

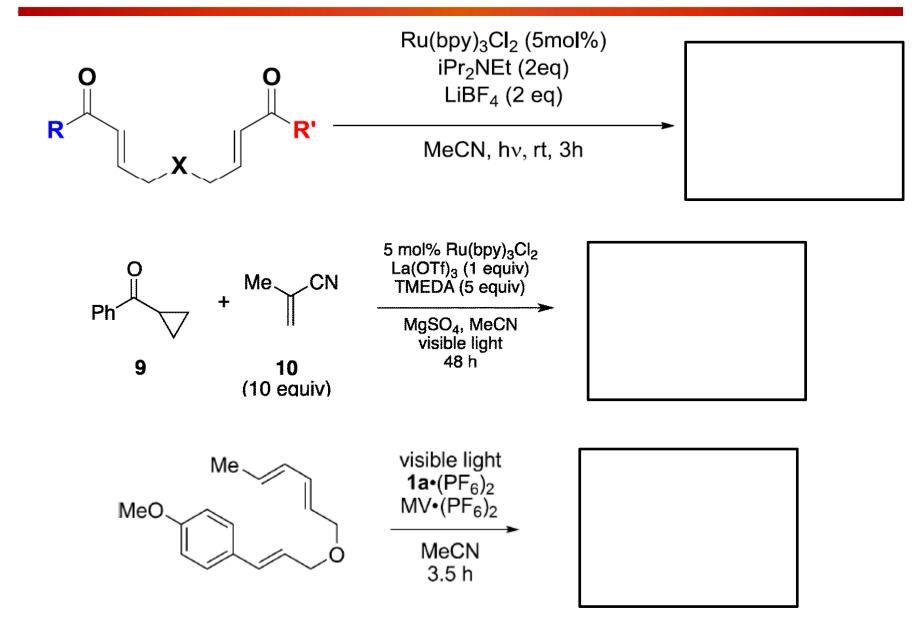
Benzyne: History, Generation & Reaction

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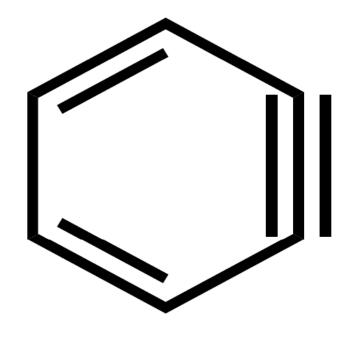














Georg Wittig

1979 Nobel Prize

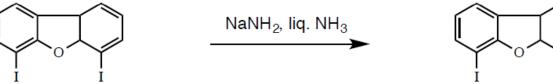


John D. Roberts

1902, Stoermer & Kahlert

1942, Wittig et al.

1945, Gilman et al.



1946, Bergstrom et al.

Naturwissenschaften, 1942, 30, 696

JACS, 1945, 67, 349

J. Org. Chem., 1946, 11, 334

Wittig's Explanation

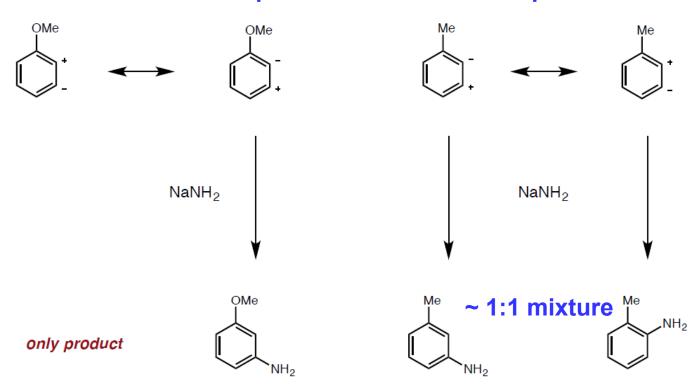
F
$$C_6H_5Li$$
 $-LiF$ C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li C_6H_5Li

Close but not perfect!

Naturwissenschaften, 1942, 30, 696

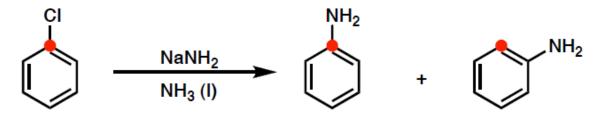
1953, Roberts et al.

Zwitterion failed to explain observed reaction phenomenon



The Classic ¹⁴C labeling experiment

Hypothesis: If one started with clorobenzene-1-14C, equal amounts of aminobenzenes with the 14C at C-1 and C-2 would be formed.



Nearly 1:1 ratio!

Roberts proposed intermediate: electrically neutral benzyne!



JACS, 1953, 75, 3290

The Classic ¹⁴C labeling experiment

REARRANGEMENT IN THE REACTION OF CHLORO-BENZENE-1-C¹⁴ WITH POTASSIUM AMIDE¹

Sir:

No satisfactory explanation has been published for the rearrangements which often occur in the amination of "non-activated" aryl halides with alkalimetal amides.² The pattern of the rearrangements shows a considerable disregard for the influences governing the usual aromatic substitutions and is well illustrated by the products obtained from the amination of the methoxy- and trifluoromethylhalobenzenes. Although the methoxy and trifluoromethyl groups orient oppositely in aromatic nitration, o- and m-methoxy- and trifluoromethylhalobenzenes with alkali-metal amides yield exclusively m-substituted anilines, while the p-isomers yield mixtures containing roughly equal amounts of m- and p-substituted anilines.³

leaving halogen. These facts as well as the orientation data for various substituents can be accommodated by an elimination-addition mechanism involving at least transitory existence of an electrically neutral "benzyne" intermediate (II).

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1953, 75, 3290

Following Experiments

1955, the first Benzyne Diels-Alder Reaction

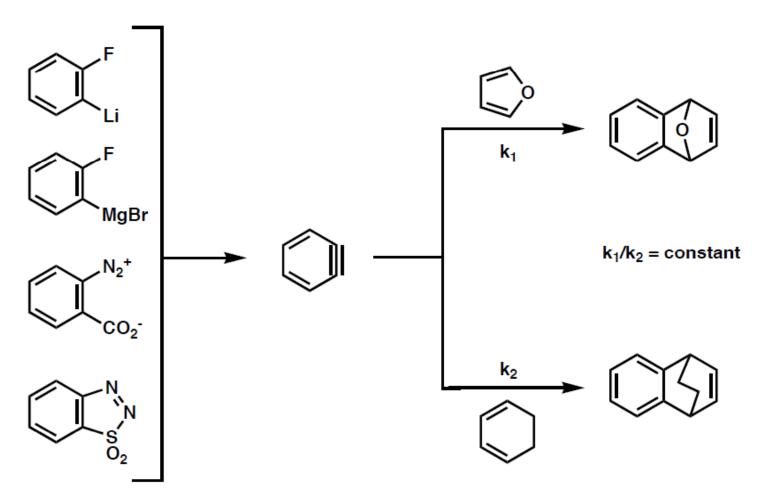
Angew. Chem. 1955, 67, 348

1960, aliphatic cycloalkynes postulated

n = 1: "low yield"; n = 2: 25%; n = 3: 35%

Angew. Chem. 1960, 72, 324

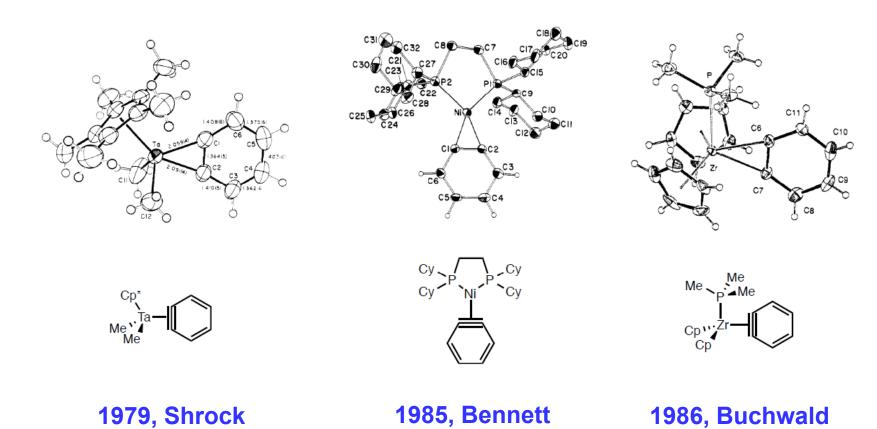
Following Experiments

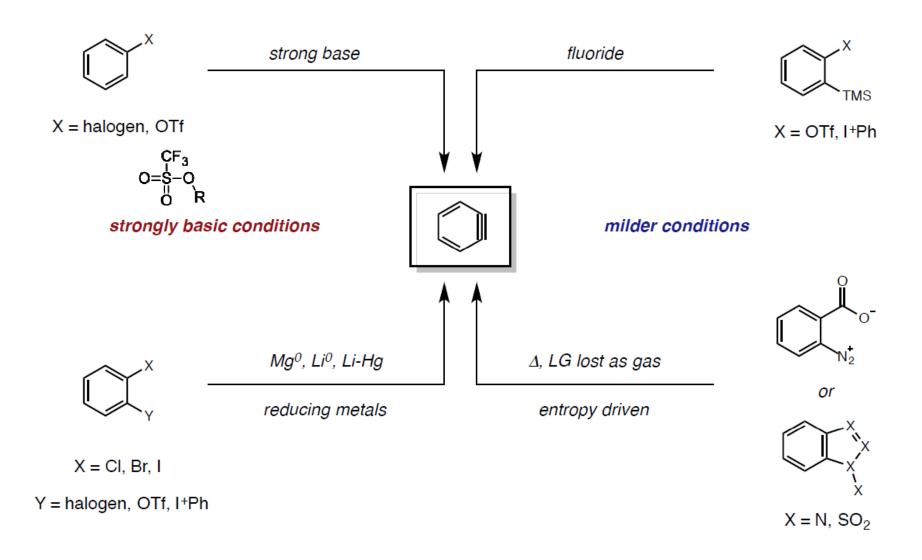


Benzynes generated from different precursors have identical reactivity

Following Experiments

Crystal structure of metal-bound benzyne obtained.





protic solvents (质子化溶剂)

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X$$

rate: Br > I > Cl > F

aprotic solvents: stepwise

rate: F > CI > Br > I

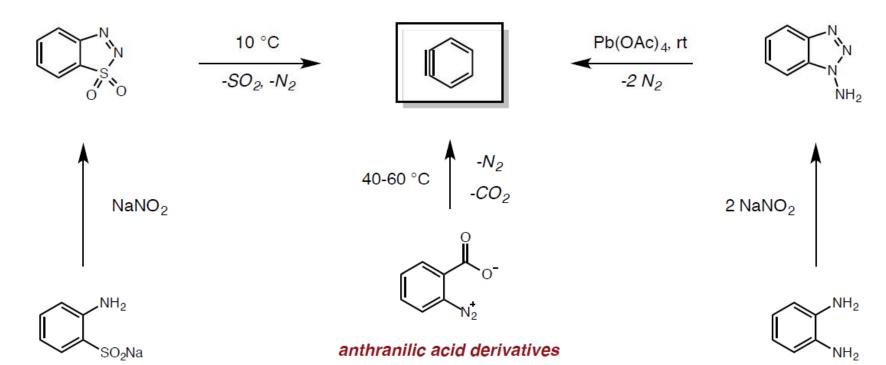
Dihalides: determined by choice of metal

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Br \end{bmatrix}^{\ddagger} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}^{\ddagger}$$

X = F, CI, Br, I, OTf, I+Ph

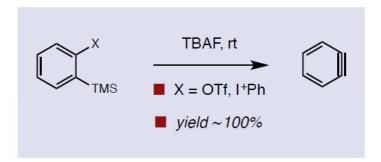
rate: Na > Mg > Li

Loss of gas molecules drives benzyne formation under relatively mild conditions

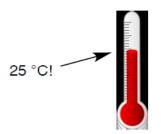


avoid use of pyrophoric/ highly reactive bases





■ facile yet controlled at rt



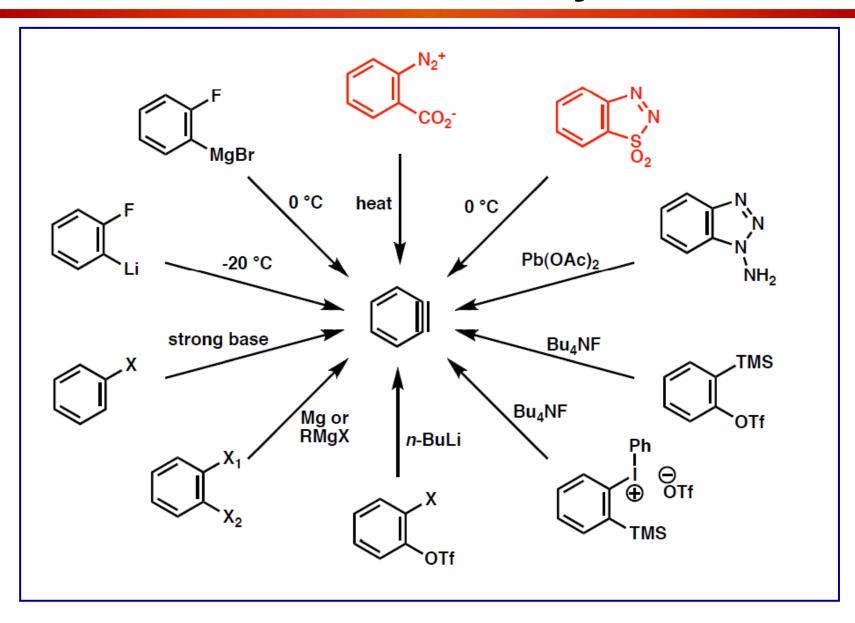
■ not shock-sensitive



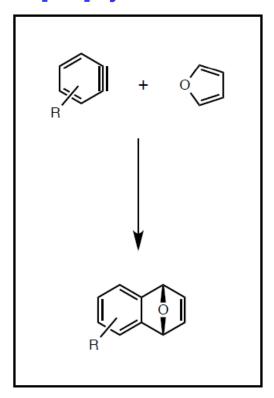
easily synthesized

avoid use of toxic oxidants [Pb(OAc)₄]



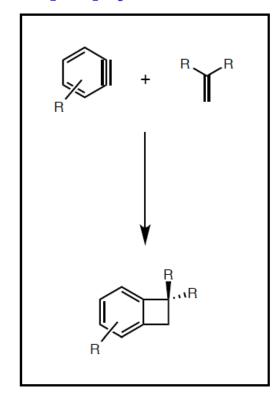


[4+2] cycloaddition



[3+2] cycloaddition

[2+2] cycloaddition



Intramolecular reaction

Synlett, 1992, 903

Intermolecular reaction

norcepharadione B, 62%

Tetrahedron Lett, 1992, 903

non-symmetrical dienes often display little selectivity

R	1:2
Me	42:58
<i>t</i> -Bu	36 : 64
CO ₂ Me	43 : 57
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	39 : 61

J. Org. Chem. 1976, 41, 3356

#### But, when EWG or EDG present....

$$R = EWG$$

$$R =$$

#### [2+2] cycloaddition with enol ethers provide convenient access to benzocylkcobutenones

#### 76%, single regioisomer

#### stepwise [3+2] cycloaddition proceeds with similar regiochemistry

94%, 9:1 regioselectivity

(+)-gilvocarcin M

#### Head-to-head Product

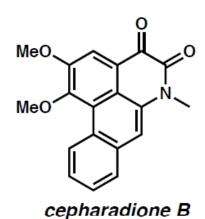
#### Head-to-tail Product

$$\begin{array}{c} CO_2Me \\ \\ OMe \end{array} \begin{array}{c} CO_2Me \\ \\ OMe$$

60%, single isomer

(-)-quinocarcin

alkaloid PO-3



 $R^1 = R^2 = R^3 = H$ : norcepharadione B

 $R^1 = R^2 = OMe$ ,  $R^3 = Me$ : pontevedrine

 $R^1 = R^2 = H$ ,  $R^3 = Me$ : cepharadione B

J. Org. Chem. 1991, 56, 2984

$$R^{5}O$$

$$R^{5}O$$

$$R^{5}O$$

$$R^{3}$$

$$R^{1} = OH, R^{2} = OMe: fagaronine R^{1} + R^{2} = -OCH_{2}O: nitidine$$

$$R^{5}O$$

J. Org. Chem. 1986, 51, 2781 J. Org. Chem. 1992, 57, 6765

Yields 61% - 91%

anhydrolycorinium chloride

ungeremine

### Benzyne reacts both as nucleophile and electrophile

$$Nu$$
 +  $Nu$   $E^+$   $Nu$   $E^+$ 

### **Nucleophilic addition to Benzyne**

#### Grignard reagents:

H. Hart, A. Saednya, Synth. Commun. 1988, 18, 749.

#### Organolithium reagents:

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#### Copper-lithium reagents:

R = Me, allyl

R	E ⁺	E	Yield
Me	H ₂ O	Н	75%
Me	PhCHO	PhC(H)OH	69%
allyl	Bu ₃ SnCl	SnBu ₃	52%
Me	Bu ₃ SnCl	SnBu ₃	67%

E = Br: 59% E = CO₂Et: 65%

ÒН

Ö

ÒН

dynemicin A

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OMe} \\ \text{MeO} \\ \text{OMe} \\ \text{OMe$$

fredericamycin A

$$\bigcap_{N \text{ Li}}^{OMe} + \bigcap_{N \text{ Li}}^{Ome} - \bigcap_{N \text{ Li}}^{Oo_2Me} - \bigcap_{N \text{ Li}}^{Oo_2Me}$$

#### **Preparation of anilines**

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & Li \\
\hline
 & NH_3
\end{array}$$

#### **Preparation of Indoles**

#### Two Benzyne cyclization reactions complete the skeleton

#### ent-Clavilactone B

antifungal, antibacterial

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 14042.

The removal of two vicinal hydrogen atoms from an alkane to produce an alkene is a challenge for synthetic chemists

Cyclooctane (89% yield) or THF (75% yield) 
$$\frac{1}{85 \text{ °C}}$$
  $\frac{1}{85 \text{ °C}}$  AcO

Cyclooctane (89% AcO

TMS

AcO

AcO

AcO

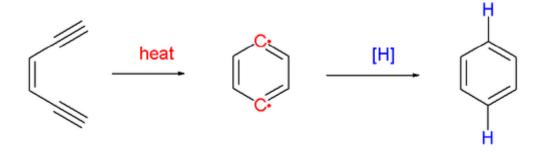
# **Bergman Cyclization**

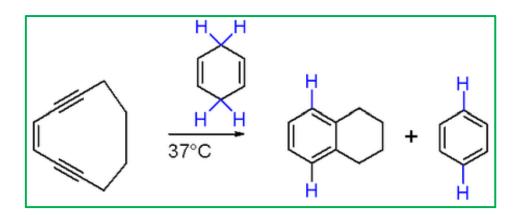


Robert G. Bergman

#### **Bergman Cyclization**

A rearrangement reaction taking place when an enediyne is heated in presence of a suitable hydrogen donor.





### **Natural Products Containing Enedignes**

Dynemicin A (4) R = OH Deoxydynemicin A (5) R = H

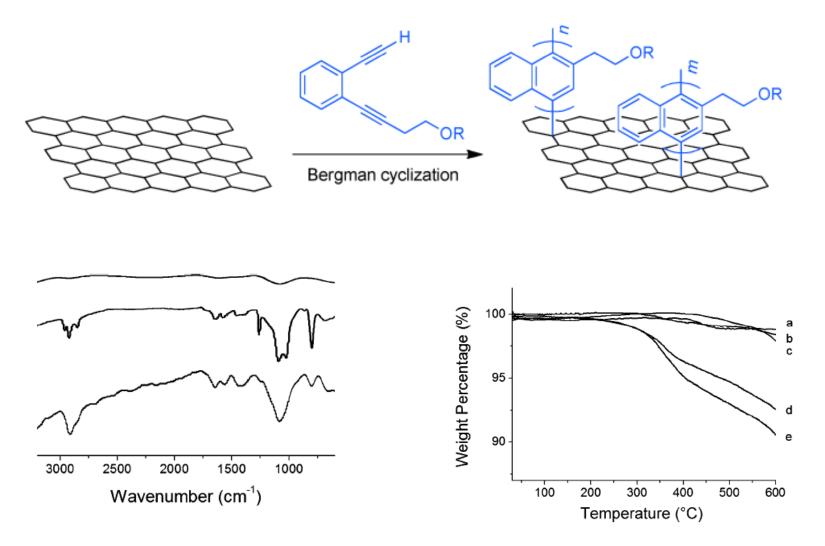
8 R = H 9 R = OH

### **Natural Products Containing Enedignes**

Bergman Cyclization is the reaction nature uses to generate lethal fragments to DNA

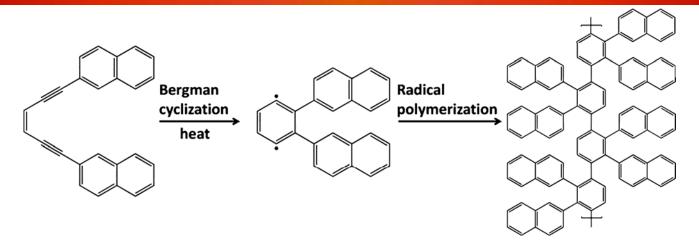
#### Reactivity of Enediynes

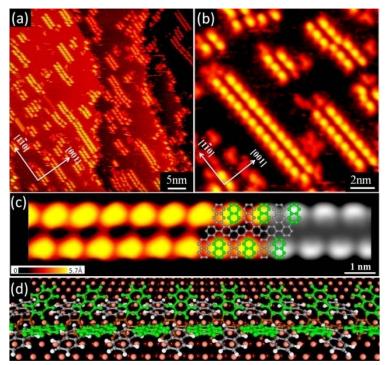
### Reactivity of Enediynes



Chem. Asian. J., 2012, 7, 2547

# **Enediynes for Surface Science**

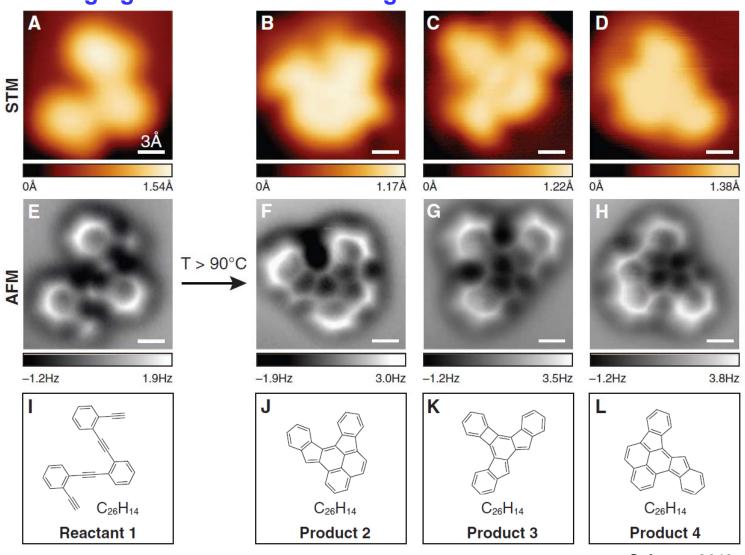




J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2013, 135, 8448.

#### **Enedignes for Surface Science**

#### **Direct Imaging Covalent Bond in Single-Molecule Chemical Reactions**



Science, 2013, 340, 1434.