

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Synthesis of Substituted 1,4-Dioxenes through O–H Insertion and Cyclization using Keto-Diazo Compounds

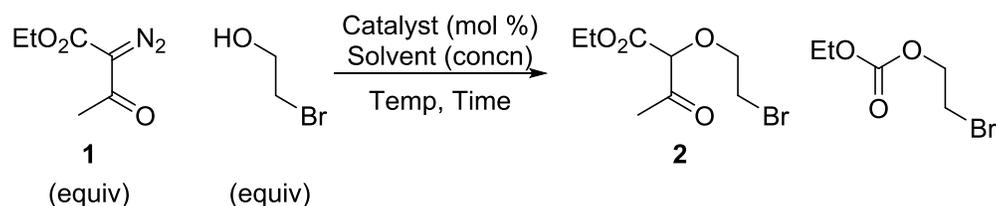
Owen A. Davis, Rosemary A. Croft and James A. Bull*

Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, South Kensington, London SW7 2AZ, UK

*E-mail: j.bull@imperial.ac.uk

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Optimization of the Metal-Catalyzed O–H Insertion Reaction using Diazo 1



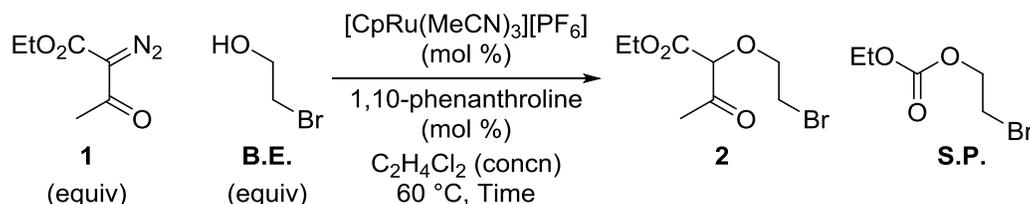
The following reaction variables were screened during the initial optimization (**Table S1**).

Catalyst (mol %)	Rh ₂ (OAc) ₄ (0.5); Rh ₂ (OCOCF ₃) ₄ (0.5); CuBr (2.0); Cu(OTf) ₂ (2.0)
Equiv of diazo 1	1.0; 1.1; 1.5; 2.0; 3.0
Equiv of 2-bromoethanol	1.0; 1.1; 1.2; 1.5
Solvent (Concn / M)	PhH (0.1); PhMe (0.1); CH ₂ Cl ₂ (0.1); C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ (0.1/0.5)
Temp (°C)	25; 60; 80
Time (min)	20; 60; 90; 17 h

Initial attempts at O–H insertion of 2-bromoethanol with diazo **1** using Rh₂(OAc)₄ afforded the desired bromide **2** with variable yields (<5–39%) as well as the formation of a side product which proved inseparable. Attempts to reduce the formation of this side product (tentatively assigned as 2-bromoethyl ethyl carbonate from the crude ¹H NMR spectra) by changing multiple variables (**Table S1**) proved unsuccessful.

Therefore an alternative catalytic system using a ruthenium complex was examined.¹

Selected optimization of reaction conditions using [CpRu(MeCN)₃][PF₆] and 1,10-phenanthroline (**Table S2**).



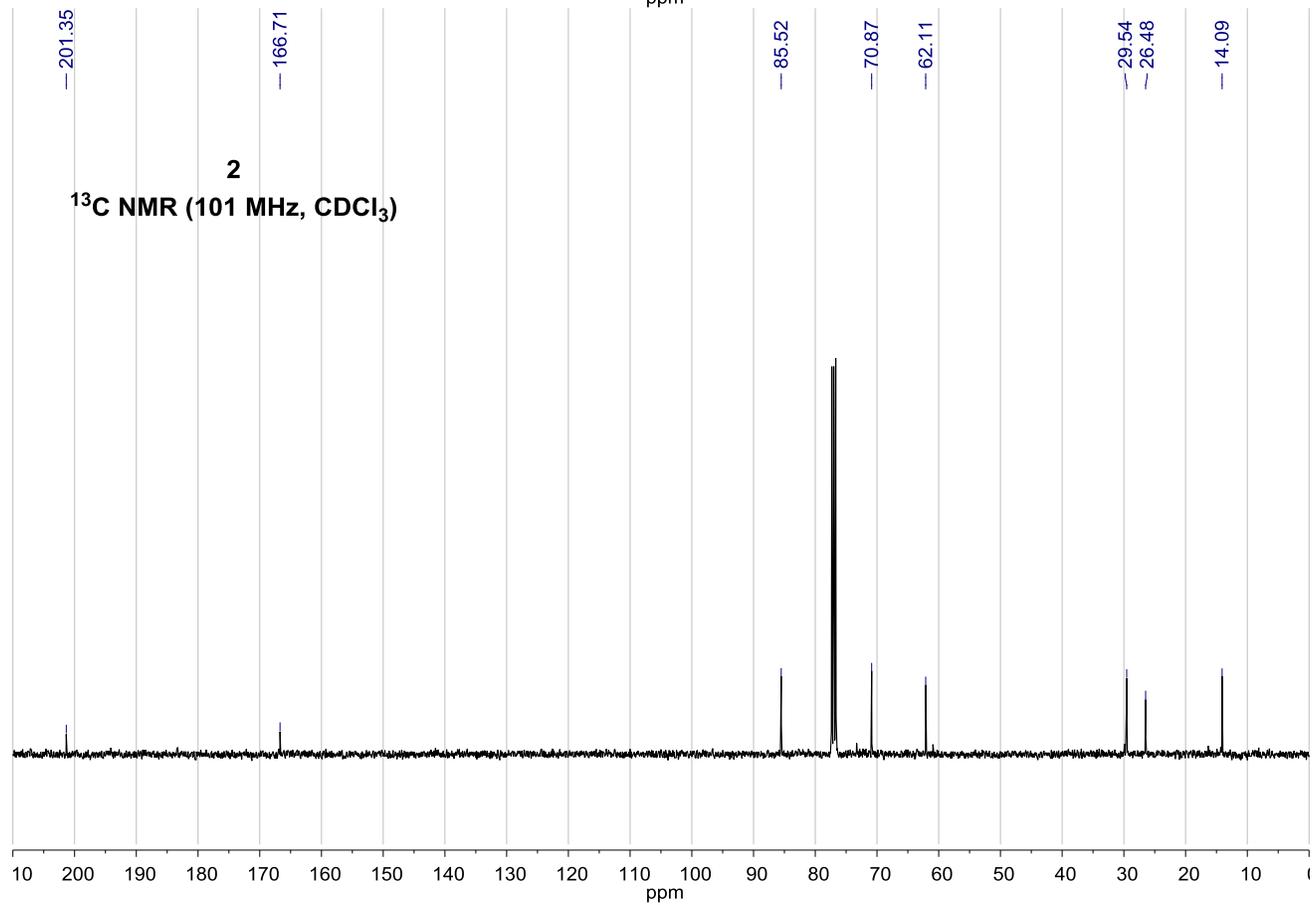
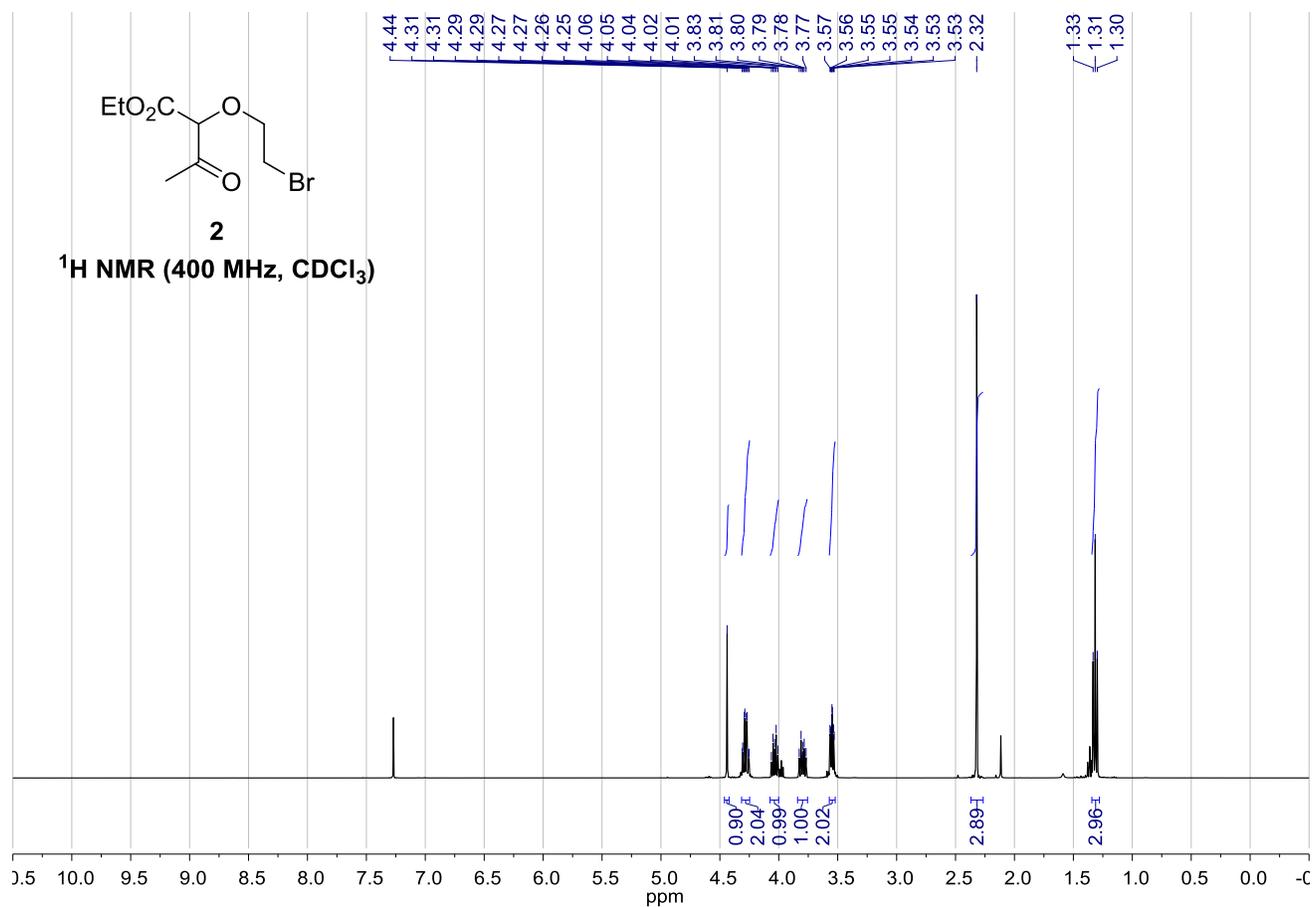
entry ^a	equiv of 1	equiv of B.E.	concn (M)	cat. loading (mol %)	ligand loading (mol %)	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^b	
							2	S.P.
1 ^c	1.0	3.0	0.3	2.5	2.5	1	53	0
2	1.0	3.0	0.3	2.5	2.5	1	64	<2
3	1.0	10	0.3	2.5	2.5	1	30	0
4	3.0	1.0	0.3	2.5	2.5	1	78	0
5	1.2	1.0	0.3	2.5	2.5	1	78	0
6	1.2	1.0	0.5	2.5	2.5	1	82	<3
7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	78	<4
8	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	1	35	16
9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	1	4	0
10	1.2	1.0	0.5	-	-	1	0	0
11	1.2	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	1	0	0
12	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1 h 30 min	76	<3
13 ^d	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	72 ^e	0
14^d	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1	86^e	0

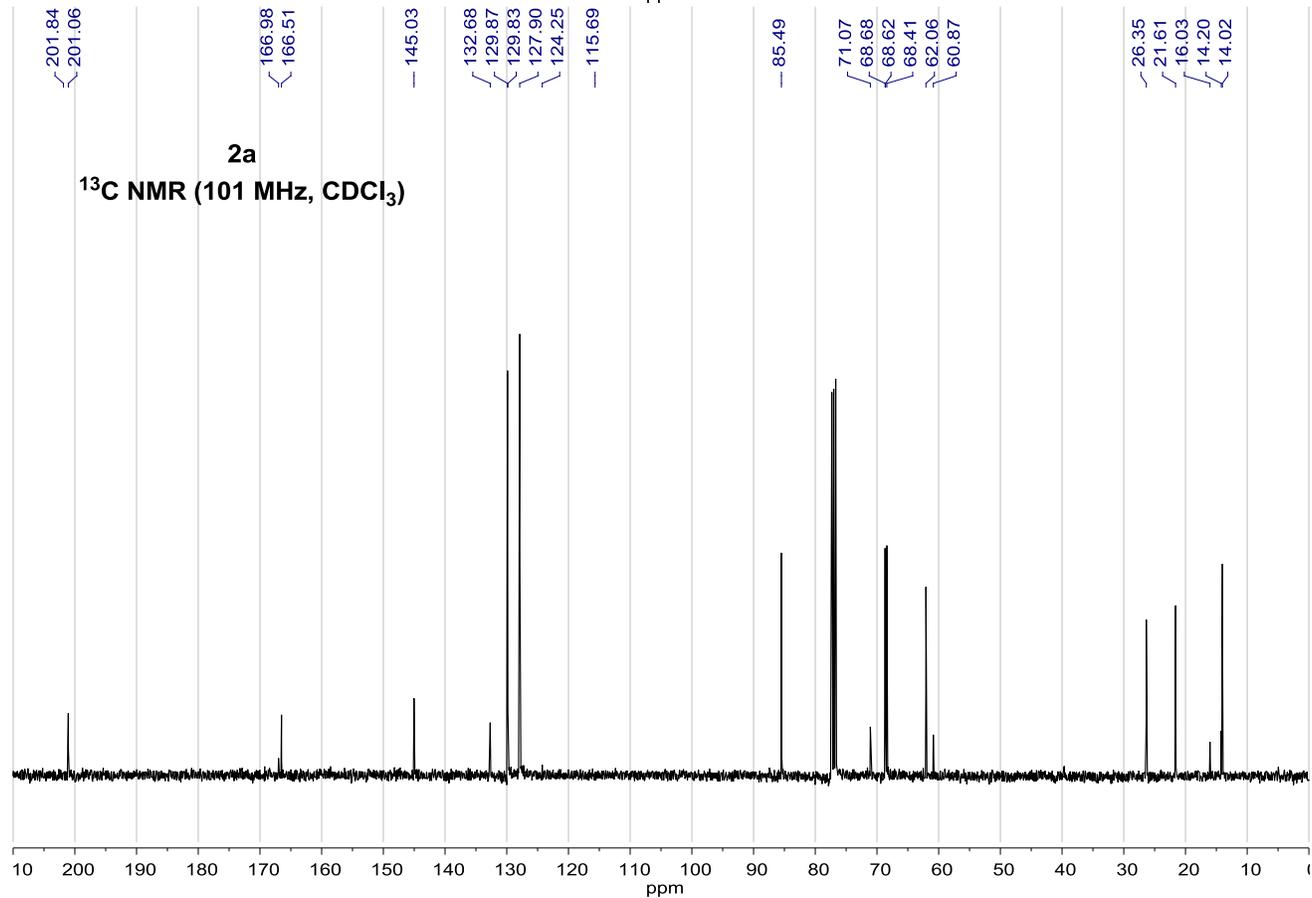
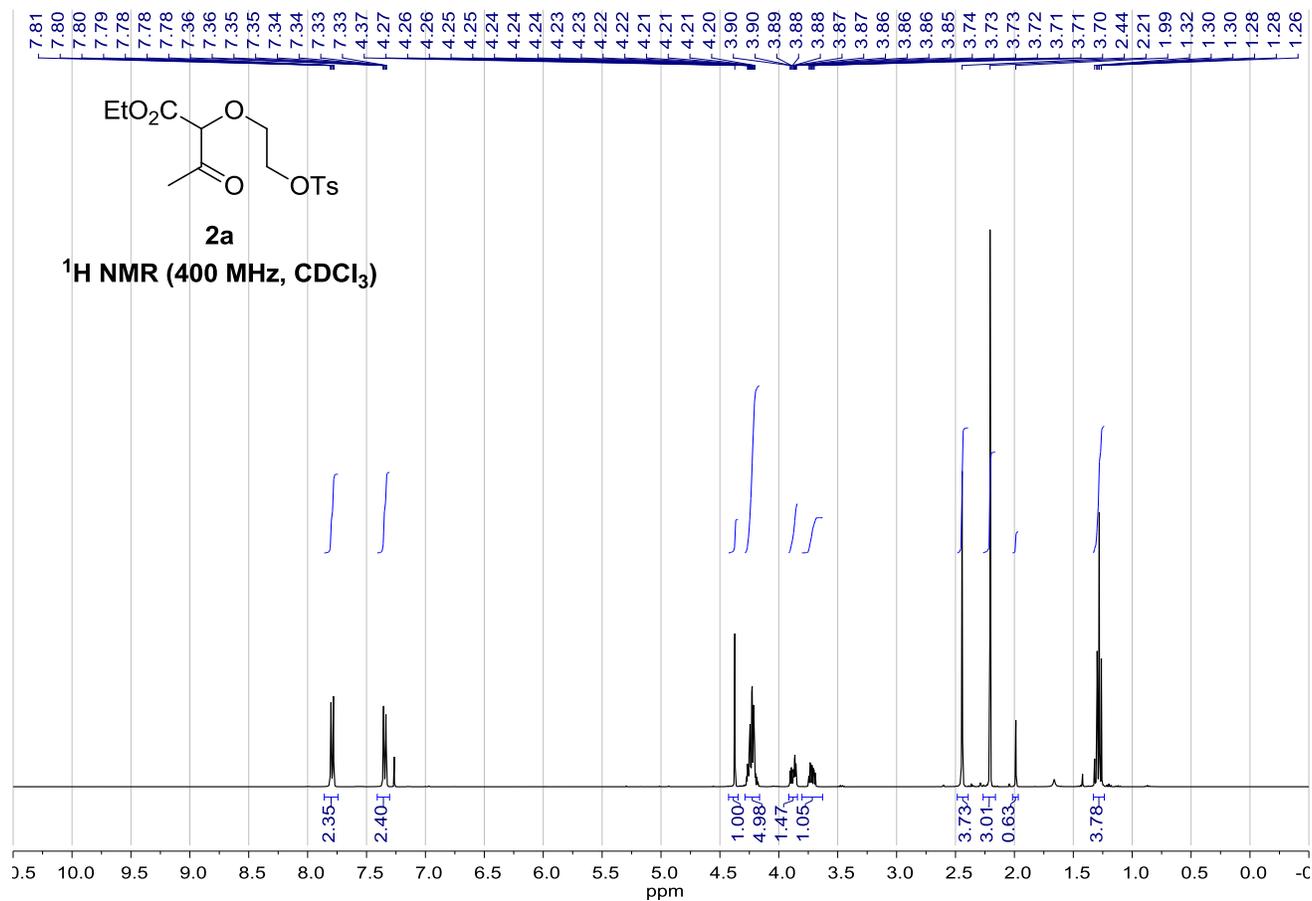
^a0.2 mmol scale. ^bYield determined by ¹H NMR with respect to an internal standard (1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene).

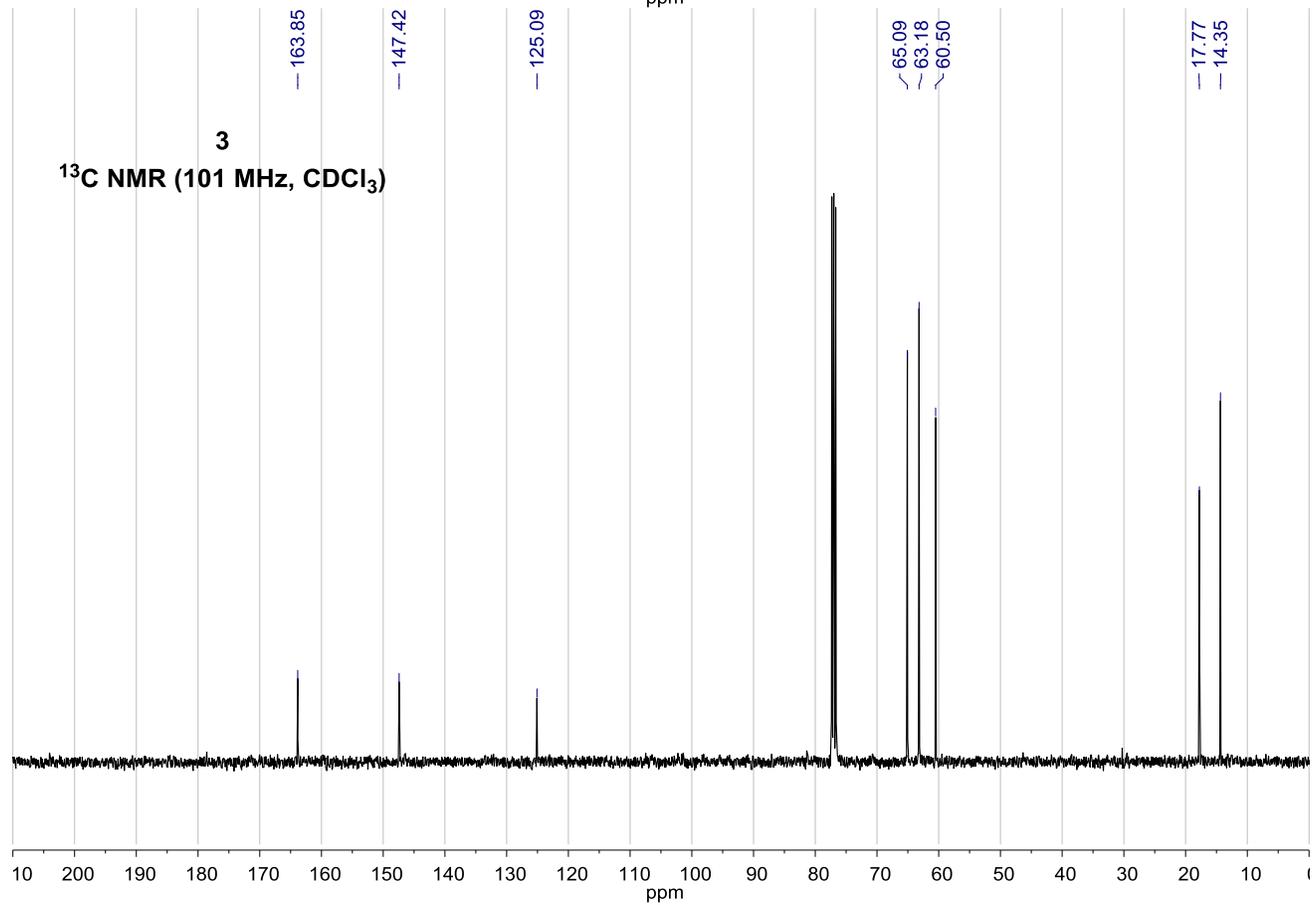
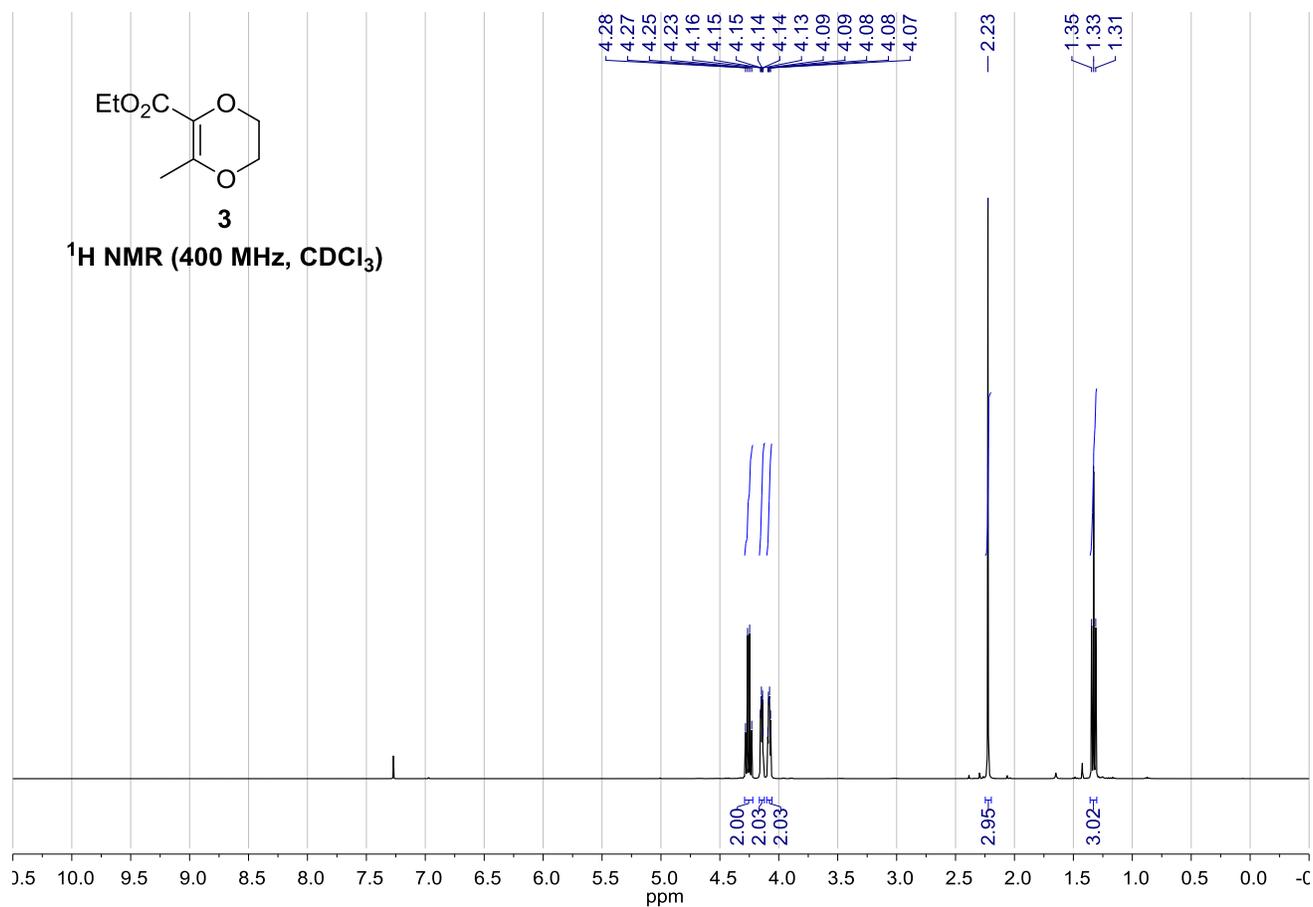
^c“Old” bottle of 2-bromoethanol used. Newly bought 2-bromoethanol used in subsequent reactions. ^d1.0 mmol scale. ^eIsolated yield.

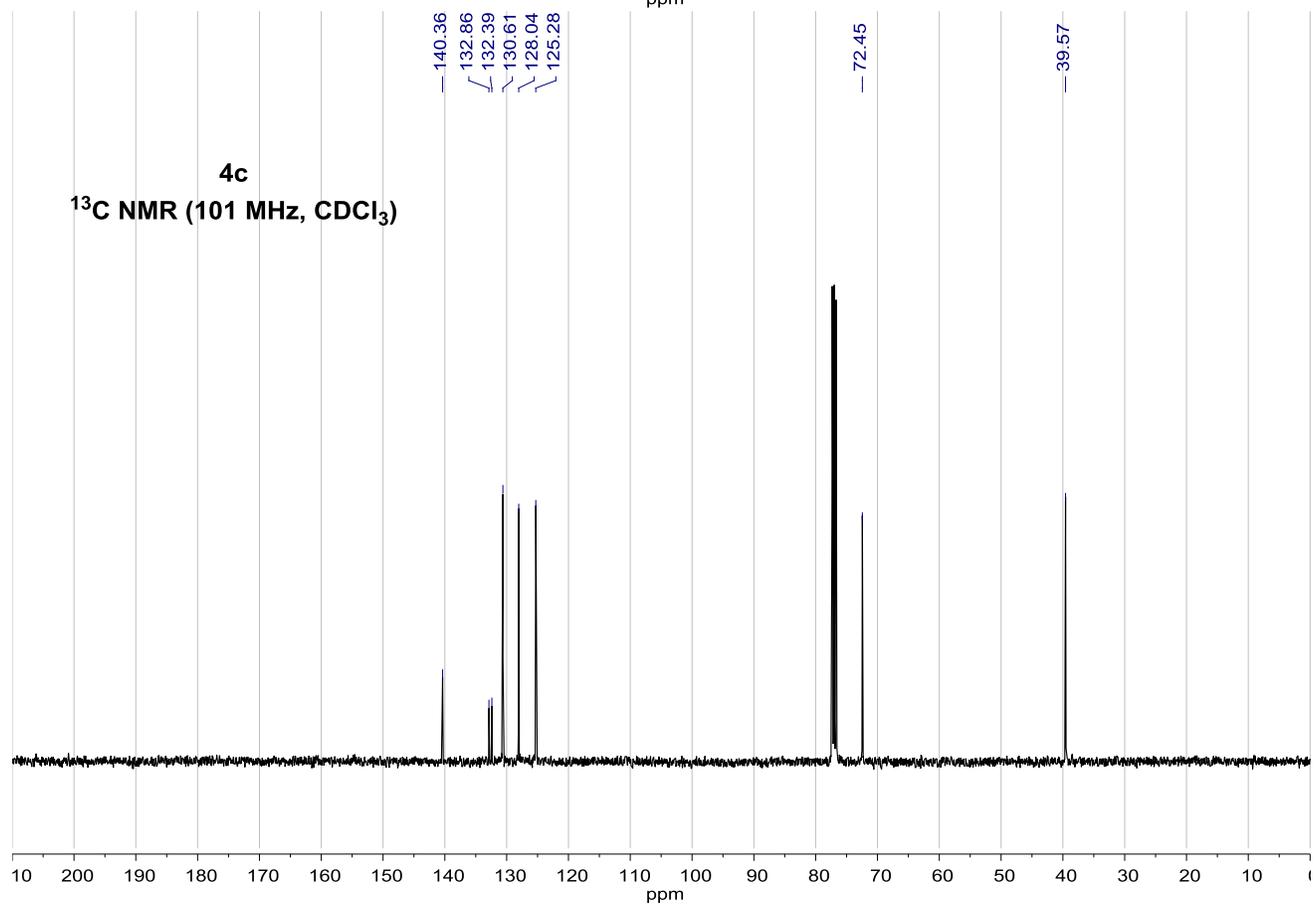
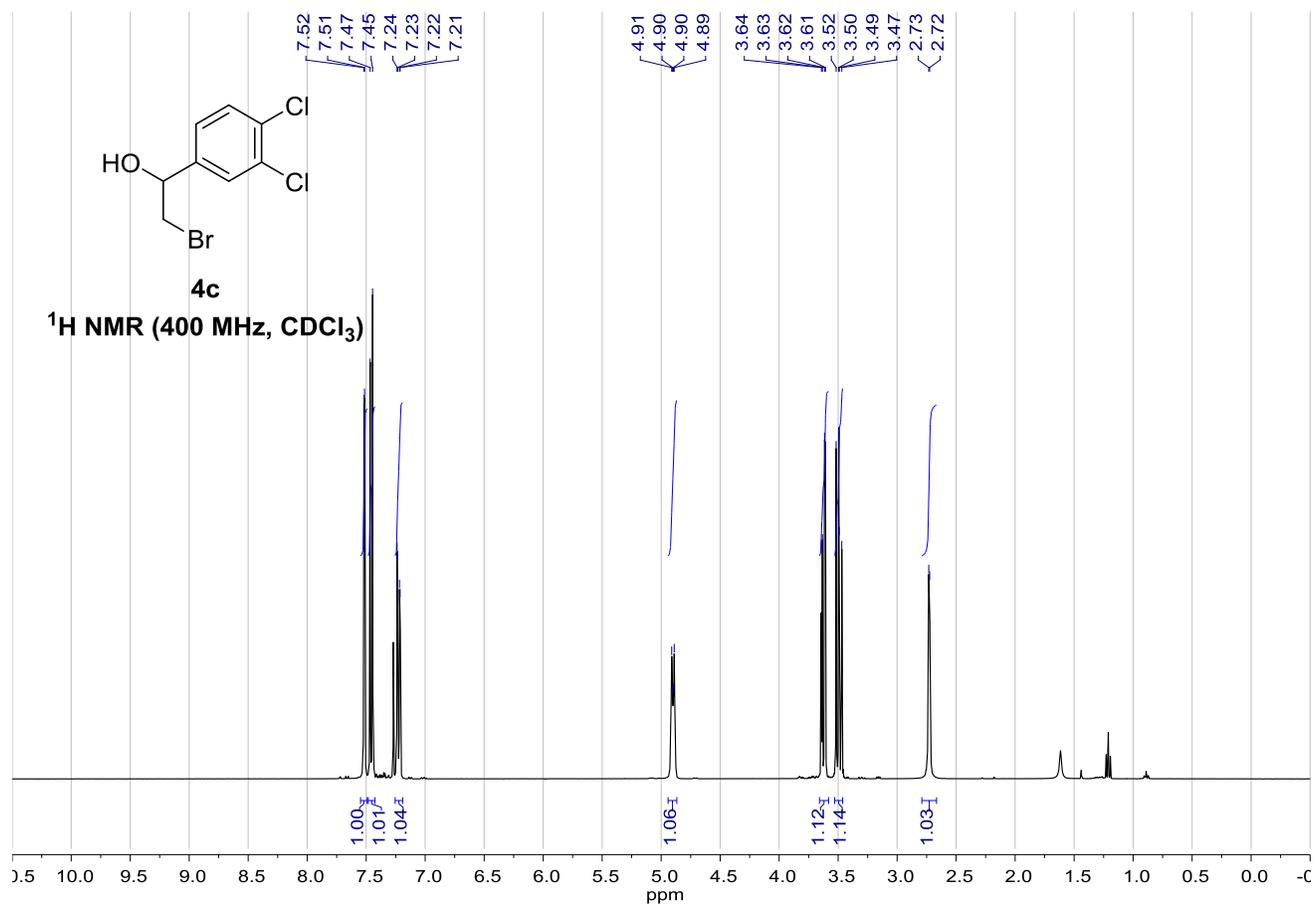
The initial attempt at the Ru-catalyzed O–H insertion used conditions based off those reported by Lacour and co-workers,¹ a promising yield of 53% of bromide **2** was observed *without* any formation of the side product. Lacour and co-workers noted that the use of anhydrous alcohols was essential for the Ru-catalyzed O–H insertion. Therefore, a fresh bottle of commercially available 2-bromoethanol was used and an increase in yield was observed (64%, entry 2). Subsequent reactions were conducted using the new 2-bromoethanol. Increasing the equiv of 2-bromoethanol decreased the yield of bromide **2** (entry 3), but higher yields were obtained when diazo **1** was in excess (entries 4 and 5), and the excess could be lowered to 1.2 equiv of diazo **1** without affecting the yield (entry 5). Increasing the concentration of the reaction increased the yield of **2** slightly (entry 6). Pleasingly, the catalyst and ligand loading could be significantly reduced to 0.5 mol % without affecting the yield (entry 7). However, when the reaction was conducted without any 1,10-phenanthroline (entry 8), the yield of **2** decreased and a significant amount of carbonate **S.P.** was observed. When an excess of 1,10-phenanthroline with respect to $[\text{CpRu}(\text{MeCN})_3][\text{PF}_6]$ (2 equiv, entry 9), the reaction was not productive, presumably due to 1,10-phenanthroline completely complexing to the Ruthenium. When $[\text{CpRu}(\text{MeCN})_3][\text{PF}_6]$ was absent (entries 10 and 11), no reaction was observed and excellent recovery of diazo **1** was observed. Increasing the reaction time did not improve the yield of **2** (entry 12). When the reaction was conducted on a preparative scale (1 mmol), slightly reduced isolated yields were observed (entry 13). The catalyst and ligand loading was increased to 1 mol % in order to ensure a perfect 1:1 ratio of catalyst:ligand (entry 14) and an excellent isolated yield of 86% was obtained.

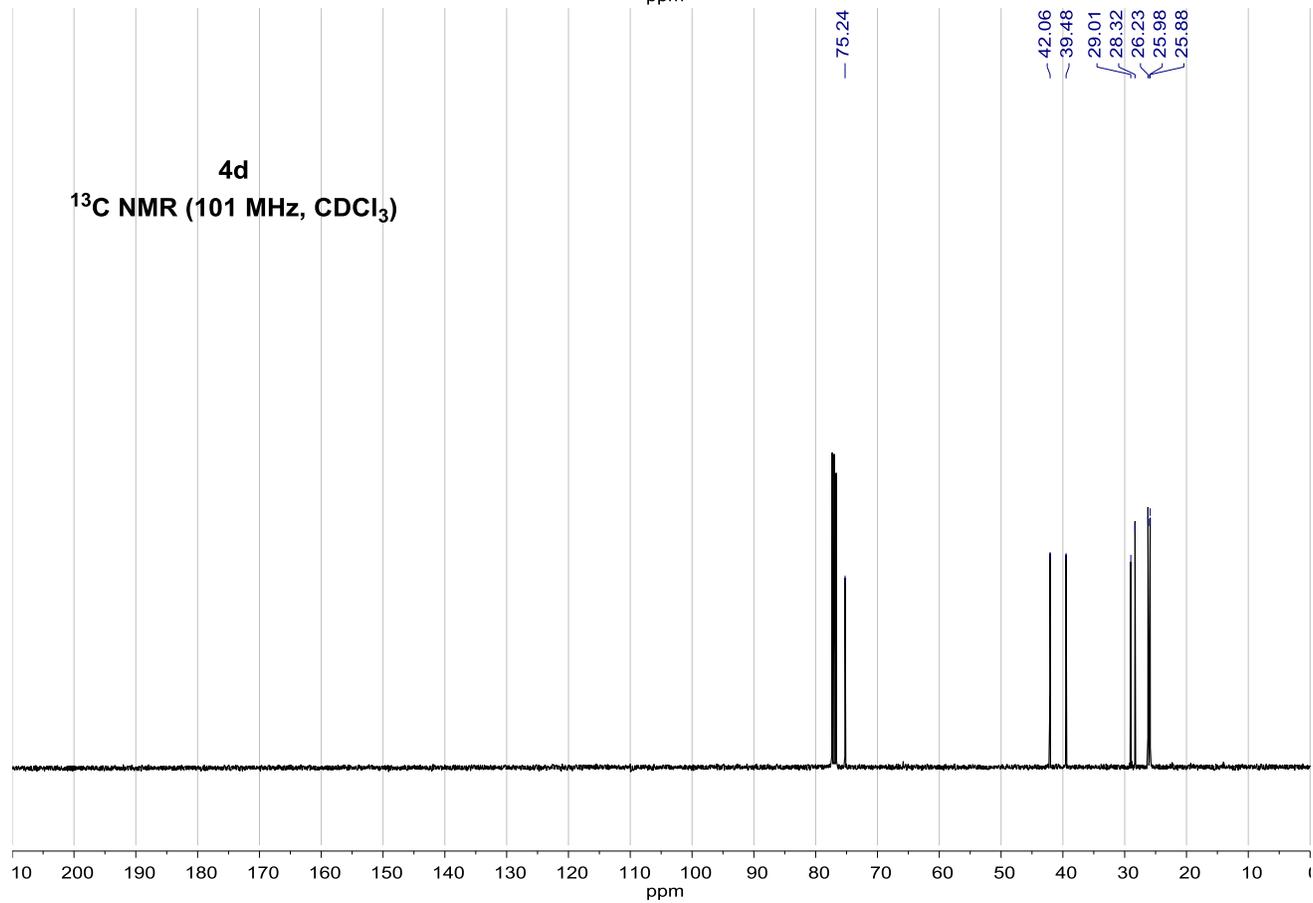
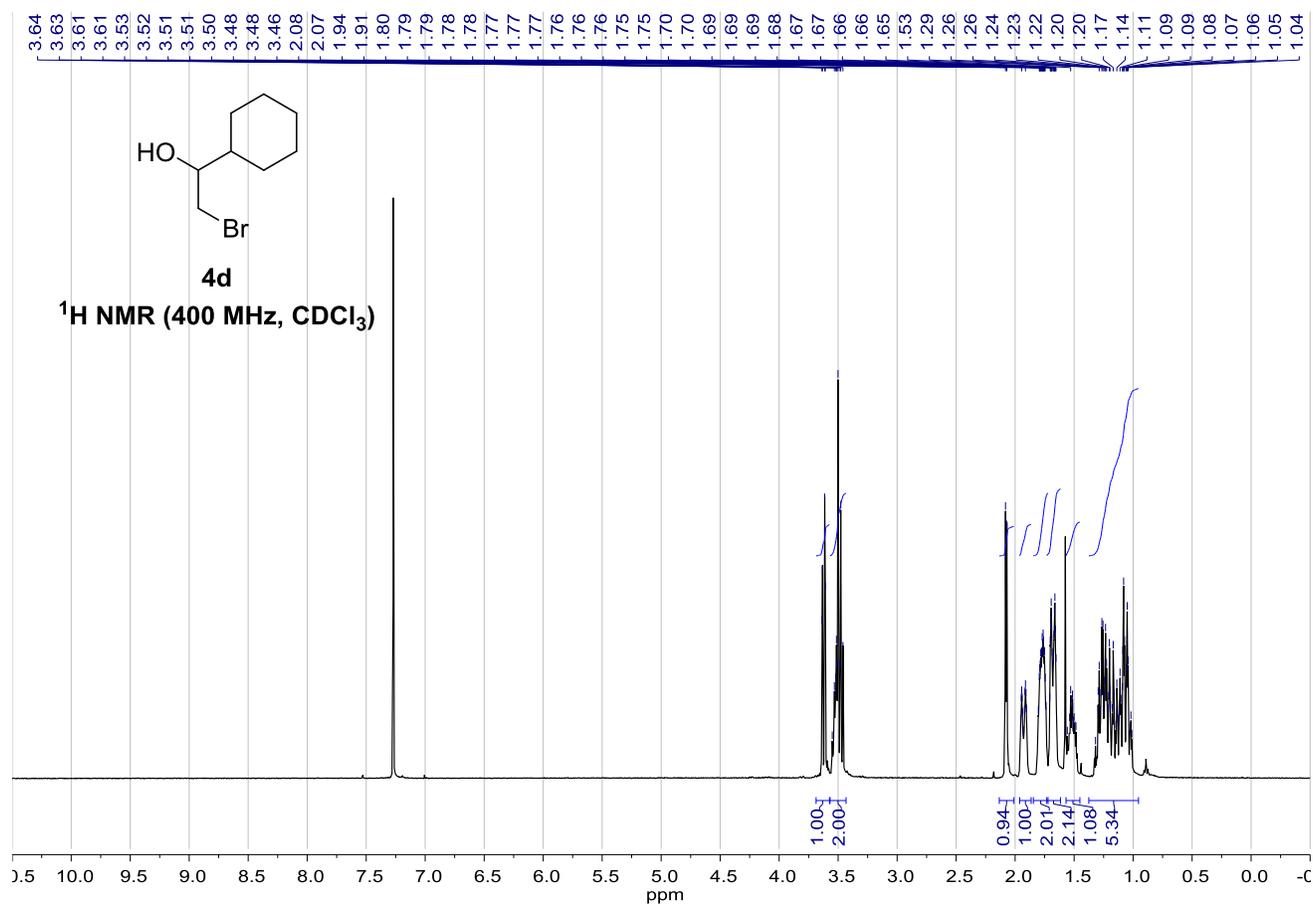
^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra of Selected Compounds

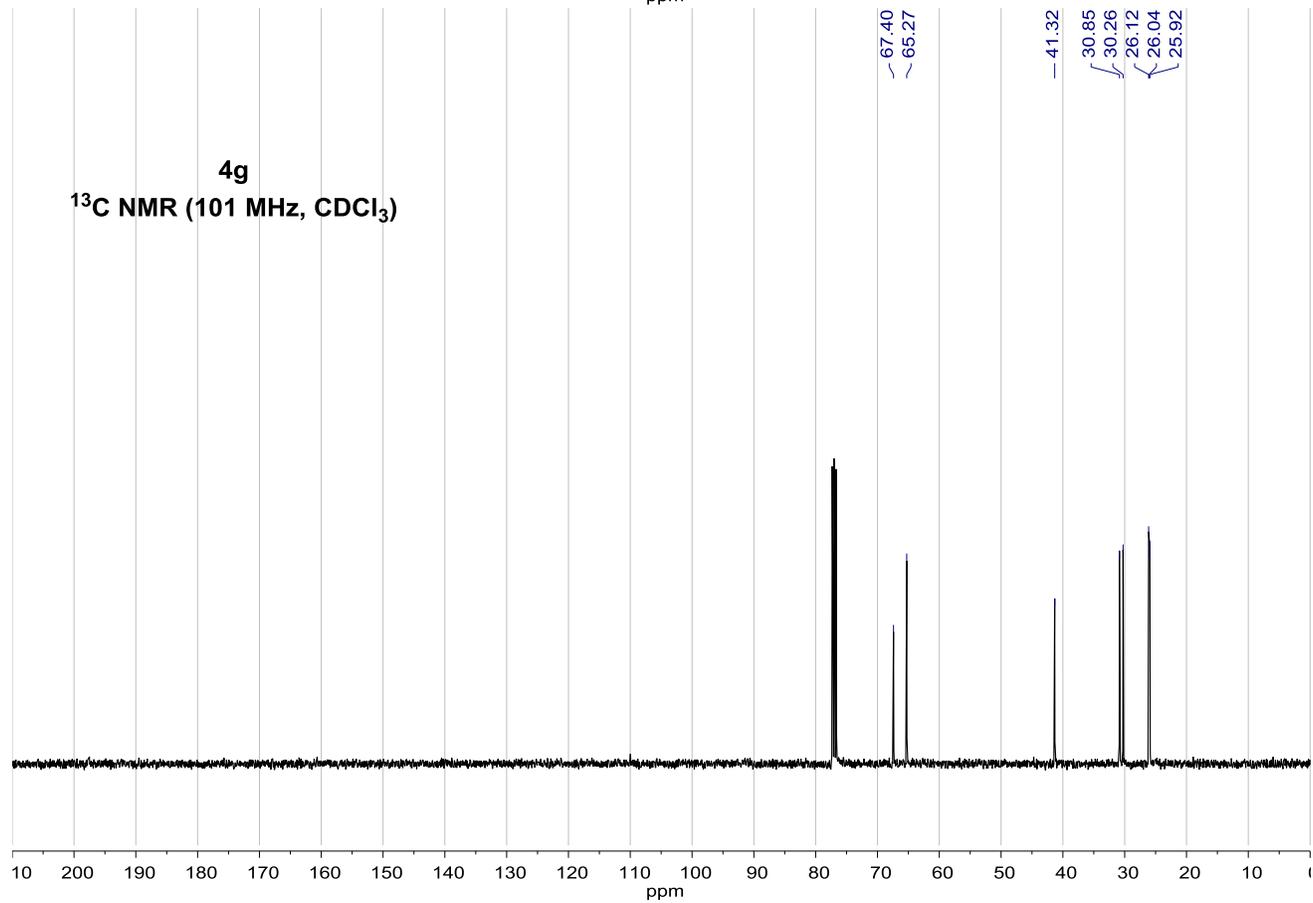
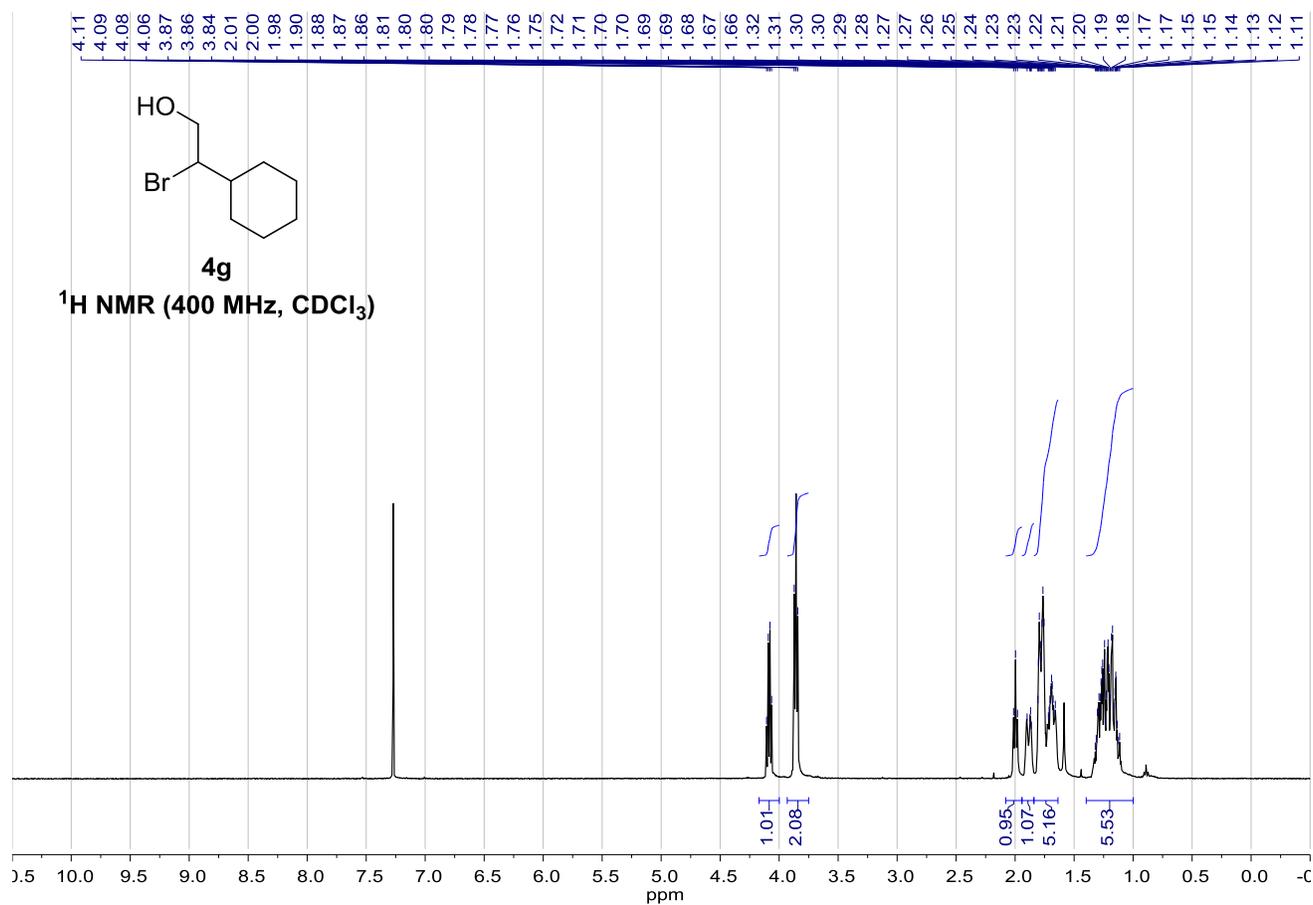


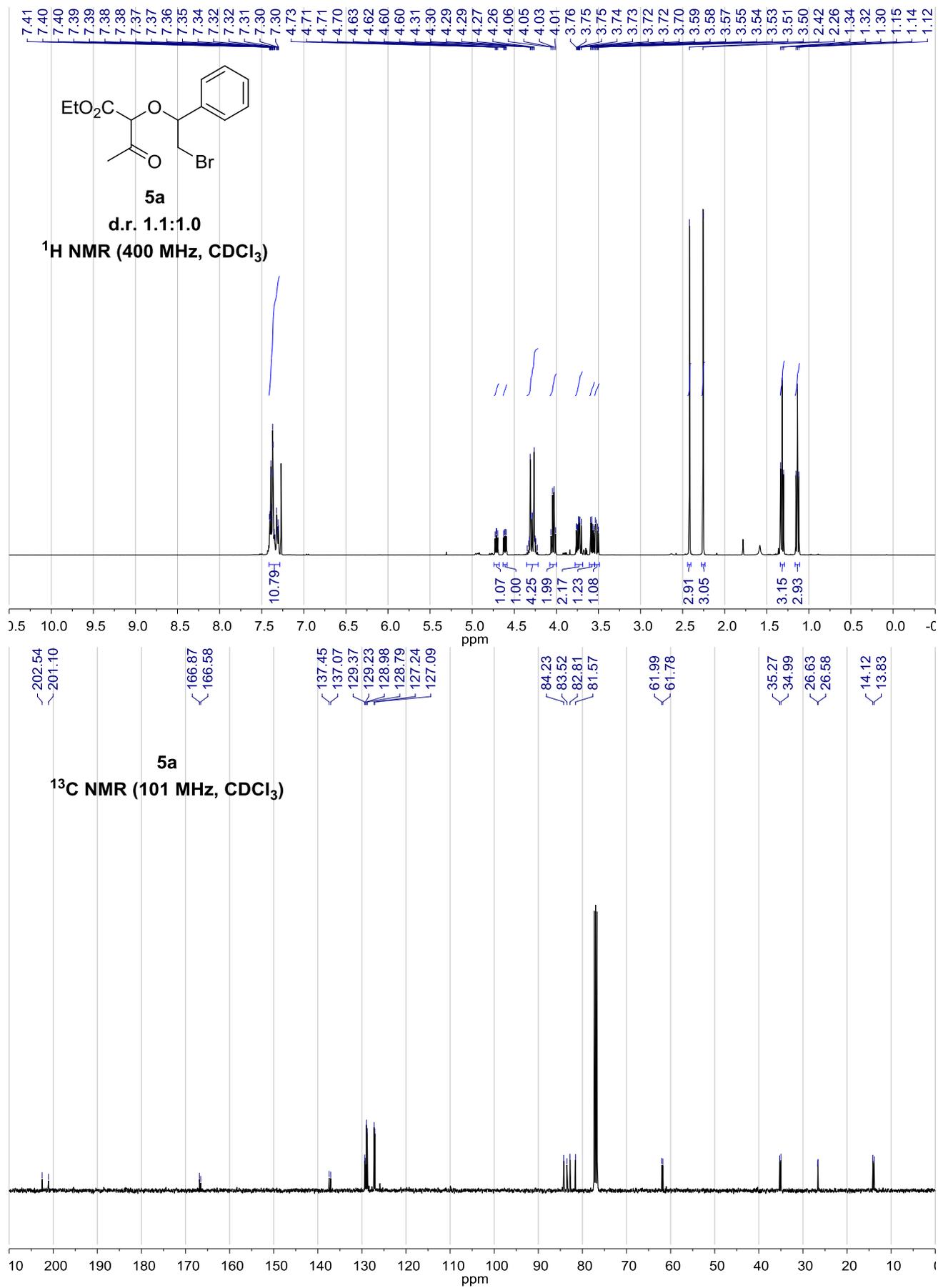


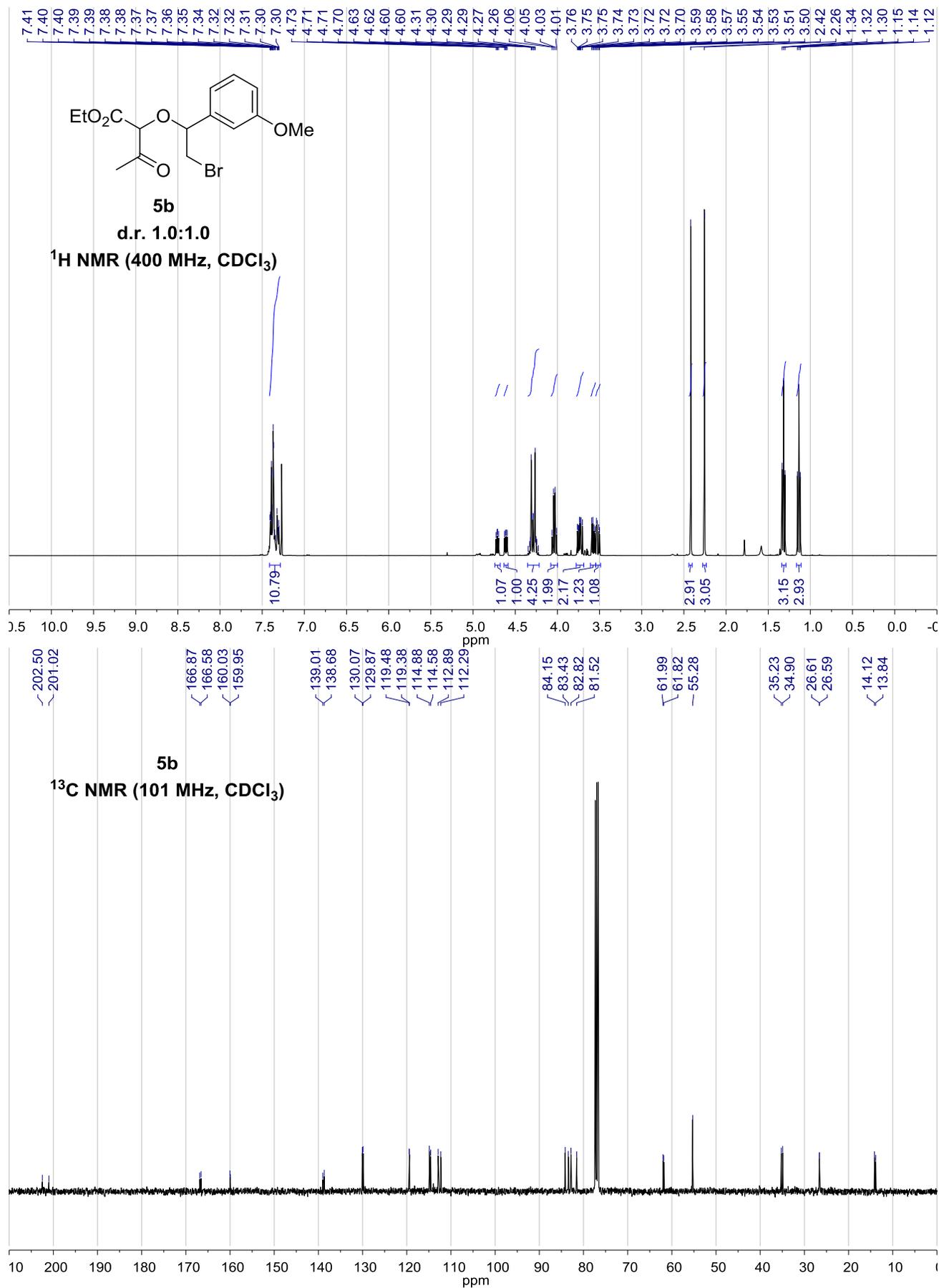


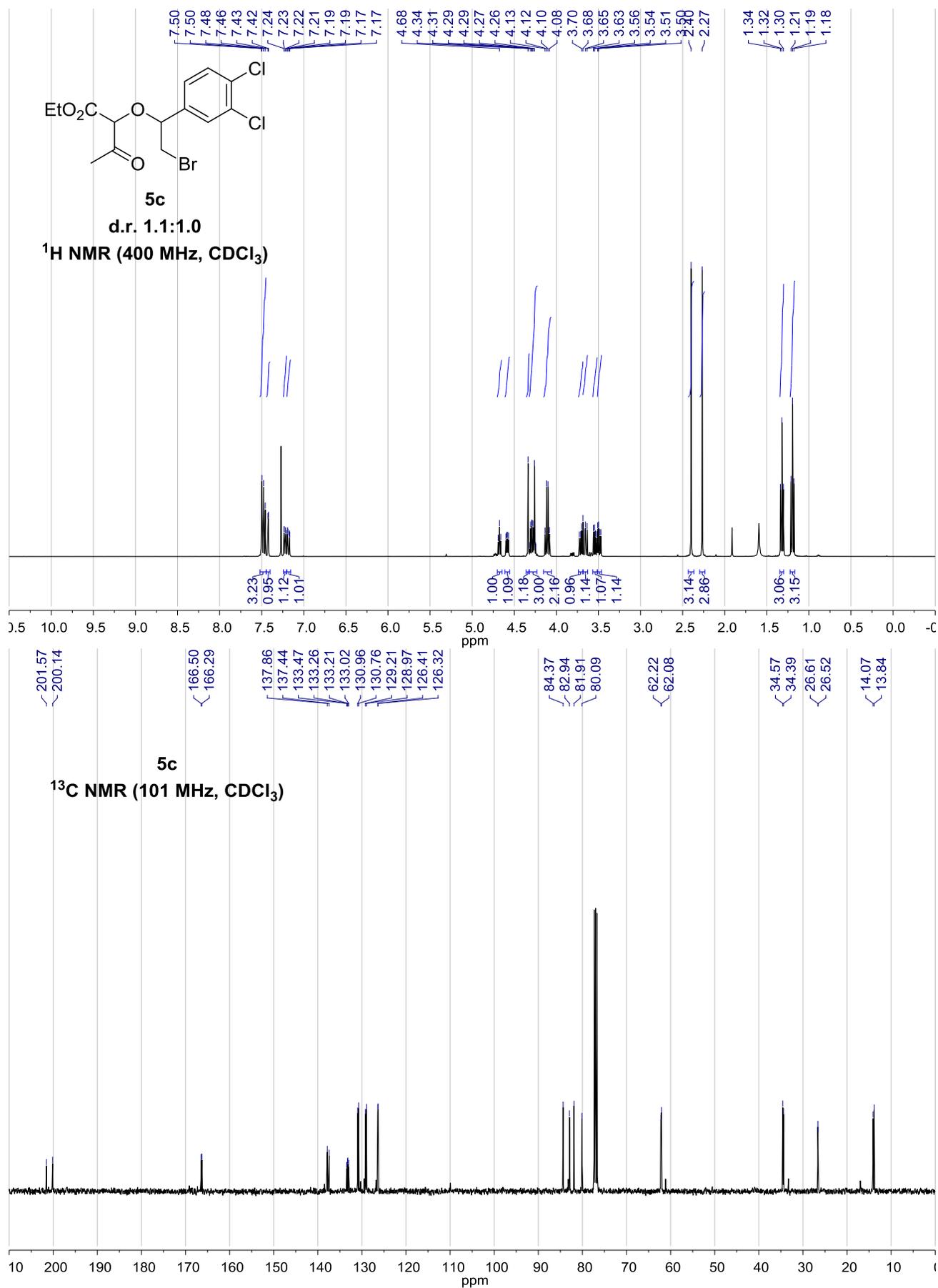


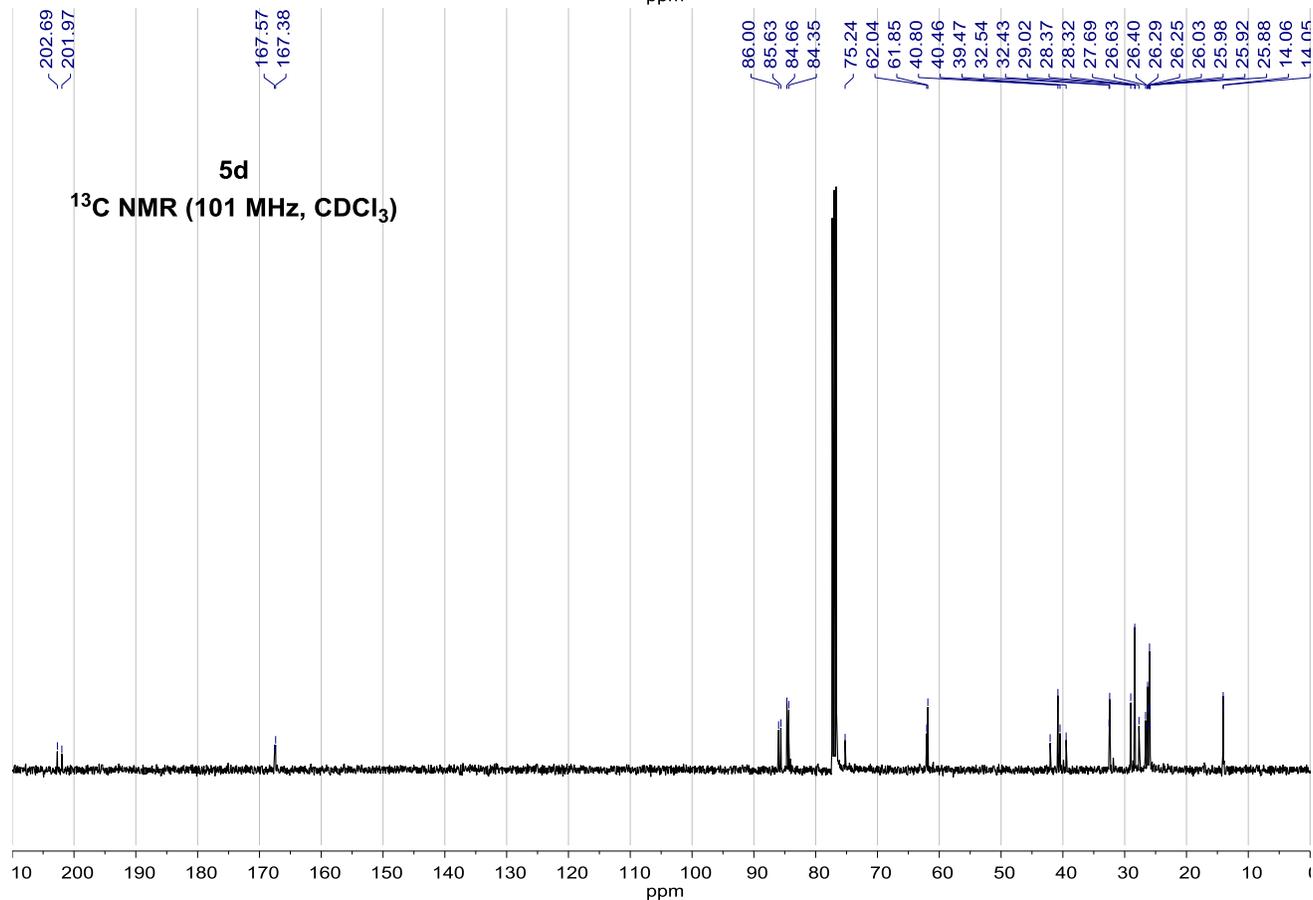
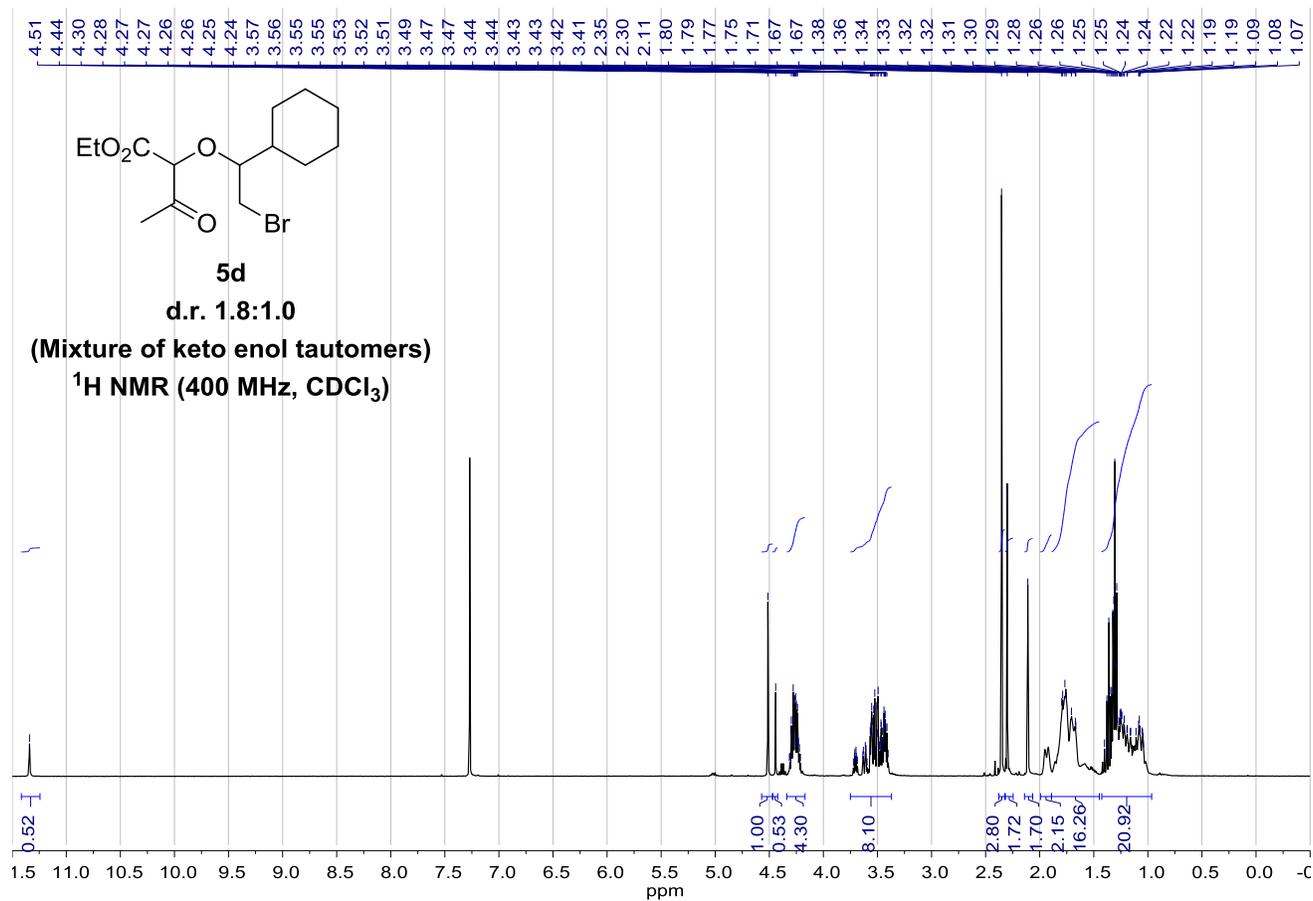


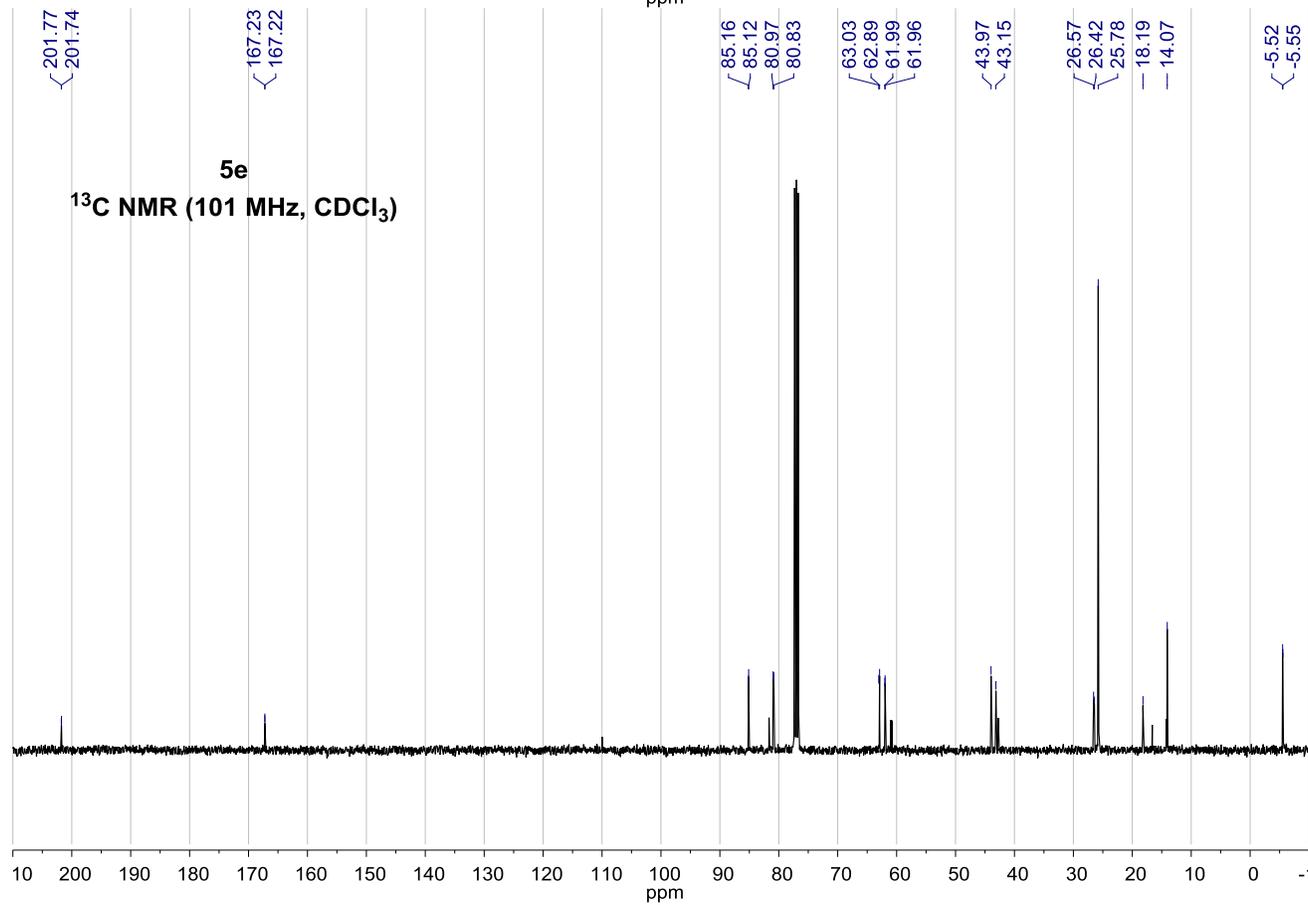
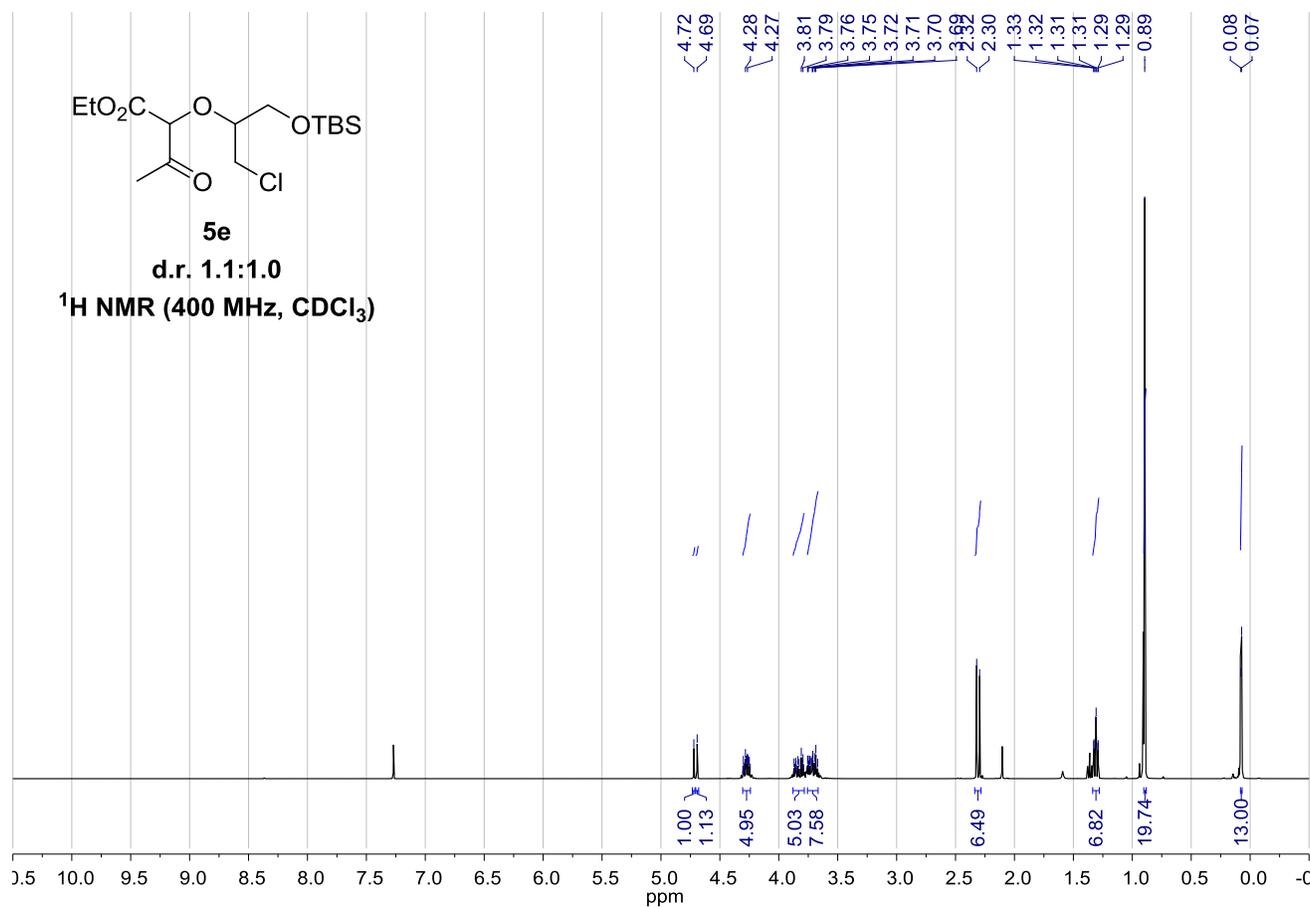


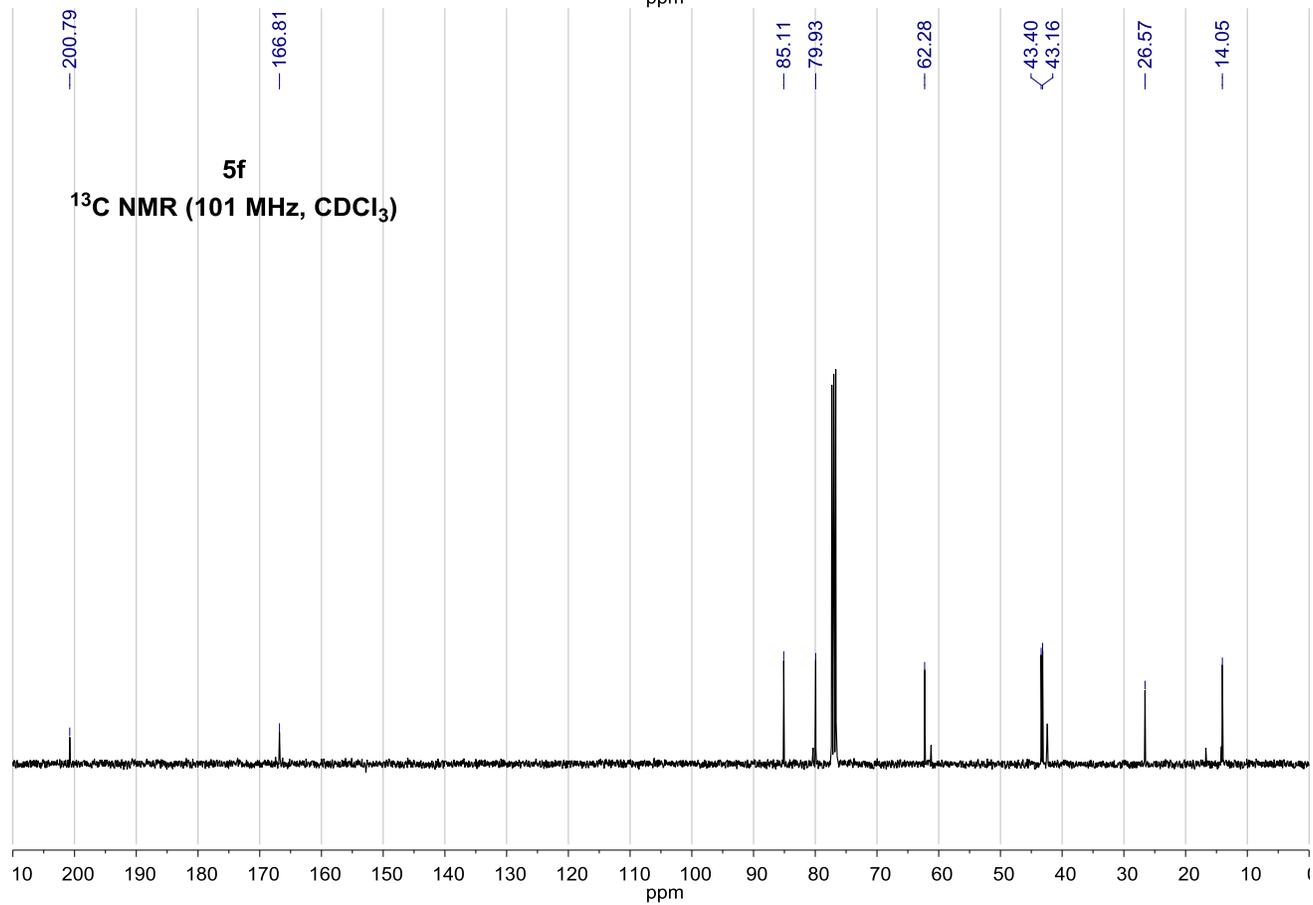
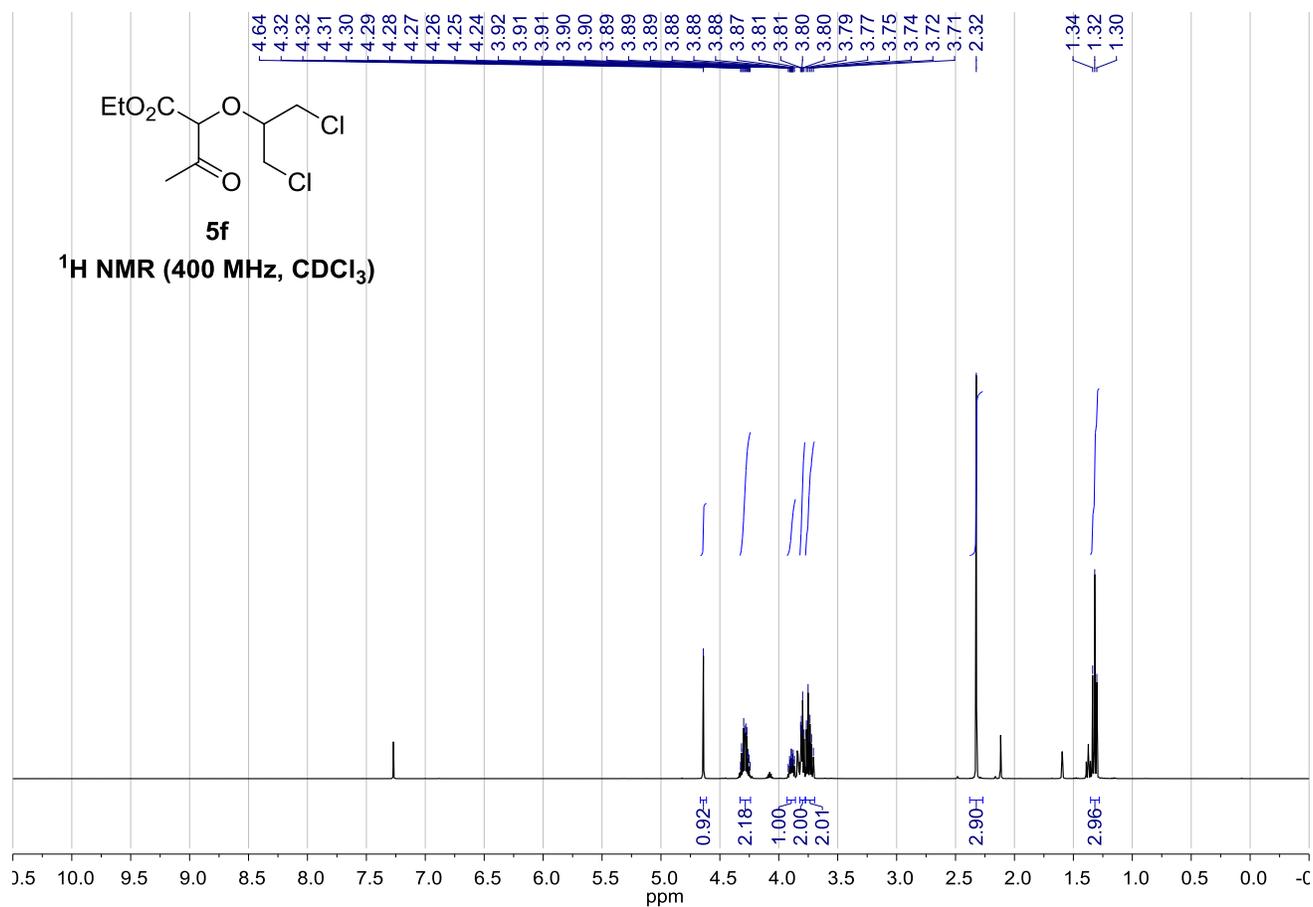


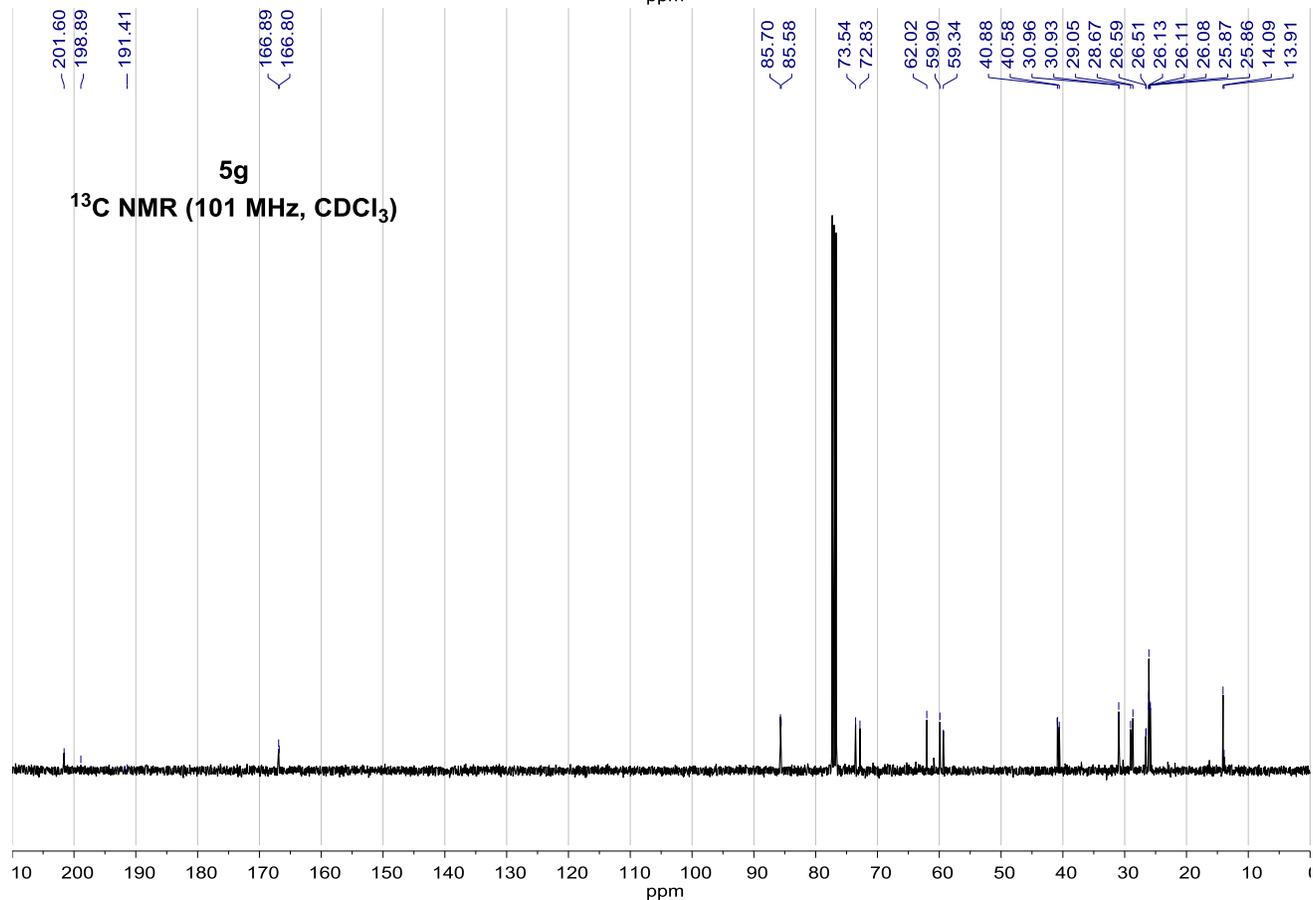
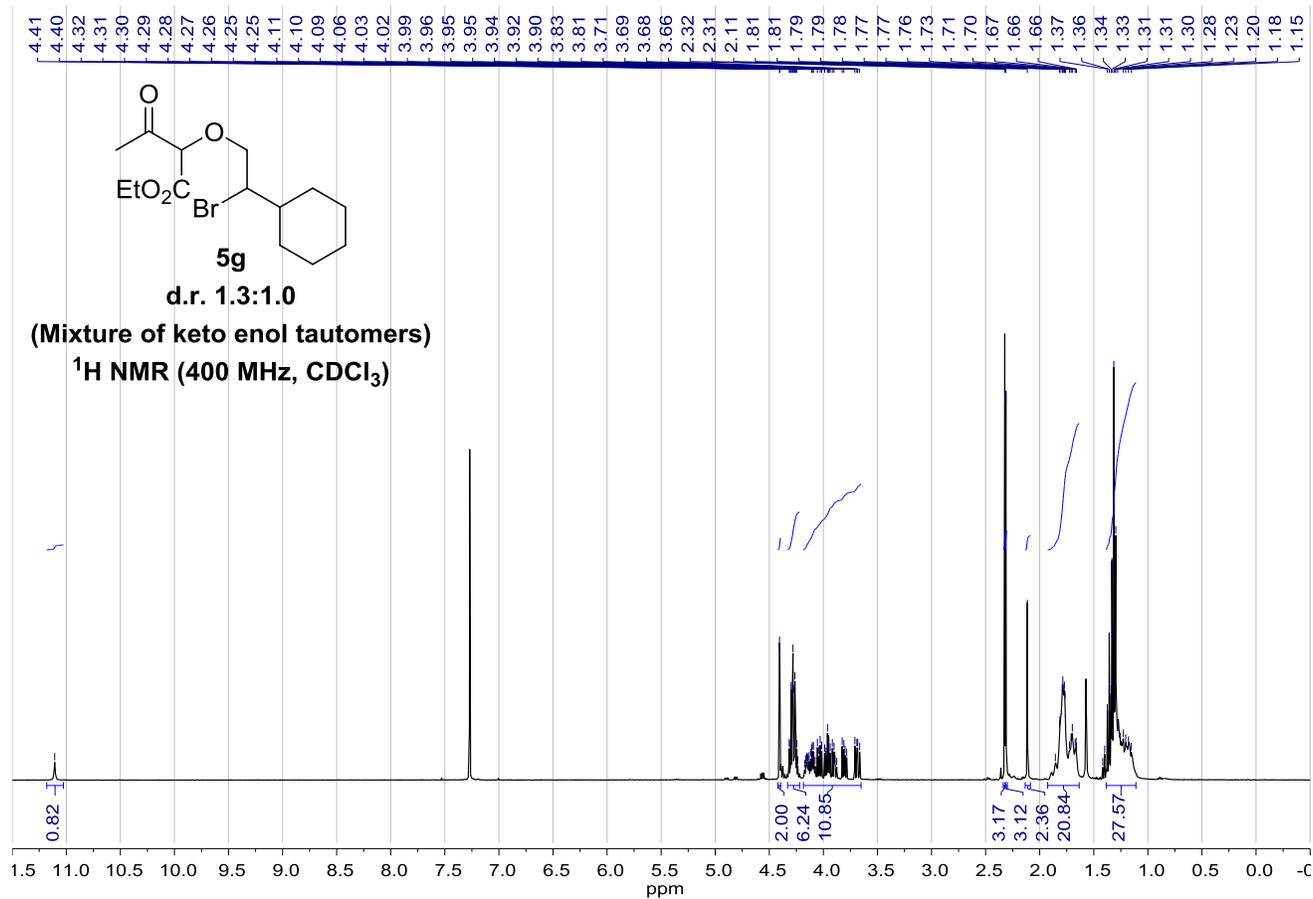


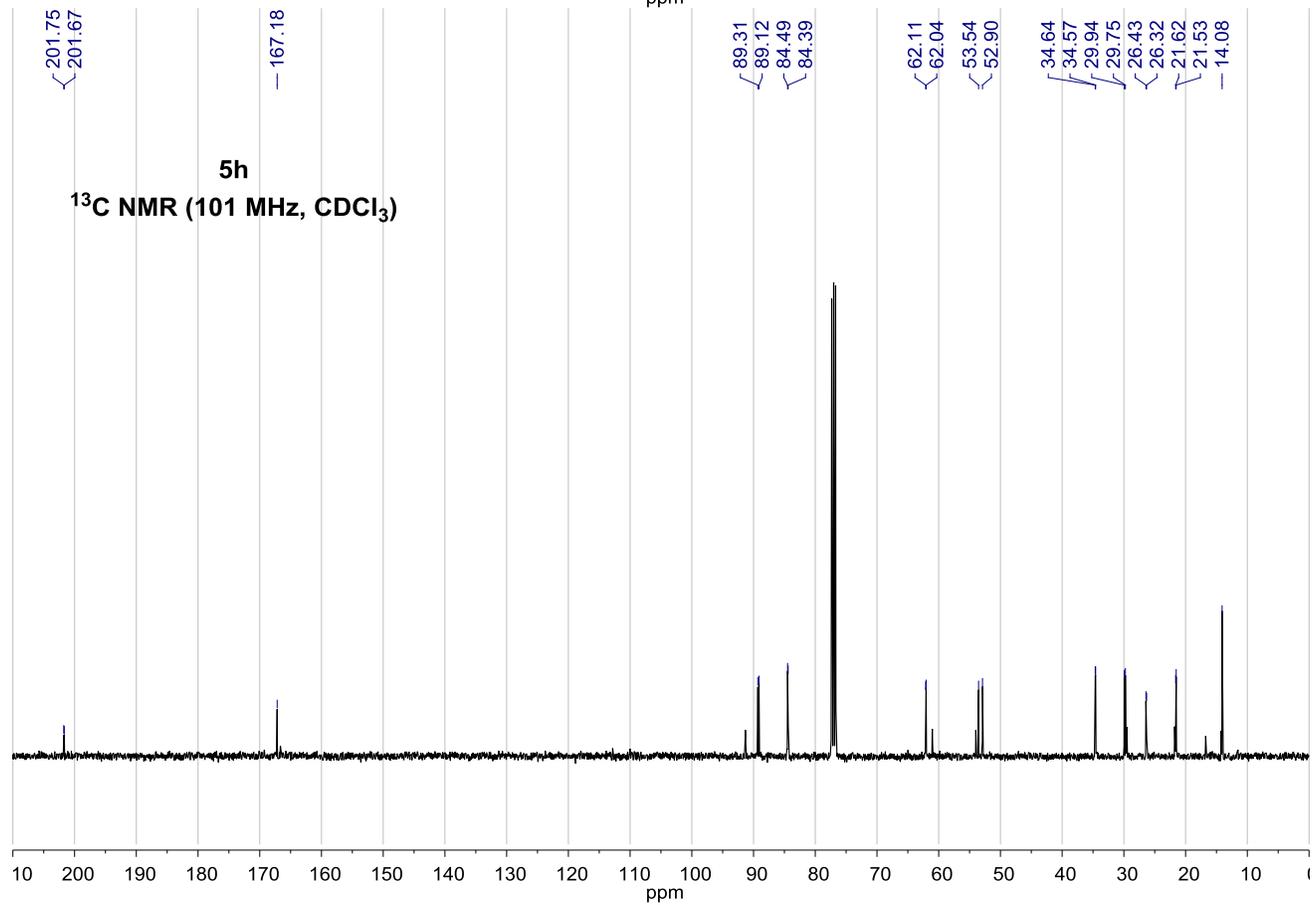
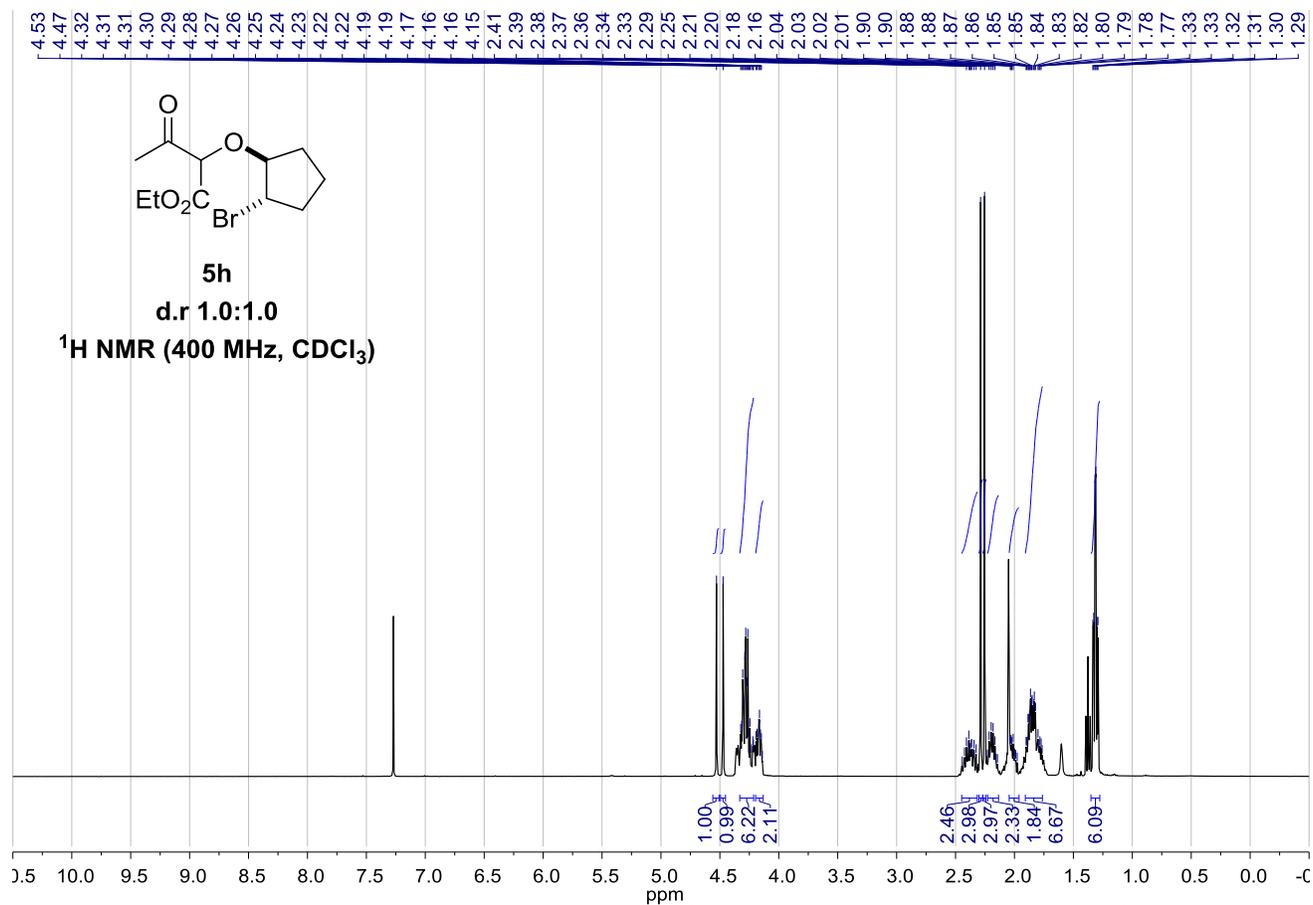


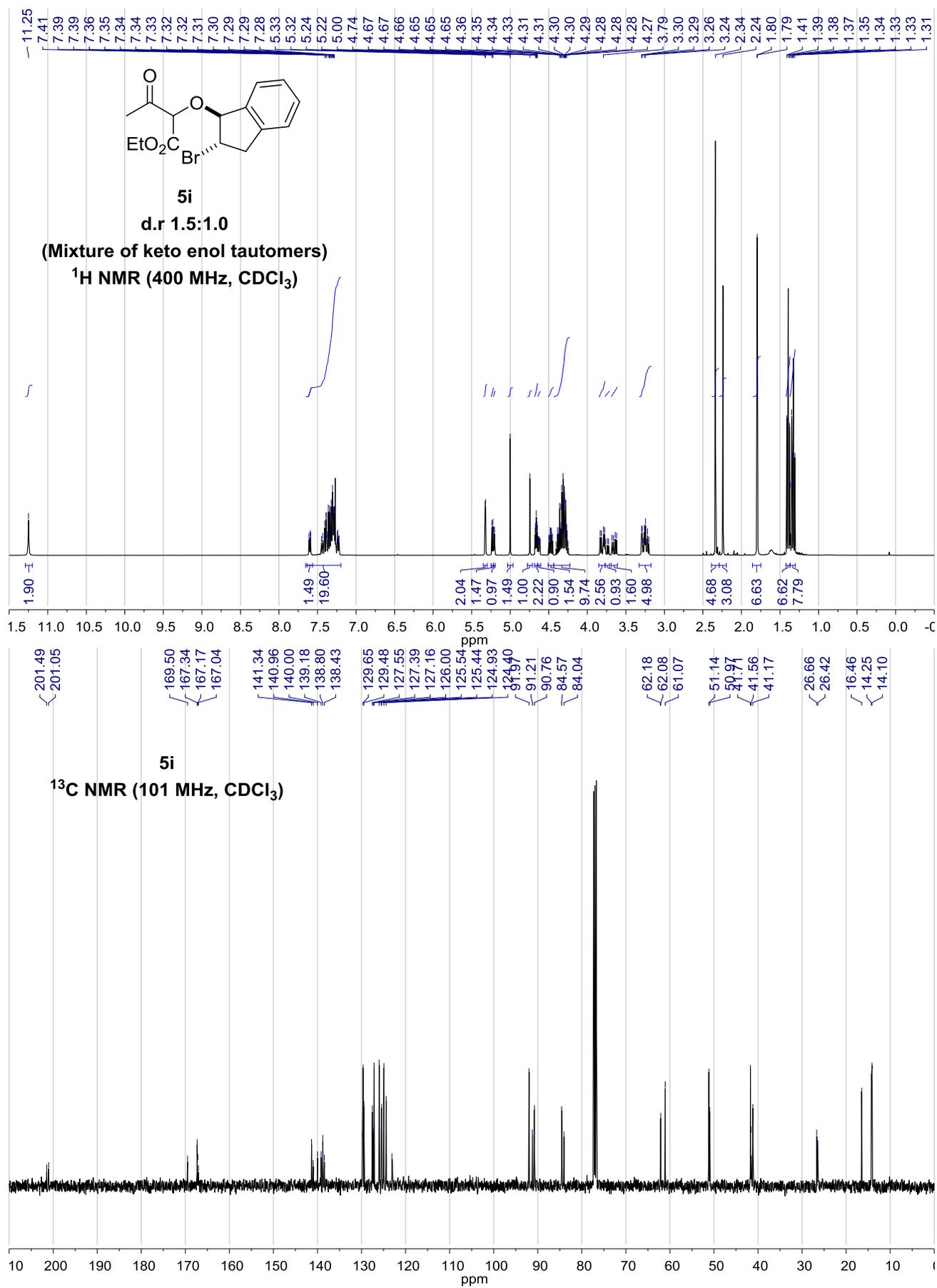


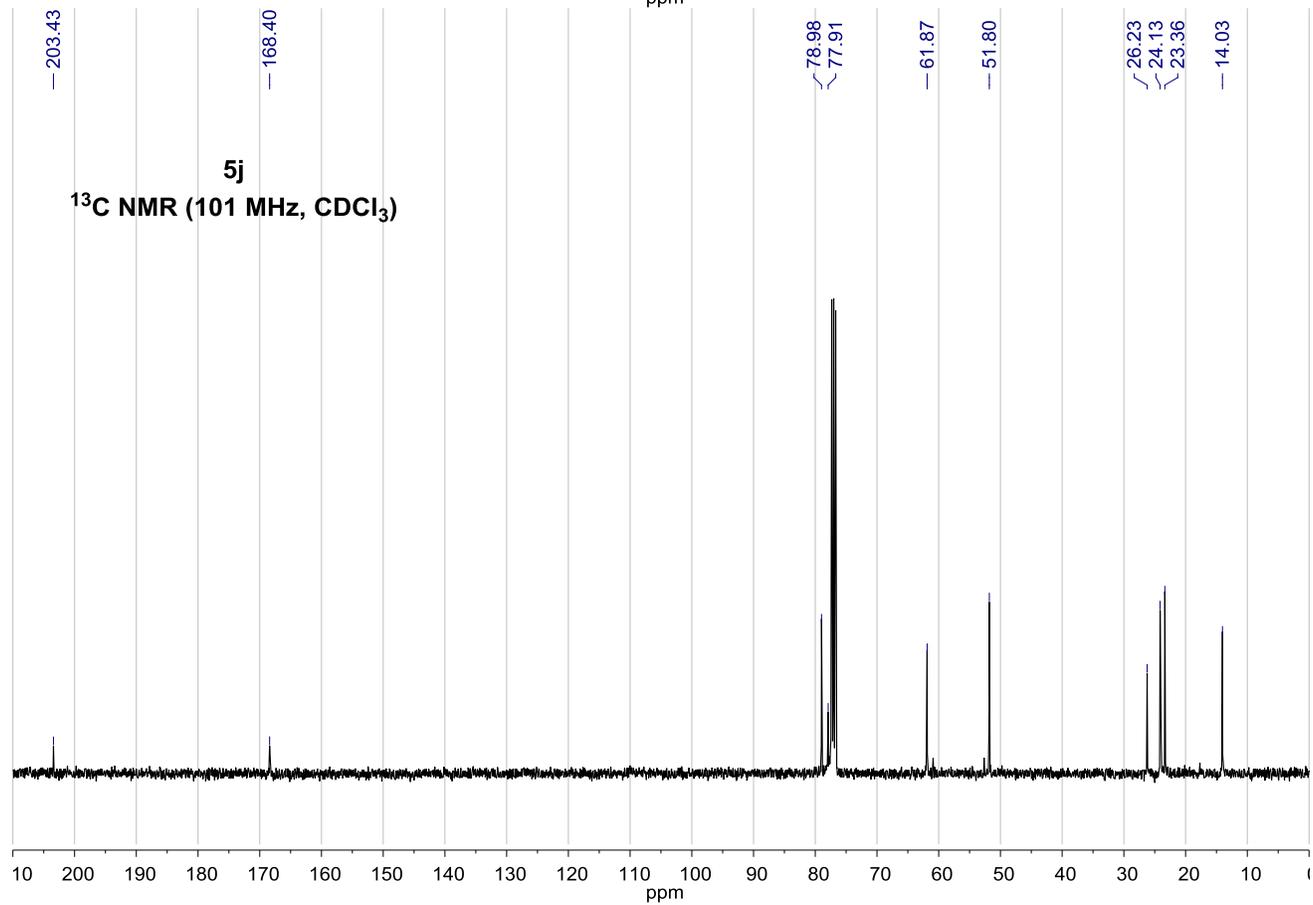
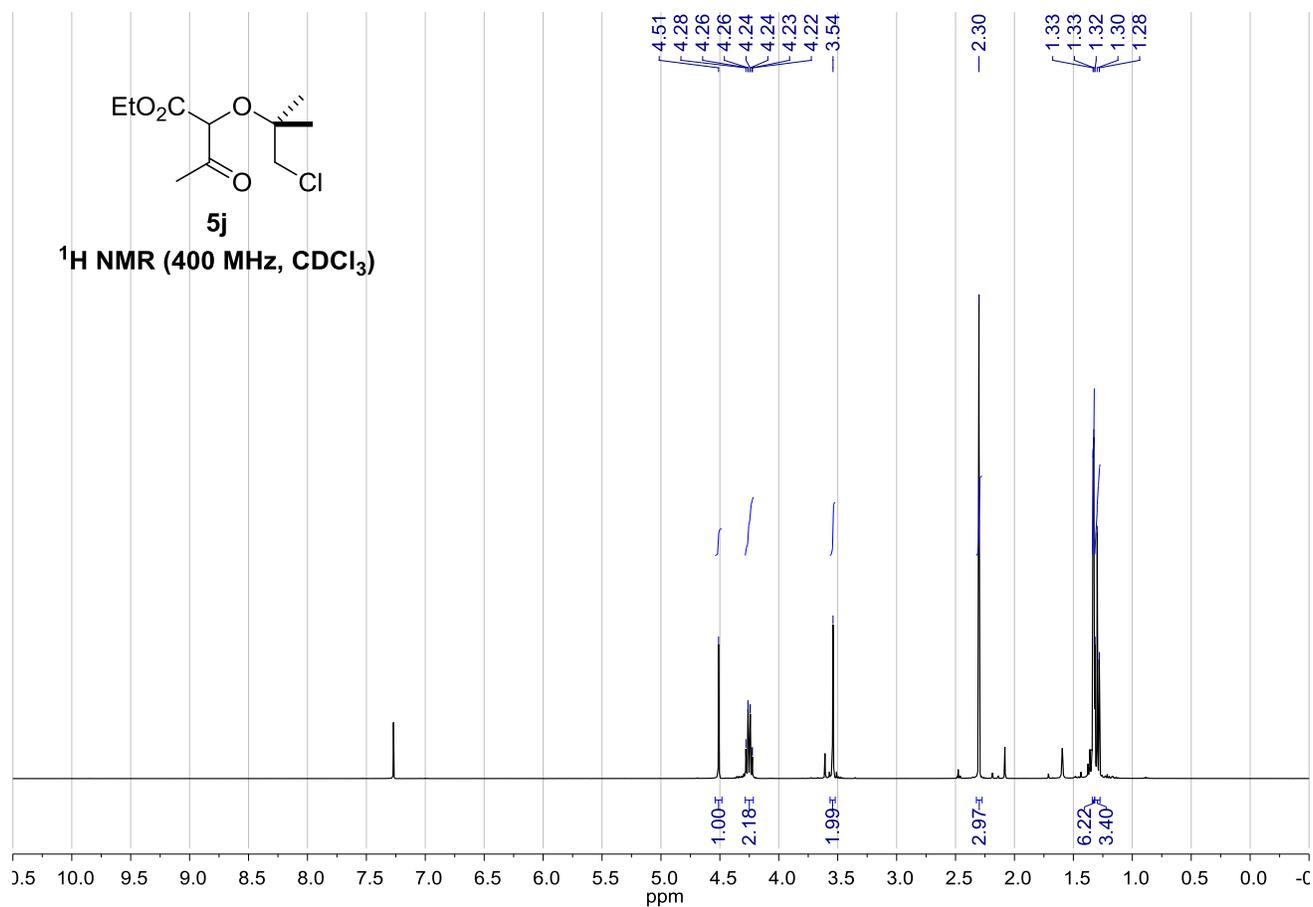


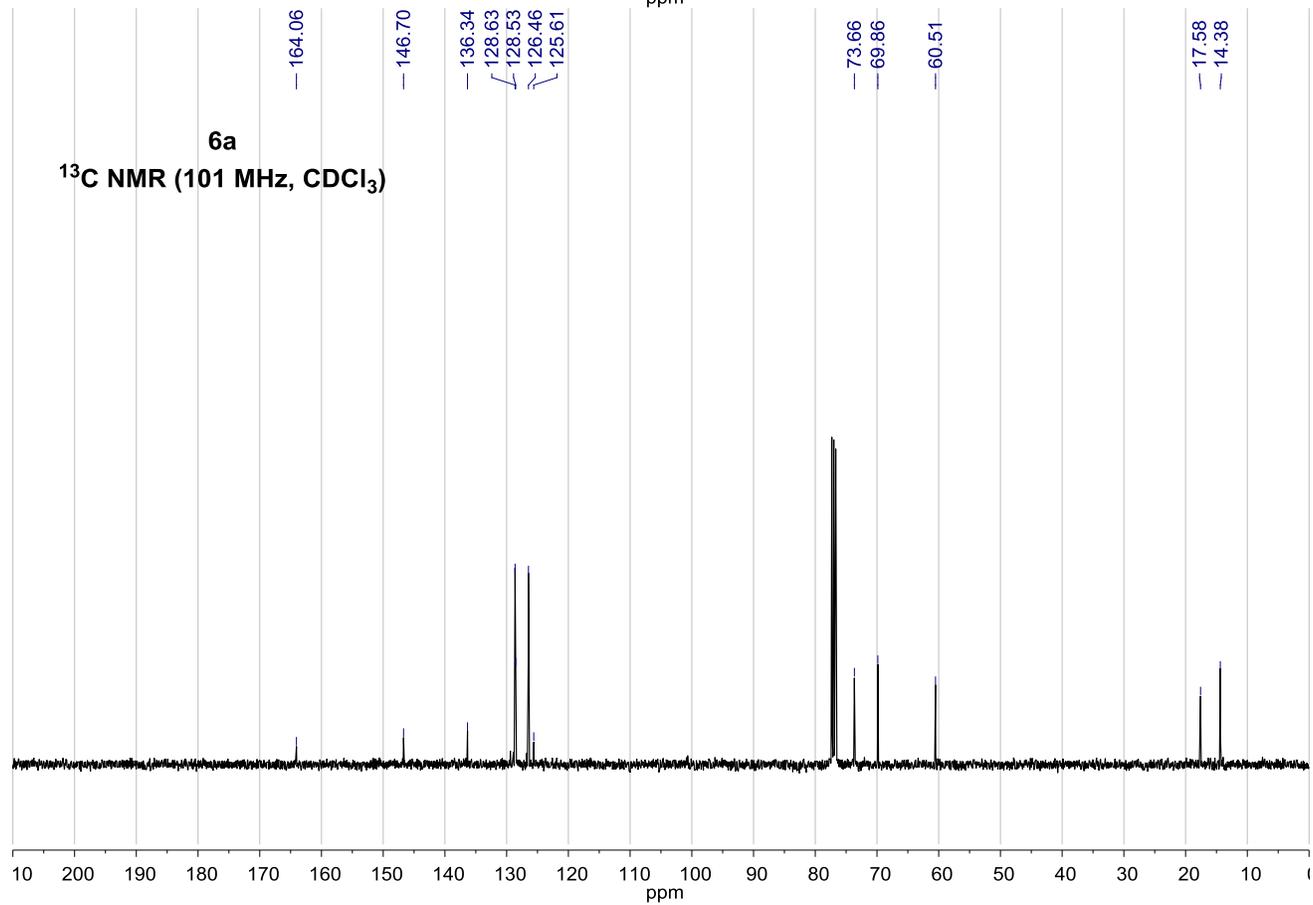
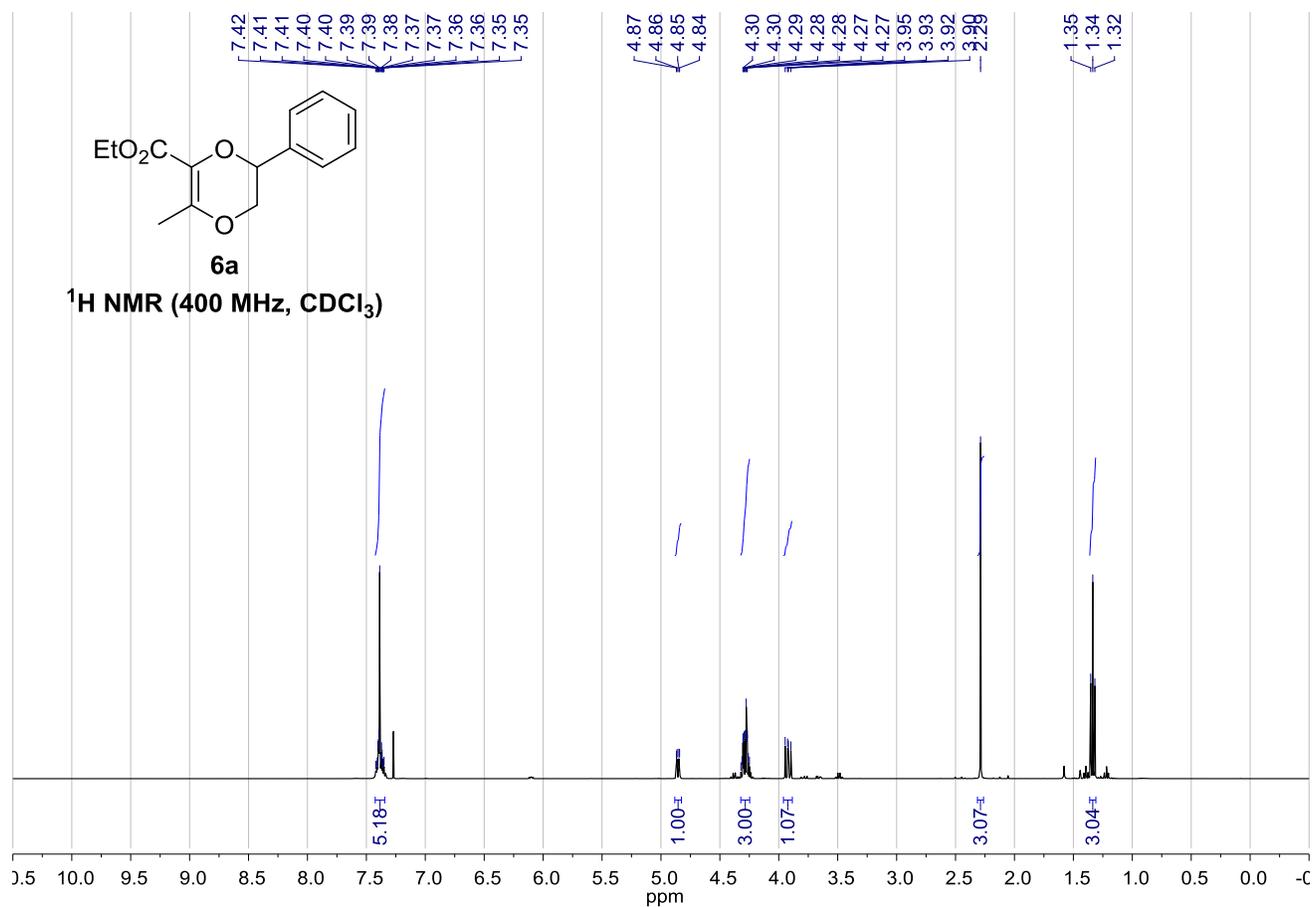


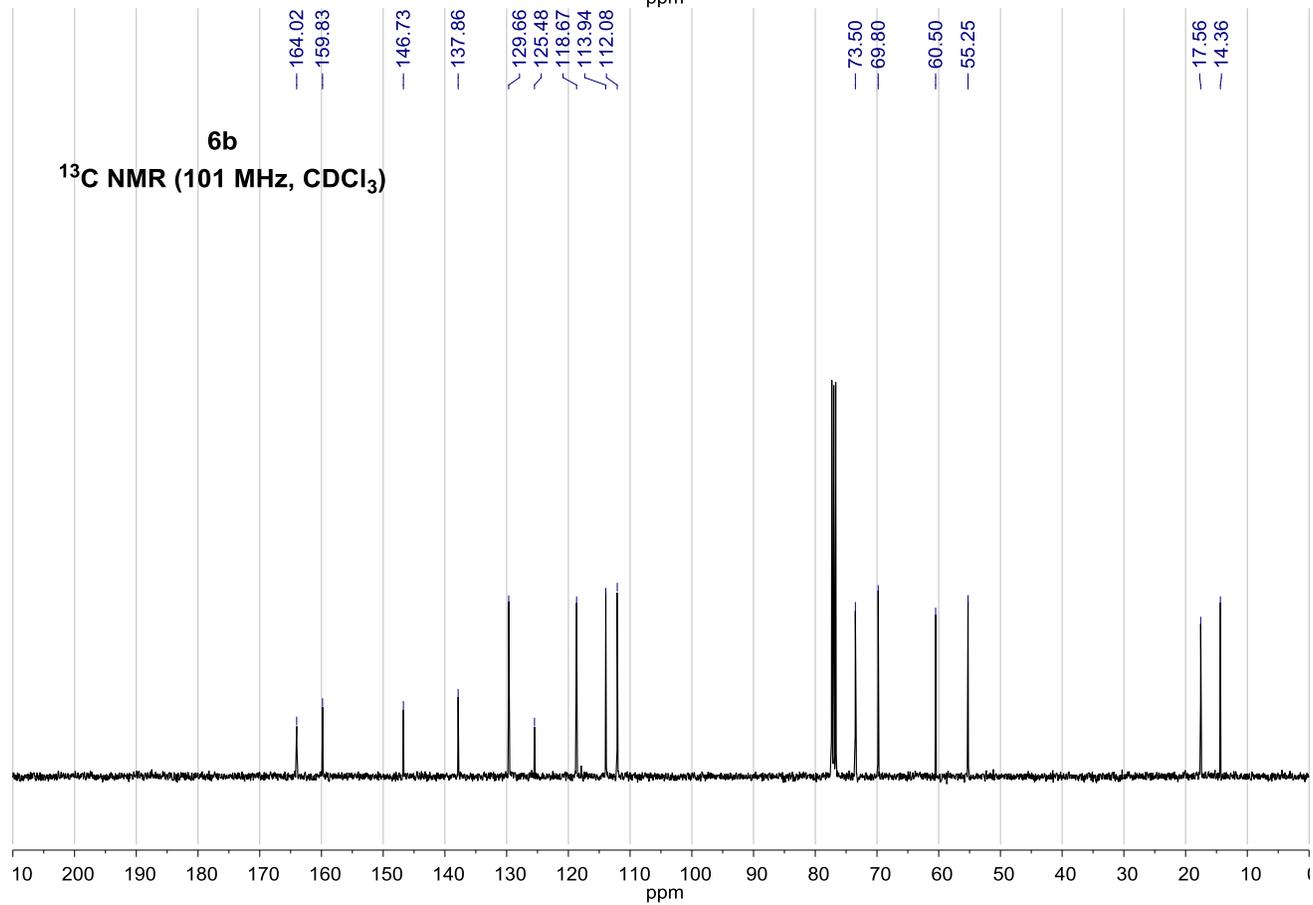
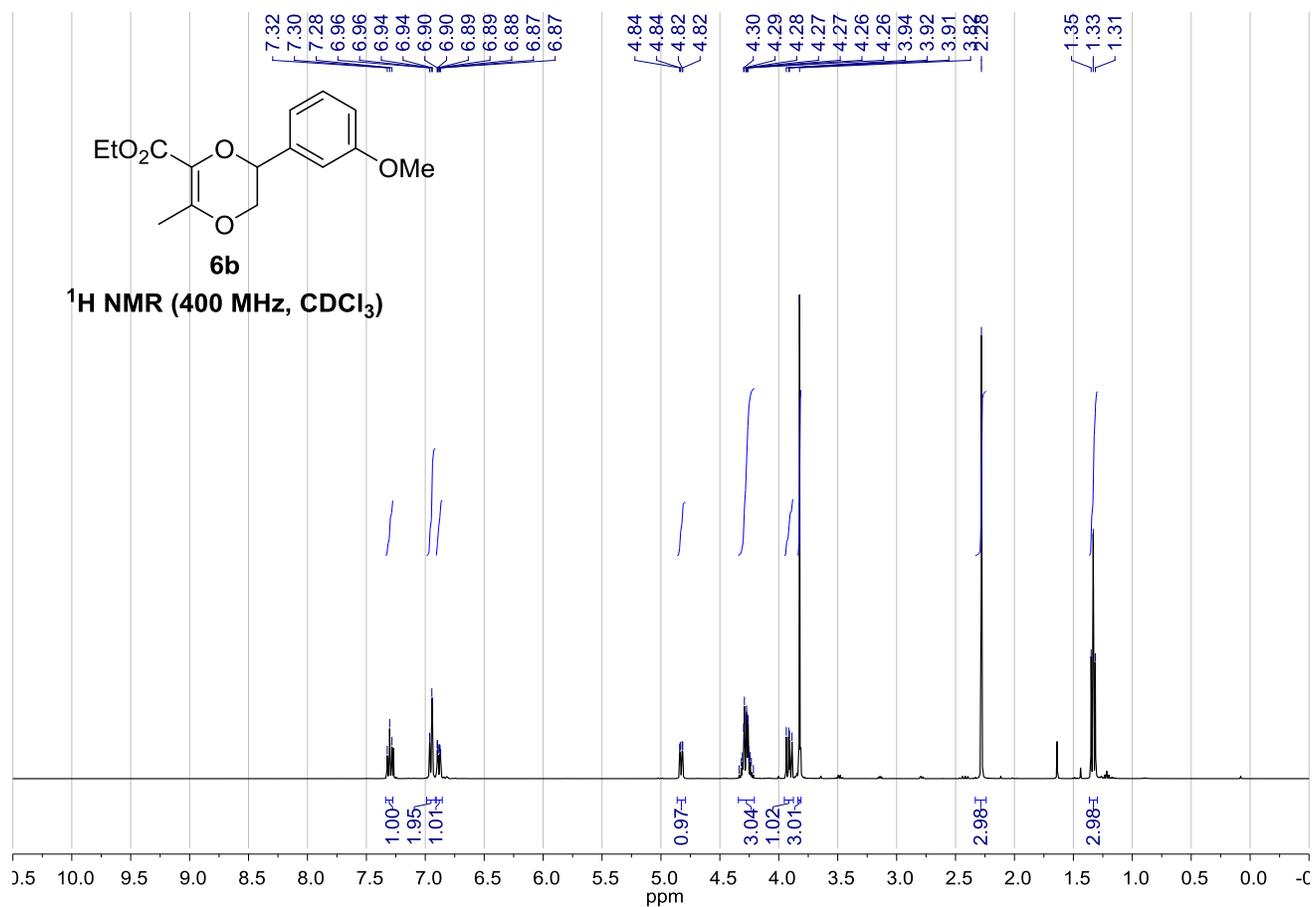


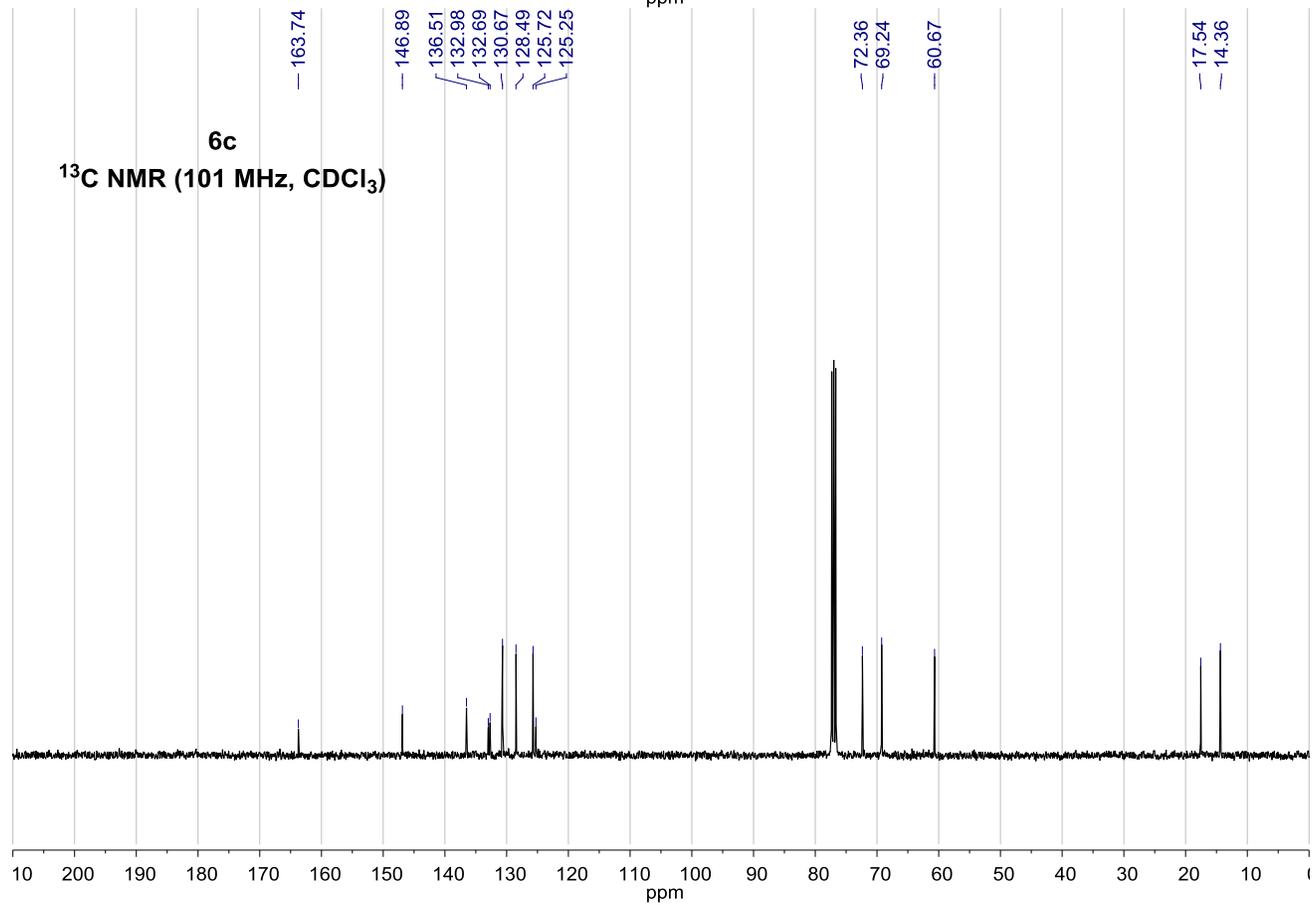
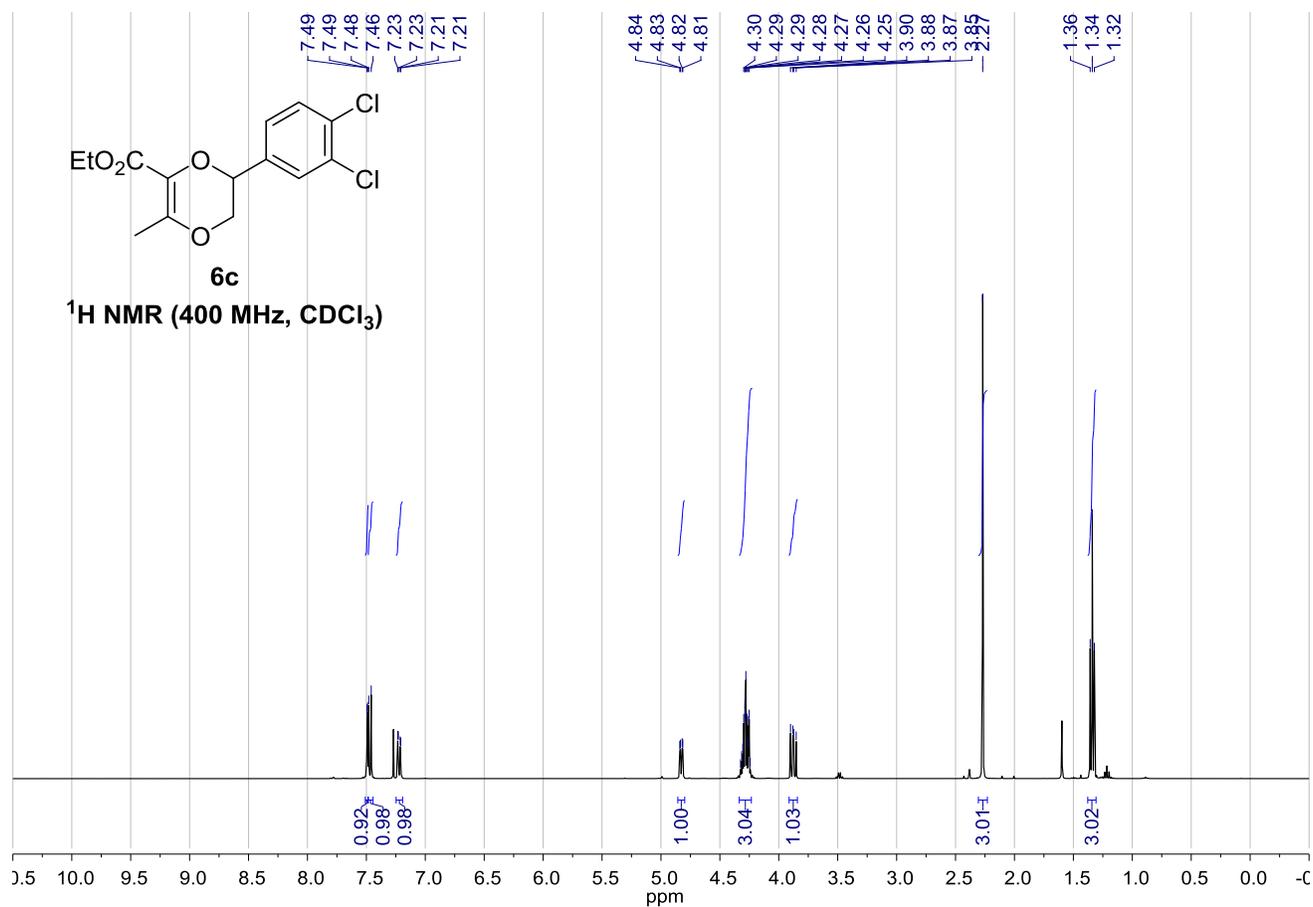


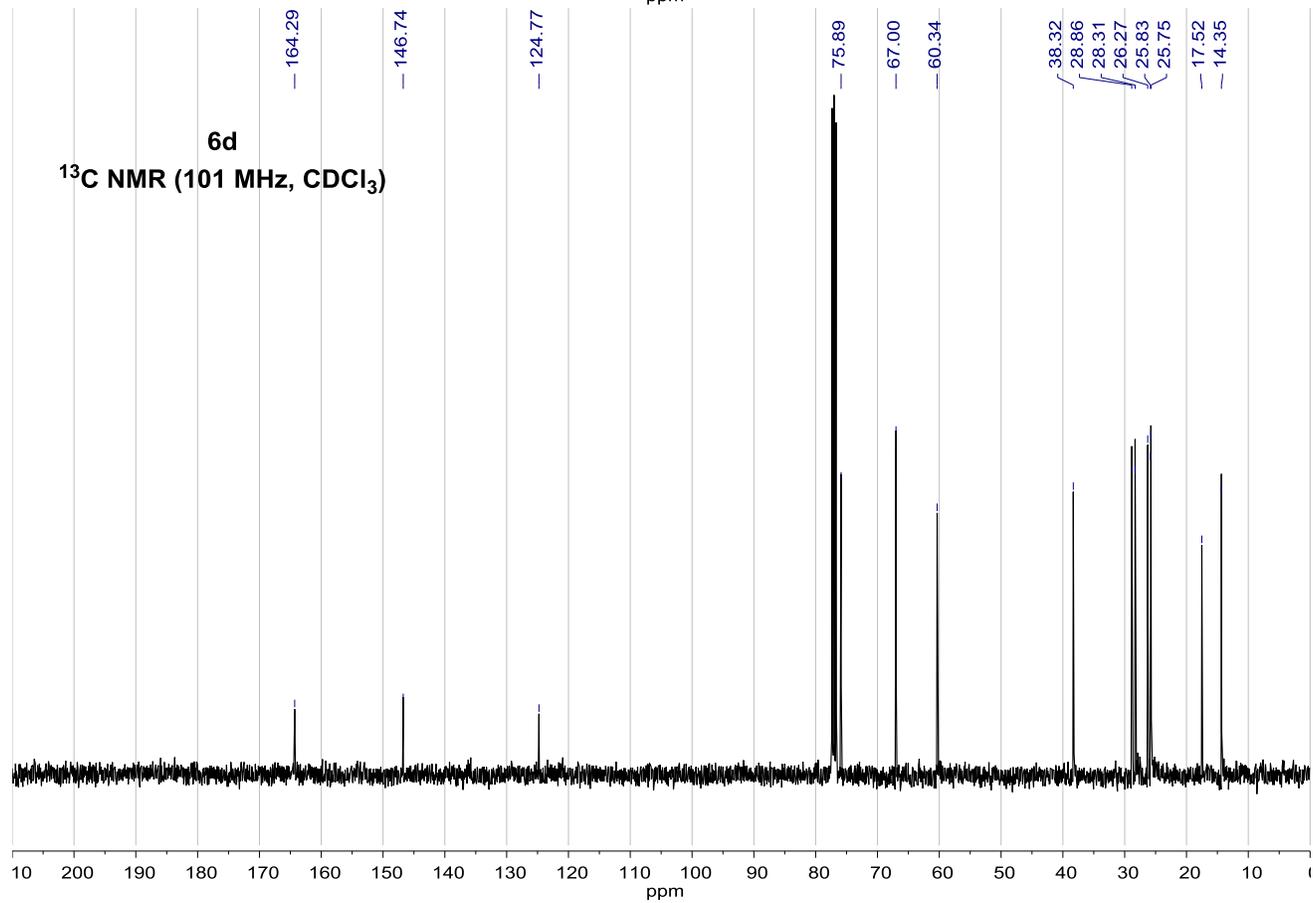
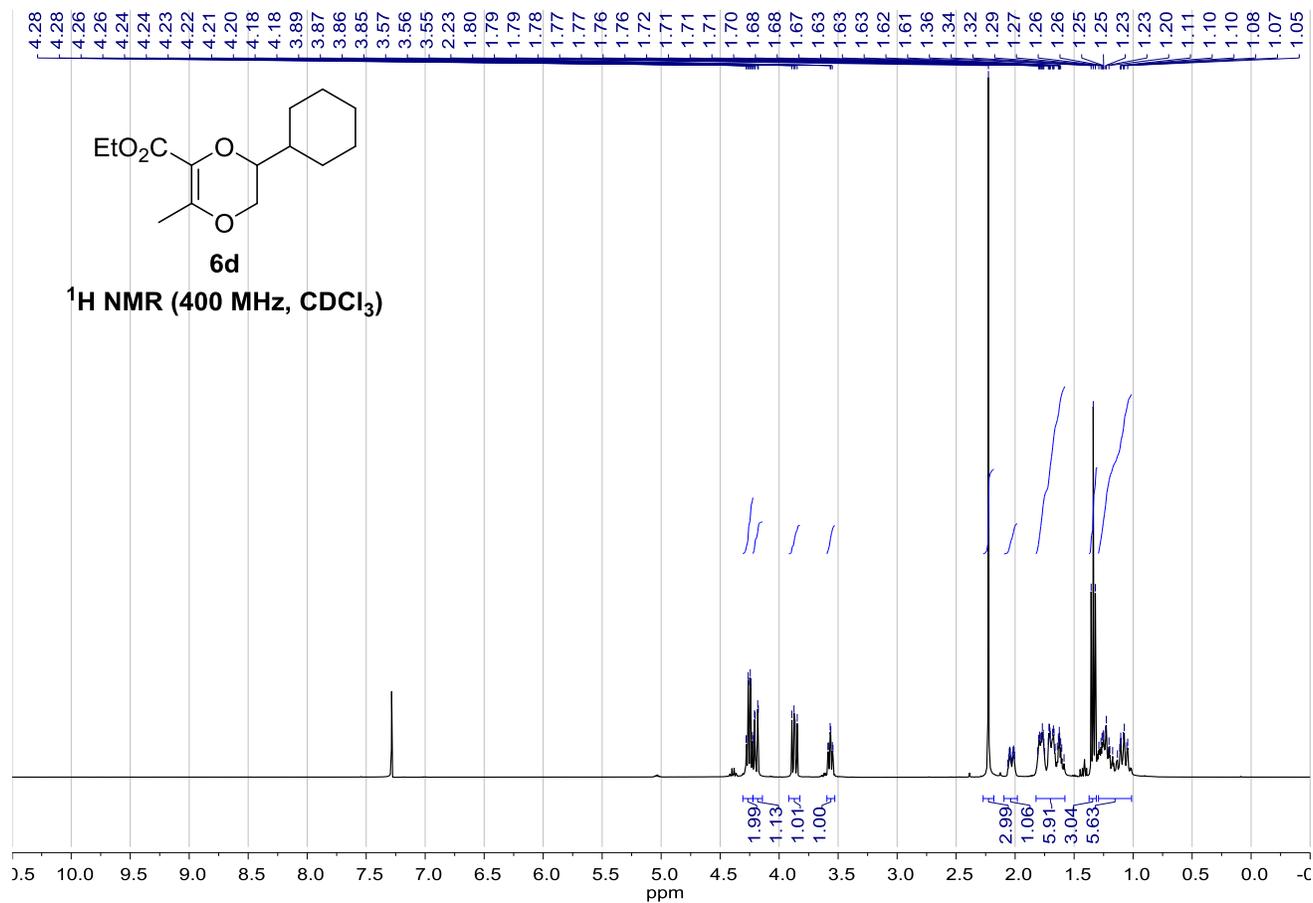


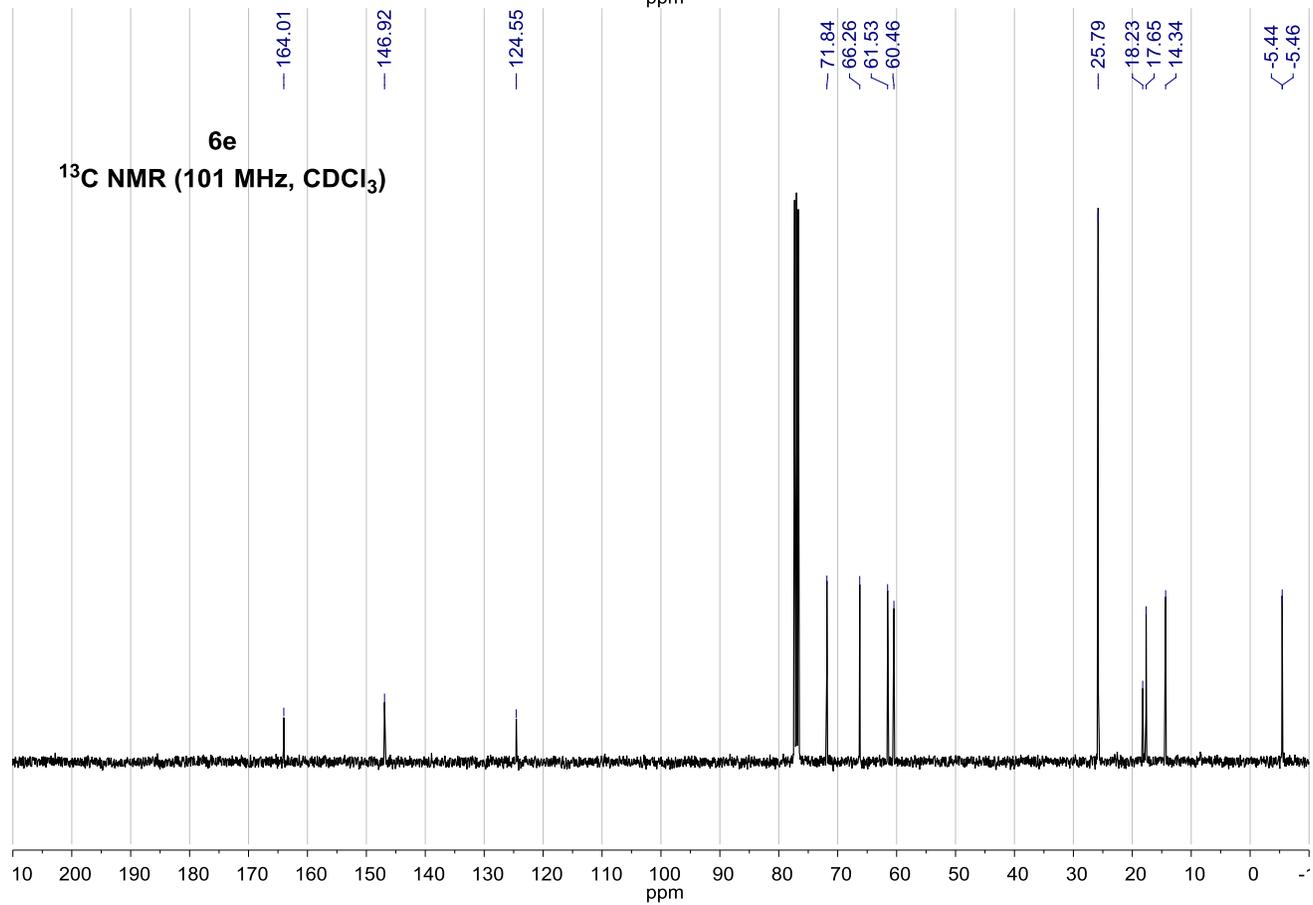
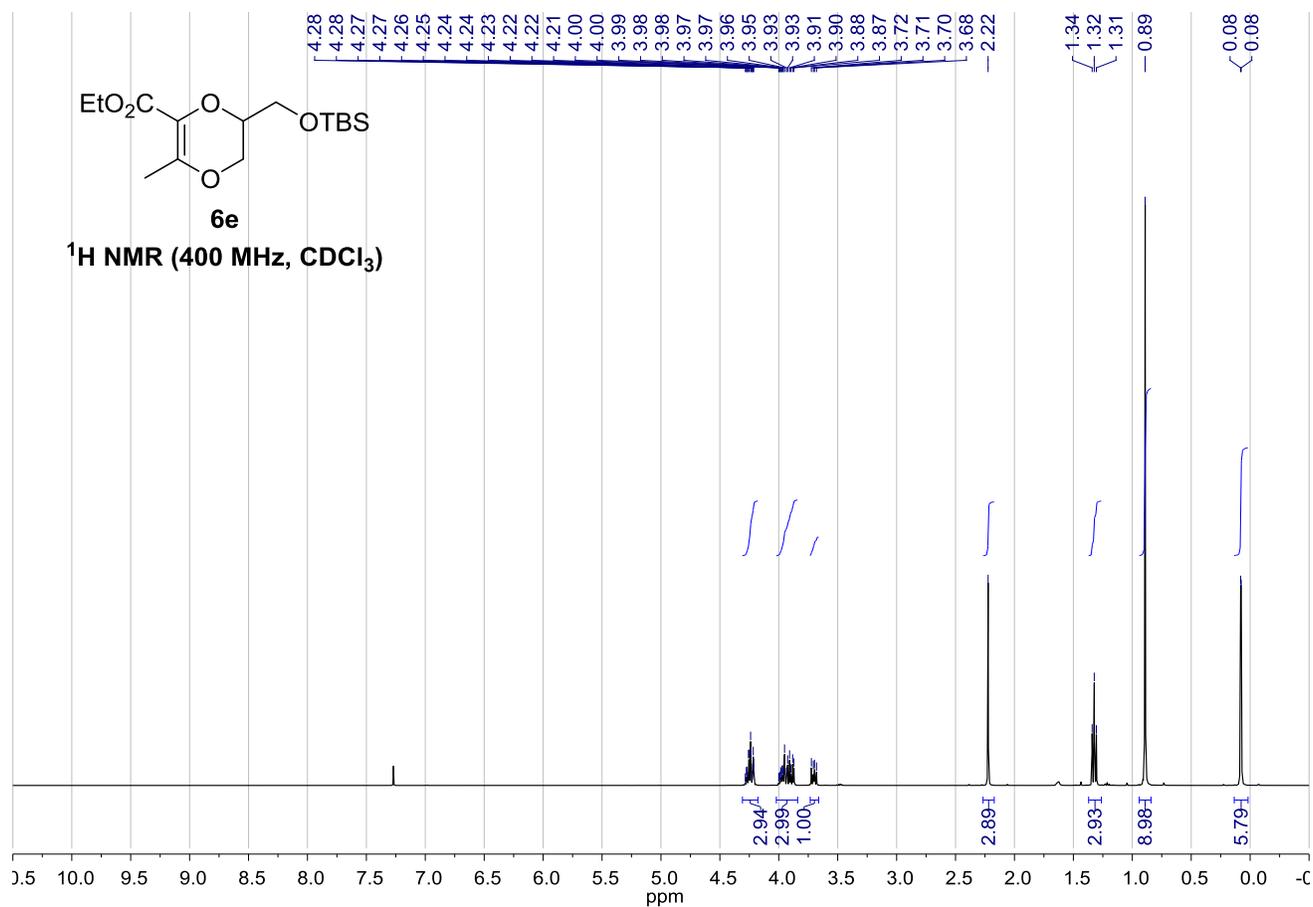


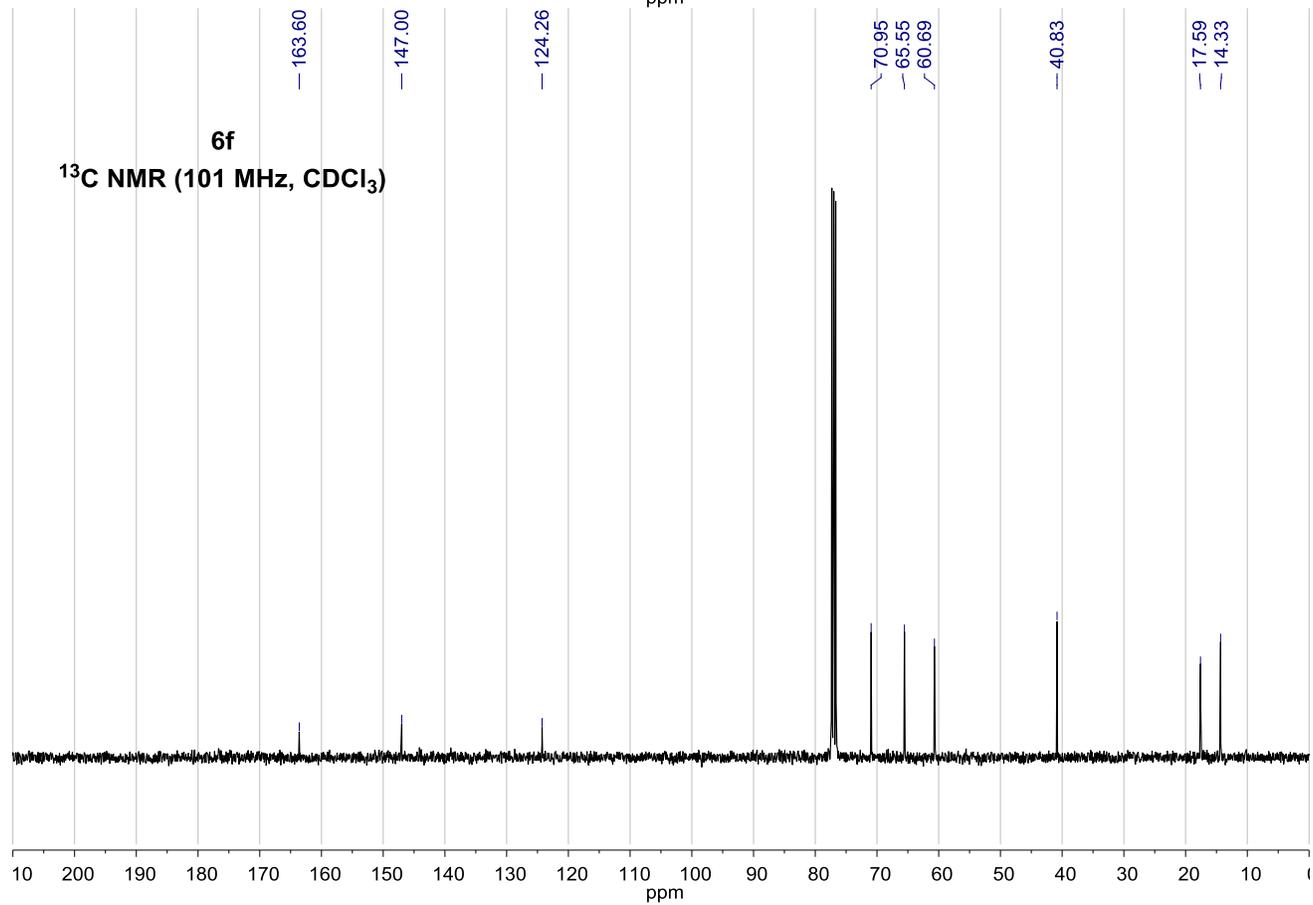
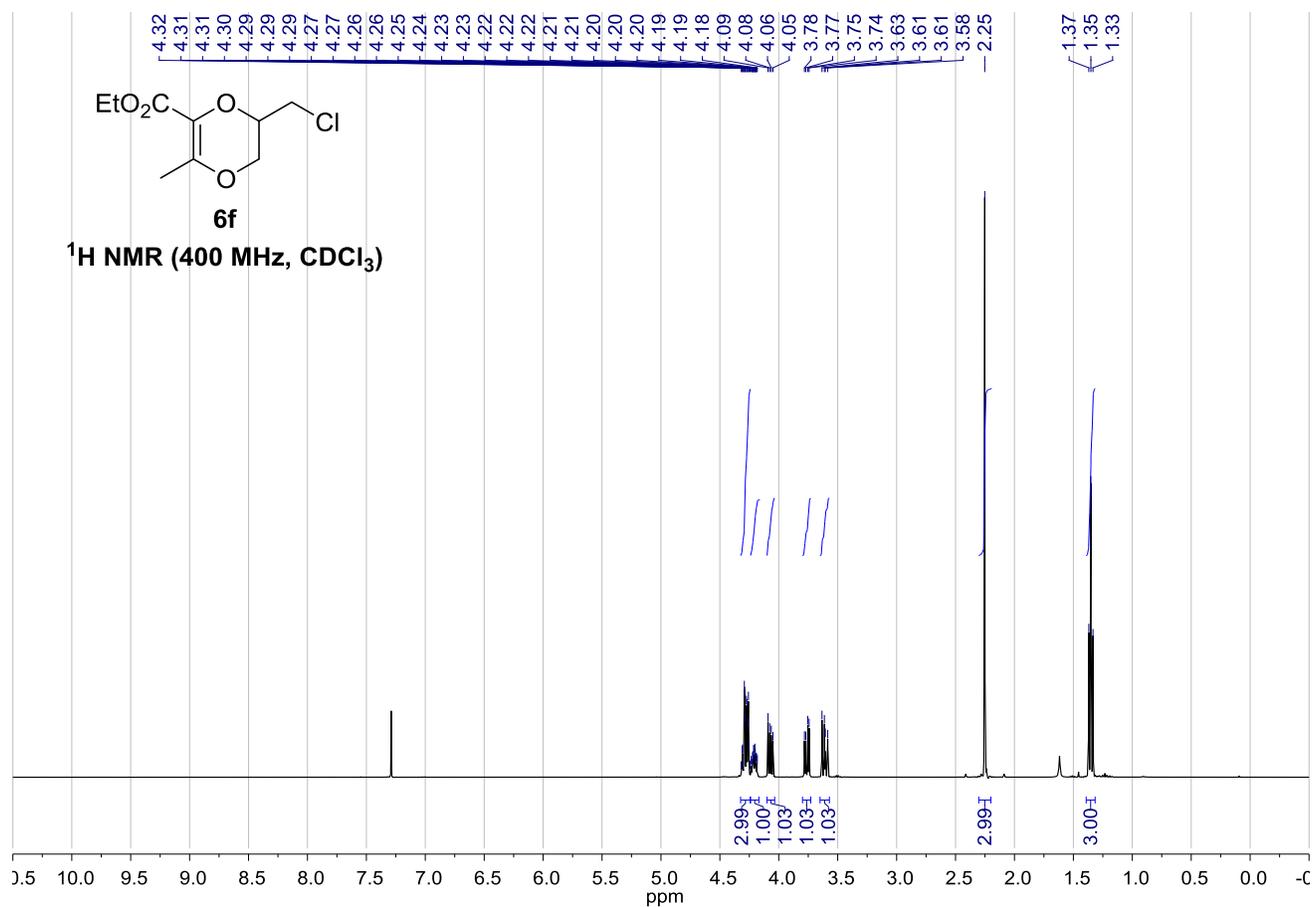


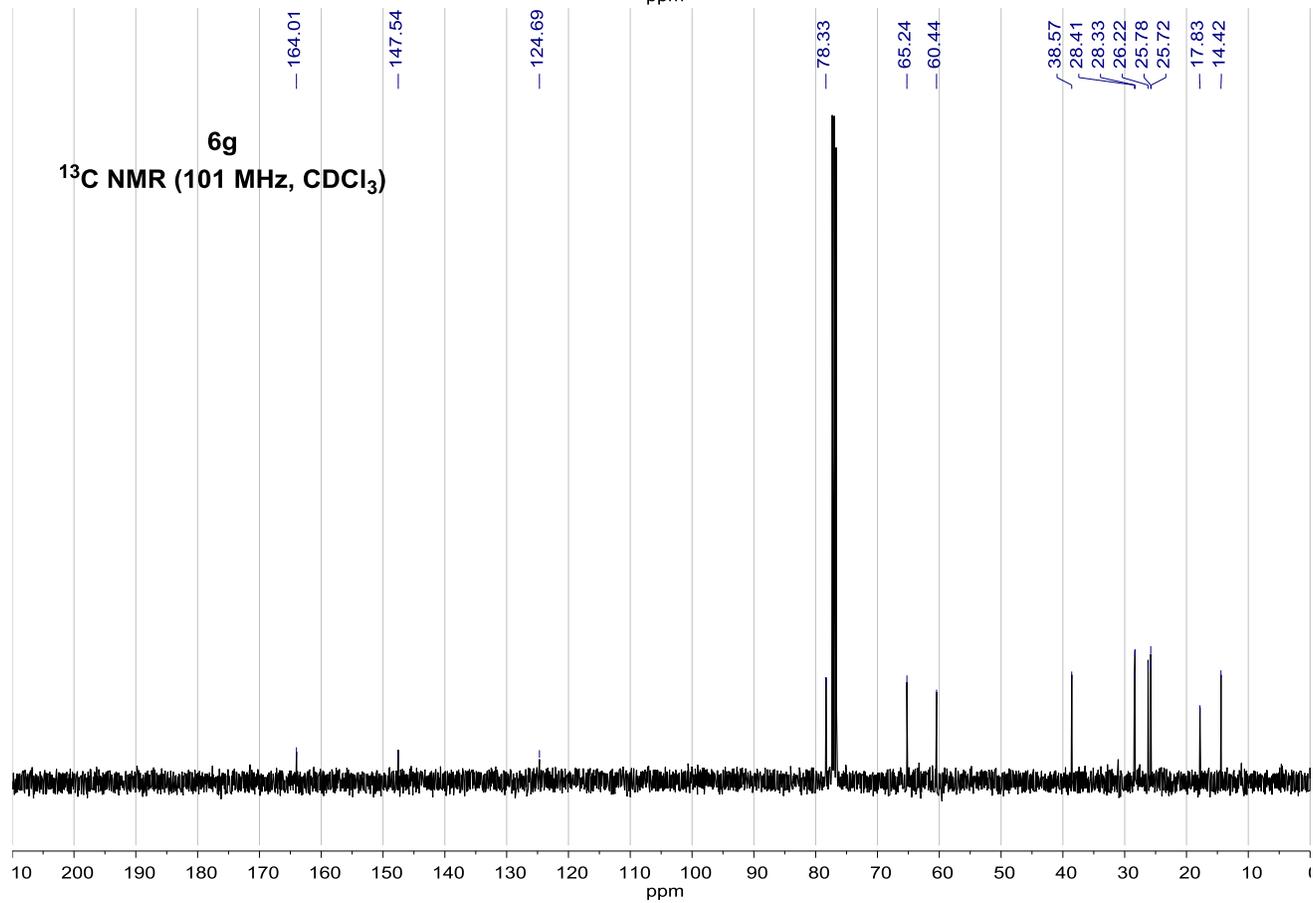
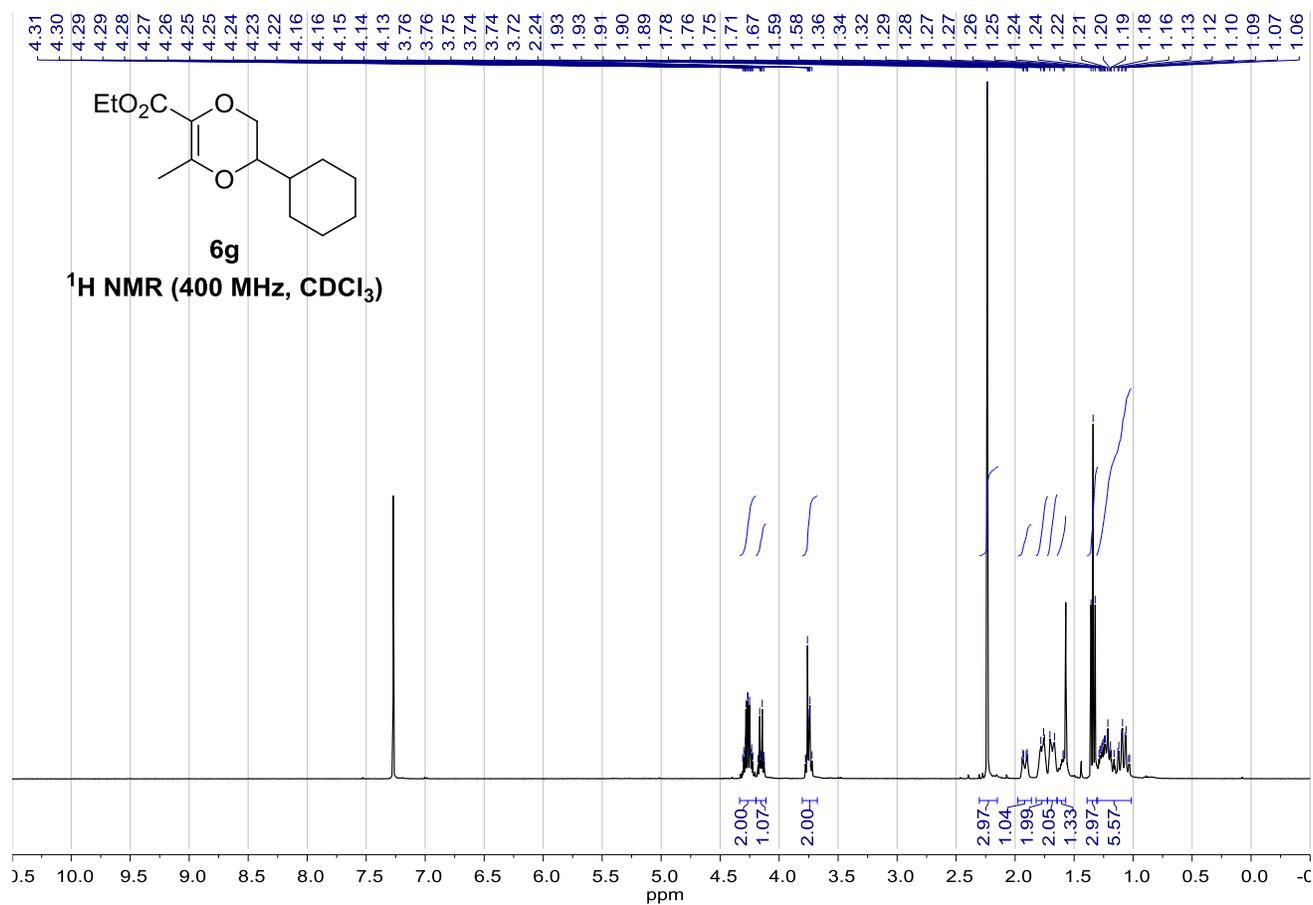


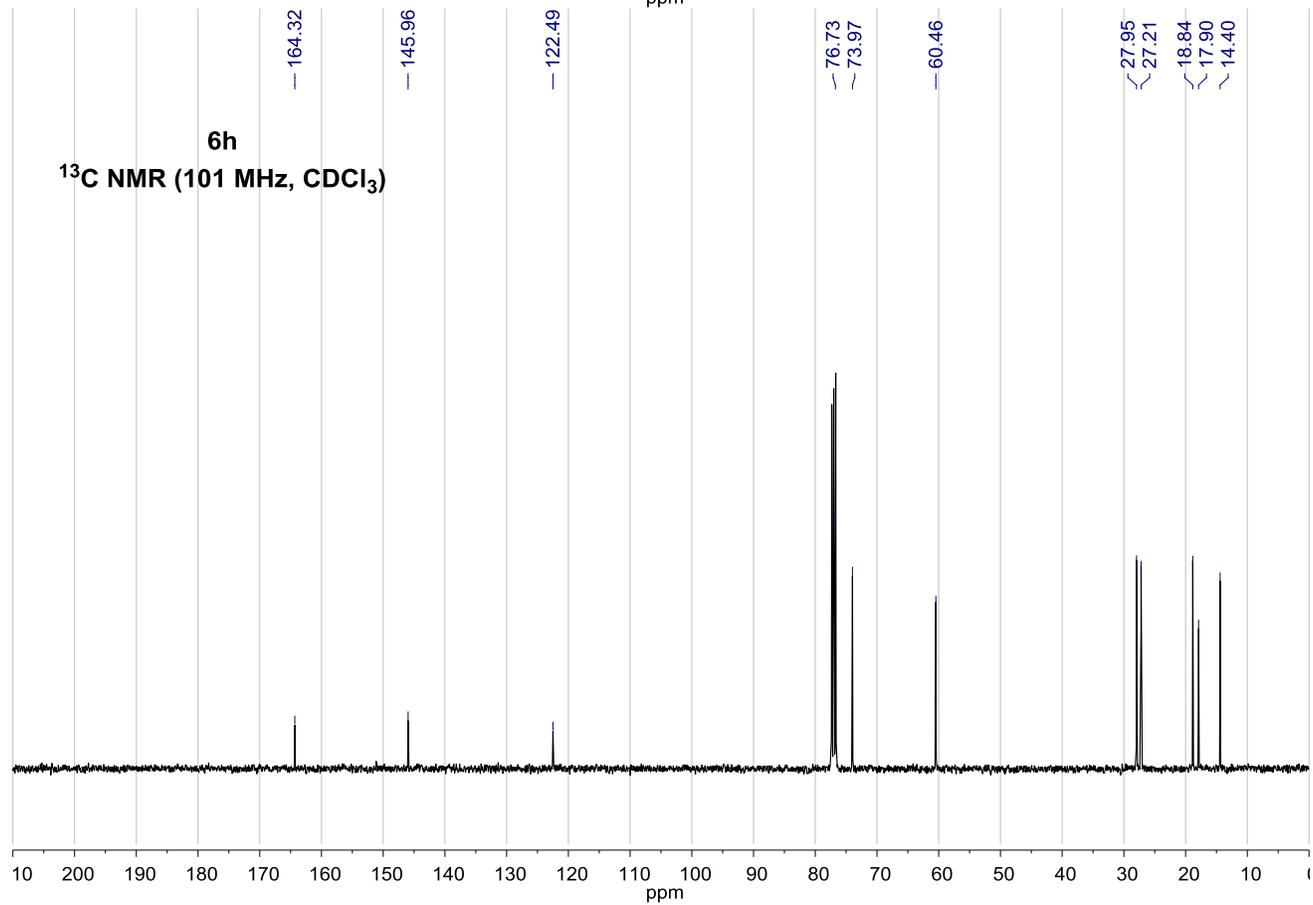
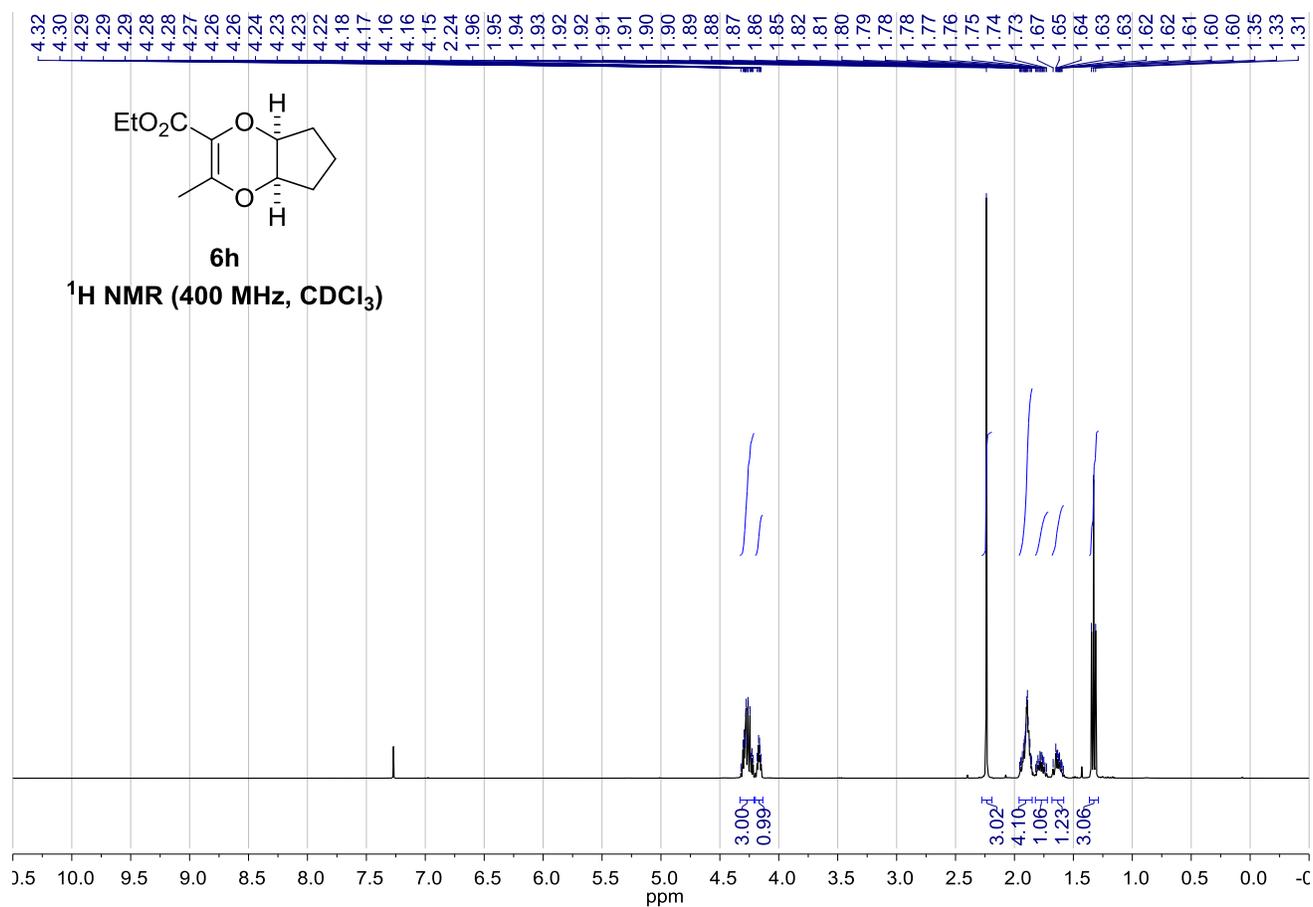


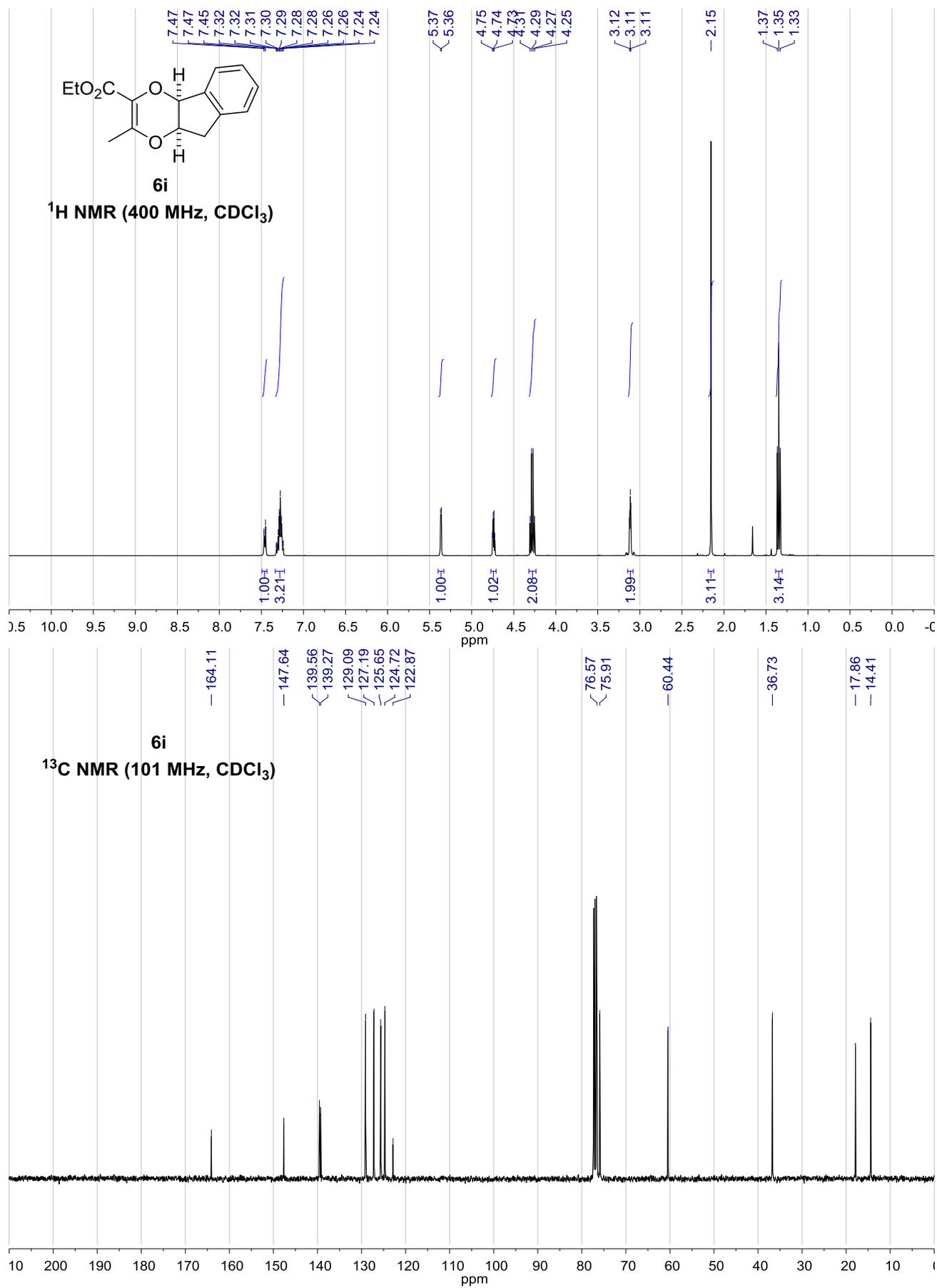


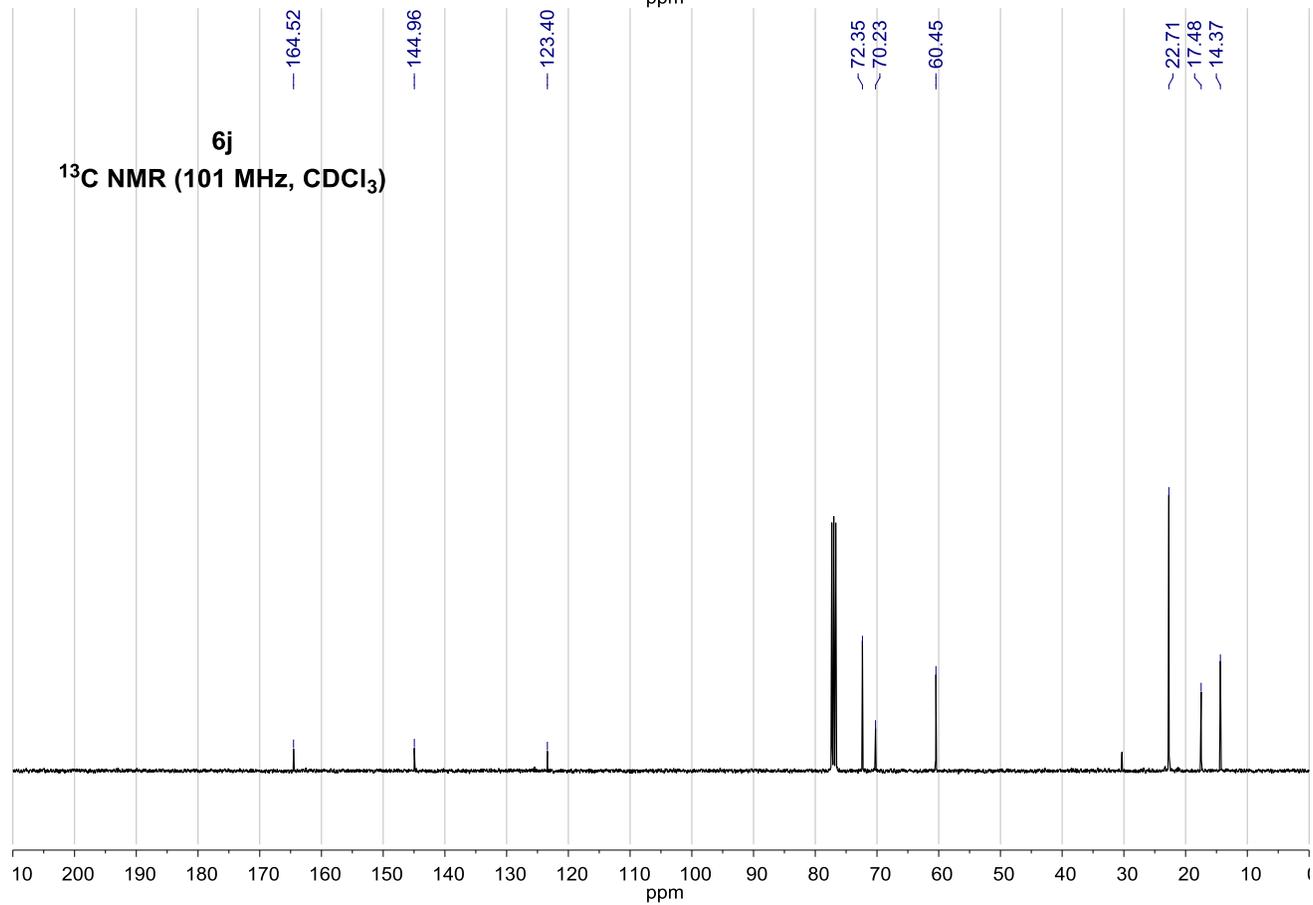
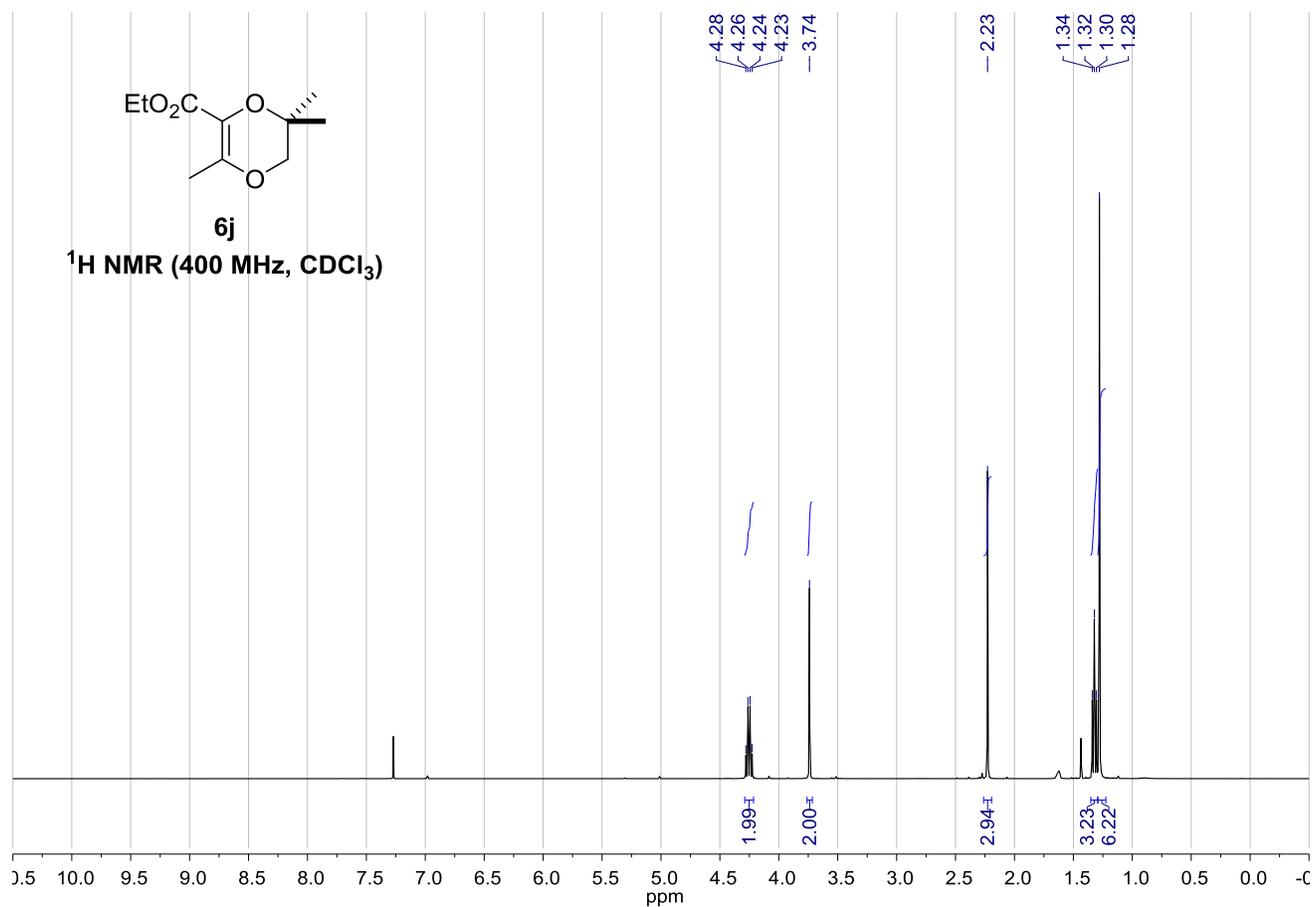


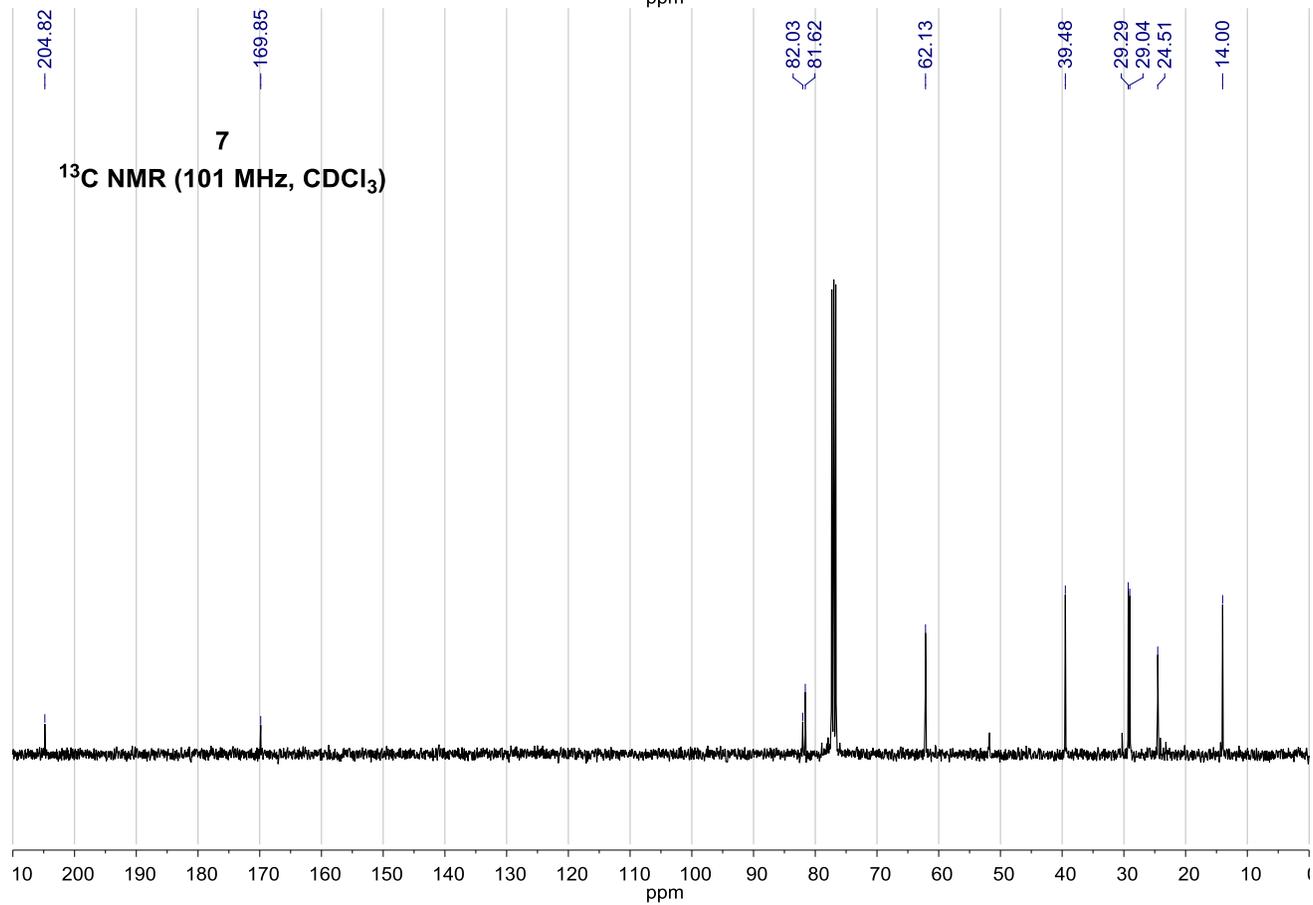
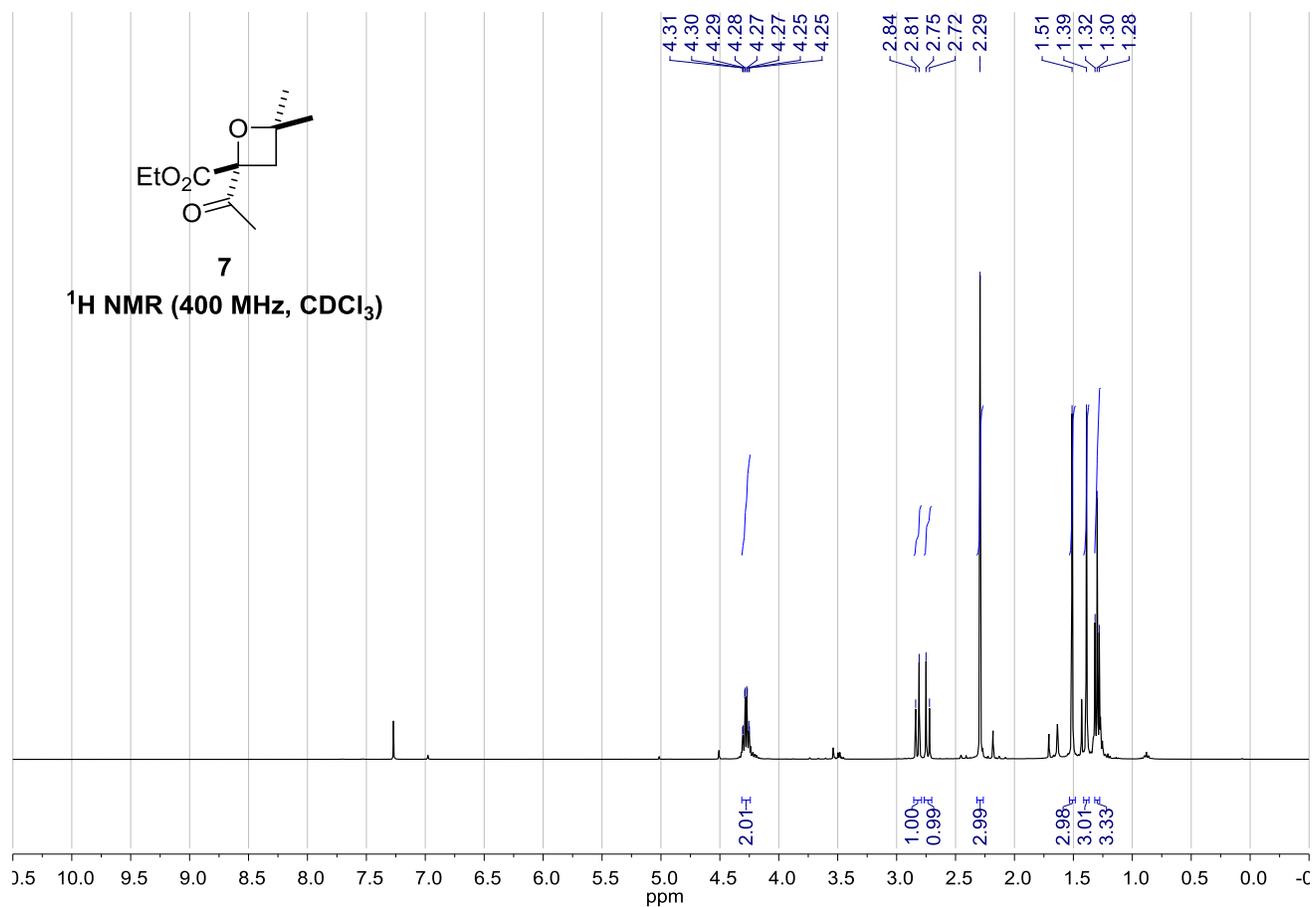


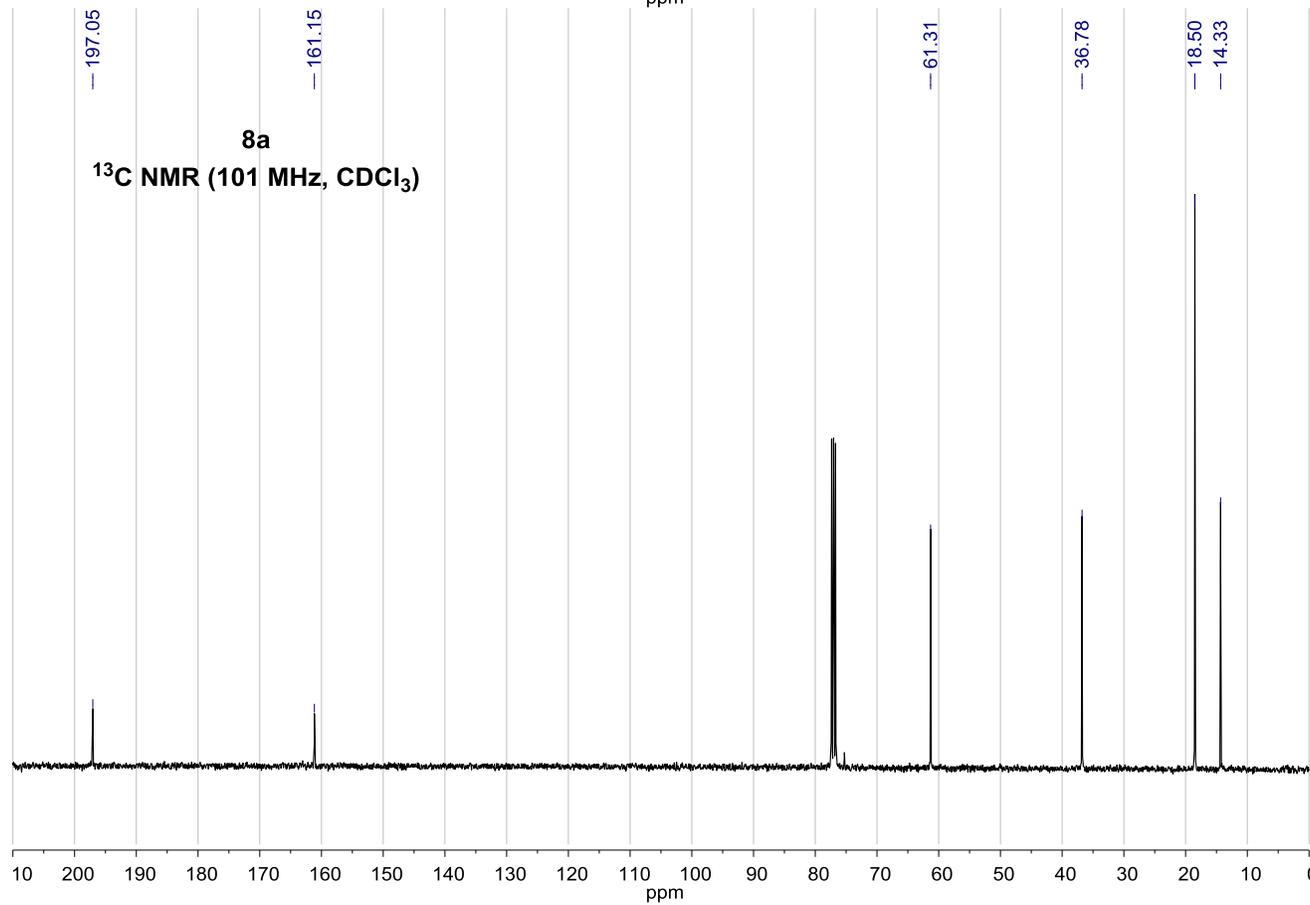
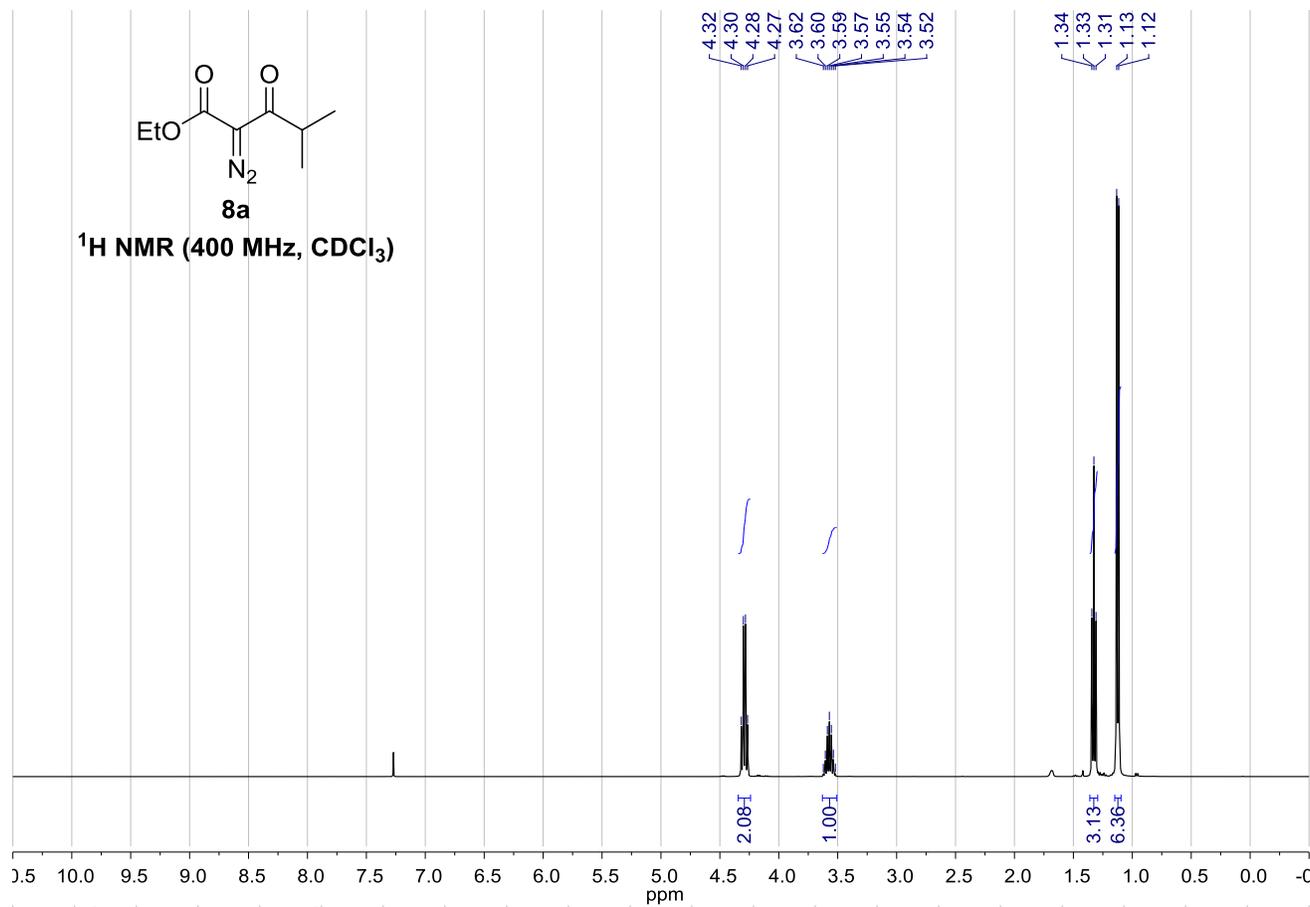


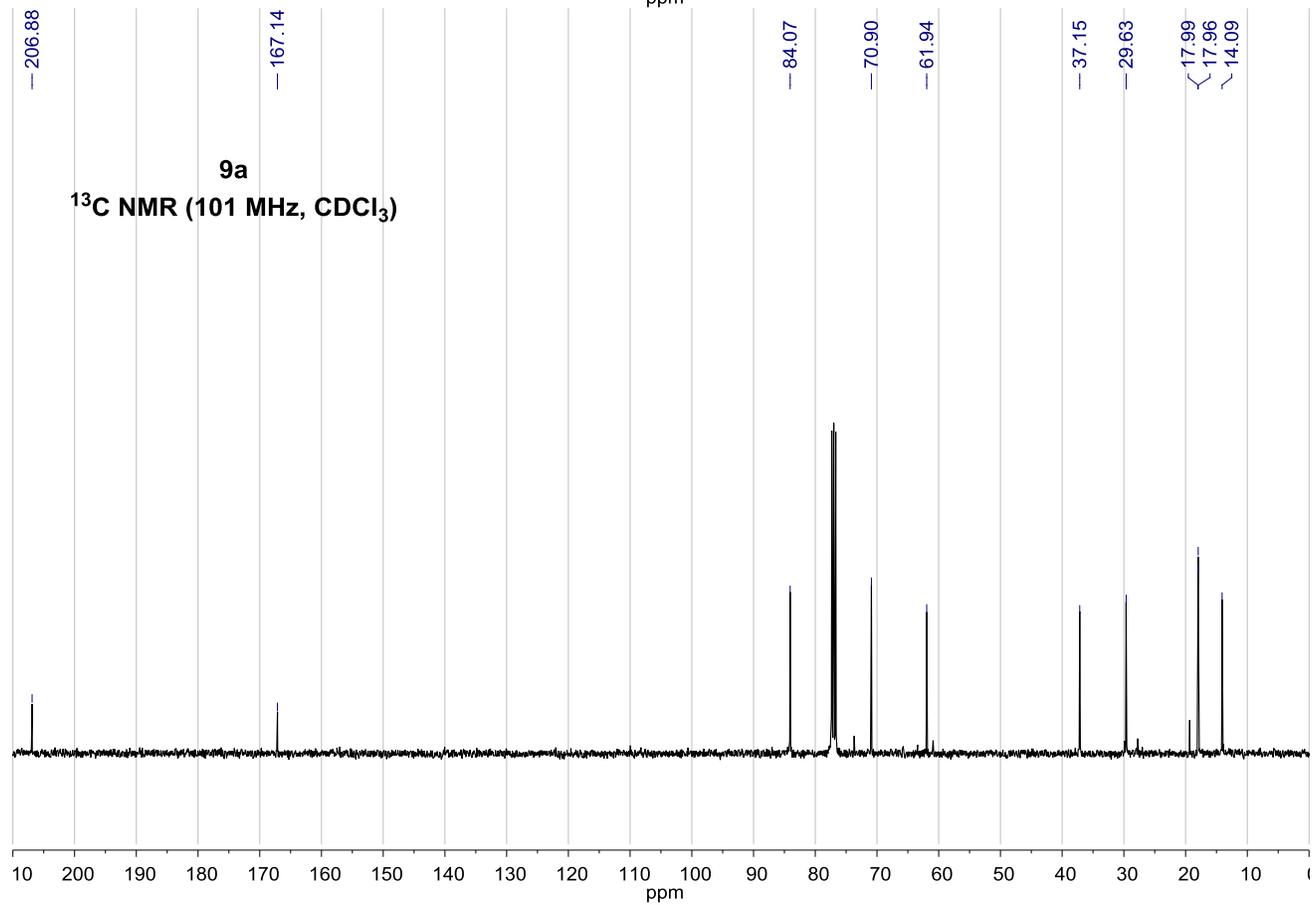
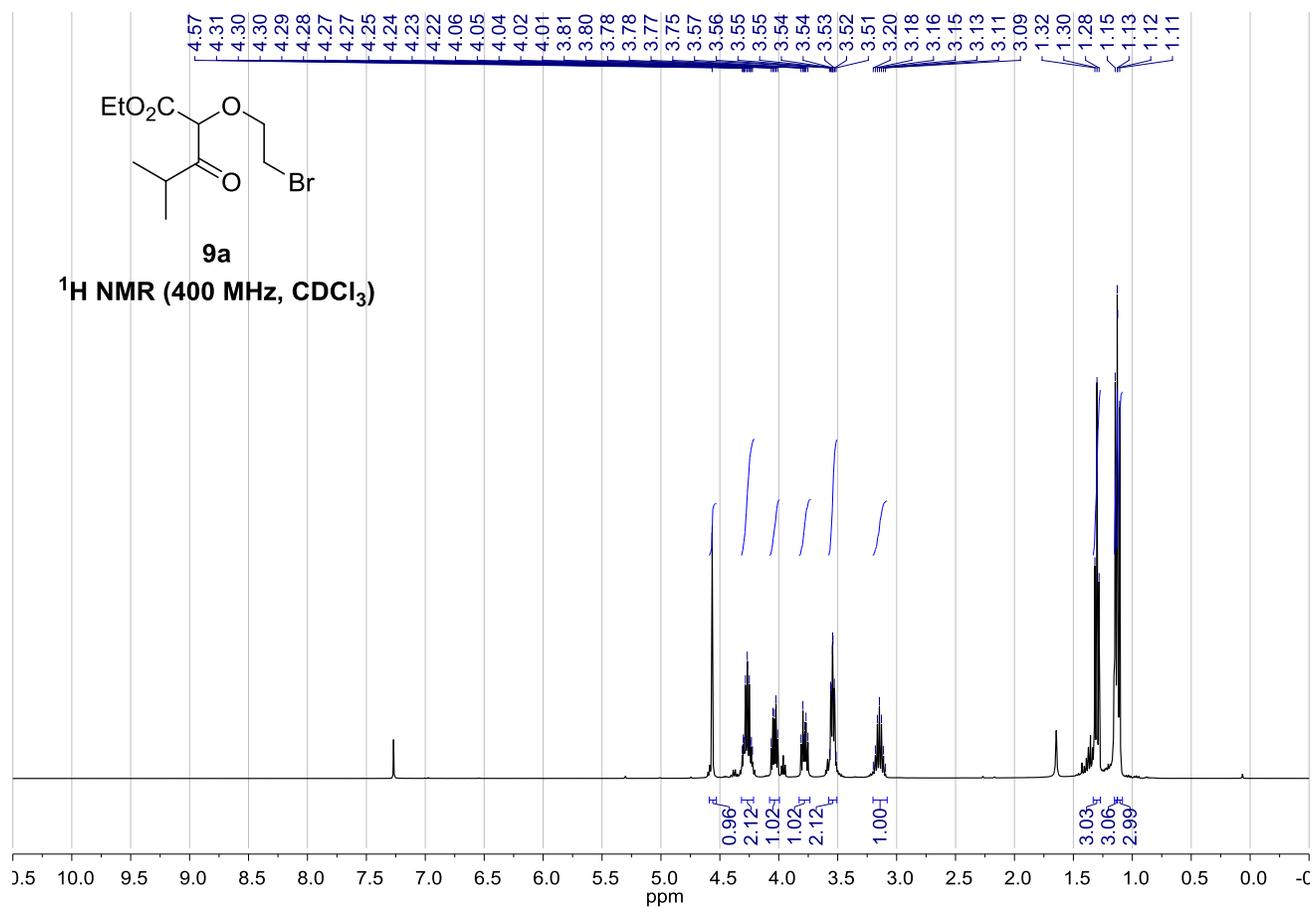


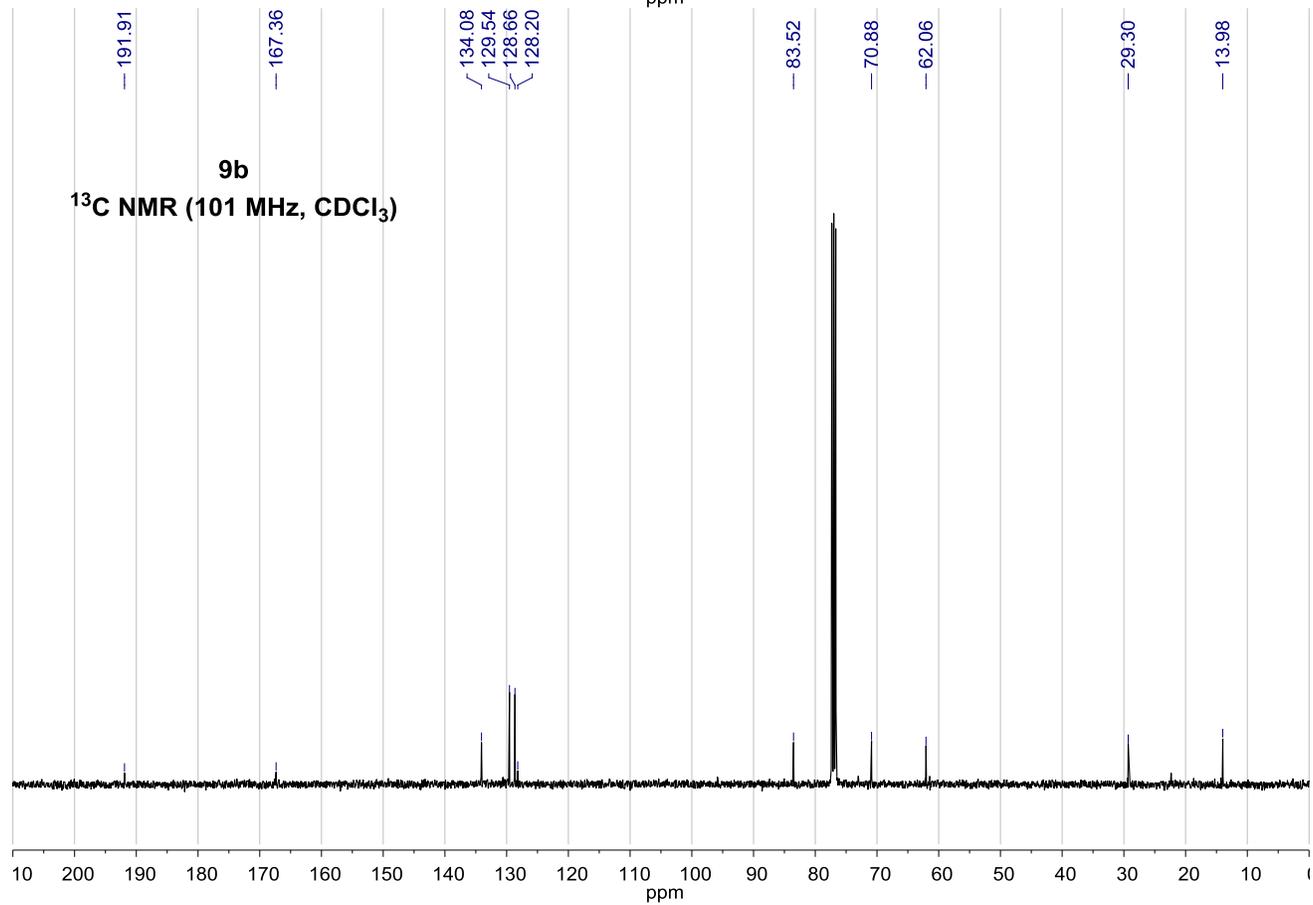
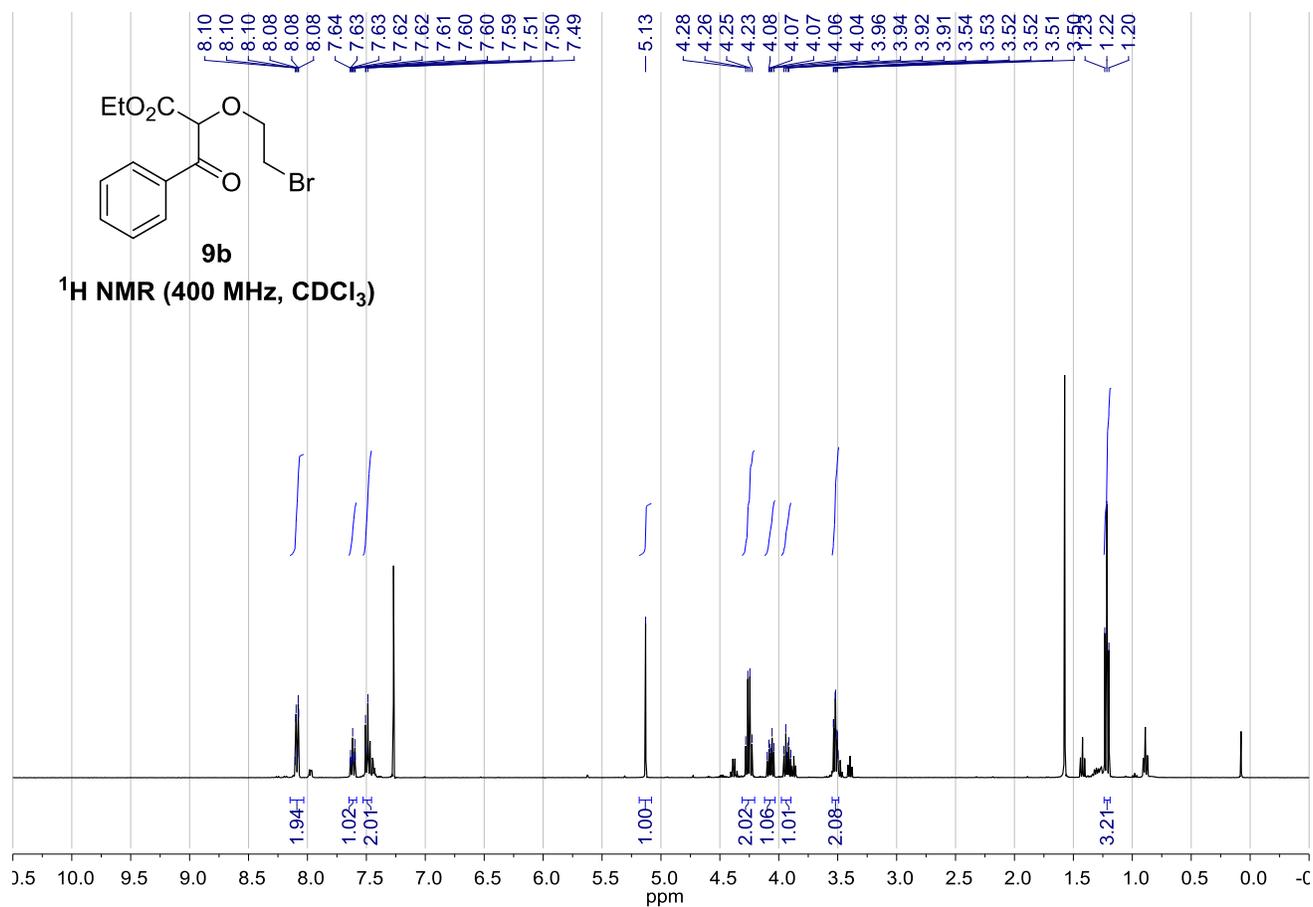


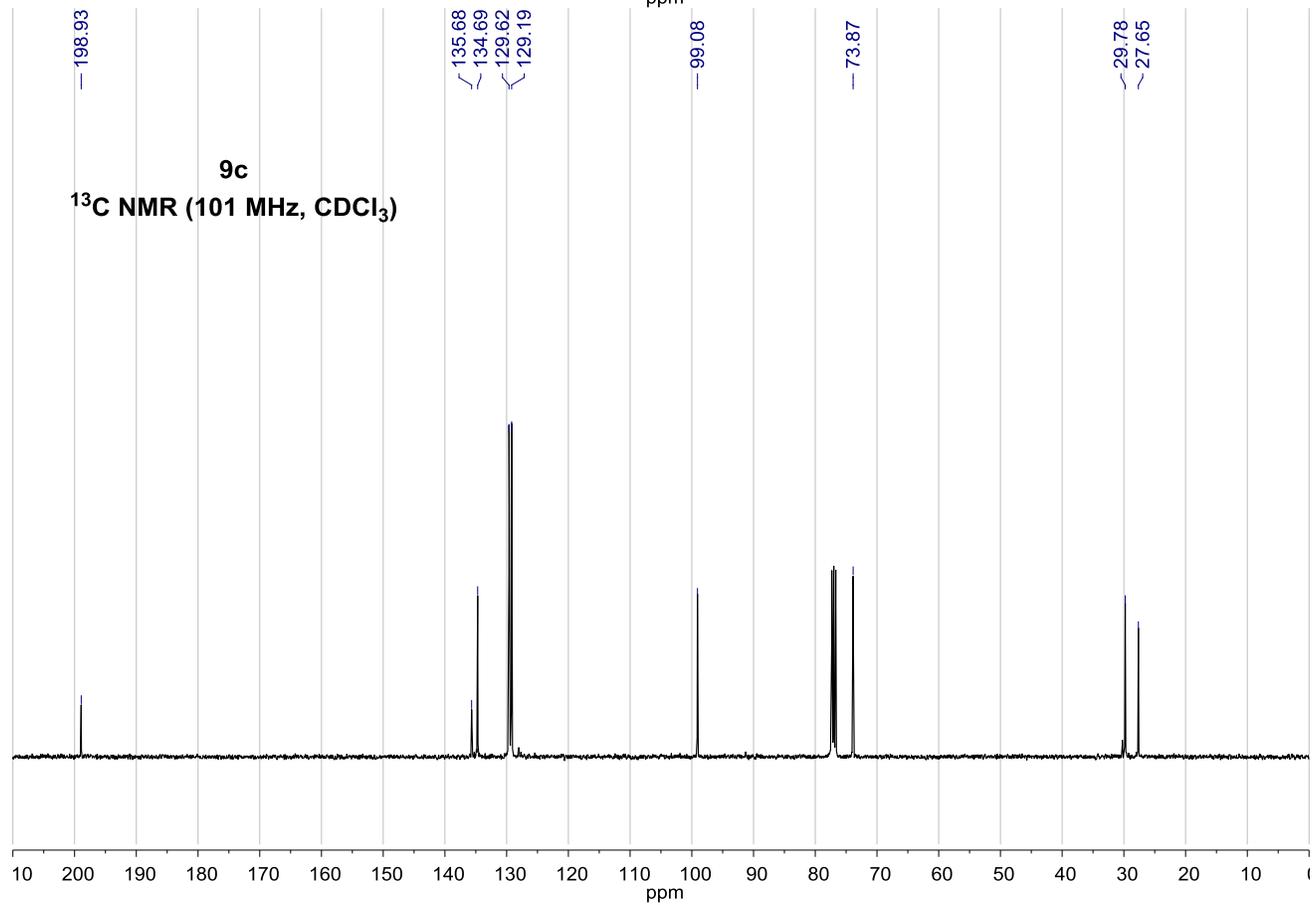
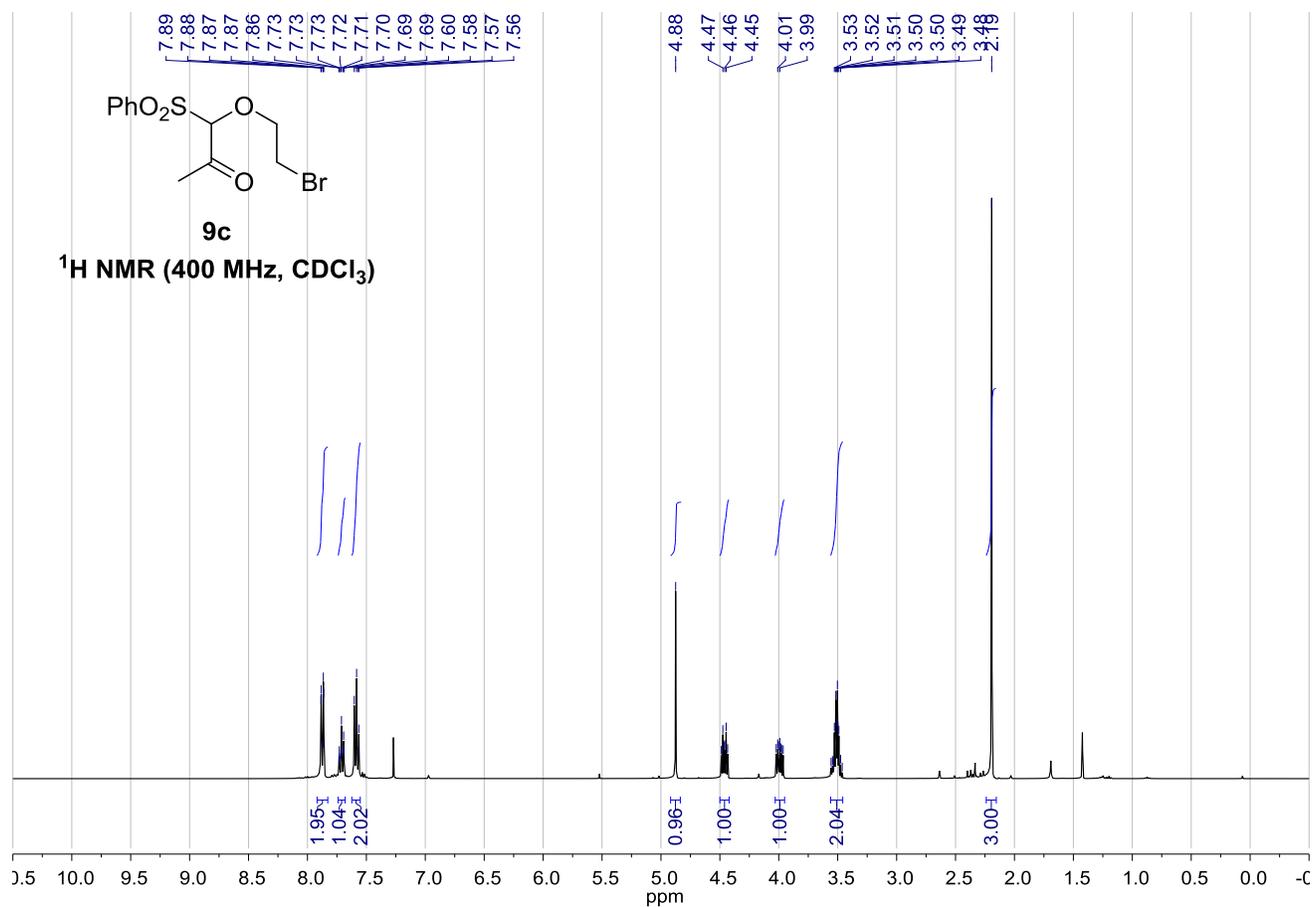


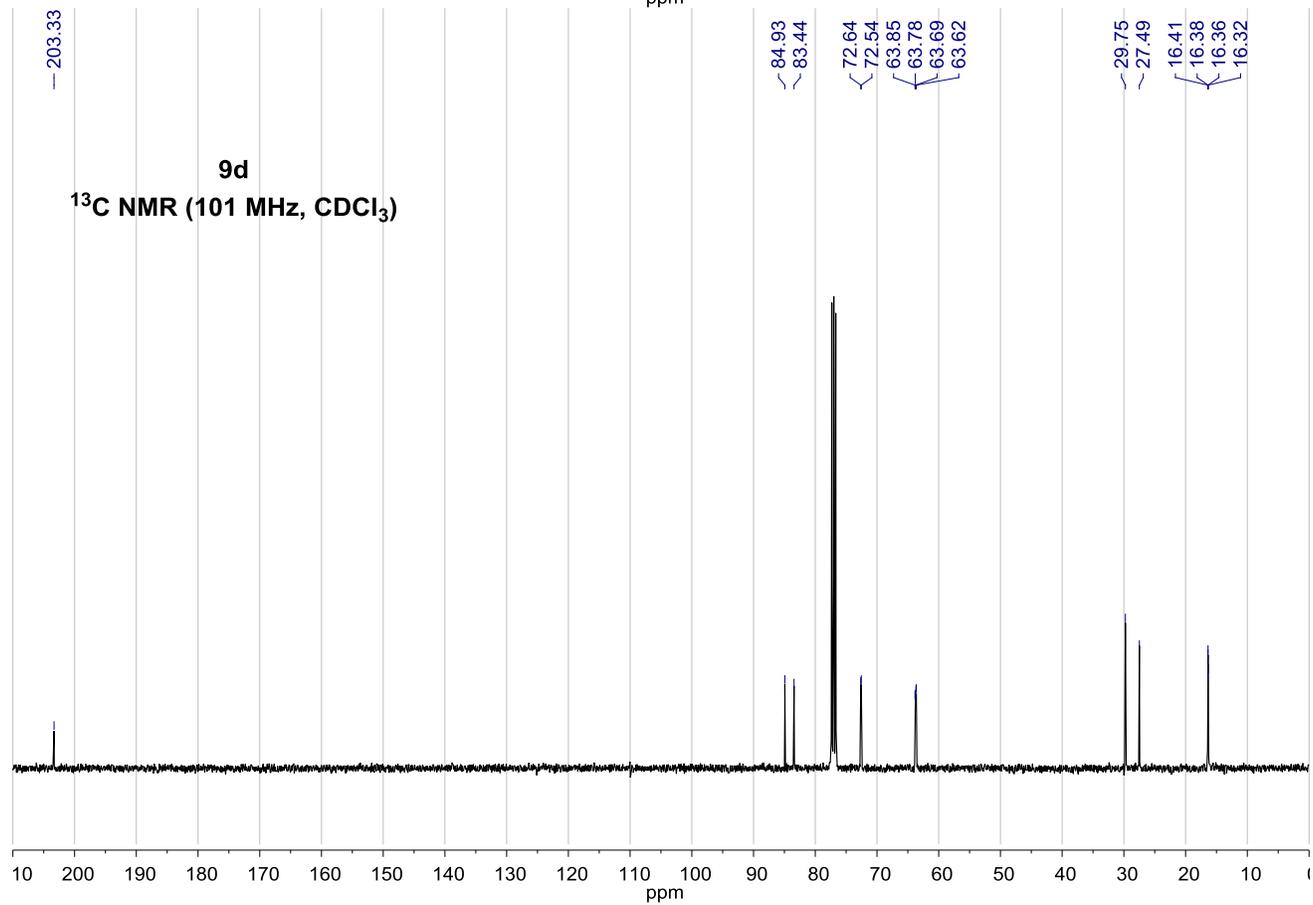
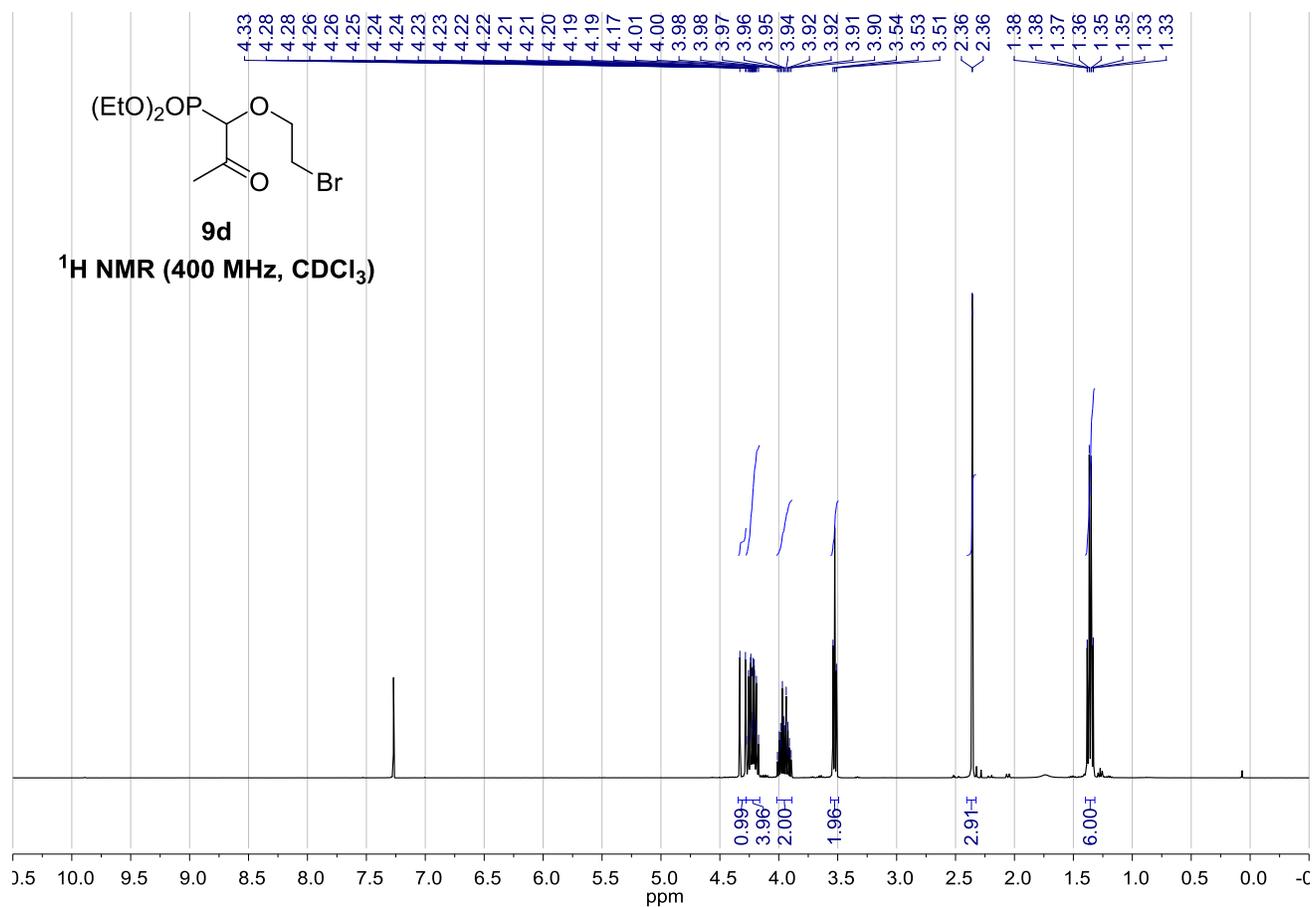


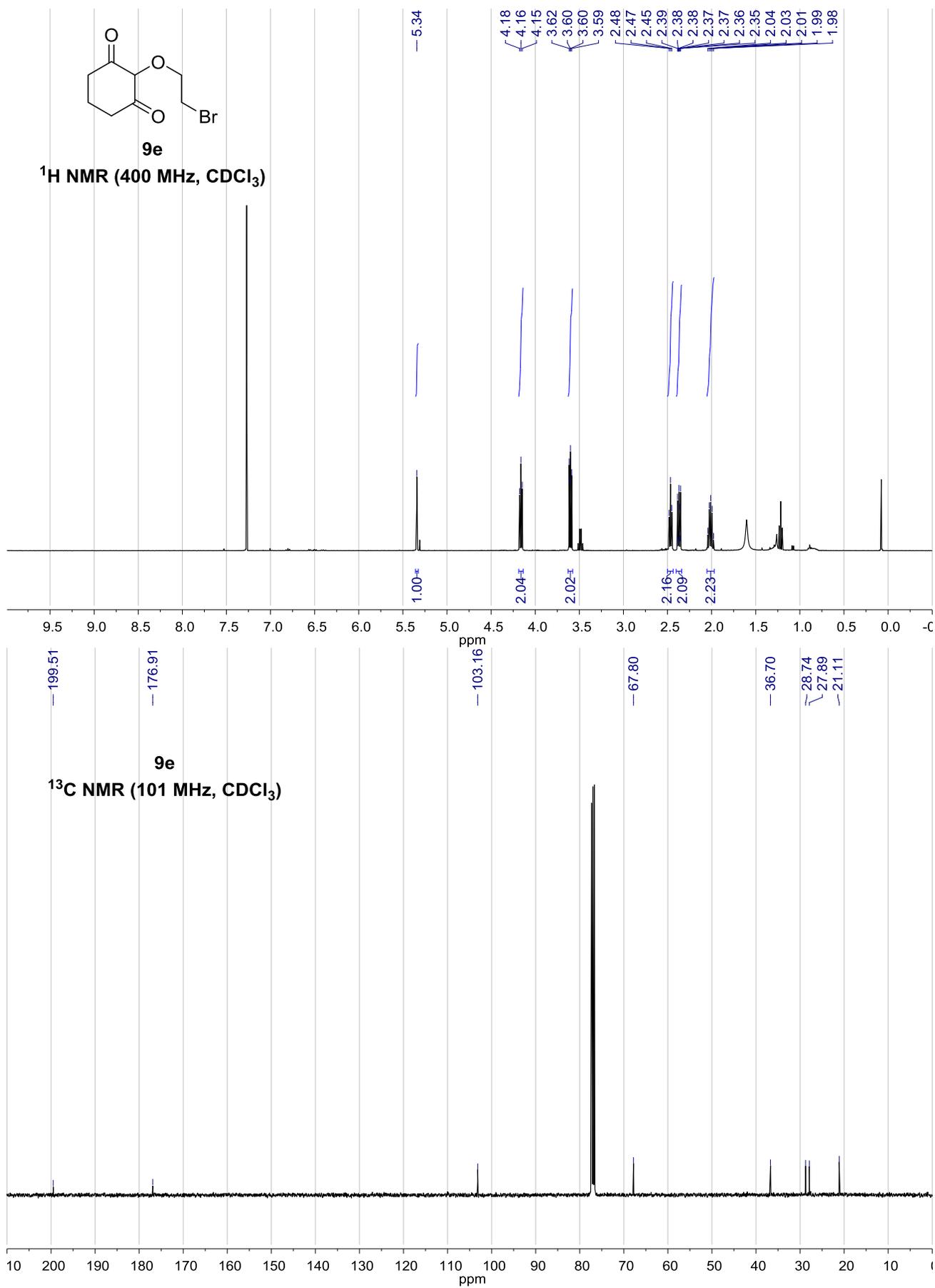


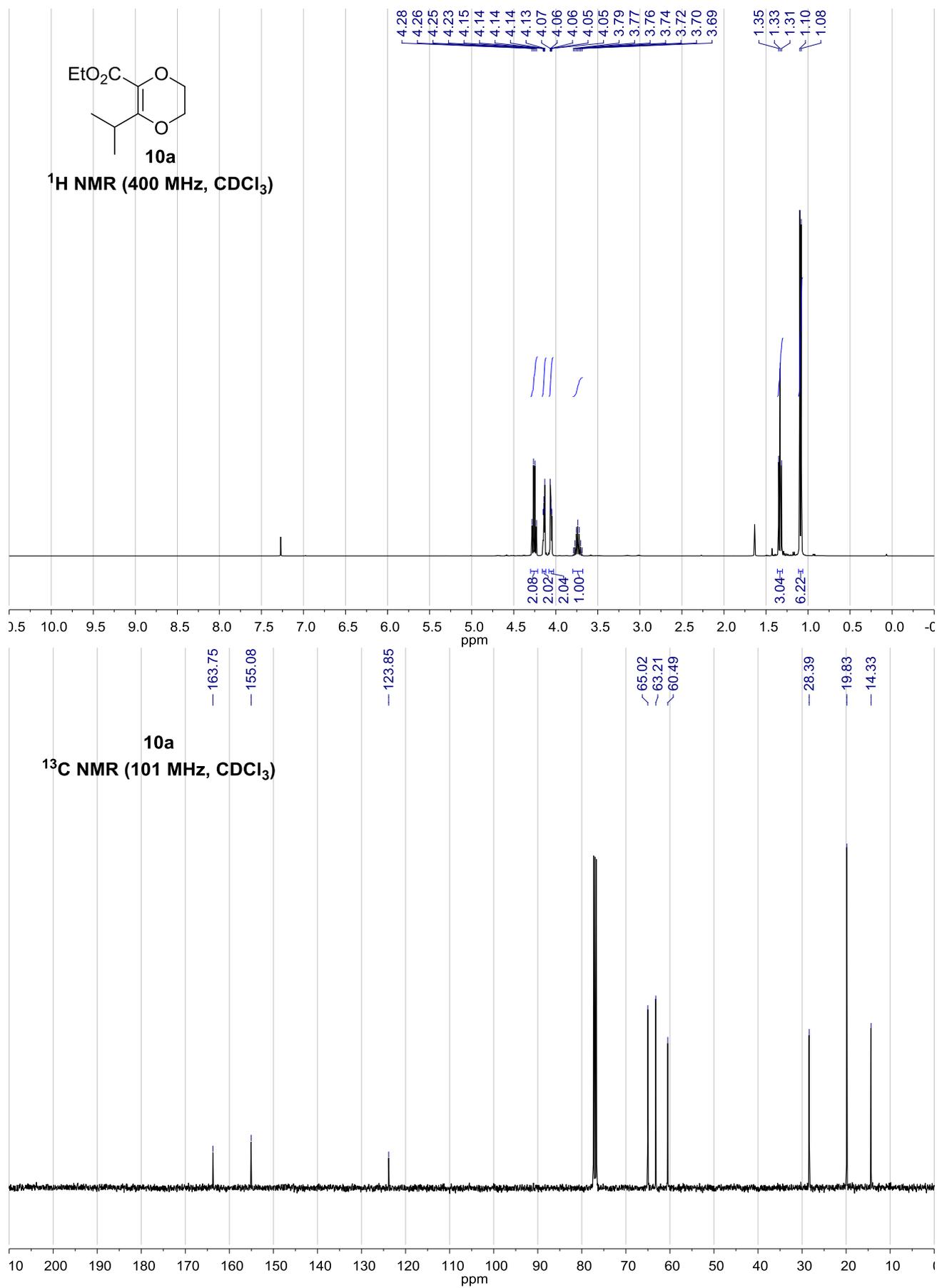


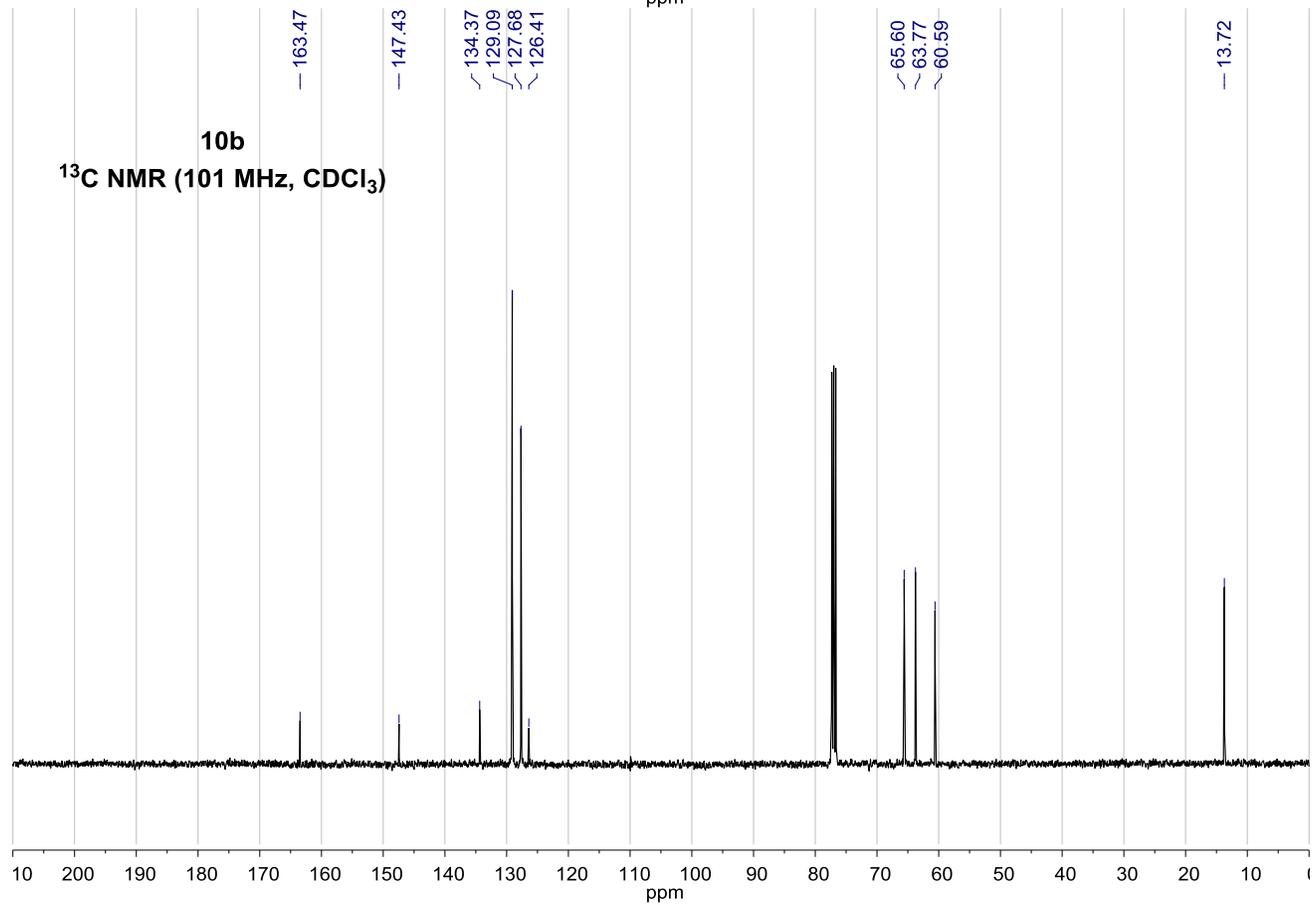
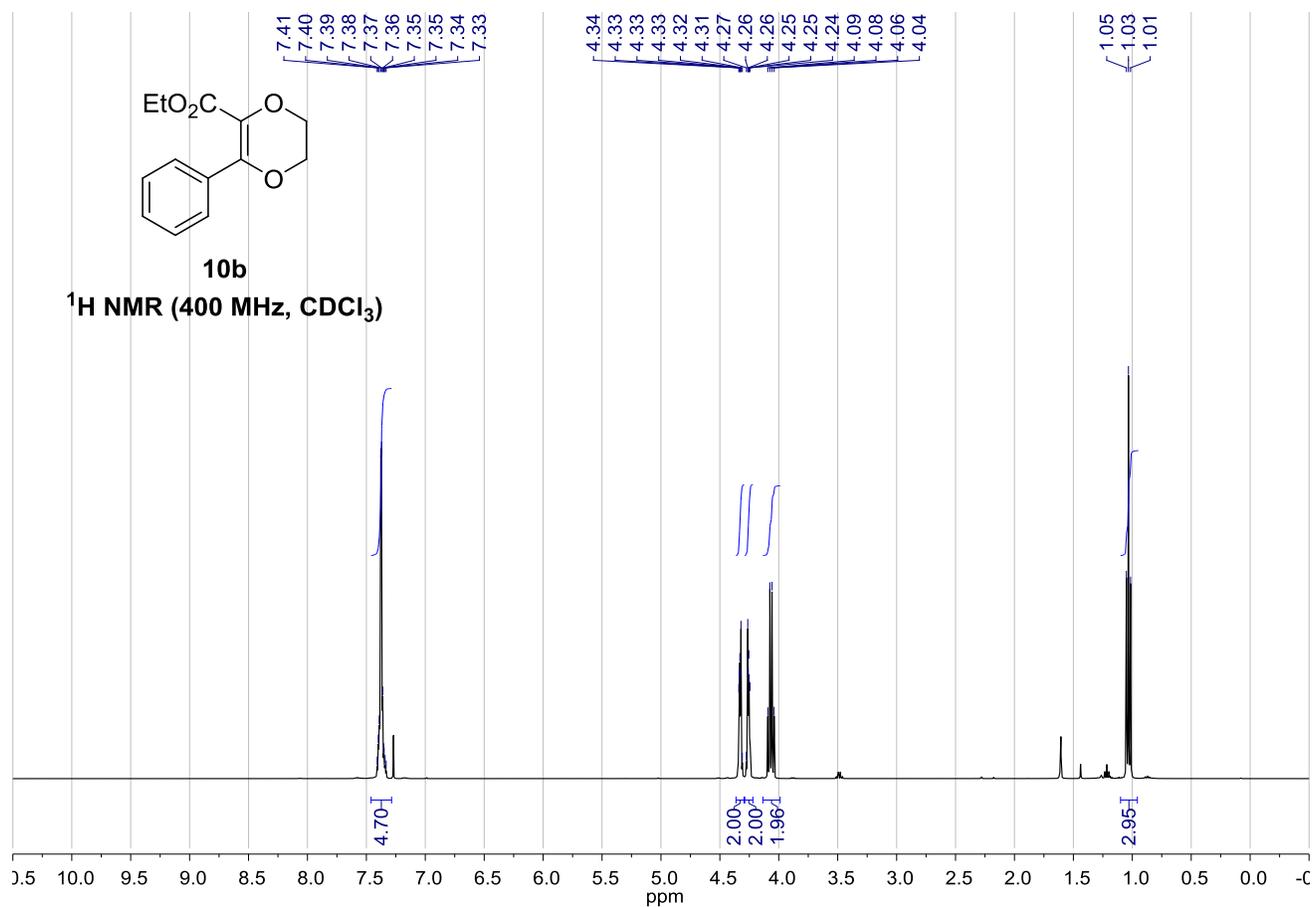


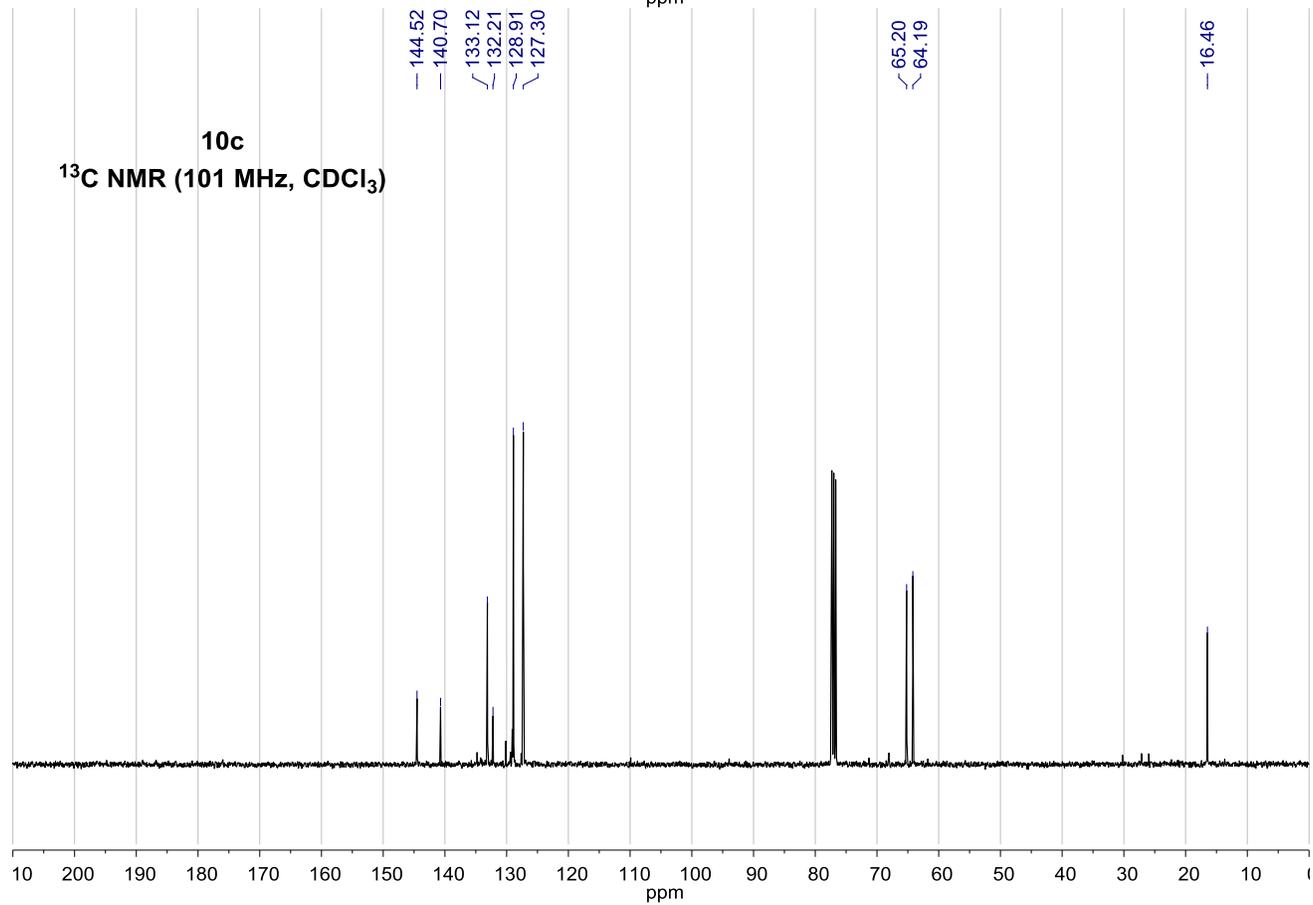
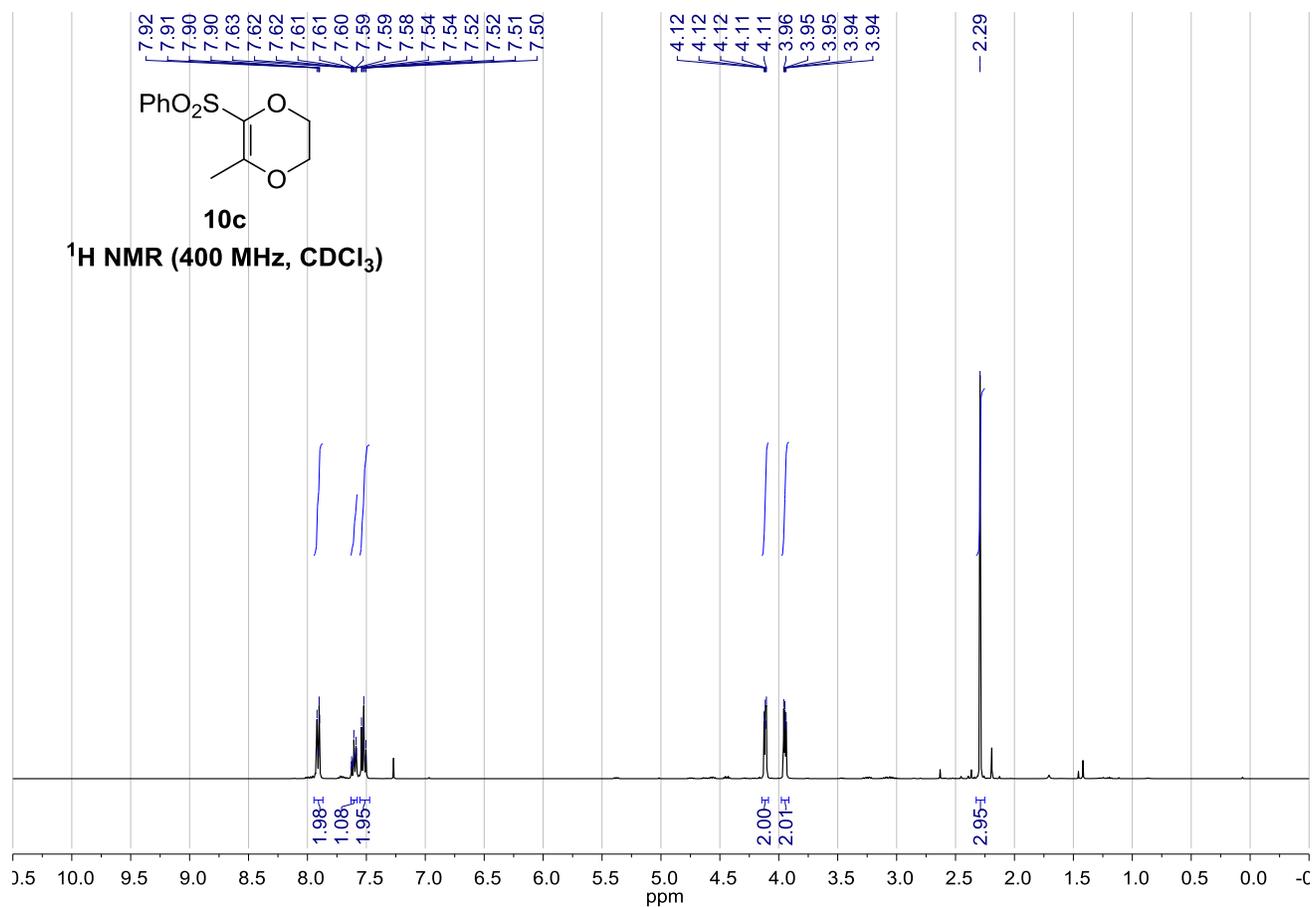


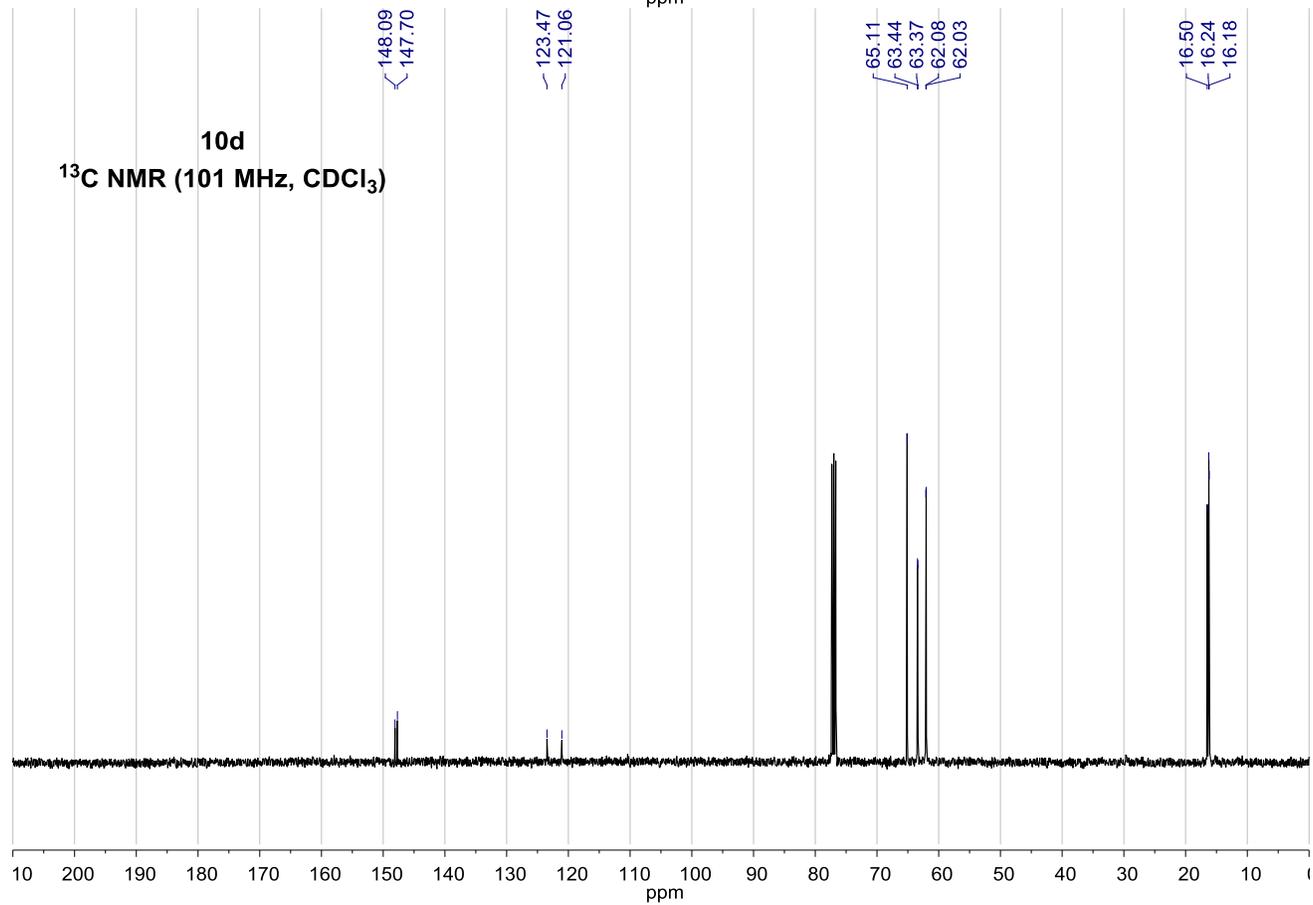
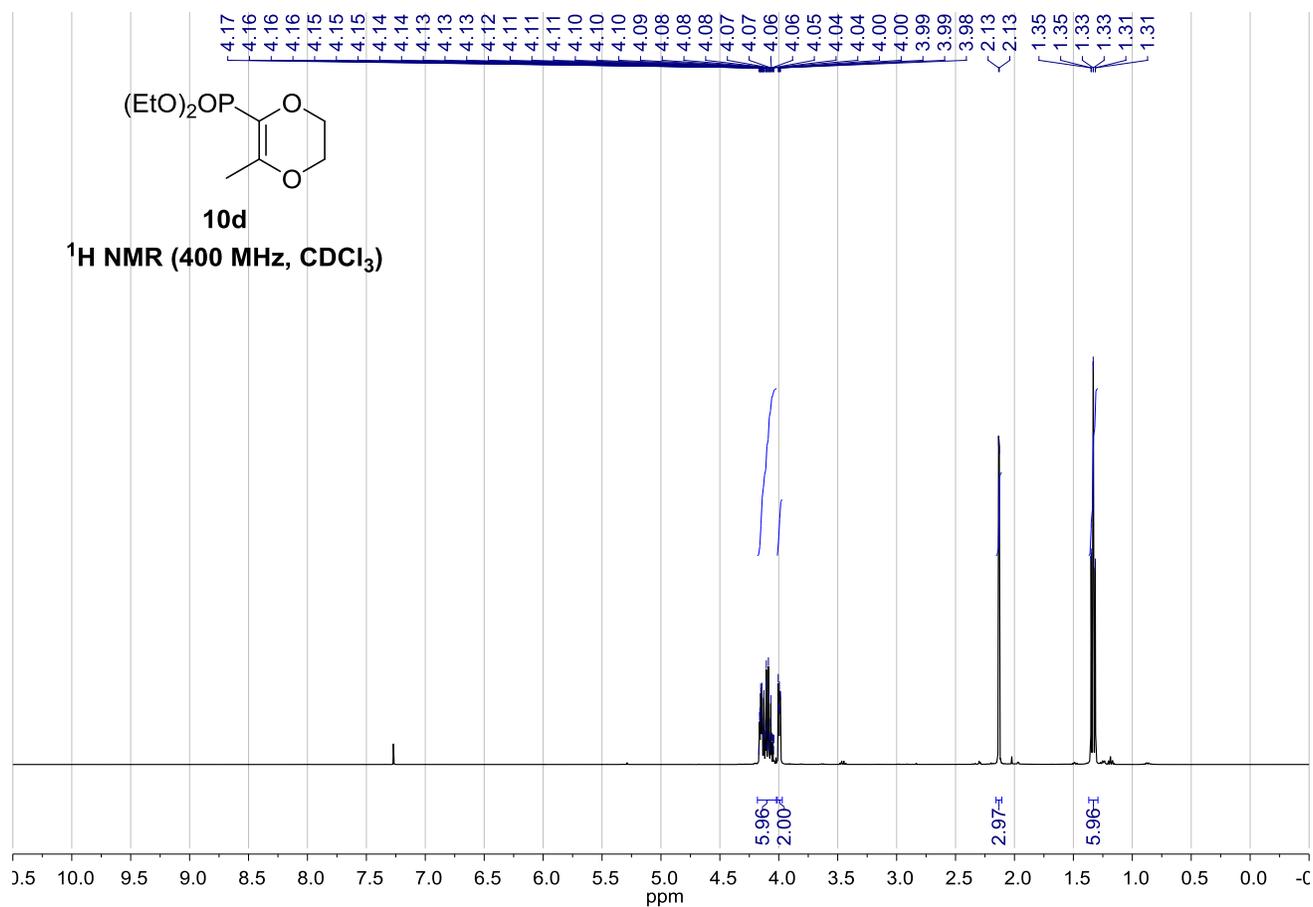


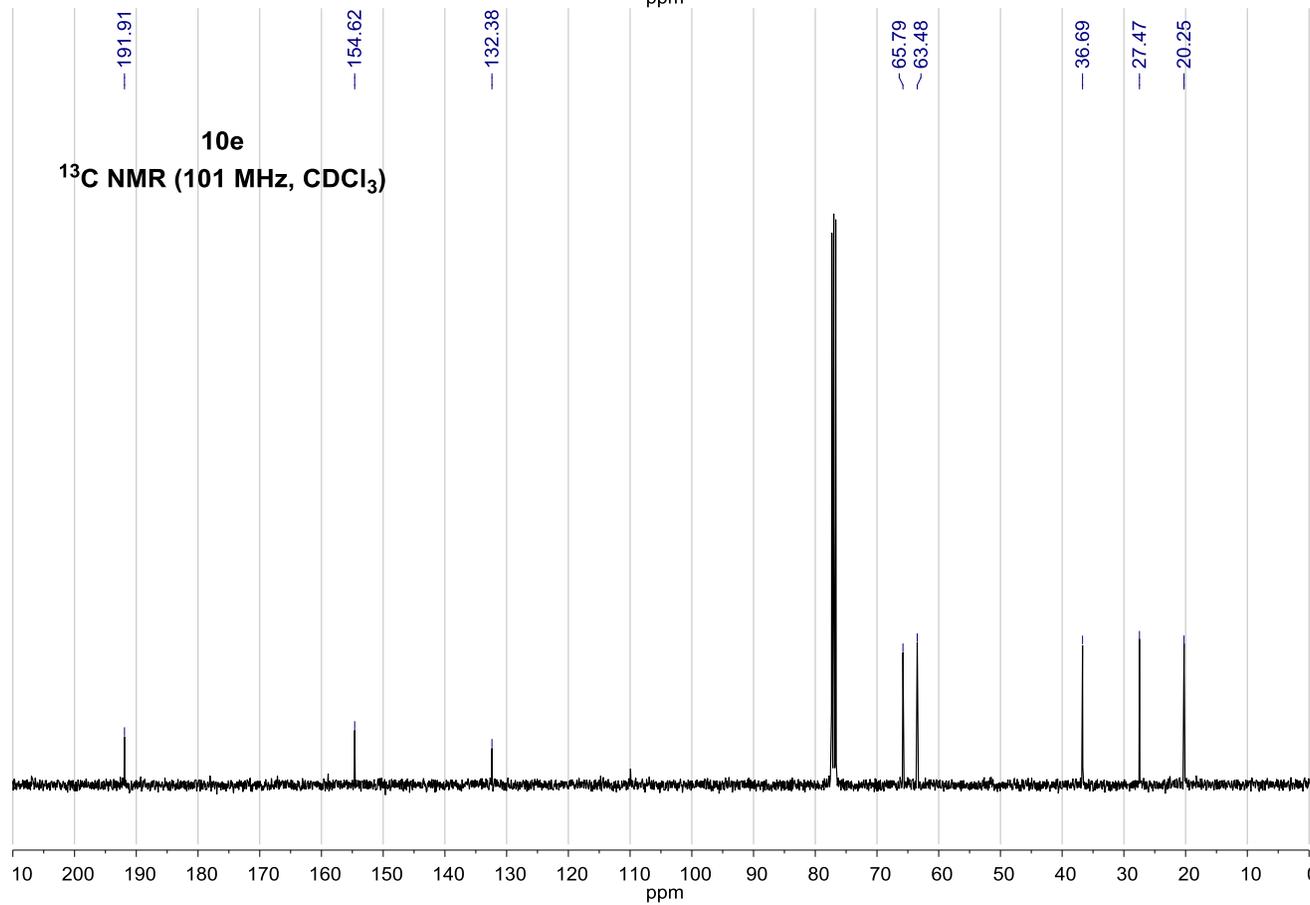
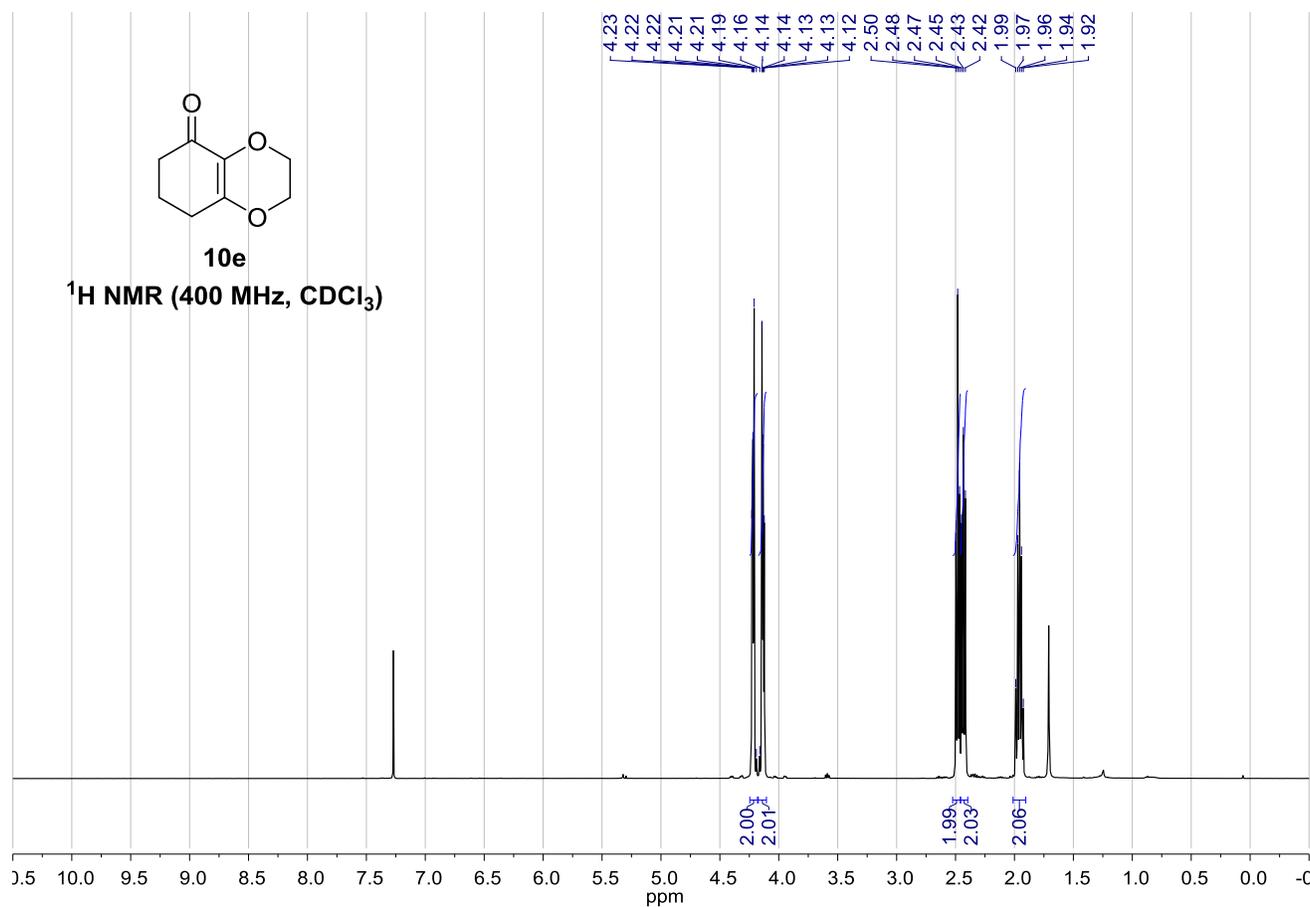


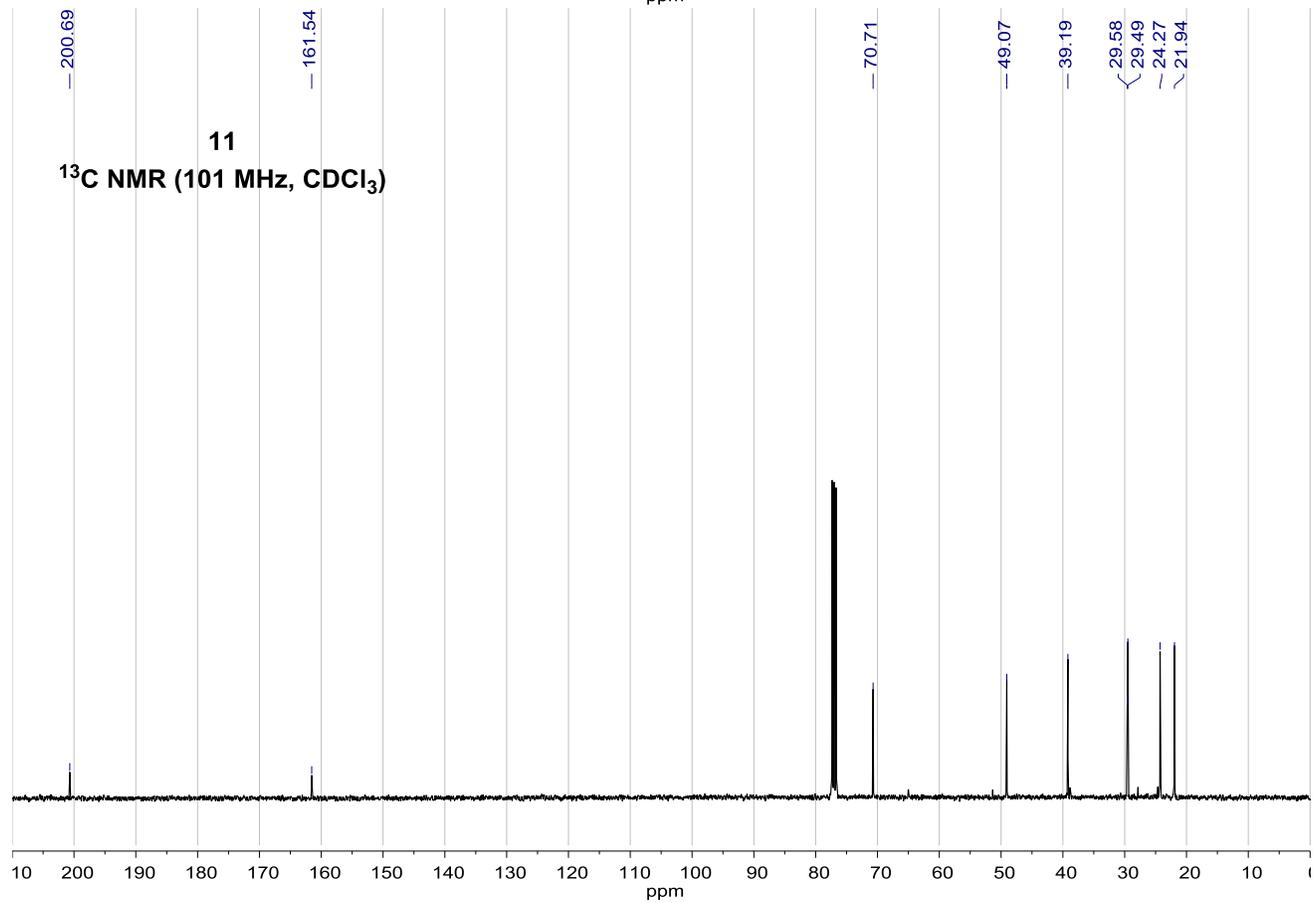
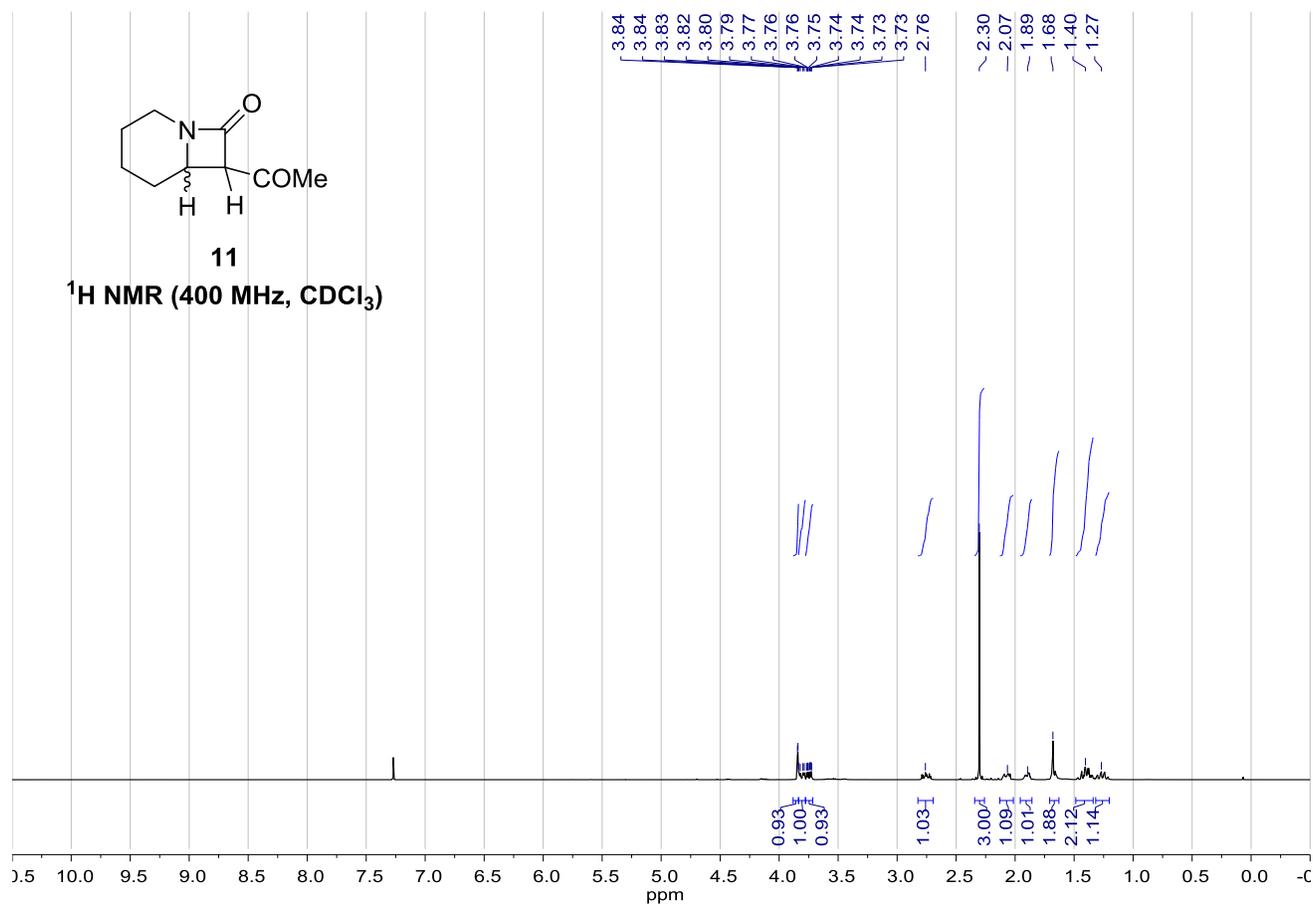


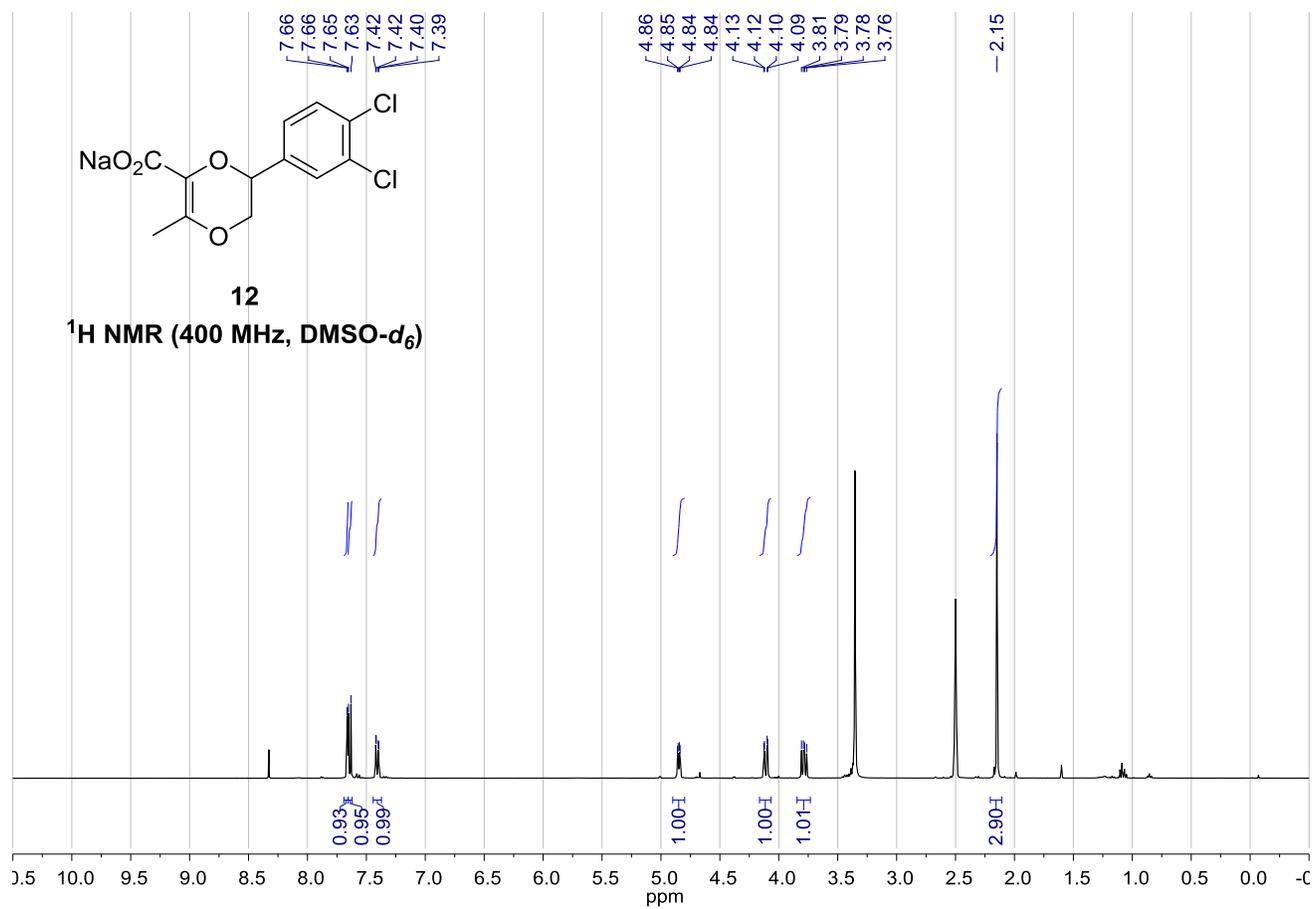


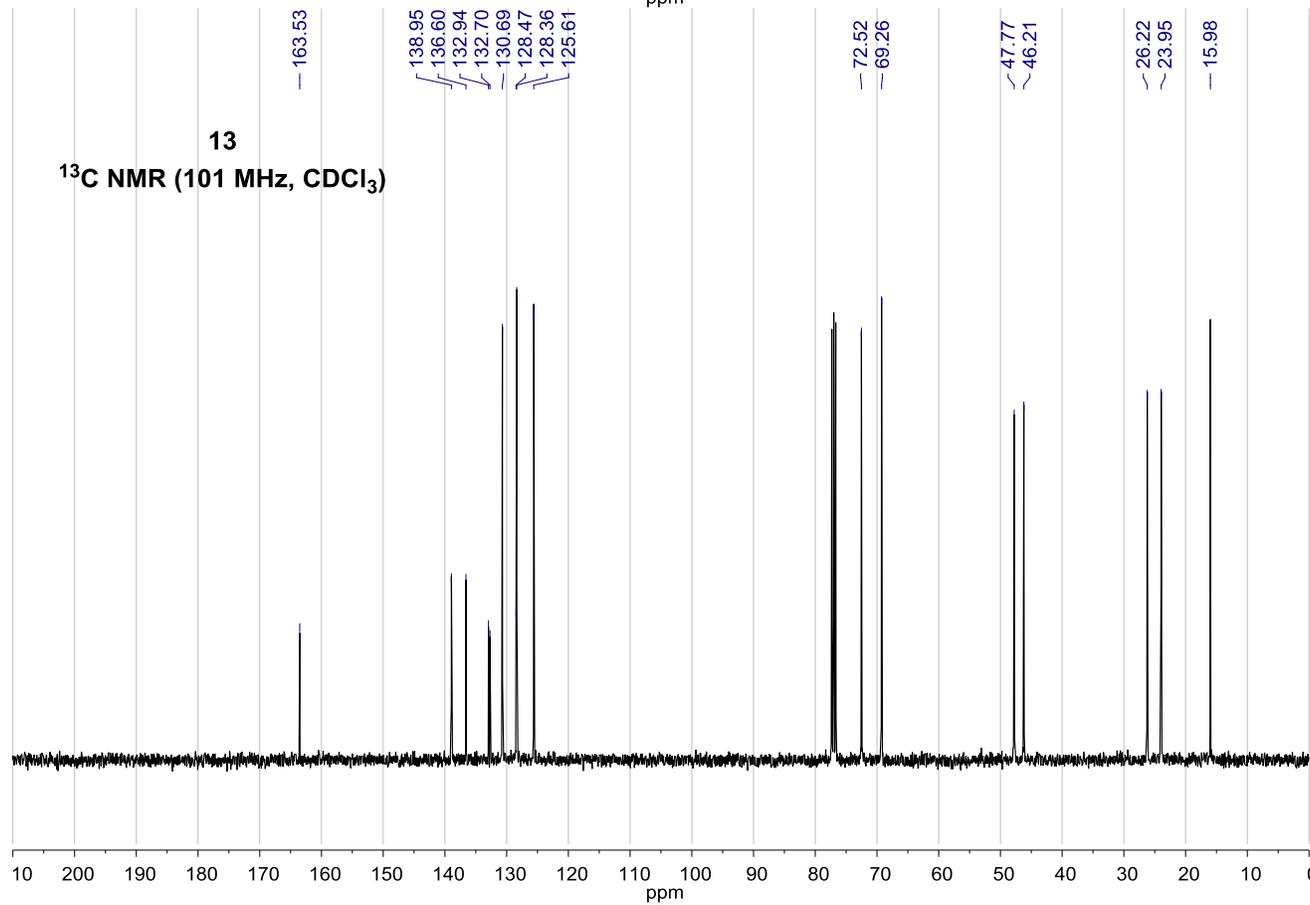
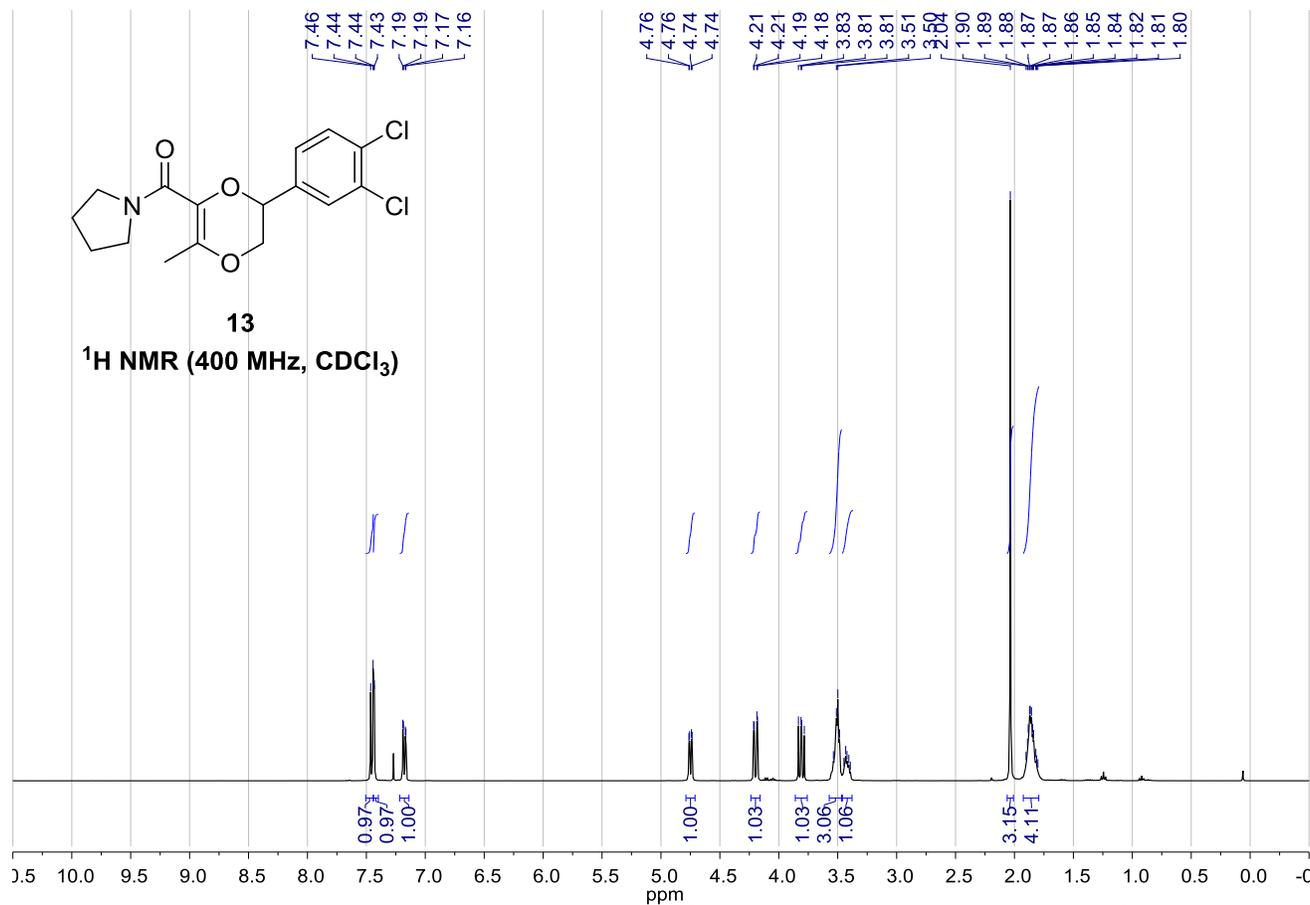


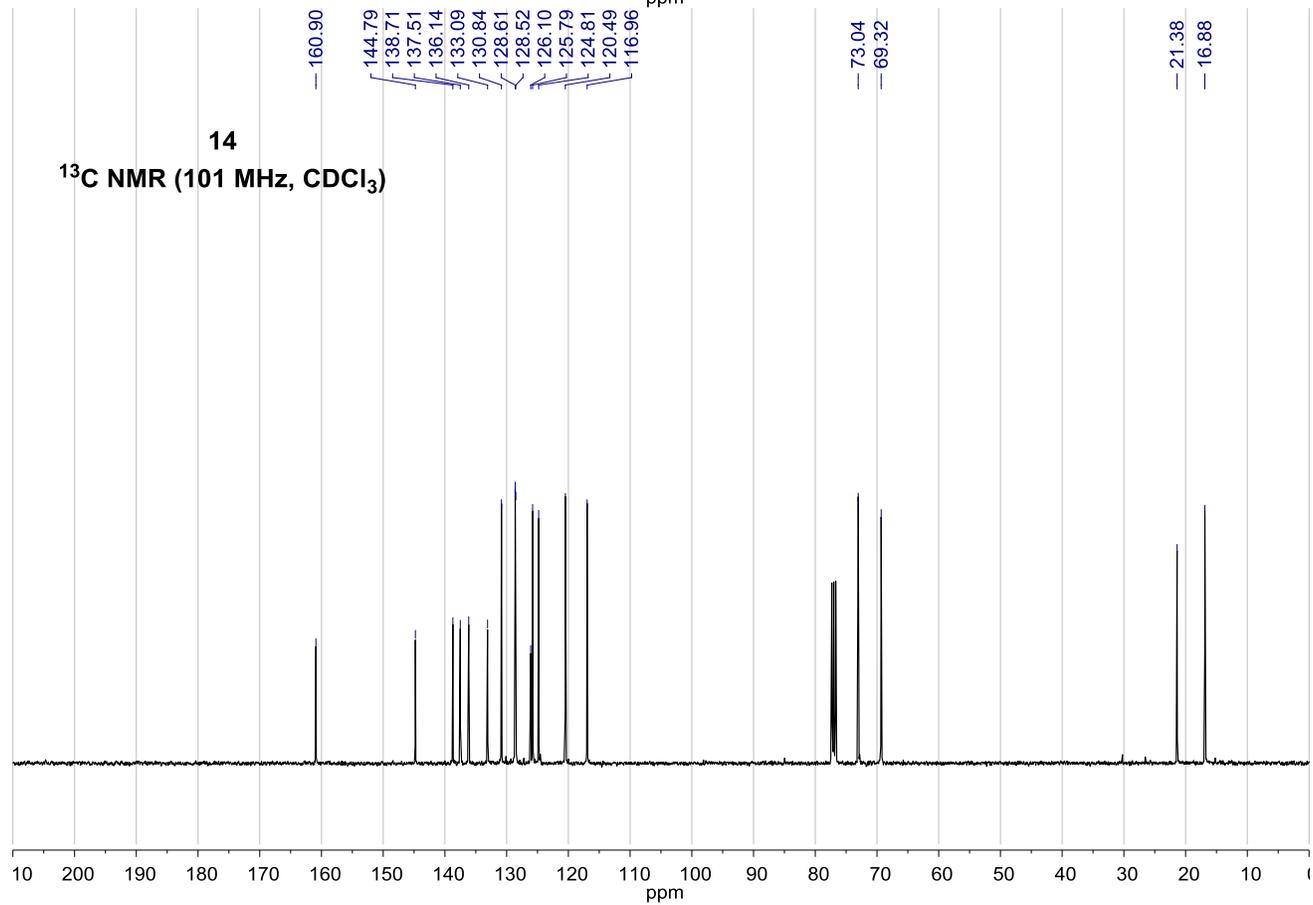
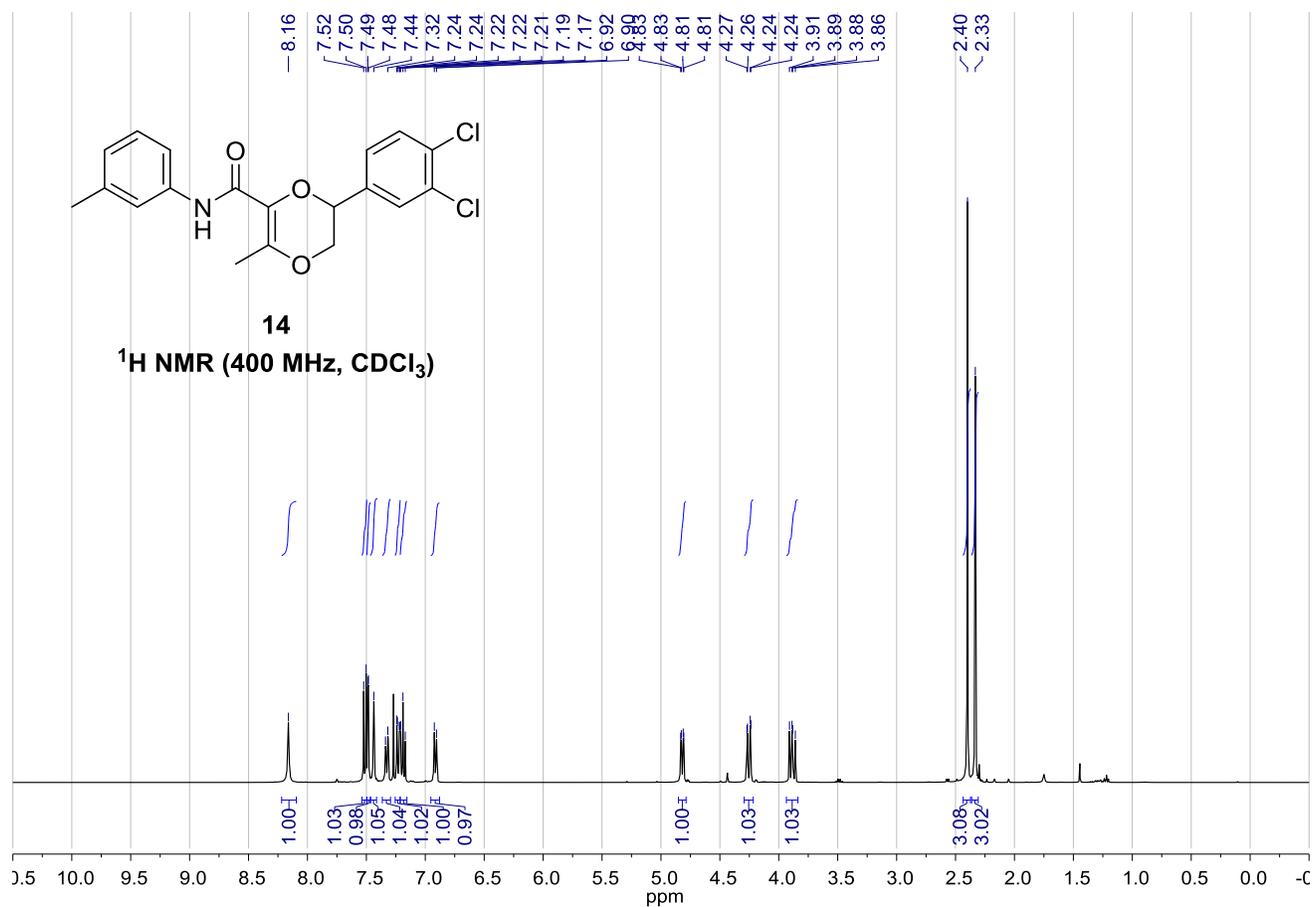


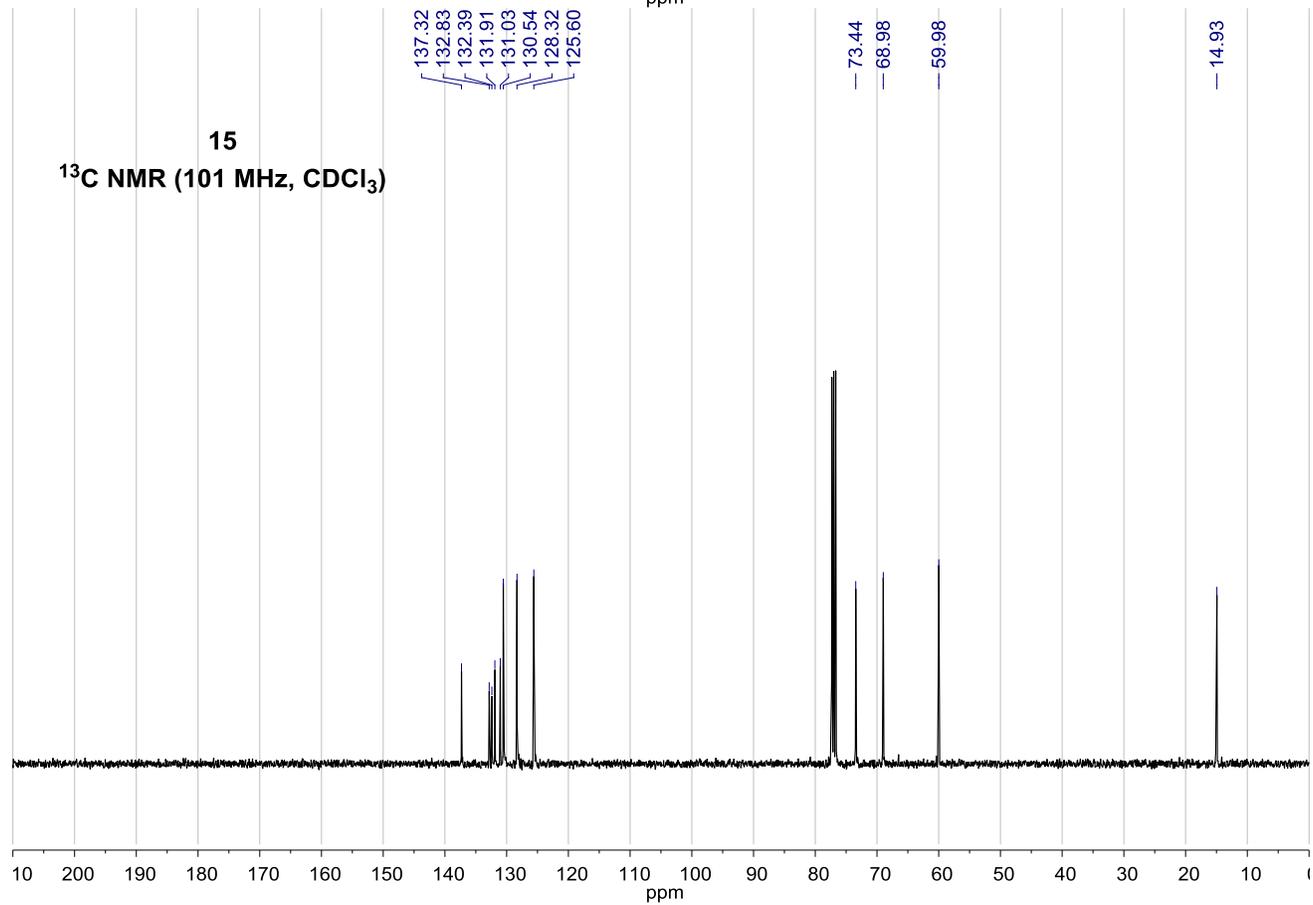
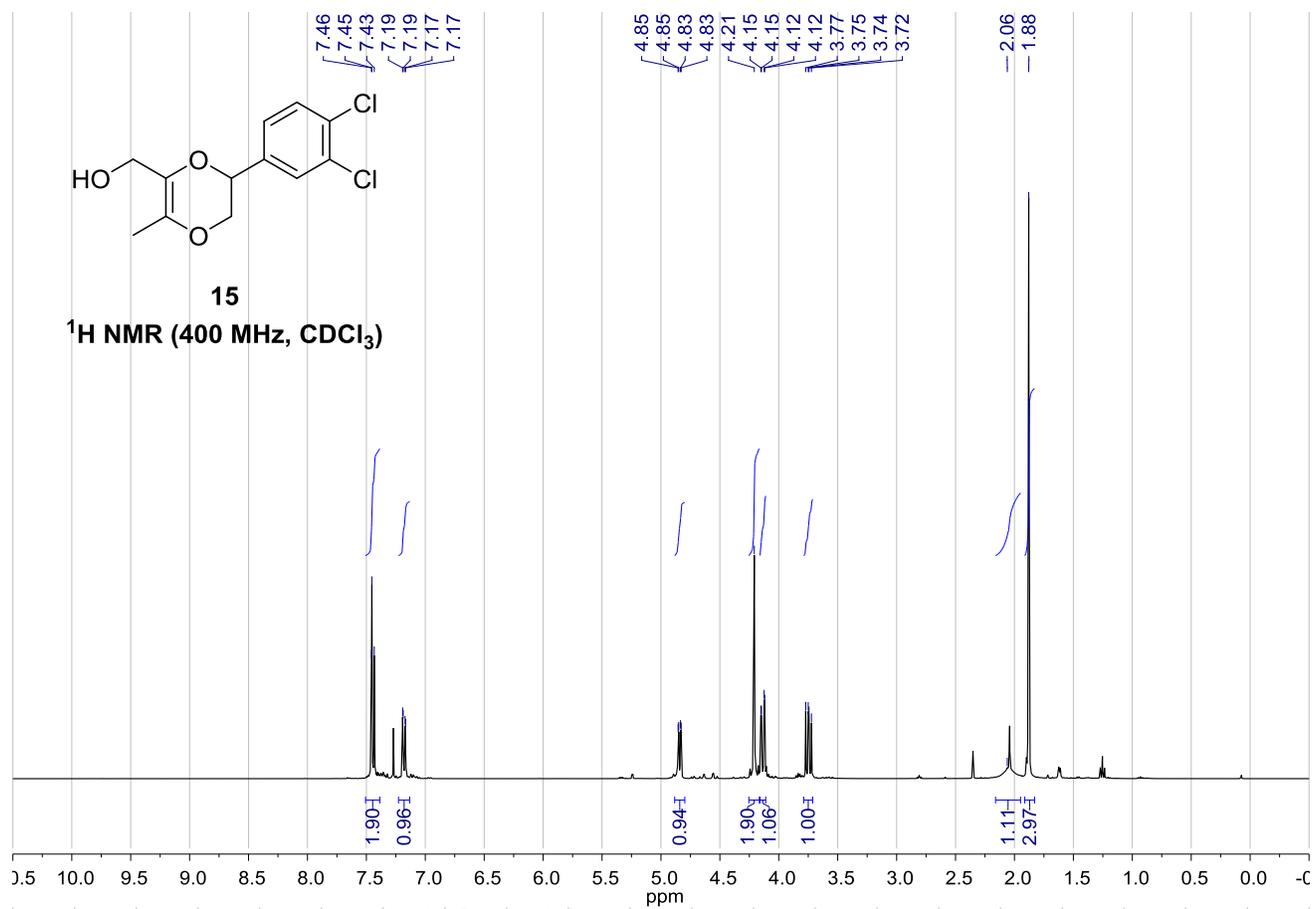




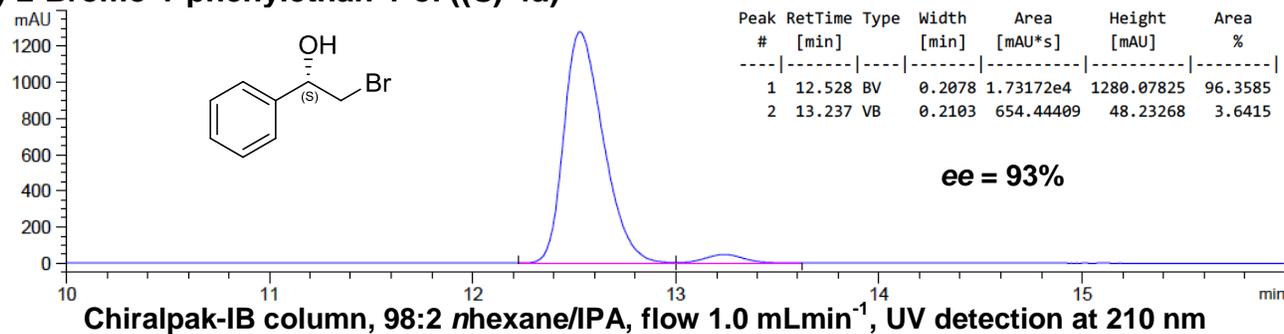
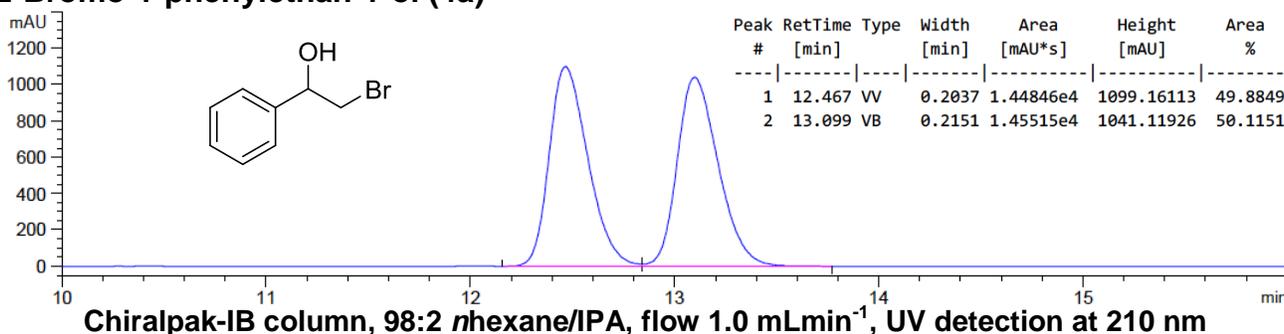
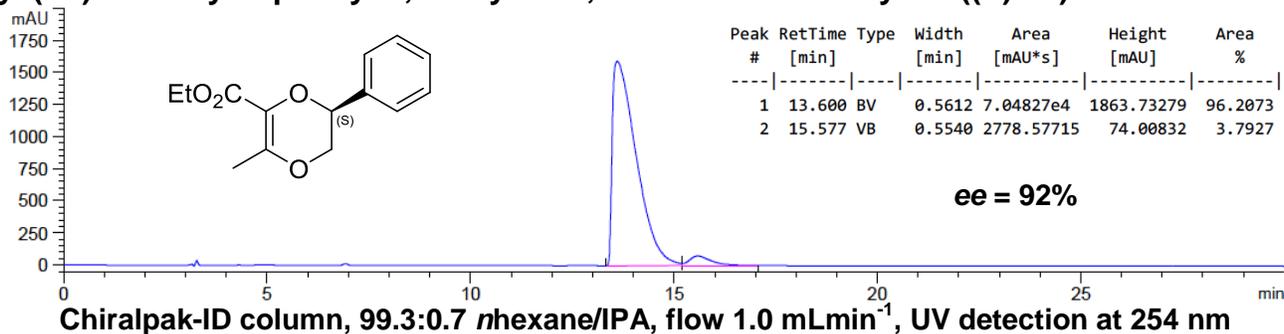
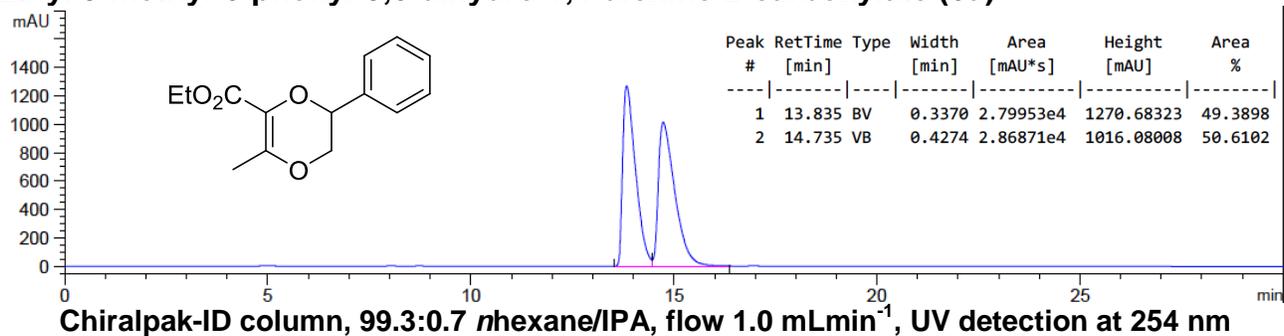








HPLC Traces

(1S)-2-Bromo-1-phenylethan-1-ol ((S)-4a)**(±)-2-Bromo-1-phenylethan-1-ol (4a)****Ethyl (6S)-3-methyl-6-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-1,4-dioxine-2-carboxylate ((S)-6a)****(±)-Ethyl 3-methyl-6-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-1,4-dioxine-2-carboxylate (6a)**

References

- [1] Austeri, M.; Rix, D.; Zeghida, W.; Lacour, J. *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 1394.