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Enantioselective reductive allylic alkylation enabled by dual photoredox/palladium catalysis†

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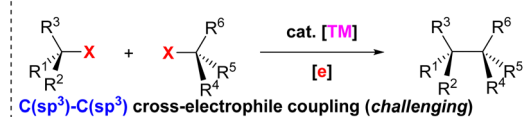
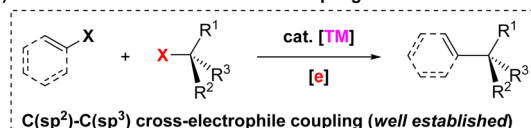
A dual photoredox/palladium catalyzed regio- and enantioselective reductive cross-coupling of allylic acetates with tertiary/secondary alkyl bromides has been achieved, and Hantzsch ester is used as a homogeneous organic reductant. This straightforward protocol enables the stereoselective construction of C(sp³)-C(sp³) bonds under mild reaction conditions. Mechanistic studies suggest that this reaction involves radical pathways and a chiral Pd complex enables the control of the regio- and enantioselectivities.

Over the past decades, transition metal-catalyzed reductive cross-coupling reactions have emerged as one of the most powerful and straightforward protocols to construct carbon-carbon bonds efficiently.¹ This procedure eliminates the need for preformed organometallic reagents in conventional transition metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions² by coupling two electrophiles directly in the presence of a terminal reductant. Enantioselectivity remains a significant challenge in this field.³ While considerable efforts have been devoted during the last decade, asymmetric reductive cross-coupling reactions are mainly focused on C(sp²)-C(sp³) couplings (Scheme 1(a), top).³ The development of enantioselective reductive C(sp³)-C(sp³) cross-couplings has been hampered historically by deleterious side-reactions, such as β-H elimination or homocoupling of C(sp³)-electrophiles (Scheme 1(a), bottom).⁴⁻⁶ This is particularly true for the sterically hindered C(sp³) electrophiles, such as tertiary alkyl halides. To meet these challenges, novel reductive and catalytic systems would be highly desirable.⁷

Metallaphotoredox catalysis, the merger of photoredox catalysis with transition metal catalysis, has received considerable attention recently.⁸ It has been applied to the area of reductive

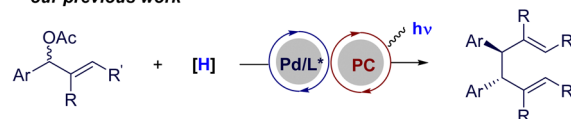
reactions, enabling the coupling of electrophiles with homogeneous organic reductants under mild conditions.⁹ Despite advances, enantioselective versions of metallaphotoredox-catalyzed reductive couplings are still limited.^{10,11} We recently achieved a photoredox/Pd-cocatalyzed regio-, diastereo-, and enantioselective reductive homocoupling of allylic acetates (Scheme 1(b)).¹² Encouraged by the success of the allylic-allylic homocoupling, as well as our lasting research interest in enantioselective palladium metallaphotoredox catalysis,¹³ we aim to realize the enantioselective reductive C(sp³)-C(sp³) cross-coupling of allylic acetates with tertiary alkyl halides using this state of the art synthetic technology (Scheme 1(c)).

a) Enantioselective reductive cross-coupling reactions

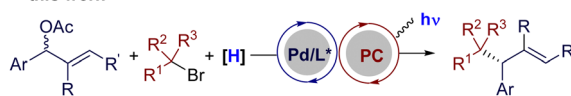


X = halide, OR, OH, etc.; TM = Pd, Ni, Ir, Cu, etc.
[e] = Mn, Zn, Mg, etc.

b) Pd/photoredox-cocatalyzed reductive allylic-allylic homocoupling: our previous work



c) Pd/photoredox-cocatalyzed reductive C(sp³)-C(sp³) cross-coupling: this work



■ high enantio- and regio-selectivities ■ mild condition & broad scope
■ homogeneous organic reductant ■ all-carbon quaternary centers

Scheme 1 Enantioselective reductive cross-coupling reactions.

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Table 1 Reaction condition optimization^a

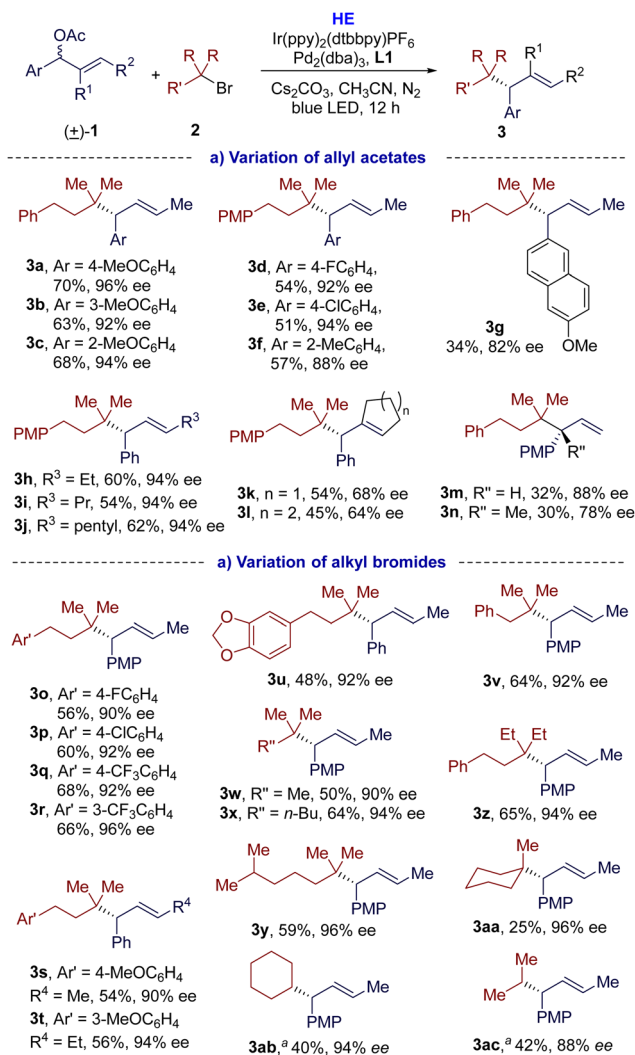
Entry	Variation of reaction conditions	Yield ^b /%	ee ^c /%	rr ^b
1	None	75 ^d (70)	96	> 95 : 5
2	L2 instead of L1	40	98	94 : 6
3	L3 instead of L1	36	98	95 : 5
4	<i>fac</i> -Ir(ppy) ₃	0	—	—
5	Ir(dFCF ₃ ppy) ₂ (dtbbpy)PF ₆	0	—	—
6	w/o HE	0	—	—
7	DIPEA in instead of HE	44	92	92 : 8
8	TEA in instead of HE	35	94	92 : 8
9	CH ₃ CN (2 mL) was used	67	96	> 95 : 5
10	w/o light or Ir(ppy) ₂ (dtbbpy)PF ₆	0	—	—
11	w/o Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ or L1	0	—	—

^a Reaction conditions: a solution of **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.3 mmol), **HE** (0.2 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.2 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (2.5 mol%), ligand (6 mol%), and Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (2 mol%) in CH₃CN (4.0 mL) was irradiated by a 45 W blue LED for 12 h. ^b Yields and regioisomeric ratios (rr) were determined by GC analysis. ^c Enantiomeric excess (ee) values were determined by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase. ^d Isolated yield. PMP = *para*-methoxyphenyl. DIPEA = diisopropylethylamine. TEA = triethylamine.

We began our investigations into this reductive cross-coupling protocol using racemic allylic acetate **1a** and tertiary alkyl bromide **2a** as the model substrates. After a comprehensive evaluation of the reaction parameters (see ESI† for details), the optimal conditions were established. When a solution of **1a** (1.0 equiv.), **2a** (3.0 equiv.), Hantzsch ester (**HE**, 2.0 equiv.) and Cs₂CO₃ (2.0 equiv.) in CH₃CN was irradiated by a 45 W blue LED at room temperature for 12 h in the presence of photocatalyst Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (2 mol%) and Pd₂(dba)₃ (2.5 mol%)/(*R*)-DTBM-BINAP (**L1**, 6 mol%) (Table 1, entry 1), the reductive cross-coupling reaction was achieved and the desired product (**3a**) was afforded in a good yield (75% GC yield and 70% isolated yield) and excellent regio- and enantioselectivities (>95:5 rr, 96% ee). Replacing the chiral diphosphine ligand **L1** with MeO-BIPHEP (**L2**) or GARPHOS (**L3**), the optimal ligands of our previous allylic alkylation reactions,^{12,13} also resulted in excellent regio- and enantioselectivities, but significantly lower yields due to serious homocoupling of allylic acetate **1a** (entries 2 and 3). Several other iridium-based photocatalysts, such as *fac*-Ir(ppy)₃ and Ir(dFCF₃ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆, were employed, but were not superior to Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (entries 4 and 5). No reaction occurred in the absence of reductant **HE** (entry 5). The choice of homogeneous organic reductants also turned out to be crucial for this transformation, as replacing **HE** with DIPEA or TEA led to a significant drop in the yield (entries 7 and 8). The increase of

concentration had negative effects on yield of this reaction (entry 9). Control experiments verified the necessity of visible light and a photocatalyst (entry 10). The palladium catalyst and the chiral ligand were also essential to this reaction (entry 11).

With the optimal conditions in hand, we investigated the scope and limitations of this dual photoredox/Pd-catalyzed enantioselective reductive cross-coupling. As shown in Scheme 2(a), the disubstituted allylic acetates **1** were first examined. Under the standard conditions, various allylic acetates **1** were alkylated with tertiary alkyl bromide (**2a** or **2b**), offering the corresponding cross-coupling products **3a–3l** in moderate to high yields (34–70%), good enantioselectivities (64–96% ee), and excellent regioselectivities (>95:5 rr). Electron-donating or electron-withdrawing substituents at different positions of the phenyl moiety were all tolerated in this reaction. In comparison, substrates with electron-donating groups could give higher yields (**3a** vs. **3d** and **3e**). Polycyclic aromatic allylic acetate **1g** was also applicable for this reaction, but with poor yield. Besides methyl, the alkyl group of the allylic acetates could be ethyl (**3h**), propyl (**3i**), and even longer pentyl (**3j**)

Scheme 2 Substrate scope and limitation. ^aThe reaction was run at 0 °C.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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