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Dual palladium-organophotoredox catalyzed C–H olefination–annulation of aryl carboxylic acids†

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Herein, we report a dual palladium-photoredox mediated tandem C–H olefination–cyclization of aryl carboxylic acids with both terminal and internal alkenes using molecular oxygen as a green oxidant. This method offers a mild and simple route for the synthesis of various isobenzofuranone derivatives. The synthetic utility of the method was demonstrated by late stage functionalization of various carboxylic acid containing drugs. Further derivatizations of the final isobenzofuranones were performed to access other important molecular scaffolds. Mechanistic studies indicated that the final cyclization step involves an oxopalladation–protodemetalation mechanism rather than a simple oxa-Michael addition commonly employed in other methodologies at elevated temperatures.

Introduction

Transition metal catalysed C–H olefination comprises an important reaction in organic synthesis.^{1–10} The pioneering work of Fujiwara and Moritani on C–H olefination attracted much attention and stimulated the progress in this reaction,¹¹ which led to tandem C–H olefination–annulation of arenes becoming another powerful strategy for directly accessing carbocycles and heterocycles in a step- and atom-economical manner. In this context, C–H olefination–annulation of weakly coordinating aryl carboxylic acids is a highly desirable transformation as it affords biologically relevant isobenzofuranones in a single step. Also, since the carboxylate group can act as an inherent directing group, additional steps required for pre-functionalization of the substrate can be eliminated.

A few groups have demonstrated the synthesis of isobenzofuranones *via* transition metal catalysed C–H olefination–oxa-Michael addition of aryl carboxylic acids.^{12–16} For example, Miura and co-workers in 1998 reported a Pd(II) catalysed oxidative cross-coupling of aryl sulfonamides and benzoic acids with acrylates affording annulated products.¹² In 2011, Ackermann's group reported a Ru(II) catalysed alkenylative annulation of benzoic acids.^{13,14} In 2022, Ji's group reported a ligand assisted Pd(II)-catalysed alkenylative annulation of benzoic acids and phenylacetic acids.¹⁶ Most of these methods employ harsh reaction conditions such as high temperatures,

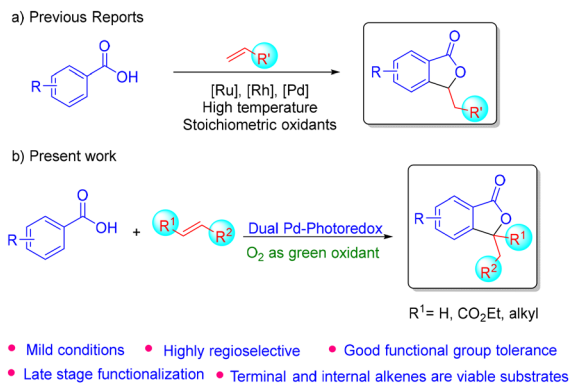
the use of stoichiometric or super-stoichiometric amounts of external oxidants and additives, *etc.* Also, the scope of acrylates is often limited to terminal alkenes with no examples of internal or di-substituted alkenes. The final cyclization step involves an oxa-Michael addition type mechanism, which generally requires higher temperature, thereby making this overall process less efficient.

Recently, dual transition metal-photoredox catalysis has gained much attention among the scientific community for C–H functionalization of various substrates.^{17–20} In this direction, simple C–H olefination of various arene derivatives was reported, wherein the photocatalyst in combination with molecular oxygen functions as an oxidant to regenerate the active transition metal catalyst, which obviates the use of stoichiometric external oxidants and the toxic by-products.^{21–23} Continuing this, Baidya *et al.* developed a dual Ru(II) and dye-sensitized TiO₂ photocatalyzed C–H olefination–annulation of aryl carboxylic acids in a single step.²⁴ Unfortunately, the substrate scope was mostly limited to simple vinyl sulfones with limited examples of acrylates and again no scope for internal or di-substituted alkenes. The yield of this reaction was generally moderate to low with some substrates requiring higher reaction temperature. Herein, we have demonstrated a dual palladium-organophotoredox catalysed C–H olefination–annulation of aryl carboxylic acids with various acrylates including terminal as well as internal and di-substituted alkenes for accessing 3-alkyl/dialkyl substituted isobenzofuranones. We have also showcased the broad applicability of the methodology *via* late stage functionalization of various carboxylic acid containing drugs. Finally, our mechanistic studies for the final cyclization step indicated an oxopalladation–protodemetalation mechanism rather than a usual oxa-Michael addition (Scheme 1).

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Scheme 1 Previous reports and the present work.

Results and discussion

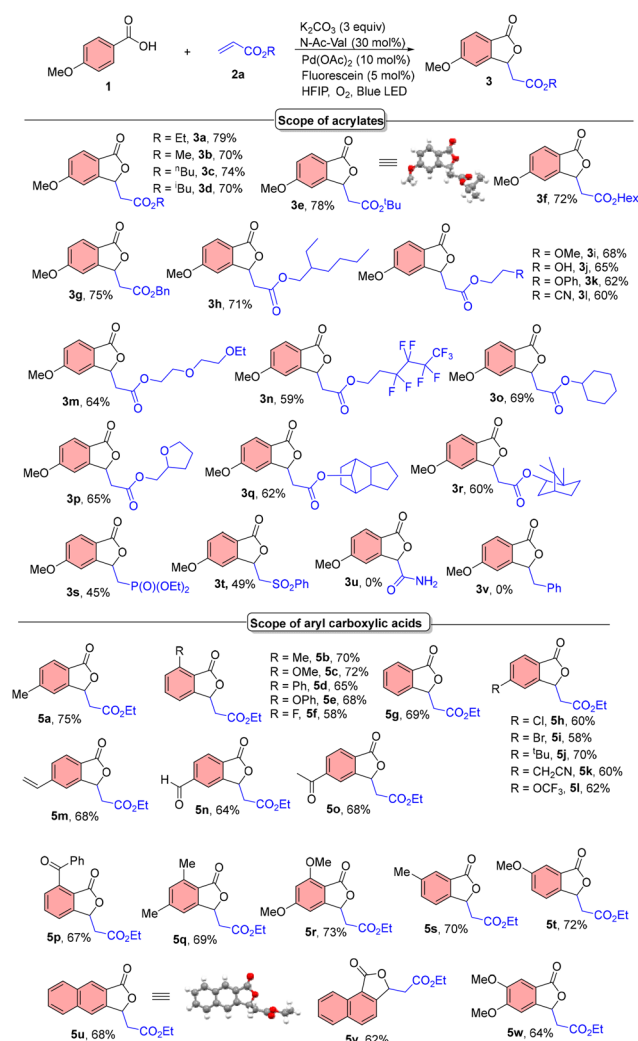
We started our investigation with commercially available *p*-anisic acid and ethyl acrylate using K₂CO₃ as the base, *N*-Ac-Gly as the MPAA ligand, Pd(OAc)₂ as the transition metal catalyst, and fluorescein as the photocatalyst in HFIP as solvent. Under blue light irradiation in the presence of an O₂ atmosphere, the desired product was obtained in 20% yield. In order to improve the yield further, we screened a variety of organic and inorganic bases in various equivalences. Finally, 3 equiv. of K₂CO₃ afforded the desired lactone in 69% yield (Table S1, ESI[†]). Similarly, palladium acetate (10 mol%) and fluorescein (5 mol%) seemed to be the best transition metal catalyst and photocatalyst, respectively (Tables S2 and S3, ESI[†]). Furthermore, various mono *N*-protected amino acid ligands were screened and 30 mol% of *N*-Ac-Val was found to be the most effective ligand (Table S4, ESI[†]), affording the desired lactone in 79% yield in HFIP solvent using molecular O₂ as the oxidant.

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we next focused our efforts to demonstrate the substrate scope. Accordingly, the reaction of *p*-anisic acid with a variety of acrylates under the optimized conditions afforded the corresponding lactones in moderate to good yields (3a–3t). Acrylates containing sterically hindered substituents afforded the resultant lactone products (3e, 3h and 3o–3r) in good to moderate yields. Interestingly, diethyl vinylphosphonate and phenyl vinyl sulfone also afforded the desired products (3s and 3t), albeit in moderate yields. However, the reaction with acrylamide failed to give the corresponding product under the standard conditions.

Next the scope of various aryl carboxylic acid derivatives was demonstrated. Accordingly, electron-donating substituents were well tolerated under the reaction conditions, affording the products in good to moderate yields (5b–5e). Similarly, moderately electron-withdrawing substituents such as –Cl, –Br and –F were found to be suitable candidates for this transformation, giving the corresponding lactones in good yields (5f, 5h and 5i). Interestingly, benzoic acids containing various other functional groups such as vinyl, formyl, acetyl, and

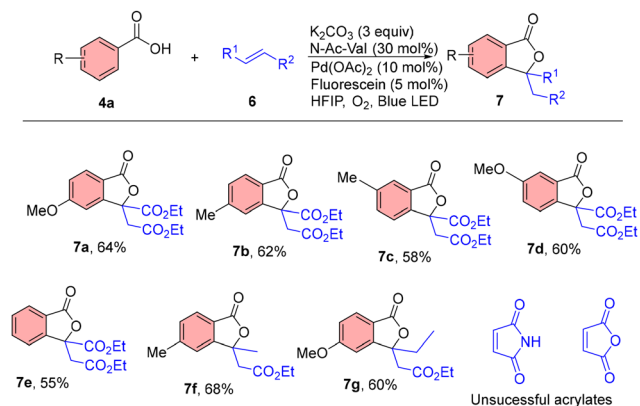
benzoyl afforded the corresponding products (5m–5p) in good yields, demonstrating the chemoselectivity of the protocol. The reaction with disubstituted benzoic acids also afforded the lactone products (5q and 5r) in moderate yields. Next, in order to demonstrate the regioselectivity of the protocol, various *meta*-substituted aryl carboxylic acids were studied. In all the cases, C–H olefination occurred regioselectively at the sterically less hindered position, followed by annulation. The reaction with 1-naphthoic acid (5v) and 2-naphthoic acid (5u) also afforded the corresponding products regioselectively in good yields. Similarly, the reaction of 3,4-dimethoxy benzoic acid (5w) also afforded the corresponding lactone regioselectively on the less hindered side (Scheme 2).

Inspired by these results, we then extended our investigation to demonstrate the scope of various α,β-disubstituted acrylates, which were not previously studied. Interestingly, di-substituted internal olefins such as diethyl fumarate, ethyl crotonate, *etc.*, reacted well under these conditions with various carboxylic acid derivatives and afforded the corresponding iso-



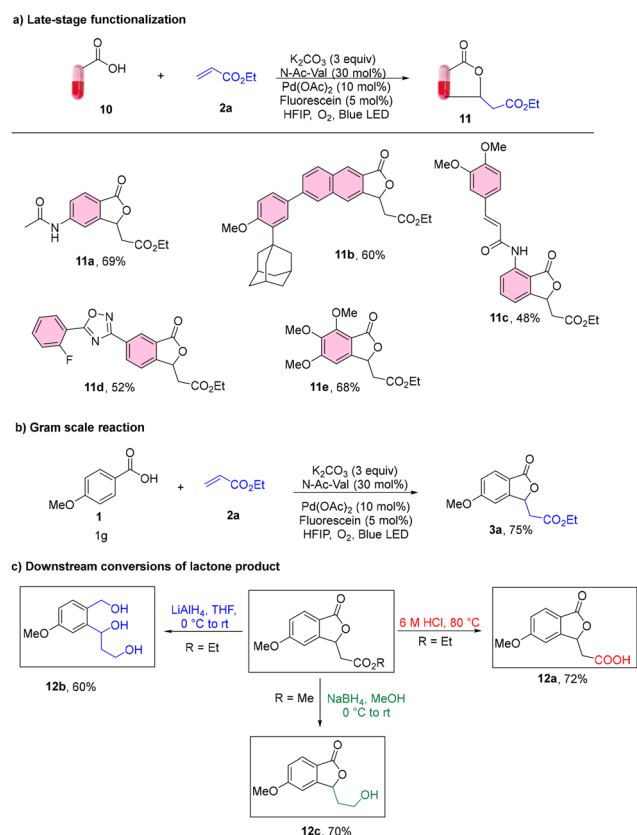
Scheme 2 Scope of benzoic acids and acrylates.



Scheme 3 Scope of α,β -disubstituted acrylates.

benzofuranones (7a–7g) in good yields. However, cyclic acrylates such as maleic anhydride and maleimide failed to give any desired products (Scheme 3).

Next, we focused our efforts towards late-stage functionalization of various drug molecules containing the carboxylic acid functional group. Accordingly, late-stage functionalization of acedoben, adapalene, tranilast, ataluren and eudesmic acid derivatives afforded the corresponding products in moderate yields under the standard conditions (Scheme 4a). We further extended our investigation to study the synthetic utility and



Scheme 4 Late-stage functionalization and other applications.

scalability of the present methodology. Accordingly, a gram-scale reaction under the standard conditions afforded the corresponding isobenzofuranone derivative in 75% yield (Scheme 4b). Next, we demonstrated various downstream synthetic transformations of the isobenzofuranones. First, selective hydrolysis of the ester moiety was carried out in the presence of 6 M HCl to form the corresponding carboxylic acid **12a** in 72% yield. Then, reduction with LiAlH_4 led to a triol derivative, **12b**, in 60% yield. We also achieved the synthesis of a hydroxy lactone derivative, **12c**, *via* selective reduction of an ester functional group with NaBH_4 , in the presence of a cyclic lactone (Scheme 4c).

In order to gain insights into the reaction mechanism, we performed kinetic studies as well as some control experiments. Accordingly, both parallel and intermolecular kinetic isotope effect (KIE) experiments with benzoic acid and its deuterated analogue afforded $K_{\text{H}}/K_{\text{D}}$ values of 3.5 and 3.2, respectively. This high value of $K_{\text{H}}/K_{\text{D}}$ indicates that C–H activation is the kinetically relevant step. Next, we performed a few control experiments to understand the mechanism of this reaction. Reactions in the absence of either ligand, photocatalyst, O_2 or light completely failed to afford the desired product, indicating that all are essential for the transformation (Tables S2 and S4, ESI[†]). Similarly, the reaction in the absence of a base did not afford any product. On the other hand, the reaction with the potassium salt of the carboxylic acid without any base under the standard conditions afforded the product in 69% yield, which shows that the role of the base was to generate the corresponding carboxylate salt.

Next, in order to understand the mechanism of the cyclization, olefinated benzoic acid was directly treated with potassium carbonate (3 equiv.). Surprisingly, the reaction did not afford any cyclized product, ruling out the possibility of a simple oxa-Michael addition type mechanism. On the other hand, when olefinated benzoic acid was treated with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$, *N*-Ac-Val and K_2CO_3 , the corresponding lactone was obtained. However, the reaction of olefinated benzoic acid with a base, fluorescein and O_2 in the presence of light did not afford any desired product. These results indicate that the cyclization step is catalysed by palladium and it is not a simple photo-mediated cyclization process (Scheme 5). In order to check whether a single electron transfer is involved in the reaction, we carried out the reaction with TEMPO. The reaction afforded 67% yield of the final isobenzofuranone, thereby ruling out the possibility of a radical mechanism (Scheme 5). Stern–Volmer studies showed that the excited photocatalyst is effectively quenched by the $\text{Pd}(0)$ species (see the ESI[†]).

Based on the previous reports and the control experiments, we propose the following mechanism. At first, deprotonated carboxylic acid coordinates with a $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$ complex to form a 5-membered palladacycle intermediate **1**. Next, olefin coordinates with this palladacycle, followed by migratory insertion to form a 7-membered palladacycle **3**. This intermediate then undergoes β -hydride elimination to afford an *ortho* olefinated product, **4**, and a $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$ intermediate, which then undergoes reductive elimination to form the $\text{Pd}(0)$ species. The $\text{Pd}(0)$



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