
This version is available at https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/53425/

Strathprints is designed to allow users to access the research output of the University of Strathclyde. Unless otherwise explicitly stated on the manuscript, Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Please check the manuscript for details of any other licences that may have been applied. You may not engage in further distribution of the material for any profitmaking activities or any commercial gain. You may freely distribute both the url (https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/) and the content of this paper for research or private study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge.

Any correspondence concerning this service should be sent to the Strathprints administrator: strathprints@strath.ac.uk
Tandem chemoselective Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling enabled by nucleophile speciation control

Ciaran P. Seath, James W. B. Fyfe, John J. Molloy and Allan J. B. Watson

Abstract: Control of boronic acid speciation is presented as a strategy to achieve nucleophile chemoselectivity in the Suzuki-Miyaura reaction. Combined with simultaneous control of oxidative addition and transmetallation, this enables chemoselective formation of two C-C bonds in a single operation, providing a method for the rapid preparation of highly functionalized carbogenic frameworks.

The Suzuki-Miyaura reaction is the primary method for Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling, accounting for over 40% of C-C bond constructions in the pharmaceutical industry alone.\(^1\,^2\) Chemoselective control of this reaction is currently limited to single mechanistic events, focusing on either the electrophile or nucleophile independently.\(^3\) Electrophile selectivity has been thoroughly demonstrated by exploiting the well-defined principles of oxidative addition (I > Br > Cl, etc.; Scheme 1a)\(^4\,^5\) while nucleophile selectivity has been achieved through the use of inert (protected) boronic acid derivatives (Scheme 1b (i))\(^6\) or a geminal/vicinal diboron self-activation mechanism (Scheme 1b (ii)).\(^7\) Despite these advances, general nucleophile chemoselectivity remains elusive. Reactions are therefore limited to only one selective C-C bond forming event,\(^8\) with sequential chemoselective cross-coupling achieved only through separate reactions.\(^3\,^6\,^9\) Establishing simultaneous electrophile and nucleophile selectivity to allow successive C-C bond-forming events in a single reaction remains unsolved.

Recently, we demonstrated that boron speciation can be controlled during Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling to enable chemoselective and quantitative ligand exchange in situ.\(^10\) Here we report that boron speciation, oxidative addition, and transmetallation can be simultaneously controlled to enable two chemoselective Suzuki-Miyaura C-C bond formations in a single catalytic process (Scheme 1c). This provides a simple yet powerful solution to achieving nucleophile chemoselectivity and enables the rapid and efficient synthesis of high value products.

Tandem chemoselective Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling was initially explored using the benchmark reaction of phenyl BPin 1, 4-bromophenyl BMIDA 2, and ary chloride 3 (Table 1). The reaction design plan required three distinct chemoselective events to cooperate simultaneously. Cross-coupling of 1 and 2 to produce the expected biaryl BMIDA intermediate 4,\(^6\,^10\) based upon selective oxidative addition of 2 vs. 3 and transmetallation of 1 vs. 2; (ii) formation of BPin 6 from the BMIDA intermediate and 5 via control of speciation,\(^10\) and (iii) cross-coupling of 6 with 3 to deliver 7a. Control of these events represented a significant challenge. Chemoselective oxidative addition can be capricious and reaction/catalyst dependent\(^4\,^6\) – premature reaction of 1 and 3 would deliver 8. Hydrolysis of 2 must be controlled to avoid premature transmetallation of the latent boronic acid and uncontrolled oligomerization, leading to 9 (10, 11). However, this must be levied against the requirement of aqueous base to facilitate effective cross-coupling\(^12\) and ensure effective speciation manipulation.\(^10\)

Table 1. Reaction development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst(^{[a]})</th>
<th>K(_2)PO(_4) (equiv)</th>
<th>H(_2)O (equiv)</th>
<th>7a (6:8%) (^{[c]})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PdCl(_2)dppf(^{[d]})</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0:100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17:42:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35:23:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53:4:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88:0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41:0:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25:13:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pd(OAc)(_3), SPhos</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80:0:11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] 4 mol% Pd, 8 mol% ligand. [b] Determined by HPLC analysis. [c] 4 mol%.

C. P. Seath, J. W. B. Fyfe, J. J. Molloy, Dr. A. J. B. Watson
WestCHEM, Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry
University of Strathclyde
295 Cathedral Street, Glasgow, G1 1XL (UK)
E-mail: allan.watson.100@strath.ac.uk

Supporting information for this article is given via a link at the end of the document.
Initial evaluation of a catalyst system based on our previous work failed to deliver the desired triaryl product 7a; the reaction produced only the formal homologation adduct 6 with aryl chloride 3 returned, indicating problematic oxidative addition with this less reactive electrophile (entry 1). Moving to a more activated catalyst system (Pd(OAc)$_2$, SPhos$^{13,14}$ entry 2) provided low conversion to 7a with the mass balance consisting mainly of 6 as well as 8, the product of reaction of 1 + 3, indicating a lack of electrophile chemoselectivity. Lowering the reaction temperature to avoid premature engagement of 3 led to lower overall conversion (see ESI). A systematic evaluation of the stoichiometric relationship between K$_3$PO$_4$ (a range of bases were evaluated, see ESI) and H$_2$O revealed that cross-coupling efficiency could be directly influenced by the medium without resorting to specific tailoring of the catalyst.$^{[5]}$ Increasing the quantity of H$_2$O increased the overall conversion (i.e., improved engagement of 3) but also led to extensive oligomerization due to poor speciation control (entries 3 and 4). This could be mitigated by increasing the quantity of K$_3$PO$_4$, which provided excellent levels of conversion to 7a (entry 5). Further increases in H$_2$O led to oligomerization giving increased 9 (entries 6 and 7), which could again be tempered by increasing the quantity of K$_3$PO$_4$ (entry 8). Accordingly, these results further demonstrate that in addition to speciation control, cross-coupling efficiency can also be directly influenced by relatively minor adjustments to the composition of the reaction medium.$^{[15]}$ A survey of various catalyst systems with the optimum biphasic composition did not provide any further improvement in the chemical yield (see ESI).

It is important to note that the optimized reaction is effective with equal stoichiometries of 1, 2, and 3, i.e., the chemoselectivity and yield are not statistically prejudiced through use of impractical and uneconomical stoichiometries of any component or by tailoring (e.g., electronic or steric bias) of the nucleophile.$^{[9]}$ The reaction rates are harmonized such that BPin 1 reacts only with aryl bromide 2, speciation control delivers BPin 6 at a rate that avoids oligomerization or competition with 1.$^{[16]}$ and 6 reacts only with aryl chloride 3.

With our optimum reaction conditions in hand, the scope of the tandem cross-coupling protocol was explored (Scheme 2). The general concept was also readily transferred to a modified system using dichloroarenes as conjunctive bis-electrophiles in combination with two differentiated boronic acid-derived nucleophiles (Scheme 3). In this process, the slightly less active DavePhos$^{[14,15]}$ ligand was found to be more suitable. The reaction efficiencies between the two complementary processes are comparable, for example; the preparation of 7a is produced in 82% and 91% yield, respectively (Scheme 2 vs. Scheme 3). This synthetic flexibility provides an array of diverse product scaffolds in a single operation and enhances scope based on the wider selection of available reaction components.

A broad range of coupling partner was accommodated in both protocols, including useful functionality on the BPin, BMIDA, and aryl chloride components, such as ethers, esters, fluorides, nitriles, ketones, olefins, and heterocyclic residues. Notably, heteroaryl and alkynyl BMIDA, which must progress via the protodeboronation prone parent boronic acids,$^{[8e,16]}$ were effectively incorporated. Yields were typically high and synthetically useful, especially when the number of individual processes is considered.
In a departure from exploiting the standard reactivity profiles of the electrophile (i.e., Br > Cl), we sought to further demonstrate the potential of tandem chemoselective Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling by utilizing specific reactivity gradients of dibromo- or dichloro-electrophiles (Scheme 4). For example, tandem C-C bond formation was possible using 2,4-dichloropyrimidine to deliver 8a in 70% yield.17 The increased lability of alkynyl electrophiles vs. aryl electrophiles allows chemoselective cross coupling of 1,β-dibromostyrene to provide 8b in 79% yield.18 Similarly, sp2/sp3 electrophile selectivity can be achieved using 4-bromobenzyl bromide to provide 8c in 84% yield. Lastly, more subtle effects can be exploited: Dihaloarenes have been shown to undergo either selective mono-arylation or exhaustive arylation under specific Suzuki-Miyaura conditions.8,19 Under our developed protocol, 1,4-dibromobenzene undergoes sequential chemoselective C-C bond formation to provide 8d in 60% yield.


The synthetic applicability of our protocol was further exemplified in the rapid synthesis of the BET bromodomain inhibitor 14 (Scheme 5).20 Chemoselective sp2-sp2 cross-coupling of conjunctive bromoaryl BMIDA 9 and dimethyl isoxazole BPin 10, delivers intermediate BMIDA 11, which is converted to the reactive BPin derivative 12 in situ via speciation control. This then engages benzyl chloride in an sp2-sp3 C-C bond formation to provide the key core structure 13 in 70% yield. Oxidation and reduction delivers 14.

In conclusion, we have shown that oxidative addition, boron speciation, and transmetalation can be chemoselectively and simultaneously controlled to enable tandem Suzuki-Miyaura C-C bond formation in a single operation. This method provides a simple solution to the nucleophile selectivity issue within Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling and demonstrates the power of chemoselective cross-coupling to access highly functionalized carbogenic frameworks.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Carnegie Trust for a PhD Scholarship (CPS), the EPSRC UK National Mass Spectrometry Facility at Swansea University for analyses, and GlaxoSmithKline for chemical resources.

Keywords: boron • chemoselectivity • cross-coupling • palladium • speciation


Chemoselective Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling has previously been limited to single C-C bond formation due to a lack of nucleophile selectivity. Manipulation of boron speciation enables complete chemoselective control of the Suzuki-Miyaura reaction, allowing harmonized sequential cross-coupling in a single operation.