

Expanding the Strained Alkyne Toolbox: Generation and Utility of Oxygen-Containing Strained Alkynes

Tejas K. Shah, Jose M. Medina, and Neil K. Garg

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry
University of California, Los Angeles
California, USA

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Joseph Salamoun

Current Literature 04/09/16

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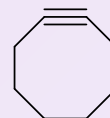
Examples of Strained Alkynes



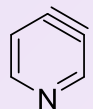
benzyne



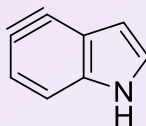
2,3-thiophyne



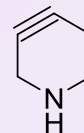
cyclooctyne



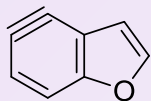
3,4-pyridyne



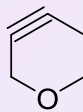
4,5-Indolyne



3,4-piperidyne

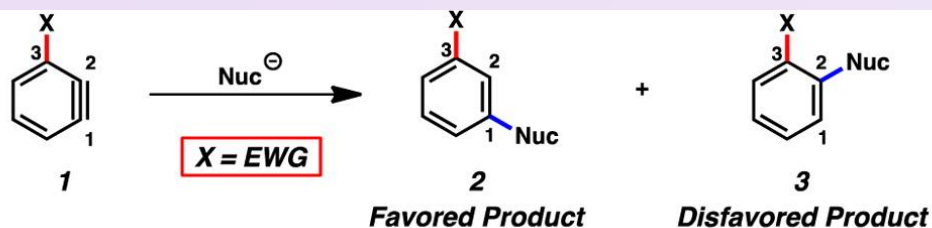


4,5-benzofuranyne

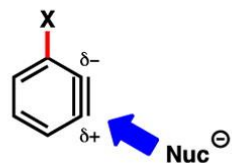


3,4-oxacyclohexyne

Distortion/Interaction Model to Predict Regioselectivity

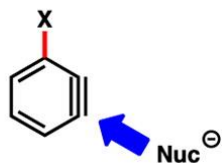


Charge-Controlled Model



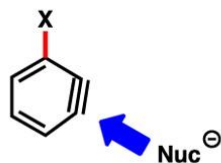
Nucleophile attacks the alkyne terminus that is more positively charged

Steric Model

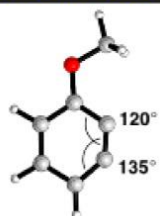
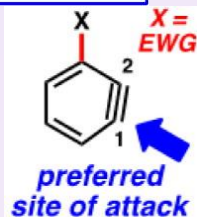


Nucleophile attacks the alkyne terminus that is less sterically hindered

Aryne Distortion Model

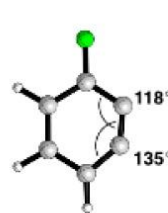


Nucleophile attacks the alkyne terminus that is more distorted toward linearity

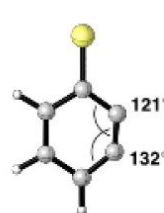


3-methoxybenzyne (1a)

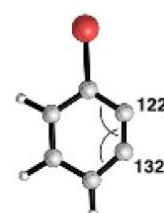
3-fluorobenzyne (1b) **3-chlorobenzyne (1c)** **3-bromobenzyne (1d)** **3-iodobenzyne (1e)**



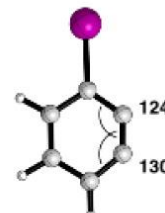
17°



11°



10°



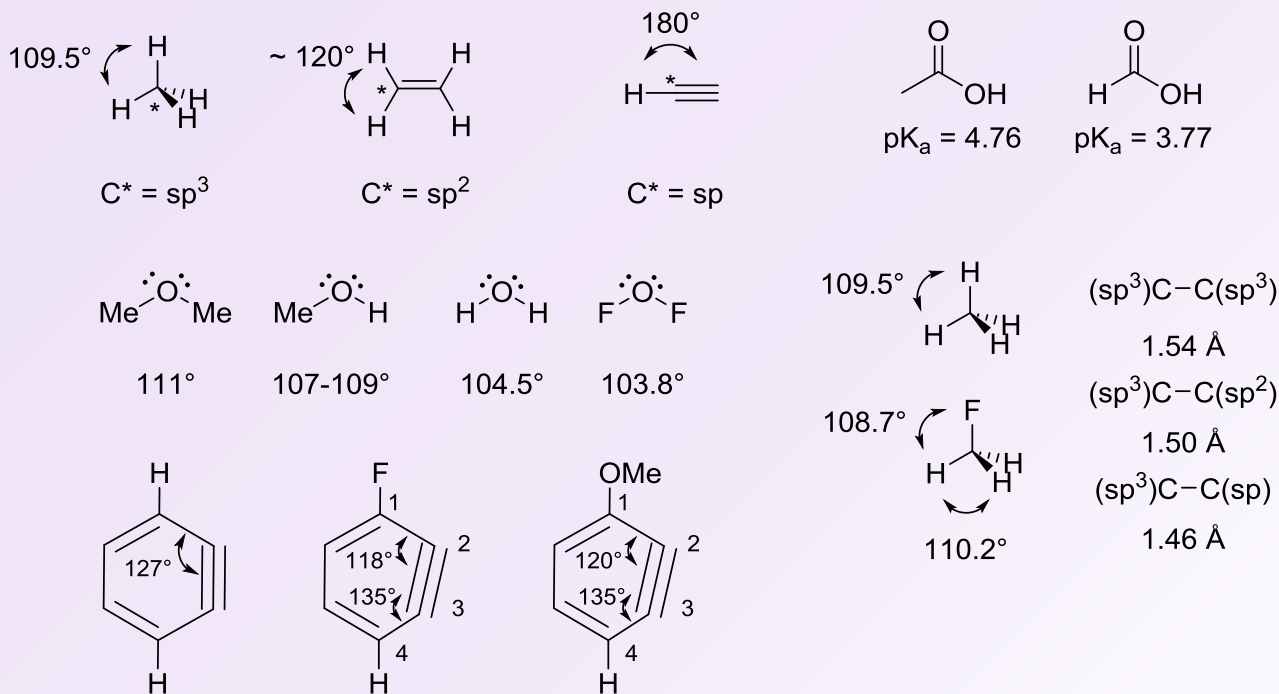
6°

Aryne Distortion Model

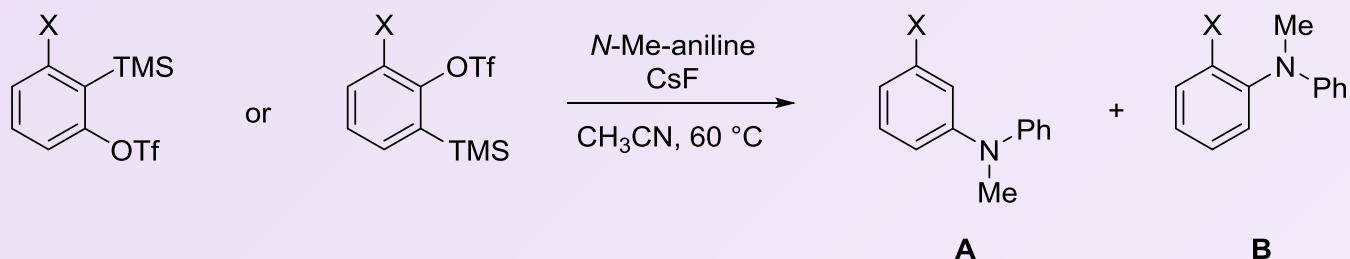
Predicts Decreasing Regioselectivity

Bent's Rule

- sp^n orbitals; n does not have to be an integer.
- more s character is directed towards electropositive groups.
- more p character is directed towards electronegative groups.
- more s character = more electronegative.

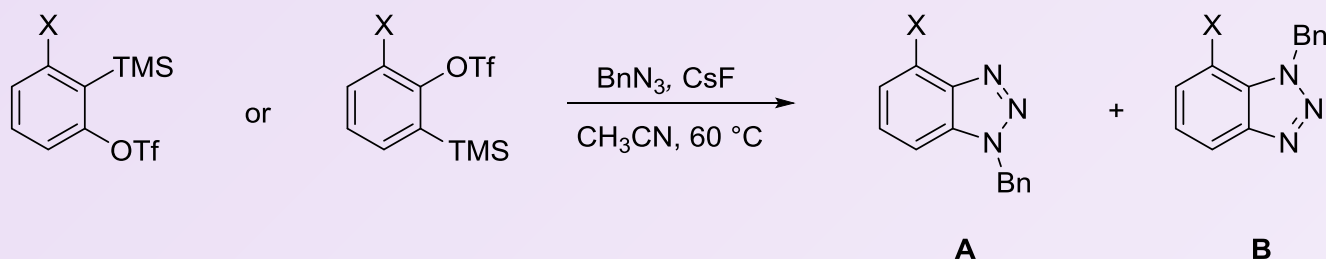


Computed vs. Experimental



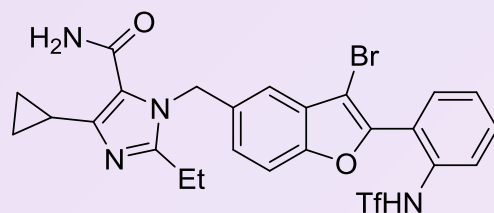
entry	X	computed $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (ratio A:B)	experimental yield (ratio A:B)
1	OMe	5.2 kcal/mol (>500:1)	94% (A only)
2	F	4.1 kcal/mol (>500:1)	80% (A only)
3	Cl	2.4 kcal/mol (>57:1)	66% (>20:1)
4	Br	1.4 kcal/mol (>11:1)	67% (13:1)
5	I	1.7 kcal/mol (>19:1)	57% (9:1)

Computed vs. Experimental

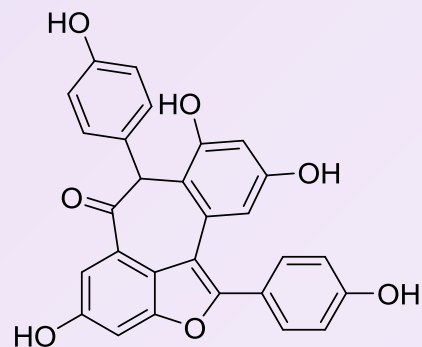


entry	X	computed $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (ratio A : B)	experimental yield (ratio A : B)
1	OMe	3.4 kcal/mol (>292:1)	94% (A only)
2	F	2.5 kcal/mol (>71:1)	68% (A only)
3	Cl	1.4 kcal/mol (>10:1)	53% (>16:1)
4	Br	1.2 kcal/mol (>8:1)	45% (12:1)
5	I	0.9 kcal/mol (>5:1)	43% (6:1)

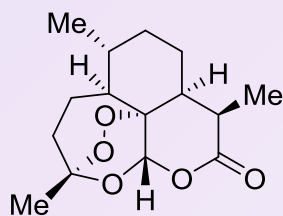
Benzofuran- and Pyran-Containing Natural Products and Pharmaceuticals



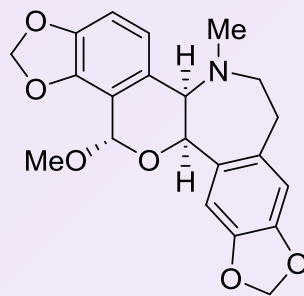
Sapisartan
(hypertension & heart failure)



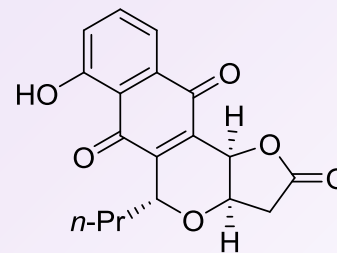
Hopeafuran/Shoreaphenol
(antimicrobial)



Artemisinin
(antimalarial)

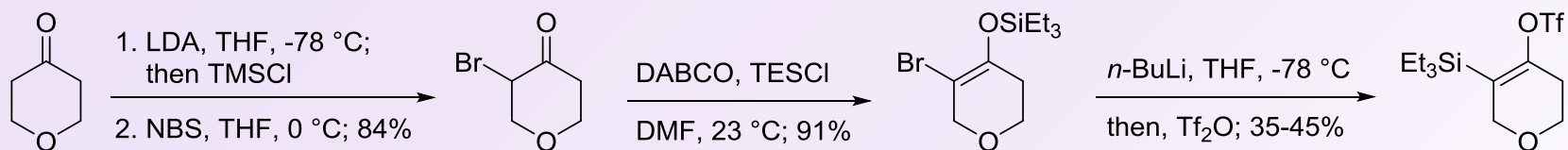
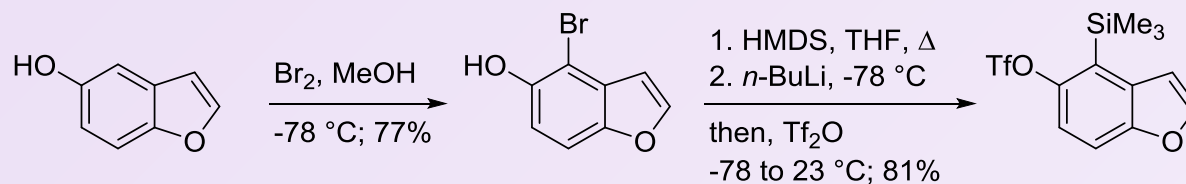


Rhoeadine
(sedative & antitussive)

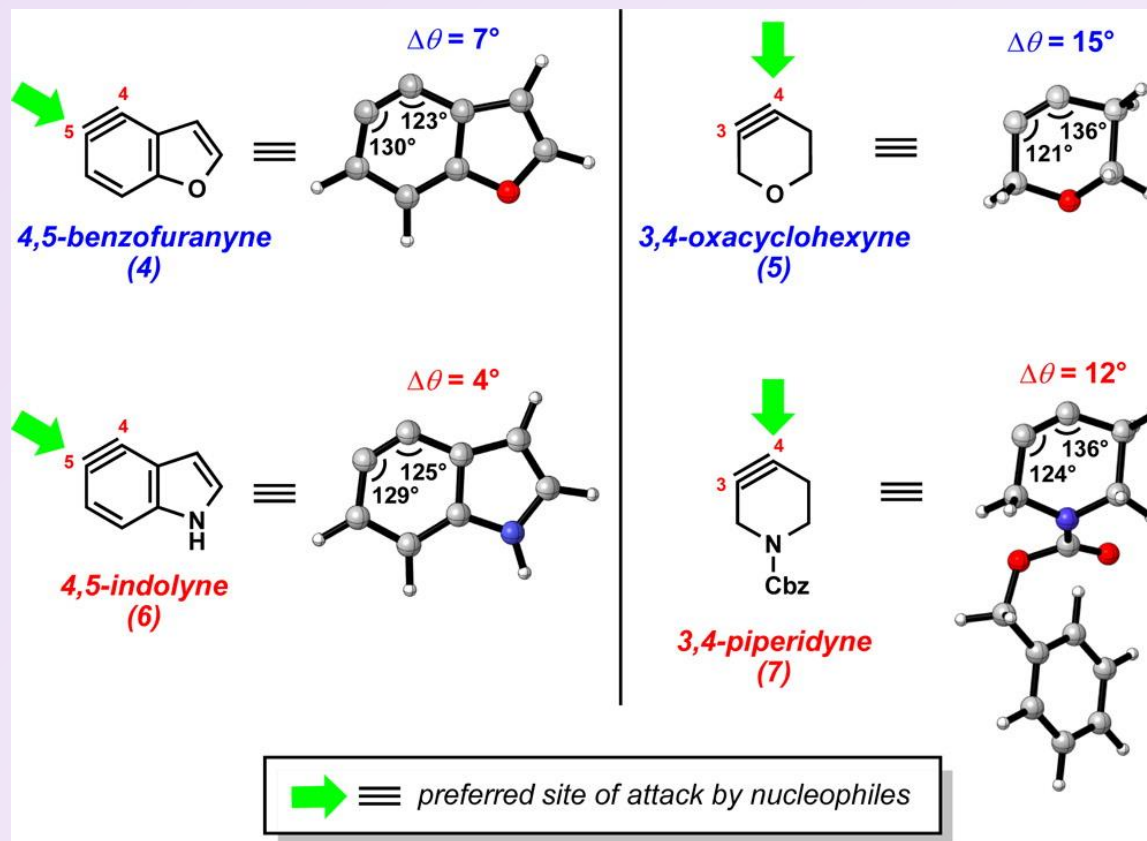


Frenolicin B
(AKT1 kinase inhibitor)

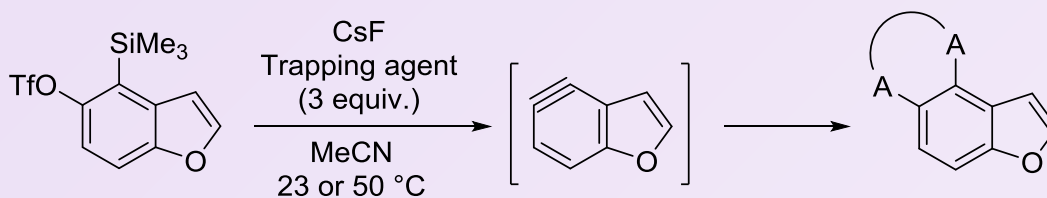
Synthesis of Silyl Triflates



Predicated Regioselectivity Based on Distortion/Interaction Model

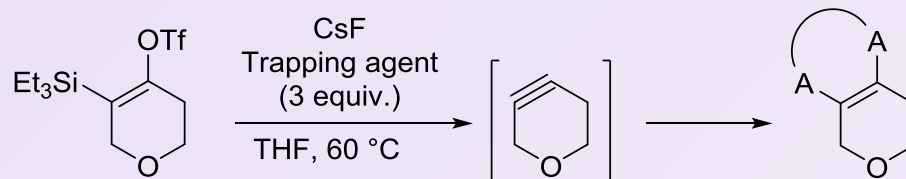


Diels-Alder Cycloadditions of 4,5-Benzofuranyne



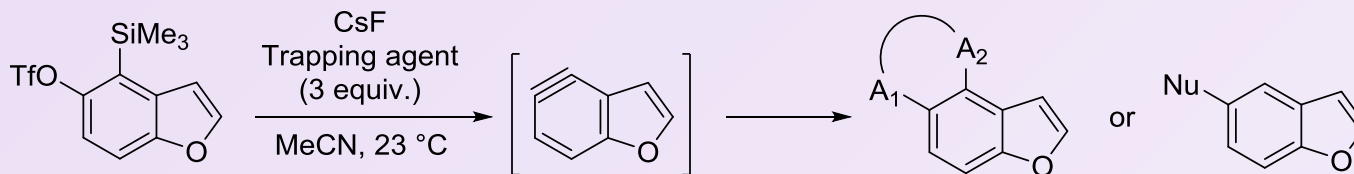
entry	trapping agent	product	yield
1			68%
2			96%
3			75%

Diels-Alder Cycloadditions of 3,4-Oxacyclohexyne



entry	trapping agent	product	yield
1			100%
2			49%
3			50%
4			48%

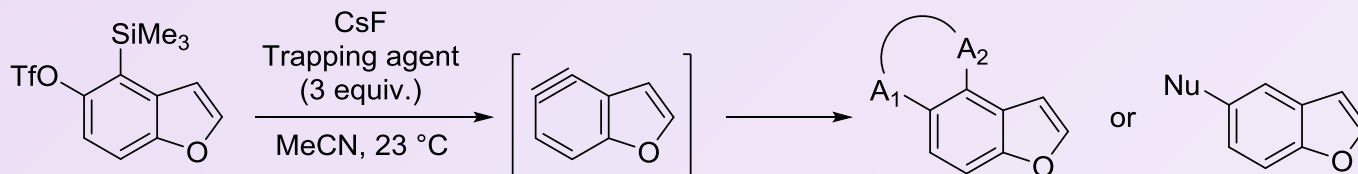
Benzofuranyne with Nucleophiles and Cycloaddition Partners



entry	trapping agent	product(s)	entry	trapping agent	product(s)
1		 73% (8.5:1)	5 ^b		 90%
2		 78% (4.2:1)	6		 51% (2.9:1)
3		 83% (10:1)			

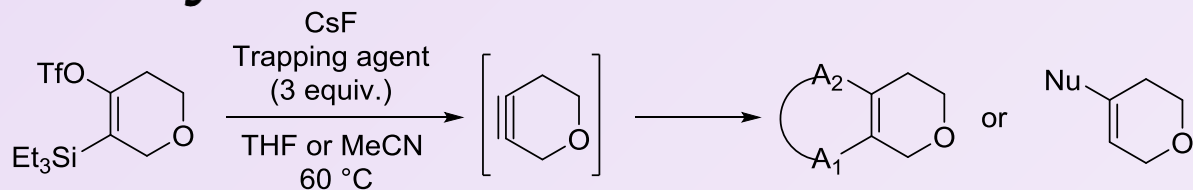
^b Neat with 10 equiv. of imidazolidinone at 50 °C.

Benzofuranyne with Nucleophiles and Cycloaddition Partners



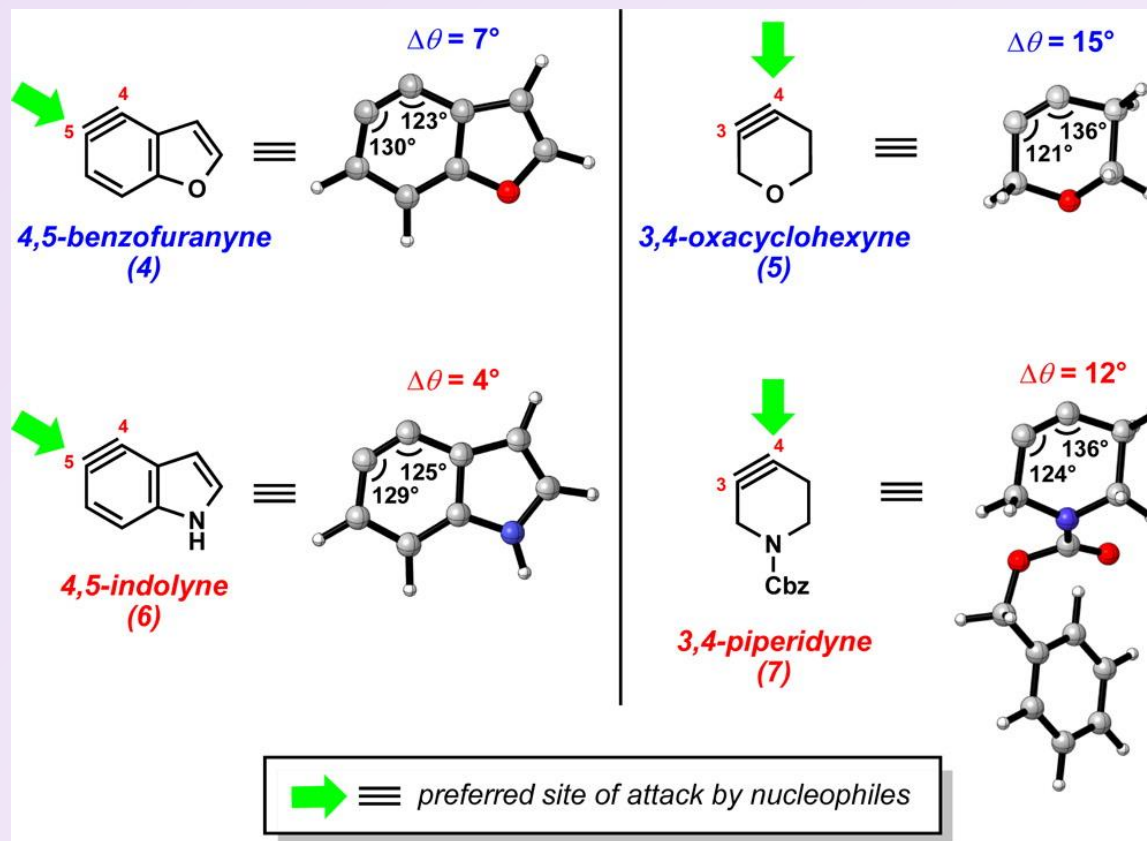
entry	trapping agent	product(s)	entry	trapping agent	product(s)
6		<p>66% (12:1)</p>	9		<p>71% (6.2:1)</p>
7		<p>82% (5.4:1)</p>	10		<p>85% (1.3:1)</p>
8		<p>64% (4.5:1)</p>	11		<p>65% (2.5:1)</p>

3,4-Oxacyclohexyne with Nucleophiles and Cycloaddition Partners

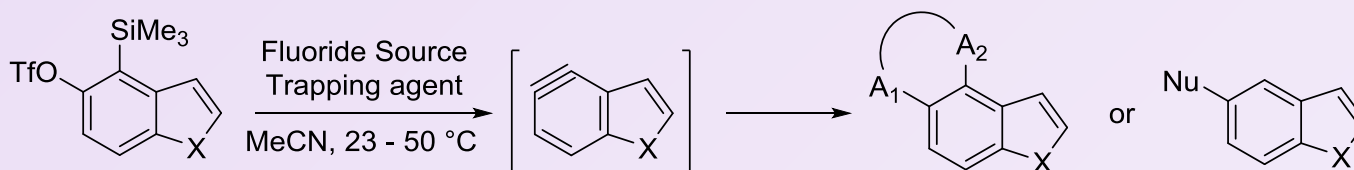


entry	trapping agent	product(s)	entry	trapping agent	product(s)
1		 59% (>20:1)	5		 73% (>20:1)
2		 79% (>20:1)	6		 69% (7.2:1)
3		 71% (2.6:1)	7		 88% (1.5:1)
4		 70% (>20:1)	8		 64% (6.1:1)

N vs. O: Predicated Regioselectivity Based on Distortion/Interaction Model

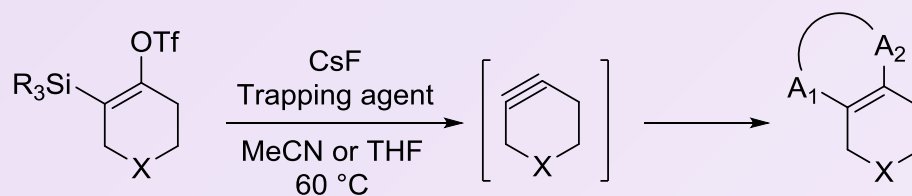


N vs. O



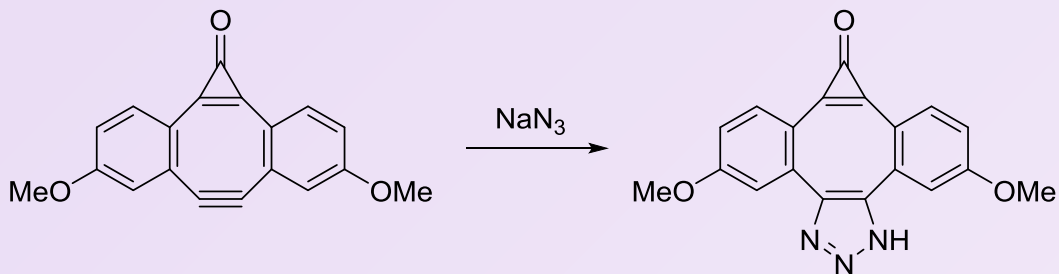
entry	trapping agent	product(s)	yield (X = NMe)	yield (X = O)
1		+	3.0:1 (80%)	8.5:1 (73%)
2		+	2.4:1 (86%)	6.2:1 (71%)

N vs. O



entry	trapping agent	product(s)	yield (X = NCbz; R = Me)	yield (X = O; R = Et)
1		 +	12.7:1 (84%)	>20:1 (73%)
2		 +	5.3:1 (81%)	7.2:1 (69%)

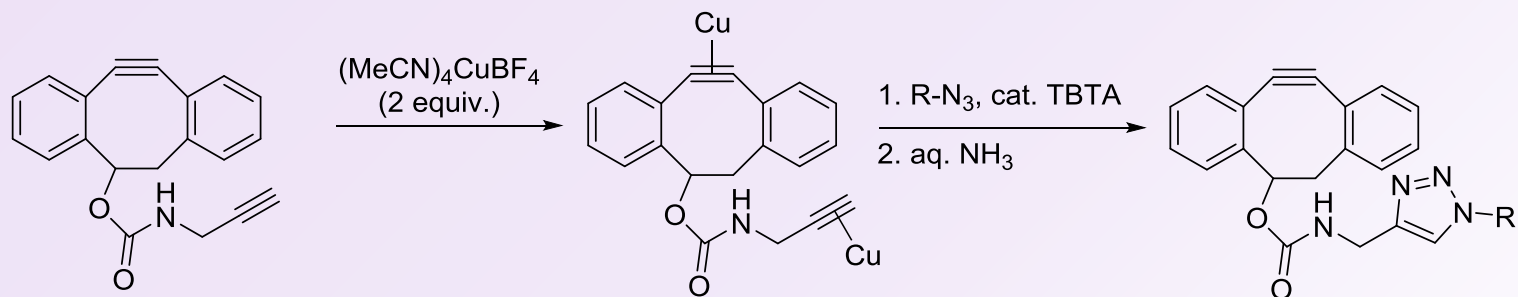
More Examples of Strained Alkynes: CuAAC vs. SPAAC



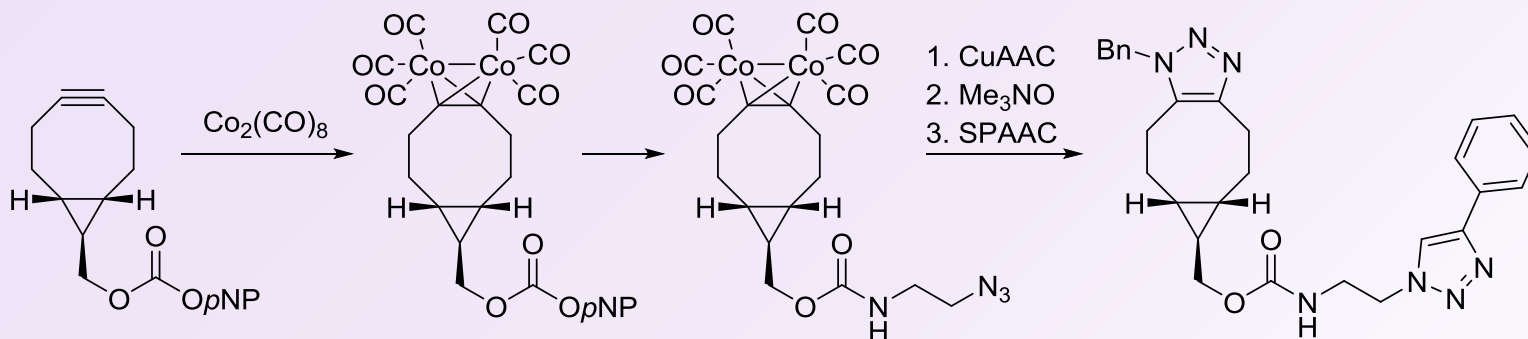
non-fluorescent

highly-fluorescent

Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. **2016**, 26, 1651.



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, 136, 13590.

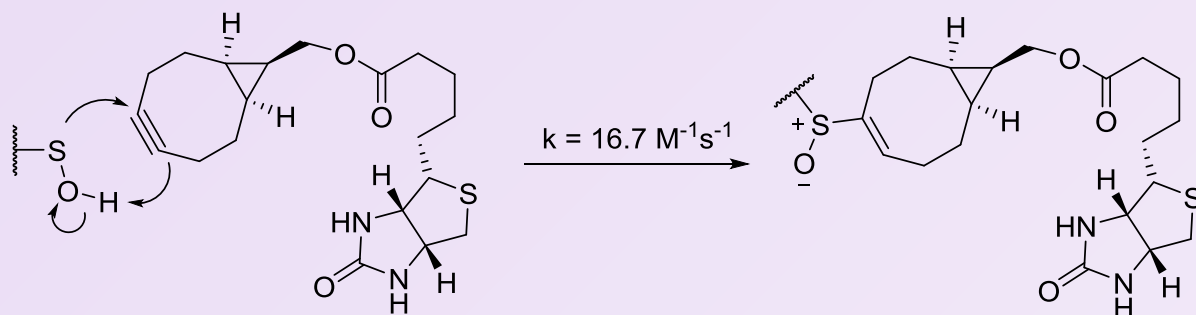


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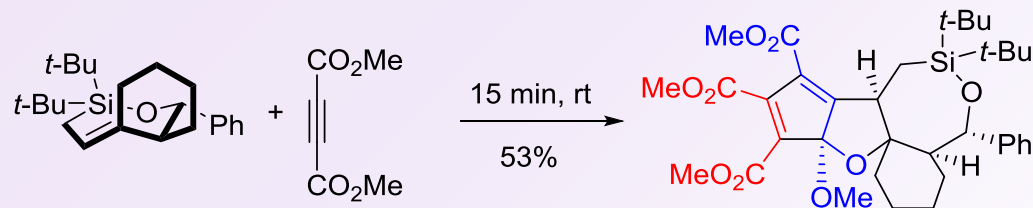
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Chem. Commun. **2015**, 51, 6647.

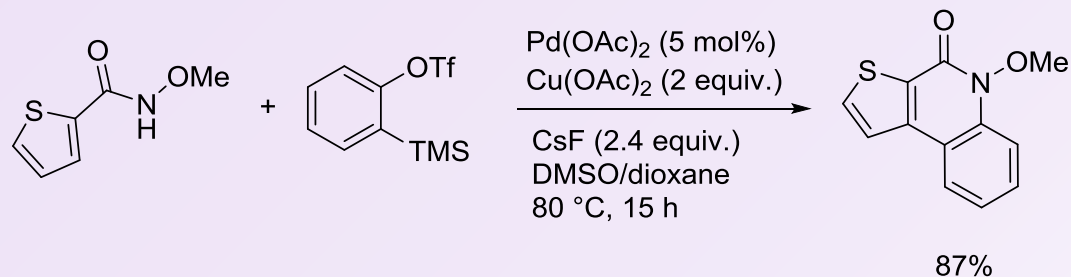
Recent Examples of Strained Alkynes and Alkenes



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, 136, 6167.



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2016**, 55, 790.



Org. Lett. **2014**, 16, 5354.

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Conclusions

- Reactivity of strained alkynes removes the need for harsh conditions and additional reagents.
- Rapid/convergent construction of highly functionalized scaffolds.
- Understanding (and then improving) regioselectivity allows for better predictability/design.
- Preparation of strained alkynes requires multiple steps which may not be appealing in a linear sequence.
- Future application in synthesis of complex molecules will further highlight the methodologies' utility.