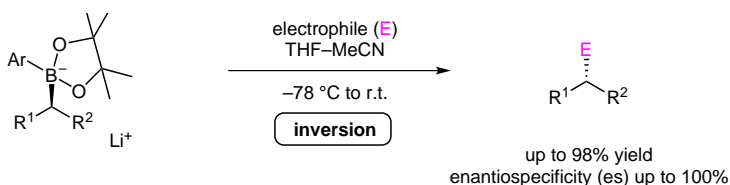
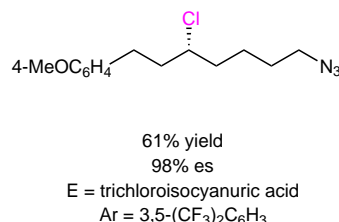
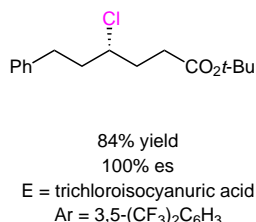
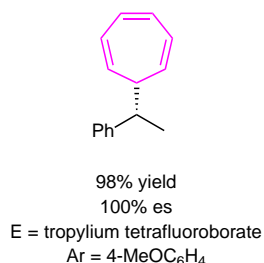
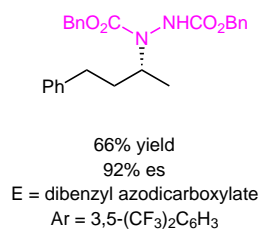
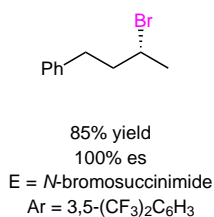
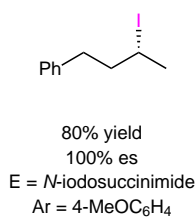


Boron–Ate Complexes as Chiral Nucleophiles for Asymmetric Synthesis



Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃
R¹ = Ar, Ar-substituted Alk
R² = Me, Et, *i*-Bu, allyl, substituted Alk
E = various electrophiles

Selected examples:



Significance: The authors report that secondary chiral boronic esters can be converted into reactive nucleophiles by addition of an aryllithium reagent. These enantiomerically enriched nucleophiles react with a broad range of electrophiles with inversion of stereochemistry.

Comment: By changing the substituents on the aryl group on boron, a switch in mechanism from a classical 2e[−] pathway (nucleophilic substitution) to a radical pathway was observed. Therefore, electron-poor boronic esters favor the desired nucleophilic substitution, whereas electron-rich esters give racemized products.