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Catalytic enantioselective alkenylation–heteroarylation of olefins: stereoselective syntheses of 5–7 membered azacycles and oxacycles†

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Catalytic enantioselective domino alkenylation–heteroarylation of nonconjugated iododienes proceeded with excellent stereoselectivity and broad scope of substrates. The reaction enables stereoselective syntheses of substituted azacycles such as piperidine, pyrrolidine, azepine and dihydropyrans carrying new quaternary stereocenters. Mechanistically, C–H bonds of heterocycles were activated by lithium alkoxides *via* reversible deprotonation, rather than conventional palladium(II)-assisted metalation processes. Many types of heteroarenes can be used, including not only azoles (such as thiazoles, oxazoles, imidazoles and oxadiazoles), but also nonazoles (thiophene, furan and azine *N*-oxides).

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There is a resurgence of research interest in developing enantioselective domino coupling reactions initiated by Heck-type arylation of pendant alkenes.¹ For example, Zhu *et al.*² reported a stereoselective synthesis of stereodefined 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles *via* domino couplings of acrylamide *ortho*-triflates. The heteroarenes were limited to azoles having acidified C–H bonds such as benzothiazole, benzoxazole and 1,3,4-oxadiazole;³ they were activated *via* a palladium-based mechanism of nonconcerted metalation–deprotonation.⁴ However, analogous stereoselective domino couplings of alkenyl electrophiles proved to be much more difficult,⁵ due to side reactions such as Heck-type bicyclization onto the alkenyl groups after insertion to form [3.1.0]bicycles⁶ or subsequent ring expansion (see Fig. 1a).⁷

We report herein a general method for catalytic domino alkenylation–heteroarylation to readily access 5–7 membered azacycles, as well as oxacyclic dihydropyran derivatives (see Fig. 1a and b).⁸ These saturated azacycles, pyrrolidines and piperidines are among the most frequently used rings in medicines, including both heterocycles and carbocycles (Fig. 1b).⁹ For example, anti-HIV agent nifeviroc contains a trisubstituted pyrrolidine and shows an IC₅₀ value of 2.9 nM

against the CCR5 receptor, but the IC₅₀ value of its enantiomer was only 380 nM.¹⁰ The new reaction provides azacycles carrying quaternary stereocenters at C3 or C4 positions which are difficult to prepare from other catalytic reactions.¹¹ It also enabled asymmetric ring closure to form oxacyclic dihydropyrans (Fig. 1b).

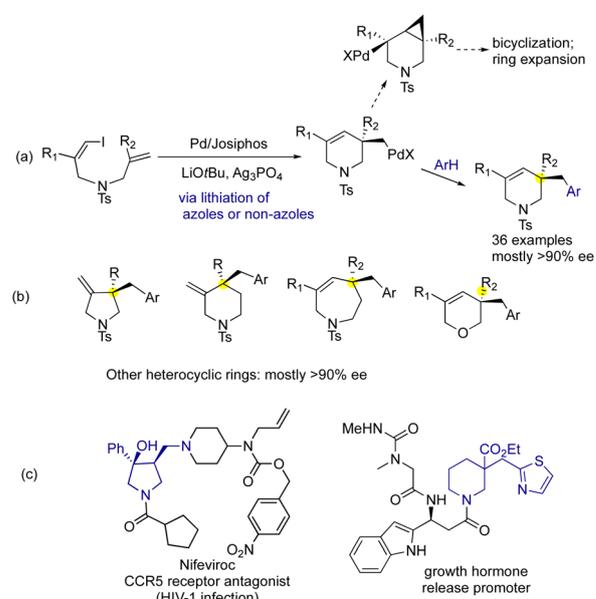


Fig. 1 (a) Domino arylation–heteroarylation of *N*-acrylamides for stereoselective synthesis of 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles. (b) Domino alkenylation–heteroarylation of olefins for asymmetric synthesis of azacycles of 5–7 ring sizes and 4,5-dihydropyran derivatives. (c) Examples of drugs containing piperidines and pyrrolidines.

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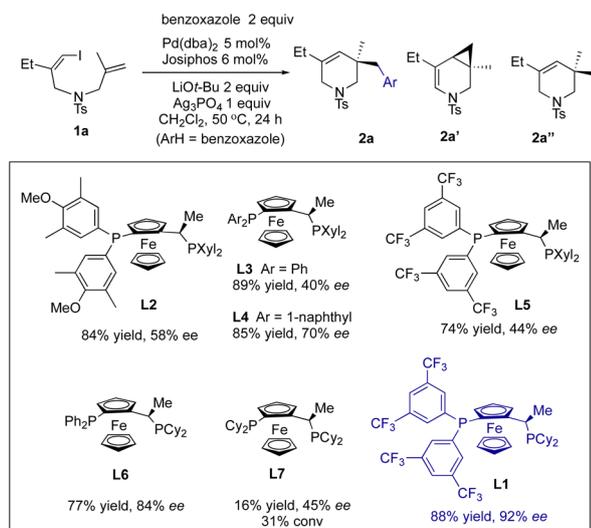
In a model study of iododiene **1a** and benzoxazole, we first explored a family of Josiphos ligands¹² to identify suitable ancillary ligands for palladium catalysts (see Scheme 1). In Pd^{II} complexes of Josiphos, switching from PAr₂ to PCy₂ (Ar = aryl; Cy = cyclohexyl) groups on the 1-ethyl sidearm is accompanied by not only electronic perturbation, but also a substantial conformational change in chelate rings formed by palladium and Josiphos, so as to avoid close contact of large PCy₂ rings with the ferrocene ring.¹³ Consequently, all four *P*-substituents will undergo a substantial conformational change; hence a significant change occurs in the chiral environment surrounding the palladium centers.

The modularity and tunability of both steric and electronic properties of Josiphos ligands are very rewarding. This allowed us to quickly identify Josiphos **L1** (ref. 14) which provides desired piperidine **2a** in 88% yield and 92% ee, along with a small amount of an oxidative dimer of benzoxazole. If benzoxazole was omitted, the reaction pathway sidetracked to Heck bicyclization (41% **2a'** in 87% ee) and reductive Heck cyclization (27% **2a''**). The Heck bicyclization leading to **2a'** also eliminated PdH species, which can undergo ligand exchange with alkyl palladium complex **C** to form **2a''** via C–H reductive elimination (see Scheme 7c below). The Heck bicyclization has no parallelism in domino coupling reactions of aryl electrophiles (see Fig. 1a). Josiphos analogues **L2–L4** carrying two diarylphosphines only afforded moderate 40–70% ees. In comparison, the Josiphos series having a strongly donating PCy₂ sidearm gave consistently higher ees than the former. On the other hand, the complex of **L7** carrying two highly donating PCy₂ donors showed poor catalytic activity and afforded a low level of stereoselectivity. It is well known that in cationic Heck-type reactions, the key step of alkene insertion is accelerated by weakly donating ligands and retarded by strongly donating phosphines.¹⁵ Axially chiral biphosphines were also tested; for

example, axially chiral BINAP and Segphos furnished 58% ee and 81% ee, respectively.

During condition optimization, we noticed that other reaction parameters were also important. The choice of metal alkoxides had a remarkable impact on the outcome. Without an added alkoxide, only 16% conversion of **1a** was detected without any formation of **2a** (Table 1, entry 2). LiOMe led to moderate yield and ee (entry 2); Li*t*-Bu, NaOMe or KOMe proved to be the best bases in terms of both chemical yields and ees (entries 4 and 5); the more basic alkoxides Na*t*-Bu or KO*t*-Bu gave poor yields of **2a** probably due to fast deprotonation and ring opening of 2-metalated benzoxazole (entries 6 and 7).¹⁶ The use of silver phosphate was essential, without which the model reaction gave a complex mixture containing **2a** in 48% yield and 81% ee (entry 8). Other silver salts, Ag₂CO₃, AgOAc or AgOTf can also provide **2a** in 60–85% yields and ~90% ees (entries 9–11). The result suggests that these silver salts may act as halide abstractors to create a coordination site for enantiofacial olefin insertion.

The Pd catalyst of Josiphos **L1** can be applied to domino couplings of iododialkene **1a** with many classes of heteroarenes (Scheme 2). We were gratified to find that the combination of lithium *t*-butoxide and silver phosphate enabled efficient activation of azoles including (benzo)thiazole, (benzo)oxazole, imidazoles and oxadiazole, but also nonazoles such as (benzo)thiophene,¹⁷ furan and azine *N*-oxides. In reactions of thiazoles (**2h–i**), polar groups, esters and nitrile were well tolerated. Notably, the C–H activation of C2-substituted thiazoles (**2j–l**) occurred regioselectively at C5 positions next to the sulfur atom. In the reactions of imidazoles (**2n–o**), (benzo)thiophenes (**2q–t**) and furan (**2u**), electron-withdrawing groups (*e.g.*, ester, nitrile and trifluoroacetyl) were important to the activation and

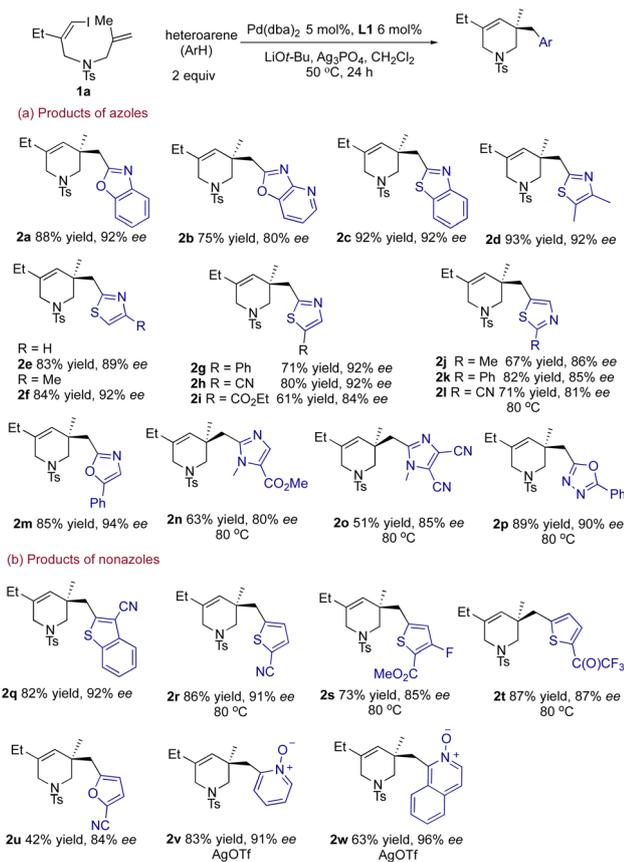


Scheme 1 Screening of Josiphos ligands on a model domino reaction of **1a** and benzoxazole (GC yields on a 0.05 mmol scale in 0.3 mL of CH₂Cl₂). dba = dibenzylideneacetone.

Table 1 The effect of reaction parameters on a model reaction of **1a** and benzoxazole under conditions using Josiphos **L1** (0.05 mmol scale in 0.3 mL of CH₂Cl₂. Calibrated GC conversion and yields and ees determined for pure samples). Ts = 4-toluenesulfonamide; dba = dibenzylideneacetone

Entry	Change of conditions	Conv. of 1a (%)	Yield of 2a (%)	Yield of 2a' (%)
1	No change	100	88 (92% ee)	9
2	No Li <i>t</i> -Bu	16	0	0
3	LiOMe	100	63 (58% ee)	12
4	NaOMe	100	89 (90% ee)	0
5	KOMe	100	73 (92% ee)	0
6	Na <i>t</i> -Bu	33	12 (86% ee)	6
7	KO <i>t</i> -Bu	92	26 (85% ee)	5
8	No Ag ₃ PO ₄	100	48 (81% ee)	<5
9	Ag ₂ CO ₃	100	75 (92% ee)	12
10	AgOAc	100	59 (94% ee)	12
11	AgOTf	100	84 (90% ee)	8



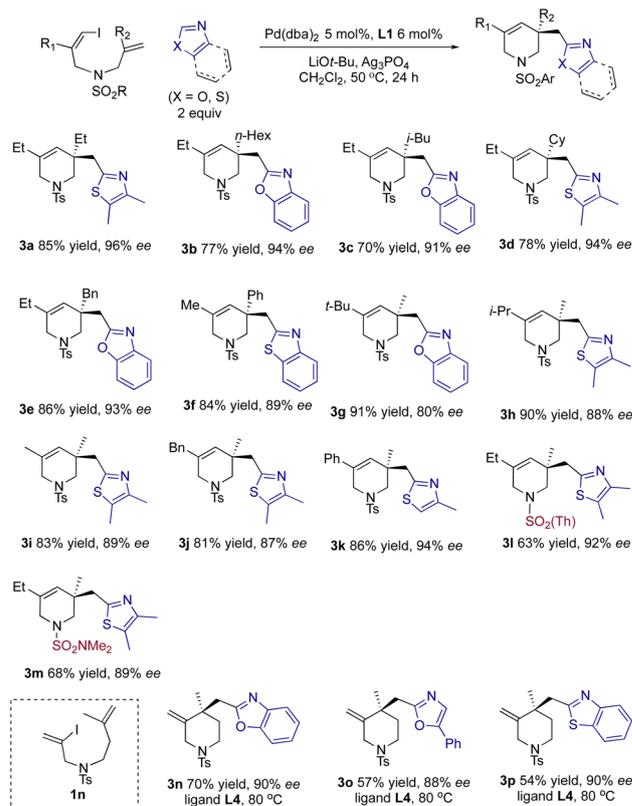


Scheme 2 Examples of azoles and non-azoles in enantioselective formation of piperidines (isolated yields from a 0.1 mmol scale in 0.5 mL of CH₂Cl₂).

couplings of these heteroarenes. Notably, both pyridine and isoquinoline *N*-oxides were regioselectively activated at C2 positions to give products **2v–w** in ~70% ees under the standard conditions using **L1**. Switching from Ag₃PO₄ to AgOTf increased the stereoselectivity to >90% ees.

Next, we studied structural variations of (*Z*)-1-iodo-1,6-dienes in stereoselective formation of piperideines (Scheme 3). The alkenyl fragment can tolerate different C5-substituents (ethyl, *n*-hexyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl, benzyl and phenyl) (**3a–f**), while the C3 substituents of the iodoalkenyl fragment can be *t*-butyl, *i*-propyl, methyl, benzyl and phenyl (**3g–k**). Moreover, the *N*-tosylamide linker can be substituted by 2-thienylsulfonamide and *N,N*-dimethylsulfamate (**3l–m**). We also attempted to prepare piperidines carrying quaternary stereocenters at C4 positions, by using 2-iodo-1,7-diene **1n**. At first, its reaction with benzoxazole failed to produce product **3n** in a reasonable quantity. After switching from ligand **L1** to **L4** possessing a large di(1-naphthyl)phosphine sidearm, we succeeded in producing piperidines **3n–p** from benzoxazole, oxazole and benzothiazole in satisfactory yields and with ~90% ee (Scheme 3).

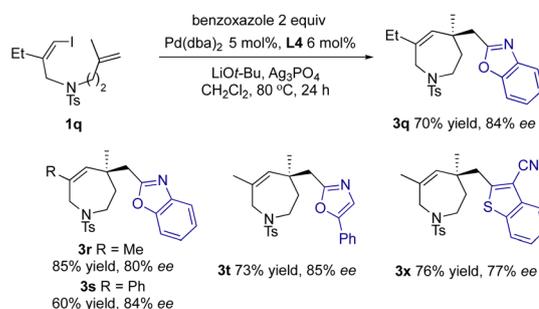
Seven-membered azepane derivatives are important motifs in medicines,¹⁸ but catalytic asymmetric syntheses for these azacycles are still limited to date.¹⁹ Thus, the Pd catalyst of Josiphos **L4** also promoted domino coupling of (*Z*)-1-iodo-1,7-



Scheme 3 Stereoselective formation of 6-membered piperideines and piperidines via domino couplings (isolated yields on a 0.1 mmol scale in 0.5 mL of CH₂Cl₂). Th = 2-thienyl.

diene **1q** with benzothiazole via a rare 7-*exo-trig* cyclization (Scheme 4).²⁰ Asymmetric formation of tetrahydroazepine **3q** was achieved in 70% yield and 84% ee (or 92 : 8 er). In contrast, the Pd/**L1** catalyst failed to produce a significant amount of product **3q**. The domino couplings using **L4** proceeded well with 5-phenyloxazole and 3-cyanobenzothiazole, too (**3t–3x**).

Furthermore, we successfully used the new method for stereoselective construction of trisubstituted pyrrolidines. Thus, a reaction of 2-iodo-1,6-diene **4a** with benzoxazole generated **5a** in 49% yield and 84% ee. After switching ligand **L1** to Josiphos **L2**, a satisfactory result of 84% yield and 92% ee



Scheme 4 Stereoselective formation of tetrahydroazepines via domino couplings of **1q** (isolated yields on a 0.1 mmol scale in 0.5 mL of CH₂Cl₂).



LiOtBu alone resulted in a comparable level of deuteration (85% after 2 h). A similar phenomenon was seen with deuteration of 3-cyanobenzothiophene (see Scheme 7b). (b) Parent thiophene and benzothiophene failed to participate in domino coupling; they did not undergo deuteration by LiOtBu and CD₃CN (<5%), either. Therefore, the electron-withdrawing groups are important for acidifying C–H bonds of (benzo)thiophenes and furan to allow reversible deprotonation to occur (e.g., **2q–u** in Scheme 2). (c) Ag₂CO₃ complexes ligated by biarylphosphines were reported by others to catalyze deuteration of azoles, indoles and thiophenes using D₂O or CH₃OD.²² However, Ag₃PO₄ or Ag₂CO₃ together with Josiphos **L1** only effected very low levels of deuteration in DCM after 2 h (2% and 11% for two heteroarenes). Thus, silver(i) heteroaryl complexes are probably not responsible for the activation and coupling of heteroarenes under our conditions. (d) Palladium(ii) complexes were known to activate azoles and nonazoles *via* several different mechanisms, such as concerted metalation–deprotonation (CMD)²³ nonconcerted metalation–deprotonation^{4a,b} and electrophilic CMD,²⁴ depending on the nature of (hetero)arenes, ancillary ligands and conditions (such as bases and solvents). However, the extent of deuteration of the heteroarenes recovered from the two catalytic whole reactions (see Scheme 7) agreed well with those from control reactions with CD₃CN and LiOtBu in DCM. Thus, palladium(ii) complexes did not play a significant role in activation of heteroarenes under our catalytic conditions. Thus, we concluded that the deuteration results point to a mechanistic scenario in which LiOtBu promoted reversible formation of lithiated heteroarenes.

In a productive catalytic cycle (see Scheme 7c), silver phosphate or carbonate abstracted the halide ion from oxidative-addition complex **A** to produce cationic alkenyl complex **B**. It quickly underwent asymmetric olefin insertion to form alkyl palladium species **C** which, in turn, was intercepted by a lithio heteroarene. Final C–C reductive elimination of species **D** completed the catalytic cycle of domino coupling. The lithiation, we believe, may be the rate-limiting step, at least in

reactions of furans, thiophenes and benzothiophenes. When complex **C** was not trapped by an organometallic reagent, it was sidetracked to bicyclization forming side product **2a'**. The Heck bicyclization forming **2a'** also eliminated PdH species, which can undergo ligand exchange with alkyl palladium complex **C** and subsequent C–H reductive elimination to form **2a''** (see Scheme 7c below).

As a showcase of synthetic utility, product **5a** was readily converted to other compounds *via* transformations of its olefinic group (see Scheme 8). (a) Stirring **5a** with Co₂(CO)₈ in refluxing xylene led to olefin isomerization to a more stable isomer, 2-pyrroline **7a** *via* an allyl cobalt hydride species.²⁵ (b) Treatment with *in situ* formed KPPH₂, however, resulted in olefinic isomerization with ring opening of benzoxazole (**7b**).²⁶ (c) Moreover, RuCl₃-catalyzed oxidative cleavage using NaIO₄ (ref. 27) provided ketone **7c** under mild conditions. (d) Catalytic hydrogenation over Pd/C occurred facioselectively to give **7d** in a dr of 12 : 1, using the benzoxazole ring as a directing group. The configuration of *cis*-3,4-dimethyl pyrrolidine was established with NOESY analysis. (e) Iron-catalyzed radical hydrofluorination of **5a** under Boger's conditions²⁸ produced a regioselectively Markovnikov adducts **7e** (as two diastereomers in a ratio of 1.5 : 1).

In conclusion, we report enantioselective domino alkenylation–heteroarylation reactions in excellent enantioselectivity. The reactions produced 5–7 membered azacycles (pyrrolidine, piperidine and tetrahydroazepine) containing new quaternary stereocenters, which are not easily accessible from other methods. We found that many types of heteroarenes, both azoles and nonazoles, are suitable substrates, including (benzo)thiazole, (benzo)oxazole, imidazole, oxadiazole, (benzo)thiophene, furan and azine *N*-oxides. Mechanistically, deuteration experiments indicated that both azoles and nonazoles were activated by regioselective, reversible lithiation by LiOtBu. This mechanism is distinct from *n*CDM previously reported by Zhu *et al.* in catalytic arylation–heteroarylation.

Data availability

Experimental and NMR data (both in pdf) have been included.

Author contributions

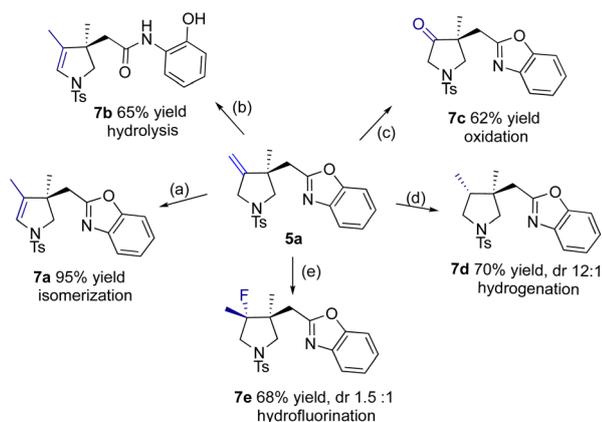
ZM conducted all catalytic experiments and compound characterization and LS conducted derivatization reactions described in Scheme 8. JSZ drafted the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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Scheme 8 Product derivatization: (a) Co₂(CO)₈, mesitylene, 130 °C, 24 h; (b) HPPH₂, KOH, DMSO, 90 °C, 1 h; (c) cat. RuCl₃, NaIO₄, EtOAc/MeCN/H₂O 1 : 1 : 1, RT, 15 h; (d) 5% Pd/C, H₂ (balloon), MeOH, RT, 16 h; (e) Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O, NaBH₄, Selectfluor, MeCN/H₂O 1 : 1, 0 °C, 2 h.



Chemical Genomics and Shanghai Key Laboratory for Molecular Engineering of Chiral Drugs for JSZ. Hao Xie at PKUSZ conducted X-ray diffraction and data collection.

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