Stereoselective Suzuki Coupling Reaction of an α-Bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam

Atsushi Tarui
Erina Miyata
Ayumi Tanaka
Kazuyuki Sato
Masaaki Omote
Akira Ando*

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Setsunan University, 45-1, Nagaotoge-cho, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0101, Japan
Ando@pharm.setsunan.ac.jp
Nagaotoge-cho, Hirakata, Osaka 573-0101, Japan
Received: 22.09.2014
Accepted after revision: 09.11.2014
Published online: 28.11.2014

Abstract A new strategy has been developed for the synthesis of α-aryl-α-fluoro-β-lactams via the Suzuki cross-coupling of α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam with a range of different aryl-(9-BBN) reagents. This method provides facile access to multisubstituted α-fluoro-β-lactams in a diastereoselective manner. The synthetic utility of α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam has been demonstrated by the arylation of α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam.

Key words fluorine, β-lactam, cross-coupling, nickel, 9-BBN

Organofluorine compounds are becoming increasingly popular with a growing number of applications in a variety of fields, including medicine, agrochemicals and materials science.1 The introduction of a fluorine substituent can have a dramatic effect on the dipole moment of the parent compound and enhance its electrophilicity, which can be an attractive property in the drug discovery and medicinal chemistry investigations.2

In terms of potential strategies for the introduction of fluorine, site-selective approaches involving the fluorination of a target molecule are particularly desirable, because they can potentially allow for the late-state introduction of fluorine substituents. Compared with the direct fluorination of the parent molecule, the use of fluorine-containing building blocks represents one of the most efficient and practical methods for the site-selective introduction of a fluorine substituent. β-Lactams are a well-known structural class of bioactive compounds, including antibiotics and hypercholesterol-lowering agents.3 The incorporation of a fluorine atom into a β-lactam ring can be beneficial in terms of the enhancing the electrophilicity of the parent compound, which can have a dramatic effect on the potency and drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics (DMPK) properties of the compound.4 Furthermore, fluorinated β-lactams have been used as building blocks for the construction of fluorine-containing β-amino acid units,5 which could be used to prevent epimerization at the α position of the β-amino acid backbone. We recently reported the synthesis of several non-chiral and chiral fluorinated β-lactams,6,7 and have also demonstrated the utility of α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam (1) using a nickel-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction and lithiation chemistry to provide access to multisubstituted α-fluoro-β-lactams (Equation 1).8 Although our reported Kumada coupling reaction was useful for the arylation of 1,8a the reaction did not afford any of the ortho-substituted arylated products. The nickel-catalyzed Negishi and Suzuki coupling reactions of fluorinated halo substrates have been reported by Fu et al.9 and Gandelman et al.10 to provide the corresponding arylated α-fluoro carbonyl compounds and secondary alkyl fluorides, respectively. Fu et al. also reported a similar reaction for the nickel-catalyzed Suzuki arylation of alkyl halide using aryl-(9-BBN) reagents.11 To the best of our knowledge, however, there have been no reports in the literature concerning the direct functionalization of fluoro-β-lactams, except those of our own group and Welch’s group.12 To develop a new approach for the construction of multisubstituted α-fluoro-β-lactams, we investigated the cross-coupling reactions of 1. In this study, we describe the Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of 1 with aryl-(9-BBN) reagents, which allowed for the synthesis of multisubstituted α-fluoro-β-lactams with high diastereoselectivity (Scheme 1). In a further demonstration of
Cluster

To investigate the synthetic utility of this strategy, we have also completed the synthesis of the highly enantiomerically enriched α-arylated product 3 starting from chiral 1.

Several reaction conditions were initially investigated for the Suzuki coupling reaction of the model substrate 1-benzyl-3-bromo-3-fluoro-4-phenylazetidin-2-one (1a) with phenyl-(9-BBN) (2a). When 1a was reacted with 2a using tert-BuOLi as a base, NiCl₂·DME as a catalyst and bipyridine (L₁; Figure 1) as a ligand, the desired arylated product (3a) was formed diastereoselectively, albeit in a low yield (Table 1, entry 1). Several other tert-butoxides salts were also investigated, including sodium and potassium salts, but these salts gave none of the desired coupling product (Table 1, entries 2 and 3).

Table 1 Screening of Reaction Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Ni catalyst</th>
<th>Ligand</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Nucleophile</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Yield of 3a (%)a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NiCl₂·DME</td>
<td>L₁</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NiCl₂·DME</td>
<td>L₁</td>
<td>t-BuONa</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NiCl₂·DME</td>
<td>L₁</td>
<td>t-BuOK</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₁</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₂</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₃</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₄</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>i-PrOH</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>dioxane</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>THF</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>Ph-(9-BBN)</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>reflux</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>PhBF₃OH</td>
<td>i-PrOH/i-BuOH (9:1)</td>
<td>r.t.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>NiBr₂·diglyme</td>
<td>L₅</td>
<td>t-BuOLi</td>
<td>PhBF₃OH</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>reflux</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Isolated yield.
b 19F NMR yield.
Amount of Ni catalyst used was 20 mol%.
Amount of ligand was used was 22 mol%.
the recovery of 1a and low yields of the desired product (Table 1, entries 4–7). Pleasingly, the use of 4,4′-di-tert-butyl-2,2′-bipyridine (L5; Figure 1) as a ligand in this Suzuki coupling reaction led to the highest yield of 3a, with all of the starting material 1a being consumed (Table 1, entry 8). Further attempts to optimize the reaction conditions, including changing the solvent, led to much lower yields of the product especially, when the reaction was carried out in THF or toluene (Table 1, entries 9–12). Increasing the amount of catalyst and ligand added to the reaction led to an increase in the yield of 3a (Table 1, entry 13). A further improvement in the product yield was also observed when the reaction was conducted under reflux conditions, which also led to a significant reduction in the reaction time (Table 1, entry 14). Several other boron reagents were also investigated in this coupling reaction, but these reagents failed to provide any of the desired products, with the start-

In summary, we have developed a new reaction for highly diastereoselective construction of α-arylated α-fluoro-β-lactams via the nickel-catalyzed Suzuki coupling reaction of α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam with aryl-(9-BBN) reagents. The chiral coupling product was also obtained diastereoselectively without any reduction in its enantiopurity when the reaction was conducted with enantioenriched α-bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam. Additional investigations towards the synthesis of multisubstituted α-fluoro-β-lactams are currently underway in our laboratory.

Supporting Information

Supporting information for this article is available online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1379637.
References and Notes


(13) Typical Experimental Procedure for the Ni-Catalyzed Suzuki Coupling Reaction of α-Bromo-α-fluoro-β-lactam: 4,4′-Di-tert-butylbipyridine (29.5 mg, 0.11 mmol) and NiBr2·diglyme (35 mg, 0.10 mmol) were added to a vial equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar. To the flask was added anhyd benzene (7.5 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 2 h (a light-green slurry formed). The solution of the activated Ph-(9-BBN) soln (1.25 mmol) was added to the slurry, and the whole mixture was stirred for 20 min at the same temperature. Then, 1 (0.5 mmol) was added to the slurry and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h under reflux. The reaction was quenched by brine and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc, and then the extract was dried over MgSO4. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane–EtOAc) to give the desired product 3.

(35,4R/3R,4S)-1-Benzyl-3-fluoro-3,4-diphenylazetidin-2-one (3a): colorless solid (145 mg, 87%); mp 78.0–79.0 °C (uncorrected). 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 3.98 (dd, J = 14.8, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.66 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.03 (d, J = 14.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.16–7.18 (m, 2 H), 7.29–7.33 (m, 5 H), 7.38 (m, 5 H), 7.42–7.44 (m, 3 H). 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 24.4 (d, J = 2 Hz), 68.3 (d, J = 25 Hz), 102.2 (d, J = 225 Hz), 125.2 (d, J = 7 Hz), 128.0, 128.2 (d, J = 2 Hz), 128.5, 128.6, 128.7, 128.8, 129.0, 129.2 (d, J = 2 Hz), 132.1, 134.2 (d, J = 24 Hz), 134.4, 164.8 (d, J = 25 Hz). 19F NMR (84 MHz, CDCl3): δ = –102.5 (s, 1 F). MS: m/z = 331 [M+]. HRMS (EI): m/z [M+] calc for C22H18FNO: 331.1378; found: 331.1378.

(14) See supporting information for the determination of the relative configuration and the diastereoselective formation of coupling products.

(15) The ee value was determined to be 92% by HPLC analysis [Daicel CHIRALPAK AS-H, hexane–EtOH = 98:2, flow rate = 2.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm, tR (major) = 10.0 min and tR (minor) = 8.9 min]. [α]D25 +63.4 (c = 1.05, CHCl3). See the Supporting Information for enantiopurity of 3a.