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Asymmetric copper-catalyzed hydrophosphinylation of ethynylazaarenes to access *P*-chiral 2-azaaryl-ethylphosphine oxides†Jialiang Zhang,^{‡a} Jiajia Guo,^{‡a} Ruhui Xu,^a Di Zheng,^a Kai Lian,^a Zhaoxia Zhang,^a Shanshan Cao^{*a} and Zhiyong Jiang^{ib*ab}

We report a cost-effective approach for the enantioselective hydrophosphinylation of ethynylazaarenes utilizing a chiral copper catalytic platform. This strategy efficiently converts racemic secondary phosphine oxides (SPOs) into *P*-chiral tertiary phosphine oxides (TPOs) bearing functionalized olefin substituents with azaarene moieties, achieving high yields and exceptional enantioselectivities. These adducts serve as crucial intermediates in the development of valuable chiral 1,5-hybrid *P,N*-ligands. The facile introduction of diverse additional carbon-centered chirality through the transformation of the olefin moiety effectively enhances the enantioselectivity of asymmetric metal catalysis compared to ligands exhibiting solely *P*-chirality. Mechanistic investigations reveal that the interaction between the chiral Cu(I) complex and azaarenes promotes the kinetic resolution of SPOs. The robustness of this method is further demonstrated by its ability to incorporate deuterium atoms into the olefins, highlighting its potential relevance in pharmaceutical applications.

Received 15th January 2025
Accepted 28th February 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d5sc00358j

rsc.li/chemical-science

Introduction

The development of readily accessible and highly efficient chiral ligands is a fundamental driving force behind the widespread application of asymmetric metal catalysis in the pharmaceutical and materials industries.^{1–3} Consequently, significant efforts have been dedicated to designing chiral *P,N*-ligands^{4–13} (*i.e.*, tertiary phosphines (*P*) and imine-containing azaarenes (*N*)) due to the soft phosphorus atom and hard nitrogen atom, which allow for interactions with various metals, featuring different coordination modes such as *N*-monodentate, *P*-monodentate, and bidentate in mononuclear or multinuclear complexes.¹⁴ Among them, a wide range of chiral 1,5-hybrid *P,N*-ligands has been devised (Scheme 1A).^{15–22} Most of these ligands are atropisomeric (*e.g.*, I–V), requiring labor-intensive synthesis from costly chiral feedstock chemicals.^{15–17} Only rare variants (*e.g.*, VI–VIII) with chirality located on simpler carbon chains have been developed, although they have demonstrated robust capabilities in enabling precise enantioselective reactions, particularly the significant hydrogenation of various olefins.^{18–22}

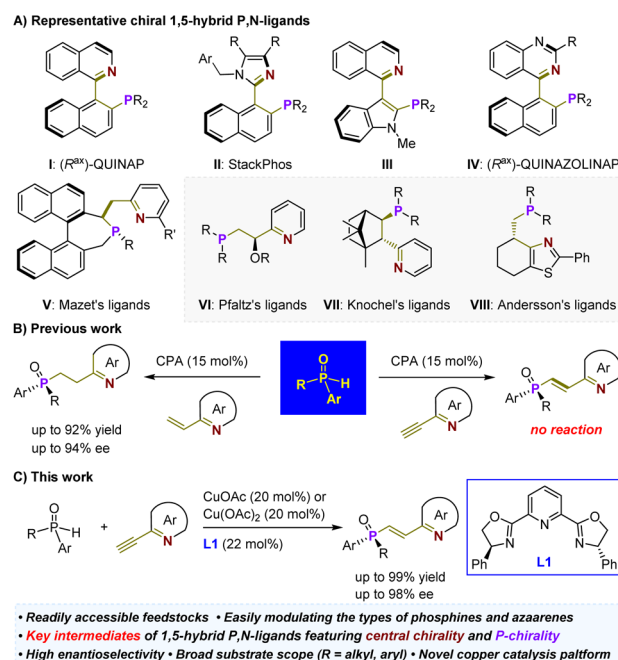
This predicament may be attributed to the lack of efficient and generic catalytic methods. In this context, we recently developed a highly enantioselective hydrophosphinylation of vinyl-azaarenes catalyzed by a chiral phosphoric acid (CPA).²³ This expedient approach allows for the precise synthesis of *P*-chiral

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 2391969. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5sc00358j>

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Scheme 1 Outline of this work.

azaarene-based tertiary phosphine oxides (TPOs) using readily available and air-stable secondary phosphine oxides (SPOs)^{24–34} as starting materials (Scheme 1B, left). The method's versatility in modulating both types of azaarenes and SPOs combined with direct reduction steps for TPOs paves the way for concise and modular synthetic approaches towards *P*-chiral³⁵ 1,5-hybrid *P,N*-ligands. These entities have already shown promising potential as ligands in palladium-catalyzed asymmetric Tsuji–Trost allylation reactions. In this context, our objective is to investigate efficient techniques for facile assembly of central chirality elements on the ethylene scaffold similar to those observed in compounds **V–VIII**. This endeavor is crucial for further expanding the repertoire of patterns exhibited by such *P*-chiral ligands and addressing a broader range of challenging reactions *via* asymmetric metal catalysis.

Olefin has long been appreciated as a versatile functional group in organic synthesis due to its robust capacity for undergoing numerous classic chemical transformations, such as reduction, oxidation, epoxidation, dihydroxylation, and addition. These transformations have facilitated access to a diverse range of valuable derivatives from olefin-containing substrates. Hence, the asymmetric addition of racemic SPOs to 2-ethynylazaarenes to yield *P*-chiral 2-azaaryl-ethylphosphine oxides holds substantial synthetic value. However, our catalytic platform failed to initiate any reaction, indicating the insufficient activation ability of chiral Brønsted acid towards alkynyl groups. This can be attributed to the poor electron-withdrawing capability of azaarenes^{36–39} and the greater stability of triple bonds compared to double bonds (Scheme 1B, right). Notably, Zhang and colleagues have attempted this transformation using a palladium/Xiao-Phos catalytic system.²⁷ Aside from the reliance on precious metals, a significant limitation is the narrow substrate scope, particularly as the *tert*-butyl substituent on the SPOs appears critical for achieving sufficient enantiofacial differentiation. Consequently, the exploration of a more economical and broadly applicable catalytic platform represents an important and challenging endeavor.

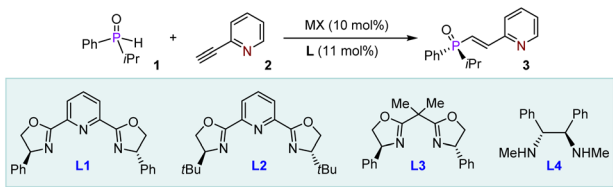
Here, we present the successful application of a Cu(OAc)₂ and Ph-pybox **L1** complex as an efficient chiral catalyst (Scheme 1C). This system demonstrates exceptional compatibility with various SPOs and ethynylazaarenes, facilitating the synthesis of diverse *P*-chiral products with high yields and enantioselectivities. CuOAc has also been found to be effective for this transformation. By employing sulfur-conjugate addition and dihydroxylation as representative derivatization reactions, we can introduce one or two central chirality elements onto the ethylene scaffold, significantly enhancing the diversity of such important *P*-chiral 1,5-hybrid *P,N*-ligands. Comprehensive investigations, including control experiments and density functional theory (DFT) calculations, have elucidated a kinetic resolution (KR) strategy and revealed a plausible mechanism for this asymmetric copper-catalyzed process. Notably, the interaction between the chiral Cu(i) complex and the nitrogen atom of azaarenes plays a crucial role in activating the transformation, facilitating sufficient enantiofacial differentiation. Understanding this mechanism is crucial for expanding the application of this catalytic platform in synthesizing

enantiomerically enriched azaarene derivatives from simple azaarene feedstocks.^{40–57}

Results and discussion

Our study was commenced with the selection of racemic isopropyl(phenyl)phosphine oxide (**1**) and 2-ethynylpyridine (**2**) as model substrates (Table 1). The initial reaction was conducted using 10 mol% Co(OAc)₂ and 11 mol% *tert*-butyl-pybox **L2** in CH₂Cl₂ at 25 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere (entry 1). However, no reaction was observed. A similar outcome was noted when Fe(OAc)₂ was employed in place of the cobalt salt (entry 2). We subsequently investigated the potential of inorganic salts derived from copper, a widely utilized and cost-effective transition metal. Our findings revealed that CuOAc afforded the desired product **3** in 65% yield with 15% enantiomeric excess (ee) (entry 3). This promising result prompted us to evaluate various chiral ligands, such as **L1**, **L3**, and **L4** (entries 4–6). Notably, the pybox⁵⁸ framework of ligand **L1** provided the best outcome, yielding **3** in 76% with 55% ee (entry 4). In contrast, ligand **L4**, derived from a chiral diamine, resulted in a remarkably sluggish chemical conversion,

Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions^a



Entry	MX	L	Solvent	T [°C]	Yield ^b [%]	ee ^c [%]
1	Co(OAc) ₂	L2	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	N.R.	N.A.
2	Fe(OAc) ₂	L2	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	N.R.	N.A.
3	CuOAc	L2	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	65	15
4	CuOAc	L1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	76	55
5	CuOAc	L3	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	53	3
6	CuOAc	L4	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	22	11
7	CuI	L1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	76	12
8	CuCl	L1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	74	6
9	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	78	55
10	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	Toluene	25	45	6
11	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	CH ₃ CN	25	76	52
12	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	DCE	25	82	60
13	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	DCE	0	56	85
14 ^d	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	DCE	0	64	89
15 ^{d e}	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	DCE	0	92	96
16 ^{d e}	CuOAc	L1	DCE	0	82	92
17 ^{d e}	—	L1	DCE	0	N.R.	N.A.
18 ^{d e}	Cu(OAc) ₂	—	DCE	0	Trace	N.A.
19 ^{d e f}	Cu(OAc) ₂	L1	DCE	0	38	82

^a Reaction conditions: **1** (0.1 mmol), **2** (0.1 mmol), solvent (1.0 mL), N₂ atmosphere. Entries 1–12: *t* = 36 h. Entries 13–18: *t* = 72 h. ^b Yield was isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel. ^c Determined by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase. ^d 20 mol% Cu(OAc)₂ and 22 mol% **L1** were used. ^e 0.2 mmol **1** was used. ^f In air. N.R. = no reaction. N.A. = not applicable. DCE = dichloroethane.



producing **3** in only 22% yield (entry 6). We then assessed other commonly used Cu(I) salts, including CuI and CuCl, but observed extremely poor enantioselectivity (entries 7 and 8). Cu(OAc)₂ as the Cu(II) salt was subsequently examined (entry 9), resulting in a similar enantioselectivity to CuOAc but with a slightly improved yield of 78% for product **3**. A range of solvents, including toluene, CH₃CN, and DCE, was screened (entries 10–12), with DCE proving to be the most effective, resulting in 82% yield and 60% ee for **3** (entry 12). Lowering the temperature to 0 °C slowed the reaction, extending the time from 36 h to 72 h; however, this adjustment enhanced the ee to a promising 85% (entry 13). Additionally, increasing the catalyst loading to 20 mol% improved the yield from 56% to 64% and the ee to 89% (entry 14). To further enhance chemical conversion, we increased the equivalent of **2** to 2.0, leading to the adduct **3** being obtained in 92% yield with 96% ee (entry 15). This higher enantioselectivity suggests the probability for KR within the reaction system, as a higher concentration of the KR-favorable enantiomer can effectively diminish the participation of the unfavorable enantiomer in the addition reaction. Given the comparable enantioselectivity observed with CuOAc in entries 4 and 9, it was selected as the catalyst for the current conditions, resulting in the formation of adduct **3** with a yield of 82% and an ee of 92% (entry 16). This outcome suggests that the Cu(II) complex serves as a more effective chiral catalyst. Importantly, the presence of copper salt was found to be indispensable for the progression of the reaction (entry 17). When **L1** was omitted from the reaction mixture, negligible product formation was observed, highlighting that this chiral ligand significantly enhances the catalytic ability of Cu(OAc)₂ (entry 18). Furthermore, conducting the transformation under a nitrogen atmosphere proved to be crucial for achieving high yields and enantioselectivity (entry 19).

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we investigated the substrate scope for this asymmetric hydrophosphinylation of ethynylazaarenes using the chiral copper catalytic platform. Initially, a range of racemic alkyl-aryl-substituted SPOs were attempted to react with 2-ethynylpyridine **2** (Table 2). Consequently, corresponding products **3–22** were obtained in yields ranging from 72% to 99%, with ees between 86% and 96%. It was observed that introducing diverse electron-withdrawing or donating groups on the aromatic rings of SPOs (**4–14**) generally resulted in excellent enantioselectivities. The successful formation of products with fused aromatic (**15**) and heteroaromatic (**16**) rings as substituents further verifies the generality of this method. Importantly, various linear alkyls with higher steric hindrance (e.g., **17**) and lower steric hindrance (e.g., **18** and **19**), as well as cyclic alkyls (e.g., **20–22**), exhibited good tolerance towards the catalytic system. Notably, when iso-propyl was replaced by *tert*-butyl, the reaction became significantly sluggish, and almost no product could be obtained due to considerable steric hindrance.

We subsequently conducted transformations of racemic isopropyl(phenyl)phosphine oxide (**1**) with various 2-ethynylpyridines, encompassing diverse electron-withdrawing or electron-donating groups on the 3-, 4-, and 5-positions of the pyridyl rings (Table 3). The resulting products **23–40** were

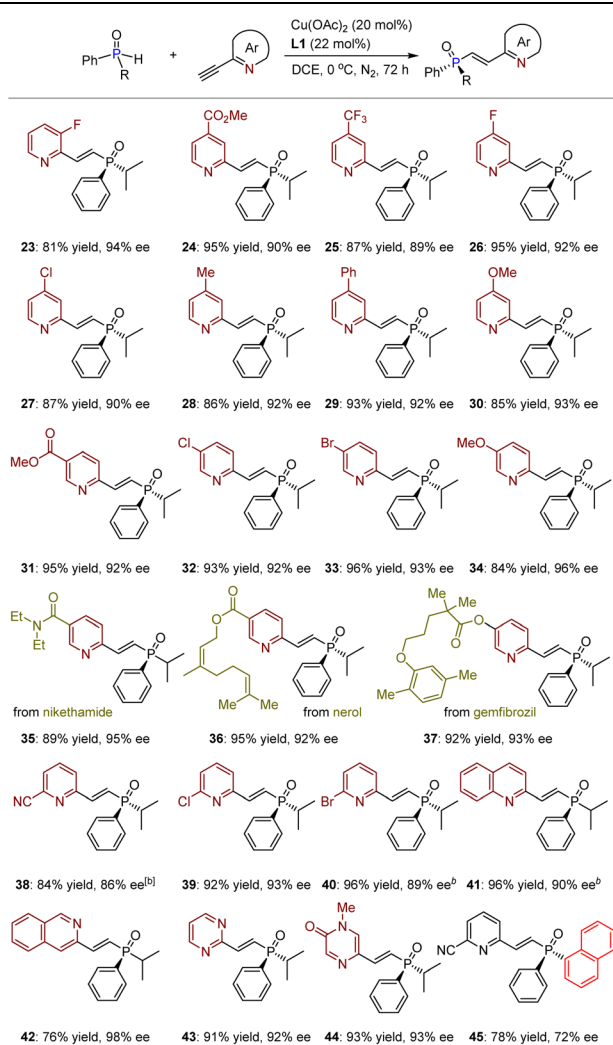
Table 2 Reactions between aryl-alkyl-based SPOs with 2-ethynylpyridine^a

 3: 92% yield, 96% ee	 4: 93% yield, 91% ee
 5: 95% yield, 88% ee	 6: 92% yield, 90% ee
 7: 85% yield, 93% ee	 8: 91% yield, 93% ee
 9: 85% yield, 95% ee	 10: 86% yield, 94% ee
 11: 92% yield, 95% ee	 12: 87% yield, 90% ee
 13: 93% yield, 93% ee	 14: 87% yield, 92% ee
 15: 99% yield, 93% ee	 16: 83% yield, 96% ee
 17: 90% yield, 96% ee	 18: 75% yield, 86% ee
 19: 72% yield, 92% ee	 20: 90% yield, 93% ee
 21: 90% yield, 94% ee	 22: 82% yield, 90% ee

^a The reaction was performed on a 0.10 mmol scale.

obtained in yields ranging from 81% to 96%, exhibiting ees between 86% and 96%. Notably, the presence of strong electron-withdrawing groups such as esters (**24**, **31**, and **36**) and nitrile (**38**) did not exert any influence on the chemo- and enantioselective outcomes. Furthermore, despite significant steric hindrance encountered when substituents were introduced at the 5-position, products **38–40** could still be synthesized with yields ranging from 84% to 96%, accompanied by ees between 86% and 93%. Importantly, this methodology proves effective for constructing bioactive molecular frameworks (e.g., nikethamide, nerol, and gemfibrozil) based on *P*-chiral SPO derivatives (**35–37**), thereby robustly facilitating its application in the pharmaceutical industry, given that TPOs and their derivatives are also widely present in biologically important compounds. Encouraged by this success, further investigations were conducted on other azaarene-activated acetylenes. To our delight, in addition to isoquinoline, other significant azaarenes containing two nitrogen atoms on the aromatic rings exhibited compatibility as well. All products **42–44** could be synthesized with exceptional yields and ees. It is noteworthy that, despite the chiral copper complex having a relatively lower activation effect on 3-ethynyl-isoquinoline compared to 1-ethynyl-

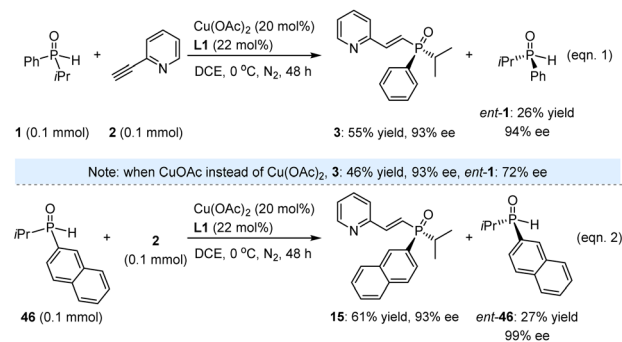


Table 3 Reactions between SPOs with ethynylazaarenes^a

^a The reaction was performed on a 0.10 mmol scale. ^b $T = -10$ °C.

isoquinoline (**41**), it still provided product **42** with a yield of 76% and an ee of 98%, demonstrating the high efficiency of this catalytic platform in achieving enantiocontrol. Finally, diaryl-substituted SPOs were tested, resulting in product **45** being obtained with a yield of 78% and an ee of 72%. The relatively low enantioselectivity may be attributed to the potential remote enantiocontrol exerted by the chiral catalyst (*vide infra*), which complicates the differentiation of SPOs with two aryl groups that exhibit insufficient steric hindrance differences.

While the high yields and excellent ees of these valuable products underscore the successful execution of this task, we remain intrigued by the method's potential for KR. Beyond evaluating its applicability in synthesizing enantioenriched SPOs, this approach may also provide insights into the underlying mechanism. Accordingly, 1.0 equivalent of racemic **1** was reacted with 2-ethynylpyridine (**2**) under the established reaction conditions. The resulting product **3** was obtained in 55% yield with 93% ee after 48 h, while *ent*-**1** was recovered in 26%



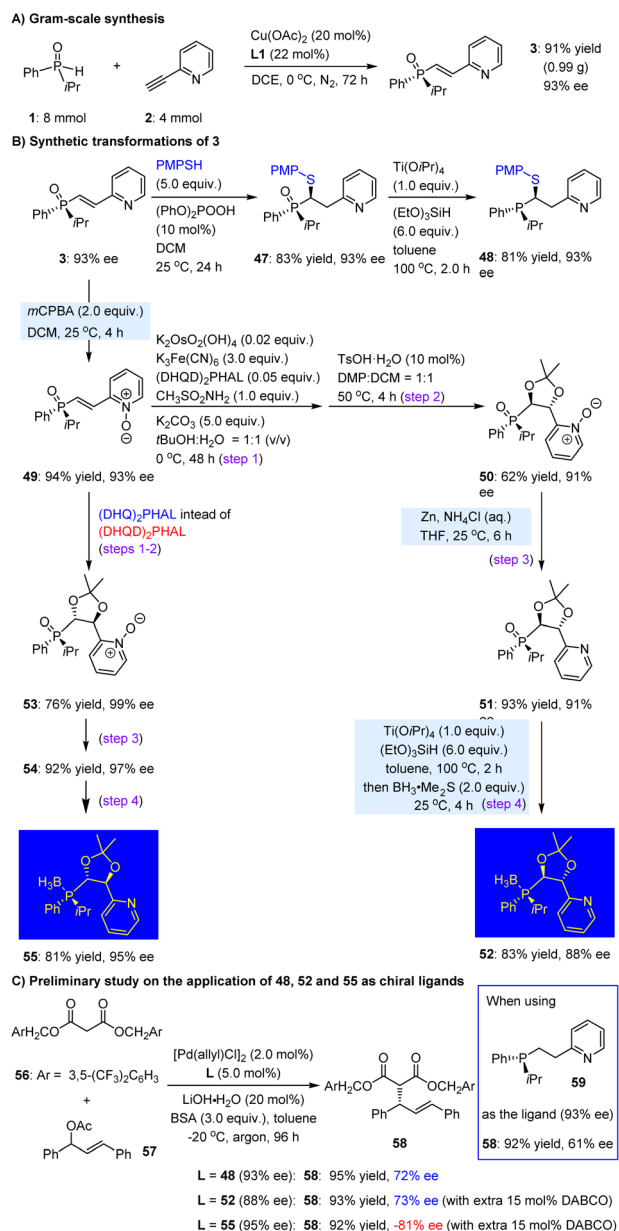
Scheme 2 Investigation on kinetic resolution.

yield with 94% ee (eqn (1), Scheme 2). The reaction proceeded sluggishly in the presence of CuOAc instead of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$, resulting in the formation of *ent*-**1** with an ee of only 72%. Additionally, we investigated SPO **46**, which featured a 2-naphthyl substituent in place of phenyl, yielding product **45** in 61% yield with 93% ee, and *ent*-**46** was recovered in 27% yield with 99% ee (eqn (2)). It is noteworthy that the moderate yields of the recovered SPOs can be attributed to several side reactions occurring within the catalytic system, leading to the formation of unknown byproducts. Nevertheless, the high enantioselectivity observed for both *ent*-**1** and *ent*-**46** underscores the feasibility of this method for accessing enantioenriched SPOs through kinetic resolution.

We subsequently conducted a series of experiments to explore additional synthetic applications of this hydrophosphinylation strategy. As illustrated in Scheme 3A, the reaction of substrates **1** and **2** could be readily scaled up to 4.0 mmol, yielding product **3** in 91% yield (0.99 g) with 93% ee after 72 h. We then selected product **3** as a representative substrate for a sulfur-Michael reaction with diphenyl phosphate, utilizing 10 mol% of diphenylphosphate as the catalyst. This transformation occurred smoothly at 25 °C in dichloromethane, yielding the desired adduct **47** in 83% yield with 93% ee. Following reduction with $(\text{EtO})_3\text{SiH}$, the corresponding tertiary phosphine **48** was efficiently synthesized in 81% yield, with no loss in ee value (Scheme 3B).

In addition to constructing one stereocenter in the ethylene motif, we pursued dihydroxylation to introduce two secondary hydroxy groups, which could facilitate diverse transformations to create different chiral environments for the resulting *P,N*-ligands. To this end, **3** was first oxidized with *m*CPBA, yielding *N*-oxide **49** with high efficiency. This step was crucial for the subsequent dihydroxylation, as direct use of **3** led to poor chemoselectivity and no product formation. The Sharpless dihydroxylation⁵⁹ of **49**, using $(\text{DHQD})_2\text{PHAL}$ as the chiral catalyst, was then performed, and the resulting product underwent further reaction with 2,2-dimethoxypropane (DMP) in the presence of 10 mol% TsOH, ultimately generating the protected dihydroxylation product **50**. The *N*-oxide could be reduced smoothly by $\text{Zn}/\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ to yield pyridine derivative **51**. The reduction using $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{Pr})_4$ and $(\text{EtO})_3\text{SiH}$ was subsequently performed. Due to the susceptibility of the resulting tertiary phosphine to oxidation in the ambient atmosphere, a one-pot





Scheme 3 Synthetic utilities of the method and the obtained *P*-chiral secondary phosphine featuring central chirality.

treatment with $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{Me}_2\text{S}$ was investigated. This approach successfully yielded the *P*-chiral phosphine- BH_3 adduct 52, featuring two tertiary carbon stereocenters, in 83% yield with 88% ee. Gratifyingly, when $(\text{DHQ})_2\text{PHAL}$ was employed instead of $(\text{DHQD})_2\text{PHAL}$ in the dihydroxylation reaction, product 53 was generated in 76% yield with 99% ee. It is worth noting that the dihydroxy groups in 53 exhibited an opposite absolute configuration compared to those in 50, thereby enhancing the diversity of this significant class of *N,P*-ligands. By following the same two-step reduction and protection sequence as employed for 50, the corresponding product 55 was obtained with a yield of 81% and ee of 95%.

To assess the potential of the newly formed carbon stereocenter in enhancing the enantioselectivity of *P*-chiral 1,5-*P,N*

ligands, compound 48 was employed for the palladium-catalyzed Tsuji–Trost allylation of malonate nucleophile 56 with racemic 57 (Scheme 3C). Remarkably, initial tests utilizing our previously synthesized *P*-chiral molecule 59 (93% ee)²³ yielded product 58 in a yield of 92% with an ee of 61%. Despite the flexible and unconstrained nature of the structure of 48, the ee value of product 58 improved to reach a level of 72%. Subsequently, we investigated chiral ligand derivative 52 in this reaction by employing DABCO as a cleavage agent for its borane protective group. It was found that the resulting product 58 exhibited enhanced enantioselectivity with an ee value of 73%, indicating a slight improvement when introducing one additional carbon-centered chirality on the carbon chain. Notably, as the epimer of 52, ligand 55 provided the enantiomer of 58 with 81% ee. The significance of incorporating carbon stereocenters into *P*-chiral 1,5-*P,N* ligands is further emphasized.

To gain a deeper understanding of the KR event in the reaction system, we conducted the transformation of substrates 1 and 2 under the established reaction conditions, monitoring the ee values of both 3 and the recovered *ent*-1 over time (Scheme 4A). Notably, the ee of 3 remained at an excellent level, while its yield exhibited a progressive increase. Concurrently, the ee value of *ent*-1 continuously improved up to 48 hours. Importantly, the yields of both 3 and, particularly, 15 in this KR platform exceeded 50%, while maintaining excellent ees (Scheme 2). This observation suggests that SPO 1 could racemize in the reaction system, although the rate is slow, given the high ee of the recovered *ent*-1. In this context, *ent*-1, with an ee of 82%, was tested in the presence of 1.0 equivalent of pyridine (entry 1, Scheme 4B). The use of pyridine, rather than the pyridine-based olefin 2, was deliberate, aimed at creating a similar basic environment and preventing any reaction between *ent*-1 and 2 in the subsequent control experiments. The results indicated that *ent*-1 could be recovered in high yield while maintaining its ee. We then tested *ent*-1 under the established reaction conditions and found that the recovered *ent*-1 was obtained in 85% yield with an ee of 67% (entry 2). The addition of an additional 1.0 equivalent of pyridine yielded similar outcomes. However, at a temperature increase to 25 °C, the ee significantly decreased to only 5% (entry 3), even in the absence of pyridine (entry 4). The results suggest that the initial reaction of the copper complex with SPOs may form reaction intermediates, which will undergo addition to the alkynes. Meanwhile, these species can revert back to regenerate SPOs in an entio-uncontrollable manner, resulting in racemization of the enantioenriched SPOs, particularly at room temperature. This is likely attributed to the significantly faster rate of conjugate addition compared to the putative reverse reaction, allowing for operational KR conditions. Moreover, racemization can occur for the kinetic-unfavorable enantiomer of SPOs, thereby ensuring high yield and ee values for the conjugate adducts in the KR-based reaction system (*i.e.*, 1 : 1 ratio of two substrates). Subsequently, the relationship between the ee of product 3 and the ee of L1 was investigated (Scheme 4C). The linear correlation result suggests that such a KR reaction should be solely mediated by a single molecule of the chiral copper complex.

A) Time-course studies

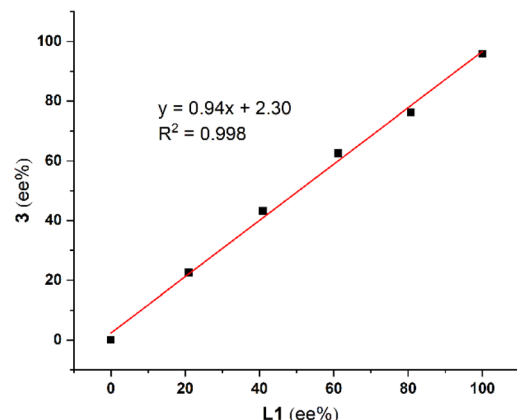
Reaction scheme: Ph-P(=O)(iPr)-H + 2. 0.1 mmol $\xrightarrow[\text{DCE, 0 } ^\circ\text{C, N}_2]{\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \text{ (20 mol\%)}, \text{L1 (22 mol\%)}}$ Ph-P(=O)(iPr)-CH=CH-C_5H_4N **3**

Entry	T [h]	Isolated yield of 3 [%]	ee of 3 [%]	ee of <i>ent</i> - 1 [%]
1	6	12	92	11
2	18	45	95	60
3	30	48	95	75
4	48	55	93	94

B) Enantiomeric stability studies of *ent*-**1**

Reaction scheme: iPr-P(=O)(Ph)-H $\xrightarrow[\text{DCE, N}_2, 16 \text{ h}]{}$ iPr-P(=O)(Ph)-H *ent*-**1**: 82% ee recov. **1**

Entry	Reaction conditions	Yield of recov. 1 [%]	ee of recov. 1 [%]
1	0 °C, py (pyridine, 1.0 equiv.)	95	82
2	0 °C, Cu(OAc) ₂ (10 mol%), L1 (11 mol%) w or w/o py (1.0 equiv.)	85	67
3	25 °C, Cu(OAc) ₂ (10 mol%), L1 (11 mol%), py (1.0 equiv.)	82	5
4	25 °C, Cu(OAc) ₂ (10 mol%), L1 (11 mol%)	83	5

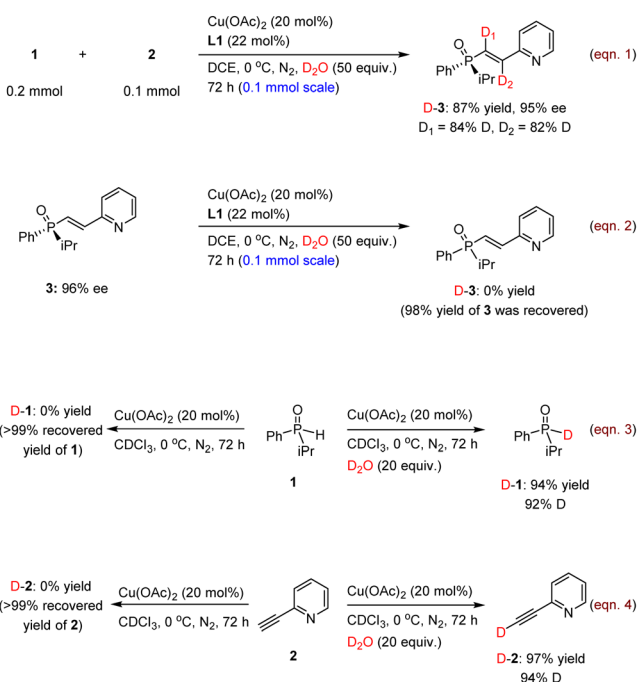
C) Relationship between ee of **3** and ee of L1

D) Reactions with TEMPO

Reaction scheme: Ph-P(=O)(iPr)-H + 2. 0.1 mmol $\xrightarrow[\text{DCE, 0 } ^\circ\text{C, N}_2, 36 \text{ h}]{\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \text{ (20 mol\%)}, \text{L1 (22 mol\%)}}$ Ph-P(=O)(iPr)-CH=CH-C_5H_4N **3**

Entry	TEMPO	Isolated yield of 3 [%]	ee of 3 [%]
1	—	68	96
2	0.5 equiv.	67	96
3	1.0 equiv.	67	94
4	2.0 equiv.	64	93

E) Deuteration experiments



Scheme 4 Mechanistic study.

As shown in Table 1, CuOAc exhibits comparable enantioselectivity to Cu(OAc)₂. This observation leads us to hypothesize that the active species catalyzing the reaction may be the Cu(i) complex. This hypothesis was subsequently corroborated by a series of electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) experiments, which demonstrated that both SPOs and alkynes can effectively reduce Cu(II) to Cu(I) within the reaction system.⁶⁰ In this context, we investigated the reactions between substrates **1** and **2** in the presence of various concentrations of TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyl-1-oxyl), ranging from 0.5 to 2.0 equivalents (Scheme 4D). Notably, the presence of TEMPO did not inhibit the reaction, resulting in yields and ees of product **3** that were consistent with those observed in the absence of the radical scavenger. These findings suggest that radical species do not play a critical role in these KR transformations.

We were also intrigued to investigate the source of the two hydrogen atoms incorporated into the double bond of the resulting products. To address this, we conducted the reaction of **1** with **2** in the presence of 50 equivalents of D₂O (eqn (1), Scheme 4E). The product D-**3** was obtained in 87% yield with

95% ee and exhibited high deuterium incorporation at both sp² carbon atoms of the olefin moiety. Subsequently, we tested product **3** under the same reaction conditions but no deuterated derivative (D-**3**) was detected (eqn (2)). These results clearly indicate that protonation is responsible for the formation of the two new C–H bonds in the products. Furthermore, the ability of this method to precisely incorporate deuterium atoms using inexpensive D₂O as a deuterium source underscores its significant potential applications in drug discovery. We then evaluated the reaction of **1** in the presence of 20 mol% Cu(OAc)₂ in CDCl₃ as the solvent, where it was recovered completely (left, eqn (3)). Upon adding 20 equivalents of D₂O, D-**1** was obtained in 94% yield with 92% deuterium incorporation (right, eqn (3)). Similar results were obtained for alkyne **2** (eqn (4)). Accordingly, in addition to facilitating single electron transfer, the presence of the Cu(II) complex enables the efficient proton transfer between the two substrates, utilizing the protons present in the reaction system.

Based on these findings, DFT calculations were subsequently performed to elucidate the plausible mechanism underlying



this intriguing reaction.⁶⁰ As shown in Fig. 1, we chose the racemic isopropyl(phenyl)phosphine oxide (1) and 2-ethynylpyridine (2) as model substrates. All the pathways start with ligand-coordinated Cu(i) catalyst species **Cu-I**, which is derived from Cu(OAc)₂ in the reaction. As previously mentioned, this transformation has been notably confirmed by EPR analysis.⁶⁰ First, coordination of the pentavalent **R-1** and **S-1** to the copper center forms intermediates **Cu-R-I** and **Cu-S-I**. Tautomerization then generates two trivalent enantiomeric copper(i) phosphinous acids, **R-Int1** and **S-Int1**, through transition states **R-TS1** and **S-TS1**, which are endergonic by 9.6 and 8.9 kcal mol⁻¹. The energy barriers for this step are 12.4 and 10.9 kcal mol⁻¹. Subsequent ligand exchange with 2-ethynylpyridine 2 generates complexes **R-Int2** and **S-Int2**, the direct nucleophilic addition of copper(i) phosphinous acids **R-Int1** and **S-Int1** to the C–C triple bond of 2-ethynylpyridine *via* transition states **TS2-S** and **TS2-R** with the energy barriers of 25.4 and 23.4 kcal mol⁻¹, and the allenic species **Int3-S** and **Int3-R** are generated.

Additionally, considering that terminal alkynes could undergo a deprotonation process to generate copper(i) acetylides, which is a reversible process (Fig. S6 in the ESI[†]), we also

studied the nucleophilic addition of the copper(i) phosphinous acid **S-Int1** to copper(i) acetylide *via* transition state **TS2A-R**, with an energy barrier of 39.4 kcal mol⁻¹, which is 26.5 kcal mol⁻¹ higher than that of the direct nucleophilic addition of 2-ethynylpyridine (**TS2-R**, 12.9 kcal mol⁻¹), thus it could be excluded due to the high energy. Note that a similar behavior has been reported for copper, silver and nickel catalyzed reactions of terminal alkynes.^{61–63} Finally, with the coordination of HOAc to the copper center, the conformational change of the allenic moiety could generate the vinyl anion complexes **E-Int4-R**, **Z-Int4-R** and **E-Int-S**, which are endergonic by 5.4, 6.9 and 7.4 kcal mol⁻¹, and then undergo barrierless protonation, leading to the formation of final products **E-Pr-R**, **Z-Pr-R** and **E-Pr-S**, along with the Cu(i) catalyst species **Cu-I**.

The rate-determining step is the nucleophilic addition, and the enantioselectivity is also controlled in this step. The R-enantiomer **Int3-R** is generated by Re-face attack of the copper(i) phosphinous acid **S-Int1** *via* transition state **TS2-R**. Generation of the corresponding S-enantiomer **Int3-S** is accomplished by the corresponding Si-face attack. The energy barrier of R-enantiomer generation *via* **TS2-R** is 23.4 kcal mol⁻¹,

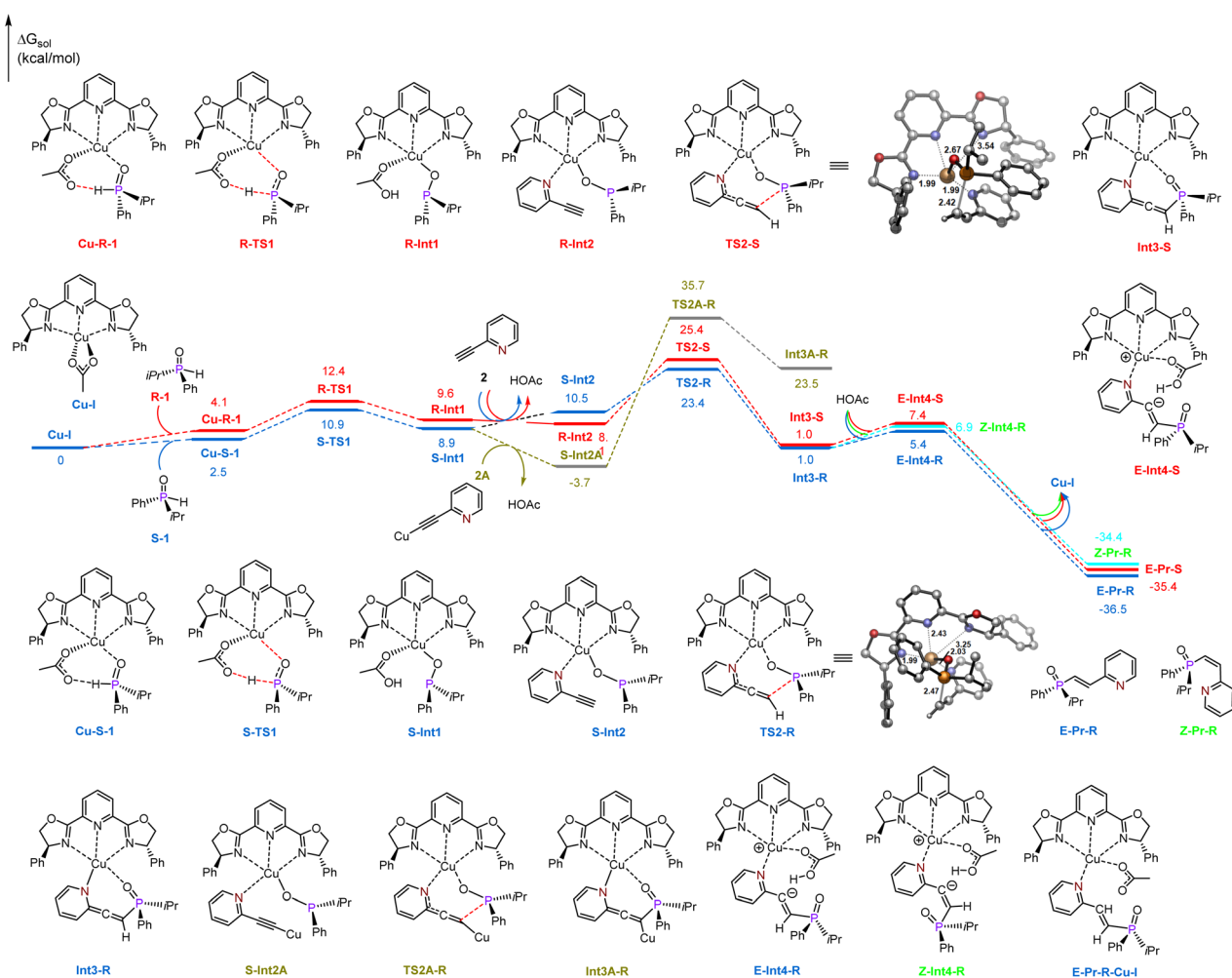


Fig. 1 Free-energy profile for the Cu(i)-catalyzed hydrophosphorylation reaction between isopropyl(phenyl)phosphine oxide and 2-ethynylpyridine. The energies and bond distances are in kcal mol⁻¹ and Å.



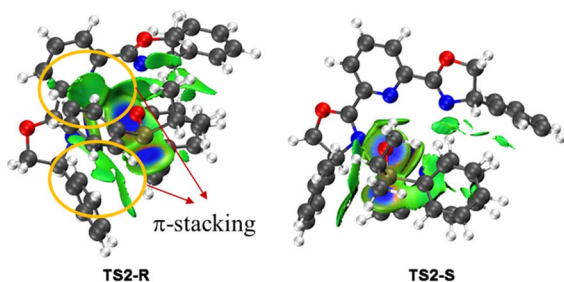


Fig. 2 Non-covalent interaction (NCI) analysis of the two key transition states **TS2-R** and **TS2-S** (the blue, green, and red regions represent strong, weak, and repulsive interactions).

which is $2.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ lower than that of **TS2-S**, indicating that generation of R-enantiomer **Int3-R** is favorable. The calculated ee is 95.3%, which is in good agreement with the experimental value (96.0% ee). For the final protonation process, the energy of the less sterically hindered *E* isomer **E-Int4-R** is $5.4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, which is $1.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ lower than that of **Z-Int4-R**. Therefore, the *E* isomer **E-Pr-R** is the major product.

To investigate the origin of the enantioselectivity, NCI analysis of the nucleophilic addition transition states **TS2-R** and **TS2-S** was performed (Fig. 2). In transition states **TS2-R** and **TS2-S**, the N–Cu bond lengths are 2.03 and 1.99 Å, respectively, indicating that there are strong coordination interactions between the pyridine group of 2-ethynylpyridine and the copper center, which provide relative rigidity to the two transition states. Further, there are more π -stacking interactions between the phenyl group of the phosphinoyl acid moiety and the close dihydrooxazole and phenyl group of the chiral ligand in transition state **TS2-R**. Therefore, the coordination interactions between the pyridine group and the copper center lead to more rigid structures, and the enantioselectivity is mainly controlled by the π -stacking interaction of the nucleophilic addition transition state.

Conclusions

In summary, we have developed an enantioselective hydrophosphinylation of ethynylazaarenes through the establishment of a chiral copper catalytic platform. This cost-effective method enables efficient reaction of various racemic SPOs, yielding *P*-chiral TPOs with one azaarene-functionalized olefin substituent in high yields and excellent enantioselectivities. In addition to its broad substrate scope, the facile modification of the olefin moiety renders these molecules valuable as significant chiral 1,5-hybrid *P,N*-ligands in asymmetric metal catalysis. The introduction of additional carbon stereocenters at the olefin position has been experimentally confirmed to significantly enhance enantioselectivity and even induce opposite enantiocontrol, leading to the formation of enantiomers with contrasting stereochemistry compared to species exhibiting solely *P*-chirality. Furthermore, this catalytic platform facilitates the kinetic resolution of SPOs. Mechanistic studies revealed that the interaction between the chiral copper complex and azaarenes is crucial for activating the transformation and

achieving enantiofacial differentiation for remote SPOs. Additionally, the protonation process was observed for newly formed C–H bonds, which provides an important avenue for generating deuterated variants using inexpensive D_2O as a deuterium source, highlighting the pharmaceutical significance of this method. We anticipate that this work will inspire rapid development of a broader array of *P*-chiral *P,N*-ligands, thereby advancing synthetic and pharmaceutical chemistry fields.

Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Author contributions

Z. J. conceived and designed the experiments. J. Z. and R. X. conducted the experiments and prepared the ESI.† D. Z. and K. L. assisted in isolating the new compounds and analyzing the data. J. G. and S. C. performed the DFT calculations. Z. J. and S. C. authored the manuscript. J. Z. and J. G. contributed equally to this work. All authors engaged in discussions of the results and provided feedback on the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 21925103, 22171072, 22201068, 22301061, 22401087, and 22471064), Natural Science Foundation of Henan Province of China (222300420203), China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (2021M701114), and Henan Normal University.

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