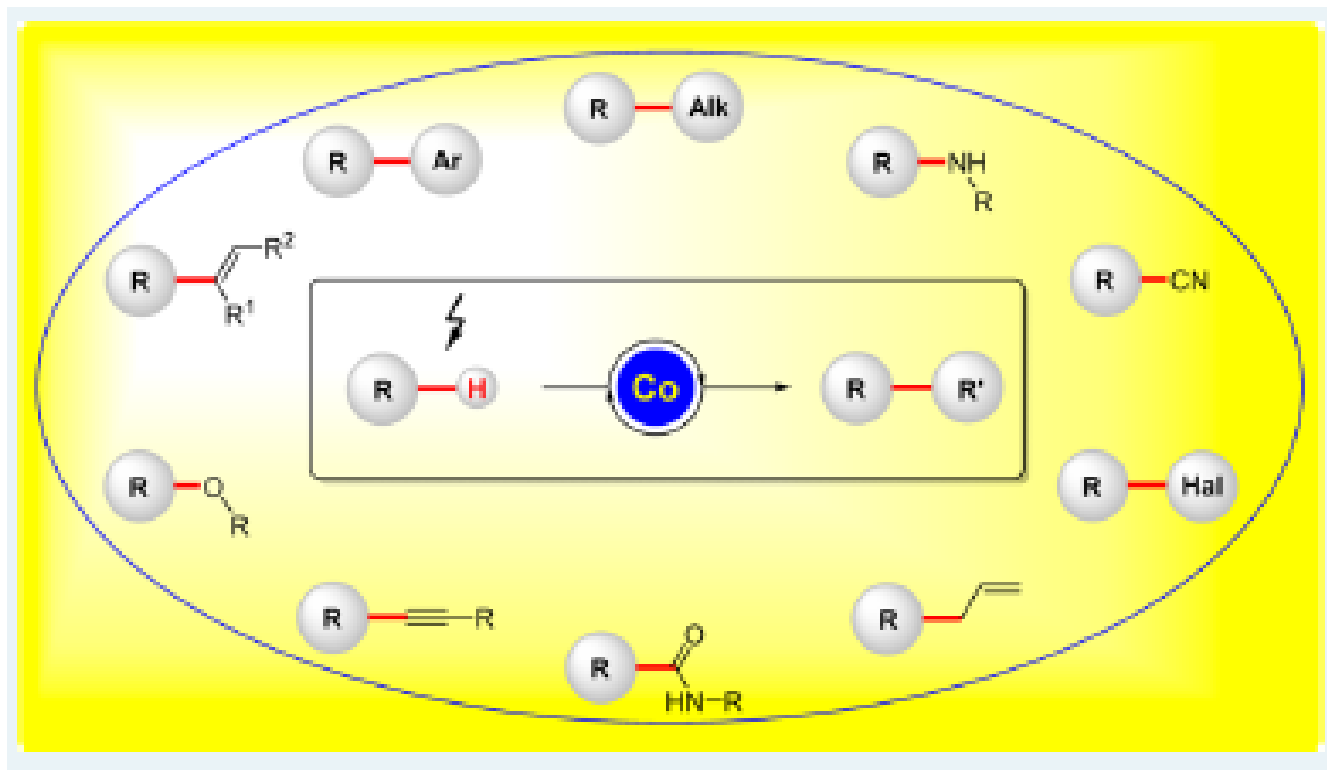


DUDOGNON Yohan - 04 07 2016

Cooperative Lewis Acid/Cp*Co^{III}
Catalyzed C-H Bond Activation
for the Synthesis of Isoquinolin-3-ones

Ju Hyun Kim, Steffen Greßies and Frank Glorius, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 1

Towards the use of earth-abundant metals for C-H activation

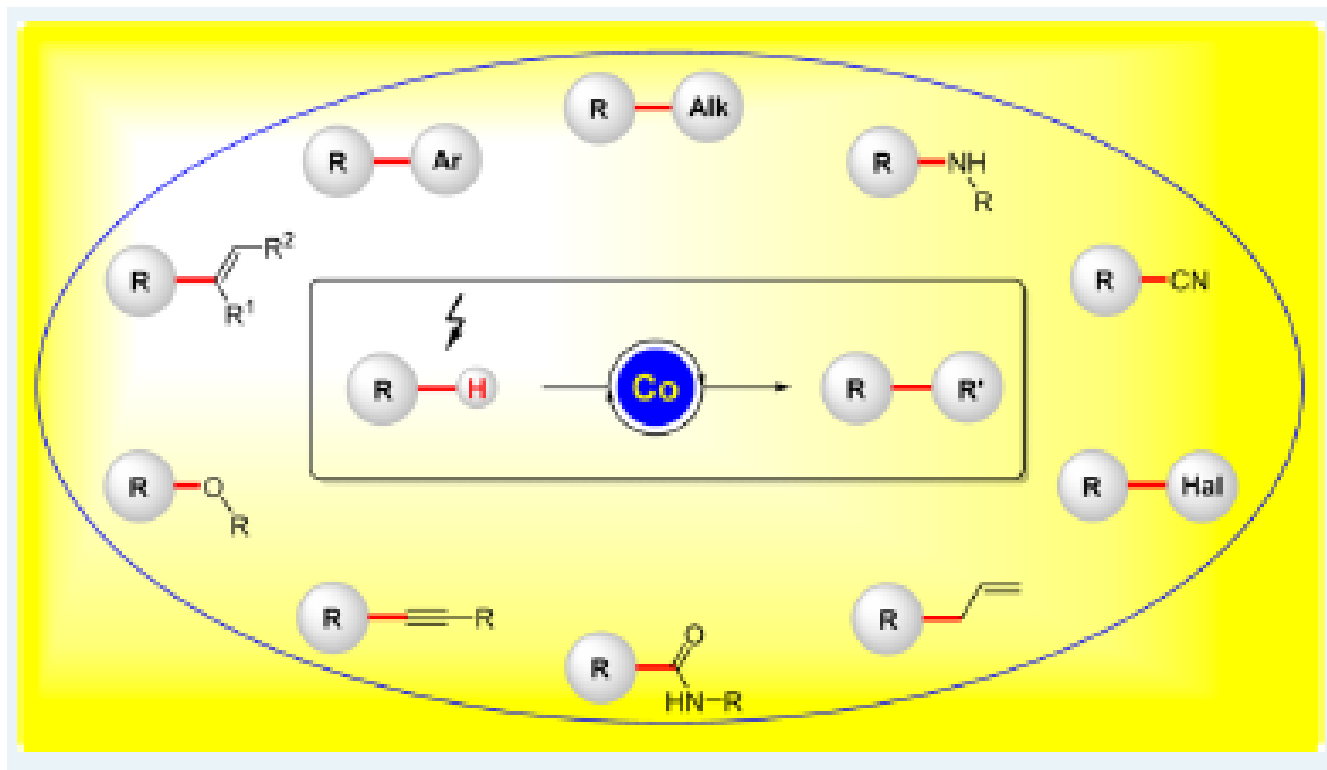


Cobalt as environmental and economical friendly alternative to second-row TM such as Pd, Ru and Rh

Ackermann and al. *ACS Catal.* **2016**, *6*, 498

Latest developments: Cheng and al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *128*, 1876; Ellman and al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 490; Chang and al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 14103; Ackermann and al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 3635; Ackermann and al. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, *79*, 8948.

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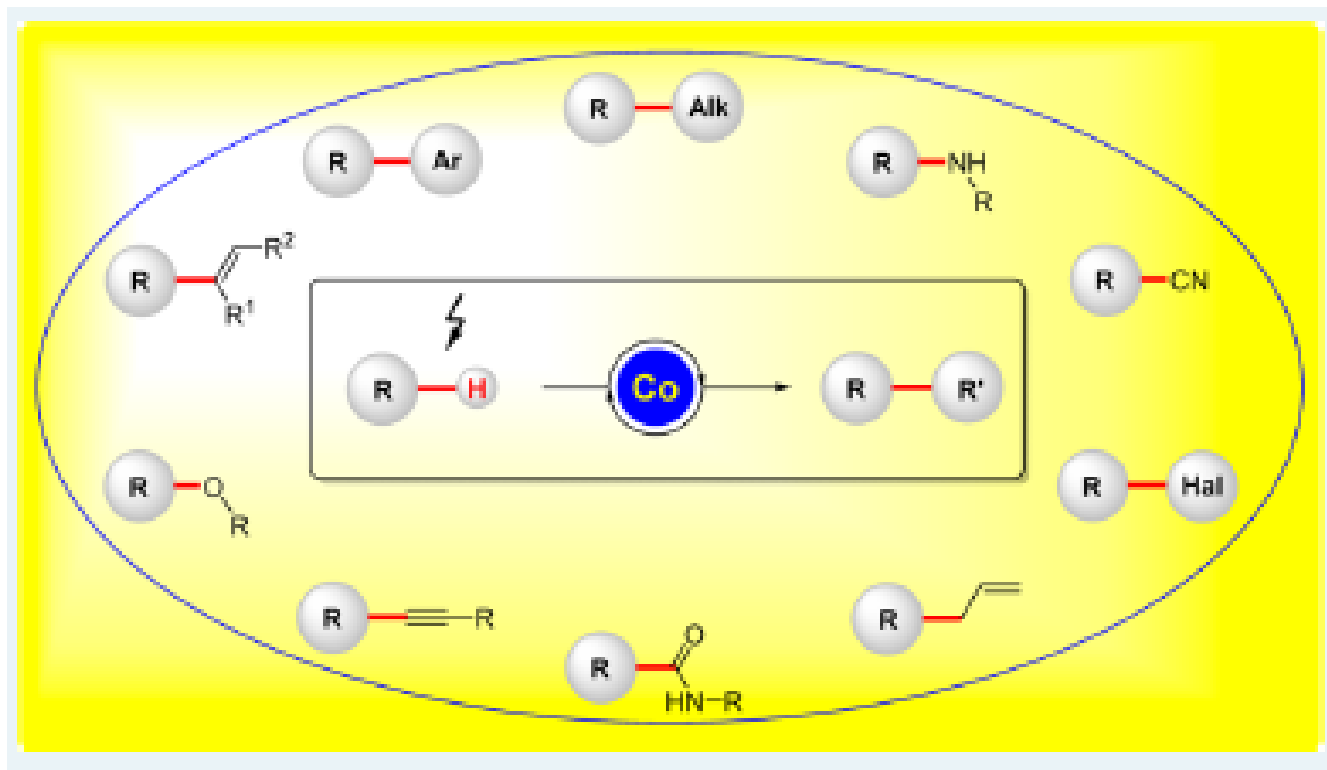
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Remarkable progress in Co-cat. C-H activation in the last 3 years

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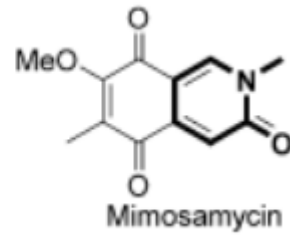
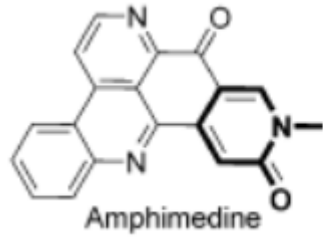
Remarkable progress in Co-cat. C-H activation in the last 3 years

Remaining challenges:

- Improve catalyst turnover
- Broaden substrate scope
- Develop better directing groups

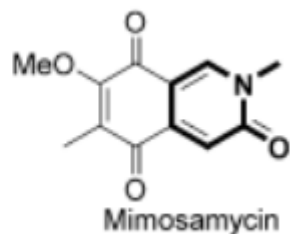
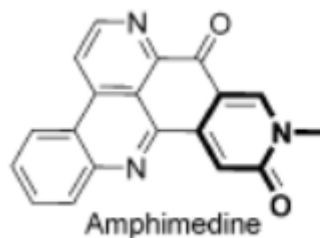
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Isoquinoline-3-ones, a product of interest



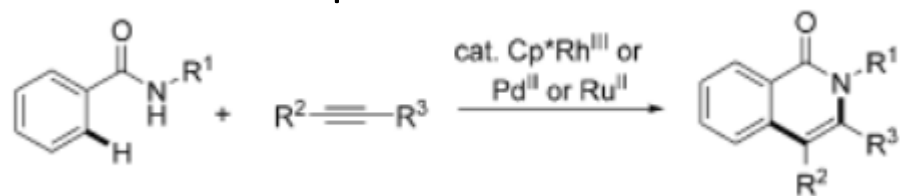
Isoquinolin-3-ones, prevalent motif in a wide variety of natural and biologically active compounds

Isoquinoline-3-ones, a product of interest



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Isoquinolin-1-one



Huang and al. *Chem. Commun.* **2012**, *48*, 3246.

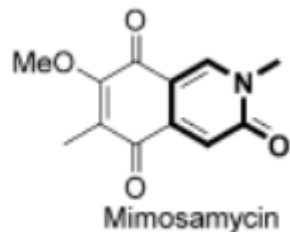
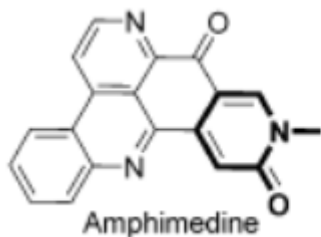
Ackermann and al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *123*, 6503.

Fagnou and al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 6449.

Rovis and al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 10565.

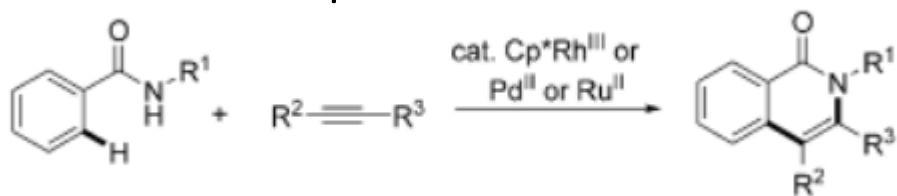
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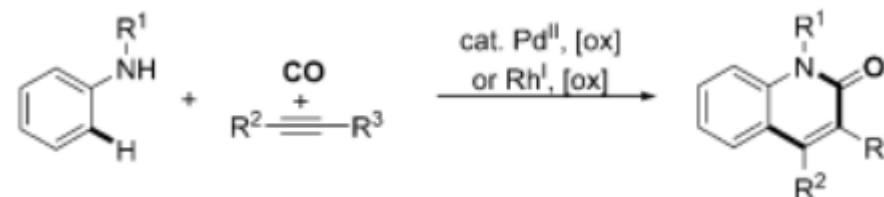
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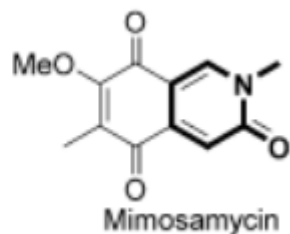
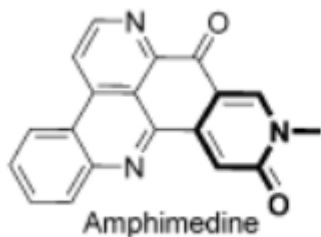
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Fagnou and al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, 133, 6449.
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Isoquinolin-2-one



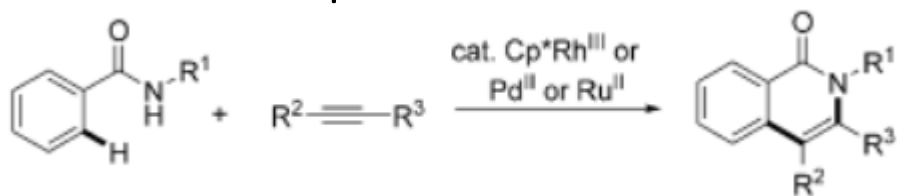
Jiao and al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, 137, 9246.
Liu and al. *Org. Lett.* **2015**, 17, 222.
Yu and al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, 53, 6692.
Doi and al. *J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, 75, 3900.

Isoquinoline-3-ones, a product of interest



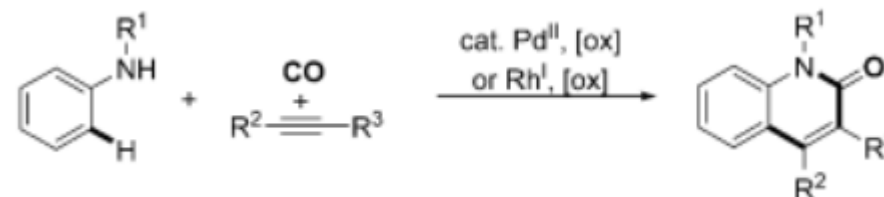
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Isoquinolin-2-one

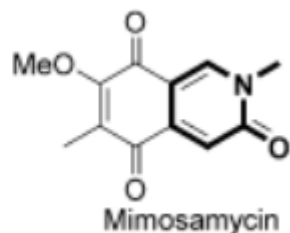
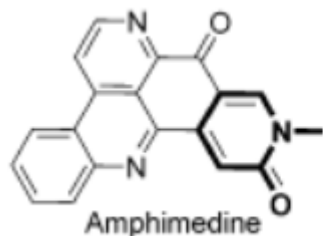


Jiao and al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, 137, 9246.
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No efficient catalytic general method

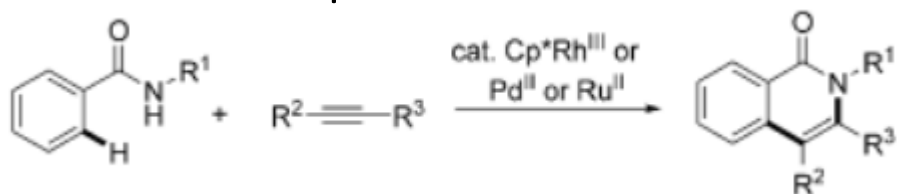
For Isoquinolin-3-one synthesis

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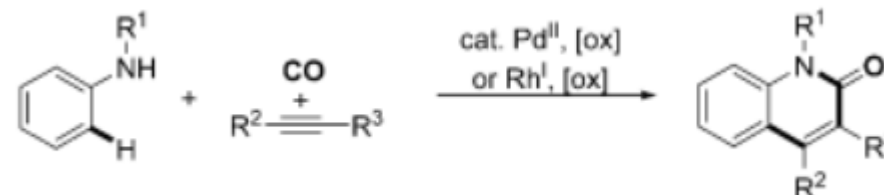
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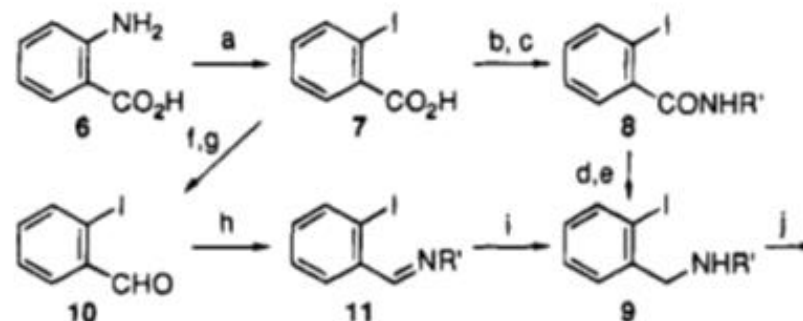
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Isoquinolin-2-one



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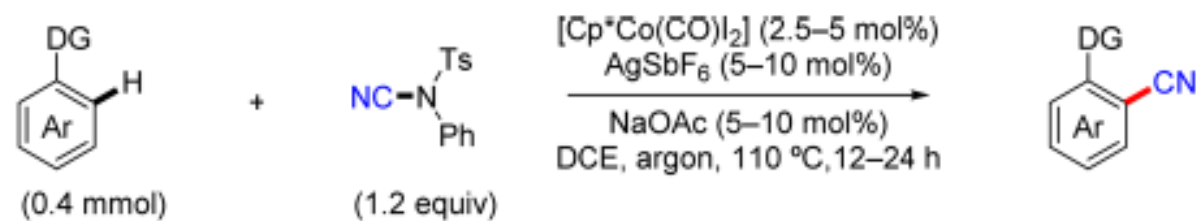
No efficient catalytic general method
 For Isoquinolin-3-one synthesis



° Key: (a) NaNO₂, HCl, KI (70%); (b) SOCl₂; (c) R'NH₂ (85%);
 (d) POCl₃; (e) NaBH₄, HCl (60–70%); (f) BF₃·OEt₂, NaBH₄ (90%);
 (g) PDC (80%); (h) R'NH₂ (100%); (i) NaBH₄ (60–80%); (j)
 NCCH₂CO₂H, (EtO)₂P(O)CN, Et₃N (77–95%).

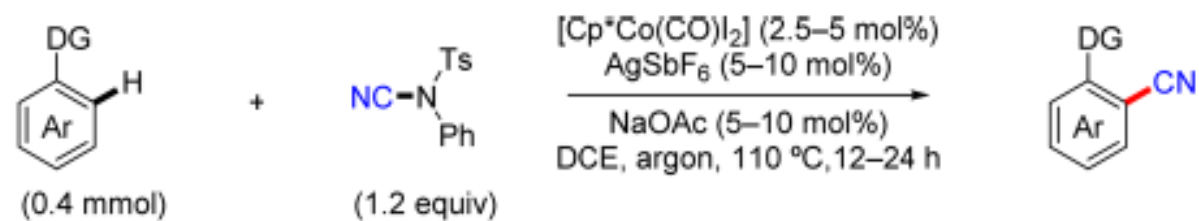
Suzuki and al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1994**, 59, 6116.

Glorius' group insight on Co-cat. C-H activation

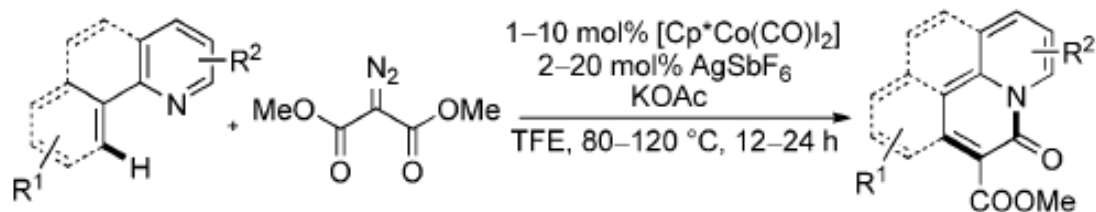


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, *136*, 17722.

Glorius' group insight on Co-cat. C-H activation

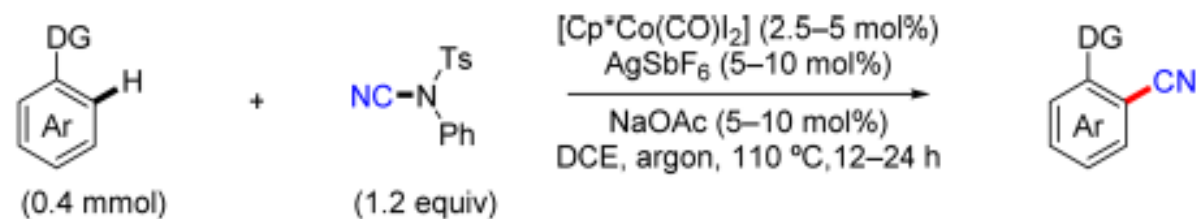


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, *136*, 17722.

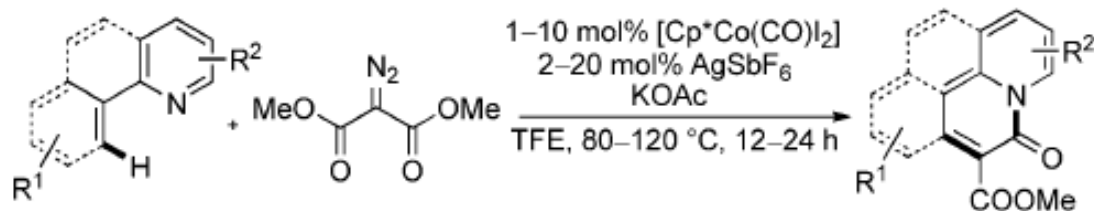


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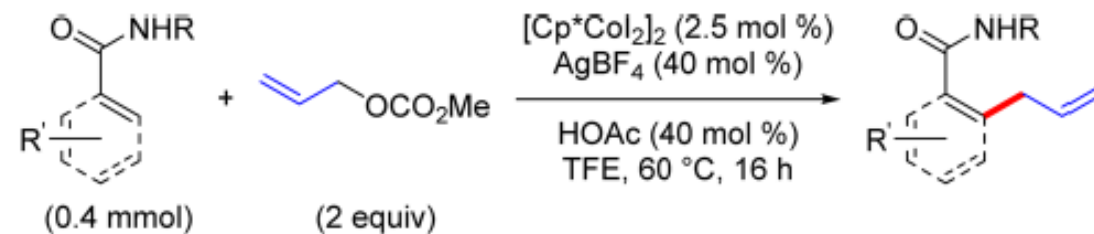
Glorius' group insight on Co-cat. C-H activation



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, *136*, 17722.

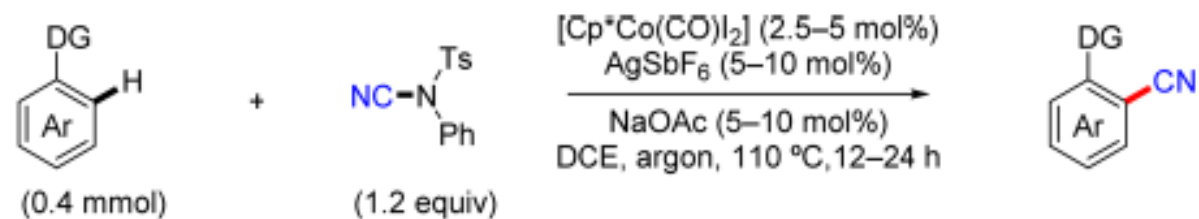


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2015**, *54*, 4508.

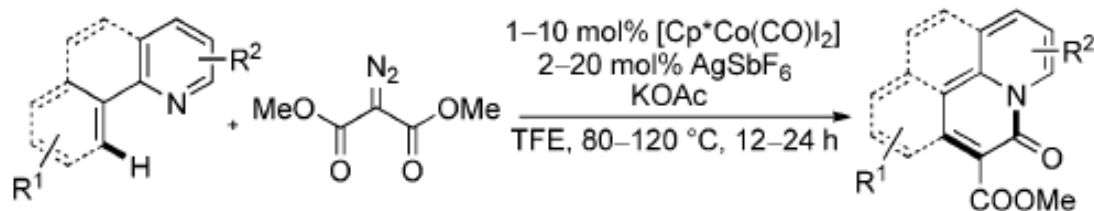


Org. Lett. **2015**, *17*, 3714.

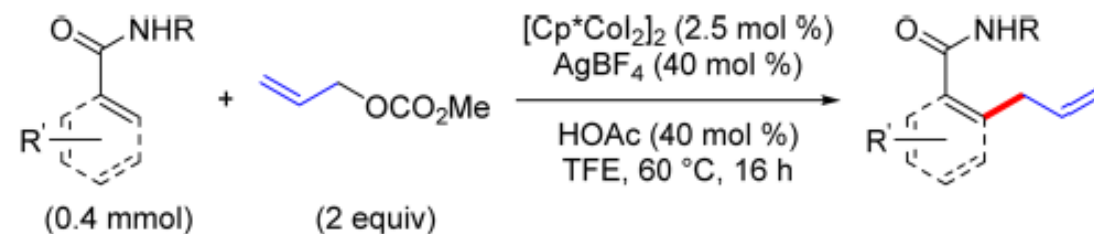
Glorius' group insight on Co-cat. C-H activation



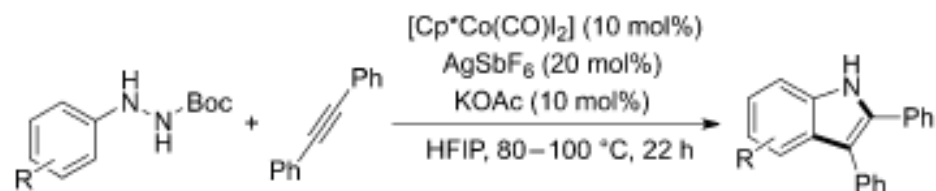
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2014**, *136*, 17722.



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2015**, *54*, 4508.

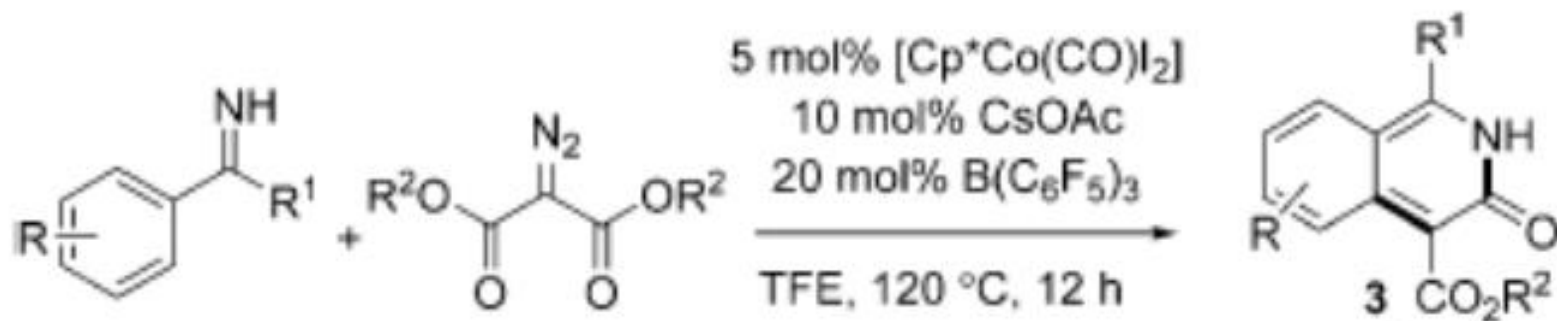


Org. Lett. **2015**, *17*, 3714.



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2016**, *55*, 3208.

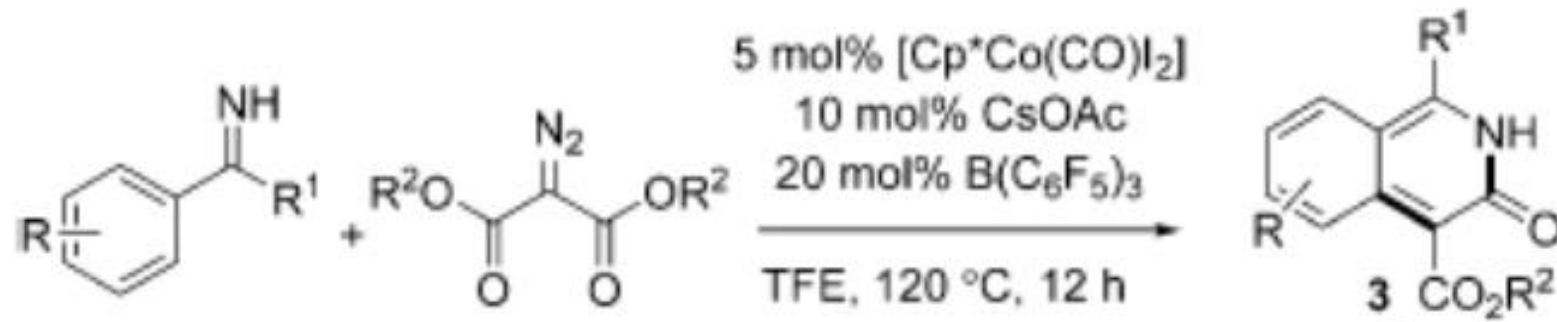
This work



First **Lewis acid promoted Co-cat C-H bond** activation of imines with diazo compounds

First **synthetic method towards isoquinoline-3-ones** through C-H bond activation

This work



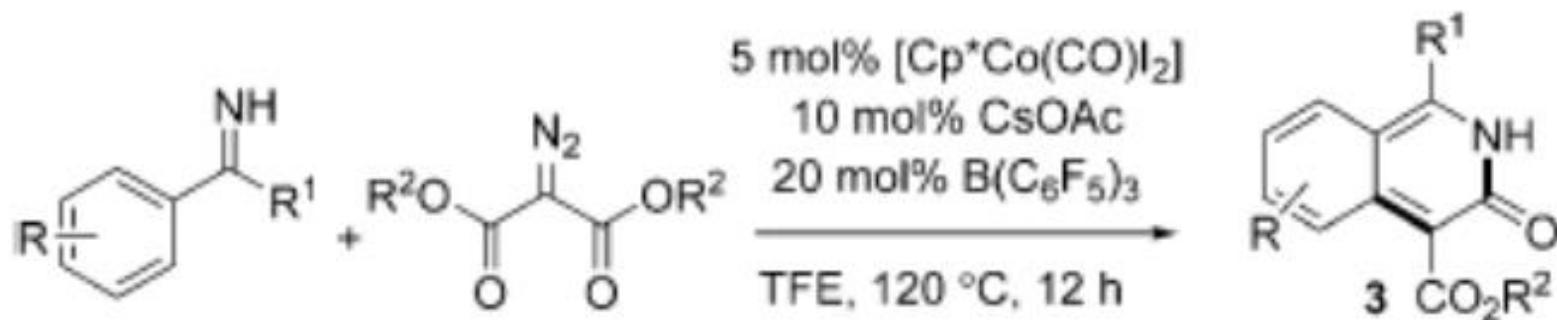
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NH imines as the most atom-economic directing group

No prefunctionalization or additional deprotection

This work



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First **synthetic method towards isoquinoline-3-ones** through C-H bond activation

NH imines as the most atom-economic directing group
No prefunctionalization or additional deprotection

Problems:

Imines are easily hydrolyzed
Can undergo nucleophilic addition
Possible side reactions with the metal
Imine/enamine tautomerization may alter the chelation ability

Condition screening

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	[Ag] (mol%)	additive (mol%)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^[b]
9	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	—	TFE	(7) ^[d]
17 ^[e]	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10)	TFE	33
18	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Zn(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	37
19	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Sc(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	39
20	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Cu(OAc) ₂ (20)	TFE	<10
21	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (20)	TFE	66
22	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (60)	TFE	80
23	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	82
24	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	80
26	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	MeOH	(40)
27	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	AcOH	n.r.
28	[Co(acac) ₃]	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	(<5) ^[d]
29	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	—	TFE	46
30	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	CsOAc (10)	TFE	69

Condition screening

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9	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	—	TFE	(7) ^[d]
17 ^[e]	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10)	TFE	33
18	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Zn(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	37
19	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Sc(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	39
20	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Cu(OAc) ₂ (20)	TFE	<10
21	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (20)	TFE	66
22	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (60)	TFE	80
23	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	82
24	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	80
26	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	MeOH	(40)
27	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	AcOH	n.r.
28	[Co(acac) ₃]	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	(<5) ^[d]
29	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	—	TFE	46
30	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	CsOAc (10)	TFE	69

A base increased the yield

Condition screening

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	[Ag] (mol%)	additive (mol%)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^[b]
9	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	—	TFE	(7) ^[d]
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18	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Zn(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	37
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21	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (20)	TFE	66
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23	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	82
24	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	80
26	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	MeOH	(40)
27	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	AcOH	n.r.
28	[Co(acac) ₃]	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	(<5) ^[d]
29	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	—	TFE	46
30	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	CsOAc (10)	TFE	69

A base increased the yield

B(C₆F₅)₃ is the best Lewis acid

Condition screening

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	[Ag] (mol%)	additive (mol%)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^[b]
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22	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (60)	TFE	80
23	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	82
24	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	80
26	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	MeOH	(40)
27	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	AcOH	n.r.
28	[Co(acac) ₃]	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	(<5) ^[d]
29	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	—	TFE	46
30	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C(5)F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	CsOAc (10)	TFE	69

A base increased the yield

B(C₆F₅)₃ is the best Lewis acid

AgSbF₆ is actually not necessary

Condition screening

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	[Ag] (mol%)	additive (mol%)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^[b]
9	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	—	TFE	(7) ^[d]
17 ^[e]	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10)	TFE	33
18	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Zn(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	37
19	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Sc(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	39
20	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Cu(OAc) ₂ (20)	TFE	<10
21	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (20)	TFE	66
22	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (60)	TFE	80
23	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	82
24	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	80
26	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	MeOH	(40)
27	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	AcOH	n.r.
28	[Co(acac) ₃]	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	(<5) ^[d]
29	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C ₅ F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	—	TFE	46
30	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C ₅ F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	CsOAc (10)	TFE	69

A base increased the yield

B(C₆F₅)₃ is the best Lewis acid

AgSbF₆ is actually not necessary

TFE is the best solvent

Condition screening

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	[Ag] (mol%)	additive (mol%)	Solvent	Yield (%) ^[b]
9	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	—	TFE	(7) ^[d]
17 ^[e]	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10)	TFE	33
18	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Zn(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	37
19	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Sc(OTf) ₂ (20)	TFE	39
20	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), Cu(OAc) ₂ (20)	TFE	<10
21	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (20)	TFE	66
22	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), BF ₃ OEt ₂ (60)	TFE	80
23	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	AgSbF ₆ (10)	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	82
24	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	80
26	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	MeOH	(40)
27	[Cp*Co(CO)I ₂] (5)	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (10)	AcOH	n.r.
28	[Co(acac) ₃]	—	CsOAc (10), B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ (20)	TFE	(<5) ^[d]
29	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C ₅ F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	—	TFE	46
30	[Cp*Co(C ₆ H ₆)] [B(C ₅ F ₅) ₄] ₂ (5)	—	CsOAc (10)	TFE	69

A base increased the yield

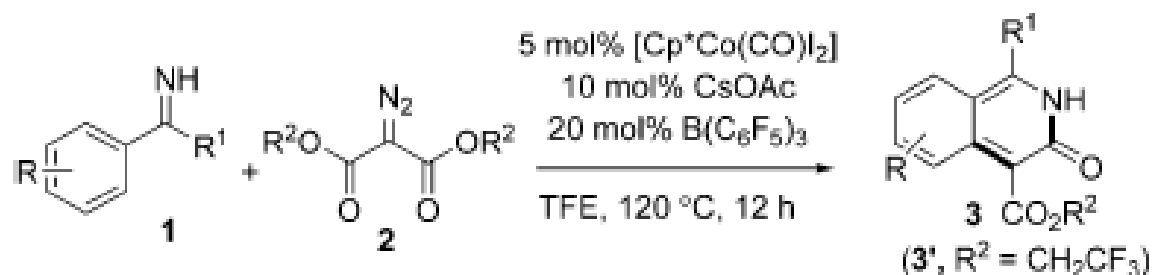
B(C₆F₅)₃ is the best Lewis acid

AgSbF₆ is actually not necessary

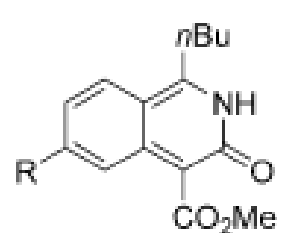
TFE is the best solvent

[Cp*Co(CO)I₂] is the best catalyst

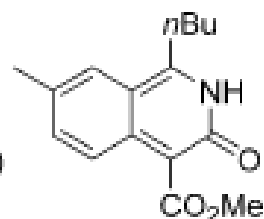
Reaction scope - imines and diazo



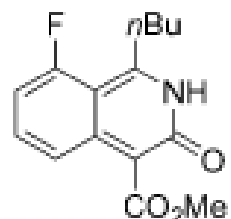
Separable mix between **product** and the **trans-esterified** one



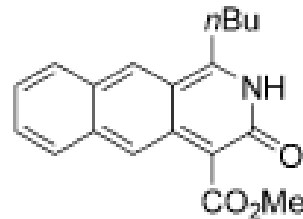
R = H, 80% (**3a/3a'** = 89:11)
 R = CH₃, 80% (**3b/3b'** = 89:11)
 R = OCH₃, 79% (**3c/3c'** = 91:9)
 R = NMe₂, 93% (**3d/3d'** = 75:25)
 R = Cl, 77% (**3e/3e'** = 92:8)
 R = CF₃, 70% (**3f/3f'** = 86:14)



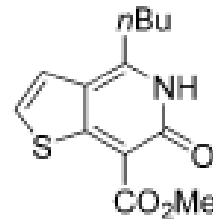
81% (**3g/3g'** = 89:11)



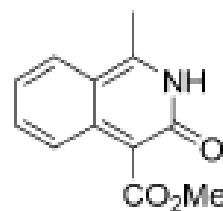
63% (**3h/3h'** = 70:30)



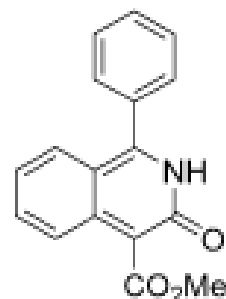
81% (**3i/3i'** = 89:11)



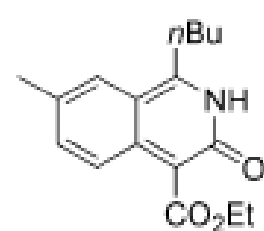
79% (**3j/3j'** = 95:5)



57% (**3k/3k'** = 75:25)

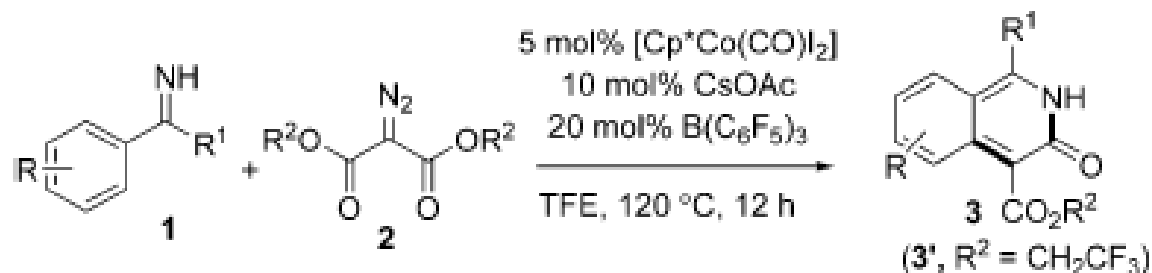


99% (**3l/3l'** = 93:7)



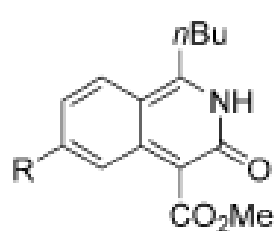
70% (**3m/3m'** = 87:13)

Reaction scope - imines and diazo

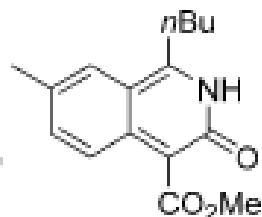


Separable mix between **product** and the **trans-esterified** one

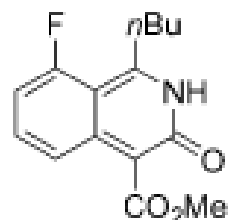
EDG and **EWG** are **tolerated** on the aryl moiety



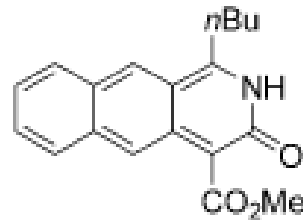
R = H, 80% (**3a/3a'** = 89:11)
 R = CH₃, 80% (**3b/3b'** = 89:11)
 R = OCH₃, 79% (**3c/3c'** = 91:9)
 R = NMe₂, 93% (**3d/3d'** = 75:25)
 R = Cl, 77% (**3e/3e'** = 92:8)
 R = CF₃, 70% (**3f/3f'** = 86:14)



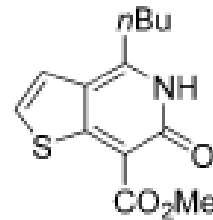
81% (**3g/3g'** = 89:11)



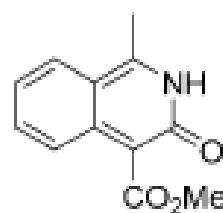
63% (**3h/3h'** = 70:30)



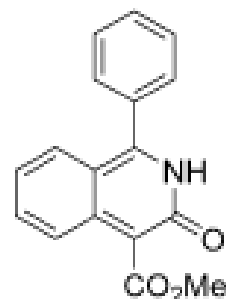
81% (**3i/3i'** = 89:11)



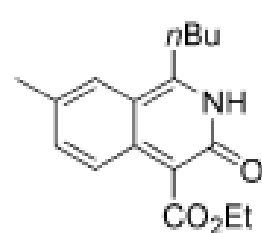
79% (**3j/3j'** = 95:5)



57% (**3k/3k'** = 75:25)

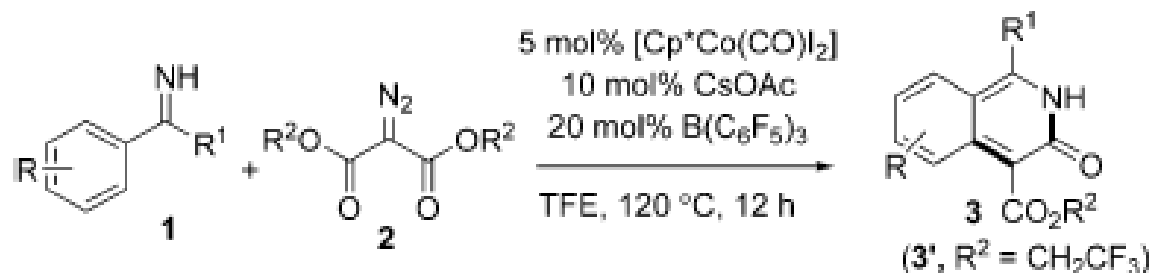


99% (**3l/3l'** = 93:7)



70% (**3m/3m'** = 87:13)

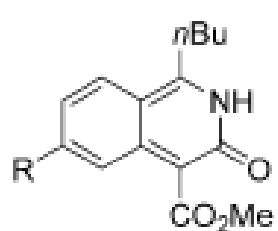
Reaction scope - imines and diazo



Separable mix between **product** and the **trans-esterified** one

EDG and **EWG** are **tolerated** on the aryl moiety

Regioselectivity when R is in *ortho* and *meta* positions



R = H, 80% (**3a/3a'** = 89:11)

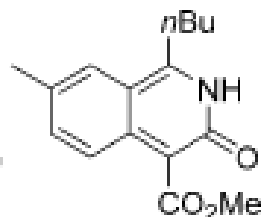
R = CH₃, 80% (**3b/3b'** = 89:11)

R = OCH₃, 79% (**3c/3c'** = 91:9)

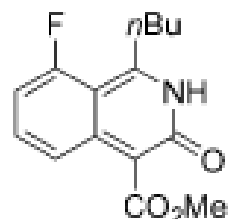
R = NMe₂, 93% (**3d/3d'** = 75:25)

R = Cl, 77% (**3e/3e'** = 92:8)

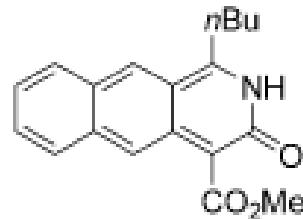
R = CF₃, 70% (**3f/3f'** = 86:14)



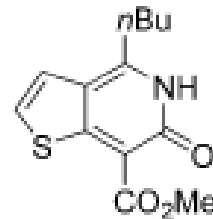
81% (**3g/3g'** = 89:11)



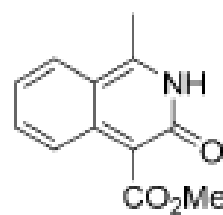
63% (**3h/3h'** = 70:30)



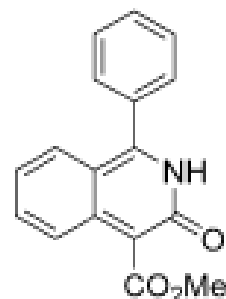
81% (**3i/3i'** = 89:11)



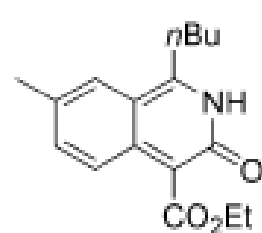
79% (**3j/3j'** = 95:5)



57% (**3k/3k'** = 75:25)

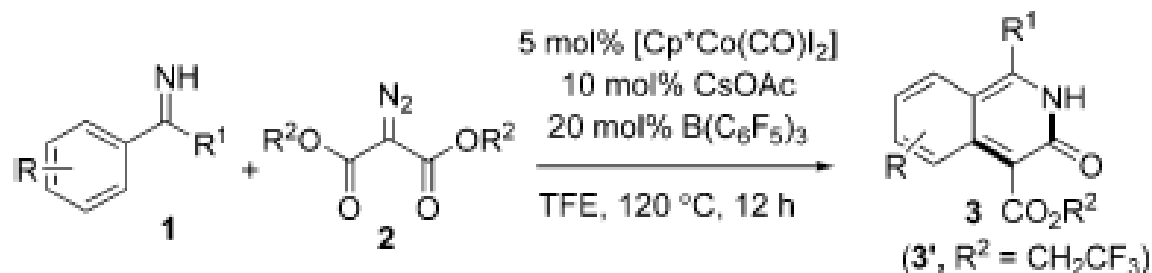


99% (**3l/3l'** = 93:7)



70% (**3m/3m'** = 87:13)

Reaction scope - imines and diazo

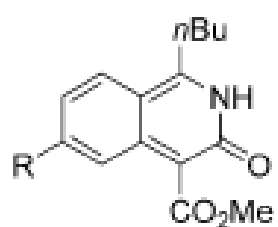


Separable mix between **product** and the **trans-esterified** one

EDG and **EWG** are **tolerated** on the aryl moiety

Regioselectivity when R is in *ortho* and *meta* positions

« **Variation of R₁ and diazo** compound had **little effect** on the reaction efficiency »



R = H, 80% (3a/3a' = 89:11)

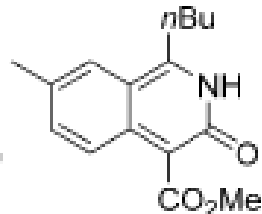
R = CH₃, 80% (3b/3b' = 89:11)

R = OCH₃, 79% (3c/3c' = 91:9)

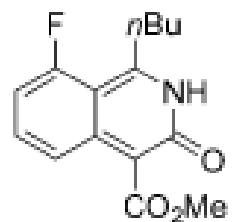
R = NMe₂, 93% (3d/3d' = 75:25)

R = Cl, 77% (3e/3e' = 92:8)

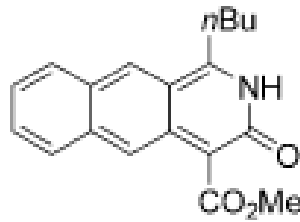
R = CF₃, 70% (3f/3f' = 86:14)



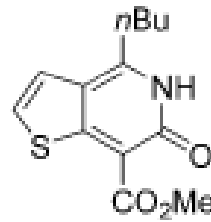
81% (3g/3g' = 89:11)



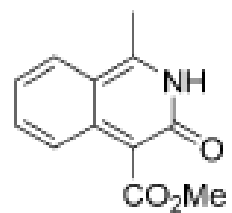
63% (3h/3h' = 70:30)



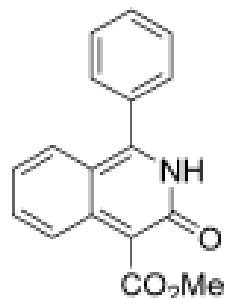
81% (3i/3i' = 89:11)



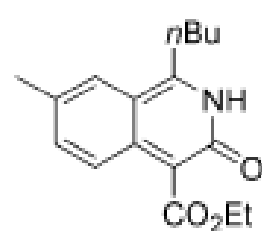
79% (3j/3j' = 95:5)



57% (3k/3k' = 75:25)

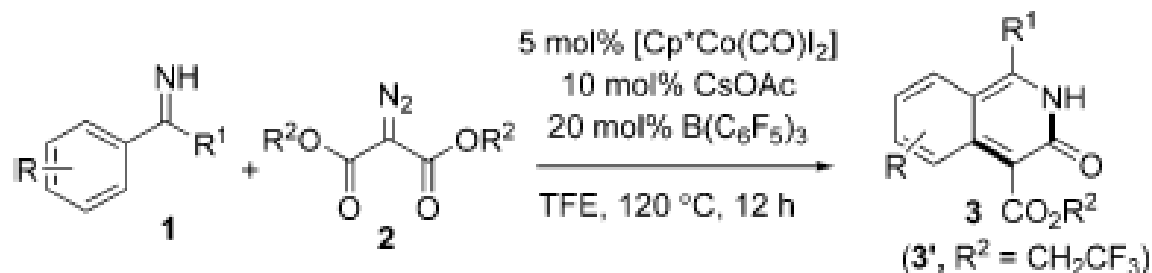


99% (3l/3l' = 93:7)



70% (3m/3m' = 87:13)

Reaction scope - imines and diazo



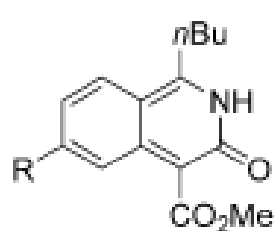
Separable mix between **product** and the **trans-esterified** one

EDG and **EWG** are **tolerated** on the aryl moiety

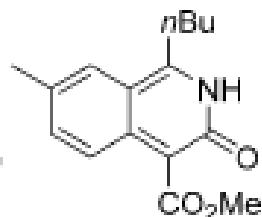
Regioselectivity when R is in *ortho* and *meta* positions

« **Variation of R₁ and diazo** compound had **little effect** on the reaction efficiency »

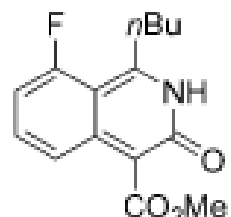
Is it **really** the case ?



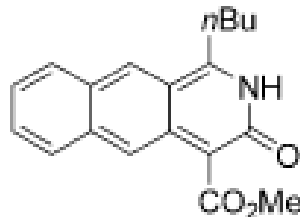
R = H, 80% (3a/3a' = 89:11)
R = CH₃, 80% (3b/3b' = 89:11)
R = OCH₃, 79% (3c/3c' = 91:9)
R = NMe₂, 93% (3d/3d' = 75:25)
R = Cl, 77% (3e/3e' = 92:8)
R = CF₃, 70% (3f/3f' = 86:14)



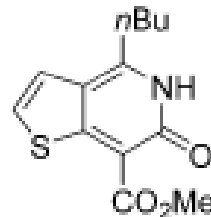
81% (3g/3g' = 89:11)



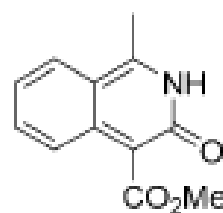
63% (3h/3h' = 70:30)



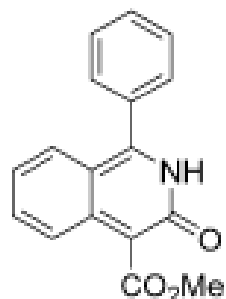
81% (3i/3i' = 89:11)



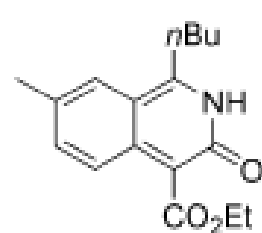
79% (3j/3j' = 95:5)



57% (3k/3k' = 75:25)

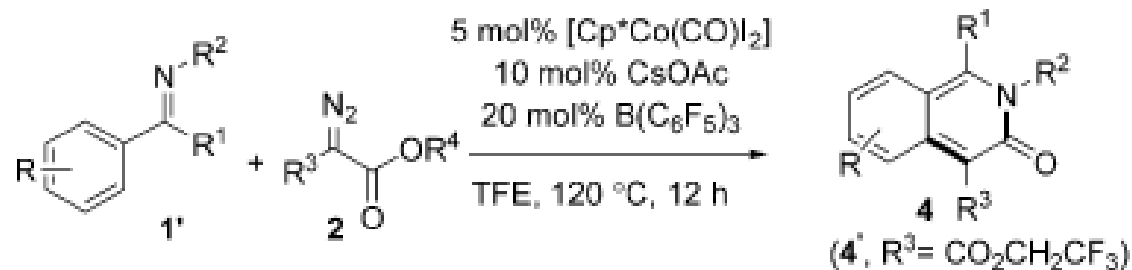


99% (3l/3l' = 93:7)

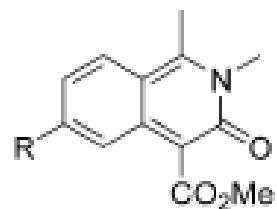


70% (3m/3m' = 87:13)

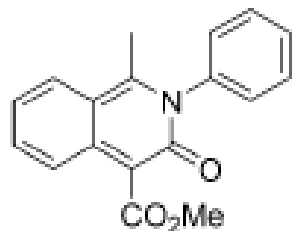
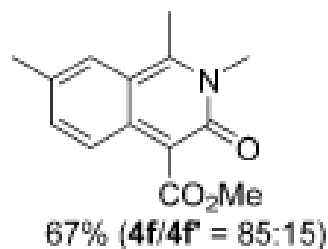
Reaction scope - N-substituted imines and diazo



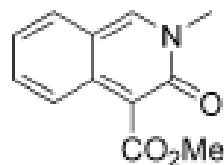
EDG and EWG are tolerated on the aryl moiety



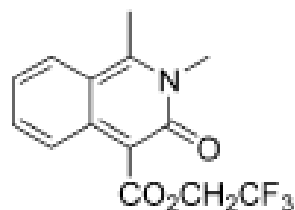
$\text{R} = \text{H}$, 83% ($4\mathbf{a}/4\mathbf{a}' = 78:22$)
 $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3$, 85% ($4\mathbf{b}/4\mathbf{b}' = 71:29$)
 $\text{R} = \text{OCH}_3$, 99% ($4\mathbf{c}/4\mathbf{c}' = 78:22$)
 $\text{R} = \text{Cl}$, 85% ($4\mathbf{d}/4\mathbf{d}' = 71:29$)
 $\text{R} = \text{CN}$, 61% ($4\mathbf{e}/4\mathbf{e}' = 77:23$)



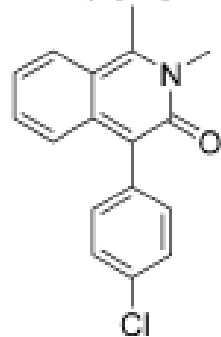
60% ($4\mathbf{g}/4\mathbf{g}' = 53:47$)



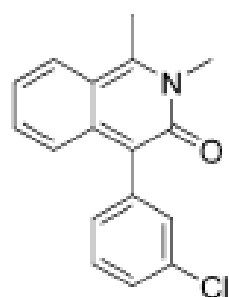
58% ($4\mathbf{h}/4\mathbf{h}' = 60:40$)



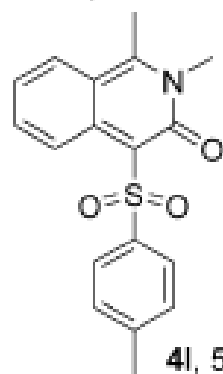
$4\mathbf{i}$, 78%



$4\mathbf{j}$, 71%

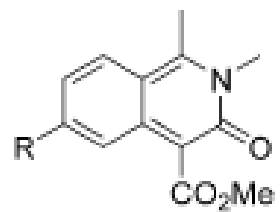
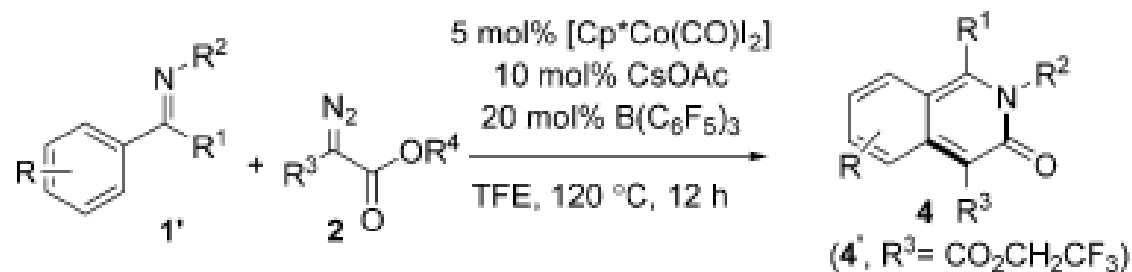


$4\mathbf{k}$, 62%



$4\mathbf{l}$, 56%

Reaction scope - N-substituted imines and diazo



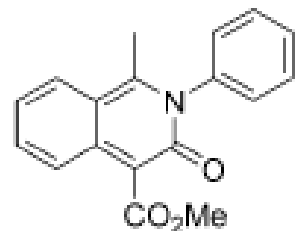
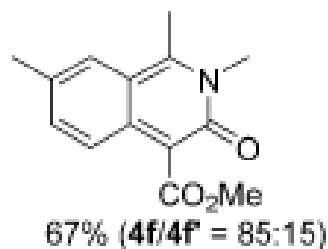
R = H, 83% (**4a/4a'** = 78:22)

R = CH₃, 85% (**4b/4b'** = 71:29)

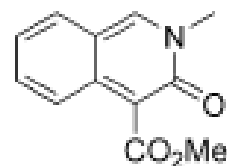
R = OCH₃, 99% (**4c/4c'** = 78:22)

R = Cl, 85% (**4d/4d'** = 71:29)

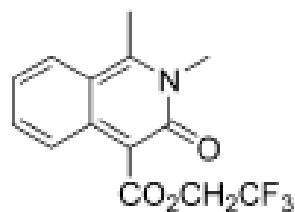
R = CN, 61% (**4e/4e'** = 77:23)



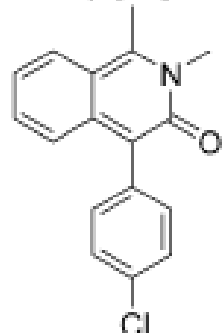
60% (**4g/4g'** = 53:47)



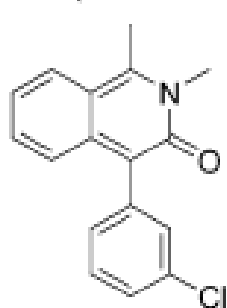
58% (**4h/4h'** = 60:40)



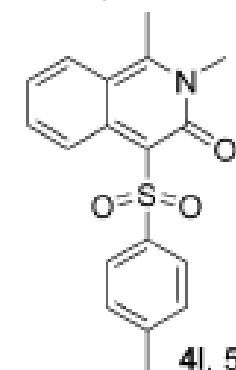
4i, 78%



4j, 71%



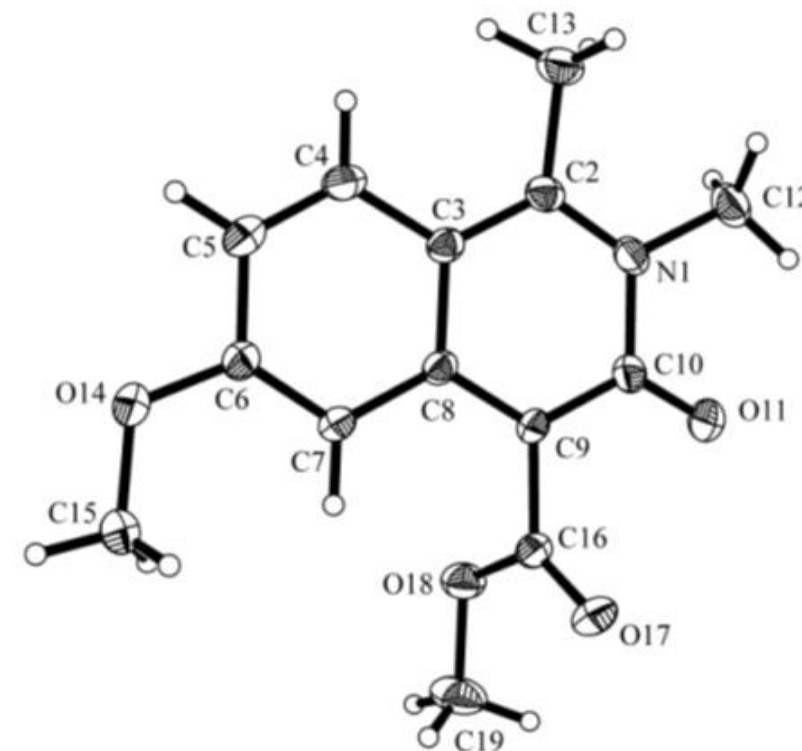
4k, 62%



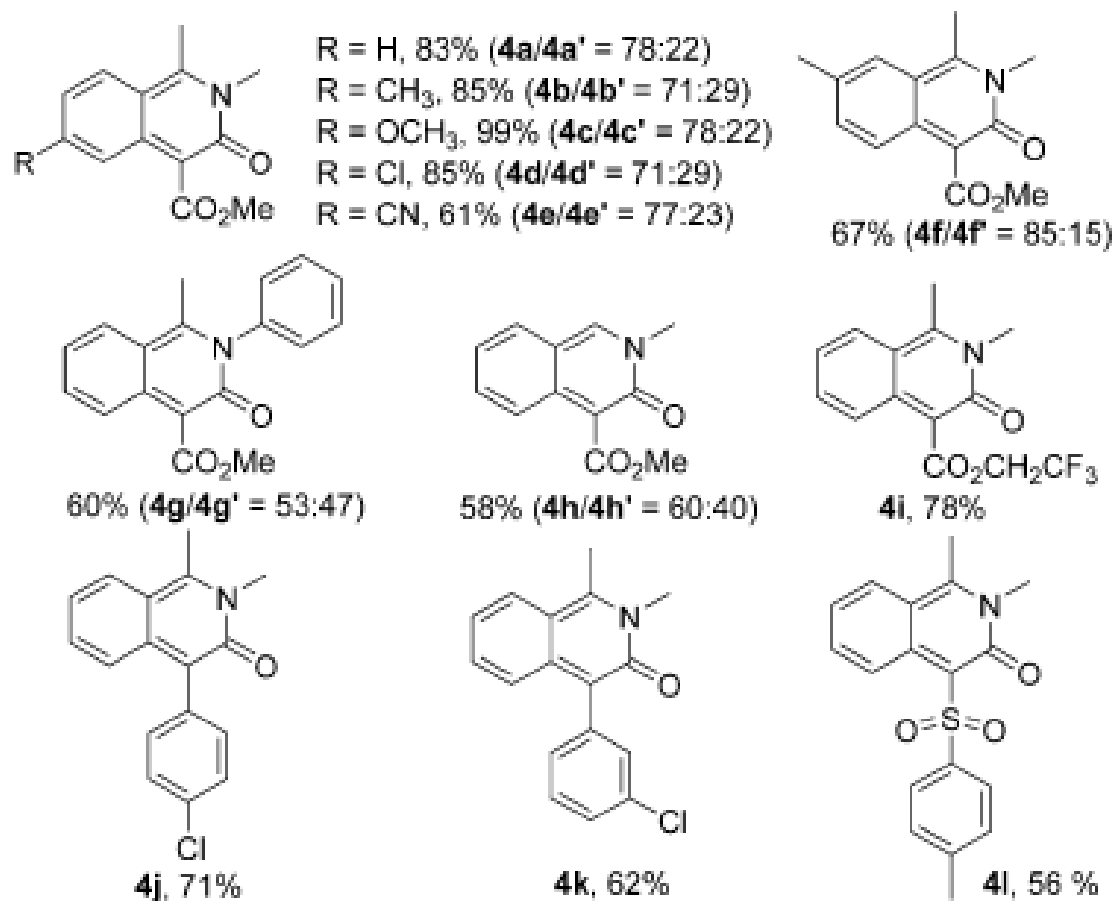
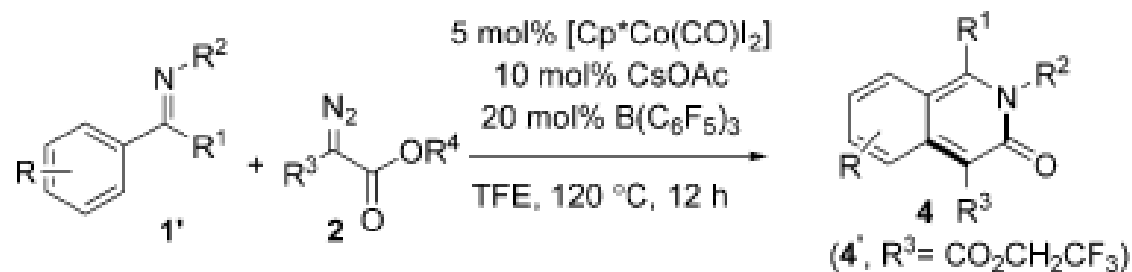
4l, 56%

EDG and EWG are tolerated on the aryl moiety

X-ray structure of **4c**

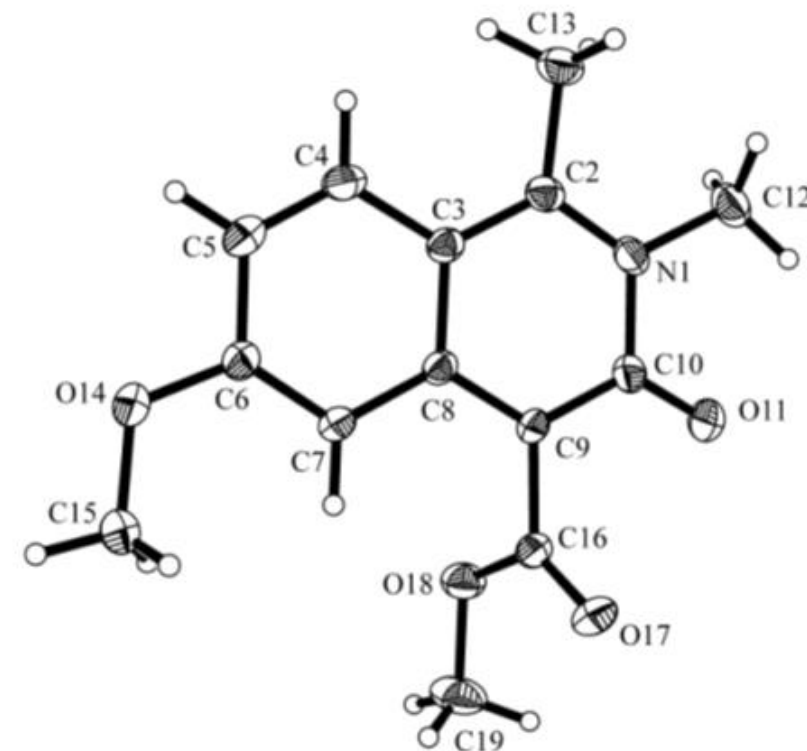


Reaction scope - N-substituted imines and diazo

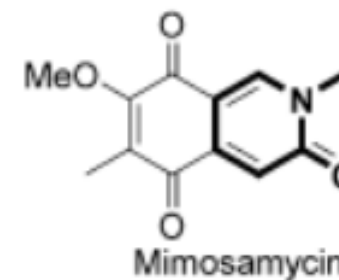


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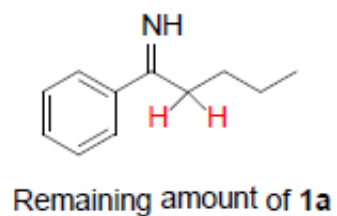
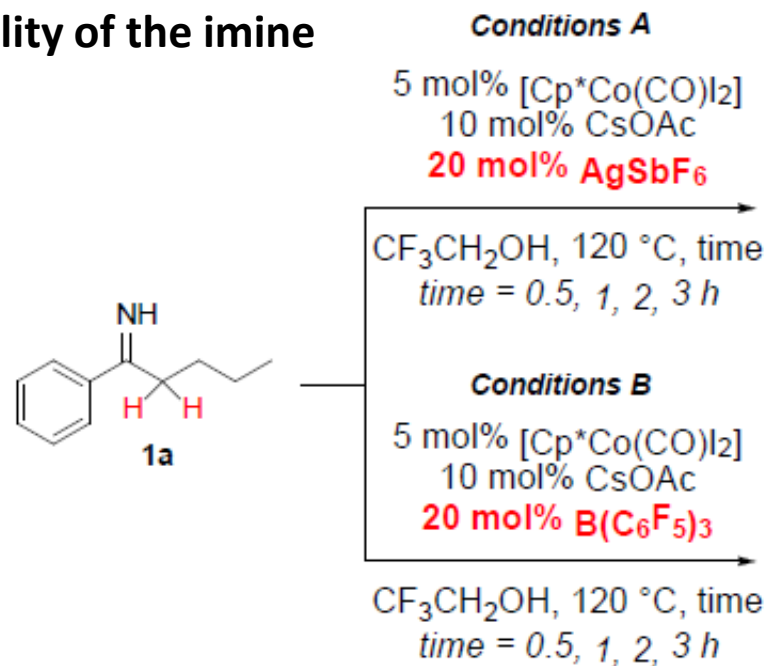


4h important scaffold of natural compounds



Reaction study

Stability of the imine



Entry	Time (hours)	Remaining 1 a	
		Conditions A	Conditions B
1	0.5	50%	77%
2	1	38%	73%
3	2	<10%	67%
4	4	<5%	65%

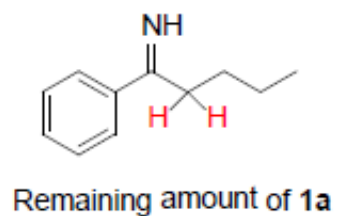
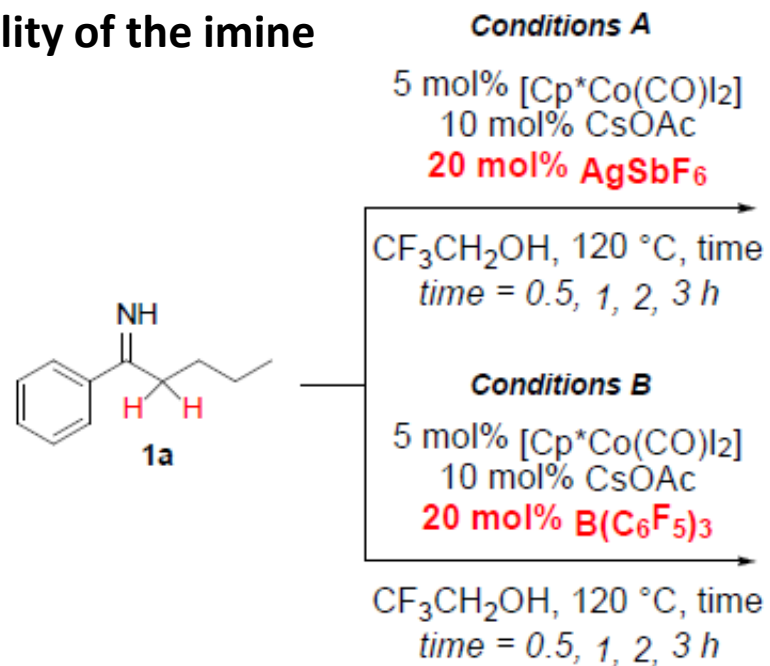
Study of the decomposition without diazo:

Decomposition over time

Slower decomposition with B(C₆F₅)₃ than AgSbF₆

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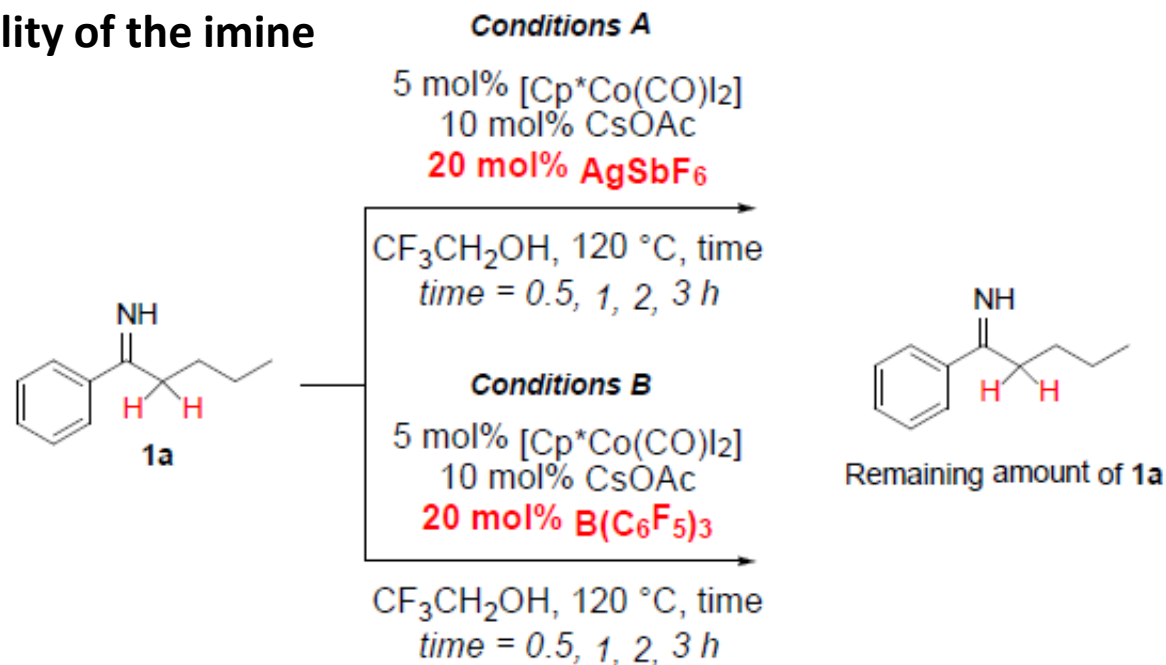
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Conclusion: Increased reaction rate to achieve high yields

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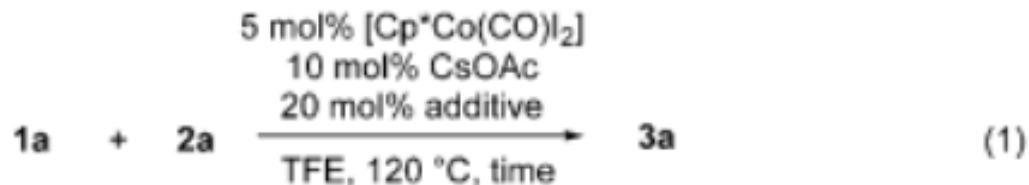
Study of the decomposition without diazo:

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Slower decomposition with B(C₆F₅)₃ than AgSbF₆

Conclusion: Increased reaction rate to achieve high yields

Kinetic study



time	10 min	20 min	40 min	80 min
with B(C ₆ F ₅) ₃ /yield ^[a]	15%	32%	38%	43%
with AgSbF ₆ /yield ^[a]	9 %	16 %	18 %	27 %

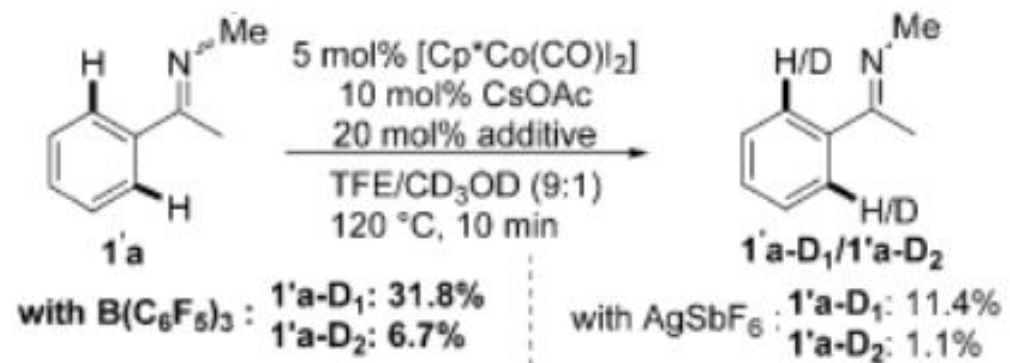
^[a] ¹H NMR yield

Significant Rate enhancement with B(C₆F₅)₃

High reactivity and role of B(C₆F₅)₃ of are still ambiguous

Reaction study

Deuterium incorporation

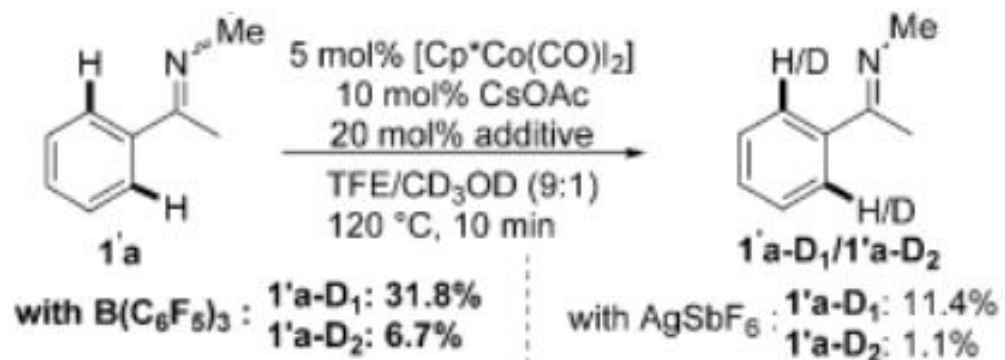


Better deuterium incorporation with B(C₆F₅)₃ than AgSbF₆
32% under optimized conditions

C-H activation is reversible

Reaction study

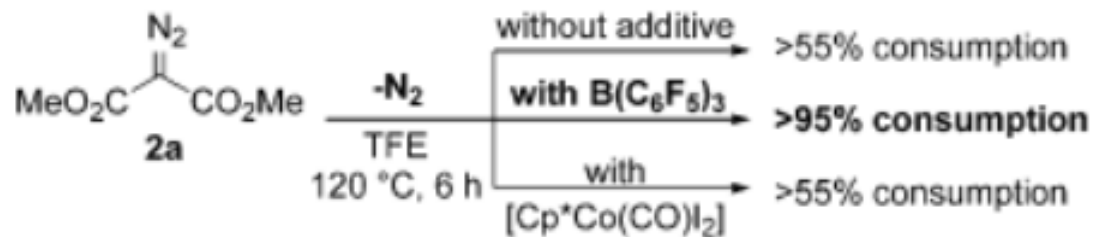
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Diazo decomposition

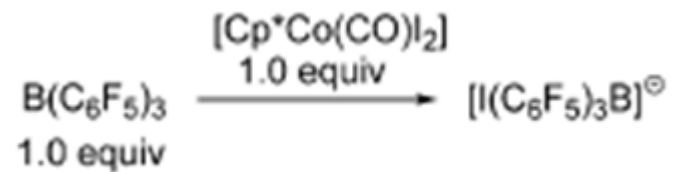


Decomposition of diazo compound / Formation of the carbene

Accelerated with B(C₆F₅)₃

Reaction study

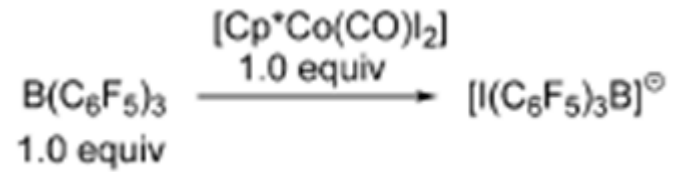
Abstraction of iodide from the Co cat.



Borate anion is formed
Iodide abstraction from the Co cat.
Detected by ^{11}B NMR

Reaction study

Abstraction of iodide from the Co cat.



Borate anion is formed

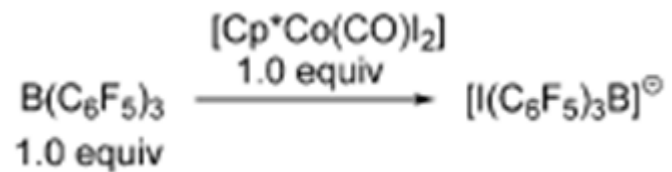
Iodide abstraction from the Co cat.

Detected by ^{11}B NMR

Conclusion: Generation of catalytically active cationic Co^{III} species facilitated

Reaction study

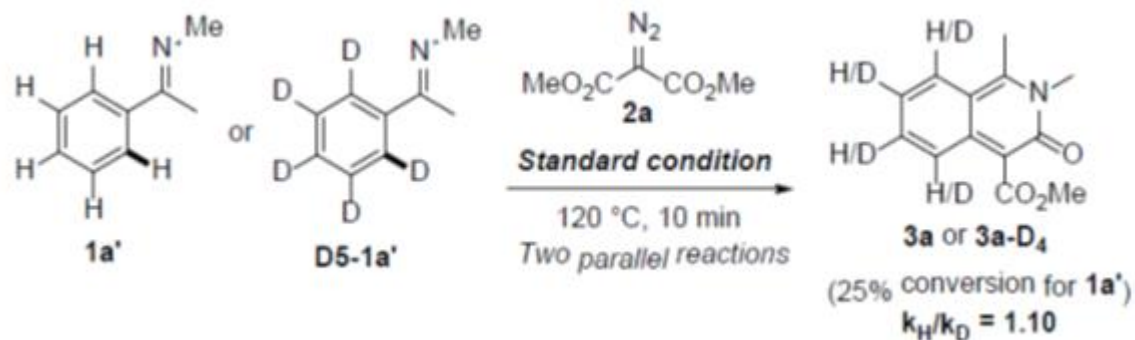
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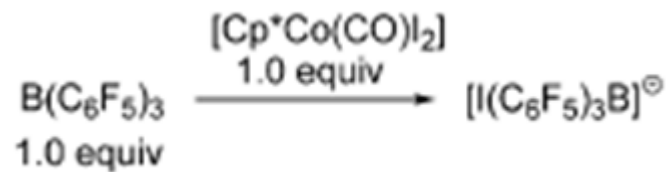
Kinetic isotopic effects



$$k_{\text{H}} / k_{\text{D}} = 1.1$$

Reaction study

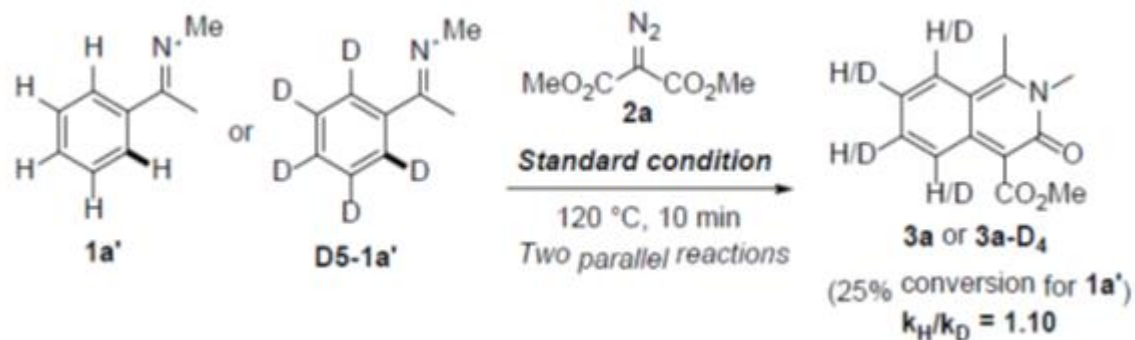
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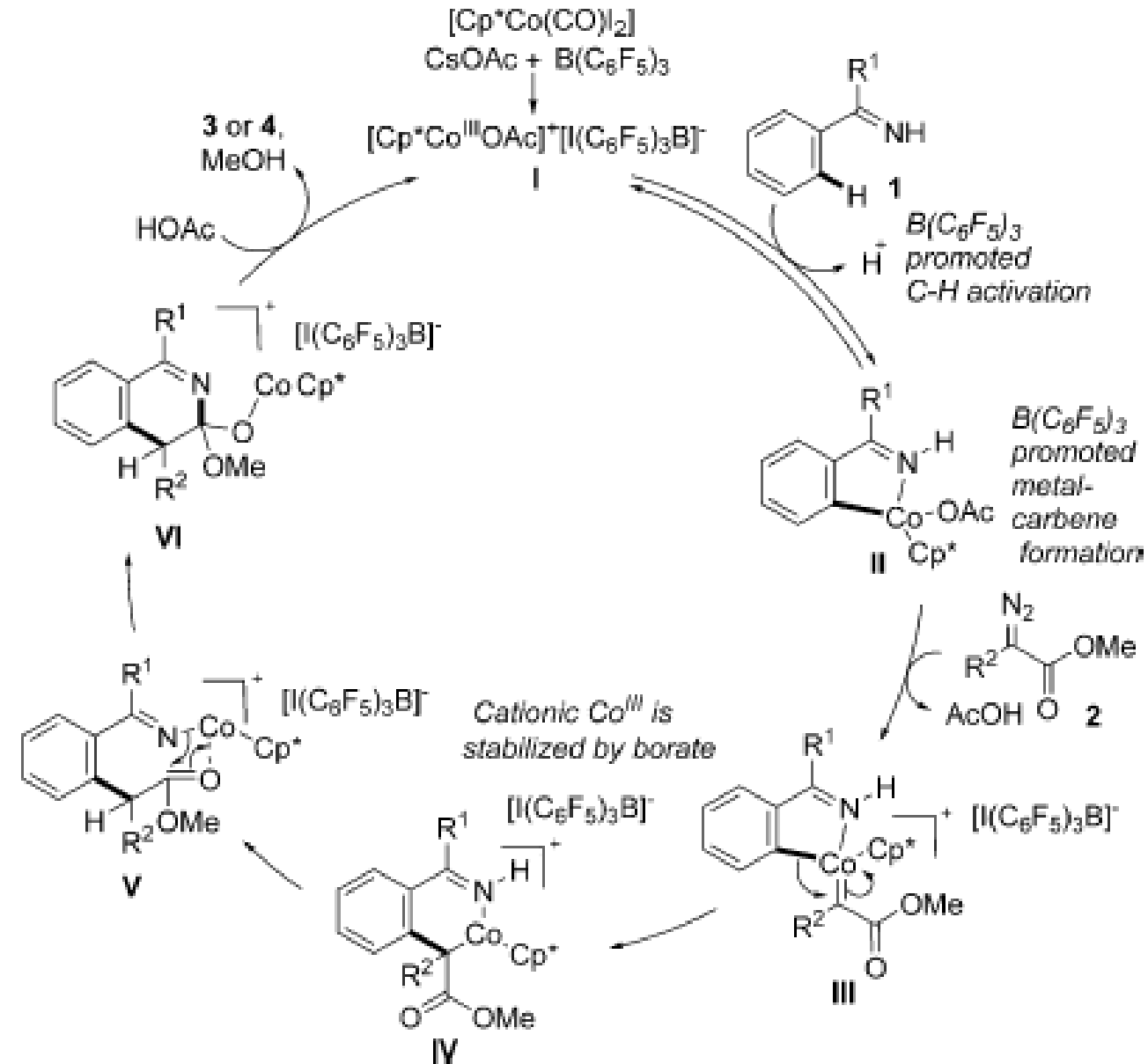


$$k_{\text{H}} / k_{\text{D}} = 1.1$$

Conclusion: CH bond cleavage is likely not the rate determining step

Mechanism

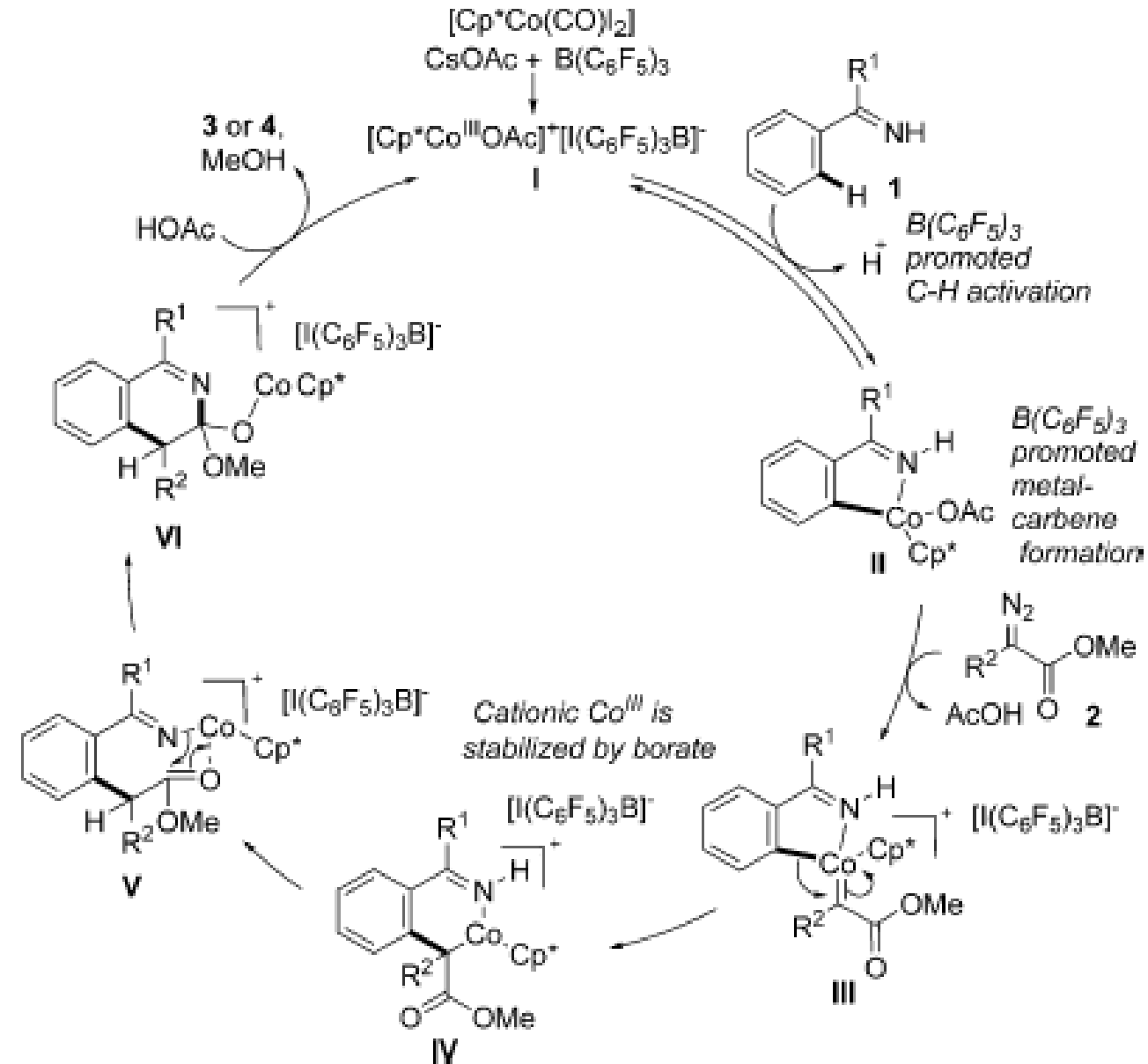
1) Active cationic Co^{III} is generated



Mechanism

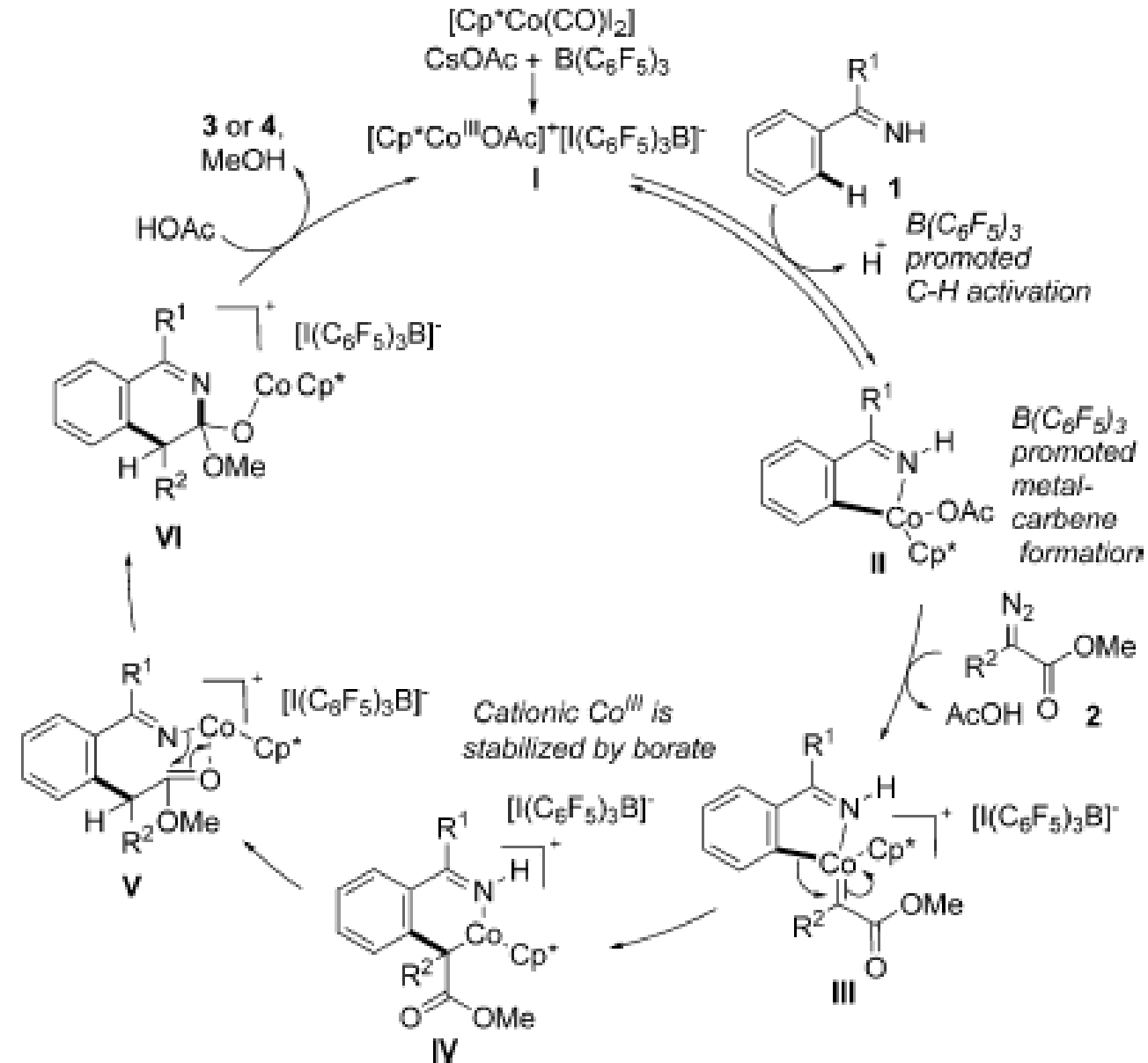
1) **Active cationic Co^{III}** is generated

2) A reversible **C-H bond cleavage** forms cobaltacycle **II**



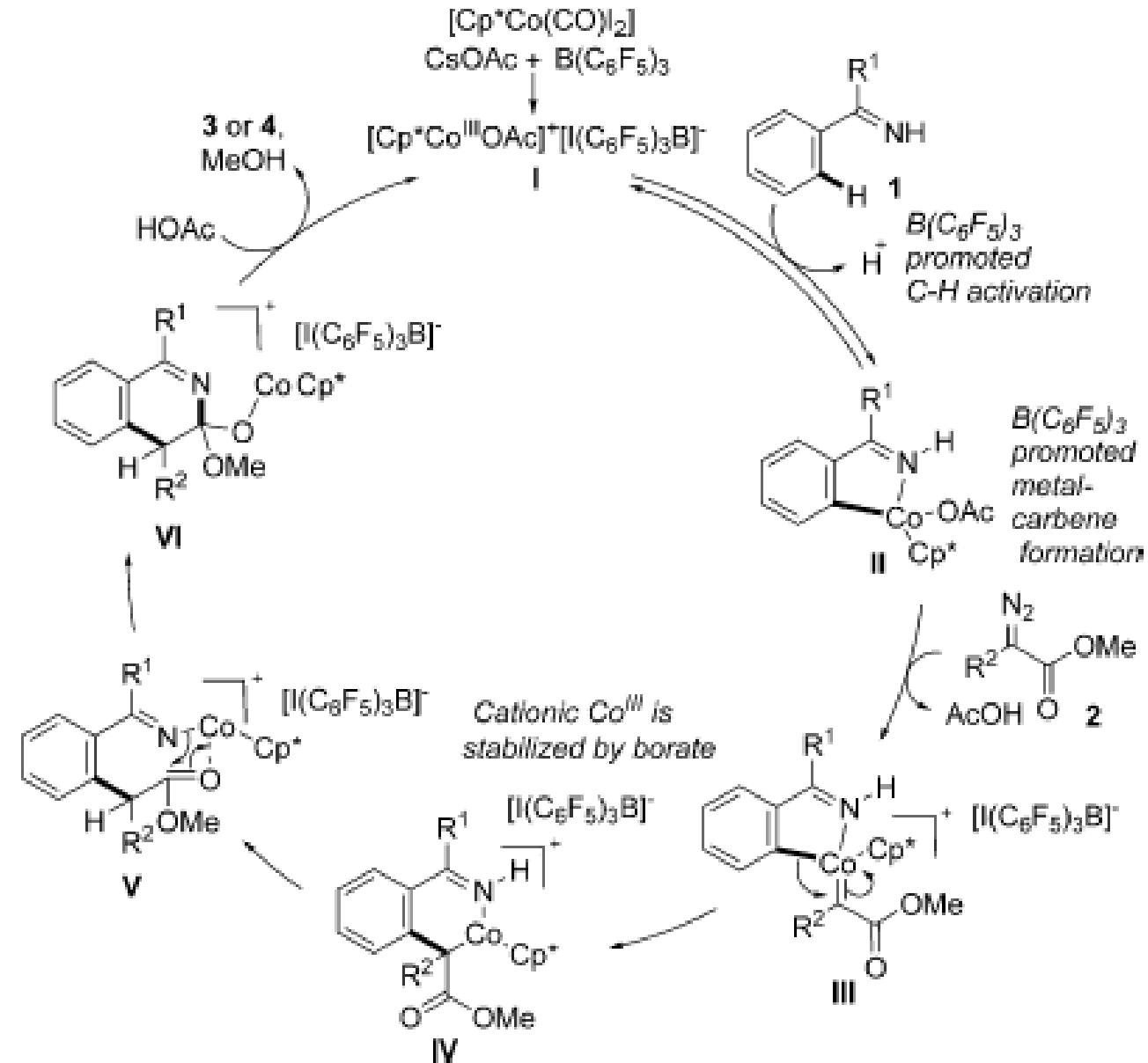
Mechanism

- 1) **Active cationic Co^{III}** is generated
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- 3) **Reaction with the diazo** forming the **Co-carbene III**



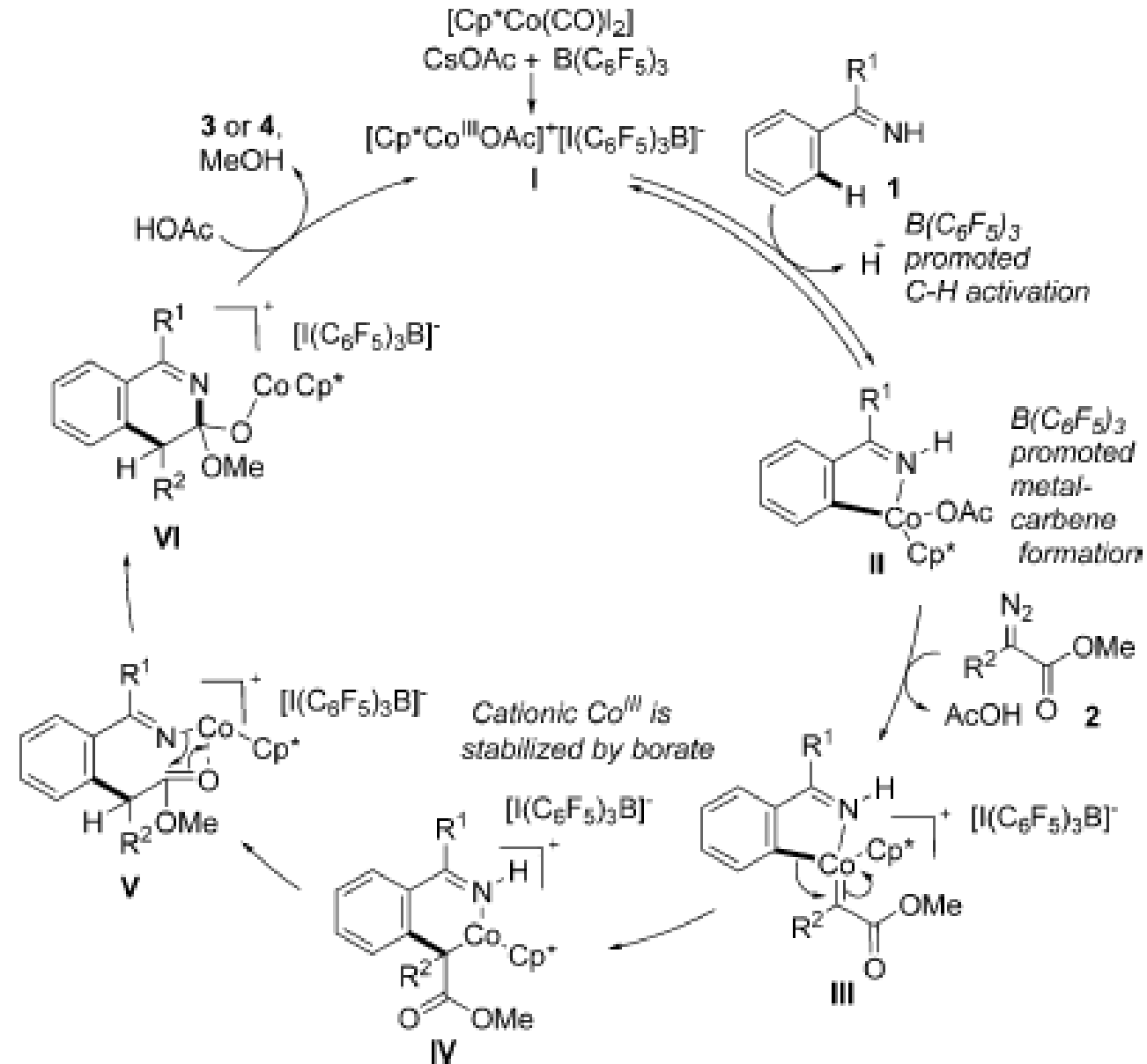
Mechanism

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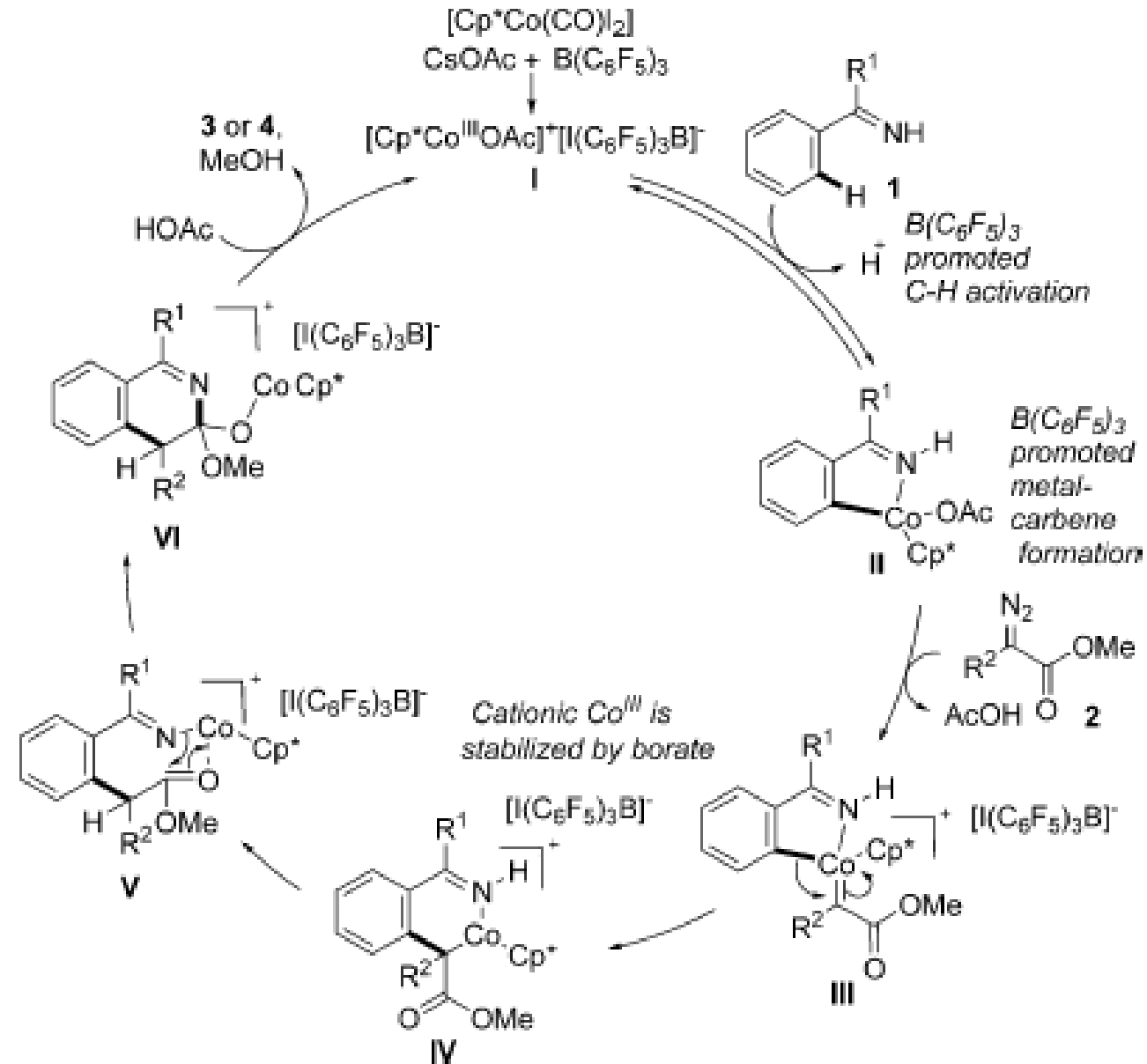
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- 2) A reversible **C-H bond cleavage** forms cobaltacycle **II**
- 3) Reaction with the **diazo** forming the **Co-carbene III**
- 4) **Migratory insertion** to give **IV**
- 5) **Rearrangement** to give **V**



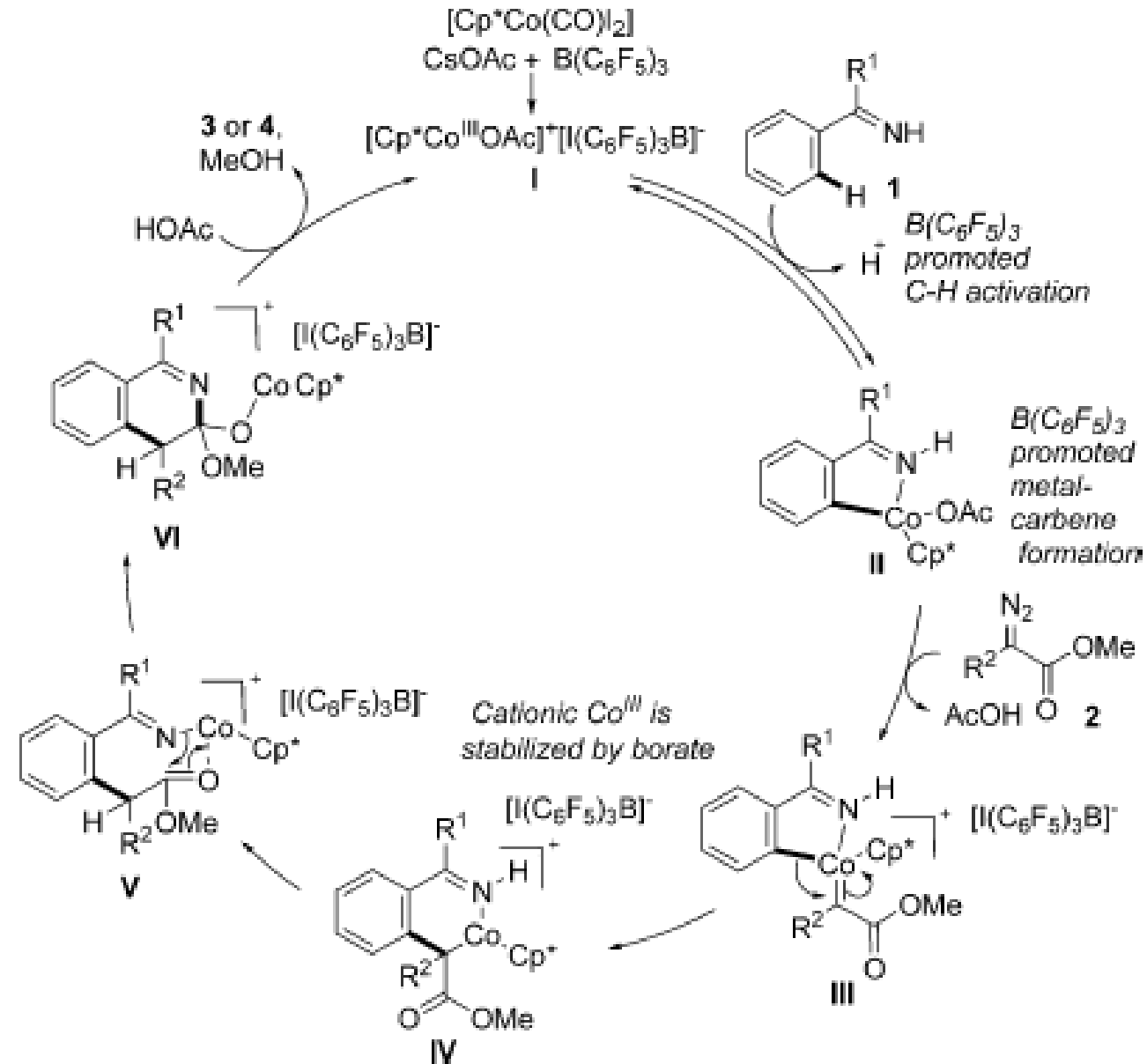
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- 1) **Active cationic Co^{III}** is generated
- 2) A reversible **C-H bond cleavage** forms cobaltacycle **II**
- 3) **Reaction with the diazo** forming the **Co-carbene III**
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- 6) **Nucleophilic addition** to the ester carbonyl to form **VI**



Mechanism

- 1) **Active cationic Co^{III}** is generated
- 2) A reversible **C-H bond cleavage** forms cobaltacycle **II**
- 3) **Reaction with the diazo** forming the **Co-carbene III**
- 4) **Migratory insertion** to give **IV**
- 5) **Rearrangement** to give **V**
- 6) **Nucleophilic addition** to the ester carbonyl to form **VI**
- 7) **Elimination of the methoxy and proton transfer**



Conclusion

Development of a **Co^{III} catalyzed C-H activation** of **imines** with diazo compounds

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First example of an **expedient method** to access **isoquinolin-3-ones**

Broad substrate scope and **good functional-group tolerance**

Conclusion

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Instable imines could serve as **directing groups**

Conclusion

Development of a **Co^{III} catalyzed C-H activation** of **imines** with diazo compounds

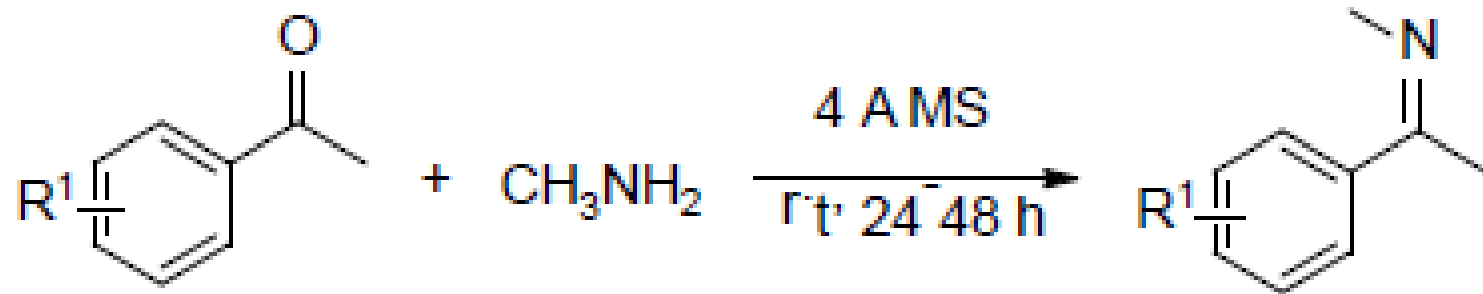
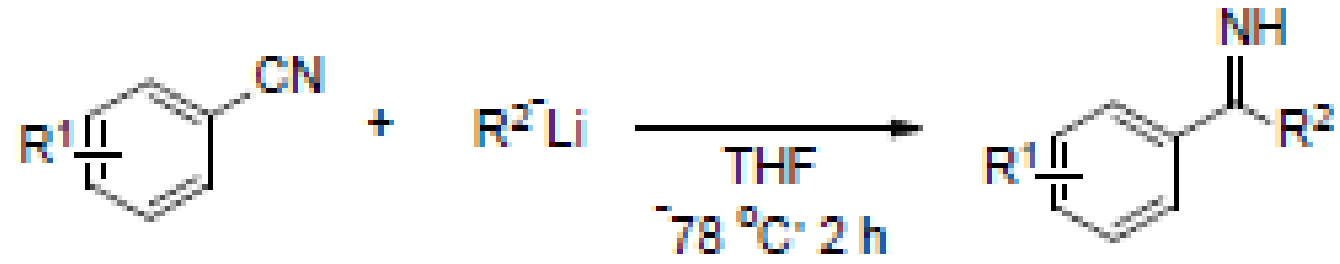
First example of an **expedient method** to access **isoquinolin-3-ones**

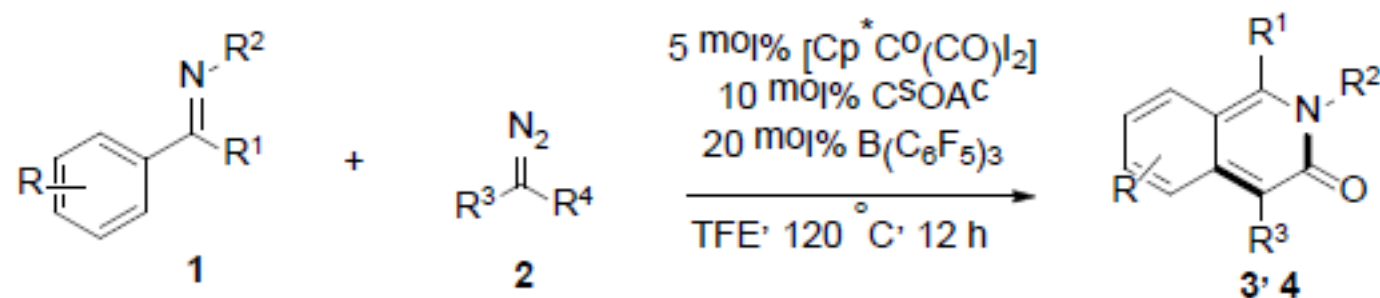
Broad substrate scope and **good functional-group tolerance**

Catalytic **B(C₆F₅)₃** improved **reaction efficiency**

Instable imines could serve as **directing groups**

This **newly developed** Co^{III}/ B(C₆F₅)₃ cooperative catalytic system could **allow new transformations**





An oven dried screw-capped vial was evacuated and flushed with argon three times and then evacuated and transferred to the glovebox. Tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (0.04 mmol, 5.0 mol%) and cesium acetate (0.02 mmol, 10.0 mol%) were added. The vial was transferred to the fume hood and connected to the argon atmosphere. $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2]$ (0.01 mmol, 5.0 mol%), imines **1** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diazo compounds **2** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 eq.) and degassed anhydrous TFE (1.0 mL) were added under an argon atmosphere. The resulting mixture was sealed with a Teflon-lined cap and stirred at 120 °C for 12 h.

