Copper(I)-Catalyzed Carbon–Halogen Bond-Selective Boryl Substitution of Alkenyl Halides

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1. Instrumentation and Chemicals

Materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and purified by standard procedures unless otherwise noted. Solvents were also purchased from commercial suppliers, degassed via three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, and further dried over molecular sieves (MS 4A). NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-ECX400P and JNM-ECS400 spectrometers (¹H: 400 MHz and ¹³C: 100 MHz). Tetramethylsilane (¹H) and CDCl₃ (¹³C) were employed as the external standards, respectively. CuCl (ReagentPlus® grade, 224332-25G, \geq 99%) and K(O-*t*-Bu) / THF (1.0 M, 328650-50ML) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. and used as received. GLC analyses were conducted with a Shimadzu GC-2014 or GC-2025 equipped with a ULBON HR-1 glass capillary column (Shinwa Chemical Industries) and a FID detector. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded at the Center for Instrumental Analysis, Hokkaido University.

2. General Experimental Procedure.

Procedure for the Copper(I)-Catalyzed Chemoselective Borylation of 1a (Table 1).

Copper chloride (2.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and bis(pinacolato)diboron (2) (152.4 mg, 0.60 mmol), *o*diphenylphosphinophenol L1 (7.0 mg, 0.025 mmol) were placed in an oven-dried reaction vial. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a teflon-coated rubber septum, the vial was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. Dry THF (0.4 mL) and K(O-*t*-Bu)/THF (1.0 M, 0.6 mL, 0.6 mmol) were added in the vial through the rubber septum using a syringe. After stirring for 30 min, 1a (74.5. mg, 0.50 mmol) was added to the mixture at 0 °C. After the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was passed through a silica gel column (radius: 10 mm, height of the column: 30 mm) eluting with Et₂O. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/pentane, typically 0:100–2:98) to give the corresponding borylation product **3a** as colorless oil.

3. Substrate Preparation



Compounds **1a–1g** and **1i** were synthesized according to our previous publication.¹ In a ovendried 200 mL round bottomed flask, a hexane solution of *n*-BuLi (1.55 M, 11.6 mL, 18.0 mmol) was added to a solution of $(i-Pr)_2NH$ (3.05 mL, 21.8 mmol) in THF at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min and then cooled to -78 °C. The ethyl ester (2.88 g, 15.0 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the reaction mixture was further stirred for 30 min. Allylbromide (1.95 mL, 22.5 mmol) was then added dropwise into the mixture. It was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 4 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of saturated NH₄Cl aq. and extracted with Et₂O three time. The combined organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the solvents were removed by evaporation. The drude product was purified by flash column chromatography to obtain the corresponding ethyl ester (2.26 g, 9.8 mmol, 65%) as a colorless oil.

In a oven-dried round bottomed flask, a solution of the ethyl ester (2.09 g, 9.0 mmol) in Et₂O (10 mL) was added to a slurry of LiAlH₄ (512.3 mg, 13.5 mmol) in Et₂O (15 mL) at 0 °C. After stirred for 9 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of water and stirred until a white solid was formed. The mixture was filtered and dried over MgSO₄. The crude material was purified by flush column chromatography to obtain the corresponding alcohol (1.47 g, 7.7 mmol, 86%) as a colorless

oil.

In a 100 mL round bottomed flask, $CBr_4(2.98 \text{ g}, 9.0 \text{ mmol})$ and the alcohol (1.43 g, 7.5 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (15 mL) and the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. PPh₃ (2.36 g, 9.0 mmol) was then added portionwise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of water and extracted three times with Et₂O. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the solvents were removed by evaporation. The crude product was purified by flush column chromatography to obtain **1h** (1.68 g, 6.6 mmol, 88%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.67–1.79 (m, 3H), 2.19–2.23 (m, 2H), 2.57–2.71 (m, 2H), 3.45– 3.52 (m, 2H), 5.06–5.15 (m, 2H), 5.67–5.78 (m, 1H), 7.18–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.26–7.31 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 32.8 (*C*H₂), 34.0 (*C*H₂), 36.6 (*C*H₂), 38.4 (*C*H₂), 38.6 (*C*H), 117.3 (*C*H₂), 125.8 (*C*H), 128.26 (*C*H), 128.35 (*C*H), 135.4 (*C*H), 141.8 (*C*). HRMS–EI (*m/z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₃H₁₇Br, 252.05136; found, 252.05091.

4. Borylation Product Characterization

The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of product **4g** were identical to those we previously reported. ¹

4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-(pent-4-en-1-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3a).²



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.79 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (s, 12H), 1.51 (quin, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.02–2.08 (m, 2H), 4.91–5.02 (m, 2H), 5.75–5.85 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.7 (br, s, B–*C*H₂), 23.3 (*C*H₂), 24.8 (*C*H₃), 36.3 (*C*H₂), 82.8 (*C*), 114.4 (*C*H₂), 138.9 (*C*H) HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₁H₂₁BO₂, 196.16346; found, 196.16381.

4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-(2-phenylpent-4-en-1-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3b).



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.07–1.14 (m, 13H), 1.21–1.26 (m, 1H), 2.28–2.41 (m, 2H), 2.94 (dt, J = 7.1, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 4.90–4.98 (m, 2H), 5.62–5.73 (m, 1H), 7.12–7.27 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 18.7 (br, s, B–CH₂), 24.60 (CH₃), 24.65 (CH₃), 41.3 (CH), 43.7 (CH₂), 82.9 (C), 116.0 (CH₂), 125.8 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 137.1 (CH), 146.7 (C). HRMS–EI (*m/z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₇H₂₅BO₂, 272.19476; found, 272.19420.

2-(2,2-Dipropylpent-4-en-1-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3c).



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.75 (s, 2H), 0.83–0.88 (m, 6H), 1.23–1.25 (m, 20H), 2.06 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.98–5.02 (m, 2H), 5.76–5.86 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 14.9 (CH₃), 16.7 (CH₂), 24.8 (CH₃), 37.7 (C), 41.6 (CH₂), 43.5 (CH₂), 82.5 (C), 116.4 (CH₂), 136.1 (CH). The carbon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected, likely due to quadropolar relaxation. HRMS–EI (*m/z*): [M–Me]+ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀BO₂, 265.23388; found, 265.23362.

tert-Butyl 4-allyl-4-[(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)methyl]piperidine-1carboxylate (3d).



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.87 (s, 2H), 1.23 (s, 12 H), 1.39–14.9 (m, 13H), 2.16 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.28–3.34 (m, 2H), 3.42–3.46 (m, 2H), 5.01–5.06 (m, 2H), 5.77–5.87 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 19.7 (br, s, B–CH₂), 24.8 (CH₃), 28.4 (CH₃), 33.5 (C), 36.5 (CH₂), 39.7 (br, d, CH₂), 43.7 (CH₂), 79.0 (C), 82.8 (C), 117.5 (CH₂), 134.6 (CH), 155.0 (C). HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C₂₀H₃₆BNO₄, 365.27374; found, 365.27327.

2-(But-3-en-1-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3e).^{3,4}



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.89 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 2.14–2.20 (m, 2H), 4.88– 5.03 (m, 2H), 5.84–5.94 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.2 (br, s, B–CH₂), 24.8 (CH₃), 27.9 (CH₂), 83.0 (C), 113.1 (CH₂), 140.6 (CH). HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₀H₁₉BO₂, 182.14781; found, 182.14816. 4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-(2-phenethylpent-4-en-1-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3h).



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (s, 12H), 1.50–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.79 (septet, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.03–2.19 (m, 2H), 2.55–2.67 (m, 2H), 4.98–5.05 (m, 2H), 5.74–5.85 (m, 1H), 7.14–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.28 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 16.5 (br, s, B–*C*H₂), 24.8 (*C*H₃), 33.3 (*C*H₂), 33.9 (*C*H), 38.3 (*C*H₂), 40.8 (*C*H₂), 82.9 (*C*), 116.0 (*C*H₂), 125.5 (*C*H), 128.2 (*C*H), 128.3 (*C*H), 137.3 (*C*H), 143.1 (*C*). HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₉H₂₉BO₂, 300.22606; found, 300.22607.

4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-[(3-phenethylcyclobutyl)methyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (4h).



The product **4h** was obtained as a diastereomeric mixture (1:1). The stereoselectivity was determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.90 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.18–1.26 (m, 26H), 1.63 (dt, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.69–1.77 (m, 4H), 1.80–1.87 (m, 2H), 1.98–2.07 (m, 1H), 2.18–2.29 (m, 4H), 2.43–2.53 (m, 5H), 7.14–7.18 (m, 6H), 7.24–7.28 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 24.8 (CH₃), 27.9 (CH), 28.2 (CH), 30.7 (CH), 31.6 (CH), 33.6 (CH₂), 33.8 (CH₂), 35.0 (CH₂), 37.2 (CH₂), 38.3 (CH₂), 39.3 (CH₂), 82.8 (C), 125.5 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.3 (CH) 142.9 (C). The carbon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected, likely due to quadropolar relaxation. HRMS–EI (*m/z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₉H₂₉BO₂, 300.22606; found, 300.22631.

4-Allyl-4-[(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)methyl]-1-tosylpiperidine (3i).



¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.72 (s, 2H), 1.21 (s, 12H), 1.57 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 4H), 2.03 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.85–2.91 (m, 2H), 3.10–3.15 (m, 2H), 4.94–5.04 (m, 2H), 5.65–5.79 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 19.2 (br, s, B–CH₂), 21.5 (CH₃), 24.8 (CH₃), 32.8 (C), 36.0 (CH₂), 42.0 (CH₂), 43.7 (CH₂), 82.9 (C), 117.8

(CH₂), 127.6 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 133.4 (C), 134.1 (CH), 143.2 (C). HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+Na]+ calcd for C₂₂H₃₄BNO₄SNa, 442.21979; found, 442.22008.

5. Borylation Product Functionalization Procedure



3i (62.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) was placed in an oven-dried reaction vial. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a teflon-coated rubber septum, the vial was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. The reaction vial was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. 9-BBN–H/THF (0.5 M, 0.45 mL, 0.225 mmol) was added to the vial. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h at 50 °C. Then, the NMR yield of **5** was measured with crude material under a nitrogen atmosphere.

6. Details of DFT Calculations

All calculations were performed with Gaussian 09W (revision C.01) program package.⁵ Geometry optimizations were carried out with B3PW91/cc-pVDZ in the gas-phase. Frequency calculations were conducted on the gas-phase optimized geometries to check the all the stationary points as either minima or transition states.

Table S1 Results of DFT calculations of the alkene addition step in copper(I)-catalyzed borylation^{1,6}



^aElectronic energies are shown in parenthese.

In the transition state, the activation free energy of borylcopper(I)/Xantphos was lower than those of <math>borylcopper(I)/monophosphine ligand: $P(C_6F_5)_3$, PPh₃ and PCy₃ (entry 1). The

borylcopper(I)/monophosphine ligand exhibited high the activation free energies (entries 2–4). In particular, the activation free energy of borylcopper(I)/PCy₃ was higher than those of $P(C_6F_5)_3$ and PPh₃ (entry 4). These results supported the selectivity and yield of the borylation of alkenyl halide.

7. References

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The results of entries 1 and 3 have been reported in our previous publication, see ref. 1.



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