## 不斉触媒を用いた立体選択的フッ素化反応に関する理論的研究

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Theoretical Study on Enantioselective Fluorination with Organocatalyst (<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto University, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, <sup>3</sup>ESICB, Kyoto University, <sup>4</sup>Fukui Institute for Fundamental Chemistry, Kyoto University, <sup>5</sup>Faculty of Science, University of the Ryukyus) OTaketomo Yajima<sup>1</sup>, Hirofumi Sato<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Satoru Arimitsu<sup>5</sup>, Masahiro Higashi<sup>2,3</sup>

Enantioselective fluorination is important in pharmaceuticals. Although transition-metal catalysts have been mainly used for stereoselective fluorination, organocatalysts have been attracting attention in recent years. We have developed an asymmetric organocatalytic fluorination of the  $\alpha$ -position of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds with high enantioselectivity (>90 % ee). Our experimental studies revealed that the carboxyl group in the catalyst is important for inducing high enantioselectivity and that the addition of base improves the reactivity and selectivity. However, the detailed mechanism is unclear.

In this study, we analyzed the mechanism of the selectivity by using the density functional theory (DFT). The calculations were performed at the M06-2X/6-31G(d,p) level, and solvent effects were incorporated with the SMD polarizable continuum model. The activation free energy of the transition state of the major product is lower than that of the minor product, which is in qualitative agreement with the experimental results. In the transition state, a hydrogen bond is formed between the fluorinating agent and the carboxyl group of the catalyst, suggesting the importance of the carboxyl group. We also analyzed the role of the base.

Keywords: Enantioselectivity, Electrophilic Fluorination, Asymmetric Organocatalyst, Density Functional Theory, 1,3-Dicarbonyl Compounds

不斉フッ素化反応は創薬において非常に重要である。これまで不斉フッ素化には主に遷移金属触媒が用いられたが、近年は有機触媒を用いた研究が盛んである。最近、我々は、独自の $\beta$ , $\beta$ -ジアリルセリン触媒によりジカルボニル化合物の $\alpha$ 位を高いエナンチオ選択性でフッ素化することに成功した(Fig. 1)。これまでの実験研究で、触媒に含まれるカルボキシル基が立体選択性に重要なこと、また塩基を添加すると反応性や選択性が向上することが明らかになった。しかし、そのメカニズムは不明である。そこで本研究では、密度汎関数法(DFT)を用いて選択性が生じるメカニズムを解析した。計算はM06-2X/6-31G(d,p)レベルで行い、溶媒効果はSMD分極連続体モデルで取り込んだ。選択性を決める遷移状態の活性化自由エネルギーは、主生成物の方が低くなり、実験結果と定性的に一致した(Fig. 2)。遷移状態では、フッ素化剤と有機触媒のカルボキシル基が水素結合しており、カルボキシル基の重要性が示唆された。さら

Fig. 1: Structures of (a) reactant and (b) catalyst.

Reactant INT 1 TS INT 2 INT 3 Product

26.7

0.0

4.2

—S Compound (major)
—R Compound (minor)

-R Compound (minor)

-39.6

-41.7

-45.3

Fig. 2: Calculated free energy profiles.