Insertion Reactions of Silacyclopropanes: Evidence for a Radical-Based Mechanism

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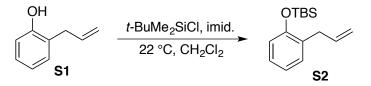
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I. General Procedures

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using Bruker AV-400 (400 and 100 MHz, respectively), AVIII-400 (400 and 100 MHz, respectively), AV-500 (500 and 125 MHz, respectively) or AVIII-600 (600 and 150 MHz, respectively) spectrometers, as indicated. ²⁹Si NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using a Bruker AVIII-400 (79 MHz) spectrometer. The data are reported as follows: chemical shift in ppm from internal tetramethylsilane or referenced to residual solvent (¹H NMR: $C_6D_6 \delta$ 7.16; CDCl₃ 7.26. ¹³C NMR: C₆D₆ δ 128.4; CDCl₃ δ 77.2. ²⁹Si NMR: referenced to external tetramethylsilane C₆D₆ δ 0; CDCl₃ δ 0.) on the δ scale, multiplicity (appar = apparent, br = broad, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Due to difficulties with purification for certain products, only distinctive peaks are listed in tabulated ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectral data as indicated. ¹H and ¹³C peaks were assigned using a combination of COSY, NOE, HSQC, DEPT, and HMBC experiments. Multiplicity of carbon peaks was determined using a combination of HSQC and DEPT experiments. ¹H NMR yields were determined relative to a known concentration of internal standard, mesitylene, using a single scan. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Thermo Nicolet AVATAR 360 FT-IR 5000 spectrometer using either attenuated total reflectance (ATR) or a thin film on a salt plate, as indicated. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were acquired on an Agilent 6224 Accurate-Mass time-of-flight spectrometer and were obtained by peak matching. Microanalyses were performed by Atlantic Microlab Inc., Norcross, GA. Melting points were reported uncorrected. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on Silicycle silica gel 60 Å F₂₅₄ plates. Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) of the indicated solvent system on Silicycle silica gel (SiO₂) 60 (230-400 mesh). Methylene chloride,

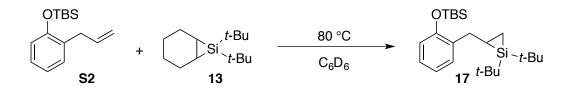
hexanes, diethyl ether, benzene, and triethylamine were dried by filtration through alumina according to the method of Grubbs.¹ C_6D_6 was dried over 3 Å molecular sieves for 48 h and degassed prior to use. Dimethyl sulfoxide was distilled over CaH₂. All reactions were run under an atmosphere of nitrogen in glassware that was flame-dried under a stream of nitrogen unless otherwise stated. Silacyclopropanes were stored and manipulated in a Vacuum Atmospheres nitrogen-atmosphere drybox. Benzaldehyde was distilled prior to use. Enone **S6**, enone **39**, 1,4 benzoquinone **11**, and 2,6-dichlorobenzoquinone **15** are commercially available and were used as received. Cyclohexene silacyclopropane **13**,² cis-silacyclopropane **10**,³ trans-silacyclopropane **10**,³ 1,1-dimethyl-di-*tert*-butylsilacyclopropane **20**,⁴ diene **S3**,⁵ alkene **S4**,⁶ and alkene **S5**^{7,8} were synthesized by known methods.

II. Substrate Synthesis

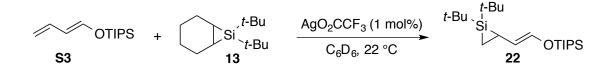


(2-Allylphenoxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane S2. To a solution of 2-allylphenol (1.3 mL, 10 mmol) in methylene chloride (20 mL) were added imidazole (2.1 g, 31 mmol) and *t*-BuMe₂SiCl (2.3 g, 15 mmol). After stirring at room temperature overnight (12 h), saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (15 mL) and H₂O (10 mL) were added. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (15 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography (hexanes) provided protected allyl phenol S2 as a colorless oil (2.5 g, 99%). The spectral data are consistent with the data reported:⁹ ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.16 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6, 1H), 7.11 (td, J = 7.7, 1.7, 1H), 6.92 (td, J = 7.4, 1.1, 1H), 6.82 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.0, 10)

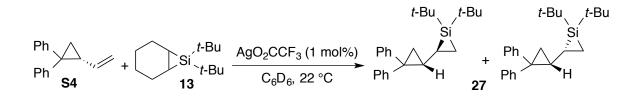
1H), 6.03–5.97 (m, 1H), 5.08 (br s, 1H), 5.06–5.04 (m, 1H), 3.41–3.39 (m, 2H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 0.26 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.5, 137.3, 130.9, 130.3, 127.2, 121.3, 118.6, 115.6, 34.6, 26.0, 18.5, -4.0; HRMS (TOF MS ES+) *m* / *z* calcd for C₁₅H₂₅OSi (M+H)⁺ 249.1669, found 249.1662.



Silacyclopropane 17. To a solution of silyl-protected allylphenol S2 (0.049 g, 0.20 mmol) in C₆D₆ (0.59 mL) in a J. Young NMR tube were added a solution of cyclohexene silacyclopropane 13 (0.21 mL, 1.3 M in C₆D₆, 0.27 mmol) and mesitylene (0.0020 mL, 0.014 mmol, internal standard). The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 8 h. Silacyclopropane 17 was formed in 98% based on comparison of the standard peak (δ 2.17) and the methylene protons of the unpurified reaction mixture: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.54 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.6, 1H), 7.07 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.8, 1H), 7.01 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.2, 1H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.1, 1H), 3.26 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 6.8, 1H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 9.7, 1H), 1.32–1.28 (m, 1H), 1.14 (s, 9H), 1.07 (s, 9H), 1.05 (s, 9H), 0.94–0.90 (m, 1H), 0.42 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 8.9, 1H), 0.17 (s, 3H), 0.16 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 154.1 (C), 135.8 (C), 130.1 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 32.9 (CH₂), 31.2 (CH₃), 30.2 (CH₃), 26.4 (CH₃), 19.4 (C), 18.9 (C), 18.7 (C), 13.3 (CH₂), 4.4 (CH), -3.6 (CH₃), - 3.7 (CH₃).

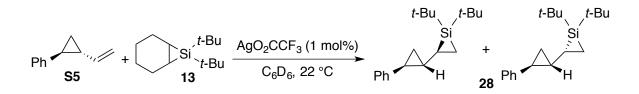


Vinylsilacyclopropane 22. To a solution of diene **S3** (0.047 g, 0.21 mmol) in C₆D₆ (0.32 mL) in a J. Young NMR tube were added a solution of cyclohexene silacyclopropane **13** (0.22 mL, 1.3 M in C₆D₆, 0.29 mmol), and mesitylene (0.0020 mL, 0.014 mmol, internal standard). Silver trifluoroacetate (0.0008 g, 0.004 mmol) was added and the unpurified reaction mixture was analyzed by NMR spectroscopy after 10 min. Vinyl silacyclopropane **22** was formed in 84% based on comparison of the standard peak (δ 6.71) and the alkene protons. The spectral data are consistent with the data reported:^{5 1}H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.54 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 1.4, 1H), 5.51 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 7.6, 1H), 1.70–1.64 (m, 1H), 1.12 (br s, 21H and 9H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.93–0.88 (m, 1H), 0.56 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 8.8, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 138.8, 114.9, 31.0, 30.1, 19.6, 18.8, 18.5, 12.9, 12.0, 3.3.



Silacyclopropanes 27. To a solution of alkene S4 (0.210 mL, 1.05 M in C₆D₆, 0.220 mmol) in C₆D₆ (0.30 mL) in a J. Young NMR tube were added cyclohexene silacyclopropane 13 (0.055 g, 0.25 mmol) and mesitylene (0.0020 mL, 0.014 mmol, internal standard). Silver trifluoroacetate (0.008 g, 0.004 mmol) was added and the unpurified reaction mixture was analyzed by NMR spectroscopy after 20 min. Silacyclopropanes 27 were formed in 95% yield as a 74:26 mixture of diastereomers based on comparison of the standard peak (δ 6.71) and the silacyclopropane protons: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.54–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.44–7.43 (m, 0.7H), 7.28–7.26 (m,

2H), 7.21–7.19 (m, 3H), 7.12–7.05 (m, 4.35H), 7.01–6.96 (m, 1.35H), 1.91–1.87 (m, 0.35H), 1.76 (ddd, J = 10.1, 9.0, 6.2, 1H), 1.41–1.37 (m, 2.35H), 1.35–1.33 (m, 0.7H), 1.23 (dd, J = 6.2,4.7, 1H), 1.18 (s, 12.2H and m, 0.35H), 0.92–0.88 (m, 1H), 0.86 (s, 3.2H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.65 (dd, J = 12.2, 11.1, 0.35H), 0.51 (dd, J = 10.9, 8.9, 1H), 0.44–0.40 (m, 0.35H), 0.31 (ddd, J = 12.1,10.1, 8.9, 1H), 0.18–0.13 (m, 0.35H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, C₆D₆, diagnostic peaks) δ 148.7 (C), 148.4 (C), 143.1 (C), 143.0 (C), 131.9 (CH), 131.7 (CH), 128.90 (CH), 128.85 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 39.1 (C), 36.8 (C), 31.5 (CH), 31.20 (CH₃), 31.18 (CH₃), 28.6 (CH₃), 27.9 (CH₃), 24.9 (CH₂), 24.0 (CH₂), 19.3 (C), 19.2 (C), 18.6 (C), 18.5 (C), 16.8 (CH), 15.6 (CH), 4.9 (CH₂), 3.0 (CH₂).



Silacyclopropanes 28. To a solution of alkene S5 (0.100 mL, 740 mM in C₆D₆, 0.0740 mmol), cyclohexene silacyclopropane 13 (0.120 mL, 1.05 M in C₆D₆, 0.126 mmol) and mesitylene (0.0020 mL, 0.014 mmol, internal standard) in C₆D₆ (0.260 mL) in a J. Young NMR tube was added a solution of AgO₂CCF₃ (0.0015 mL, 0.050 mM, 0.00074 mmol). After 15 min, the¹H NMR spectrum was recorded. Silacyclopropanes 28 were formed in 70% as a 50:50 mixture of diastereomers based on comparison of the standard peak (δ 6.72) and the methine protons of the silacyclopropane ring: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.15–7.12 (m, 4H), 7.04–7.00 (m, 4H), 6.99–6.97 (m, 2H), 1.89–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.30–1.22 (m, 3H), 1.11 (s, 9H), 1.09 (s, 9H), 1.00 (s, 18H and m, 1H), 0.89–0.82 (m, 4H), 0.75 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 10.8, 1H), 0.64 (dt, *J* = 12.2, 8.3, 1H), 0.40 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 8.7, 1H), 0.37–0.33 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 145.0 (C), 144.8 (C), 128.92 (CH), 128.90 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 125.72 (CH), 125.66

(CH), 31.05 (CH₃), 30.95 (CH₃), 30.12 (CH₃), 30.09 (CH₃), 27.4 (CH), 27.2 (CH), 27.0 (CH),
26.7 (CH), 19.8 (CH₂), 19.5 (CH₂), 19.2 (C), 18.9 (C), 18.59 (C), 18.55 (C), 18.3 (CH), 17.0 (CH), 3.3 (CH₂), 2.1 (CH₂).

$$O = \underbrace{\bigvee_{Me}^{Me}}_{Me} \xrightarrow{DDQ, TsOH} O = \underbrace{\bigvee_{Me}^{Me}}_{Me}$$

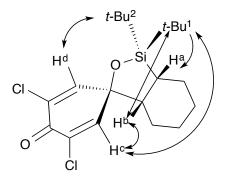
Dienone 36. To a solution of 3,3-dimethylcyclohexene-1-one (0.7 mL, 5 mmol) in *p*-dioxane (50 mL) were added DDQ (1.4 g, 6.2 mmol) and TsOH (1.0 g, 5.3 mmol) in a Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was degassed (freeze-pump-thaw, 3 cycles) and heated to 100 °C. After 48 h, the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature. Diethyl ether (50 mL) was added and the organic layer was washed with 10% aqueous NaOH (3 x 25 mL), H₂O (3 x 25 mL), and brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Excess *p*-dioxane was removed as an azeotrope with ethanol to provide dienone **36** as an orange oil that was used without further purification (0.36 g, 56%). The spectral data are consistent with the data reported:^{10,11 1}H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.82 (d, *J* = 10.0, 2H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 10.0, 2H), 1.25 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.1, 156.9, 127.5, 38.1, 26.9; HRMS (TOF MS ES+) *m* / *z* calcd for C₈H₁₁O (M+H)⁺ 123.0804, found 123.0806.

III. Stereochemical Proof

A. General Procedure for 1-D NOESY experiment

All NOE data were collected on degassed acetone- d_6 samples with a mixing time of 0.30 seconds. All peaks in the ¹H NMR spectra were assigned using a combination of ¹H NMR chemical shifts, ¹H/¹H COSY, ¹³C NMR chemical shifts, and ¹H/¹³C HSQC experiments.

B. NOE Data



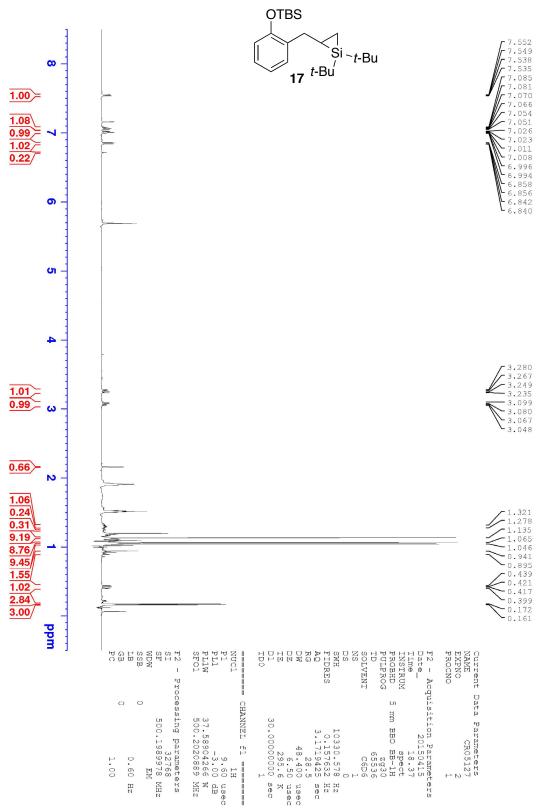
Relevant NOE data for oxasilacyclopentane 16 (acetone-d₆)

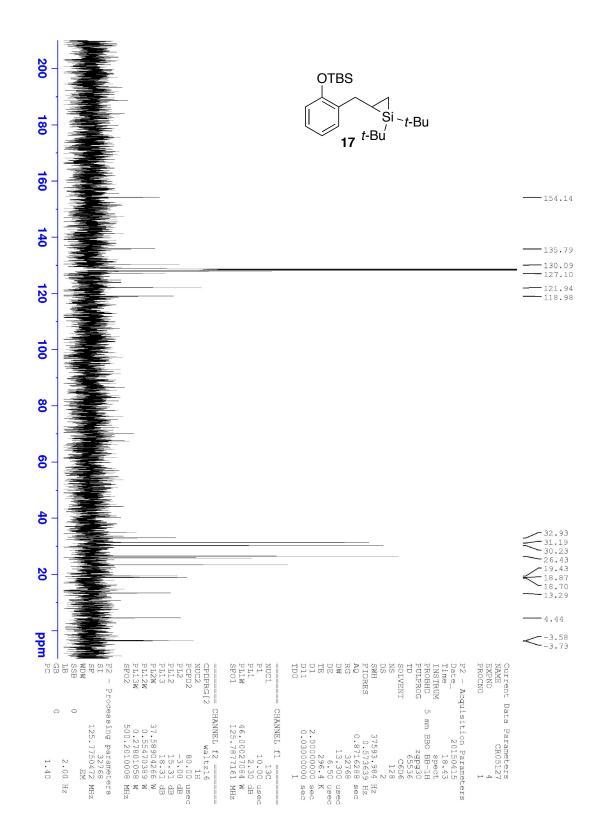
- *t*-Bu¹ irradiated: H^a (0.1%), H^b (0.3%), H^c (0.1%)
- *t*-Bu² irradiated: $H^{d}(0.2\%)$
- H^b irradiated: *t*-Bu¹ (2.4%), H^c (0.2%)
- H^c irradiated: *t*-Bu¹ (1.2%), H^b (1.4%)
- H^{d} irradiated: *t*-Bu² (1.8%)

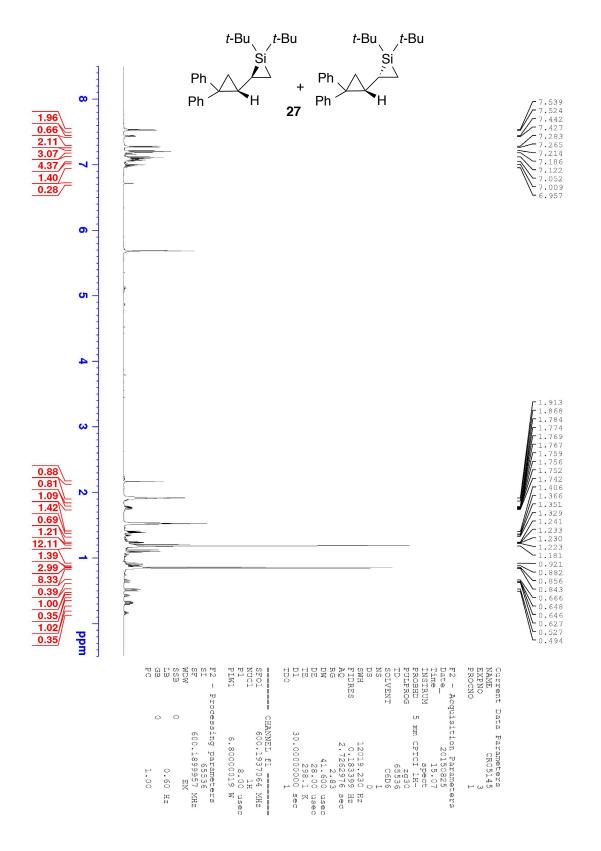
IV. References

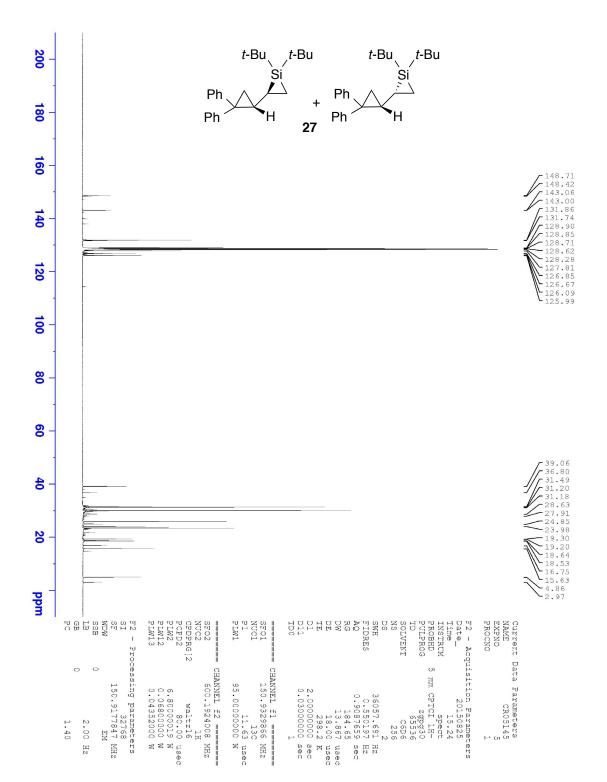
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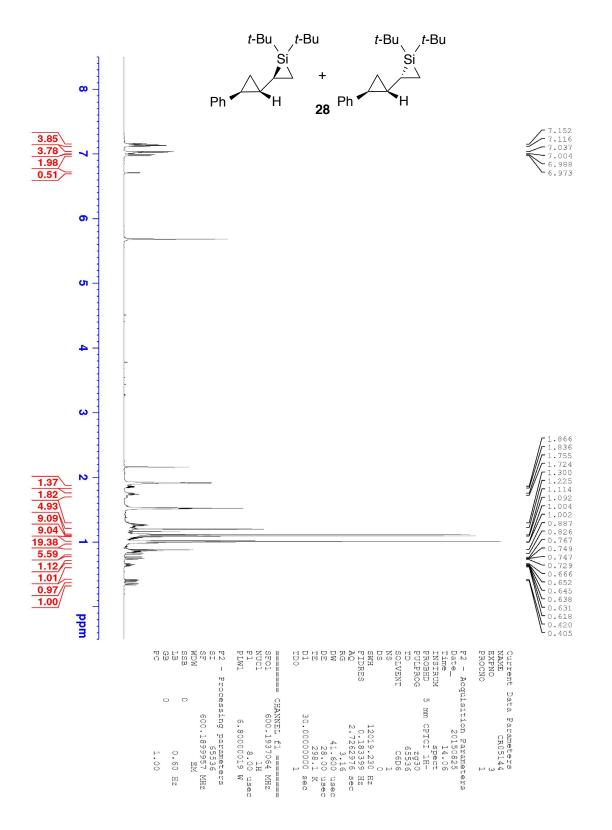
V. Selected Spectra

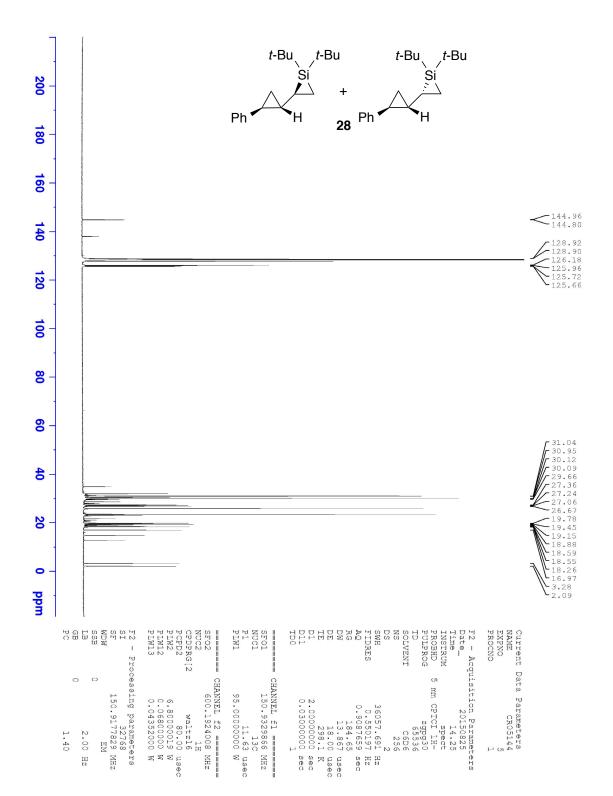


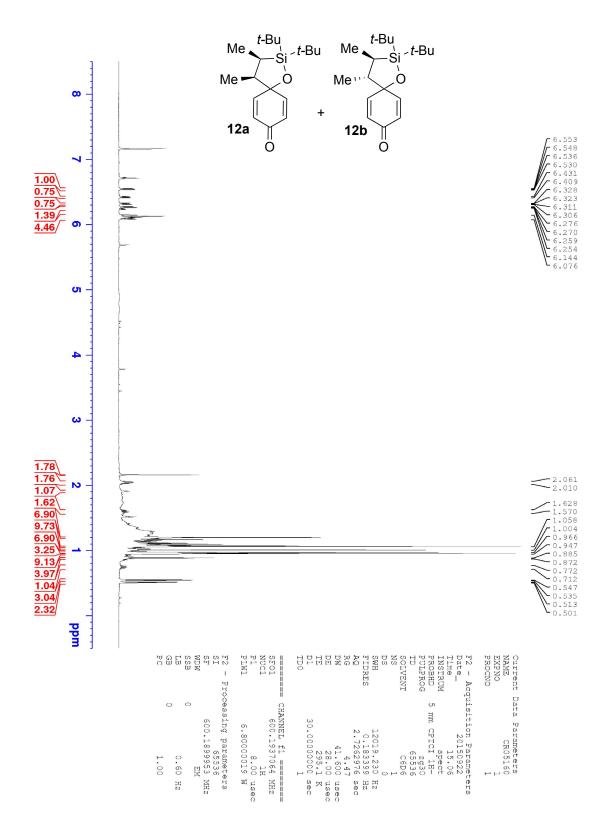


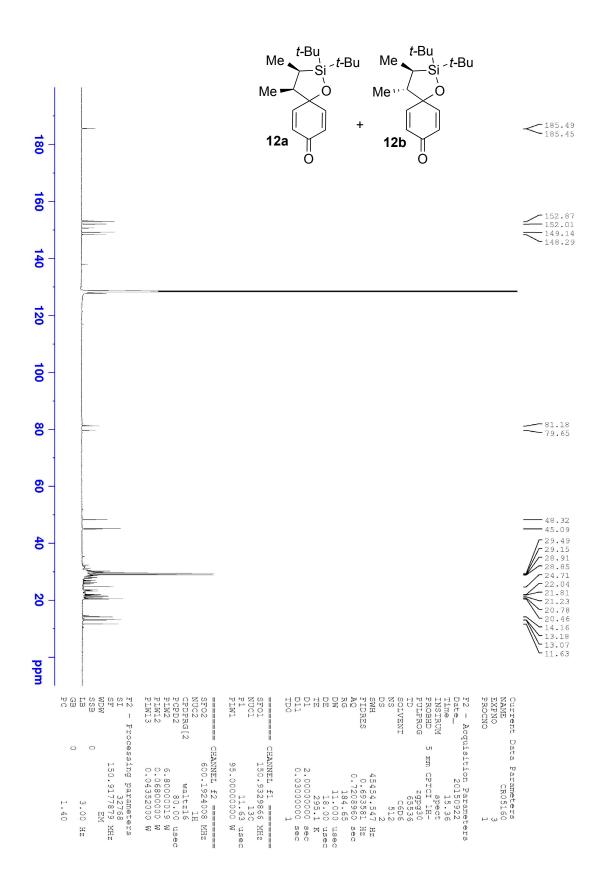


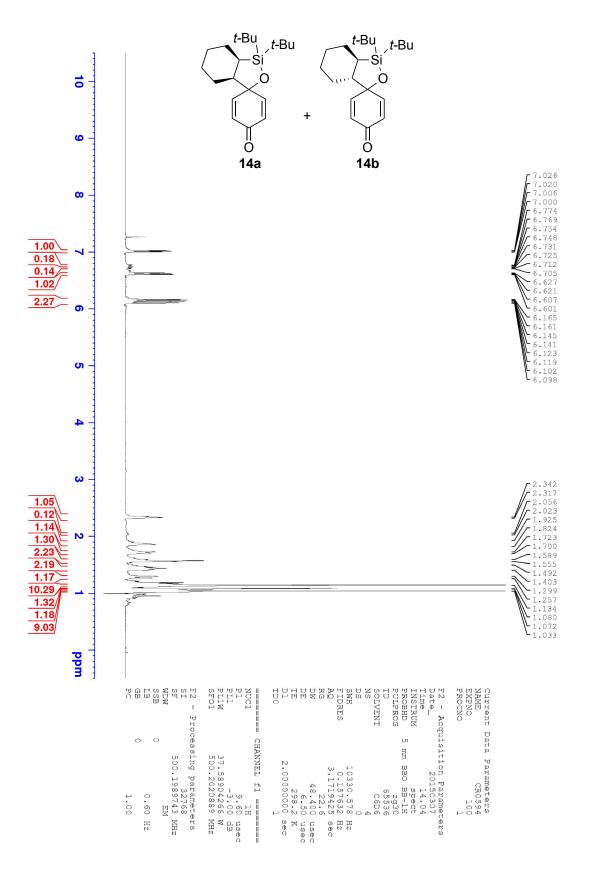


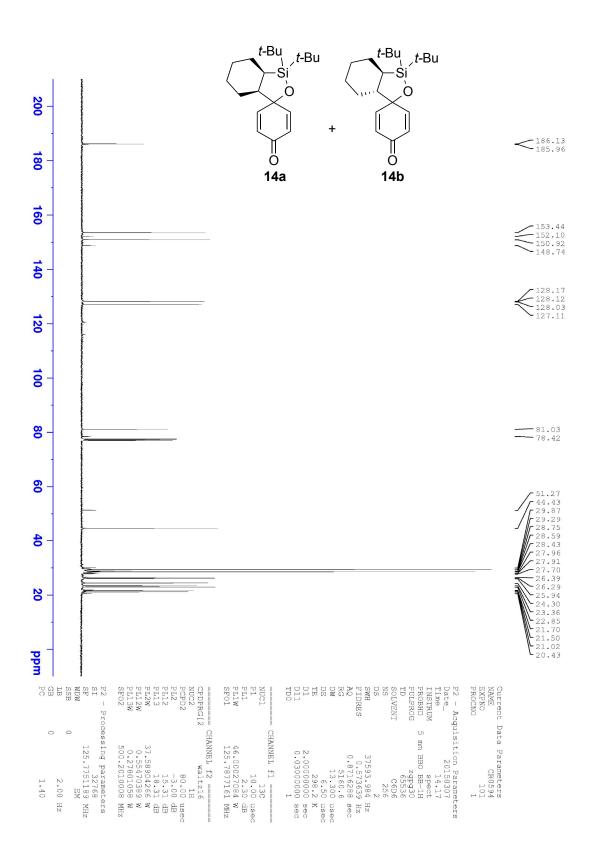


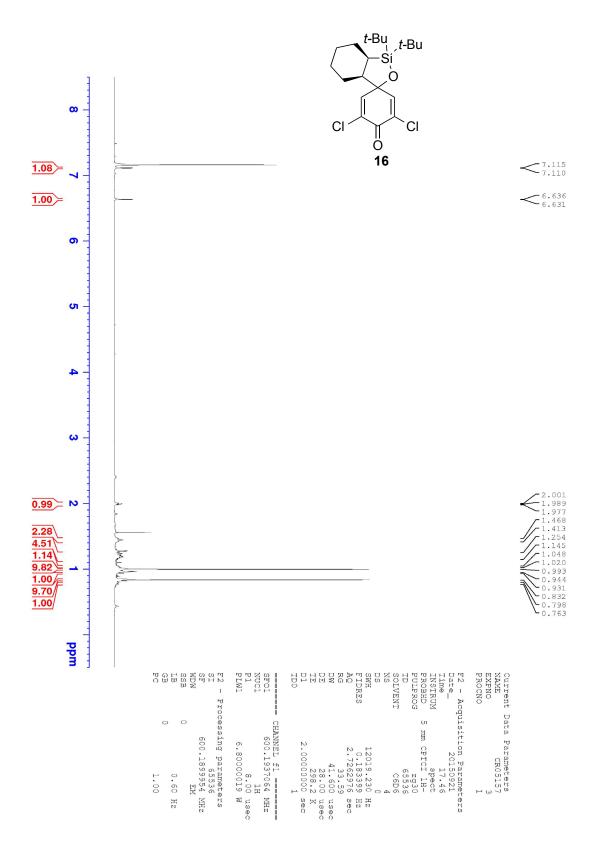


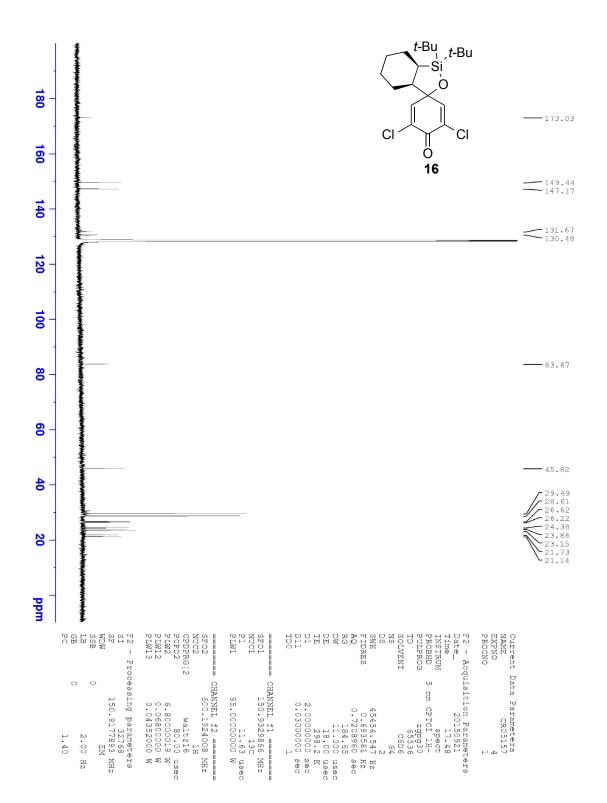


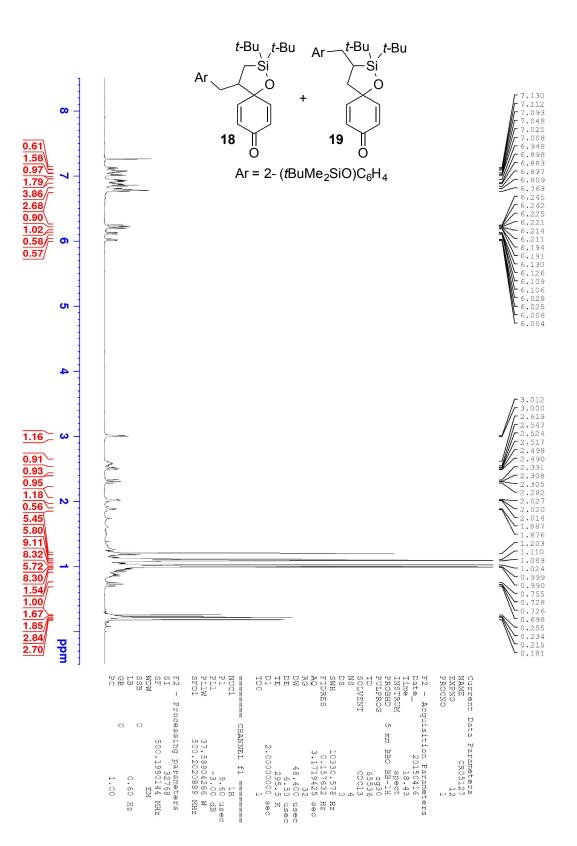


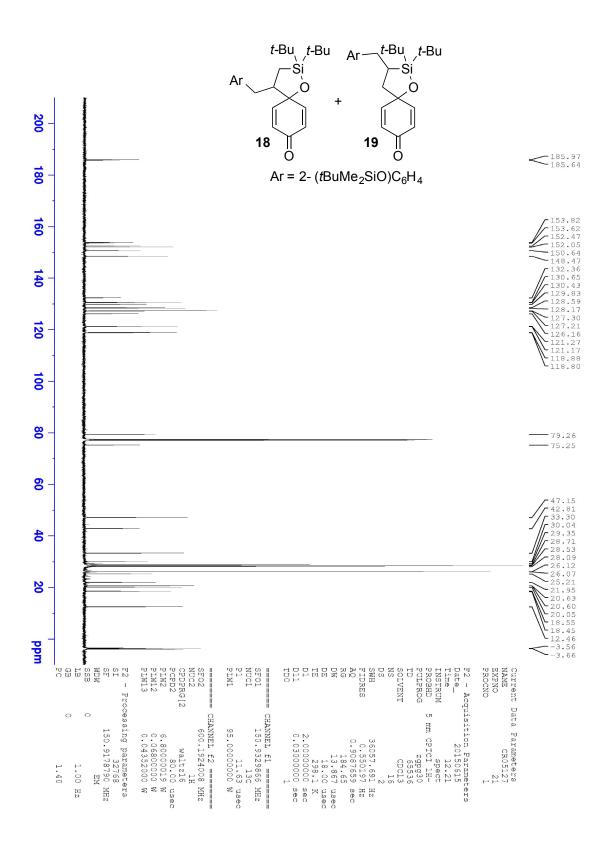


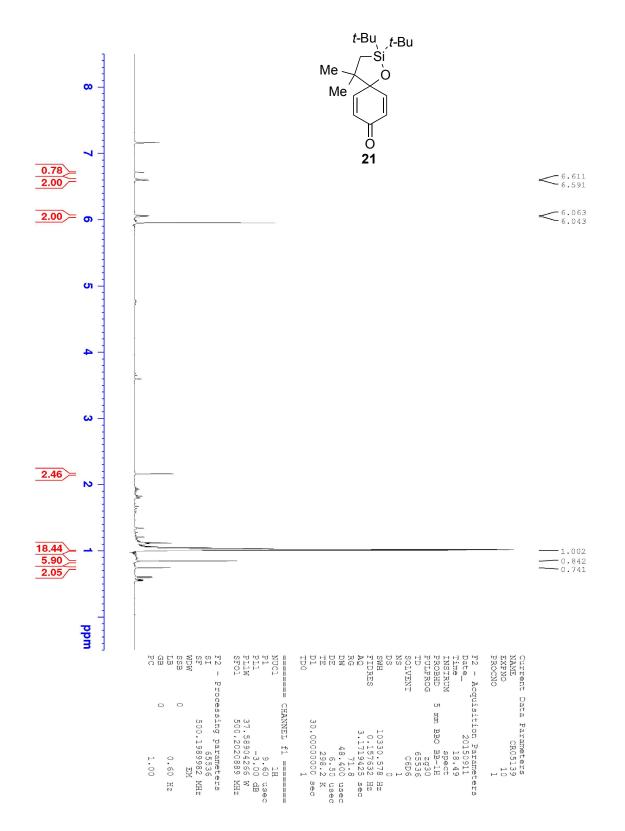


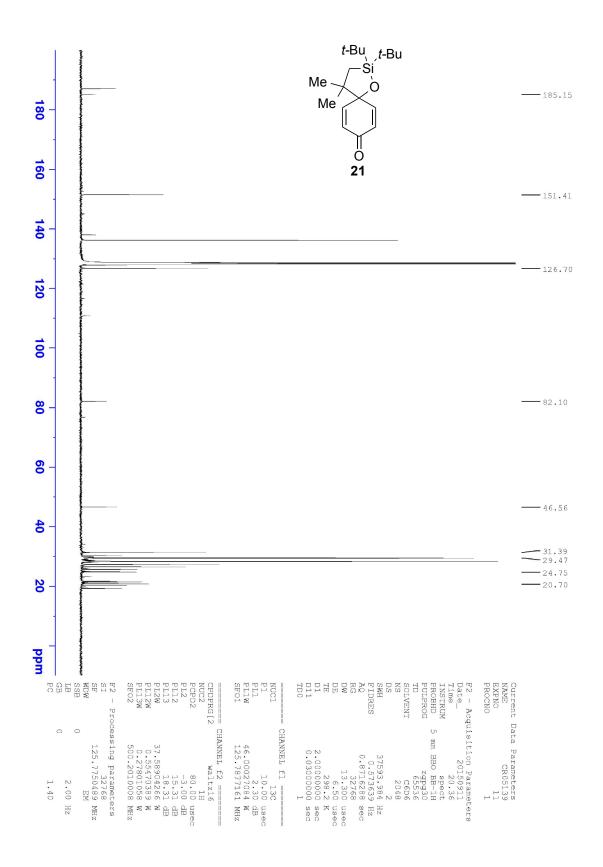


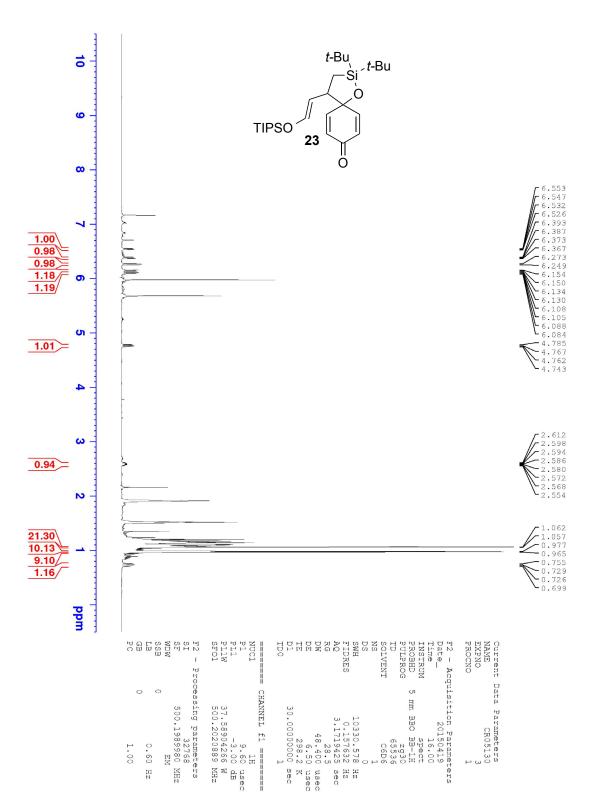


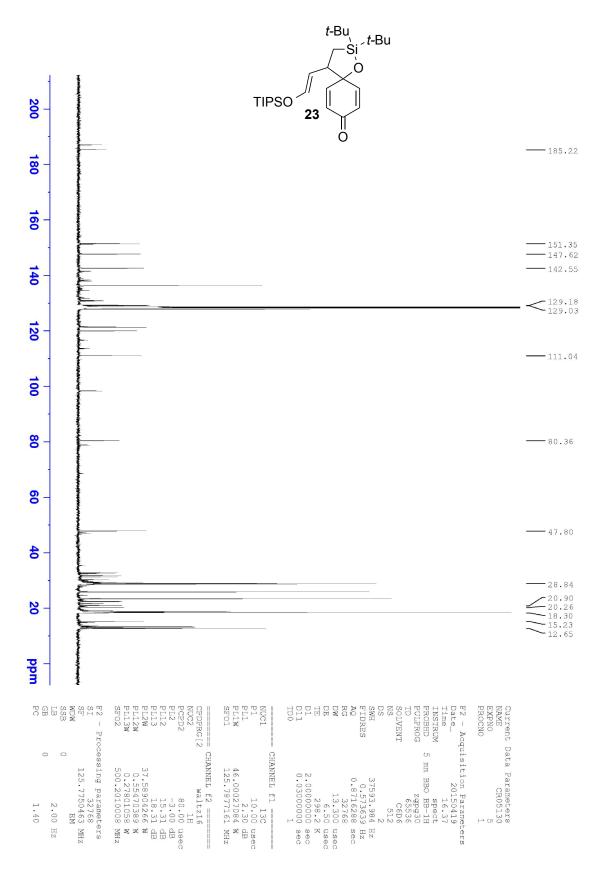


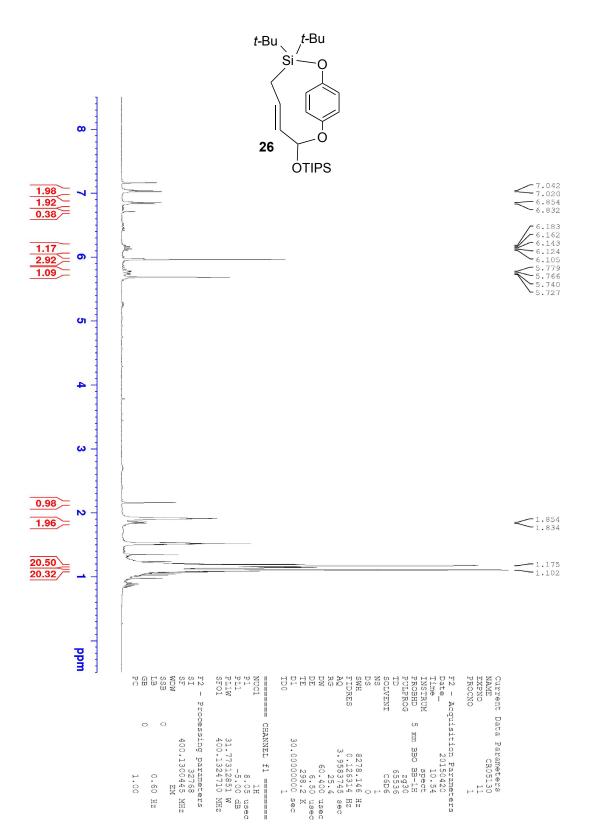


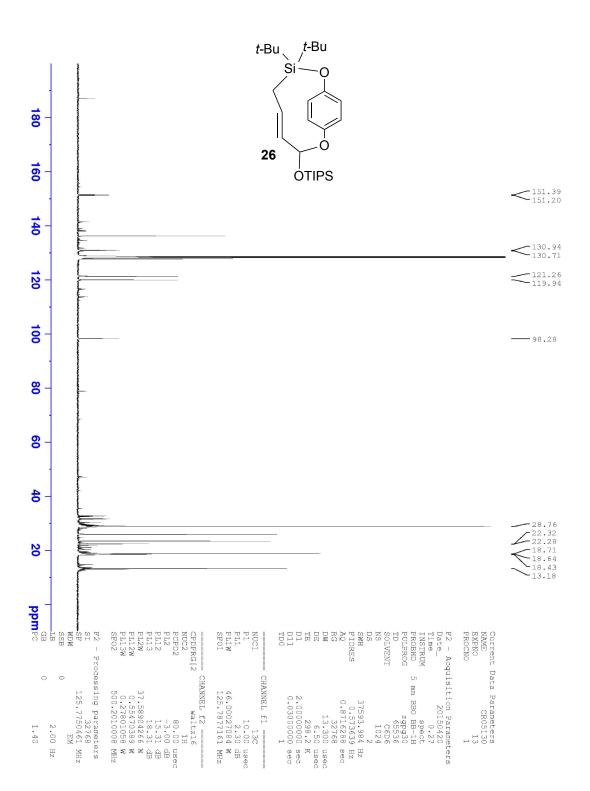


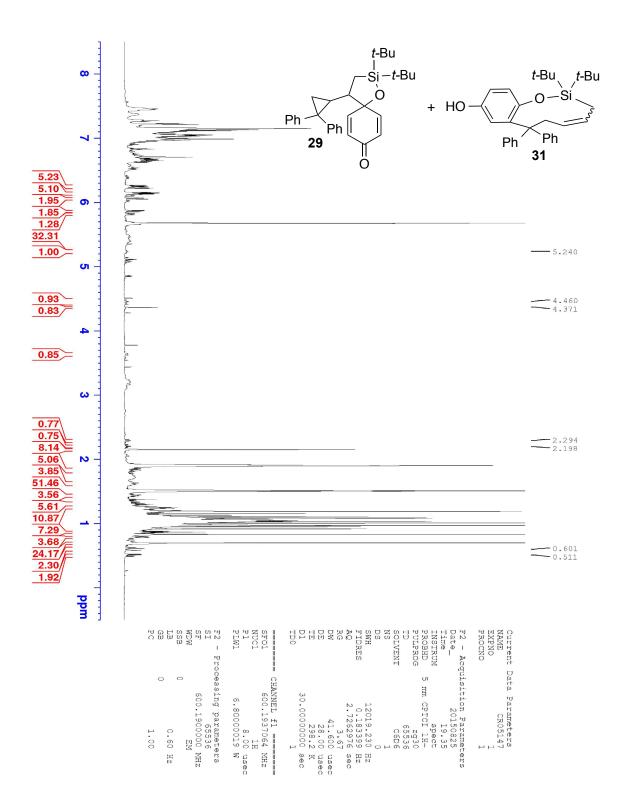


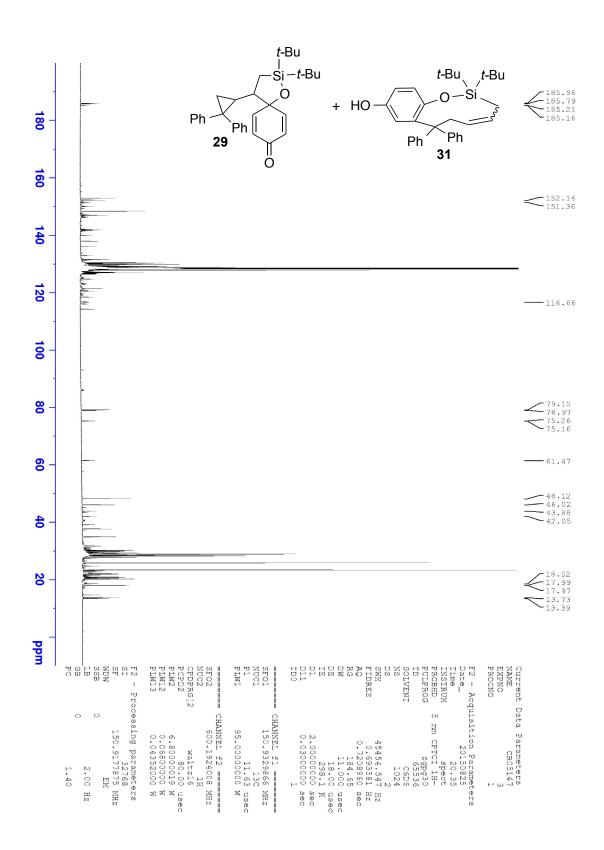












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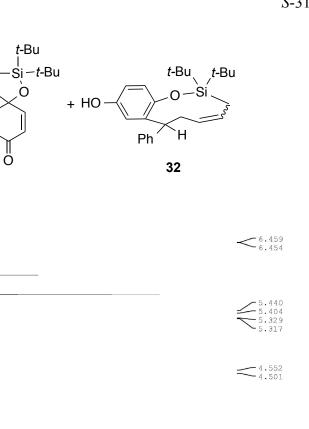
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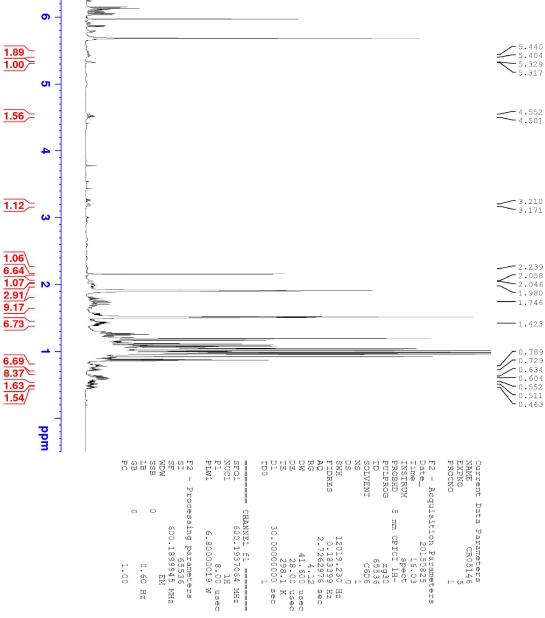
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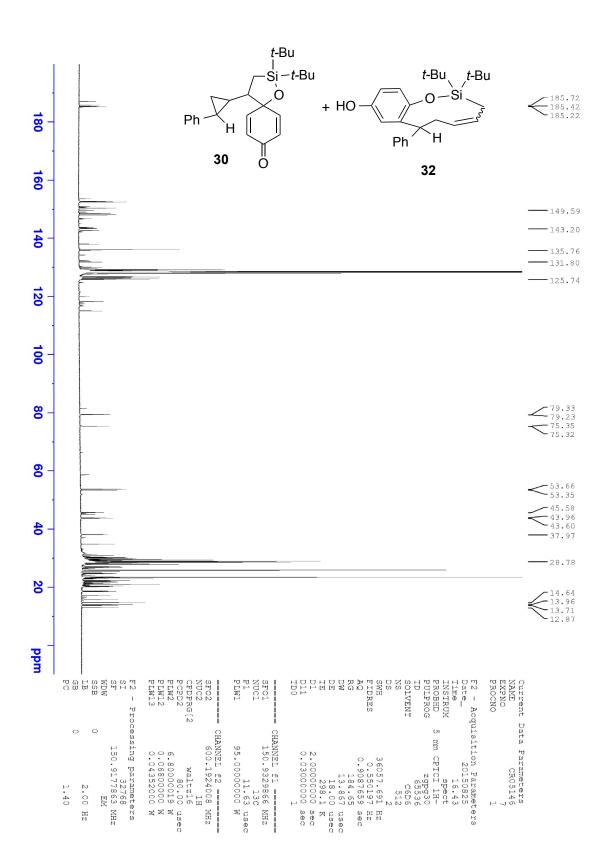


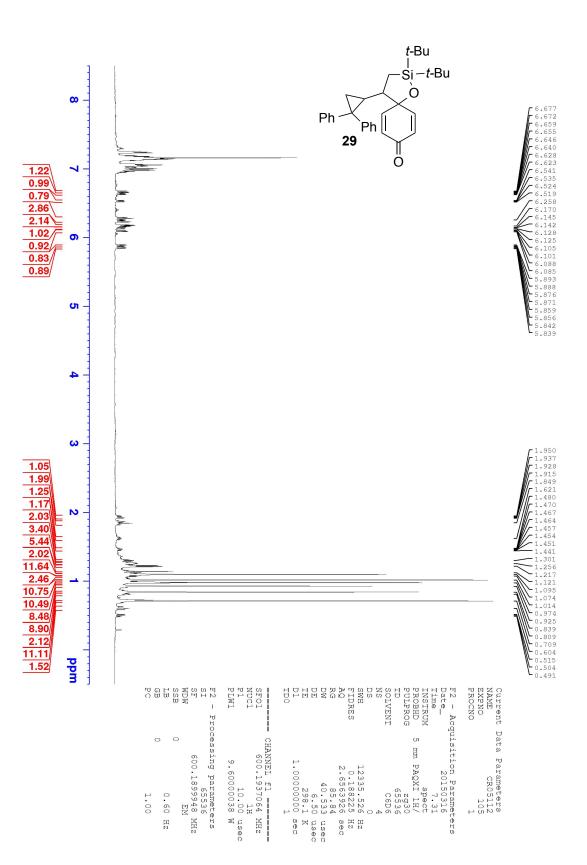
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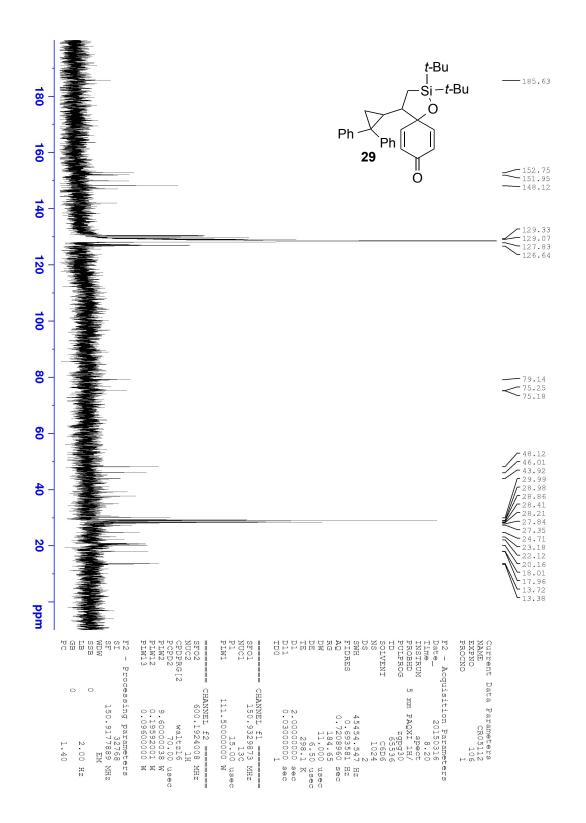
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S-34

