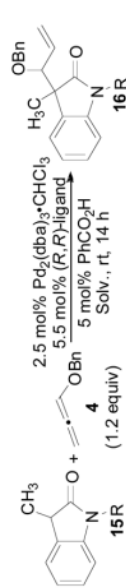


entry ^a	allene	% yield ^b	d.r. ^c	% ee ^d
1		>99 (96)	17:1	87
2		>99	8.0:1	78
3		>99	2.7:1	27
4		NR	--	--
5		NR	--	--
6		NR	--	--
7 ^e		(62)	6.5:1	86

^aReactions were performed on a 0.2 mmol scale (0.1 M) relative to **12c**.^bDetermined by ¹H NMR with respect to mesitylene as the internal standard; number in parentheses refers to isolated yield.^cDetermined by ¹H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.^dDetermined by chiral HPLC analysis.^eReaction performed using oxindole **12q** using 7.5 mol% (*R,R*)-**L1** and 5 mol% 1-naphthoic acid at rt for 63 h.

Table 10

Use of 3-Alkyloxindoles in the Allene Hydrocarbonation

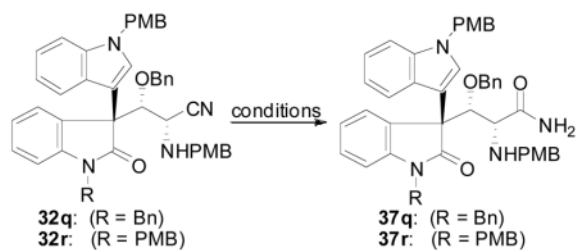


entry	R	Solv.	ligand	% yield ^a	d.r. ^b	% ee ^c
1	CH ₃	THF	L1	NR	--	--
2	Boc	THF	L1	96	1.4:1	--
3	Boc	THF	L2	41 (93)	1:1.4	--
4	Boc	THF	L3	86 (>99)	1.1:1	--
5	Boc	THF	L4	36 (99)	1.0:1	--
6	Boc	MeCN	L1	95	1:1.5	--
7	Boc	MeCN	L4	92	1.5:1	--
8	CH ₃	MeCN	L1	20 (95)	--	--
^g d	CH ₃	MeCN	L1	53 (99)	4.2:1	--
10	Bn	MeCN	L1	87 (98) ^e	4.2:1	59
11 ^d	Bn	MeCN	L1	84 (95)	4.4:1	63
12	Bn	MeCN	L2	NR	--	--
13	Bn	MeCN	L3	10 (90)	--	--
14	Bn	MeCN	L4	38 (88)	1:1.7	--

^a Determined by ¹H NMR using mesitylene as the internal standard; number in parantheses refers to yield based on unreacted **15**.^b Determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture.^c Determined by chiral HPLC analysis.^d Reaction performed using 5 mol% Pd₂(dba)₃·CHCl₃ and 11 mol% (R,R)-L1.^e Isolated yield was 80%.

Table 11

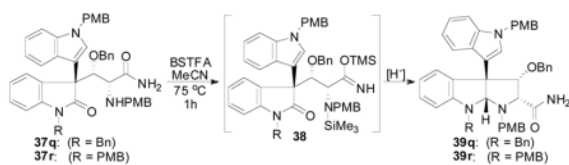
Hydrolysis of Nitrile 32



entry	32	conditions	result
1	32q	26 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 10 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , DMSO, rt	15–75%
2	32q	25 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 3 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , DMSO, rt	NR
3	32q	100 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 15 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , DMSO, rt	48%
4	32q	100 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 10 mol% 18-c-6, 30 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , THF, rt	NR
5	32q	100 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 30 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , TFE, rt	decomp.
6	32q	25 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 3 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , MeOH, 45 °C	decomp.
7	32q	32 mol% Bu ₄ NHSO ₄ , 1 equiv 2M NaOH, 5 equiv 30% H ₂ O ₂ , CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	NR
8	32q	Ba(OH) ₂ ·8H ₂ O, DME/H ₂ O, 65 °C	retrocyan.
9	32q	40 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 6 equiv urea-H ₂ O ₂ , DMSO, rt	85%
10	32r	40 mol% K ₂ CO ₃ , 6 equiv urea-H ₂ O ₂ , DMSO, rt	84%
11	32q	HCl/Et ₂ O/MeOH, rt	45%
12	32q	10 mol% Parkin's cat., EtOH/H ₂ O (9/1), 70 °C	retrocyan.

Table 12

Reductive Cyclization of 37



entry	[H ⁻] conditions	% yield ^a
1	37q , 10 equiv LiHBEt ₃ , THF	50 (81)
2	37q , 5 equiv DIBAL, CH ₂ Cl ₂ ; MeOH/Et ₂ O, SiO ₂ , rt	43 (52)
3	37q , 6 equiv DIBAL/6 equiv <i>n</i> -BuLi, THF; MeOH/THF, SiO ₂ , rt	85
4	37r , 6 equiv DIBAL/6 equiv <i>n</i> -BuLi, THF; MeOH/THF, SiO ₂ , rt	71

^a Isolated yield. Number in parantheses refers to yield based on recovered **37**.