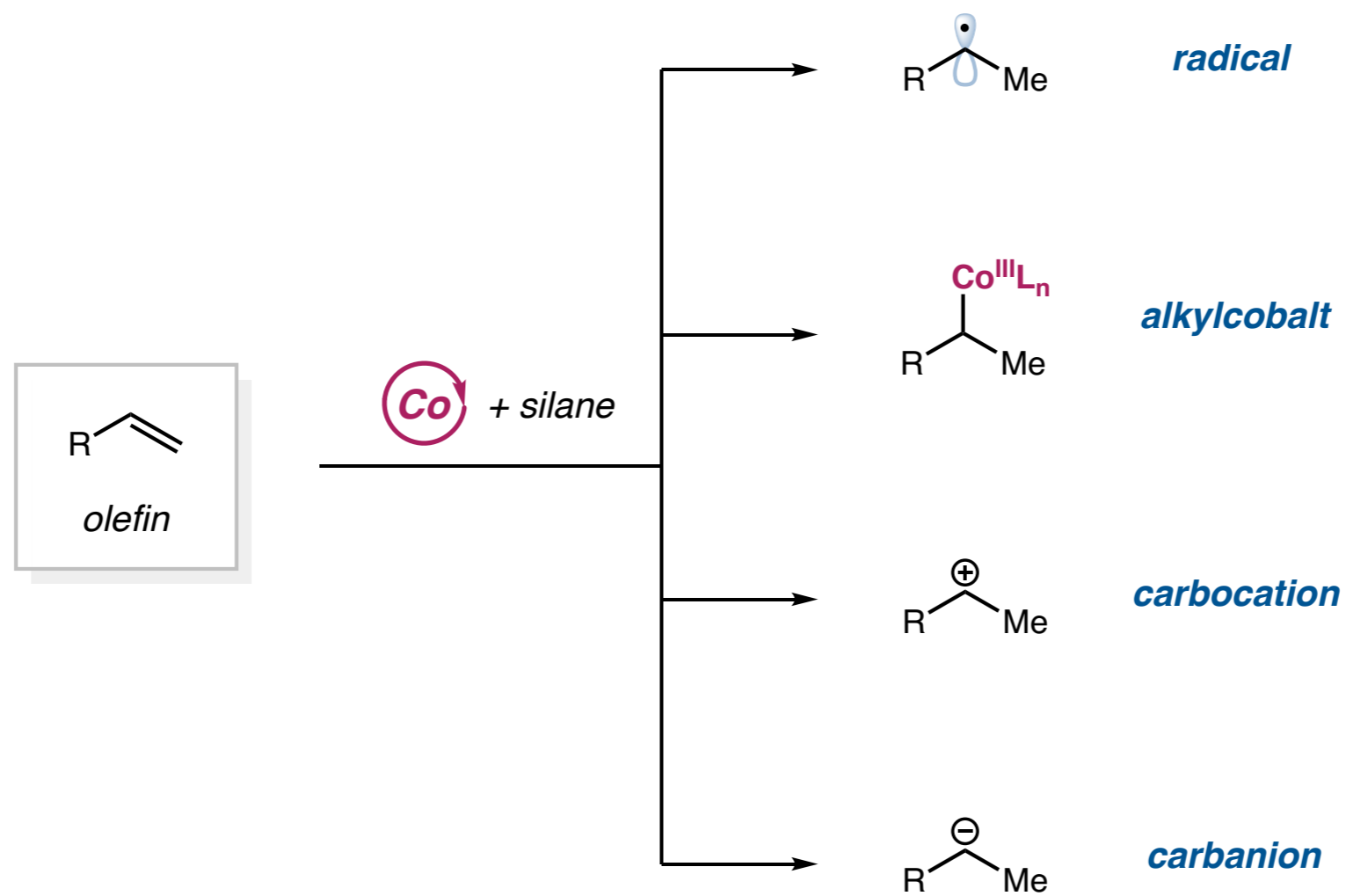
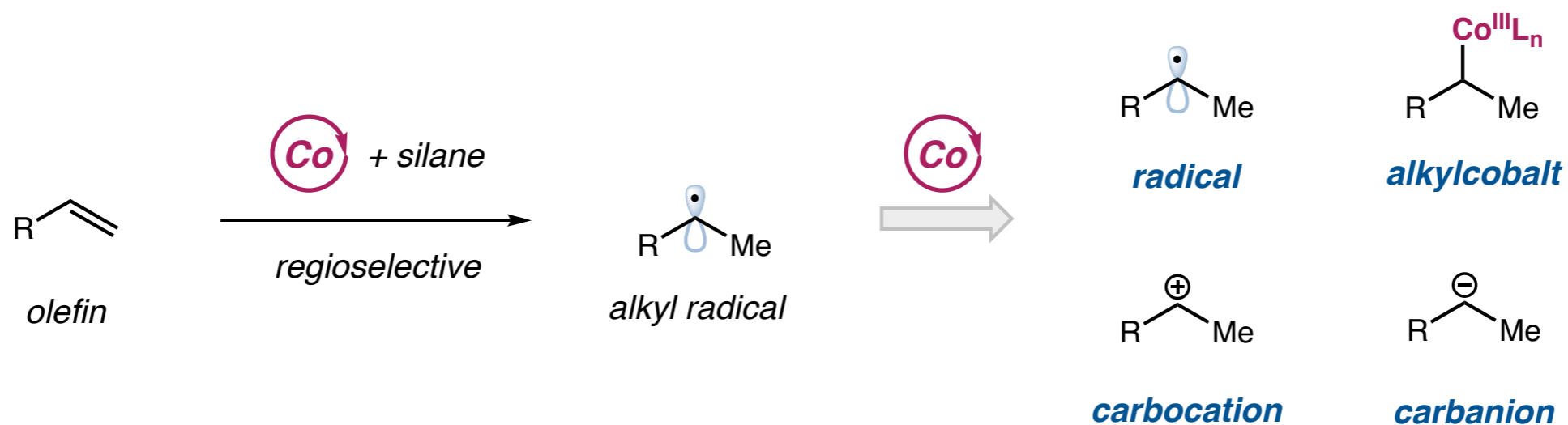


# Recent Developments of Cobalt-Catalyzed Hydrofunctionalization of Olefins



Yufan Liang  
MacMillan Group Meeting  
February 5th, 2020

# Outline



*Selected examples from these research groups will be discussed in detail*

*Prof. Erick Carreira (ETH Zürich)*

*Prof. Seth Herzon (Yale)*

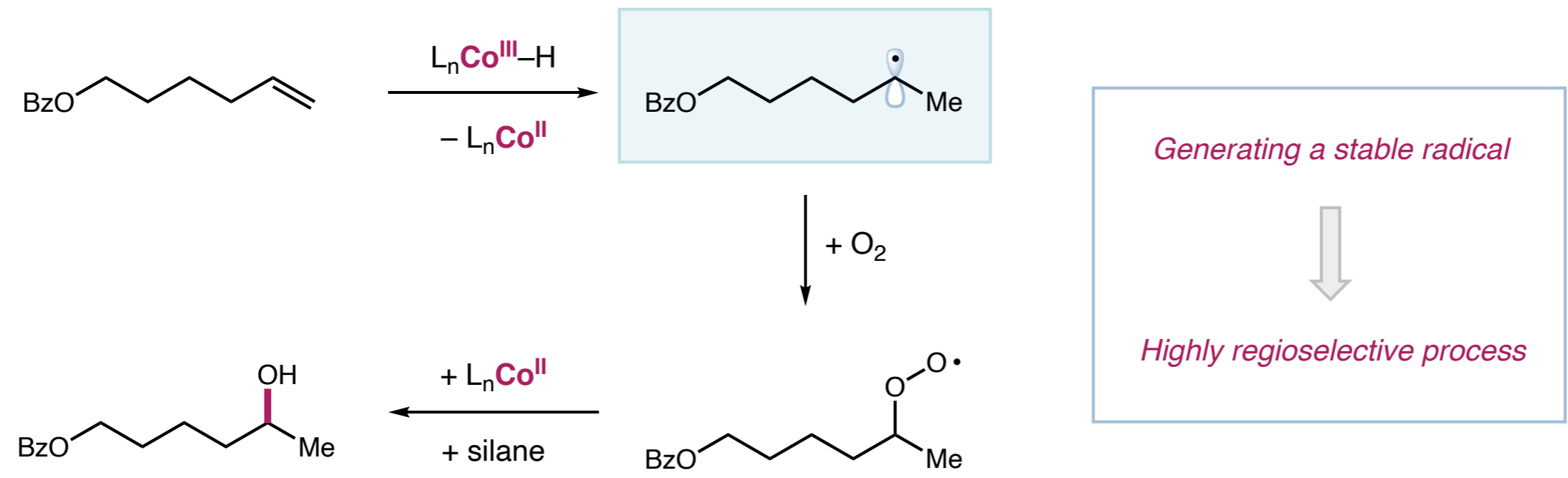
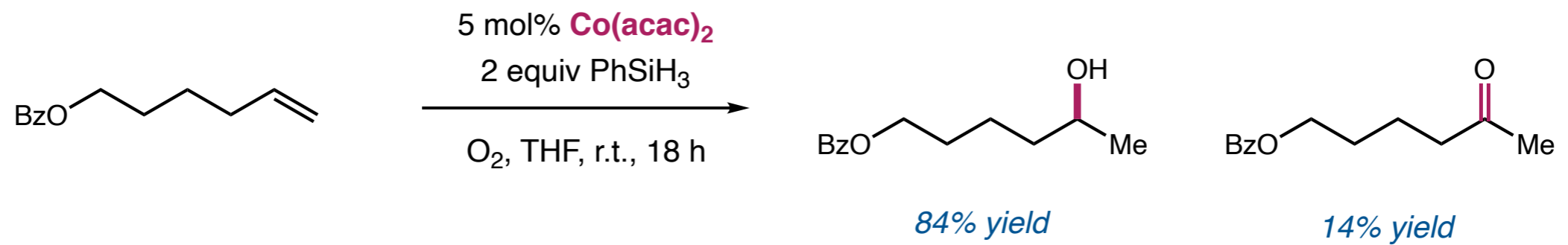
*Prof. Ryan Shenvi (Scripps)*

*Prof. Hiroki Shigehisa (Musashino University, Japan)*

*Prof. Sergey Pronin (UC Irvine)*

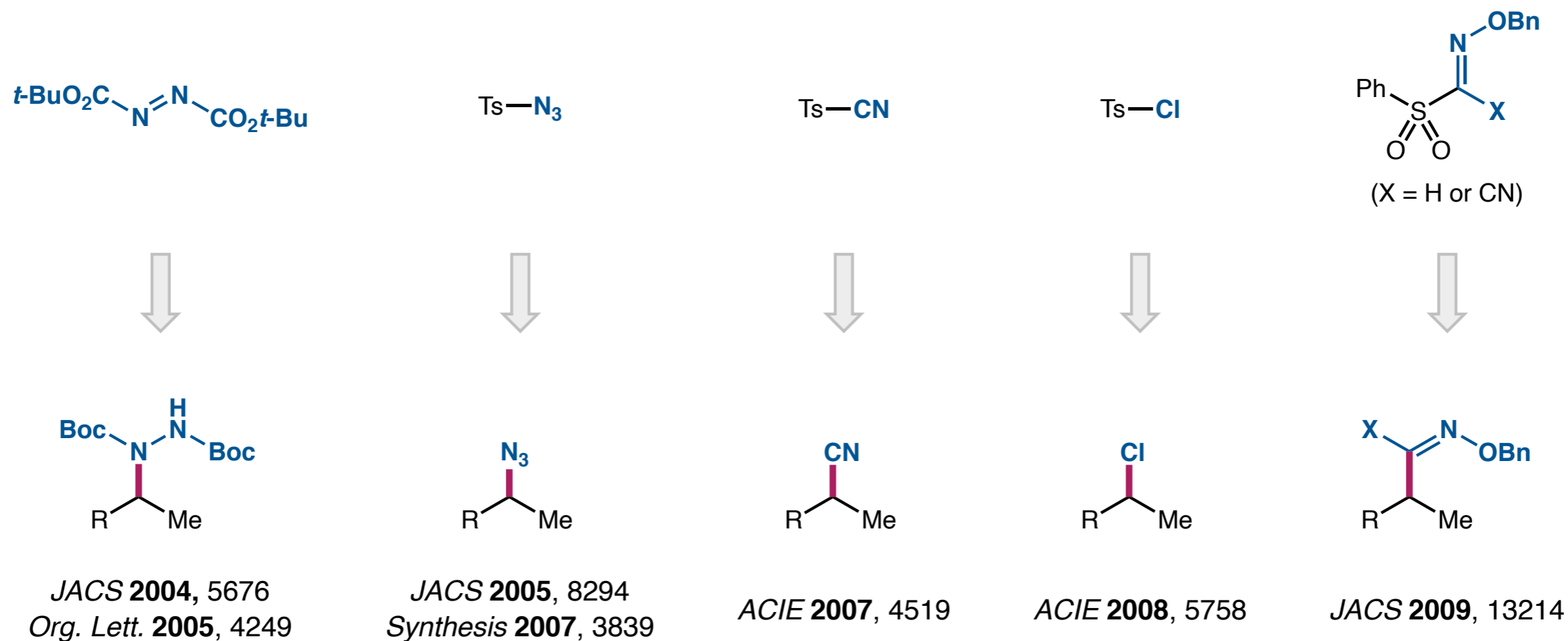
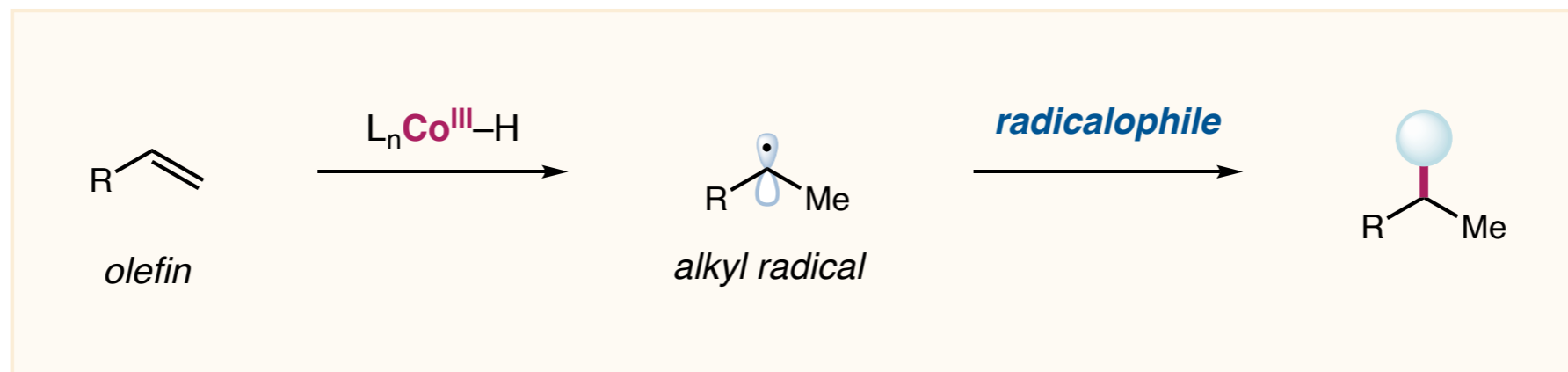
*Prof. Rong Zhu (Peking University, China)*

# Mukaiyama Hydration

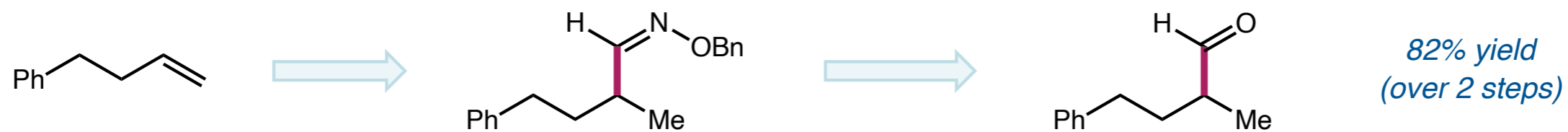


Teruaki Mukaiyama *et al.*, *Chem. Lett.* **1989**, 449; **1989**, 569; **1989**, 573; **1989**, 1071.

# Quenching Alkyl Radicals with Radicalophiles: Summary of Carreira's Work

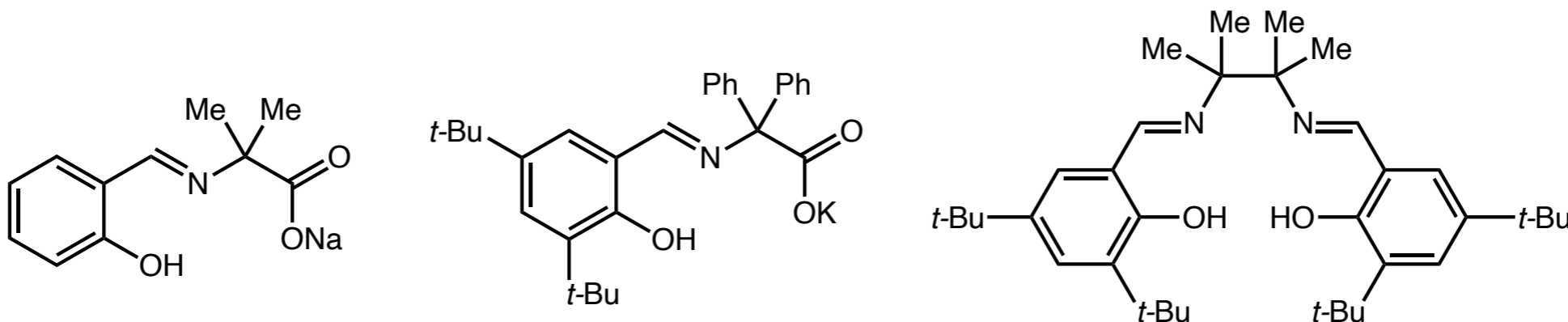


## Quenching Alkyl Radicals with Radicalophiles: Selected Examples

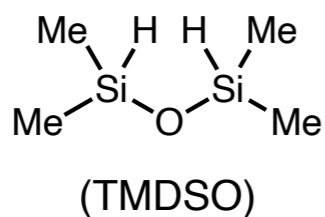


## Quenching Alkyl Radicals with Radicalophiles: Important Findings

### Ligand

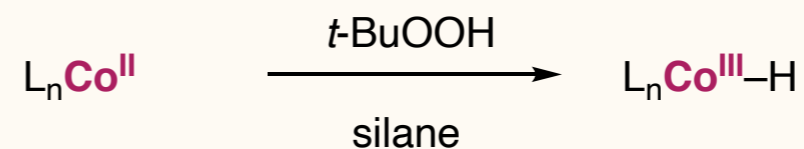


### Silane



● Most commonly used solvent: EtOH

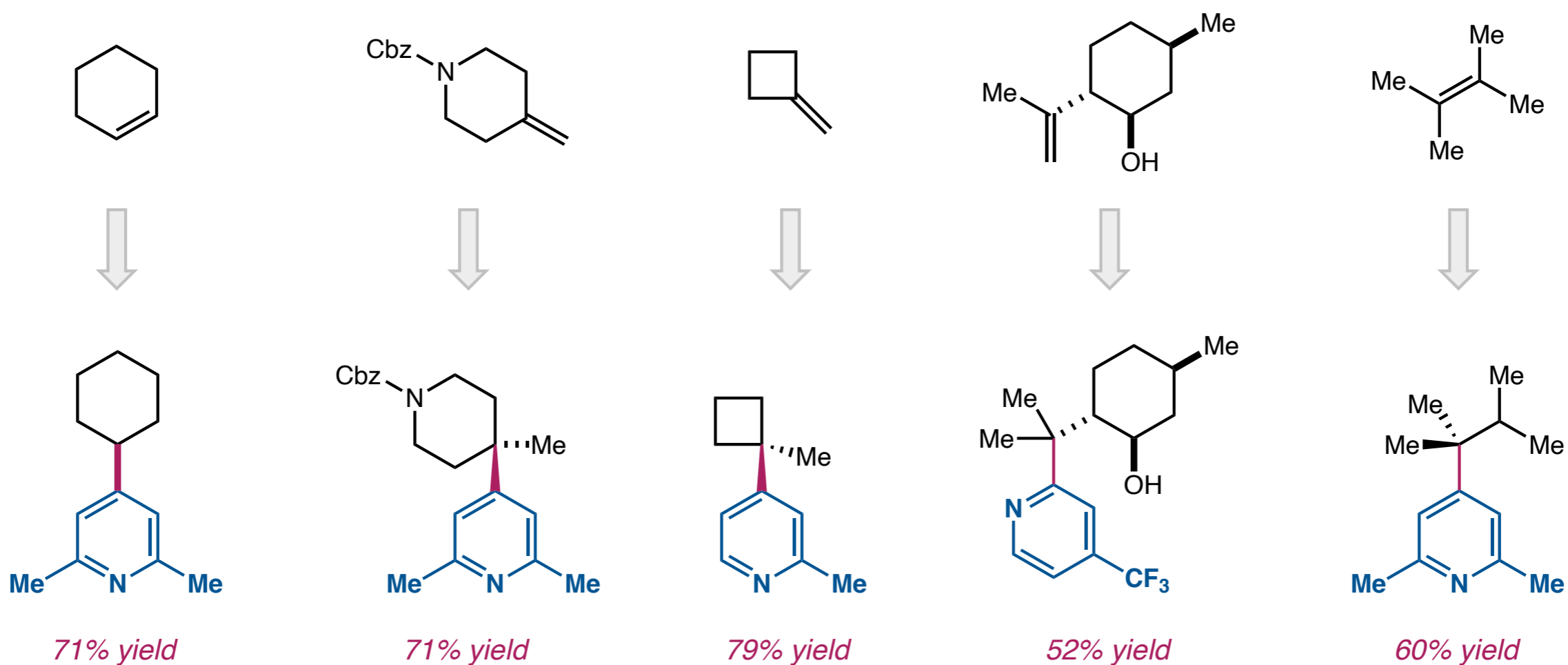
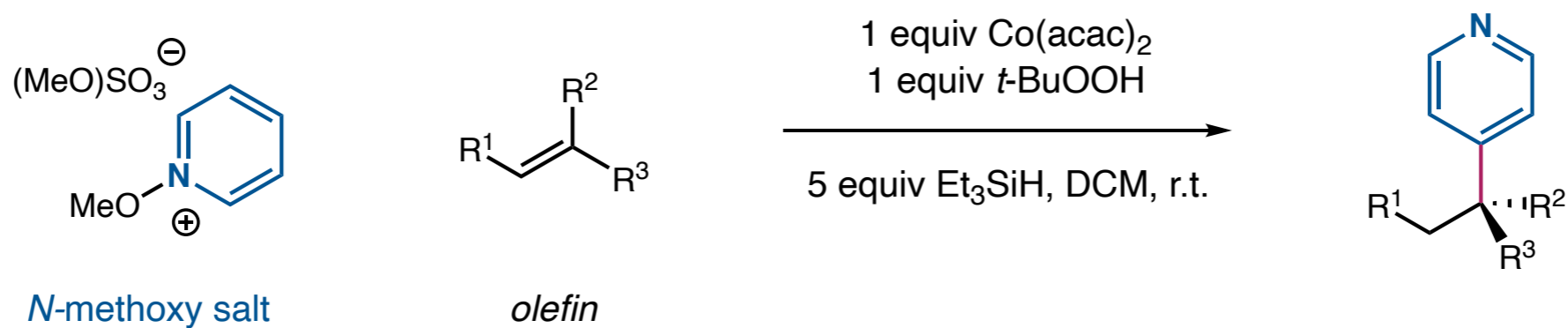
● In some cases, addition of *t*-BuOOH improves efficiency, especially when Co(II) catalyst was used:



For a full article (including a SAR study of the ligands):

Waser, J.; Gasper, B.; Nambu, H.; Carreira, E. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 11693.

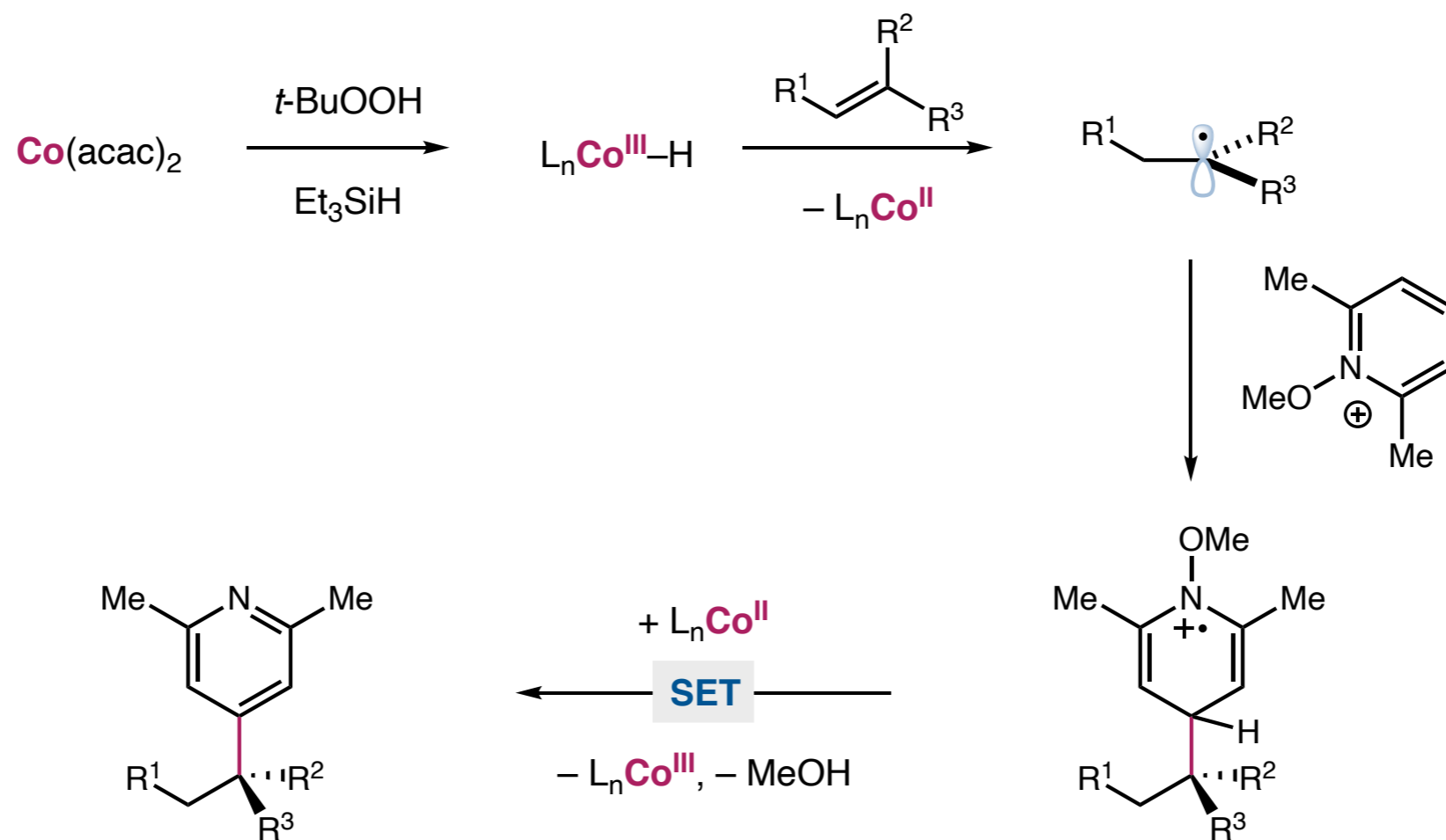
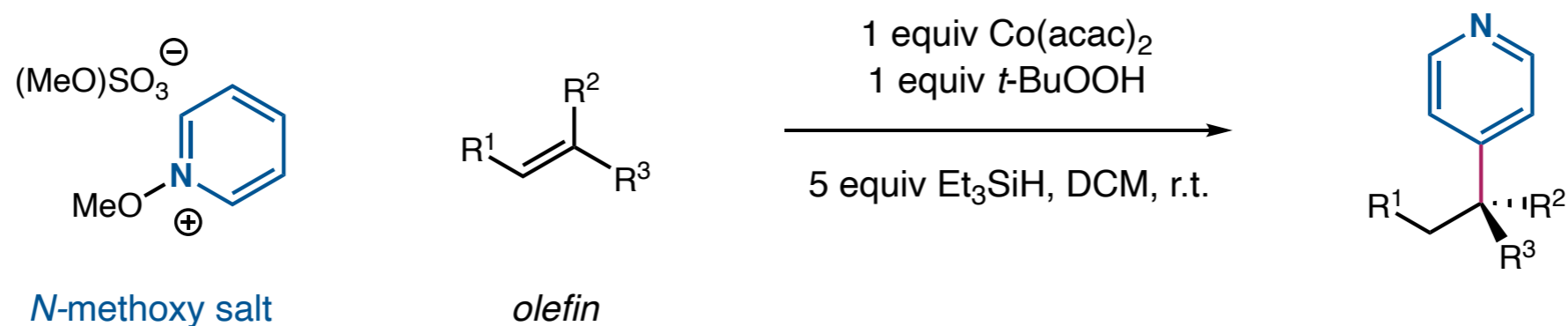
# Quenching Alkyl Radicals with Radicalophiles: Hydroheteroarylation



Ma, X.; Herzon, S. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 8718

Ma, X.; Dang, H.; Rose, J. A.; Rablen, P.; Herzon, S. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 5998 (full article)

# Quenching Alkyl Radicals with Radicalophiles: Hydroheteroarylation

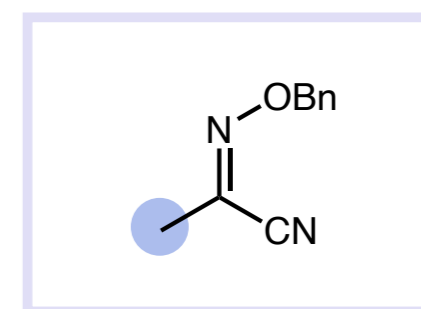
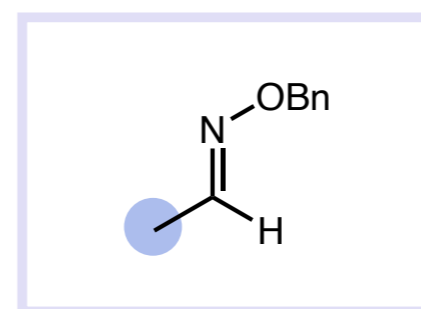
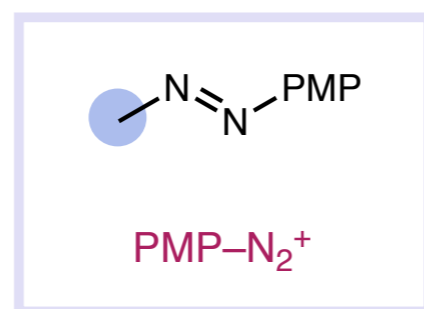
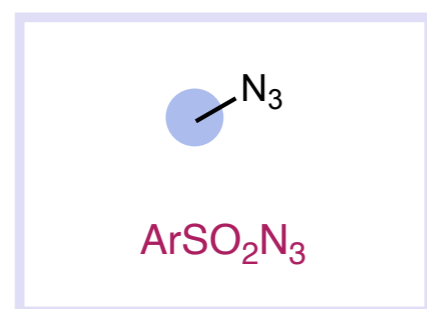
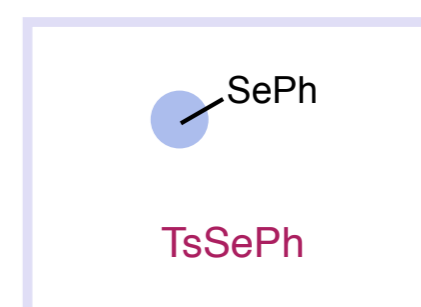
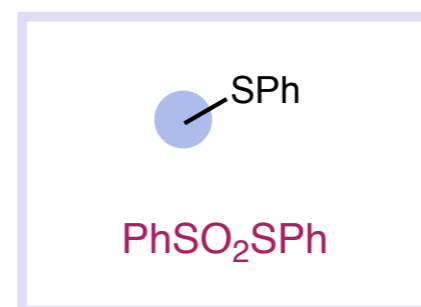
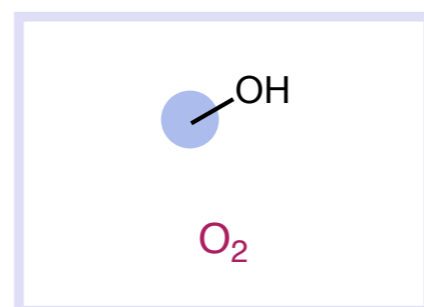
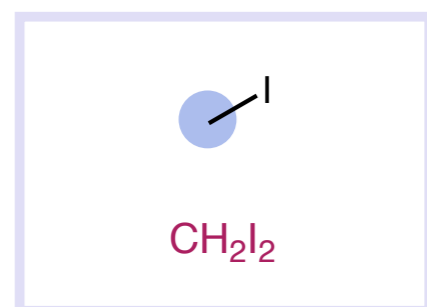
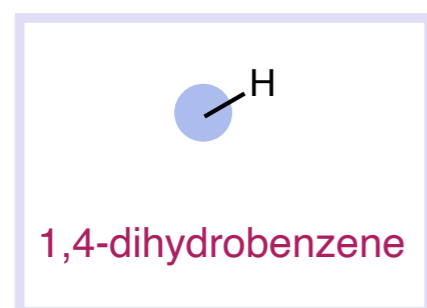
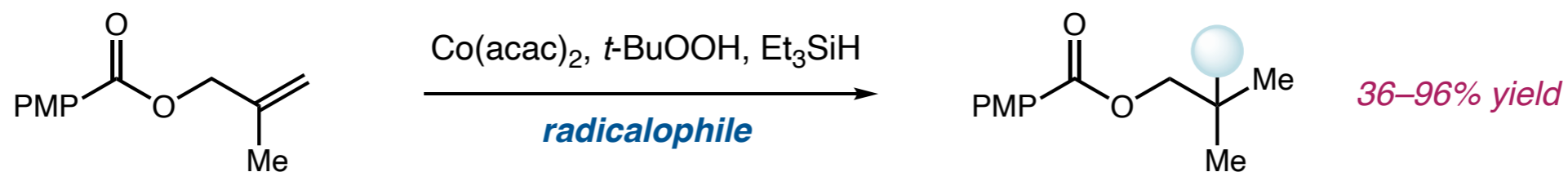


Ma, X.; Herzon, S. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 8718

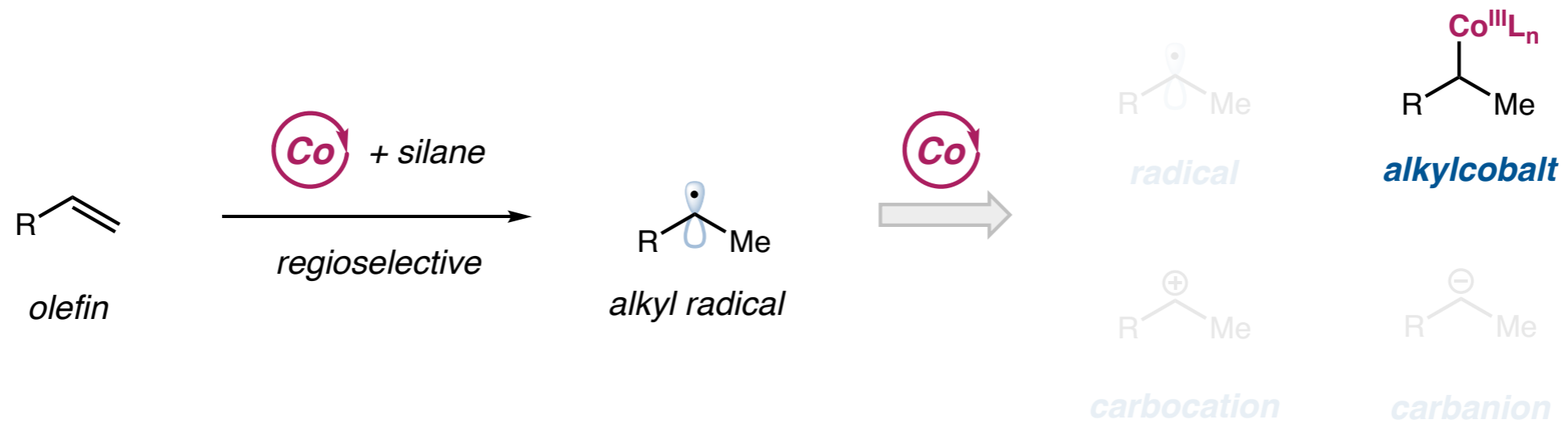
Ma, X.; Dang, H.; Rose, J. A.; Rablen, P.; Herzon, S. B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 5998 (full article)



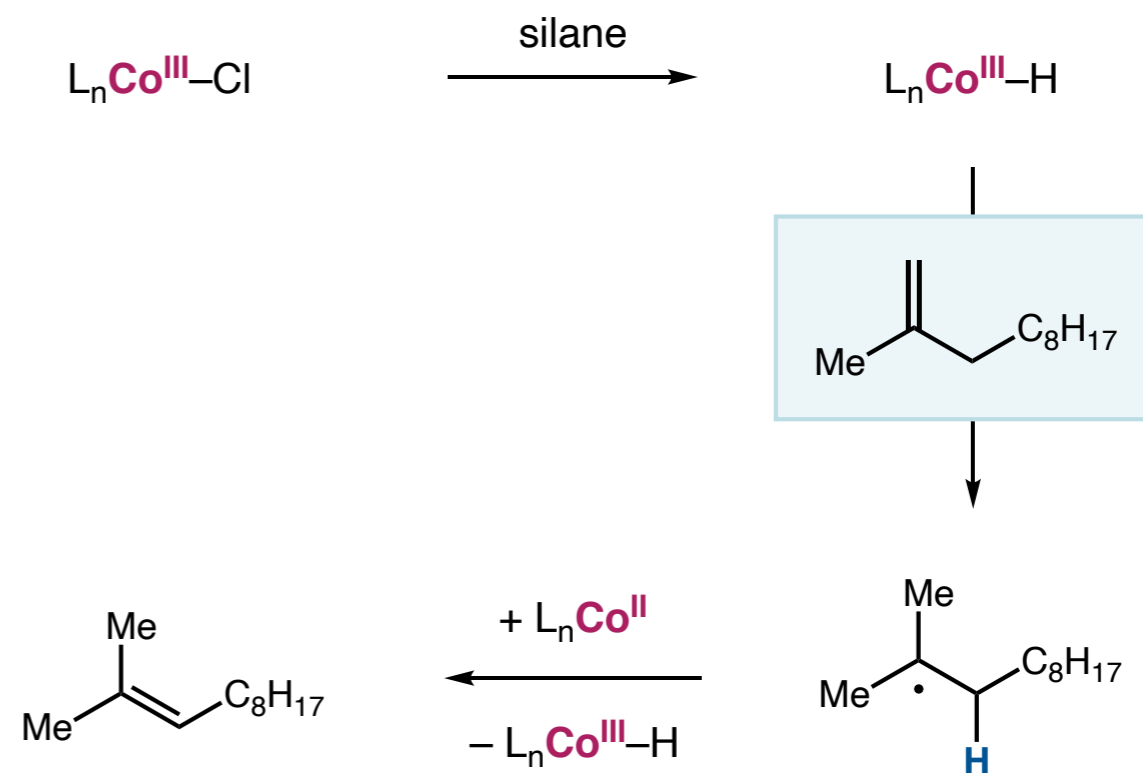
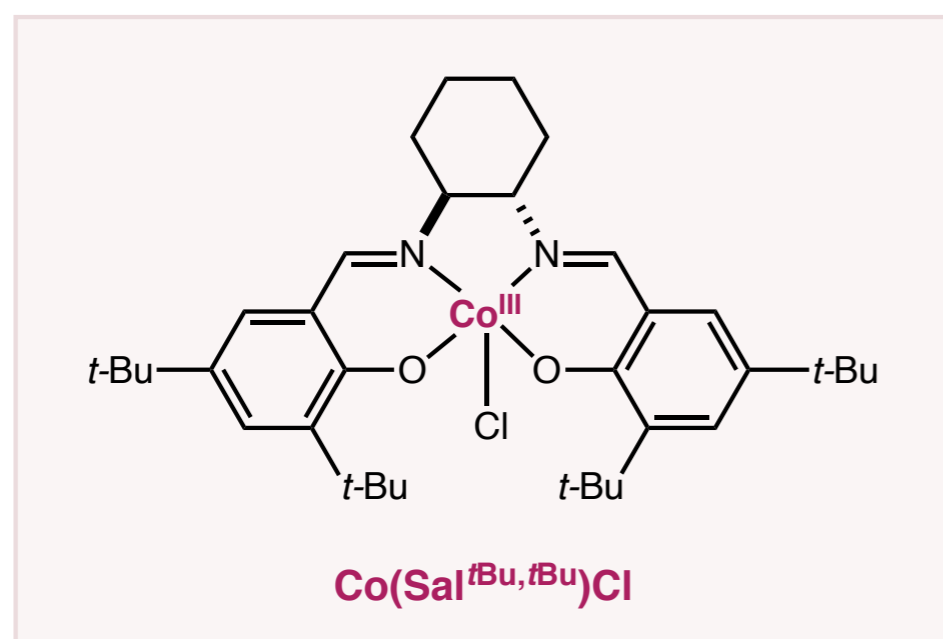
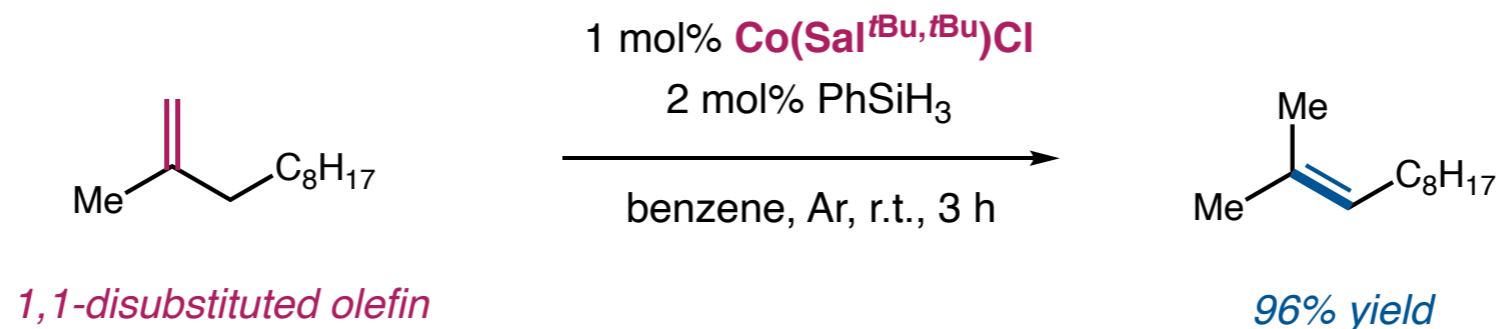
## Quenching Alkyl Radicals with Radicalophiles: A Versatile Strategy



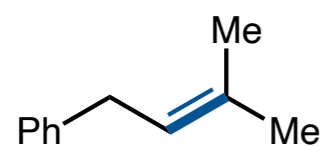
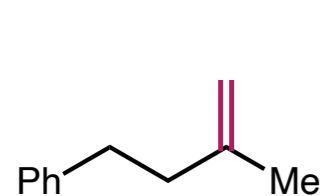
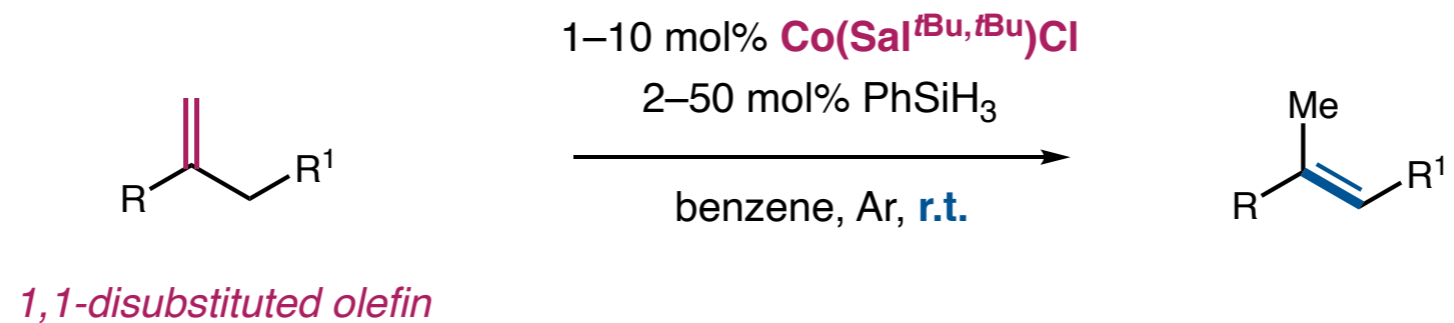
# Outline



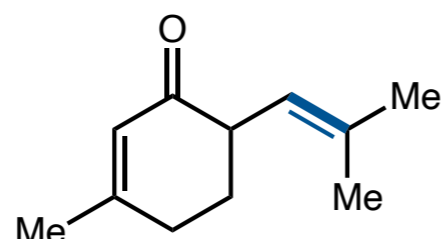
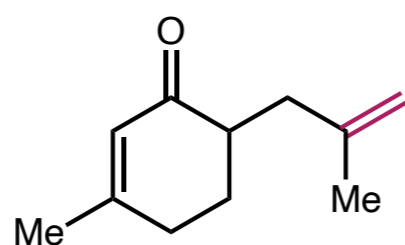
# Olefin Isomerization via Reversible HAT



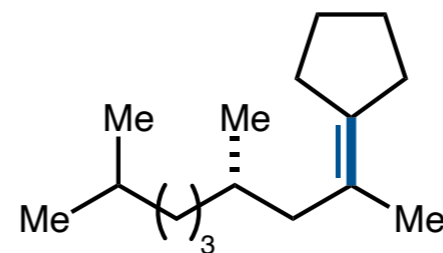
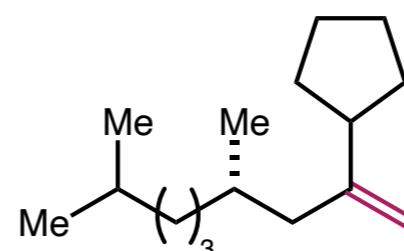
# Olefin Isomerization via Reversible HAT



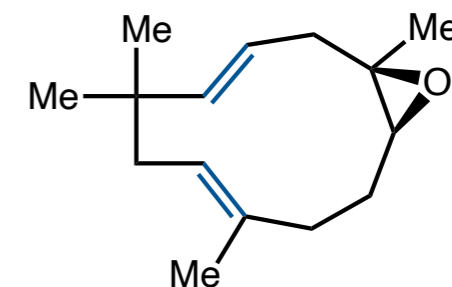
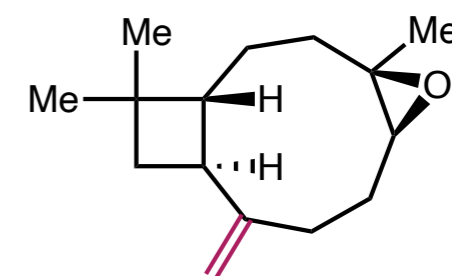
83% yield



74% yield

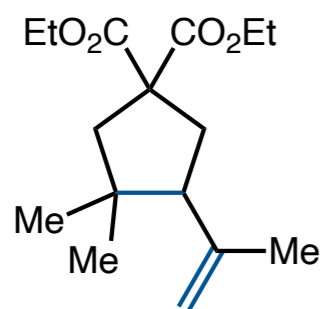
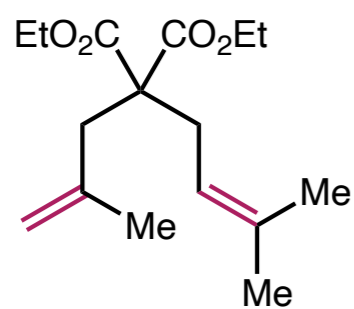
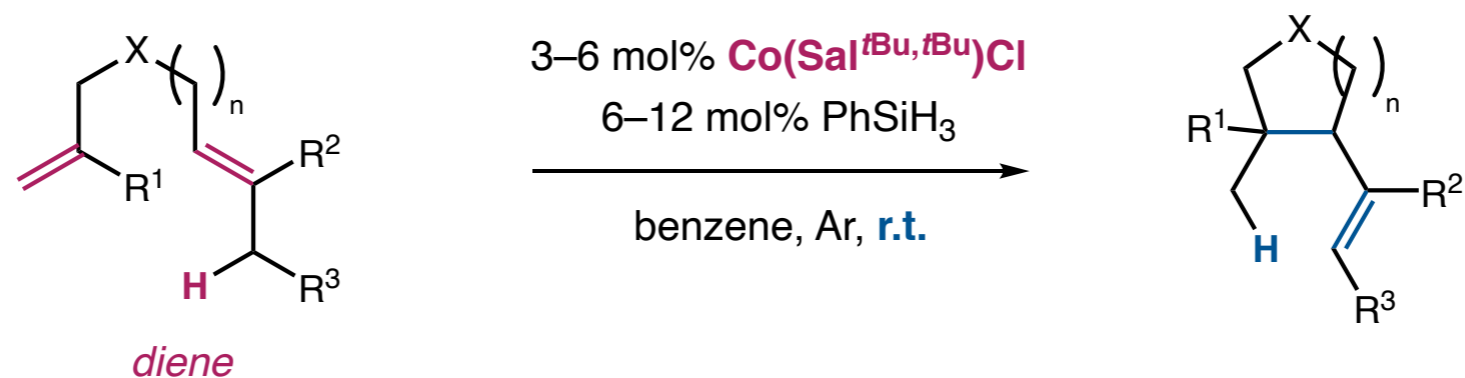


90% yield

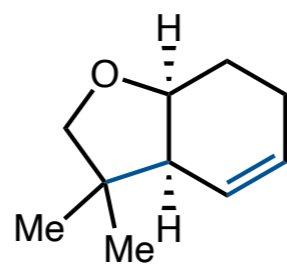
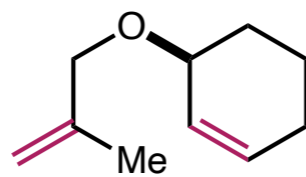


95% yield

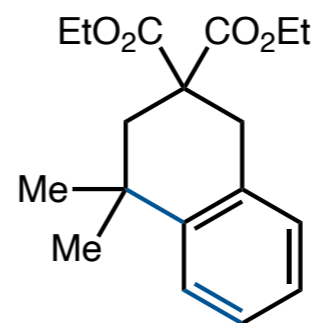
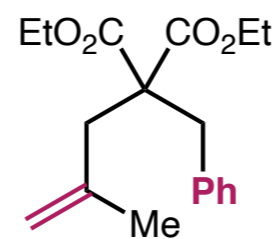
## Diene Cycloisomerization via Reversible HAT



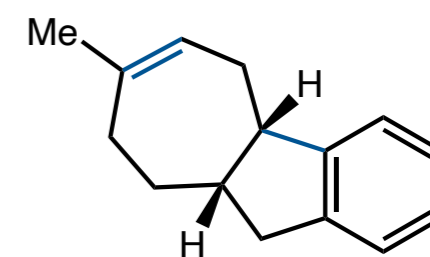
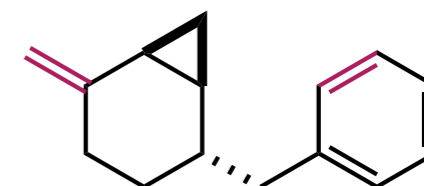
94% yield



89% yield, >20:1 d.r.

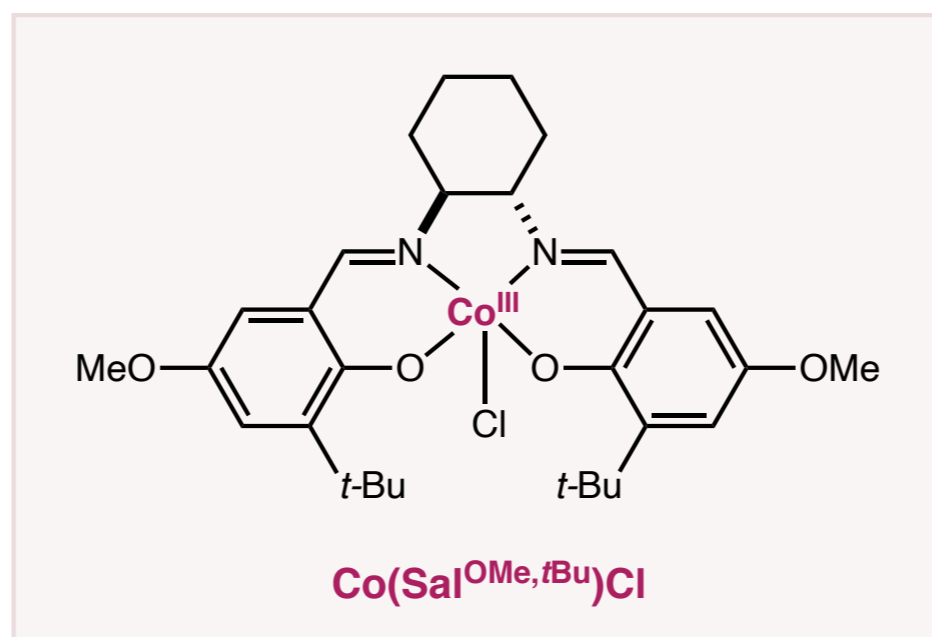
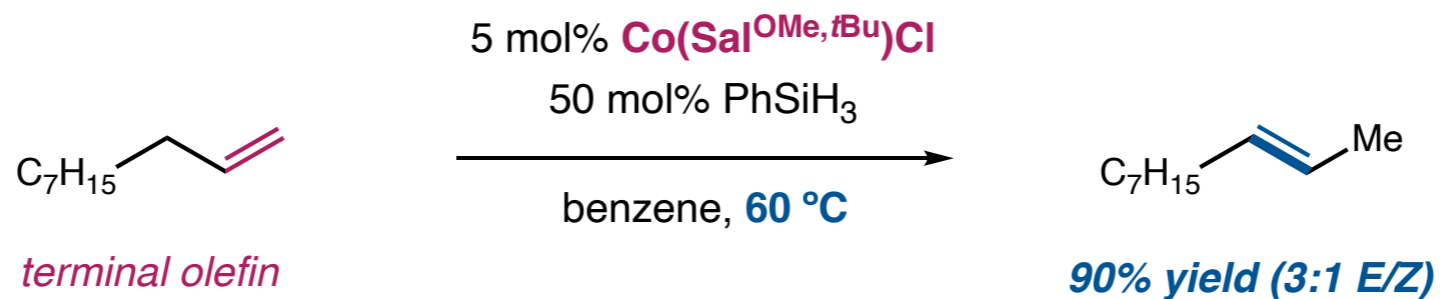
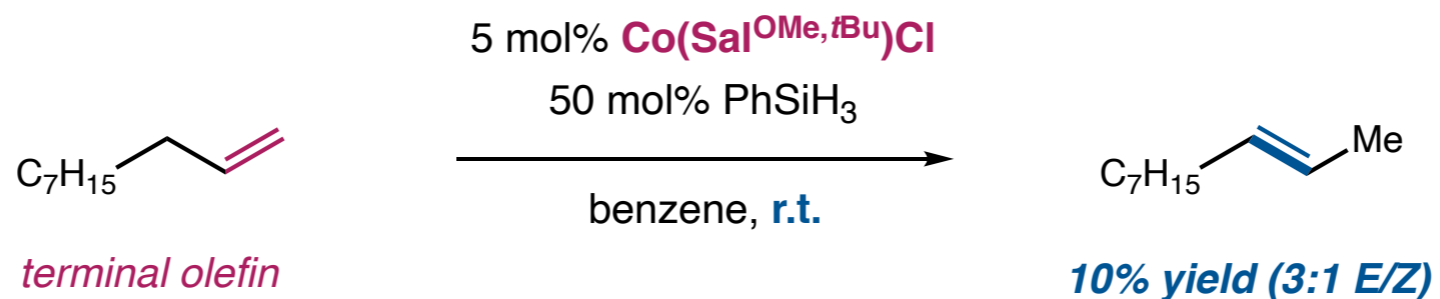


92% yield

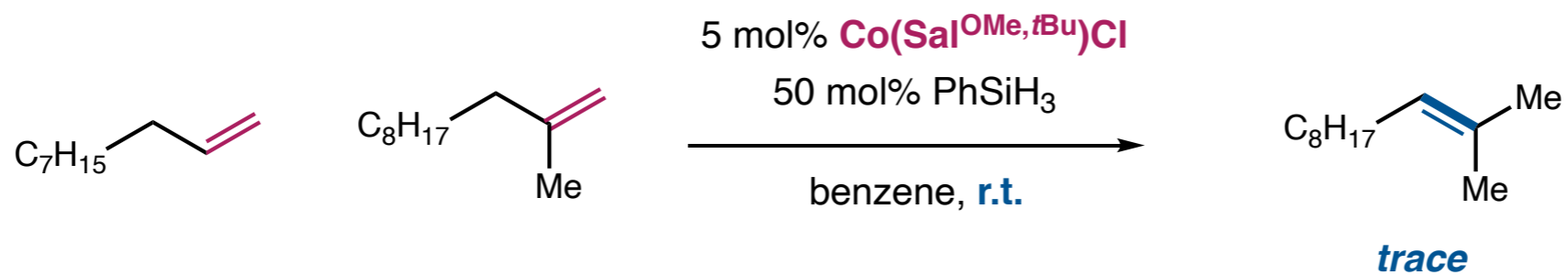
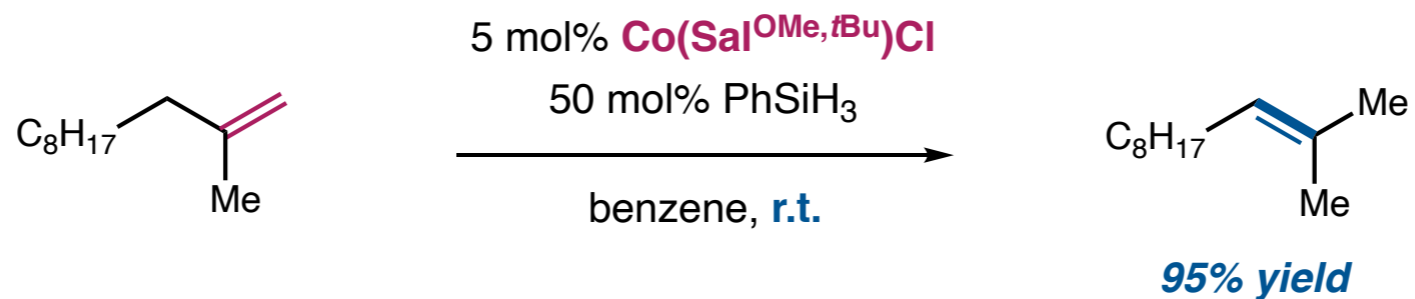
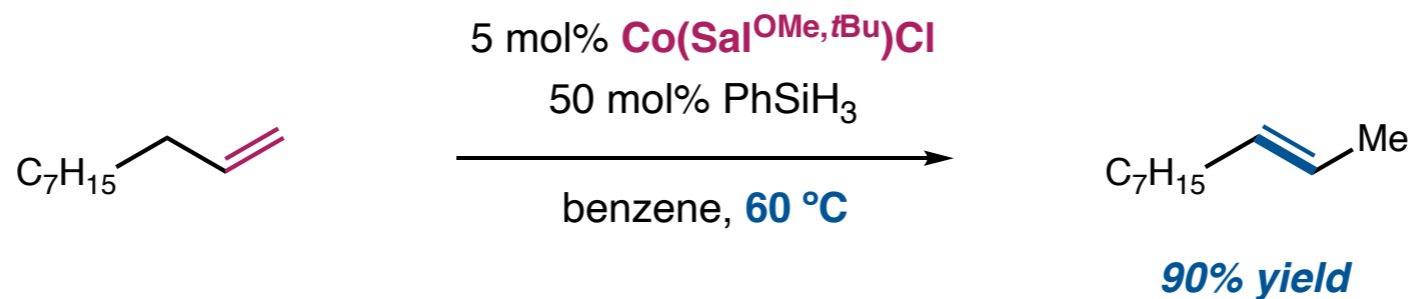
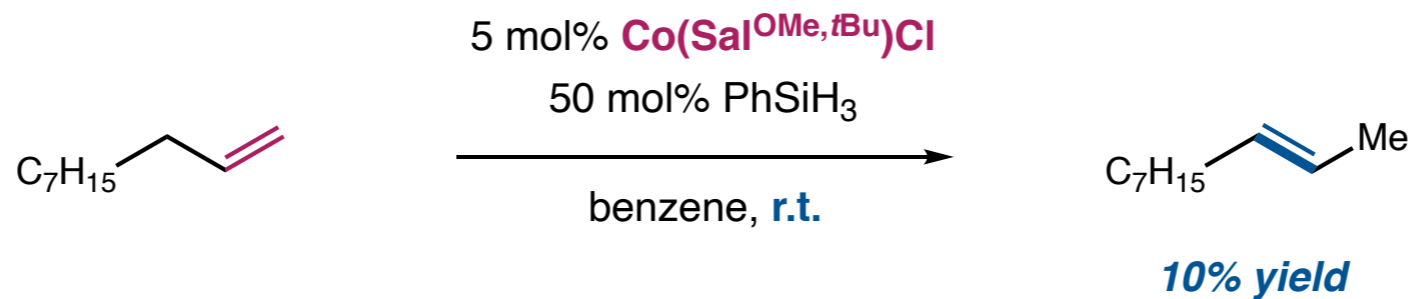


75% yield, >20:1 d.r.

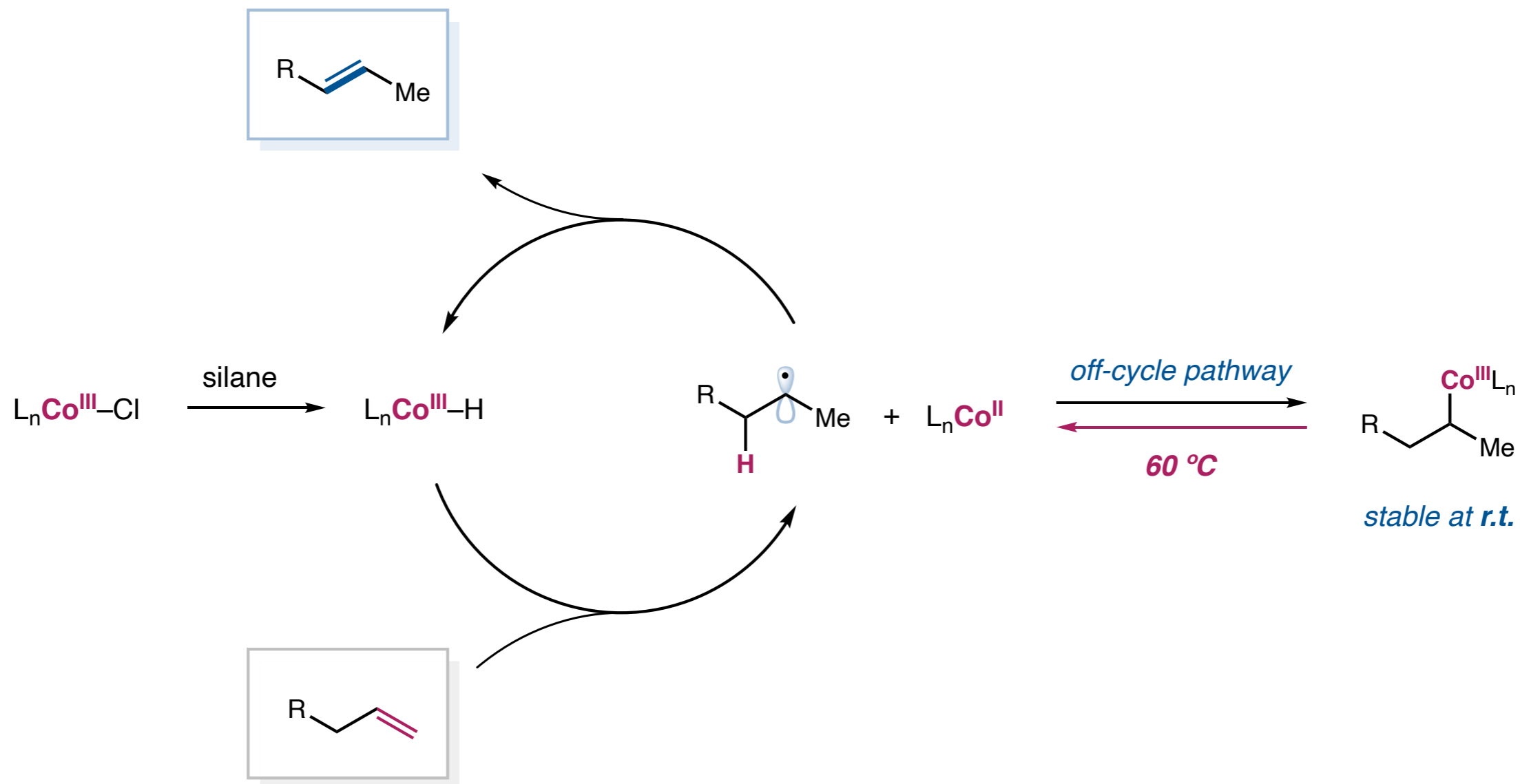
## Terminal Olefin as Substrate: Temperature Effect



## Terminal Olefin as Substrate: Temperature Effect



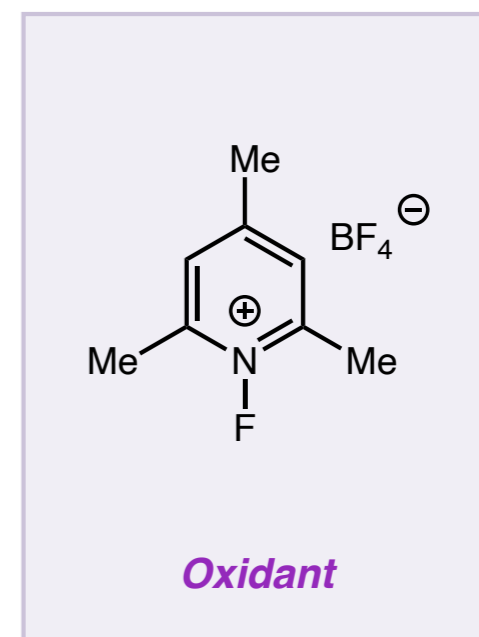
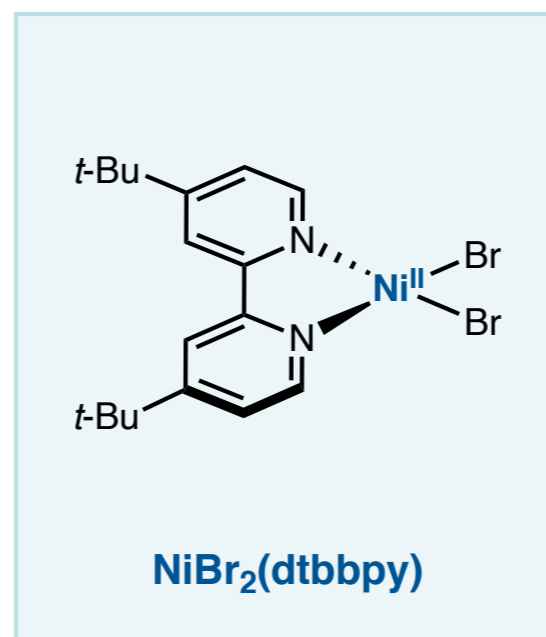
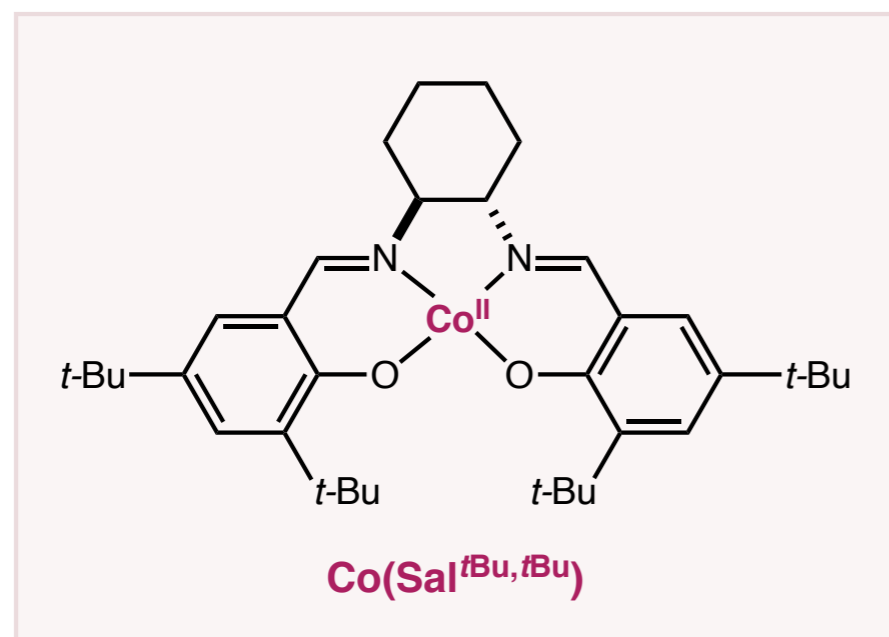
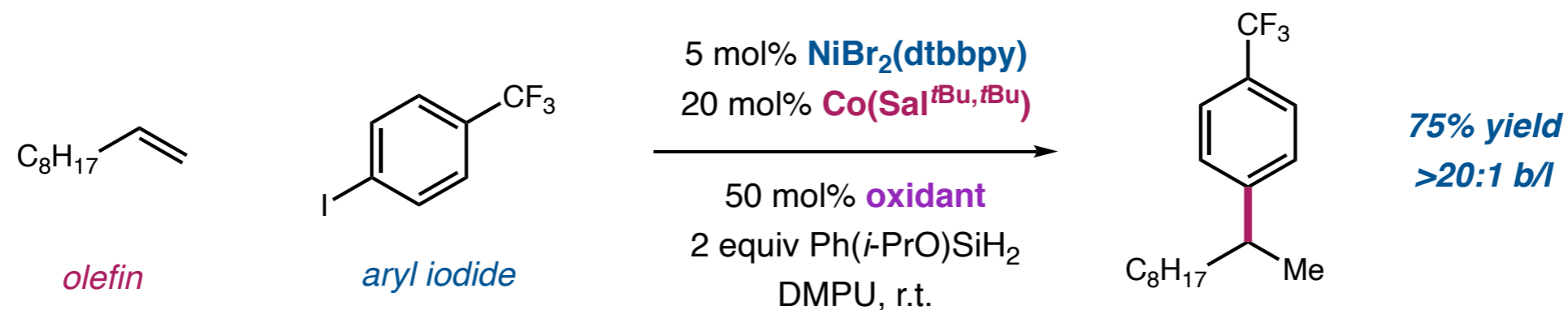
## Proposed Mechanism: Off-Cycle Alkylcobalt Species



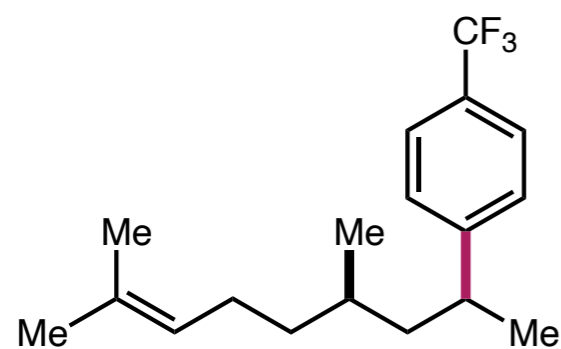
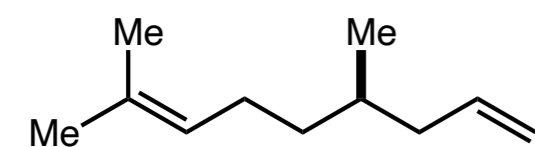
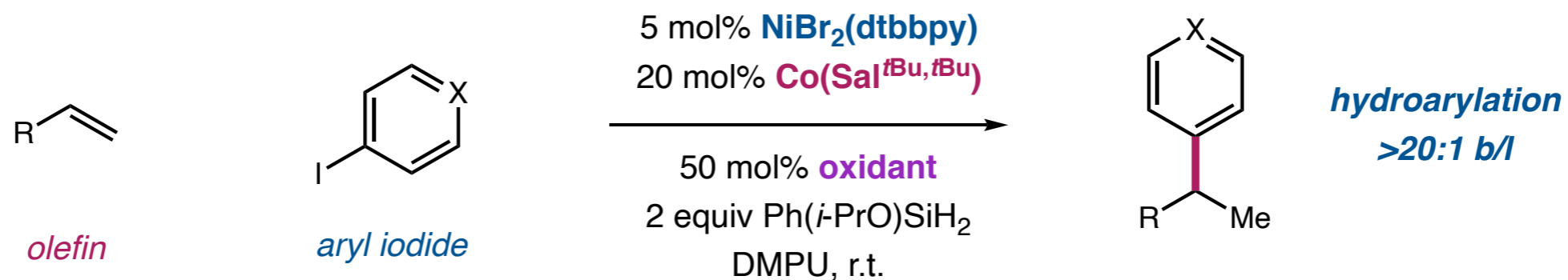
For 1,2-disubstituted olefin, formation of an alkylcobalt species with a *tertiaryl alkyl* is not favored.



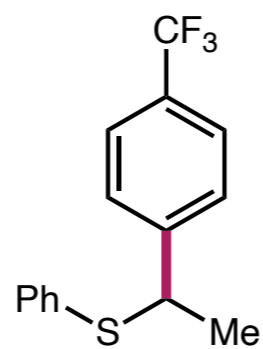
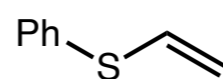
## Olefin Hydroarylation via Dual Nickel and Cobalt Catalysis



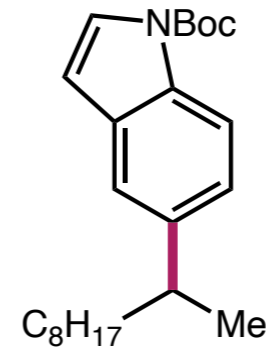
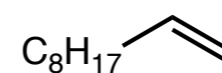
# Olefin Hydroarylation via Dual Nickel and Cobalt Catalysis



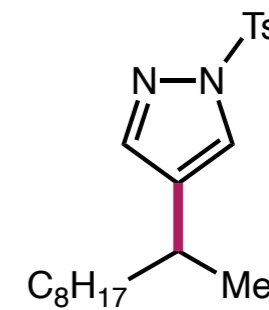
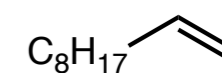
70% yield



55% yield

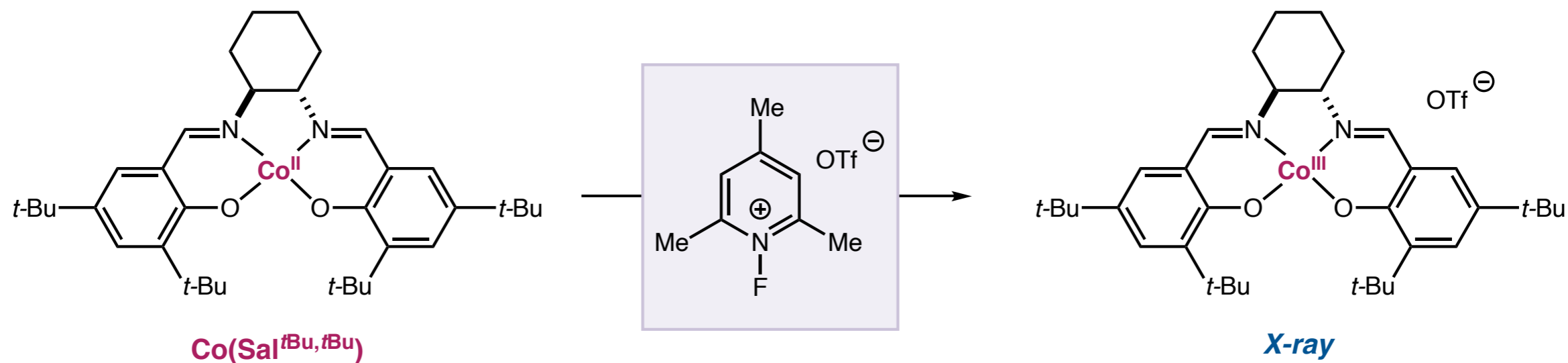


61% yield

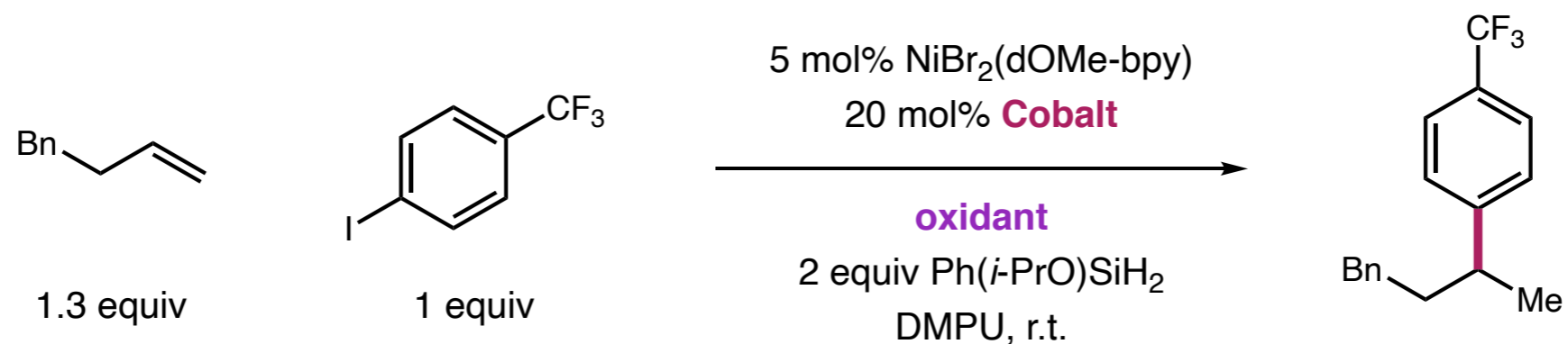


80% yield

## Mechanistic Studies: Roles of the Oxidant



## Mechanistic Studies: Roles of the Oxidant



20 mol% **Co<sup>II</sup>**(Sal<sup>*t*Bu,*t*Bu</sup>), 50 mol% oxidant

**82% yield**

20 mol% **Co<sup>III</sup>**(Sal<sup>*t*Bu,*t*Bu</sup>)(BF<sub>4</sub>), no oxidant

**56% yield**

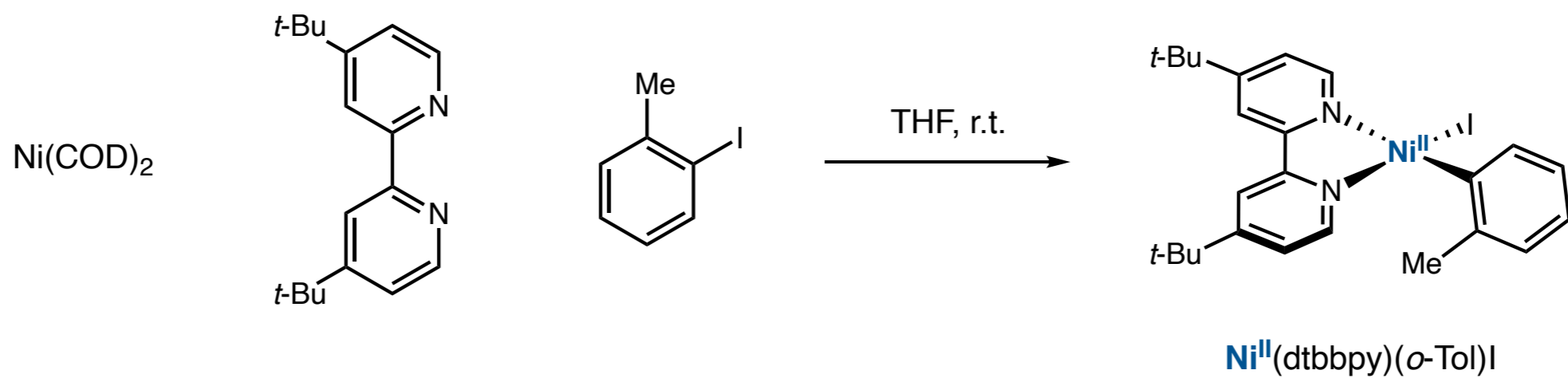
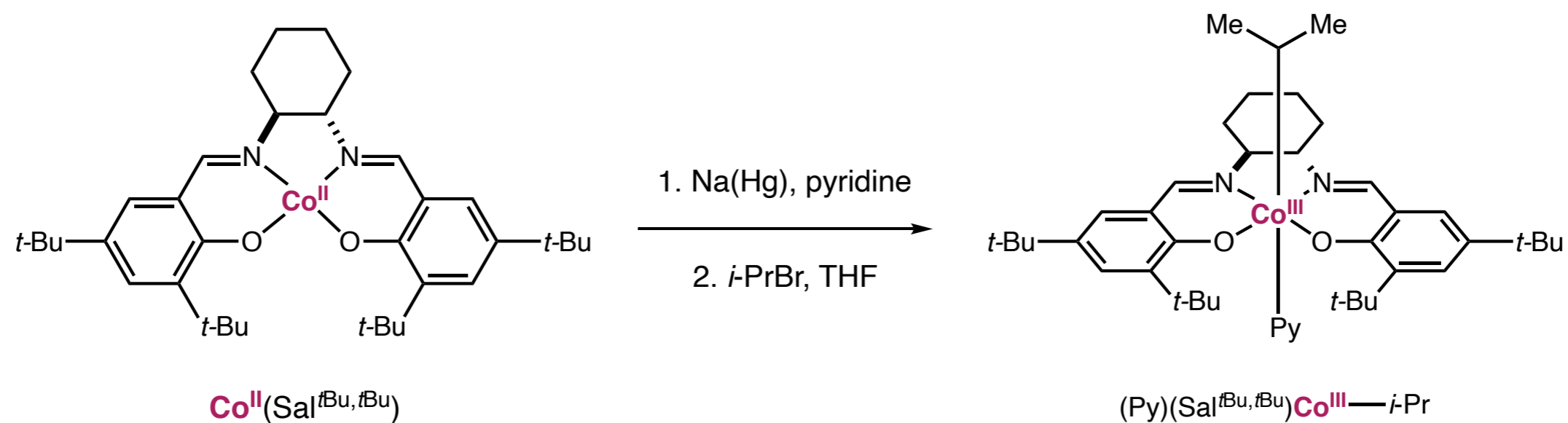
20 mol% **Co<sup>III</sup>**(Sal<sup>*t*Bu,*t*Bu</sup>)(BF<sub>4</sub>), 30 mol% oxidant

**70% yield**

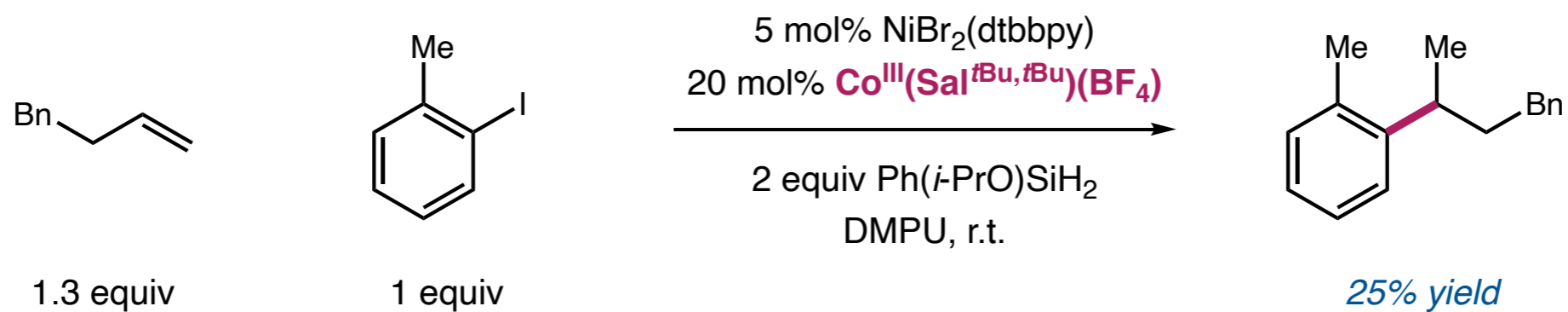
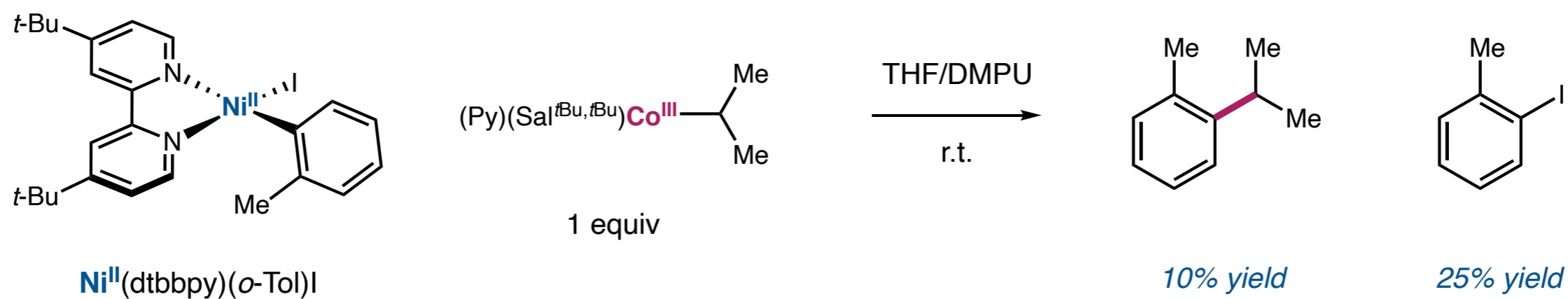
### Roles of oxidant:

- Generating **Co<sup>III</sup>** to initiate the reaction
- Reoxidizing **Co<sup>II</sup>** to the active **Co<sup>III</sup>** oxidation state

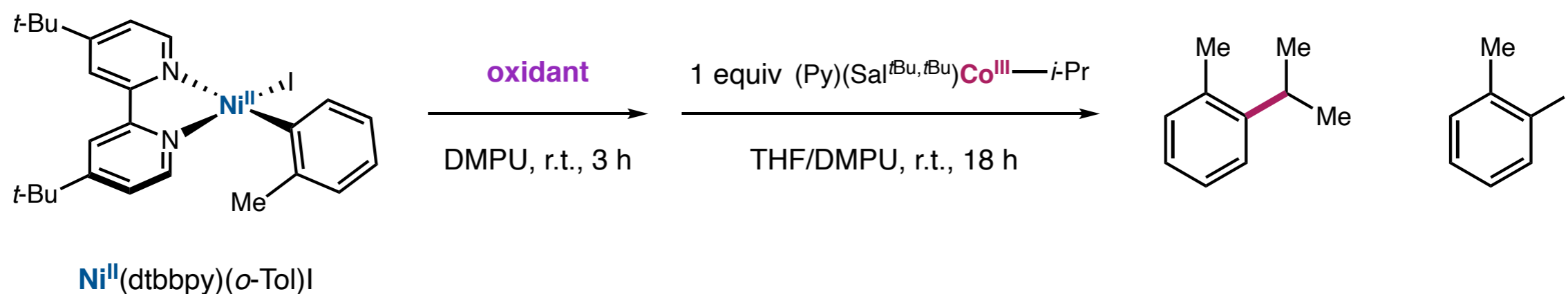
## Mechanistic Studies: Cobalt to Nickel Alkyl Transfer

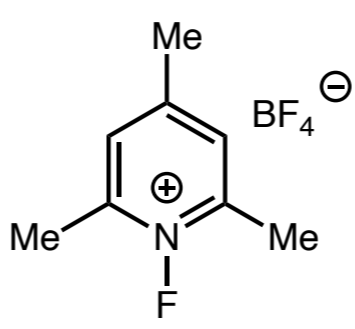


## Mechanistic Studies: Cobalt to Nickel Alkyl Transfer

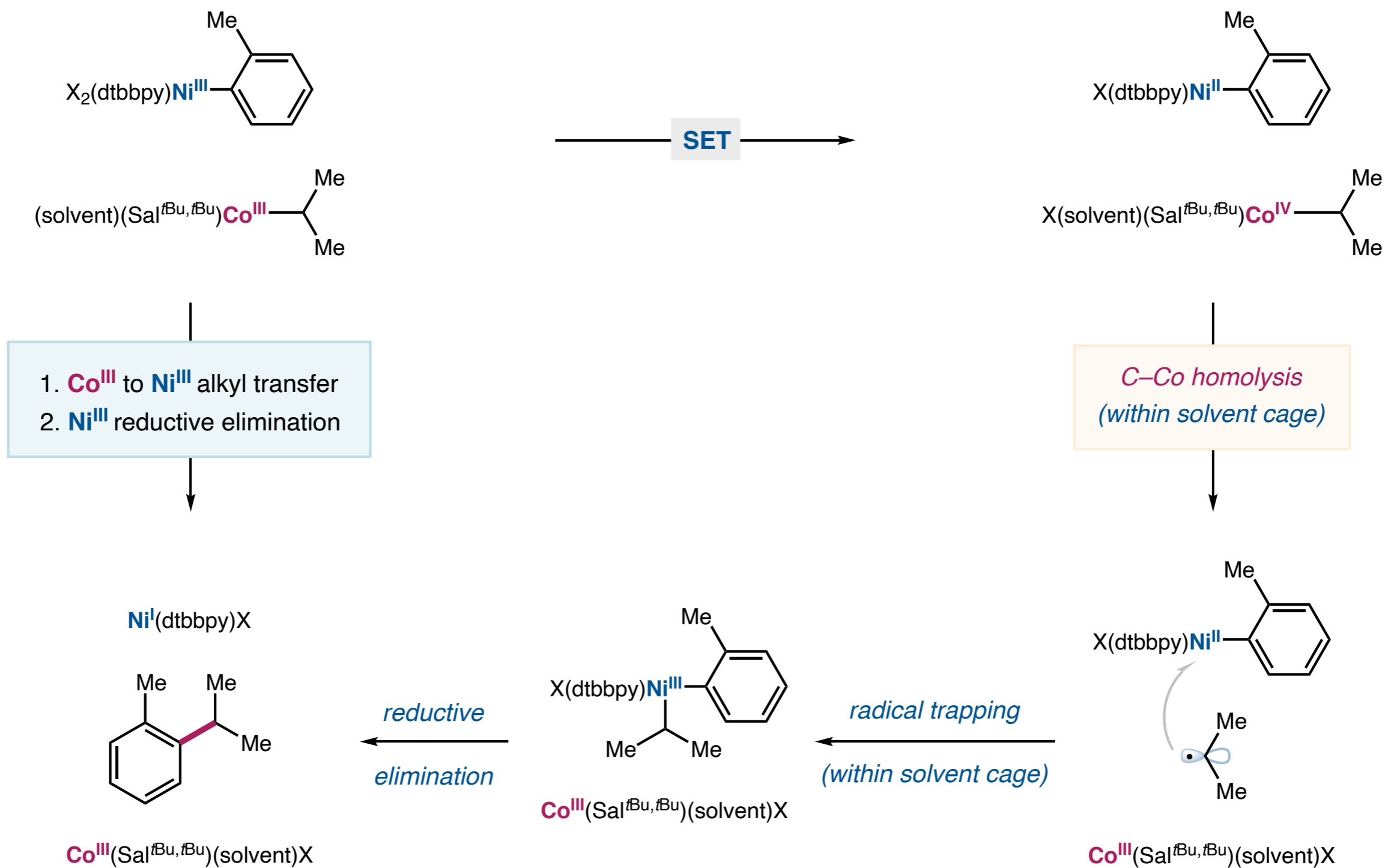


## Mechanistic Studies: Cobalt to Nickel Alkyl Transfer



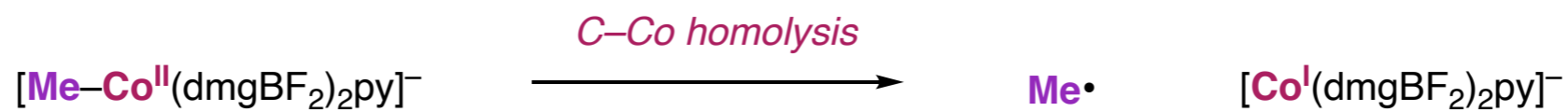
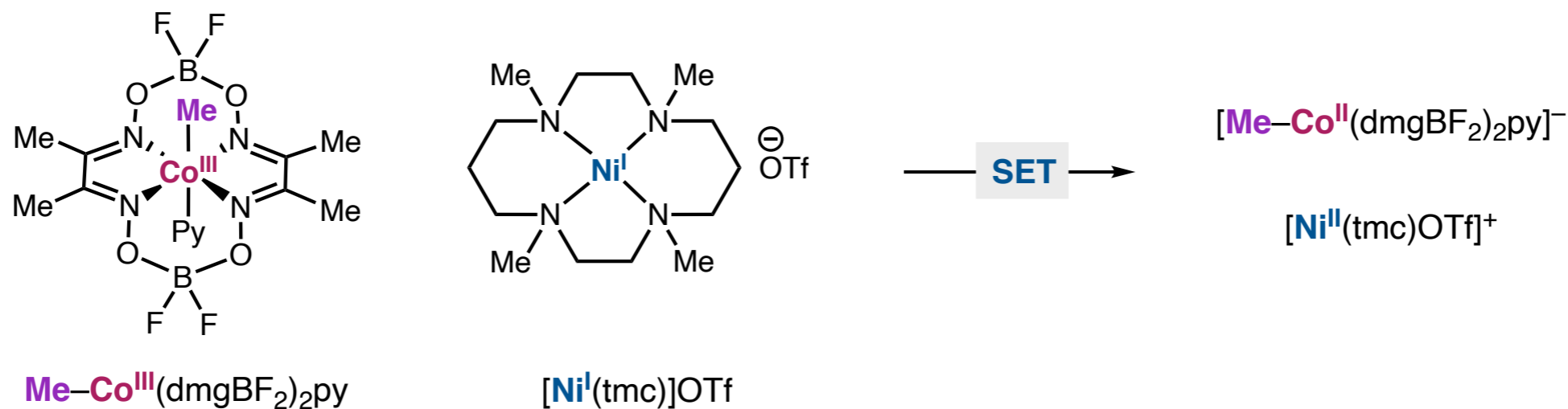
oxidant	yield	yield
none	10%	25%
1 equiv 	17%	78%
1 equiv AcFcBF <sub>4</sub> (Fe <sup>III</sup> as oxidant)	18%	18%
2 equiv AcFcBF <sub>4</sub> (Fe <sup>III</sup> as oxidant)	41%	44%

# Mechanistic Studies: Cobalt(III) to Nickel(III) Alkyl Transfer



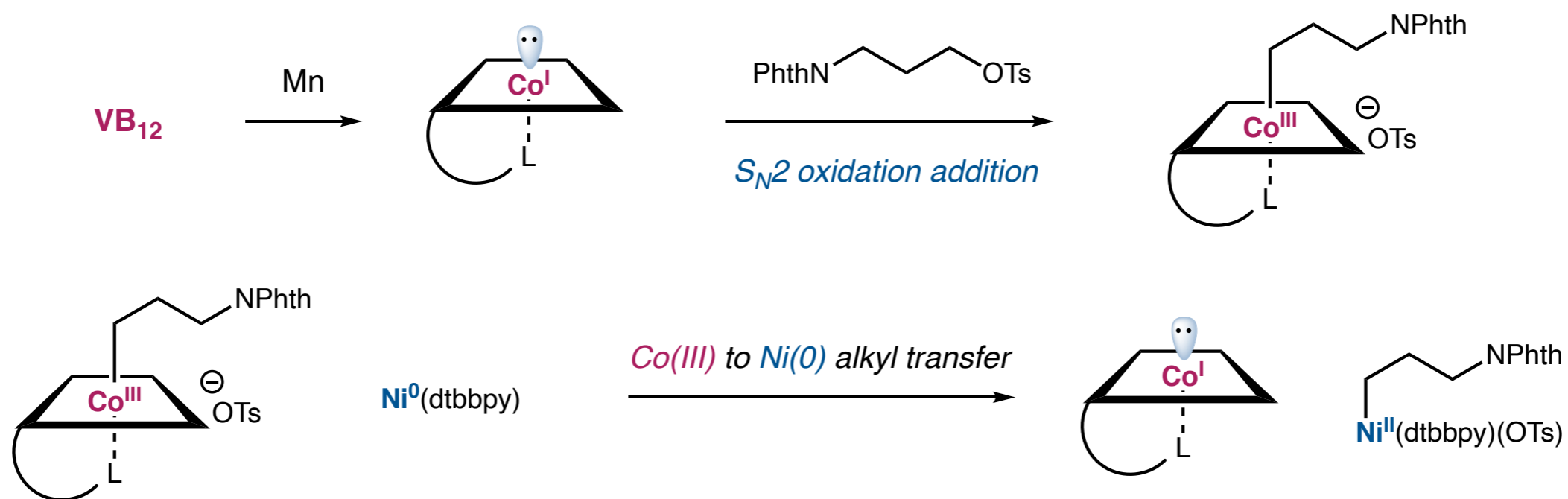
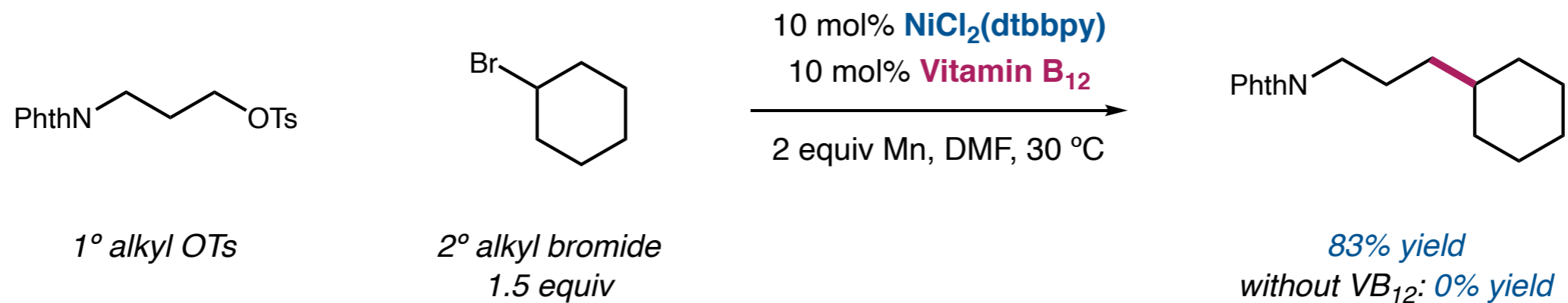


## Cobalt(III) to Nickel Alkyl Transfer: Literature Precedents



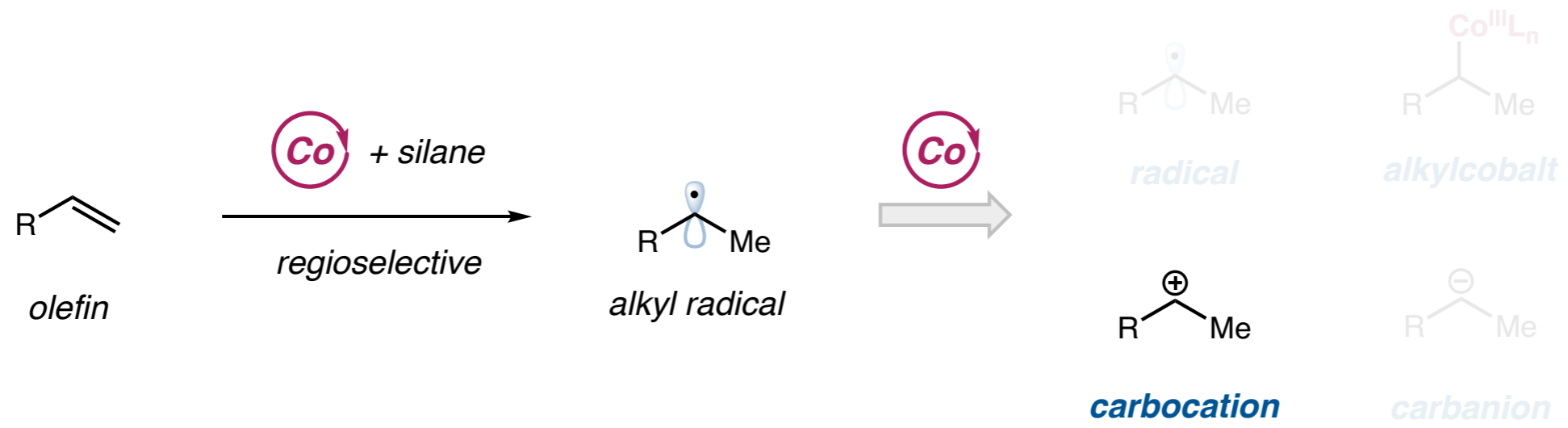
Ram, M. S.; Riordan, C. G.; Yap, G. P. A.; Liable-Sands, L.;  
Rheingold, A. L.; Marchaj, A.; Norton, J. R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 1648

## Cobalt(III) to Nickel Alkyl Transfer: Literature Precedents

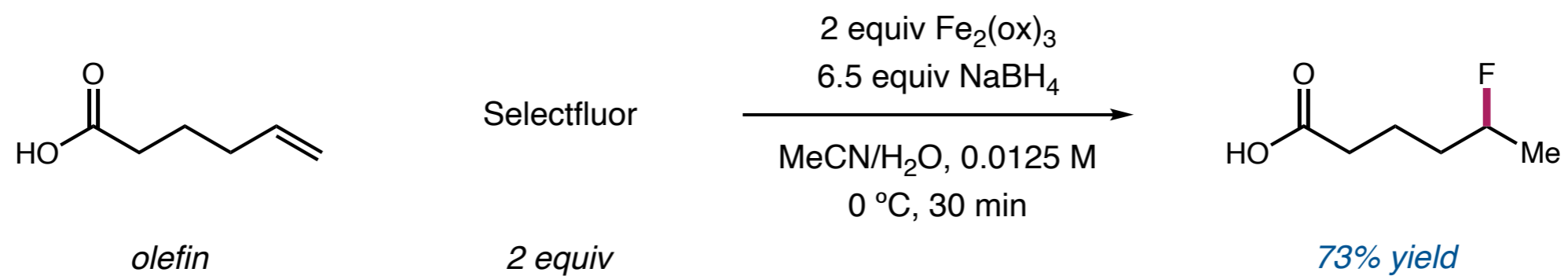


Alternatively,  $\text{Co(III)}$  to  $\text{Ni(I)-R}$  alkyl transfer is also feasible

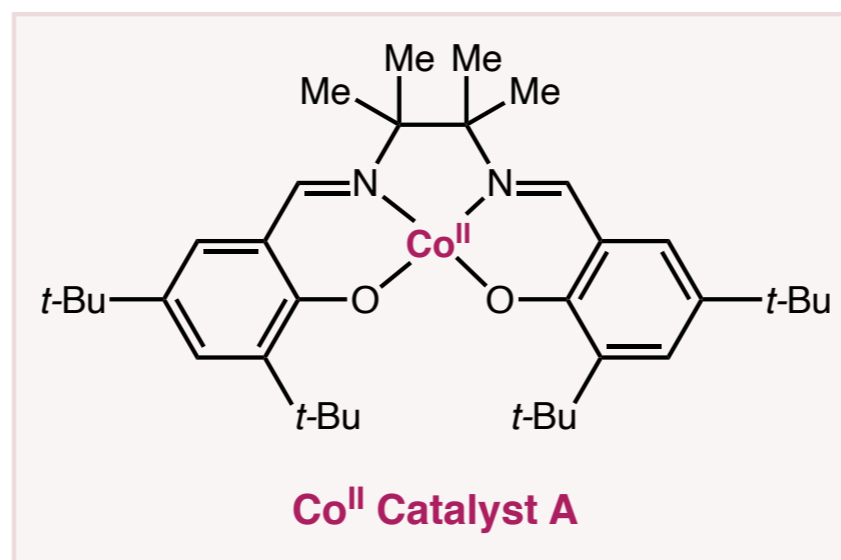
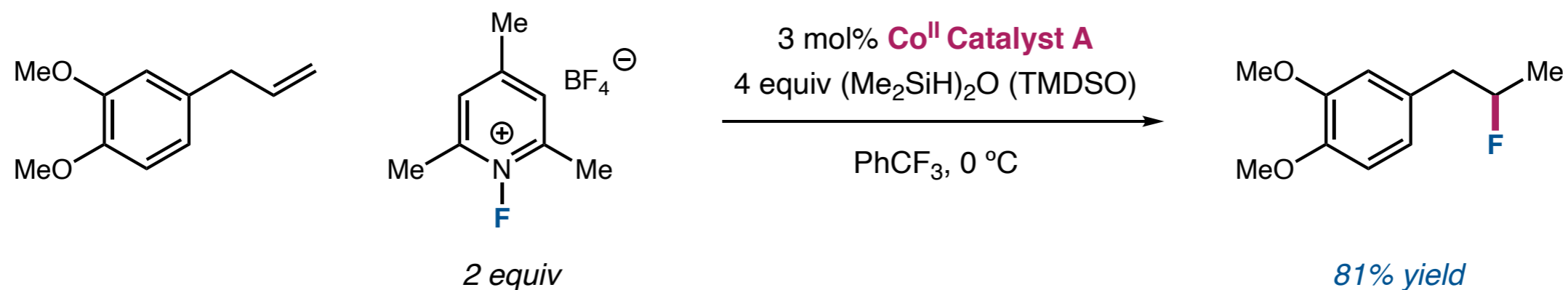
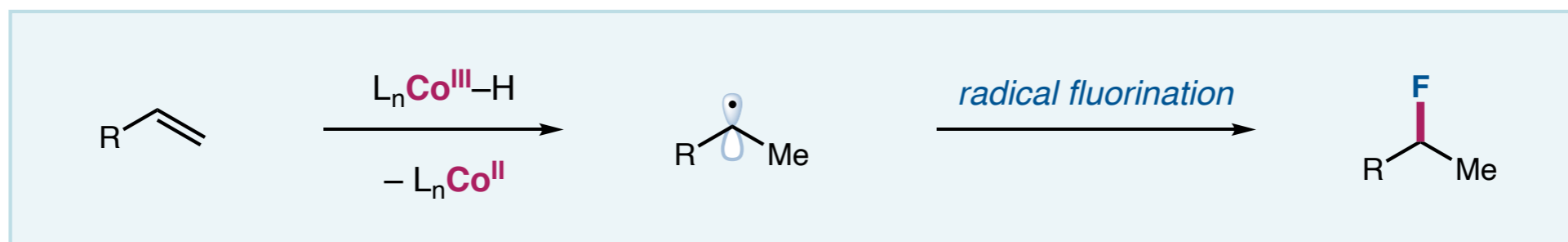
# Outline



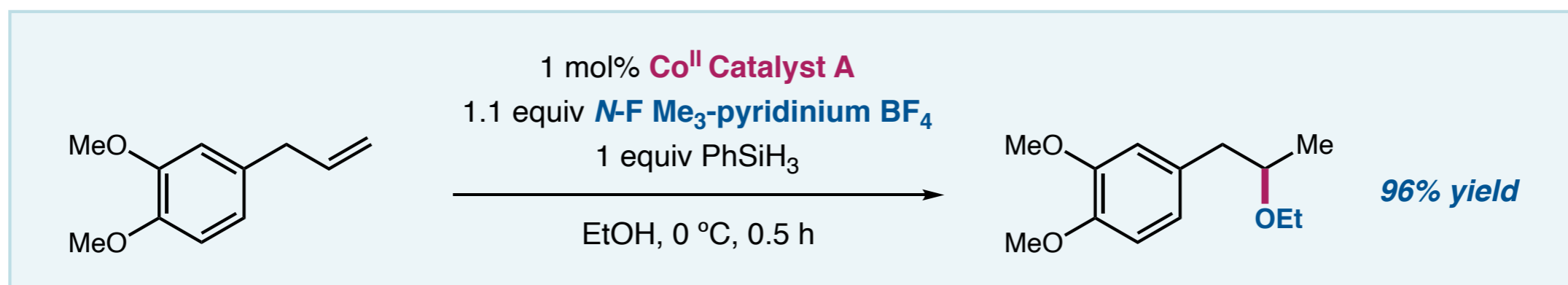
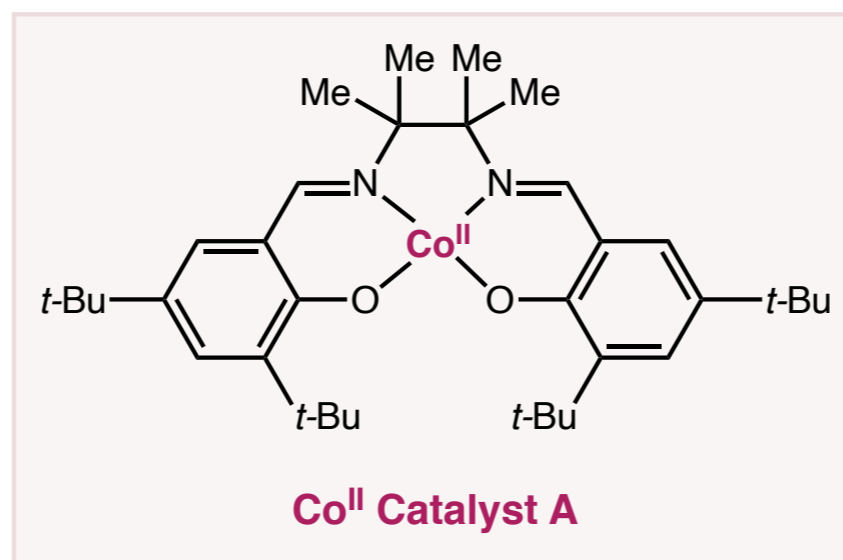
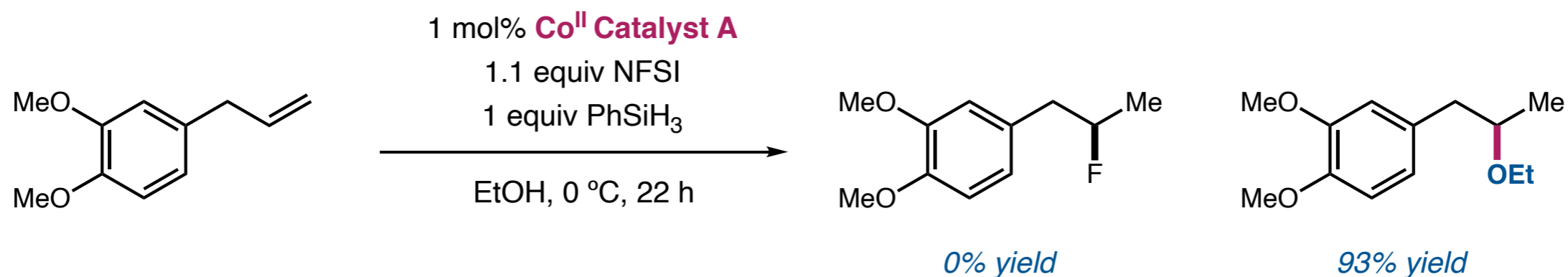
## Hydrofluorination of Olefin via Radical Fluorination



## Hydrofluorination of Olefin via Radical Fluorination



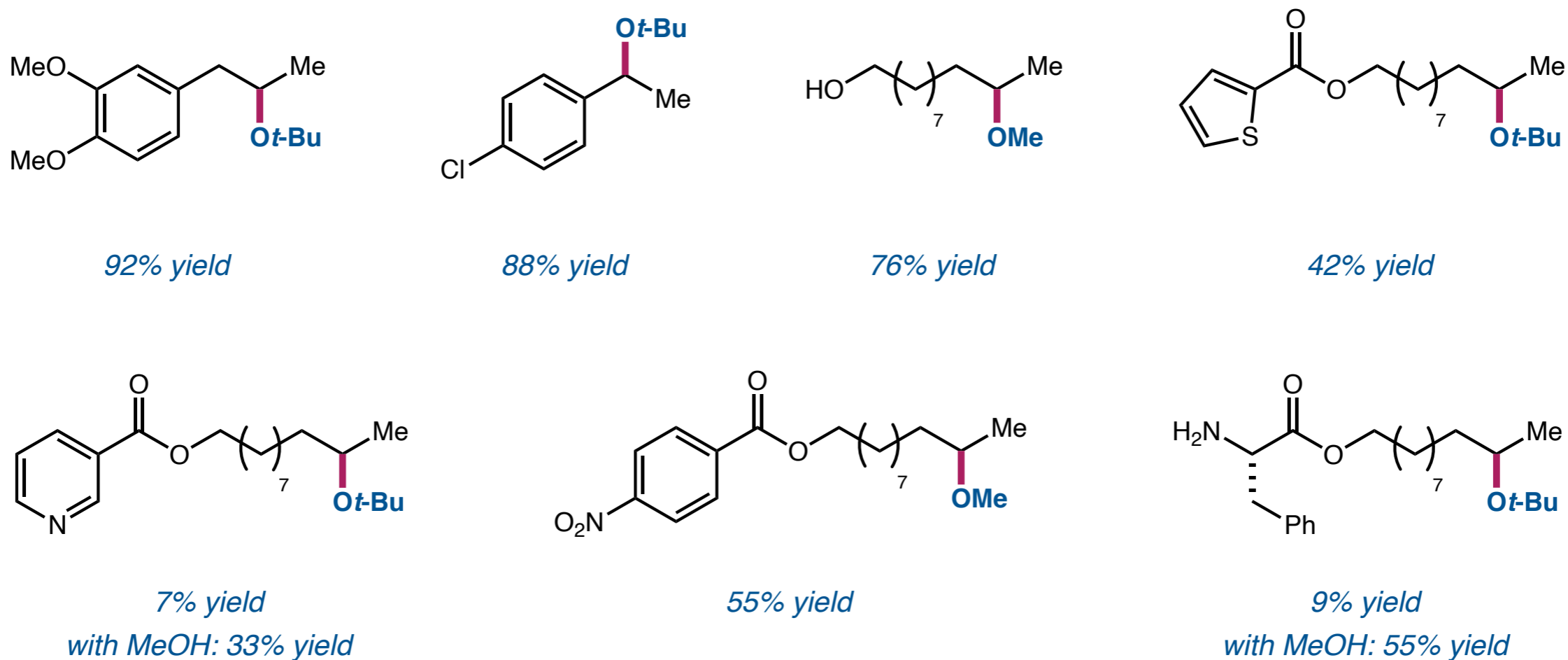
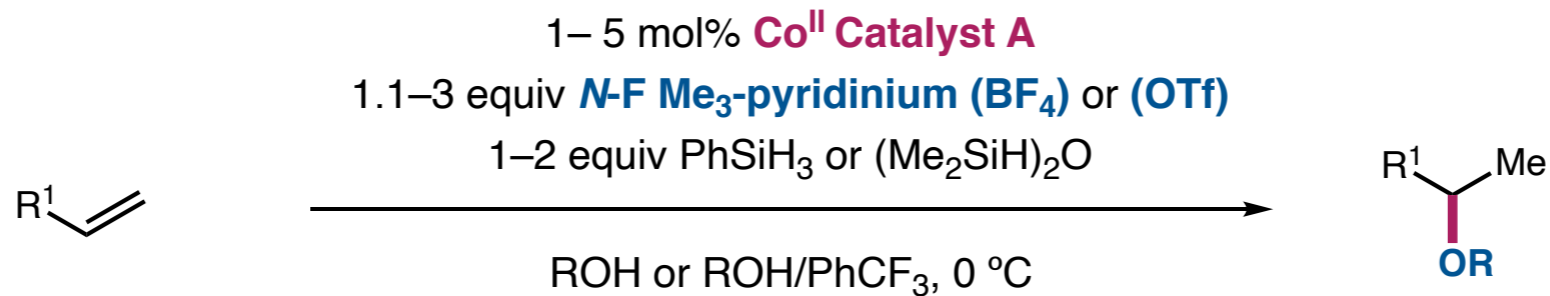
## Hydrofluorination of Olefin: An Happy Accident



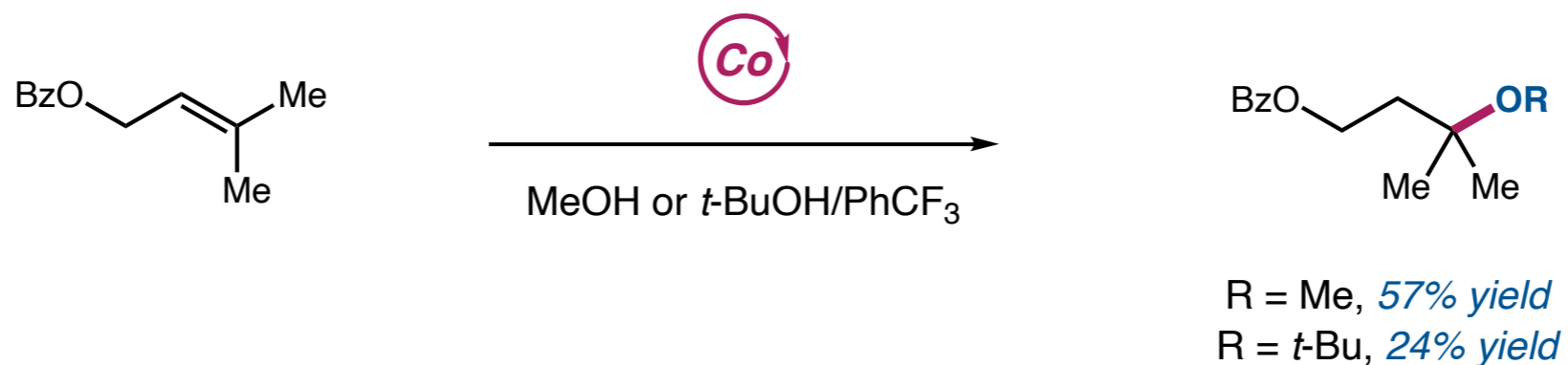
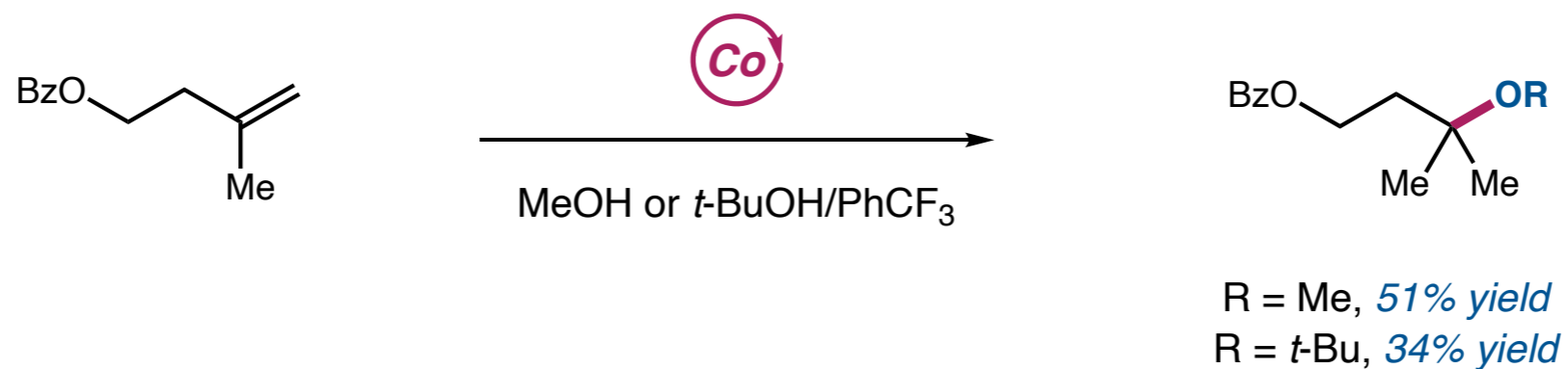
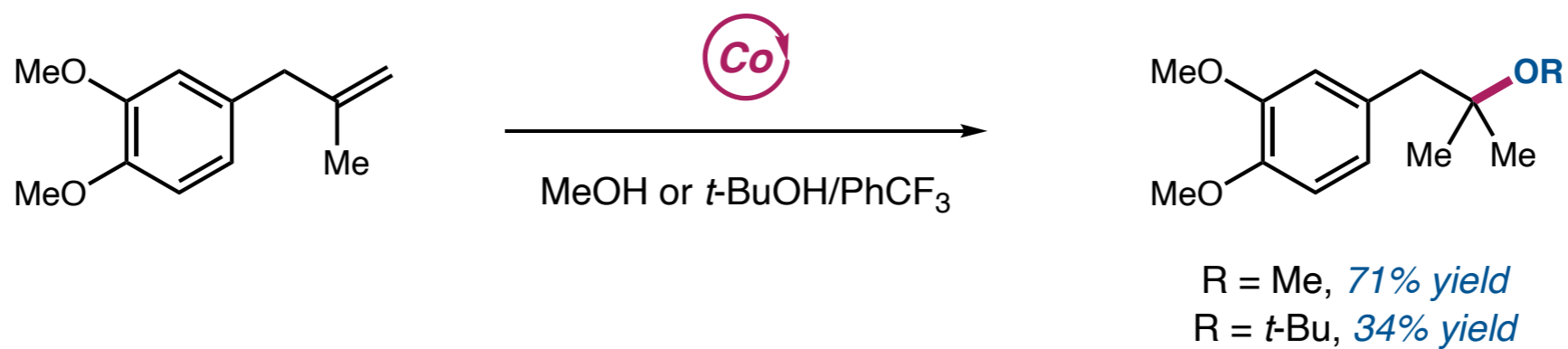
Shigehisa, H. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **2018**, *66*, 339

Shigehisa, H.; Aoki, T.; Yamaguchi, S.; Shimizu, N.; Hiroya, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 10306

## Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin: Scope

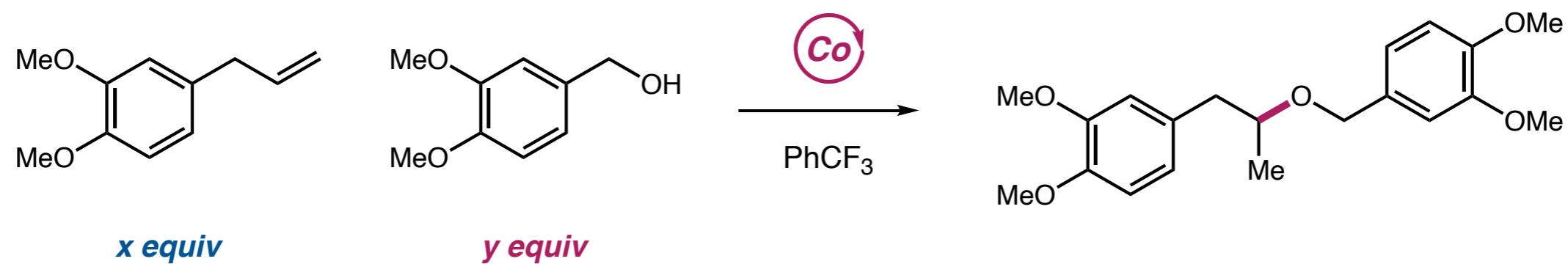


## Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin: Tertiary Alkyl C–O Formation



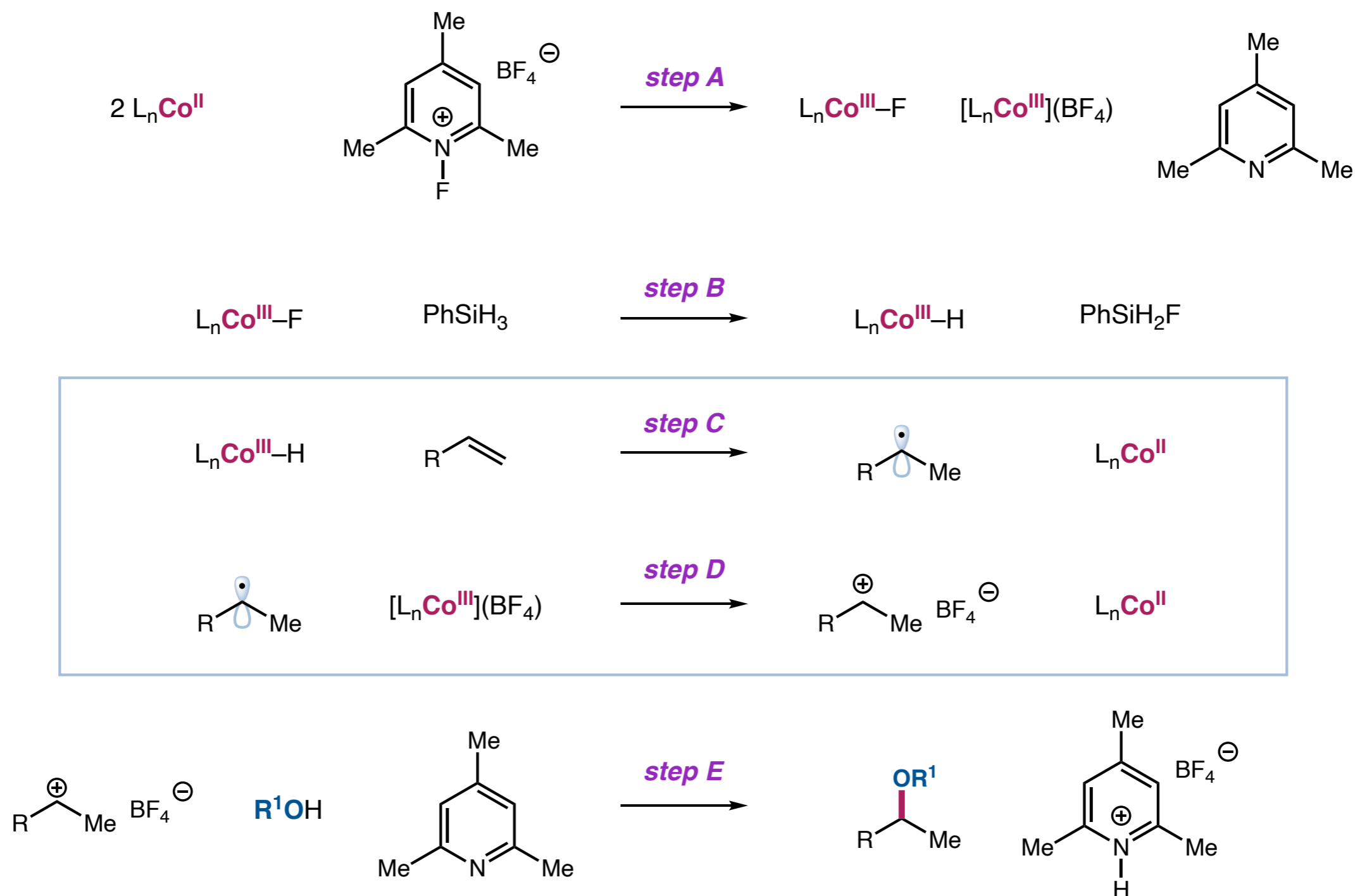


## Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin: Alcohol not as Solvent



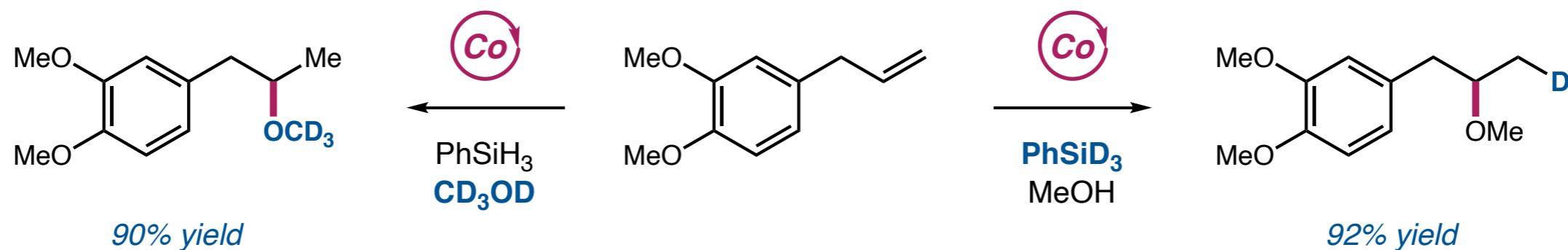
<i>x equiv</i>	<i>y equiv</i>	<i>yield</i>
1 equiv	2 equiv	79% yield
2 equiv	1 equiv	80% yield
1 equiv	1 equiv	67% yield

## Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin: Proposed Mechanism

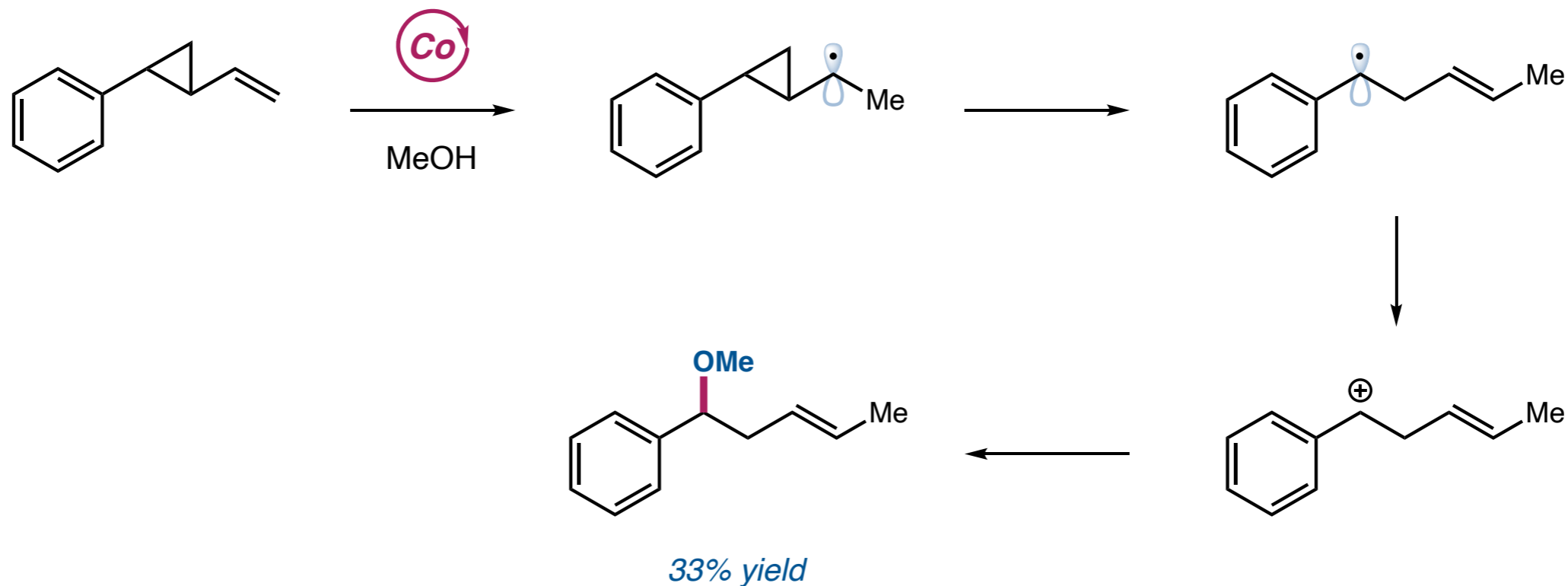


# Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin: Mechanistic Studies

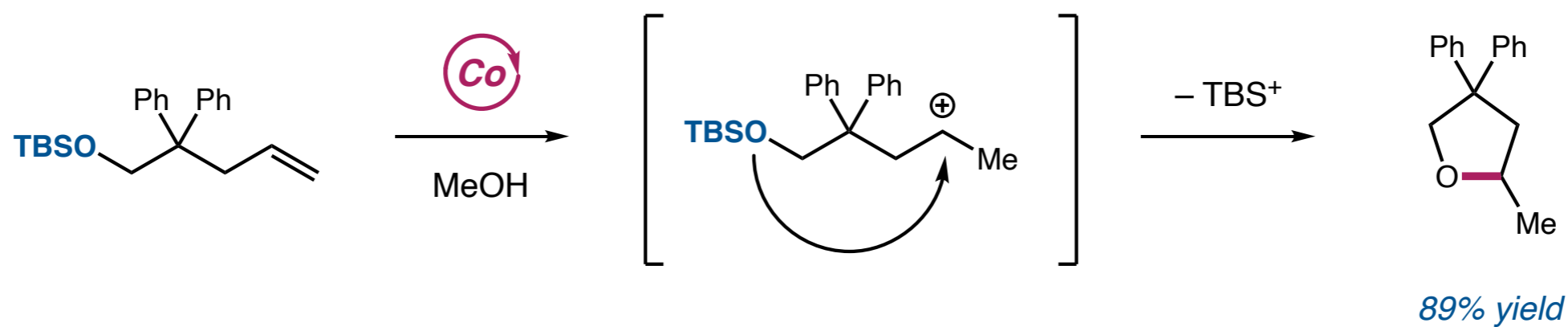
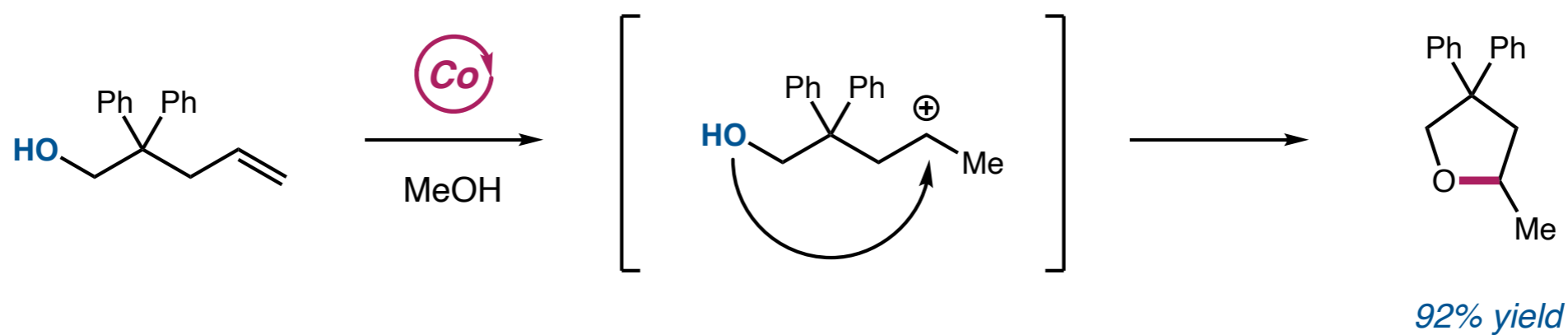
## Deuterium labeling



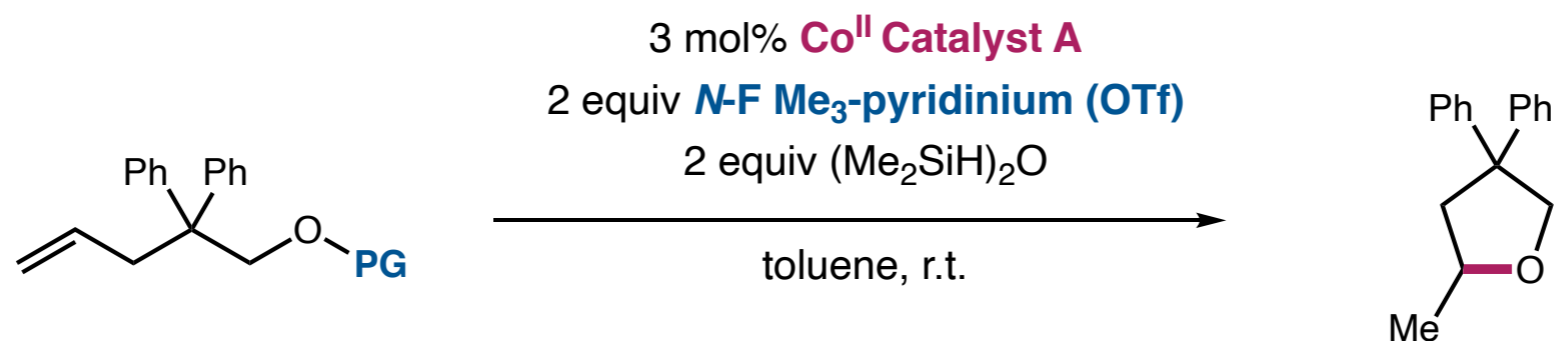
## Radical Clock



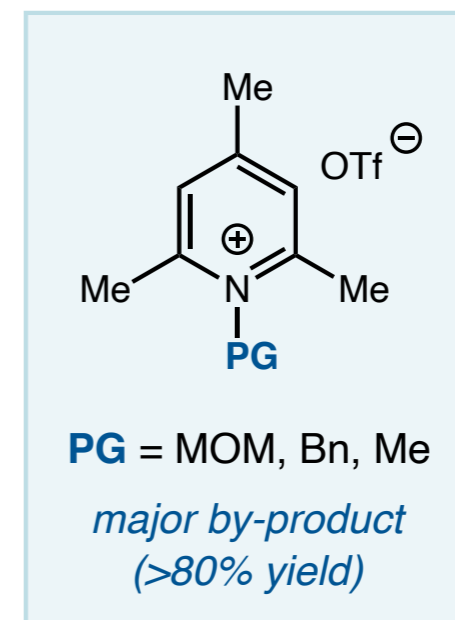
## Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin: Mechanistic Studies



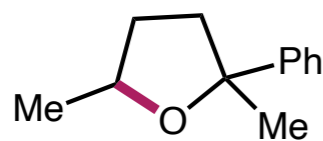
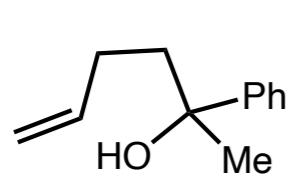
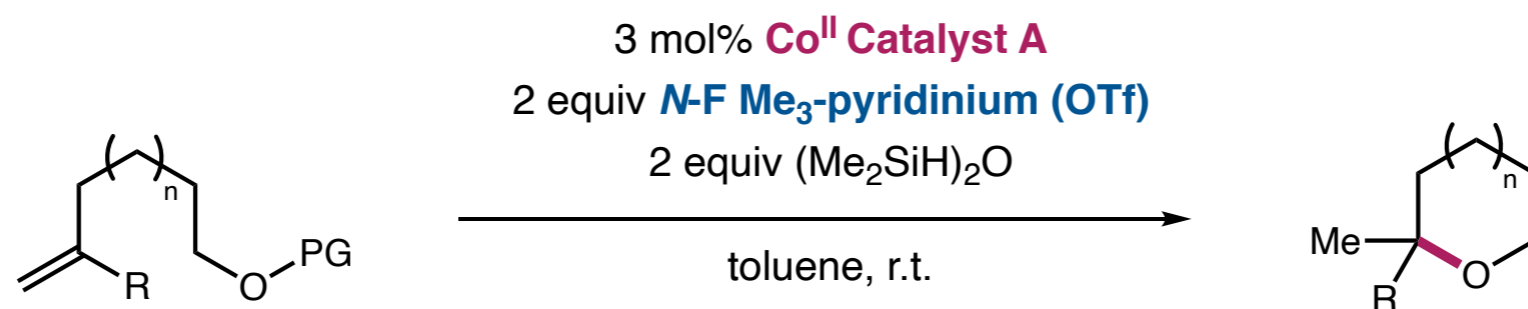
## Intramolecular Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin with Protected Alcohol



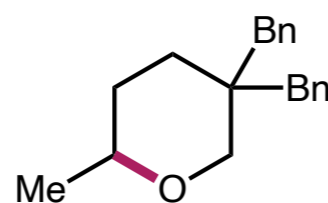
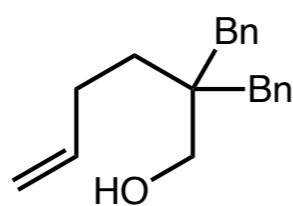
PG	time (h)	yield
TBS	0.5	99%
MOM	0.5	99%
MEM	0.5	97%
BOM	0.5	99%
Bn	1.5	93%
Me	1.5	87%
Ac	6.5	27%



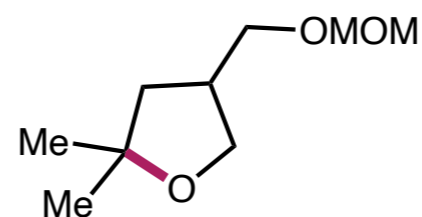
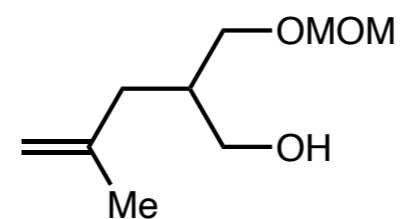
# Intramolecular Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin with Protected Alcohol



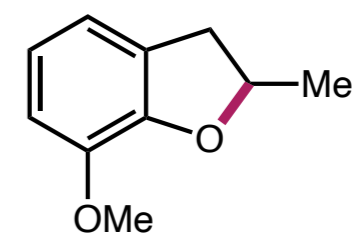
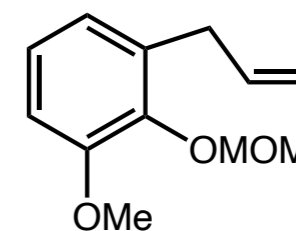
91% yield



91% yield

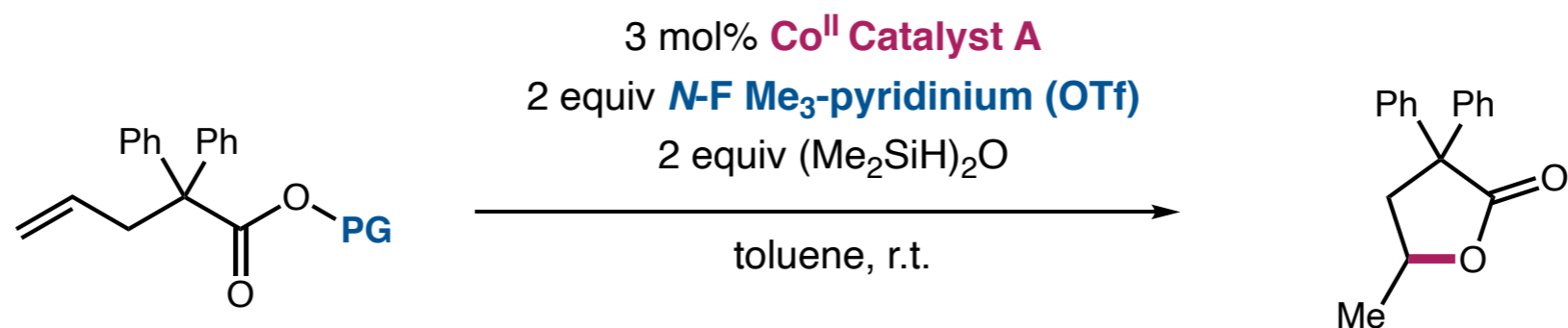


55% yield



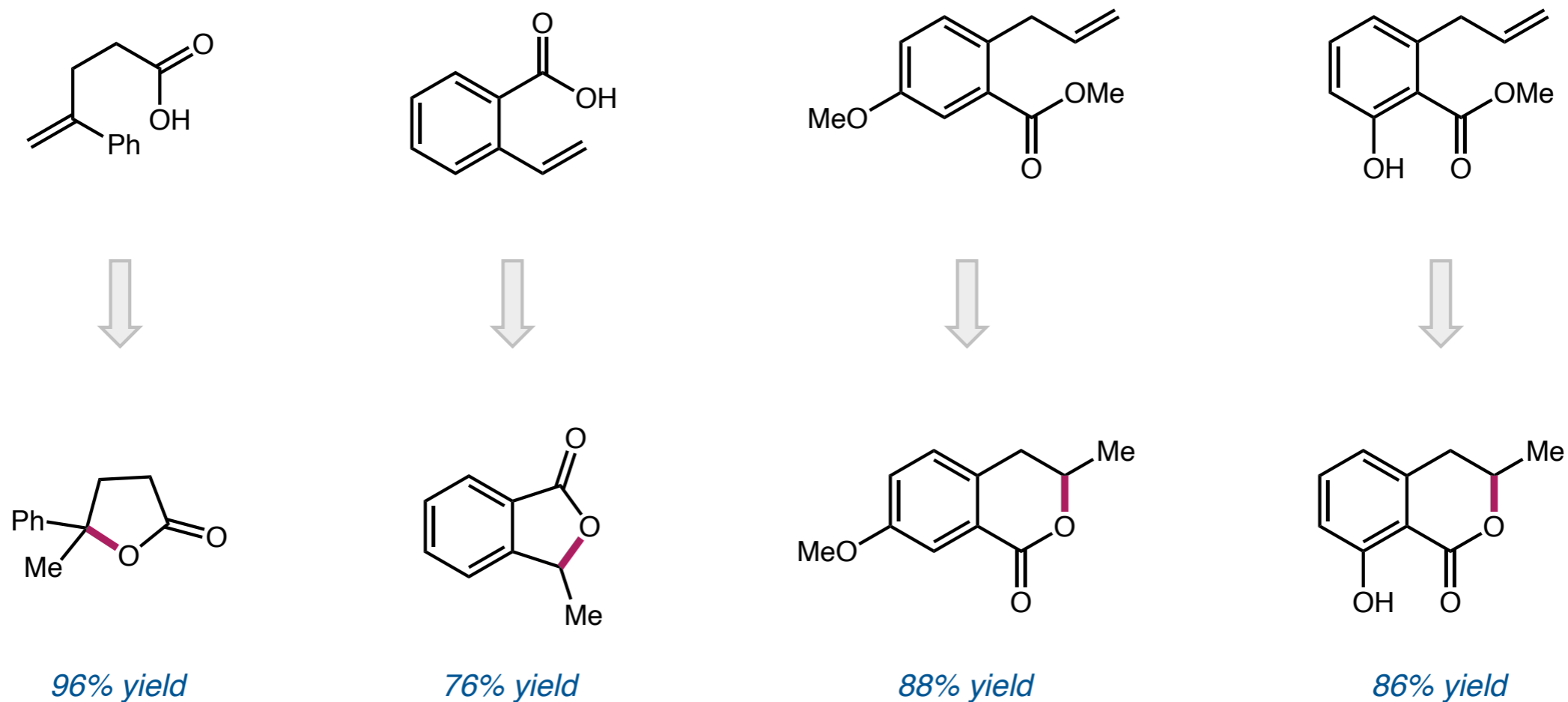
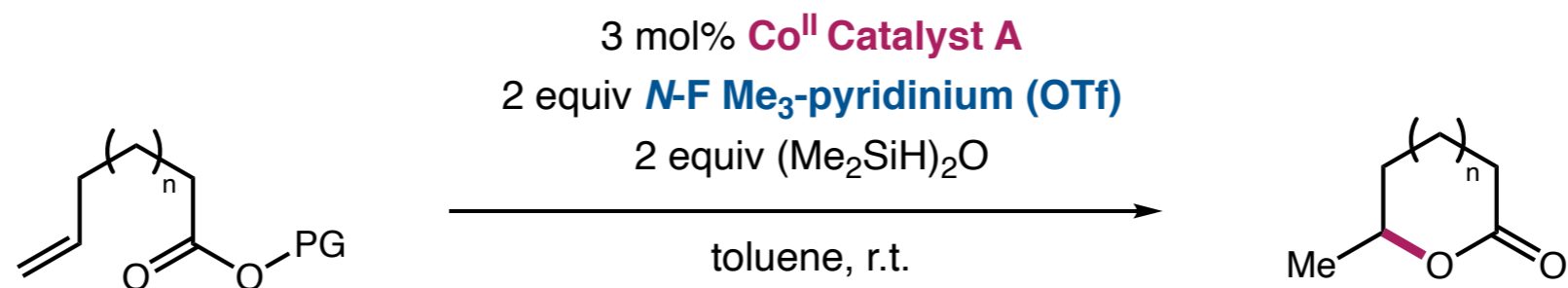
90% yield

## Intramolecular Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin with Acid and Esters



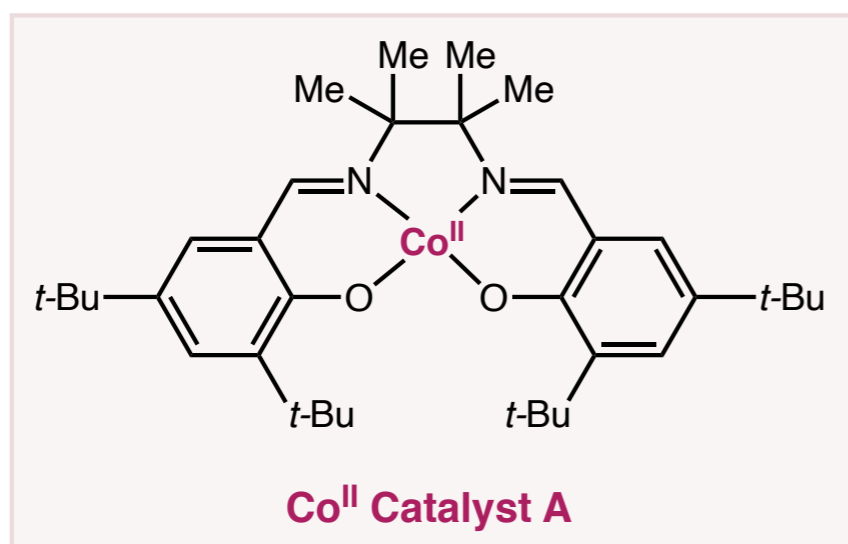
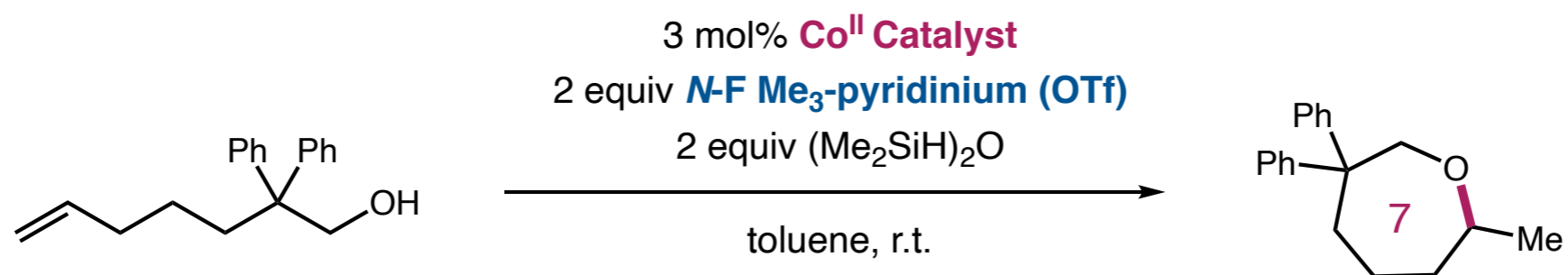
PG	time (h)	yield
H	21	84%
Me	0.5	99%
Et	1	99%
Bn	19	97%
PMB	3	99%
<i>t</i> -Bu	19	93%

# Intramolecular Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin with Acid and Esters

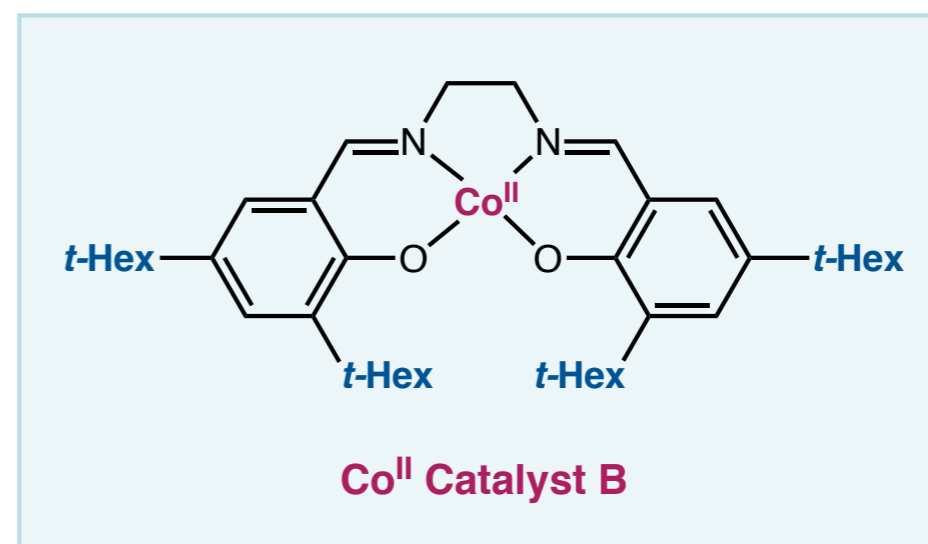




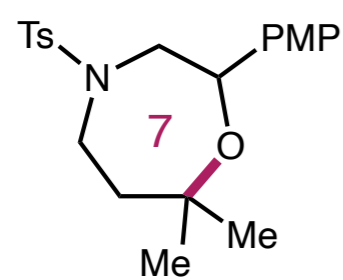
# Intramolecular Hydroalkoxylation of Olefin with Acid and Esters



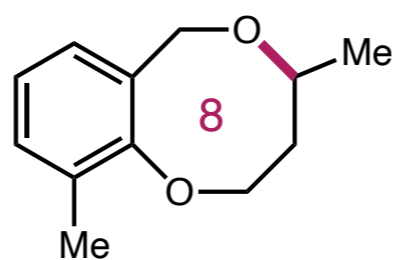
30% yield



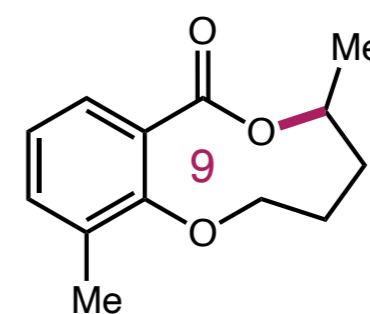
60% yield



69% yield

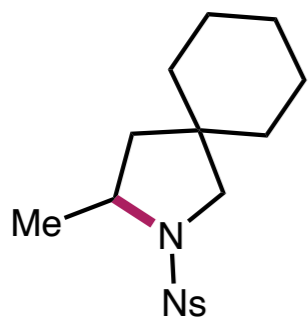
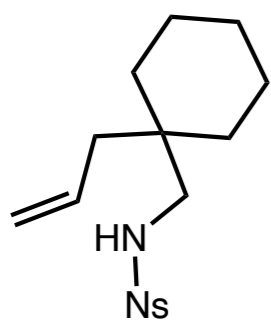
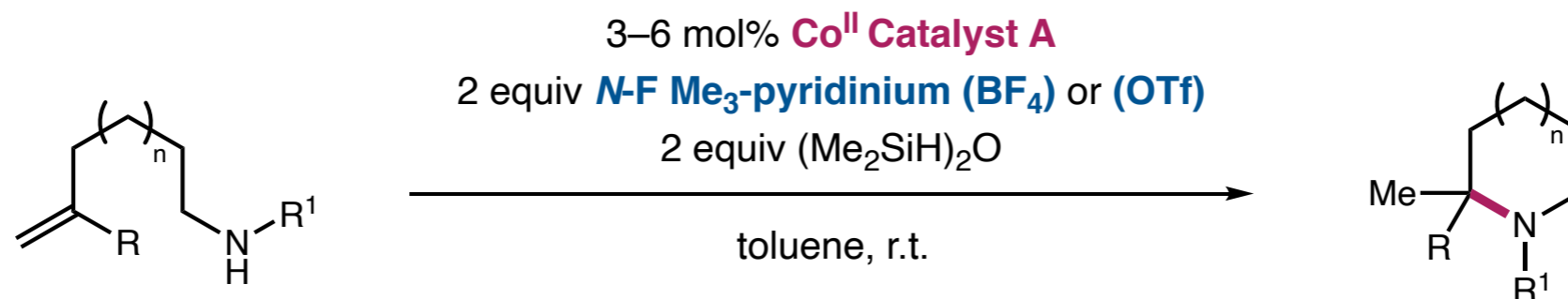


59% yield

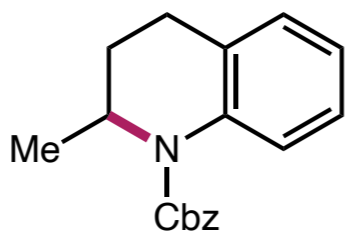
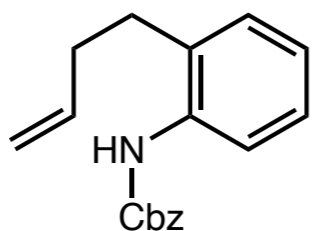


33% yield

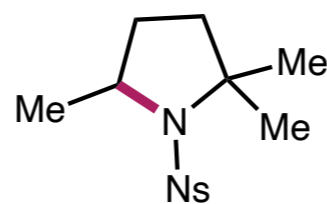
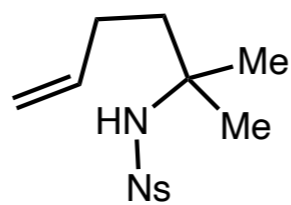
## Intramolecular Hydroamination of Olefin



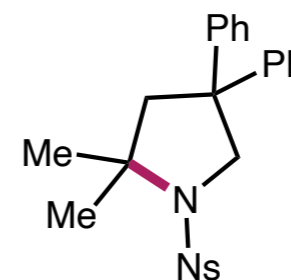
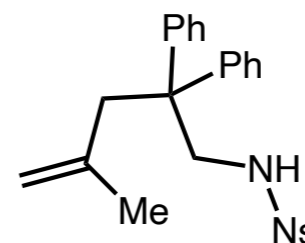
90% yield



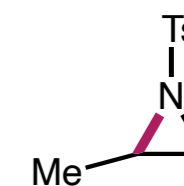
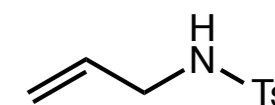
55% yield



68% yield

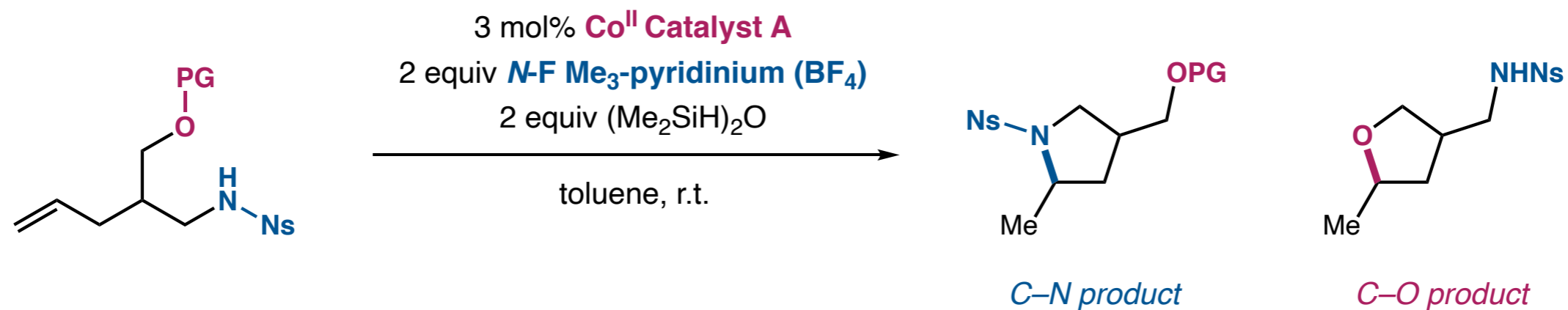


42% yield



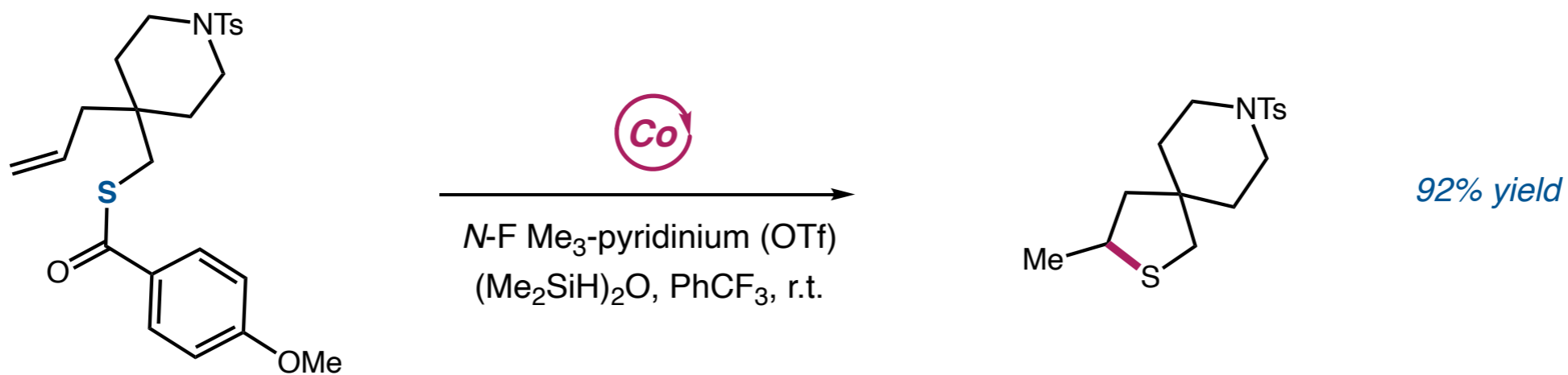
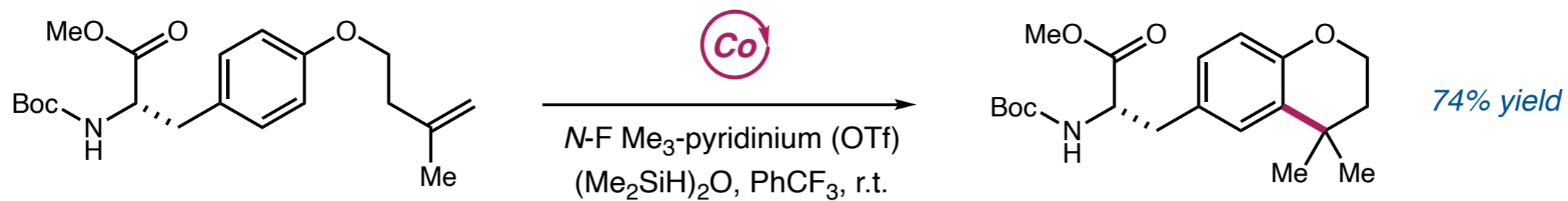
56% yield

## Intramolecular Hydroamination of Olefin: Oxygen v.s. Nitrogen



PG	C-N product	C-O product
H	0%	67%
MOM	24%	54%
TBS	43%	50%
Ac	89%	0%

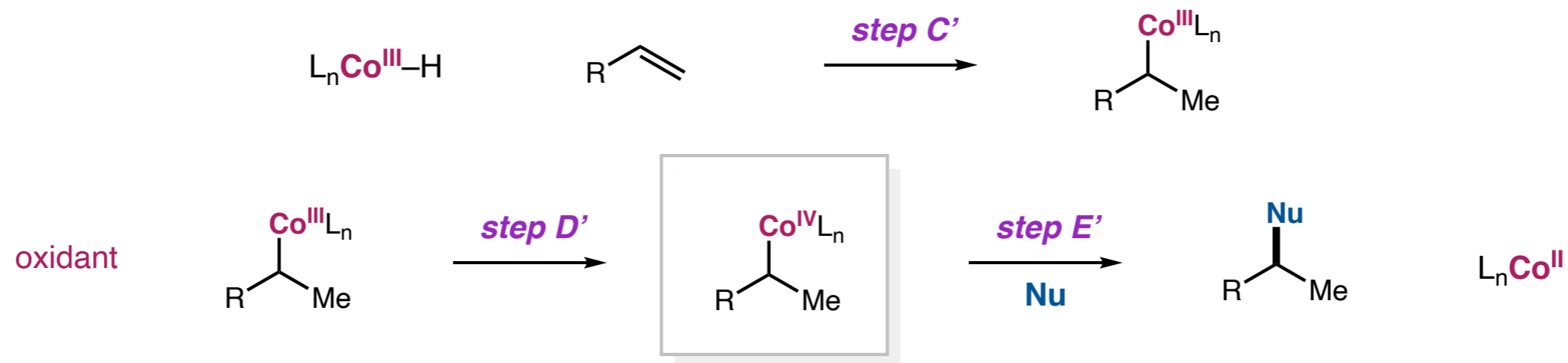
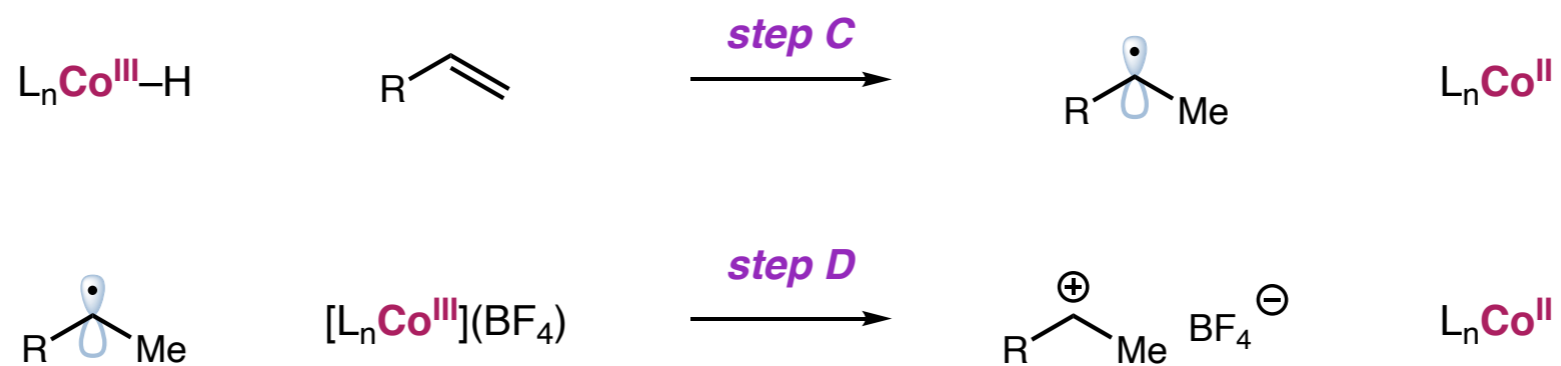
## Other Applications: Arenes and Thioester as Nucleophiles



Shigehisa, H.; Ano, T.; Honma, H.; Ebisawa, K.; Hiroya, K. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 3622

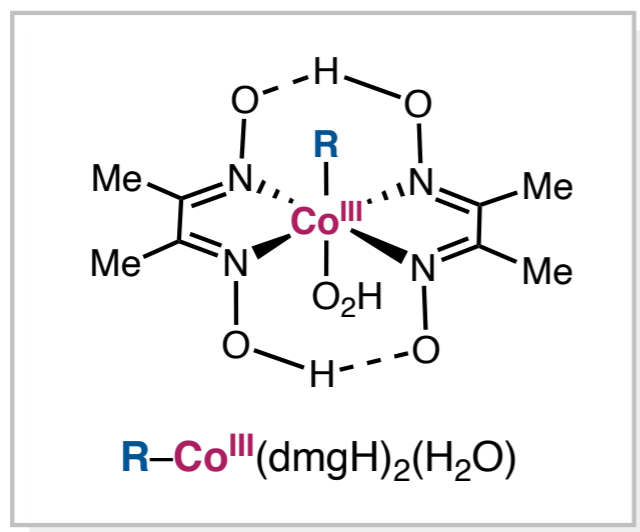
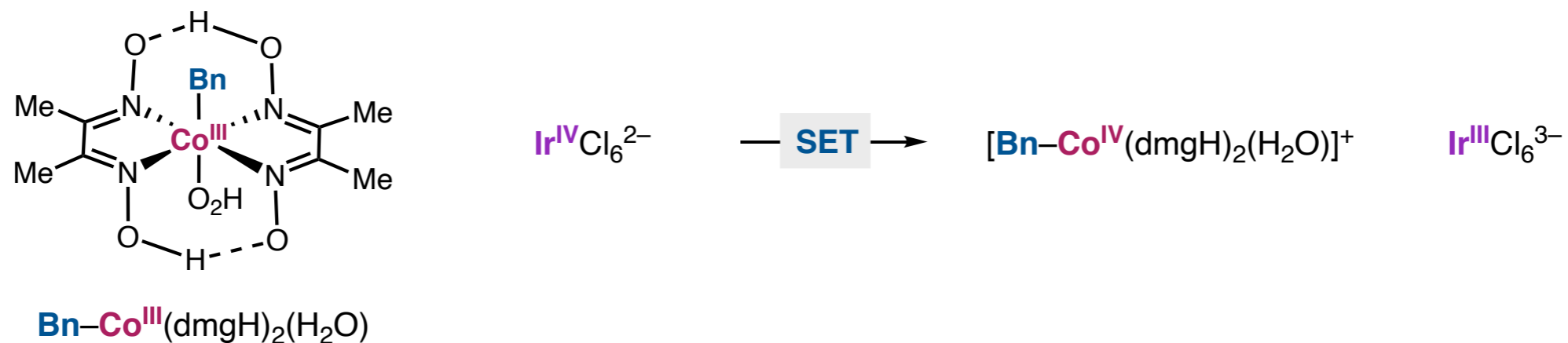
Date, S.; Hamasaki, K.; Sunagawa, K.; Koyama, H.; Sebe, C.; Hiroya, K.; Shigehisa, H. *ACS Catal.* **2020**, *10*, 2039

## Alternative Pathway to Generate Carbocations: Alkylcobalt(IV)



oxidant = N-F pyridinium salt or  $[Co^{III}L_n](BF_4)$

## Generation of Alkylcobalt(IV) and Reacting with Nucleophiles: Literature Precedents

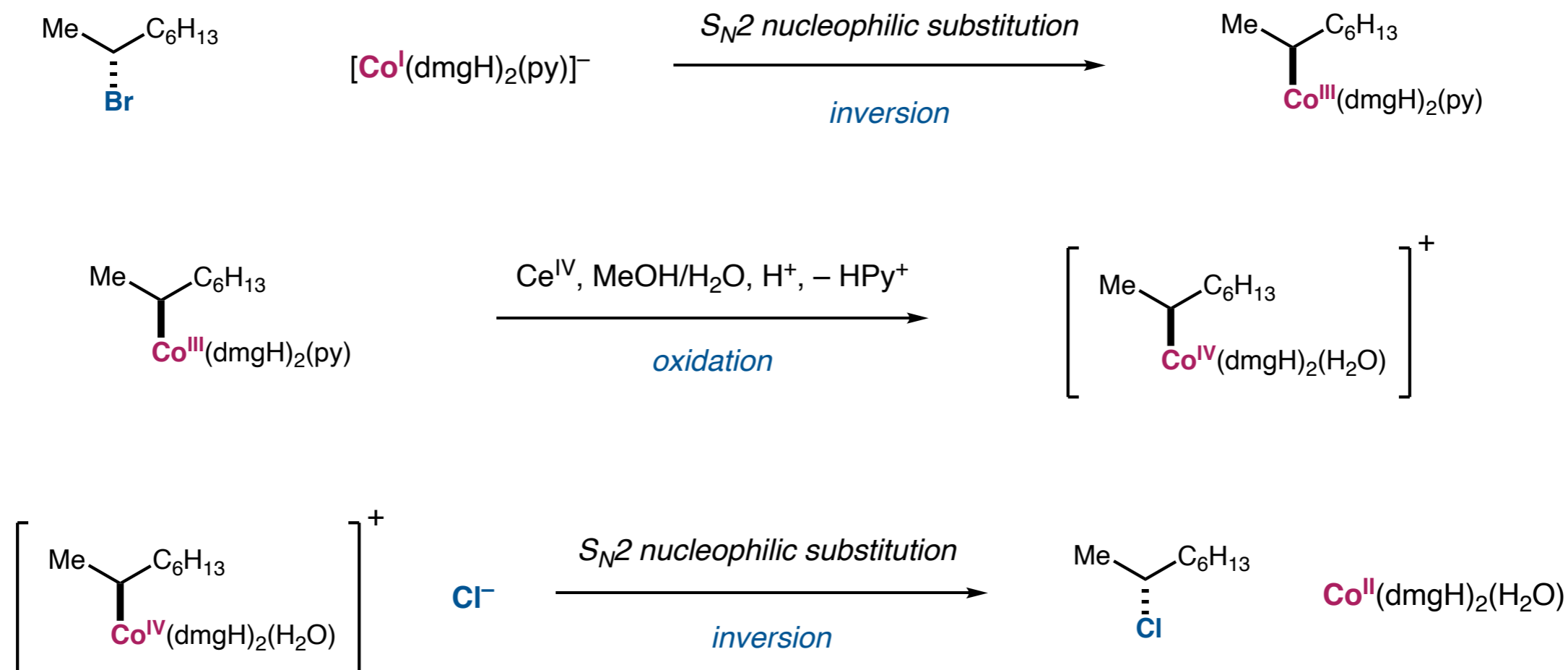


R	$E_{1/2}^{\text{ox}}$ (v.s. SCE, in HClO <sub>4</sub> aq.)
Me	0.902 V
Et	0.878 V
<i>n</i> -Pr	0.867 V
<i>i</i> -Pr	0.856 V
Bn	0.859 V

Abley, P.; Dockal, E. R.; Halpern, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, *94*, 659

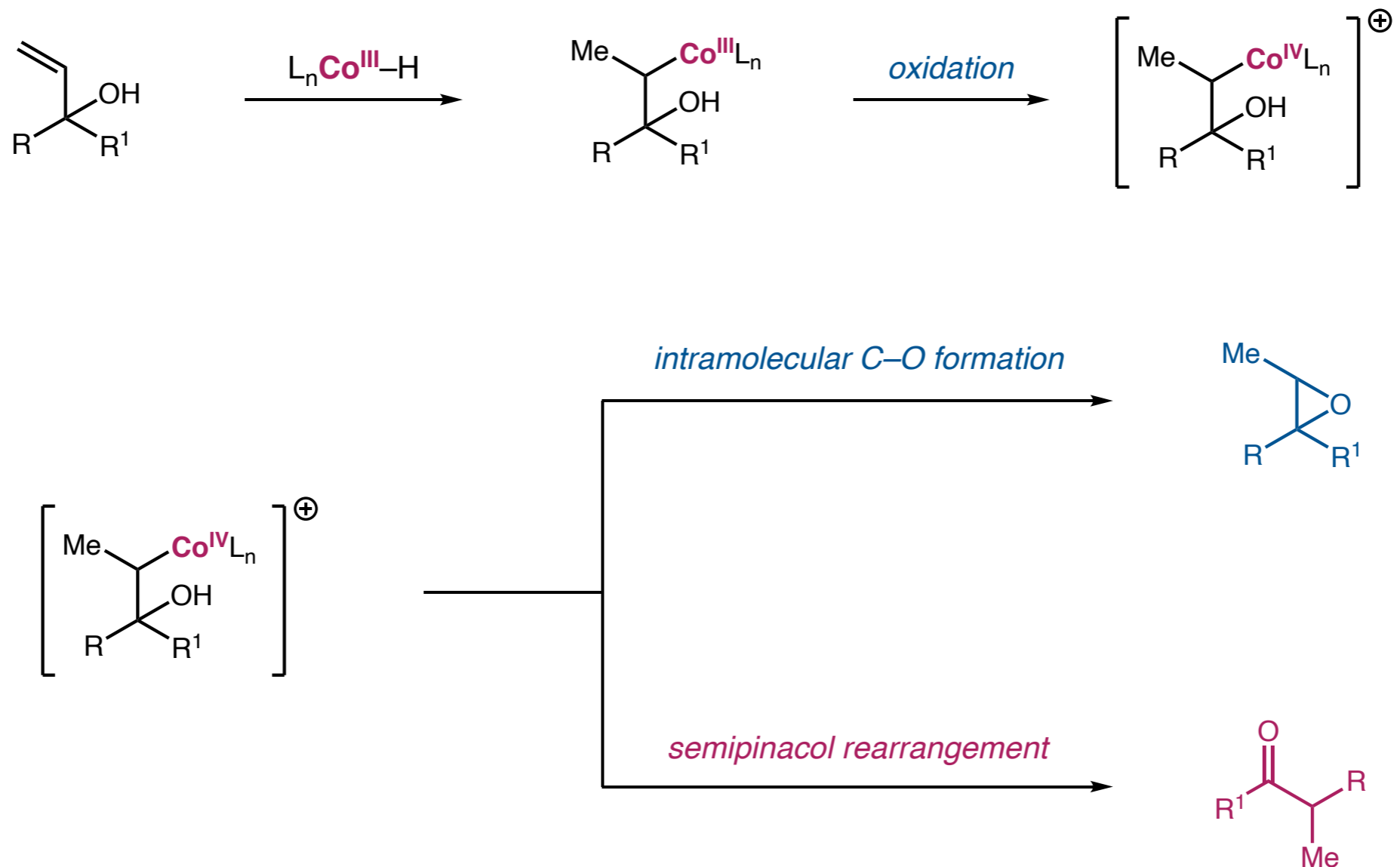
Halpern, J.; Chan, M. S.; Hanson, J.; Roche, T. S.; Topich, J. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1975**, *97*, 1606

## Generation of Alkylcobalt(IV) and Reacting with Nucleophiles: Literature Precedents



**The cobalt part of an alkylcobalt(IV) species is functioning as a great leaving group in  $S_N2$  reactions**

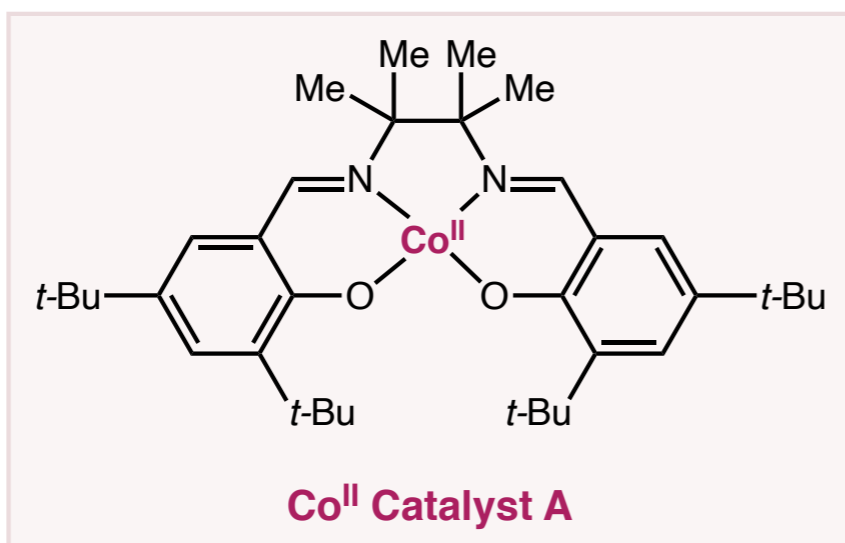
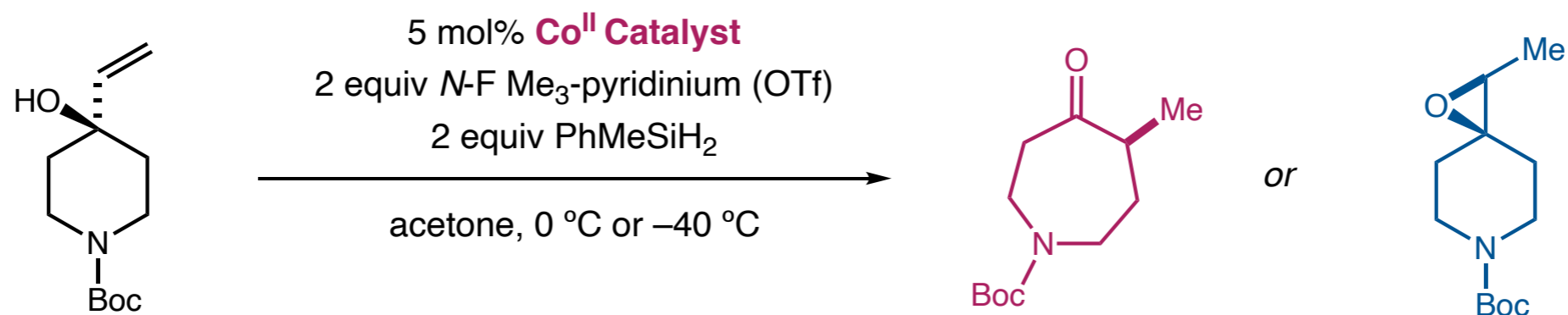
## Divergent Pathways of Alkylcobalt(IV) Generated from Allylic Alcohols



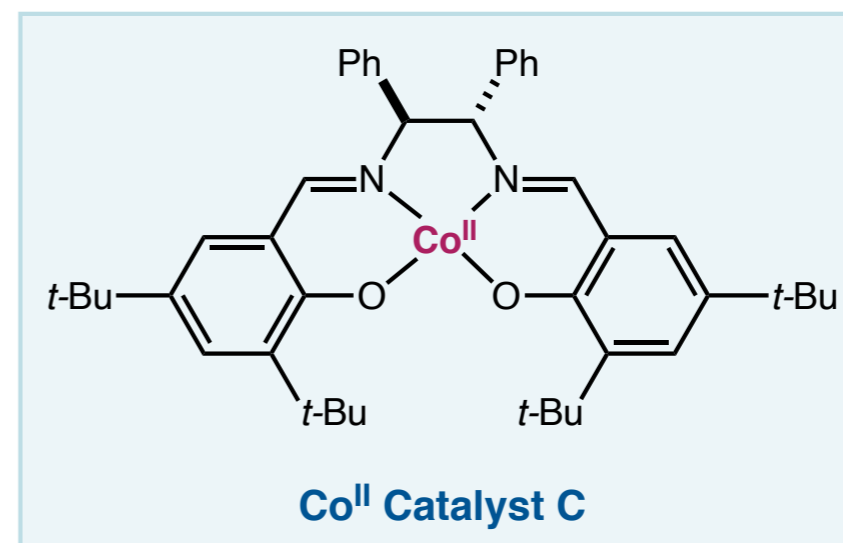
*The ligands can serve as a controlling factor for achieving divergent and selective transformations.*



## Divergent Functionalization of Allylic Alcohols



63% yield ketone  
(14% epoxide)

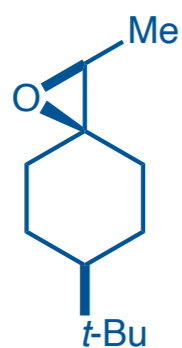


84% epoxide  
(9% ketone)

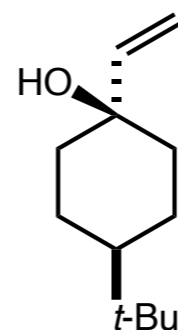
## Divergent Functionalization of Allylic Alcohols

With Co<sup>II</sup> Catalyst C

With Co<sup>II</sup> Catalyst A

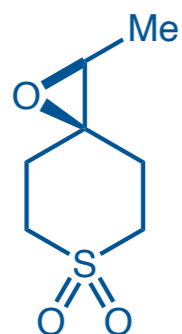
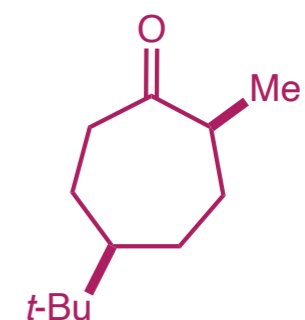


56% yield

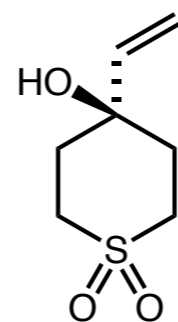


66% yield

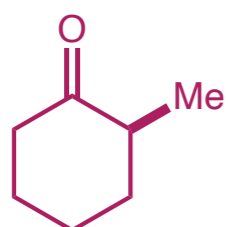
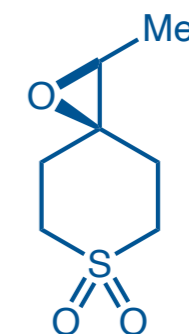
d.r. = 18:1



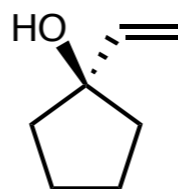
56% yield



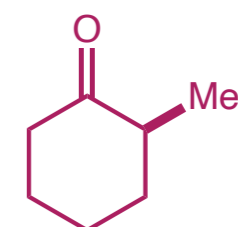
32% yield



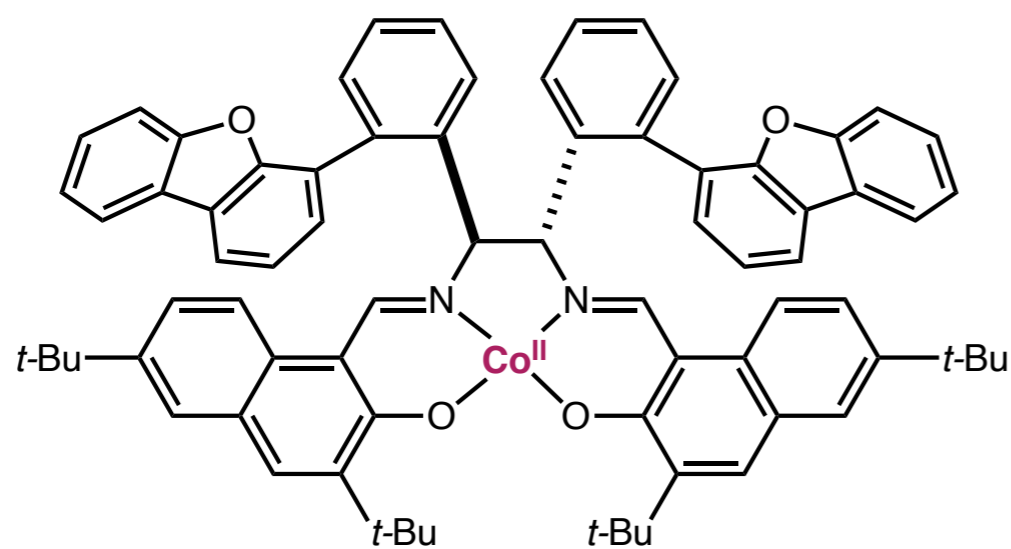
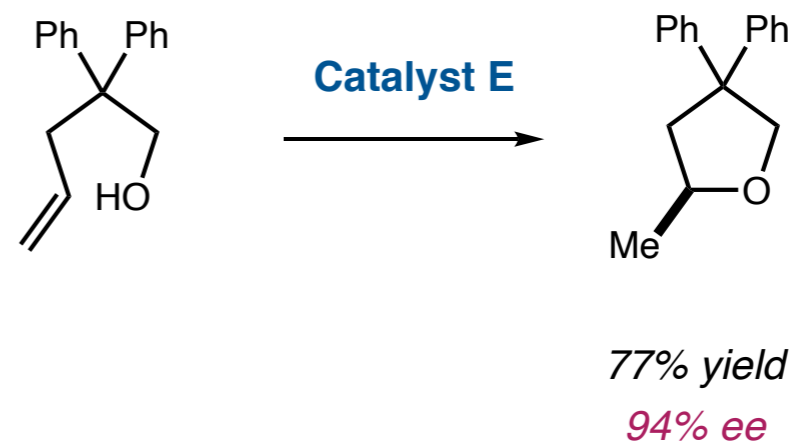
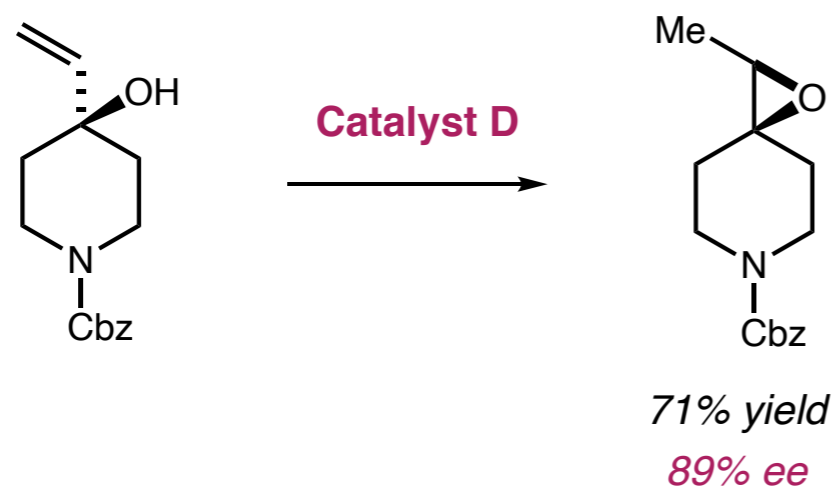
90% yield



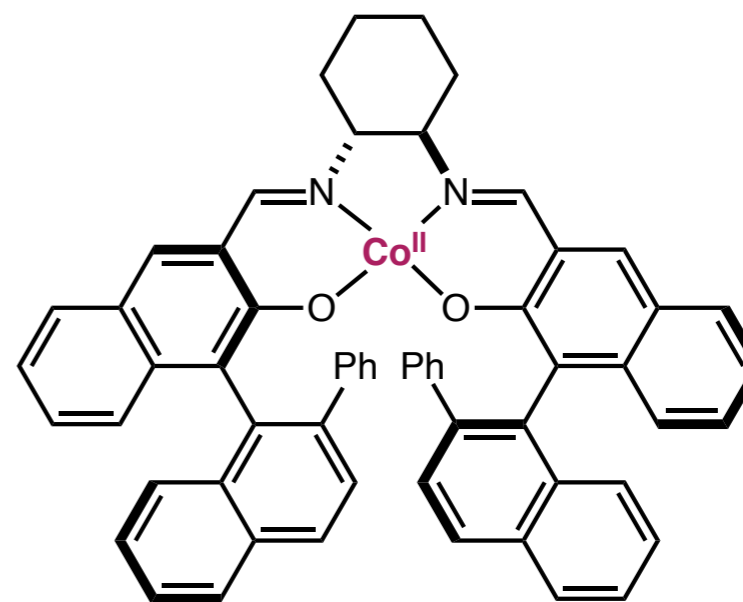
70% yield



# Asymmetric Catalysis for $sp^3$ C–O Formation using Chiral Salen Ligands



**Co<sup>II</sup> Catalyst D**



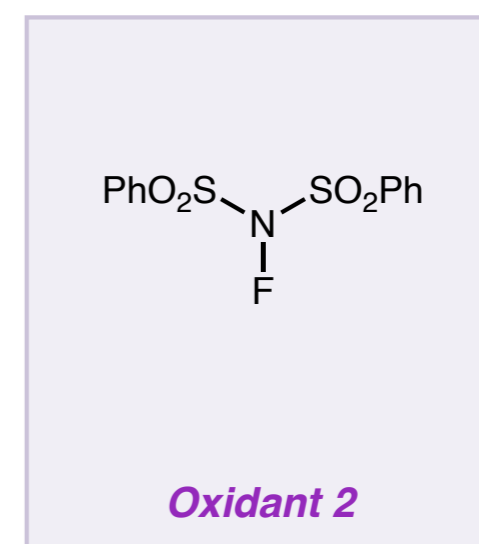
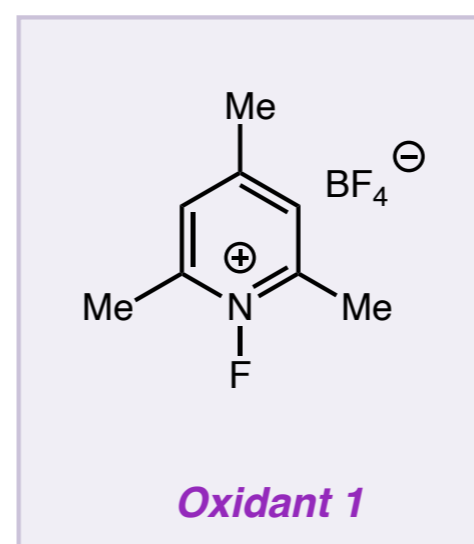
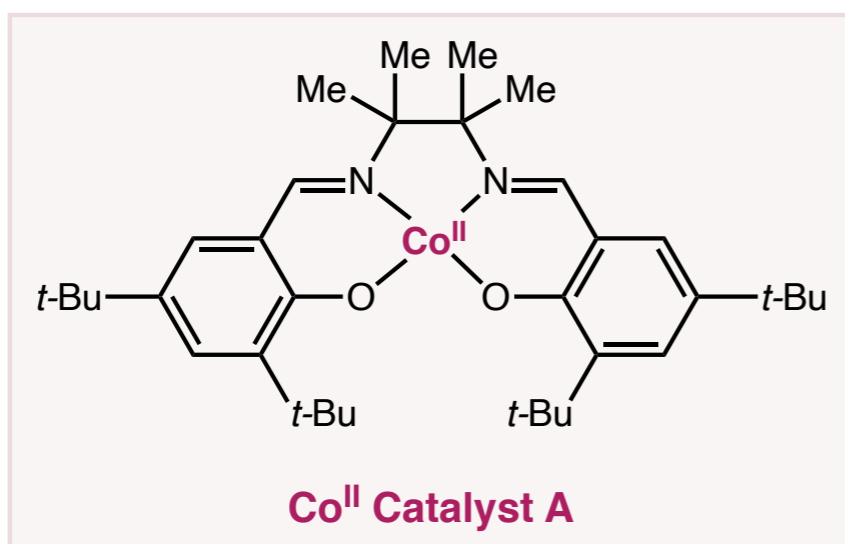
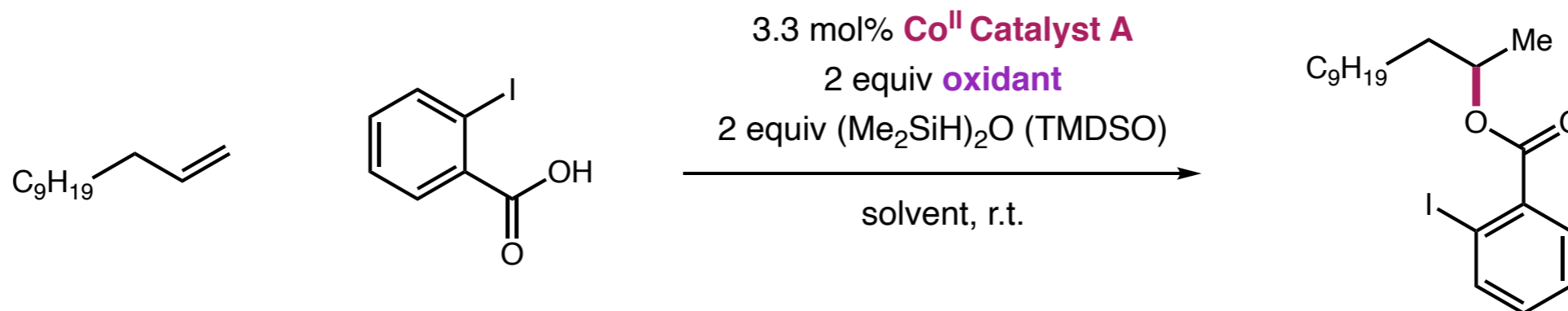
**Co<sup>II</sup> Catalyst E**

Discolo, C. A.; Touney, E. E.; Pronin, S. V. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 17527

Shigehisa, H. *et. al.*, *Chemrxiv* doi: 10.26434/chemrxiv.9981395.v1

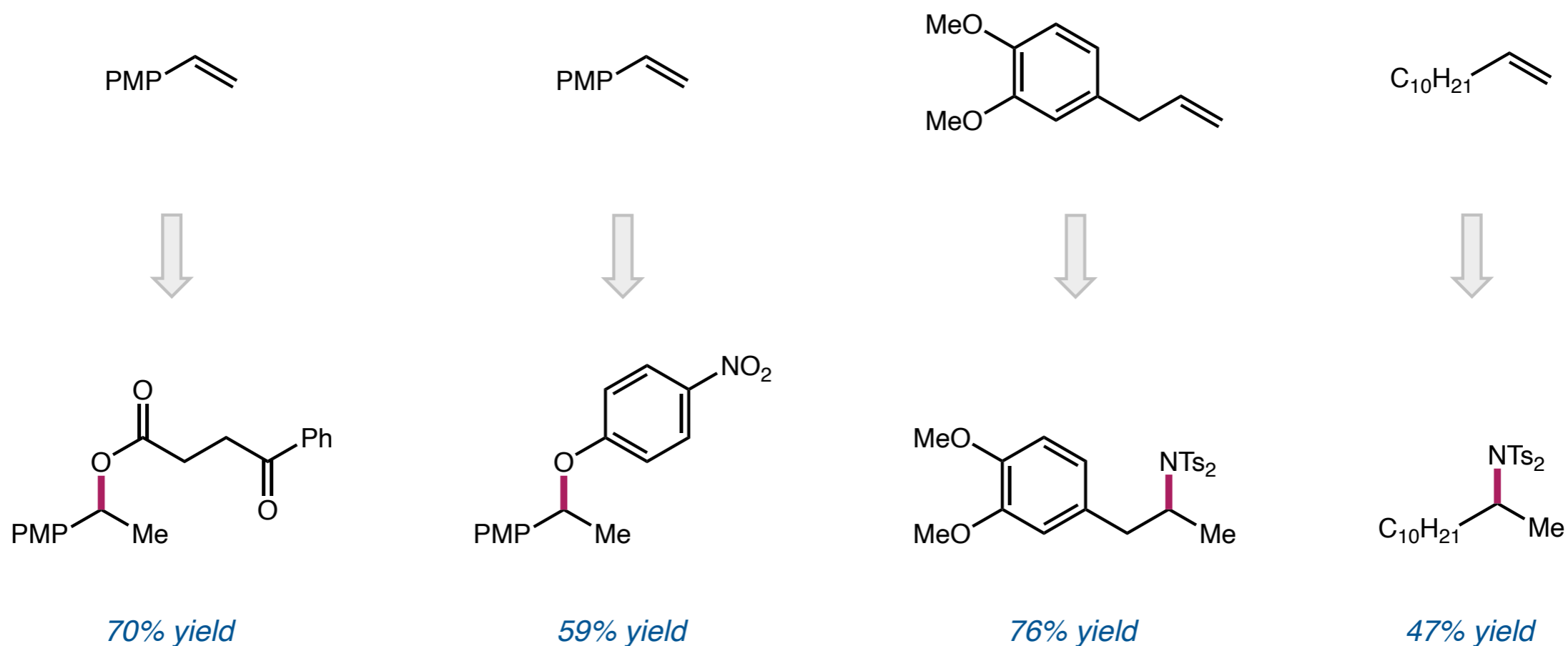
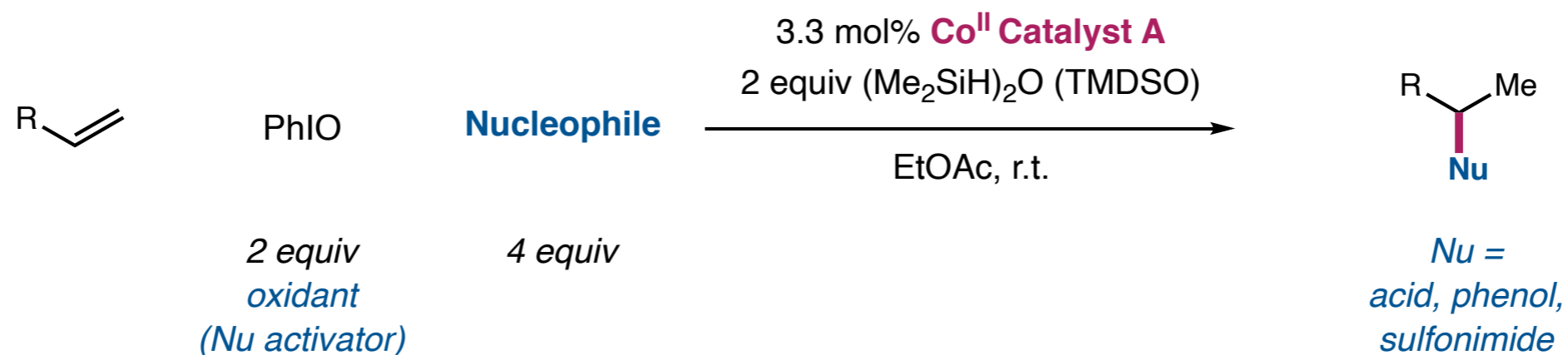
How to develop *intermolecular*  $sp^3$  C–O and  $sp^3$  C–N formation reactions?

# Intermolecular Hydrofunctionalization using Oxygen and Nitrogen Nucleophiles

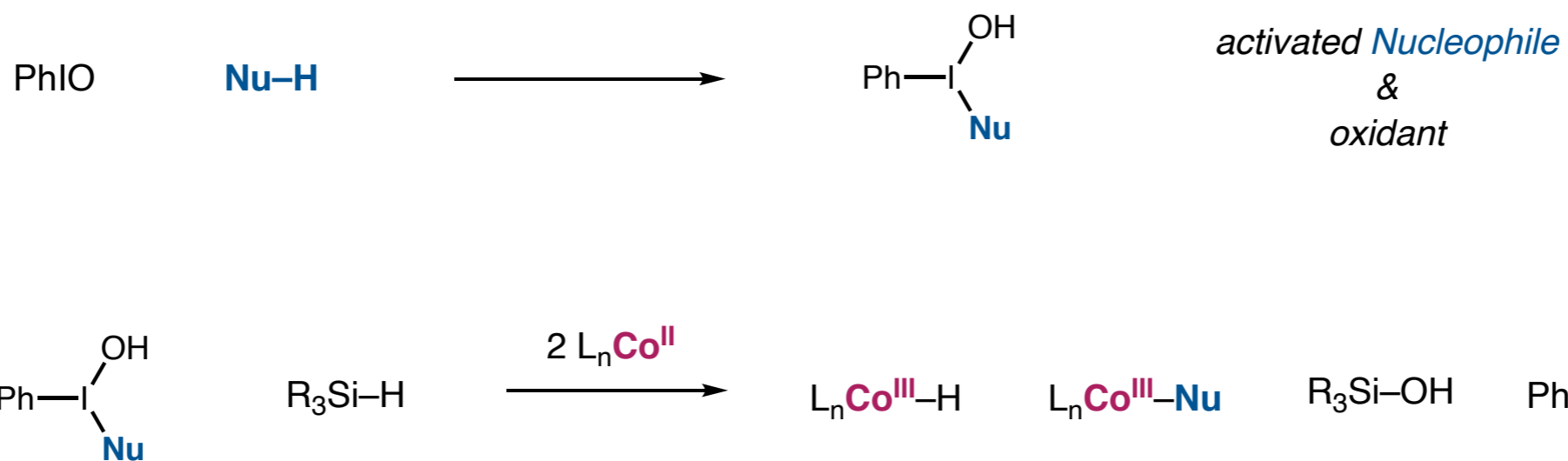
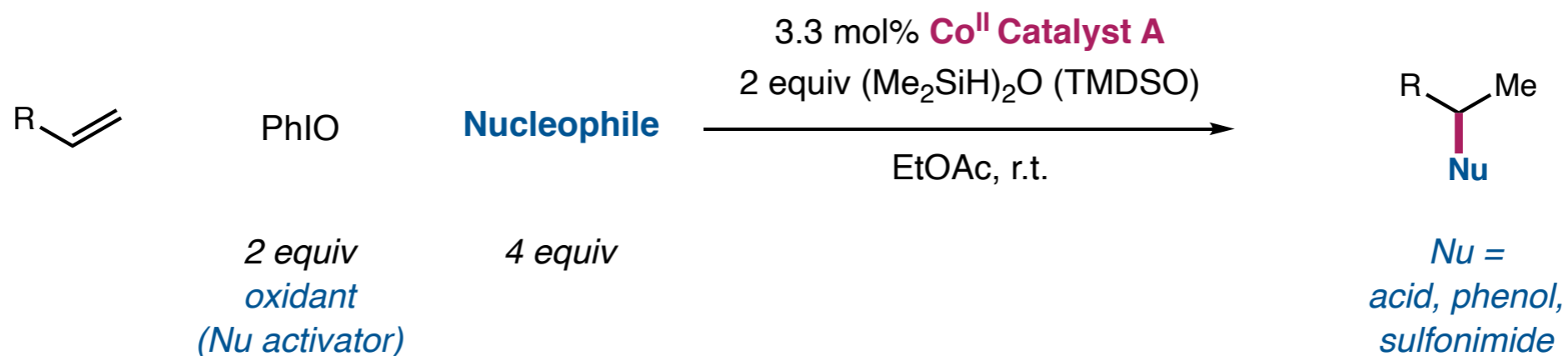


<10% yield, under a variety of conditions using either oxidant 1 or 2

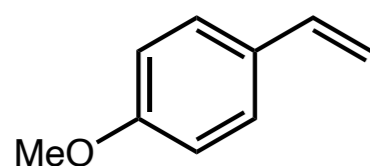
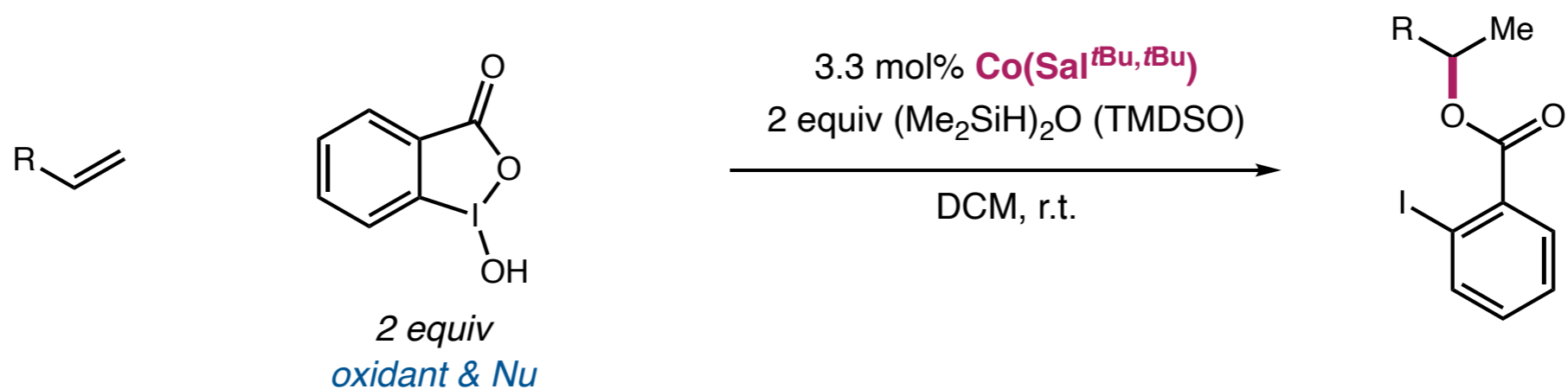
# Intermolecular Hydrofunctionalization using Oxygen and Nitrogen Nucleophiles



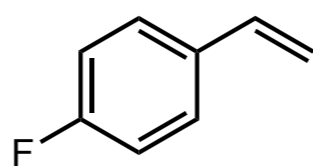
# Intermolecular Hydrofunctionalization using Oxygen and Nitrogen Nucleophiles



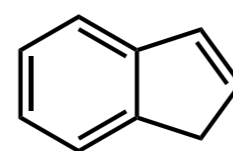
# Intermolecular Hydrofunctionalization using Oxygen and Nitrogen Nucleophiles



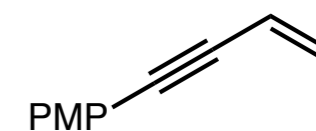
83% yield



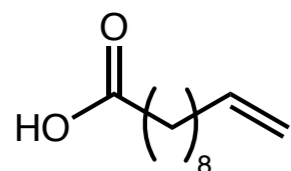
71% yield



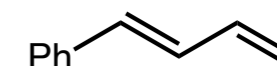
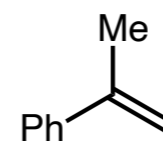
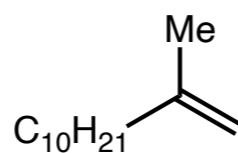
77% yield



75% yield



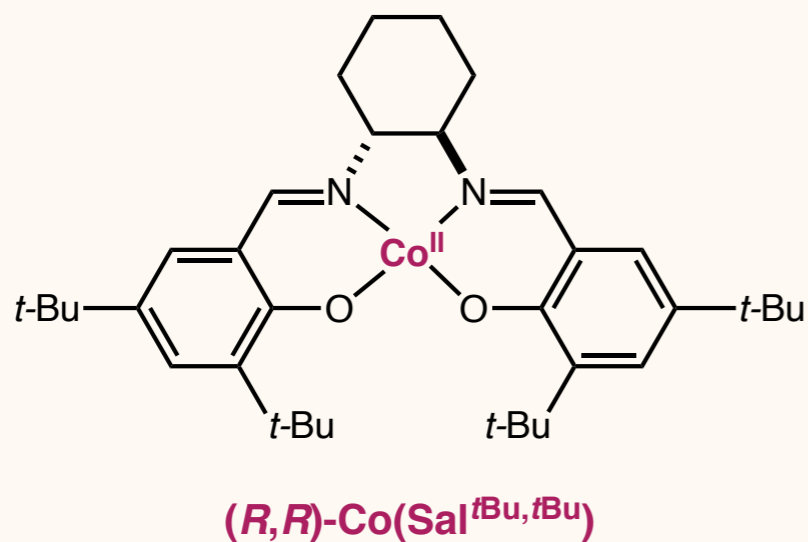
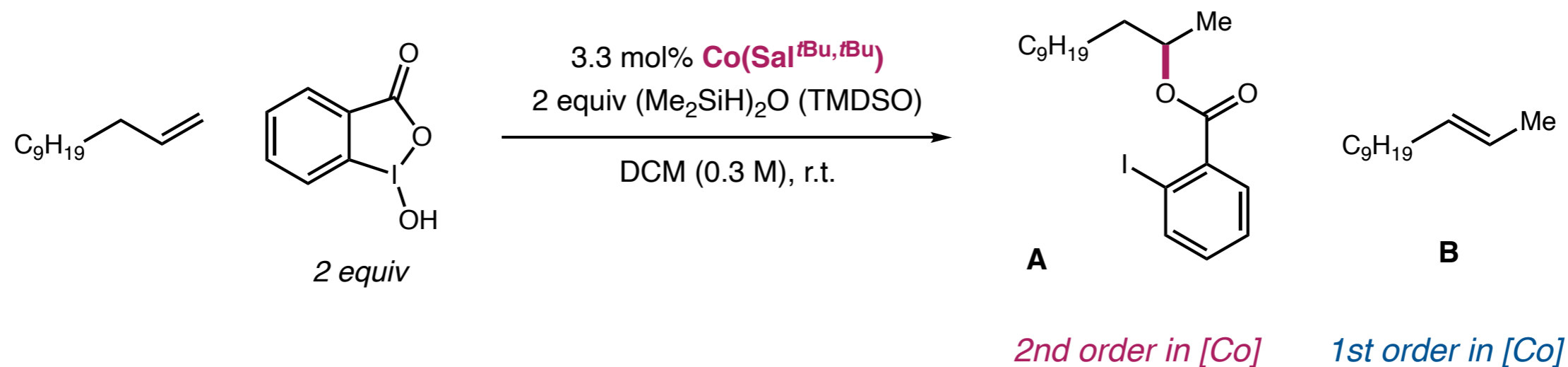
65% yield



Not applicable (<5% yield)

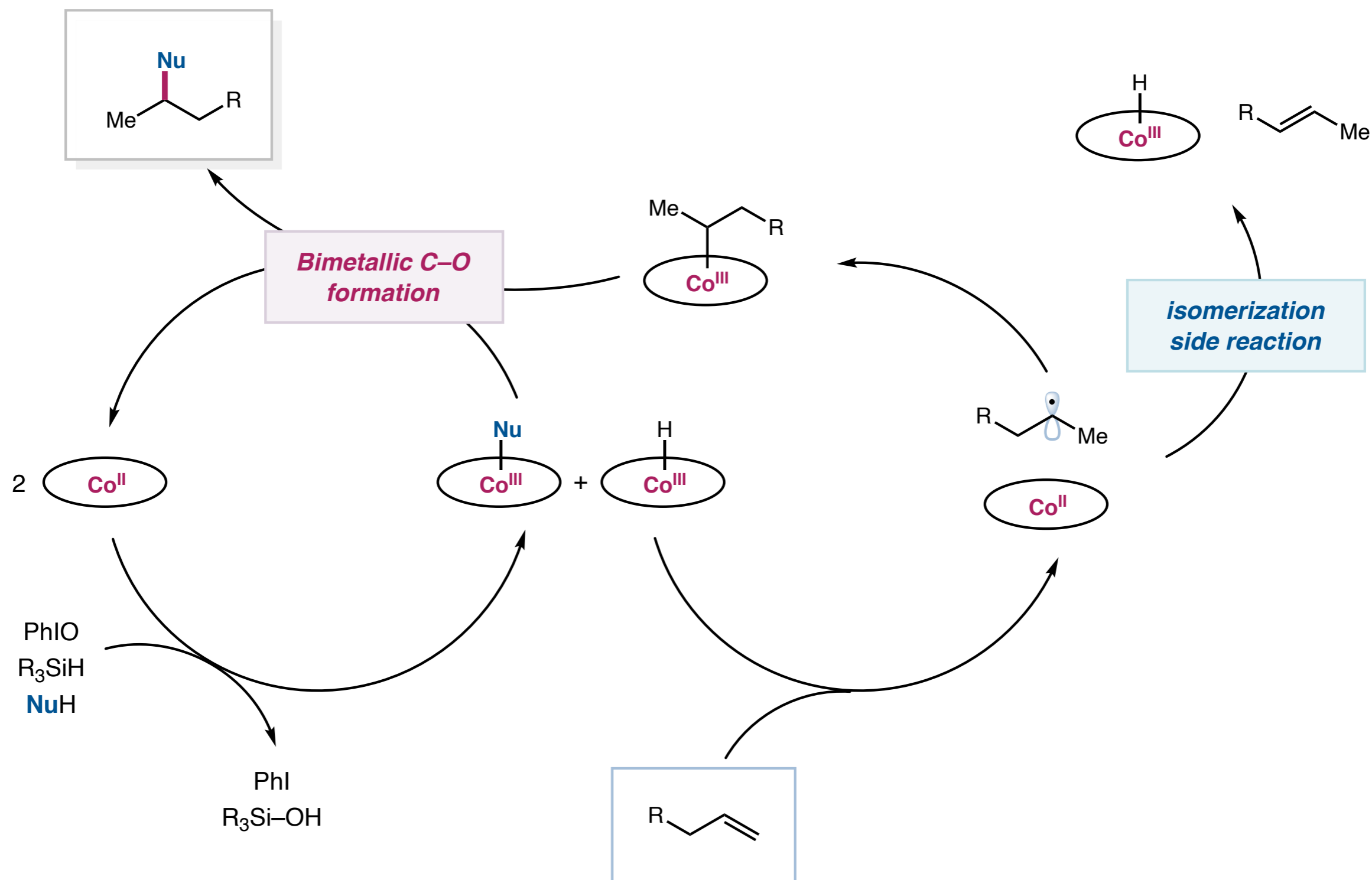


## Optimization: Some Interesting Findings

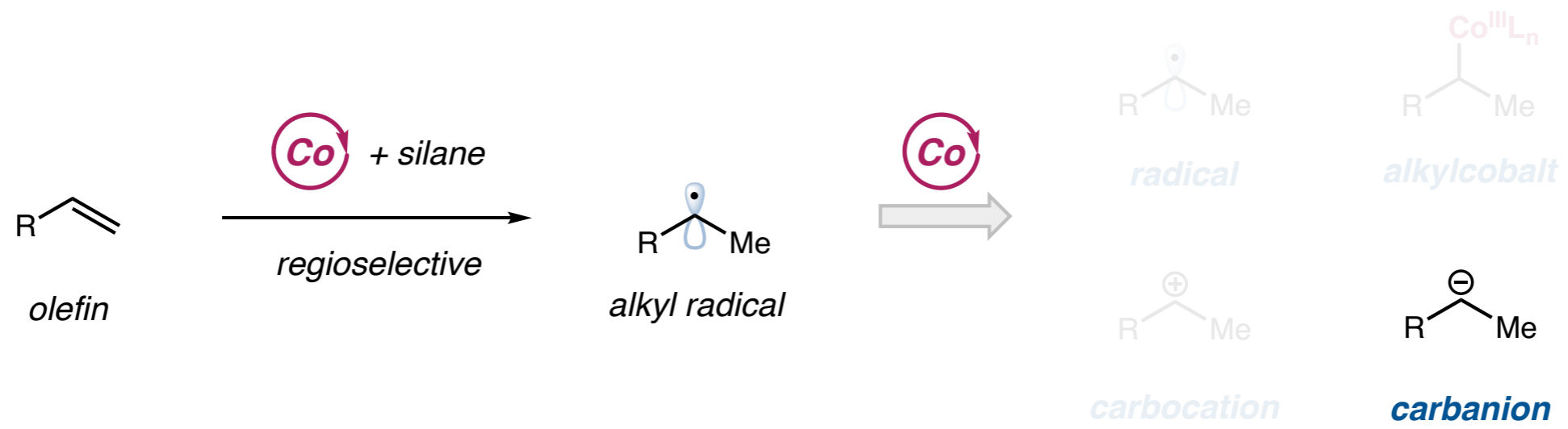


entry	deviation from above	<b>A</b> (%)	<b>B</b> (%)
1	none	84	16
2	0.1 M instead of 0.3 M	24	10
3	0.1 M, with 10 mol% Co	73	24
4	(S,S) cobalt catalyst	81	17
5	racemic cobalt catalyst	36	15

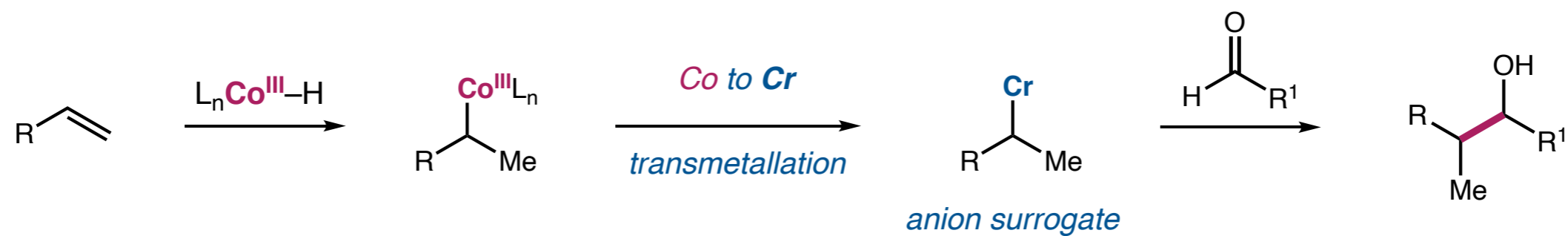
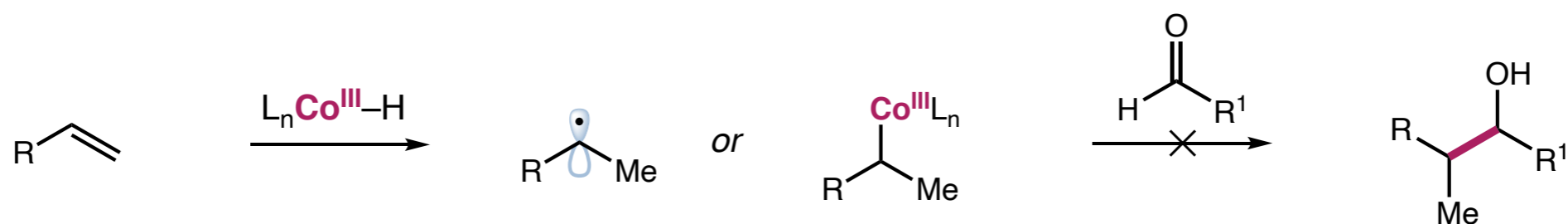
## Proposed Mechanism: Bimetallic C–O Formation



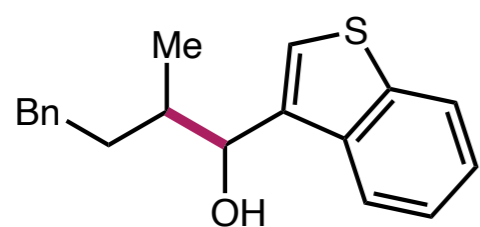
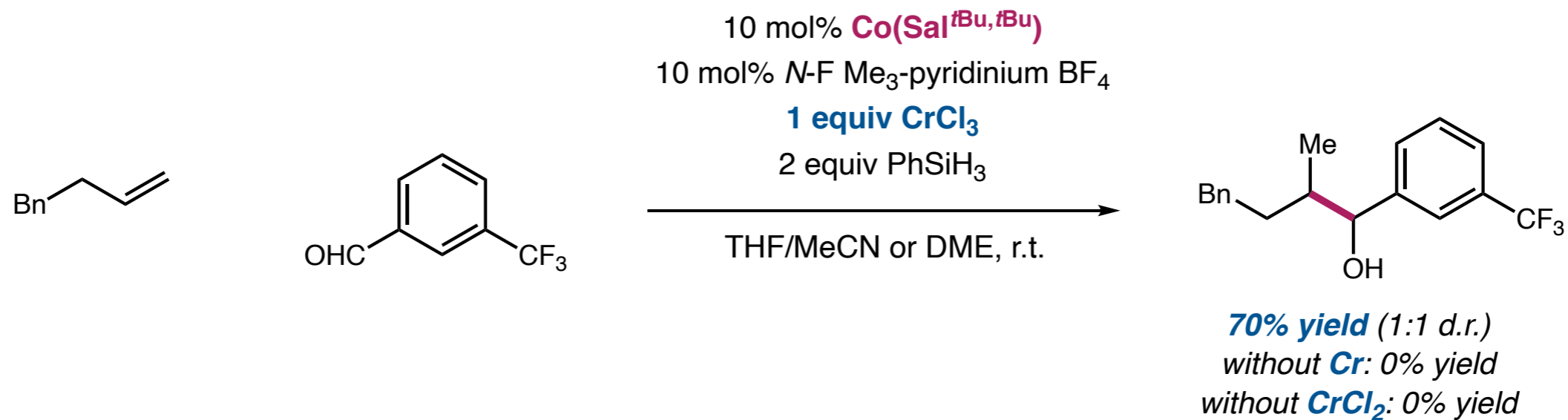
# Outline



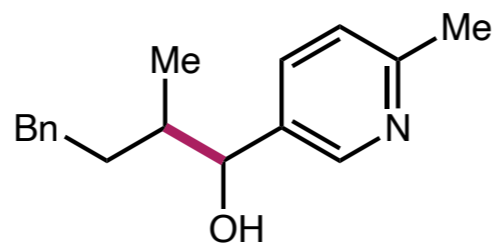
## Olefins as Carbanion Precursors



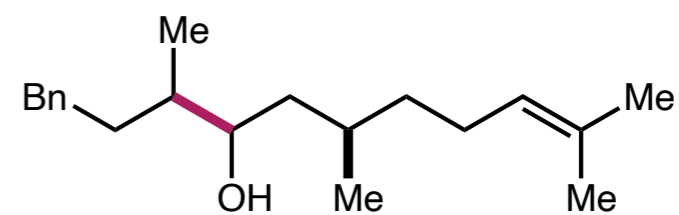
## Olefins as Carbanion Precursors



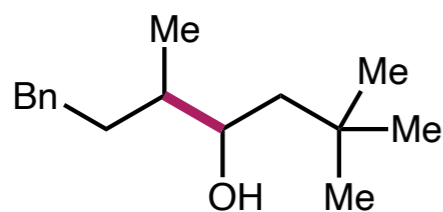
**68% yield**



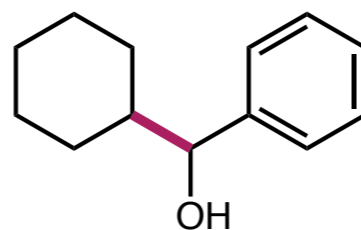
**90% yield**



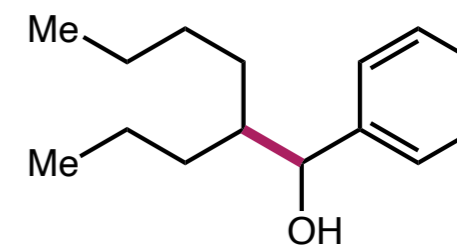
**62% yield**



**84% yield**

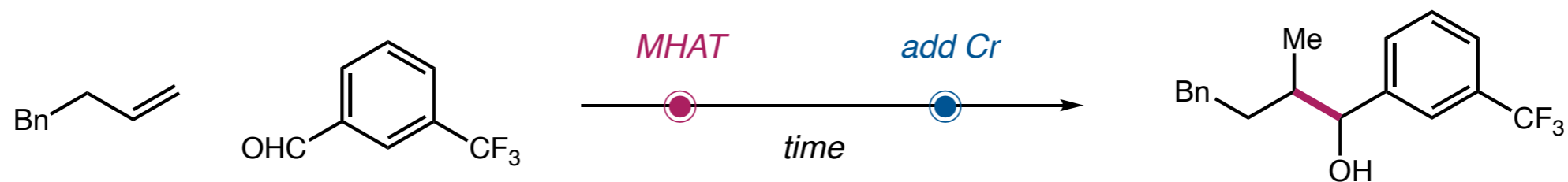


**52% yield**

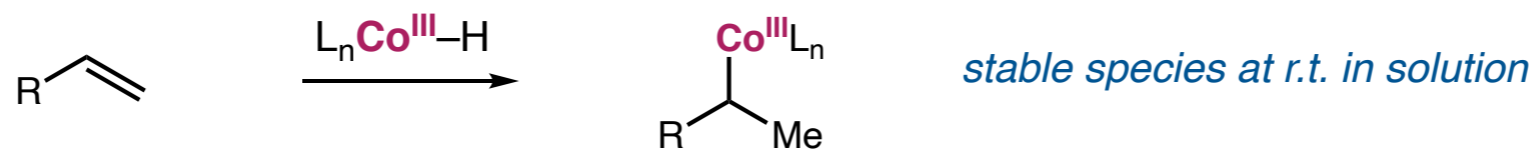


**33% yield**

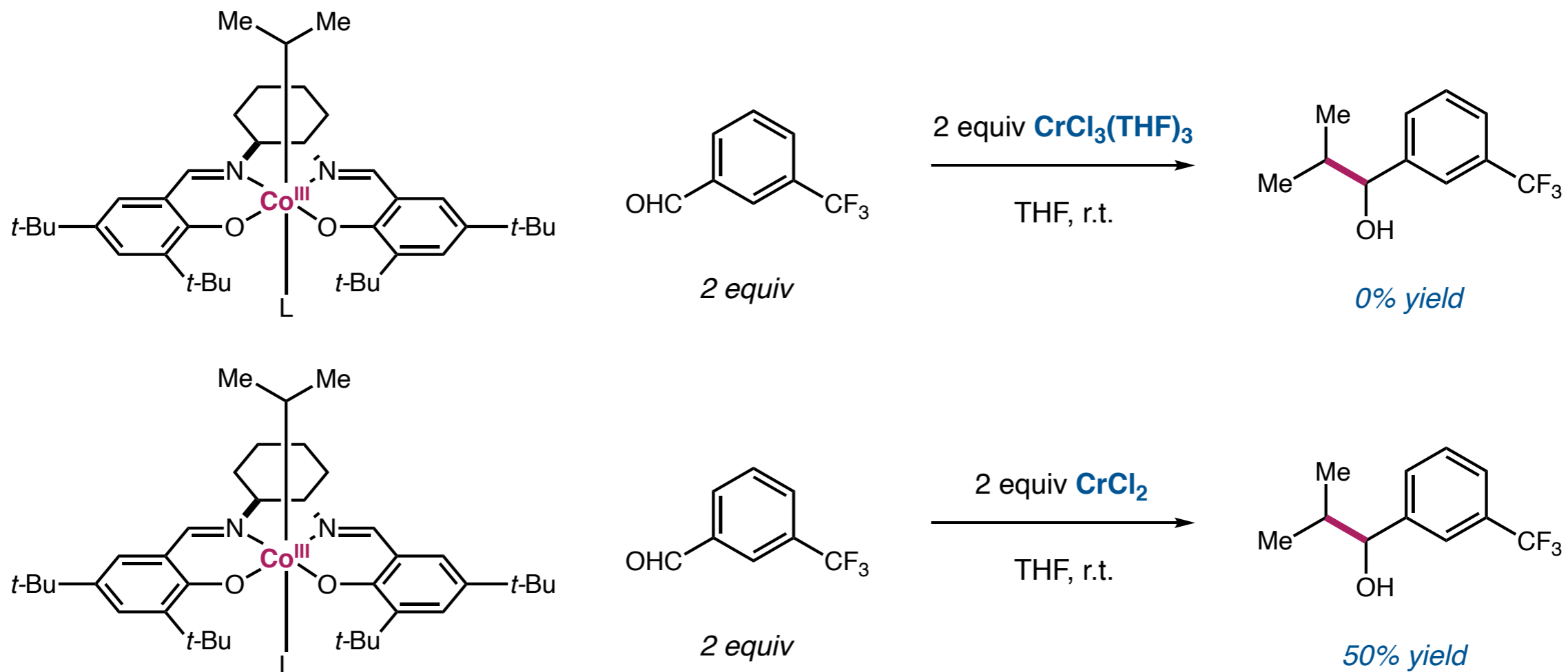
## Olefins as Carbanion Precursors: Mechanistic Studies



<i>time</i>	<i>yield</i>
0 s	90%
10 s	90%
10 min	71%
60 min	86%

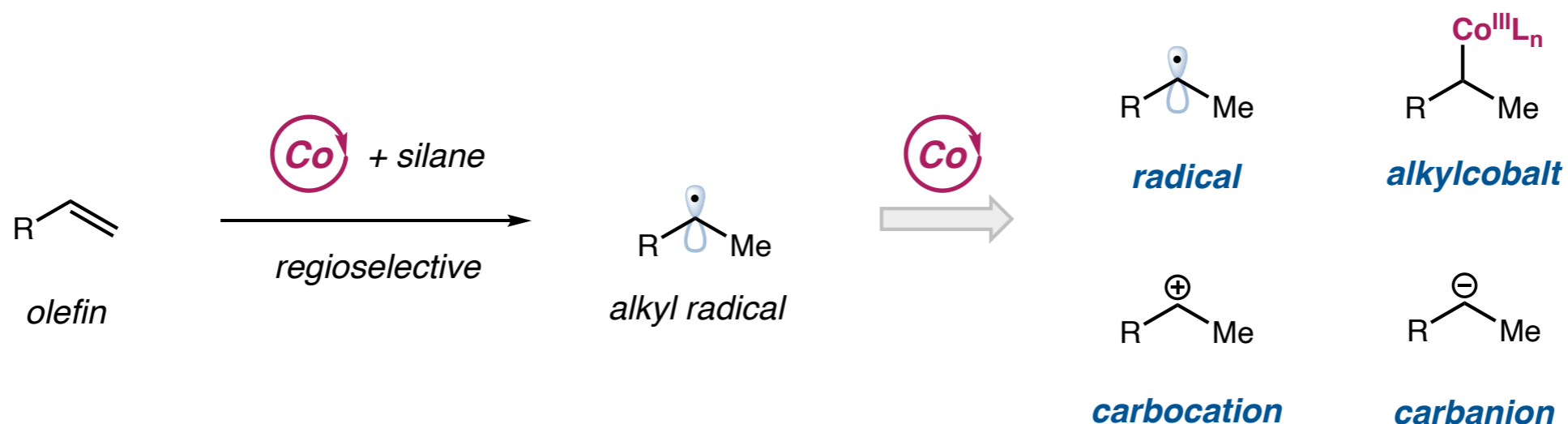


## Olefins as Carbanion Precursors: Mechanistic Studies



- $\text{Co}^{\text{III}}$  to  $\text{Cr}^{\text{II}}$  transmetalation (alkyl transfer)
- $\text{Cr}^{\text{II}}$  was generated through reduction using silane

## Summary



Reviews for further reading:

Shenvi, R. A. *et. al.*, *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, *116*, 8912

Shenvi, R. A. *et. al.*, *Acc. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *51*, 2628

Shenvi, R. A. *et. al.*, Chapter 7. Markovnikov Functionalization by Hydrogen Atom Transfer  
*Organic Reactions*, **2019**, *100*, 383

Shigehisa, H. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **2018**, *66*, 339

Zhu, R. *Synlett* **2019**, *30*, 2015

Michiyuki, T.; Komeyama, K. *Asian J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *9*, 1

“Recent Advances in Four-Coordinated Planar Cobalt Catalysis in Organic Synthesis”