Oxidative cross-coupling reaction by scandium catalysis for synthesis of \( \alpha \)-alkyl \( \alpha \)-amino acid ester derivatives†

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In the past decade, the oxidative coupling reaction has become a new method to afford C–C bonds from C–H bonds due to its being atom economical and environmentally friendly.1 Meanwhile, \( \alpha \)-amino acids play an important role in natural products and are the key structural motifs of numerous natural products.2 Therefore, the oxidative coupling reaction of glycine derivatives has gained significant attention for the synthesis of a series of \( \alpha \)-substituted \( \alpha \)-amino acid derivatives.3 For example, Li’s group designed the first method for an oxidative dehydrogenative coupling reaction to synthesize \( \alpha \)-amino glycine derivatives from \( \alpha \)-glycine derivatives by direct C–C bond formation.4 Subsequently, Huang’s group disclosed a cross-dehydrogenative coupling reaction with N-aryl glycine esters to synthesize \( \alpha \)-amino glycine derivatives under the cooperative catalysis of copper salt.5 Recently, the oxidative coupling of \( \alpha \)-glycine derivatives has been well developed under stoichiometric amounts of chemical oxidants such as DTBP, DDQ, TBHP, and 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxoammonium tetrafluoroborate (T′BF4).6 Furthermore, transition metal-catalyzed synthesis of chiral \( \alpha \)-amino acid derivatives by direct C–H oxidative cross-coupling has been reported in the past few years.7 For example, Wang’s group developed a significant method of chiral Lewis acid controlled enantioselective alkylation of \( \alpha \)-Csp3–H bonds to synthesize chiral alkyl \( \alpha \)-amino acid derivatives.8 Another effective pathway to synthesize chiral \( \alpha \)-amino acids has been reported by palladium-catalyzed C–H functionalization.9 Recently, Yang’s group found a novel pathway for the synthesis of chiral \( \alpha \)-amino acid derivatives from aryl boronic acids by Pd(II)-catalysis with direct C–H oxidation (1, Scheme 1),10 but only \( \alpha \)-aryl \( \alpha \)-amino acid ester derivatives were obtained. However, for the synthesis of benzyl \( \alpha \)-amino acid derivatives by the oxidative cross-coupling reaction of glycine derivatives, very few examples have been reported to date.9 Based on this considerable progress, in this paper, we describe a novel strategy for the cross-coupling reaction between \( N \)-aryl glycine esters and boronic acid esters for the synthesis of \( \alpha \)-alkyl \( \alpha \)-amino acid esters in the presence of Sc(III)-catalyst (2, Scheme 1).

In an initial study, we chose \( \alpha \)-aryl glycine esters 1a as the model substrates with benzylboronic acid esters9 2a as alkylation reagents, PPh3 as the ligand, and BQ as the oxidant in the presence of 10 mol% Cu(OTf)2 in DCE at 80 °C. We were pleased to find that the desired product \( \alpha \)-aryl \( \alpha \)-amino acid ester 3a was observed in 32% yield (Table 1, entry 1). Encouraged by this result, screening several oxidants (Table 1, entries 2–9) showed that Ag2CO3 was the best choice, and the yield of 3a improved to 70% (Table 1, entry 6). When the oxidant was increased to 2 equiv., the yield of 3a reached 78% (Table 1, entry 11). Subsequently, various solvents were examined and DCE was still found to be the best choice (Table 1, entries 12–16). Then, a variety of different Lewis acids were investigated, and Sc(OTf)3 proved to be the best with 85% yield for coupling product 3aa (Table 1, entries 17–21). Furthermore, the control experiment showed that only 15% yield of the desired product was obtained in the absence of Sc(OTf)3 (Table 1, entries 22–23).

Scheme 1 Reaction of glycine derivatives with metal boron reagents.

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c7ra00664k
Under the optimized reaction conditions (Table 1, entry 21), the reaction scope was examined as shown in Table 2. We first surveyed various N-para-bromophenyl protected glycine esters. It was found that various alkyl esters including methyl 1b and tert-butyl 1c were well tolerated in the oxidative C–H functionalization with N-aryl glycine esters 1a, affording α-alkyl α-amino acid esters 3a–3c in 78–85% yields (Table 2, entries 3a–3c). Meanwhile, different substituents on the aniline fragment, which bear electron-withdrawing or electron-donating groups, afforded the corresponding desired products in moderate to excellent yields (Table 2, entries 3d–3g). However, the electronic effect in this transformation was very notable, for example, when the aniline fragment changed to N-para-methoxyphenyl, the corresponding product was obtained only in 22% yield; no substituent on the aniline fragment afforded the desired product in moderate yield (Table 2, entries 3g–3h). In order to further expand the substrate scope, we selected the N-para-bromophenyl glycine ethyl ester as the substrate, and prepared a few substrates containing substituents with electron-donating or electron-withdrawing effects on other positions of the benzyl group from the available starting materials. The corresponding α-amino acid ester products were obtained in good to excellent yields (Table 2, entries 3i–3p). Furthermore, the naphthylboronic acid ester could also undergo transformation and afford the product in 68% yield (Table 2, 3l).

Moreover, to extend the scope of this catalytic system, we carried out direct functionalization of the α-peptido C–H bonds under the optimized reaction conditions. We were pleased to find that the corresponding α-alkylation product 4a was obtained in good yield (Scheme 2). We believe that the yield of the product will increase accordingly, after appropriate optimization of the catalytic system. This work is currently under way in our laboratory.

To investigate the mechanism of this transformation, experiments were carried out. The desired product was not observed when 1.0 equivalent of the radical-trapping reagent 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy (TEMPO) was used under standardized reaction conditions. At the same time, we found that when 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), a radical scavenger, was introduced into the reaction system, the yield of product 3a decreased dramatically from 85% to 8% (Scheme 3). To our delight, BHT trapped the key intermediate, which was detected by GC-MS (see ESI†). This result suggests that the reaction may proceed via a radical mechanism (Scheme 4). First, benzylboronic acid ester 2a forms the intermediate benzyl radical 5 under the oxidation of Ag2CO3; at the same time, radical 6 is generated by abstracting an α hydrogen atom from N-aryl glycine ester 1a under oxidant. Then the product 3aa is obtained through the radical addition reaction (Scheme 4, path a).
A). Then, single-electron transfer (SET) occurs from 7, which can tautomerize to the iminium ion. At the same time, $\text{S}c(\text{OTf})_3$ with the ligand PPh$_3$ reacts as a Lewis acid with 7 to form the active species intermediate 1A. Then intermediate 1B is produced though Petasity-type addition of benzylic boronic acid 2a to the iminium intermediate. Finally, product 3aa is obtained upon dissociation in the presence of HOTf, and the active scandium catalyst is regenerated and enters the next catalytic cycle synchronously (Scheme 4, path B).

In conclusion, we have developed a mild and economical $\text{Sc(OTf)}_3$-catalyzed oxidative cross-coupling reaction for the synthesis of a series of Z-alkyl Z-amino acid ester derivatives. Further applications of this approach to other substrates and enantioselective reactions are being investigated in our laboratory.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 21462035), the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (31920160050), the Scientific Research Foundation of Northwest University for Nationalities (xbmuyjrc201603), and the Gansu Provincial Council for Science and Technology (144GKCA031).

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