

3-(Biphenyl)acrylates by One-Pot Suzuki Cross Coupling–Wittig Olefination Reactions †

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Abstract: 3-(Biphenyl)acrylates are prepared in good yield by one-pot Suzuki cross-coupling (Wittig olefination reactions). The central building blocks are 4-formyl- and 3-formylphenylboronic acids and the stabilized (carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane. Examples of one-pot Suzuki–double Wittig combinations are also shown.

Keywords: Suzuki cross-coupling reaction; Wittig olefination; one-pot synthesis

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1. Introduction

One-pot transformations can significantly reduce the time and resources needed for the experimental work-up as compared to carrying out these reactions consecutively. Important for such one-pot transformations is the compatibility of two or more reactions with one set of reaction conditions, including a common solvent system. Carbalkoxymethylenetriphenylphosphoranes (**1**) as stabilized phosphoranes are reactive enough to undergo Wittig olefination reactions with both aldehydes and ketones but are not sensitive towards water (and oxygen/air) and tolerate a number of solvent systems that include THF, DMSO, DME and CHCl_3 , aqueous systems [1], aqueous/organic solvent mixtures and even solventless conditions [2]. This makes it possible to employ these phosphoranes to run Wittig olefination reactions in parallel with C–C cross-coupling reactions, such as Suzuki [1,3], Heck [4] or Sonogashira [5] reactions in one pot. In the following, we explored the one-pot Wittig olefination–Suzuki cross-coupling reaction utilizing (carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane (**1a**) to substituted 3-(biphenyl)acrylates (**2**) (Figure 1). This includes combinations where a Suzuki reaction is accompanied by two Wittig olefination reactions and where a hydrolysis as a follow reaction in one pot is incorporated. The work is seen as an expansion of the scope of one-pot Suzuki–Wittig olefination reactions, published by us earlier [3].

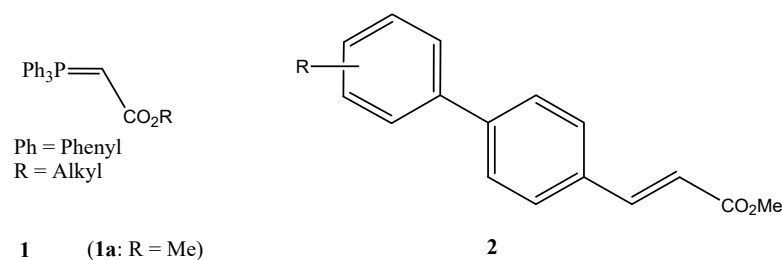


Figure 1. Carbalkoxymethylenetriphenylphosphoranes as stabilized Wittig reagents (**1**) and 3-(biphenyl)acrylates as target compounds (**2**).

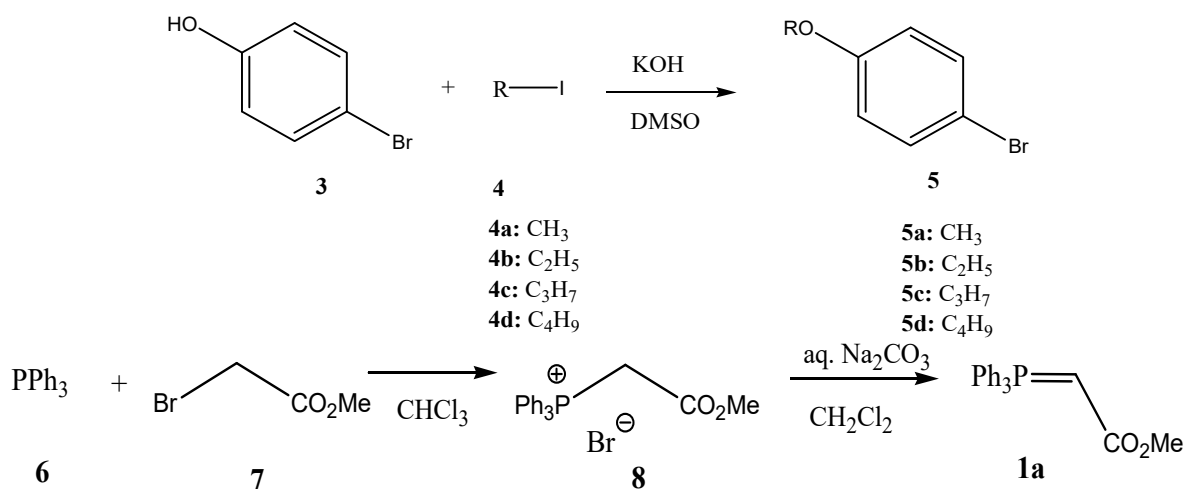
2. Materials and Methods

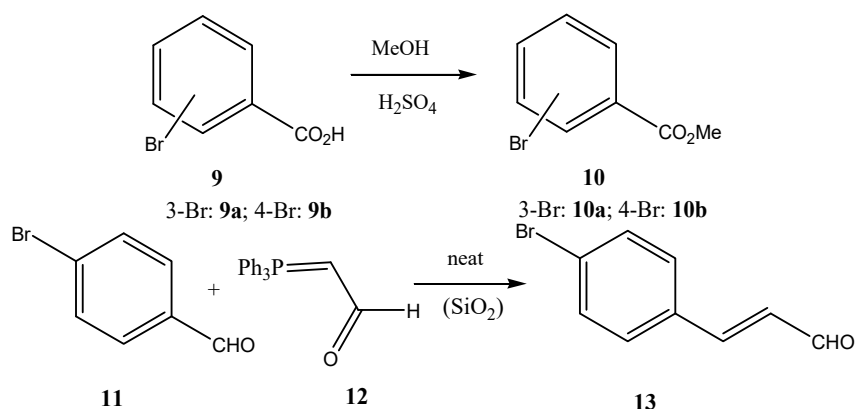
2.1. General Remarks

Melting points were measured on a Stuart SMP 10 melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Infrared spectra were measured with a Thermo/Nicolet Nexus 470 FT-IR ESP spectrometer and a Perkin Elmer Spectrum Two spectrometer. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with a Varian 400 NMR spectrometer (^1H at 395.7 MHz, ^{13}C at 100.5 MHz). The assignments of the carbon signals were aided by Distortionless Enhancement by Polarisation Transfer (DEPT) 90 and DEPT 135 experiments. The chemical shifts are relative to TMS (solvent CDCl_3 , unless otherwise noted). Column chromatography, where necessary, was performed on recycled silica gel (S, 0.063 mm–0.1 mm, Riedel de Haen and Merck grade 9385).

2.2. Starting Materials

Triphenylphosphine (**6**, Aldrich), iodomethane (**4a**, Sigma-Aldrich), iodoethane (**4b**, BDH), 1-iodopropane (**4c**, Alfa Products), 1-iodobutane (**4d**, Merck-Schuchardt), 4-bromobenzaldehyde (**11**, Aldrich), 3-bromobenzaldehyde (**18**, Aldrich), 4-bromobenzoic acid (**9b**, Merck-Schuchardt), 3-bromobenzoic acid (**9a**, Merck-Schuchardt), 4-bromophenol (**3**, Acros), methyl bromoacetate (**7**, Aldrich), (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetaldehyde (**12**, Aldrich), 4-formylphenylboronic acid (**14**, Aldrich), 3-formylphenylboronic acid (**16**, Aldrich), 4-nitrophenylboronic acid (**25**, Aldrich), 3-nitrophenylboronic acid (**21**, Aldrich), p-tolylboronic acid (**23**, Aldrich), bis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (II) dichloride (**15**, Aldrich), potassium hydroxide (KOH, Merck), chloroform (CHCl_3 -Sigma Aldrich dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2 , Sigma-Aldrich), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME, Sigma-Aldrich) and sodium carbonate (Riedel de Haen) were acquired commercially. Reagents and solvents were used as is. The reactions were run under argon (Air Products; 99.9992%). 4-Alkoxybromobenzenes **5** are prepared from 4-bromophenol (**3**, KOH, DMSO; then R-I (**4**), where I = Me, Et, Pr, Bu) (Scheme 1). (Carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane (**1a**) was prepared by the reaction of methyl bromoacetate (**7**) with triphenylphosphine (**6**, CHCl_3 , precipitated upon addition of diethyl ether) with the subsequent reaction of carbomethoxymethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (**8**) in a biphasic system of aq. Na_2CO_3 and CH_2Cl_2 (Scheme 1). Methyl 4-bromo- and 3-bromobenzoates **10** were prepared from 3-bromo- and 4-bromobenzoic acid **9**, respectively (CH_3OH , cat. H_2SO_4) (Scheme 1). 4-Bromocinnamaldehyde (**13**) was prepared by Wittig reaction of 4-bromobenzaldehyde (**11**) with (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetaldehyde (**12**) (Scheme 1).





Scheme 1. Preparation of starting materials.

2.3. Preparation of Methyl 3-[(4'-Ethoxy-1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl]acrylate (**2b**)

A reaction mixture of 4-formylphenylboronic acid (**14**, 300 mg, 2.0 mmol), bromo-4-ethoxybenzene (**5b**, 402 mg, 2.0 mmol), methoxycarbonylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane (**1a**, 940 mg, 2.82 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (**15**, 32 mg, 4.6 × 10⁻⁵ mol), and triphenylphosphine (**6**, PPh₃, 32 mg, 1.2 × 10⁻⁴ mol) in the biphasic solvent system aq. Na₂CO₃ (10 mL, 2.32 g Na₂CO₃ in 10 mL H₂O) and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME, 10 mL) was stirred at 70 °C for 12 h. Thereafter, the cooled mixture was extracted with chloroform (3 × 20 mL) and water (50 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/CHCl₃ 5:1) to give **2b** (502 mg, 89%) as a glittering colorless solid; IR ν (KBr, cm⁻¹): 2972, 2929, 1723, 1638, 1598, 1312, 1260, 1193, 1170, 1046, 984, 825, 810; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.44 (3H, t, ³J = 6.8 Hz), 3.82 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.08 (2H, q, ³J = 6.8 Hz, OCH₂), 6.46 (1H, d, ³J = 16.0 Hz), 6.96–6.98 (2H, m), 7.53–7.57 (6H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, ³J = 16.0 Hz); δ_C (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): 14.8 (CH₃), 51.7 (OCH₃), 63.5 (OCH₂), 114.8 (2C, CH), 117.2 (CH), 127.0 (2C, CH), 128.1 (2C, CH), 128.6 (2C, CH), 132.4 (C_{quat}), 132.6 (C_{quat}), 142.7 (C_{quat}), 144.5 (CH), 159.0 (C_{quat}), 167.5 (C_{quat}, CO).

2.4. Preparation of Methyl 3-[(4'-Methoxycarbonyl-1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl]acrylate (**2e**)

A mixture of methyl 4-bromobenzoate (**10b**, 430 mg, 2.0 mmol), 4-formylphenylboronic acid (**14**, 350 mg, 2.33 mmol), methoxycarbonylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane (**1a**, 940 mg, 3.0 mmol), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II) dichloride (**15**, 32 mg, 4.56 × 10⁻² mmol) and triphenylphosphine (**6**, 32 mg, 1.2 × 10⁻⁴ mol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME, 10 mL) and aq. Na₂CO₃ (2.32 g Na₂CO₃ in 10 mL H₂O) was saturated with argon. Thereafter, the mixture was heated at 82 °C for 12 h. The cooled mixture was added to water (70 mL) and extracted with CHCl₃ (2 × 50 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. The solid residue was taken up partially in CHCl₃ (65 mL). The remaining solid was filtered off, washed with CHCl₃ (3 × 20 mL) and air dried to yield the title compound (**2e**) (410 mg). The filtrate was separated by column chromatography on silica gel (CHCl₃/CH₂Cl₂ 1:10) to give further (**2e**) (136 mg) for a combined yield of 546 mg (91%); IR ν (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3015, 2935, 1725, 1640, 138, 1316, 1289, 1273, 1173, 1114, 985, 830, 777, 740, 697; δ_H (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 3.82 (3H, s, CO₂CH₃), 3.94 (3H, s, CO₂CH₃), 6.49 (1H, d, ³J = 16.0 Hz), 7.61 (2H, d, ³J = 8.4 Hz), 7.64 (2H, d, ³J = 8.4 Hz), 7.67 (2H, d, ³J = 8.8 Hz), 7.73 (1H, d, ³J = 16.0 Hz), 8.11 (2H, d, ³J = 8.8 Hz); δ_C (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): 51.8 (CO₂CH₃), 52.2 (CO₂CH₃), 118.2 (CH), 126.9 (2C, CH), 127.7 (2C, CH), 128.7 (2C, CH), 129.3 (C_{quat}), 130.2 (2C, CH), 134.1 (C_{quat}), 141.7 (C_{quat}), 144.1 (CH), 144.5 (C_{quat}), 166.8 (C_{quat}), 167.3 (C_{quat}).

2.5. Preparation of Dimethyl Biphenyl-4,4'-diacrylate (20)—One-Pot Suzuki–Double Wittig Olefination

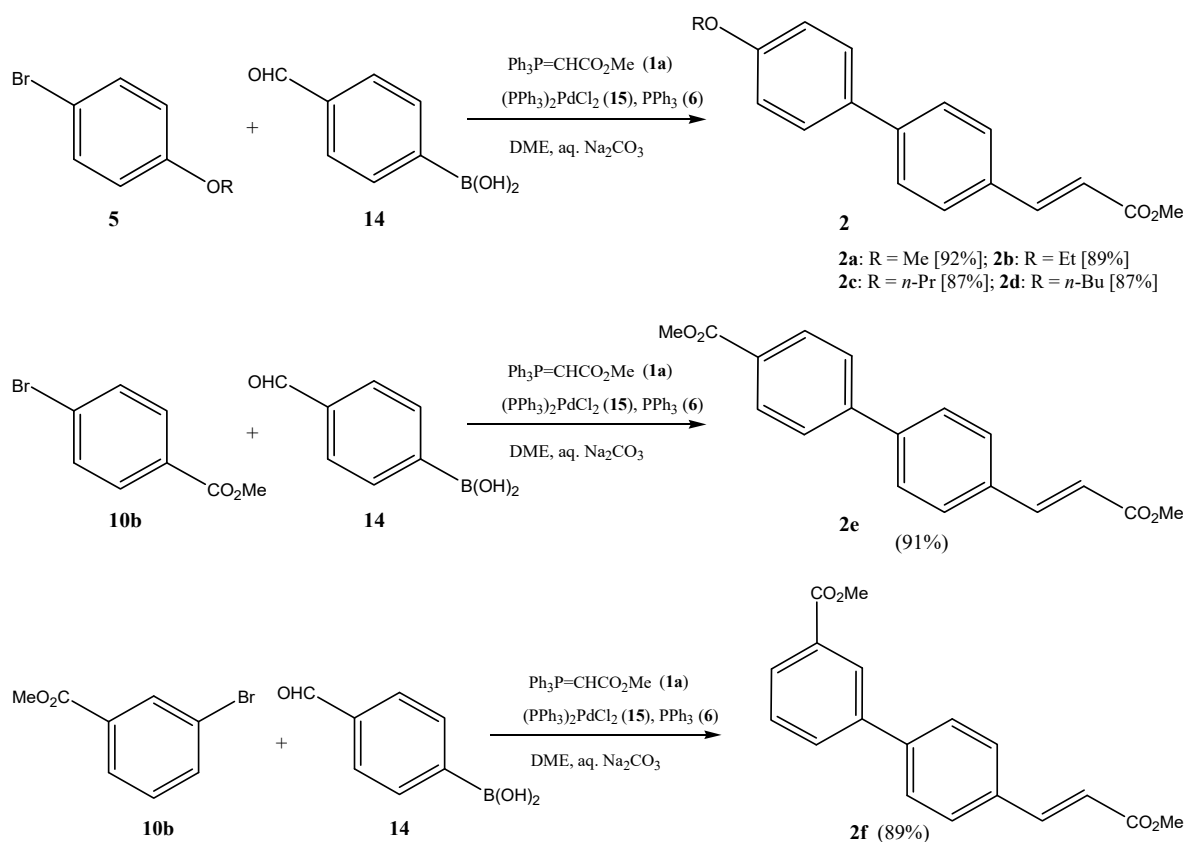
A mixture of 4-formylphenylboronic acid (**14**, 300 mg, 2.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzaldehyde (**11**, 370 mg, 2.0 mmol), methoxycarbonylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane (**1a**, 1.87 g, 6.0 mmol), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II) dichloride (**15**, 32 mg, 4.56×10^{-2} mmol) and triphenylphosphine (**6**, 32 mg, 1.2×10^{-4} mol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME, 10 mL) and aq. Na_2CO_3 (2.32 g Na_2CO_3 in 10 mL H_2O) was saturated with argon. Thereafter, the mixture was heated at 82 °C for 12 h. The cooled mixture was added to water (70 mL) and extracted with CHCl_3 (2×50 mL). The organic phase was separated, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 and evaporated in vacuo. The solid residue was taken up partially in CHCl_3 (65 mL). The remaining solid was filtered off, washed with CHCl_3 (3×20 mL) and air dried to yield the title compound (**20**). The filtrate was separated by column chromatography on silica gel (CH_2Cl_2) to give further dimethyl biphenyl-4,4'-diacrylate (**20**) as a “silvery” solid (altogether 580 mg, 90%); IR ν (KBr, cm^{-1}): 2957, 1723, 1639, 1495, 1435, 1342, 1310, 1208, 1195, 1173, 984, 818, 739, 502, 493; δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3): 3.82 (6H, s, 2 CO_2CH_3), 6.48 (2H, d, $^3J = 16.0$ Hz), 7.60 (4H, d, $^3J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.65 (4H, d, $^3J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.73 (2H, d, $^3J = 16.0$ Hz); δ_{C} (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): 51.8 (2 CH_3 , [2 CO_2CH_3]), 118.0 (2 CH), 127.4 (4 CH), 144.2 (2 CH), 133.9 (C_{quat} , 2C), 141.9 (C_{quat} , 2C), 167.4 (C_{quat} , 2 CO).

3. Results and Discussion

3-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates find a number of uses. For instance, 3-(4'-alkoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates have been presented as heat-resistant UV absorbers [6] and have been used as intermediates for medicinally active compounds [7–9]. For the most part, 3-biphenylacrylates have been prepared by Wittig or Horner–Emmons reactions of preformed, substituted biphenylcarbaldehydes [10] or by Heck reactions of substituted halobiphenyls [11]. Thus, 3-(4'-alkoxy[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates were prepared by consecutive but one-pot Suzuki cross-coupling–Heck reactions involving bromiodobenzenes and acrylates [12]. Additionally, very often, the road to substituted methyl 3-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates involves a Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of bromocinnamates or bromocinnamic acid. For instance, methyl 3-(4'-methoxy[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylate is on the way to being used to make hydroxamic acid derivatives as anticancer drugs on the one hand [8] and as histone deacetylase inhibitors [9] on the other, prepared in this fashion. Additionally, methyl 3-(4'-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylate (**24**) was prepared by the reaction of p-tolylphenylboronic acid (**23**) with 4-bromocinnamic acid and with 4-chlorocinnamic acid, followed by subsequent esterification [13]. Ethyl 3-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylate and ethyl 3-(3'-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylate were prepared by one-pot Suzuki–Horner–Emmons reaction in an ionic liquid protocol, where, however, the arylboronic acid could only be introduced after the Horner–Emmons reaction was complete [14]. We have published some prior work on the Suzuki cross-coupling–Wittig olefination to produce biphenylacrylates [6]. This contribution is seen as an extension of that work.

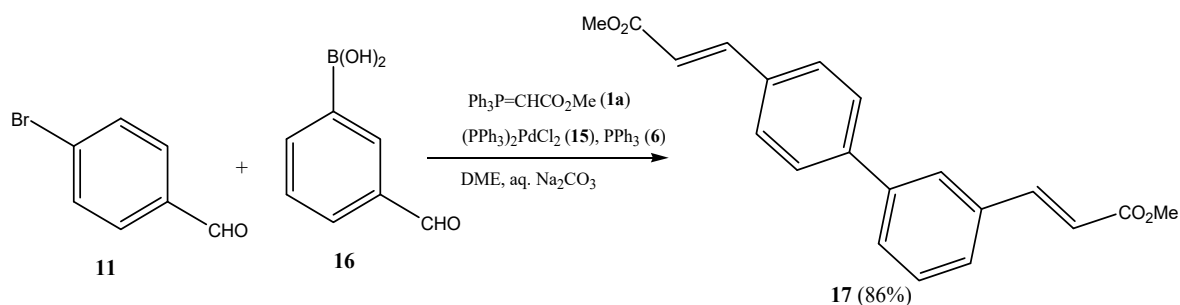
When mixtures of bromoarenes (**5**, **10**), formylphenylboronic acids, e.g., **14**, as central building blocks, and phosphorane **1a** are heated in the presence of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{PPh}_3$ with Na_2CO_3 as base in a solvent mixture of DME/ H_2O , methyl 3-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates **2** are produced in acceptable yields (Scheme 2). Bromoarenes clearly give equally good results as iodoarenes [3]. In all cases, the E-olefin is formed as the main isomer ($E/Z > 95/5$), as evidenced by the coupling constant of the acrylic protons ($^3J = 16.0$ Hz). Work-up is facile, with the cooled reaction mixture submitted to column chromatography on silica gel after aq. extraction. Care should be taken of the fact that some of the more symmetric 3-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates (**2**) are sparingly soluble in many solvents. In some instances, such as in the case of the preparation of **2e** and **20**, this can lead to a facilitation of the work-up as a simple filtration of the product directly from crude organic mixture is possible after aq. extraction of the reaction mixture. Due to the sparing solubility of some

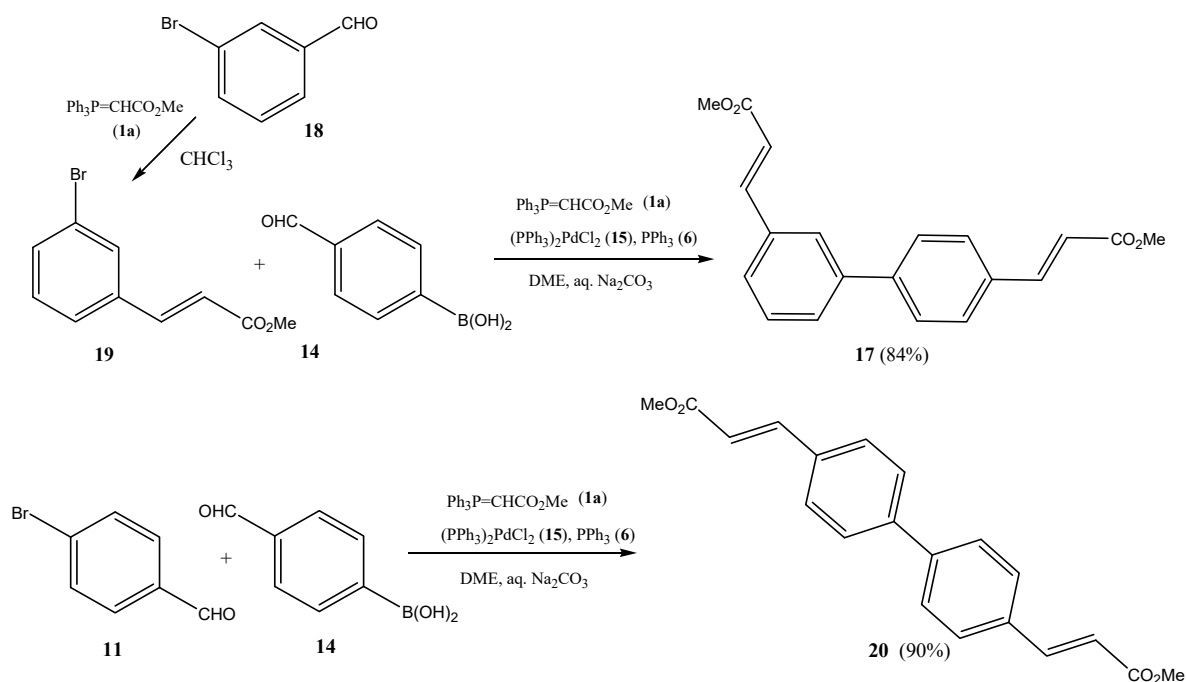
of the products in CH_2Cl_2 , an eluant mixture of $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CHCl}_3$ was used for the chromatographic separations.



Scheme 2. Suzuki cross-coupling/Wittig olefination one-pot transformation to methyl 3-(biphenyl)acrylates (**2**) using 4-bromophenylboronic acid (**14**) as the central building block.

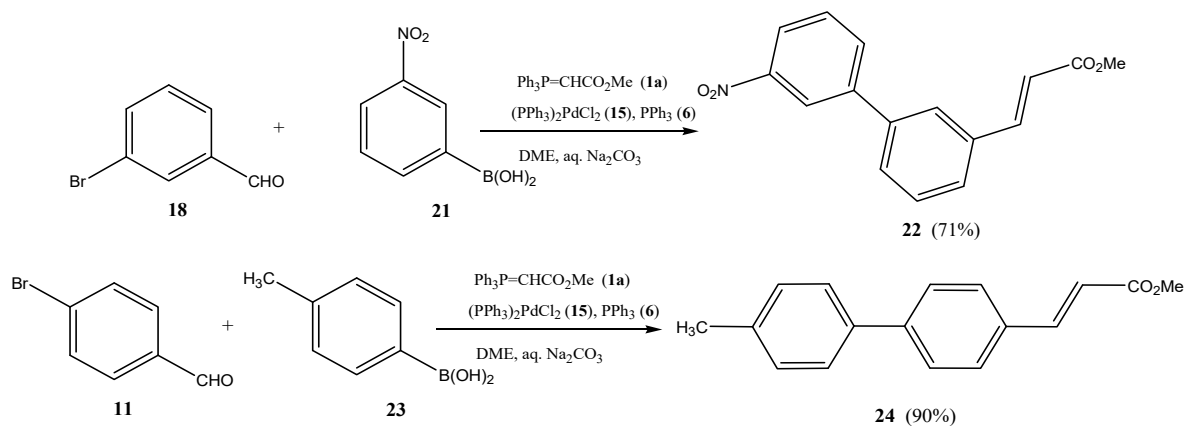
It is possible to use both bromobenzaldehydes (**11/18**) and formylphenylboronic acid (**14**) as building blocks in the same reaction and perform a Suzuki cross-coupling/double Wittig olefination to prepare dimethyl biphenyl-diacrylates. Again, the *E,E*-isomers are formed, predominately (*E/Z* > 95/5) (Scheme 3).





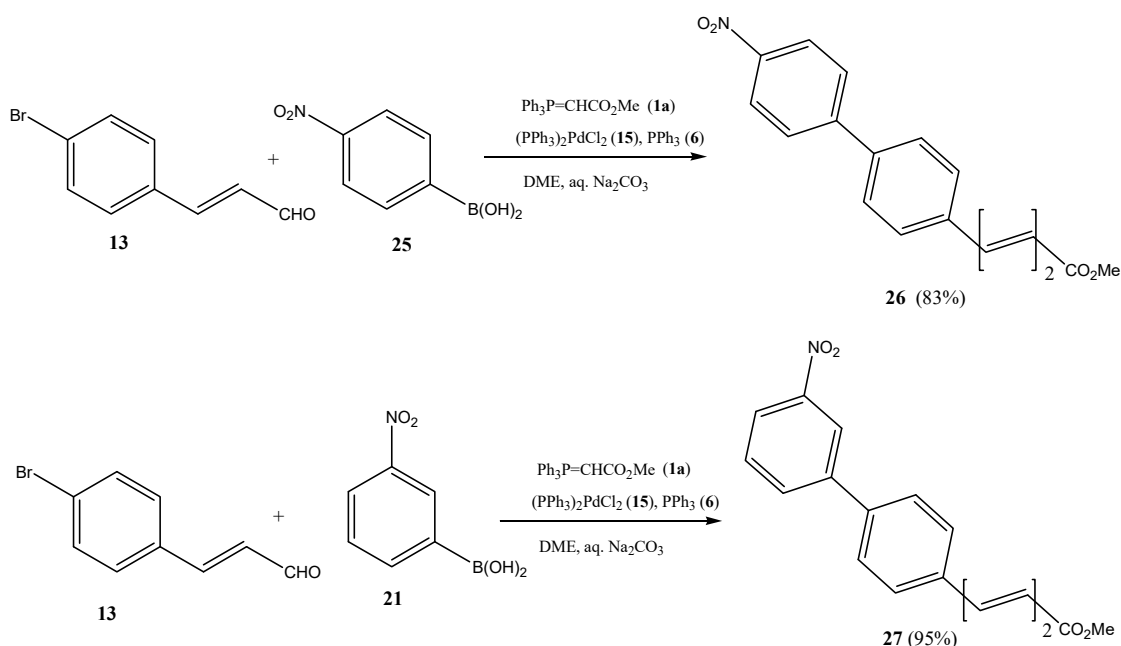
Scheme 3. Suzuki cross-coupling/double Wittig olefination one-pot transformation to dimethyl biphenyl-diacrylates (17/20) using 4-bromobenzaldehyde (11) and formylphenylboronic acids (14/16) as central building blocks.

It is equally possible to use bromobenzaldehydes as central building blocks to prepare methyl 3-([1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)acrylates such as 22 and methyl 3-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)acrylates such as 24 (Scheme 4).



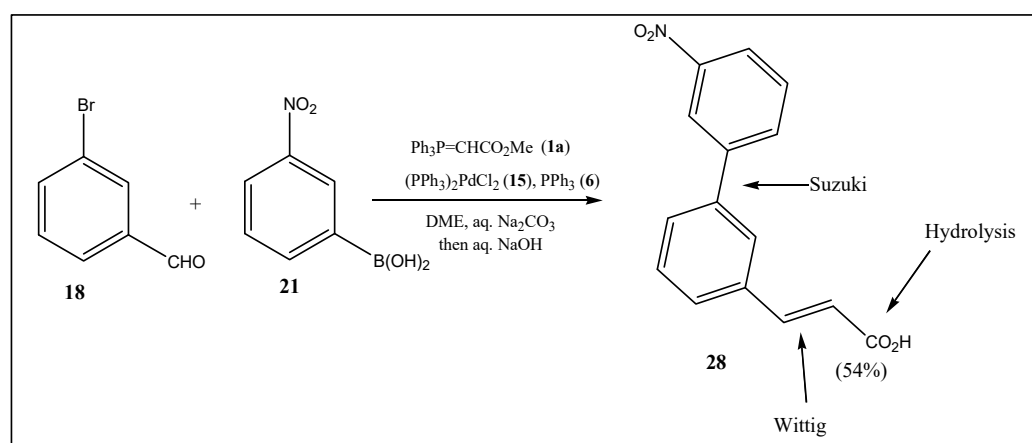
Scheme 4. Suzuki cross-coupling/Wittig olefination one-pot transformation to methyl 3-(biphenyl)acrylates (2) using bromobenzaldehydes (11/18) as central building blocks.

The scope of the one-pot Suzuki cross-coupling–Wittig olefination reaction includes the use of halocinnamaldehydes such as 13 to give 5-(biphenyl)penta-2,4-dienoates such as compounds 26 and 27 (Scheme 5).



Scheme 5. Preparation of methyl (E,E)-5-(nitrobiphenyl)penta-2,4-dienoates (**26/27**) by one Suzuki cross-coupling reaction/Wittig olefination in one pot.

Finally, the one-pot Suzuki–Wittig reaction can be augmented by a hydrolysis step. Previously, we have communicated a Wittig olefination hydrolysis one-pot transformation of benzaldehydes to cinnamic acids [15], where the solvent system was not changed during the reaction but the temperature was elevated towards the end of the preparation. In the current case, the advertised solvent system—aq. Na₂CO₃/DME—was maintained during the one-pot Wittig–Suzuki reaction, where at the end of the preparation NaOH was added to the system and the reaction temperature increased (Scheme 6).



Scheme 6. Transformations in Suzuki–Wittig hydrolysis in one pot lead to biphenylacrylic acids.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, it can be said that alkyl 3-(biphenylacrylates) can be prepared facily by one-pot Wittig olefination–Suzuki cross-coupling reaction, using either formylphenylboronic acids or bromobenzaldehydes, or both, as central building blocks. The use of bromoarenes leads to equally high yields as the use of iodoarenes. The reaction can be augmented by subsequent hydrolysis, also in one pot, to yield 3-(biphenyl)acrylic acids. Similar one-pot reactions can be performed with bromocinnamaldehydes as the central building block to give 5-(biphenyl)penta-2,4-dienoates.

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