Recent Reviews:

Lumbroso, A.; Cooke, M. L.; Breit, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 1890–1932. Hargaden, G. C.; Guiry, P. J. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2007**, *349*, 2407–2424.

Fürstner, A. Chem. Rev. 1999, 99, 991-1045.

 Coupling of an alkenyl halide or triflate with an aldehyde mediated by Cr(II) was first reported in 1977 and was found later to be initiated by a catalytic amount of NiCl₂

Generalized Reaction Scheme:

Typically: • R' = allyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, propargyl

• X = Cl, Br, I, OSO₂CF₃, phosphonate

• metal = Cr, Ni (sometimes Co)

Mechanism:

· A specific example:

- super-stoichiometric amounts of Cr^{II} reagents are generally employed.
- aldehydes react markedly faster and with complete selectivity in the presence of ketones.
- because of the low basicity of organochromium reagents, the reaction is compatible with an array of functional groups.
- · Examples:

Takao, K.; Hayakawa, N.; Yamada, R.; Yamaguchi, T.; Morita, U.; Kawasaki, S.; Tadano, K. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 3426–3429.

Product was not formed in the absence of 4-t-butylpyridine.

Stamos, D. P.; Sheng, X. C.; Chen, S. S.; Kishi, Y. Tetrahedron Lett. 1997, 38, 6355-6358.

5, 6. Ft., do vintonto, 6., Ftyorinovoky, 6. B. Org. Lote. 2001, 6, 4707 4700.

· Synthesis of a palytoxin intermediate:

0.11% NiCl₂/CrCl₂ (~30 equiv) DMSO, THF, 82%
$$dr \sim 3.6:1$$

Armstrong, R. W.; Beau, J.-M.; Cheon, S. H.; Christ, W. J.; Fujioka, H.; Ham, W.-H.; Hawkins, L. D.; Jin, H.; Kang, S. H.; Kishi, Y.; Martinelli, M. J.; McWhorter, W. W.; Mizuno, M.; Nakata, M.; Stutz, A. E.; Talamas, F. X.; Taniguchi, M.; Tino, J. A.; Ueda, K.; Uenishi, J.; White, J. B.; Yonaga, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, *111*, 7525–7530.

Catalytic in Chrominium: Addition of super stoichiometric amounts of the non-toxic metal manganese allows the reaction to proceed with catalytic amounts of Cr.

• TMSCI + Mn(0): TMSCI serves to liberate Cr^{III} from the product chromium alkoxide. Mn(0) reduces Cr^{III} to the catalytically active Cr^{II} species:

OTMS
$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{7}^{|||}Cl_{3}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{7}^{|||}Cl_{2}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

$$C_{4}H_{9}$$

Example:

Fürstner, A.; Shi, N. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1996, 118, 12349-12357.

 Zr(Cp)₂Cl₂ + Mn(0): use of Zr(Cp)₂Cl₂ in lieu of TMSCl suppresses formation of TMS enol ethers of aldehydes and increases the reaction rate.

Example:

Namba, K.; Kishi, Y. Org. Lett. 2004, 6, 5031-5033.

Fan Liu

Ligand Additives: Addition of supporting ligands often accelerates the reaction. Use of chiral ligands affords enantiomerically enriched secondary alcohol products.

• Ligands on Ni, although not believed to be involved in the enantio-determining C–C bond-forming step, can have a dramatic influence on the enantioselectivity due to ligand scrambling:

Namba, K.; Cui, S.; Wang, J.; Kishi, Y. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 5417–5419. Liu, X.; Li, X.; Chen, Y.; Hu, Y.; Kishi, Y. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 6136–6139.

nucleophile	aldehyde	method	product	ligand (mol%)	temp (°C)	yield (%)	ee (%)
/✓ Br	H Ph	Α	QH ✓ Ph	1 (10)	0	89	93
∭ Br	H Ph	Α	○H Ph	2 (10)	23	84	71
CH₃ CI	H n-C ₅ H ₁₁	Α	CH₃ OH n-C₅H₁1	1 (10)	23	83	96
n-Bu	$_{\rm H}$ $\stackrel{\rm O}{\longleftarrow}_{\rm Ph}$	В	n-Bu → Ph	3 (10)	23	90	92
n-Bu	Н	В	n-Bu ↓ OH	3 (5)	23	-	93
∕ Br	Н	С	OH	4 (3)	23	90	98
H ₃ C	o U .	С	OH CH_3 Ph	4 (3)	23	71	94
₿r	H		OH EH ₃			17	94

 $\label{eq:method A1: CrCl2} \mbox{1: CrCl$}_2 \mbox{1: CrCl$}_2 \mbox{1: OrCl$}_2 \mbox{1: Orcl$}_2$

Method C3: Mn (3 equiv), TESCI (1.1 equiv), DME:MeCN; TBAF, THF.

¹Inoue, M.; Suzuki, T.; Nakada, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 1140–1141.; Inoue, M.; Nakada, M. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 2977–2980.

²Namba, K.; Cui, S.; Wang, J.; Kishi, Y. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 5417–5419.

³Xia, G.; Yamamoto, H. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 2554–2555.

Fan Liu

Peng, J.; Kishi, Y. Org. Lett. 2012, 14, 86-89.

• catalysts can override inherent selectivities of the substrate:

dr (S : R)
1.2 : 1
1:8.0
8.1 : 1
1 : 15
16 : 1
1:21
24 : 1

3,3'-dimethyl-2,2'-dipyridine

Guo, H.; Dong, C.-G.; Kim, D.-S.; Urabe, D.; Wang, J.; Kim, J. T.; Liu, X.; Sasaki, T.; Kishi, Y. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 15387–15393.

 Ligand 8 contains binding sites for both Ni and Cr and dramatically lowers the catalyst loading required for asymmetric addition.

Cr-8 (1 mol%)

· Ligands for the enantioselective allylation and propargylation of ketones have been developed:

Miller, J.; Sigman, M. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 2752–2753. Harper, K. C.; Sigman, M. S. *Science* **2011**, *333*, 1875–1878.

Fan Liu

- · Examples in synthesis:
- A one-pot NHK-Peterson elimination strategy was used for the large-scale synthesis of the anticancer marine natural product discodermolide:

Mickel, S. J.; Sedelmeier, G. H.; Niederer, D.; Schuerch, F.; Seger, M.; Schreiner, K.; Daeffler, R.; Osmani, A.; Bixel, D.; Loiseleur, O.; Cercus, J.; Stettler, H.; Schaer, K.; Gamboni, R.; Bach, A.; Chen, G.-P.; Chen, W.; Geng, P.; Lee, G. T.; Loeser, E.; McKenna, J.; Kinder, F. R., Jr.; Konigsberger, K.; Prasad, K.; Ramsey, T. M.; Reel, N.; Repic, O.; Rogers, L.; Shieh, W.-C.; Wang, R.-M.; Waykole, L.; Xue, S.; Florence, G.; Paterson, I. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2004**, *8*, 113–121.

$$H_3C$$
 BnO
 OBn
 OBn

Liu, X.; Li, X.; Chen, Y.; Hu, Y.; Kishi Y. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2012, 134, 6136-6139.

Kobayashi, K.; Fujii, Y.; Hayakawa, I.; Kigoshi, H. *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 900–903. Kobayashi, K.; Fujii, Y.; Hirayama, Y.; Kobayashi, S.; Hayakawa, I.; Kigoshi, H. *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 1290–1293. • Application to the synthesis of the anticancer drug Halaven®:

Synlett 2013, 24, 323–326.; Synlett 2013, 24, 327–332.; Synlett 2013, 24, 333–337. Fan Liu