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Durch Katalysatoren bewirkte asymmetrische Synthese

Biochem. Z. **1912**, 687, 7–23.

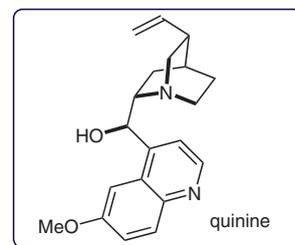
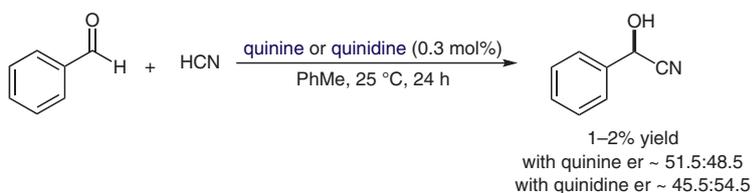
H. PRACEJUS* (UNIVERSITÄT ROSTOCK, GERMANY)

Asymmetrische Synthesen mit Ketenen

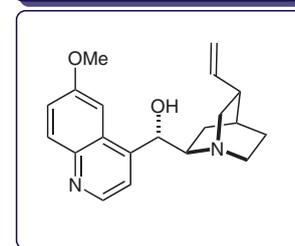
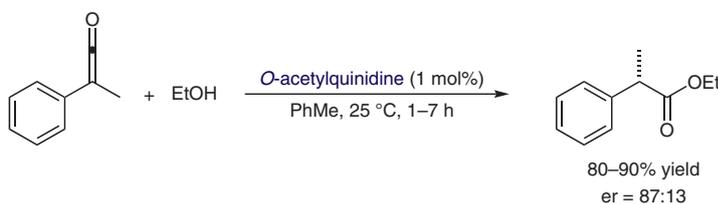
Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. **1960**, 634, 9–22.

Cinchona Alkaloids in Organic Catalysis

Bredig/Fiske (1912):



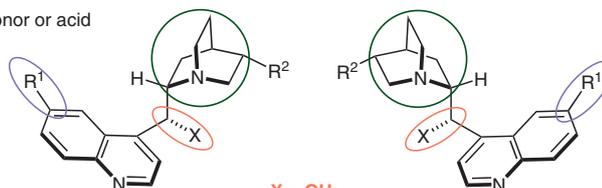
Pracejus (1960):



Active sites in cinchona alkaloids and their derivatives:

 $R^1 = i. a., OH \text{ or thioureas}$

1. H-bond donor or acid

 $X = OH$ 1. H-bond donor or acid
2. metal coordination $X = NH_2 \text{ or further derivatizations}$
(including inversion of C9-configuration)1. aminocatalysis
2. H-bond donors (e.g. ureas, squaramides, amides)**Nitrogen of quinuclidine**1. metal-binding ability
2. Brønsted base
3. Lewis base catalyst
4. N-alkylation:
phase-transfer catalysis

Significance: In 1912, Bredig and Fiske published the first example of asymmetric (nonenzymatic) (organo)catalysis. They reported the addition of HCN to benzaldehyde catalyzed by the pseudo-enantiomeric alkaloids quinine and quinidine, with low but reproducible enantioselectivities. About four decades later, Pracejus, for the first time, achieved reasonable enantioselectivities (74% ee) by using O-acetylquinine as an organocatalyst. This groundwork paved the way to a variety of cinchona-alkaloid-catalyzed asymmetric transformations in industry and academia.

Comment: Cinchona alkaloids are among the most privileged asymmetry inducers in the area of enantioselective catalysis. They possess a chiral skeleton that is easily modifiable. In the last century, methodologies were developed in which they were used as chiral bases, as chiral Lewis base catalysts, in ligand-accelerated catalysis, or as quaternized ammonium salts in phase-transfer catalysis, among others. Current research continues to showcase their importance and utility in asymmetric catalysis, for example by incorporating other privileged organic catalophores such as thioureas.