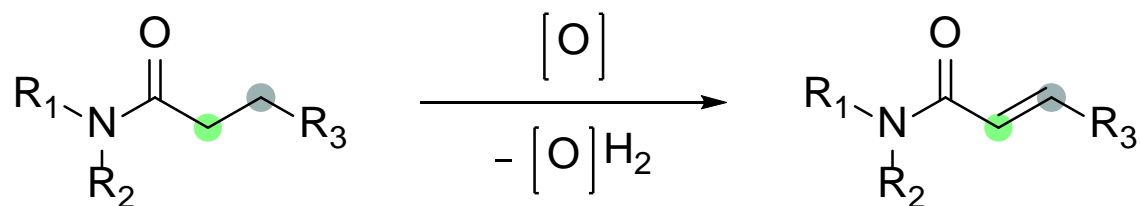


Dehydrogenation to Afford α,β Unsaturated Amides



Reporter: Jinglei Yang
Supervisor: *Prof.* Yong Huang
2019-08-22

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Methods of
Dehydrogenation

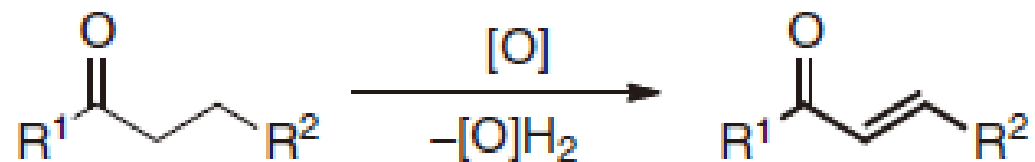
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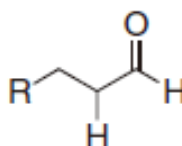
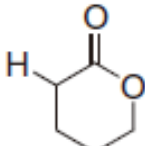
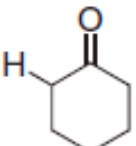
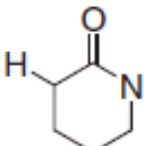
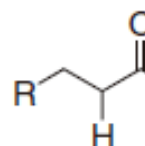
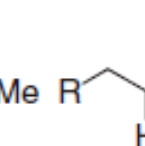
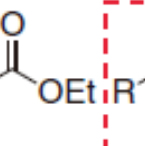
Dehydrogenation
of Amides

4

Summary

1. Introduction

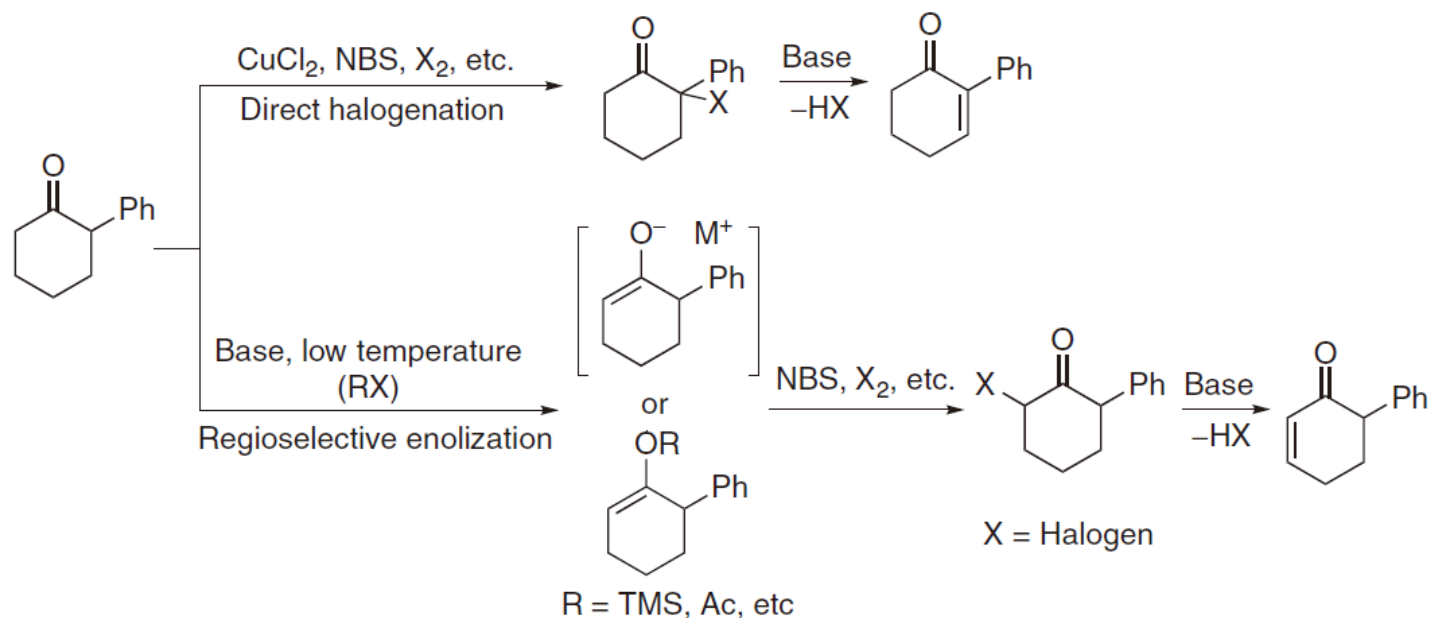


Substrate							
α -p <i>K</i> _a in DMSO		25.2	26.4	26.6	27.1	29.5	34
α -p <i>K</i> _a in H ₂ O	16.7				19.3		

2. Methods of α , β Dehydrogenation of Carbonyls

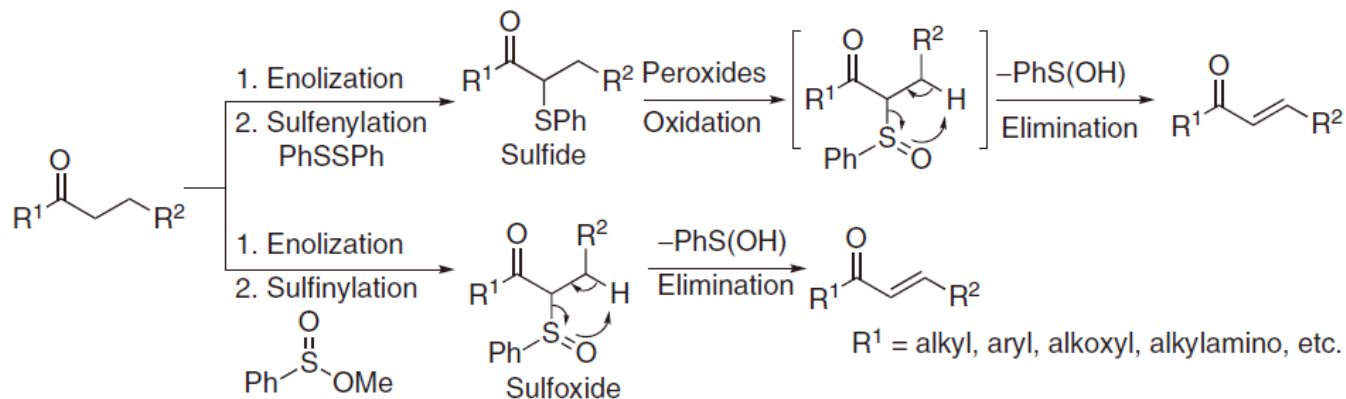
2.1 Halogenation-Dehydrohalogenation Reactions

- Various Halogenation Reagents
- Abundance of Conditions for Regioselective Enolate Formation and Halogenation of Enolates
- Basic Condition
- Difficult to Halogenate Amides

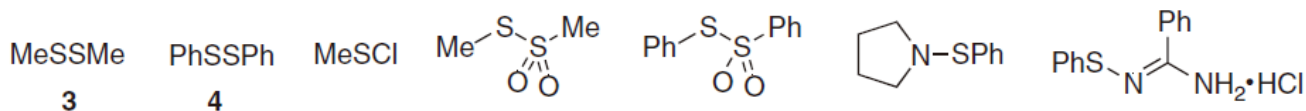


2. Methods of α , β Dehydrogenation of Carbonyls

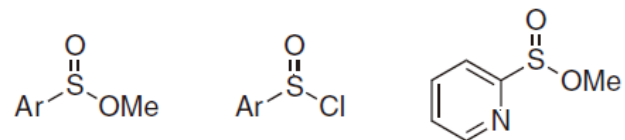
2.2 Organosulfur Reagents



Sulfenylation reagents



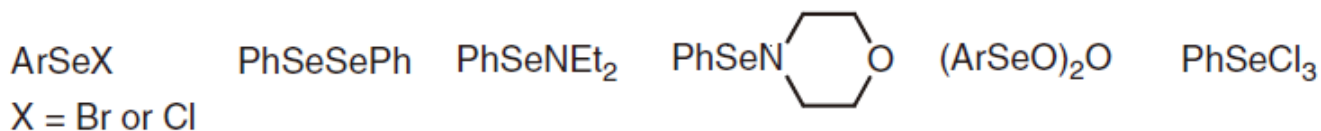
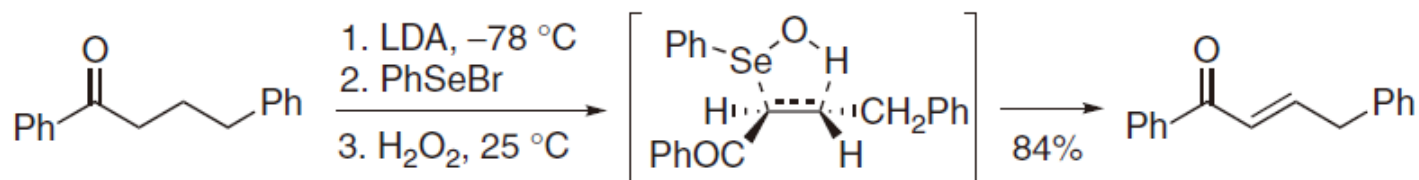
Sulfinylation reagents



2. Methods of α , β Dehydrogenation of Carbonyls

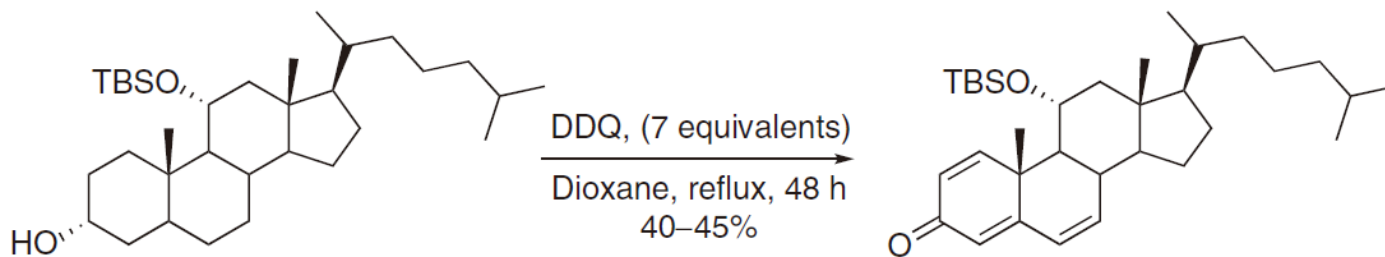
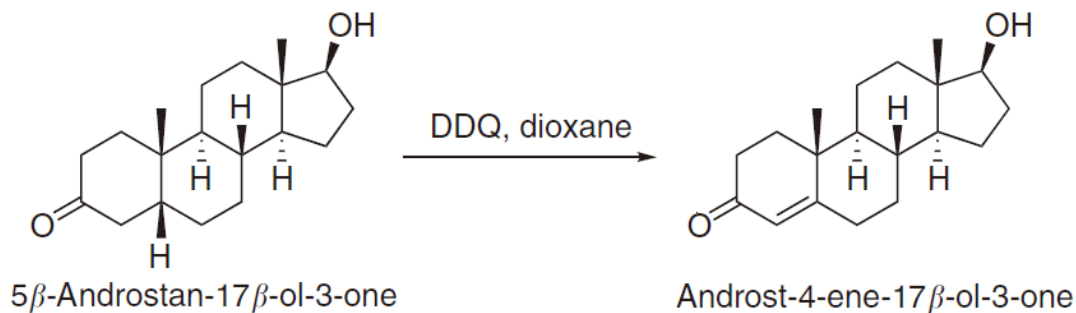
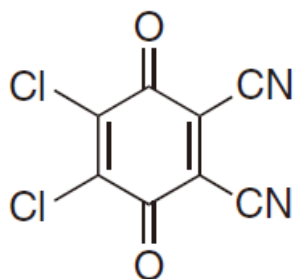
2.3 Organoselenium Reagents

- Enhanced Basicity/More Facile Elimination
- Higher Functional Group Tolerance



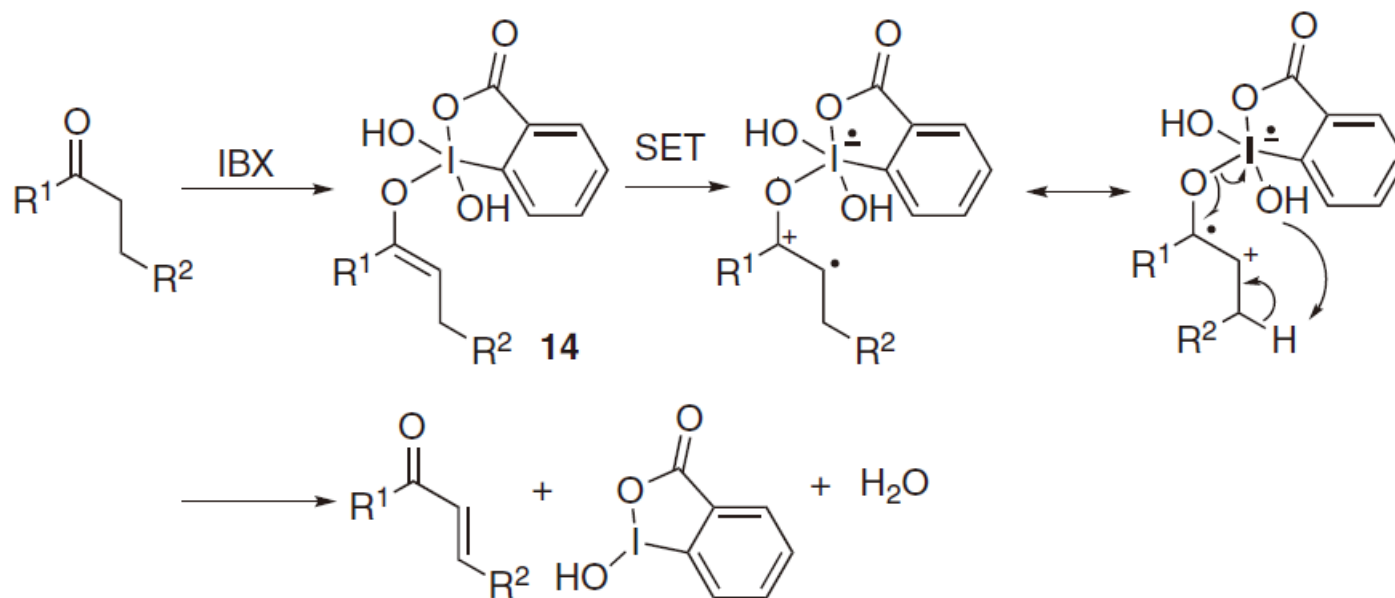
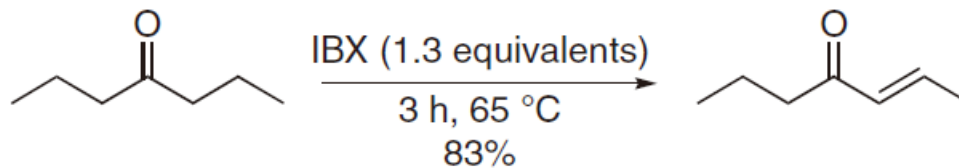
2. Methods of α , β Dehydrogenation of Carbonyls

2.4 Dichlorodicyanoquinone (DDQ)



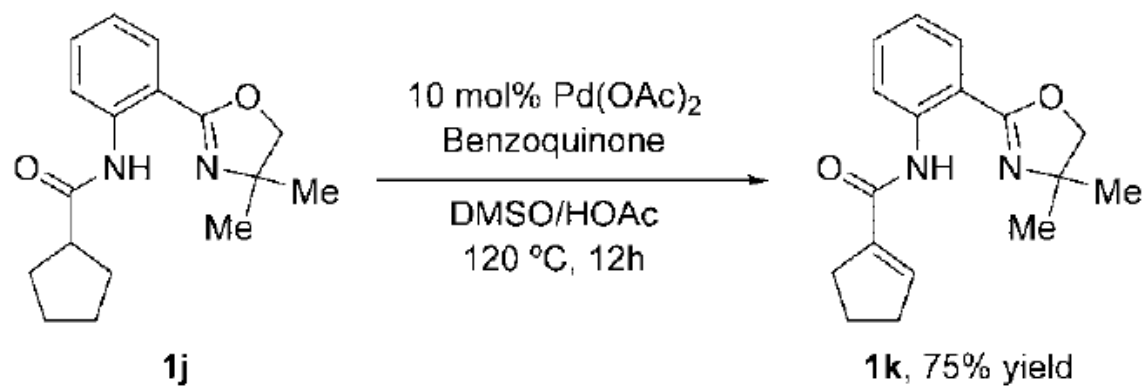
2. Methods of α , β Dehydrogenation of Carbonyls

2.5 2-Iodoxybenzoic Acid (IBX)



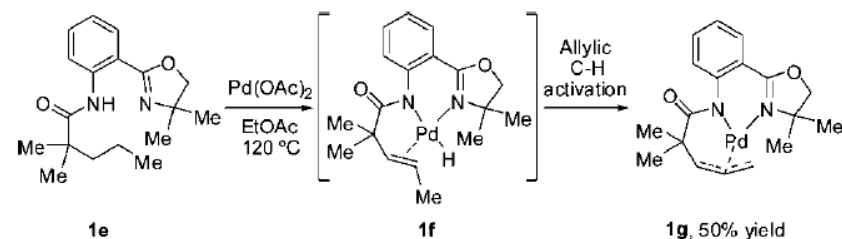
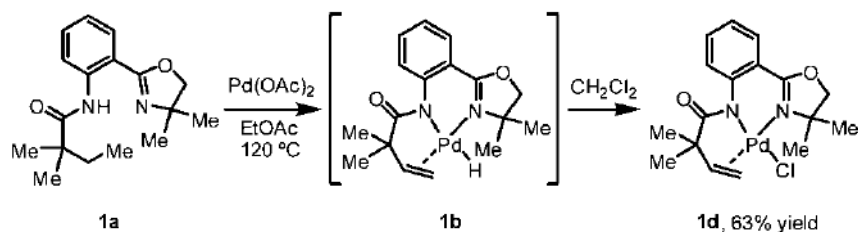
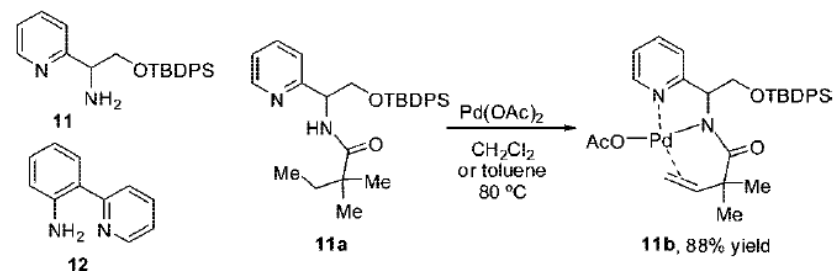
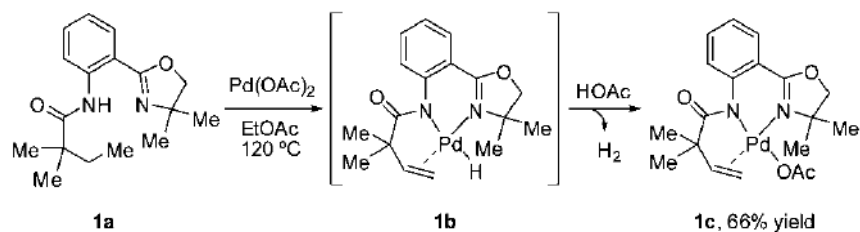
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2008 Yu' Group



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2008 Yu' Group



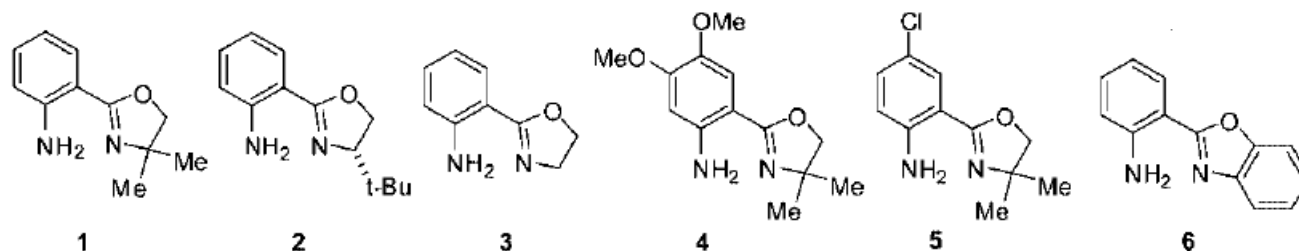
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2008 Yu' Group

Table 1. Pd(OAc)₂-Mediated Dehydrogenation of 2,2-Dimethylbutyric Acid using Various Auxiliaries^a

entry	auxiliary	yield (%) ^b	entry	auxiliary	yield (%) ^b
1	1	66	4	4	62
2	2	35	5	5	40
3	3	90 ^c	6	6	10 ^d

^a Conditions: substrate (0.1 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (1 equiv), ethyl acetate (1 mL), 120 °C, 30 min. ^b Isolated yields. ^c 100 °C. ^d Determined by ¹H NMR.



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2008 Yu' Group

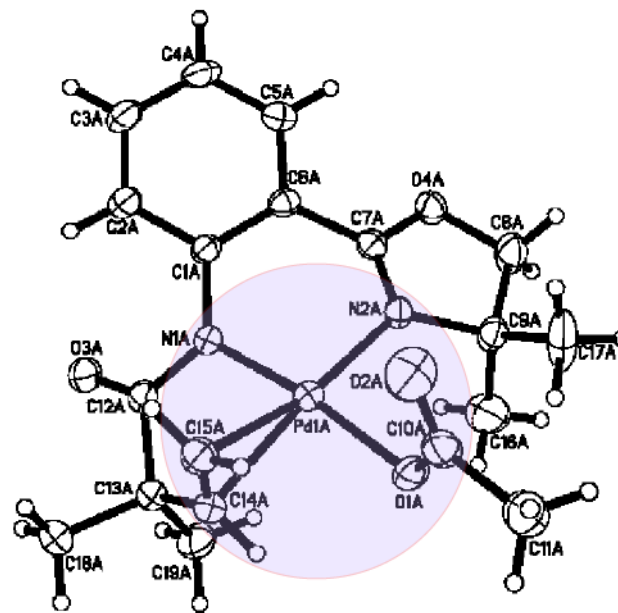
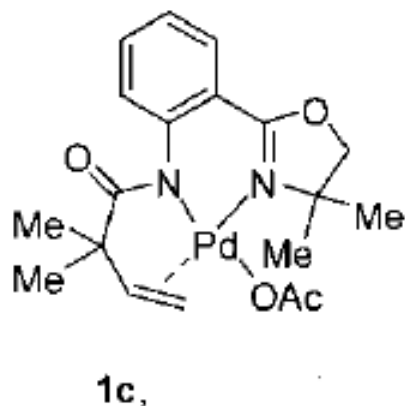
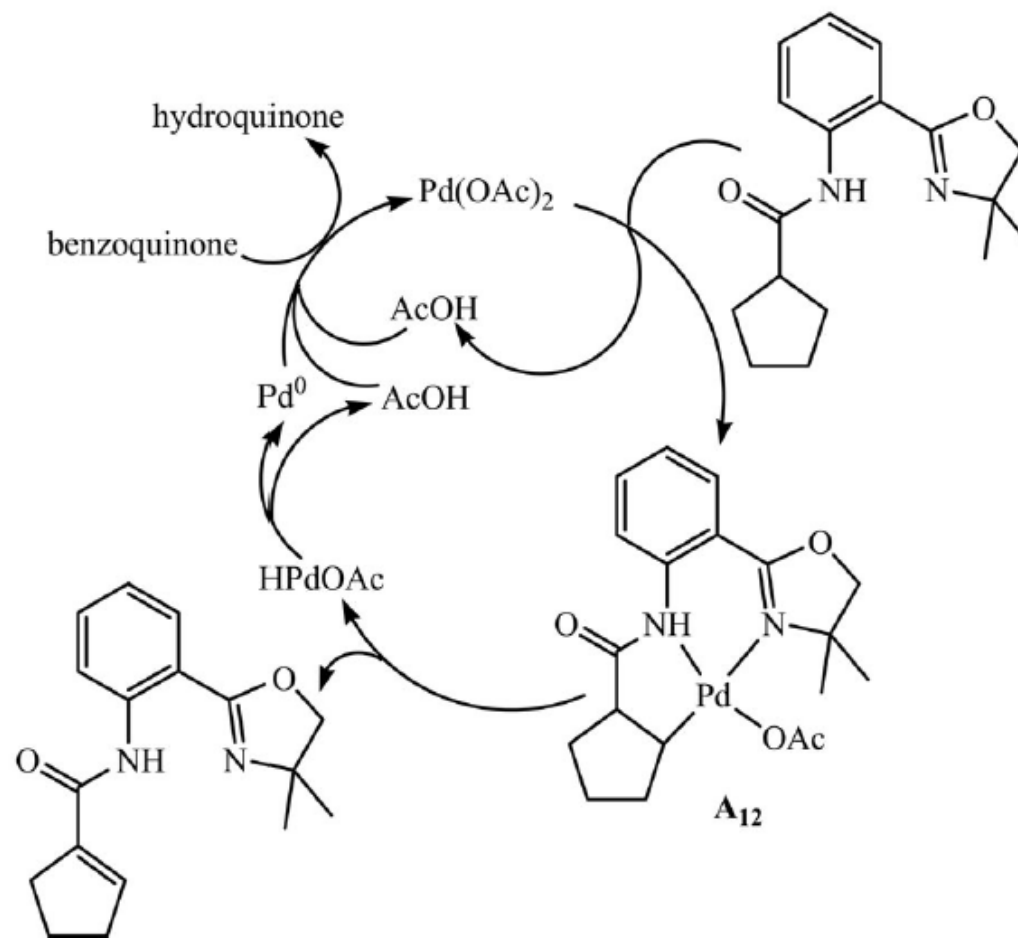


Figure 1. Molecular structure of **1c**. Pertinent bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg): Pd1A–N1A, 1.980(3); Pd1A–N2A, 2.049(3); Pd1A–C15A, 2.155(4); Pd1A–C14A, 2.137(4); Pd1A–O1A, 2.019(3); N1A–Pd1A–N2A, 89.83(13); N1A–Pd1A–C14A, 82.07(16); N1A–Pd1A–C15A, 86.91(17); C14A–Pd1A–O1A, 91.30(16); C15A–Pd1A–O1A, 90.03(17); N2A–Pd1A–O1A, 94.88(13).

3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

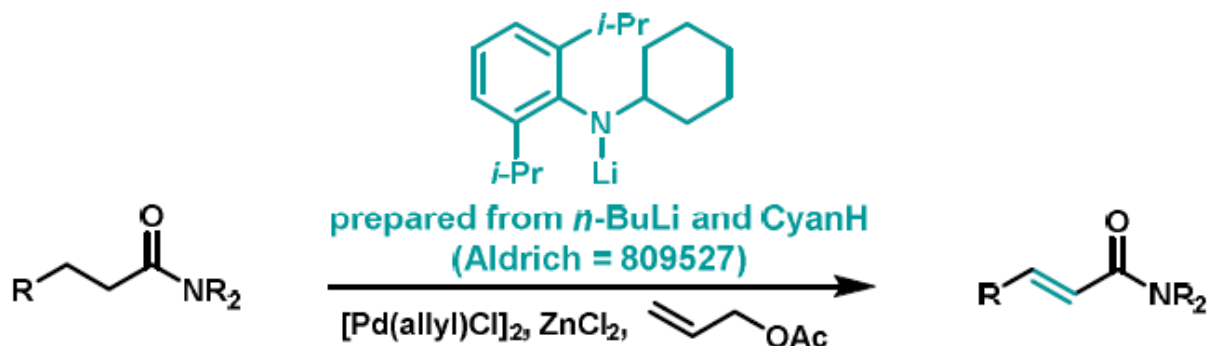
2008 Yu' Group



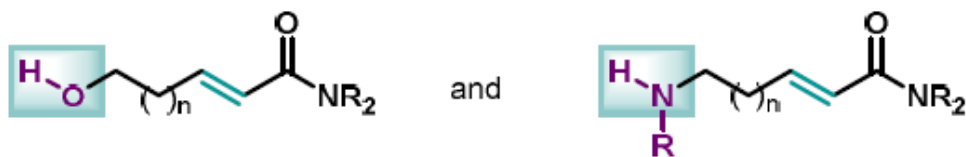
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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Novel lithium anilide for amide dehydrogenation



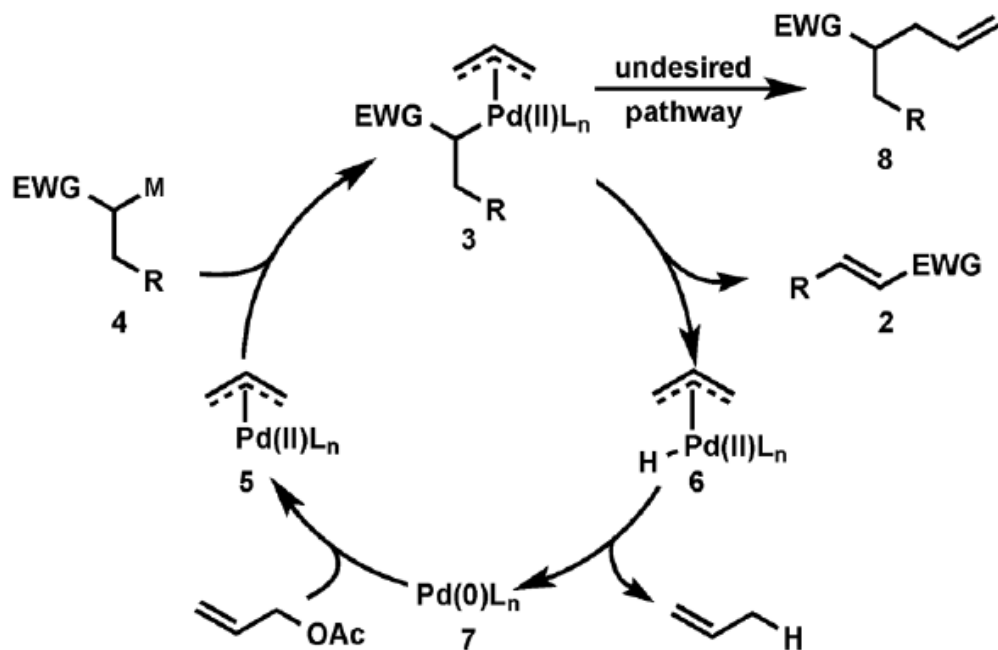
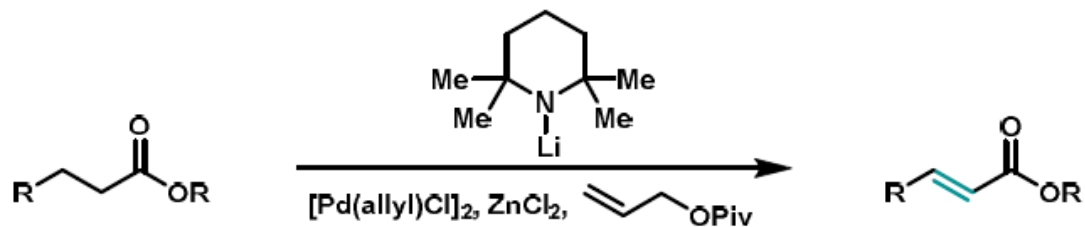
Carbonyl-selective dehydrogenation



*unprotected nucleophiles remain intact
using novel lithium anilide and allyl-palladium catalysis*

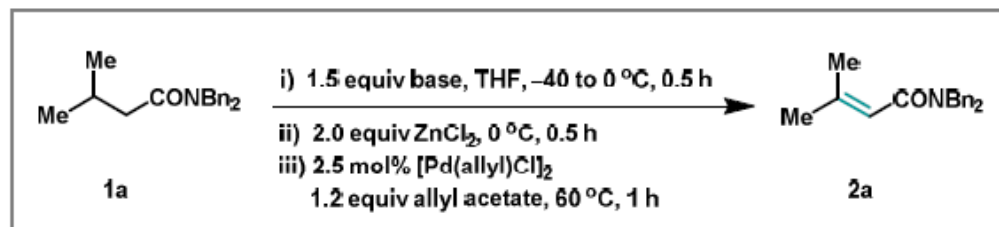
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2016 Newhouse

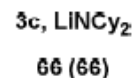
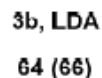
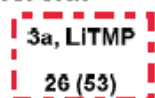


3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

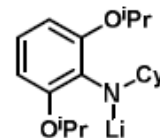
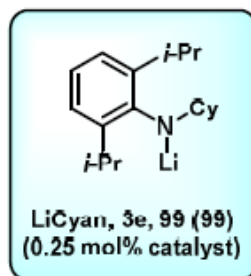
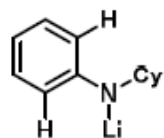
2016 Newhouse



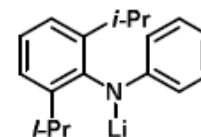
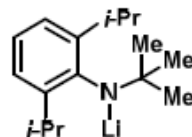
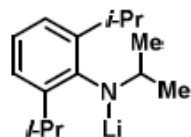
Commercial lithium amides:



Optimization of arene substituents:



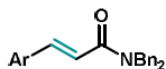
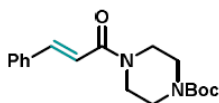
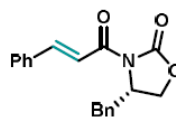
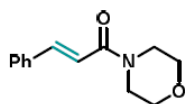
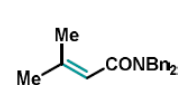
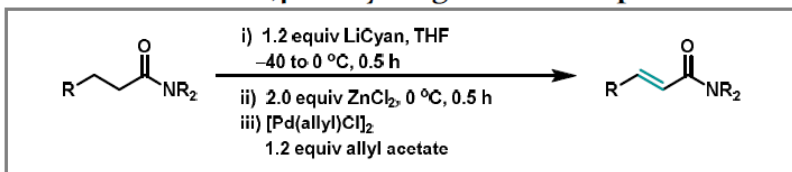
Optimization of nitrogen substituent:



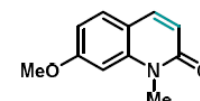
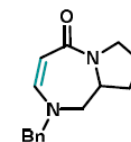
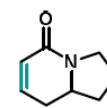
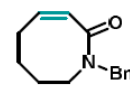
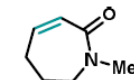
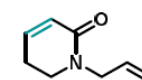
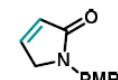
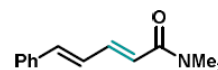
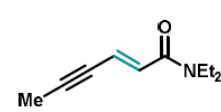
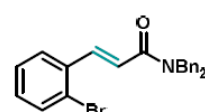
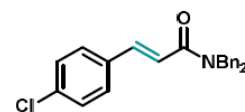
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2016 Newhouse

Scheme 1. Amide α,β -dehydrogenation scope^a



2e Ar = C₆H₅, (91%), 23 °C, 1 h
2f Ar = *p*-OMeC₆H₄, (82%), 23 °C, 2 h
2g Ar = *p*-MeC₆H₄, (75%), 23 °C, 2 h
2h Ar = *p*-CF₃C₆H₄, (95%), 23 °C, 4 h



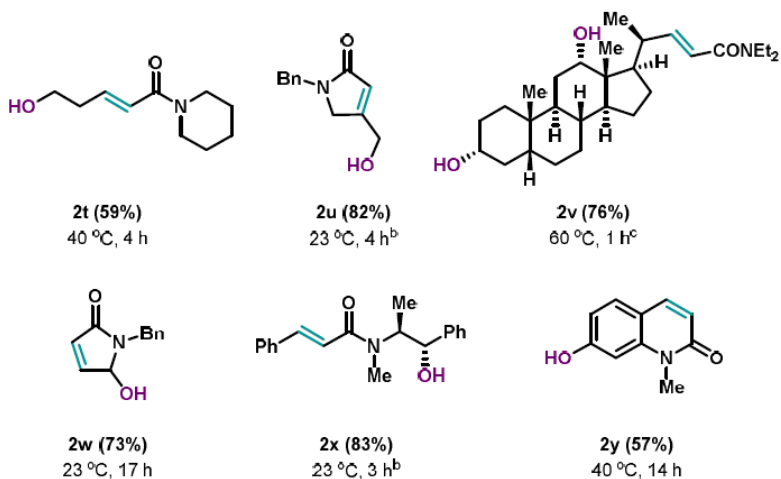
^a Isolated yield, temperature, and time for the oxidation stage are indicated.

^b 1.5 equivalents of LiCyan were used.

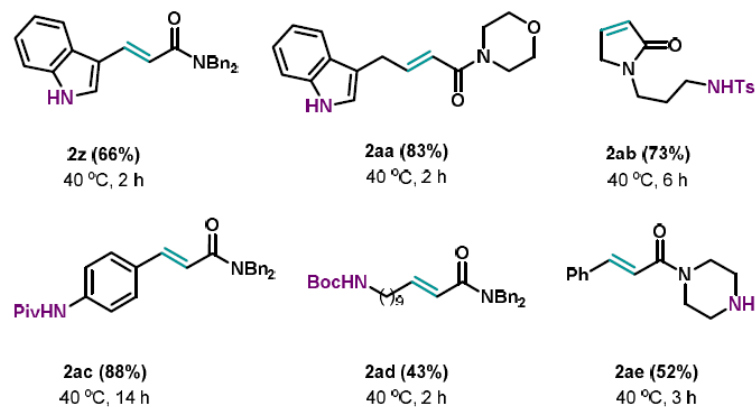
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

2016 Newhouse

(a) Dehydrogenation in the presence of O-H functionality:



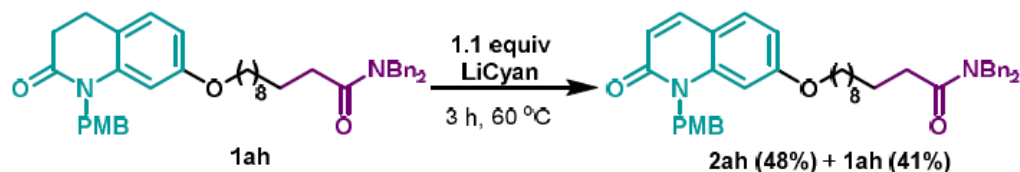
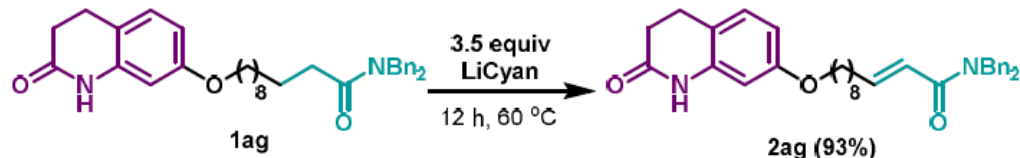
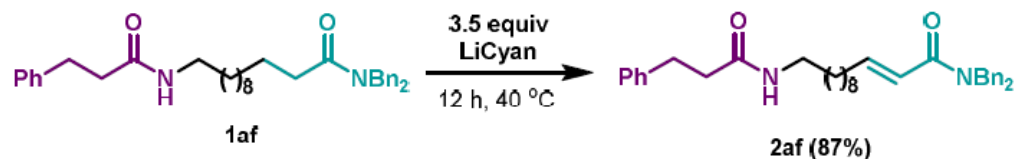
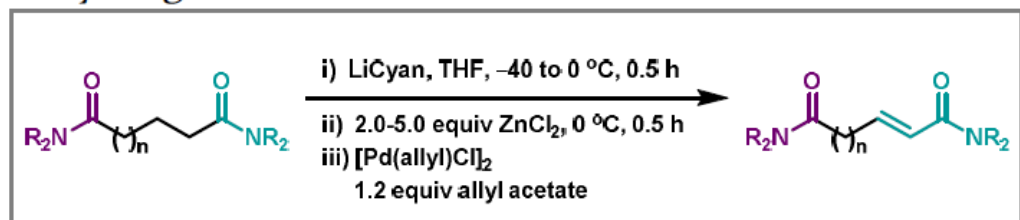
(b) Dehydrogenation in the presence of N-H functionality:



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

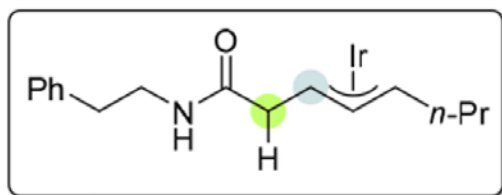
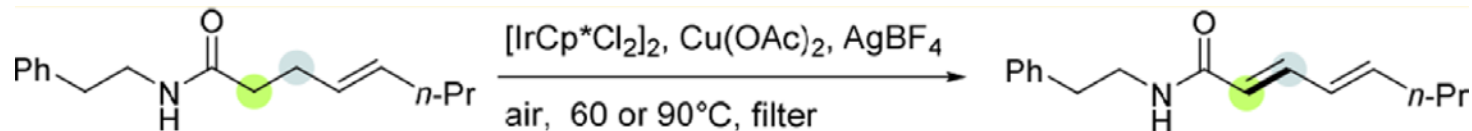
2016 Newhouse

Scheme 3. Protecting-group controlled α,β -dehydrogenation



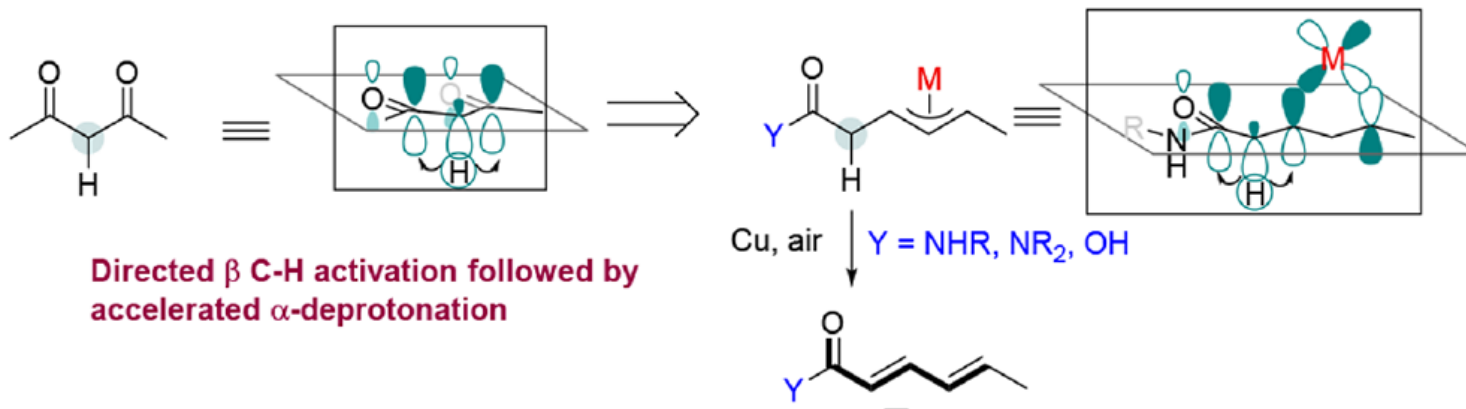
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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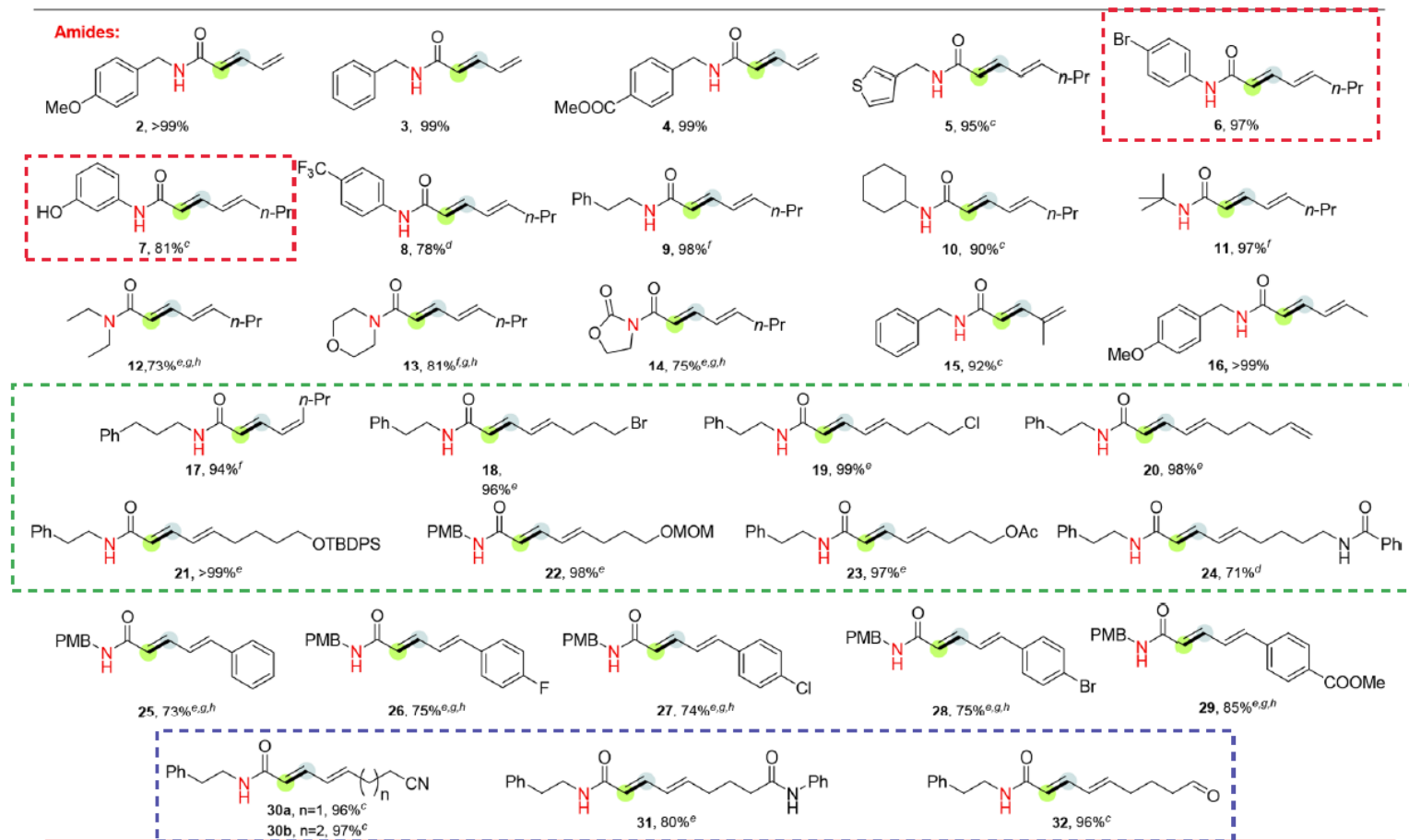
Aerobic dehydrogenation of amides and acids
Amide: 31 examples, acids: 8 example
Exclusive chemoselectivity among carbonyls
Ir-allyl enhanced α -acidity

Activation of both α - and β -C-H using Ir (this work)



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

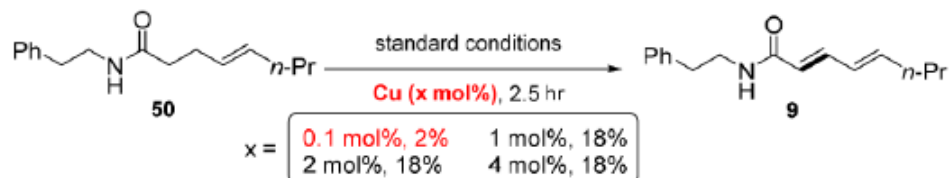
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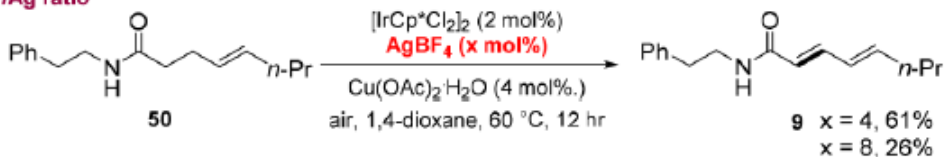
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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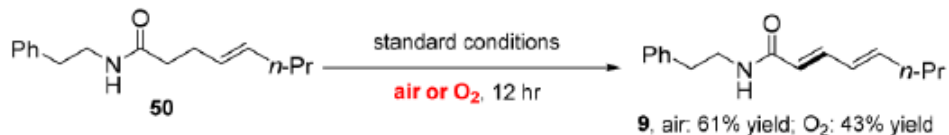
a Cu loading



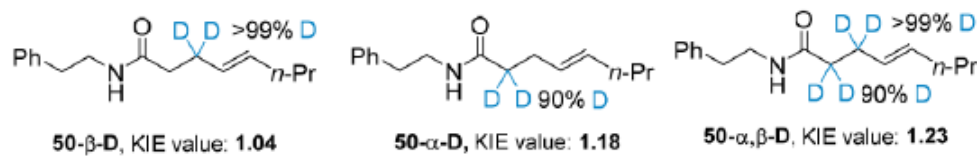
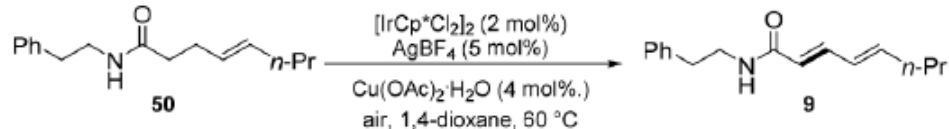
b Ir/Ag ratio



c Air vs O₂

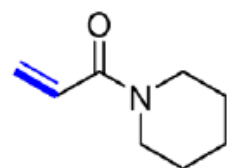
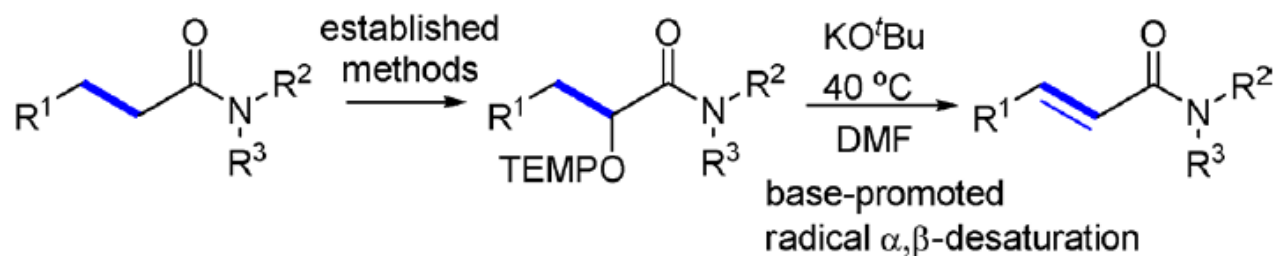


d KIE experiment

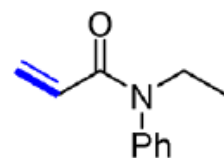


3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

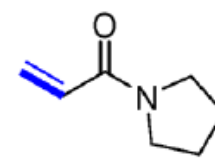
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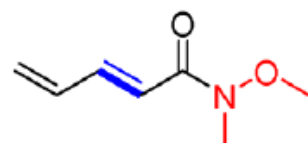
2p, 24 h, 62%^c



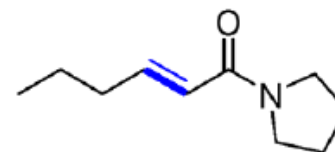
2q, 24 h, 90%^b



2r, 24 h, 46%^c



2s, 24 h, 72%^b

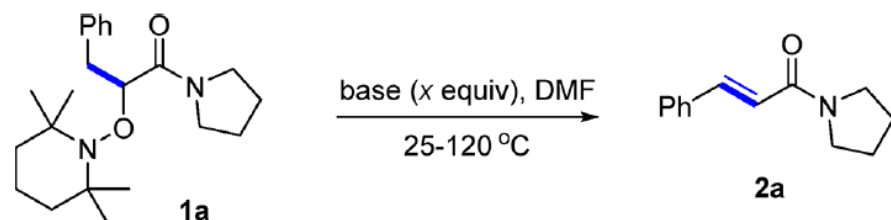


2t, 48 h, 24%^b

3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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Table 1. Reaction Conditions^a



entry	base	x	T (°C)	t (h)	2a (%)
1			120	24	92
2			90	24	20
3			40	24	0
4	KO ^t Bu	1.0	90	5	70
5	KO ^t Bu	1.0	60	5	72
6	KO ^t Bu	1.2	40	1.5	90
7	NaO ^t Bu	1.2	40	5	19
8	KHMDS	1.2	40	24	5
9	KO ^t Bu	1.2	25	5	56
10	KO ^t Bu	1.5	25	5	46

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), base (1.2 equiv), DMF (1 mL), argon, 25–120 °C.

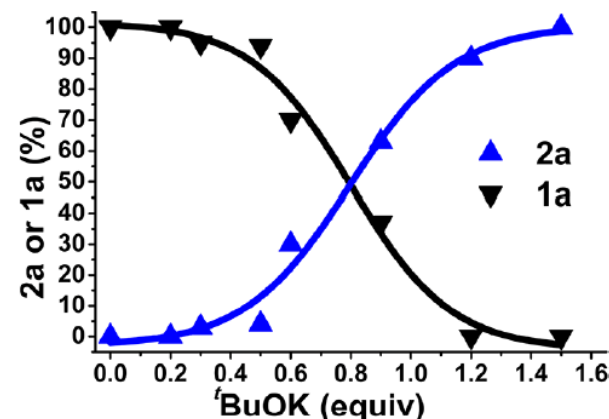
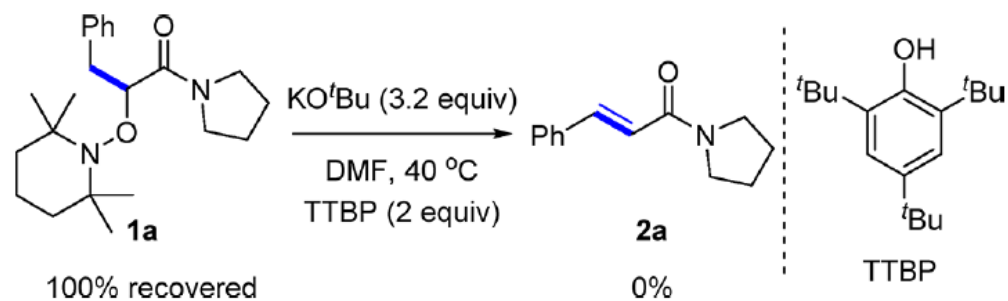


Figure 1. Base effect of the α,β -dehydrogenation of **1a** to **2a**.

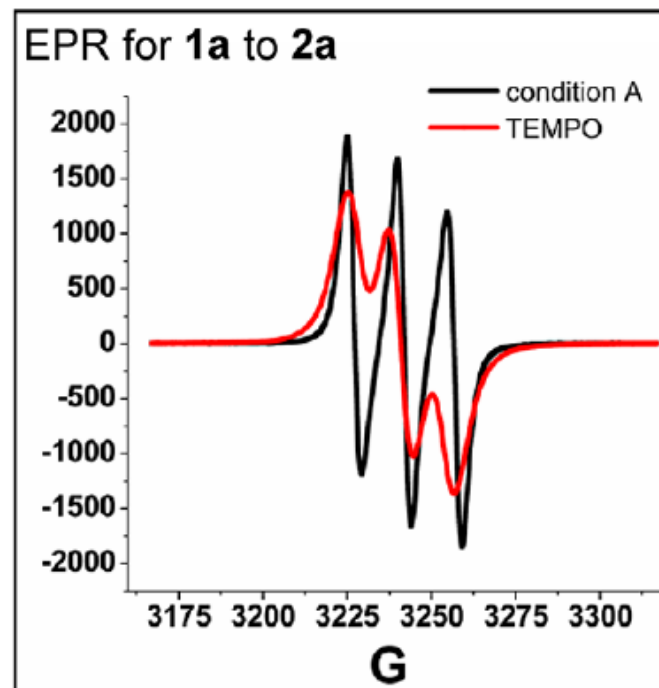
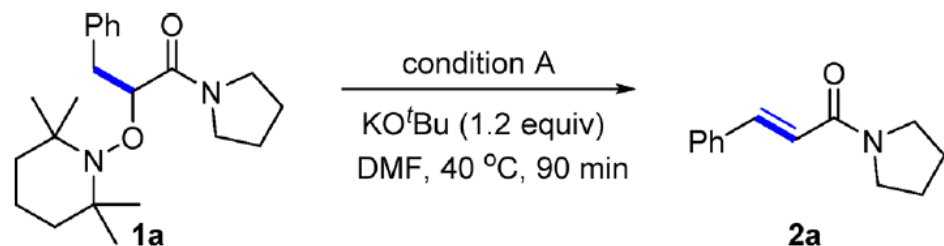
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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Scheme 3. Radical Trapping Experiments



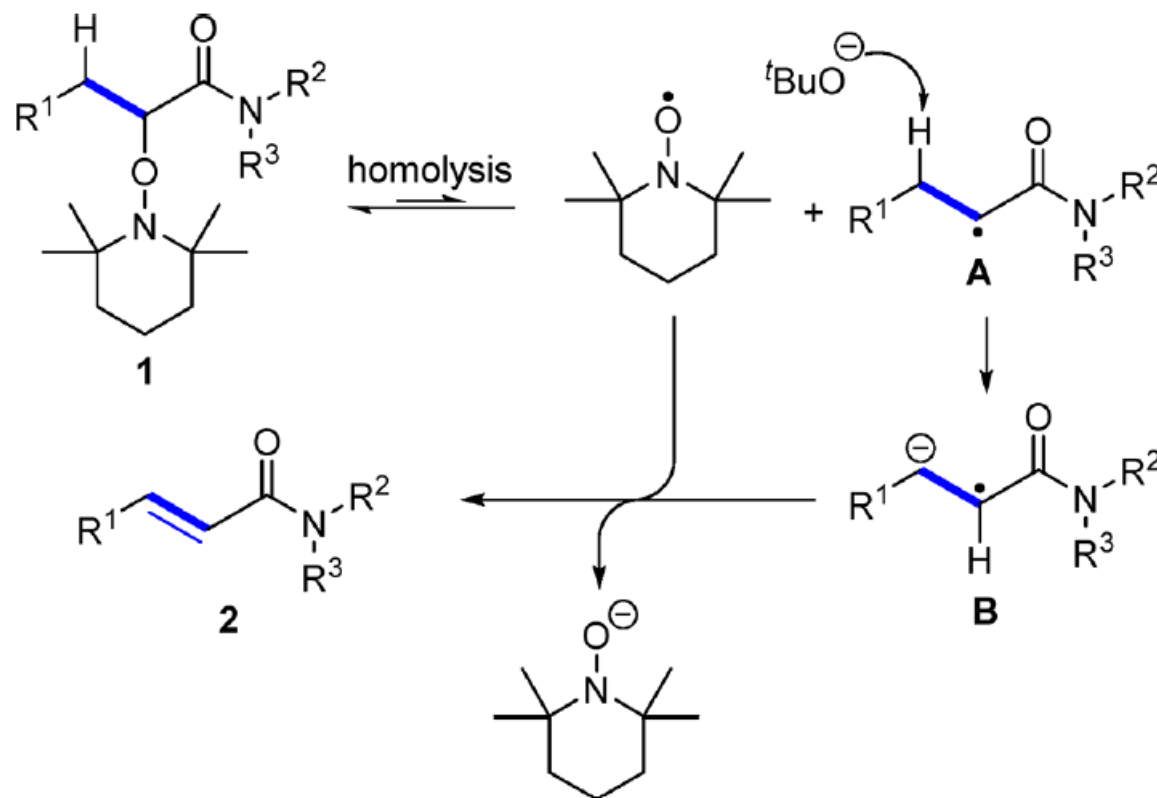
Scheme 4. EPR Experiments



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

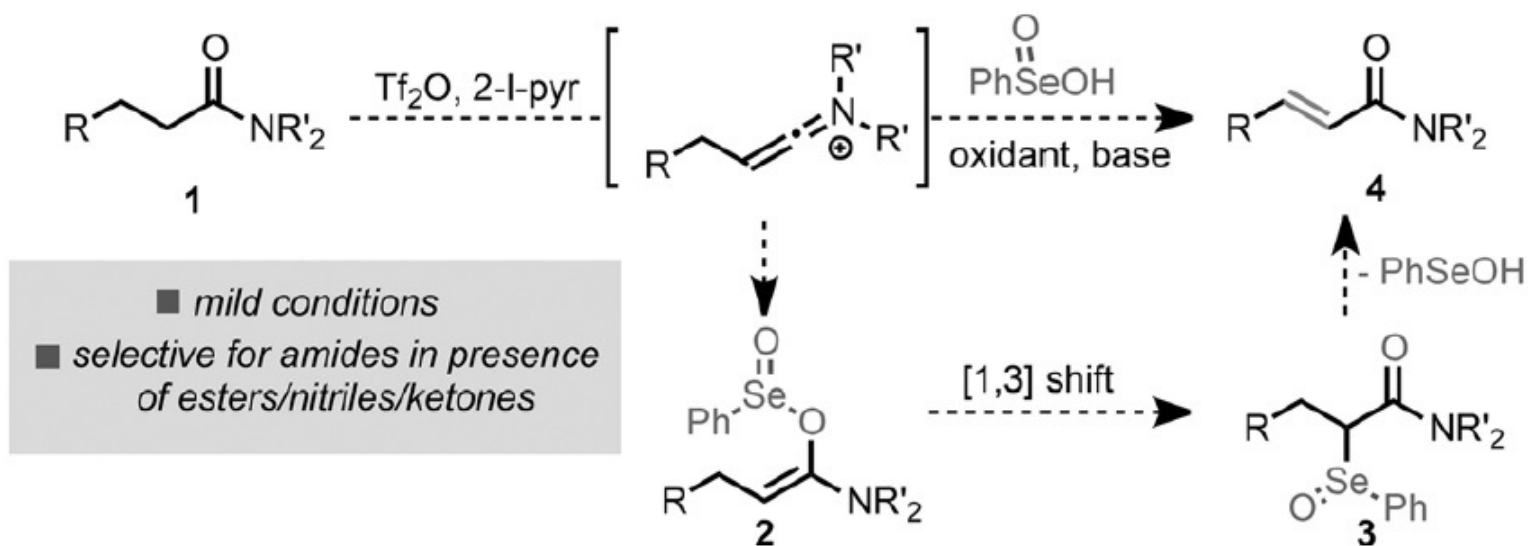
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Scheme 5. Reaction Mechanism



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

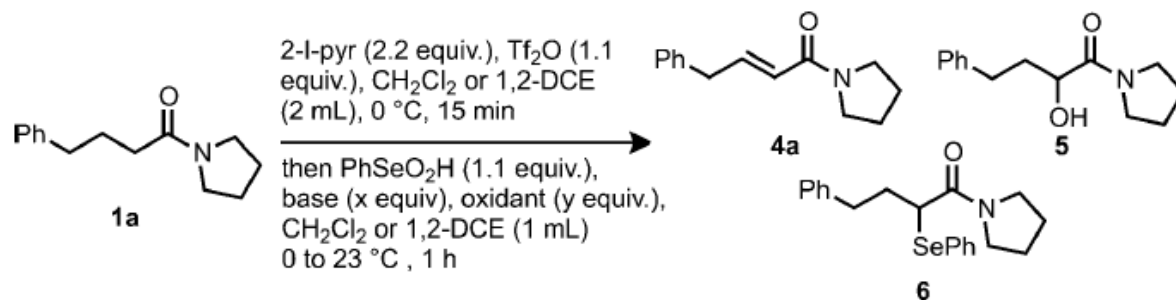
2019 Maulide's Group



3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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Table 1: Optimization of the reaction.

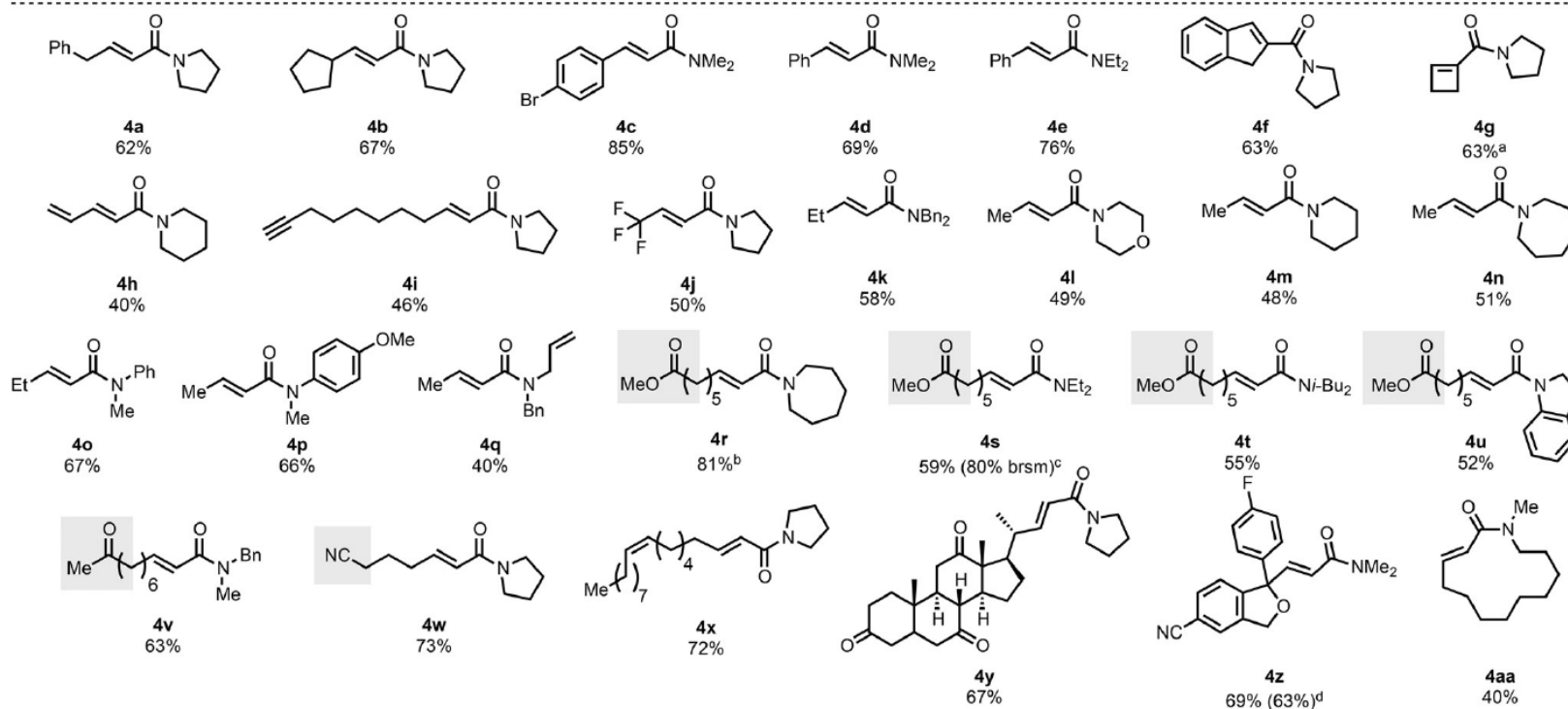
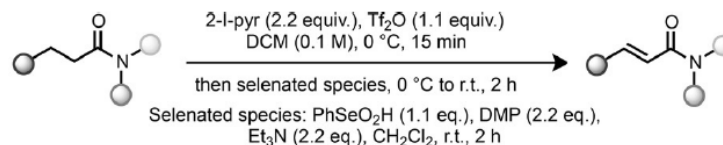


Entry	[Se] (equiv)	Base (equiv)	Oxidant (equiv)	Yield [%] ^[a]			
				4a	5	6	1a
1	PhSeO ₂ H (1)	Ag ₂ CO ₃ (1.1)	–	48	20	–	41
2	PhSeO ₂ H (1)	Et ₃ N (1.1)	–	–	24	50	14
3	PhSeO ₂ H (1)	Et ₃ N (2.2)	PIDA (2.2)	22	12	–	25
4	PhSeO ₂ H (1)	Et ₃ N (2.2)	IBX (2.2)	29	45	–	21
5	PhSeO₂H (1)	Et₃N (2.2)	DMP (2.2)	73	–	–	10
6	–	Et ₃ N (2.2)	DMP (2.2)	8	2	–	50

[a] Yields determined by ¹H NMR analysis with bromoform as an internal standard. 1,2-DCE = 1,2-dichloroethane, PIDA = iodobenzene diacetate.

3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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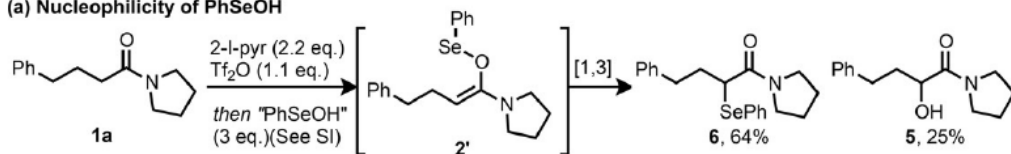


Scheme 2. Scope of amide dehydrogenation. [a] On 1 mmol scale. [b] Reaction carried out at -20°C . [c] Reaction carried out at -10°C . [d] On 4.2 mmol scale. DCM = dichloromethane.

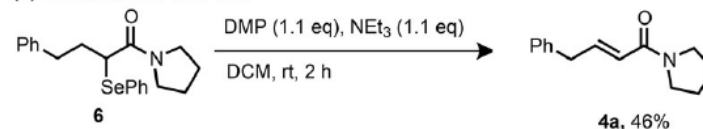
3. Dehydrogenation of Amides

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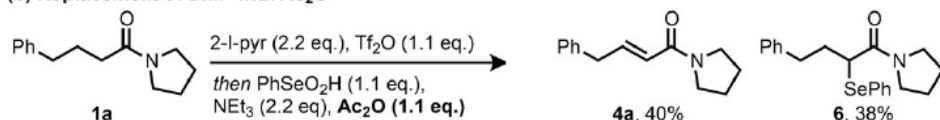
(a) Nucleophilicity of PhSeOH



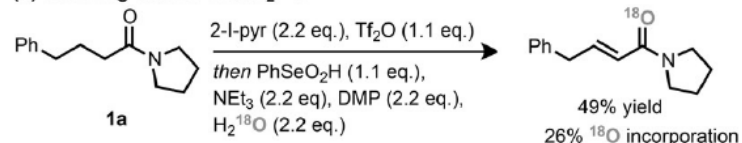
(c) Reaction of 6 with DMP



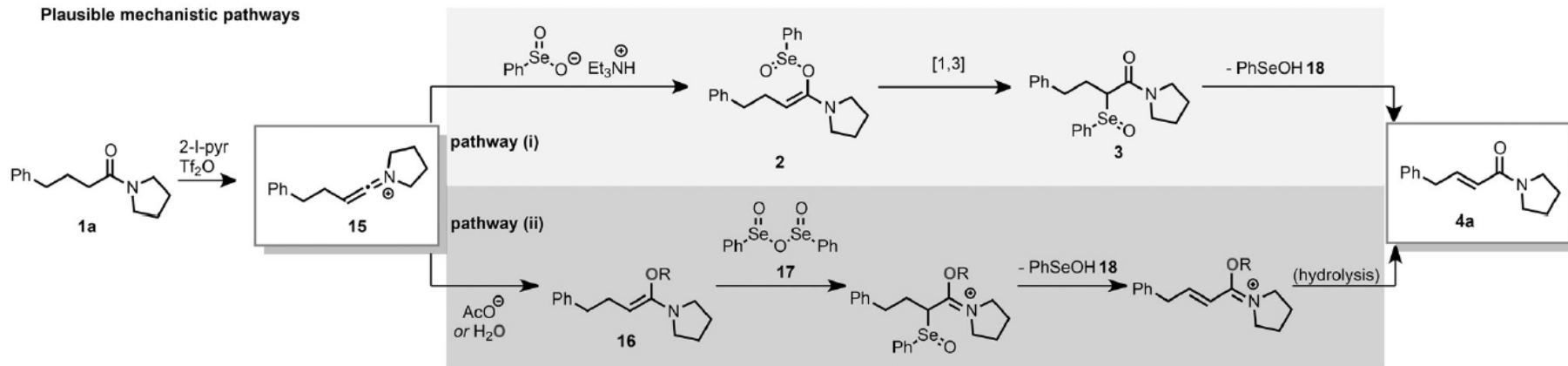
(b) Replacement of DMP with Ac₂O



(d) Labelling studies with H₂¹⁸O



Plausible mechanistic pathways



4. Summary

- Limited Substrate Scope (Often with Aryl or Unsaturated β Substituents)
- Usage of Toxic Reagents
- Not Catalytic
- Catalytic, Aerobic, Mild Methodologies Be Established

Thanks for Your Attention!