



五、一些形成C–C键的基本反应 (四) 烯基化反应

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一、概论

二、基础知识

构象分析

有机反应的热力学和动力学

构象对反应活性的影响

立体电子效应

三、氧化态的调整

烯烃、醇和其他化合物的氧化

烯烃、羰基化合物和其他化合物的还原

四、C-X键形成反应

五、一些形成C-C键的基本反应

烯醇和烯醇负离子化学

有机锂、镁和铜试剂的制备和反应

自由基反应

烯基化反应

六、周环反应

非直观Diels-Alder反应

1,3-偶极环加成反应

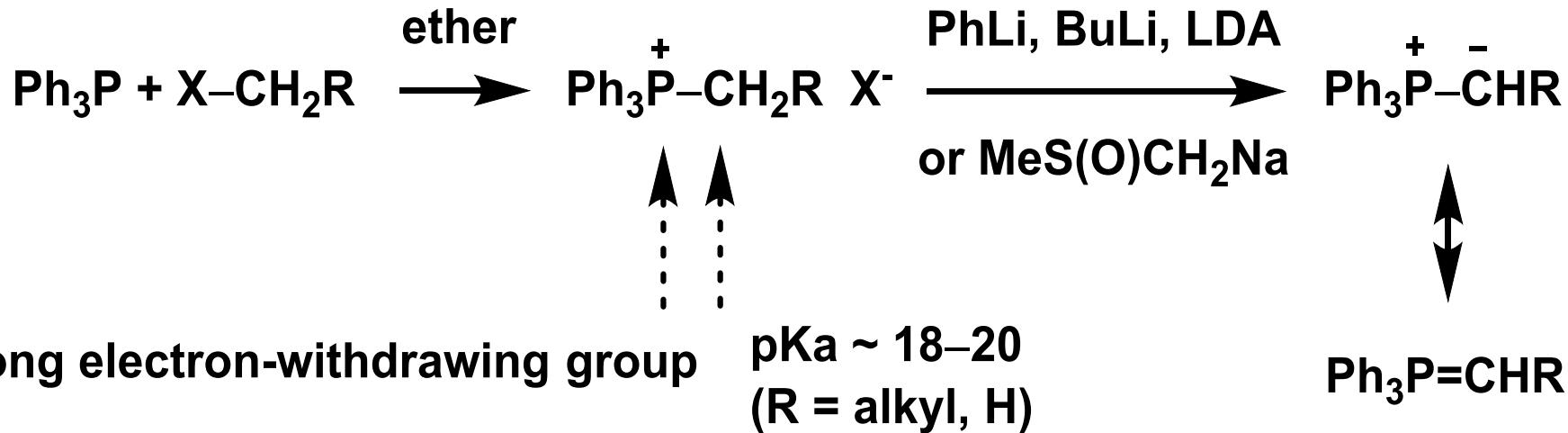
电环化反应

sigmatropic重排

七、阳离子参与的C-C键形成反应

Wittig反应中的非稳定ylide

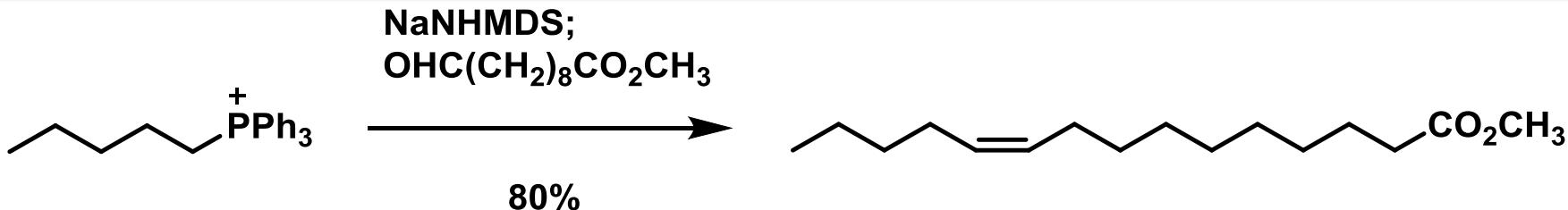
Formation of Ylides



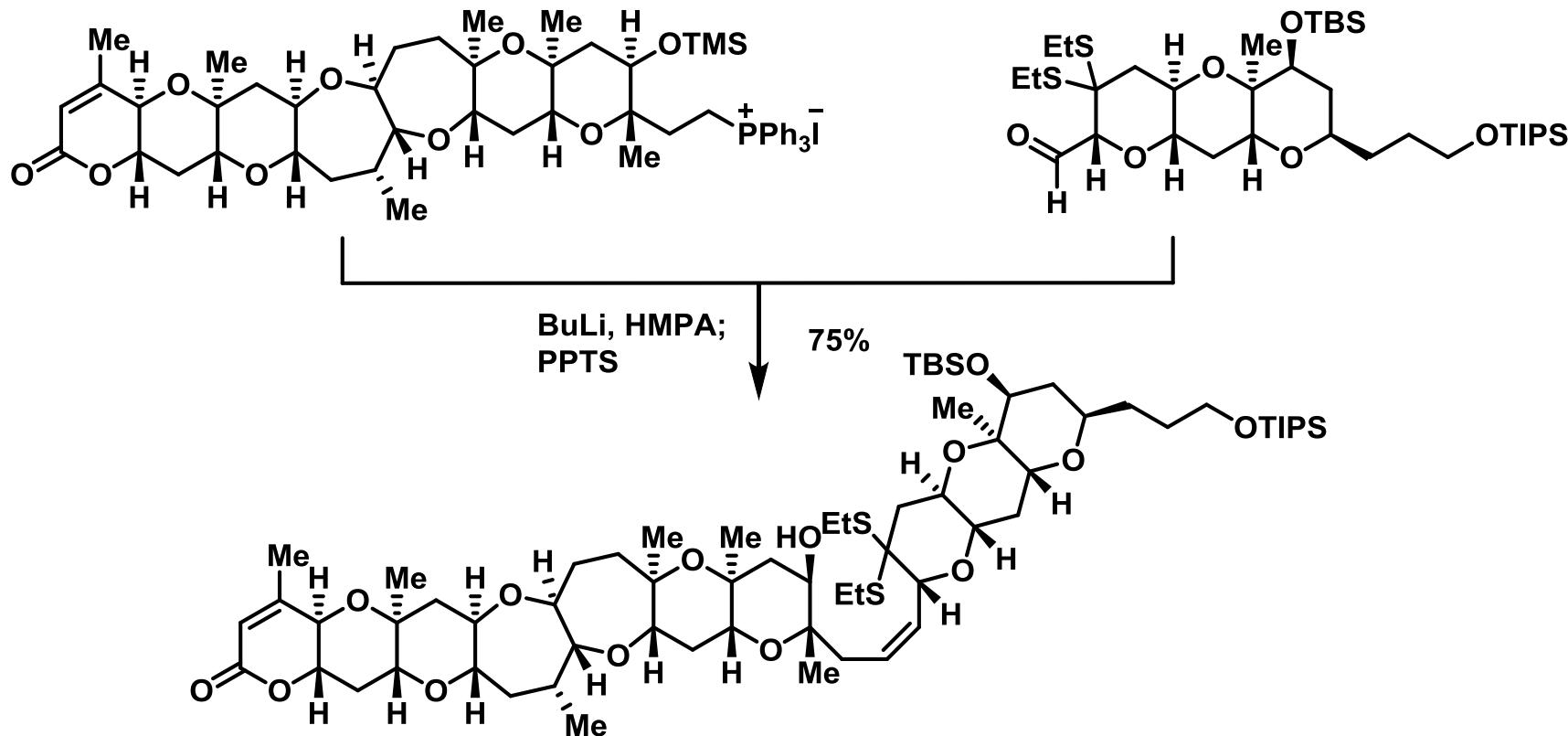
-Unstabilized ylides are sensitive to $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{O}_2$

Wittig, et al. *Chem. Ber.* **1954**, 87, 1318.

非稳定ylide烯基化产物的顺反选择性

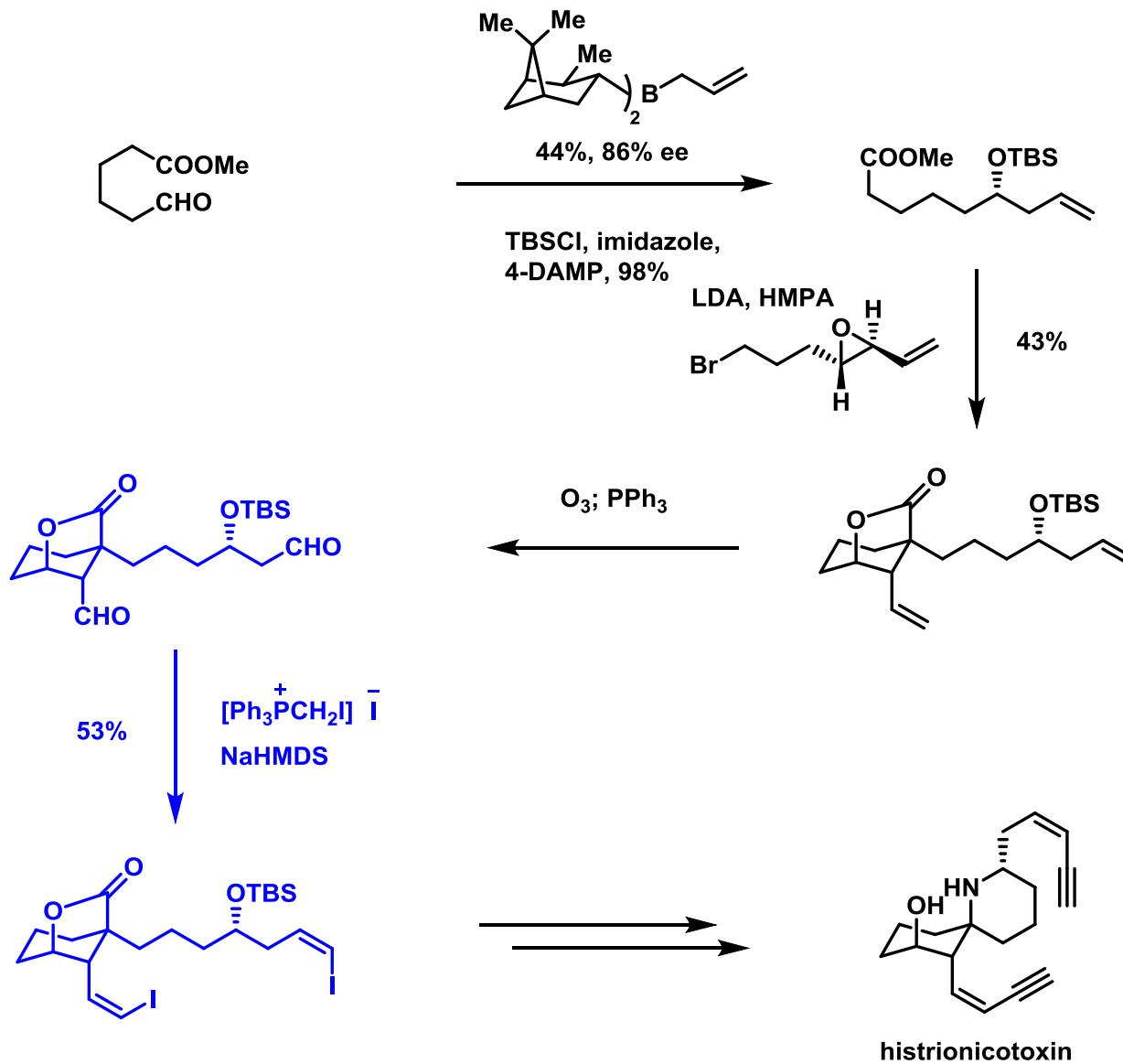


Besterman, et al. *Chem. Ber.* 1976, 109, 1694.



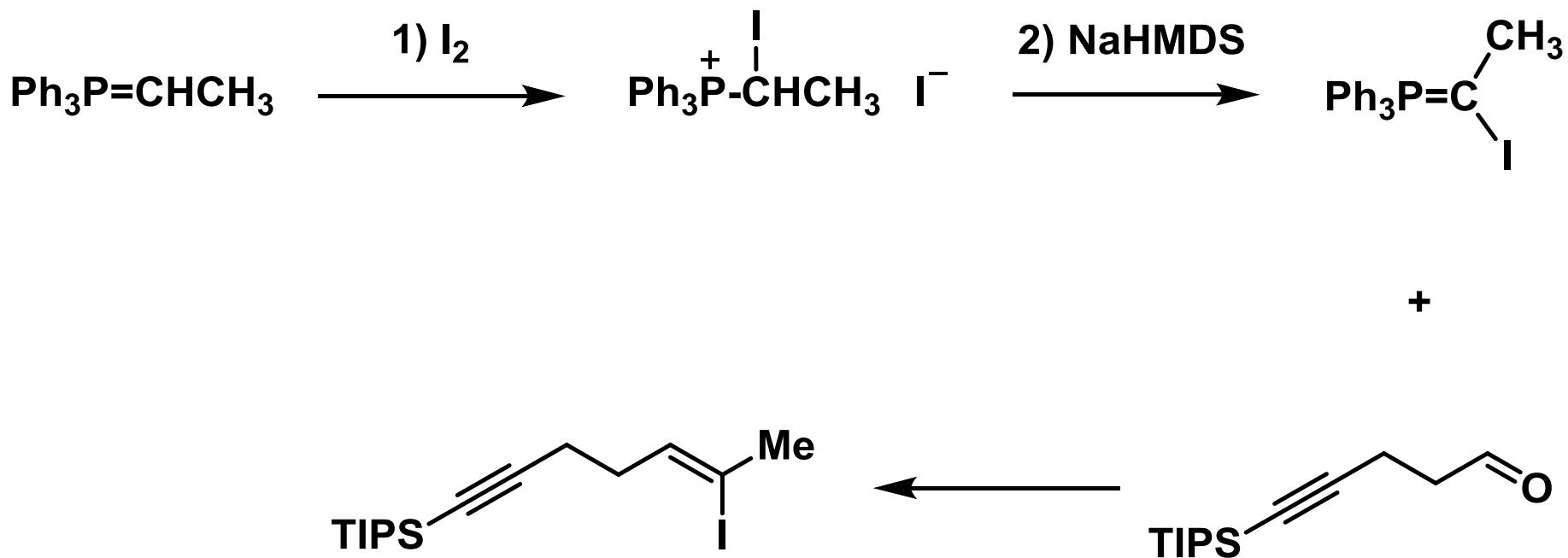
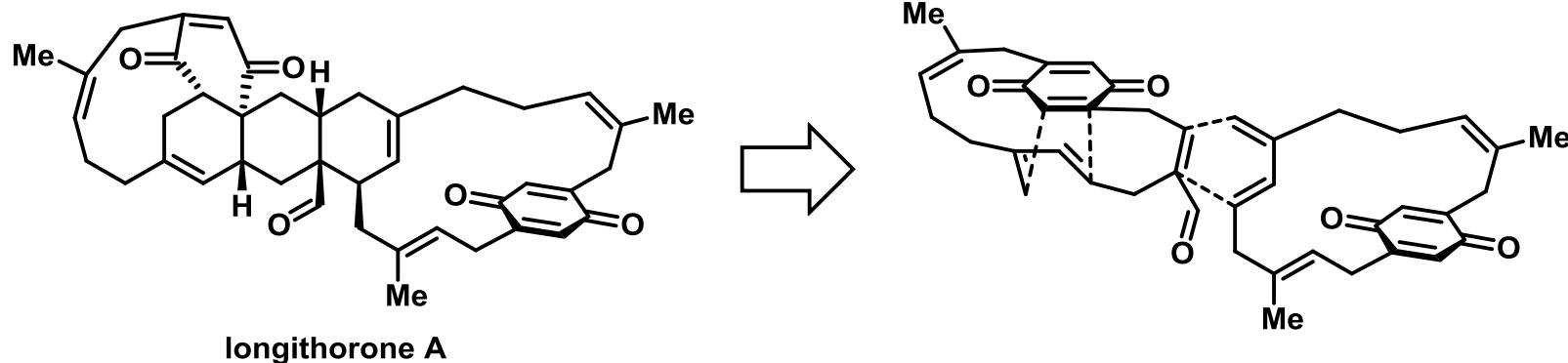
Nicolaou, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1995, 117, 1173.

卤代烯烃的合成 : Stork-Zhao olefination



Stork, Zhao, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1989**, 30, 2173; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, 112, 5876.

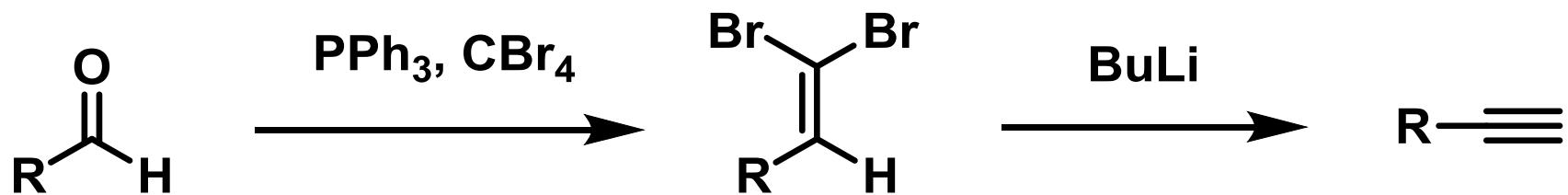
卤代烯烃的合成 : Stork-Zhao olefination



Shair, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2002, 124, 773.

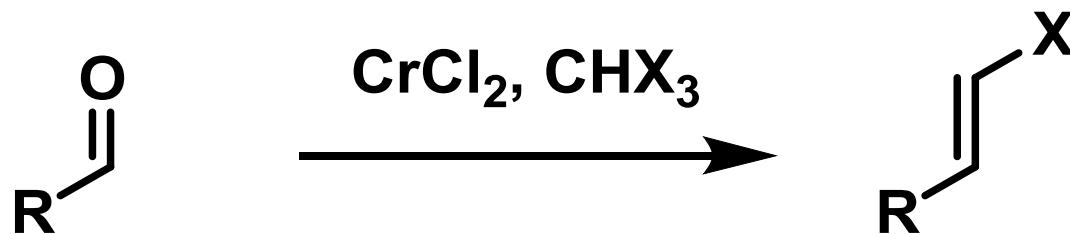
卤代烯烃的合成

Corey–Fuchs reaction



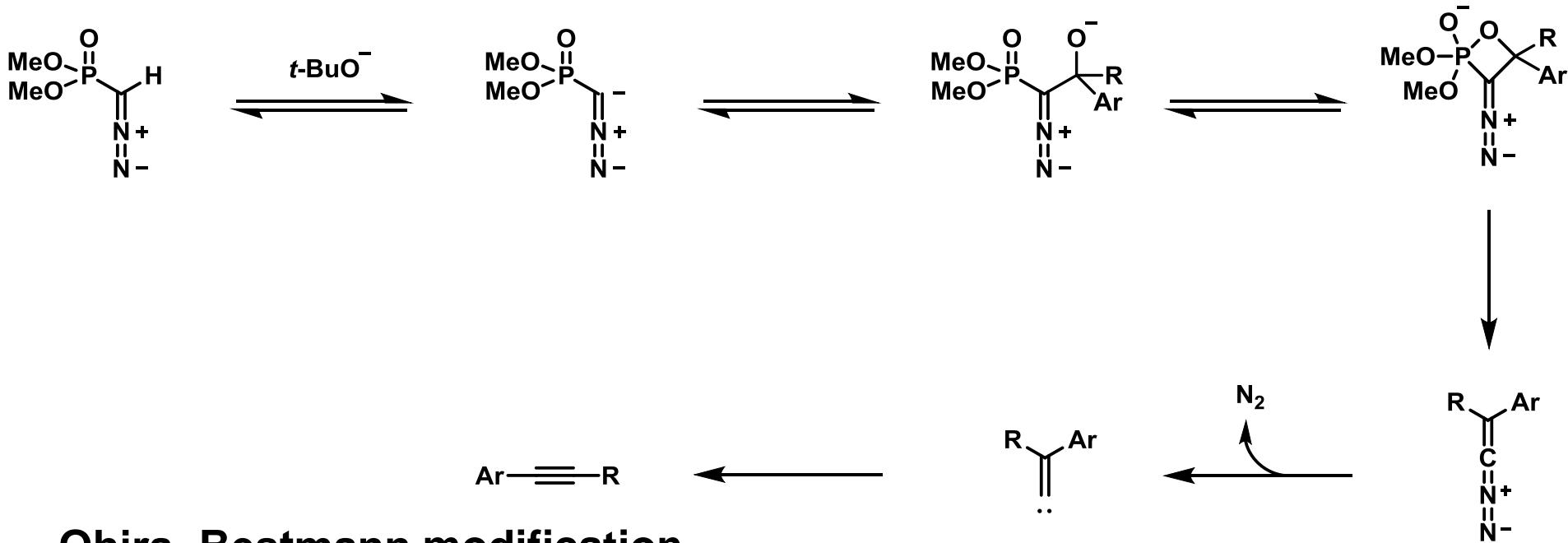
Corey, Fuchs, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1972**, 13, 3769.

Takai olefination

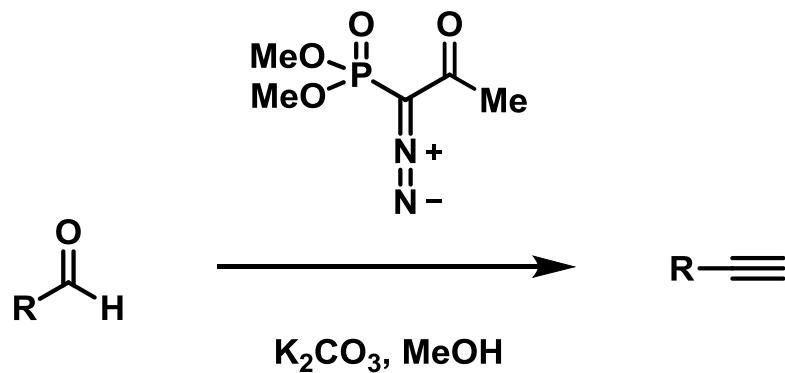


Takai, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1986**, 108, 7408.

炔烃的合成 : Seyferth–Gilbert homologation



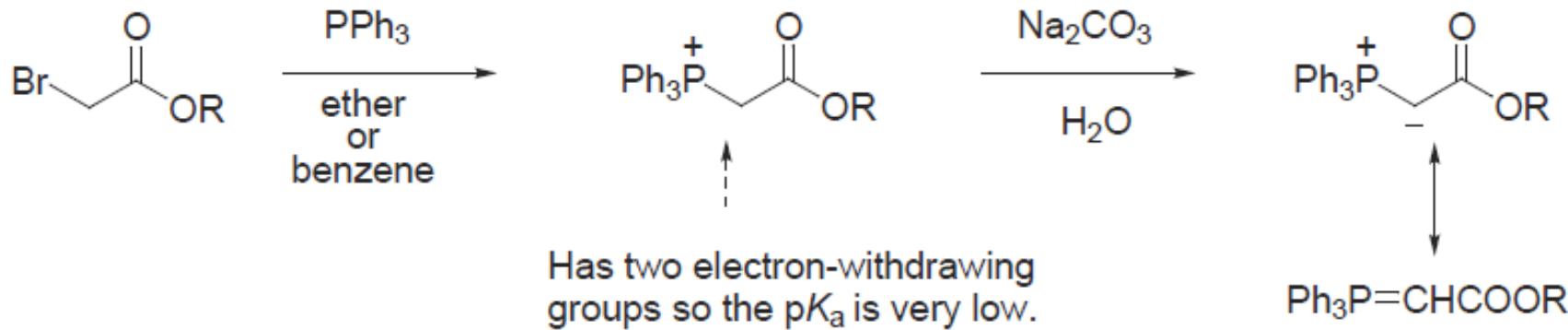
Ohira–Bestmann modification



Seyferth, et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1971**, *36*, 1379; Gilbert and Weerasooriya, *J. Org. Chem.* **1982**, *47*, 1837.
Bestmann, et al. *Synlett* **1996**, 521.

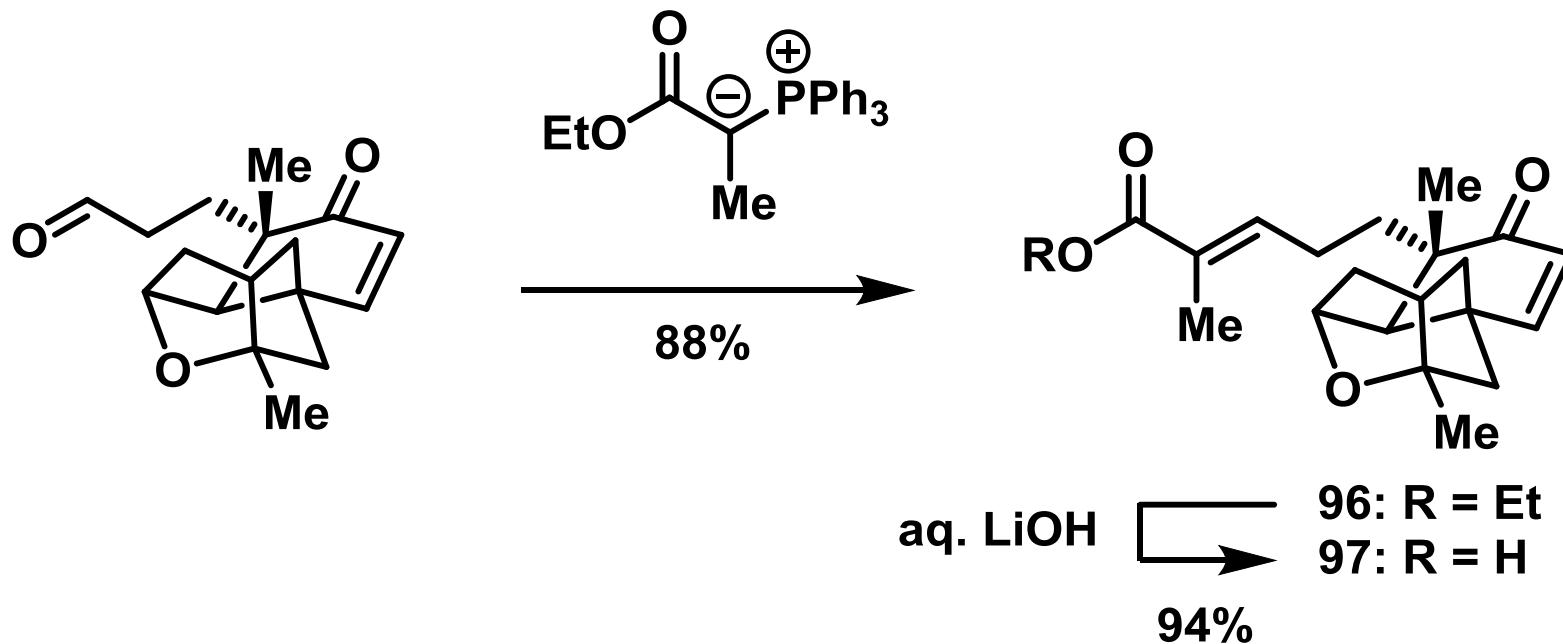
Wittig反应中的稳定ylide

Stabilized Ylides



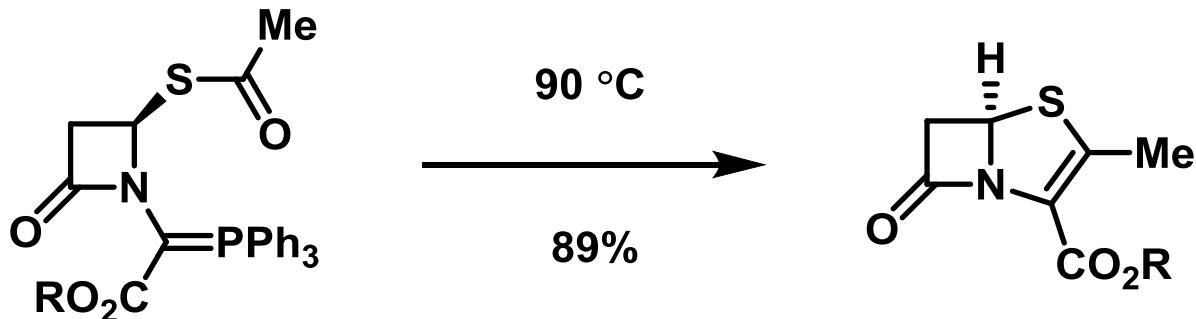
- Stabilized ylides are solid; stable to storage, not particularly sensitive to moisture, and can even be purified by chromatography.
- Because they are stabilized, they are much less reactive than alkyl ylides. They react well with aldehydes, but only slowly with ketones.
- The first step, involving the addition to the aldehyde, is slow and reversible with stabilized ylides.

Wittig反应的中的稳定ylide

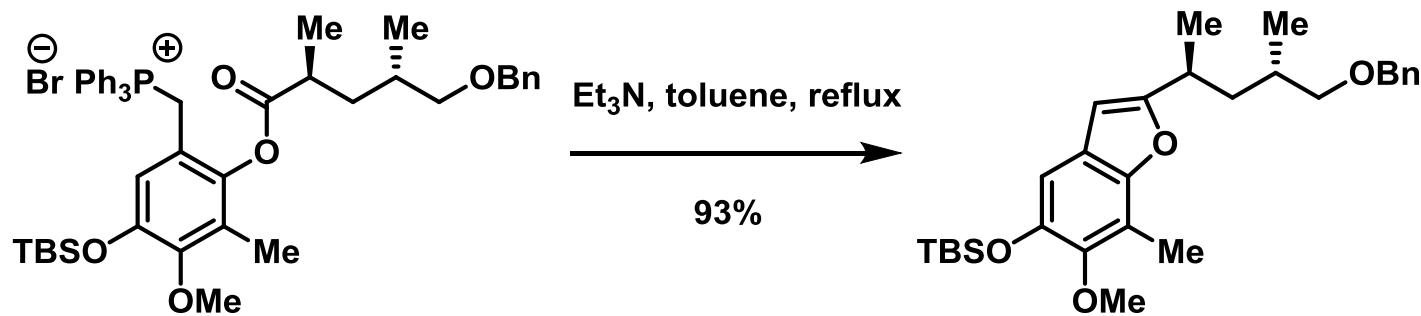
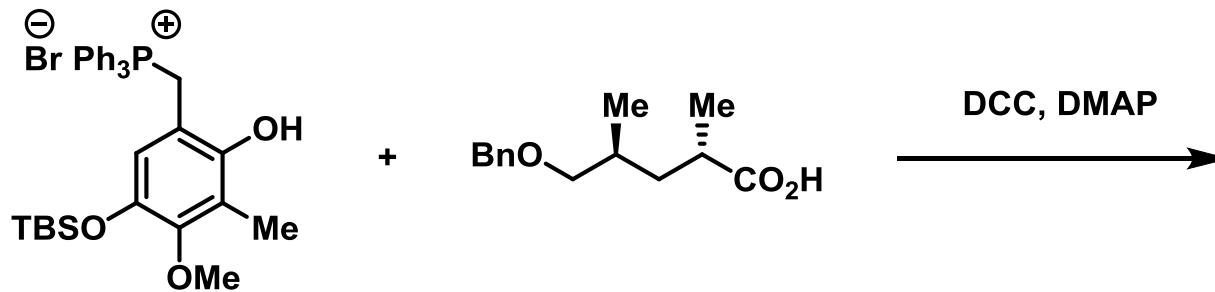


Nicolaou, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 16905.

Wittig反应中的稳定ylide

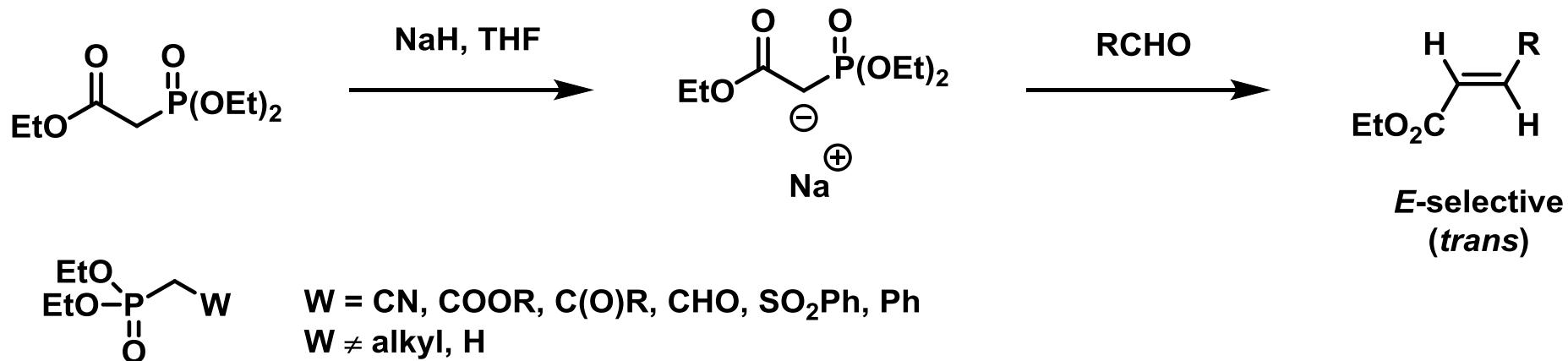


Woodward, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 6301.



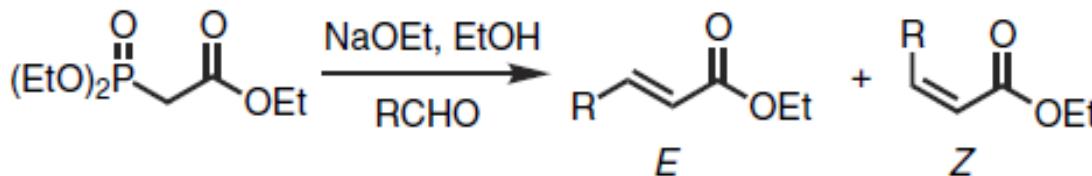
Lee, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 14720.

Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons反应



Wadsworth, Emmons, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1961**, 83, 1733.

Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons反应



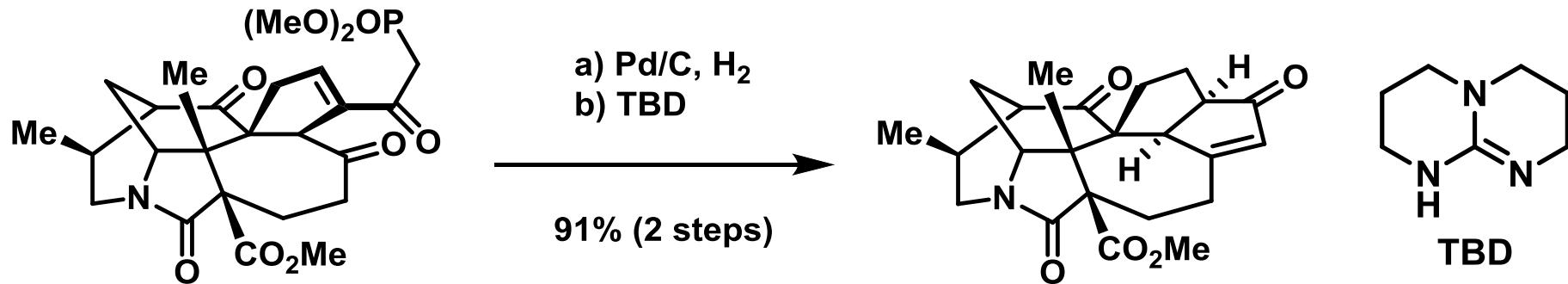
Aldehyde	Ratio of products (E : Z)
PhCHO	98 : 2
n-PrCHO	95 : 5
i-PrCHO	84 : 16

Larsen, R. O.; Aksnes, G. *Phosphorus Sulfur*, 1983, 16, 339-344.

- In a systematic study of the synthesis of disubstituted olefins by HWE, E : Z ratio increases:
 - (1) in DME relative to THF,
 - (2) at higher reaction temperatures,
 - (3) $M^+ = \text{Li} > \text{Na} > \text{K}$,
 - (4) with increasing α -substitution of the aldehyde.

In general, conditions which increase the reversibility of the reaction (i.e., increase the rate of retroaddition relative to the rate of elimination) favor the formation of E-alkenes.

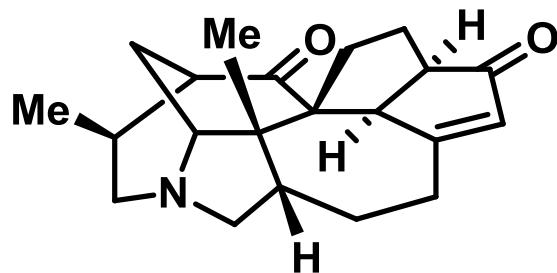
Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons反应



Li, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2017, 139, 14893.

问题:

为什么是这样的反应次序?



daphniyunnine C
(longeraciphyllin A)

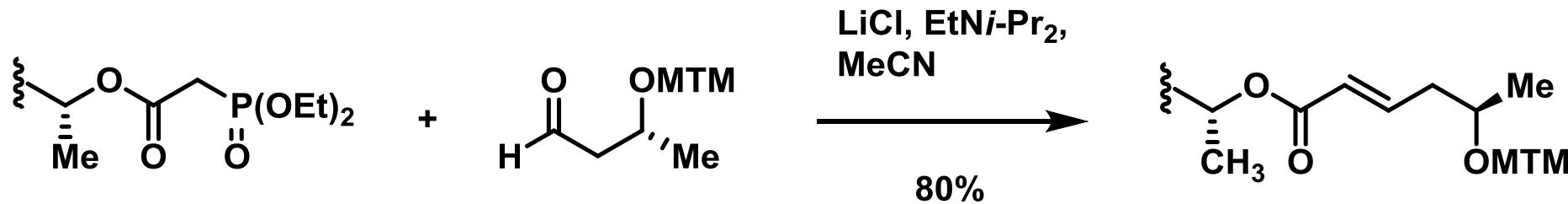
Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons反应

Masamune–Roush conditions

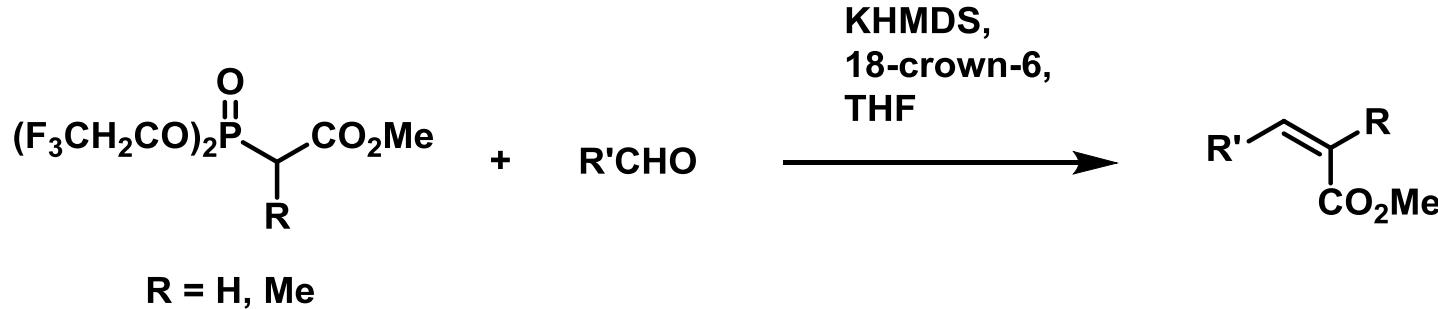
- LiCl/tertiary amines (DBU, Pr_2NEt , Et_3N)

Masamune, Roush *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, 25, 2183.

Can substitute for conventional conditions and is especially good for base sensitive substrates (epimerization, elimination).



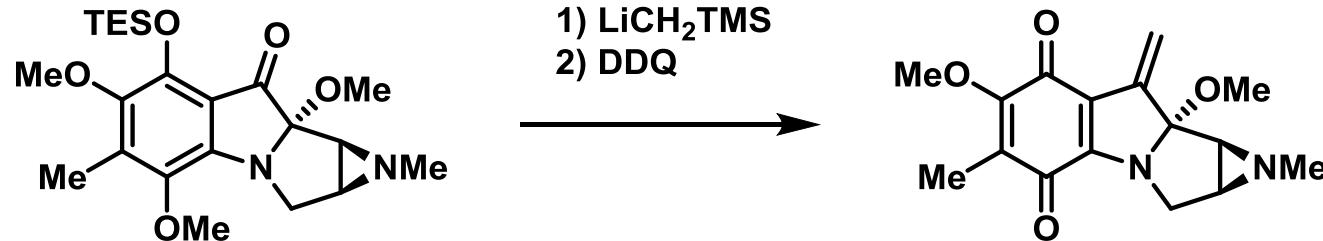
Still–Gennari modification



Still *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1983**, 24, 4405.

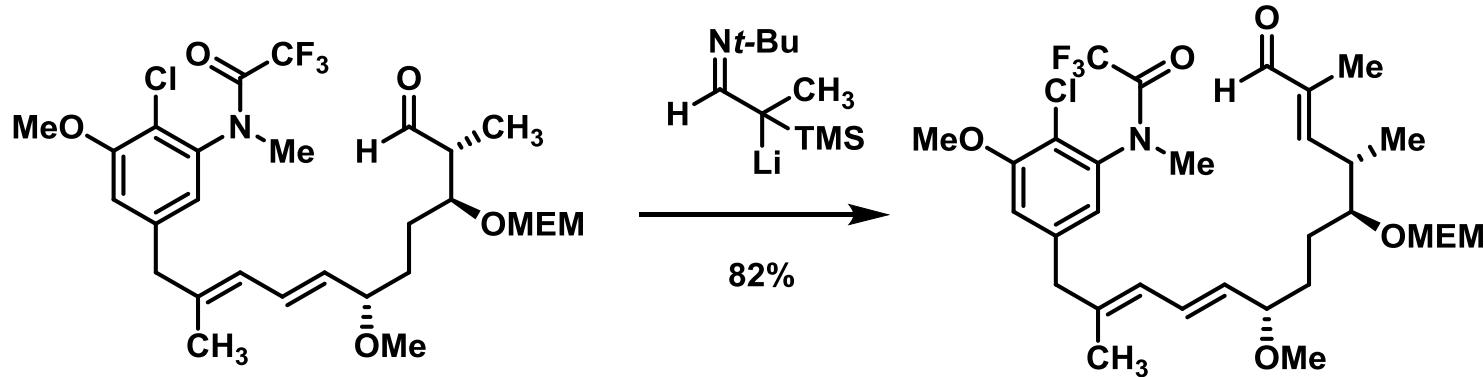
Peterson反应

Nonstabilized Peterson Reagents



Danishefsky, et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 3391.

Stabilized Peterson Reagents

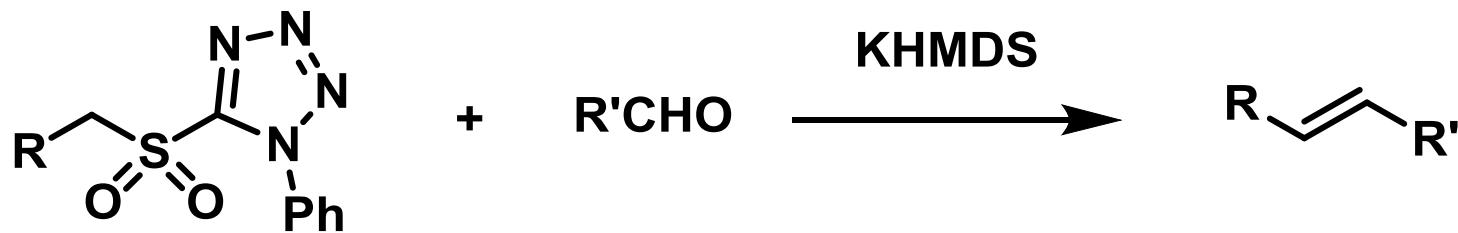
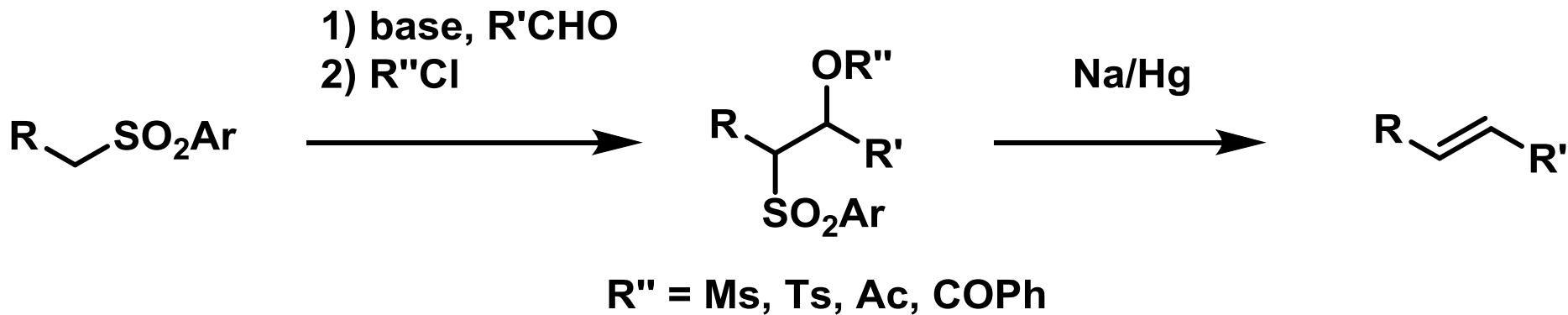


Corey, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 1439.

问题:

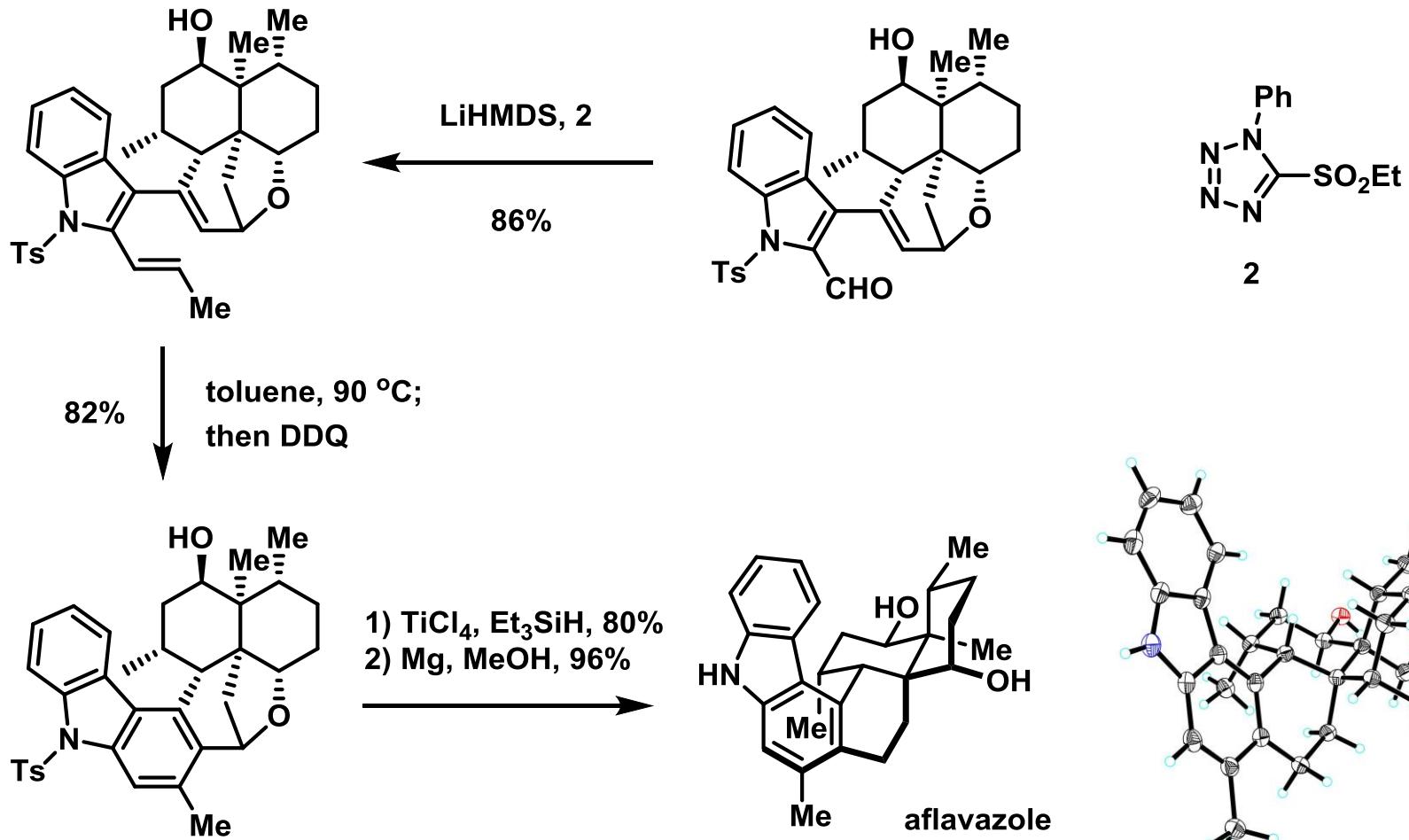
还有什么试剂可以实现这种转化?

Julia 反应



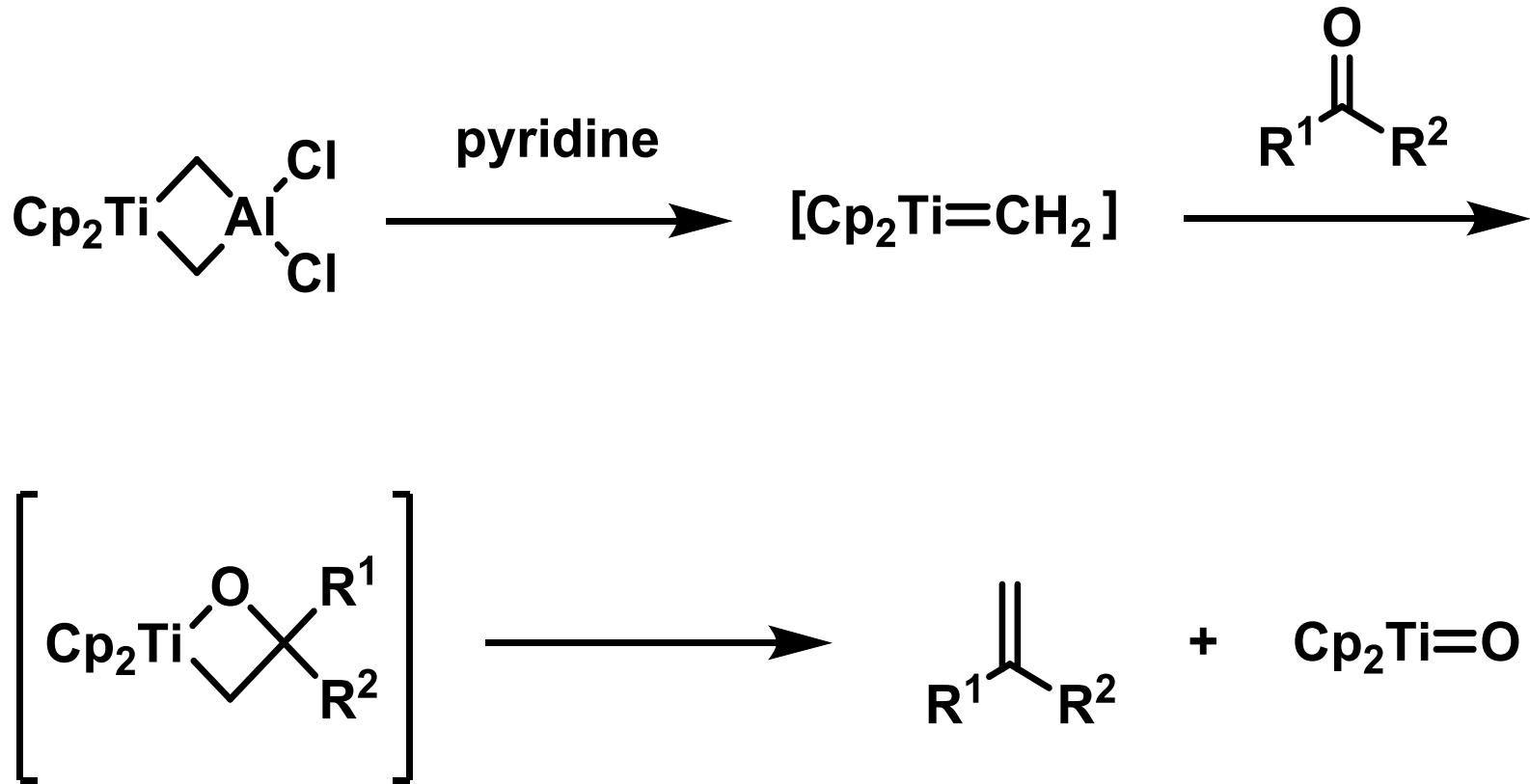
Kocieński, et al. *Synlett* 1998, 26.

Julia-Kocienski 反应



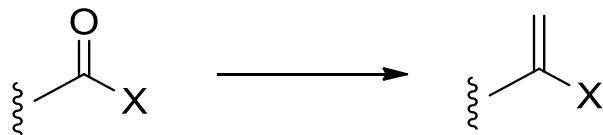
Li, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, 138, 15555.

Tebbe反应



Hughes, et. al. *Organometallics*. 1996, 63, 2689.

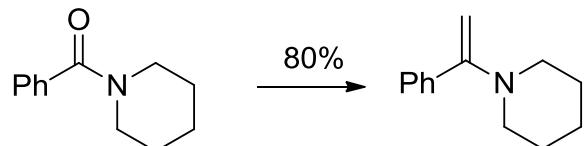
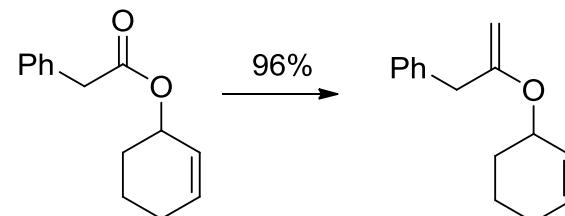
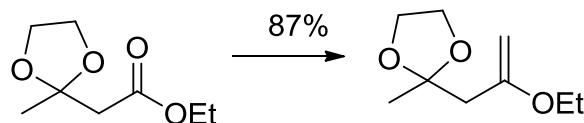
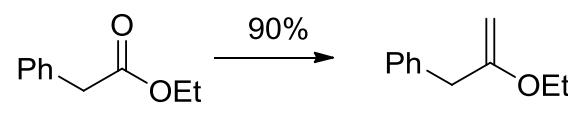
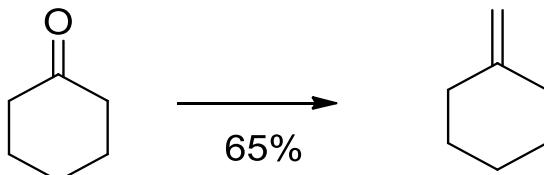
Tebbe 反应



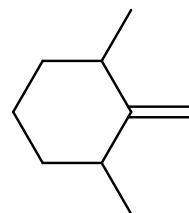
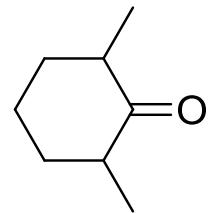
$\text{X} = \text{H}, \text{R}, \text{OR}, \text{NR}_2$



Tebbe reagent



Tebbe反应

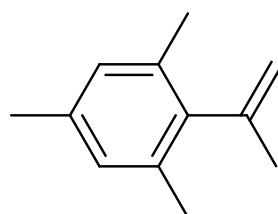
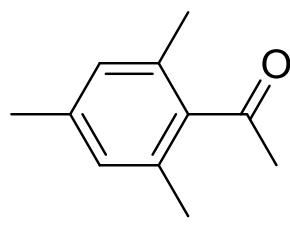


Tebbe

Witting

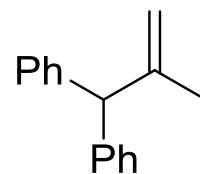
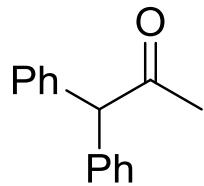
97%

89%



77%

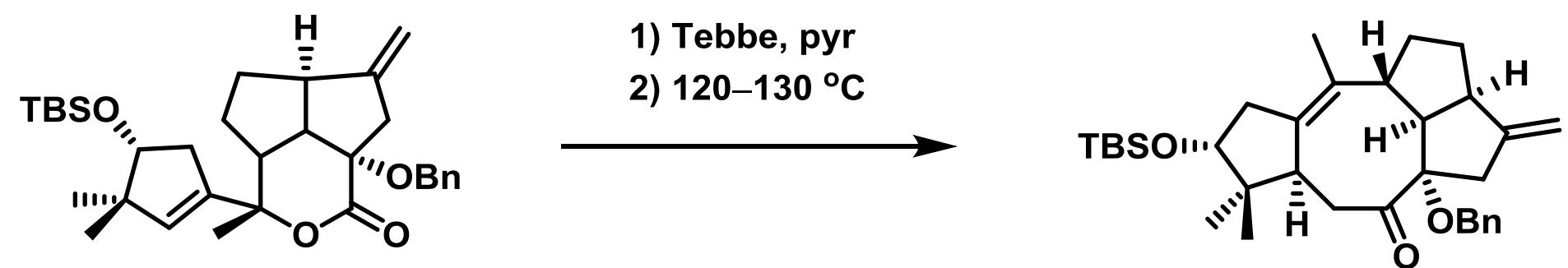
4%



63%

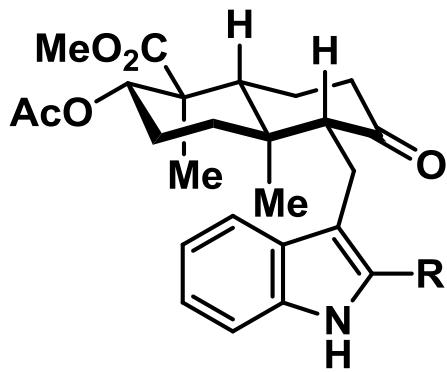
38%

Tebbe 反应



Paquette, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 727.

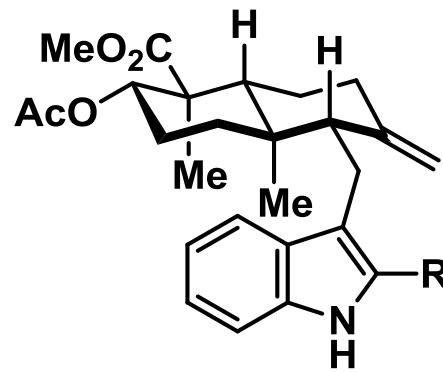
Nysted试剂



1: R = H

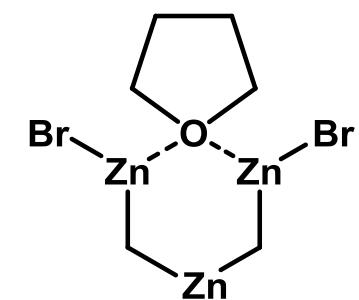
2: R = CO₂Me

TiCl₄, Nysted reagent



3: R = H, 64 %

4: R = CO₂Me, 78 %



Nysted reagent

Nysted, US Patent, 1975, 3 865 848.
Li, et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2014, 53, 9012.



谢 谢 !