

Nickel-catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura coupling of amides

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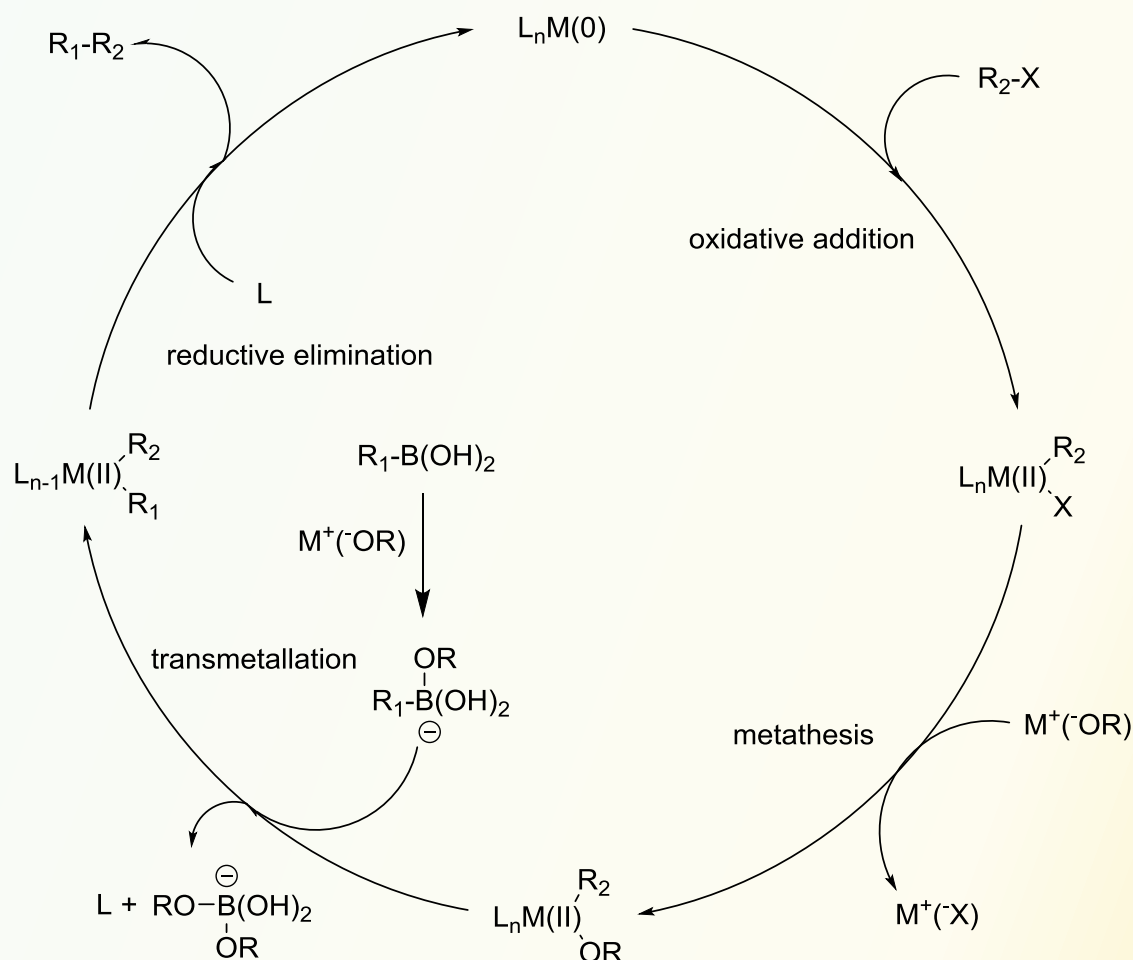
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Joseph Salamoun
Current Literature 11/21/15

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“Generalized” Suzuki-Miyaura Cross-Coupling Mechanism

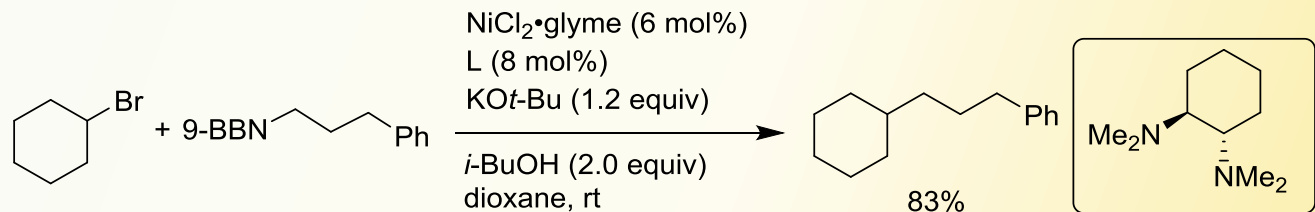
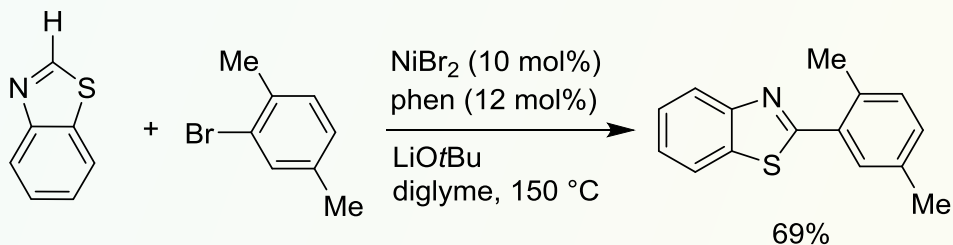
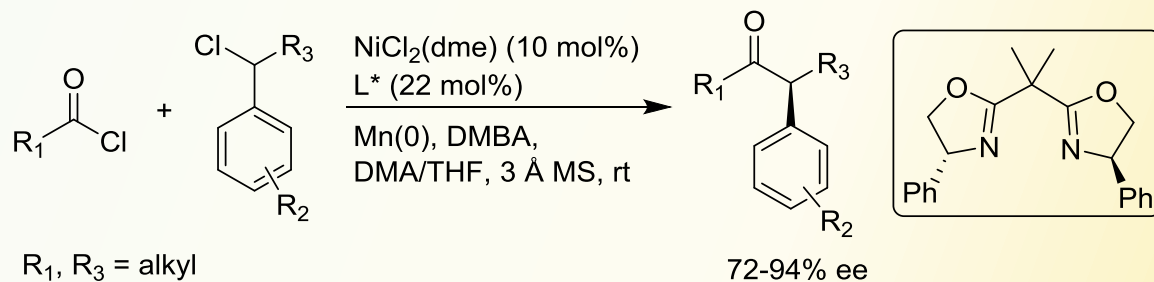
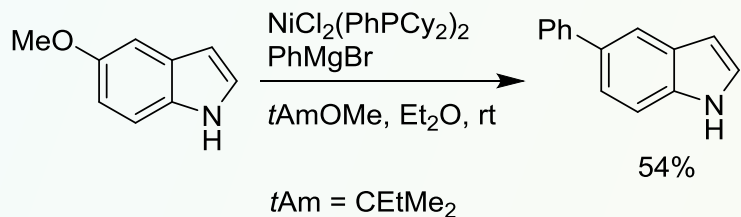


“The mechanism of the oxidative addition-transmetallation-reductive elimination process is very complex and the exact details depend on solvents, ligands, the transition metals, and additives.” – From *Transition Metals in the Synthesis of Complex Organic Molecules*, by Hegedus L. S. and Söderberg B. C. G., 3rd ed., 2010.

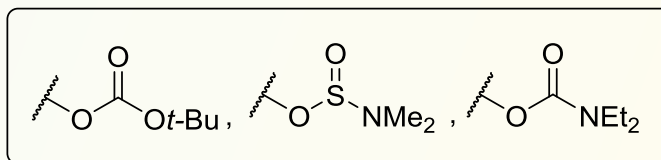
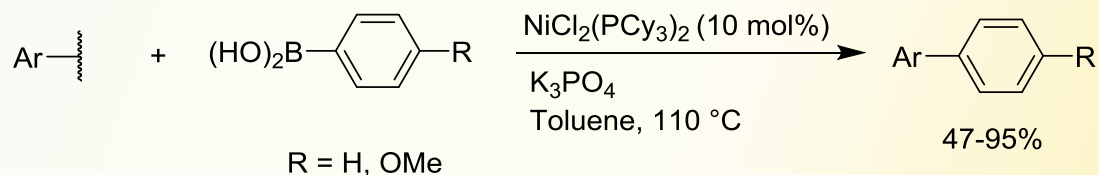
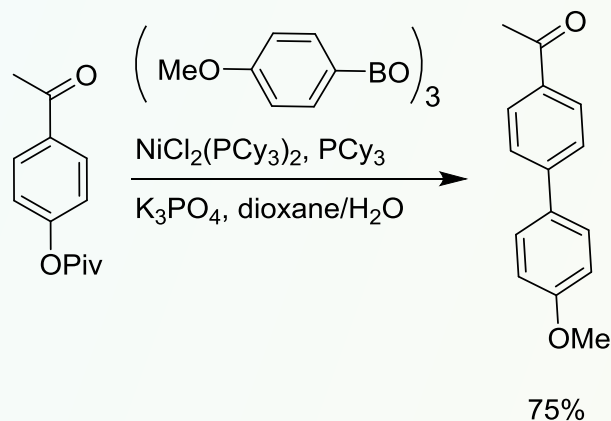
Ni vs. Pd

Nickel	Palladium
-1, 0 , +1 , +2 , +3 , +4	0 , +1, +2 , +3, +4
Smaller atomic radius	Larger atomic radius
Less electronegative	More electronegative
Harder	Softer
Facile oxidative addition	Facile reductive elimination
Facile β -migratory insertion	Facile β -hydride elimination
Radical pathways more accessible	
Less expensive	

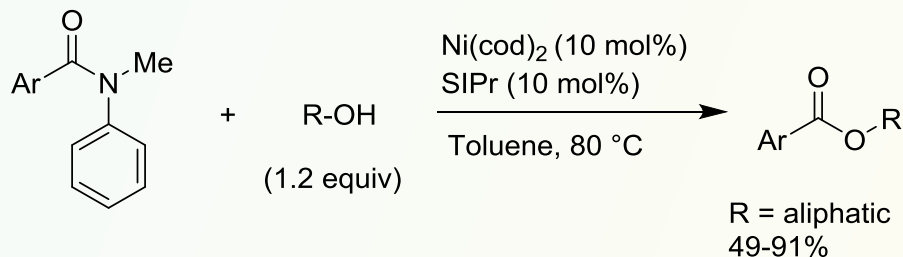
Nickel catalysis: "If I had a nickel for every time ..."



Nickel catalysis: “If I had a nickel for every time ...”

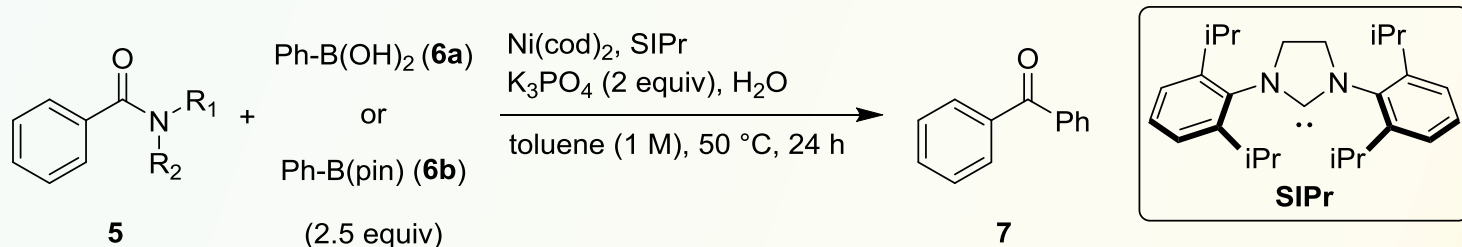


From the Garg group:
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2009**, 131, 17748.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2011**, 133, 6352.



From the Garg group:
Nature **2015**, 524, 79.

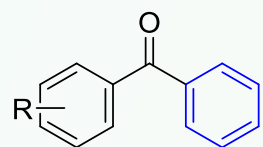
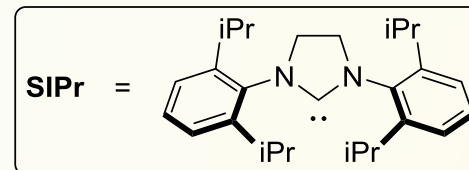
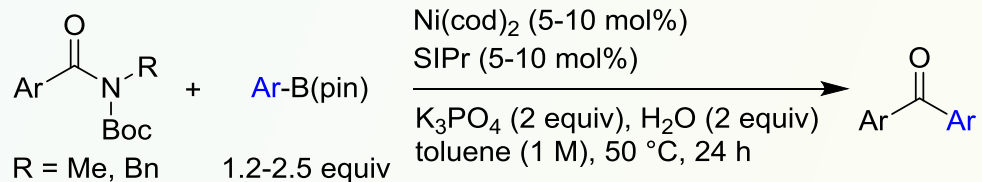
Screening of amide substitutions



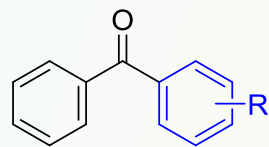
entry		boron source	Ni(cod) ₂ (mol%)	SIPr (mol%)	H ₂ O (equiv)	Yield*
1	 5a	6a	10	10	-	12%
2	 5b	6a	10	10	-	42-89%
3	5b	6b	10	10	-	7%
4	5b	6b	10	10	2.0	>99%
5	5b	6b	5	5	2.0	>99%

- Yields determined by ¹H NMR.
- More details on screening in SI.

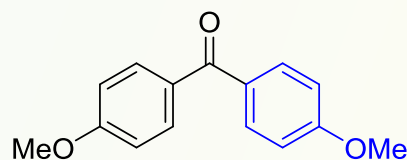
Scope of cross-coupling of amides



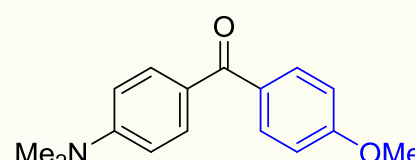
7, R = H, 96%
8, R = *p*-Me, 92%
9, R = *m*-Me, 91%
10, R = *o*-Me, 51%



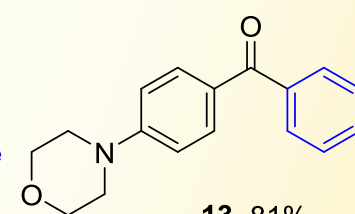
8, R = *p*-Me, 73%
9, R = *m*-Me, 80%
10, R = *o*-Me, 66%



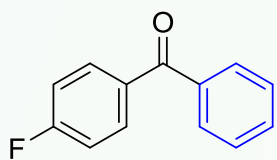
11, 78%



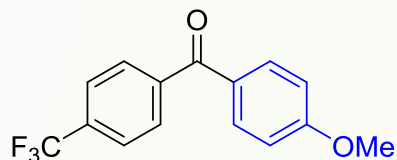
12, 59%



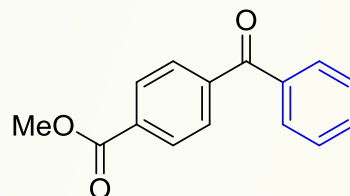
13, 81%



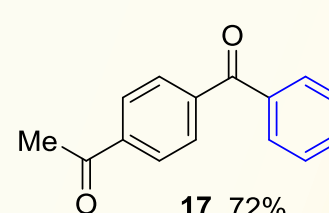
14, 90%



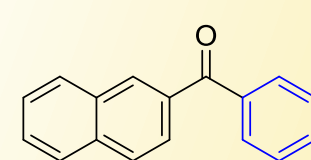
15, 85%



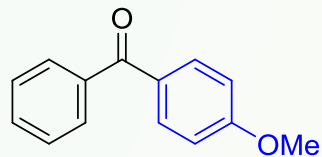
16, 77%



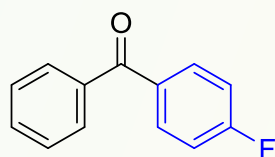
17, 72%



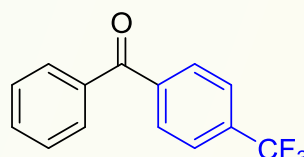
18, 70%



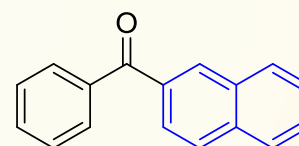
19, 95%



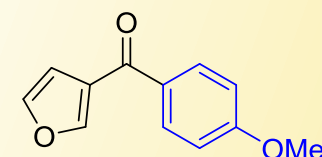
14, 88%



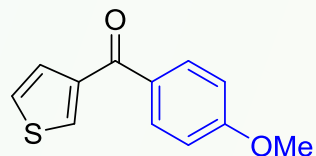
20, 81%



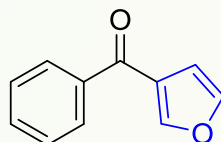
18, 94%



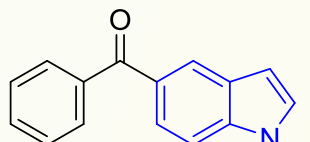
21, 64%



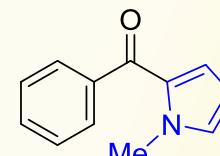
22, 66%



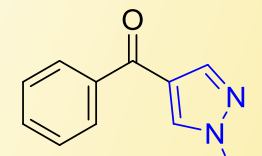
23, 86%



24, 80%

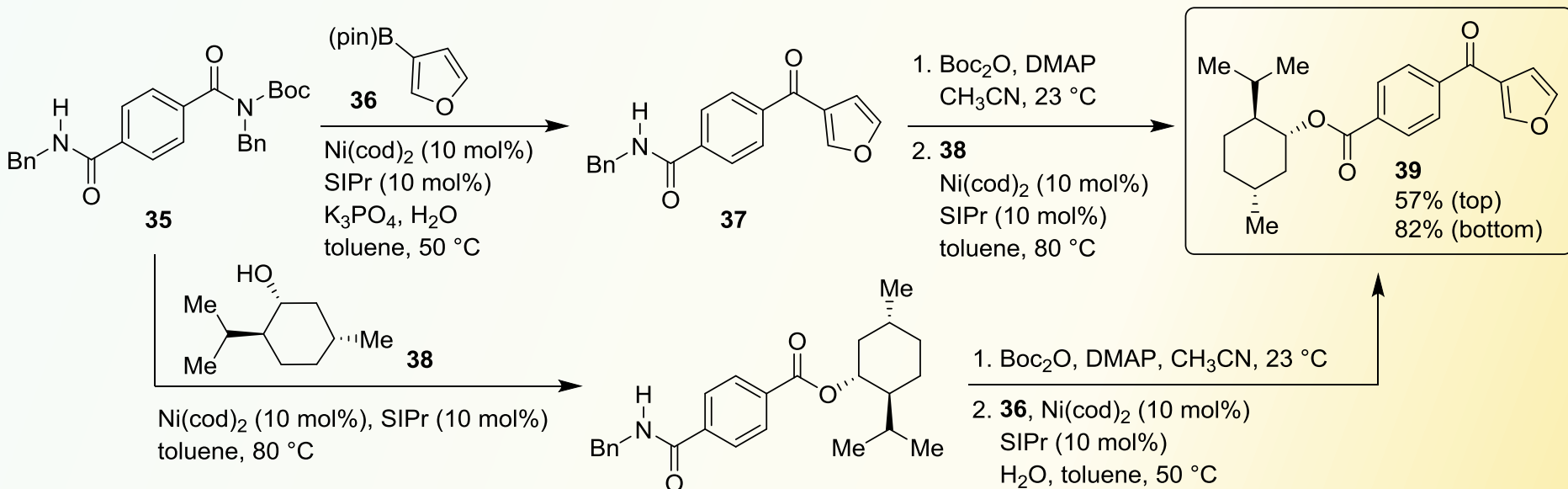
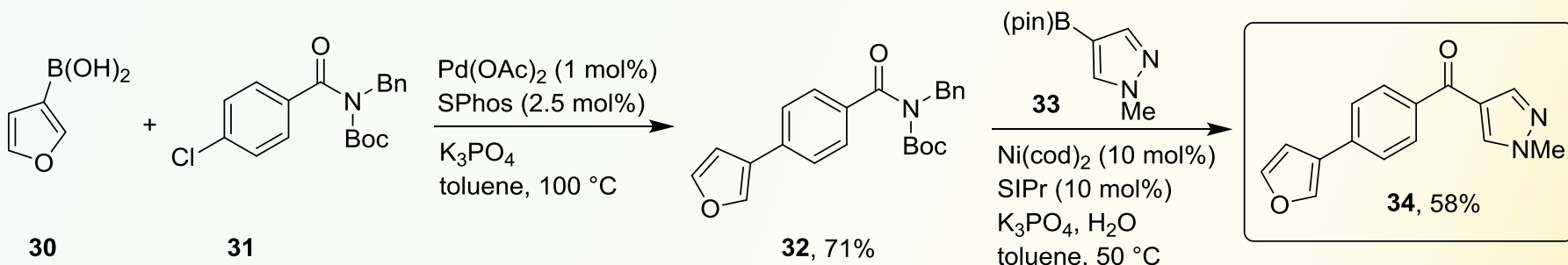
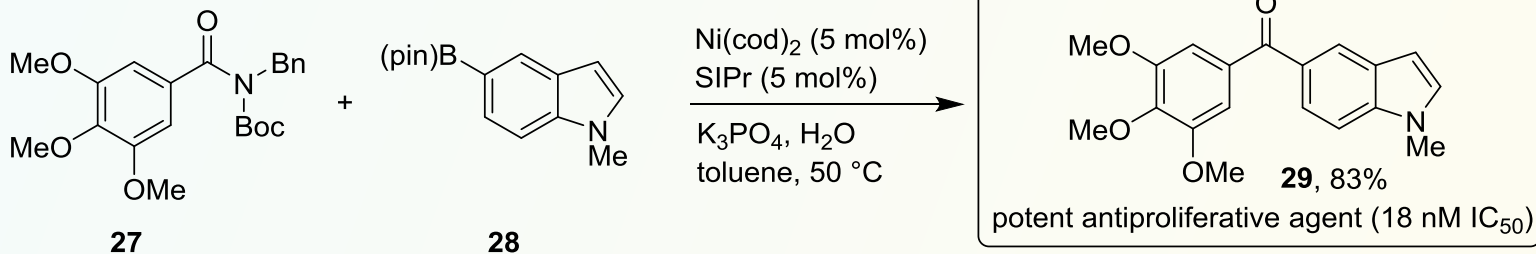


25, 96%

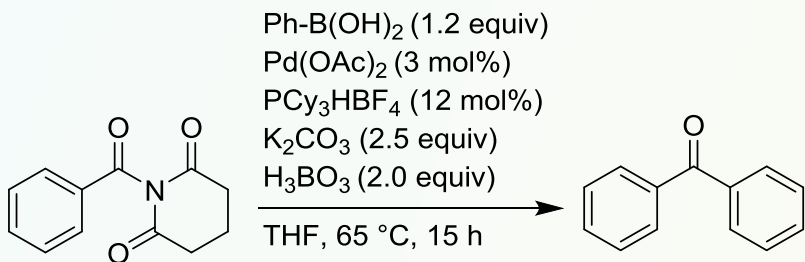


26, 82%

Applications of cross-coupling



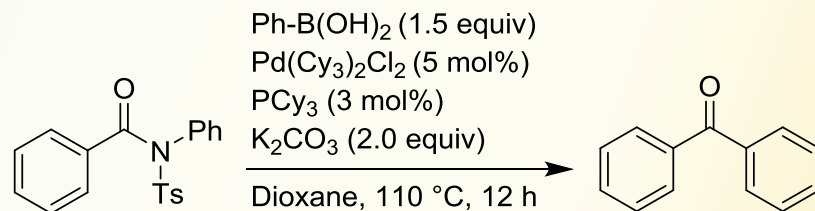
Some alternative methods for making diaryl ketones



95%

* Scope includes aliphatic amides.

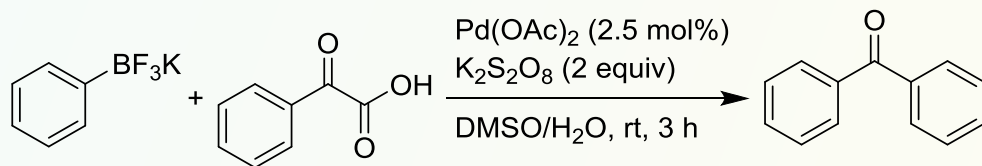
Org. Lett. **2015**, 17, 4364.



94%

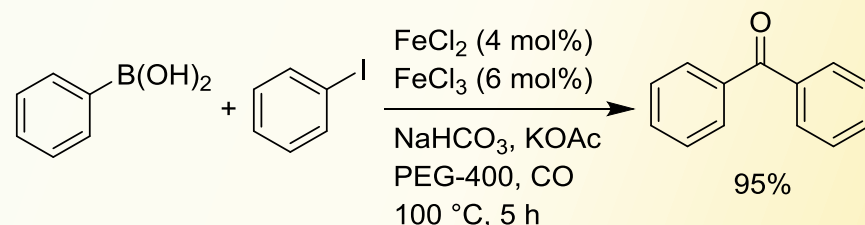
* Scope includes aliphatic amides.

Chem. Commun. **2015**, 51, 5089.



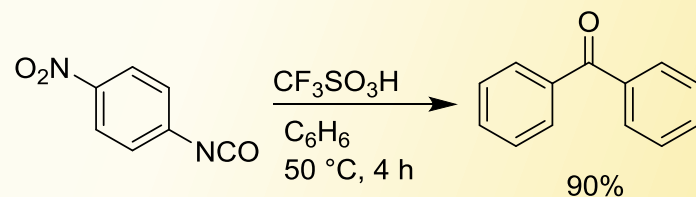
94%

Org. Lett. **2011**, 13, 2062.



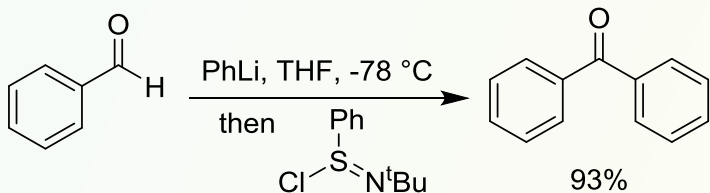
95%

Chem. Commun. **2014**, 50, 3874.

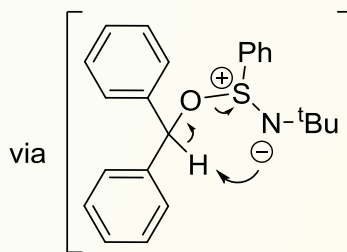


90%

J. Org. Chem. **2012**, 77, 5788.



93%



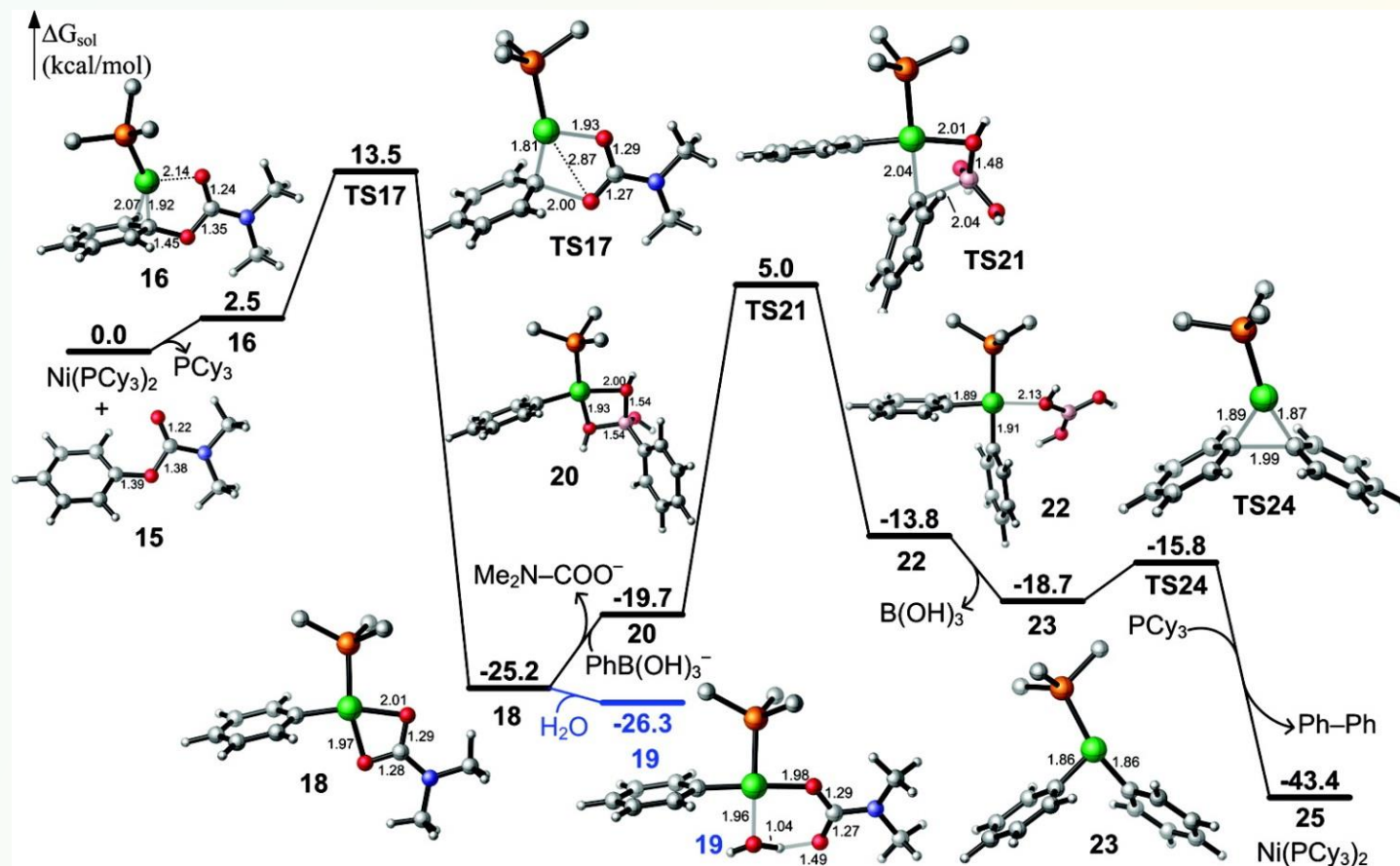
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Org. Lett. **2006**, 8, 5073.

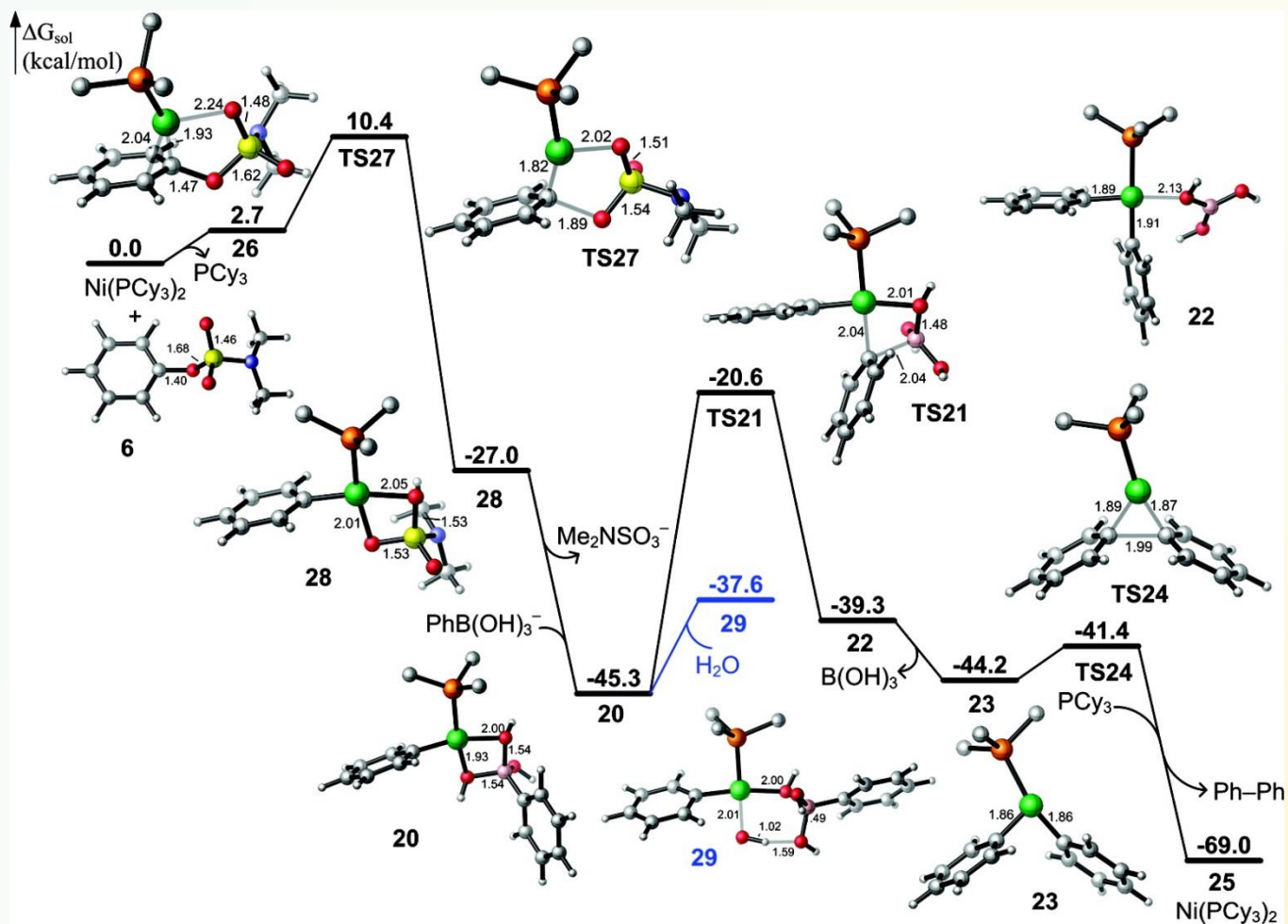
12/29/2015

Conclusions

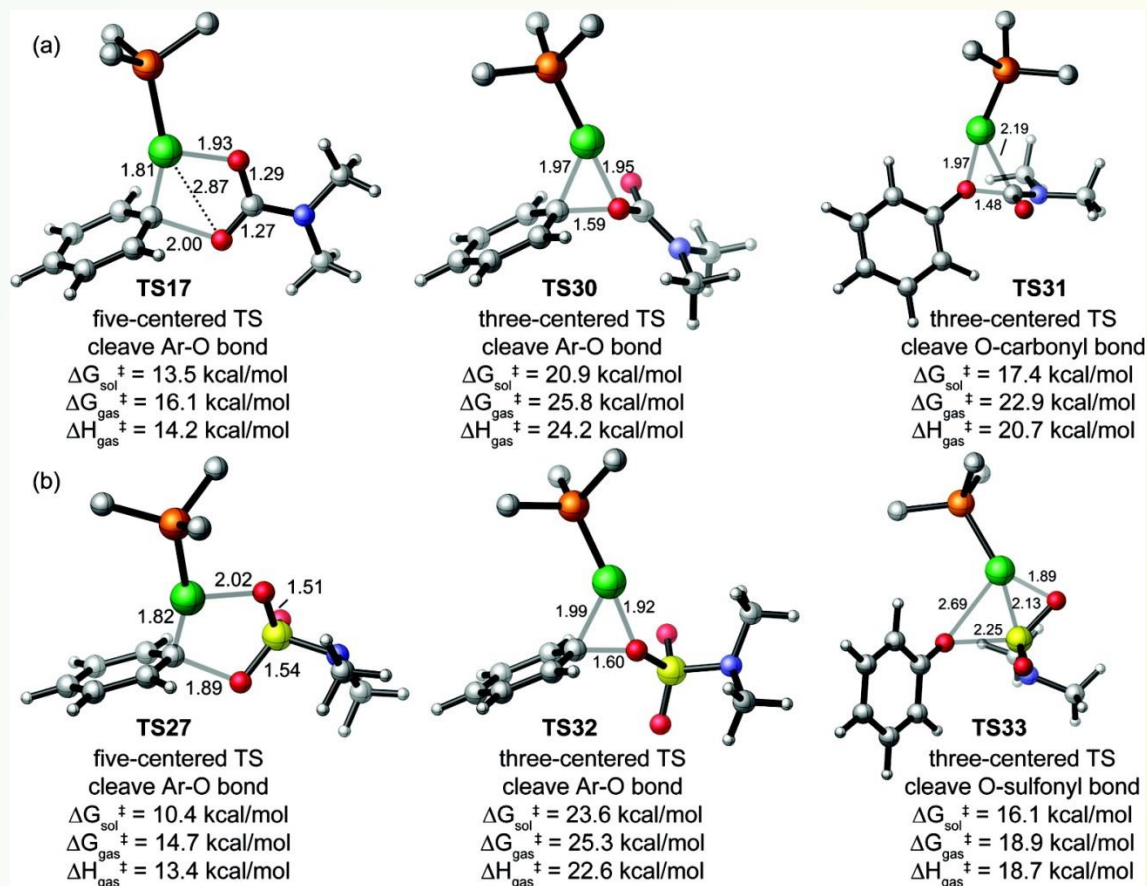
- ❑ New application of nickel catalysis with potential for great utility, especially in med chem.
 - ❑ Amides are relatively stable and widely accessible.
 - ❑ Very good yields (but by NMR and most purifications by prep TLC)
 - ❑ Limited scope (only aromatic amides).
 - ❑ Synthetic advantage over traditional acylations not clear.
-
- ❑ Future Outlook:
 - ❑ If the Garg group can demonstrate the coupling of aliphatic amides with chiral aliphatic boronic esters, then this methodology could have a major impact.



Gibbs free energy profile of Ni-catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction of phenyl *N,N*-dimethyl *O*-carbamate **15** with phenylboronic acid. PCy₃ was used as ligand in the calculations. For clarity, the cyclohexyl groups on the ligand are not shown.

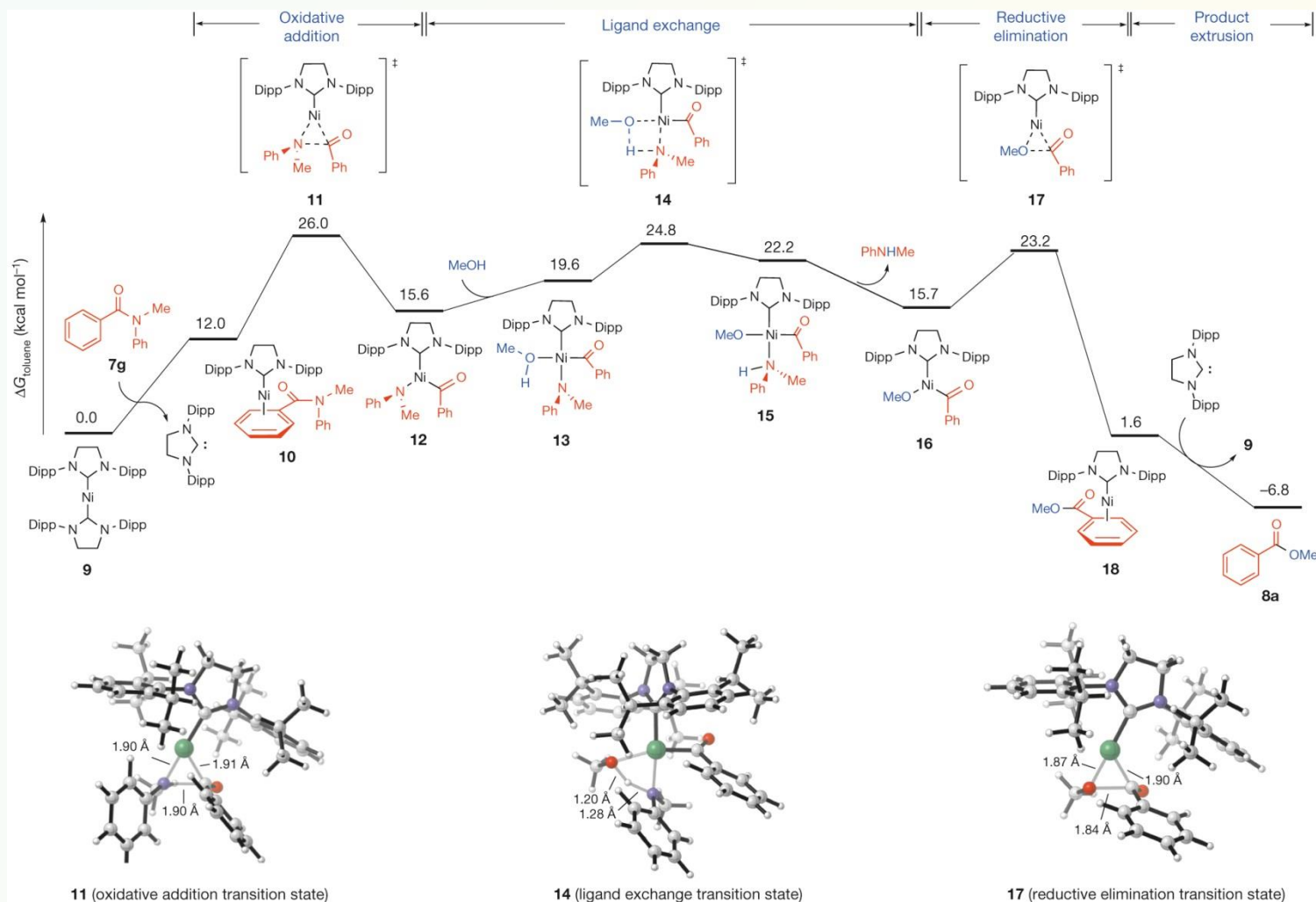


Gibbs free energy profile of the Ni-catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction of *N,N*-dimethyl phenyl *O*-sulfamate with phenylboronic acid. PCy_3 was used as ligand in the calculations. For clarity, the cyclohexyl groups on the ligand are not shown.



Transition-state structures of Ni-catalyzed oxidative additions of (a) *N,N*-dimethyl phenyl *O*-carbamate and (b) *N,N*-dimethyl phenyl *O*-sulfamate. PCy₃ was used as ligand in the calculations. For clarity, the cyclohexyl groups on the ligand are not shown.

Computational study of catalytic cycle.

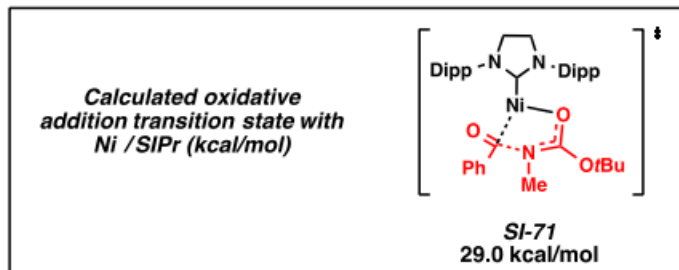


L Hie *et al.* *Nature* 524, 79-83 (2015) doi:10.1038/nature14615

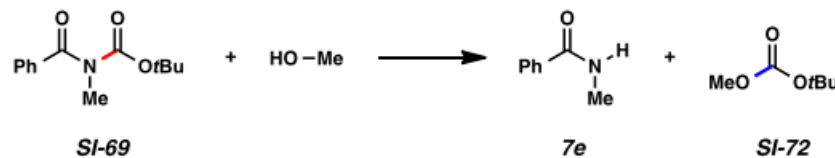
Acyl C–N Bond Cleavage of Amide (Favored Pathway)



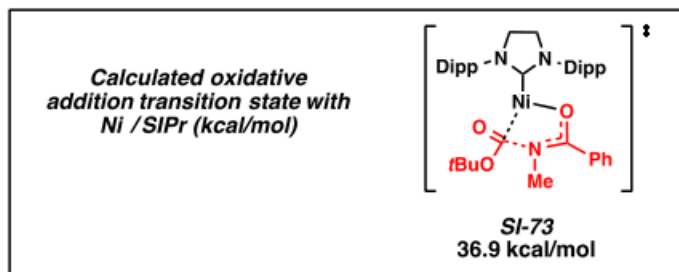
Calculated ΔG
(kcal/mol)
=
-14.7 kcal/mol



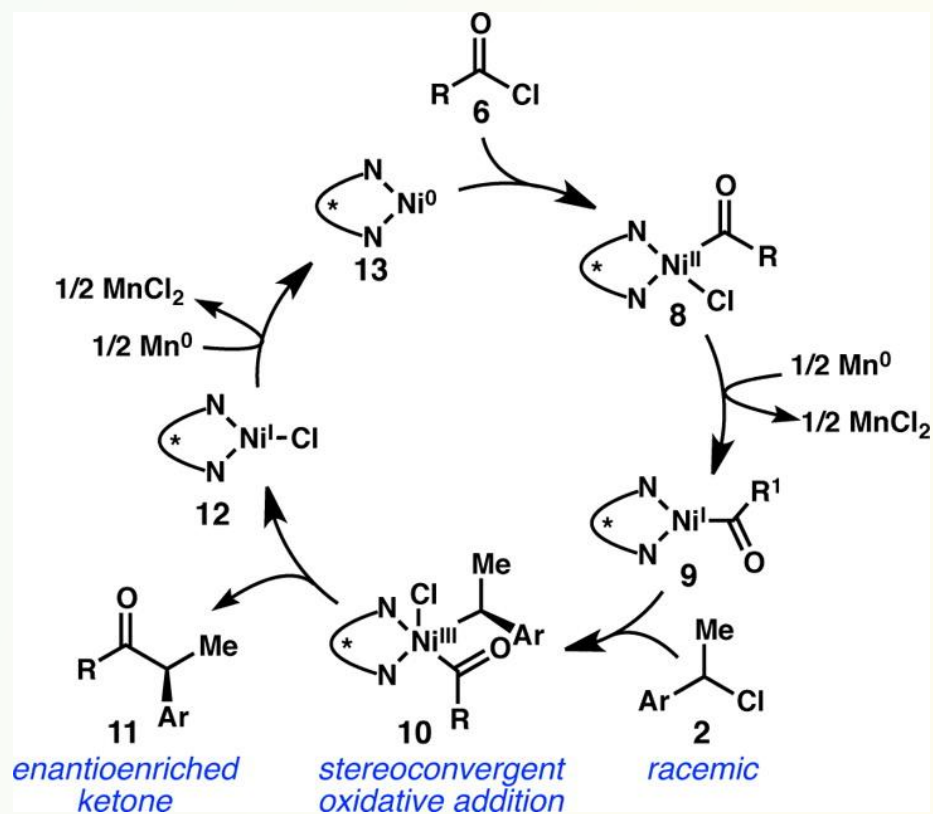
Acyl C–N Bond Cleavage of Carbamate (Disfavored Pathway)



Calculated ΔG
(kcal/mol)
=
-11.5 kcal/mol



In the SI of L Hie *et al.* *Nature* 524, 79-83 (2015) doi:10.1038/nature14615



Possible catalytic cycle.