Radical boron migration of allylboronic esters†

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A photocatalyzed 1,3-boron shift of allylboronic esters is reported. The boron atom migration through the allylic carbon skeleton proceeds via consecutive 1,2-boron migrations and Smiles-type rearrangement to furnish a variety of terminally functionalized alkyl boronates. Several types of migrating variations of heteronuclei radicals and dearomatization processes are also tolerated, allowing for further elaboration of highly functionalized boron-containing frameworks.

Introduction

Rearrangements have been fascinating topics to organic chemists due to their innate charm and versatile use in skeleton reconstruction.1,2 The classic ionic-type named reactions, such as Pinacol, Favorskii, Beckmann, Claisen and Smiles rearrangements, involve the re-organization of certain carbon skeletons.3–6 In contrast, the examples for heteroatom shifts are relatively rare. For example, the Brook rearrangement7,8 and Doyle–Kirmse reactions9–11 involve silyl and thiol group migrations. A series of 1,2-boryl migrations of az-boryl exopoxides and carboxylic acids have been reported by Yudin and co-workers.12,13 Besides the ionic type functional group migrations (FGM), the rearrangements that involve free radicals have demonstrated versatile reactivities towards remote FGM for the construction of more complex molecular frameworks.15–19 Recent progress on aryl, cyano, alkynyl, and carbonyl group migration protocols have been well-documented for the construction of new C-C bonds via radical pathways.20–32 Boron shift chemistry, which represents tremendous importance for the broad utility of boronic acids and esters, has attracted much attention of organic chemists. The first example of radical type boron shift was reported by Batey and Smill.33 In 2019, Aggarwal described a radical 1,2-boron shift of diboronates under photocatalysis to access 1,2-difunctionalized boronates (Fig. 1A).34 Studer and co-workers applied the boron migration protocol to 1,3-difunctionalized trifluromethylated alkynyl boronates (Fig. 1B).35 In contrast, the analogous 1,3-shift process has encountered inevitable difficulties because of the disfavored four-membered cyclic transition state and no example of γ-boron migration has been reported.36–42 Theoretical studies on such 1,3-boron migrating processes have been concluded to be thermodynamically unfavorable and experimentally inaccessible.43 We envisioned that through consecutive boron migration on the carbon skeleton, the boronic ester moiety could switch to the remote end of the allylic backbones for the formation of more stable radical intermediates. Herein, we described a radical 1,3-boron migration process merging double 1,2-boron shifts of allylboronates and Smiles-type rearrangement of arylsulfonyl radicals to generate aryl γ-boronates (Fig. 1C). Moreover, this boron migration protocol could be further extended to other heteronuclei radicals and the formation of dearomatized frameworks.

Results and discussion

Our investigations began with the model reaction of sodium arylsulfonate 1a and allylboronic ester 2a. The desired 1,3-

Fig. 1 Radical promoted boron shift chemistry.
boron migration product 3a could be obtained in 95% yield under blue LED irradiation for 12 h with 10-phenylphenothiazine (PTH) as the photocatalyst and acetic acid as the additive in CHCl₃ (entry 1). For other photocatalysts such as Ir(ppy)₃ and 4CzIPN, lower yields were noted (20–35%, entries 2 and 3). Replacing the PTH photocatalyst with Acr+ClO₄⁻ led to a slightly lower yield, (entry 4). The reaction could not occur in DMF or MeOH (entry 5 and 6). In the absence of acetic acid, the reaction yield was reduced significantly (entry 7). Control experiments indicated that light and the photocatalyst are necessary for this boron shift strategy (entries 8 and 9, see the ESI† Table 1).

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we explored the generality of the protocol with various sodium arylsulfonates and allylboronic esters (Fig. 2). Arylsulfonates bearing either electron-withdrawing or electron-donating groups delivered the desired 1,3-boron shift products in moderate to good yields (3b–3l, 25–87%). The ortho-fluorinated arylsulfonate provided the product 3h in 80% yield, while the migration of para- and meta-fluorinated substrates was less efficient (30% for 3e and 27% for 3j). Multiple fluoric or chlorine substituted arylsulfonates could be tolerated (3k and 3l). Heteroarene 3m was compatible with the reaction conditions, and the low yield was due to the electronic effect of thiophene. Allylboronates with various substitutions were also investigated. For example, substrates bearing the cyclohexyl group gave the boronation product with a lower efficiency (3n, 38%). The allylboronate 3o with unsymmetrical alkyl substituents was afforded in 44% yield (R¹ = Me, R² = n-Hex). Furthermore, this boron shift was proven successful with stabilized benzyl radical precursors (R¹ = Ar, R² = H). Aryl substituted allylboronates have been subjected to the standard conditions and diarylpropyloboronic products were readily accessed. The α-phenyl-substituted allylboronic esters containing phenyl, para-methyl and para-fluorine phenyl and naphthyl could deliver the corresponding products (3p–3s). The low yields of 3e, 3n and 3q were due to the loss in the purification process.

Photoredox-catalyzed and electrochemical dearomatization processes involving radicals have been explored with proven utility.44-50 During the investigation of this 5-exo-trig cyclization process, we also observed the 6-exo-trig cyclization dearomatized products in the reaction mixture.51-53 As valuable pharmacophores, cyclic sulfones have been widely applied in medicinal chemistry and organic photoconducting materials due to their unique electronic and optical properties.44-46 With a slight variation of the reaction conditions (e.g., eosin Y and DMF), the dearomatized product 4 could be readily afforded via 1,2-boron shift and radical addition. As shown in Fig. 3, tetrohydrothiophene sulfone 4a was achieved in 82% yield with excellent diastereoselectivity (>20:1, the absolute configuration was confirmed by XRD analysis). Similarly, electron-withdrawing group substituted 4b–4e were obtained in 47–86% yields. In the cases of 4f and 4g, small amounts of the protonated by-products were observed. Interestingly, 3-fluoro and 3,4-difluoro substituted arylsulfonate substrates generated single dearomatized regioisomers in good yields (4f and 4g), which was governed by the regio- and chemoselective
nature of the cyclization step. Notably, dearomatized products 4h and 4i were furnished along with the corresponding aromatized cyclic sulfones. Replacing the photocatalyst with Ru(bpy)_3Cl_2, the aromatic by-products were significantly suppressed (De/Ar = 10 : 1 for 4i and >20 : 1 for 4h). Next, different allylboronic esters were explored with sodium arylsulfonate 1a under this protocol (4j–4n). Substrates bearing five- and six-membered rings also afforded the corresponding products 4j and 4k in moderate yields (41–47%). The 2,2-diethyl and 2,2-dipropyl alkynyl boronic esters delivered the dearomatized products 4l and 4m in 59% and 38% yields, respectively. The allylboronate derived from geranyl chloride gave 4n in 27% yield as a single diastereoisomer (d.r. > 19 : 1).

In order to better understand the reaction pathway, we have added a catalytic amount of thiophenol to quench the tertiary C-radical generated by 1,2-boron migration of the allylboronates (Fig. 4). A diverse set of aromatic substrates, regardless of their electronic properties were found to be compatible to produce the corresponding 1,2-difunctionalized products (5a–5e). Allylboronate containing a quaternary carbon center provided the corresponding product 5f with a diastereomeric ratio of 2.3 : 1. The heteroaryl sulfones bearing pyridine (5g) and oxazole (5h) could be tolerated. The alkyl sulfonates (5i and 5j) were also furnished in good yields. Moreover, other heteroatom radical precursors could be tolerated to construct C–P, C–Si and C–S bonds. For example, phosphate and diphenylmethylsilane delivered β-carbonate products 5k and 5l in 60% and 82% yields, respectively. The mercaptan derivative afforded the thiolated boronate 5m in 35% yield in the mixture with the unshifted product 5m_0.

Based on the above results, a plausible mechanism was proposed (Fig. 5). First, the photocatalysts were activated to their excited state by blue light and they underwent single electron transfer (SET) with arylsulfonate to produce sulfone radical int I. The conjugate addition of int I to allylboronate 2 produced the secondary carbon radical int II and 1,2-boron shift generated the tertiary carbon radical int III. At this point, the radical int III could undergo different pathways depending on the conditions. Under condition A, 5-exo-trig cyclization followed by Smiles-type rearrangement afforded int IV which degraded to release SO_2 and the second 1,2-boron shift provided the β-carbon radical int V. Next, the hydrogen atom transfer (HAT) process occurred between radical int V and CHCl_3 to deliver the 1,3-boron shift products 3 and CCl_3 (see deuteration experiments in the ESI for details). Finally, the trichloromethyl radical underwent SET with PC^- to close the photoredox catalysis cycle. However under condition B, the tertiary radical int III could undergo 6-exo-trig cyclization to deliver the dearomatized product 4. Under condition C, the radical int III underwent HAT with thiophenol to form the 1,2-difunctionalized product 5.
Experimental

General procedure for product 3 formation (condition A)
Under argon, PTH (8 mol%) and sodium benzenesulinate 1 (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were placed in a tube with a stirring bar, and then CHCl₃ (2 mL) was added at room temperature. Subsequently, the corresponding allylboronic acid pinacol ester (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and HOAc (0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) were added dropwise via syringe. After that, the tube was exposed to 60 W blue LEDs at room temperature for about 12 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. Then it was passed through a short pad of silica gel. The organic layer was concentrated under vacuum and the yellow oily residue was diluted with THF (1 mL) and water (1 mL) followed by addition of NaBO₃·4H₂O (61.5 mg, 0.4 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir for 3 h at rt. The reaction mixture was washed with EtOAc (5 mL × 3) and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. It was then concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the desired product.

General procedure for product 4 formation (condition B)
Under argon, Eosin Y (3 mol%) and sodium benzenesulinate 1 (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were placed in a tube with a stirring bar, and then CHCl₃ (2 mL) was added at room temperature. Subsequently, the corresponding allylboronic acid pinacol ester (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and HOAc (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) were added dropwise via syringe. After that, the tube was exposed to 60 W blue LEDs at room temperature for about 12 h. The mixture was concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the desired product.

General procedure for product 5 formation (condition C)
Under argon, Ac⁺ClO₄⁻ (5 mol%), sodium benzenesulinate 1 (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and p-toluenethiol (0.04 mmol, 0.2 equiv.) were placed in a tube with a stirring bar, and then CHCl₃ (2 mL) was added at room temperature. Subsequently, the corresponding allylboronic acid pinacol ester (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and HOAc (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) were added dropwise via syringe. After that, the tube was exposed to 60 W blue LEDs at room temperature for about 12 h. The mixture was concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the desired product.

Conclusions
In conclusion, a photocatalytic 1,3-boron shift protocol merging radical migration and Smiles-type rearrangement is developed. The atom switch acrobatics undergoes consecutive secondary/tertiary and primary/secondary carbon radical migrations to access a variety of 1,3-difunctionalized aryl boronates. The variation of the conditions could also lead to other 1,2-boron shift products including phosphate, silyl and thiol derivatives and dearomatized sulfone-fused ring systems. This boron migration strategy has provided a new pathway for remote functional group migration. Further studies of boron shift chemistry are underway in the laboratory.

Data availability
The data that support the findings of this study are available in the ESI† or on request from the corresponding author.

Author contributions
X. T. conducted all experiments and characterized the novel compounds. S. N., L. K., Y. W. and Y. P. designed the experiments and wrote the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest
The authors declare no competing interests.

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Notes and references