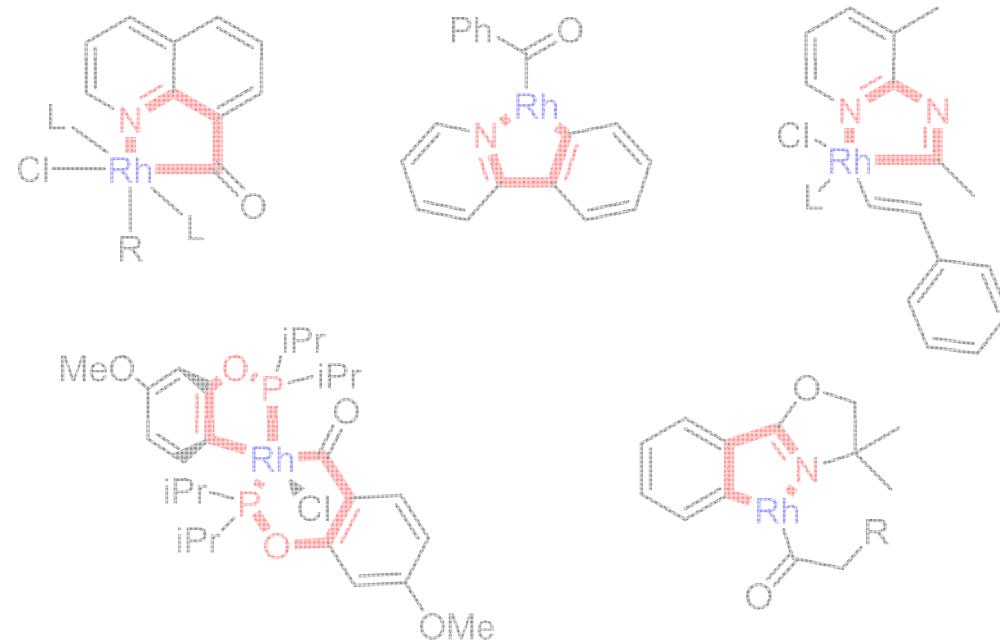
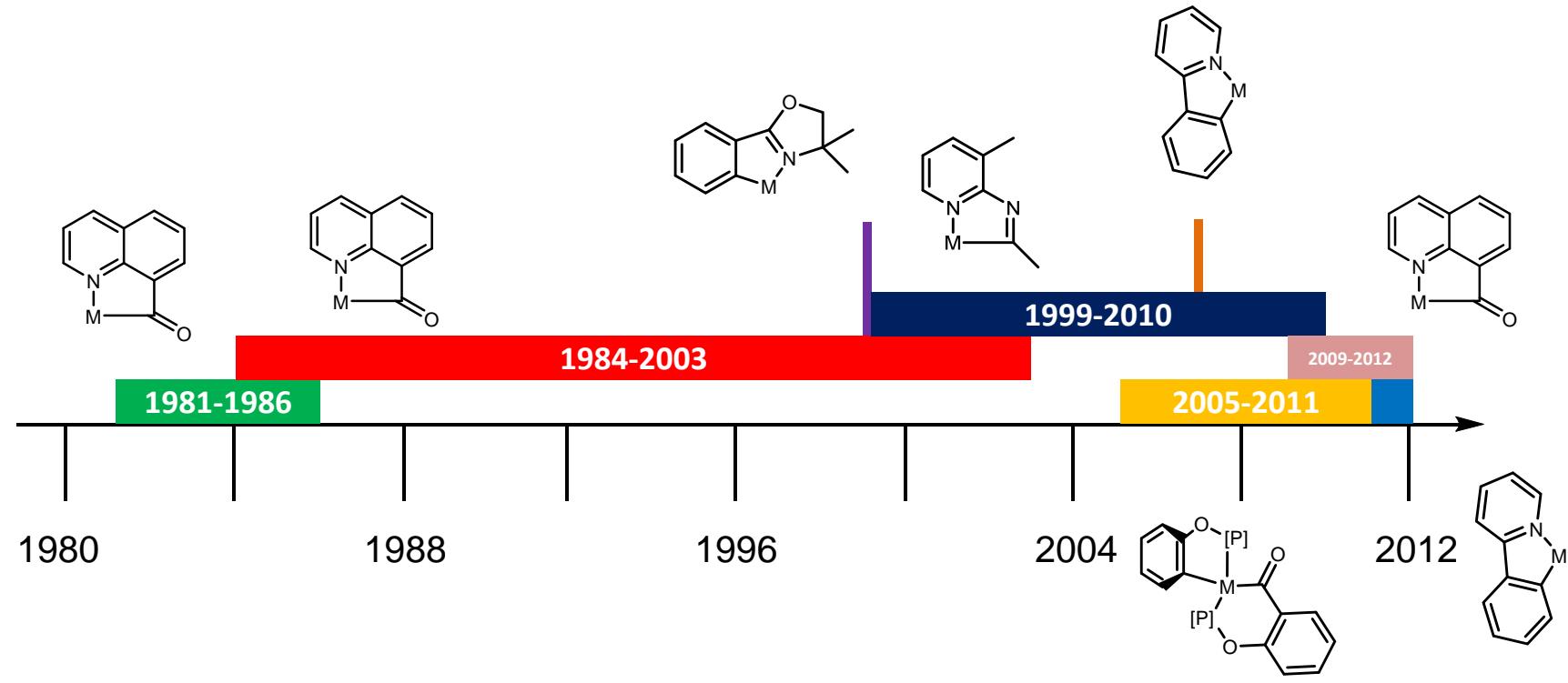


Directed Cleavage of Unstrained Carbon-Carbon Bond



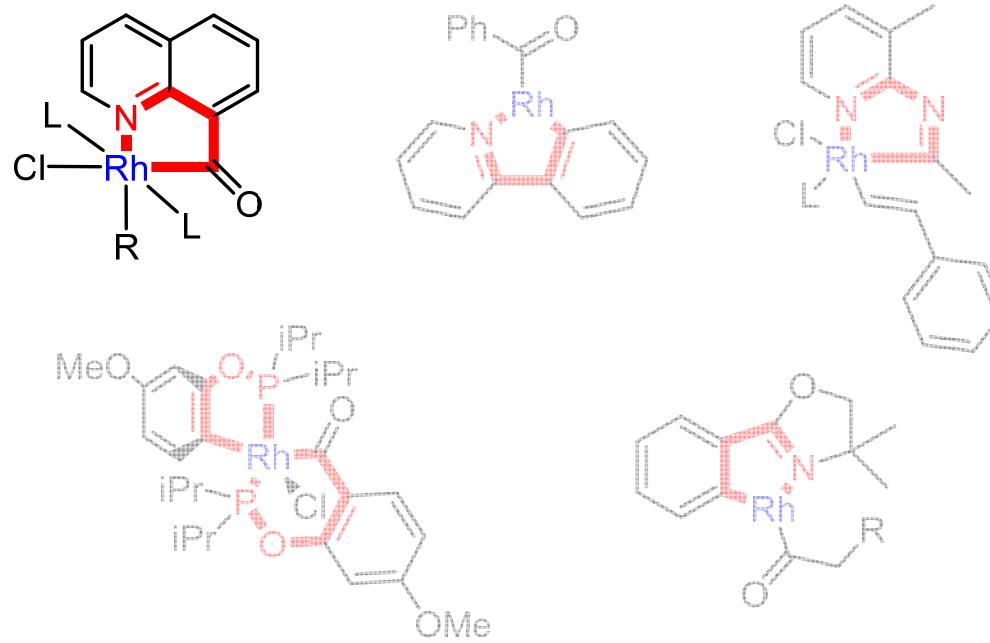
*Penghao Chen
Dong Group Seminar
November, 5th, 2014*

Time-line of Directing Moieties

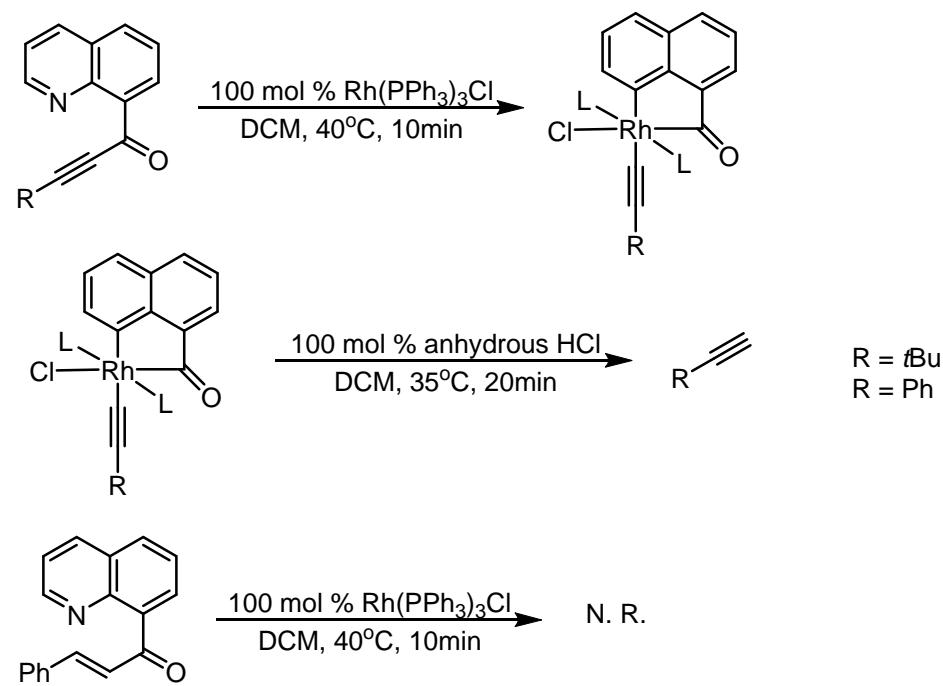


Suggs	Ruhland
Jun (8-acylquinolines)	Oshima
Murai	Douglas, Johnson, Wang
Jun (2-amino-3-picoline)	Shi

8-Acylquinolines

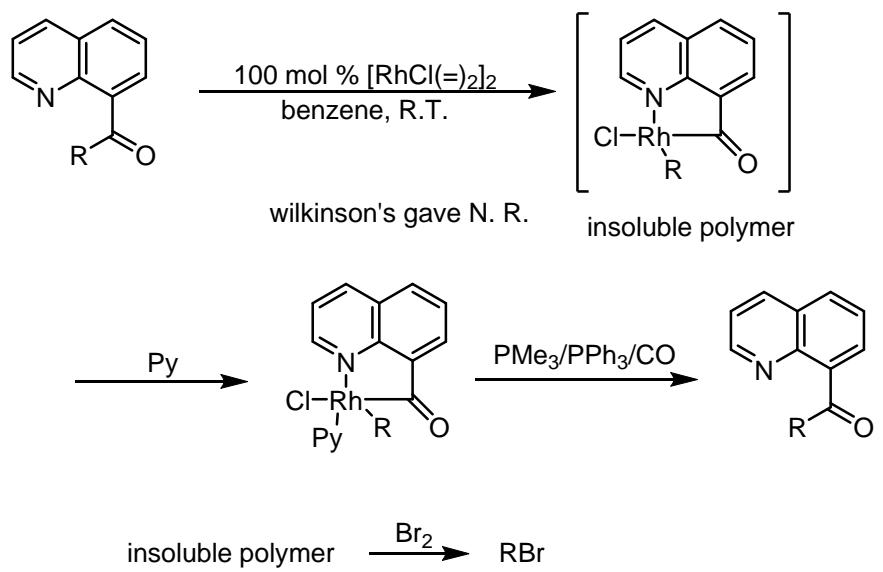


8-Acylquinolines

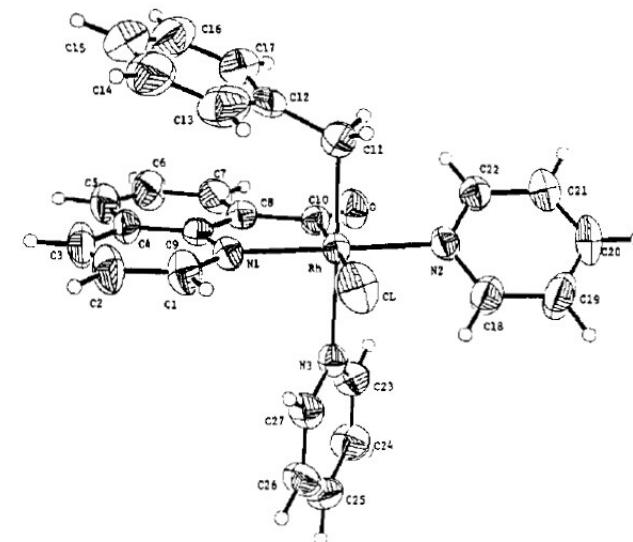


J. Williams Suggs, Sherman D. Cox, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1981**, 122, 199

8-Acylquinolines

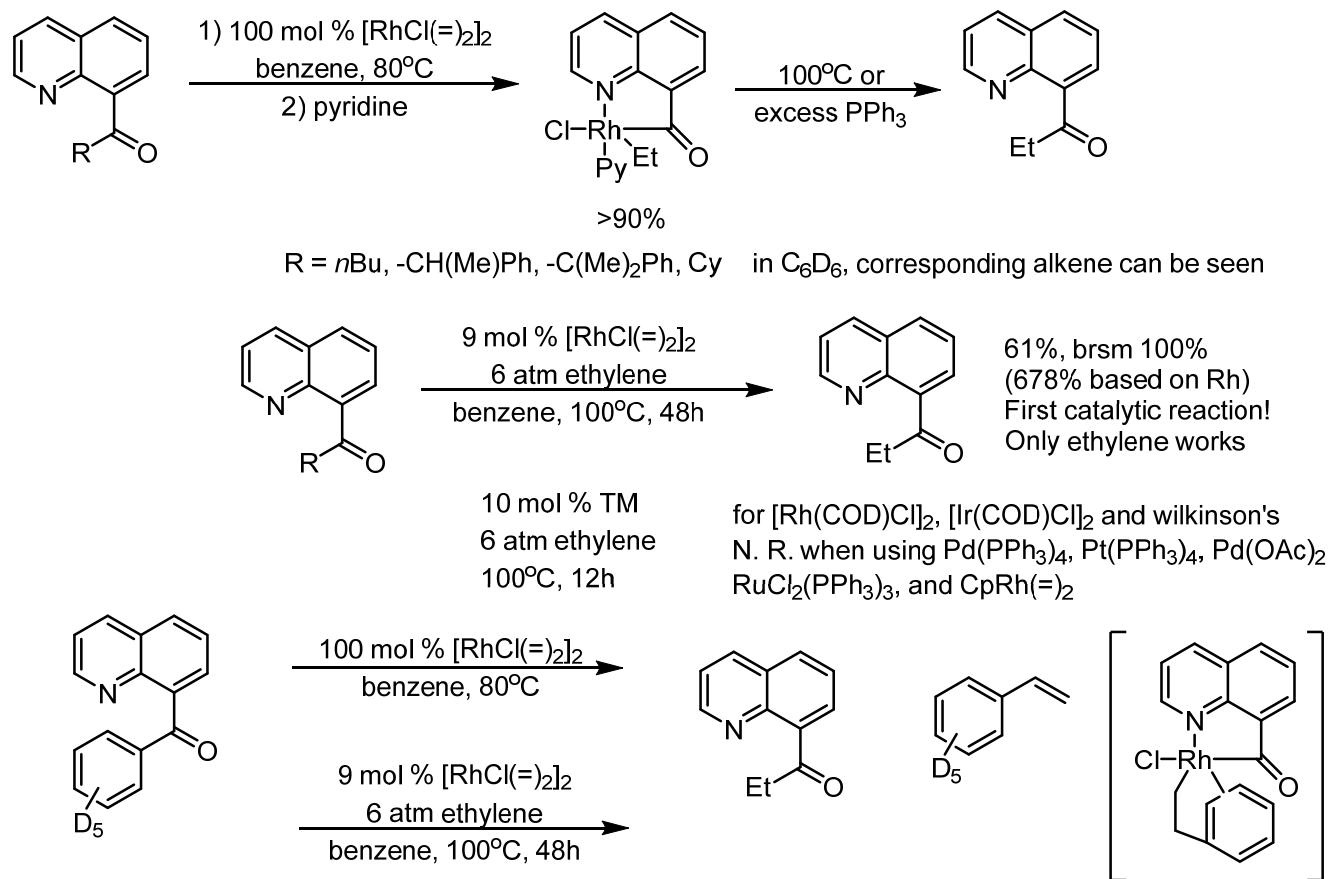


R = benzyl
Et
Me
-C₂Ph
-CD₂Ph



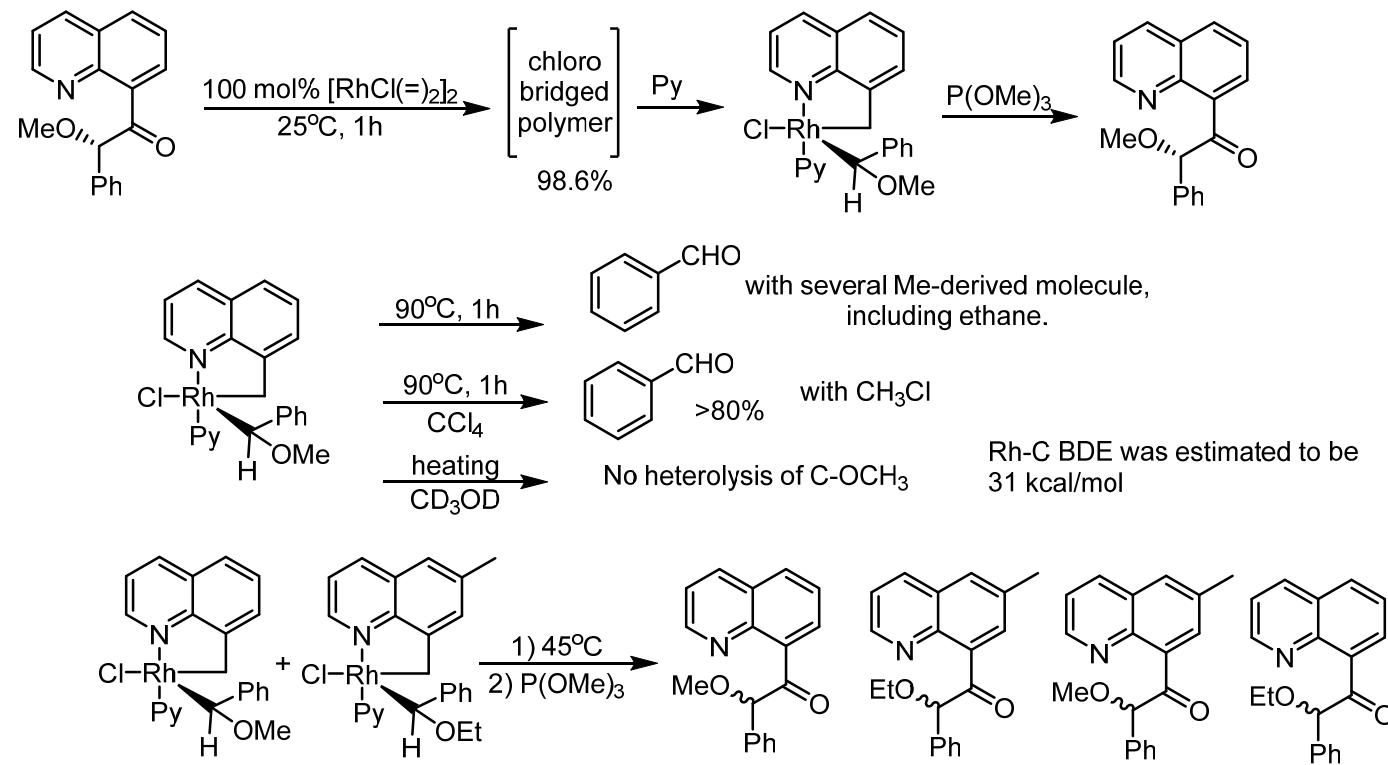
J. William Suggs, Chul-Ho Jun, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1984, 106, 3054

8-Acylquinolines



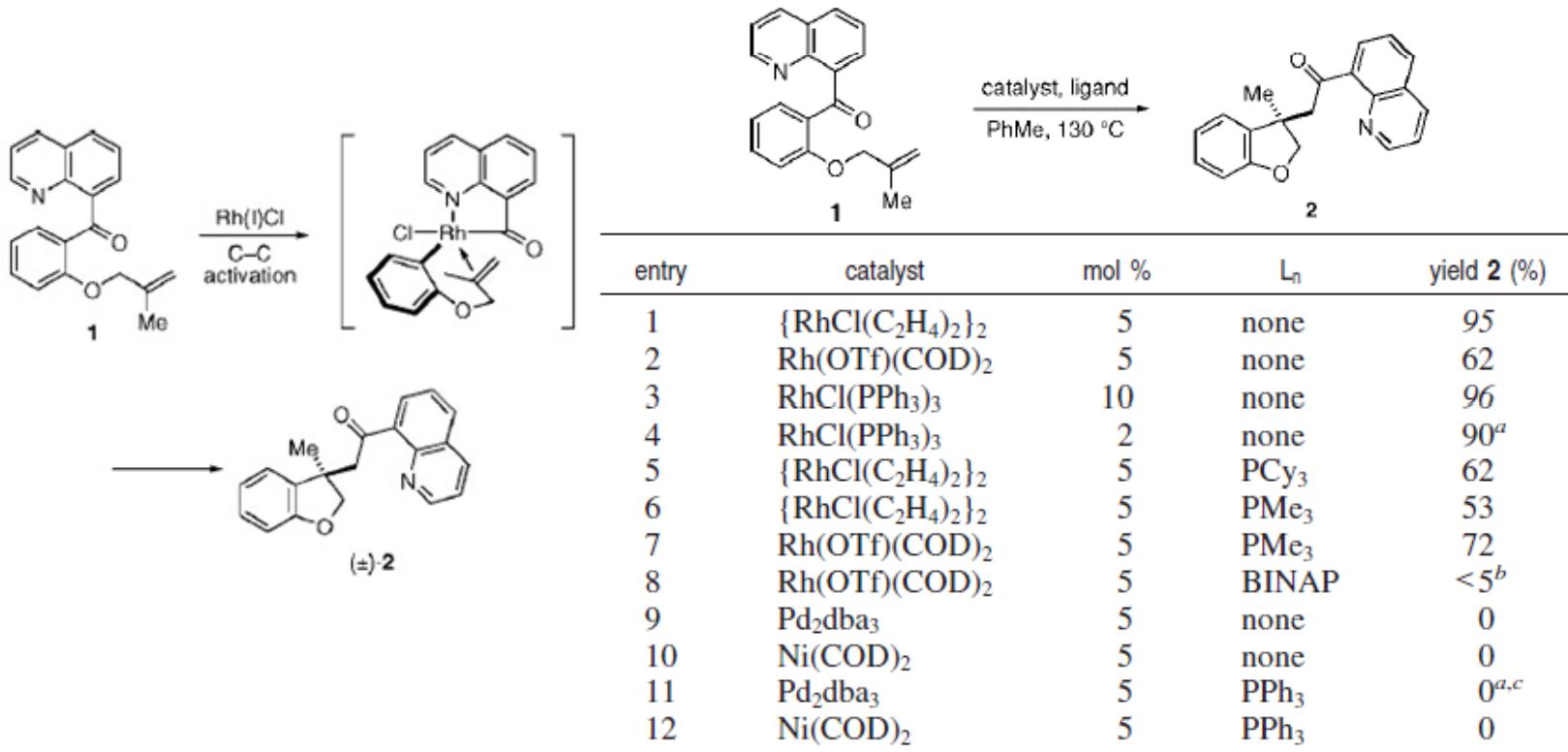
J. William Suggs, Chul-Ho Jun J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun. **1985**, 107, 5546

8-Acylquinolines



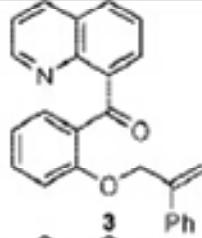
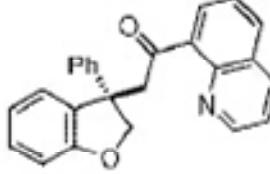
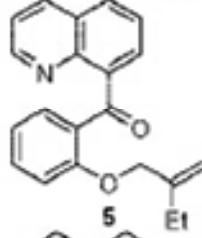
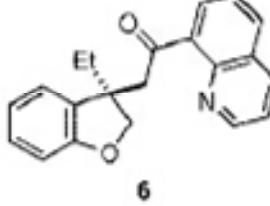
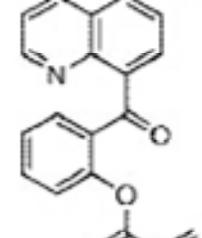
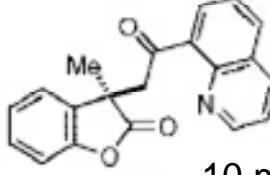
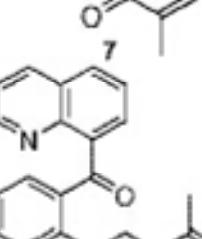
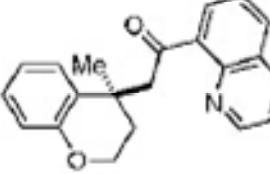
J. Williams Suggs, Chul-Ho Jun, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1986**, 108, 4679

8-Acylquinolines

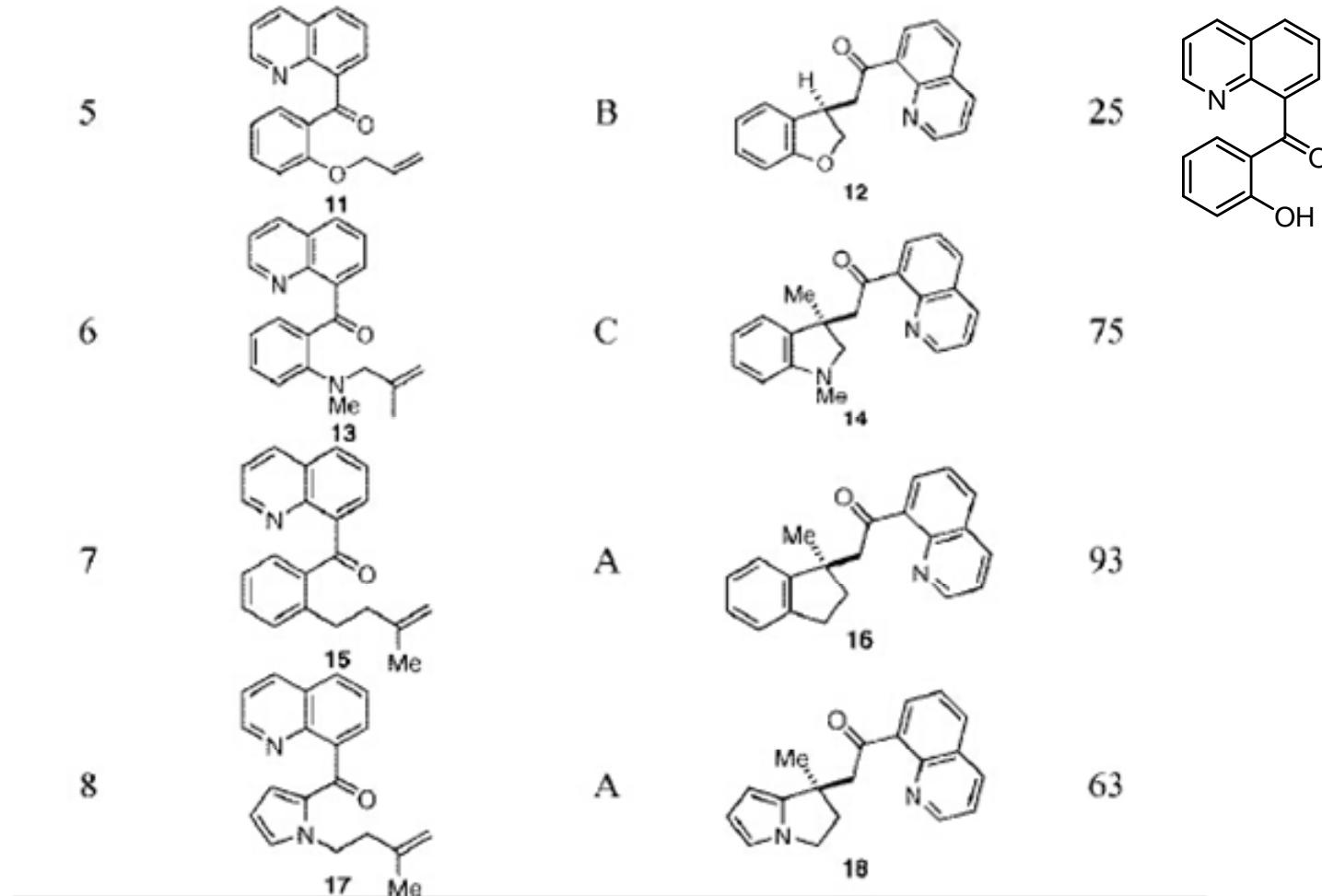


^a As determined using ^1H NMR spectroscopy after 48 h. ^b The major product resulted from alkene isomerization to an enol ether. ^c Cleavage of the allyl ether to the corresponding phenol was the major product.

8-Acylquinolines

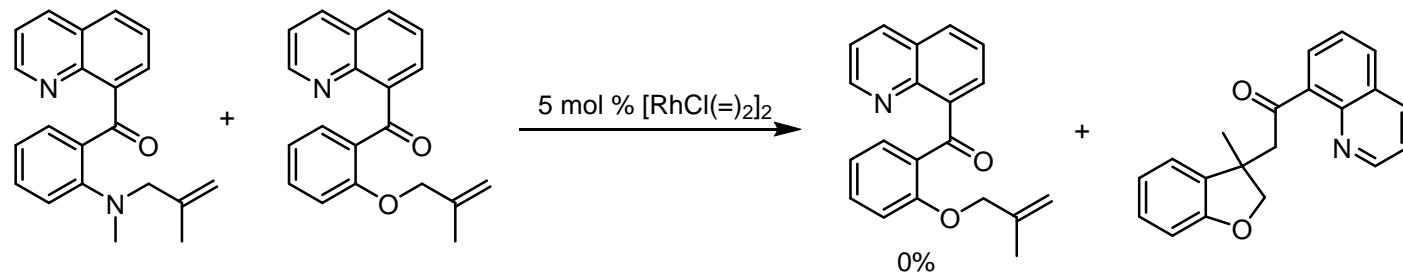
entry	substrate	cond.	product	% yield ^a
1		A	 4	94
2	 3	A	 6	82
3	 5	A	 8	80 ^b 10 mol % hydroquinone added
4	 7	A	 10	81

8-Acylquinolines



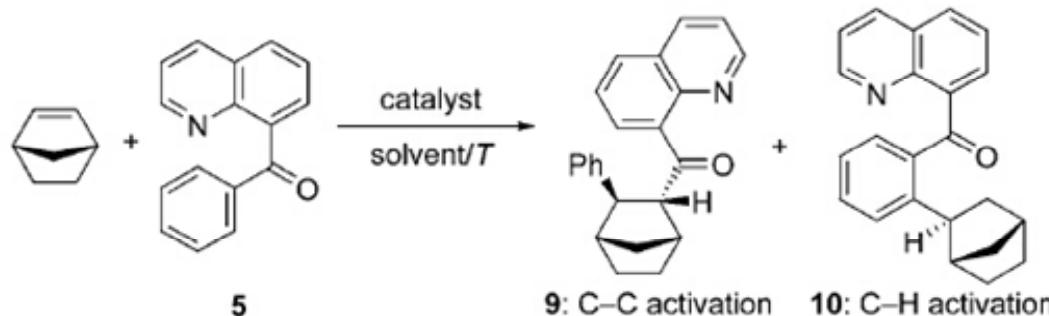
^a Isolated yield after chromatography with SiO₂. ^b Reaction stopped after 24 h. ^c Condition A: 5 mol% {RhCl(C₂H₄)₂}, PhMe, 130 °C, 48 h. Condition B: 5 mol% Rh(OTf)(COD)₂, PhMe, 130 °C, 24 h. Condition C: 10 mol% RhCl(PPh₃)₃, PhMe, 130 °C, 24 h.

8-Acylquinolines



Ashley M. Dreis, Christopher J. Douglas *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 412

8-Acylquinolines



Entry	Catalyst ^[b]	Solvent	T	Yield, 9/10 ^[a]
1	$[\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$	PhCH_3	130°C	>10%, –
2	$[\{\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\}_2]$ ^[c]	PhCH_3	130°C	79%, 0:1
3	$[\{\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\}_2]$ ^[c]	CH_3CN	100°C	35%, $\approx 1:20$
4	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{BF}_4$	PhCH_3	130°C	38%, 1:6
5	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	PhCH_3	130°C	56%, 4:5
6	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	PhCF_3	130°C	44%, 1:5
7	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	130°C	62%, 1:7
8	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	CH_3CN	100°C	41%, 5:3
9	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	THF	100°C	50%, 1:0
10	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	THF ^[d]	100°C	20%, 1:0
11	$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$	THF ^[e]	100°C	12%, 1:0

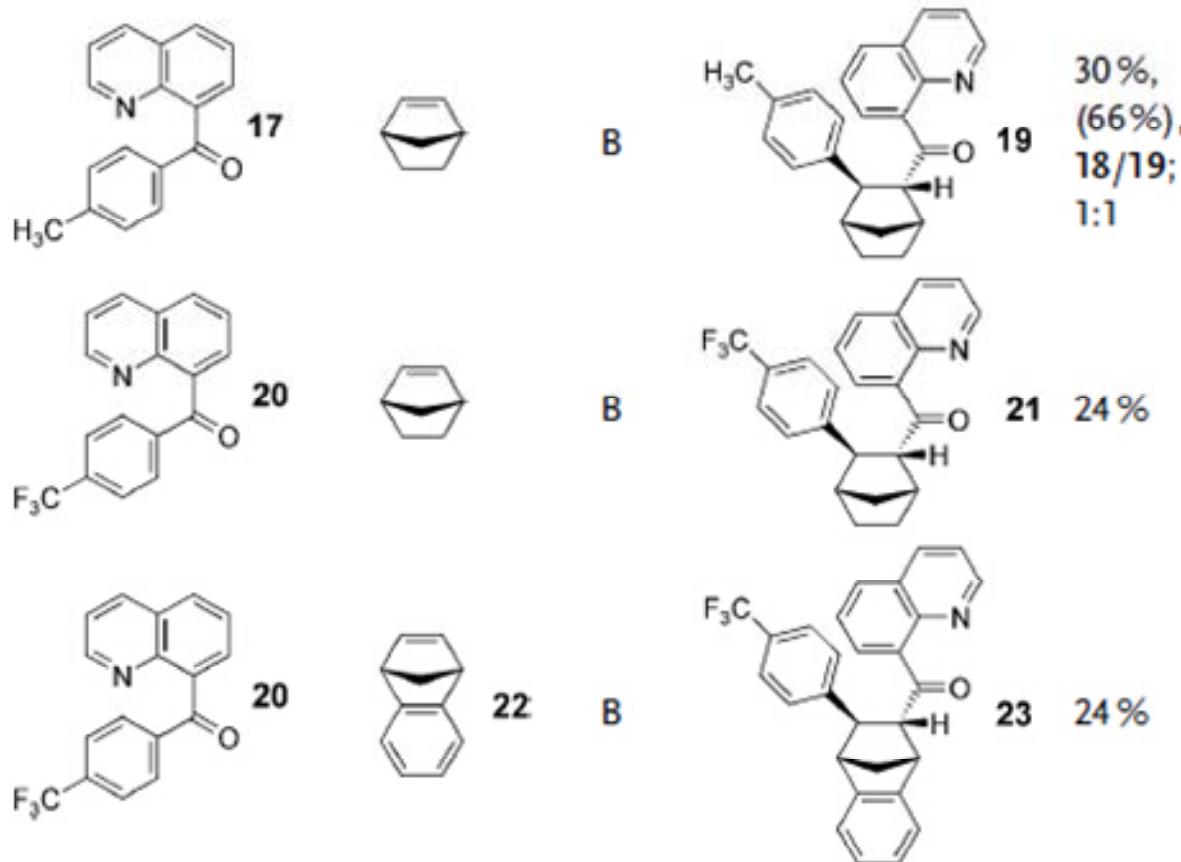
[a] Yields and ratios by ^1H NMR spectroscopy with an internal standard.

[b] Catalyst loading 10 mol% unless otherwise noted. [c] 5 mol% catalyst used. [d] With 20 mol% PPh_3 . [e] With 20 mol% $\text{P}(t\text{Bu})_3$. The values in bold show the most selective reactions. cod = 1,5-cyclooctadiene, THF = tetrahydrofuran, OTf = trifluoromethane sulfonate.

8-Acylquinolines

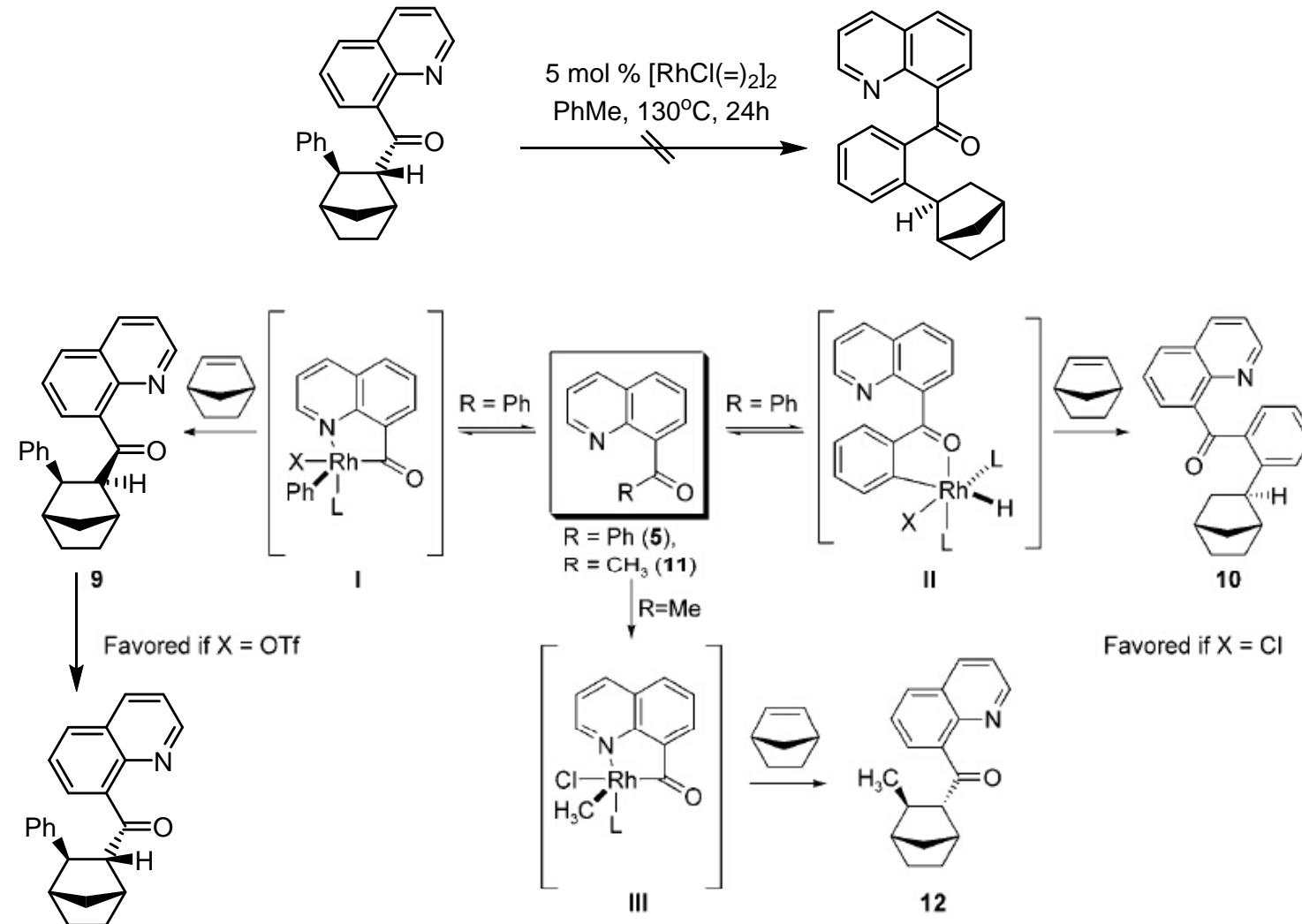
Quinoline	Alkene	Cond. ^[a]	Products	Yield ^[b]
		A		39 % (60%)
		A		44 % (65%)
		A		41 % (60%)
		A		44 % (64%)

8-Acylquinolines

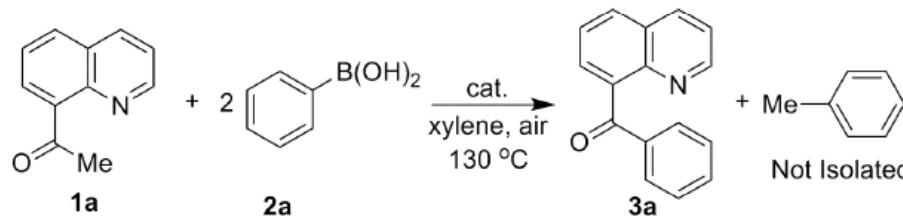
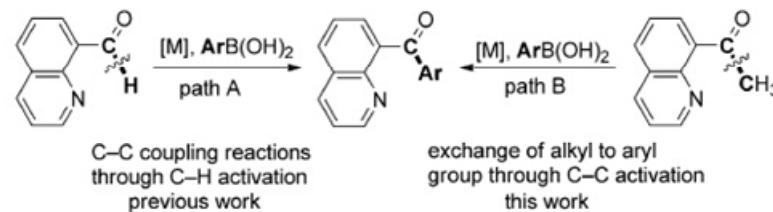


[a] Conditions A: $[\{\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\}_2]$ (5 mol%), PhCH₃, 130 °C, 24 h. Conditions B: $[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{OTf}$ (10 mol%), THF, 100 °C, 24 h. [b] Yields after chromatography, (%) yields based on recovered starting material.

8-Acylquinolines



8-Acylquinolines

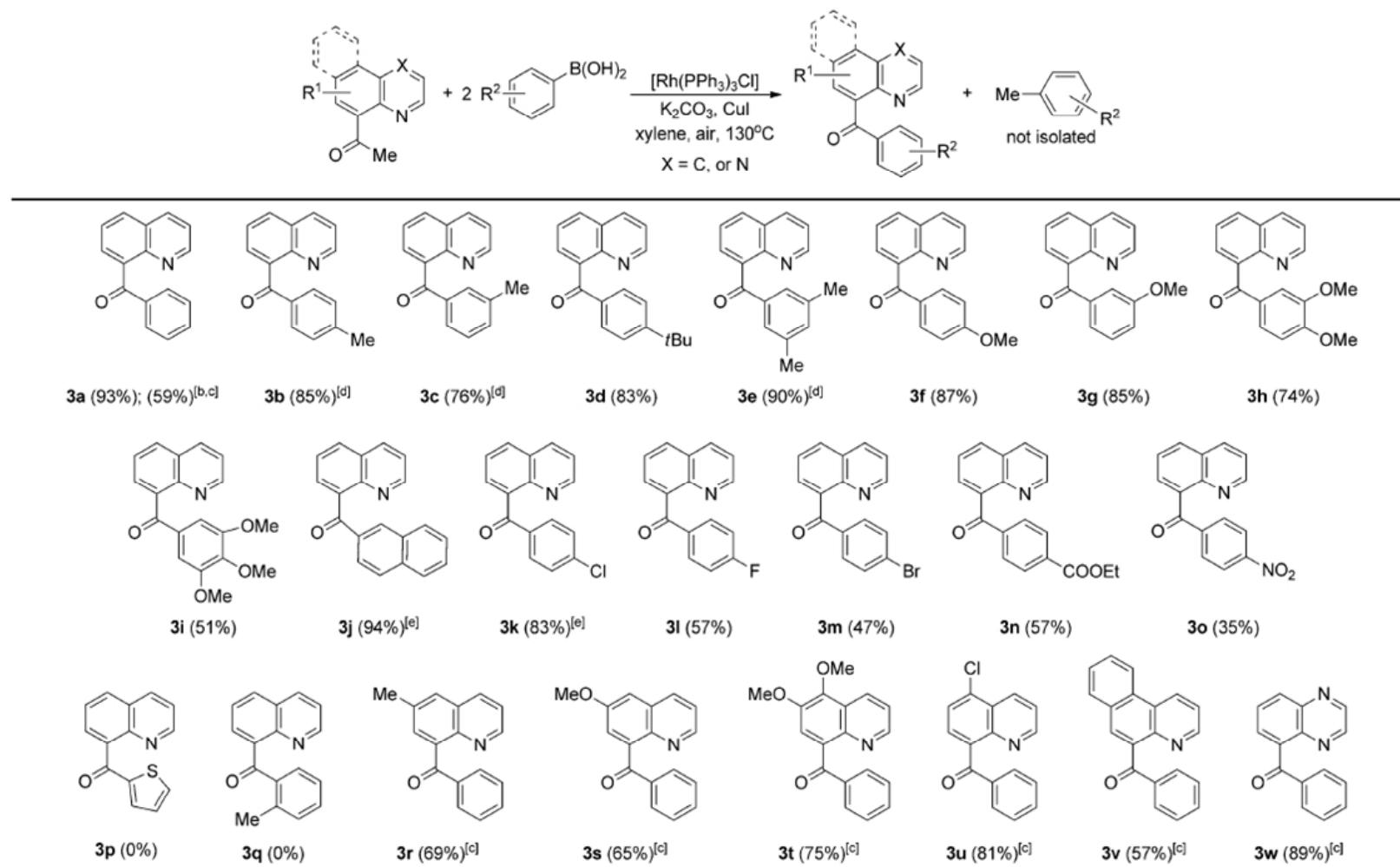


Entry	Catalyst	Additive	Base	Yield (%) ^[b]
1	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	—	—	13
2	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	—	K ₂ CO ₃	23
3	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	—	Cs ₂ CO ₃	18
4	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	—	Et ₃ N	<10
5	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	—	C ₅ H ₅ N	<10
6	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	—	K ₃ PO ₄	20
7	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	93
8	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	CuI	Cs ₂ CO ₃	55
9	(Ph ₃ P) ₃ RhCl	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	71
10	[Cp*RhCl ₂] ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	51
11	RhCl ₃ .3H ₂ O	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	47
12	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	53
13	[RhCl(C ₂ H ₄) ₂] ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	32
14	Rh(C ₅ H ₅)(C ₈ H ₁₂)	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	26
15	Rh(C ₅ H ₅)(PPh ₃) ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	38
16	Pd(OAc) ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	no reaction
17	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	no reaction
18	Ru(PPh ₃) ₃ Cl ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	< 5%
19	[Ru(COD)Cl] ₂	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	< 5%

[a] Reaction conditions: 1a (0.10 mmol), 2a (0.25 mmol), catalyst (10.0 mol %), CuI (0.20 mmol), base (0.20 mmol), xylene (0.50 mL), 130 °C, 18 h, in the air;

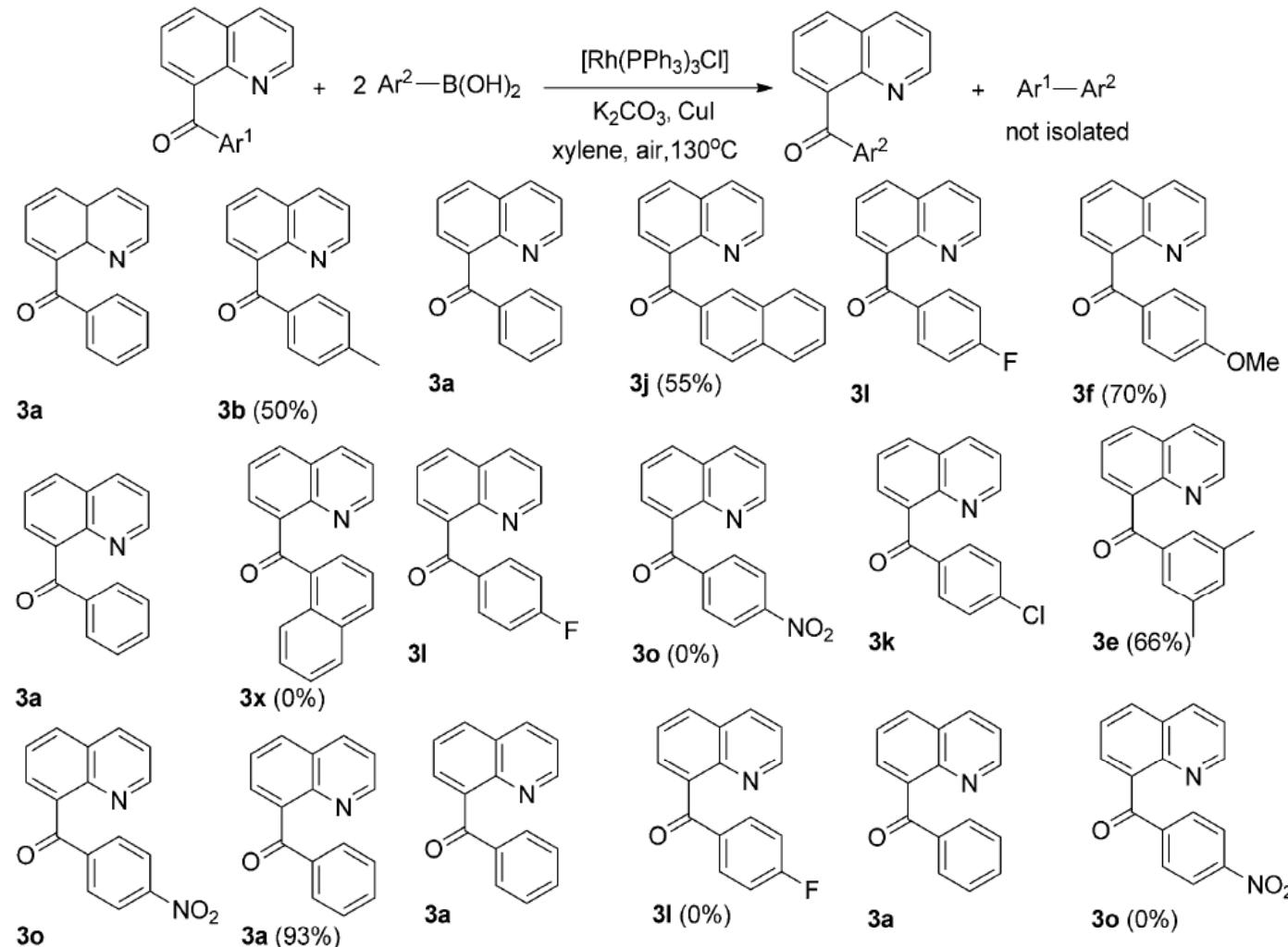
[b] Isolated yields.

8-Acylquinolines

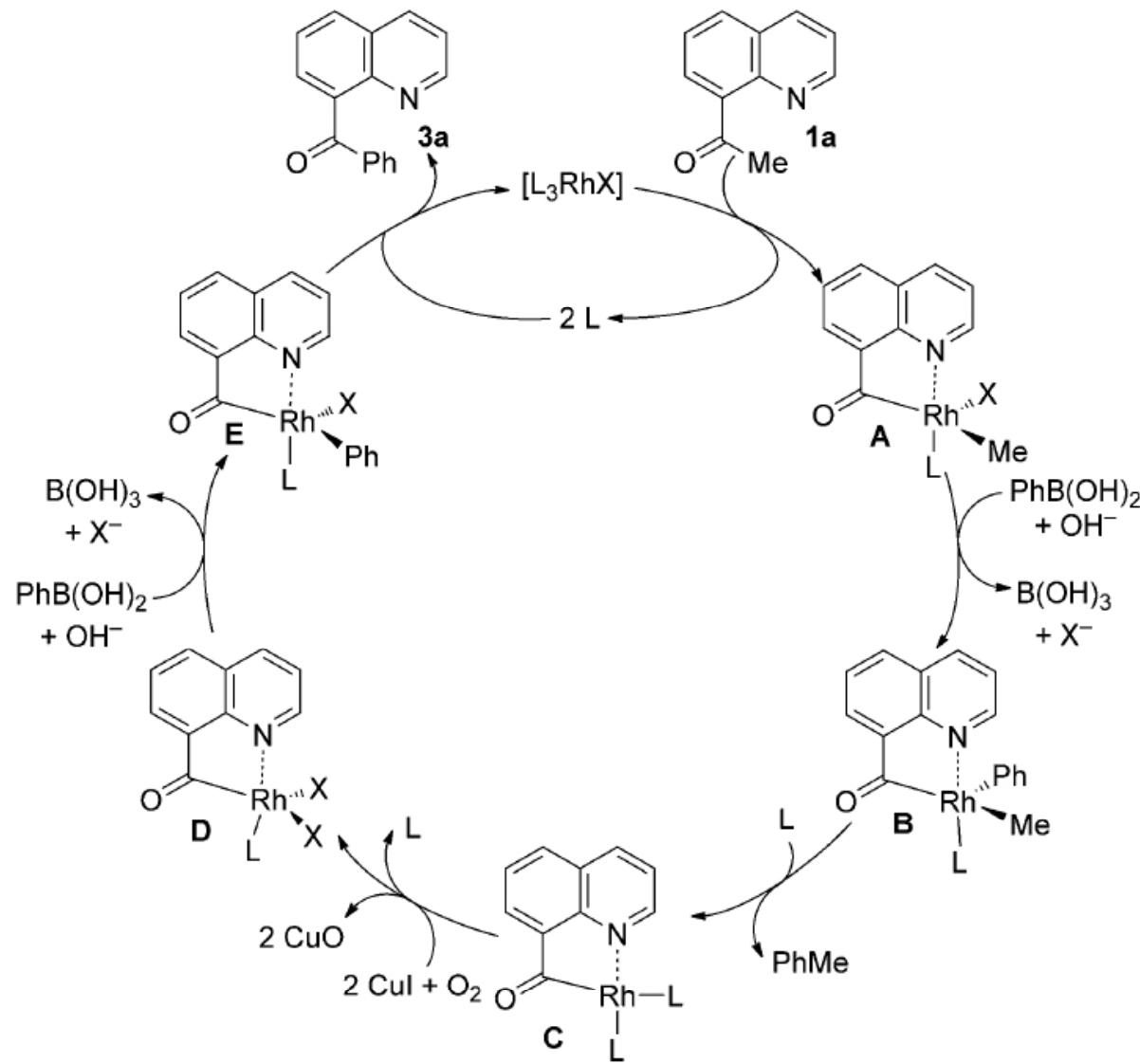


[a] Reaction conditions: 1-(quinolin-8-yl)ethanone (0.10 mmol), substituted phenylboronic acid (0.25 mmol), CuI (0.20 mmol), $[\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3\text{Cl}]$ (0.01 mmol, 10.0 mol%), xylene (0.5 mL), 130 °C, under air, 48 h; yields of isolated products are given based on 1a. [b] Sodium tetraphenylborate was used as the substrate. [c] 18 h. [d] 36 h. [e] 24 h.

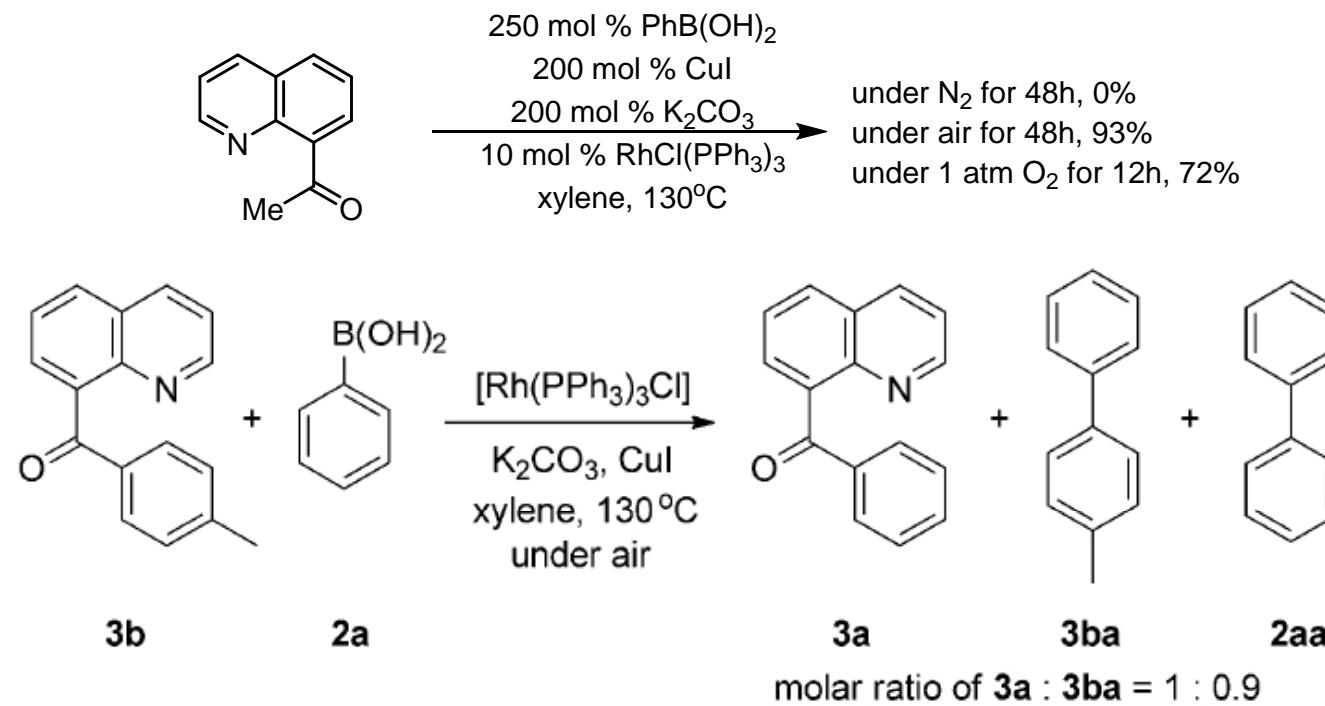
8-Acylquinolines



8-Acylquinolines

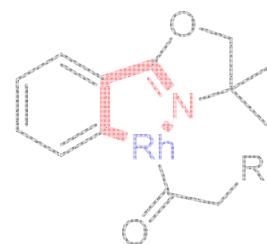
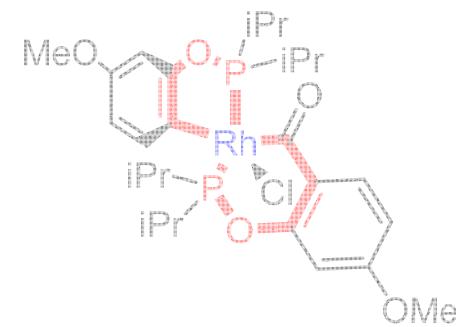
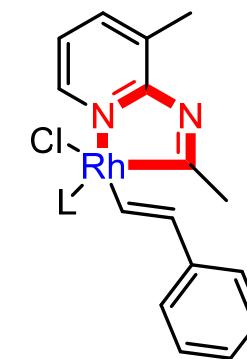
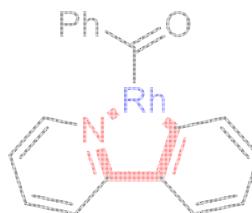
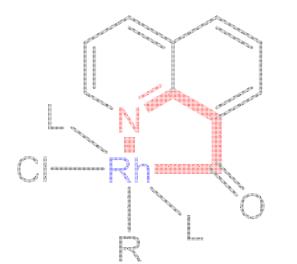


8-Acylquinolines

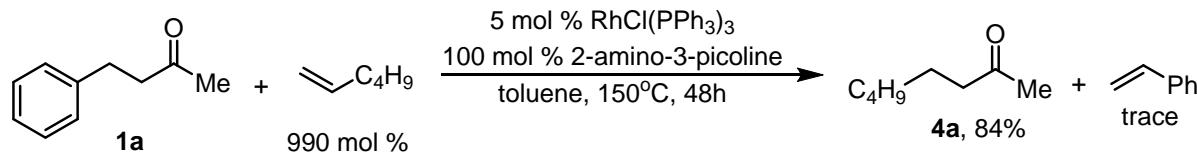


Jianhui Wang et. al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2012, 51, 12334

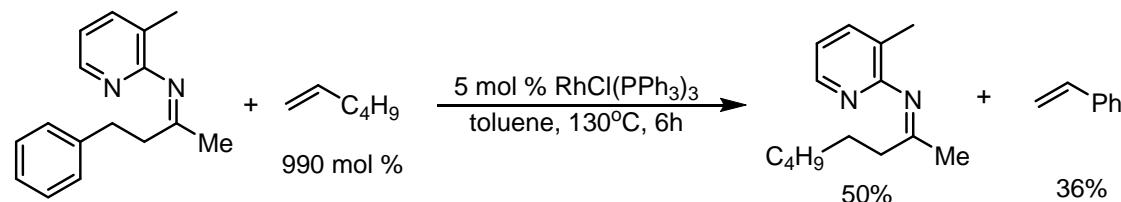
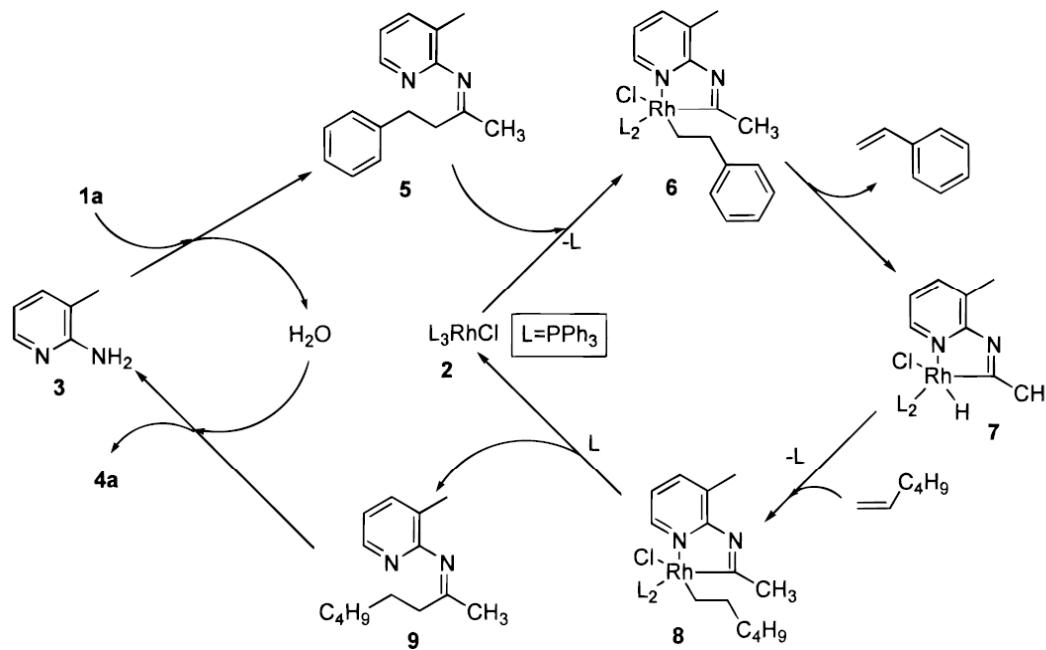
2-Amino-3-picoline



2-Amino-3-picoline

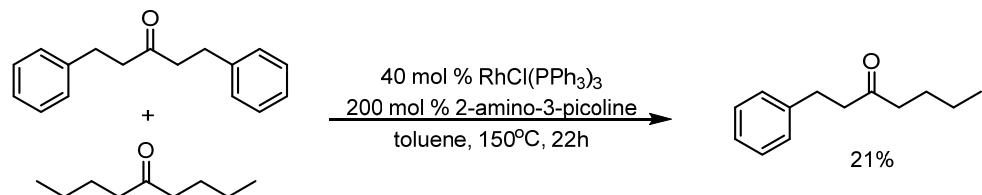


with no 2-amino-3-picoline, no **4a** formed, and **1a** completely recovered



2-Amino-3-picoline

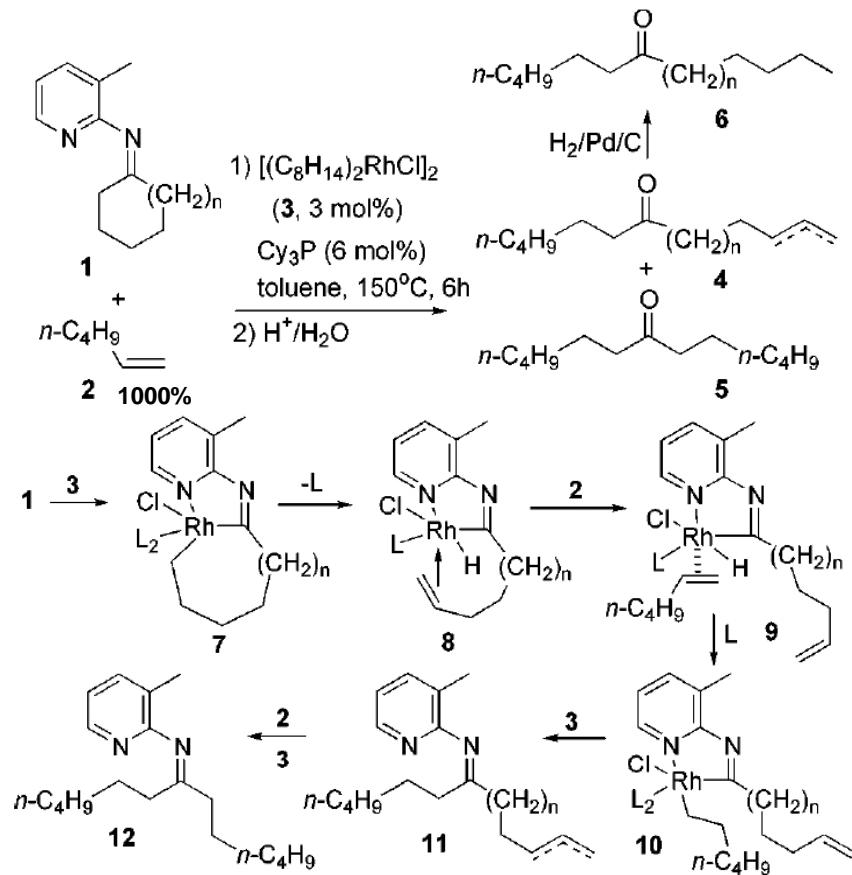
Entry	Ketone	Alkene	mol % of 3	Product	Yield (%) ^b
1	(1a)	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_8$	20	(4a)	98 ^c
2		$t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$	20	(4b)	84 ^d
3		$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	20	(4c)	(73)
4			100	(4c)	(90)
5			20	(4d)	(42)
6			100	(4d)	(55)
7			20	(4e)	55
8			100	(4e)	92
9			20	(4f)	13
10			100	(4f)	30
11	(4a)	$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	20	(4c)	(77)
12	(1b)	$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	20	(4c)	(61)
13	(1c)	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$	20	(4g)	(55)
14	(1d)	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$	20	(4h)	(19) + (4i)
					(32)



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^a Reaction of ketone (**1**) and alkene (**1**/alkene = 1/10) was carried out at 150 °C for 48 h under 10 mol % of $(\text{PPh}_3)_3\text{RhCl}$ (**2**) and 2-amino-3-picoline (**3**) except entry 2. ^b The yields of products were determined by gas chromatography detector (GCD), and isolated yields are shown in parentheses. ^c The ratio of **1a** and 1-hexene is 1/15. ^d Reaction of **1a** and 3,3-dimethyl-1-butene (**1a**/3,3-dimethyl-1-butene = 1/15) was carried out at 150 °C for 48 h under 5 mol % of **2** and 20 mol % of **3**.

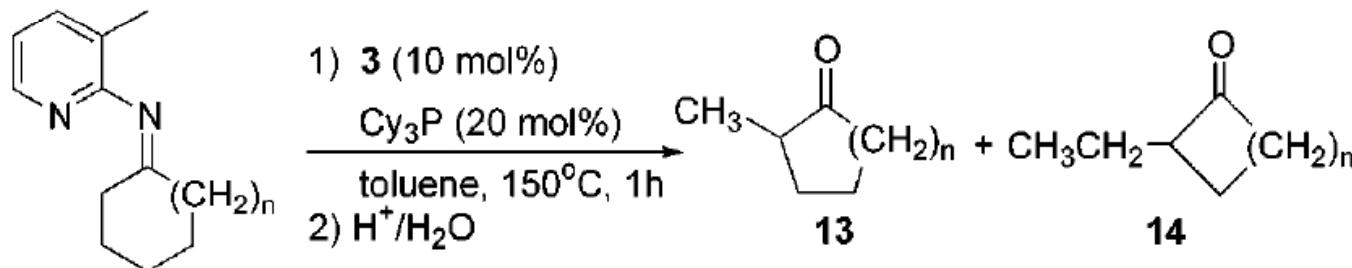
2-Amino-3-picoline



entry	reactant 1 (n)	product(s)	ratio of 4:5 (ter:int of 4) ^a	overall yield, ^b %
1	1a (n = 0)	5	0:100	9
2	1b (n = 1)	5	0:100	5
3	1c (n = 2)	4c + 5	23:77 (52:48)	76
4	1d (n = 3)	4d + 5	39:61 (13:87)	89
5	1e (n = 5)	4e + 5	38:62 (15:85)	83
6	1f (n = 7)	4f + 5	39:61 (22:78)	86
7	1g (n = 10)	4g + 5	37:63 (16:84)	79

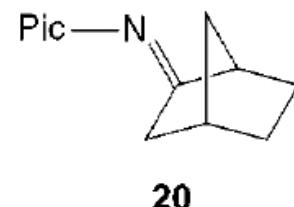
^a The ratio of terminal olefin and internal olefin of **4** was determined by GCD. ^b Yields are determined by GCD.

2-Amino-3-picoline



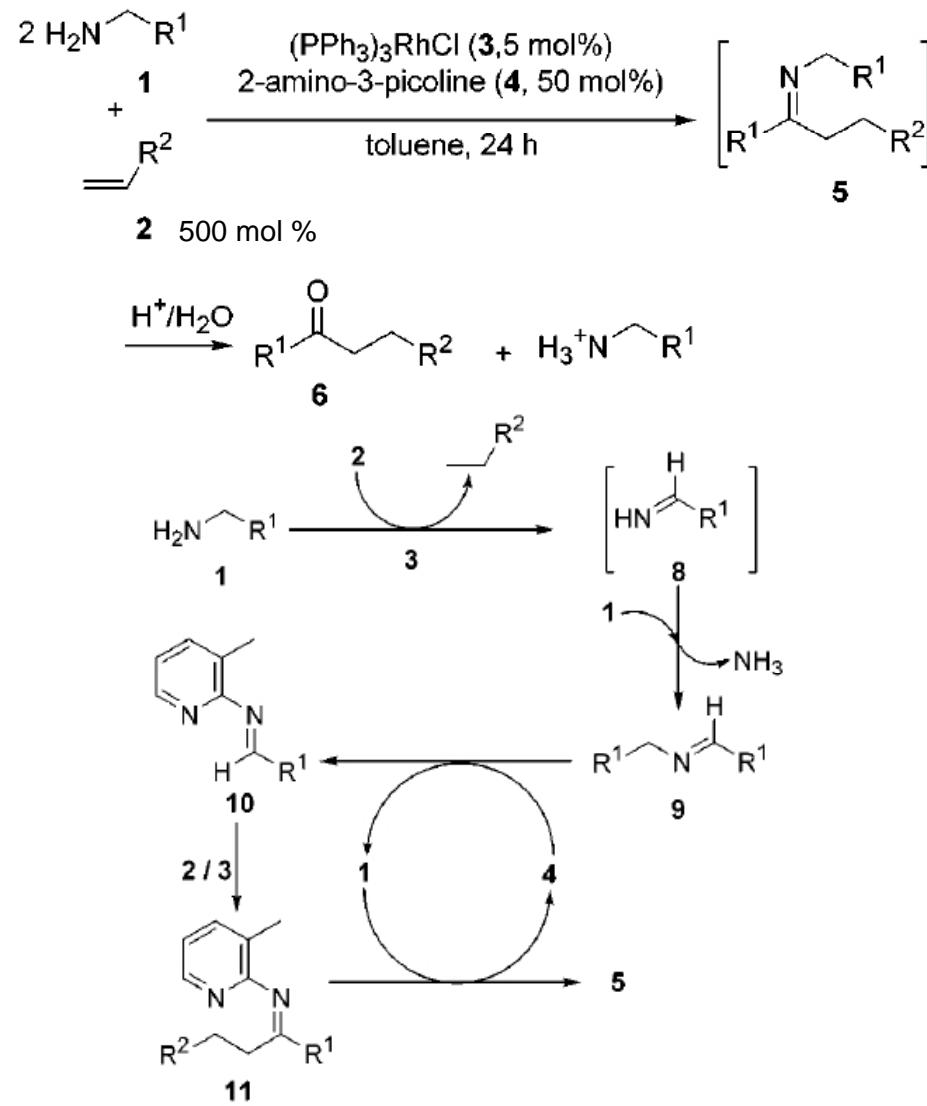
entry	reactant 1 (<i>n</i>)	products	ratio of 13:14	overall yield, ^a %
1	1a (<i>n</i> = 0)			0
2	1b (<i>n</i> = 1)	13b	100:0	21
3	1c (<i>n</i> = 2)	13c + 14c	76:24	82
4	1d (<i>n</i> = 3)	13d + 14d	33:67	12
5	1h (<i>n</i> = 4)			0

^a Yields and the ratio of **13** and **14** were determined by GCD.

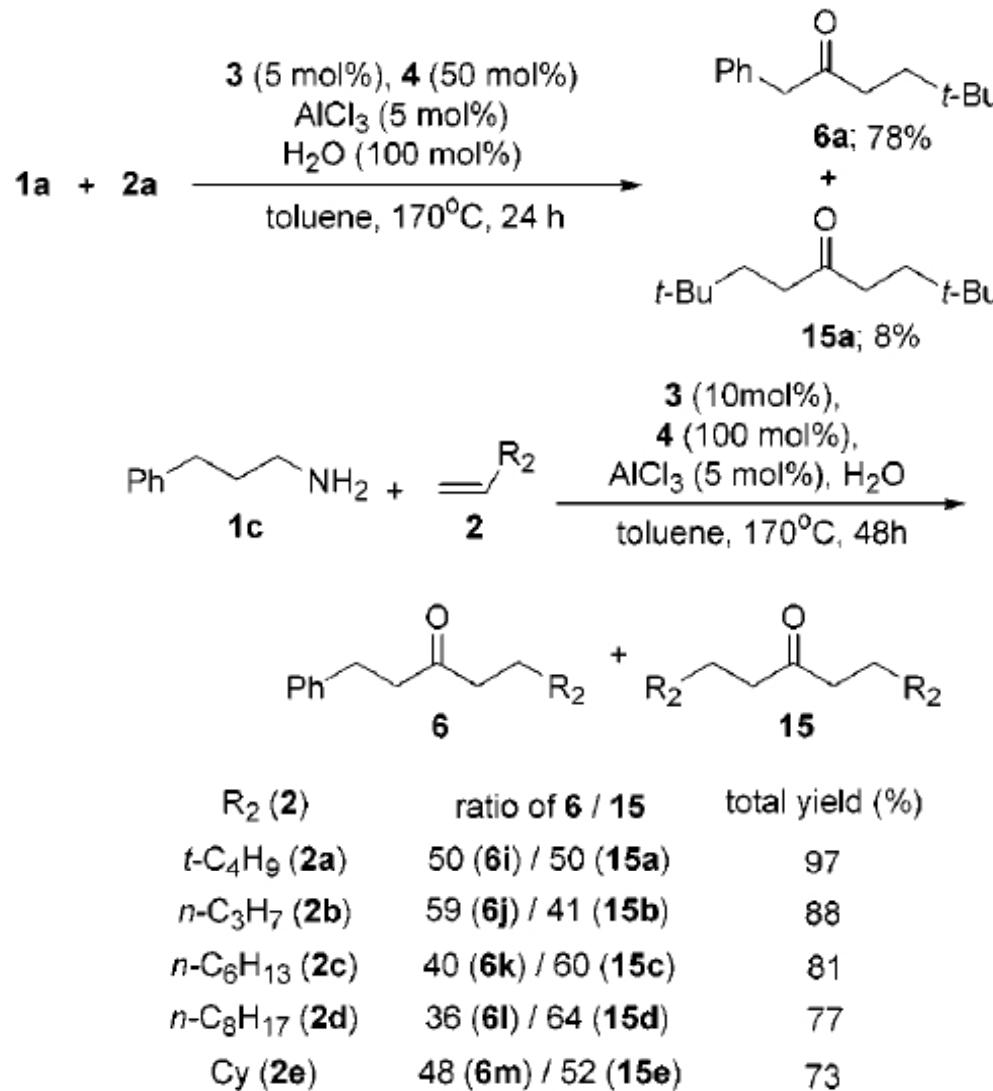


Chul-Ho Jun, Hyuk Lee, Sung-Gon Lim, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 751

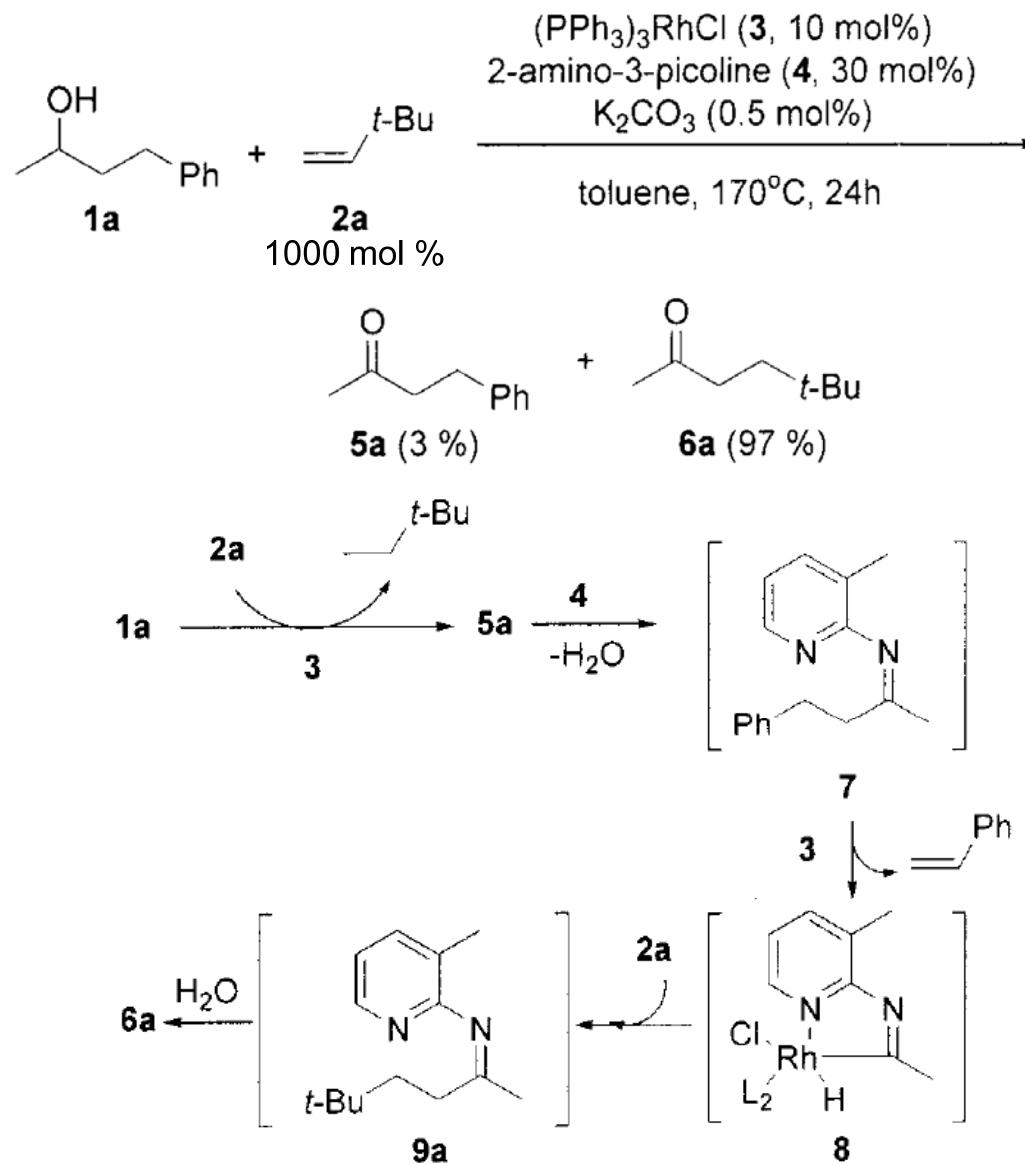
2-Amino-3-picoline



2-Amino-3-picoline



2-Amino-3-picoline



2-Amino-3-picoline

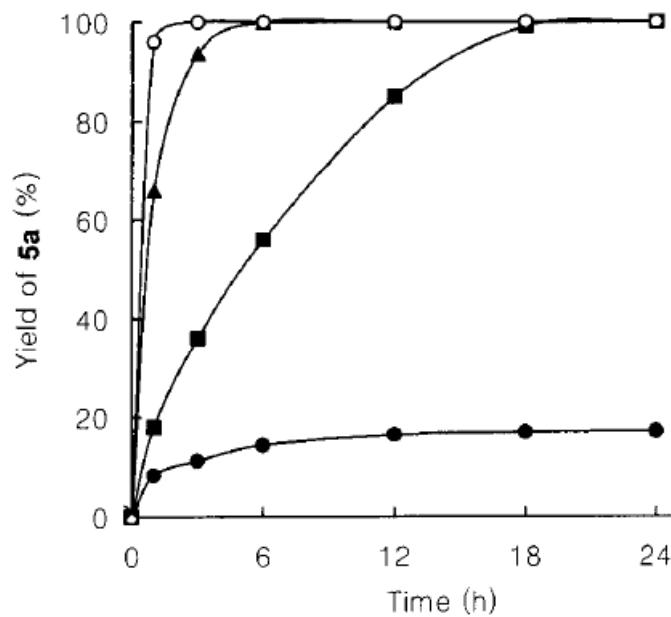
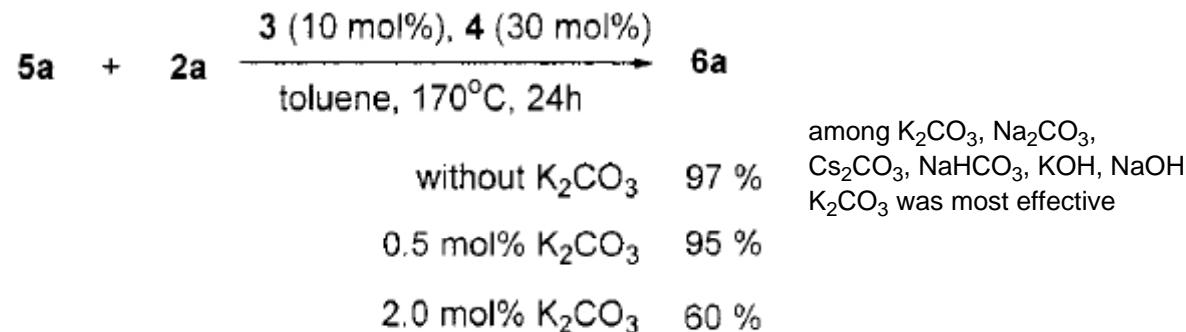
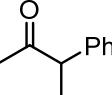
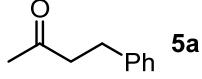


Figure 1. Effect of K_2CO_3 in the oxidation of **1a** to **5a**. The reactions of **1a** were carried out at 170 °C in the presence of **2a** (**1a**:**2a** = 1:10) and **3** (10 mol %) with 0 mol % (●), 0.5 mol % (■), 2 mol % (▲), and 5 mol % (○) of K_2CO_3 .



2-Amino-3-picoline

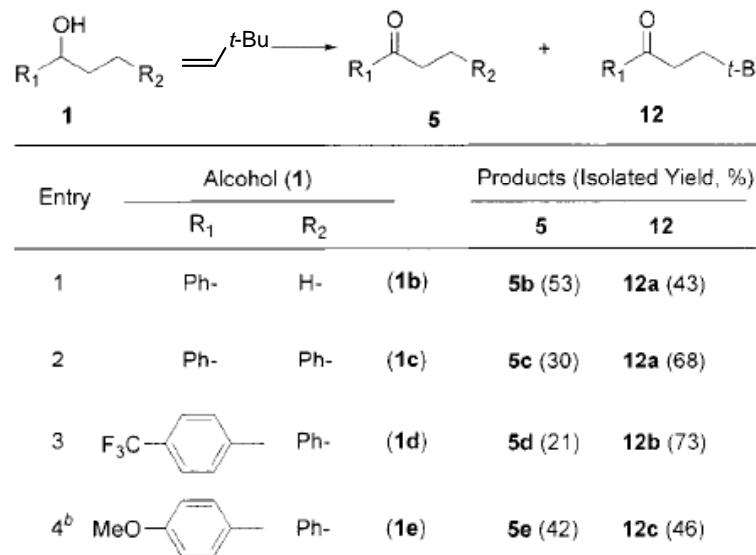
Entry	Alkenes (2)	Product(s) (6)	Yield (%) ^b	
1		(2a) 	86 ^c	
2 ^d		(2b)  + 	79 (6b/6c = 95/5) ^e	
3 ^d	2-Hexene	(2c)  + 	64 (6b/6c = 94/6) ^e	entry alkene 2 yield of 5a (%) ^b
4 ^d		(2d)  + 	(72) (6d/6e = 95/5) ^e	1 2a 85 2 2b 57 3 2c 52 4 2d 56 5 2e 53 6 2f 13
5		(2e)  (exo/endo = 73/27) ^f	(73)	
6 ^{d,g}		(2f) 	51	 R = PhEt- Cy-

^a The reaction of **1a** and **2** (**1a**:**2** = 1:10) was carried out at 170 °C for 24 h under **3** (10 mol %), **4** (30 mol %), and K₂CO₃ (0.5 mol %) in toluene. ^b The yield of product was determined by GC, and isolated yields are shown in parentheses. **1a** was fully converted into ketones, except for entry 6. ^c The reaction time was 18 h. ^d A small amount (~2%) of **10** was detected by GC. ^e Determined by GC. ^f Determined by ¹H NMR. ^g 3% of **1a** was left. 13% of **11a** and 5% of **11b** were detected.

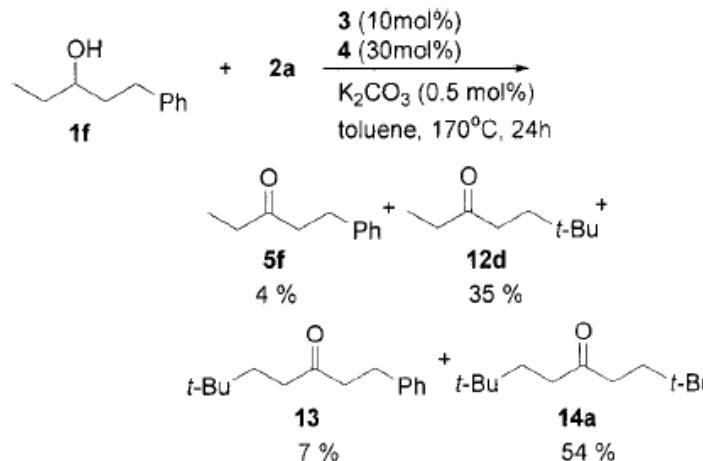
^a The reaction of **1a** and **2** (**1a**:**2** = 1:10) was carried out at 170 °C for 12 h under **3** (10 mol %) and K₂CO₃ (0.5 mol %) in toluene.

^b GC yields.

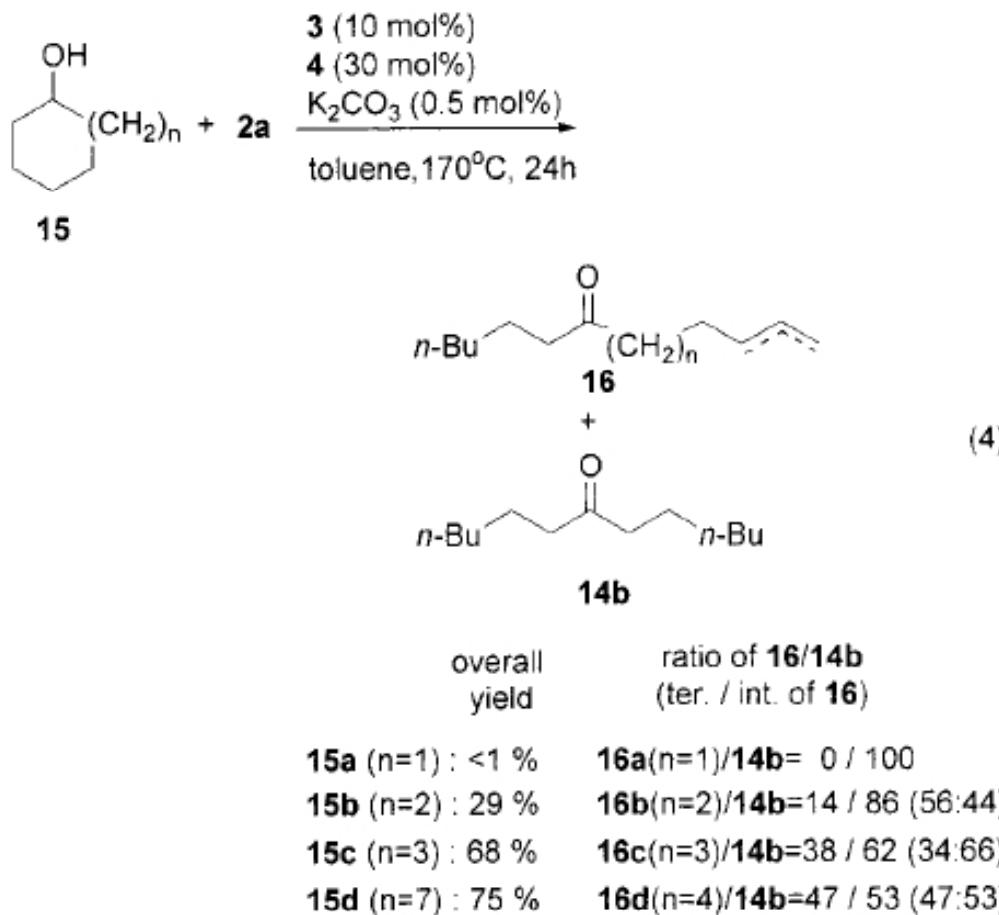
2-Amino-3-picoline



^a The reaction of **1** and **2a** (**1**:**2a** = 1:10) was carried out at 170 °C for 24 h under **3** (10 mol %), **4** (30 mol %), and K₂CO₃ (0.5 mol %) in toluene. ^b Dehydration of **1e** occurred to give a mixture of 3-phenyl-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propene and 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylpropene in 7% yield (detected by GC).



2-Amino-3-picoline



2-Amino-3-picoline

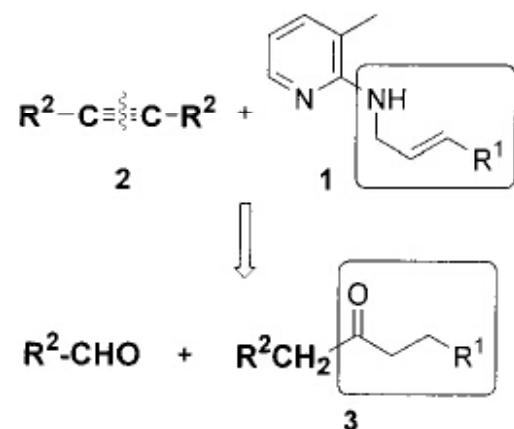
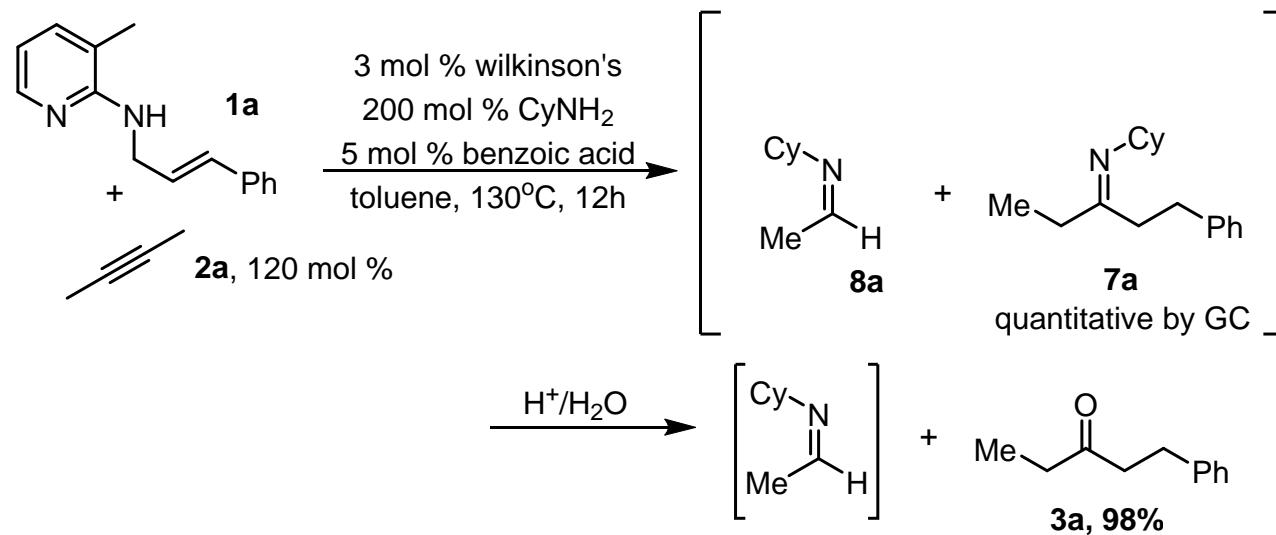
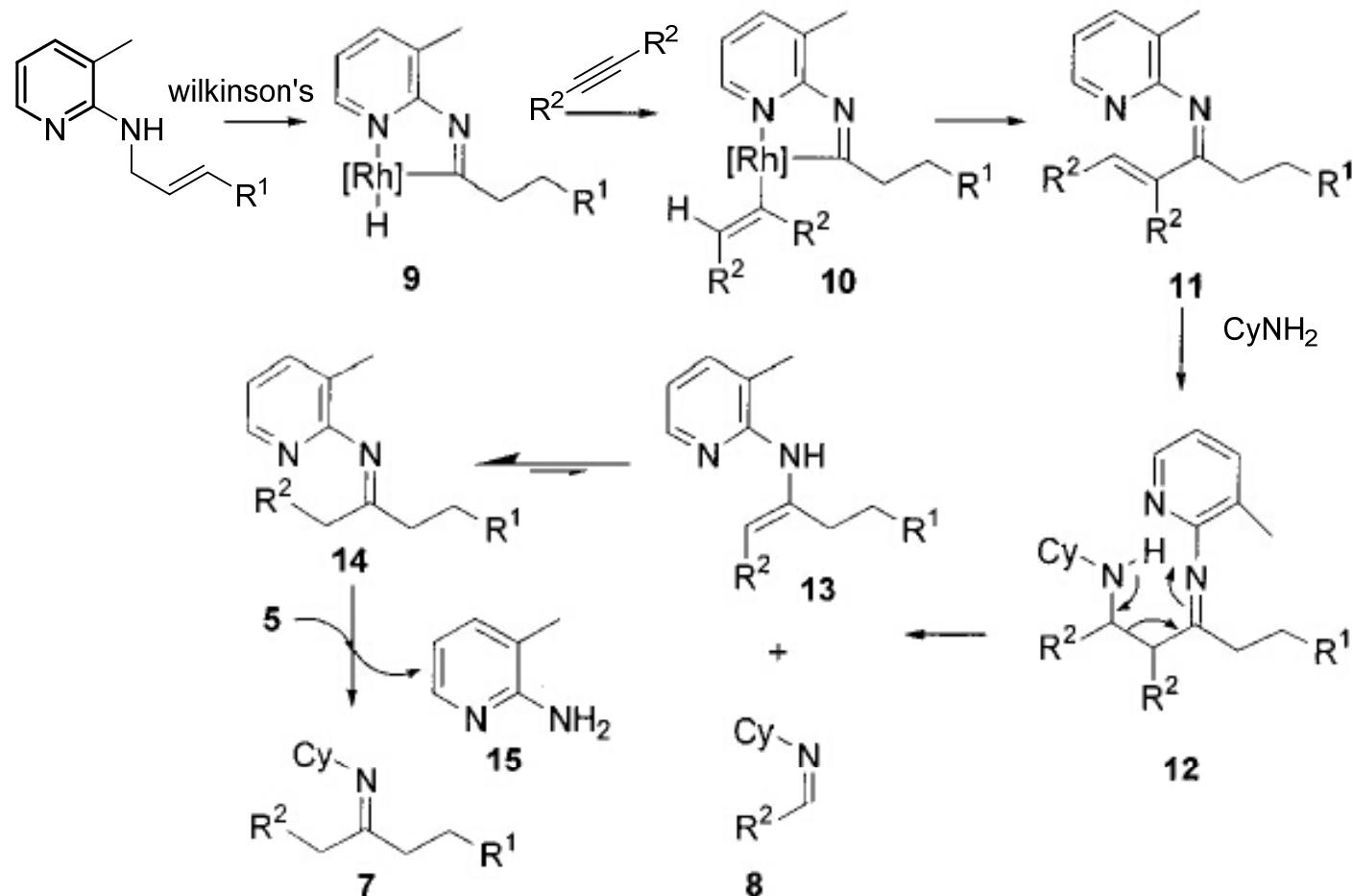


Table 1. The C–C triple bond cleavage of alkynes

entry	allylamine (1)	alkyne (2)	isolated yield (%)
1	1a (R ¹ = Ph)	2a (R ² = CH ₃)	98 (3a)
2	1a (R ¹ = Ph)	2b (R ² = n-C ₃ H ₇)	84 (3b)
3	1a (R ¹ = Ph)	2c (R ² = n-C ₂ H ₅)	93 (3c)
4	1a (R ¹ = Ph)	2d (R ² = n-C ₅ H ₁₁)	91 (3d)
5	1a (R ¹ = Ph)	2e (R ² = Ph)	98 ^a (3e)
6	1b (R ¹ = CH ₃)	2b (R ² = n-C ₃ H ₇)	80 ^b (3f)
7	1b (R ¹ = CH ₃)	2e (R ² = Ph)	94 ^a (3g)
8	1c (R ¹ = H)	2e (R ² = Ph)	92 ^a (3h)

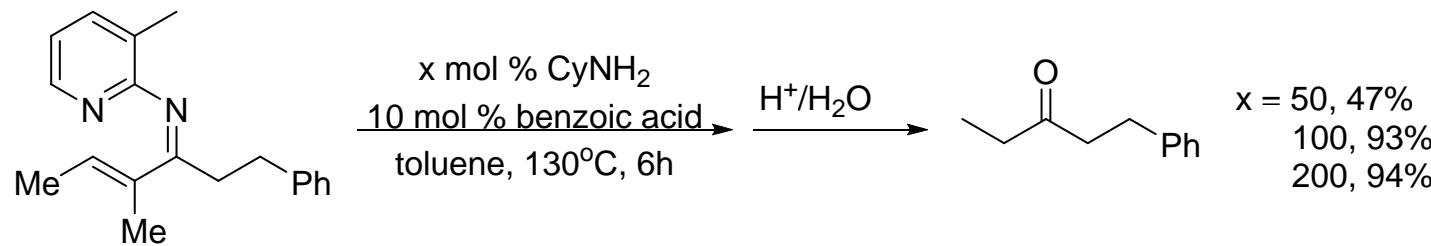
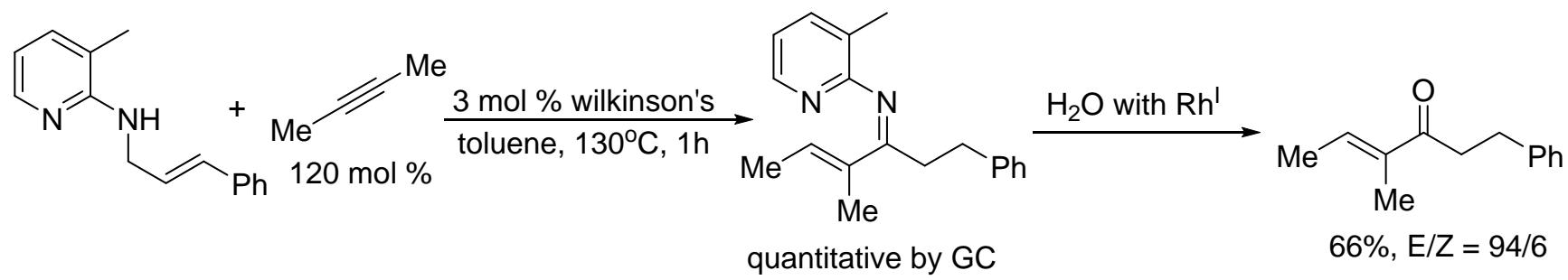
^a The reaction was carried out with **6**. ^b GC yield. terminal alkyne N. R.

2-Amino-3-picoline



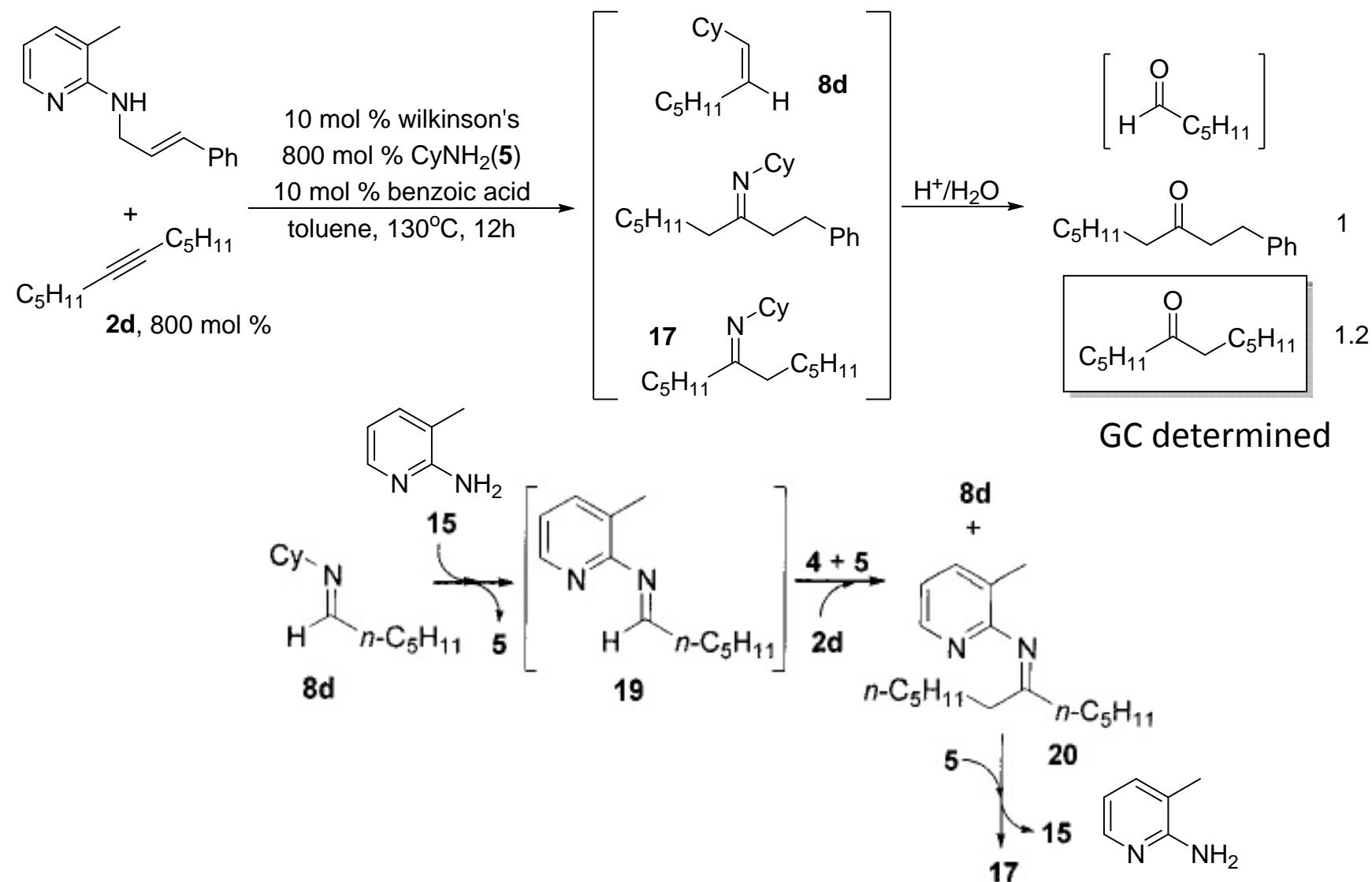
Chul-Ho Jun *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 8600

2-Amino-3-picoline

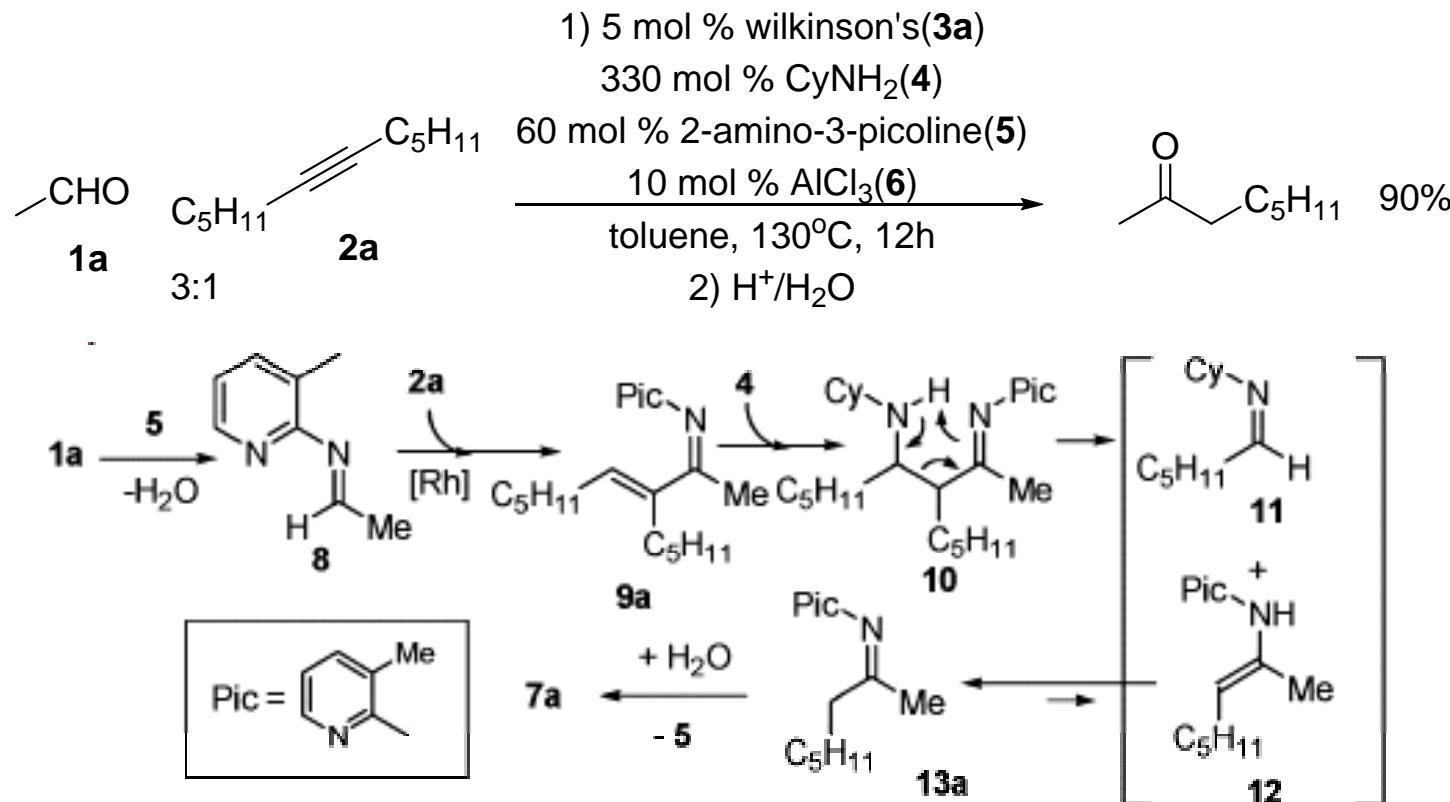


Chul-Ho Jun *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 8600

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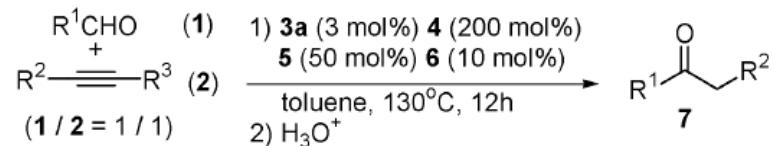


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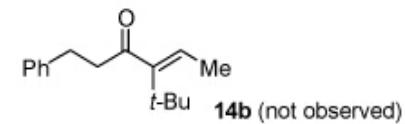
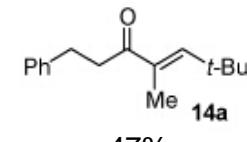


Chul-Ho Jun *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, 125, 6372

2-Amino-3-picoline



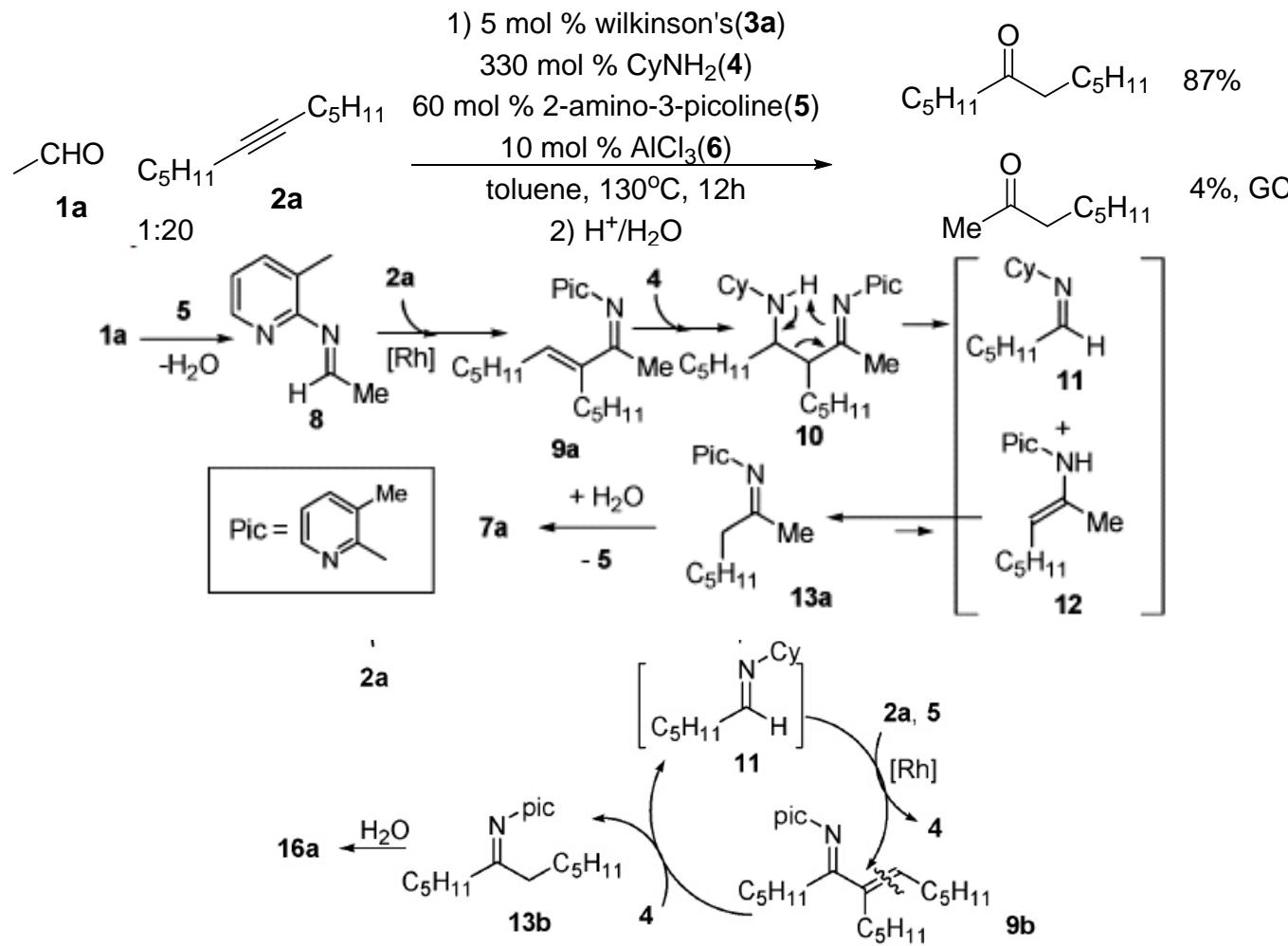
entry	R ¹ (1)	R ² , R ³ (2)	isolated yield of product (7 , 7')
1	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ (1b)	R ² =R ³ =Me (2b)	90% (7b)
2		R ² =R ³ =Et (2c)	91% (7c)
3		R ² =R ³ =Pr (2d)	94% (7d)
4 ^a		R ² =Me, R ³ =t-Bu (2e)	33% (7b)
5	C ₅ H ₁₁ (1c)	(2d)	91% (7e)
6	PhCH ₂ (1d)	(2b)	82% (7f)
7 ^b	p-MeOC ₆ H ₄ (1e)	(2b)	54% (7g)



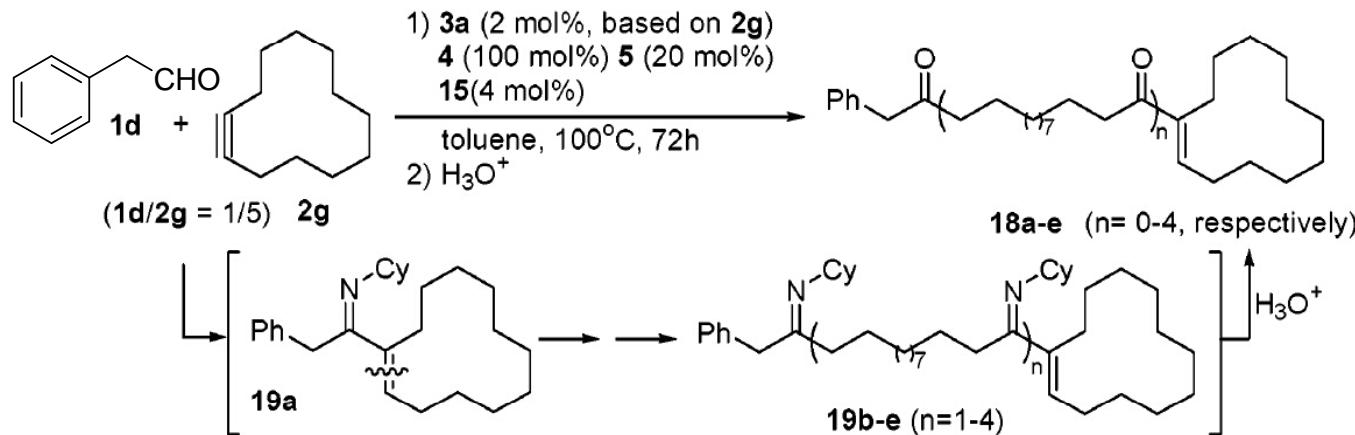
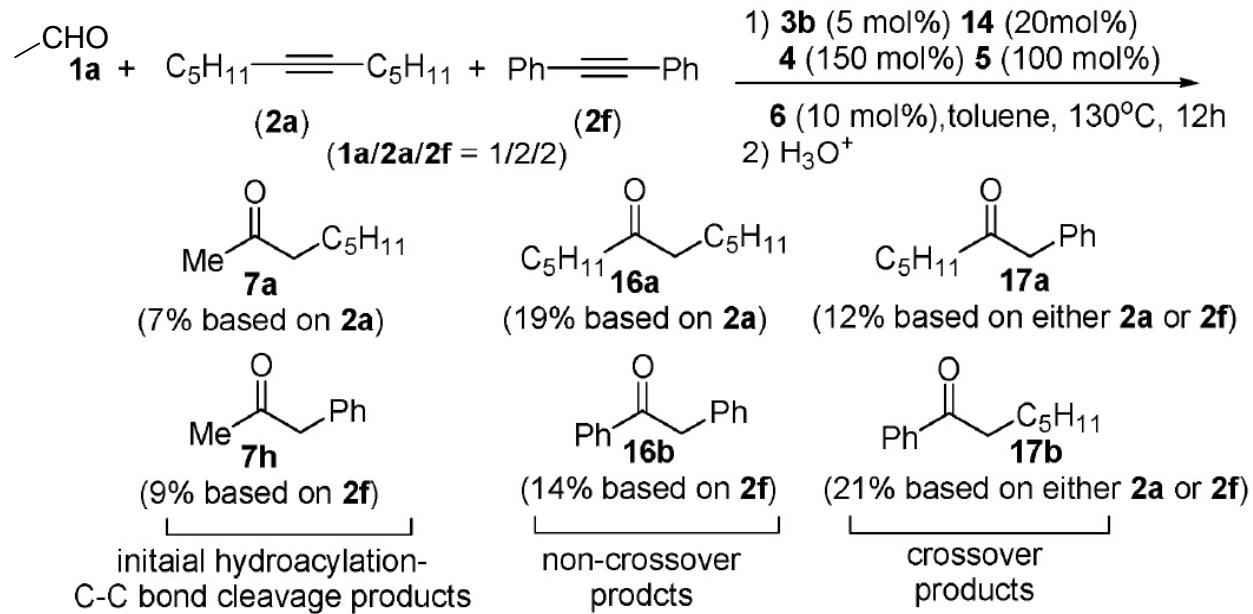
^a A parent α,β -unsaturated ketone **14a** remained unreacted (47% yield).

^b The unreacted starting material was detected in 35% GC yield. 100 mol % of **5** was used.

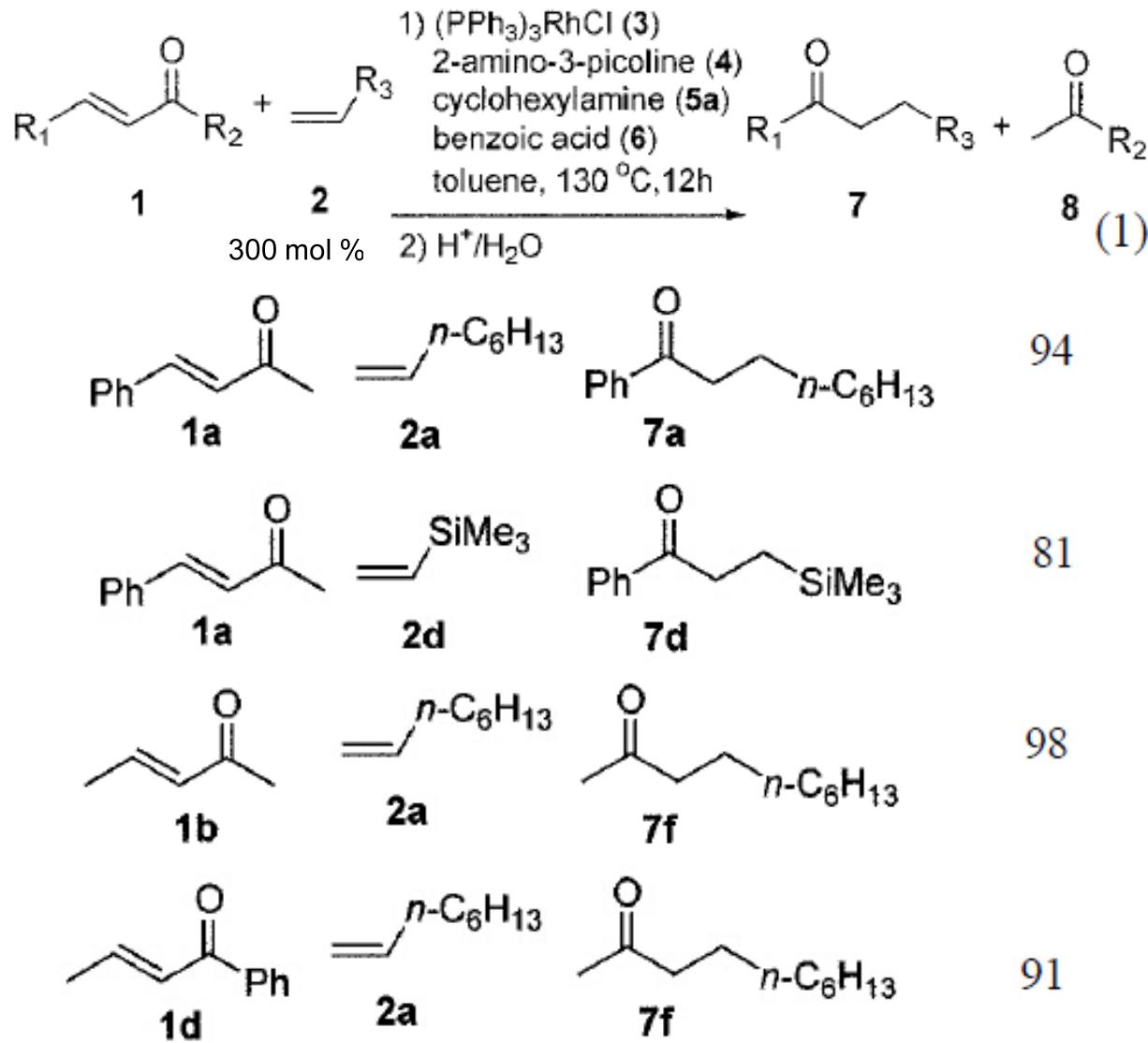
2-Amino-3-picoline



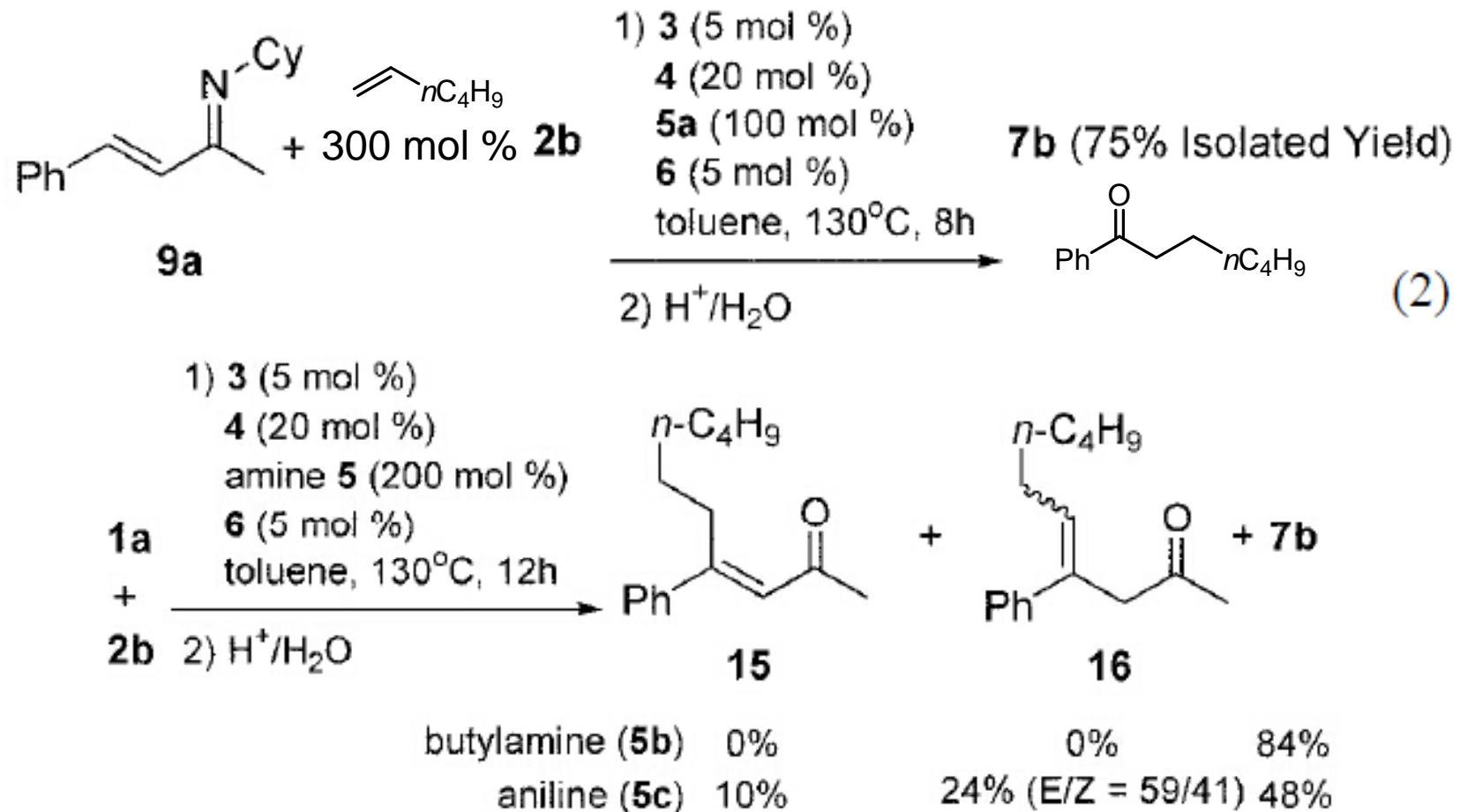
2-Amino-3-picoline



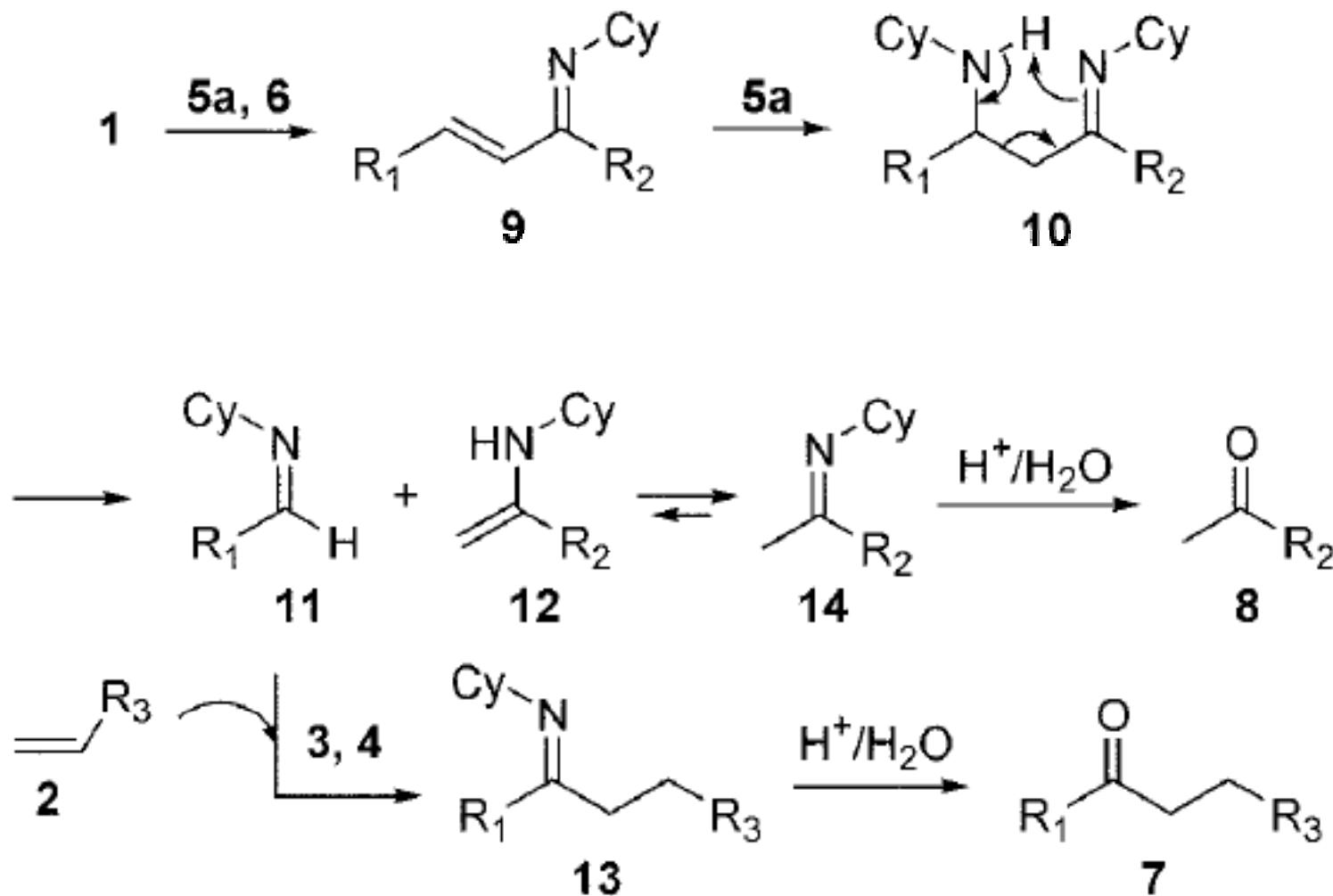
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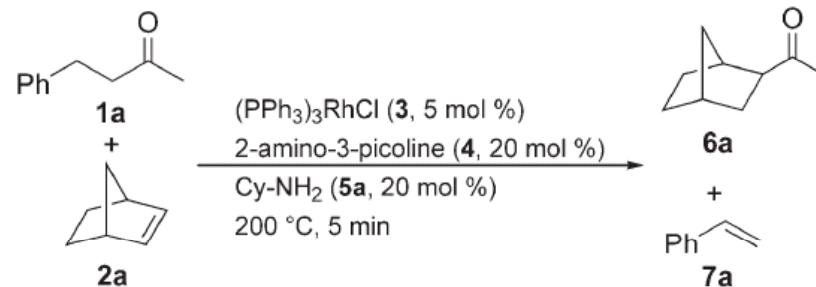
2-Amino-3-picoline



2-Amino-3-picoline

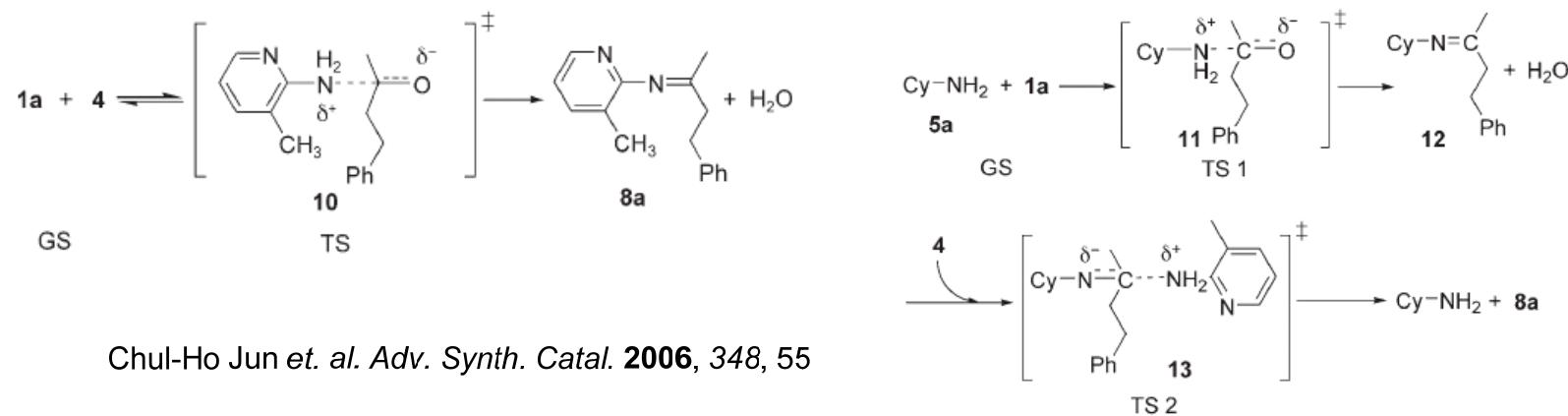


2-Amino-3-picoline



Entry	Cy-NH ₂	Activation mode	Yield ^[a] of 6a (7a)
1	none	Δ	9% (8%)
2	none	MW	44% (40%)
3	20 mol %	Δ	16% (14%)
4	20 mol %	MW	85% (84%)

^[a] Yield was determined by GC and the ratio of *exo/endo*-6a was ca. 7/2



2-Amino-3-picoline

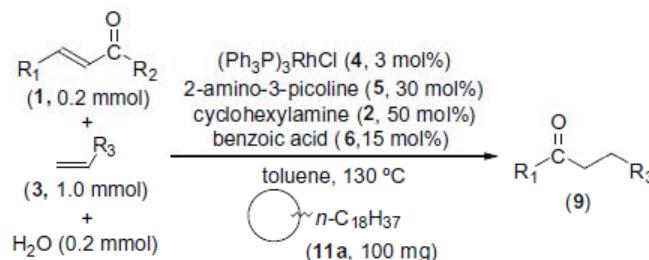
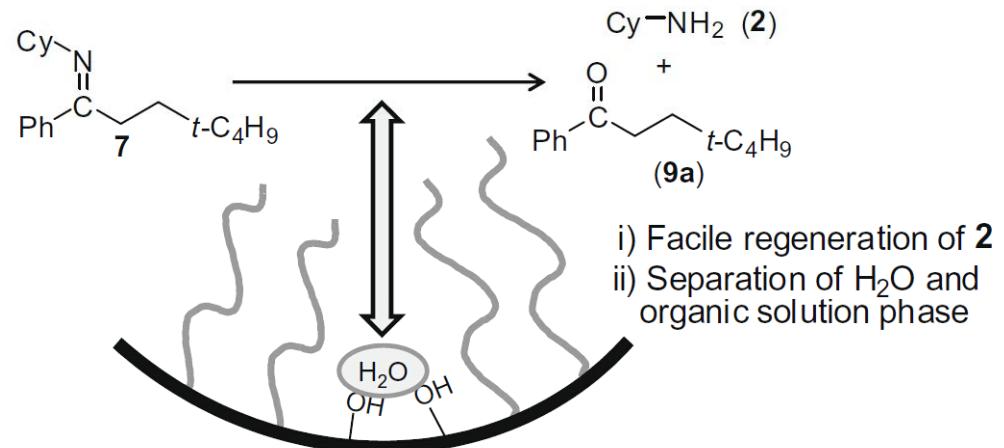
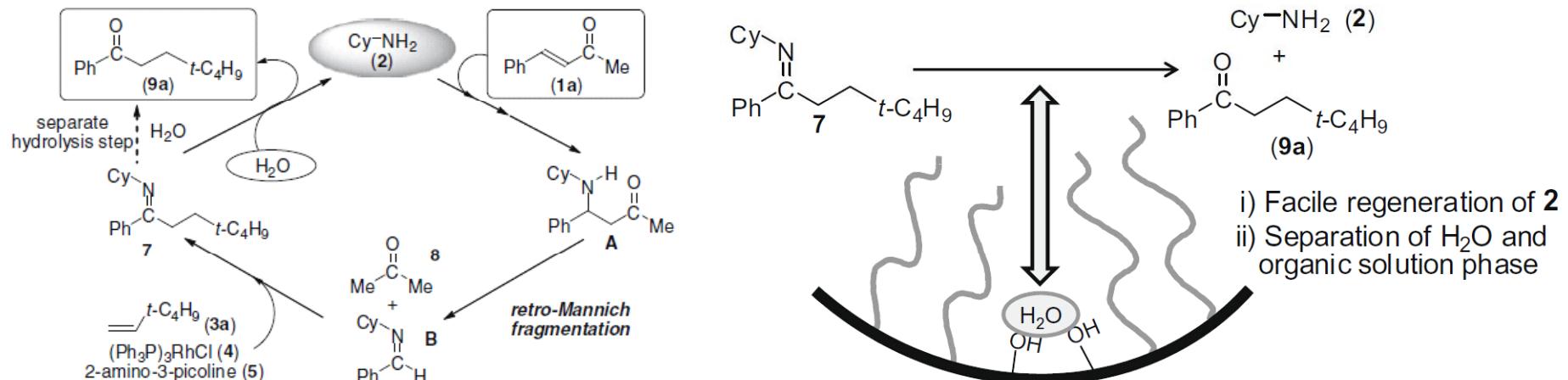
		$\text{R}^1\text{CH}_2\text{C(=O)R}^2$	$\text{R}^3=\text{C}=\text{C}$	$\frac{\text{3 (5 mol \%)} \\ \text{4 (20 mol \%)} \\ \text{5 (20 mol \%)}}{\text{MW, } 200^\circ\text{C, 30 min}}$	$\text{R}^3\text{CH}_2\text{C(=O)R}^2$	$\text{R}^1=\text{C}=\text{C}$
Entry	1 (Ketone)	2 (Olefin)		6 (Product)	Yield [%] ^[a]	
1					100% (<i>exo/endo</i> = 72/28) ^[b]	
2					98%	
3					98%	
4 ^[c]					93% (76%)	
5 ^[c]					71% (52%)	
6 ^[c]					80% (79%)	
7 ^[c]					64% (67%)	

^[a] GC yield based on **1** and values in parenthesis are isolated yields.

^[b] The ratio was determined by ¹H NMR.

^[c] 7 equivs. of olefin were used under 100 mol % **4**, 15 mol % **5**, and 10 mol% benzoic acid.

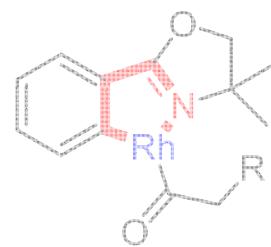
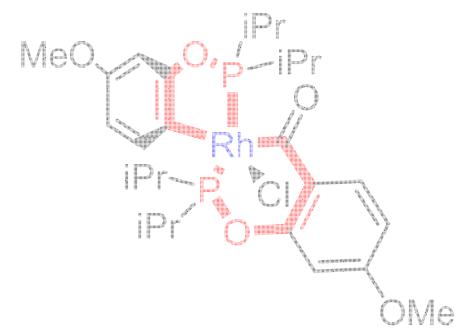
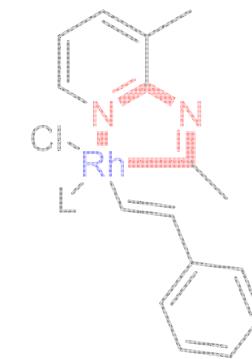
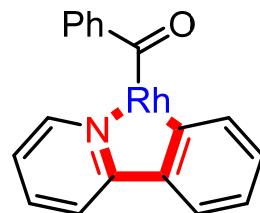
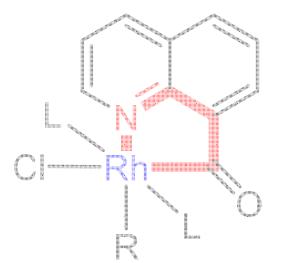
2-Amino-3-picoline



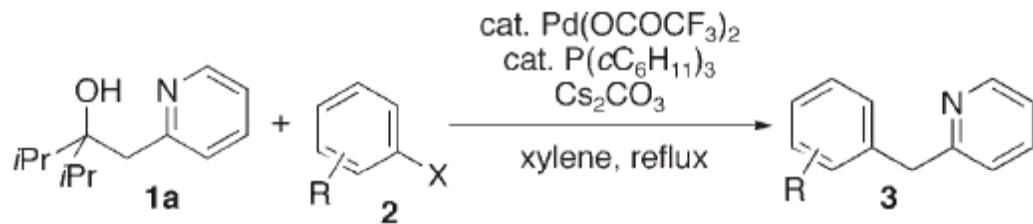
Entry	α,β -Unsaturated ketone (1) (R_1, R_2)	Olefin (3) (R_3)	Rxn time	Yield of 9 ^a (%)	Yield of 9 without using 11a ^a (%)
1	Ph, Me (1a)	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$ (3b)	4 h	89(98) (9b)	41(51)
2		$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$ (3c)		85(98) (9c)	47(56)
3		$c\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{12}$ (3d)		77(80) (9d)	25(33)
4		C_6H_5 (3e)		83(95) (9e)	54(58)
5		SiMe_3 (3f)		89(99) (9f)	30(45)
6		SiEt_3 (3g)		88(97) (9g)	17(33)
7	Me, Me (1b)	3a	45 min	(82) (9h)	(44)
8	Ph, Ph (1c)	3a	14 h	85(89) (9a)	51(61)

^a Isolated yield. The yields in parentheses are determined by GC.

Pyridine

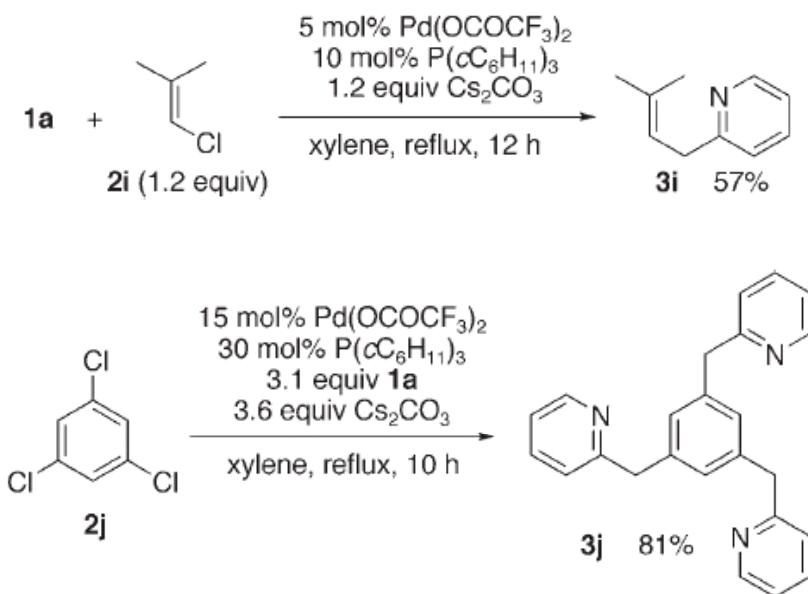


Pyridine

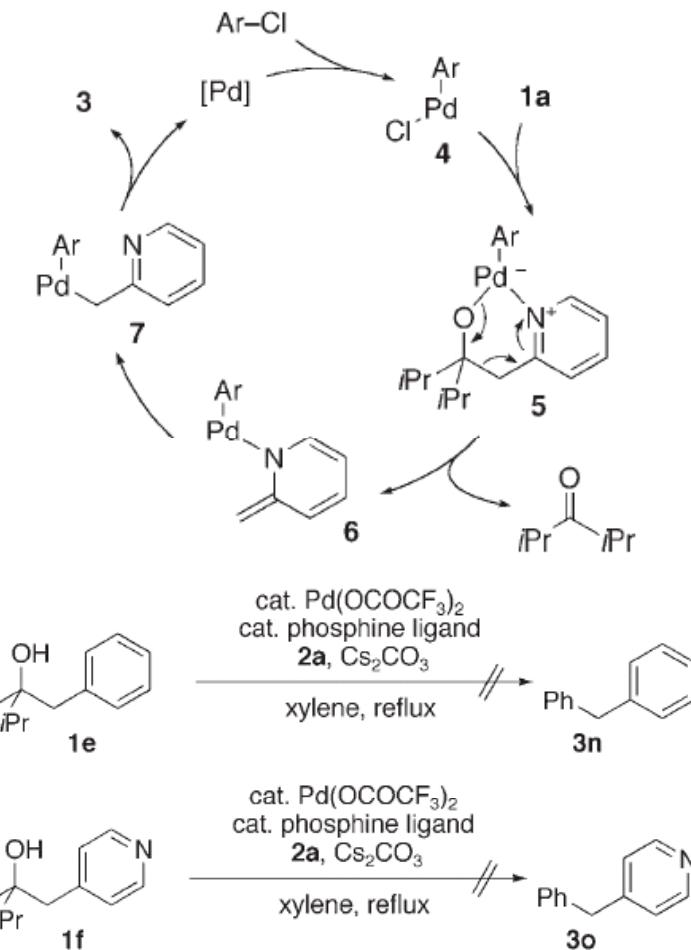
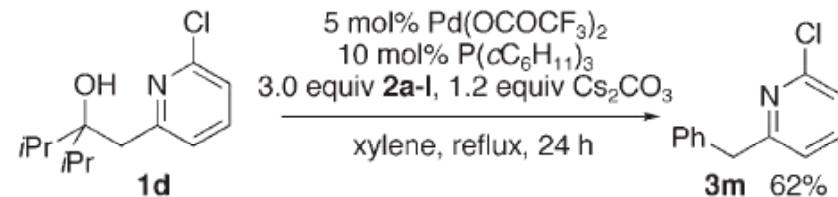
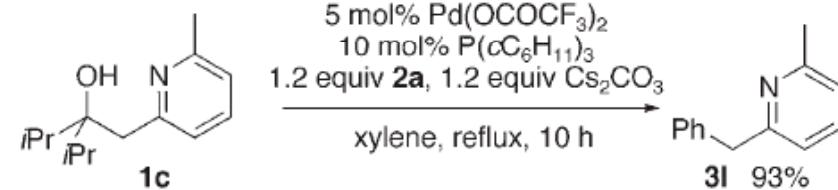
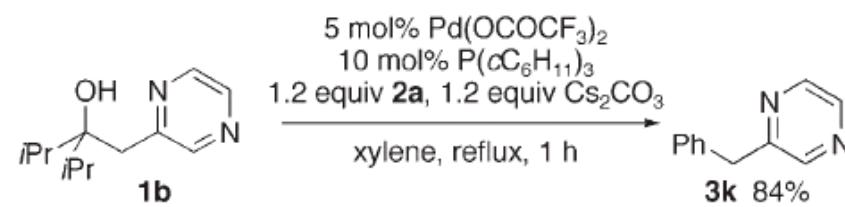


Entry	R	X	2	3	Yield ^[b] [%]
1	H	Cl	2a	3a	88
2	4-CF ₃	Cl	2b	3b	89
3	4-COOEt	Cl	2c	3c	80
4	4-CN	Cl	2d	3d	70
5	4-OMe	Cl	2e	3e	90
6	2-Me	Cl	2f	3f	79
7	4-CH ₂ =CH	Cl	2g	3g	81
8	2-chloropyridine		2h	3h	50 (63)
9	H	Cl	2a	3a	85 ^[c]
10	H	Br	2a-Br	3a	80 ^[c]
11	H	I	2a-I	3a	88 ^[c]
12	H	I	2a-I	3a	80 ^[c,d]

[a] A mixture of **1a** (0.8 mmol), **2** (1.2 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OCOCF}_3)_2$ (5 mol %), $\text{P}(\text{cC}_6\text{H}_{11})_3$ (10 mol %), and Cs_2CO_3 (1.2 equiv) was heated at reflux in xylene (0.5 M) for 1.5–10 h. [b] Yield of isolated product. The yield determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy is given in parentheses. [c] Performed in refluxing toluene. [d] PPh_3 was used instead of $\text{P}(\text{cC}_6\text{H}_{11})_3$.

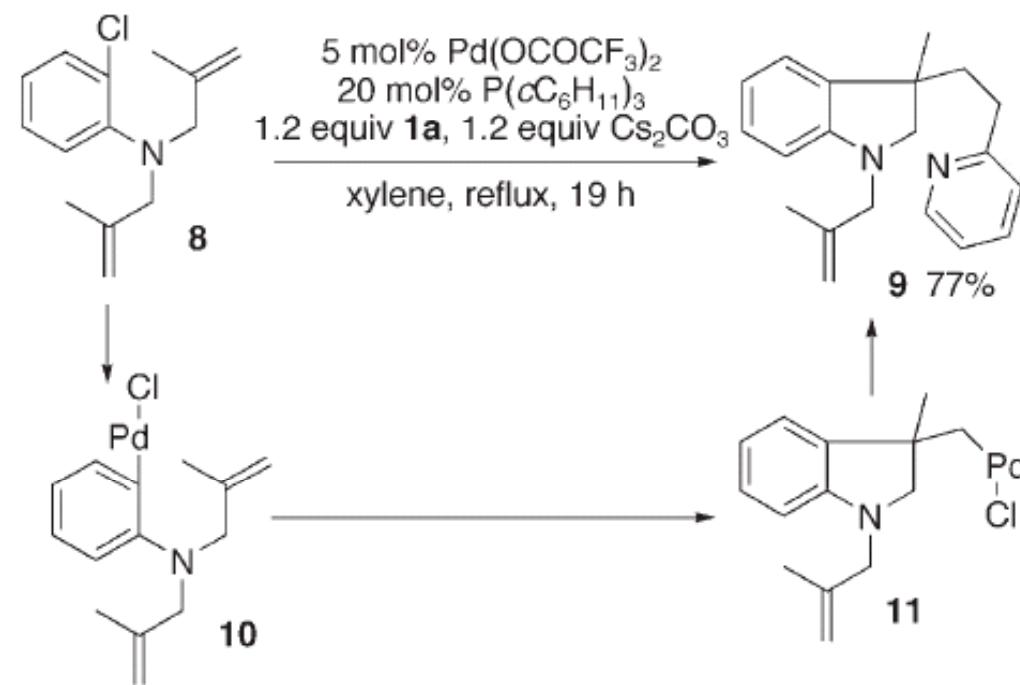


Pyridine



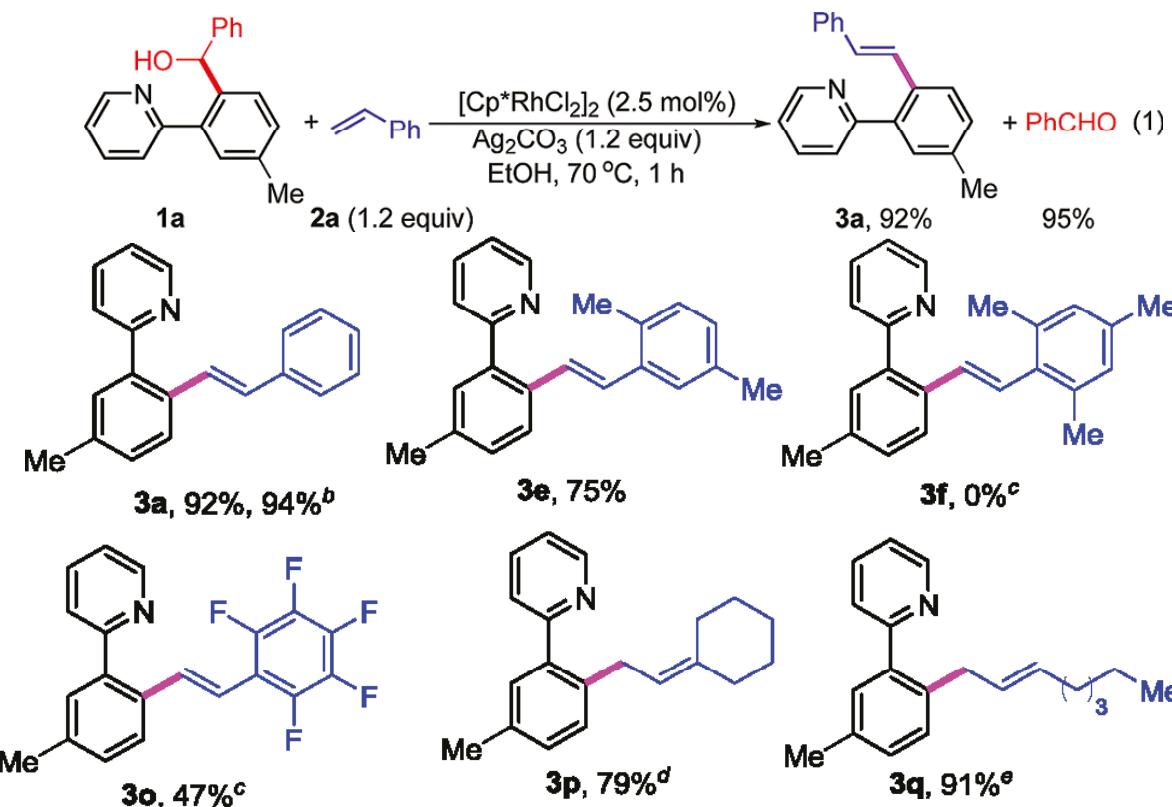
Takashi Niwa, Hideki Yorimitsu, Koichiro Oshima, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 2643

Pyridine



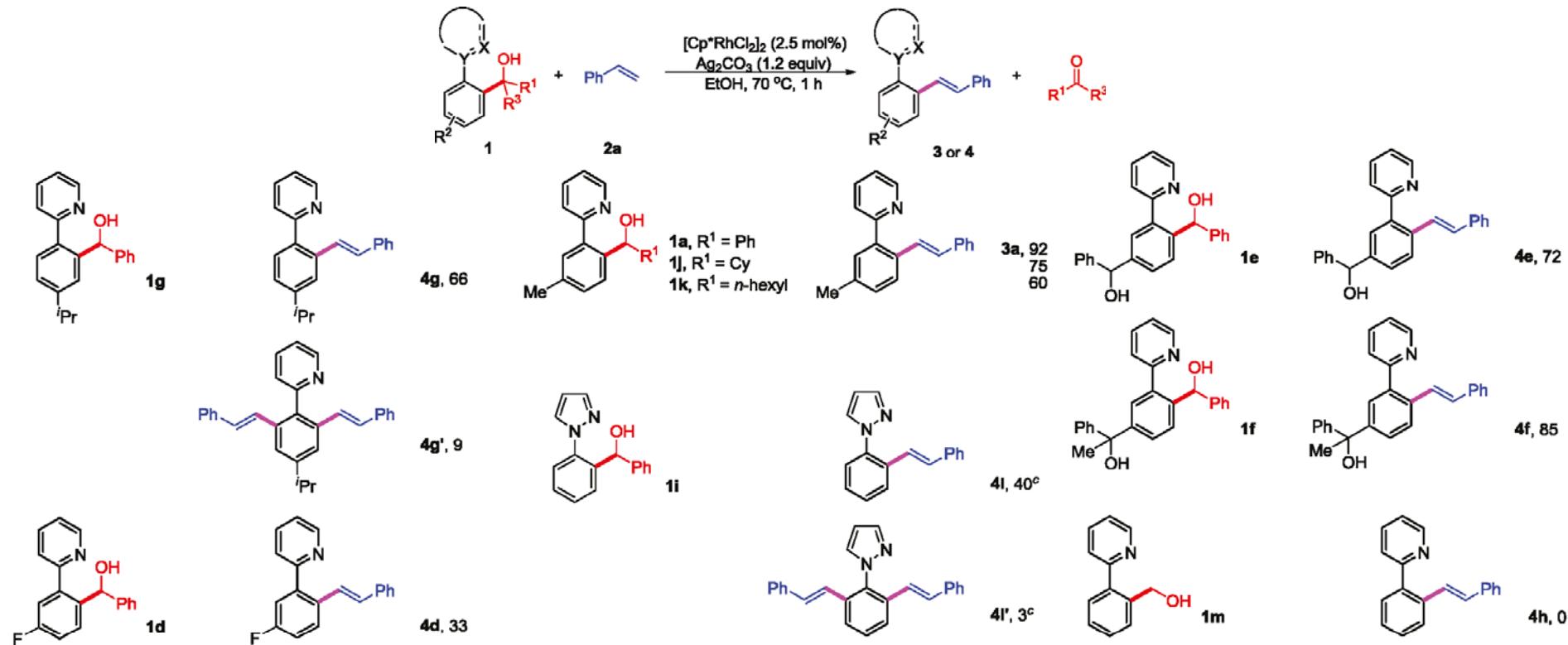
Takashi Niwa, Hideki Yorimitsu, Koichiro Oshima, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 2643

Pyridine



^a Reactions conducted with 0.25 mmol of alcohol substrate 1a, 2.5 mol % of $[\text{Cp}^*\text{RhCl}_2]_2$ as catalyst, 1.2 equiv of alkene, 1.2 equiv of Ag_2CO_3 , and 1.0 mL of EtOH as solvent unless otherwise noted; isolated yields are given. ^b Reaction performed on 1.0 mmol scale. ^c Reaction ran for 3 h. ^d Reaction ran for 12 h. ^e E/Z = 6.7:1.

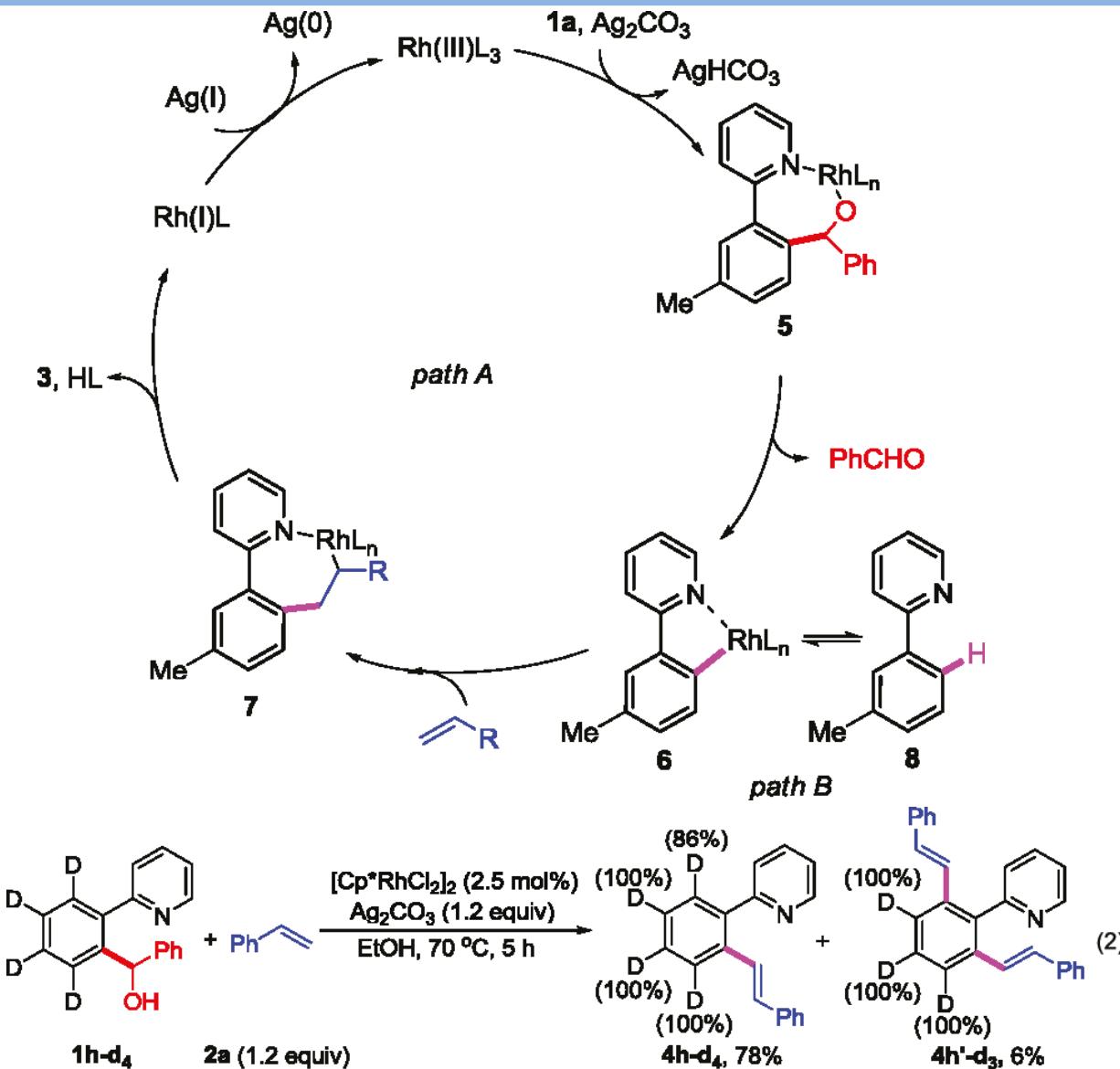
Pyridine



a Reactions conducted with 0.25mmol of alcohol substrate 1, 2.5 mol % of $[\text{Cp}^*\text{RhCl}_2]_2$ as catalyst, 1.2 equiv of styrene, 1.2 equiv of Ag_2CO_3 , and 1.0mL of EtOH as solvent unless otherwise noted. Isolated yields are given. b 3.0 equiv each of styrene and Ag_2CO_3 were used. c Reaction ran for 5 h. d Reaction ran for 4 h.

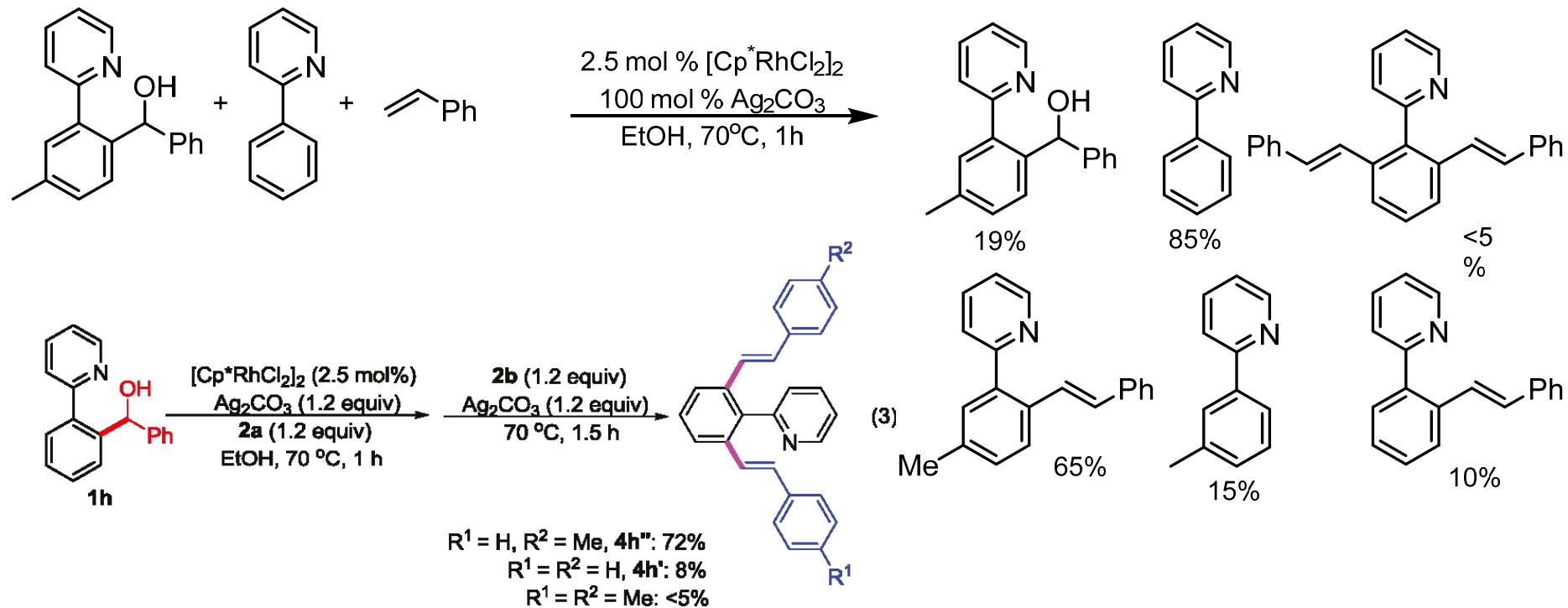
Hu Li, Yang Li, Xi-Sha Zhang, Kang Chen, Xin Wang, Zhang-Jie Shi
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2011**, *133*, 15244

Pyridine



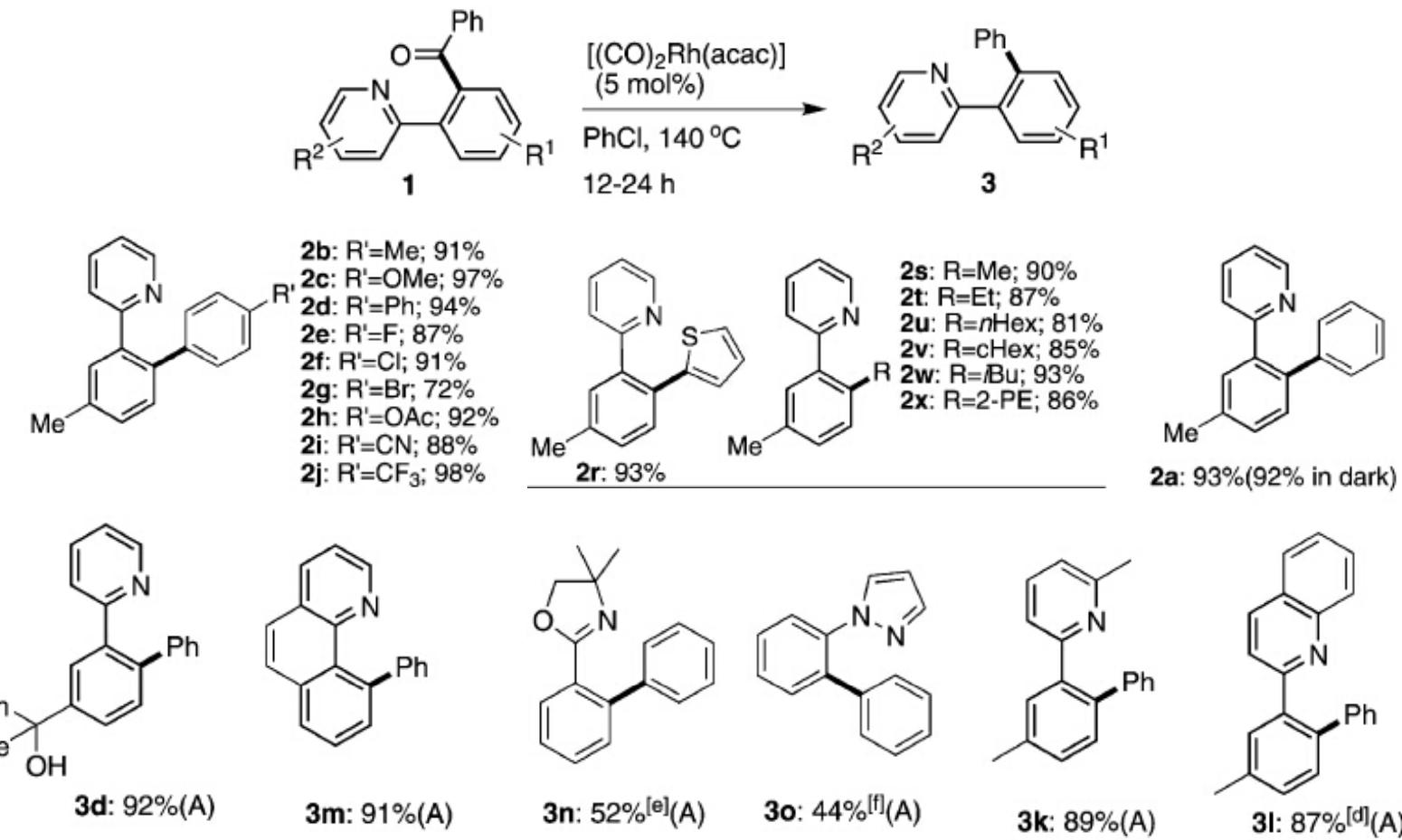
Hu Li, Yang Li, Xi-Sha Zhang, Kang Chen, Xin Wang, Zhang-Jie Shi
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 15244

Pyridine



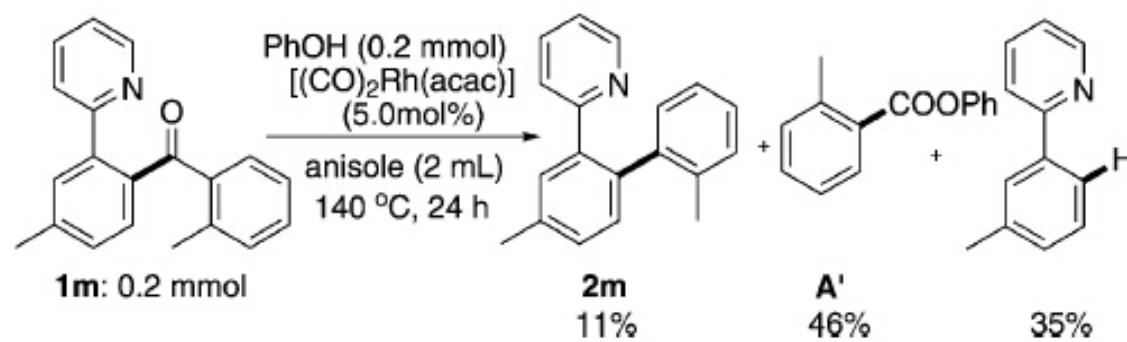
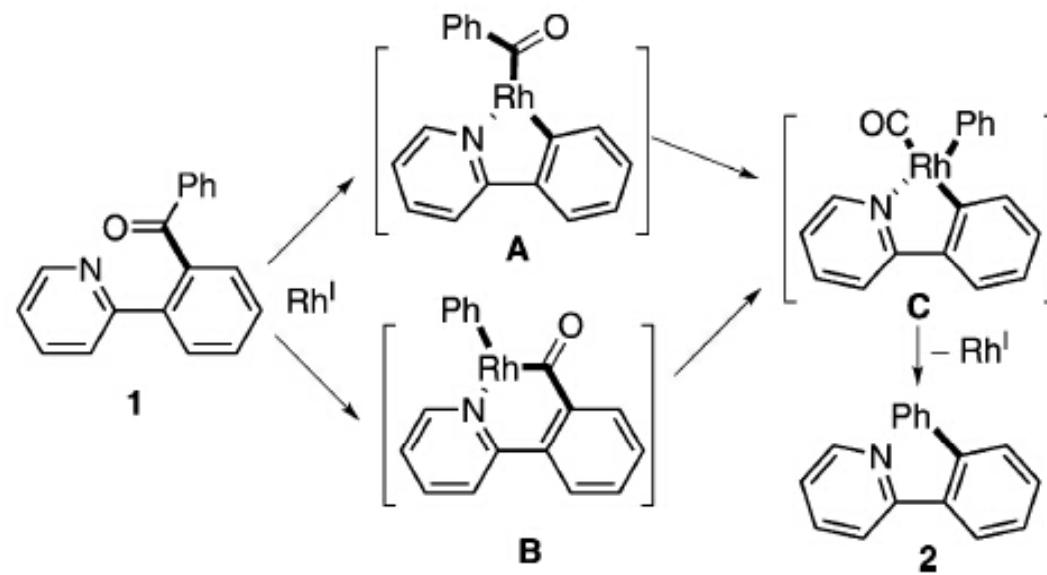
Hu Li, Yang Li, Xi-Sha Zhang, Kang Chen, Xin Wang, Zhang-Jie Shi
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2011**, 133, 15244

Pyridine



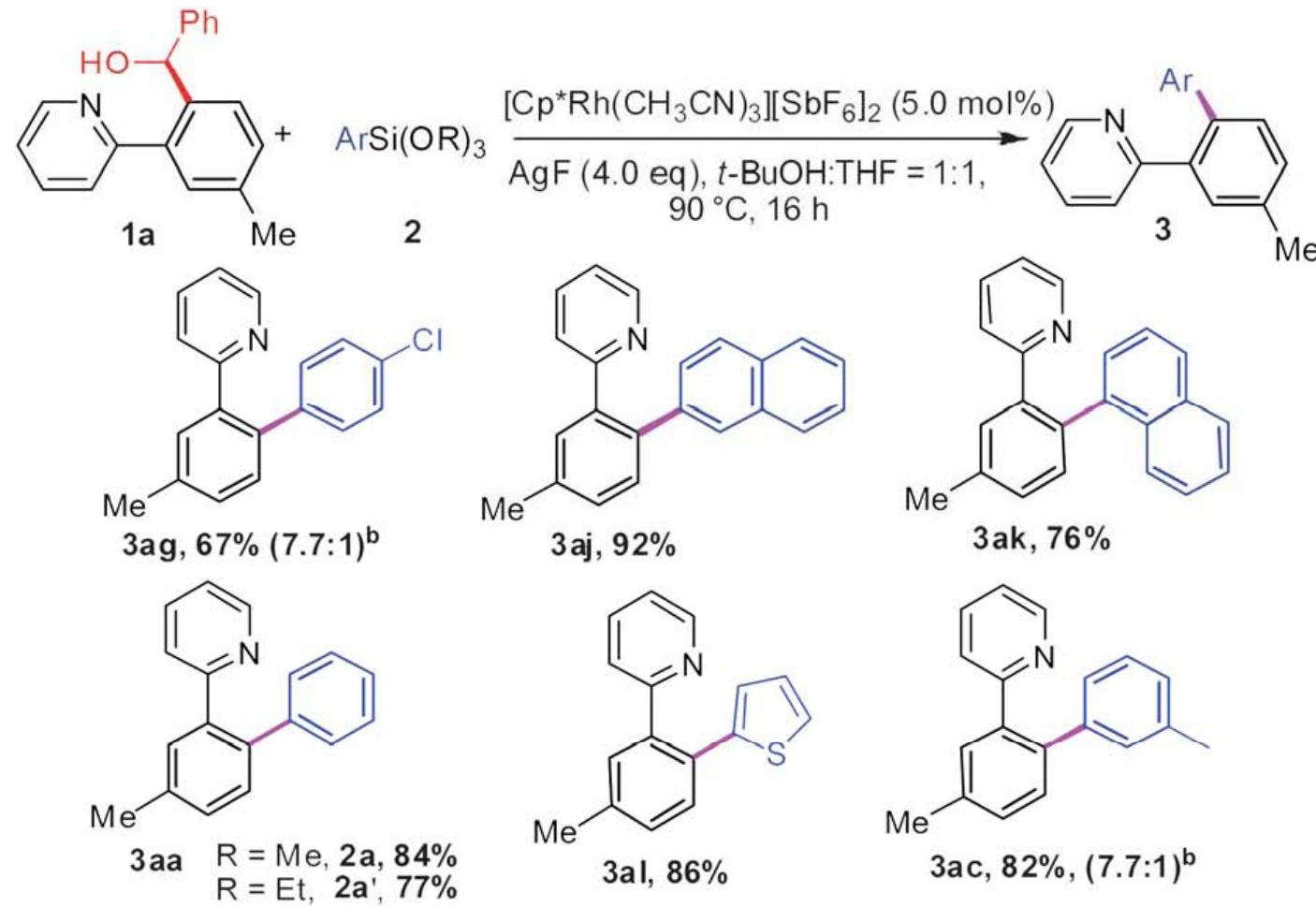
Zhang-Jie Shi et. al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 2690

Pyridine

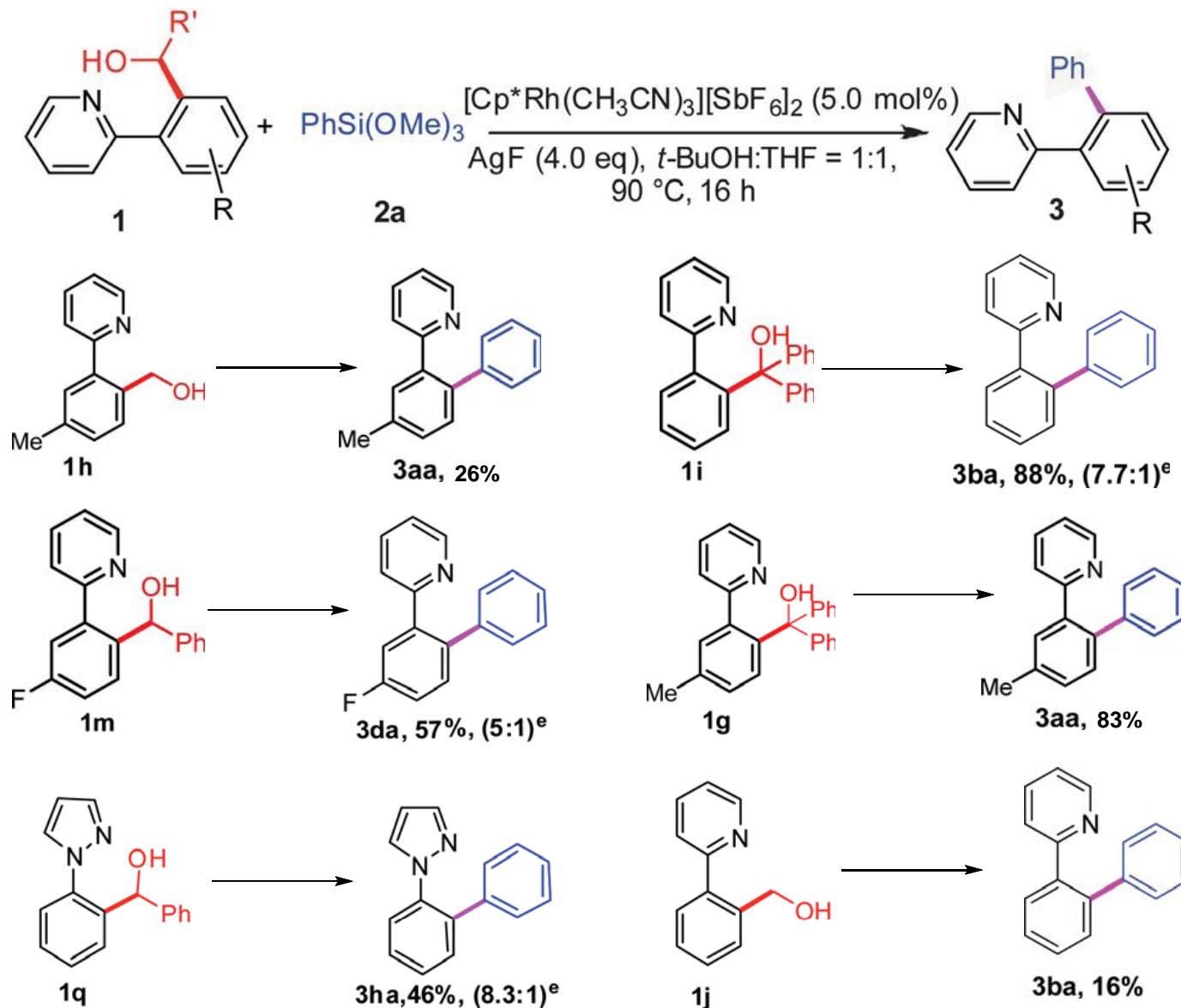


Zhang-Jie Shi et. al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 2690

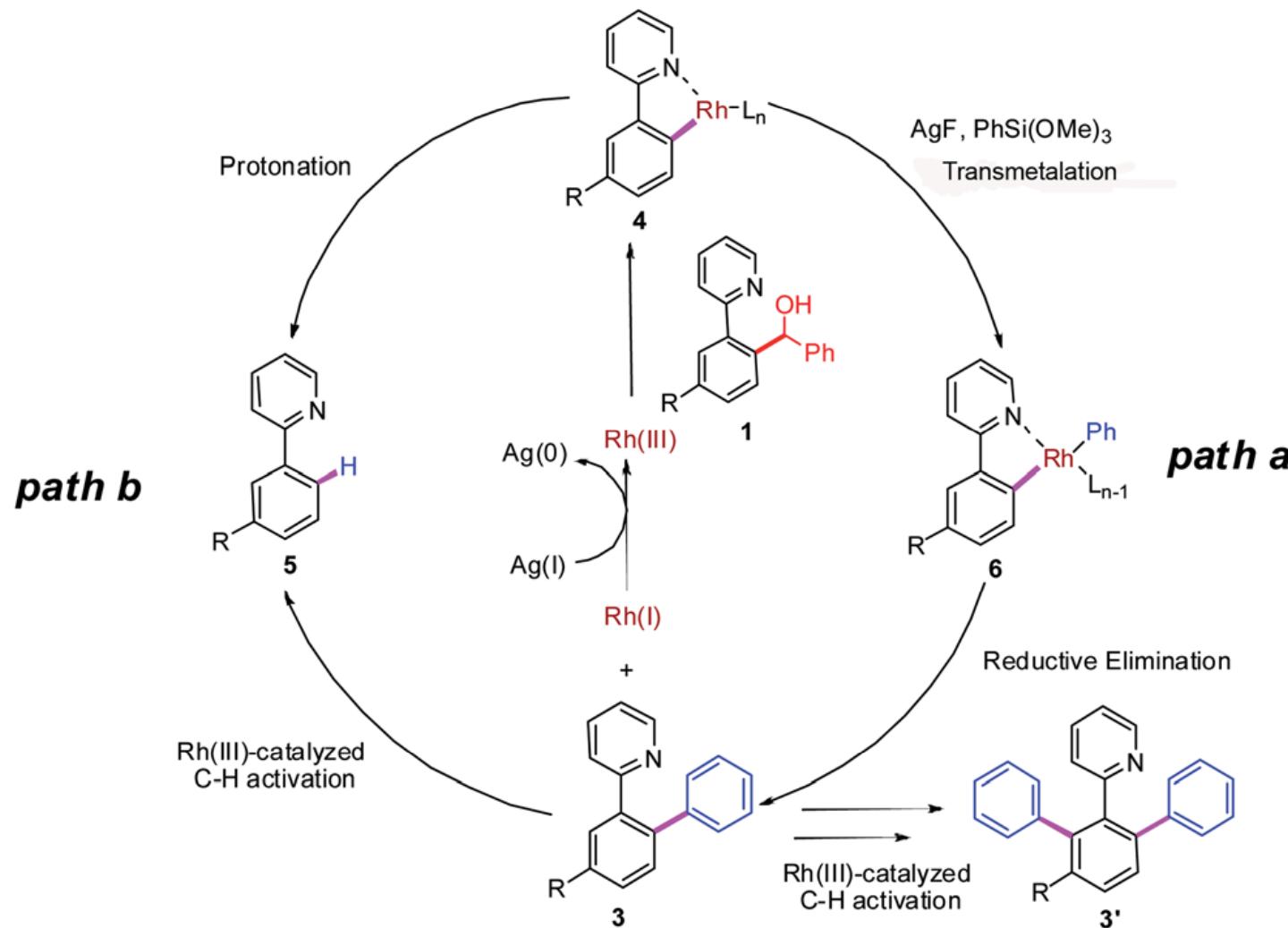
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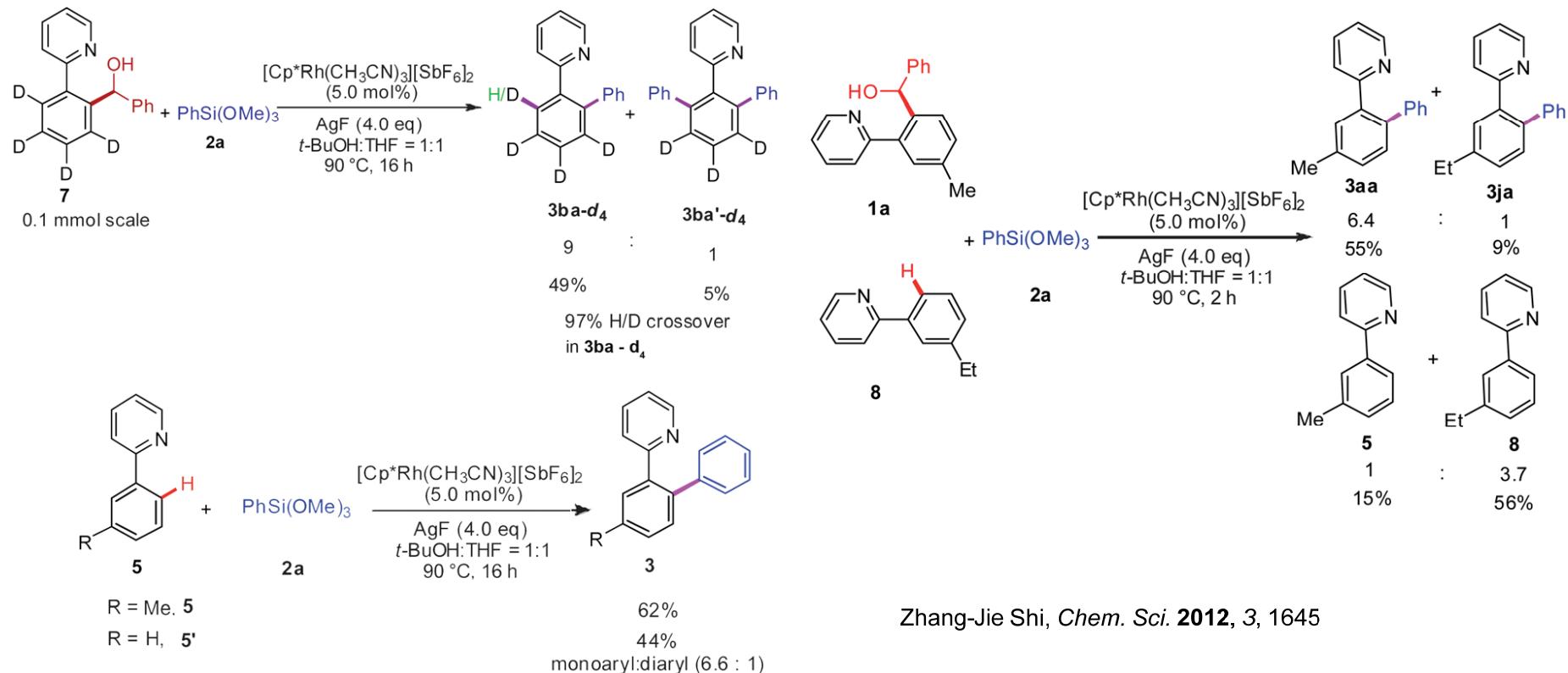
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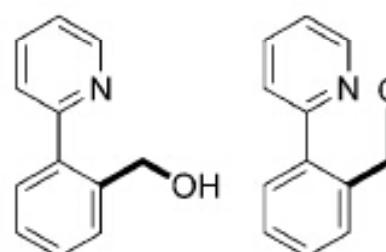
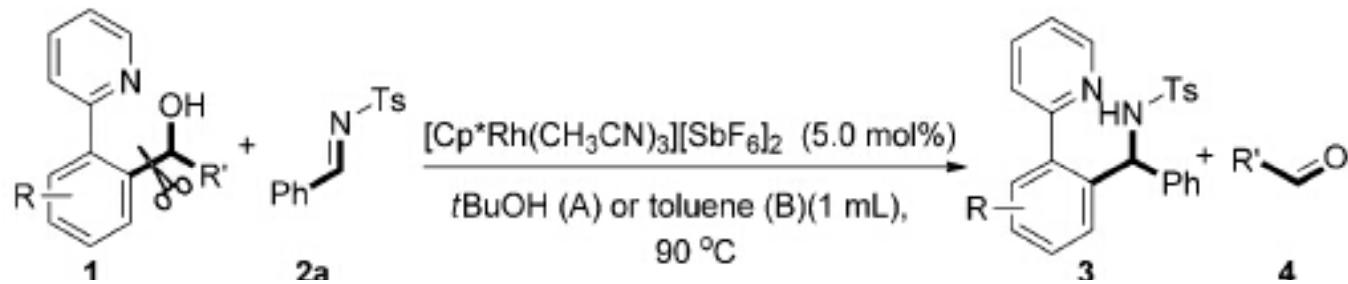
Pyridine



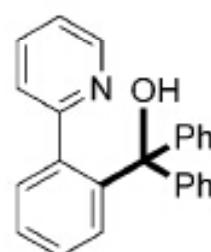
Pyridine



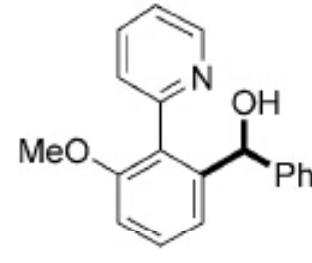
Pyridine



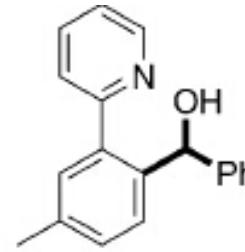
A, 8%^[f]



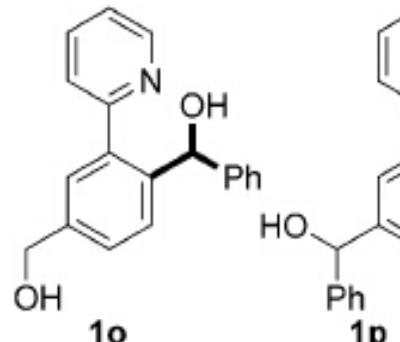
A, 3 h, 67%



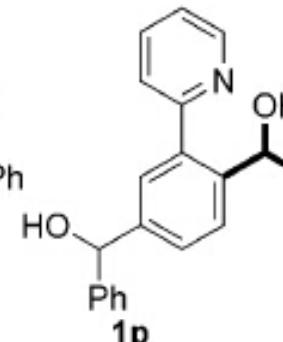
A, 3 h, 24%^[d]



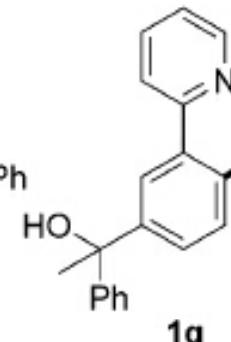
A, 10 h, 79%



A, 5 h, 77%

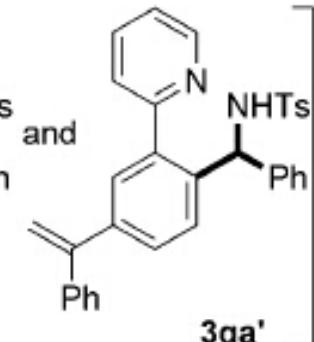


A, 43%



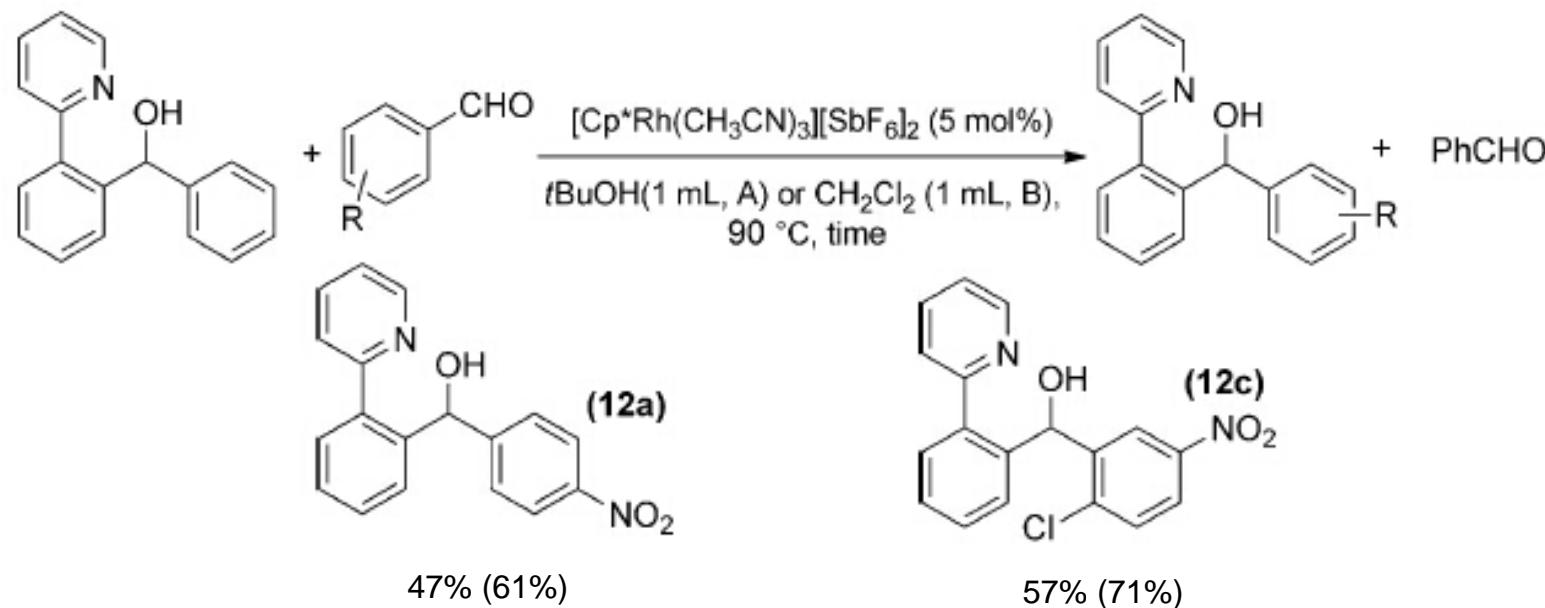
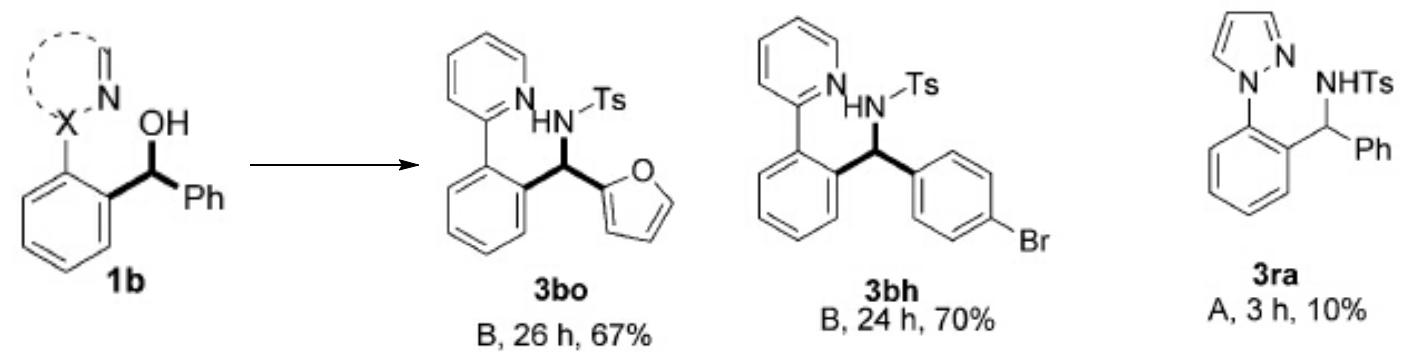
3qa

60%

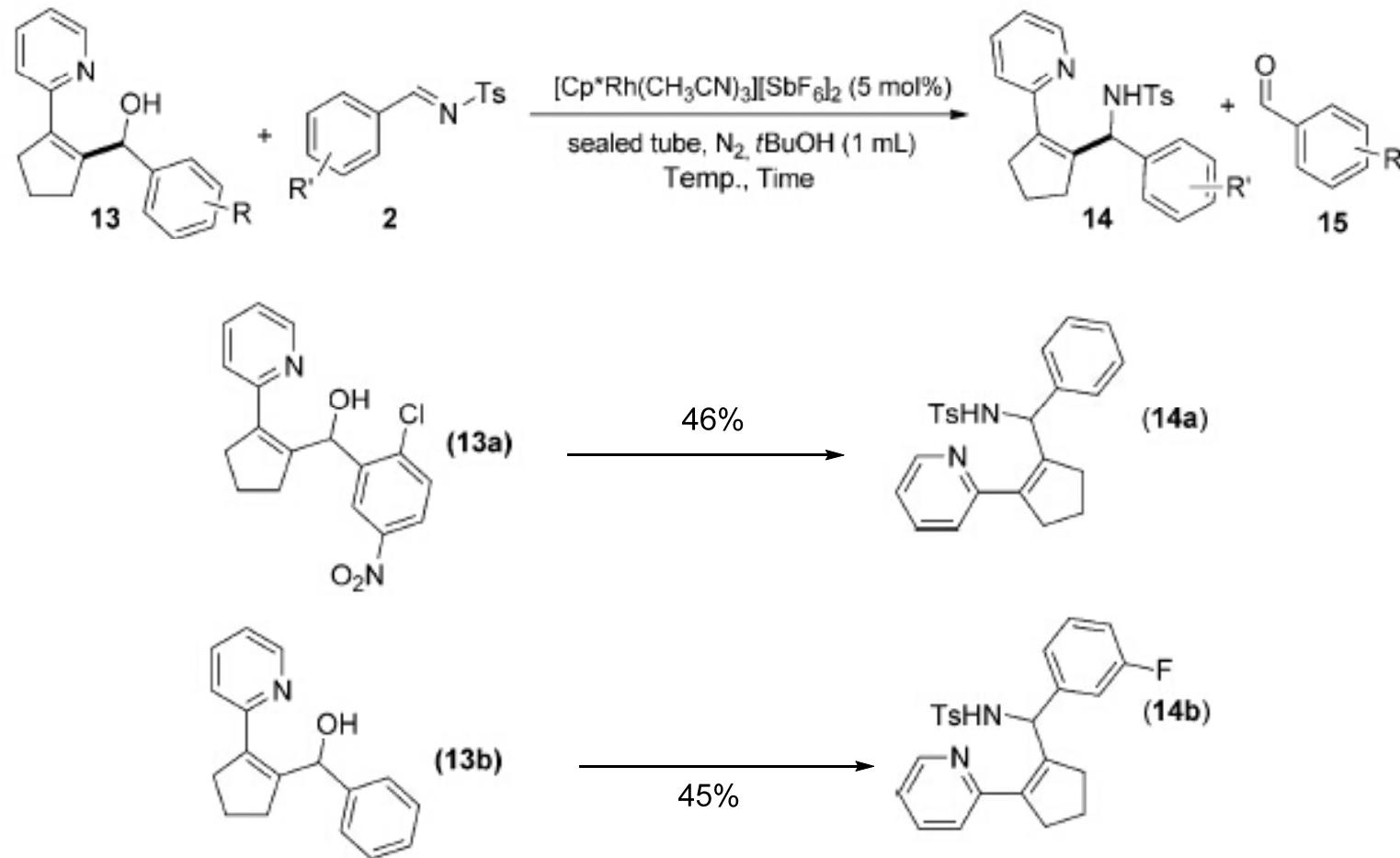


28%

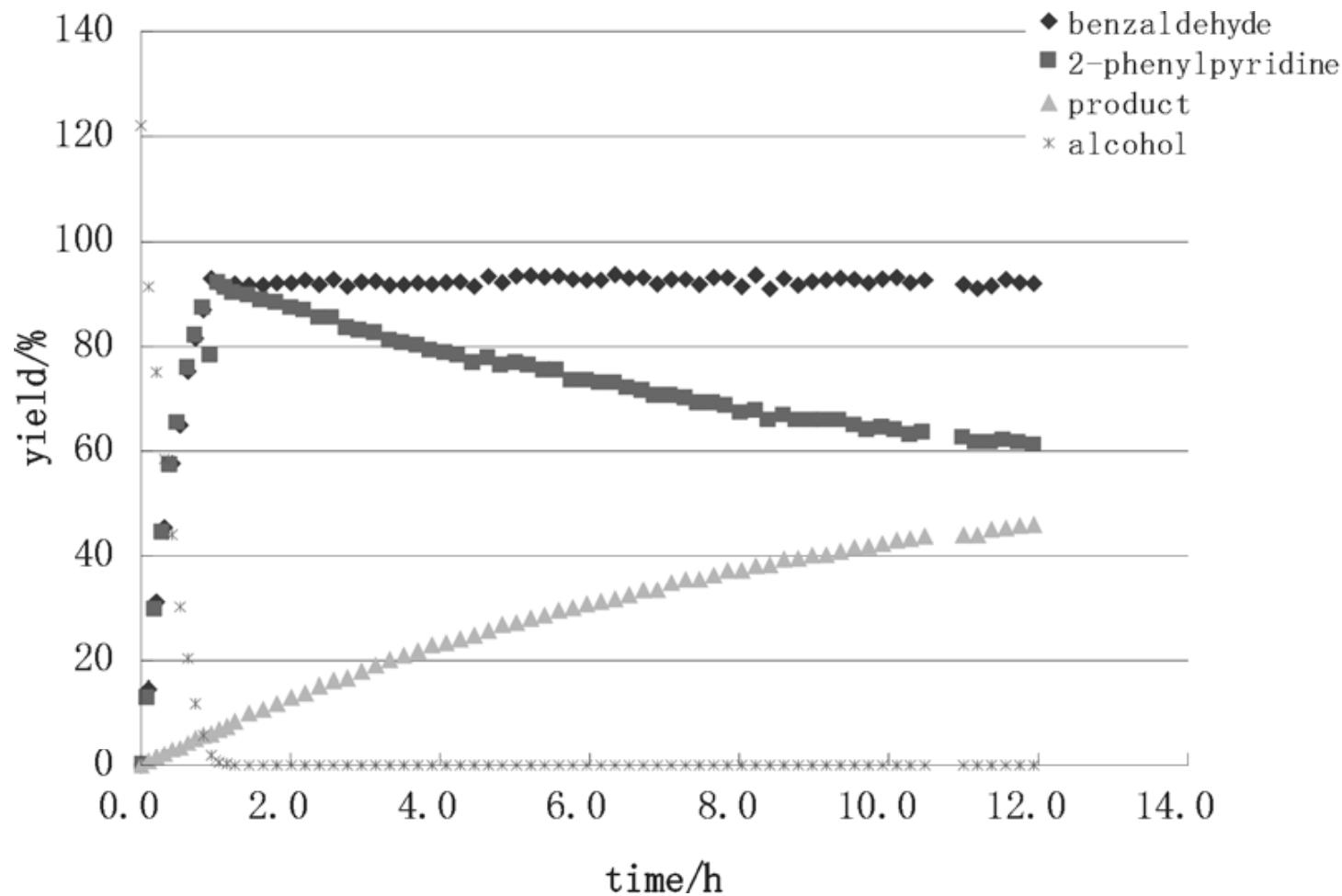
Pyridine



Pyridine

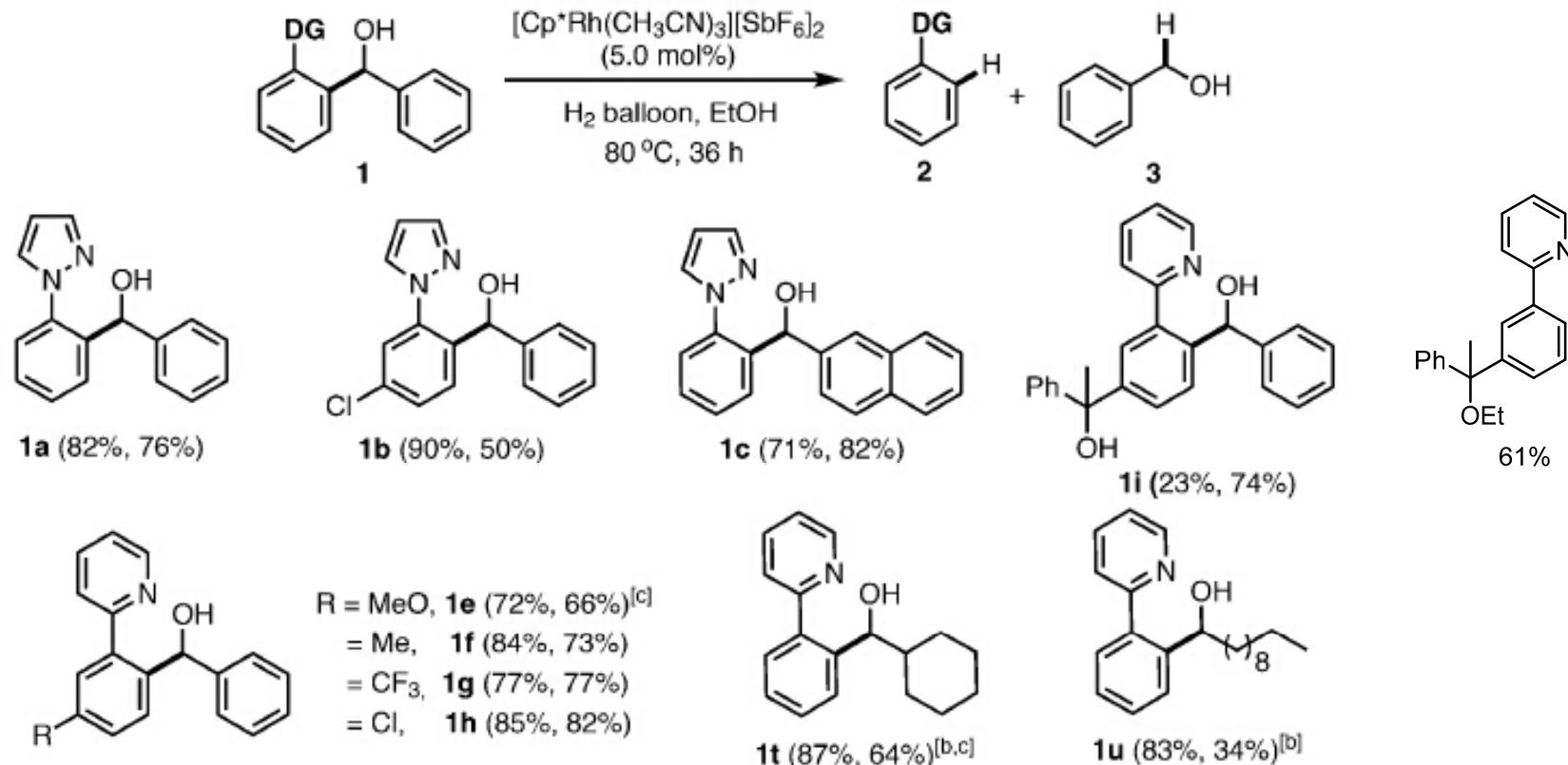


Pyridine



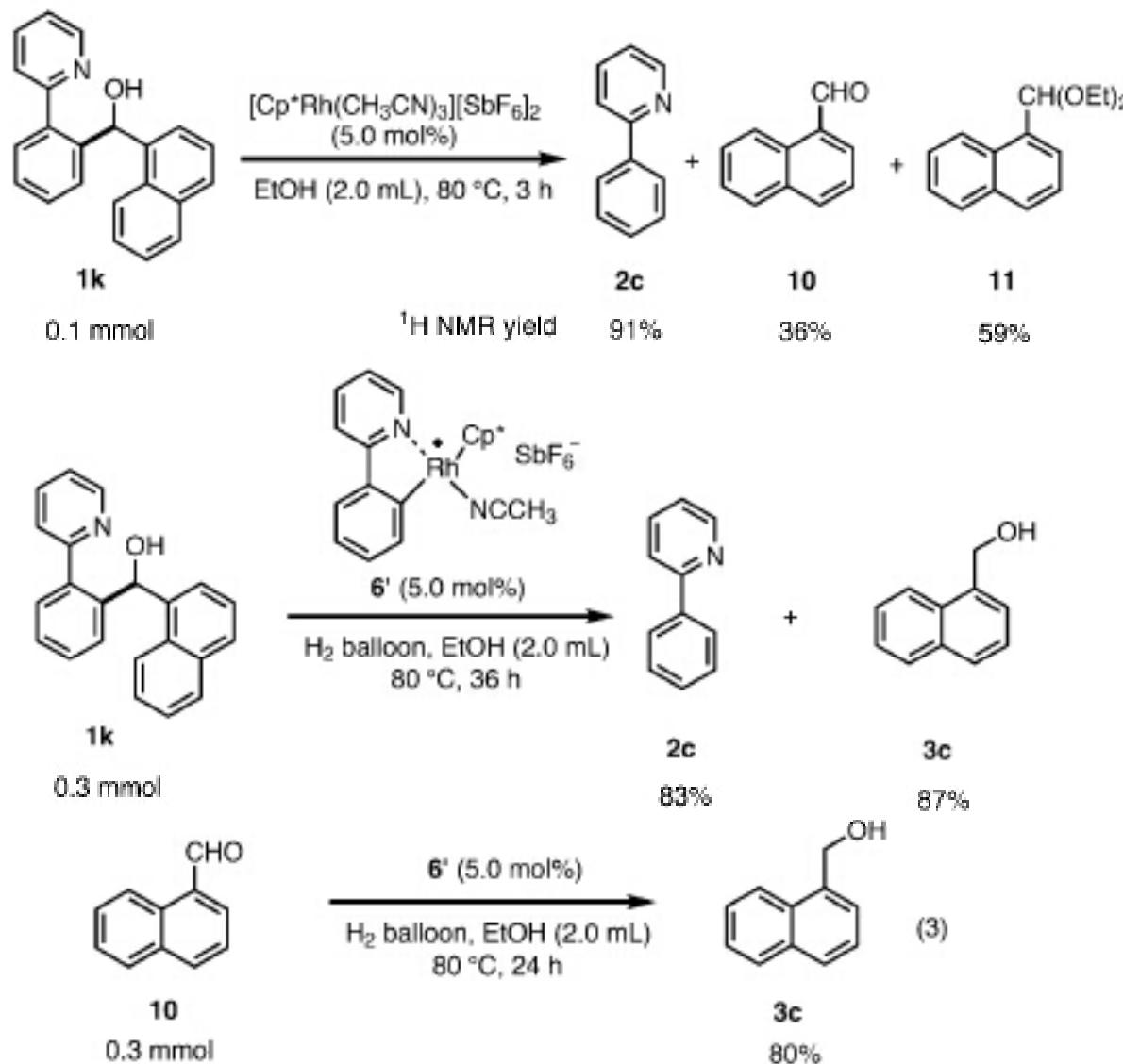
Zhang-Jie Shi, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 16214

Pyridine

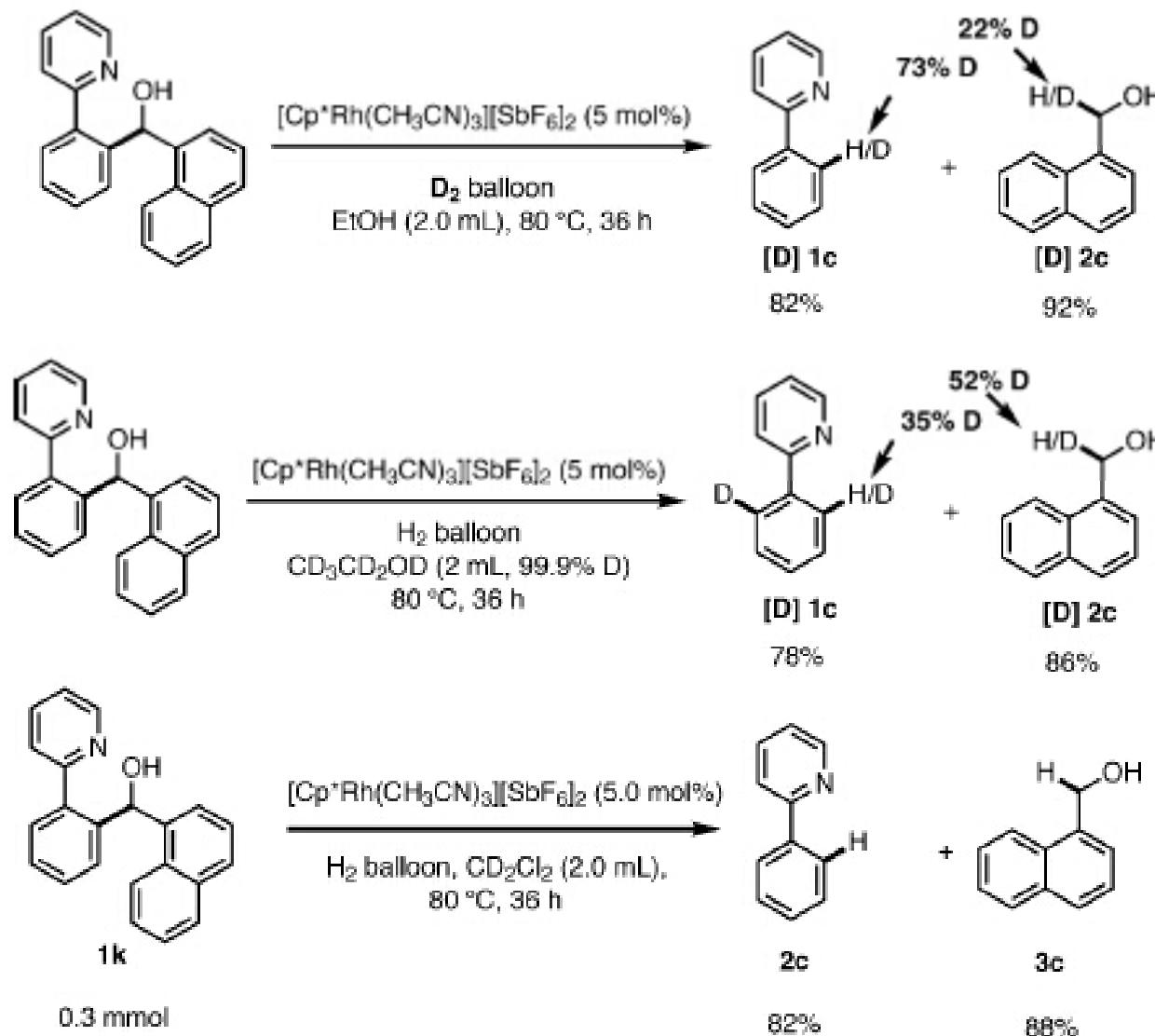


Scheme 2. Substrate scope of 1,1-biarylmethanols for C–C bond reductive cleavage. The yields given in brackets refer to products **2** and **3**, respectively. [a] Alcohol **1** (0.3 mmol), $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3][\text{SbF}_6]_2$ (0.015 mmol), EtOH (2.0 mL), H_2 balloon, 80°C , 36 h. [b] 48 h. [c] Yield determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using benzyl methyl ether as the internal standard.

Pyridine



Pyridine



Pyridine

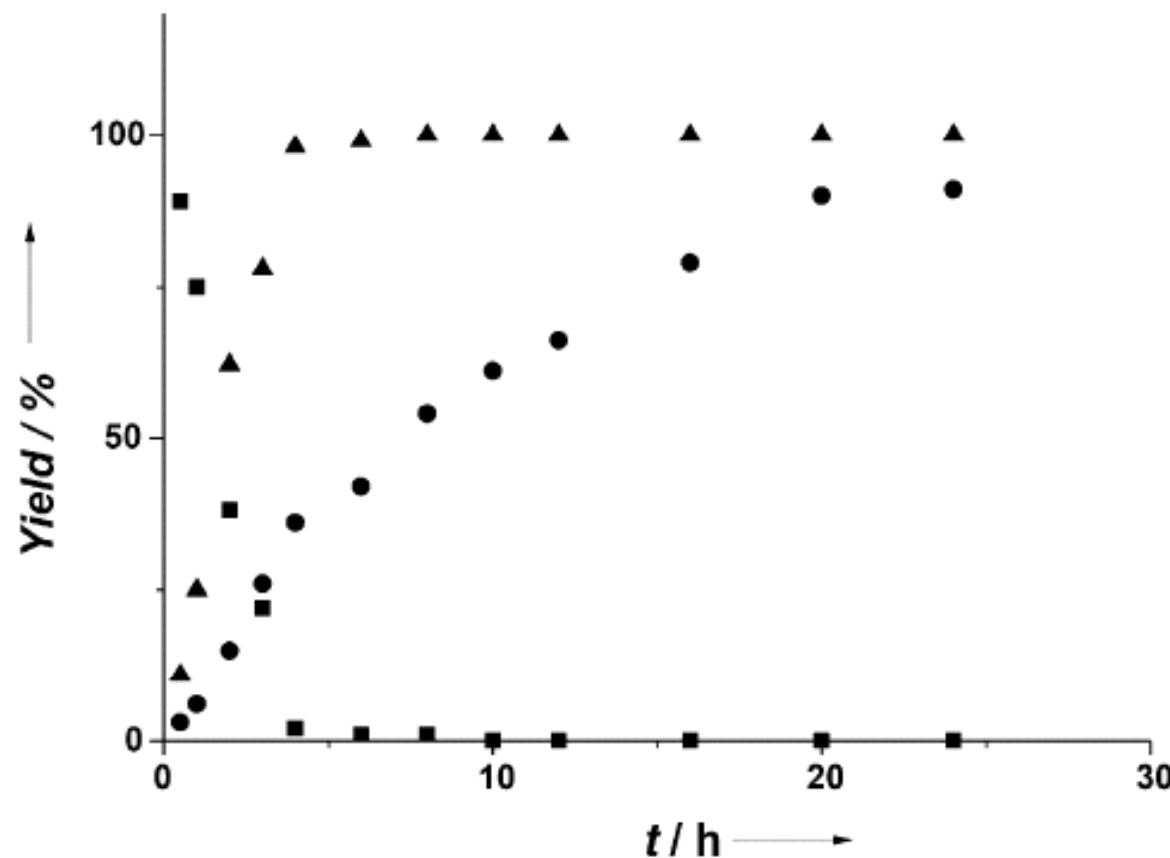
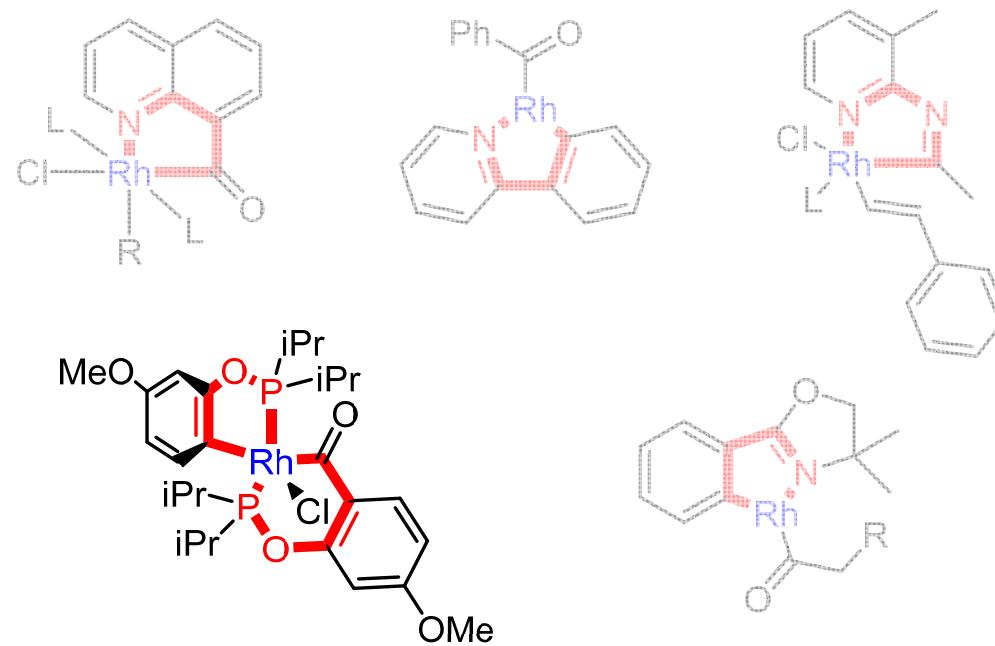


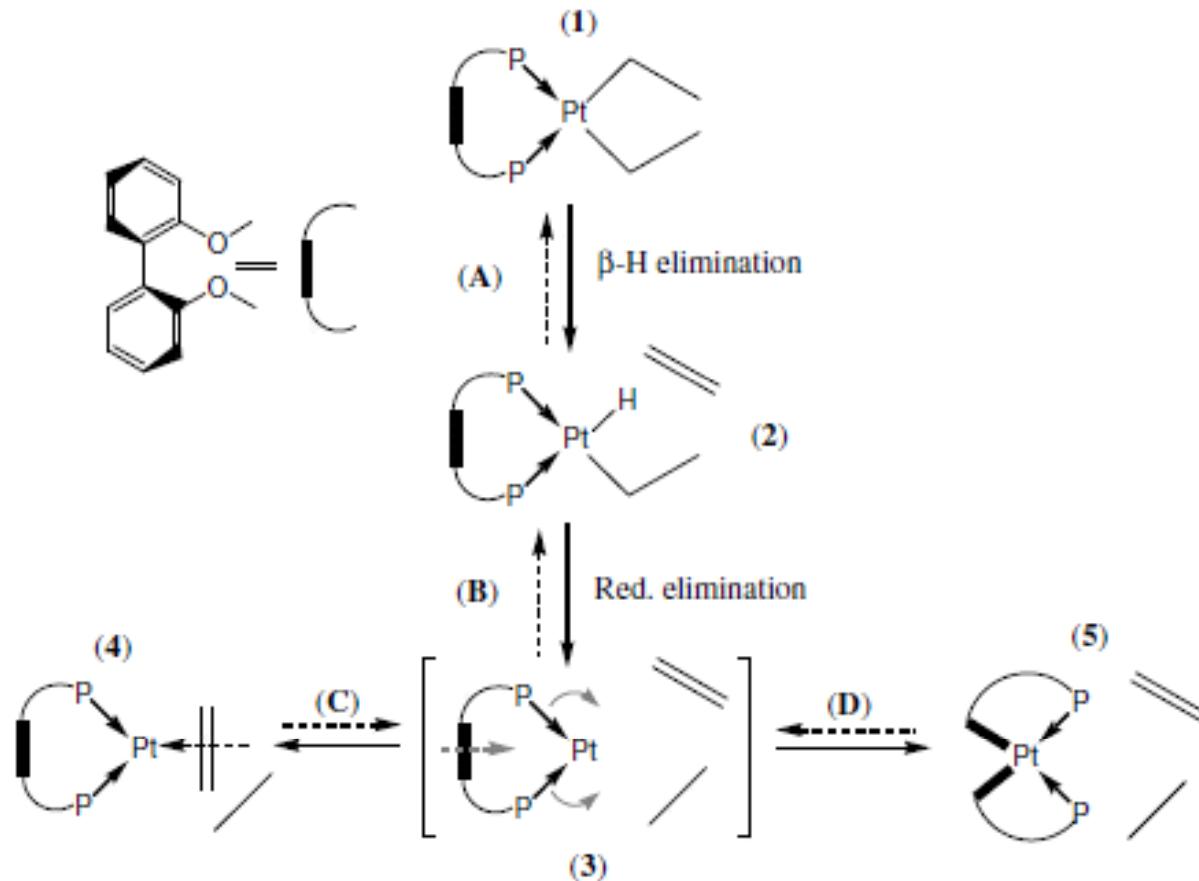
Figure 1. Reductive cleavage of **1k** (■) and the formation of **2c** (▲) and **3c** (●) as monitored by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. Reaction conditions: **1k** (0.1 mmol), $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3][\text{SbF}_6]_2$ (0.005 mmol), EtOH (1.0 mL), H_2 balloon, 80 °C.

Zhang-Jie Shi et. al. *Angew Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 9851

Phosphinite

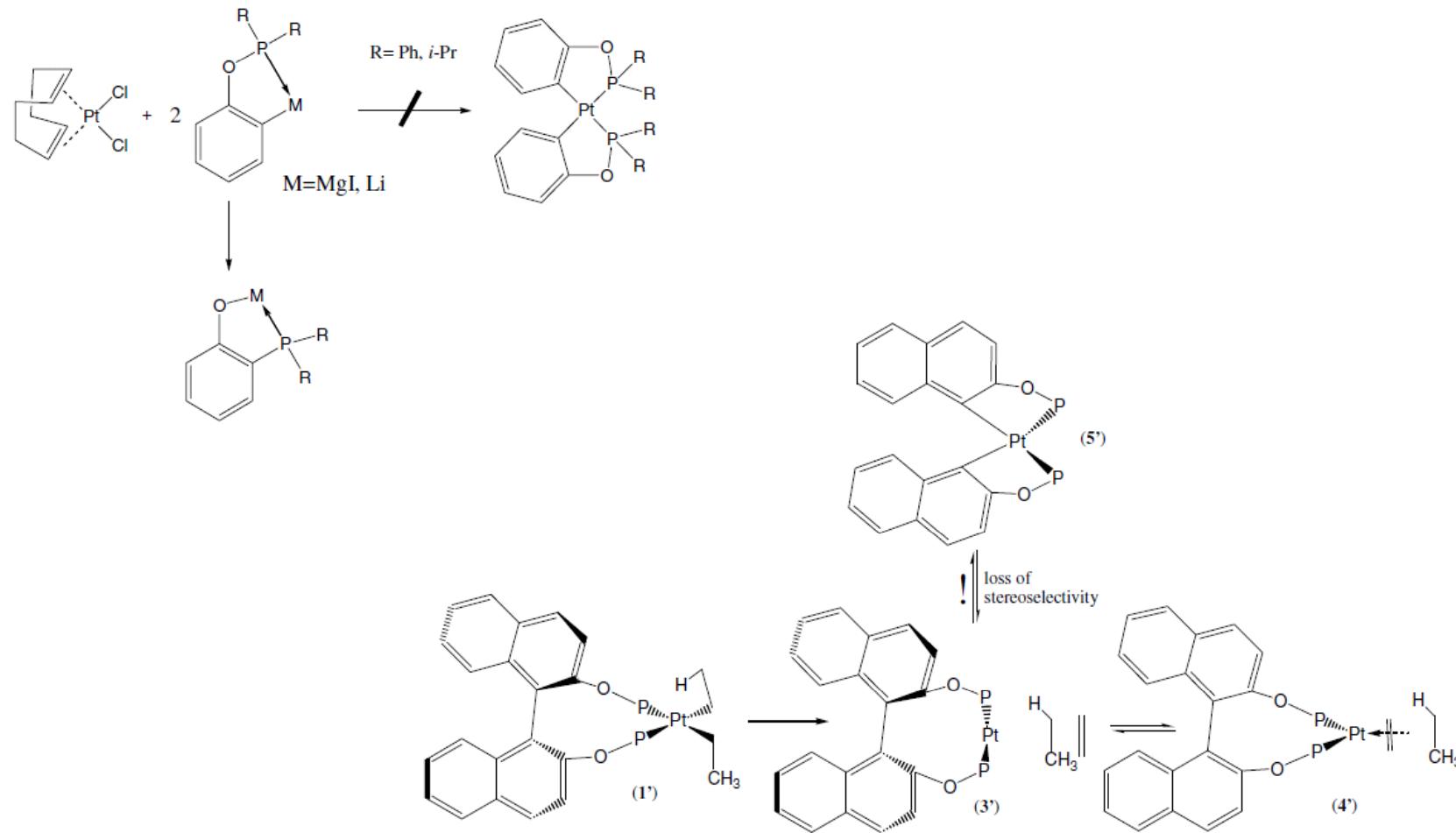


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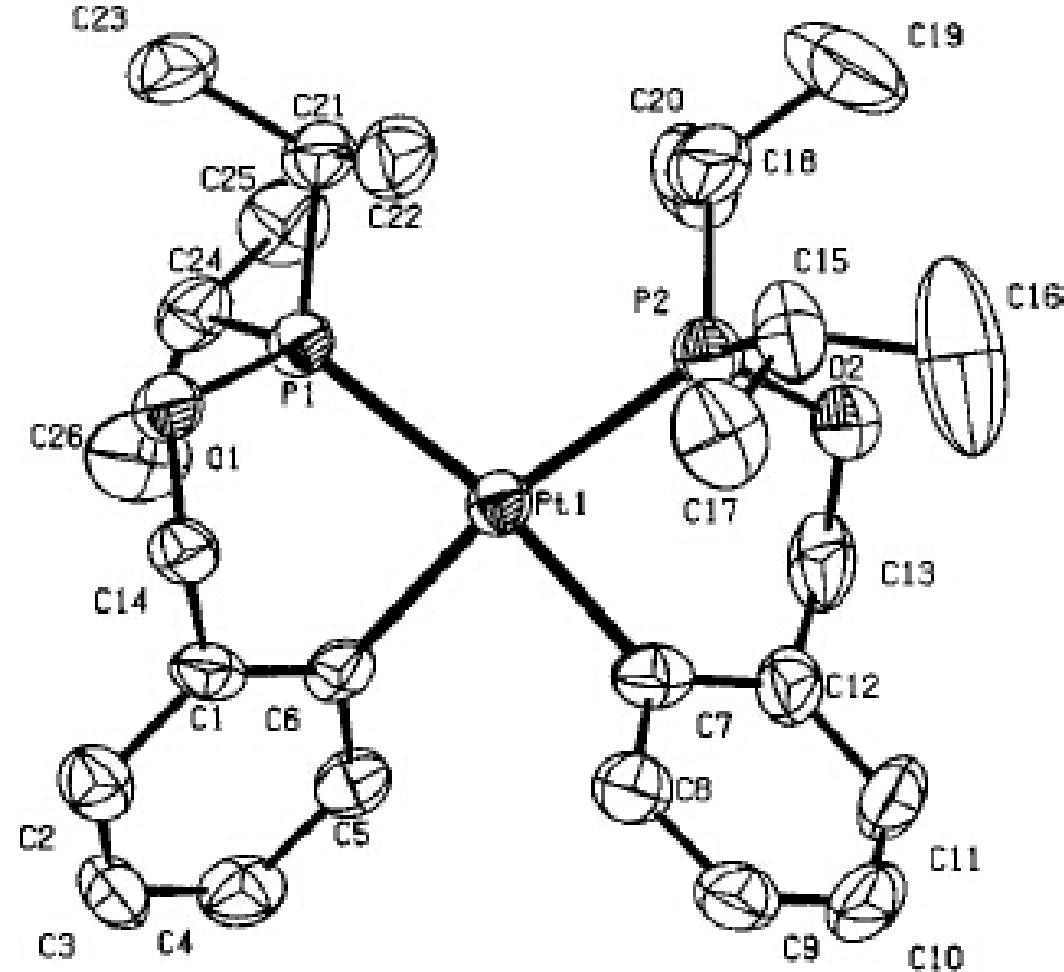
Klaus Ruhland, et. al. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2005**, 690, 5215

Phosphinite



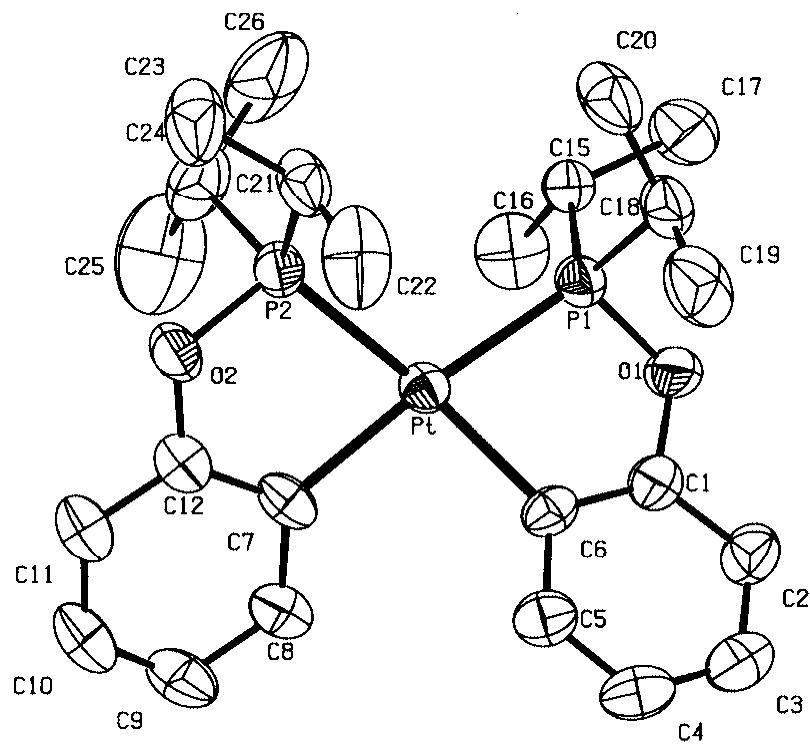
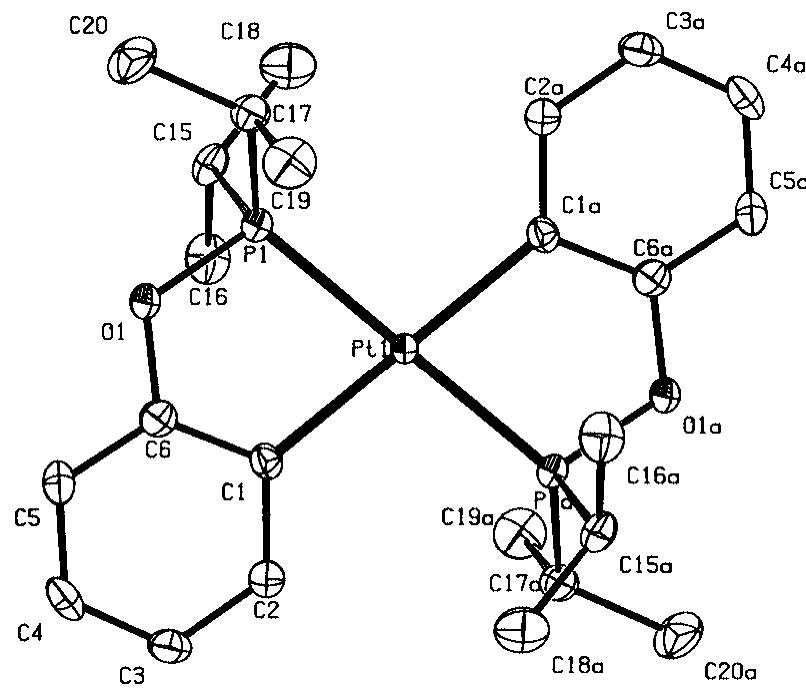
Klaus Ruhland, et. al. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2005**, 690, 5215

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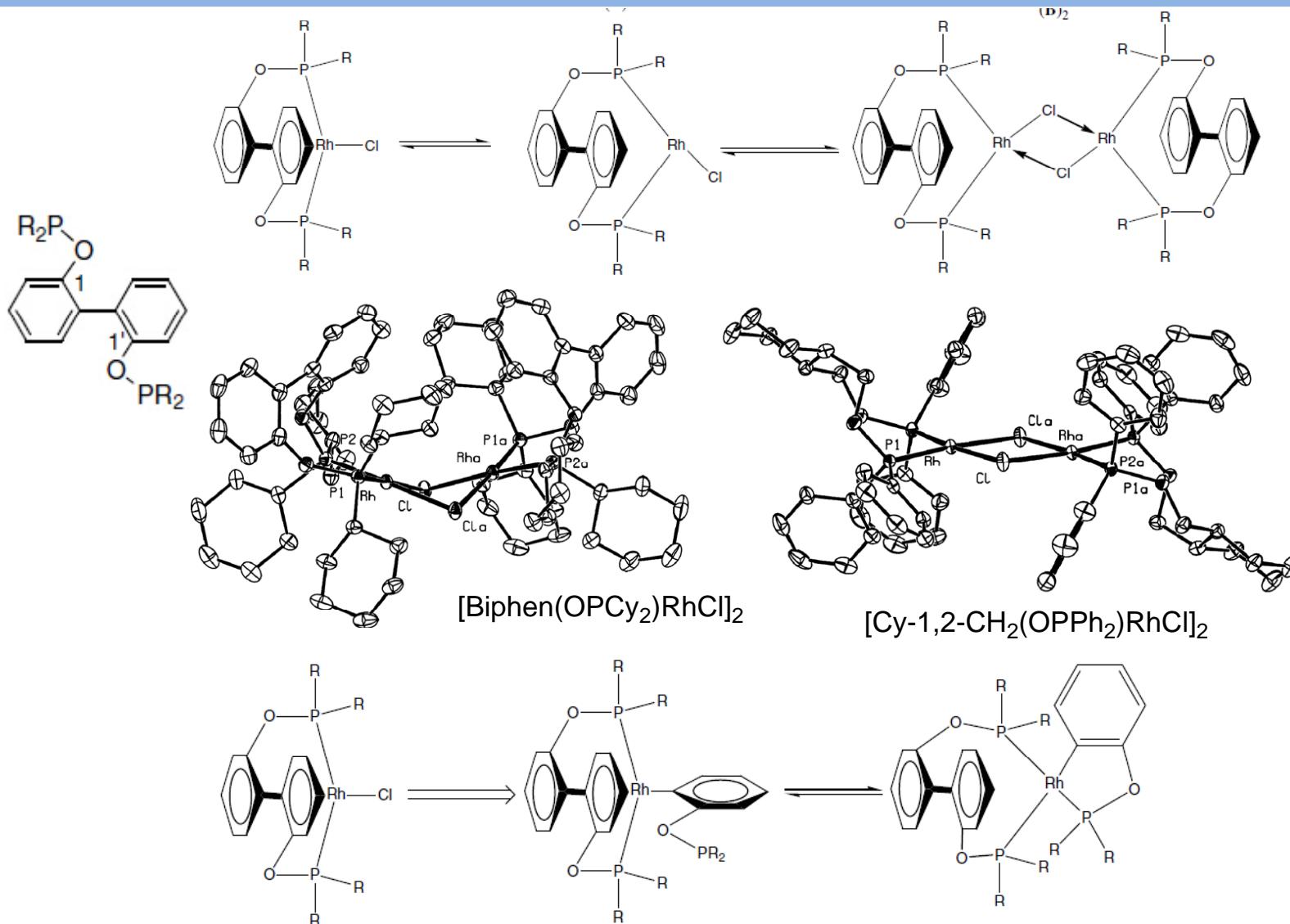
Klaus Ruhland, et. al. *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* 2007, 944

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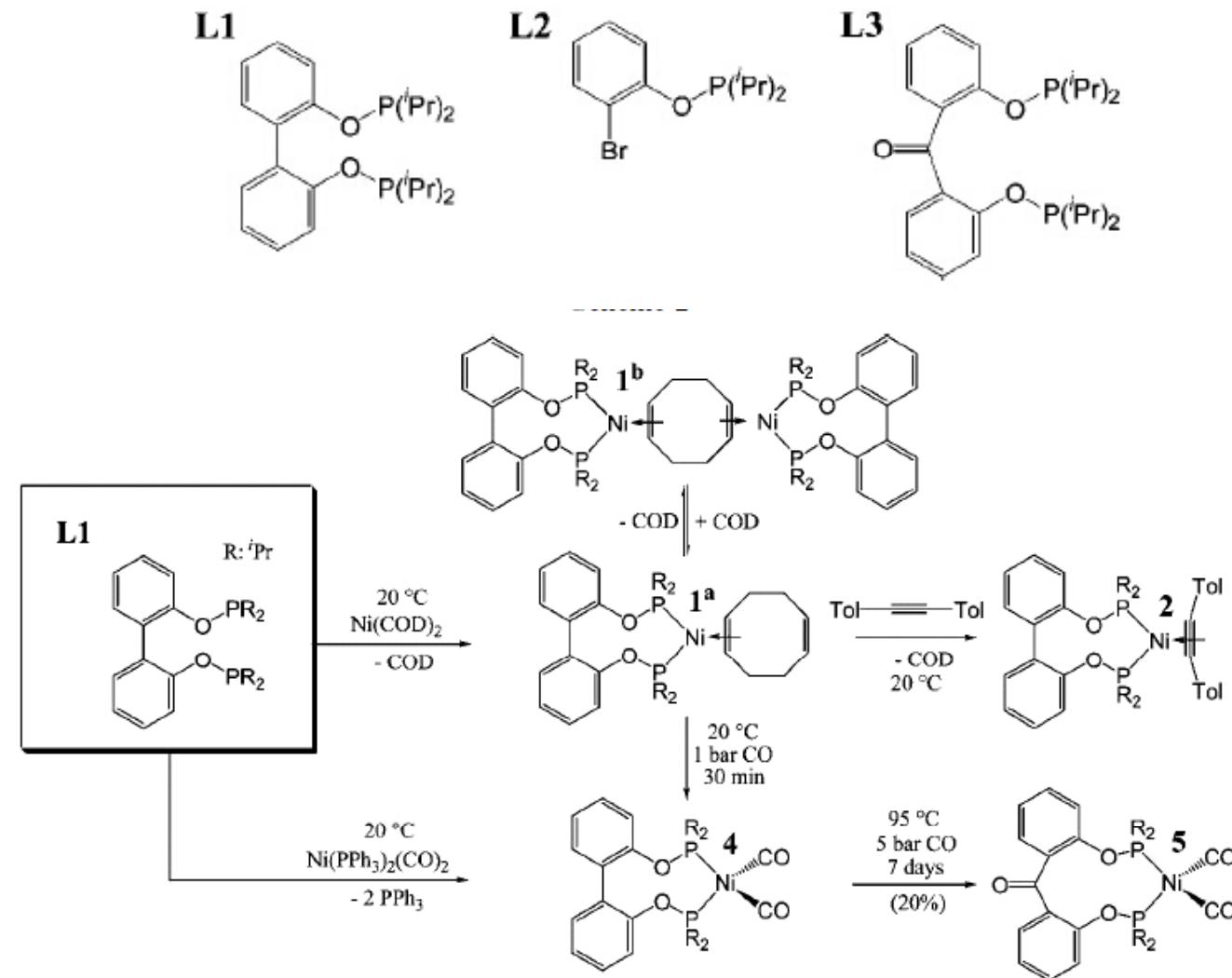
Klaus Ruhland, et. al. *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* 2007, 944

Phosphinite



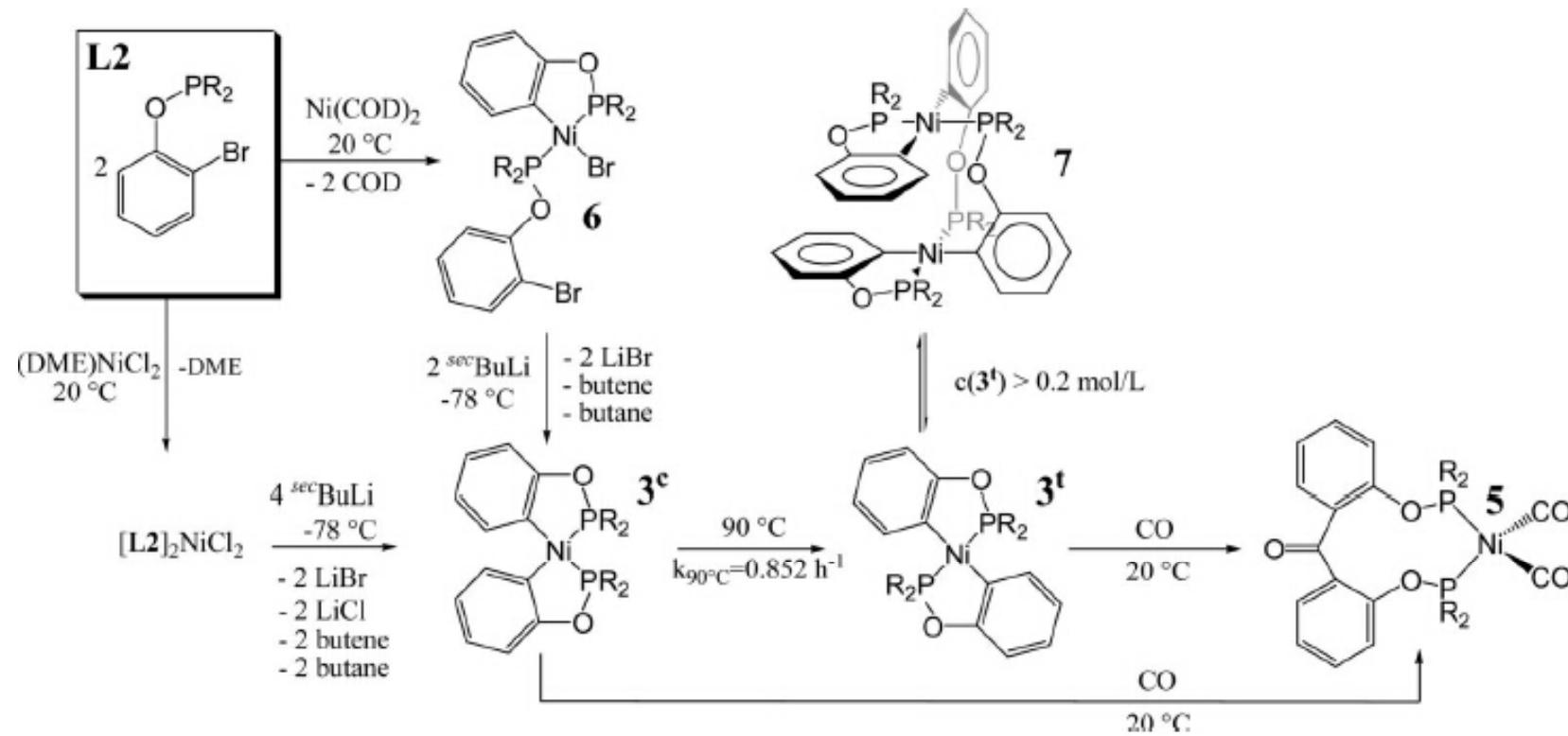
DFT study indicated the energy barrier for the cleavage of the bridging C-C single bond is about 30 kcal/mol

Phosphinite Breaking-Through!!



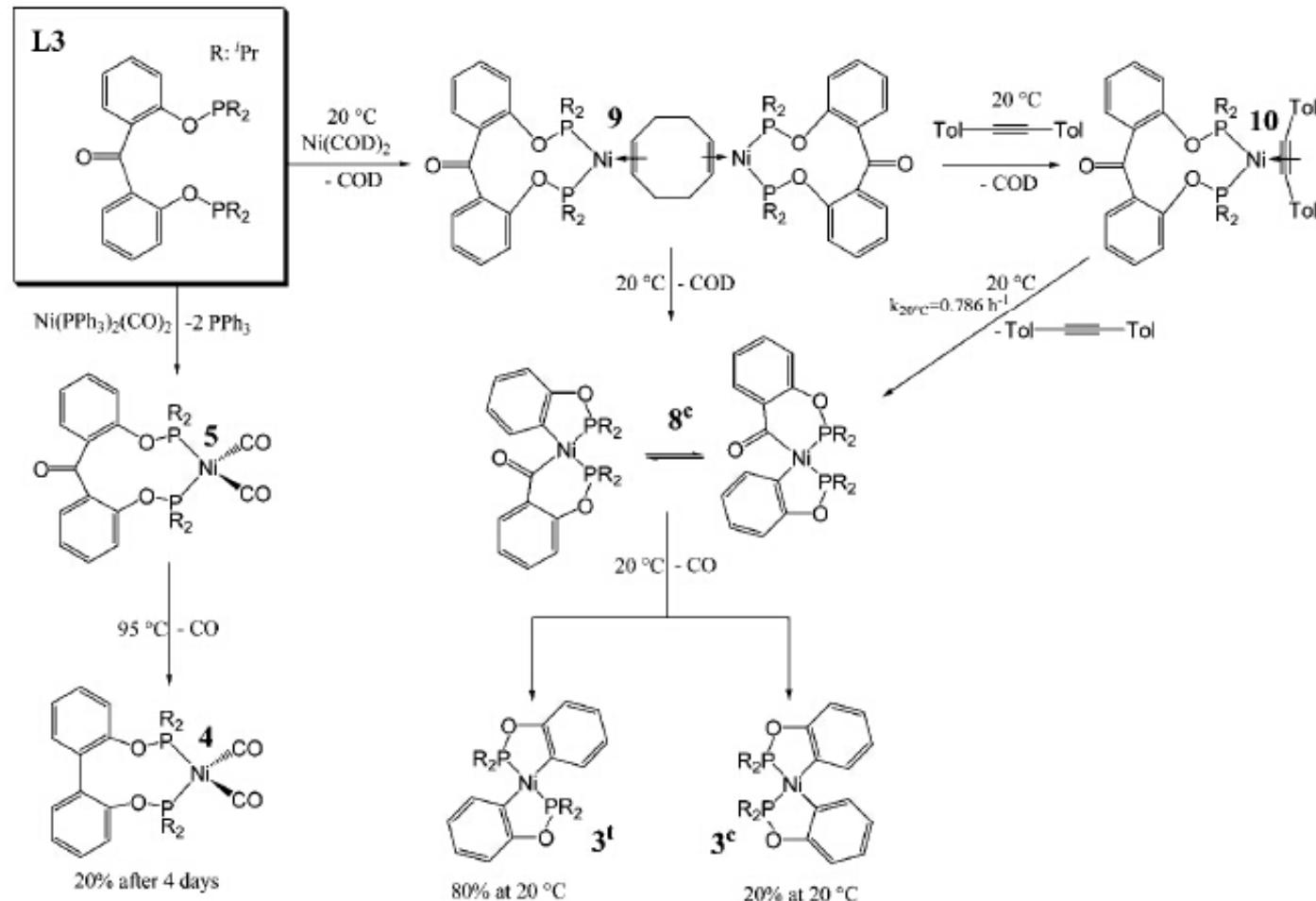
Klaus Ruhland, *Organometallic*, **2008**, 27, 3482

Phosphinite



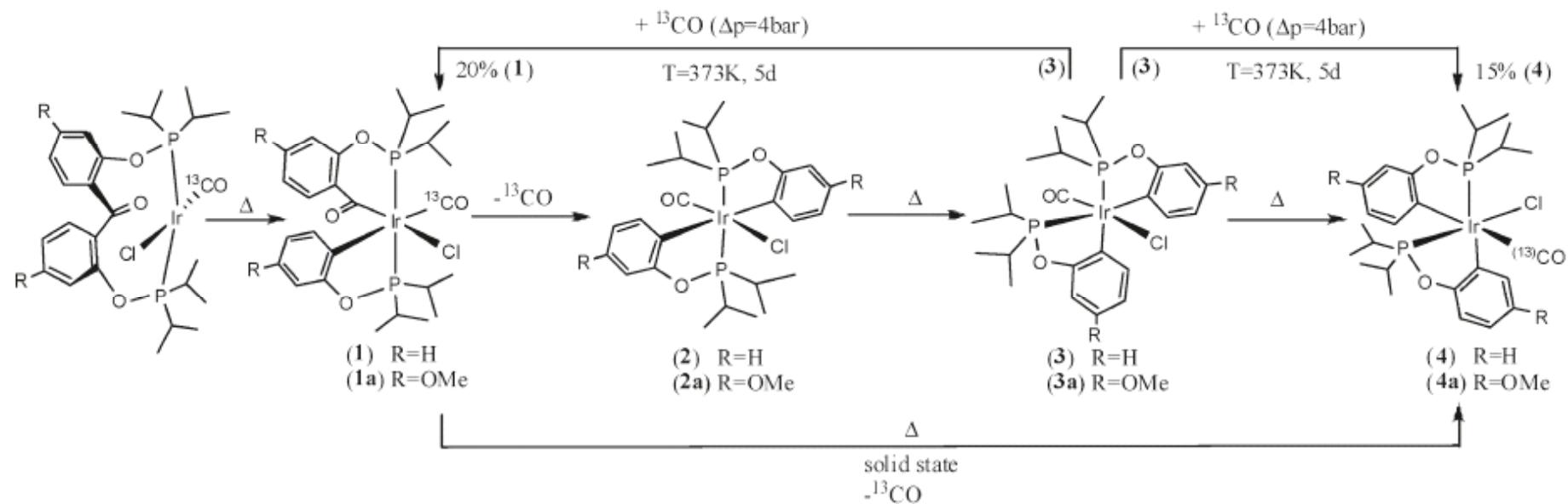
Klaus Ruhland, *Organometallic*, 2008, 27, 3482

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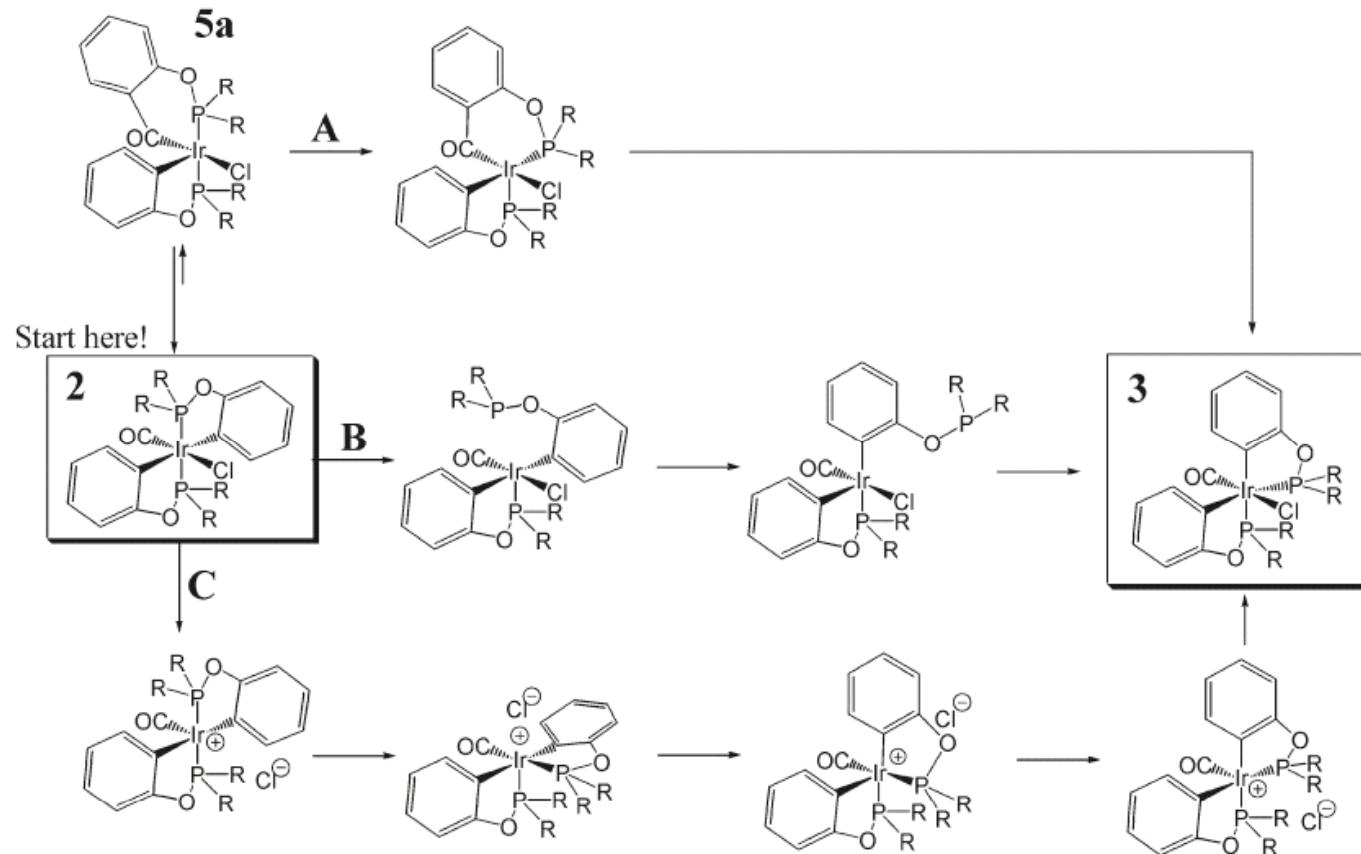
Klaus Ruhland, *Organometallic*, 2008, 27, 3482

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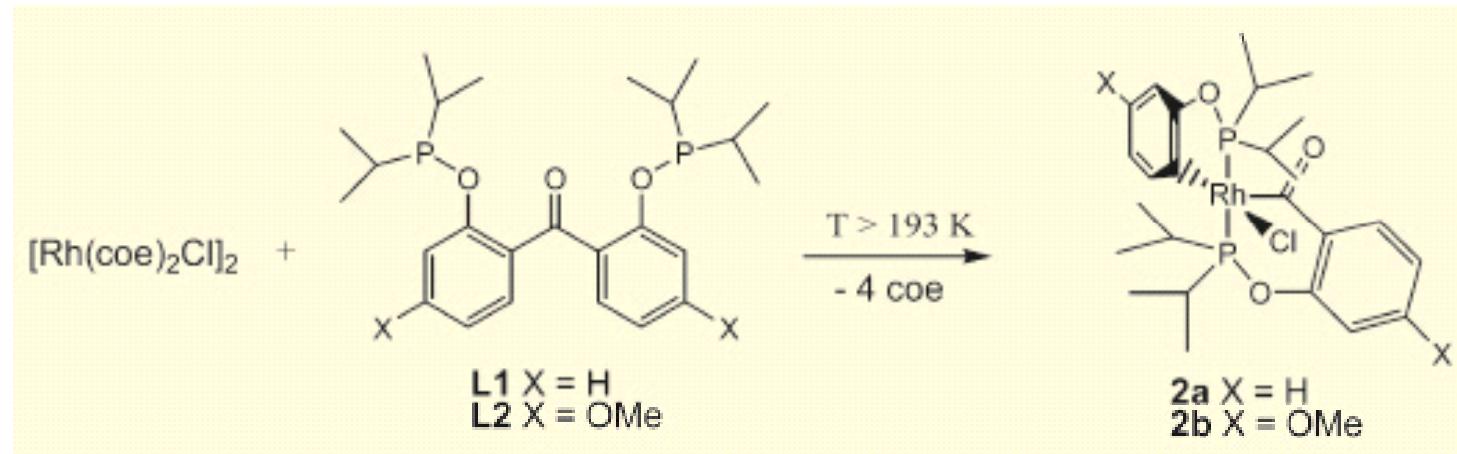
Klaus Ruhland, *Organometallic*, 2011, 30, 171

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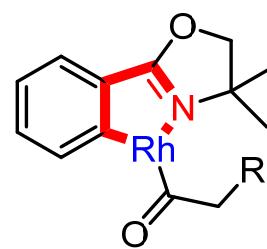
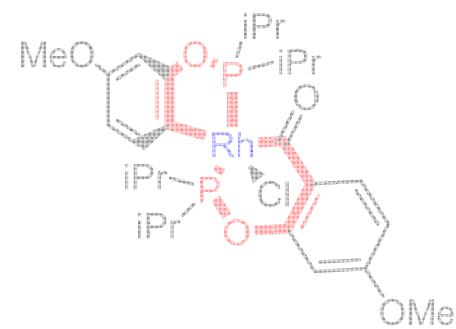
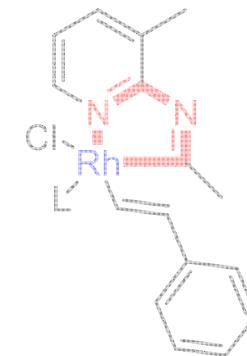
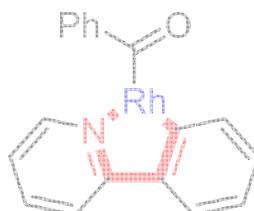
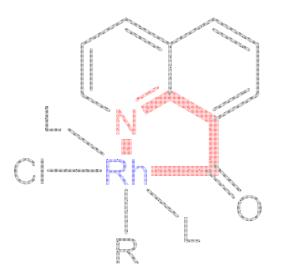
Klaus Ruhland, *Organometallic*, 2011, 30, 171

Phosphinite

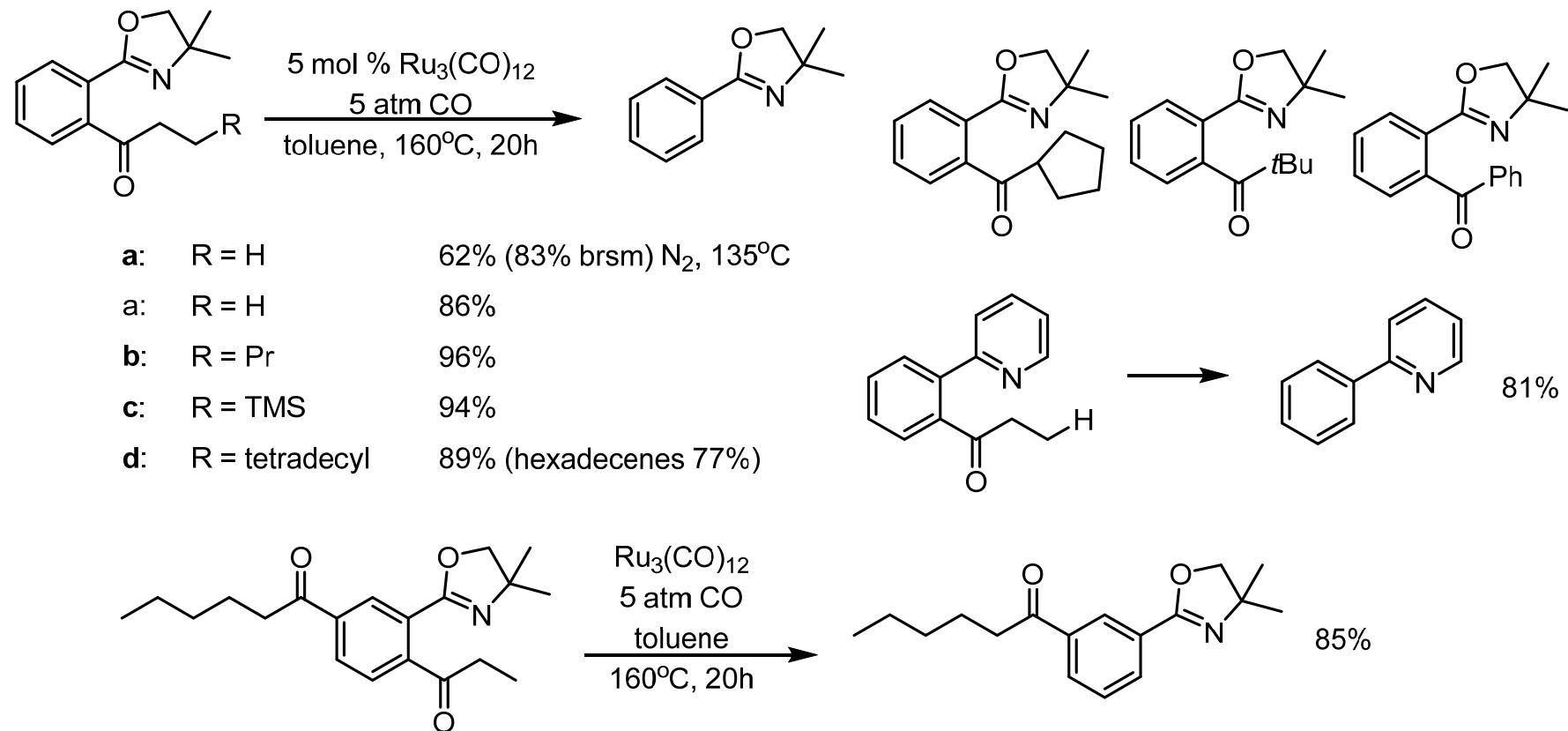


Klaus Ruhland, *Organometallic*, 2011, 30, 4039

Miscellaneous

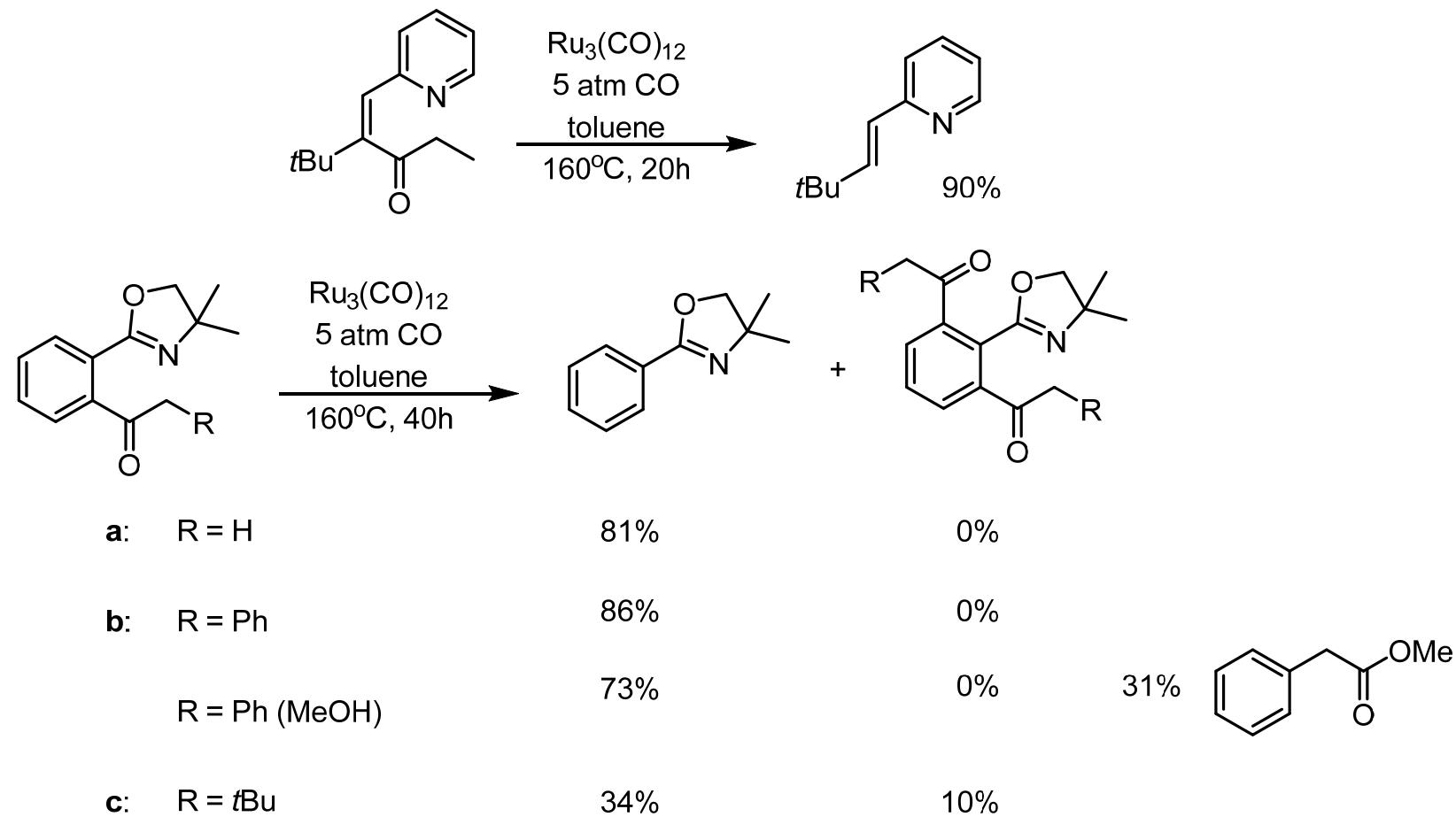


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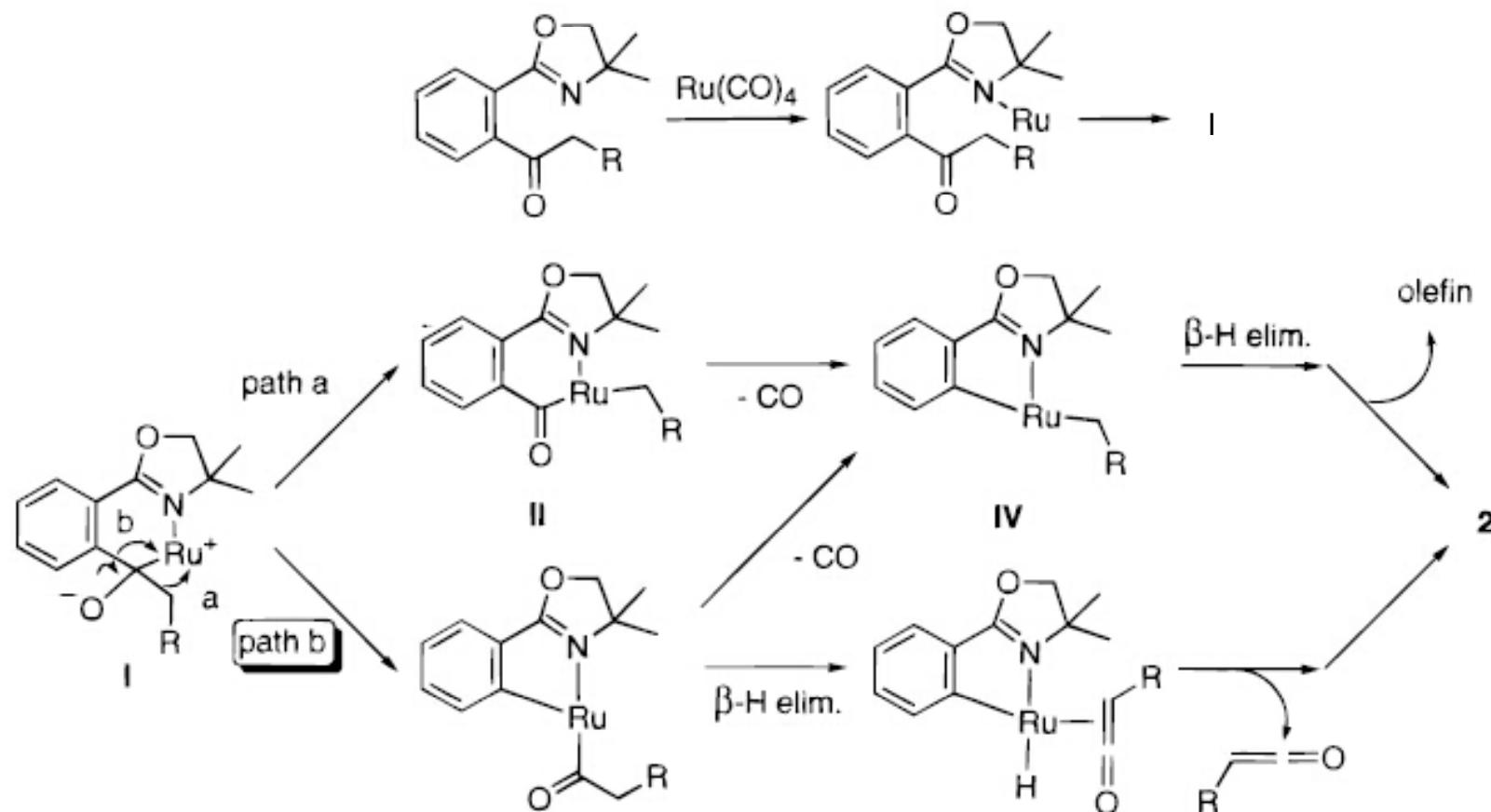
Naoto Chatani, Yutaka Ie, Fumitoshi Kakiuchi, Shinji Murai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, 121, 8645

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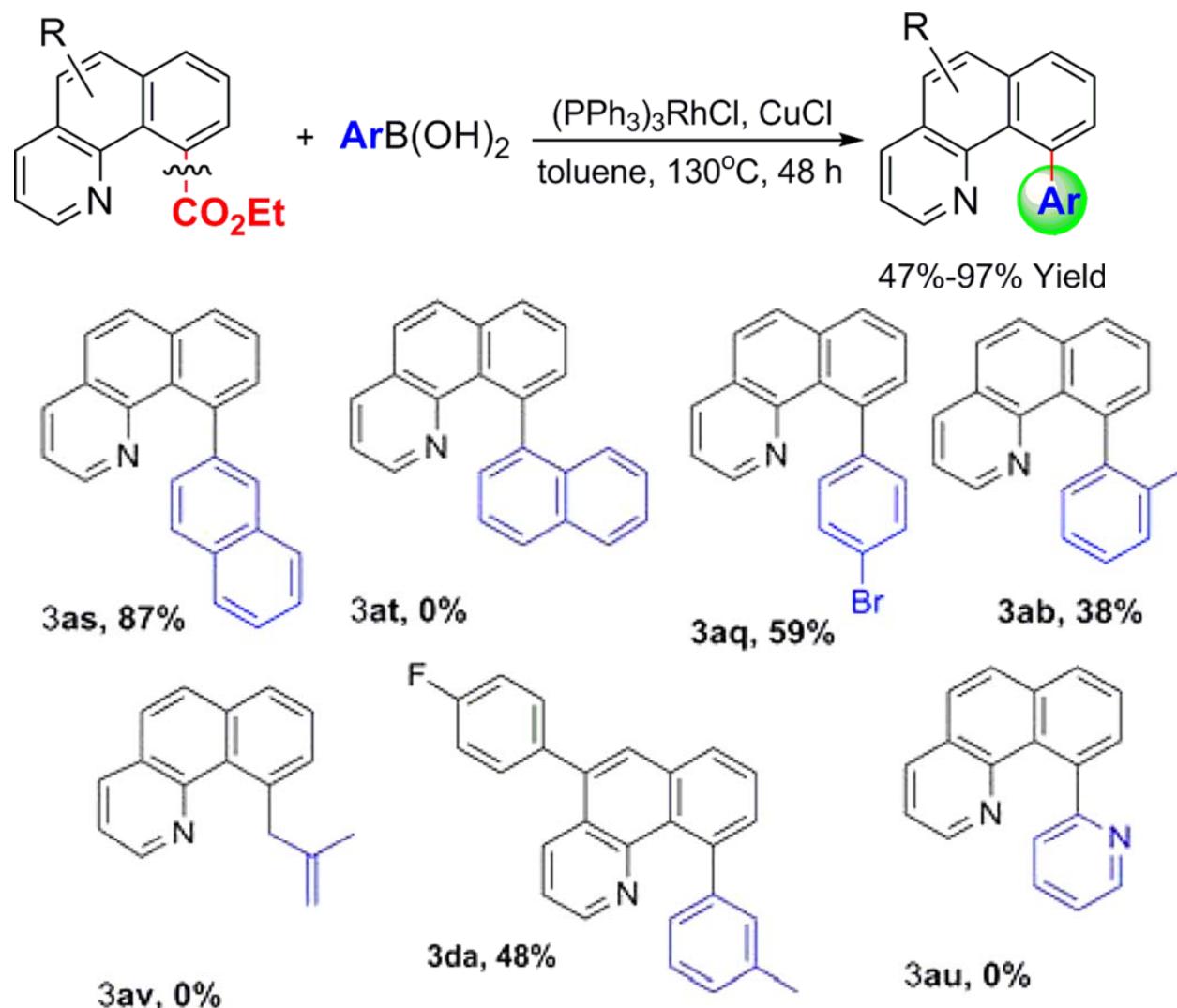
Naoto Chatani, Yutaka Ie, Fumitoshi Kakiuchi, Shinji Murai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, 121, 8645

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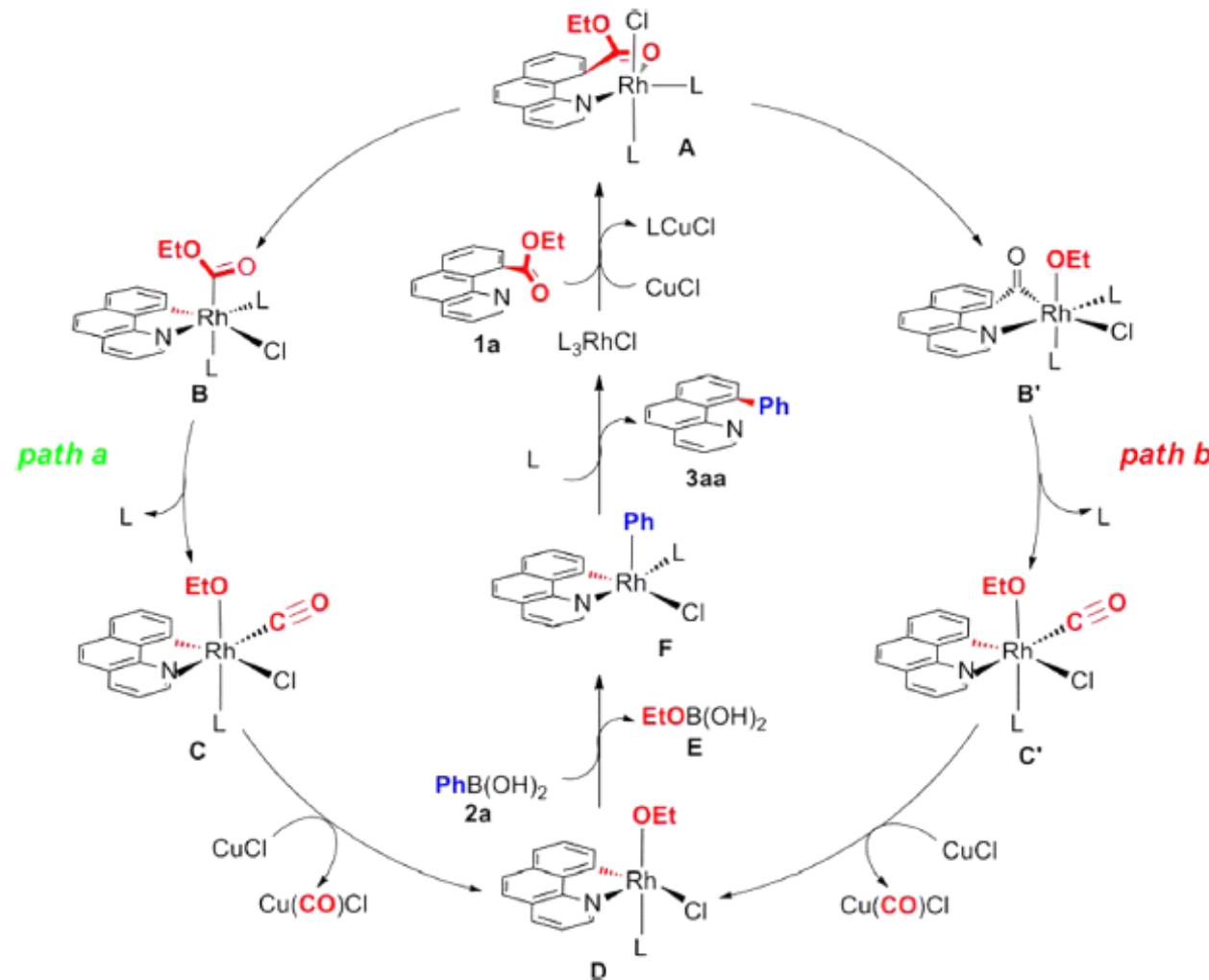


Naoto Chatani, Yutaka Ie, Fumitoshi Kakiuchi, Shinji Murai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, 121, 8645

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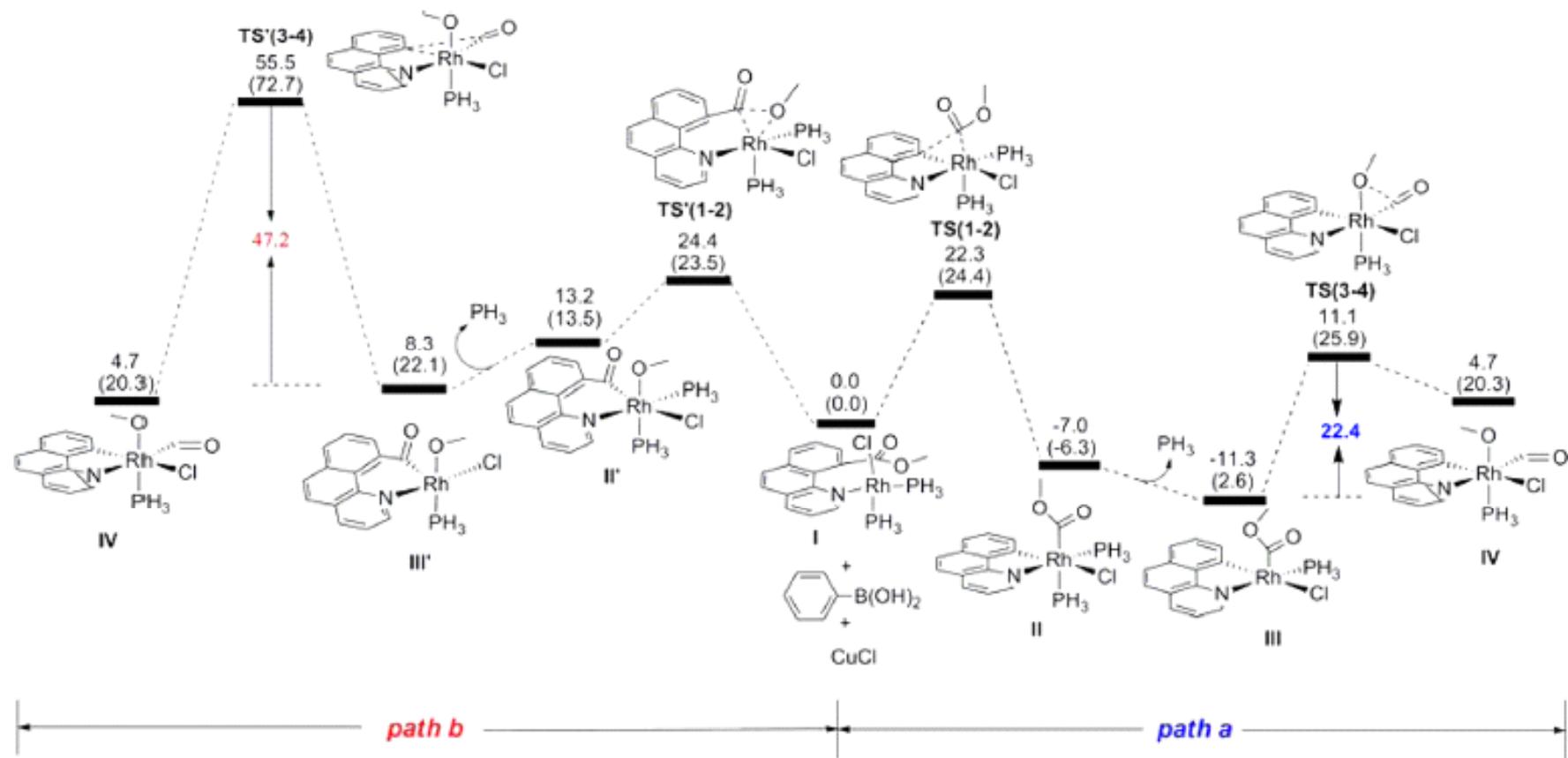


Miscellaneous



Jingjing Wang, Bowen Liu, Haitao Zhao, Jianhui Wang, *Organometallics* **2012**, *31*, 8598

Miscellaneous



Jingjing Wang, Bowen Liu, Haitao Zhao, Jianhui Wang, *Organometallics* **2012**, *31*, 8598

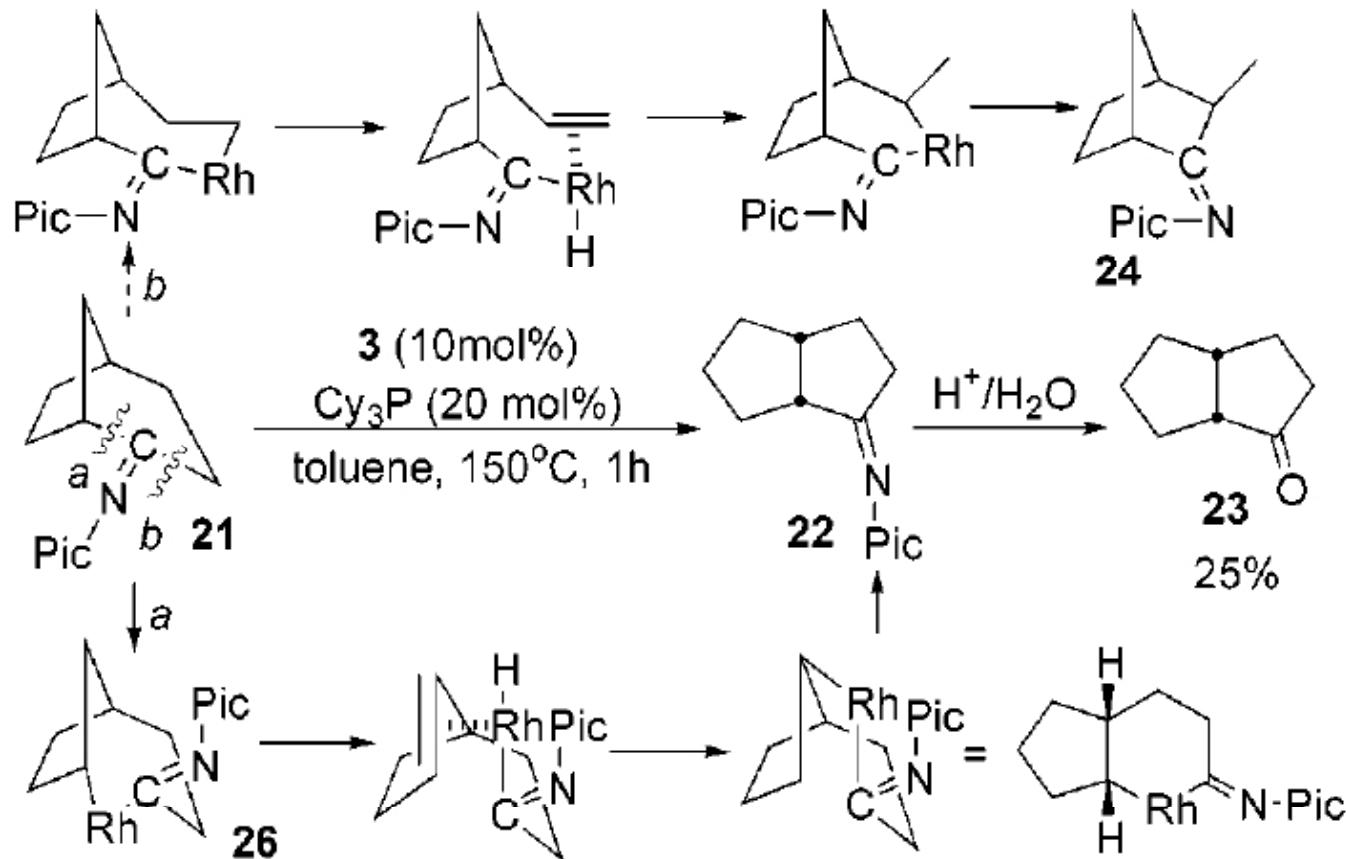
Summary

- *Milstein's work not included*
- *Stable Intermediate*
- *Compatible with various reactions*
- *Competition with C-H activation can be controlled*
- *β -H elimination usually very fast*
- *Removable directing groups and more target C-C bonds undeveloped*

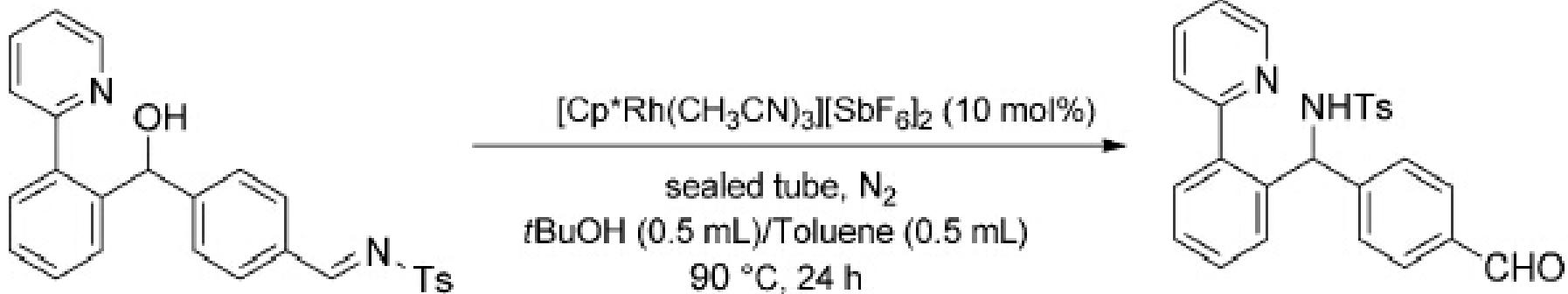
Acknowledge



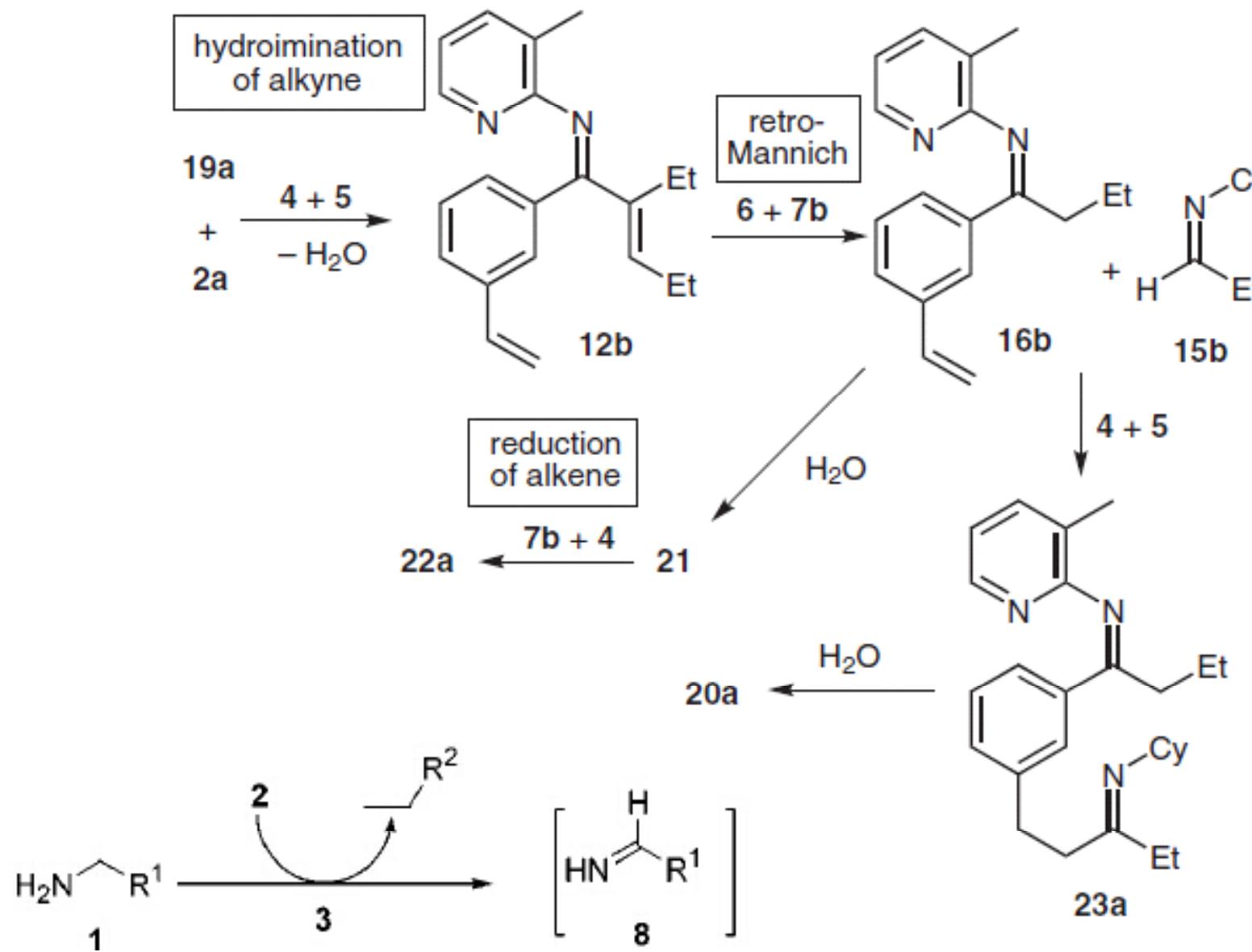
Answer



Answer



Answer



Answer

