

Enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation of benzaldehyde using pyrrolidine-based chiral salen ligands

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Dedicated to Professor António M. d'A. Rocha Gonsalves, with recognition and esteem, on occasion of his 70th birthday

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Abstract

The *in situ* formed Ti(IV) complexes of several pyrrolidine-based chiral salen ligands derived from natural (L)-tartaric acid were evaluated as catalysts in the enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation of benzaldehyde. The catalysts were found to be very active, producing the corresponding product, *O*-trimethylsilylmandelonitrile, in high yields (>94%) and enantioselectivities of up to 88%.

Keywords: Salens, tartaric acid, pyrrolidine, enantioselective, trimethylsilylcyanation, benzaldehyde

Introduction

The enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation of aldehydes catalyzed by titanium complexes is a convenient process for the synthesis of optically active cyanohydrins. These chiral products have considerable synthetic interest, namely as precursors of molecules with other important functional groups, among which are α -hydroxyacids, α -hydroxyketones, primary and secondary β -hydroxyamines, α -aminonitriles and α -hydroxyesters. Titanium, vanadium and aluminium compounds have been successfully used as Lewis acids in these reactions and structurally diverse chiral ligands have proved efficient in this enantioselective process.¹⁻⁶ Oguni's pioneering work with Schiff bases⁷⁻⁹ led to the development of many ligands of this type for the enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation of aldehydes.¹⁰⁻¹⁶

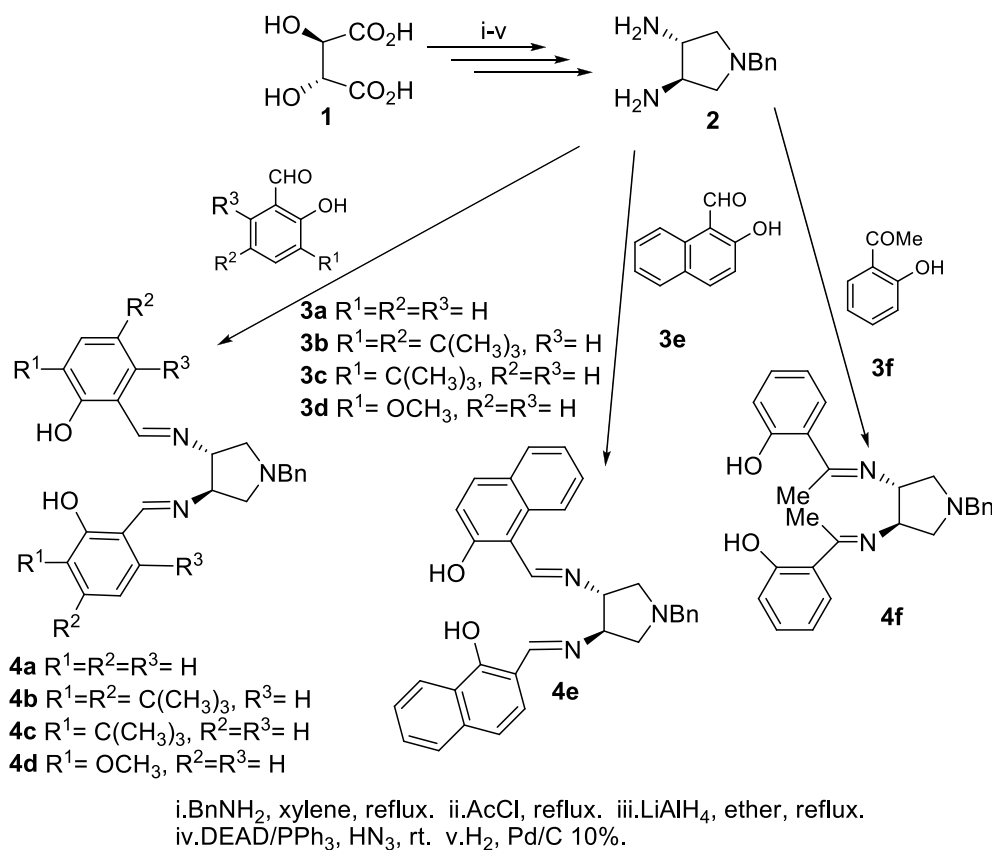
Our research interests have focused on enantioselective catalysis studies, namely transfer hydrogenation of alkenes,^{17,18} alkylation of aldehydes with diethylzinc¹⁹⁻²² and, more recently, on the trimethylsilylcyanation of aldehydes with trimethylsilyl cyanide.²³ We have devoted some

attention to the synthesis of chiral salens from salicylaldehyde derivatives and chiral diamines with different backbone structures to be used as catalysts both in alkylations and trimethylsilylcyanations. This multiple application is possible due to the similarity in appropriate structural characteristics of these ligands for both types of enantioselective transformations. In this paper, we describe the results of the trimethylsilylcyanation of benzaldehyde using some pyrrolidine-based chiral salen ligands that we used previously in the enantioselective alkylation of aldehydes with diethylzinc.²¹

Results and Discussion

Synthesis of chiral salen ligands

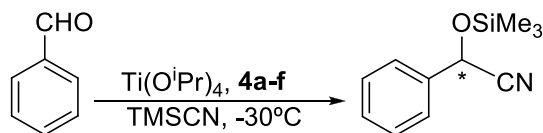
The pyrrolidine-based chiral salen ligands (3*R*,4*R*)-**4a-f** were prepared from natural (L)-tartaric acid, according to our previously described procedure^{21,23} as summarized in Scheme 1. Ligand **4c**, which has not been previously described, was prepared similarly, by the condensation of (3*R*,4*R*)-*N*-benzyl-3,4-diaminopyrrolidine with 3-*t*-butylsalicylaldehyde, giving the corresponding salen, (3*R*,4*R*)-*N,N'*-bis[3'-*t*-butylsalicylidene]-*N*-benzyl-3,4-diaminopyrrolidine in 71% yield.



Scheme 1

Enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation

The titanium(IV) complexes of chiral salens (*3R,4R*)-**4a-f** were evaluated as catalysts in the enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation of aldehydes, using benzaldehyde as model substrate, Scheme 2.



Scheme 2

All of the reactions were carried out in an inert N₂ atmosphere for 24 h at -30 °C, using dichloromethane as solvent. The Ti:ligand:aldehyde:TMSCN ratio used was 1:1.1:5:10. The results of these catalytic experiments are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Enantioselective trimethylsilylcyanation of benzaldehyde^a

Entry	Salen	Conversion ^b (%)	ee ^c (%)
1	(<i>3R,4R</i>)- 4a	94	32 (<i>R</i>)
2	(<i>3R,4R</i>)- 4b	>99	88 (<i>R</i>)
3	(<i>3R,4R</i>)- 4c	98	77 (<i>R</i>)
4	(<i>3R,4R</i>)- 4d	>99	62 (<i>R</i>)
5	(<i>3R,4R</i>)- 4e	97	30 (<i>R</i>)
6	(<i>3R,4R</i>)- 4f	96	39 (<i>R</i>)

^aReaction was carried out on a 2 mmol scale in 5 mL of dry CH₂Cl₂ at -30 °C, using a molar ratio of Ti:ligand:aldehyde:TMSCN of 1:1.1:5:10. ^bdetermined by gc. ^cof the silylether, determined by chiral gc.

Catalysts Ti[(*3R,4R*)-**4a-f**] were all found to be very active in promoting the trimethylsilylcyanation of benzaldehyde under our reaction conditions, giving conversions greater than 94%. The ee of the products varied according to the structure of each particular ligand, the most selective being (*3R,4R*)-**4b**, which originated the corresponding cyanosilylether with an ee of 88%. A product with an ee of 77% was obtained when (*3R,4R*)-**4c** was used. The greater selectivities observed in the presence of these ligands is in agreement with our previous studies and with those of others which demonstrate that bulky groups in C3 and C3' and/or in C5 and C5' of the aldehyde moieties of salen ligands are fundamental characteristics for high selectivity.^{7-12,23-25} The rigid cyclic backbone structure of the 1,2-diamine is probably also responsible for these selectivities. We have previously observed that, with the same aldehyde moieties but with less rigid backbone structures of 1,3-diamines derived from camphoric acid, lower selectivities are obtained.²³

The major enantiomers of the cyanosilylethers obtained in these reactions presented (*R*) absolute configuration, which results from an attack of the cyanide to the *Si* face of the aldehyde.

Conclusions

Chiral salens (*3R,4R*)-**4a-f** were prepared according to previously established procedures and their Ti(IV)(salen) complexes used in the trimethylsilylcyanation of benzaldehyde. The studies described demonstrate that the catalysts are very active in trimethylsilylcyanations, where conversions greater than 94% were observed and selectivities of up to 88% were obtained, namely, in the presence of (*3R,4R*)-**4b** with two sterically demanding *t*-butyl substituents on each aldehyde moiety of the salen ligand.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All solvents were dried prior to use following standard procedures. Titanium tetraisopropoxide was acquired from Aldrich and trimethylsilyl cyanide from Fluka. Benzaldehyde was distilled prior to use and stored over 4Å molecular sieves. All other reagents were used as commercially acquired. Melting points were determined using a Leitz-Wetzler 799 microscope, with a heated plate (values are uncorrected). Optical rotations were measured with an Optical Activity AA-5 polarimeter. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance III 400 MHz spectrometer. TMS was used as the internal standard, chemical shifts are referred in δ and coupling constants, *J*, in Hz. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet 6700 FTIR (solids were processed as KBr pellets). Elemental analyses were carried out on a Fisons Instruments EA 1108 CHNS-O elemental analyser. GC analyses were recorded on a HP 5890A instrument coupled to an HP 3396A integrator using a capillary column (Supelcowax 10, 30 m, 0.25 i.d., 0.25 μ m). Mass spectra were recorded on a HP 5973 MSD chromatograph with 70eV (EI), Agilent 6890 series, equipped with an HP-5MS column (30m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 μ m) or on a Fisons Instruments-Platform with an APCI probe coupled to a Thermo Separation Spectra Series P200 chromatograph. Sonication was performed in a Bandelin Sonorex RK100H cleaning bath with a frequency of 35 Hz and a nominal power of 80/160 Watts.

Trimethylsilylcyanation reactions were carried out in an inert N₂ atmosphere using standard Schlenk-type techniques. Reaction products were identified by gc/ms analysis and NMR spectroscopy. Catalytic experiments were repeated in order to confirm the reproducibility of results. Enantiomeric excesses were determined using a chiral γ -cyclodextrin capillary column (FS-Lipodex-E, 25 m, 0.25 i.d.) from Machery-Nagel, on an HP 5890A instrument coupled to an HP 3396A integrator. The absolute configuration of the major enantiomer was determined by comparison of the optical rotation with literature values.^{14,26}

Synthesis of (3*R*,4*R*)-*N,N'*-bis[3'-*t*-butylsalicylidene]-*N*-benzyl-3,4-diaminopyrrolidine (4c). In a 25 mL Erlenmeyer flask, diamine (1*R*,3*S*)-**1** (1.5 mmol, 0.139 g) was dissolved in 5 mL of dry dichloromethane and the aldehyde (3 mmol) and silica (0.900 g) were added. The mixture was placed in an ultrasound bath until the reaction was complete, as monitored by tlc, approximately 30 min. The silica was filtered off, the solvent evaporated and the product was isolated by crystallization in ethanol/water, yielding 71% of the title compound. mp 65-67 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -485$ (c 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.44 (s, 18H); 3.01 (bs, 2H); 3.21 (bs, 2H); 3.81 (bs, 2H); 4.04 (bs, 2H); 6.78 (t, 2H, *J* 7.6), 7.05 (d, 2H, *J* 6.8); 7.25 (s, 2H); 7.29-7.37 (m, 3H); 7.40-7.46 (m, 2H); 8.29 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 29.35, 34.83, 59.75, 60.06, 74.77, 118.07, 118.31, 127.56, 128.51, 129.06, 129.85, 130.06, 137.37, 160.23, 166.48. IR (cm⁻¹): 2956, 2909, 1625, 1434, 1391, 1265, 1199, 1144, 1086, 796, 751, 699. Lc-ms: *m/z* 512 [(M+1)⁺], 495, 393, 350, 335, 333, 321.

General procedure for the trimethylsilylcyanation reactions

To a solution of the chiral salen ligand (0.44 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (5 mL), Ti(O^{*i*}Pr)₄ (0.40 mmol, 0.12 mL) was added under an inert atmosphere at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight and subsequently cooled to -30 °C. Benzaldehyde (2 mmol, 0.2 mL) and trimethylsilyl cyanide (4 mmol, 0.54 mL) were added and the reaction stirred for 24 h at -30 °C.

At the end of the reaction, hexane was added and the precipitated solids were filtered off. Conversions were determined by gc and the ee of the resulting cyanosilyl ethers were determined by chiral gc analysis.

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