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脲衍生物有机催化靛红与乙酰乙酸酯的不对称 Aldol 反应

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摘要:将 Takemoto(硫) 脲衍生物用于催化靛红与乙酰乙酸酯的不对称羟醛反应(Aldol).在 0.1 mmol 底物用量 条件下,筛选出最佳催化剂体系为:5%(摩尔分数)催化剂 N-[3,5-双(三氟甲基)苯基]-N'-[(*1S*,2S)-2-(二 甲氨基)环己基] 脲 1b,1 mL 甲基叔丁基醚为溶剂,0℃条件下反应.以 76%~87% 的产率和最高达 87% 的对映 选择性获得了手性 δ-(2-羟基吲哚-3 基)-δ-羟基-β-酮酸酯. **关键词**:(硫) 脲衍生物;不对称催化; Aldol 反应; 靛红;乙酰乙酸酯

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δ - 羟基 - β - 酮酸酯骨架结构存在于许多生物活性天然产物和药物中^[1-6]. 通常可以利用 β - 酮酸酯 2 价阴离子的 Aldol 反应^[7-9]或二烯醇醚、二 $烯醇硅醚的 Mukaiyama Aldol 反应获得 <math>\delta - 羟基 - β$ -酮酸酯.这些方法存在反应条件苛刻、繁琐的保 护、去保护过程等问题^[10-13]. 关于 β - 酮酸酯在直 接羟醛反应中的报道很有限^[14-15]. 2015 年, Zhang 等^[16]报道了 1,8-二氮杂双环[5.4.0]十一碳 -7-烯 (DBU)催化 β - 酮酸酯与芳基三氟甲基酮的直接羟 醛反应,选择性发生在 β - 酮酸酯的 γ 碳上而得 到 δ - 羟基 - β - 酮酸酯, 通过拆分的方法获得光学 纯产品.由于 3- 羟基 - 2- 吲哚酮化合物的 生物活性显著, 靛红被作为亲电试剂应用于 Aldol 反应中制备 3- 羟基 -3- 烷基 -2- 吲哚酮^[17-23]. 2013 年, Thakur 组报道了 β - 酮酸酯与靛红的 Aldol 反 应, 获得了消旋的 δ - 羟基 - β - 酮酸酯^[24]. 2020 年, Zhang 等^[25]用金鸡纳碱催化 β - 酮酸酯与靛红 的不对称直接 Aldol 反应,制备以 3- 羟基 -2- 吲哚 酮为骨架结构的手性 δ - 羟基 - β - 酮酸酯,得到了 79%~98% *ee*. 目前仅有 1 篇关于有机催化 β - 酮酸 酯与靛红的不对称直接 Aldol 反应的报道,催化剂 种类有限.我们将一系列 Takemoto 型(硫) 脲催化 剂 1a-g (图 1)应用于该反应.



图1 手性Takemoto型(硫)脲催化剂1a-g的结构

Fig.1 The structure of chiral Takemoto' s (thio)urea catalysts 1a-g

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1 实验部分

1.1 试剂和仪器

催化剂 1a-1g购买于上海大赛璐试剂有限公司;硅胶 GF254 薄层板及柱色谱分离用粒径 0.071~0.050 mm 硅胶,购买于山西诺泰生物科技有限公司;其他分析纯试剂通过市售渠道购买;'H NMR 和 ¹³C NMR 光 谱 通 过 Bruker Avance-500 型核磁共振谱仪(德国 Bruker 公司)测定;以氘代 DMSO 为溶剂,以未氘代的 DMSO 为内标(分别为氢谱 3.33 和碳谱 40.45);高分辨质谱 HRMS 的测定使用 Triple TOF 5600⁺型质谱仪(美国 Sciex 公司);旋光值通过 A28579-T-CG APIII 型自动旋光仪(美国 Rudolph 公司)测定;对映体过量值(*ee*)的测定使用 LC-20A 高效液相色谱仪(日本岛津公司)及 Daicel ChiralpakIA 手性色谱柱(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 日本大赛璐公司).

1.2 不对称Aldol反应的一般操作步骤

于 10 mL 带盖试管中加入靛红(0.1 mmol),乙 酰乙酸酯(0.2 mmol),催化剂 1b(0.005 mmol).然后, 加入 1.0 mL 甲基叔丁基醚,充分溶解后,混合液在 0℃反应 24~48 h,通过 TLC 监测反应.反应完成后, 无需处理,直接将反应液经硅胶柱层析分离纯化(正 己烷:乙酸乙酯 = 9 : 1),得到产品 3a-3n,为白色 或微黄色固体.其中产品 3b-3e、3j-3k、3n 为新化 合物,化合物的¹H NMR、¹³C NMR、HRMS 如下:

(*S*)-4-(1-甲基 3-羟基 -2-氧吲哚 -3-基)-3-氧代丁酸乙酯(3b):白色固体,mp:120.1~121.3 °C. ¹H NMR(500 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.34 - 7.24(m, 2H), 7.03 - 6.93(m, 2H), 6.13(s, 1H), 4.03(q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.56(s, 2H), 3.43(d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.10(s, 3H), 1.14(t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR(125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.1, 177.1, 167.7, 144.9, 131.4, 130.1, 124.2, 122.9, 109.2, 73.1, 61.4, 50.6, 50.2, 26.8, 14.9; HRMS(ESI): calcd for $C_{15}H_{17}NO_5Na+[M+Na]+: 314.0999$; found: 314.0992; [α]D²⁵ = -12.54(c 0.52, CH₃OH); HPLC(Chiralpak IA, $V_{C_6H_{14}}$: $V_{C_3H_80}$ = 90 : 10, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm), t_B = 60.8 min(minor), 68.8 min(major).

(S)-4-(5-甲基 3-羟基 -2-氧吲哚 -3-基)-3-氧代丁酸乙酯(3c):白色固体,mp:113.8~115.0 ℃. ¹H NMR(500 MHz, DMSO)δ 10.14(s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.99(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 4.04 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.67-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.33 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 2H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.15 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.2, 178.8, 167.8, 140.9, 132.2, 130.9, 130.1, 125.4, 110.1, 73.5, 61.4, 50.5, 50.3, 21.6, 14.9; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₅H₁₇NO₅Na⁺[M+Na]⁺: 314.0999; found: 314.0994; [α]D²⁵ = -29.67 (c 0.62, CH₃OH); HPLC (Chiralpak IA, *V*_{C₆H₁₄} : *V*_{C₃H₈0} = 90 : 10, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm), t_R = 30.7 min (minor), 38.8 min (major).

(S)-4-(5-氟3-羟基-2-氧吲哚-3-基)-3-氧 代丁酸乙酯(3d): 微黄色固体, mp: 134.5~136.9 ℃. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.27 (s, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (ddd, J = 9.5, 8.5, 2.5Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, J = 8.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 4.04 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (s, 2H), 3.42(d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 1.15(t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.2, 178.8, 167.7, 159.7, 157.8, 139.6, 133.8 (d, J = 7.7 Hz), 116.2, 116.0 (d, J = 23.2 Hz), 112.7, 112.5, 111.1 (d, J = 7.8 Hz), 73.6, 61.4, 50.2, 50.1, 14.8; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $C_{14}H_{14}FNO_5Na^+$ [M+Na]⁺: 318.0748; found: 318.0744; $[\alpha] D^{25} = -14.0 (c 0.49)$, CH₃OH); HPLC Chiralpak IA, $V_{C_2H_{14}}$: $V_{C_3H_00}$ = 90 : 10, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm), $t_{R} = 32.5$ min (minor), 42.3 min(major).

(*S*)-4-(5-氯 3-羟基 -2-氧吲哚 -3-基)-3-氧 代丁酸乙酯(3e): 微黄色固体, mp: 140.2~141.6 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.38 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.04 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.3, 178.5, 167.7, 142.4, 134.3, 129.7, 126.2, 125.0, 111.8, 73.4, 61.4, 50.2 50.1, 14.9; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₄H₁₄ClNO₅Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺: 334.0453; found: 334.0459; [α]D²⁵ = -9.98 (c 0.50, CH₃OH); HPLC (Chiralpak IA, *V*_{C₆H₁₄} : *V*_{C₃H₈0 = 90 : 10, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm), t_R = 33.2 min (minor), 44.2 min (major).}

(S)-4-(5-甲基3-羟基-2-氧吲哚-3-基)-3 氧代丁酸甲酯(3j):白色固体,mp:105.3~106.7 ℃.
 ¹H NMR(500 MHz, DMSO)δ 10.14(s, 1H), 7.05

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(s, 1H), 7.04-6.94 (m, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 3.61 (s, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.32 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 2H), 3.08 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.1, 178.8, 168.3, 140.9, 132.2, 130.9, 130.2, 125.4, 110.1, 73.5, 52.7, 50.5, 50.1, 21.6; HRMS (ESI): calcd for $C_{14}H_{15}NO_5Na^+[M+Na]^+$: 300.0842; found: 300.0846; [α] $D^{25} = -20.27$ (c 0.68, CH₃OH); HPLC (Chiralpak IA, $V_{C_6H_{14}}$: $V_{C_3H_80} = 90$: 10, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm), $t_{\rm R} = 36.0$ min (minor), 45.0 min (major).

(S)-4-(5-氯 3-羟基 -2-氧吲哚 -3-基)-3-氧 代丁酸甲酯(3k):微黄色固体,mp:130.7~132.0 ℃. ¹H NMR(500 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.38(s, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23(dd, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.19(s, 1H), 3.61(s, 2H), 3.58(s, 3H), 3.46(d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 3.15(d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR(125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.3, 178.5, 168.2, 142.4, 134.2, 129.7, 126.2, 125.0, 111.8, 73.4, 52.7, 50.1, 49.9; HRMS(ESI): calcd for C₁₃H₁₂CINO₅Na⁺[M+Na]⁺: 320.0296; found: 320.0299; [α]D²⁵= -38.33(c 0.56, CH₃OH); HPLC (Chiralpak IA, $V_{C_6H_{14}}$: $V_{C_3H_80}$ = 90 : 10, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 254$ nm), t_R = 38.7 min(minor), 52.2 min(major). (S)-4-(5-氯 3-羟基 -2-氧吲哚 -3-基)-3-氧 代丁酸丁酯(3n): 微黄色固体, mp: 124.7~126.0 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.26 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.93- 6.88 (m, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.59 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 1H), 3.07 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 1.54- 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.25 (m, 2H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 201.2, 178.8, 167.9, 143.4, 132.1, 130.0, 124.7, 122.2, 110.4, 73.4, 65.1, 50.5, 50.3, 31.0, 19.4, 14.4; HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₆H₁₉NO₅Na⁺[M+Na]⁺: 328.1155; found: 328.1161; [α]D²⁵ = -0.32 (c 0.51, CH₃OH); HPLC (Chiralpak IA, *V*_{C₆H₁₄} : *V*_{C₃H₈0} = 90 : 10, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 254 nm), t_R = 26.6 min (minor), 36.0 min (major).

2 结果与讨论

2.1 Takemoto型(硫)脲1a-g催化不对称Aldol反应

分别将 10% (摩尔分数)(硫) 脲衍生物 1a-g 用于有机催化靛红与乙酰乙酸乙酯的不对称 Aldol 反应,根据文献[25]的最佳反应条件,采用四氢呋 喃为溶剂,室温反应 24~48 h(TLC 监测反应),结 果见表 1.

表1结果显示:除了催化剂1g,其他6种(硫) 脲催化剂在四氢呋喃中均能顺利催化靛红和乙酰

表1(硫)脲1a-g催化靛红与乙酰乙酸乙酯的不对称Aldol反应的结果。





Entry	Catalyst	Yield/% ^b	$\% ee^{^{\mathrm{c}}}$	Conf. ^d
1	1a	82	60	S
2	1b	83	64	S
3	1c	80	57	R
4	1d	81	63	R
5	1e	77	50	S
6	1f	78	57	S
7	1g	_	_	_

a. Reaction condition: Isatin(0. 10 mmol), ethyl acetoacetate (0.20 mmol) and catalysts(0.01 mmol) in THF (1 mL); b. isolated yield;

c. Determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA-H); d. The configuration was determined by comparison with the optical rotation data of the literature^[25]

乙酸乙酯的不对称 Aldol 反应获得 δ-羟基-β-酮 酸乙酯产物,得到了 50%~64% 的立体选择性和 77%~83% 的产率.其中, 脲衍生物催化剂 1b表现出 最优的不对称诱导作用, 其得到主产物的构型通过 测定旋光值并与文献值对比^[25], 确定为*S*构型.

2.2 反应条件的考察

将上述筛选出的最佳催化剂 1b 用于不同溶剂、 温度、催化剂用量等条件下靛红和乙酰乙酸乙酯的 不对称 Aldol 反应中,考察反应条件对立体选择性 的影响,结果见表 2.

农工ID准化能红和乙酸乙酯个对你Aluoi及应的未计师起	7	表2	1b催化靛红和乙酰乙酸乙酯不对称Aldol反应的条件筛选
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Entry	Solvent	Temp.	Cat. loading/% (Mole fraction)	$\rm Yield/\%^{\rm b}$	$\% \mathrm{ee^{^c}}$
1	THF	rt	10	82	64
2	CH_2Cl_2	rt	10	80	31
3	CHCl ₃	rt	10	76	28
4	Et ₂ O	rt	10	81	60
5	MTBE	rt	10	84	66
6	1,4-dioxane	rt	10	82	62
7	PhMe	rt	10	78	24
8	xylene	rt	10	76	24
9	MTBE	0	10	81	75
10	MTBE	-10	10	73	73
11	MTBE	-20	10	68	72
12	MTBE	-40	10	56	73
13	MTBE	0	5	80	87
14	MTBE	0	2.5	72	67
15	MTBE	0	20	86	81
$16^{\rm d}$	MTBE	0	5	56	73
17^{e}	MTBE	0	5	80	56

Table 2 Screening of reaction condition for the asymmetric Aldol reaction catalyzed by 1b^a

a. Reaction condition: Isatin(0. 10 mmol), ethyl acetoacetate (0.20 mmol) and 1b(0.01 mmol) in solvent (1 mL); b. isolated yield;

c. Determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA); d. 2 mL of solvent; e. 0.4 nm MS(about 200 mg)

我们考察了 8 种溶剂对反应的立体选择性的影 响,可以看出在醚类溶剂中该反应表现出良好的对 映选择性(entries 1, 4-6),明显优于其他种类的溶 剂.其中,甲基叔丁基醚(MTBE)为最佳溶剂(66% ee,entry5).温度对反应的立体选择性有影响,通常 低温有利于降低反应速率,提高反应的选择性,但 是,往往也会影响反应的产率.我们首先将温度由 室温降至 0 °C,导致反应的对映选择性提高了 9%,而产率略有下降(entry 9 vs entry 5);进而,继续降 温至 -10、-20 和 -40 °C,结果表明产率和 ee 值均 有所降低(entry 10-12 vs entry 9).在筛选出的最适 合的溶剂和温度条件下,继续考察催化剂用量对反

应的立体选择性的影响,当催化剂摩尔分数由 10% 降至 5%,产品的对映体过量值升高 12% (entry 13 vs entry 9).使用更少量的催化剂得到更好的立体选择性是筛选催化剂的重要指标,能够降低反应的成本,提高其实用价值.但是,继续降低催化剂摩尔分数至 2.5%,产品的 ee 值和产率均明显降低 (entry 14 vs entry 13).此外,将催化剂的摩尔分数由 10% 增至 20%,产率稍有提高,但是反应的立体选择性有所下降(entry15 vs entry 13).通常反应溶液稀释能够降低反应速率,提高反应的选择性,因此,我们将溶剂量加倍(2 mL),结果表明反应的产率和立体选择性均明显降低(entry 16 vs entry 13).

最后,我们考察了不对称反应中常用的 0.4 nm 分子 筛对该反应立体选择性的影响,结果导致催化剂的 不对称诱导作用明显降低(entry 17vs entry 13).综 上所述,筛选出最佳催化剂体系为:5%(摩尔分数) 催化剂 1b,甲基叔丁基醚(1 mL),0 ℃反应.

2.3 普适性的考察

为了考察上述最佳催化剂体系的普适性,扩展 了该反应中底物的范围,将8种不同取代靛红和4 种不同的乙酰乙酸酯应用于不对称 Aldol 反应,结 果见表 3.

表3 不同乙酰乙酸酯与不同取代靛红的不对称 Aldol 反应[®]

Table 3 Generility of the enantioselective Aldol reaction of isatins with acetoacetates ^a



Entry	R_1, R_2	Product	$\rm Yield / \%^b$	$\% {\rm ee}^{\rm e}$
1	H, C_2H_5	3a	81	87
2	1-Me, C_2H_5	3b	83	62
3	5-Me, C_2H_5	3c	86	76
4	5-F, C ₂ H ₅	3d	81	73
5	5-Cl, C ₂ H ₅	3е	85	84
6	5-Br, C ₂ H ₅	3f	84	77
7	4-Br, C_2H_5	3g	78	51
8	7-Cl, C_2H_5	3h	76	56
9	H, CH_3	3i	86	71
10	5-Me, CH ₃	3ј	87	68
11	5- Cl, CH ₃	3k	83	70
12	H, C_3H_7	31	81	82
13	5-Br, C ₃ H ₇	3m	80	69
14	H, C_4H_9	3n	79	82

a. Reaction condition: Isatin(0.10 mmol), acetoacetate (0.20 mmol) and 1b(0.005 mmol) in (1 mL) at 0 °C; b. isolated yield;

c. Determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA)

结果表明:催化剂 1b 能够催化不同取代靛 红与乙酰乙酸甲(乙) 酯的不对称 Aldol 反应,以 76%~87% 的产率得到相应的产品.其中,靛红与 乙酰乙酸乙酯的反应得到了最高的 ee 值(87% ee, entry1). 靛红的取代基位置对反应的立体选择性有 影响.5 位取代靛红的反应表现出较高的对映选择 性(entries 3-6).4 位和7 位取代靛红的反应仅得 到了 51% 和 56% 的 ee 值.当靛红或相同取代靛 红分别与乙酰乙酸乙酯及甲酯反应时,乙酯反应的 立体选择性明显优于甲酯的反应结果(entries 1,3,5 vs entries 9-11).由于不同乙酰乙酸酯底物对反应 立体选择性有影响,我们又将乙酰乙酸异丙酯和丁 酯作为底物分别与靛红进行反应,两种酯均得到了 82% ee (entries 12,14),结果优于甲酯(71% ee), 但是低于乙酯(87% ee).可能是电性效应和空间效 应综合作用的结果.因此,靛红结构中取代基的种 类和位置以及乙酰乙酸酯的种类对反应的立体选择 性均有一定的影响.

3 结论

综上所述,将 Takemoto 型(硫) 脲催化剂用于 有机催化靛红与乙酰乙酸乙酯的不对称直接 Aldol 反应.筛选出最佳的催化条件,并应用于多种底物 的 Aldol 反应,以最高达 87% 的对映选择性获得 了手性 δ-(2-羟基吲哚 -3 基)-δ-羟基 -β- 酮酸 酯.扩展了催化剂类型和底物范围.影响反应立体 选择性的机制还有待于进一步研究.

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Organocatalyzed Enantioselective Aldol Reaction of Isatins and Acetoacetates

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Abstract: Takemoto's (thio)urea derivatives were applied in the asymmetric direct Aldol reaction of isatins and acetoacetate. Under the condition of 0.1 mmol substrate amount, the optimized conditions were determined to be 5% (Mole fraction) loading catalyst *N*-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N*' -[(*1S*, *2S*)-2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl] urea (1b) in methyl *tert*-butyl ether (1 mL) at 0 °C. The different substituted isatins were evaluated for the generality of this reaction, the desired chiral δ -(2- oxindole-3yl-)- δ -hydroxy- β -ketoesters bearing the were obtained in 76%~87% yield with up to 87% enantiomeric excess (ee).

Key words: Takemoto's (thio) urea derivatives; asymmetric direct Aldol reaction; isatins; acetoacetates