Supplementary Material for: Surprisingly Facile C-H Activation in the Course of Oxime-Directed Catalytic Asymmetric Hydroboration

Nathan C. Thacker, Veronika Shoba, Andrew E. Geis, and James M. Takacs

Department of Chemistry, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, NE 68588-0304

General information

Reactions were carried out in a dry atmosphere (N_2) . Dichloromethane (DCM), tetrahydrofuran (THF), and methanol (MeOH) were freshly distilled under the following conditions: DCM from calcium hydride, THF from sodium metal and benzophenone, and MeOH from Mg. All synthesized compounds were purified with flash chromatography with the indicated solvents using EMD Silica Gel 60 Geduran [®]. Thin layer chromatography analyses were performed on Analtech Silica Gel HLF (0.25 m) precoated analytical plates and visualized with use of handheld short wavelength UV light, vanillin stain (ethanol, H₂SO₄, and vanillin), and ninhydrin stain (ethanol, acetic acid, and ninhydrin). All reactions were performed in a chemical fume hood or in a glovebox with a nitrogen environment. NMR spectra were recorded on either a 400 MHz or a 300 MHz Bruker Advance NMR spectrometer using CHCl₃ (δ 7.27 ppm), CDCl₃ (δ 77.0 ppm), or CH₂Cl₂ (δ 5.30 ppm) for reference. Gas chromatography analysis was performed with a CP-Chirasil-Dex CB column (I.D. = 0.25 mm) using a temperature program of 140-200 ^oC at 1 ^oC/min). Peaks are expressed as m (unresolved multiplet), q (quartet), t (triplet), d (doublet), s (singlet), bs (broad singlet). IR spectra were recorded using an Avatar 360 FT-IR. Optical rotations were measured in solutions, 1.0 g/100 mL CH₃Cl unless indicated otherwise, and recorded using an Autopol III automatic polarimeter. HRMS analyses were performed by the Nebraska Center for Mass Spectrometry. All phenolic tethers were prepared using procedures described in the literature.



Typical Rh-CAHB reaction

To a vial containing Rh(nbd)₂BF₄ (3.0 mg, 7.93 μ mol) was added L2 (11.4 mg, 16.0 μ mol) in THF (1 mL) and stirred for 1 hour for complexation (solution changes from colorless to yellow instantaneously). A 1 mL aliquot of the resulting $Rh[(L2)_2(nbd)]BF_4$ solution was added to a 50 mL round bottom flask with stir bar. The resulting yellow solution was added β_{γ} -unsaturated oxime 5a (66.3 mg, 0.26 mmol) as a solution in THF (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at RT and then cooled in an ice bath. To the cooled solution (0 °C) was added dropwise (over the course of 20 minutes) a solution of 4.4,6-trimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (tmdBH, **B1**, 67.6 mg, 0.53 mmol) in THF (1 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 4 hours. Afterwards, the reaction mixture was concentrated and reduced product 8 was separated via flash chromatography on silica gel (20:80 EtOAc/hexanes) as a clear oil. The inseparable ortho-borylated and γ -borylated products were concentrated and added a 1:3 water/THF mixture. NaBO₃-monohydrate (300 mg, 300 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously. After a 6 hour stir, the resultant mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction mixture was purified via flash chromatography on silica gel (20:80 EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 6 and 7 as colorless oils.



Benzophenone O-(3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl) oxime (γ -hydroxylated product **6**) β , γ unsaturated substrate **5a** (66.3 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to γ -hydroxylated product **6** (40.7 mg, 57%) as a colorless oil. TLC analysis (30:70 EtOAc/hexanes) showed a spot at Rf 0.3; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50-7.33 (10H, m), 4.29 and 4.13 (2H, ddd, $J_1 = 4.6 = \text{Hz}$, $J_2 = 7.5$ Hz), 3.64-3.52 (2H, m), 2.18-2.11 (1H, m), 2.01 (1H, t, J = 5.5 Hz), 0.94 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.2, 136.1, 133.3, 129.5, 128.9, 128.9, 128.3, 128.2, 127.8, 77.9, 66.3, 35.8, 13.5; IR (neat) 3360 (O-H stretch), 3041 (C-H aromatic stretch), 2924 (C-H aliphatic), 1585 (C=N stretch), 1434 (N-O stretch), 989 (C-O stretch) cm⁻¹.



(2-hydroxyphenyl)(phenyl methanone O-isobutyl oxime (*Ortho*-hydroxylated and reduced product 7) β,γ-unsaturated substrate **5a** (66.3 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to *ortho*-hydroxylated / reduced product 7 (22.3 mg, 31%) as a colorless oil. TLC analysis (10:90 EtOAc/hexanes) showed a spot at Rf 0.8; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.2 (1H, s), 7.52-7.47 (3H, m), 7.32-7.24 (3H, m), 7.03 (1H, d, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.84-6.77 (1H, m), 6.73 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 3.94 (2H, d, J = 6.9 Hz), 2.10-2.00 (1H, m), 0.90 (2H, d, J = 6.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.3, 158.2, 132.0, 130.7, 130.5, 128.9, 128.4, 128.3, 118.8, 118.8, 117.1, 81.5, 27.9, 19.0; IR (neat) 3055 (C-H aromatic stretch), 2958 (C-H aliphatic), 1588 (C=N stretch), 1438 (N-O stretch), 996 (C-O stretch) cm⁻¹.



Benzophenone O-isobutyl oxime (Reduced product 8) β,γ-unsaturated substrate 5a (66.3 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to reduced product 8 (6.8 mg, 10%) as a colorless oil. TLC analysis (10:90 EtOAc/hexanes) showed a spot at Rf 0.9; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51-7.31 (10H, m), 3.98 (2H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.12-2.02 (1H, m), 0.93 (6H, d, J = 6.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.1, 136.44, 135.6, 129.3, 129.1, 128.6, 128.2, 128.0, 127.8, 81.2, 28.1, 19.2; IR (neat) 3054 (C-H aromatic stretch), 2958 (C-H aliphatic), 1588 (C=N stretch), 1438 (N-O stretch), 996 (C-O stretch) cm⁻¹.



benzophenone oxime- Me substituent-gammaOH-1H





benzophenone oxime- Me substituent-ortho-OH Reduced- 1H





benzophenone oxime- Me substituent-Reduced- 1H



Rh-CAHB of deuterated benzophenone derivatives with tmdB-H

Using a procedure for typical Rh-CAHB with deuterium-labeled substrate d¹⁰-10 and tmdBH, the products isolated as described below.





d⁹**H-Benzophenone O-(2-hydroxymethyl)-4-methylpentyl oxime** (γ-hydroxylated products **11a/11b**) β,γ-unsaturated substrate d¹⁰-**10** (69.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to γ-hydroxylated products **11a/11b** (38.7 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil. TLC analysis (30:70 EtOAc/hexanes) showed a spot at Rf 0.5; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (1H, s), 4.30 and 4.13 (2H, ddd, J_1 = 4.5 Hz, J_2 = 10.9 Hz), 3.62-3.53 (1.5H, m), 2.17-2.10 (1H, m), 2.04 (1H, bs), 0.95-0.92 (2.5H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 127.7, 77.9, 66.3, 35.8, 13.5; IR (neat) 3339 (O-H stretch), 2924 (C-H aliphatic), 1595 (C=N stretch), 1454 (N-O stretch), 972 (C-O stretch) cm⁻¹.



(2-hydroxyphenyl)(phenyl methanone O-isobutyl oxime (*ortho*-hydroxylated and reduced product 12) β,γ-unsaturated substrate d¹⁰-10 (69.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to *ortho*-hydroxylated product 12 (22.2 mg, 30%) as a colorless oil. TLC analysis (30:70 EtOAc/hexanes) showed a spot at Rf 0.85; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.2 (1H, s), 6.83 (0.6H, s), 3.94 (2H, d, J = 6.9 Hz), 2.09-1.99 (1H, m), 0.91-0.88 (4.7H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.3, 158.2, 131.8, 130.4, 128.3, 128.0, 127.8, 127.5, 118.8, 118.7, 81.5, 27.9, 27.8, 19.0, 18.9, 18.7, 18.5; IR (neat) 3085 (O-H phenol), 2920 (C-H aliphatic), 1585 (C=N stretch), 1441 (N-O stretch), 1025 (C-O stretch) cm⁻¹.



(d⁹H)-Benzophenone O-isobutyl oxime (reduced product 13) β,γ-unsaturated substrate d¹⁰-10 (69.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) was converted to reduced product 13 (6.82 mg, 10%) as a colorless oil. TLC analysis (30:70 EtOAc/hexanes) showed a spot at Rf 0.9; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (1H, s), 3.98 (2H, d, J = 6.7 Hz), 2.11-2.02 (1H, m), 0.94-0.90 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 127.7, 81.2, 28.0, 19.2.



E -127.71 77.91 129 127 126 ppm 78.5 78.0 77.5 128 ppm -77.91 66.29 80 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 70 60 50 40 30 20 ppm

D9HBenzophenone - Methyl Substituent - GammaOH - 1H

D9HBenzophenone - Methyl Substituent - GammaOH - 13C









