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A U-turn in the Asymmetric Appel Reaction: Stereospecific Reduction of Diastereomerically Enriched Alkoxyphosphonium Salts allows the Asymmetric Synthesis of P-Stereogenic Phosphines and Phosphine Boranes

Kamalraj V. Rajendran, Jaya S. Kudavalli, Katherine S. Dunne and Declan G. Gilheany*[

Keywords: Phosphine / Phosphine borane / P-stereogenic / P-chiral / P-chirogenic / Asymmetric synthesis / Appel conditions / Alkoxyphosphonium salts.

An efficient one pot synthesis has been developed of enantioenriched P-stereogenic phosphines and phosphine boranes from the corresponding racemic phosphines in excellent yield under asymmetric Appel conditions. The chiral auxiliary (menthol) can also be recovered unchanged. The simple and efficient protocol significantly expands the scope of our asymmetric Appel process.

Introduction

Asymmetric catalysis has become an essential strategy for carrying out various asymmetric transformations[1,1] and enantioenriched phosphate ligands are common catalyst components.[1a-e] Thus significant effort has been expended in the design, synthesis, and testing of new enantiomerically pure phosphines for various synthetic purposes.[2] An important part of that effort has seen the development of a large number of methodologies for the synthesis of P-stereogenic phosphines[3] and a large number of such enantiomerically pure phosphate ligands have been reported in the literature.[1c,4,5] Some of these methods are very effective, but each of them has its own limitations and it is true to say that a general procedure for the synthesis of P-stereogenic phosphines has not been developed thus far. In seeking a general solution to this problem, we developed[6] a dynamic kinetic resolution (DKR) in the oxidation of phosphines under Appel[7] reaction conditions (Scheme 1). The purpose of this communication is to disclose a significant improvement to this methodology that allows the expansion of the range of compounds synthesised to include enantioenriched tertiary P-stereogenic phosphines or their protected phosphine boranes.

Results and Discussion

Our asymmetric Appel methodology (Scheme 1) utilises hexachloroacetone (HCA) as a chlorine source and a chiral alcohol such as menthol to make enantioenriched phosphate oxides from racemic phosphines. Although this is an efficient way to make P-stereogenic phosphorus compounds, it suffers from some drawbacks, one of which is that a subsequent (and potentially problematic) stereospecific reduction of the product phosphate oxide[4d-8] is required to obtain the target phosphine. Another drawback is that the menthol auxiliary is converted to the derived chloride making its reuse difficult.

Scheme 1. DKR in oxidation under Appel conditions.

As part of our studies of this process with various alcohol/phosphate combinations, we observed, in the $^{31}$P-NMR, an unequal pair of signals in the region $\delta$ 65-67 ppm. These were identified[8] as diastereomeric alkoxyphosphonium salts (DAPS), which undergo Arbuzov collapse to form the phoshine oxide (Scheme 2). Denton and co-workers have recently isolated and characterised similar alkoxyphosphonium salt intermediates in their catalytic Appel reactions.[9]
In order to isolate a stable form of these intermediates we used (R)-BINOL as the alcohol in an Appel type reaction with methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine at -78 °C in dry toluene. On addition of HCA, a mixture of diastereomeric arylxophosphonium salts precipitated (Scheme 3; R*OH = (R)-BINOL). Because they are unable to undergo Arbuzov collapse, these could be isolated and characterised (as the mixture) by 31P NMR, HRMS and elemental analysis (see supporting information for details). The salts were found to have been formed in a diastereomeric excess (de) of 46% (as measured by integration of their 31P signals at δ 74.7 and 76.6 ppm). The salts were then subjected to reduction using LiAlH4 resulting in full conversion to enantiomerically enriched methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine (Scheme 3). The enantiomeric excess of the phosphine was determined to be 46% (by CSP-HPLC analysis of the corresponding phosphine borane formed by treatment with BH3/THF). This indicated that there had been no loss of stereochemical information during the reduction step. (R)-BINOL was also recovered.

![Scheme 3. One pot generation and stereospecific reduction of DAPS using LiAlH4.](image)

We realised that this transformation might also be applied to the transient DAPS formed with menthol under Appel conditions, by application of the reducing agent before Arbuzov collapse to the phosphine oxide takes place. In such a way, the Appel reaction might effectively undergo a "U-turn", re-forming phosphine but in enantiomerically enriched form, without the need for additional stereospecific reduction. Literature precedent suggests competing alcohol reduction is inhibited in the case of menthol.[11,12]

In initial studies, methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine underwent reaction with HCA and (+)-menthol in toluene at -78 °C to form DAPS (confirmed by 31P NMR showing two peaks at δ 65.7 and δ 67.4 ppm; with a de of 80%). Ten minutes after the start of the reaction the DAPS were reduced in the same pot by adding LiAlH4 in THF to give the corresponding phosphine quantitatively. However, extensive optimisation of the reaction protocol was required in order to find conditions which did not result in erosion of isomeric excess (see supporting information for details). Finally we were able to obtain methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine in 79% ee from DAPS of 80% de. We applied this methodology to a variety of phosphine/alcohol (Chart 1) combinations with the results detailed in Table 1, again measuring the ee following subsequent conversion to the borane with borane-THF.

![Chart 1. Chiral non-racemic alcohols used in Tables 1 and 2.](image)

Table 1 also gives, for comparison, the analogous enantioselectivities of the phosphine oxide products obtained in the regular asymmetric Appel reaction of the same phosphines, reported in our previous work.[6] It can be seen that, mostly, these are the same, the exceptions being where there are notable changes in the alcohol (entry 6) or phosphine used (entries 10-12). We attribute these variations to the need for optimisation of the conditions in these cases.

![Scheme 4. One pot generation and stereospecific conversion of DAPS to phosphate borane using NaBH₄.](image)
Table 2. Enantiomeric excess of phosphine boranes (ArPhMeP-BH₄⁻) prepared by treatment of diastereomerically enriched alkoxyphosphonium salts with NaBH₄ according to Scheme 4.45

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>o-tolyl[5]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75 (R)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>o-tolyl</td>
<td>ent-1</td>
<td>-74 (S)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>o-anisyl[5]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50 (R)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>o-anisyl</td>
<td>ent-1</td>
<td>-51 (S)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>α-anisyl</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>63 (R)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>α-isopropylphenyl[5]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40 (R)</td>
<td>80</td>
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[a] Reaction conditions: phosphine (1.1 mmol), alcohol (1.32 mmol), HCA (1.1 mmol), NaBH₄ (5.5 mmol), yields >95% (as determined by 3¹P NMR); [b] see Chart 1; [c] Determined by CSP HPLC; a negative ee denotes that the major enantiomer was eluted second; absolute configurations determined as described in the SI; [d] ee of the analogous phosphate oxide formed when the DAPS was allowed to undergo Arbuzov collapse, from references [6]; [e] isolated yields >85%; [f] configuration not assigned.

The significance of the results in Tables 1 and 2 does not lie in the absolute degree of selectivity obtained. We have focussed mostly on the use of inexpensive menthol as the chiral auxiliary to show proof of principle that the asymmetric Appel process can be manipulated to produce scalable phosphines or phosphine boranes in one pot from a racemic phosphate. Also, the selectivities are, in most cases, the same as previously seen in the regular asymmetric Appel process.56 Thus we have significantly expanded the utility of our asymmetric Appel process. With this methodology in hand, we have embarked on an intensive study aimed at raising the degree of stereoselectivity in our process. In that context, an important point is that the chiral auxiliary can now be recovered intact in the present process, which allows us greater scope in our choice of chiral alcohols for our selectivity studies, knowing that they can be recovered at the end of the reaction.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have achieved an unprecedented one-pot enantio-enrichment of racemic phosphines and we have demonstrated the one-pot conversion of racemic phosphines to enantioenriched phosphate boranes. Both methods rely on the interception of diastereomeric alkoxyphosphonium salts formed by dynamic resolution of racemic phosphines under asymmetric Appel reaction conditions. Further investigations into the scope of this reaction are underway.

Experimental Section

(A) Preparation and Pre-drying of Stock Solutions: Moisture was rigorously excluded in these experiments. Dry solvent used to make up stock solutions was obtained after processing through an Innovative Technology Inc. Pure Solv-400-3-MD solvent purification system (Grubb’s still). The water content of the solvent and stock solutions was determined by Karl Fischer titration to be less than 5 ppm. The alcohols, phosphines and hexachloroacetone (HCA) used were dried thoroughly before preparing the stock solutions as follows. The individual alcohols (1.32 mmol.) were weighed into flame-dried and N₂-purged round-bottomed flasks and sufficient dry toluene (approx. 10 mL) added to dissolve the alcohol. The toluene was removed using a rotary evaporator to remove water via azeotrope. This process was repeated three times and then sufficient dry toluene was added to the alcohols under N₂ to make up solutions of the required concentration (0.132 M). Molecular sieves (4 Å), which were flame-dried until red hot, were added after cooling to flame-dried Young’s flask. The flasks were heated under vacuum with a heat gun focusing on the molecular sieves for two minutes each and then flushed with N₂. This was repeated twice. The Young’s flask screw crown was removed under a good flow of N₂ and replaced with a rubber septum. While both vessels were under nitrogen the stock solutions were removed via syringe from the round-bottomed flasks and placed over the sieves in the Young’s flask and left overnight. For the HCA solution, molecular sieves (4 Å), which were flame-dried until red hot, were added to flame-dried Young’s flasks. The flasks were heated under vacuum with a heat gun focusing on the molecular sieves for 2 minutes each and then flushed with N₂. This was repeated twice. The screw cap of the Young’s flask was removed under a good flow of N₂ and replaced with rubber septa. Distilled HCA (1.1 mmol) was weighed into the Young’s flask and dry toluene was added to make up a solution of the required concentration (0.11 M) which was then left overnight. A similar procedure was followed to make up 0.11 M stock solutions of distilled phosphines in dry toluene.

(B) Optimised Procedure for LiAIH₄ Reduction with methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine as example.

A solution of methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine (10.0 mL, 0.11 M 1.1 mmol) in anhydrous toluene was placed in a dry flask under N₂. In a separate flask were placed dry toluene solutions of HCA (10.0 mL, 0.11 M, 1.1 mmol) and (-)-menthol (10.0 mL, 0.132 M, 1.32 mmol) also under N₂. Both flasks were cooled to -78 °C and allowed to stir at this temperature for 10 minutes. After this time the phosphine solution was added steadily via cannula over 2 minutes. The temperature was maintained for 10 mins, at which point the formation of the diastereomeric salts was confirmed by 3¹P NMR (sampled as described in the SI) showing two peaks at δ 65.7 and δ 67.4 ppm. To the mixture was added LiAIH₄ solution (10.0 mL, 0.11 M in toluene, 1.1 mmol) dropwise at -78 °C. After the addition was complete the vessel was removed from the cooling bath and allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction was stirred for a further 60 minutes, at which point the diastereomeric salts were shown to have been consumed and the phosphate formed (3¹P NMR signal at δ -36.2 ppm). BH₄⁻/THF complex (0.75 mL of a 2.0 M solution in THF, 1.5 mmol) was added. 3¹P NMR of the clear solution revealed one peak for the phosphate borane at δ 10.1 ppm. A portion of the reaction mixture was removed, concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted in HPLC mobile phase, filtered through a 0.2 µM Millipore Acrodisc and directly injected (10 µL) onto the HPLC system (see SI) for ee analysis. The remaining reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was passed through a column of basic alumina using degassed EtO. The solvent was removed under vacuum and column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (EtOAc, Rₜ 0.11) yielding the enantioenriched phosphate borane as a white solid (0.20 g, 96%, 79% ee (R)).

(C) Optimised Procedure for NaBH₄ Reduction with methyl(phenyl)-o-tolylphosphine as example.

Experimental procedure as per section (B) up to the analysis of diastereomeric salts by ¹H NMR. To the mixture was added NaBH₄ solution (11 mL of a 0.5 M solution in diglyme, 5.5 mmol) dropwise at -78 °C. After the addition was complete the vessel was removed from the cooling bath and allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction was stirred for a further 60 minutes, at which point the diastereomeric salts were
shown to have been consumed and the phosphine borane formed ($^{31}$P NMR signal at $\delta$ 10.1 ppm). Work up and analysis as per section (B) gave the enantioenriched phosphine borane as a white solid (0.19 g, 94%, 75% ee ($R$)).

**Supporting Information** (see footnote on the first page of this article):

**Acknowledgments**

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[13] Any longer may lead, in some cases, to a loss in yield and enantiomeric excess.