Enynylation of 2-lodo-4-(phenylchalcogenyl)-1-butenes via Intramolecular Chelation: Approach to the Synthesis of Conjugated Dienynes or Trienynes

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ABSTRACT



2-lodo-4-(phenylchalcogenyl)-1-butenes 3 and 4, which are derived from methylenecyclopropanes 1, can be enynylated with alkynes catalyzed by $Pd(OAc)_2$ to give conjugated dienynes 5 and 6 in the absence of any phosphine ligand and copper salt, and trienyne 9a can be obtained by oxidation of compound 5a. A plausible reaction mechanism has been proposed.

Methylenecyclopropanes (MCPs) **1** are highly strained but readily accessible molecules that have served as useful building blocks in organic synthesis.^{1,2} Recently, we have been investigating the dihalogenation of MCPs **1** and the coupling reactions of the resulting products 2,4-diiodo-1-

butenes **2** under mild conditions.^{3,4} To explore the further transformation of **1**, we investigated the reactions of **1** with a variety of reactants having selenium or sulfur heteroatoms,⁵ because selenium- or sulfur-containing organic molecules are extremely useful compounds in synthetic organic chemistry⁶ and selenium or sulfur-ligated Pd(II) complexes are active catalysts for some coupling reactions.⁷ Herein, we wish to report the synthesis of 2-iodo-4-(phenylchalcogenyl)-1-

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 Table 1.
 Synthesis of 2-Iodo-4-(phenylchalcogenyl)-1-butenes

 3 and 4 from MCPs 1 in a One-Pot Manner

$\mathbb{A}^{1} \mathbb{R}^{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} I_{2} (1 \text{ equiv}) \\ \hline \\ $	ữ Ph (0. I ₄ (1 e DH (8 e 5 h	5 equiv) $R^1 R^2$ quiv) equiv) 3 or 4
entry	R^1, R^2	Х	yield ^a of 3 or 4 (%)
1	$C_{6}H_{5}, C_{6}H_{5}(1a)$	Se	3a , 88
2	$p-\mathrm{MeC}_{6}\mathrm{H}_{4}, p-\mathrm{MeC}_{6}\mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathbf{1b}\right)$	Se	3b , 88
3	p-MeOC ₆ H ₄ , p -MeOC ₆ H ₄ (1c)	Se	3c , 92
4	p-ClC ₆ H ₄ , p -ClC ₆ H ₄ (1d)	Se	3d , 78
5	p-FC ₆ H ₄ , p -FC ₆ H ₄ (1 e)	Se	3e , 86
6	$p-MeOC_6H_4$, H (1f)	Se	3f , 89
7	$o,p-(MeO)_2C_6H_3, H(1g)$	Se	3g , 79
8	m,m,p-(MeO) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ , H (1h)	Se	3h , 73
9	p-ClC ₆ H ₄ , H (1i)	Se	3i, 62
10	p-MeOC ₆ H ₄ , C ₆ H ₅ (1j)	Se	3 j , 83 ^{b}
11	$o ext{-} ext{ClC}_6 ext{H}_4, ext{C}_6 ext{H}_5(\mathbf{1k})$	Se	$3k, 55^{b}$
12	$C_6H_5, C_6H_5 \left(\mathbf{1a} \right)$	\mathbf{S}	4a , 87
13	$p ext{-MeOC}_{6} ext{H}_{4}, p ext{-MeOC}_{6} ext{H}_{4}\left(\mathbf{1c} ight)$	\mathbf{S}	4c , 90
14	p-ClC ₆ H ₄ , p -ClC ₆ H ₄ (1d)	\mathbf{S}	4d , 82

 a Isolated yields. b Mixtures of Z and E isomers in a 1:1 ratio, determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopic data.

butenes **3** and **4** from MCPs **1** and subsequent enynylation with alkynes under mild conditions. In this coupling reaction, neither a phosphine ligand nor a copper salt was used, and the reaction proceeded smoothly at room temperature (20 °C) in most cases. A plausible reaction mechanism has been proposed on the basis of a ⁷⁷Se NMR spectroscopic investigation.

Compounds 3 and 4, which have a vinylic iodine atom and a phenylchalcogenyl group, were synthesized from MCPs 1a-k in a one-pot manner in THF at room temperature (Table 1). After the starting materials 1 were consumed, the in situ formed products 2 were sequentially treated with diphenyl diselenide or diphenyl disulfide, sodium borohydride, and methanol to give the compounds 3 and 4 in good to high yields (for experimental details, see the Supporting Information). The results are summarized in Table 1 (entries 1–14). For the unsymmetrical MCPs 1j,k, the corresponding products **3j**,**k** were obtained as mixtures of Z and E isomers in a 1:1 ratio (Table 1, entries 10 and 11). For the unsymmetrical MCPs 1f-i, the corresponding products 3f-i were obtained as a single Z isomer (Table 1, entries 6-9). Their configurations were determined by NOESY spectroscopic data (see the Supporting Information).

Next we carried out the Sonogashira-type coupling reaction of compounds **3** and **4** with arylacetylenes or other alkynes catalyzed by $Pd(OAc)_2$ in DMF without any phosphine ligand, copper salt, or other additives. We found that the

 Table 2. Enynylation of the Compounds 3 or 4 (1.0 Equiv)

R ¹ I 3 o	R^{2} $R^{3} = \frac{Pd(OAc)_{2}}{Et_{3}N, DN}$ $R^{3} = \frac{Pd(OAc)_{2}}{Et_{3}N, DN}$ R^{4}	<u>₂</u> (1.5 ⁄IF, rt	R (mol%) (a, 10 h R ³ 5 (R^2 R^2 R^3 R^3 R^3
entry	$\mathrm{R}^1,\mathrm{R}^2$	x	\mathbb{R}^3	yield ^a of 5 or 6 (%)
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} C_{6}H_{5}, C_{6}H_{5} \left(\textbf{3a} \right) \\ p-MeC_{6}H_{4}, p-MeC_{6}H_{4} \left(\textbf{3b} \right) \\ p-MeOC_{6}H_{4}, p-MeOC_{6}H_{4} \left(\textbf{3c} \right) \\ p-ClC_{6}H_{4}, p-ClC_{6}H_{4} \left(\textbf{3d} \right) \\ p-FC_{6}H_{4}, p-FC_{6}H_{4} \left(\textbf{3e} \right) \\ p-MeOC_{6}H_{4}, H \left(\textbf{3f} \right) \\ o,p-(MeO)_{2}C_{6}H_{2}, H \left(\textbf{3g} \right) \\ m,m,p-(MeO)_{3}C_{6}H_{2}, H \left(\textbf{3h} \right) \\ p-ClC_{6}H_{4}, H \left(\textbf{3i} \right) \\ p-MeOC_{6}H_{4}, C_{6}H_{5} \left(\textbf{3j} \right)^{b} \\ o-ClC_{6}H_{4}, C_{6}H_{5} \left(\textbf{3a} \right) \\ C_{6}H_{5}, C_{6}H_{5} \left(\textbf{3a} \right) \\ C_{6}H_{5} \left(\textbf{3a} \right) \\ C_{6}H_$	Se S	$\begin{array}{c} C_6H_5 \\ C_1C_2OH \\ p-CH_3C_6H_4 \\ p-CH_3C_6H_4 \\ p-CH_3C_6H_4 \\ p-CF_3C_6H_4 \\ c_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \\ \end{array}$	5a , 82 5b , 72 5c , 78 5d , 77 5e , 74 5f , 58 5g , 55 5h , 60 5i , 64 5j , 69 ^b 5k , 73 ^b 5h , 38 ^c 5n , 38 ^c 5n , 86 5p , 84 5q , 85 5r , 78 6a , 78 5a

^{*a*} Isolated yields. ^{*b*} Mixtures of Z and E isomers in a 1:1 ratio, determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopic data. ^{*c*} Conducted at 80 °C.

corresponding conjugated dienynes 5 and 6,⁸ derived from the enynylation of 3 and 4, respectively, were obtained in moderate to good yields under mild conditions rather than the normal Sonogashira-type coupling reaction product (Table 2).^{9,10}

Their structures were determined by ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic data, HRMS, and microanalysis. The X-ray crystal structure of **5d** is provided in the Supporting Information.¹¹

Using phenylacetylene and other arylacetylenes as coupling reagents, the reactions were conducted at room temperature and the corresponding dienynes were obtained

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⁽¹⁰⁾ This reaction also can be performed in toluene, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane, acetonitrile, and dimethylacetamide as well, but **5a** was obtained in lower yields or a prolonged reaction time was required. Other bases such as sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium carbonate, and cesium carbonate were not as effective as Et_3N (see the Supporting Information).

⁽¹¹⁾ The crystal data of **5d** have been deposited in the CCDC with the file number 246799: empirical formula, $C_{38}H_{28}Cl_2Se$; formula weight, 634.46; crystal color, habit, yellow, prismatic; crystal dimensions, $0.505 \times 0.278 \times 0.093$ mm; crystal system, monoclinic; lattice type, primitive; lattice parameters, a = 9.322(3) Å, b = 28.033(10) Å, c = 25.438(9) Å, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 92.491(8)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, V = 6642(4) Å³; space group, $P2_1/c$; Z = 8; $D_{calcel} = 1.269$ g/cm³; $F_{000} = 2592$; diffractometer, Rigaku AFC7R; residuals, R = 0.0850, $R_w = 0.2072$.



in moderate to good yields (Table 2, entries 1-11 and 14-21). The substituents on the benzene rings of compounds **3**, **4**, and arylacetylenes did not significantly affect the yields of **5** and **6** (Table 2, entries 1-11 and 14-21). Using other alkynes such as *n*-hexyne and propynol as coupling reagents, the reactions were conducted at 80 °C and the products were obtained in moderate yields (Table 2, entries 12 and 13). The normal Sonogashira-type coupling reaction¹² product **7a** can be obtained in low yield along with the formation of dienyne **5a** in the presence of copper(I) iodide (10 mol %) in the reaction of compound **3a** with phenylacetylene. When the employed amount of copper(I) iodide was increased to 150 or 250 mol %, compound **7a** was formed as a single product in moderate yields without the formation of dienyne **5a** (Scheme 1).

The control experiment showed that the selenium or sulfur atom in **3** or **4** is crucial for this coupling reaction because no reaction occurred using compound **8a**, 1,1-diphenyl-2iodo-1-butene, as a starting material under identical conditions (Scheme 2). Compound **7a** cannot be transformed into

Scheme 2. Control Experiments in This Reaction				
	Pd(OAc) ₂			
	Et ₃ N, DMF, rt			
8a 7a + Ph—≡	Pd(OAc) ₂ // 5a			
7a · 111 —	Et ₃ N, DMF, rt			

compound **5a** with phenylacetylene under the same conditions (Scheme 2).

The mechanism for this unusual enynylation of 2-iodo-4-(phenylchalcogenyl)-1-butenes **3** and **4** with alkynes is described in Scheme 3 on the basis of the above results. The in situ formed Pd(0) catalyst inserts into compounds **3** and **4** via an oxidative addition to afford the Pd intermediate **A**, which was chelated by the intramolecular phenylchalcogenyl group.^{13,14} The evidence for this intramolecular chelation was



confirmed on the basis of a ⁷⁷Se NMR spectroscopic investigation (see the Supporting Information). The Pd intermediate A inserts into an alkyne molecule to produce the intermediate **B** regioselectively. Intermediate **B** adds into another alkyne molecule to afford intermediate C, which produces the dienvnes 5 and 6 via a reductive elimination in the presence of base and regenerates the Pd(0) catalyst. These coordinating groups might retard the direct transmetalation of intermediate A with an alkyne (Scheme 3), and carbopalladation across an alkyne would be operative to give the intermediate **B**, in which a rather labile seven-membered chelate would enable its transmetalation with another alkyne, giving an alkenyl(alkynyl)palladium(II) species (intermediate C), a product-forming intermediate. Addition of CuI would facilitate the direct transmetalation of intermediate A with an alkyne, resulting in the normal Sonogashira product.

Furthermore, oxidation of the dienyne **5a** with *m*-CPBA furnishes the corresponding trienyne **9a** by a selenoxide elimination¹⁵ in 58% yield under mild conditions (Scheme 4).



In conclusion, we have found a one-pot method for the synthesis of 2-iodo-4-(phenylchalcogenyl)-1-butenes **3** and **4** from MCPs **1** and a synthetic approach to the formation

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⁽¹⁴⁾ There is a significant chemical shift change of the 77 Se NMR spectrum between compound **3a** and the mixture of compounds **3a** and Pd(OAc)₂ (see the Supporting Information).

of dienynes **5** and **6** and trienyne **9a** by the subsequent Pdcatalyzed enynylation of the products with alkynes under mild conditions. To the best of our knowledge, this is a good example of intramolecular phenylchalcogenyl group chelation promoted enynylation of vinylic iodides with alkynes.

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Supporting Information Available: Spectroscopic data (¹H, ¹³C, ⁷⁷Se and NOESY NMR spectroscopic data), HRMS, analytical data, and X-ray crystal structures of the compounds shown in Tables 1 and 2 and Schemes 1, 2, and 4 and a detailed description of experimental procedures. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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