

Nickel-Catalyzed Reductive Cyclizations and Couplings



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Dong Group

Nickel-Catalyzed Reductive Cyclizations and Couplings

Content

1. General introduction of Nickel and reductive coupling
2. General mechanistic considerations
3. Nickel catalyzed reductive cyclizations
4. Applications in the synthesis of complex molecules

Montgomery, J. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, 43, 3890 – 3908; Louie, J. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2015**, 48, 2354-2365;
Jamison, T, F. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2015**, 48, 1503-1514; Jamison, T, F. *Nature*. **2014**, 300-309

General introduction of Nickel



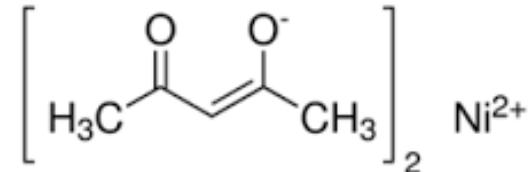
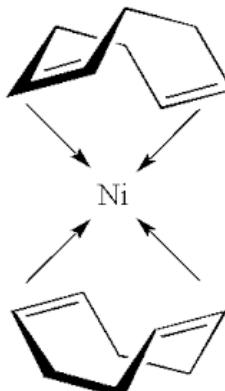
A diagram showing the transition metals from group 9 to group 11 on the periodic table. An arrow points from group 9 to group 10, which then points to group 11. The elements shown are:

9 VIII 8	10	11 IB 1B
27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546
45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868
77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.967
109 Mt Meltnerium [268]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [269]	111 Rg Roentgenium [272]
Sm Samarium 50.36	Eu Europium 151.966	Gd Gadolinium 157.25
T		Tb Terbium 158

Important event of Nickel:

- Nickel was isolated in 1751
- In 1890s, Mond synthesized $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$
- Sabatier performed the first hydrogenation of ethylene using Nickel in 1912
- Wilke Synthesized $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$

Two major Nickel catalysts:

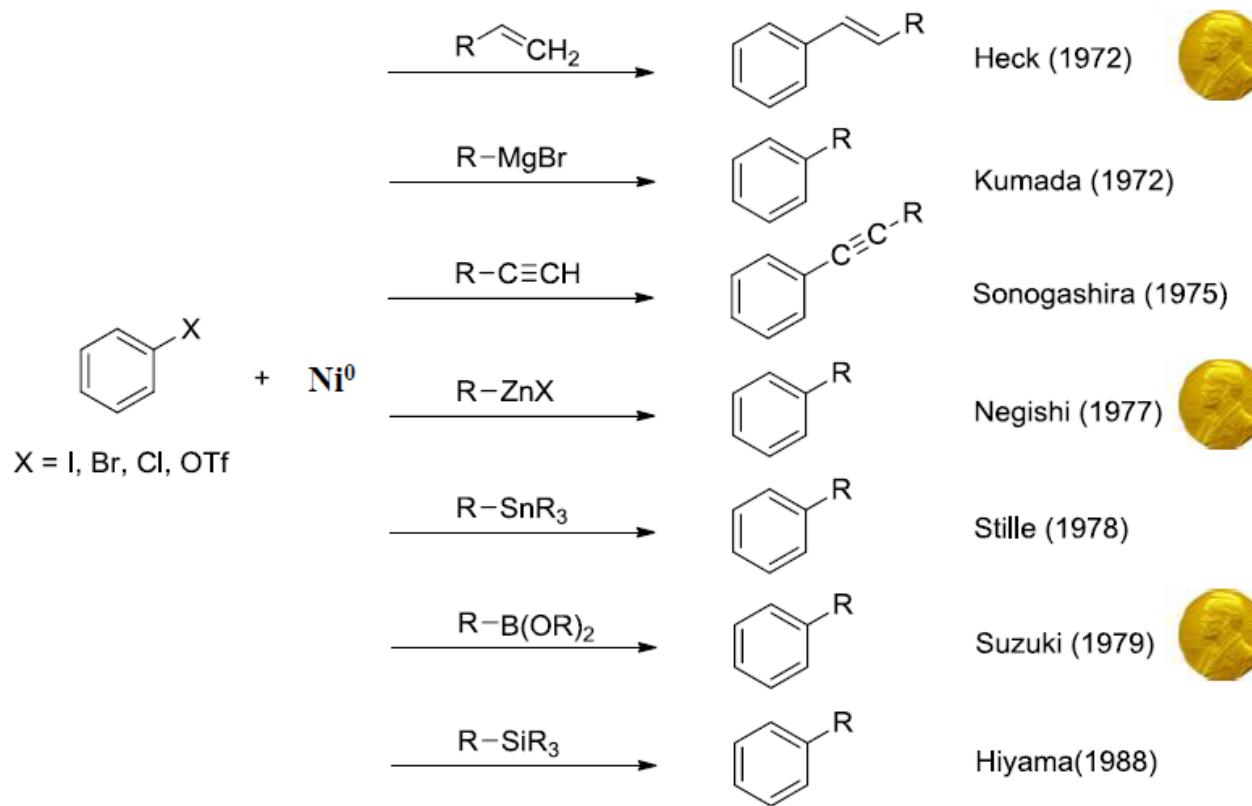


Advantage of Nickel:

Ni: \$ 1.2/mmol

Pd: \$ 1500/mmol

Nickel catalyzed coupling reactions



Nickel vs Palladium

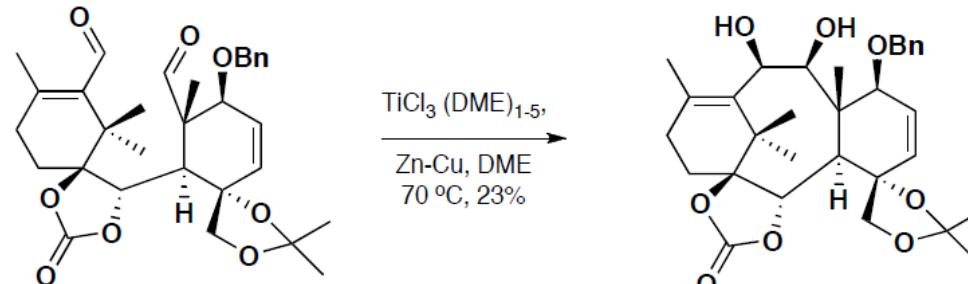
Smaller atomic radius	Larger atomic radius
Less electronegative	More electronegative
Harder	Softer
Facile oxidative addition	Facile reductive elimination
Facile β-migratory insertion	Facile β-hydride elimination

General introduction of reductive coupling

McMurry type coupling:

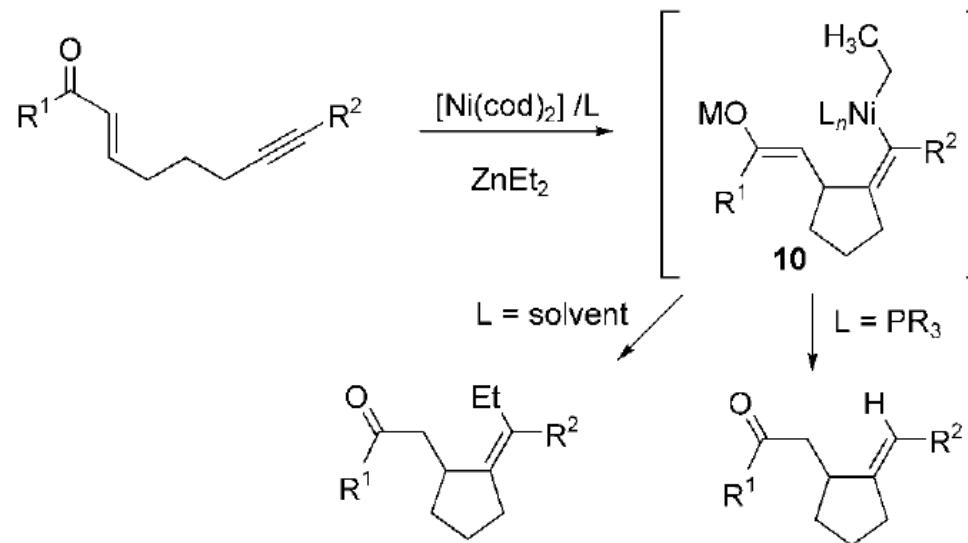
Coupling of two carbonyl-type species to form pinacol type products

Example: McMurry coupling in Nicolau's synthesis of taxol



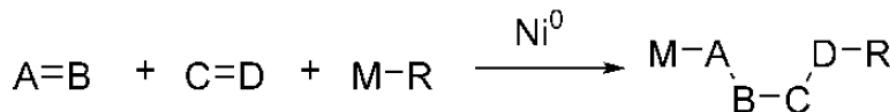
Nicolaou *Nature* 1994, 367, 630

Nickel catalyzed reductive coupling

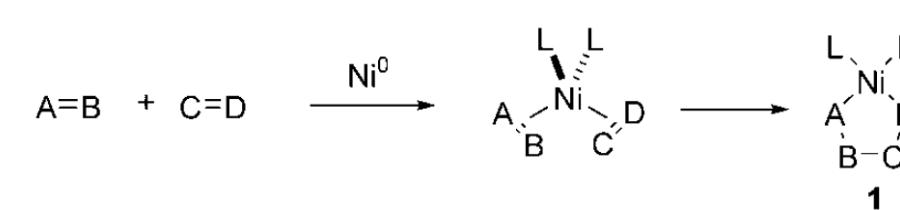


Montgomery, J. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2004, 43, 3890 – 3908;
Young, I. S. Baran group meeting 3/11/2009

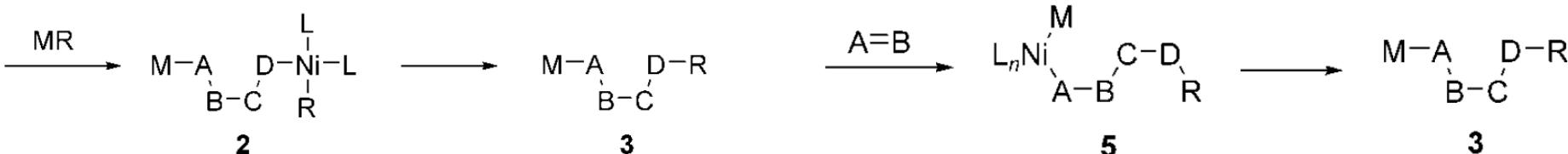
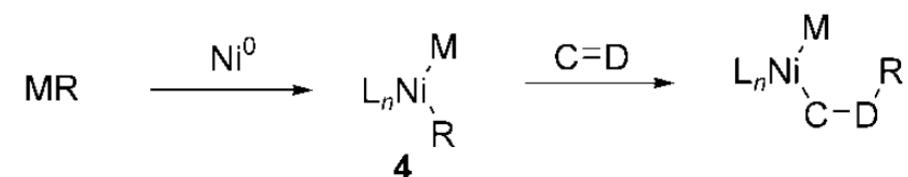
Possible mechanism for reductive coupling



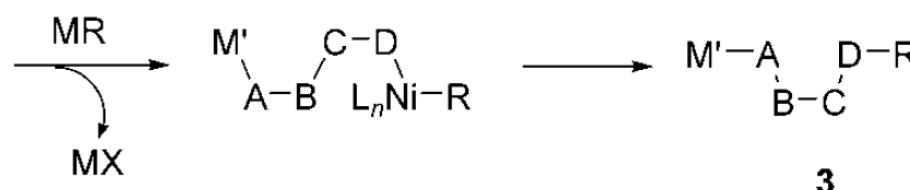
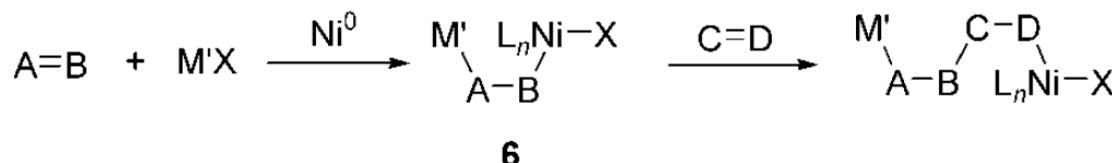
a) Oxidative Cyclization of Two π Components



b) Oxidative Addition to Reducing Agent

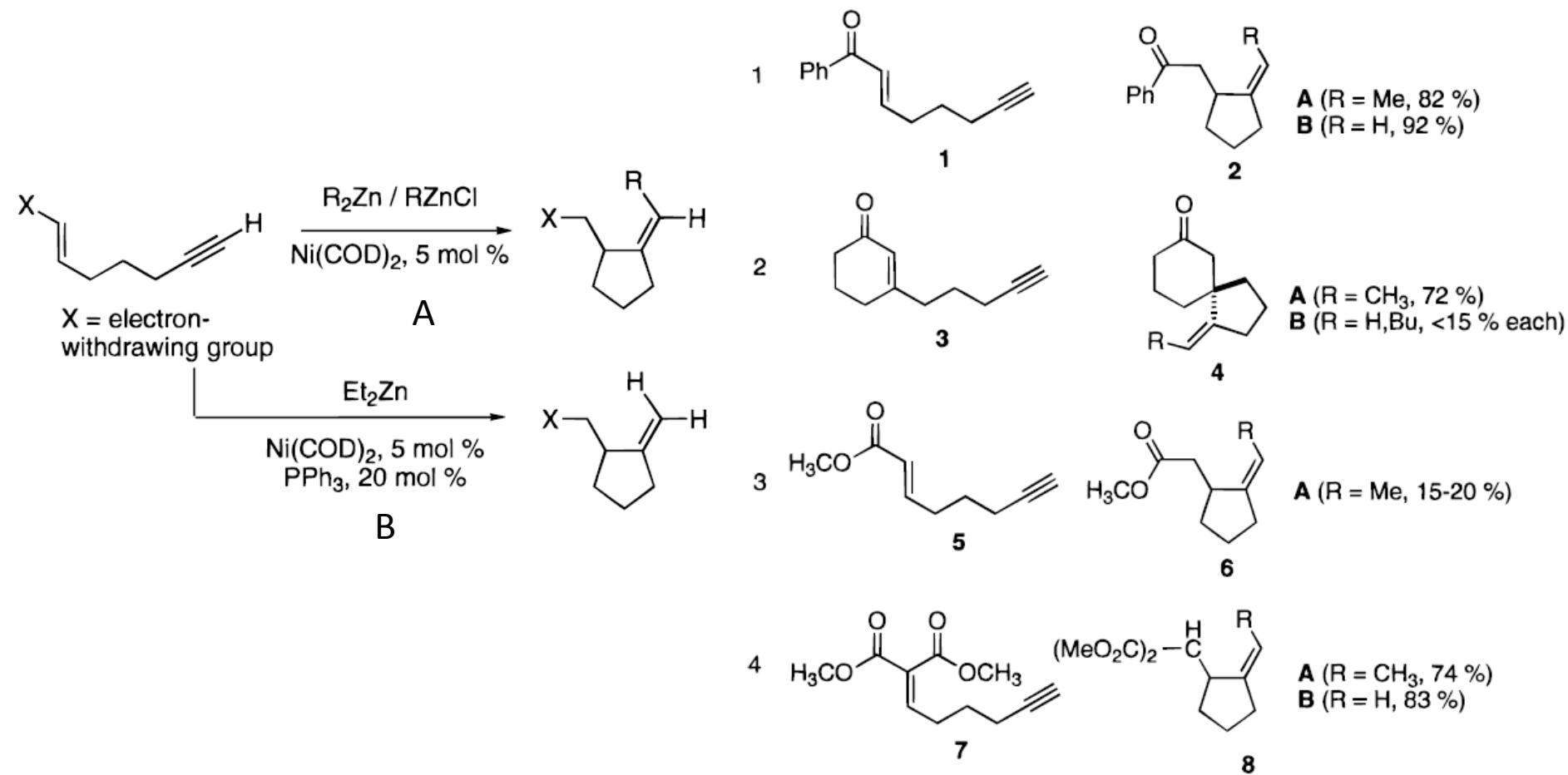


c) Oxidative Addition to One π Component

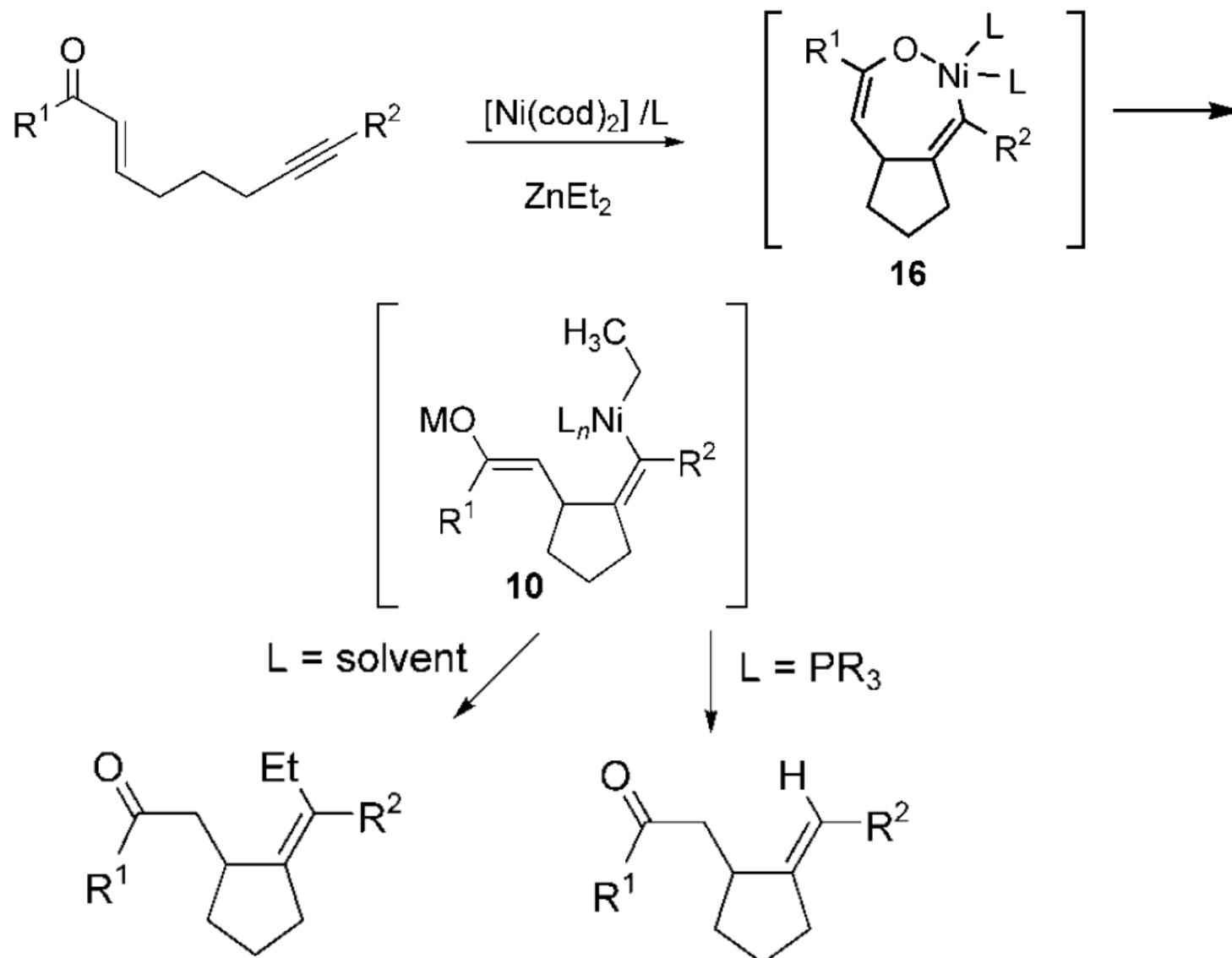


(M'X = Lewis acid)

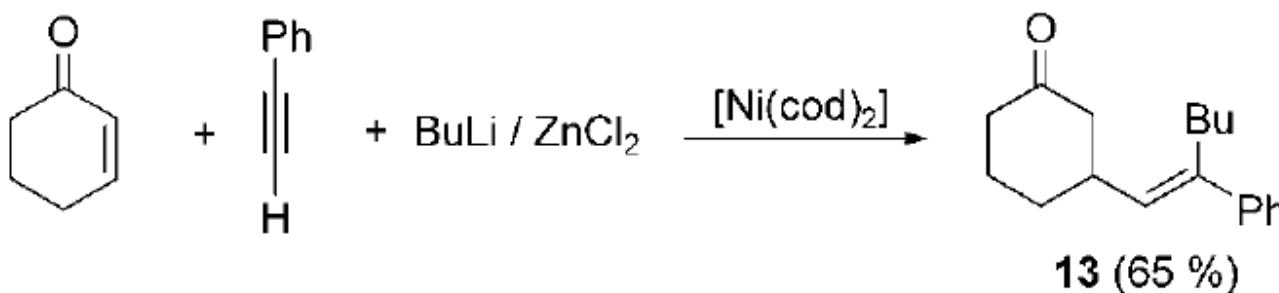
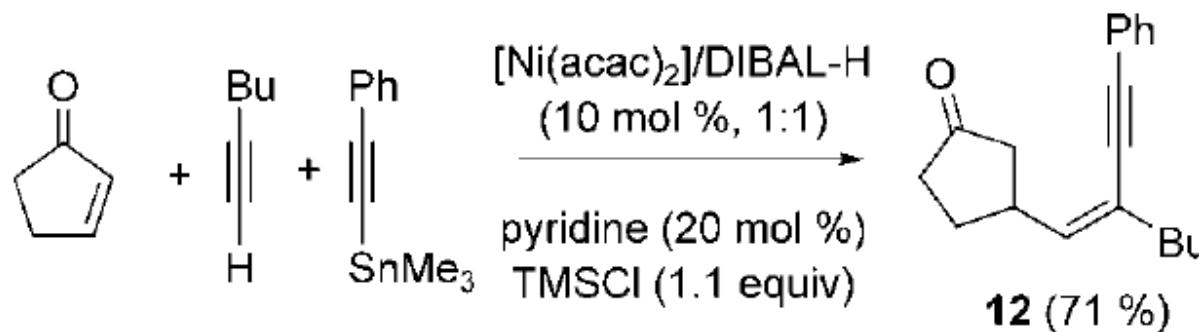
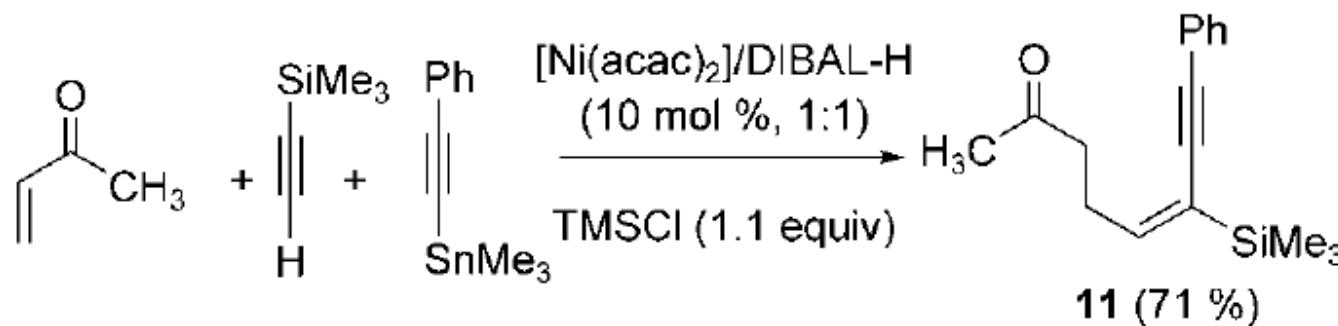
Couplings of Alkenes with Alkynes



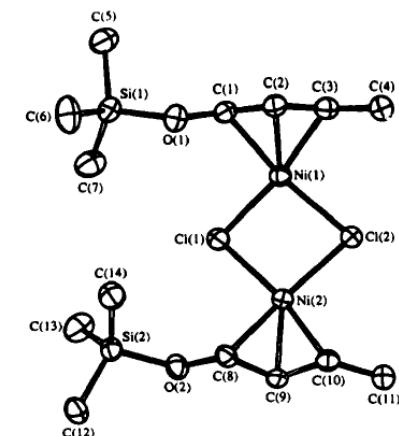
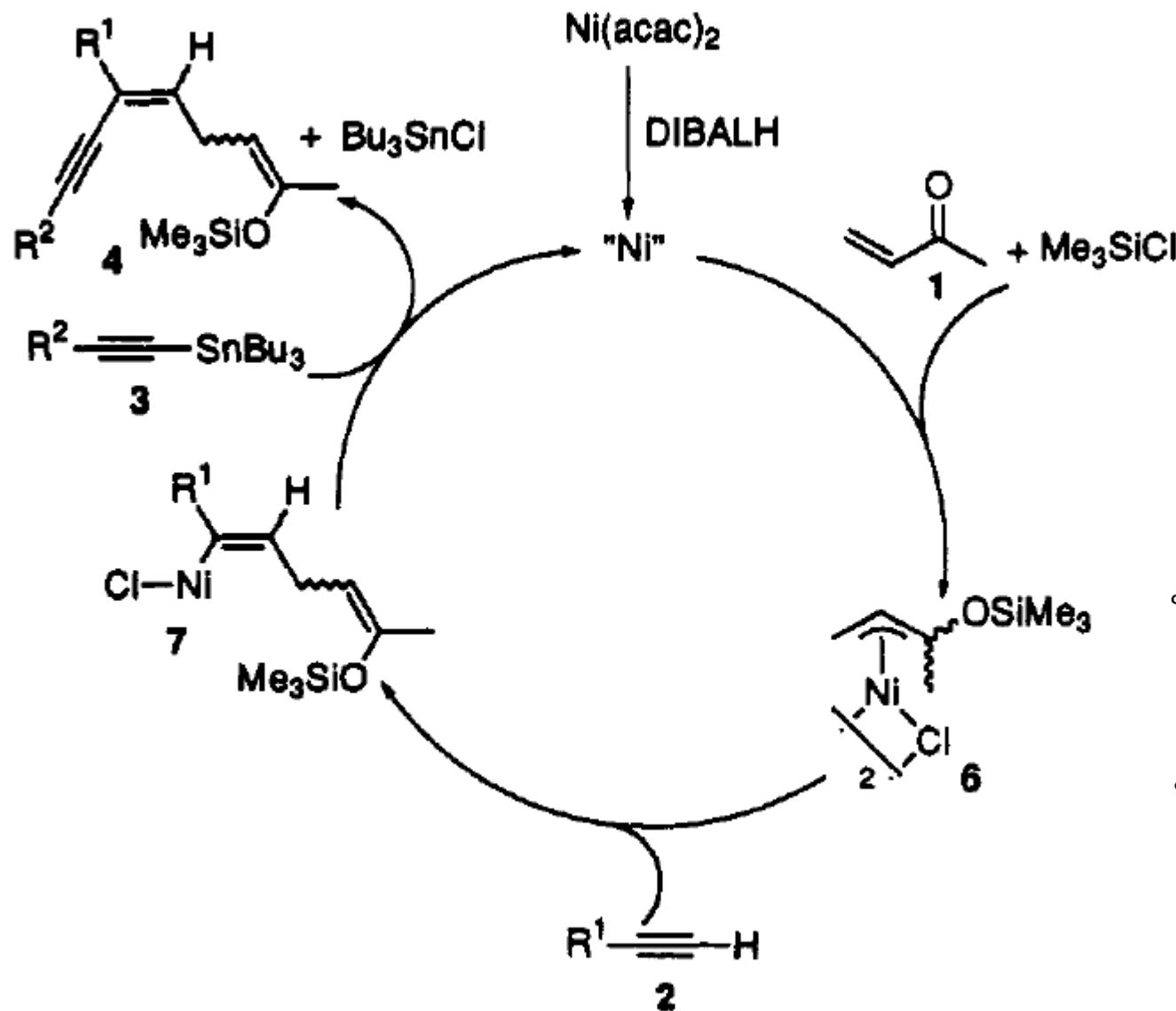
Couplings of Alkenes with Alkynes



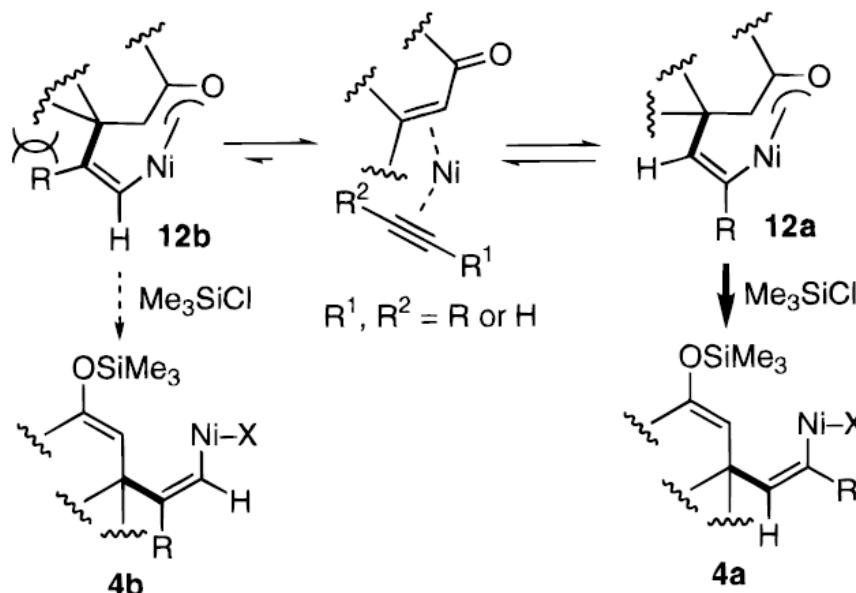
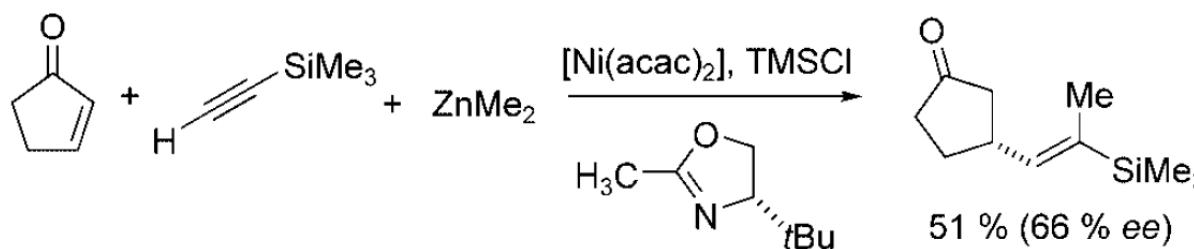
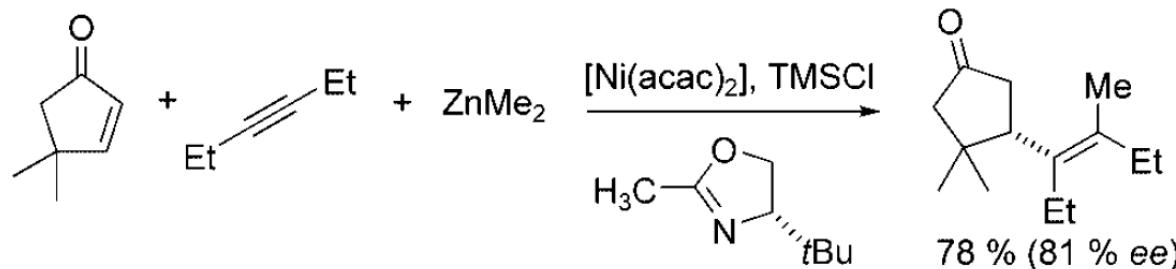
Intermolecular reductive coupling



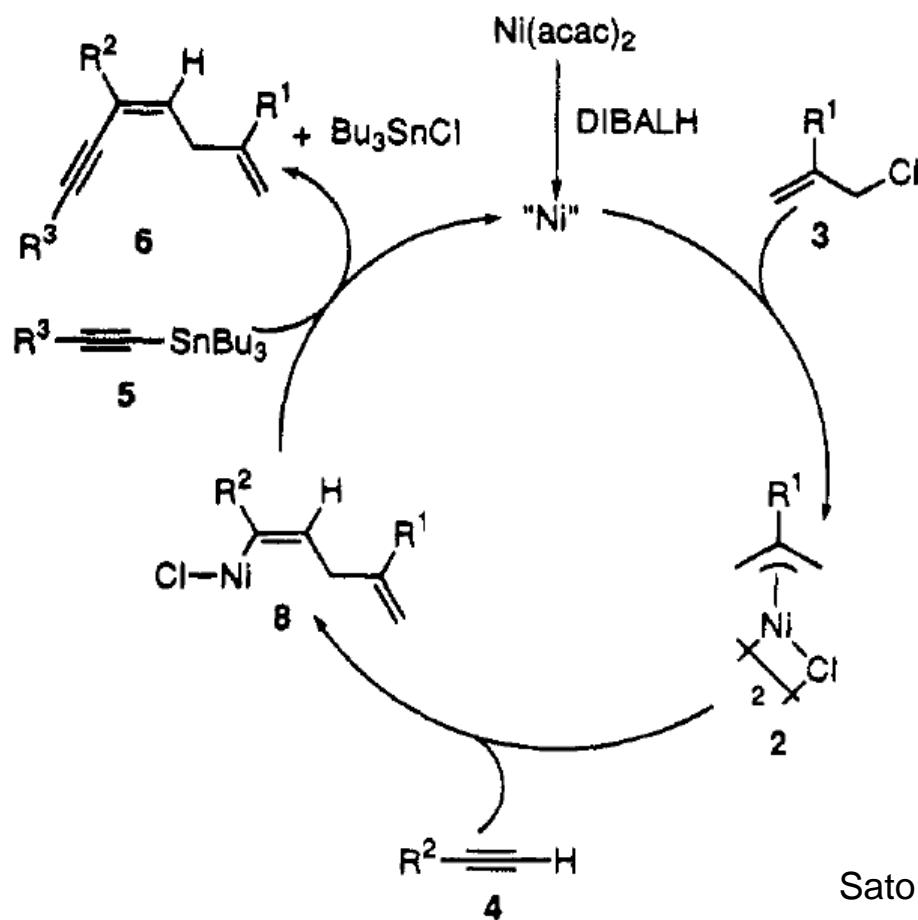
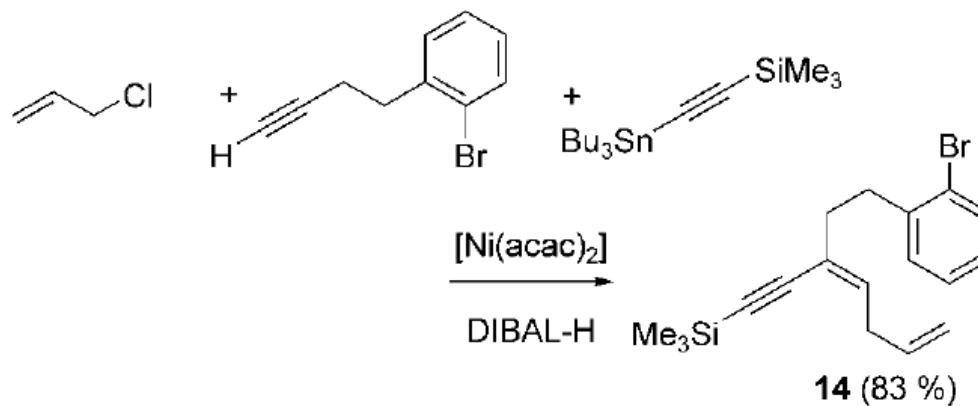
Proposed mechanism for enone-alkyne coupling



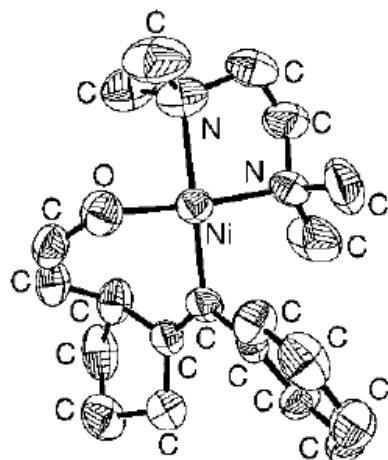
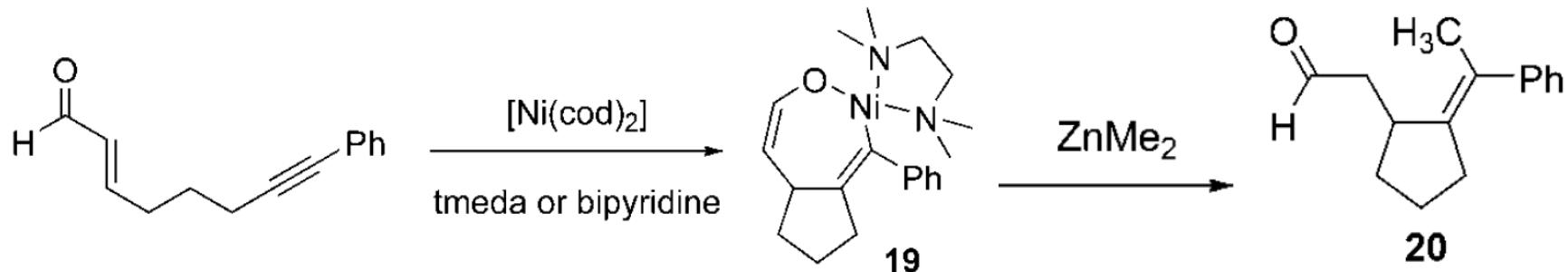
Asymmetric intermolecular reductive coupling



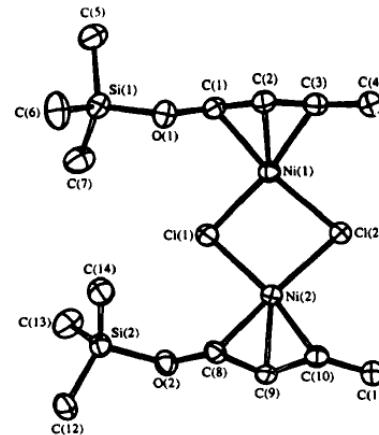
Coupling of allyl halides or acetates



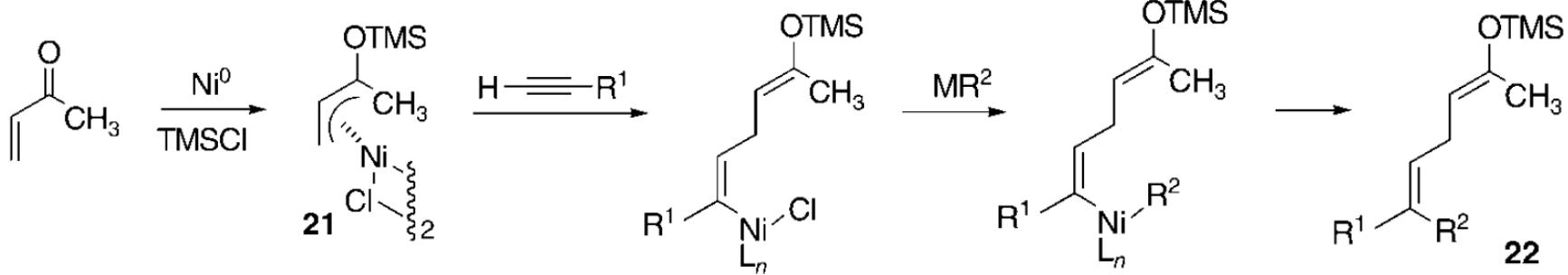
Mechanism study



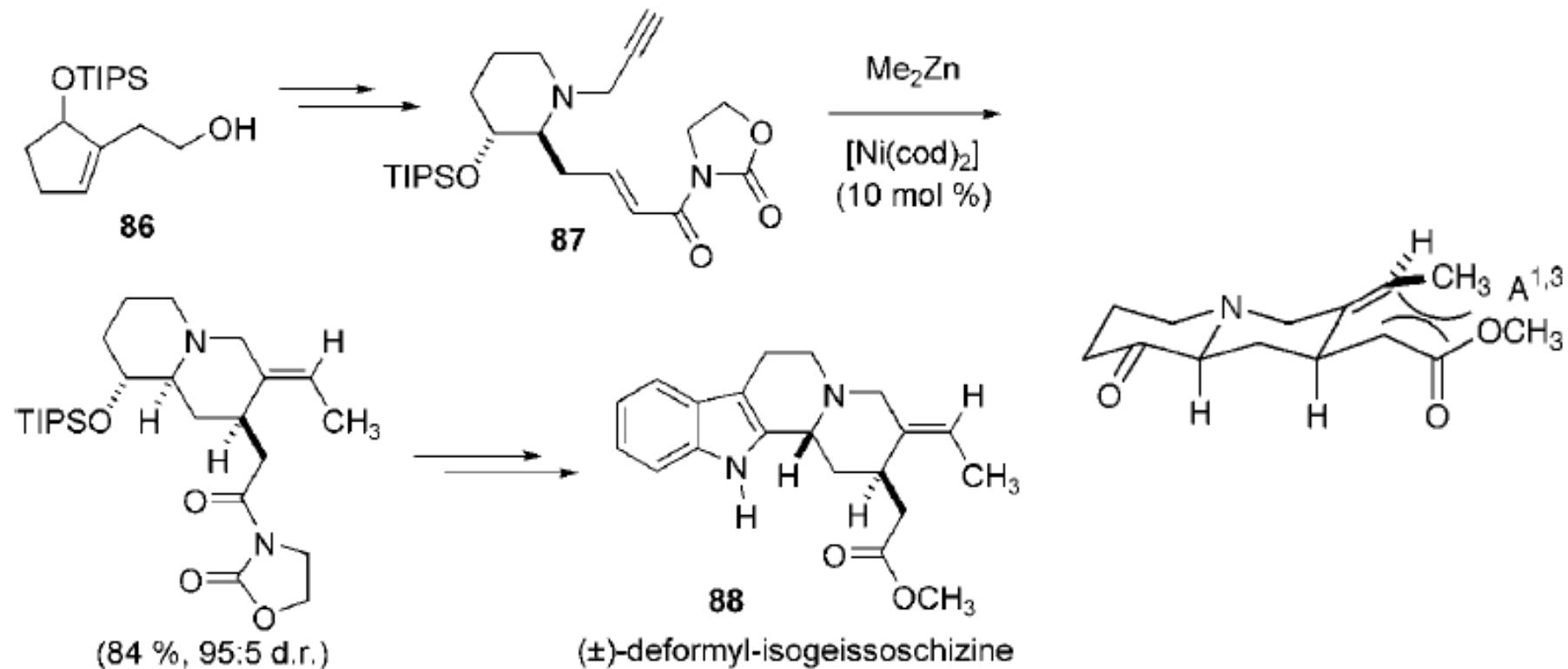
19



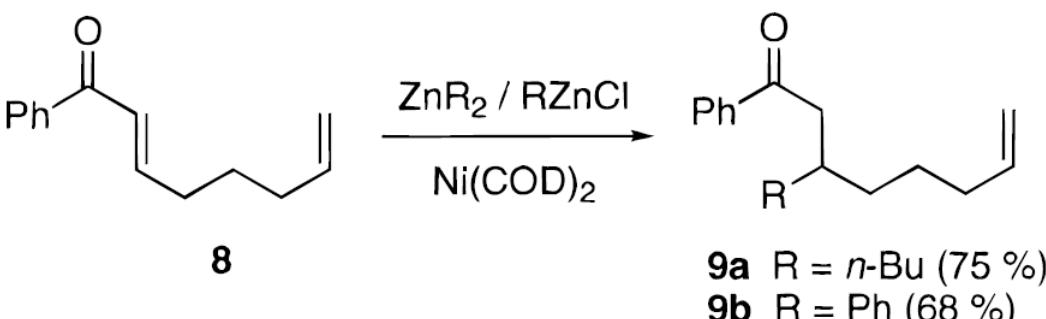
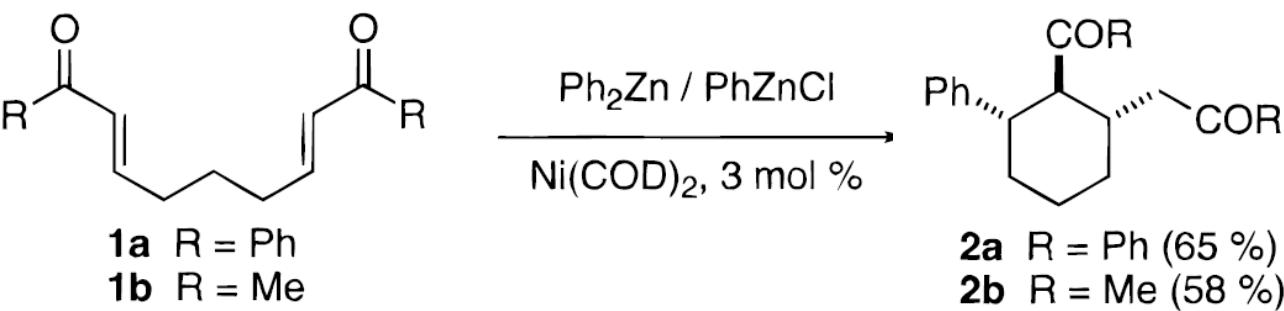
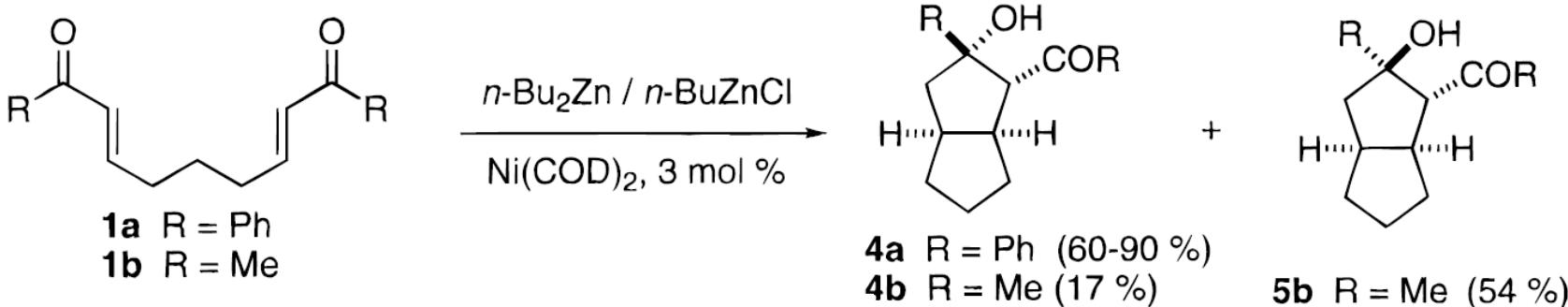
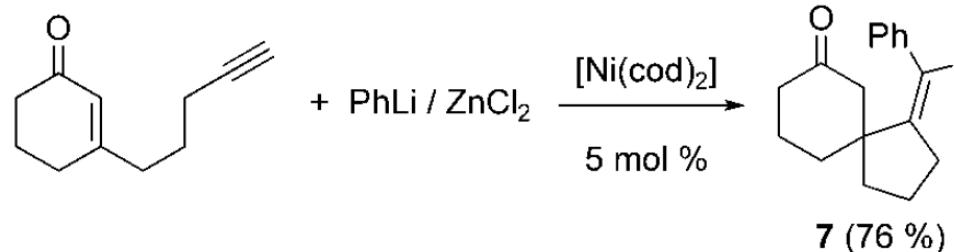
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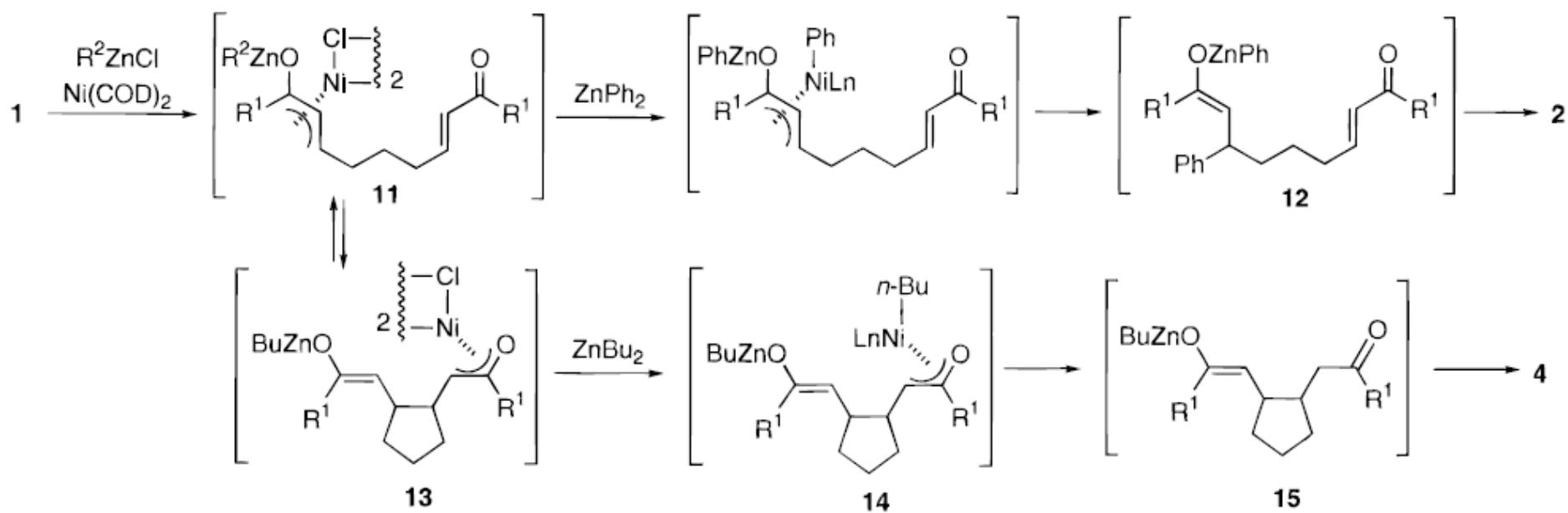
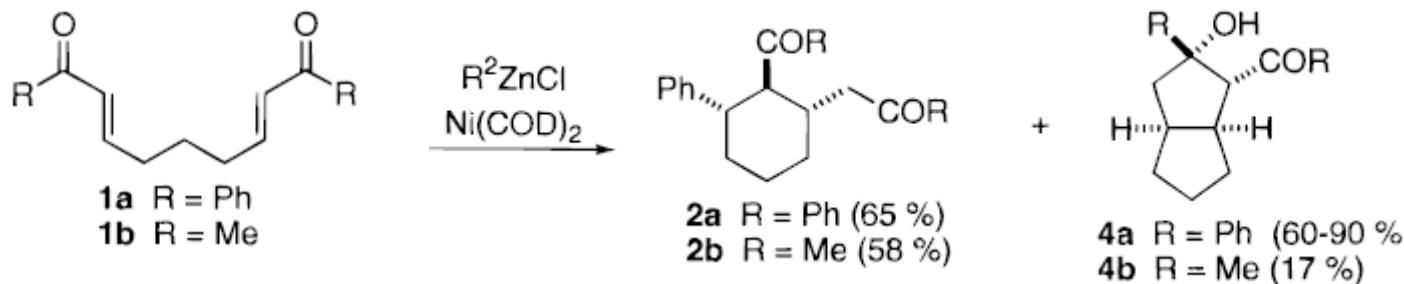
Construction of the framework of isogeissoschizine



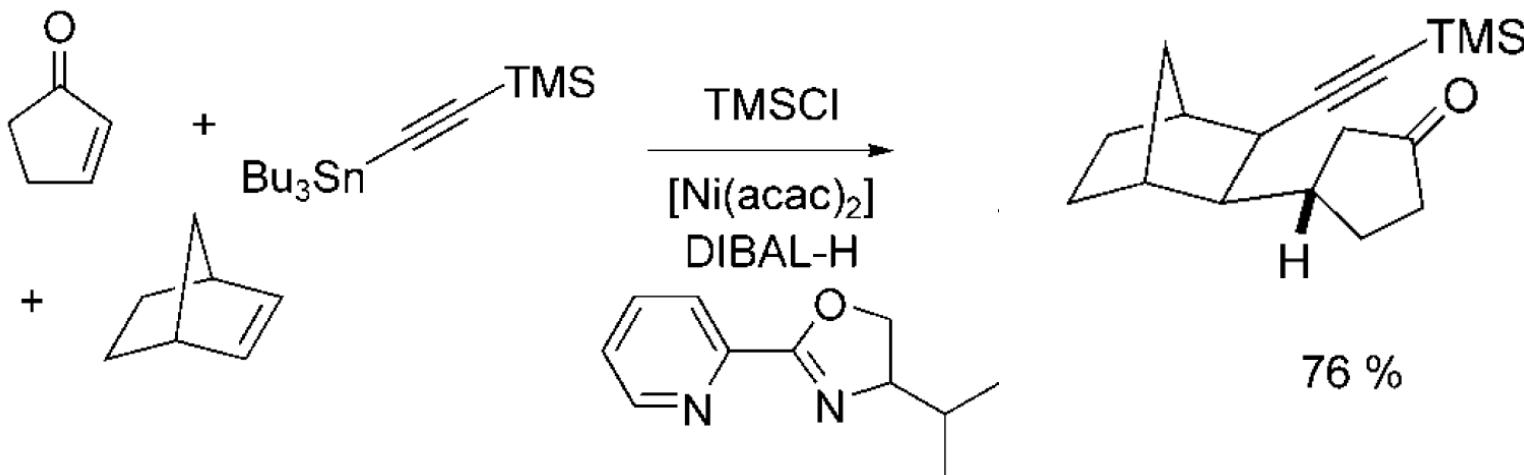
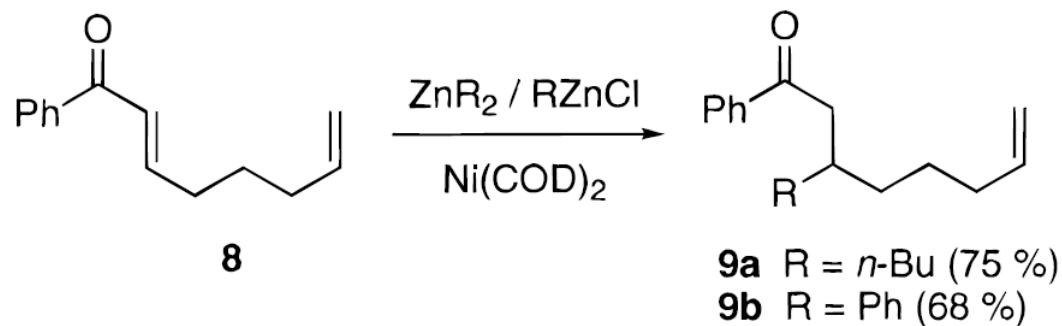
Coupling of Two Alkenes



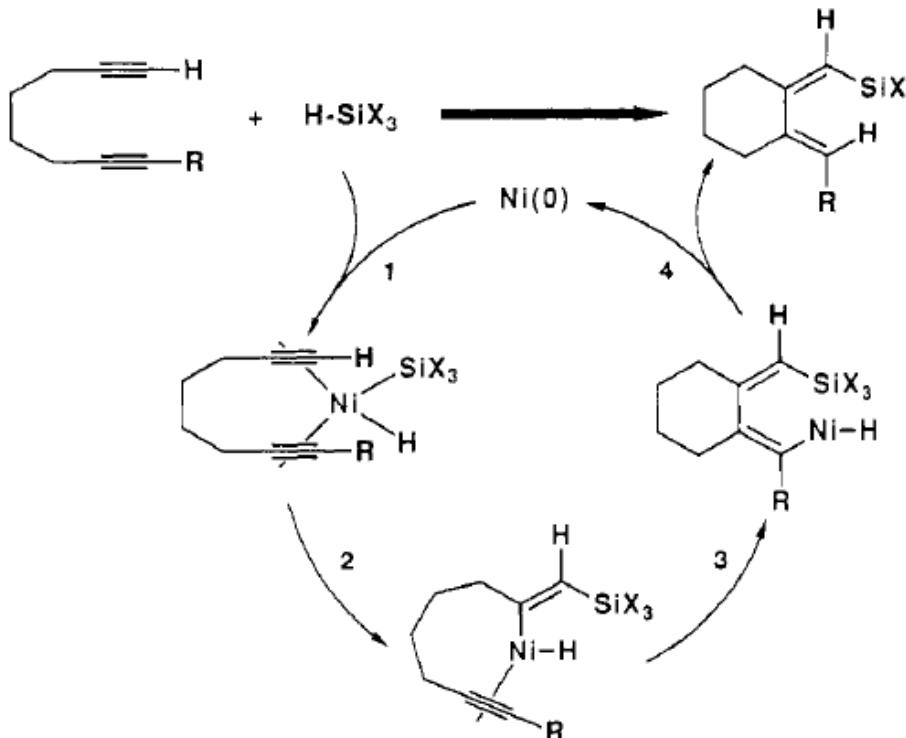
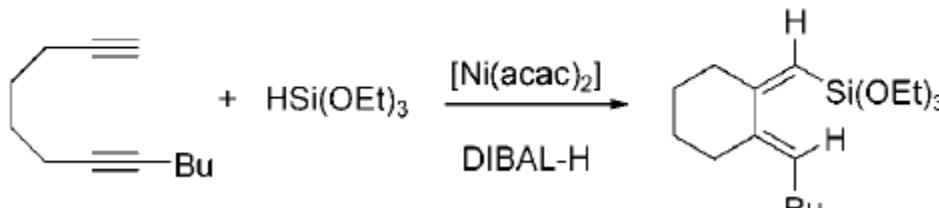
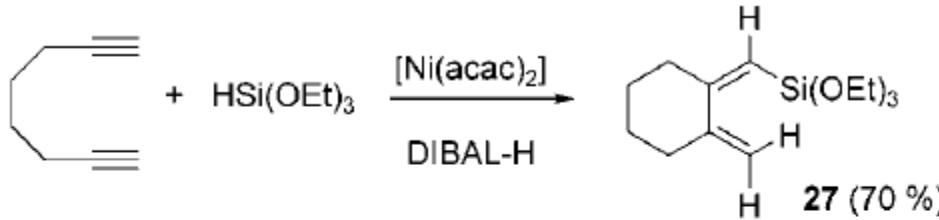
Coupling of Two Alkenes



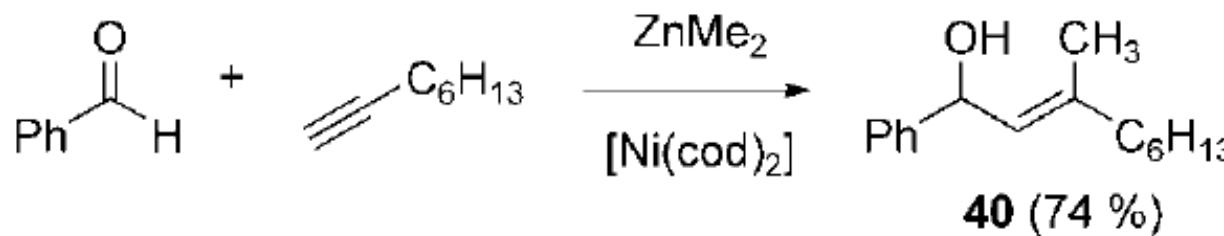
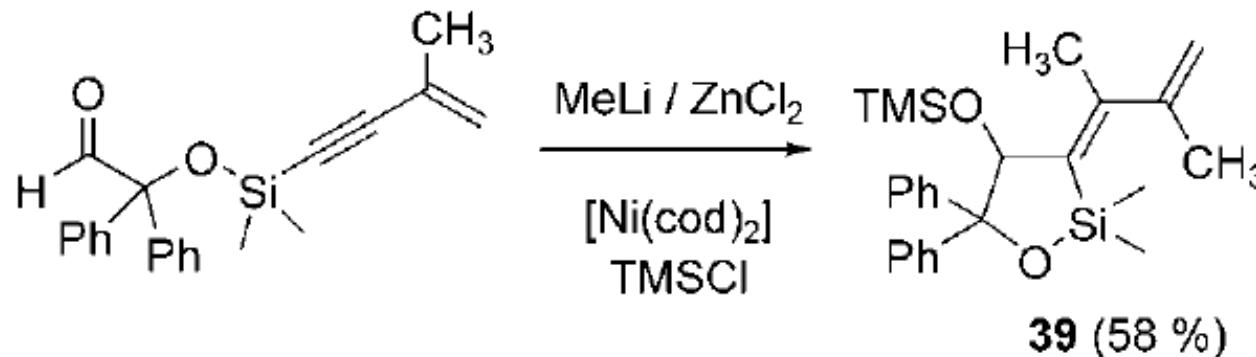
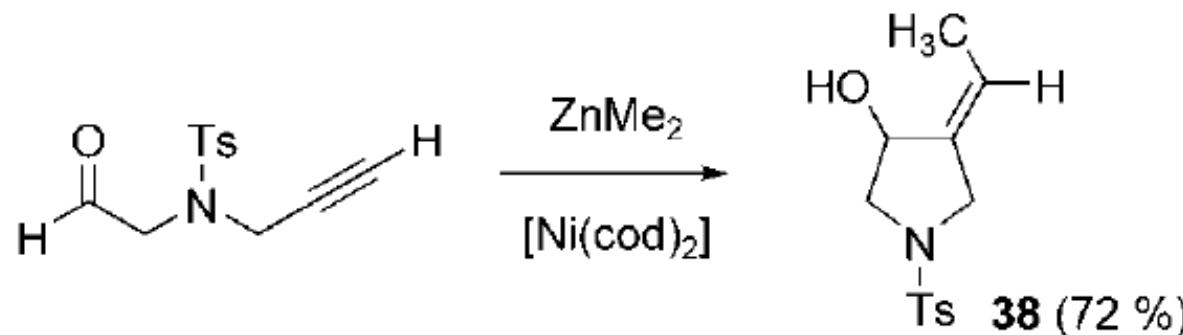
Intermolecular coupling of an electron-deficient olefin with a strained olefin



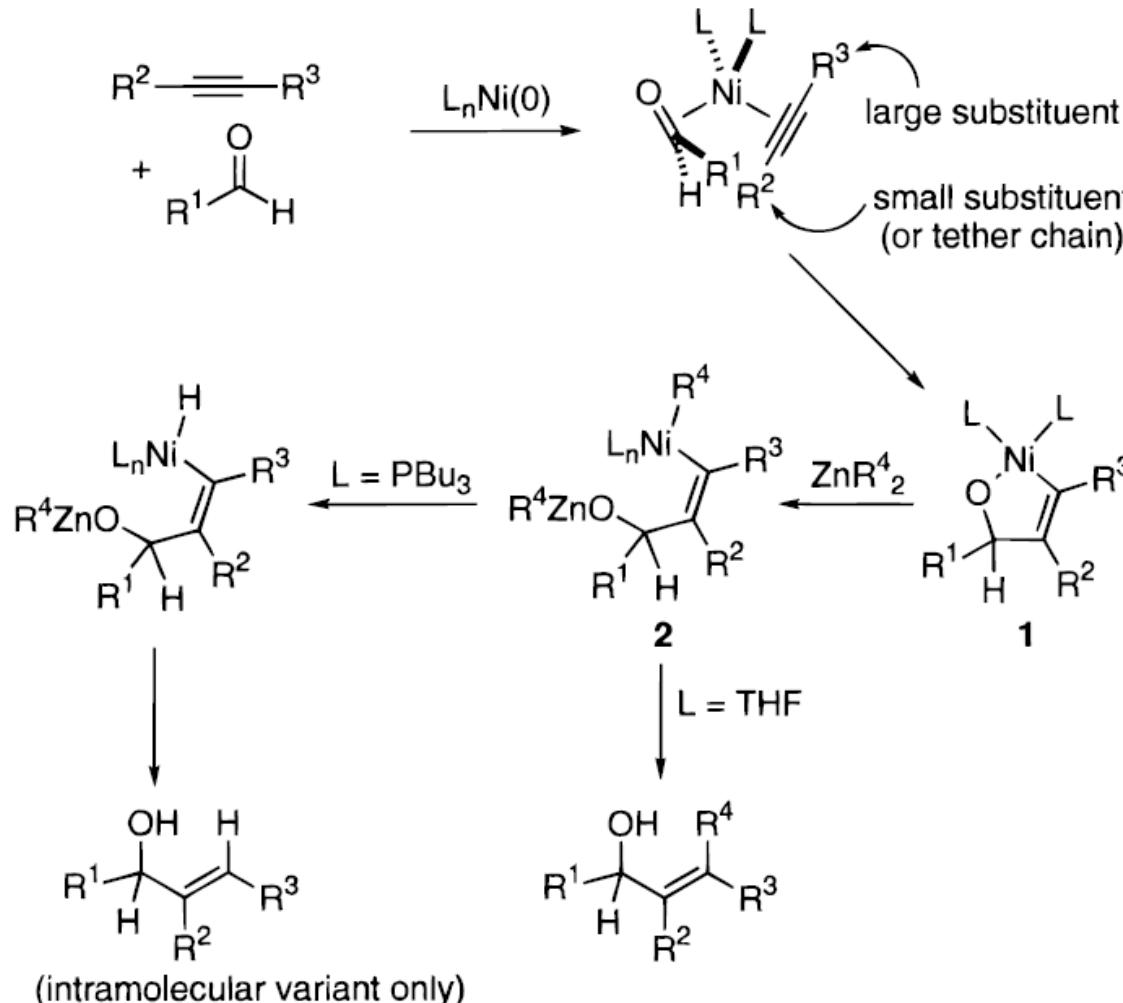
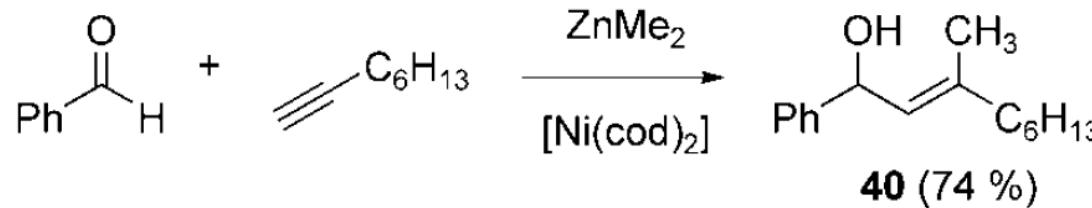
Coupling of two alkynes



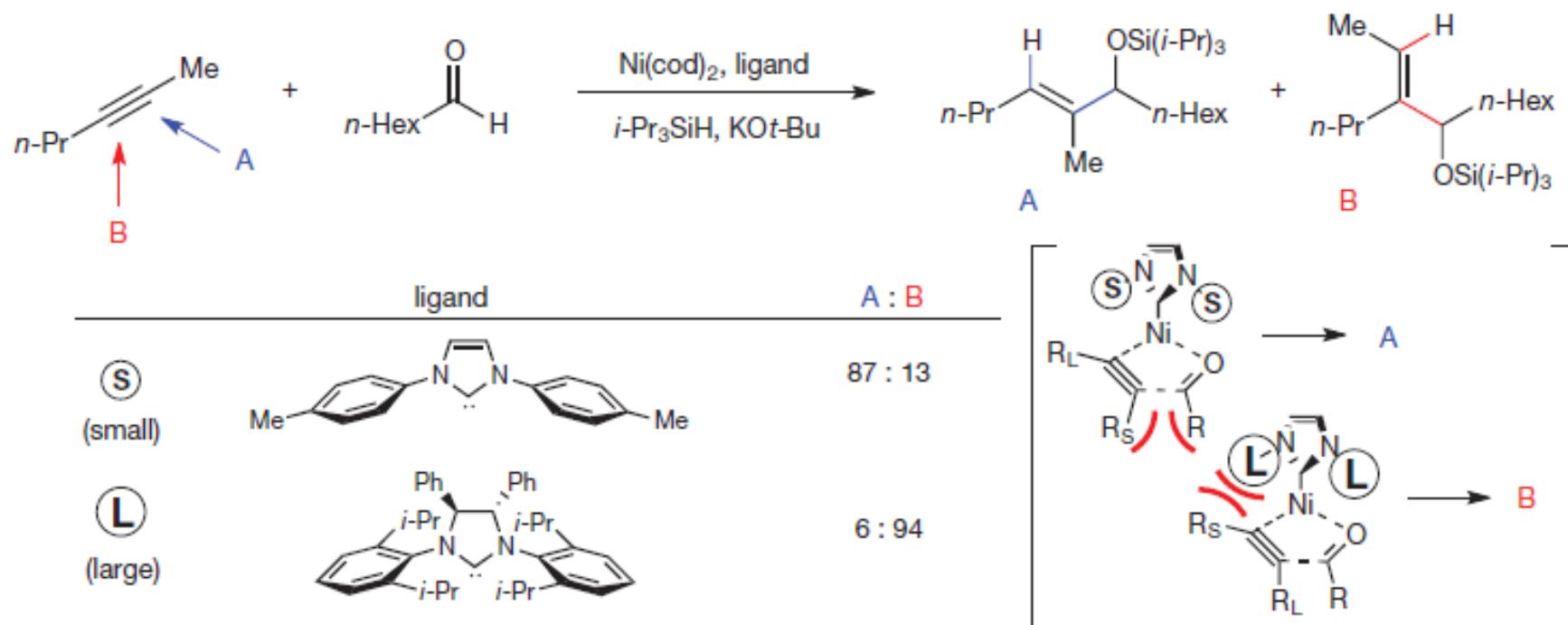
Coupling of Carbonyl Compounds with Alkynes



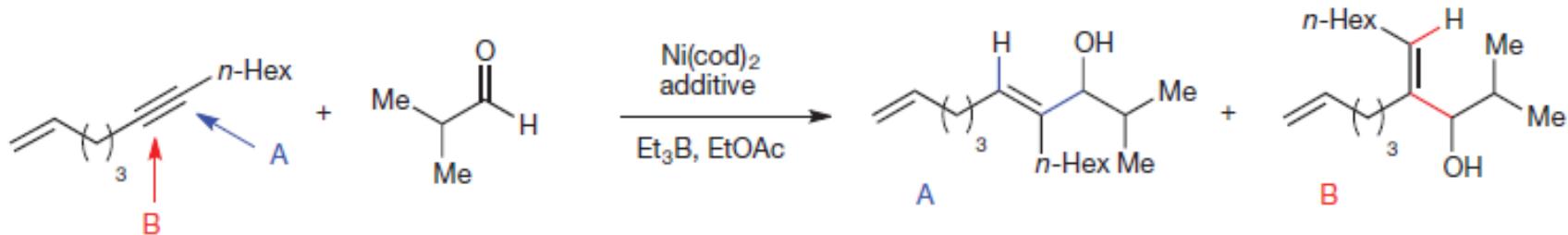
Coupling of Carbonyl Compounds with Alkynes



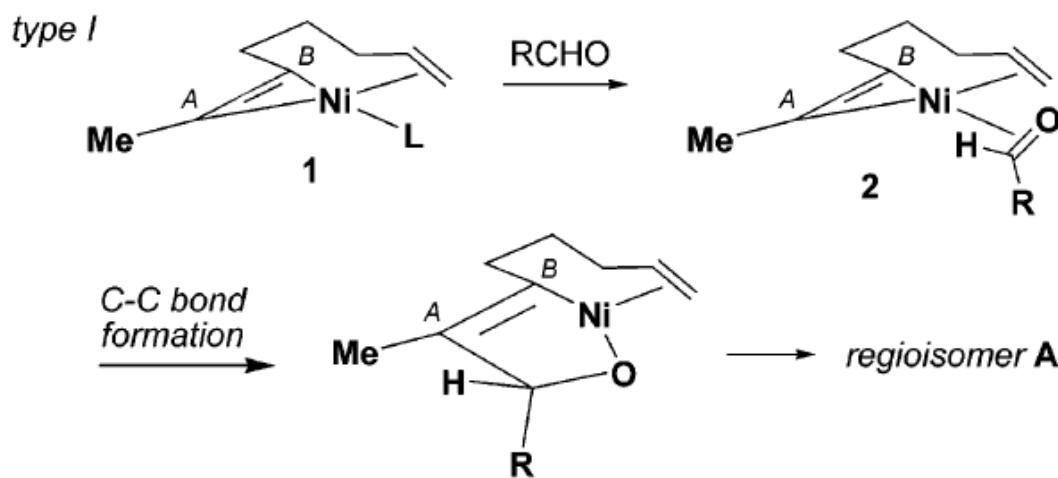
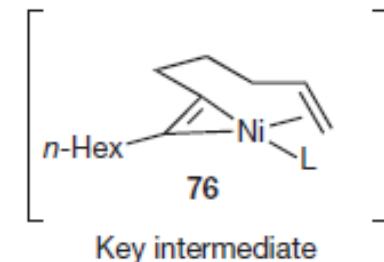
Regiocontrol in reductive coupling reactions



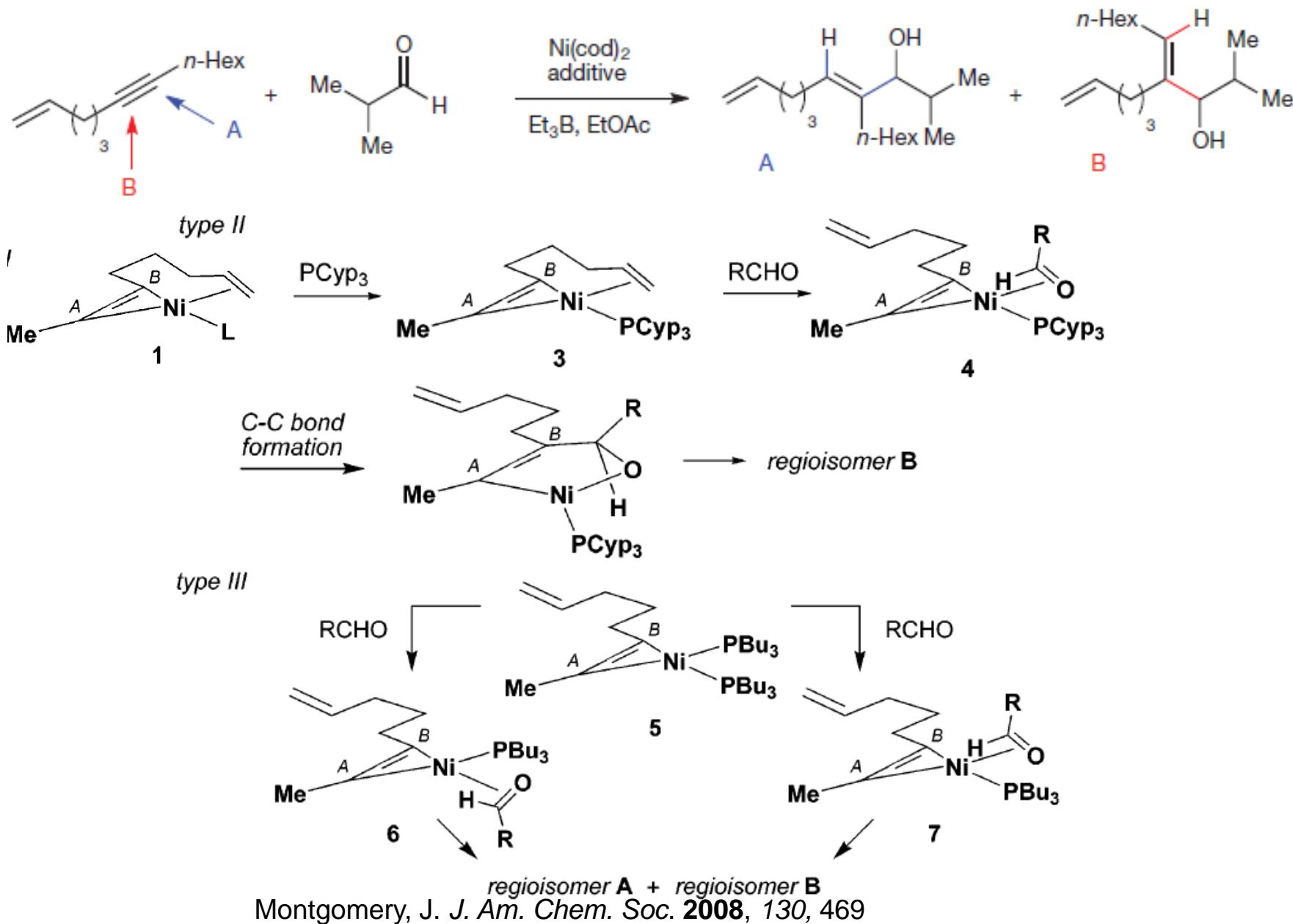
Regiocontrol in reductive coupling reactions



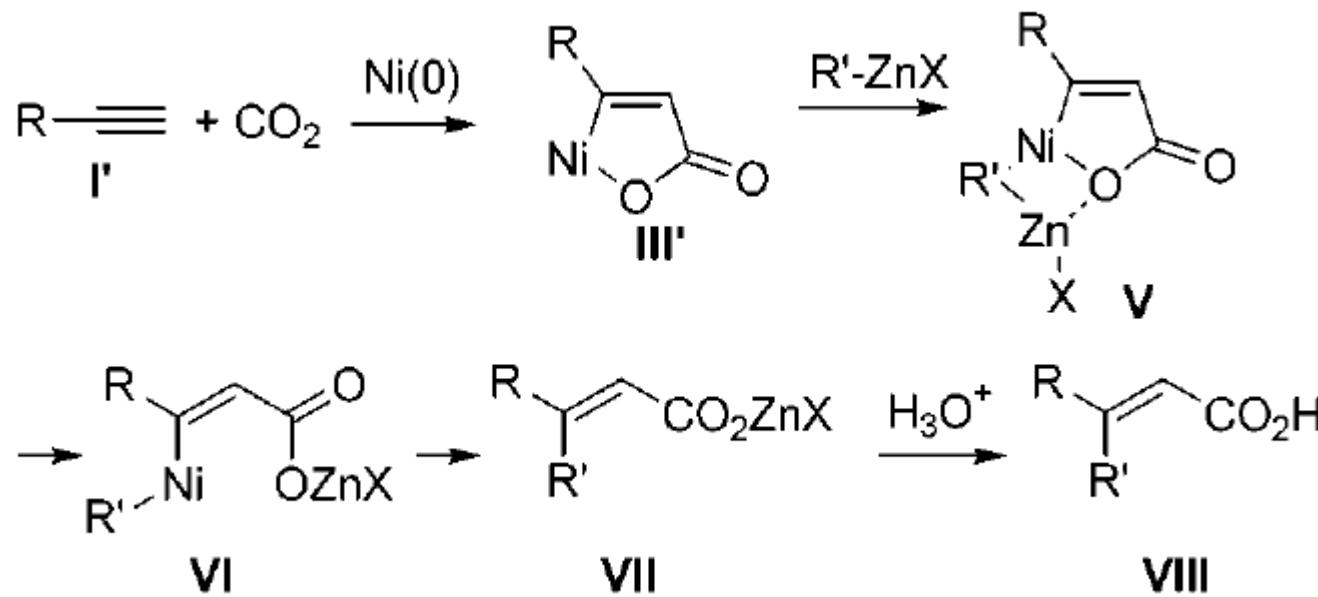
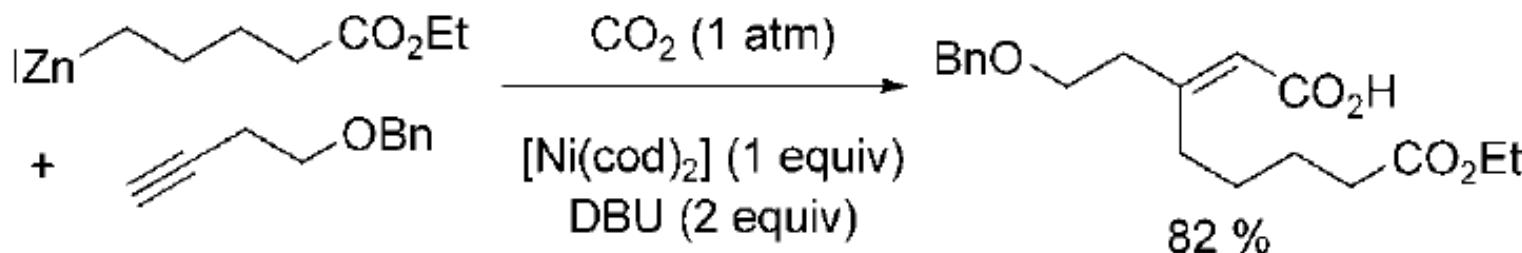
Additive	A : B	Comments
None	> 95 : 5	Alkene stays bound, directs aldehyde to distal position (A)
PBu ₃	50 : 50	Two phosphines bind, displacing alkene, aldehyde can displace either
PCy ₃	5 : > 95	Aldehyde displaces alkene ligand at proximal position (B) rather than phosphine



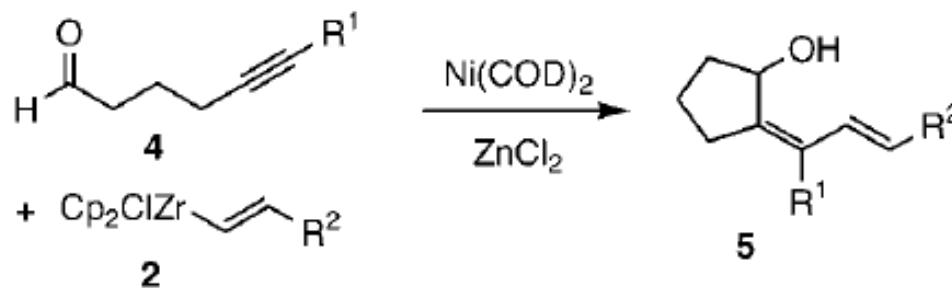
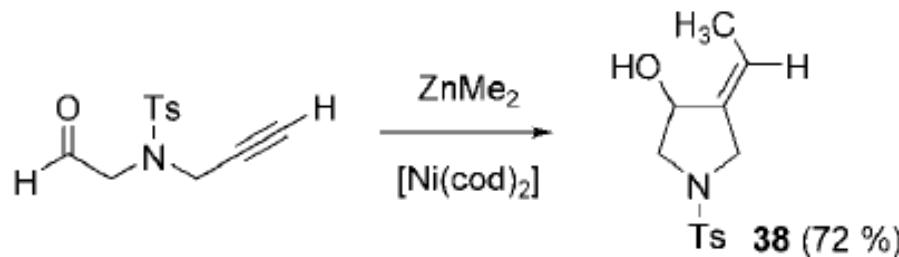
Regiocontrol in reductive coupling reactions



Reductive coupling of alkynes and CO₂

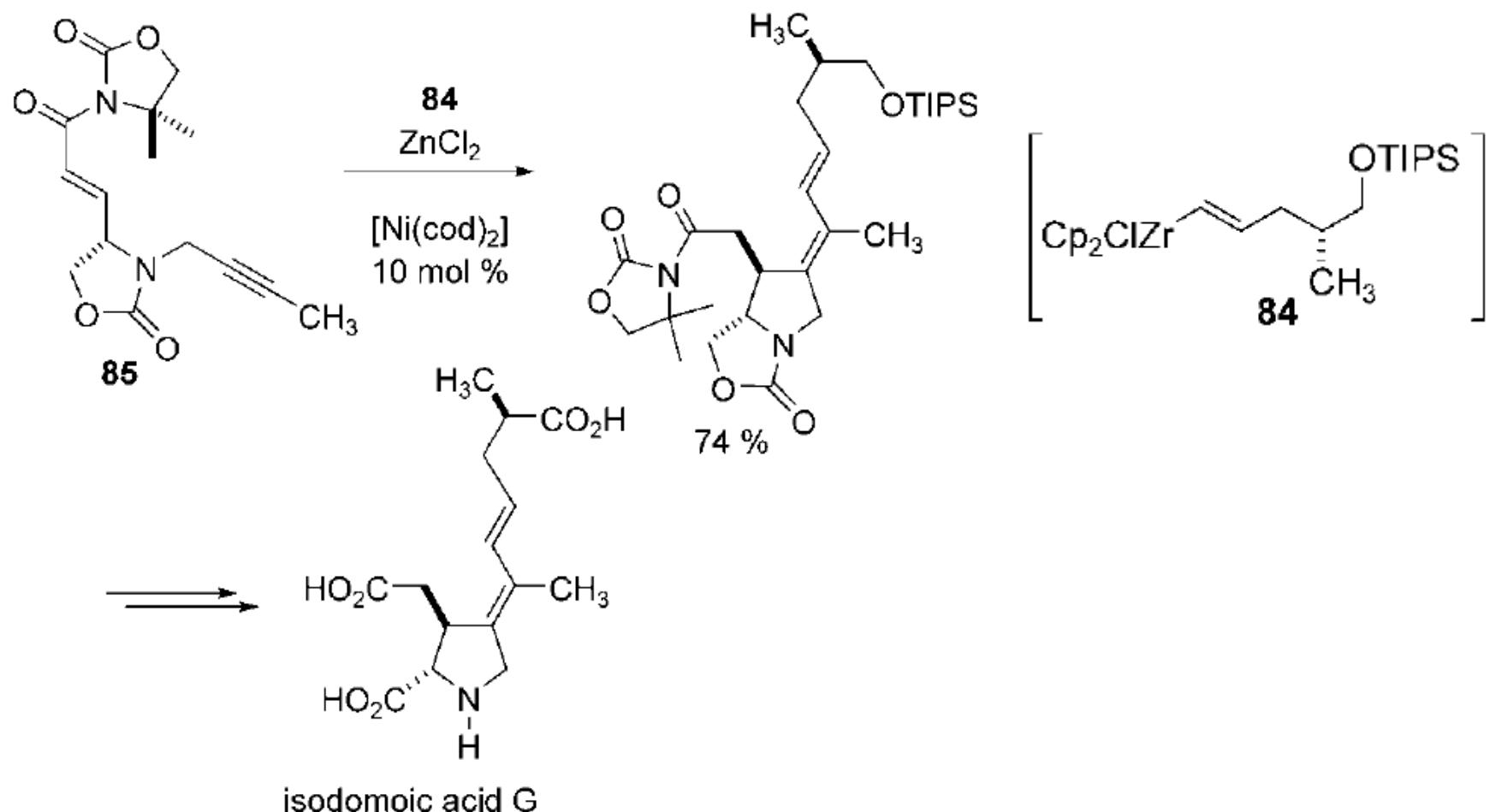


Addition of Alkenyl zirconium complexes to aldehydes and alkynes

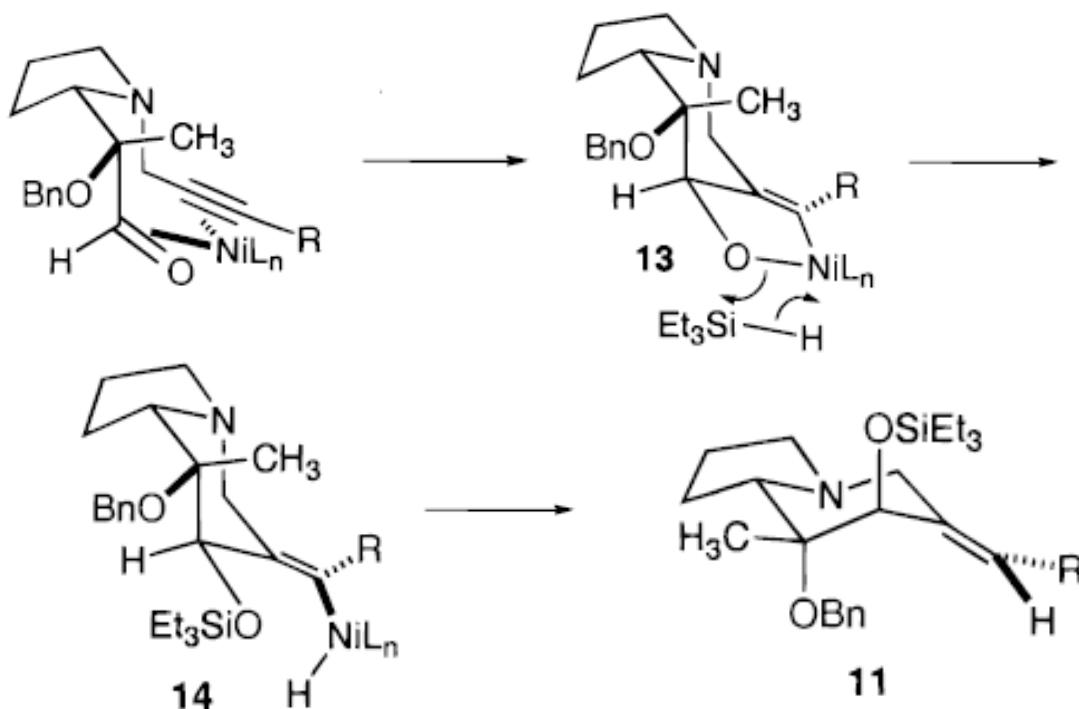
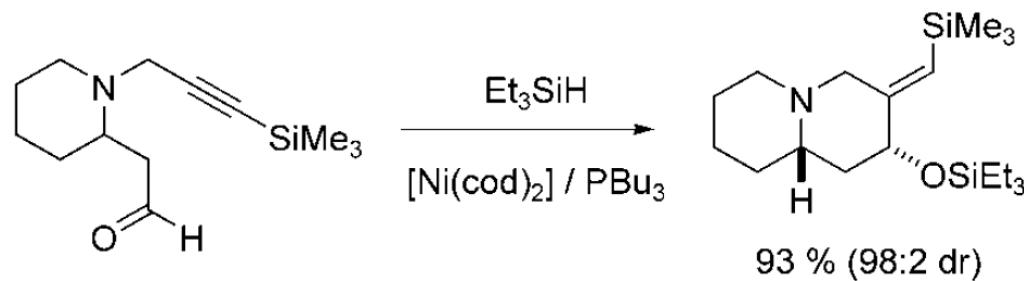


entry	R ₁	R ₂	yield, %
1	H	C ₆ H ₁₃	56
2	Me	C ₆ H ₁₃	50
3	Ph	C ₆ H ₁₃	68
4	Me	Ph	66

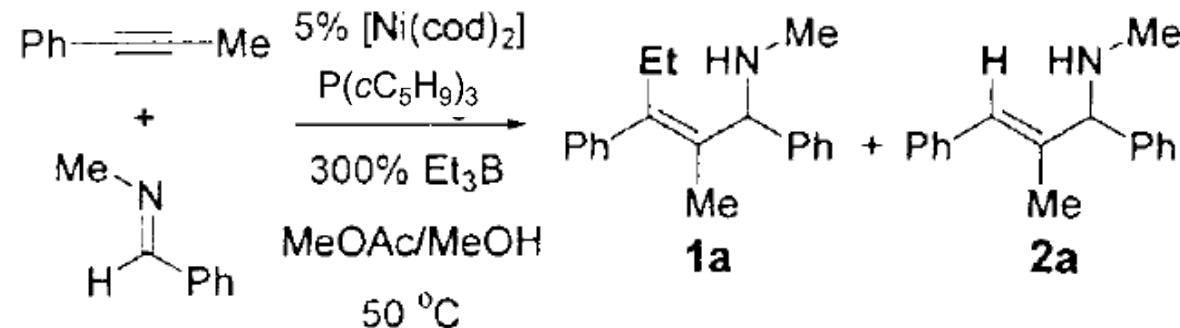
Key step in the total synthesis of isodomoic acid G



Using triethylsilane as the reductive agent

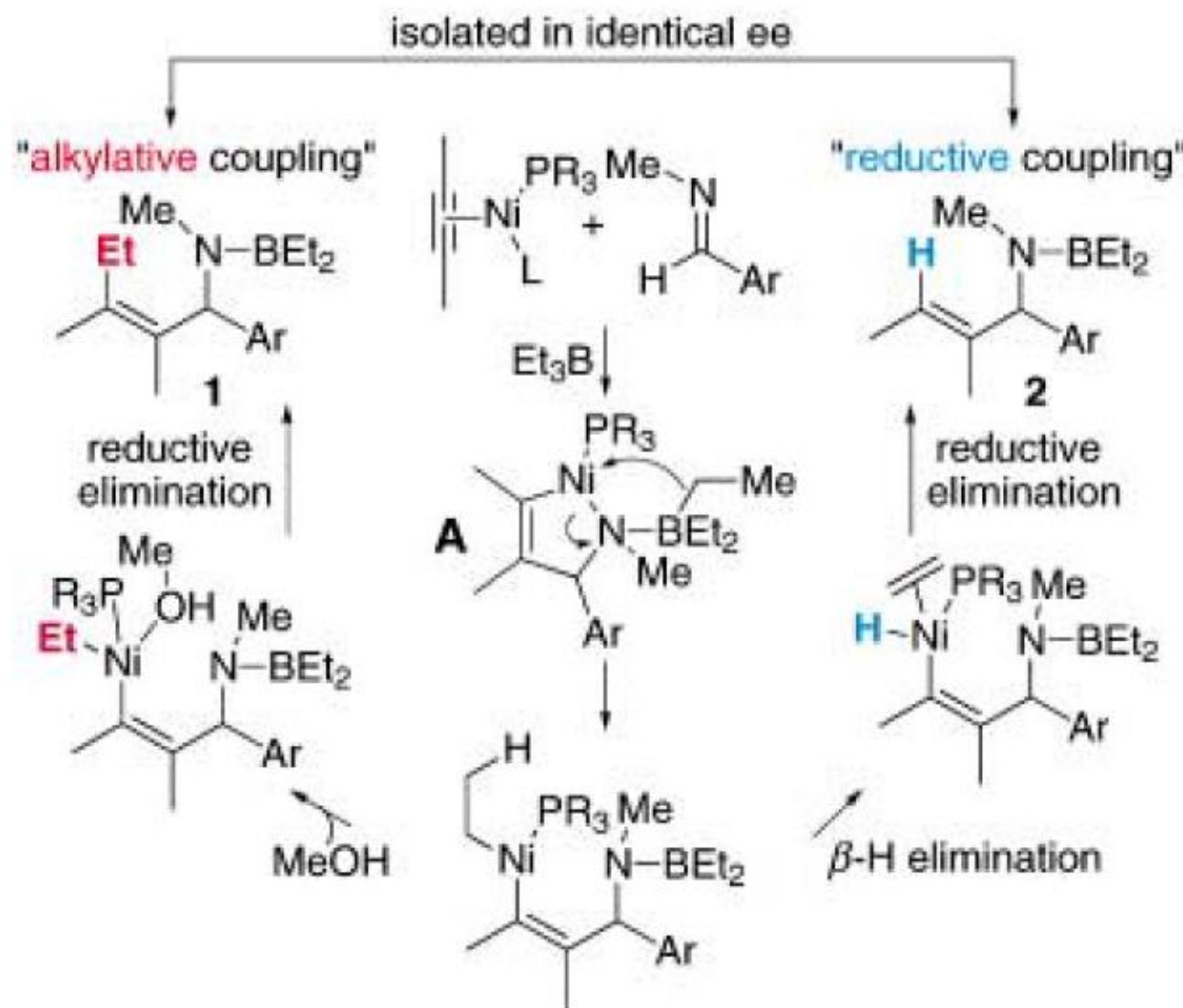


Intermolecular coupling of imines with Alkynes

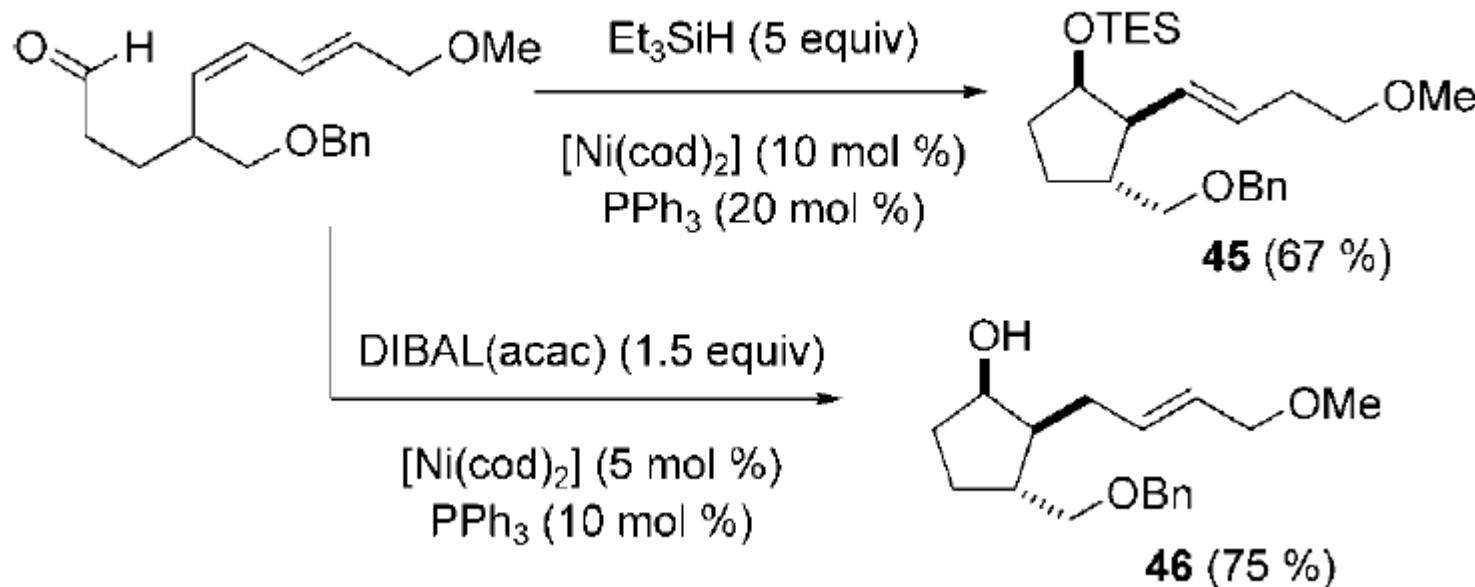
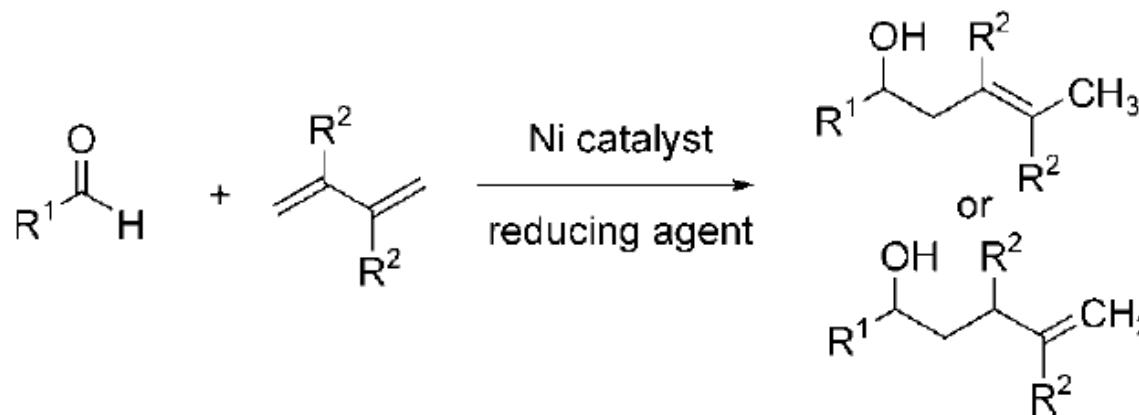


	Product	Yield [%] ^[b]	1:2 ^[c]	Regio-selectivity ^[c,d]
1b		85	94:6	90:10
1c		95	96:4	90:10
1d		82	> 96:4	90:10
1e		78	> 96:4	91:9

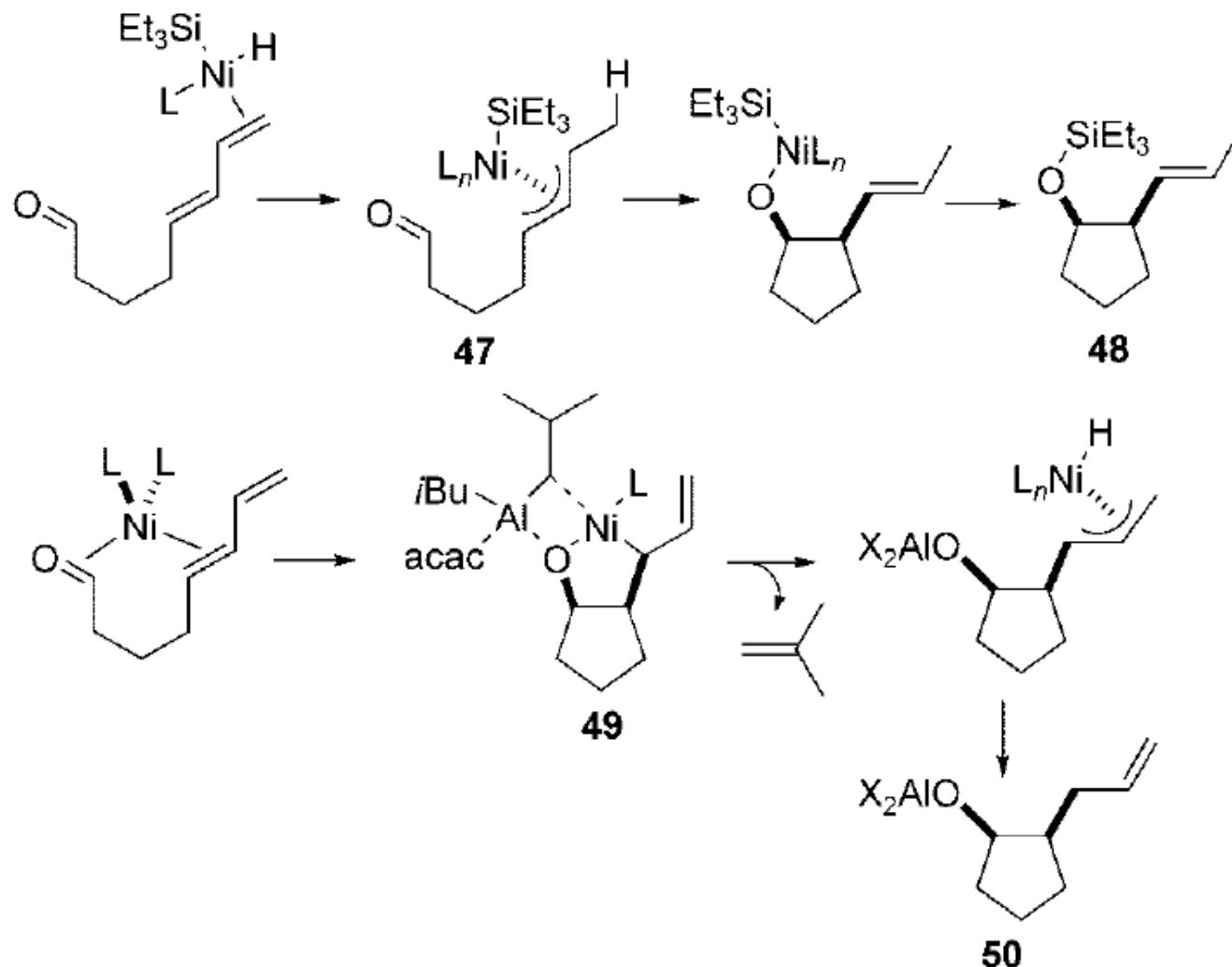
Intermolecular coupling of imines with Alkynes



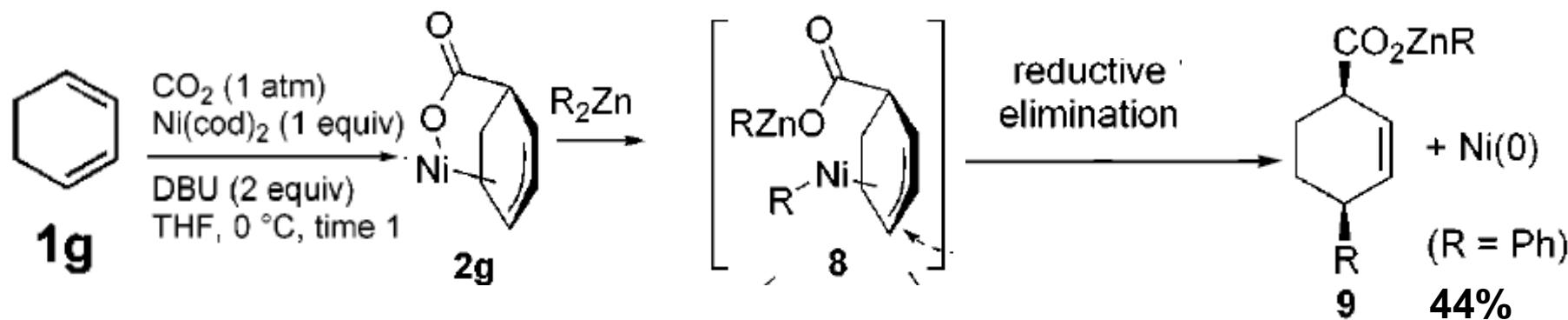
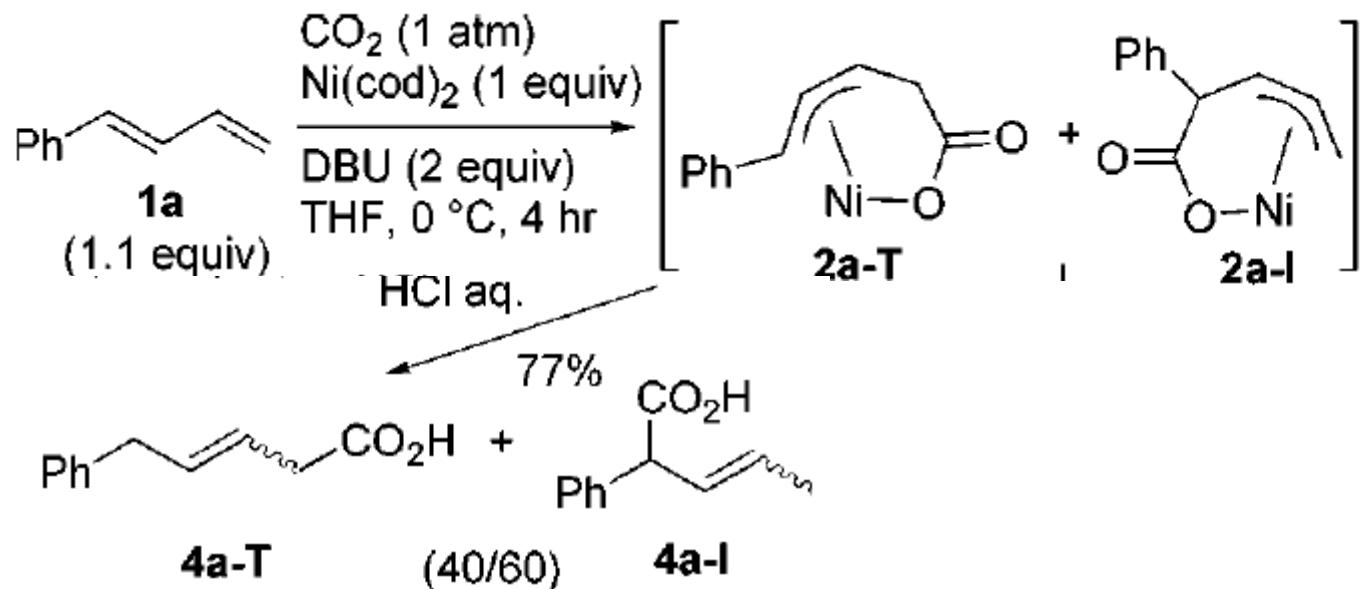
Couplings of Carbonyls with Dienes



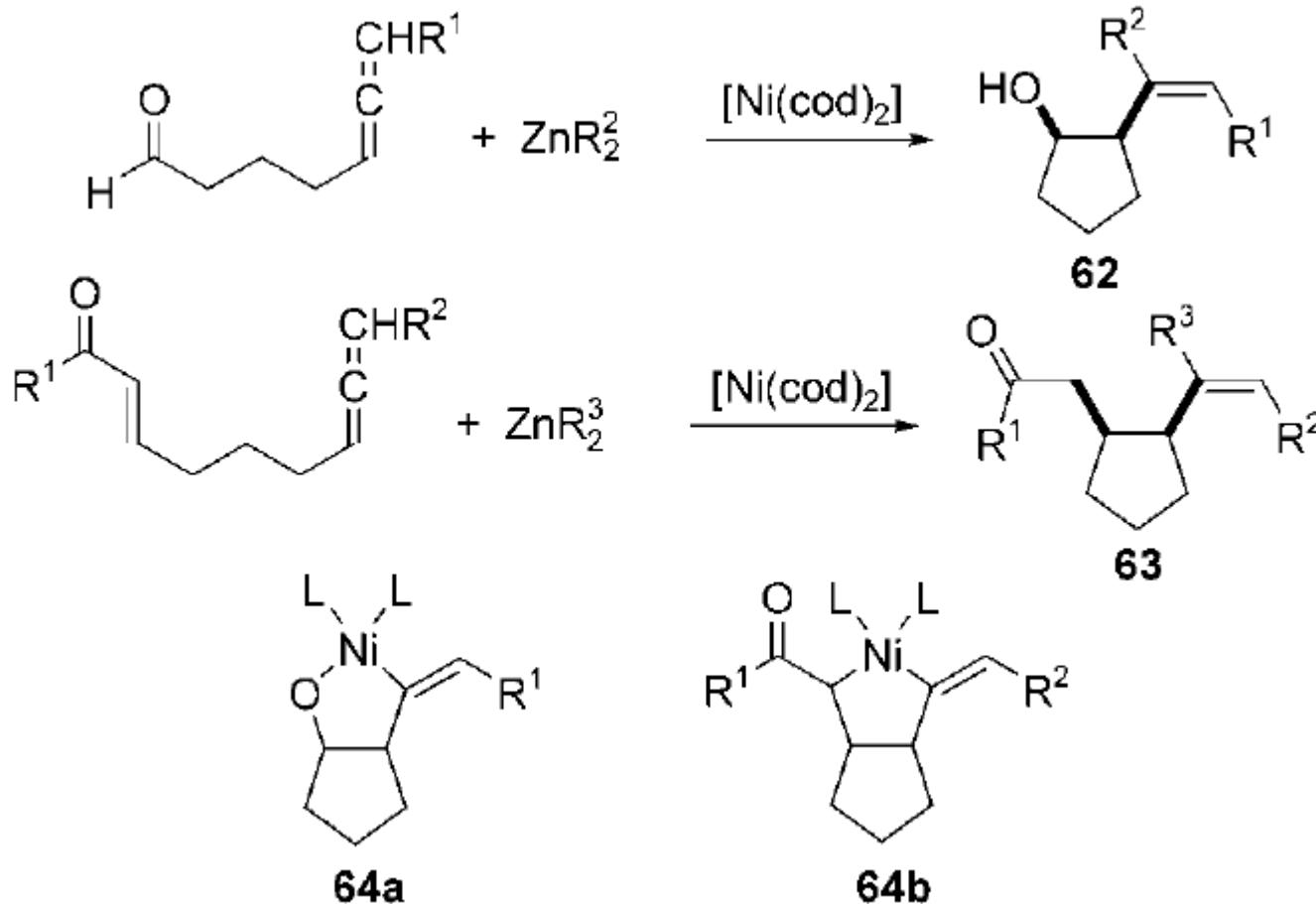
Couplings of Carbonyls with Dienes



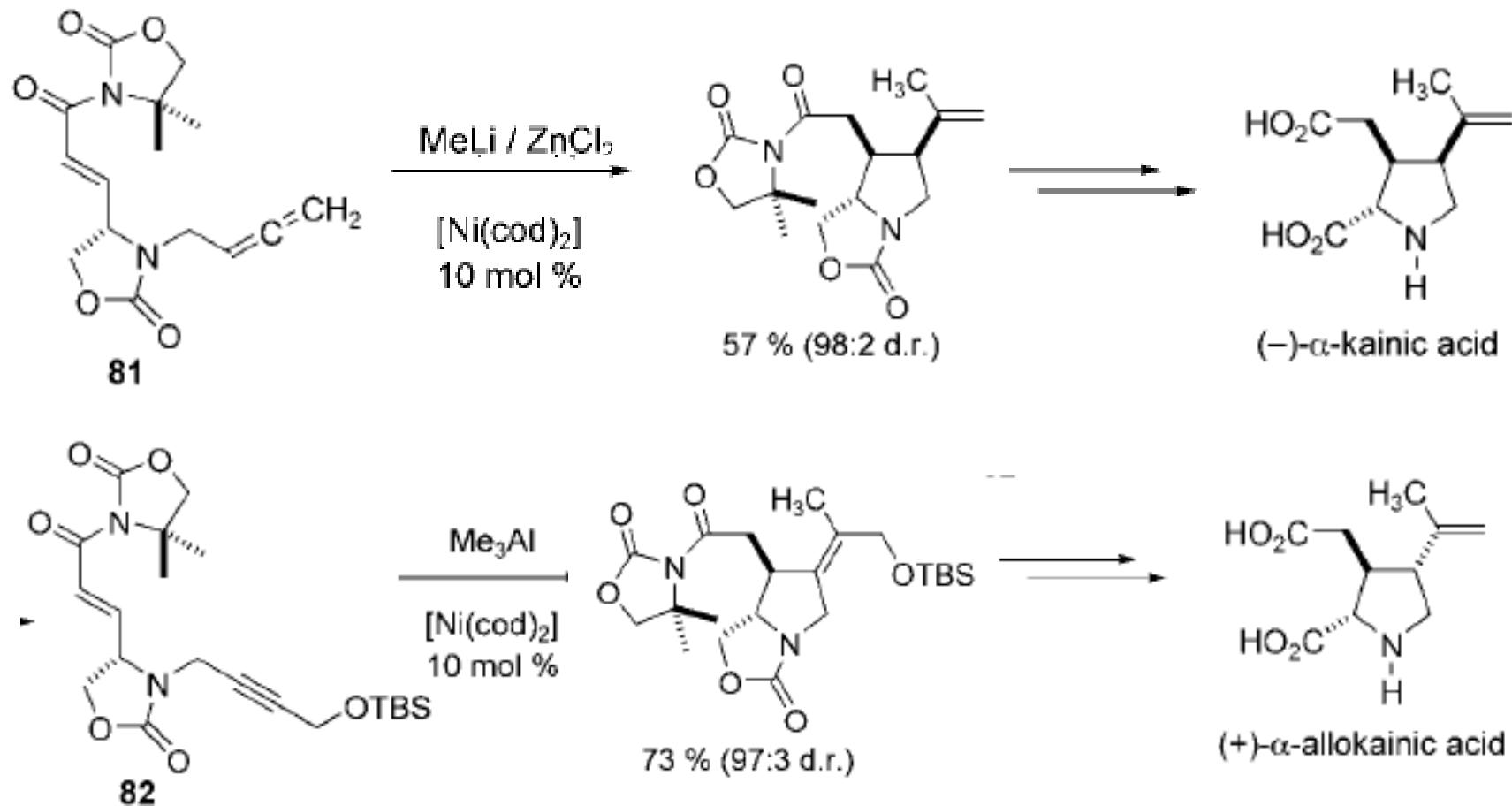
Diene-CO₂ coupling



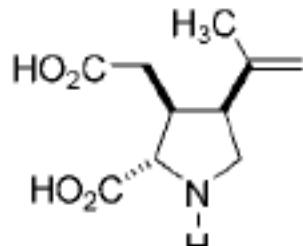
Coupling of Alkenes or Carbonyl Compounds with Allenes



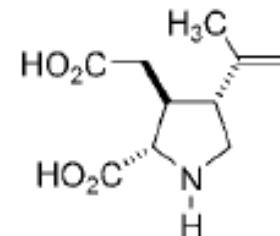
Key step in the total synthesis of kainic acid and allokainic acid



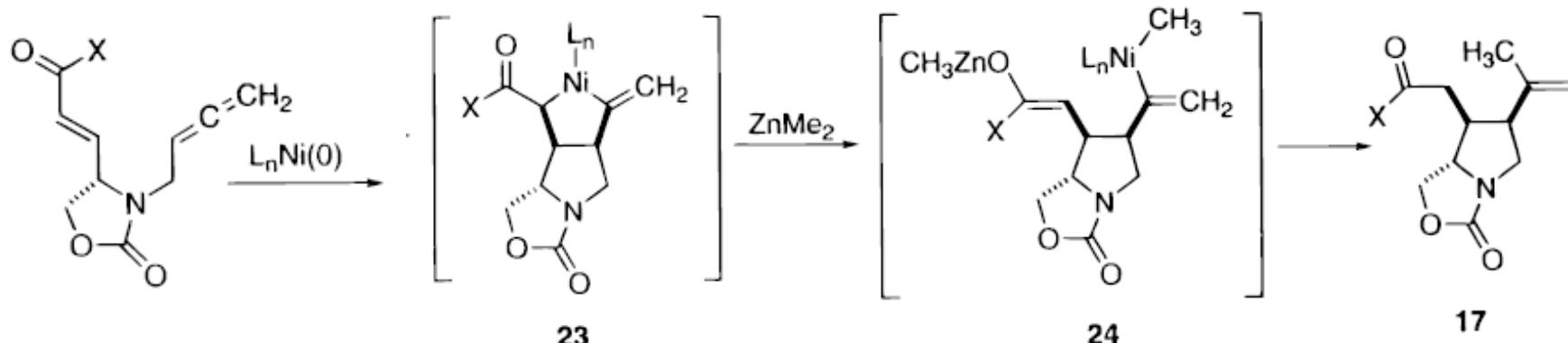
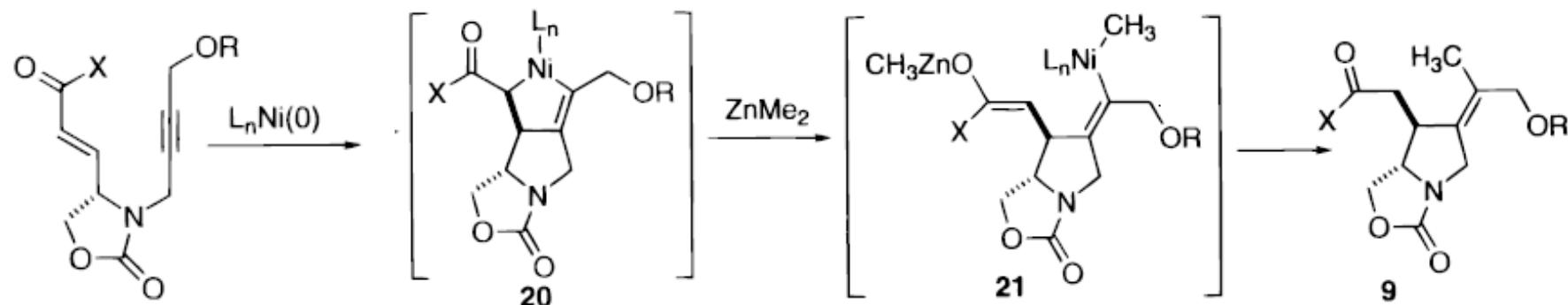
Key step in the total synthesis of kainic acid and allokainic acid



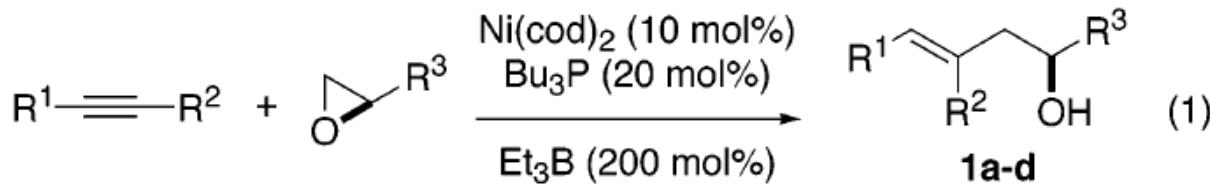
(-)- α -kainic acid



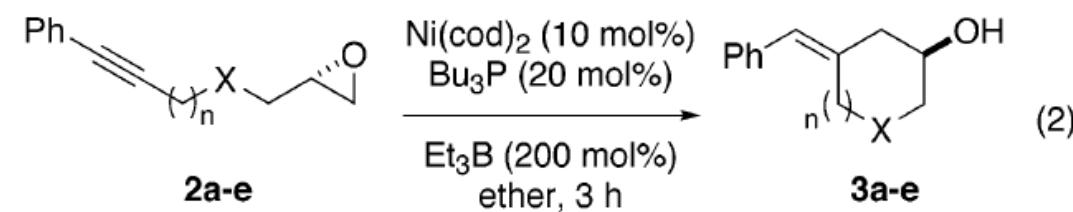
(+)- α -allokainic acid



Nickel-Catalyzed Reductive Coupling of Alkynes and Epoxides

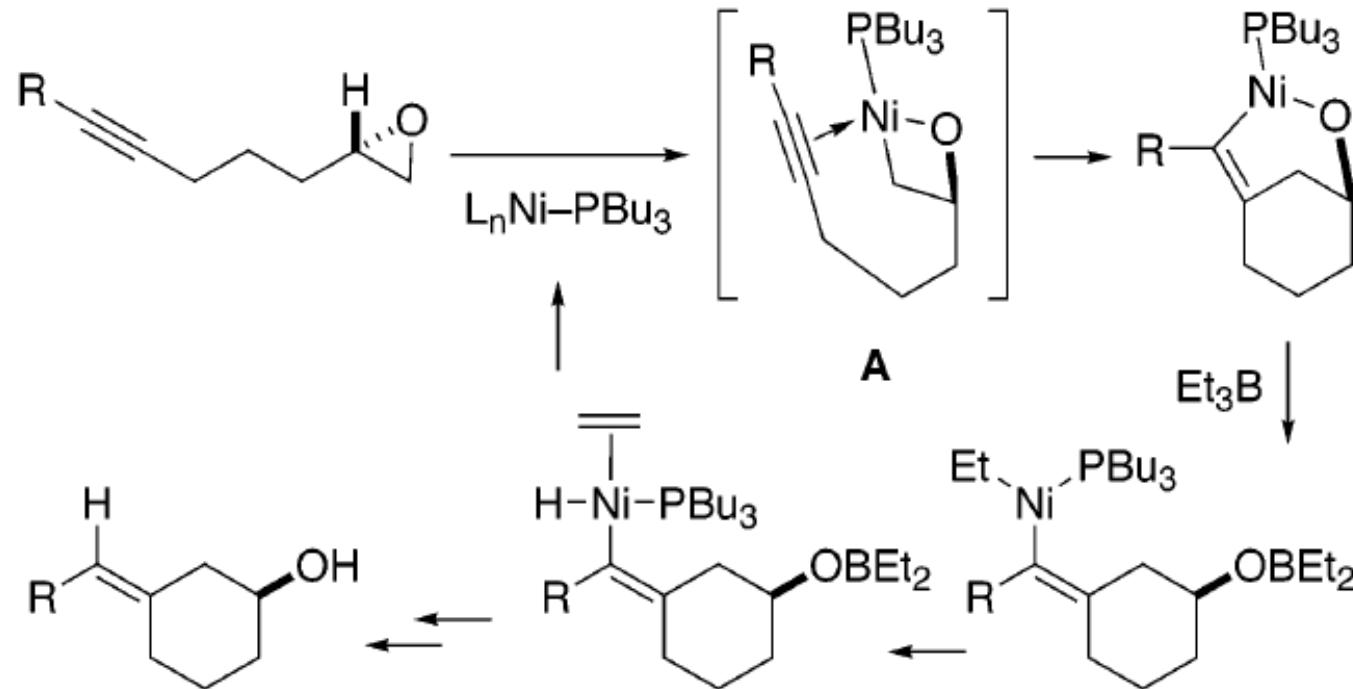
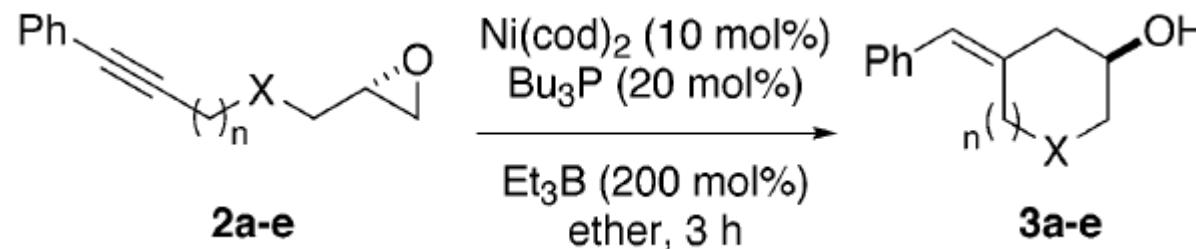


entry	R^1	R^2	R^3	additive	product	yield (%)	regioselectivity	
							alkyne	epoxide
6	Ph	Me	Me	Bu_3P	1a	71	>95:5	>95:5
7	Ph	Me	<i>n</i> -Hex	Bu_3P	1b	68	>95:5	>95:5
8	Ph	Me	Ph	Bu_3P	1c	50 ^e	88:12	83:17
9	<i>n</i> -Pr	<i>n</i> -Pr	Et	Bu_3P	1d	35 ^e	na	>95:5

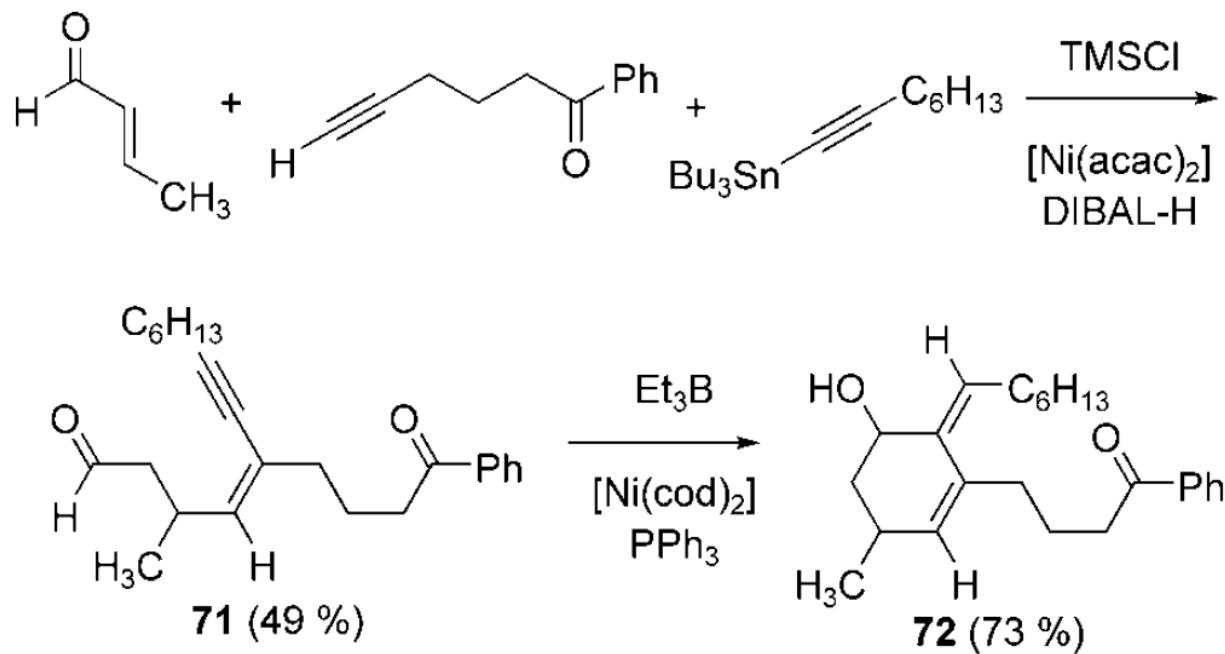
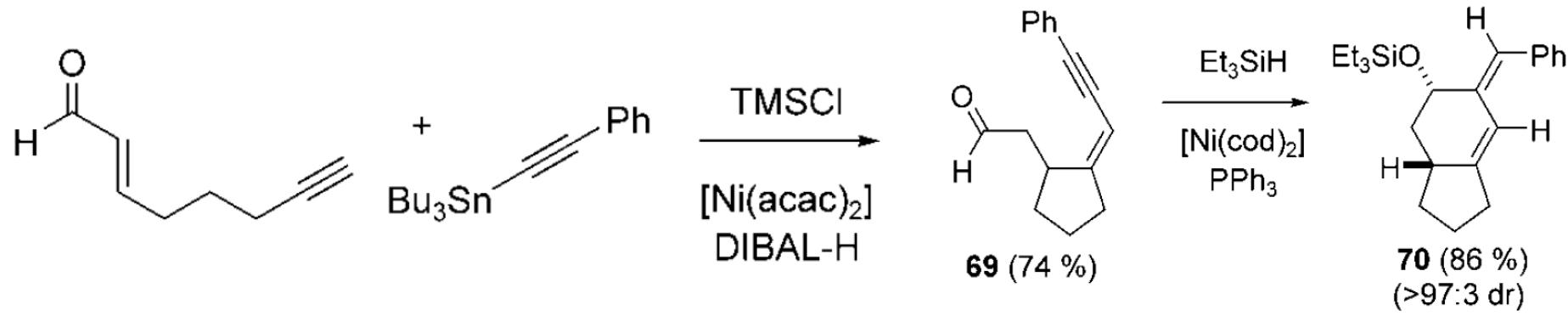


entry	X	<i>n</i>	product	yield (%)	regioselectivity	
					(endo:exo)	
1 ^b	CH_2	1	3a	45	>95:5	
2	O	1	3b	50	>95:5	
3	NBn	1	3c	65	>95:5	
4	$\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})_2$	1	3d	88 ^c	>95:5	
5	CH_2	0	3e	54	>95:5	

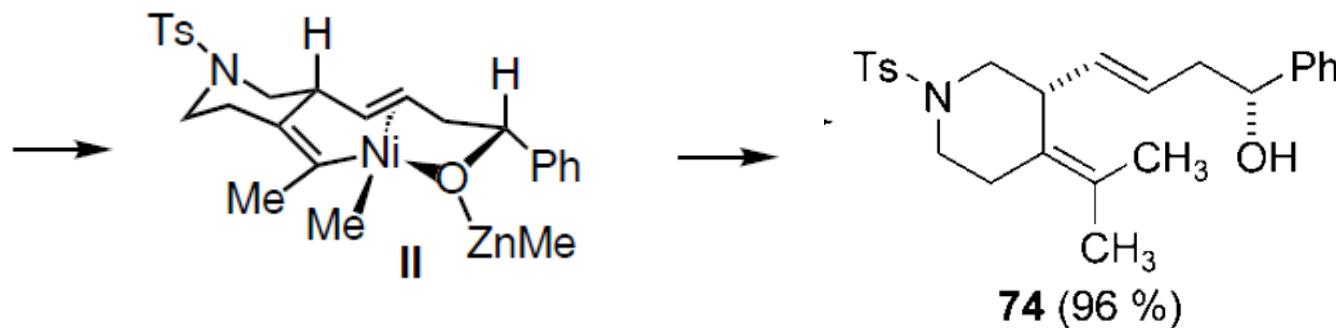
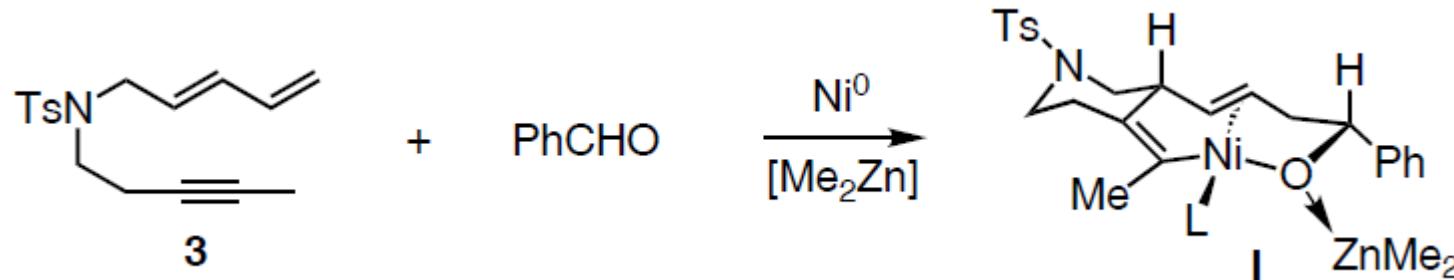
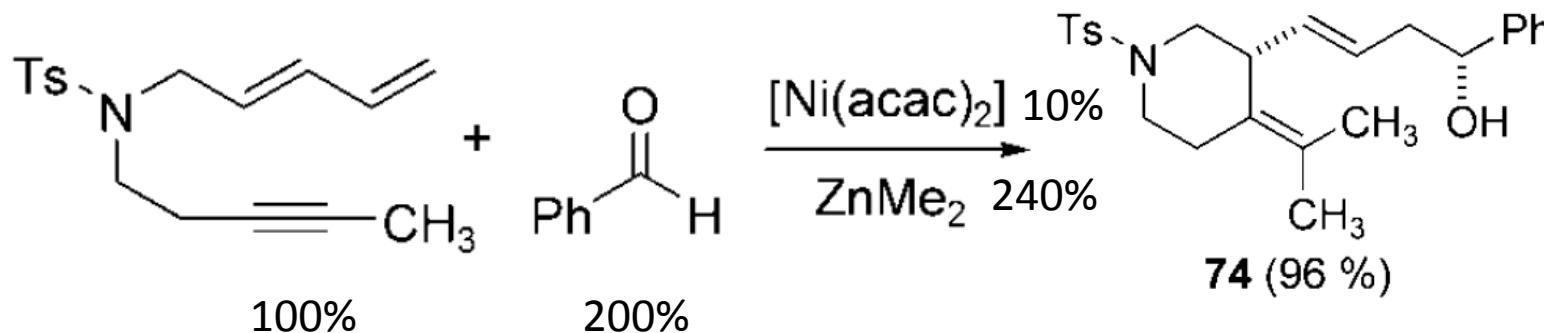
Nickel-Catalyzed Reductive Coupling of Alkynes and Epoxides



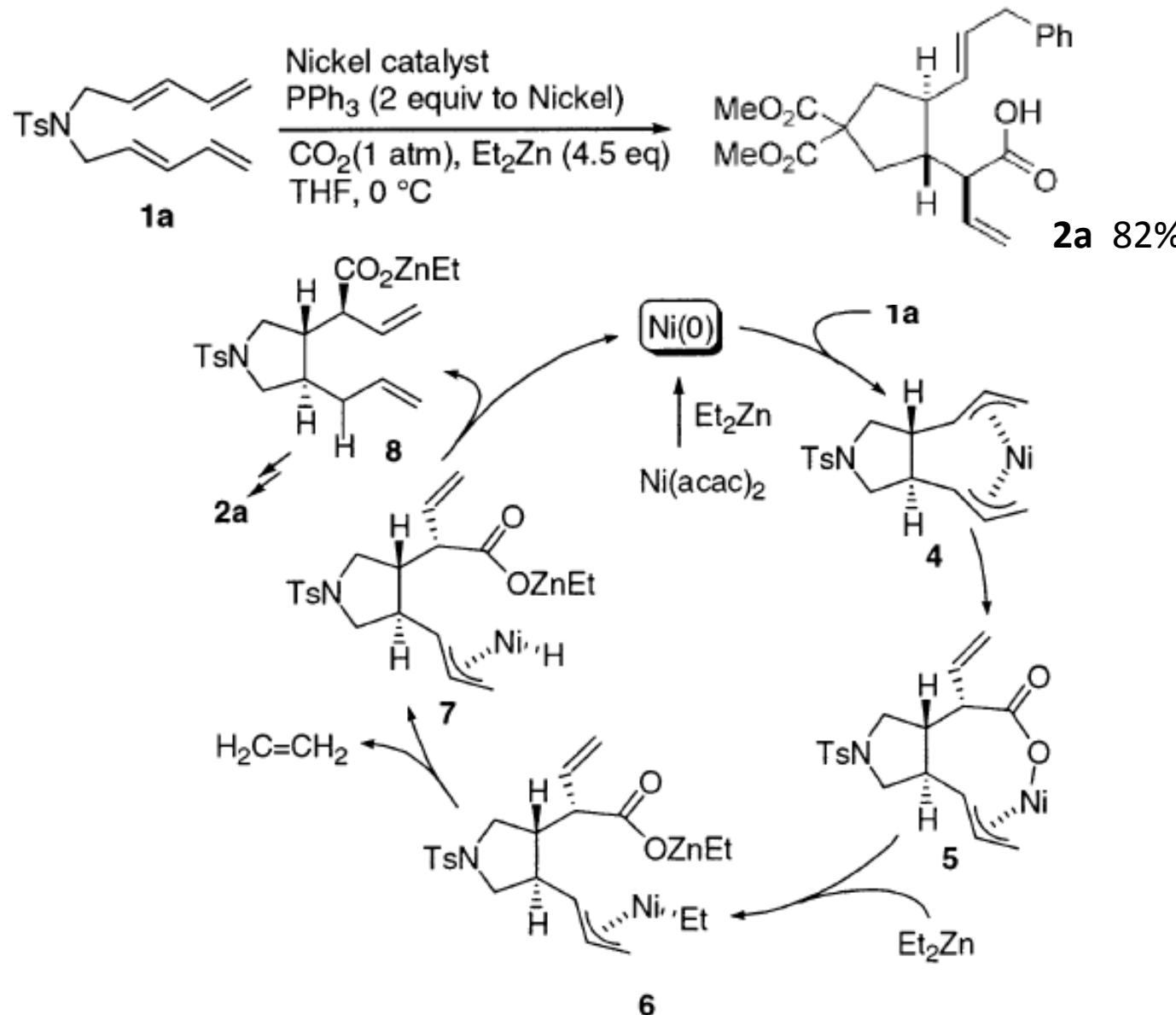
Combinations and Domino Reactions



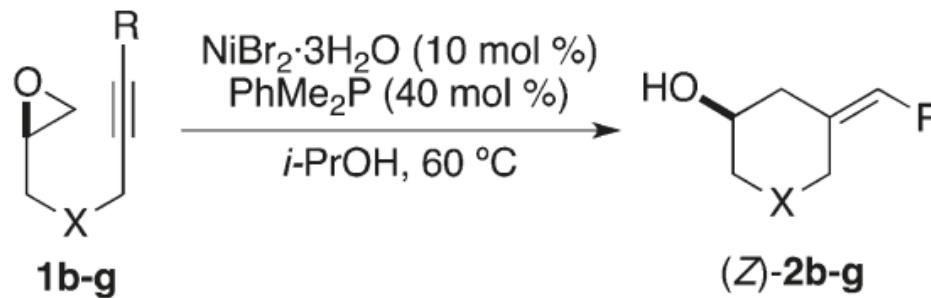
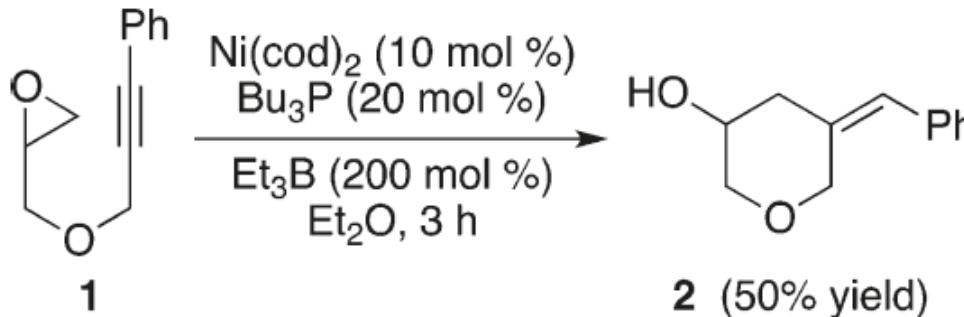
Combinations and Domino Reactions



Combinations and Domino Reactions

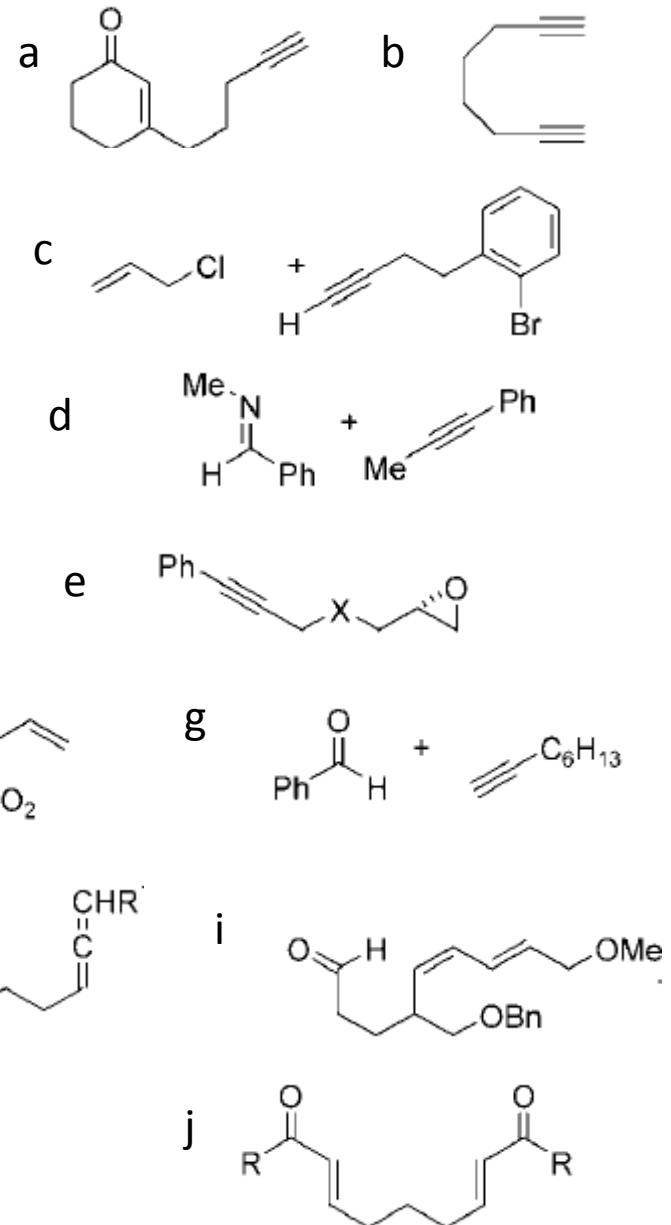
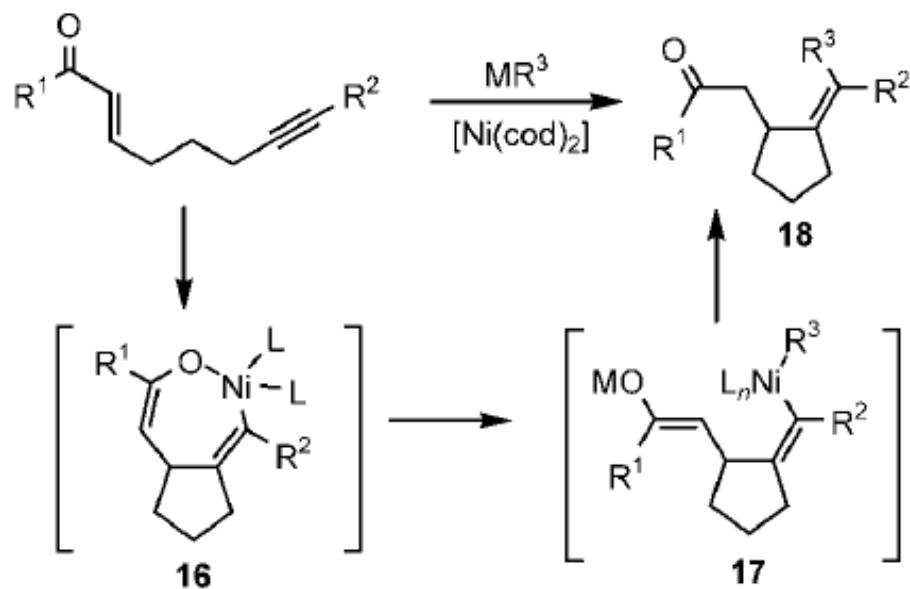


NiBr₂ Catalyzed Reductive Coupling



entry	X	R	product	yield (%) ^a	Z/E ^b
1	CH ₂	Ph	2b	70	88:12
2	C(CO ₂ Me) ₂	Ph	2c	76	>95:5
3	NBn	Ph	2d	74	88:12
4	O	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	2e	75	>95:5
5	O	CO ₂ Me	2f	<5 ^c	---
6	O	H	2g	55 ^d	---

Summary



Ni: $Ni(cod)_2$, $Ni(acac)_2$, $NiBr_2$

Reducing agent: R_2Zn , R_3Al , $HSiR_3$, BR_3 ...

Thanks!



