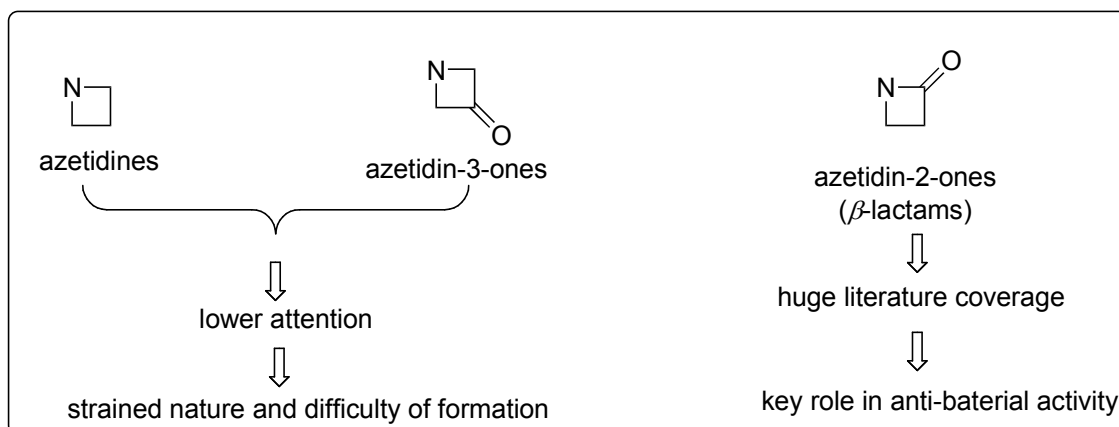


## Syntheses of Azetidines and Azetidin-2-ones



**Contents** (based on a recent review: Brandi A. et al. *Chem. Rev.* **2008**, *108*, 3988.)

### 1. Azetidines synthesis

- 1) Cyclization by nucleophilic substitution of amine nucleophiles
  - 2) Cyclization by C-C bond formation
  - 3) Cycloaddition
  - 4) Reduction of  $\beta$ -lactams
  - 5) other methods
- { X, OMs, OTf, OTs as leaving group  
 ring opening: epoxide, aziridine, Br<sup>+</sup>, etc  
 { Carbanion mediated  
 Radical cyclization

### 2. Important azetidine compounds

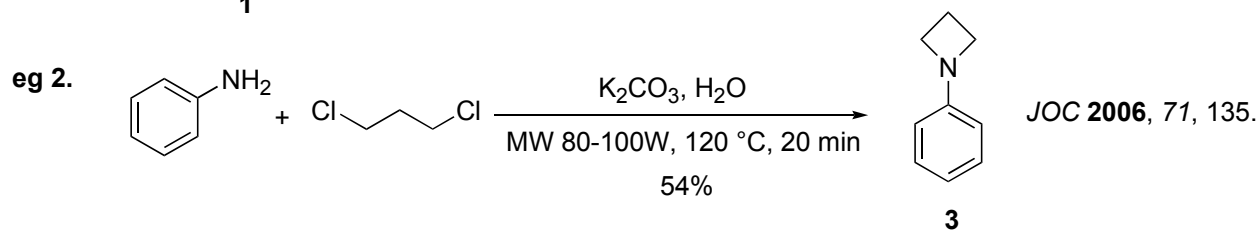
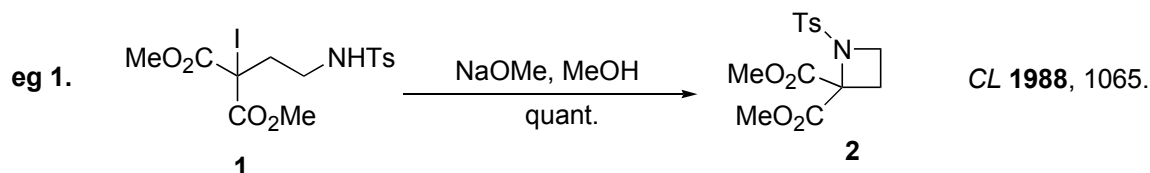
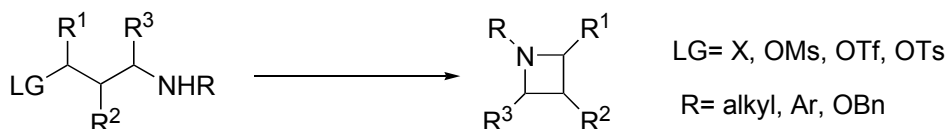
- 1) Natural products
- 2) Azetidine ligands and auxiliaries for asymmetric reactions

### 3. Azetidine-3-ones synthesis

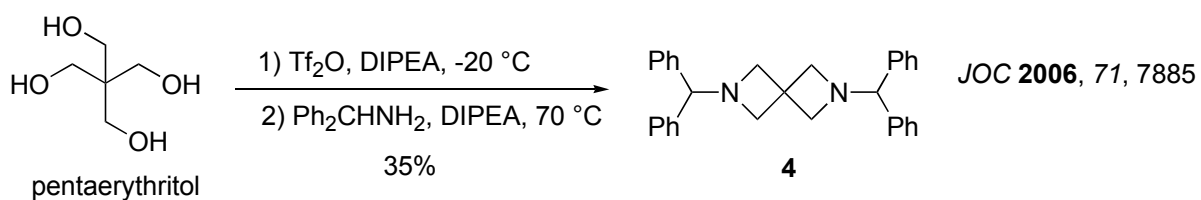
#### 1. Azetidines synthesis

##### 1) Cyclization by nucleophilic substitution of amine nucleophiles

##### i) To Use Halides, Sulfonic esters, triflates, etc. as Leaving groups



eg 3.



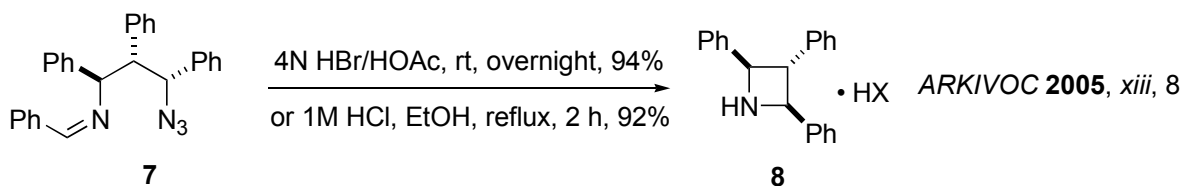
eg 4.

OBC 2007, 5, 3510

5

6

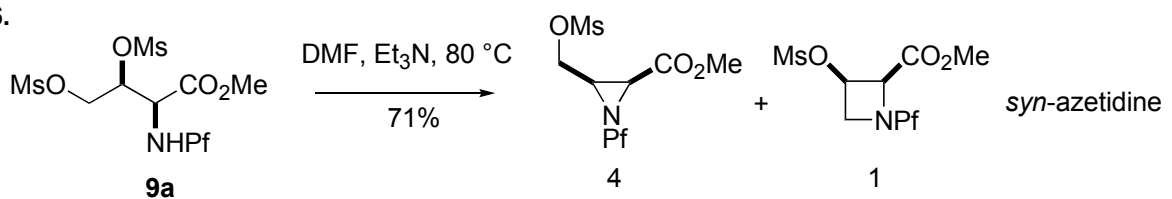
eg 5.



7

8

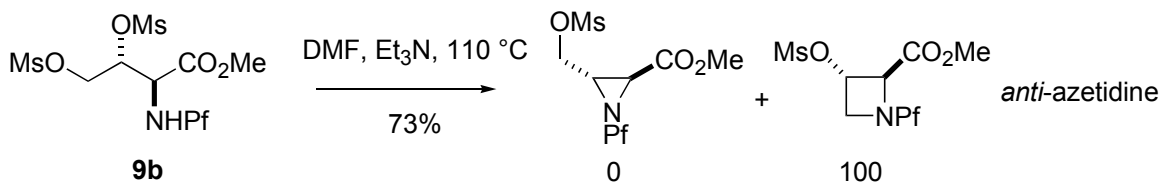
eg 6.



9a

4

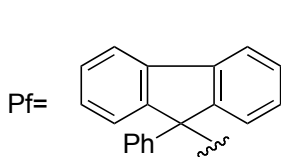
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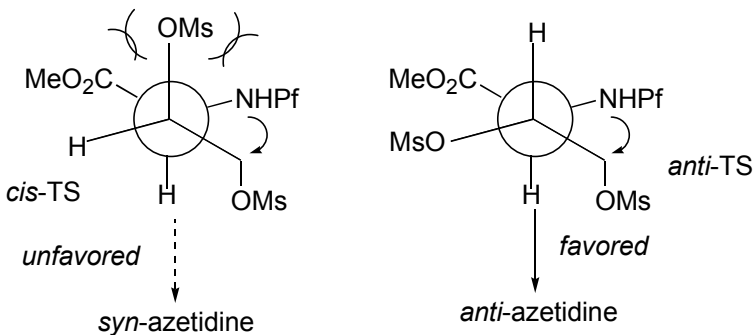
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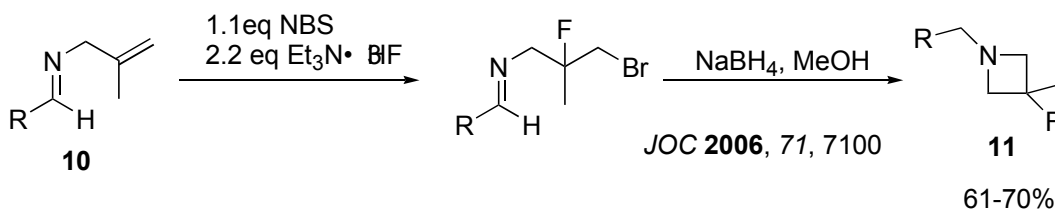
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JOC 2002, 67, 3637

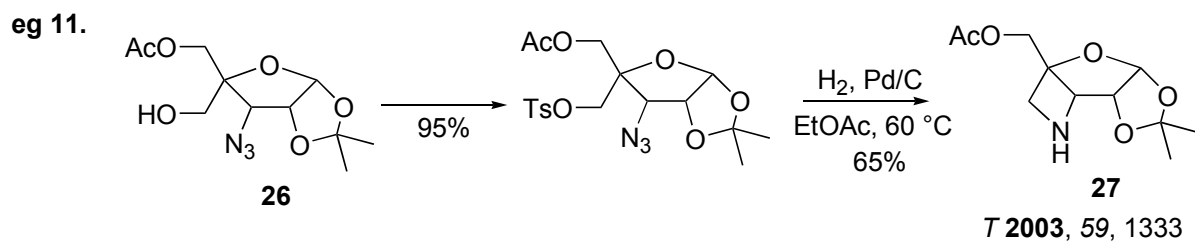
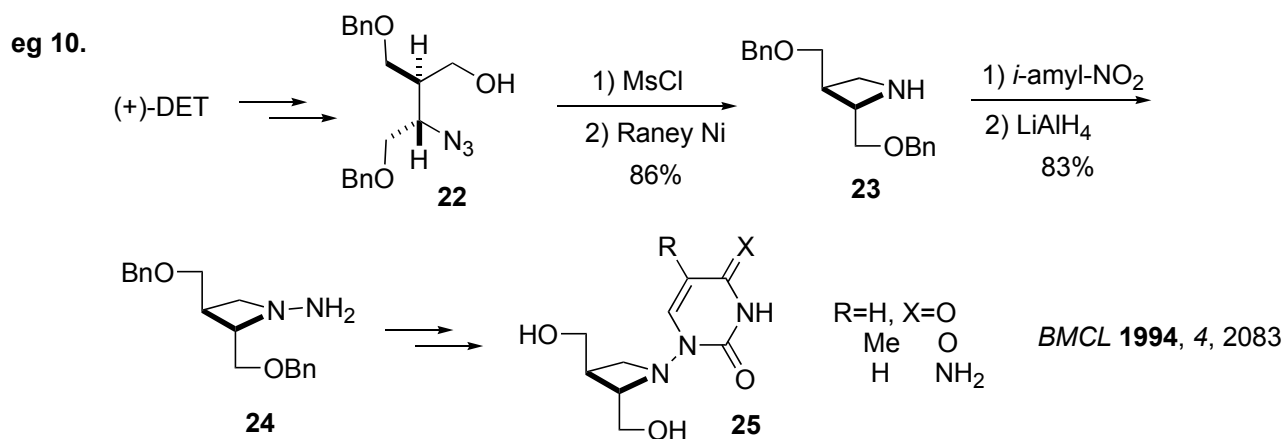
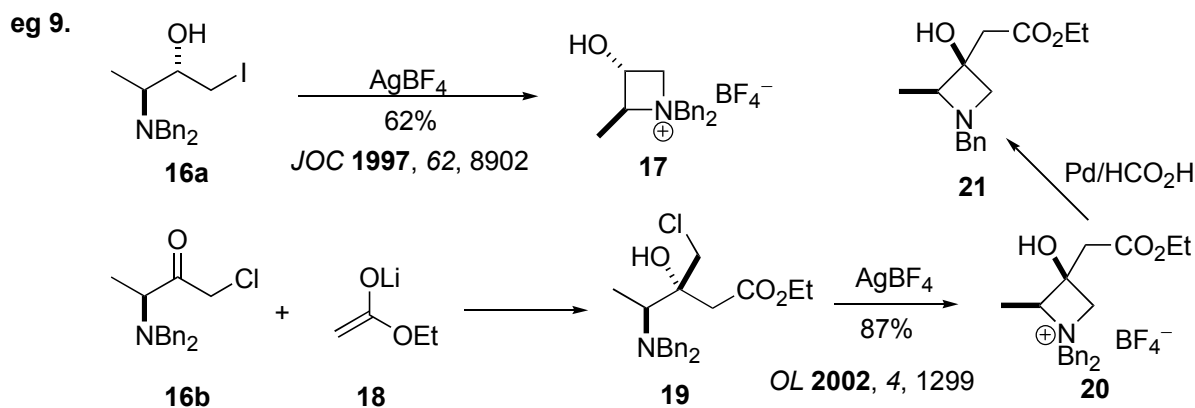
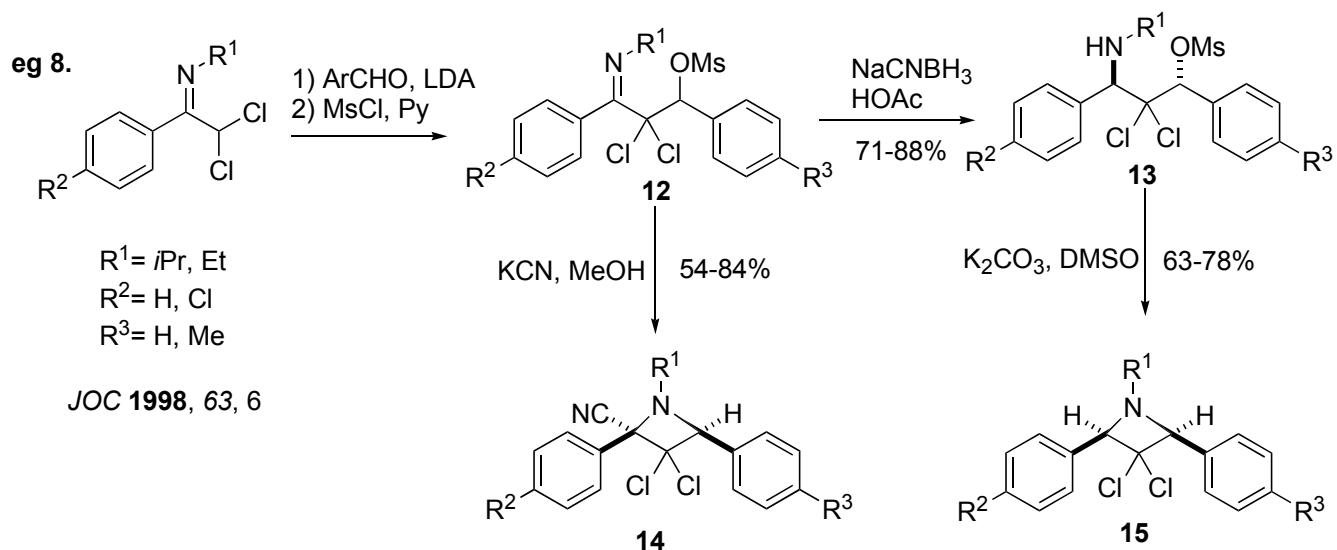


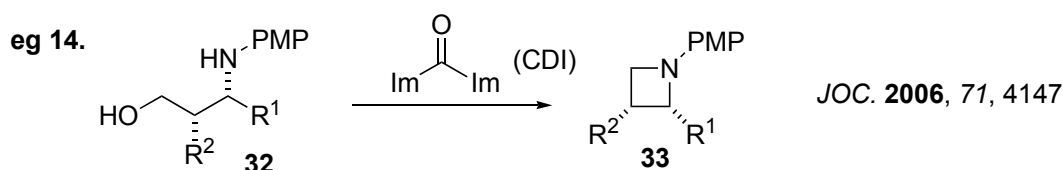
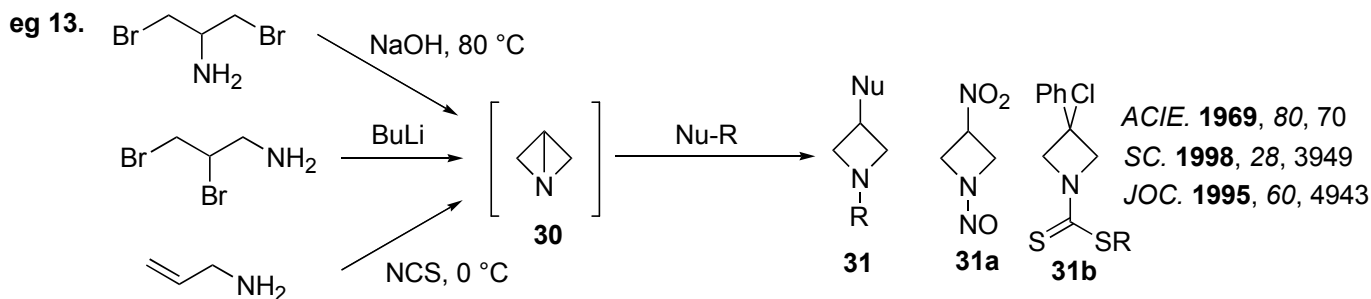
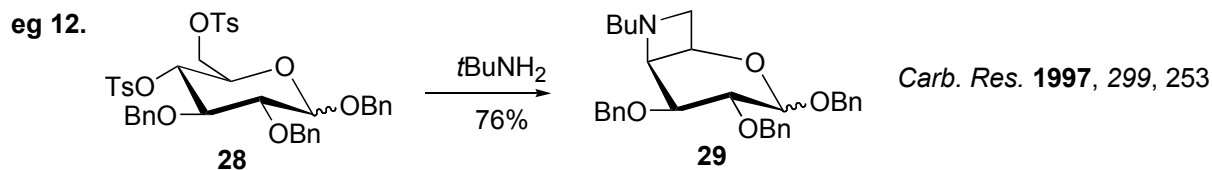
eg 7.



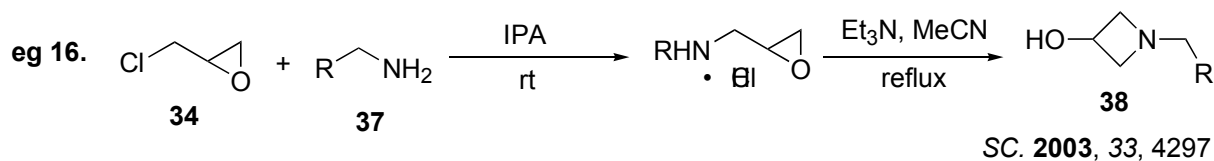
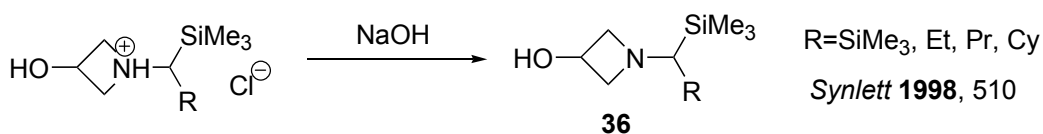
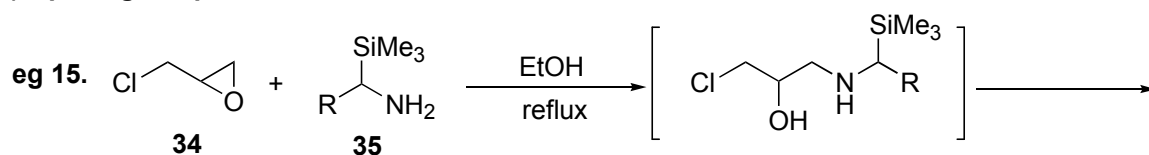
10

11

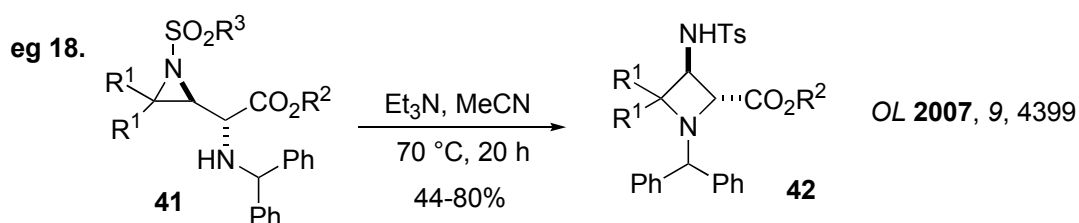
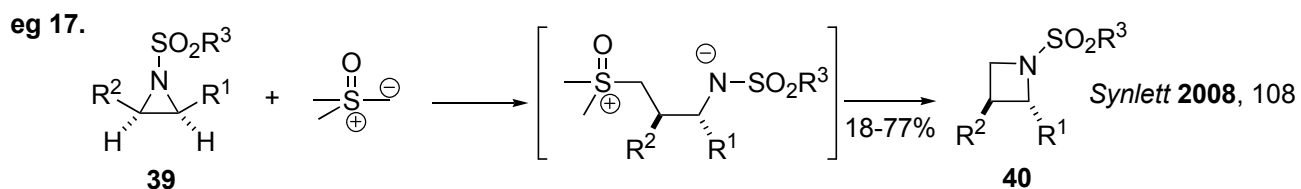




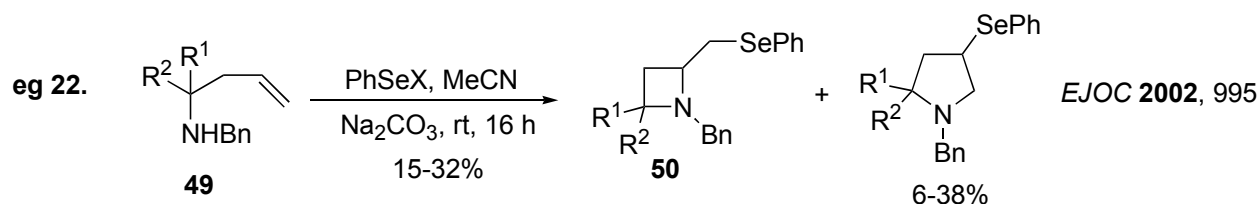
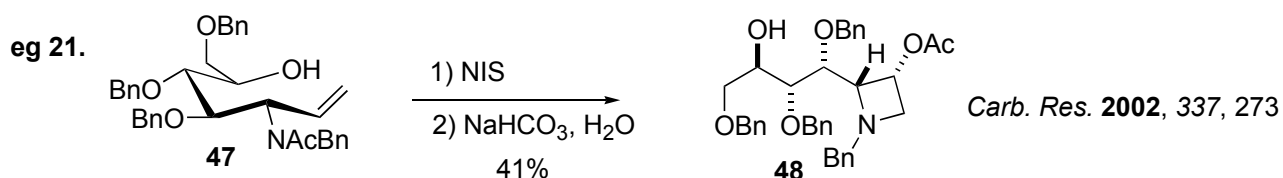
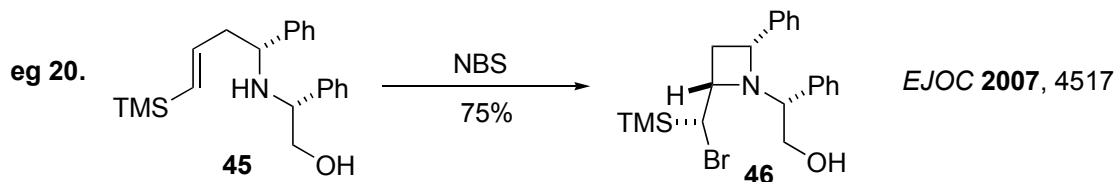
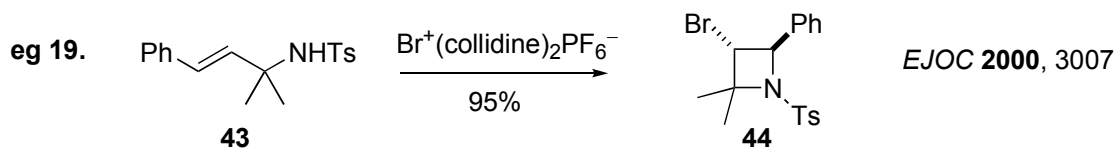
## ii) Opening of Epoxides



## iii) Opening of Aziridines

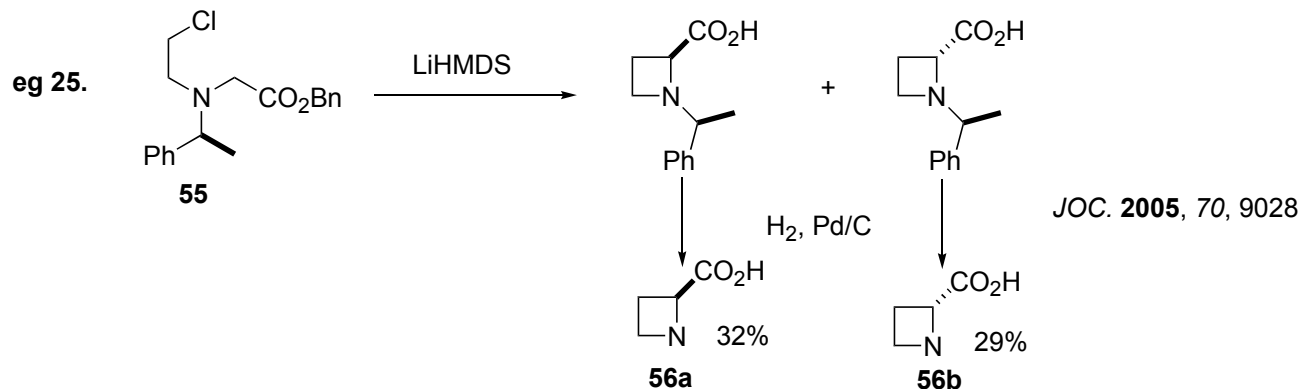
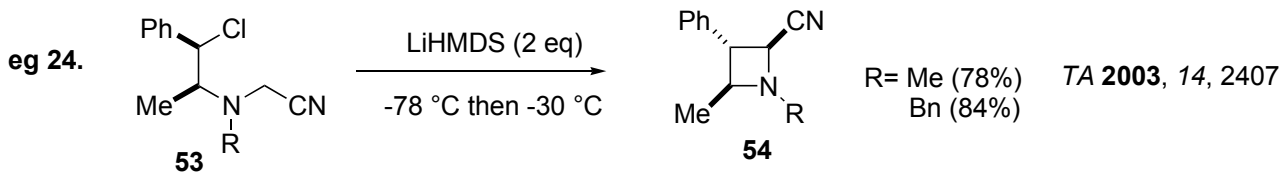
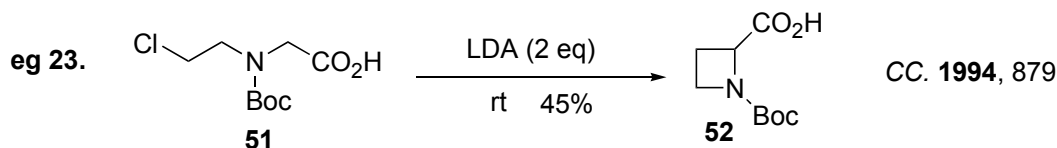


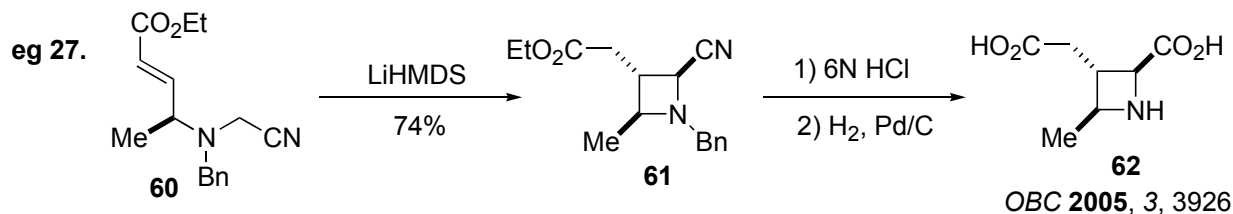
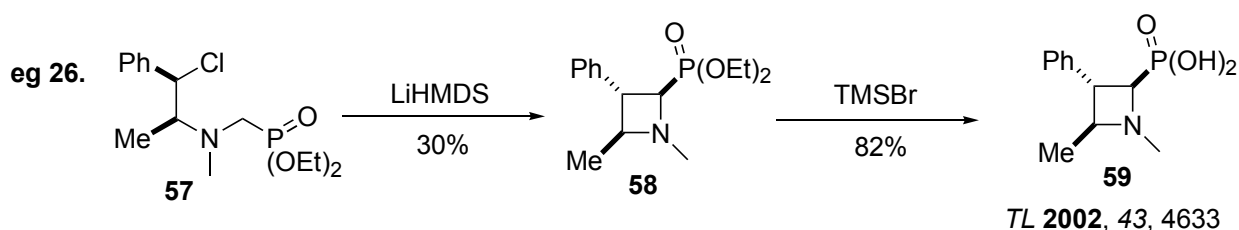
#### iv) Opening of Bromonium, Iodonium or Seleniranium Intermediates



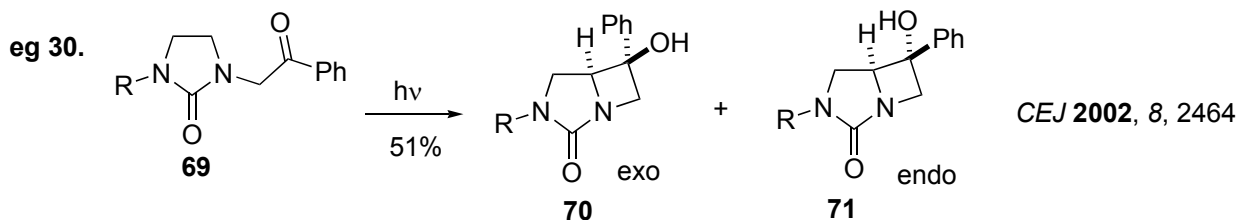
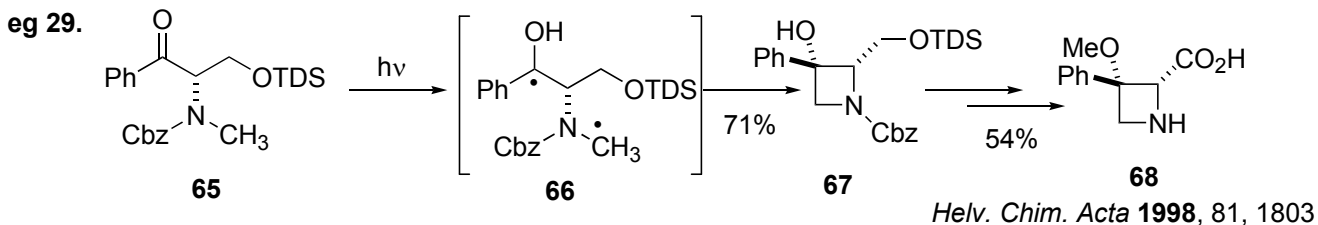
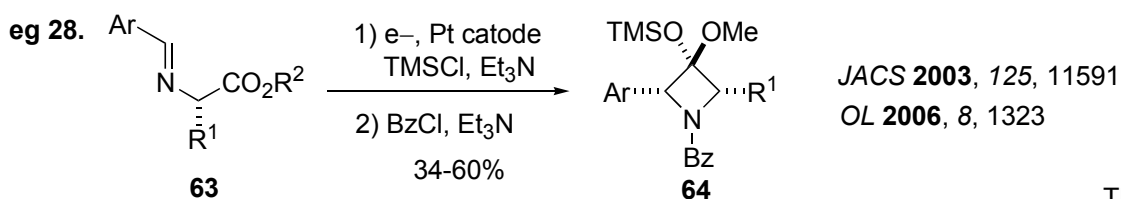
#### 2) Cyclization by C-C bond formation

##### i) Carbanion-mediated cyclization

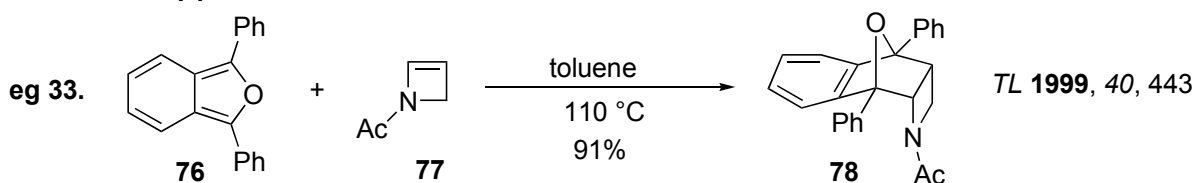
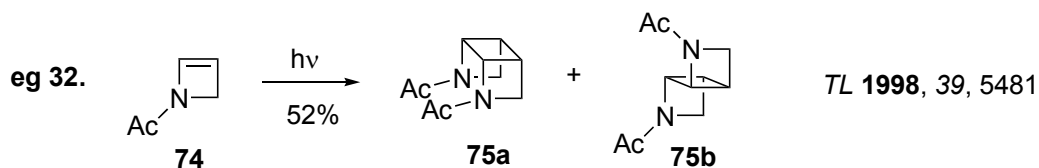
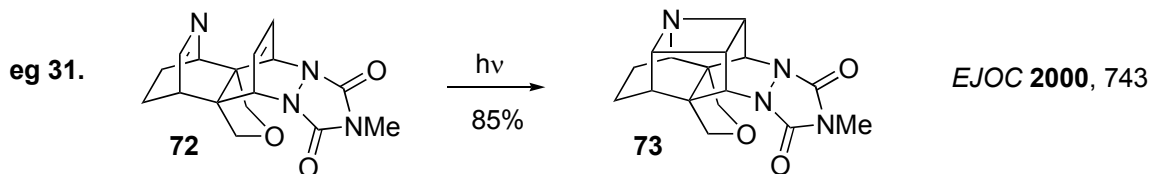


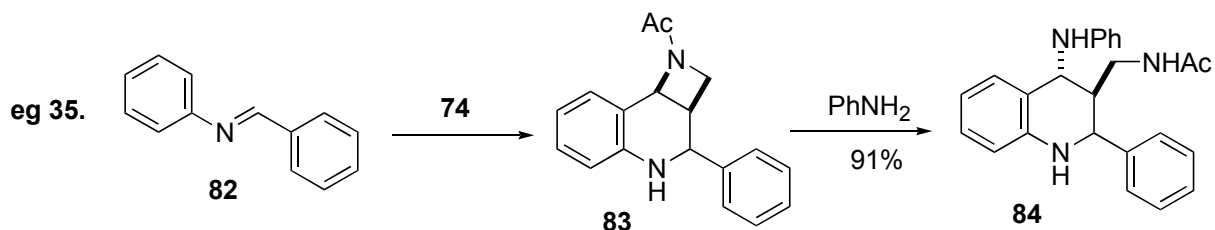
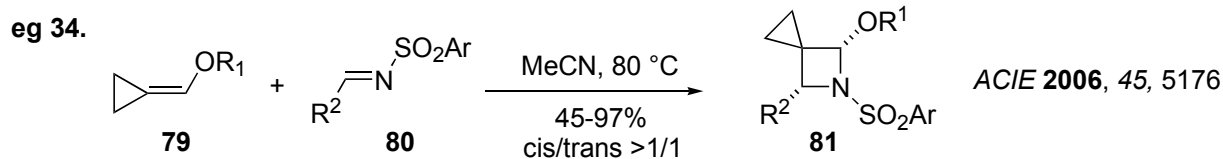


### ii) Radical cyclization involving C=O group



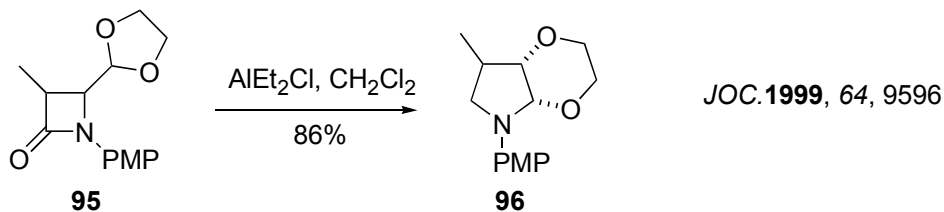
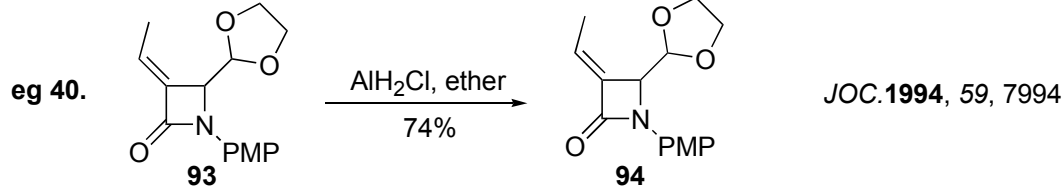
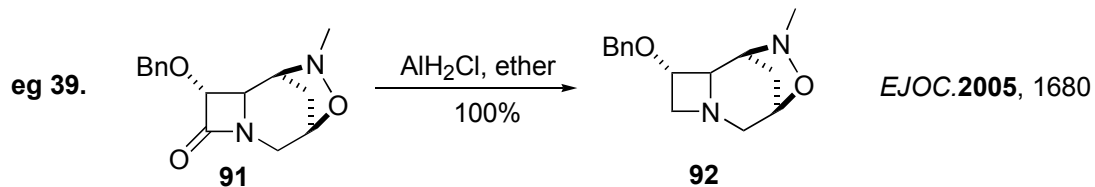
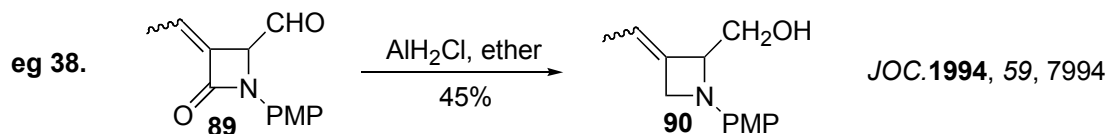
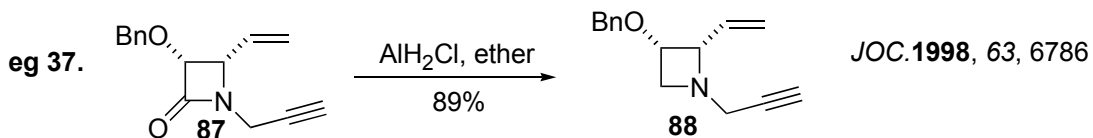
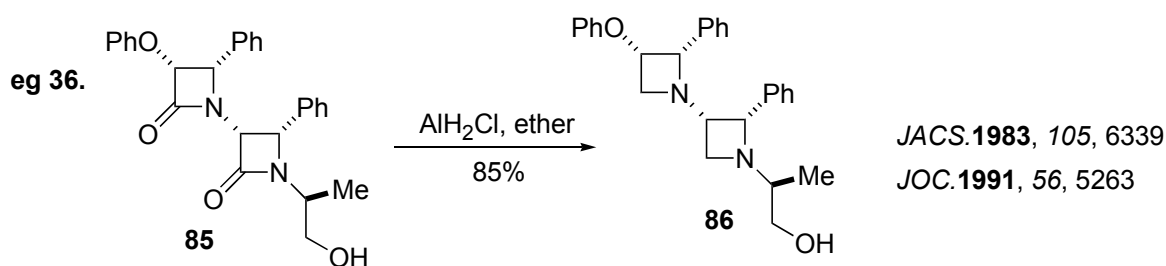
### 3) Cycloaddition

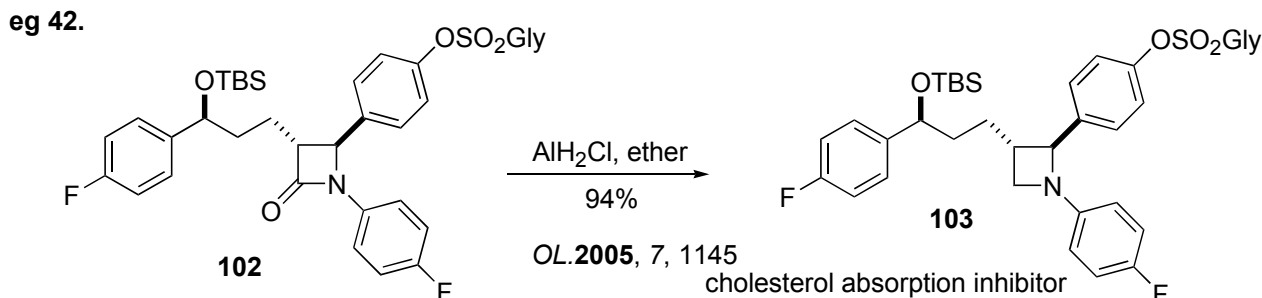
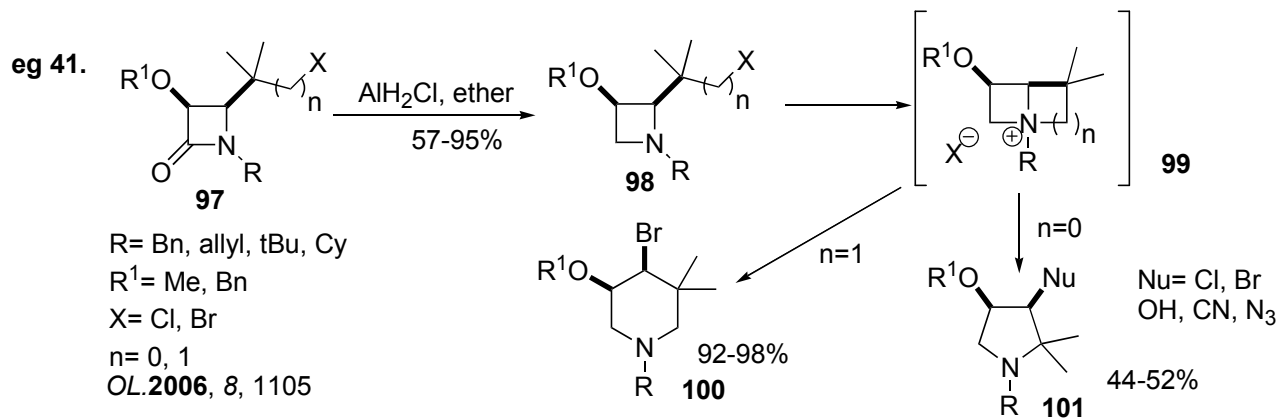




#### 4) Reduction of Azetidin-2-ones

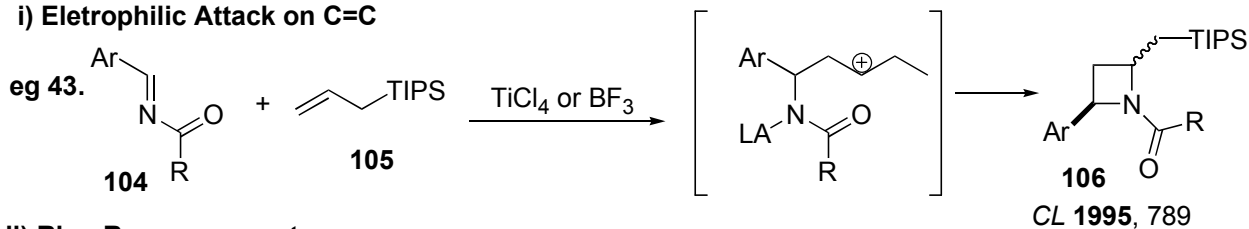
LiAlH<sub>4</sub>      diborane      alane/ether      DIBAL-H      AlH<sub>2</sub>Cl



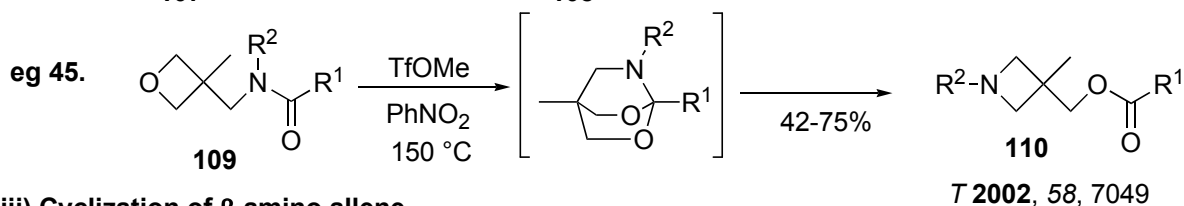
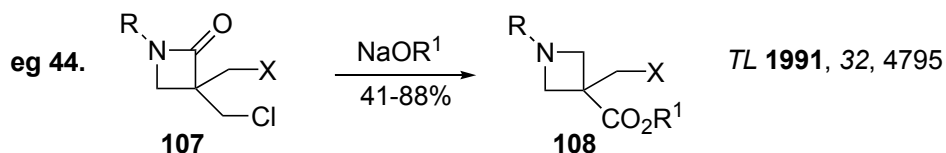


## 5) Other methods

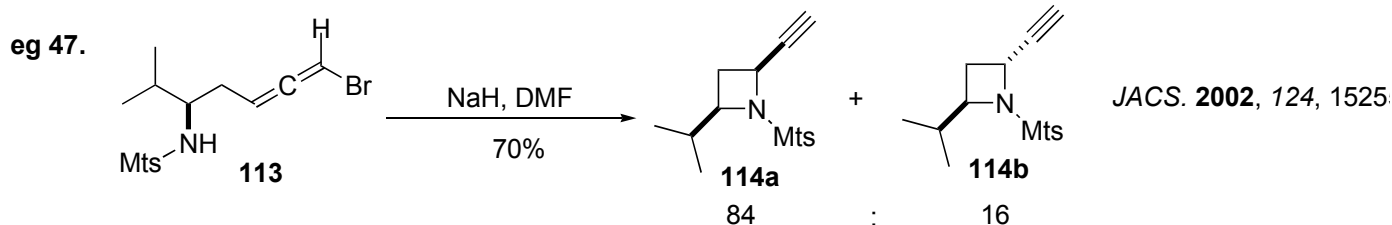
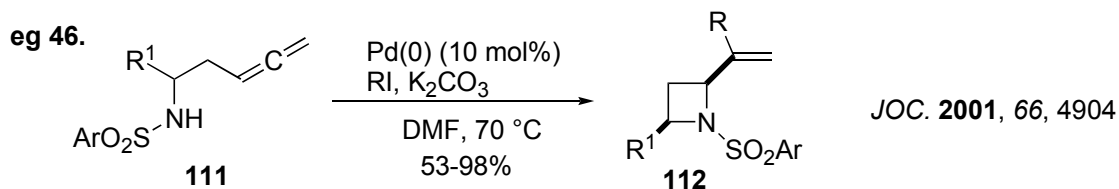
### i) Electrophilic Attack on C=C



### ii) Ring Rearrangement

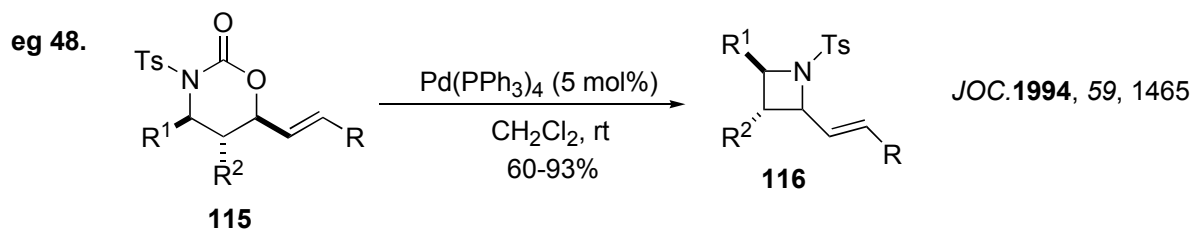


### iii) Cyclization of $\beta$ -amino allene

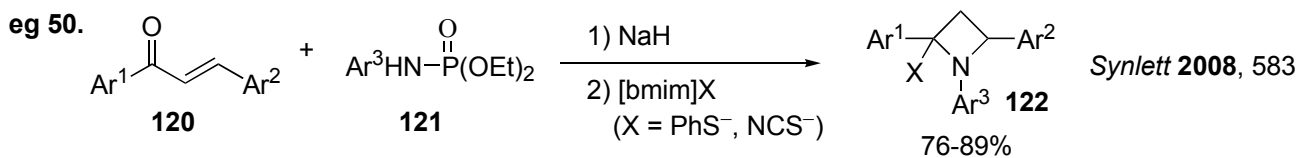
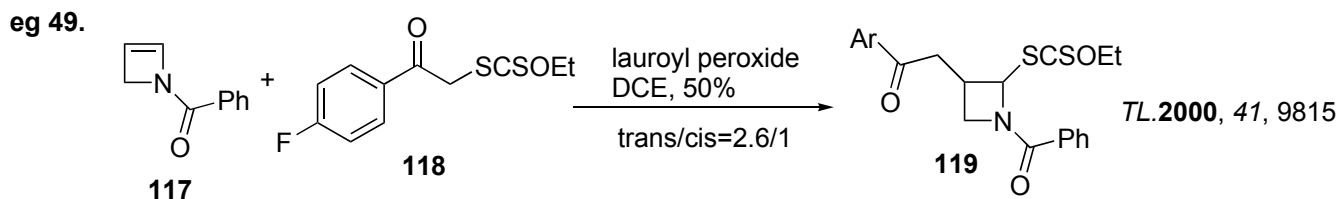




#### iv) Pd-Catalyzed Decarboxylation



#### v) Others



## 2. Important azetidine compounds

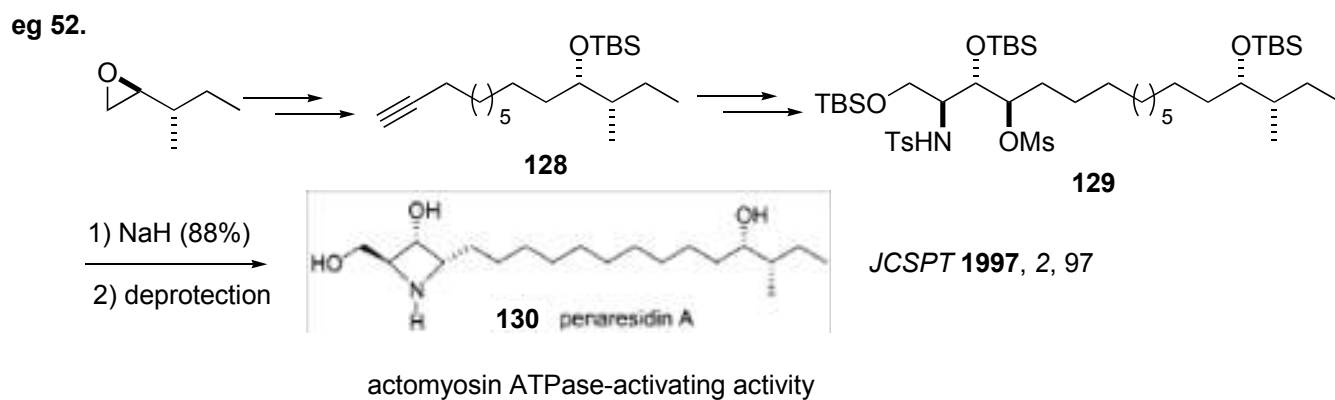
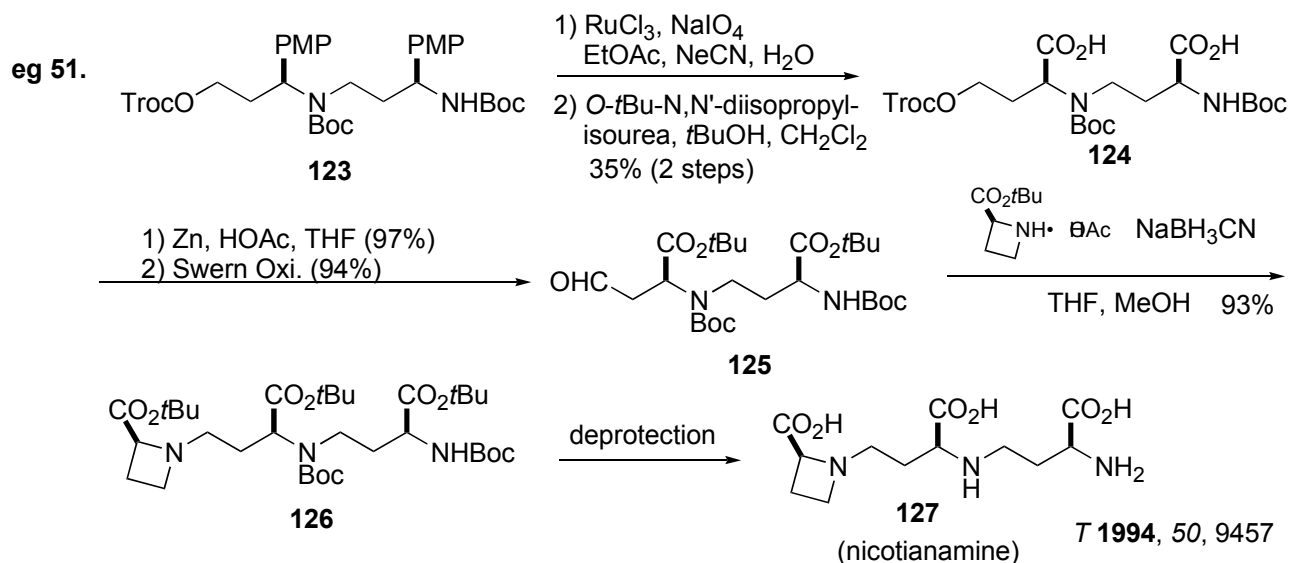
### 1) Natural products

phytosiderophores  
iron-chelating amino acids  
promote uptake and transport of iron for chlorophyll biosynthesis

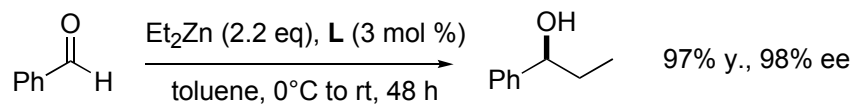
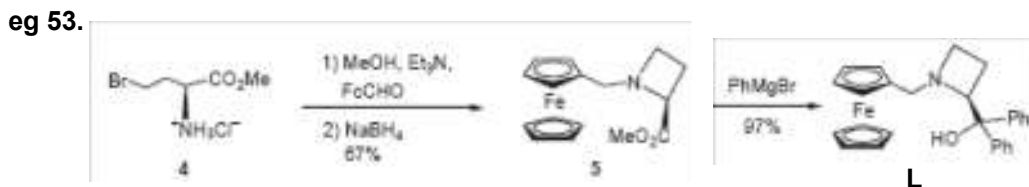
actomyosin ATPase-activating activity

protein Kinase C inhibitory activity

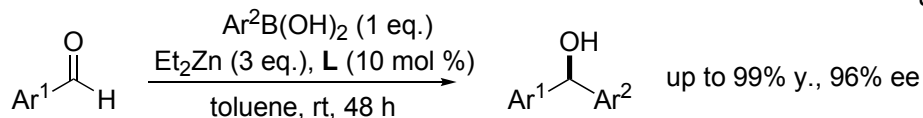
potent inhibitors of chitin synthetase



## 2) Ligands for Metal-Catalyzed Reactions



*Synlett 2006, 3443*



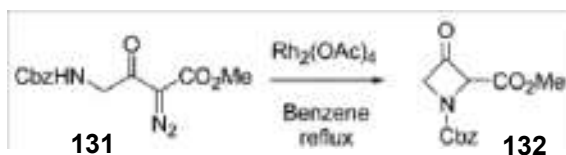
**eg 54.**

for Suzuki reaction:  
 1–0.1 mol % cat., 77–87% y.  
*J Organomet Chem 2005, 690, 2306*

### 3. Azetidine-3-ones synthesis

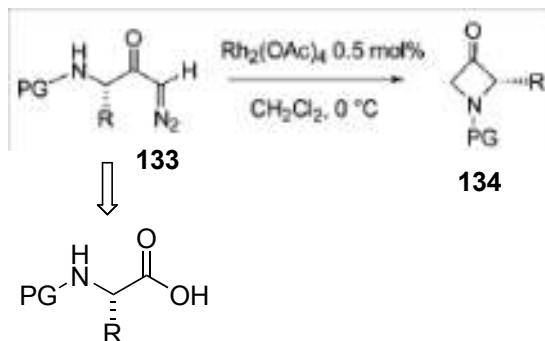
mainly by NH insertion in diazo compounds

eg 55.

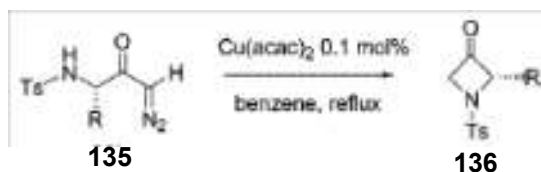


JOC 1985, 50, 5223

eg 56.



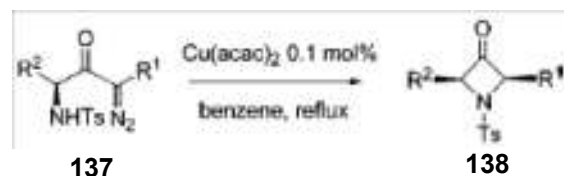
eg 57.



R = Me	34%
R = PhCH <sub>2</sub>	45%
R = MeS(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	57%

JCSPT 1999, 1, 2277

eg 58.

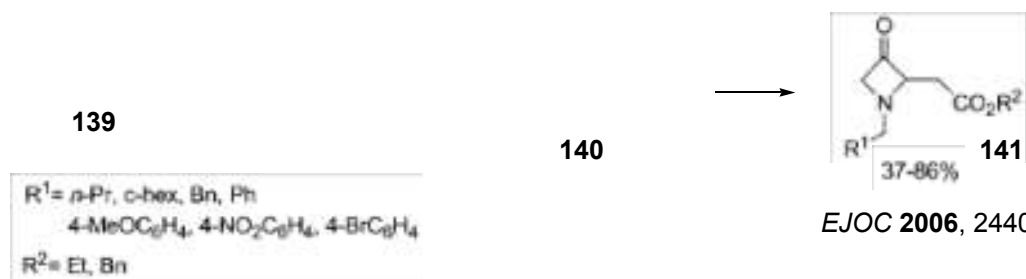


R <sup>1</sup> = Pr; R <sup>2</sup> = t-BuPh <sub>2</sub> SiOCH <sub>2</sub>	61%
R <sup>1</sup> = MeOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ; R <sup>2</sup> = t-BuPh <sub>2</sub> SiOCH <sub>2</sub>	65%
R <sup>1</sup> = Me; R <sup>2</sup> = t-BuPh <sub>2</sub> SiOCH <sub>2</sub>	71%
R <sup>1</sup> = Me; R <sup>2</sup> = Ph	47%

J Organomet Chem 2005, 690, 5636

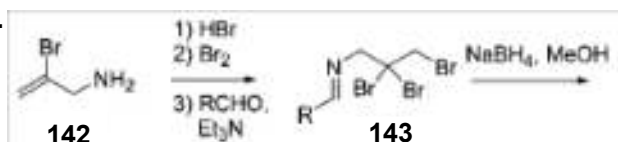
TL 2004, 45, 3355

eg 59.



EJOC 2006, 2440

eg 60.



144

145

TL 2001, 42, 2373