Asymmetric Catalysis with MOFs Prepared via Chiral Induction Effect

Preparation of homochiral MOF catalysts:

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Cyanosilylation and aldol reaction using homochiral MOF catalysts:

H₃TBT (1.0 equiv)

anti

The catalytic cyanosilylation:

		ee (%)	
Entry	Ar	Ce-MDIP1	Ce-MDIP2
1	Ph	93	94
2	4-MeO	91	97
3	1-Naph	98	>98
4	2-Naph	>98	>98

The direct aldol reaction:

	Cd- TBT	
Ar	Yield (%)	ee (%)
2-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄	42	60
3-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄	77	61
4-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄	97	58
1-Naph	8	n.d.
	2-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ 3-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ 4-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄	Ar Yield (%) 2-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ 42 3-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ 77 4-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ 97

(values represent the major isomer)

Significance: Homochiral metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) were prepared through the chiral induction effect. Thus, the homochiral crystallization of Ce(NO₃)·6H₂O and H₄MDIP was performed with L- or D-BCIP as chiral inducers in water to give Ce-MDIP1 and Ce-MDIP2 (where no BCIP was installed), which exhibited Cotton effects exactly opposite to each other. Ce-MDIPs promoted the cyanosilylation to give the corresponding cyanohydrin derivatives quantitatively with 93 to >98% ee.

Comment: Ce-MDIP1 was reused twice without significant loss of catalytic activity. Cd-TBT was also prepared from Cd(ClO₄)·6H₂O and H₃TBT under similar conditions. Cd-TBT mediated the direct aldol reaction of aldehydes and cyclohexanone to afford the corresponding β -hydroxy ketones in 8-97% yield with 58-61% ee in ten days.

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Polymer-Supported Synthesis

Key words

homochiral metalorganic frameworks

cyanosilylation

cerium

