Merging Photoredox and Nickel Catalysis: Decarboxylative Cross-Coupling of Carboxylic Acids with Vinyl Halides

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Decarboxylative cross-coupling of alkyl carboxylic acids with vinyl halides has been accomplished through the synergistic merger of photoredox and nickel catalysis. This new methodology has been successfully applied to a variety of α-oxo and α-amino acids, as well as simple hydrocarbon-substituted acids. Diverse vinyl iodides and bromides give rise to vinylation products in high efficiency under mild, operationally simple reaction conditions.

Arguably one of the most important developments in synthetic chemistry has been the advent of transition-metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions. Such processes have had a profound impact on almost all areas of chemical synthesis, stemming from their ability to form C–C, C–N, and C–O bonds in a highly predictable and chemoselective fashion. At the present time, the majority of transition-metal-mediated C–C couplings rely on the use of nucleophilic substrates that are pre-functionalized with organometallic traceless activation groups (TAGs, e.g., boronic acids, stannanes, zincates, and Grignards). However, an ever-increasing impetus to improve the versatility, cost, and operational utility of transition-metal-based methods has led to the development of elegant protocols that employ organic, native functionality as activation handles for complex fragment coupling reactions.

One complementary approach to the use of organometallic TAGs has been the implementation of simple carboxylic acids, an organic activation group that is widely available from abundant starting materials. Since the pioneering work of Gooßen et al., the decarboxylative cross-coupling between carboxylic acids and aryl halides has been found application in the construction of C(sp²)−C(sp²) and C(sp³)−C(sp³) bonds. More elusive, however, is the successful implementation of alkyl carboxylic acids for the production of C(sp³)−C(sp³) bonds in complex fragment couplings. This deficiency can be readily appreciated given the diminished reactivity of C(sp³)−carboxylic acids toward decarboxylative transmetalation in the presence of commonly employed metal catalysts. Indeed, most examples to date of decarboxylative C(sp³)−C(sp³) bond formations rely on the use of activated substrates, such as electron-deficient benzyl, cyclohexadienyl, α-cyano, or β-ester carboxylic acids. Clearly, a modern strategy enabling simple alkyl carboxylic acids to function broadly as generic nucleophiles in conventional cross-coupling reactions would be of substantial utility to synthetic chemists operating within both academic and industrial settings.

In recent years, synergistic or dual catalysis has come to the fore as a valuable mechanistic paradigm for the invention of novel chemical transformations that are currently not possible via the action of a single catalyst. Successful application of synergistic catalysis typically requires the simultaneous activation and engagement of two distinct coupling partners with two separate catalysts (wherein each catalyst independently operates on a respective substrate). Recently, our laboratory introduced a new dual catalysis platform that allows the decarboxylative coupling of C(sp³)−carboxylic acids with aryl halides under the combined action of visible-light photoredox catalysis and Ni catalysis. Importantly, this new synergistic protocol represents a general approach toward the coupling of alkyl, α-amino, and α-oxo acids with a wide range of aryl and heteroaryl halides (eq 1).

In an effort to demonstrate the wide-ranging applications of this new photoredox–nickel dual catalysis activation mode, we recently sought to explore the feasibility of a decarboxylative coupling between vinyl halides with a broad array of commercial C(sp³)−carboxylic acids. We recognized that the successful realization of these ideals would enable a new C–C bond-forming reaction that would allow direct access to complex alkyl vinyl, allylic amino, and allylic oxy products in only one step from simple, abundant, and inexpensive starting materials (eq 2). Perhaps most important, to our knowledge this transformation has not previously been accomplished in a generic format.

As shown in Scheme 1, our proposed olefination mechanism begins with photoexcitation of iridium(III) photocatalyst Ir[red][dF(CF₃)-ppy][dF(CF₃)-ppy]₂(dtbppy)PF₆ to produce the long-lived excited-state IrIII species 2. This photoexcited complex is a strong oxidant (E°[IrIII*/IrII] = +1.21 V vs SCE in MeCN) and should undergo a thermodynamically
favored single electron transfer (SET) with the carboxylate formed by deprotonation of α-oxy acid 3 (e.g., for THF-2-CO₂Cs, E^{red}_{Ni} = +1.08 V vs SCE in MeCN). This results in the formation of a carboxyl radical, which are known to rapidly undergo CO₂-extrusion to generate α-oxy radical 4 along with reduced Ir³⁺ species 5. Concurrent with this photoredox mechanism, the Ni catalytic cycle will initiate with oxidative addition of LnNi₀ species into vinyl iodide 7 to generate vinyl Ni³⁻ intermediate 8. Interception of α-oxy radical 4 by 8 would then generate organometallic Ni³⁻ adduct 9, which upon reductive elimination would deliver allylic ether product 10 and Ni³⁺ species 11. Completion of the two catalytic cycles is then achieved by reduction of Ni³⁺ species 11 (E^{red}_{Ni}[^{3+}/^{2+}] = −1.2 V vs SCE in DMF) by the reduced state of the photocatalyst 5 (E^{red}_{Ir}[^{3+}/^{2+}] = −1.37 V vs SCE in MeCN) to regenerate photocatalyst 1 and Ni²⁺ catalyst 6.

Initial investigations into the proposed decarboxylative cross-coupling focused on the reaction of tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylic acid with (E)-1-ido-1-octene (Table 1). We were delighted to find that irradiation of the carboxylic acid and vinyl iodide in the presence of photocatalyst 1, NiCl₂-glyme (10 mol%), dtbbpy (10 mol%), and Cs₂CO₃ provided the desired allylic ether product in excellent yield (entry 1, 83% yield). Control experiments highlighted the essential roles of the photocatalyst, Ni catalyst, base, and light in this transformation (entries 2–5, <5% yield). While the vinylation product was obtained in high yield under the conditions described in entry 1, we recognized early on that the implementation of higher dilution and Ni loadings would not be operationally optimal. However, conducting the same experiment with only 2 mol% NiCl₂ and at 0.1 M in DMF led to a significant reduction in reaction efficiency (entry 6, 22% yield). An evaluation of solvents revealed that DMSO provided a significant improvement in yield (entry 7, 52% yield), and changing the base from insoluble Cs₂CO₃ to 1,8-diabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) also proved to be beneficial (entry 8, 61% yield). Finally, the identification of Ir[dpf(Me)pypy]₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ · (dpf(Me)pypy = 2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-methylpyridine) 12 as the optimal photocatalyst provided a significant enhancement in yield, furnishing the desired cross-coupled product in 92% yield (entry 9) while retaining higher reaction concentrations and low catalyst loadings. Time studies have revealed that the use of photocatalyst 1 under similar reaction molarities (0.1 M) leads to catalyst decomposition prior to full conversion of the starting materials, resulting in diminished yields (entry 8, 61% yield). We believe the dramatic enhancement in efficiency in changing to photocatalyst 12 from 1 (entry 9, 92% yield) correlates to the improved stability of catalyst 12 toward radical-mediated decomposition under concentrated conditions.

With the optimal dual catalytic conditions in hand, we next sought to examine the scope of the vinyl halide component in this new C⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻.substrate bond-forming protocol. As shown in Table 2, a range of structurally diverse vinyl halides undergo efficient cross-coupling with tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylic acid (as the representative nucleophile). These include β-alkyl-substituted (E)-vinyl iodides, which provide cross-coupled products in high yield regardless of the size of the β-substituent (entries 1 and 2, 90% and 78% yield, respectively). Vinyl iodides possessing various functional groups, including aromatic rings, benzyl ethers, alkyl chlorides, and phthalimido-protected amines also delivered the corresponding allyl ether products in good yield (entries 3–6, 67–77% yield). In addition to (E)-vinyl iodides, those with (Z)-geometry could be readily incorporated to generate cis-olefin containing products in excellent yield and with no observable geometrical isomerization (entry 7, 84% yield). Notably, for vinyl halides possessing α-substitution or β,β-disubstitution, the use of the corresponding vinyl bromide provided higher yields of the cross-coupled adduct. Under these conditions, vinyl bromides allowed the generation of trisubstituted olefin products 20 and 21 with excellent efficiency (entries 8 and 9, 71% and 73% yield, respectively). Finally, the synthesis of allyl silane 22 demonstrates the ability of this decarboxylative cross-coupling protocol to generate olefin products containing synthetically useful functional handles that might be readily exploited in subsequent transformations (entry 10, 60% yield). It is
important to note that throughout all of our investigations into this new vinylation protocol, the stereochemical information present in the vinyl halides was translated directly to the olefin-bearing products, with no observed erosion in $E:Z$ ratio.24

We next turned our attention to examining the scope of the carboxylic acid component. As revealed in Table 3, we were delighted to find that a broad range of substrates bearing $C_{sp^3}$ carboxylates readily participate as coupling partners in this CO$_2$-extrusion/vinylation protocol. For example, five- and six-membered cyclic $\alpha$-oxy acids readily undergo cross-coupling to form the allyl ethers in excellent yields (23 and 24, 92% and 74% yield, respectively). Pleasingly, a highly functionalized ribose-derived cyclic $\alpha$-oxy acid was also found to be a competent coupling partner, providing 25 in excellent yield and diastereoselectivity (89% yield, 18:1 dr). This result clearly demonstrates the potential utility of this new coupling protocol for late-stage and orthogonal nucleoside functionalization (an area of significant interest among pharmaceutical agencies developing antiviral agents).25 Decarboxylative olefination could also be extended to acrylic primary and secondary $\alpha$-oxy acids, including benzyl-protected lactic and glycolic acids, generating the allylic ether products in high yields (26 and 27, 78% and 77% yield, respectively). Furthermore, an erythronic acid derivative was readily functionalized to generate olefin 28 in high yield albeit with low diastereoselectivity (79% yield, 1.4:1.0 dr).

In addition to $\alpha$-oxy acids, $\alpha$-amino acids readily undergo decarboxylative vinylation. A broad array of cyclic and acyclic $N$-tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc)-protected amino acids were found to be highly efficient coupling partners, generating synthetically versatile allylic amine products in excellent yields (29–32, 79–96% yield) from biomass derivatives.

Most importantly, simple hydrocarbon-substituted carboxylic acids that lack radical stabilizing $\alpha$-heteroatoms can also be readily employed in this new coupling protocol. For example, phenylacetic acid proved to be a valuable coupling partner, presumably due to the formation of a stabilized benzyl radical intermediate, furnishing allyl benzene 33 in 84% yield. Last, cyclohexanecarboxylic acid readily undergoes efficient cross-coupling to provide 1-cyclohexyloct-1-ene (34) with excellent efficiency (78% yield). This result is of particular note as it demonstrates the potential value of this cross-coupling methodology to functionalize simple alkyl carboxylic acids, without the requirement of a radical-stabilizing $\alpha$-substituent.26 Moreover, this result highlights the potential breadth of simple, hydrocarbon-based nucleophile partners that may be employed in this $C_{sp^3}$–$C_{sp^2}$ coupling.

In order to further demonstrate the utility of this decarboxylative vinylation method, we applied it to the racemic synthesis of

Table 2. Decarboxylative Olefination: Vinyl Halide Scope$^a$

| entry | product, % yield | entry | product, % yield |
|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1     | (a)-13 90%       | 2     | (a)-14 78%       |
| 3b    | (a)-15 74%       | 4     | (a)-16 77%       |
| 5     | (a)-17 68%       | 6b    | (a)-18 67%       |
| 7b    | (a)-19 84%       | 8     | (a)-20 71%       |
| 9c    | (a)-21 73%       | 10    | (a)-22 60%       |

$^a$All reaction yields are of isolated products. Reactions performed with the corresponding vinyl iodide. $^b$Reactions performed using conditions from Table 1, entry 1. $^c$Reaction performed using the corresponding vinyl bromide. For detailed experimental procedures, see SI.

Table 3. Decarboxylative Olefination: Carboxylic Acid Scope$^a$

| $\alpha$-oxy acids | product, % yield | $\alpha$-oxy acids | product, % yield | $\alpha$-amino acids | product, % yield |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
|                    |                   |                    |                    | Boc-Ph-OH            | 96%              |
| (a)-23 92%         |                   | (a)-24 74%         |                   | (a)-31 96%          |                  |
| (a)-25 89% (18:1 dr) |                   | (a)-26 78%         | (a)-27 77%         | (a)-32 79%          |                  |
| (a)-28 79% (1:4:1.0 dr) |                   | (a)-29 90%         | (a)-33 84%         | (a)-34 76%          |                  |
| N-Me-Boc-Leu-OH    |                   |                    |                    | Phenyl acetic acid  | 84%              |

$^a$Reactions performed using the optimized conditions from Table 1 with 0.5 mmol (E)-1-iodo-1-octene or (E)-1-bromo-1-octene. Yields are of isolated products. Ratios of diastereomers determined by $^1$H NMR analysis. For detailed experimental procedures, see SI. $^b$Primary alkyl carboxylic acids provided encouraging levels of efficiency, see SI for experimental results. $^c$Good yields were obtained for phenyl acetic acid derivatives p-OMe (96% yield) and m-Cl (68% yield). For experimental procedures, see SI.
of trans-rose oxide, a natural product and widely used fragrance (eq 3). As shown above, exposure of trans-tetrahydropyran carboxylic acid 36 to this photoredox−Ni coupling provided trans-rose oxide in high yield and with useful levels of diastero-selectivity. Intriguingly, however, when the corresponding cis-tetrahydropyran carboxylic acid 35 was employed, high coupling efficiencies were not observed, instead leading to recovery of 35 enriched in the cis-diasteromer. This result is rationalized by the change in bond strength and oxidation potential of the C−CO2 moiety as it exists in either the anomeric axial or the nonanomeric equatorial topography. We assume that the axial C−CO2 bond is weaker, and the rate of decarboxylation is faster (in competition with back electron transfer) due to the hyperconjugative stabilization of the ring oxygen lone pair in the case of the trans-tetrahydropyran carboxylic acid system.

**ASSOCIATED CONTENT**

* Supporting Information
Experimental procedures and spectral data. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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**Notes**
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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