

Double Heteroatom Functionalization of Arenes Using Benzyne Three-Component Coupling**

José-Antonio García-López, Meliha Çetin, and Michael F. Greaney*

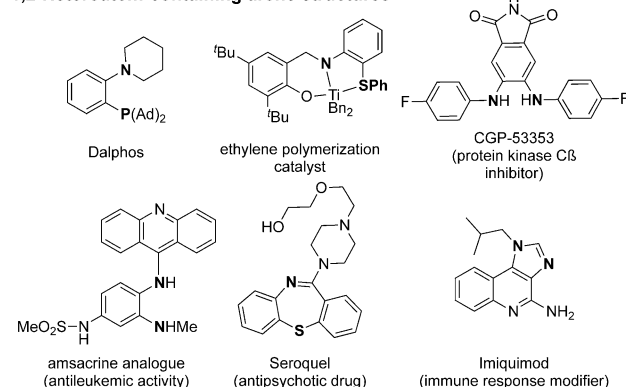
Abstract: Arynes participate in three-component coupling reactions with N, S, P, and Se functionalities to yield 1,2-heteroatom-difunctionalized arenes. Using 2-iodophenyl arylsulfonates as benzyne precursors, we could effectively add magnesiated S-, Se-, and N-nucleophilic components to the strained triple bond. In the same pot, addition of electrophilic N, S, or P reagents and a copper(I) catalyst trapped the intermediate aryl Grignard to produce a variety of 1,2-difunctionalized arenes.

1,2-Heteroatom-functionalized arenes represent privileged structures in pharmaceuticals and catalysis (Scheme 1).^[1] Covering a vast area of chemical structure and function, their synthesis usually entails multistep sequences with attendant multiple purification steps. In the 2-functionalized aniline series, for example, an *ortho*-halo-nitrobenzene is commonly used for initial S_NAr C–X bond formation, followed by nitro reduction and a second C–N bond forming reaction at the amine functional group.^[2] More recently, sequential metal-catalyzed C–N and C–S bond formations have been developed on suitably differentiated haloarene precursors.^[3] Our interest in benzyne chemistry^[4] led us to speculate whether this compound class could be made in a single operation through a three component coupling of two heteroatom moieties and an aryne.^[5]

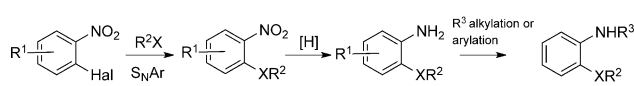
Nucleophilic addition to benzyne to form a reactive aryl anion intermediate **2**, followed by trapping with an electrophilic component, is a fundamental reaction mode in benzyne chemistry that has seen extensive application in synthesis.^[6,7] Perhaps surprisingly, the three-component coupling of benzyne and two heteroatom moieties has yet to be described as a general method.^[8,9] The development of this reaction would yield valuable heteroatom-functionalized arenes in a single step, with broad application in synthesis.

We chose to study tandem S- and N-addition to benzyne in the first instance. Important precedent from Knochel and co-workers had shown that magnesium thiolates undergo

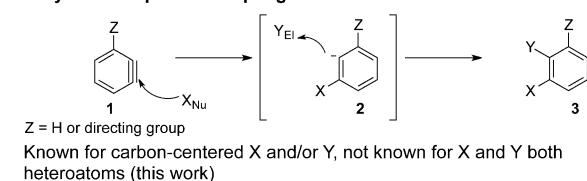
1,2-Heteroatom-containing arene structures



Classical vicinal functionalization



Benzyne 3-component coupling



Scheme 1. 1,2-Heteroatom-functionalized arenes and proposed benzyne three-component coupling approach.

efficient addition to benzyne generated from 2-iodophenyl arylsulfonates **4** with *i*PrMgCl, with the resulting adducts being trapped with simple carbon electrophiles in good yield.^[10] Using this chemistry for the initial nucleophilic addition, we then planned to try *O*-benzoyl *N,N*-dialkylhydroxylamines as the nitrogen source. These electrophilic aminating agents are simple to prepare as stable, crystalline solids, and have recently been shown to have excellent versatility in C–N bond formation.^[11]

Treatment of 2-iodophenyl-sulfonate **4** with two equivalents of *i*PrMgCl in the presence of 4-*tert*-butyl-benzene-thiolate **5** at –78 °C in THF, followed by warming of the mixture to 0 °C, afforded the expected 2-magnesiated benzo-thioether **6** (Scheme 2). Pleasingly, dropwise addition of this intermediate Grignard to a mixture containing one equivalent of *O*-benzoyl *N*-hydroxypiperidine and catalytic CuCl₂ (5 mol%) in dry THF, yielded the desired 2-(2-piperidine phenyl)benzenethioether **7a** in 35% yield.

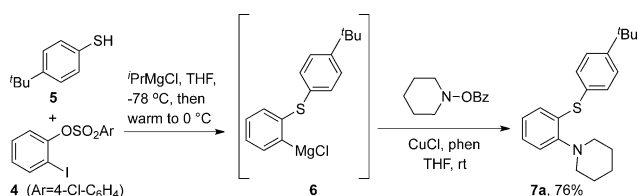
An optimization study (see the Supporting Information, SI) focusing on reaction stoichiometry and catalyst choice

[*] Dr. J.-A. García-López, Dr. M. Çetin,^[†] Prof. M. F. Greaney
School of Chemistry, University of Manchester
Oxford Rd, Manchester, M13 9PL (UK)
E-mail: michael.greaney@manchester.ac.uk

[†] Visiting researcher from Uludağ University
Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Chemistry
16059 Bursa (Turkey)

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Scheme 2. Tandem S,N-functionalization of benzyne. phen = phenanthroline.

improved the yield to 76%, using a CuCl catalyst (10 mol%) and phenanthroline ligand (10 mol%) system. Catalyst loading was a key parameter, as larger amounts of CuCl led to copious homocoupling of the intermediate Grignard **6**. No product **7a** was detected in the absence of copper, as C-arylation of the *O*-benzoylhydroxylamine reagent is preferred to yield the ketone.^[12] We were pleased to find that the reaction was general for a range of aromatic, pyridine, and thiophene thiols, with electron-donating (OMe, *t*Bu) and electron-withdrawing (F, Br) substituents being well accommodated (**7a–i**, 51–76% yield, Figure 1). Phenyl selenide was also productive in the coupling, affording the expected *ortho*-seleno-aminated product **7j** in 59% yield.

In terms of the electrophilic amine moiety, the reaction worked well for introducing cyclic (morpholine, thiomorpholine, and piperidine) and acyclic secondary amines (*N,N*-diethyl and *N,N*-methyl benzyl amines). Primary *O*-benzoyl hydroxylamines, however, worked poorly in the reaction. To address this shortcoming, we experimented with the transmetalation of intermediate **6** with zinc; pioneering work from Johnson has shown that arylzinc compounds can react with primary *O*-benzoyl hydroxylamines under copper catalysis to give secondary anilines.^[13] We were pleased to find that the addition of ZnCl₂ (0.5 equiv) to the reaction mixture was successful, enabling *i*PrNHOBz and CyNHOBz to be used as electrophiles in the reaction (**7k**, **7l**) in 44 and 46% yield, respectively.

Substituted arynes could be successfully employed, with 3-methoxybenzyne reacting smoothly to give the expected 1,2,3-O,N,S-functionalized product **7o** as a single regioisomer.^[14] Using 1,2-naphthyne as the starting material, by contrast, gave the thioaminated products **7m** and **7m'** in 56% yield, but as a separable mixture of regioisomers (1:1). Addition to 1,2-naphthyne often favors the 2-position (e.g., for neutral nitrogen nucleophiles),^[4d,e,h] but selectivity can vary according to the nature of the nucleophile.^[15] Here, the strong thiolate nucleophile shows little discrimination (cf. magnesium amide addition). We were pleased to extend the reaction to 5,6-quinolyne, a hetaryne that has scarcely been exploited in the literature.^[16] The three-component coupling afforded the piperazinyl-mercaptoquinolines (**7n**, **7n'**) in 55% yield (using ZnCl₂ as an additive for the amination step), again giving a 1:1 mixture of regioisomers.^[17] Starting material 4-methylbenzyne afforded a 66% yield of **7p** in the expected 1:1 mixture of isomers, exhibiting the regiodivergence typical of additions to *meta*-substituted benzyne. Finally, we demonstrated that electrophilic P and S sources were effective in the three-component coupling, synthesizing the S,P adduct **8a** using CuCl (2 mol%) and ClPPh₂, and the

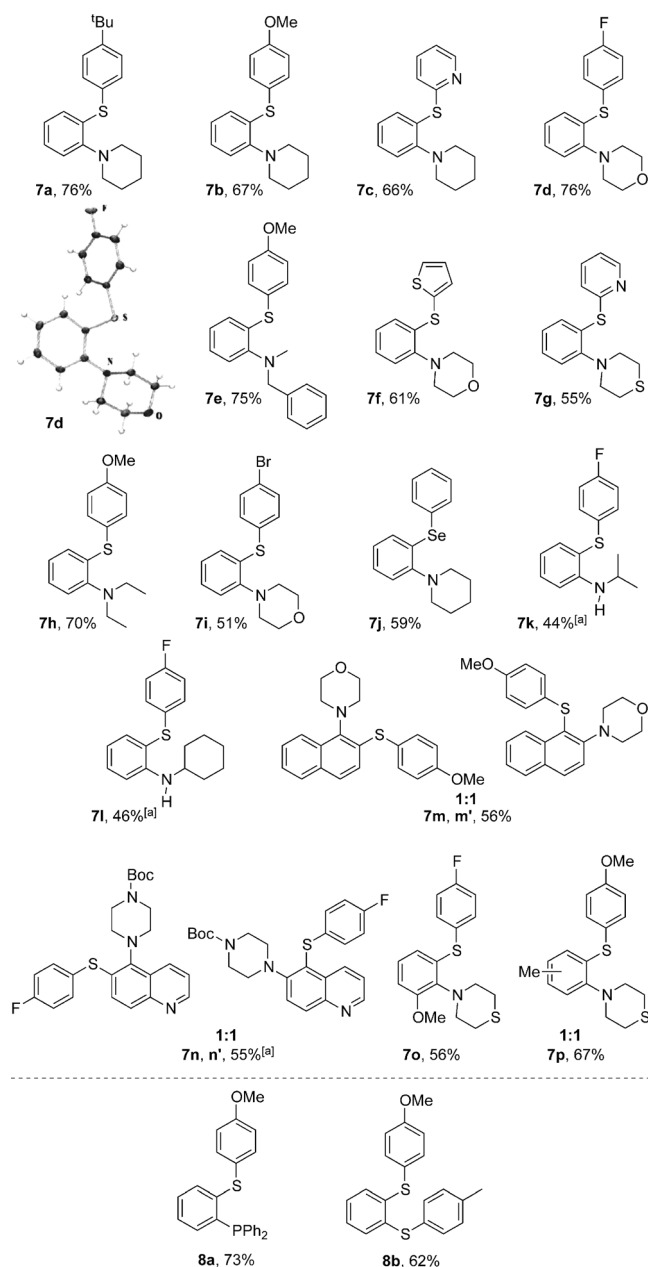
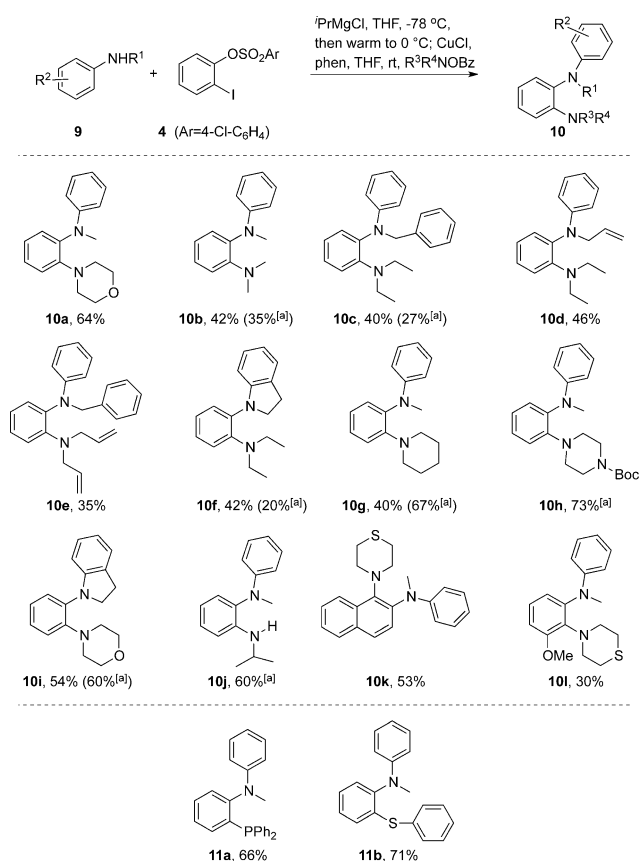


Figure 1. Scope of the (2-aminophenyl)benzothioether substrate. Reaction conditions: thiol (1 mmol), *i*PrMgCl (2.2 mmol), and aryne precursor (1.2 mmol) were stirred at -78°C for 45 min, then warmed to 0°C . The resulting intermediate Grignard was quenched with 1.5 mol of $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{N}-\text{OBz}$ in the presence of CuCl (10 mol%) and phenanthroline (10 mol%; see SI). [a] An additional zincation step was performed by adding ZnCl₂ (0.5 equiv) after the initial thiolate addition. The thermal ellipsoids of the X-ray structure of **7d** were set at 50%.^[19]

mixed S,S adduct **8b** through quenching with tolyldisulfide in the presence of CuCl (10 mol%).

Having established a working thio- and seleno-amination system, we turned our attention to benzyne double amination. Access to this motif through stepwise metal-catalyzed C–N bond forming chemistry is underdeveloped, making a prospective aryne three-component coupling route particularly interesting.^[18] Using magnesiated secondary anilines as the initial nucleophiles, we were pleased to find that our

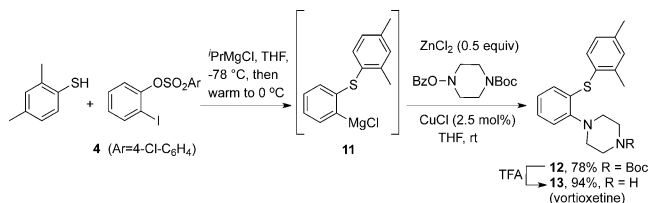


Scheme 3. Synthesis of 2-aminoaniline. Reaction conditions: amine (1 mmol), $i\text{PrMgCl}$ (2.2 mmol), and aryne precursor (1.2 mmol) were stirred at -78°C for 45 min, then warmed to 0°C . The resulting intermediate Grignard was quenched with $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{N}-\text{OBz}$ (1.5 mol) in the presence of CuCl (10 mol %) and phenanthroline (10 mol %; see SI). [a] An additional zincation step was performed by adding ZnCl_2 (0.5 equiv) after the initial anilide addition. Bz = benzoyl, Boc = *tert*-butoxycarbonyl.

established three-component coupling conditions translated well to diamine synthesis (Scheme 3). Although yields were slightly lower than the thio system, we could successfully access a variety of 1,2-diamino benzenes (**10a–l**) in 30–73% yield. It is likely that the initial aniline addition adduct presents additional steric hindrance to the second amination step, relative to the thio analogues, leading to some attenuation in yields. Zinc transmetalation was beneficial for the cyclic morpholine, piperidine, and piperazine products **10g–i**, plus the primary isopropylamine adduct **10j**. The effect was not general, however, with acyclic secondary amines **10b,c,f** reacting markedly worse under zincation conditions. The use of 1,2-naphthyne in the diamination contrasted with the thioamination, giving a single regioisomeric product **10k**. The less reactive magnesium anilide is evidently able to discriminate between the differences in steric demand at either aryne position, adding to the more accessible aryne 2-position. Starting with 3-methoxy benzyne gave the O,N,N product **10l** as a single regioisomer, albeit in low yield. As with the thiolate addition system, we could also use phosphorus and sulfur electrophiles to access the N,P and N,S products **11a** and **11b**, respectively. The polarity reversal in synthesizing

11b is complementary to thiolate addition and trapping with $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{NOBz}$ reagents, as the *O*-benzoyl hydroxylamine reagents are less readily synthesized.^[20]

We applied our three component coupling protocol to the synthesis of vortioxetine, **13**, an antidepressant drug that has recently received FDA and EMA approval (sold as brintellix; Scheme 4). The molecule had previously been prepared



Scheme 4. Vortioxetine synthesis. TFA = trifluoroacetic acid.

through double nucleophilic substitution of 1,2-dichlorobenzene, mediated by ferrocene, in 17% overall yield.^[21] Following our optimized procedure, 2,4-dimethylthiophenol reacted with benzyne precursor **4** to generate an intermediate Grignard **11**. Transmetalation with ZnCl_2 enabled efficient copper-catalyzed amination with the *N*-Boc protected *O*-benzoyl hydroxylamine derived from piperazine, affording a 78% yield of **12** in a single manipulation. Simple TFA treatment removed the Boc group, affording the desired pharmaceutical **13** in 73% overall yield in two steps from **4**, without recourse to noble-metal catalysis.

In conclusion, we have developed the aryne three-component coupling reaction to encompass double heteroatom substitution, showcasing a new, one-pot approach to S,N-, N,N-, Se,N-, S,P-, and N,P-functionalized arenes that avoids the isolation of intermediates. The method encompasses a variety of thiols, arynes (including hetarynes), and amines, and uses inexpensive metal reagents and catalysts.

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Keywords: arynes · benzyne · Grignard reaction · heterocycles · multicomponent reactions

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Communications

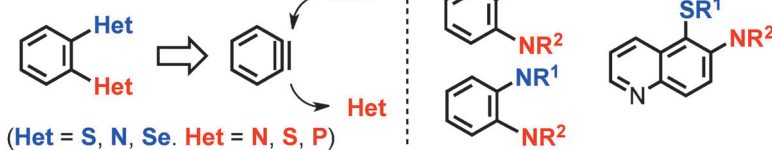


Multicomponent Reactions

J.-A. García-López, M. Çetin,
M. F. Greaney* ———— ■■■—■■■

Double Heteroatom Functionalization of
Arenes Using Benzyne Three-Component
Coupling

3-Component Coupling



Three components, two C–X bonds:
Magnesiated heteroatom nucleophiles
effectively add to the strained triple bond
of benzyne to form an incipient aryl
Grignard. In the same pot, electrophilic

N, S, or P reagents can capture this
intermediate under copper(I) catalysis to
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