Synthesis of Enaminones by a Palladium-Catalyzed Four-Component Carbonylative Addition Reaction

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Abstract

A palladium-catalyzed carbonylative addition reaction of aryl bromides, amines, and alkynes has been developed. The reaction occurs readily in N,N-dimethylformamide with PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst to give the corresponding enaminones in medium to excellent yields. Furthermore, a mechanism for the palladium-catalyzed four-component carbonylative addition reaction is proposed.

Key words palladium catalysis, multicomponent reaction, carbonylative addition, enaminones, aryl bromides, amines

For economic and environmental reasons, environmentally friendly chemistry has attracted considerable attention in modern organic synthesis. Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) can produce target products directly by simple operations with high efficiency and with reduced waste generation compared with conventional methods in organic synthesis. Palladium-catalyzed carbonylation is a representative MCR that has played an important role in the synthesis of carbonyl compounds because of its high selectivity and mild reaction conditions. In recent years, palladium-catalyzed three-component carbonylative coupling reactions of aryl halides with organometallic reagents, alkenes, alkynes, amines, alcohols, water, or hydrogen have been studied. However, much to our regret, there have been few reports on palladium-catalyzed four-component carbonylations.

Recently, Wu and co-workers reported a palladium-catalyzed four-component carbonylation for the synthesis of 4(3H)-quinazolinones or thiochromenones. In 2014, Bao and co-workers reported the palladium-catalyzed three-component carbonylative addition reaction using 1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane (DPPB) as a ligand in DMF. In the present study, we found that the reductive elimination of the acylpalladium amine intermediate was interrupted by coordination of an alkyne and that a carbonylative addition reaction of an aryl bromide, CO, an amine, and an alkyne successfully occurred with PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> as catalyst at 120 °C in DMF (Scheme 1), thereby providing an efficient and novel strategy for the synthesis of enaminones. The method has several prominent advantages over conventional methods, such as mild reaction conditions, high efficiency, simple starting materials, and straightforward operations.

Scheme 1 Palladium-catalyzed four-component one-pot synthesis of enaminones

Initially, we began our study by using 1-(4-bromophenyl)ethanone (1a, 0.5 mmol), ethynylbenzene (2a, 0.6 mmol), HNEt<sub>2</sub> (3a, 0.75 mmol), and CO (5 atm) as substrates and PdCl<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%) as a catalyst to optimize the reaction conditions. The expected reaction occurred, and 1-(4-acetylphenyl)-3-(diethylamino)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one (4a) was obtained in 20, 22, and 45% yields in the presence of the bidentate ligands DPPB, 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane (DPPP), and 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane (DPPE) respectively (Table 1, entries 1–3). To our delight, however, the isolated yield of product 4a improved to 86% when PPh<sub>3</sub> was used as the ligand in DMF solvent (entry 4). A decreased yield of 4a was obtained when the reaction medium DMF was replaced by DMSO, MeCN or 1,4-dioxane.
(entries 5–7). Note that no product 4a was produced when the reaction was performed in toluene (entry 8). The yield of 4a did not improved significantly when the reaction temperature was increased to 130 °C (entry 9; yield 87%), and the yield of 4a decreased to 65% when the reaction temperature was reduced to 110 °C (entry 10). The optimal reaction temperature is therefore 120 °C. The yield of 4a decreased when K2CO3, K3PO4, Bu3N, or DIPEA was used as an additive (entries 11–14; yield 28–68%). Furthermore, the reaction did not proceed in the absence of an additive (entry 15). Interestingly, the four-component reaction proceed smoothly with PdCl2(PPh3)2 as the catalyst to give product 4a in 86% yield (entry 16).

**Table 1 Reaction Condition Screening**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Ligand</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DPPB</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DPPB</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DPPE</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMSO</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>MeCN</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>1,4-dioxane</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>K2CO3</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>K3PO4</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>DMF</td>
<td>Bu3N</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PPh3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>DIPEA</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>DMF</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 1a (0.5 mmol), 2a (0.6 mmol), 3a (0.75 mmol), CO (5 atm), PdCl2 (5 mol%), ligand (10 mol%), additive (1.5 mmol), solvent (4 mL), 120 °C, 20 h.
* Isolated yield.
* No reaction; the starting materials were recovered.
* At 130 °C.
* NR.

We first investigated the reactions of various aryl bromides with ethynylbenzene (2a), HNEt2 (3a), and CO under the optimized conditions (Scheme 2). 1-(4-Bromophenyl)ethanone (1a) and 1-(3-bromophenyl)ethanone (1b) gave good yields of products 4a (86%) and 4b (78%), respectively. However, when 1-(2-bromophenyl)ethanone (1c) was used as a substrate, the reaction did not occur. Aryl bromides with an electron-withdrawing group in the para-position 1d–h reacted smoothly to give the corresponding products 4d–h in moderate to good yields (71–86%). On the other hand, products 4i (58%) and 4j (45%) were produced in lower yields from bromobenzene (1i) and 1-bromonaphthalene (1j), respectively.

We then studied the reactivity of various alkynes under the optimal conditions (Scheme 3). When the aromatic alkynes 2b (R = 4-Tol) and 2c (R = 3-Tol) were subjected in the reaction, the corresponding products 4k and 4l were obtained in excellent yields of 93 and 92%, respectively, whereas 2d (R = 2-Tol) gave only a moderate yield of 4m (78%). Enaminones 4n–p were produced in excellent yields of 95, 92, and 94%, respectively, from aromatic alkynes containing electron-donating groups in the para-position; however, lower yields were obtained when the aromatic alkynes contained electron-withdrawing groups in the para-position (4q; 56%; 4r; 53%). Interestingly, for aromatic alkyne 2j with a vinyl group in the para-position, product 4s (85%) was obtained, showing that the palladium-catalyzed carbonylative addition is highly selective towards the C=C triple bond. More importantly, aliphatic alkynes ethynylcyclohexane (2k) and oct-1-ynyl (2l) and the hetero-
cyclic alkyne 3-ethynylpyridine (2m) also reacted under the optimal conditions to give products 4t (84%), 4u (82%), and 4v (91%), respectively, in high yields.

Next, we used several secondary and primary amines in the palladium-catalyzed carbonylative addition reaction (Scheme 4). The secondary amines dimethylamine (3b) and dibutylamine (3c) gave products 4w (87%) and 4x (91%), respectively, in high yields. Primary amine butylamine (3d) gave a lower yield of product 4y (46%). However, the reaction did not occur smoothly when aniline (3e) was used.

To explore the mechanism of this reaction, we performed several control experiments (Scheme 5). The reaction of bromide 1a, ethynylbenzene (2a), and CO did not occur in DMF at 120 °C for 20 h (Scheme 1, eq 1), whereas the reaction of bromide 1a, diethylamine (3a), and CO did occur under these conditions to give the corresponding product 5a in 92% yield (Scheme 1, eq 2). These results show that, in the four-component carbonylative reaction system, the reaction occurs initially between the aryl bromide, the amine, and CO, rather than the aryl bromide, the alkyne, and CO.

Finally, a plausible reaction mechanism (Scheme 6) is proposed based on the control experiments and the reported mechanism of palladium-catalyzed carbonylation.10 Bromide 1a undergoes oxidative addition with Pd(0) to form the arylpalladium intermediate A. Subsequently, this undergoes CO insertion to produce an acylpalladium intermediate B, which react with nucleophile 3a to produce intermediate C in the presence of Et3N. The reductive elimination of intermediate C is interrupted by the coordination of 2a to give the π-alkyne(acyl)palladium intermediate D.11 Insertion then occurs to form intermediate E, which gives a Pd(0) species and product 4a through reductive elimination.
In summary, we have developed a new type of palladium-catalyzed one-pot carbonylative addition reaction of aryl bromides, alkynes, and amines. The reductive elimination of an acylpalladium amine intermediate is interrupted by bromides, alkynes, and amines. The reductive elimination catalyzed one-pot carbonylative addition reaction of aryl amine system and substrates, and mild reaction conditions. The functional groups, high selectivity, simplicity of the catalytic system and substrates, and mild reaction conditions. The principle of the reaction will provide a new strategy for developing new types of catalytic carbonylative addition reactions of alkenes.

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Supporting Information
Supporting information for this article is available online at https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0036-1590976.

References and Notes
(1) van der Heijden, G.; Ruijter, E.; Orru, R. V. A. Synlett 2013, 24, 666.


(12) Enaminones 4a–z; General Procedure
A mixture of the appropriate aryl bromide 1 (0.5 mmol), alkyne 2 (0.6 mmol), amine 3 (0.75 mmol), PdCl2(PPh3)2 (17.5 mg, 5 mol%), Et3N (209 μL, 1.5 mmol), and DMF (4.0 mL) was placed in a 25 mL autoclave under N2. The autoclave was filled with CO to 5 atm pressure, and heated to 120 °C for 20 h. The product was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL) and the organic layers were combined, washed with brine (2 × 5 mL), dried (Na2SO4), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then purified by chromatography (silica gel).

1-(4-Acetylphenyl)-3-(diethylamino)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one (4a)
Pale-yellow solid; yield: 138.2 mg (86%); mp 98–99 °C. IR (neat): 3474, 3059, 2976, 1683, 1625, 1479, 1461, 1439, 1357.
1265, 1213, 775 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.45–7.23 (m, 5 H), 5.93 (s, 1 H), 3.51–2.90 (m, 4 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 1.47–0.94 (m, 6 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 198.0, 185.9, 164.1, 146.2, 138.2, 137.0, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.8, 127.7, 93.1, 44.8, 26.9, 14.4. HRMS (EI): m/z [M⁺] calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₂: 321.1729; found: 321.1735.