Palladium-catalyzed direct arylation of heteroarenes using 1-(bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles as aryl source
Halima Hadj Mokhtar, Nouria Laidaoui, Douniazad El Abed, Jean-François Soulé, Henri Doucet

To cite this version:
Halima Hadj Mokhtar, Nouria Laidaoui, Douniazad El Abed, Jean-François Soulé, Henri Doucet. Palladium-catalyzed direct arylation of heteroarenes using 1-(bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles as aryl source. Catalysis Communications, 2017, 92, pp.124-127. 10.1016/j.catcom.2016.12.030. hal-01475811

HAL Id: hal-01475811
https://univ-rennes.hal.science/hal-01475811
Submitted on 19 May 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Palladium-catalysed direct arylation of heteroarenes using 1-(bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles as aryl source

Halima Hadj Mokhtar, a,b Nouria Laidaoui, a,b,c Douiazzad El Abed, b* Jean-François Soulé, a* Henri Doucet a *

a Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes, UMR 6226 CNRS-Université de Rennes “Organométalliques : Matériaux et Catalyse”, Campus de Beaulieu, 35042 Rennes, France. Fax: (+33)2-23-23-63-84 E-mail: jean-francois.soule@univ-rennes1.fr; henri.doucet@univ-rennes1.fr.
b Laboratoire de Chimie Fine, Département de Chimie, Faculté des Sciences Exactes et Appliquées, Université d’Oran 1 Ahmed BenBella, BP. 1524, EL M’naouer Oran 31100 Algérie.
c Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d’Oran BP. 1505 El M’naouer Oran 31000 Algérie.

Abstract—A variety of 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazoles containing heteroarenes at C2-, C3-, or C4-positions on the aryl ring was successfully prepared via palladium-catalysed direct arylation. These couplings were performed employing 1 mol% of phosphate-free Pd(OAc)2 catalyst with 1-(bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles and heteroarenes as coupling partners. A wide variety of heteroarenes such as thiazoles, thiophenes, furans, pyroles or isoxazoles was tolerated.

Keywords: palladium, C–H bond functionalization, heteroarenes, triazoles, aryl bromides

1. Introduction

1-Aryl-1,2,3-triazoles bearing heteroarenes on the phenyl ring are of considerable interest for pharmaceutical chemistry as they are employed as building blocks for access to biologically active compounds [1-5]. Therefore, the development of simple and convenient processes using readily accessible 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazole derivatives for the synthesis of such compounds is highly desirable.

Currently, heteroarylated 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazoles can be prepared by reaction of an azide functionalized benzene with a terminal alkyn in the presence of CuSO4 as catalyst [3,6,7] (Scheme 1, a), or via Pd-catalysed Suzuki coupling using a 4-(bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazole and benzofuran-2-ylboronic acid [8] (Scheme 1, b). An example of Ru-catalysed direct arylation using a 1-phenyl-1,2,3-triazole and a 5-bromofuran derivative as heteroaryl source has also been reported by Ackermann et al. [9] (Scheme 1, c). For this coupling reaction, the triazole moiety acts as a directing group to promote the arylation at C2-position of the phenyl ring. Therefore, this procedure is limited to the heteroarylations at C2-position of the phenyl unit of the 1-phenyl-1,2,3-triazole.

The Pd-catalysed direct arylation of several heteroaromatics [10-23], including triazoles [24-26] via a C–H bond activation, using aryl halides as aryl source has led to successes in recent years. Compared to classical Pd-catalysed reactions such as Suzuki, Stille, or Negishi couplings, [27,28] C–H bond functionalization reactions are very attractive, as they do not require the preliminary synthesis of organometallic derivatives. However, to our knowledge, so far no examples of metal-catalysed direct arylation of heteroarenes using 1-(bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles as aryl sources have been described. Here, we wish to report on the access to a wide variety of 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazoles bearing a heteroarene on the phenyl ring, using Pd-catalysed direct arylation reaction.
2. Results and discussion

First, we prepared the bromo-substituted 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazoles 1-7 by reaction of bromophenyl azides with \(\beta\)-dicarbonyl compounds using a reported procedure (Scheme 2) [29].

![Scheme 1. Synthesis of heteroarylated 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazoles.](image)

\[
\text{Scheme 1. Synthesis of heteroarylated 1-aryl-1,2,3-triazoles.}
\]

Then, we examined the reaction of 2-ethyl-4-methylthiazole with ethyl 1-(4-bromophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate 1 using our previously reported conditions for Pd-catalysed direct arylation of heteroarenes [30] (Table 1, entry 1). Starting form a slight excess of the thiazole derivative (1.5 eq.) with respect to the 1-phenyltriazole derivative 1, in the presence of 1 mol\% Pd(OAc)\(_2\) as the catalyst, KOAc as the base, and DMA as the solvent at 150°C, the desired product 8 was obtained in 91\% yield. Under these reaction conditions, no decomposition of the triazole moiety was observed. The influence of a set of heteroarenes for reaction with 1 was then examined, under the same conditions (Table 1, entries 2-9). In the presence of thiophenes bearing methyl, acetyl or nitrile substituents at C2-position, the regioselective arylation at thienyl C5-position was observed affording 9-11 in 85-87\% yields. From furan derivatives bearing butyl or ester substituents at C2-position, products 12 and 13 were obtained in 82\% and 73\% yields, respectively. A similar yield in 14 was obtained for the coupling of 1 with methyl 2-methylfuran-3-carboxylate (Table 1, entry 7). Both 1-methylpyrrole-2-carbaldehyde and 3,5-dimethylisoxazole were also successfully coupled with 1 under the same reaction conditions, affording 15 and 16 in 77\% and 92\% yields, respectively (Table 1, entries 8 and 9). Then, the influence the substituent at C5-position on the triazole was investigated. An ethyl C5-substituent on triazole instead of a methyl led to 17 in a similar yield (Table 1, entries 1 and 10). A phenyl C5-substituent was also tolerated. From 1-(4-bromophenyl)-5-phenyl-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate 3 and 2-ethyl-4-methylthiazole or 3,5-dimethylisoxazole the expected products 18 and 19 were obtained in high yields (Table 1, entries 11 and 12).
Table 1. Palladium-catalysed direct arylation of heteroarenes with 1-(4-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>HetArH</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Entry 1" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Product 1" /></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Entry 2" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Product 2" /></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Entry 3" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Product 3" /></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Entry 4" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Product 4" /></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Entry 5" /></td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Product 5" /></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Entry 6" /></td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Product 6" /></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Entry 7" /></td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Product 7" /></td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Entry 8" /></td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Product 8" /></td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Entry 9" /></td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Product 9" /></td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Entry 10" /></td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Product 10" /></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Entry 11" /></td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Product 11" /></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Entry 12" /></td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Product 12" /></td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditions: Pd(OAc)$_2$ (0.01 mmol), heteroarenes (1.5 mmol), 1-(4-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles 1-3 (1 mmol), KOAc (2 mmol), DMA, 150°C, 16 h.

Then, the reactivity of 1-(3-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazole 4 in direct arylation of heteroarenes was examined (Table 2). Again, the use of 1 mol% Pd(OAc)$_2$ catalyst in the presence of KOAc efficiently promotes the formation of products 20-22 in 81-92% yields from 2-ethyl-4-methylthiazole, 2-methylthiophene and 2,4-dimethylisoxazole. Again, a phenyl substituent at C5-
position of the triazole unit had no influence on the reaction, as from 5 and 2-ethyl-4-methylthiazole, product 23 was obtained in 94% yield (Table 2, entry 4). Some of these structures might be employed as pincer ligands in the synthesis of iridium or platinum complexes with luminescence properties [31,32].

Table 2. Palladium-catalysed direct arylation of heteroarenes with 1-(3-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>HetArH</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditions: Pd(OAc)₂ (0.01 mmol), heteroarenes (1.5 mmol), 1-(3-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazoles 4 or 5 (1 mmol), KOAc (2 mmol), DMA, 150°C, 16 h.

ortho-Substituents on aryl bromides generally exhibit an important effect on the reaction rates of palladium-catalysed reactions due to their steric and/or coordination properties. However, no poisoning of the palladium catalyst by coordination of 1-(2-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazole 6 was observed, and very good yields in 24 and 25 were obtained for the reaction of 6 with 2-ethyl-4-methylthiazole or 2-methylthiophene (Scheme 3).

![Image](image5)

Scheme 3. Palladium-catalysed direct arylation of heteroarenes with 1-(2-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazole 6.

In 2014, the triazolophenanthridine derivative 26 of scheme 3 has been prepared in 35% yield by Huang, Wen et al. by Cu(I)-catalysed cascade reaction of a cyclic diaryliodonium, sodium azide, and ethyl propiolate [33]. From the 1-(2-bromophenyl)-1,2,3-triazole 7, an intramolecular direct arylation should give access to this triazolophenanthridine derivative. Our first attempt using 1 mol% Pd(OAc)₂ catalyst only afforded the target product 26 in a low yield due to partial conversion of 7. On the other hand, the use of the more thermally stable PdCl(C₆H₅)(dppb) catalyst [34] gave 26 in 85% yield with a complete
conversion of 7.

Scheme 4. Palladium-catalysed intramolecular direct arylation of 1-(2-bromophenyl)-5-phenyl-1,2,3-triazole 7.

In summary, we have demonstrated that using as little as 1 mol% of Pd(OAc)\(_2\) as the catalyst precursor, 2-, 3-, or 4-bromophenyl-1,2,3-triazoles can be heteroarylated on the phenyl ring, via a C-H bond activation of heteroarenes, to afford in high yields benzene rings bearing a triazole unit and also an other heteroarene unit. In all cases, no decomposition of the triazole motif was detected and no poisoning of the palladium catalyst was observed. Moreover, several heteroarenes such as furans, thiophenes, pyrroles, thiazoles or isoxazoles which are highly reactive towards C-H bond activation were tolerated. This phosphine-free catalyst procedure is economically and environmentally attractive, as 1) there is no need to eliminate phosphine derivatives at the end of the reaction, 2) with this C-H bond activation procedure, no preparation of an organometallic derivative is required, reducing the number of steps and therefore the mass of waste products, 3) the major waste of theses couplings is the relatively non-toxic AcOH/KBr instead of metallic salts with more classical metal-catalysed coupling reactions. For these reasons, this methodology is very promising for the sustainable synthesis of heteroarylated phenyl-1,2,3-triazoles. By contrast, for intramolecular arylation to prepare triazolophenantheridines, PdCl\(_2\)(C\(_5\)H\(_5\))(dppb) catalyst should be preferred.

3. Experimental

General procedure for the synthesis of 8-26:
The reaction of the triazole-substituted aryl bromide (1 mmol), heteroarene (1.5 mmol) and KOAc (0.196 g, 2 mmol) at 150°C during 16 h in DMA (4 mL) in the presence of Pd(OAc)\(_2\) (2.24 mg, 0.01 mmol) or PdCl\(_2\)(C\(_5\)H\(_5\))(dppb) (6.1 mg, 0.01 mmol) (see table or schemes) under argon affords the coupling product after evaporation of the solvent and purification on silica gel. For procedures and NMR data, see electronic supplementary information.

References

Abstract

![Chemical diagram showing the reaction of a nucleophile with a substrate catalyzed by palladium acetate.]

The reaction is catalyzed by Pd(OAc)$_2$ (1 mol%), and carried out in DMA at 150 °C for 16 h. The products are isolated in high yield.

References