Introduction

Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, DABCO (I), is the most commonly used catalyst in the Baylis–Hillman reaction.\(^1\) This important carbon-carbon bond forming reaction has received much attention in recent years because it provides multifunctional molecules with a newly created stereocenter, which are versatile building blocks in organic synthesis.

The generally accepted mechanism is illustrated in Scheme 1 for the DABCO-catalyzed Baylis–Hillman reaction of benzaldehyde with methyl acrylate.

Abstracts

(1) In 1972, Anthony Baylis and Melville Hillman\(^2\) described the reaction of an aldehyde with a broad spectrum of activated alkenes under the influence of DABCO (I).

(2) Drewes et al.\(^3\) reported the DABCO (I)-catalyzed intramolecular Baylis–Hillman reaction of the acrylate ester of salicylaldehyde to afford a crystalline coumarin salt as the major product being in evidence with the proposed mechanism.
(3) Chiral C$_2$-symmetric 2,3-disubstituted DABCOs$^4$ have been effectively utilized for the asymmetric Baylis–Hillman reaction between $p$-nitrobenzaldehyde and methyl vinyl ketone under high pressure (5–10 kbar) to obtain asymmetric induction up to 47% ee.

(4) Leahy et al.$^5$ described the most impressive asymmetric Baylis–Hillman reaction using Oppolzer’s sultam as chiral auxiliary and DABCO as catalyst to obtain the chiral dioxanone product in high enantiomeric purity (>99% ee). It is noteworthy that the sultam auxiliary was fortuitously cleaved by the addition of a second equivalent of aldehyde.

(5) We have recently reported the DABCO-catalyzed diastereoselective Baylis–Hillman reaction using sugar acrylate$^6$ as chiral Michael acceptor and sugar aldehyde$^7$ as chiral electrophile to achieve moderate to good diastereoselectivities (5–86% de).

(6) Recently, Hu and co-workers$^8$ have shown that the use of stoichiometric base catalyst I, in an aqueous medium, accelerates the Baylis–Hillman reaction. Moreover, the less reactive Michael acceptor acrylamide,$^9$ which normally reacts only under high pressure, also undergoes Baylis–Hillman coupling with reactive electrophiles under these conditions.

(7) The Baylis–Hillman coupling of salicylaldehyde$^{10,11}$ with various activated alkenes in the presence of I proceeds with regioselective cyclization to afford the corresponding 3-substituted chromene derivatives.

References


