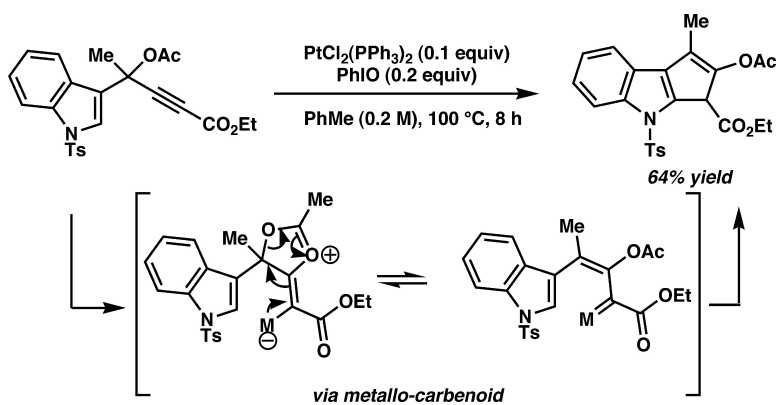


## Pt-Catalyzed Pentannulations from In Situ Generated Metallo-Carbenoids Utilizing Propargylic Esters

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## Pt-Catalyzed Pentannulations from In Situ Generated Metallo–Carbenoids Utilizing Propargylic Esters

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Pentannulation of aromatic rings has emerged as an important reaction in the arsenal of the synthetic organic chemist. Several methods have been developed to achieve this transformation, most notably, the Nazarov and Karpf–Drieding reactions, which form 1-indanones.<sup>1,2</sup> These processes commonly employ either strong protic or Lewis acids that eschew acid-labile functionality or require prohibitively high temperatures. Alternatively, 2-indanones may be prepared via C–H insertion from  $\alpha$ -diazo ketone precursors, which are not ideal substrates because of their acid-, photo-, and thermal-lability.<sup>3</sup> Due to these limitations, there remains a need for catalytic processes that effect pentannulations from readily available and robust starting materials.<sup>4</sup>

We are interested in the synthesis of highly functionalized indenenes as intermediates in natural product synthesis and envisioned a strategy that employs readily obtained propargylic esters for this purpose (Scheme 1). The sequence would involve an initial, potentially reversible metal-catalyzed 5-*exo*-dig cyclization of an ester carbonyl (see **1**) onto the alkyne to provide **2**, followed by C–O bond cleavage to afford the metallo–carbenoids **3a/b**.<sup>5</sup> At this stage, preferential irreversible C–H insertion into the aryl moiety of **3b** would then yield **4**.<sup>6</sup>

Over the past decade, increasing attention has been paid to the activation of alkynes using transition metal complexes to generate metallo–carbenoid intermediates.<sup>7,8</sup> The reactivity of the resulting metallo–carbenoid in the majority of these systems is found to be heavily dependent on the identity of the metal. In this communication, we report the development of a pentannulation of propargylic esters, which we believe proceeds via Pt–carbenoid intermediates.<sup>9</sup> This methodology displays excellent generality and provides efficient access to important substructures for complex molecule synthesis.

Our studies began with propargylic acetate **5**, easily prepared from acetophenone in two steps (see Supporting Information). On the basis of ample literature precedent<sup>6</sup> for the generation of metallo–carbenoids from alkynyl precursors, we examined the reaction of several transition metal complexes with this substrate. Various temperature (60–120 °C), solvent (1,2-dichloroethane, MeCN, PhH, PhMe), and catalyst (IrCl(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, RhCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, Rh<sub>2</sub>(OAc)<sub>4</sub>, Rh<sub>2</sub>(TFA)<sub>4</sub>, [RhCl(CO)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>) combinations resulted in either no discernible reaction, decomposition, or complex mixtures of products, of which only trace amounts could be attributed to **6**,<sup>10</sup> **7a/b**, and **8** (Table 1).

Interestingly, the use of [RuCl<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> as catalyst led to the formation of **7a** and **7b** as major products (entry 1).<sup>11</sup> It is important to note that this catalyst, which was employed in a single, isolated example of indene formation from a propargylic carboxylate by Uemura et al.,<sup>9</sup> proved to be unproductive for our desired transformation. On the other hand, PtCl<sub>2</sub> led to a significant increase in the amount of the desired indene **6** along with diene **8** as the major byproduct (entry 2).<sup>12</sup> Despite this initial success, solvent, temperature, and additive variations did not provide any noticeable improvements. We reasoned that the introduction of ligands on the

Scheme 1

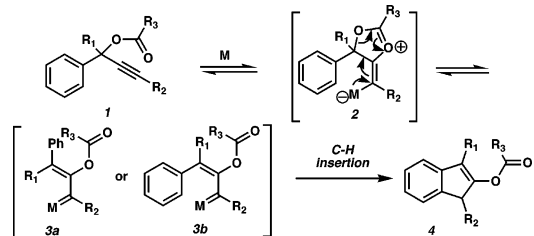
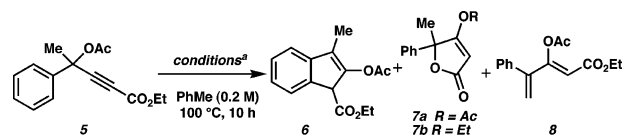


Table 1. Optimization Studies

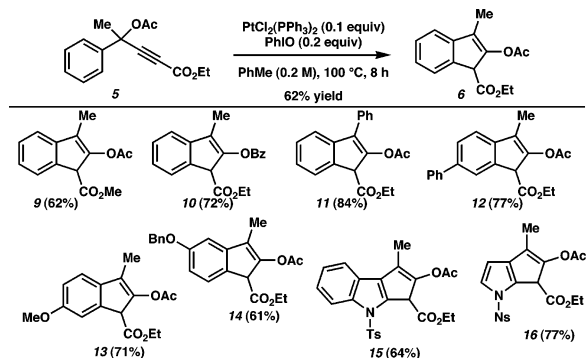


entry	catalyst	additives	product ratio (6:7:8) <sup>b</sup>
1	[RuCl <sub>2</sub> (CO) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>		1:7:0
2	PtCl <sub>2</sub>		3:0:2
3	PtCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		no reaction
4 <sup>c</sup>	PtCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	air	>9:0:1
5	PtCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	<i>p</i> -benzoquinone	trace
6	PtCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	PhI(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	4:0:1
7	PtCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	PhIO	>9:0:1

<sup>a</sup> All reactions were run with 10 mol % catalyst loading and 20 mol % additive. <sup>b</sup> Product ratios are based on integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR resonances.

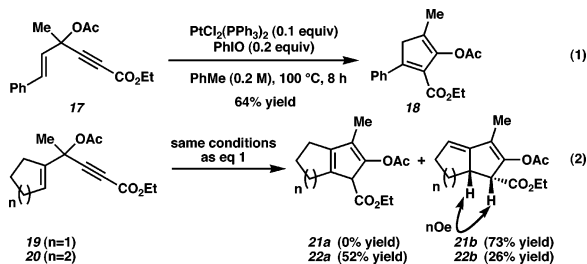
<sup>c</sup> Reaction was allowed to cool to 23 °C every 3 h and analyzed by TLC, which resulted in some exposure to air.

Pt metal center might modulate the reactivity of the catalyst and perhaps improve selectivity. This notion led us to use commercially available PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Disappointingly, this catalyst led to a complete recovery of starting material under the reaction conditions (PhMe, 100 °C, 24 h, entry 3) when the reaction was left undisturbed during this period. To our surprise, repeated exposure of the reaction mixture to air (during TLC analysis) led to almost exclusive formation of the desired indene product. On the basis of a hypothesis that oxidation, presumably of the phosphine ligands or metal, plays a key role in the generation of an active catalyst, we studied the addition of several common oxidants (entries 5–7) to the reaction mixture, from which iodosobenzene emerged as the optimal reagent.<sup>13</sup> As far as we know, this constitutes the first report of the use of PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> to activate alkynes. As shown in Figure 1, the desired pentannulation products are easily obtained utilizing our optimized reaction conditions (10 mol % of PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 20 mol % of PhIO, 0.2 M in PhMe, 100 °C, 8 h). Methyl and ethyl esters as well as acetate and benzoate propargylic esters readily participate in this reaction. Substitution of other groups (e.g., alkyl, phenyl, or silyl) for esters at the terminus of the alkyne did not lead to productive reactivity, pointing to the necessity of an electron-deficient alkyne for this transformation. Several substitution patterns and aromatic and heteroaromatic nuclei are tolerated as substrates and provide good yields of the desired products.



**Figure 1.** Pt-catalyzed cyclization of propargylic esters. For a full description of reaction details, including the identity of propargylic ester substrates, see Supporting Information. Products were obtained as a mixture of olefin regioisomers ( $\geq 17:3$  ratio). In each case, the major product is shown.

We have also explored nonaromatic-based substrates; in one case, a cyclopentadiene (**18**) is formed as the sole product from propargylic acetate **17** in good yield (eq 1). In contrast, the related substrate **19** yields **21b**<sup>14</sup> exclusively via a presumed allylic C–H insertion, while **20** provides isomeric products **22a** and **22b** via competitive formal allylic and vinylic insertion (eq 2).<sup>15</sup>



In a preliminary study to identify the active catalyst in these reactions, we have undertaken a series of <sup>31</sup>P NMR and preparative experiments. NMR spectroscopic studies were performed in 1,2-dichloroethane-*d*<sub>4</sub> (1,2-DCE-*d*<sub>4</sub>),<sup>16</sup> in which PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was found to be completely soluble. The starting complex displays an apparent triplet centered at  $\delta$  15.7 ( $J = 1836$  Hz). Upon treatment with PhIO at 100 °C, a signal that corresponds to OPPh<sub>3</sub> ( $\delta$  28.4) as well as other downfield signals ( $\delta$  37.9, 42.8, 43.9, and 72.2) was observed, suggestive of further oxidation of the Pt–metal center. On the basis of these findings, we were prompted to consider Pt(IV) catalysts and additive combinations that might mirror our in situ generated catalytic species.<sup>17</sup> Thus, treatment of **5** with 10% PtCl<sub>4</sub> as a catalyst (0.2 M in PhMe, 100 °C, 5 h) results in a conversion to the desired indene product **6** in 35% yield, along with several unidentified byproducts. Interestingly, the addition of PPh<sub>3</sub> (20 mol %) completely inactivates the catalyst, resulting in no reaction.<sup>18</sup> On the other hand, introduction of 20 mol % of OPPh<sub>3</sub> does not impart any deleterious effects to the reaction and provides the desired indene products in 42% isolated yield. These preliminary investigations suggest the possible intermediacy of a Pt(IV) species as the active catalyst.<sup>19</sup> Furthermore, our studies point to a clear advantage in utilizing the moisture tolerant and robust PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> as a precatalyst (compared to PtCl<sub>4</sub>) to effect a high-yielding conversion of propargylic esters (e.g., **5**) to highly functionalized pentannulated compounds.

In conclusion, we have developed an efficient method for pentannulation using in situ generated Pt–carbenoid intermediates that arise from readily available propargylic esters. In addition, we have demonstrated that PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is a practical precatalyst to effect these transformations. Further studies to probe the mechanism

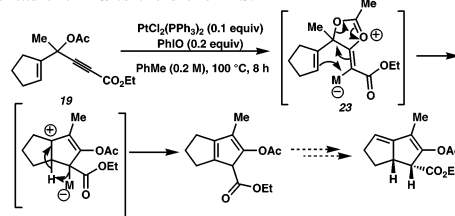
of these transformations, unambiguously identify the catalytically active species, and broaden the scope of these reactions are currently ongoing and will be reported in due course.

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**Supporting Information Available:** Experimental details and characterization data for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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- (11) Optimization and mechanistic studies of this transformation are underway.
- (12) For related precedent, see: Cariou, K.; Mainetti, E.; Fensterbank, L.; Malacria, M. *Tetrahedron* **2004**, *60*, 9745–9755.
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- (14) A single diastereomer, established by nOe to be that shown (see Supporting Information), was obtained.
- (15) Recently, an elegant study describing the synthesis of nonaromatic compounds related to eqs 1 and 2 was reported. See: Shi, X.; Gorin, D. J.; Toste, F. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 5802–5803. The insightful mechanistic hypothesis put forth in this account cannot be ruled out for the formation of **18**, **21**, or **22** and may also explain the formation of the other pentannulated products. However, the formation of **21b** (via **23** and **24**), for example, would require a seemingly unlikely isomerization of cyclopentadiene **21a** to the diene **21b**.



- (16) Propargylic ester substrates are readily converted under our reaction conditions in 1,2-DCE to the desired products, albeit in lower isolated yields compared to reactions performed in PhMe.
- (17) PtCl<sub>4</sub> exhibits catalytic activity similar to that of PtCl<sub>2</sub> and may even be more efficient. See: (a) Fürstner, A.; Stelzer, F.; Szillat, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 11863–11864. (b) Kobayashi, S.; Kakumoto, K.; Sugiura, M. *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 1319–1322. (c) Pastine, S. J.; Youn, S. W.; Sames, D. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 1055–1058 and references therein.
- (18) Presumably, PPh<sub>3</sub> outcompetes the alkyne substrate for open coordination sites on the metal center.
- (19) The oxidation state of the active Pt species is still under investigation. JA053192C