

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2025, 16, 834

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

Received 9th October 2024
Accepted 25th November 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4sc06849a

rsc.li/chemical-science

Ni-catalyzed asymmetric decarboxylation for the construction of carbocycles with contiguous quaternary carbon stereocenters†

Yicheng He,^a Biwei Yan,^a Cheng Ma,^b Shaofei Ni^b and Wusheng Guo¹*^{ab}

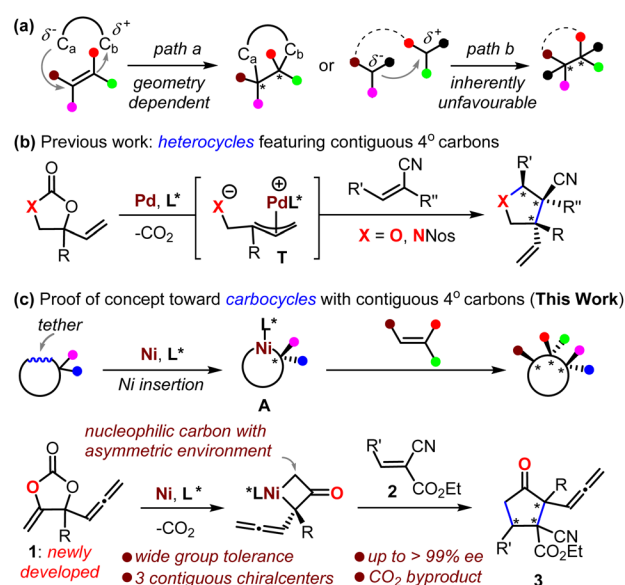
The first Ni-catalyzed asymmetric decarboxylative strategy for the construction of carbocycles with contiguous quaternary all-carbon stereocenters is reported. The key to the success of these reactions is the utilization of rationally designed allenylc methylene cyclic carbonates as substrates with Ni catalysis. The floppy allenylc group exerts unique electronic properties on the carbonate, which allows further asymmetric nucleophilic annulations with alkenes. These reactions can be performed at room temperature and feature wide functional group tolerance with excellent asymmetric induction that is typically >94% ee. The mechanistic insights imply that this conceptually new chemistry is completely different from previous reports on the catalytic transformation of cyclic carbonates, and thus, it offers an inventive novel methodology to create complex enantio-enriched molecules.

Introduction

The contiguous quaternary carbon stereocenters (CQCSs) feature two connected sp³-carbon atoms with three additional and distinct stereo-defined carbon substituents on each. The creation of CQCSs is interesting because such skeletons are frequently encountered in natural products and bioactive compounds, and they also create the potential to build diverse and complex enantio-enriched organic molecules.¹ It has been widely accepted in recent years that the growing molecular complexity that is measured by the fraction of sp³-hybridized carbons in drug candidates is associated largely with their clinical success.² However, the establishment of CQCSs continues to be a daunting challenge, which derives from the fact that increasing steric repulsion increases difficulties for the two reaction fragments to approach each other for C–C bond formation. It is also an intimidating challenge to control such a process and proceed in a diastereo- and enantio-selective manner.

Difunctionalization of all-carbon substituted alkenes is feasible for the construction of CQCSs, although a limited number of successful substrates are reported.³ Such a protocol is circumscribed to a large extent by its requirement of a synthetically challenging stereo-defined alkene as a reaction

partner (Scheme 1a, path a).⁴ Alternative methods include the sequential modification of vicinal-activated methines⁵ or desymmetrization of *meso* compounds,⁶ but such protocols are suitable only for a handful of privileged substrates. The inherently unfavorable asymmetric coupling of tertiary carbon nucleophiles and electrophiles can allow the building of CQCSs, provided that an elegant catalytic system is intriguingly designed (Scheme 1a, path b); thus far, different catalytic strategies have been devised for the synthesis of valuable



Scheme 1 Strategies for the asymmetric construction of contiguous all-carbon quaternary stereocenters.

^aFrontier Institute of Science and Technology (FIST), Xi'an Jiaotong University, Yanxiang Road 99, Xi'an 710045, China. E-mail: wusheng.guo@mail.xjtu.edu.cn; gws314@126.com

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Shantou University, Shantou 515063, China

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 2120637, 2121907 and 2389387. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4sc06849a>



molecules featuring CQCSs, where enantio-enriched cyclopropanes⁷ and heterocycles⁸ are the most investigated. To this end, research on the synthesizing CQCSs is still in its early stages,¹ and the exploration of novel strategies is quite necessary and significantly important for the development of synthetic chemistry and related drug screening.

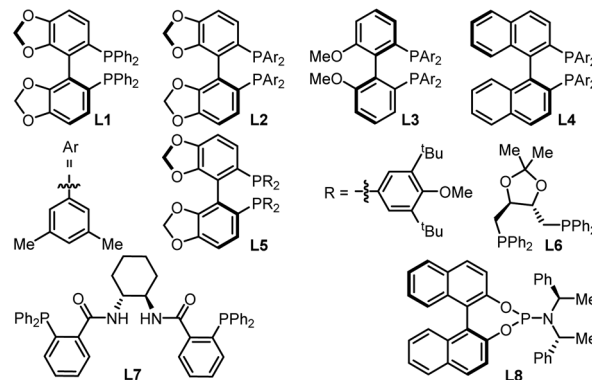
Decarboxylation of cyclic carbonates or their derivatives offers a user-friendly means of creating molecules. It has the advantages of mild conditions, redox neutrality, and the generation of only CO₂ as the byproduct.^{9–11} In this context, the Ooi group, in 2014, pioneered an intriguing Pd-catalyzed decarboxylation of cyclic carbamate for the construction of enantio-enriched pyrrolidines that featured CQCSs by the intermediacy of zwitter-ionic Pd-allyl intermediate **T** (Scheme 1b, X = NNos).¹² This approach was then further developed toward the formation of O-heterocycles featuring CQCSs (Scheme 1b, X = O).^{10,11} Enlightened by the elegant work from the groups of Krische¹³ and Kimura¹⁴ on the transformation of cyclic carbonates based on Ni-insertion chemistry, we envisaged that the asymmetric capture of a nickelacycle **A** that was formed *in situ* from a rationally designed cyclic carbonate with suitable acceptor would offer an unprecedented inventive methodology for the five-membered carbocycles featuring CQCSs that are otherwise quite challenging to synthesize (Scheme 1c).^{3,15} Herein, we communicate the realization of this novel concept and also the mechanistic considerations (Scheme 1c, lower).

Results and discussion

To check our working hypothesis, we commenced the study with the use of methene cyclic carbonate **1** and cyanoacrylate **2a** as model substrates (Table 1). Considering that the substituent equipped on the carbonate exerts a significant effect on the nickel insertion step, a batch of methene carbonates **1a–1e** was synthesized that featured electronically and sterically different groups; these were submitted for the reaction (Table 1 (a)). In the presence of Ni(cod)₂ as a catalyst and diphosphine **L1** as a ligand in toluene at room temperature, no reaction was observed, when carbonates **1a–1d** were utilized; when the substituent was changed to an allenic group (**1e**), the desired product could be isolated in 42% yield, although with only 44% ee and low diastereoselectivity. With this promising finding as a starting point, extensive screening data indicated that the target product **3** could be prepared with high efficiency with excellent diastereo- and enantio-selectivity at room temperature (Table 1 (b), entry 1). The combination of the Ni(cod)₂ catalyst and the **L2** ligand in the NMP solvent with molecular sieves as an additive was crucial for the efficiency of the reaction (Table 1 (b), entry 1). Instead of the target product **3**, a notable amount of cyclopent-2-en-1-one byproduct, which was derived from the intramolecular cyclization of the carbonate **1e**, was observed with the use of palladium catalyst under otherwise identical conditions (Table 1 (b), entries 2–3). Changing the nickel catalyst or the ligand led to an inferior outcome (Table 1 (b), entries 4–9). The solvent proved to have a significant effect on either the reactivity or the diastereoselectivity (Table 1 (b), entries 10–13). The addition of molecular sieves improved the efficiency of the

Table 1 Selected screening data for the enantio-enriched α -allenyl cyclopentanone **3** with cyclic carbonate **1** and cyanoacrylate **2a** as substrates

Entry ^a	Condition variations	Yield ^b (%)	dr ^c	ee ^d (%)
1	None	86	10 : 1 : 1	95
2	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ ·CHCl ₃ catalyst	ND	—	—
3	Pd(OAc) ₂ catalyst	ND	—	—
4	Ni(glyme)Cl ₂ catalyst	ND	—	—
5	L3 as ligand	64	11 : 1 : 1	90
6	L4 as ligand	56	18 : 1 : 1	86
7	L1 as ligand	45	20 : 3 : 1 : 1	76
8	L5 as ligand	19	>20 : 1	68
9	L6–L8 as ligands	ND	—	—
10	Toluene as solvent	90	3 : 1 : 1	95
11	THF as solvent	96	5 : 1 : 1	98
12	DMF as solvent	46	16 : 1 : 1	91
13	DCM or MeOH as solvent	ND	—	—
14	Without 5 Å MS	73	10 : 1 : 1	95
15	At 0 °C	77	11 : 1 : 1	94



^a Reaction conditions unless otherwise noted: the cyclic carbonate **1** (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), cyanoacrylate **2a** (0.1 mmol), 5 Å MS (10 mg), solvent (0.3 mL), Ni(cod)₂ catalyst (10 mol%), **L** (12 mol%), room temperature, 4 h. ^b The yield of all the diastereoisomers was reported. ^c The dr (diastereomeric ratio) was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. ^d The ee (enantiomeric excess) was determined by HPLC equipped with a chiral column.

production (Table 1 (b), entry 14). The reaction performed at a lower temperature did not improve the desired conversion significantly (Table 1 (b), entry 15).



With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we first evaluated the scope of cyanoacrylates **2a–2r** to react with the carbonate **1e** as the model substrate for the formation of enantio-enriched α -allenyl cyclopentanones (Fig. 1). To our delight, this nickel-based catalytic system worked quite well with cyanoacrylates containing different functional groups on the aryl substituent, resulting in the products **3–16** with excellent enantioselectivity and mostly >94% ee. Shifting the functional group on the aryl substituent of the cyanoacrylate **2** from *para*- to *meta*-position (**6** vs. **10** and **9** vs. **16**) did not affect the production or the enantio-selectivity of the reactions. In contrast, the cyanoacrylates that featured *ortho*-substituted aryl group showed relatively lower efficiency for the electron-

donating (**12**) or -withdrawing (**11**) group; these results suggest that other than the electronic effect, the steric effect dominates during the asymmetric nucleophilic cyclization process. More promisingly, the introduction of heterocyclic functional groups into the products was feasible with excellent enantio-selectivity, such as furyl and thienyl functionalities (**17** and **18**). The alkynyl- (**19**) and alkyl-substituted (**20**) cyanoacrylates also showed satisfactory reactivities to yield the corresponding products in 94% ee. The absolute configuration of the products could be deduced from the unambiguous X-ray analysis of product **3** (inset in Fig. 1). It is worth noting that this approach enabled the retention of the rather reactive allenyl group which is quite useful for the synthesis of a number of natural products, pharmaceuticals, and chemical materials.^{16,17}

Next, we investigated the scope of allenyl cyclic carbonates **1f–1q** (Fig. 2). A large range of cyclic carbonates bearing functionalized aryl groups (**21–30**) were feasible for the effective reactions and led to the corresponding products with excellent enantioselectivity. In contrast, the cyclic carbonate featuring the *ortho*-substituted aryl group was not productive, which further demonstrated the significant steric effect on the reactions. The installation of the bromo-group in the products (**24** and **28**) creates more potential for diversity upon treatment with Suzuki-coupling reactions. Notably, the alkyl-functionalized carbonates showed promising reactivity resulting in the desired products (**31–32**).

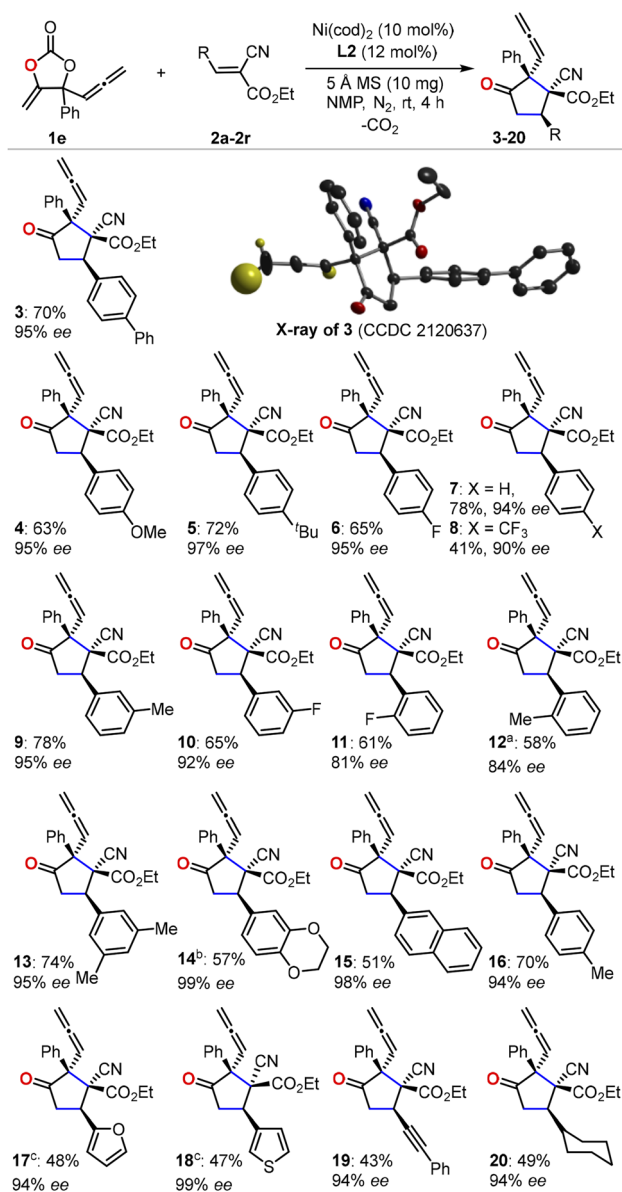


Fig. 1 An investigation of cyanoacrylate scope. Isolated yield of a single diastereoisomer is reported and the enantioselectivity is determined by HPLC equipped with a chiral column. For clarity, only the hydrogen atoms on the allenyl group are shown in the crystal of the product **3**. ^a8 h. ^b72 h. ^c24 h.

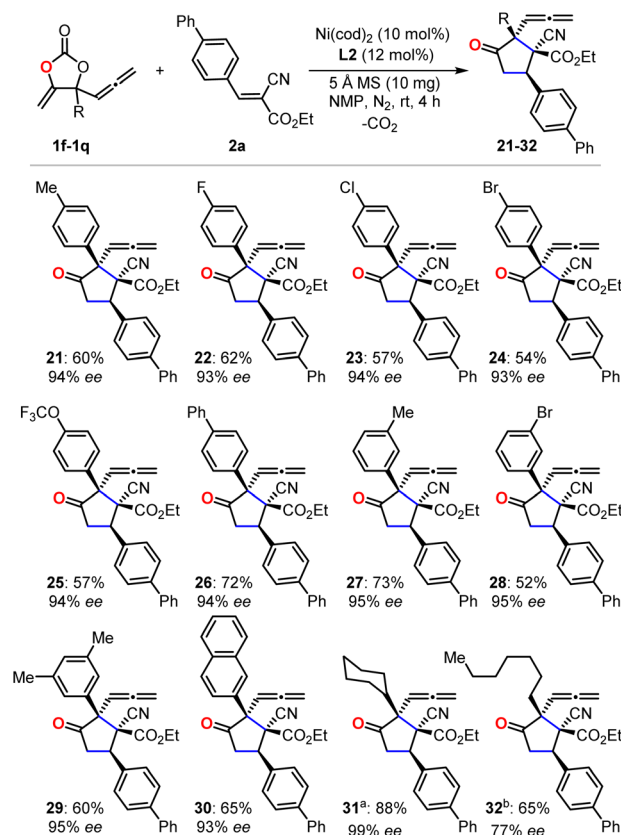


Fig. 2 The investigation of allenyl carbonate scope. Isolated yield of the single diastereoisomer is reported, and the enantio-selectivity is determined by HPLC equipped with a chiral column. ^a72 h. ^b12 h.



These reactions could be performed on a larger scale as demonstrated by the gram-scale synthesis of product **3** (Fig. 3a). In order to further showcase the synthetic value of this approach, we carried out late-stage transformations of the product (Fig. 3b). For example, the allenyl group could be easily converted into internal alkenyl functionality (**33**) in the presence of H₂ with Pd/C catalysts. Selective reduction of the carbonyl of product **3** could be achieved using NaBH₄ as a reducing agent to afford compound **34** with the reactive allenyl group intact; this product possesses four contiguous chiral carbon centers, which is quite challenging to synthesize. The X-ray analysis further confirmed its absolute configuration. Treatment of compound **34** in the presence of Lewis acid

produced a bridged [2,2,1] bicyclic lactones **35**, which is the derivative of biyoulactone A-C, a kind of compound with pharmaceutical interests.¹⁸

To further gain insight into the reaction mechanism, we conducted control experiments and compared DFT calculations. No reaction was observed with the treatment of cyanocrylate **2a** with either vinyl methene carbonate **1a** or allenyl cyclic carbonate **1r**,¹⁹ under the standard reaction conditions (Fig. 3c and d). In combination with the observations by others,^{13,14,20,21} these results implied that the Ni-catalyzed reactions showed in Fig. 1 and 2 probably did not proceed through a Ni- π -allyl species. A linear relationship between the enantiopurity of **L2** and the corresponding enantio-selectivity of the resultant α -allenyl cyclopentanone **3** was observed (Fig. 3e), suggesting that one molecule of ligand **L2** is involved in the enantio-discrimination step. Based on our experimental results and previous reports^{13,14,20,21} on nickel catalysis, we proposed the title reaction proceeded as depicted in Fig. 4. Firstly, an oxidative nickel insertion took place in the C–O bond of the carbonate **1** to afford the six-membered nickelacycle **T1**. The isomerization of **T1** to **T2**, or the more stable form **T2'**,¹⁴ resulted in a dynamic equilibrium. In the presence of chiral ligand **L2**, the decarboxylation of **T2** or **T2'** produced an enantio-enriched and thermodynamically more favorable four-membered nickelacycle **T3** which was also optimized by computational calculations (Fig. 4, inset). As the corresponding enantiomer of **T3**, **T3'** was also calculated, whose energy was 13.2 kcal mol⁻¹ higher than that of **T3**.²² As another isomer of **T3**, four-

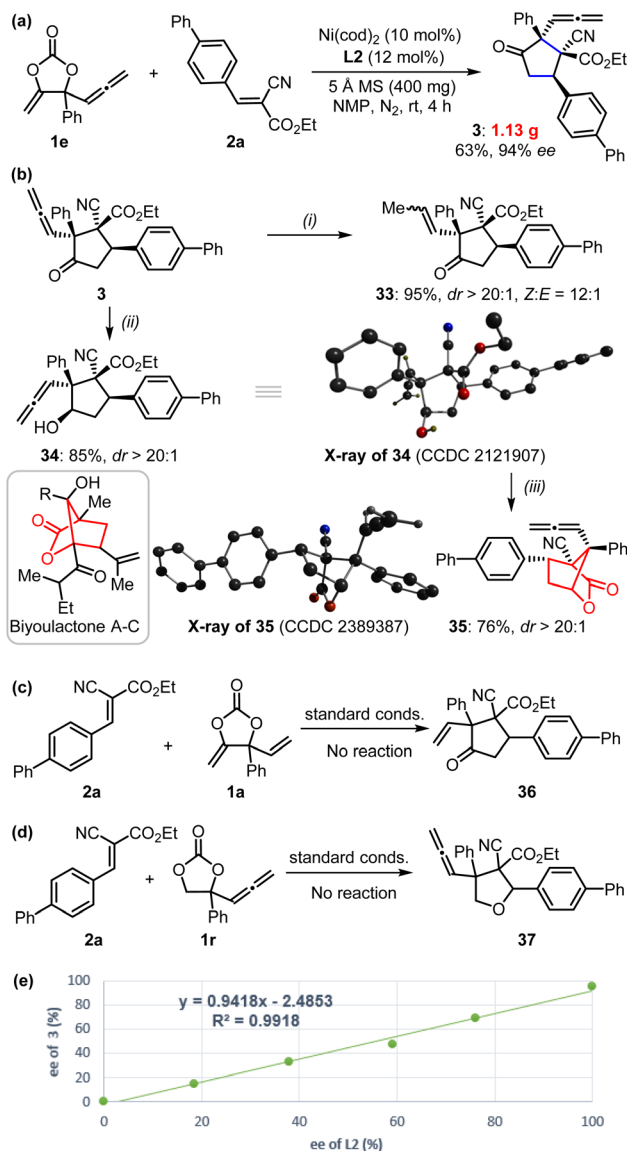


Fig. 3 (a) Gram-scale synthesis of α -allenyl cyclopentanone **3**. (b) Synthetic transformations of cyclopentanone **3**: (i) Pd/C (10%), H₂, MeOH, rt, 4 h; (ii) NaBH₄, MeOH/THF (v/v: 2/1), 0 °C to rt, 72 h; (iii) 20 mol% Bi(OTf)₃, DCE, 80 °C, 12 h. The inset is the X-ray of compounds **34** and **35**; only the hydroxyl and allenyl hydrogens are shown for clarity. (c–e) Mechanistic considerations.

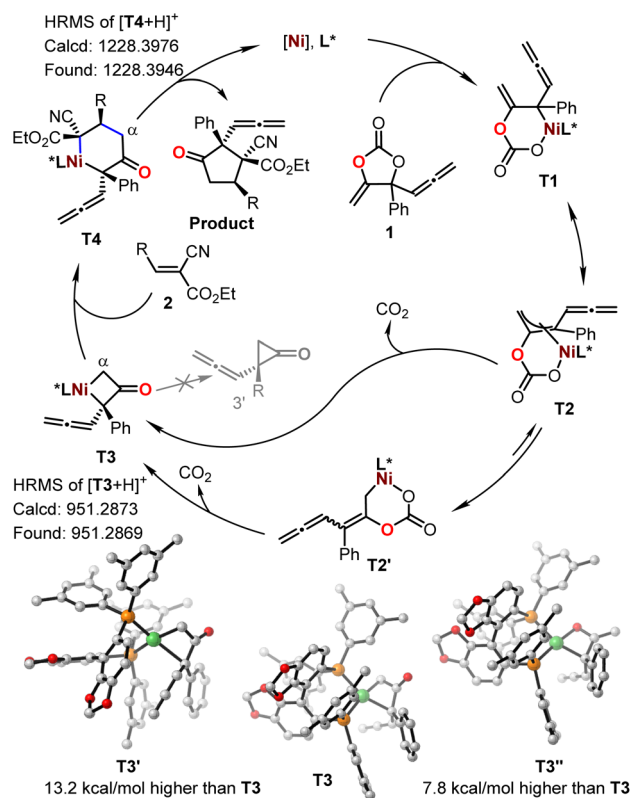


Fig. 4 Mechanistic proposal.



membered nickelacycle **T3''** featured a Ni–O bond that also showed energy that was 7.8 kcal mol⁻¹ higher than that of **T3**. The α -carbon nucleophilic asymmetric cyclization between **T3** and the alkene **2** would generate intermediate **T4**. Upon reductive elimination, the enantio-enriched title product was produced, and both the nickel catalyst and ligand were regenerated. Subsequently, we analyzed the frontier molecular orbital interactions between the LUMO of alkene **2a** (R = 4-Ph-Ar) and the HOMO of an imaginary intermediate **T3-vinyl** that might be derived from the cyclic carbonate **1a** (Table 1), in which the four-membered intermediate was functionalized with a vinyl moiety, instead of an allenylic group. Computational analysis suggested a larger HOMO orbital coefficient on the α -carbon of **T3** (3.1%) than that of the **T3-vinyl** (1.8%).²² Similar results (3.1% vs. 3.0%) were also obtained from the calculations of relevant intermediate that may be derived from the cyclic carbonate **1c** (Table 1).²² These results indicated that the allenylic group exerts unique electronic properties on the cyclic carbonates **1e–1q** in the current Ni-based catalytic system. It is also logical to conclude that steric substituents on the cyclic carbonate may prevent the formation of **T1** via nickel insertion. The reductive elimination of **T3** is thermodynamically unfavourable due to the high ring strain of the resultant cyclopropanone **3'**, which is a key for the chemoselective formation of the target products. Observation of the signals of intermediates **T1–T4** in high-resolution mass spectra further supports the proposed mechanism.²²

Conclusions

In summary, we developed the first Ni-catalyzed decarboxylative strategy for the construction of carbocycles with contiguous quaternary carbon stereocenters, which are otherwise quite challenging to synthesize. The key to the success of these reactions is the utilization of rationally designed allenylic methylene cyclic carbonates as substrates under nickel catalysis. The floppy allenylic group imparts unique electronic properties on the carbonate, enabling further asymmetric nucleophilic annulations with alkenes. The mechanistic insight gained here indicates that this conceptually new chemistry is completely different from previous reports on the catalytic transformation of cyclic carbonates, and thus, our findings offer an inventive and novel methodology for creating complex enantio-enriched molecules. These reactions could be performed at room temperature and feature wide functional group tolerance with excellent asymmetric induction that is typically >94% ee.

Data availability

The ESI† includes experimental details and data from HPLC, NMR, and HRMS analyses.

Author contributions

Y. H. and W. G. designed the project. Y. H. and B. Y. performed the experiments. C. M. and S. N. performed the computational

calculations, and S. N. supervised the DFT calculations. Y. H. and W. G. wrote the manuscript, and W. G. supervised the research.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the starting funding scheme of Xi'an Jiaotong University, China. We thank the Instrument Analysis Center of Xi'an Jiaotong University for its assistance with the HRMS analysis.

Notes and references

- (a) F. Zhou, L. Zhu, B.-W. Pan, Y. Shi, Y.-L. Liu and J. Zhou, *Chem. Sci.*, 2020, **11**, 9341–9365; (b) R. Long, J. Huang, J. Gong and Z. Yang, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2015, **32**, 1584–1601; (c) C. Li, S. S. Ragab, G. Liu and W. Tang, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2020, **37**, 276–292; (d) Z. Xin, H. Wang, H. He and S. Gao, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2021, **71**, 153029–153037; (e) A. Steven and L. E. Overman, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 5488–5508.
- (a) M. Aldegi, S. Malhotra, D. L. Selwood and A. W. E. Chan, *Chem. Biol. Drug Des.*, 2014, **83**, 450–461; (b) F. Lovering, J. Bikker and C. Humblet, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **52**, 6752–6756; (c) F. Lovering, *MedChemComm*, 2013, **4**, 515–519.
- (a) B. M. Trost, N. Cramer and S. M. Silverman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2007, **129**, 12396–12397; (b) W.-L. Chan, X. Tang, F. Zhang, G. Quek, G.-J. Mei and Y. Lu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 6260–6264.
- A. B. Flynn and W. W. Ogilvie, *Chem. Rev.*, 2007, **107**, 4698–4745.
- (a) H. Mitsunuma, M. Shibasaki, M. Kanai and S. Matsunaga, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 5217–5221; (b) S.-K. Chen, W.-Q. Ma, Z.-B. Yan, F.-M. Zhang, S.-H. Wang, Y.-Q. Tu, X.-M. Zhang and J.-M. Tian, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 10099–10103; (c) B. M. Trost and M. Osipov, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 9176–9181.
- (a) R. H. Snell, R. L. Woodward and M. C. Willis, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 9116–9119; (b) A. D. Lebsack, J. T. Link, L. E. Overman and B. A. Stearns, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 9008–9009; (c) J. L. Stockdill, D. C. Behenna, A. McClory and B. M. Stoltz, *Tetrahedron*, 2009, **65**, 6571–6575.
- (a) M. P. Doyle, Q.-L. Zhou, C. Charnsangavej, M. A. Longoria, M. A. Mckerverey and C. F. García, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1996, **37**, 4129–4132; (b) L. Gao, G.-S. Hwang and D. H. Ryu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 20708–20711; (c) M. Bos, W.-S. Huang, T. Poisson, X. Pannecoque, A. B. Charette and P. Jubault, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 13319–13323; (d) B. M. Trost, M. C. Ryan, M. Rao and T. Z. Markovic, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 17422–17425; (e) H. Teller, M. Corbet, L. Mantilli, G. Gopakumar, R. Goddard, W. Thiel and



- A. Fürstner, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 15331–15342; (f) T. Nishimura, T. Kawamoto, M. Nagaosa, H. Kumamoto and T. Hayashi, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 1638–1641; (g) Z.-Y. Cao, F. Zhou and J. Zhou, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **51**, 1443–1454.
- 8 Please refer to ref. 1a and also the references therein.
- 9 (a) W. Guo, J. E. Gómez, À. Cristòfol, J. Xie and A. W. Kleij, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 13735–13747; (b) L. Zuo, T. Liu, X. Chang and W. Guo, *Molecules*, 2019, **24**, 3930–3945; (c) B. Yan and W. Guo, *Synthesis*, 2022, **54**, 1964–1976; (d) W. Guo, L. Zuo, M. Cui, B. Yan and S. Ni, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 7629–7634; (e) H. Sun, H. He, S.-F. Ni and W. Guo, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202315438; (f) Y. Huang, C. Ma, S. Liu, L.-C. Yang, Y. Lan and Y. Zhao, *Chem*, 2021, **7**, 812–826; (g) Y. Wei, S. Liu, M.-M. Li, Y. Li, Y. Lan, L.-Q. Lu and W.-J. Xiao, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 133–137; (h) L.-C. Yang, Y.-N. Wang, R. Liu, Y. Luo, X. Q. Ng, B. Yang, Z.-Q. Rong, Y. Lan, Z. Shao and Y. Zhao, *Nat. Chem.*, 2020, **12**, 860–868; (i) N. Imagawa, Y. Nagato, K. Ohmatsu and T. Ooi, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 2016, **89**, 649–656; (j) Y. Dong, J. Liu, K. Li, S. Han, B. Liang, F. Yang, S. Yu, Y. Wu, C. Zhang and H. Guo, *Org. Lett.*, 2023, **25**, 6328–6333.
- 10 Z.-J. Zhang, L. Zhang, R.-L. Geng, J. Song, X.-H. Chen and L.-Z. Gong, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 12190–12194.
- 11 A. Khan, L. Yang, J. Xu, L. Y. Jin and Y. J. Zhang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 11257–11260.
- 12 K. Ohmatsu, N. Imagawa and T. Ooi, *Nat. Chem.*, 2014, **6**, 47–51.
- 13 Y.-A. Guo, T. Liang, S. W. Kim, H. Xiao and M. J. Krische, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 6847–6850.
- 14 R. Ninokata, T. Yamahira, G. Onodera and M. Kimura, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 208–211.
- 15 (a) J. Hartung and R. H. Grubbs, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 10183–10185; (b) A. Jolit, P. M. Waller, G. P. A. Yap and M. A. Tius, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 6180–6183; (c) L. Ye, Q.-S. Gu, Y. Tian, X. Meng, G.-C. Chen and X.-Y. Liu, *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**, 227–239.
- 16 A. Hoffmann-Röder and N. Krause, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 1196–1216.
- 17 P. Rivera-Fuentes and F. Diederich, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 2818–2828.
- 18 (a) L. Xie, H.-F. Guo, H. Lu, X.-M. Zhuang, A.-M. Zhang, G. Wu, J.-X. Ruan, T. Zhou, D. Yu, K. Qian, K.-H. Lee and S. Jiang, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **51**, 7689–7696; (b) L. Xie, G. Allaway, C. Wild, N. Kilgore and K.-H. Lee, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2001, **11**, 2291–2293.
- 19 (a) T. Pan, X. Gao, S. Yang, L. Wang, Y. Hu, M. Liu, W. Wang, Y. Wu, B. Zheng and H. Guo, *Org. Lett.*, 2021, **23**, 5750–5754; (b) S. Chen, X. Su, Y. Dong, J. Liu, F. Yang, H. Guo and C. Zhang, *Org. Lett.*, 2024, **26**, 960–965; (c) W. Wang, Y. Hu, K. Li, J. Xu, C. Zhang, L. Zhou, L. Zhu and H. Guo, *ACS Catal.*, 2024, **14**, 9940–9954.
- 20 S. Ogoshi, *Nickel Catalysis in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley, 2020.
- 21 (a) D. Liu, Z. Xu, H. Yu and Y. Fu, *Organometallics*, 2021, **40**, 869–879; (b) S. Ogoshi, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 2017, **90**, 1401–1406; (c) R. Noyori, T. Suzuki, Y. Kumagai and H. Takaya, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1971, **93**, 5894–5896; (d) S. Yu, A. Noble, R. B. Bedford and V. K. Aggarwal, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 20325–20334; (e) M. L. G. Sansores-Paredes, S. van der Voort, M. Lutz and M.-E. Moret, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 26518–26522.
- 22 See ESI† for details of the computational calculations.

