Ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H functionalizations on benzoic acids with aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl halides by weak-O-coordination†

Ruhuai Mei,‡ Cuiju Zhu‡ and Lutz Ackermann*

C–H arylation of weakly coordinating benzoic acids were achieved by versatile ruthenium(II) catalysis with ample substrate scope. Thus, user-friendly ruthenium(II) biscarboxylate complexes modified with tricyclohexylphosphine enabled C–H functionalizations with aryl electrophiles. The unique versatility of the ruthenium(II) catalysis manifold was reflected by facilitating effective C–H activations with aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl halides.

Transformations of unactivated C–H bonds have emerged as an attractive alternative to conventional cross-coupling approaches, enabling step-economical biaryl syntheses with reduced by-product formation.1 Major progress has been accomplished by means of ruthenium(II)-catalyzed reactions with easily accessible electrophilic2–6 aryl halides,7–10 with transformative applications in material sciences,11 as well as agrochemical12 and pharmaceutical industries,13,14 among others.7,8 Despite these undisputable advances, ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H arylations with organic electrophiles continue to be limited to strongly coordinating nitrogen-containing directing groups,7,8 which are difficult to remove15 or modify (Fig. 1a).16 Within our ongoing program on ruthenium-catalyzed C–H functionalizations,17,18 we have now developed the unprecedented ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H arylations of weakly coordinating benzoic acids,19 on which we report herein (Fig. 1b). The key to success was represented by using a tricyclophosphine-derivatized ruthenium(II) complex, which we have previously developed for strongly coordinating1,2,3-triazoles20 – enabling the challenging C–H arylation process (entries 9 and 10). It is noteworthy that the well-defined [RuCl2(PCy3)(p-cymene)] was also identified as a user-friendly single component catalyst, allowing for the preparation of the ortho-arylated benzoic acid 3aa with comparable levels of efficacy (entry 11). The catalytic performance was further significantly improved by exploiting carboxylate24 assistance with the aid of the well-defined ruthenium(II)biscarboxylate complex 425 (entries 12–14).

At the outset of our studies, we explored reaction conditions for the envisioned ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H arylation of weakly O-coordinating benzoic acids 1a (Table 1 and Table S1 in the ESI†).21 While typical phosphine or N-heterocyclic carbene ligands fell short in providing access to any arylated benzoic acid products (entries 1–8), a PCy3-derived catalyst – previously exploited for strongly N-coordinating1,2,3-triazoles20 – enabled the challenging C–H arylation process (entries 9 and 10). It is noteworthy that the well-defined [RuCl2(PCy3)(p-cymene)] was also identified as a user-friendly single component catalyst, allowing for the preparation of the ortho-arylated benzoic acid 3aa with comparable levels of efficacy (entry 11). The catalytic performance was further significantly improved by exploiting carboxylate24 assistance with the aid of the well-defined ruthenium(II)biscarboxylate complex 425 (entries 12–14).

With the optimized catalyst in hand, we probed its versatility in the C–H arylation of differently substituted aryl halides 2 (Scheme 1).
Here, a representative set of synthetically meaningful functional groups, such as halides, activated alkenes, esters or enolizable ketones, was well tolerated by the optimized catalyst at different positions of the organic electrophile. Moreover, the robustness of the ruthenium(II) catalyst was reflected by efficiently converting both electron-deficient as well as more demanding electron-rich aryl halides.

Subsequently, we probed the scope of viable benzoic acids in the ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H arylation manifold (Scheme 2). Thus, we were delighted to observe that various weakly-coordinating acids could be converted with high catalytic efficacy and excellent positional selectivity by the phosphine-modified biscarboxylate complex 4. Importantly, the versatile ruthenium(II) catalyst was not restricted to arenes. Indeed, the biscarboxylate complex also allowed for the site-selective C–H arylation of synthetically useful indole. Interestingly, the ligand JohnPhos outcompeted PCy3 in the heteroarene diversification.

In consideration of the unique efficiency of the ruthenium(II) catalysis regime, we became intrigued by rationalizing its mode of action. To this end, intermolecular competition experiments revealed electron-deficient aryl bromides to react preferentially (Scheme 3).

Table 1 Optimization of ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H arylation with benzoic acid 1a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>[Ru] Ligand</th>
<th>3aa (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 — (11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 IPrHCl (&lt;5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 IMesHCl (&lt;5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>[RuMesCO2(p-cymene)]2 X-Phos (7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 DavePhos (&lt;5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 JohnPhos (8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 (Bu3)POH (20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 P(Bu)3 (22)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 PCy3 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>[RuCl2(p-cymene)]2 PCy3 —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>[RuCl2(PCy3)(p-cymene)] — 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>[RuMesCO2(p-cymene)]</td>
<td>PCy3 (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>[RuMesCO2(p-cymene)]</td>
<td>PCy3 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>[RuMesCO2(p-cymene)]</td>
<td>PCy3 87</td>
</tr>
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* Reaction conditions: 1a (0.50 mmol), 2a (0.75 mmol), [Ru] (10 mol%), additive (10 mol%), K2CO3 (2.0 equiv.), NMP (2.0 mL), 120 °C, 16 h; then K2CO3 (3.0 equiv.), MeI (5.0 equiv.), MeCN (3.0 mL), 50 °C, 2 h. * Yields of isolated product; in parentheses: GC conversion after esterification with 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. * Without K2CO3. * DMPU (2.0 mL) as the solvent. * DMA (2.0 mL) as the solvent.

Scheme 1 C–H activation of weakly O-coordinating benzoic acid 1a with aryl bromides 2.


Scheme 3 Intermolecular competition experiment.
The challenging nature of the C–H arylation with weakly coordinating benzoic acids became apparent by an intermolecular competition experiment between benzoic acid 1h and arene 5d displaying the strongly N-coordinating 1,2,3-triazole (Scheme 4).

Moreover, we observed a significant H/D scrambling upon the addition of an isotopically labeled cosolvent under otherwise identical reaction conditions. The deuterium incorporation in the reisolated substrate [D]n–1o and product [D]n–3oa is supportive of a reversible C–H metalation event (Scheme 5).

The well-defined ruthenacycle 7, that we had previously employed for oxidative alkyne annulations, 26 was shown to be catalytically competent (Scheme 6), being indicative of an organometallic mode of C–H activation.

Finally, the unique versatility of the ruthenium(II) catalysis was illustrated by the phosphine-modified catalyst 4 enabling the unprecedented olefination and alkylation of benzoic acids 1 by alkynyl and alkynyl halides 8 and 10, respectively (Scheme 7). Both types of C–H functionalization occurred by weak O-coordination with excellent levels of positional selectivity, thereby providing access to ortho-alkylated benzoic acids 9 and phthalide27,28 derivatives 11 – key structural motifs of naturally occurring compounds.29

In summary, we have developed the first ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H functionalization of weakly O-coordinating arenes with organic halides. Thus, a versatile phosphine-modified ruthenium(II) bis-carboxylate catalyst enabled C–H arylations of benzoic acids with excellent positional selectivity and ample scope. The facile C–H ruthenation manifold enabled the direct arylation of aromatic and heteroaromatic carboxylic acids. Furthermore, the unique synthetic utility of the ruthenium(II) catalysis regime also set the stage for site-selective C–H olefinations and C–H alkylnylations of benzoic acids under otherwise identical reaction conditions. Further studies on ruthenium(II)-catalyzed C–H functionalization by weak coordination are ongoing in our laboratories and will be reported in due course.

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References


23 For detailed information, see the ESI†.


30 The electron-rich phosphine ligand PCy3 is proposed to facilitate the C–H functionalization on the weakly coordinating benzoic acid.