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Inverse regioselectivity in the silylstannylation of alkynes and allenes: copper-catalyzed three-component coupling with a silylborane and a tin alkoxide[†]

H. Yoshida,*^{ab} Y. Hayashi,^a Y. Ito^a and K. Takaki^a

SilyIstannylation of alkynes and allenes has been found to proceed by three-component coupling using a silyIborane and a tin alkoxide in the presence of a Cu(i) catalyst. The regioselectivities are completely inverse to those of the conventional silyIstannylation under palladium catalysis.

Transition metal-catalyzed dual functionalization of a carboncarbon multiple bond of unsaturated hydrocarbons such as alkynes and allenes with metallic elements (dimetallation)¹ has attracted considerable attention as a convenient and straightforward entry to synthetically potent vic-dimetallated compounds of defined structure, whose carbon-metal bonds are utilizable for construction of carbon frameworks² and introduction of functional groups. One of the most prevailing dimetallations is silylstannylation,³ which has thus far been shown to proceed through direct addition of a silicon-tin bond of silylstannanes across unsaturated carbon linkages under palladium catalysis. The characteristic feature of the palladium-catalyzed silylstannylation is a high level of regioselectivity: the silyl addition commonly occurs at the terminal carbon of terminal alkynes^{3a-f} and at the central carbon of allenes,^{3g-j} irrespective of electronic and steric characters of ligands employed and substituents on the carbon-carbon multiple bonds (Scheme 1).⁴

Recently, we have devoted our attention to exploitation of potential copper catalysis toward the dimetallation of unsaturated hydrocarbons, and have already disclosed that diborylation,^{5*a*} distannylation^{5*b*} and three-component borylstannylation^{5*c*-e} of carbon-carbon multiple bonds take place in an unique reaction mode,⁶ where the oxidation state of a copper catalyst stays constant throughout the reaction, being in marked contrast to the conventional oxidative addition-insertion-reductive elimination sequence, which generally involves two-electron redox of a







transition metal catalyst.^{1,7} The key intermediates in these transformations are β -boryl (or stannyl)organocopper species arising from insertion of unsaturated hydrocarbons into boryl (or stannyl)copper species, and capturing them by a tin alkoxide finally affords the respective stannylated products as depicted in Scheme 2.^{5*b*-*e*} Thus, we envisaged that silylstannylation of unsaturated hydrocarbons would also be feasible under copper catalysis by use of a suitable silylating reagent which allows facile generation of silylcopper⁸ and β -silylorganocopper species.

Herein we report that the silylstannylation of alkynes and allenes facilely occurs by the copper-catalyzed three-component coupling with a silylborane,⁹ and that the regioselectivities become totally inverse to those of the conventional silylstannylation³ in both cases.

The three-component silylstannylation was found to readily occur to afford **2a** and **2'a** in 86% yield with regioselectivity inverse to those of the previous Pd-catalyzed silylstannylation (**2a** : **2'a** = 93 : 7), when the reaction of 1-octyne (**1a**), a silylborane (PhMe₂Si–B(pin), pin: pinacolato) and tributyltin *tert*-butoxide¹⁰ was carried out in acetonitrile at room temperature in the presence of a CuCl–P(*t*Bu)₃ catalyst (Table 1, entry 1). Although the silylstannylation products were also formed with other monodentate phosphines (PPh₃, JohnPhos and Cy-JohnPhos) and N-heterocyclic carbene (IMes), the yields and the regioselectivities were unsatisfactory (entries 2–5). Acetonitrile has been proven



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^a Department of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering,

Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan.

E-mail: yhiroto@hiroshima-u.ac.jp; Fax: +81-82-424-5494; Tel: +81-82-424-7724

^b ACT-C, Japan Science and Technology Agency, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8527, Japan

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Table 1 Ligand and solvent effect on Cu-catalyzed silylstannylation of 1-octyne^a



^a General procedure: 1a (0.30 mmol), PhMe₂Si-B(pin) (0.36 mmol), Bu₃SnOtBu (0.36 mmol), CuCl (6.0 μmol), ligand (6.0 μmol), solvent (1 mL). ^b Isolated yield. ^c NMR yield. ^d IMesCuCl (2 mol%) was used. A hydrosilylation product, nHex(PhMe₂Si)C=CH₂, was formed in 6% NMR yield. ^f A hydrosilylation product, nHex(PhMe₂Si)C=CH₂, was formed in 10% NMR yield.

1.5

79

90:10

DMF

to be the solvent of choice: the reaction in less polar solvents (toluene and THF) produced a hydrosilylation product, nHex(PhMe₂Si)C=CH₂, as a by-product (entries 6 and 7), and the regioselectivity became lower with DMF (entry 8).

Under the optimized reaction conditions, 1-hexyne (1b), 1-decyne (1c) and branched aliphatic terminal alkynes (1d-1f) could undergo the regioselective silylstannylation, where the stannyl moieties were predominantly attached to the terminal carbon of the alkynes (Table 2, entries 1-5). This unique regioselectivity was also achievable with functionalized alkynes bearing a cyano (1g), bromo (1h), hydroxy (1i) or amino (1j) group (entries 6-9), and the results that these reactive moieties remained intact demonstrate the high functional group compatibility of the silylstannylation. In contrast, the stannyl moiety was selectively introduced into the internal carbon of THP-protected propargyl alcohol (1k) and propargyl ether (11) to provide 2'k and 2'l as the major products (entries 10 and 11), and the reaction of enyne (1m) or phenylacetylene (1n) resulted in low regioselectivity (entries 12 and 13).

The three-component silvIstannylation of allenes was found to also proceed smoothly with regioselectivity inverse to those of the previous silylstannylation under palladium catalysis. Thus, treatment of pentadeca-1,2-diene (3a) with a silvlborane and tributyltin methoxide¹¹ in the presence of the ^{Cl}IMesCuCl catalyst¹² afforded an 87% yield of (E)- and (Z)-4a (ratio = 78:22), whose stannyl moiety was exclusively installed into the central carbon of the allene (Table 3, entry 1). The regioselective formation of silvlstannylated products (4b-4d) bearing allylsilane and alkenylstannane units was observed

Table 2	Cu-catalyzed	silylstann	vlation of	terminal	alkynes ^a

	, ,	5	5	
			PhMe ₂ Si	SnBu₃
_		Bu ₃ SnO <i>t</i> Bu (1.2 equiv) P(<i>t</i> Bu) ₃ (2 mol %) CuCl (2 mol %)	R 2	
н— 1 1	+ Pnive₂si—B(pin) 1 : 1.2 1	MeCN, rt	Bu ₃ Sn	≌iMe₂Ph
Entry	R	Time (h)	$\operatorname{Yield}^{b}(\%)$	2:2'
1	<i>n</i> Bu (1b)	3	76	95:5
2	<i>n</i> Oct (1c)	1.5	68	94:6
3	$\operatorname{Cyp}^{c}(\mathbf{1d})$	7	65	93:7
4	iBu (1e)	4	64	97:3
5	iAmyl (1f)	19	61	90:10
6	$NC(CH_2)_3$ (1g)	3.5	56	94:6
7	$Br(CH_2)_2$ (1h)	16	47	91:9
8	$HO(CH_2)_2$ (1i)	4	43	97:3
9	Et_2NCH_2 (1j)	25.5	39	90:10
10	THPOCH ₂ $(1k)$	6.5	75	10:90
11	$MeOCH_2$ (11)	12.5	59	1:99
12	1-Cyclohexenyl (1m)	27	61	61:39
13	Ph (1n)	7	64	14:86

^a General procedure: 1 (0.30 mmol), PhMe₂Si-B(pin) (0.36 mmol), Bu₃SnOtBu (0.36 mmol), CuCl (6.0 μ mol), P(tBu)₃ (6.0 μ mol), MeCN (1 mL). ^b Isolated yield. ^c Cyp = cyclopentyl.

Table 3 Cu-catalyzed silylstannylation of terminal allenes^a





with 5-phenyl-penta-1,2-diene (3b), cyclohexylallene (3c) and undeca-1,2-diene (3d) (entries 2-4), and furthermore functionalized allenes possessing a silvl ether (3e), a theobromine (3f), a phthalimide (3g) or an acetal (3h) moiety underwent the silylstannylation with a similar regioselectivity to provide the respective products (4e-4h) without damaging these functional groups (entries 5-8).

1

2

3

4

8

 $P(tBu)_3$



Generation of a silvlcopper species, Cu–SiMe₂Ph, *via* σ -bond metathesis between a copper alkoxide and a silvlborane would trigger the silvlstannylation (Scheme 3, step A).¹³ Then an alkyne or an allene was inserted into the Cu-Si bond to give a β -silylalkenylcopper species (5 or 6) (step B),¹⁴ which was subsequently trapped by a tin alkoxide to furnish a silvistannylation product with regeneration of a copper alkoxide (step C).¹⁵⁻¹⁷ The regiochemical outcome of the reaction with an alkyne or an allene should be ascribable to the regioselective formation of 5^{18} or 6, the latter of which has been demonstrated to be kinetically favored in the stoichiometric reaction using a silylcopper species.^{8a} On the other hand, electronic directing effect of a propargylic functional group (1k and 1l) or a phenyl group (1n), which induces the addition of the copper moiety to the internal carbon of the alkynes in step B_{1}^{19} should become dominant to provide 2' as the major product.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated that the regioselectivities of the silylstannylation of terminal alkynes and allenes can totally be reversed depending upon the copper-catalyzed three-component coupling using a silylborane and a tin alkoxide, which leads to convenient and direct access to diverse 2-silyl-1-stannyl-1-alkenes (from alkynes) and 1-silyl-2-stannyl-2-alkenes (from allenes) of high synthetic utility. Further studies on copper-catalyzed silylation reactions of unsaturated carbon–carbon bonds as well as synthetic application of the silylstannylation are in progress.

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- 16 We have already demonstrated that an alkenylcopper species is readily captured with a tin alkoxide to give an alkenylstannane. See ref. 5*c*.
- 17 Intermediacy of a silylstannane (PhMe₂Si–SnBu₃) in the present silylstannylation could be ruled out, because the copper-catalyzed reaction of **3d** with PhMe₂Si–SnBu₃ did not produce **4d** at all.
- 18 Regioselective formation of this alkenylcopper species was also observed in the copper-catalyzed formal hydrosilylation of terminal alkynes. See ref. 9*a*.
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