## Category

Synthesis of Heterocycles

Key words

alkylation metal-free boron



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## Minisci-Type Alkylation of Heterocycles with Organoboron Derivatives Assisted by Catechol

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{catechol (2.0 equiv)} \\ \text{(NH4)S2)}_{2} \text{(1.3 equiv)} \\ \text{DCE, air, r.t.} \\ \hline \\ R = GOH)_{2} \quad \text{or} \quad R = Bpin \\ \hline \text{for } R = BF_{3}K \\ \text{use DMSO-H}_{2}O \text{ (1:1)} \\ \hline \\ R = C_{2} - C_{8} \text{ (linear, 51-78\% yield)} \\ C_{2} - C_{5} \text{ (branched, 60-95\% yield)} \\ 1 - \text{cyclohexenyl (49\% yield)} \\ \hline \\ Proposed mechanism: \\ \hline \\ R = B \\ \hline \\ C = C_{1} \\ C_{2} - C_{5} \text{ (branched, 60-95\% yield)} \\ C_{3} - C_{1} \\ C_{2} - C_{5} \text{ (branched, 60-95\% yield)} \\ C_{3} - C_{1} \\ C_{2} - C_{5} \text{ (branched, 60-95\% yield)} \\ C_{3} - C_{1} \\ C_{1} - C_{2} - C_{3} \\ C_{2} - C_{3} \\ C_{3} - C_{4} - C_{4} \\ C_{4} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} - C_{5} \\ C_{5} - C_{$$

**Significance:** A metal-free alkylation strategy of heterocycles using organoboron derivatives is described. It may be useful for late-stage alkylation of heterocycle-containing drug candidates for SAR studies where metal-contamination is a concern. The alkylation provides 4-substituted products, complimentary to C–H activation, which provides 2-substitution.

**Comment:** The substrate scope suggests preference for alkylation at the 4-position (*para* to the heteroatom), but will alkylate at the *ortho* position if *para* is blocked. Double alkylation will occur if multiple *ortho* positions are present. Isolation of intermediates and radical trapping experiments support the proposed mechanism.