

2016

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Abstract

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Disciplines

Chemistry | Organic Chemistry

Comments

This article is published as Ghosh, Avipsa, Kirsten F. Johnson, Kevin L. Vickerman, James A. Walker, and Levi M. Stanley. "Recent advances in transition metal-catalysed hydroacylation of alkenes and alkynes." *Organic Chemistry Frontiers* 3, no. 5 (2016): 639-644. doi: [10.1039/C6QO00023A](https://doi.org/10.1039/C6QO00023A). Posted with permission.

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HIGHLIGHT

View Article Online
View Journal | View IssueCite this: *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2016, **3**, 639Received 15th January 2016,
Accepted 11th February 2016

DOI: 10.1039/c6qo00023a

rsc.li/frontiers-organic

Recent advances in transition metal-catalysed hydroacylation of alkenes and alkynes

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This highlight discusses developments in transition metal-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions over the past three years. The discussion summarizes the development of new catalyst systems for alkene and alkyne hydroacylation and applications to the synthesis of important ketone building blocks. The highlight captures transition metal-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation at a time of impressive growth when cobalt, nickel, ruthenium, and iridium catalysts are emerging as complements or replacements for traditional rhodium catalysts.

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Levi Stanley received his B.A. in chemistry from Augustana College (SD) in 2001, and he received his Ph.D. from North Dakota State University in 2007 under the supervision of Professor Mukund P. Sibi. After post-doctoral studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with Professor John Hartwig, he joined the faculty at Iowa State University in 2012 as an assistant professor in the Department

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Introduction

Transition metal-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation, the formal addition of an aldehyde C–H bond across an unsaturated C–C bond, has emerged as a powerful, catalytic process to synthesize ketones over the past four decades.^{1–3} The identification and development of new catalysts has greatly expanded the scope and synthetic utility of these hydroacylation reactions in recent years. Intramolecular alkene hydroacylation reactions are now well-established methods to synthesize carbocyclic and heterocyclic ketones, often with high enantioselectivities. In addition, the development of intermolecular hydroacylations of new combinations of alkenes and alkynes with aldehydes continues to rapidly expand and provide direct routes to new ketones from simple starting materials.

Despite recent advances in catalytic alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions, many challenges remain to fully harness the synthetic potential of these valuable processes. These challenges include: intramolecular hydroacylations to form medium and large rings in the absence of functional groups to stabilize catalytic intermediates; intermolecular hydroacylations that encompass a much broader array of substrates; and new catalyst types that improve activity, complement the selectivity, and reduce the cost of widely studied rhodium complexes of bisphosphine ligands.

Since the initial report by Sakai and co-workers in 1972,⁴ hydroacylation of alkenes and alkynes has evolved to encompass reactions catalysed by not only transition metal complexes, but also N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs)^{5,6} and photocatalysts.^{7–9} This highlight will focus on recent developments in transition metal-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions over the past three years. The discussion is



Highlight

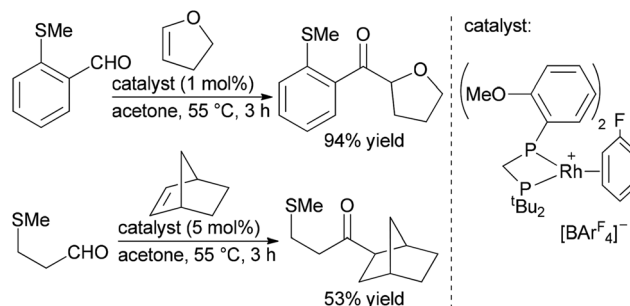
divided by catalyst type and includes highlights of rhodium-, cobalt-, ruthenium-, iridium-, and nickel-catalysed processes.

Rhodium-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation

Since the initial report of transition metal-catalysed olefin hydroacylation,⁴ rhodium-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions have remained at the forefront of studies in the area. While much progress has been made in the development of alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions with aldehydes containing functional groups capable of coordinating the rhodium center, intermolecular alkene hydroacylations with simple aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes remain challenging.

Dong and co-workers recently reported highly branched-selective intermolecular hydroacylation reactions of a variety of non-chelating aliphatic, aromatic, and alkenyl aldehydes with *ortho*-vinylphenols (Scheme 1).^{10,11} $[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})(\text{OMe})_2]$ and a small-bite-angle bisphosphine ligand, bis(dicyclohexylphosphino)methane (dcpm), combine with the *ortho*-vinylphenol substrate to generate an electron-rich and neutral rhodium complex that has a lower barrier for the turnover-limiting, non-directed oxidative addition of Rh to the aldehyde C–H bond. This catalyst promotes reactions of an array of non-chelating aldehydes with a wide range of substituted *ortho*-vinylphenols to form branched ketone products (typically >20:1 selectivity) in 50–99% yield. The α -aryl ketone products can readily undergo acid-catalyzed cyclocondensation to form benzofurans in high yields.

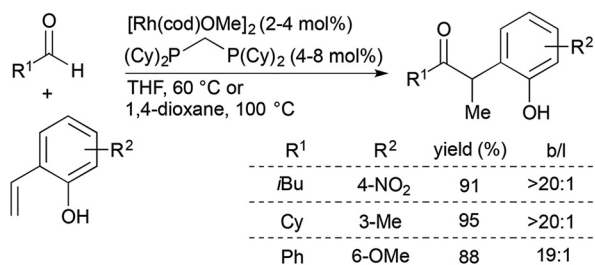
Development in the Willis and Weller labs of catalysts containing small-bite-angle bisphosphine ligands with the general structure $[\text{Rh}(\text{R}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PR}_2)(\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{F})][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ has substantially improved the activity and stability of rhodium catalyst in intermolecular hydroacylation of alkenes with β -substituted aldehydes.^{12–14} Recently, these groups reported a catalyst with this general structure based on the non-symmetrical ligand ${}^t\text{Bu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{P}(\text{o-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4)_2$ that enables intermolecular hydroacylation of a wide range of functionalized internal alkenes with β -substituted aldehydes (Scheme 2).¹⁴ Detailed mechanistic studies suggest that the *o*-MeOC₆H₄ group on phosphorous plays a key role in the stability and activity of the catalyst by



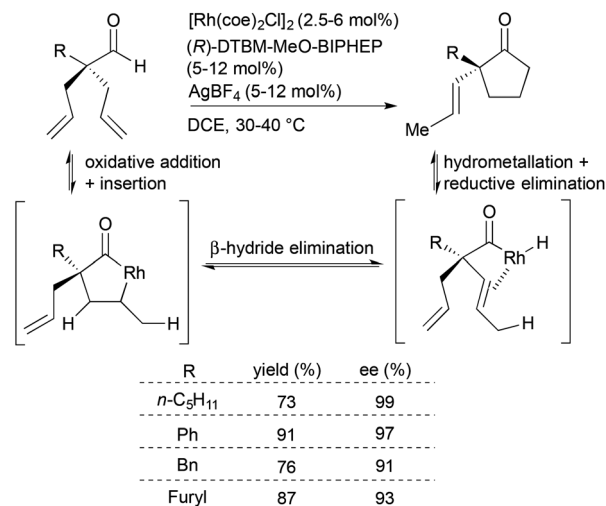
Scheme 2 Intermolecular hydroacylation of internal alkenes with β -substituted aldehydes.

increasing the rate of olefin insertion into the rhodium hydride bond, which prevents decarbonylation by maintaining a low concentration of the acyl hydride intermediate. This catalyst system enables hydroacylations of a range of both 1,1- and 1,2-disubstituted alkenes, including cycloalkenes, cyclic and acyclic vinyl ethers, and α,β -unsaturated esters, with aryl and non-aryl aldehydes.

Inspired by Tanaka and Suemune's report on desymmetrization of β -bis(alkenyl)aldehydes to generate cyclopentanones bearing β -quaternary stereogenic centers,^{15,16} Dong and coworkers developed an enantioselective desymmetrization of α -trisubstituted aldehydes to form cyclopentanones with α -quaternary stereogenic centers (Scheme 3).¹⁷ A catalyst generated *in situ* from $[\text{Rh}(\text{coe})_2\text{Cl}]_2$, (*R*)-DTBM-MeO-BIPHEP and AgBF_4 facilitates the desymmetrization of the α -quaternary center through an isomerization–hydroacylation cascade. Key to this isomerization–hydroacylation cascade is a rare endocyclic β -hydride elimination for which this study provides experimental evidence that supports previous theoretical studies.^{18,19} The chiral Rh catalyst enables selective formation of a variety of α -vinylcyclopentanones (R = alkyl, aryl, hetero-



Scheme 1 Hydroacylation of vinylphenols with non-chelating aldehydes.



Scheme 3 Desymmetrization of α -quaternary centers by isomerization–hydroacylation.

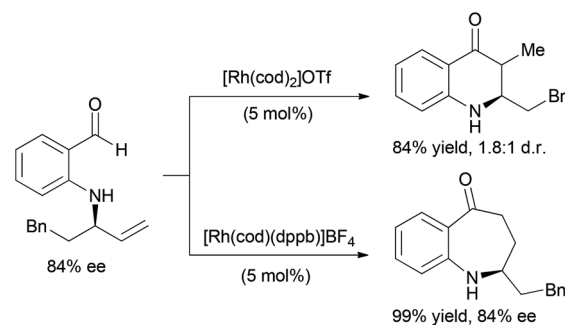


aryl) in high yields (73–91%) with excellent enantioselectivities (91–99% ee).

Our group and others have investigated alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions as a strategy to synthesize polycyclic nitrogen heterocycles. We initially reported highly enantioselective, intramolecular hydroacylation of *N*-vinylindole-2-carboxaldehydes to generate dihydropyrroloindolones in high yield with excellent enantioselectivities (Scheme 4).²⁰ More recently, we reported catalytic, enantioselective hydroacylations of *N*-allylindole-2-carboxaldehydes and *N*-allylpyrrole-2-carboxaldehydes to form dihydropyrroloindolones and dihydroindolizinones in moderate-to-high yields with high enantioselectivities.²¹ These reactions represent the first examples of highly enantioselective, transition metal-catalyzed hydroacylation to form six-membered rings in the absence of chelation-assistance and encompass an array of *N*-allylindole- and *N*-allylpyrrole-2-carboxaldehydes substrates. The ability to form six-membered rings in the absence of chelation-assistance led to the development of a related catalyst system for *endo*- and enantioselective hydroacylation of *o*-allylbenzaldehydes.²²

The coupling of alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions in sequence or in tandem with additional bond-forming processes has expanded the types of heterocyclic ketones that are readily accessible from simple starting materials. Nguyen and coworkers reported a sequential approach to the synthesis of dihydroquinolinones and tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]azepinones involving Rh-catalyzed asymmetric allylic amination followed by intramolecular alkene hydroacylation reactions.²³ The enantio-enriched allylic amine, formed by Rh-catalyzed dynamic kinetic asymmetric transformation (DYKAT) of racemic allylic trichloroacetimidates with 2-aminobenzaldehyde, is a suitable substrate for alkene hydroacylation to form six- or seven-membered ring aza-ketones based on the choice of the rhodium catalyst (Scheme 5).

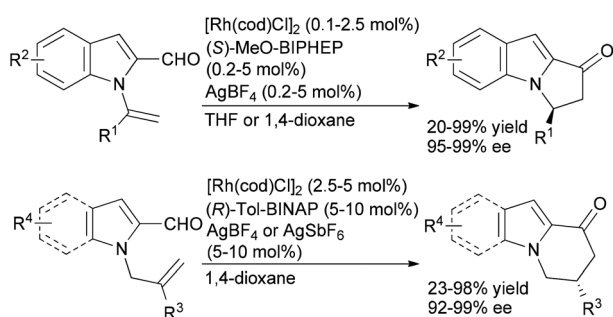
Aldehydes containing β -heteroatoms are privileged substrates in transition metal-catalyzed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions due their ability to coordinate acylmetal hydride intermediates and suppress catalyst deactivation pathways. Often these β -chelating units are viewed as a limitation to the scope of alkene and alkyne hydroacylation processes. Recent reports from Willis and our laboratory demonstrated



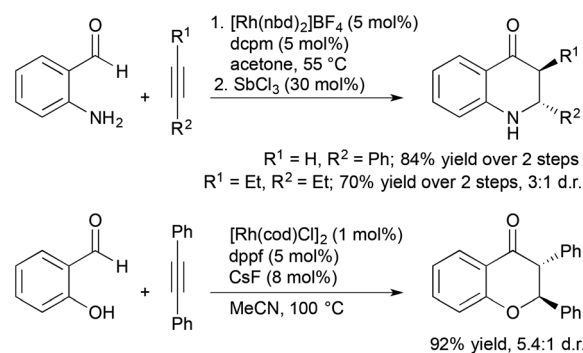
Scheme 5 Sequential allylic amination and hydroacylation reactions to access six- and seven-membered nitrogen heterocycles.

sequential and tandem reaction strategies that utilize these β -heteroatom functional groups as synthetic handles for the construction of dihydroquinolones and chromanones (Scheme 6). Willis and coworkers reported a sequential protocol for the hydroacylation of alkynes with 2-aminobenzaldehydes followed by Lewis acid-catalysed, intramolecular aza-Michael addition that gave rapid access to dihydroquinolones.²⁴ Later, our group developed a tandem process for the synthesis of *trans*-2,3-disubstituted chroman-4-ones involving hydroacylation of symmetrical alkynes with salicylaldehydes followed by oxo-Michael addition reactions.²⁵ The *trans*-2,3-disubstituted chroman-4-ones could be readily fluorinated to form *trans*-3-fluoro-2,3-disubstituted chroman-4-ones in high yields (67–93%) and excellent diastereoselectivities (up to >20 : 1).

Willis, Weller and co-workers also reported a traceless hydroacylation cascade involving Rh-catalysed hydroacylation of alkenes, allenes, and alkynes coupled to a Rh-catalysed, silane-mediated sulfide reduction (Scheme 7).²⁶ These cascades utilise the methyl sulfide functionality in the aldehyde substrate to stabilize the acylrhodium hydride intermediate formed during the hydroacylation cycle, and remove the chelating sulfide group in the Rh-catalyzed reduction. The same group successfully sequenced alkyne hydroacylation to Suzuki coupling with the methyl sulfide group functioning as a

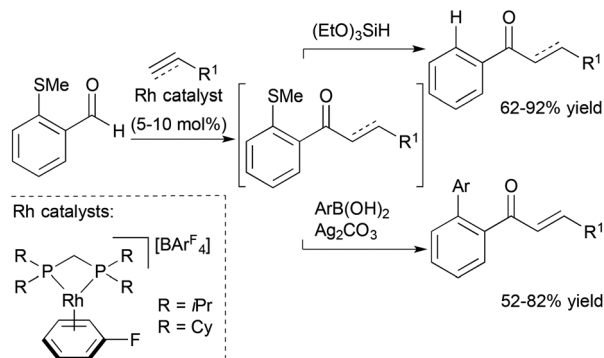


Scheme 4 Enantioselective hydroacylation to access polycyclic nitrogen heterocycles.



Scheme 6 Sequential and tandem alkyne hydroacylation aza- and oxo-Michael addition reactions to form dihydroquinolones and chromanones.





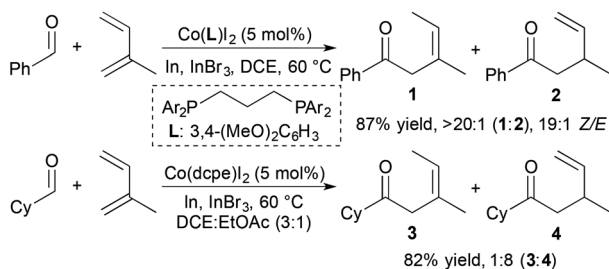
Scheme 7 Traceless chelation-assisted hydroacylation and alkyne hydroacylation/Suzuki coupling cascade.

pseudohalide for cross-coupling with aryl and alkenyl boronic acids.²⁷ The utility of this approach was further illustrated through a three-component hydroacylation/Suzuki coupling cascade using a single rhodium catalyst.

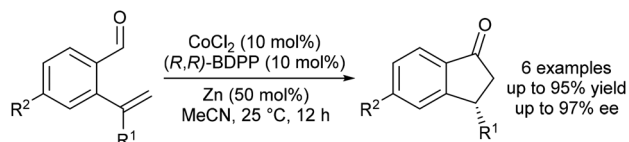
Cobalt-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation

The use of cobalt complexes as catalysts for alkene and alkyne hydroacylation is attractive due to the abundance and cost of cobalt relative to the 2nd- and 3rd-row group 9 metals rhodium and iridium. Brookhart and coworkers demonstrated the first examples of cobalt-catalysed alkene hydroacylations nearly twenty years ago.^{28,29} However, the utility of cobalt catalysts in alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions remained limited until a recent flurry of reports.

In 2014, Dong and coworkers developed Co-catalysed hydroacylations of 1,3-dienes that occur with regioselectivity that is distinct from previously reported ruthenium catalysts.³⁰ Based on the identity of the bisphosphine ligand, cobalt complexes catalyse the C1-selective hydroacylations of 1,3-dienes with aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes to form products of 1,4-addition (1 and 3) and 1,2-addition (2 and 4), respectively (Scheme 8). These cobalt-catalysed hydroacylations proceed in the absence of chelation assistance without significant decarbonylation of the aldehyde starting materials. Mechanistic studies support a pathway involving an oxidative cyclization step,



Scheme 8 Intermolecular hydroacylation of 1,3-dienes.



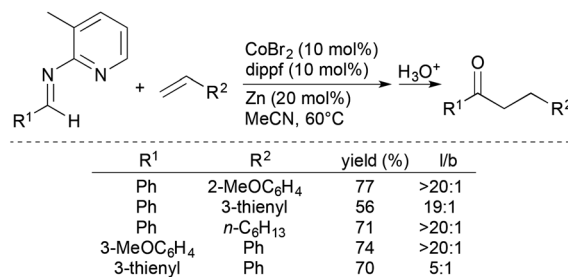
Scheme 9 Enantioselective hydroacylation of 2-alkenylbenzaldehydes.

which contrasts the traditional mechanism of transition metal-catalysed hydroacylation and prevents decarbonylation of the aldehyde substrate by avoiding the formation of an acyl-metal hydride intermediate.

Yoshikai and Yang reported the first enantioselective, Co-catalysed intramolecular hydroacylations of alkenes and ketones.³¹ A catalyst generated by *in situ* reduction of a Co(II)-BDPP complex with zinc metal promotes highly enantioselective hydroacylations of 2-alkenylbenzaldehydes to form indanone derivatives (Scheme 9). Although the scope of enantioselective, Co-catalysed alkene hydroacylation is limited relative to related enantioselective, rhodium-catalysed hydroacylations of 2-alkenylbenzaldehydes, this work is likely to serve as a foundation for the development of new Co-catalyzed, enantioselective alkene hydroacylation reactions.

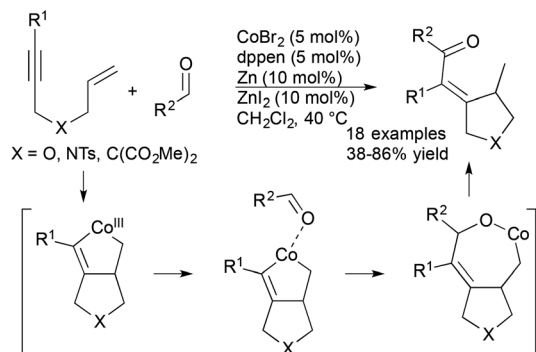
Yoshikai and coworkers subsequently developed chelation-assisted, Co-catalysed intermolecular hydroacylation of alkenes with aldimines generated from 2-amino-3-methylpyridine (Scheme 10).³² The formal hydroacylation process encompasses a wide range of alkenes, including styrenes, vinylsilanes, allylsilanes, and simple alkenes, and forms, after hydrolysis, the corresponding ketone products in moderate-to-good yields with high linear-to-branched ratios.

Cheng and coworkers recently reported a cobalt-catalysed cyclization of 1,6-enynes with aldehydes (Scheme 11).³³ The scope of these reactions included a variety of *N*-, *O*-, and malonate-tethered enynes and an array of aromatic, heterocyclic, and aliphatic aldehydes. The formal hydroacylation is proposed to proceed *via* a novel cobaltacycle intermediate that is generated from the reaction of enyne substrate with cobalt catalyst. Interestingly, the cobalt catalyst system demonstrated switchable C–H functionalization activity depending on the electronic nature of the ancillary ligand enabling the authors to achieve either hydroacylation or hydroarylation processes.



Scheme 10 Cobalt-catalyzed hydroacylation of alkenes with aldimines.





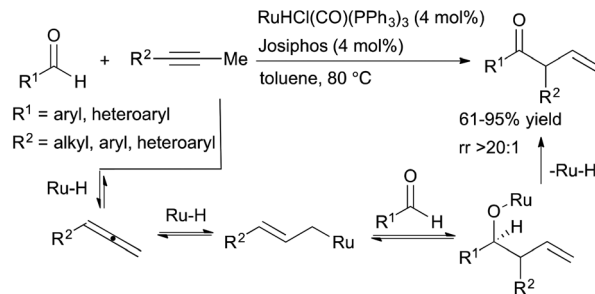
Scheme 11 Cobalt-catalyzed formal hydroacylation of enynes.

Ruthenium-, iridium- and nickel-catalyzed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation

Although rhodium complexes are the most common transition metal catalysts employed for alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions, the competition between hydroacylation and decarbonylation pathways observed with rhodium catalysts has led to a growing interest in the use of alternative transition metals for these processes. In particular, recent developments have been made in ruthenium-, iridium- and nickel-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylations.

In 2013, Inoue, Wada and coworkers reported the intermolecular hydroacylation of internal alkynes catalysed by a ceria-supported ruthenium complex.³⁴ The authors propose that a Ru(IV)-oxo species is generated at the CeO₂ surface. The Ru(IV)-oxo species is reduced to a Ru(II)H₂ by sodium formate, and hydrogenation of excess alkyne leads to the catalytically active Ru(0) species. These alkyne hydroacylation reactions occur in moderate to high yields (19–93% yield) and represent a rare example of alkyne hydroacylation using a recyclable catalyst.

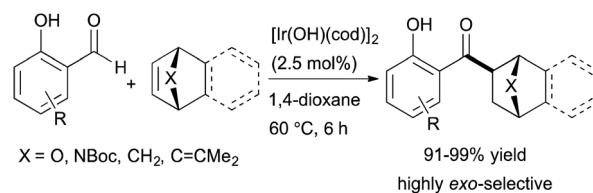
Previous work on Ru-catalysed hydroacylation of dienes by Krische and coworkers showed that these processes do not proceed through an acylmetal hydride intermediate.³⁵ The absence of this intermediate precludes the decarbonylation pathway that has historically plagued olefin hydroacylation reactions. Building on this precedent, Dong and coworkers developed ruthenium-catalysed hydroacylation of alkynes *via* a tandem catalysis strategy for the formation of β,γ -unsaturated ketones (Scheme 12).³⁶ A ruthenium-hydride species generated *in situ* from RuHCl(CO)(PPh₃) and Josiphos promotes both the formation of an allene intermediate and catalyses the subsequent hydroacylation reaction to form β,γ -unsaturated ketone products. Aryl-, heteroaryl- and selected alkyl-substituted propynes are well-tolerated, and the β,γ -unsaturated hydroacylation products are isolated in moderate-to-high yields (61–95%) with excellent selectivities (typically >20 : 1 *rr*). However, alkynes substituted with longer alkyl chains (*e.g.* 1-phenyl-1-butyne) did not lead to the desired hydroacylation product, likely due to increased allylic strain that disfavors formation of the key allene intermediate.



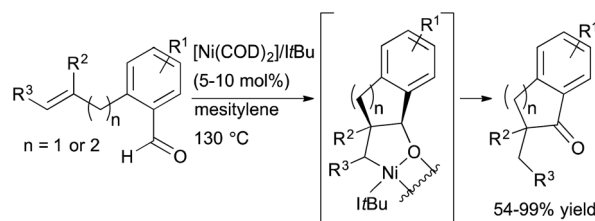
Scheme 12 Ruthenium-catalysed hydroacylation of alkynes to form β,γ -unsaturated ketones.

More recently, Nagamoto and Nishimura reported the iridium-catalysed hydroacylation of bicyclic alkenes with salicylaldehydes (Scheme 13).³⁷ A readily available iridium complex, [Ir(OH)(cod)]₂, catalyses the hydroacylation of a variety of bicyclic alkenes with salicylaldehydes, and the ketone products are formed in high yields (91–99%) with nearly perfect *exo*-selectivity. The authors note that in contrast to the previously reported rhodium-catalysed hydroacylation of norbornadiene with salicylaldehyde,³⁸ the iridium-catalysed reaction is highly *exo*-selective and generates the mono-acylation product in 85% yield. The authors also demonstrate an enantioselective variant of these reactions using an iridium catalyst containing a chiral diene ligand to form the corresponding ketone product in 97% yield with 86% *ee*.

Reports on nickel-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation are becoming more frequent.^{39–41} In 2012, Yamamoto and co-workers reported the nickel-catalyzed hydroacylation of 2-(prop-2-ynyl)benzaldehydes to form 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ones using a catalyst generated from Ni(cod)₂ and P(*i*Pr)₃.³⁹ Also that year, Ogoshi and coworkers reported *exo*-selective hydroacylations of *o*-allyl- and *o*-homoallylbenzaldehydes in the presence of a Ni(0)/NHC complex (Scheme 14).⁴¹



Scheme 13 Iridium-catalysed hydroacylation of bicyclic alkenes.



Scheme 14 Nickel-catalysed hydroacylation of *o*-allyl- and *o*-homoallylbenzaldehydes.



α -Substituted indanones and tetralones are readily prepared from these reactions, including products containing a quaternary carbon center. However, an enantioselective variant has not yet been reported.

Conclusions

The development of new transition metal-catalysed alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions has progressed rapidly in the past three years. Rhodium-catalysed hydroacylation remains an active area of study with new intermolecular alkene and alkyne hydroacylation reactions and applications to the synthesis of new heterocyclic ketones emerging in recent years. However, the field of alkene and alkyne hydroacylation is rapidly expanding beyond rhodium catalysts. Cobalt catalysts hold great promise for the discovery of new hydroacylation reactions and as a replacement for traditional rhodium catalysts. In addition, ruthenium, iridium, and nickel catalysts of alkene and alkyne hydroacylation have emerged to improve upon or complement previous catalyst systems. We look forward to exciting new developments that are sure to emerge in the coming years.

Acknowledgements

We thank the National Science Foundation (CHE-CAREER 1353819) for supporting our studies on olefin hydroacylation reactions.

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