

Synthesis and application of novel bicyclic guanidines: *N*-alkylation of 1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene

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Dedicated to Gurnos Jones on the occasion of his 70th birthday

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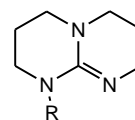
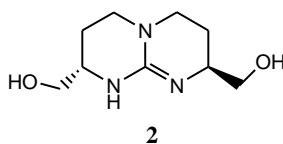
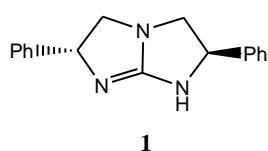
Abstract

The regioselective ring-opening reaction of optically pure epoxides by 1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene was employed to prepare enantiomerically pure guanidine bases. A further example was prepared by deprotonation of 7-methyl-1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene followed by trapping with (-)-camphor. Four of these bases were evaluated in the asymmetric epoxidation of 3-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-4,4-dimethoxycyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-one (4) and *trans*-chalcone using *t*-butyl hydroperoxide. Reasonable yields of the epoxide were obtained from the chalcone reaction but the ee's were low; with the quinone monoacetal 4 ee's in the range 29-35% were obtained.

Keywords: Bicyclic guanidines, epoxides, enantio selective epoxidation triazabicyclodec-5-ene alkylation

Introduction

Enantiomerically pure guanidines have attracted considerable recent attention as chiral basic catalysts for asymmetric processes¹ and as chiral molecular hosts.² Thus, for example, 1 has been used as a catalyst for the asymmetric Strecker synthesis of α -amino acids,^{1a} and the protonated version of 2 has been employed as an artificial receptor for oxyanionic guest species.² In this paper we describe the preparation of a range of enantiomerically pure guanidines 3c-h.³



3b, R = Me

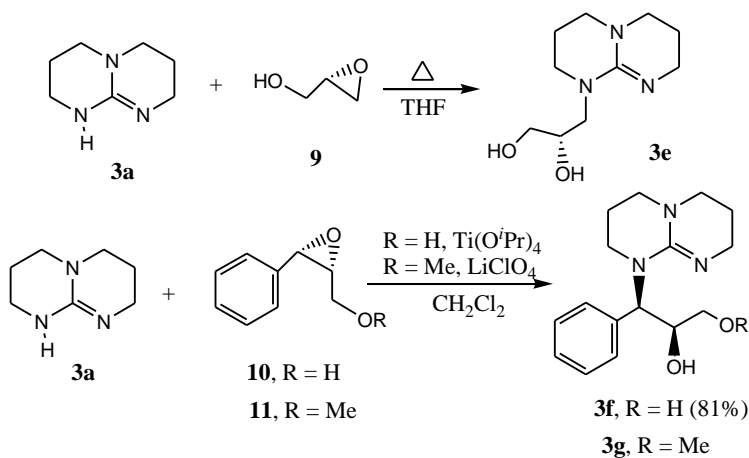
3c, R = chiral substituent

Scheme 2

Reaction of TBD (3a) with (*R*)-styrene oxide (7) was accomplished in hot ethanol. Low conversion (< 5%) was observed in polar aprotic solvents (*e.g.* THF) and higher temperatures led to the formation of inseparable, unidentified by-products. Adduct 3c was obtained in 84% yield as a single regioisomer after purification $\{[\alpha]_{\text{D}} -28.5$ (*c* 1.02, CHCl_3)}. The corresponding reaction using (*S*)-styrene oxide 7 was also performed giving the enantiomeric guanidine *S*-3c (Scheme 1); chiral shift ^1H NMR experiments on *R*- and *S*-3c using 0.3 equivalents of (*R*)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(9-anthryl)ethanol confirmed an enantiomeric excess of > 95% in each case. Literature precedent⁹ suggests that styrene oxide opening by amines is likely to occur at the least hindered terminal site; regioselective guanidine-epoxide coupling reactions have been previously reported.¹⁰ Attempts to modify the styrene oxide ring-opening conditions to favour nucleophilic attack at the benzylic position (*e.g.* using tin chemistry,¹¹ zeolites,¹² $\text{Yb}(\text{OTf})_3$,¹³ lithium perchlorate¹⁴ or iodine¹⁴ were unsuccessful. We also attempted to methylate 3c in order to evaluate the impact of the free hydroxyl group in epoxidation reactions. Unfortunately, methylation under a number of standard conditions (*e.g.* NaH, MeI, DMF) afforded an inseparable mixture of *N*- and *O*-methylated compounds.

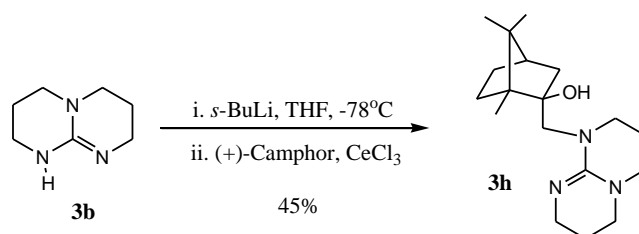
The *meta*-chloro substituted analogue 3d {84%; $\{[\alpha]_{\text{D}} -51.3$ (*c* 1.02, CHCl_3)} was also prepared from TBD and the corresponding substituted styrene oxide 8. Chiral shift ^1H NMR spectroscopy using 0.3 equivalents of (*R*)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(9-anthryl)ethanol indicated an enantiomeric excess of > 95%.

The success of the above strategy encouraged us to utilise more functionalised chiral epoxides in reactions with TBD (Scheme 3). Reaction of TBD 3a with glycidol 9 in ethanol gave a complex product mixture and although the expected reaction appeared to proceed in THF as solvent, purification of adduct 3e proved impossible. We therefore turned our attention to the use of (*2S*, *3R*)-phenylglycidol 10 (Scheme 3). Following a published protocol,¹⁵ treatment of TBD with epoxide 10 and two equivalents of titanium *iso*-propoxide in dichloromethane gave the expected product 3f in 81% yield $\{[\alpha]_{\text{D}} -12.3$ (*c* 1.02, CHCl_3)}.
 10, R = H
 11, R = Me



Scheme 3

We also required the corresponding methyl ether 3g to assess the importance of the primary hydroxyl group of 3f in epoxidation processes. In view of the problems with methylation outlined above, we attempted to prepare 3g from the reaction between TBD and epoxide 11 promoted by lithium perchlorate.¹⁵ Unfortunately, a large excess of TBD was required to drive the reaction to completion, and then purification of the product mixture proved impossible. Other Lewis-acids [*e.g.* Zn(OTf)₂, Ti(O*i*Pr)₄] resulted in formation of inseparable by-products. Finally, we devised a procedure for preparing enantiomerically pure guanidines 3 from ketones (Scheme 4). Deprotonation of the methylated TBD derivative 3b was achieved using *sec*-butyllithium 16 and treatment of the resulting lithiated species with CeCl₃ and (+)-camphor produced adduct 3h as a single diastereoisomer in 45% yield (the stereochemistry being assigned by literature¹⁷ precedent). Reaction without cerium trichloride gave poor yields (8-15%) of the desired product.



Scheme 4

(b) Enantioselective epoxidation reactions

A number of promising procedures are available for the asymmetric epoxidation of electron deficient alkenes¹⁸ but none give high enantiomeric excesses (ee) with cyclic enones. We have previously utilised Wynbergs pioneering cinchona-based phase transfer epoxidation procedure with dienone 4 to produce (-)-5 in 89% ee.^{4c} This enantiomerically enriched material was subsequently employed in chiral syntheses of Manumycin A and related natural products.^{4b,c} We therefore investigated the use of chiral bases 3c, d and f in the TBHP epoxidation of dienone 4: the results are collected in Table 1.

Table 1. Epoxidation of 4 using TBHP and chiral bases 3 in PhMe

Entry	Base	Yield 5 (%)	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$	ee 5 (%); (-)- or (-)
i ^a	<i>R</i> -3c	31	- 65	35 (-)
ii	<i>S</i> -3c	32	60	32 ()
iii	3d	23	- 55	29 (-)
iv	3f	7	15	8 ()

^a In a biphasic system (H₂O/ PhMe) the yield and ee decreased (21% and 18% respectively).

As can be seen from Table 1, the styrene oxide derived base 3c gave an encouraging ee (32-35%), *R*-3c producing a predominance of (-)-5 and *S*-3c producing (-)-5 (the 2*S*,3*R*-enantiomer also produced by the chiral phase transfer procedure).^{4c} The chlorinated analogue 3d gave similar

results but we were disappointed to find that base 3f, which has a stereogenic centre adjacent to the guanidine nitrogen, gives 5 in low ee and low yield. Preliminary studies were also carried out on the asymmetric epoxidation of *trans*-chalcone. In these reactions the yields were much higher but disappointing ee's were observed (*e.g.* with 3d, 71% yield, 9% ee).

These results illustrate the potential of enantiomerically pure guanidine bases for the asymmetric epoxidation of electron deficient alkenes. However, further studies are required to elucidate the key structural features of these bases and so to enable the rational design of improved systems.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled from sodium-benzophenone ketyl immediately before use. Petroleum ether refers to the fraction with bp 40-60 °C and was redistilled before use. Toluene was dried over molecular sieves (4Å) prior to use. Water is distilled water and brine is a stock solution of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution. Column chromatography was performed on ICN silica gel (32-63) using the eluent specified under medium pressure. All reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. Melting points are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded in the FT mode. Optical rotation values were measured on a JASCO DIP-370 digital polarimeter fitted with a sodium lamp running 10 measurement cycles allowing 30 seconds integration time. The compounds were analysed as a solution in chloroform (AR spectroscopic grade) at 20 °C. Compounds 4^{4a} and 11¹⁵ were prepared following literature procedures.

(1R)-2-(Triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-en-7-yl)-1-phenylethanol (R-3c). TBD (1.00 g, 7.18 mmol) and (*R*)-styrene oxide (0.95 g, 7.91 mmol) were heated in ethanol (25 cm³) at gentle reflux for 90 min. Removal of the solvent afforded a pale yellow oil which was taken up in 4M hydrochloric acid (18 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 5 mL). The aqueous layer was brought to pH = 14 with a minimum amount of saturated aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. Extraction with dichloromethane (6 x 20 mL) followed. The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the *title compound* 3c (1.56 g, 84%) as a white sticky solid, IR (NaCl, film) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3306, 1603, 1124; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (2H, t, *J* 7.0, Ph), 7.33 (2H, d, *J* 7.0, Ph), 7.29-7.23 (1H, m, Ph), 4.99 (1H, dd, *J* 6.0, 4.5, CH(OH)CH_A H_BN), 3.89 (1H, dd, *J* 14.5, 6.0, CH(OH)CH_A H_BN), 3.42 (1H, dd, *J* 14.5, 4.5, CH(OH)CH_A H_BN), 3.46-3.36 (2H, m, CH₂N), 3.23-3.19 (2H, m, CH₂N), 3.10 (2H, t, *J* 6.0, CH₂N), 2.96 (1H, quint, *J* 6.0, CH₂N), 2.77 (1H, quint, *J* 6.0, CH₂N), 1.90 (2H, quint, *J* 6.0, NCH₂CH 2CH₂N), 1.76 (2H, quint, *J* 6.0, NCH₂CH 2CH₂N); ¹³C NMR (67.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.2 (C, CN₃), 143.4 (C, C-1 Ph), 128.0 (2CH), 127.0 (CH), 126.2 (2CH), 72.4 (CH, CH(OH)CH₂N), 59.2 (CH₂, CH(OH)CH₂N), 48.1 (CH₂, TBD), 47.9 (CH₂, TBD), 47.5 (CH₂, TBD), 40.7 (CH₂, TBD), 21.8 (2CH₂, TBD); MS (EI) *m/z* 259 (M, 10%), 242 (17), 152 (68), 139 (100); HRMS (EI) *m/z* 259.1685 (C₁₅H₂₁N₃O requires 259.1683, 0.6 ppm error); [α]_D²⁰ = -28.5 (*c* 1.02, CHCl₃).

(1S)-2-(Triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-en-7-yl)-1-phenylethanol (S-3c). Prepared in 65% yield as a white sticky solid following the procedure for *R*-3c starting from (*S*)-styrene oxide, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = .2$ (c 0.94, CHCl₃).

(1R)-2-(1,5,7-Triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-en-7-yl)-1-(3-chlorophenyl)ethanol (3d). Following the procedure above and using TBD (327 mg, 2.35 mmol) and (*R*)-3-chlorostyrene oxide (8) (397 mg, 2.57 mmol), the *title compound* 3d as a white sticky solid (578 mg, 84%) was obtained, IR (NaCl, film) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3369, 1599, 1321, 754; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (1H, m, Ph), 7.33- 7.18 (3H, m, Ph), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J* 6.0, 4.0, CH(OH)CH_AH_BN), 3.79 (1H, dd, *J* 15.0, 6.0, CH(OH)CH_AH_BN), 3.46 (1H, dd, *J* 15.0, 4.0, CH(OH)CH_AH_BN), 3.45-3.40 (2H, m, CH₂N), 3.24-3.19 (2H, m, CH₂N), 3.14-3.10 (2H, m, CH₂N), 3.04-2.95 (1H, m, CH₂N), 2.83-2.75 (1H, m, CH₂N), 1.95-1.75 (4H, m, 2 x NCH₂CH₂CH₂N); ¹³C NMR (67.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.3 (C, CN₃), 145.9 (C, C-1 Ph), 133.8 (C, C-3 Ph), 129.3 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 126.3 (CH), 124.4 (CH), 72.0 (CH, CH(OH)CH₂N), 59.0 (CH₂>, CH(OH)CH₂N), 48.1 (CH₂, TBD), 48.0 (CH₂, TBD), 47.5 (CH₂, TBD), 40.8 (CH₂, TBD), 21.8 (2CH₂, TBD); MS (EI) *m/z* 293 (M, 4%), 276 (11), 152 (72), 139 (100); HRMS (CI) *m/z* 294.1369 (M) (C₁₅H₂₁³⁵ClN₃O requires 294.1373, 1.1 ppm error); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -51.3$ (c 1.02, CHCl₃).

(2S,3R)-3-(1,5,7-Triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-en-7-yl)-3-phenyl-1,2-propandiols (3f). To a solution of (2*S*,3*R*)-phenylglycidol (10) (765 mg, 5.09 mmol) in dichloromethane (35 mL) TBD (506 mg, 3.64 mmol) and titanium(IV) *iso*-propoxide (2.17 g, 7.63 mmol) were added at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 35 °C for 3 days the reaction was quenched with a 10% solution of sodium hydroxide in brine (35 mL). Vigorous stirring was continued for another 2 days. The mixture was filtered through celite and the residue was washed with dichloromethane several times. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The pale yellow oil obtained was dissolved in 1.4M hydrochloric acid (22 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 7 mL). The aqueous solution was brought to pH = 14 with a minimum amount of saturated aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. Extraction with dichloromethane (6 x 20 mL) followed. The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the *title compound* 3f (855 mg, 81%) as a white sticky solid, IR (NaCl, film) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3318, 1579, 1441, 1309, 1103, 1047, 752; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (2H, br d, *J* 7.0, Ph), 7.36-7.26 (3H, m, Ph), 5.44 (1H, d, *J* 11.0, NCH(Ph)CH(OH)), 4.16 (1H, dt, *J* 11.0, 2.0, CH(OH)CH_AH_BOH), 3.77 (1H, dd, *J* 12.0, 2.0, CH(OH)CH_AH_BOH), 3.68 (1H, dd, *J* 12.0, 2.0, CH(OH)CH_AH_BOH), 3.52-3.37 (1H, m, CH₂N), 3.30-3.01 (5H, m, CH₂N), 2.93-2.76 (2H, m, CH₂N), 1.91-1.81 (2H, m, NCH₂CH₂CH₂N), 1.76-1.63 (1H, m, NCH₂CH₂CH₂N), 1.56-1.44 (1H, m, NCH₂CH₂CH₂N); ¹³C NMR (67.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.1 (C, CN₃), 137.4 (C, C-1 Ph), 129.3 (2CH), 128.3 (2CH), 127.5 (CH), 69.7 (CH, CH(OH)CH₂OH), 62.7 (CH₂, CH(OH)CH₂OH), 58.9 (CH, NCH(Ph)CH(OH)), 48.4 (CH₂, TBD), 47.9 (CH₂, TBD), 41.3 (CH₂, TBD), 40.0 (CH₂, TBD), 22.2 (2CH₂, TBD); MS (EI) *m/z* 289 (M, 18%), 272 (12), 258 (100), 139 (98); HRMS (CI) *m/z* 290.1867 (C₁₆H₂₄N₃O₂ requires 290.18685, 0.6 ppm error); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -12.3$ (c 1.02, CHCl₃).

(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-Trimethyl-2-(1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-en-7-ylmethyl)bicyclo[2.2.1]-heptan-2-ol (3h). To a stirred solution of 7-methyl-1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene (3b) (153 mg, 1.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and at -78 °C was

added *sec*-butyllithium (0.92 mL, 1.3M solution in cyclohexane, 1.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h and then transferred by cannular to a solution of (-)-camphor (152 mg, 1.0 mmol) and cerium chloride (250 mg, 1.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) at room temperature. After stirring for 4 h the reaction was quenched with a small amount of water (0.5 mL). The tetrahydrofuran was evaporated, 1M hydrochloric acid (30 mL) was added, and the solution was washed with diethyl ether (3 x 30 mL). The aqueous layer was cooled to 0 °C with ice and solid sodium hydroxide was added slowly to adjust the pH \geq 12. The alkaline solution was extracted with diethyl ether (6 x 30 mL). After drying (Na₂SO₄) and removal of the solvent, the *title product* 3h (137 mg, 45%) was obtained as a white solid, mp 139-141 °C; IR (NaCl, nujol) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 2952, 2924, 1588, 1515, 1452, 1309, 1219; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.53 (1H, d, *J* 14.3, C(OH)CH_AH_BN), 3.39-3.15 (5H, m, 2 x CH₂ TBD and C(OH)CH_AH_BN), 3.12-3.05 (4H, m, 2 x CH₂ TBD), 2.03-1.92 (3H, m, CH₂TBD and H-3_{exo}), 1.82-1.72 (2H, m, CH₂ TBD), 1.71-1.62 (2H, m, H-4, H-5_{exo}), 1.50-1.25 (3H, m, H-6, H-3_{endo}), 1.43 (1H, s, OH), 1.11 (3H, s, CH₃-8), 1.00-0.82 (1H, m, H-5_{endo}), 0.92 (3H, s, CH₃-9), 0.81 (3H, s, CH₃-10); ¹³C NMR (67.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.9 (C, CN₃), 81.2 (C, C-2), 60.1 (CH₂, C-11), 51.9 (C, C-1), 49.6 (CH₂, TBD), 49.3 (C, C-7), 48.4 (CH₂, TBD), 48.3 (CH₂, TBD), 46.2 (CH₂, C-3), 44.9 (CH, C-4), 42.4 (CH₂, TBD), 30.2 (CH₂, C-6), 27.2 (CH₂, C-5), 23.1 (CH₂, TBD), 22.7 (CH₂, TBD), 21.4 (CH₃, C-8), 20.6 (CH₃, C-9), 11.2 (CH₃, C-10); MS (EI) *m/z* 305 (M, 20%), 290 (60), 153 (100), 139 (60), 124 (40), 84 (60); HRMS (EI) *m/z* 305.2462 (C₁₈H₃₁N₃O requires 305.2467, 1.5 ppm error); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = .7$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃)

Asymmetric epoxidation of 4. General procedure. Chiral guanidine 3 (1.2 equiv) was premixed with TBHP (5.5M anhydrous solution in decane) (2.0 equiv) in dried toluene (1 mL/100 mg 4) at room temperature for 3 min. Then quinone acetal 4 (*ca.* 100 mg) was added and stirring was continued for 8 days. The reaction mixture was poured into water (3 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (5 x 10 mL). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. After purification on silica using dichloromethane and ethyl acetate (25:1) as the eluent the epoxide acetal 5 was obtained as a white solid, with spectroscopic data consistent with those published.^{4c}

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