

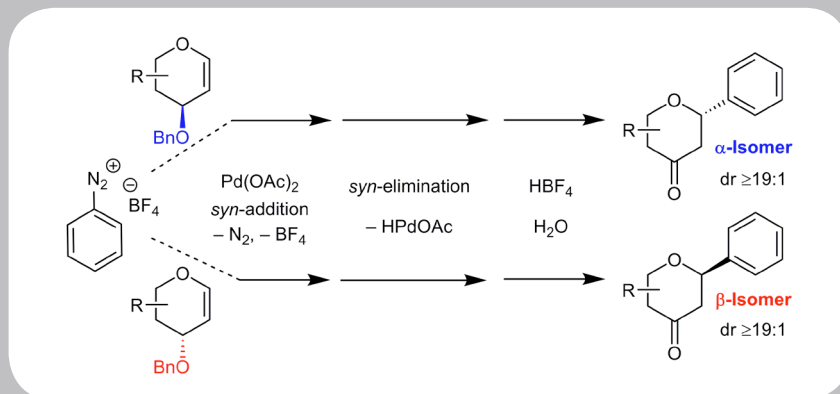
Synform

People, Trends and Views in Chemical Synthesis

2019/12

Palladium-Catalyzed One-Pot Stereospecific Synthesis of 2-Deoxy Aryl C-Glycosides from Glycals and Anilines in the Presence of *tert*-Butyl Nitrite

Highlighted article by A. K. Singh, R. Venkatesh, J. Kandasamy



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Thieme

Dear Readers,

It's already that time of the year when there is not a single TV advertisement without some snow falling in the background and wherever you go – even right in the middle of the Gobi desert – you will hear that “all I want...” song by the superstar singer with a piercing voice that apparently can shatter glass (well, certainly it can shatter other things...). No escape from that, I am afraid... so, why not immerse yourself in some good reading for a virtual change of landscape? And what could possibly be better for that purpose than SYNFORM? Amazing coincidence, the first article of this last issue of the year will take you very far away from both that pervasive lady in red and the cold weather, straight into the warmth of San Sebastian (Spain) where the Thieme Chemistry family gathered back in June for the Editorial Board Meeting. What about the second article then? Well, that will take you to the magic of Shanghai (P.R. of China), where S.-L. You presents a very special example of axial stereocontrol in the synthesis of heterobiaryls. Speaking of a magical atmosphere, what about the winter charm of Brussels (Belgium): U. Hennecke reports on an organocatalytic enantioselective dichlorination of unfunctionalized alkenes. The final chapter could not be happier – in line with the period – nor more exotic as it comes from India, and specifically from the group of J. Kandasamy and his SYNTHESIS paper on the stereospecific synthesis of a special class of C-glycosides.

Can you still hear that song now? Hopefully not...

Let me finish by wishing you all a fantastic New Year and a Very Happy Festive Season, extended to all your families.

Enjoy your reading!!!



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Contact

If you have any questions or wish to send feedback, please write to Matteo Zanda at: synform@outlook.com

Thieme Chemistry Editorial Board Meeting 2019

The Editors of SYNTHESIS, SYNLETT, SYNFACTS, SynOpen and SYNFORM, together with over 20 members of the Thieme Chemistry team from all over the world, gathered on June 21st until the 24th in the beautiful coastal city of San Sebastian/Donostia, in the Basque Country (Spain).

A number of new editorial board members – namely Franziska Schoenebeck and Hideki Yorimitsu (SYNTHESIS), Ang Li (SYNLETT), Dirk Trauner (SYNFACTS), Francoise Colobert, Philippa Cranwell and Daniel Seidel (SynOpen) as well as the new Chinese editorial office member Juan Zhang – were warmly welcomed by the “more experienced” Thieme Chemistry crew members.

A number of important editorial topics were discussed – such as new features for the journals, future Editorial Board changes and our very own Select Crowd Review, spearheaded by the SYNLETT Editor-in-Chief Ben List, which is emerging as an extremely effective new way to review manuscripts. After a very careful and successful test in SYNLETT, coordinated by the “Crowd Review Editor” Manuel van Gemmeren, Select Crowd Review – which features shorter turnaround times and often improved accuracy relative to the traditional peer-review process – is now being extended to SynOpen and will be used more systematically for SYNLETT, with SYNTHESIS also considering its future implementation as an option available to authors.

Concerning SYNFORM, which continues to increase its popularity and the number of downloads from all over the

chemistry world, the data presented showed that it has clearly benefitted from the greater integration with social media – such as Twitter and LinkedIn – and by the further expansion of its dynamic web dimension.

As a result of the toughest decision taken by the Editorial Board, the next meeting will take place in 2020 in the beautiful and sunny island of Sardinia (Italy).

Mattias Farnik

P.S. The tone of this Editorial Board Meeting account is not as cheerful and upbeat as it normally is. It cannot be, because one week after the meeting in San Sebastian we received the incredibly sad and unexpected news that Professor Dieter Enders – former Editor-in-Chief of SYNTHESIS, a giant of organic chemistry and a beloved member of the Thieme Chemistry family – had passed away. We will always be grateful to Dieter, for his deep humanity, his friendship, his clever ideas and his love for organic chemistry, and he will be in our hearts forever.



Professor Dieter Enders



The Thieme Chemistry Editorial Board

Rhodium-Catalyzed Atroposelective C–H Arylation: Efficient Synthesis of Axially Chiral Heterobiaryls

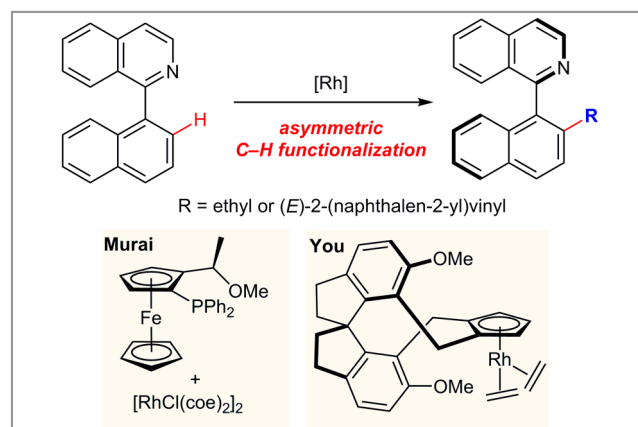
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2019**, *141*, 9504–9510

Axially chiral biaryls are important scaffolds that exist widely in natural products and pharmaceuticals, and are also utilized as privileged ligands and catalysts in asymmetric synthesis. Thus, the development of novel methods for the efficient asymmetric synthesis of axially chiral biaryls, enabled by transition-metal catalysis or organocatalysis, has attracted enormous interest in the chemical community. The group of Professor Shu-Li You from the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry (SIOC, P.R. of China) has been interested in the synthesis of axially or planar chiral molecules through transition-metal-catalyzed asymmetric C–H functionalization reactions for some time. “Recently, transition-metal catalyzed asymmetric C–H functionalization reactions have received much attention for their great potential in efficient and straightforward synthesis of axially chiral biaryls. As there are numerous applications of axially chiral pyridine-derived ligands/catalysts in asymmetric catalysis, it is highly desirable to develop efficient methods for their asymmetric synthesis,” said Professor You. “Although palladium-catalyzed asymmetric Suzuki coupling, reported recently by Fernández, Lassaletta and co-workers, represents a powerful strategy for the asymmetric synthesis of axially chiral aryl pyridines(isoquinolines) (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 15730–15733), catalytic asymmetric synthesis with high enantioselectivity and efficiency via atroposelective C–H functionalization strategy (*Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **2000**, *11*, 2647; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 5242–5245) remains a challenging topic (Scheme 1).” Recently, Professor You and his group developed an efficient method for facile synthesis of axially chiral heterobiaryls with high enantioselectivities via atroposelective C–H arylation reactions.

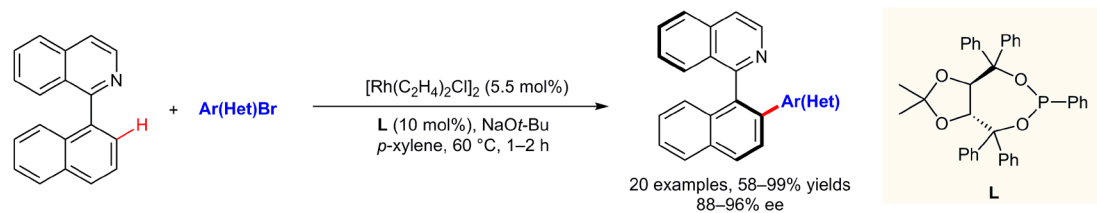
Professor You explained: “Five years ago, we reported the direct asymmetric C–H olefination of aryl benzo[*h*]isoquinolines using the Cramer catalyst (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 13244–13247), but moderate enantioselectivities were obtained with aryl pyridines (isoquinolines). At the same time, we also developed the Pd(II)-catalyzed asymmetric C–H iodination of aryl-substituted pyridine *N*-oxides via kinetic resolution, but only moderate *s*-values were afforded (*ACS Catal.* **2014**, *4*, 2741–2745). Later on, we introduced the SCp ligand in Rh(III)-catalyzed asymmetric C–H olefination (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 5242–5245) and the enantioselectivi-

ties could be significantly improved. However, the substrate scope was relatively narrow, and low enantioselectivities were observed for 1-(naphthalen-1-yl)isoquinoline. It has been a long-standing problem to synthesize axially chiral pyridine(isoquinoline) by C–H functionalization reaction in a highly enantioselective manner.”

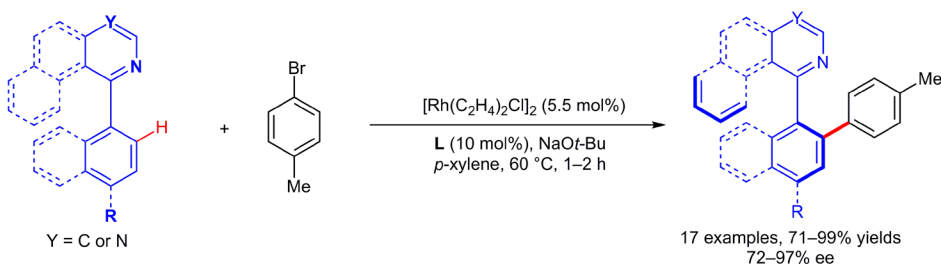
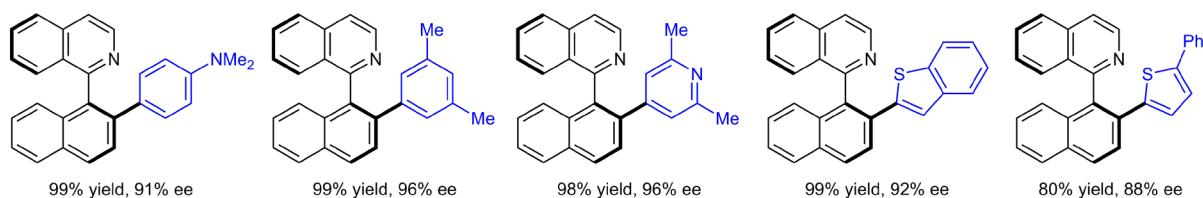
Professor You further explained: “Dr. Zhong-Jian Cai, a former postdoc in our lab, found that rhodium(I)/TADDOL-derived monodentate phosphonite catalytic system, introduced by the Glorius group (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 9950–9954), worked well in the asymmetric C_{sp²}-H arylations of ferrocenes. Encouraged by these results, Dr. Qiang Wang, another talented postdoc working in the same fume hood, investigated the Rh-catalyzed C–H arylation of 1-(naphthalen-1-yl)isoquinoline.” Dr. Qiang Wang remarked: “Initially, the reaction under Glorius’ conditions using aryl iodides as arylating reagents only gave low yields (10–15%) in this transformation. Later on, Dr. Zhong-Jian Cai and Mr. Chen-Xu Liu, a graduate student in Professor You’s lab, synthesized many different types of ligands. These ligands were found inefficient in the Rh-catalyzed C–H arylation of 1-(naphthalen-1-yl)isoquinoline despite several months of optimization work.” Professor You continued: “Considering the halide effect in transition-metal catalysis (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2002**, *41*, 26–47), we tried to revisit this reaction using aryl bromides as aryl-



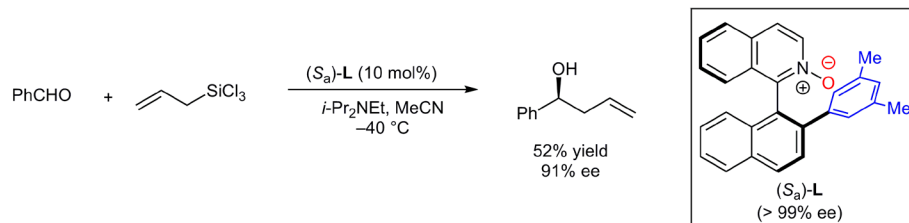
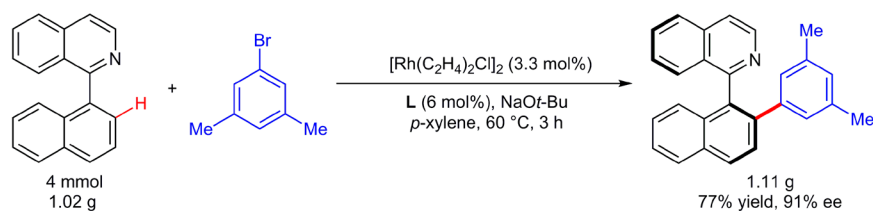
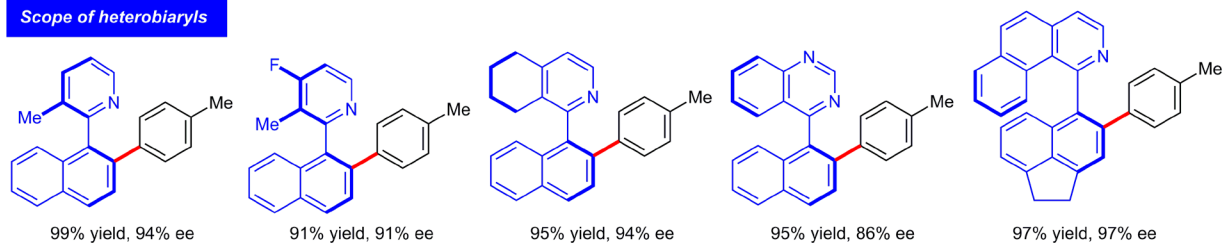
Scheme 1 Previously reported rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric C–H functionalization of 1-(naphthalen-1-yl)isoquinoline



Scope of aryl and heteroaryl bromides



Scope of heterobiaryls

Scheme 2 Selected substrate scope, a gram-scale reaction and application of chiral *N*-oxide as a catalyst in the allylation of aldehyde

ating reagents. To our delight, the efficiency of Rh-catalyzed C–H arylation of 1-(naphthalen-1-yl)isoquinoline was dramatically improved. Then Dr. Qiang Wang quickly identified the optimal conditions for this reaction.”

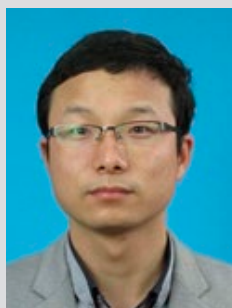
Professor You continued: “One of the most exciting parts of this methodology is that the reaction is extremely efficient. The reaction conditions are mild and the starting materials are readily available (Scheme 2). Heteroaryl bromides, such as pyridine, thiophene, benzofuran are well tolerated. Good to excellent yields and enantioselectivities are obtained. Moreover, 2-aryl pyridines, quinazolines and benzo[*h*]isoquinolines are efficient coupling partners. What’s more, the gram-scale reaction with relatively low catalyst loading further highlights the

potential utility of this method. In addition, a chiral *N*-oxide from one-step oxidation of the product could act as an efficient catalyst for asymmetric allylation of benzaldehyde with allyltrichlorosilane.”

Professor You concluded: “We have developed an efficient and highly enantioselective synthesis of axially chiral heterobiaryls, which is enabled by rhodium(I)-catalyzed atropo-selective C–H arylation of heterobiaryls. We expect that our study will provide a straightforward method for the synthesis of axially chiral pyridine(isoquinoline)-derived ligands and catalysts. The products obtained herein provide an excellent platform for this purpose.”

Matthew Farnish

About the authors



Dr. Q. Wang

Qiang Wang was born in Hubei (P. R. of China), in 1990. He received his BSc from Central China Normal University (CCNU, P. R. of China). He subsequently carried out his doctoral studies at the same university under the supervision of Prof. Wen-jing Xiao and Prof. Liang-Qiu Lu, receiving his PhD in 2018. During his graduate studies, he joined the group of André M. Beauchemin (University of Ottawa, Canada) as a visiting PhD student

for 18 months. In July 2018, he joined Prof. Shu-Li You’s group for his postdoctoral studies after being awarded the Initiative Postdocs Supporting Program. His current research interests are transition-metal-catalyzed asymmetric C–H bond functionalization.



Dr. Z.-J. Cai

Zhong-jian Cai was born and raised in Ganzhou, Jiangxi (P. R. of China). He received a B.A. in chemistry from Nanchang University (P. R. of China), where he worked in the research group of Prof. Sen Lin. He obtained his Ph.D. from Soochow University (P. R. of China), working under the direction of Prof. Shun-Jun Ji. Following his doctoral work, he joined the laboratory of Prof. Shu-Li You at the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry (SIOC, P. R. of China) as a postdoctoral fellow studying transition-metal-catalyzed asymmetric C–H bond functionalization reactions. Zhong-jian is currently a postdoctoral scholar at Purdue

University, IN (USA), working in the research group of Prof. Mingji Dai.



C.-X. Liu

Chen-Xu Liu was born and grew up in Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province (P. R. of China). He received his bachelor’s degree (2017) in applied chemistry from Donghua University (P. R. of China) under the supervision of Prof. Yong-Fen Xu and now he is a PhD candidate in the group of Prof. Shu-Li You. His research interests focus on the construction of new chiral skeletons via asymmetric C–H bond functionalization.



Prof. Dr. Q. Gu

Qing Gu received his BSc in chemistry from East China University of Science and Technology (ECUST, P. R. of China) in 2001. He obtained his Master’s degree and PhD in organic chemistry from ECUST in 2005 and 2008 under the co-supervision of Prof. Qi-Lin Zhou and Prof. Xin-Yan Wu. He carried out his postdoctoral studies at the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry (SIOC, P. R. of China) with Prof. Shu-Li You from 2009 to 2011 and at Georg-August-University of Göttingen (Germany) with Prof. Lutz Ackermann from 2012 to 2013. In 2011, he joined SIOC as an associate professor. His current research interests include asymmetric catalysis and C–H bond functionalization.

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Prof. S.-L. You

Shu-Li You was born in Henan (P. R. of China) and received his BSc in chemistry from Nankai University (P. R. of China) in 1996. He obtained his PhD from the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry (SIOC, P. R. of China) in 2001 under the supervision of Prof. Li-Xin Dai before conducting postdoctoral studies with Prof. Jeffery Kelly at The Scripps Research Institute (USA).

From 2004, he worked at the Genomics Institute of the Novartis Research Foundation (USA) as a PI before returning to SIOC as a Professor in 2006. He is currently the director of the State Key Laboratory of Organometallic Chemistry. His research interests mainly focus on asymmetric C–H functionalization and catalytic asymmetric dearomatization (CADA) reactions.

Organocatalytic, Enantioselective Dichlorination of Unfunctionalized Alkenes

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2019, 58, 9239–9243

The dihalogenation of alkenes is a very old reaction, one of the fundamental processes of organic chemistry that is usually taught to undergraduates in an introductory organic chemistry course. “Since the suggestion of Robert and Kimball in 1937¹ that these reactions could proceed via cyclic halonium ions (following IUPAC rules, it is better to call them ‘haliranium ions’ to indicate the three-membered ring), one might argue that the mechanism is well understood. Indeed, the mechanism involving the haliranium ion is found in most organic chemistry textbooks! It is the prime example of an electrophilic addition reaction supposed to proceed via a cyclic halonium ion, explaining the usually observed *anti*-addition of the two halogen atoms,” explained Professor Ulrich Hennecke, previously of the University of Münster (Germany) and now at Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB, Belgium). However, things are not always as straightforward as originally thought, and a group of researchers led by Professor Hennecke has been investigating the reaction from a novel angle.

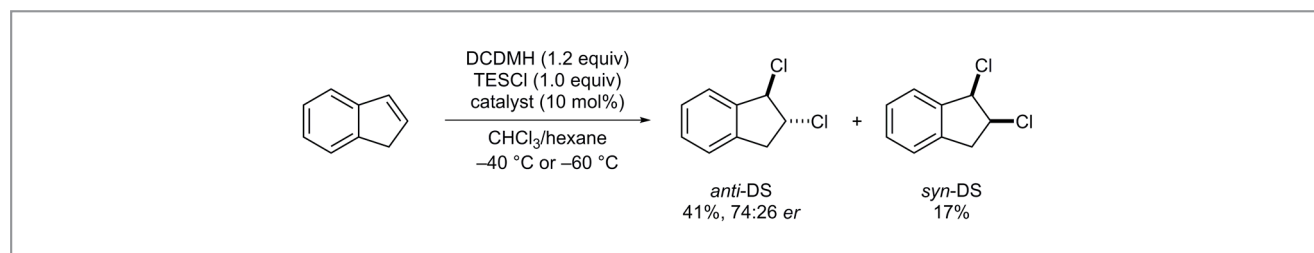
The group was surprised when they conducted their first experiments on indene and realised that the dihalogenation was not stereospecific for the *anti*-addition as it also provided the *syn*-addition product, something that cannot be explained by the formation of a haliranium ion (Scheme 1). However, they quickly learned that this fact was well known² and that the standard mechanism does not explain the experimental findings under all conditions.

Dr. Volker Wedek, one of the co-authors of the paper in *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, remarked: “It is quite surprising that for this simple reaction, which often leads to chiral molecules, only a few asymmetric methods exist that can produce one enantiomer selectively.” Prof. Hennecke continued: “There-

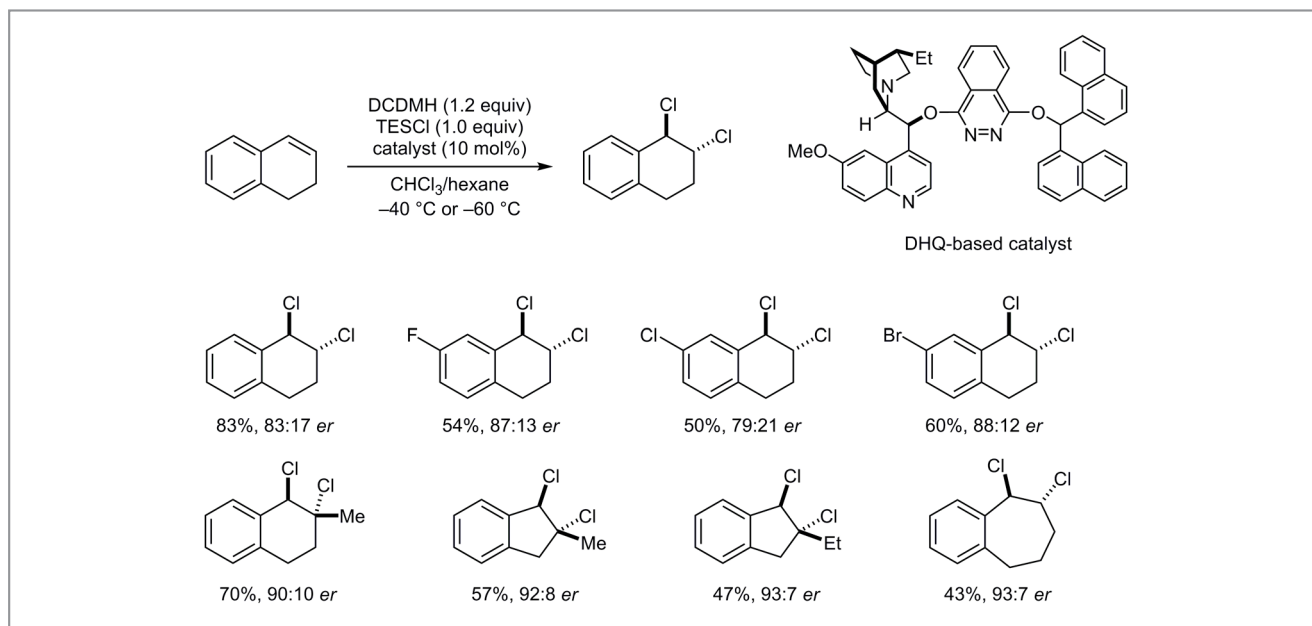
fore, we have teamed up with the group of Professor Frank De Proft, now our direct neighbour following our move to VUB, to study the reaction mechanism in more detail. Their initial calculations already showed that our dihalogenation process does not involve a symmetrical cyclic halonium ion – but rather an asymmetric, benzylic carbocation-type structure – and we hope that we will obtain a more detailed picture on the reaction mechanism in the near future.”

The development of an organocatalytic enantioselective process was the next goal for the group (Scheme 2). “(DHQD)₂PHAL, originally introduced by Sharpless as a superior ligand for his bishydroxylation reaction, is a fascinating molecule with rather rigid conformations defined by the cinchona alkaloid moieties,” said Professor Hennecke. “Borhan introduced this compound as an organocatalyst to asymmetric chorolactonisation in 2010³ and since then its application in asymmetric halogenation has grown rapidly. In 2016, we prepared a new generation of unsymmetrical derivatives of (DHQD)₂PHAL and quickly realised that those organocatalysts will be suitable for alkene dihalogenation.⁴ However, optimising the reaction conditions to achieve high yields and very good enantioselectivities took much longer than expected. We are pretty happy now that the catalysts are applicable to the dichlorination of alkene without a directing group.”

Professor Hennecke remarked on the curious coincidence of his new location: “One thing that I find very interesting/remarkable is that we are now, after our move to VUB, studying the stereochemical aspects of the dihalogenation in Brussels, just around the corner from Ghent University, where August Kekulé started all of this. As far as I know, Kekulé was the first to study stereochemical aspects of alkene dibromination



Scheme 1 Stereochemical outcome of the dichlorination of indene



Scheme 2 The organocatalytic dichlorination of alkenes

when he realised that bromination of maleic acid and fumaric acid resulted in isomeric 2,3-dibromo succinic acids.⁵ This discovery is even more remarkable when considering that Kekulé was carrying out these experiments around 1860, when the modern bonding theory of carbon was just in its infancy," concluded Prof Hennecke.

Prof Hennecke

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About the authors



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Constantin G. Daniliuc obtained his Diploma at the 'Alexandru Ioan Cuza' University of Iași (Romania) in 2002. As a beneficiary of an Erasmus Scholarship, he completed in 2003 his Master's thesis at the Technical University of Braunschweig, Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry (Germany) and received his Ph.D. from the same university in 2008 under the supervision of Professor W.-W. du Mont. Since 2012, he has

been Head of the Crystallographic Laboratory at University of Münster, Organic Chemistry Institute (Germany), sustaining numerous collaboration projects with research groups from all over the world.



Prof. F. De Proft

Frank De Proft (1969) obtained his PhD in sciences from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) in 1995 and is currently full professor at this institution. His main research interests involve the development, implementation and use of chemical concepts from quantum mechanics, with special attention to the concepts introduced within the framework of the so-called "Conceptual Density Functional Theory". Applications he has investigated

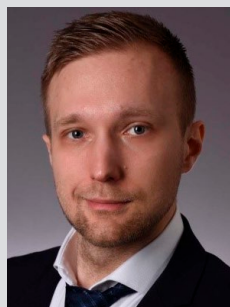
concern the reactivity of organic, inorganic, biochemical and solid-state compounds, catalysis and the *in silico* design of new compounds with optimal chemical properties and reactivity.



R. Van Lommel

Ruben Van Lommel obtained his Master's degree in chemistry at the KU Leuven (Belgium) in 2018. During his Master's studies he worked on the topic of supramolecular gels in the group of Prof. Wim De Borggraeve. His PhD continues this work and is a combination of experiments and computational chemistry, co-supervised by Prof. Frank De Proft and Prof. Mercedes Alonso at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB, Belgium). Besides

supramolecular gels, his current research interests lie in the study of reaction mechanisms by means of density functional theory and *ab initio* molecular dynamics.



Dr. V. Wedek

Volker Wedek received his BSc (2013) and MSc degrees (2015) in organic chemistry from The University of Münster (Germany) working on the synthesis of polychlorinated natural products. For his PhD studies he has stayed in the Hennecke group, where his research focuses on the development of new organocatalytic methods for the enantioselective dihalogenation of alkenes.



Prof. U. Hennecke

Ulrich Hennecke studied chemistry at the University of Marburg (Germany) before joining the group of Prof. Thomas Carell for his PhD studies on nucleic acid chemistry (PhD 2007, LMU Munich, Germany). After a postdoctoral stay with Prof. Jonathan Clayden (University of Manchester, UK), he joined the Organic Chemistry Institute of the University of Münster as junior group leader (2008). In 2018, he moved to the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium). His research interests involve synthetic organic as well as bioorganic chemistry with a special focus on halogenated organic compounds and their synthesis by new catalytic, enantioselective methods.

Palladium-Catalyzed One-Pot Stereospecific Synthesis of 2-Deoxy Aryl C-Glycosides from Glycals and Anilines in the Presence of *tert*-Butyl Nitrite

Synthesis **2019**, *51*, 4215–4230

The lay person generally understands carbohydrates as a source of energy, but these compounds are also an important class of biomolecules which have been investigated as drugs, vaccines, drug targets, diagnostic tools, and more.¹ Unlike other biomolecules, such as proteins and nucleic acids, carbohydrates are complex in nature not only because of their structure and stereochemistry, but also because of their manifold biological functions.² Complex carbohydrates such as polysaccharides are known as glycans, which can be broadly classified as O- and C-glycosides depending on their anomeric linkages. The group of Dr. Jeyakumar Kandasamy at the Indian Institute of Technology (Varanasi, India) has been studying these classes of molecules and recently published the title paper on the one-pot synthesis of 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides.

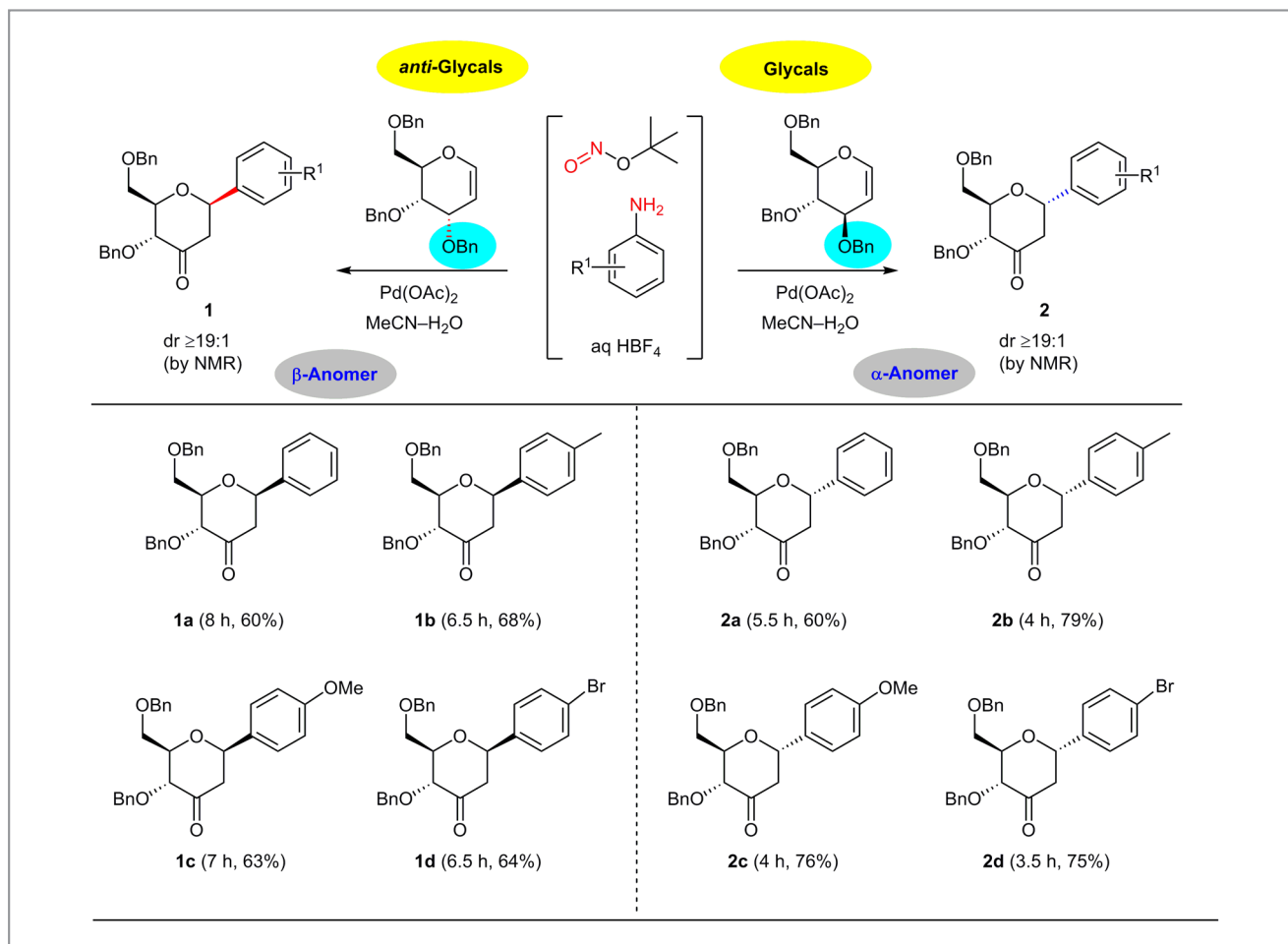
Aryl C-glycosides are compounds having direct C–C bonds between the sugar anomeric carbon and the aryl moiety, which are incorporated in various biologically active molecules and natural products.³ Dr. Kandasamy said: “Due to their potential bioactivity and medicinal significance, synthesis of aryl C-glycosides has attracted remarkable interest in synthetic organic chemistry.” He continued: “There are two types of aryl C-glycosides widely found in bioactive molecules, namely 2-hydroxy aryl C-glycosides and 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides. Canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, bergenin, papulacandin, aspalathin, puerarin, mangiferin, cassialoin and ipragliflozin are some examples of bioactive molecules possessing 2-hydroxy aryl C-glycoside units.⁵ Angucyclines, marmycin A–B, urdamycinones A–D, kidamycin, pluramycin A, medermycin, saptomycin B and vineomycinone B₂ methyl ester are among the natural products having 2-deoxy aryl C-glycoside units.⁶”

Importantly, the stereochemistry at the sugar anomeric carbon plays a key role in the biological activity. “It has been widely noted that most of the bioactive aryl C-glycosides (both natural and synthetic) exist as a β -anomer. However, creation of stereocentre at the anomeric centre is a challenging task which requires special care in terms of selection of substrate, protecting groups, reagents, reaction conditions, and so on,” Dr. Kandasamy explained. He continued: “2-Hydroxy aryl β -C-glycosides are typically obtained by Friedel–Crafts alkylation of electron-rich arenes with different glycosyl donors⁷ or by

the treatment of organometallic reagents such as aryllithium or aryl Grignard reagents to protected aldonolactones.⁸”

On the other hand, transition-metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions are well-established tools for the construction of 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides. Dr. Kandasamy pointed out that Heck-type arylations of glycals with different aryl donors including aryl halides, arylboronic acids, arylzinc reagents, arylhydrazines, arylsulphinates, aryl carboxylic acids, etc. have been developed for the easy preparation of 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides.⁴ “However, most of these methods have drawbacks, such as limited substrate scope, low yield, prolonged reaction time, etc.,” remarked Dr. Kandasamy. He continued: “Moreover, these reactions failed to generate 2-deoxy- β -C-aryl glycosides. Therefore, the development of a high-yielding stereochemical protocol for the preparation of 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides remains a challenge in synthetic carbohydrate chemistry.”

Aryldiazonium salts are important synthetic intermediates that have been explored in different palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions.⁹ In particular, as explained by the authors of this paper, aryldiazonium salt mediated Heck couplings of allyl alcohols, allyl ethers and vinyl ethers have received significant attention in organic synthesis, because such reactions take place under ligand-free conditions at room temperature. In this context, Dr. Kandasamy’s team has recently explored the synthesis of 2-deoxy α -aryl C-glycosides from aryldiazonium salts and glycals.¹⁰ “The reactions proceeded at room temperature without any additives and gave excellent yields of the desired products,” said Dr. Kandasamy. He continued: “However, to some extent, the extensive use of aryl diazonium salts has been limited in organic synthesis due to their instability and even explosive nature. Considering this fact, here we have developed a one-pot method to access both α and β anomers of 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides stereospecifically from glycals and anilines in the presence of palladium acetate and *tert*-butyl nitrite (TBN) (Schemes 1 and 2). TBN has been used as an *in situ* diazotization reagent when isolation of the unstable aryldiazonium salt intermediate is not required.”



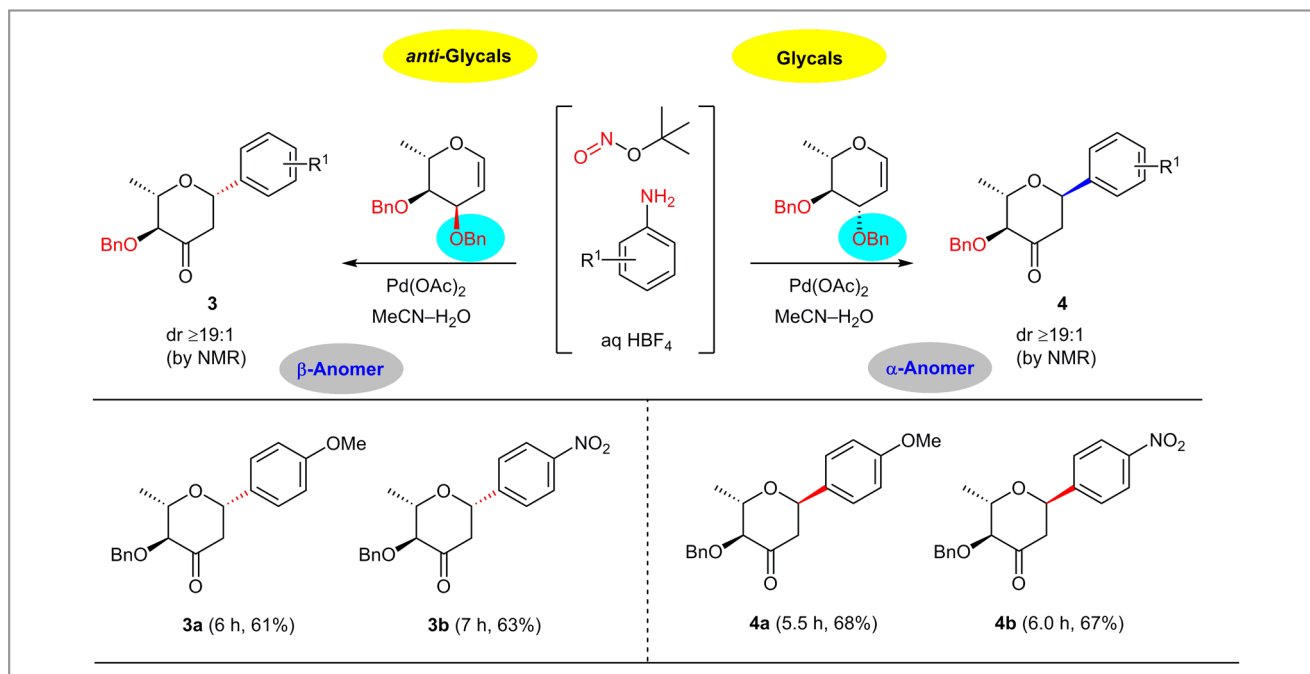
Scheme 1 Stereospecific reaction of tri-O-benzyl D-glucal and tri-O-benzyl D-altral (C-3 inverted D-glucal) with different anilines

“Basically, this one-pot method was optimized very carefully by changing the different reaction parameters including solvent, catalyst, acid additives, etc. to identify the best conditions that can provide a high yield,” explained Dr. Kandasamy. The team found that under optimized conditions, the glycols such as D-glucal, D-galactal, D-rhamnal, and L-rhamnal provided 2,3-deoxy 3-keto α -aryl C-glycosides stereospecifically in high yields. “From the proposed mechanism (Scheme 3), it is clear that the configuration at the C-3 position in the glycol dictates the α -anomeric selectivity through the β -syn-elimination process,” said Dr. Kandasamy. He explained: “One can easily achieve β -anomers of aryl C-glycosides stereospecifically by inverting the configuration at the C-3 position in the glycols. In order to prove that we have synthesized *anti*-glycols (i.e. C-3 inverted glycols) from D-glucal and L-rhamnal, these products were subjected to the Heck coupling reaction with anilines under optimized conditions. As expected, to our

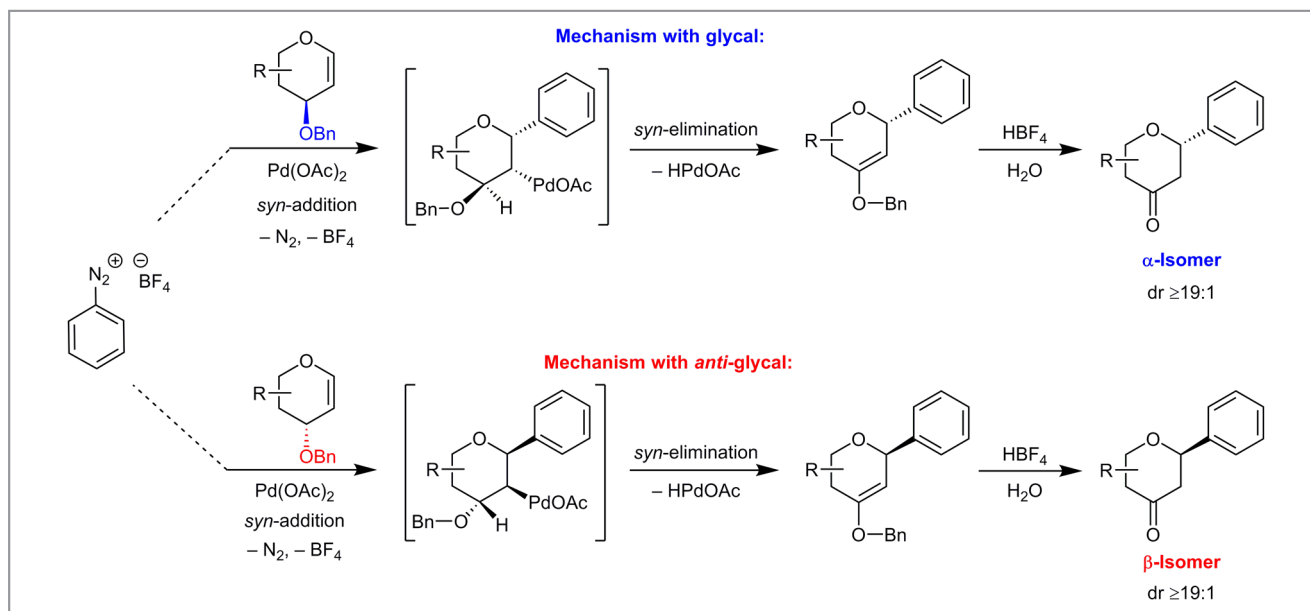
delight, the reactions provided 2,3-deoxy-3-keto β -aryl C-glycosides in good to excellent yields.”

“Overall, the developed protocol provides simple and easy access to α - and β -anomers of 2-deoxy aryl C-glycosides in good yields at room temperature with high stereospecificity,” said Dr. Kandasamy. He concluded: “The current methodology appears to be quite general from a synthetic viewpoint, therefore we hope it will find broad applications for the preparation of biologically relevant aryl-C-glycosides.”

Mattias Farnok



Scheme 2 Stereospecific reaction of di-O-benzyl L-rhamnal and di-O-benzyl 6-deoxy-L-allal (C-3 inverted L-rhamnal) with different anilines



Scheme 3 Plausible mechanisms for the C-arylation of glycals and anti-glycals

About the authors



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