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Short Communication

Asymmetric Synthesis of Axially Chiral Compounds

Azam Abdi*

Department of Chemistry, Arak University, Arak, Iran

DESCRIPTION

Axial chirality is the most necessary property of nature, following from the nonplanar arrangement of 4 groups in pairs of chirality axis. These comprise atropisomerism, chiral allenes, spiranes, spiroindanes. Recently, there emerged a massive demand for enantiopure compounds, not just for pharmaceutical and fine chemical industries, but also for fragrance, flavor, agrochemical, and food industries [1]. Consequently, the importance of axially chiral compounds has been widely known in academic as well as in industrial chemical societies. Therefore, asymmetric synthesis of axial chiral compounds has been paid great attention and nice progress has been created in recent years. As an example, several outstanding activities are undertaken to develop methods like dynamic kinetic resolution, atroposelective coupling, cycloaddition, and chirality conversion for the development of axial chirality.

Axially chiral biaryl and heterobiaryl units are widely used as basic building blocks for chiral ligands, chiral catalysts, varied natural products, medication and bioactive molecules, pharmaceutical agents and chiral building blocks in trendy organic synthesis. Throughout the past decades, each C2 and non-C2 bilaterally symmetrical axially chiral biaryl compounds like BINAP, BINAM, NOBIN and their derivatives BINOL have to play an important role as ligands within the development of transition-metal-catalyzed enantioselective transformations. Axial chirality is additionally found in chiral stationary phases for enantioselective separation, dopants in liquid-crystalline materials, chiroptical molecular switches, microporous soluble polymers, and interlocked nanotubes [2]. Additionally, axially chiral allenes and spiranes are well-known scaffolds widely used in natural products, ligands, organocatalysts, and purposeful materials also as versatile chiral building blocks in organic synthesis.

Chiral phosphorous acids represent a predominant and extensively used class of catalysts for a range of enantioselective transformations, especially for carbon-carbon and carbon-heteroatom bond-forming reactions. They're necessary for the development of axially chiral compounds that are concerned with the design of chiral catalysts and ligands. Currently, chiral phosphorous acids are widely used in stereoselective oxidative/cross-coupling of 2 aryl counterparts, asymmetric control of aromatic ring formation, atroposelective functionalization of biaryl compounds. Akiyama represented that Chiral Phosphorous Acids (CPAs) have the nice potential for catalysis of a large variety of reactions to attain well to perfect enantioselectivities. This is due to their ability to act as synergistic bifunctional catalysts bearing each Brønsted acidic and Lewis basic sites, with the 3,3′-substituents taking part in an important role in achieving enantioselectivity. The widespread use of phosphorous acids and phosphates as chiral acids, chiral anions, and ligands is one of all the most important achievements of enantioselective catalysis. The atropochiral BINOL, H8-BINOL and SPINOL derived phosphorous acids played an important role in asymmetric catalysis, the development of axially chiral biaryls/heterobiaryls [3].

Direct C–H functionalization methods for the atroposelective aryl–aryl cross-coupling use varied transition-metal catalysts has rarely been successful for the enantioselective construction of hindered biaryls due to the discord between the temperature tolerance of the rotational axis and therefore the high temperature needed for C–H activation and suffered from poor chemoselectivity. However, the belief of this redox-neutral aryl–aryl cross-coupling may be a formidable challenge. Therefore, the discovery of efficient catalysts and ligands to achieve high stereoselectivity may be a fundamental issue in catalytic asymmetric synthesis. During this section, we are going to present pioneering samples of chiral phosphorous acid-catalyzed asymmetric syntheses of axially chiral biaryls. It is reported that a chiral phosphorous acid-catalyzed aryl–aryl-bond formation method for the regio- and atroposelective synthesis of 2,2′-diamino-1,1′-binaphthalenes (BINAMs) from achiral N,N′-binaphthylhydrazines [4]. Within the presence of Chiral Phosphorous Acids (CPA 1), the reaction undergoes a simple sigmatropic arrangement, giving the corresponding products two in good yield (up to 88%) and enantioselectivity. The density functional calculations showed that the chiral phosphoric acid proton forms an H-bond with N atoms of 1 and therefore the phosphate acts as a chiral counter ion, leading to a 3,3-sigmatropic arrangement with controlled stereoselectivity.

Correspondence to: Azam Abdi, Department of Chemistry, Arak University, Arak, Iran, E-mail: a.abdi@araku.ac.ir

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In recent decades, chiral phosphorous acids are recognized as privileged chiral catalysts and ligands and have thus become a crucial tool in asymmetric organic synthesis. These axially chiral compounds have attracted considerable attention in recent years due to their wide application within the total synthesis of axially chiral natural products, purposeful materials, bioactive compounds, privileged chiral ligands, and have more potential applications in asymmetric catalysis and drug discovery. Consequently, considerable efforts are created to find out new efficient routes for the enantioselective construction of assorted atropisomeric aryl–aryl or aryl–heteroaryl, enantioselective spiranes and allenes [5]. Despite the advances mentioned, abundant of this area of analysis continues to be unexplored. Compared to the utilization of chiral phosphorous acids within the preparation of centrally chiral compounds, their application within the synthesis of axially chiral biaryls and heterobiaryls, axially chiral allene, atropisomeric aryl alkenes, and spirane moieties continue to be quite restricted. Therefore, it is tend to believe that the long-run development of asymmetric syntheses victimization chiral oxygen acid catalysts can play an important role within the preparation of other complex organic molecules with axial chirality, which is able to be wide used in science and industry in the near future.

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