

Nitrogen Atom Insertion to C-C Double Bond

**2023.6.10 Literature Seminar
M1 Shuji Toyama**

Contents

1. Introduction

2. Conversion of Aryl Azides to Aminopyridines

(Noah Z. Burns. JACS, 2022, 144, 17797)

3. Cobalt-catalyzed Nitrogen Atom Insertion in Arylcycroalkenes

(Hao Wei. JACS, 2022, 144, 22433)

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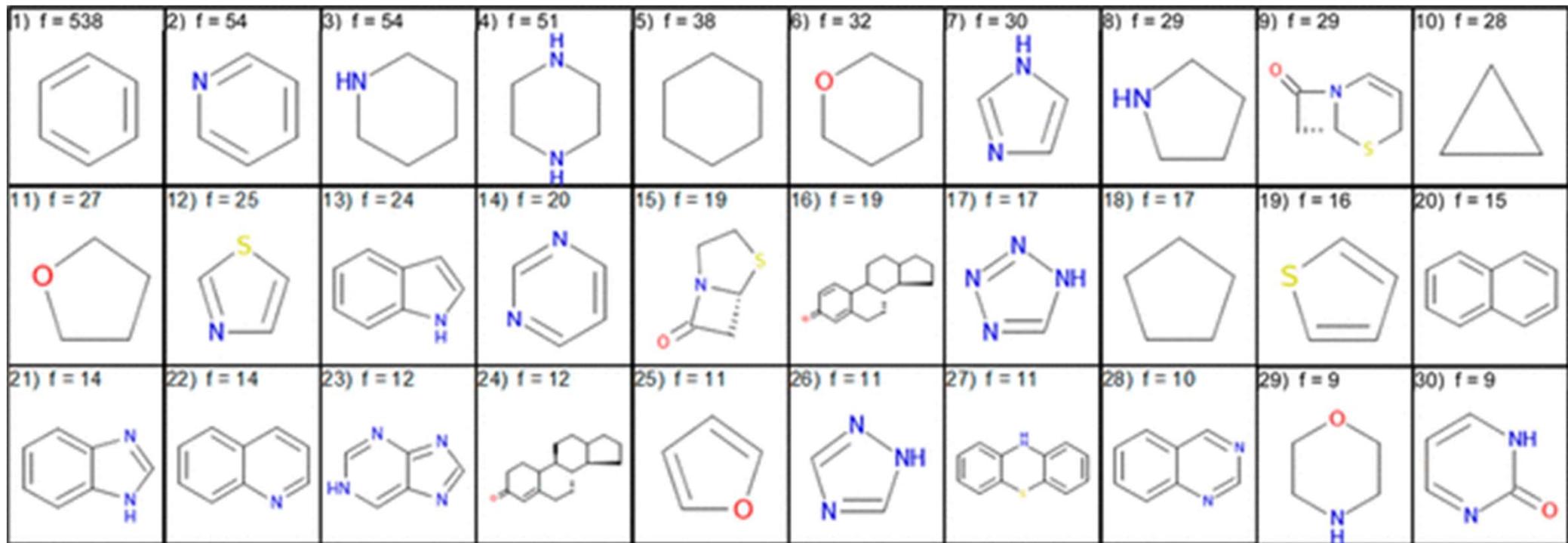
(Noah Z. Burns. *JACS*, 2022, 144, 17797)

3. Cobalt-catalyzed Nitrogen Atom Insertion in Arylcycroalkenes

(Hao Wei. *JACS*, 2022, 144, 22433)

N Atom in Drugs

Most Frequently Used Ring Systems from Small Molecule Drugs Listed in the FDA Orange Book (2012)

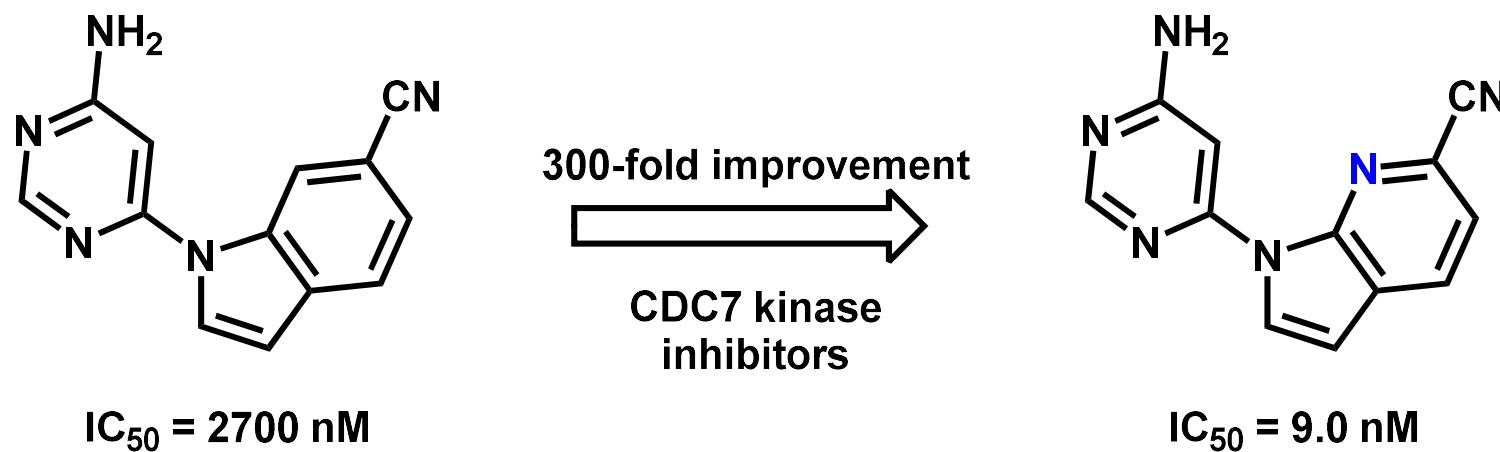
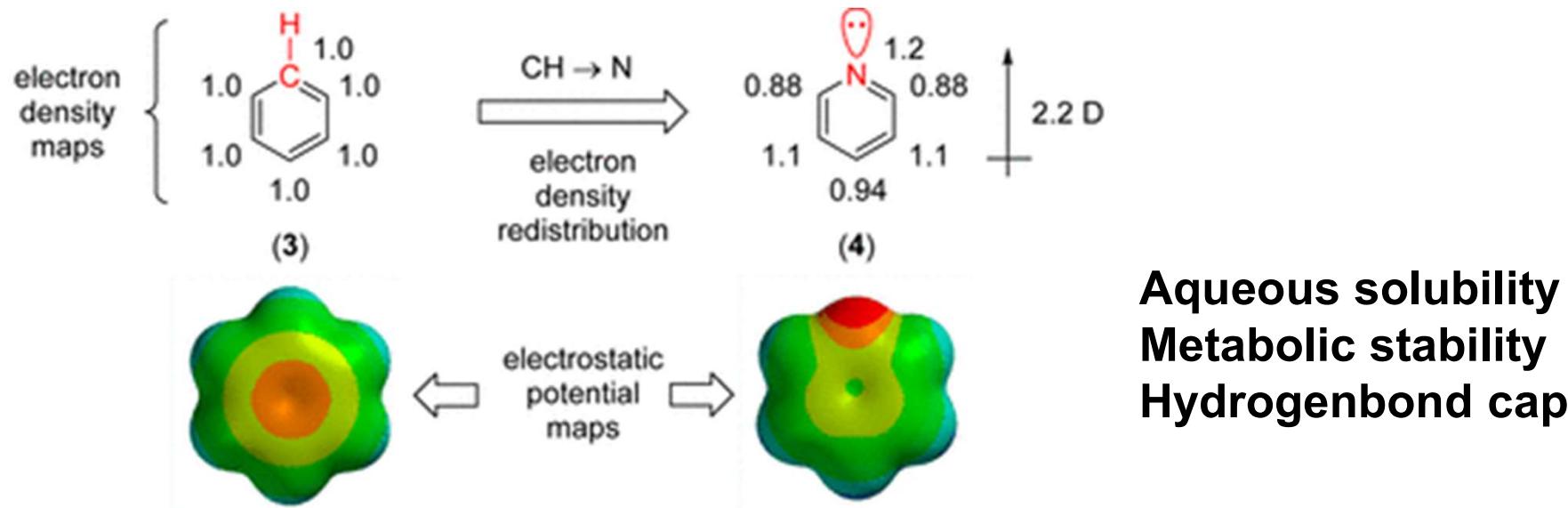


Many nitrogen-containing ring systems, including pyridine, are found in drugs.

1) Taylor, R. D.; MacCoss, M.; Lawson, A. D. *J. Med. Chem.* 2014, 57, 5845.

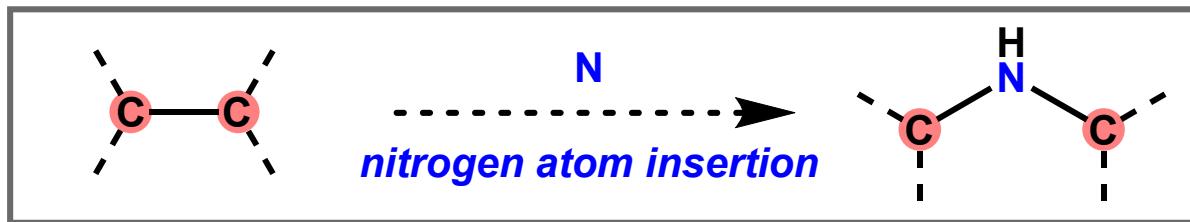
Potential Effect of N Atom

The presence of nitrogen atom can strongly influence biological and physical properties.

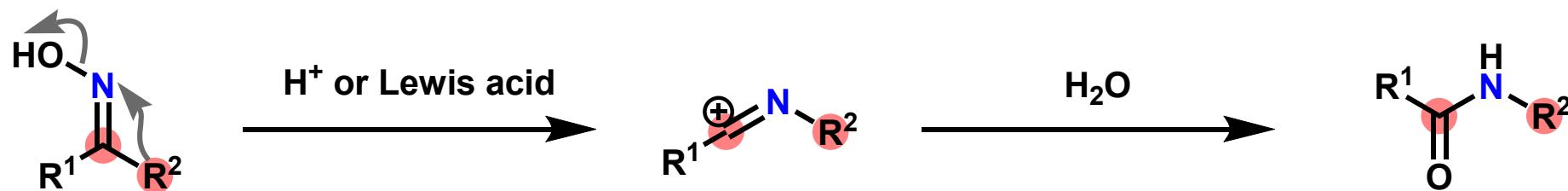


1) Pennington, L. D.; Moustakas, D. T. *J. Med. Chem.* 2017, 60, 3552.

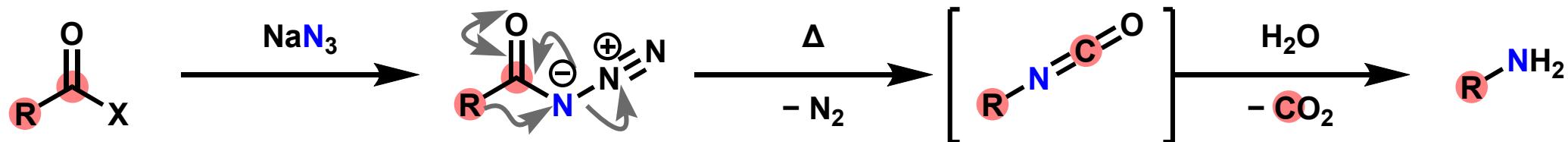
Classic N atom Insertion Reaction



■ Beckmann Rearrangement (Beckmann, E. 1886)



■ Curtius Rearrangement (Curtius, T. 1890)



1. Beckmann, E. Ber. 1886, 19, 988.
2. Curtius, T. Ber. 1890, 23, 3023.

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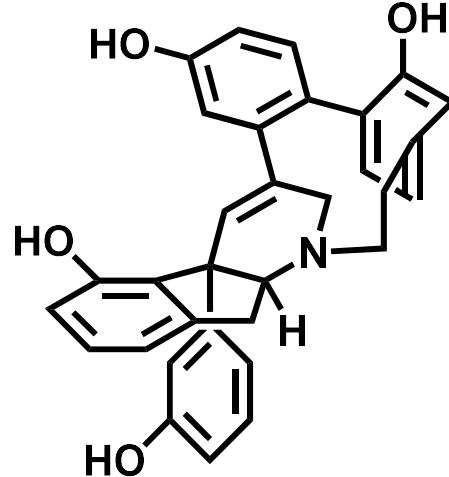
(Hao Wei. JACS, 2022, 144, 22433)



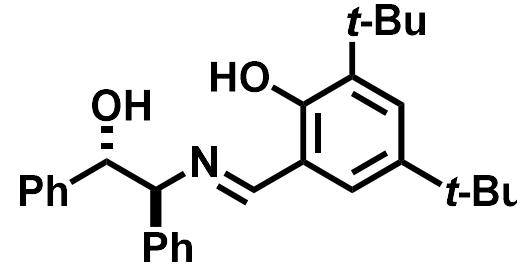
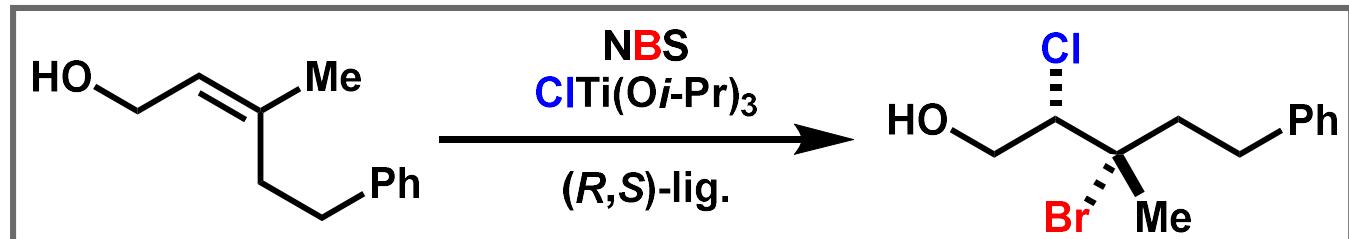
2004 B.S., @ Columbia University
2009 Ph.D., @ The Scripps Research Institute (Prof. Baran P. S.)
2009 NIH postdoctoral fellow @ Harvard University (Prof. Jacobsen E. N.)
2012- Assistant Professor @ Stanford University
2019- Associate Professor @ Stanford University

Research topic: Total synthesis of natural products (unusual lipids, etc.),
Selective halogenation of organic molecules

■ Total Synthesis of (-)-Haouamine A²⁾



■ Enantioselective Dihalogenation³⁾



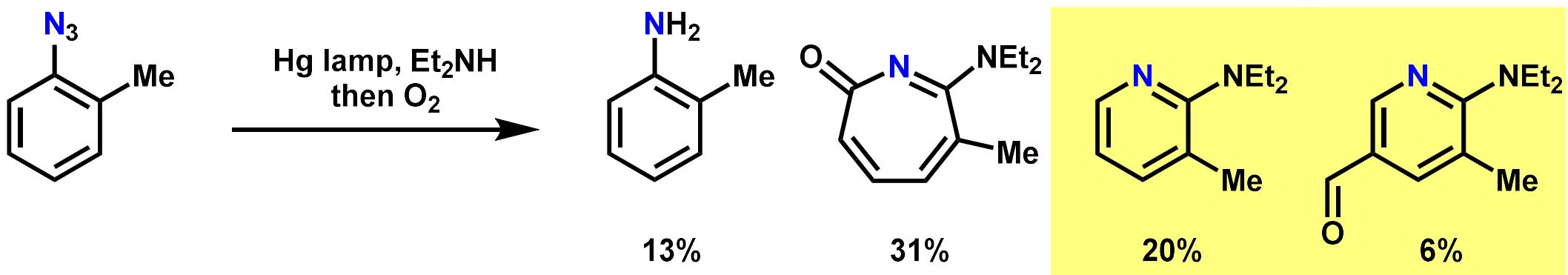
1) <https://www.chem-station.com/chemist-db/2018/08/noah-z-burns.html>

2) Baran, P. S.; Burns, N. Z. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 3608.

3) Landry, M. L.; Burns, N. Z. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2018**, *51*, 1260.

Key Precedent and Initial Observation

■ Key Precedent (Sundberg 1972)¹⁾

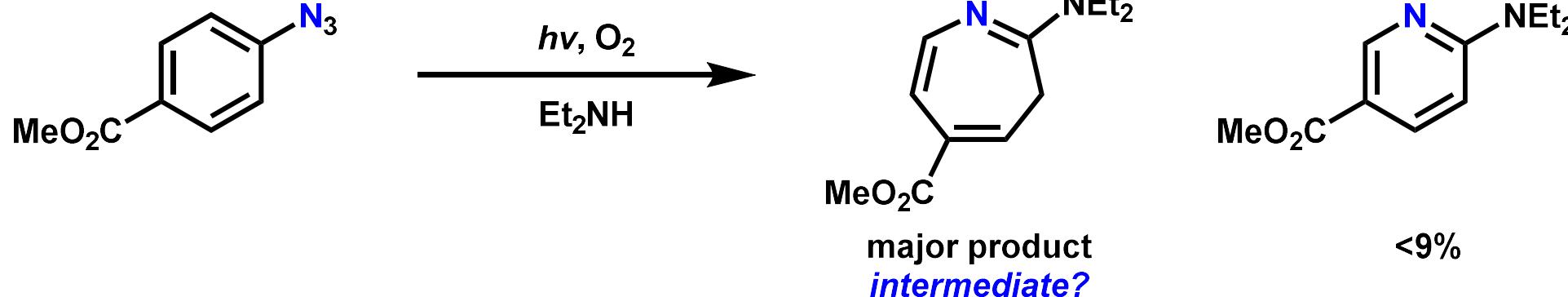


- forming pyridine from benzene

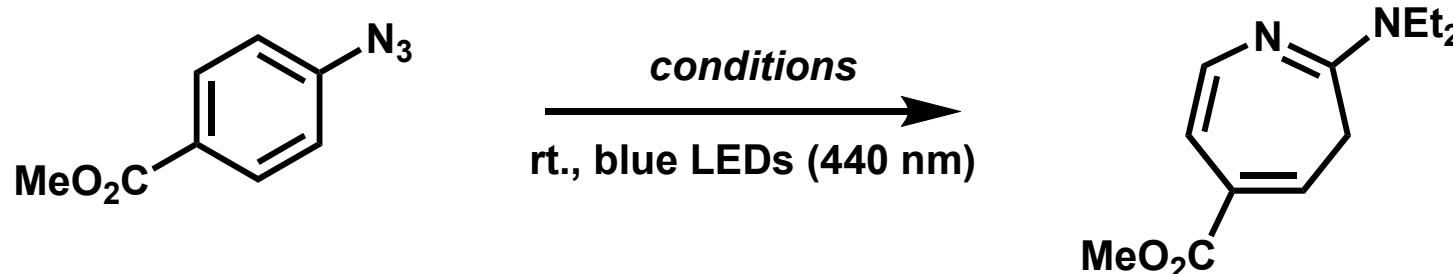
Problem

- low-yield and product mixtures
- harsh condition (Hg light source, solvent amount of Et₂NH)

■ Initial Observation



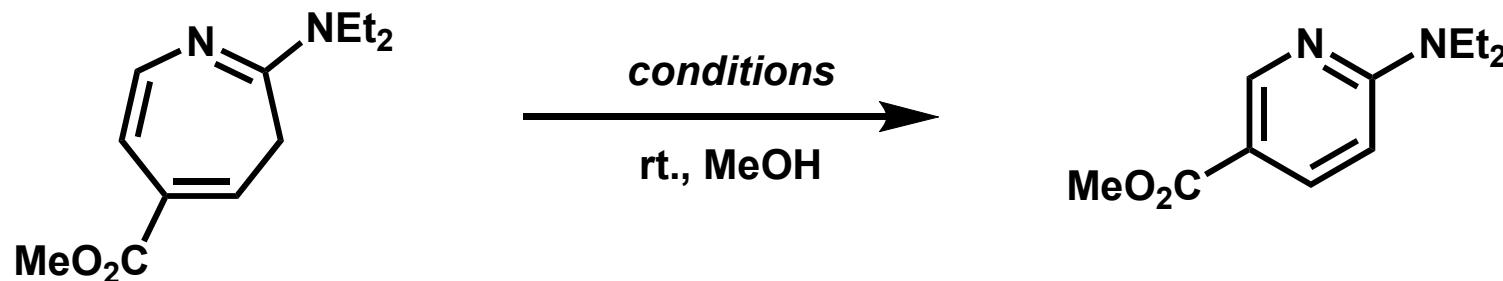
Optimization of Nitrogen Insertion



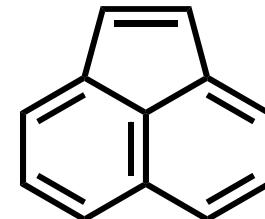
Entry	Reagents, Solvent	Atmosphere	Yield ^a
1	acridine orange (20%) MeOH/Et ₂ NH (9:1)	N ₂	80%
2	MeOH/Et ₂ NH (9:1)	N ₂	92%
3	Et ₂ NH (1.1 eq.), THF	N ₂	>99%
4	Et ₂ NH (1.1 eq.), THF	air	90%

^acalculated by ¹H NMR (1,4-dinitrobenzene was used as an internal standard.)

Optimization of Carbon Deletion



Entry	Conditions	Yield ^a
1	O ₂	no reaction
2	O ₂ , TEMPO or FeCl ₃ or Et ₃ B	no reaction
3	O ₂ , blue LEDs	21%
4	O ₂ , blue LEDs, acenaphthylene (10 %)	54%

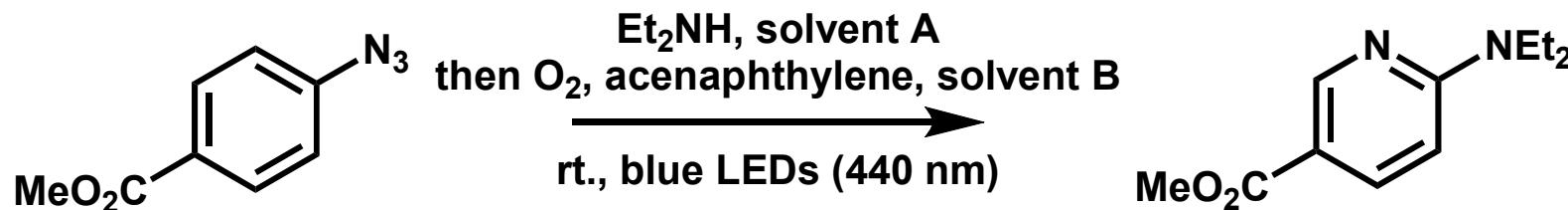


acenaphthylene
(photosensitizer)

^acalculated by ¹H NMR (1,4-dinitrobenzene was used as an internal standard.)

Singlet oxygen rather than triplet one may be involved in the reaction.

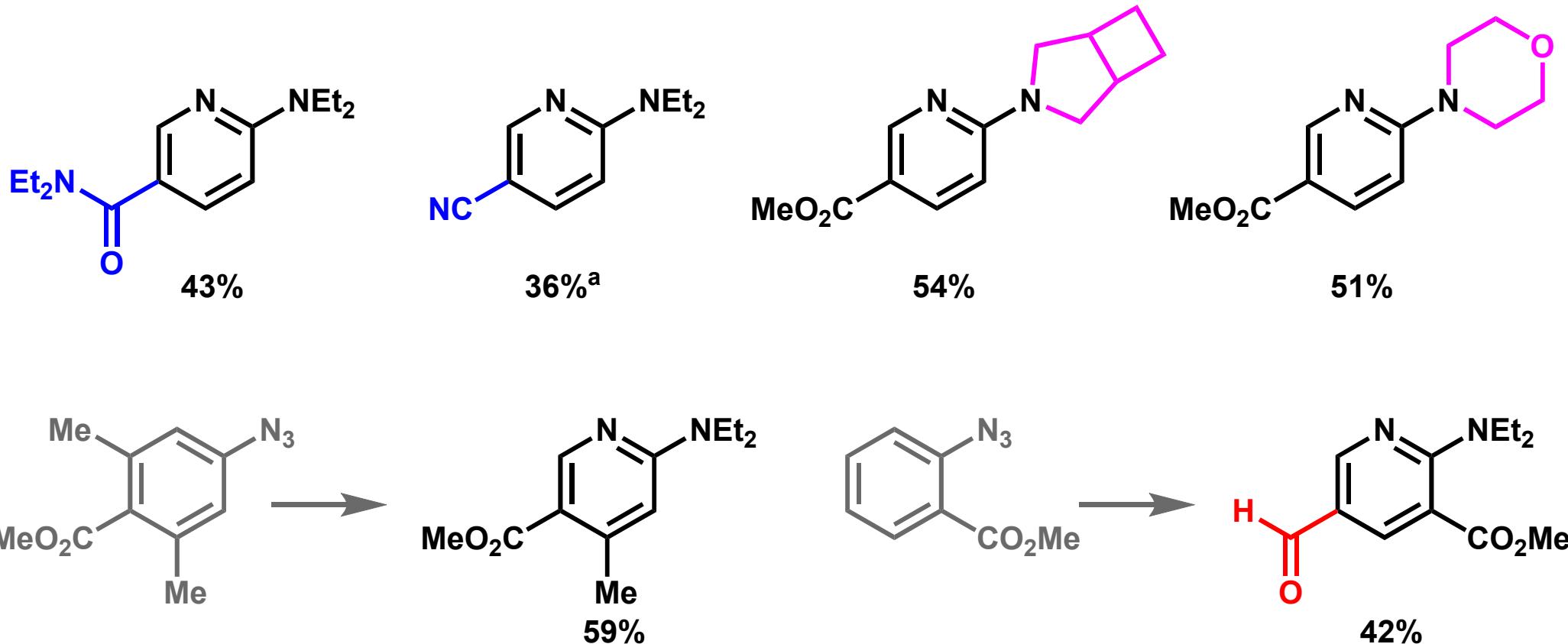
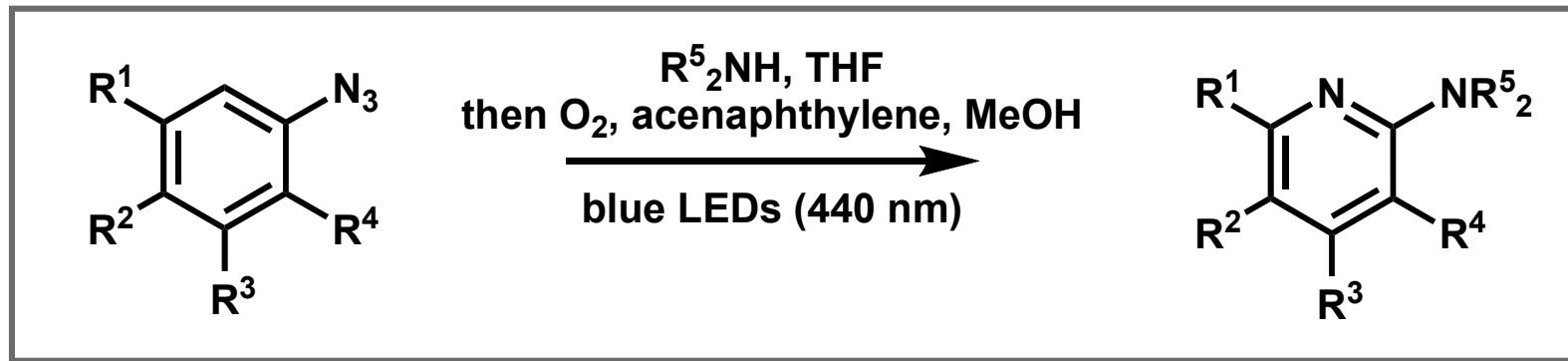
One-Pot Reaction



Entry	Solvent A, B	Acenaphthylene (mol %)	Yield ^a	
1	THF, THF	50%	2%	
2	MeOH, MeOH	50%	22%	
3	THF, MeOH	50%	39%	
4	THF, MeOH	10% × 2	57%	= standard cond.

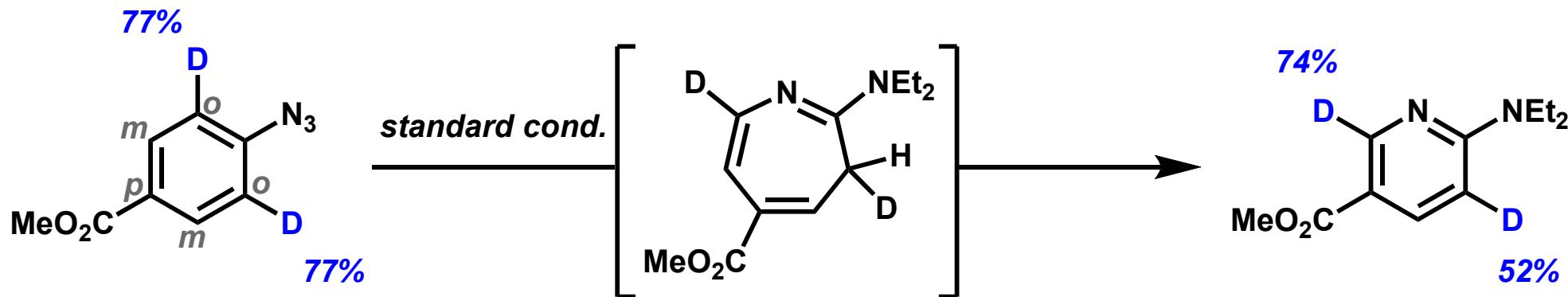
^acalculated by ^1H NMR (1,4-dinitrobenzene was used as an internal standard.)

Substrate Scope

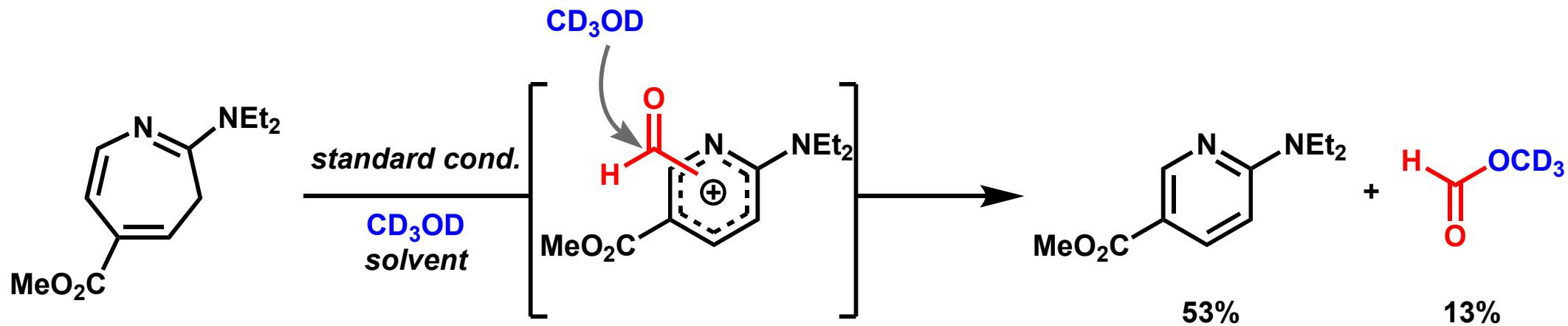


^a30 mol% acenaphthylene added in three portions

Mechanism Studies



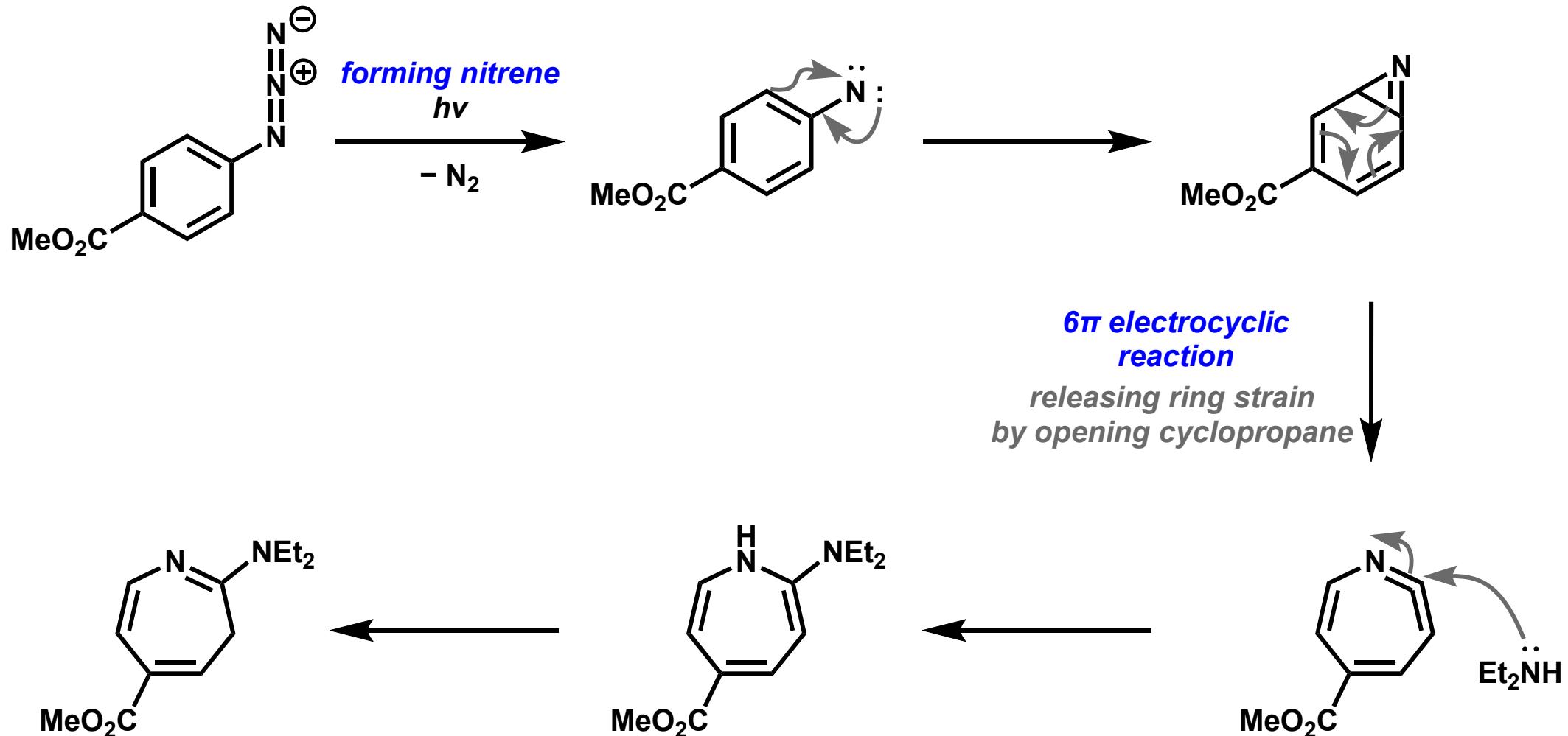
indicating the ortho carbons are not deleted



indicating the reaction proceeds via arenium ion.

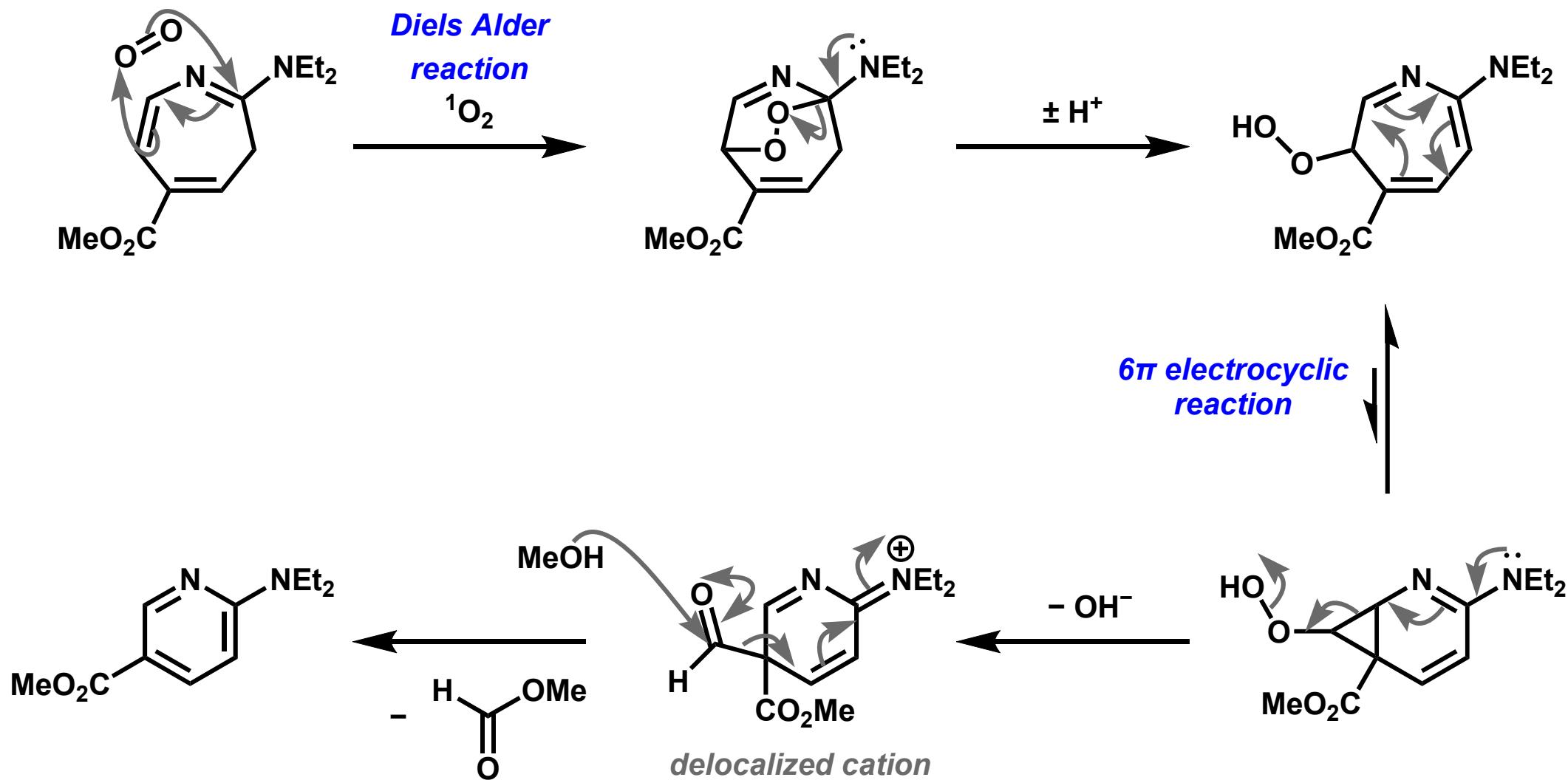
Proposed Reaction Mechanism (1)

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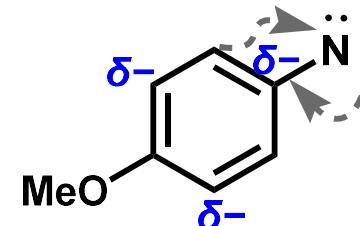
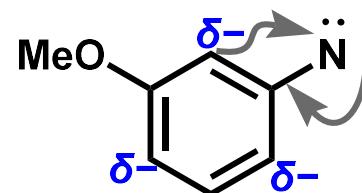
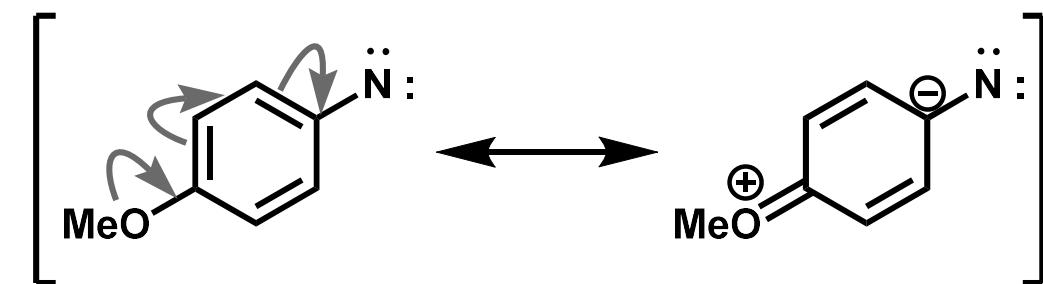
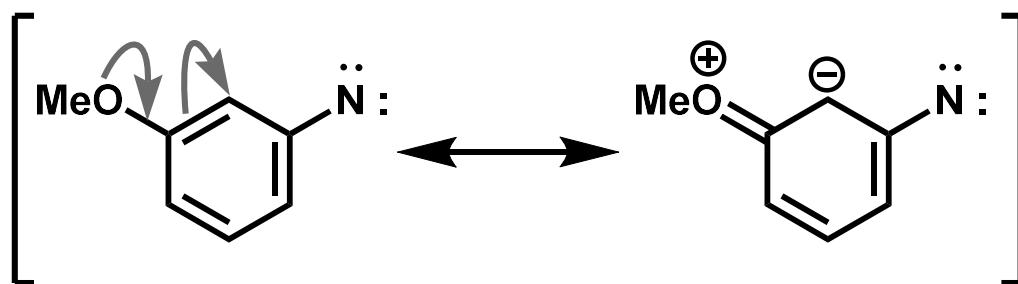
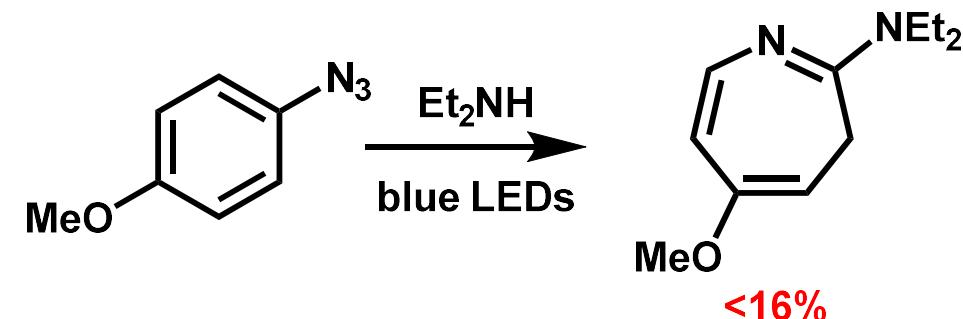
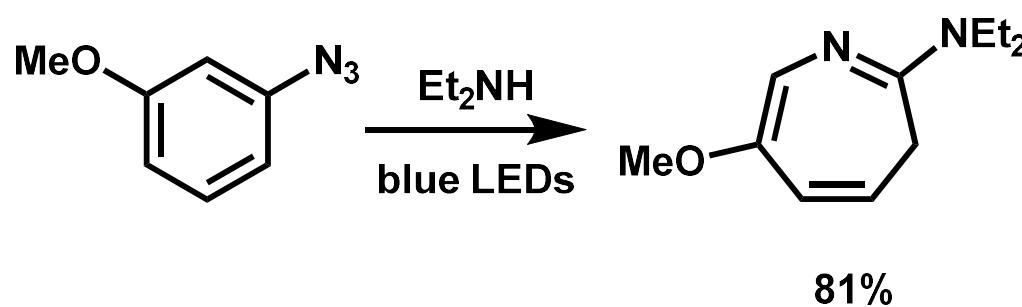
Proposed Reaction Mechanism (2)

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Limitations (1)

- Nitrogen insertion step did not go well when electron donating group was substituted at the para position.

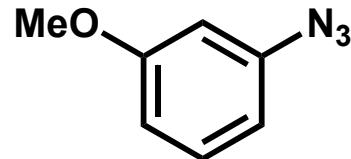


match the electrostatic potential

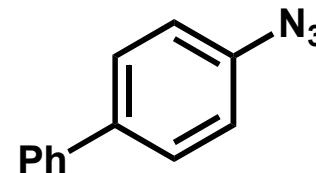
don't match the electrostatic potential

Limitations (2)

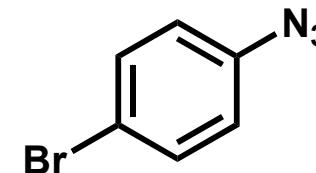
- Carbon deletion step went well only when electron withdrawing group was substituted at the para or ortho position.



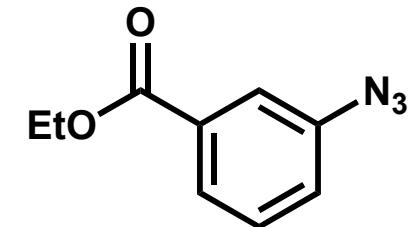
Nitrogen insertion: 81%
Carbon deletion: 9%



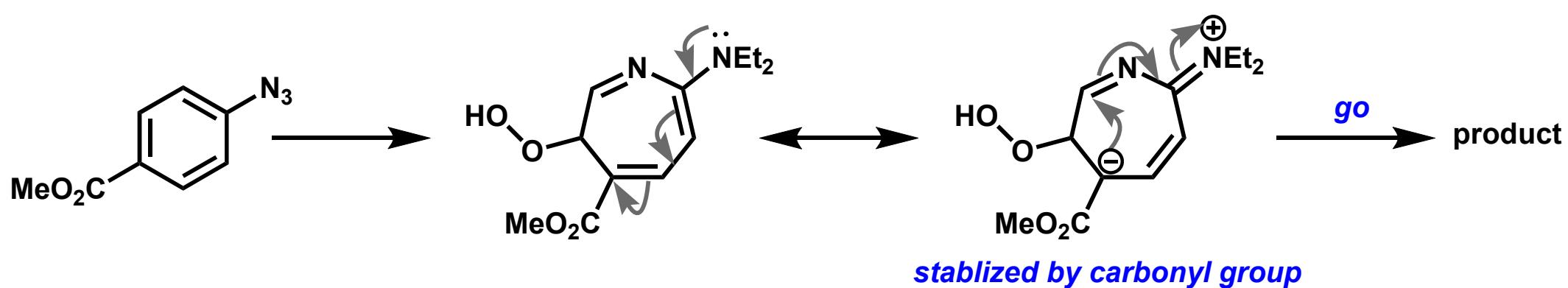
Nitrogen insertion: 62%
Carbon deletion: 10%



Nitrogen insertion: 72%
Carbon deletion: <6%

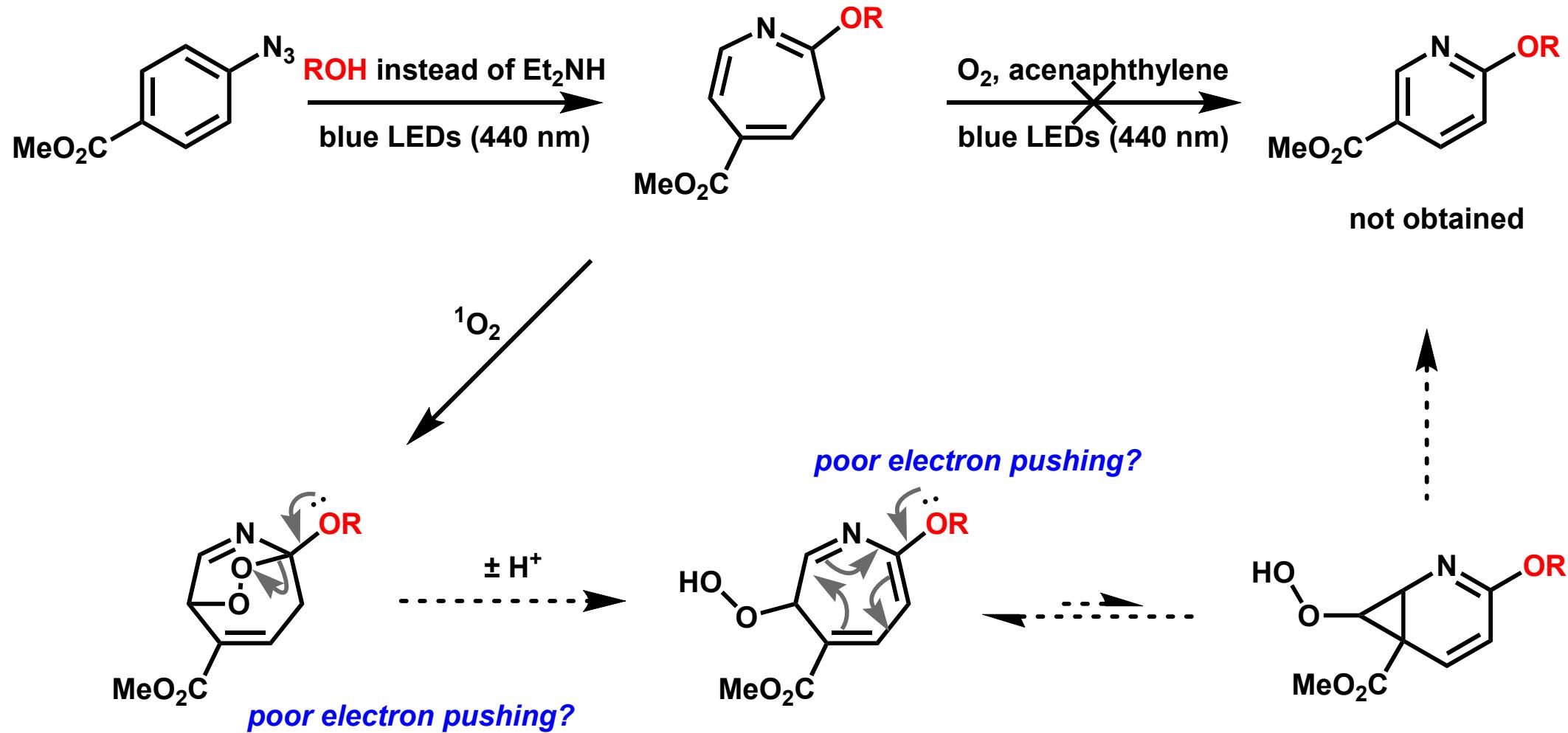


Nitrogen insertion: 66%
Carbon deletion: 0%



Limitations (3)

- Substitution of alcohols for nucleophiles was unsuccessful.



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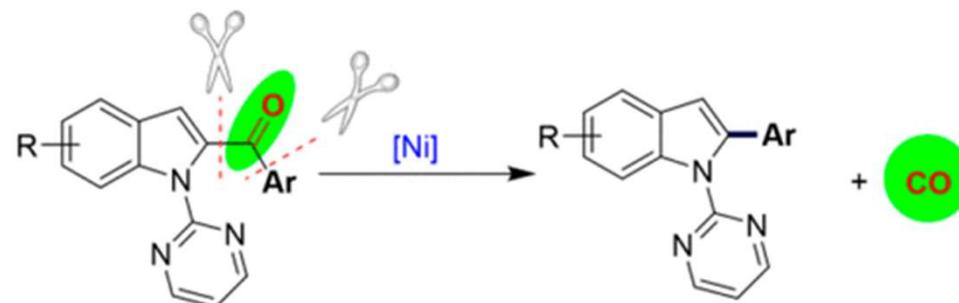
Professor Hao Wei



2006, B.C. (Science) @ Lanzhou University
2011, Ph.D. (Science) @ Lanzhou University (Prof. Xu P.)
2011- Postdoctoral fellow @ Peking University (Prof. Yang Z.)
2013- Postdoctoral fellow @ University of Idaho (Dr. Shreeve)
2015- Professor @ Northwestern University

Research topic: Synthetic methodology, Total synthesis of natural products, Heterocyclic chemistry

■ Directed Decarbonylation of Unstrained Aryl Ketones²⁾



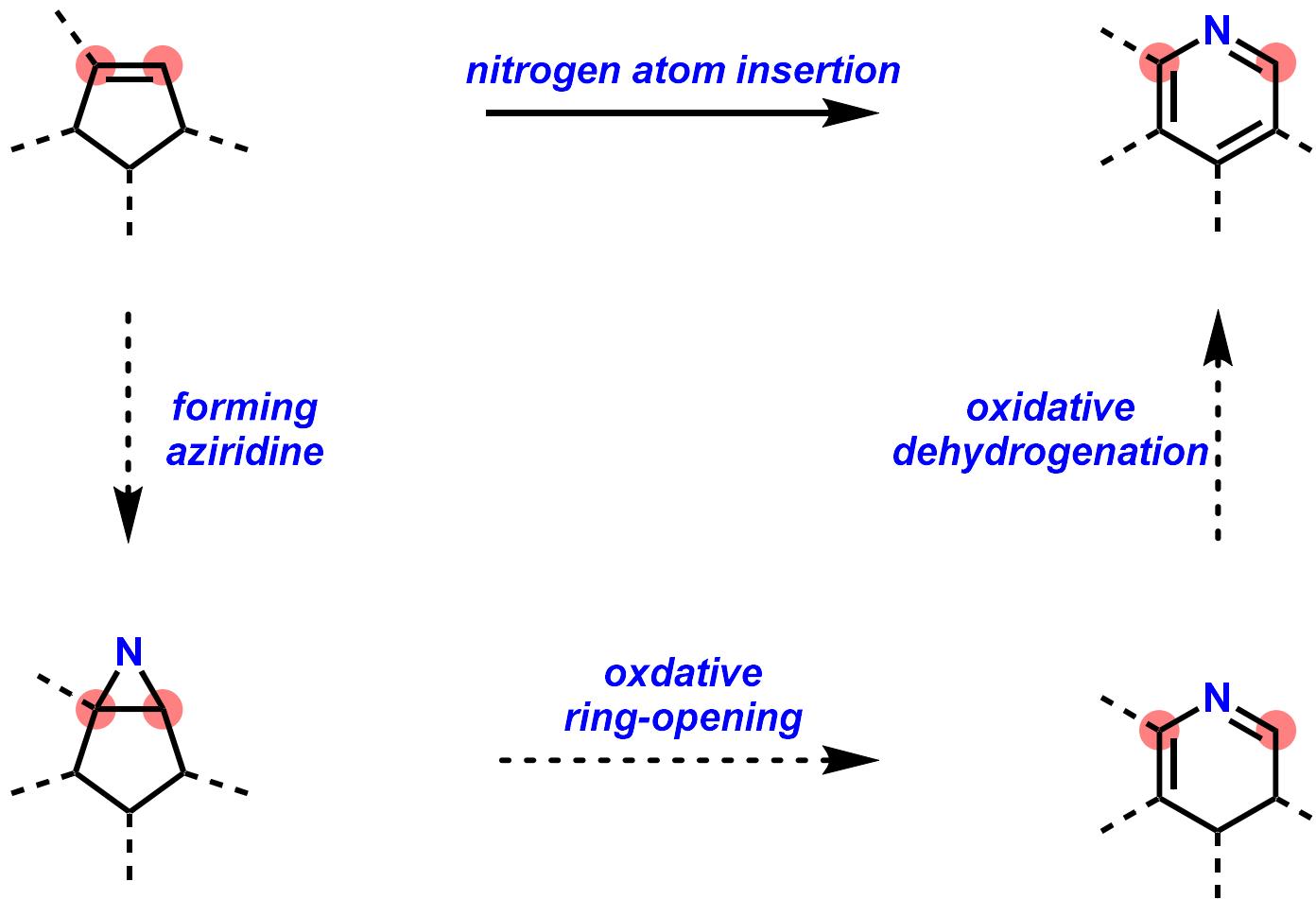
- Up to 98% yields
- Catalytic Ni complex
- Good functional group tolerance

1) <http://www.cailiaoquan.com/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=16970>

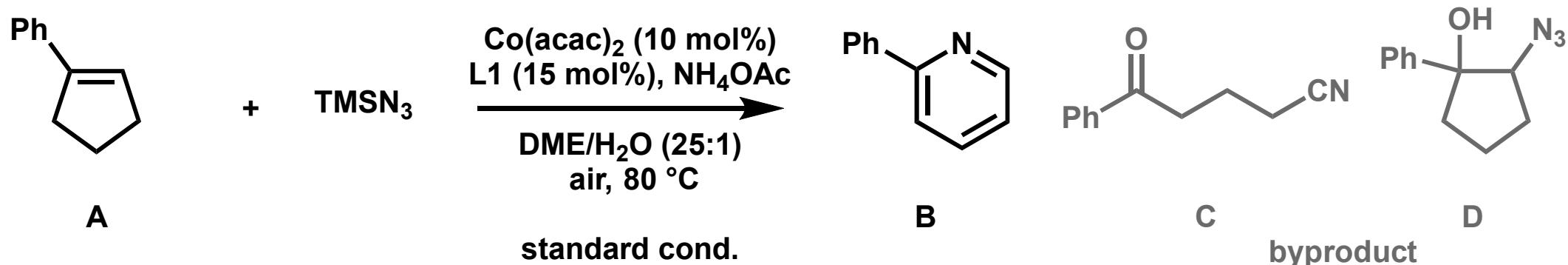
2) Zhao, T. T.; Xu, W. H.; Zheng, Z. J.; Xu, P. F.; Wei, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 586.

Concept of This Paper

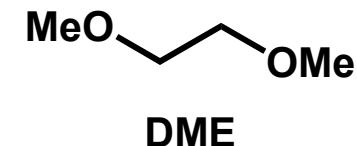
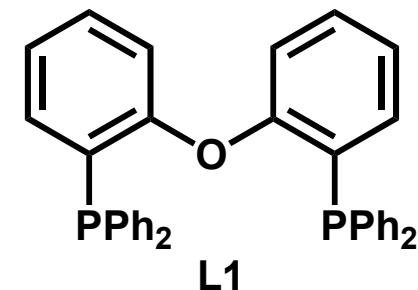
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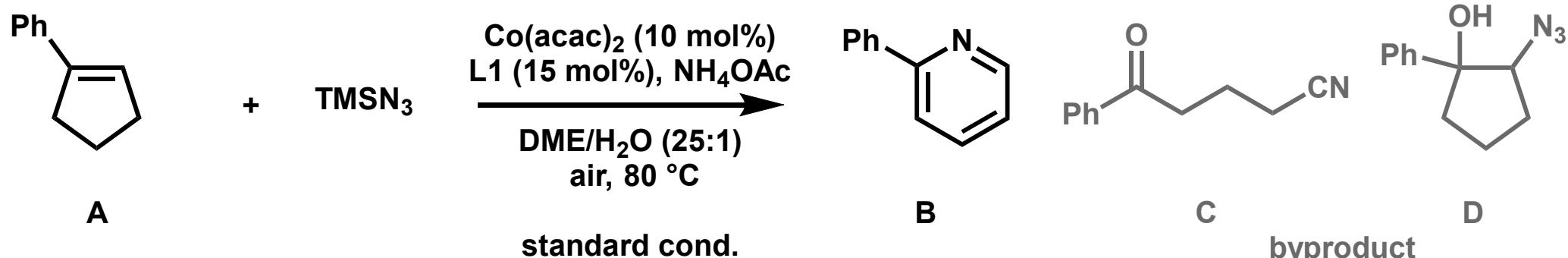
Optimization of the Reaction (1)



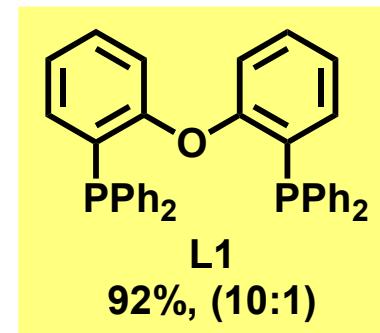
Entry	Variation from standard cond.	Total yield	B:C+D
1	none	92%	10:1
2	CoCl ₂ instead of Co(acac) ₂	70%	5:1
3	Co(OAc) ₂ instead of Co(acac) ₂	69%	6:1
4	Pd(OAc) ₂ instead of Co(acac) ₂	trace	N/A
5	RhCl(cod) ₂ instead of Co(acac) ₂	trace	N/A



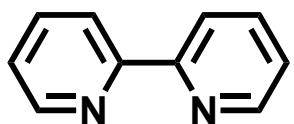
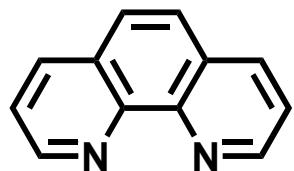
Optimization of the Reaction (2)



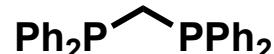
Entry	Variation from standard cond.	Total yield	B:C+D
1	without H ₂ O	84%	9:1
2	toluene instead of DME	58%	1:2
3	dioxane instead of DME	67%	3:1
4	Ligand instead of L1	below	



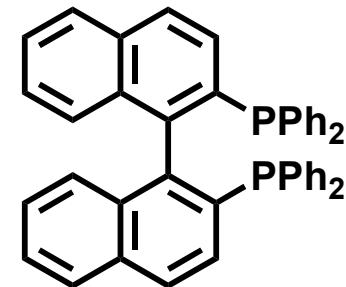
Ligand



65% (5:1)



63% (6:1)

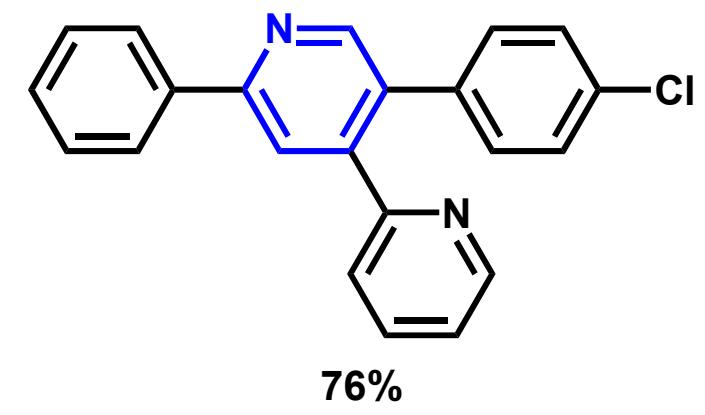
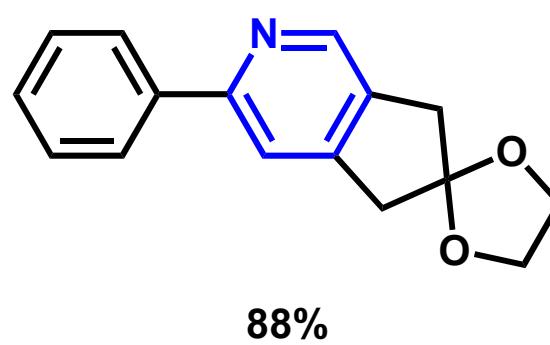
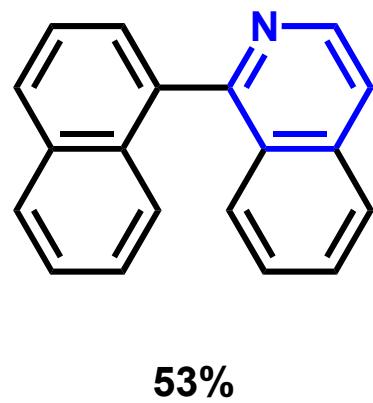
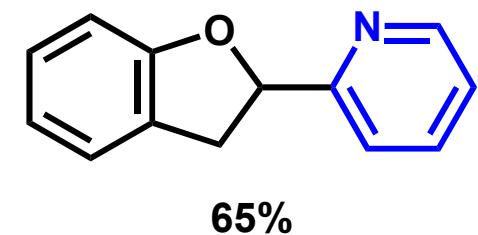
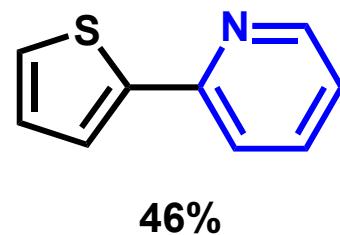
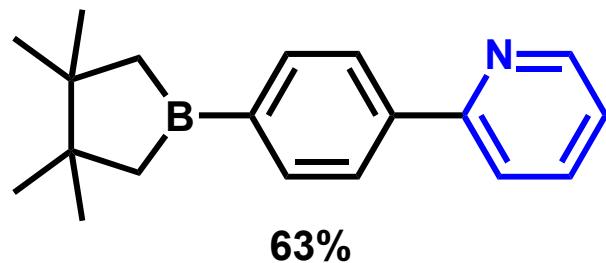
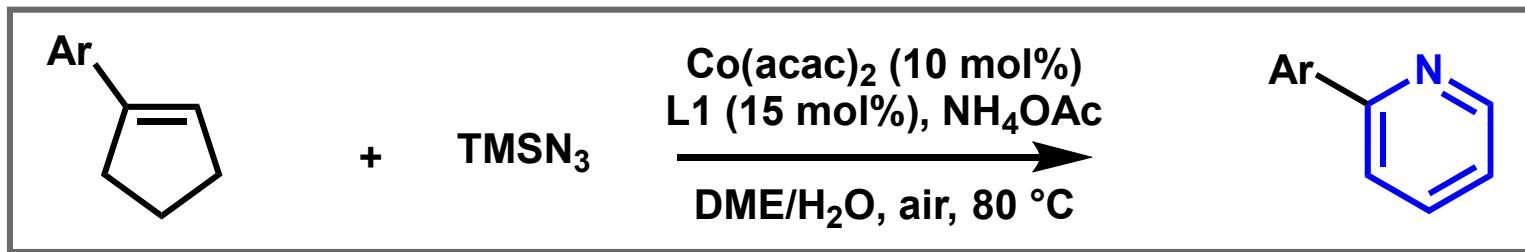


73% (7:1)



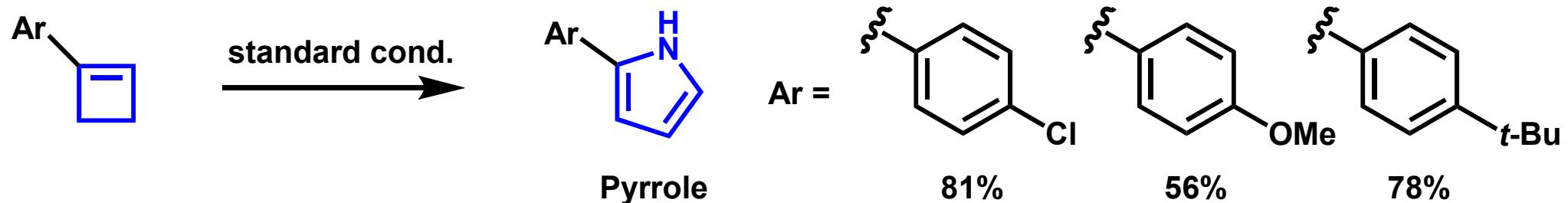
84% (8:1)

Substrate Scope (1)

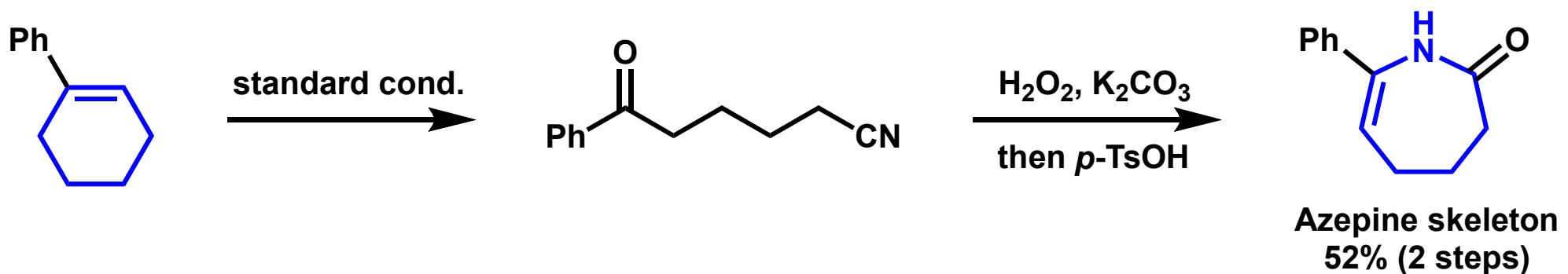


Substrate Scope (2)

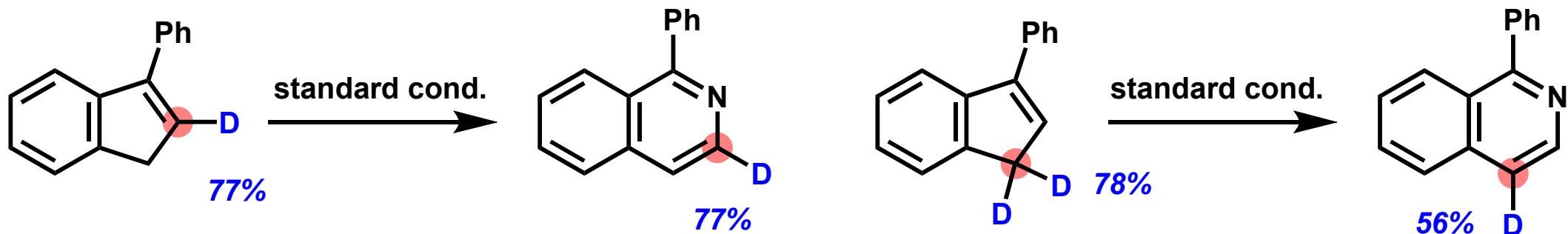
■ Application to arylcyclobutene



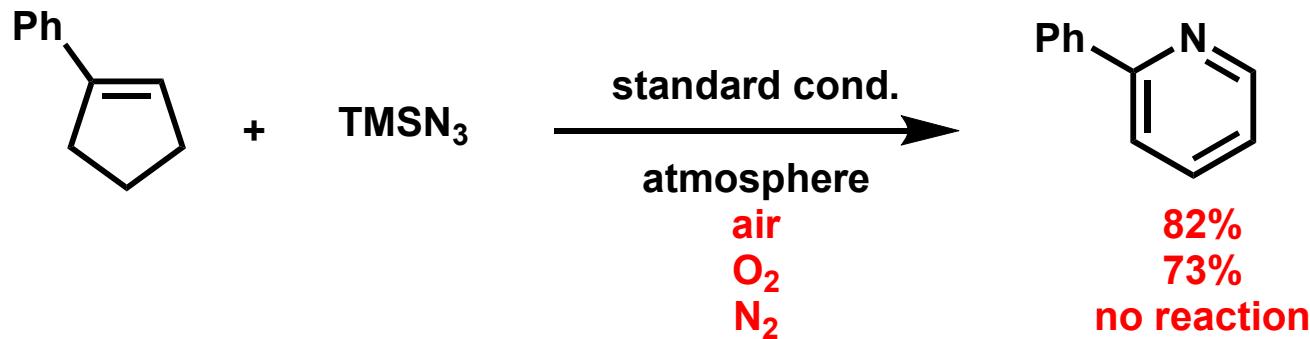
■ Application to arylcyclohexene



Mechanism Studies

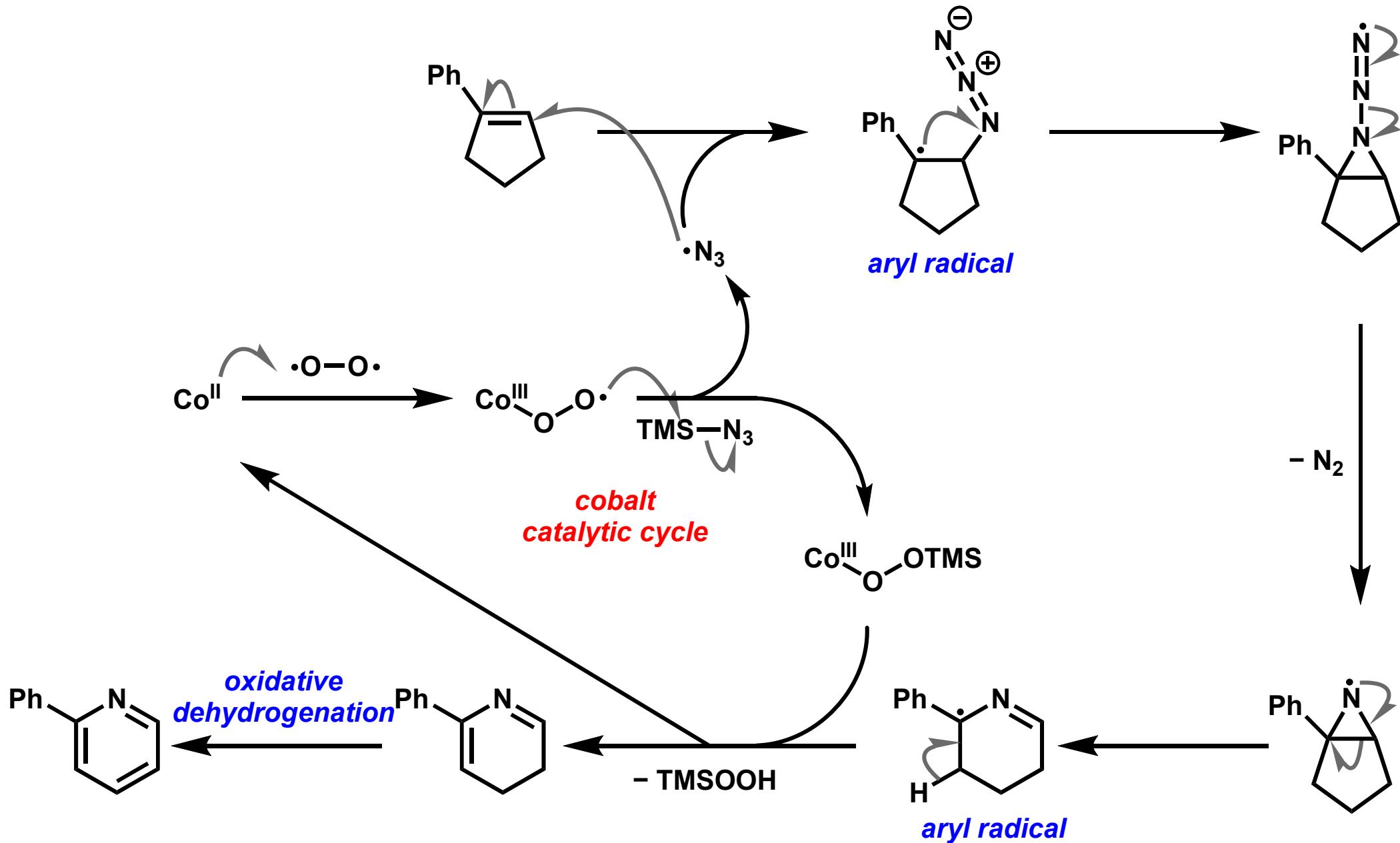


indicating highlighted carbons are retained



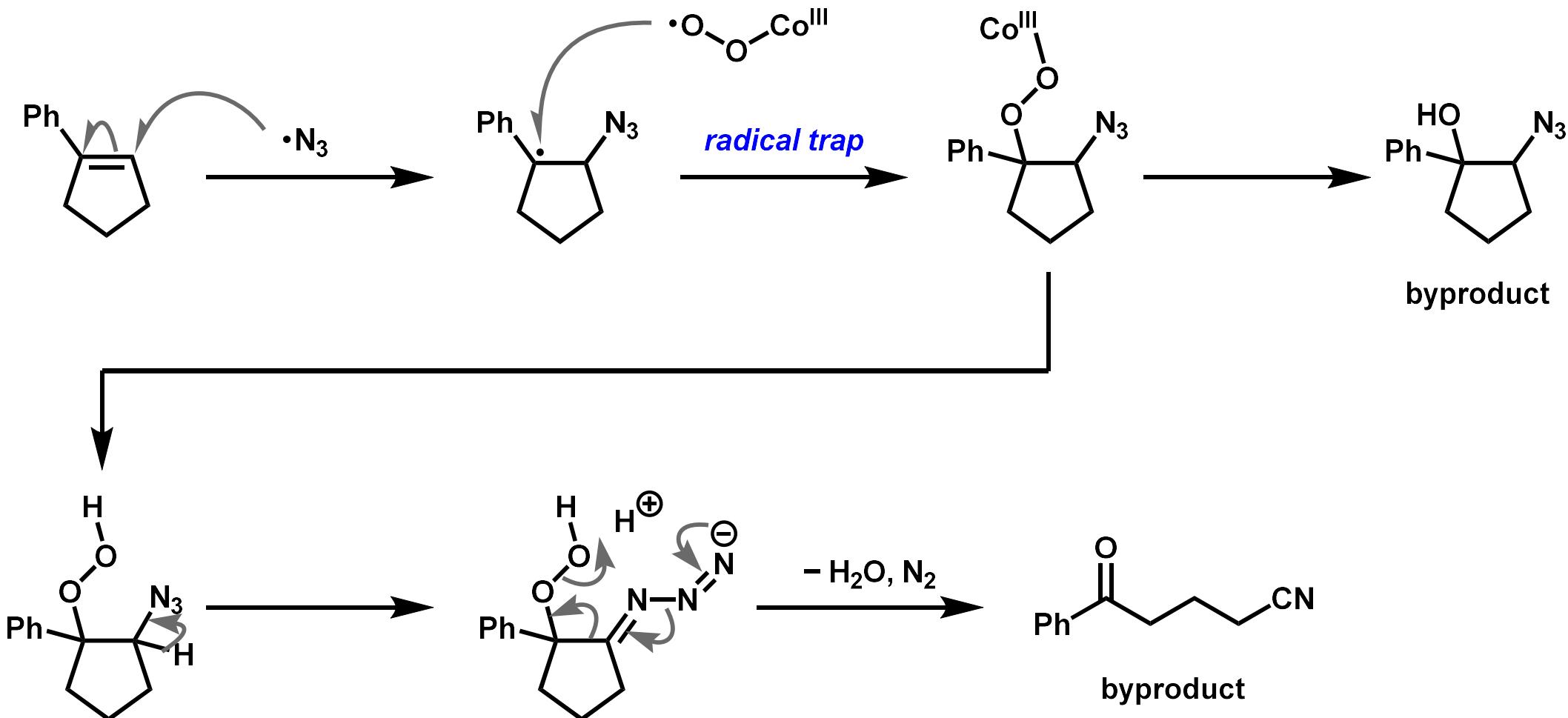
indicating O₂ is necessary

Proposed Reaction Mechanism



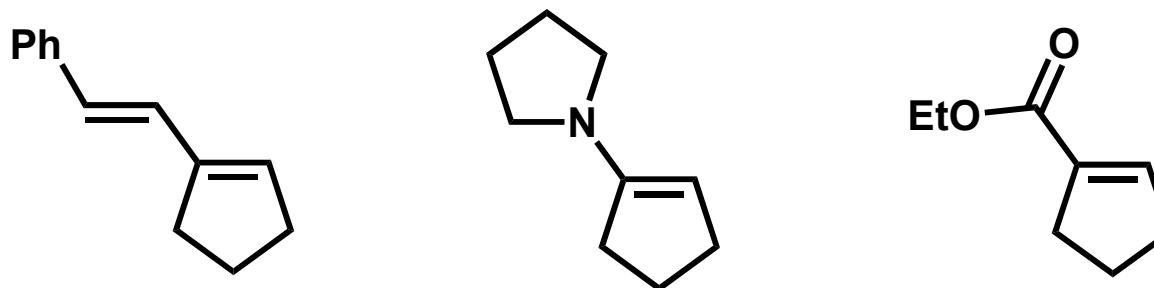
Proposed Mechanism of Side Reaction

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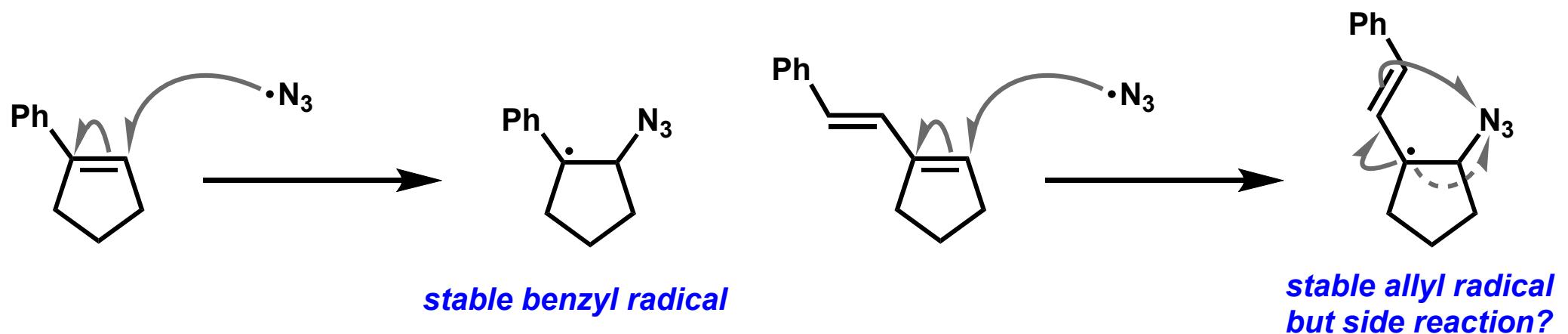


Limitation

■ Unsuccessful substrate

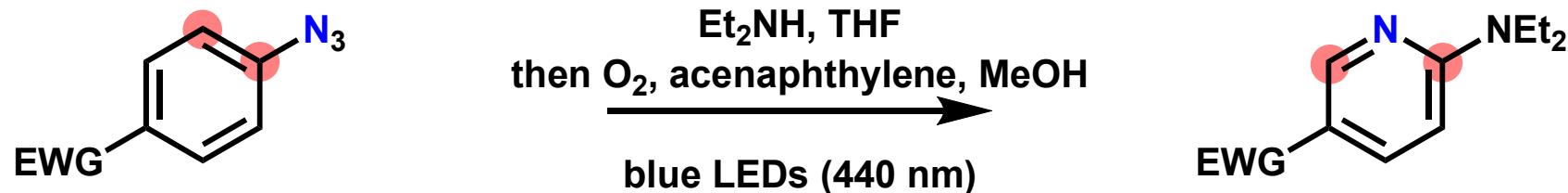


Only 'aryl' C-C double bond could be applied to this N atom insertion reaction.

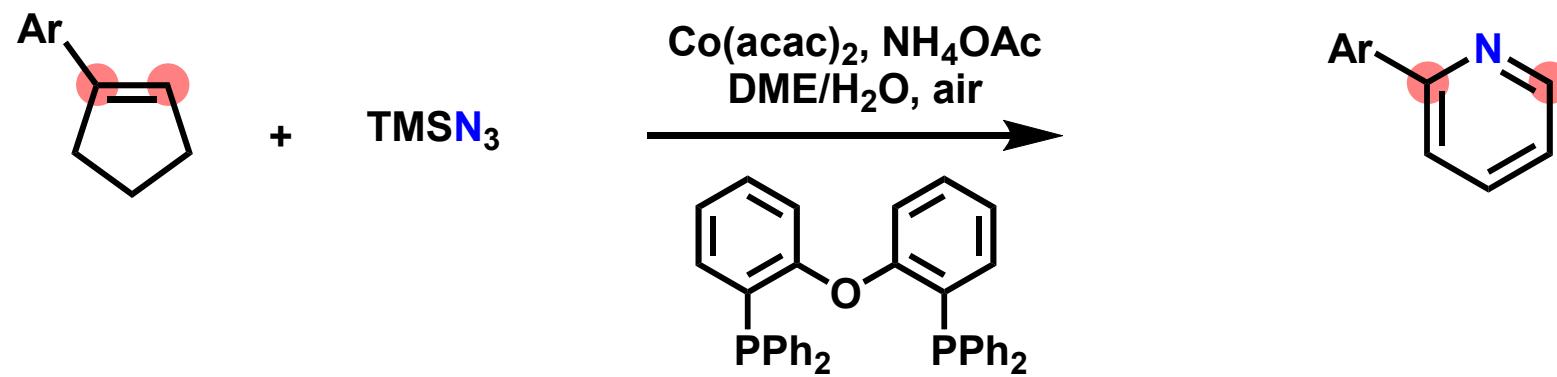


Accomplishment of N Atom Insertion

■ Noah Z. Burns' group



■ Hao Wei's group

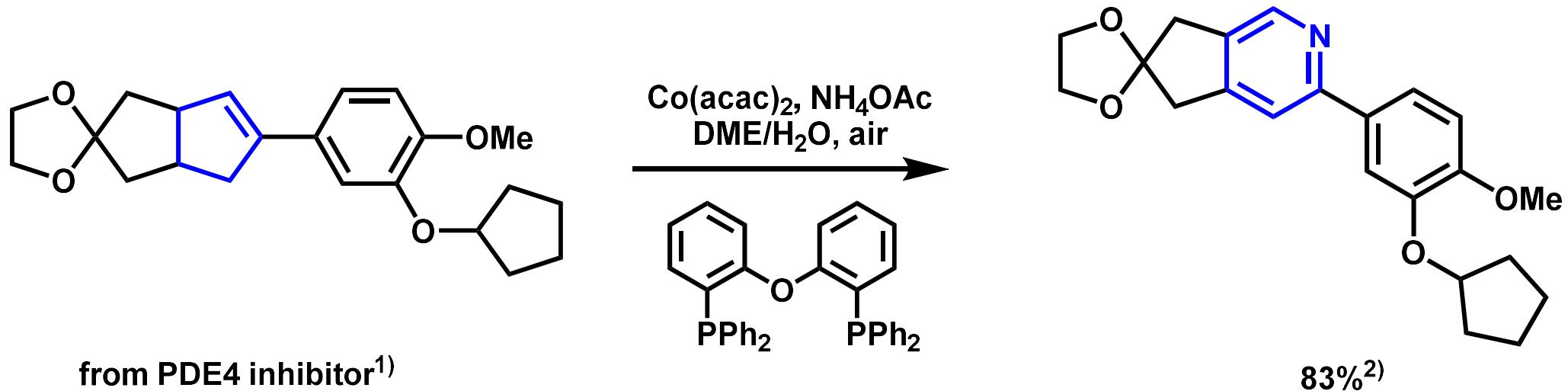


- Patel S. C.; Burns. N. Z. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2022**, *144*, 17797.
- Wang, J.; Lu, H.; He, Y.; Jing, C.; Wei, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2022**, *144*, 22433.

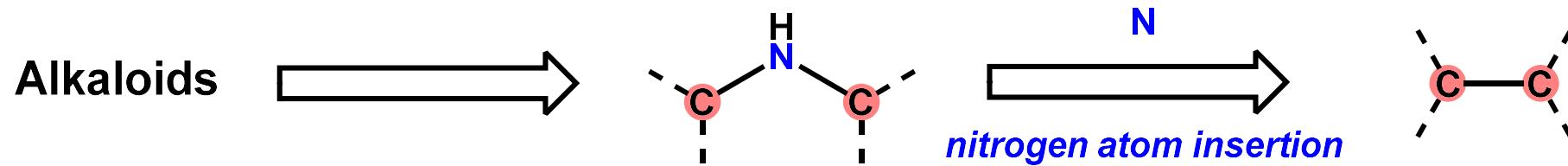
Strong Advantage of N Atom Insertion

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■ Derivatization of bioactive compounds by direct skeletal modification



■ New synthetic strategies based on nitrogen atom insertion



1. Ochiai, H.; Odagaki, Y.; Ohtani, T.; Ishida, A.; Kusumi, K.; Kishikawa, K.; Yamamoto, S.; Takeda, H.; Obata, T.; Kobayashi, K.; Nakai, H.; Toda, M. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2004**, *12*, 5063.
2. Wang, J.; Lu, H.; He, Y.; Jing, C.; Wei, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2022**, *144*, 22433.