Spotlight 359

This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research.

(S)-(+-)1-(2-Pyrrolidinylmethyl)pyrrolidine

Compiled by Raghunath Chowdhury

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Abstracts

(A) The direct homoaldol reaction of ethyl pyruvate was reported to be catalyzed by (S)-(+-)1-(2-pyrrolidinylmethyl)pyrrolidine (1) and trifluoroacetic acid. The use of the polymer-supported acid facilitated the removal of 1. The base allowed the lactonization of the aldol adduct and the isolation of the isotetronic acid derivative in its hydroxyl-free form.2c

(B) The trifluoroacetic acid salt of 1 catalyzed the intramolecular aldol reaction of a series of tricarbonyl compounds wherein the keto group acted as an electrophile. This resulting bicyclo[4.3.0]nonene derivatives were formed in high yield and enantioselectivity (81–89% ee).

(C) The direct conjugate addition of an a-amino ketone to nitroolefins was reported to be catalyzed by 1.3 The adducts are formed in high yield and ee’s (89–97%). One of such addition product was converted into a pyrrolidine skeleton.
(D) The catalyst I/TFA (3:1) combination catalyzed the direct addition of alkyl methyl ketones to β-dimethyl(phenyl)silylmethylene malonate exclusively via the COMe terminus. The adducts are formed in high yield and excellent enantioselectivity (99.6% ee). These addition products thus obtained can easily undergo deethoxycarbonylation to give β-silylated keto esters with excellent synthetic potential.

(E) The catalyst I/TFA combination is used for the synthesis of chiral 1,4-dihydropyridazines from 1,2-diazao-1,3-dienes and arylacetaldydes. The ee values ranged from 25% to 75%. 7

(F) The first organocatalytic enantioselective Mannich reaction of ketimines and unmodified aldehydes was investigated using I. 8b The reaction leads to the generation of a chiral quaternary center. The α,α-disubstituted amino acid derivatives were produced in good yield and very high optical purities (83–98% ee). The reaction was also catalyzed by L-proline, but produced the opposite diastereoisomer of the Mannich product. Quantum mechanical calculations provided a good explanation for the opposite diastereoselectivities of catalyst I and L-proline. 8b

(G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and (G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and (G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and (G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and (G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and (G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and (G) The domino reaction between 2-mercaptobenzaldehyde or salicyaldehyde derivatives and

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