

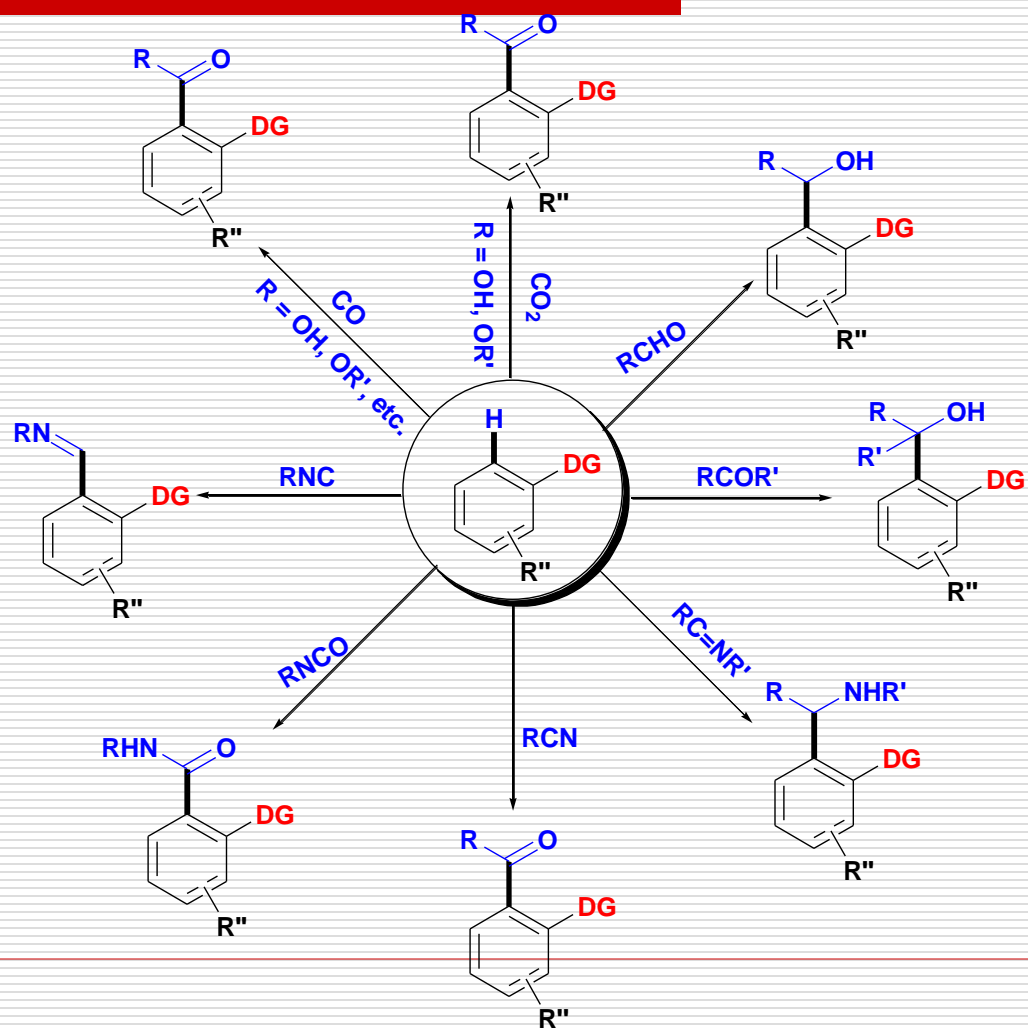
Transition-Metal-Catalyzed Additions of C-H bond to C-X (X = N, O) Multiple Bonds *via* C-H Bond Activation

Dong group, Literature report

Guobing Yan

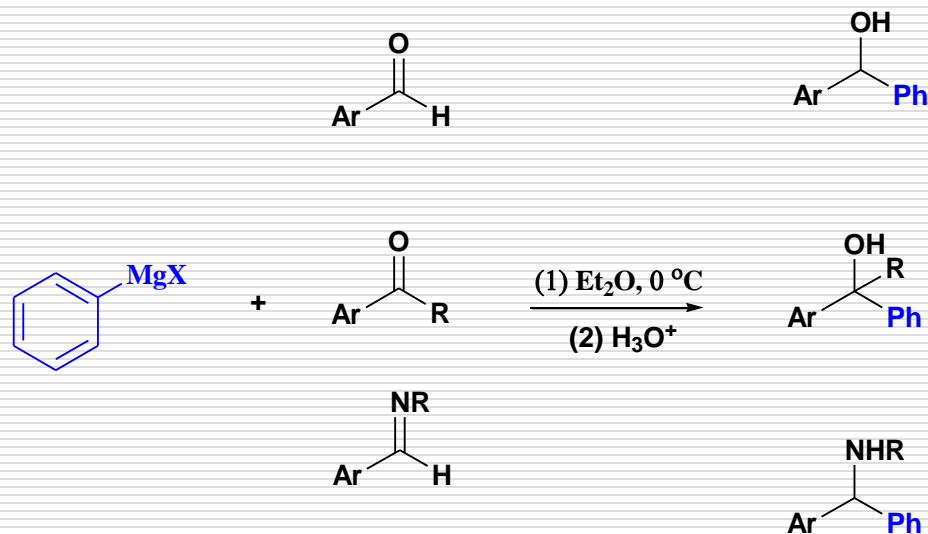
5/15/2013

Contents



1 Background

1. Nucleophilic addition of organometallic reagents to carbonyl compounds and their derivatives

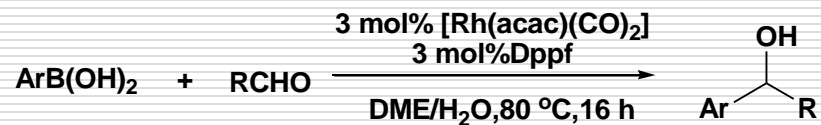


Drawbacks:

- (1) strict anhydrous conditions
 - (2) imperfect functional group tolerance
 - (3) prefunctionalization of nucleophilic coupling partners
 - (4) unwanted formation of stoichiometric salt waste
-

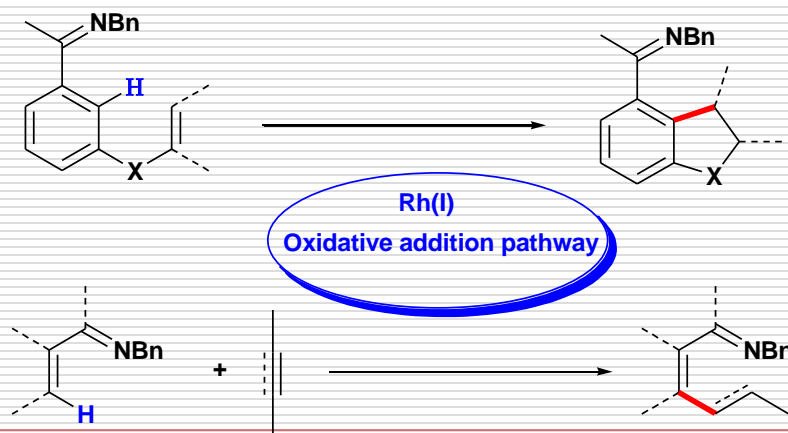
1 Background

2. Rhodium-catalyzed 1,2-addition reactions of organoboronic acids to aldehydes



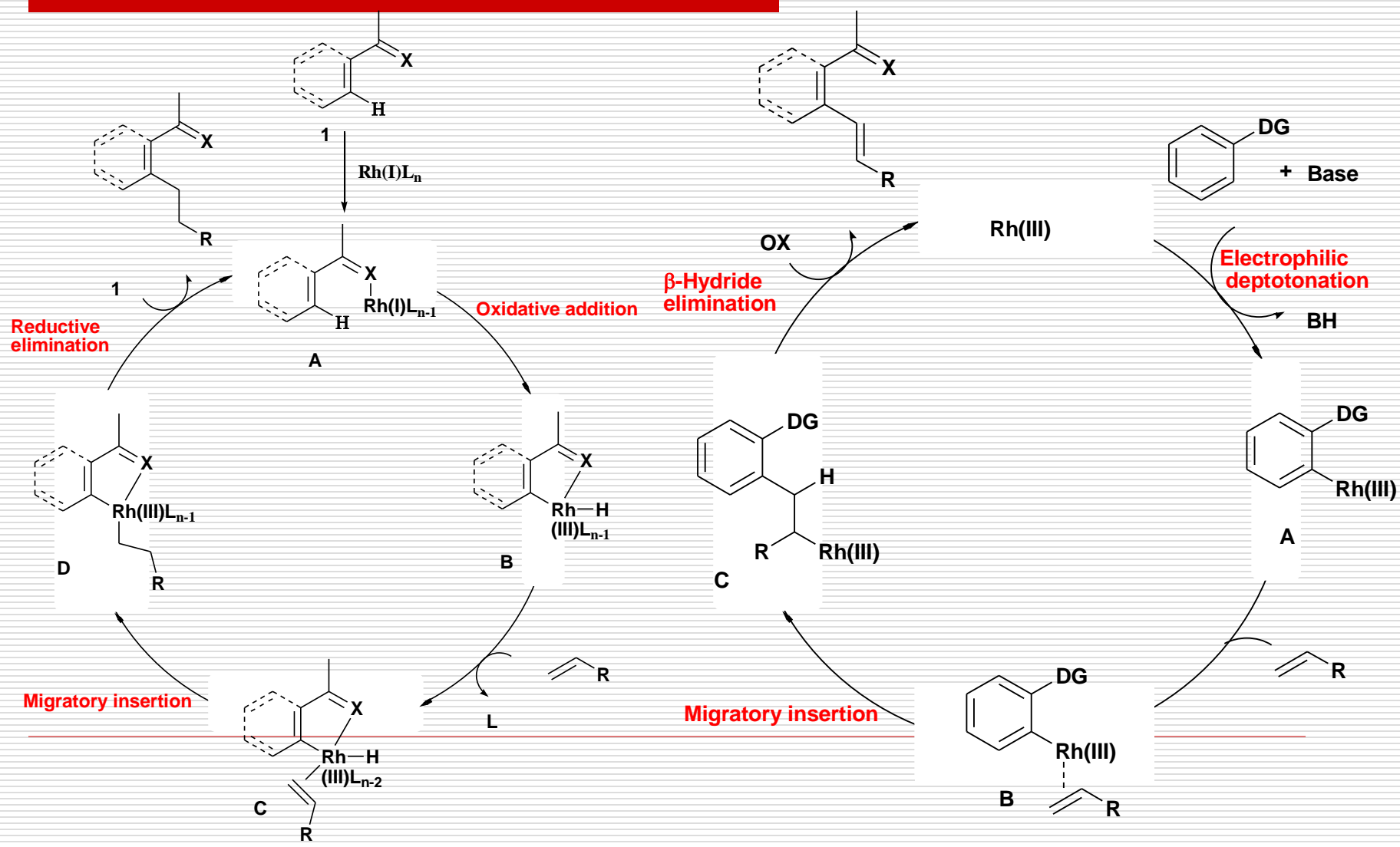
M. Sakai, M. Ueda, N. Miyaura, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* 1998, **37**, 3279-3281.

3. Transition metal-catalyzed addition reactions of C-H bond to alkene and alkyne

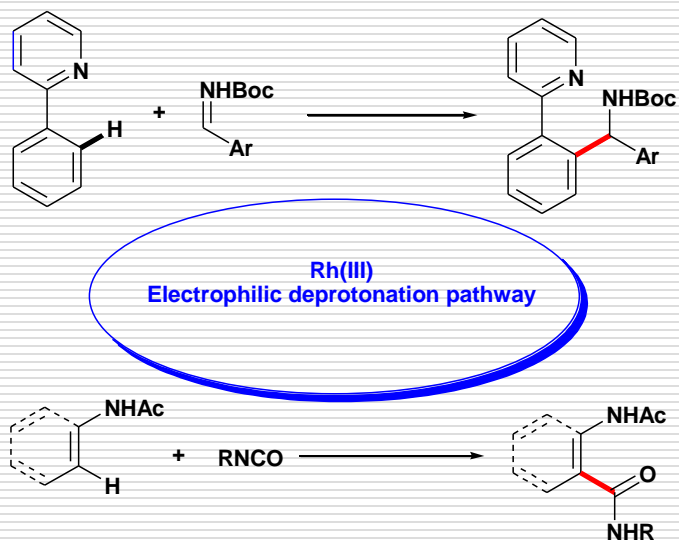


D. A. Colby, A. S. Tsai, R. G. Bergman, J. A. Ellman, *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2012, **45**, 814-825

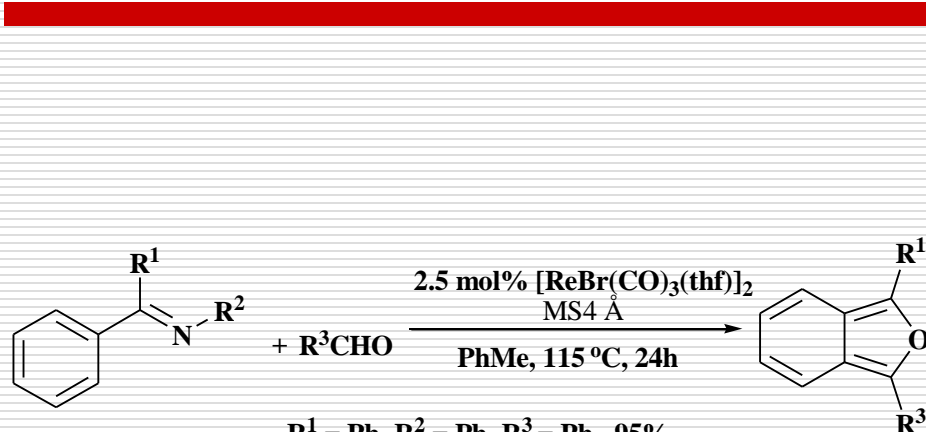
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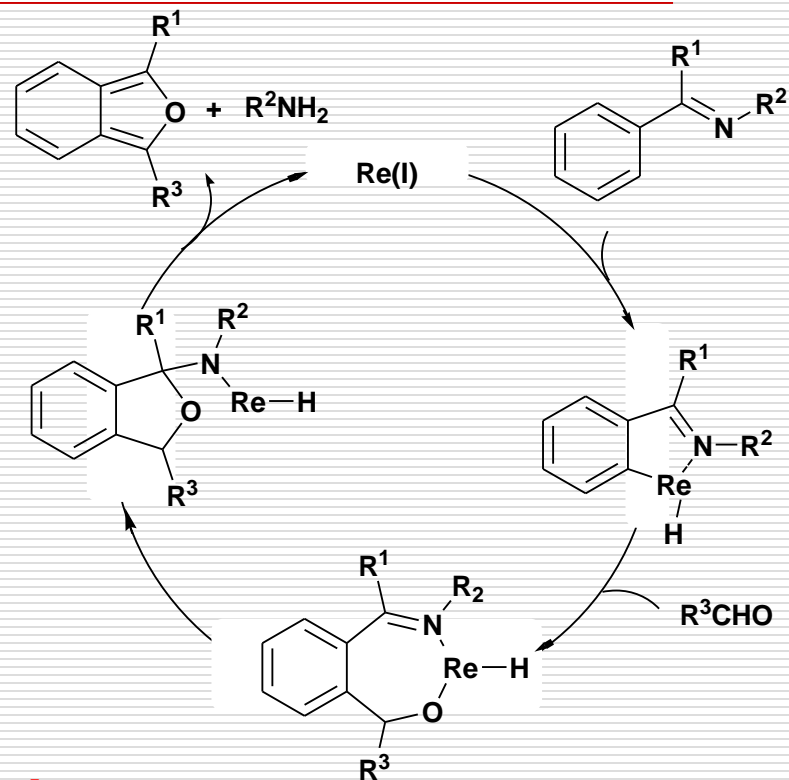
1 Background



2 Addition of C-H bonds to aldehydes



$\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, R}^2 = \text{Ph, R}^3 = \text{Ph, 95\%}$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, R}^2 = \text{Bn, R}^3 = \text{Ph, 95\%}$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, R}^2 = \text{Ph, R}^3 = \text{4-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4, 76\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, R}^2 = \text{Ph, R}^3 = \text{4-MeC}_6\text{H}_4, 94\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, R}^2 = \text{Ph, R}^3 = \text{4-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4, 98\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, R}^2 = \text{Ph, R}^3 = \text{2-MeC}_6\text{H}_4, 90\%$

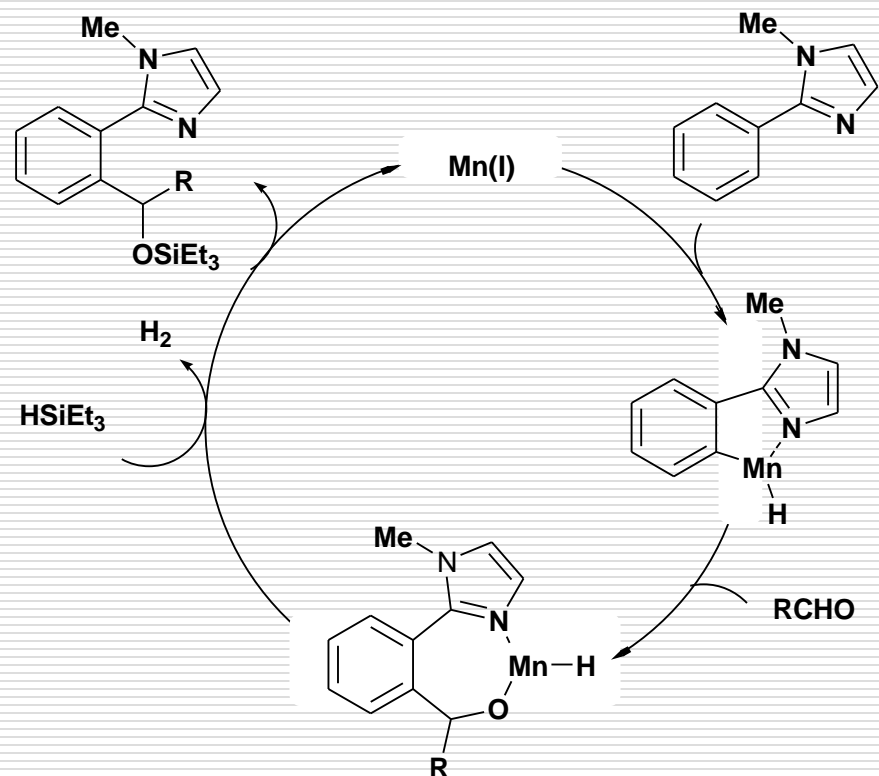
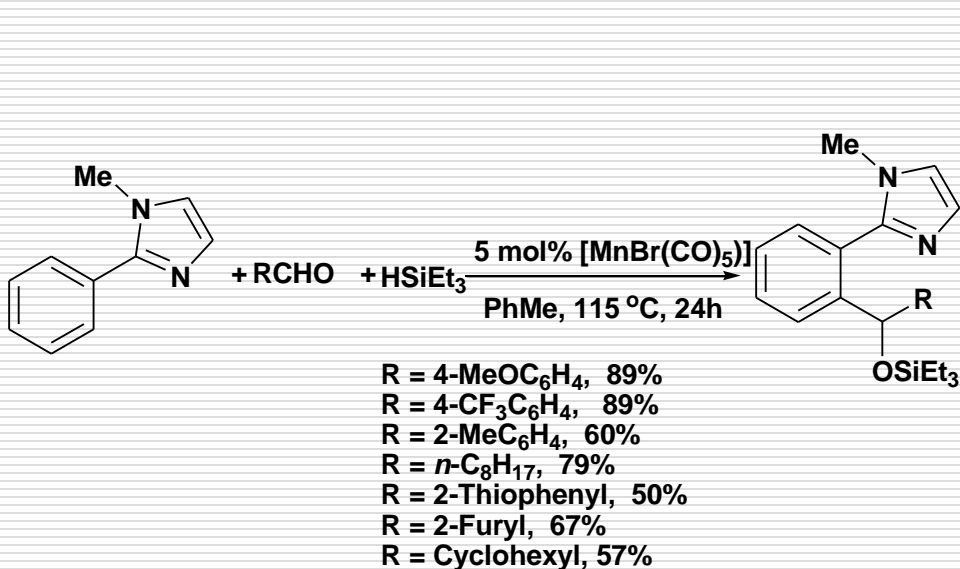


Rhenium has some properties of early and late transition metals

Notes: (1) carbon-rhenium bonds show nucleophilicity of early transition metals

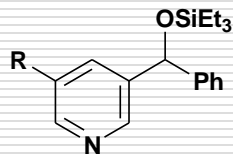
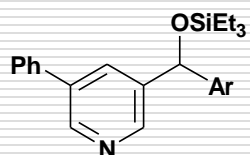
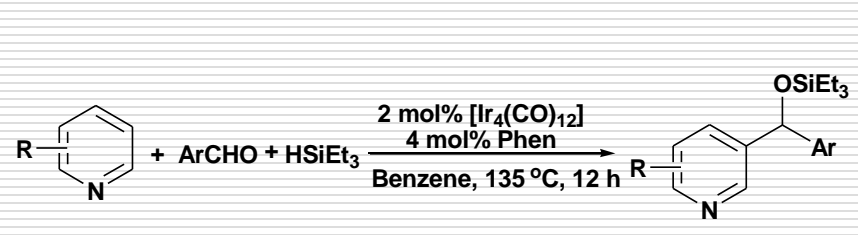
(2) the rhenium complex can also take place reductive elimination of late transition metals

2 Addition of C-H bonds to aldehydes



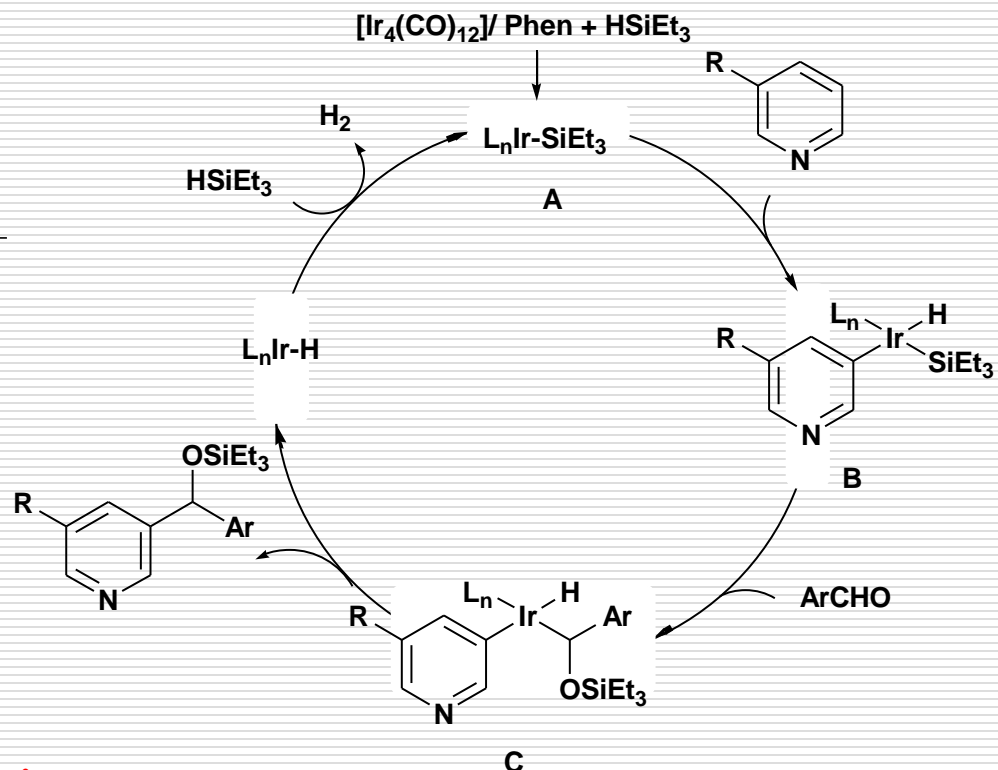
- Notes:** (1) polarity of the manganese–carbon bond
(2) asymmetric transformation using an aromatic compound with a chiral substituent

2 Addition of C-H bonds to aldehydes



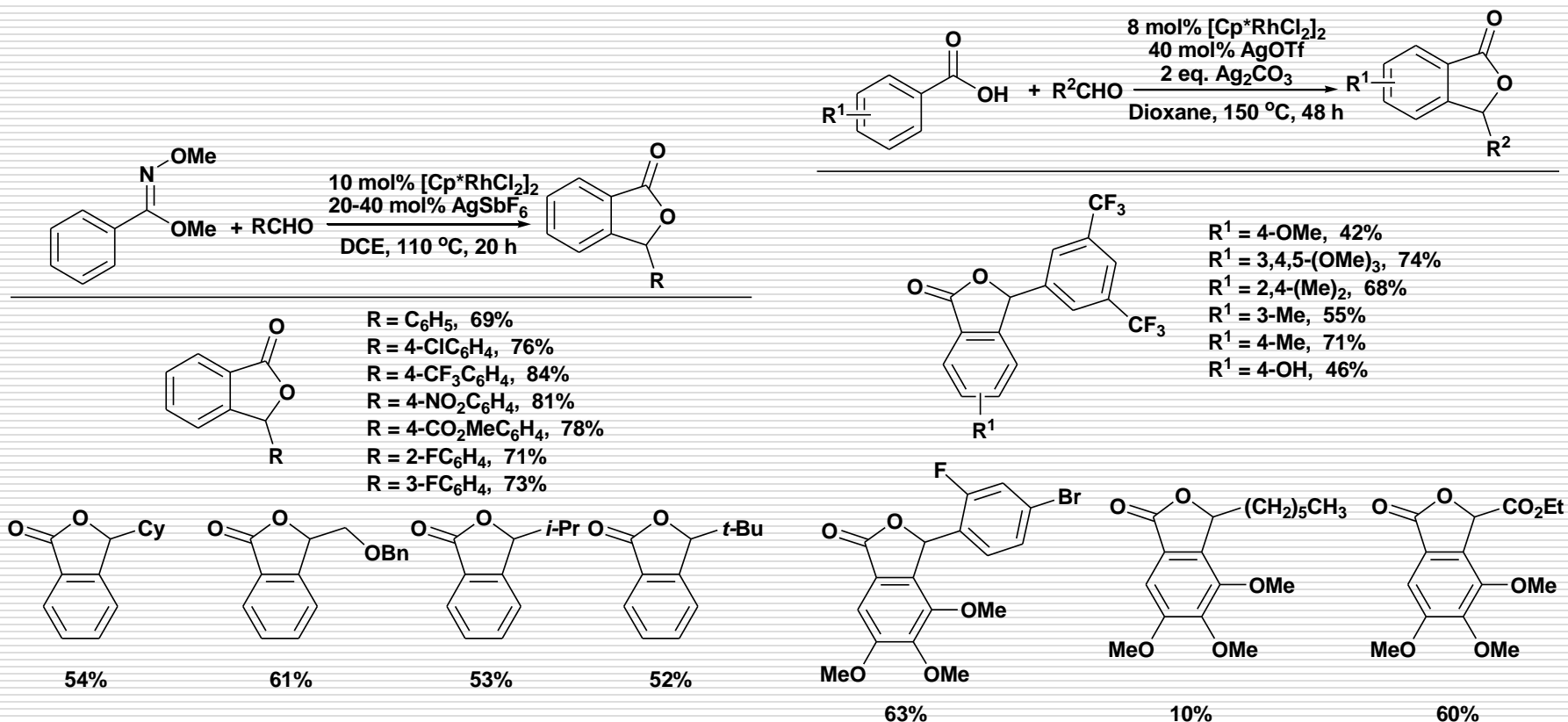
Ar = C₆H₅, 73%
Ar = 2-MeC₆H₄, 78%
Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 57%
Ar = 4-FC₆H₄, 74%
Ar = 4-ClC₆H₄, 62%
Ar = 2-Naphthyl, 72%
Ar = 2-Benzofuryl, 55%

R = 4-FC₆H₄, 68%
R = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 66%
R = Me, 61%
R = Bn, 66%
R = OMe, 53%
R = OBn, 55%



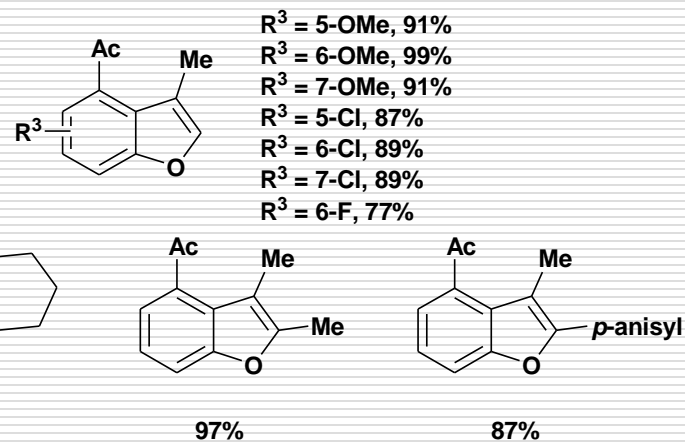
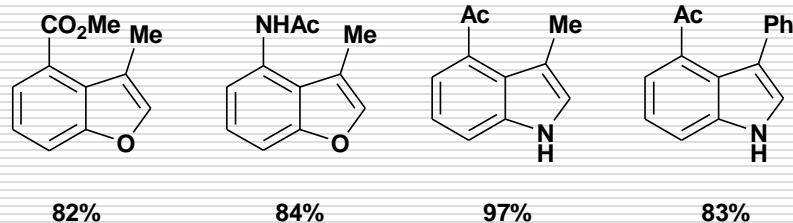
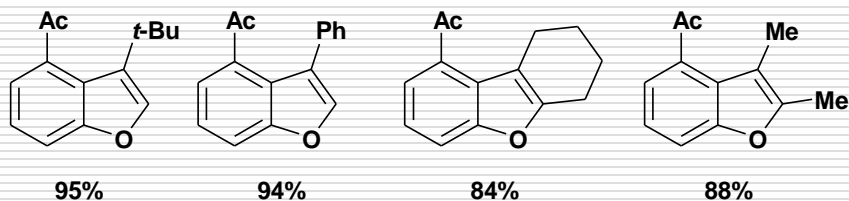
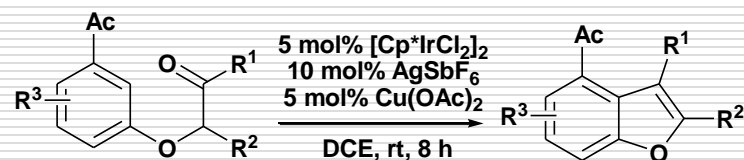
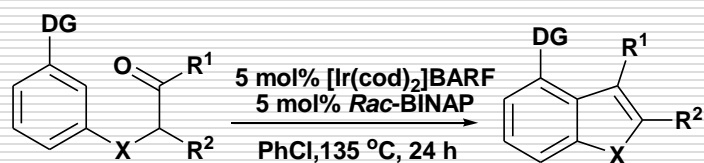
- Notes:** (1) trialkylsilane was essential for the reaction
(2) a silyl iridium complex might be the active catalytic intermediate
(3) unusual meta selectivity
(4) without directing group

2 Addition of C-H bonds to aldehydes



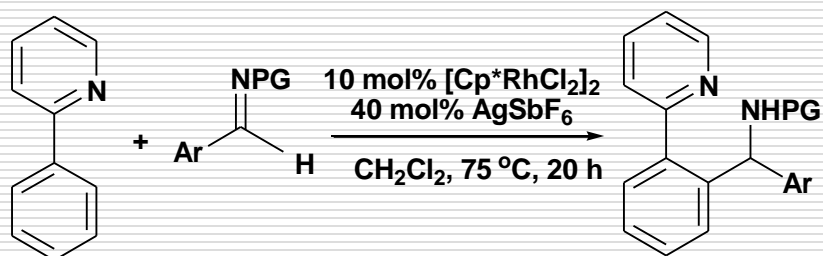
Notes: Synthesize biologically important phthalides in a single step.

3 Addition of C-H bonds to ketones

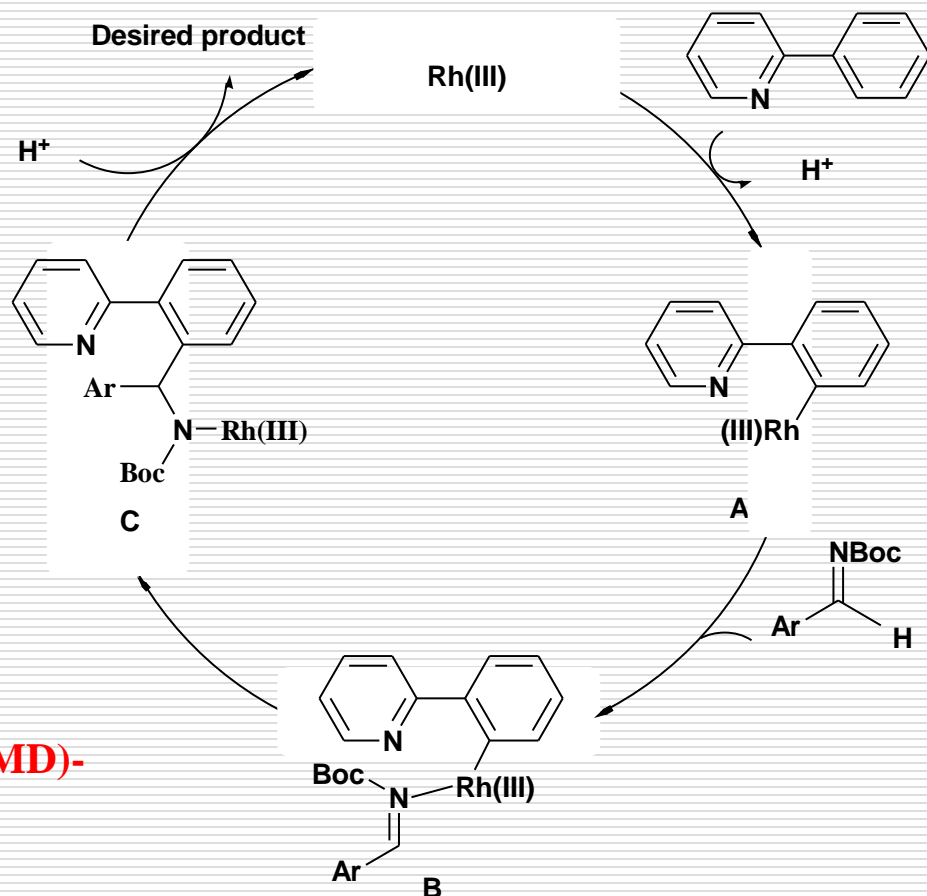


Notes: (1) Ketones are less reactive than aldehydes in this type addition reactions
(2) directed C-H bond cleavage or electrophilic metalation

4 Addition of C-H bonds to imines

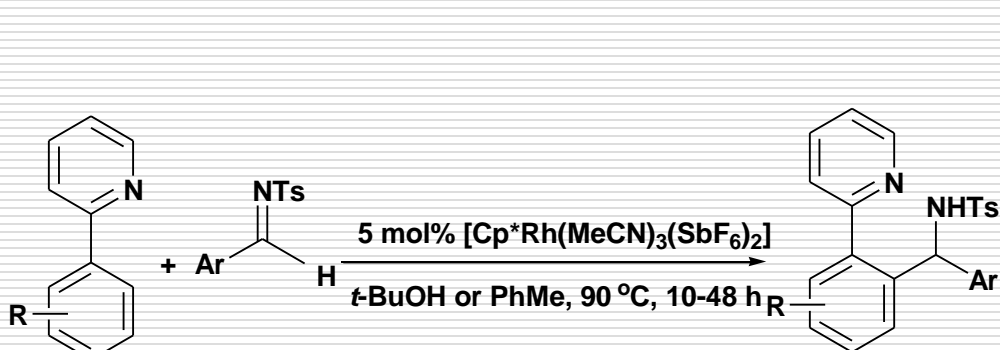


Ar = C_6H_5 , PG = Boc, 82%
Ar = 4- ClC_6H_4 , PG = Boc, 77%
Ar = 4- $\text{NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, PG = Boc, 77%
Ar = 4- CNC_6H_4 , PG = Boc, 50%
Ar = 4- $\text{CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, PG = Boc, 95%
Ar = 2- MeC_6H_4 , PG = Boc, 92%
Ar = C_6H_5 , PG = Ts, 40%
Ar = C_6H_5 , PG = Ns, 51%



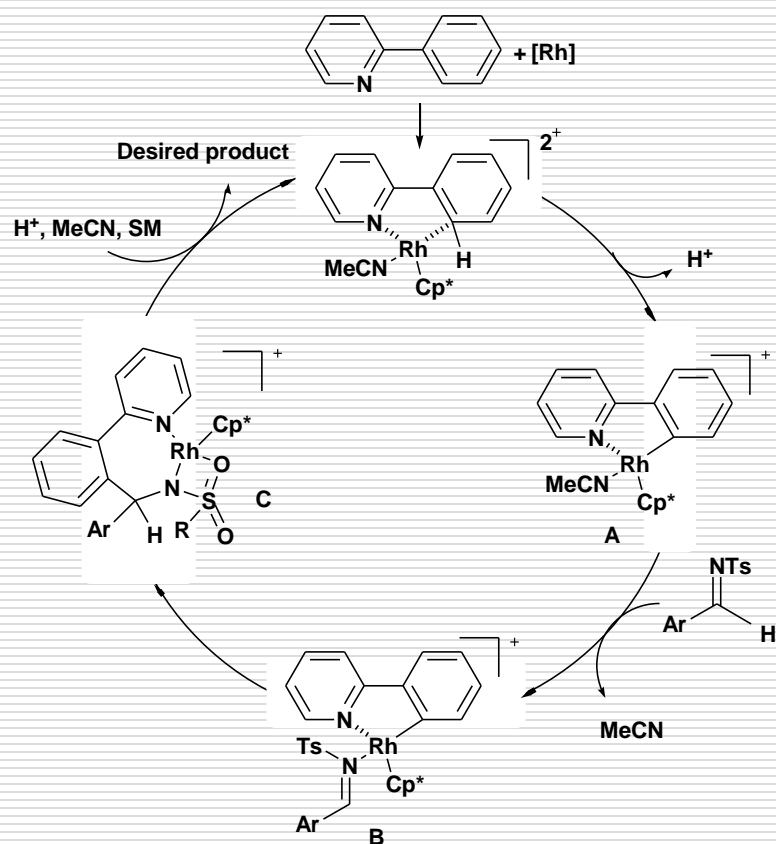
Notes: (1) electrophilic deprotonation
(2) concerted metalation-deprotonation (CMD)-

4 Addition of C-H bonds to imines

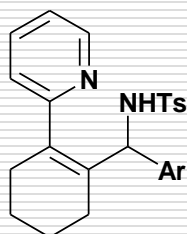
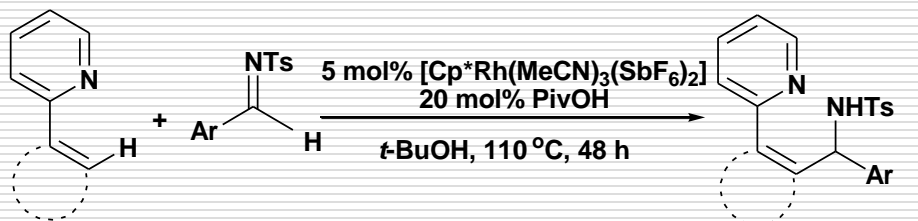


- R = H, Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄, 62%
- R = H, Ar = 4-BrC₆H₄, 76%
- R = H, Ar = 4-ClC₆H₄, 83%
- R = H, Ar = 4-FC₆H₄, 83%
- R = H, Ar = 3-FC₆H₄, 82%
- R = H, Ar = 2-Thiophenyl, 82%
- R = 4-OMe, Ar = C₆H₅, 81%
- R = 4-OH, Ar = C₆H₅, 86%
- R = 4-Cl, Ar = C₆H₅, 73%
- R = 4-Br, Ar = C₆H₅, 74%
- R = 4-OCOMe₂, Ar = C₆H₅, 70%
- R = 4-CO₂Me, Ar = C₆H₅, 78%

Notes: mild conditions and without any additives

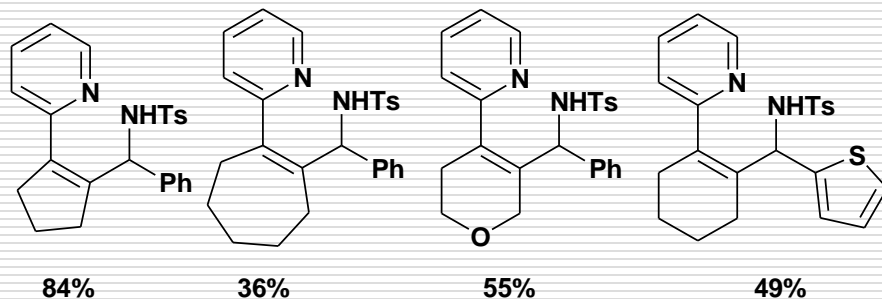


4 Addition of C-H bonds to imines

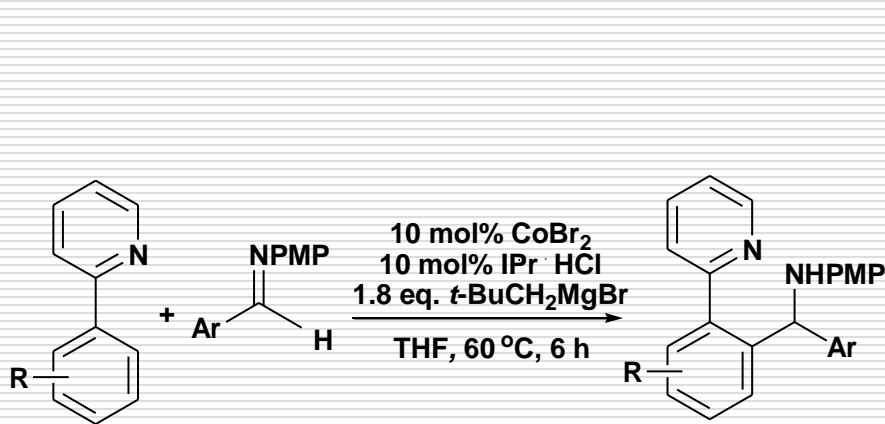


Ar = C_6H_5 , 69%
Ar = $4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, 69%
Ar = $4\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4$, 71%
Ar = $3\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4$, 66%
Ar = $2\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4$, 58%
Ar = $3\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4$, 63%
Ar = $2\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4$, 33%

The first example of direct alkenyl C-H addition to imines and aldehydes.

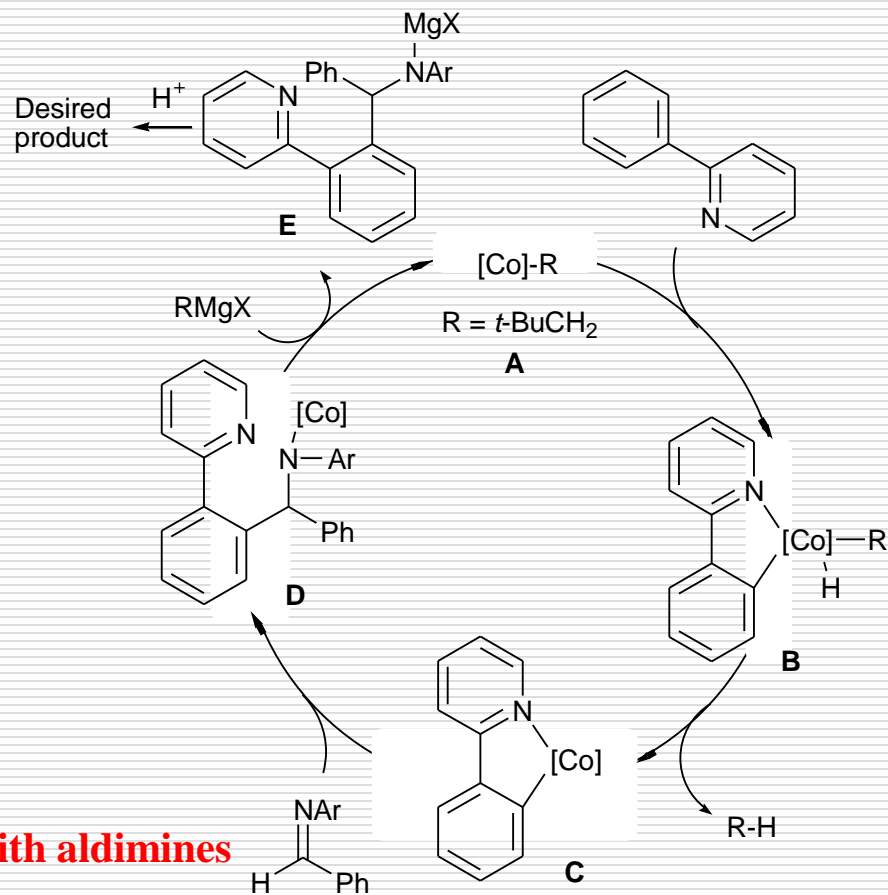


4 Addition of C-H bonds to imines



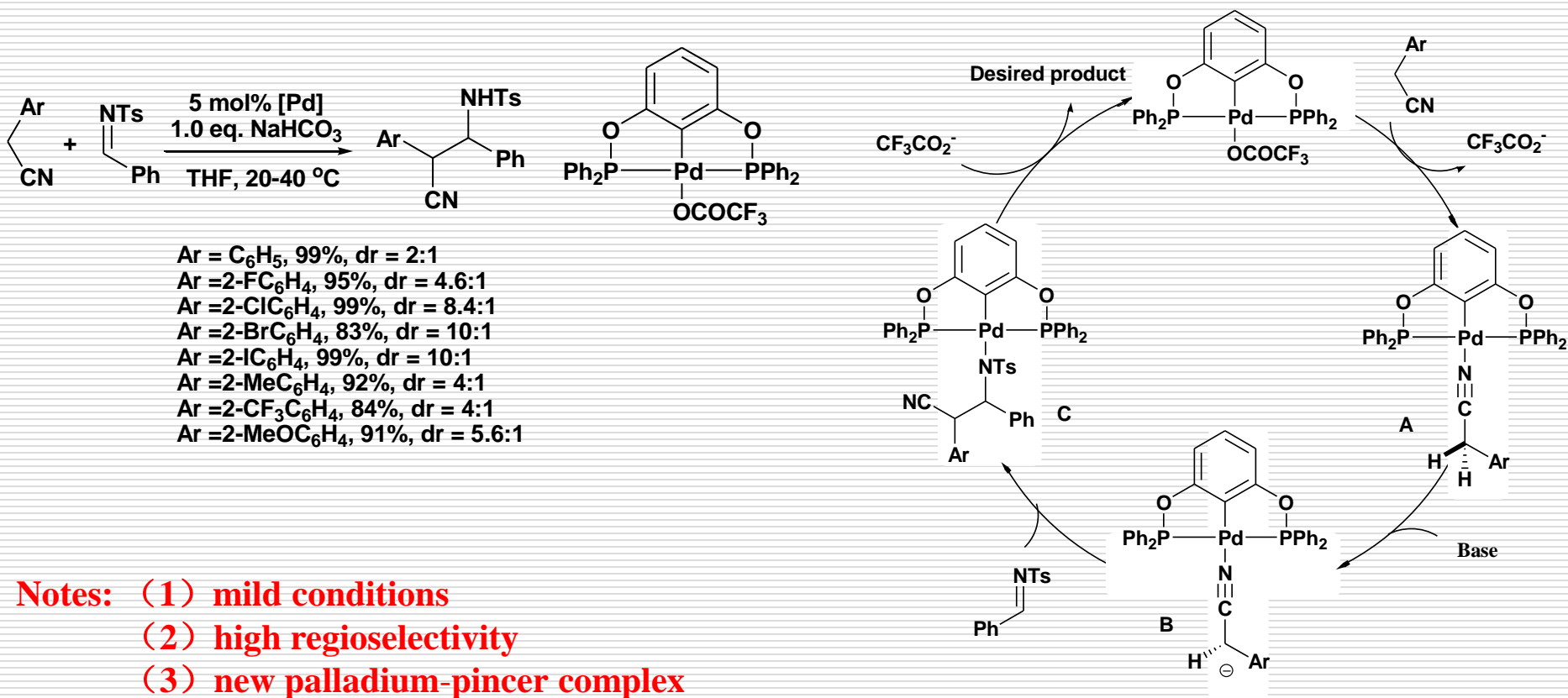
R = H, Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄, 85%
 R = H, Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 78%
 R = H, Ar = 4-ClC₆H₄, 83%
 R = H, Ar = 4-FC₆H₄, 26%
 R = H, Ar = 3-MeC₆H₄, 77%
 R = H, Ar = 2-MeC₆H₄, 77%
 R = H, Ar = 2-MeOC₆H₄, 53%

R = H, Ar = 2-C₆H₅C₆H₄, 41%
 R = H, Ar = C₆H₅, 81%
 R = 4-OMe, Ar = C₆H₅, 76%
 R = 4-F, Ar = C₆H₅, 64%
 R = 4-NMe₂, Ar = C₆H₅, 28%
 R = 5-Me, Ar = C₆H₅, 47%
 R = 6-OMe, Ar = C₆H₅, 70%

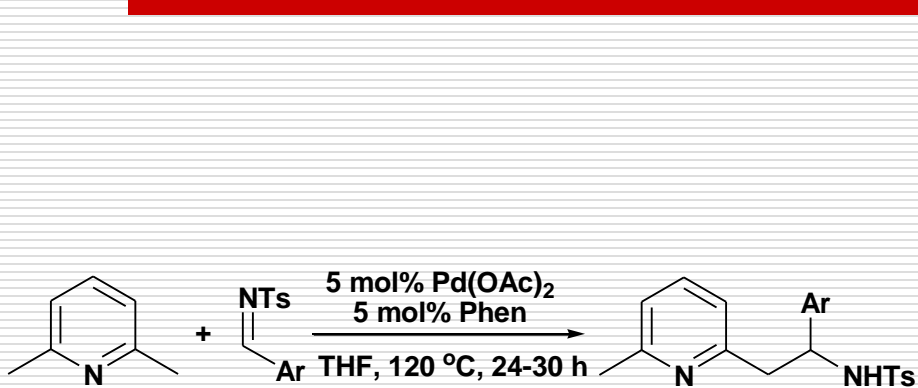


This mechanism is different from that of the rhodium(III)-catalyzed reaction of 2-arylpyridines with aldimines

4 Addition of C-H bonds to imines

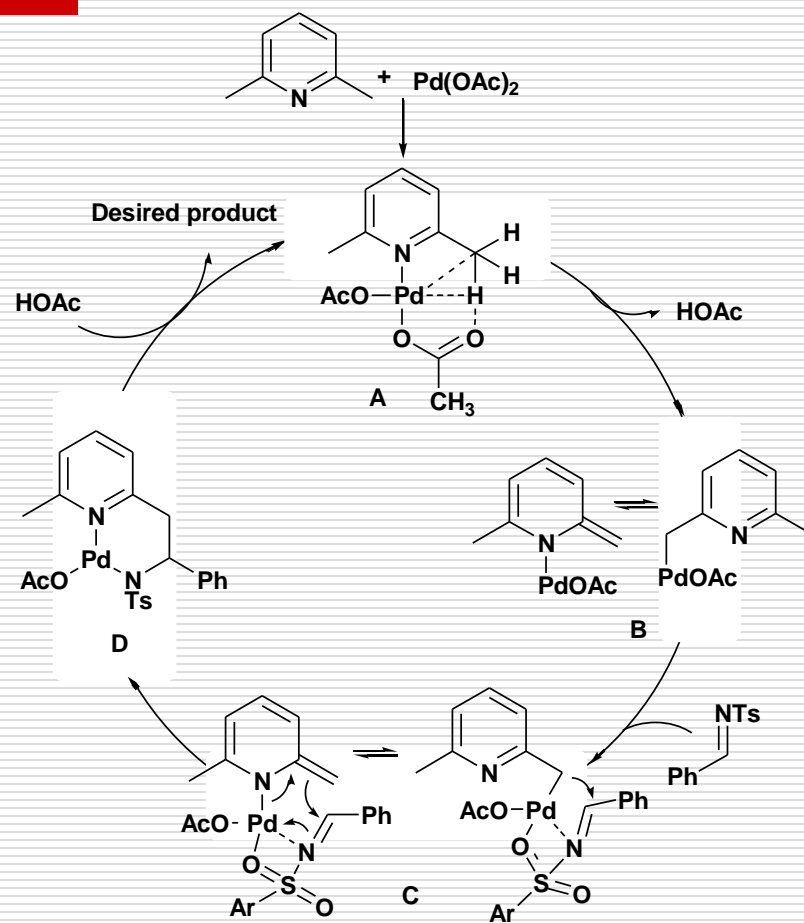


4 Addition of C-H bonds to imines

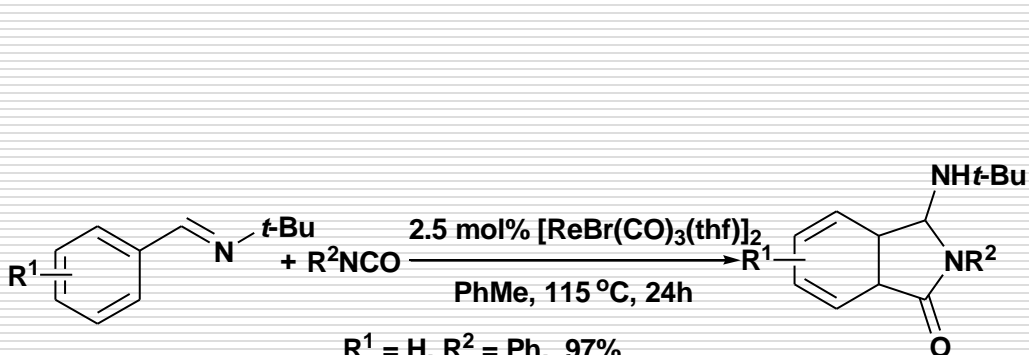


Ar = C₆H₅, 82%
Ar = 4-ClC₆H₄, 92%
Ar = 4-BrC₆H₄, 85%
Ar = 4-CF₃C₆H₄, 91%
Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 41%
Ar = 2-BrC₆H₄, 86%
Ar = 2-ClC₆H₄, 91%

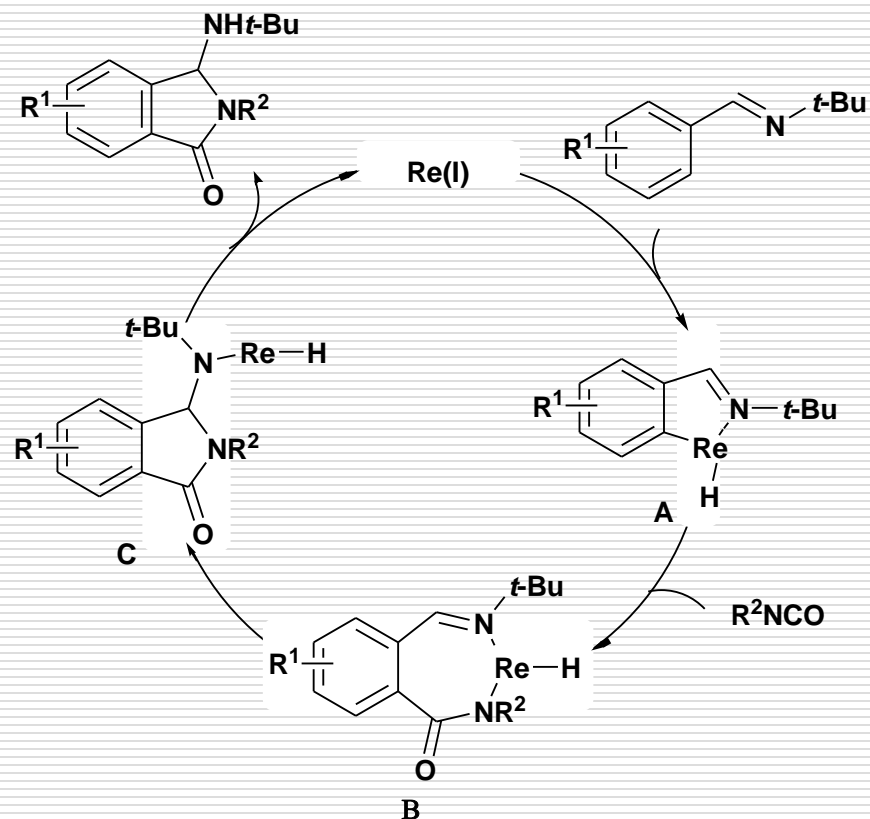
Notes: (1) mild conditions
(2) sp³ C-H bond activation



5 Addition of C-H bonds to isocyanates

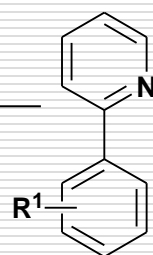
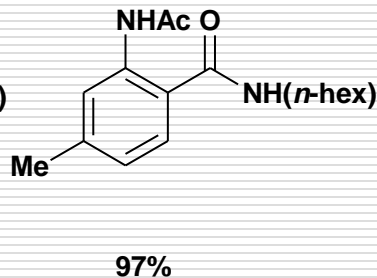
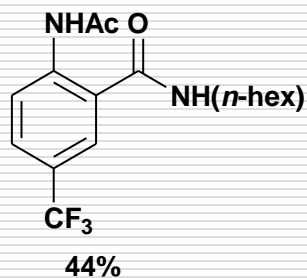
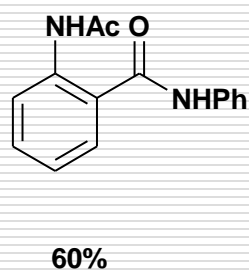
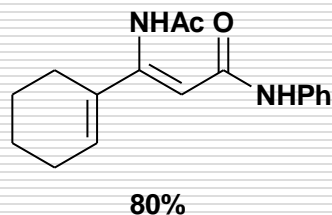
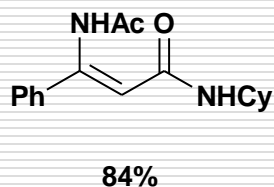
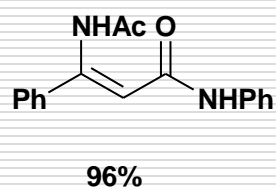
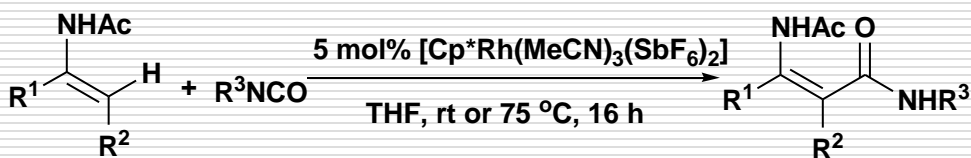


$\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = \text{Ph}, 97\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4, 81\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = 4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4, 94\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = 4\text{-OMe}, \text{R}^2 = \text{Ph}, 80\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = 4\text{-Me}, \text{R}^2 = \text{Ph}, 92\%$
 $\text{R}^1 = 4\text{-CF}_3, \text{R}^2 = \text{Ph}, 87\%$



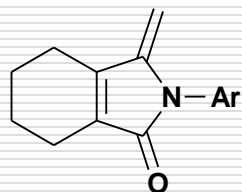
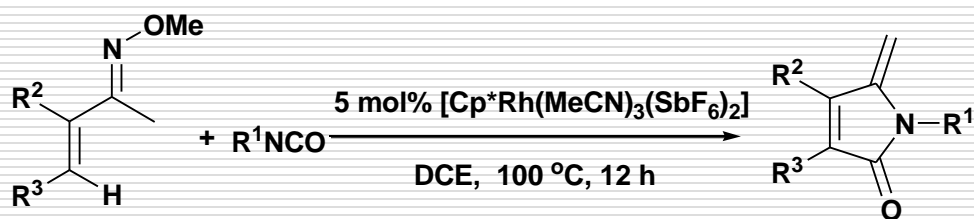
Notes: mild conditions and without any additives

5 Addition of C-H bonds to isocyanates

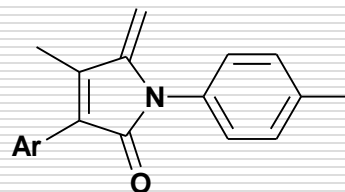


- R¹ = H, R² = Ph, 90%
- R¹ = 4-Me, R² = Ph, 81%
- R¹ = 4-OMe, R² = Ph, 79%
- R¹ = 4-Br, R² = Ph, 83%
- R¹ = 4-CN, R² = Ph, 63%
- R¹ = 4-CHO, R² = Ph, 61%
- R¹ = H, R² = 4-MeC₆H₄, 86%
- R¹ = H, R² = 4-ClC₆H₄, 81%

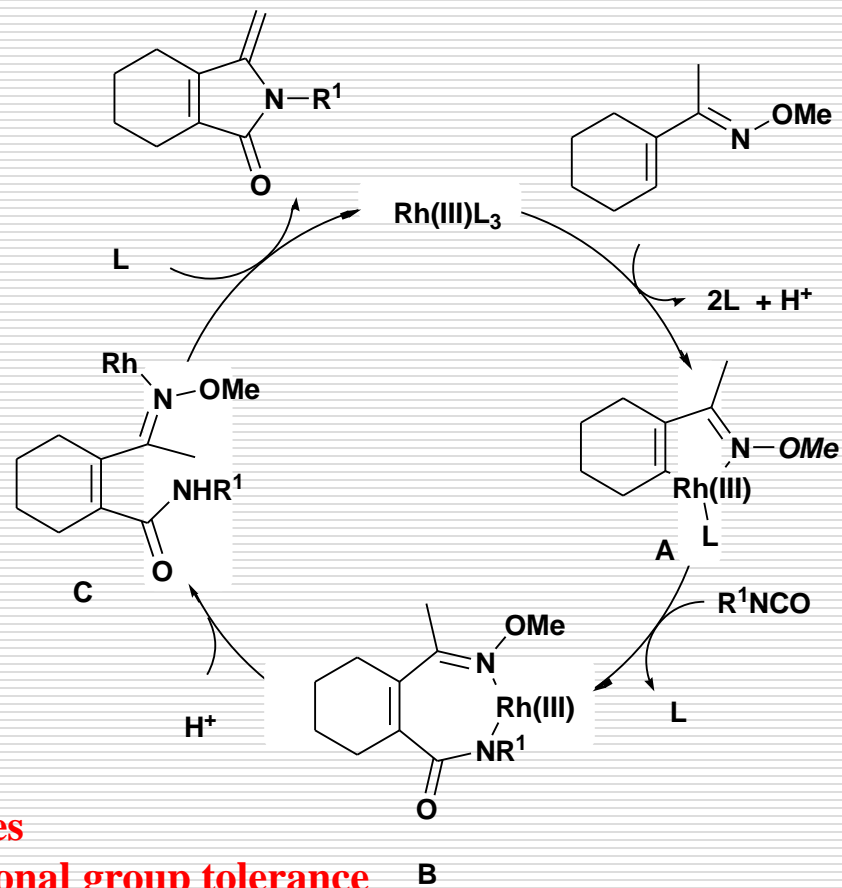
5 Addition of C-H bonds to isocyanates



Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄, 86%
 Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 82%
 Ar = 4-NO₂C₆H₄, 84%
 Ar = 4-CF₃C₆H₄, 87%
 Ar = 4-CO₂EtC₆H₄, 82%
 Ar = 4-BrC₆H₄, 92%
 Ar = 4-ClC₆H₄, 93%
 Ar = 4-FC₆H₄, 80%

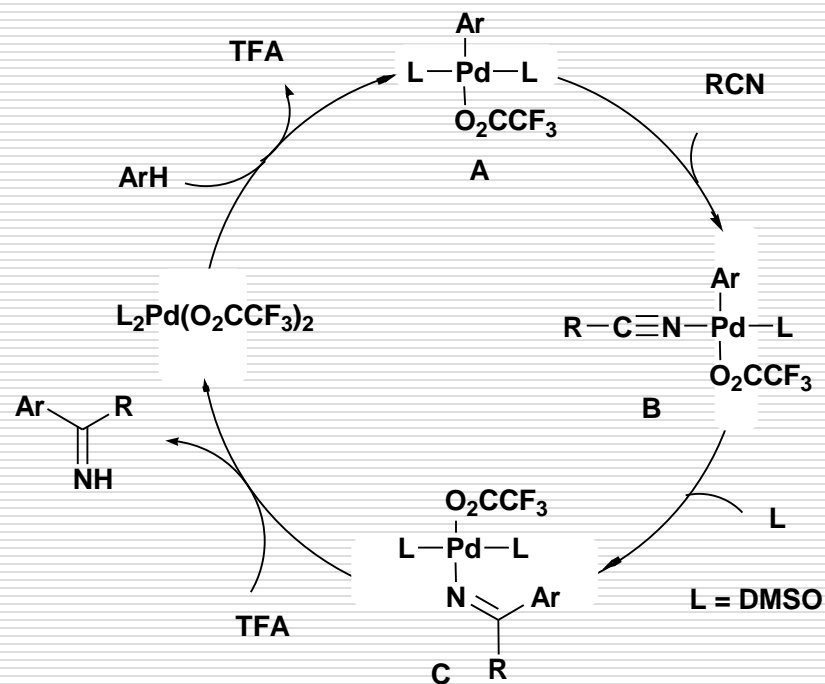
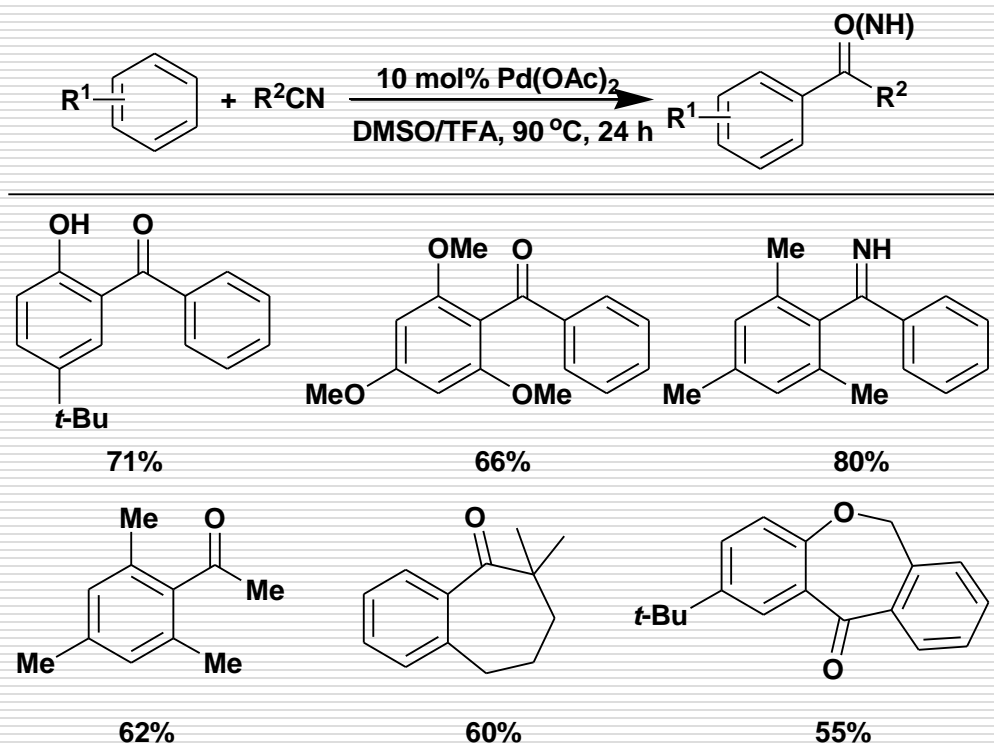


Ar = C₆H₅, 65%
 Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄, 60%
 Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄, 57%
 Ar = 4-FC₆H₄, 64%
 Ar = 2-Naphthyl, 55%



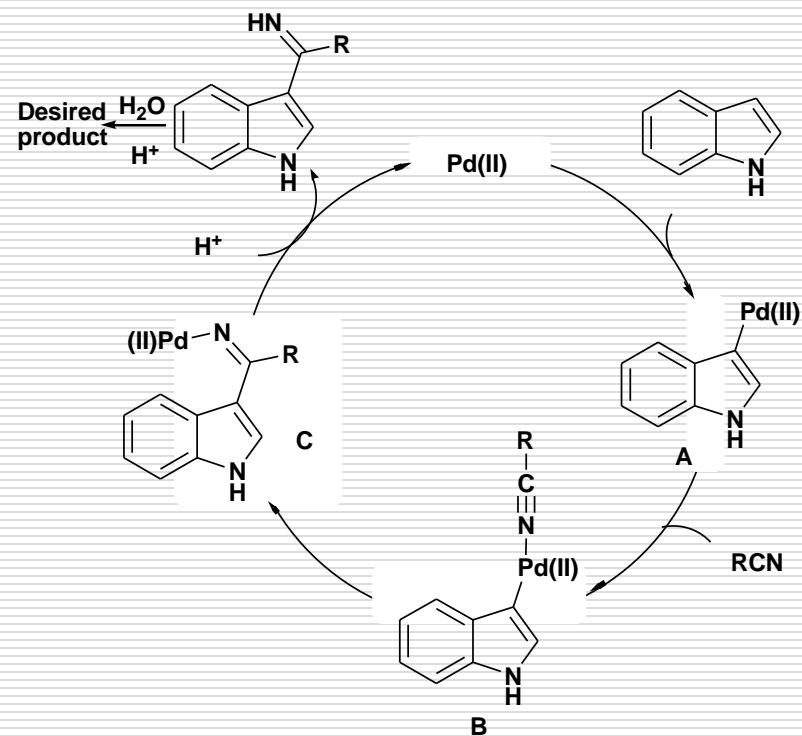
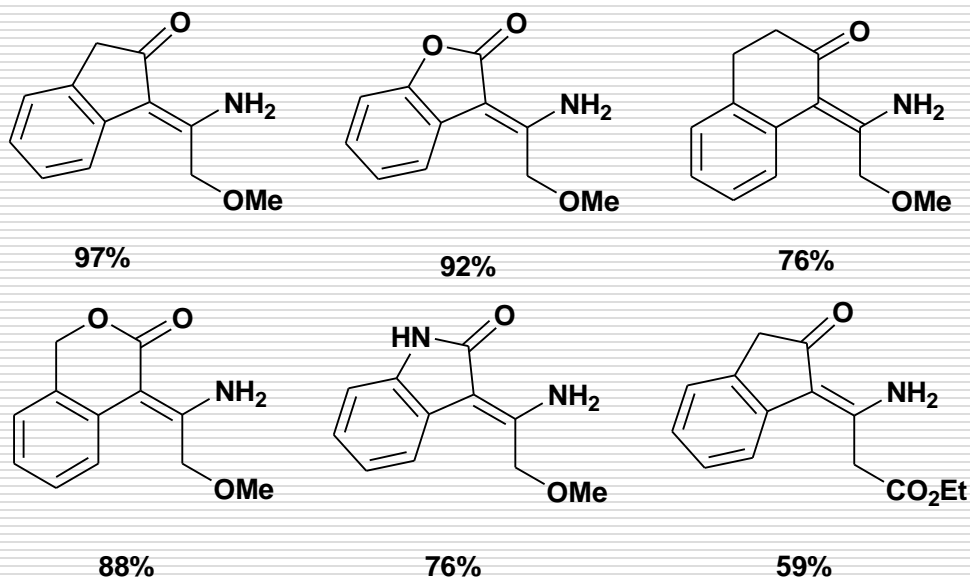
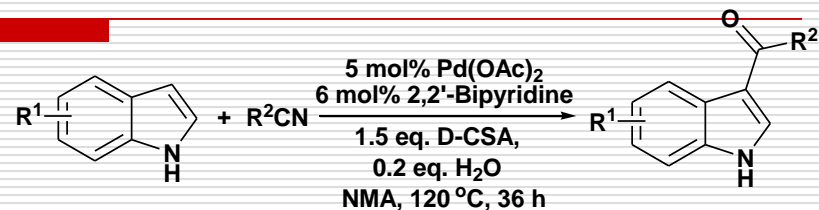
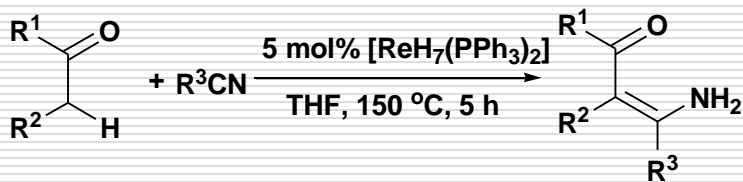
Notes: (1) mild conditions and without any additives
(2) high regioselectivity and excellent functional group tolerance

6 Addition of C-H bonds to nitriles



Notes: the reaction can even be improved dramatically by adding only a catalytic amount of DMSO

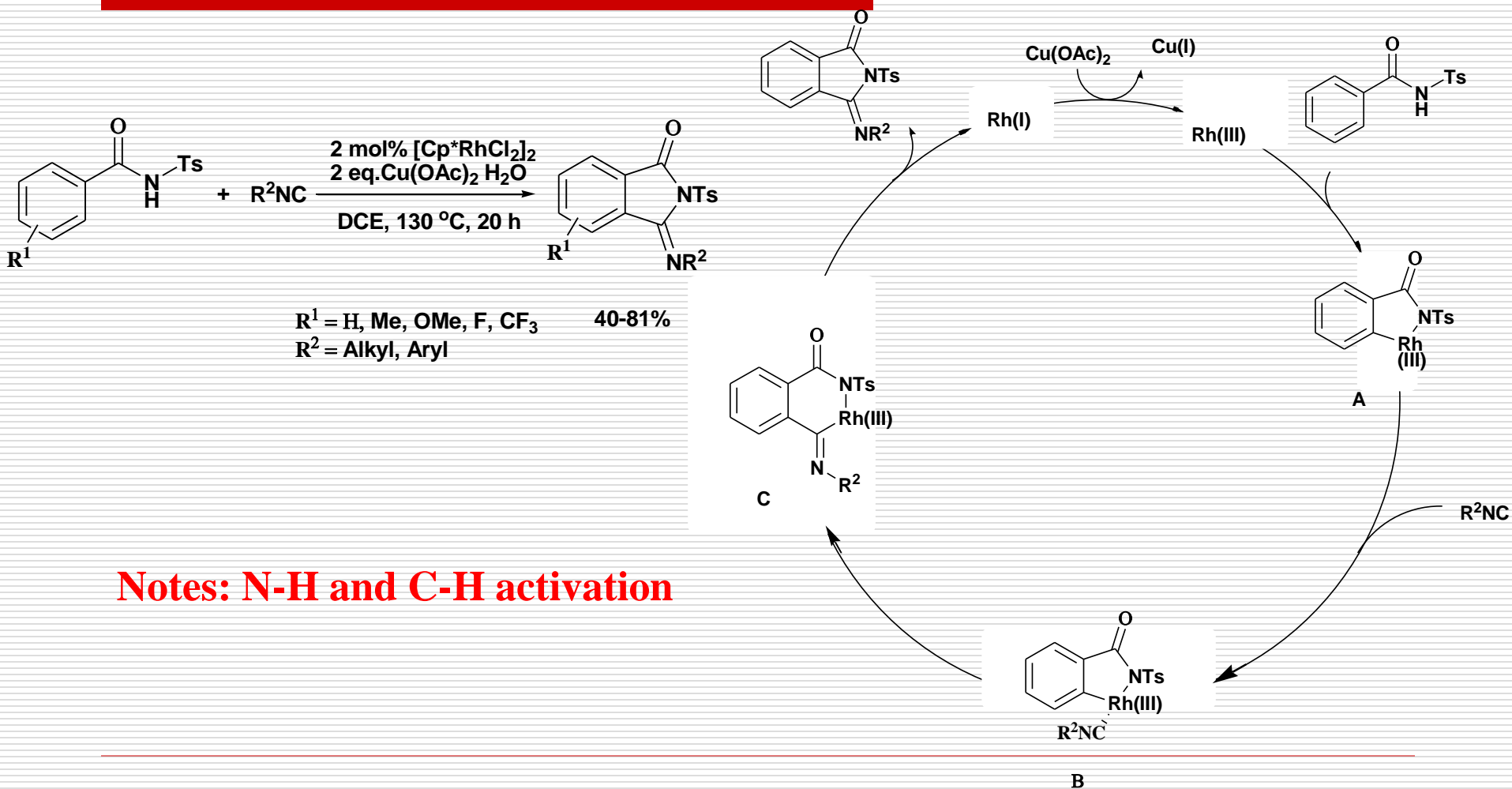
6 Addition of C-H bonds to nitriles



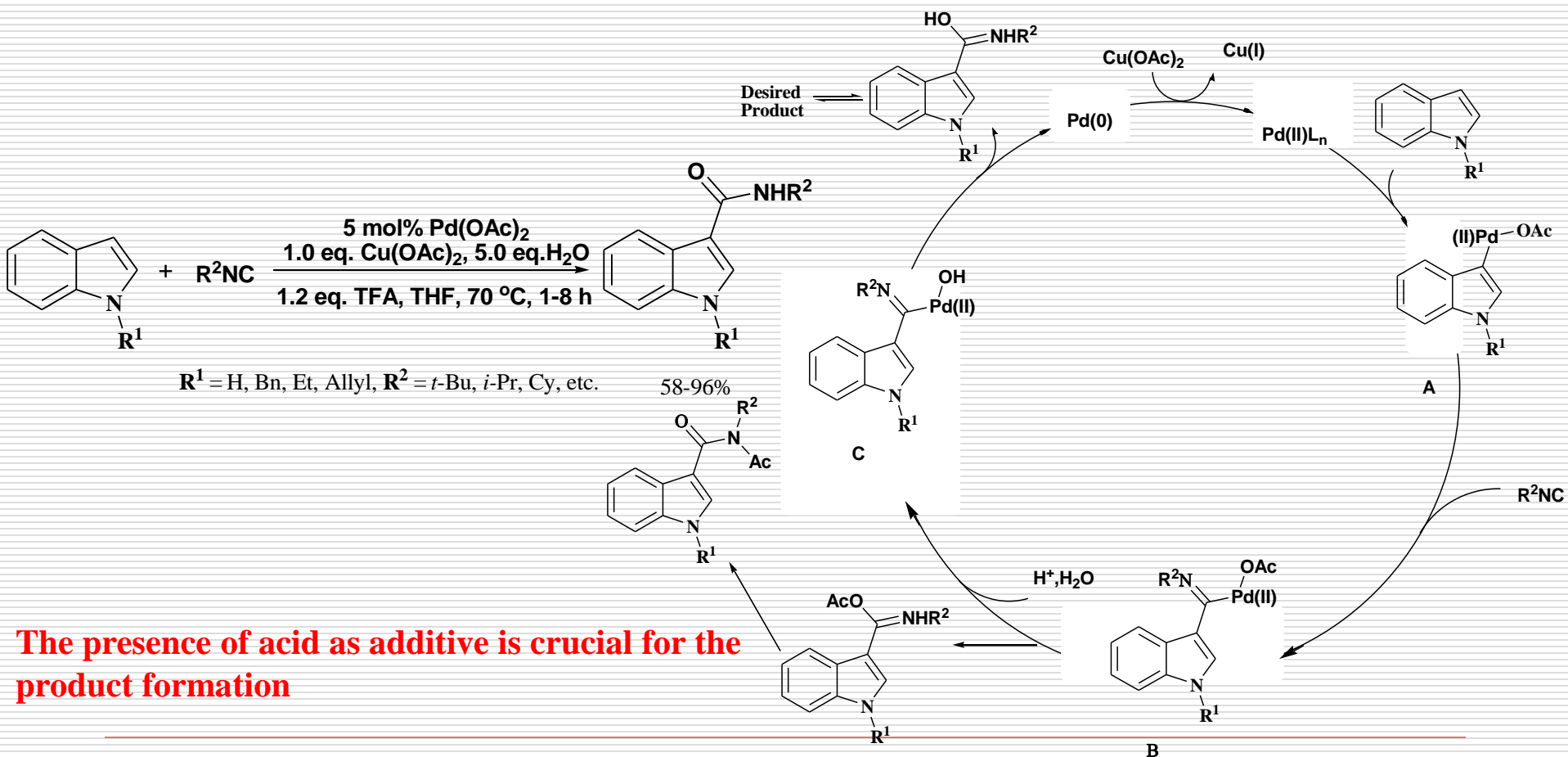
H. Takaya, M. Ito, S.-I. Murahashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2009, **131**, 10824-10825.

T.-S. Jiang, G.-W. Wang, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 788-791

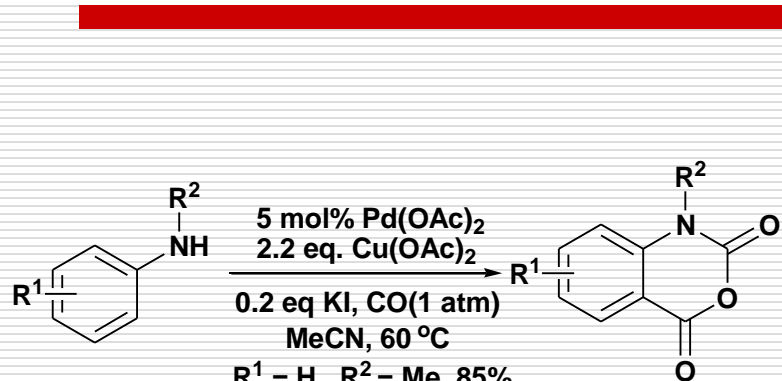
7 Addition of C-H bonds to isocyanides



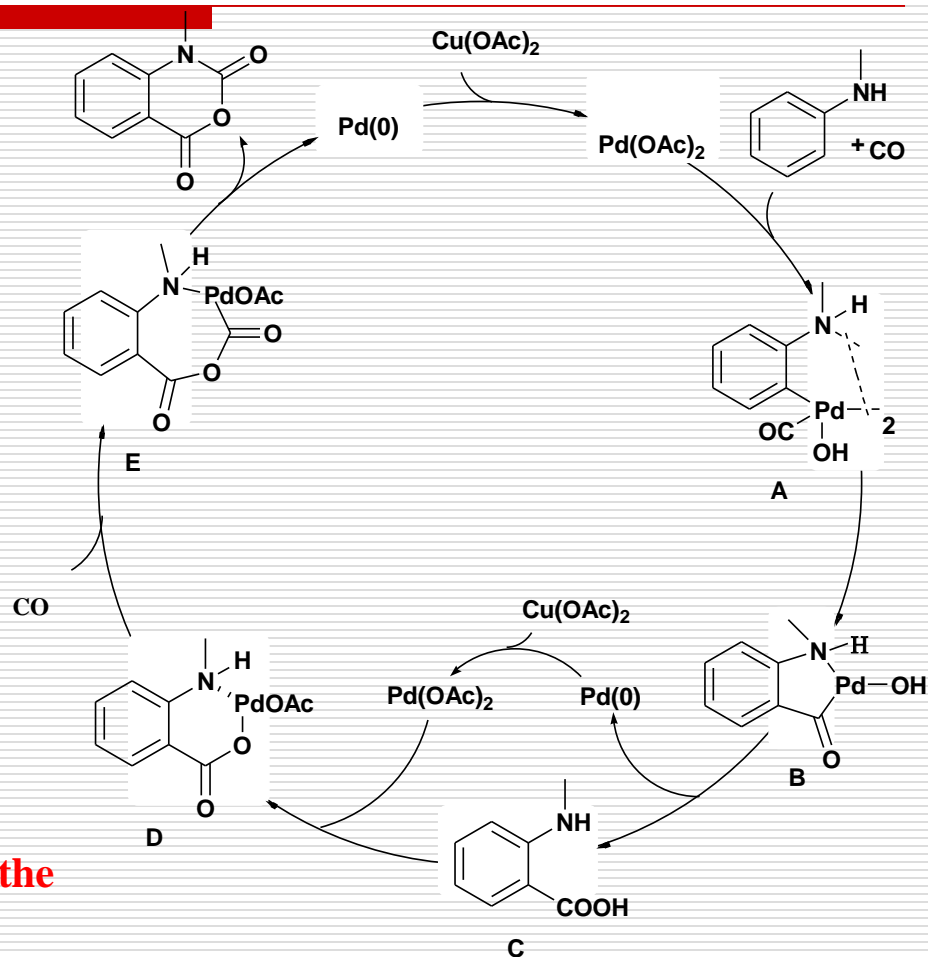
7 Addition of C-H bonds to isocyanides



8 Addition of C-H bonds to carbon monoxide

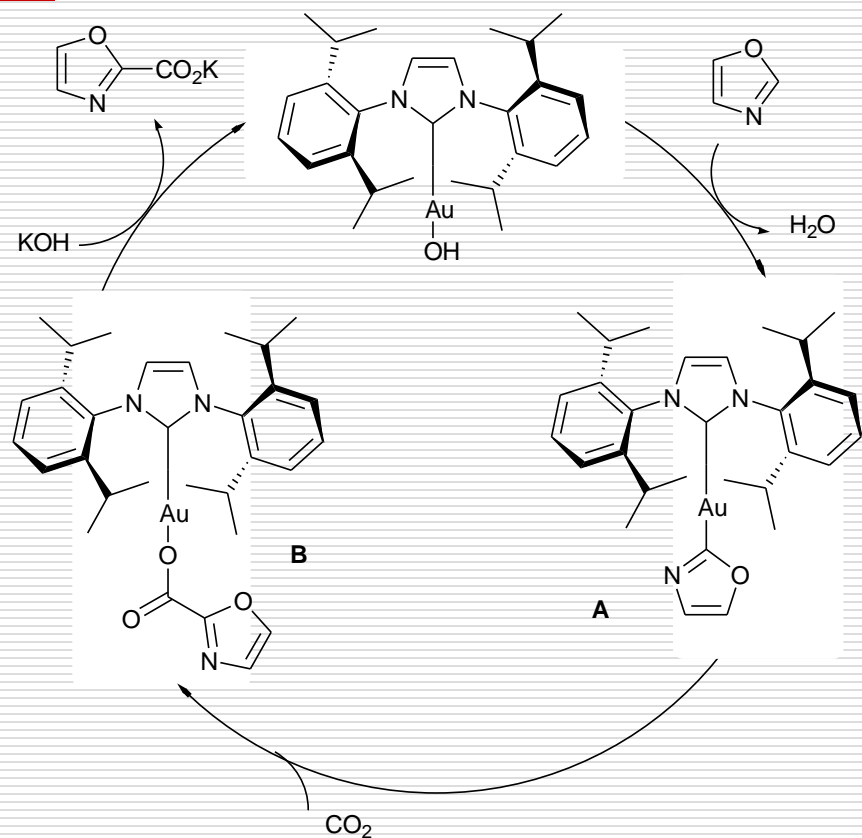
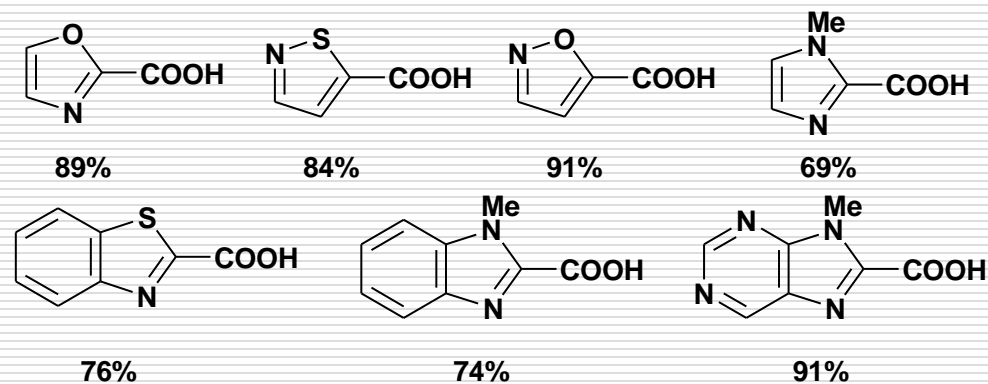
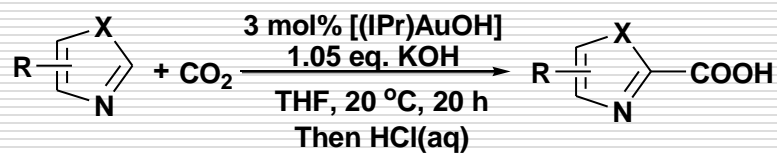


R¹ = H, R² = Me, 85%
R¹ = 4-Me, R² = Me, 76%
R¹ = 4-Br, R² = Me, 86%
R¹ = 3-NO₂, R² = Me, 63%
R¹ = 4-CO₂Et, R² = Me, 85%
R¹ = H, R² = Et, 84%
R¹ = H, R² = Pr, 63%
R¹ = H, R² = Bn, 72%
R¹ = H, R² = Cy, 51%



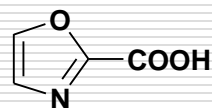
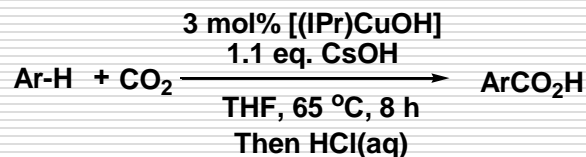
Iodide compounds have been shown to improve the efficiency of Pd-catalyzed carbonylations

9 Addition of C-H bonds to carbon dioxide

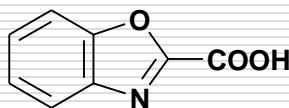


The carboxylation of carbo- and heterocycles with high regioselectivity at the most acidic C-H bond position

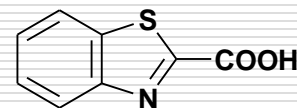
9 Addition of C-H bonds to carbon dioxide



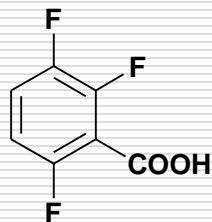
77%



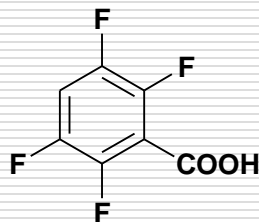
90%



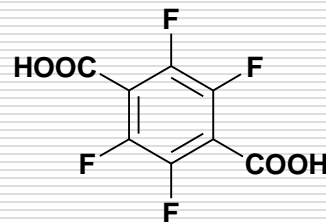
82%



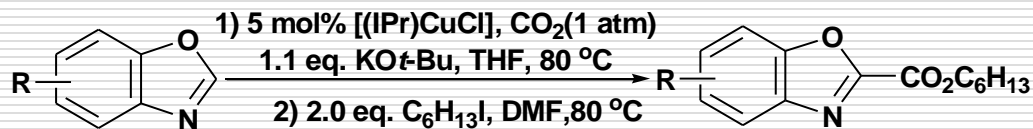
85%



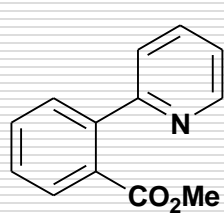
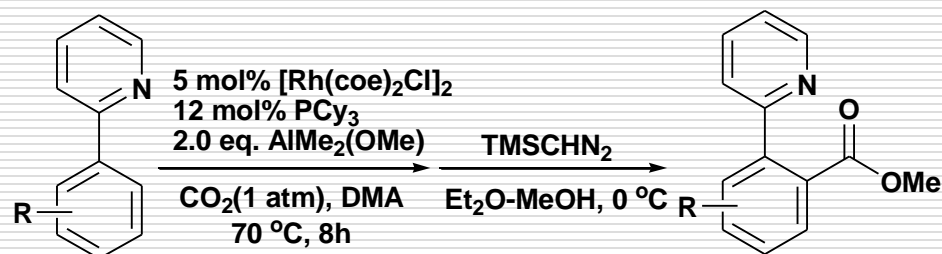
93%



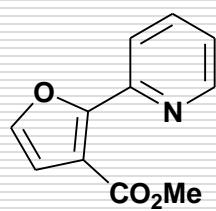
80% (2.2 eq. CsOH)



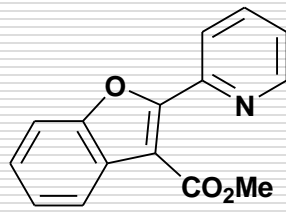
9 Addition of C-H bonds to carbon dioxide



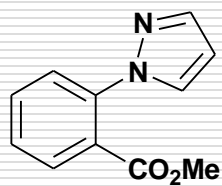
73%



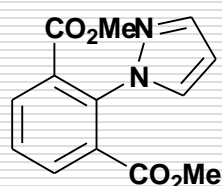
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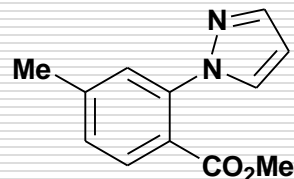
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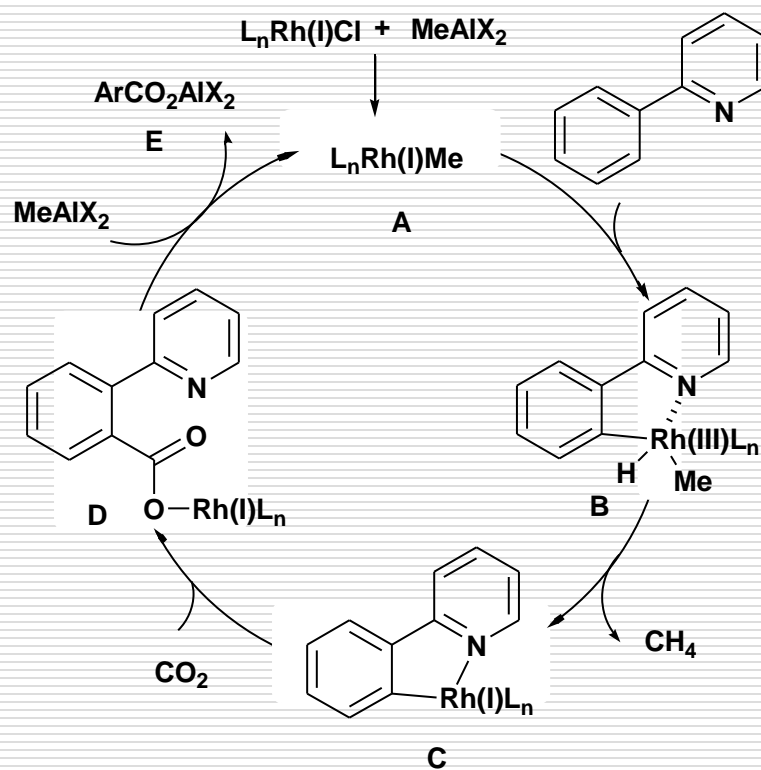
57%



23%



67%



10 Conclusions and outlook

- (1) Noble metals: rhodium, ruthenium, rhenium, iridium and palladium.**
 - (2) Most substrates with directing group.**
 - (3) Reactions with chiral ligands could realize the asymmetric catalysis.**
-

Thank you for your attention



Answers of questions

