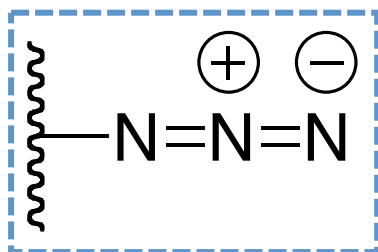


# Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Azidation and Nitration of Arenes by C-H Activation

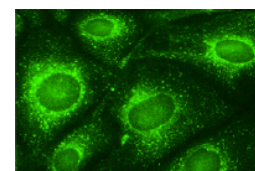
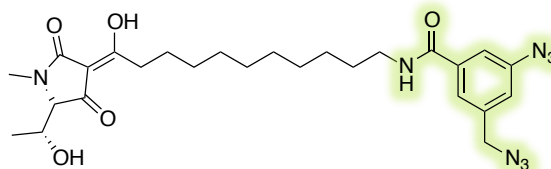
Fang Xie, Zisong Qi, and Xingwei Li\*  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2013**, 52, 11862 –11866

**Eakkaphon Rattanangkool**  
**Wipf Group-Current Literature**

# Azide compounds : Utilization



✧ Labeled target molecule<sup>1</sup>



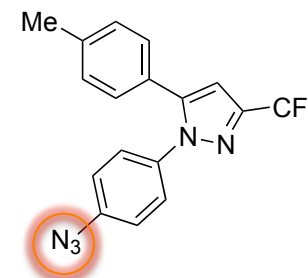
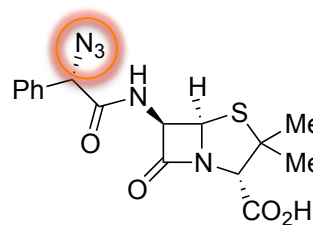
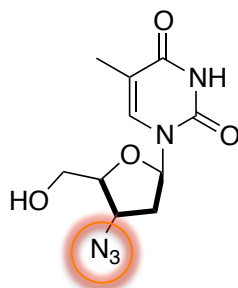
PTK2 cell

✧ Used as intermediates and building blocks<sup>2</sup>

✧ Anti HIV drug (Azidothymidine, Retrovir<sup>®</sup>)

✧ Antibiotic drug (Azidocillin, Longatren<sup>®</sup>)

✧ COX-2 inhibitor (derivative of Celecoxib)

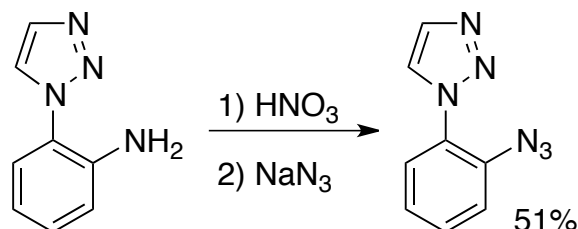


<sup>1</sup>Kempf, K. et al., *J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, 78, 2455.

<sup>2</sup>(a)Brase, S.; Banert, K. *Organic Azides: Syntheses and Applications*; Wiley: Chichester, U.K., 2009. (b) Scriven, E. F. V. *Azides and Nitrenes: Reactivity and Utility*; Academic Press: Orlando, FL, 1984. (c) Brase, S.; Gil, C.; Knepper, K.; Zimmermann, V. *Angew. Chem.Int. Ed.*, **2005**, 44, 5188.

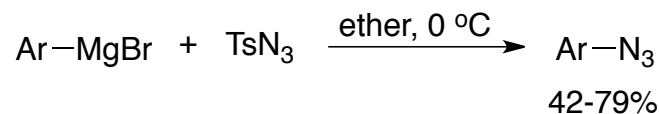
# Synthesis of azide groups: Classical methods

## 1.) Sandmeyer reaction



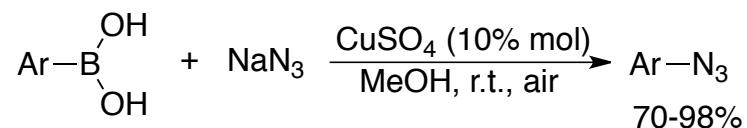
Kauer, J.C. and Caboni, R.A., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1967**, *89*, 2633.

## 2.) Coupling of organometallic reagents

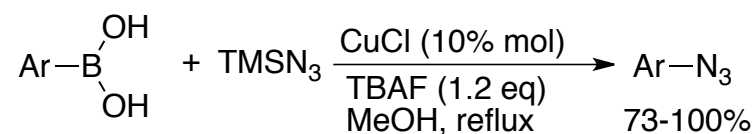


Smith, P.A.S. et al., *J. Org. Chem.* **1968**, *34*, 3430.

## 3.) Copper-catalyzed coupling



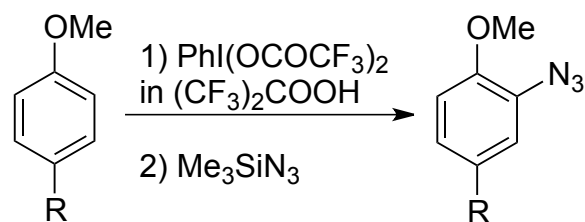
Tao, C.Z. et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, *48*, 3525.



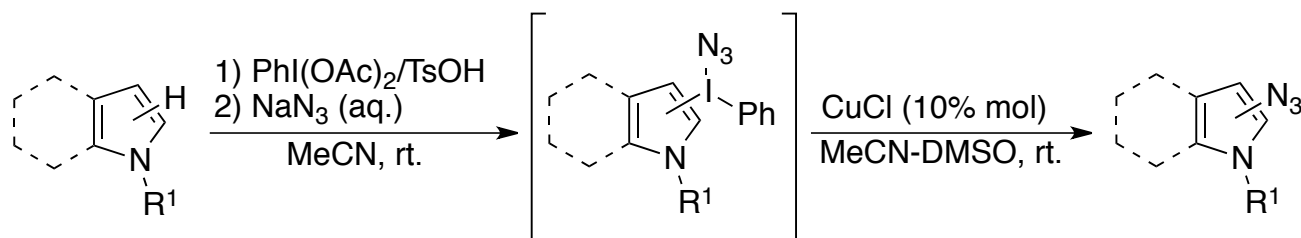
Li, Y. et al., *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 7969.

# Synthesis of azide groups: Classical methods

## 4.) Hypervalent iodine(III) reagents



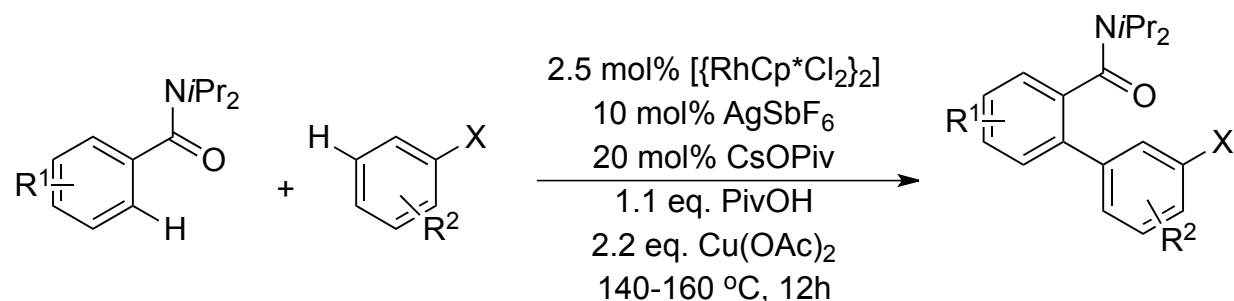
Kita, Y. et. al., *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1991**, 32, 4321.



Lubriks, D. et. al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 15436.

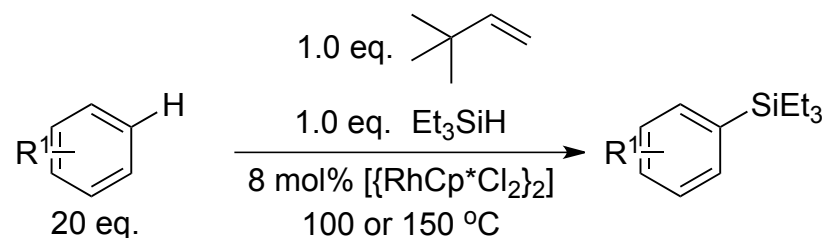
# Rhodium(III)-catalyzed C-H activation

## 1.) Arylation of benzamides with bromoarenes



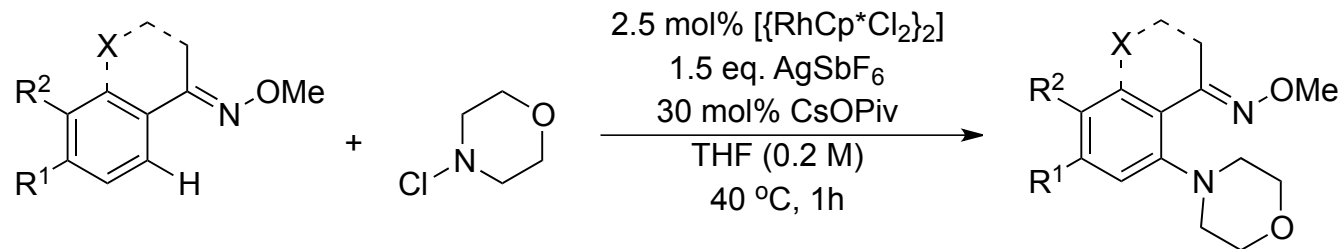
Delord, J.W. et. al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 2247.

## 2.) Silylation of arenes with triethylsilane



Ezbiansky, K. et. al., *Organometallics* **1998**, *17*, 1455.

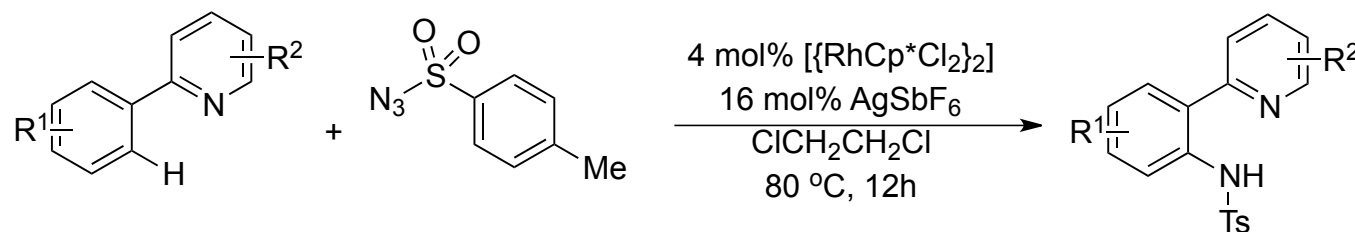
## 3.) Amination of aromatic C-H bonds with N-chloroamines



Ng, K.H. et. al., *Org. Lett.*, **2012**, *14*, 272.

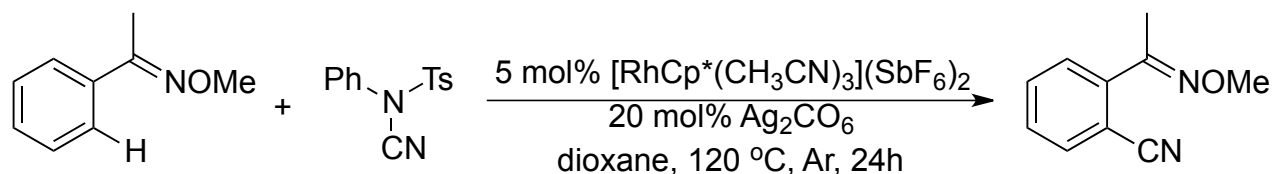
# Rhodium(III)-catalyzed C-H activation

## 4.) Amidation of arenes with sulfonyl azides



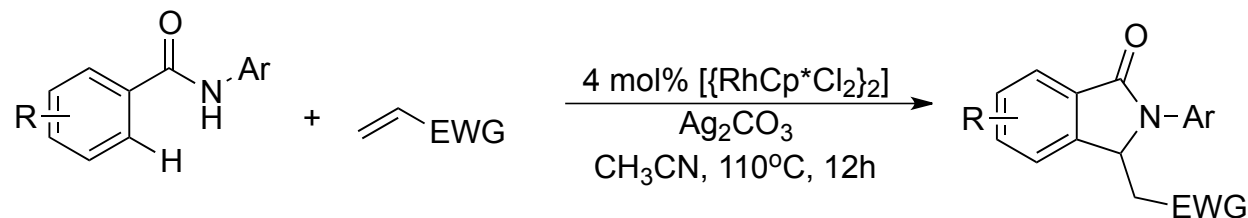
Kim, J.Y. et. al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 9110.

## 5.) Cyanation of arenes with *N*-cyano-*N*-phenyl-*p*-toluenesulfonamide



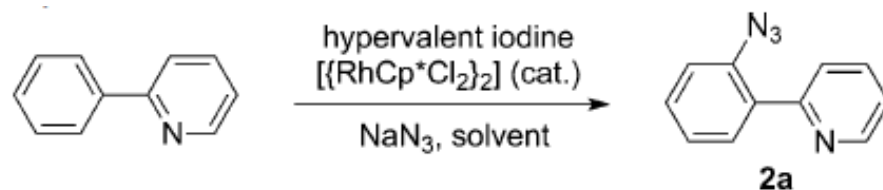
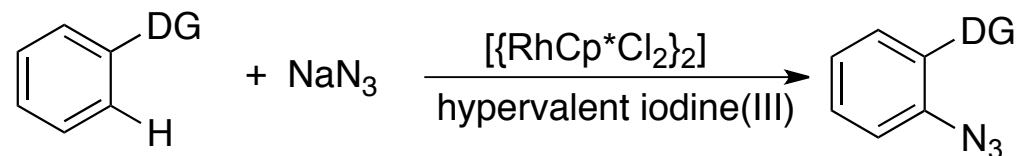
Gong, T.J. et. al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *135*, 10630.

## 6.) Olefination-Michael reaction



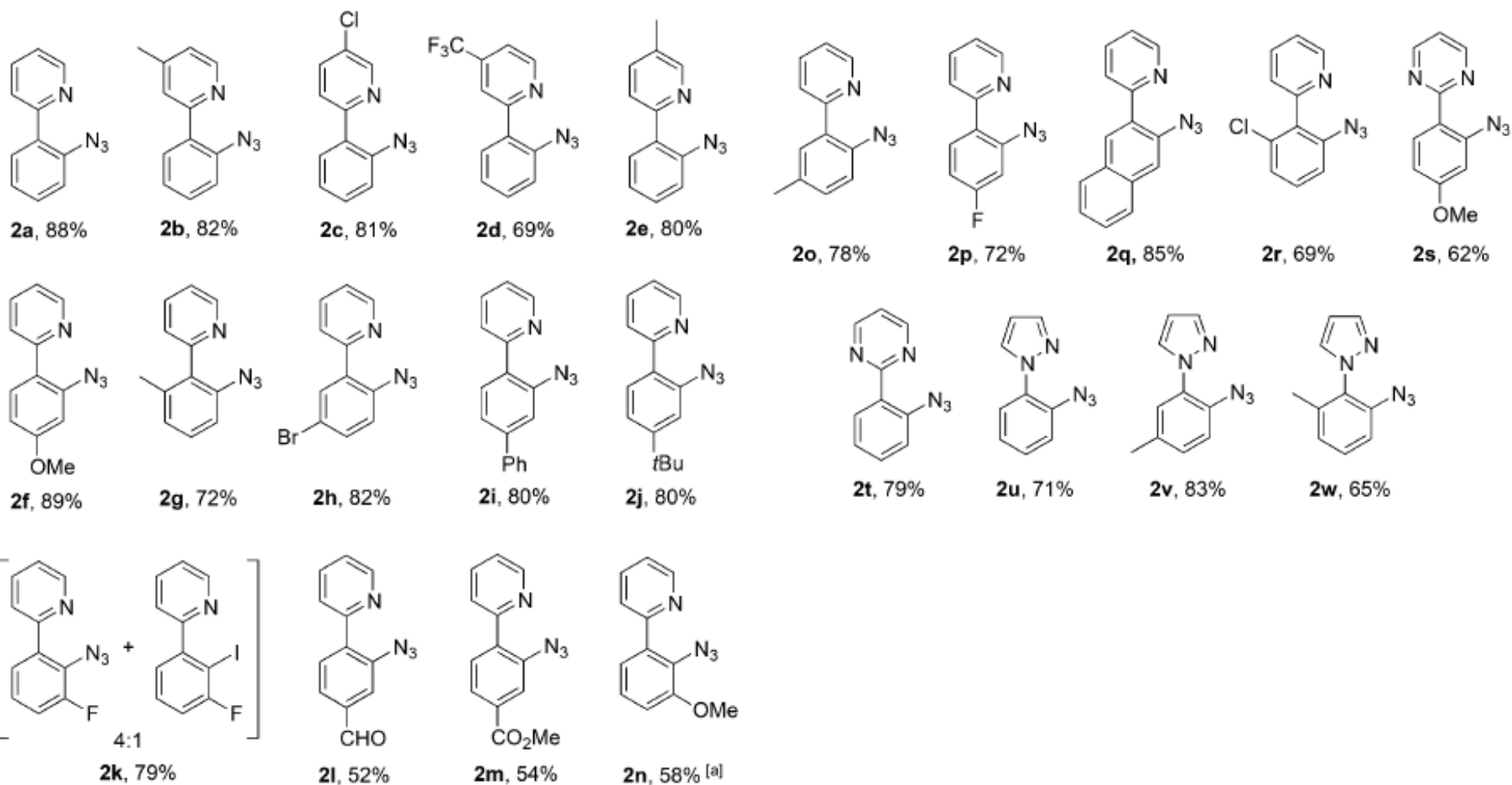
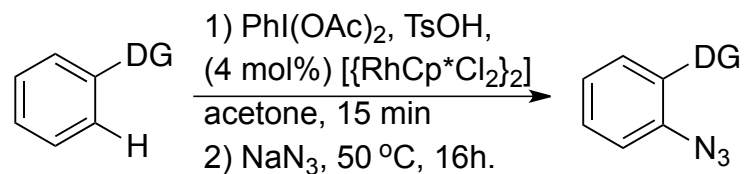
Wang, F. et. al., *Org. Lett.* , **2010**, *12*, 5430.

# Aim and Optimization for azidation



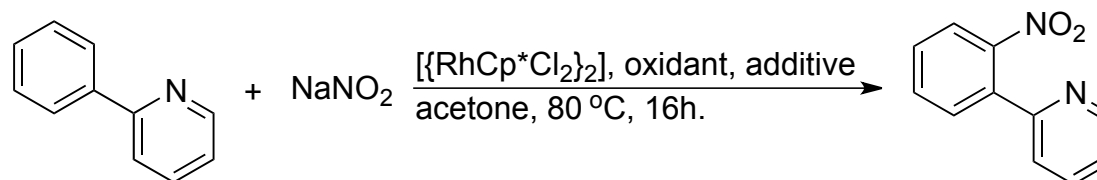
Entry	Oxidant	Additive	Solvent	T [°C]	Yield [%] <sup>[b]</sup>
1	PIDA	–	MeCN	70	< 3
2	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	MeCN	70	20
3	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	MeCN	90	34
4	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	70	28
5 <sup>[c]</sup>	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	70	15
6	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	dioxane	90	< 3
7	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	DMF	90	< 3
8	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	TFE	60	40
9	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	acetone	50	88
10	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	acetone	30	68
11 <sup>[d]</sup>	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	acetone	50	56
12	PhI(OH)OTs	AcOH	acetone	50	83
13 <sup>[e]</sup>	PIDA	TsOH·H <sub>2</sub> O	acetone	50	86

# C-H azidation of arenes



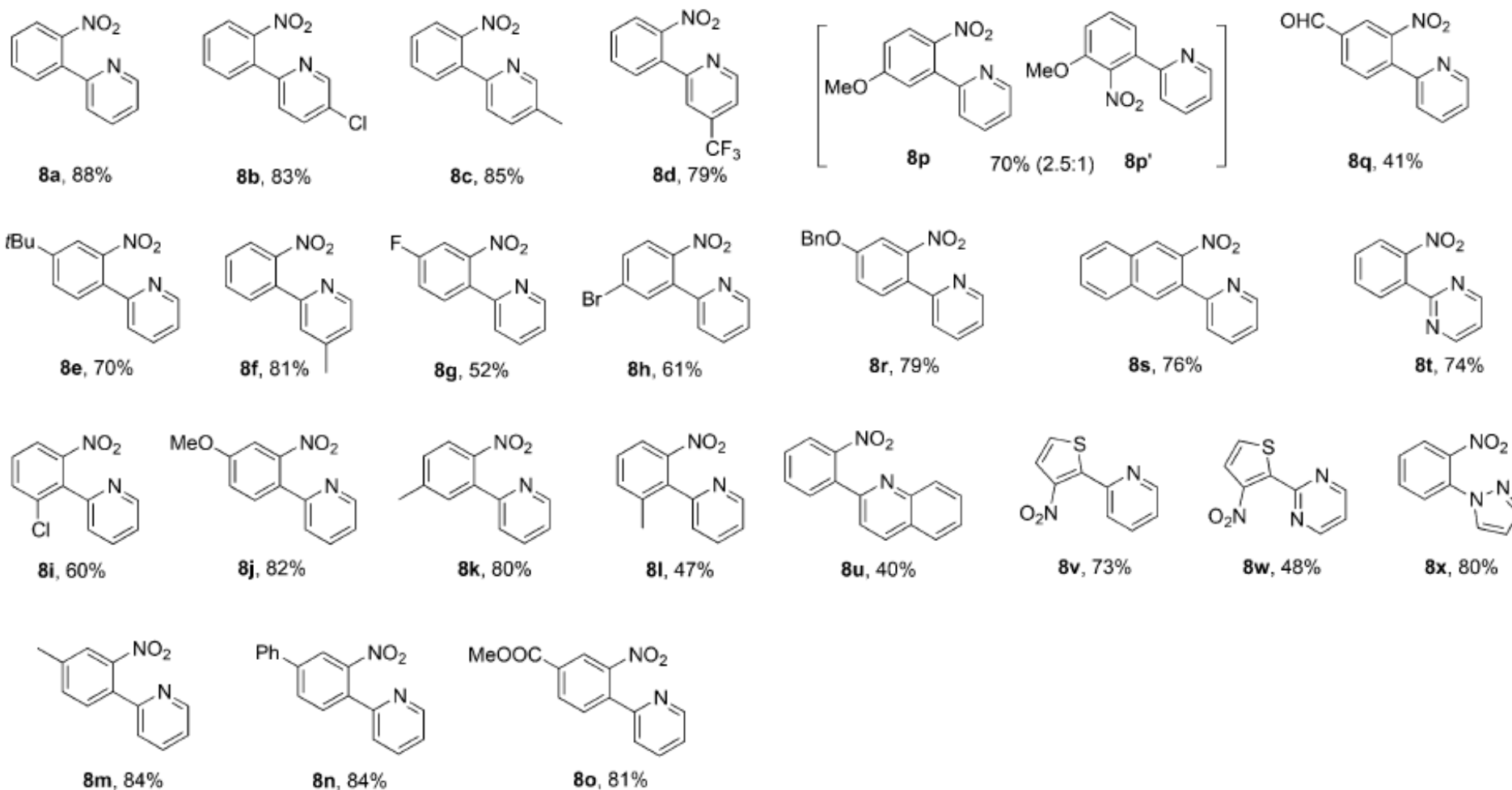
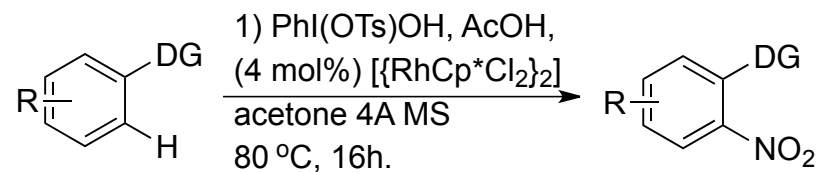


# Optimization for nitration

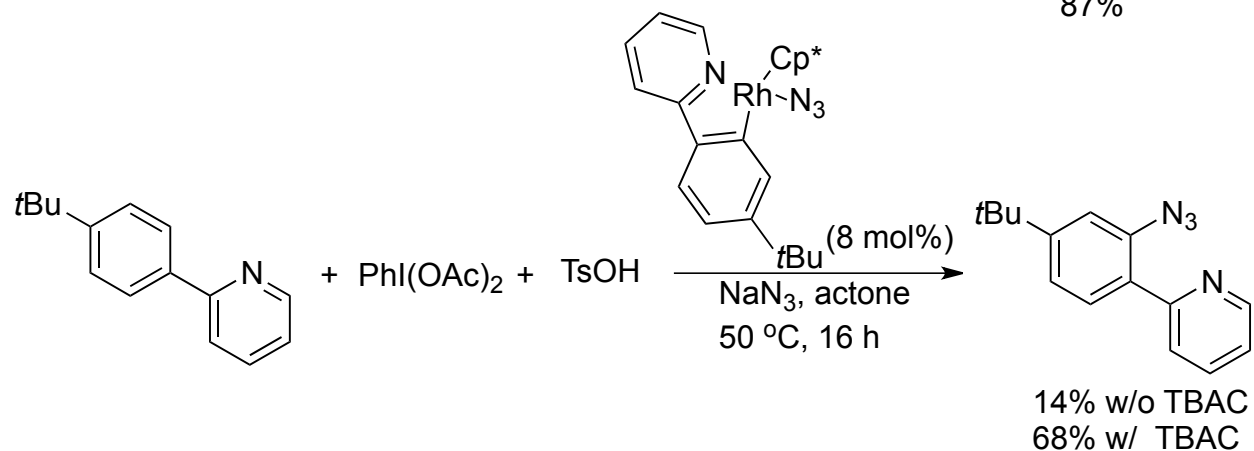
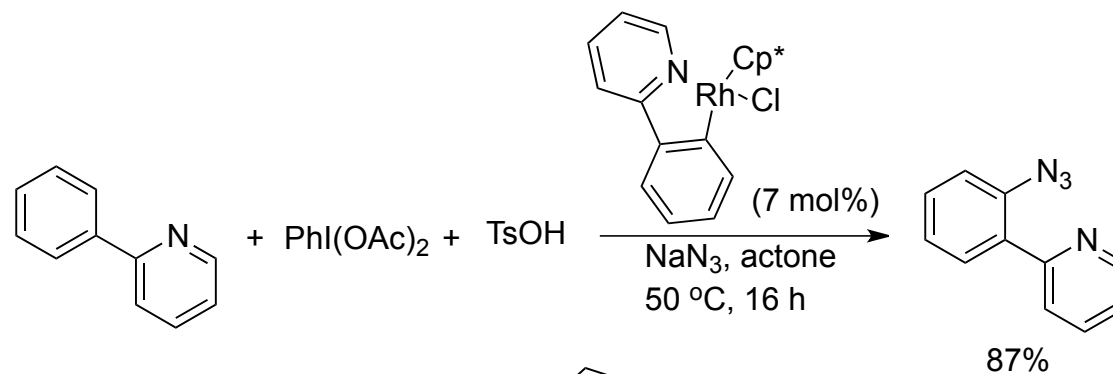
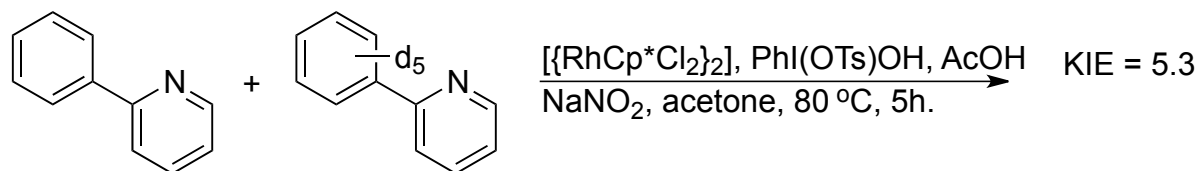
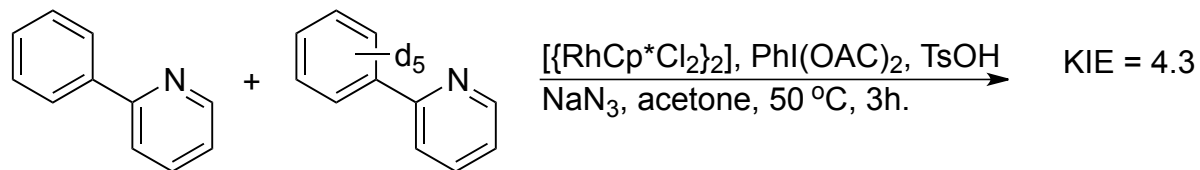


Entry	Catalyst	Oxidant	Additive	Yield / %
1	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	TsOH	40
2	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	TFA	nd
3	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	TFA	nd
4	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	AcOH	59
5	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	PivOH	61
6 <sup>b</sup>	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	PivOH	50
7 <sup>c</sup>	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	PivOH	85
8 <sup>c</sup>	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	AcOH	88
9 <sup>d</sup>	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	AcOH	72
10	-	PhI(OTs)OH	-	0
11	[RhCp*Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OTs)OH	-	67

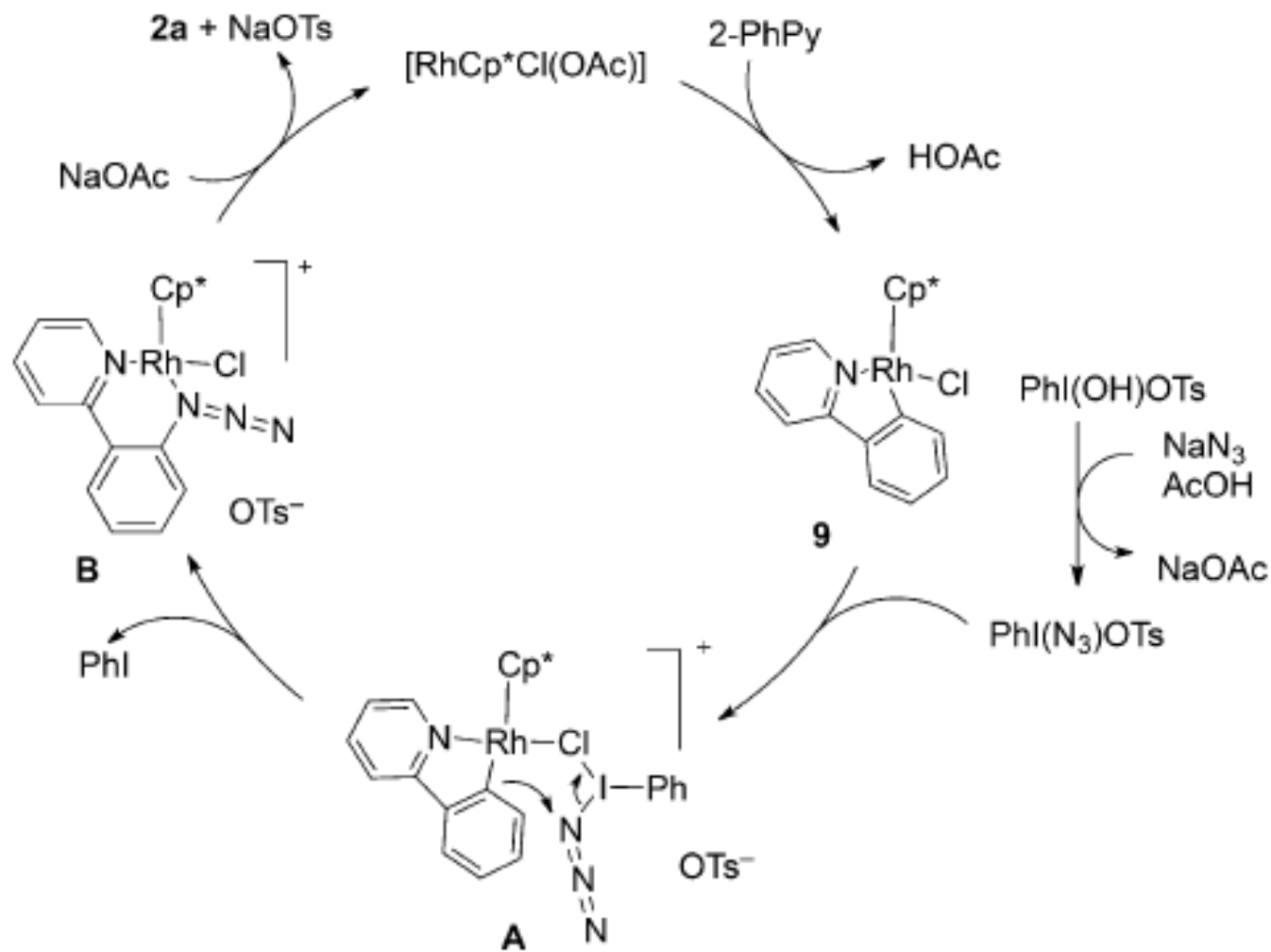
# C-H nitration of arenes



# Mechanistic studies



# A Plausible Mechanism



## Conclusions

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- The azide and nitrite compounds were first successfully synthesized from arenes using a rhodium(III)-catalyzed C-H activation
- The C-H activation is the rate-limiting step from the preliminary mechanistic studies
- The cyclometalated Rh<sup>III</sup> chloride complex is a likely reaction intermediate.

감사합니다 Natick

Grazie

Danke

Ευχαριστίες

Dalu

Thank You

Köszönöm

Tack

Спасибо

Dank

Gracias

谢谢

Merci

Seé

ありがとう

ขอบคุณครับ

Obrigado