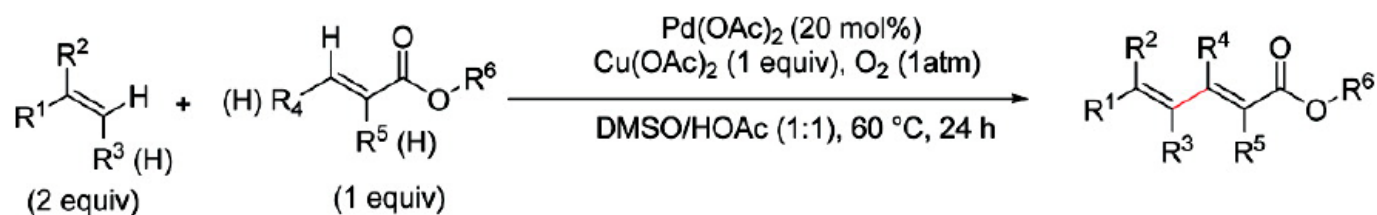


Direct Cross-Coupling Reaction of Simple Alkenes with Acrylates Catalyzed by Palladium Catalyst

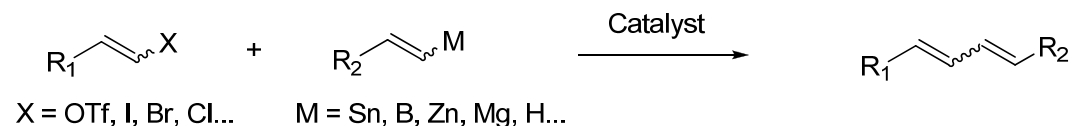


Yun-He Xu, Jun Lu, and Teck-Peng Loh
J. Am. Chem. Soc., Article ASAP

Current Literature
Chenbo Wang @ Wipf Group
Jan 17, 2009

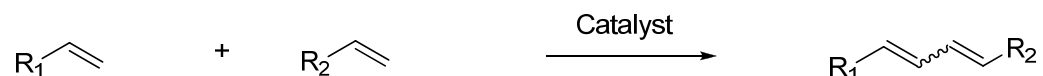
Preparation of Diene Units with Cross-coupling Reactions: Classical Cross-coupling Reactions vs. Direct Cross-Coupling Reaction of Simple Alkenes

Classical cross-coupling reactions



Pre-functionalized alkene substrates required

Simple alkene cross-coupling reactions

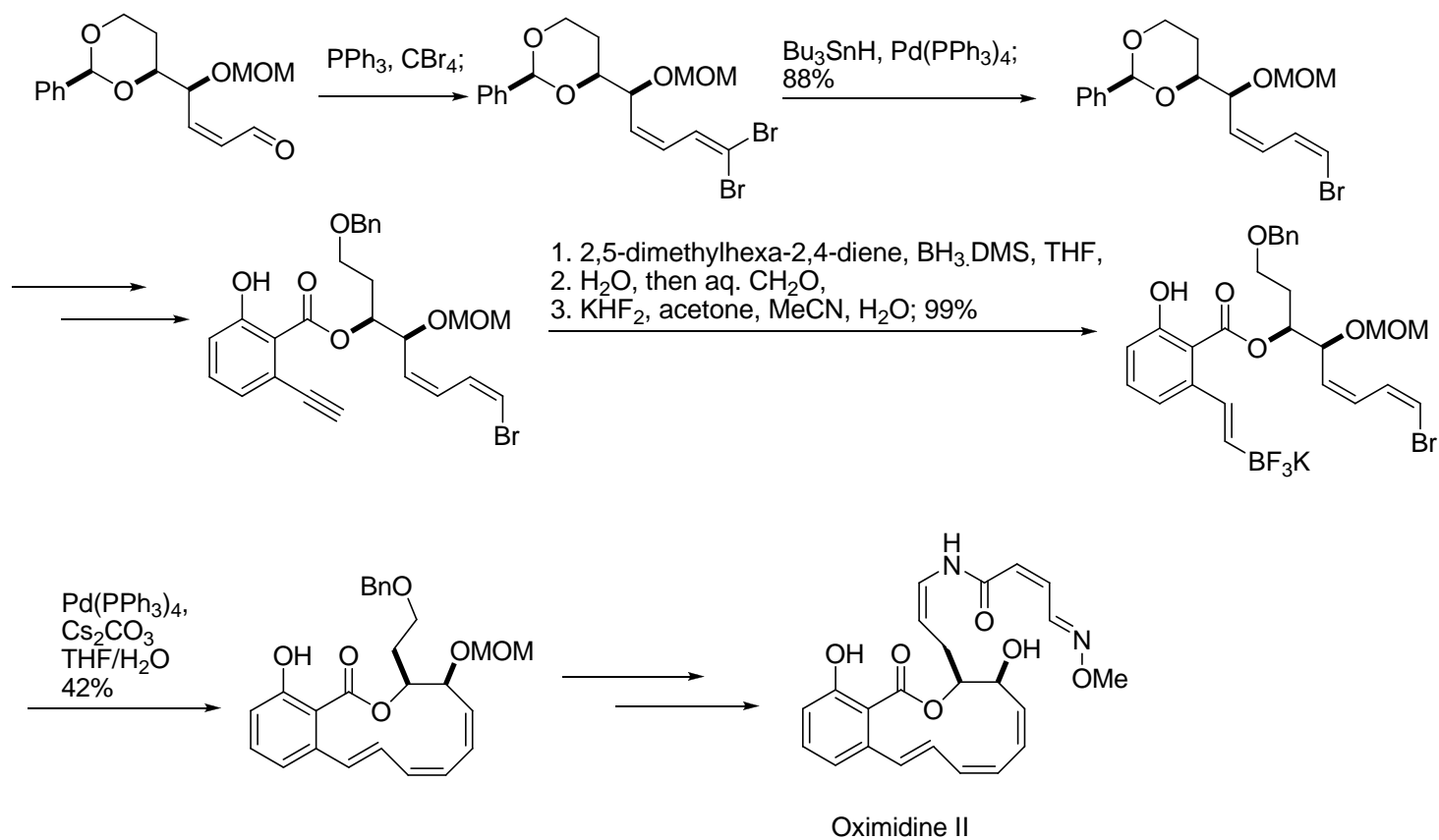


No pre-functionalization needed

The challenge:

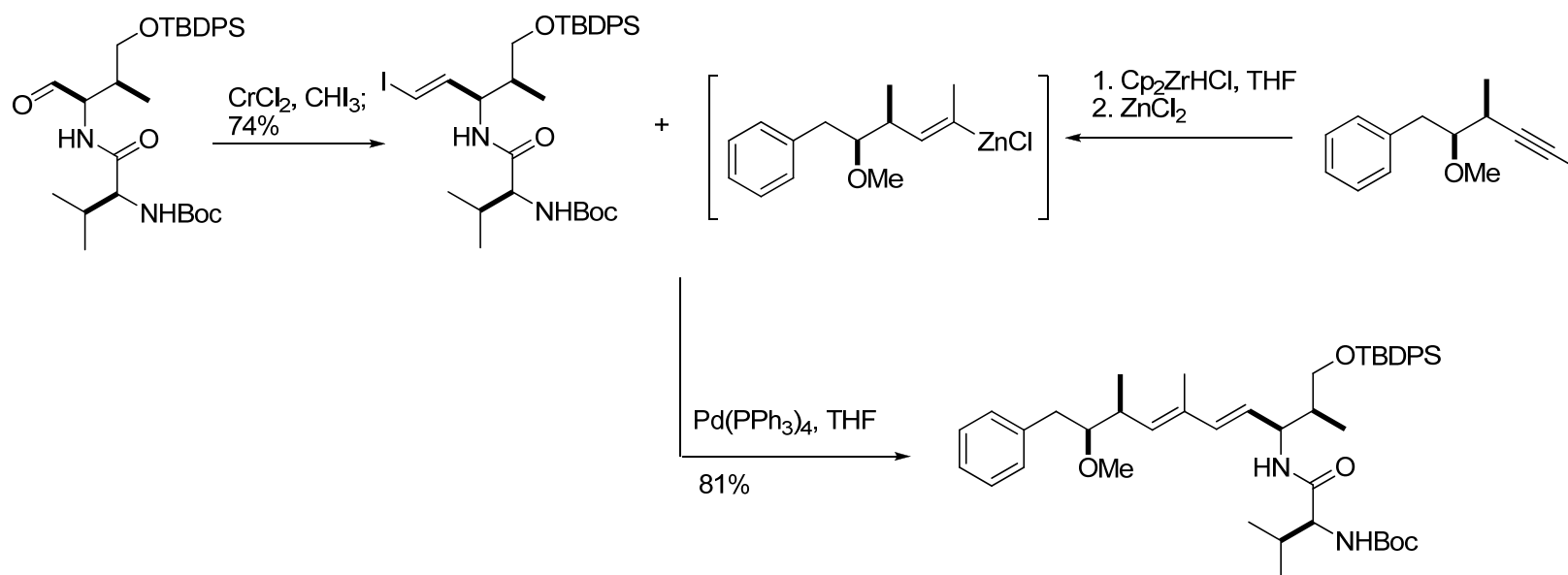
- Chemoselectivity: dimerization
- Stereoselectivity: *cis/trans*
- Difficulty in activating alkene C-H without a directing group
- Product stability

Construction of Diene Units in Natural Product Synthesis: Suzuki Reaction



Molander, G. A. et al *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 126, 10313

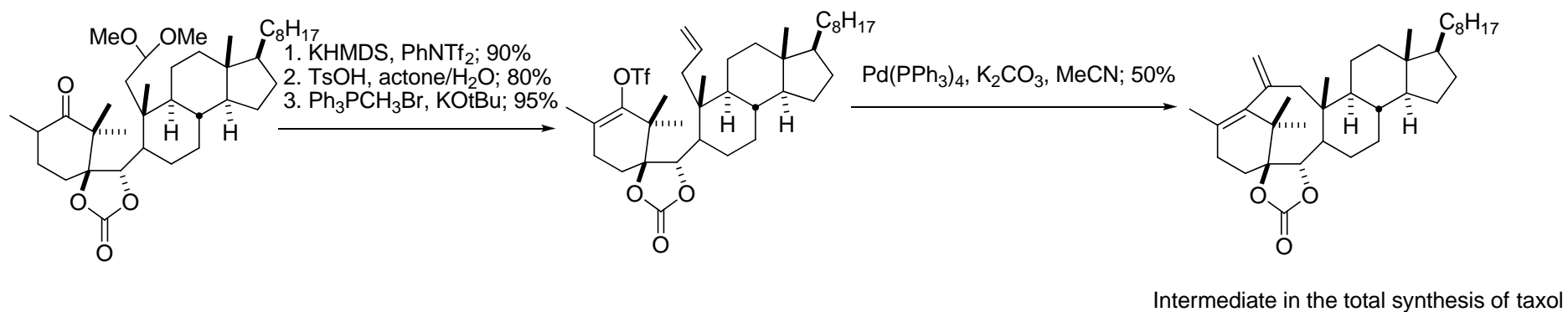
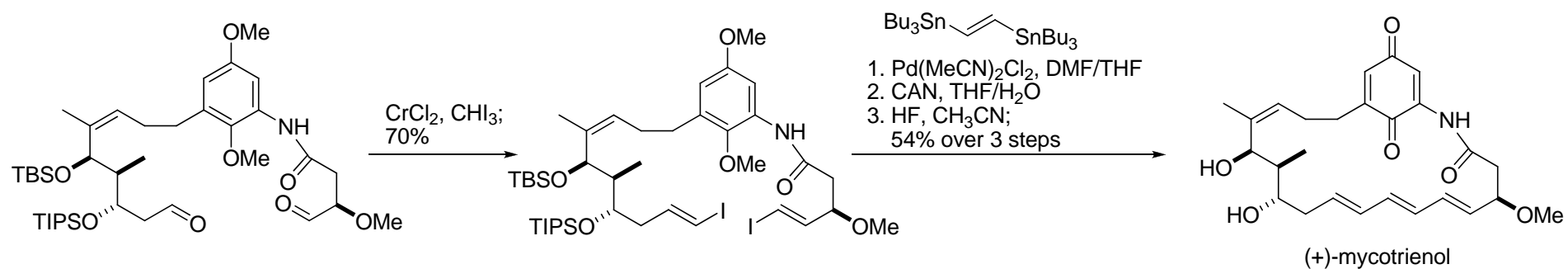
Construction of Diene Units in Natural Product Synthesis: Negishi Reaction



Fragment in the total synthesis of (-)-motuporin

Panek, S. J. et al *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 11368

Construction of Diene Units in Natural Product Synthesis: Stille and Heck Reaction

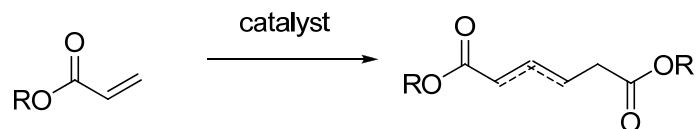


Panek, J. S. et al *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 4123

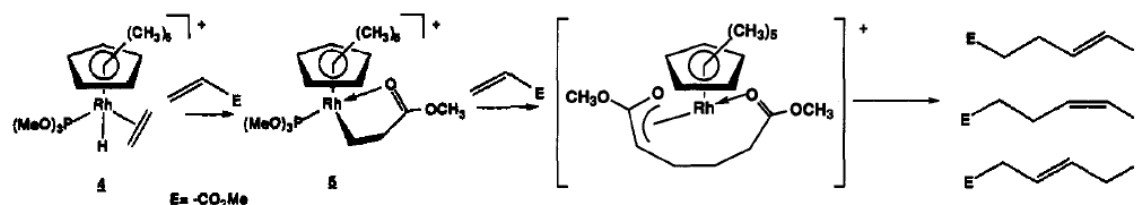
Danishefsky, S. J. et al *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1996**, *118*, 2843

Alkene Dimerization Reaction: Previous Work

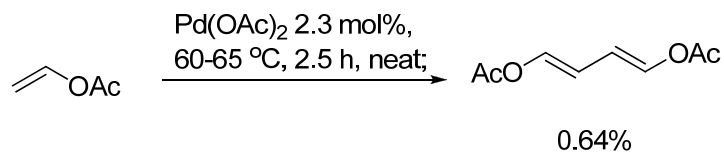
Metal-catalyzed olefin dimerization:



catalyst: Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd



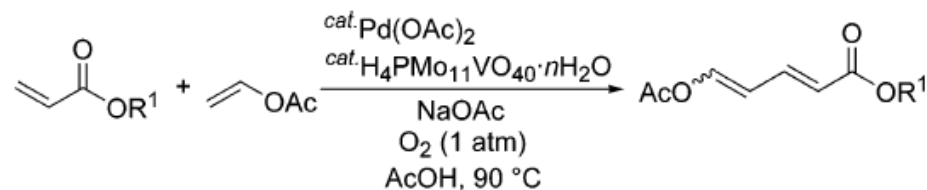
The first example of oxidative alkene-alkene cross-coupling:



Ishii, Y. et al *Org. Lett.* **2004**, 6, 4623 and references therein

Kohll, C. F. and Van Helden, R. *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1967**, 86, 1930

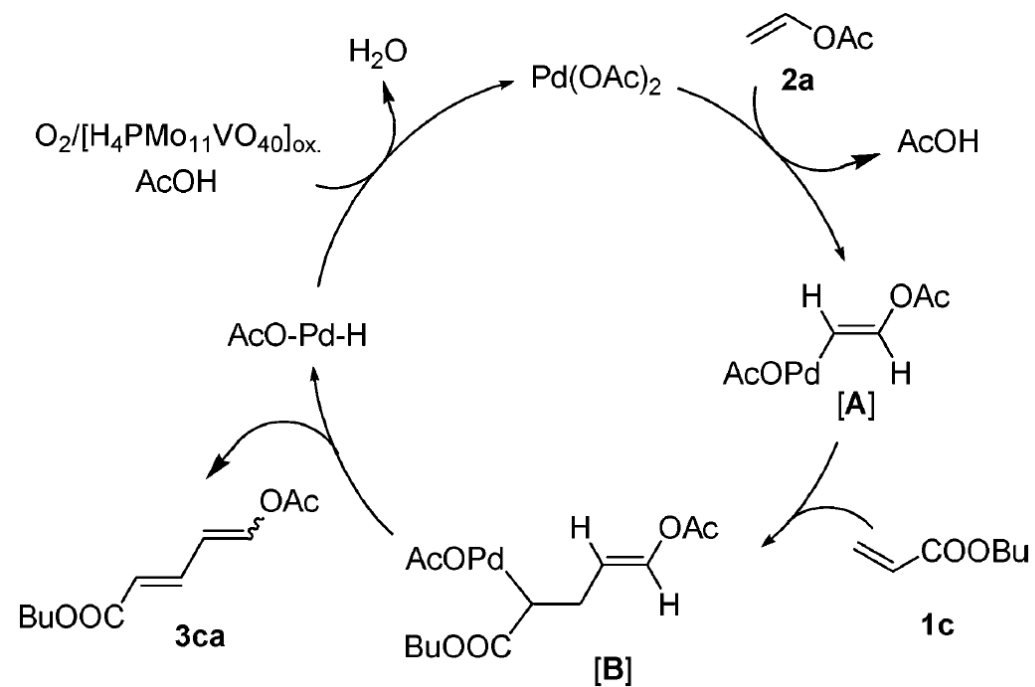
The First Practical Example of Oxidative Alkene-alkene Oxidative Coupling



run	acrylate	vinyl carboxylates	conv. ^b / %	product	yield ^b (E/Z) ^c / %
1		2a	80	3aa	45 (56/44)
2		2a	79	3ba	50 (56/44)
3		2a	78	3ca	62 (60/40)
4		2a	83	3da	67 (60/40)
5		2a	90	Complex mixture	
6		2a	84	3fa	76 (58/42)
7	1f		65	3fa	53 (66/34)
8	1f		65	3fa	51 (65/35)

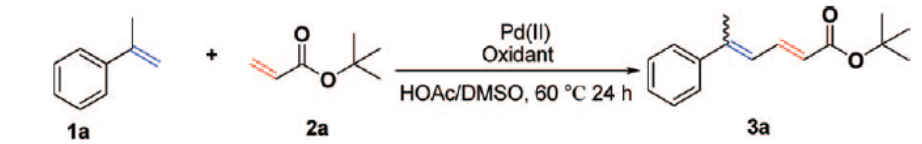
^a Acrylate (1 mmol) was reacted with vinyl carboxylate (5 mmol) in the presence of Pd(OAc)₂ (0.1 mmol), H₄PMo₁₁VO₄₀ (0.02 mmol), and NaOAc (0.1 mmol) in acetic acid (5 mL) under O₂ (1 atm) at 90 °C for 5 h. ^b Based on acrylate used. ^c E/Z ratio of coupling products.

Proposed Mechanism for Oxidative Alkene-alkene Oxidative Coupling



Direct Cross-Coupling Reaction of Simple Alkenes with Acrylates: Optimization of Reaction Conditions



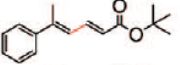
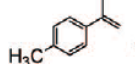

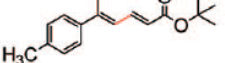
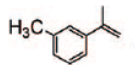

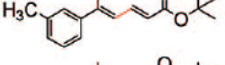
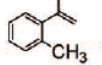

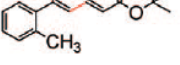
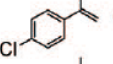

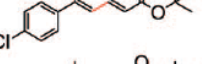
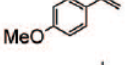

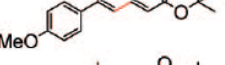
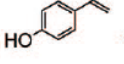

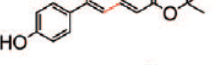
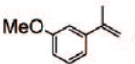

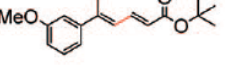


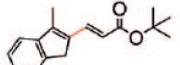
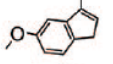

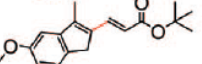


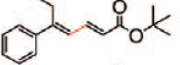
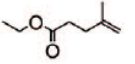

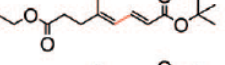
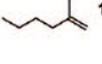

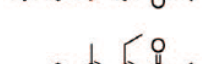

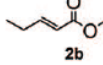
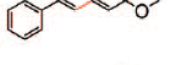


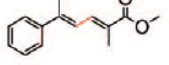
Table 1. Direct Cross-Coupling Reaction of α -Methyl Styrene with *tert*-Butyl Acrylate



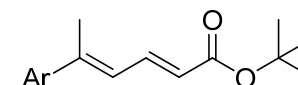
entry ^a	oxidant	Pd(II) (mol %)	time (h)	yield ^b (mol %)
1	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(OAc) ₂ /20	24	71
2	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(OAc) ₂ /30	24	78
3	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(OAc) ₂ /10	24	33
4	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(TFA) ₂ /20	24	16
5	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(PPh ₃)Cl ₂ /20	24	0
6	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	PdCl ₂ /20	24	21
7 ^c	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(OAc) ₂ /20	24	53
8 ^d	Cu(OAc) ₂ + O ₂	Pd(OAc) ₂ /20	48	22

^a Reaction conditions unless otherwise specified: **1a** (2 equiv), **2a** (1 equiv, 0.5 M), Pd(II) (0.2 equiv), and oxidant (1 equiv) at 60 °C in the mixture solvent of DMSO/HOAc (1:1). Except the desired product, the homocoupling product of **1a** was found in 8% yield. 1-Phenylvinyl acetate (3% yield), acetophenone (3% yield), and (*E*)-*tert*-butyl 3-acetoxyacrylate (4% yield) as byproducts also were obtained in this reaction. ^b Isolated yields of the mixture of isomers. ^c The concentration of **2a** is 0.25 M. ^d The reaction was performed at 25 °C. HOAc: acetic acid; TFA: trifluoroacetate.

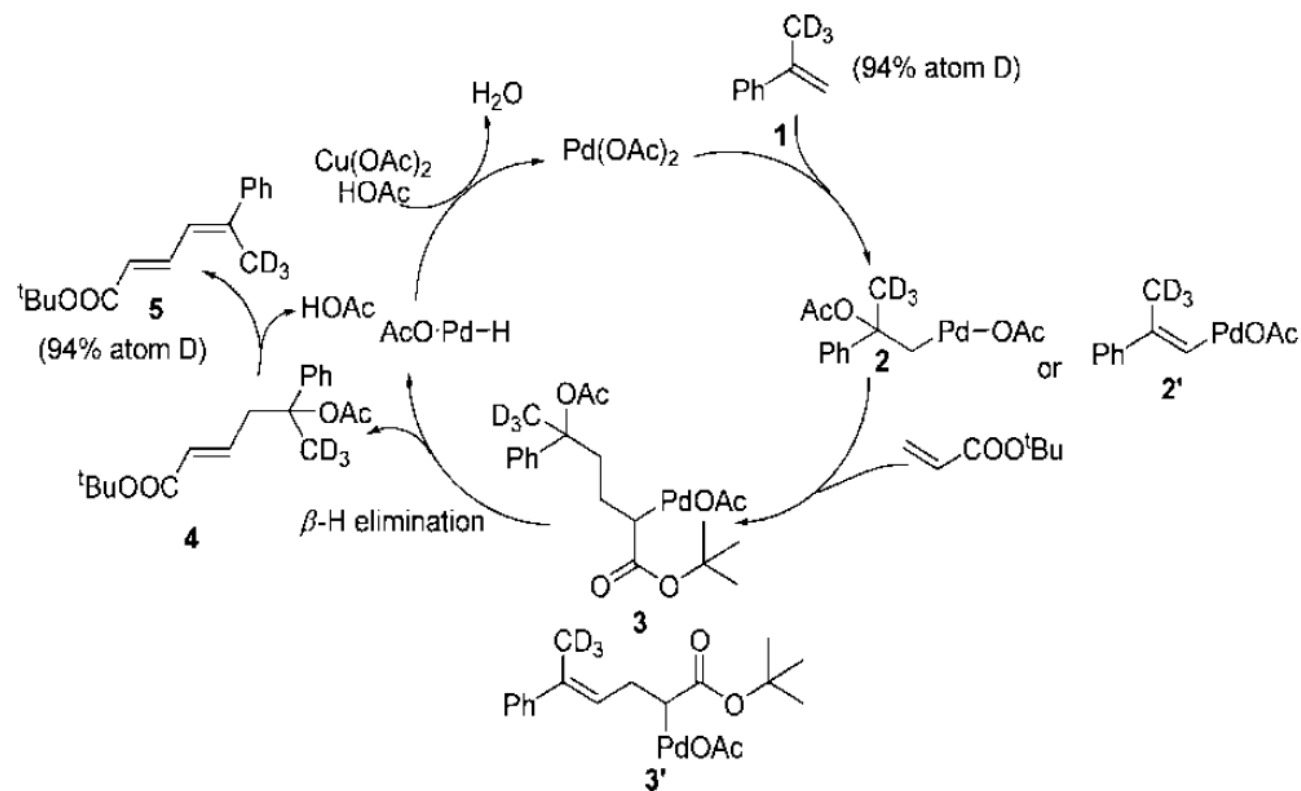
Direct Cross-Coupling Reaction of Simple Alkenes with Acrylates: Substrate Scope

entry	reactants	products	yield (%) ^a (<i>E/Z</i>) ^b	
1 ^c	 1a	 2a	 3a	71 (87:13)
2	 1b	 2a	 3b	74 (88:12)
3	 1c	 2a	 3c	68 (90:10)
4	 1d	 2a	 3d	52 (62:38)
5	 1e	 2a	 3e	51 (90:10)
6	 1f	 2a	 3f	78 (91:9)
7	 1g	 2a	 3g	83 (90:10)
8	 1h	 2a	 3h	67 (89:11)
9	 1i	 2a	 3i	83 (>99:1)
10	 1j	 2a	 3j	87 (>99:1)
11	 1k	 2a	 3k	65 (84:16)
12	 1l	 2a	 3l	41 (68:32)
13	 1m	 2a	 3m	36 (60:40)
14	 1a	 2b	 3n	33 (84:16)
15	 1a	 2c	 3o	34 (83:17)

**Suitable substrate
for this methodology:**



Direct Cross-Coupling Reaction of Simple Alkenes with Acrylates: Proposed Mechanism



Summary

- First example of direct cross-coupling reaction of simple alkenes with acrylates was reported.
- This methodology is still at early exploratory stage. Substrate scope is very limited.
- Future work: mechanistic study, a directing group for alkene C-H activation, milder conditions.