

C–H Bond Functionalization of Amines: A Graphical Overview of Diverse Methods

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Received: 10.06.2021

Accepted: 18.06.2021

Published online: 12.08.2021

DOI: 10.1055/s-0040-1706051; Art ID: so-2021-d0031-gr

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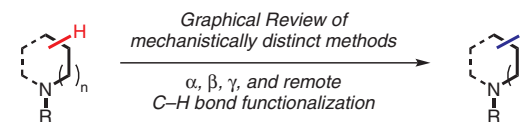
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Abstract This Graphical Review provides a concise overview of the manifold and mechanistically diverse methods that enable the functionalization of sp^3 C–H bonds in amines and their derivatives.

Key words C–H bond functionalization, amines, heterocycles, catalysis, synthesis

1 Introduction

The development of methods for the C–H bond functionalization of amines continues to be a topic of significant interest. Given the potential to lead to real-world applications, coupled with the intellectually stimulating nature of the field, this sustained high level of interest is hardly surprising. A plethora of approaches have emerged over the years, exhibiting significant mechanistic diversity. In addition, an almost overwhelming number of contributions continue to be published at an ever-accelerating pace, making it challenging to keep up with what has already been accomplished, and to put new discoveries into perspective. The rapid speed of development can also obscure what has already been done well versus which transformations need further improvement (regarding scope, ease of use, cost, scalability, etc.), and which worthwhile unsolved challenges remain to be addressed. The goal of this Graphical Review is to provide a concise overview of the manifold methods that achieve the functionalization of sp^3 C–H



bonds in amines and their protected derivatives (e.g., amides, carbamates, *N*-aryl amines, etc.). We aim to cover the most important methods while highlighting the underlying mechanisms. Throughout, we have attempted to trace the origin of each approach back to a seminal report or important literature precedent. A focus is placed on historical contributions, key innovations, and the most recent cutting-edge advances. While reactions are grouped by mechanism, clear categorization of a given process is not always possible. Clearly, certain transformations would fit well into different categories. Due to the format of this review and the vast number of contributions published to date, this overview could not possibly be comprehensive, nor does it aim to be. Coverage extends to the end of 2020, with selected contributions from early 2021. We hope that this review will offer something of value to novices and experts alike. Feedback from the community is welcomed, so that a future, updated version of this review can be improved upon.

Regarding the structure of this Graphical Review, abbreviated references including prior reviews are provided within the Figures at the appropriate places. Full references are shown in the reference section and are grouped by Figure number. A note on the use of color: Amine substrates are shown in black, while groups that are being added are colored in light or dark blue. Catalysts are shown in purple or green. Other colors are used on occasion to highlight certain aspects (e.g., green for directing groups, red for hydrogens that are being functionalized, and orange for curly arrows).



(from left to right) **Subhradeep Dutta** was born and raised in West Bengal, India. He earned a B.Sc. degree in chemistry from Calcutta University (India) in 2016 and an M.Sc. degree in chemistry from the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IITK) in 2018 under the guidance of Prof. Basker Sundararaju. In August 2018, he moved to the University of Florida (USA) for his graduate studies, joining the group of Prof. Daniel Seidel. His research focuses on developing methods towards the C–H bond functionalization of cyclic amines.

Bowen Li was born and raised in Shandong, P. R. of China. He earned a B.Sc. degree in the School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at Shanghai Jiao Tong University (P. R. of China) working with Prof. Wanbin Zhang. In 2019, he moved to the University of Florida (USA) for his graduate studies, joining the group of Prof. Daniel Seidel. His research focuses on asymmetric catalysis and C–H bond functionalization.

Dillon Rickertsen was born in Denver, Colorado, USA. He earned a B.Sc. degree in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Colorado, Denver (USA), working with Prof. Scott Reed. In 2019, he moved to the University of Florida for his graduate studies, joining the group of Prof. Daniel Seidel. His research is focused on developing methodologies for the C–H bond functionalization of amines.

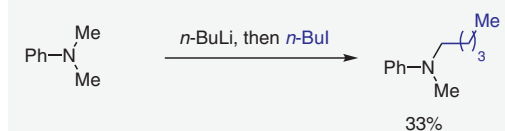
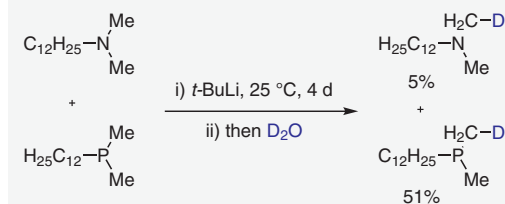
Daniel Valles was born in Caracas, Venezuela and raised in Weston, Florida, USA. He attended the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) (USA) working with Prof. Peter Dervan, Prof. Sarah Reisman, and Dr. Scott Virgil. In 2018, he started his Ph.D. research at the University of Florida under the direction of Prof. Daniel Seidel. His research focuses on the functionalization of C–H bonds on cyclic amines.

Daniel Seidel studied chemistry at the Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena (Germany) and at the University of Texas at Austin (USA) (Diplom 1998). He performed his graduate studies in the lab of Prof. Jonathan L. Sessler, obtaining his Ph.D. in 2002. From 2002–2005, he was an Ernst Schering Postdoctoral Fellow in the group of Prof. David A. Evans at Harvard University (USA). He started his independent career at Rutgers University (USA) in 2005 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 2011 and Full Professor in 2014. In the summer of 2017, his research group moved to the University of Florida (USA).

Notable features

- No protection and deprotection steps required.
- Regioselectivity controlled by the base.
- For Lewis acid activated tertiary amines, deprotonation, electrophile capture, and decomplexation are generally carried out in one pot.

Seminal studies



Further reading

Additional seminal work:

(1i) Lepley, *J. Org. Chem.* **1966**, *31*, 2061.(1j) Lepley, *Chem. Commun. (London)* **1967**, 1198.Reviews on α -deprotonation and functionalization:(1k) Kessar, *Chem. Rev.* **1997**, *97*, 721.(1l) Katritzky, *Tetrahedron* **1998**, *54*, 2647.

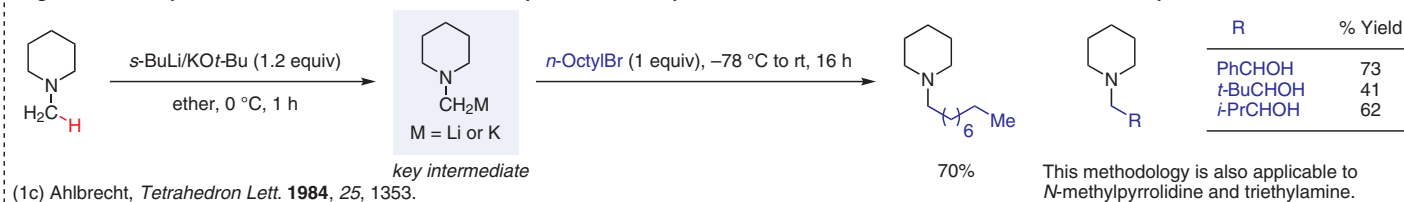
Deprotonation and functionalization of other Lewis acid amine complexes:

(1m) Mioskowski, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1996**, *35*, 430.(1n) Vedejs, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 6941.(1o) Simpkins, *Tetrahedron* **1998**, *54*, 12923.(1p) Kessar, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 4506.

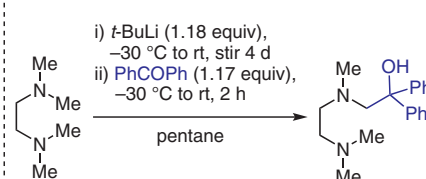
Other applications of the deprotonation methodology:

(1q) Harmata, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, *37*, 6267.(1r) Kovács, *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 7100.(1s) Kovács, *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *85*, 11226.

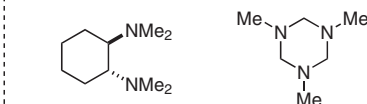
Regioselective deprotonation and functionalization in the presence of a superbases



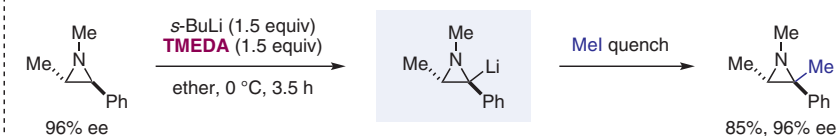
Intramolecular activation of amines containing a second donor atom



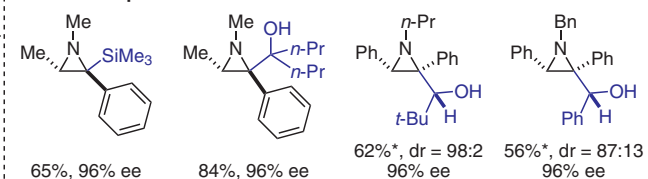
Other systems where similar deprotonation and trapping is observed:



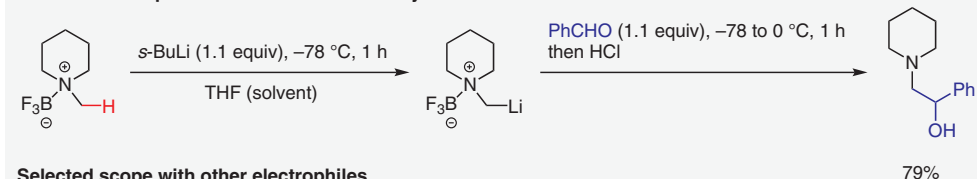
Functionalization of enantioenriched aziridines



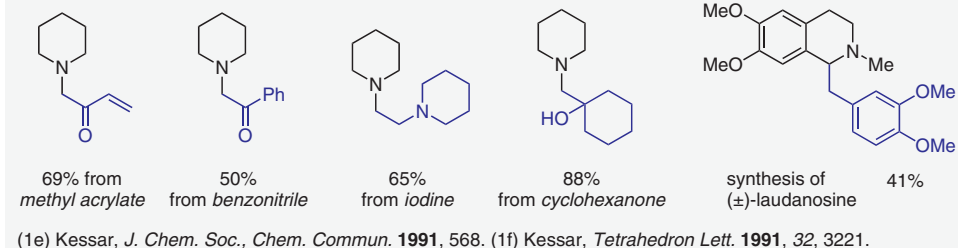
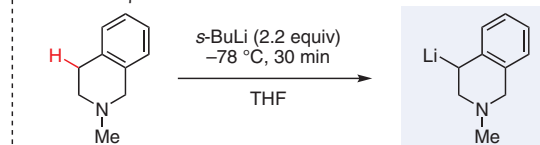
Selected scope

(1g) Luisi, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2011**, *17*, 286.

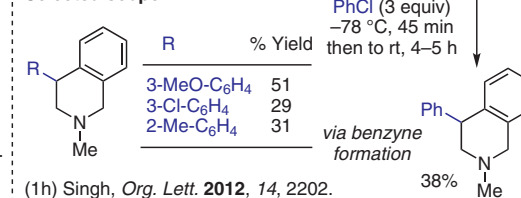
(* THF was used as the solvent)

Lewis acid complexed α -metalation of tertiary amines

Selected scope with other electrophiles

Addition of β -amino carbanions to arenes

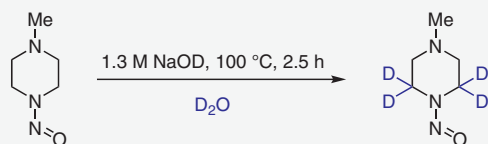
Selected scope

Figure 1 Deprotonation of tertiary amines.¹

Notable features

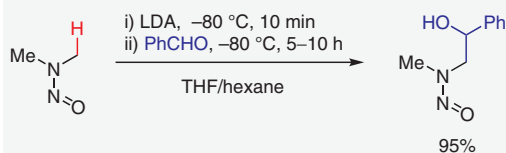
- Rate of deprotonation depends on stabilization of the electron-rich C–Li bond by a nearby empty orbital or electron-withdrawing group.
- Precomplexation of the substrate with the organolithium occurs prior to deprotonation.
- Lithiate stabilized by dipoles of amide (or similar functional groups) and hence termed "dipole stabilized carbanions".

Seminal discovery



(2a) Keefer, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1970**, *92*, 5747.

First example of C–C bond formation

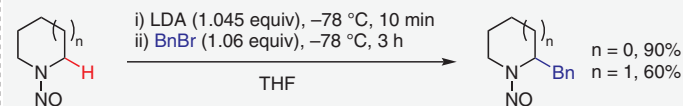


(2b) Seebach, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1972**, *11*, 301.

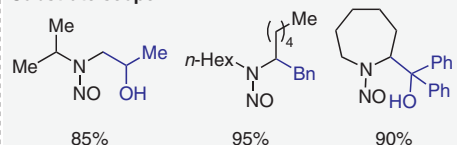
Further reading

- Reviews:
- (2p) Seebach, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1975**, *14*, 15.
 (2q) Beak, *Chem. Rev.* **1978**, *78*, 275.
 (2r) Beak, *Chem. Rev.* **1984**, *84*, 471.
 (2s) Clayden, *Tetrahedron Organic Chemistry Series* **2002**, *23*, 9.
 Seminal work and other directing groups:
- (2t) Fraser, *Can. J. Chem.* **1973**, *51*, 1109.
 (2u) Lyle, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1976**, *17*, 4431.
 (2v) Seebach, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1976**, *15*, 313.
 (2w) Seebach, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1978**, *17*, 274.
 (2x) Meyers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 7125.
 (2y) Seebach, *Tetrahedron* **1983**, *39*, 1963.
 (2z) Gawley, *J. Org. Chem.* **1986**, *51*, 3076.
 (2aa) Gawley, *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 3002.
 (2ab) Meyers, *J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, *58*, 6538.
 (2ac) Singh, *Synth. Commun.* **2006**, *36*, 3339.

Functionalization of cyclic and open-chain nitrosamines



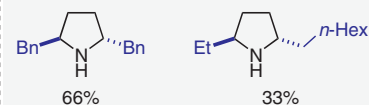
Substrate scope



(2c) Seebach, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1972**, *11*, 1101.

(2d) Seebach, *Synthesis* **1979**, 423.

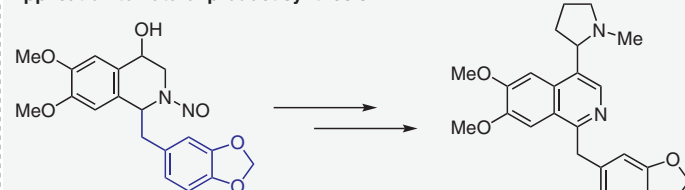
See also: (2e) Seebach, *J. Med. Chem.* **1974**, *17*, 1225.

Access to α,α' -difunctionalized pyrrolidines

Key constituents of the venom of the South African fire ant, *Solinopsis punctaticeps*.

(2f) Fraser, *Synthesis* **1976**, 540.

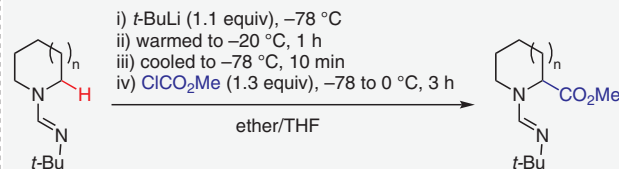
Application to natural product synthesis



(2g) Seebach, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 1927.

(±)-macrostomine

Formamidines as substrates



Other electrophiles used:

PhCHO, PhSeSePh, Br(CH₂)₃Cl, *n*-BuI

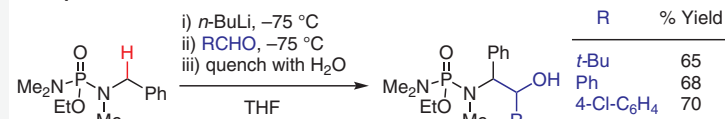
n = 0, 85%

n = 1, 87%

n = 2, 91%

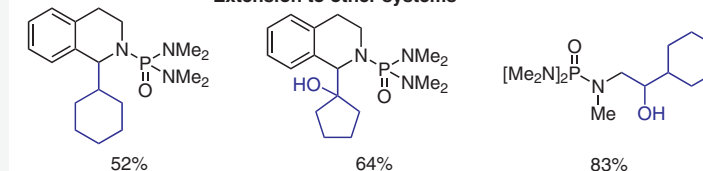
(2m) Meyers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 3270.

Phosphoramides as substrates



(2h) Savignac, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1974**, *15*, 2651. (2i) Savignac, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1973**, *57*, C47. See also: (2j) Magnus, *Synthesis* **1980**, 575. (2k) Seebach, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1981**, *64*, 643.

Extension to other systems



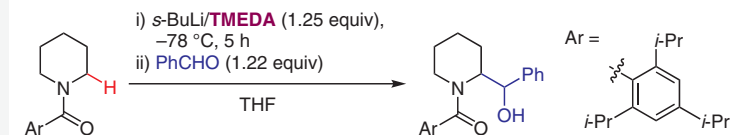
52%
(from cyclohexyl iodide)

64%

83%

Deprotection is facile by refluxing with aqueous methanolic hydrochloric acid.

Amides as substrates

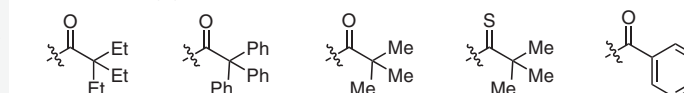
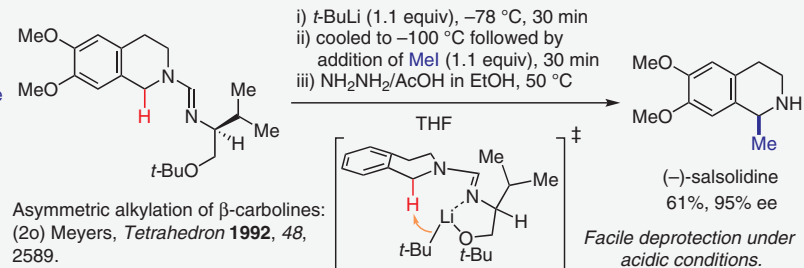


(2l) Beak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 1010.

30%

Disadvantage: Harsh deprotection conditions required.

Other protecting groups used

Chiral Formamidines in asymmetric synthesis (2n) Meyers, *Tetrahedron* **1987**, *43*, 5095.

Asymmetric alkylation of β -carboline:

(2o) Meyers, *Tetrahedron* **1992**, *48*, 2589.

(-)-salsolidine

61%, 95% ee

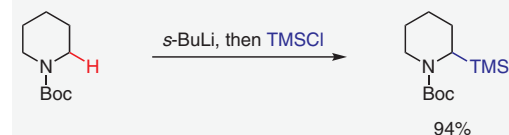
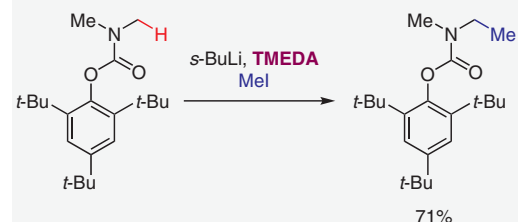
Facile deprotection under acidic conditions.

Figure 2 Deprotonation of protected amines, part I.²

Notable features

- Boc group is easy to install and remove.
- Stabilization of the organometallic intermediate through chelation.
- Lithiation trapping of *N*-Boc heterocycles is amenable to scale-up through a flow process.

Historical precedent



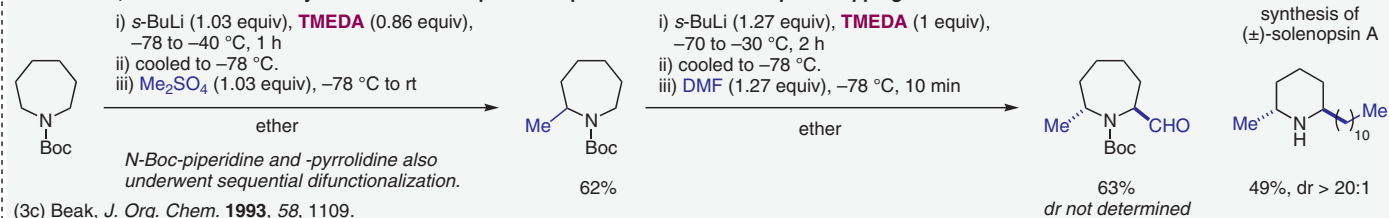
Further reading

Extension of lithiation trapping to other systems:
(3n) O'Brien, *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 4459.
(3o) van Maarseveen, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2005**, *46*, 2369.
(3p) Hodgson, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 2245.
(3q) Coldham, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, *19*, 7724.

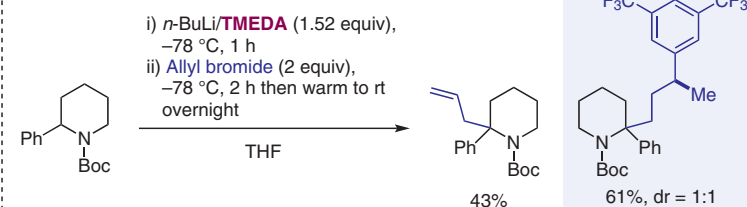
Application to natural product synthesis:
(3r) Feringa, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2008**, *6*, 3464.
(3s) Stoltz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 13745.

Transmetalation to organocuprates:
(3t) Dieter, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, *38*, 783.
(3u) Dieter, *J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, *67*, 847.

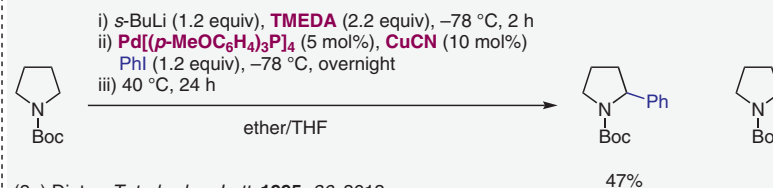
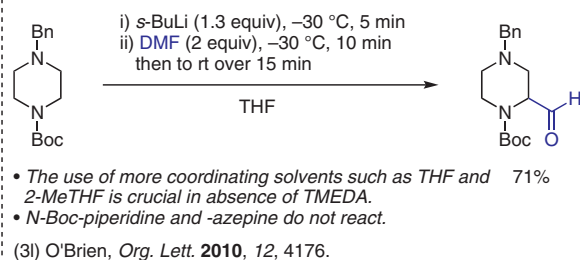
Transmetalation to organozinc species:
(3v) Coldham, *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 3923.

Access to α,α' -difunctionalized cyclic amines via sequential deprotonation and electrophile trapping

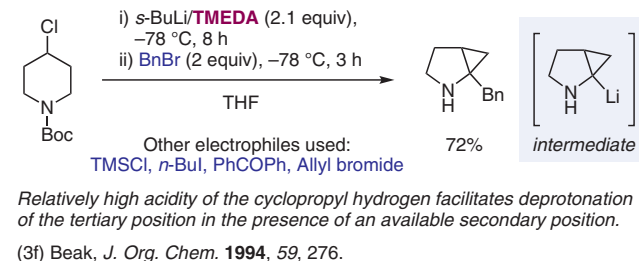
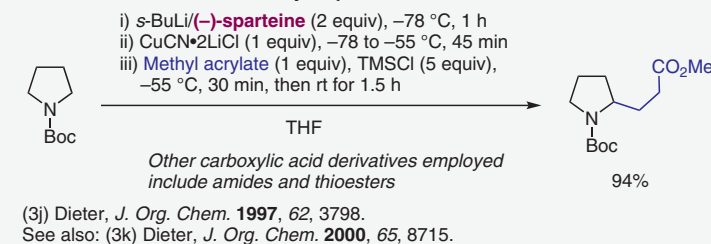
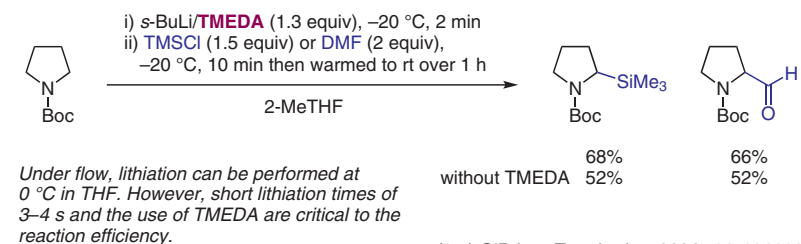
Access to gem-disubstituted piperidines

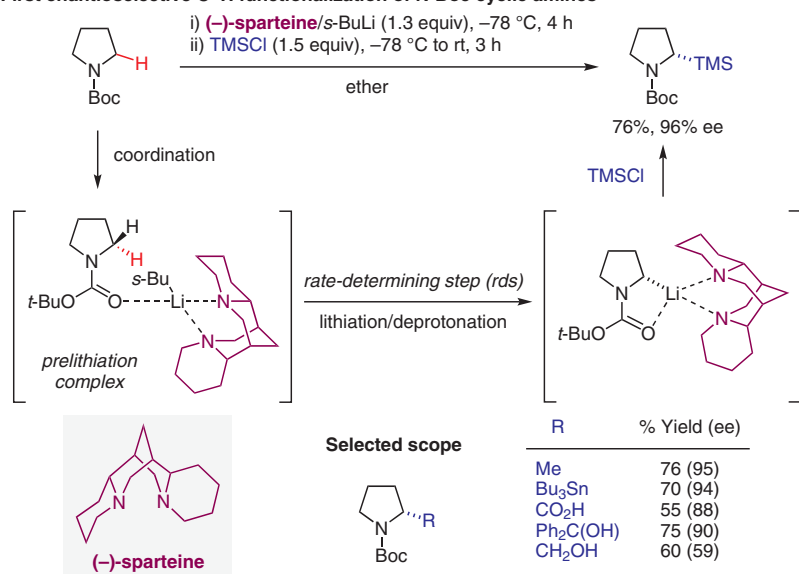


Copper cyanide/palladium-catalyzed coupling with aryl iodides

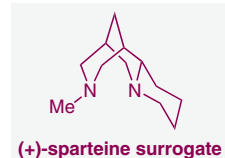
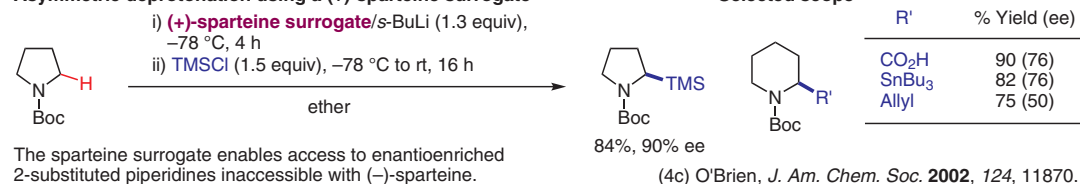
TMEDA-free lithiation trapping of *N*-Boc heterocycles

Intramolecular cyclization

Transmetalation to α -aminoalkyl cupratesHigh temperature batch and flow lithiation trapping of *N*-Boc-pyrrolidineFigure 3 Deprotonation of protected amines, part II.³

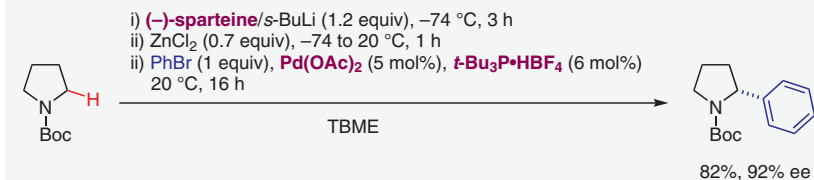
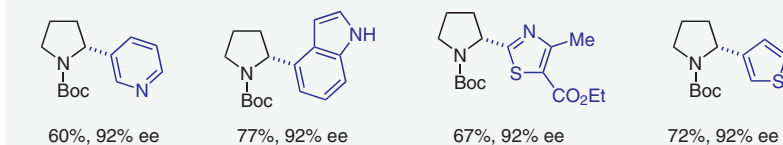
First enantioselective C–H functionalization of *N*-Boc cyclic amines


(4a) Beak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, 113, 9708.
See also: (4b) Beak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, 116, 3231.

Asymmetric deprotonation using a (+)-sparteine surrogate


Inaccessibility of (+)-sparteine motivated the development of a surrogate by O'Brien and co-workers.

Enantiocomplementary selectivity to (–)-sparteine was observed.

Palladium-catalyzed α -arylation of *N*-Boc-pyrrolidine

Selected scope with other electrophiles


(4d) Campos, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 3538.

Further reading
Reviews:

(2r) Beak, *Chem. Rev.* **1984**, 84, 471.
(4f) O'Brien, *Org. React.* **2019**, 100, 255.
(4g) Barker, *Tetrahedron* **2020**, 76, 131704.

Other selected contributions:

(4h) Beak, *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, 60, 7092.
(4i) Beak, *Org. Lett.* **2000**, 2, 155.
(4j) Kozłowski, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 15473.
(4k) Coldham, *J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, 75, 4069.
(4l) Coldham, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 5300.

Use of other chiral ligands:

(4m) Alexakis, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2003**, 44, 8893.
(4n) O'Brien, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2003**, 1, 3977.
(4o) O'Brien, *Chem. Commun.* **2006**, 2607.

Catalytic asymmetric deprotonation with a "dummy" ligand:

(4p) O'Brien, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 16378.

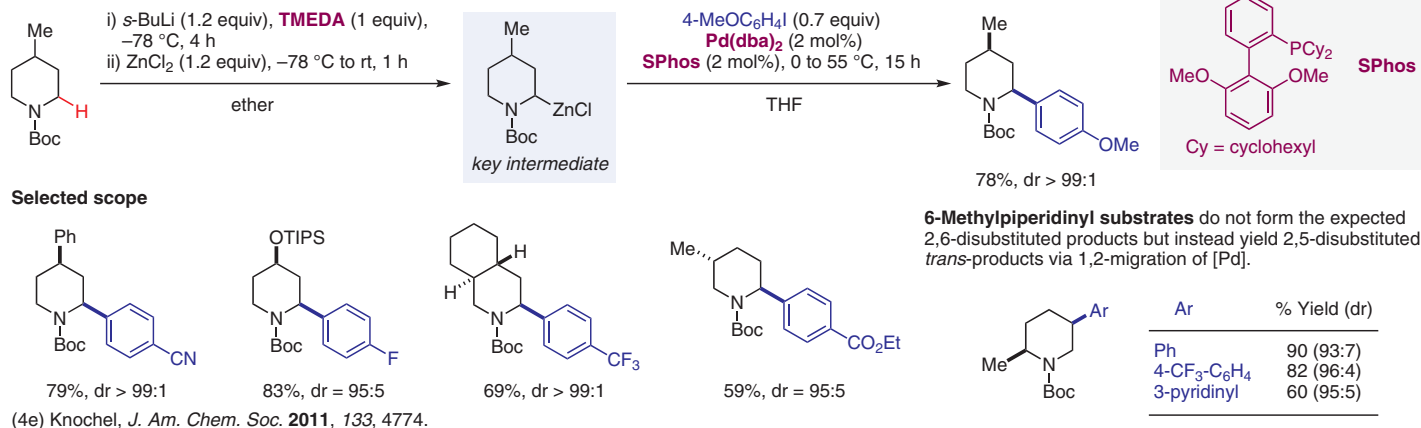
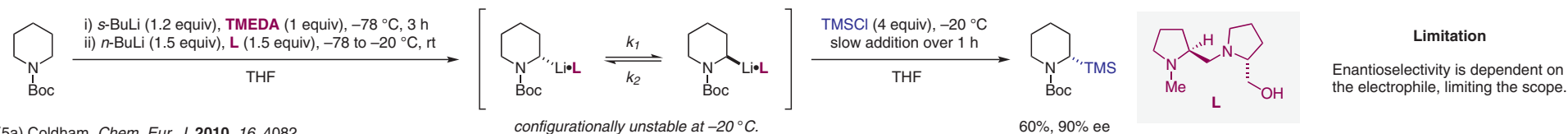
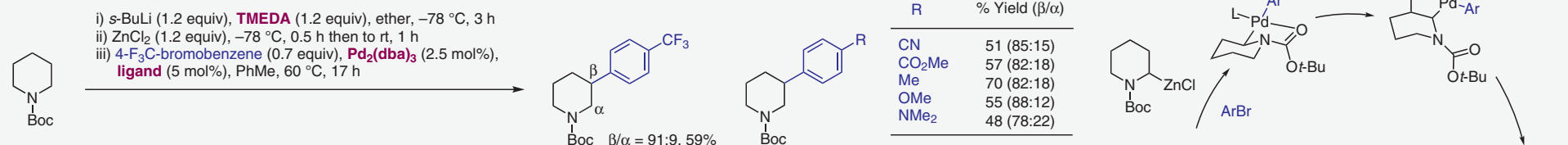
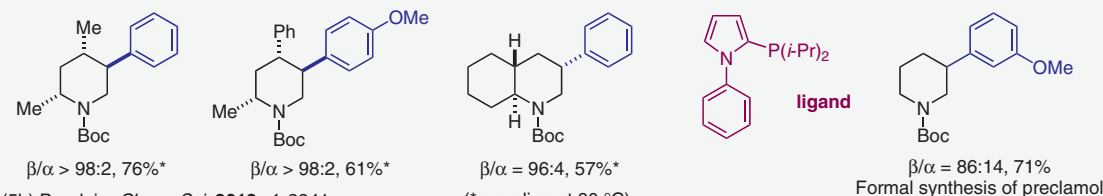
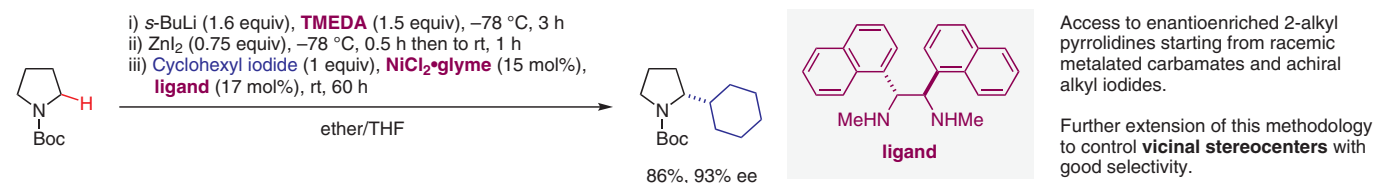
Diastereoselective arylation of substituted piperidines


Figure 4 Deprotonation of protected amines, part III.⁴

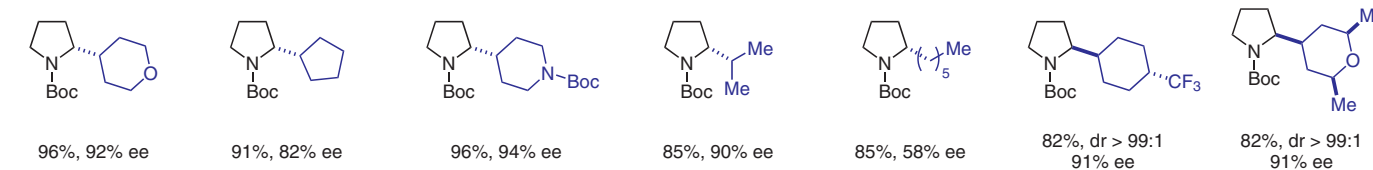
Asymmetric substitution of Boc-protected cyclic amines via Dynamic Kinetic Resolution

(5a) Coldham, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 4082. β -C-H Arylation of *N*-Boc-piperidinesReactions of substituted *N*-Boc-piperidines and *trans*-decahydroquinoline are diastereoselective.(5b) Baudoin, *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, *4*, 2241.

Enantioconvergent Negishi cross-coupling with unactivated secondary alkyl electrophiles



Selected scope with other electrophiles

(5c) Fu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 10946. (5d) Fu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 5821.

Further reading

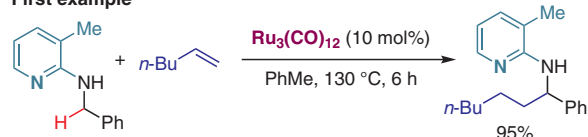
- Reviews on α -deprotonation and functionalization:
 (5e) Beak, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1996**, *29*, 552.
 (5f) Campos, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2007**, *36*, 1069.
 (5g) Maes, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 10092.
- Dynamic thermodynamic resolution and catalytic dynamic resolution:
 (5h) Coldham, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2002**, *41*, 3887.
 (5i) Gawley, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 12216.
- α - and β -arylation of Boc-protected acyclic amines:
 (5j) Baudoin, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 2678.
- Application to potential pharmaceuticals and natural product synthesis:
 (5k) Dieter, Snyder, *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 6105.
 (5l) Campos, *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, *73*, 4986.
 (5m) Campos, O'Brien, *J. Org. Chem.* **2011**, *76*, 5936.

Figure 5 Deprotonation of protected amines, part IV.⁵

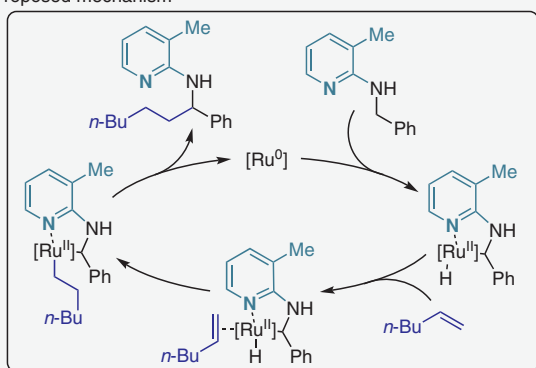
Notable features

- Functionalization of relatively unactivated C–H bonds is enabled by various directing groups.
- Intermediates with discrete carbon–metal bonds allow for diverse transformations.
- Fine-tuning of outcomes is possible through the use of additives.

First example



Proposed mechanism

(6a) Jun, *Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 1405.

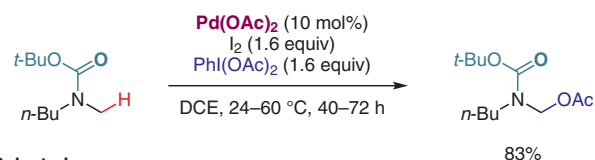
Further reading

Other selected contributions:

- (6f) Murai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 10935.
 (6g) Shibata, *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 1821.
 (6h) Ackermann, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 1876.
 (6i) Opatz, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 4201.
 (6j) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 11876.
 (6k) Yu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 10530.
 (6l) Bull, *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 3948.
 (6m) Sawamura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 589.
 (6n) Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 7912.
 Reviews on transition-metal-catalyzed amine functionalization:
 (5g) Maes, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 10092.
 (6o) Yu, *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, *117*, 8754.
 (6p) Schnürch, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2018**, *47*, 6603.
 (6q) Zhang, *Chem. Commun.* **2019**, *55*, 13048.
 (6r) Hsu, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2020**, *362*, 4513.

Seminal work with different metal catalysts

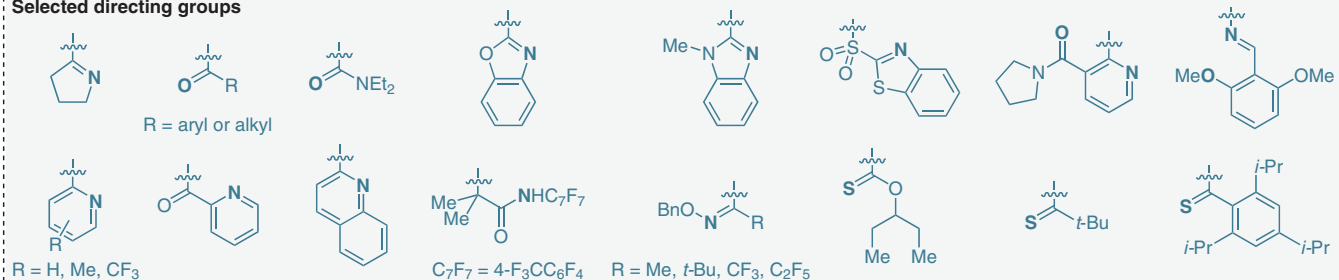
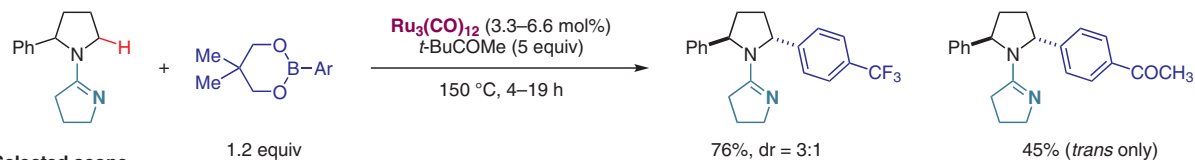
Palladium



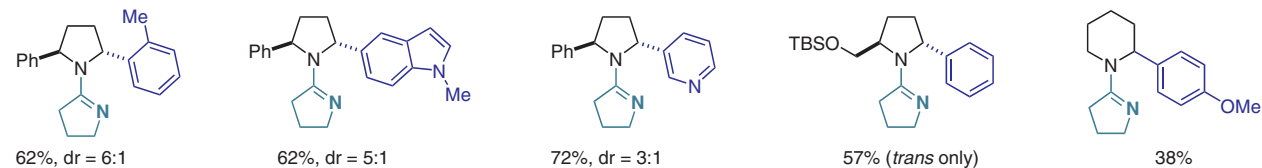
Selected scope

(6b) Yu, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 3387.

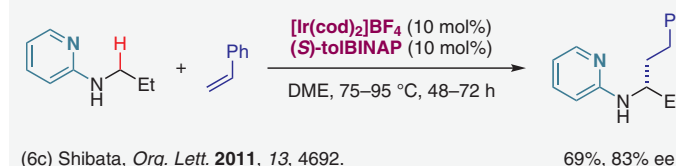
Selected directing groups

Ru-catalyzed α -C–H arylation

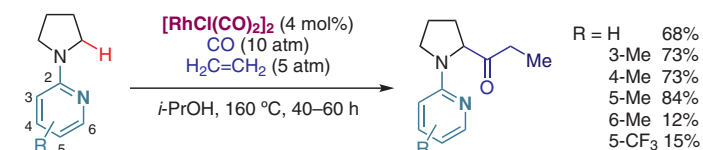
Selected scope

(6e) Sames, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 14220.

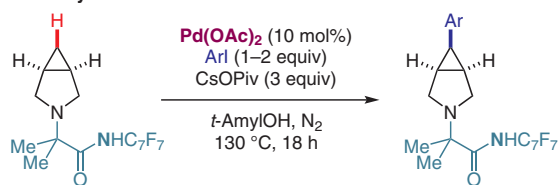
Iridium

(6c) Shibata, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 4692.

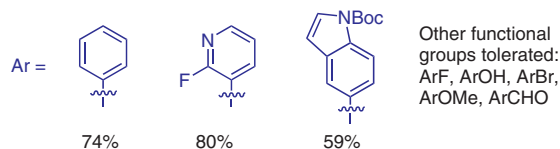
Rhodium

(6d) Murai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 12882.Figure 6 Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions with substrates containing directing groups, part I.⁶

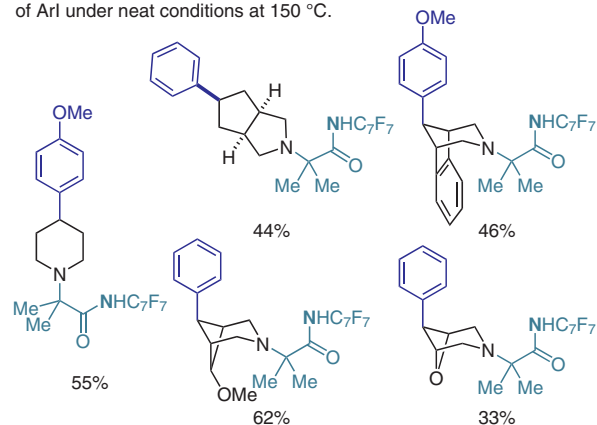
Pd-catalyzed transannular C–H functionalization



Selected scope



For products shown below, reactions were performed with 30 equiv of ArI under neat conditions at 150 °C.



(7a) Sanford, *Nature* **2016**, 531, 220.

(7b) Sanford, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, 140, 5599.

(7c) Sanford, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, 60, 11227.

Further reading

(7j) Daugulis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 7.

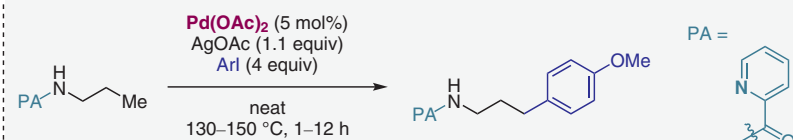
(7k) Shi, *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, 4, 3712.

(7l) Chen, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2014**, 356, 1544.

(7m) Wang, *Org. Lett.* **2015**, 17, 3698.

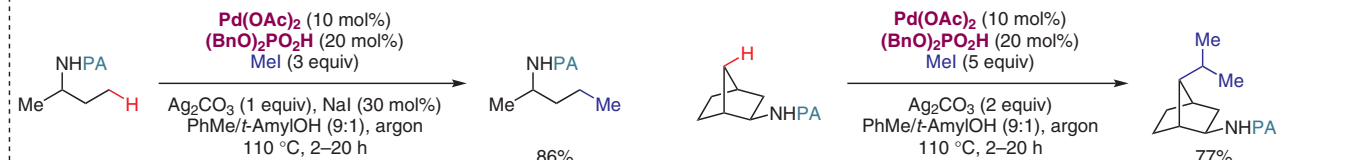
(7n) Dong, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 5299.

(7o) Sheppard, *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 83, 2495.

Picolinamide-directed γ -C–H arylation

(7d) Daugulis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 13154.

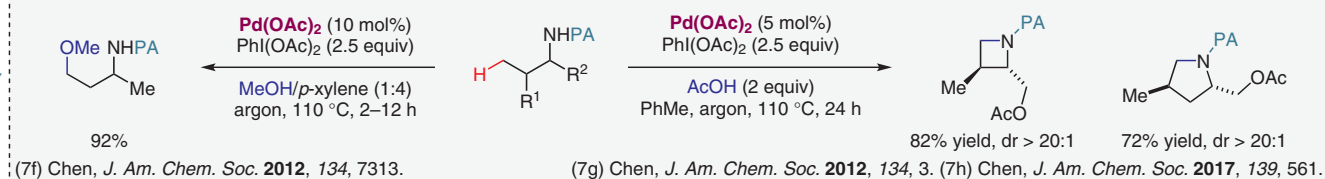
76%

Picolinamide-directed γ -C–H alkylation

(7e) Chen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, 135, 2124.

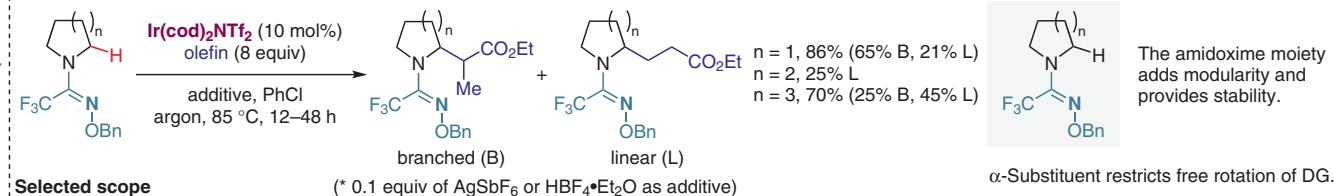
Norbornene substrates provide isopropyl-substituted products via multiple methylations.

Picolinamide-directed intermolecular alkoxylation & intramolecular amination

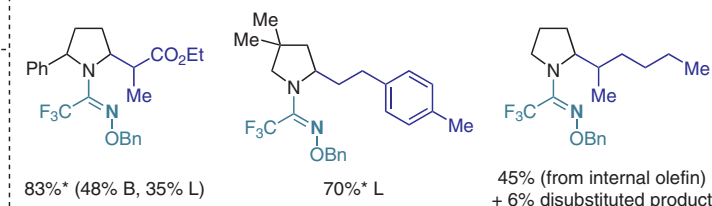


(7f) Chen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 7313.

(7g) Chen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 3. (7h) Chen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 561.

Amidoxime-directed α -C–H Alkylation

Selected scope



(7i) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 5117.

Facile removal of amidoxime directing group

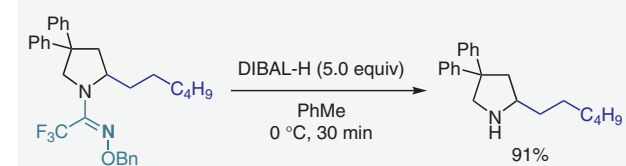
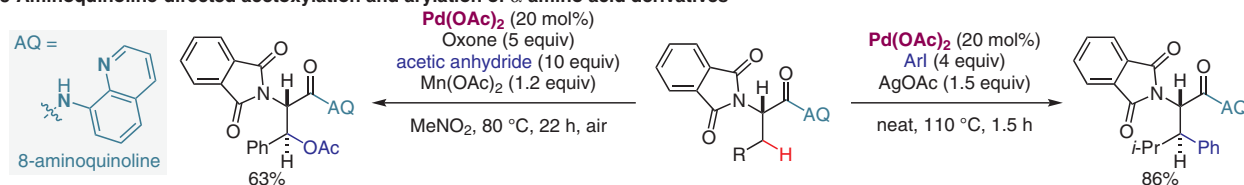
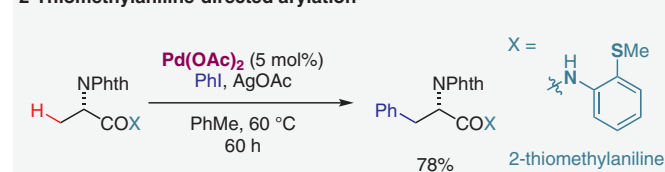
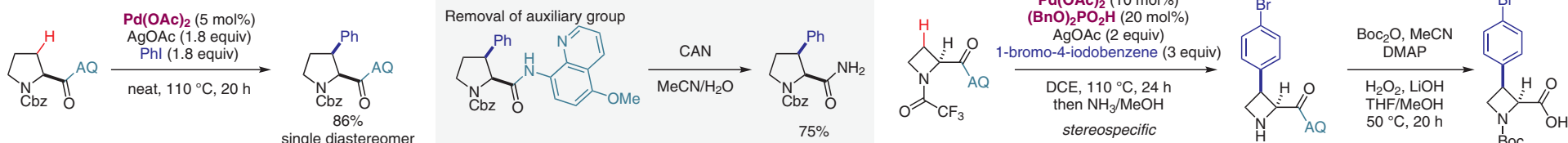
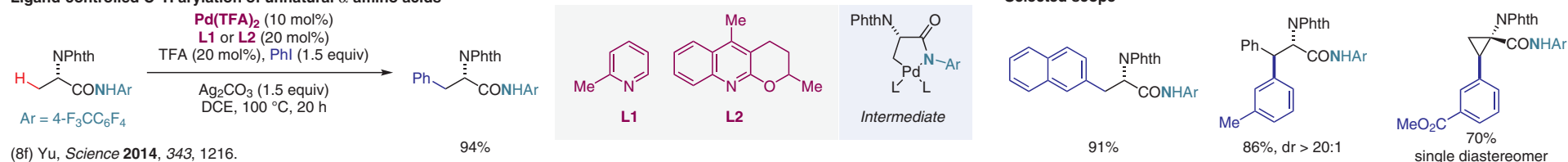


Figure 7 Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions with substrates containing directing groups, part II.⁷

8-Aminoquinoline-directed acetoxylation and arylation of α -amino acid derivatives(8a) Corey, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 3391.

2-Thiomethylaniline-directed arylation

(8b) Daugulis, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 5188.8-Aminoquinoline-directed β -C-H arylation of proline and azetidine-2-carboxylic acid derivatives(8c) Bull, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 4956. (8d) Bull, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 139.(8e) Schreiber, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 11300. 57%Ligand-controlled C-H arylation of unnatural α -amino acids(8f) Yu, *Science* **2014**, *343*, 1216.

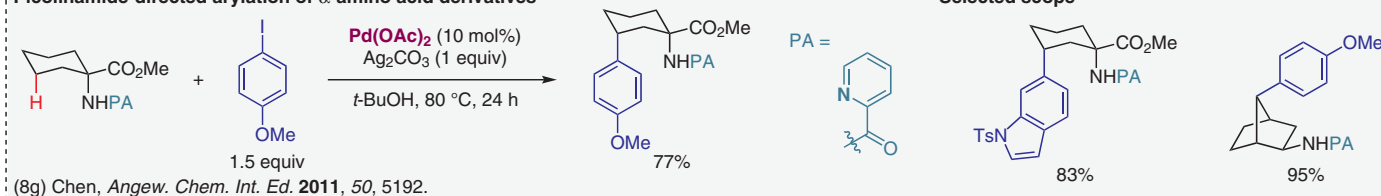
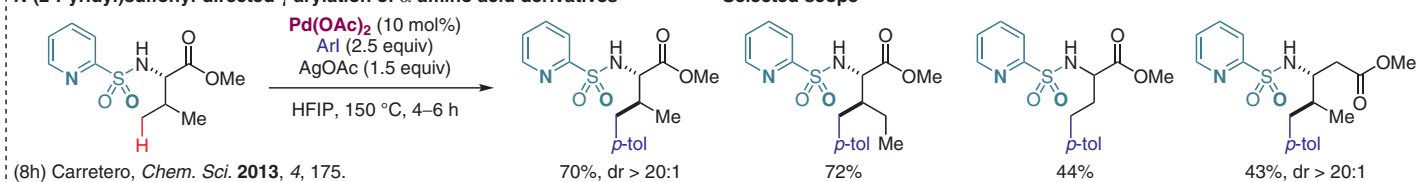
Further reading

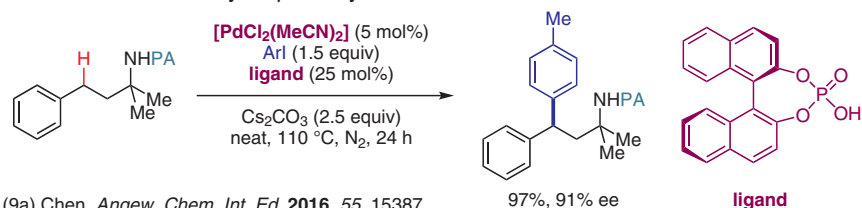
Other selected contributions:

- (8i) Shi, *Chem. Sci.*, **2013**, *4*, 3906.
 (8j) Chen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 12135.
 (8k) Chen, *Chem. Sci.* **2014**, *5*, 3952.
 (8l) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 16940.
 (8m) Shi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 3899.
 (8n) Shi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 8219.
 (8o) Yu, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2016**, *22*, 4748.
 (8p) Shi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 10750.
 (8q) Shi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 5858.

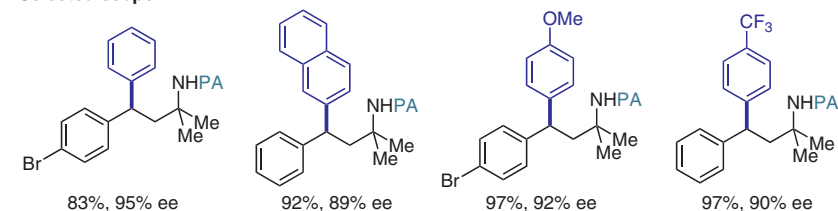
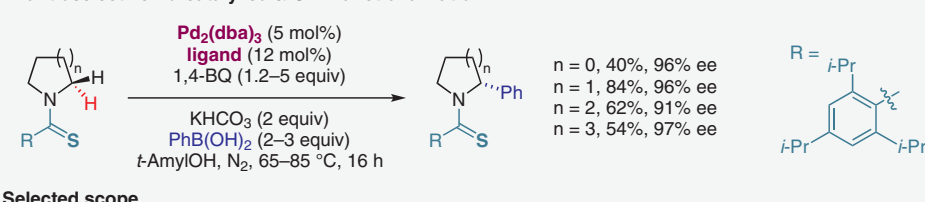
Reviews on directing-group-based C-H functionalization of amino acid derivatives:

- (8r) Brimble, *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, *114*, 8775.
 (8s) Chen, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2016**, *49*, 635.
 (8t) Ackermann, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 14700.
 (8u) Chen, *CCS Chem.* **2020**, *2*, 1797.

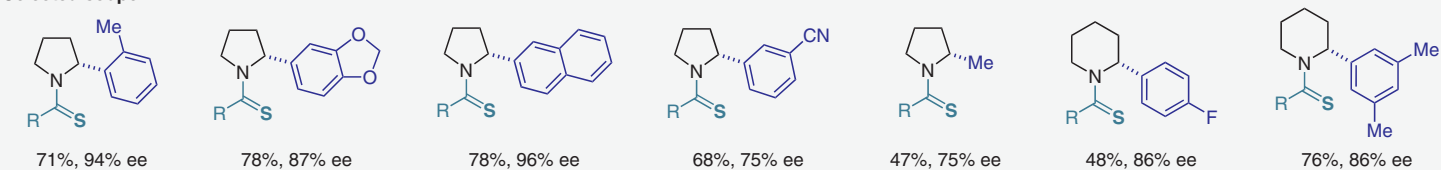
Picolinamide-directed arylation of α -amino acid derivatives(8g) Chen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 5192.*N*-(2-Pyridyl)sulfonyl-directed γ -arylation of α -amino acid derivatives(8h) Carretero, *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, *4*, 175.Figure 8 Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions with substrates containing directing groups, functionalization of amino acid derivatives.⁸

Enantioselective Pd-catalyzed γ -C-H arylation(9a) Chen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 15387.

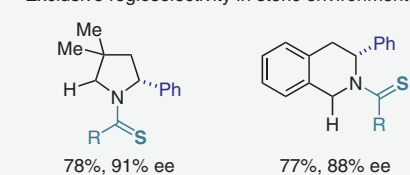
Selected scope

Enantioselective Pd-catalyzed α -C-H functionalization

Selected scope

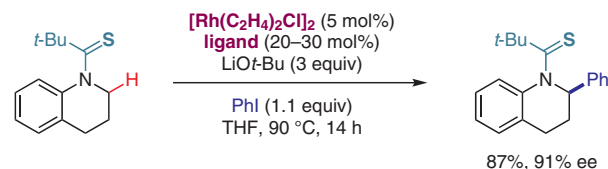
(9b) Yu, *Nat. Chem.* **2017**, *9*, 140.See also: (9c) Gong, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 1803.

Exclusive regioselectivity in steric environments

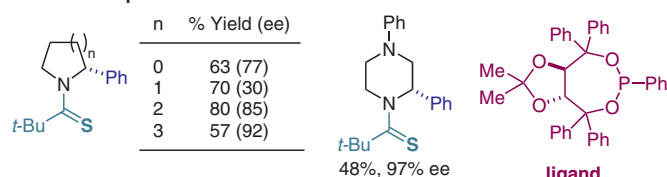
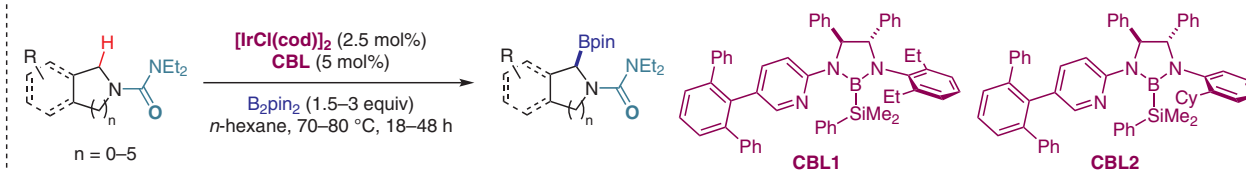


Other functional groups tolerated:

ArF, ArCl, ArBr, ArOMe, ArCHO, ArCOMe, ArCOOMe.

Enantioselective Rh-catalyzed α -C-H arylation

Selected scope

(9d) Glorius, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 9950.Enantioselective Ir-catalyzed α -C-H borylation

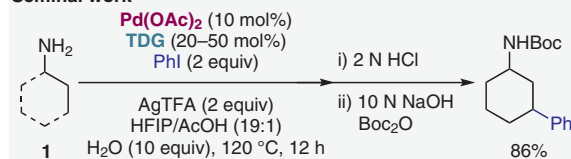
Selected scope

(9e) Xu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 12062.Figure 9 Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions with substrates containing directing groups, catalytic enantioselective approaches.⁹

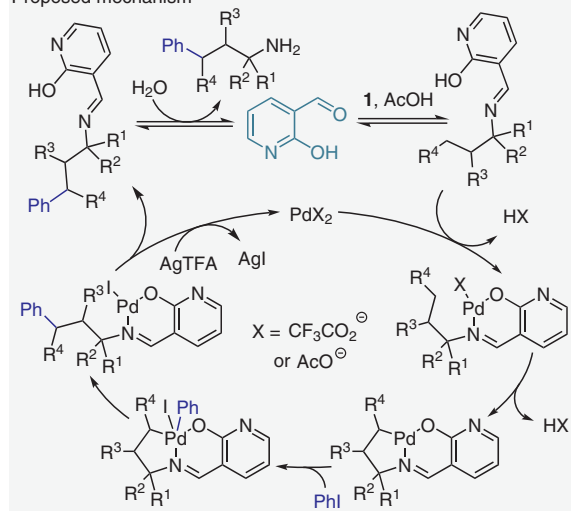
Notable features

- Installation and removal of directing groups occurs in situ.
- Selective γ -C-H activation dominates due to facile formation of five-membered metallocycles.
- Pd(II)/Pd(IV) catalysis is typically involved.

Seminal work



Proposed mechanism

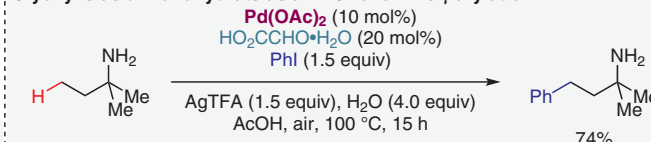
(10a) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 14554.

Further reading

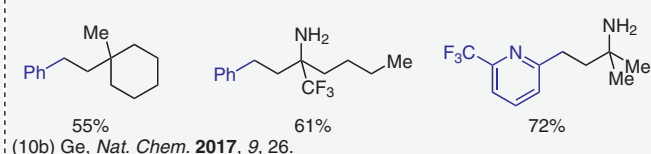
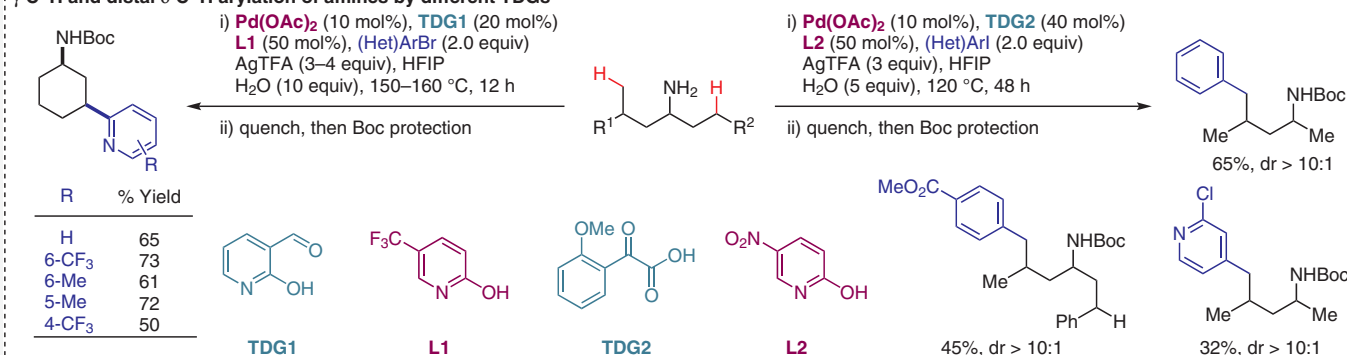
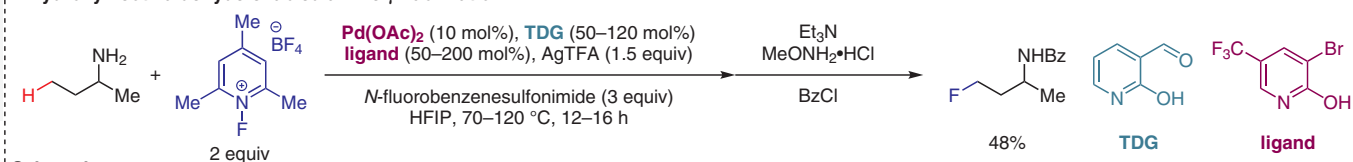
- Bulky salicylaldehydes and alkyl acetals as TDGs:
(10f) Murakami, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 1073.
(10g) Bull, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 17838.

Reviews:

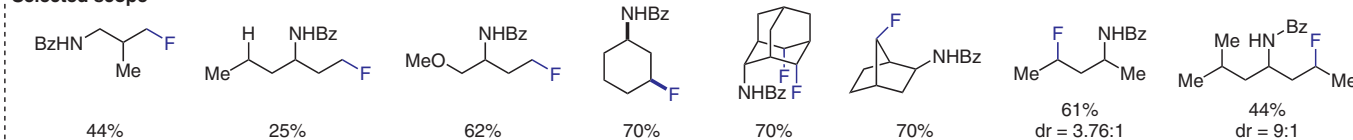
- (10h) Bull, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2018**, *16*, 4582.
(10i) Ge, *ChemSusChem* **2019**, *12*, 2955.
(10j) Gaunt, *Chem. Rev.* **2020**, *120*, 2613.

Glyoxylic acid monohydrate as a TDG for amine γ -arylation

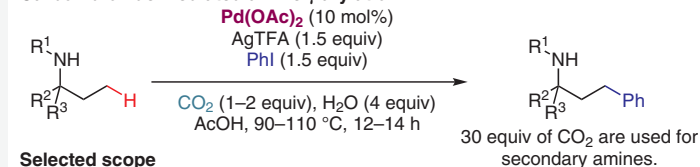
Selected scope

 γ -C-H and distal δ -C-H arylation of amines by different TDGs(10d) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 17884.2-Hydroxynicotinaldehyde-enabled amine γ -fluorination

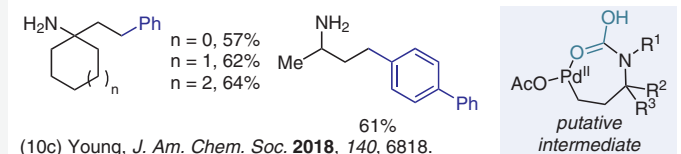
Selected scope

(10e) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 9966.

Ag salts must be present for methylene fluorination and absent for methyl fluorination.

Carbon dioxide mediated amine γ -arylation

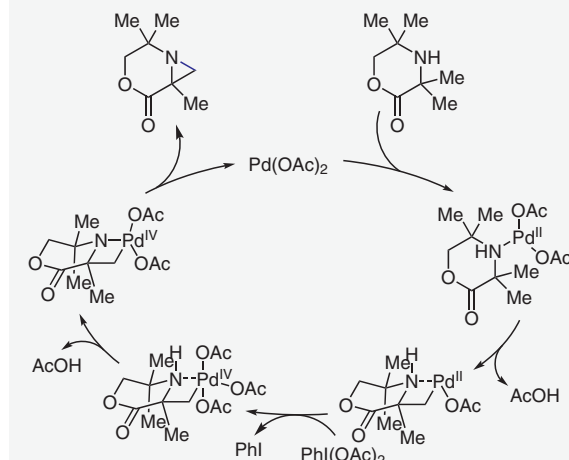
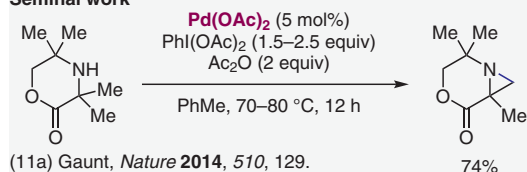
Selected scope

(10c) Young, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 6818.Figure 10 Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions involving transient directing groups (TDGs).¹⁰

Notable features

- Native-amine-directed transformations typically take place in a single step and without the addition of exogenous DGs, exploiting the innate coordinating ability of the nitrogen atom.
- Methods minimize the formation of stable and unreactive bis(amine) complexes and β -hydride elimination.

Seminal work



(11b) Gaunt, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, 137, 10632.

Further reading

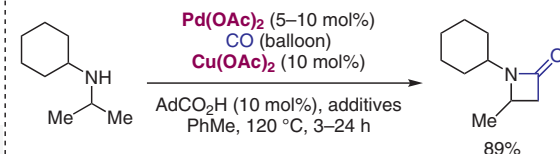
Other selected contributions:

- (11g) Gaunt, *Nat. Chem.* **2015**, 7, 1009.
 (11h) Gaunt, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, 56, 11958.
 (11i) Shi, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2017**, 4, 2097.
 (11j) Gaunt, *Chem. Sci.* **2018**, 9, 7628.
 (11k) Bannister, *ACS Catal.* **2019**, 9, 4887.
 (11l) Gaunt, *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, 12, 76.

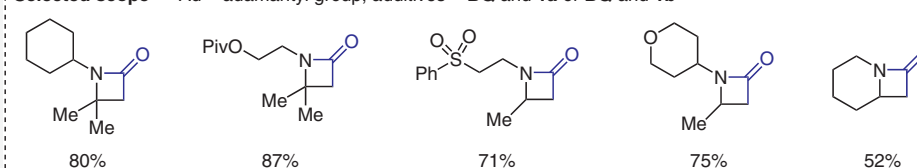
Reviews:

- (11m) Gaunt, *Chem* **2019**, 5, 1031.
 (10j) Gaunt, *Chem. Rev.* **2020**, 120, 2613.

C–H carbonylation of unhindered aliphatic amines

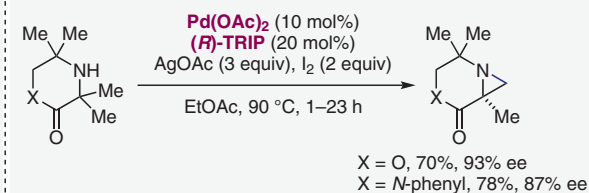


Selected scope

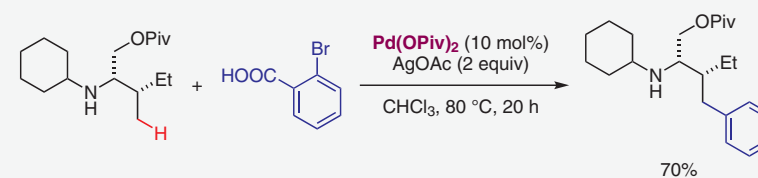


(11c) Gaunt, *Science* **2016**, 354, 851.

Enantioselective Pd-catalyzed C–H amination

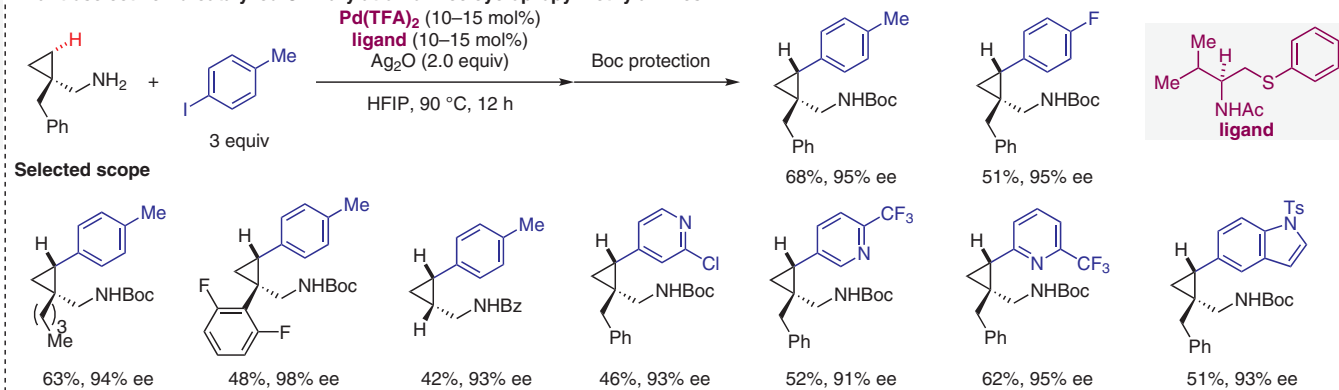


(11d) Gaunt, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 1412.

Carboxylate-assisted oxidative addition to aminoalkyl Pd^{II} complexes

(11e) Gaunt, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, 58, 9054.

Enantioselective Pd-catalyzed C–H arylation of free cyclopropylmethylamines



(11f) Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 12015.

Application to complex molecule synthesis

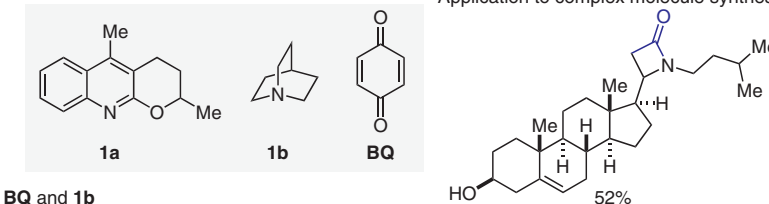
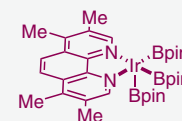
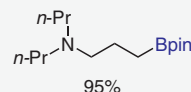
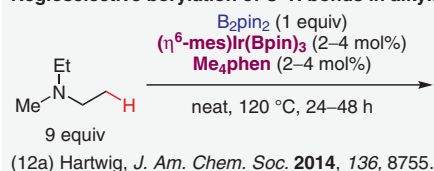


Figure 11 Native-amine-directed transition-metal-catalyzed reactions.¹¹

Notable features

- Cleavage of the C–H bond does not rely on coordination of the metal catalyst with the substrate.
- Regioselectivity is based on reactivity differences of C–H bonds.

Regioselective borylation of C–H bonds in alkylamines

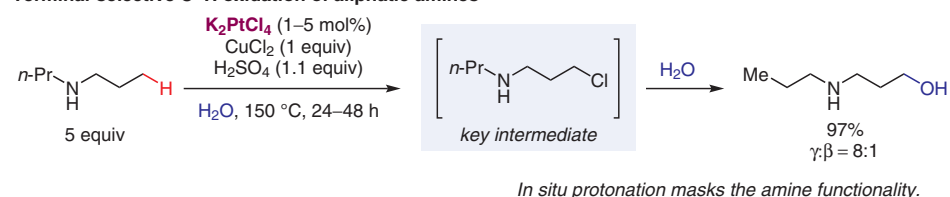


Further reading

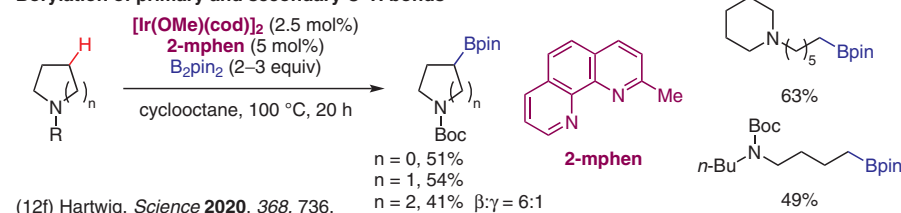
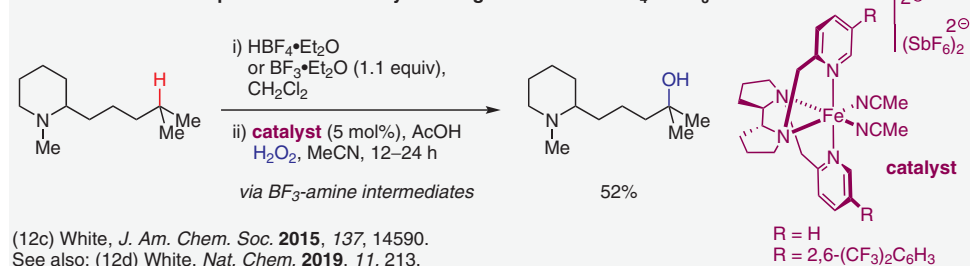
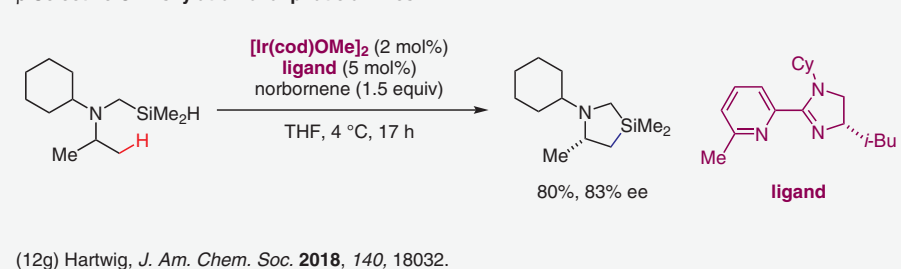
Other selected contributions:
 (12i) Sanford, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 4258.
 (12j) White, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 14586.

Reviews:
 (12k) Hartwig, *ACS Cent. Sci.* **2016**, *2*, 281.
 (12l) Glorius, *ACS Cent. Sci.* **2021**, *7*, 245.

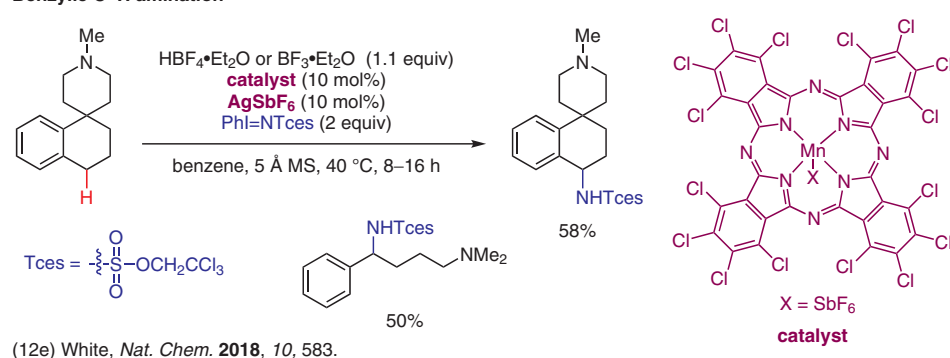
Terminal-selective C–H oxidation of aliphatic amines



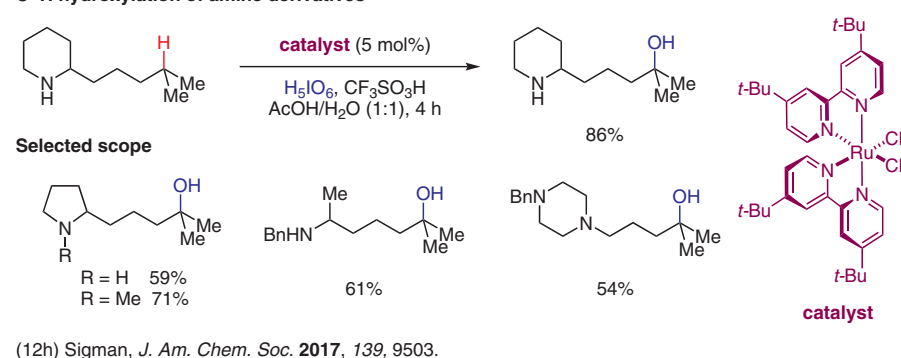
Borylation of primary and secondary C–H bonds

Remote oxidation of aliphatic C–H bonds by masking amines with HBF_4 or BF_3  β -Selective C–H silylation of aliphatic amines

Benzylic C–H amination



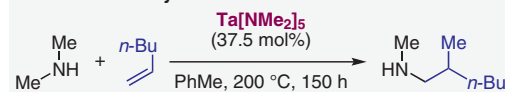
C–H hydroxylation of amine derivatives

Figure 12 Undirected transition-metal-catalyzed reactions.¹²

Notable features

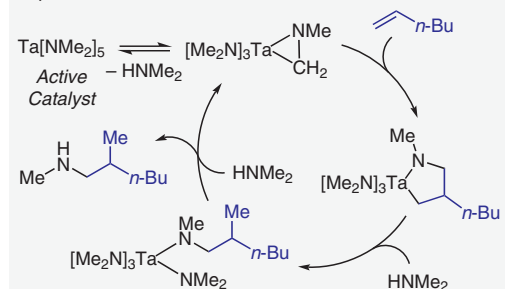
- Atom-economical process using early transition metals that are abundant and exhibit low toxicity.
- Reactions proceed through metalaziridine intermediates.

Seminal discovery



(13a) Maspero, *Synthesis* **1980**, 305.

Proposed mechanism:



(13b) Nugent, *Organometallics* **1983**, 2, 161.
Also see Refs 13d and 13h.

Further reading

Reviews:

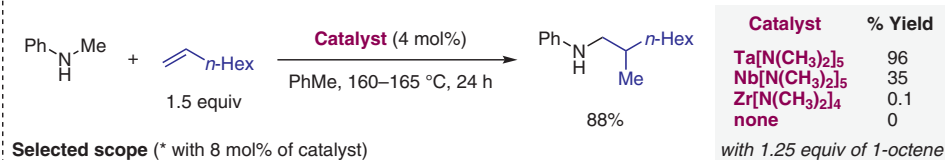
- (13i) Roesky, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, 48, 4892.
 (13j) Beller, *ChemSusChem* **2009**, 2, 715.
 (13k) Schafer, *Synthesis* **2014**, 46, 2884.
 (13l) Schulz, *Organometallics* **2018**, 37, 4313.
 (13m) Schafer, *Chem. Commun.* **2018**, 54, 12543.

An early example of a catalytic asymmetric reaction:
 (13n) Schafer, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, 48, 8361.

Other selected contributions:

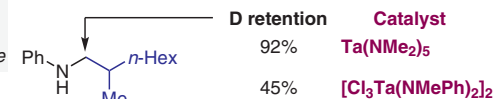
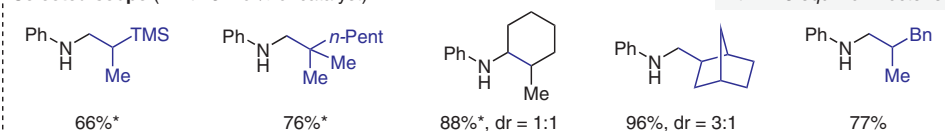
- (13o) Doye, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 4411.
 (13p) Odom, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 9344.
 (13q) Zi, *Chem. Commun.* **2010**, 46, 6296.
 (13r) Hultsch, *Organometallics* **2011**, 30, 921.
 (13s) Schafer, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 2182.
 (13t) Doye, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2017**, 23, 4197.
 (13u) Doye, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, 60, 9936.

Application of group V metals to amine α -functionalization (13c) Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, 129, 6690. (13d) Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 14940.

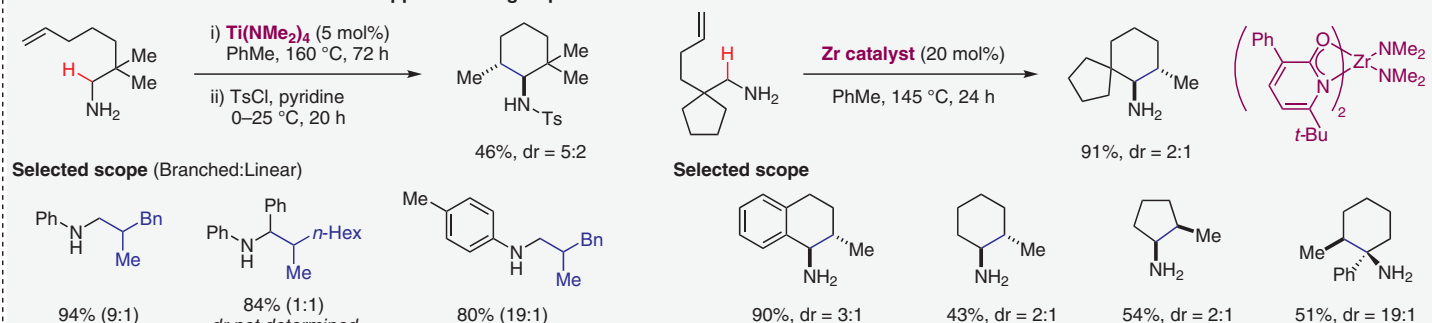


The chloroamido complex [Cl₃Ta(NMePh)₂]₂ catalyzes the same reaction effectively at 90 °C while Ta(NMe₂)₅ shows no activity at this temperature.

Selected scope (* with 8 mol% of catalyst)



A mechanistic study suggests formation of an azametallacyclopropane (η^2 -imine complex) as the turnover-limiting step.

Application of group IV metals to intramolecular amine α -functionalization

(13e) Doye, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, 48, 1153.

(13f) Schafer, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 2116.

Intermolecular hydroaminoalkylation with group III metals

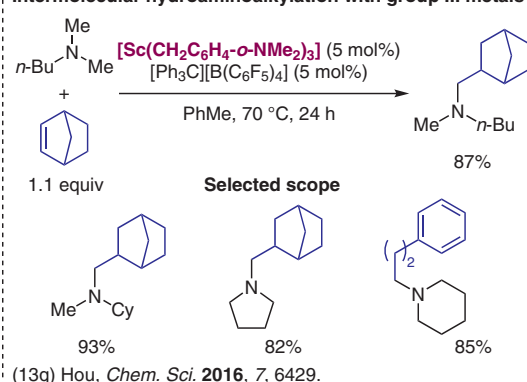
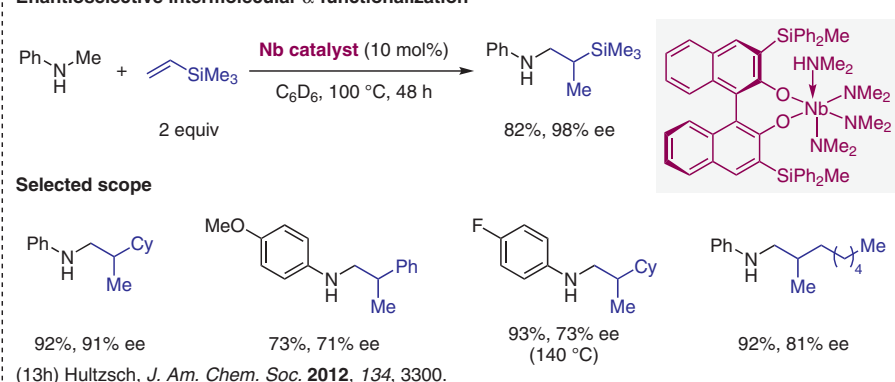
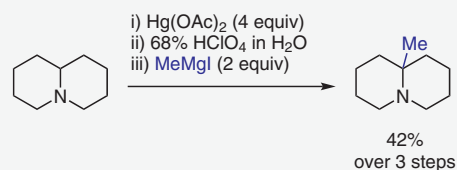
Enantioselective intermolecular α -functionalization

Figure 13 Hydroaminoalkylation.¹³

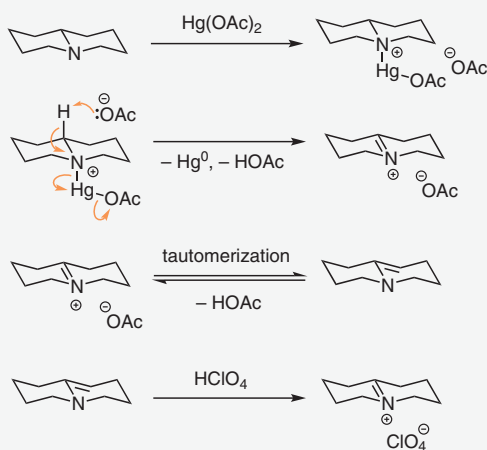
Notable features

- Operationally simple approach to access iminium ions.
- Mostly applicable to tertiary amines.
- Substrate dimerization can occur via enamine intermediates.
- Compatible with a range of different nucleophiles.
- Yields are typically moderate to low.

Seminal example

(14a) Leonard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1955**, 77, 439.

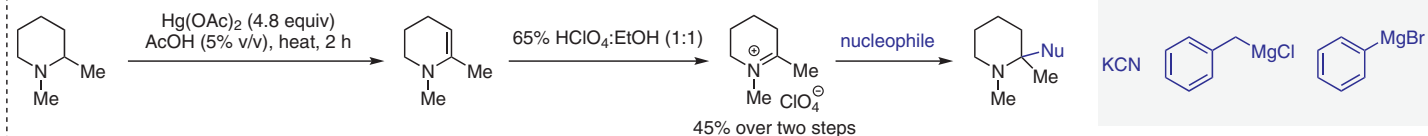
Proposed mechanism

(14b) Morrow, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1958**, 80, 371.

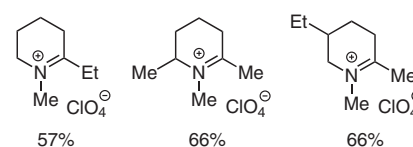
Further reading

- (14i) Haginiwa, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1969**, 19, 1485.
(14j) Butler, *Chem. Rev.* **1984**, 84, 249.

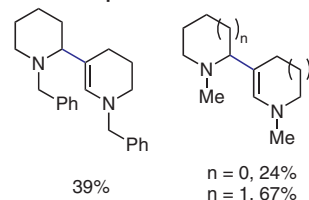
Mercury-promoted formation of enamines and subsequent transformations



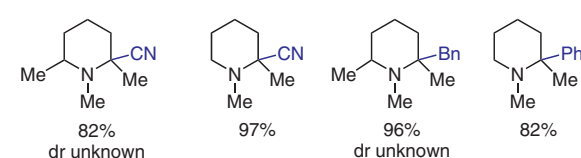
Iminium salts, selected scope

(14c) Leonard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1957**, 79, 5279.

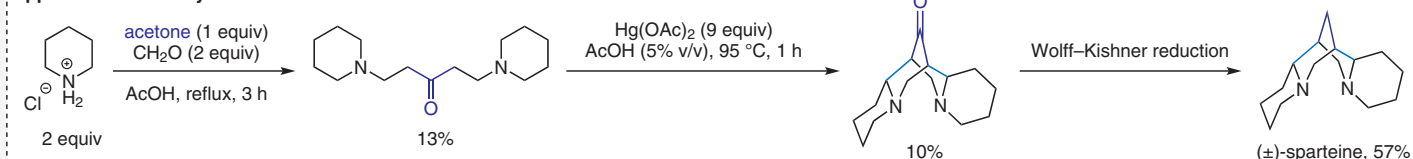
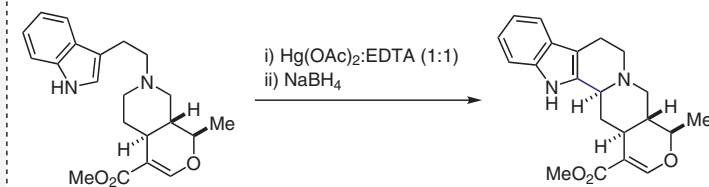
Dimerized products



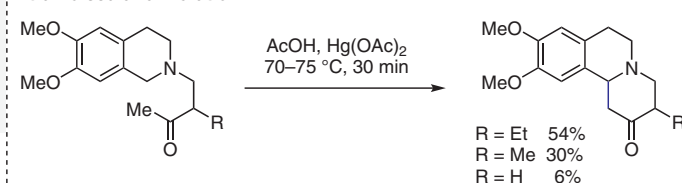
Selected nucleophile scope



Application in total synthesis

(14d) Tamelen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1969**, 91, 7372.(14e) Uskoković, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1971**, 93, 5907.

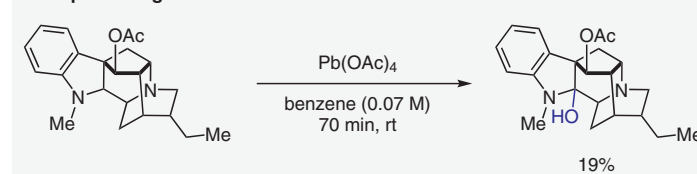
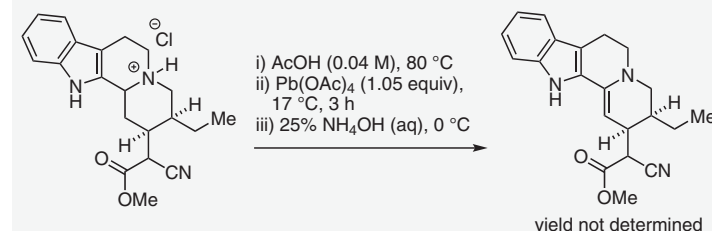
Intramolecular annulation



With R = H, competing Hofmann-type elimination is observed.

(14f) Whittaker, *J. Chem. Soc.* **1963**, 1449.

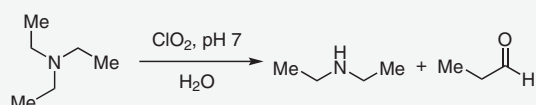
Examples using lead tetraacetate as an oxidant

(14g) Taylor, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1964**, 86, 729.(14h) Szantay, *Tetrahedron* **1976**, 32, 1019.Figure 14 Oxidative methods, stoichiometric metal-based oxidants.¹⁴

Notable features

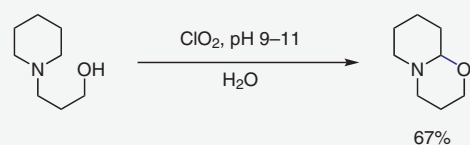
- Various nonmetallic reagents are suitable for amine oxidation.
- Typically, no catalyst is required.

Early examples with stoichiometric oxidants

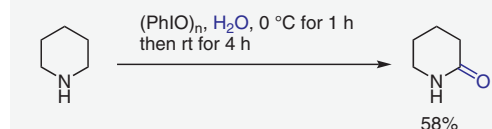
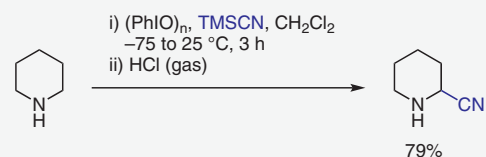


Formation of an iminium species is followed by hydrolysis.

(15a) Rosenblatt, *J. Org. Chem.* **1963**, *28*, 2790.



(15b) Hortmann, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 4829.

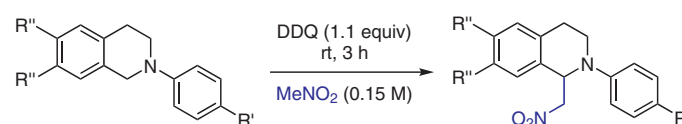


(15c) Moriarty, Ochiai, Nagao, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, *29*, 6913.
See also: (15d) Xiong, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2015**, *56*, 5628.

Further reading

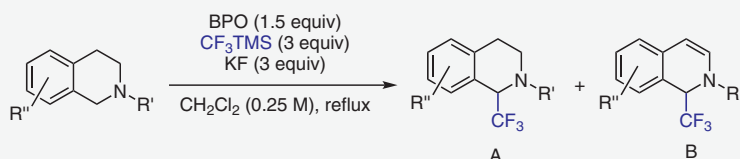
- (15k) Zhdankin, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, *36*, 7975.
(15l) Hu, *New J. Chem.* **2013**, *37*, 1684.
(15m) Nguyen, *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *83*, 1000.
(15n) Zhang, Luo, *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 2542.
(15o) Li, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, 103.
(15p) Singh, *Synthesis* **2021**, *53*, 1556.

Oxidation with DDQ



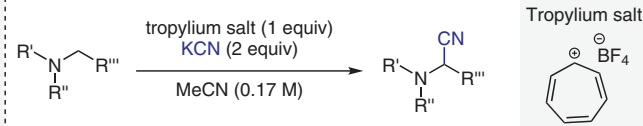
(15e) Todd, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2009**, *50*, 1199.

Oxidation with BPO



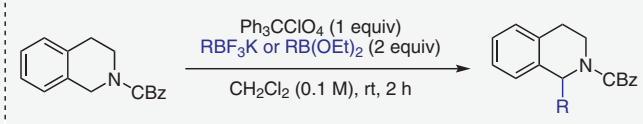
(15f) Qing, *Chem. Commun.* **2010**, *46*, 6285.

Oxidation with tropylium tetrafluoroborate



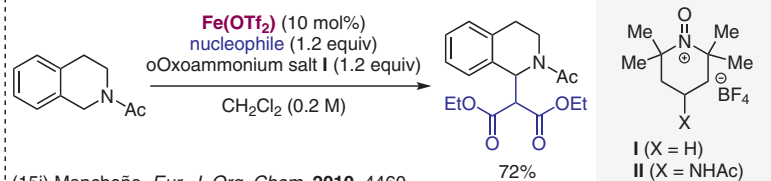
(15g) Lambert, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 1260.

Oxidation with trityl perchlorate



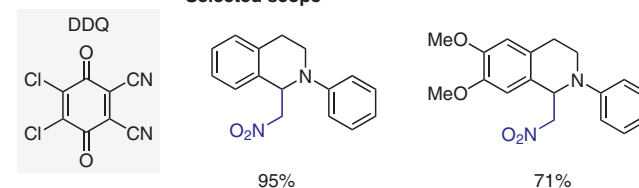
(15h) Lou, Liu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 3904.

Oxidation with oxoammonium salts

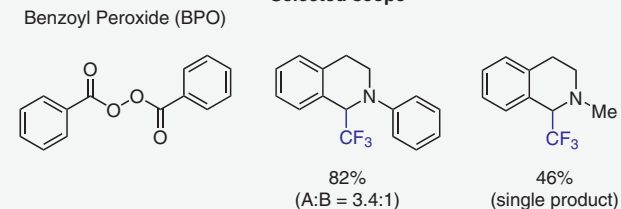


(15i) Mancheño, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, 4460.

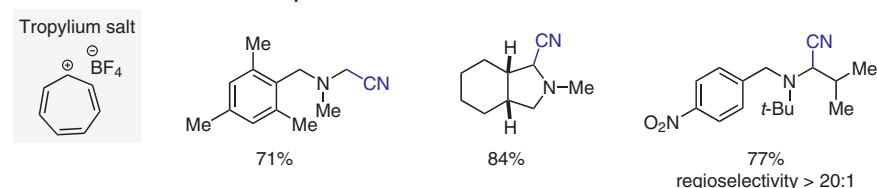
Selected scope



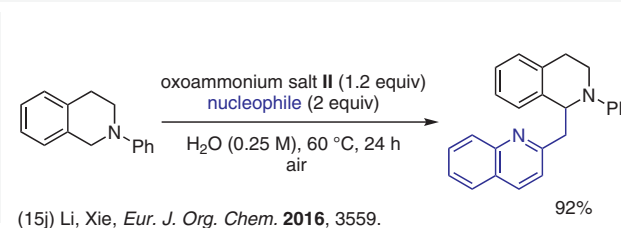
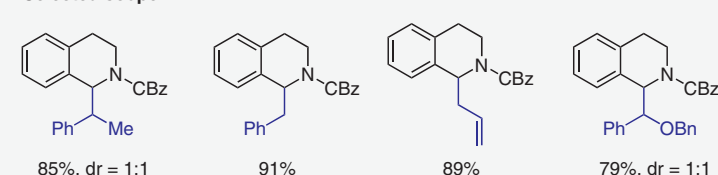
Selected scope



Selected scope



Selected scope



(15j) Li, Xie, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 3559.

Figure 15 Oxidative methods, stoichiometric nonmetallic oxidants.¹⁵

Notable features

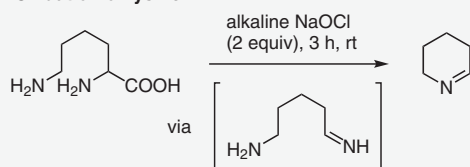
- Oxidation of typically unprotected amines to access versatile synthetic building blocks that can be further functionalized.

Reviews

(16a) Murahashi, *Chem. Rev.* **2019**, *119*, 4684.

(16b) Largeron, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, 5225.

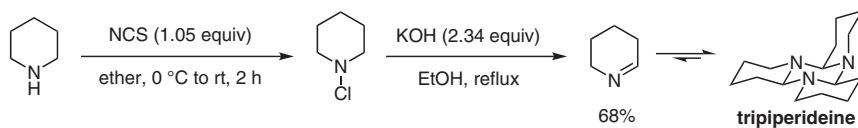
Oxidation of lysine



(16c) Franck, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1966**, *5*, 131.

(16d) Spenser, *Can. J. Chem.* **1969**, *47*, 445.

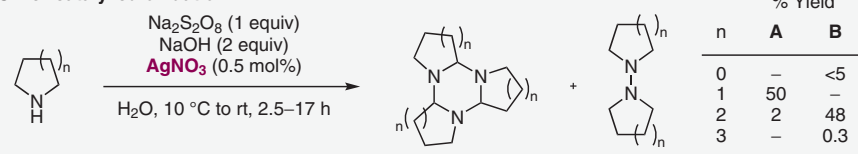
NCS-mediated oxidation



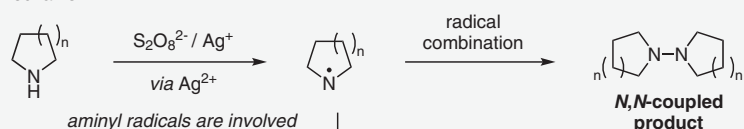
Also applicable to substituted piperidines and pyrrolidines.

(16e) Grisar, *Org. Synth.* **1977**, *56*, 118. (16f) Kessler, *J. Org. Chem.* **1977**, *42*, 66.
(16g) Joullie, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104*, 5852. (16h) Davis, *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 103. (16i) Poupon, *Tetrahedron* **2006**, *62*, 5248. (16j) O'Reilly, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2016**, *22*, 12692. (16k) Lehn, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 5560. (16l) Orru, Ruijter, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, 5313.

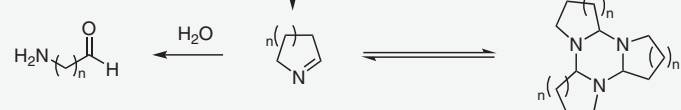
Silver-catalyzed oxidation



Proposed mechanism



Polymer

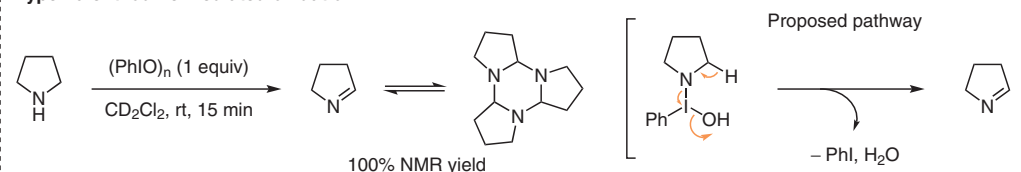


(16m) Nomura, *Chem. Lett.* **1977**, 693.

(16n) Nomura, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1982**, 3031.

This method is only suitable for the preparation of 1-pyrroline trimer ($n = 1$).

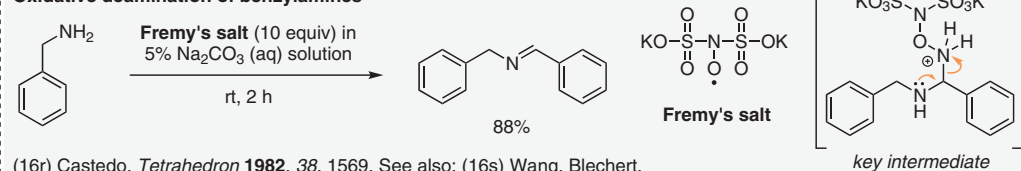
Hypervalent iodine mediated oxidation



Oxidative decarboxylation of L-proline to the 1-pyrroline trimer is also feasible using this method.

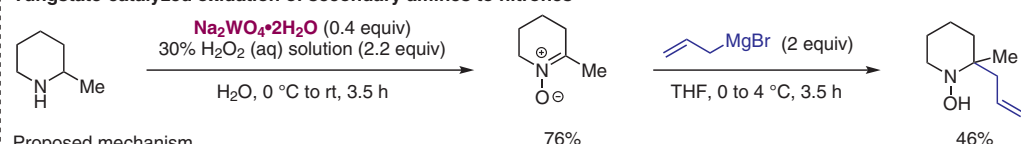
(16o) Ochiai, Nagao, Moriarty, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, *29*, 6917. See also: (15c) Moriarty, Ochiai, Nagao, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, *29*, 6913. (16p) Suárez, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, *40*, 5945. (16q) Lee, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2002**, *85*, 1069.

Oxidative deamination of benzylamines

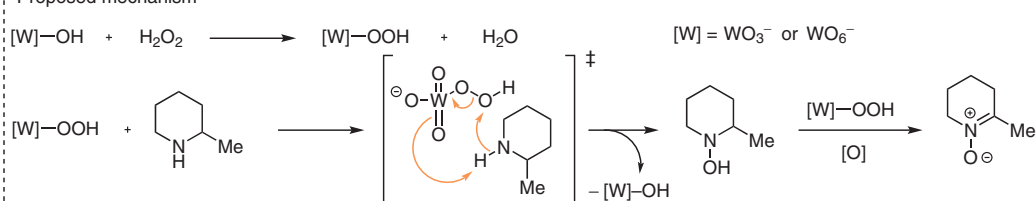


(16r) Castedo, *Tetrahedron* **1982**, *38*, 1569. See also: (16s) Wang, Blechert, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 657. (16t) Stahl, *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 2850. (16u) Gao, *ACS Catal.* **2015**, *5*, 5851.

Tungstate-catalyzed oxidation of secondary amines to nitrones

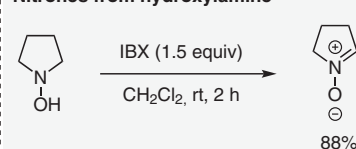


Proposed mechanism



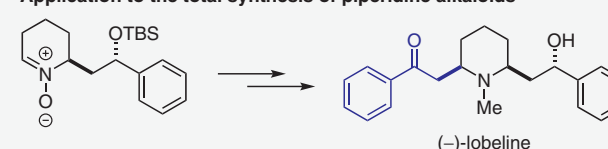
(16v) Murahashi, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1984**, 874. (16w) Murahashi, *J. Org. Chem.* **1990**, *55*, 1736.

Nitrones from hydroxylamine



(16x) Goti, *Org. Lett.* **2015**, *17*, 4082.

Application to the total synthesis of piperidine alkaloids



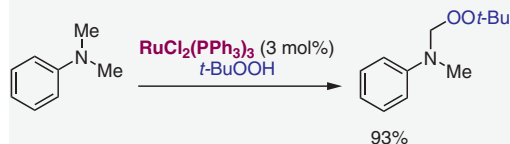
(16y) Snyder, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 15162.

Figure 16 Oxidative preparation of building blocks.¹⁶

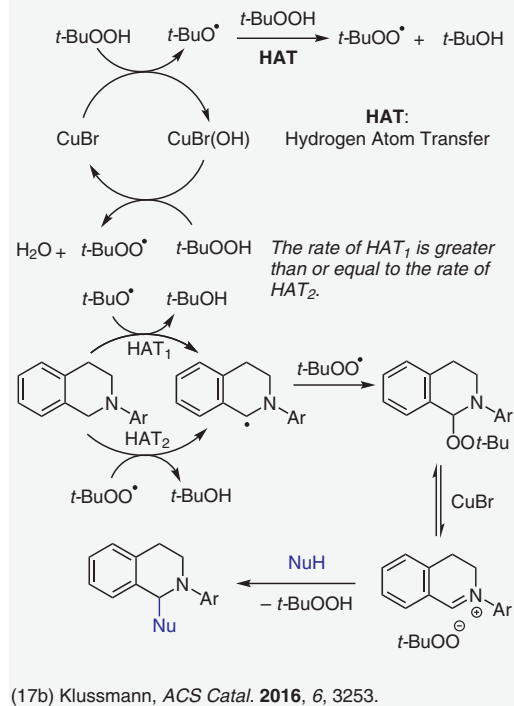
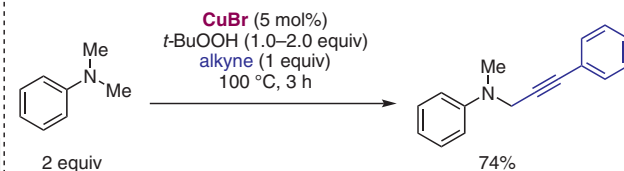
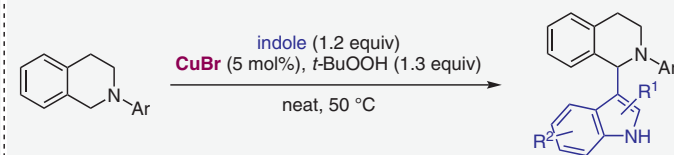
Notable features

- Metal catalysis enables the use of readily available oxidants such as peroxides in the oxidation of amines.
- Radical intermediates are involved in some if not most reactions.
- Substrate scope is often limited to *N*-arylamines.

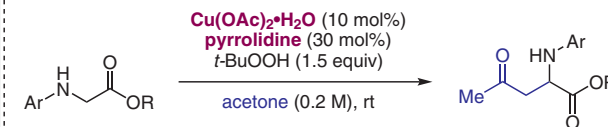
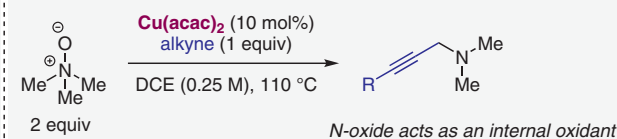
Seminal work



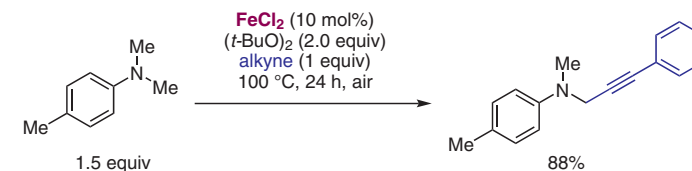
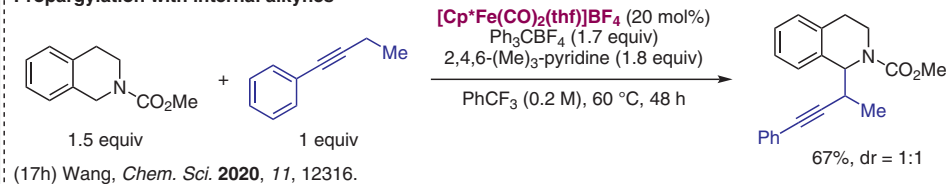
Proposed mechanism

Alkynylation of *N,N*-dimethylanilinesArylation of *N*-aryltetrahydroisoquinolines

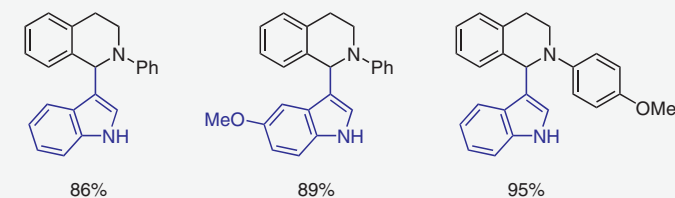
Alkylation of secondary amino esters

Alkynylation of *N*-oxides

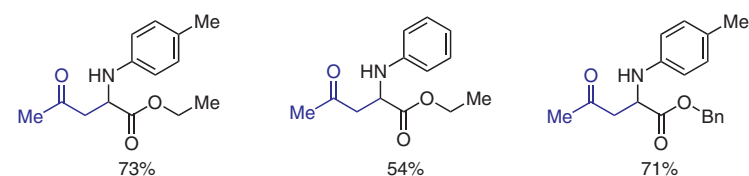
Propargylation with internal alkynes



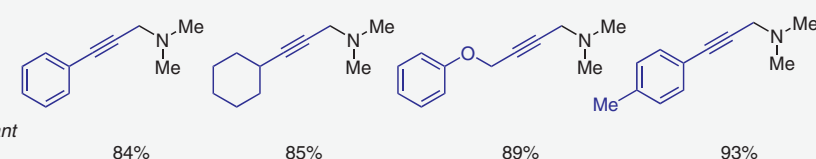
Selected scope



Selected scope



Selected scope



Further reading

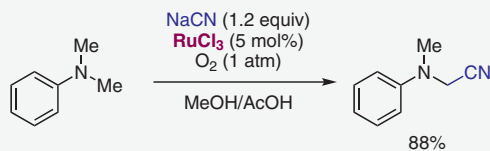
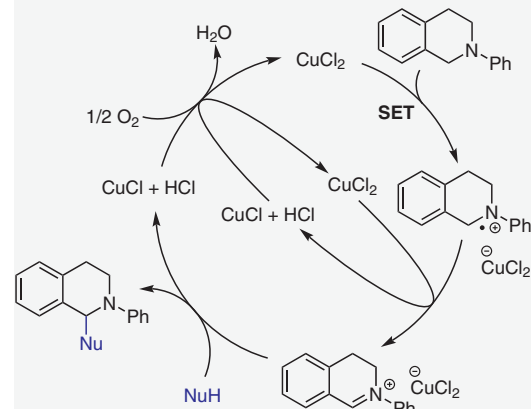
- (17i) Li, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2009**, *42*, 335.
- (17j) Dong, *Chem. Rev.* **2011**, *11*, 1215.
- (17k) Jiao, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2012**, *41*, 3464.
- (17l) Li, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 74.
- (17m) Luo, *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, *117*, 9433.
- (17n) Li, *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 12705.
- (17o) Chen, *ChemSusChem* **2020**, *13*, 4776.

Figure 17 Metal-catalyzed cross-dehydrogenative-coupling (CDC) reactions.¹⁷

Notable features

- Metal catalysis enables the use of oxygen as the terminal oxidant.
- Substrate scope is often limited to *N*-arylamines.

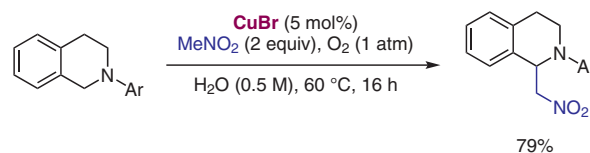
Seminal example

(18a) Murahashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 15312.Proposed mechanism of CuCl₂-catalyzed reactions(18b) Klussmann, *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, *79*, 12033.

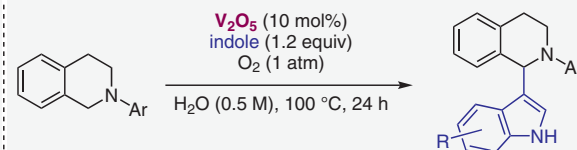
Further reading

- (18i) Yang, *Green Chem.* **2014**, *16*, 2428.
 (18j) Polyzos, *Chem. Commun.* **2015**, *51*, 334.
 (18k) Gogoi, *ChemistrySelect* **2016**, *1*, 4620.
 (18l) Schnürch, *Monatsh. Chem.* **2017**, *148*, 91.
 (18m) Zhang, *RSC Adv.* **2017**, *7*, 1229.
 (18n) Le, Zhu, *Synthesis* **2018**, *50*, 2775.
 (18o) Chandrasekharam, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2018**, *360*, 4080.
 (18p) Turner, Greaney, *ACS Catal.* **2018**, *8*, 10032.
 (18q) Dong, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2021**, *363*, 1185.
 (18r) Anilkumar, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2021**, 1776.

Copper-catalyzed aza-Henry reaction

(18c) Li, *Green Chem.* **2007**, *9*, 1047.

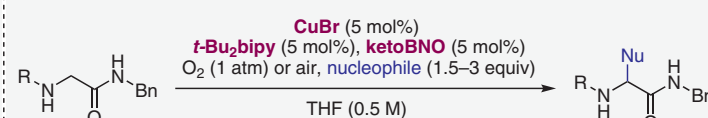
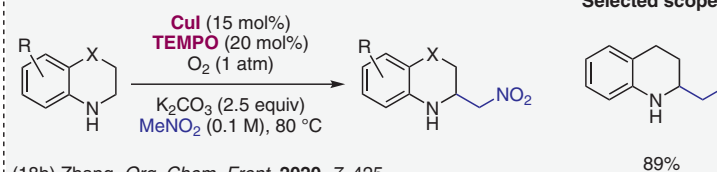
Vanadium-catalyzed arylation

(18e) Prabhu, *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, *47*, 11787.

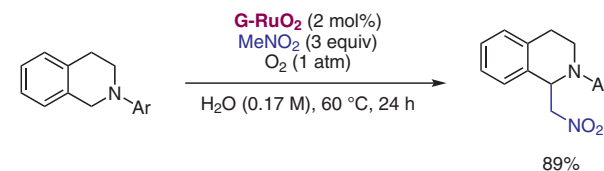
Copper-catalyzed alkylation with organozinc reagents

(18f) Menche, *Org. Lett.* **2015**, *17*, 3982.

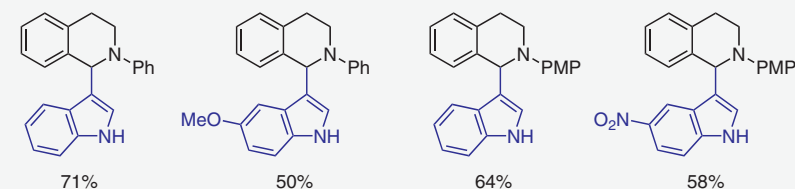
Examples of dual catalysis involving aminoxy radicals

(18g) Kanai, *Chem. Sci.* **2012**, *3*, 3249.(18h) Zhang, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2020**, *7*, 425.

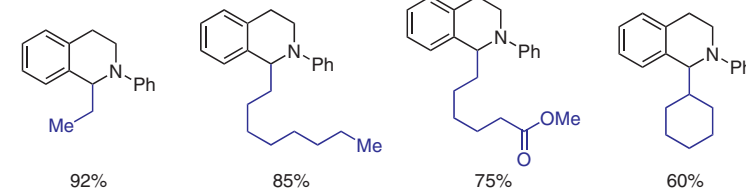
Ruthenium-catalyzed aza-Henry reaction

(18d) Wu, *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 5992.

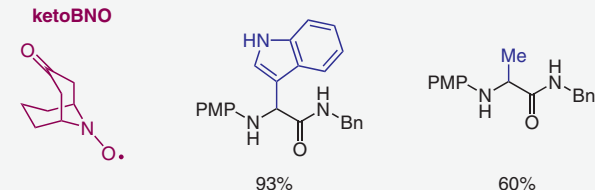
Selected scope



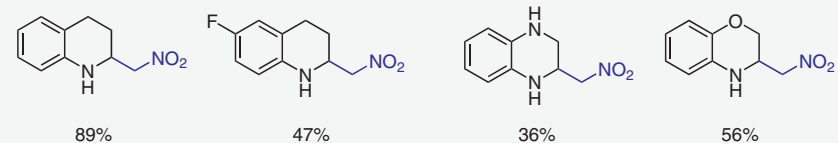
Selected scope



Selected scope



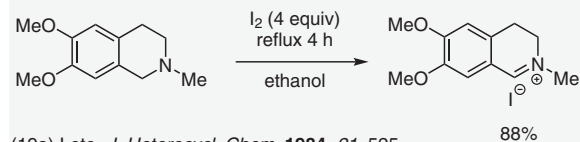
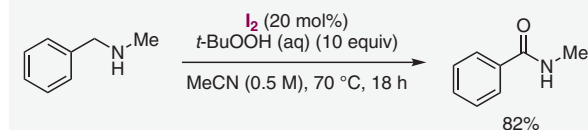
Selected scope

Figure 18 Metal-catalyzed cross-dehydrogenative-coupling (CDC) reactions with oxygen as the terminal oxidant.¹⁸

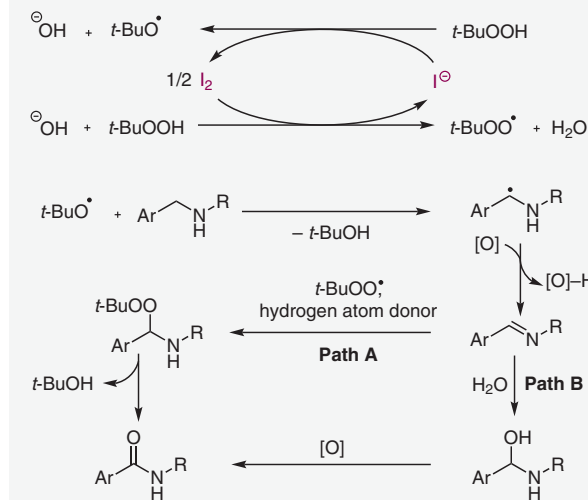
Notable features

- Its low toxicity renders iodine an ideal catalyst.
- Peroxides or oxygen act as terminal oxidants.

Historical precedent with stoichiometric iodine

Oxidation of benzylamines with I₂

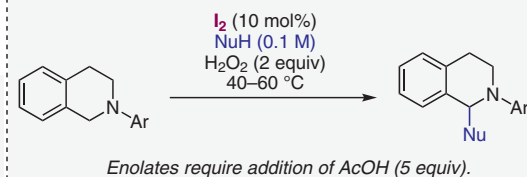
Proposed mechanism



Further reading

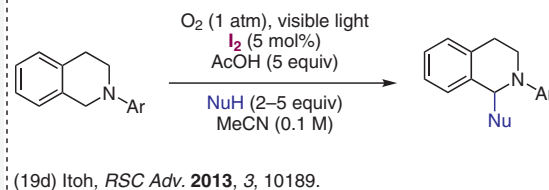
- (19h) Lei, *Chem. Asian J.* **2015**, *10*, 806.
 (19i) Baruah, *Synlett* **2017**, *28*, 461.
 (19j) Maiti, *ACS Omega* **2019**, *4*, 20410.

Iodine-catalyzed alkylation

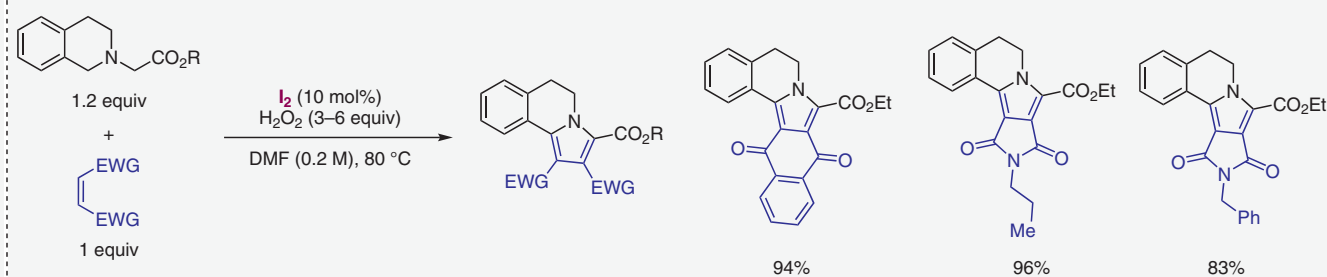


Enolates require addition of AcOH (5 equiv).

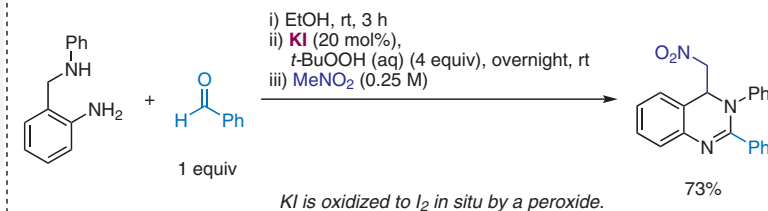
Oxygen as the terminal oxidant



Oxidative 1,3-dipolar cyclization

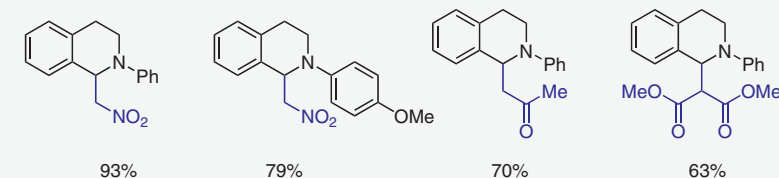


Examples of more complex reaction cascades

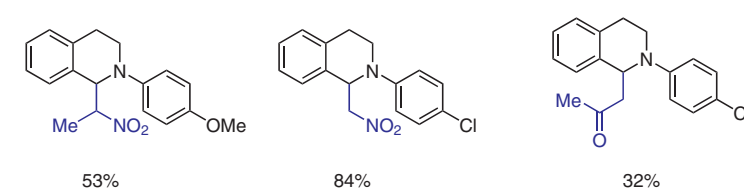


KI is oxidized to I₂ in situ by a peroxide.

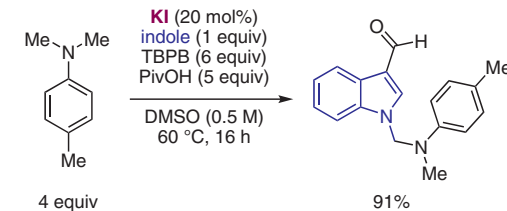
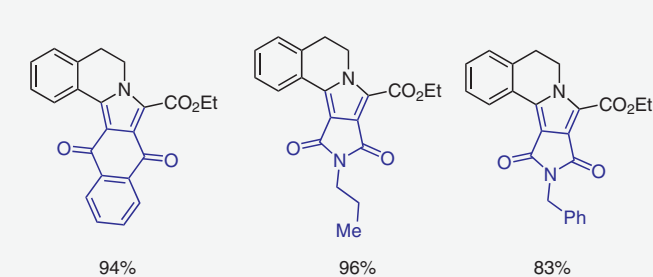
Selected scope



Selected scope



Selected scope



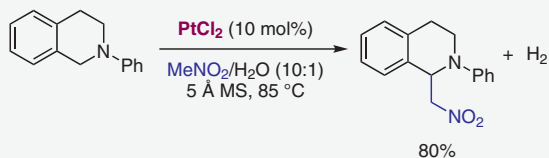
(19g) Wang, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2012**, *10*, 9519.

Figure 19 Iodine-catalyzed cross-dehydrogenative-coupling (CDC) reactions.¹⁹

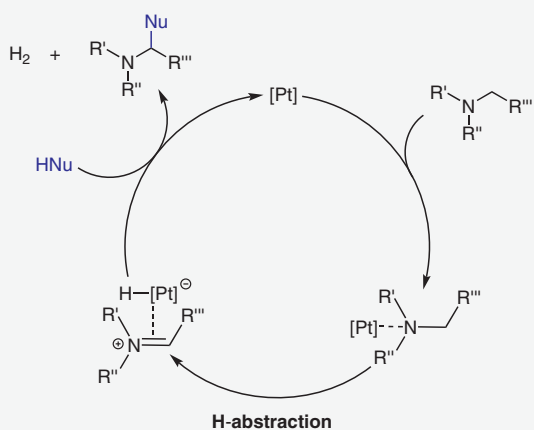
Notable features

- Coupling with concomitant release of hydrogen gas obviates the need for a stoichiometric oxidant.
- Thermal, photochemical, and electrochemical variants have been developed.

Seminal example



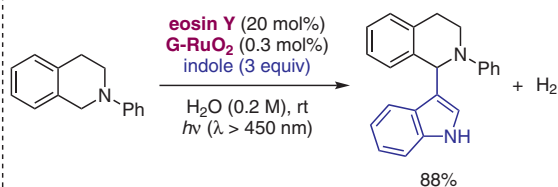
Proposed mechanism



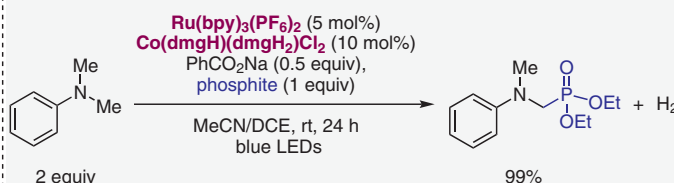
(20a) Liang, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2010**, *8*, 4077.

Further reading

- (20m) Milstein, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 2998.
 (20n) Li, *ChemSusChem* **2014**, *7*, 2788.
 (20o) Zhang, *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 3390.
 (20p) Tung, Wu, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2018**, *51*, 2512.
 (20q) Lei, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 13128.
 (20r) Lei, *Chem. Rev.* **2019**, *119*, 6769.

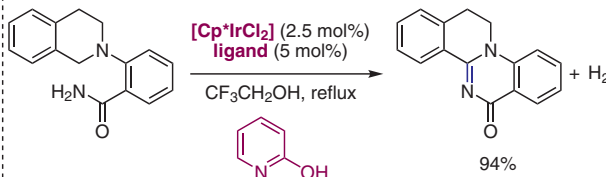
Photochemical α -arylation

(20b) Wu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 19052.
 See also: (20c) Wu, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 1988.

Photochemical α -phosphonylation

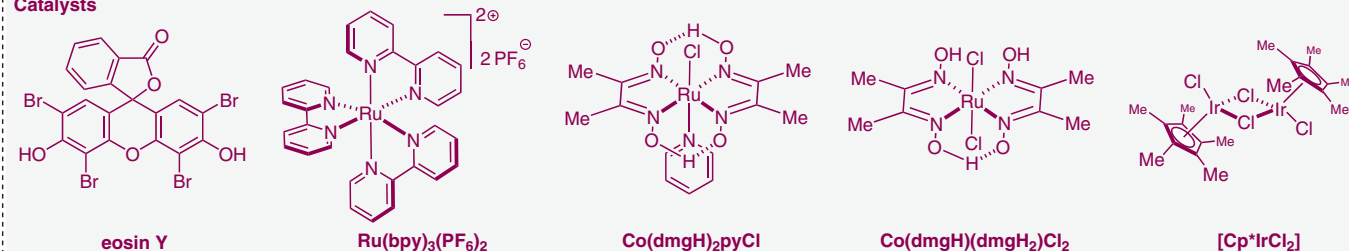
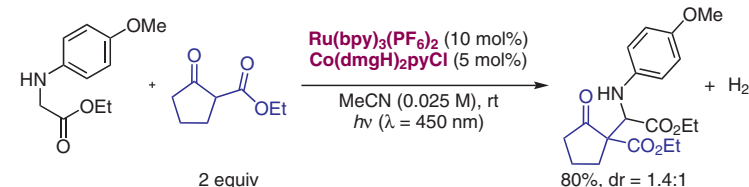
(20f) Lei, *Chem. Commun.* **2018**, *54*, 1659.
 See also: (20g) Yang, *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 8529.

Intramolecular coupling



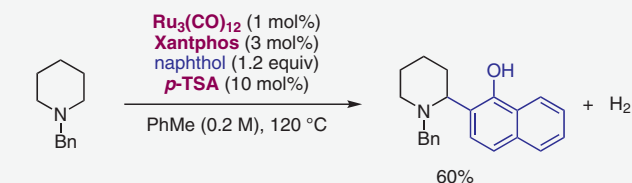
(20i) Yan, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2013**, *355*, 2179.
 See also: (20j) Xiao, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2394.
 (20k) Yan, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2015**, *13*, 7381.

Catalysts

Photochemical α -alkylation of amino acid esters

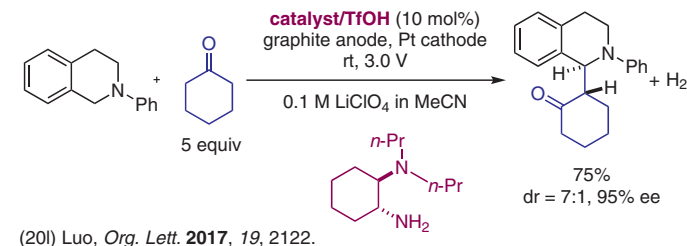
(20d) Wu, *ACS Catal.* **2015**, *5*, 2391.
 See also: (20e) Zhang, *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 3559.
 Relative stereochemistry of major diastereomer not established.

Thermal cross-coupling



(20h) Zhang, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, *22*, 4781.

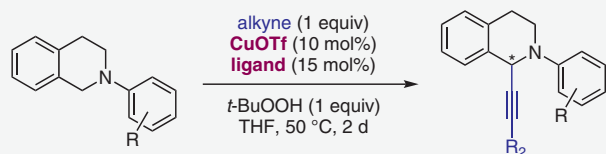
Asymmetric electrochemical cross-coupling hydrogen evolution



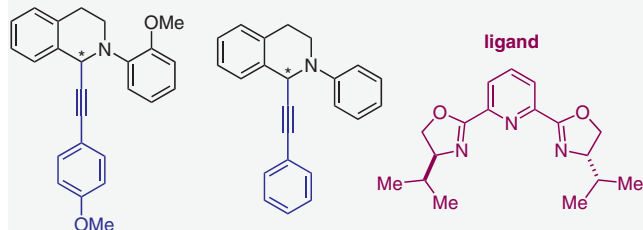
(20l) Luo, *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 2122.

Figure 20 Acceptorless cross-dehydrogenative-coupling (CDC) reactions with hydrogen evolution.²⁰

Seminal asymmetric example



Selected scope

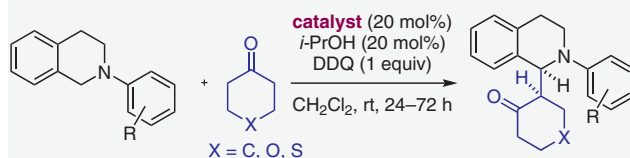


56%, 69% ee

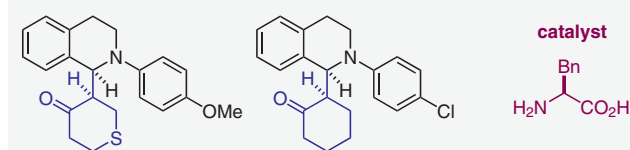
67%, 63% ee

(21a) Li, *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 4997.(21b) Li, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **2006**, *17*, 590.

Organocatalytic alkylation with ketones



Selected scope



73%, dr = 8:1, 90% ee

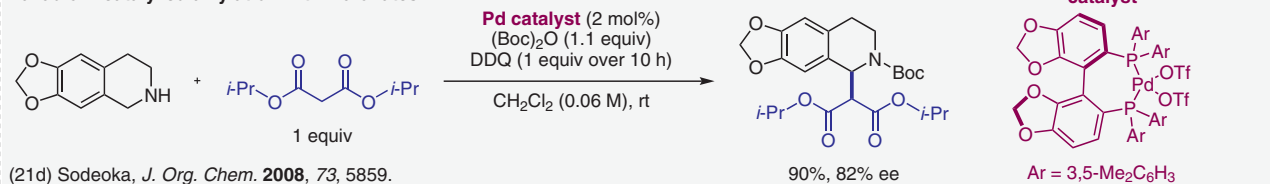
75%, dr = 3:1, 84% ee

(21c) Wang, *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, *4*, 2645.

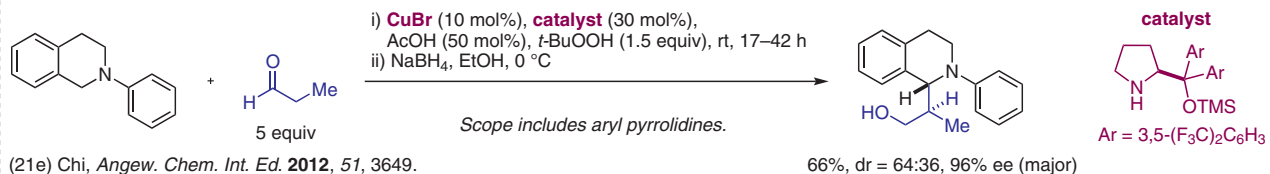
Further reading

(21i) Xu, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2015**, *56*, 3703.(21j) Yang, *Synlett* **2017**, *28*, 159(21k) Gandhi, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2019**, *17*, 9683.(21l) Pombeiro, *Catalysts* **2020**, *10*, 529.(21m) Vila, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2021**, *363*, 602.

Palladium-catalyzed alkylation with malonates

(21d) Sodeoka, *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, *73*, 5859.

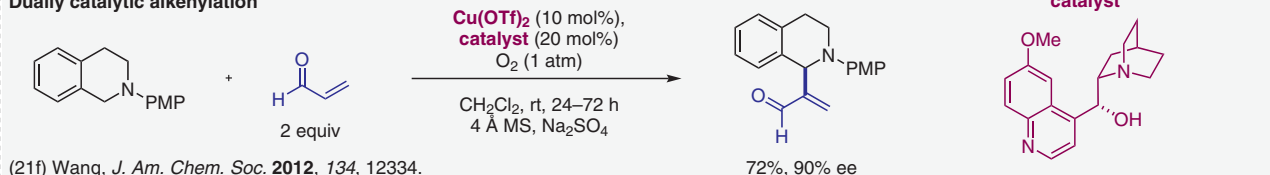
Dually catalytic alkylation with aldehydes

(21e) Chi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 3649.

Scope includes aryl pyrrolidines.

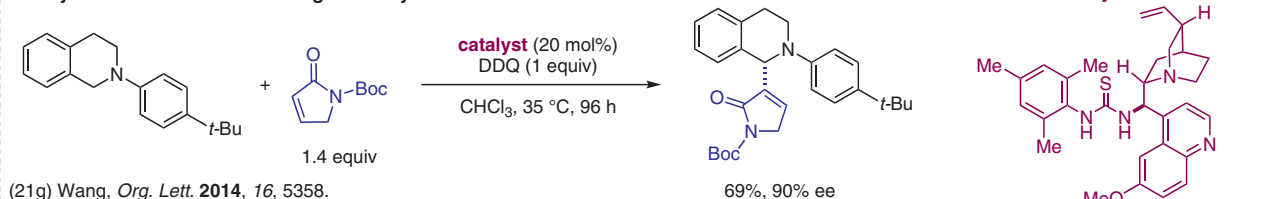
66%, dr = 64:36, 96% ee (major)

Dually catalytic alkenylation

(21f) Wang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 12334.

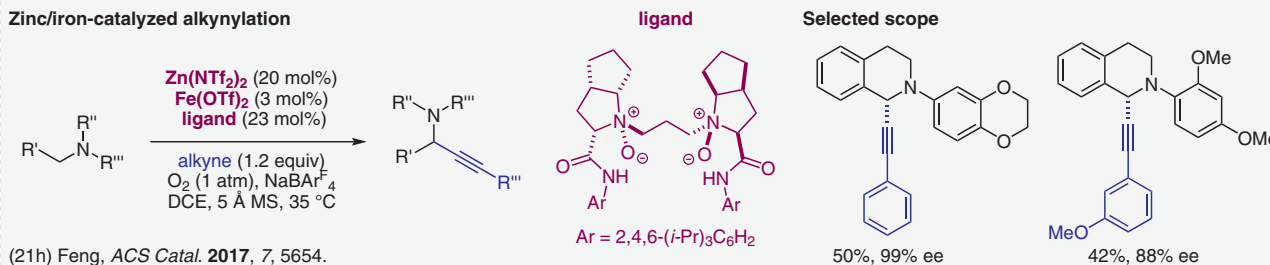
72%, 90% ee

Alkenylation with a bifunctional organocatalyst

(21g) Wang, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 5358.

69%, 90% ee

Zinc/iron-catalyzed alkylation

(21h) Feng, *ACS Catal.* **2017**, *7*, 5654.

50%, 99% ee

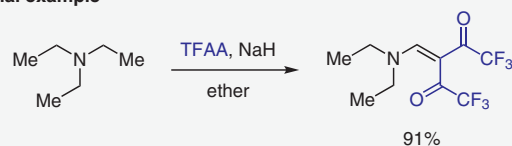
42%, 88% ee

Figure 21 Catalytic enantioselective cross-dehydrogenative-coupling (CDC) reactions.²¹

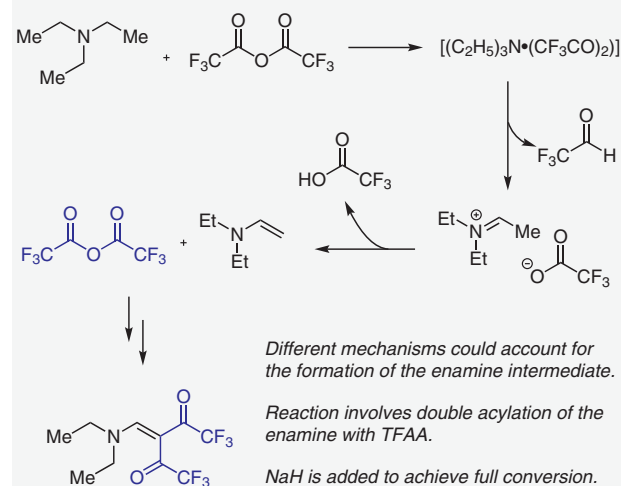
Notable features

- Mechanistically diverse methods access enamines from amines as a platform for β - and multifunctionalization.
- Applicable to both linear and cyclic tertiary amines.

Seminal example



Proposed mechanism

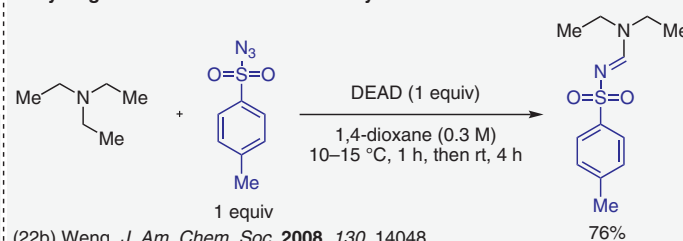


(22a) Schreiber, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, 21, 1027.

Further reading

- (22k) Archard, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2015**, 21, 14319
 (22l) Zhang, *Synlett* **2017**, 28, 1630.
 (22m) Zhou, *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, 53, 8770.
 (22n) Fan, *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, 53, 4002.
 (22o) Opatz, *Adv. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2018**, 125, 107.
 (22p) Fan, Zhang, *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 83, 6524.
 (22q) Fan, Zhang, He, *Chem. Commun.* **2019**, 55, 12372.
 (22r) Jia, Yuan, *Org. Lett.* **2019**, 21, 5030.

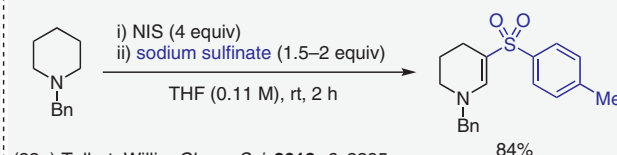
Dehydrogenation with DEAD followed by cascade reactions with azides



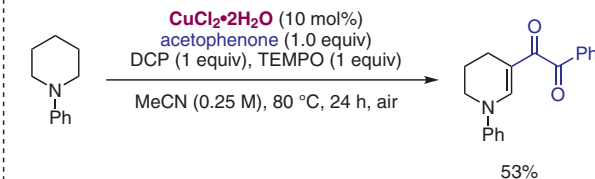
(22b) Weng, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 14048.
 See also: (22c) Zheng, Wang, *Chem. Commun.* **2009**, 47, 7372.

Platinum-catalyzed α,β -difunctionalization

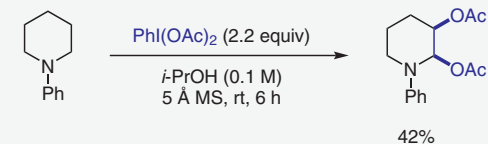
(22e) Liang, *J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, 75, 2893.

Oxidative β -sulfonylation with NIS

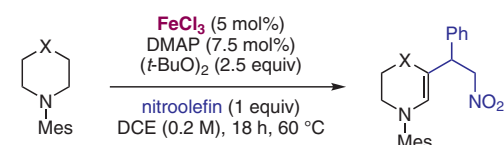
(22g) Talbot, Willis, *Chem. Sci.* **2018**, 9, 2295.
 See also: (22h) Fan, He, *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, 85, 15600.

Complex reaction cascade leading to α -keto-enaminones

(22j) Fan, Zhang, *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, 85, 2220.

 α,β -Dioxygenation with DIB

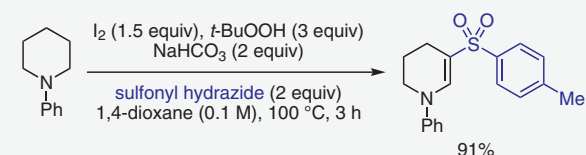
(22d) Liang, *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 74, 7464.

Iron-catalyzed β -alkylation

Applicable to linear amines.

(22f) Kanai, Oisaki, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 1918.

X = C, 70%
 X = O, 58%
 X = S, 44%
 X = NBoc, 54%

Oxidative β -sulfonylation with iodine

(22i) Xia, Gu, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2021**, 701.

Selected scope

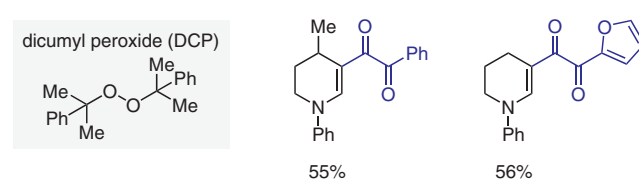
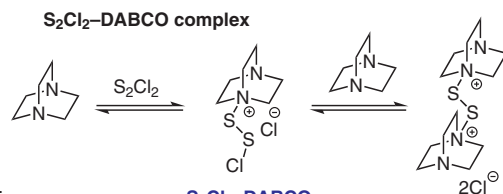


Figure 22 Oxidative β -functionalization.²²

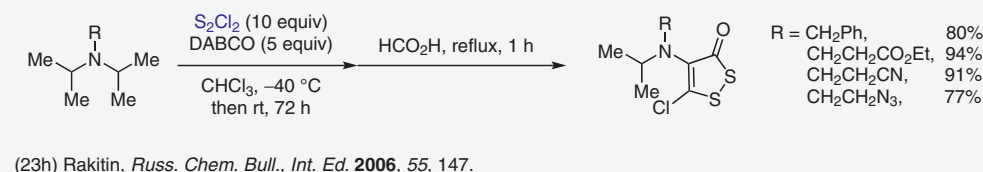
Notable features

- S_2Cl_2 serves as a sulfurating, chlorinating, oxidizing, and dehydrating agent.
- Formation of sulfur-rich heterocycles.

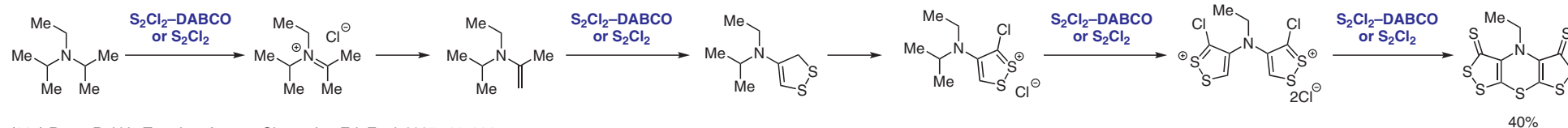
Reviews

(23a) Rakitin, Rees, *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, 104, 2617.(23b) Rakitin, *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd. (Engl. Transl.)* **2020**, 56, 837.

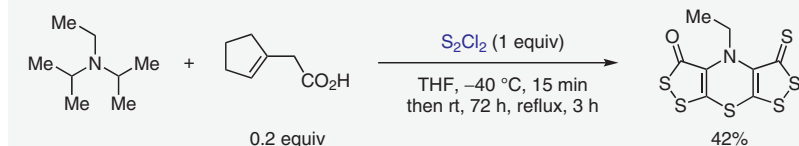
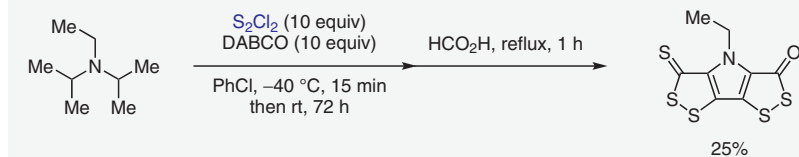
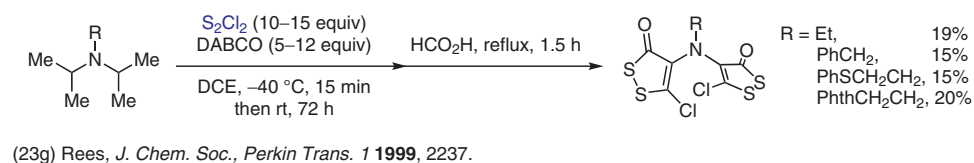
Synthesis of 1,2-dithiol rings



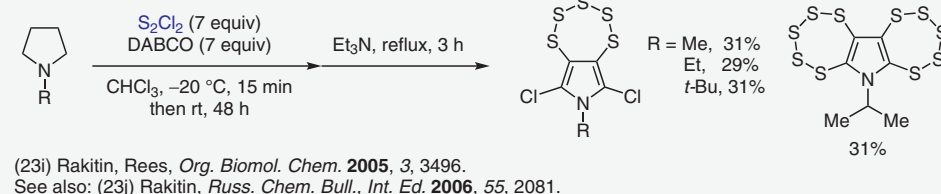
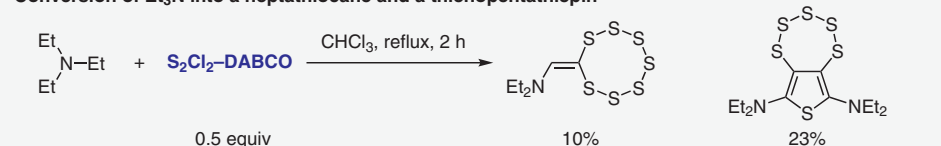
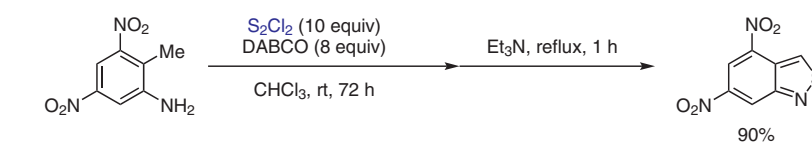
From Hünig's base to bis[1,2]dithiolo[1,4]thiazine



Synthesis of bis[1,2]dithiolo[1,4]thiazines and bis[1,2]dithiopyrroles from Hünig's base

Synthesis of *N,N*-bis(5-chloro-3-oxo[1,2]dithiol-4-yl)amines

Direct synthesis of fused 1,2,3,4,5-pentathiepins

Conversion of Et_3N into a heptathiocane and a thienopentathiepinSynthesis of 4,6-dinitrobenzo[*c*]isothiazoleFigure 23 Oxidative formation of sulfur-rich heterocycles.²³

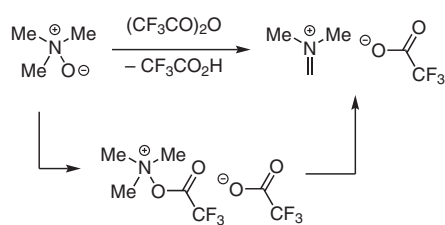
Polonovski–Potier Reaction

Oxidation of tertiary amines to *N*-oxides enables iminium ion formation via acylation followed by elimination.

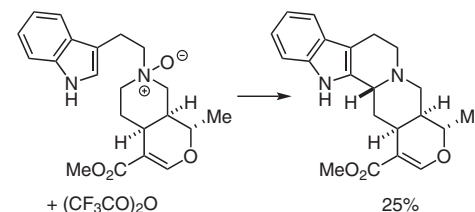
Reviews:

(24a) Koskinen, *Heterocycles* **1984**, *22*, 1591.
(24b) Grierson, *Org. React.* **1990**, *39*, 85.

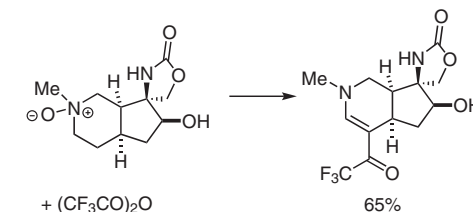
Application to complex natural product synthesis:
(24c) Potier, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1976**, *98*, 7017.
(24d) Fukuyama, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 4884.

Iminium ion formation

(24e) Potier, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1968**, *90*, 5622.

Application to the Pictet–Spengler reaction

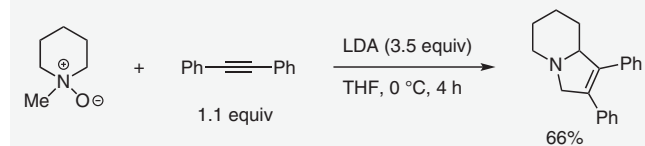
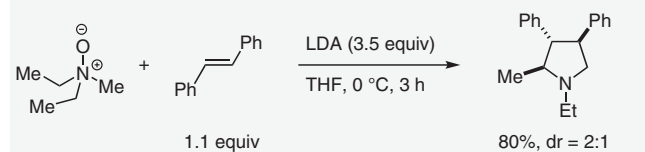
(24f) Sakai, *Tetrahedron* **1973**, *29*, 2015.

Enamine formation

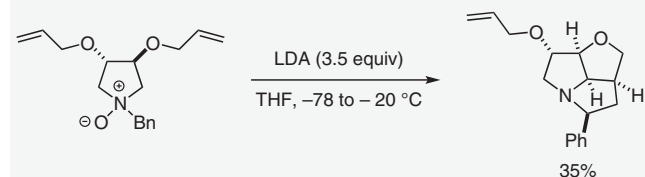
(24g) Kende, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, *117*, 10597.
See also: (24h) Wenkert, *Synth. Commun.* **1973**, *3*, 73.

Roussi reaction

Treatment of tertiary amine *N*-oxides with LDA leads to deoxygenative formation of azomethine ylides that subsequently engage in (3+2) cycloadditions.



(24i) Roussi, *Chem. Commun.* **1983**, 31. (24j) Roussi, *Heterocycles* **1985**, *23*, 653. (24k) Roussi, *J. Org. Chem.* **1985**, *50*, 2910. (24l) Roussi, *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 3808. See also: (24m) Davoren, *Synlett* **2010**, 2490.

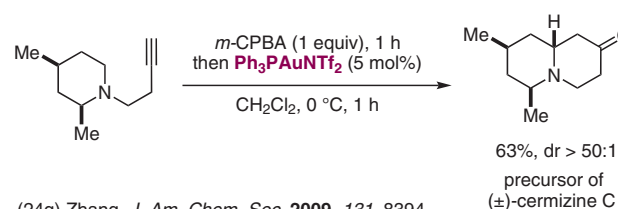


(24n) Takano, *Heterocycles* **1992**, *34*, 1519.

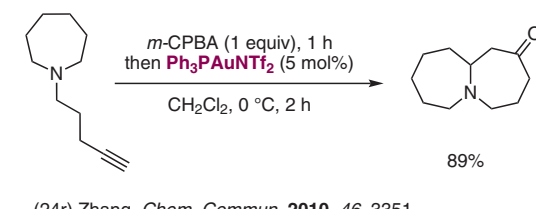
Mechanistic studies: (24o) Williams, *Aust. J. Chem.* **2014**, *67*, 1309.

Review on amine *N*-oxides:

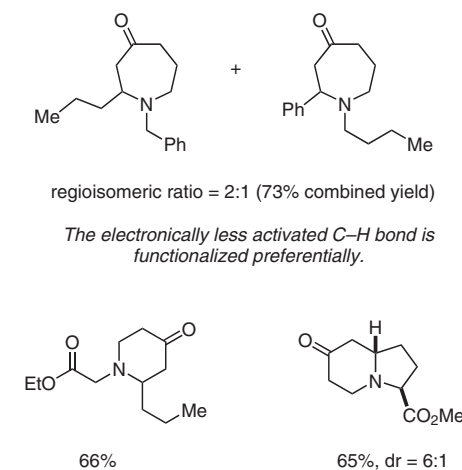
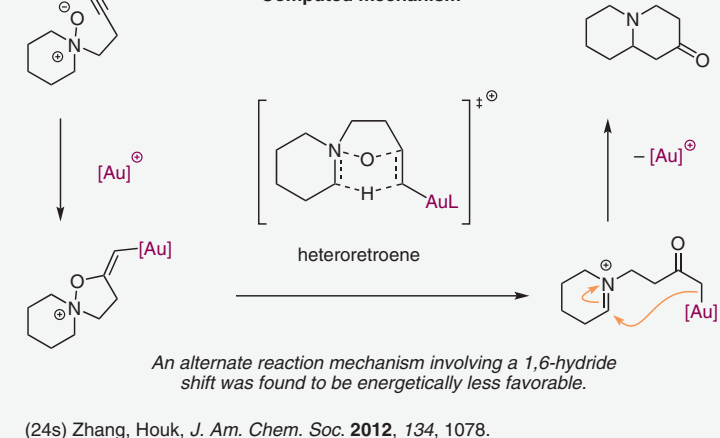
(24p) Woodward, *Org. Prep. Proced. Int.* **2009**, *41*, 173.

Gold-catalyzed C–H functionalization

(24q) Zhang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 8394.



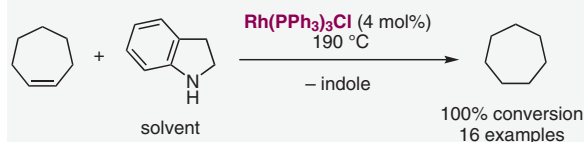
(24r) Zhang, *Chem. Commun.* **2010**, 46, 3351.

Additional scope**Computed mechanism**

(24s) Zhang, Houk, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 1078.

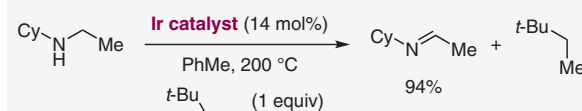
Figure 24 Reactions involving amine *N*-oxides.²⁴

Historical precedent

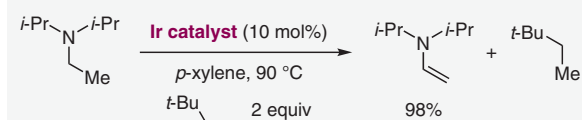


(25a) Nishiguchi, *J. Org. Chem.* **1975**, *40*, 237.
See also: (25b) Otsuka, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1979**, 870.
(25c) Murahashi, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1985**, 613.

Seminal work



(25d) Jensen, *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.* **2002**, *189*, 119.

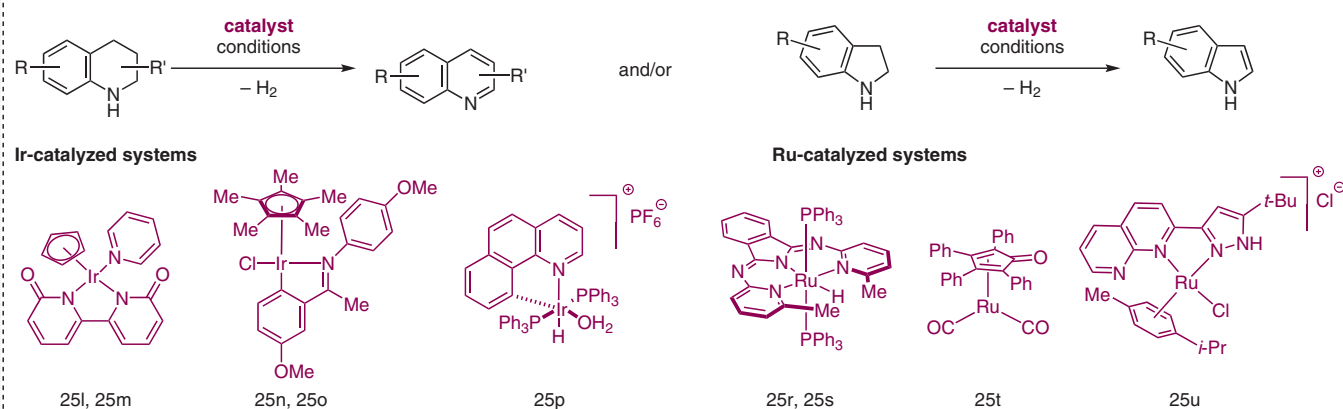


(25e) Knapp, Goldman, *Chem. Commun.* **2003**, 2060.
See also: (25f) Chihara, *J. Catal.* **2005**, *230*, 204.
(25g) Yi, *Organometallics* **2009**, *28*, 947.
(25h) Jensen, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2009**, *694*, 2854.
(25i) Brayton, *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 5987.
(25j) Goldman, *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *85*, 3020.
(25k) Liu, Huang, *Chin. J. Chem.* **2020**, *38*, 837.

Further reading

(25ad) Yu, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2019**, *361*, 3958.
(25ae) Kanai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 2204.
(25af) Ihee, Hong, *Chem. Sci.* **2021**, *12*, 1915.
(25ag) Li, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 3080.
(25ah) Jones, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 8564.
(25ai) Brookhart, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 14544.

Selected examples of acceptorless dehydrogenation of amines utilizing metal catalysts

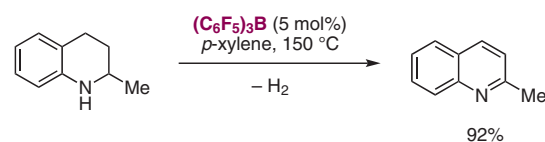


(25l) Fujita, Yamaguchi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 4829.
(25m) Yamaguchi, Fujita, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 8410.
(25n) Xiao, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 6983.
(25o) Xiao, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 5223.
(25p) Crabtree, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2015**, *792*, 184.
See also: (25q) Iwai, Sawamura, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, *22*, 5240.

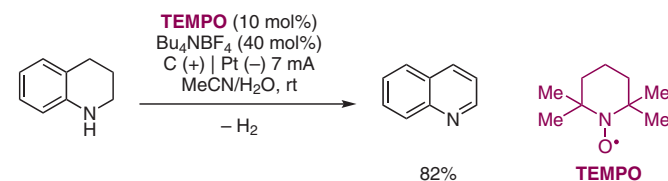
(25r) Szymczak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 16352.
(25s) Paul, Szymczak, *ACS Catal.* **2016**, *6*, 4799.
(25t) Hong, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2012**, *354*, 3045.
(25u) Holscher, Bera, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 8662.
See also: (25v) Yu, *Organometallics* **2018**, *37*, 584.
(25w) Blacquiere, *Organometallics* **2017**, *36*, 1692.

Selected examples of transition-metal-free systems for the dehydrogenation of amines

Acceptorless

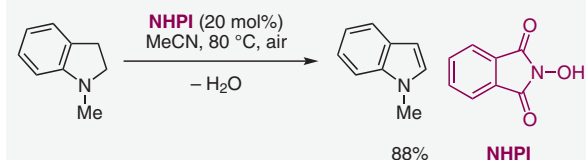


(25x) Kanai, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 12224.
See also: (25y) Grimme, Paradies, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 12219.

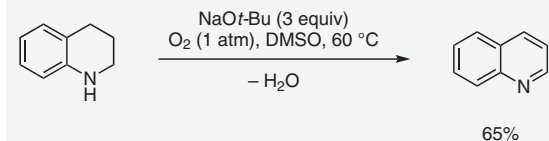


(25z) Lei, *ACS Catal.* **2018**, *8*, 1192.

Aerobic



(25aa) Luo, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2020**, *362*, 3905.



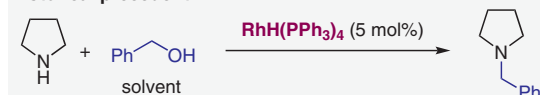
(25ab) Xie, Cai, *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *85*, 7501.
See also: (25ac) Song, Wang, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 2065.

Figure 25 Dehydrogenation/aromatization.²⁵

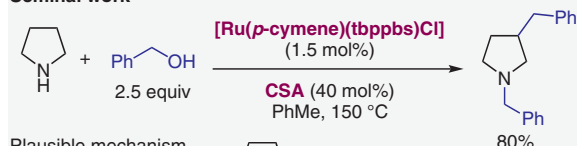
Notable features

- Powerful tool for the formation of both C–C and C–N bonds.
- No need for prefunctionalizing the amine, alcohol, or aldehyde coupling partners.
- Typically initiates by oxidation of a substrate by the catalyst and ends with reduction of an intermediate to regenerate the catalyst.

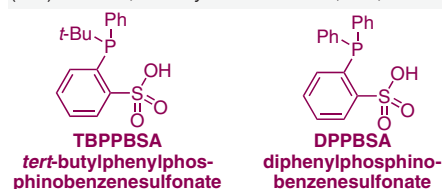
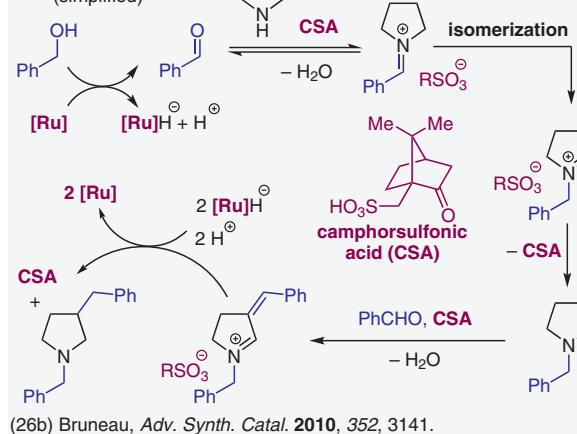
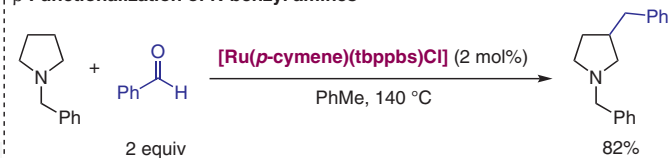
Historical precedent



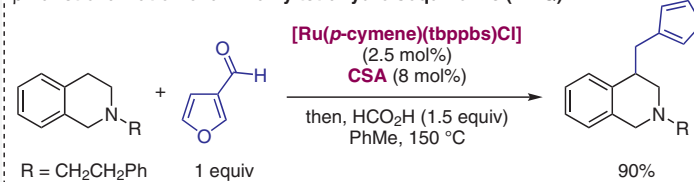
Seminal work



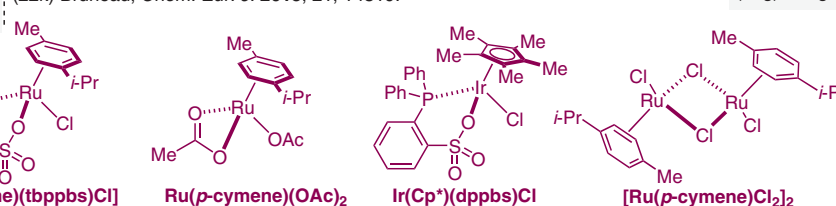
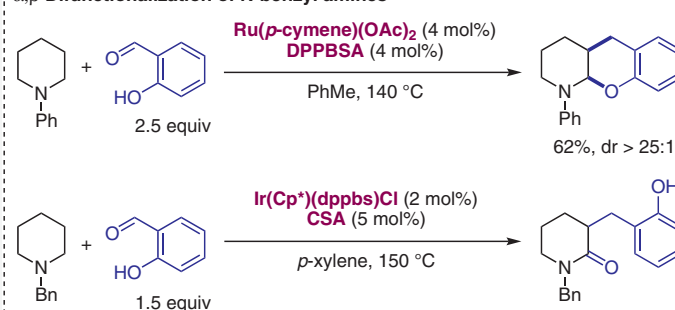
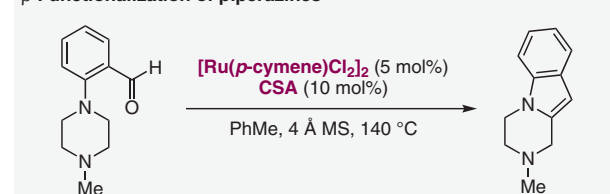
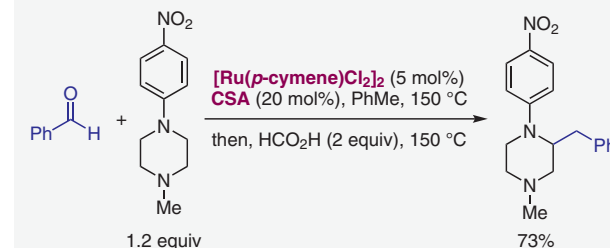
Plausible mechanism (simplified)

 β -Functionalization of *N*-benzyl amines

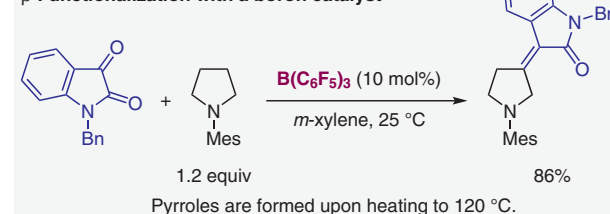
Both electron-donating and -withdrawing groups on the aryl group are tolerated. Pyrrolidines, piperidines, azepanes, morpholine and THIQ are viable substrates.

 β -Functionalization of an *N*-alkyltetrahydroisoquinoline (THIQ)

Other aldehydes based on benzofurans, thiofurans, and indoles are also tolerated.

 α,β -Difunctionalization of *N*-benzyl amines β -Functionalization of piperazinesAryl substituents tolerated: F, Cl, Br, CF₃, NO₂.

Electron donating and withdrawing groups on aldehyde tolerated. Alkyl aldehydes also tolerated.

 β -Functionalization with a boron catalyst

Pyrroles are formed upon heating to 120 °C.

Further reading

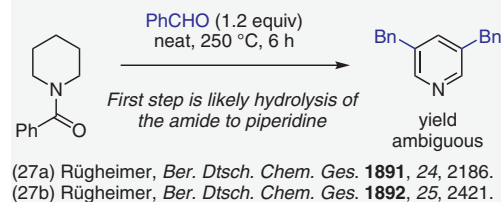
- (26h) Bruneau, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 8876.
- (26i) Bruneau, *Green Chem.* **2013**, 15, 775.
- Review on ruthenium-catalyzed hydrogen autotransfer: (26j) Bruneau, *Top. Organomet. Chem.* **2014**, 48, 195.
- Review on alkylation via hydrogen autotransfer: (26k) Kempe, *Chem. Rev.* **2019**, 119, 2524.

Figure 26 Hydrogen borrowing.²⁶

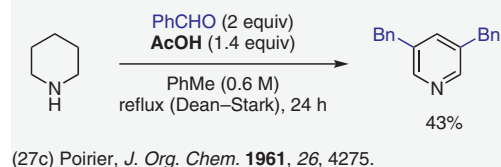
Notable features

- Simple method for obtaining substituted aromatic heterocycles from their (partially) saturated azacycles.
- Formation of pyrroles from 3-pyrroline or pyrrolidine, and indoles from indoline, are redox-neutral. One equivalent of aldehyde serves as oxidant in the formation of pyridines from piperidine, and isoquinolines from 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline.
- Reactions are mostly limited to arylaldehydes.

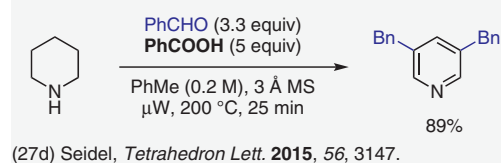
Seminal discovery



Improved procedure



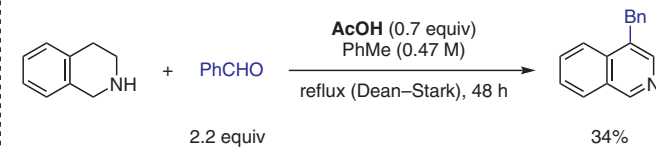
Further optimization



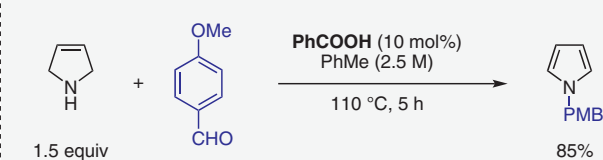
Other selected contributions

- (27e) Burrows, *J. Org. Chem.* **1962**, 27, 316.
 (27f) Sainsbury, *Tetrahedron* **1968**, 24, 427.
 (27g) Dannhardt, *Arch. Pharm.* **1986**, 319, 977.
 (27h) Cook, *Lett. Org. Chem.* **2004**, 1, 1.
 (27i) Toma, *Synth. Commun.* **2009**, 39, 1871.
 (27j) Yu, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, 13, 6054.
 (27k) Lodeiro, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2014**, 20, 6684.

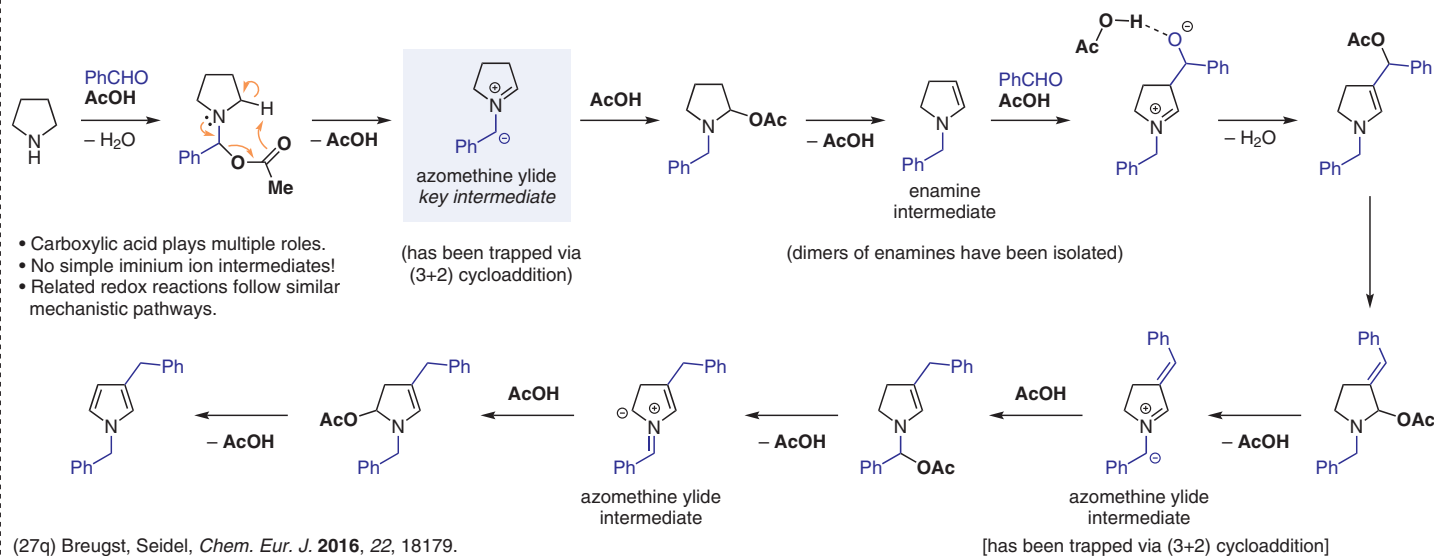
Isoquinolines from 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline



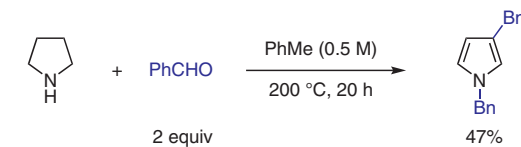
Pyrroles from 3-pyrroline



Computationally determined lowest-energy pathway for the acetic acid catalyzed reaction between benzaldehyde and pyrrolidine



Pyrroles from pyrrolidine



Indoles from indoline

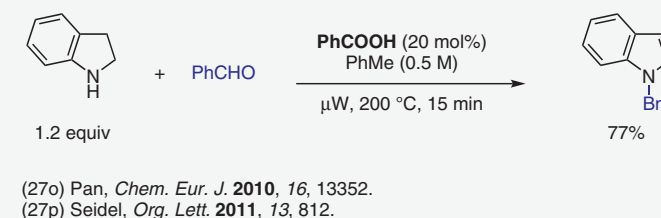
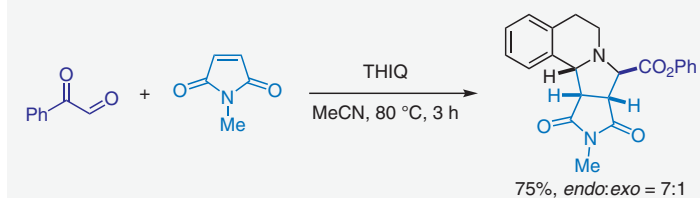
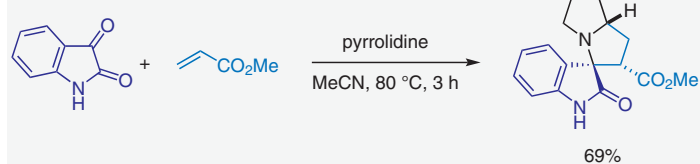


Figure 27 Condensation-based methods involving azomethine ylide intermediates, aromatization.²⁷

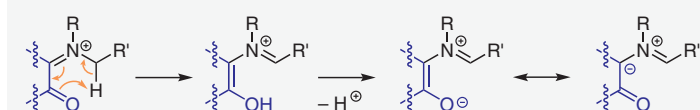
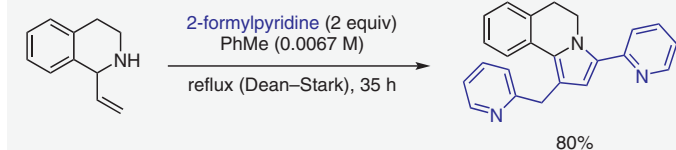
Notable features

- Azomethine ylides resulting from condensation of a secondary amine with a carbonyl compound undergo pericyclic reactions.
- Redox-neutral method enabling rapid increase of molecular complexity.

Seminal work: (3+2) cycloaddition



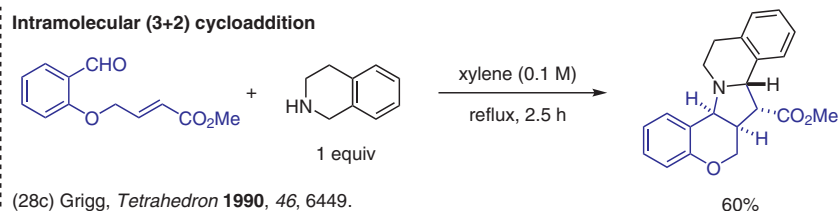
via:

(28a) Grigg, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1986**, 602.Seminal work: 6 π -electrocyclization

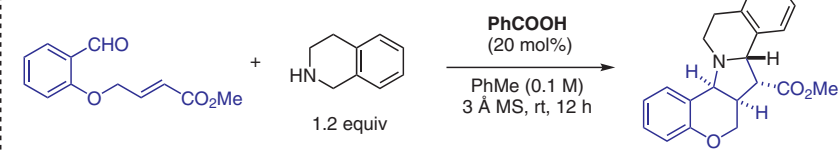
Other selected contributions

- (28j) Risch, *Synthesis* **1996**, 367.
 (28k) Miao, *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 11201.
 (28l) Wu, *ChemistrySelect* **2017**, *2*, 10762.
 (28m) Zanoni, Protti, *Molecules* **2019**, *24*, 1318.

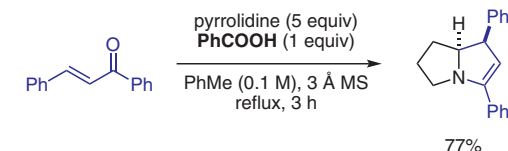
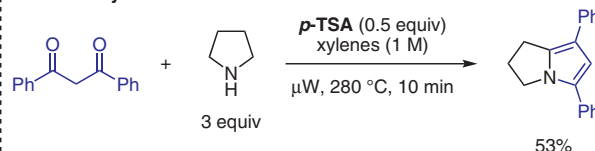
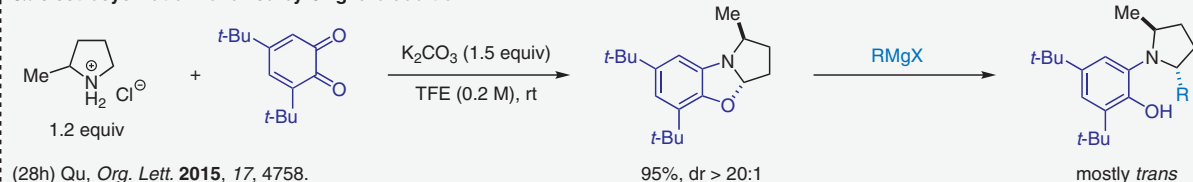
Intramolecular (3+2) cycloaddition



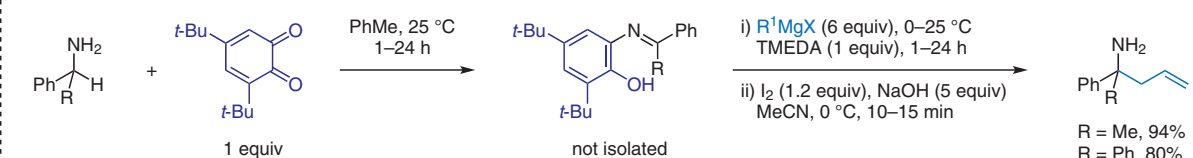
Benzoic acid catalyzed variant operates at room temperature



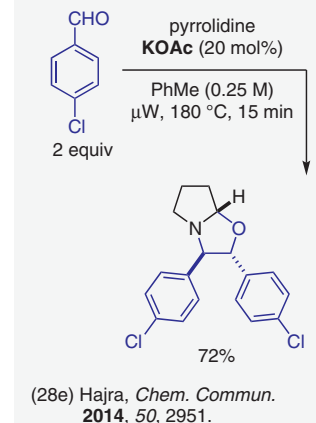
Less reactive amines (e.g., piperidine, morpholine) react at elevated temperatures.

6 π -electrocyclizations6 π -electrocyclization followed by Grignard addition

Related transformation with primary amines



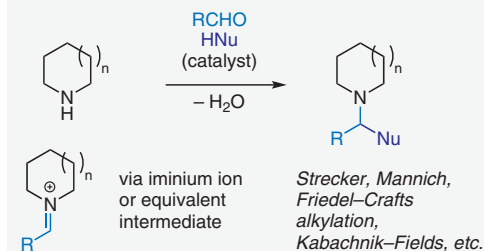
Synthesis of bicyclic oxazolidines

Figure 28 Condensation-based methods involving azomethine ylide intermediates, pericyclic reactions.²⁸

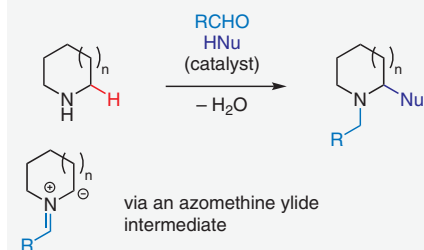
Notable features

- Mirrors classic amine condensation reactions with incorporation of a C–H functionalization step.
- Merges reductive *N*-alkylation with oxidative α -C–H bond functionalization in an overall redox-neutral sequence.
- Reactions are often catalyzed/promoted by simple carboxylic acids.
- Water is the only byproduct.

Classic condensation-based transformations



Complementary redox-transformations



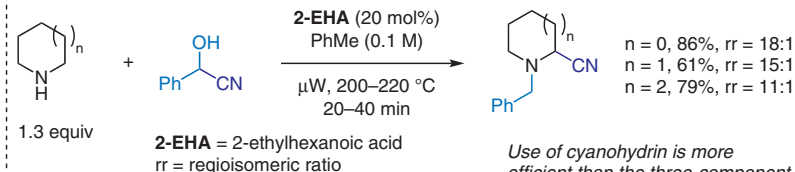
Reviews

- (29p) Seidel, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2014**, 1, 426.
 (29q) Seidel, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2015**, 48, 317.
 (29r) Jana, *Chem. Rec.* **2016**, 16, 1477.

Other selected contributions

- (29s) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 4358.
 (29t) Jana, *Org. Lett.*, **2015**, 17, 3762.
 (29u) Tong, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2016**, 22, 7084.
 (29v) Zhou, *Asian J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 5, 1204.
 (29w) Meng, *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, 53, 1684.
 (29x) Qu, *Org. Lett.* **2018**, 20, 668.
 (29y) Jana, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2019**, 17, 1800.
 (29z) Deb, Baruah, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2020**, 18, 6514.

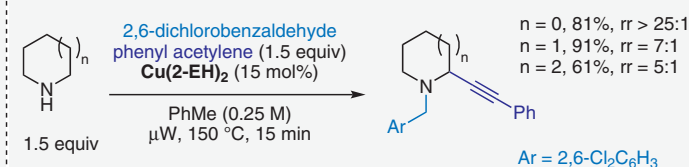
Redox-Strecker reaction



(29a) Seidel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 15305.

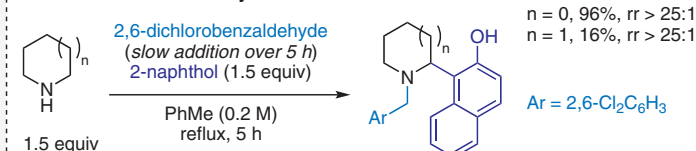
Use of cyanohydrin is more efficient than the three-component variant using PhCHO + TMSCN.

Redox-A3 reaction



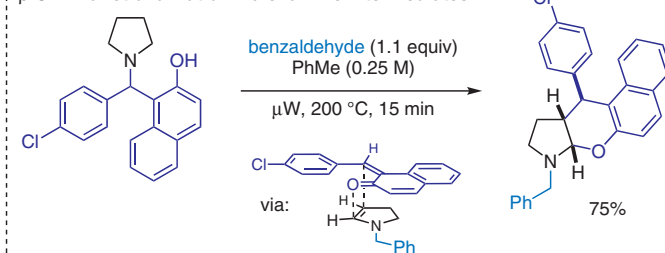
(29b) Seidel, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, 52, 3765.
 See also: (29c) Yu, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 5928.

Redox-Friedel–Crafts alkylation



(29f) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, 16, 730.
 See also: (29g) Jana, *Asian J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, 3, 44.

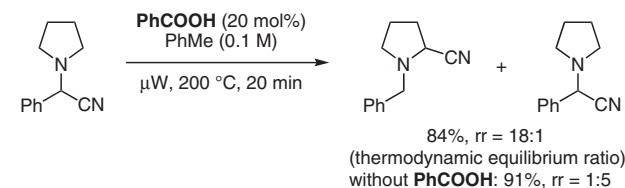
Other viable nucleophiles: indoles, pyrroles, phenols

 β -C–H Functionalization via enamine intermediates

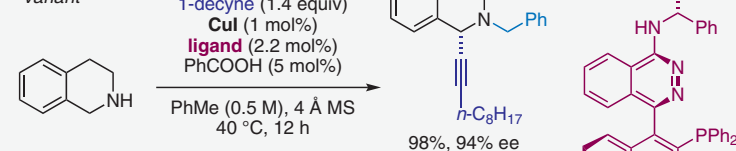
(29h) Seidel, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, 53, 5179. See also:
 (29i) Wu, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 3526. (29j) Jana, *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 83, 8874.

Initial observation:

Regioisomers undergo equilibration in the presence of benzoic acid.

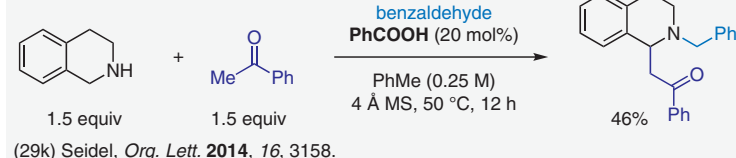


Asymmetric variant

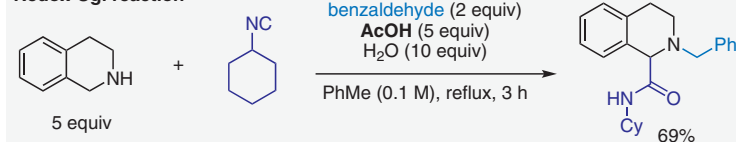


(29d) Ma, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, 53, 277.
 See also: (29e) Ma, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2014**, 1, 338.

Redox-Mannich reaction

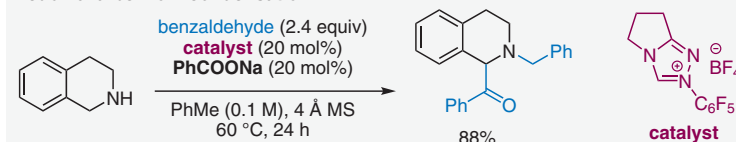


Redox-Ugi reaction



(29l) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 631. See also:
 (29m) Feng, *Synthesis*, **2016**, 48, 3730. (29n) Jana, *Green Chem.* **2018**, 20, 3463.

Redox-aza-benzoin condensation



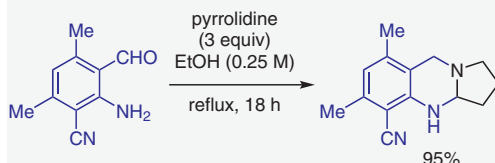
(29o) Wang, *Chin. J. Chem.* **2020**, 38, 135.

Figure 29 Condensation-based methods involving azomethine ylide intermediates, redox-neutral 3-component coupling reactions.²⁹

Notable features

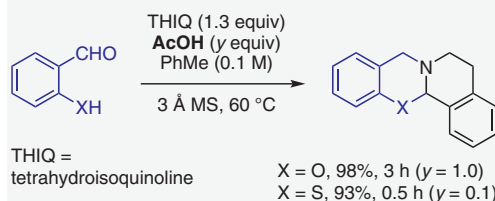
- Powerful method for generating polycyclic amines via redox-neutral ring-annulation of alicyclic amines.
- Azomethine ylides are key intermediates.
- Reactions are often catalyzed/promoted by simple carboxylic acids.
- Water is the only byproduct.

First example



(30a) Seidel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 416.
 (30b) Seidel, Houk, *J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, *78*, 4132.
 (30c) Seidel, *Synthesis* **2013**, *45*, 1730.
 See also: (30d) Dang, Bai, *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 889.

Variants with (thio)salicylaldehydes



(30e) Houk, Seidel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 6123.
 (30f) Houk, Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 3556.
 See also: (30g) Jana, *RSC Adv.* **2014**, *4*, 46214.
 (30h) Roberts, *Chem. Commun.* **2020**, *56*, 9118.

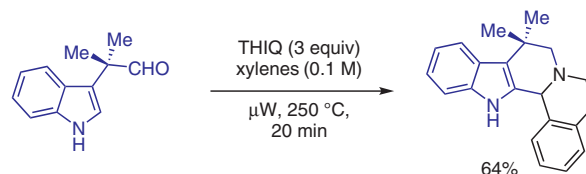
Reviews

(29q) Seidel, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2015**, *48*, 317.
 (29r) Jana, *Chem. Rec.* **2016**, *16*, 1477.

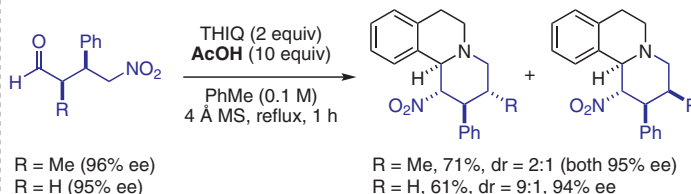
Other selected contributions

(30s) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 6424.
 (30t) Wu, *Synlett* **2018**, *29*, 1061.
 (30u) Chusov, *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *85*, 9347.

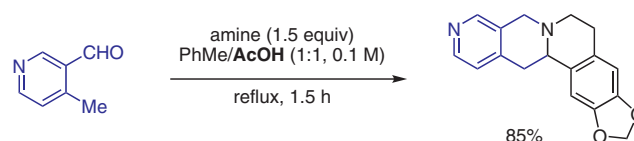
Redox-Pictet–Spengler reaction



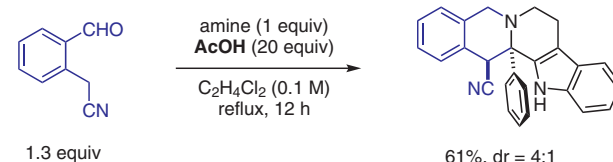
(30i) Seidel, *Chem. Sci.* **2011**, *2*, 233.

Asymmetric redox-annulations of γ -nitroaldehydes

(30k) Breugst, Seidel, *J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *80*, 9628.

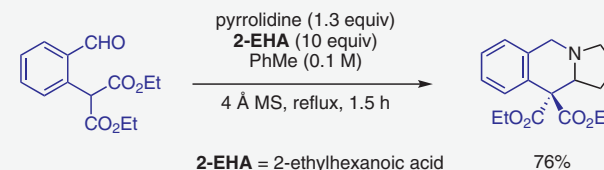
Redox-annulations of heteroaromatic α -alkyl aldehydes

(30m) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 2841.
 See also (30n) Wang, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2017**, *359*, 2191.
 Catalytic enantioselective variant: (30o) Wang, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2017**, *15*, 6474.

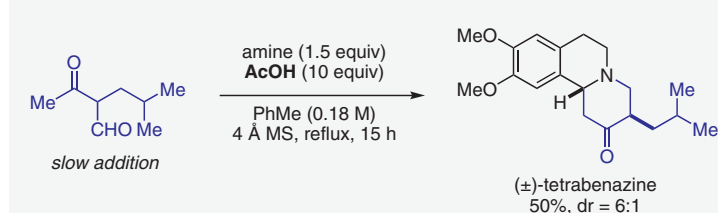
Redox-annulations of α -cyanomethyl benzaldehydes

(30q) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, *22*, 976.

Redox-annulations of 2-formylaryl malonates

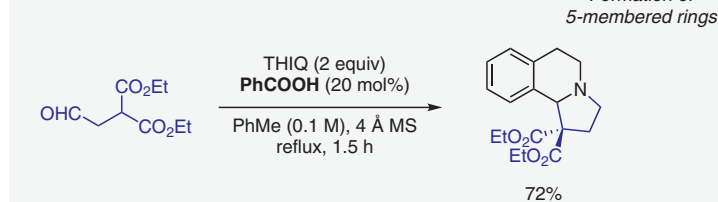


(30j) Seidel, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2015**, *21*, 12908.

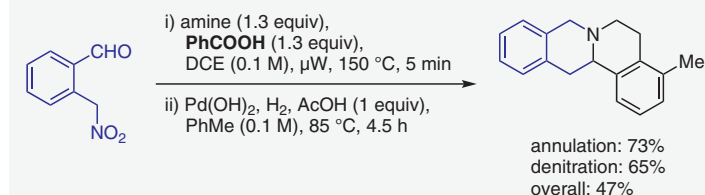
Redox-annulations of β -ketoaldehydes

(30l) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 1024.

Redox-annulations of 2-(2-oxoethyl)malonates



(30p) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 4090.

Traceless redox-annulations of α -nitromethyl benzaldehyde

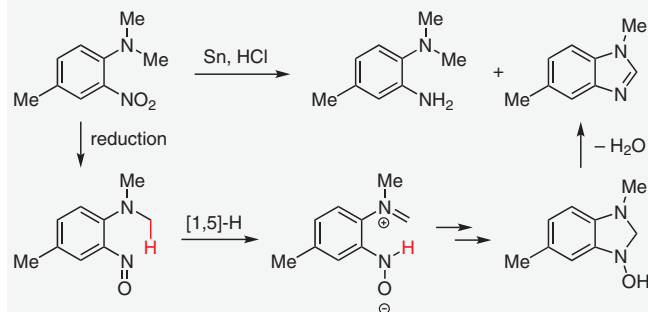
(30r) Seidel, *SynOpen* **2020**, *4*, 123.

Figure 30 Condensation-based methods involving azomethine ylide intermediates, redox-annulations.³⁰

Notable features

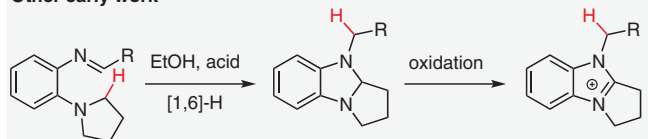
- Redox-neutral method for amine α -C-H bond functionalization involving intramolecular H-transfer followed by cyclization. Can involve oxidation state changes prior to or after the key step.
- Historically categorized under the term "Tert-Amino Effect": originally defined as cyclizations of tertiary anilines containing unsaturated bonds at the *ortho*-position.
- "Tert-Amino Effect" reactions are not mechanistically uniform. Distinction between 1,*n*-hydride transfer vs 1,*n*-proton abstraction (*n* most commonly = 5, 6) is not always clear. May also involve pericyclic steps such as 1,5-sigmatropic rearrangements and electrocyclic ring closures.

Seminal discovery



(31a) Pinnow, *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1895**, 28, 3039.
See also: (31b) Vasella, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2011**, 94, 785.

Other early work

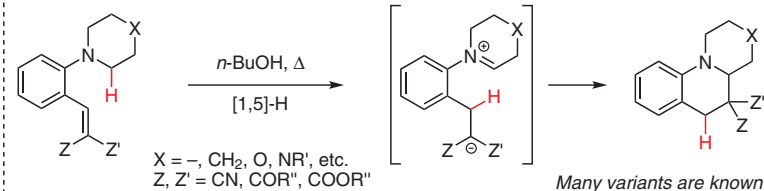


(31c) Meth-Cohn, *Chem. Commun.* **1967**, 1157.
See also: (31d) Volochnyuk, *J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, 72, 7417.

Reviews

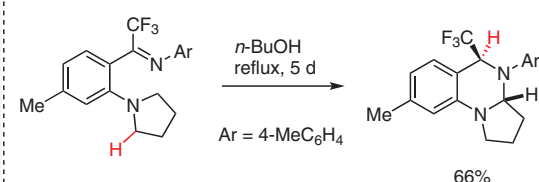
(31q) Meth-Cohn, *Adv. Heterocycl. Chem.* **1972**, 14, 211.
(31r) Meth-Cohn, *Adv. Heterocycl. Chem.* **1996**, 65, 1.
(31s) Matyus, *Synthesis* **2006**, 2625.
(31t) Morzherin, *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd. (Engl. Transl.)* **2013**, 49, 357.

Key contribution



(31e) Reinhoudt, *J. Org. Chem.* **1984**, 49, 269.
See also: (31f) Reinhoudt, *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, 54, 199.

C-N bond formation



(31h) Reinhoudt, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, 25, 4309.

Formation of a 5-membered ring



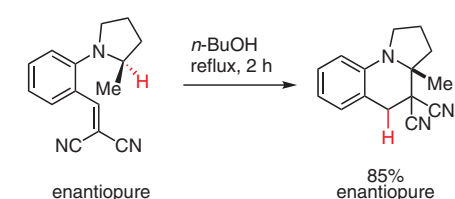
(31e) Reinhoudt, *J. Org. Chem.* **1984**, 49, 269.
See also: (31j) Reinhoudt, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1983**, 105, 4775.

Example of higher order H-transfer



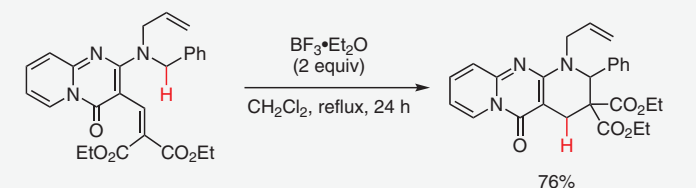
(31n) Matyus, *Synlett* **2008**, 2846.
See also: (31o) Matyus, *Synlett* **2010**, 2109.

Memory of chirality



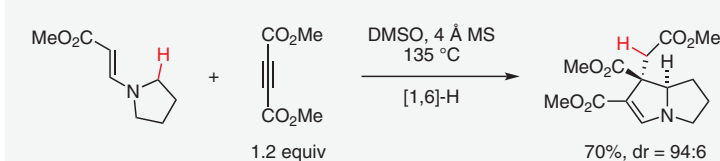
(31g) Reinhoudt, *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, 54, 209.

Example of a Lewis acid promoted process



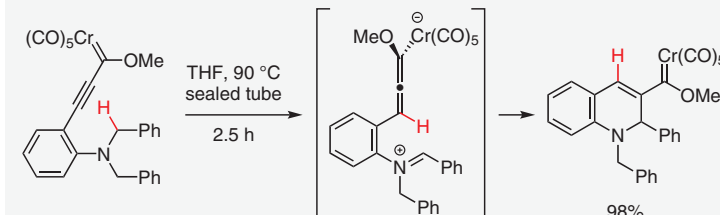
(31i) Noguchi, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1998**, 3327.

In situ formation of a dienamine



(31k) Viehe, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, 35, 1185. See also: (31l) Viehe, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.* **1993**, 102, 663. (31m) Viehe, *Tetrahedron* **1995**, 51, 13239.

An alkynyl Fischer carbene as an H-acceptor



(31p) Barluenga, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 6594.

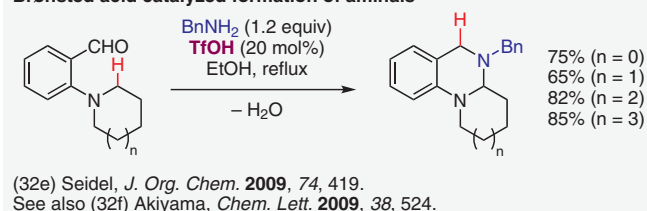
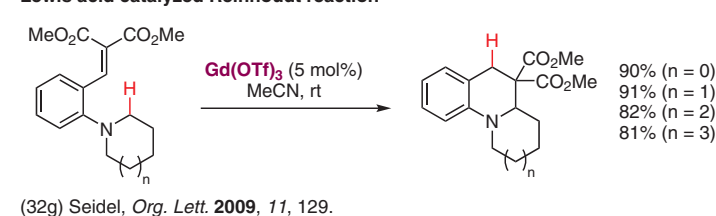
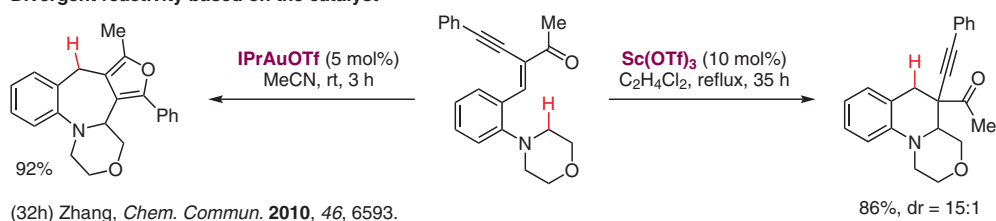
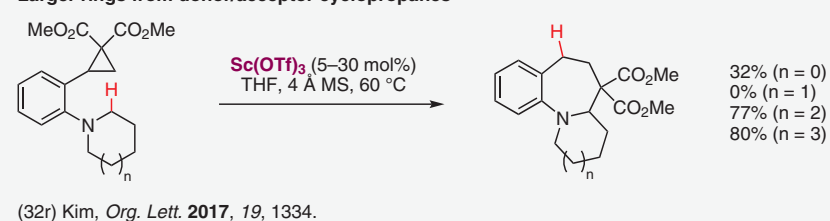
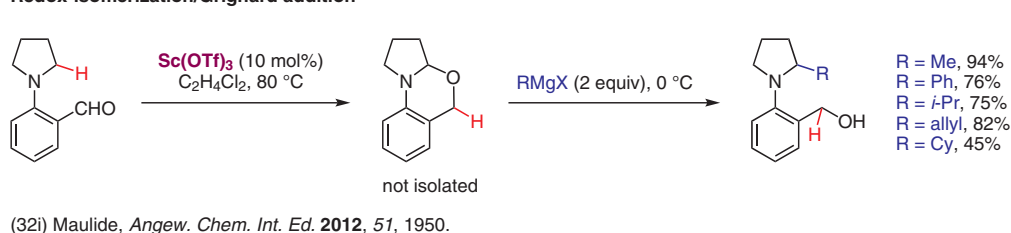
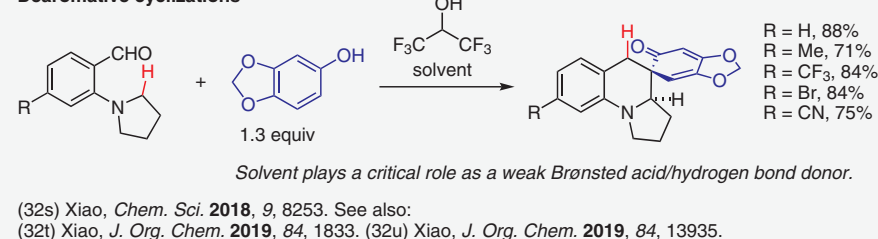
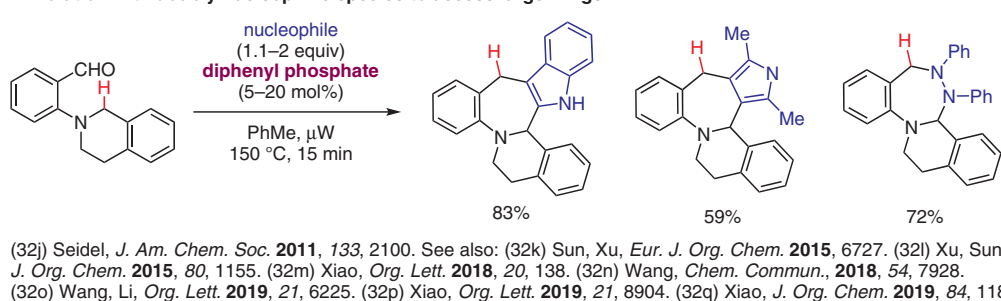
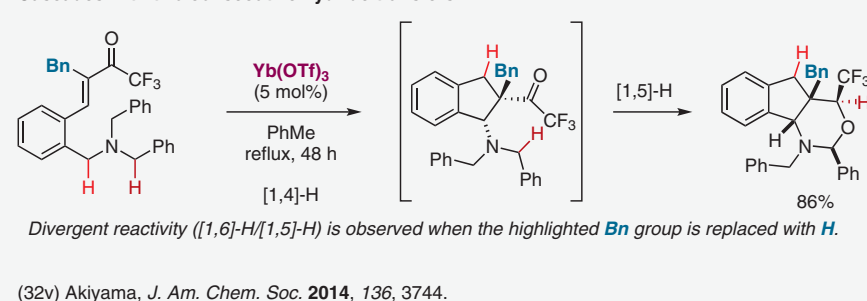
Figure 31 Internal redox transformations involving [1,*n*]-H transfers, the 'tert-amino effect'.³¹

Notable features

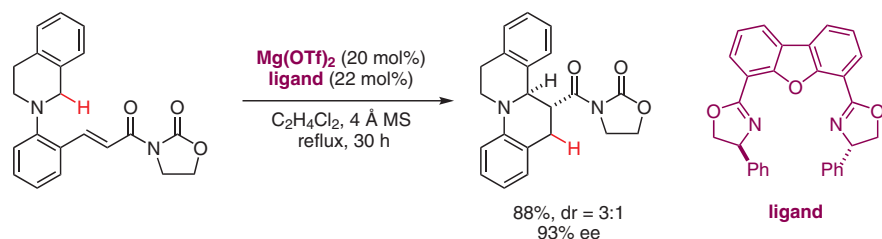
- Redox neutral [1,*n*]-hydride transfer/ring-closure reactions that fall within the broader category of the "Tert-Amino Effect."
- Application of Lewis and Brønsted acid catalysis has significantly increased the scope of these transformations.

Reviews

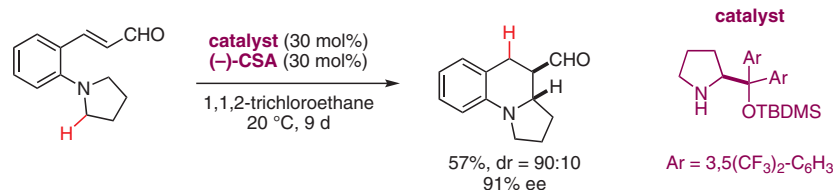
- (32a) Maulide, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, *19*, 13274.
 (32b) Seidel, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 5010.
 (32c) Kim, *Chem. Rec.* **2016**, *16*, 1191.
 (32d) Xiao, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2021**, *8*, 1364.

Brønsted acid catalyzed formation of animalins**Lewis acid catalyzed Reinholdt reaction****Divergent reactivity based on the catalyst****Larger rings from donor/acceptor cyclopropanes****Redox-isomerization/Grignard addition****Dearomative cyclizations****Annulation with doubly nucleophilic species to access larger rings****Cascades with two consecutive hydride transfers****Figure 32** Lewis and Brønsted acid catalyzed internal redox transformations involving [1,*n*]-H transfers.³²

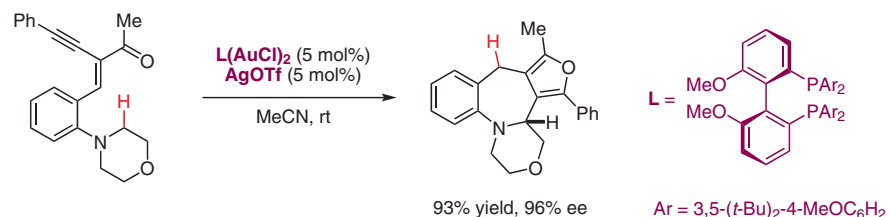
First highly enantioselective catalytic variant

(33a) Seidel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 13226.

First organocatalytic enantioselective variant

(33b) Kim, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 11847. See also:(33c) Kim, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2013**, *355*, 3131. (33d) Kim, *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 222.(33e) Kim, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 5374.

Enantioselective gold-catalyzed cascade reaction

(33f) Zhang, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2011**, *17*, 3101.

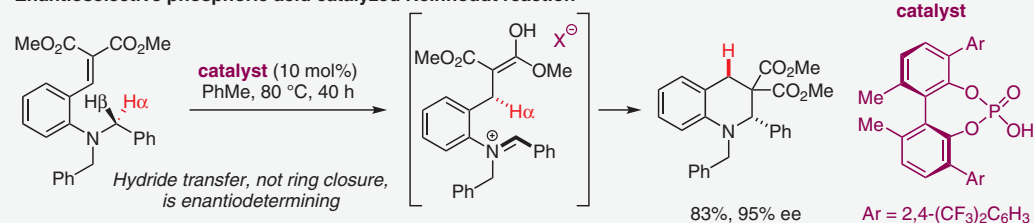
Reviews

(33l) Wang, *ChemCatChem* **2013**, *5*, 1291.
(33m) Wang, Xiao, *Chin. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *38*, 328.

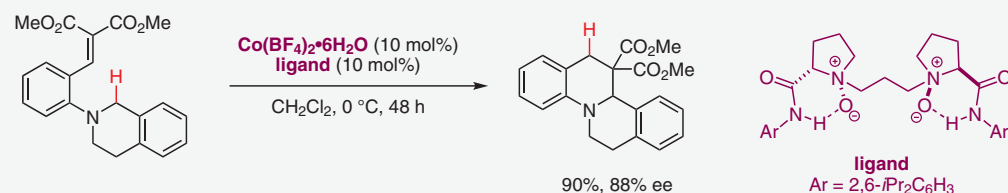
Additional examples

(33n) Feng, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2015**, *21*, 1632.
(33o) Gong, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, *19*, 5232.
(33p) Lin, *Synlett* **2016**, *27*, 546.
(33q) Wen, Xu, *Tetrahedron* **2018**, *74*, 7480.

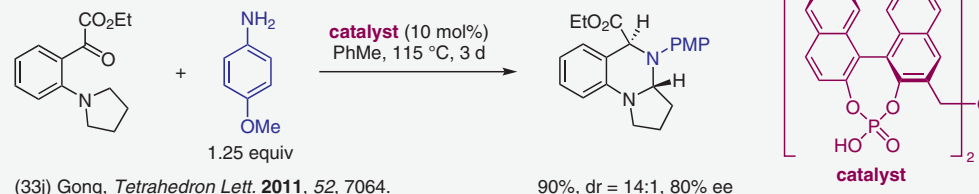
Enantioselective phosphoric acid catalyzed Reinholdt reaction

(33g) Akiyama, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 6166.

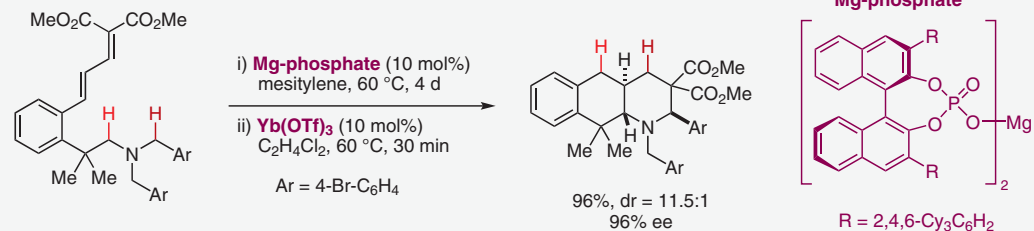
Enantioselective cobalt-catalyzed Reinholdt reaction

(33h) Feng, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 600. See also: (33i) Luo, *Chem. Commun.* **2013**, *49*, 847.

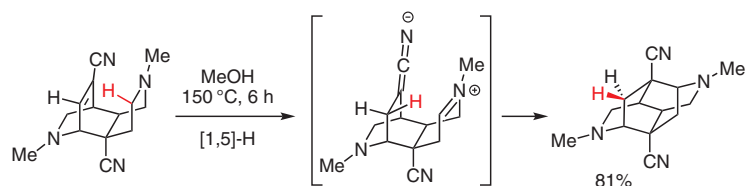
Enantioselective amination

(33j) Gong, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2011**, *52*, 7064.

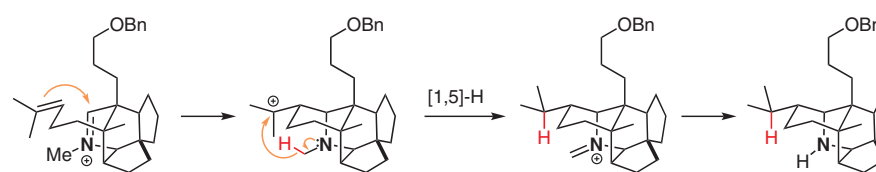
Enantioselective cascades with two consecutive [1,5]-hydride transfers

(33k) Mori, Akiyama, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 6203.Figure 33 Catalytic enantioselective internal redox transformations involving [1,*n*]-H transfers.³³

Seminal discovery, formation of a symmetrical diazaditwistane

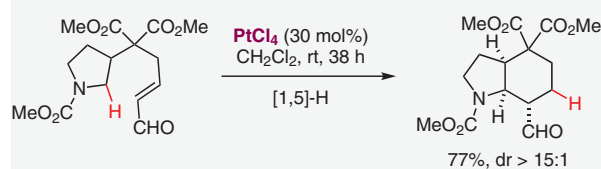
(34a) Grabowski, *J. Org. Chem.* **1976**, *41*, 3159.

Biomimetic total synthesis of methyl homosecodaphniphyllate, serendipitous discovery and originally proposed mechanism

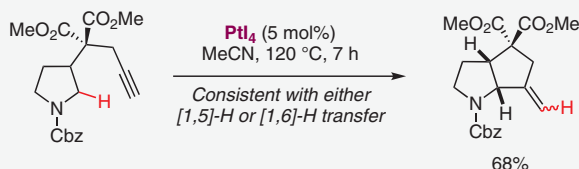
(34b) Heathcock, *J. Org. Chem.* **1992**, *57*, 2544. (34c) Heathcock, *PNAS* **1996**, *93*, 14323. (34d) Tantillo, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 4482.

Per computational analysis, an ene-reaction rather than a stepwise cyclization/hydride transfer process is operative.

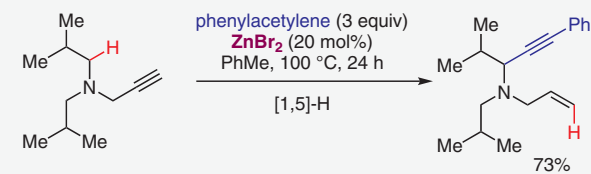
Seminal catalytic example

(34e) Sames, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 12180.

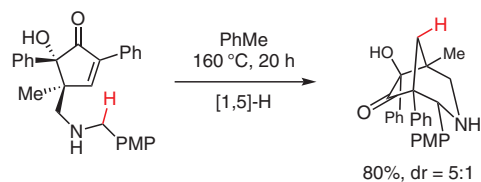
An alkyne as a hydride acceptor

(34f) Sames, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 16525.

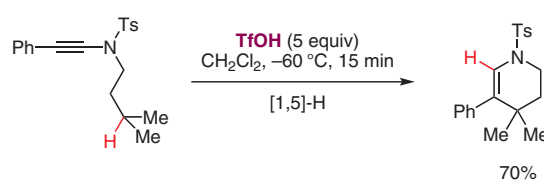
Intramolecular hydride transfer/external nucleophile

(34g) Nakamura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 2504. See also: (34h) Ma, *Chem. Sci.* **2019**, *10*, 1796.

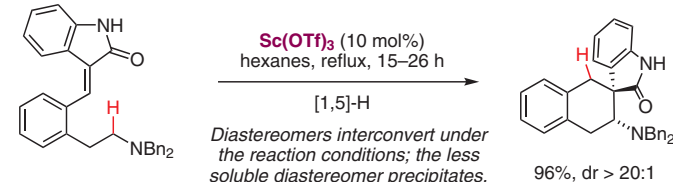
Synthesis of bridged bicyclic amines

(34i) Frontier, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 4896.

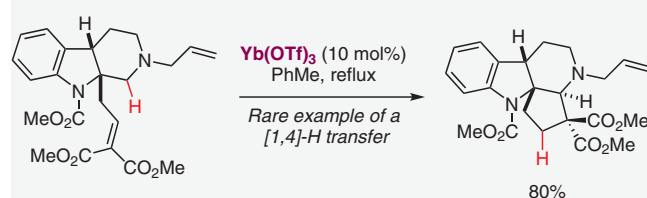
Hydride transfer initiating from a remote C–H bond

(34j) Evano, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 4547.

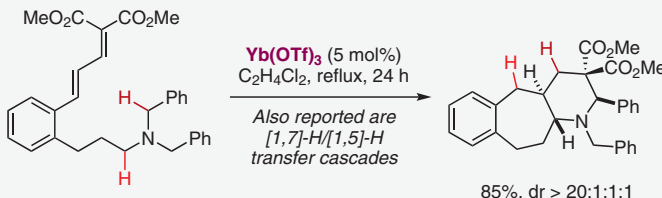
Synthesis of carbacycles

(34k) Mori, *Chem. Lett.* **2018**, *47*, 868.

Alkaloid synthesis

(34l) Anderson, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 18040.

Cascades with consecutive [1,6]-H/[1,5]-H transfers

(34m) Mori, *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 9334. Also see **Figures 32** and **33**.

Synthesis of allenenes

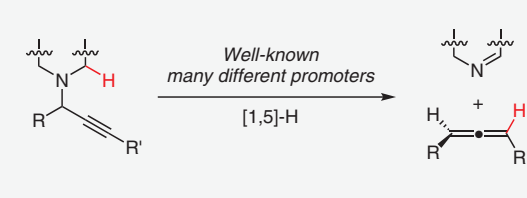
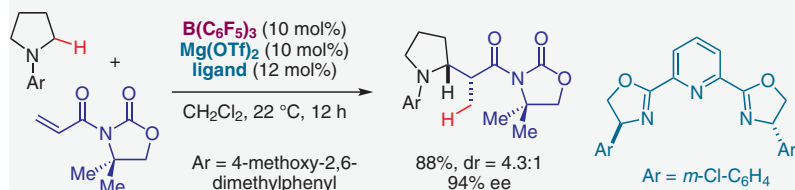
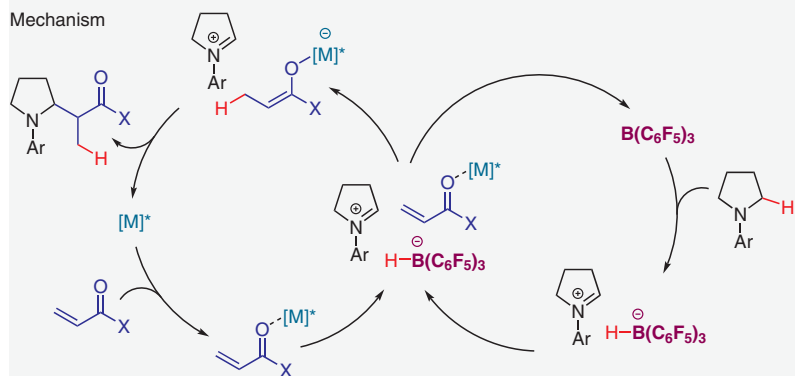
Review: (34n) Ma, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2014**, *1*, 1210.

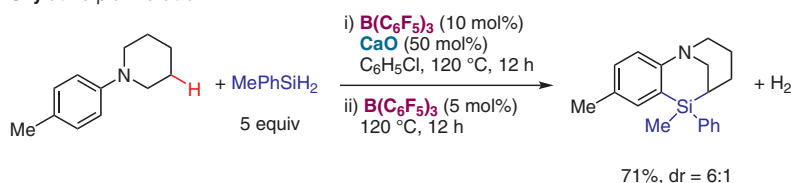
Figure 34 Internal redox transformations involving [1,*n*]-H transfers in non-conjugated systems.³⁴

Notable features

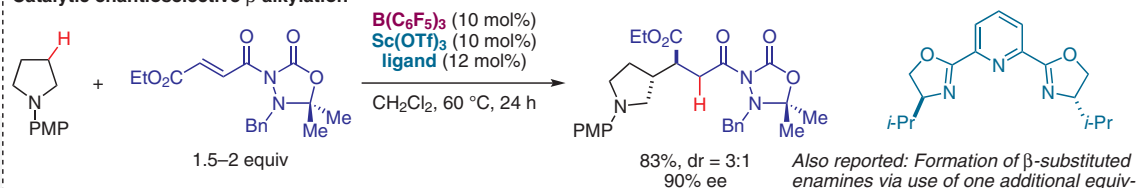
- Intermolecular hydride transfer from amine to $B(C_6F_5)_3$ generates an iminium ion and a $H-B(C_6F_5)_3$ anion. The iminium ion is alkylated directly or undergoes deprotonation to form an enamine which typically reacts further. The $H-B(C_6F_5)_3$ anion reacts with a pronucleophile or reduces the immediate product of enamine alkylation.
- Some reactions are intermolecular variants of transformations shown in **Figures 31–34**.

Landmark study: Catalytic enantioselective α -alkylation**Mechanism**

(35a) Wasa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 10593. Seminal work [stoichiometric $B(C_6F_5)_3$]:
(35b) Santini, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2002**, 3328. (35c) Erker, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2017**, *23*, 4723.

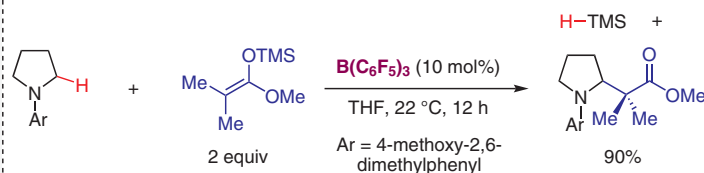
Silylative β -annulation

(35d) Chang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 13209.
See also: (35e) Park, Dang, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2020**, *7*, 944.

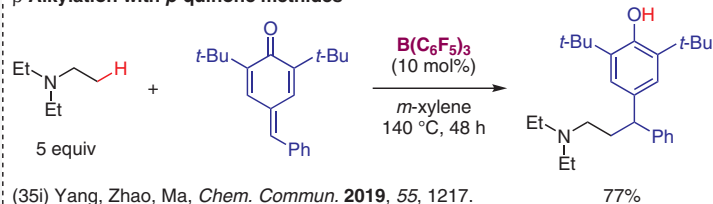
Catalytic enantioselective β -alkylation

(35f) Wasa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 2441.

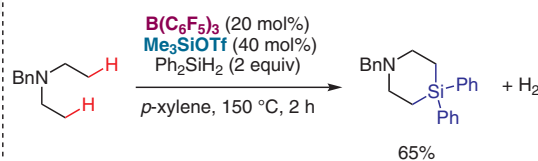
Catalytic enantioselective α -alkynylation with alkynylsilanes: (35g) Wasa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 16493.

 α -Alkylation with silyl ketene acetals

(35h) Wasa, *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 984.

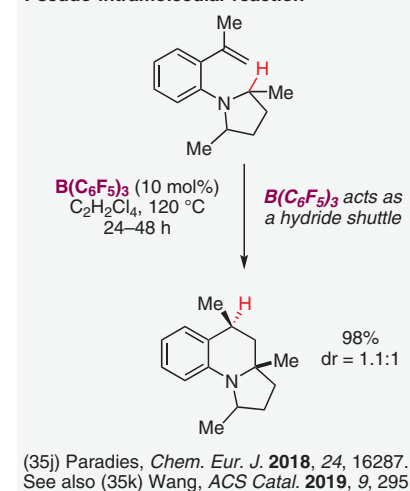
 β -Alkylation with *p*-quinone methides

(35i) Yang, Zhao, Ma, *Chem. Commun.* **2019**, 55, 1217.

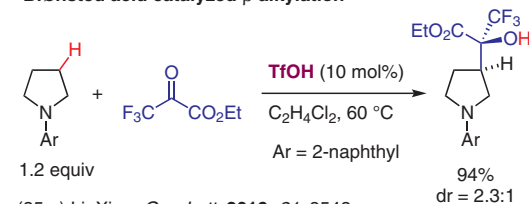
Silylative ring closure

(35l) Oestreich, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 8542.

Additional examples: (35n) Wasa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 14570. (35o) Shao, Xiao, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, *22*, 776. (26h) Yang, Ma, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, *22*, 7797. **Reviews:** (35p) Ma, Hou, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2021**, *50*, 1945. (35q) Pulis, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2021**, *50*, 3720.

Pseudo-intramolecular reaction

(35j) Paradies, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 16287.
See also (35k) Wang, *ACS Catal.* **2019**, *9*, 295.

Bronsted acid catalyzed β -alkylation

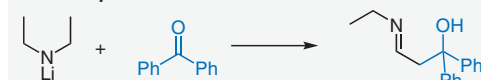
(35m) Li, Xiao, *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 8543.

Figure 35 (Redox-neutral) methods involving intermolecular hydride transfer.³⁵

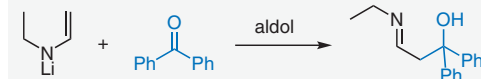
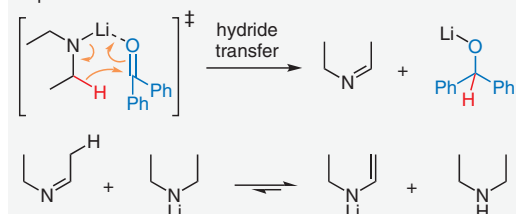
Notable features

- Rapid access to imines from unprotected alicyclic amines via their in situ generated Li-amides.
 - Oxidation of Li-amide is fast at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, generating cyclic imines under mild conditions.
 - Method prevents imine decomposition and formation of undesirable, and typically unreactive, imine trimers.
- [see: (36a) Fandrick, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 6192.]

Historical precedent



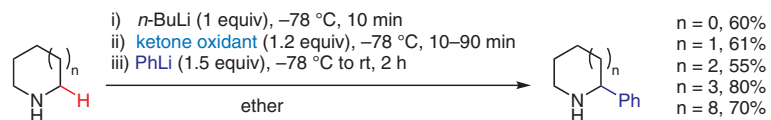
Proposed mechanism



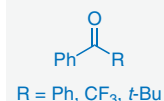
(36b) Wittig, *Chem. Ber.* **1962**, *95*, 2377. See also:
(36c) Wittig, *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1971**, *746*, 174.
(36d) Wittig, *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1971**, *746*, 185.

Further reading

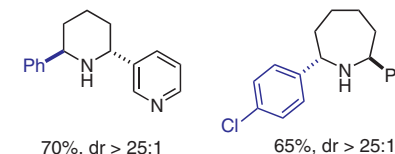
Review on Li-amides as reductants:
(36g) Majewski, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1994**, *470*, 1.
Precedent for adding organolithiums to cyclic imines:
(36h) Scully, *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 1515.
Addition of TMSOTf or BF_3 etherate enables expansion of scope to Grignard reagents, Li-acetylides, and others:
(36i) Seidel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 8778.
(36j) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2021**, *23*, 797.
Annulation:
(36k) Seidel, *Org. Lett.* **2021**, *23*, 3729.
Decarboxylative alkylation of imines:
(36l) Seidel, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 1625.
See also: (36m) Ellman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 126.

Application to amine α -functionalization (36e) Seidel, *Nat. Chem.* **2018**, *10*, 165.

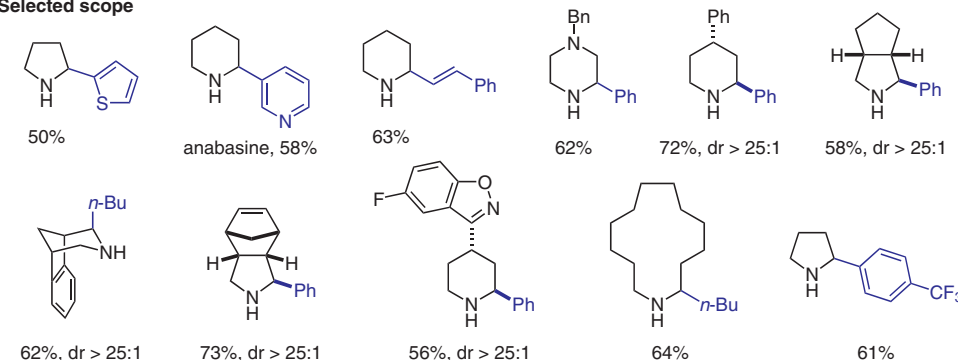
Ketone oxidants:



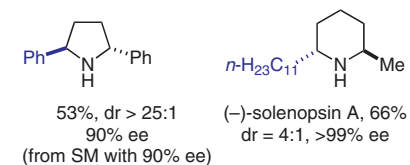
Reactions of α -substituted amines are regioselective for the α' -position:



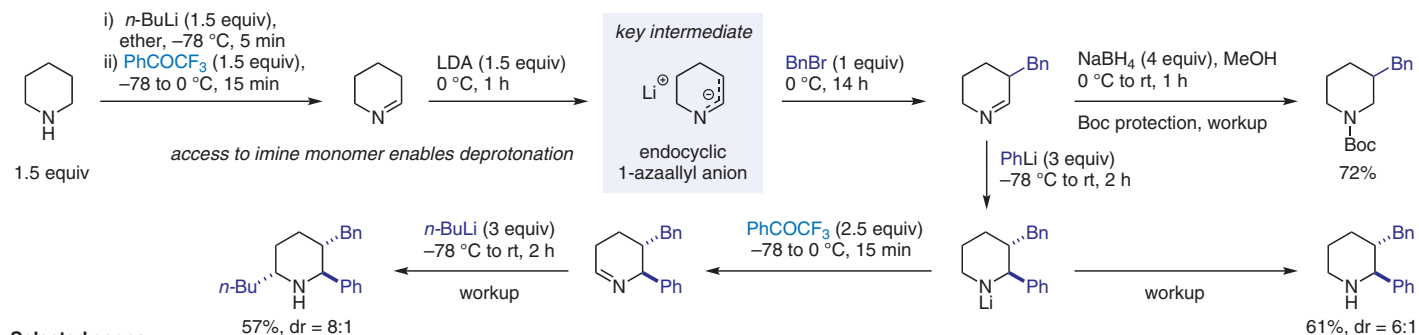
Selected scope



ee of starting material (SM) is maintained:



Other functional groups tolerated:
ArF, ArCl, ArBr, ArOMe, alkyl-OSiR₃

Extension of concept to β - and multi-functionalization (36f) Seidel, *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, *12*, 545.

Selected scope

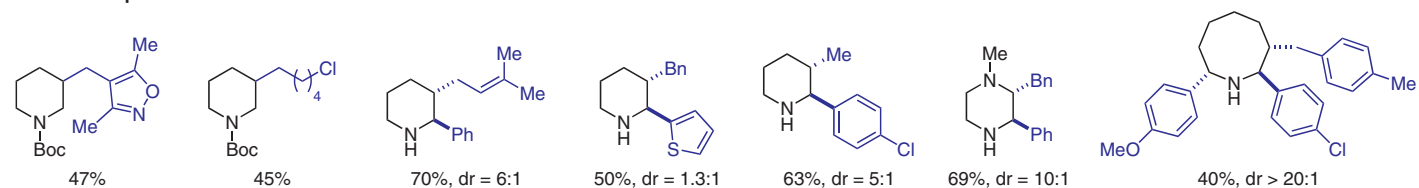
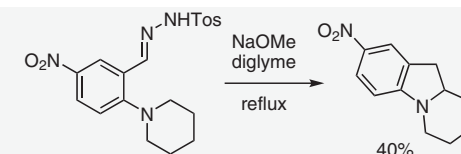
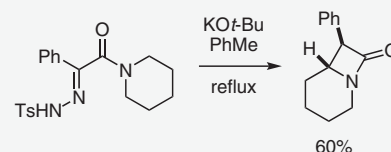
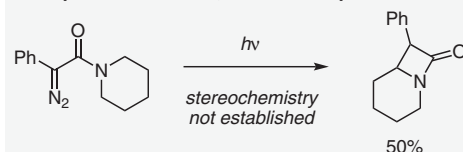


Figure 36 Li-amide-based imine and 1-azaallyl anion generation from unprotected azacycles.³⁶

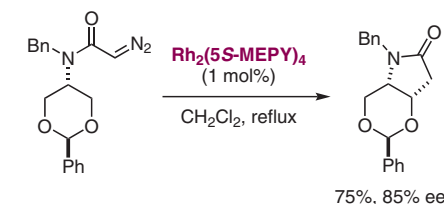
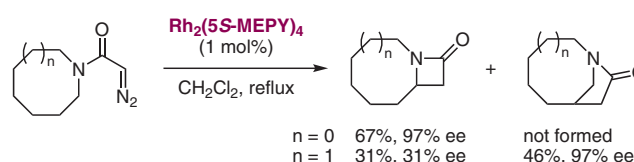
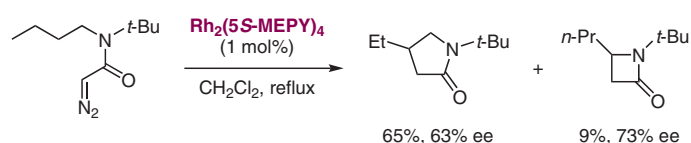
Notable features

- Powerful method for C–H bond functionalization involving carbene or metal carbenoid intermediates.
- Typically proposed mechanistic pathway involves insertion into C–H bond. Alternatively, an ion pair is generated by intermolecular hydride transfer to the carbene, followed by recombination.
- Most common starting materials are diazo compounds and tosyl hydrazones.

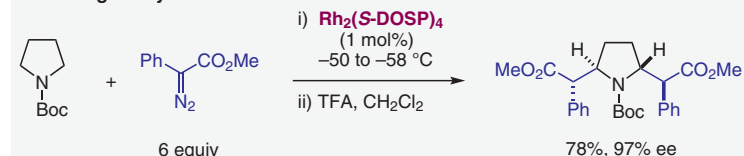
Examples of metal-free, thermal and photochemical reactions



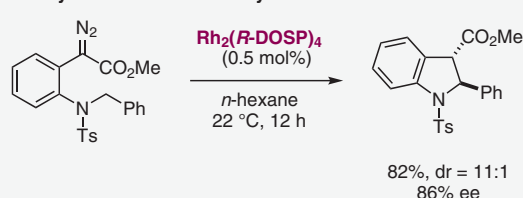
Pioneering catalytic enantioselective intramolecular variants



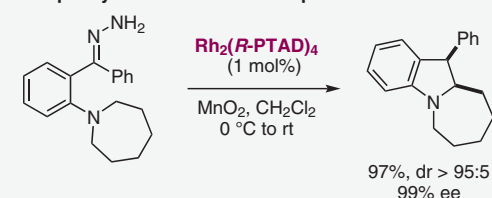
Pioneering catalytic enantioselective intermolecular variants



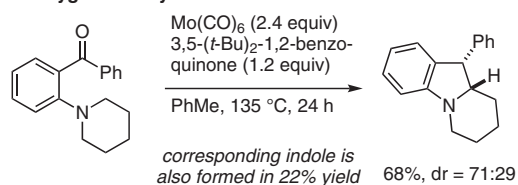
Catalytic enantioselective synthesis of indolines



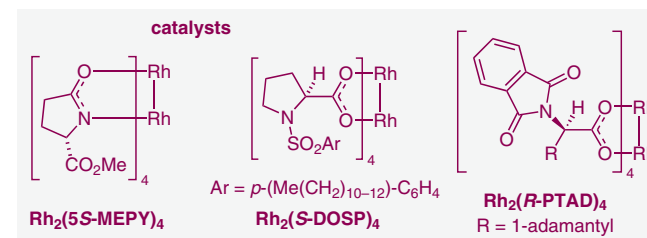
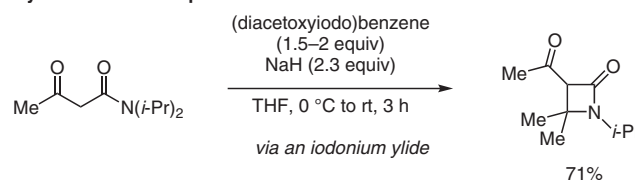
Simple hydrazones as carbene precursors



Deoxygenative cyclization



Cyclization without pre-functionalization

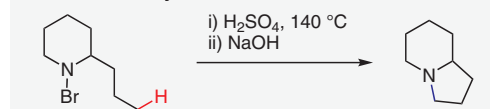
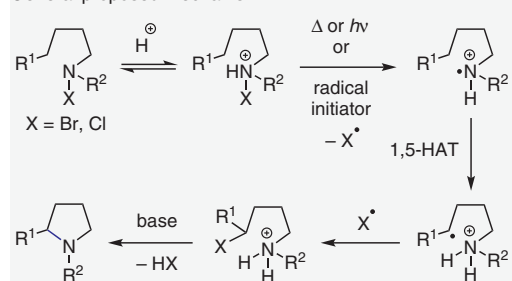


Additional examples: (37u) Doyle, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, *37*, 1371. (37v) Sulikowski, *Tetrahedron* **1997**, *53*, 16521. (37w) Sulikowski, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, *40*, 8035. (37x) Compain, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 4493. (37y) Compain, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, *48*, 8531. (37z) Davies, *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, *6*, 5943. (37aa) Chen, Arnold, *ACS Catal.* **2020**, *10*, 5393. **Reviews:** (37ab) Davies, *Chem. Rev.* **2003**, *103*, 2861. (37ac) Davies, *Nature* **2008**, *451*, 417. (37ad) Doyle, *Chem. Rev.* **2010**, *110*, 704. (37ae) Davies, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, *40*, 1857. (37af) Sultanova, *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd. (Engl. Transl.)* **2015**, *51*, 775.

Figure 37 Reactions involving carbenes or metal carbenoids.³⁷

Notable features

- Involves an intramolecular Hydrogen Atom Transfer (HAT) process with a chair-like TS.
- Typically selective for δ C–H bonds.
- Reactivity can be modulated by varying the substituents on the N-atom.

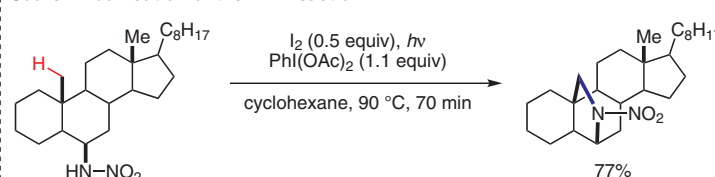
Seminal discovery(38a) Hofmann, *Chem. Ber.* **1883**, 16, 558.(38b) Löffler, Freytag, *Chem. Ber.* **1909**, 42, 3427.**General proposed mechanism****Further reading**

Reviews on HLF and related reactions:

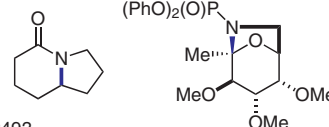
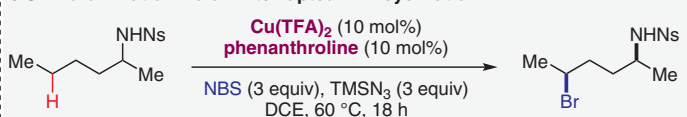
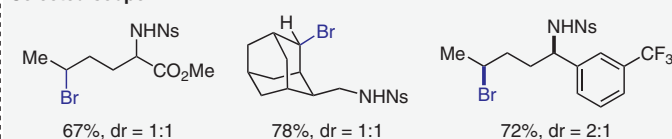
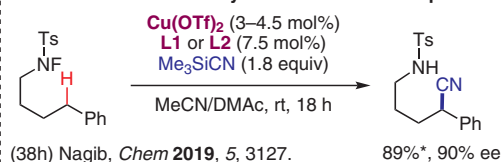
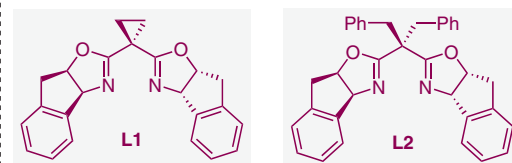
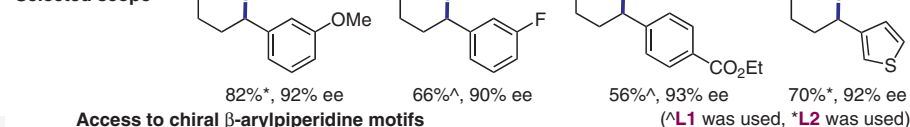
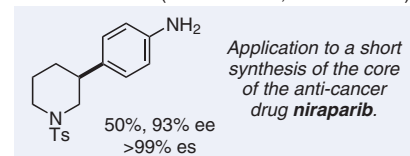
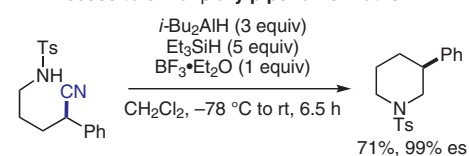
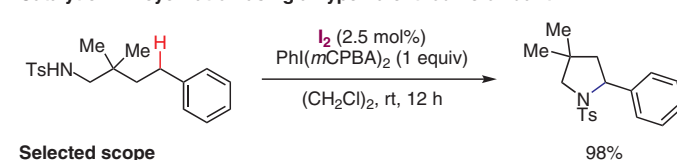
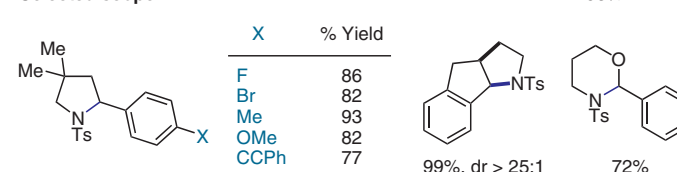
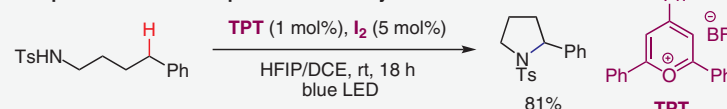
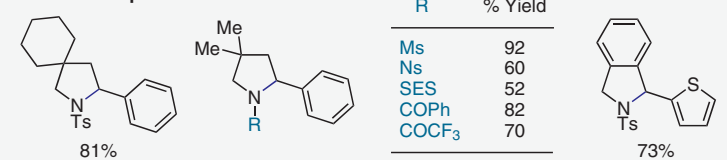
- (38i) Wolff, *Chem. Rev.* **1963**, 63, 55.
- (38j) Stella, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1983**, 22, 337.
- (38k) Sarpong, *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, 4, 4092.
- (38l) Nagib, *Synthesis* **2018**, 50, 1569.

Other selected contributions:

- (38m) Wawzonek, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1950**, 72, 2118.
- (38n) Corey, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1960**, 82, 1657.
- (38o) Fan, *J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, 72, 8994.
- (38p) Yu, *Org. Lett.* **2015**, 17, 1894.
- (38q) Herrera, *Org. Lett.* **2015**, 17, 2370.
- (38r) Nagib, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 9974.
- (38s) Roizen, *Chem. Sci.* **2020**, 11, 217.

Suárez modification of the HLF reaction**Key features**

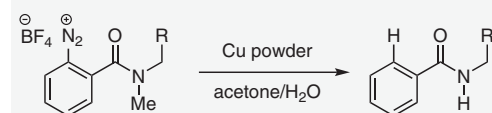
No preformed N-haloamine required as N–I bond is generated in situ.

Circumventing harsh reaction conditions by employing electron-deficient protecting groups [e.g., CN, NO₂ and P(O)(OEt)₂].(38c) Suárez, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1985**, 26, 2493.(38d) Suárez, *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, 68, 1012.**Extension to other systems** **δ C–H bromination via an interrupted HLF cyclization****Selected scope**(38f) Yu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, 56, 306.**Enantioselective δ C–H cyanation via an interrupted HLF cyclization**(38h) Nagib, *Chem* **2019**, 5, 3127.**Selected scope****Access to chiral β -arylpiperidine motifs****Catalytic HLF cyclization using a hypervalent iodine oxidant****Selected scope**(38e) Muñiz, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, 54, 8287.**Cooperative-iodine and photoredox catalysis in the HLF reaction****Selected scope**(38g) Reiher, Muñiz, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, 56, 8004.**Figure 38** Hofmann–Löffler–Freytag (HLF) reaction.³⁸

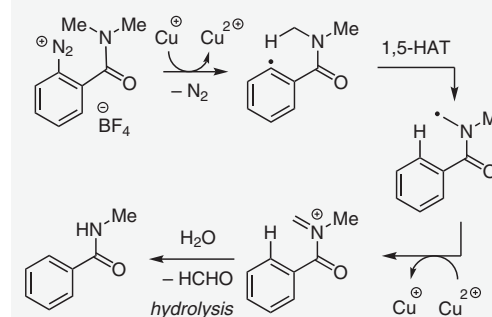
Notable features

- HAT reactivity dependent on BDE and bond strength.
- Energy difference between C(sp²) and C(sp³) radicals favor HAT from an alkyl C–H to an aryl/vinyl C–H.
- HAT mediated by C-centered radicals are rarer than their heteroatom counterparts.

Seminal discovery

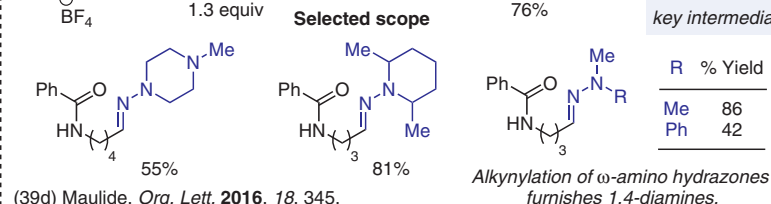
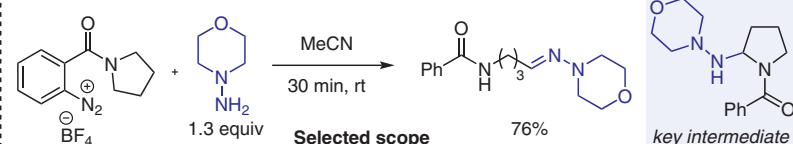
(39a) Hey, Turpin, *J. Chem. Soc.* **1954**, 2471.

Proposed mechanism of the Cu(I)-catalyzed process

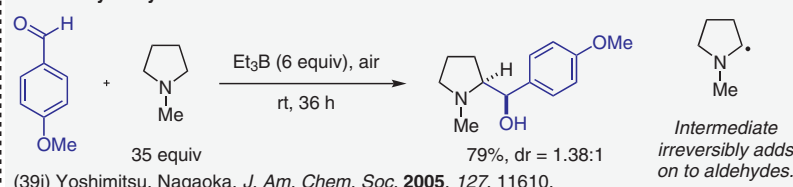
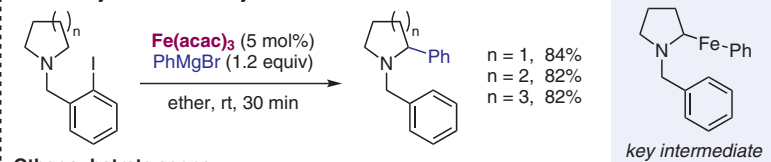
(39b) Cohen, *Tetrahedron* **1966**, 22, 1527.
See also: (39c) Cohen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1968**, 90, 6866.

Further reading

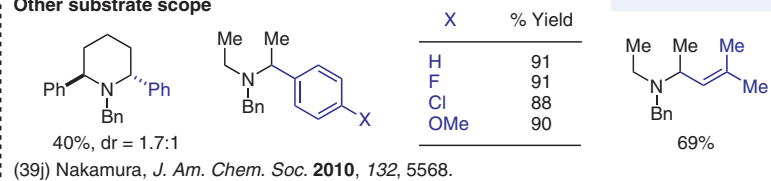
- Reviews on HAT chemistry:
- (38l) Nagib, *Synthesis* **2018**, 50, 1569.
- (39l) Gevorgyan, *Chem. Sci.* **2020**, 11, 12974.
- Other selected contributions:
- (39m) Robertson, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, 37, 5825.
- (39n) Murphy, *Org. Lett.* **2003**, 5, 2971.
- (39o) Storey, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, 43, 95.
- (39p) Renaud, *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 4375.
- (39q) Yoshimitsu, Tanaka, *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 5115.
- (39r) Tanaka, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, 49, 4473.
- (39s) Kalyani, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 5986.
- (39t) Ragains, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, 54, 7837.
- (39u) Xu, *Chem. Commun.* **2016**, 52, 6455.
- (39v) Zeng, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 5536.
- (39w) Qi, Zhang, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2016**, 57, 1600.

Redox-Neutral α -C–H amination(39d) Maulide, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 345.

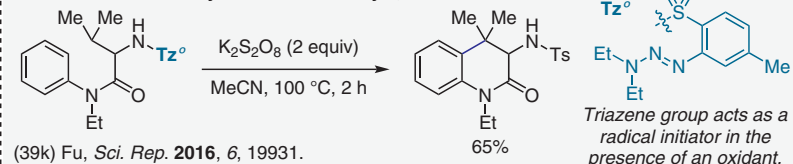
Radical hydroxylation of C–H bonds

(39i) Yoshimitsu, Nagaoka, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 11610.Iron-catalyzed α -amino arylation

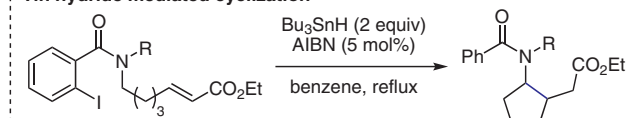
Other substrate scope



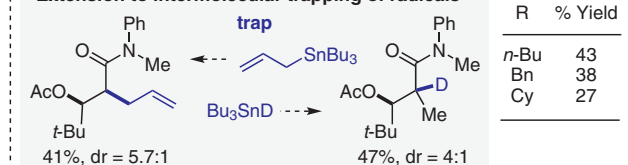
Intramolecular C–H arylation mediated by 1,6-HAT

(39k) Fu, *Sci. Rep.* **2016**, 6, 19931.

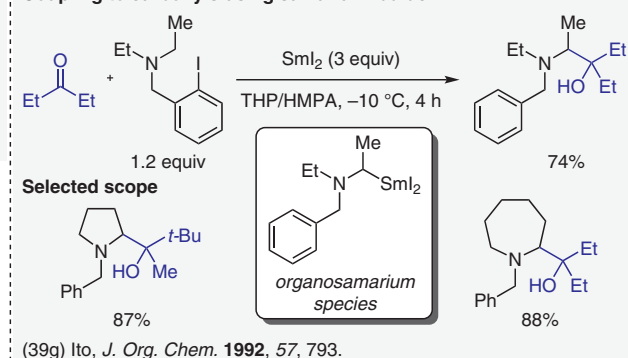
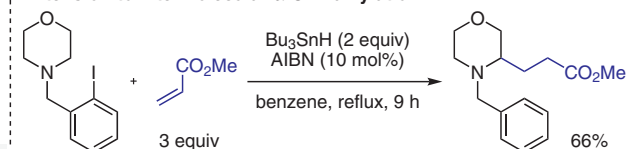
Tin hydride mediated cyclization



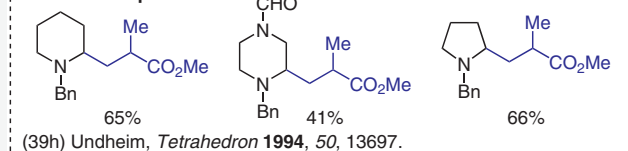
Extension to intermolecular trapping of radicals

(39e) Snieckus, Curran, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, 112, 896.
(39f) Curran, *Tetrahedron* **1993**, 49, 4821.

Coupling to carbonyls using samarium iodide

(39g) Ito, *J. Org. Chem.* **1992**, 57, 793.Extension to intermolecular α -C–H alkylation

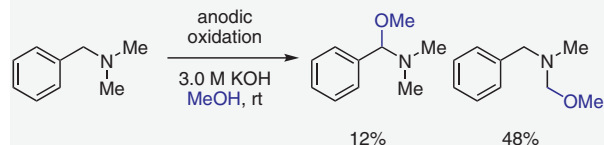
Selected scope

Figure 39 Miscellaneous radical-based methods.³⁹

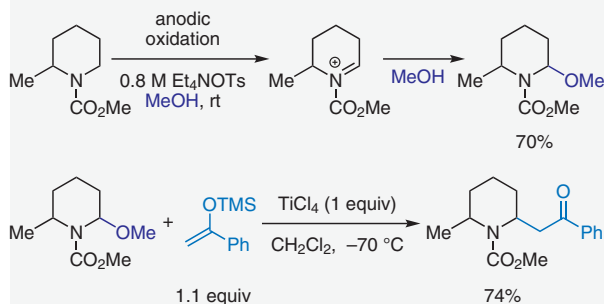
Notable features

- Obviates the need for chemical oxidants.
- Shono oxidation involves a formal hydride transfer occurring through an electron transfer/proton transfer/electron transfer sequence.
- Electroauxiliaries can be used to direct regioselectivity and lower the oxidation potential, broadening the scope.

Early work

(40a) Weinberg, *J. Org. Chem.* **1966**, 31, 4058.

Landmark study: Shono oxidation

(40b) Shono, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, 103, 1172.

Further reading

'Indirect' cation pool method:

(40h) Yoshida, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 7710.

Use of electroauxiliaries to lower potentials and direct oxidation:

(40i) Yoshida, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1987**, 28, 6621.(40j) Yoshida, *Electrochim. Acta* **1997**, 42, 1995.Application of electroauxiliaries for amine α -functionalization of C–Si and C–S bonds:(40k) Yoshida, *Electrochemistry* **2006**, 74, 672.(40l) Jones, Banks, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 14, 1192.

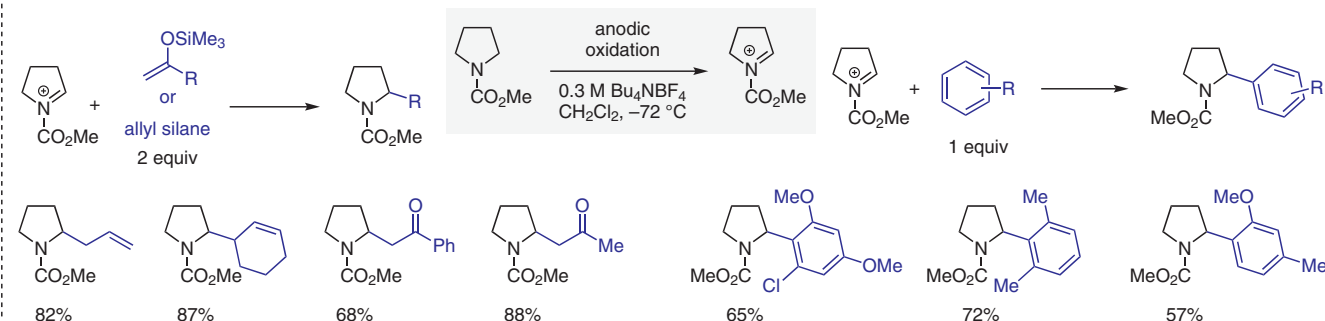
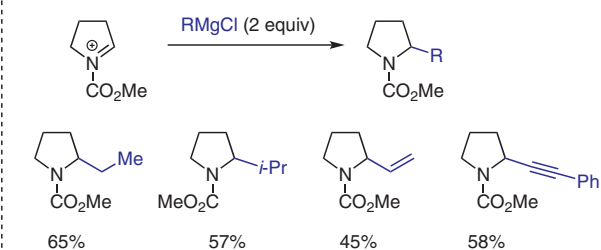
Review on Cation Pool and Cation Flow:

(40m) Yoshida, *J. Synth. Org. Chem. Jpn.* **2013**, 71, 1136.

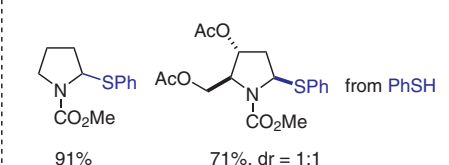
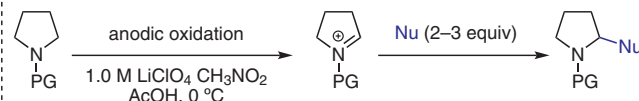
Applications of Shono-type oxidations:

(40n) Jones, Banks, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, 10, 3056.

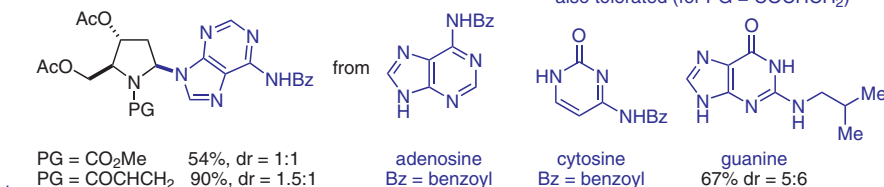
Comprehensive review on electroorganic synthesis:

(40o) Yoshida, *Chem. Rev.* **2008**, 108, 2265.Cation pool method and application to amine α -functionalization(40c) Yoshida, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, 121, 9546.(40d) Yoshida, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2001**, 42, 2173.

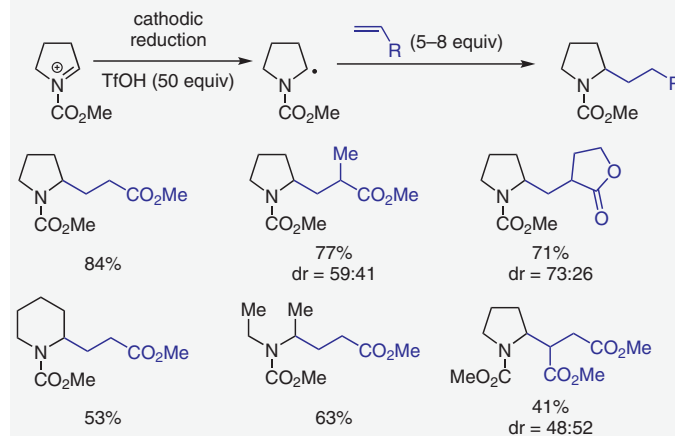
Azanucleoside derivative synthesis



allyl silanes and electron-rich aromatics also tolerated

(40f) Chiba, *Chem. Commun.* **2013**, 49, 6525.(40g) Chiba, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, 56, 4011

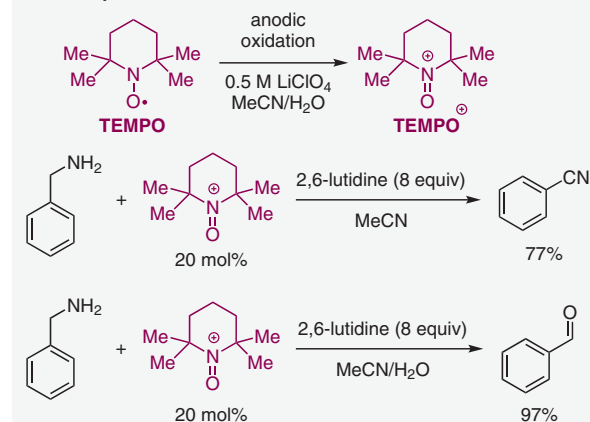
Reduction of a Cation Pool

(40e) Yoshida, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, 124, 30.Figure 40 Electrochemical approaches, cation pool method.⁴⁰

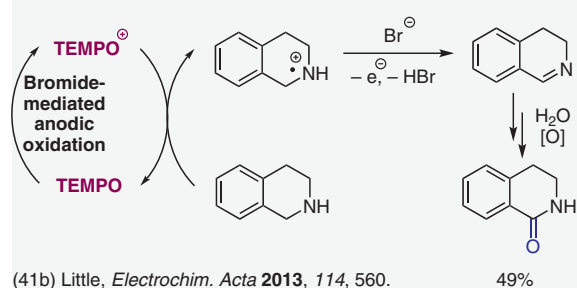
Notable features

- Aminoxyl mediators enable a concerted hydride transfer, bypassing the traditional Shono oxidation sequence.
- Low oxidation potential of aminoxyl compounds allows for broad functional group tolerance.

Historical precedent

(41a) Semmelhack, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1983**, *105*, 6732.

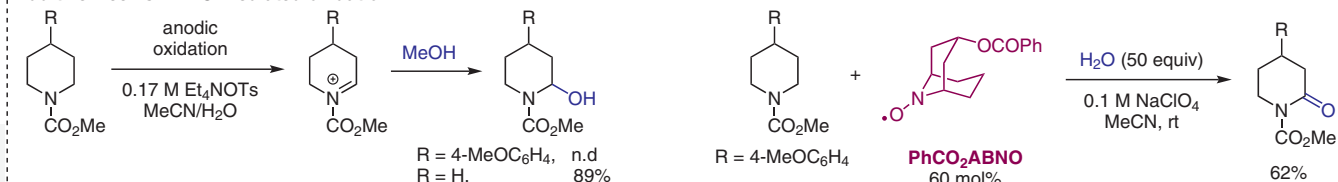
TEMPO-mediated electrooxidation of THIQ

(41b) Little, *Electrochim. Acta* **2013**, *114*, 560.

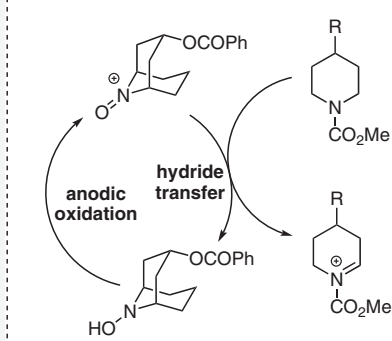
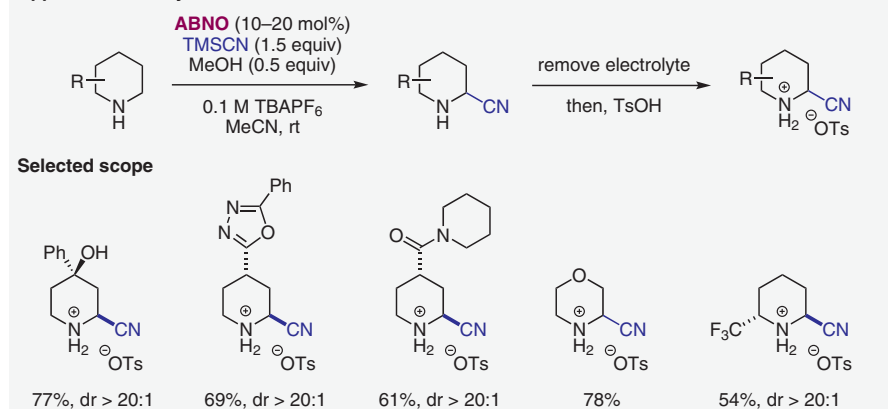
Further reading

- (41f) Kashiwagi, *Chem. Commun.* **1999**, 1983.
 (41g) Kashiwagi, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **2001**, *49*, 324.
 Review on the use of *N*-oxyl species in electrocatalytic reactions:
 (41h) Stahl, *Chem. Rev.* **2018**, *118*, 4834.
 Review on electron-proton transfer mediators in electrosynthesis:
 (41i) Stahl, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, *53*, 561.

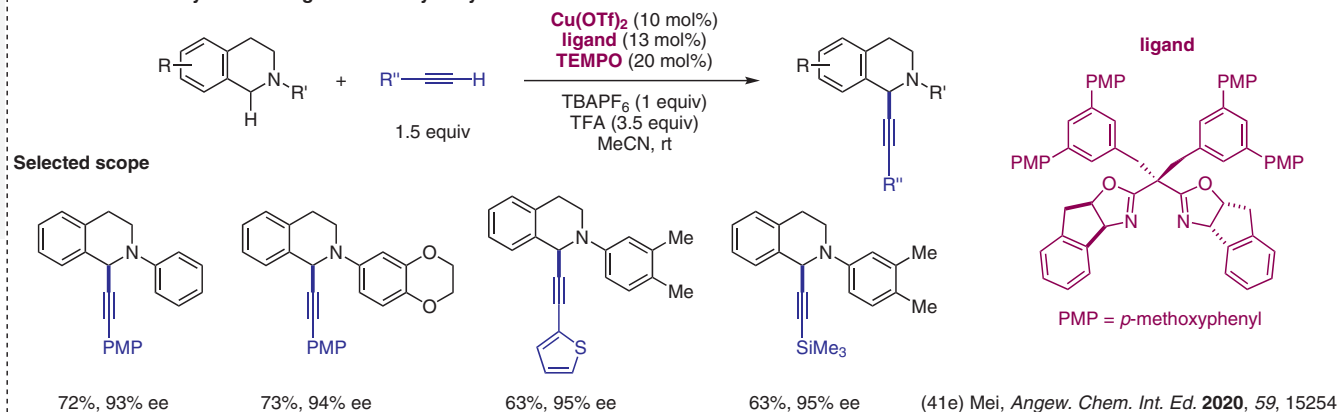
Additive-free vs ABNO-mediated oxidation



Mechanism

(41c) Stahl, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 6686.Application to α -cyanation(41d) Stahl, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 11227.

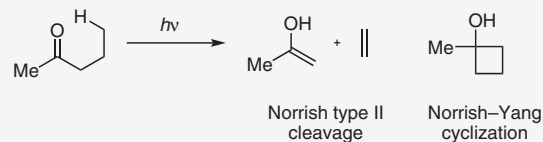
Enantioselective alkylation using a dual catalytic system

Figure 41 Electrochemical approaches, 9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane *N*-oxyl (ABNO) catalysis.⁴¹

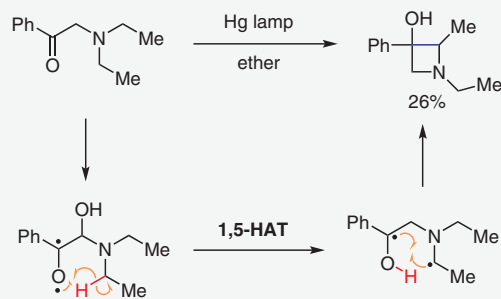
Notable features

- Intramolecular Hydrogen Atom Transfer (HAT) represents a key step in many photochemical C–H bond functionalizations of amine derivatives.
- Initial products are useful starting materials for further transformations.

Historical precedent: Norrish–Yang cyclization

(42a) Norrish, *Nature* **1937**, *140*, 195.(42b) Yang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1958**, *80*, 2913.

Seminal work



Further reading

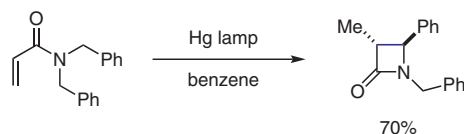
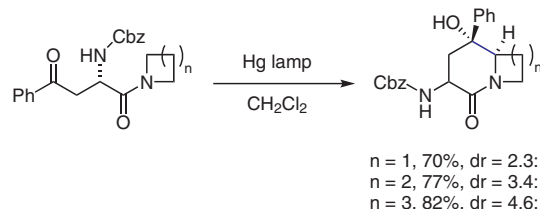
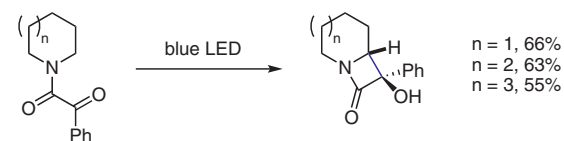
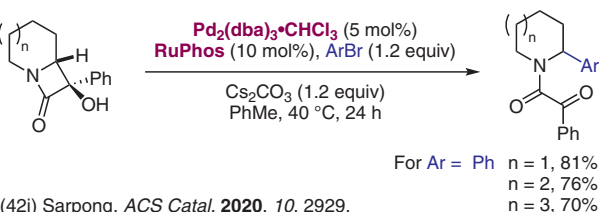
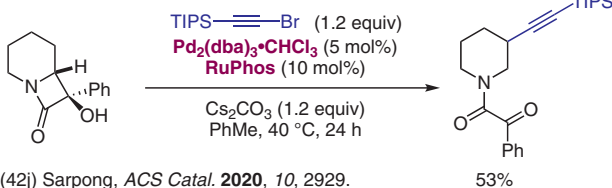
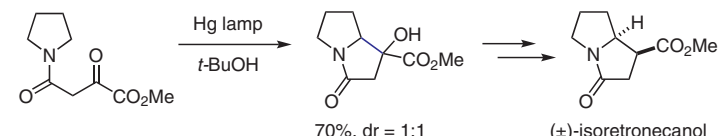
Other 1,6-HAT reactions:

(42i) Griesbeck, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, *40*, 3137.(42m) Peñeñory, *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 1223.

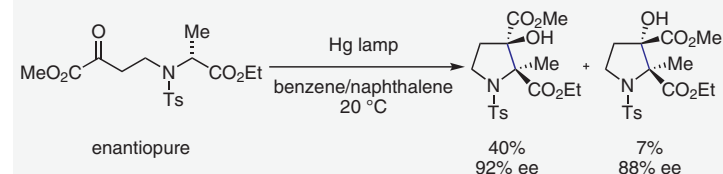
1,8-HAT reactions:

(42n) Nishio, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2005**, *88*, 78.(42o) Nishio, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2005**, *88*, 996.(42p) Nishio, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2005**, *88*, 2603.

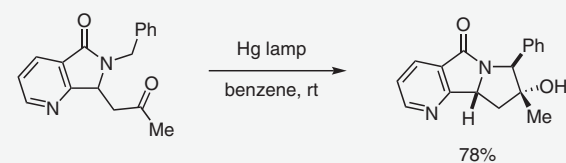
Reviews:

(42q) Nechab, Bertrand, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2014**, *20*, 16034.(39l) Gevorgyan, *Chem. Sci.* **2020**, *11*, 12974.Synthesis of β -, γ -, and δ -lactams(42e) Aoyama, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1975**, *16*, 1901.(42f) Wessig, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1998**, *9*, 4459.Cyclization of α -ketoamides and subsequent applications α -Arylation(42j) Sarpong, *ACS Catal.* **2020**, *10*, 2929. β -Alkynylation(42j) Sarpong, *ACS Catal.* **2020**, *10*, 2929.(42g) Gramain, *J. Org. Chem.* **1985**, *50*, 710.

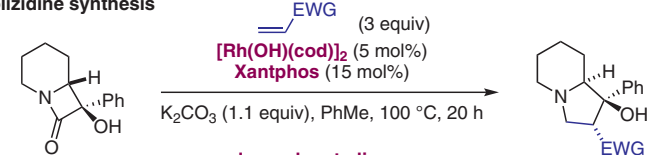
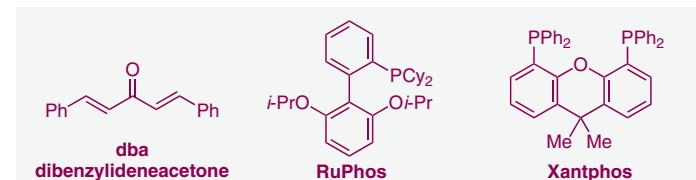
Synthesis of pyrrolidines

(42h) Giese, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1999**, *38*, 2586.

Synthesis of benzopyrrolidinones

(42i) Zhang, *Synthesis* **2009**, 1821.

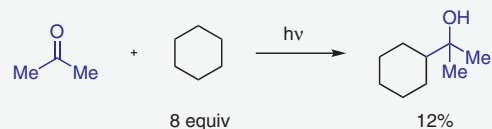
Indolizidine synthesis

(42k) Sarpong, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 13041.Figure 42 Intramolecular hydrogen atom transfer (HAT).⁴²

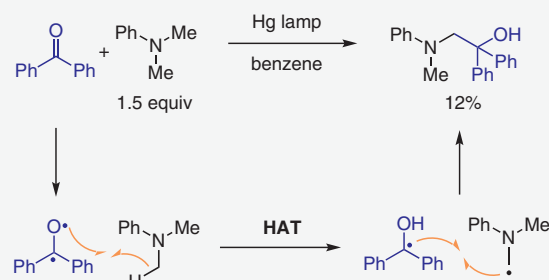
Notable features

- High redox potentials of certain amine derivatives prevent them from undergoing single-electron transfer (SET) with typical photoredox catalysts. Direct hydrogen atom transfer (HAT) avoids this issue by using a photocatalyst to abstract a hydrogen atom from the substrate, generating the reactive α -amino radicals.
- Direct HAT photocatalysis can be combined with other forms of catalysis to achieve previously elusive transformations.

Historical precedent: Intermolecular Yang C–H Functionalization

(42b) Yang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1958**, *80*, 2913.

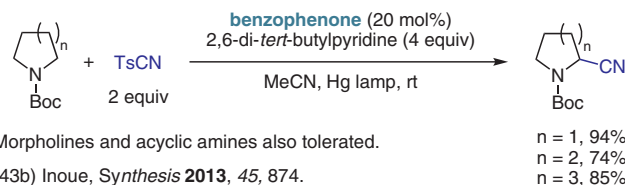
Seminal work

(43a) Davidson, *Chem. Commun.* **1966**, 575.

Further reading

- Early review on photoreduction by amines:
 (42d) Cohen, *Chem. Rev.* **1973**, *73*, 141.
 A uranyl cation and eosin Y as HAT photocatalysts:
 (43i) Mei, Shi, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2020**, *26*, 16521.
 (43j) Singh, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2019**, *60*, 1333.
 Polarity matching effect, and its application in HAT catalysis:
 (43k) Roberts, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **1999**, *28*, 25.
 Benzophenone-mediated enantioselective alkylation:
 (43l) Inoue, *Chem. Asian. J.* **2015**, *10*, 120.
 Selected general reviews on HAT:
 (43m) Ravelli, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, 2056.
 (43n) Ravelli, *Green Chem.* **2020**, *22*, 3376.

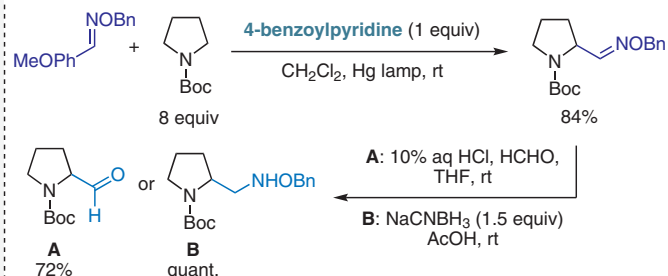
Cyanation



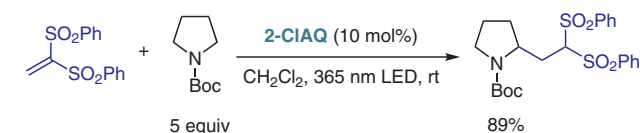
Morpholines and acyclic amines also tolerated.

(43b) Inoue, *Synthesis* **2013**, *45*, 874.

Aldoximation and further functionalization

(43c) Kamijo, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 9695.

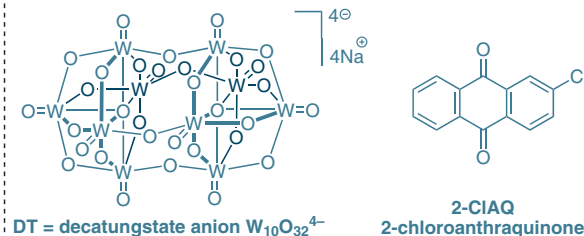
Alkylation



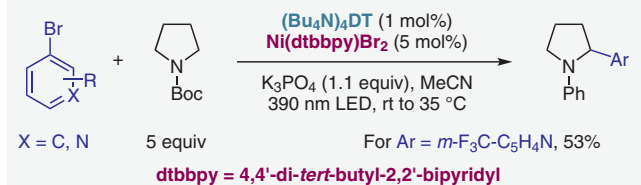
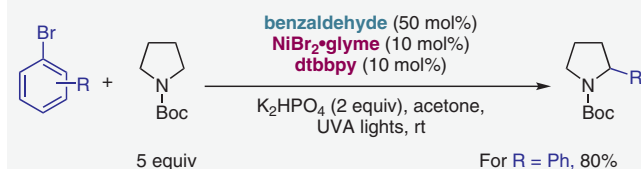
Morpholines and proline esters also tolerated.

(43d) Kamijo, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 4912.

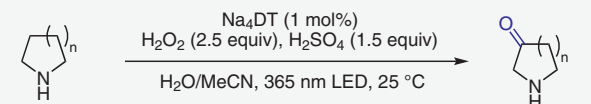
Direct Hydrogen Atom Transfer agents



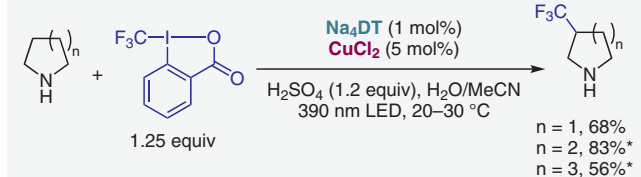
Arylation

(43e) MacMillan, *Nature* **2018**, *560*, 70.Functional groups on aryl group tolerated: F, CF₃, Me, OMe, CN, CF₃.
Alkyl bromides also tolerated as coupling partners.(43f) Hashmi, *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 6329.

Oxidation

Protonation of the amine deactivates the α C–H bond, allowing HAT to occur at the β - or γ -positions.
Selective hydroxylations and iminations also possible.(43g) Schultz, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 15274.

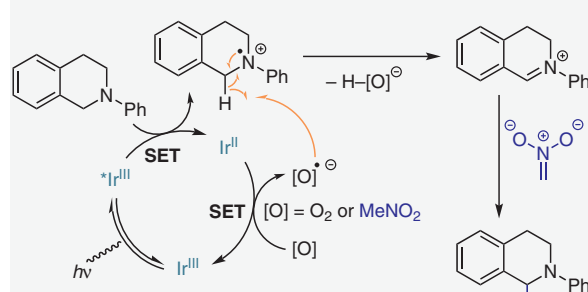
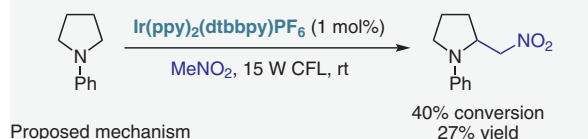
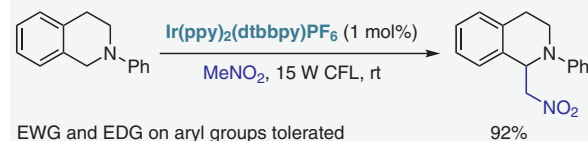
Trifluoromethylation at distal positions

(43h) MacMillan, *Nat. Chem.* **2020** *12*, 459.Figure 43 Direct hydrogen atom transfer (HAT).⁴³

Notable features

- High redox potentials of photoexcited catalysts allow for either oxidative or reductive single-electron transfer (SET) to a wide variety of substrates.
- Redox potentials of the photocatalysts can be tuned via aromatic substitution of bipyridine ligands
- Photoredox catalysis can be combined with other forms of catalysis to achieve previously elusive transformations.

Seminal work



(44a) Stephenson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 1464.

Further reading

Other enantioselective strategies:

(44n) Kang, *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, *53*, 7665.

(44o) Zhang, *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, *53*, 12536.

Selected examples of redox neutral C–H functionalization of THIQ:

(44p) Pandey, Reiser, *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 672.

(44q) Nishibayashi, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 16473.

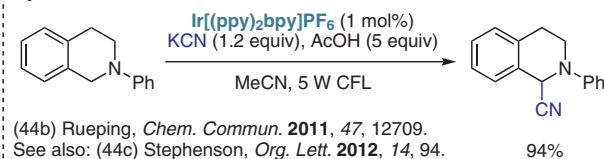
(44r) Yoon, *J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, *78*, 4107.

Selected reviews on organic dyes as photocatalysts:

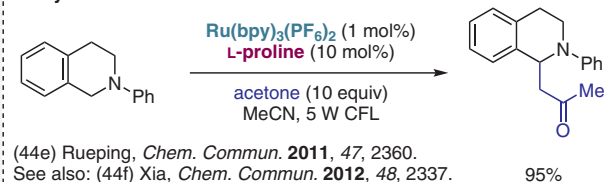
(44s) Sharma, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2019**, *17*, 4384.

(44t) Nicewicz, *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, *116*, 10075.

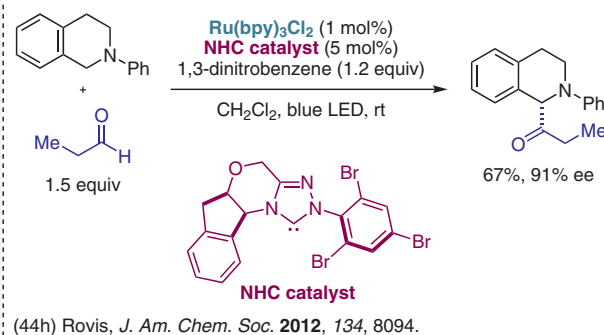
Cyanation



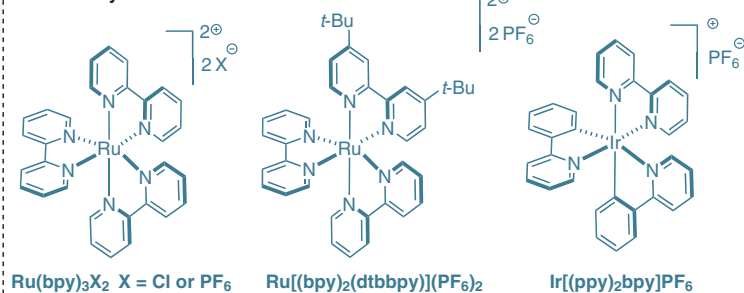
Acetylation



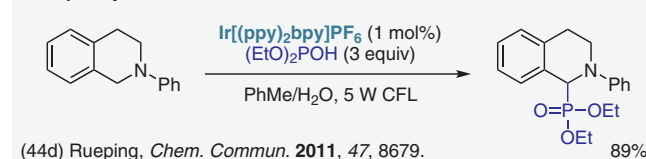
Enantioselective acylation



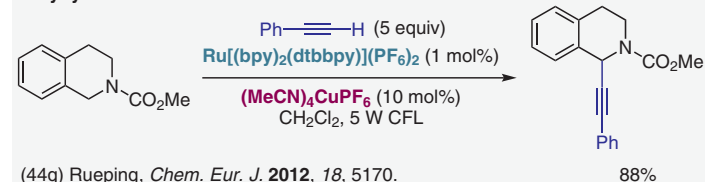
Photocatalysts



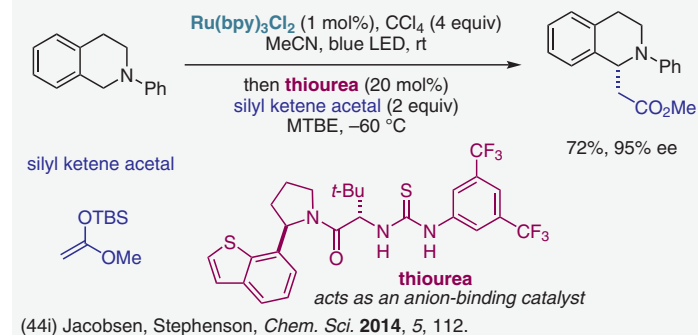
Phosphonylation



Alkynylation



Enantioselective synthesis of β-amino esters



Organic-based photocatalysts

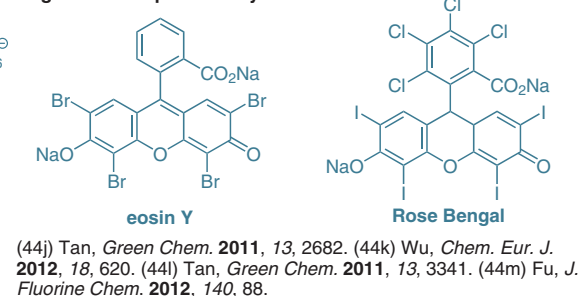
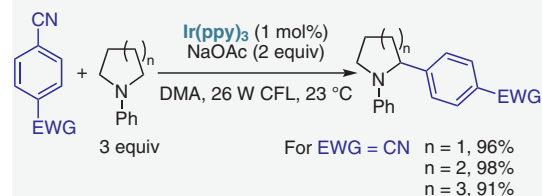


Figure 44 Photoredox approaches, part I.⁴⁴

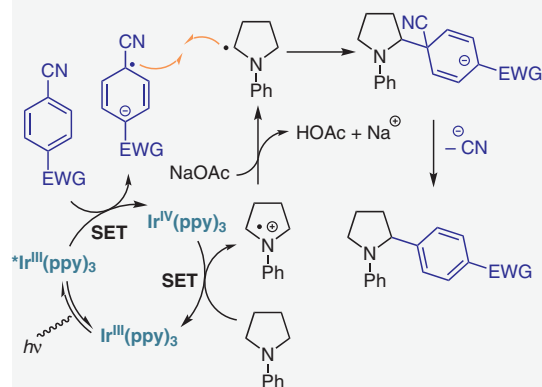
Notable features

- Wide functional group tolerance on both coupling partners.
- Low catalyst loadings and mild conditions can be combined with flow chemistry to prepare grams of material.

Landmark study



Proposed mechanism

(45a) MacMillan, *Science* **2011**, 334, 1114.

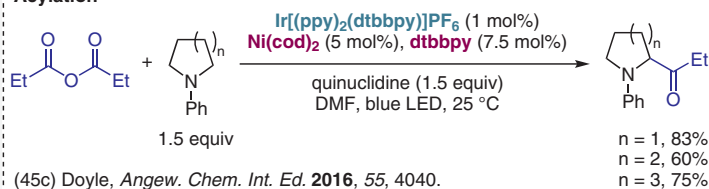
Further reading

- Seminal work implicating SET:
(45j) Cohen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1968**, 90, 165.
(45k) Lewis, *J. Org. Chem.* **1981**, 46, 1077.
Dehydrative allylation with allylic alcohols:
(45l) Murakami, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, 22, 4467.
Hydroaminoalkylation with conjugated dienes:
(45m) Rovis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 15504.
Selected reviews:
(45n) MacMillan, *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 81, 6898.
(45o) Wencel-Delord, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, 16, 1754.
(10j) Gaunt, *Chem. Rev.* **2020**, 120, 2613.

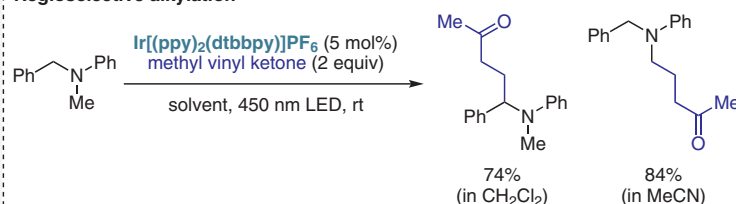
Vinylation

Functional groups on Ar tolerated: Me, F, CO₂Me, CF₃, OMe.(45b) MacMillan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, 136, 11602.

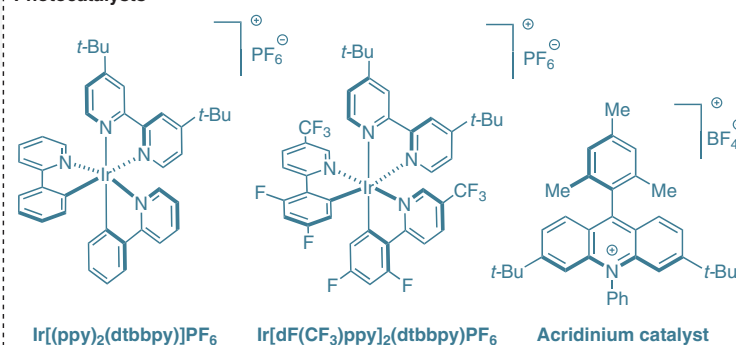
Acylation

(45c) Doyle, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 4040.

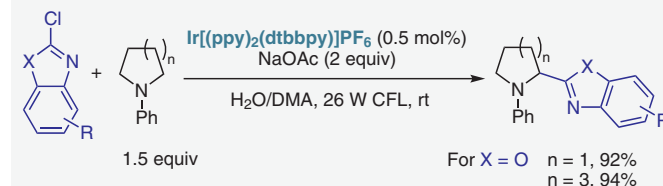
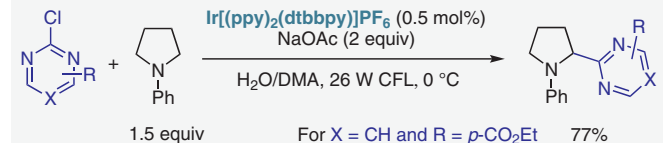
Regioselective alkylation

(45d) Liu, Ready, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 11972.

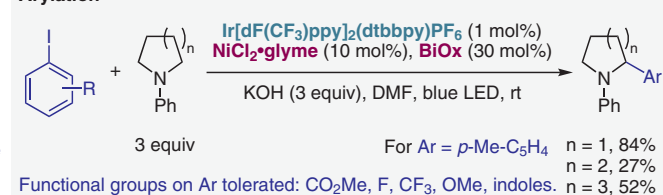
Photocatalysts



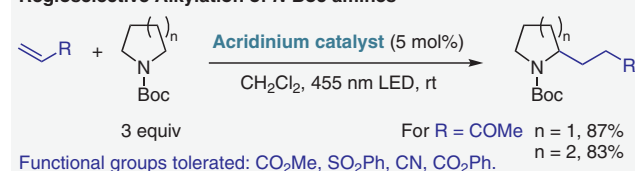
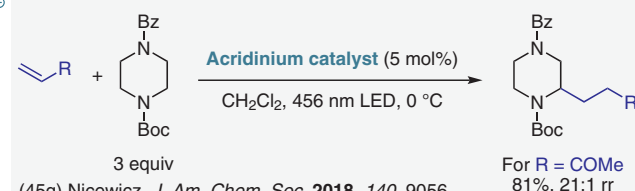
Heteroarylation

Functional groups on Ar tolerated: Me, F, CO₂Et, CF₃, OMe.(45e) MacMillan, *Chem. Sci.* **2014**, 5, 4173.

Arylation

Functional groups on Ar tolerated: CO₂Me, F, CF₃, OMe, indoles.(45f) Doyle, *Chem. Sci.* **2016**, 7, 7002.

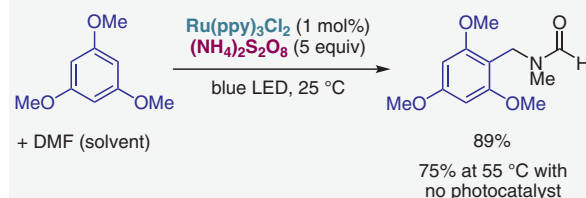
Regioselective Alkylation of N-Boc amines

Functional groups tolerated: CO₂Me, SO₂Ph, CN, CO₂Ph.(45g) Nicewicz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, 140, 9056.(45h) Nicewicz, *Org. Lett.* **2020**, 22, 679.See also: (45i) Nicewicz, *ACS Catal.* **2021**, 11, 3153.Figure 45 Photoredox approaches, part II.⁴⁵

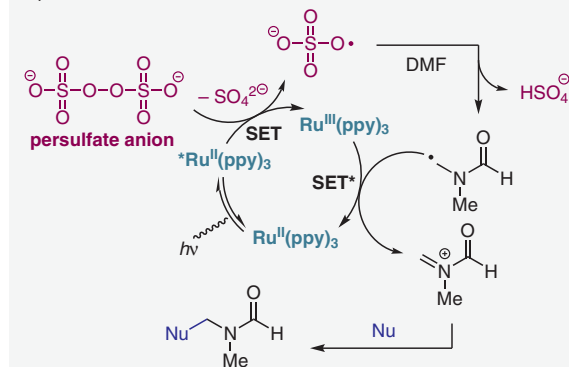
Notable features

- High redox potentials of amides and protected amines prevent them from undergoing SET with typical photoredox catalysts. Indirect hydrogen atom transfer (HAT) circumvents this issue by using photoredox catalysts to oxidize or reduce a secondary catalyst or reagent, which then undergoes HAT with the substrate, generating the reactive α -carbonyl radicals.

Seminal work



Proposed mechanism



* Oxidation with persulfate also possible

(46a) Stephenson, *J. Org. Chem.* **2012**, *77*, 4425.

Further reading

Applications on acyclic amines:

(46i) Zhu, *Chem. Commun.* **2016**, *52*, 7596.

(46j) Miller, Knowles, *Nature* **2016**, *539*, 268.

(46k) Rovis, *Nat. Chem.* **2018**, *10*, 1037.

(46l) Rovis, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 4002.

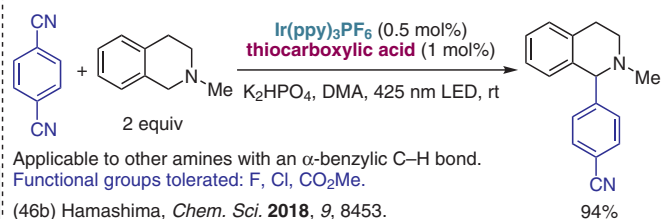
Other indirect HAT catalytic systems:

(46m) Cresswell, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 14986.

(46n) Rovis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 2729.

(46o) Xu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 14275.

Benzylic arylation

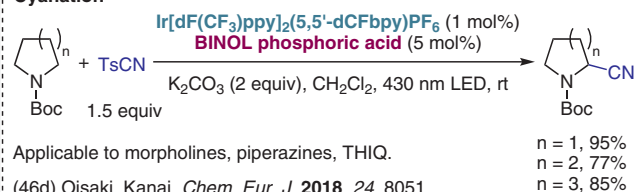


Applicable to other amines with an α -benzylic C–H bond.
Functional groups tolerated: F, Cl, CO₂Me.

(46b) Hamashima, *Chem. Sci.* **2018**, *9*, 8453.

See also: (46c) Hamashima, *ACS Catal.* **2021**, *11*, 82.

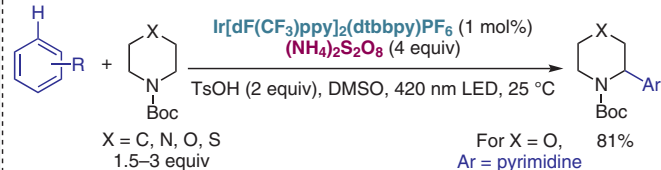
Cyanation



Applicable to morpholines, piperazines, THIQ.

(46d) Oisaki, Kanai, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 8051.

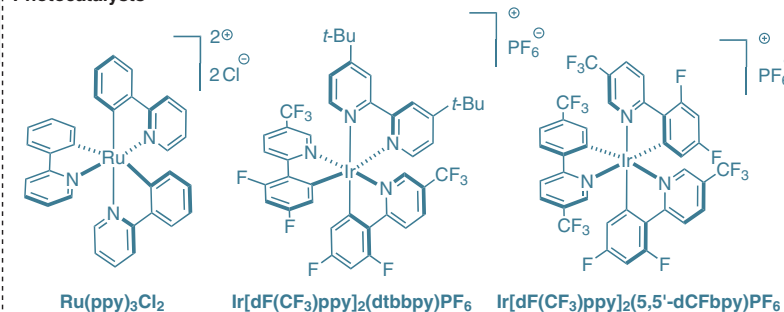
Cross-dehydrogenative heteroarylation



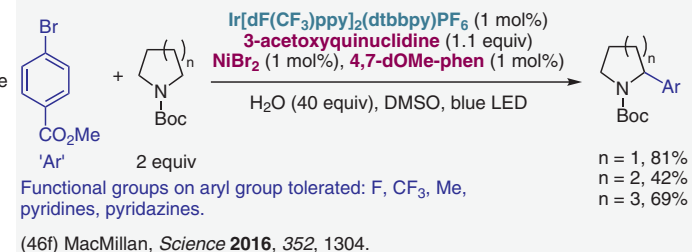
Aryl groups tolerated: pyridines, pyrimidines, pyrazines, pyridazines, quinolines.

(46e) Grainger, Johnson, *Chem. Sci.* **2019**, *10*, 2264.

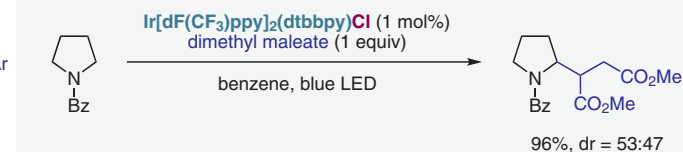
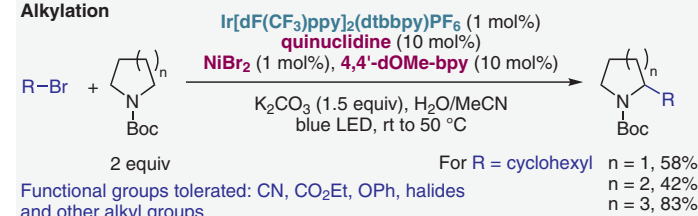
Photocatalysts



Arylation



Alkylation



Chloride is used as the HAT catalyst.

(46h) Barriault, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 15664.

Hydrogen Atom Transfer (HAT) catalysts

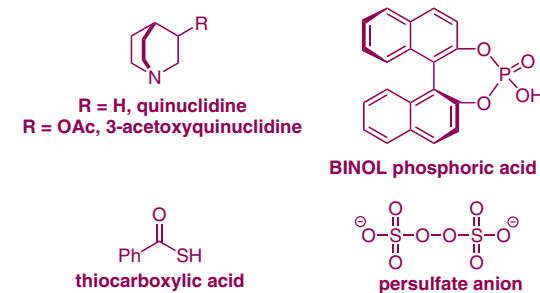
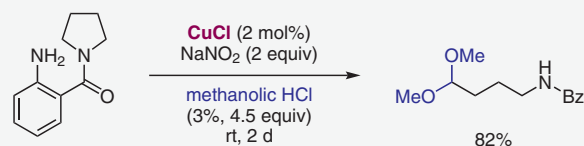


Figure 46 Indirect hydrogen atom transfer (HAT).⁴⁶

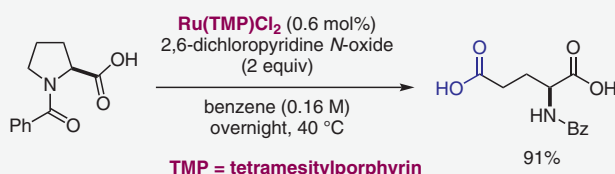
Notable features

- Different approaches facilitate the ring cleavage of cyclic amines.
- Allows for the rapid formation of highly functionalized linear amines.
- Enables the late-stage modification of peptides.

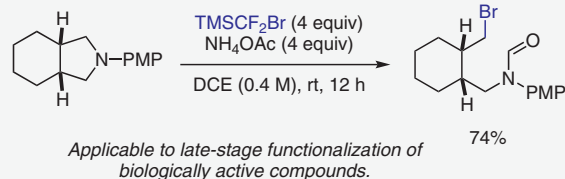
Early work



Ruthenium-catalyzed oxidative cleavage of amides



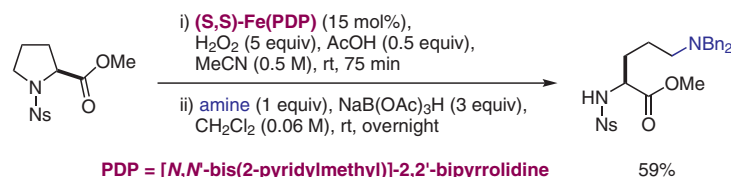
Ring opening with difluorocarbenes



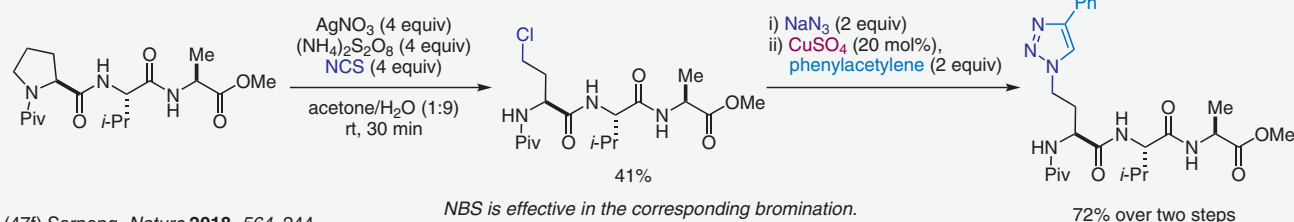
Further Reading

- (47h) Sashida, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, 49, 2786.
 (47i) Liang, *J. Org. Chem.* **2011**, 76, 342.
 (39d) Maulide, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 345.
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 (47k) Morcillo, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, 58, 4044.
 (47l) Shi, Su, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2019**, 17, 4970.
 (47m) Smolobochkin, *Russ. Chem. Rev.* **2019**, 88, 1104.
 (47n) Song, *ACS Cent. Sci.* **2020**, 6, 1819.

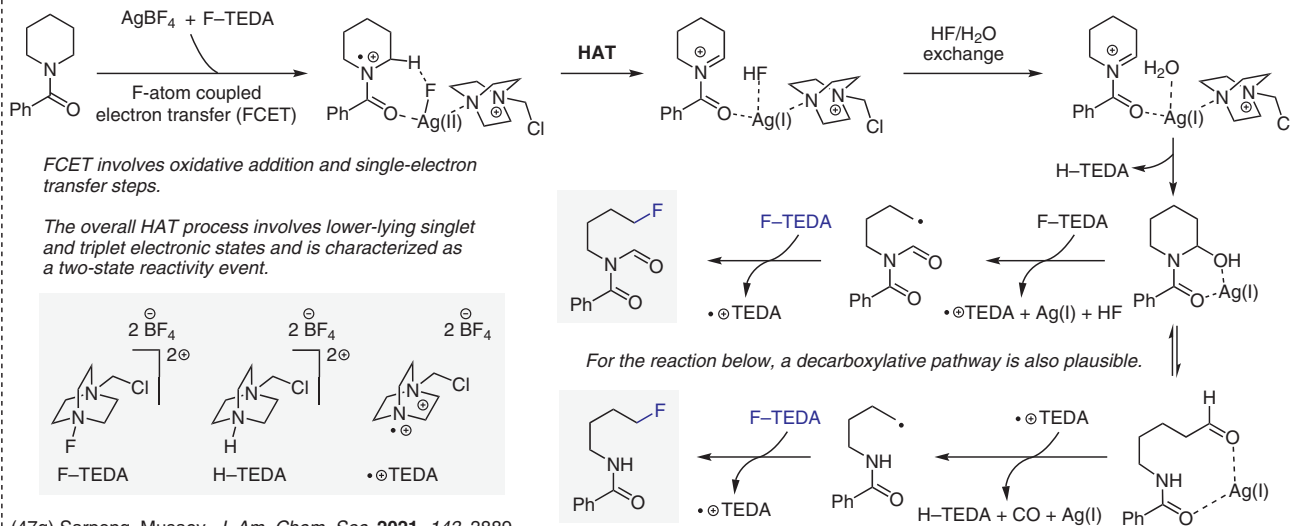
Deconstructive amination



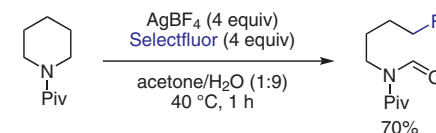
Deconstructive chlorination



Proposed mechanism using silver (I)



Deconstructive fluorination

Figure 47 Deconstructive functionalization.⁴⁷

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding Information

Financial support from the NIH-NIGMS (grant no. R01GM101389) is gratefully acknowledged.

Acknowledgment

We are grateful to the current and former members of the Seidel research group who have contributed to the development of this field.

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