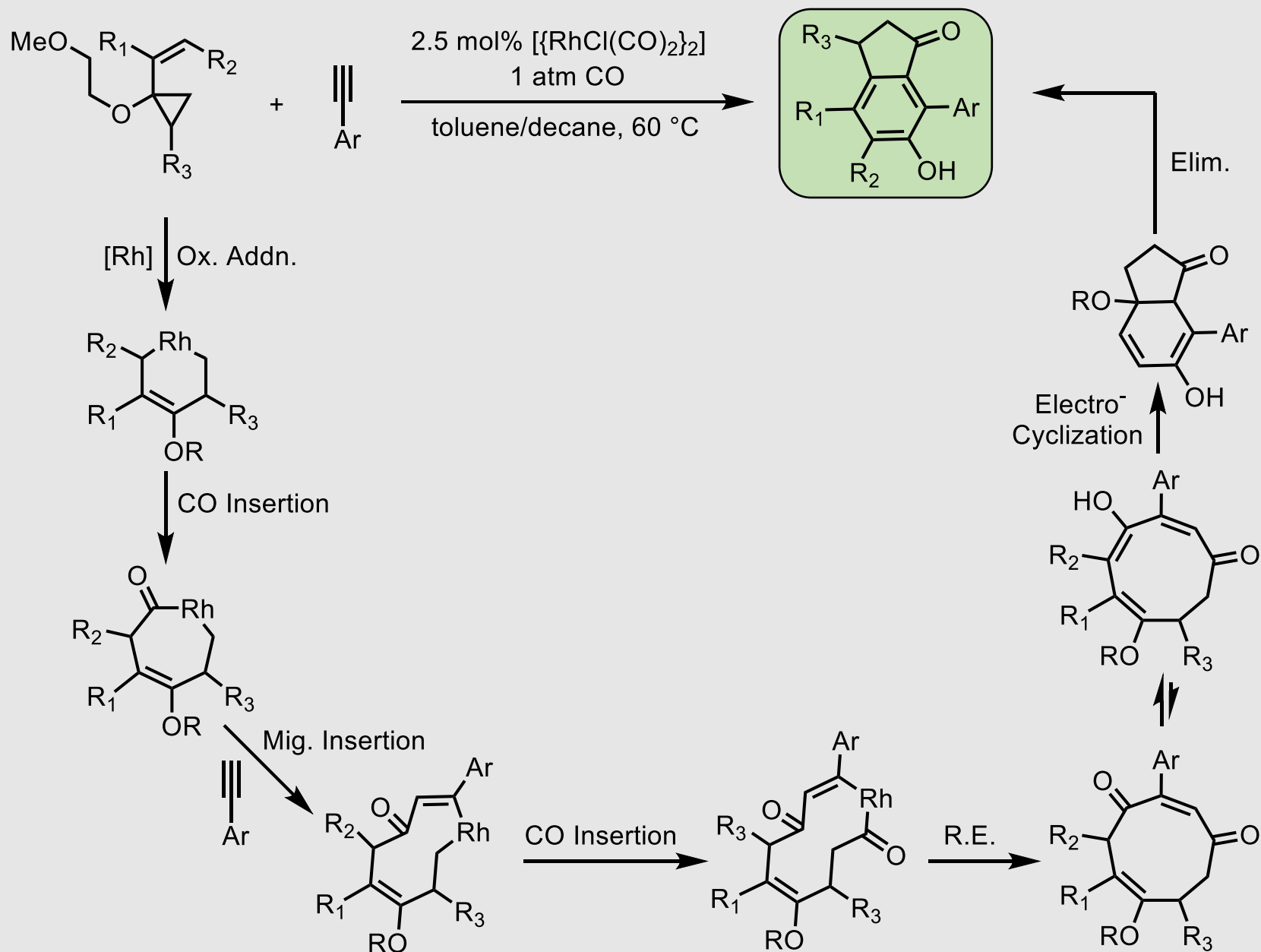
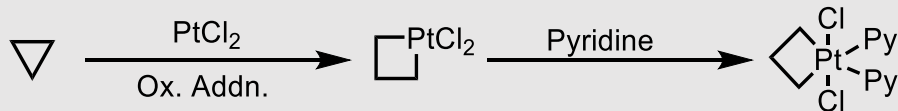


Inspiring Creativity



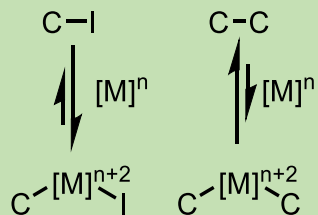
C-C Bond Activation Fundamentals

Isolation of First Metallocyclobutane from Direct C-C Activation



Tipper, C. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1955**, 2043.

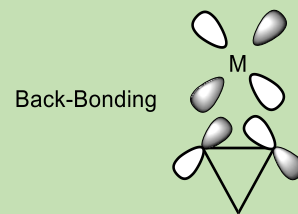
Thermodynamic Challenges With C-C Bond Activation



“Bond energies of C—C σ -bonds are often much larger than those of metal-carbon (M—C) bonds”

Murakami, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 13759.

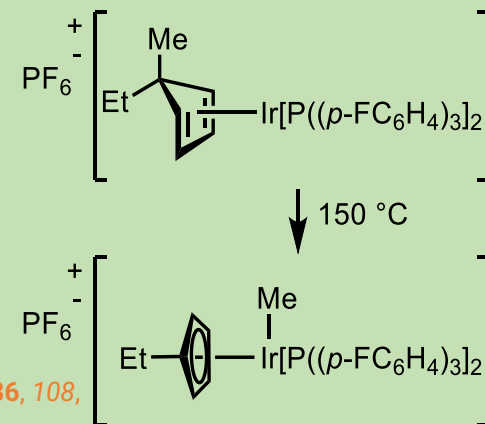
Ring Strain



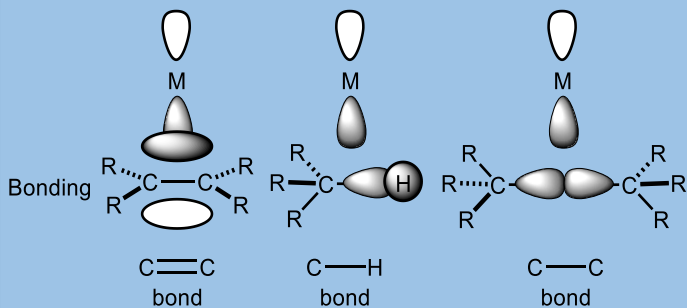
Ring Strain ~ 29.0 kcal/mol

Crabtree, R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1986**, *108*, 7222.

Aromatization



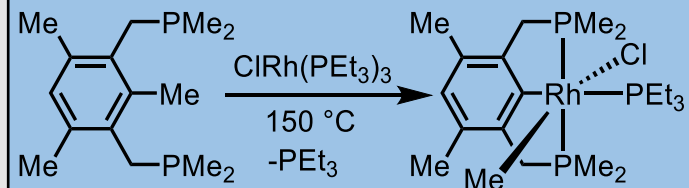
Kinetic Challenges With C-C Bond Activation



“The σ -orbital of a C—C single bond possesses high directionality along the bond axis. Moreover, there are several substituents on both ends, which sterically prevent the approach of metal orbitals.”

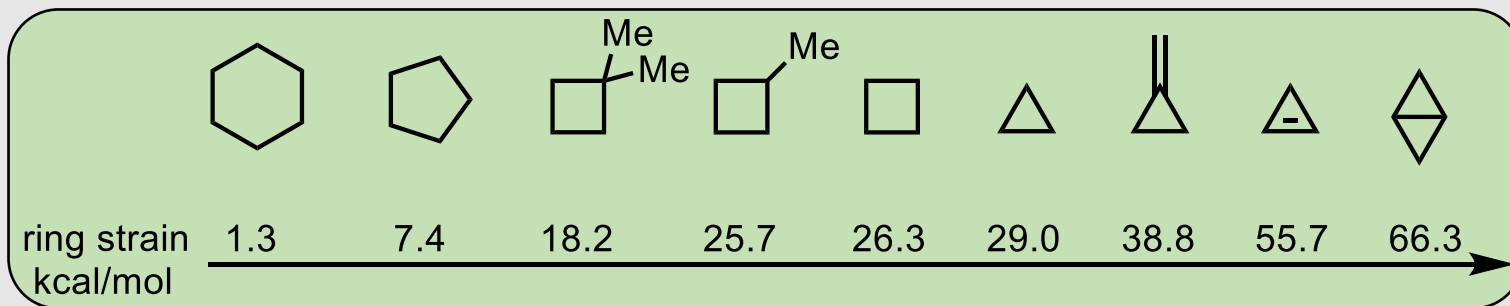
Murakami, M. *Cleavage of C-C Single Bonds by Transition Metals*, **2016**.

Directing Group Phenomena



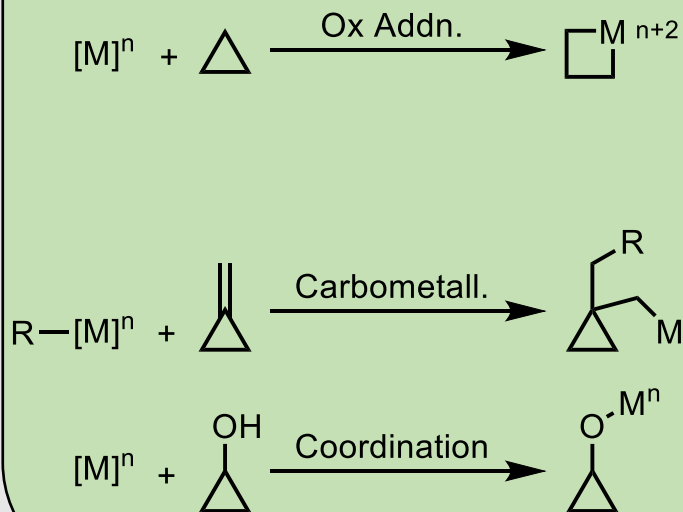
Milstein, D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, *117*, 9774.

Common Modes of C-C Bond Cleavage

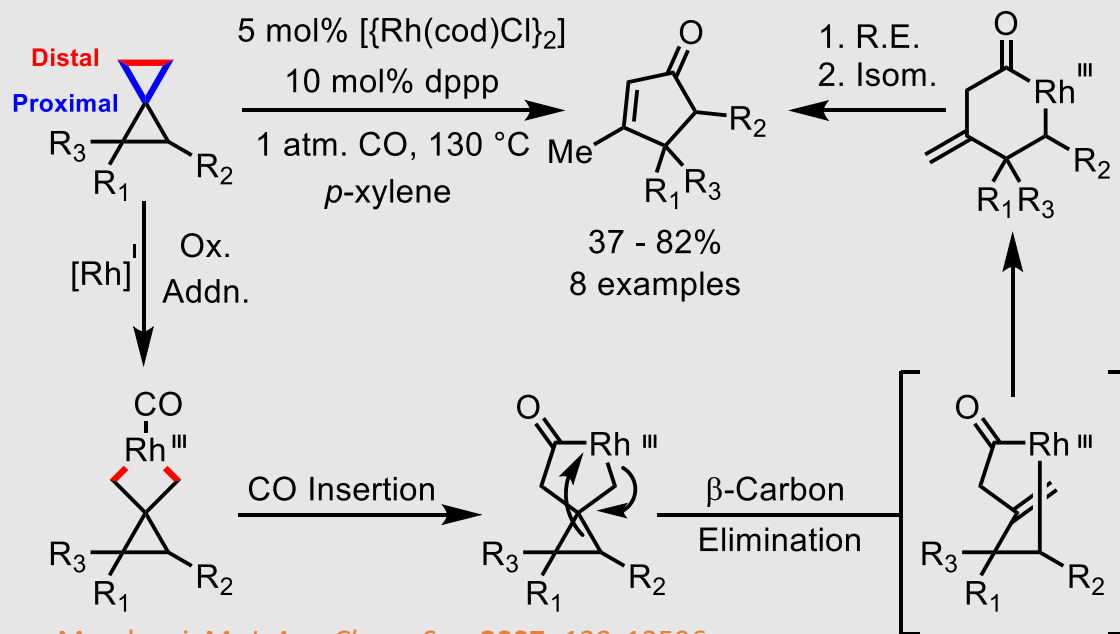


Cramer, *N. Chem. Rev.* **2015**, *115*, 9410.

Examples of Cleavage:



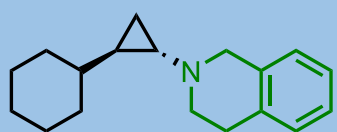
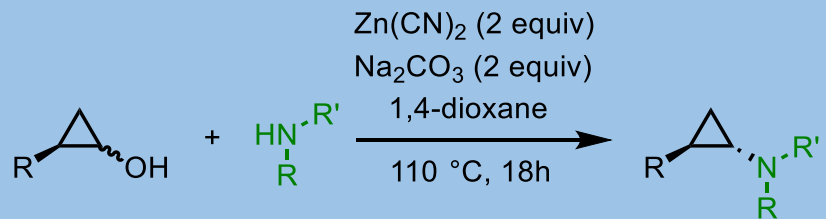
Cramer, *N. Chem. Rev.* **2015**, *115*, 9410.



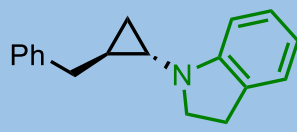
Murakami, *M. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 12596.

Cramer, *N. Chem. Rev.* **2015**, *115*, 9410.

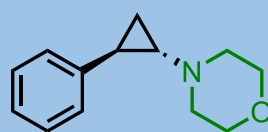
Cyclopropanol C-C Bond Cleavage Examples



75%, > 20:1 d.r.



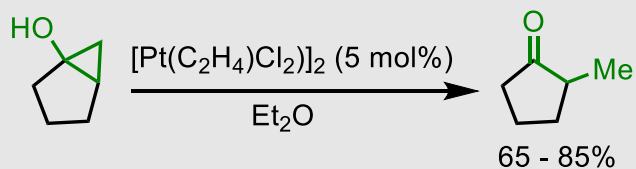
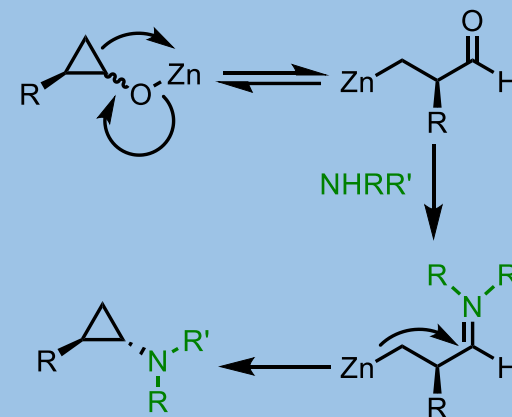
87%, > 20:1 d.r.



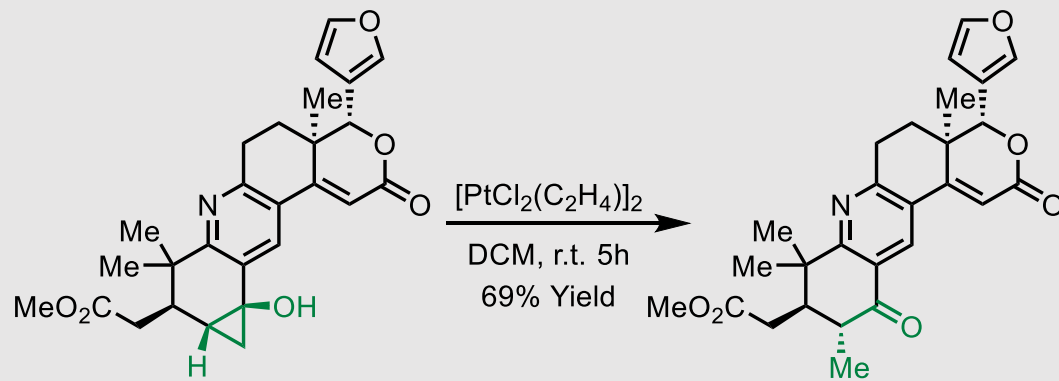
64%, 7:1 d.r.

Rousseaux, S. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 9, 11357.

Likely Mechanism



65 - 85%



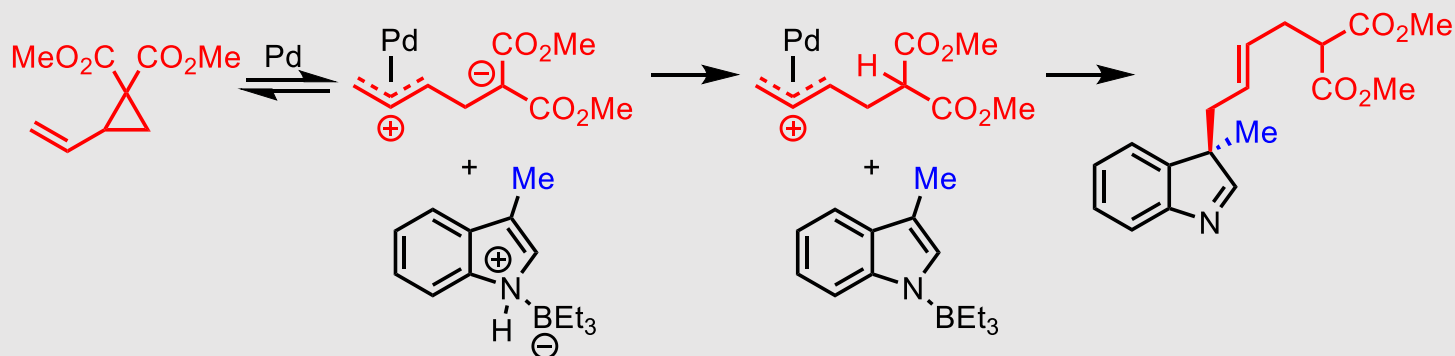
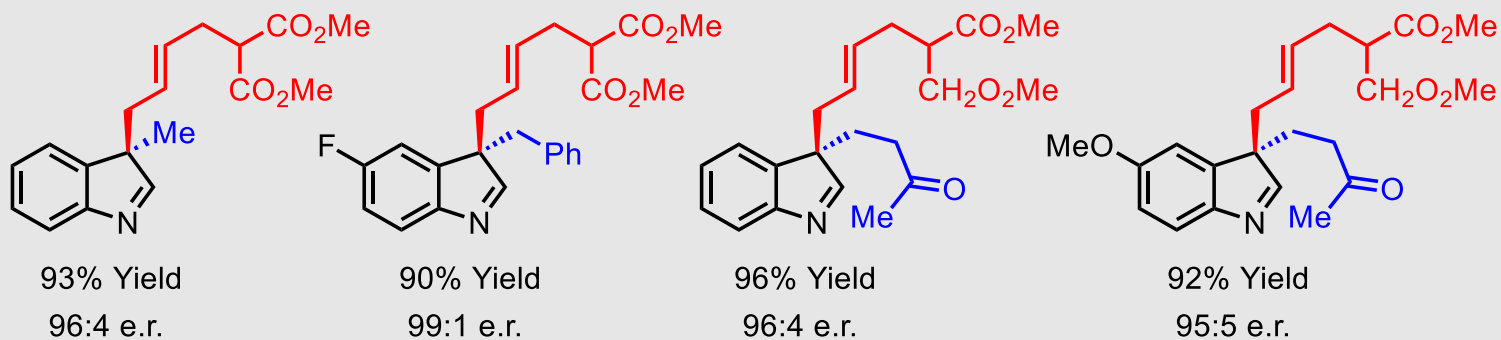
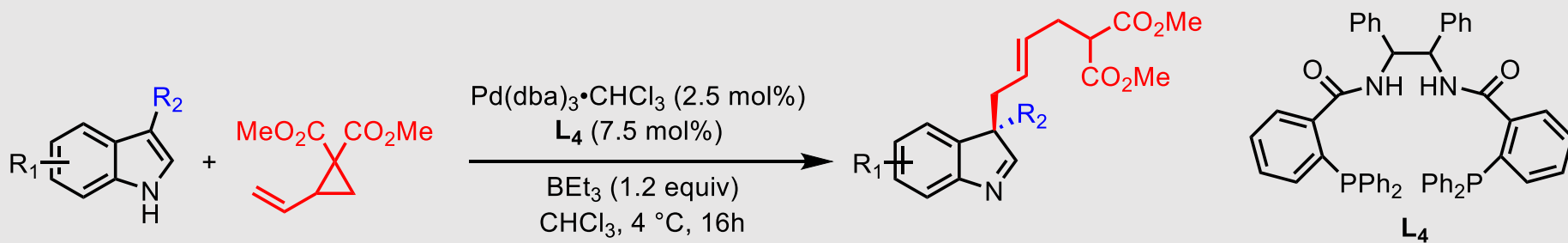
69% Yield

xylogranatopyridine B

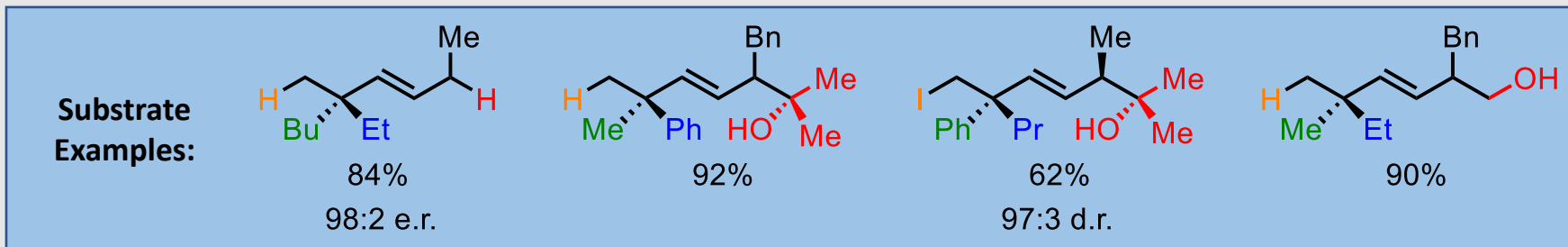
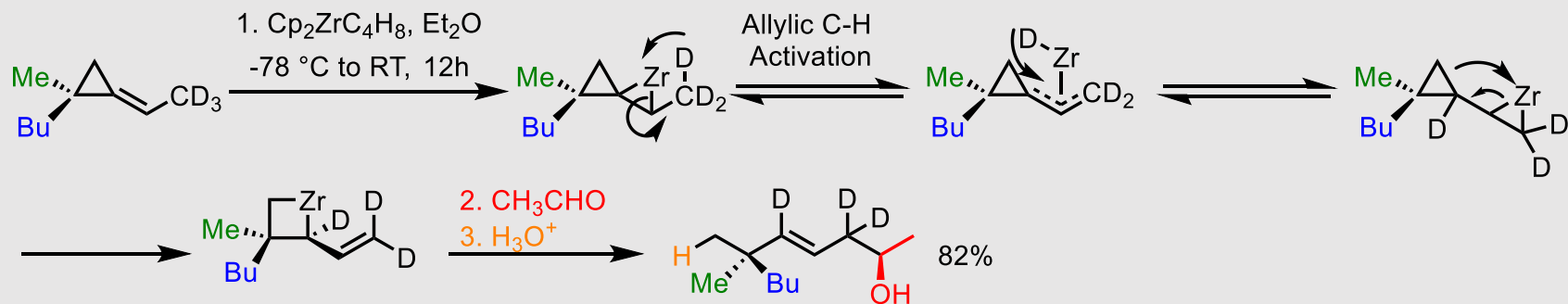
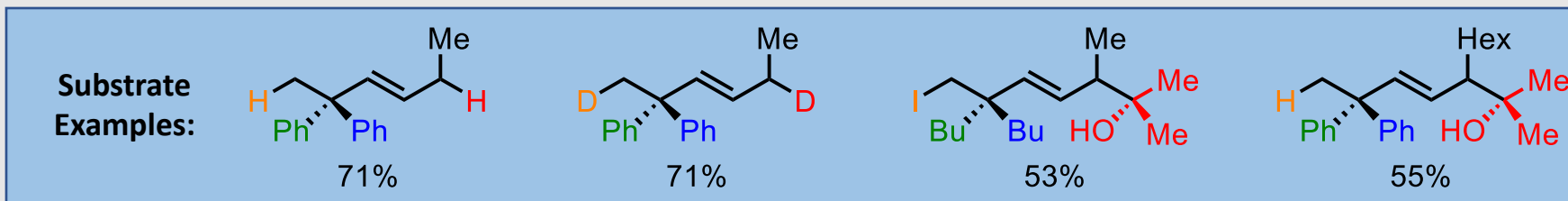
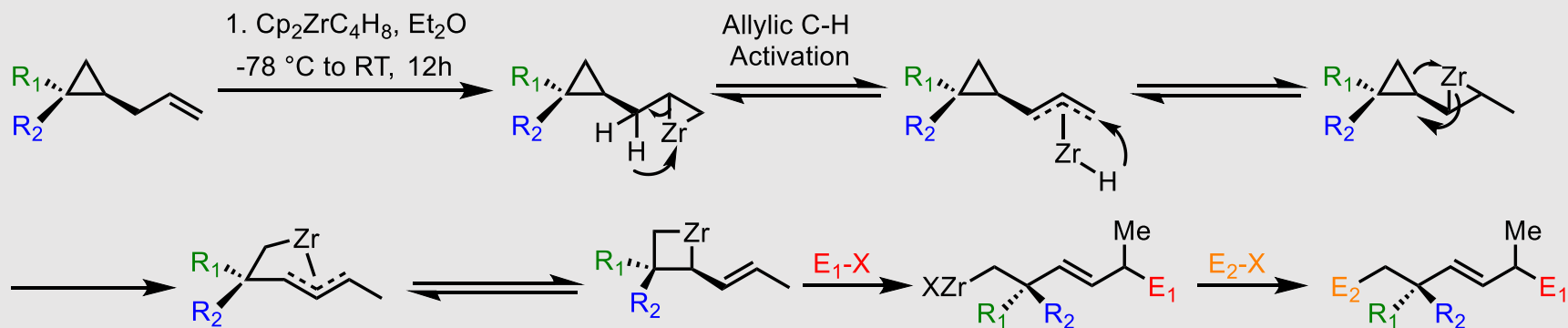
Jennings, P. *Organometallics*, **1996**, *15*, 3902.

Newhouse, T. J. *Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2018**, *140*, 2062.

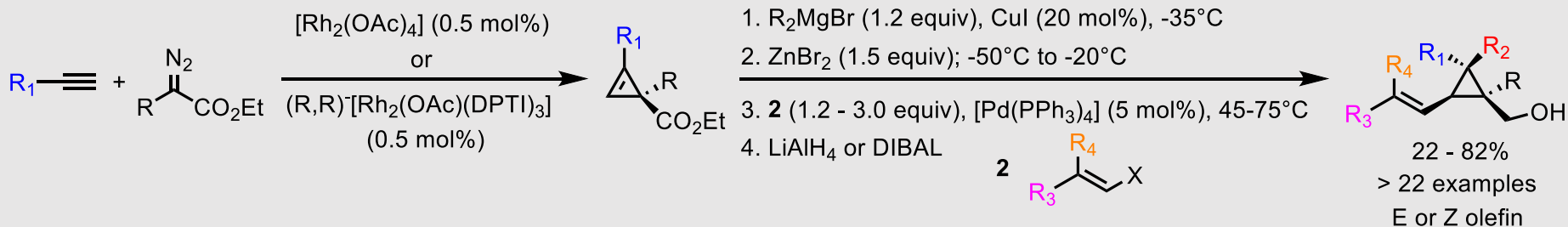
Vinyl Cyclopropane (VCP) Reactivity



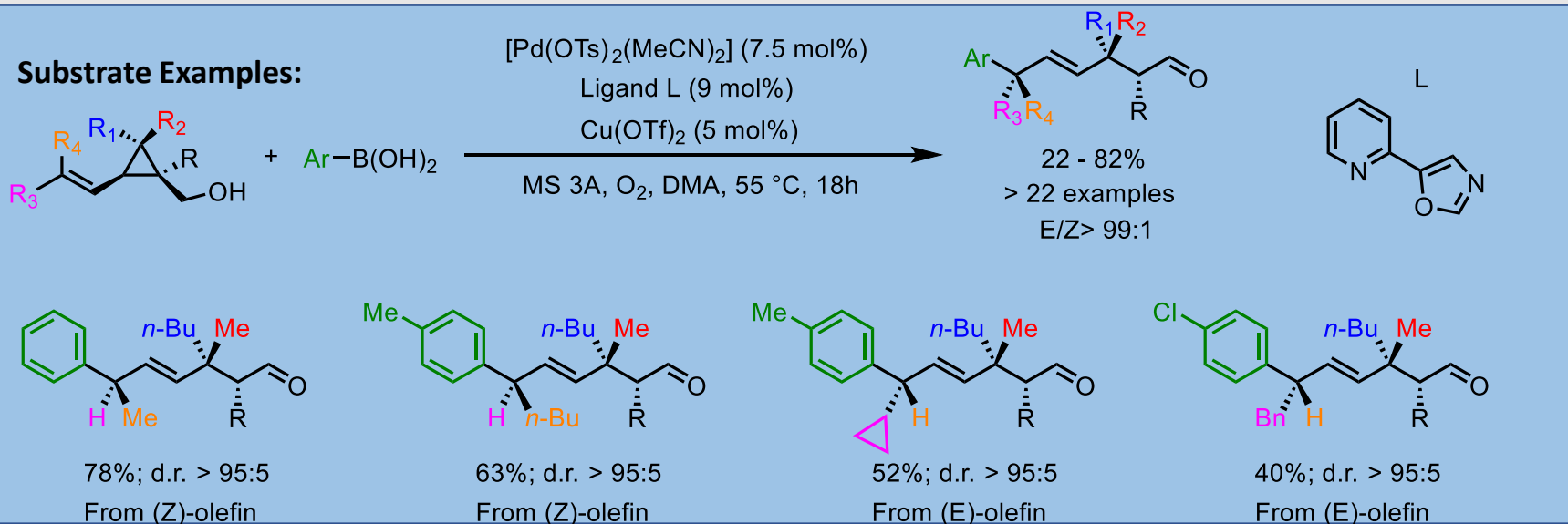
Approaches to Acyclic Quaternary Carbons



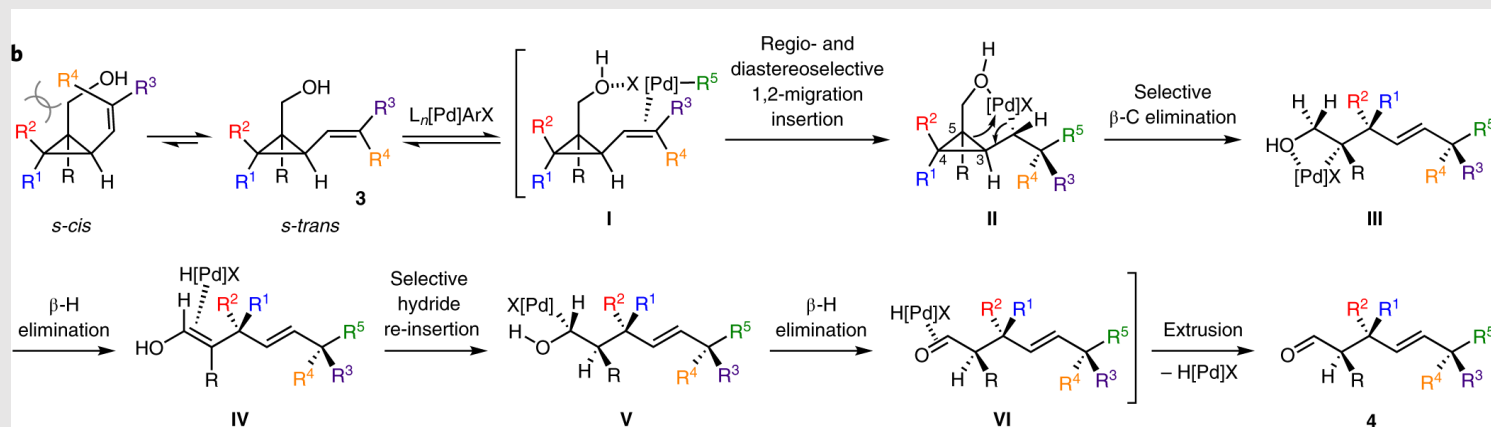
Approaches to Acyclic Quaternary Carbons



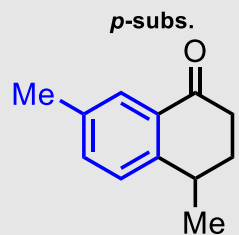
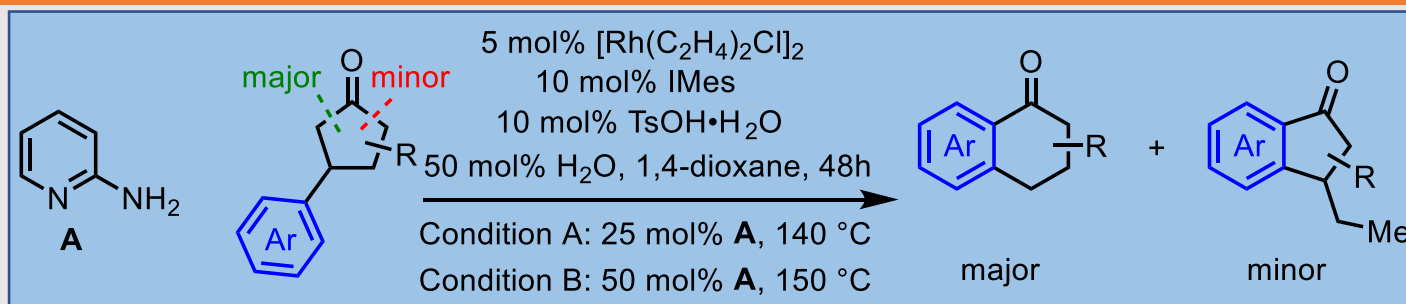
Substrate Examples:



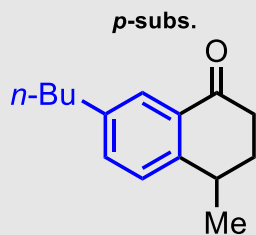
Rationale:



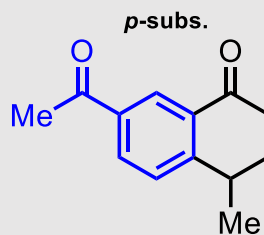
Catalytic Activation of Unstrained Cyclopentanones



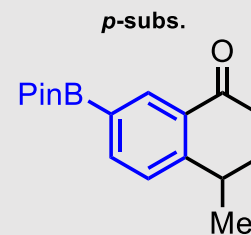
Condition A
64% (> 10:1)



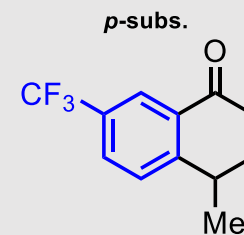
Condition A
65% (> 10:1)



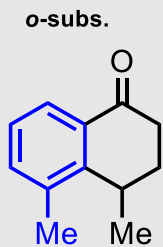
Condition B
71% (> 10:1)



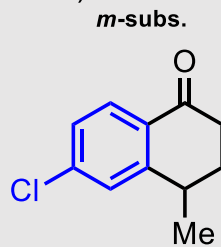
Condition A
45% (> 10:1)



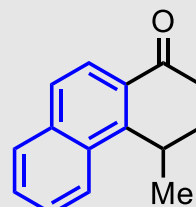
Condition B
73% (> 10:1)



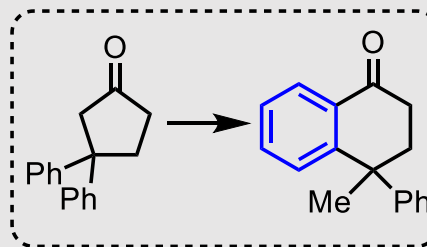
Condition A
70% (3.5:1)



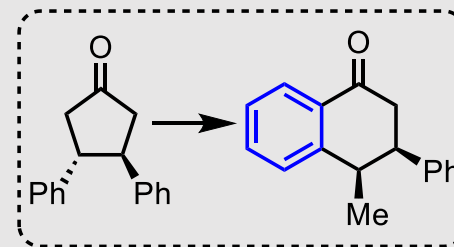
Condition B
63% (> 10:1)



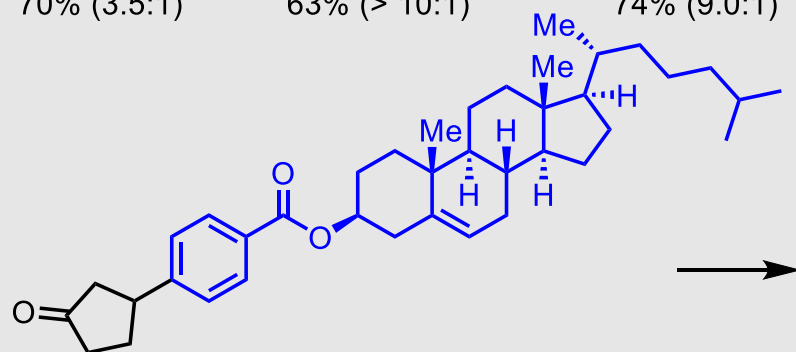
Condition B
74% (9.0:1)



Condition A
71% (8.0:1)

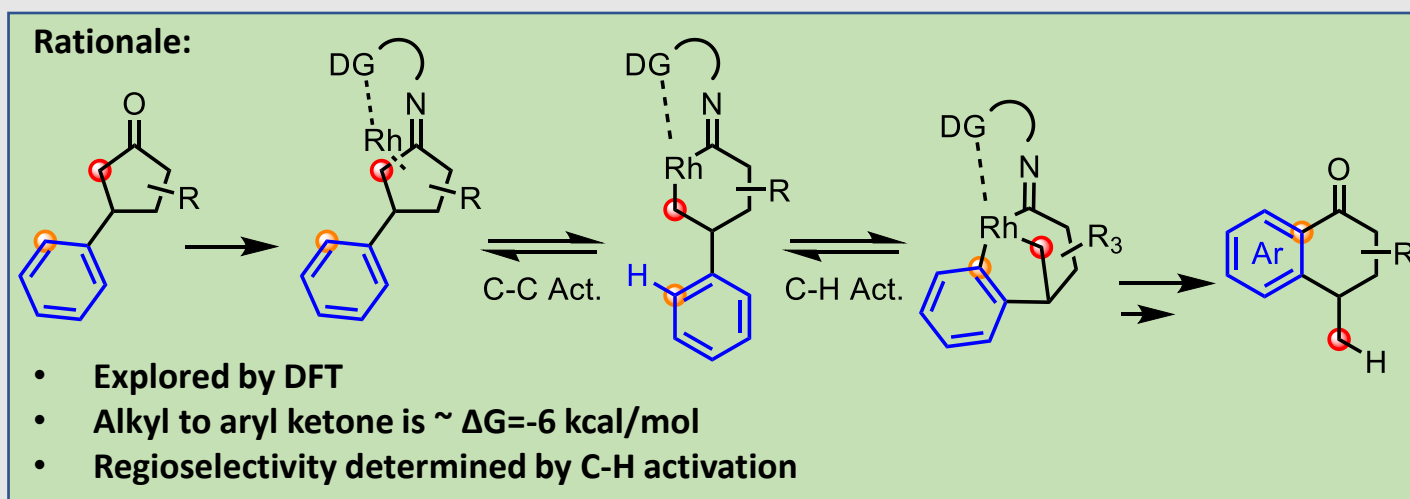
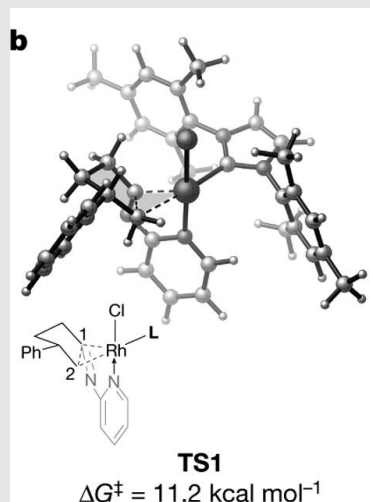
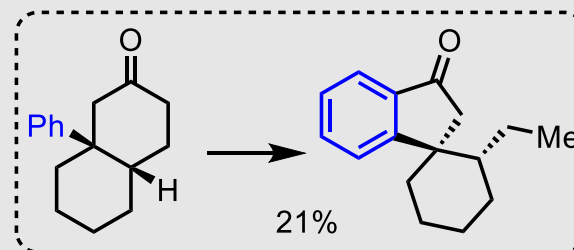
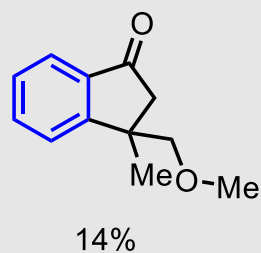
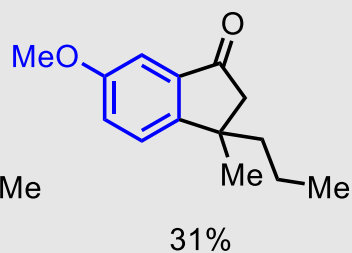
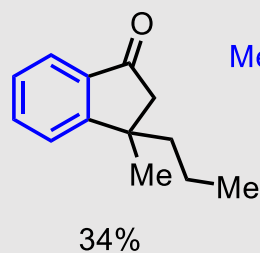
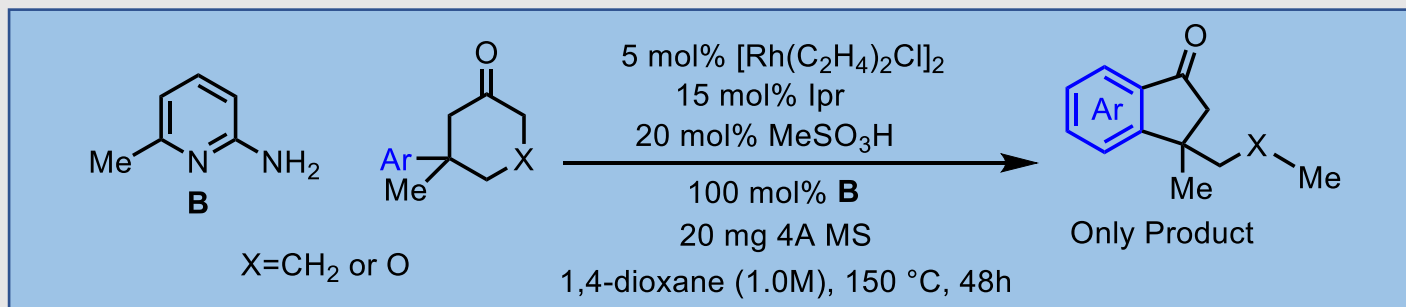


Condition A
44% (5.2:1)

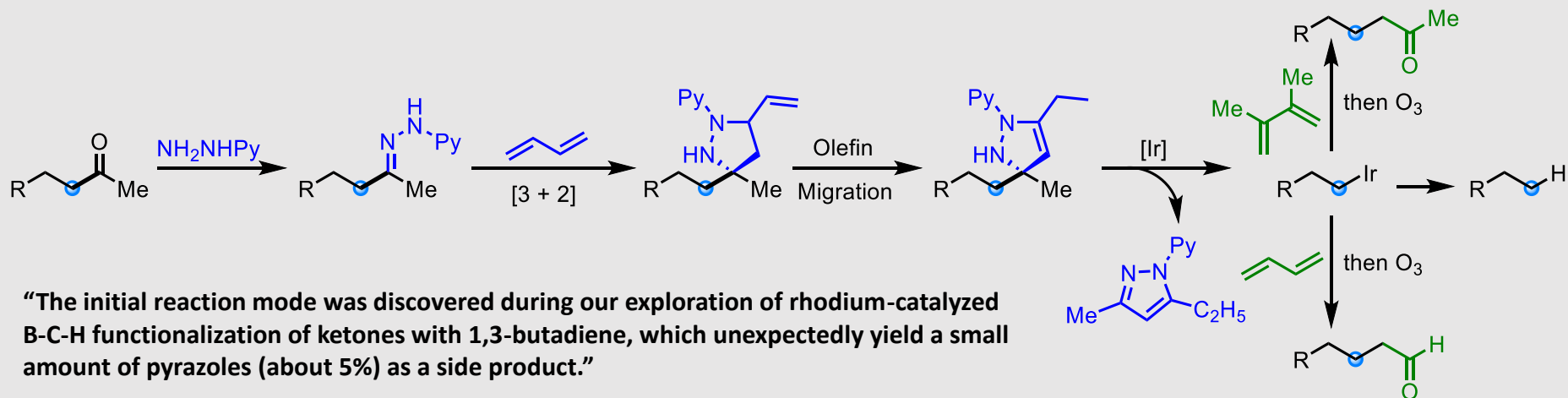


Condition B
72% (> 10:1)

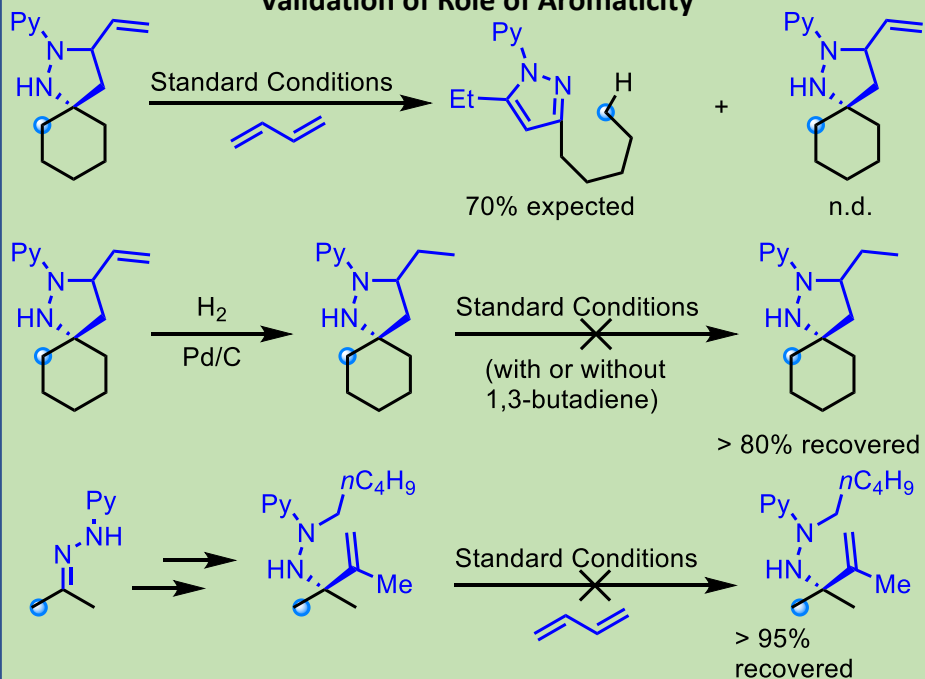
Catalytic Activation of Unstrained Cyclopentanones



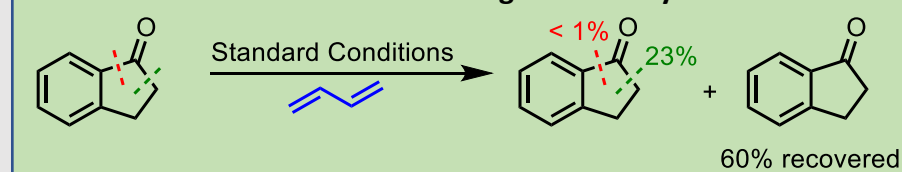
Deacylative Transformations of Unactivated Ketones



Validation of Role of Aromaticity

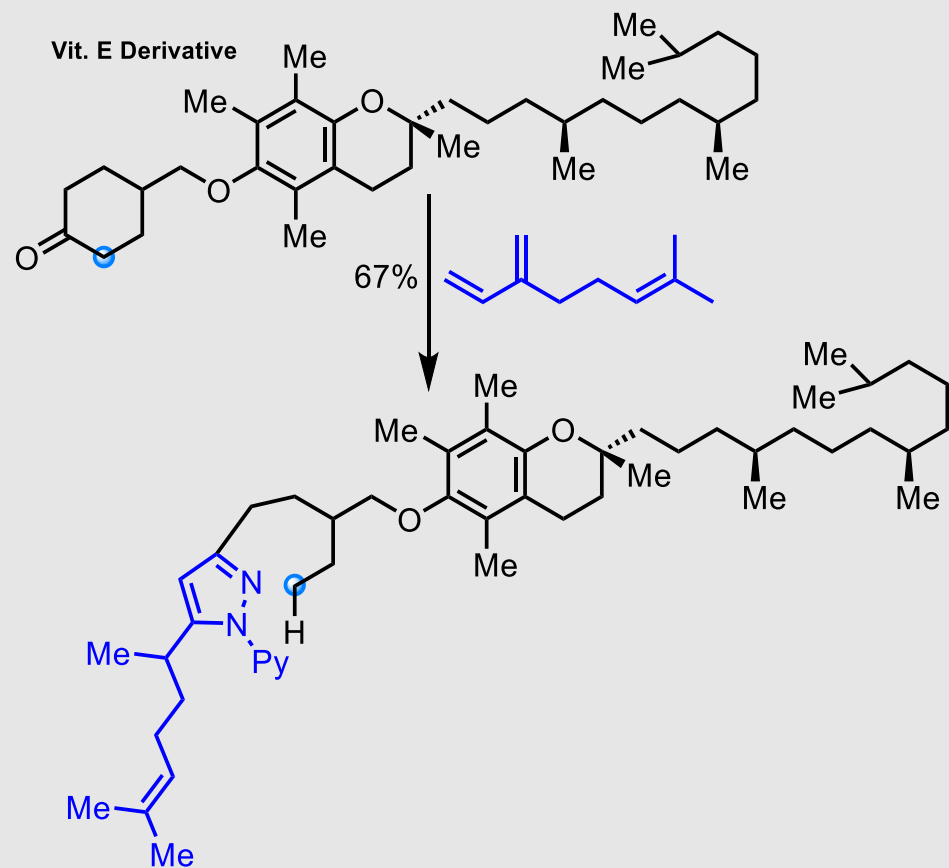
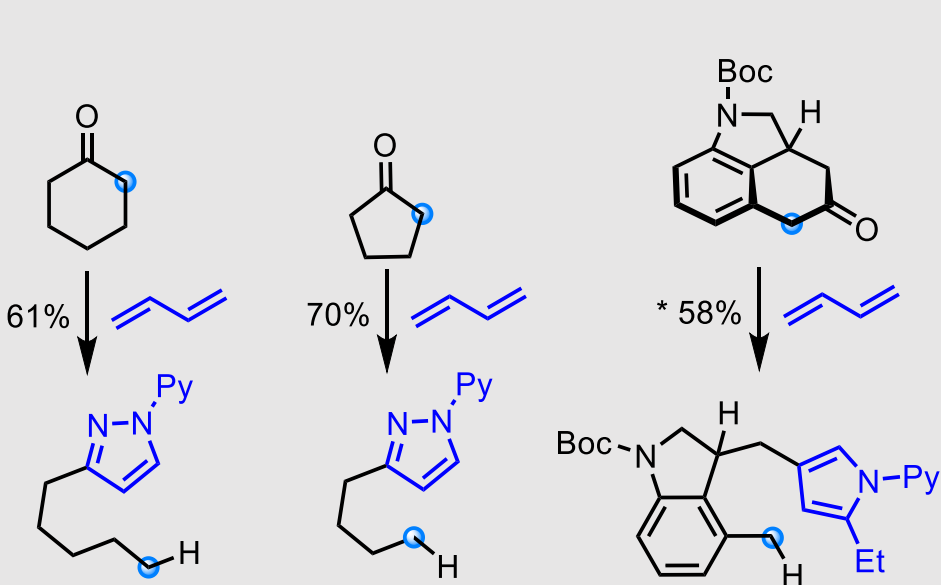
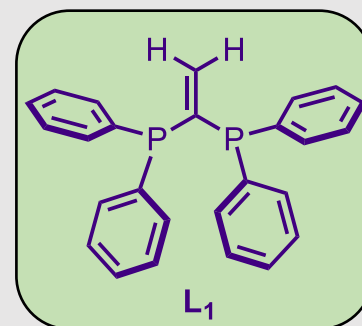
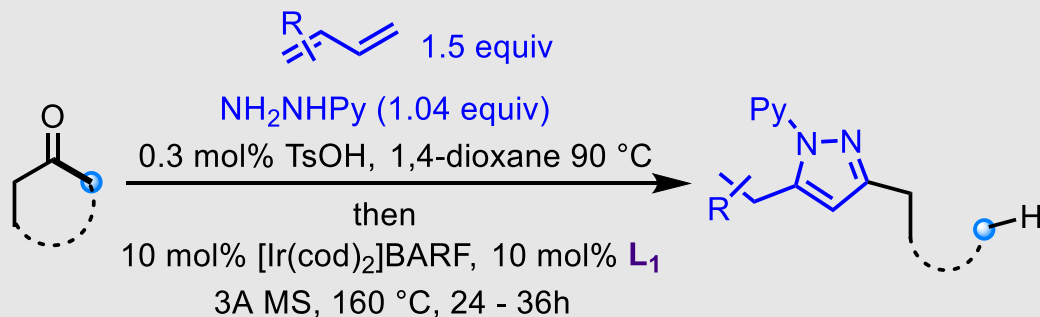


Evaluation of Cleavage Selectivity

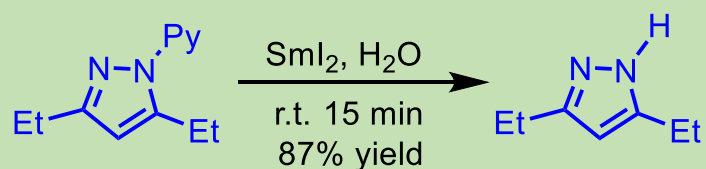


Deacylative Transformations of Unactivated Ketones

Pyrazole Synthesis from Cyclic Ketones

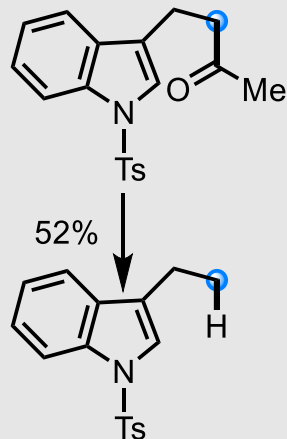
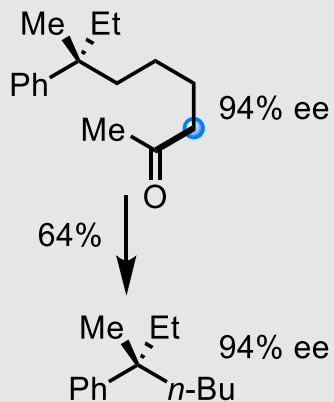
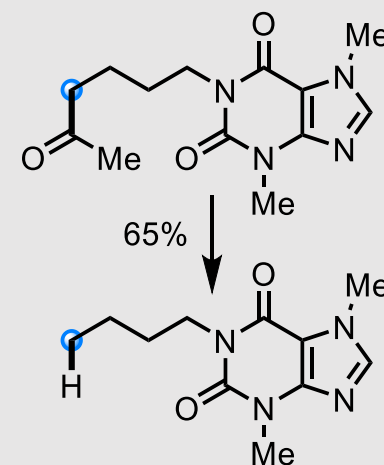
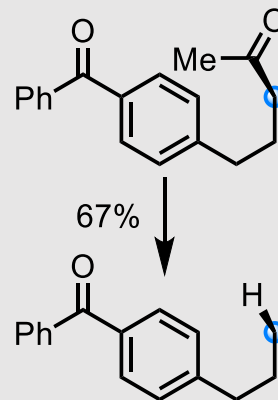
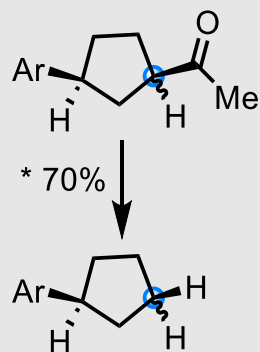
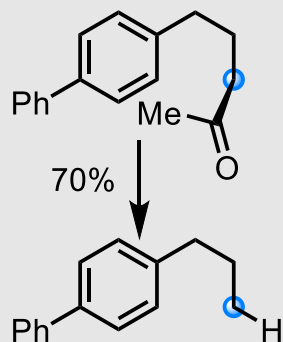
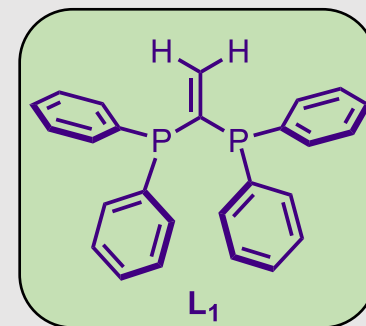
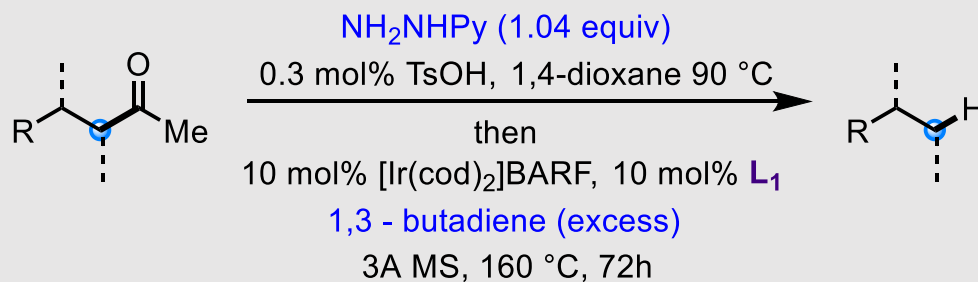


Pyrazole Deprotection



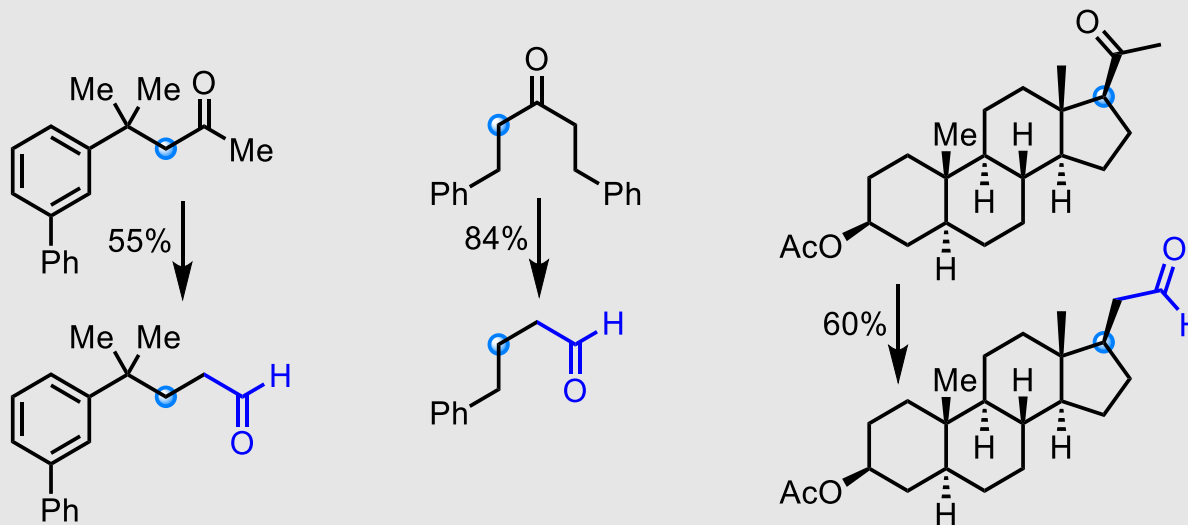
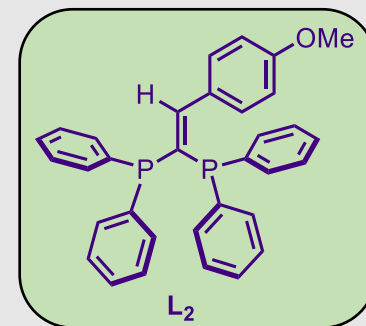
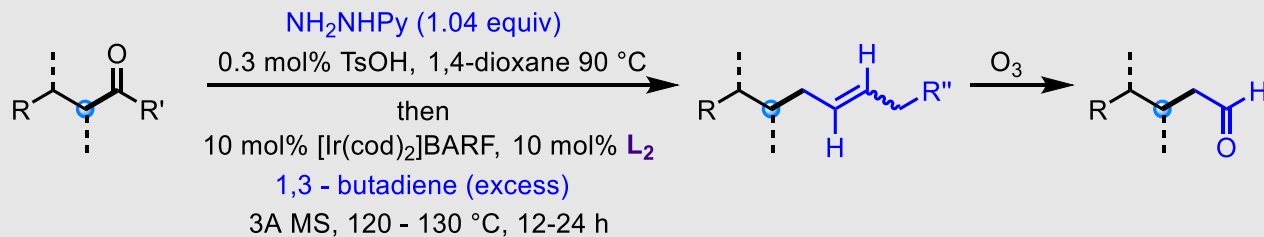
Deacylative Transformations of Unactivated Ketones

Deacylation of Methyl Ketones



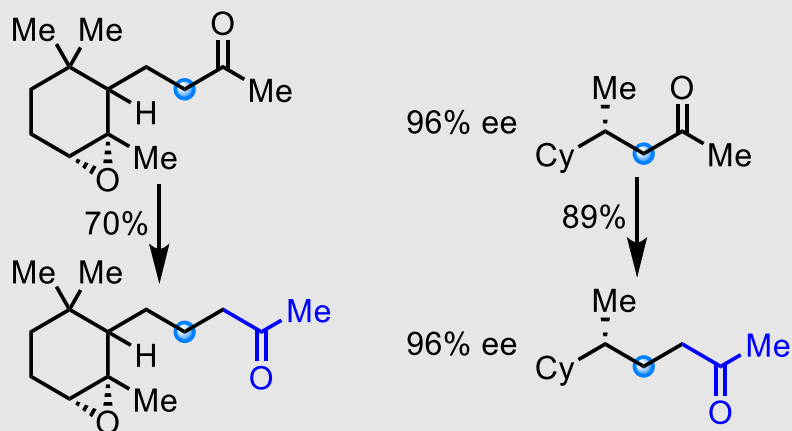
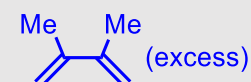
Deacylative Transformations of Unactivated Ketones

Formal 1,2-Oxo Migration



Homologation of Methyl Ketones

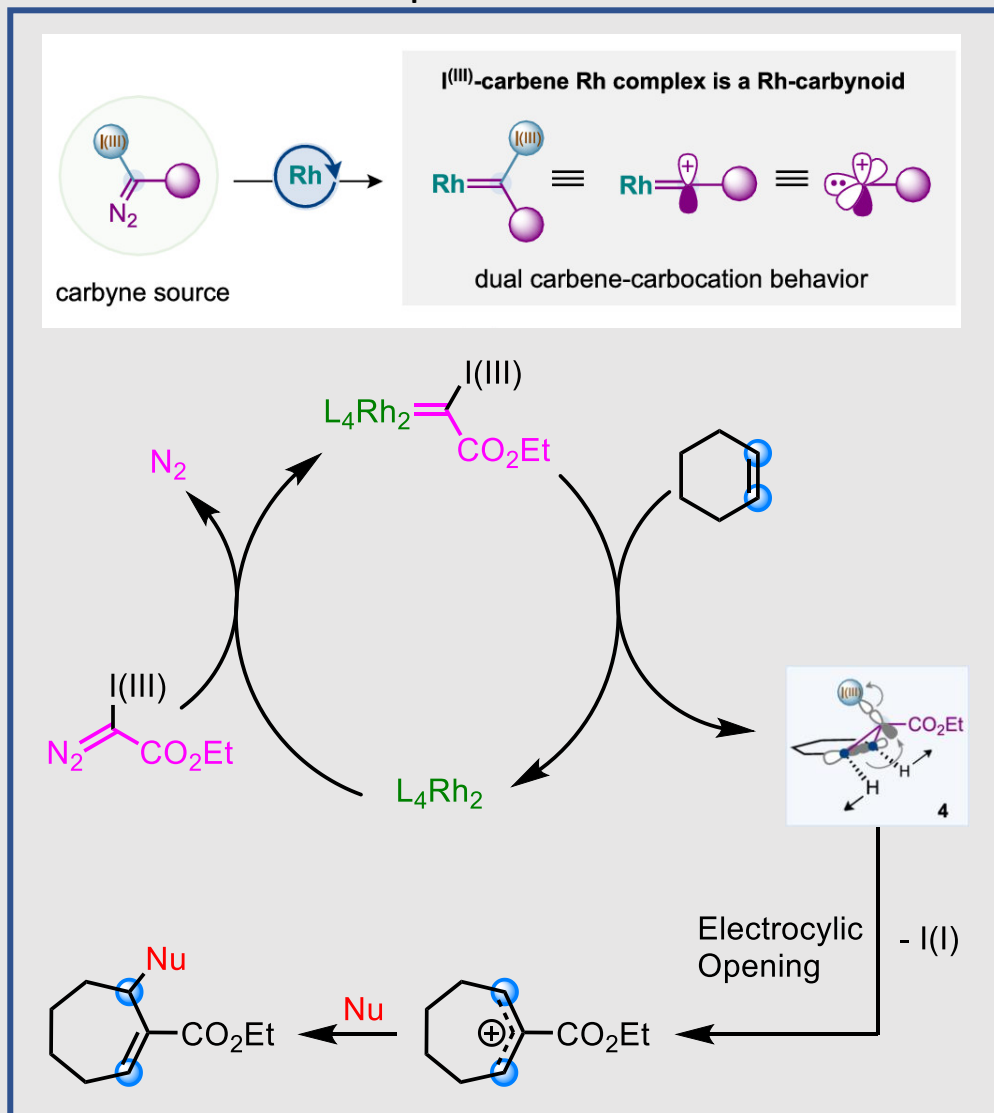
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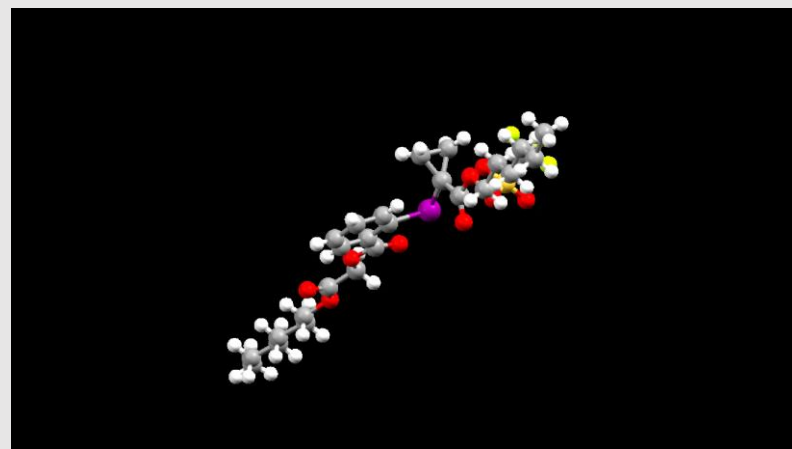
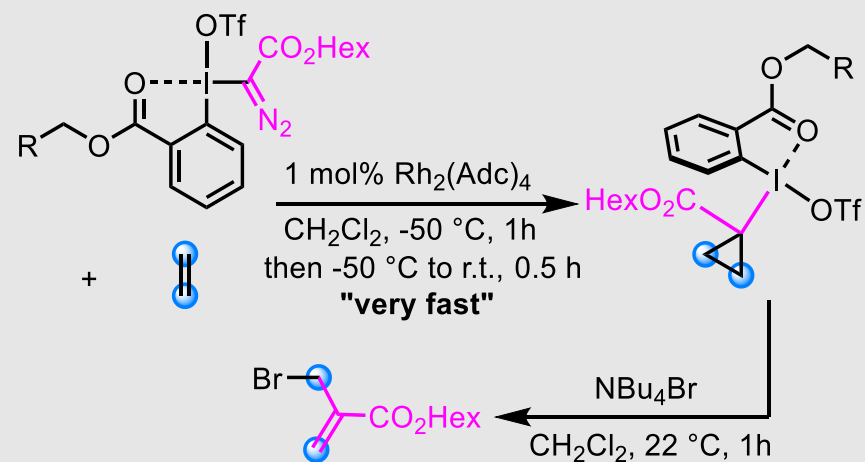
Olefin Activation by Rh Carbonyls

*Not formally TM-promoted cleavage, but fascinating!

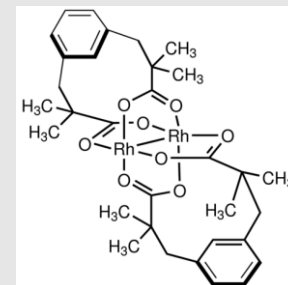
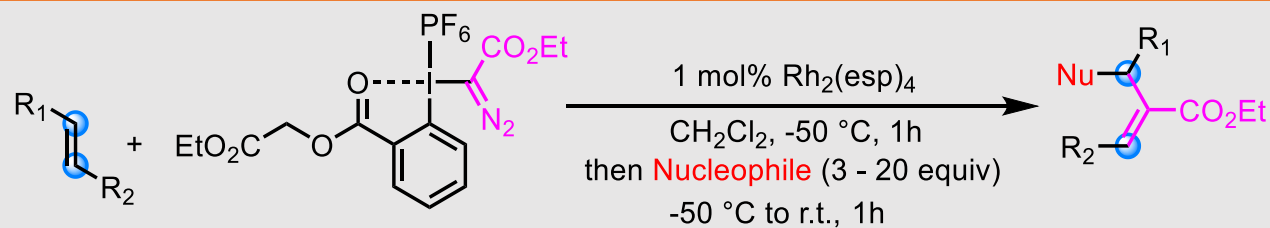
Proposed Activation



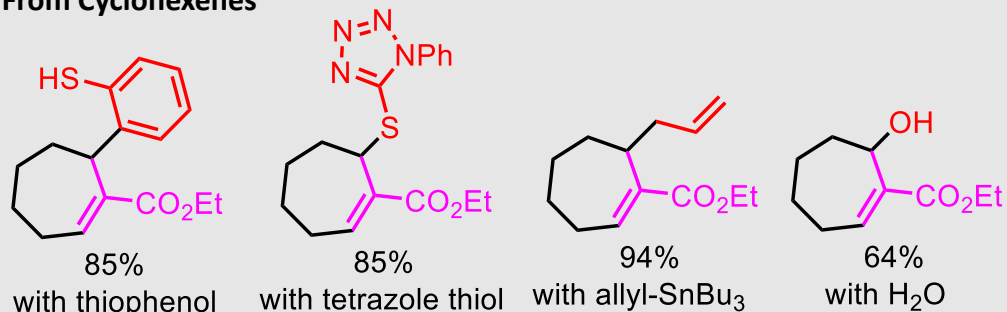
Isolation of Key Intermediate



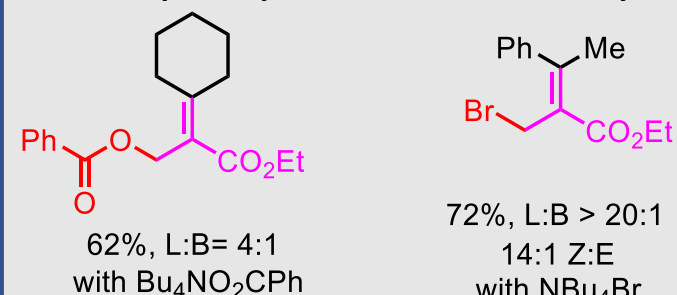
Olefin Activation by Rh Carbbynoids



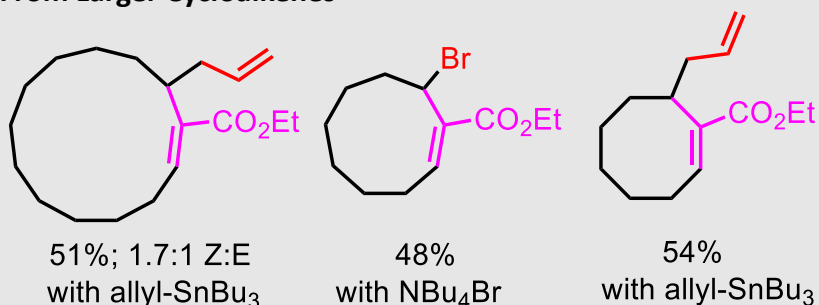
From Cyclohexenes



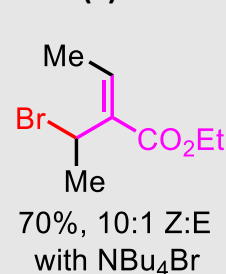
From Methylene-Cyclohexane From α -Me Styrene



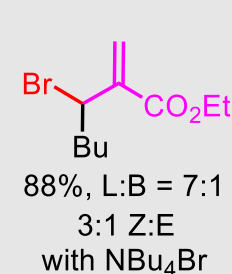
From Larger Cycloalkenes



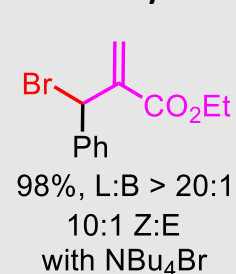
From (E)-2-Butene



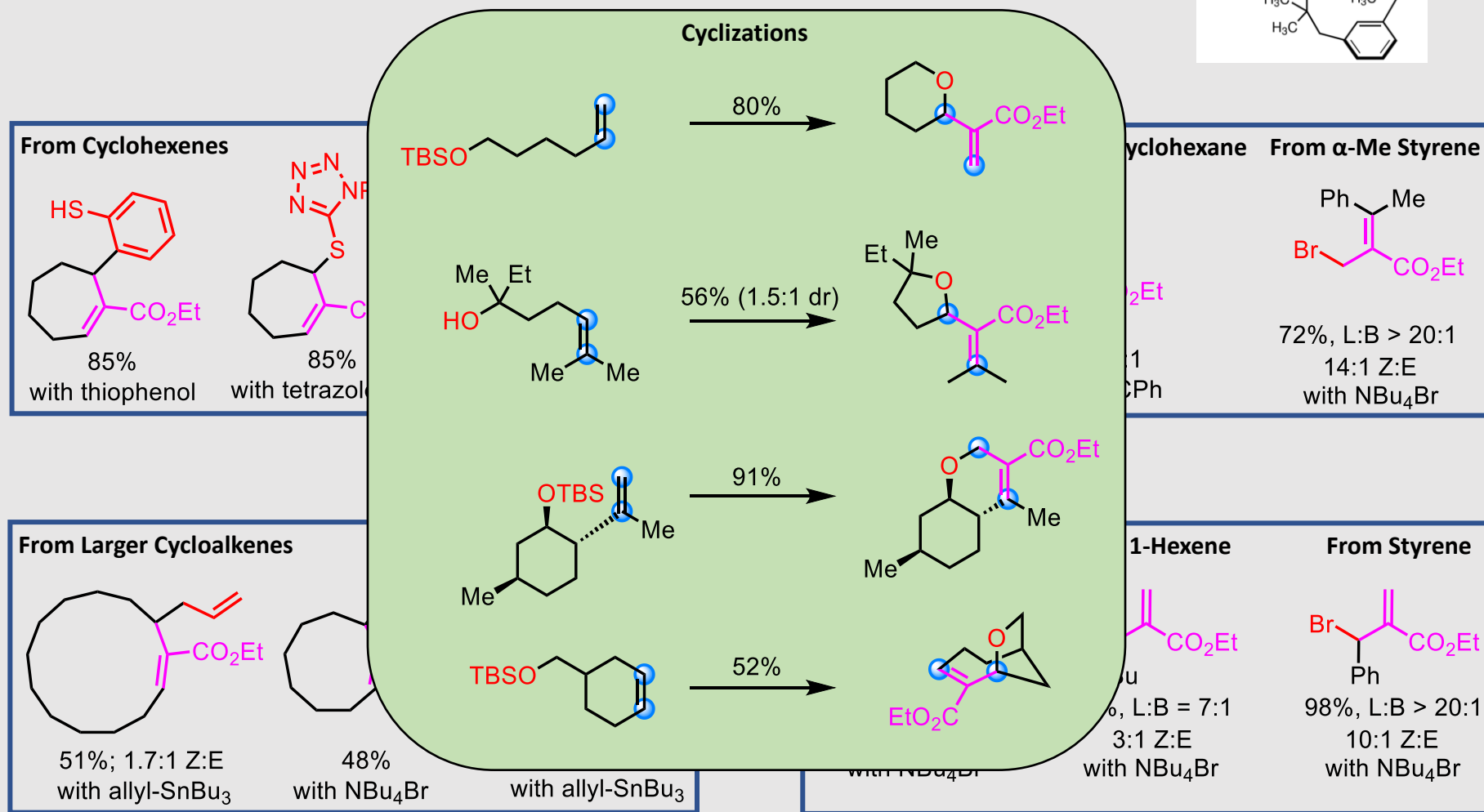
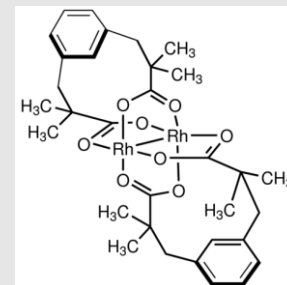
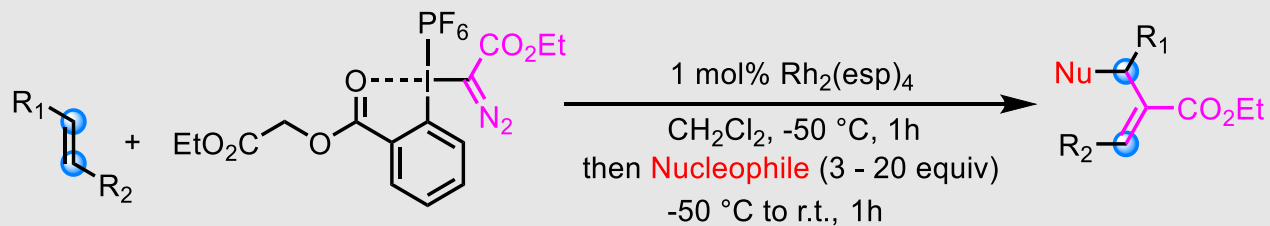
From 1-Hexene



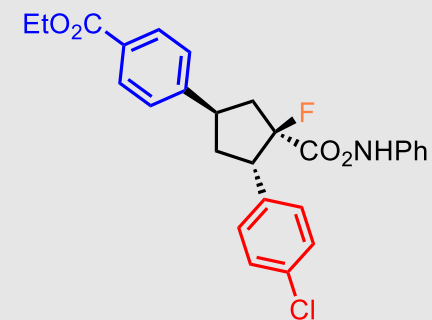
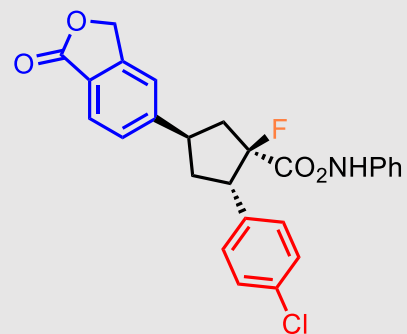
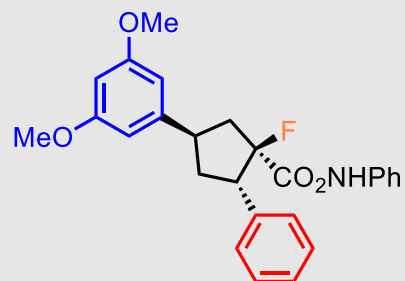
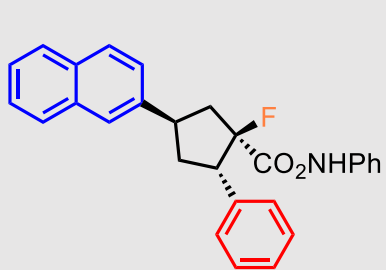
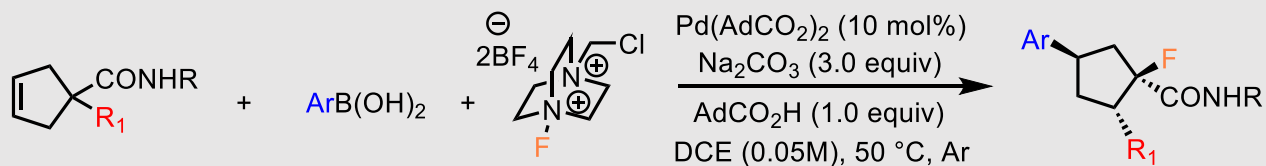
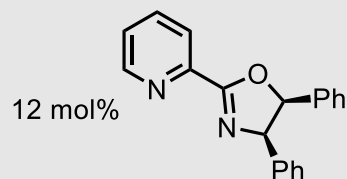
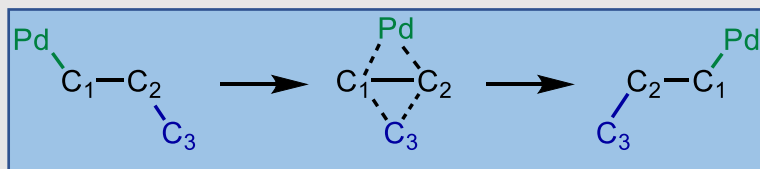
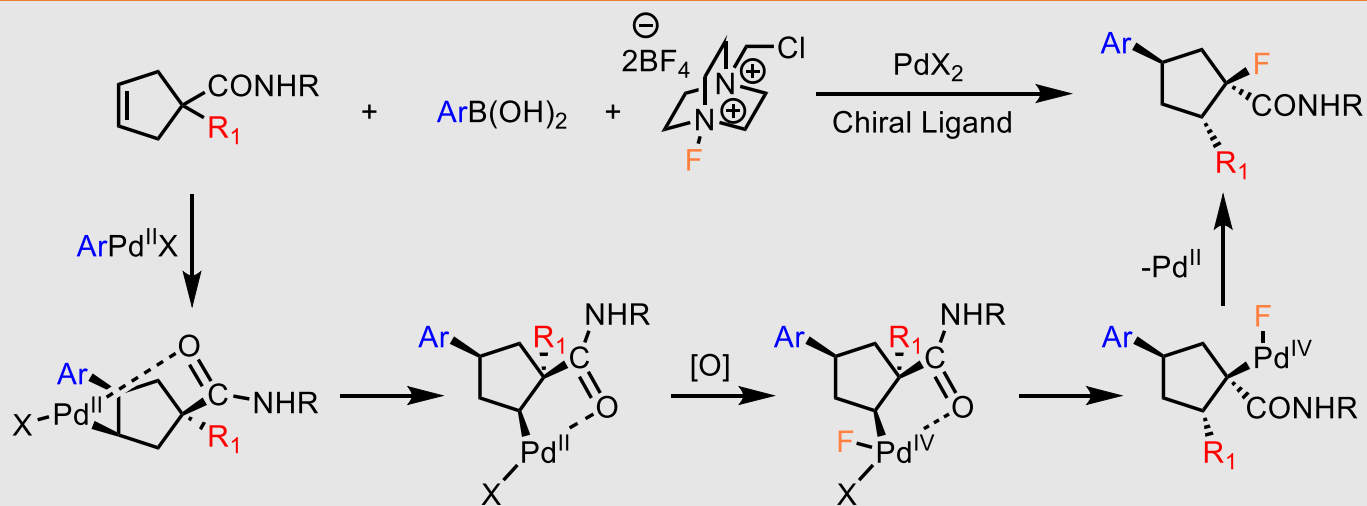
From Styrene



Olefin Activation by Rh Carbbynoids



Dyotropic Pd(IV) Rearrangement



72%, 92% e.e.

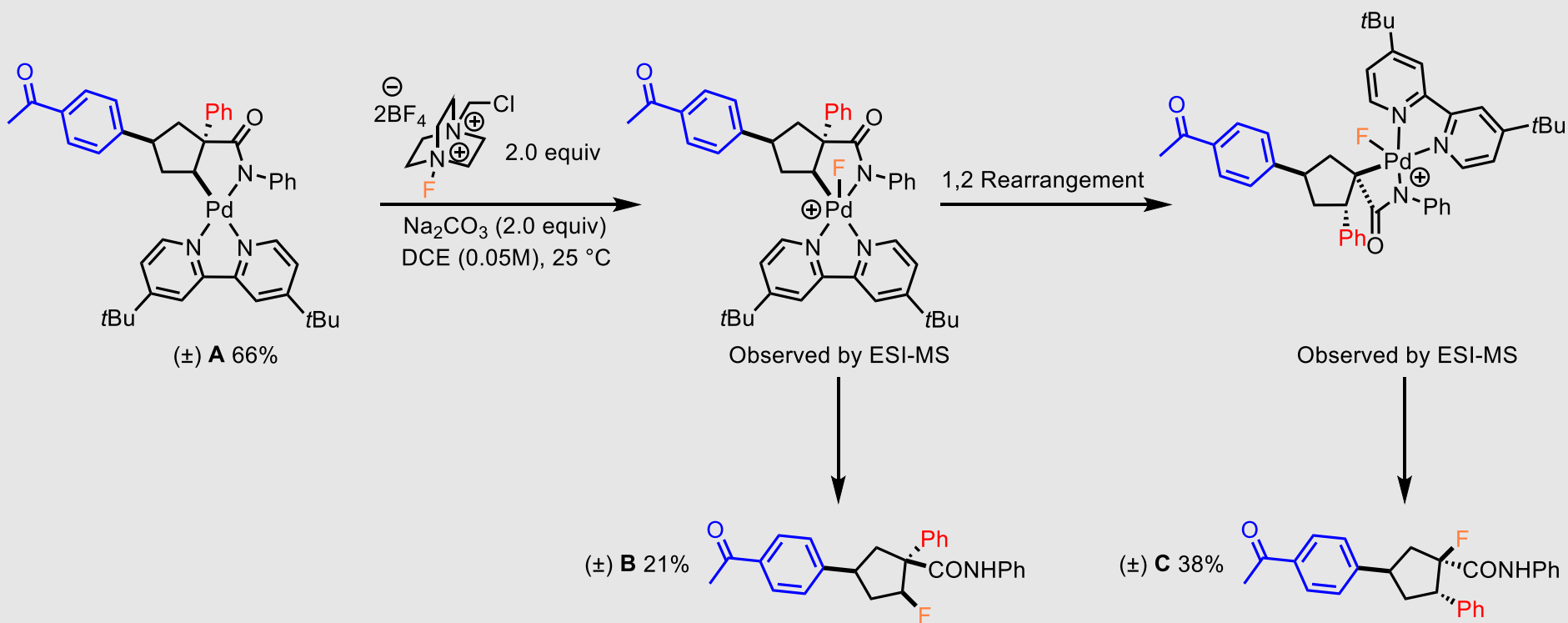
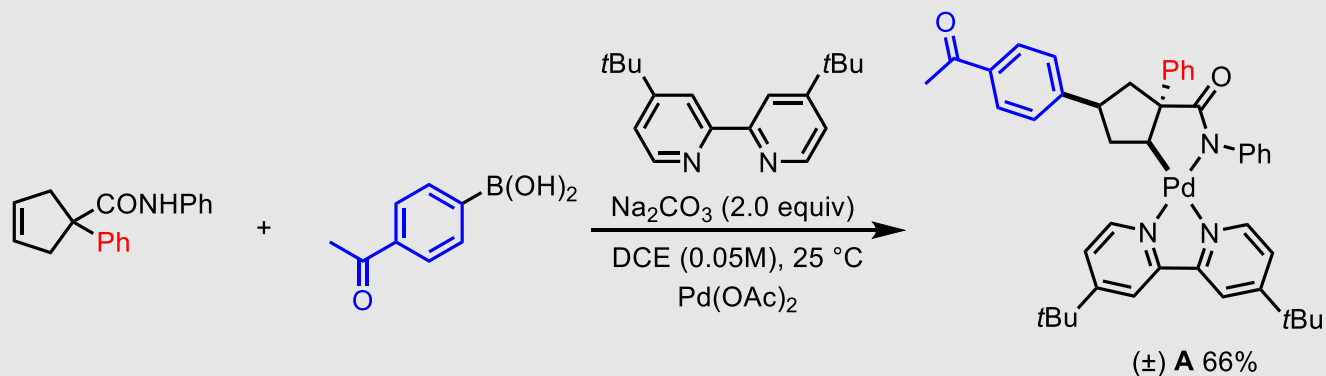
76%, 91% e.e.

51%, 89% e.e.

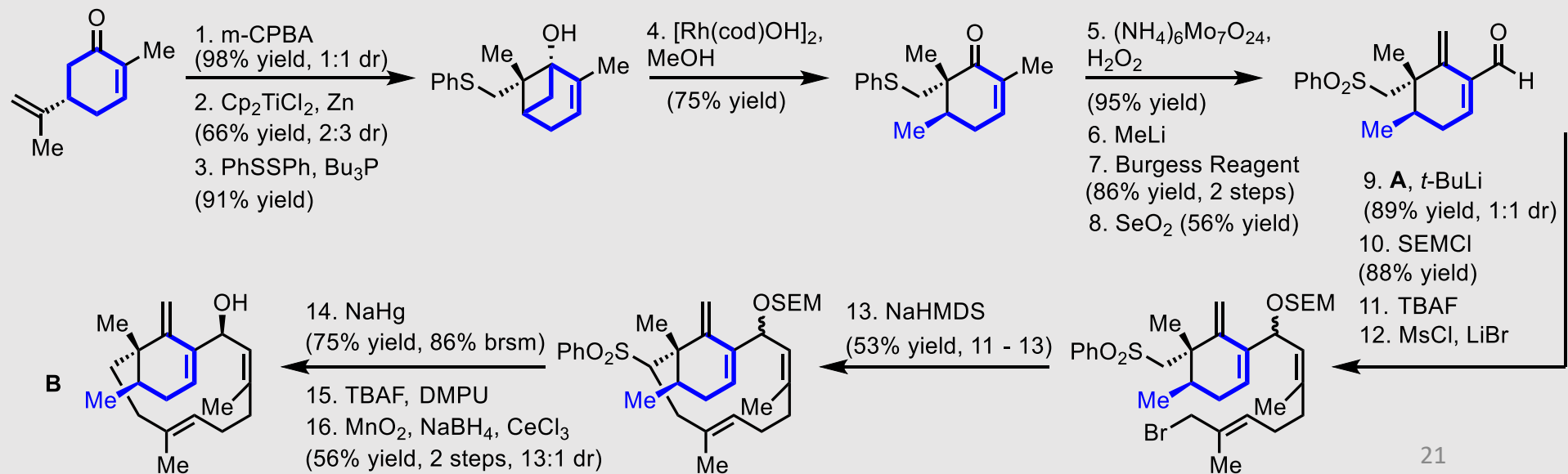
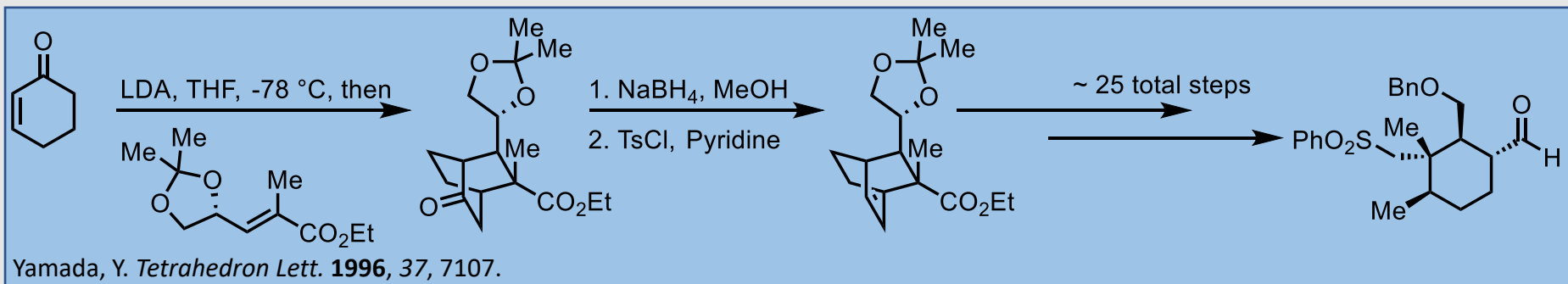
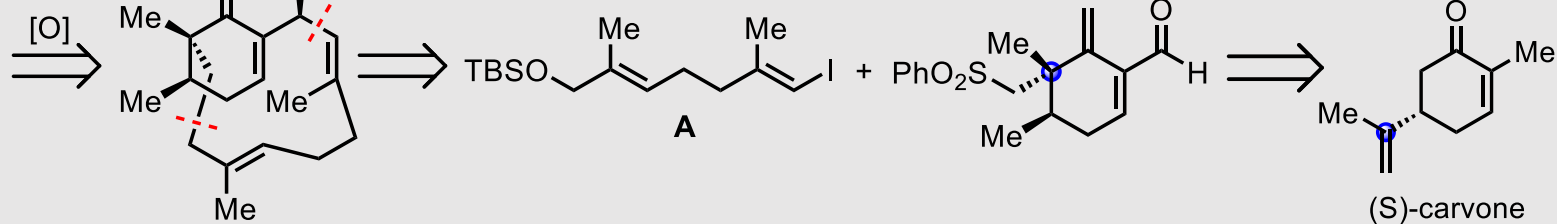
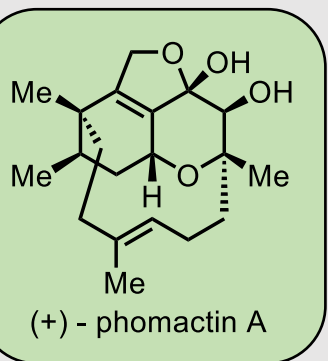
52%, 90% e.e.

19

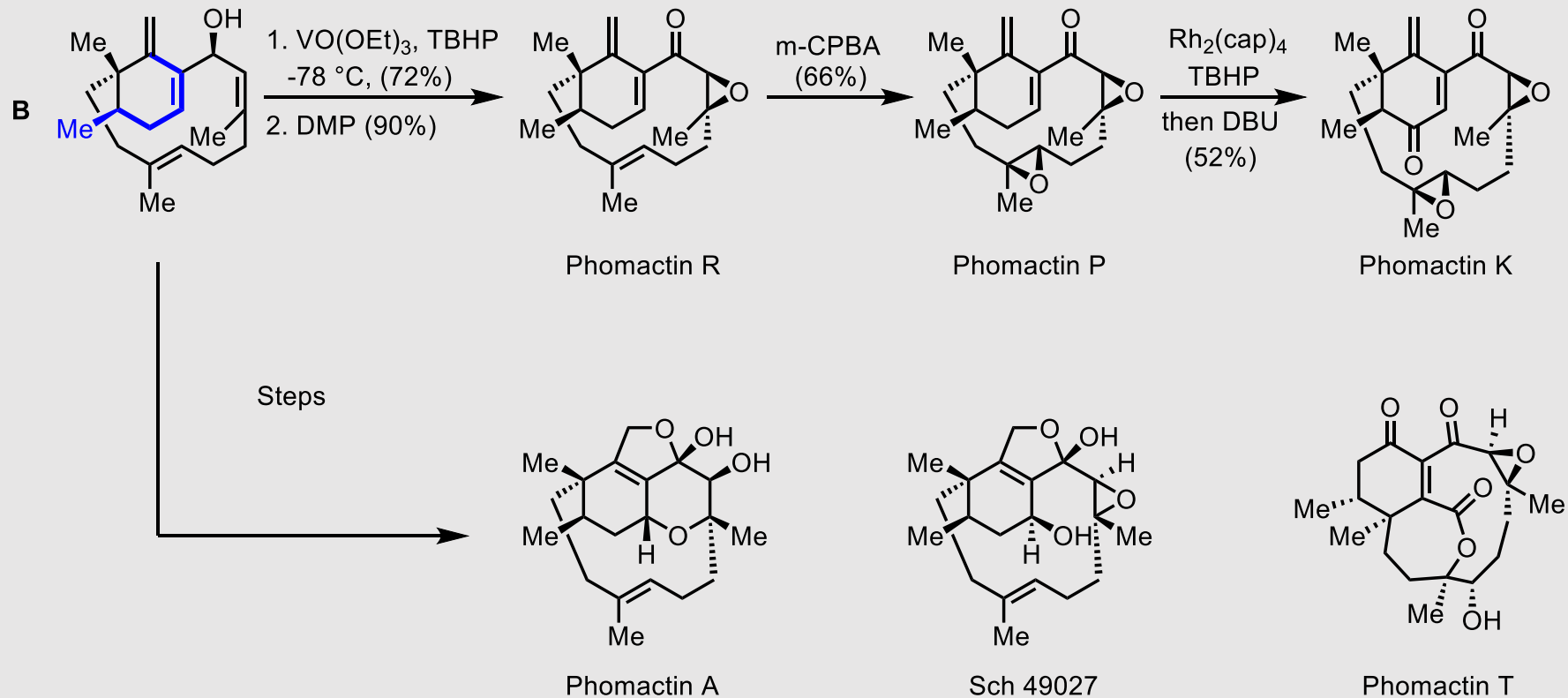
Dyotropic Pd(IV) Rearrangement



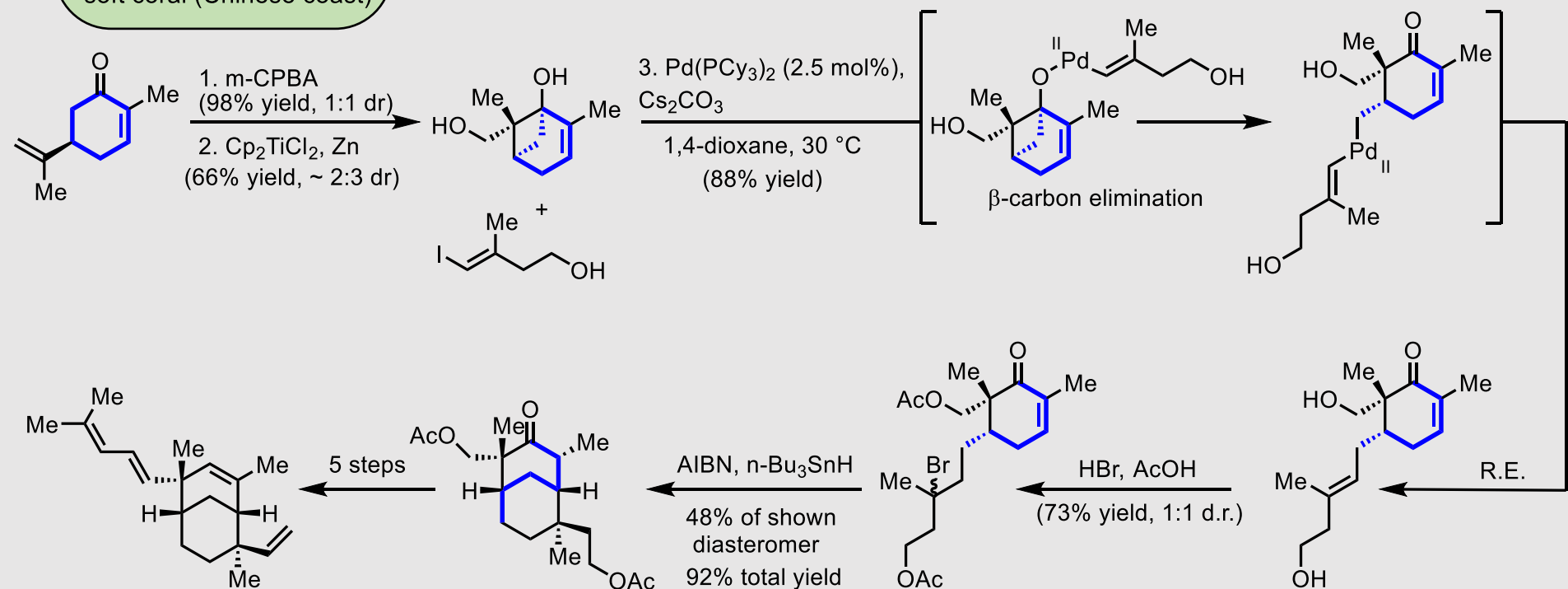
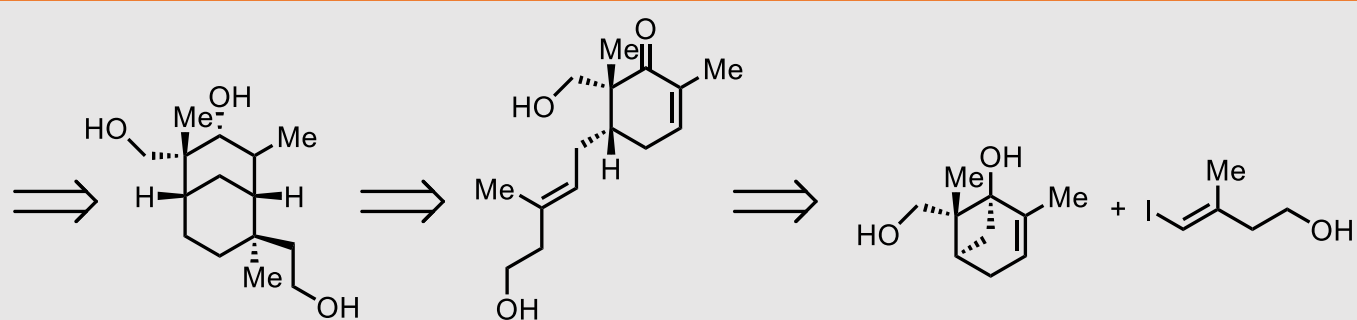
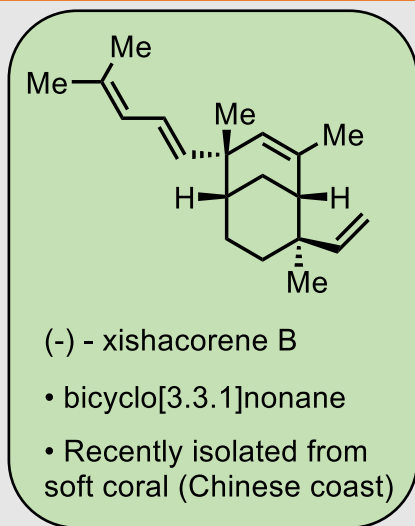
Phomactin Total Syntheses



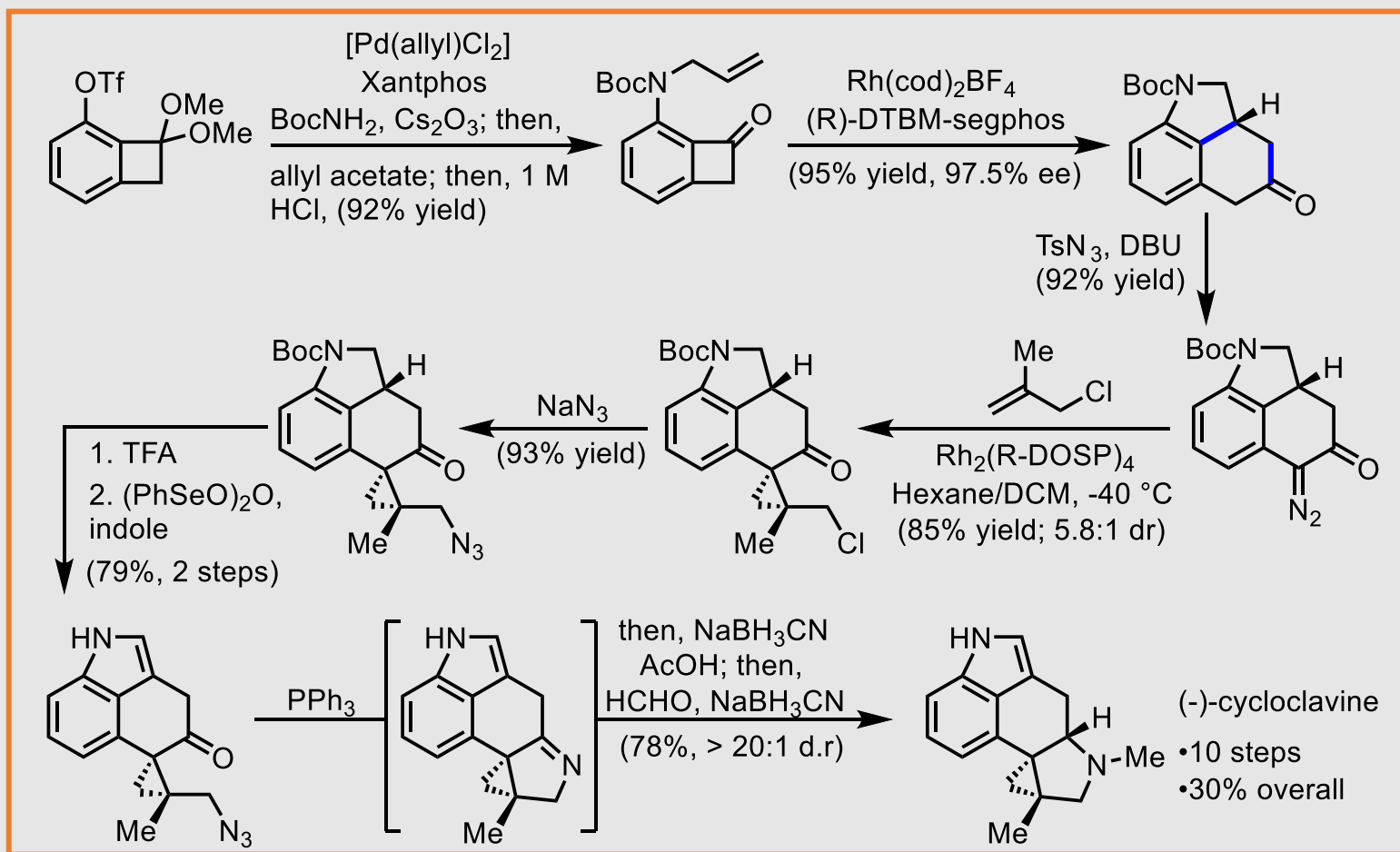
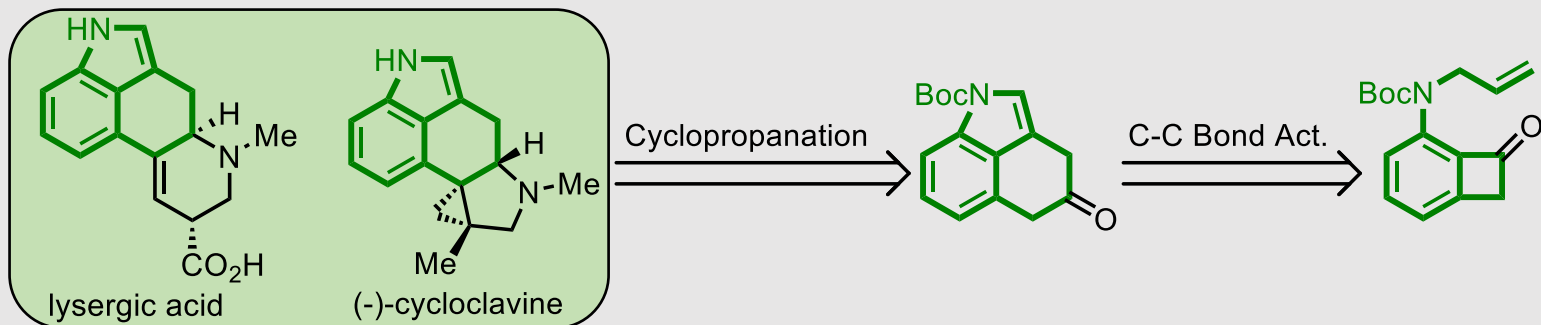
Phomactin Total Syntheses



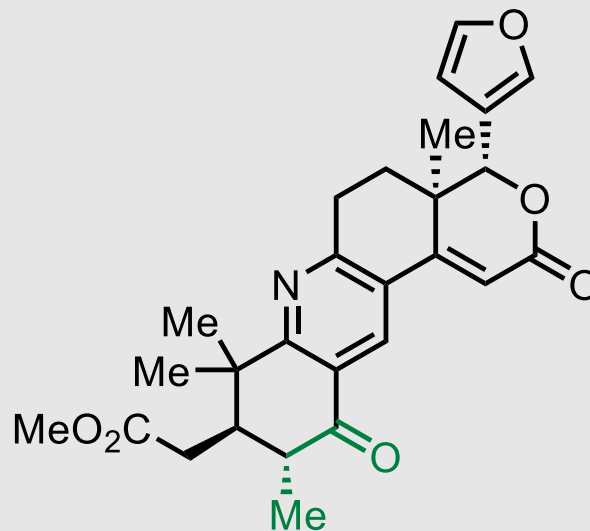
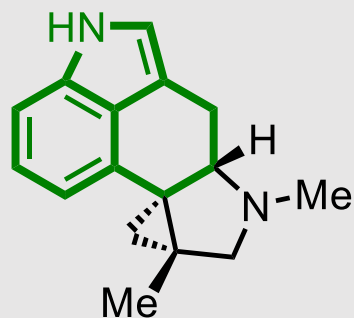
(-) xishacorene B Total Synthesis



Total Synthesis of (-)-Cycloclavine



Conclusions



- This would make an excellent Chem 535.
- Would be useful for the deconstruction of complex natural products to discover biological activity in new, topologically complex systems.
- Continued breakthroughs in unstrained C—C bonds will enable further adoption.
- Some advances in base metals (e.g. Ni(0)). The cost of rhodium warrants new advances.
- This area will expand rapidly in the coming decades.
- Metal alkylidenes to functionalize olefins?