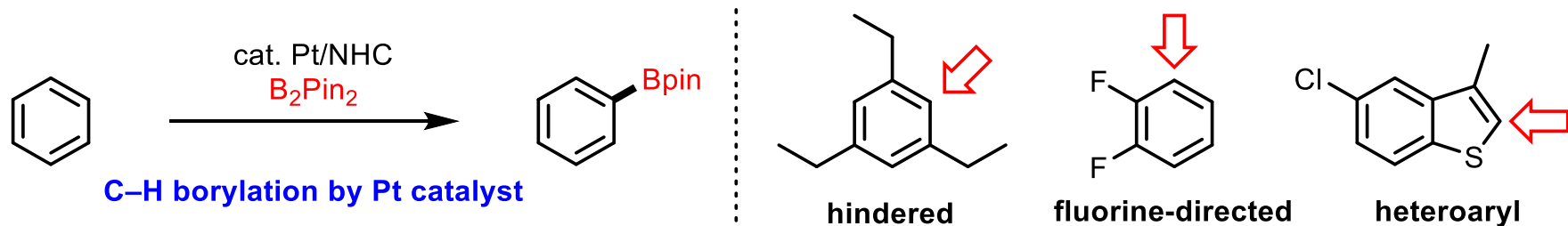


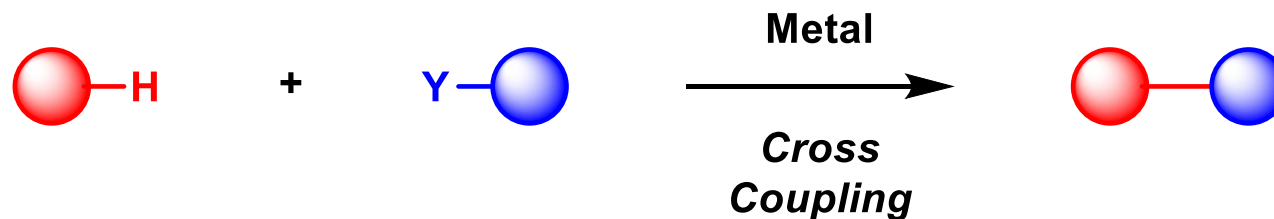
C–H Functionalization at Sterically Congested Positions by the Platinum-Catalyzed Borylation of Arenes

Takayuki Furukawa, Mamoru Tobisu,* and Naoto Chatani*

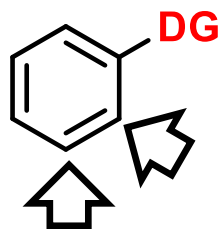
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2015**, *137*, 12211–12214



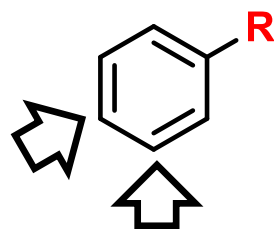
Strategies for C(sp²)-H Functionalization



Previous work

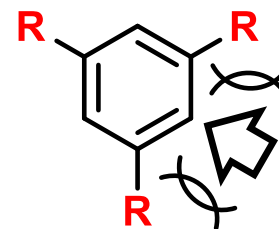


directing group

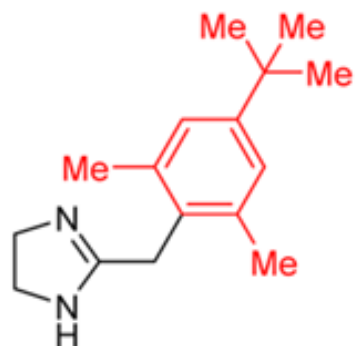


steric control

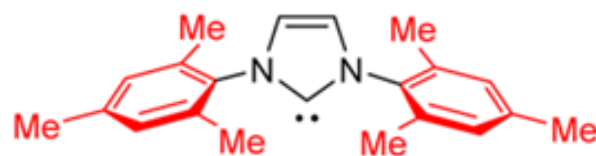
This work



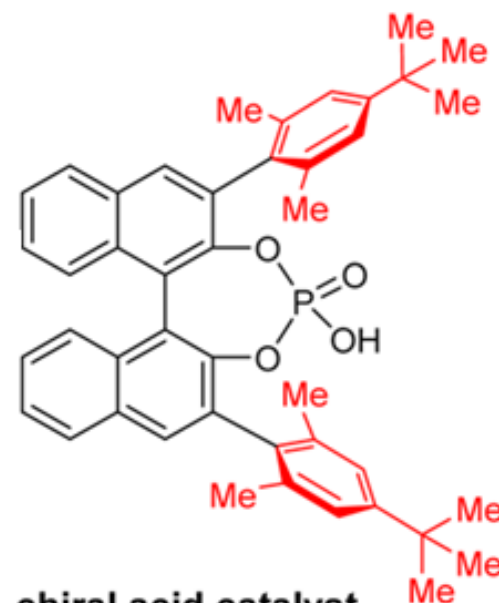
Applications of Hindered Aryl Groups



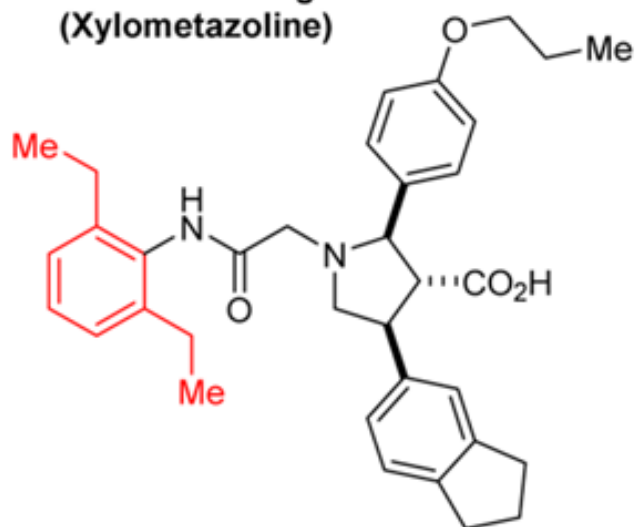
marketed drug
(Xylometazoline)



stabilized carbene



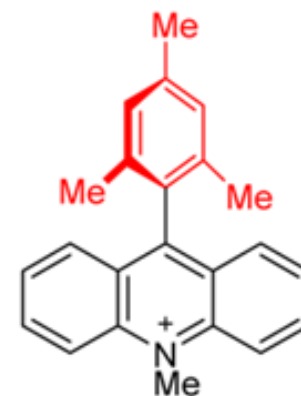
chiral acid catalyst



ET_B-selective antagonist
(A-192621)

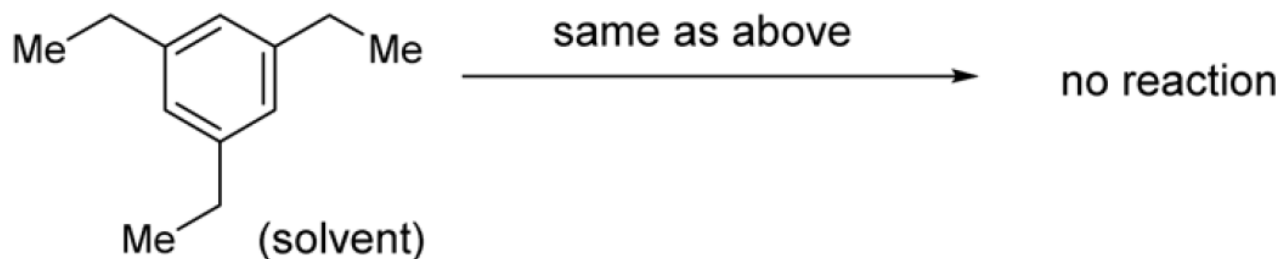
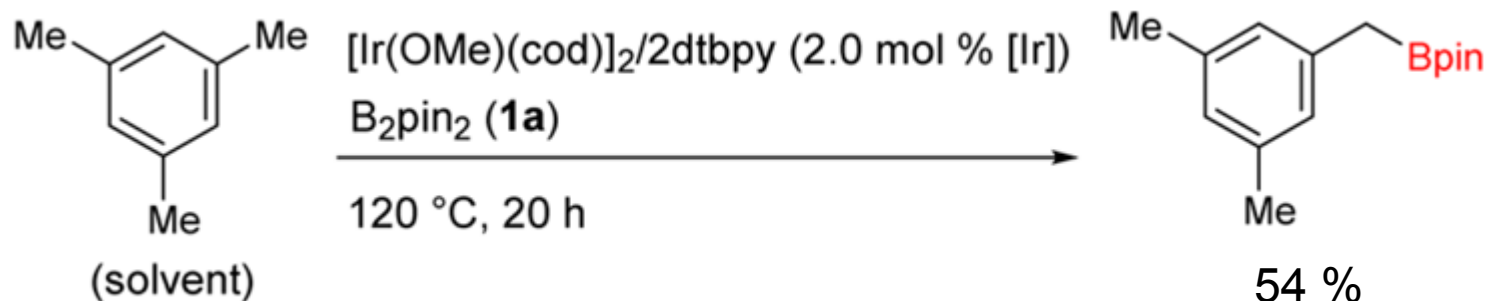


CRF₁ antagonist
(CP-376395)

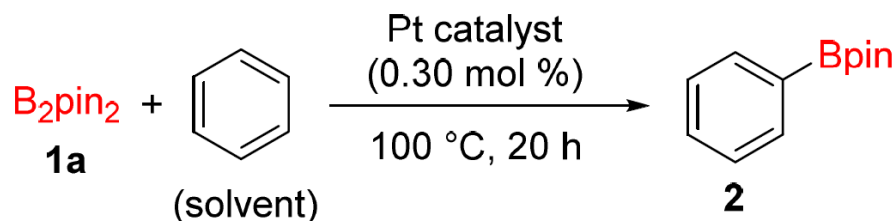


photocatalyst

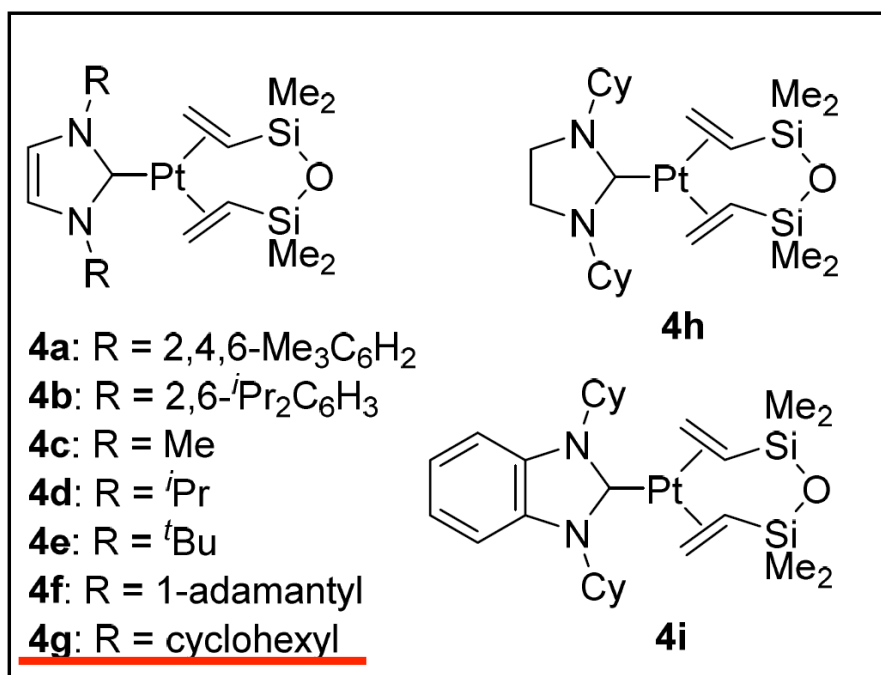
Attempted C-H Borylation of Hindered Arenes



Effect of the Ligand on the Platinum-Catalyzed Borylation of Benzene

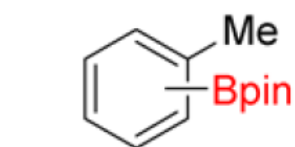
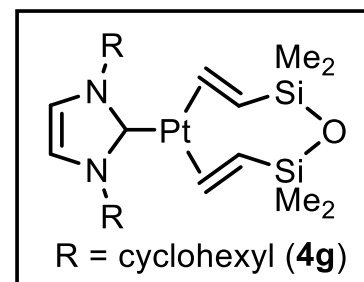
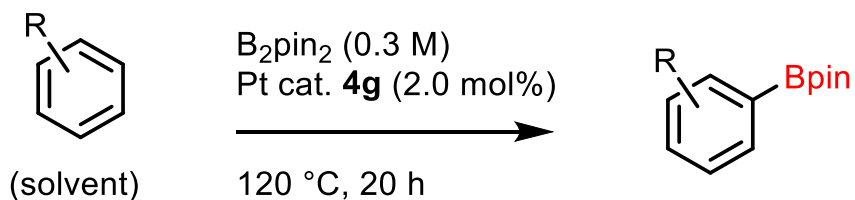


run	Pt catalyst	TON ^b
1 ^c	Pt ₂ (dvtms) ₃ (3)	5
2	Pt(IMes)(dvtms) (4a)	40
3	Pt(I ⁱ Pr)(dvtms) (4b)	0
4	Pt(IMe)(dvtms) (4c)	6
5	Pt(I ⁱ Pr)(dvtms) (4d)	69
6	Pt(I ^t Bu)(dvtms) (4e)	16
7	Pt[I(1-Ad)](dvtms) (4f)	58
8	Pt(ICy)(dvtms) (4g)	157
9	Pt(SICy)(dvtms) (4h)	106
10	Pt(BICy)(dvtms) (4i)	102
11	Pt(PPh ₃) ₄	0
12 ^c	3 + PCy ₃	2
13 ^c	3 + 2,2'-bipyridine	13



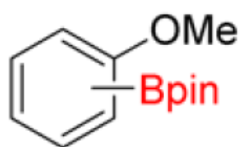
a) Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.30 mmol), catalyst (0.90 μmol) in benzene (1.0 mL) at 100 °C for 20 h. b) TON: molar amount of **2** formed per molar amount of catalyst. c) **3** (6.0 μmol) and PCy₃ or 2,2'-bipyridine (6.0 μmol), if indicated, were used.

Substrate Scopes



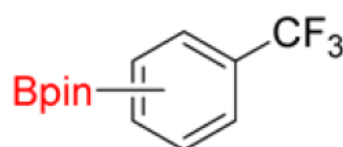
5 90%

(*o*:*m*:*p* = 30:50:20)



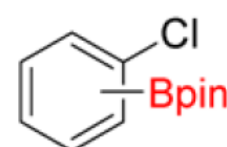
6 82%

(*o*:*m*:*p* = 22:61:17)



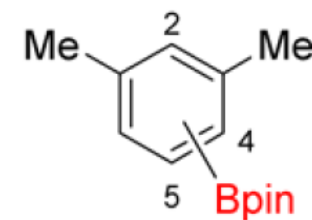
7 59%

(*o*:*m*:*p* = 0:68:32)



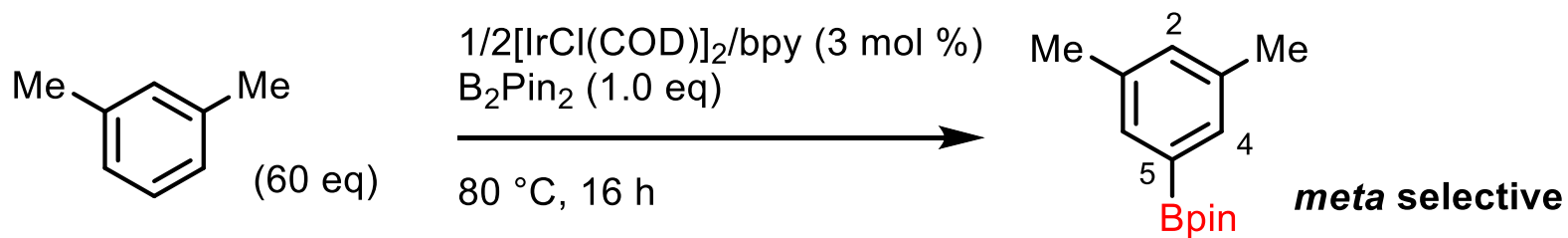
8 55%

(*o*:*m*:*p* = 29:53:18)
+ PhBpin (3%)

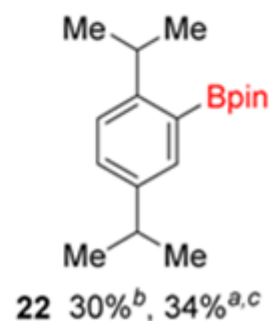
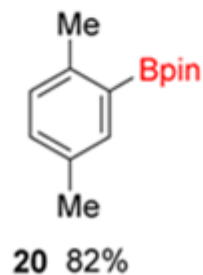
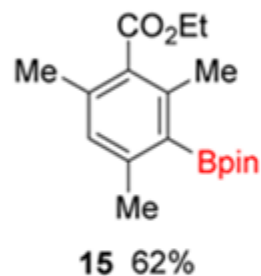
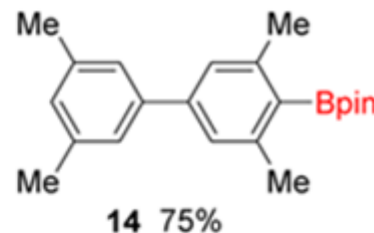
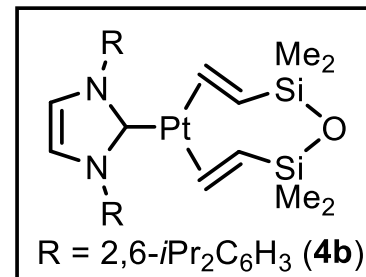


9 63%

(2:4:5 = 10:25:65)

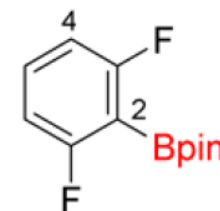
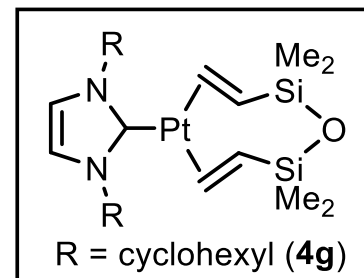
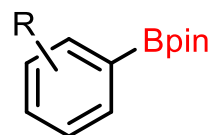
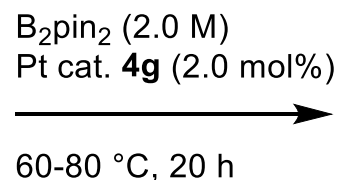
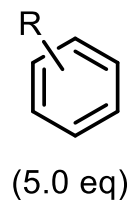


Substrate Scopes –Hindered Arenes–

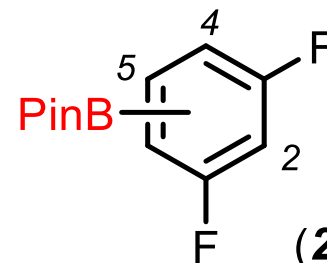
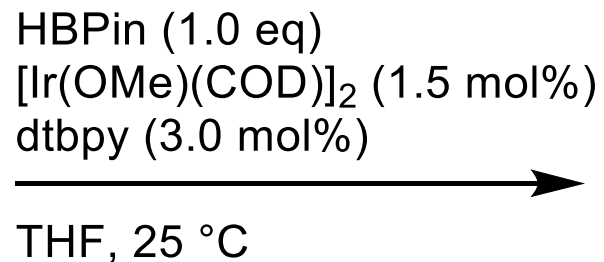
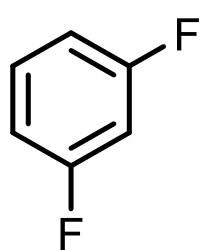


^a At 140 °C. ^b Compound **4f** was used as the catalyst.
^c The borylated product was isolated following its conversion to the corresponding phenol.

Substrate Scopes –Fluorobenzenes–

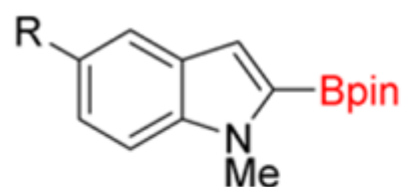
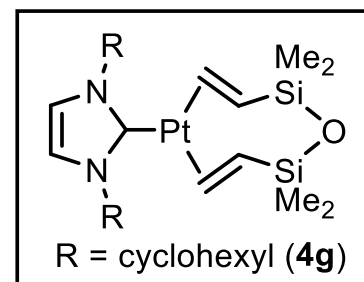
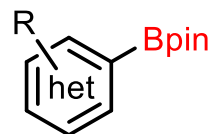
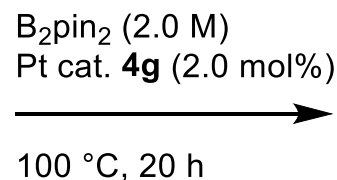
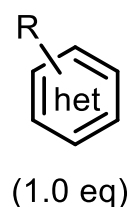


27 34% (61%)
(2:4 = 82:18)
60 °C

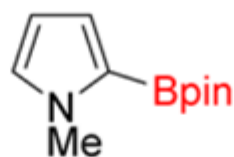


(2:4:5 = 17:33:50)

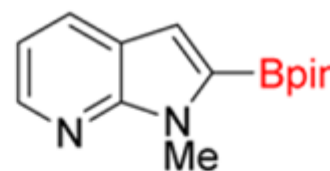
Substrate Scopes –Heteroarenes–



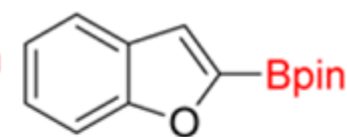
34 (R = H) 87%^e
35 (R = CO₂Me) 63%^f
36 (R = OMe) 79%^e
37 (R = F) 56%^f



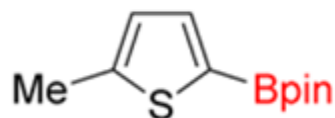
38 77%^g



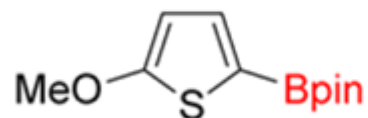
39 62%^f



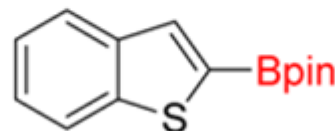
40 47% (68%)^f
(2:3 = 75:25)



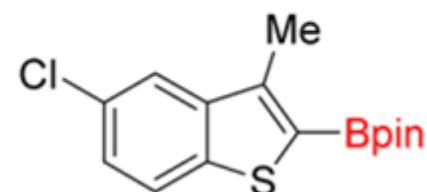
41 70%^h



42 64%^h



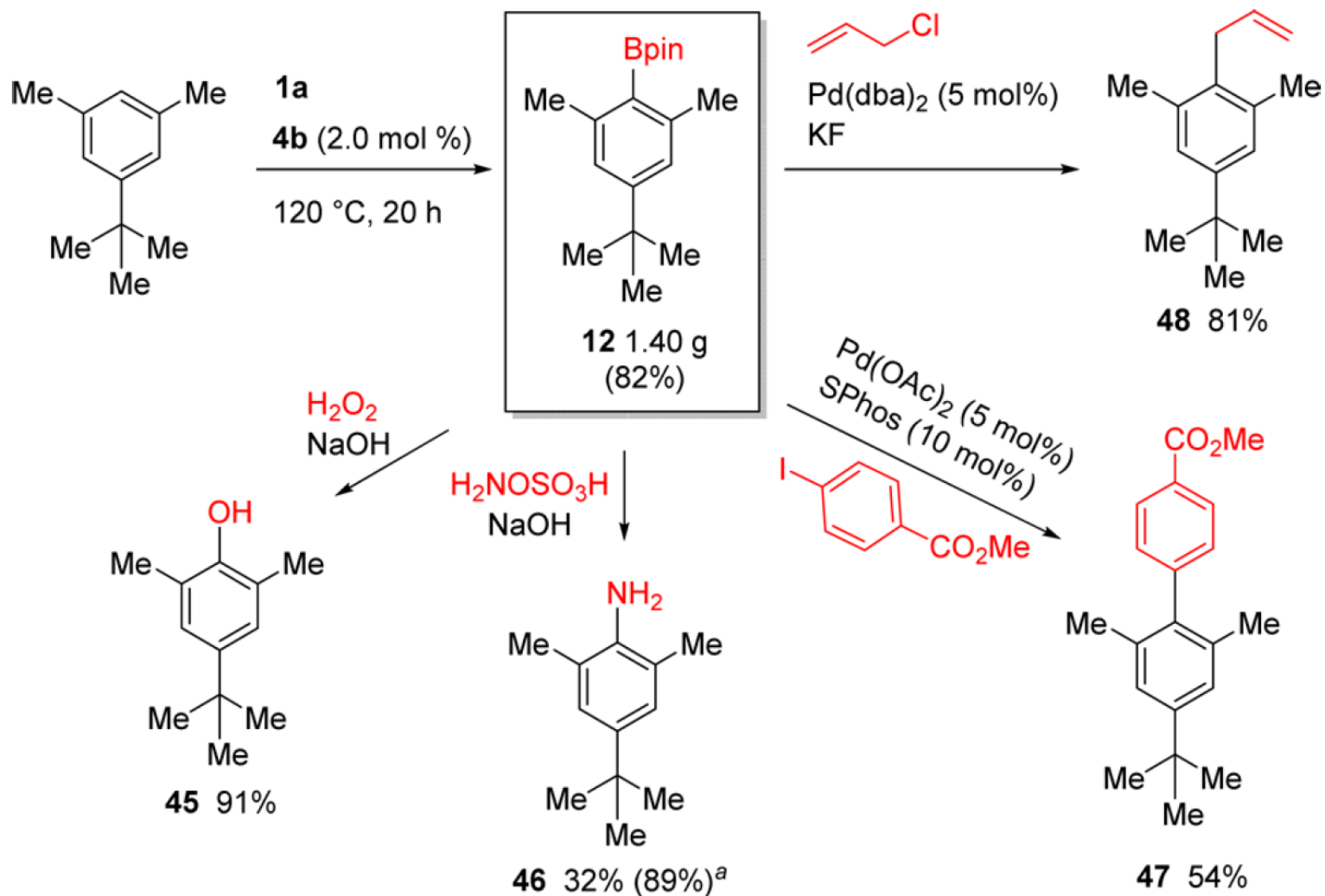
43 44%^f
(2:3 = 92:8)



44 64%

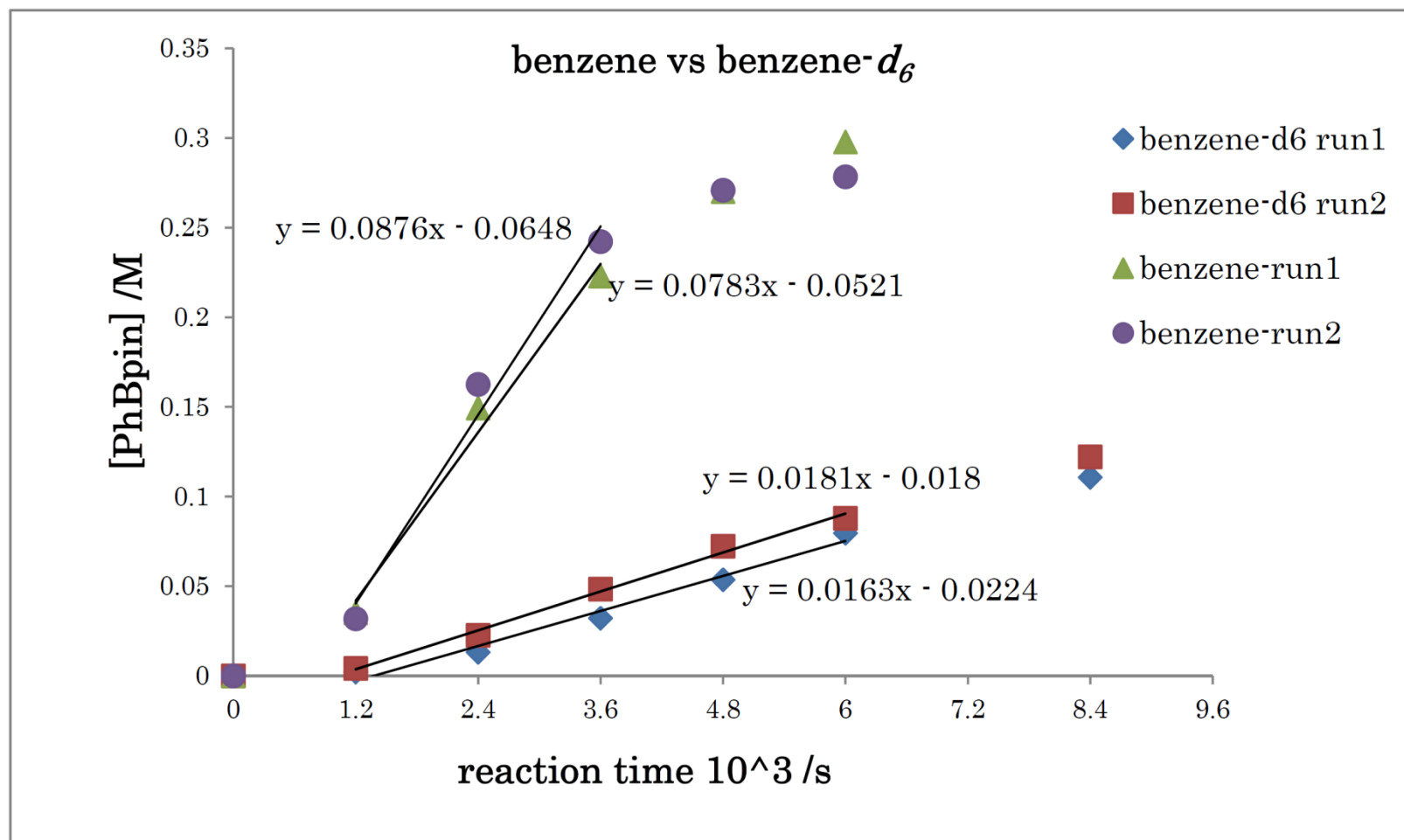
^e Compound **1a** (2.0 equiv relative to heteroarene) was used. ^f Compound **4g** (4.0 mol %) was used. ^g *N*-Methylpyrrole (5.0 equiv to **1a**) was used. ^h Heteroarene was used as the solvent.

Synthetic Utility of the Product

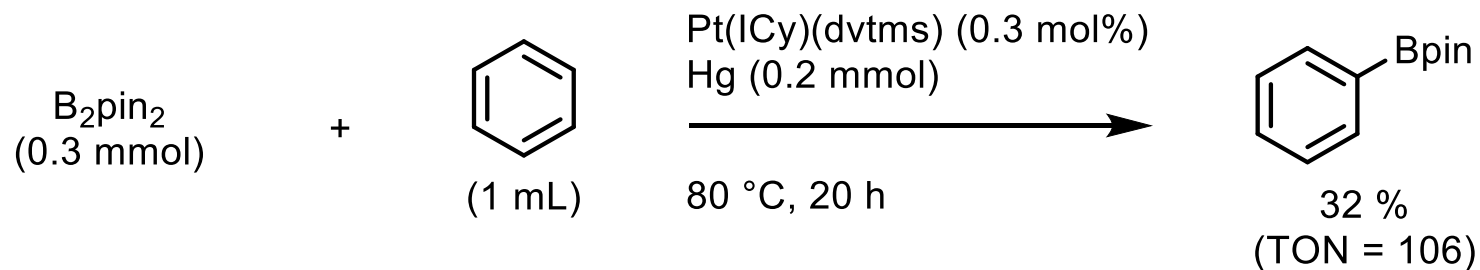


a) Yield based on the recovered starting material

Kinetic Isotope Effect



Mercury Poisoning Test



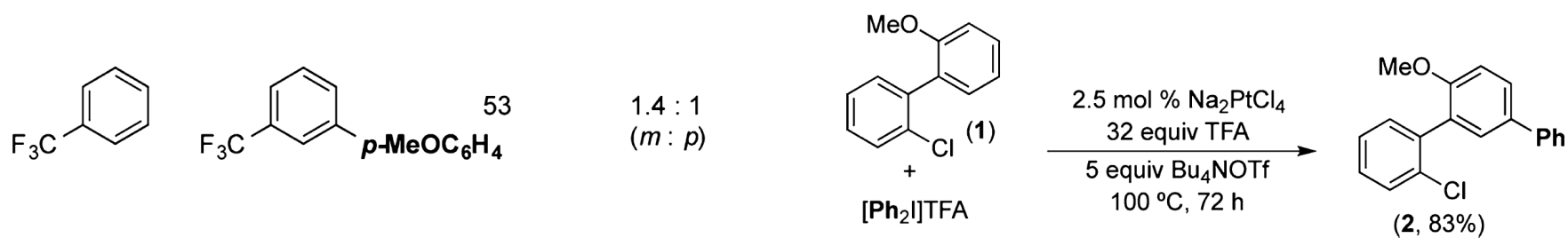
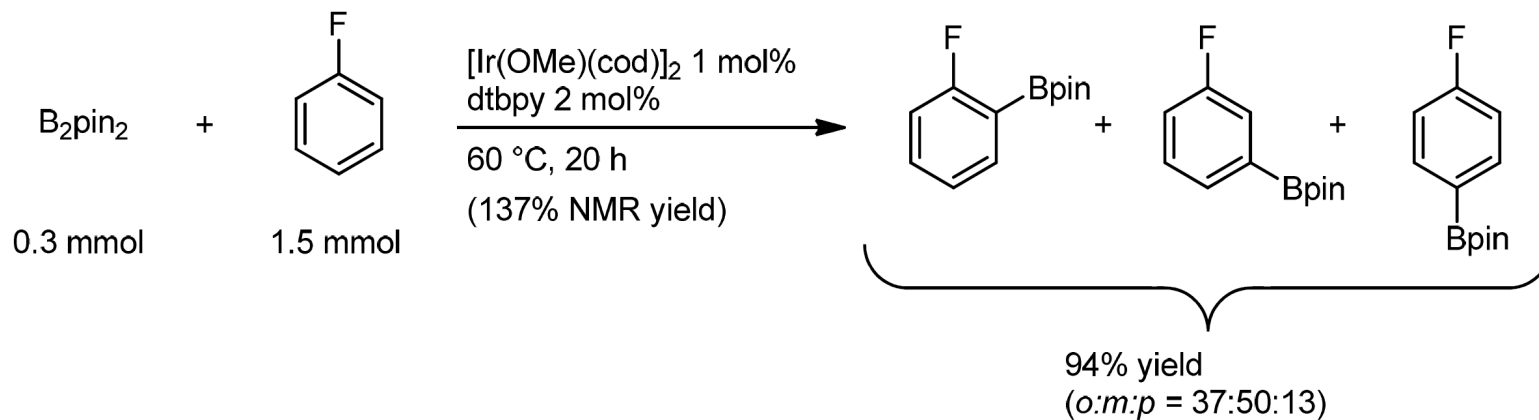
This result indicates ...

homogeneous platinum species are involved
as an active catalyst.

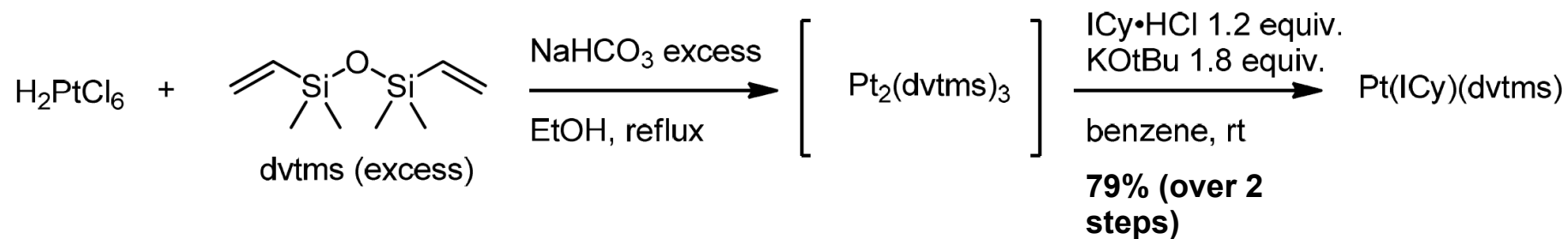
Conclusion

- This is the first platinum catalysed C-H borylation of arenes
- High tolerance of the catalytic systems to steric hindrance
- *Ortho*-directing effect of fluorine substituents which allowed the facile synthesis of *ortho*-fluorophenylboronic ester derivatives
- C–H bond cleavage occurred during the turnover-limiting step of the catalytic cycle
- Homogeneous platinum species are involved as an active catalyst.

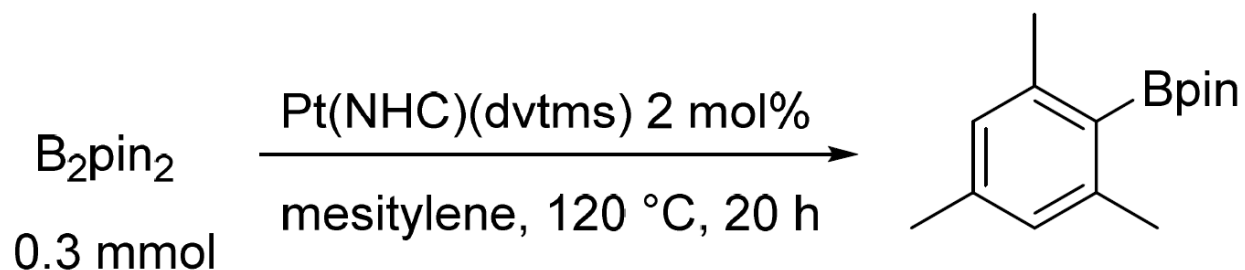
Iridium-catalyzed borylation of fluorobenzene



Synthesis of Pt(NHC)(dvtms) Complexes

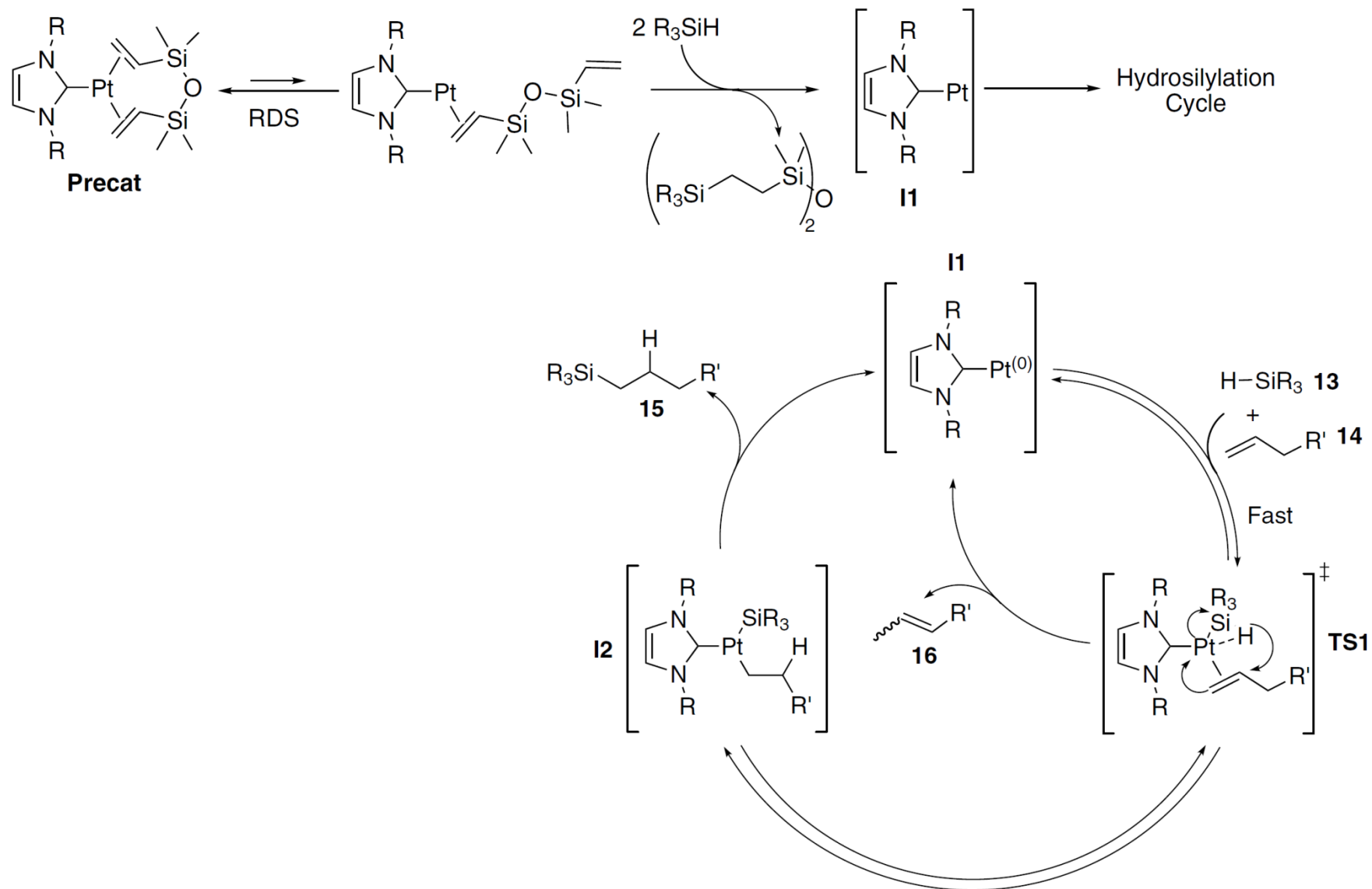


Dichlorination Substrate Scope

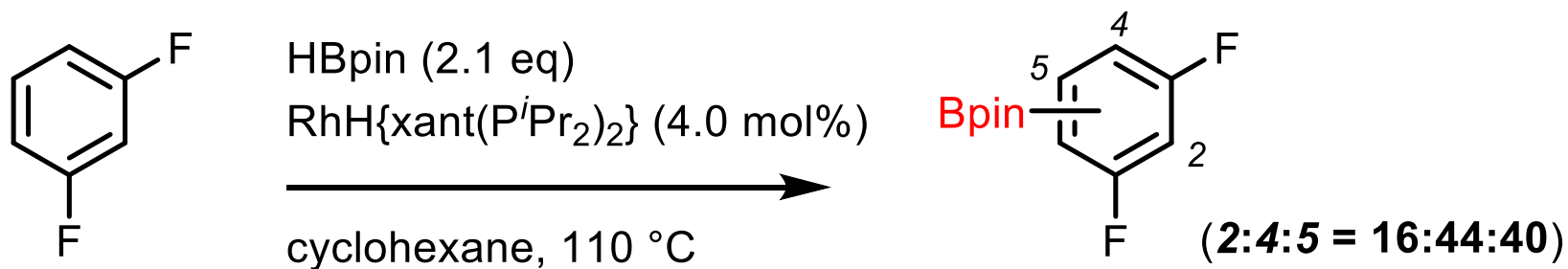


run	NHC	GC yield (%)	
		product	recovered B_2pin_2
1	IMes	46	0
2	ICy	55	5
3	SICy	18	31
4	BICy	31	28
5	IMe	0	55
6	<i>i</i> Pr	17	41
7	<i>t</i> Bu	37	0
8	IAd	66	0
9	IPr	72	0

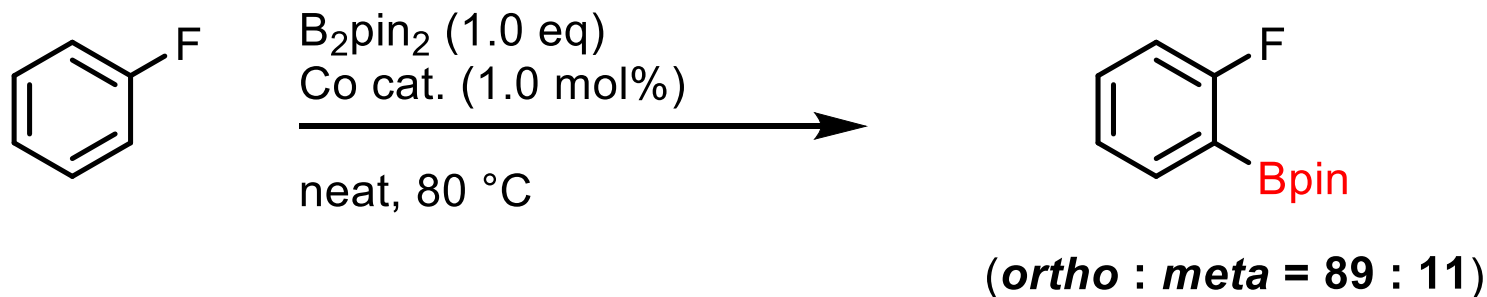
Synthetic utility of the product



Ortho-directing effect of fluorine



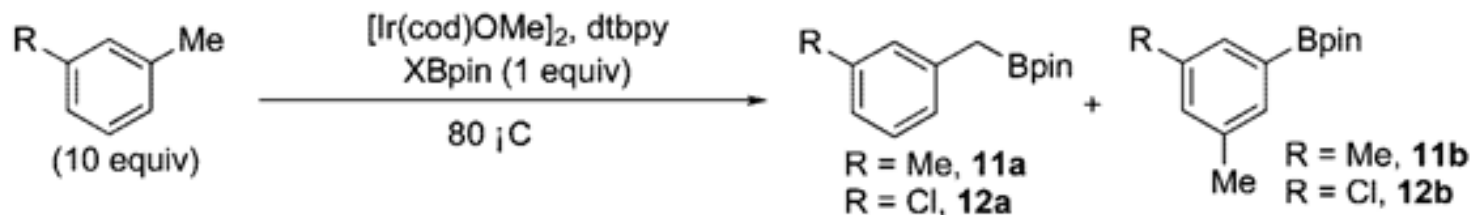
M. A. Esteruelas et al., *Organometallics* **2015**, 34, 1911-1924



P. J. Chirik et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, 136, 4133-4136

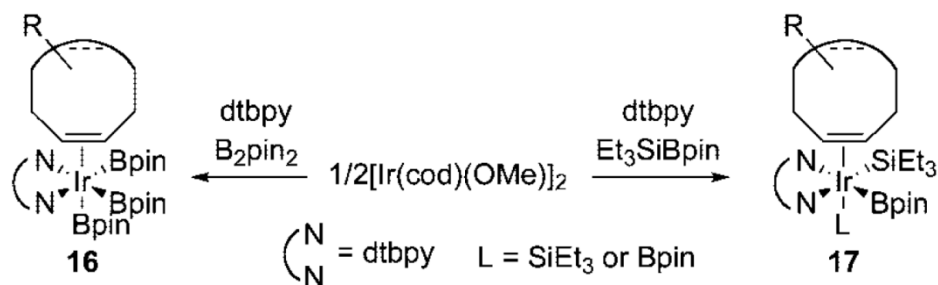
Regioselectivity Dependence of Regioselectivity on Boron Source

Table 4. Regioselectivity Dependence of Regioselectivity on Boron Source



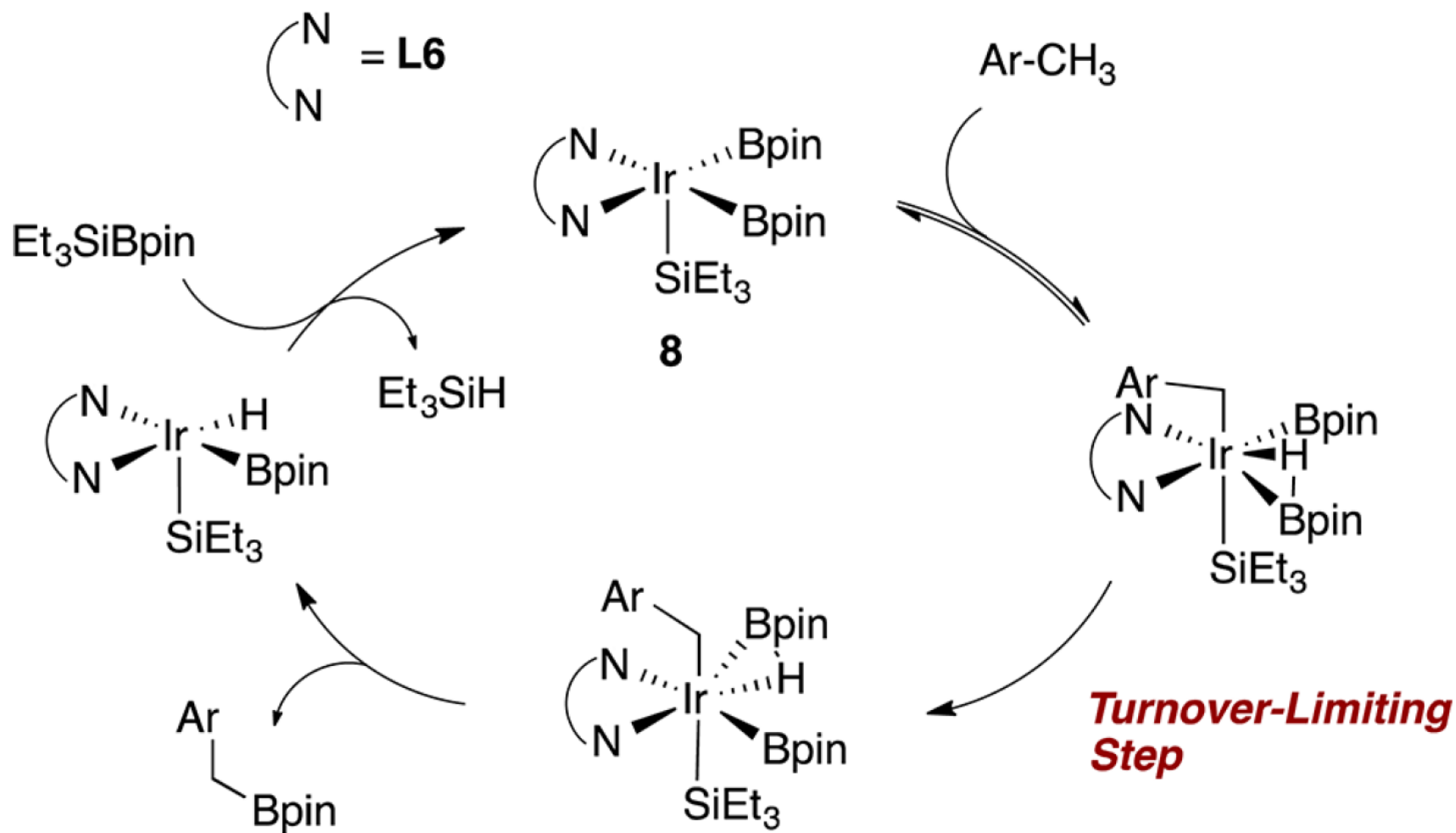
entry	R	boron reagent	$[\text{Ir}(\text{cod})\text{OMe}]_2$, %	dtbpy, %	time, h	yield, % ^a (a:b) ^b
1	Me	B_2pin_2	1	2	12	83 (0:1)
2	Me	<i>t</i> -BuMe ₂ SiBpin	1	2	12	75 (70:30)
3	Me	Et ₃ SiBpin	1	2	12	86 (89:11)
4	Me	<i>n</i> -Bu ₃ SiBpin	1	2	12	65 (93:7)
5	Cl	B_2pin_2	0.5	1	4	102 (0:1)
6	Cl	<i>t</i> -BuMe ₂ SiBpin	0.5	1	4	98 (10:90)
7	Cl	Et ₃ SiBpin	0.5	1	4	72 (40:60)
8	Cl	<i>n</i> -Bu ₃ SiBpin	0.5	1	4	87 (60:40)

^a Yield determined by GC. ^b 12a:12b isomer ratios determined by ¹H NMR.

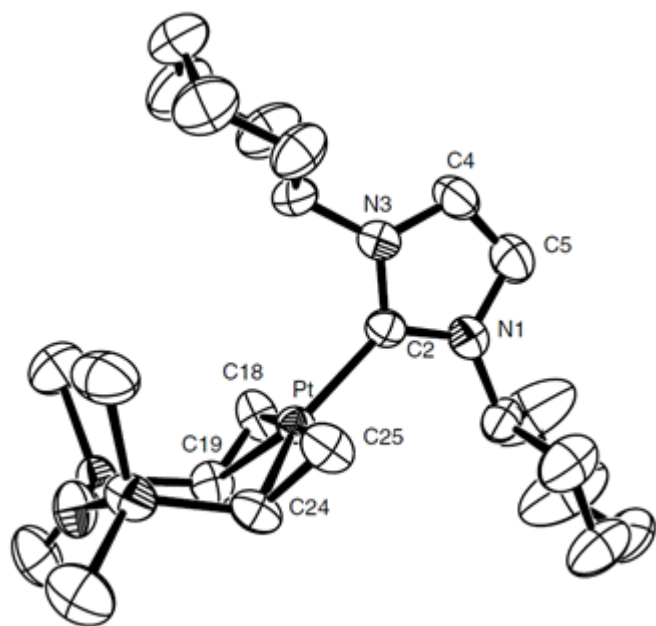


J. F. Hartwig et al.
Organometallics **2008**, *27*, 6013–6019

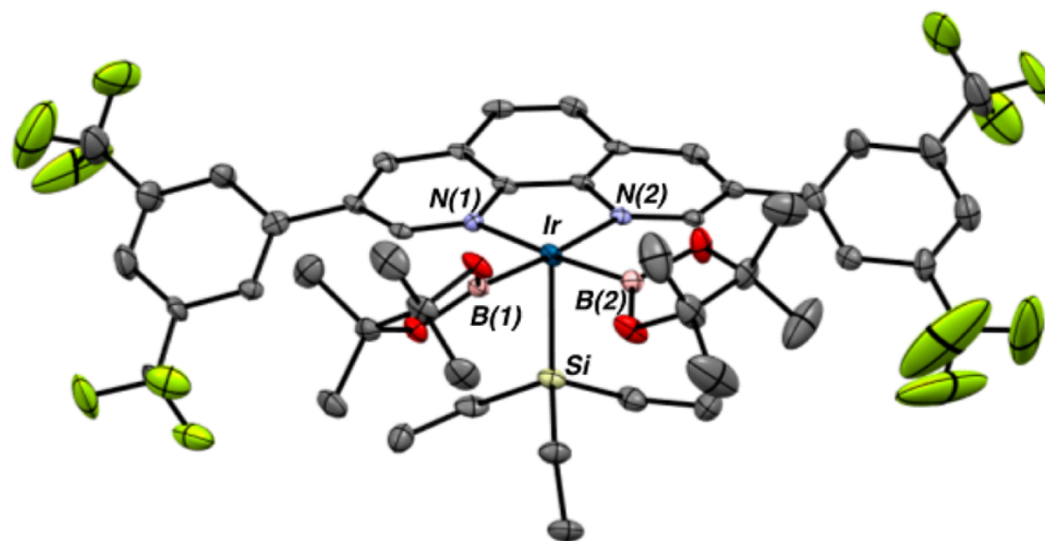
Proposed mechanism of Ir catalysed borylation



ORTEP structure



ORTEP of (ICy)Pt(dvtms)



Structure of Ir catalyst