

Table II. Competition Studies between Alkenyl(phenyl)iodonium Triflates, Excess Iodobenzene or Stannane **4a**, and Vinyl Triflate **7**

entry ^a	temp (°C)	time (min)	ratio ^b 5j : 6 : 5a
1 ^c	-23	15	0:8:92
2	-23	15	91:6:3
3	-23	30	88:8:4
4	20	15	71:25:4
5	20	60	63:33:4

^a Reactions except entry 1) performed with 1.0 equiv of **3f**, 1.0 equiv of vinyl triflate, **7**, and 2.1 equiv of stannane **4a**. ^b Ratio determined by ¹H NMR analysis of crude reaction mixtures quenched with NH₄Cl, washed with aqueous KF, and concentrated in vacuo. ^c Ratio (**5a**:**6**) of 92:8 was achieved by reaction (-23 °C, 15 min) of 1.0 equiv of **3a** and 1.0 equiv of **4a** in the presence of 1.0 equiv of added iodobenzene.

stannane **4b** provides another pair of stereoisomers, **5f** and **5g**, in greater than 98.5% isomeric purity. Finally, entries 8 and 9 demonstrate that functionalized alkynylstannanes also effectively couple under these conditions.

In 1990, Liebeskind and Fengl reported that iodobenzene (a byproduct of the current reaction) effectively couples with stannane **4a** under similar conditions.¹³ Therefore, a competition study (Table II) was performed between alkenyl(phenyl)iodonium salt **3a**, 1 equiv of stannane **4a**, and 1.0 equiv of added iodobenzene at -23 °C (entry 1). Analysis of the crude product mixture

revealed that the iodonium salt reacts preferentially, leading to a 92:8 mixture of the desired squarate product **5a** and the phenyl analog **6**. Another study (entries 2–5) was performed with 1.0 equiv of **3f**, 2.1 equiv of stannane **4a**, and 1.0 equiv of vinyl triflate **7** at various times and temperatures (eq 4). Without exception, the squarate resulting from reaction of the alkenyl(phenyl)iodonium triflate was the major product. The two other undesired products (phenyl squarate **6** and vinyl squarate **5a**) each increased in quantity with longer reaction times and higher temperatures. However, under typical reaction conditions with the 1.0–1.1 equiv of **4a** necessary for the reaction and no added iodobenzene, only 0–4% of phenyl byproduct **6** was observed in the synthesis of **5a–d** even at room temperature and reaction times of up to 1 h. Hence, it is likely that the iodobenzene simply reacts after all of the iodonium salt is consumed.

In summary, we have exploited the electron-deficient character of alkenyl(phenyl)iodonium triflates in an efficient and stereospecific palladium/copper-cocatalyzed cross-coupling with unsaturated tri-*n*-butylstannanes. A variety of stannanes, including simple and functionalized alkynylstannanes, couple in good yields under exceedingly mild conditions and afford stereodefined products. The very mild conditions required also allow for selective coupling of iodonium salts in the presence of other known coupling reagents such as iodobenzene and a simple vinyl triflate.

Acknowledgment. Financial support by the National Cancer Institute of the NIH (Grant 2R01CA16903) is gratefully acknowledged. The mass spectrometry facilities were supported by the National Science Foundation (Grant CHE9002690) and the University of Utah Institutional Funds Committee. A generous loan of PdCl₂ from Johnson-Matthey is also gratefully acknowledged.

Supplementary Material Available: Experimental procedures and data for the preparation of products **5a–i** and ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} spectra (35 pages). This material is contained in many libraries on microfiche, immediately follows this article in the microfilm version of the journal, and can be ordered from the ACS; see any current masthead page for ordering information.

