

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2024, 15, 13041

All publication charges for this article have been paid for by the Royal Society of Chemistry

Received 31st May 2024
Accepted 13th July 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4sc03586k

rsc.li/chemical-science

Photocatalytic deutero-carboxylation of alkynes with oxalate[†]

Pei Xu,[‡] Hao-Qiang Jiang,[‡] Hui Xu,[‡] Sai Wang,[‡] Hui-Xian Jiang, Song-Lei Zhu, Long Yin,^{*} Dong Guo[‡] and Xu Zhu[‡]

Herein, a catalytic photoredox-neutral strategy for alkyne deutero-carboxylation with tetrabutylammonium oxalate as the carbonyl source and D₂O as the deuteration agent was described. For the first time, the oxalic salt acted as both the reductant and carbonyl source through single electron transfer and subsequential homolysis of the C–C bond. The strongly reductive CO₂ radical anion species *in situ* generated from oxalate played significant roles in realizing the global deutero-carboxylation of terminal and internal alkynes to access various tetra- and tri-deuterated aryl propionic acids with high yields and deuteration ratios.

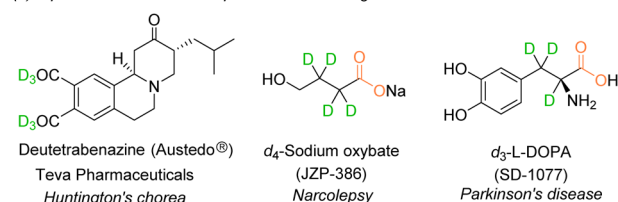
Introduction

Hydrocarboxylation of unsaturated hydrocarbons, such as C–C double and triple bonds, to forge thermodynamically and kinetically stable C–C bonds and yield value-added propionic acid derivatives is an attractive research topic.¹ Although the alkene carboxylation reactions were disclosed by many research groups,² carboxylation of alkynes is rarely reported as the C–C triple bond is relatively stable and inert.³ In addition, introduction of deuterium into pharmaceutical drugs could potentially improve the metabolic stability and pharmacokinetics of the original molecules.⁴ For example, deutetrabenazine (Austedo®) was approved as the first deuterium-labeled drug in 2017 by the FDA for the treatment of choreas associated with Huntington's disease.⁵ Recently, *d*₄-butyric acids⁶ and *d*₃-L-DOPA⁷ were investigated in clinical trials for treatment of narcolepsy and Parkinson's disease, respectively (Fig. 1a). The development of deuterated analogues of the original drugs was proved to be the effective drug discovery process in medicinal chemistry and therefore attracted more and more attention in the synthetic chemistry community.^{4,8} For reductive carboxylation of alkynes, since 2018, a number of examples were reported utilizing various deuteration reagents, such as C₂H₅OD, D₂O, TfOD, or deuterated silanes (Fig. 1b).⁹ In 2021, Evano and co-workers reported an elegant selective deuteration reaction with electron-poor alkynes as the substrate to access diverse di- and

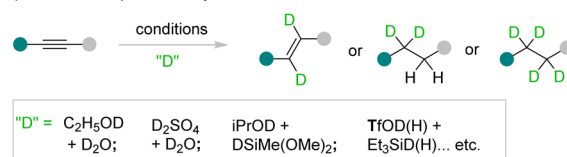
tetra-deuterated alkylamines.^{9e} However, development of direct protocols for alkyne deutero-carboxylation to access multi-deuterated propionic acid derivatives is challenging yet highly desired.

Traditional strategies to access *d*₄-propionic acids from alkynes relied on multi-step manipulations and tedious conditions (Fig. 1c). The terminal alkynes could be carboxylated with different carbonyl sources, such as CO or CO₂, in the presence of transition metals¹⁰ or basic conditions,¹¹ respectively. Afterward, the alkynyl carboxylic acids/esters could undergo hydrogenation with D₂ (ref. 12) or reductive deuteration with D₂O

(a) representative deuterated pharmaceutical drugs



(b) representative reports on alkyne reductive deuteration under various conditions



(c) traditional alkynes carboxylation and reductive deuteration (stepwise)

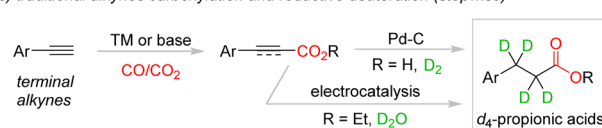


Fig. 1 (a) Representative deuterated drugs on the market and in clinical trials. (b) Well developed reductive deuteration of alkynes. (c) Traditional procedures for alkyne deutero-carboxylation.

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of New Drug Research and Clinical Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, Xuzhou Medical University, 209 Tongshan Road, Xuzhou 221004, China. E-mail: longyin@xzhmu.edu.cn; guo@xzhmu.edu.cn; xuzhu@xzhmu.edu.cn

[†] Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: general information, experimental details, optimization of reaction conditions, mechanistic studies, characterization data for products, and NMR spectra of products. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4sc03586k>

[‡] These authors contributed equally.



under transition metal mediated¹³ or electrochemical¹⁴ conditions to access deuterated propionic acids. To date, direct conversion of either terminal or internal alkynes to the corresponding fully deuterated propionic acids in one step is still not realized. Development of a new protocol with a new carbonyl source is crucial to solve the above problem.

Compared with the commonly used carbon dioxide as the carbonyl source under photocatalytic conditions,¹⁵ the carbon dioxide radical anion ($\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$),^{2b,15b,c,e,16} with reversed polarity, was recently developed as a novel carbonyl source for carboxylation of alkenes *via* Giese radical addition in synthetic organic chemistry.¹⁷ Interestingly, in 2023, Yu and co-workers reported that $\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$ generated from CO_2 ($E_{\text{red}} = -2.21$ V vs. SCE) *via* single electron transfer (SET) was able to undergo radical addition to the terminal alkynes and install the carboxy group (Scheme 1a).^{18a} In the presence of aryl thiol, the C–S bond was formed *via* radical–radical coupling and the subsequent cyclization afforded thiochromones as the final products. This is the first example which showcased the possibility of the carboxylation of alkynes with $\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$ under photo-induced conditions, which encouraged us to devote efforts to alkyne carboxylation reactions under mild reaction conditions. Herein we disclose our recent discovery of deuterocarboxylation of various terminal and internal alkynes with tetrabutylammonium oxalate (TBAO) as the $\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$ precursor under photoredox-neutral conditions to access diverse aryl $d_{4/3}$ -propionic acids (Scheme 1b).

There are a couple of obstacles to overcome for regio- and chemoselective deuterocarboxylation of alkynes with D_2O as the cheapest deuteration agent. Existence of any protonic agents, solvents, or hydrogen atom transfer process could decrease the deuteration ratio. In addition, realizing the high α - or β -selectivity of the carboxylation step is also challenging.¹⁹

We noticed that TBAO, previously exploited as a co-reductant in electrogenerated chemiluminescence (ECL),²⁰ could be used as a new $\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$ precursor for carboxylation under mild reaction conditions.²¹ The reaction mechanism involves the single-electron-oxidation of the oxalic dianion ($E_{\text{ox}} = 0.06$ V vs. SCE)

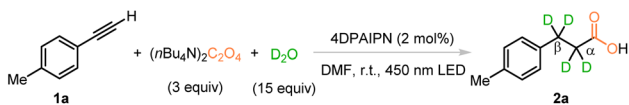
by the oxidant or photocatalyst, followed by the subsequential homolytic C–C bond cleavage to produce $\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$.²² Neither the protonic agent nor HAT process is involved during the generation of $\text{CO}_2^{\cdot-}$ from TBAO. Therefore, the deuterocarboxylation of terminal alkyne **1a** with TBAO and D_2O was used as a template reaction and initially investigated.

Results and discussion

After careful screening of various reaction parameters (see the ESI† for details), the best reaction conditions are showcased in Table 1, entry 1, namely, the treatment of the terminal alkyne 1-ethynyl-4-methylbenzene (**1a**) with 3 equivalents of TBAO and 15 equivalents of D_2O in the presence of 2 mol% 2,4,5,6-tetraakis(diphenylamino)isophthalonitrile (4DPAIPN) in DMF under 450 nm blue LED irradiation yielded d_4 -propionic acid **2a** in 85% isolated yield. The counter cations of the ammonium salt, such as NH_4^+ and Na^+ , were tested and no conversion of the substrate was observed due to the poor solubility of these salts in organic solvent (Table 1, entries 2 and 3). Amounts of D_2O were also screened and the results showed that 15 equivalents of D_2O was optimal (Table 1, entries 4 and 5). Reactions conducted in DMSO provided product **2a** in slightly decreased yield and deuteration ratios at both the α - and β -positions (Table 1, entry 6). When DMA was used as the solvent, the reaction yield was increased to 96%; however the deuteration ratios dropped at each position (Table 1, entry 7). Without visible-light irradiation or a photocatalyst, the reaction did not occur and only the starting material **1a** was recovered (Table 1, entries 8 and 9). No reaction was observed in the absence of TBAO under a CO_2 atmosphere (Table 1, entry 10).

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, the substrate scope of this novel deuterocarboxylation process of alkynes was investigated as shown in Table 2. Various terminal

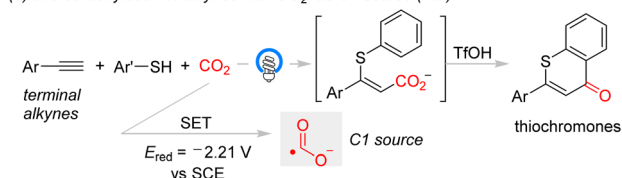
Table 1 Variation of the standard reaction conditions^a



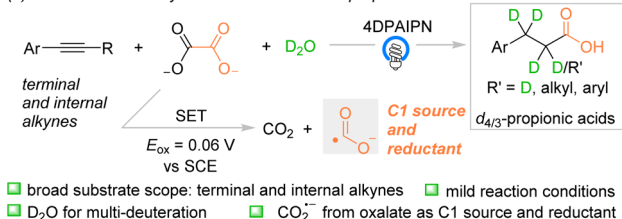
Entry	Variations	Yield of 2a ^b (%)	Deuteration ratio (α/β)
1	None	91 (85) ^c	89%/94%
2	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$	0	—
3	$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$	0	—
4	D_2O (8 equiv.)	91	75%/86%
5	D_2O (20 equiv.)	94	85%/92%
6	Anhydrous DMSO	85	82%/78%
7	Anhydrous DMA	96	85%/89%
8	In dark	0	—
9	W/o 4DPAIPN	0	—
10 ^d	W/o TBAO	0	—

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), 4DPAIPN (2 mol%), TBAO (3 equiv.), in anhydrous DMF (0.1 M), r.t., 12 h under a N_2 atmosphere. ^b Crude ¹H NMR yield. ^c Isolated yield. ^d Under a CO_2 atmosphere.

(a) thio-carboxylation of alkynes with CO_2 as C1 source (Yu)

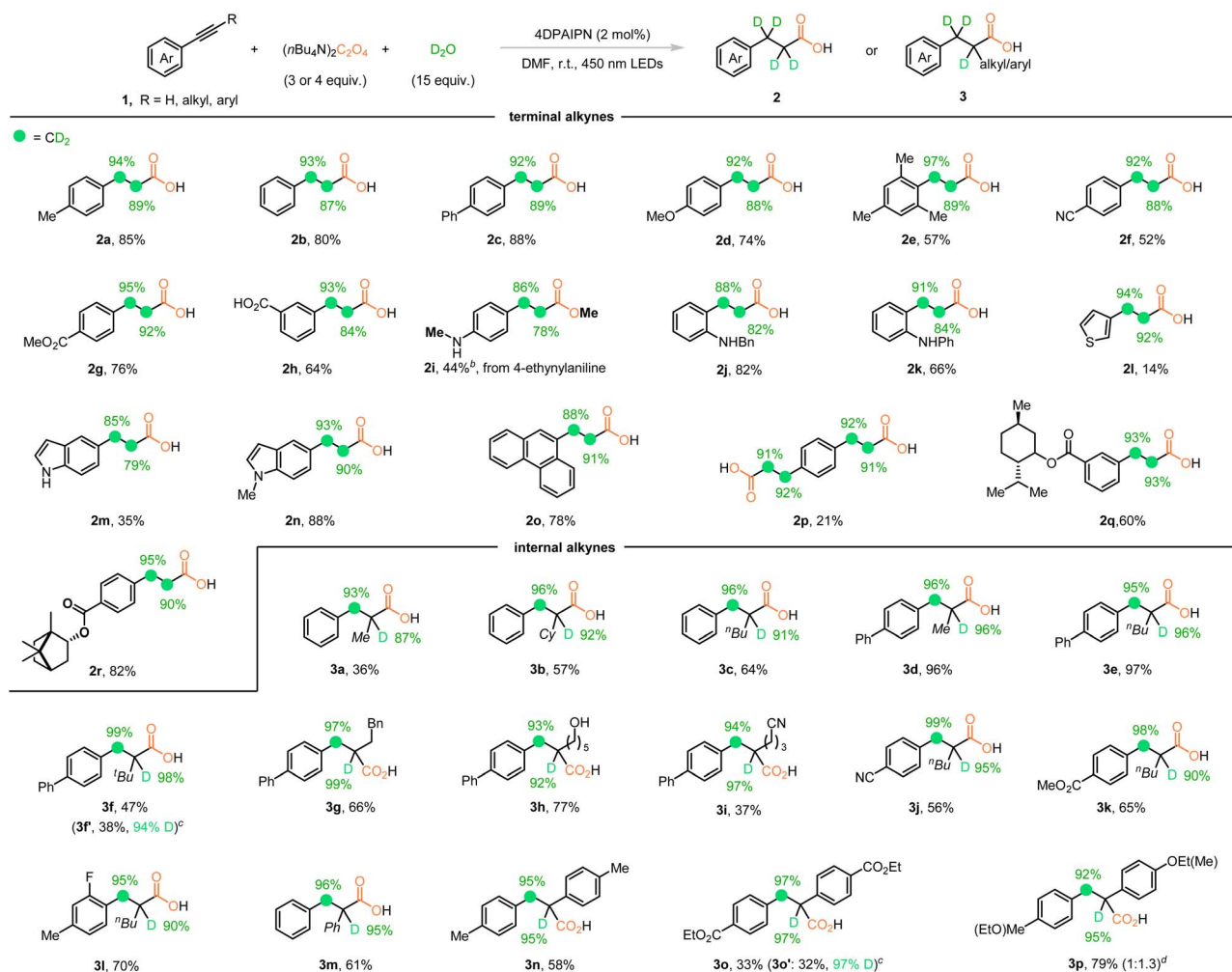


(b) this work: from alkynes to multi-deuterated propionic acids with TBAO



Scheme 1 Reported carboxylation of terminal alkynes and the reaction design for this study.



Table 2 Substrate scope of various *N*-aryl acrylamides 1^a

^a Reaction conditions: **1** (0.2 mmol), 4CzIPN (2 mol%), TBAO (3 or 4 equiv.), anhydrous DMF (0.1 M), r.t., 12–48 h, under a N₂ atmosphere. ^b MeI was added after completion of the reaction. ^c Reductive deuteration product was isolated. ^d Two regioisomers were isolated as an inseparable mixture.

aryl alkynes were first investigated. Ethynylbenzene (**1b**) gave *d*₄-propionic acid **2b** smoothly in 80% yield. The ratios of 87% and 93% for deuteration at the α- and β-positions, respectively, were obtained. The terminal aryl alkynes tethering electron-donating groups, such as Ph and MeO groups, delivered the desired product **2c** and **2d** in good yields and deuteration ratios. Alkyne **1e** with two methyl substitutions at the *ortho* position provided *d*₄-propionic acid **2e** with a decreased yield of 57% due to the steric hindrance. The CN group could also be tolerated to give product **2f** in moderate yield and no decrease in the deuterium ratio at both α- and β-positions was detected. The ester moiety, which is vulnerable under reductive conditions, was also tolerated during the transformation to give product **2g** in 76% yield and high deuteration ratios up to 95%. Interestingly, substrate **1h** with a carboxy group on the aryl ring also worked well to give the corresponding product **2h** in 64% yield. 4-ethynylaniline (**1i**) was converted to the corresponding methylated propionic acid product **2i** in 44% yield after treatment with MeI before workup of the reaction, although the reaction yield

and deuteration ratios were moderate. *Ortho-N*-benzyl substitution (**1j**) improved both the reaction yield and the deuteration ratios (**2j**). The more sterically hindered *ortho-N*-phenyl group led to better deuteration ratios with moderate yield (**2k**). Afterward, the sensitive heteroarene thiophene was examined. Although the reaction generated the desired product **2l** in only 14% yield, an average deuteration ratio of 93% was obtained. The instability of the thiophene ring under our reaction conditions caused the low yield. The other indole substituted alkynes also worked well to give moderate to good yields and deuteration ratios (**2m**, **2n**). The polyaromatic substrate 9-ethynylphenanthrene was converted to the corresponding aryl *d*₄-propionic acid **2o** in 78% yield and 90% average deuteration ratio. When 1,4-diethynylbenzene with two symmetric C–C triple bonds was employed under the reaction conditions, the *d*₈-diacid **2p** was isolated in high deuteration ratios, although a low yield was obtained. The alkynyl substrates derived from natural products, such as menthol and borneol, were investigated next and the corresponding *d*₄-propionic acids were

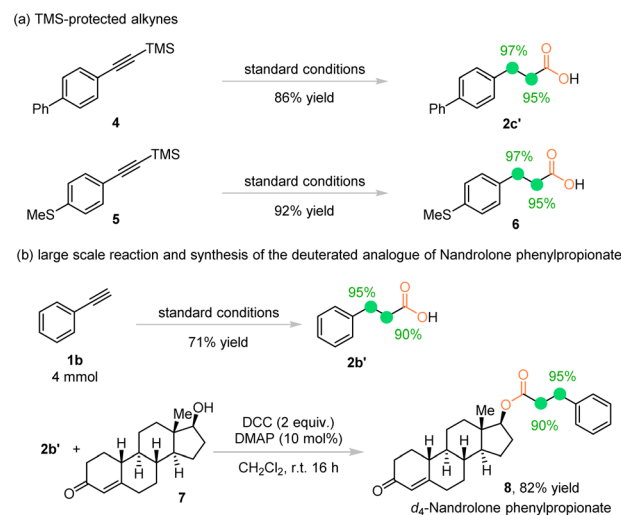


produced in good yields and high deuteration ratios over 90% (2q and 2r).

Compared with the terminal alkynes, deutero-carboxylation of internal alkynes under photocatalysis is also challenging and has never been reported before.^{2h} With our established protocol, various internal alkynes were next investigated. As shown in the second part in Table 2, when the hydrogen on the terminal alkyne was replaced by alkyl groups such as Me, Cy, *n*-Bu, and phenethyl, the corresponding *d*₃-propionic acids 3a–3e and 3g were obtained, respectively, in up to 96% yield and over 90% deuteration ratios. Product 3a was obtained in 36% yield, along with inseparable complex mixtures. When the steric hindered *t*-Bu group was incorporated, the reaction yield dropped to 47%, but extremely high deuteration ratios around 99% were observed (3f). In the meantime, almost equal amounts of reduction product 3f were isolated with a 94% deuteration ratio because the steric hindrance of the *t*-Bu group interrupted the carboxylation step. To further test the functional group tolerance of this reaction, the substrates tethering a free hydroxyl or cyano group on the alkyl chain were examined to give the corresponding functionalized *d*₃-propionic acids in moderate to good yields and high deuteration ratios (3h, 3i). The cyano, ester, and fluoro substituents on the aryl ring were also investigated and the desired products 3j–3l were obtained in good yields and deuteration ratios. Afterward, the 1,2-diaryl substituted internal alkynes were exploited and the deutero-carboxylation processes proceeded smoothly to give the desired products 3m and 3n. For an electron deficient substrate with an ester moiety as the substituent, direct reduction and deuteration was observed as a side reaction. A synthetically useful yield and high deuteration ratios were obtained for both products (3o and 3o'). The unsymmetric 1,2-diaryl alkyne substrate provided the corresponding acid 3p in 79% yield and high deuteration ratios up to 95% but poor regioselectivity was observed.

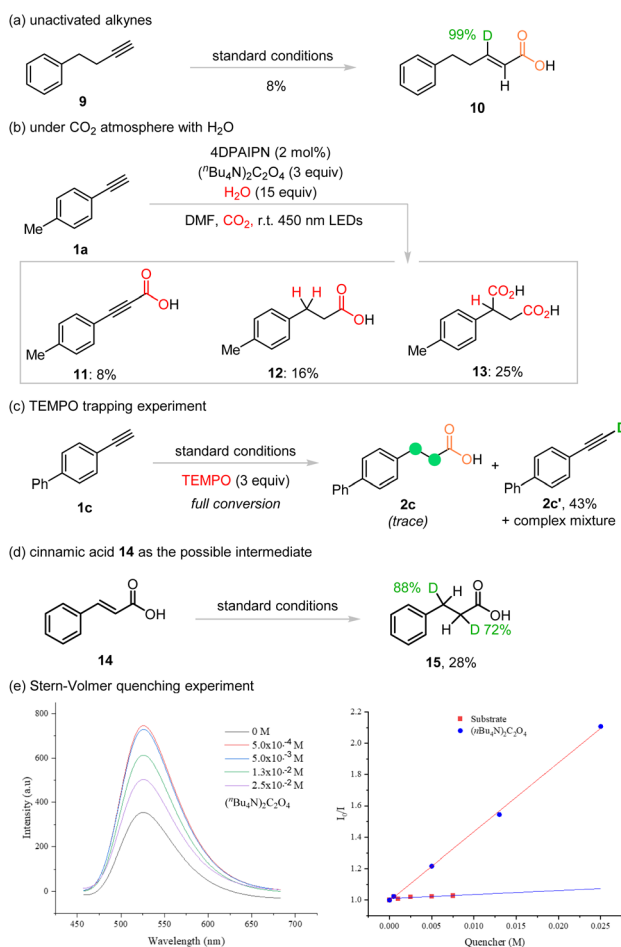
Interestingly, under our reaction conditions, the TMS protected alkyne 4 could be converted to the *d*₄-propionic acid 2c' in even higher yield and deuteration ratios compared with the corresponding free terminal alkyne 1c. The thiol ether substrate 5 underwent deutero-carboxylation smoothly to give acid 6 in 92% yield and 96% average deuteration ratio (Scheme 2a). Furthermore, the deuterium-labeled analogue of nandrolone phenylpropionate was synthesized in good yield and stable deuteration ratios from *d*₄-propionic acid 2b' synthesized from a scaled-up reaction with increased deuteration ratios, proving it to be a practical method for synthesis of the deuterated version of biologically active molecules (Scheme 2b).

To gain further insights into the reaction mechanism, several control experiments were conducted as shown in Scheme 3. Firstly, the unactivated alkyne 9 was utilized as the substrate to probe any possible intermediate during the Giese radical addition of CO₂^{•-} to the alkyne. When unactivated alkyne 9 was treated under the standard reaction conditions, the β-deuterated vinyl carboxylic acid 10 was observed in only 8% isolated yield with a very high deuteration ratio of 99%, along with inseparable complex mixtures (Scheme 3a). This result indicated that the alkenyl radical generated *via* Giese



Scheme 2 (a) Further application of the protocol. (b) Synthesis of the deuterated analogue of nandrolone phenylpropionate.

radical addition of CO₂^{•-} was reduced to the anion form and subsequently deuterated in the presence of excess amounts of D₂O. However, lack of a conjugated π-system caused low



Scheme 3 Mechanistic studies.



reactivity and poor mass balance. Secondly, the template reaction of **1a** was investigated with normal H₂O under a CO₂ atmosphere (Scheme 3b). In the presence of CO₂, the reaction was disturbed and a complex mixture was observed. After careful investigation, byproducts **11**, **12**, and **13** were isolated and each of them was characterized by using NMR spectra and HRMS analysis.

Formation of **11** clearly showed that the alkyne **1a** underwent deprotonation under basic conditions and the anion form of **1a** trapped CO₂ to form the carboxylic acid. Therefore, under a N₂ atmosphere, proton–deuterium exchange occurred first in the presence of excess amounts of D₂O in our reaction to give the deuterated **1a**, which could accept the attack by CO₂^{•−} to establish the first carboxy group. Product **12** could be derived from either **11** or the cinnamic acid intermediate. For product **13**, incorporation of the second carboxy group at the benzyl position indicated formation of the benzyl anion intermediate during the transformation. When 3 equivalents of TEMPO were added to the reaction mixture, full conversion could be observed, but only trace amounts of the desired product **2c** were detected, along with H–D exchanged product **2c'** in 43% isolated yield. This result indicates that the formation of radical species during the transformation and the deuterocarboxylation process was disturbed (Schemes 3c). To determine if cinnamic acid was one of the intermediates, **14** was treated under standard reaction conditions and the desired product **15** was obtained in 28% yield and good deuteration ratios (Scheme 3d). Next, the Stern–Volmer quenching analysis was conducted with substrate **1a** and TBAO; the results showed that the excited state of photocatalyst 4DPAIPN was quenched by TBAO effectively (Scheme 3e, see the ESI† for more details).

As shown in Scheme 4, on the basis of the control experiments and reported literature,^{20–22} we proposed that the reaction was first initiated by photo-exciting 4DPAIPN to form 4DPAIPN* ($E_{\text{red}}^* = 1.53 \text{ V vs. SCE}$) that could oxidize TBAO ($E_{\text{ox}} = 0.06 \text{ V vs. SCE}$) and generate the oxalic radical anion (C₂O₄^{•−}), which subsequently underwent homolysis of the C–C bond to give CO₂^{•−} and CO₂. Under basic conditions, alkyne **1b** was deprotonated and deuterated rapidly to give **1b'** and underwent the Giese radical addition of CO₂^{•−} to give intermediate **I**. The vinyl

radical **I** was reduced by 4DPAIPN^{•−} ($E_{1/2} = -1.52 \text{ V vs. SCE}$) to produce anion intermediate **II**, which was deuterated by D₂O to yield intermediate **III**. Afterward, the anion form of vinyl acid **III** could be further reduced by CO₂^{•−} (or 4DPAIPN^{•−}) to generate the benzyl radical species **IV**, which could be reduced by 4DPAIPN^{•−} (or CO₂^{•−}), producing intermediate **V**. Finally, deuteration of intermediate **V** provided *d*₄-propionic anion **VI** that could be protonated upon acidic workup to give the desired product **2b**.

Conclusions

In summary, a visible-light-induced photoredox-neutral alkyne deuterocarboxylation reaction using TBAO as both the C1 source and reductant was developed. This study provides a novel approach for *d*_{4/3}-propionic acid synthesis with super stoichiometric D₂O as the cheapest deuteration agent. The reaction is mild, clean, and sustainable, with broad substrate scope and a novel reaction mechanism. Most of the deuteration ratios are over 90%, which is close to the requirement of pharmaceutical drugs, indicating the application potential of our synthetic method. Further applications of TBAO as the CO₂^{•−} precursor in synthetic organic chemistry under sustainable reaction conditions are currently under investigation.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

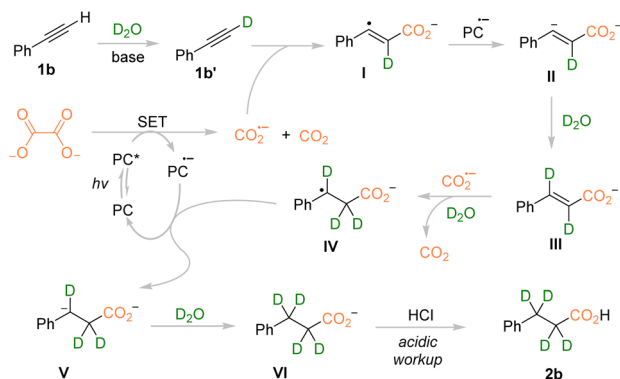
Pei Xu, Hao-Qiang Jiang, and Hui Xu performed the experiments and data collections, including ¹H/¹³C NMR data, HRMS, and Stern–Volmer quenching experiments. Sai Wang and Hui-Xian Jiang prepared all the starting materials. Song-Lei Zhu assisted in the measurements of the above experiments and helped to supervise the project. Long Yin and Dong Guo assisted in the project design and preparation of the manuscript. Xu Zhu conceived the project, supervised the research, wrote the manuscript, and provided guidance for the analysis of the results.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (22207094, Long Yin), the Jiangsu Province Shuangchuang PhD award (JSSCBS20211267, Pei Xu), and the Natural Science Research Project of Jiangsu Universities (23KJB150037, Pei Xu). This work was also sponsored by the Jiangsu Specially-Appointed Professor program (Xu Zhu) and the start-up funding provided by Xuzhou Medical University.



Scheme 4 Proposed mechanism for deuterocarboxylation of alkyne **1b**.



The Public Experimental Research Center of Xuzhou Medical University was also acknowledged.

Notes and references

- For selected reviews see: (a) C. S. Yeung, Photoredox catalysis as a strategy for CO₂ incorporation: direct access to carboxylic acids from a renewable feedstock, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 5492–5502; (b) J.-H. Ye, T. Ju, H. Huang, L.-L. Liao and D.-G. Yu, Radical carboxylative cyclizations and carboxylations with CO₂, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2021, **54**, 2518–2531; (c) A. Tortajada, M. Börjesson and R. Martin, Nickel-catalyzed reductive carboxylation and amidation reactions, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2021, **54**, 3941–3952; (d) M. Shi and Z. Yu, Recent advances in the electrochemically mediated chemical transformation of carbon dioxide, *Chem. Commun.*, 2022, **58**, 13539–13555.
- For selected examples for alkene carboxylation, see: (a) H. Seo, A. Liu and T. F. Jamison, Direct β -selective hydrocarboxylation of styrenes with CO₂ enabled by continuous flow photoredox catalysis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 13969–13972; (b) H. Huang, J.-H. Ye, L. Zhu, C.-K. Ran, M. Miao, W. Wang, H. Chen, W.-J. Zhou, Y. Lan, B. Yu and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light-driven anti-markovnikov hydrocarboxylation of acrylates and styrenes with CO₂, *CCS Chem.*, 2021, **3**, 1746–1756; (c) S. N. Alektiar and Z. K. Wickens, Photoinduced hydrocarboxylation via thiol-catalyzed delivery of formate across activated alkenes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 13022–13028; (d) Y. Huang, J. Hou, L.-W. Zhan, Q. Zhang, W.-Y. Tang and B.-D. Li, Photoredox activation of formate salts: hydrocarboxylation of alkenes via carboxyl group transfer, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 15004–15012; (e) L. Song, W. Wang, J.-P. Yue, Y.-X. Jiang, M.-K. Wei, H.-P. Zhang, S.-S. Yan, L.-L. Liao and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light photocatalytic di- and hydro-carboxylation of unactivated alkenes with CO₂, *Nat. Catal.*, 2022, **5**, 832–838; (f) S. N. Alektiar, J. Han, Y. Dang, C. Z. Rubel and Z. K. Wickens, Radical hydrocarboxylation of unactivated alkenes via photocatalytic formate activation, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2023, **145**, 10991–10997; (g) W. Zhang, Z. Chen, Y.-X. Jiang, L.-L. Liao, W. Wang, J.-H. Ye and D.-G. Yu, Arylcarboxylation of unactivated alkenes with CO₂ via visible-light photoredox catalysis, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 3529; (h) T. Xue, C. Ma, L. Liu, C. Xiao, S.-F. Ni and R. Zeng, Characterization of a π - π stacking cocrystal of 4-nitrophthalonitrile directed toward application in photocatalysis, *Nat. Commun.*, 2024, **15**, 1455.
- For selected examples for alkyne carboxylation: (a) X. Wang, M. Nakajima and R. Martin, Ni-catalyzed regioselective hydrocarboxylation of alkynes with CO₂ by using simple alcohols as proton sources, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 8924–8927; (b) M. Gaydou, T. Moragas, F. Juliá-Hernández and R. Martin, Site-selective catalytic carboxylation of unsaturated hydrocarbons with CO₂ and water, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 12161–12164; (c) J. Hou, A. Ee, W. Feng, J.-H. Xu, Y. Zhao and J. Wu, Visible-light-driven alkyne hydro-/carboxylation using CO₂ via iridium/cobalt dual catalysis for divergent heterocycle synthesis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 5257–5263; (d) M. Börjesson, D. Janssen-Müller, B. Sahoo, Y. Duan, X. Wang and R. Martin, Remote sp² C–H carboxylation via catalytic 1,4-Ni migration with CO₂, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 16234–16239.
- R. M. C. D. Martino, B. D. Maxwell and T. Pirali, Deuterium in drug discovery: progress, opportunities and challenges, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2023, **22**, 562–584.
- C. Schmidt, First deuterated drug approved, *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 2017, **35**, 493–494.
- T. Malmlöf, D. Rylander, R. G. Alken, F. Schneider, T. H. Svensson, M. A. Cenci and B. Schilström, Deuterium substitutions in the *L*-DOPA molecule improve its anti-kinetic potency without increasing dyskinesias, *Exp. Neurol.*, 2010, **225**, 408–415.
- T. Pirali, M. Serafini, S. Cargnin and A. A. Genazzani, Applications of deuterium in medicinal chemistry, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **62**, 5276–5297.
- (a) S. Kopf, F. Bourriquen, W. Li, H. Neumann, K. Junge and M. Beller, Recent developments for the deuterium and tritium labeling of organic molecules, *Chem. Rev.*, 2022, **122**, 6634–6718; (b) N. Li, Y. Li, X. Wu, C. Zhu and J. Xie, Radical deuteration, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2022, **51**, 6291–6306.
- (a) M. Han, Y. Ding, Y. Yan, H. Li, S. Luo, A. Adijiang, Y. Ling and J. An, Transition-metal-free, selective reductive deuteration of terminal alkynes with sodium dispersions and EtOD- *d*₁, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 3010–3013; (b) Y. Wu, C. Liu, C. Wang, S. Lu and B. Zhang, Selective transfer semihydrogenation of alkynes with H₂O (D₂O) as the H (D) source over a Pd-P cathode, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 21170–21175; (c) A. Kurimoto, R. S. Sherbo, Y. Cao, N. W. X. Loo and C. P. Berlinguette, Electrolytic deuteration of unsaturated bonds without using D₂, *Nat. Catal.*, 2020, **3**, 719–726; (d) S. E. Sloane, A. Reyes, Z. P. Vang, L. Li, K. T. Behlow and J. R. Clark, Copper-catalyzed formal transfer hydrogenation/deuteration of aryl alkynes, *Org. Lett.*, 2020, **22**, 9139–9144; (e) M. Lecomte, M. Lahboubi, P. Thilmany, A. E. Bouzakhi and G. Evano, A general, versatile and divergent synthesis of selectively deuterated amines, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 11157–11165; (f) S. E. Sloane, Z. P. Vang, G. Nelson, L. Qi, R. E. Sonstrom, I. Y. Alansari, K. T. Behlow, B. H. Pate, S. R. Neufeldt and J. R. Clark, Precision deuteration using Cu-catalyzed transfer hydrodeuteration to access small molecules deuterated at the benzylic position, *JACS Au*, 2023, **3**, 1583–1589.
- For selected examples, see: (a) G. Fabriás, Stereospecificity of an enzymatic monoene 1,4-dehydrogenation reaction: conversion of (*Z*)-11-tetradecenoic acid into (*E,E*)-10,12-tetradecadienoic acid, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2002, **67**, 2228–2233; (b) T. Wendling, E. Risto, T. Krause and L. J. Gooßen, Salt-free strategy for the insertion of CO₂ into C–H bonds: catalytic hydroxymethylation of alkynes, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2018, **24**, 6019–6024; (c) D. Yu, F. Zhou, D. S. W. Lim, H. Su and Y. Zhang, NHC-Ag/Pd-catalyzed reductive carboxylation of terminal alkynes with CO₂ and H₂:



- a combined experimental and computational study for fine-tuned selectivity, *ChemSusChem*, 2017, **10**, 836–841; (d) D. J. Shah, A. S. Sharma, A. P. Shah, V. S. Sharma, M. Athar and J. Y. Soni, Fixation of CO₂ as a carboxylic acid precursor by microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) supported Ag NPs: a more efficient, sustainable, biodegradable and eco-friendly catalyst, *New J. Chem.*, 2019, **43**, 8669–8676.
- 11 For selected examples, see: (a) B. Yu, P. Yang, X. Gao, Z. Yang, Y. Zhao, H. Zhang and Z. Liu, Sequential protocol for C(sp)²-H carboxylation with CO₂: KO^tBu-catalyzed C(sp)²-H silylation and KO^tBu-mediated carboxylation, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2018, **61**, 449–456, and references cited therein; ; (b) J. P. Vigneron and V. Bloy, Preparation d'alkyl-4 γ-Lactones optiquement actives, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1980, **21**, 1735–1738.
- 12 T. Kurita, F. Aoki, T. Mizumoto, T. Maejima, H. Esaki, T. Maegawa, Y. Monguchi and H. Sajiki, Facile and convenient method of deuterium gas generation using a Pd/C-catalyzed H₂-D₂ exchange reaction and its application to synthesis of deuterium-labeled compounds, *Chem.-Eur. J.*, 2008, **14**, 3371–3379.
- 13 For selected examples on transition metal mediated deuteration recently, see: (a) Z. P. Vang, S. J. Hintzsche and J. R. Clark, Catalytic transfer deuteration and hydrodeuteration: emerging techniques to selectively transform alkenes and alkynes to deuterated alkanes, *Chem.-Eur. J.*, 2021, **27**, 9988–10000; (b) J. M. Concellón, H. Rodríguez-Solla and C. Concellón, Deuteration of α,β-acetylenic esters, amides, or carboxylic acids without using deuterium gas: synthesis of 2,2,3,3-tetradeuterioesters, amides, or acids, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2004, **45**, 2129–2131.
- 14 For selected reviews on electrochemical deuteration recently, see: (a) P. L. Norcott, Current electrochemical approaches to selective deuteration, *Chem. Commun.*, 2022, **58**, 2944–2953; (b) W. Ou, C. Qiu and C. Su, Photo- and electro-catalytic deuteration of feedstock chemicals and pharmaceuticals: a review, *Chin. J. Catal.*, 2022, **43**, 956–970.
- 15 For selected examples: (a) H. Seo, M. H. Katcher and T. F. Jamison, Photoredox activation of carbon dioxide for amino acid synthesis in continuous flow, *Nat. Chem.*, 2017, **9**, 453–456; (b) J.-H. Ye, M. Miao, H. Huang, S.-S. Yan, Z.-B. Yin, W.-J. Zhou and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light-driven iron-promoted thiocarboxylation of styrenes and acrylates with CO₂, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 15416–15420; (c) S.-S. Yan, S.-H. Liu, L. Chen, Z.-Y. Bo, K. Jing, T.-Y. Gao, B. Yu, Y. Lan, S.-P. Luo and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light photoredox-catalyzed selective carboxylation of C(sp³)-F bonds with CO₂, *Chem*, 2021, **7**, 3099–3113; (d) J.-P. Yue, J.-C. Xu, H.-T. Luo, X.-W. Chen, H.-X. Song, Y. Deng, L. Yuan, J.-H. Ye and D.-G. Yu, Metallaphotoredox-enabled aminocarboxylation of alkenes with CO₂, *Nat. Catal.*, 2023, **6**, 959–968; (e) B. Yu, Y. Liu, H.-Z. Xiao, S.-R. Zhang, C.-K. Ran, L. Song, Y.-X. Jiang, C.-F. Li, J.-H. Ye and D.-G. Yu, Switchable divergent di- or tricarboxylation of allylic alcohols with CO₂, *Chem*, 2024, **10**, 938–951; (f) Y.-X. Jiang, L.-L. Liao, T.-Y. Gao, W.-H. Xu, W. Zhang, L. Song, G.-Q. Sun, J.-H. Ye, Y. Lan and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light-driven synthesis of N-heteroaromatic carboxylic acids by thiolate-catalysed carboxylation of C(sp²)-H bonds using CO₂, *Nat. Synth.*, 2024, **3**, 394–405; (g) H.-Z. Xiao, B. Yu, S.-S. Yan, W. Zhang, X.-X. Li, Y. Bao, S.-P. Luo, J.-H. Ye and D.-G. Yu, Photocatalytic 1,3-Dicarboxylation of Unactivated Alkenes with CO₂, *Chin. J. Catal.*, 2023, **50**, 222–228.
- 16 For selected examples: (a) H. Wang, Y. Gao, C. Zhou and G. Li, Visible-light-driven reductive carboxylation of styrenes with CO₂ and aryl halides, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 8122–8129; (b) C. M. Hendy, G. C. Smith, Z. Xu, T. Lian and N. T. Jui, Radical chain reduction via carbon dioxide radical anion (CO₂^{•-}), *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 8987–8992; (c) A. Malandain, M. Molins, A. Hauwelle, A. Talbot, O. Loreau, T. D'Anfray, S. Goutal, N. Tournier, F. Taran, F. Caillé and D. Audisio, Carbon dioxide radical anion by photoinduced equilibration between formate salts and [¹¹C, ¹³C, ¹⁴C]CO₂: application to carbon isotope radiolabeling, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2023, **145**, 16760–16770; (d) P. Xu, S. Wang, H. Xu, Y.-Q. Liu, R.-B. Li, W.-W. Liu, X.-Y. Wang, M.-L. Zou, Y. Zhou, D. Guo and X. Zhu, Dicarboxylation of alkenes with CO₂ and formate via photoredox catalysis, *ACS Catal.*, 2023, **13**, 2149–2155; (e) X.-Y. Wang, P. Xu, W.-W. Liu, H.-Q. Jiang, S.-L. Zhu, D. Guo and X. Zhu, Divergent defluorocarboxylation of α-CF₃ alkenes with formate via photocatalyzed selective mono- or triple C-F bond cleavage, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2024, **67**, 368–373; (f) P. Xu, H. Xu, S. Wang, T.-Z. Hao, S.-Y. Yan, D. Guo and X. Zhu, Transition-metal free oxidative carbo-carboxylation of alkenes with formate in Air, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2023, **10**, 2013–2017; (g) P. Xu, X.-Y. Wang, Z. Wang, J. Zhao, X.-D. Cao, X.-C. Xiong, Y.-C. Yuan, S. Zhu, D. Guo and X. Zhu, Defluorinative alkylation of trifluoromethylbenzimidazoles enabled by spin-center shift: a synergistic photocatalysis/thiol catalysis process with CO₂^{•-}, *Org. Lett.*, 2022, **24**, 4075–4080; (h) H. Huang, J.-H. Ye, L. Zhu, C.-K. Ran, M. Miao, W. Wang, H. Chen, W.-J. Zhou, Y. Lan, B. Yu and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light-driven anti-markovnikov hydrocarboxylation of acrylates and styrenes with CO₂, *CCS Chem.*, 2021, **3**, 1746–1756; (i) J.-H. Ye, M. Miao, H. Huang, S.-S. Yan, Z.-B. Yin, W.-J. Zhou and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light-driven iron-promoted thiocarboxylation of styrenes and acrylates with CO₂, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 15416–15420; (j) S.-S. Yan, S.-H. Liu, L. Chen, Z.-Y. Bo, K. Jing, T.-Y. Gao, B. Yu, Y. Lan, S.-P. Luo and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light photoredox-catalyzed selective carboxylation of C(sp³)-F bonds with CO₂, *Chem*, 2021, **7**, 3099–3113; (k) B. Yu, Y. Liu, H.-Z. Xiao, S.-R. Zhang, C.-K. Ran, L. Song, Y.-X. Jiang, C.-F. Li, J.-H. Ye and D.-G. Yu, Switchable divergent di- or tricarboxylation of allylic alcohols with CO₂, *Chem*, 2024, **10**, 938–951.
- 17 For selected reviews see: (a) Y. Y. Gui, S.-S. Yan, W. Wang, L. Chen, W. Zhang, J.-H. Ye and D.-G. Yu, Exploring the applications of carbon dioxide radical anion in organic synthesis, *Sci. Bull.*, 2023, **68**, 3124–3128; (b) J. Majhi and



- G. A. Molander, Recent discovery, development, and synthetic applications of formic acid salts in photochemistry, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202311853; (c) W. Xiao, J. Zhang and J. Wu, Recent advances in reactions involving carbon dioxide radical anion, *ACS Catal.*, 2023, **13**, 15991–16011; (d) S. Wang, P. Xu and X. Zhu, CO₂ radical anion in photochemical dicarboxylation of alkenes, *ChemCatChem*, 2023, **15**, e202300695; (e) A. Alkayal, V. Tabas, S. Montanaro, I. A. Wright, A. V. Malkov and B. R. Buckley, Harnessing applied potential: selective β -hydrocarboxylation of substituted olefins, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 1780–1785; (f) G. Kang and D. Romo, Photocatalyzed, β -selective hydrocarboxylation of α,β -unsaturated esters with CO₂ under flow for β -lactone synthesis, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 1309–1315; (g) S. R. Mangaonkar, H. Hayashi, H. Takano, W. Kanna, S. Maeda and T. Mita, Photoredox/HAT-catalyzed dearomative nucleophilic addition of the CO₂ radical anion to (hetero)aromatics, *ACS Catal.*, 2023, **13**, 2482–2488.
- 18 (a) M. Miao, L. Zhu, H. Zhao, L. Song, S.-S. Yan, L.-L. Liao, J.-H. Ye, Y. Lan and D.-G. Yu, Visible-light-driven thio-carboxylation of alkynes with CO₂: facile synthesis of thiochromones, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2023, **66**, 1457–1466; (b) S. N. Alektiar and Z. K. Wickens, Photoinduced Hydrocarboxylation via Thiol Catalyzed Delivery of Formate Across Activated Alkenes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 13022–13028.
- 19 For a selected example on α -carboxylation of alkynes in the presence of transition metals, see: (a) D. Yang, H. Liu, L. Liu, W.-D. Guo, Y. Lu and Y. Liu, Co-catalysis over a trifunctional ligand modified Pd-catalyst for hydroxycarbonylation of terminal alkynes towards α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids, *Green Chem.*, 2019, **21**, 5336–5344; (b) L. Liu, Y.-Q. Yao, X.-C. Chen, L. Guo, Y. Lu, X.-L. Zhao and Y. Liu, Hydrocarboxylation of alkynes with formic acid over multifunctional ligand modified Pd-catalyst with co-catalytic effect, *J. Catal.*, 2022, **405**, 322–332.
- 20 T. Kai, M. Zhou, S. Johnson, H. S. Ahn and A. J. Bard, Direct observation of C₂O₄'⁻ and CO₂'⁻ by oxidation of oxalate within nanogap of scanning electrochemical microscope, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 16178–16183.
- 21 An example for alkene carboxylation with TBAO, see: Z. Wu, M. Wu, K. Zhu, J. Wu and Y. Lu, Photocatalytic coupling of electron-deficient alkenes using oxalic acid as a traceless linchpin, *Chem*, 2023, **9**, 978–988.
- 22 For examples using TBAO as the CO₂ radical anion precursor and reductant, see: (a) F. Draper, E. H. Doeven, J. L. Adcock, P. S. Francis and T. U. Connell, Extending photocatalyst activity through choice of electron donor, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2023, **88**, 6445–6453; (b) Y. AlSalka, O. Al-Madanat, M. Curti, A. Hakki and D. W. Bahnemann, Photocatalytic H₂ evolution from oxalic acid: effect of cocatalysts and carbon dioxide radical anion on the surface charge transfer mechanisms, *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.*, 2020, **3**, 6678–6691.

