

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, 12, 15128

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Ritter-type iodo(III)amidation of unactivated alkynes for the stereoselective synthesis of multisubstituted enamides†

Jinkui Chai,^{‡ab} Wei Ding,^{‡bc} Chen Wang,^{‡d} Shingo Ito,^{‡b} Junliang Wu,^{‡*a} and Naohiko Yoshikai^{‡*be}

The Ritter reaction, Brønsted- or Lewis acid-mediated amidation of alkene or alcohol with nitrile *via* a carbocation, represents a classical method for the synthesis of tertiary amides. Although analogous reactions through a vinyl cation or a species alike may offer a route to enamide, an important synthetic building block as well as a common functionality in bioactive compounds, such transformations remain largely elusive. Herein, we report a Ritter-type *trans*-difunctionalization of alkynes with a trivalent iodine electrophile and nitrile, which affords β -iodanyl enamides in moderate to good yields. Mediated by benziodoxole triflate (BXT), the reaction proves applicable to a variety of internal alkynes as well as to various alkyl- and aryl nitriles. The benziodoxole group in the product serves as a versatile handle for further transformations, thus allowing for the preparation of various tri- and tetrasubstituted enamides that are not readily accessible by other means.

Received 22nd September 2021

Accepted 26th October 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1sc05240c

rsc.li/chemical-science

Introduction

Enamides are versatile intermediates for the synthesis of nitrogen-containing molecules.¹ As stable and electron-rich olefins, they participate in diverse transformations such as asymmetric hydrogenation,² cycloaddition,^{1a,b} addition to carbonyls and imines,³ and halofunctionalization.⁴ As for transition metal-catalyzed C–C coupling, enamides have been extensively used in the Heck reaction, and more recently have attracted attention as substrates for C–H activation⁵ and enantioselective hydroalkynylation.⁶ The enamide moiety is also prevalent in bioactive natural products as well as in drug candidates.¹ Conventional methods for the enamide synthesis include condensation of amides and aldehydes, Curtius rearrangement of unsaturated acyl azides, and Wittig or Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons olefination, which often suffer from

narrow scope, low stereocontrol, and/or harsh reaction conditions.⁷ More recently, methods based on the functionalization of C $\equiv$ C bonds have been developed, such as hydroamidation to alkynes^{8,9} and carbometalation to ynamides,¹⁰ enabling stereocontrol over the enamide C=C bond.¹¹ However, the former method is currently limited to terminal alkynes and inherently does not allow access to tetrasubstituted enamides, whereas the latter requires specific types of amide moieties to promote the desired carbometalation. The Cu-catalyzed amidation of alkenyl halides represents another well-established stereoselective route to enamides,¹² but the synthesis of the prerequisite, stereodefined alkenyl halides hinders its application to highly substituted enamides. As such, the chemical space of tetrasubstituted enamides, especially those containing biologically more relevant secondary amide moieties, remains largely inaccessible.¹³

The Ritter reaction, Brønsted- or Lewis acid-mediated reaction of olefins or alcohols with nitrile *via* carbocation intermediates, represents a classical but important synthetic approach to tertiary alkyl amides (Scheme 1a).¹⁴ In analogy to the Ritter amidation, one would conceive a possible approach to enamides involving the addition of nitrile to an acid- or electrophile-activated alkyne as a vinyl cation-like species, followed by capture of the nitrilium intermediate with water (Scheme 1b). Despite the apparent simplicity, to our knowledge, such transformation on simple unactivated alkynes has remained elusive, while Liu and Yang recently reported a gold-catalyzed Ritter-type amidation of chloro- and bromoalkynes to give trisubstituted, β -haloenamides.¹⁵ Herein, we report that benziodoxole triflate (BXT; **1**),¹⁶ a cyclic trivalent iodine electrophile, promotes

^aCollege of Chemistry, Institute of Green Catalysis, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, P. R. China. E-mail: wujl@zzu.edu.cn

^bDivision of Chemistry and Biological Chemistry, School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 637371, Singapore

^cDivision of Molecular Catalysis and Synthesis, Henan Institute of Advanced Technology, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, P. R. China

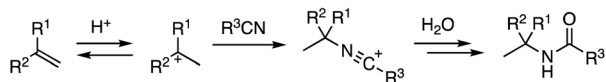
^dZhejiang Key Laboratory of Alternative Technologies for Fine Chemical Process, Shaoxing University, Shaoxing 312000, P. R. China

^eGraduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tohoku University, 6-3 Aoba, Aramaki, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980-8578, Japan. E-mail: naohiko.yoshikai.c5@tohoku.ac.jp

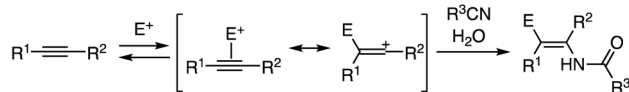
† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 1981452, 2093231 and 2100970. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/d1sc05240c

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.

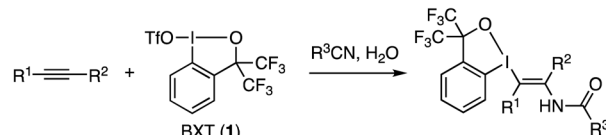
(a) Ritter reaction: Well studied



(b) Ritter-type functionalization of alkyne: Elusive



(c) This work: Ritter-type iodo(III)amidation of unactivated alkynes



- *trans*-Selective difunctionalization
- Various internal alkynes and nitriles
- β-Iodanylenamide to tri- and tetrasubstituted enamides

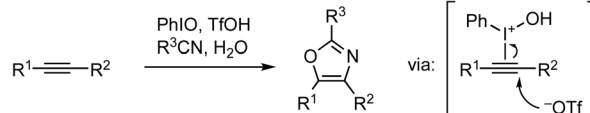
Scheme 1 Ritter-type amidation.

the Ritter-type difunctionalization of unactivated alkynes to afford tetrasubstituted β-iodanyl enamides in a regio- and stereoselective fashion (Scheme 1c). The reaction tolerates a variety of internal alkynes as well as alkyl- and aryl nitriles. The iodo group in the product serves as a handle for the synthesis of tri- and tetrasubstituted enamides that are otherwise difficult to access by existing methods.

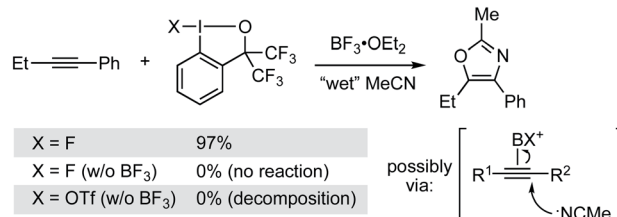
Results and discussion

Recently, we reported a *trans*-iodo(III)etherification reaction of alkynes with BXT and alcohol or with BF₃-activated fluoro-benziodoxole (FBX) and dialkyl ether, which allowed for the stereoselective synthesis of multisubstituted vinyl ethers.¹⁷ During this study, we failed in engaging primary and secondary amides as nucleophiles in place of alcohol, observing no desired enamide product. Given this result, we turned our attention to the use of nitrile and water to achieve the putative iodo(III)amidation. In fact, trivalent iodine-mediated functionalization of alkynes with nitrile and water has a precedent. Saito and co-workers reported a synthesis of oxazoles from alkyne, nitrile, and water mediated by iodosylbenzene (PhIO) and a Brønsted acid such as TfOH (Scheme 2a).¹⁸ However, their mechanistic study indicated that this reaction was initiated by the addition of a triflate anion, rather than nitrile, to the I(III)-activated alkyne, and in fact no iodo(III)-substituted enamide intermediate was observed. During our study on the iodo(III) etherification, we also observed oxazole formation from 1-phenyl-1-butyne and FBX/BF₃ in wet, HPLC-grade acetonitrile, which was assumed to involve the addition of the nitrile to the BX-activated alkyne (Scheme 2b). Despite these precedent and observation, given the stability of the BX group among other iodo(III) groups,¹⁹ we surmised that the desired Ritter-type iodo(III)amidation would be feasible under careful control of water content and other conditions.

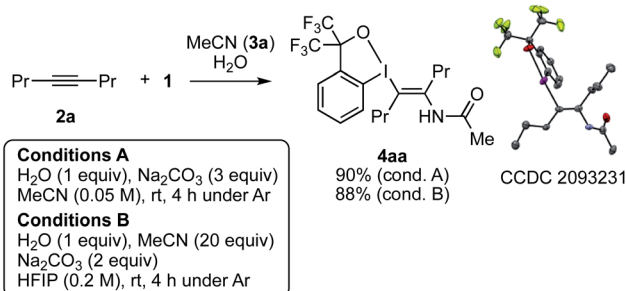
Upon extensive screening of reaction conditions (see Tables S1 and S2†), we succeeded in the desired iodo(III)amidation of 4-

(a) Saito *et al.* (ref 18)

(b) Our preliminary observation



(c) Iodo(III)acetamidation by BXT

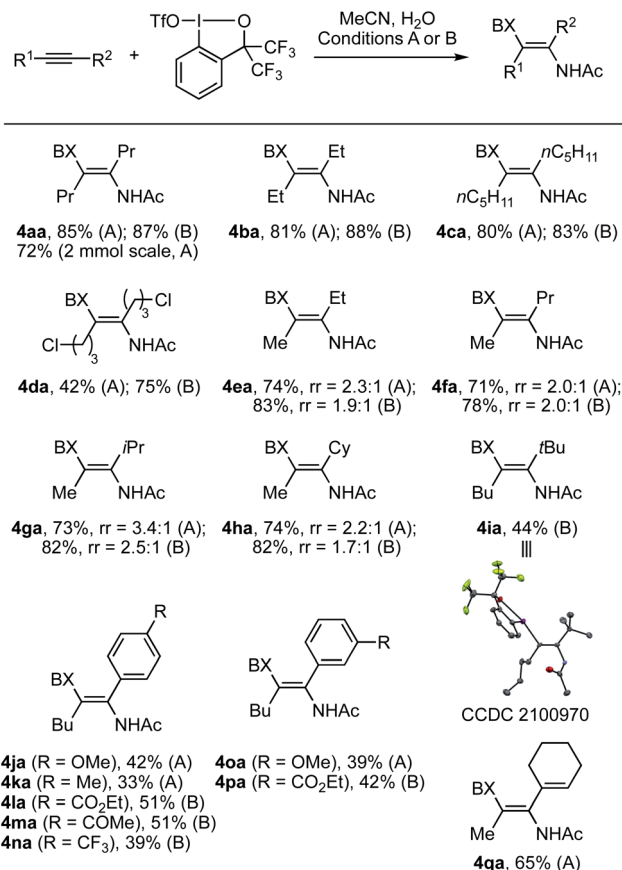


Scheme 2 Iodine(III)-mediated reaction of alkyne with nitrile and water.

octyne (**2a**) with **1**, acetonitrile, and water under two sets of optimized conditions (Scheme 2c). Under conditions A, **2a** was reacted with **1** (2 equiv.) and H₂O (1 equiv.) in the presence of Na₂CO₃ (3 equiv.) in dry MeCN (**3a**) as the solvent at room temperature, affording the desired *trans*-enamide **4aa** in 90% yield with exclusive stereoselectivity. Alternatively, conditions B employed 20 equiv. of MeCN in 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP), which also efficiently promoted the reaction to afford **4aa** in 88% yield. Lower equivalents (2–10 equiv.) of MeCN led to diminished yields. The yield dropped significantly in trifluoroethanol (TFE), and no desired product was obtained in other solvents such as 1,2-dichloroethane and toluene. Thus, HFIP appeared to benefit the reaction through its cation-stabilizing nature and low nucleophilicity.²⁰ The molecular structure of **4aa** was unambiguously established by X-ray crystallographic analysis. Note that both the reaction conditions were established under an argon atmosphere in a glovebox. The reaction could also be set up in open air, but the yield was lower, varying by 50–70%, and less reproducible presumably due to the difficulty in controlling the water content from the moisture. In fact, the reaction set up in open air, even without added water, could afford a substantial yield (*ca.* 30%) of **4aa**.

Scheme 3 summarizes the scope of alkynes for the iodo(III) acetamidation using MeCN and H₂O. A variety of dialkylalkynes smoothly participated in the reaction under either conditions A or B to afford the corresponding β-iodanylenamides **4aa–4ia** in moderate to good yields. The preparation of **4aa** could be performed on a 2 mmol scale, albeit in somewhat lower yield. For



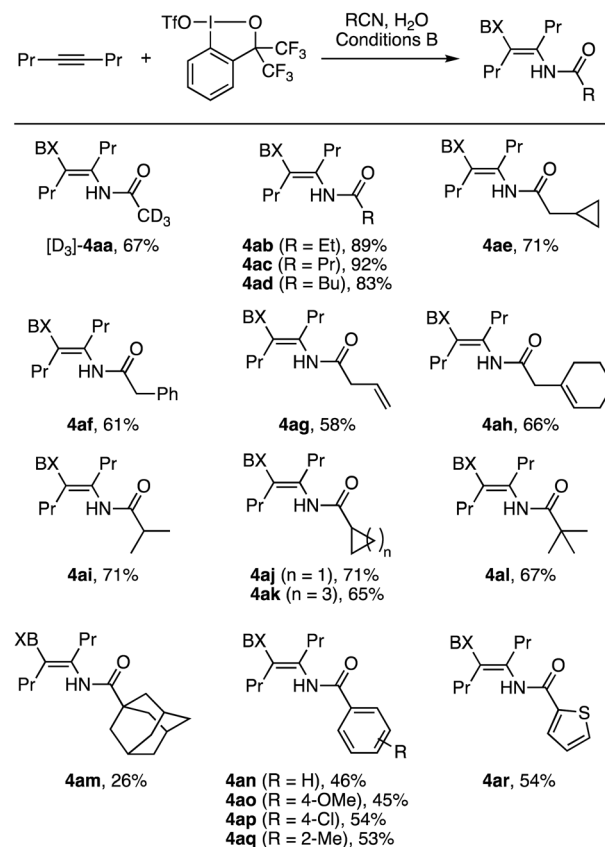


Scheme 3 Iodo(III)acetamidation of various alkynes (0.2 mmol scale). The symbol BX in the product refers to the benziodoxole moiety. For reactions that produced a mixture of regioisomers, the major isomer is shown along with rr (regioisomer ratio) determined by ¹H NMR.

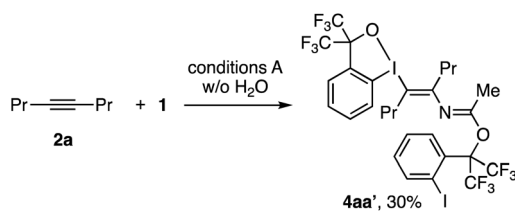
the reactions of unsymmetrically substituted dialkylalkynes, amidation took place preferentially at the sterically more hindered acetylenic carbon, while the degree of steric discrimination was moderate, with a regioisomer ratio of *ca.* 2 : 1 to 3 : 1, across alkynes containing a methyl group at one end and a primary or secondary alkyl group at the other end (see **4ea–4ha**). Exclusive regioselectivity was observed in the reaction of 2,2-dimethyloct-3-yne, where the amidation occurred at the carbon proximal to the *tert*-butyl group (see **4ia** and its X-ray structure). Interestingly, this regioselectivity trend marks a sharp contrast with that observed in the iodo(III)etherification of dialkylalkynes with MeOH, where the addition of a methoxy group occurred selectively at the sterically less hindered position.^{17a} This difference between the iodo(III)amidation and the iodo(III)etherification would be attributed to the sterically less sensitive nature of the nitrile nucleophile compared to the alcohol nucleophile. As such, the reaction would have taken place to avoid the steric repulsion between the BX cation and the alkyne substituent rather than between the nitrile and the alkyne substituent (*vide infra*). Functionalized dialkylalkynes such as 1,4-bis(benzyloxy)but-2-yne failed to give the desired product; it was recovered under conditions A and completely decomposed under conditions B. Besides dialkylalkynes,

a series of aryl(alkyl)alkynes underwent iodo(III)acetamidation. Thus, amidation expectedly occurred at the position proximal to the cation-stabilizing aryl group, thus affording the corresponding enamide products **4ja–4pa** in moderate yields. As a general trend, conditions A proved suitable for alkynes bearing an electron-donating or neutral substituent; they reacted much more sluggishly under conditions B. The opposite was the case for alkynes bearing electron-withdrawing substituents such as ester, ketone, and CF₃ groups. An enyne could also be transformed into dienamide **4qa** in 65% yield under conditions A. Note that terminal alkynes failed to give the iodo(III)amidation product under the present conditions.

We next explored the scope of nitriles in the iodo(III)amidation of 4-octyne (Scheme 4). Here, conditions B proved effective across a wide variety of organonitriles. Thus, aliphatic nitriles including deuterated acetonitrile ([D₃]-**4aa**), primary alkyl nitriles (**4ab–4ae**), benzyl and allyl nitriles (**4af–4ah**), secondary alkyl nitriles (**4ai–4ak**), and tertiary alkyl nitriles (**4al** and **4am**) underwent the desired iodo(III)amidation to afford the corresponding β-iodanyl enamides in moderate to high yields. The yields were relatively insensitive to the steric size of the nitrile substituent, except that 1-adamanyl nitrile afforded the product **4am** in a modest 26% yield. In these reactions, unlike the iodo(III)acetamidation with MeCN, the nitrile substrates were neither dried nor purified prior to the reaction but used as



Scheme 4 Iodo(III)amidation of 4-octyne with various nitriles (0.2 mmol scale). The symbol BX in the product refers to the benziodoxole moiety.



Scheme 5 Formation of the acetimidate derivative in the absence of H₂O.

received. Attempted reactions using unpurified propionitrile or butyronitrile as the solvent under conditions A afforded only low yields of the desired enamide, presumably due to the water content in such reagent-grade nitriles. Aromatic nitriles including parent and substituted benzonitriles and thiophene-2-carbonitrile also participated in the reaction with **2a** to afford the desired products **4an–4ar** in moderate yields.

As discussed earlier, the present reaction is considered to proceed *via* the nucleophilic attack of nitrile to benziodoxole cation (BX⁺)-activated alkyne, followed by the addition of water to the thus-formed nitrilium cation. The role of water as the nucleophile was supported by control reactions using ¹⁸O-labeled water, which resulted in a substantial degree of ¹⁸O incorporation into the enamide product (see the ESI[†]). Another, less obvious observation was that the reaction in the absence of water afforded *N*-vinylacetimidate derivative **4aa'** in 30% yield (Scheme 5). This product likely formed *via* the addition of poorly nucleophilic 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-(2-iodophenyl) propan-2-ol, formed *via* decomposition of BXT, to the nitrilium intermediate.

To gain insight into the nature of the transition state for the iodo(m)amidation as well as the possible origin of the regioselectivity for unsymmetrically substituted dialkylalkyne, we performed DFT calculations.²¹ Thus, regioisomeric transition states (TSs) for the addition of acetonitrile to 4,4-dimethylpent-2-yne activated by BX⁺ were explored (Fig. 1). Consistent with the experimental observation (see **4ia**), **TS1b**, where acetonitrile attacks the more hindered acetylenic carbon, was calculated to be more stable than its regioisomeric TS (**TS1a**) by 1.7 kcal mol^{−1}. The overall activation free energy from the separated alkyne, BXT, and MeCN toward **TS1b** and TfO[−] was 22.9 kcal mol^{−1}. The lengths of the forming C–I(m) (2.34 Å/2.30

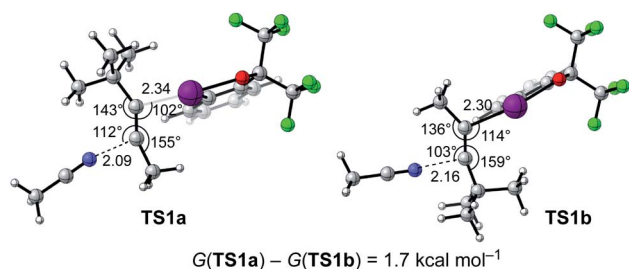
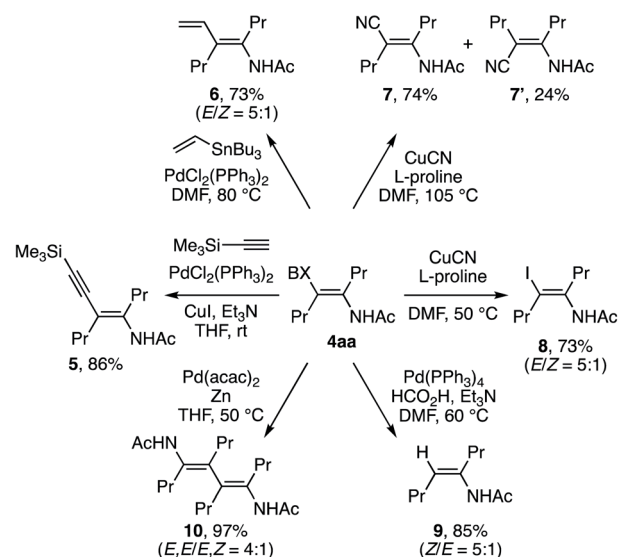


Fig. 1 Regioisomeric transition states for the addition of MeCN to 4,4-dimethylpent-2-yne activated by the BX cation. The bond distances are in Å.

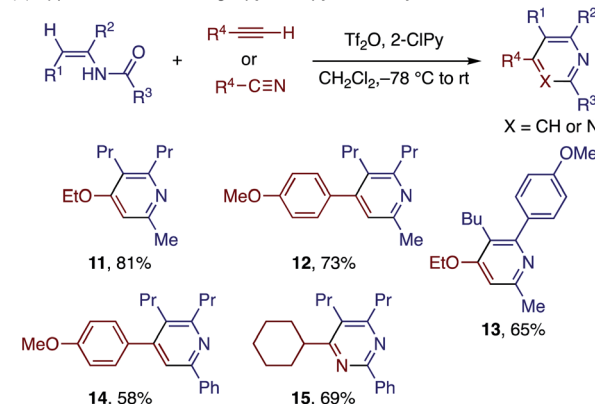
Å in **TS1a/TS1b**) and C–N (2.09 Å/2.16 Å in **TS1a/TS1b**) bonds and the angles around the acetylenic carbons indicate that **TS1b** features more advanced C–I(m) bond formation and less advanced C–N bond formation as compared with **TS1a**. This was also consistent with the calculated Mayer bond orders for the C–I(m) (0.531/0.560 in **TS1a/TS1b**) and C–N (0.228/0.203 in **TS1a/TS1b**) bonds. The magnitude of these bond orders, along with the geometry of the bent alkyne in the TS as revealed by the bond angles, illustrates that the C–I(m) bond formation is intrinsically much earlier than the C–N bond formation. Given this nature of the iodo(m)functionalization TS,¹⁷ it appears reasonable that the sterically undemanding nitrile nucleophile has preference toward the addition to the more hindered acetylenic carbon so that the steric repulsion between the bulky BX and *t*Bu groups can be minimized. The entire energy profile for the reaction between 4,4-dimethylpent-2-yne, BXT, and MeCN is provided in the ESI,[†] which supports kinetic control of the regioselectivity of the reaction.

The product of the present reaction, β-iodanyl enamide, represents an addition to the repertoire of functionalized vinylbenziodoxoles (vinyl-BXs)^{9,17,19d,22,23} and provides

(a) Transformation of C–I(m) bond



(b) Application to Movassaghi pyridine/pyrimidine synthesis



Scheme 6 Downstream transformations of β-iodanyl enamides.

opportunities for further synthetic transformations *via* cleavage of the BX group (Scheme 6a). Sonogashira and Stille couplings of **4aa** afforded the conjugate enamides **5** and **6**, respectively, in good yields. While Sonogashira coupling took place with retention of the olefin stereochemistry, Stille coupling afforded a mixture of *E/Z* isomers in *ca.* 5 : 1 ratio. The CuCN/proline-mediated cyanation of **4aa** proceeded smoothly at 105 °C to afford the products (*E*)-**7** and (*Z*)-**7** as separable isomers in *ca.* 3 : 1 ratio. At a lower temperature of 50 °C, the reaction furnished the β -iodoenamide **8** with an *E/Z* ratio of 5 : 1. Hydrodehalogenation of **4aa** with the Pd/formic acid system afforded the trisubstituted enamide **9** (*E/Z* = 5 : 1) in good yield, whereas reductive homocoupling of **4aa** mediated by the Pd catalyst and Zn afforded the novel diene-diamide **10** (*E,E/E,Z* = 4 : 1) in excellent yield. It should be pointed out that, unlike the partial loss of the stereochemical integrity in the Pd-catalyzed coupling reactions of **4aa**, analogous reactions of β -iodanyl vinyl ether took place with retention of the stereochemistry.^{17a} While the reason for this difference remains unclear, we speculate that the vinyl-palladium species formed upon oxidative addition of **4aa** has a partial carbene-like character due to the electron-donating effect of the amide group, thus allowing rotation of the olefinic C–C bond. The chelating ability of the amide group might also facilitate the isomerization of the vinylpalladium species.

Many of the multisubstituted enamides synthesized above are not readily accessible by other means, and hence would open numerous opportunities for downstream synthetic transformations. For demonstration, we explored the application to the pyridine/pyrimidine synthesis developed by Movassaghi (Scheme 6b).²⁴ Thus, trisubstituted enamides obtained through the iodo(III)amidation/hydrodehalogenation sequence were subjected to Tf₂O, 2-chloropyridine, and electron-rich alkyne or nitrile, affording multisubstituted pyridines **11–14** and pyrimidine **15** in good yields.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a Ritter-type *trans*-difunctionalization of alkynes mediated by the trivalent iodine electrophile BXT for the synthesis of multisubstituted enamides. The reaction was achieved with a careful choice of the reaction conditions including the water content and the reaction medium, and proved applicable to a variety of internal alkynes as well as nitriles, thus affording *trans*-iodanyl enamides in moderate to good yields. The versatility of the BX group allows for the preparation of various tri- and tetrasubstituted enamides through cross-coupling. The multisubstituted enamides made accessible by the present method would inspire further development of enamide-based transformations for the synthesis of nitrogen-containing molecules.

Data availability

All experimental, computational and crystallographic data is available in the ESI.†

Author contributions

J. W. and N. Y. conceptualized the project. J. C. and W. D. performed and analyzed the experiments with assistance of S. I., J. W. and N. Y. C. W. performed DFT calculations. N. Y. prepared the manuscript with contributions of all authors.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) AME IRG Grant (A2083c0056). J. C. thanks the China Scholarship Council for the support of the overseas visiting student program. We thank Dr Yongxin Li (Nanyang Technological University) for his assistance with the X-ray crystallographic analysis.

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