

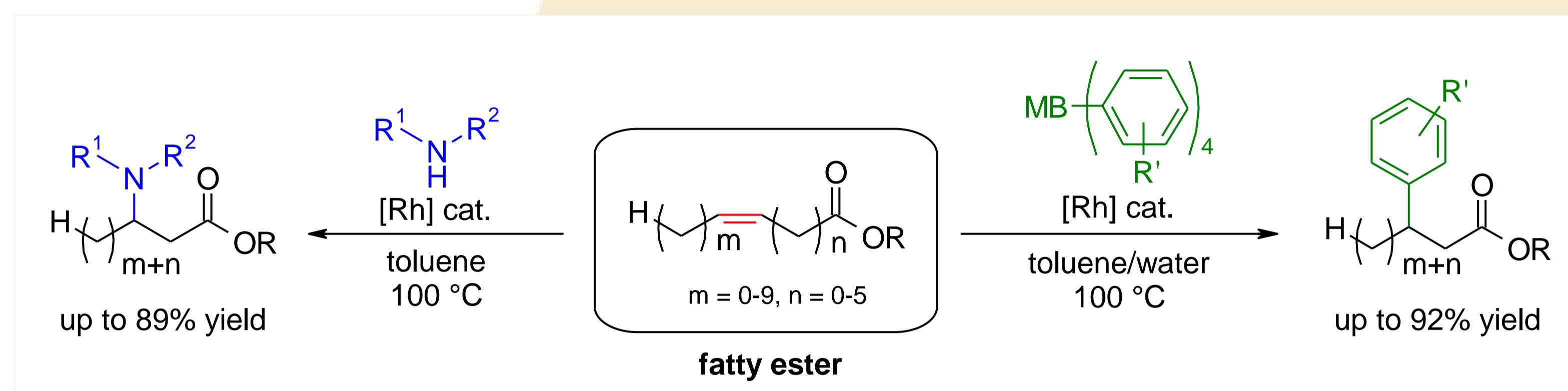
# Regioselective synthesis of $\beta$ -aryl- or $\beta$ -amino-substituted aliphatic esters

## New Rh-catalyzed isomerizing conjugate additions

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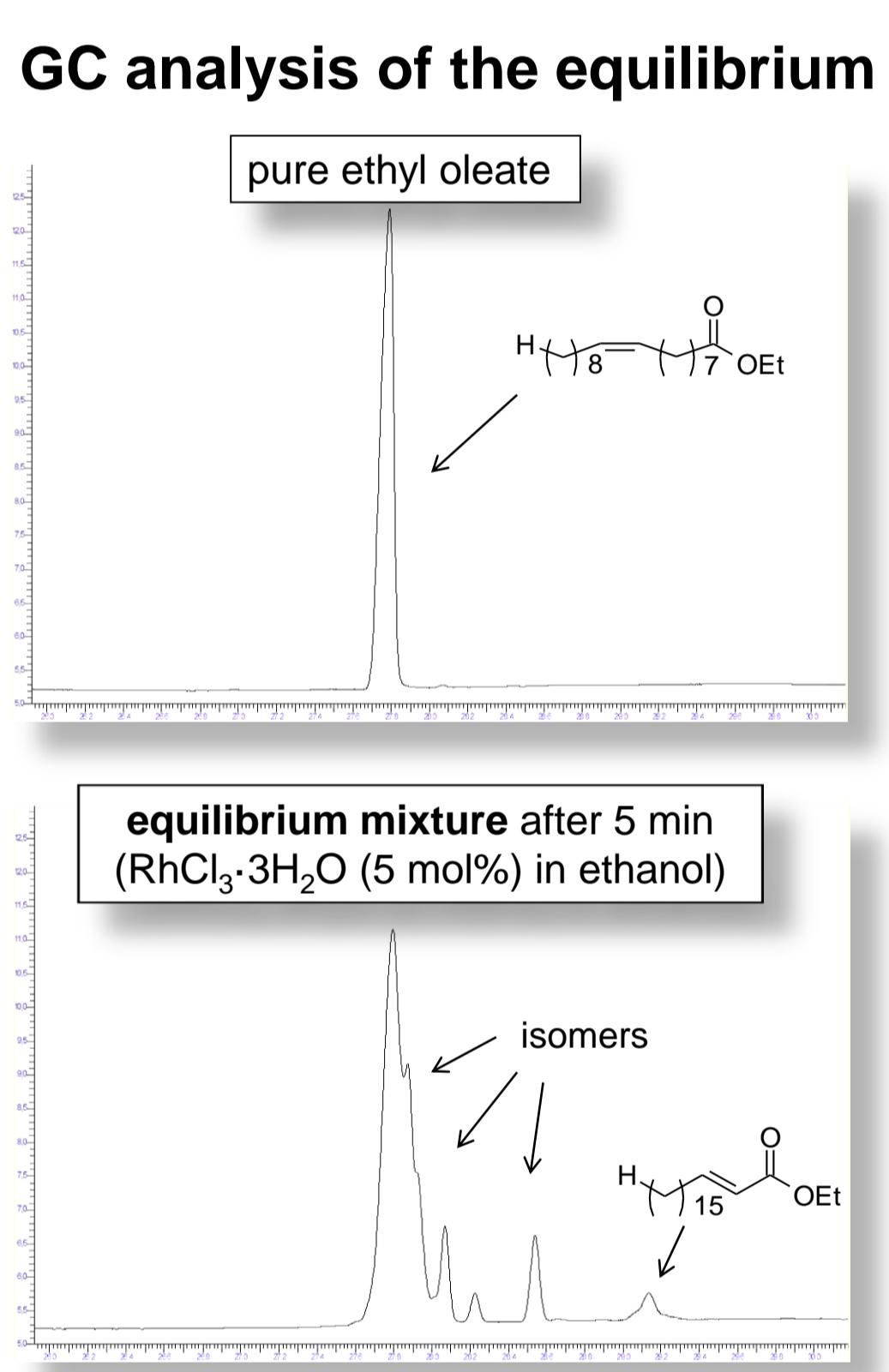


Rhodium-phosphite catalysts<sup>[1]</sup> effectively mediate the double-bond migration within unsaturated esters and transform them into a constantly renewing equilibrium mixture of double-bond isomers. Selectively, the conjugated species are continuously removed via 1,4-addition under formation of  $\beta$ -aryl or  $\beta$ -amino esters. The new method can be applied to a range of substrates, such as fatty esters of different chain lengths and double-bond positions, and several C- and N-nucleophiles.<sup>[2]</sup>

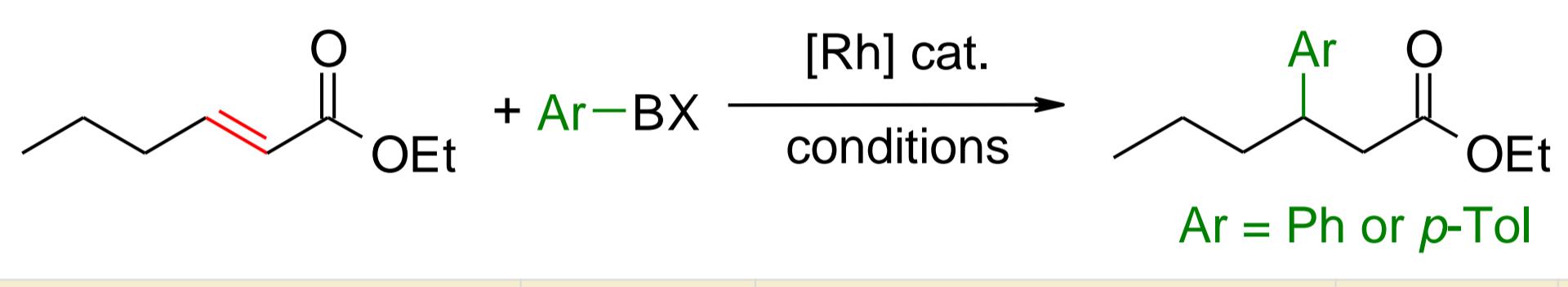
### Development of a bifunctional catalyst

First, we identified catalysts that are capable of both migrating double-bonds in the presence of ester groups and establishing a dynamic equilibrium of double-bond isomers.<sup>[3]</sup>

#	Catalyst (mol%)	Solvent	Temp. (°C)	Isomerization of ethyl oleate
1	H <sub>2</sub> PtCl <sub>6</sub> (1)/HSiMe <sub>2</sub> Cl (4)	none	70	–
2	Ru(CO)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> HCl (5)	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	70	+
3	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (5)	EtOH	80	+
4	Fe(CO) <sub>5</sub> (20)	n-octane	125	++
5	RhCl <sub>3</sub> ·3H <sub>2</sub> O (2)	EtOH	80	++
6	Rh(COD)(acac) (1.5)/biphephos (1.5)	toluene	90	++
7	Rh(acac)(CO) <sub>2</sub> (1.5)/biphephos (1.5)	toluene	90	++
8	[Rh(Cl)(COD)] <sub>2</sub> (0.75)/biphephos (1.5)	toluene	90	+



Second, we evaluated active isomerization catalysts for the conjugate addition of aryl nucleophiles to our model substrate ethyl 2-hexenoate. We screened several arylboron compounds under especially adapted conditions:

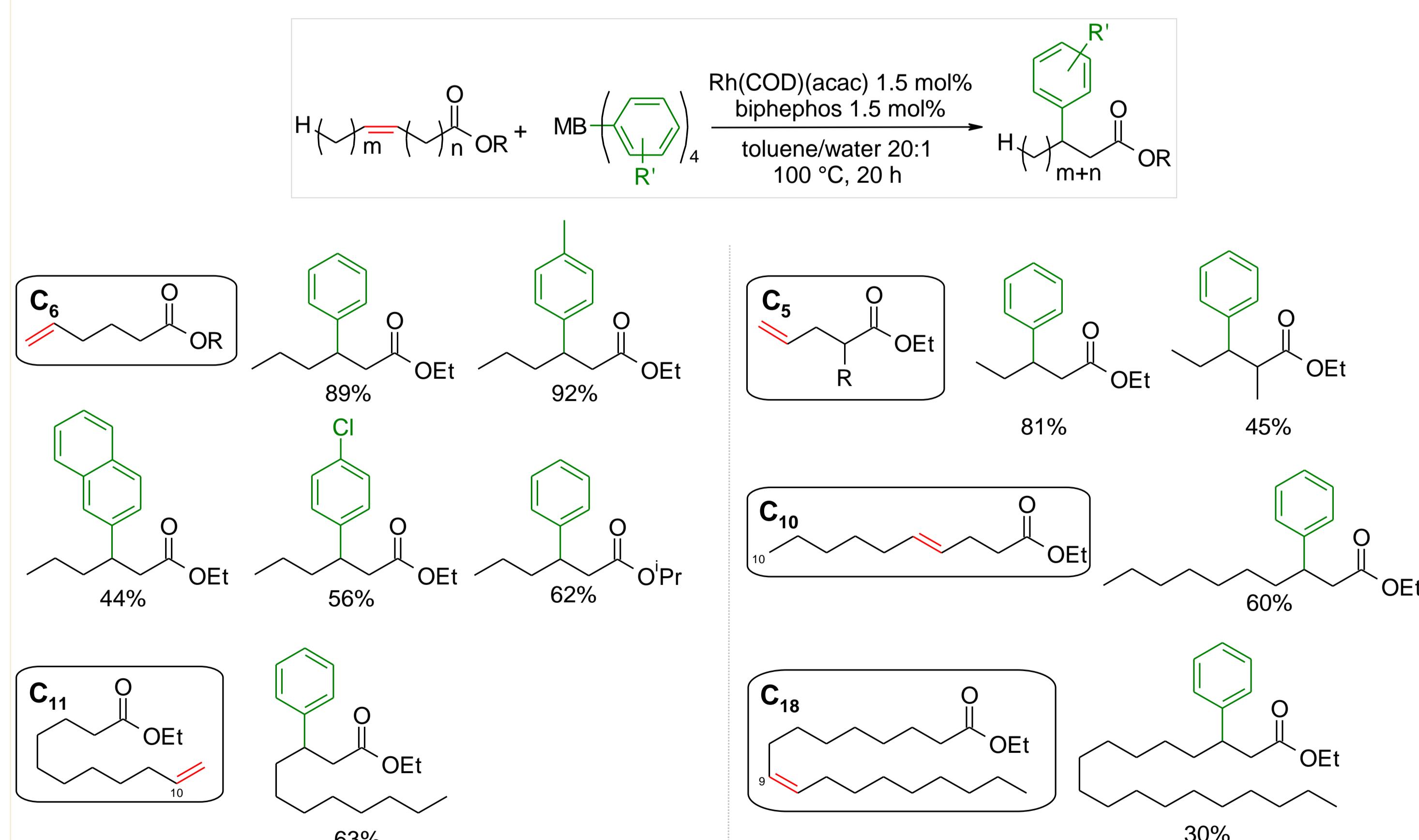


#	Ar-BX	Equiv.	Catalyst	Cond.	Yield (%) <sup>[a]</sup>
1	phenylboronic acid	1.2	RhCl <sub>3</sub> ·3H <sub>2</sub> O	A	1
2	potassium phenyltrifluoroborate	2.4	Rh(COD)(acac)	B	8
3	"	1.2	[Rh(Cl)(COD)] <sub>2</sub>	B	53
4	phenylboronic acid MIDA ester	1.2	Rh(acac)(CO) <sub>2</sub>	C	1
5	"	1.2	[Rh(Cl)(COD)] <sub>2</sub>	C	79
6	p-tolylboroxine	0.7	[Rh(Cl)(COD)] <sub>2</sub>	D	76
7	sodium tetraphenylborate	1.5	Rh(COD)(acac)	E	95

Reaction conditions: Enone (0.5 mmol), rhodium catalyst (3 mol% Rh), biphephos ligand (3 mol%), argon atmosphere, conditions A: toluene/water 1.5/0.5 mL, 80 °C, 16 h; B: toluene/water 1.9/0.1 mL, 110 °C, 16 h; C: 5 equiv. K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, dioxane/water 1.7/0.3 mL, 60 °C, 16 h; D: 3 equiv. KF, toluene/water 1.5/0.5 mL, 60 °C, 16 h; E: toluene/water 3.0/0.15 mL, 100 °C, 16 h. [a] GC yields were determined using n-dodecane as the internal standard.

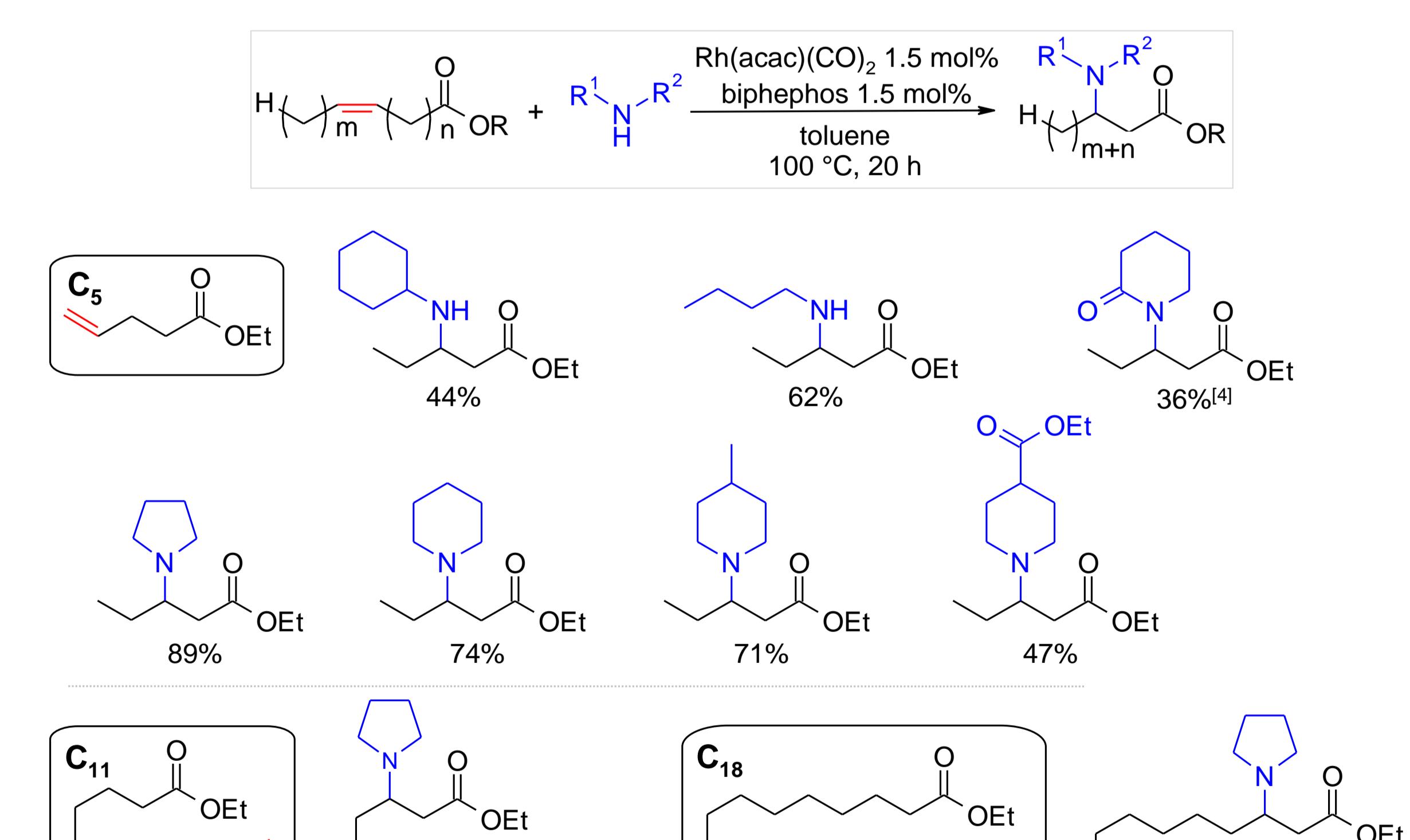
### Isomerizing Michael-addition of C-nucleophiles

Under optimized conditions, unsaturated substrates with different chain lengths and double-bond positions were converted into the corresponding  $\beta$ -arylated esters.



### Isomerizing Michael-addition of N-nucleophiles

We extended the protocol to amine nucleophiles: Under slightly different conditions, several  $\beta$ -amino esters are accessible via isomerizing Aza-Michael addition.



On the basis of this concept, we are currently developing new isomerizing transformations, particularly for the conversion of renewable feedstocks into valuables.

### Literature and further reading (see also www.chemie.uni-kl.de/goosSEN)

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