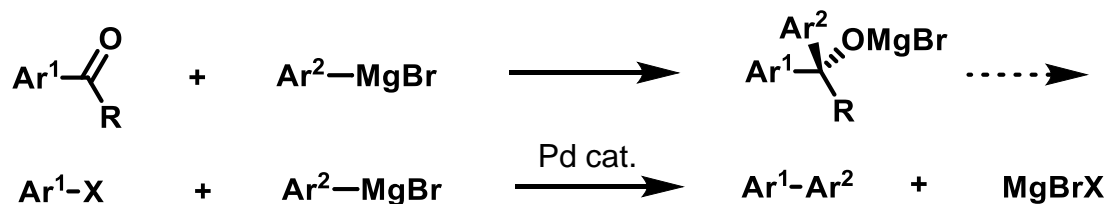


Organic synthesis

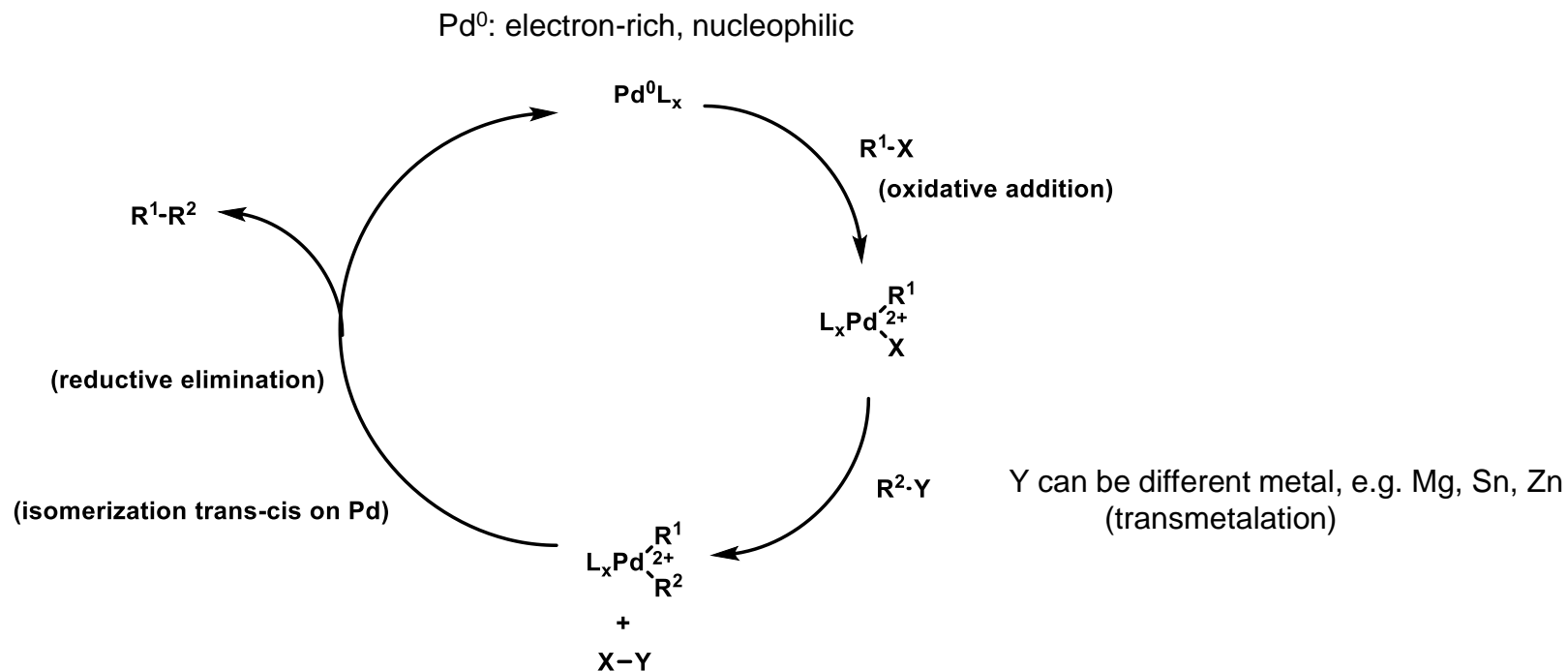
Kamil Paruch

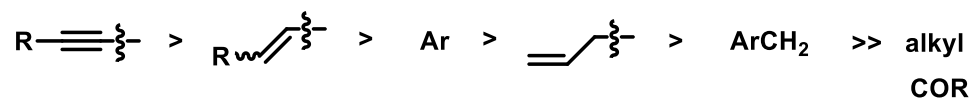
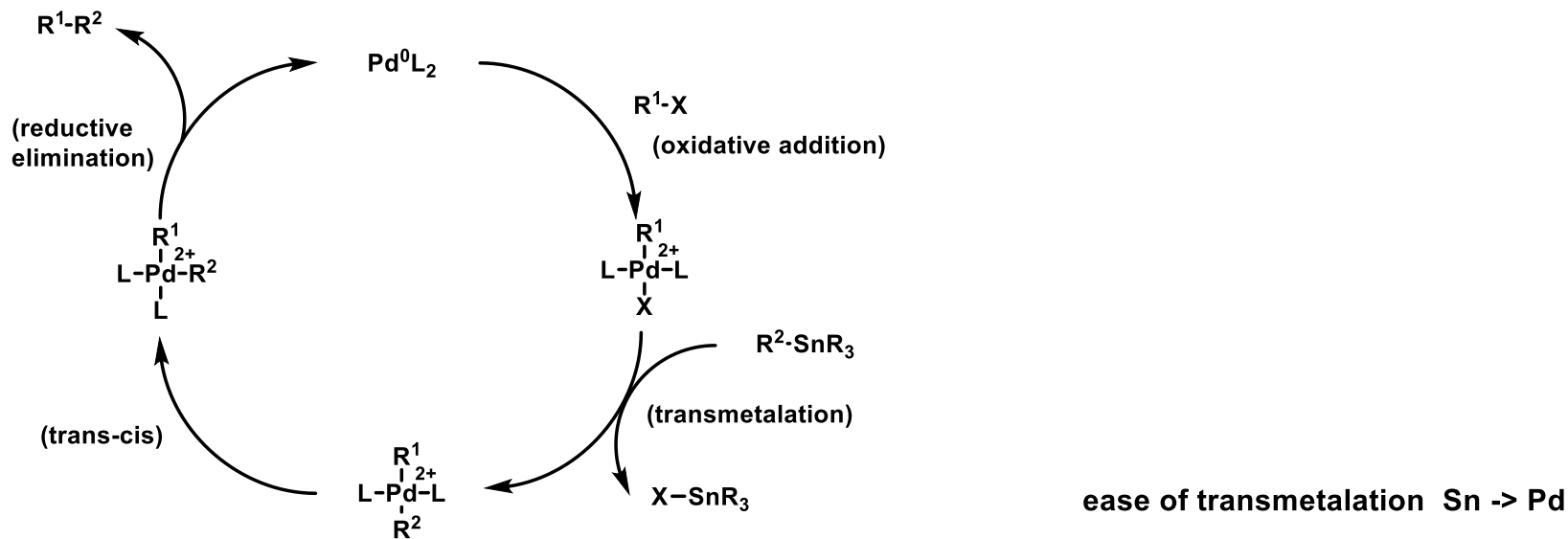
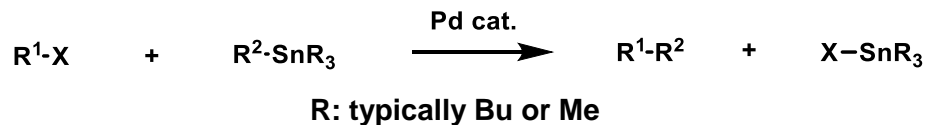
Masaryk University, Brno



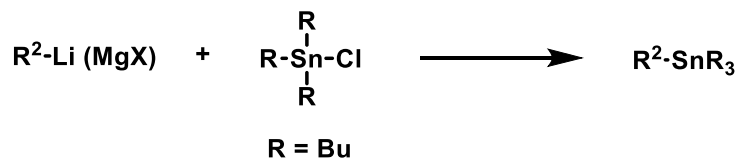
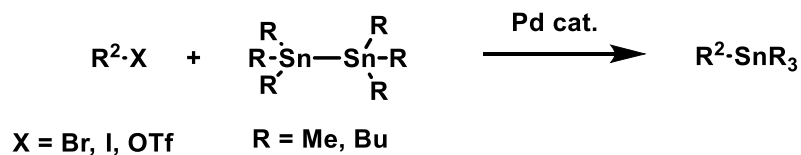
Reactions catalyzed by palladium

- formation of C-C, C-N, C-O bonds
- catalytic amount of Pd compounds
- mild reaction conditions; compatible with various functional groups





stannanes: \$\$\$

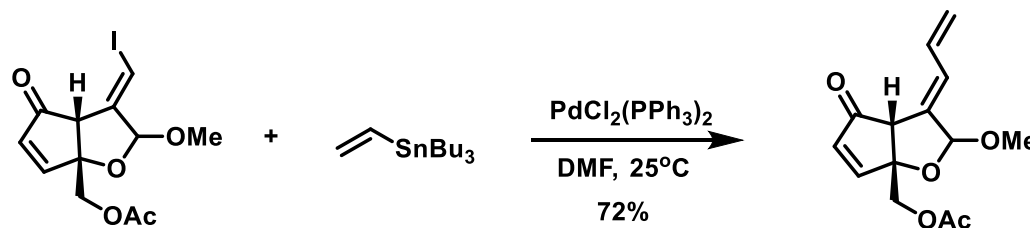


advantages: very mild conditions

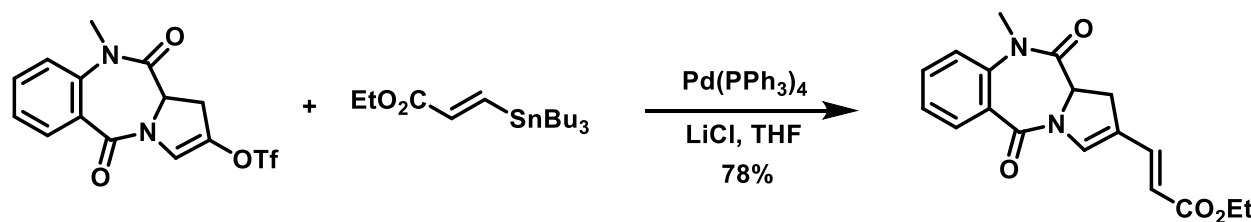
retention of configuration on double bond

triflates: possibility to generate kinetic vs thermodynamic OTf

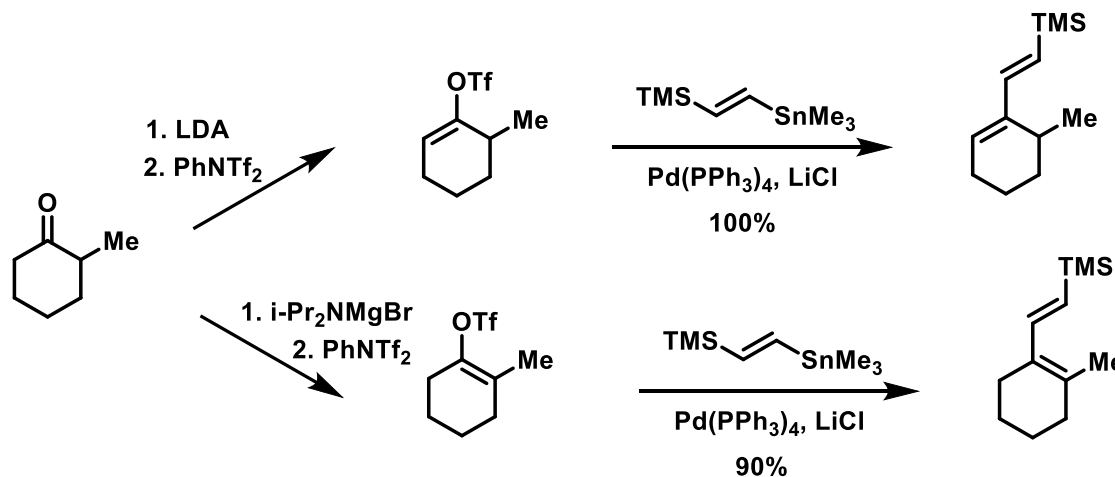
(also: can be made from ArOH)



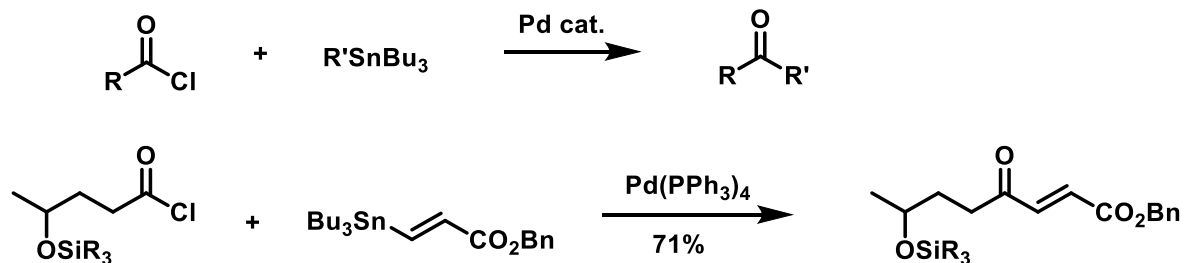
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1988**, *110*, 5911.



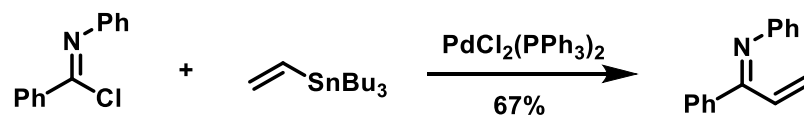
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1989**, *111*, 5417.



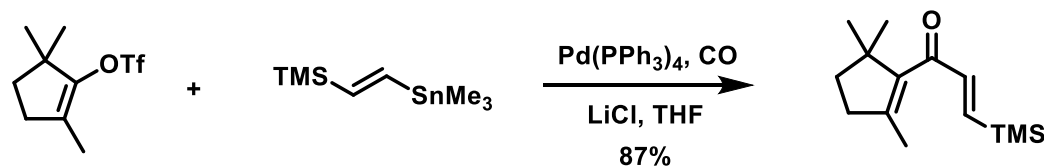
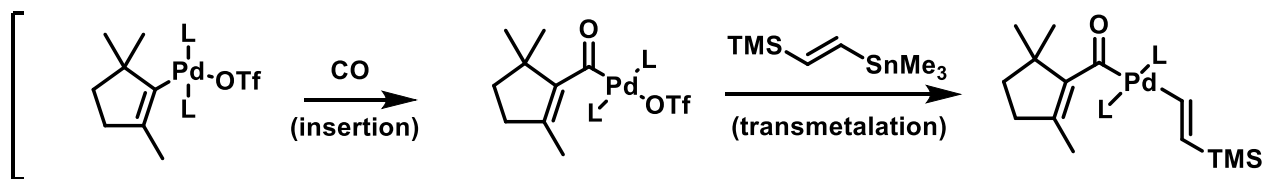
ketones from acid chlorides

*J. Org. Chem.* **1983**, 58, 4634.

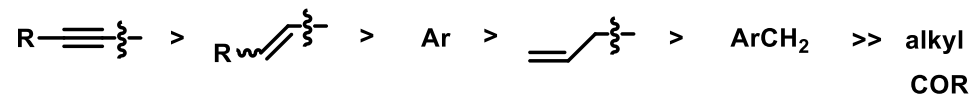
imines from imidoyl chlorides

*Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1986**, 59, 677.

carbonylative Stille: insertion of CO

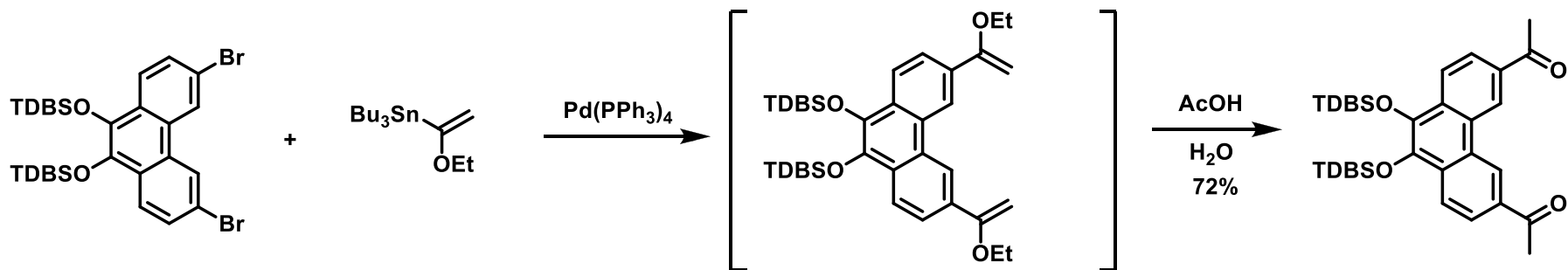
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, 106, 7500.reductive
elimination

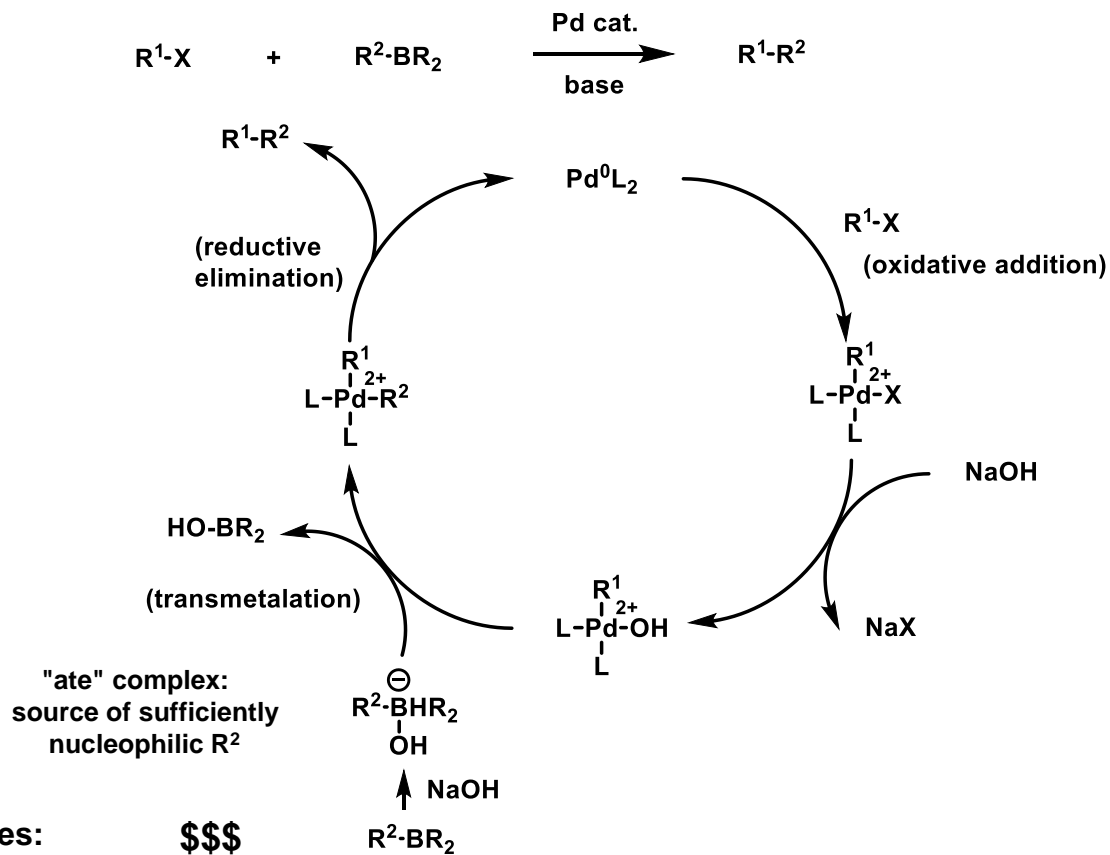
ease of transmetalation Sn->Pd



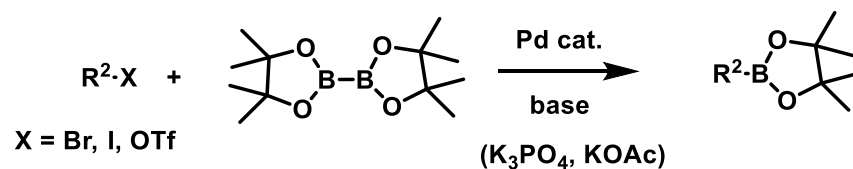
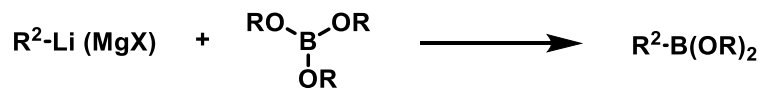
stannyl enol ethers

- acyl equivalents

*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 63, 7456.

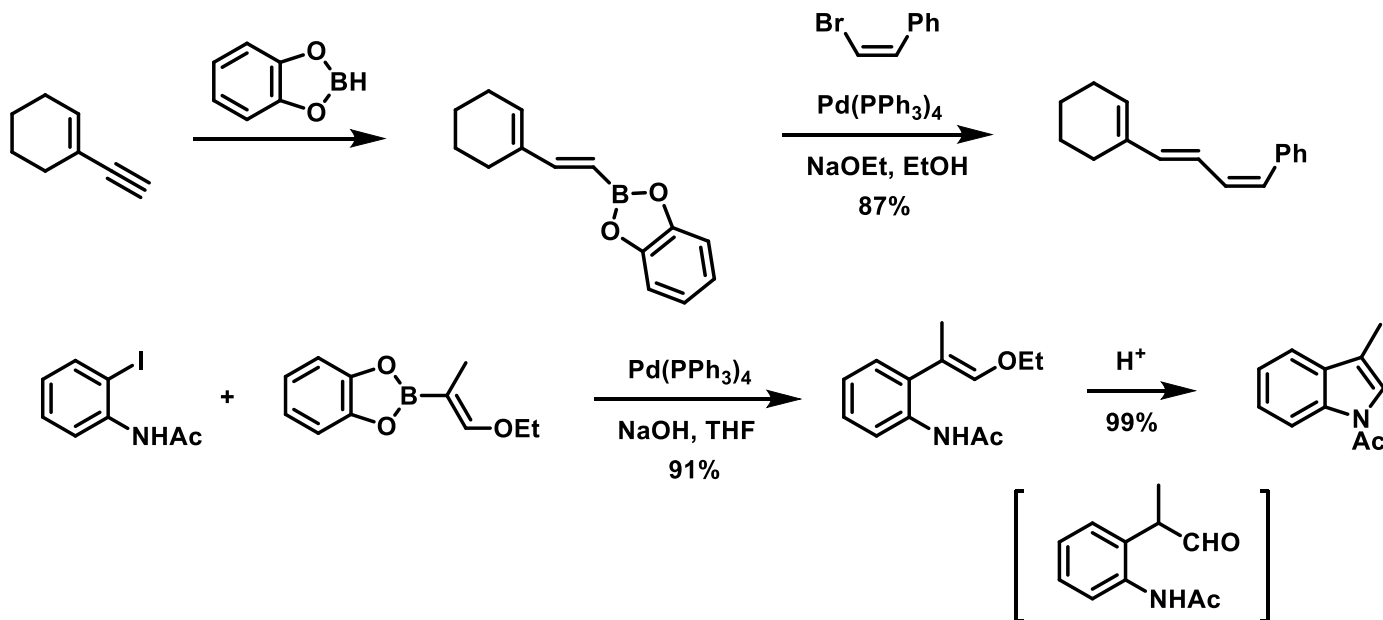


addition of R_2BH on alkenes, alkynes

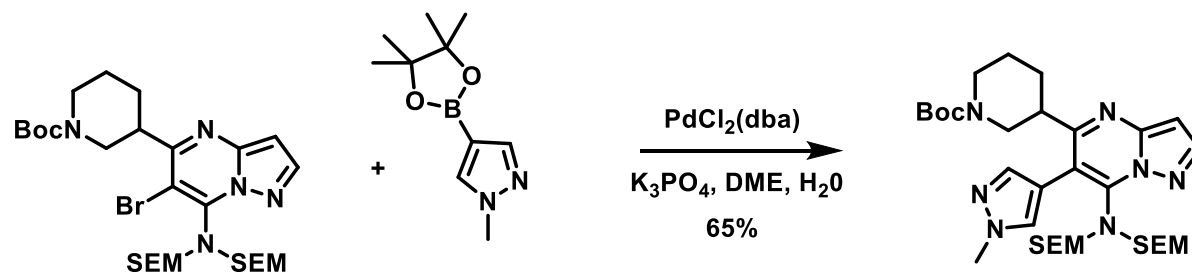


advantages: mild conditions (similar to Stille rxn)

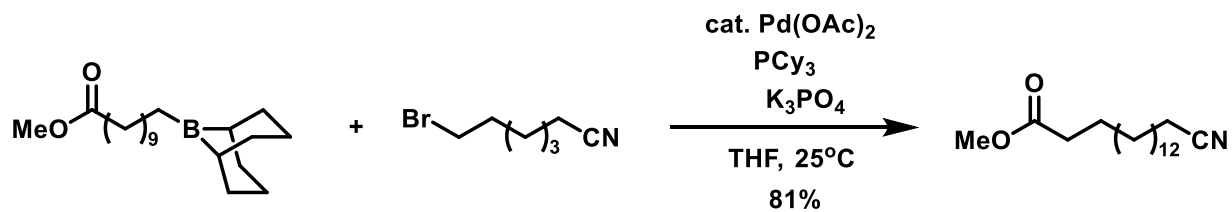
non-toxic side products



Suzuki coupling is often used for preparation of sterically hindered bis-(hetero)aryls

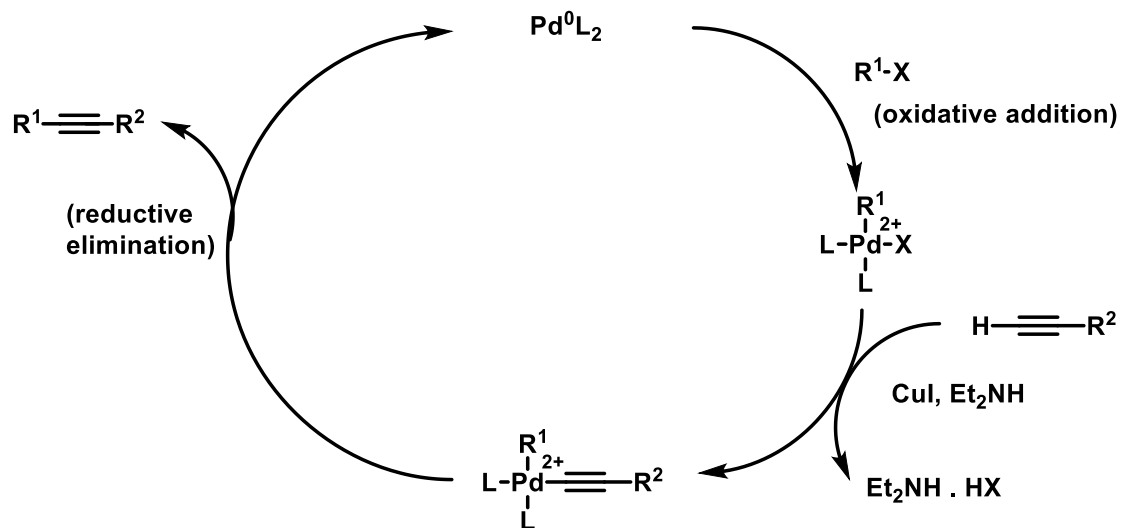
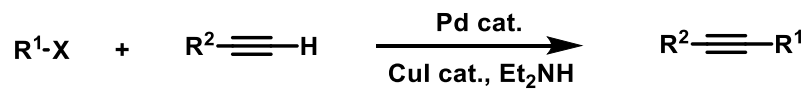


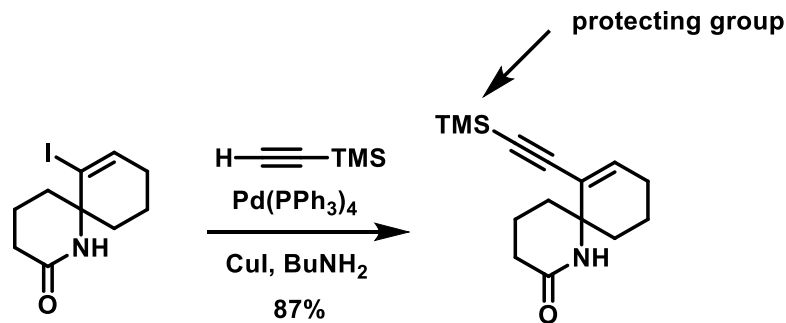
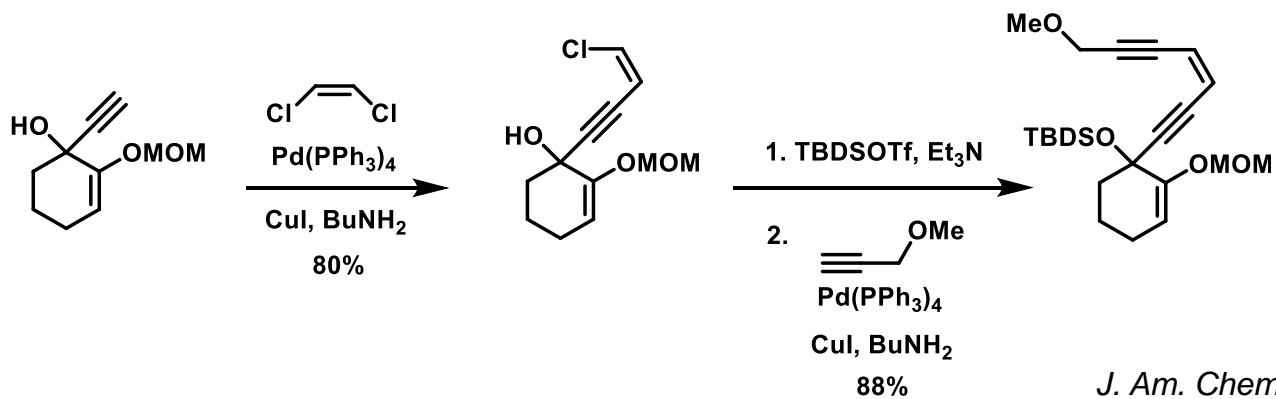
alkyl-alkyl Suzuki coupling



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2001**, 123, 10099.

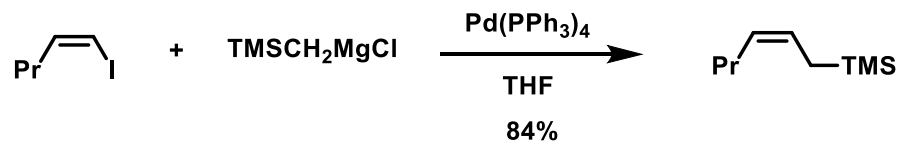
recent review: *Organic Reactions* **100**.



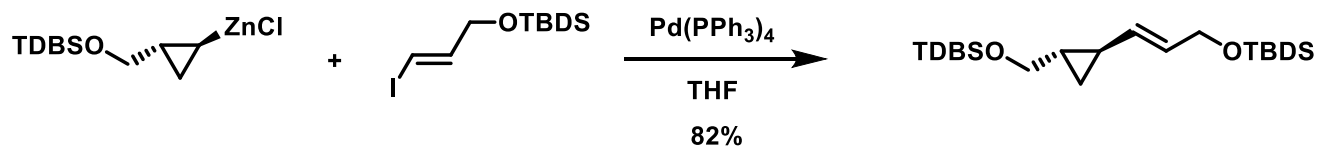


Tetrahedron Lett. **1988**, *29*, 2989.

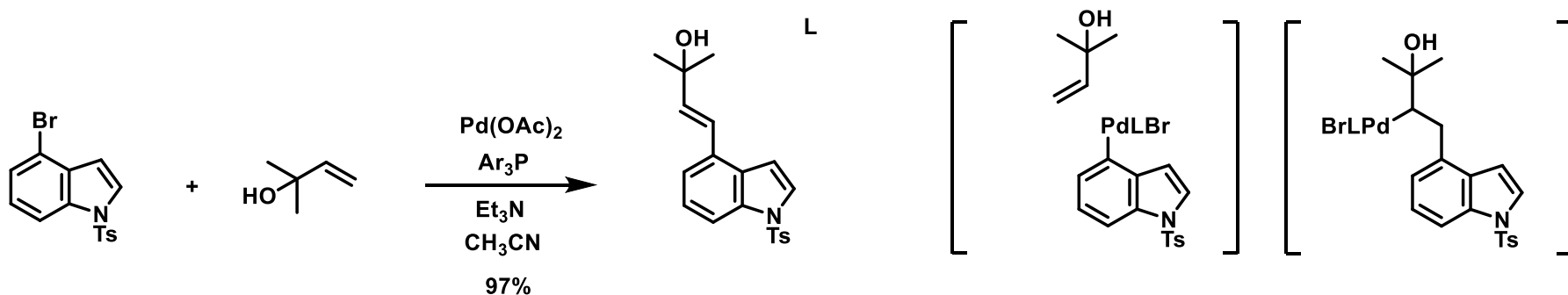
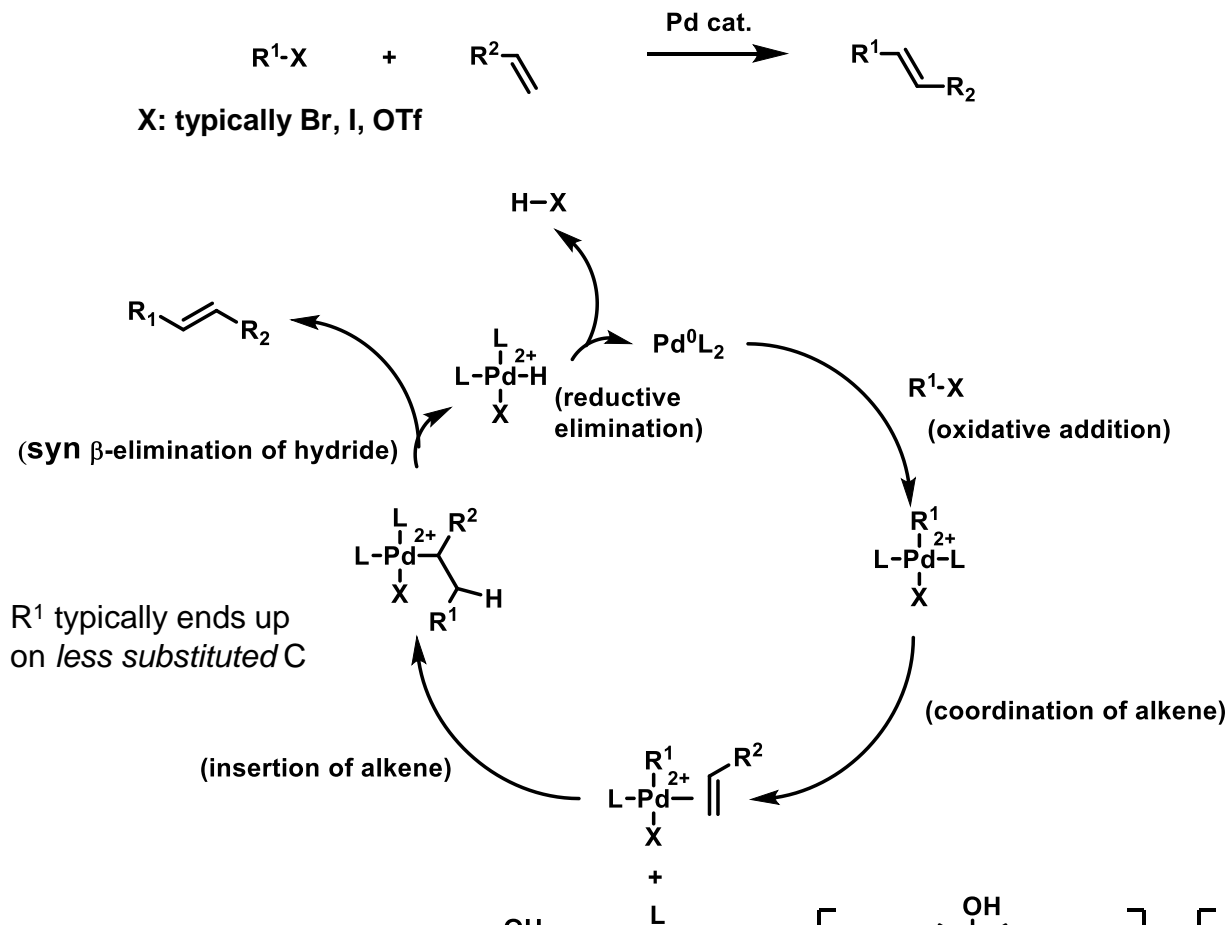
- transmetalation from Mg (Kumada coupling) or Zn (Negishi coupling)

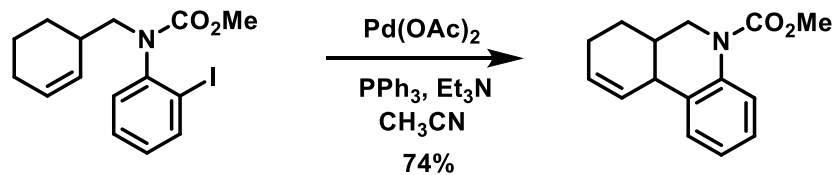


Tetrahedron Lett. **1982**, 23, 27.

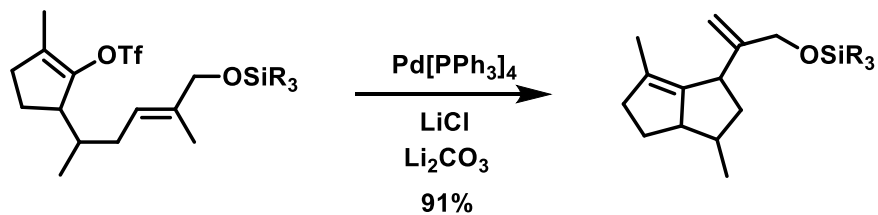
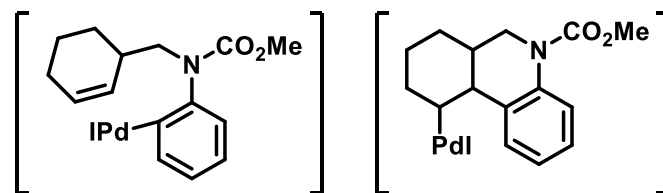


Tetrahedron Lett. **1987**, 28, 5075.

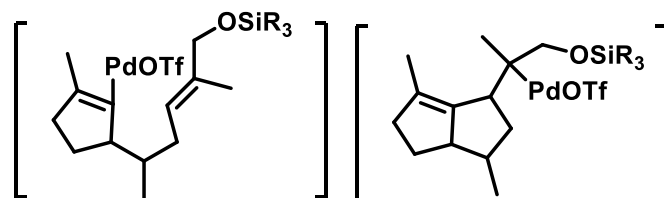


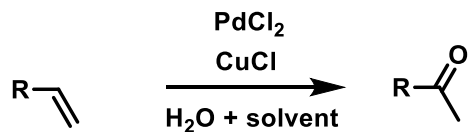


J. Org. Chem. **1987**, 52, 4130.

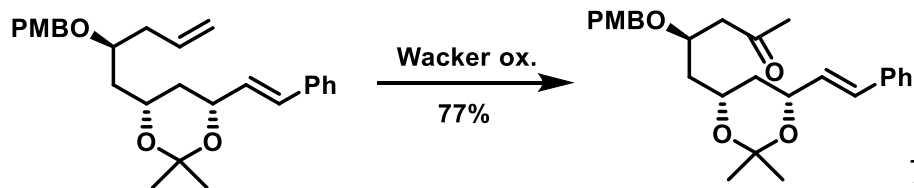
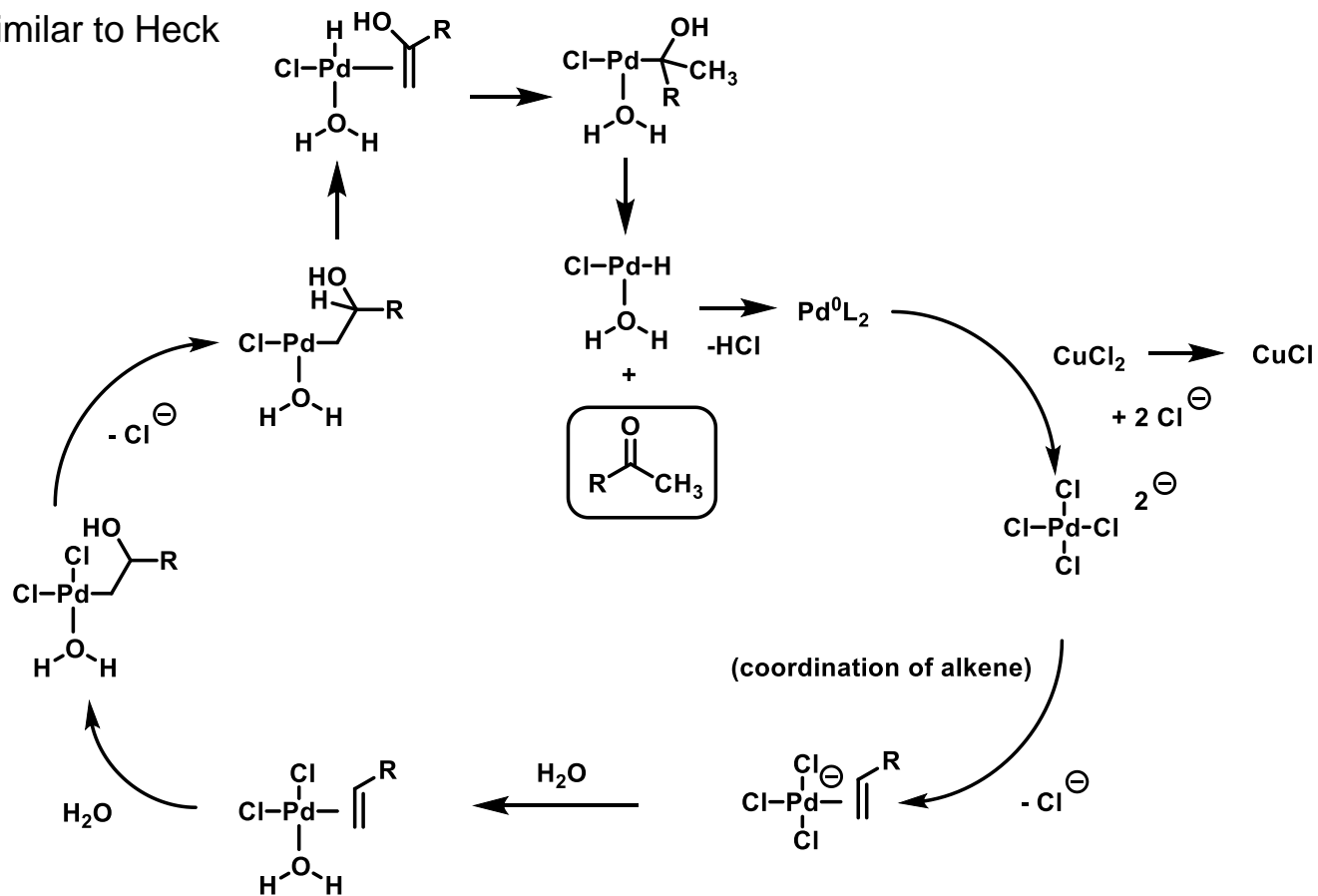


Acta Chem. Scand. **1992**, 46, 597.



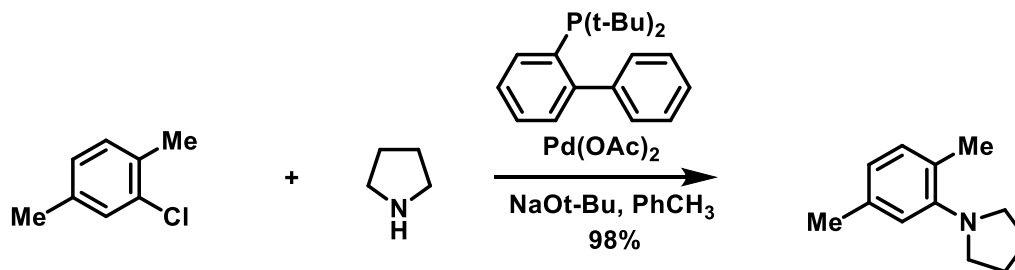


- mechanistically similar to Heck



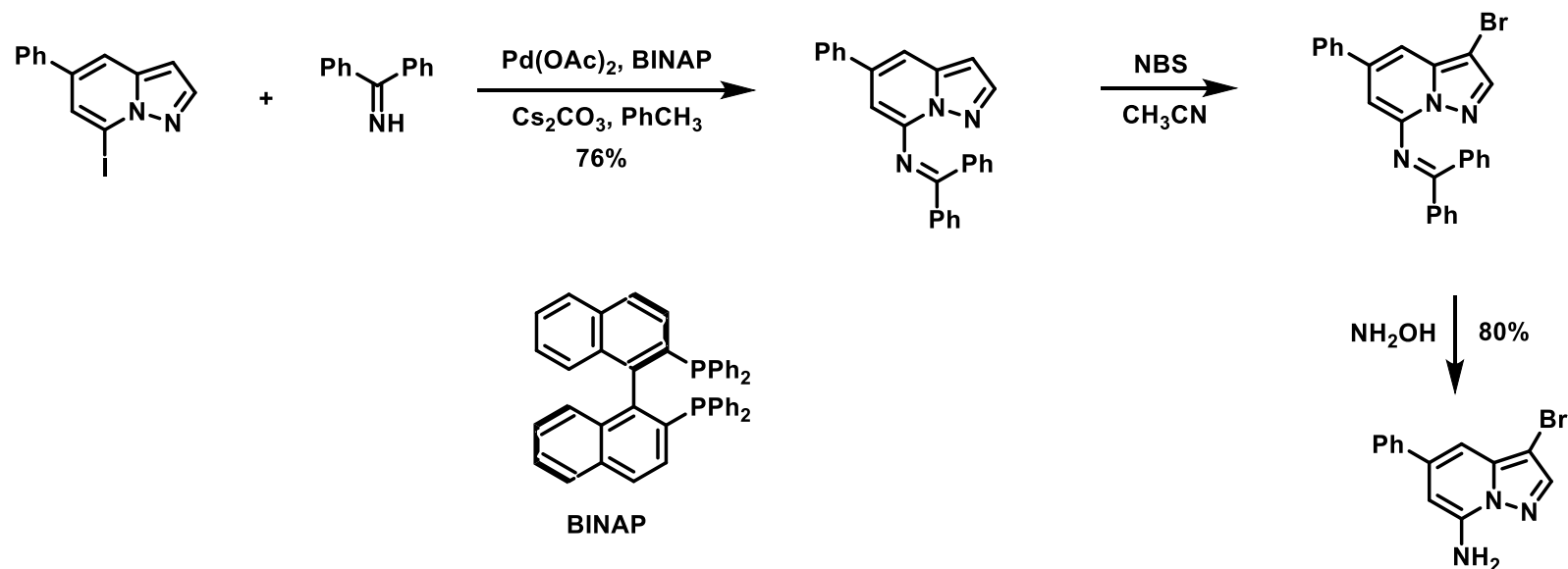
Buchwald-Hartwig amination

- typically: preparation of arylamines



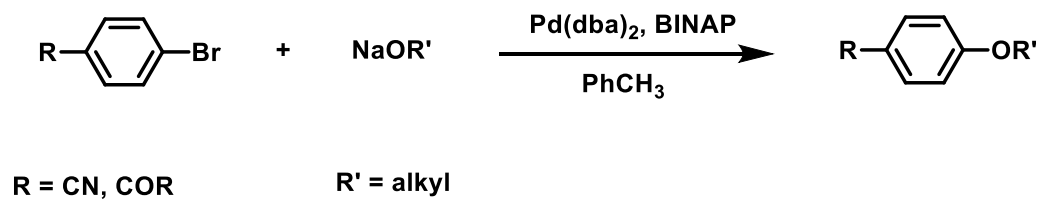
J. Org. Chem. **2000**, *65*, 1158.

- ammonia equivalents: benzophenone imine; BocNH_2



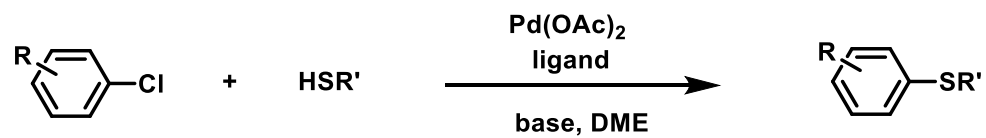
Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. **2007**, *17*, 6216.

- historically somewhat less developed than amination



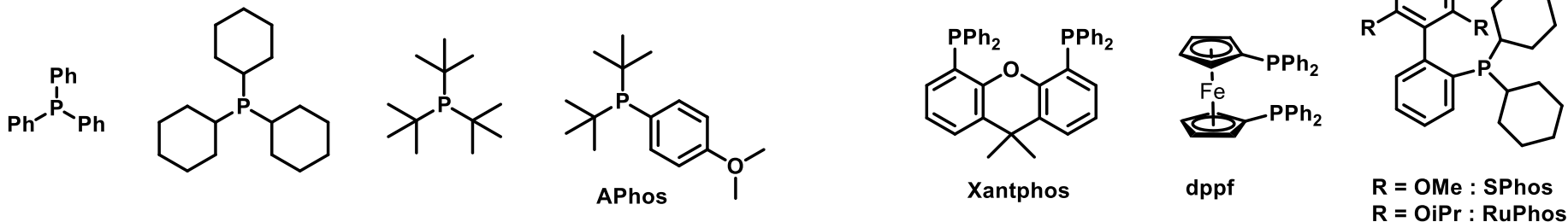
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1996**, 118, 13109.

- relatively recent technology



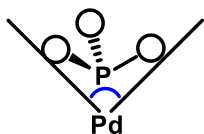
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2006**, 128, 2180.

- the ligand(s) can have profound impact on the catalyst's activity
- can be used in chemoselective couplings



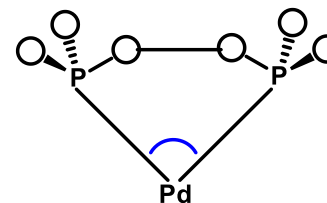
<https://www.acros.com/mybrochure/aowhpapdbrochuslow.pdf>

cone angle: defined by outer edge of the substituents on P and the metal center



PH_3 : 87 °
 PMe_3 : 118 °
 PPh_3 : 145 °
 PCy_3 : 170 °
 $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$: 182 °
 $\text{P}(o\text{-tol})_3$: 194 °

bite angle: defined as L-Pd-L angle

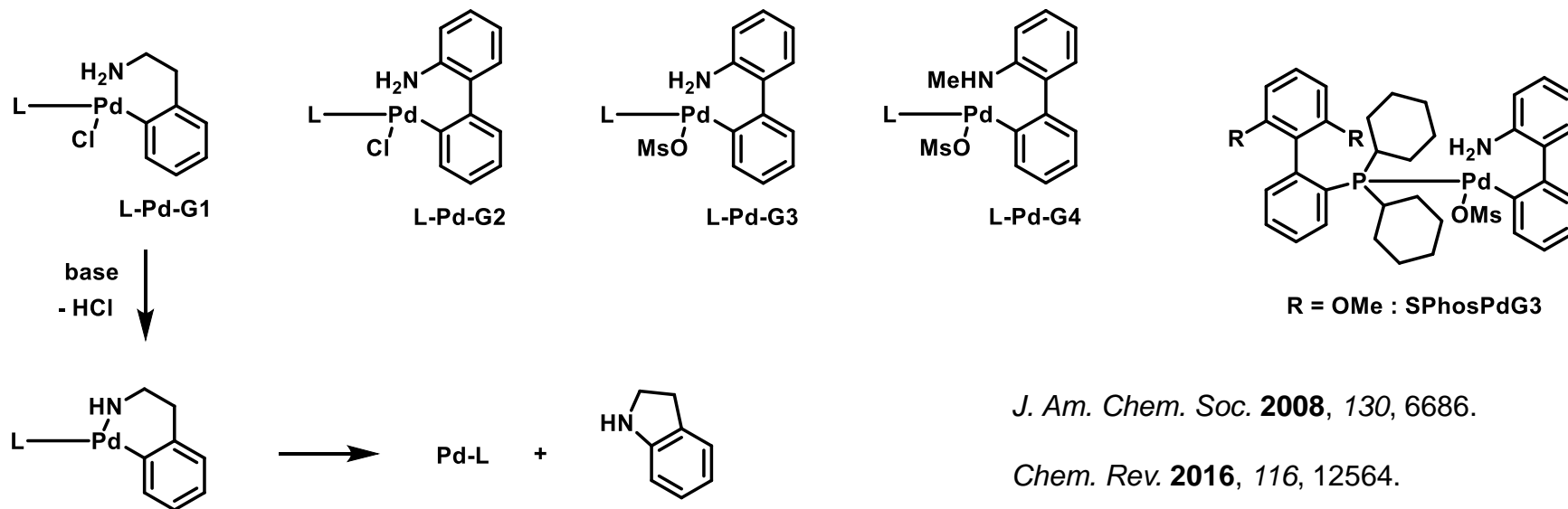


dppf: 99 °
 Xantphos: 107 °
 BINAP: 92 °

J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans. **1999**, 1519.

large bite angle -> faster reductive elimination
 (the preferred geometry of the Pd(0) product is linear)

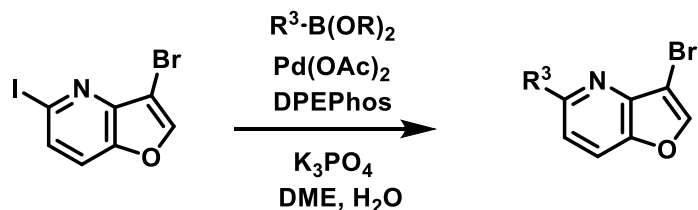
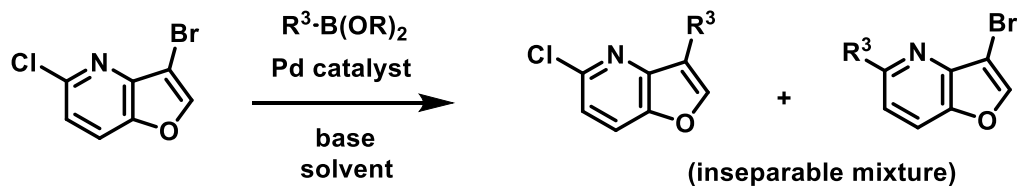
- base-activated palladacycles (precatalysts): air stable, form active catalysts in the presence of base



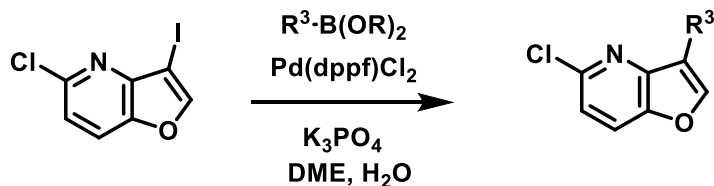
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2008**, 130, 6686.

Chem. Rev. **2016**, 116, 12564.

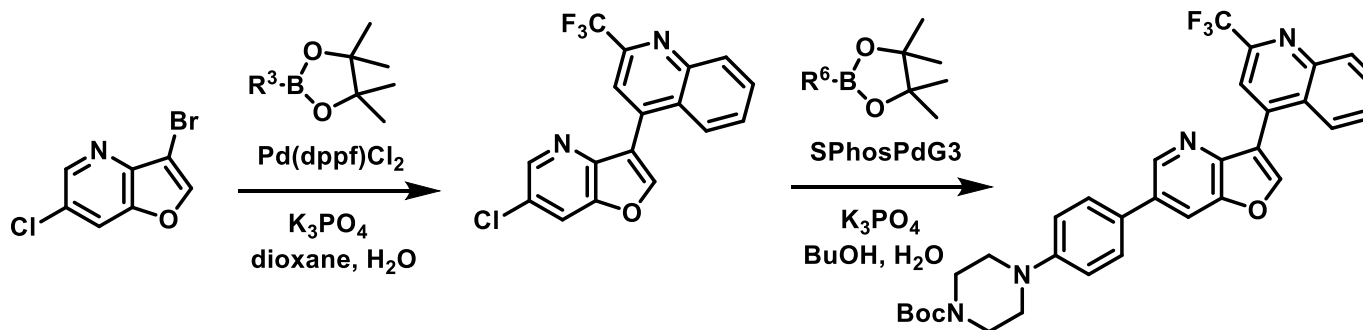
- the ligand(s) can have profound impact on the catalyst's activity
- can be used in chemoselective couplings



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2019**, 58, 1062.



Eur. J. Med. Chem. **2021**, 215, 113299.



- chemoselectivity?

VIP **Palladium Trimer Catalysis** *Very Important Paper*

International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201811380

German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201811380

C–I-Selective Cross-Coupling Enabled by a Cationic Palladium Trimer

Claudia J. Diehl, Thomas Scattolin, Ulli Englert, and Franziska Schoenebeck*

Abstract: While there is a growing interest in harnessing synergistic effects of more than one metal in catalysis, relatively little is known beyond bimetallic systems. This report describes the straightforward access to an air-stable Pd trimer and presents unambiguous reactivity data of its privileged capability to differentiate C–I over C–Br bonds in C–C bond formations (arylation and alkylation) of polyhalogenated arenes, which typical Pd⁰ and Pd^I-Pd^I catalysts fail to deliver. Experimental and computational reactivity data, including the first location of a transition state for bond activation by the trimer, are presented, supporting direct trimer reactivity to be feasible.

While mononuclear catalysts have dominated the field of homogeneous catalysis in the past decades, there is a growing interest in harnessing the synergistic interplay of multi-metal catalysts to access novel reactivities and selectivities.^[1] However, with more than one metal in a catalyst, there is also an

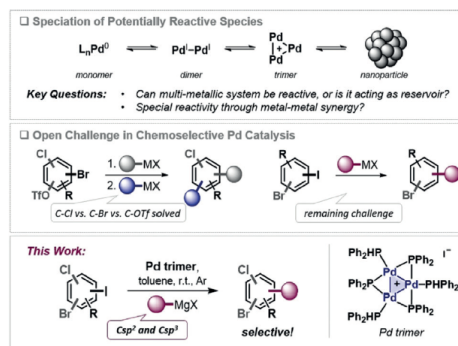


Figure 1. Challenges encountered in multi-metal catalysis (top) and chemoselective palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions (middle). This work (bottom)

- removal of residual palladium

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