SYNLETT Spotlight 2

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

Metathesis. The Schrock and Grubbs Catalysts

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A cursory glance at the current synthetic literature attests to the explosion in the application of metathesis.¹ The ring-closure metathesis (RCM) is the most widely used concept and the Grubbs ruthenium alkylidenes 1 and 2 and the Schrock molybdenum alkylidene 3 are the exclusive catalysts. All three catalysts are reactive with a diverse range of substrates, are tolerant of many functional groups (e.g. ROH, RCOR, RCHO, RCONR₂) and are effective in RCMs from simple 5-, 6-, 7-membered to 17-membered carbo- and hetero-cyclic arrays. Although the Schrock catalyst is the most reactive, it has a narrower functional group tolerance (e.g. incompatible with ROH and RCO₂H groups). In a further contrast, the Schrock catalyst promotes RCM of di-, tri- and even tetra-substituted alkenes whereas the Grubbs catalysts are successful for only di-

substituted alkenes (Ene-yne RCM is an exception²). Typical RCM conditions are high dilution (10 - 50 mM) and slow substrate addition, especially when competitive polymerization is observed.

Preparation: The Grubbs catalysts are easy to prepare³ (orange-brown solids) and are stable to air for up to 2 weeks (extreme case, 1year) unlike the Schrock catalyst which must be used in a refrigerated glove box.⁴

$$\begin{array}{c} Cl_{\mathcal{N}_{p}} \overset{P(Cy)_{3}}{\underset{P(Cy)_{3}}{\longleftarrow}} \overset{Ph}{\underset{Ph}{\longleftarrow}} \quad Cl_{\mathcal{N}_{p}} \overset{P(Cy)_{3}}{\underset{P(Cy)_{3}}{\longleftarrow}} \\ cl_{\mathcal{N}_{p}} \overset{Ph}{\underset{P(Cy)_{3}}{\longleftarrow}} & (F_{3}C)_{2}MeCO_{\mathcal{N}_{p}} \overset{Ph}{\underset{Me}{\longleftarrow}} \\ (F_{3}C)_{2}MeCO_{\mathcal{N}_{p}} \overset{Ph}{\underset{Me}{\longleftarrow}} \\ \end{array}$$

Abstracts

The venerable Schoellkopf amino acid synthesis followed by RCM gives, via spirocyclic systems, conformationally restricted α -amino esters which would otherwise be difficult to prepare in optically active form.⁵

Part-steroid structures are conveniently prepared by positioning an acetylenic relay between two olefinic side chains to effect an iterative RCM.⁶ An ene-yne metathesis strategy also comprises a key step in the total synthesis of the natural product stemoamide.⁷

Indicative of the times, solid state RCMs are being pursued, ⁸ e.g in the total synthesis of epothilone A. ⁹ The precursor to the natural product was cyclized and cleaved from the resin in one step; in this process, the metal carbene becomes immobilized on the resin and cannot be reused.

MeO N 2mol% 2 MeO N OMe TFA / H₂O MeCN (58%) α-amino acid ester

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