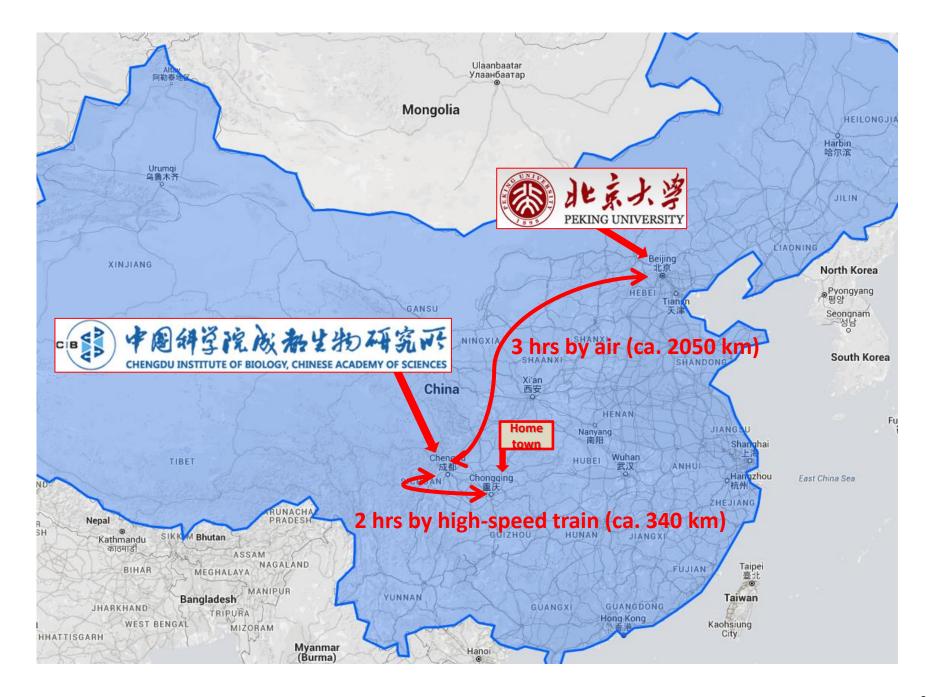
A Short Journey in Asymmetric Organocatalysis and Transition Metal Catalysis

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Feb 11th, 2017

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Forbidden city (Beijing, 北京)









Great wall (Beijing, 北京)







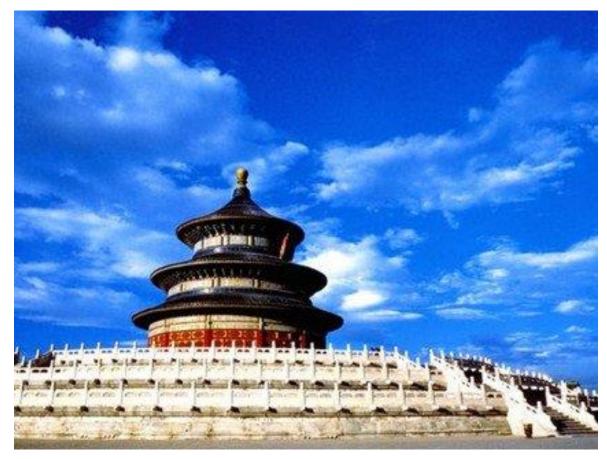
Bird's Nest

Olympic Stadiums (Beijing, 北京)

Water Cube

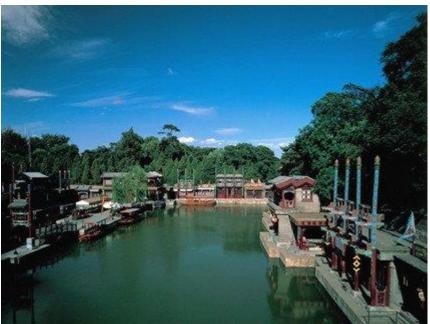


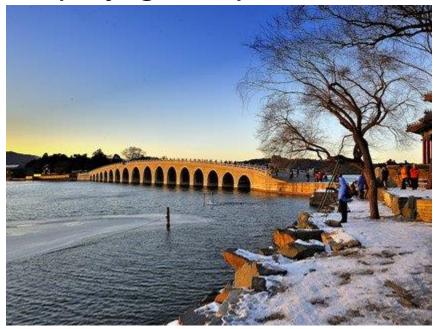
Temple of Heaven (Beijing)





Summer Palace (Beijing, 北京)







Emei Mountain (Chengdu, 成都)



Chengdu Research Center of Giant Panda Breeding

The Giant Stone Buddha at Leshan







Jiuzhaigou Valley (Chengdu, 成都)



Delicious foods

Bejing (北京) Duck



Chongqing (重庆)



Chongqing (重庆)



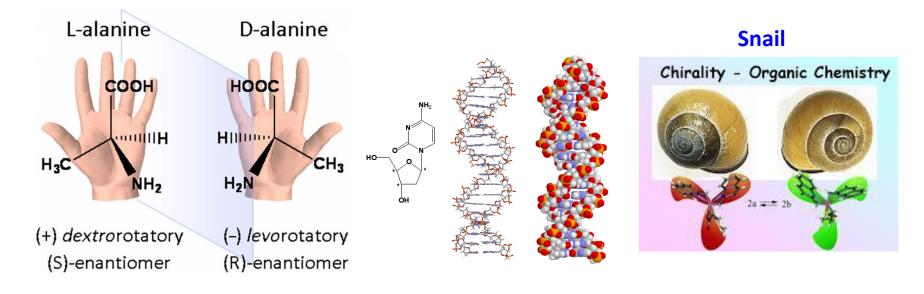
Chengdu (成都)

Chongqing (重庆)





The Ubiquity of Chirality



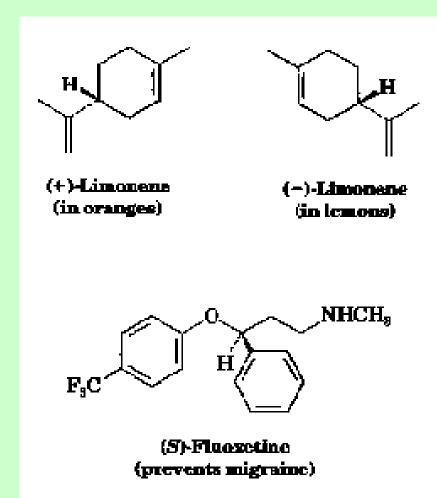
Storm



Screw

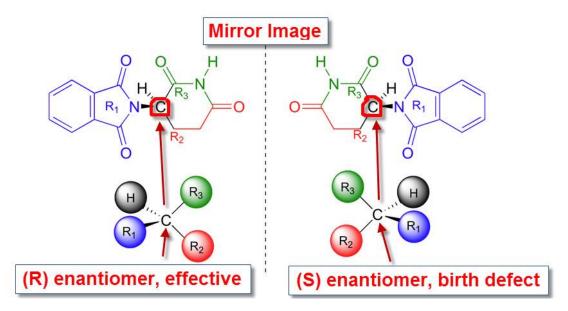


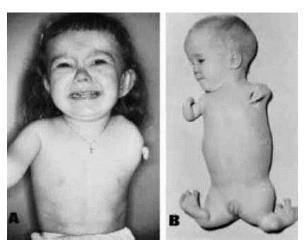
Chirality In Nature



The Importance of Chirality

----Thalidomide disaster----





- Thalidomide was first marketed in 1957 in West Germany under the tradename **Contergan**. The German drug company Chemie Grünenthal developed and sold the drug. Primarily prescribed as a sedative or hypnotic, thalidomide also claimed to cure "anxiety, insomnia, gastritis, and tension".
- Afterwards, it was used against nausea and to alleviate morning • sickness in **pregnant women**. Thalidomide became an **over-thecounter** drug in West Germany on October 1, 1957. *Shortly after the drug* was sold in West Germany, between 5,000 and 7,000 infants were born with phocomelia (malformation of the limbs). Only 40% of these children survived. Throughout the world, about 10,000 cases were reported of infants with phocomelia due to thalidomide; only 50% of the 10,000 *survived.* Those subjected to thalidomide while in the womb experienced limb deficiencies in a way that the long limbs either were not developed or presented themselves as stumps. Other effects included deformed eyes and hearts, deformed alimentary and urinary tracts, blindness and deafness. The negative effects of thalidomide led to the development of more structured drug regulations and control over drug use and development.

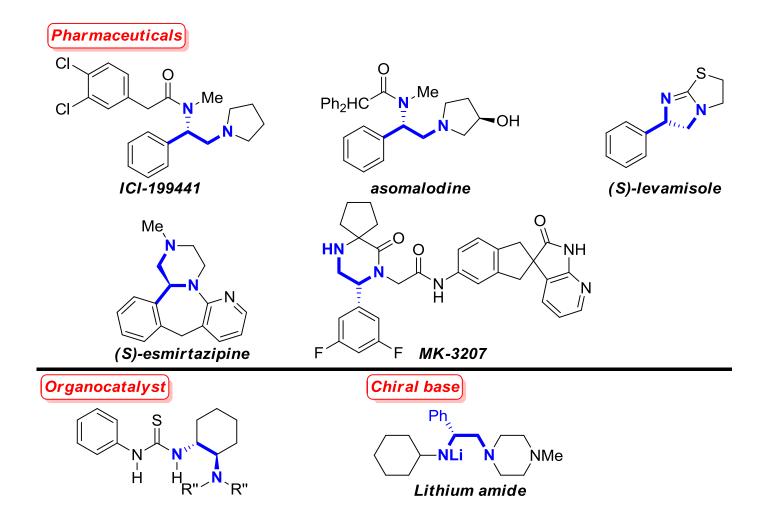
phocomelia





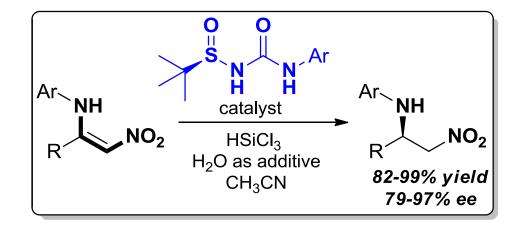


Importance of chiral vicinal diamines...

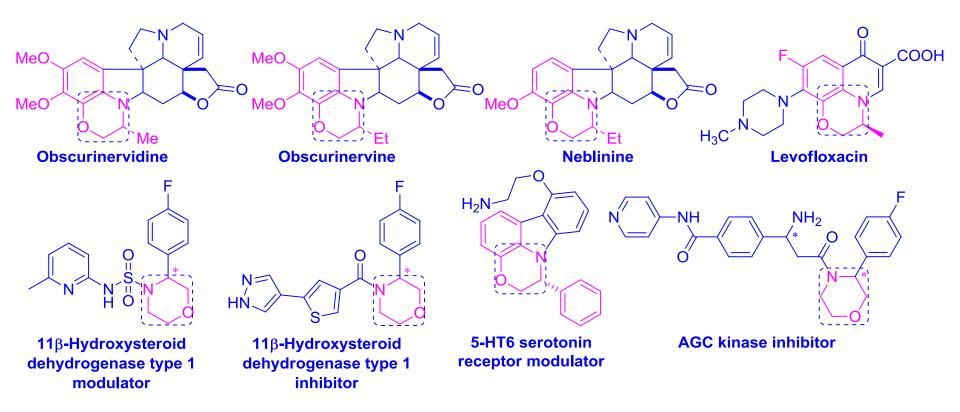


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Lewis base catalyzed asymmetric reduction of β -nitro enamines

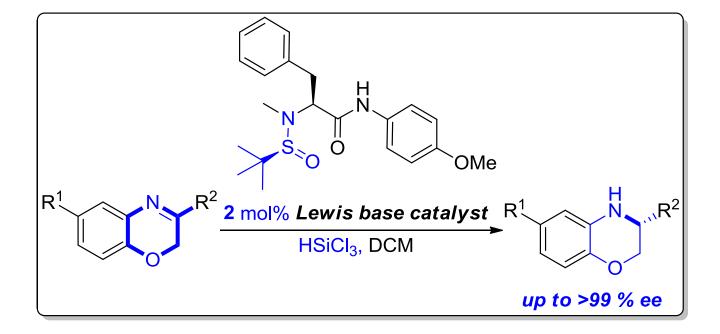


Importance of chiral quinoxazines...

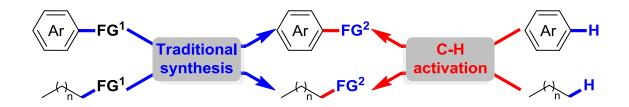


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Lewis base catalyzed asymmetric reduction of benzooxazines



C-H activation versus traditional synthesis



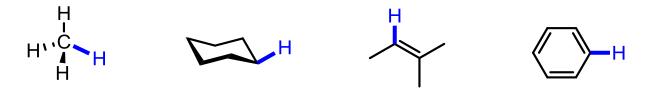
Traditional methods:

- Pre-functionalization is needed
- Low atom-economy
- Low step-economy

Advantage of C-H activation :

- Ubiquity of C-H Bonds
- Avoidance of Prefunctionalization
- High atom-economy
- High step-economy

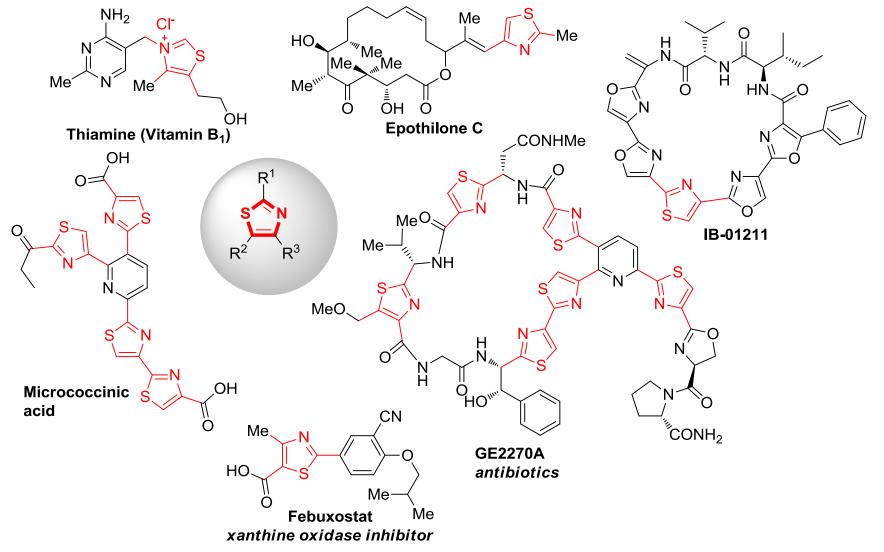




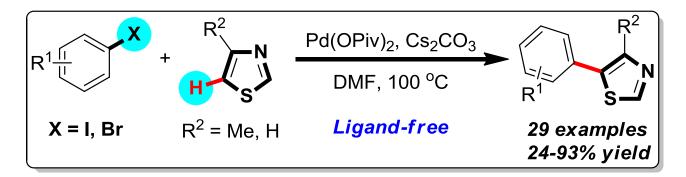
Emerging Synthetic Tool for Natural Products and Pharmaceuticals

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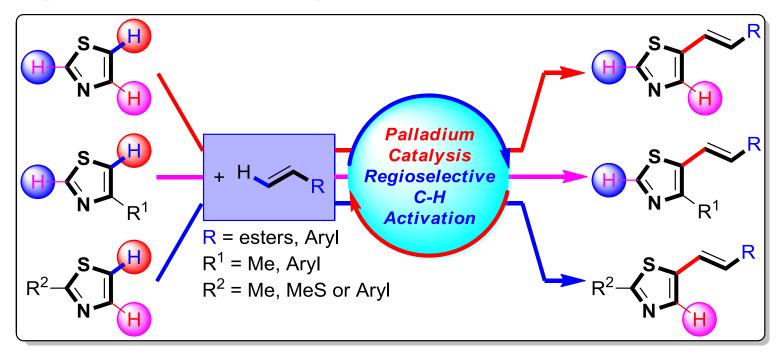
Importance of thiazole-containing molecules

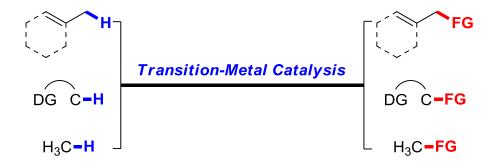


Regioselective arylation of thiazole derivatives



Regioselective alkenylation of thiazole derivatives





I. Allylic/Benzylic sp³ C-H activation

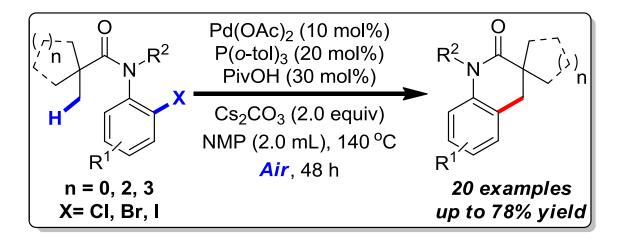
- II. Directing group-oriented sp³ C-H activation
- III. Direct activation of sp^3 C-H bonds in methane

Challenges for C(sp³)-H activation:

- High bond dissociation energy required
- Lack of effective HOMO or LUMO to interact with catalytic centers
- Difficult to control regioselectivities

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De Novo synthesis of 3,4-Dihydroquinolinone Derivatives via Palladium-Catalyzed C(sp³)-H Activation



Acknowledgement



And all colleagues from these three groups!

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- Solution Strategy of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China (MOST)
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Thanks for your attention!

