

# ***Reductive Carbodiazonylation of Nonactivated Olefins via Aryl Diazonium Salts***

Markus R. Heinrich, Olga Blank, and Sabine Wölfel

*Org. Lett.* ASAP, o10611393

web release date: 6-23-06

Julia Vargas

July, 1, 2006

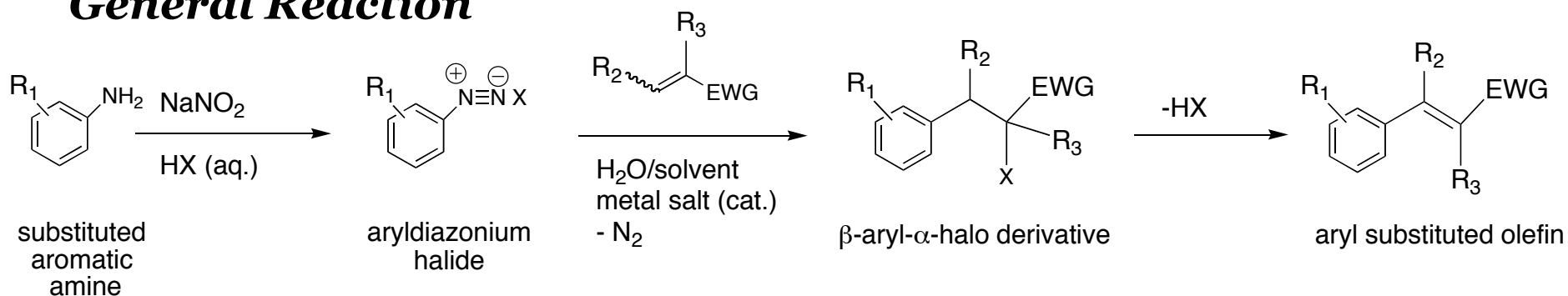
# Outline

---

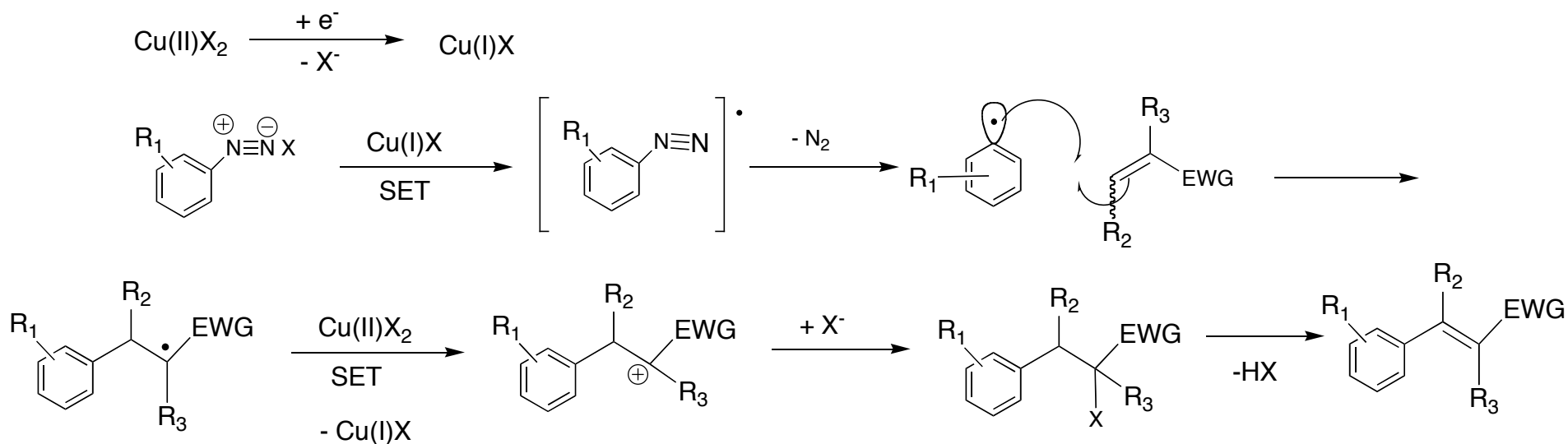
- Background:
  - The Meerwein Arylation
  - Examples of Carboamination and Carbodiazenylation
- Key Reaction and Mechanism: Carbodiazenylation
- Exploring the Scope
- Accessing Potential Synthetic Targets
- Summary and Future Work

# Meerwein Arylation

## General Reaction



## Proposed mechanism



Kurti L., Czako B. Strategic Applications of Named Reactions in Organic Synthesis. Elsevier Academic Press. Burlington, MA 2005

# Meerwein Arylation

---

## ***Key Features***

- Formation of the diazonium salt in situ, no isolation necessary
- Substitution of aromatic ring:
  - EWGs leads to higher yields, EDGs are low yielding
- Substitution of olefin:
  - Usually contain EWG group
  - If disubstituted, aryl radical adds to least substituted carbon
  - Potential formation of regioisomers

## ***Draw Backs***

- Overall moderate yields obtained due to side reactions (Sandmeyer Reaction, Azo Coupling etc.)

---

Kurti L., Czako B. Strategic Applications of Named Reactions in Organic Synthesis. Elsevier Academic Press. Burlington, MA 2005

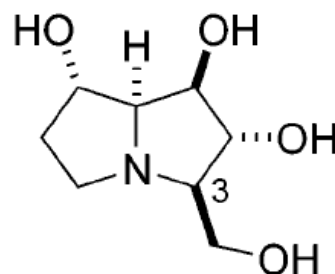
# Carboazidation in Total Synthesis

---

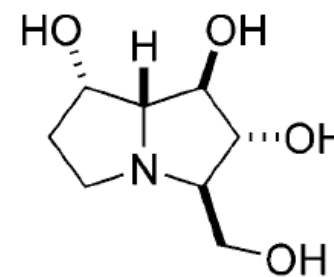
## Polyhydroxylated Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids

- Hyacinthacines isolated from *Muscari Armeniacum*
- New potent inhibitors of glycosidase

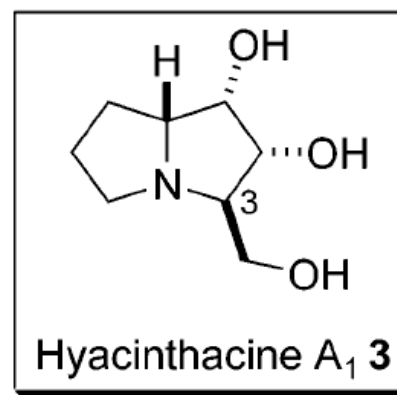
• Synthetic strategy based on free-radical carboazidation of a chiral allylsilane as a key step



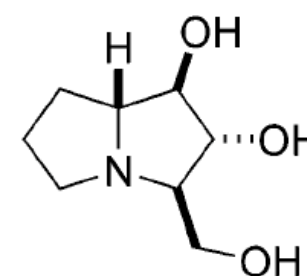
Alexine 1



Australine 2



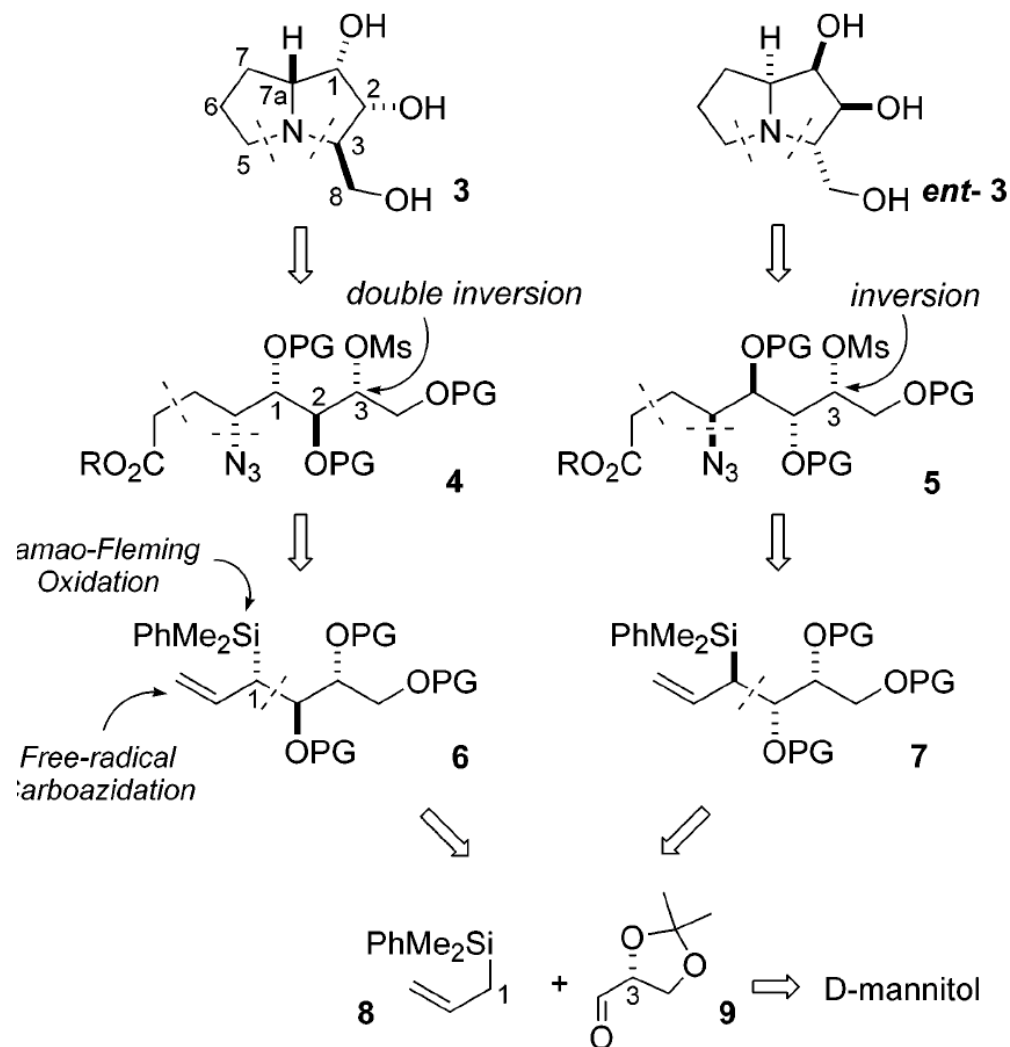
Hyacinthacine A<sub>1</sub> 3



Hyacinthacine A<sub>2</sub> 4

# Carboazidation in Total Synthesis

Scheme 2. Retrosynthetic Analysis

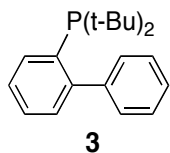
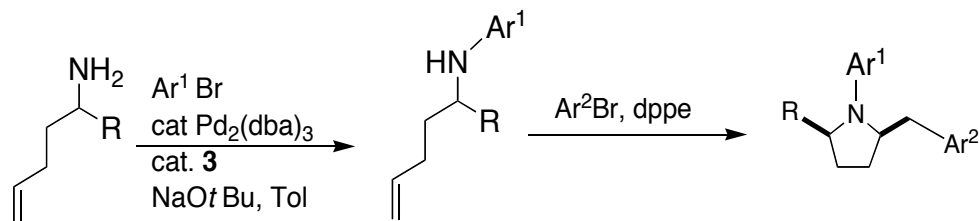


OL. 2005, 7, 2587

# Methods of Carboamination

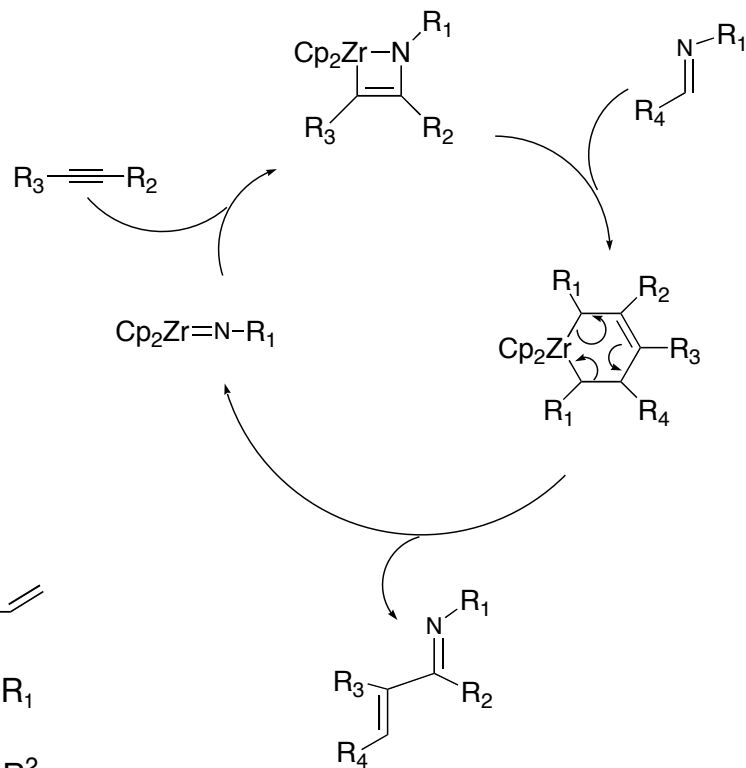
## Organometallic Methods

### *Pd-catalyzed tandem N-arylation/ carboamination of primary aliphatic amines*



OL. **2005**, *7*, 2575

### *Additions of Imine C=N bonds across Alkynes via imidozirconium complexes*



ACIE. **2004**, *43*, 5372

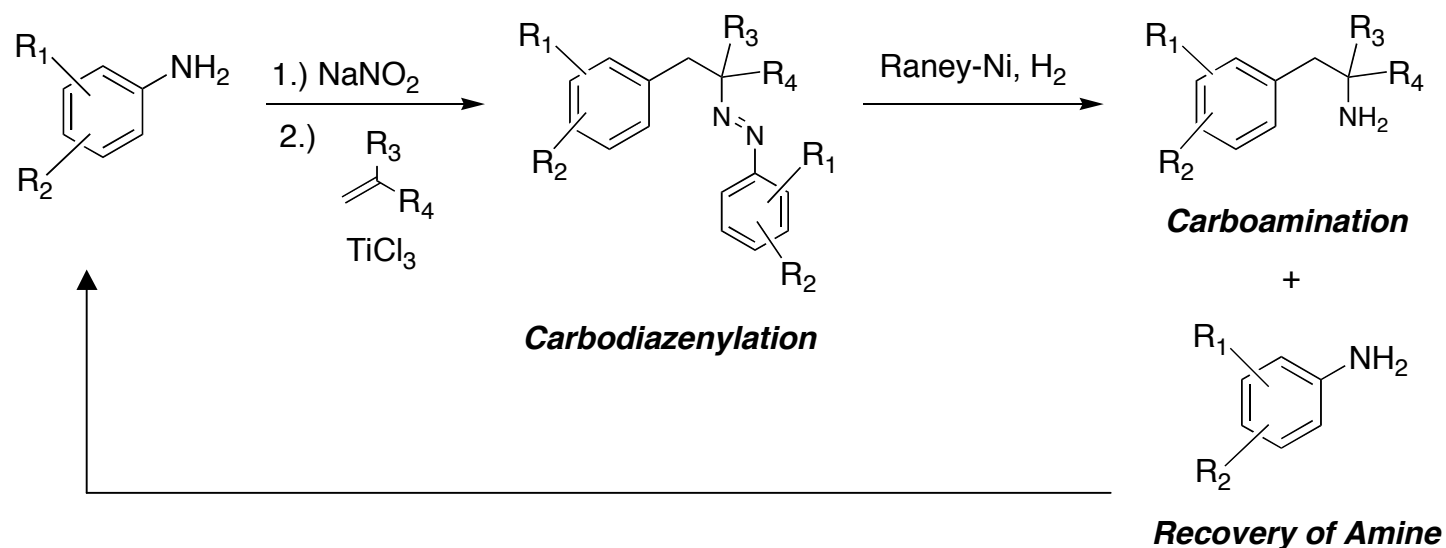
### *Pd-Cu bimetallic catalyzed Indole Formation*



ACIE. **2002**, *41*, 3230

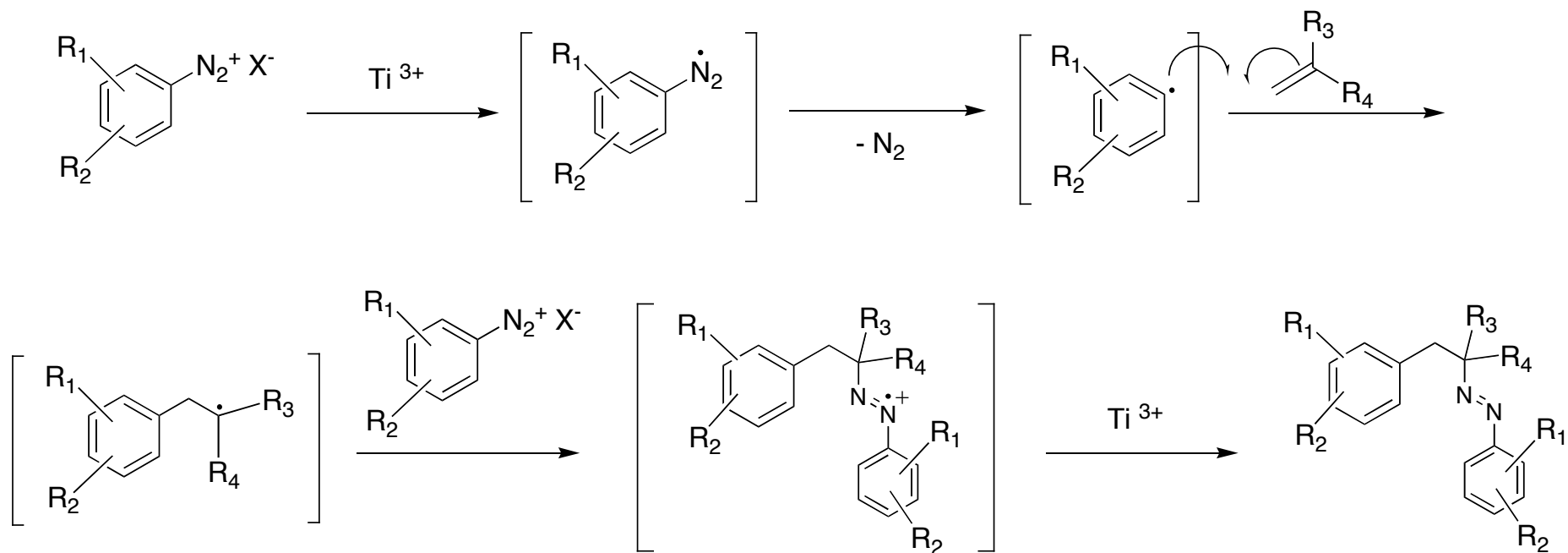
# Key Reaction

**Key Point:** the reduction of aryl diazonium salts in the presence of nonactivated olefins provides rapid entry to carbodiazenylation products, which can undergo transformation to synthetically useful precursors.



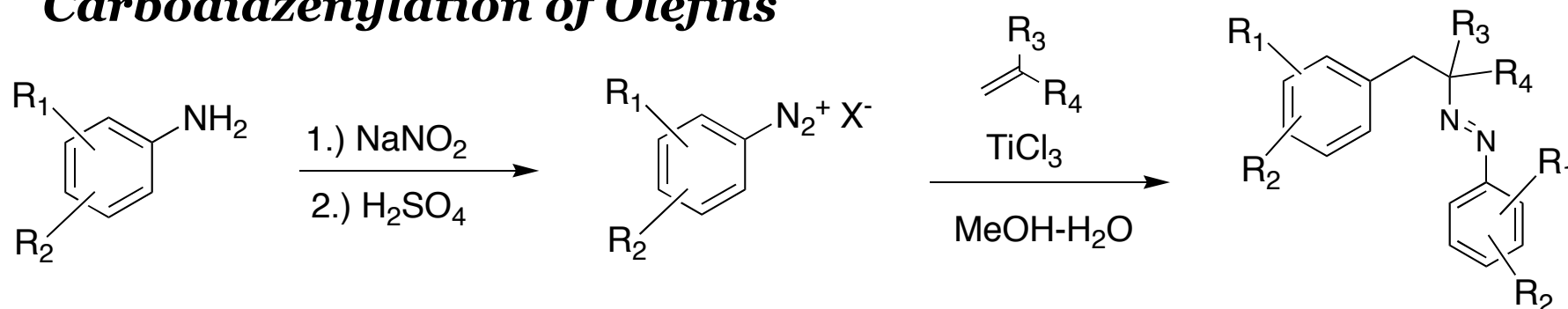


# Carbodiazenylation: Mechanism



# Exploring the Scope

## Carbodiazenylation of Olefins

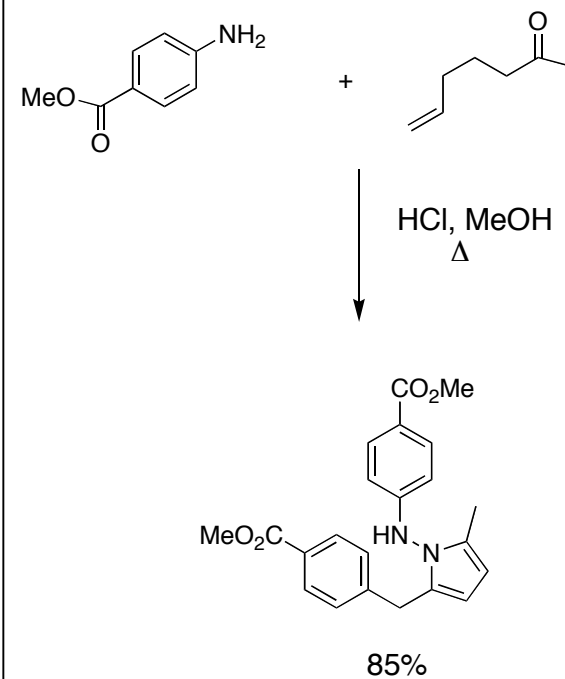
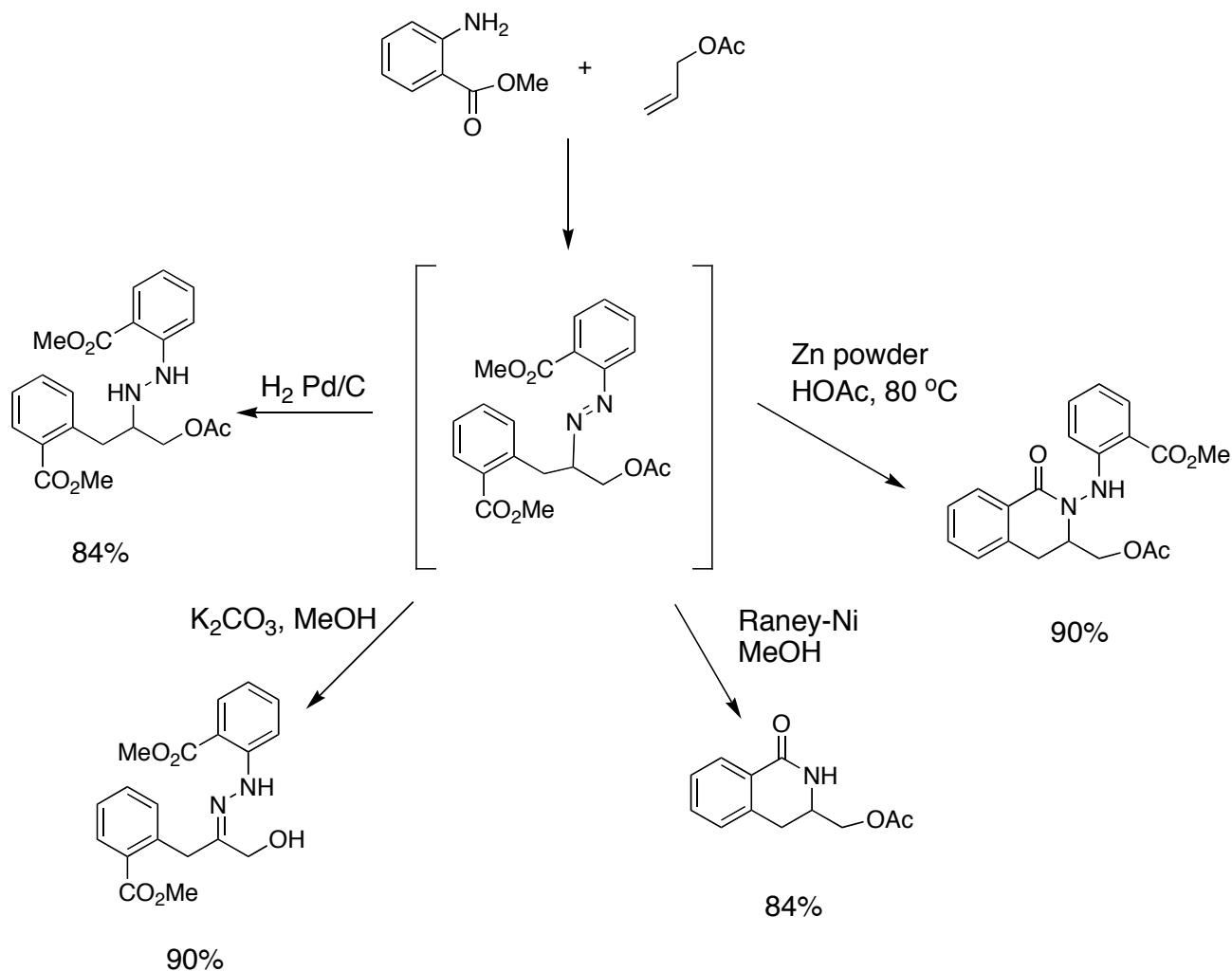


**Table 1.** Carbodiazenylation of Olefins

	aniline	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	olefin	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	product	yield <sup>a</sup> (%)
1	<b>1a</b>	H	H	<b>3a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	H	<b>4a</b>	47 <sup>b</sup>
2	<b>1b</b>	<i>o</i> -Cl	H	<b>3a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	H	<b>4b</b>	67 (61) <sup>b</sup>
3	<b>1c</b>	<i>m</i> -Cl	<i>p</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> H	<b>3a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	H	<b>4c</b>	55 <sup>b</sup>
4	<b>1d</b>	<i>p</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	<b>3a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	H	<b>4d</b>	80
5	<b>1e</b>	<i>o</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	<b>3a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	H	<b>4e</b>	59 (64) <sup>c</sup>
6	<b>1f</b>	<i>p</i> -CF <sub>3</sub>	H	<b>3a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	H	<b>4f</b>	68
7	<b>1d</b>	<i>p</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	<b>3b</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> CN	H	<b>4g</b>	70
8	<b>1d</b>	<i>p</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	<b>3c</b>	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> COMe	H	<b>4h</b>	60
9	<b>1d</b>	<i>p</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	<b>3d</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OAc	Me	<b>4i</b>	58 <sup>d</sup>
10	<b>1d</b>	<i>p</i> -CO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	<b>3e</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OH	Me	<b>4j</b>	73 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Yield according to method A (2.1 equiv of TiCl<sub>3</sub>) and column chromatography. <sup>b</sup> Yield according to method B (1.1 equiv of TiCl<sub>3</sub> and 4.0 equiv of FeSO<sub>4</sub>). <sup>c</sup> Reaction on a larger scale (5×). <sup>d</sup> Byproduct: 10–20% hydrazine.

# Accessing Potential Synthetic Targets



# Summary and Future Work

---

## *Summary*

- Simple, practical method for diazenylation of non-activated olefins
- Can be carried out under non-hazardous conditions
- Formation of valuable precursors for polyfunctionalized target molecules in high yields
- Raney-Ni reductive conditions yielded product and recovered aniline starting material

## *Future Work*

- To continue to apply this methodology toward new synthetic targets and pathways
-