



Flow Chemistry: Recent Developments

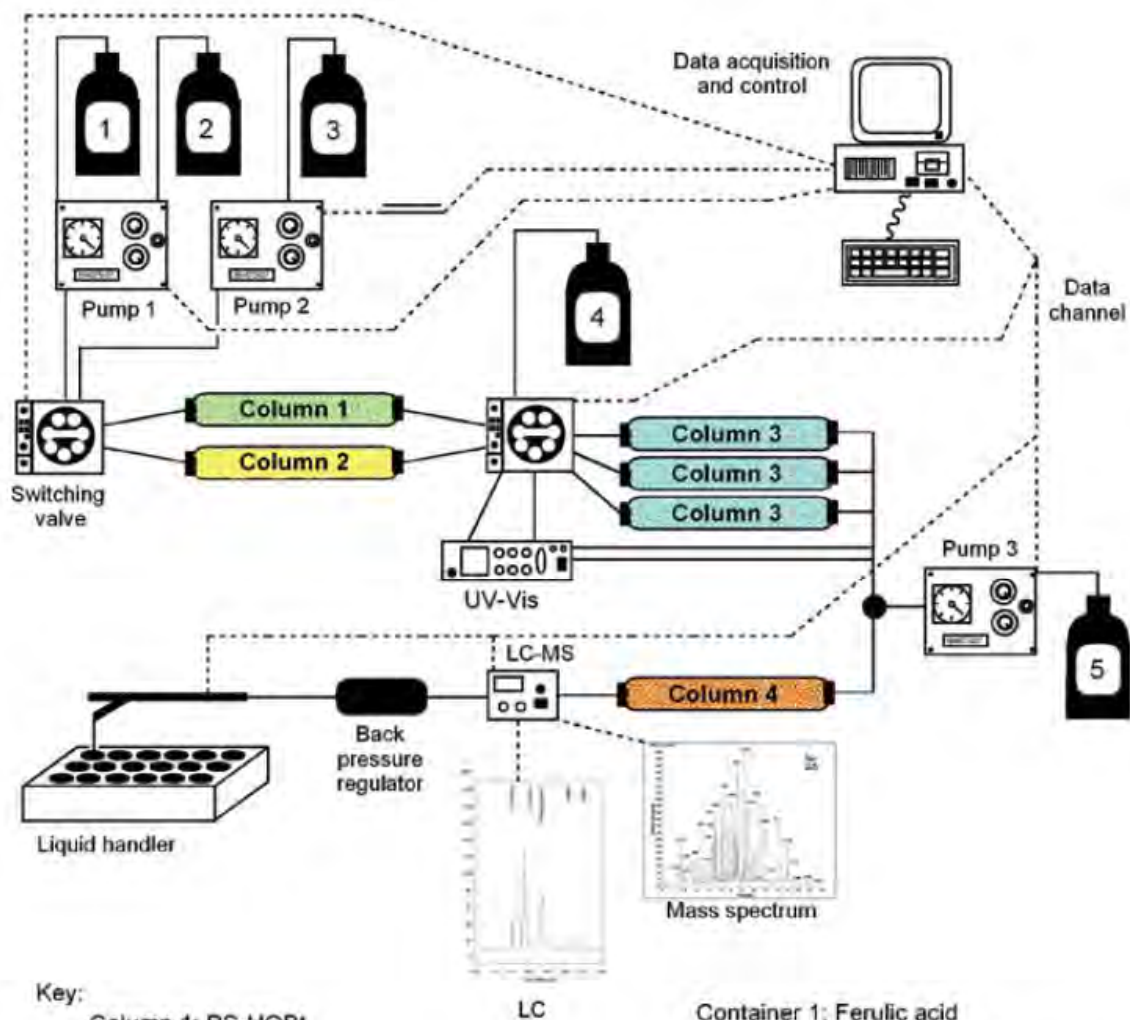
Steven V. Ley

Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge

1st RSC/SCI Symposium on Continuous Processing and Flow Chemistry

3rd - 4th November 2010

Flow Synthesis of Grossamide Using Immobilised Enzymes

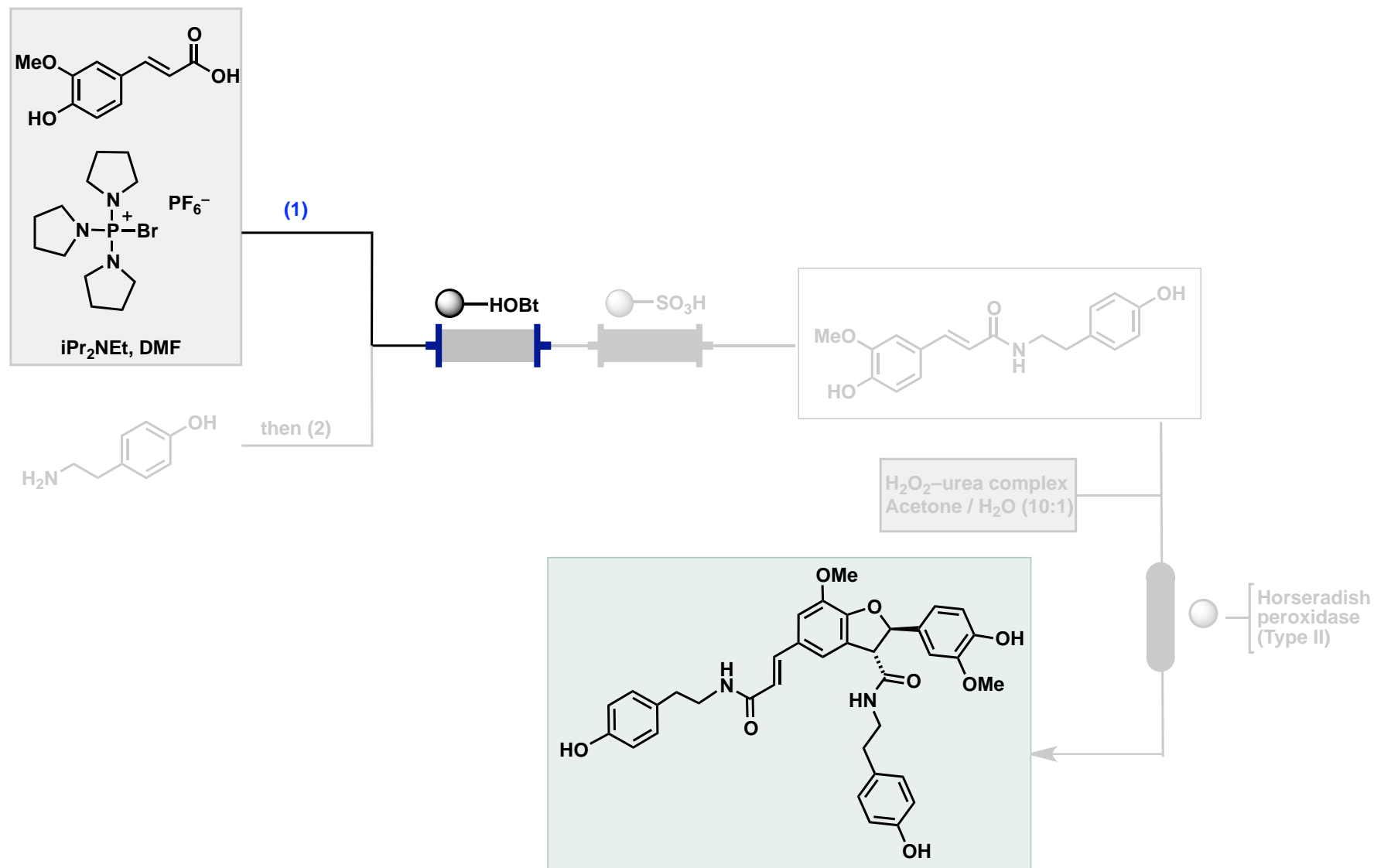


Key:

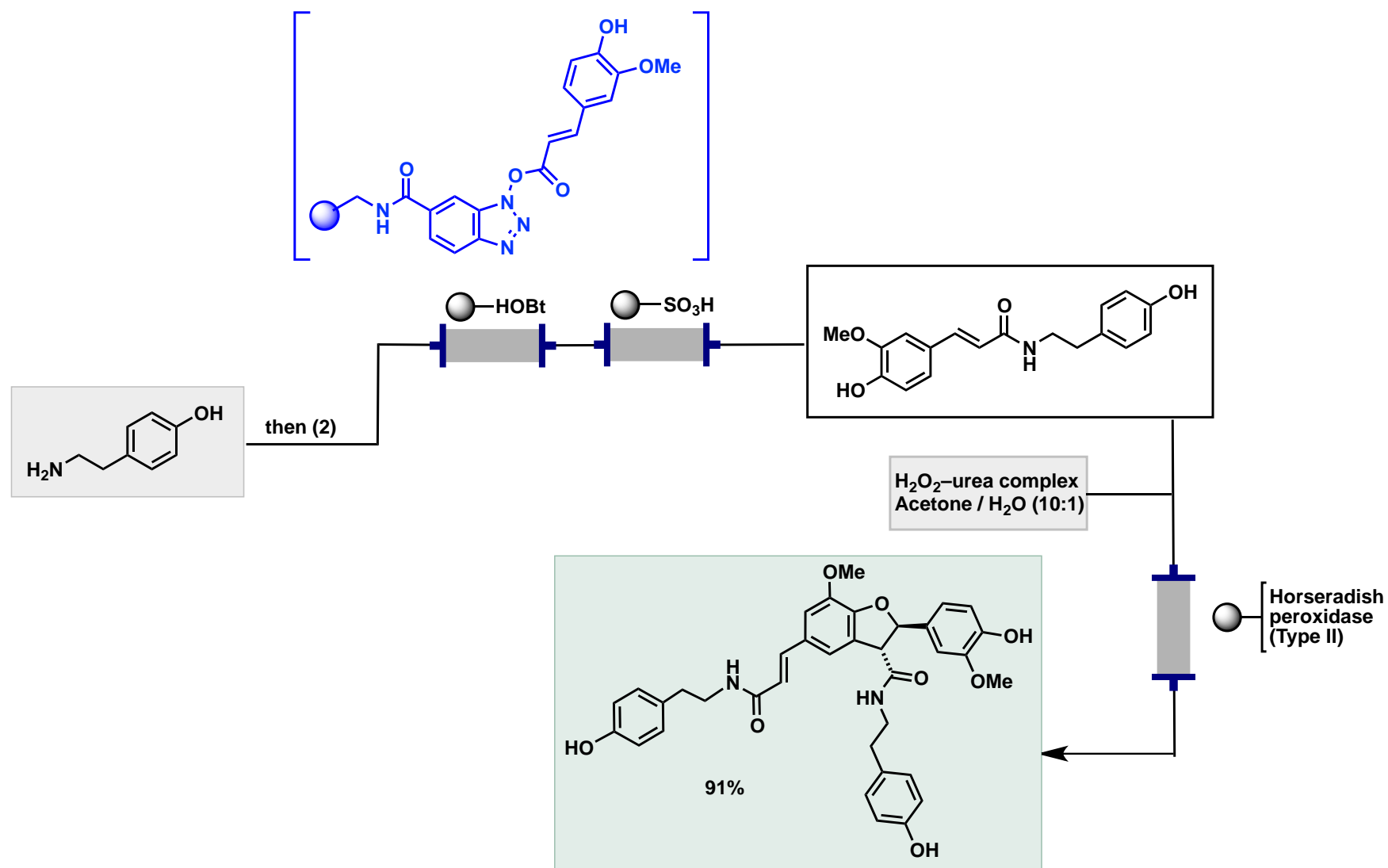
Column 1: PS-HOBt
 Column 2: PS-HOBt
 Column 3: PS-SO₃H
 Column 4: Si-Horseradish peroxidase

Container 1: Ferulic acid
 Container 2: PyBrOP, DIPEA
 Container 3: Amine solution
 Container 4: Waste washings
 Container 5: H₂O₂-urea complex
 Buffer pH 4.5

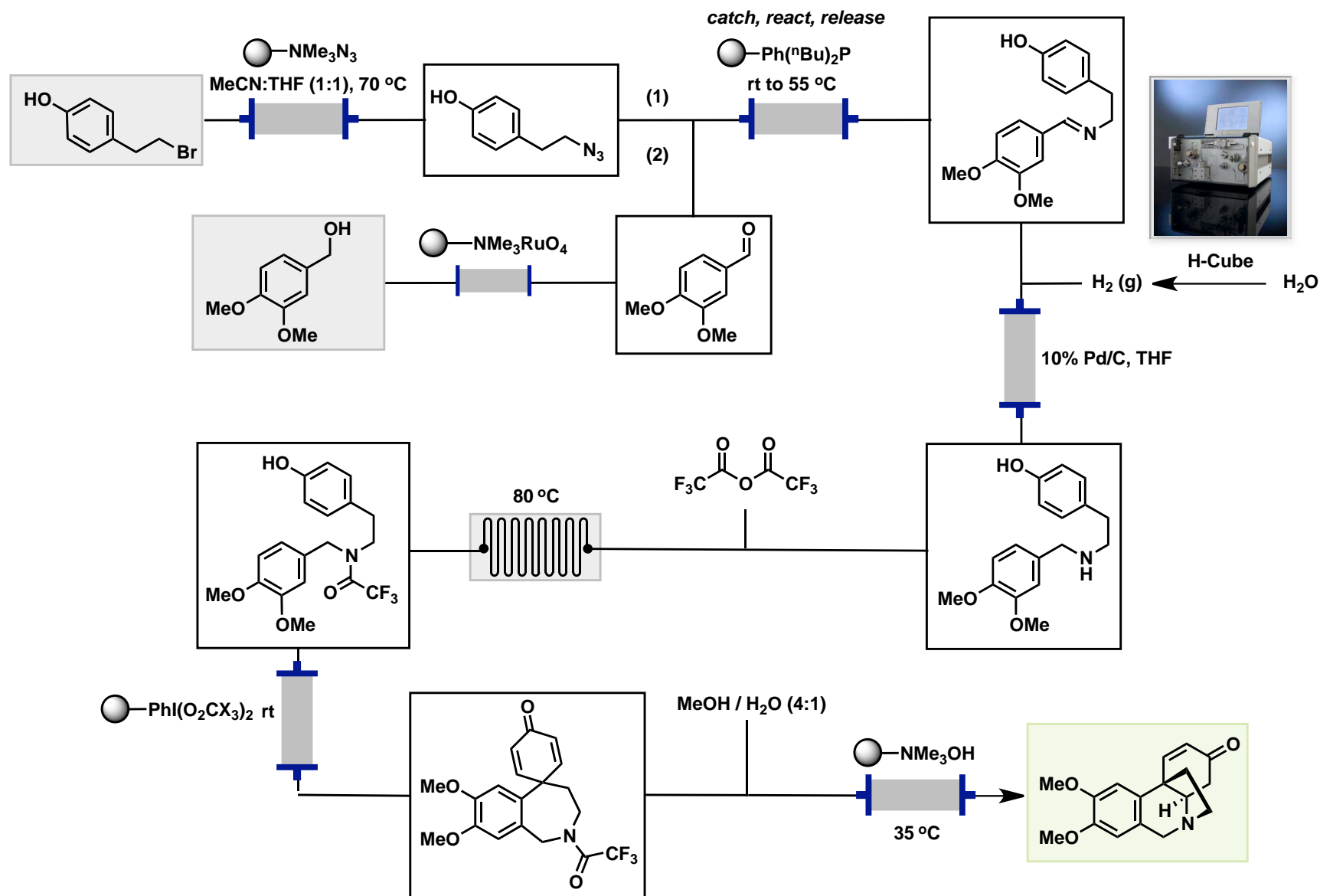
Flow Synthesis of Grossamide Using Immobilised Enzymes



Flow Synthesis of Grossamide Using Immobilised Enzymes



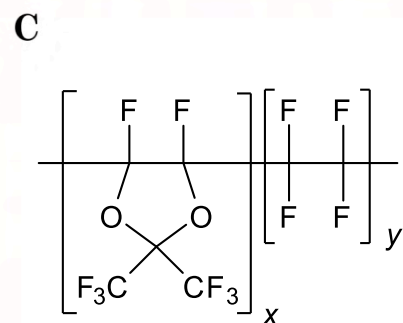
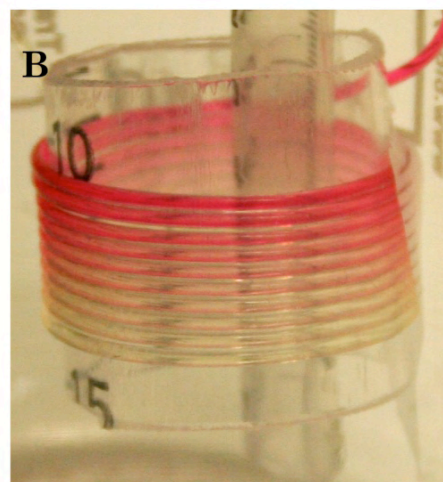
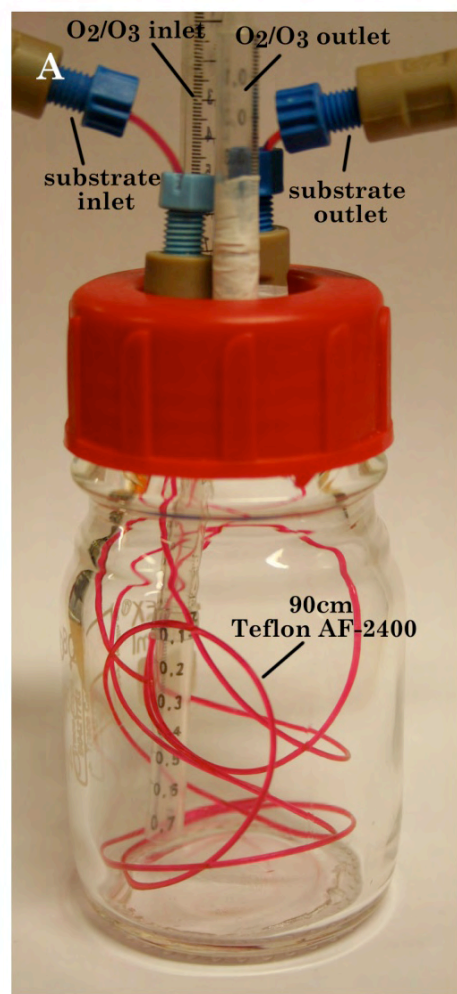
Convergent Flow Synthesis of Oxomaritidine



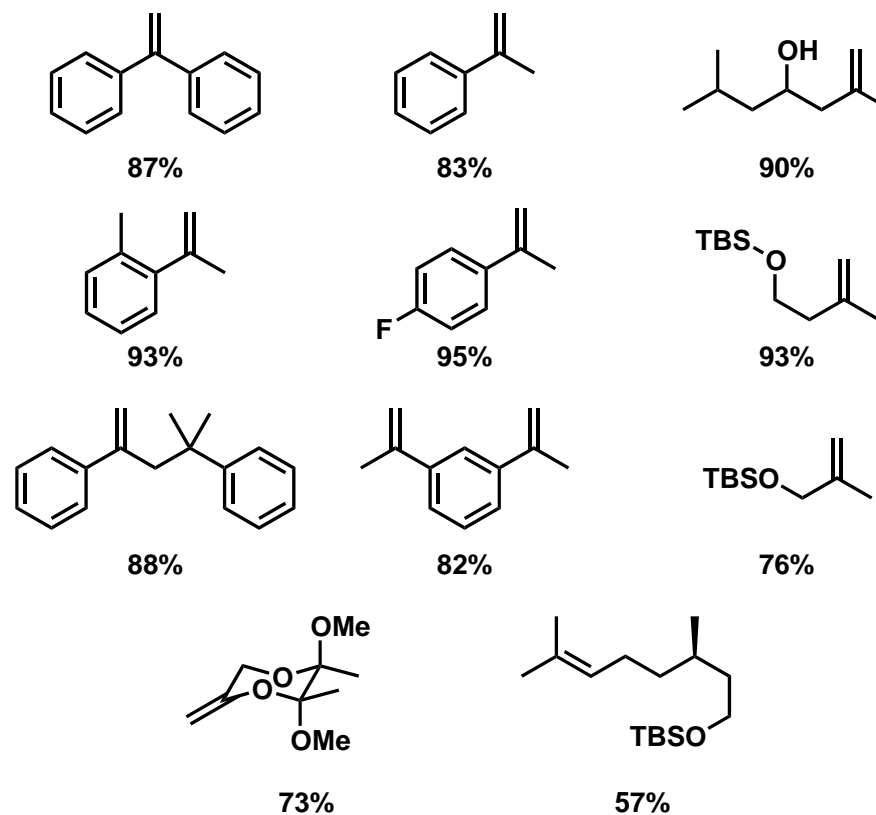
HEL FlowCAT for Flow Hydrogenation



Flow Ozonolysis using Teflon AF-2400

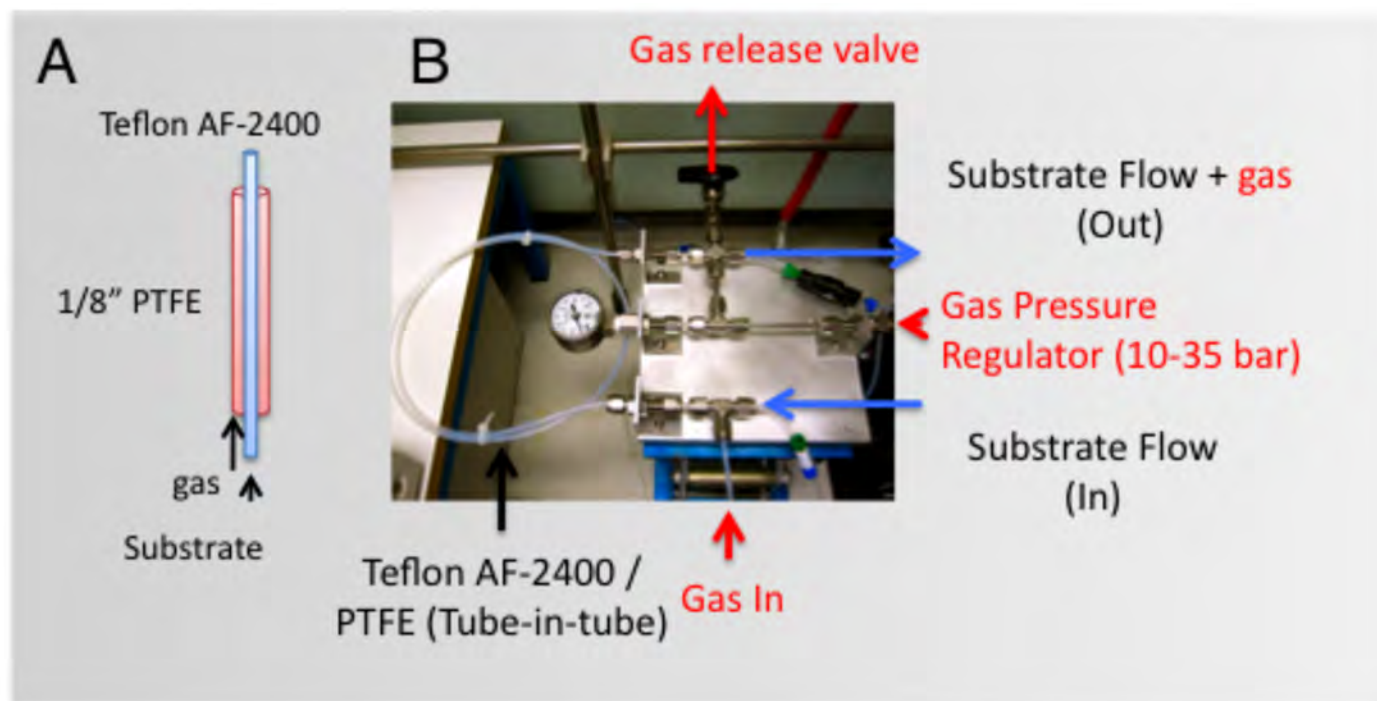


Teflon[®] AF-2400:
x:y = 83:17

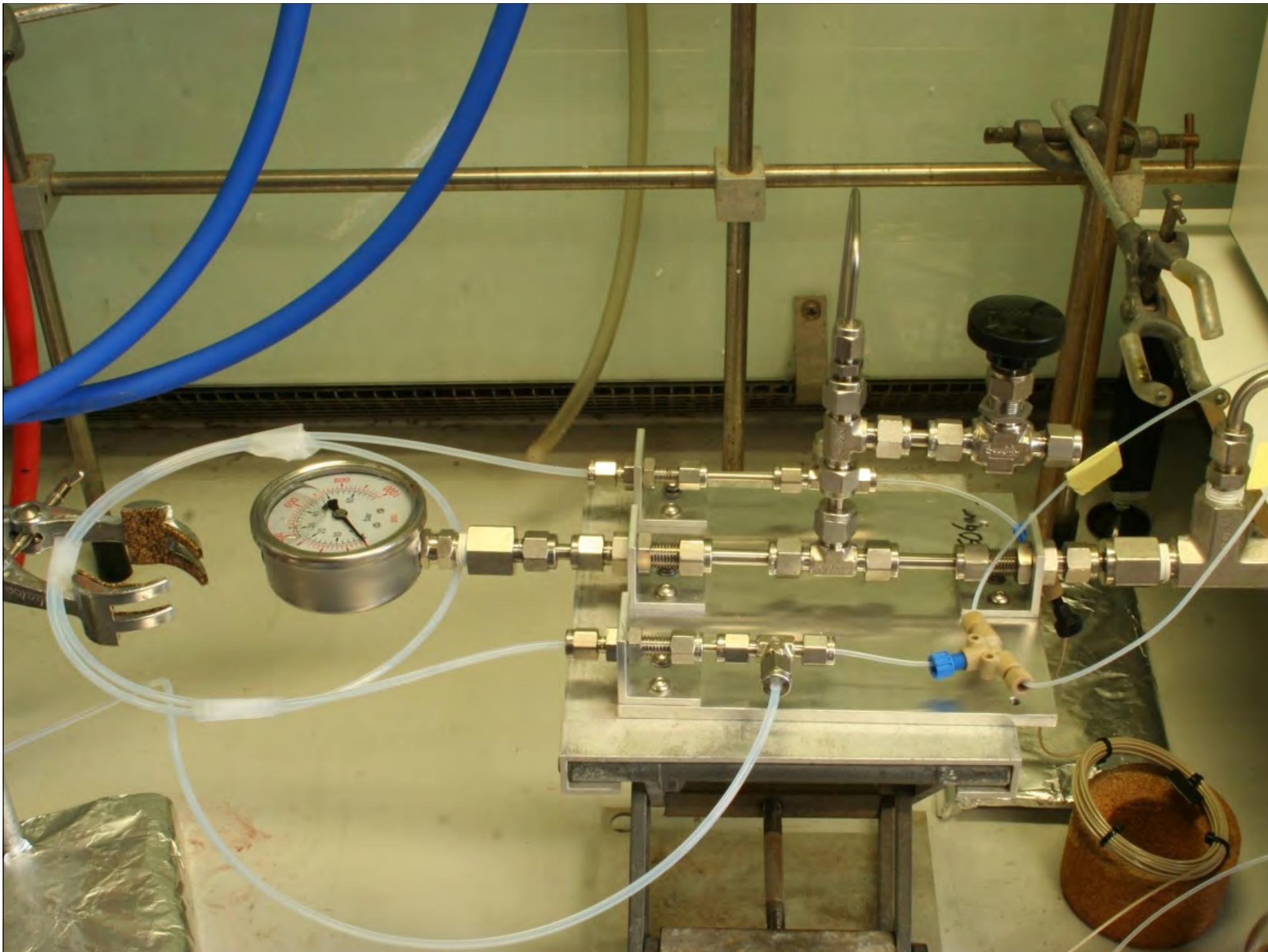


- A. Flow ozonolysis apparatus (tubing filled with dye)
B. Bleaching of Sudan red 7B in flow, tubing coiled for clarity
C. Molecular formula of Teflon[®] AF-2400

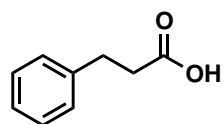
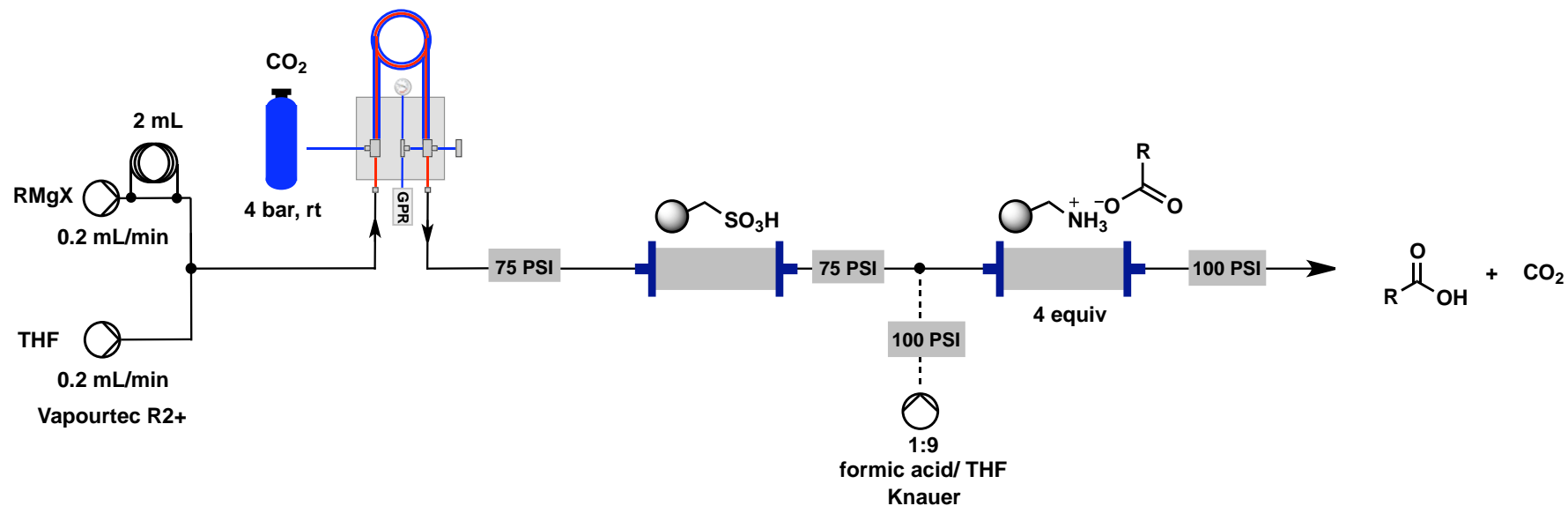
Tube-in-Tune Gas Flow Reactor



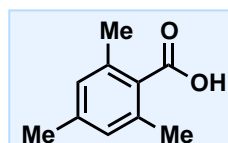
- reactor volume 0.28-0.56 mL (1-2.0 m Teflon AF-2400)
- gas pressure up to 35 bar
- small effective volume of gas input (safety)
- adaptable to commercial flow apparatus (heating / cooling)
- flow rates 0.1-10 mL/min



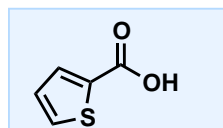
Carboxylation of Grignard Reagents (CO₂)



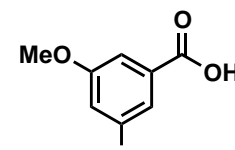
86%



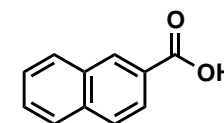
98%



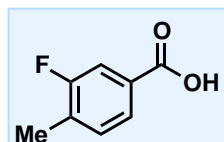
93%



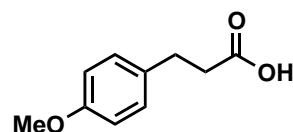
93%



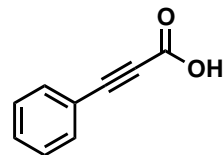
86%



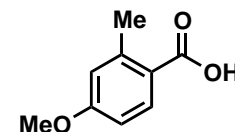
100%



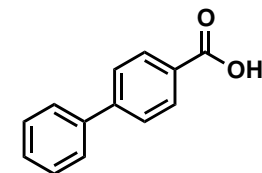
86%



75%

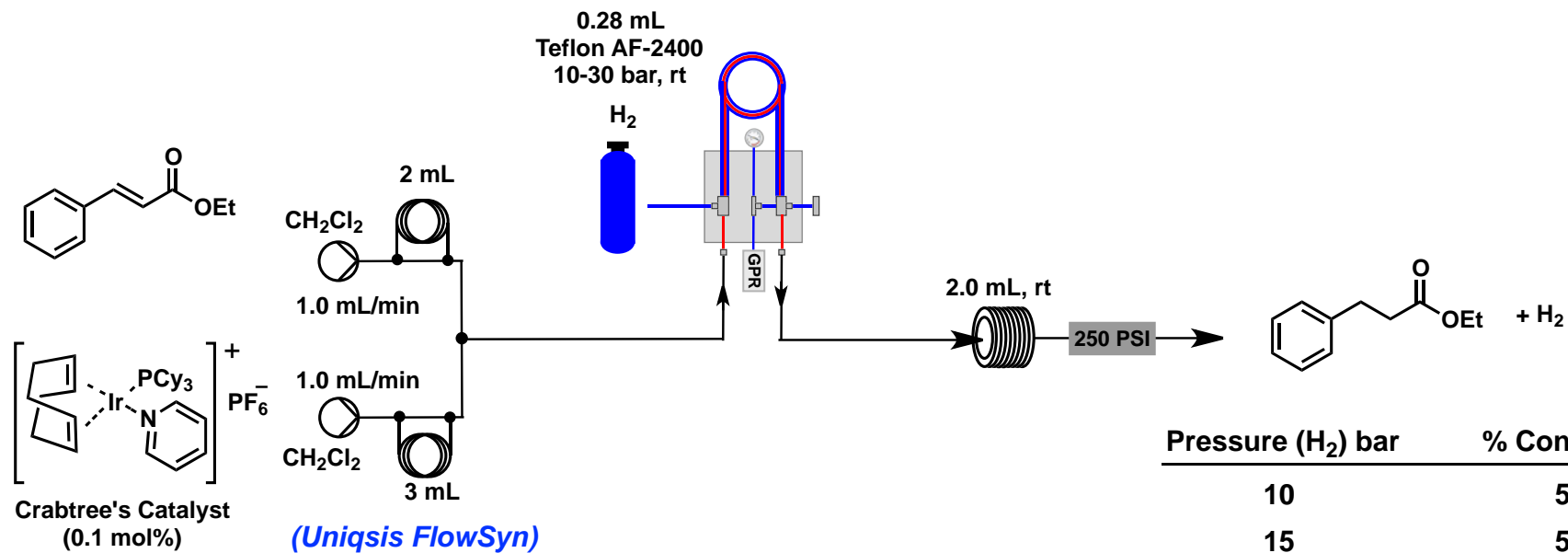


98%

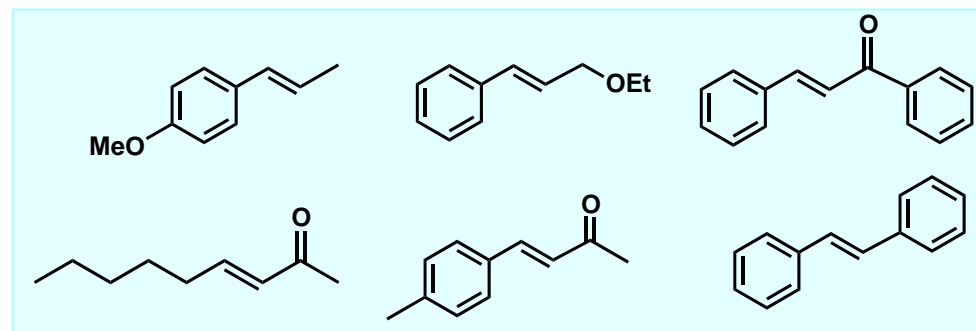


100%

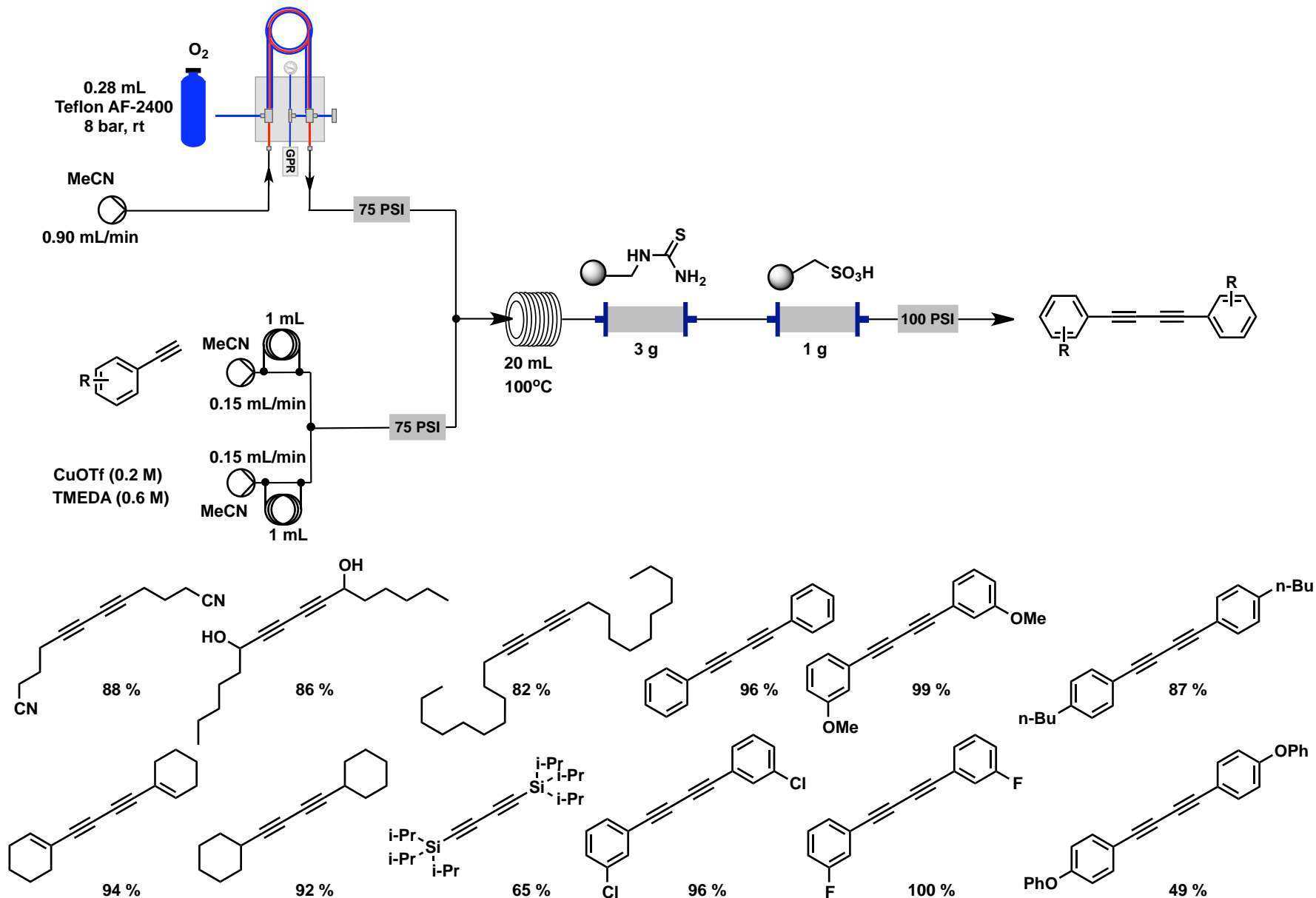
Hydrogenations (H₂)



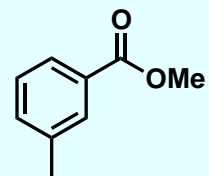
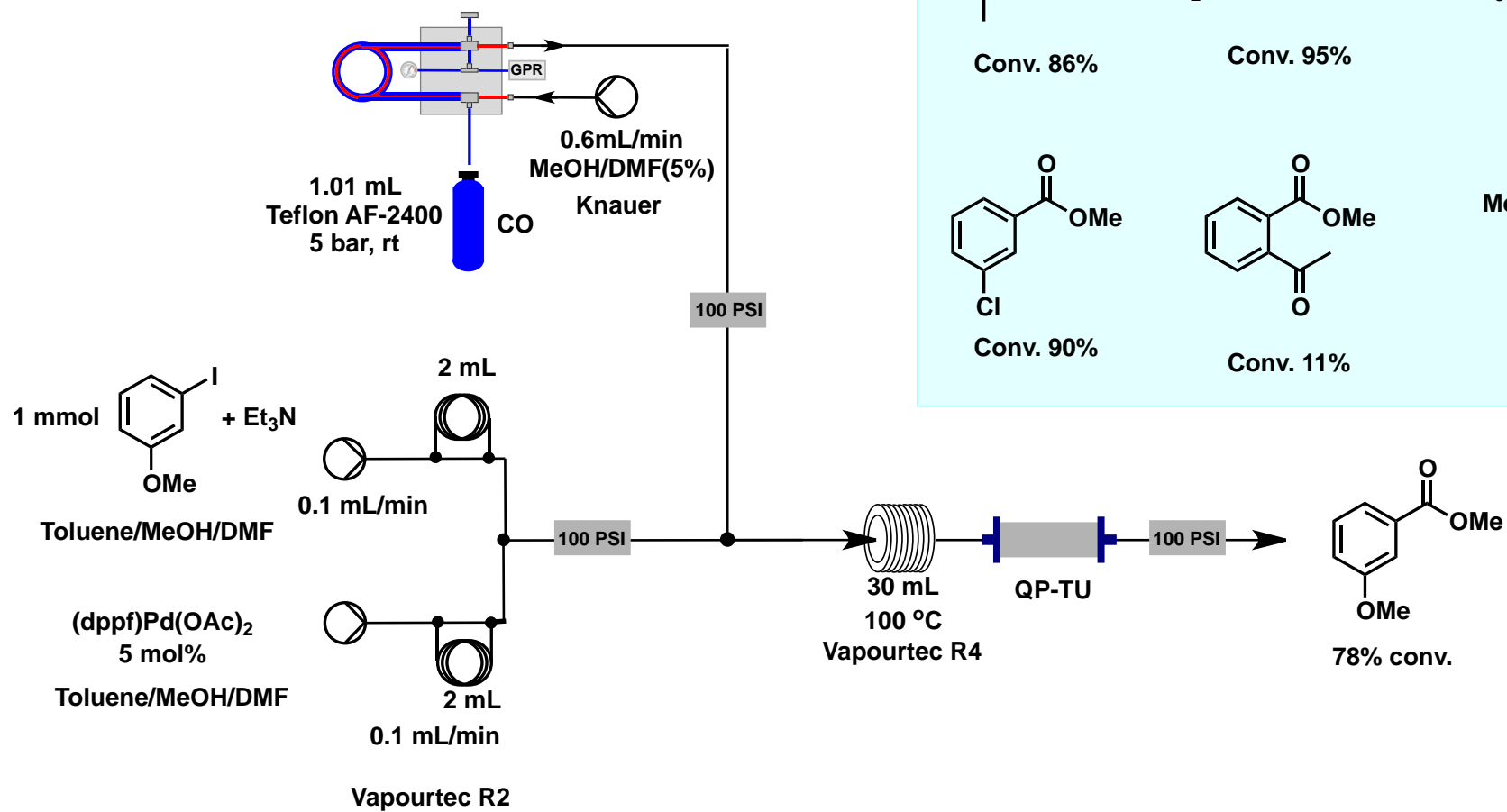
Pressure (H ₂) bar	% Conversion
10	53
15	59
20	71
25	93
30	99



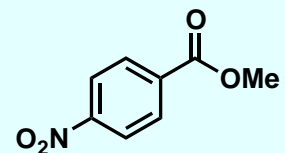
Glaser Couplings (O_2)



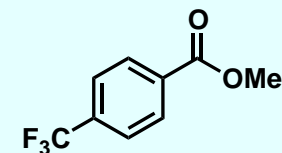
Carbonylations (CO)



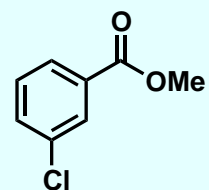
Conv. 86%



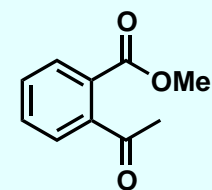
Conv. 95%



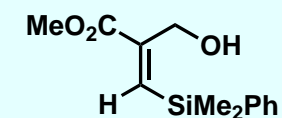
Conv. 95%



Conv. 90%

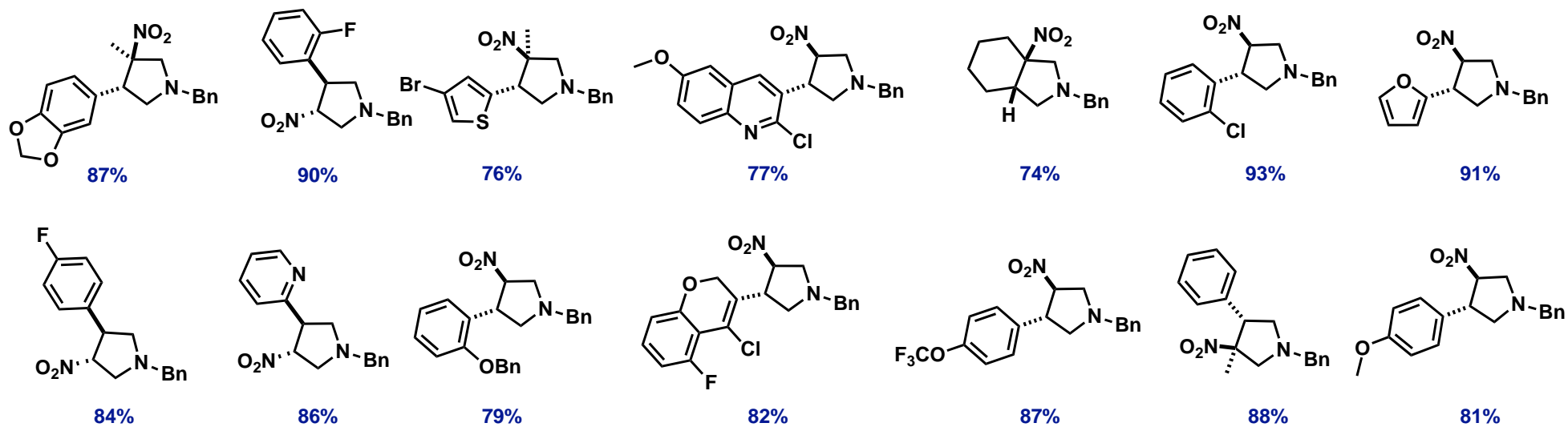
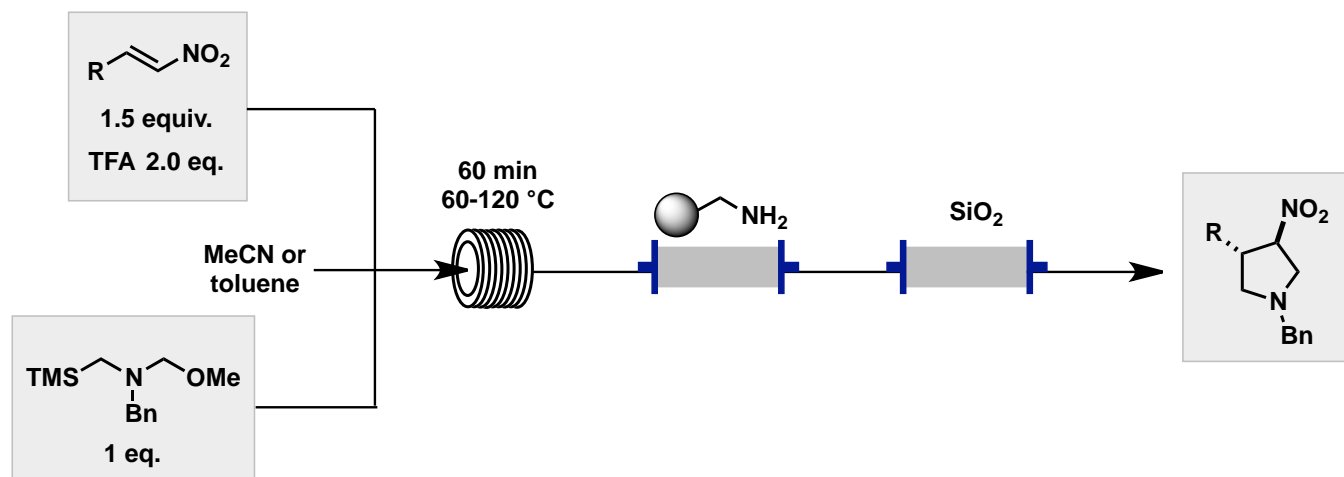


Conv. 11%



Conv. 100%

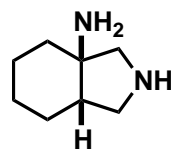
Pyrrolidines via [3+2] Cycloaddition



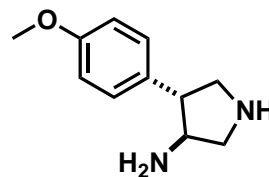
H-Cube Reduction of Nitropyrrolidines



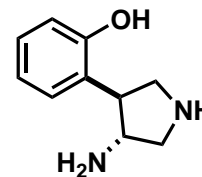
Debenzylation and nitro reduction in one go using 10% Pd/C cartridges



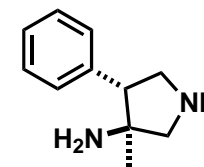
90%



97%

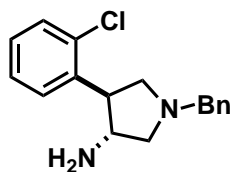


93%

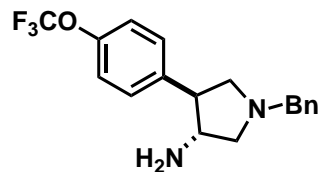


95%

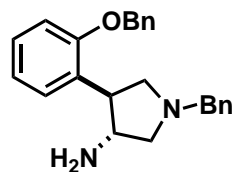
Selective hydrogenation of nitro group using RaNi cartridges in the H-Cube



95%



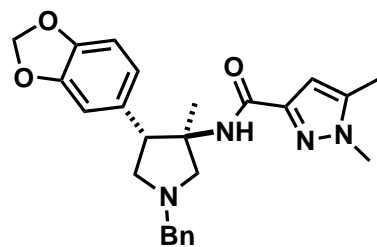
97%



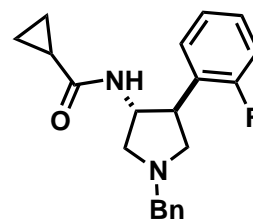
93%



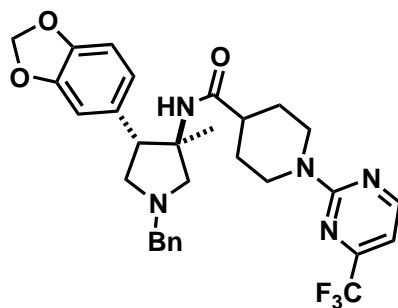
Pyrrolidines via [3+2] Cycloaddition



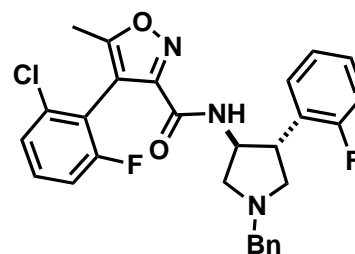
91%



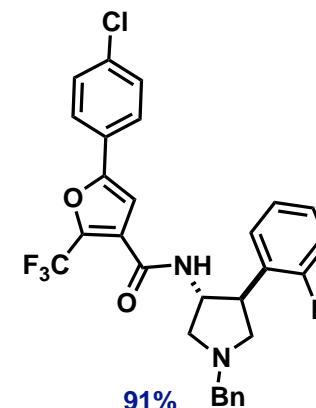
96%



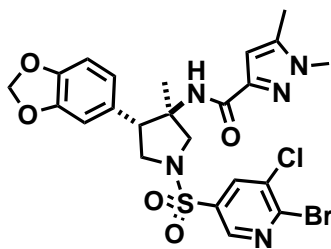
87%



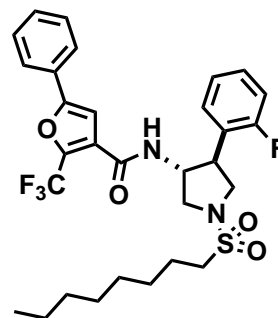
93%



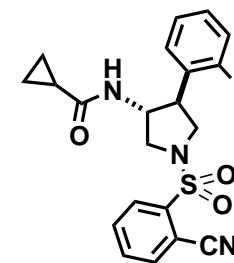
91%



94%

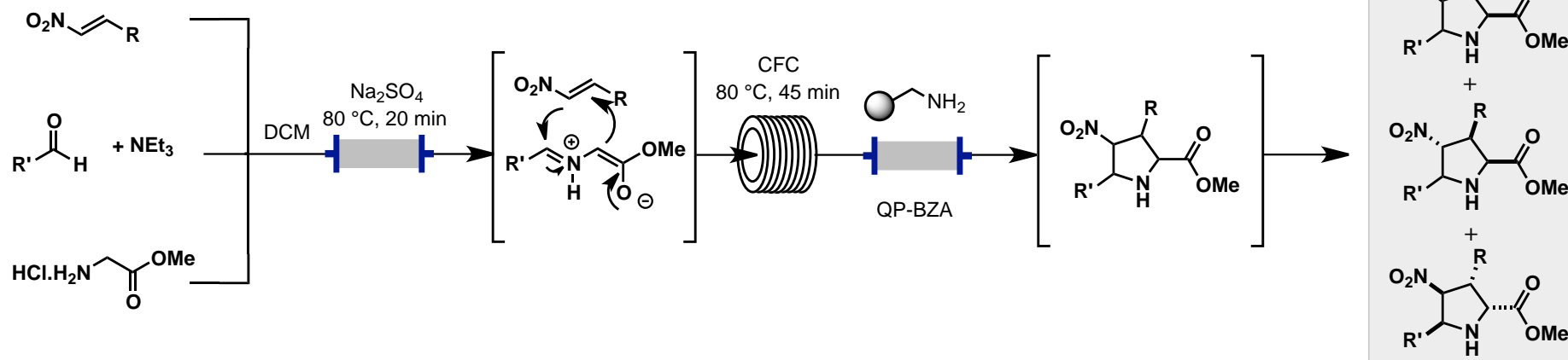


90%



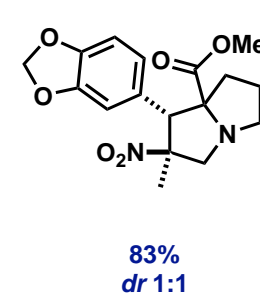
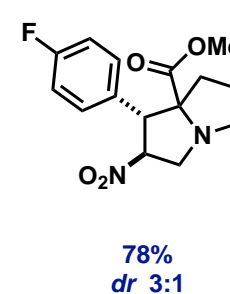
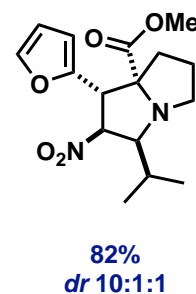
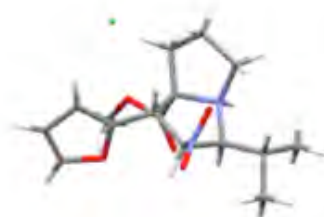
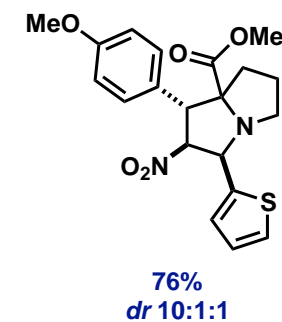
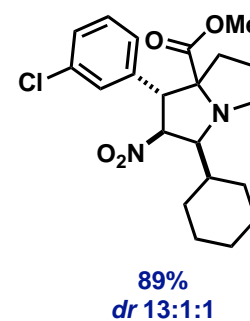
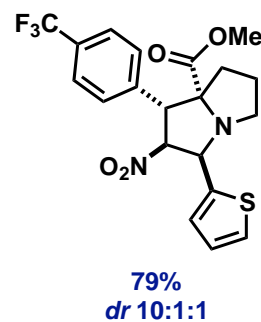
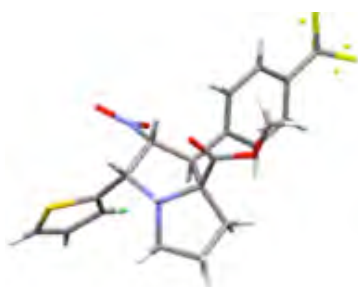
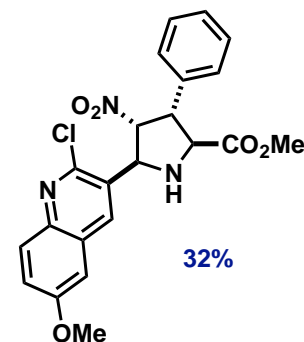
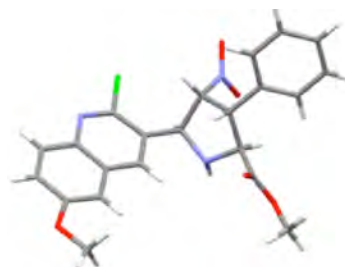
93%

Introduction of Substituents and the 2- and 5- Position

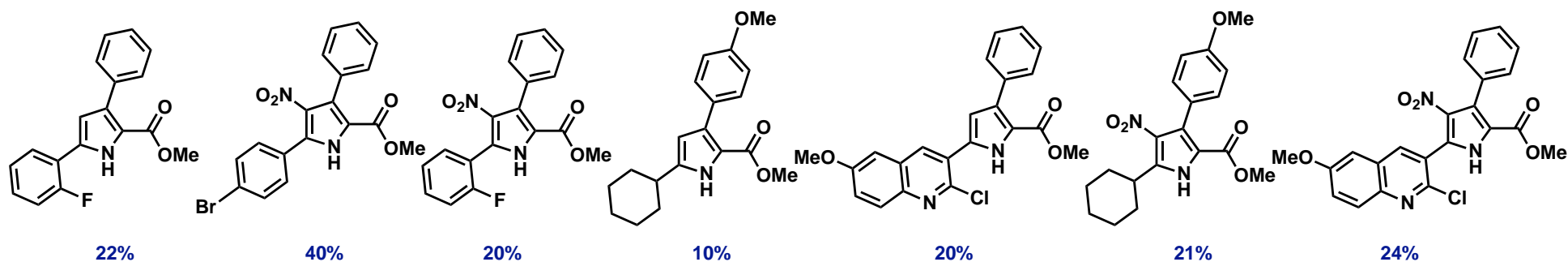
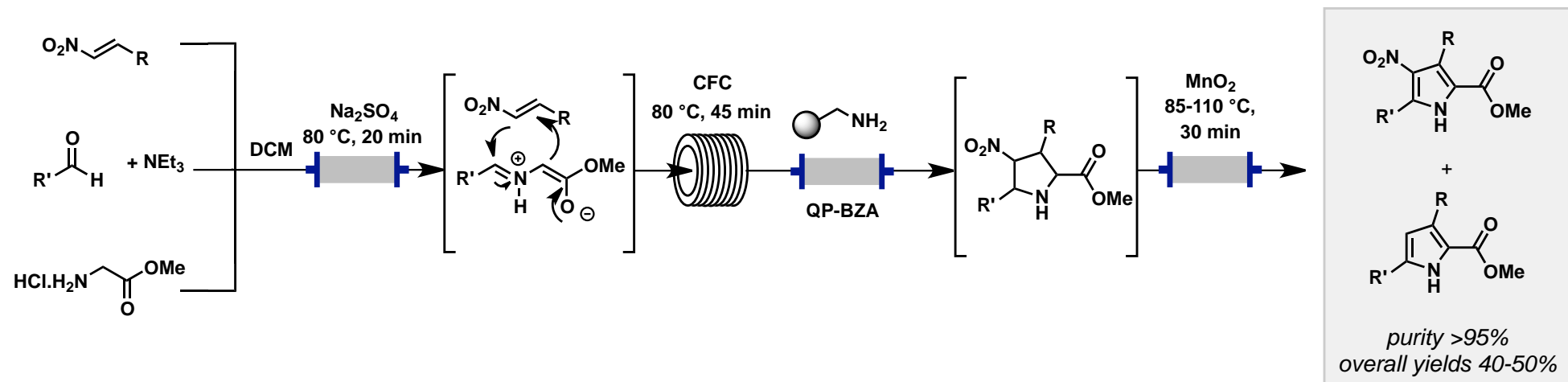


Initial Results for Tri- and Tetra-Substituted Pyrrolidines

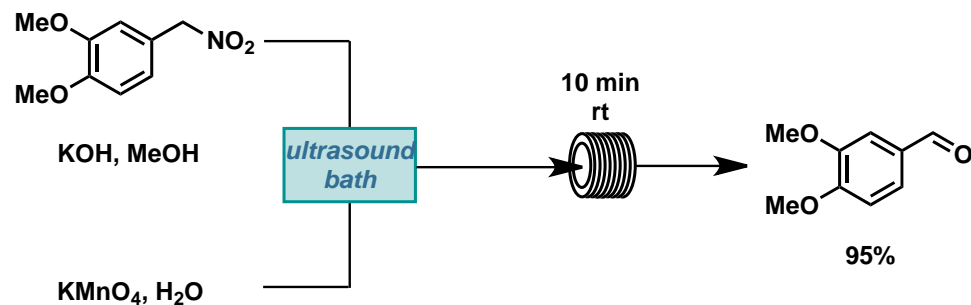
- Yields 70-80 %, in-line purification (QP-BZA) gives ~ 95% pure mixture of 3-4 diastereoisomers.
- When using L-proline-OMe only one pyrrolizidine diastereoisomer was obtained preferentially (up to *dr* 13:1:1) yields > 70%.



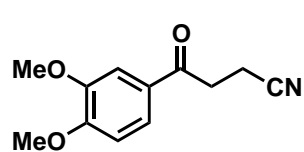
Flow Oxidation of Pyrrolidines to Pyrroles



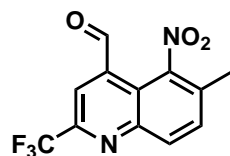
Oxidative Transformations Using Nitro Compounds



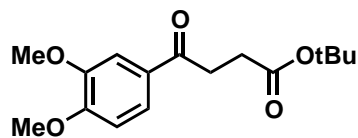
*Pulsed ultrasonication efficiently pumped
MnO₂-slurry generated in the process without
reactor fouling/blocking*



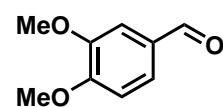
88%



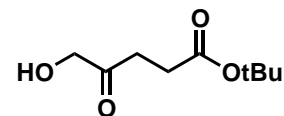
73%



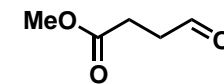
86%



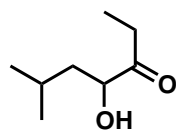
95%



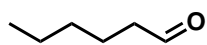
92%



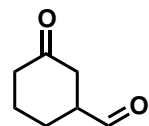
5%



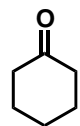
58%



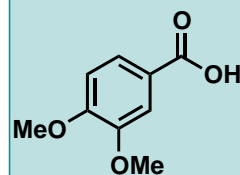
74%



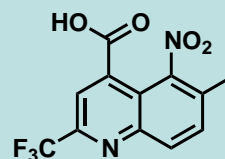
87%



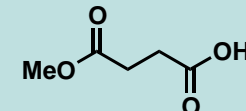
92%



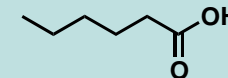
97%



78%



77%



91%

Oxidative Transformations Using Nitro Compounds

