

## Organocatalytic Asymmetric Michael Addition of 4-Hydroxycoumarin to $\beta,\gamma$ -Unsaturated $\alpha$ -Keto Esters

Chang Won Suh, Tae Hyun Han, and Dae Young Kim\*

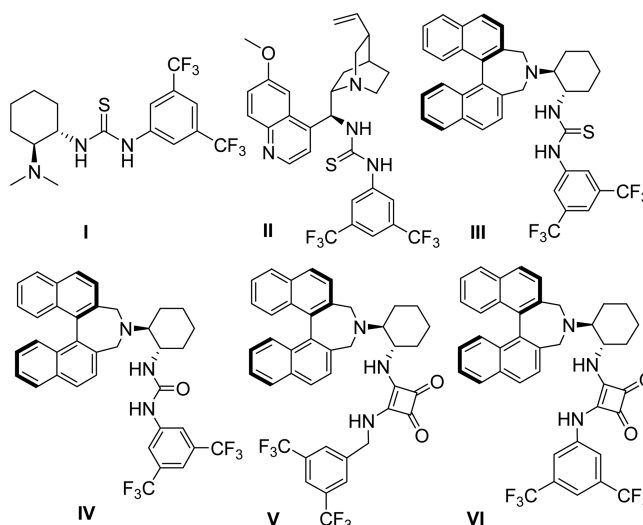
Department of Chemistry, Soonchunhyang University, Asan, Chungnam 336-745, Korea. \*E-mail: dyoung@sch.ac.kr  
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The coumarin core is present as a characteristic structural motif in a large number of natural products and biologically active molecules.<sup>1</sup> Particularly, many of these naturally occurring 4-hydroxycoumarin and their synthetic analogues are important precursors for the synthesis of natural products and pharmaceuticals.<sup>2</sup> Enantioselective organocatalytic conjugate addition of 4-hydroxycoumarin to  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ketones is a straightforward method to access warfarin which is an effective anticoagulant.<sup>3</sup> Although a number of reactions of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ketones as Michael acceptors have been reported,<sup>3,4</sup> the corresponding  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters have received relatively little attention as Michael acceptors. Recently, several groups have reported the asymmetric Michael addition of 4-hydroxycoumarin to  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters catalyzed by Cu(II)-bisoxazoline, *N,N'*-dioxide-Ni(II) complexes, thiourea catalysts.<sup>5</sup> Although several efficient methods have been achieved by these systems, an effective method for the synthesis of warfarin analogues is still a challenge.

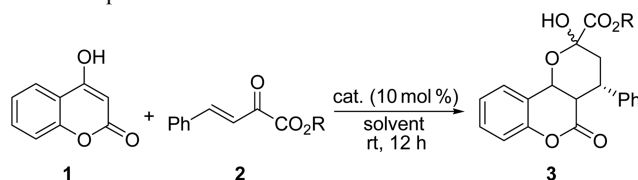
In the framework of our research program for the development of synthetic methods for the enantioselective construction of stereogenic carbon centers,<sup>6</sup> we recently reported asymmetric Michael addition reaction of active methylenes and methines using chiral catalysts.<sup>7</sup> Herein, we wish to describe the enantioselective asymmetric conjugate addition of 4-hydroxycoumarin to  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters promoted by binaphthyl-modified thiourea organocatalyst.

We initially investigated a reaction system with 4-hydroxycoumarin (**1**) with (*E*)-ethyl 2-oxo-4-phenylbut-3-enoate (**2a**) in the presence of 10 mol % bifunctional organocatalysts (Fig. 1) at room temperature. As shown in Table 1, Takemoto's catalyst **I** and quinine-derived thiourea catalyst **II** effectively promoted the reaction with moderate enantioselectivities (entry 1-2). While both of binaphthyl-modified (thio)urea catalysts **III-IV** and squaramide organocatalysts **V-VI** bearing both central and axial chiralities gave high enantioselectivities (entries 3-6). The best result has been obtained with binaphthyl-modified thiourea catalyst **III**. We studied the effect of the ester group of (*E*)-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-one **2** using catalyst **III** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (entries 3 and 7). When employing synthetically attractive, methyl ester of (*E*)-2-oxo-4-phenylbut-3-enoate (**2b**), the corresponding Michael adduct **3b** was obtained with high enantioselectivity of 93% ee (entry 7). Among the solvents probed, the best results



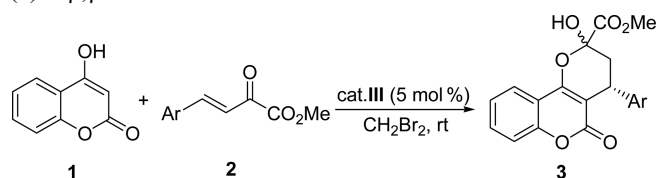
**Figure 1.** Structure of chiral bifunctional organocatalysts.

**Table 1.** Optimization of the reaction conditions<sup>a</sup>



Entry	Cat.	<b>2</b> , R	Solvent	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>	ee (%) <sup>c</sup>
1	<b>I</b>	<b>2a</b> , Et	DCM	<b>3a</b> , 87	59
2	<b>II</b>	<b>2a</b> , Et	DCM	<b>3a</b> , 91	67
3	<b>III</b>	<b>2a</b> , Et	DCM	<b>3a</b> , 88	87
4	<b>IV</b>	<b>2a</b> , Et	DCM	<b>3a</b> , 84	83
5	<b>V</b>	<b>2a</b> , Et	DCM	<b>3a</b> , 86	81
6	<b>VI</b>	<b>2a</b> , Et	DCM	<b>3a</b> , 82	87
7	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	DCM	<b>3b</b> , 93	93
8	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	DCE	<b>3b</b> , 82	94
9	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	CH <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>	<b>3b</b> , 92	96
10	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	<b>3b</b> , 91	91
11	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	<b>3b</b> , 91	90
12	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	PhMe	<b>3b</b> , 92	84
13 <sup>d</sup>	<b>III</b>	<b>2b</b> , Me	CH <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>	<b>3b</b> , 90	96

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: 4-hydroxy coumarin **1** (0.30 mmol),  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto ester (**2a**, 0.30 mmol), catalyst (0.03 mmol), solvent (1.2 mL) at room temperature. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yield. <sup>c</sup>Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak AD-H column. <sup>d</sup>5 mol % catalyst loading.

**Table 2.** Enantioselective conjugate addition of 4-hydroxycoumarin (**1**) to  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters **2**<sup>a</sup>


Entry	<b>2</b> , Ar	Time (h)	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>	ee (%) <sup>c</sup>
1	<b>2b</b> , Ph	12	<b>3b</b> , 90	96
2 <sup>d</sup>	<b>2c</b> , 4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	15	<b>3c</b> , 96	95
3	<b>2d</b> , 4-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	12	<b>3d</b> , 80	90
4	<b>2e</b> , 4-BrC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	7	<b>3e</b> , 90	97
5	<b>2f</b> , 4-NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	6	<b>3f</b> , 77	99
6	<b>2g</b> , 4-MeC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	12	<b>3g</b> , 92	92
7	<b>2h</b> , 4-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	9	<b>3h</b> , 96	87
8	<b>2i</b> , 2-furyl	7	<b>3i</b> , 88	90
9	<b>2j</b> , 2-thienyl	9	<b>3j</b> , 60	91
10	<b>2k</b> , 1-naphthyl	2	<b>3k</b> , 96	93

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: 4-hydroxy coumarin **1** (0.30 mmol),  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto ester (**2**, 0.30 mmol), catalyst (0.015 mmol), CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (1.2 mL) at room temperature. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yield. <sup>c</sup>Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis using Chiralpak AD-H (for **3b-3j**) and IA (for **3k**) columns. <sup>d</sup>This reaction was carried out at -20 °C.

were achieved when the reaction was conducted in dibromomethane (entry 9). The present catalytic system tolerates catalyst loading down to 5 mol % without compromising both the yield and enantioselectivity (entries 9 and 13).

With the optimal reaction conditions in hand, we then carried on evaluating the generality of this protocol. The results of a representative selection of  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters for the Michael addition are summarized in Table 2. As demonstrated, organocatalyst **III** catalyzed the Michael addition of 4-hydroxycoumarin (**1**) to  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters **2** proved to be a general approach for the synthesis of Michael adducts **3** with high to excellent enantiomeric excess (up to 99% ee). Absolute configuration of products **3** was determined comparison of the optical rotation and chiral HPLC data with the literature values.<sup>5</sup>

In conclusion, we have developed organocatalytic enantioselective conjugate addition reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarin (**1**) to  $\beta,\gamma$ -unsaturated  $\alpha$ -keto esters **2** to afford biologically valuable warfarin derivatives **3**. The process is efficiently catalyzed by a binaphthyl-modified thiourea organocatalyst.

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