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Rhodium-Catalyzed Deoxygenation and Borylation of Ketones: A Combined Experimental and Theoretical Investigation J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2020, 142, 18118–18127, DOI: 10.1021/jacs.0c07854.

Deoxygenation and Borylation of Ketones via Rhodium Catalysis

Significance: The authors report a rhodium-catalyzed deoxygenation reaction using B₂pin₂. The resulting alkenes may subsequently be mono- or diborylated. The olefins, vinylboronates or 1,1-diborylalkenes, are obtained stereoselectively in high yields under mild reaction conditions. A broad range of functional groups are tolerated under these conditions. Olefins were obtained using DPEPhos (7.5 mol%), B₂pin₂ (1.1 equiv), and K₂CO₃ as a base in hexane. A broad variety of synthetic applications of the boron species are reported, including gram-scale transformations and the synthesis of biologically active compounds.

SYNFACTS Contributors: Paul Knochel, Johannes H. Harenberg Synfacts 2020, 16(12), 1423 Published online: 17.11.2020

Comment: A mechanism based on experimental as well as computational studies is proposed. Control experiments showed that alkenes are intermediates of the deoxygenative borylation. Furthermore, subjecting vinylboronates to the standard conditions for the diborylation indicated that the 1,1-diborylalkenes are formed via a vinylboronate intermediate. According to DFT calculations, the 1,2-addition of the Rh-Bpin to the carbonyl compound is the rate-limiting step of the reaction. σ-Bond metathesis between B₂pin₂ and Rh-OBpin regenerates the Rh-Bpin.

Category

Metals in Synthesis

Key words

rhodium catalysis deoxygenation vinyl boronates



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