

Communication

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J. Am. Chem. Soc., **Just Accepted Manuscript** • DOI: 10.1021/jacs.6b01533 • Publication Date (Web): 30 Mar 2016

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Decarboxylative Cross-Electrophile Coupling of *N*-Hydroxyphthalimide Esters with Aryl Iodides

Kierra M. M. Huihui,[‡] Jill A. Caputo,[‡] Zulema Melchor, Astrid M. Olivares, Amanda M. Spiewak, Keywan A. Johnson, Tarah A. DiBenedetto, Seoyoung Kim, Laura K. G. Ackerman,[†] and Daniel J. Weix^{*}

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Supporting Information Placeholder

ABSTRACT: A new method for the decarboxylative coupling of alkyl *N*-hydroxyphthalimide esters (NHP esters) with aryl iodides is presented. In contrast to previous studies that form alkyl radicals from carboxylic acid derivatives, no photocatalyst, light, or arylmetal reagent is needed, only nickel and a reducing agent (Zn). Methyl, primary and secondary alkyl groups can all be coupled in good yield (77% ave yield). One coupling with an acid chloride is also presented. Stoichiometric reactions of (dtbbpy)Ni(2-tolyl)I with an NHP ester show for the first time that arylnickel(II) complexes can directly react with NHP esters to form alkylated arenes.

The formation of Csp²-Csp³ bonds by cross-coupling has advanced rapidly in recent years,¹ but remains less advanced than the synthesis of Csp²-Csp² bonds. One challenge for these cross-coupling reactions is the lower availability of alkyl coupling reagents compared to aryl coupling reagents.² As a potential solution, alkanolic acids are much more abundant than alkyl halides, making them attractive coupling partners. While the use of carboxylic acid derivatives as acyl equivalents in cross-coupling is well known,³ few decarboxylative couplings of alkanolic acid derivatives have been reported.⁴

Recently, Doyle and MacMillan reported a method that forms alkylated arenes from α -heteroatom substituted carboxylates and aryl halides (Scheme 1).^{5, 6} The process proceeds by photooxidation of the carboxylate to form an alkyl radical. We show here a complementary approach: coupling of NHP esters with aryl iodides to form alkylated arenes without the need for a co-catalyst or light (Scheme 1).

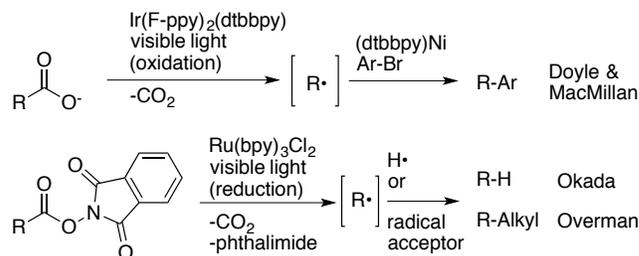
In searching for a general method to utilize alkanolic acids in cross-electrophile coupling, we found the studies of Overman and Okada particularly interesting.⁷ Reduction of *N*-hydroxyphthalimide esters by a strong photogenerated reductant (Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂) formed alkyl radicals that could be used in a number of transformations. We had recently demonstrated that alkyl radicals generated from alkyl halides,⁸ benzyl mesylates,⁹ and epoxides¹⁰ could all be coupled with aryl halides under reducing conditions using a simple

bipyridine nickel complex as a catalyst.¹¹ By comparison of reduction potentials, it appeared to us that nickel-mediated reduction of an NHP ester to form an alkyl radical, CO₂, and phthalimide should be possible *without the need for photochemistry*.^{12, 13, 14, 15}

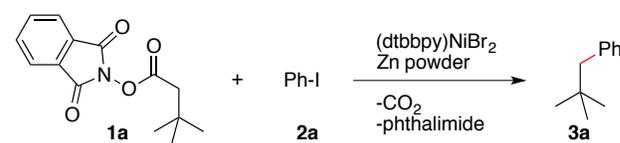
Concurrent with our study, Baran found that NHP esters could be coupled with an excess of an arylzinc reagent.¹⁶ These two approaches are complementary: we use aryl iodides in place of arylzinc reagents and while we can couple methyl, primary, and secondary radicals, the Baran chemistry uses arylzinc reagents and works with secondary radicals.

Scheme 1. Conversion of alkanolic acids to radicals.

Previous studies - visible-light photocatalysis



This study - non-photocatalytic cross-coupling with aryl iodides



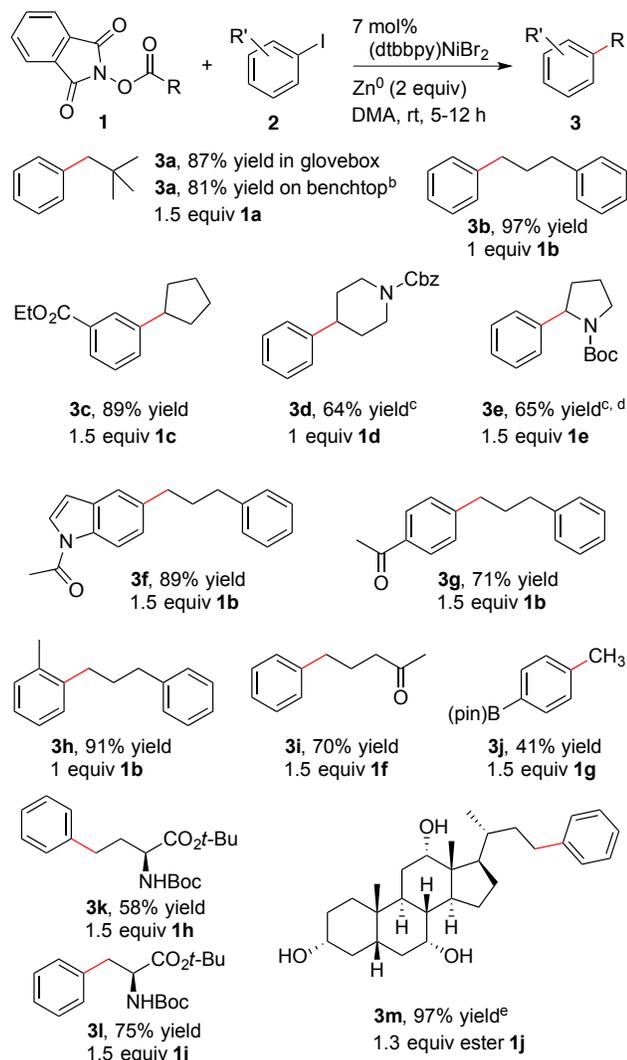
entry	change from standard conditions	1 (%) ^b	3a (%) ^b
1	none ^a	0	60
2	reaction run in the dark	0	62
3	Ni(diglyme)Br ₂ as catalyst	0	0
4	no nickel or ligand	84	0
5	no zinc	85	0
6	NHS ester in place of NHP ester ^c	81	0

^a Reactions - run with 10 mol% of (dtbbpy)NiBr₂ and Zn⁰ (2 equiv) in DMA (0.8 M) for 20 h. dtbbpy = 4,4'-di-*tert*-butyl-2,2'-bipyridine. ^b GC yield, uncorrected. ^c *N*-

hydroxysuccinimide ester of 4-phenyl butanoic acid was used in place of NHP ester **1a**, along with 20 mol% DMAP.

The adaptation of NHP esters to cross-electrophile coupling required very little adjustment of our previously published conditions (Scheme 1). Consistent with our hypothesis, nickel and zinc were required for activation of the NHP ester (entries 4 and 5), the reaction proceeded equally well in the dark (entries 1 and 2), and a less-easily reduced NHS ester did not react (entry 6).¹⁷

Scheme 2. Coupling of alkyl NHP esters with ArI.^a



^a Reactions were run on 0.8 mmol scale in 1 mL of DMA. Yields are after isolation and purification. See Supporting Information. ^b Reaction was set up on the benchtop in a round-bottom flask. ^c 12 mol% of catalyst was used on a 0.4 mmol scale reaction. ^d Yield of **3e** adjusted to account for 4 wt% *N*-Boc pyrrolidine in sample. ^e Yield of **3m** adjusted to account for 14 wt% of phthalimide and diisopropyl urea that we were unable to separate by chromatography.

Reactions conducted without added ligand did not produce coupled product, but did consume NHP ester (Scheme 1, entry 3).¹⁸ We found that impure NHP esters resulted in

lower yields¹⁹ and that currently aryl iodides are required for high yields. Reactions of less reactive substrates (Ar-Br, Ar-Cl) result in consumption of NHP ester but not aryl halide. Finally, for substrates that provided moderate yield, a slight excess of the NHP ester usually provided a higher yield (Scheme 2).

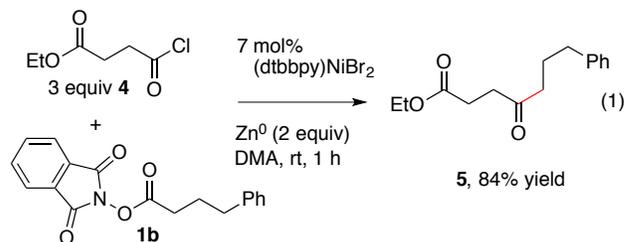
Overall, NHP esters perform equal to or better than couplings with alkyl iodides and bromides.⁸ For example, a primary alkanolic ester provided near-quantitative yields (**3b** and **3f**), even when the substrates were reacted in a 1:1 ratio. A more hindered neopentyl group could be coupled in a better yield (**3a**) than that reported using neopentyl iodide (38%).^{8a} Although these reactions were set up in a glovebox for convenience, the chemistry could be run on preparative scale (4 mmol PhI) without the need for strict exclusion of moisture and air.²⁰ Similarly, cyclopentyl (**3c**) and piperidine (**3d**) groups were coupled in yields competitive to the best reported with alkyl halides.¹⁰

While 2-halopyrrolidines are not easily accessible starting materials, the NHP ester of proline (**1e**) was coupled in good yield with iodobenzene to form **3e**. This result compares favorably with similar couplings reported using Ni/Ir/photoredox^{5a} and with arylzinc reagents.¹⁶

Electron-rich and electron-poor iodoarenes coupled efficiently (**3f** and **3g**) and some steric hindrance on the iodoarene was tolerated (**3h**).²¹ Finally, functional-group compatibility is promising, tolerating ketones (**3g** and **3i**), esters (**3c**), protected nitrogen (**3d**, **3e**, **3f**, **3k**, **3l**), a boronic acid pinacol ester (**3j**), and unprotected alcohols (**3m**).

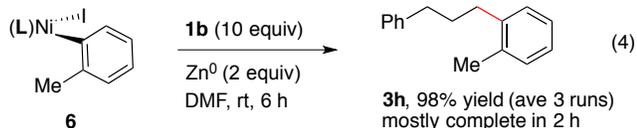
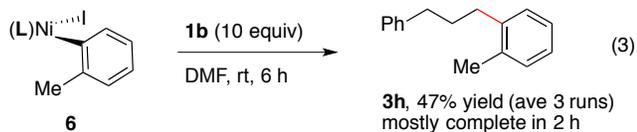
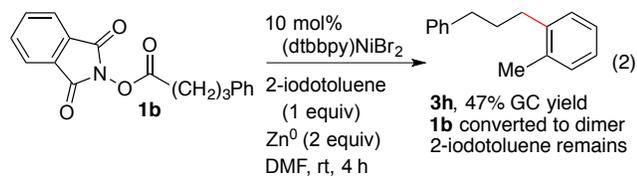
Several of the substrates demonstrate the value of starting with alkanolic acids because the corresponding alkyl halides are not commercially available or fail to couple. For example, the methylation with *O*-acetyl *N*-hydroxyphthalimide represents the first cross-electrophile methylation of an aryl halide.²² Similarly, the NHP esters of aspartic acid and glutamic acid both coupled in high yield without racemization, providing a new route to valuable phenylalanine²³ and homophenylalanine²⁴ derivatives. Finally, unprotected cholic acid NHP ester could be coupled in high yield, even with three unprotected alcohols.²⁵

We could also extend this chemistry to the coupling of NHP ester **1b** with acid chloride **4** to form dialkyl ketone **5** (eq 1),²⁶ suggesting broad generality for NHP esters in cross-electrophile coupling reactions.



Although we have not yet studied the reaction mechanism in detail, it is reasonable to assume that the NHP ester is reduced to form an alkyl radical, CO₂, and phthalimide according to the accepted mechanism in the photoreduction chemistry.⁷ Consistent with this hypothesis, we observed the formation of phthalimide and gas in reactions. We had previously shown how alkyl radicals are a key part of the cross-electrophile coupling of aryl iodides with alkyl iodides.^{27, 28} However, there were no reports of the stoichiometric reactivity of any organonickel complex with an NHP ester.

In order to test the reactivity of an organonickel complex with an NHP ester and its connection to the catalytic reactions, we compared the stoichiometric reactivity of (dtbbpy)Ni^{II}(2-tolyl)I (**6**) with catalytic reactions in the same solvent (eq 2-4). The catalytic reaction in DMF proceeded in lower yield than the reaction in DMA due to the formation of 1,6-diphenylhexane (eq 2). Stoichiometric reaction of **6** with excess **1b** formed cross-product **3h** with or without any added reductant (eq 3 and eq 4). However, the reaction with added zinc formed cross-product in excellent yield (eq 4). *Importantly, these are the first known reactions of organonickel intermediates with redox active esters, a key step in both our chemistry and Baran's arylzinc chemistry.*¹⁶



The formation of **3h** in yields comparable with the catalytic reaction (eq 2) from reactions that did not contain iodotoluene or zinc (eq 3) argues against the intermediacy of arylzinc reagents, in contrast with Baran's work.¹⁶ Further, we found that a typical aryl iodide, ethyl 3-iodobenzoate, does not directly react with zinc on the time-scale of catalytic reactions (see Supporting Information).²⁹

Our current hypothesis is that these reactions proceed by a radical-chain mechanism similar to that proposed for the coupling of aryl iodides with alkyl iodides.²⁷ However, differences between these studies and our previous studies were observed. While the reaction without added zinc formed product (eq 3), the presence of zinc resulted in improved yields (eq 4). The role of the zinc could be to initiate radical

formation by reduction of **6** or **1b**, but these results are not conclusive. Further study of the elementary steps is ongoing.

We also sought to identify the nickel product of these reactions, with only partial success. Reaction of isolated **6** with **1b** in DMF-*d*₇ at rt overnight resulted in consumption of the diamagnetic **6** and formation of new, paramagnetic species (eq 5). These new species are EPR silent, consistent with integer-spin complexes. We tentatively assign these species as a mixture of (dtbbpy)Ni^{II}(phthalimide)I, (dtbbpy)Ni^{II}(phthalimide)₂ and (dtbbpy)Ni^{II}I₂, in analogy to our previous results with alkyl iodides.²⁷



While these results establish the viability of this step for nickel-catalyzed couplings of NHP esters, substantial questions remain. First, the stoichiometric reactions were slower than the catalytic reaction. If a radical chain mechanism is operating and initiation is slow,^{8, 27} this could account for the differences in rate, but this result could also indicate that a different, non-chain mechanism is operative. Second, because zinc alone did not react with an NHP ester (Scheme 1), the higher yield for the stoichiometric reaction of **6** in the presence of zinc suggests that the reduction of **6**, or some other nickel species, facilitates the coupling. At this time, it is unclear what this reduced intermediate is, but a nickel(I) species is a possibility.¹⁶ Further studies on the elementary reactivity of NHP esters with metals and the mechanism of the present reaction are in progress.

The utilization of carboxylic acid derivatives as alkyl electrophile equivalents in cross-electrophile coupling has been demonstrated for the first time. Our cross-electrophile approach is complementary to photoredox co-catalysis methods to couple carboxylic acids with aryl halides⁵ because the substrate scope is different and no co-catalysis or light is required. Furthermore, given this study and Baran's recent report, the use of NHP esters in nickel-catalyzed cross-coupling appears to be a general phenomenon.¹⁶ In this context, our stoichiometric studies establish a mechanistic starting point for further work in this area by showing arylnickel complexes react with NHP esters to form alkylated arene product directly. Studies on the mechanism of this transformation as well as couplings with other electrophiles will be reported in due course.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information. Detailed experimental procedures, spectral data, and supplementary optimization data. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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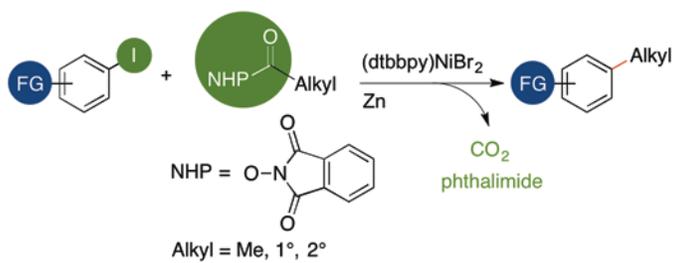
†Department of Chemistry, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

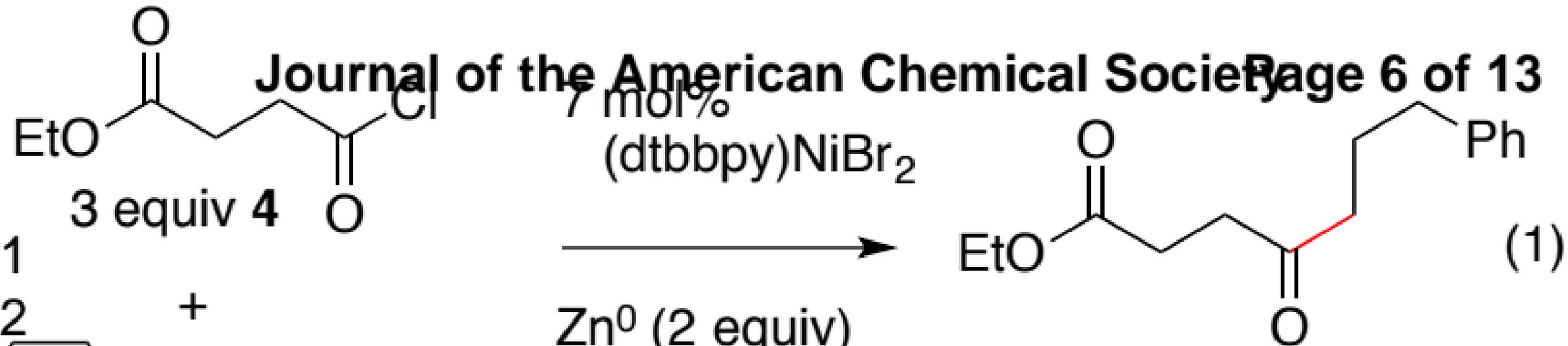
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors gratefully acknowledge funding from the NIH NIGMS (R01 GM097243). LKGA acknowledges funding from the University of Rochester (Elon Huntington Hooker Fellowship). KAJ acknowledges funding from an NSF GRFP award (DGE-1419118). DJW is a Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar. Additional funding from Novartis, Pfizer, and Boehringer Ingelheim is also gratefully acknowledged. Analytical data were obtained from the CENTC Elemental Analysis Facility at the University of Rochester, funded by NSF CHE-0650456. Prof. Larry Overman is thanked for suggesting that we look at NHP esters for cross-electrophile coupling.

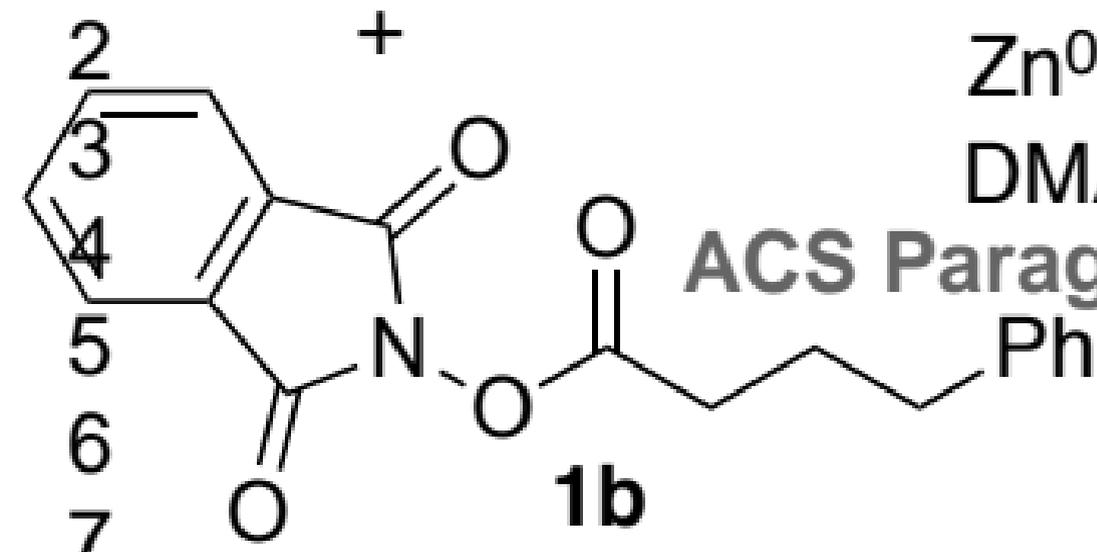
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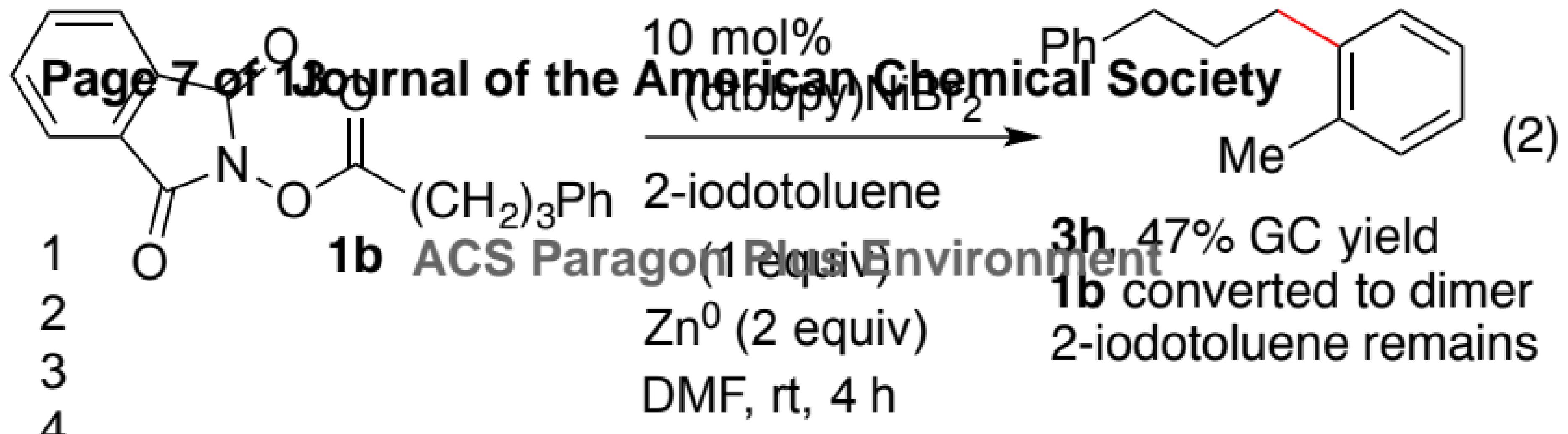
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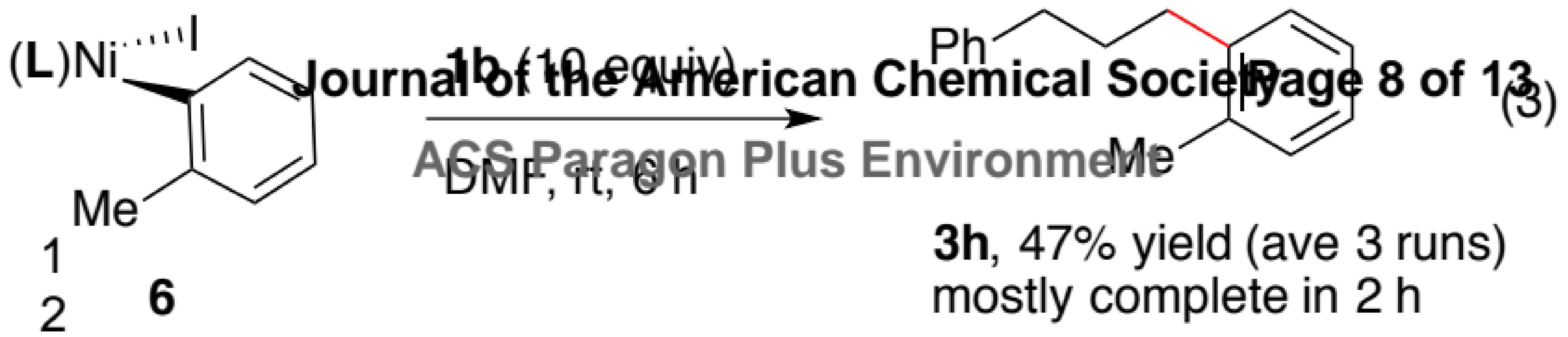


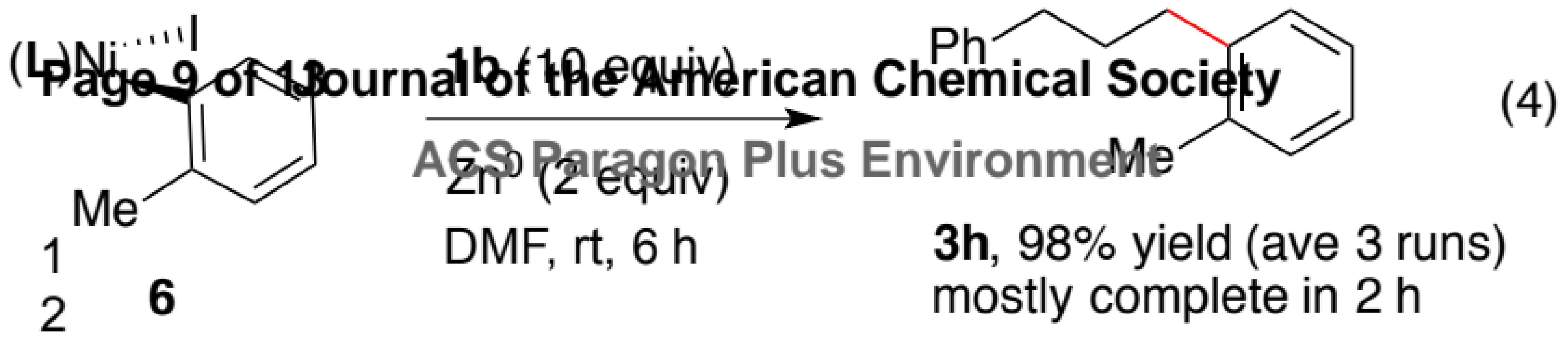


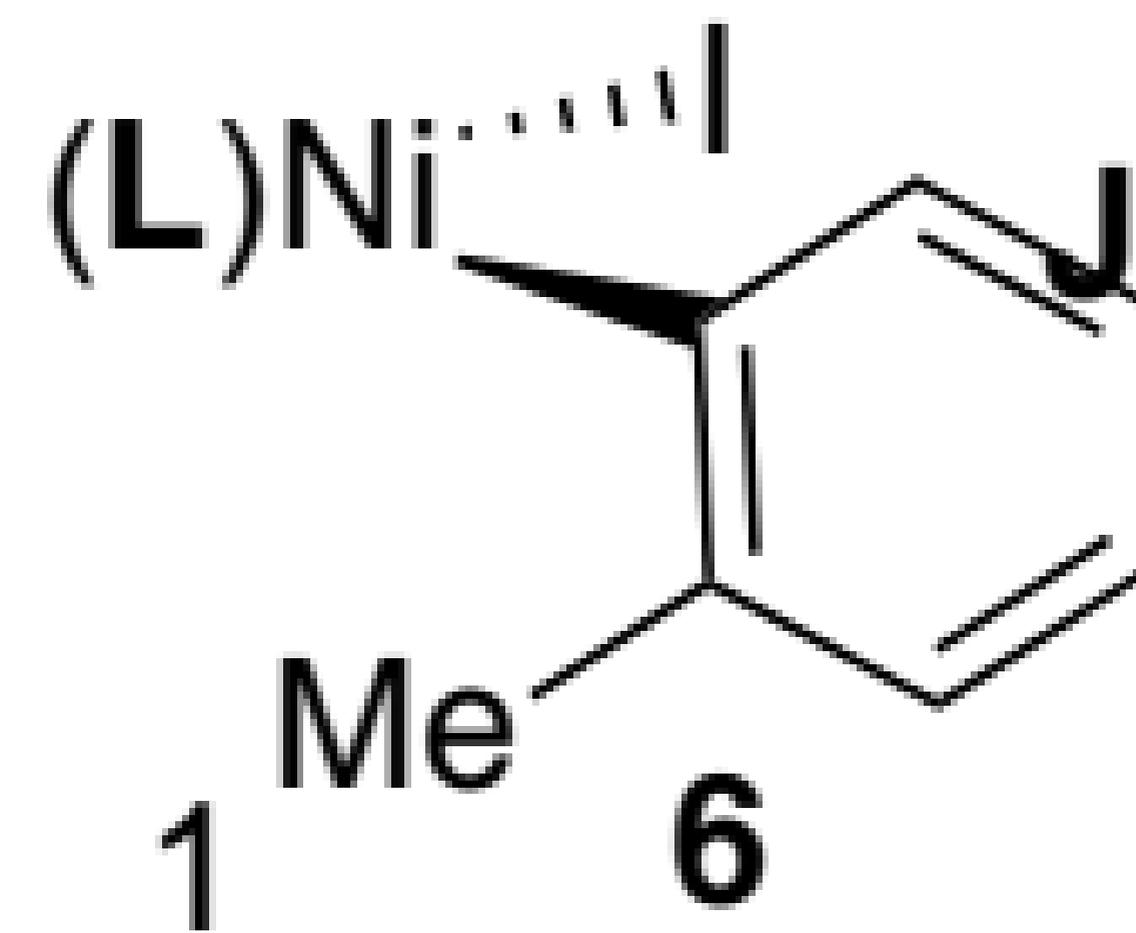
ACS Paragon Plus Environment, 84% yield











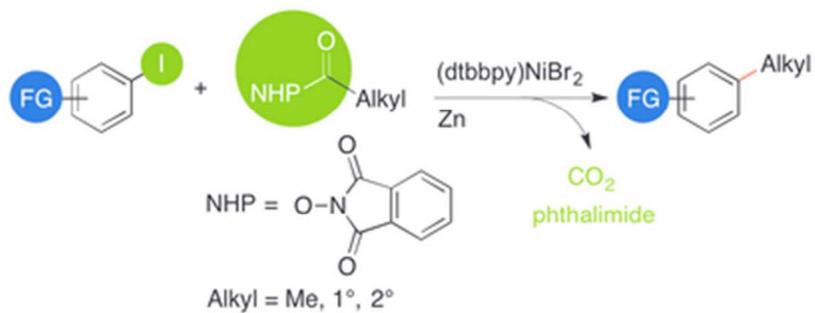
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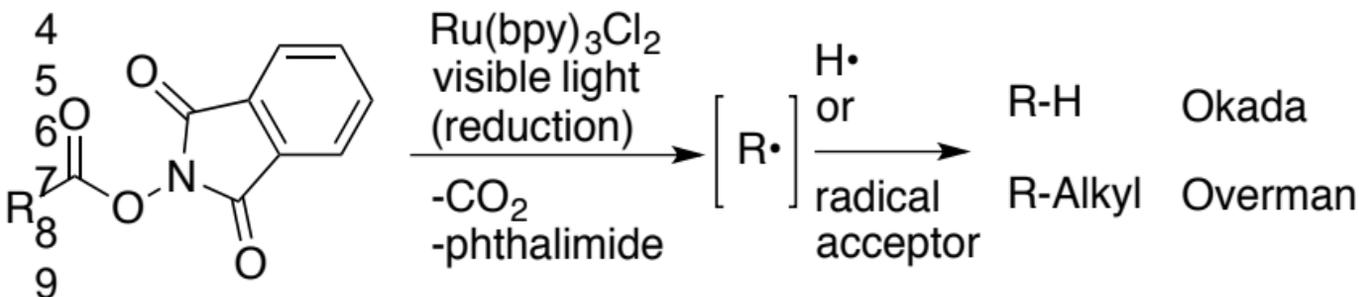
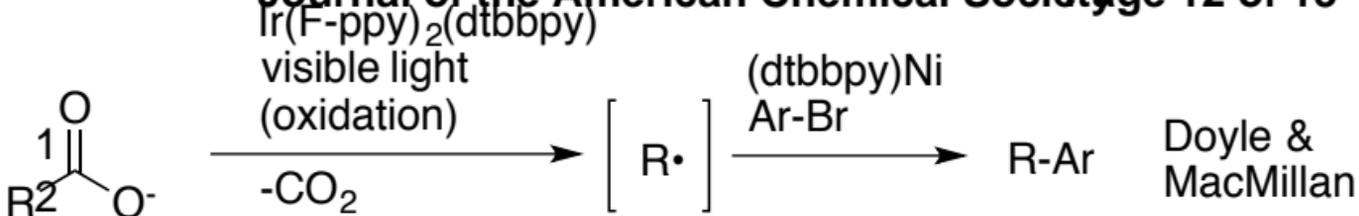
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DMF-*d*₇
rt, overnight

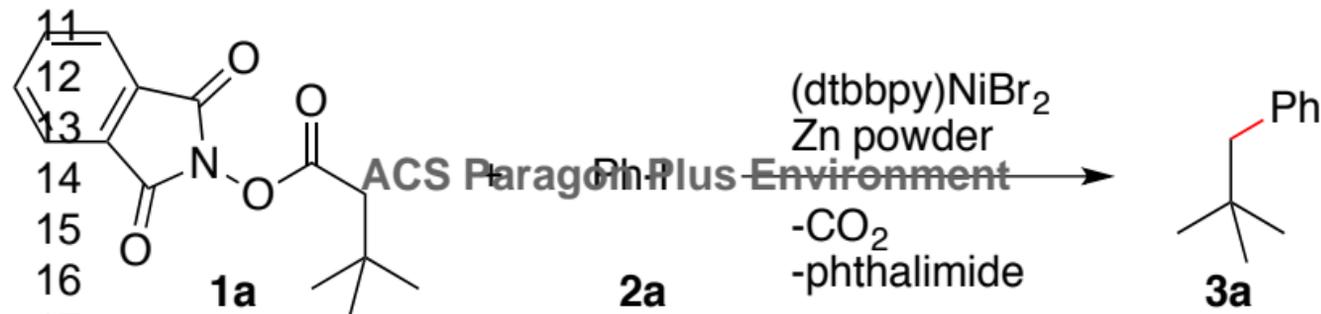
new paramagnetic
nickel species

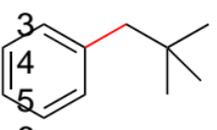
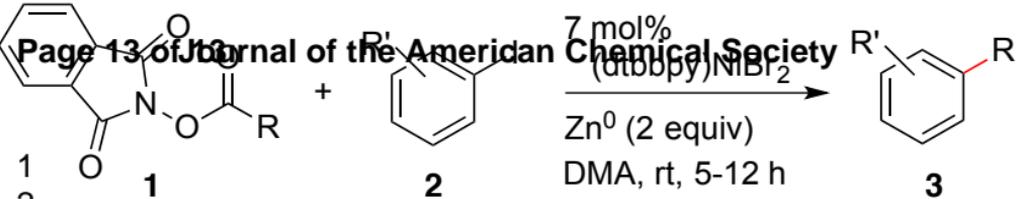


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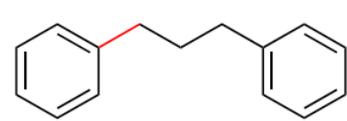


This study - non-photocatalytic cross-coupling with aryl iodides

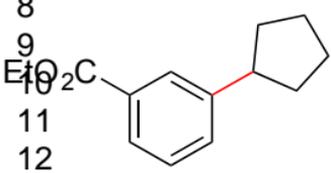




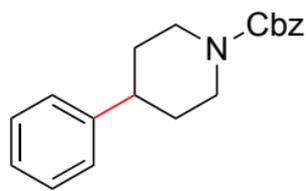
3a, 87% yield in glovebox
3a, 81% yield on benchtop^b
 1.5 equiv **1a**



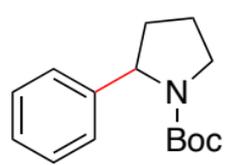
3b, 97% yield
 1 equiv **1b**



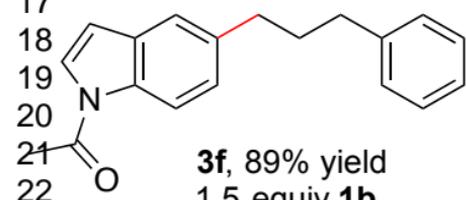
3c, 89% yield
 1.5 equiv **1c**



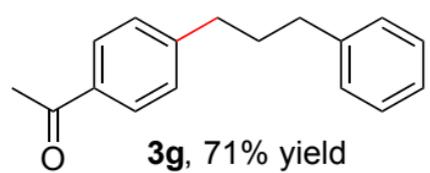
3d, 64% yield^c
 1 equiv **1d**



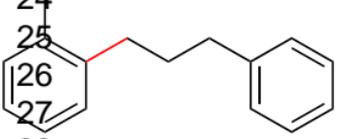
3e, 65% yield^{c, d}
 1.5 equiv **1e**



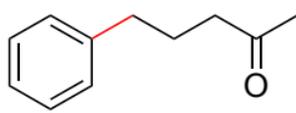
3f, 89% yield
 1.5 equiv **1b**



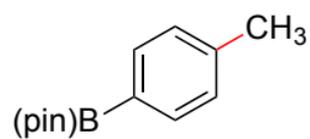
3g, 71% yield
 1.5 equiv **1b**



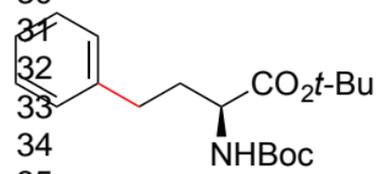
3h, 91% yield
 1 equiv **1b**



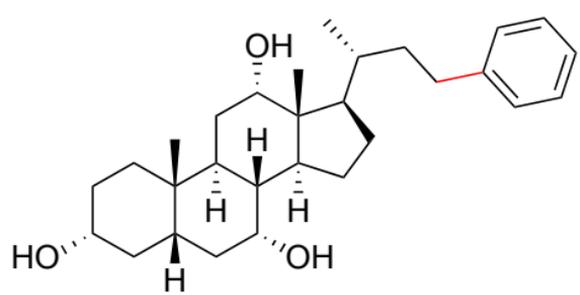
3i, 70% yield
 1.5 equiv **1f**



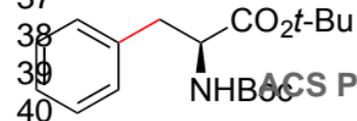
3j, 41% yield
 1.5 equiv **1g**



3k, 58% yield
 1.5 equiv **1h**



3m, 97% yield^e
 1.3 equiv ester **1j**



3l, 75% yield
 1.5 equiv **1i**