Hydroamination of Nonactivated Alkenes

Significance: A catalytic amount of Bronsted acid enables high yielding intramolecular hydroaminations of electronically unactivated alkenes with basic amines. Screenings identified phosphoric acid 1 as the most active catalyst for this cycloisomerization. Substrates with ether, nitro, ester, or chloro functionalities are tolerated. By using enantiomerically pure phosphoric acid (R)-1a the authors show an unprecedented example of a metal-free asymmetric hydroamination of nonactivated alkenes, albeit with modest selectivity (er = 58.5:41.5).

Comment: This intramolecular addition of an amine to a C–C double bond depicts a direct and atom-economical access to N-heterocycles, which are ubiquitous in natural products as well as biologically active compounds. Most organocatalytic additions of N-nucleophiles to olefins require activation of the alkene functionality. The observed effectiveness of this addition might be due to the intramolecular nature of this cycloisomerization. A screening of different enantiopure phosphoric acids might result in higher enantiomeric ratios.

Selected examples:

- 93% yield
- 85% yield
- 53% yield
- R = OMe, NO2, CO2Me or Cl
  95–97% yield
  er = 58.5:41.5

SYNFACTS Contributors: Benjamin List, Frank Lay

Synfacts 2008, 6, 0639-0639  Published online: 21.05.2008
DOI: 10.1055/s-2008-1072762; Reg-No.: B04008SF