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Practical Access to Amines by Platinum-Catalyzed Reduction of Carboxamides with Hydrosilanes: Synergy of Dual Si-H Groups Leads to High Efficiency and Selectivity

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Pt-Catalyzed Reduction of Carboxamides Using Hydrosilanes

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Me}_2 \text{Si} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{(TMDS, 5 equiv)} \\ \text{He}_2 \text{NR}^1 \text{R}^2 \\ \text{He}_2 \text{NR}^1 \text{R}^2 \\ \text{PhMe, 50-75 °C} \\ \text{PhMe, 50-75 °C} \\ \text{Selected examples:} \\ \\ \text{Me}_2 \text{NMe}_2 \\ \text{Sided} \\ \text{Sided}_2 \\ \text{NMe}_2 \\ \text{Sided}_2 \\ \text{NMe}_2 \\ \text$$

Significance: In this comprehensive article the platinum-catalyzed reduction of carbamides using hydrosilanes is described in detail. The reaction is highly chemoselective and proceeds with a remarkably high tolerance towards functional groups that are also prone to reduction, including cyano, ester and even nitro groups.

Comment: The key feature of this reaction is the 'dual Si-H effect' in which two proximate Si-H groups cooperatively promote the reduction reaction. Inexpensive and readily available disiloxanes, such as TMDS, can be used. The use of polymethylhydrosiloxane (PHMS) has the advantage that the silicone and platinum species can easily be removed from the product.

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Category

Metal-Mediated Synthesis

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