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Nitrene-mediated aminative N–N–N coupling: facile access to triazene 1-oxides†

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Significant progress has been made in metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions over the past few decades. However, the development of innovative aminative coupling strategies remains highly desirable. Herein, we report a nitrene-mediated aminative N–N–N coupling reaction that leverages an anomeric amide as a key reagent to bridge amines with nitrosoarenes. This strategy enables the *in situ* generation of an aminonitrene intermediate, which is efficiently intercepted by nitrosoarenes, providing a direct, mild, and highly efficient route to triazene 1-oxides. Mechanistic investigations reveal that the *N*-substituents of the amine play a crucial role in modulating the reactivity of the aminonitrene intermediate. Complementary computational studies further indicate that aminonitrene acts as a nucleophile, while nitrosobenzene serves as an electrophile. Notably, aminonitrene–nitrosoarene coupling is significantly favored due to a substantial reduction in distortion energy, effectively outcompeting the nitrene dimerization pathway.

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Introduction

Transition metal-catalyzed (TMC) coupling reactions, including the Suzuki–Miyaura, Sonogashira, and Buchwald–Hartwig reactions, have become indispensable tools for constructing C–C and C–N bonds by coupling nucleophiles and electrophiles (**Nu–E**, Fig. 1Ai). These methodologies are widely employed in synthesizing natural products, pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals.^{1–4} Complementarily, TMC oxidative coupling reactions enable the direct coupling of two nucleophiles (**Nu1–Nu2**, Fig. 1Aii), offering an efficient strategy to expand chemical space and diversify molecular architecture.^{5–9} Despite these advances, aminative coupling reactions that simultaneously link nitrogen atoms with two reactants remain highly challenging and are virtually unexplored. More recently, Liu and co-workers reported a Pd-catalyzed aminative Suzuki–Miyaura coupling, realizing a formal nitrene insertion process between nucleophilic and electrophilic partners (**Nu–N*–E**, Fig. 1Aiii).¹⁰ However, aminative coupling between two partners (**Nu1–N*–Nu2** or **Nu1–N*–E**, Fig. 1Aiv) still remains highly demanding.¹¹ The primary obstacle lies in the inherent high electronegativity of nitrogen species. Upon installing nitrogen onto the first nucleophile (**Nu1**), the resulting nitrogen intermediate typically retains its nucleophilic character. Without effective *in situ*

activation strategies to convert nucleophilic nitrogen into a more reactive nitrogen species, such as a nitrene or aminyl intermediate, subsequent coupling with a second reagent is hindered (Fig. 1B, top).^{12–18} Therefore, developing an aminative coupling strategy that overcomes these limitations represents a significant unmet need in synthetic chemistry.

Nitrenes, characterized by their electron-deficient nature and possessing only six valence electrons, are versatile reactive intermediates widely employed in synthetic chemistry.¹⁹ Traditional methods of nitrene generation generally involve forming nitrene intermediates from precursors under conditions of light, heat, or transition metal catalysis, followed by reactions with C–H bonds, unsaturated π -systems, and heteroatomic compounds.^{20–33} However, these methods are typically limited to reactions with a single nucleophile. Aminonitrenes (1,2-diazenes) are a special class of reactive intermediates traditionally generated through the oxidation of 1,1-disubstituted hydrazines or decomposition of 1,1-disubstituted 2-sulfonyl hydrazine salts.¹⁹ These methods often require multistep procedures involving stoichiometric amounts of hazardous reagents such as mercuric oxide or lead tetraacetate, significantly constraining their utility.³⁴ Moreover, aminonitrenes predominantly exhibit tendencies towards dimerization to tetrazenes, addition to unsaturated systems, or fragmentation reactions.^{35–50} In 1991, Glover *et al.* hypothesized the formation of an aminonitrene intermediate in the reaction of *N*-methyl aniline with anomeric amides, leading to tetrazene (Fig. 1C).^{51–55} More recently, the Levin,^{56–58} Lu,^{59–61} and other groups^{62–64} have leveraged aminonitrene intermediates for molecular editing through nitrogen extrusion, facilitating radical-mediated coupling to form new chemical bonds (Fig. 1C). Building on these seminal studies

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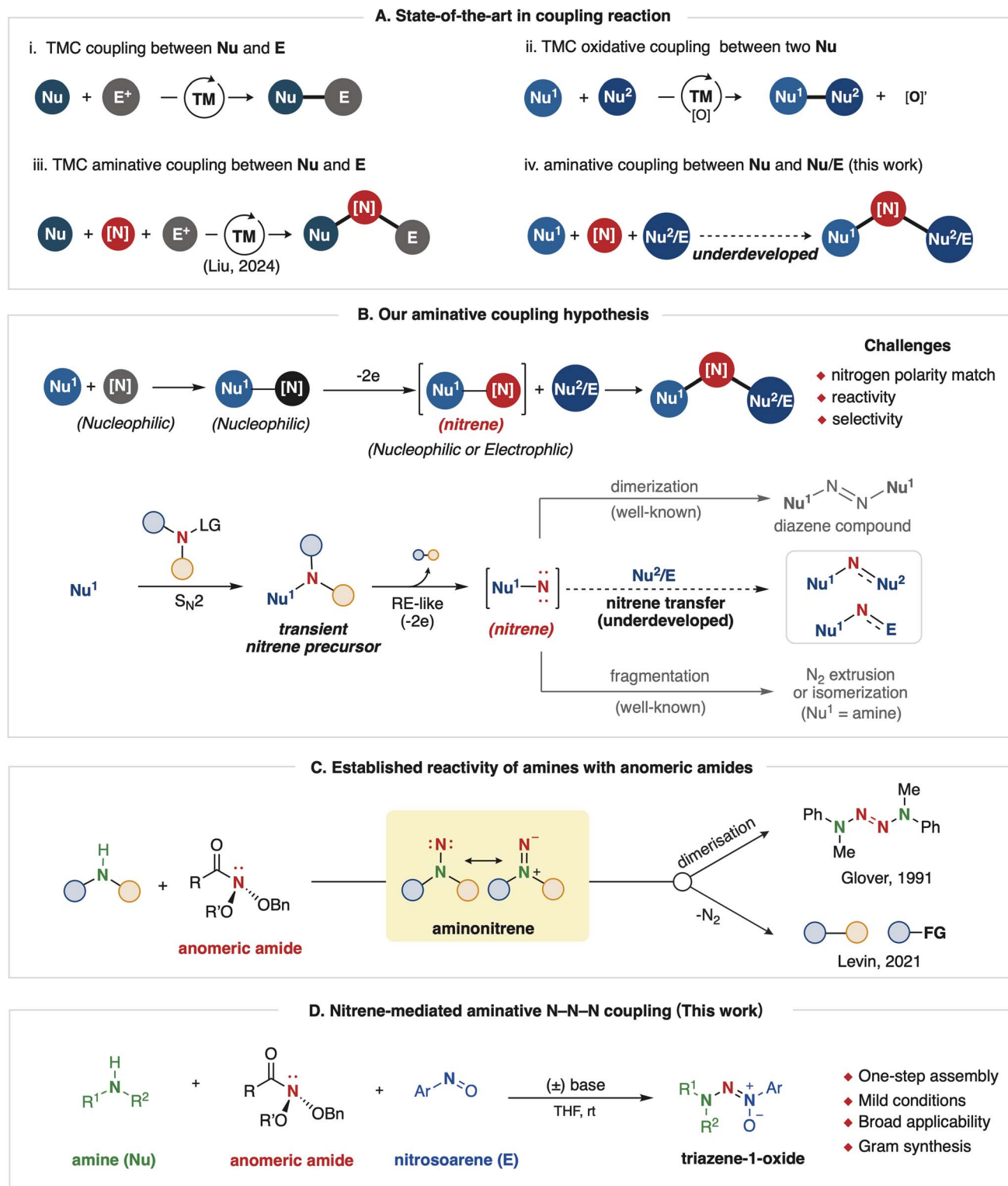


Fig. 1 A summary of transition-metal catalyzed coupling reactions and nitrene-mediated aminative N–N–N coupling. (A) State-of-the-art in coupling reaction. (B) Our aminative coupling hypothesis. (C) Established reactivity of amines with anomeric amides. (D) Nitrene-mediated aminative N–N–N coupling (this work).

and our prior work on nitrene-mediated N–X (X = N, P, S) coupling reactions,^{65–69} we envisioned that the *in situ* generated aminonitrene could serve as a key reaction intermediate for

coupling with another reagent to achieve a formal aminative coupling. Herein, we present a mild and efficient nitrene-mediated aminative N–N–N coupling reaction for the

synthesis of triazene-1-oxide from an amine (**Nu**), anomeric amide (**N***), and nitrosobenzene (**E**) (Fig. 1D). The reaction initiates with the *in situ* formation of an aminonitrene intermediate from the amine and anomeric amide, which is subsequently intercepted by nitrosobenzene. This strategy features several advantages, including one-step assembly, mild conditions, and broad substrate scope. Mechanistic studies reveal that *N*-substituents dictate the fate of the aminonitrene intermediate. The computational investigation further elucidates that the aminonitrene coupling with aryl nitroso benefits from significantly lower distortion energy than aminonitrene dimerization, thereby selectively favoring the desired amination N–N–N coupling pathway.

Results and discussion

Triazene-1-oxides are crucial compounds with applications ranging from functional molecules to biological agents.^{70,71} They are used in metal determination in analytical chemistry and as intermediates in organic synthesis. They exhibit significant biological activities, including serving as fluorescence sensors and possessing antibacterial, antileukemic, anticancer, and anti-trypansomal properties.^{71–77} Traditional methods for synthesizing triazene-1-oxides involve two main approaches: (i) diazotization of primary aromatic amines followed by nucleophilic substitution with hydroxylamine^{78–80} and (ii) *N*-nitrosation of amines, reduction to hydrazine, and subsequent reaction with nitrosobenzene under oxidative conditions.^{81–84} These methods are limited by the requirement of excess amines, narrow substrate compatibility, multiple reaction steps, and the use of highly toxic metals.^{78–84} Currently, approaches are primarily restricted to synthesizing triazene-1-oxides from primary aromatic amines.^{71–82} As a result, triazene-1-oxides derived from more commonly encountered alkyl amines are exceedingly rare. This scarcity significantly hinders the exploration of their biological activities and functional properties. Therefore, developing a direct and efficient method for synthesizing triazene-1-oxides from alkyl amines is highly desirable. In our previous studies, we developed nitrene-mediated N–N coupling reactions,^{65–67} where aromatic amine compounds coupled with electron-deficient nitrenes under metal catalysis to form N–N^{65,67} and N–N–N⁶⁷ linkages. Our ongoing research seeks to expand the scope of nitrene-mediated N–heteroatom bond formation by developing a strategy for N–N–N coupling, leveraging aminonitrenes in conjunction with another nitrogen-based reagent. Inspired by Glover's^{51–55} and other related studies,^{85–88} we hypothesized that amines could act as nucleophiles, initially undergoing an S_N2 reaction with an anomeric amide to form an unstable *N*-alkoxyhydrazinamide intermediate. This intermediate would then undergo a concerted rearrangement, yielding alkyl esters and aminonitrene species.⁵³ Although previous reports suggest that aminonitrenes are unstable at room temperature and tend to dimerize to tetrazene, we propose that by introducing a second reagent, it might be possible to capture the highly reactive aminonitrene intermediate, thereby facilitating formal amination N–N–N coupling (Fig. 2).

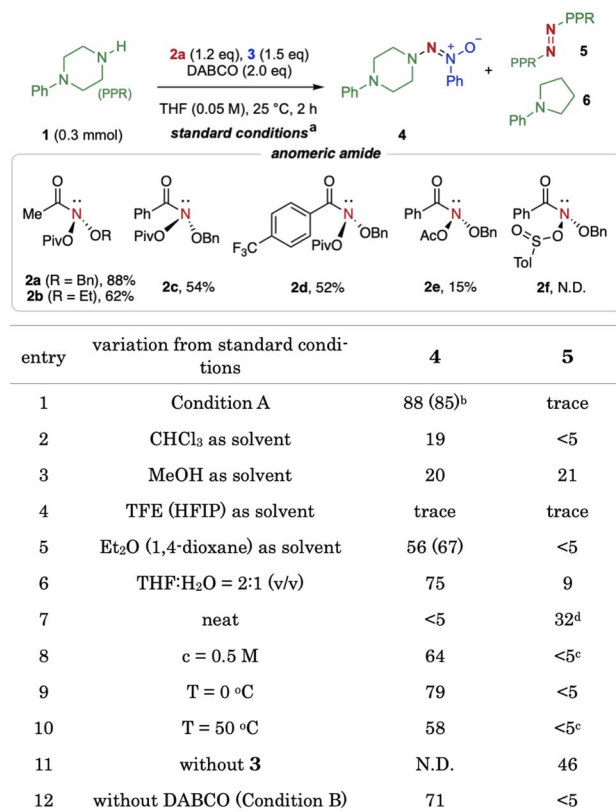


Fig. 2 ^a All reactions were conducted at a 0.3 mmol scale with amine **1** (0.3 mmol), anomeric amide **2** (0.36 mmol), nitrosobenzene **3** (0.45 mmol), and base (0.6 mmol) in 6.0 mL solvent. Yields were determined by NMR analysis of the reaction mixture using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as an internal standard. ^b Isolated yield. ^c Accompanied by the formation of azoxybenzene. N.D. = not detected. DABCO = 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane. ^d The neat condition was highly exothermic, leading to vigorous gas evolution and resulting in a messy reaction mixture.

Reaction development

Piperazine, a privileged structure motif in numerous pharmaceutical compounds, was selected as a model substrate for this study. Initial investigations demonstrate that the reaction of 1-phenylpiperazine (**1**), anomeric amide (**2a**), and nitrosobenzene (**3**) in the presence of DABCO as a base in tetrahydrofuran (THF) yielded triazene-1-oxide (**4**) in 88% NMR yield (condition A, 85% isolated yield). A trace amount of tetrazene (**5**) was observed as a byproduct from aminonitrene dimerization.^{51–55} Notably, the intramolecular C–C coupling byproduct **6**, resulting from dinitrogen extrusion, was not detected, likely due to the difficulty of fragmentation to a relatively stable radical species. Solvent screening revealed a significant influence on reaction efficiency. Low-polarity halogenated alkanes, including chloroform, dichloromethane, and tetrachloroethane, provided poor yields of the desired product **4** (~20% yield) alongside a minor formation of byproduct **5** (~5%, entry 2 and see the ESI† for more details). Consistent with Glover's previous reports, weakly protic solvents such as methanol and ethanol afforded **4** in only 20% yield, accompanied by 21% yield of byproduct **5** (entry 3).⁵³



In contrast, more acidic solvents like trifluoroethanol (TFE) and hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) resulted in the alcoholysis of **2a** to *N*-(benzyloxy)acetamide, completely suppressing the formation of **4** and **5** (entry 4). Ether solvents, including diethyl ether, 1,4-dioxane, methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE), and THF, gave moderate to good yields of **4**, with THF emerging as the optimal solvent, delivering an 88% yield (entries 1 and 5, see the ESI† for more details). Additionally, the reaction system exhibited strong water compatibility. Adding 3–10 equivalents of water or employing a THF–water co-solvent system (2 : 1 v/v, entry 6 and ESI†) still produced product **4** in good yield. However, the reaction concentration significantly impacted the yield (entries 7–8); under neat conditions, the reaction exclusively produced tetrazene **5**, with no detectable **4** (entry 7). Temperature variation revealed that higher temperatures induced more side reactions, while room temperature conditions were more conducive to forming the desired aminative coupling product (entries 9–10). Notably, in the absence of nitrosobenzene **3**, tetrazene byproduct **5** was obtained in 46% yield (entry 11). Remarkably, the desired product was still obtained in 71% yield even without DABCO (entry 12, condition B, see the ESI† for more details). Variation of the anomeric amides **2a–2f** identified **2a** as the most effective reagent, underscoring its critical role in enabling this aminative coupling reaction.

Substrate scope

Upon establishing the optimal conditions, we extended the substrate scope of this reaction (Fig. 3). First, *N*-substituted piperazines, such as *N*-Boc, afforded the target product **7** in 83% yield. The lactam-containing piperazine derivative was also well tolerated, furnishing product **8** in 85% yield. Morpholine and thiomorpholine derivatives yielded the desired products, **9** and **10**, in moderate to good yields. Similarly, substituted piperidines **11**, **12**, and **15** produced the desired products in moderate to good yields, notably tolerating free –OH and ether groups. Moreover, piperazines with *N*-substituted heterocycles at the 1-position (**13–14**) also provided the desired products in good to excellent yields. Furthermore, as demonstrated in examples **16–21**, five- to eight-membered cyclic amines successfully afforded the desired products in moderate yields. Unfortunately, azetidine failed to yield the target product and predominantly underwent nitrogen extrusion.^{89,90} These results were likely due to the high strain in small rings, which shortens the lifetime of the aminonitrene intermediate and favors fragmentation over the desired aminative N–N–N coupling. Interestingly, simple, acyclic, less sterically hindered secondary amines, such as *N*-methylcyclohexylamine and dipropylamine, produced the desired products **22–23** in moderate yields. In contrast, bulkier secondary amines, like diisopropylamine, led only to the recovery of the starting material without any desired product formation (see the ESI† for more information). This outcome may stem from the steric hindrance of these amines, which likely prevents the initial S_N2-like reaction with the anomeric amide.⁵⁶ Unfortunately, primary amines, including primary aromatic amines and aliphatic amines, were incompatible with this reaction, yielding only deamination byproducts rather than the desired aminative N–N–N coupling

product (see the ESI† for more details).⁵⁷ Notably, natural products and pharmaceutical molecules, including cytosine, vortioxetine, amoxapine, and paroxetine, gave the desired products (**24–27**) in moderate to good yields. Next, we investigated the scope of various amines and aromatic nitroso compounds. For nitrosoarenes, substituents with varied electronic properties on the benzene ring motif, such as 4-Cl, 2-Et, 2-Bn, 3-COOMe, and 4-Ph, efficiently underwent aminative coupling with cyclic amines containing *N*-Ph, –COOMe, *N*-piperonyl and *N*-Bn to yield desired products **28–32** and **36** in moderate yields. X-ray crystallography of product **28** confirmed the accuracy of the N–N=N(O) linkage.⁹¹ The N=N moiety adopts the *Z* configuration in all products. Additionally, non-covalent interaction analysis⁹² revealed dual C–H⋯O interactions involving nearby C–H bonds (Fig. 3, see the ESI† for more details). Interestingly, bridged-bicyclo-amine reacted with NHBoc-containing nitrosobenzene to give aminative coupling products **33** in 58% yield. Alkene-containing piperidines were well tolerated, yielding product **34** in 61% yield. Additionally, CF₃-containing multi-substituted nitrosobenzenes coupled with piperazine derivatives to form **35** in good yield. A notable example includes galactose-containing nitrosobenzene efficiently coupling with the pharmaceutical molecule amoxapine, yielding product **37** in 75% yield. Surprisingly, free-COOH containing ciprofloxacin also furnished product **38** in 49% yield. Furthermore, ibuprofen and adapalene-derived nitrosobenzenes coupled with ceritinib and palbociclib, affording **39** and **40** in 56% and 40% yields, respectively. These examples further illustrate the potential of this method for the coupling of pharmaceutical molecules.

Synthetic application

To demonstrate the synthetic utility of this method, we carried out a gram-scale synthesis of the model reaction (Fig. 4a). Remarkably, compound **4** was obtained in an impressive 77% yield (3.25 g) in the gram-scale synthesis, highlighting the efficiency of our approach. In contrast, traditional synthetic methods require the nitrosation of the amine, followed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride (LAH) to the hydrazine and subsequent oxidation with stoichiometric lead tetraacetate in the presence of nitrosobenzene **3**. This conventional route yields only 12% of compound **4** and 56% of tetrazenes as byproducts (Fig. 4b, see the ESI† for more details).⁸² Moreover, triazene 1-oxide **4** can be efficiently reduced to the corresponding triazene derivative **41** under either Pd/C/H₂ or LAH conditions, achieving high yields of 76% and 66%, respectively (Fig. 4c). Notably, piperazine **42** could not undergo double N–N–N coupling to afford product **43** under standard conditions. However, by introducing a Boc-protecting group on one nitrogen atom prior to the first aminative N–N–N coupling, followed by Boc deprotection with hydrochloric acid and a subsequent second aminative N–N–N coupling, product **43** was successfully obtained in a four-step sequence with an overall yield of 57% (Fig. 4c). These results underscore the robustness and versatility of our synthetic strategy, making it a superior alternative to conventional methods to prepare triazene 1-oxides and unsymmetrical triazenes.^{81,83,84,93}



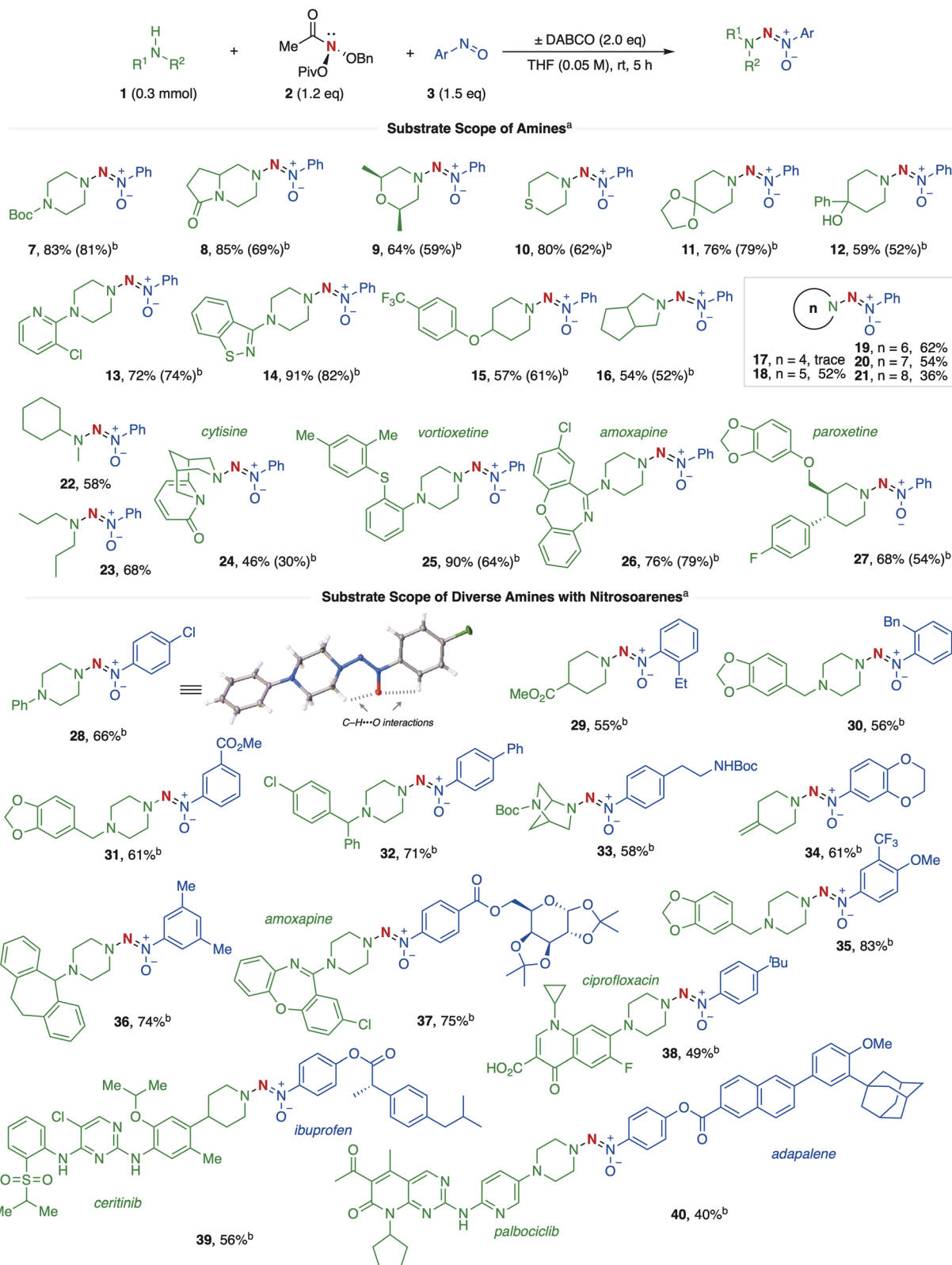


Fig. 3 Substrate scope of aminative N–N–N coupling. ^a Reactions were conducted at a 0.3 mmol scale, isolated yield. ^b Condition B: without DABCO.



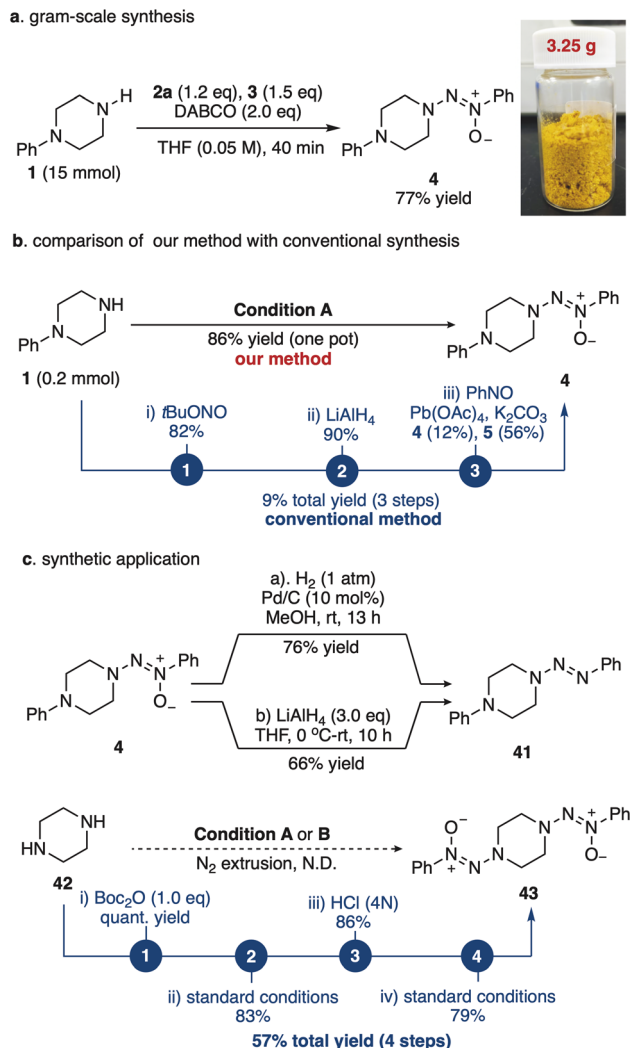


Fig. 4 The gram scale synthesis and synthetic applications. (a) Gram-scale synthesis of **4**. (b) Comparison of our method with conventional synthesis. (c) Synthetic application.

Mechanistic studies

The mechanism of this aminative coupling was thoroughly investigated through control experiments combined with density functional theory (DFT) calculations. As shown in Fig. 5a, the addition of tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl (TEMPO) and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) had minimal impact on the yield of **4**, which remained at 80% and 79% yields, respectively. This observation suggests that the reaction likely proceeds *via* a non-radical pathway, given that the yields of **4** were largely unaffected by these radical scavengers (see the ESI† for more details). Moreover, in the absence of nitrosobenzene **3**, byproduct **5** was also isolated in yields of 39% and 46%, respectively, providing additional evidence for the non-radical nature of this transformation. Additionally, we explored *N*-substituents' effect on the aminonitrene species' reactivity. Drawing from the established radical stability order⁹⁴ (allylic > benzylic > 3° > 2° > 1° > methyl > vinyl) and previous related studies,^{56–58} we selected allylic and benzylic substrates to

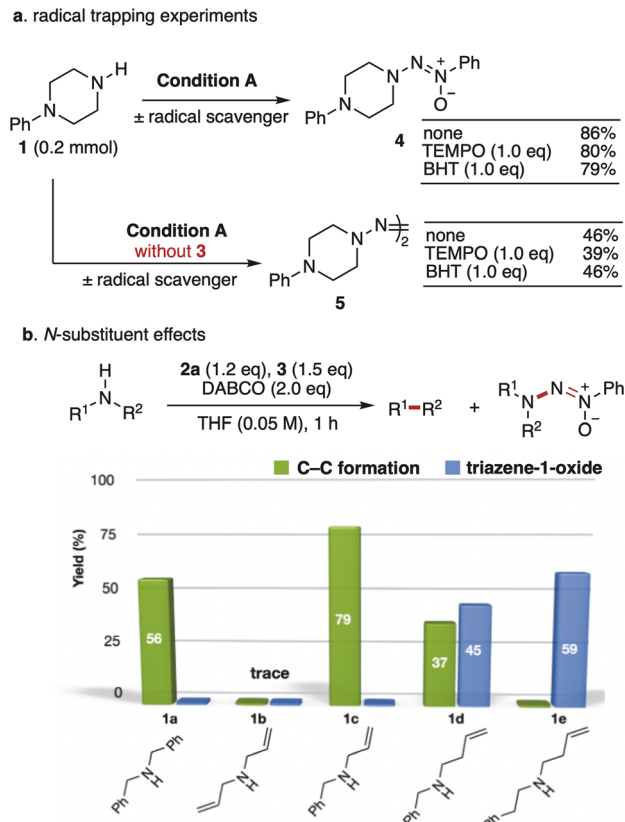
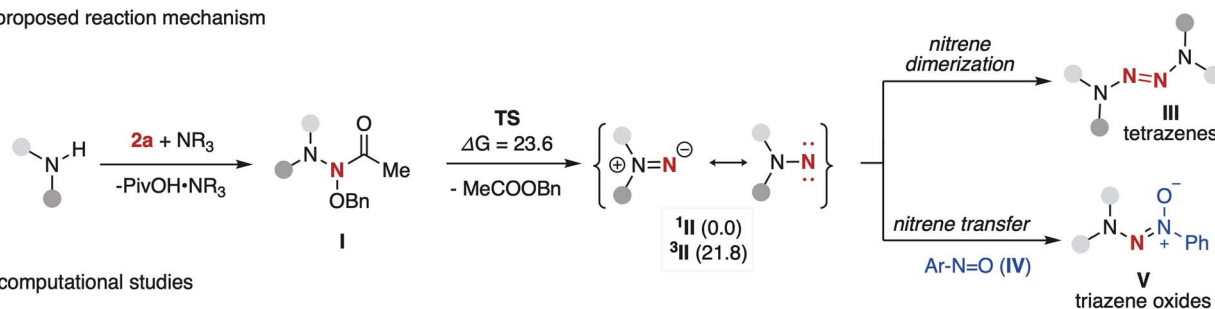


Fig. 5 Radical trapping and *N*-substituent effects studies. (a) Radical trapping experiments. (b) *N*-Substituent effects.

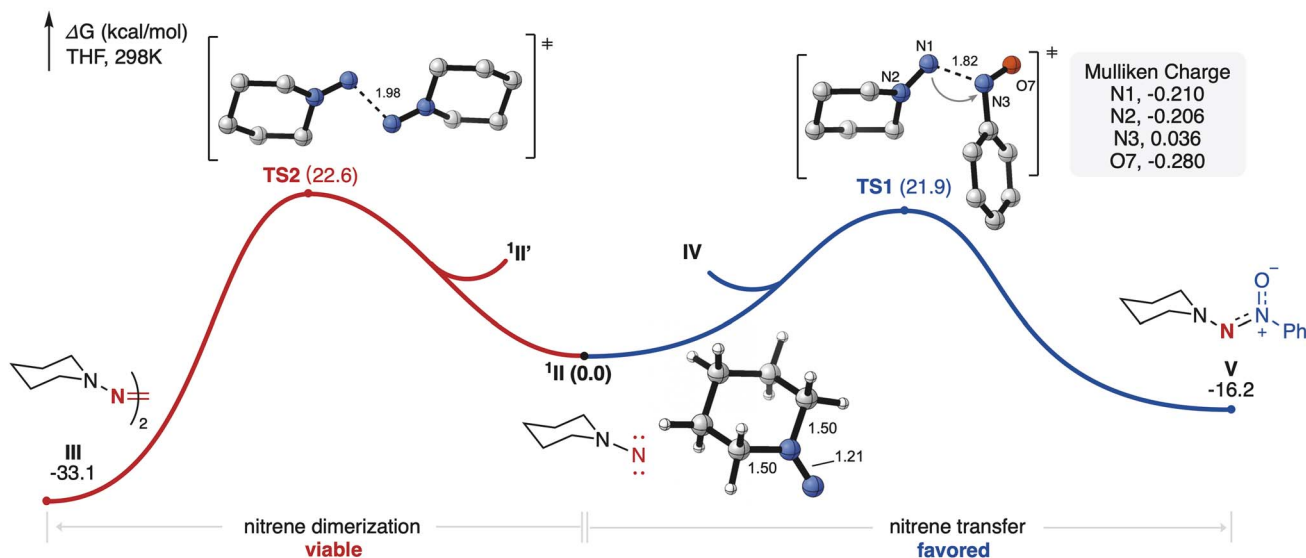
investigate how these substituents affect and control the aminonitrene's fate. As shown in Fig. 5b, these results suggest the following conclusions: (1) the formation of a benzylic radical is crucial for the fragmentation process that leads to the C–C coupling products. (2) Conversely, allylic radicals alone are ineffective in facilitating C–C bond formation *via* radical recombination. Notably, when using **1d** as substrate, the intramolecular C–C coupling product (37% yield) and the desired triazene-1-oxide (45%) were obtained. Furthermore, with **1e** as substrate, the desired triazene-1-oxide was exclusively produced in 59% yield. These findings suggest that the *N*-alkyl group with lower radical stability can prolong the lifetime of the aminonitrene intermediate, allowing it to persist long enough to undergo an intermolecular reaction, thereby forming either triazene-1-oxide or tetrazenes.^{51–58}

Based on our preliminary mechanistic studies and previous related studies, we proposed the mechanism for this aminative coupling reaction. As depicted in Fig. 6a, the amine (**Nu1**) undergoes an S_N2 reaction with anomeric amide **2** under basic conditions, forming the unstable intermediate **I**, which is likely a transient nitrene precursor. Subsequently, intermediate **I** undergoes a concerted rearrangement, resulting in the extrusion of benzyl acetate to generate aminonitrene **II**, which further reacts with nitrosobenzene to produce triazene-1-oxide **IV** or dimerizes to tetrazenes **III**. To gain a deeper insight into the aminative coupling mechanism, density functional theory

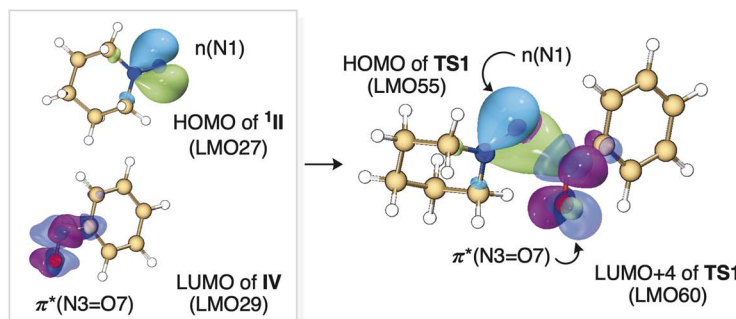
a. proposed reaction mechanism



b. computational studies



c. FMO analysis



d. DIAS analysis

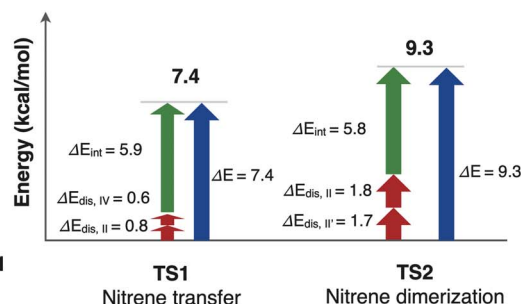


Fig. 6 Mechanistic studies. (a) Proposed reaction mechanism. (b) Computational studies of nitrene dimerization (red line) and nitrene transfer (blue line). (c) Frontier molecular orbital (FMO) analysis (isovalue = 0.05). (d) Distortion/interaction activation strain analysis.

(DFT) calculations were performed at the SMD(THF)-M06-2X/Def2-TZVPP//M06-2X/Def2-SVP level of theory. Aminonitrene **II** is generated from **I** by traversing **TS** with a 23.6 kcal mol⁻¹ energy barrier. Setting singlet aminonitrene ^1II as the zero energy point, it was found that singlet aminonitrene ^1II is energetically more stable than its triplet counterpart by 21.8 kcal mol⁻¹ (see the ESI† for more details). The optimized structural analysis of aminonitrene ^1II shows that the Mayer bond order (MBO) of $\text{N1}=\text{N2}$ is 1.76, indicating that the $\text{N1}=\text{N2}$ bond is best viewed as a double bond. The near planar geometry of the $\text{N1}-\text{C3}-\text{C4}-\text{N2}$ moiety, with a dihedral angle of 0.73°, further supports this (see the ESI† for more details). Frontier molecular orbital (FMO) analysis⁹² revealed that the

highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of aminonitrene (^1II) is primarily composed of the lone pair on N1 , indicating its nucleophilic character.³⁵ Meanwhile, the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of **IV** is predominantly localized on the O7 and N3 atoms, best described as a $\pi^*(\text{O7}=\text{N3})$ orbital, suggesting its electrophilic nature (Fig. 6c). As shown in Fig. 6b, the nucleophilic attack of aminonitrene ^1II on nitrosobenzene **IV** proceeds *via* the transition state **TS1**, with an energy barrier of 21.9 kcal mol⁻¹. Mulliken charge population analysis reveals that the N1 atom in ^1II has a charge of -0.210, while the N3 atom in **IV** has a charge of 0.036. These values indicate that ^1II acts as a nucleophile,³⁵ whereas **IV** functions as an electrophile, consistent with the frontier molecular orbital (FMO) analysis



(Fig. 6c). In comparison, the nitrene dimerization through **TS2** shows a slightly higher energy barrier of 22.6 kcal mol⁻¹ ($\Delta\Delta G(\text{TS2 vs. TS1}) = 0.7$ kcal mol⁻¹), consistent with our experimental observations that the formation of small amounts of tetrazenes always accompanies the reaction. Furthermore, the distortion/interaction activation strain (DIAS) analysis⁹⁵ reveals that the electronic energy difference between **TS1** and **TS2** is minimal (1.9 kcal mol⁻¹), aligning well with the DFT calculations. Although **TS1** and **TS2** exhibit similar interaction energies (ΔE_{int}), their distortion energies differ significantly ($\Delta E_{\text{dist}} = 1.4$ kcal mol⁻¹ and 3.5 kcal mol⁻¹, respectively), indicating that the reactivities of aminonitrene are primarily governed by the distortion energy (Fig. 6d).

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a nitrene-mediated amination N–N–N coupling that operates under mild, environmentally benign conditions with a broad substrate scope, facilitating the efficient and selective formation of triazene-1-oxide. Mechanistic studies highlight the critical role of *N*-substituents on the amine in dictating the fate of the aminonitrene intermediate. Furthermore, computational studies reveal that aryl nitroso and aminonitrene coupling require much lower distortion energy than the competing nitrene dimerization pathway, favoring the desired amination coupling. This novel methodology provides a versatile tool for the synthesis of triazene-1-oxides. It expands the chemical space for amination coupling strategies, holding significant potential for application in drug discovery and molecular engineering.

Data availability

The X-ray crystallographic data for compound **28** have been deposited in the joint Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe with CCDC no. 2397933, and can be obtained free of charge from the CCDC via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/getstructures>. All other data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article and its ESI.†

Author contributions

S. Zhu conducted most of the reaction optimization, structural determination of products, and preparation of the ESI.† H.-R. Zhang, B.-Y. Sun, and Z.-Q. Bai contributed to the expansion of the substrate scope. H. Wang performed the computational studies. G. He and G. Chen supervised part of the experimental studies. H. Wang conceived the initial ideas for this project, provided overall supervision, and prepared most of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

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