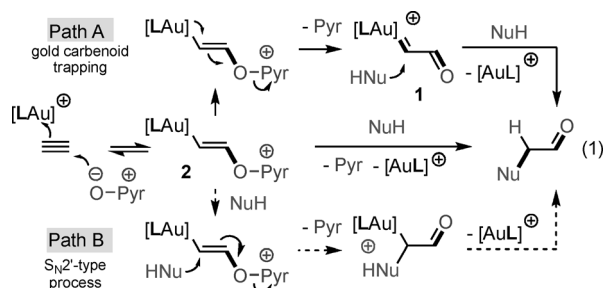


Homogeneous Catalysis

Biarylphosphonite Gold(I) Complexes as Superior Catalysts for Oxidative Cyclization of Propynyl Arenes into Indan-2-ones**

Guilhem Henrion, Thomas E. J. Chavas, Xavier Le Goff, and Fabien Gagosz*

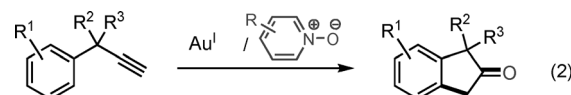
Gold-catalyzed alkyne oxidative reactions, involving the use of pyridine oxides as oxidants, have recently emerged as a new synthetic method to easily access a variety of functionalized molecules in a step-economical and efficient manner.^[1] Most of the transformations reported so far have been proposed to proceed by the inter- or intramolecular trapping of the α -oxo gold carbenoid intermediate **1** [Eq. (1),



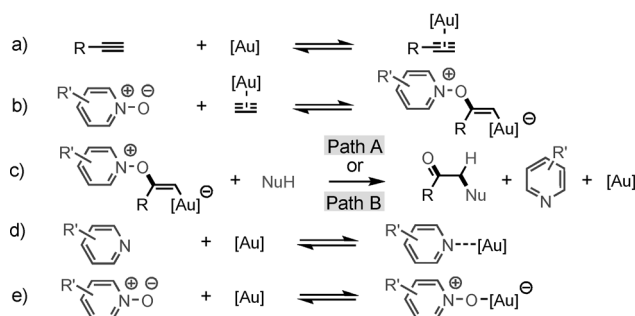
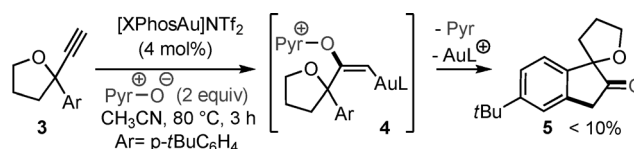
path A].^[1] However, an alternative S_N2' -type process, which would operate on the initially formed β -gold vinyloxy-pyridinium intermediate **2**, could also be conceivable in some cases [Eq. (1), path B].^[2] A large array of gold(I) complexes and pyridine oxides, possessing different electronic and steric properties, have been used in such transformations,^[3] but no general rule can yet be defined regarding which gold catalyst/pyridine oxide couple would be the most efficient catalytic system for a given new transformation. This observation is relatively surprising when one considers that the formation of the putative α -oxo gold carbenoid intermediate **2** should, a priori, be dependent on the electronic properties of both the gold catalyst and the pyridine oxide.

As part of our ongoing work in the field of gold catalysis,^[4] we report herein a study which led us to develop a new class of gold(I) catalysts and a new pyridine oxide for the efficient oxidative cyclization of propynylarenes into indan-2-ones [Eq. (2)]. An alternative reactive intermediate to **1** and **2** is also proposed to account for the observed reactivity.

Our investigations were initiated by a discovery made during our previous study on the oxidative cyclizations of



alkynyl ethers.^[2] It was indeed observed that treatment of the alkynyl derivative **3** with 4 mol % of [(XPhos)Au]NTf₂ in the presence of 2 equivalents of pyridine oxide led to the formation of the indan-2-one **5** as a side product (Scheme 1). This interesting transformation was supposed to involve the β -gold vinyloxy-pyridinium intermediate **4** which could then produce the C–H functionalization product **5** by



Scheme 1. Initial discovery and potential steps and equilibria influencing the efficiency of the transformation. Tf = trifluoromethanesulfonyl.

following one of the two pathways depicted in Equation 1 (Path A or B). Given the synthetic importance of indan-2-ones (and their derivatives) and the restricted number of studies involving aromatic partners in such oxidative transformations,^[1b,j] we decided to improve and extend this process. In this respect, we took into consideration a series of potential steps and equilibria (Scheme 1 a–e), which were postulated to influence the efficiency of the oxidative cyclization.

The commercially available and simpler 3-phenyl-1-propyne (**6a**) was chosen as a model substrate to determine the best catalytic conditions leading to the corresponding indan-2-one **7a**. The results of this optimization study are shown in Table 1. The substrate **6a** was initially treated with 4 mol % of [(XPhos)Au]NTf₂ and 2 equivalents of several halogenopyridine oxides (**8a–c**) which were previously shown to be suitable partners in a series of gold(I)-catalyzed oxidative processes (entries 1–3).^[1h,k,p,q] The reactions were performed

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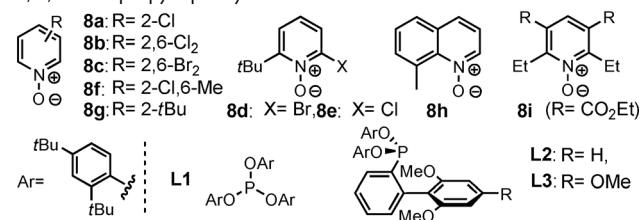
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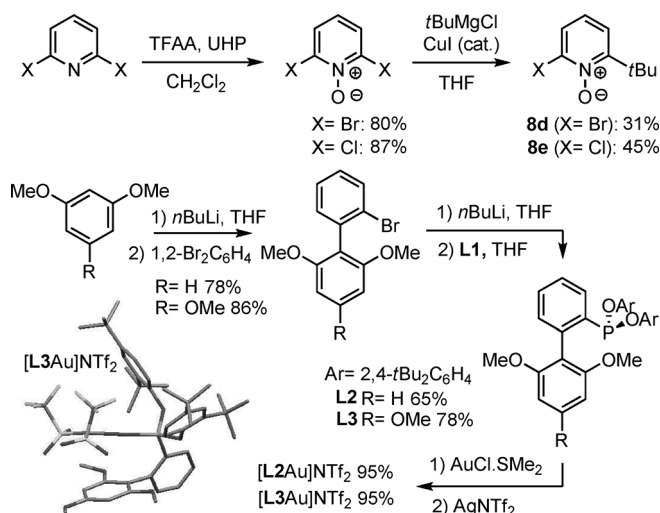
Table 1: Optimization of the catalytic system with substrate **6a**.^[a]

Entry	L	8	Equiv.	T [°C]	6a Conversion [%] ^[b]				Yield [%] ^[b]
					0.25 h	2 h	4 h	6 h	
1	XPhos	8a	2	20	16	18	19	20	15
2	XPhos	8b	2	20	20	23	23	24	18
3	XPhos	8c	2	20	20	25	26	26	22
4	XPhos	8d	2	20	5	26	45	59	45
5	XPhos	8e	2	20	8	40	60	70	55
6	XPhos	8f	2	20	7	9	10	11	9
7	XPhos	8g	2	20	7	12	13	15	11
8	XPhos	8h	2	20	5	12	13	15	10
9	Ph ₃ P	8e	2	20	3	12	18	25	17
10	RuPhos	8e	2	20	3	13	25	36	25
11	<i>t</i> BuXPhos	8e	2	20	9	46	76	86	71 ^[c]
12	IPr	8e	2	20	3	11	14	16	10
13	L1	8e	2	20	21	37	44	50	42
14	L2	8e	2	20	41	73	79	80	61
15	L3	8e	2	20	50	90	100	100	80 ^[d]
16	L3	8e	1.2	20	36	70	78	81	67
17	L3	8e	1.2	60	75	95	100	100	80 ^[e]
18	Me ₄ <i>t</i> BuXPhos	8i	2	20	9	12	16	17	14

[a] Substrate concentration: 0.2 M. [b] Yield as determined by NMR spectroscopy. [c] After 22 h, yield of isolated product: 69%. [d] Yield of isolated product: 77%. [e] Yield of isolated product: 77%. IPr = 1,3-bis(diisopropylphenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene, RuPhos = 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',6'-diisopropoxybiphenyl, XPhos = 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl.



in CDCl₃ at 20 °C and monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy for a 6 hour period. While disappointing in terms of yields (**7a** < 20 %), these first results were, however, highly instructive. It was indeed observed that **6a** was converted to a minor extent (ca. 20 %) during the early stage of the reaction (ca. 0.25 h) with very limited evolution afterwards. This rapid loss of catalytic activity was attributed to the possible complexation of the gold catalyst with the pyridine generated during the oxidative process (Scheme 1 d).^[14,5] This would hamper the gold activation of the alkyne (Scheme 1 a) and the subsequent nucleophilic addition of the pyridine oxide (Scheme 1 b).^[6] We therefore sought an alternative pyridine oxide, thus reasoning that the replacement of one of the halogen atoms in **8a** and **8b** by a more sterically demanding group might help in disfavoring the coordination of the corresponding pyridine to the gold(I) complex. To validate this hypothesis, the 2-*tert*-butyl pyridine oxides **8d** and **8e** were synthesized in a straightforward manner (Scheme 2) and reacted with **6a**.^[7]



Scheme 2. Syntheses of the pyridine oxides **8d,e** and gold(I) complexes **[L2Au]NTf₂** and **[L3Au]NTf₂**. Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity in the X-ray crystal structure of **[L3Au]NTf₂**. TFAA = trifluoroacetic anhydride, THF = tetrahydrofuran, UHP = urea-hydrogen peroxide.

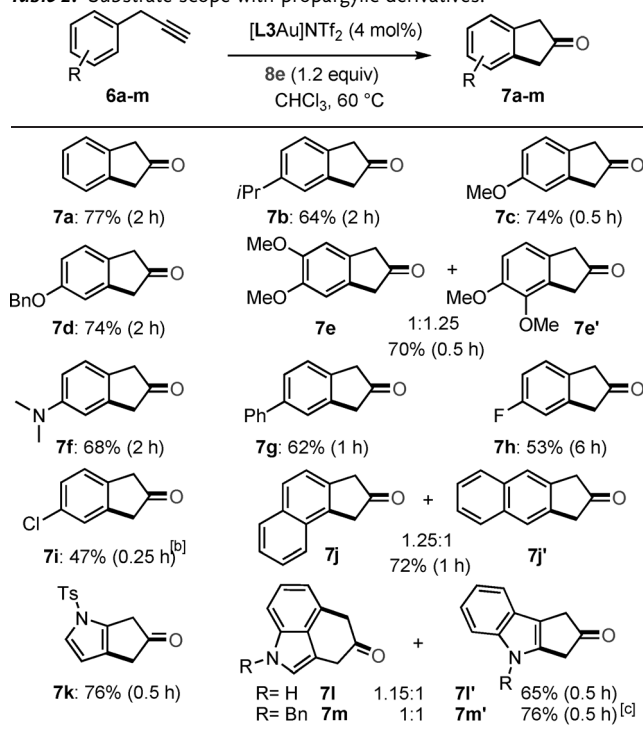
Gratifyingly, we observed in both cases an initially slower but gradual formation of **7a** with the conversion of **6a** reaching a maximum of 70 % in the case of the pyridine oxide **8e** (Table 1, entries 4 and 5).^[8] The combination of the chloride atom and the *tert*-butyl group in **8e** proved crucial, as reactions with the pyridine oxides **8f** (replacement of the *tert*-butyl group by a methyl) or **8g** (removal of the chloride atom) led to poor conversions of **6a**. The same observation was made in the case of the quinoline oxide **8h**, a commonly used partner in a series of oxidative processes (entry 8).^[1a,d,f,i,m,n,l] The pyridine oxide **8e** was retained as the oxidizing agent and a screening of various gold catalysts was then performed to optimize both the conversion of **6a** and the yield of **7a** (entries 9–13). Generally, the conversion could not be improved except when the [(*t*BuXPhos)Au]NTf₂ complex was used as the catalyst (entry 11). In this case, the conversion attained was 86 % after 6 hours and **7a** was formed in 71 % yield as determined by NMR spectroscopy. We were however particularly surprised by the result obtained in the case of the **[L1Au]NTf₂** gold complex possessing a phosphite ligand (entry 13).^[9] We initially expected it to be a poor catalyst because its high electrophilicity combined with its limited steric crowding around the gold center (% *V*_{Bur} = 32.3)^[1b,10] should favor the coordination to the pyridine by-product. Unexpectedly, not only a respectable 50 % conversion of **6a** was obtained after 6 hours, but the conversion after 0.25 h (21 %) was the best of all the catalysts screened (entry 13 versus entries 5 and 9–12). This result led us to conclude that the net oxidative cyclization process (Scheme 1 a–c) is kinetically favored by the use of gold catalysts possessing electron poor ligands.^[11] We therefore decided to design new gold(I) catalysts which possess ligands combining both the electron deficient character of the phosphite **L1** and the steric bulk of the biaryl moiety in the *t*BuXPhos ligand (% *V*_{Bur} = 54.9).^[1b,10] Such catalysts should indeed favor a high reaction rate while

limiting their coordination with the pyridine by-product. Biarylphosphonite ligands appeared to be promising candidates as they would fulfill the above-mentioned electronic and steric requirements. The new biarylphosphonite gold(I) complexes **[L2Au]NTf₂** and **[L3Au]NTf₂** were therefore synthesized by a convenient and efficient four-step procedure (Scheme 2),^[7,12,13] and their catalytic activity evaluated (Table 1, entries 14 and 15). We were delighted to observe that, as expected, these complexes exhibit a superior reactivity with increased initial reaction rates. **[L3Au]NTf₂**, from which **L3** was calculated to have a % *V*_{Bur} value of 54.5 (similar to that of *t*BuXPhos),^[14] was shown to be the most active catalyst (entry 15).^[15] In this case, **6a** was completely consumed after only 4 hours and **7a** could be isolated in an enhanced 77% yield. The experimental conditions could be further improved: working with only 1.2 equivalents of **8e**^[16] at 60 °C furnished **7a** with the same 77% yield (entries 16 and 17). It is noteworthy that the combination of [(Me₄tBuXPhos)Au]NTf₂ with **8i**, which was shown by the group of Zhang to be optimal for the related oxidative cyclization of propargyl aryl ethers, was mostly inefficient in our case (entry 18).^[16]

The reaction scope was next examined using the optimal catalytic conditions noted in entry 17, of Table 1: 4 mol % of **[L3Au]NTf₂** and 1.2 equivalents of **8e** in CHCl₃ at 60 °C. We first focused on the use of aromatic and heteroaromatic substrates without a substituent on the propargylic position (Table 2). A series of these derivatives (**6a–m**) were smoothly converted in less than 2 hours into the corresponding cyclized products **7a–m**, which were isolated in moderate to good yields (53–77%). This transformation exhibits an interesting functional group compatibility since various alkyl (**6b**, **6m**), aryl (**6g**), ether (**6c–e**), amine (**6f**), and halide (**6h–i**) substituents on the aromatic nucleus were tolerated. Interestingly, no noticeable loss of reactivity was observed with **6f**, bearing a Lewis basic dimethylamino group which susceptible to coordination with the gold catalyst. It is also noteworthy that this chemistry could be applied to heteroaromatic substrates (**6k–m**), thus representing a useful alternative to the previously reported hazardous use of α -diazo acetonide derivatives.^[17] A limitation was found with the chloro derivative **6i**, for which a modified catalytic system must be used.^[18]

We also attempted to react substrates which were either mono- or disubstituted at the propargylic position. Under the previously optimized catalytic conditions, the monomethyl-substituted substrate **6n** reacted slowly (3 h) to furnish **7n** in a moderate yield of 56% upon isolation (Table 3, entry 1), while the dimethyl-substituted substrate **6s** did not react at all. This reduced or even complete loss of reactivity was tentatively attributed to the bulky **8e**, which would disfavor its addition to the gold-activated alkyne when substituents are present on the propargylic position (Scheme 1b). We therefore decided to employ a less bulky pyridine oxide (2 equiv) and methanesulfonic acid (1.2 equiv) to trap the pyridine by-product and therefore disfavor its coordination with the catalyst.^[1c,e,i,p,q] Among the different pyridine oxides screened (Table 3) **8k**, possessing a bromo substituent at the 3-position, gave the best results both in terms of yield and reaction rate

Table 2: Substrate scope with propargylic derivatives.^[a]

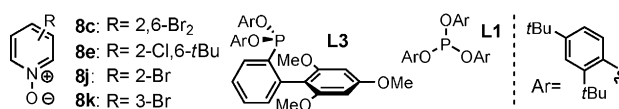


[a] Substrate concentration: 0.2 M. Yields of isolated products. Reaction time in parentheses. [b] Reaction run with **8c** (2 equiv), MsOH (1.2 equiv) at 20 °C. [c] Reaction run at 20 °C.

Table 3: Optimization of reaction conditions with **6n** and **6s**.^[a]

Reaction		Substrate		L		8 (equiv)		<i>n</i>		<i>T</i> [°C]		<i>t</i> [h]		Yields [%] ^[b]	
6n		6n		L3		8e (1.2)		0		60		3		56 (62)	
6s		6s		L3		8c (2)		1.2		20		0.5		— (56)	
6n		6n		L3		8j (2)		1.2		20		0.5		— (61)	
6n		6n		L3		8k (2)		1.2		20		0.5		64 (67)	
6n		6n		L1		8k (2)		1.2		20		2		— (53)	
6s		6s		L3		8e (1.2)		0		60		12		0 (0)	
6s		6s		L3		8c (2)		1.2		60		6		— (21)	
6n		6n		L3		8j (2)		1.2		60		1		— (59)	
6s		6s		L3		8k (2)		1.2		60		0.5		67 (70)	
6s		6s		L1		8k (2)		1.2		60		1		— (62)	

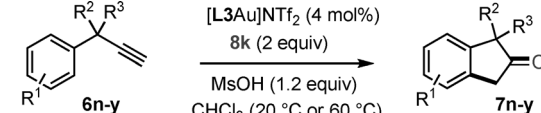
[a] Substrate concentration: 0.2 M. [b] Yield of isolated product. Yield as determined by NMR spectroscopy is given within parentheses.



(compare entries 6–9). Gratifyingly, the indan-2-ones **7n** and **7s** could be thus obtained after only 0.5 hours in 64 (at 20 °C) and 67% yield (at 60 °C), respectively.^[19] Again, the phosphonite-based **[L3Au]NTf₂** catalyst gave better results than

the simple phosphite-based [L3Au]NTf₂ catalyst (compare entries 4 and 5 with 9 and 10). These modified experimental conditions were next applied to an array of diversely substituted propynyl arenes (**6n–y**; Table 4). Moderate to good yields (52–76 %) of the corresponding indan-2-ones **7n–y** were obtained with the same functional group tolerance previously observed.

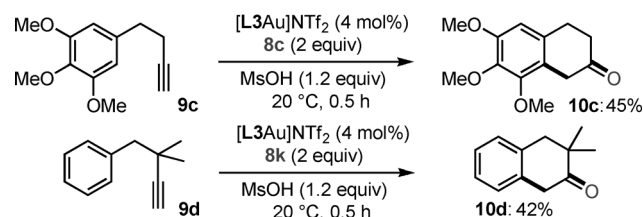
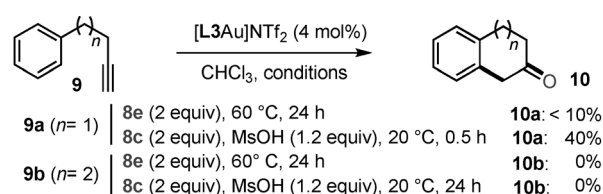
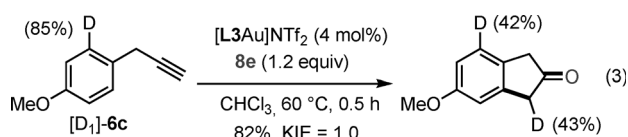
Table 4: Scope of the reaction.^[a]

		
7n : 64% (0.5 h, 20 °C)	7o : 68% (0.5 h, 20 °C)	7p : 52% (2 h, 20 °C)
7q : 56% (3 h, 20 °C)	7r : 52% (1.5 h, 20 °C)	7s : 67% (0.5 h, 60 °C)
7t : 65% (0.5 h, 60 °C)	7u : 3.6:1	7u' : 66% (2.5 h, 60 °C)
7v : 53% (0.5 h, 60 °C)	7w (R = H): 76% (0.5 h, 60 °C)	7y : 75% (0.5 h, 60 °C)
	7x (R = OMe): 68% (0.5 h, 60 °C)	

[a] Substrate concentration: 0.2 M. Yields of isolated products. Reaction time and temperature given within parentheses.

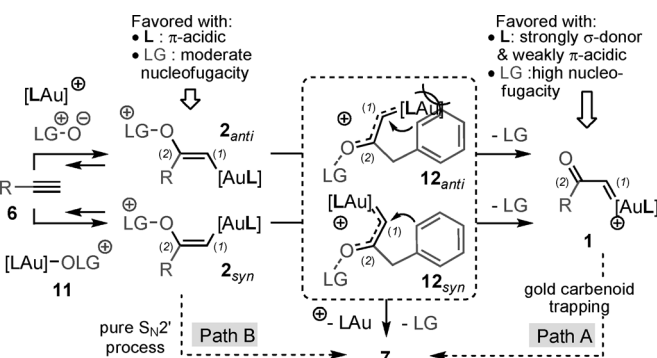
The formation of the isomeric β-tetralone **7u'** as a by-product in the oxidative cyclization of **6u** encouraged us to attempt an extension of this chemistry to butynyl and pentynyl derivatives (Scheme 3). With **9b** possessing a 3-carbone linker between the alkyne functionality and the phenyl group, no cyclized product could be obtained whatever the experimental conditions used. However, the use of [L3Au]NTf₂ as the catalyst in the presence of **8c** or **8k** and methanesulfonic acid allowed the moderately efficient formation of the β-tetralones **10a**, **10c**, and **10d**.^[20]

To gain further insight into the mechanism of this oxidative cyclization, an additional experiment was performed. The *ortho*-monodeuterated substrate [D₁]-**6c** was subjected to the optimal catalytic conditions using [L3Au]NTf₂ and **8e** to determine a possible kinetic isotope effect (KIE) [Eq. (3)].



Scheme 3. Extension to the formation of β-tetralones. Ms = methanesulfonyl.

The normal value of 1.0 for the KIE suggests that the oxidative cyclization proceeds more likely by a Friedel–Crafts-type electrophilic aromatic substitution. Such a mechanism is also supported by the observation that the transformation is favored when electron-rich aromatic substrates are employed (Tables 2 and 4). On the basis of our experimental observations, different mechanistic proposals are given in Scheme 4. The reaction is initiated by the nucleo-



Scheme 4. Possible reactive intermediates in the oxidative process.

philic addition of the oxidant (LG⁺-O⁻) on the alkyne **6** (Scheme 4). This attack could be *anti* (**6**→**2_{anti}**) as generally proposed^[1] or *syn* (**6**→**2_{syn}**) with the participation of the preformed LAu-O-LG⁺ species **11**,^[21] as recently proposed by Hashmi et al.^[1c] The exact nature of the intermediate in the cyclization process, and more precisely the involvement of an α-oxo gold carbenoid of type **1** generated from **2_{anti}** or **2_{syn}** by fragmentation, is however less certain.

The observation that gold complexes bearing π-acidic ligands such as phosphites were more reactive catalysts than those possessing an *i*Pr ligand^[22] does not argue in favor of the intermediacy of such a species.^[23] The formation of indan-2-ones is also unlikely to proceed directly via **2_{anti}** or **2_{syn}** by a pure S_N2' process with an unfavorable 5-*endo-trig* cyclization of the aromatic nucleus onto the vinyloxypyridinium moiety.^[23] From a general point of view, the pure α-oxo gold

[23] The involvement of a gold carbenoid intermediate cannot be ruled out on the basis of our results. As suggested by a referee, the indanones **7** might also be produced following an initial spiro cyclization. This would lead to the formation of a cationic intermediate featuring a newly formed four-membered cycle

which could then rearrange. This mechanistic proposal could explain the unselective reaction observed in the cases substrates **6e** and **6j**.

[24] J. E. Baldwin, *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1976**, 734.

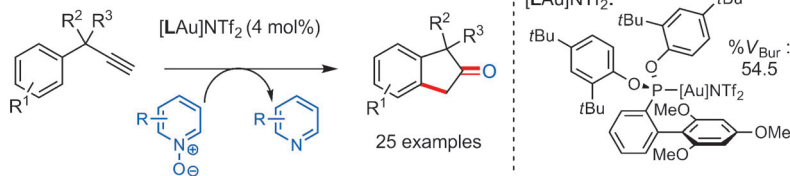
Communications



Homogeneous Catalysis

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F. Gagosz* ————— ■■■■-■■■■

Biarylphosphonite Gold(I) Complexes as
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Cyclization of Propynyl Arenes into Indan-
2-ones



Striking gold: A series of variously func-
tionalized propynyl arenes was smoothly
converted into indan-2-ones by a new
gold(I)-catalyzed oxidative cyclization

process. $[LAu]NTf_2$ (Tf = trifluoro-
methanesulfonyl) is a superior catalyst
both in terms of yield and kinetics for the
present transformation.