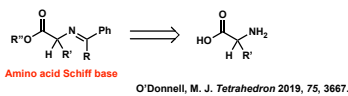


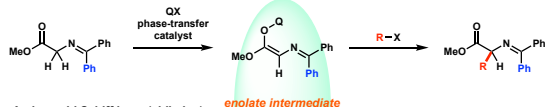
Introduction

Amino Acid Schiff bases for Unnatural α -Amino Acids Synthesis

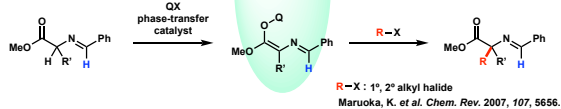


Previous Work: $2e^-$ Reaction

Glycinate Schiff base (ketoimine)

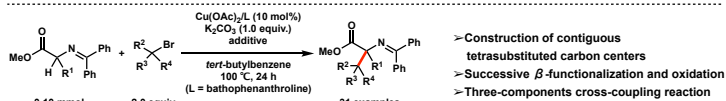
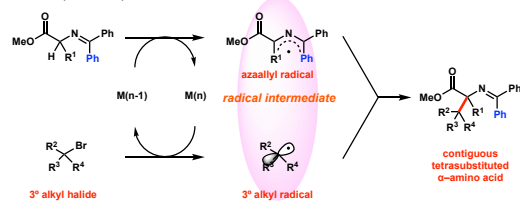


Amino acid Schiff base (aldimine)



This Work: $1e^-$ Reaction

Amino acid Schiff base (ketoimine)

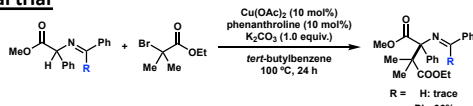


- Construction of contiguous tetrasubstituted carbon centers
 - Successive β -functionalization and oxidation
 - Three-components cross-coupling reaction

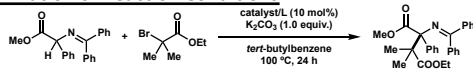
Matsumoto, Sawamura, Murata, Nishikata, Yazaki, Ohshima (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2020, 142, 8498).

Results and Discussion

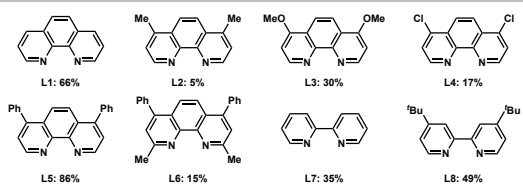
Initial trial



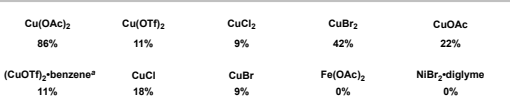
Optimization of Reaction Conditions



Ligand optimization with Cu(OAc)₂

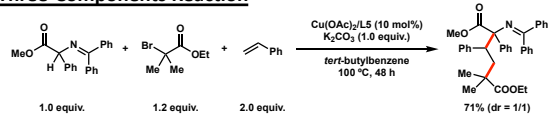


Catalyst optimization with L5

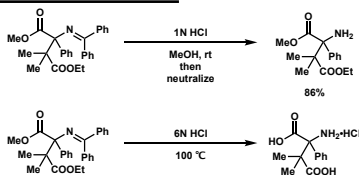


Yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis. ^a5 mol% of (CuOTf)₂-benzene complex was used.

Three-Components Reaction

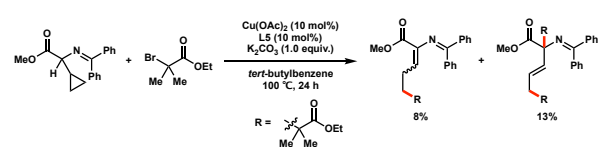
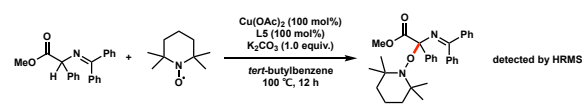
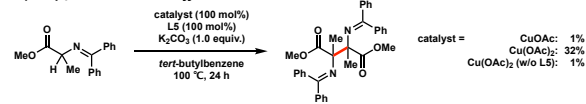


Transformation of the Products

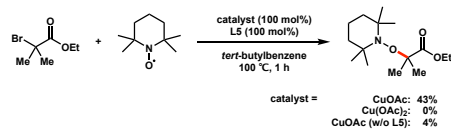


Control Experiments

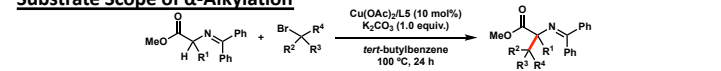
Cu(OAc)₂/L5 activated Schiff base



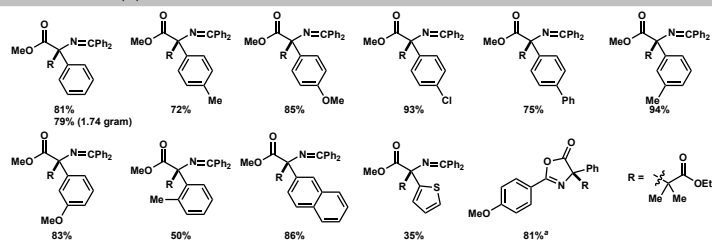
CuOAc/L5 activated alkyl bromide



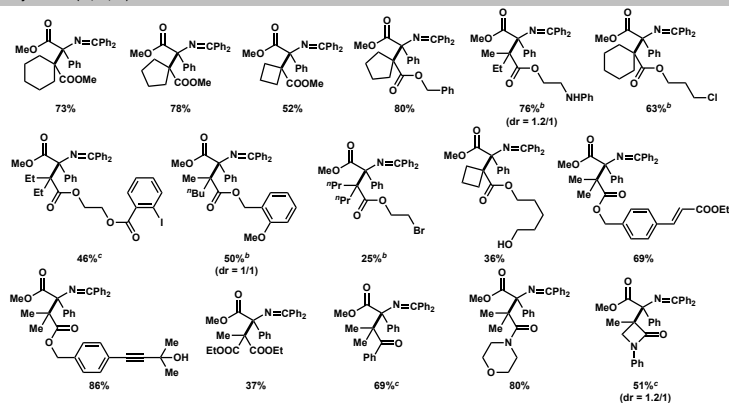
Substrate Scope of α -Alkylation



Amino acid Schiff base (R¹)

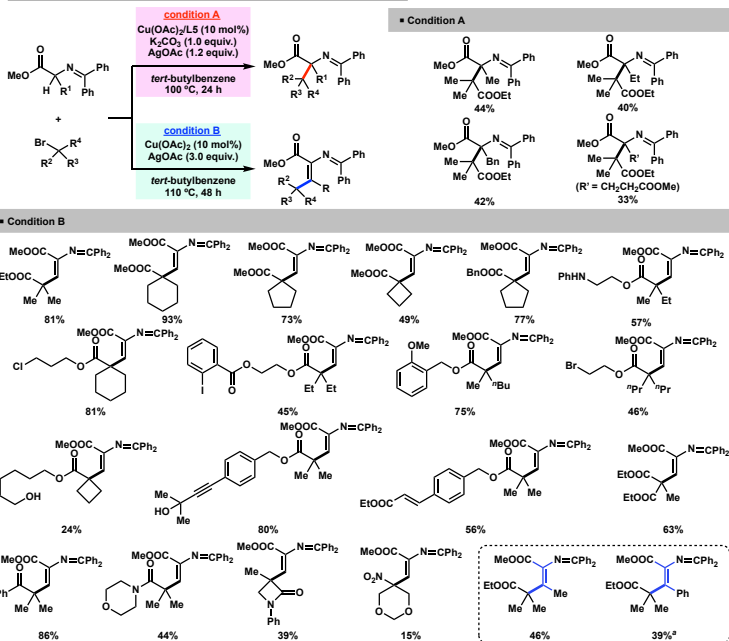


Alkyl bromide (R², R³, R⁴)



^aRegioisomer ratio of C4/C2 of azlactone = 4.2/1. ^bReaction time was 72 h. ^cReaction time was 48 h.

Substrate Scope of Chemoselective Alkylation



^aReaction temperature was 130 °C.