



RCC (HBR)

Oxidative Cleavage of Alkenes Using an *In Situ*
Generated Iodonium Ion with Oxone as a Terminal
Oxidant

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**XXXX
Vol. xx, No. x**

Thottumkara, P. P.; Vinod, T. K.

I- Precedents for cleavage of double bonds

1) Old ones:


- Ozonolysis¹  Risk of Explosion (Ouch!)

- Lemieux-Johnson protocol:² OsO₄ followed by NaIO₄

 Toxicity (Re-ouch!)

- High valent metal-oxo catalysts of Mn, Mo, Ru, Pd, Re and Os with a co-oxidant to regenerate

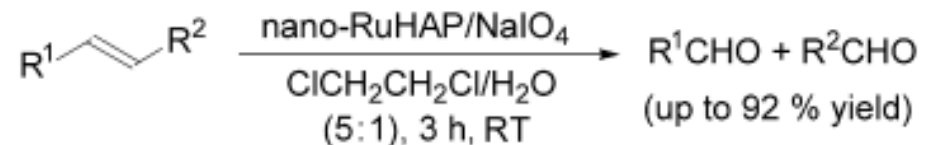
 Toxicity and Inability to recover 100% of the spent reagent

 Obstruction to use these methods in industrial process

1. Serious accidents have been reported: Koike, K; Inoue, G; Fukada, T. *J. Chem. Eng. Jpn.* **1999**, 32, 295
2. Pappo, R.; Allen, D. S. Jr.; Lemieux, R. U.; Johnson, W. S. *J. Org. Chem.* **1956**, 21, 478

2) Recent Improvements

a) Immobilization or microencapsulation of the Metal catalyst on polymers³



b) Organoiodine reagents

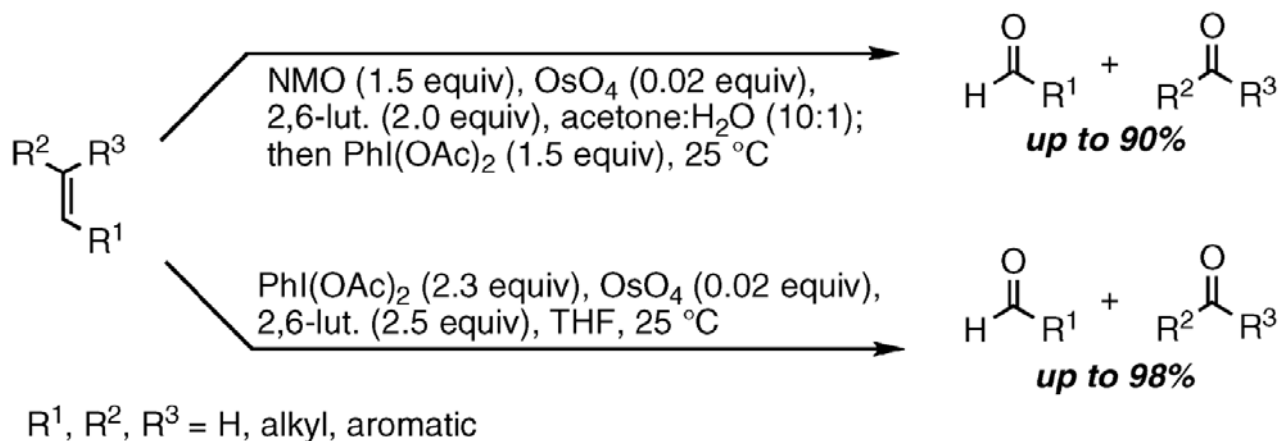
- Ochiai *et al.* introduced environmentally benign organoiodine reagents⁴
 - PhIO, 48% HBF₄, 18-crown-6
 - ArI(*cat.*), 48% HBF₄, *m*-CPBA

3. Ho, C.-M. *et al.* *ACIE*, **2004**, *43*, 3303

4. a. Miyamoto, K. *et al.* *JACS*, **2007**, *129*, 2772; b. Miyamoto, K. *et al.* *JACS*, **2009**, *131*, 1382

- Most recently, Nicolaou *et al.* reported:

Upjohn conditions⁵ hydroxylation followed by the addition of Ph(IOAc)₂

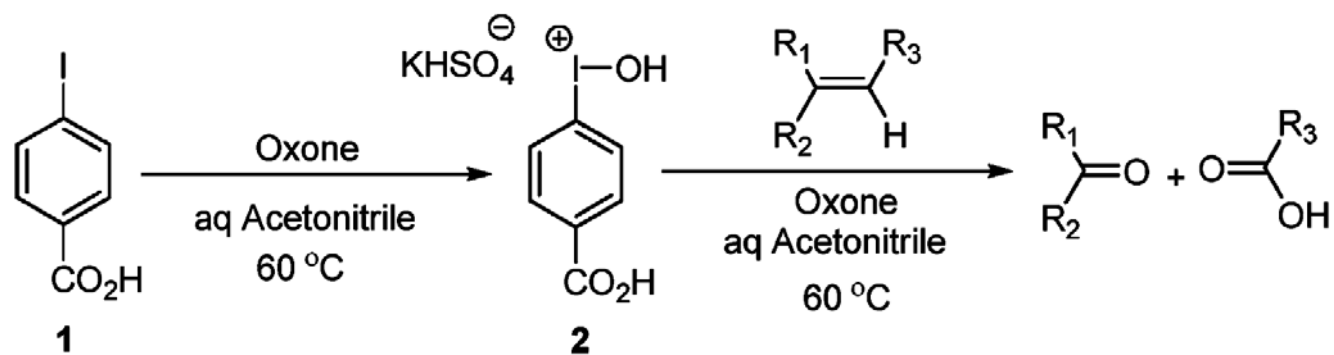


Need for simple and non toxic protocols

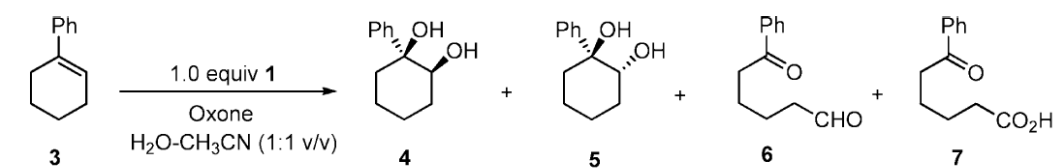
5. Van Rheeve, V. *et al. Tetrahedron Lett.* **1976**, 23, 1973

6. Nicolaou, K. C. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2010**, 12, 1552

3) HBR



Optimization



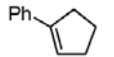
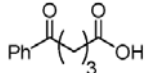
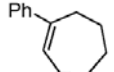
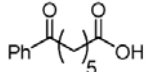
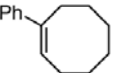
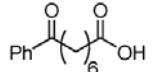
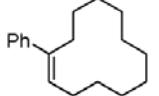
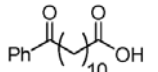
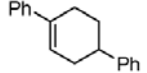
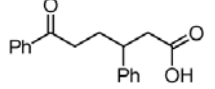
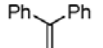
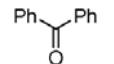
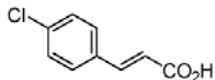
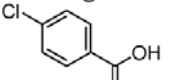
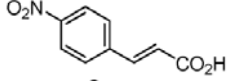
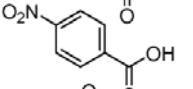
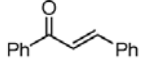
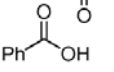
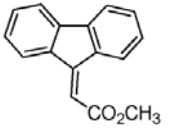
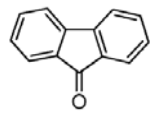

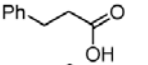
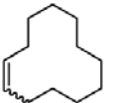
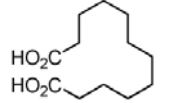
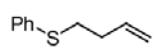
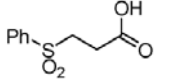
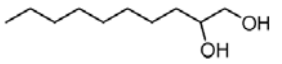
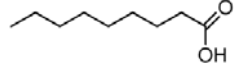
entry	equiv		% yield ^b		
	1	oxone	(4 + 5)	6	7
1	—	0.5 ^c	95	—	—
2	—	1.0 ^c	100	—	—
3	1.0	0.5	95	5	—
4	1.0	0.75	69	7	24
5	1.0	1.0	45	15	40
6	1.0	1.2	25	10	65
7	1.0	1.5	8 ^d	—	92
8	1.0	1.63	3 ^d	5	92
9	1.0	2.0	—	—	100
10	0.5	2.0	—	—	100
11	0.25	2.0	—	—	100
12	0.05	2.0	—	—	100

^a Reactions were carried out on 0.2 g scale in H₂O:CH₃CN (1:1 v/v, 20 mL) at 60 °C for 3 h. ^b ¹H NMR yield. ^c No 4-IBAcid present. ^d Exclusively **5** with no **4** present.

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Substrate Scope

entry	substrate	method ^a	time h	product	yield, %
1		A	3		90 ^b
2		A	3		76 ^b
3		B	4		78 ^b
4		A	3		80 ^b
5		B	3		65 ^b
6		A	6		83 ^c
7		A	14		81 ^c
8		A	14		90 ^c
9		A	18		87 ^c
10		A	14		33 ^c
11		C	8		90 ^b
12		C	8		82 ^c
13		C	8		70 ^b
14		C	8		86 ^c

a. Method A

0.2 eq of **1** and Oxone in H₂O-CH₃CN (1:1)

Method B

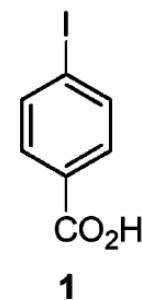
0.2 eq of Iodobenzene and Oxone in H₂O-CH₃CN (1:1)

Method C

1.0 eq of Iodobenzene and Oxone in H₂O-CH₃CN (1:1)

b. Isolated yield

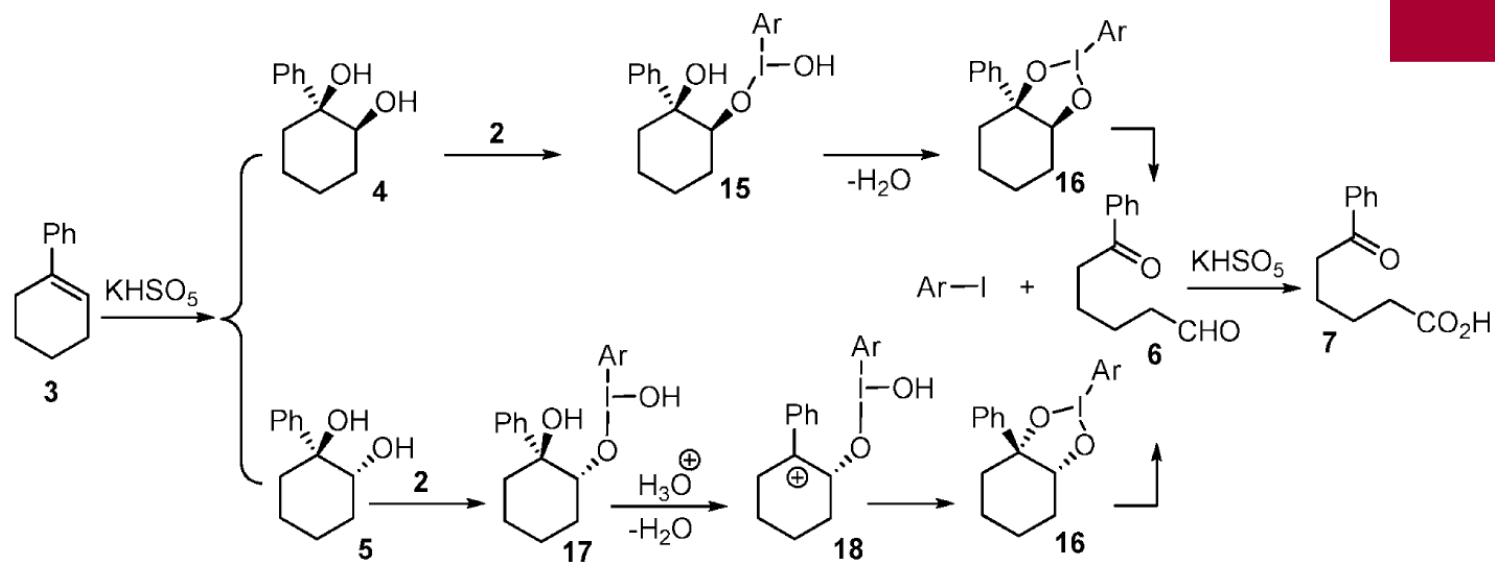
c. ¹H NMR yield



Mechanism

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3) Conclusion

In summary we have developed an operationally simple and catalytic procedure for oxidative cleavage of alkenes using benign and cheap reagents. The new method is versatile and a safer alternative to existing alkene cleavage procedures.



Vinod, T. K.