1,3-Dienes not only are widespread structural motifs in biologically pertinent molecules but also feature as a foundation for a broad range of chemical transformations. Indeed, these conjugated dienes serve as substrates in many fundamental synthetic methodologies such as cycloaddition, metathesis, ene reactions, olefination, or reductive aldolization. It is well-understood that the geometry of olefins often influences the stereochemical outcome and the reactivity of reactions involving 1,3-dienes. Hence, a plethora of synthetic methods have been developed for the stereoselective construction of substituted 1,3-dienes. The past decade has witnessed a huge advancement in the field of metal-catalyzed C–H activation functionlization. Although, a significant amount of work in the field of C(alkenyl)–H and C(aryl)–H activation has been reported, C(alkenyl)–H activation has not been explored consistently, probably due to the complications caused by competitive reactivity of the alkene moiety, which can make chemoselectivity a significant challenge. Over the past few years, several different palladium-based protocols have been developed for C(alkenyl)–H functionalization, but the reactions are generally limited to employing conjugated alkenes, such as styrenes, acrylates/acylamides, enamides, and enol esters/ethers. To date, only a few reports have appeared in the literature for expanding this reactivity towards non-conjugated olefins, which can be exemplified by camphene dimerization, and carbonate-directed C(alkenyl)–H alkenylation of 1,4-cyclohexadienes. In 2009, Trost et al. reported a ruthenium-catalyzed stereoselective alkene–alkyne coupling method for the synthesis of 1,3-dienes. The same group also reported alkene–alkyne coupling for the stereoselective synthesis of trisubstituted ene carbamates. A palladium catalysed chelation control method for the synthesis of dienes via allyl sp3 C–H bond functionalization was described by Loh et al. Recently, Engle and coworkers reported an elegant approach for synthesis of highly substituted 1,3-dienes from two different alkenes using an 8-aminoquinoline directed, palladium(II)-mediated C(alkenyl)–H activation strategy. Allyl and vinyl silanes are known as indispensable nucleophiles in synthetic chemistry. Alder ene reactions of allyl silanes with alkynes are reported for the synthesis of 1,4-dienes. Innumerable methods are known for the preparation of both allyl and vinyl silanes but limitations are associated with many of the current protocols, which impedes the synthesis of unsaturated organosilanes in an efficient manner. Silicon-functionalized building blocks are used as coupling partners in the Hiyama reaction and are easily converted into iodo-functionalized derivatives (precursor for the Suzuki cross-coupling reaction), but there is little attention given for the synthesis of functionalized vinyl silanes. Herein, we report a general approach for the stereoselective synthesis of trisubstituted 1,3-dienes by the Ru-catalyzed C(sp3)–H functionalization reaction of allylsilanes (Scheme 1).
In 1993, Trost and coworkers reported an elegant method for highly chemoselective ruthenium-catalyzed redox isomerization of allyl alcohols without affecting the primary and secondary alcohols and isolated double bonds.14,55 Inspired by the potential of ruthenium for such isomerization of double bonds in allyl alcohols, we sought to identify a ruthenium-based catalytic system that can promote isomerization of olefins in allylsilanes followed by in situ oxidative coupling with an activated olefin to form substituted 1,3-dienes. We initiated our studies by choosing trimethylallylsilane 1a and acrylate 2a by using a commercially available [RuCl₂(η⁵-cymene)]₂ catalyst in the presence of AgSbF₆ as an additive and co-oxidant Cu(OAc)₂ in 1,2-DCE at 100 °C. Interestingly, it resulted into direct formation of (2E,4Z)-1,3-diene 3aa as a single isomer in 55% yield. It is likely that this reaction occurs by C(allyl)-H activation of the π-allyl ruthenium complex followed by oxidative coupling with the acrylate and leaving the silyl group intact (Table 1). π-Allyl ruthenium complex formation may be highly favorable due to the α-silyl effect which stabilizes the carbanion forming in situ in the reaction.56 Next, the regioselective C=H insertion of vinyl silanes could be controlled by stabilization of the metal-carbon bond in the α-position to silicon. This stability arises due to the overlapping of the filled carbon-metal orbital with the d orbitals on silicon or the antibonding orbitals of the metal-silicon (Me-Si) bond.57 The stereochemistry of the diene was established by 1D and 2D spectroscopic analysis of the compound 3aa. To quantify the C-H activation mediated coupling efficiency, an extensive optimization study was conducted (allylsilanes followed by in situ oxidative coupling with an activated olefin to form substituted 1,3-dienes). The change of solvents from 1,2-DCE to t-AmOH, DMF, dioxane, THF or MeCN did not give any satisfactory result, rather a very sluggish reaction rate or decomposition of starting materials was observed in each case (entry 2–6).

The increase of temperature from 100 °C to 120 °C resulted in the formation of diene in lower yield (entry 7). To our delight, it was found that a substantial enhancement in the yield (82%) was observed when the reaction was performed at 80 °C (entry 8). In particular, this was found to be the best reaction condition since further lowering of the temperature led to noteworthy attenuation of the reaction rate and yield (entry 9). Interestingly, the reaction was not efficient, when AgSbF₆ was replaced with other additives, such as Ag₂CO₃ and AgOAc. It was also observed that, co-oxidant Cu(OAc)₂ is necessary for the success of this reaction (entry 12).

With these optimized conditions in hand, various allyl sources and acrylates have been tested (Table 2). It was found that a variety of acrylates 2 bearing alkyl and sterically crowded cyclic substituents successfully underwent the coupling reaction with allyl silane 1a to afford corresponding silyl substituted (2E,4Z)-1,3-dienes in good yields (3aa–3af). Similarly, dimethyl benzylallylsilane 1b reacted smoothly with acrylates such as methyl, isobutyl and n-butyl to generate desired dienes 3ba, 3bb and 3bc in 83%, 85% and 82% yield respectively. Interestingly, sterically crowded, tert-butyldimethyl allylsilane 1c showed its

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**Table 1** Optimization of reaction conditions

![Image](https://example.com/table1.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Additive (20 mol%)</th>
<th>Oxidant (2 equiv.)</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AgSbF₆</td>
<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>DCE</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AgSbF₆</td>
<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>t-AmOH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AgSbF₆</td>
<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>DMF</td>
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<tr>
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<td>AgSbF₆</td>
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<td>Dioxane</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AgSbF₆</td>
<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>THF</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>MeCN</td>
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<td>AgSbF₆</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ag₂CO₃</td>
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<td>DCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>AgOAc</td>
<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>DCE</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>AgSbF₆</td>
<td>Cu(OAc)₂</td>
<td>DCE</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 1a (0.24 mmol), 2a (0.2 mmol), [Ru(p-cymene)Cl₂]₂ (5 mol%), additive (20 mol%) and oxidant (2 equiv.) at 100 °C in a specific solvent (2.0 mL), under argon, for 16 h. * Isolated yields are of product 3aa. * The reaction was performed at 120 °C. * The reaction was performed at 80 °C. * The reaction was performed at 60 °C. * t-AmOH – tertiary amyl alcohol, DMF – N,N-dimethylformamide, DCE – 1,2-dichloroethane.

**Table 2** Substrate scope for oxidative coupling of allylsilanes with acrylates and vinyl sulfones

![Image](https://example.com/table2.png)

* Reaction conditions: 1 (0.24 mmol), 2 (0.2 mmol), [Ru(p-cymene)Cl₂]₂ (5 mol%), AgSbF₆ (20 mol%) and Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (2 equiv.) at 80 °C in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.0 mL), under argon, 16 h. * Isolated yields are of product 3. TMS – trimethylsilyl, TBDMs – tertiarybutyldimethyl silyl.
reactivity towards the coupling reaction with n-butyl acrylate to provide required diene 3bc in 80% yield. It is worth mentioning that allylsilanes 1a and 1b also exhibited their coupling reactivity with vinyl phenyl sulfone and successfully generated corresponding 1,3-dienes 3ag and 3bg in 78% and 76% yield respectively. When tert-butyldiphenylallylsilane 1d was subjected to the coupling reaction with methyl acrylate 2a, end–end coupling product 3da was isolated in 68% yield. This may be attributed to the steric crowding offered by bulky groups on silicon which prevents allyl to vinyl isomerization.

To extend the substrate scope of the reaction, we next examined the scope of allylesters by employing 2a as the coupling partner. First, we carried out the coupling reaction between allyl ester derivative 4a and methyl acrylate 2a under standard conditions. To our delight, a single isomer of acetate substituted (2E,4Z)-1,3-diene 5aa was isolated with a good yield (75%) (Table 3). This result may be extremely unusual due to the weak thermodynamic driving force for the double bond migration of allyl esters and tendency of many metal catalysts to insert themselves into the C(allyl)—O bond to form a stable carboxylate complex. Even for unsubstituted allyl esters very few reports of double bond migrations exist. It is worth mentioning that unlike the Tsuji–Trost reaction, the C(allyl)—O bond doesn’t break to form the π-allyl palladium complex as an electrophile, instead it forms a nucleophilic π-allyl ruthenium complex (umpolung reactivity) keeping the acetate group intact, which further reacts with an electrophile. The stereochemistry of the diene was established by 1D and 2D spectroscopic analysis of the compound 5aa and also by comparison of spectroscopic data with those of an authentic compound. Next we turned our attention to expand the scope of the coupling reaction between various acrylates and allyl esters. It was found that a variety of allyl esters bearing alkyl substituents on the carbonyl carbon could provide moderate to good yields of the corresponding stereodefined (2E,4Z)-1,3,4-trisubstituted 1,3-dienes successfully. As can be seen from Table 2, alkyl substituents (4b–4d) had little influence on the yields (65–75%). Gratifyingly, we noticed that the presence of a bulky substituent in 4 also showed its viability towards the coupling reaction, albeit with modest yields (5ea & 5f).

Several acrylates such as methyl-, ethyl-, n-butyl-, isobutyl-, n-heptyl-, cyclohexyl methyl, benzyl, etc. were tested and good to very good yields of the products were obtained. Also, gram scale synthesis of 5gh (1.35 g) by the reaction of acetate 4g with 2h gave identical results in terms of yield (69%) and diastereoselectivity, indicating the robustness and practicality of this method. Markedly, a C2-symmetric diacrylate (2e) also reacted with allyl acetate to form a mono-coupled product 5ge, though in a somewhat lower yield. In contrast to the allyl esters, the coupling was not affected by the steric bulk of the acrylate substituents as depicted in Table 3. Even the borneol derivative 2j and menthol derivative 2l, which can offer considerable steric hindrance, were found to be equally effective in the formation of 5gj and 5gl in very good yields. A somewhat reduced yield of the product 5gm was observed while using phenyl acrylate (2m) perhaps due to competitive reactive sites. Interestingly, the versatility of this methodology was not restricted only to acrylates, since phenyl vinyl sulfone was also found to be equally efficient for oxidative C–H functionalization with different allyl esters and a successful C–C coupling reaction was observed in each case with moderate yield and excellent diastereoselectivity.

Interestingly treatment of allylsilanes under standard reaction conditions in the absence of an acrylate coupling partner led to isomerization of various allylsilanes to afford corresponding vinylsilanes 6b–6e in excellent yields (Scheme 2a). When allylsilane 1d was subjected to isomerization in the presence of CD3CO2D, a significant amount of deuterium scrambling at the z-position (>20%) as well as at the methyl group (>45%) was observed in corresponding vinylsilane, indicating that the isomerization step is reversible and the rate determining step (Scheme 2b). It is also observed that when vinylsilane 6b was made to react with methyl acrylate 2a under standard conditions, it successfully underwent highly regioselective C–H activation and afforded coupling product 3b'a in 80% yield (Scheme 2c). This result confirms that the coupling reaction proceeds via vinyl silane intermediate 6.

It is delightful to mention that diene 3aa successfully underwent the Diels–Alder reaction with N-phenyl maleimide in toluene at 80 °C, to afford single isomer 8 in 70% yield.

### Table 3: Substrate scope for oxidative coupling of various allyl esters with different acrylates and vinyl sulfones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acrylate</th>
<th>Vinyl Sulfone</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Diastereoselectivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5aa</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5ba</td>
<td>Le</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5ca</td>
<td>Isobu</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5da</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5ea</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5fa</td>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5ga</td>
<td>Methyl</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5hb</td>
<td>Phenyl</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5hc</td>
<td>Benzyl</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5hd</td>
<td>Hexyl</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5he</td>
<td>Heptyl</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reaction conditions: 4 (0.24 mmol), 2 (0.2 mmol), [Ru(p-cymene)Cl]2 (5 mol%), AgSbF6 (20 mol%) and Cu(OAc)2·H2O (2 equiv.) at 80 °C in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.0 mL), under argon, 16 h. Isolated yields are of product 5.
which ensures the pragmatism of the method (Scheme 3). The unique power of this ruthenium-catalyzed C–H functionalization strategy is illustrated by the late-stage diversification of the diene 5g, to a very reactive Michael acceptor 9 (conventional route for preparation of 9 requires in situ oxidation of α-hydroxyketones using 10 equiv. MnO₂ followed by the Wittig reaction, which generates a superstoichiometric amount of phosphine waste) via selective hydrolysis of the acetate group, which is useful in the synthesis of ester-thiol, cyclohexenone and polysubstituted piperidine (ref. 70) (Scheme 4). Thus the Michael acceptor 9 on reaction with thiophenol generated compound 10 in excellent yield and high regioselectivity. On the other hand compound 9 on reaction with heptanal in the presence of Hayashi–Jørgensen’s catalyst afforded the Michael adduct 13 in 72% yield and excellent diastereoselectivity. Keto-aldehyde 13 was converted to highly substituted cyclohexenone and piperidine.

The potential of this Ru-catalysed reaction was further demonstrated by norpyrenophorin synthesis. Norpyrenophorin is a synthetic 16-membered lactone which has essentially the same physiological activity as the natural fungicide pyrenophorin and the antibiotic vermiculin. A brief retrosynthetic analysis revealed that the dimeric macrocycle could be dissected into monomer 17 which could be easily accessed from oxidative coupling of 2a with 18 using the C–H activation reaction (Scheme 5). Ruthenium catalysed oxidative coupling of symmetric allyl ester 18 with 2a generated the key intermediate 19 in 32% yield. Selective hydrolysis of acetyl enolate 19 was accomplished by the treatment with K₂CO₃ in methanol to provide 20 in 70% yield. In accordance with some previously reported studies, the active ketone functionality of 20 was protected as ketal by treatment with ethylene glycol in refluxing benzene to afford substrate 21. Selective hydrolysis of acetate was achieved using Bu₂SnO to generate alcohol and finally, aluminium–selenium adduct mediated ring closing lactonization followed by deketalization ensured the completion of synthesis of norpyrenophorin in 23% yield (two steps) (Scheme 6). A similar type of dimerization reaction could be envisioned to synthesize the natural products pyrenophorin and vermiculin.

Scheme 2 Isomerization of allylsilanes and deuterium study.

Scheme 3 Application to the Diels–Alder reaction.

Scheme 4 Application to the organocatalytic Michael addition reaction.

Scheme 5 Retrosynthetic analysis of norpyrenophorin.

Scheme 6 Synthesis of norpyrenophorin.
Based on the above result and previous report, a plausible mechanism for this oxidative coupling reaction is depicted in Scheme 7. The catalytic cycle is initiated by substrate 4g coordination to in situ generated reactive cationic ruthenium complex [Ru(OAc)L]⁺ A, followed by weakly coordinating ester group directed C–H activation of allyl ester to give a π-allyl ruthenium intermediate C, which again would undergo isomerization to produce intermediate D. In the case of allyl silanes, an α-silyl effect might play an important role for the isomerisation of allylsilanes to vinylsilanes via the silylated allyl anion.⁵⁶ Regioselective C–H activation of in situ generated vinyl acetate would give intermediate E. Induction of stability to the carbon–metal bond by the silyl group favours regioselective C–H insertion in the case of vinyl silanes.⁵⁷ Coordination followed by 1,4-addition of vinyl ruthenium species to the activated olefins (acrylate, 2a) would generate intermediate G, which would further undergo β-hydride elimination to provide a single isomer of 1,3-diene H and intermediate I could undergo reductive elimination followed by reoxidation of in situ forming Ru(0) species in the presence of Cu(OAc)₂ to regenerate the reactive ruthenium(II) complex A for the next catalytic cycle.

**Conclusions**

In summary, we have developed a ruthenium catalyzed efficient and straightforward method for the synthesis of highly stereodefined 1,3-diienes. Synthetic utility of this reaction towards the Diels–Alder reaction and diverse functional group transformations has been demonstrated. Finally, the scope of this reaction was further explored by the synthesis of norpyrenophorin in five steps.

**Author contributions**

D. H. D. directed the project and wrote the manuscript. N. C. B. conducted most of the synthetic experiments and wrote the manuscript. S. D. and A. K. N. synthesized some of the silyl and acetate substituted dienes.

**Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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**Notes and references**

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