

C(sp³)–C(sp³) Cross-Coupling Using Alcohol and Alkyl Bromide

**2023.04.15. Literature Seminar
D2 Yuma Komori**

Contents

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1. Introduction

2. C(sp³)–C(sp²) Cross-Coupling Using Alcohol and Aryl Bromide

(Dong, Z.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *Nature* **2021**, *598*, 451.)

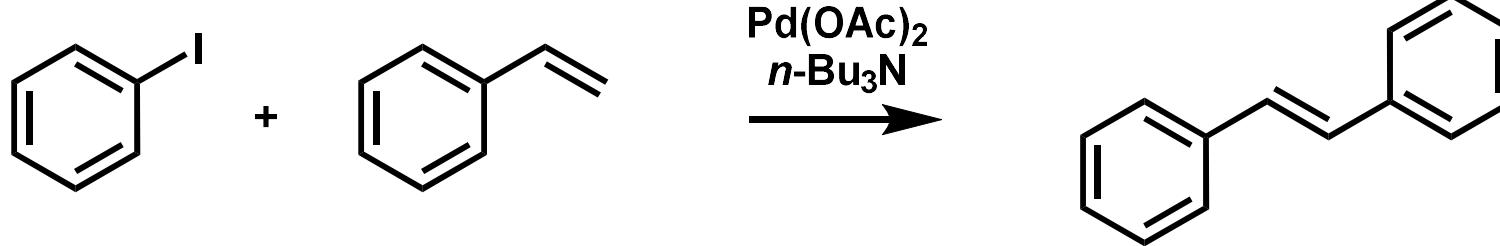
3. C(sp³)–C(sp³) Cross-Coupling Using Alcohol and Alkyl Bromide

(Lyon, W. L.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2023**, *145*, 7736.)

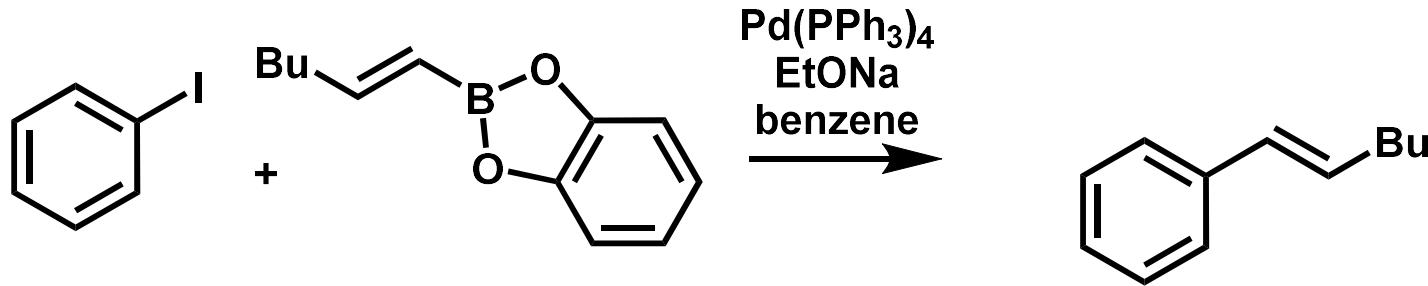
C(sp²)–C(sp²) Cross-Coupling

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1. Heck reaction¹⁾



2. Suzuki–Miyaura coupling²⁾

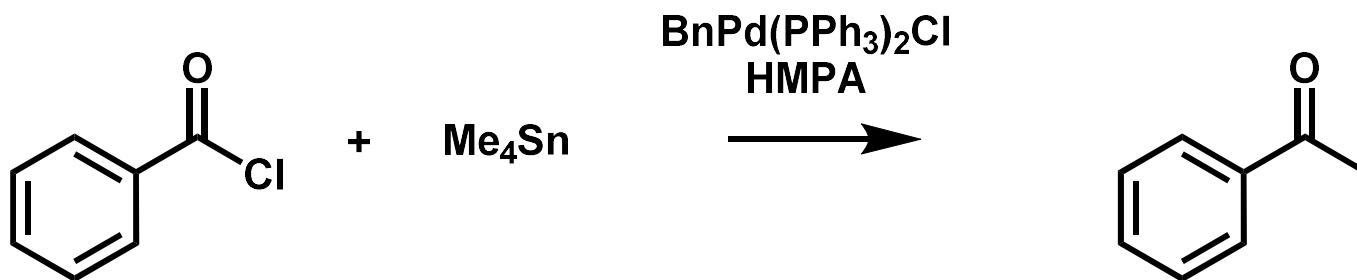


1) Heck, R. F.; Nolley, Jr. K. P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1972**, *37*, 2320.

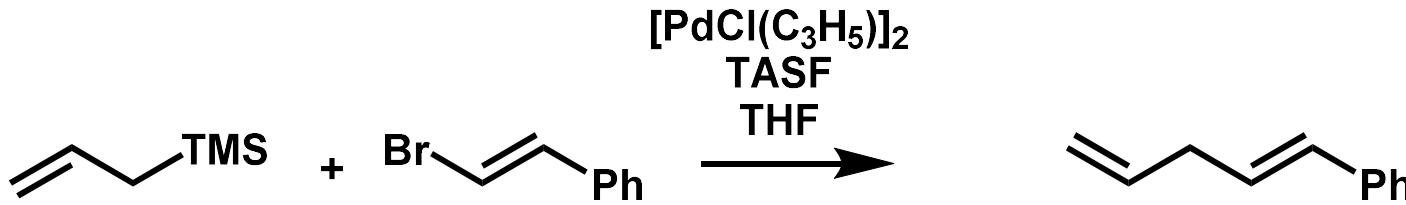
2) Miyaura, N.; Suzuki, A. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1979**, 866.

C(sp³)–C(sp²) Cross-Coupling

1. Stille coupling¹⁾



2. Hiyama coupling²⁾



1) Milstein, D.; Stille, J. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1978**, *100*, 3636.

2) Hatanaka, Y.; Hiyama, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 918.

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2. **C(sp³)–C(sp²) Cross-Coupling Using Alcohol and Aryl Bromide**

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Prof. David W. C. MacMillan

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**1991 B.S. @The University of Glasgow
1996 Ph.D @The University of California, Irvine (Prof. Larry E. Overman)
1996- Postdoc. @Harvard University (Prof. David A. Evans)
1998- @University of California, Berkeley
2000- @California Institute of Technology
2004- Professor @California Institute of Technology
2006- Professor @Princeton University
2011- Distinguished professor @Princeton University
2021 Nobel Prize in Chemistry**

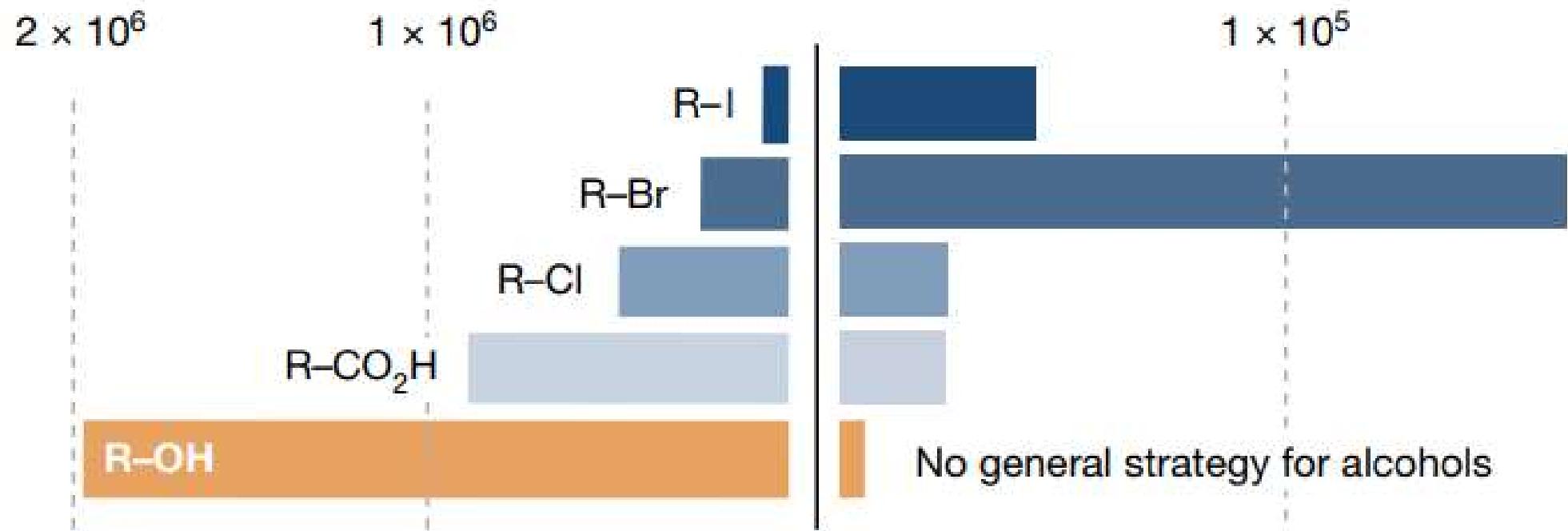
Research topics

- **Organocatalyst**
- **Photoredox**
- **Total synthesis**
- **Proximity labelling**

Alcohol as Abundant Alkyl Source

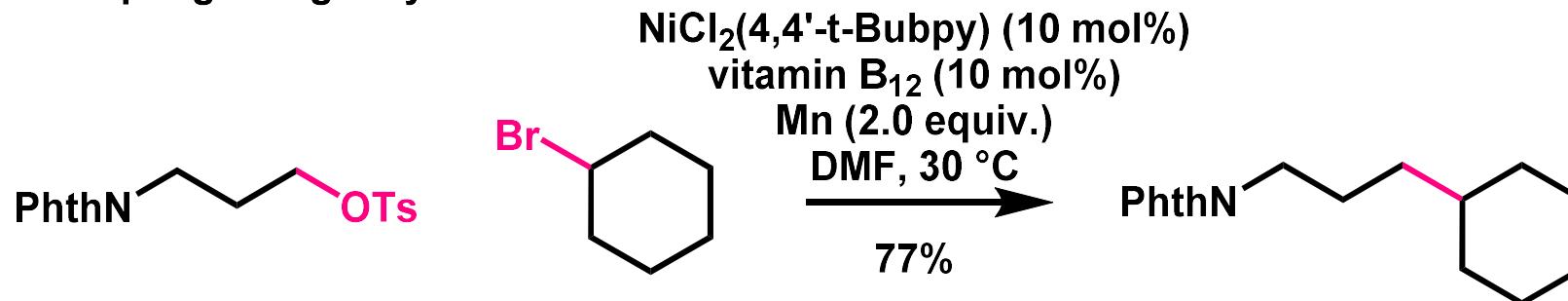
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a No. of commercial alkyl sources vs No. of cross-coupling reactions

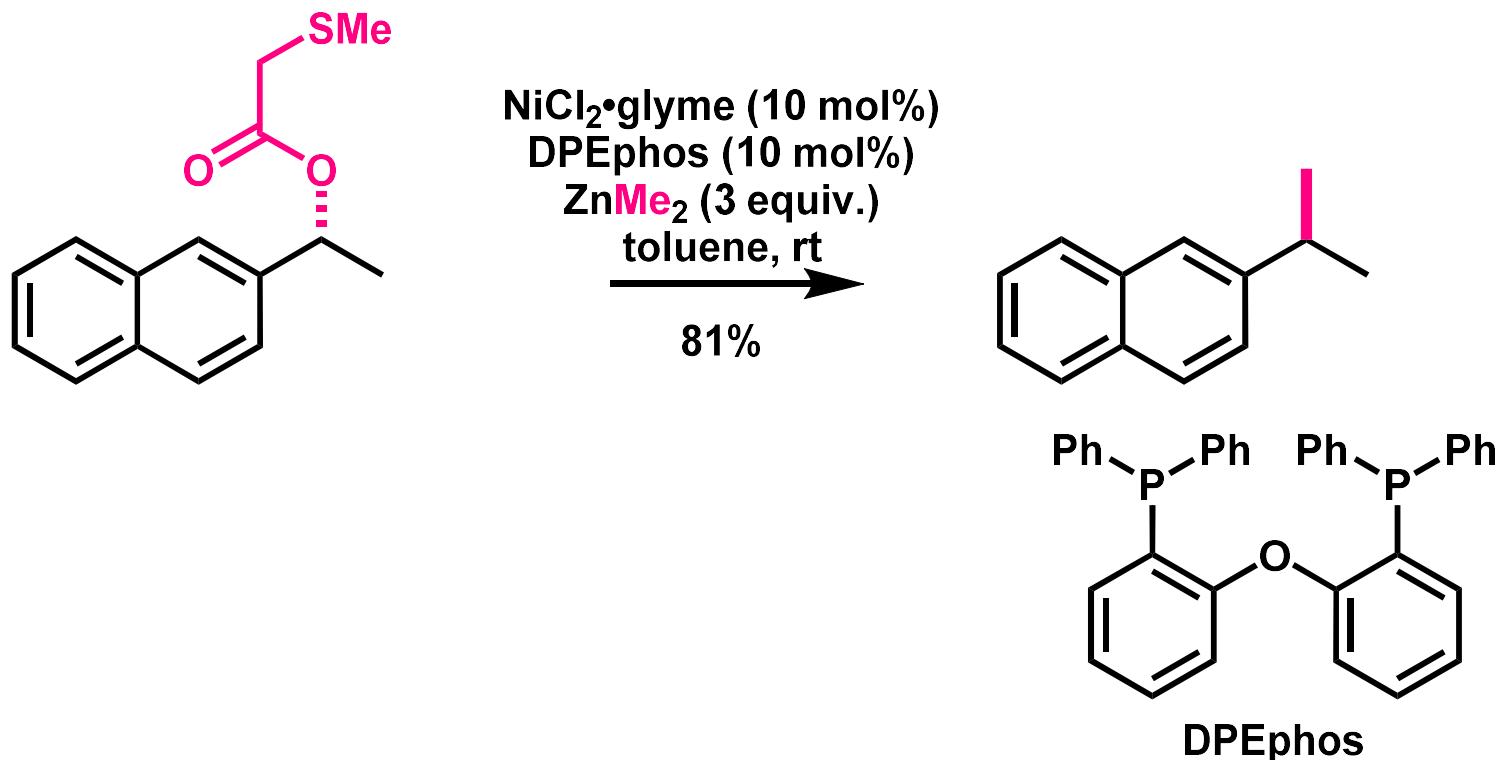


C(sp³)–C(sp³) Cross-Coupling Using Alcohol Derivative

1. coupling using tosylate¹⁾



2. coupling using benzylic ester²⁾

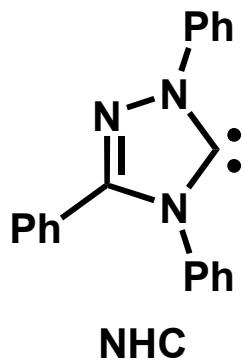
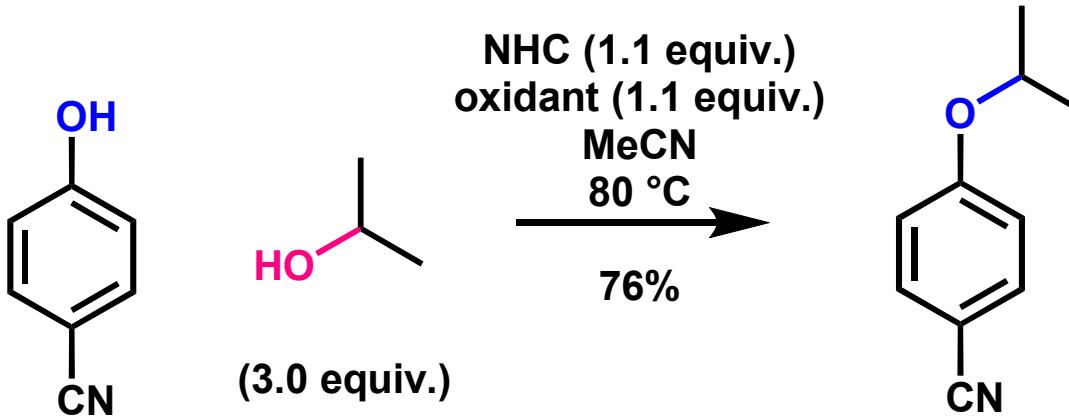


1) Komeyama, K.; Michiyuki, T.; Osaka, I. *ACS Catal.* **2019**, 9, 9285.

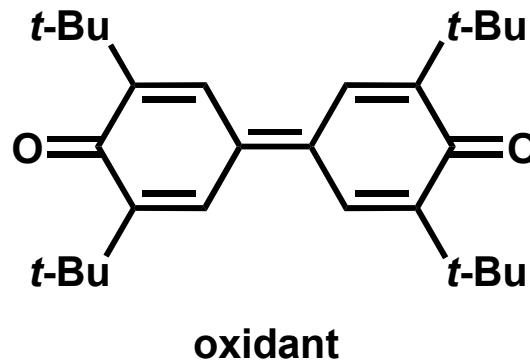
2) Wisniewska, H. M.; Swift, E. C.; Jarvo, E. R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, 135, 9083.

N-Heterocyclic Carbene as Activator of Alcohol

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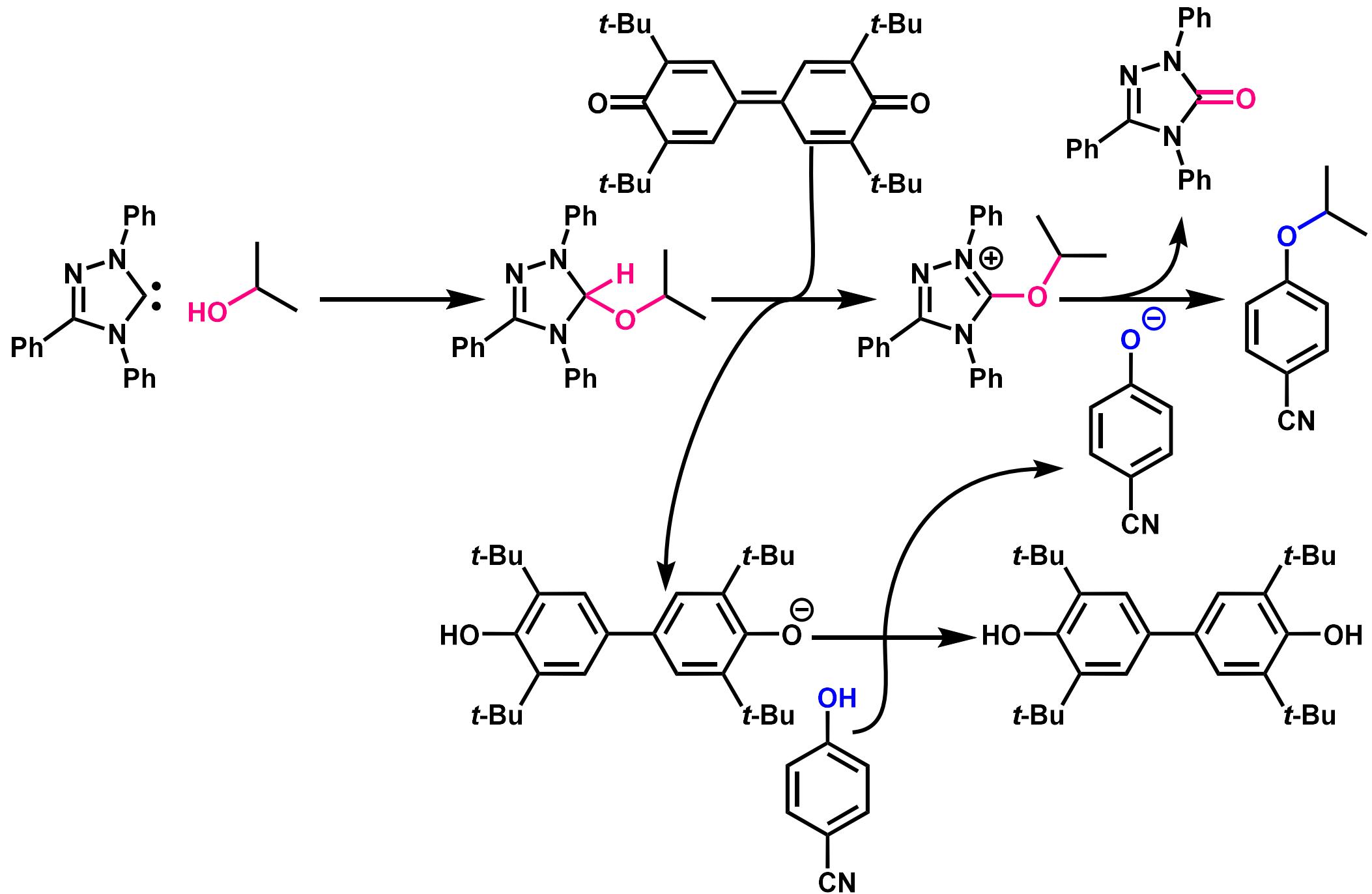


NHC



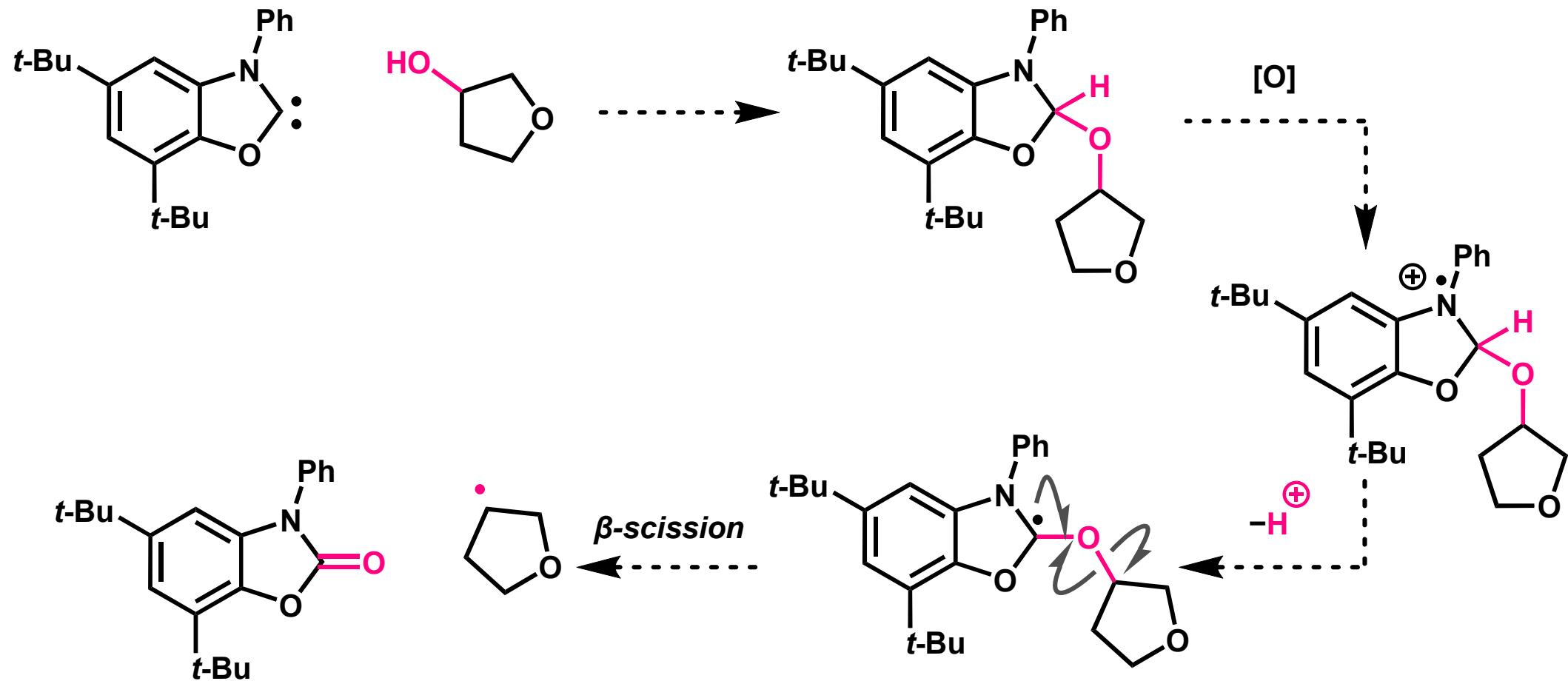
oxidant

Reaction Mechanism



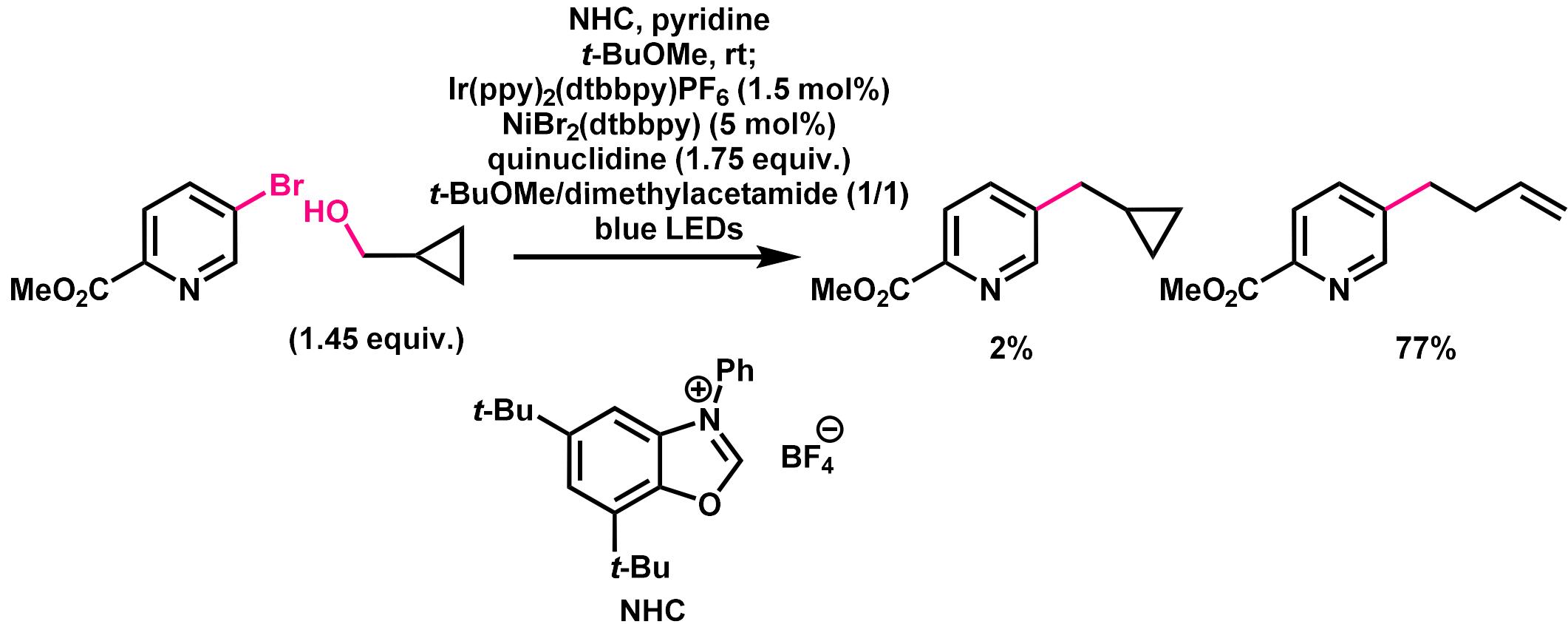
Strategy of Activation of Alcohol

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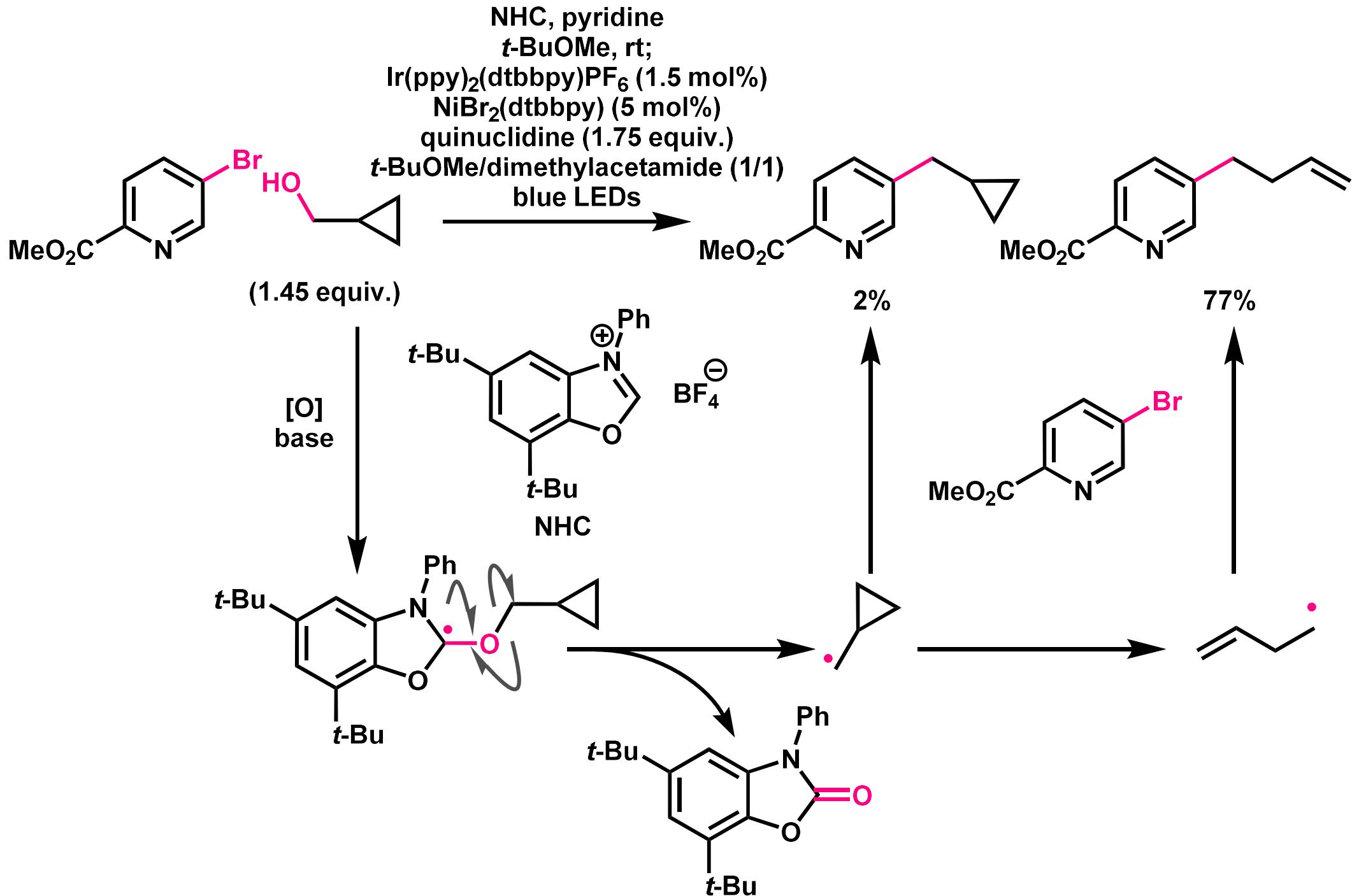
Study of Reaction Mechanism

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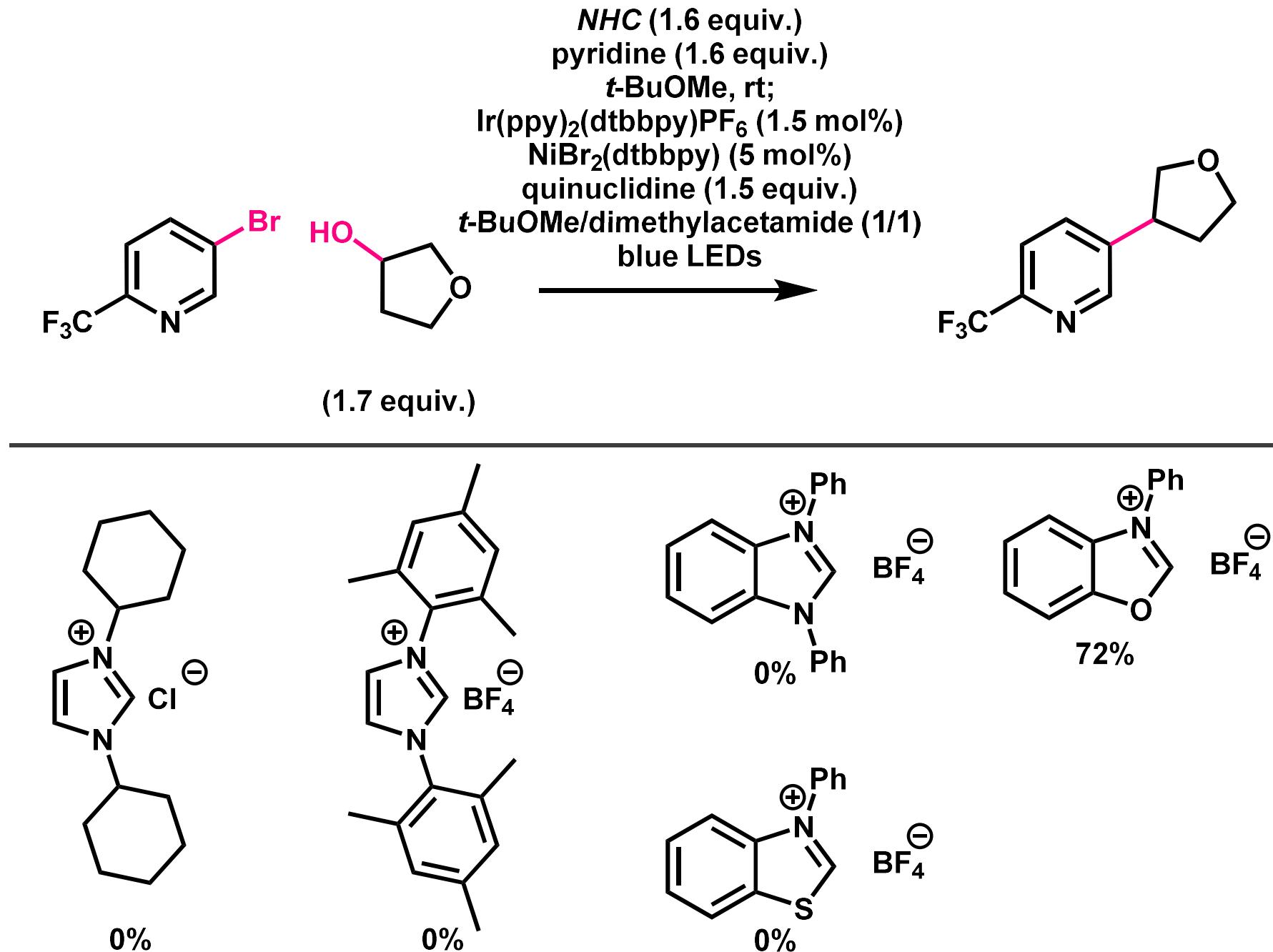
Study of Reaction Mechanism

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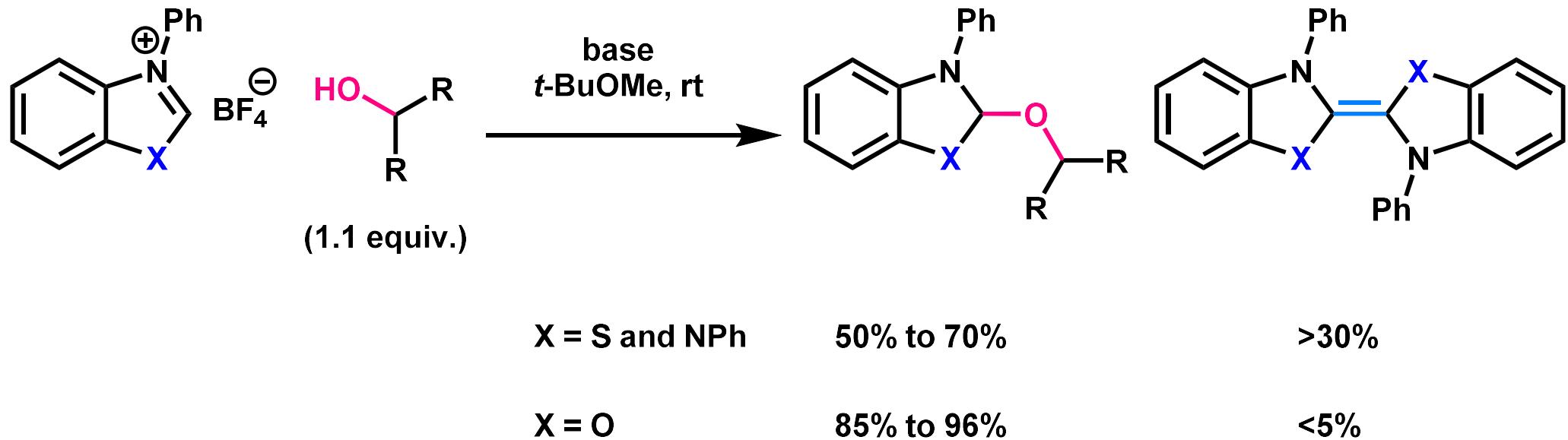
Investigation of NHC Precursor

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Side Reaction of NHC

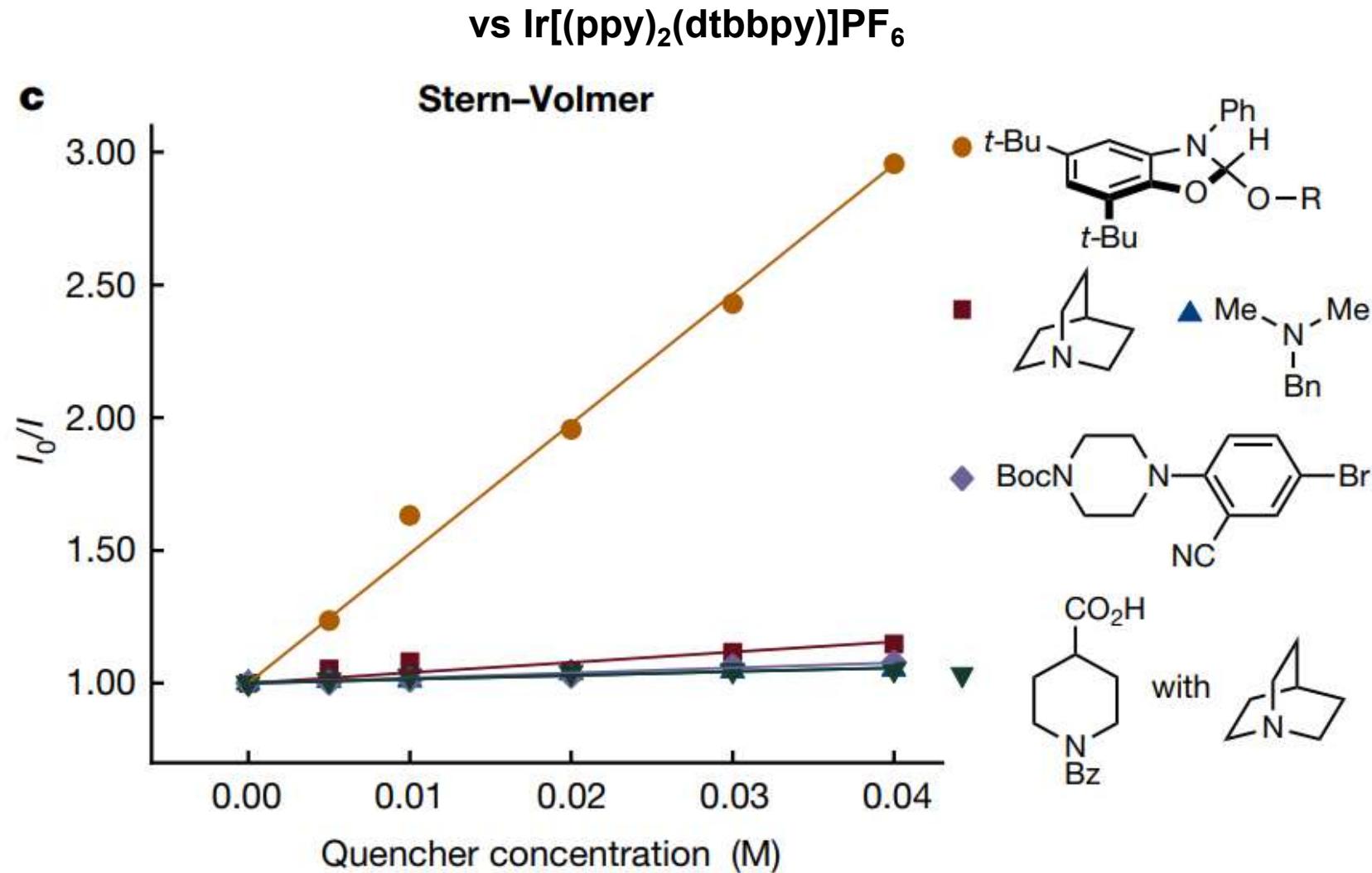
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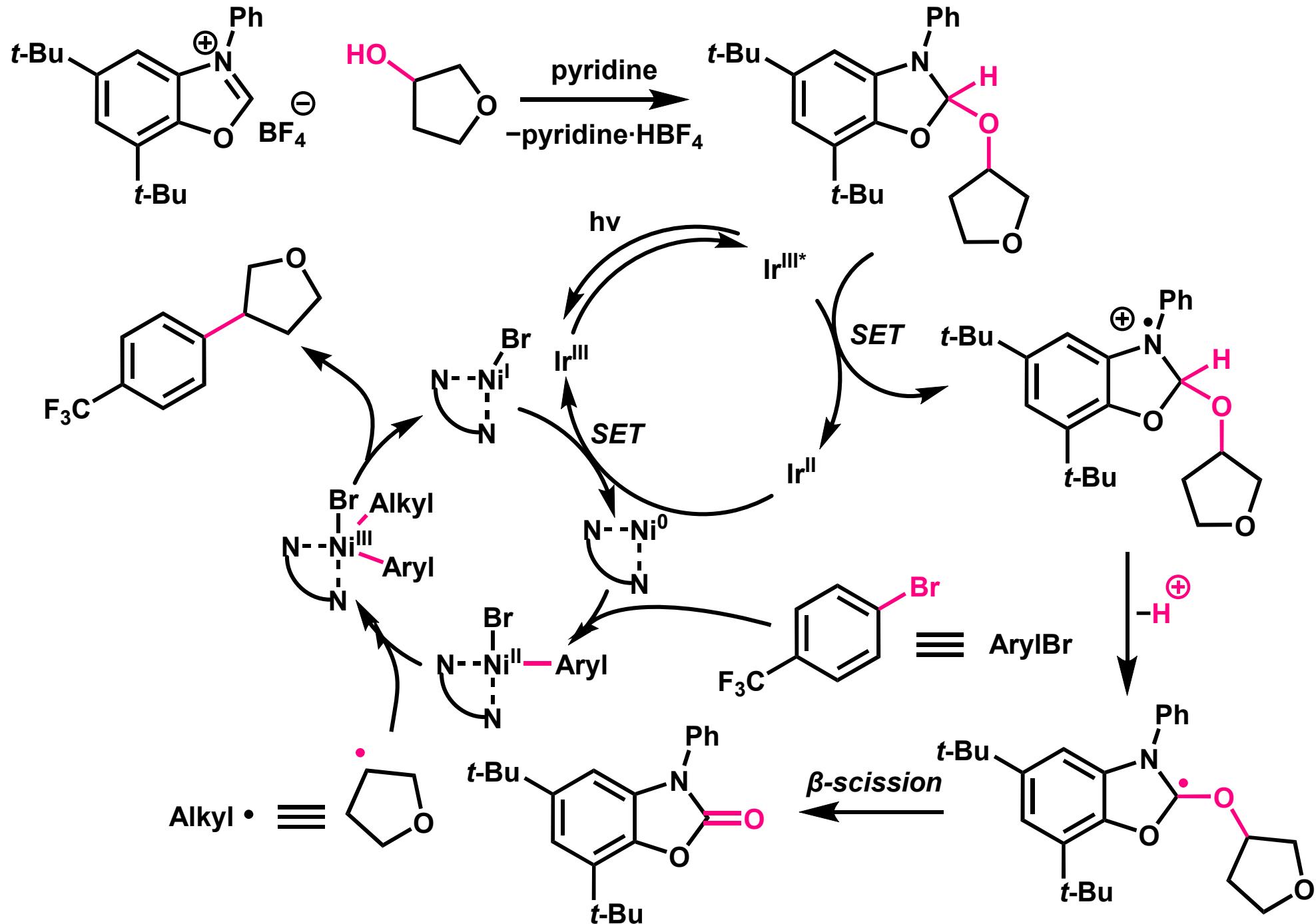
Dimer is easily oxidized, which inhibits oxidation of NHC-alcohol adduct.

Stern–Volmer Quenching Experiment

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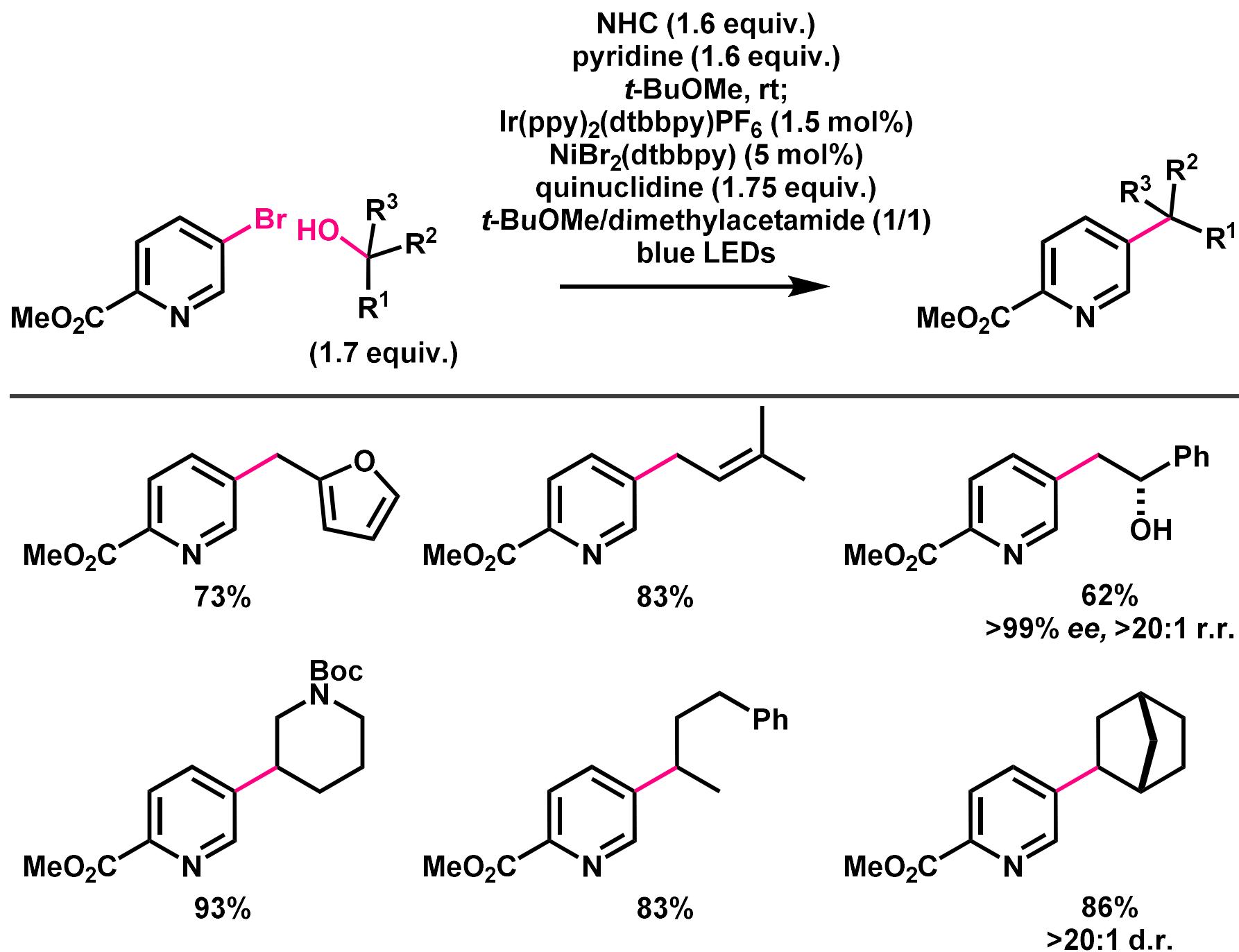


Proposed Mechanism



Substrate Scope

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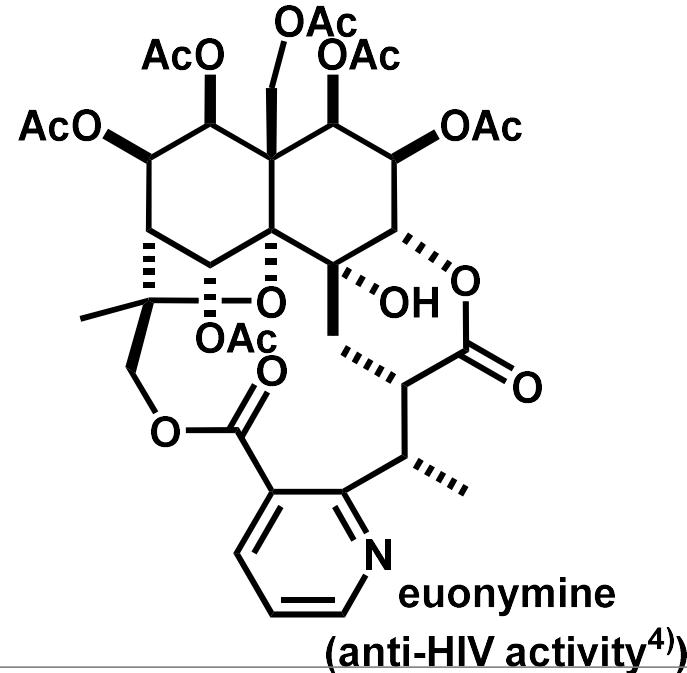
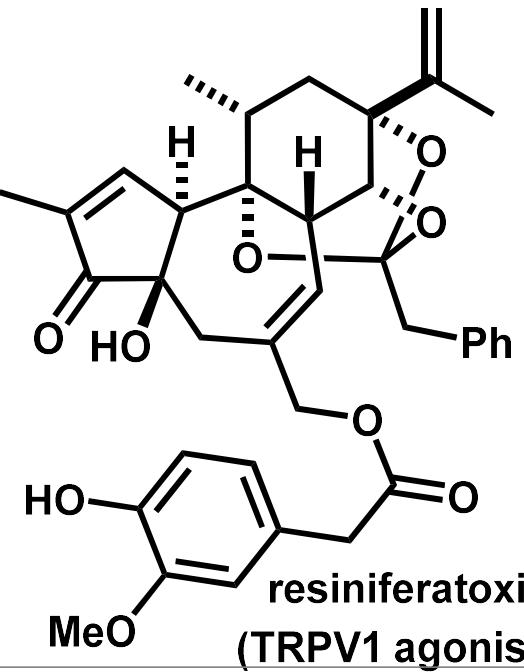
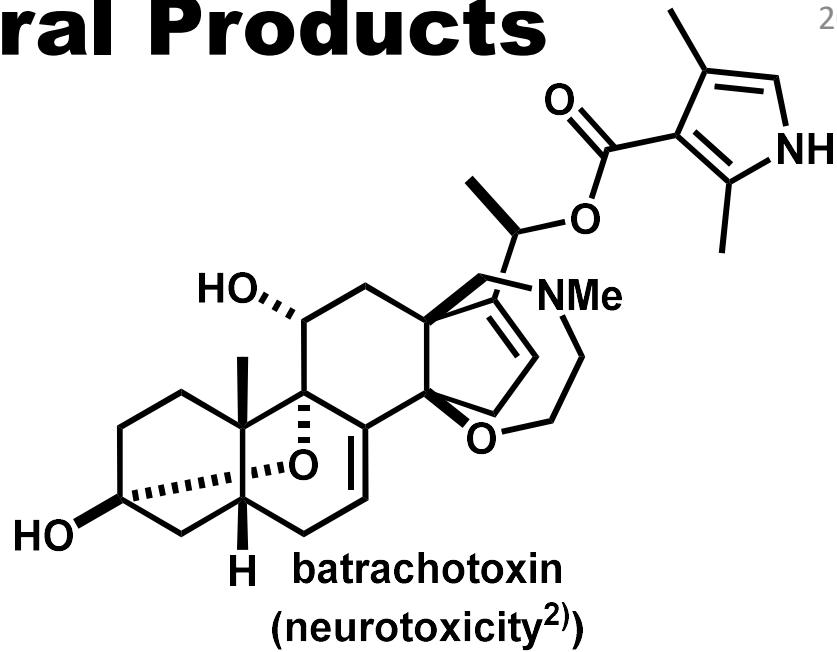
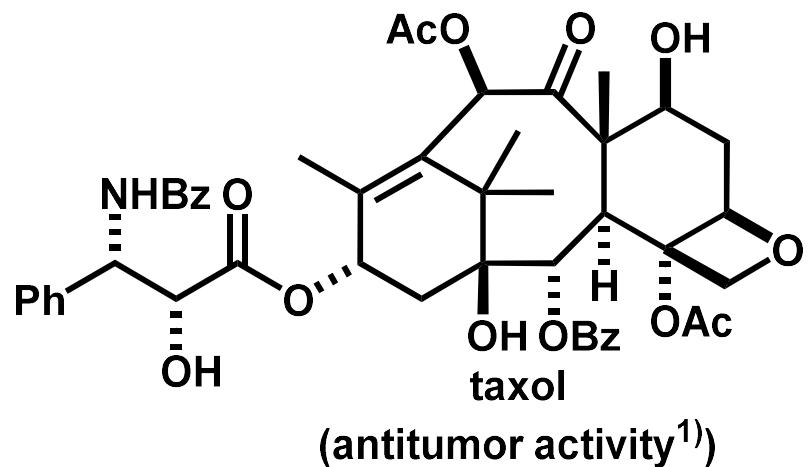
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(Lyon, W. L.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2023, 145, 7736.)

Sp³-Rich Natural Products

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1) Wani, M. C.; Taylor, H. L.; Wall, M. E.; Coggon, P.; McPhail, A. T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1971**, *93*, 2325.

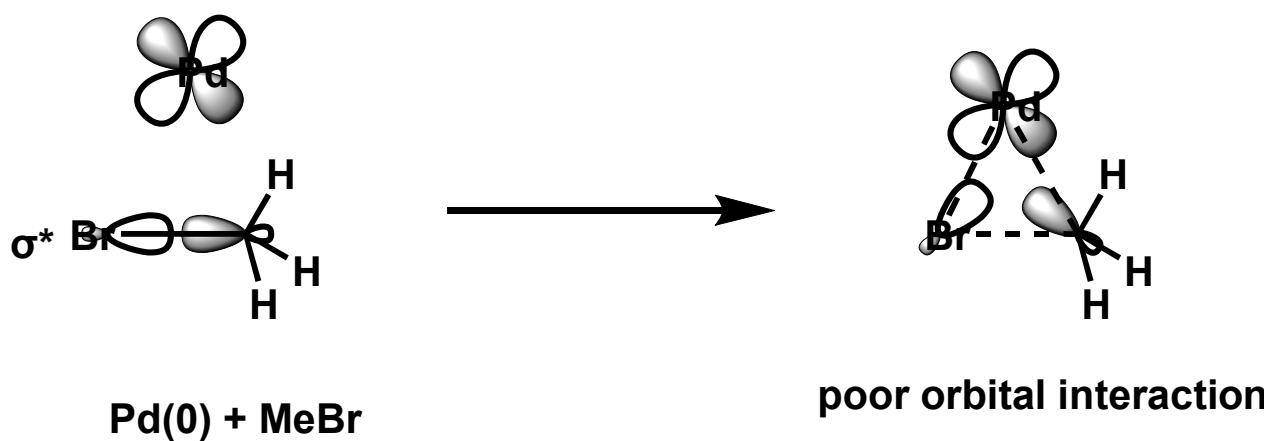
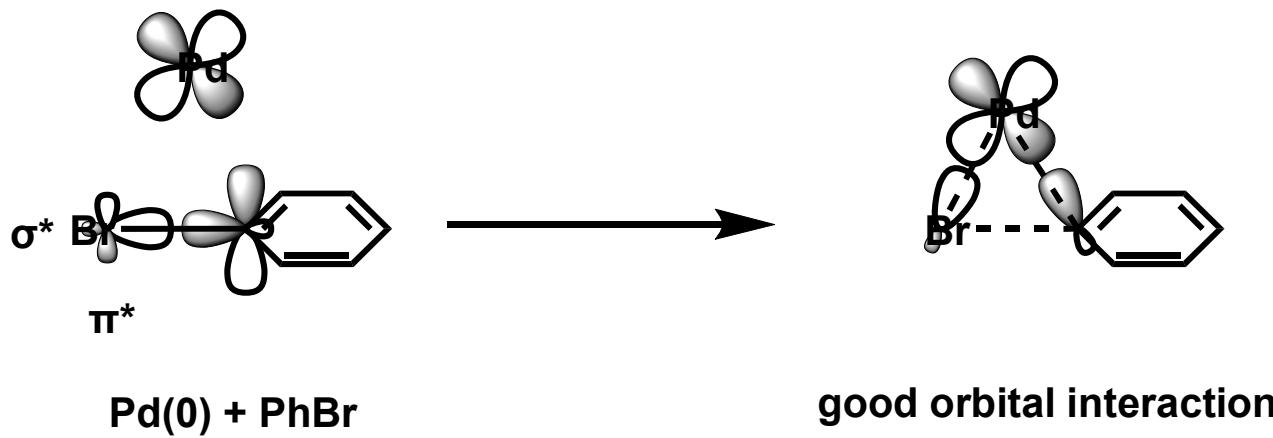
2) Daly, J. W.; Bommer, W. P.; Biemann, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1965**, *87*, 124.

3) Szallasi, A.; Blumberg, P. M. *Neuroscience* **1989**, *30*, 515.

4) Duan, H.; Takaishi, Y.; Imakura, Y.; Jia, Y.; Li, D.; Cosentino, L. M.; Lee, K.-H. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2000**, *63*, 357.

Reactivity of Alkyl Bromide

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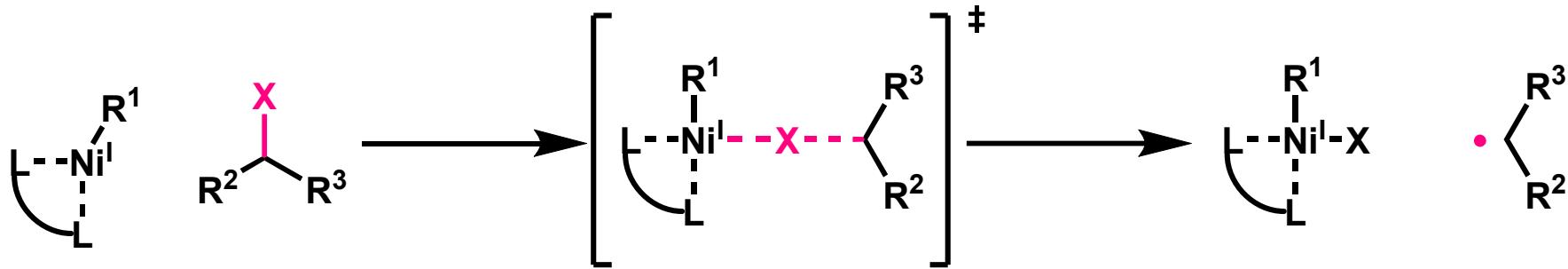
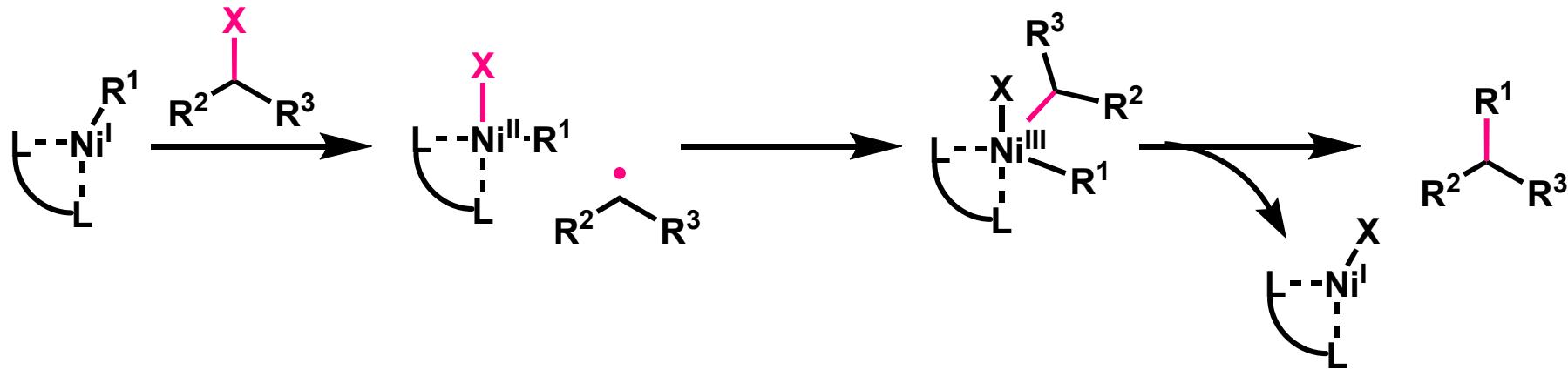
Ni Catalyst vs Pd Catalyst

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Nickel	Palladium
$\text{Ni}^0, \text{Ni}^I, \text{Ni}^{II}, \text{Ni}^{III}, \text{Ni}^{IV}$	oxidation state
smaller	atomic radius
lower	electronegativity
oxidative addition	preference
cheaper	cost
radical pathway more accessible	reductive elimination more expensive

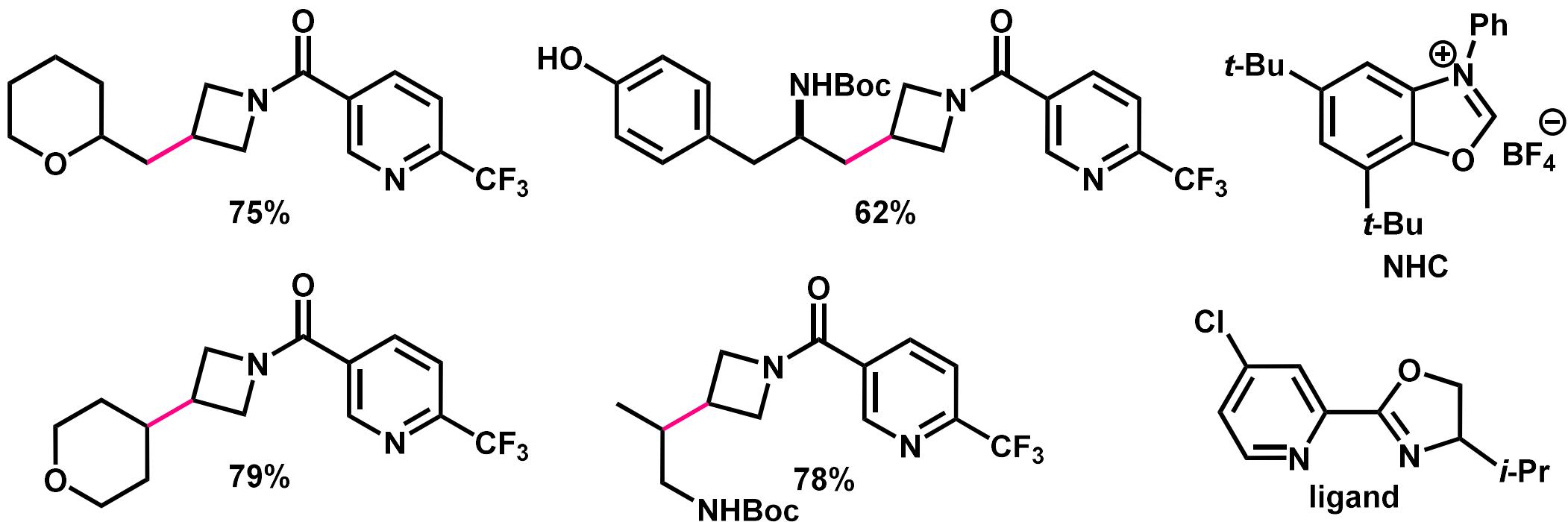
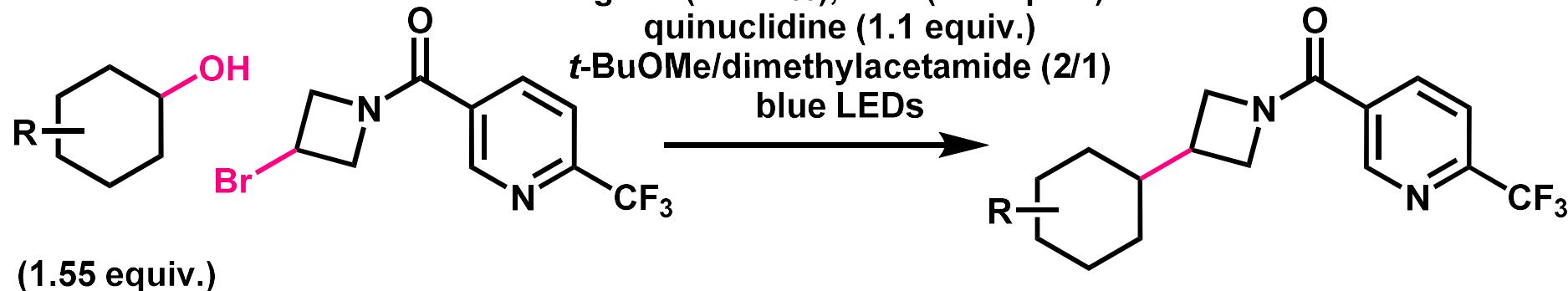
Cross-Coupling Using Ni Catalyst

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Substrate Scope

NHC (1.4 equiv.)
 pyridine (1.4 equiv.)
t-BuOMe, rt;
 Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (1 mol%)
 NiBr₂·diglym (7.5 mol%)
 ligand (8 mol%), LiBr (1.0 equiv.)
 quinuclidine (1.1 equiv.)
t-BuOMe/dimethylacetamide (2/1)
 blue LEDs



Substrate Scope

NHC (1.4 equiv.)

pyridine (1.4 equiv.)

t-BuOMe, rt;

Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (1 mol%)

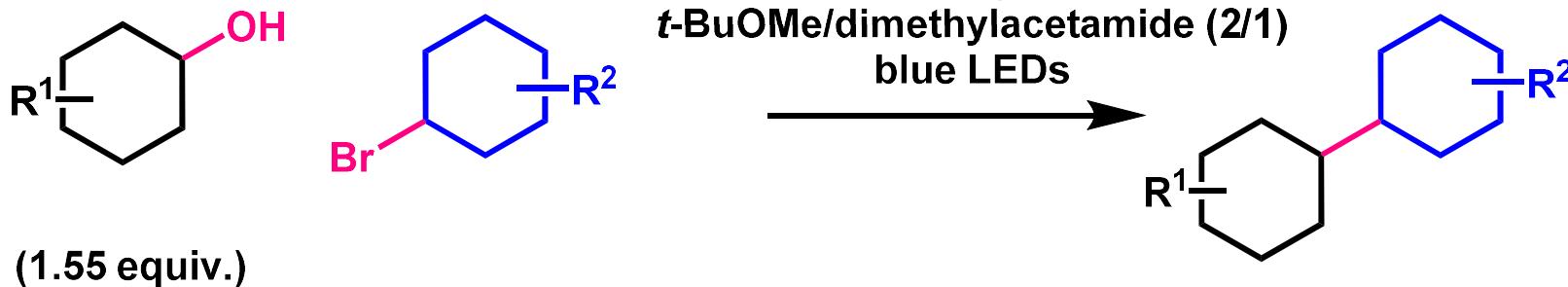
NiBr₂·diglym (7.5 mol%)

ligand (8 mol%), LiBr (1.0 equiv.)

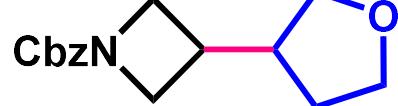
quinuclidine (1.1 equiv.)

t-BuOMe/dimethylacetamide (2/1)

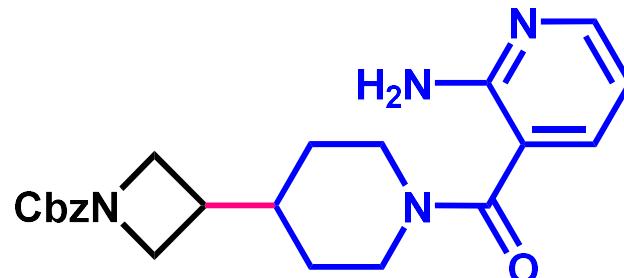
blue LEDs



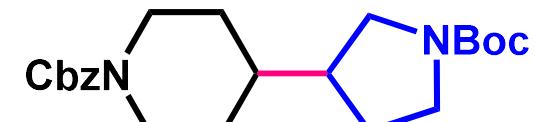
(1.55 equiv.)



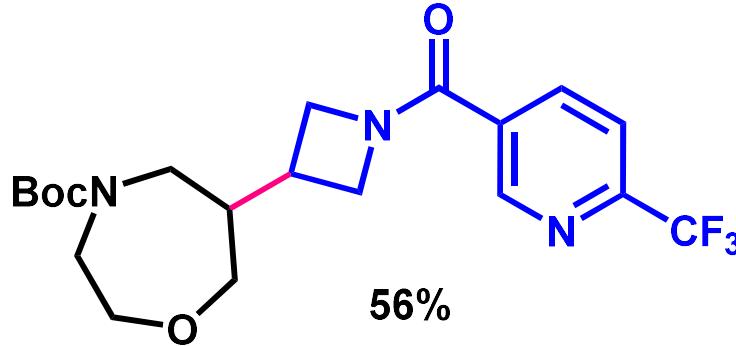
63%



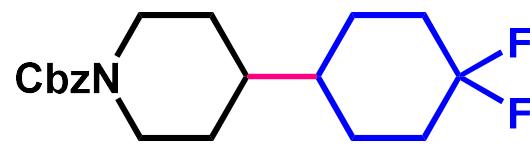
54%



56%*



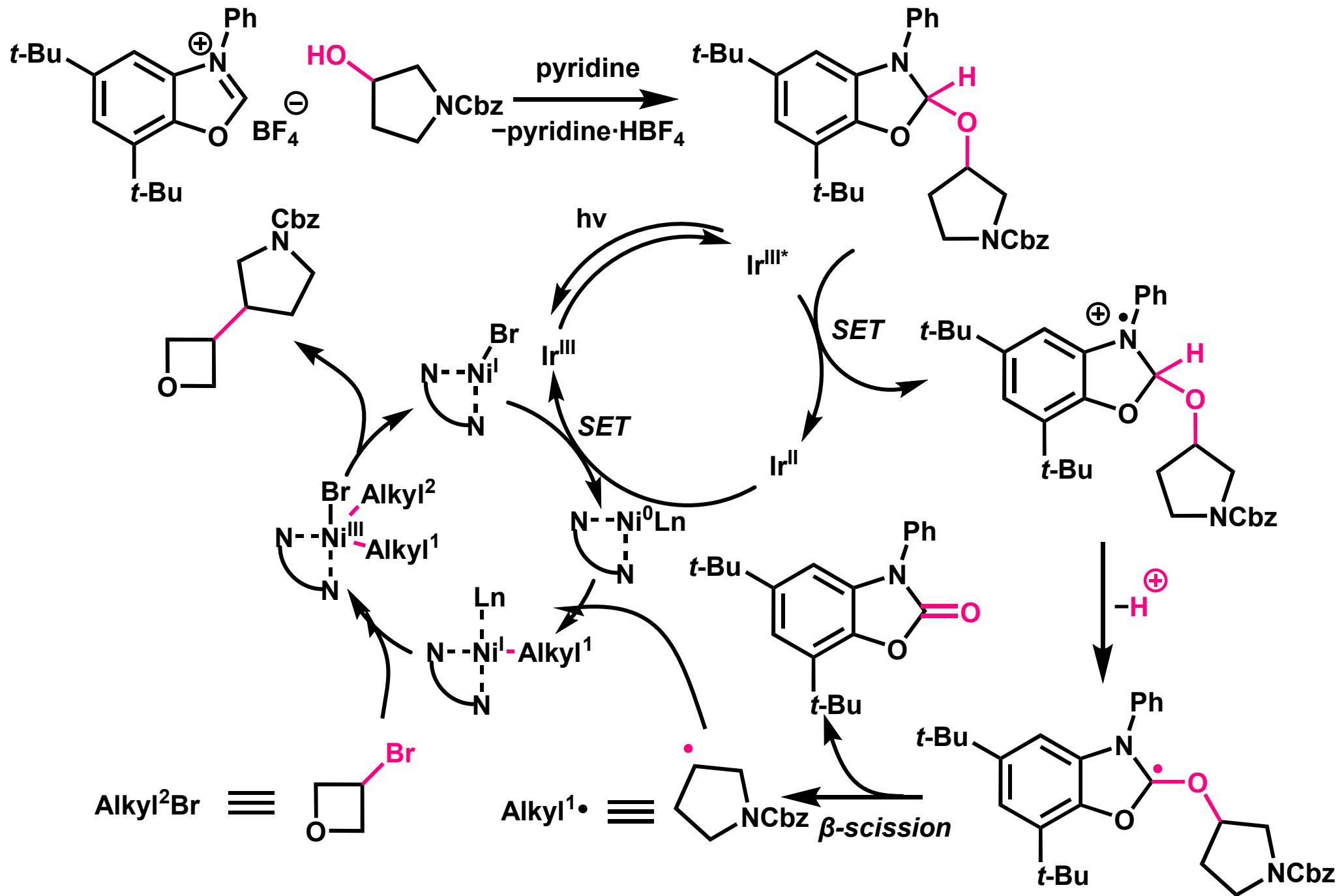
56%



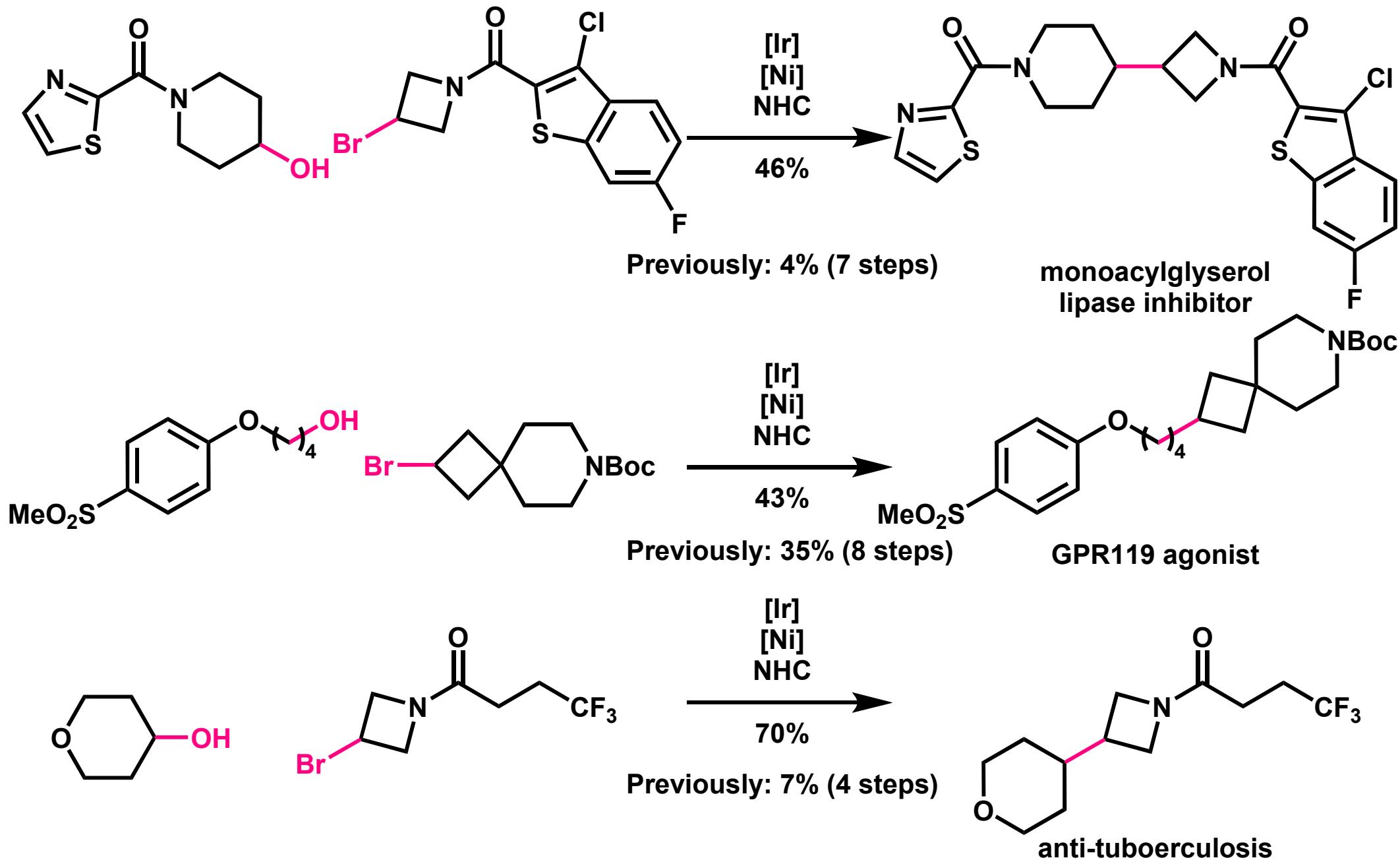
42%*

*K₂CO₃ was used instead of LiBr.

Proposed Mechanism

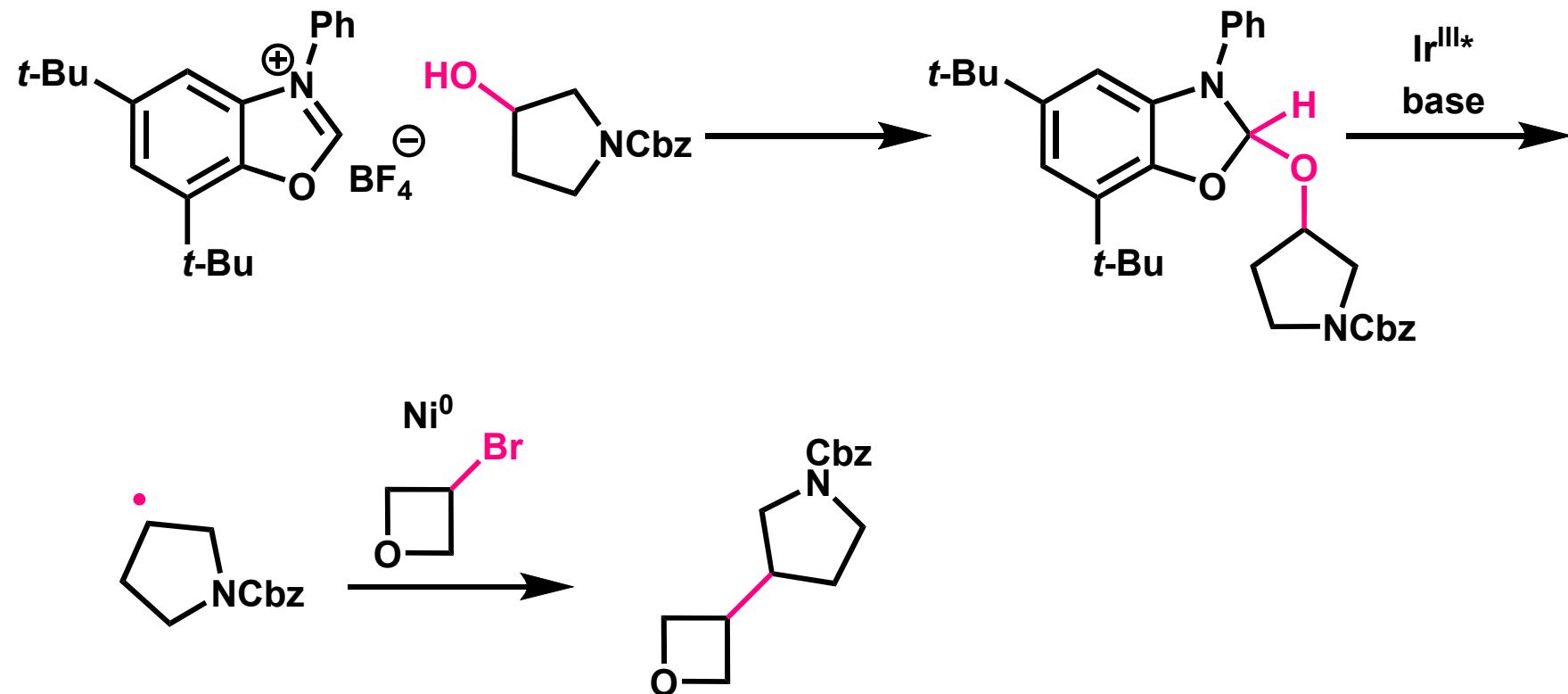


Application to Synthesis of Bioactive Molecules 27



Summary

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Facile and rapid $\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)\text{-C}(\text{sp}^3)$ bond formation