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Enantioselective synthesis of chiral BCPs

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Bicyclo[1.1.1]pentanes (BCPs) have emerged as an interesting scaffold in drug design. These strained molecules can act as bioisosteres of *para*-substituted phenyl rings, *tert*-butyl groups or internal alkynes, leading to drug analogues with enhanced pharmacokinetic and physicochemical properties. Thus, catalytic methodologies for the synthesis of BCPs represent a major goal in modern organic synthesis. In particular, asymmetric transformations that provide chiral BCPs bearing an adjacent stereocenter are particularly valuable to expand the chemical space of this important scaffold. In this article, we discuss the available methodologies for the asymmetric synthesis of α -chiral BCPs, their key mechanistic features and their application in bioisosteric replacements in drug design.

Introduction

In recent years many efforts have been devoted to the design of small-molecule drugs. However, nonspecific interactions with off-target proteins can end up in higher risks of toxicity. In this context, some studies point to the fact that drug development is more likely to be successful for compounds having a small number of aromatic rings and a more-three-dimensional structure.¹ In addition, these considerations can enhance the pharmacokinetic and physicochemical properties of drug can-

didates. In this sense, highly strained carbocycles such as bicyclo[1.1.1]pentanes (BCPs) have attracted much interest since they can act as bioisosteres of *para*-substituted phenyl rings, *tert*-butyl groups or internal alkynes (Fig. 1), leading to new drugs with improved aqueous solubility, membrane permeability, and/or metabolic stability.^{2–7}

Bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane (BCP, **1**) was first synthesized by Wiberg and co-workers in 1964 by a Na-mediated ring closure of 3-bromocyclobutane-1-methyl bromide (Scheme 1a). At that time, the synthesis of this compound represented a synthetic challenge with the aim of expanding the number of bicyclic small ring compounds.⁸ However, the chemistry involving this scaffold experienced a major breakthrough when the first synthesis of [1.1.1]propellane (**2**) was achieved.⁹ Propellane was first described by Wiberg and Walker in 1982.¹⁰ Szeimies and

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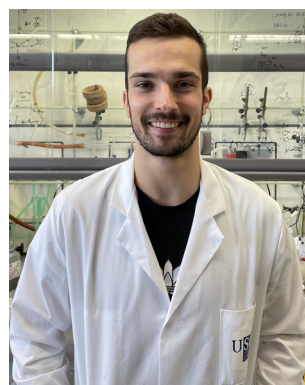
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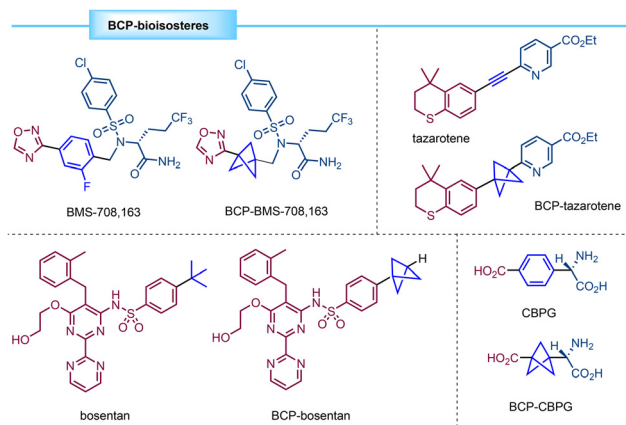
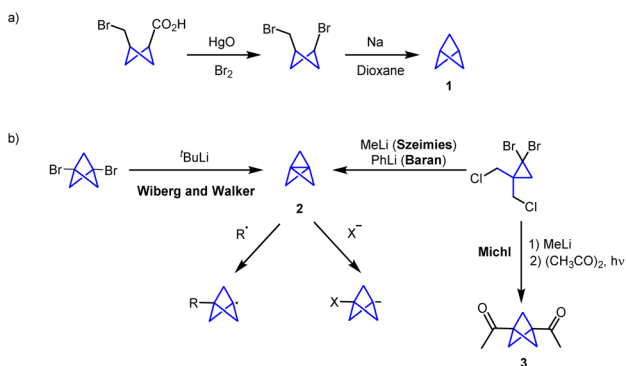


Fig. 1 Examples of BCP bisoesters of different groups.



Scheme 1 (a) First synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane; (b) bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane synthesis from propellane.

co-workers reported in 1985 a refined methodology which provides [1.1.1]propellane from a readily available precursor (1,1-bis(chloromethyl)-2,2-dibromocyclopropane).¹¹ Moreover, the



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group of Baran reported that PhLi can promote this transformation with an improved yield and purity.¹² In these methodologies, propellane is usually stored in an ethereal solution. Sometimes, due to storage issues and relative instability of [1.1.1]propellane, prefunctionalized disubstituted BCPs such as biacetyl-BCP (3) have acted as precursors for the synthesis of BCP scaffolds (Scheme 1b).¹³

The ability to react through its stressed central bond *via* radical or anionic pathways makes [1.1.1]propellane the most general precursor for the synthesis of BCPs.^{14–16}

Despite the great advances in the development of synthetic methodologies to access BCP derivatives,¹⁴ the synthesis of chiral BCPs bearing an adjacent stereocenter has been much less developed. Since chiral centers are a common motif in bioactive molecules, the development of methodologies capable of functionalizing the stressed bond of [1.1.1]propellane in an enantioselective manner affording BCPs with adjacent stereocenters is important to obtain chiral drug analogues. Additionally, these chiral BCPs could be employed as surrogates for benzylic, propargylic or neopentyl stereocenters.

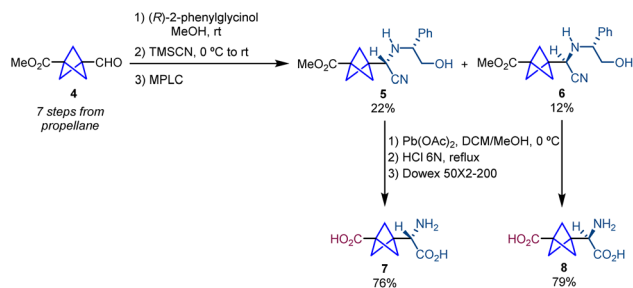
This article covers an overview of the state-of-the-art methodologies for the synthesis of α -chiral BCPs highlighting the major achievements and limitations in order to identify future challenges in the field. We have divided the review considering whether the transformation involves an enantioselective post-functionalization of already prepared BCP derivatives or a direct asymmetric functionalization of the [1.1.1]propellane ring. Furthermore, we have also reviewed other stereoselective methodologies that allow access to other types of chiral BCPs.

Enantioselective post-functionalization of BCP derivatives

Synthesis of chiral BCP- α -amino acids

The first strategy for the synthesis of α -chiral bicyclo[1.1.1]pentanes was described by Pellicciari and co-workers and was based on a chiral resolution strategy for the synthesis of enantioenriched BCP- α -amino acids.⁷ The synthetic route starts with a Strecker reaction in which the aldehyde (4), previously synthesized in seven steps from propellane, is reacted with (*R*)-2-phenylglycinol, which acts as a chiral auxiliary. The reaction affords a Schiff base that allows the attack of trimethyl silyl cyanide (TMSCN) resulting in the formation of a 2 : 1 mixture of diastereomers 5 and 6 (Scheme 2).⁵ Both diastereomers were separated by medium pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC). Finally, oxidative cleavage with Pb(OAc)₂ followed by acid hydrolysis and ion exchange chromatography on Dowex 50 \times 2–200 resin provided, respectively, α -chiral BCPs 7 and 8. An important feature of this work is that 7 is the first example reported in the literature of a BCP analogue of a bioactive molecule. In particular, 7 showed enhanced selectivity and activity compared to its analogue (*S*)-(4-carboxyphenyl)glycine (CBPG) which is an antagonist of the metabolic glutamate receptor mGluR1.

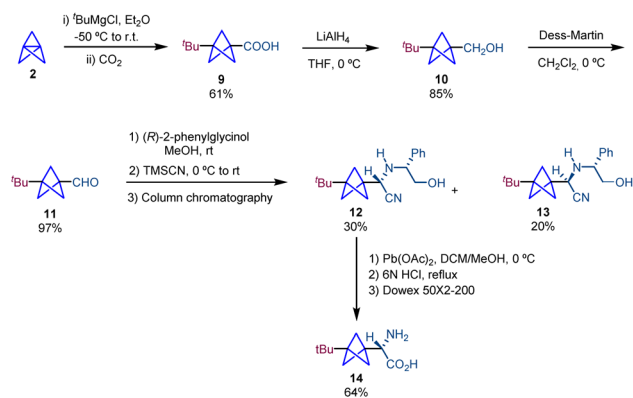




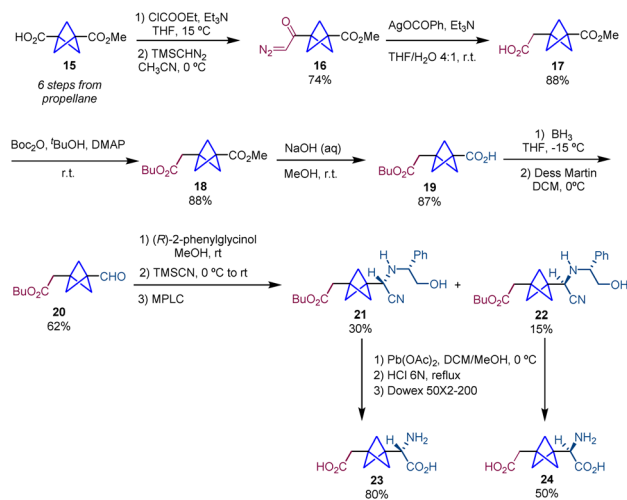
Scheme 2 Synthesis of BCP-CBGPG analogues **7** and **8** via chemical resolution.

A similar methodology based on the use of (*R*)-phenylglycinol as a chiral auxiliary in a Strecker reaction was employed by Pritz and Pätzel in the synthesis of amino acid **14**, a BCP analogue of (*S*)-(4-*tert*-butylphenyl)glycine (Scheme 3).¹⁷ The synthesis starts with a 1,3-functionalization of propellane to afford BCP **9**. Reduction using LiAlH₄ followed by a Dess–Martin oxidation of the resulting alcohol gives rise to **11** which is involved in Strecker-type amino acid synthesis providing **12** and **13**. Chromatographic separation of diastereomers, removal of the chiral auxiliary and subsequent hydrolysis give rise to the target product **14**. It is important to note that the Fmoc-protected amino acid **14** was used for the preparation of cyclic and linear peptides as replacements of tryptophan residues. The antimicrobial activity of these BCP-containing peptides was determined, which showed an enhancement compared to that of the unmodified molecules.

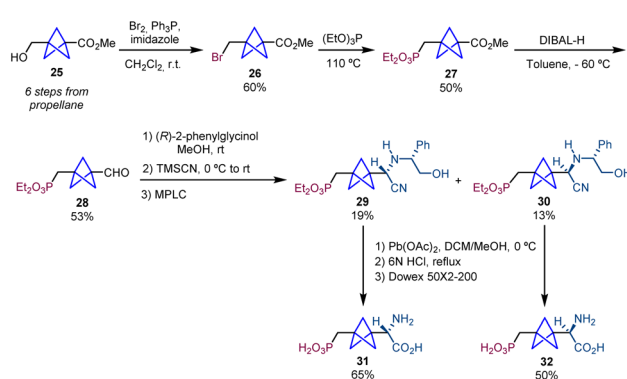
Following on the use of this Strecker/chiral resolution strategy, Pellicciari and co-workers published in 2009 the synthesis of both enantiomers of BCP-homoCBGP and BCP-homoPBGP (Schemes 4 and 5).⁴ In this case, the preparation of BCP-homoCBGP analogues (**23** and **24**) requires the insertion of one methylene between the carboxylate moiety and the bicyclopentane core in substrate **15**. For this purpose, BCP **15** is homologated by a modified Arndt–Eistert reaction¹⁸ which involves the formation of an α -diazomethyl ketone (**16**) followed by a Wolff rearrangement. This sequence gives rise to



Scheme 3 Synthesis of (*S*)-((4-*t*Bu-phenyl)glycine) BCP analogue **14** via resolution.



Scheme 4 Synthesis of BCP-homoCBGP analogues **23** and **24** via chemical resolution.



Scheme 5 Synthesis of BCP-homoPBGP analogues **31** and **32** via chemical resolution.

product **17** which is converted into diester **18** which subsequently undergoes alkaline hydrolysis giving rise to product **19**. Reduction of the carboxylic acid **19** to the corresponding primary alcohol and subsequent reoxidation afford aldehyde **20**. As reported previously, this aldehyde is involved in a Strecker-type resolution which after acid hydrolysis provides final products (*S*)-**23** and (*R*)-**24** (Scheme 4).

The synthesis of the phosphonic acid BCP-homoPBGP, (*S*)-homo-PBGP (**31**) and (*R*)-homoPBGP (**32**), was achieved using the same strategy starting from methyl 3-(hydroxymethyl) bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1-carboxylate (**25**).⁷ The sequence involves the formation of bromide **26** by treatment of **25** with Br₂ and triphenylphosphine in the presence of imidazole, a subsequent Arbuzov reaction affording product **27** and final reduction that provides aldehyde **28** which is then used in the Strecker/chiral resolution strategy (Scheme 5).

The synthesis of chiral BCP α -amino acids was further pursued by the groups of Ulrich and Mykhailiuk. They reported the synthesis and application of a monofluorinated aliphatic amino acid (3-fluorobicyclo[1.1.1]pentyl)glycine



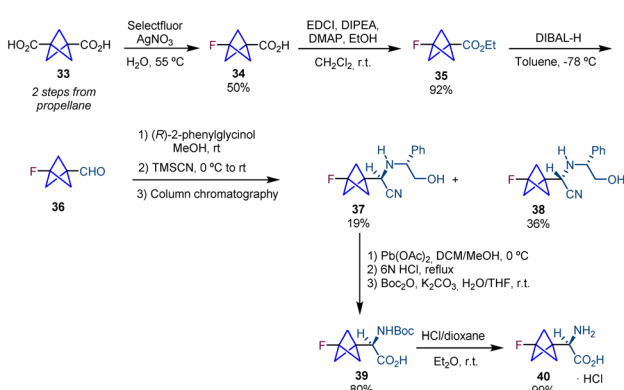
(F-Bpg, **40**) with the aim of using it in the determination of interatomic distances in membrane-active peptides by solid-state ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy.¹⁹ Their synthetic sequence starts with diacid **33**,²⁰ *via* the transformation of one of the carboxylic acid groups into a fluorine atom using Selectfluor and AgNO_3 .²¹ Carboxylic acid **34** is then converted into ester **35**, and a subsequent reduction provides aldehyde **36** which is used in a Strecker reaction affording diastereomers **37** and **38**. Oxidative cleavage of the chiral auxiliary and the following hydrolysis and Boc protection lead to protected amino acid **39**. Cleavage of the *N*-Boc group provides the target product **40** (Scheme 6).

In 2018, Baran and co-workers reported a new strategy for the synthesis of chiral BCP α -amino acids that significantly shortens the number of steps required by the Strecker-based methodologies. The protocol involves a nickel-catalyzed radical cross-coupling between a redox active ester (**41**) and a chiral imine radical acceptor (**42**) (Scheme 7).²²

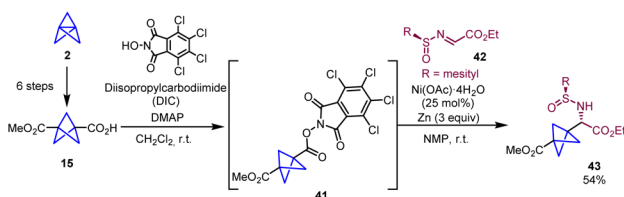
This reduction in steps was illustrated by the synthesis of amino acid **40** which was previously synthesized from diacid **33** in 8 steps improving the overall yield of the synthetic sequence (Scheme 8).

Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs using an oxazolidinone chiral auxiliary

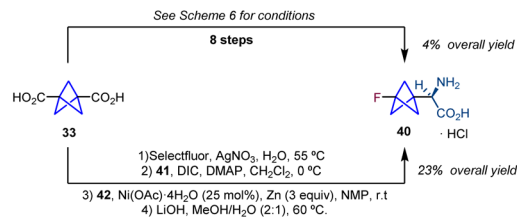
In 2019, Anderson and co-workers reported a protocol for obtaining chiral BCPs with an adjacent stereocenter based on the use of a chiral oxazolidinone as a chiral auxiliary (Scheme 9).²³ The synthesis of the required chiral intermediate



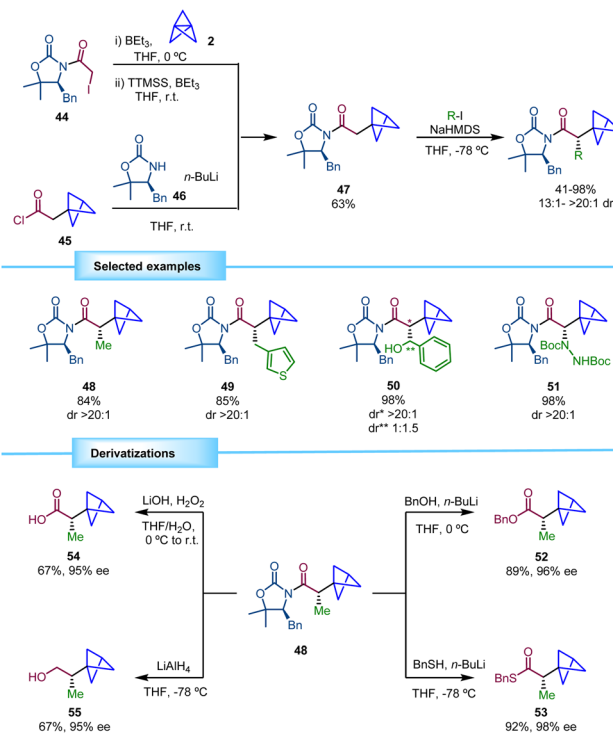
Scheme 6 Synthesis of monofluorinated aliphatic BCP α -amino acid **40**.



Scheme 7 Synthesis of chiral BCP α -amino acid **43**.



Scheme 8 Improved synthetic sequence for chiral BCP α -amino acid **40**.



Scheme 9 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by using a chiral oxazolidinone auxiliary and synthetic transformations performed with **48**.

47 was inspired by previous reports of the same research group in which highly functionalized disubstituted BCPs were obtained *via* atom transfer radical addition to [1.1.1]propellane.²⁴ Using triethylborane as an initiator, radicals derived from alkyl halides were able to perform the ring opening of [1.1.1]propellane giving rise to 1-halo-3-substituted BCPs. This methodology, followed by a deiodination step using $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_3\text{SiH}$ (TTMSS) afforded BCP **47**. The authors showed that this compound can be alternatively accessed on a multi-gram scale by the acylation of oxazolidinone **46** with acid chloride **45**. Formation of the corresponding enolate and trapping with several electrophiles provided the corresponding chiral α -BCPs in good yields and excellent diastereoselectivity. In this process, the substitution pattern of the chiral auxiliary **46** proved to be crucial for the efficiency of the alkylation. The use of 4-substituted oxazolidin-2-one derivatives furnished the products in modest yields and/or with low diastereomeric



ratios, while SuperQuat oxazolidinones (4-substituted 5,5-dimethyloxazolidine-2-one) provided the optimal conditions.

The scope of the reaction was evaluated using a wide range of electrophiles leading to products with high yields and excellent diastereoselectivities. Alkyl halides bearing saturated and unsaturated chains performed well in the reaction. Heteroaromatic substituents in the alkyl halide were also tolerated. Direct introduction of heteroatoms using different electrophiles was also possible. Additionally, the employment of benzaldehyde led to an aliphatic alcohol (50) with a new stereocenter albeit with low diastereoselectivity.

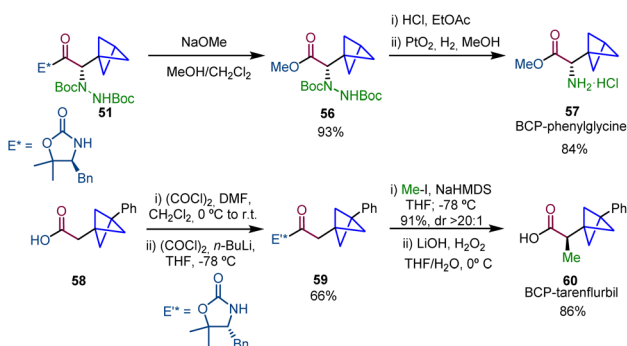
In addition, the cleavage of the chiral auxiliary by transforming it into a variety of functional groups was demonstrated. Transesterification (52, 53), hydrolysis (54) and reduction (55) provided excellent results in terms of yields and enantioselectivities (Scheme 9).

Interestingly, this strategy was applied to the synthesis of α -chiral BCP analogues of bioactive compounds (Scheme 10). Methanolysis of 51 afforded ester 56 and the subsequent Boc deprotection and Pt-catalyzed hydrogenation^{25,26} gave rise to the BCP analogue of L-(+)- α -phenylglycine methyl ester hydrochloride (57). In addition, the synthesis of drug analogue BCP-tarenfluril 60 was achieved from carboxylic acid 58 by formation of acyl oxazolidinone 59, subsequent diastereoselective alkylation and final hydrolysis.

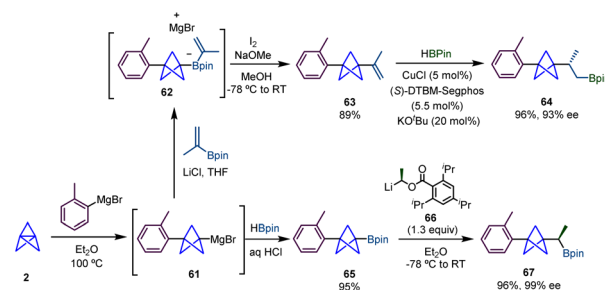
Asymmetric transformation of boron containing BCPs

In 2020, Aggarwal and co-workers described how BCP-Grignard intermediates (61), generated from the reaction of [1.1.1]propellane (2) and an aryl Grignard reagent using conditions reported by Knochel,³ can be successfully employed in a Zweifel olefination to produce alkenyl-substituted BCPs *via* reaction with an alkenyl boronate and subsequent treatment with iodine and sodium hydroxide (Scheme 11).²⁷ This alkenyl BCP was further functionalized through a copper-catalyzed enantioselective hydroboration,²⁸ giving rise to α -chiral BCP 64 with excellent yield and enantioselectivity.

In the same work, the authors extended the range of BCP derivatives accessible by 1,2-metallate rearrangements by the preparation of BCP-boronic ester 65 from a reaction between BCP Grignard and pinacol borane. Among different types of transformations, BCP boronic ester 65 proved to be efficient to undergo



Scheme 10 Synthesis of BCP-analogues 57 and 60.



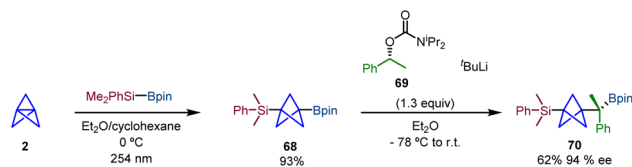
Scheme 11 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs *via* 1,2-metallate rearrangements of BCP boronate complexes.

homologation *via* a lithiation–borylation reaction with enantio-enriched carbenoid 66,²⁹ to provide boronic ester 67 which was obtained in very good yield and with high enantioselectivity.

Uchiyama and co-workers reported an alternative method for the difunctionalization of [1.1.1]propellane *via* an additive-free silaboration reaction, which allows concomitant introduction of boron and silicon groups into the BCP scaffold.³⁰ The reaction of [1.1.1]propellane (2) towards $\text{Me}_2\text{PhSi-Bpin}$ gives rise to silaborate-BCP 68 (Scheme 12). This reaction is enhanced by UV-light irradiation suggesting a radical chain pathway initiated by oxygen in the triplet state which was further confirmed by radical trapping experiments and DFT calculations. Moreover, 68 was obtained on a gram scale in a single step without column chromatography purification. Additionally, it is easy to store and handle, making it a versatile synthetic platform for BCP scaffolds. The synthetic utility of the silaboration adduct was evaluated by different C–B bond transformations. Among them, the stereospecific installation of a chiral $\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)$ unit with high enantiospecificity was accomplished *via* a lithiation–borylation homologation strategy using chiral reagent 69.³¹ The obtention of 70 demonstrates the ability of the silaboration adduct to facilitate selective and controlled chemical transformations of BCPs (Scheme 12).

Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of BCP ketones

Another strategy for the enantioselective synthesis of α -chiral BCPs is the asymmetric transfer hydrogenation (ATH) of BCP-ketones, as reported by Wills in 2021.³² The process relies on the formation of the BCP ketone from trapping of the BCP Grignard with an aldehyde and subsequent oxidation with MnO_2 . Attempts to directly generate the ketone by trapping with PhCOCl were not productive due to the formation of sig-



Scheme 12 Silaboration of [1.1.1]propellane and subsequent enantioselective homologation *via* a lithiation–borylation reaction.



nificant amounts of benzophenone, impossible to separate from the ketone product.

The obtained ketones were reduced in an asymmetric fashion to their corresponding alcohols by means of an ATH using chiral ruthenium catalyst **71** (Scheme 13). This methodology was successfully extended to several substrates, including aromatic rings and heterocycles, demonstrating remarkable tolerance towards different substitution patterns and functional groups. In addition, ketones flanked by BCP and alkyne moieties were reduced with good yields and excellent enantioselectivities.

In general, this strategy provided the products with high enantioselectivity. However, a low enantiomeric excess was observed when substrates bearing an alkenyl substituent (**74**) or an *ortho*-substituted aryl ring (**75**) were employed.

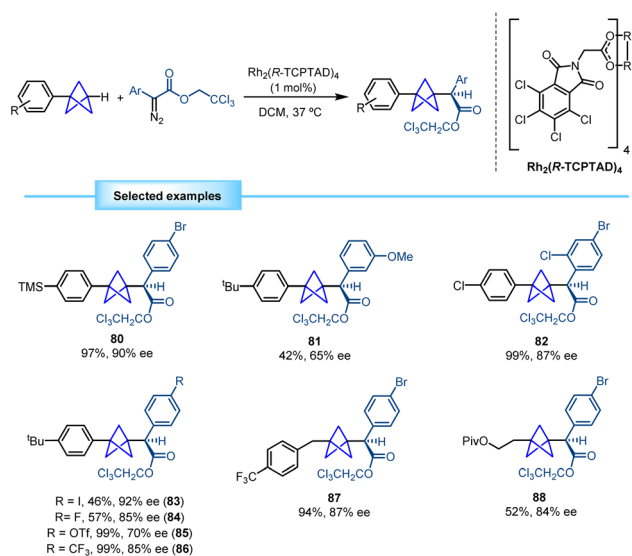
The synthetic utility of the ATH methodology was demonstrated with the synthesis of the BCP analogue of (*S*)-neobenodine in which the BCP moiety acts as a bioisostere of the phenyl ring (Scheme 14). In this case, ketone **77** was generated from BCP-iodide (**76**) by generation of an organolithium intermediate *via* lithium-halogen exchange, trapping with benzaldehyde and subsequent oxidation. ATH was performed using the (*S,S*)-enantiomer of catalyst **71** to obtain the BCP with an analogous configuration of neobenodine.

Synthesis of chiral BCPs by enantioselective rhodium-catalyzed carbene C–H insertion

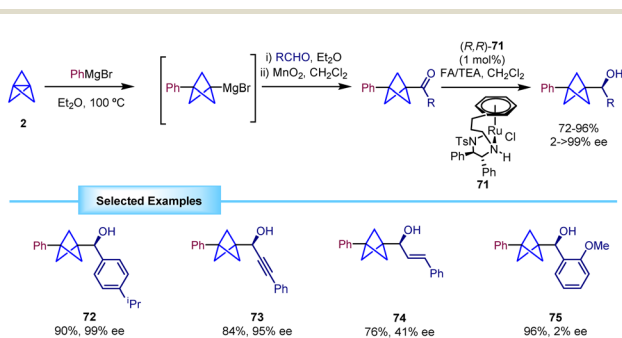
Intermolecular metal carbene insertion into C–H bonds is a powerful tool in the field of C–H functionalization.³³ Davies and co-workers successfully achieved the site-selective and

stereoselective activation of tertiary C–H bonds using this strategy by means of a chiral dirhodium catalyst.³⁴ Based on this background, they reported in 2020 a catalytic methodology that allows the transformation of monosubstituted BCPs into 1,3-disubstituted BCPs bearing an α -stereocenter *via* an intermolecular insertion of a stabilized diazo compound facilitated by a dirhodium catalyst (Scheme 15).³⁵ The methodology showed broad tolerance towards diazo compounds bearing aromatic rings featuring different substitution patterns and electronic properties. In addition, different prefunctionalized BCPs containing aryl, benzyl and functionalized alkyl groups were used, which led to the corresponding chiral products with moderate to good enantioselectivity.

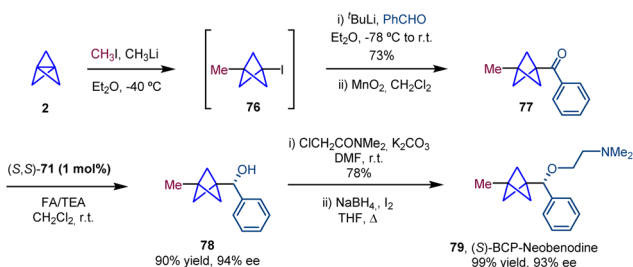
Moreover, this methodology was applied to the synthesis of compounds **92** and **93**, which are BCP analogues of bioactive compounds **94** (anticancer screen) and **95** (antagonistic activity on human $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR) (Scheme 16). Pharmacokinetic properties of these new products such as solubility (measured



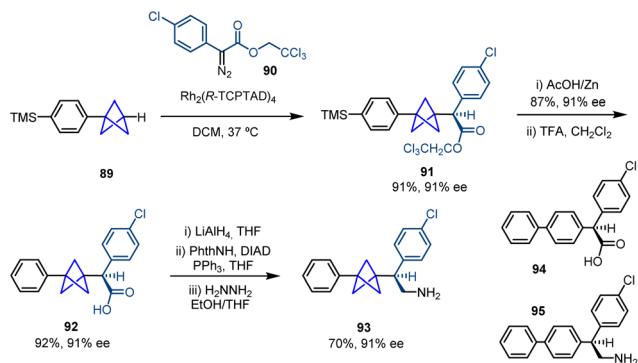
Scheme 15 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by enantioselective rhodium catalyzed C–H activation.



Scheme 13 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by ATH.



Scheme 14 Synthesis of (*S*)-BCP-neobenodine.



Scheme 16 Synthesis of BCP analogues **92** and **93** *via* Rh-catalyzed enantioselective carbene C–H insertion.



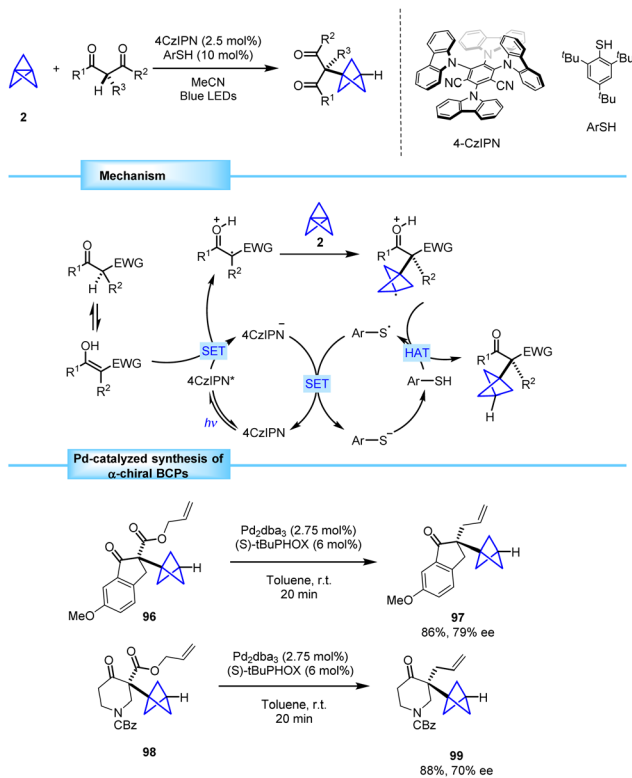
by the decrease in lipophilicity) and microsomal clearance were determined, concluding that increased three-dimensionality can improve absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion properties.

Synthesis of BCPs bearing α -quaternary centers *via* synergistic organophotoredox and HAT catalysis

In 2021, the research team led by Anderson identified an underexplored area in the preparation of α,α -dicarbonyl tertiary radicals and envisioned an opportunity to develop an innovative new methodology that tackles the creation of quaternary centers adjacent to the BCP skeleton.³⁶

To address this challenge, they proposed a tricomponent strategy based on photoredox catalysis to obtain tertiary α,α -dicarbonyl radicals *via* one-electron oxidation of β -ketoesters. The addition of these radicals to [1.1.1]propellane (**2**) resulted in the formation of a radical species containing two contiguous quaternary centers that engaged in a thiol-mediated hydrogen atom transfer (HAT) process to provide a BCP bearing an α -quaternary center (Scheme 17).³⁷

The resulting products **96** and **98** were demonstrated to efficiently participate in a Pd-catalyzed decarboxylative allylation that provided enantioenriched BCPs **97** and **99** in good yields and with moderate enantioselectivity. Noteworthy, this methodology represents the first example of asymmetric synthesis of α -chiral BCPs bearing quaternary centers.



Scheme 17 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs bearing quaternary centers *via* photoredox/HAT catalysis and subsequent Pd-catalyzed asymmetric decarboxylative allylation.

Direct catalytic asymmetric functionalization of [1.1.1]propellane

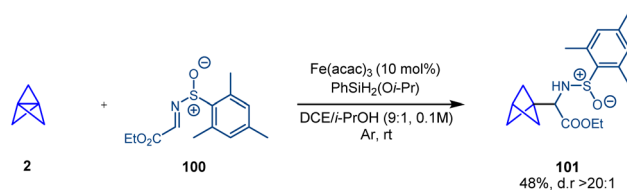
Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by diastereoselective radical functionalization of [1.1.1]propellane

In 2018 Shenvi and co-workers reported a catalytic radical hydrofunctionalization of olefins based on a metal-hydride hydrogen atom transfer (MHAT) process that couples the alkene with a radicalophilic electrophile.³⁸ In a single example, Shenvi showed how the central bond of [1.1.1]propellane behaves as an alkene in this process and the catalytically generated BCP radical can be coupled with chiral sulfinimine **100** with excellent diastereoselectivity (Scheme 18).

In 2022, Walsh and co-workers devised a novel methodology for the synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane benzylamine derivatives using a strategy similar to the one previously described by Shenvi. Conditions for the MHAT process diverged, with manganese serving as the metallic source instead of iron in this case. The reaction proved to be efficient with different chiral aryl sulfinimines, furnishing the corresponding monosubstituted BCP benzylamines in good yields with excellent diastereoselectivity. Furthermore, the methodology demonstrated tolerance towards heterocyclic compounds (Scheme 19).³⁹ The reaction is proposed to start with the formation of a manganese hydride through reaction between the manganese catalyst and the hydrosilane. The metal hydride engages [1.1.1]propellane in a hydrogen atom transfer (HAT), leading to the reduction of the catalyst and the formation of the BCP radical. This radical couples with the sulfinimine, generating a nitrogen-centered radical which is subsequently reduced *via* a single electron transfer (SET) that regenerates the catalyst and forms an anion that yields the final BCP product by protonation.

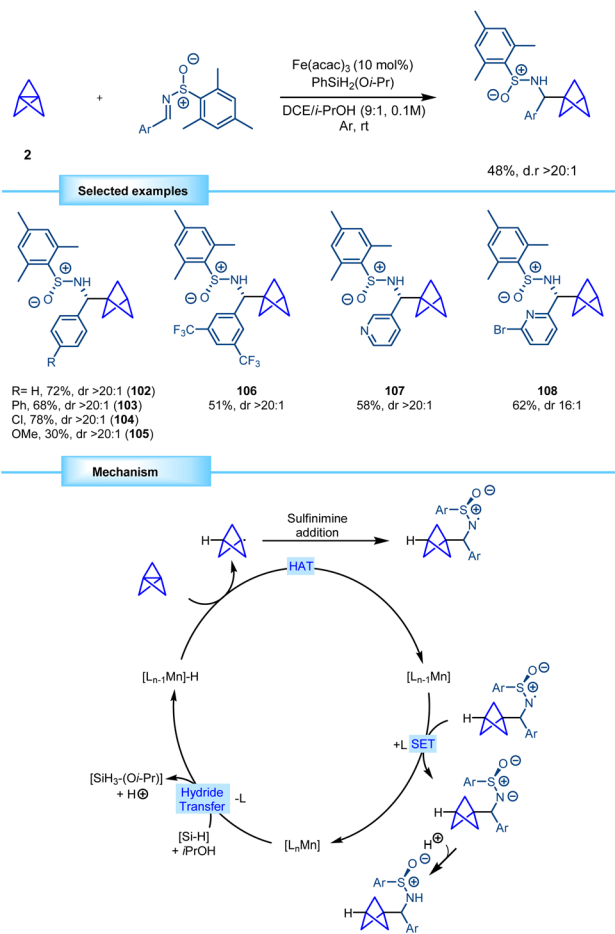
Walsh and co-workers showed how the chiral BCP sulfonamides can be easily deprotected by hydrolysis to yield the corresponding enantioenriched BCP benzylamine derivatives, as exemplified by the synthesis of **109** (95% ee). Additionally, 4-chloro substituted substrate **110** was further functionalized to access the core structure of various analogues of important pharmaceuticals, such as levocetirizine, meclizine, and hydroxyzine (Scheme 20).

In 2023, Molander reported a photocatalytic methodology for the synthesis of BCP alkyl amines through a multicomponent functionalization of [1.1.1]propellane (Scheme 21).⁴⁰ This method, when compared to previous approaches, demon-

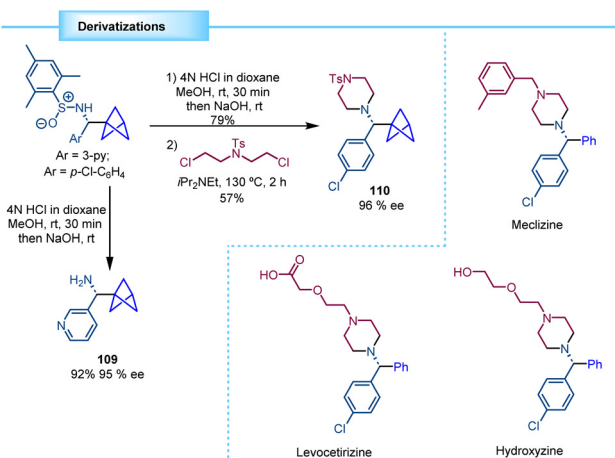


Scheme 18 Radical hydrofunctionalization of [1.1.1]propellane using metal-hydride hydrogen atom transfer (MHAT) catalysis.



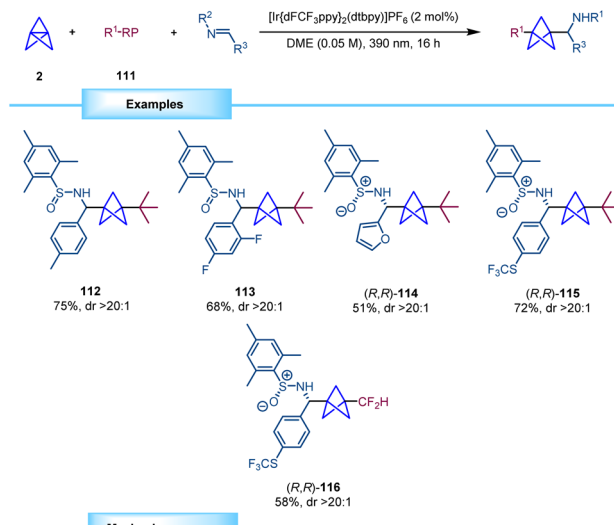


Scheme 19 Diastereoselective synthesis of chiral BCP benzylamines via MHAT catalysis.



Scheme 20 Diastereoselective synthesis of chiral BCP benzylamines via MHAT catalysis.

strates the ability to achieve disubstitution on the BCP scaffold. The strategy employed in this study involved the generation of nucleophilic alkyl radicals by oxidation of trifluorobo-



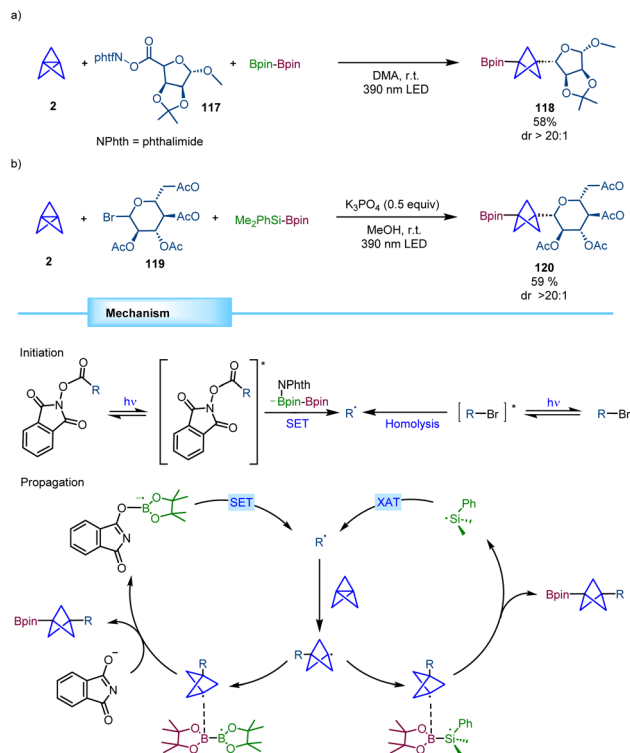
Scheme 21 Diastereoselective multicomponent radical difunctionalization of [1.1.1]propellane.

rate and fluoroalkylsulfonate salts with an excited photocatalyst. These alkyl radicals readily engage in addition reactions at the central bond of the propellane leading to a BCP radical that can be efficiently trapped by imines, sulfonimines, and sulfonimines. Notably, the use of enantiopure *N*-mesitylsulfonimines produced the corresponding chiral BCPs with excellent diastereoselectivity, thus resulting in a new method for the synthesis of enantioenriched α -chiral BCP amines.

Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by transition-metal free multicomponent difunctionalization of [1.1.1]propellane

Molander and co-workers reported a novel strategy for the synthesis of synthetically versatile BCP boronates based on a transition metal free three-component reaction (Scheme 22).⁴¹ In this process, radicals derived from either redox active esters or organic halides add to [1.1.1]propellane leading to a BCP radical that further engages in a polarity-matched borylation step. Notably, the reaction proved to be stereospecific with chiral secondary radical precursors leading to the corresponding α -chiral BCPs with excellent diastereoselectivity. Mechanistically, in the reaction with redox active esters, B_2pin_2 serves as a twofold reagent, being involved in the radical for-



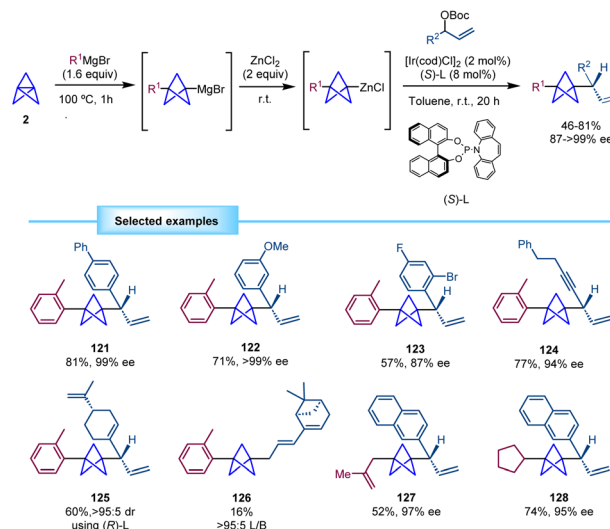


Scheme 22 Stereospecific three-component transition metal-free radical difunctionalization of [1.1.1]propellane.

mation through a SET process between the excited redox active ester and a phthalimide- B_2pin_2 adduct and acting as the BCP radical acceptor. For organohalides, photoexcitation promotes the C–X bond homolysis leading to an alkyl radical that gets trapped by [1.1.1]propellane providing the BCP radical that adds to Suginome's reagent ($Me_2PhSi-Bpin$). This borylation step generates a silyl radical that propagates the chain reaction by a halogen atom transfer (XAT) event.

Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by iridium-catalyzed asymmetric allylic substitution

Aggarwal and co-workers developed in 2020 a direct methodology for the synthesis of BCPs with an adjacent chiral center based on a multicomponent iridium-catalyzed asymmetric allylic substitution (Scheme 23).⁴² The reaction of [1.1.1]propellane with the corresponding Grignard reagent and subsequent transmetalation employing $ZnCl_2$ afford a BCP–zinc complex which is reacted with a racemic allylic carbonate in the presence of a chiral iridium/phosphoramidite catalyst. Of note, the direct use of the BCP-Grignard led to significantly diminished regio- and enantioselectivity. Despite the high steric hindrance of the BCP nucleophile, it was found to be compatible with the bulky iridium(π -allyl) intermediate providing branched allylic products with high regio- and enantioselectivity. This methodology tolerates a wide variety of cinnamyl carbonates with different substituents such as halide, trifluoromethyl phenylsulfonyl, ester and alkoxy groups.



Scheme 23 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by iridium-catalyzed asymmetric allylic substitution.

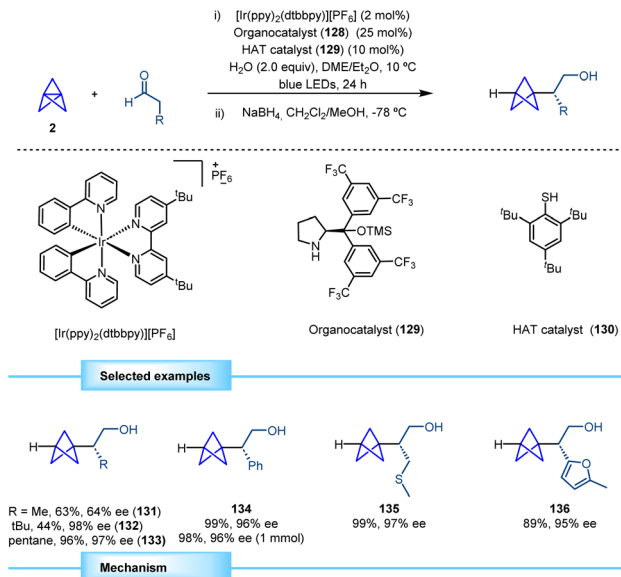
Substrates derived from nitrogen heterocycles, including quinolines and pyridines, were also suitable for this transformation. A 1,4-enyne (**124**) and a polysubstituted 1,4-diene derived from the natural product (–)-perillaldehyde (**125**) also provided the products in high yields and stereoselectivities. However, a more sterically hindered diene derived from (1R)-(-)-myrtenal provided a linear regioisomer (**126**) as the major product in low yield. Moreover, BCP intermediates generated from alkyl Grignard reagents proved also efficient in this transformation. Of note, the use of simple alkyl-substituted allylic carbonates was not reported.

Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by merging asymmetric organocatalysis and photoredox/HAT catalysis

One year later, the group of Anderson reported a direct methodology for the synthesis of α -chiral BCPs based on the merging of asymmetric organocatalysis and photoredox catalysis (Scheme 24).⁴³ The proposed strategy involves the generation of an electron-rich enamine obtained by the condensation between an aldehyde and chiral organocatalyst **129**. The subsequent generation of an α -iminyl radical cation by means of single electron oxidation by an excited-state iridium photocatalyst and its addition to the central bond of [1.1.1]propellane provide a chiral BCP radical that undergoes a reductive hydrogen atom transfer (HAT) with HAT catalyst **130** to afford the final product after hydrolysis of the iminium ion. The resulting sulfur radical oxidizes the reduced iridium photocatalyst closing the photocatalytic cycle and leading to a thiolate anion that gets protonated to restart the HAT catalytic cycle. The final product was reduced to the corresponding alcohol to prevent potential epimerization and facilitate product isolation.

The optimized reaction enables the synthesis of previously inaccessible enantioenriched BCP products. This transform-





Scheme 24 Synthesis of α -chiral BCPs by merging asymmetric organocatalysis and photoredox/HAT catalysis.

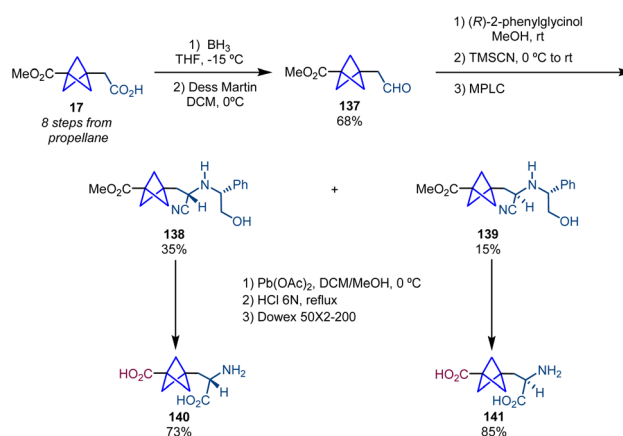
ation exhibits broad scope and affords excellent levels of enantioselectivity. Aldehydes bearing simple alkyl moieties performed well in the reaction. Aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl aldehydes afforded products with high yields and enantioselectivities. Aldehydes bearing heteroatoms such as thioethers, carbamates, halides, esters, and ethers also gave rise to products with high efficiency and enantioselectivity. Although heteroatomic aldehydes thiophenyl and pyridinyl derivatives proved to be less efficient in some cases, furanyl BCP product **136** was obtained with excellent yield and enantioselectivity. As a limitation, this methodology only provides monofunctionalized BCPs.

Enantioselective synthesis of other chiral BCPs

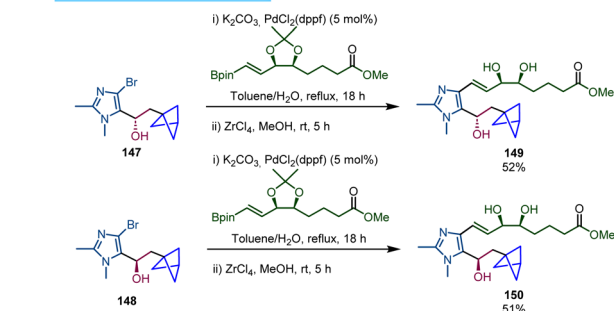
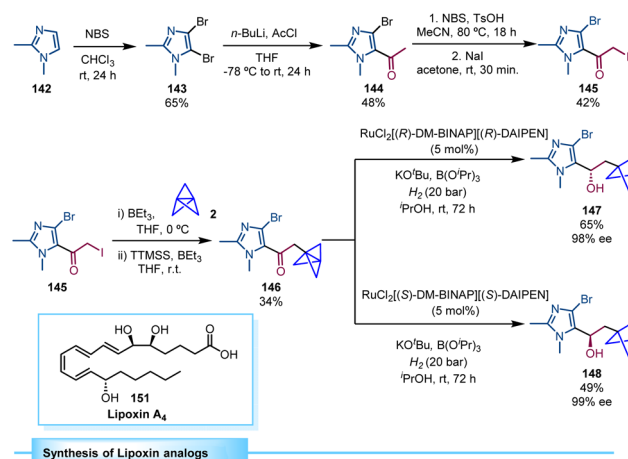
Besides the methodologies for the stereoselective synthesis of α -chiral BCPs described above, in this section we highlight some strategies for the enantioselective synthesis of other types of chiral [1.1.1]bicyclopentanes.

In analogy with the synthesis of chiral BCP- α -amino acids, Pellicciari and co-workers extended their methodology based on a Strecker reaction followed by a chiral resolution to the preparation of chiral BCP β -amino acids *S*-CBPA (**140**) and *R*-CBPA (**141**) (Scheme 25).⁴

The group of Guiry reported the asymmetric synthesis of a series of BCP-containing synthetic lipoxin A₄ mimetics (Scheme 26).⁴⁴ Lipoxins possess important anti-inflammatory properties, although their chemical and metabolic instability

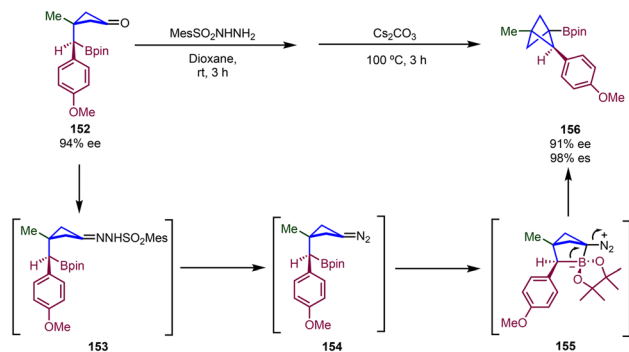


Scheme 25 Synthesis of β -chiral amino acids **140** and **141** via chemical resolution.



Scheme 26 Synthesis of β -chiral BCPs **149** and **150** as analogues of lipoxin A₄.





Scheme 27 Synthesis of chiral multisubstituted BCPs via intramolecular cyclization of boronic ester-tethered cyclobutanone derivatives.

decrease their therapeutic exploitation. Consequently, structural modifications of the molecule, including a BCP moiety, can provide a potential solution to this instability. The synthetic strategy to access these lipoxin analogues relied on the preparation of an α -iodoketone (**145**) in which the BCP moiety was installed through a triethylborane-initiated atom transfer radical addition (ATRA) to [1.1.1]propellane,²⁴ followed by a tris(trimethylsilyl) silane (TTMSS)-mediated deiodination reaction. The resulting BCP-ketone **146** was then reduced via asymmetric hydrogenation using Noyori's catalyst, RuCl₂[DM-BINAP][DAIPEN], under 20 bar of hydrogen gas. Both enantiomers (**147** and **148**) were prepared in high enantiomeric excess by choosing the (*R,R*)- or the (*S,S*)-Ru catalyst, respectively. Final Suzuki coupling and zirconium-mediated acetonide deprotection led to the β -chiral BCP analogues of lipoxin A₄ (**149** and **150**). The biological studies performed by Guiry and co-workers revealed that compound **149** has an enhanced inflammatory response compared to lipoxin A₄ (**151**).

A method for the construction of chiral multisubstituted BCPs bearing substituents at the C1, C2 and C3 positions has been described by Qin and co-workers through intramolecular cyclization of boronic ester-tethered cyclobutanones (Scheme 27).⁴⁵ This approach relies on a two-step process involving condensation with a sulfonyl hydrazide to provide a sulfonylhydrazone and its subsequent base-mediated conversion into a diazo intermediate,⁴⁶ which intramolecularly reacts with the boronate group to generate the bicyclic [2.1.1] zwitterionic intermediate **155** which then undergoes 1,2-metallate rearrangement to generate the BCP through the extrusion of N₂. A range of di-, tri-, and tetra-substituted BCPs could be obtained by this methodology. In cases where the reaction was performed with an enantioenriched substrate (**152**), a multi-substituted BCP product was obtained with high enantiospecificity (**156**).

Conclusions

The area of BCP functionalization has grown significantly in recent years. However, enantioselective synthesis of α -chiral

BCPs has been much less developed. As we have outlined here, several groups have reported different strategies for the asymmetric synthesis of these scaffolds. Most of these methodologies rely on the use of stoichiometric chiral auxiliaries involved in long synthetic sequences. Other processes take advantage of an asymmetric catalytic reaction that affords chiral products from an already functionalized BCP derivative.

The field of direct enantioselective functionalization of propellane has been less explored and represents an almost uncharted territory. As far as we know, only two reported methodologies that are able to directly functionalize [1.1.1]propellane in an enantioselective manner have been described to date. Despite the versatility of these methodologies, structural limitations are mainly associated with the lack of methods to directly access fully aliphatic chiral difunctionalized BCPs in an enantioselective manner, and BCPs bearing two α -stereocenters or quaternary centers still exist.

Thus, future efforts should be directed towards the development of novel catalytic asymmetric transformations that provide access to a new chemical space in BCP chemistry.

Author contributions

All the authors conceptualized and discussed the concept of this article. I. S.-S. and S. B.-A. performed the literature research and wrote the article (equal contributions). The manuscript was co-written and corrected by M. F.-M.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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