立体選択性を切り替える光刺激応答性 DMAP 触媒の開発

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Development of photo-responsive DMAP catalyst that switches stereoselectivity (*Graduate School of Engineering. Tokyo University of Science*)

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Asymmetric catalysis is one of the most effective methods for construction of chiral molecules. Recently, stimuli-responsive catalysts that invert the stereoselectivity in the catalysis by external stimuli have been developed. However, such catalysts are still rare, and further development is required. In this study, we designed and developed a stimuli-responsive DMAP catalyst that can reverse the stereoselectivity by switching the shielding face of the catalytic center through photo-responsive structural change. The switchable functions of the catalyst were evaluated by applying to acylations of secondary alcohols, acylations of *meso*-1,2-diols and rearrangements of O-Acylated Azlactones, but inversion of the stereoselectivity was not accomplished. Development of 2nd-generation catalyst is currently underway.

Keywords: stimuli-responsive catalyst; asymmetric organocatalyst; DMAP; chiral stilbazole

外部刺激によって触媒機能を切り替える刺激応答性触媒は、高度な化学反応制御を実現し得るが¹⁾、反応の種類や立体選択性を切り替える刺激応答性触媒の開発は限られている²⁾。本研究では化学反応の立体選択性を切り替える刺激応答性触媒の開発を目指し、

4-ジメチルアミノピリジン(DMAP)のキラルな遮蔽環境を光刺激によって自在に切り替える触媒の開発を行った。刺激応答性の構造変換ユニットとしてスチルバゾールを採用し、キラルアセタールを導入した刺激応答性 DMAP 触媒 1 を設計し、合成を行った(Figure1)。合成した触媒を第二級アルコールや meso-1,2-ジオールのアシル化反応、O-カルボキシアズラクトンの転位反応に適用し、機能評価を行った(Figure 2)。その結

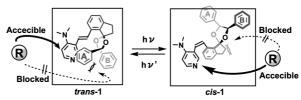


Figure 1. Stimuli-responsive catalyst switching shielded face

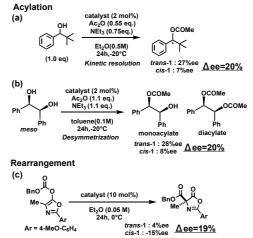


Figure 2. Evaluation of catalyst 1

果、それぞれの反応で cis/trans 両異性間で立体選択性に変化はあったものの、反転には至らなかった。現在、立体選択性の反転を目指し、触媒の改良を行っている。

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