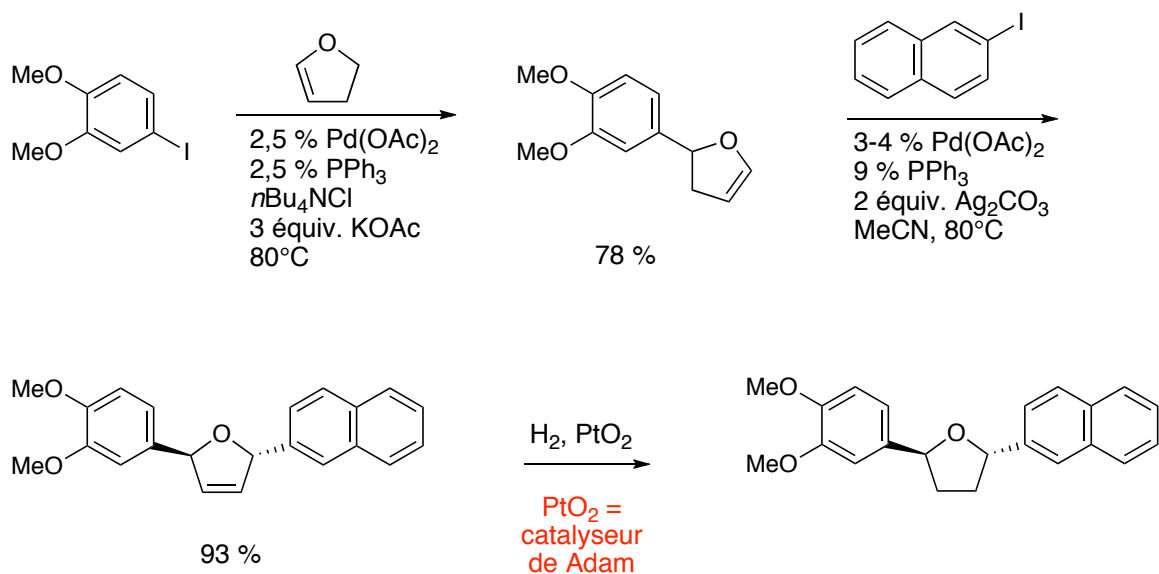


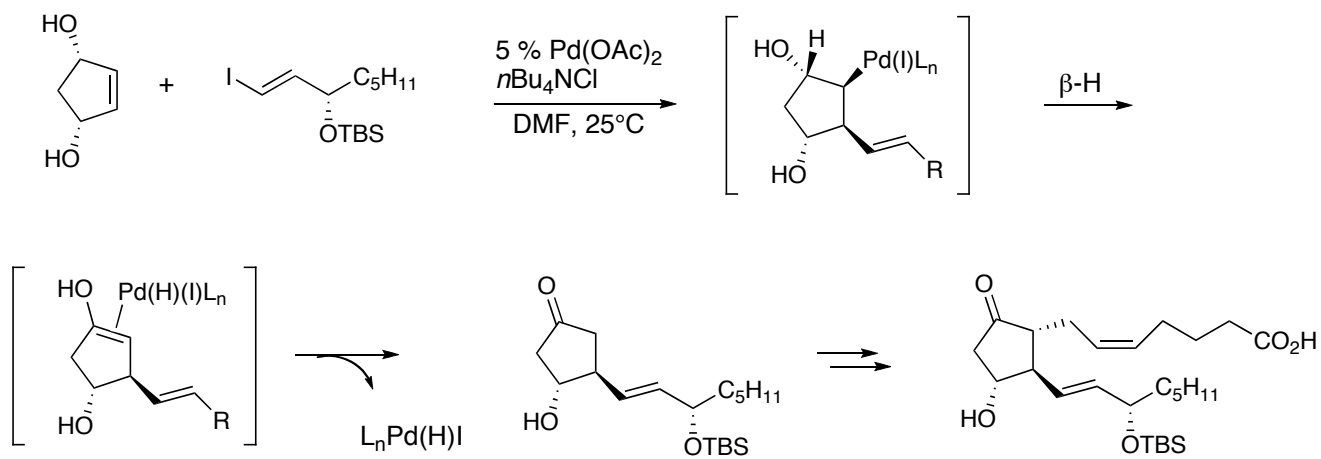
Réaction de Heck intermoléculaire (suite)

1.



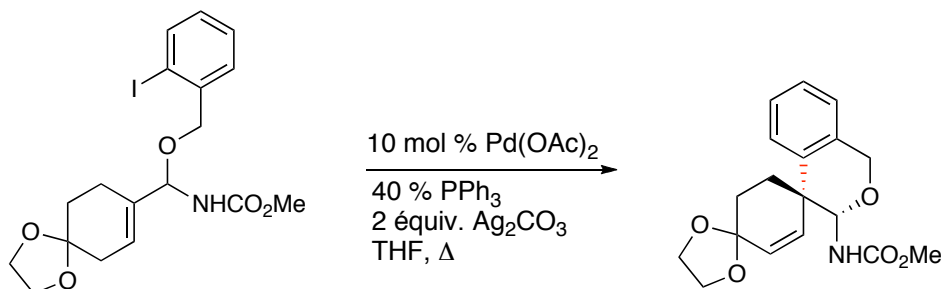
Larock 90JOC407

2.

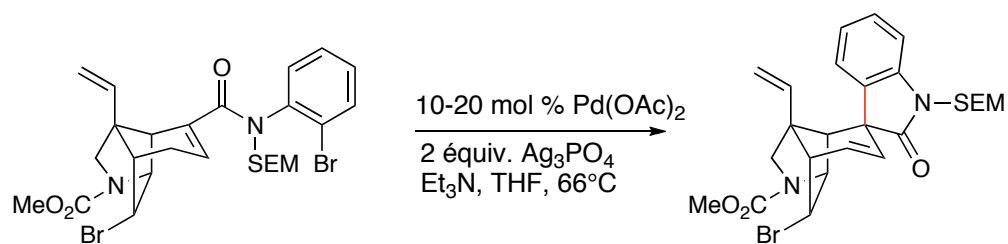


Larock 90PAC653407

Réaction de Heck intramoléculaire

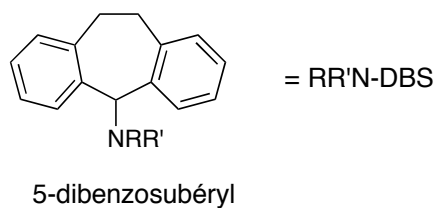
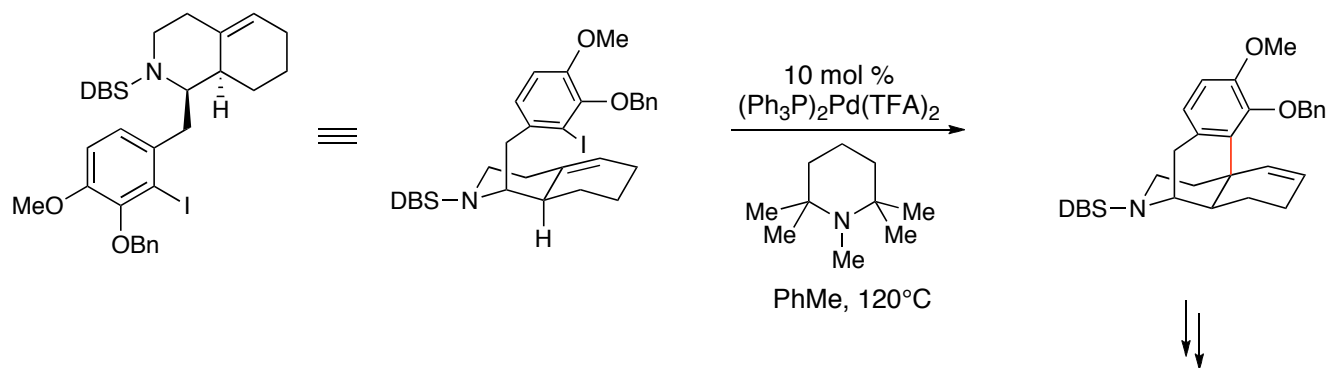


Overman 90JACS6959
Overman 87JOC4130



Overman 92TL4859

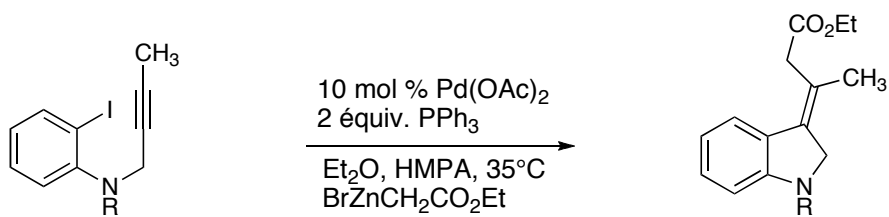
N-SEM = NCH₂OCH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₃



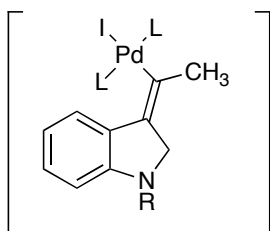
(-)-Morphine

Overman 93JACS11028

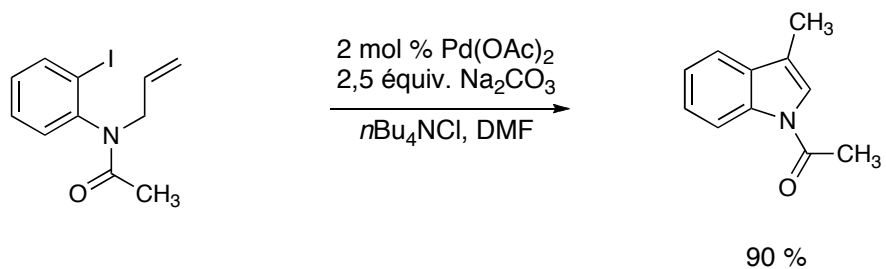
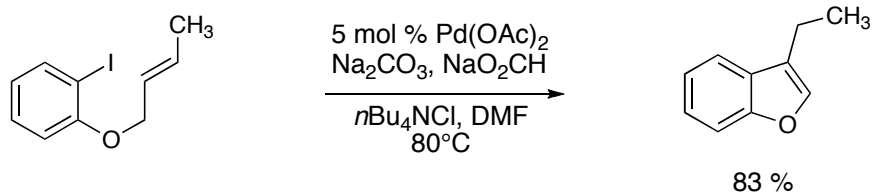
Réaction de Heck intramoléculaire



via :

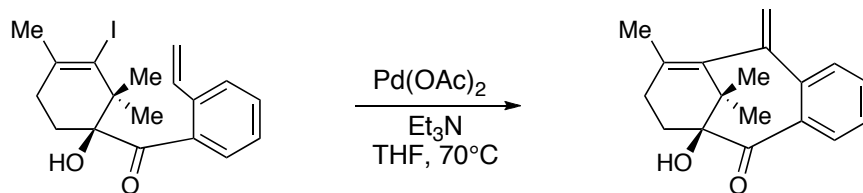


Grigg 89TL1135

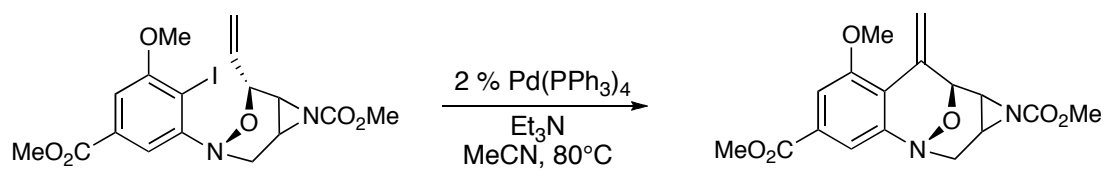


Larock 90PAC653

Réaction de Heck - Applications

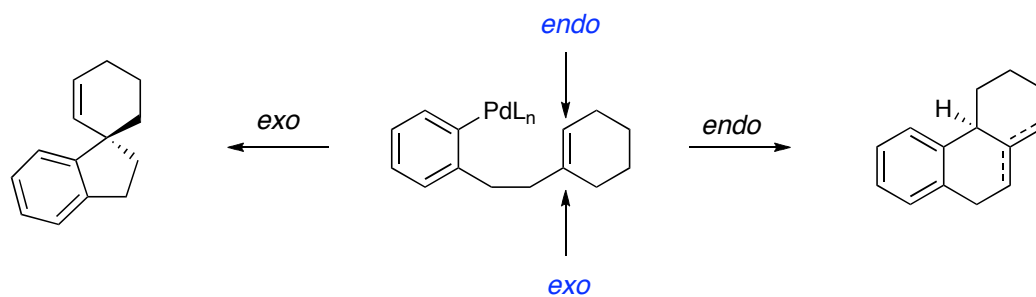


Danishefsky 93TL7253

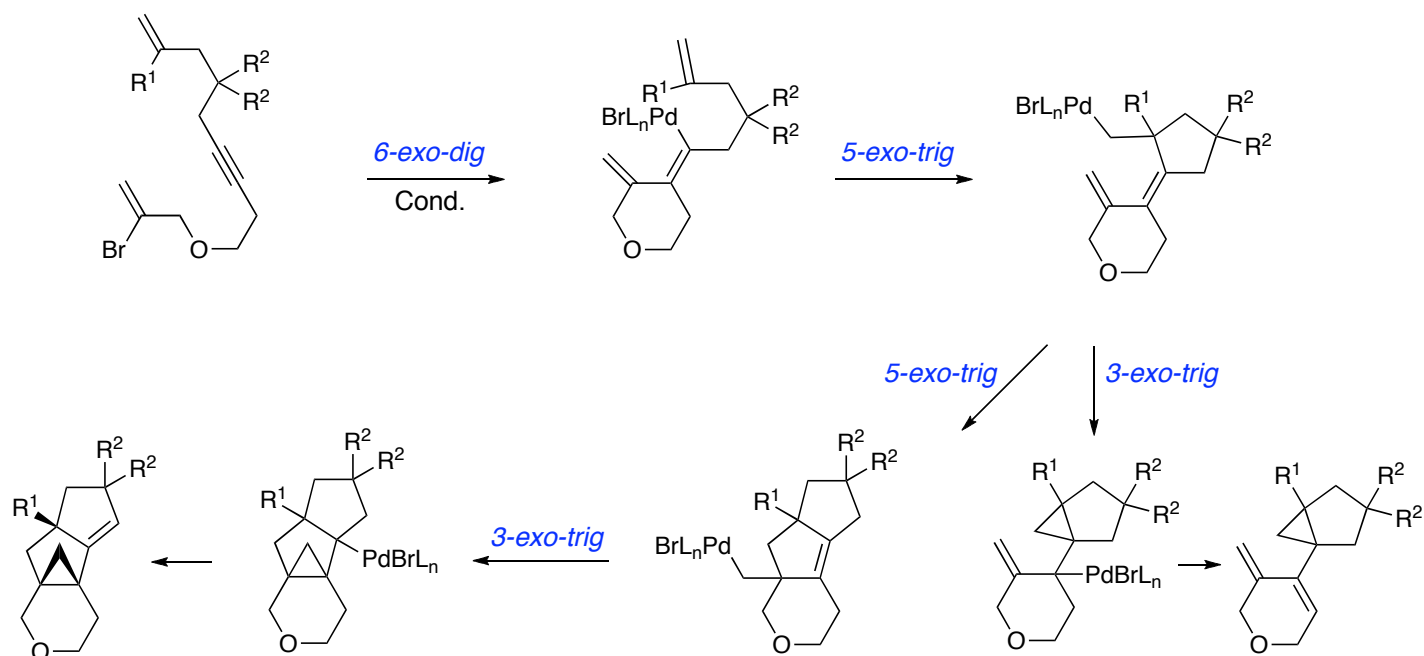
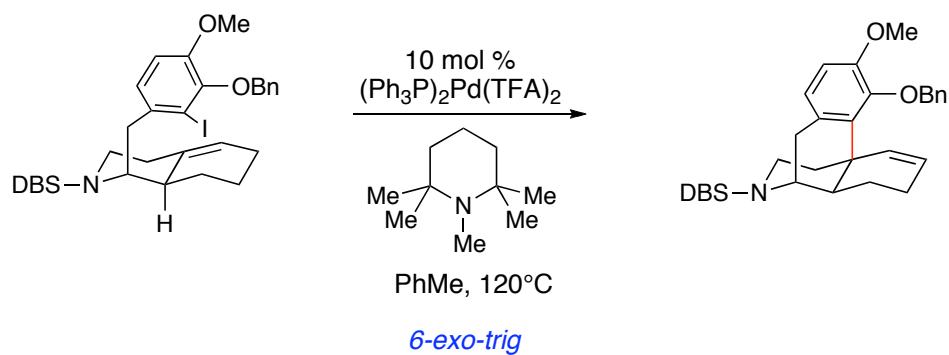


Danishefsky 92JACS6094

Réaction de Heck - Mode de fermeture de cycle



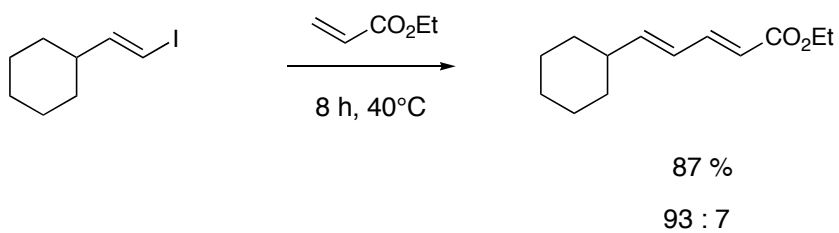
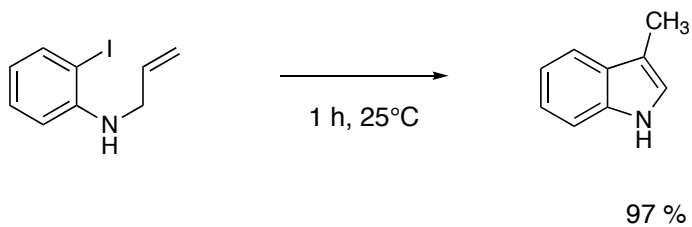
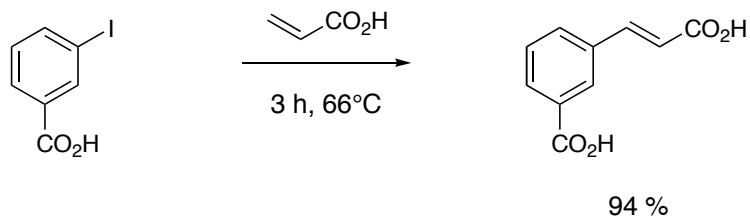
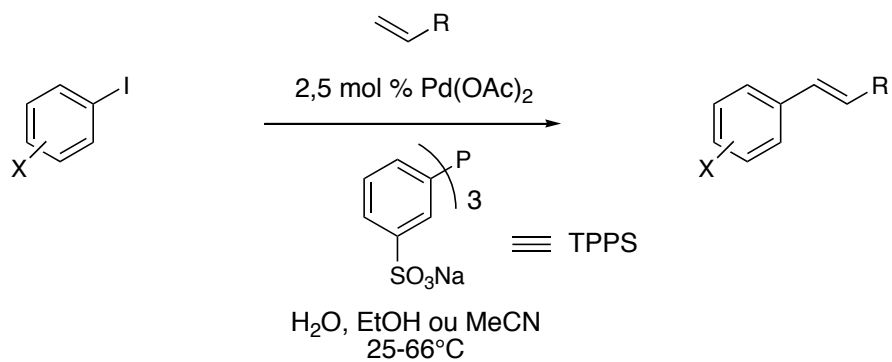
Les fermentures de cycles à 5, 6 et 7 (les cyclisations par réaction de Heck les plus efficaces) conduisent généralement majoritairement aux produits *exo*.



de Meijere 91JOC6487

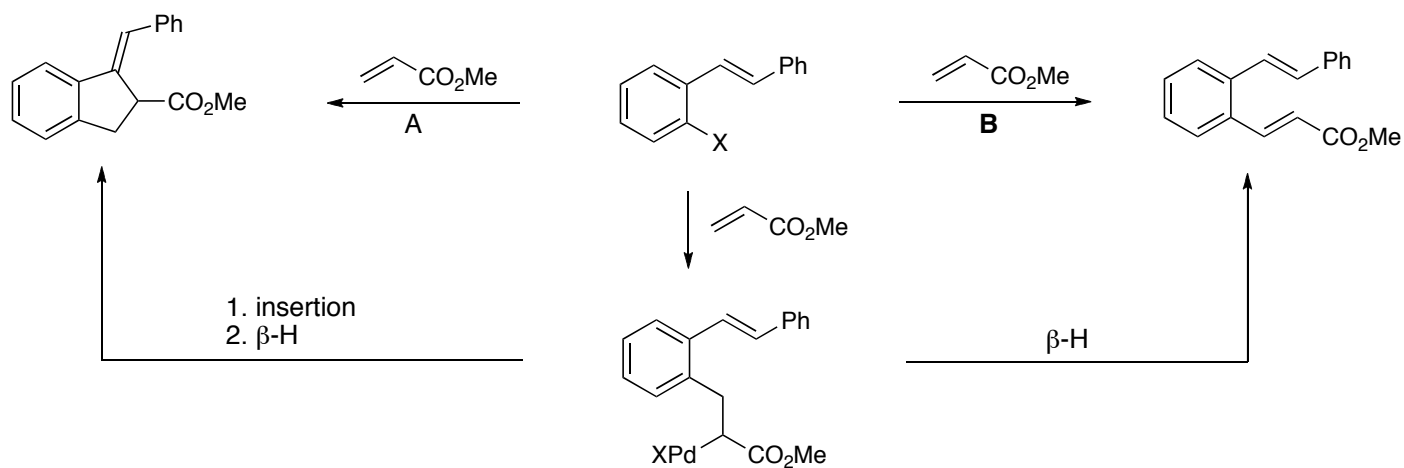
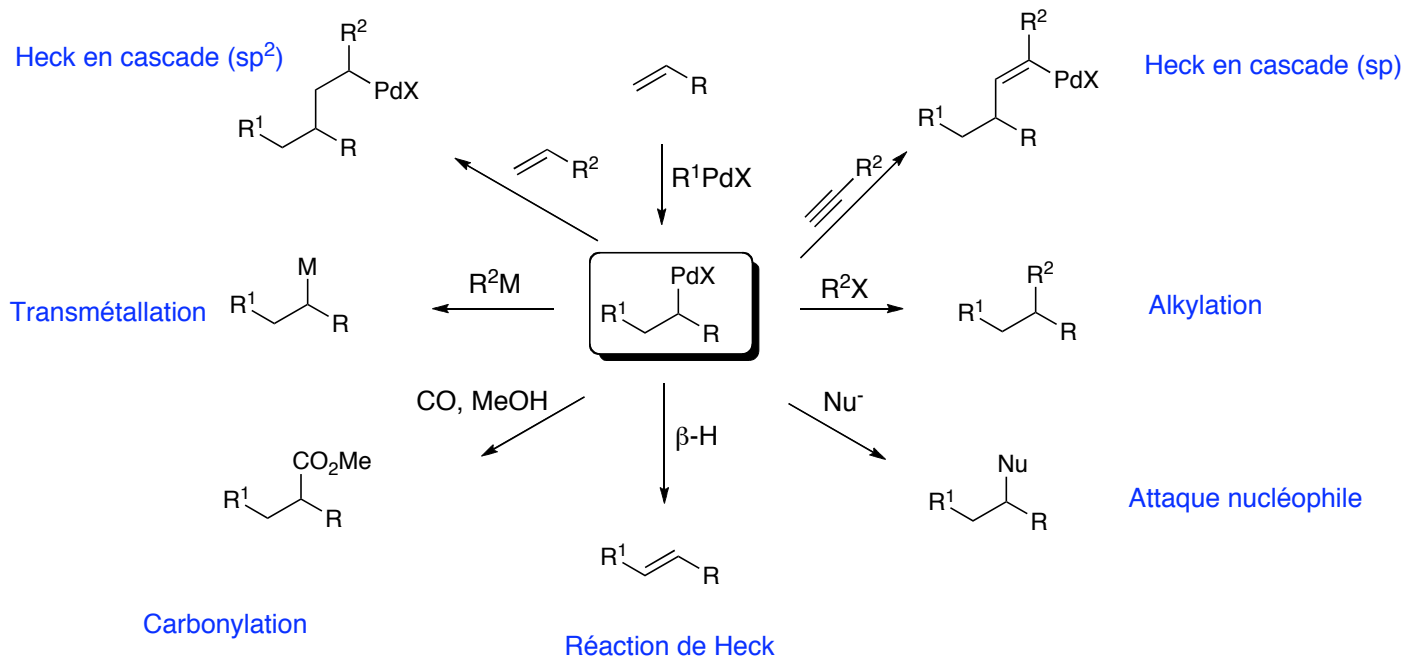
Cond. : Pd(OAc)₂ (3-5 mol %), PPh₃ (12-20 mol %), Ag₂CO₃, MeCN, 80-130°C

Réaction de Heck dans l'eau



Genêt 92SL715

• Réaction en cascade et couplages multiples

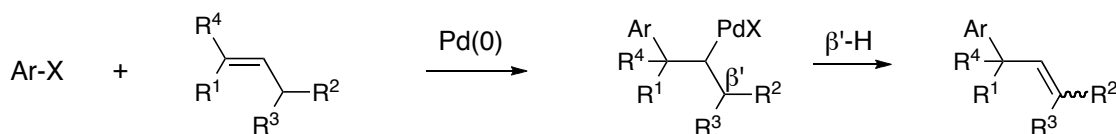


A = $Pd(OAc)_2$, NMP, $KHCO_3$, Bu_4NCl
 B = $Pd(OAc)_2$, NEt_3 , PAR_3 , NMP

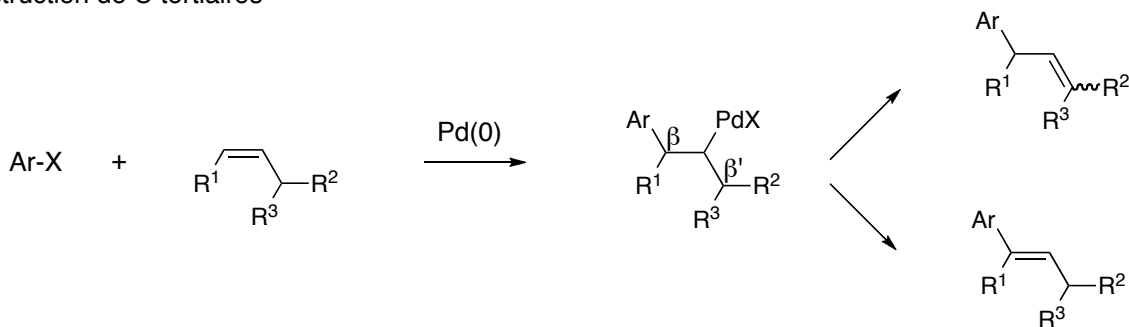
• Réaction de Heck asymétrique

- encore assez limité
- ligands bidentates

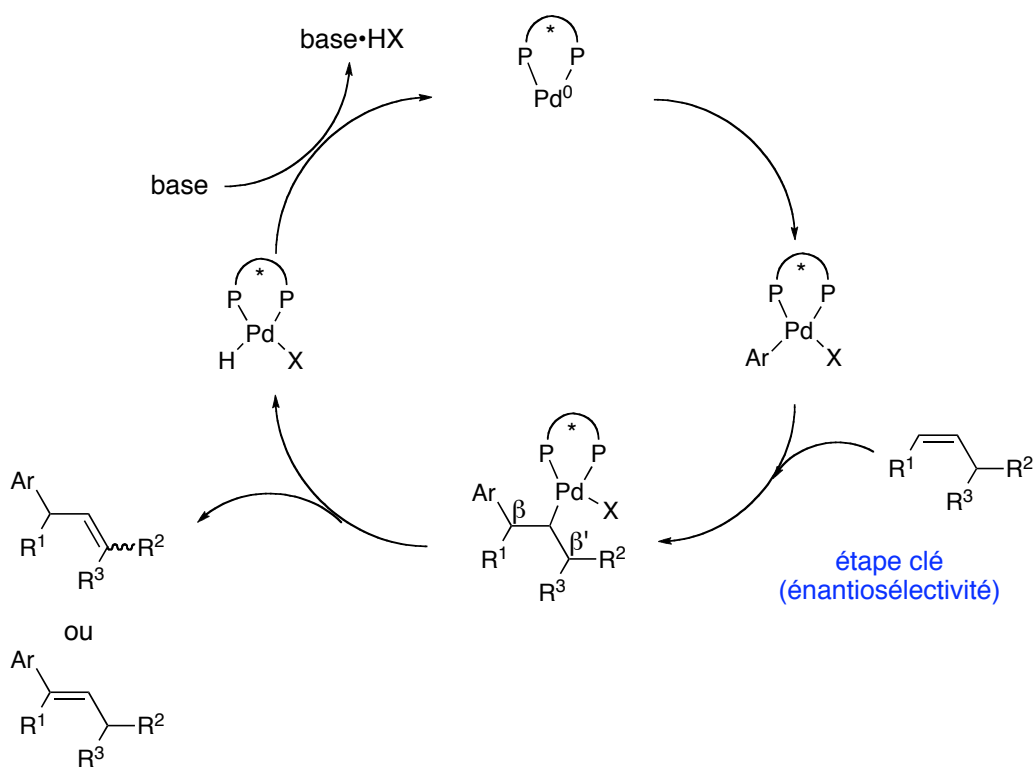
construction de C quaternaires

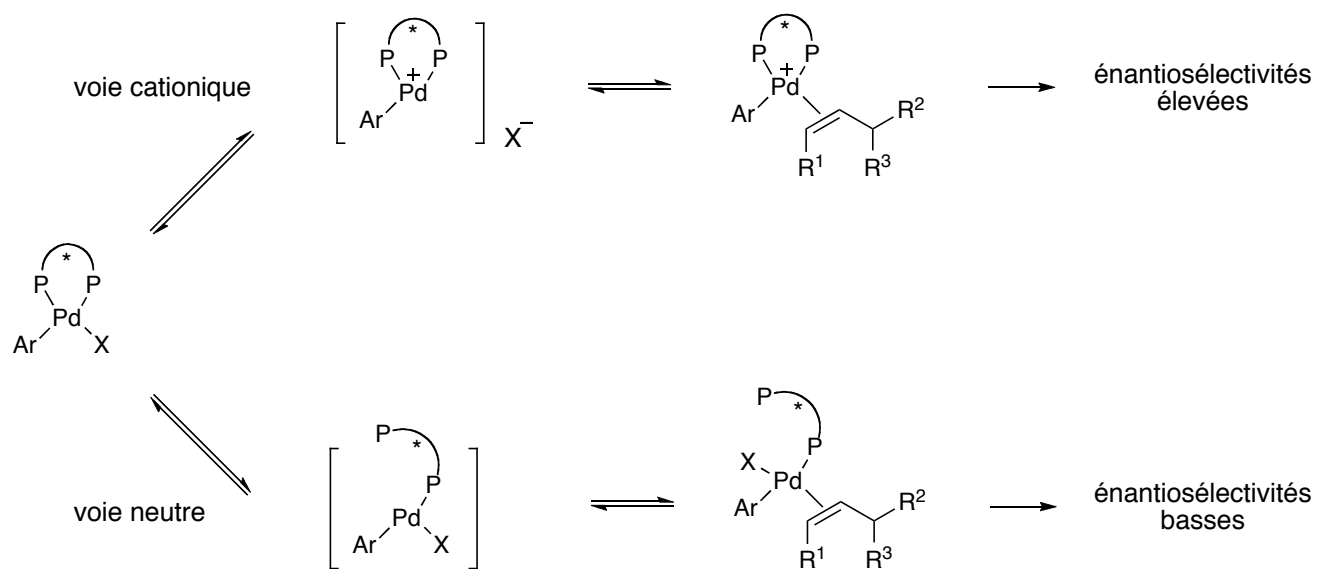


construction de C tertiaires

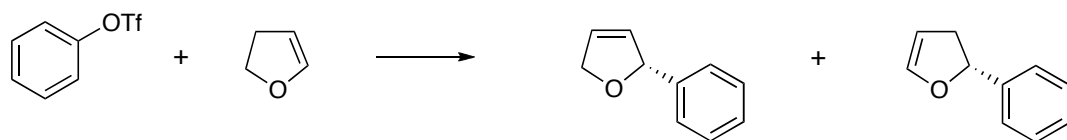


-> favoriser β' -H par rapport à β -H





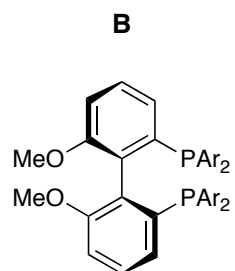
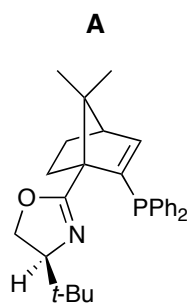
Exemples



$\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$, **A**, *i*-Pr₂NEt, PhH, 70°C
 $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$, **B**, 40°C

100 %, 96 % ee

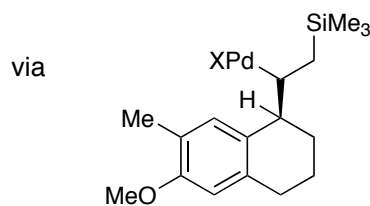
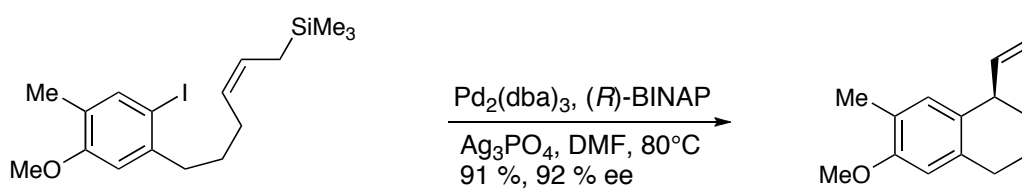
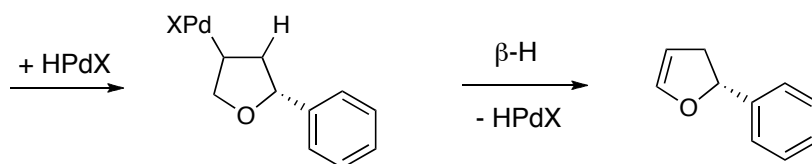
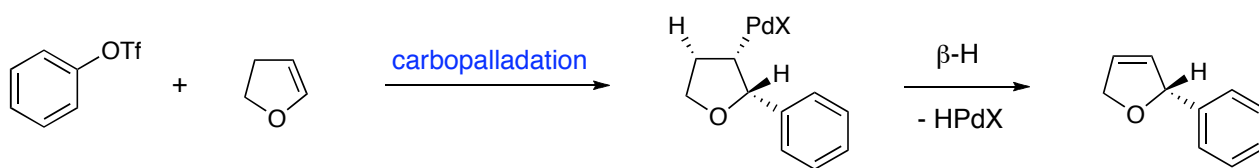
65 %, 98 % ee



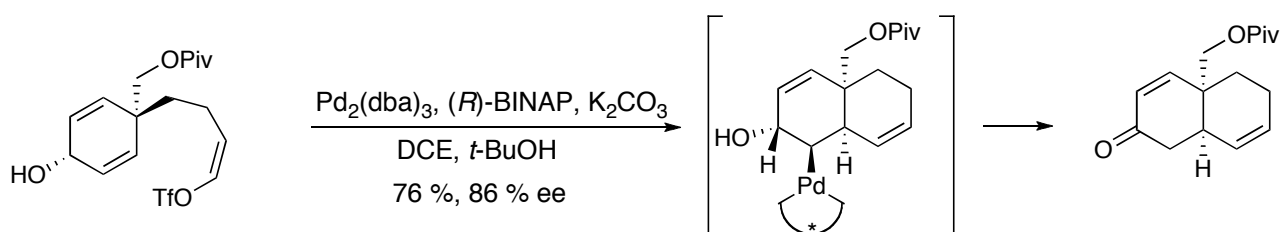
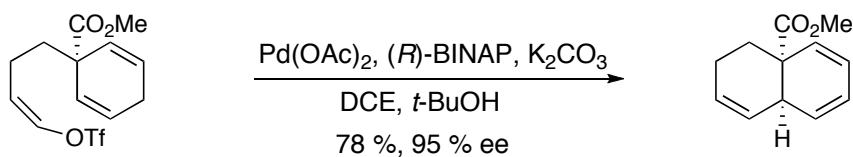
Ar = 3,5-(*t*-Bu)₂C₆H₃

Hayashi

Exemples



Tietze



Shibasaki

