

Electronic Supporting Information

**Diboron Reagents in the Deoxygenation of Nitrones**

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<sup>b</sup>Institute for Advanced Research in Chemical Sciences (IAdCHEM), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid (Spain).

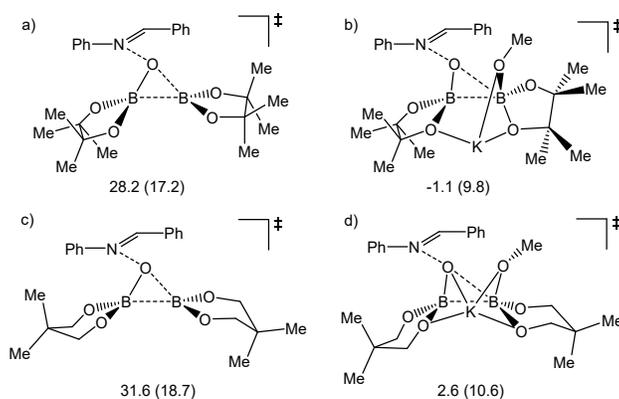
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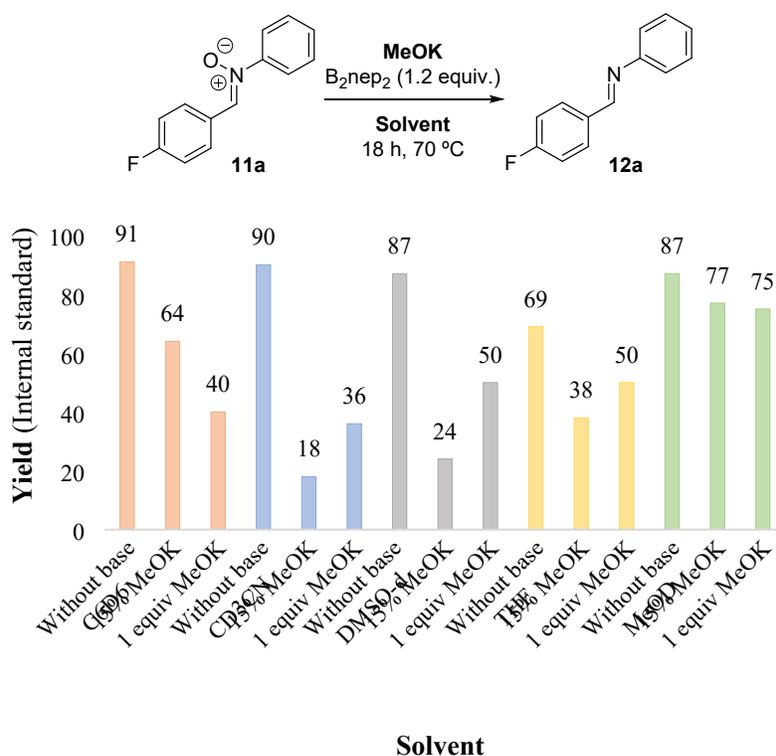
## Experiments to evaluate the role of methoxide as additive

We also considered of interest to evaluate the role of an alkoxide as an additive in the reduction of nitrones, since it is known to activate the B-B bond for the cleavage of the N-O bond in nitrocompounds (see ref 13 of the manuscript). To this end, we calculated the energies of the possible transition states responsible for the deoxygenation of the model nitrone **1b** with diboron reagents in presence of MeOK as additive (Figure S1). According to the calculations, the reactions should be clearly faster in the presence of an alkoxide either by using B<sub>2</sub>pin<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> (compare a with b and c with d). In parentheses are shown the difference of energies regarding the previous nitrone-diboron complexes. Potassium methoxide induces electronic and conformational changes that would favor the interaction with nitrone in the TS.



**Figure S1.** Calculated transition states structures for the deoxygenation step of the model nitrone **1b** using B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>pin<sub>2</sub>, with or without MeOK (M062X<sub>SMD</sub>(benzene)/6-311+G(d,p)//(M062X<sub>SMD</sub>(benzene)/6-31+G(d). Relative G values at 298 K (kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>) with respect to separated starting materials. The difference of energies regarding the previous nitrone-diboron complexes are shown in parentheses).

Therefore, we carried out a set of experiments using different deuterated solvents and base equivalents of MeOK to assess the effect on the reactivity of diboron compounds towards nitrone deoxygenation (Figure S2). Nevertheless, as can be observed in the graph, although the results do not seem to follow a clear tendency, the presence of the alkoxide do slow down the deoxygenation reaction.

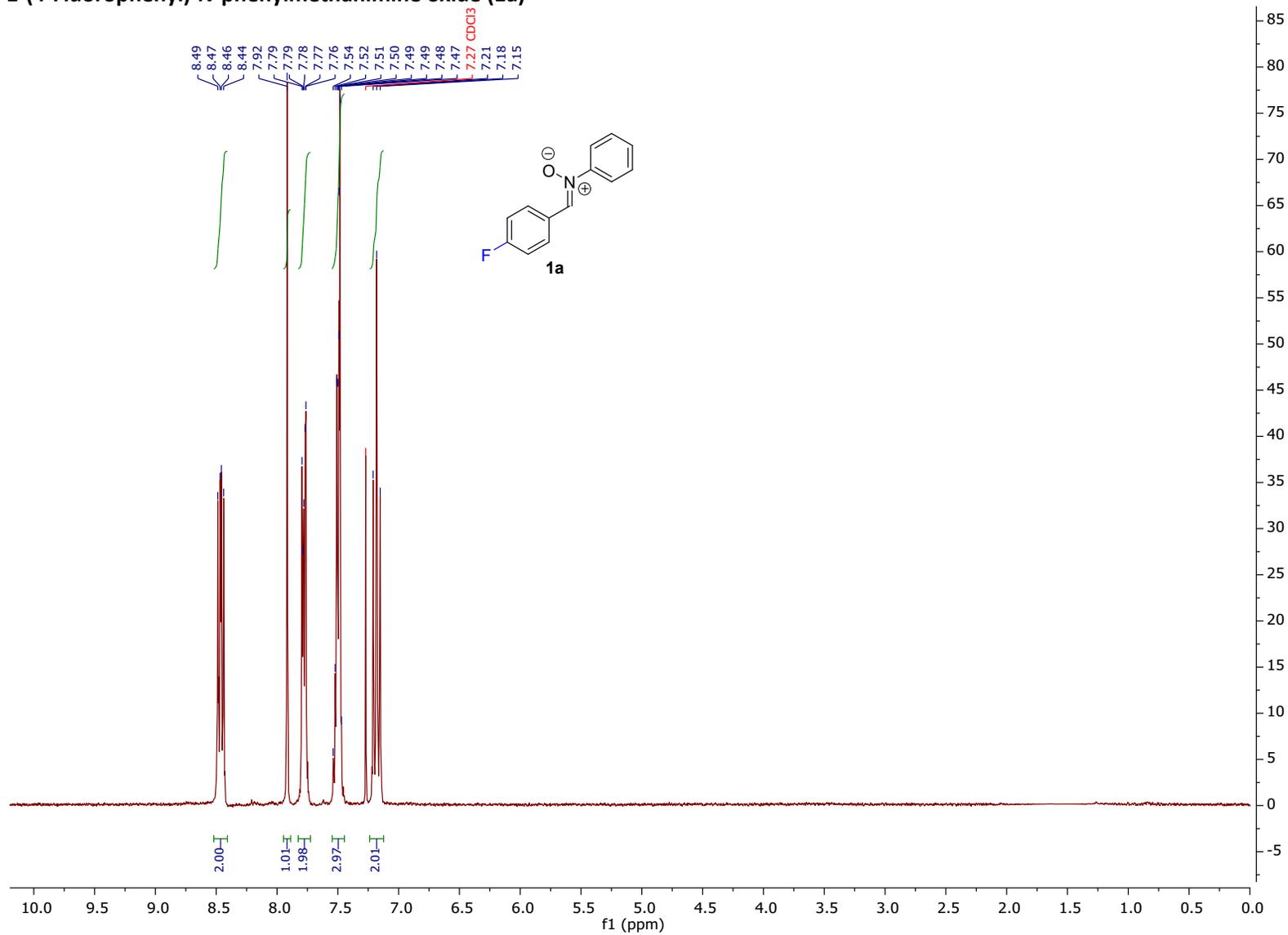


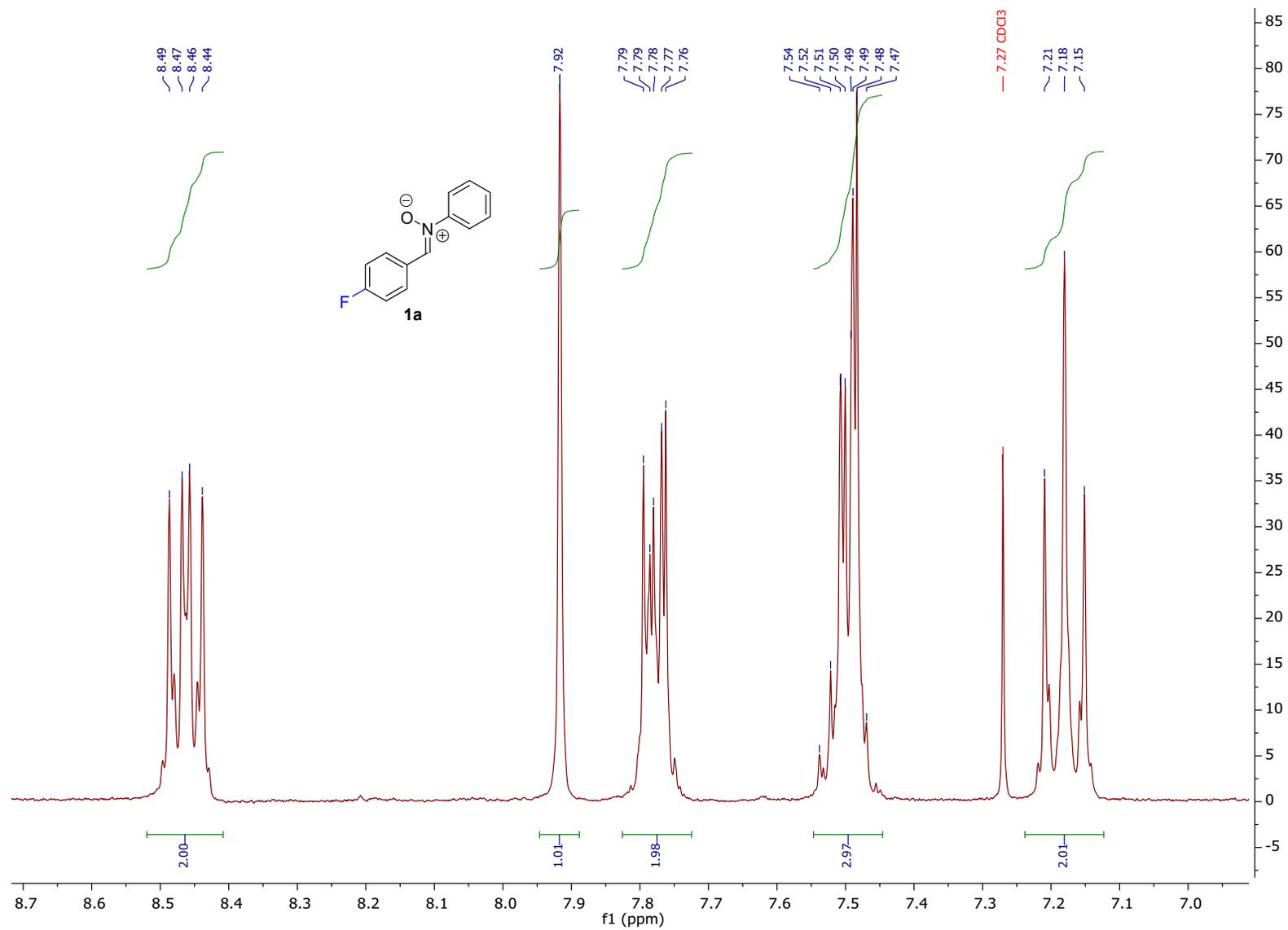
**Figure S2.** Nitron reactivity in presence of base-activated diborons.

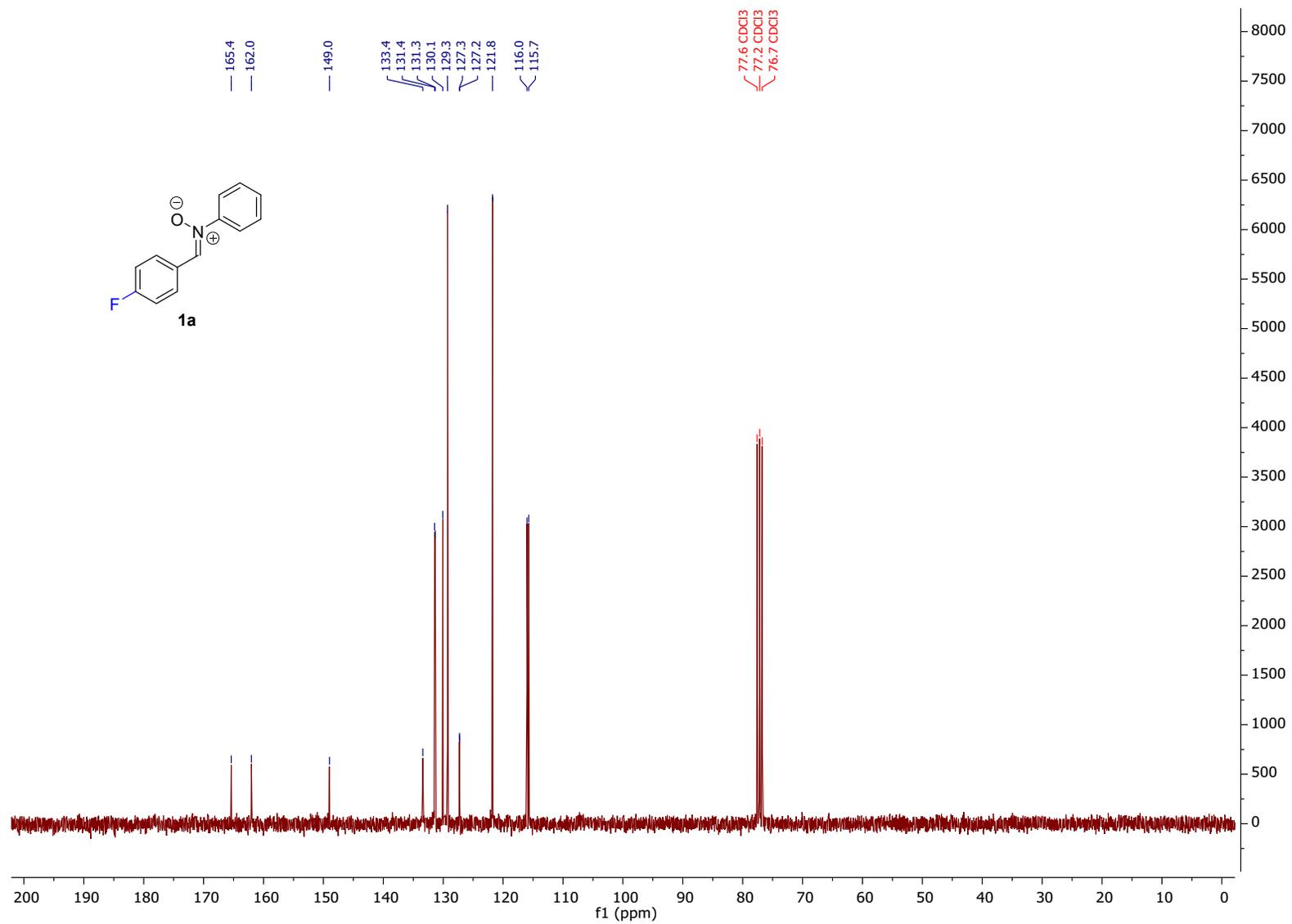
We hypothesize that these apparent anarchical experimental results could be a consequence of several factors such as the base **solubility** and the **stability** of the diboron reagent. The poor solubility of the base in non-polar solvents could inhibit its participation in the reaction. B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> is a more labile diboron compound that could undergo exchange of alcohols in the presence of MeOK more easily than the bulkier B<sub>2</sub>pin<sub>2</sub>.

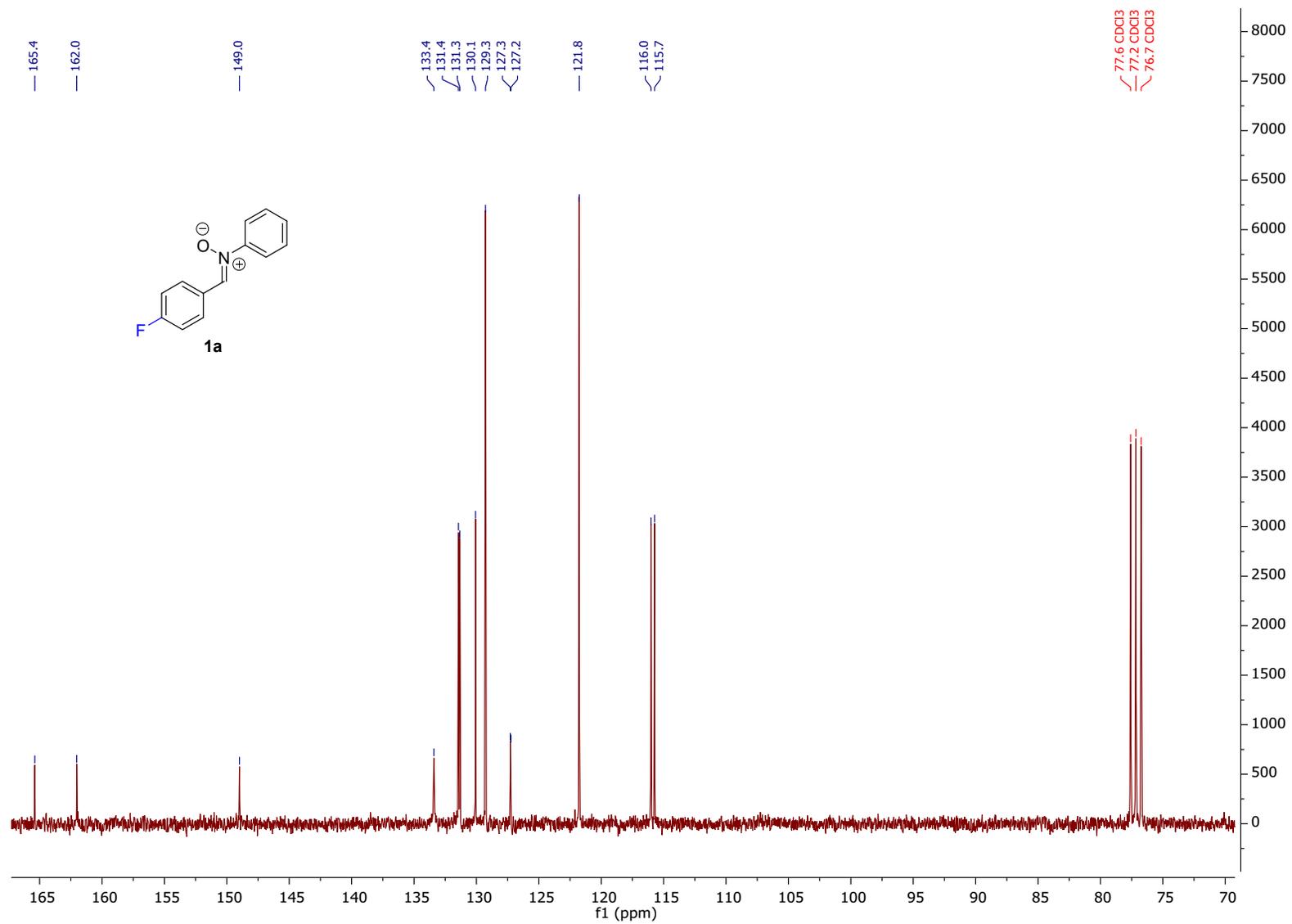
## Spectra of nitrones and imines

### (Z)-1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1a)

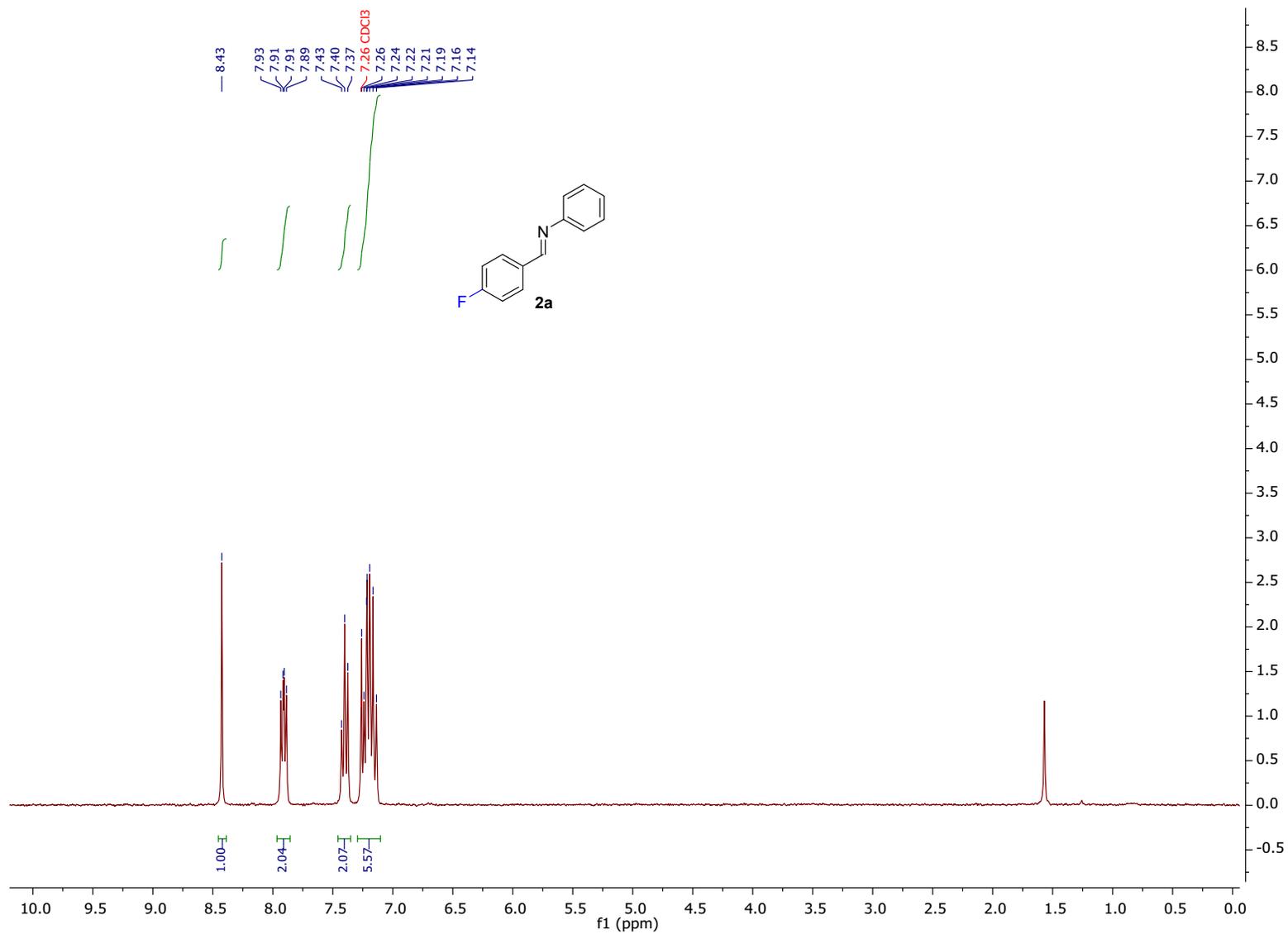


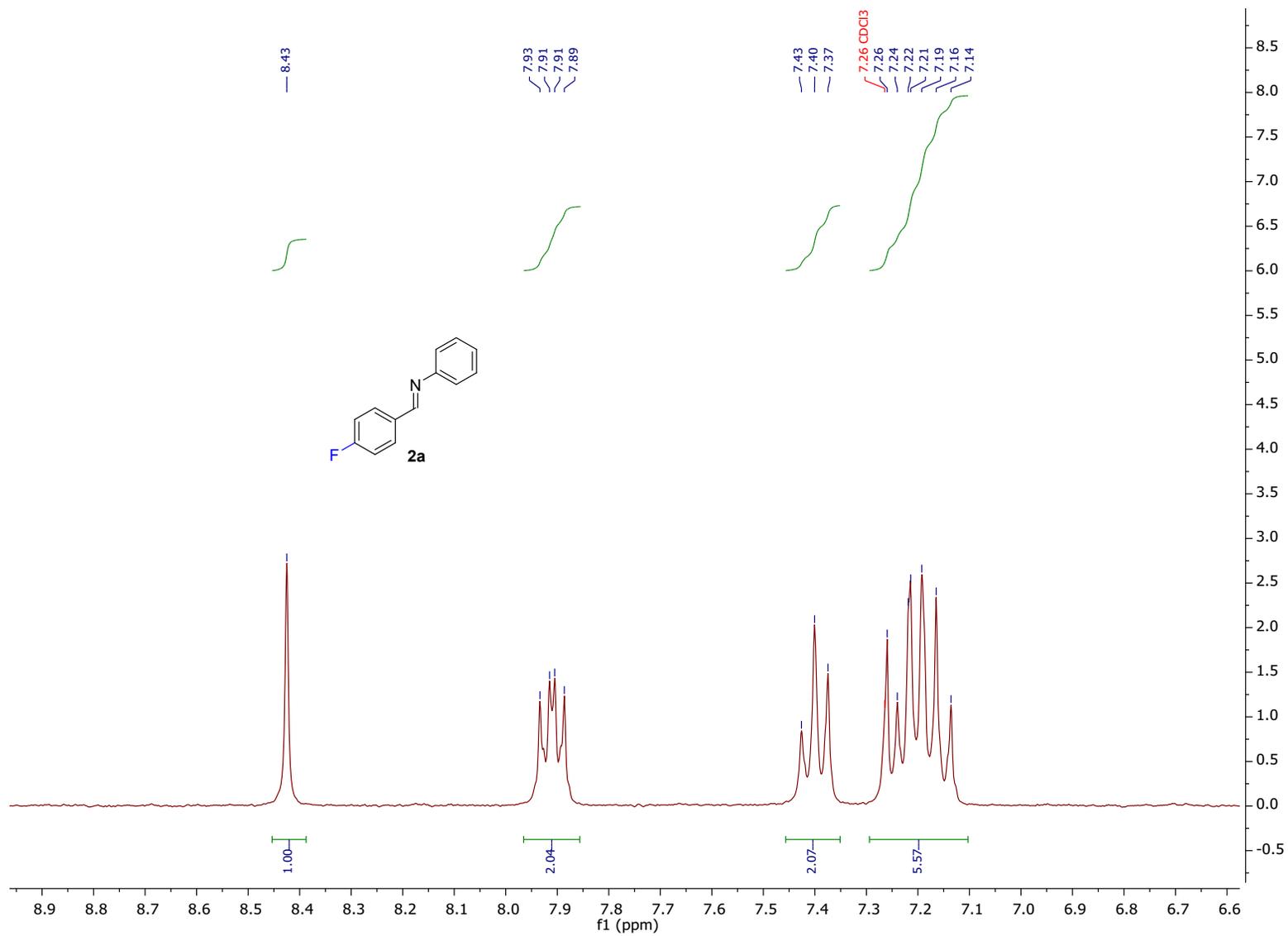


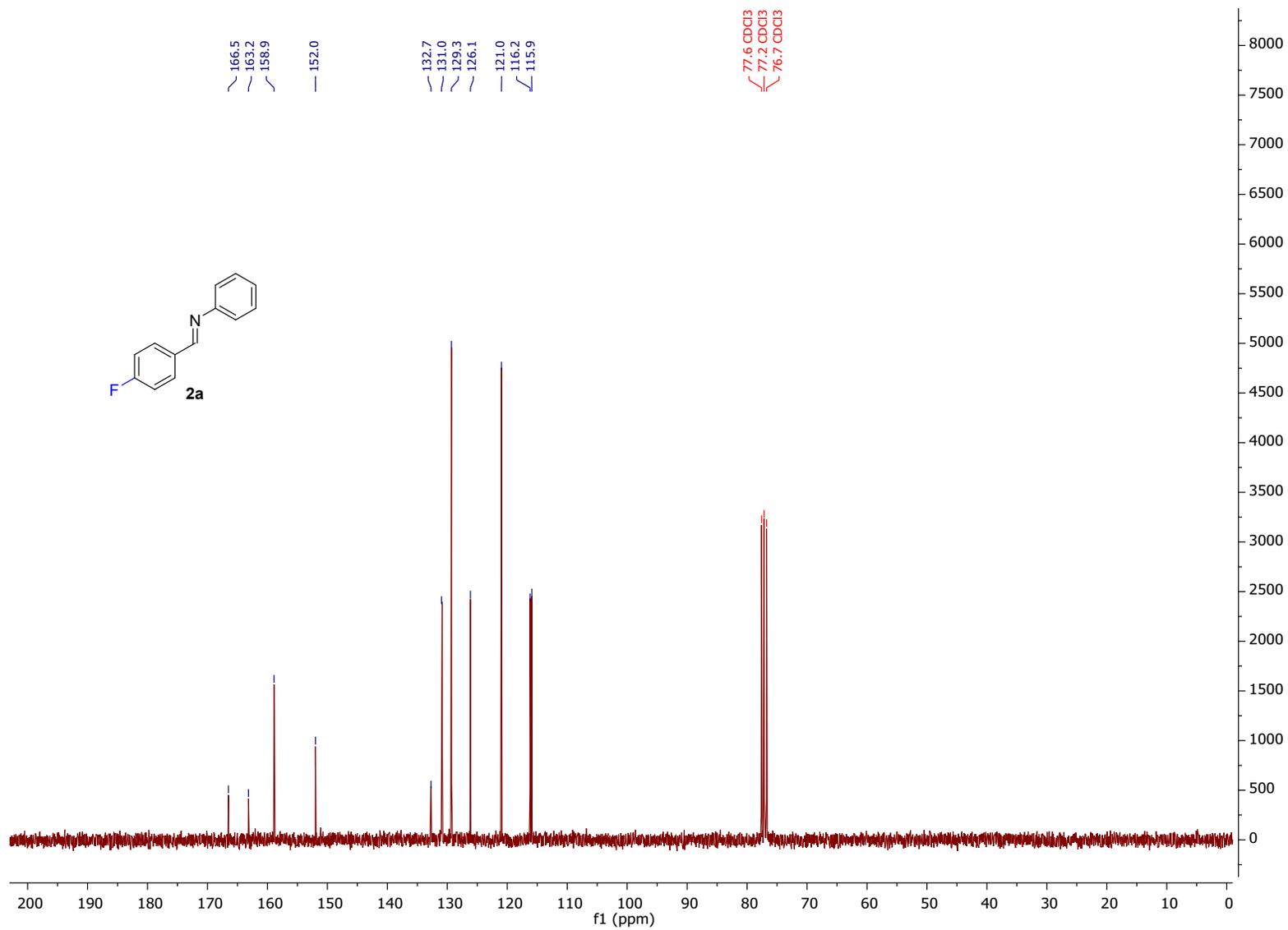


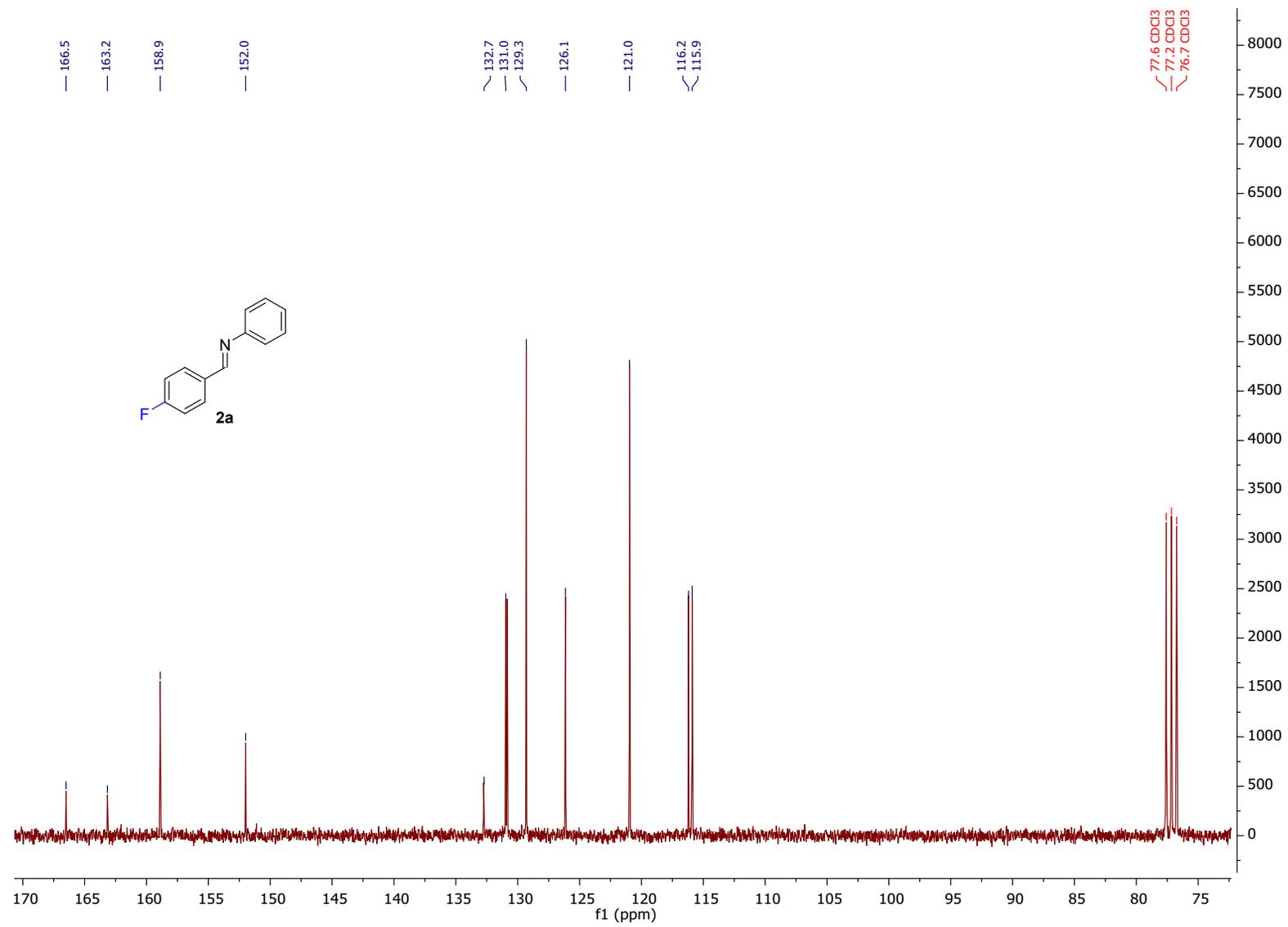


**(E)-N-(4-fluorobenzylidene) aniline (2a)**

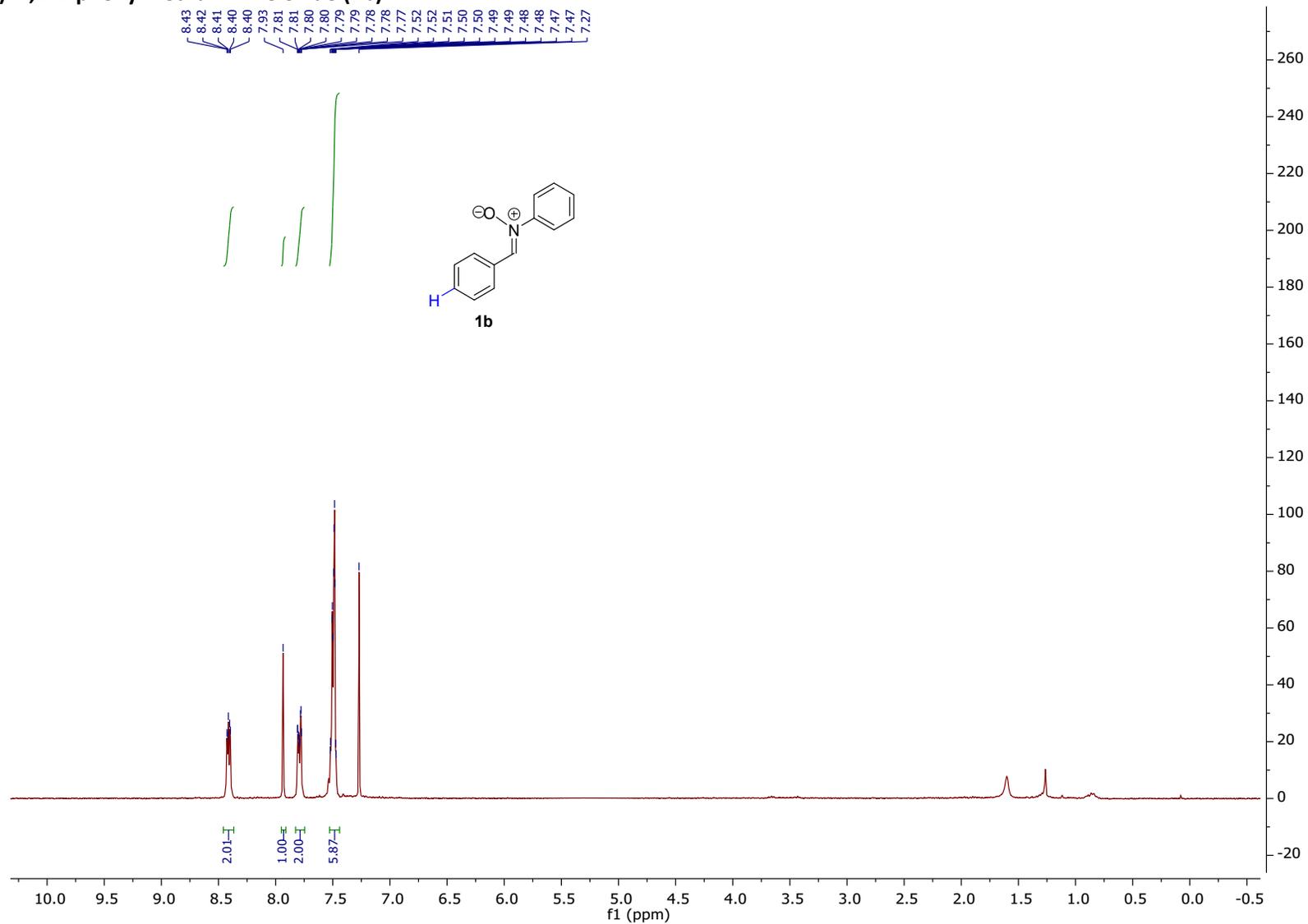


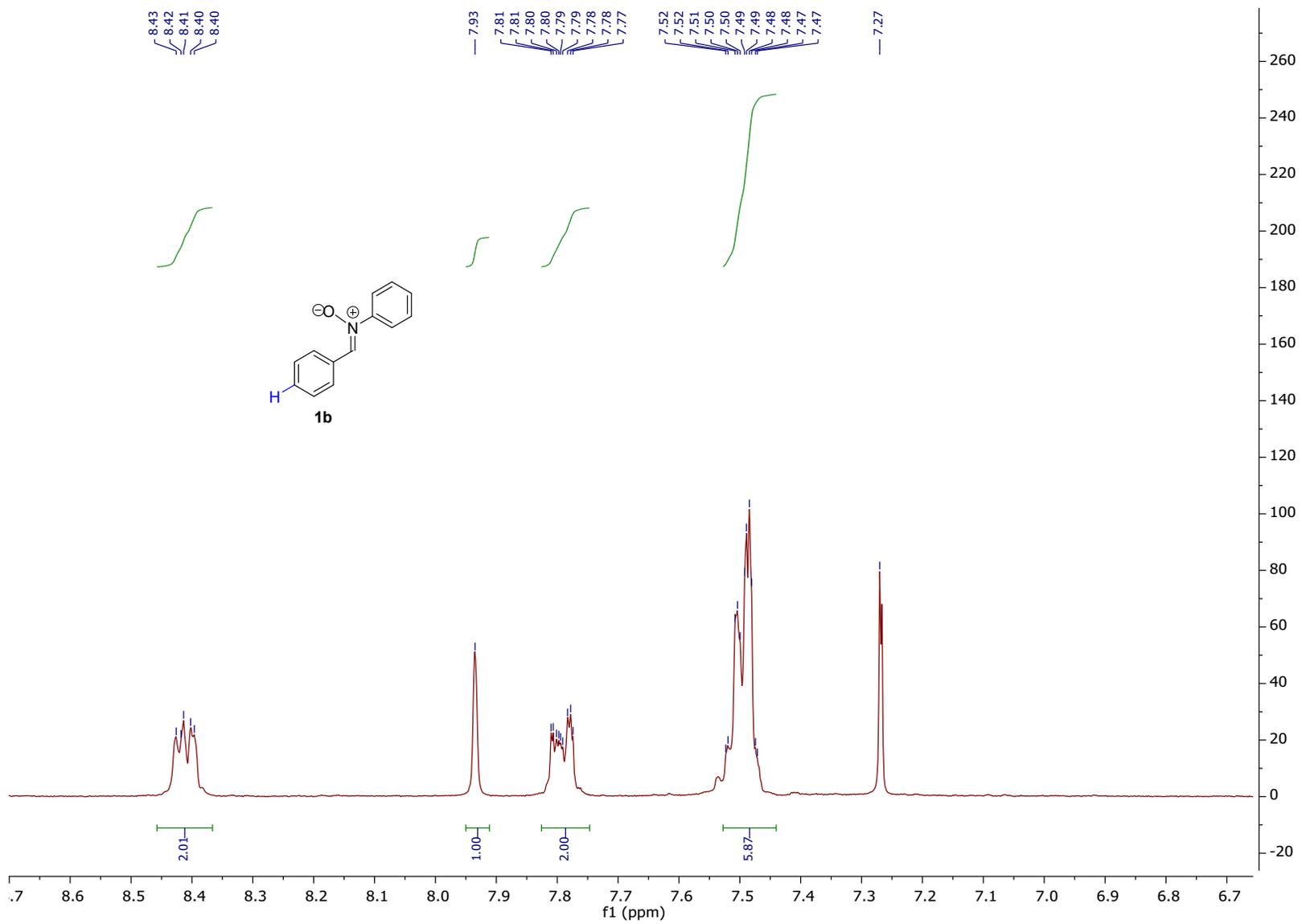


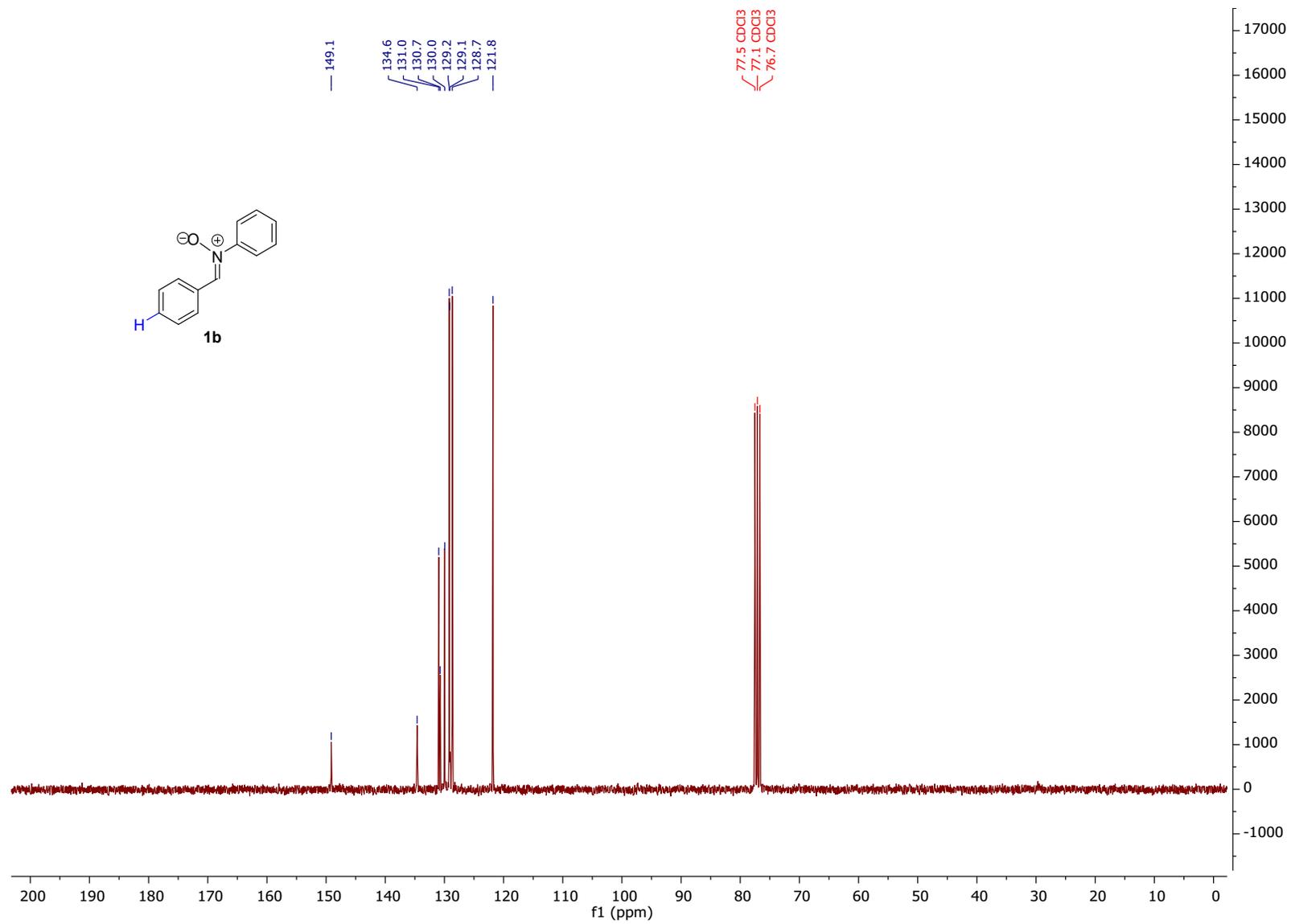


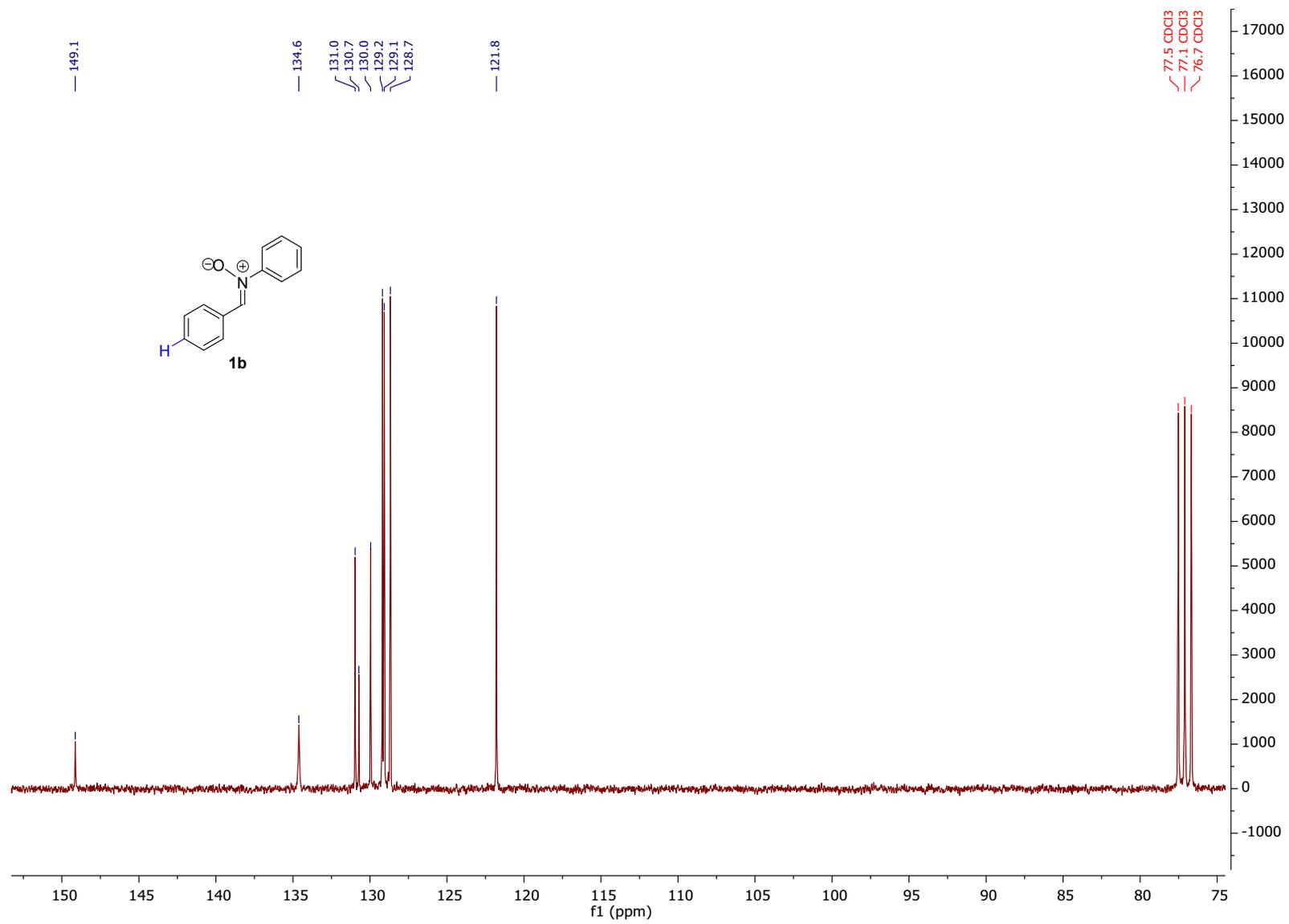


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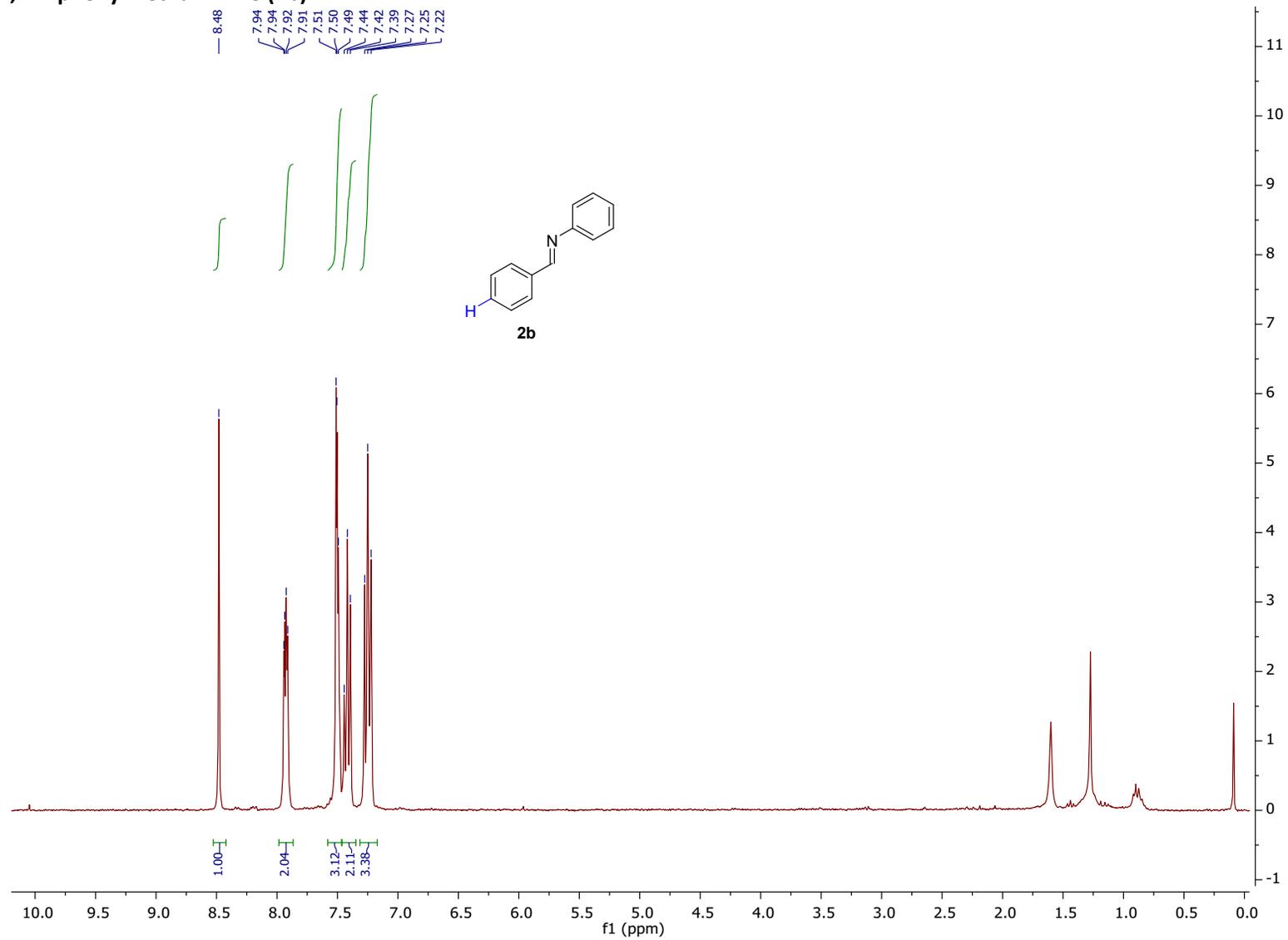


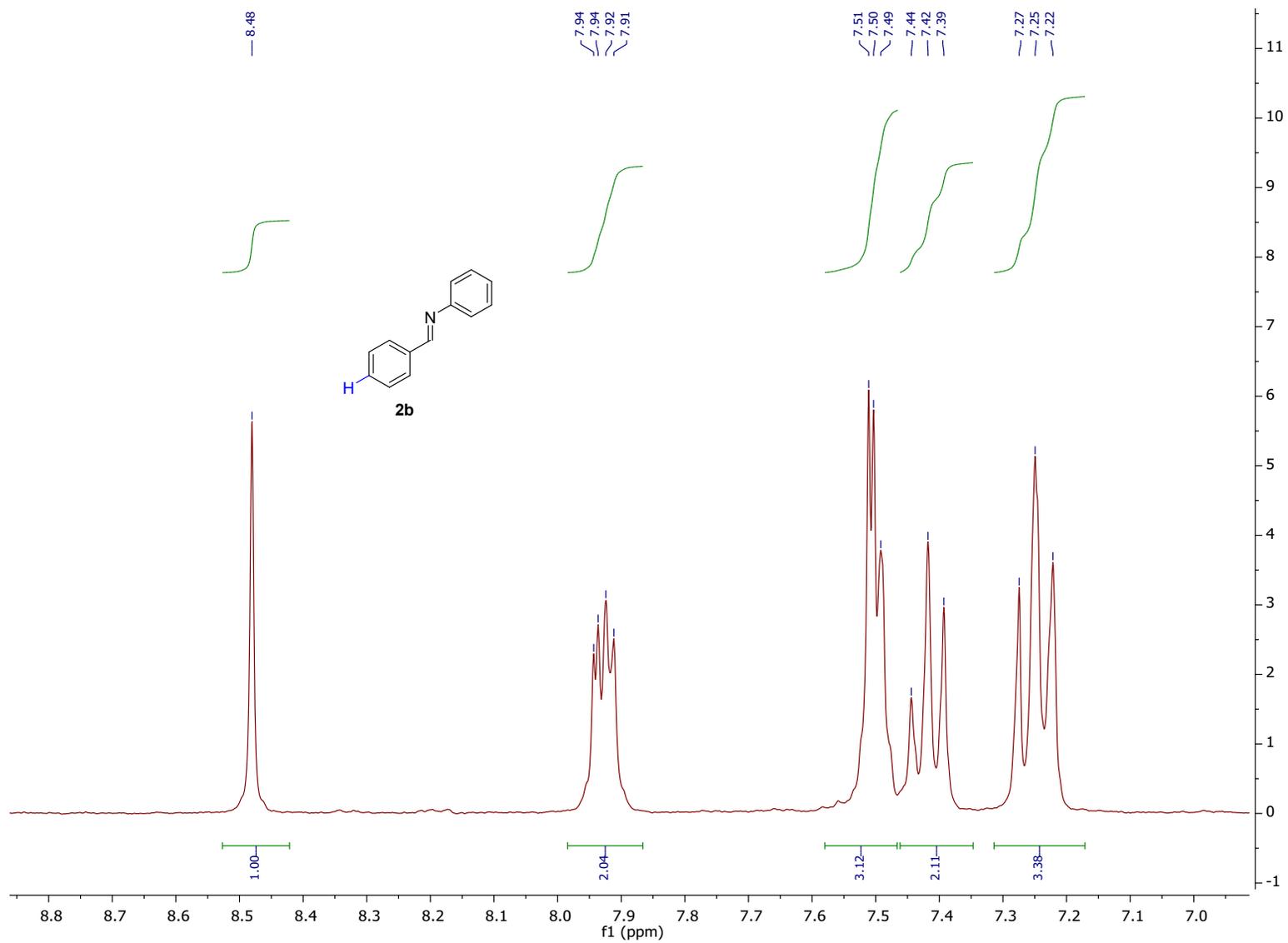


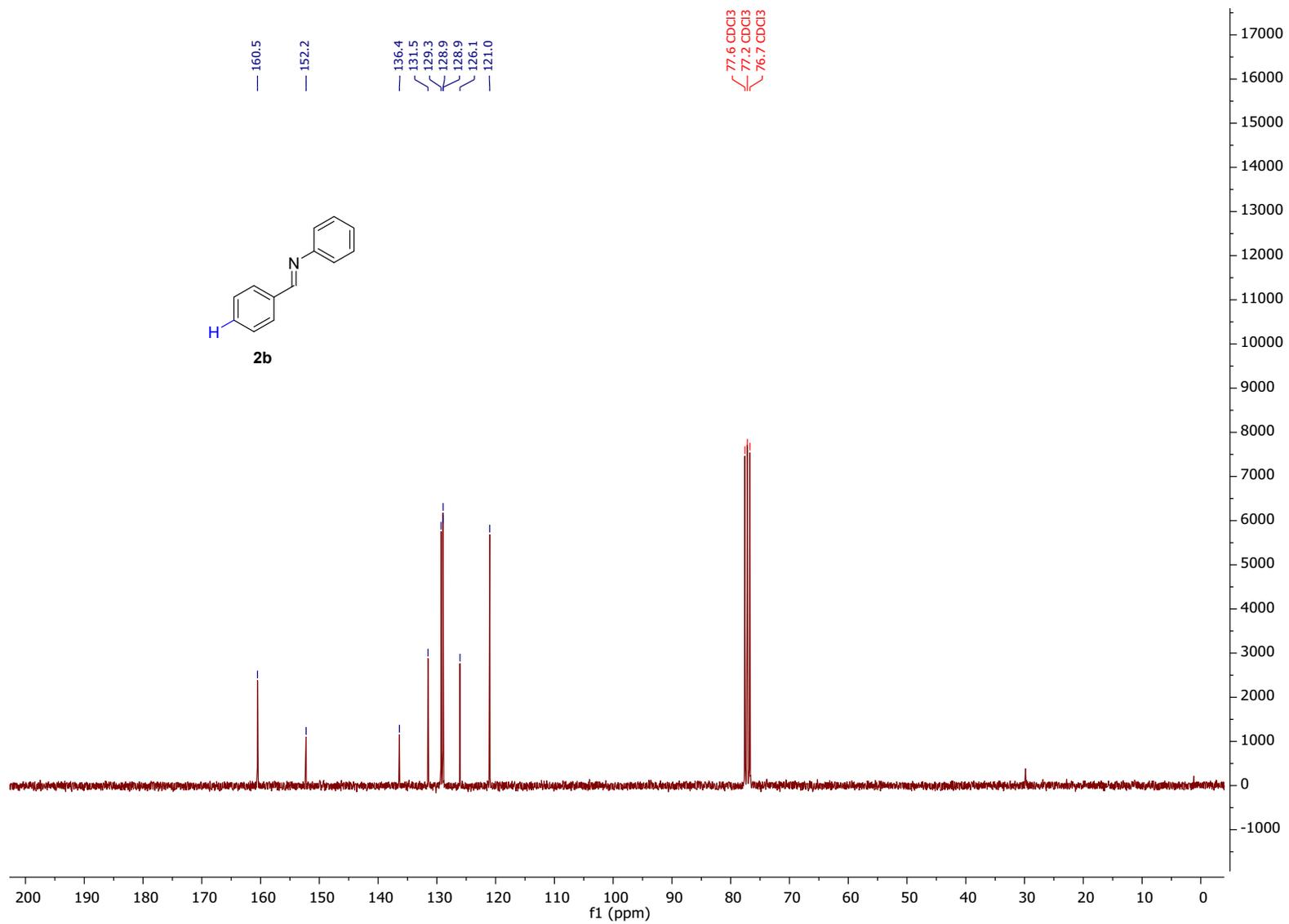


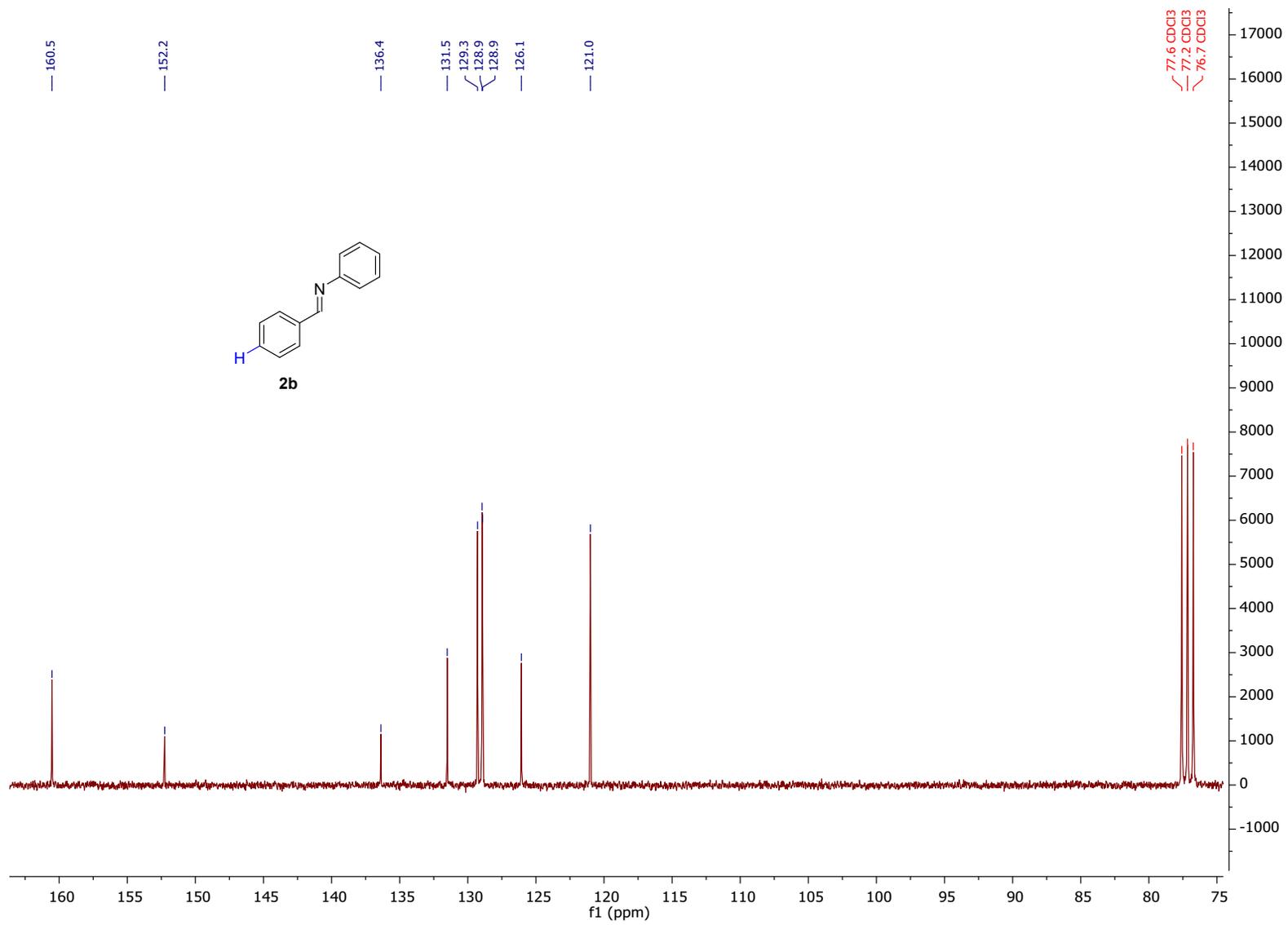


**(E)-N,1-Diphenylmethanimine (2b)**

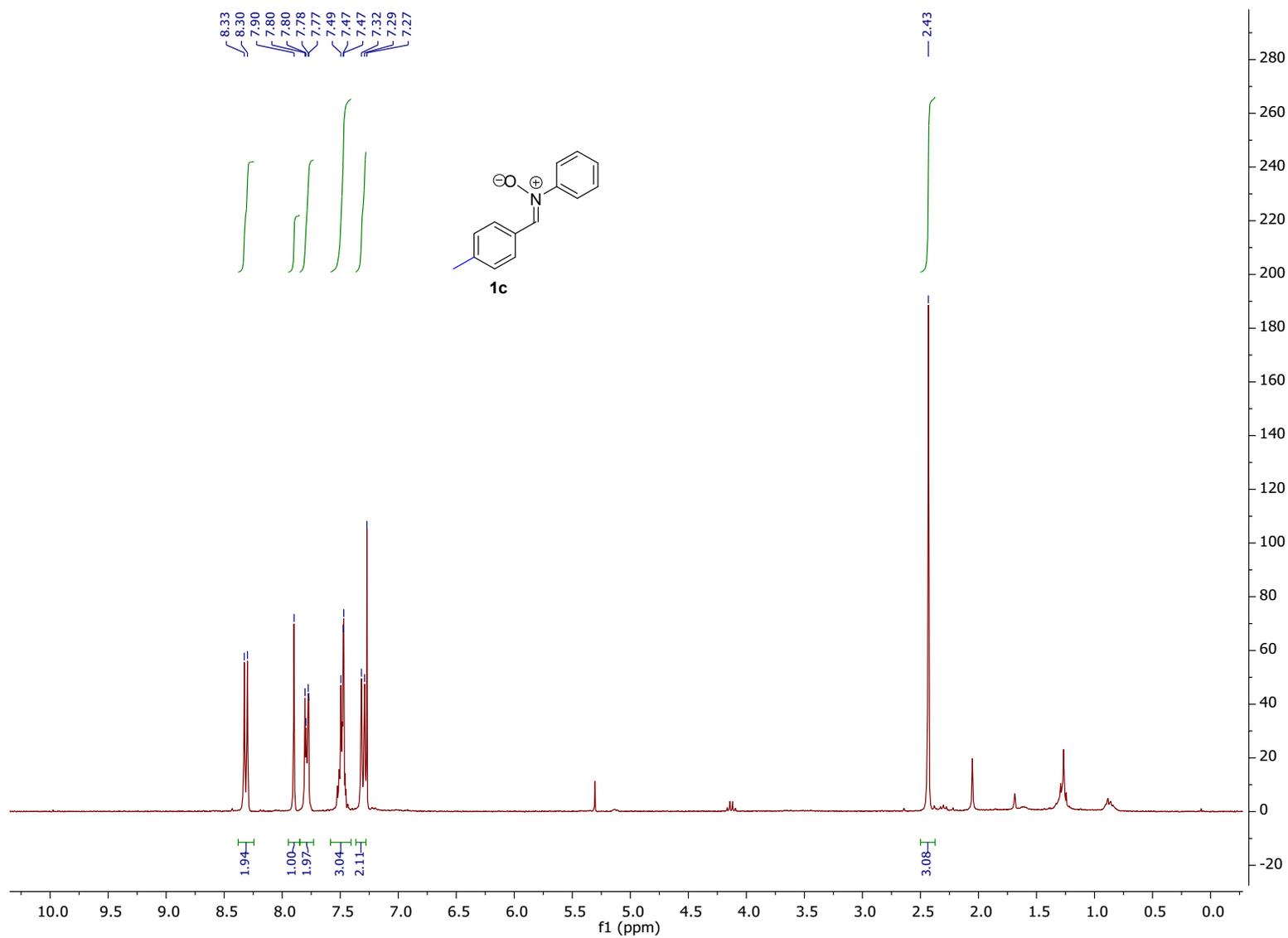


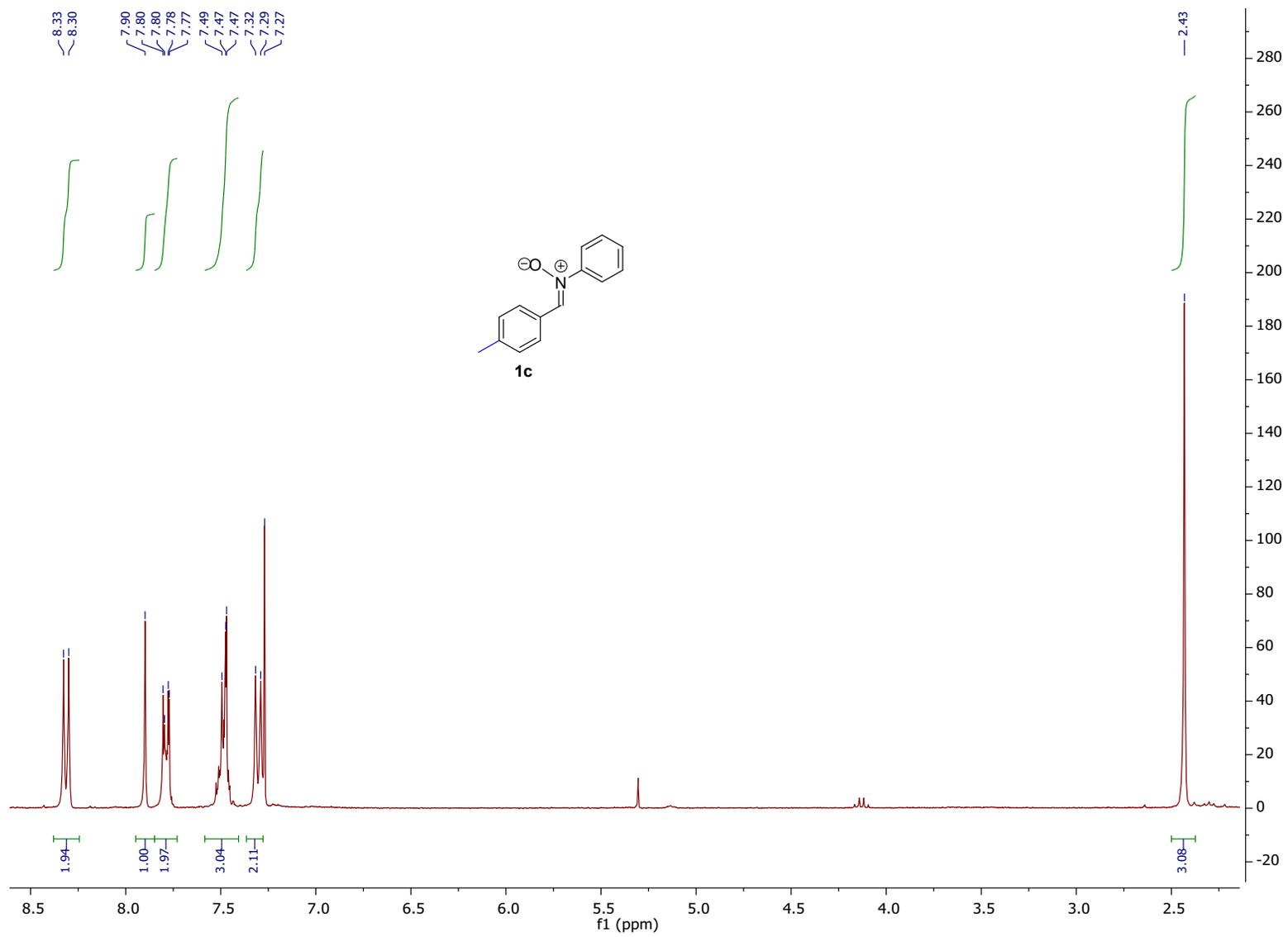


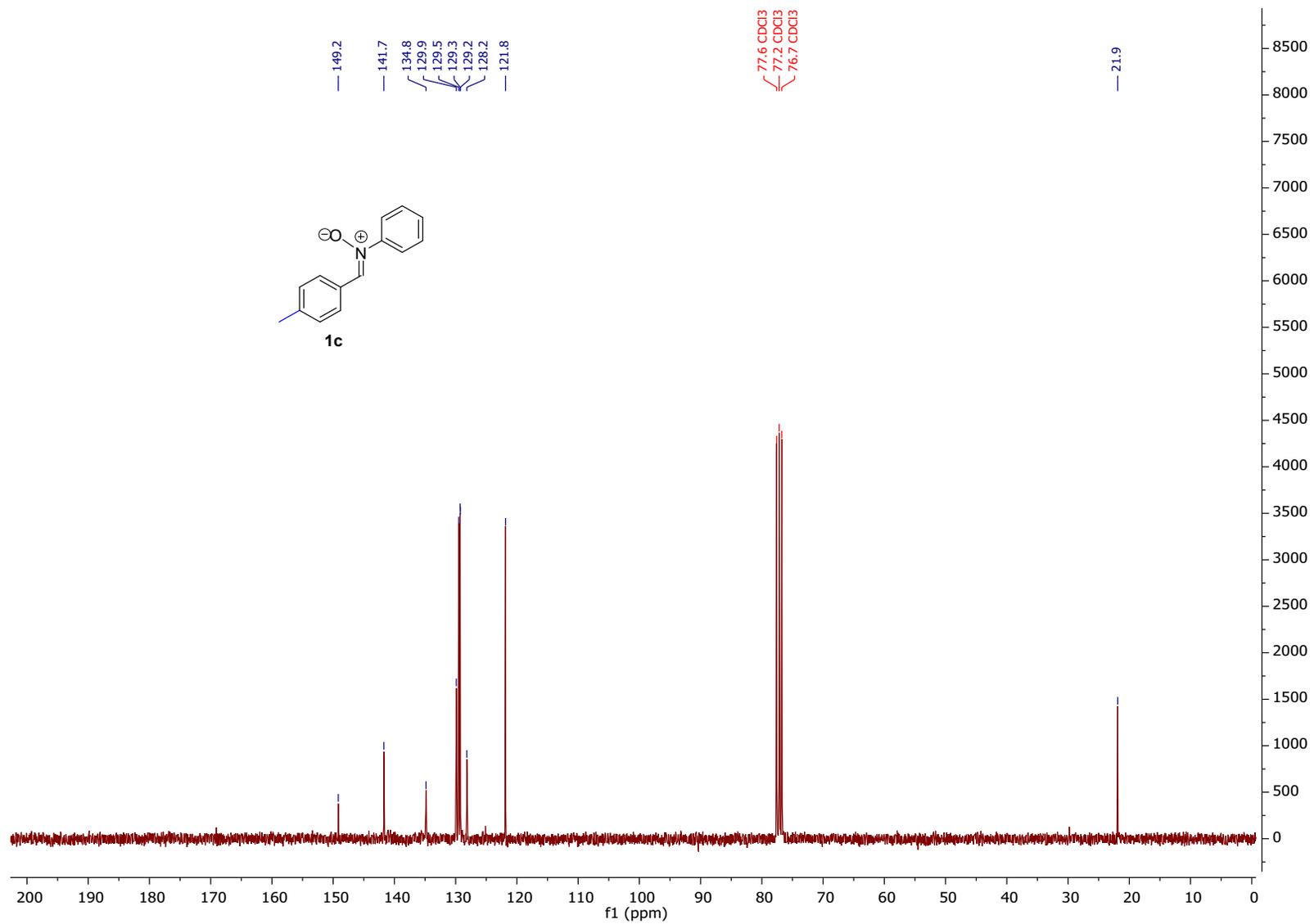


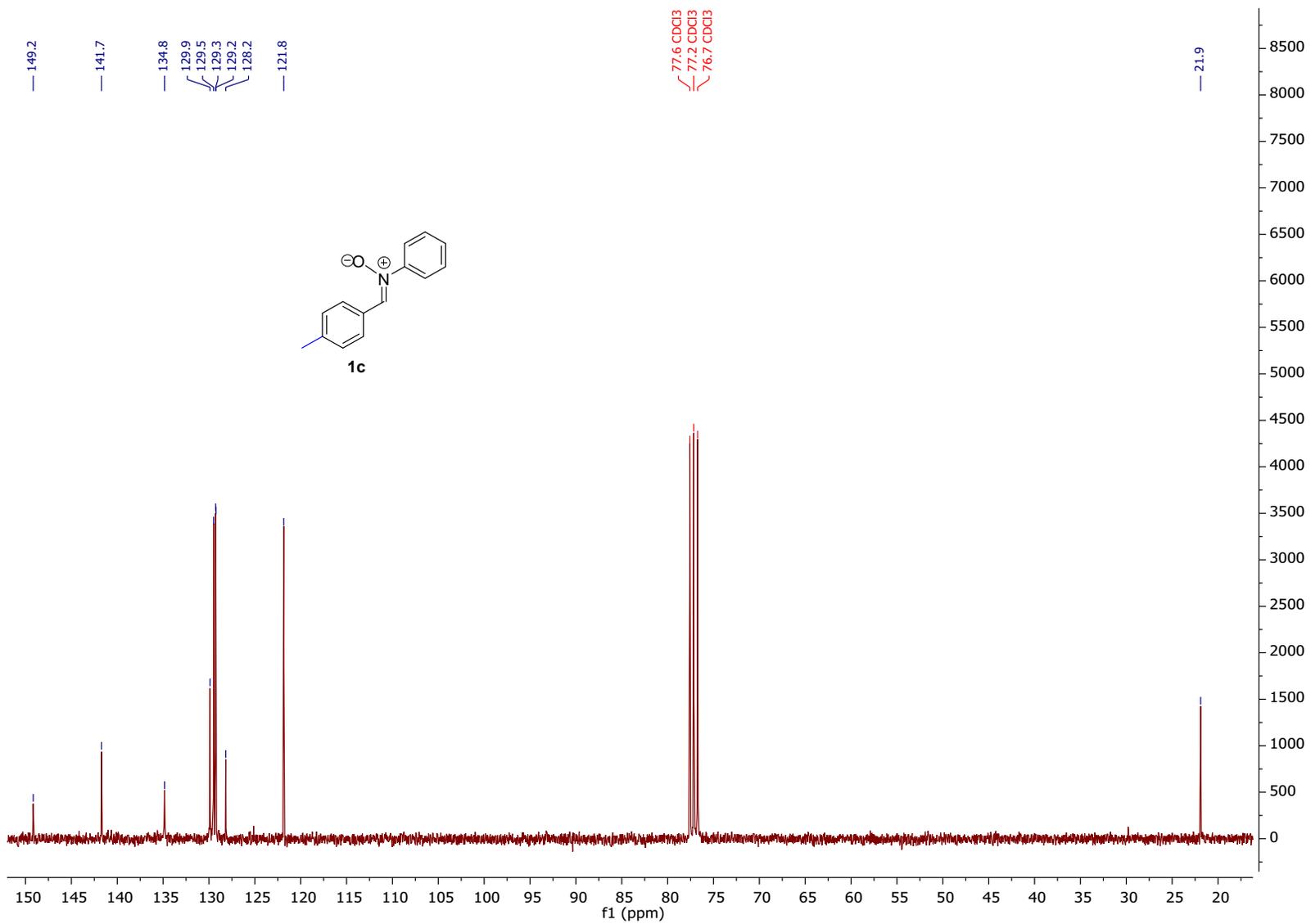


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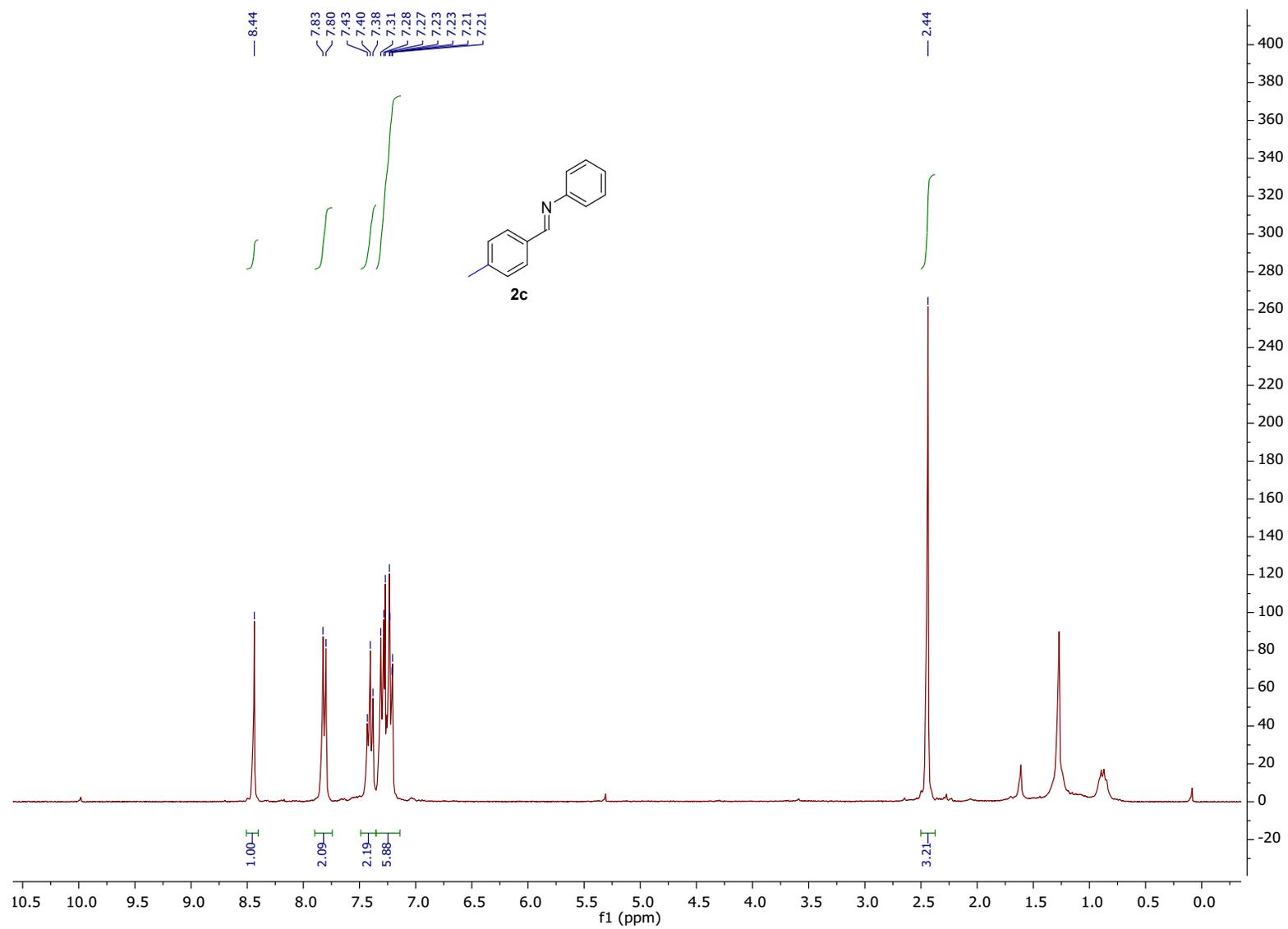


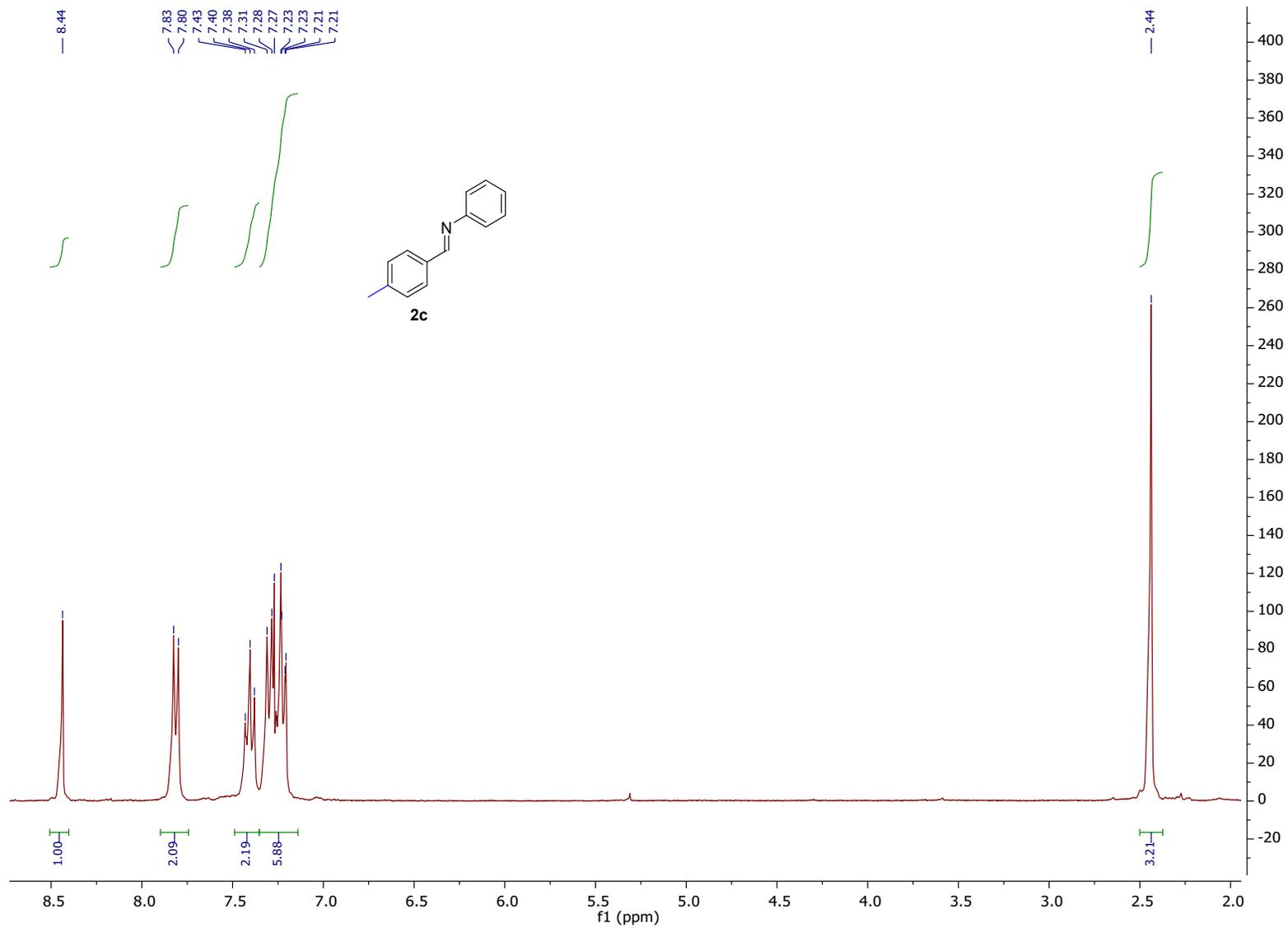


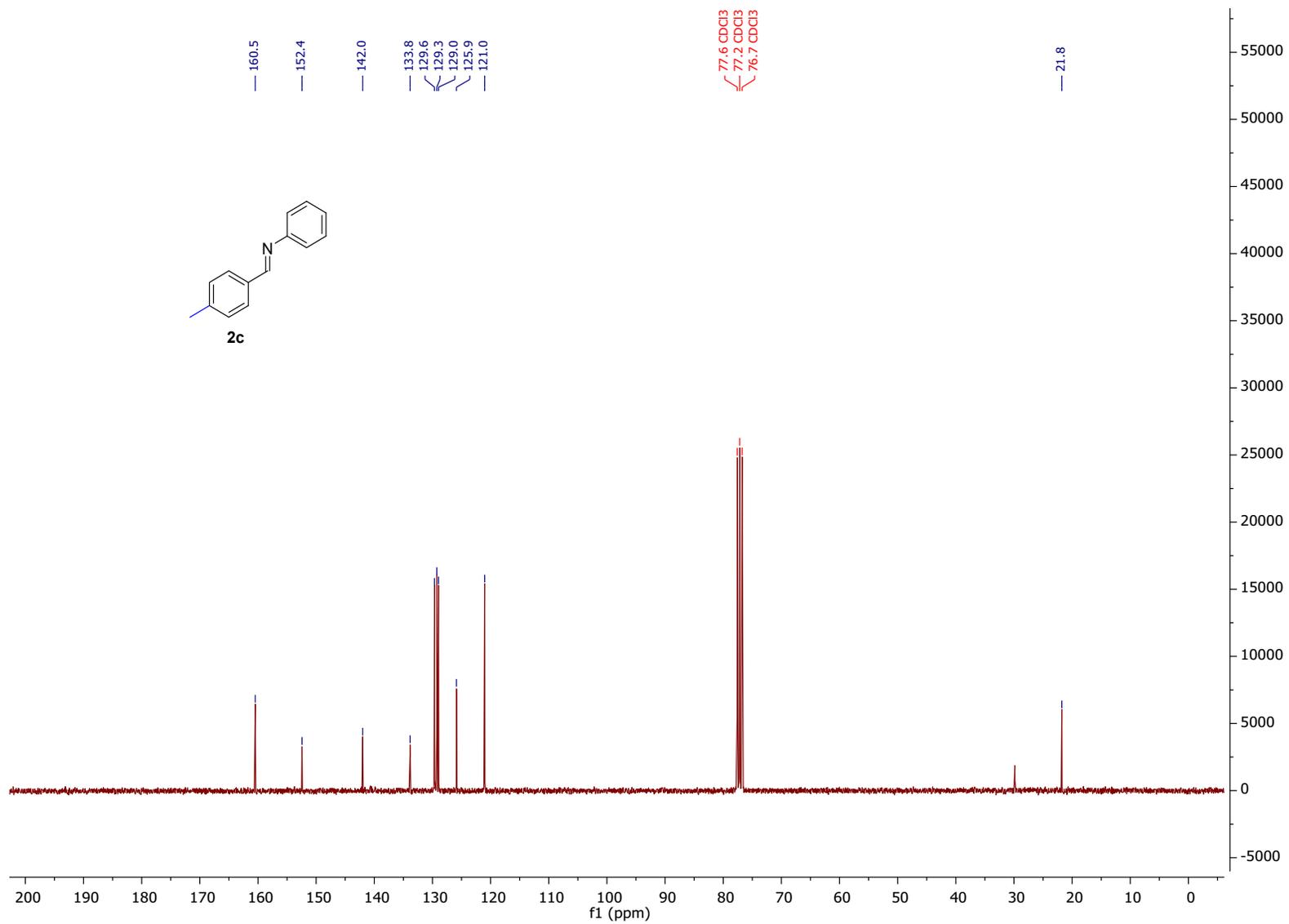


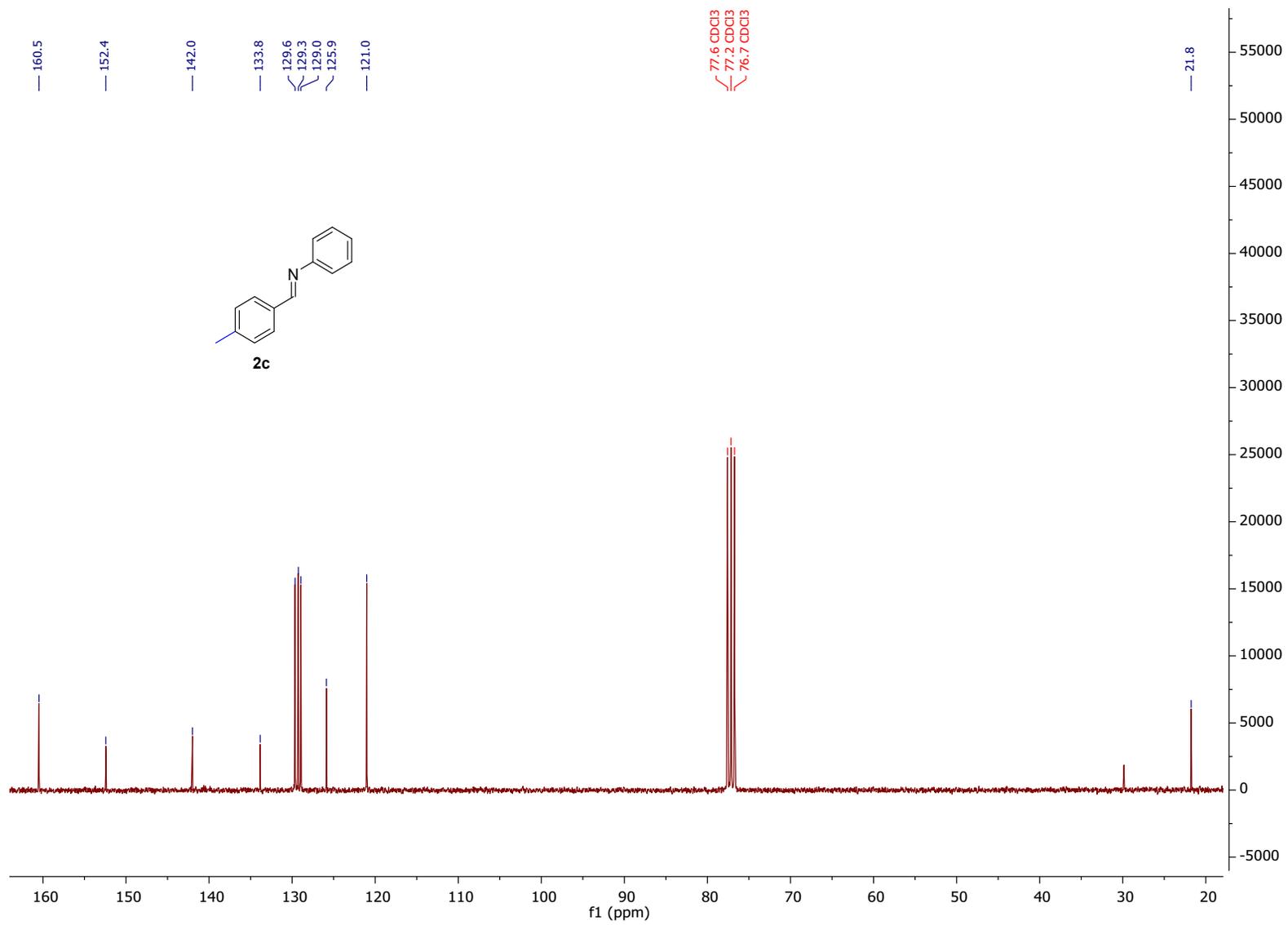


**(E)-N-Phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)methanimine (2c)**

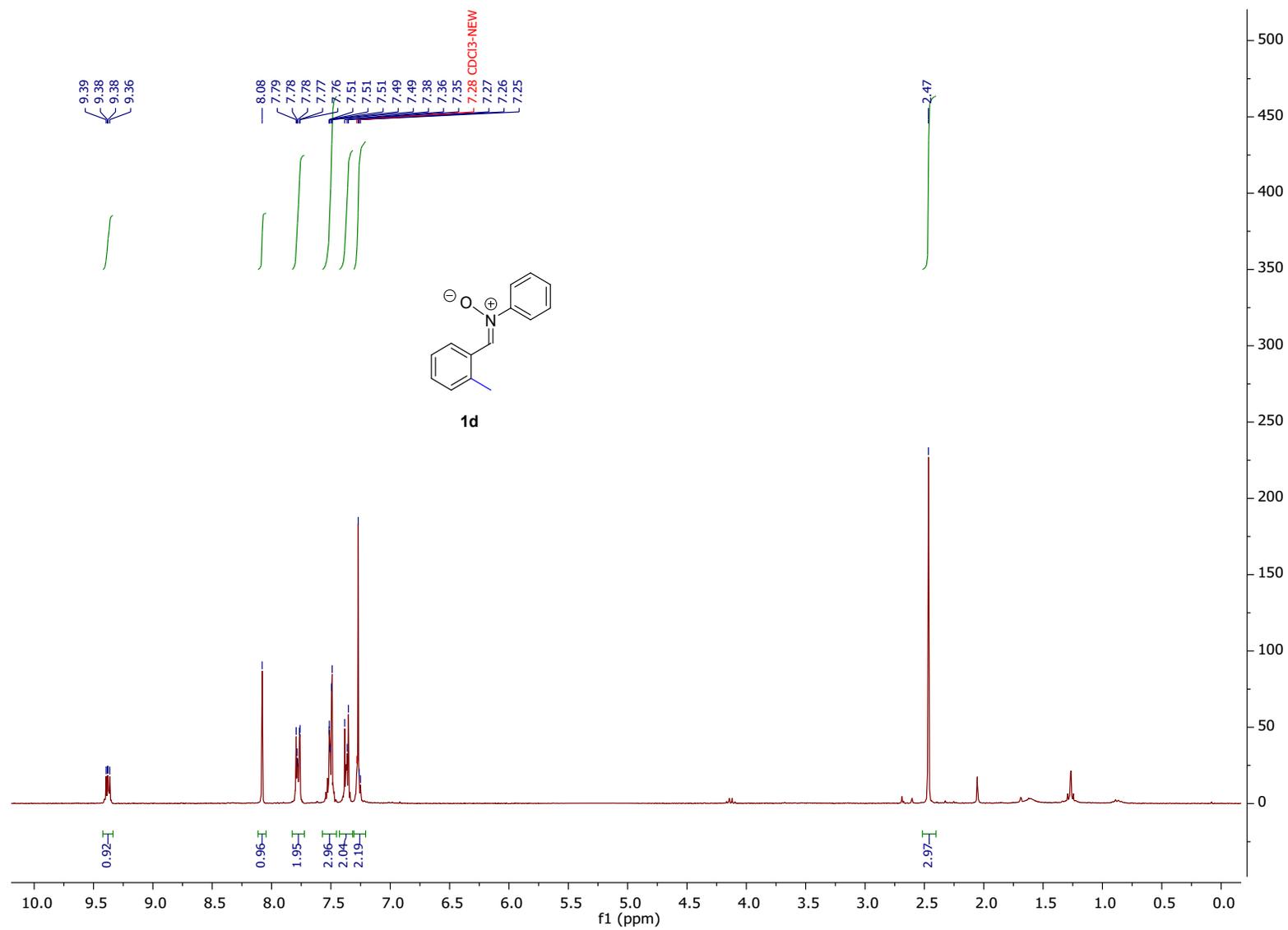


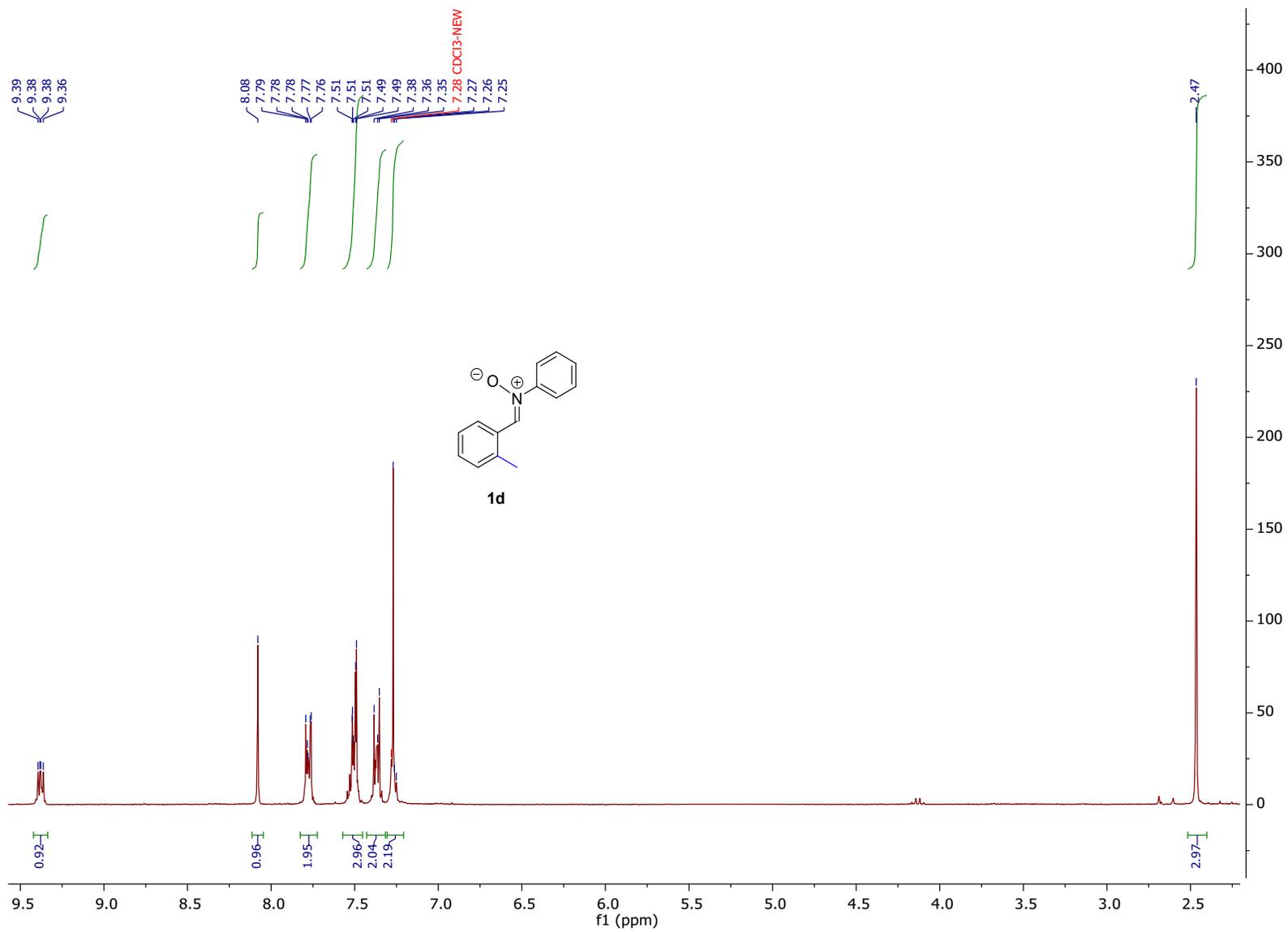


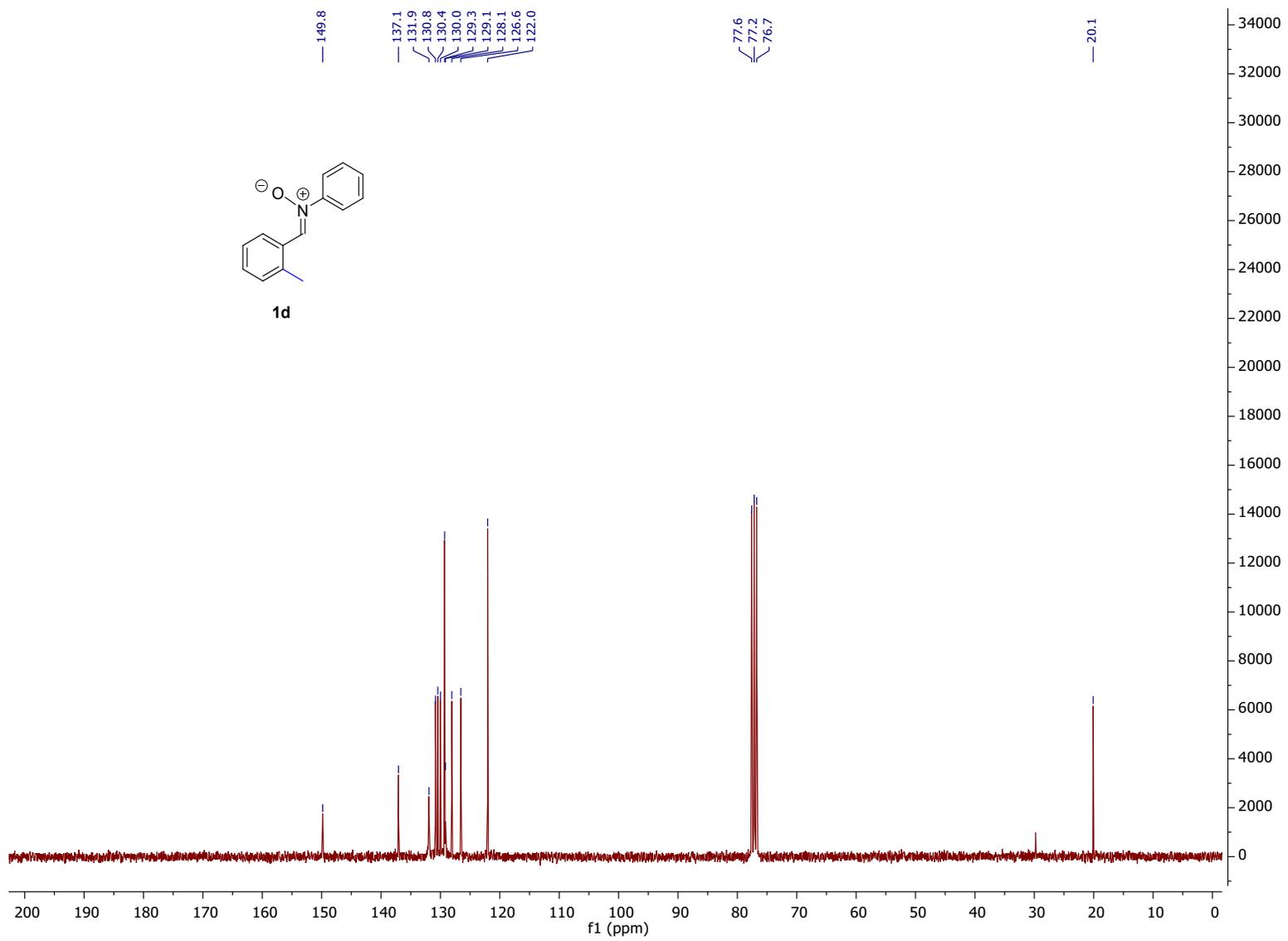


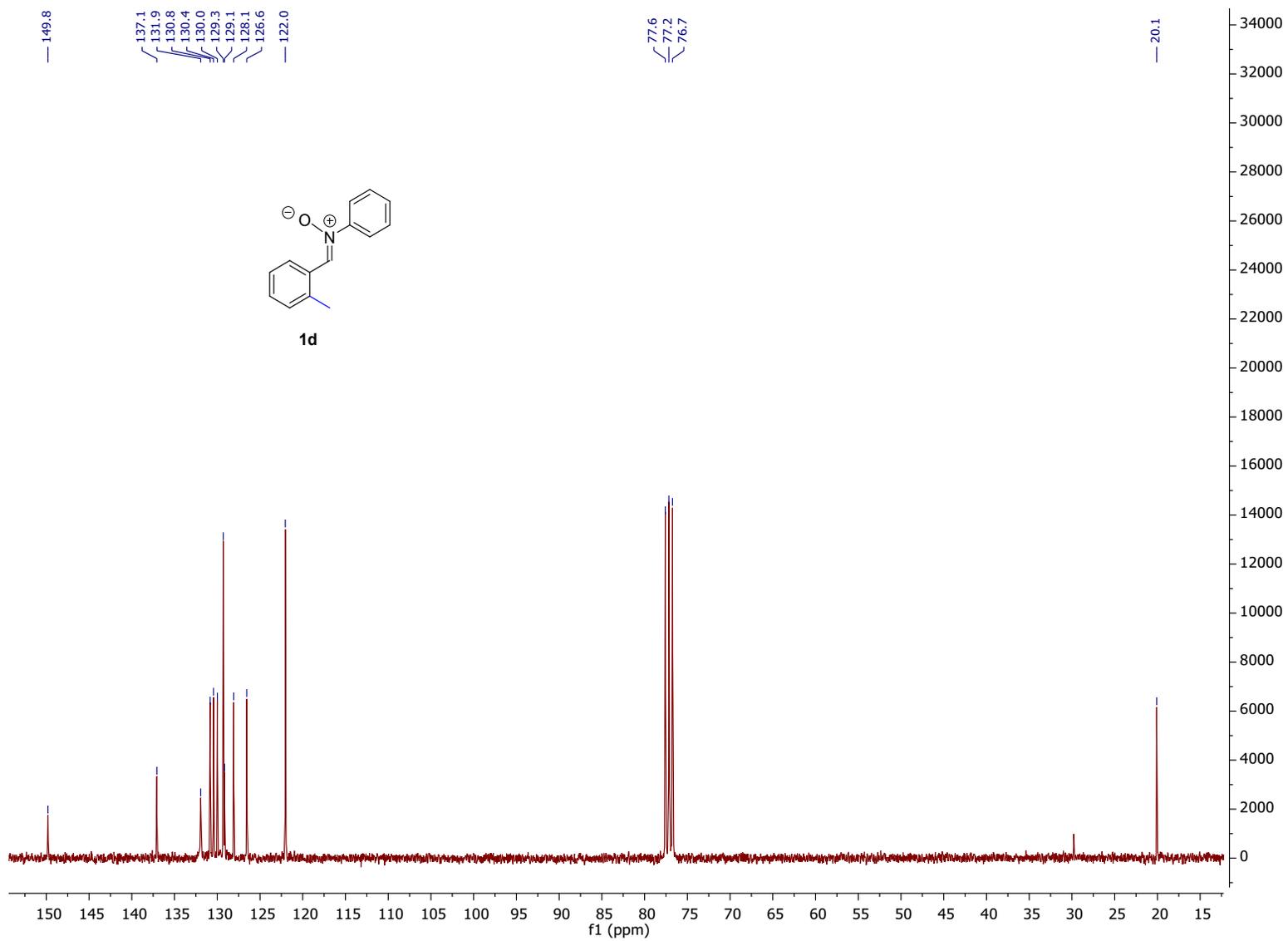


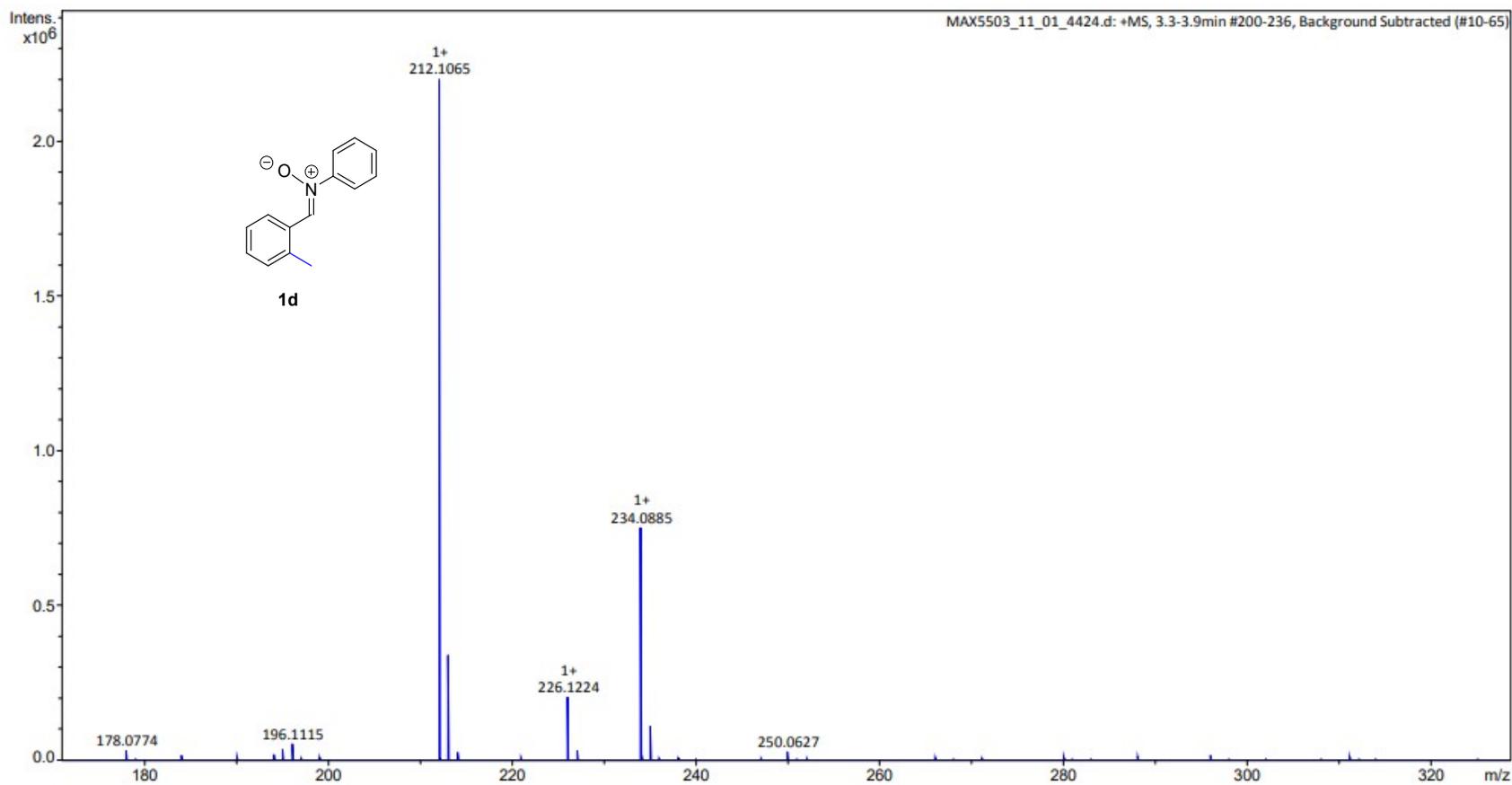
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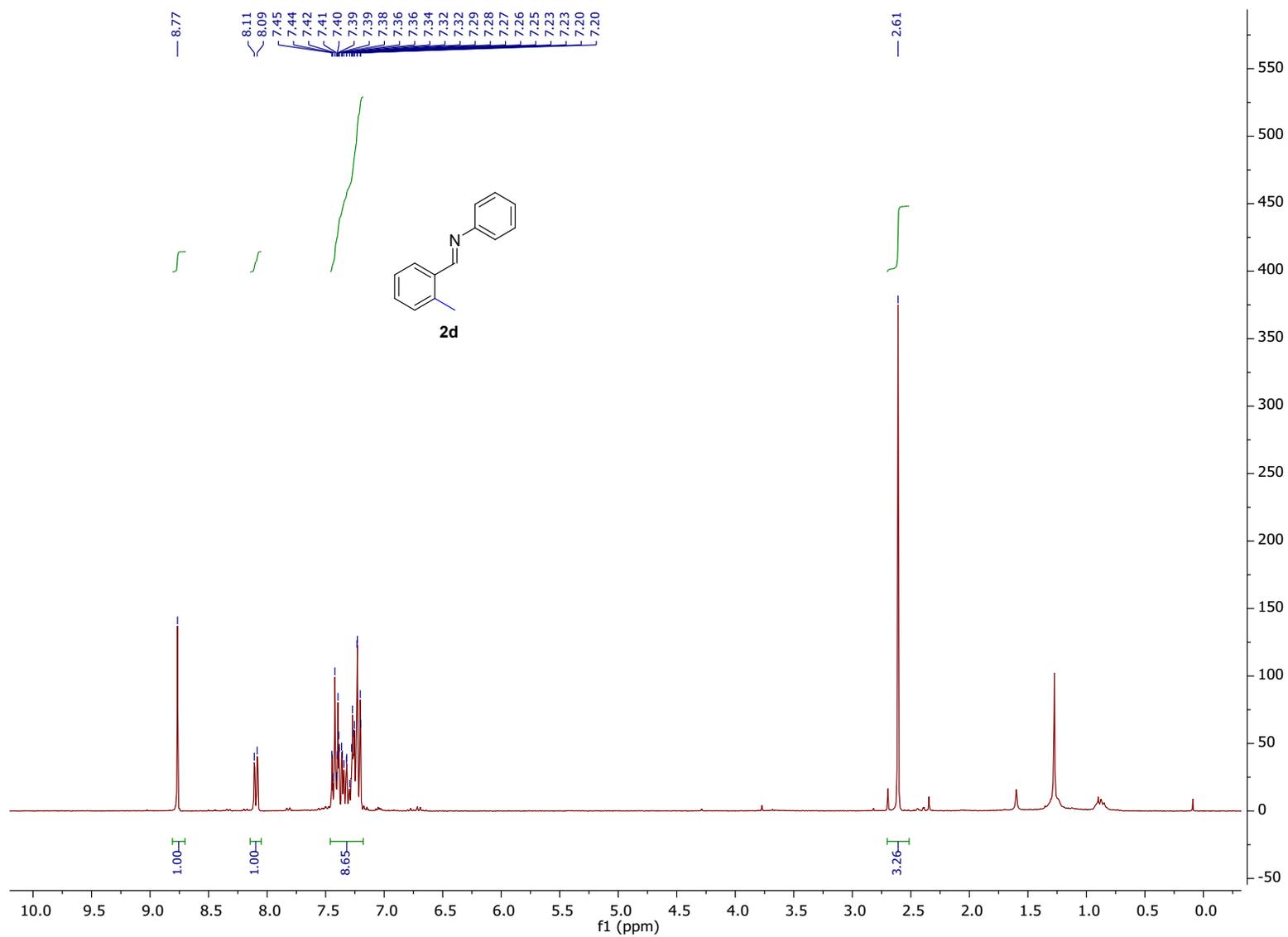


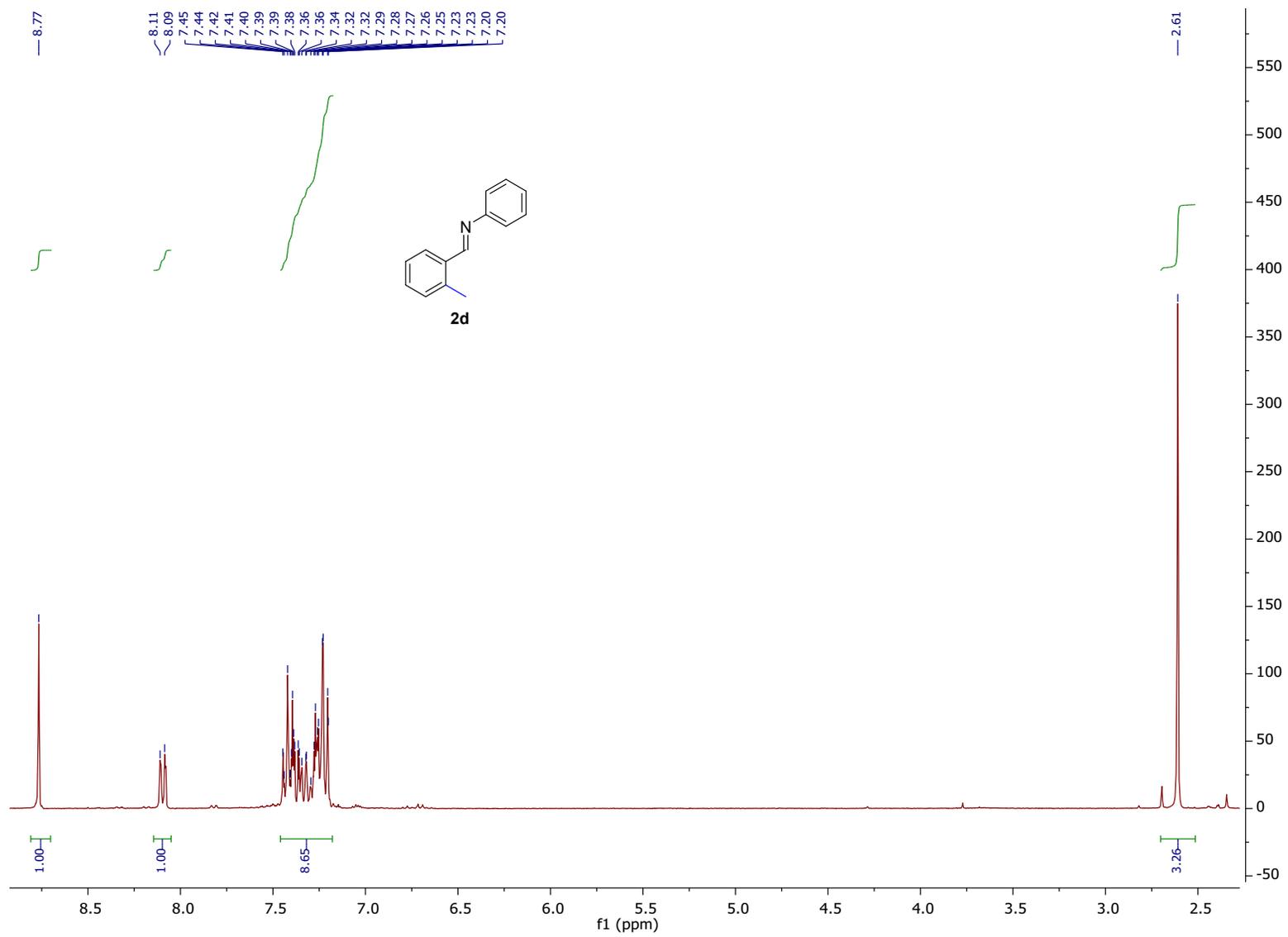


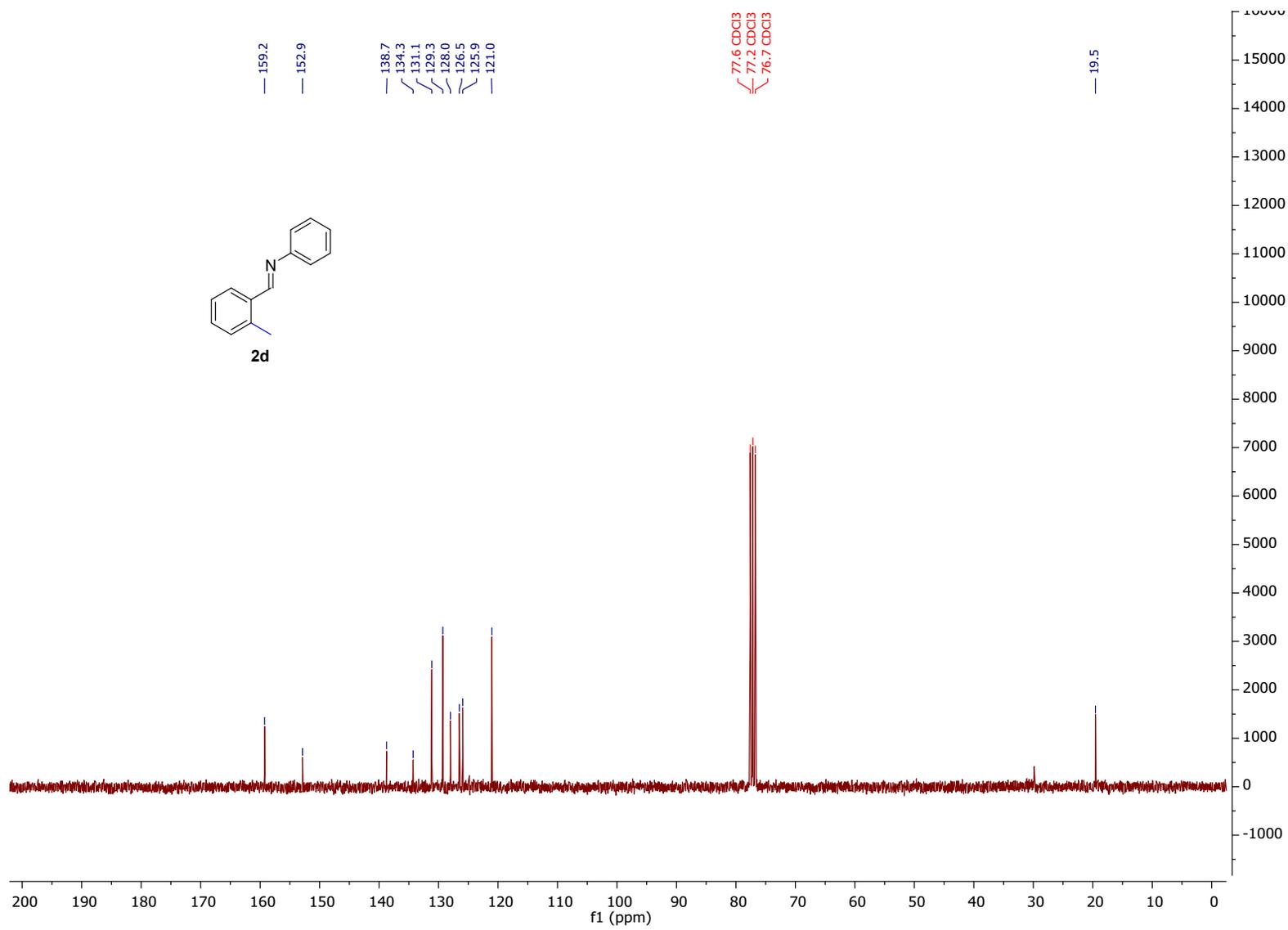


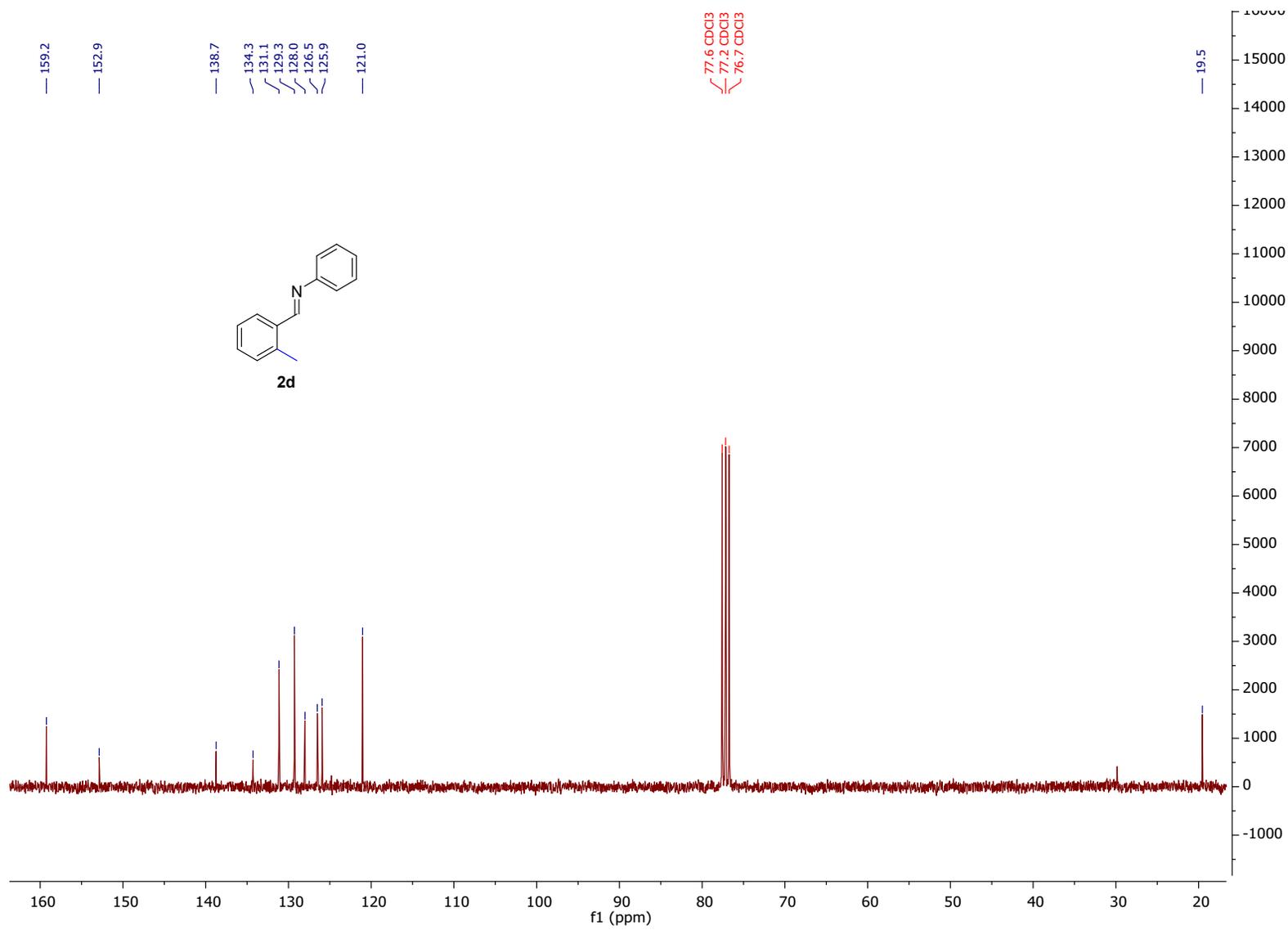


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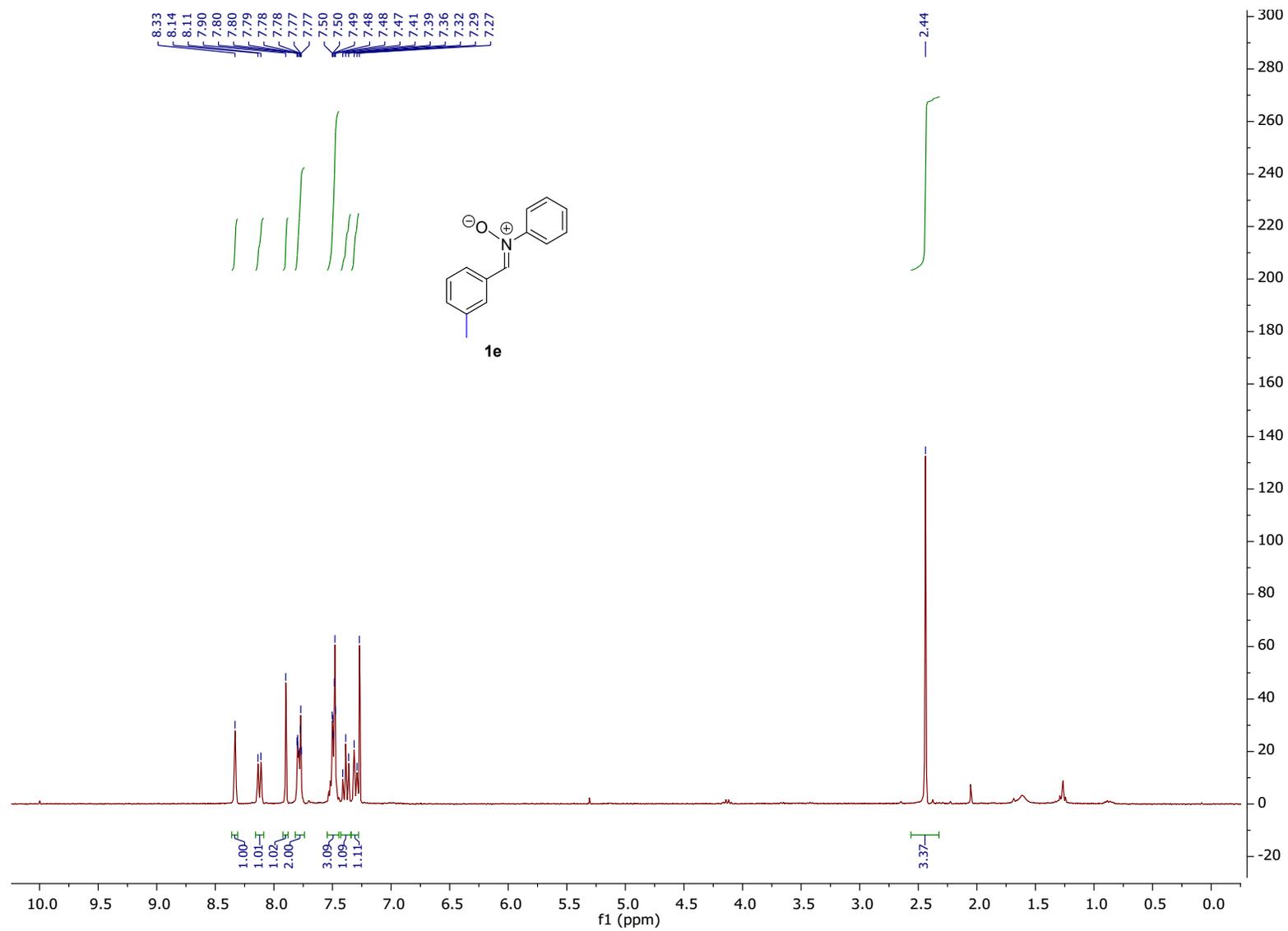


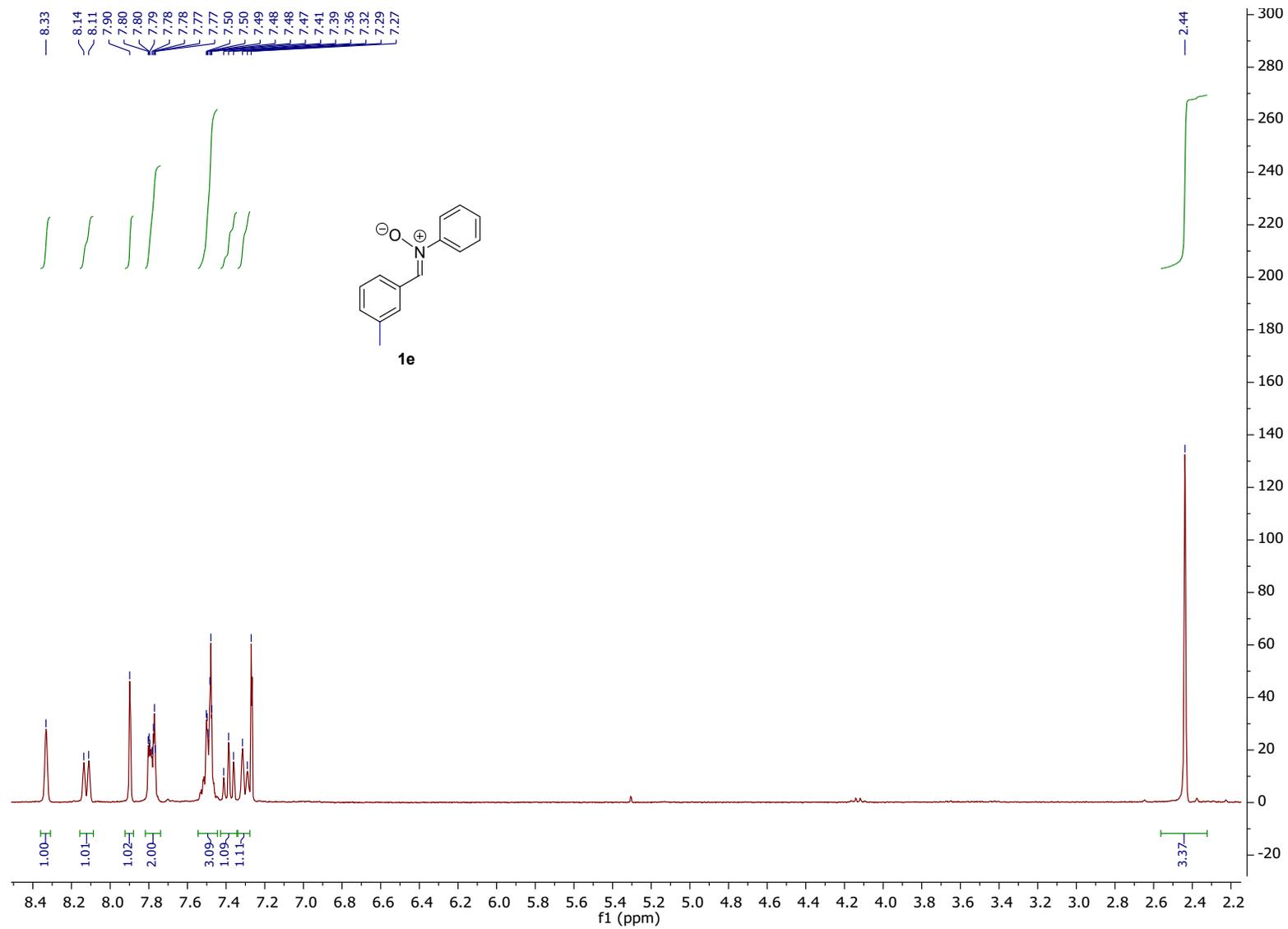


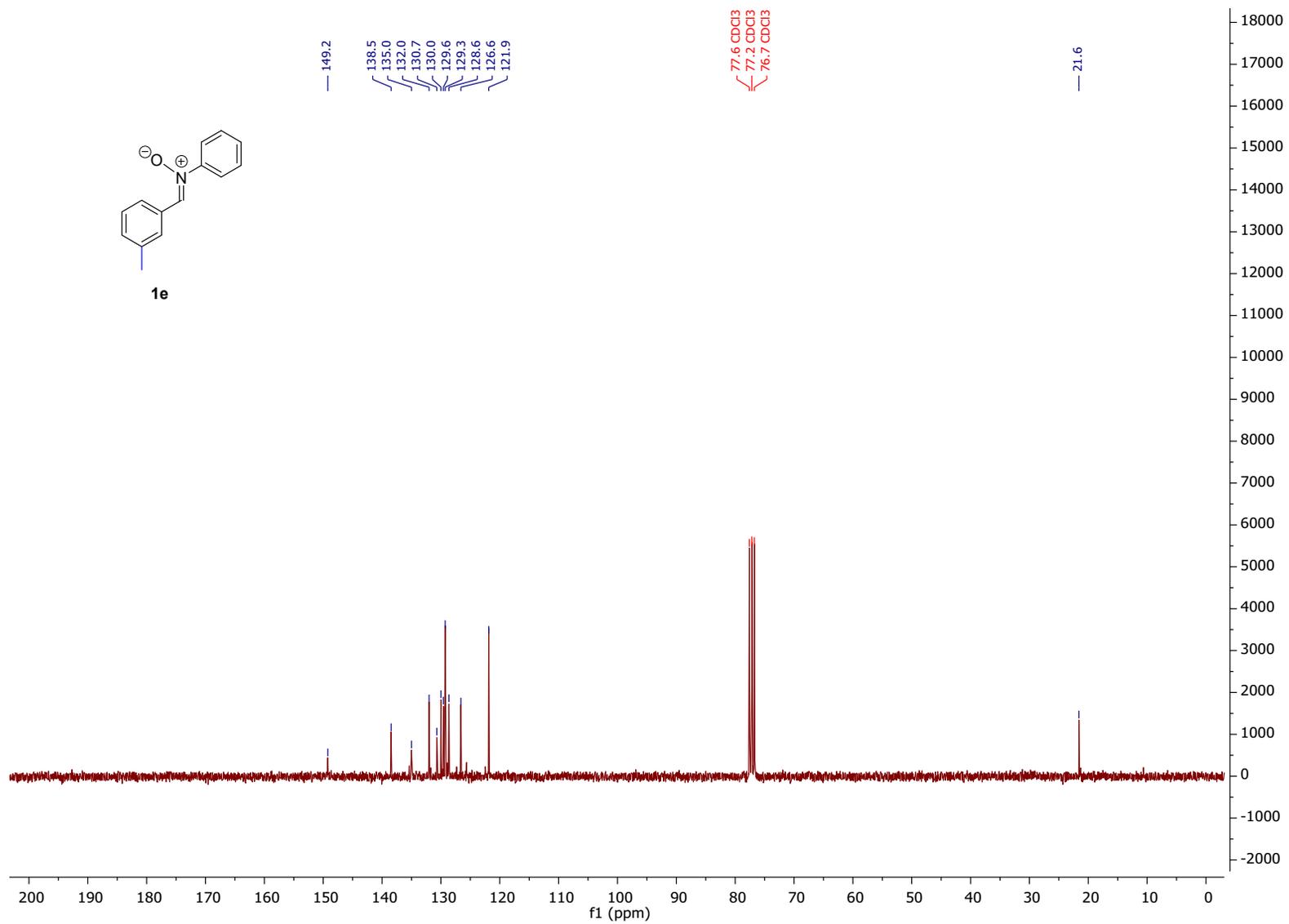


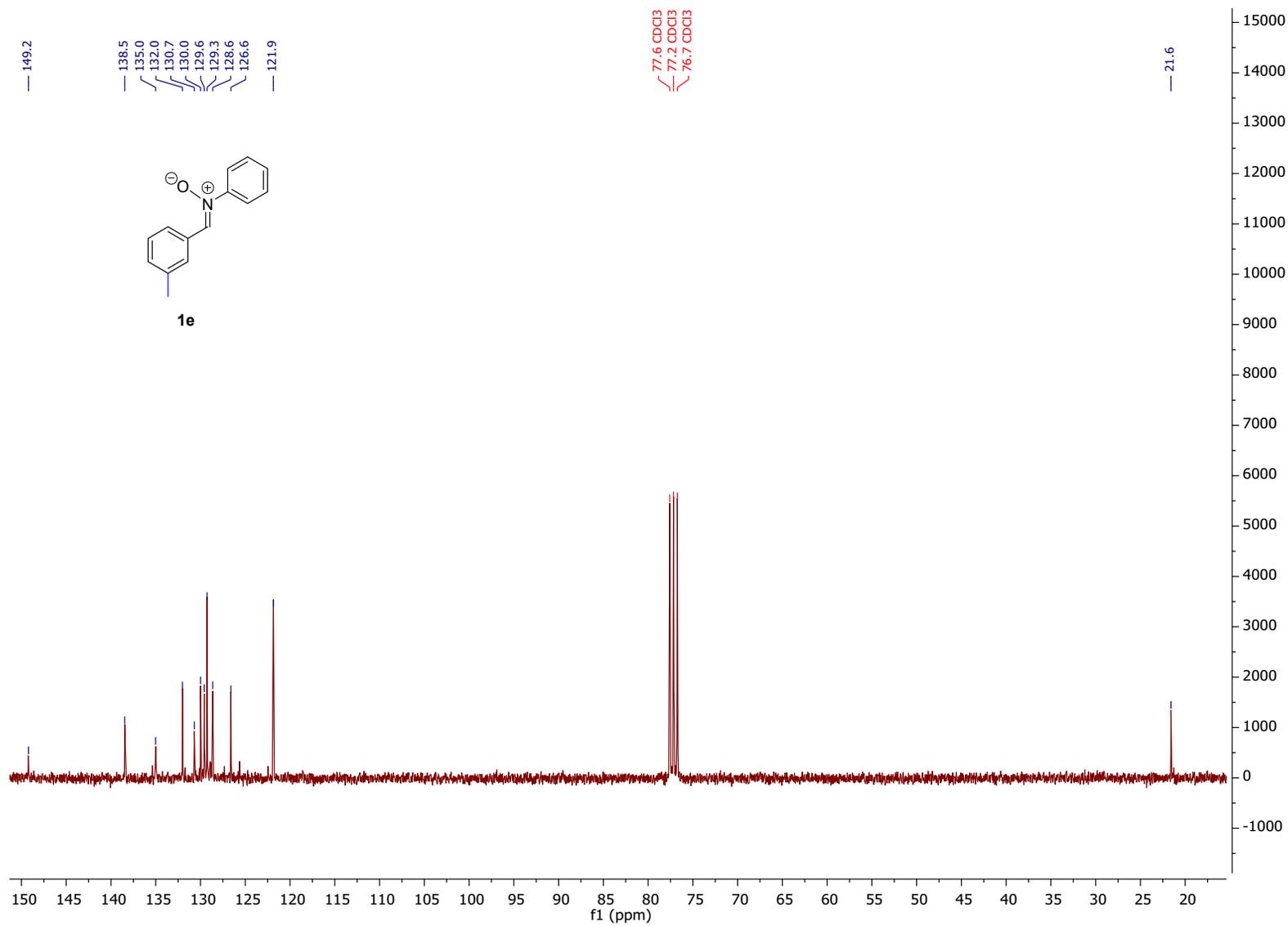


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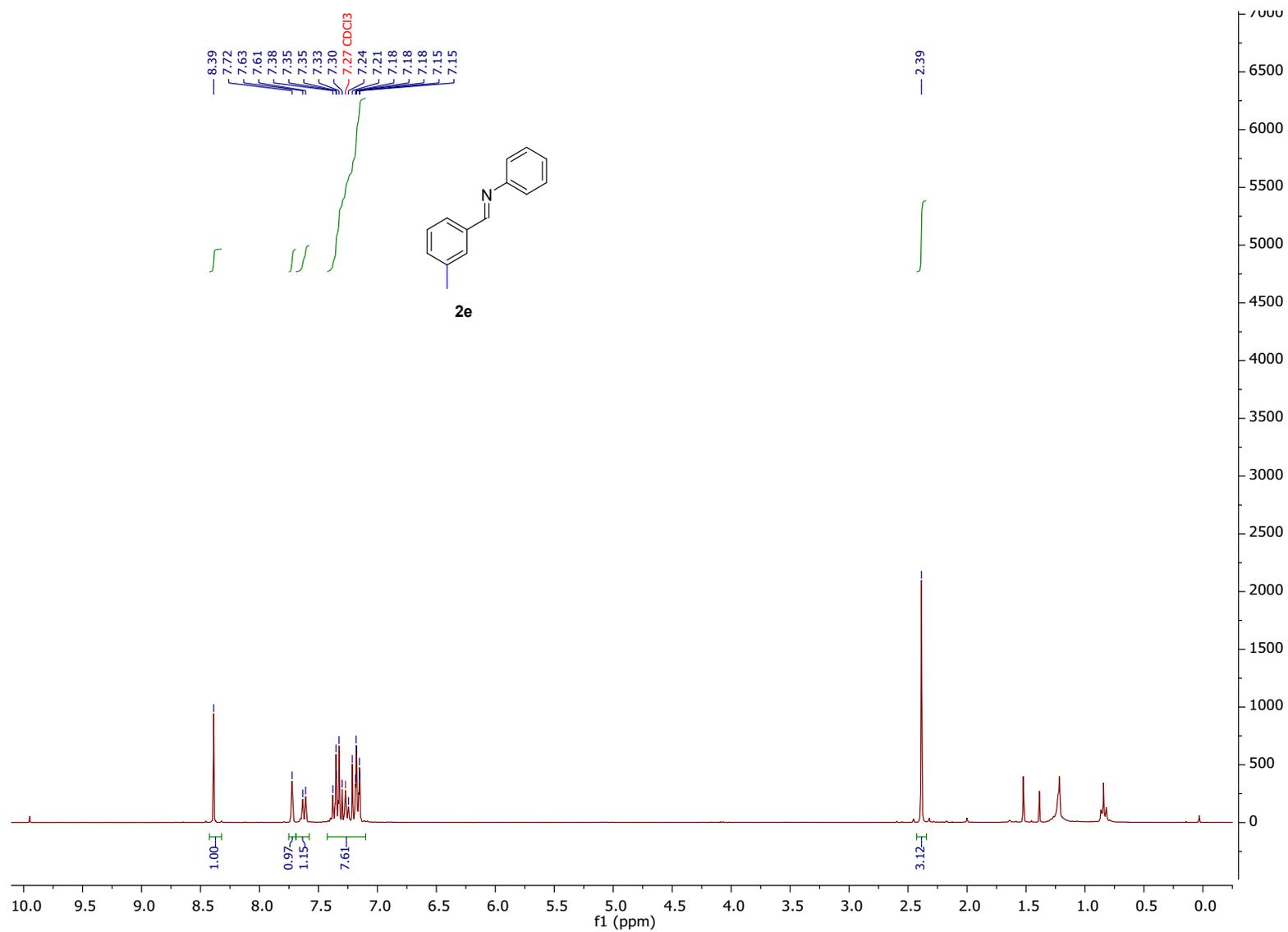


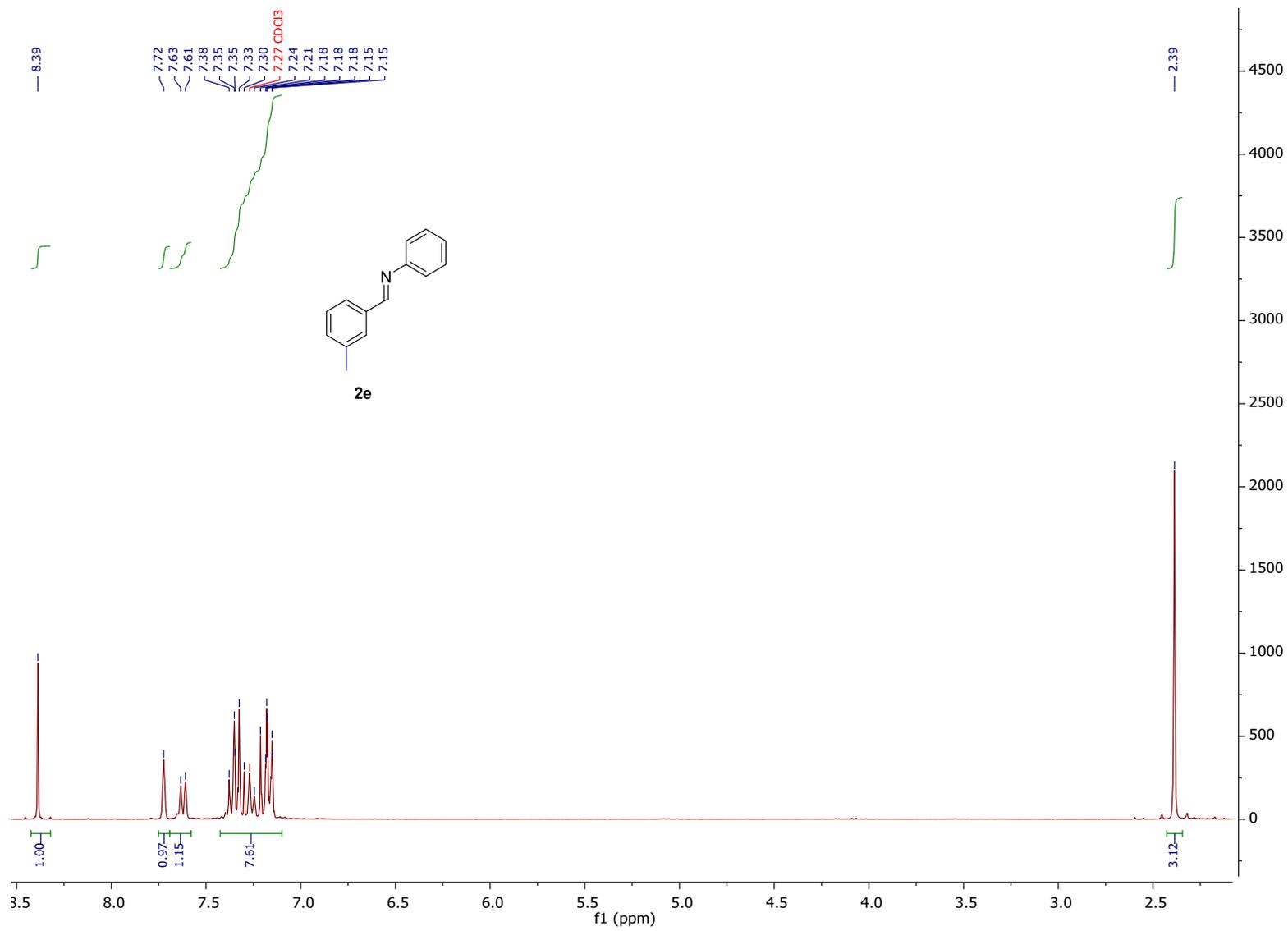


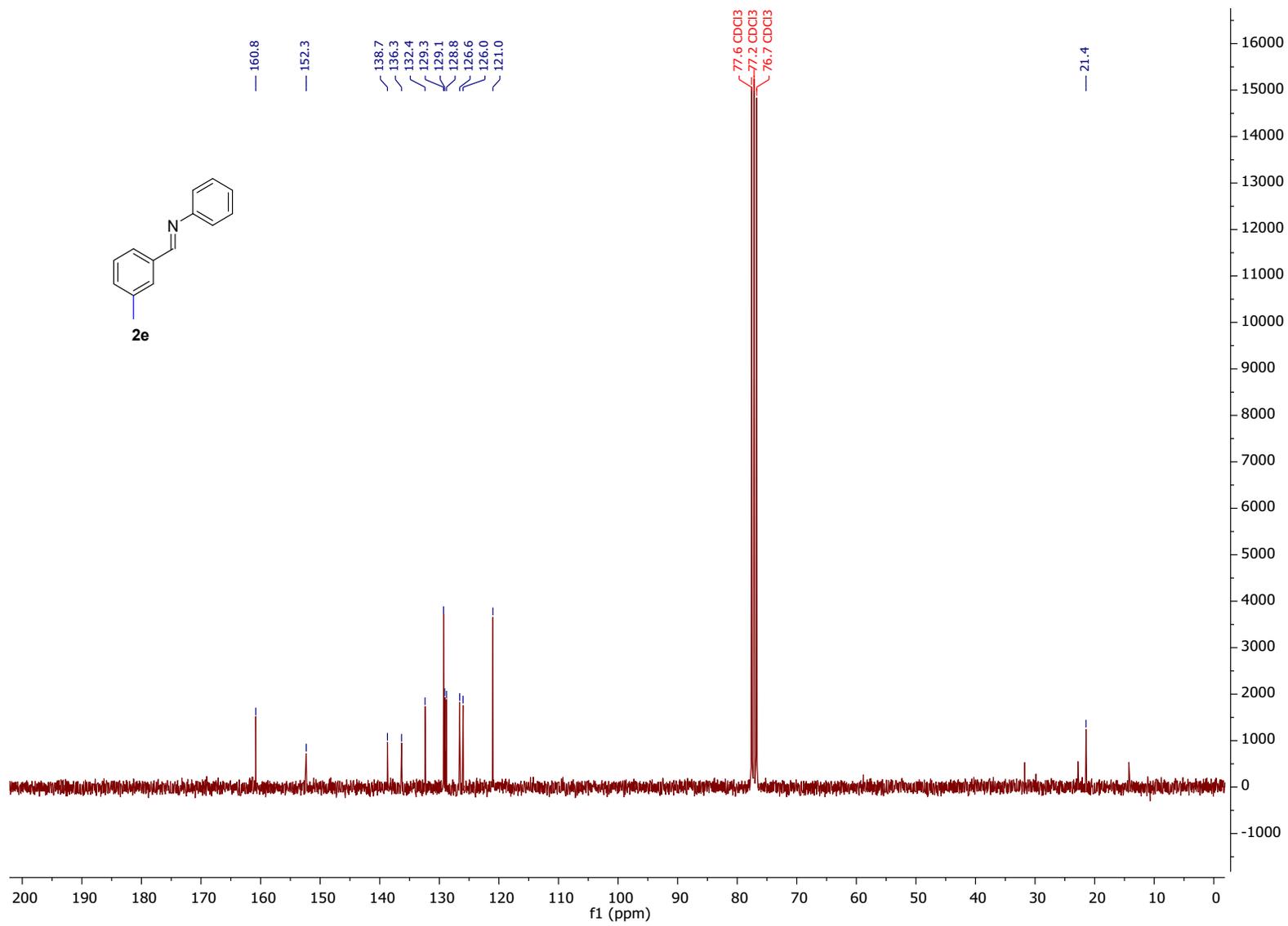


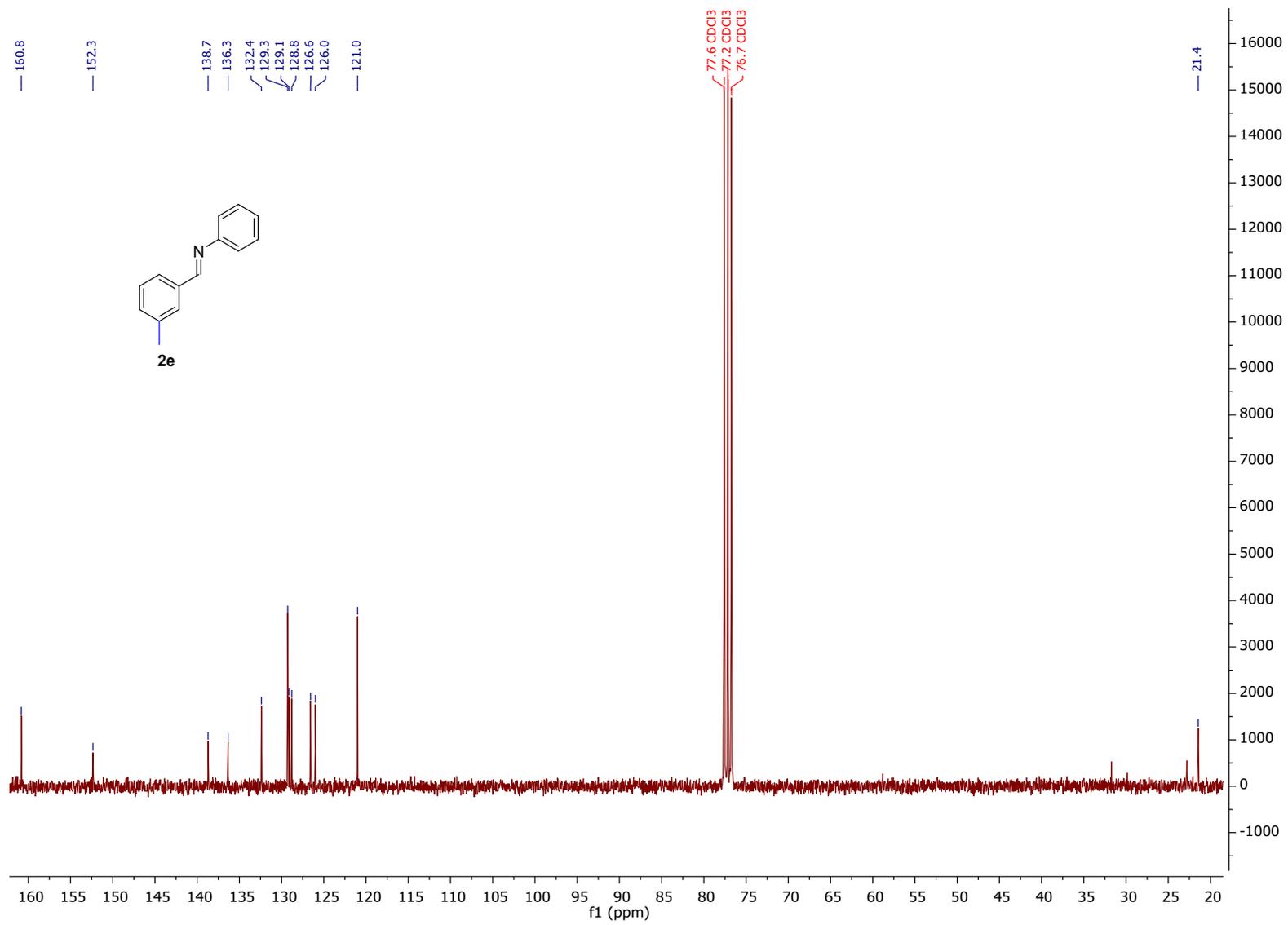


**(E)-N-Phenyl-1-(m-tolyl)methanimine (2e)**

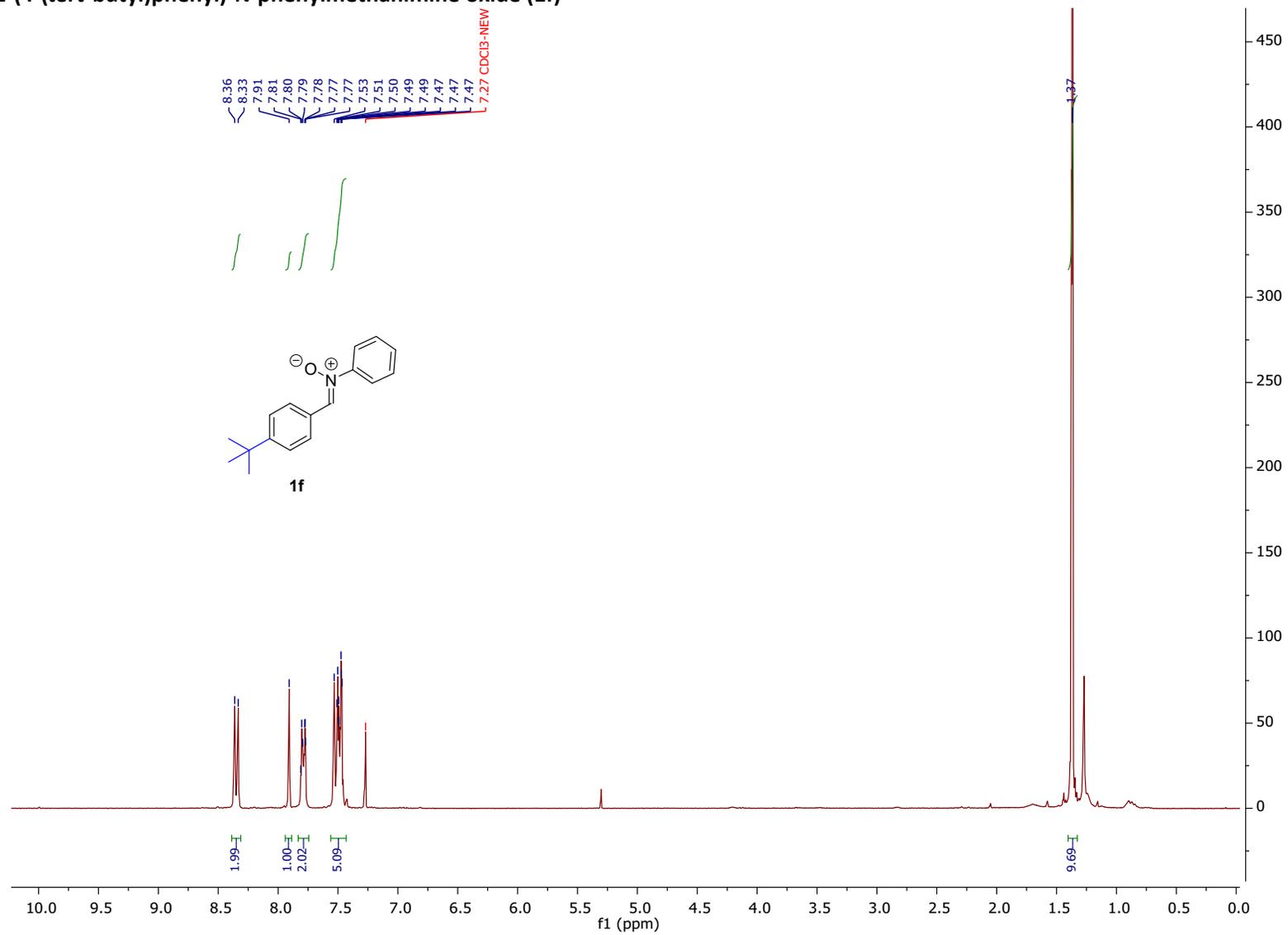


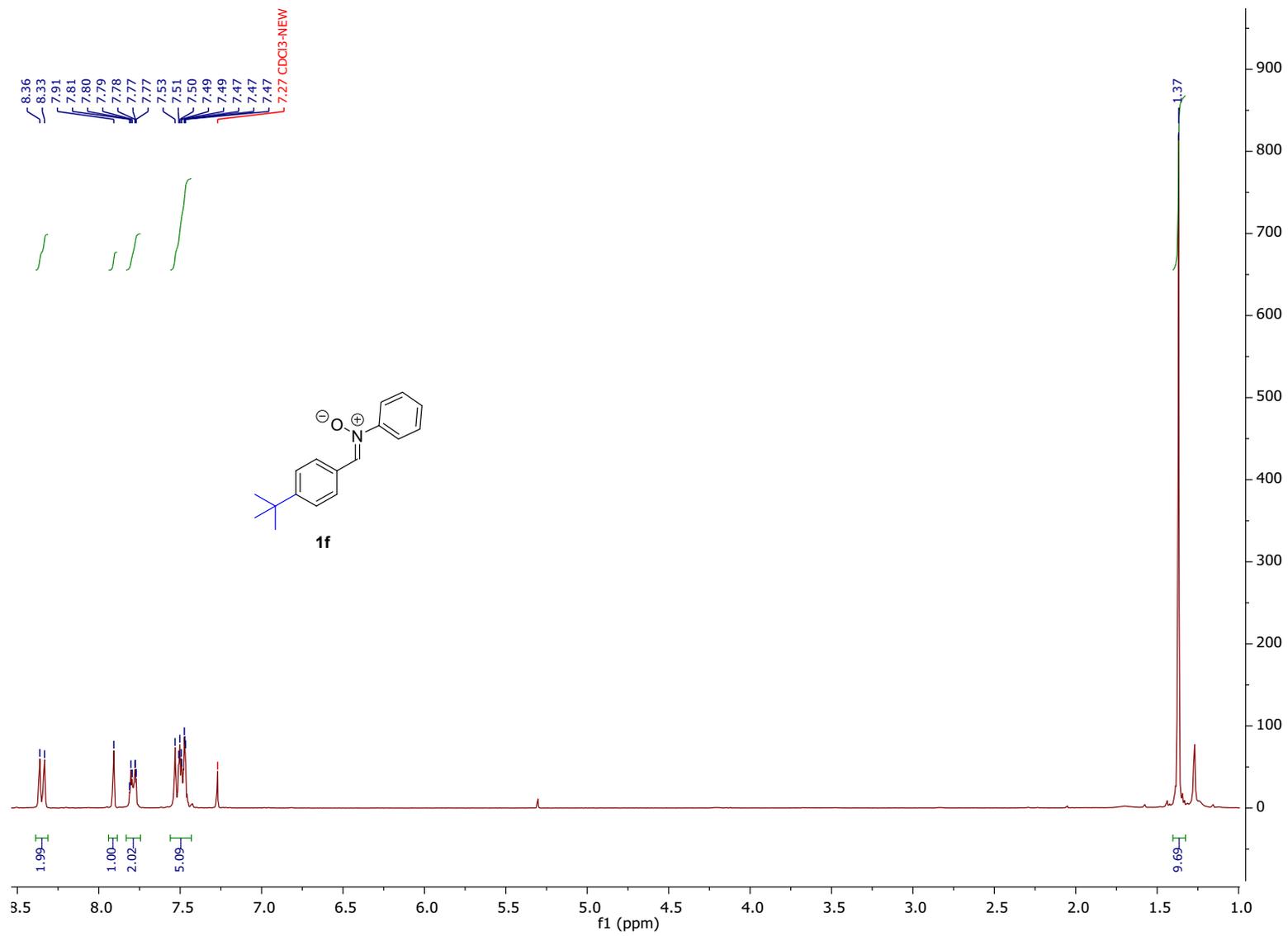


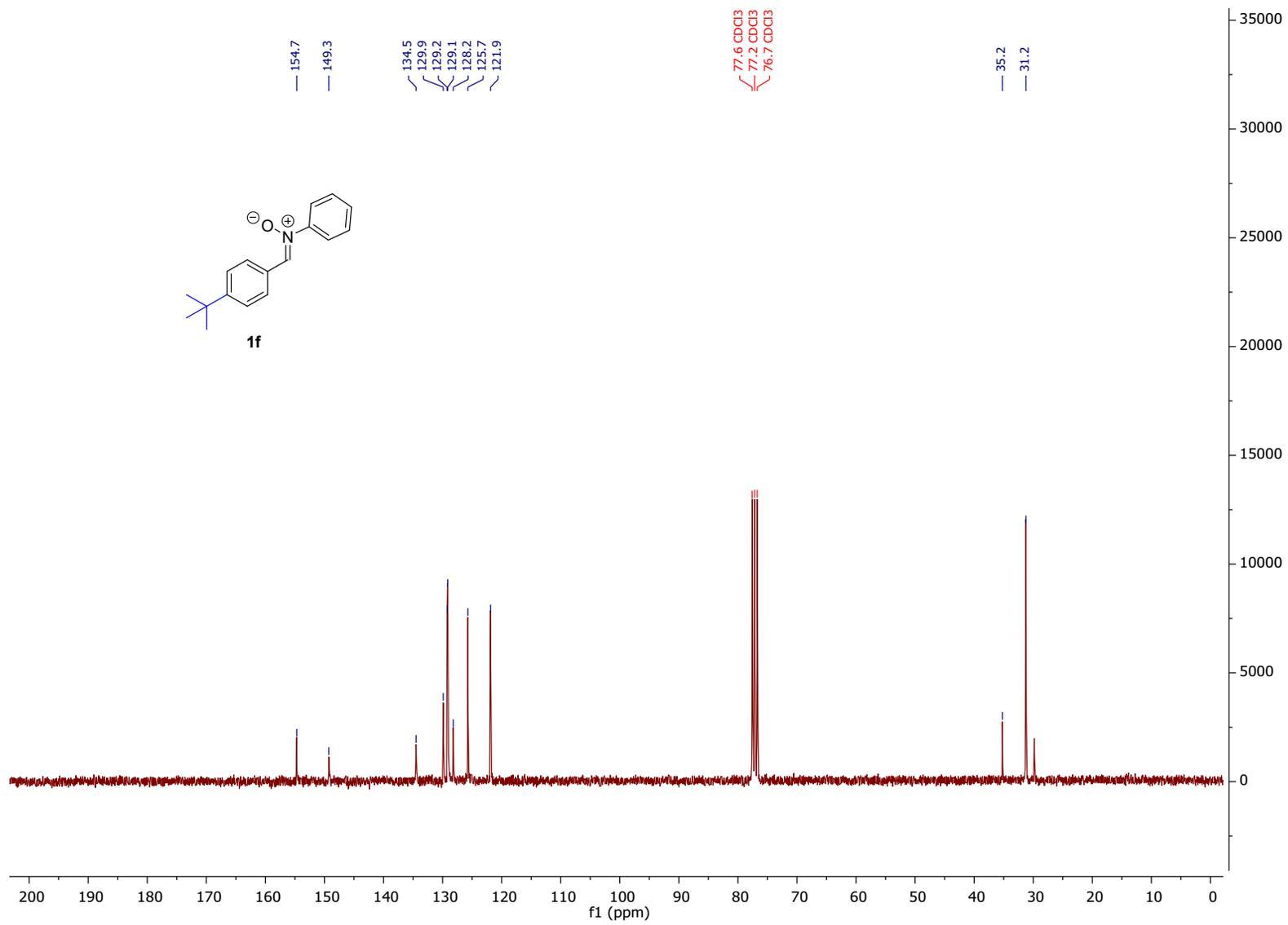


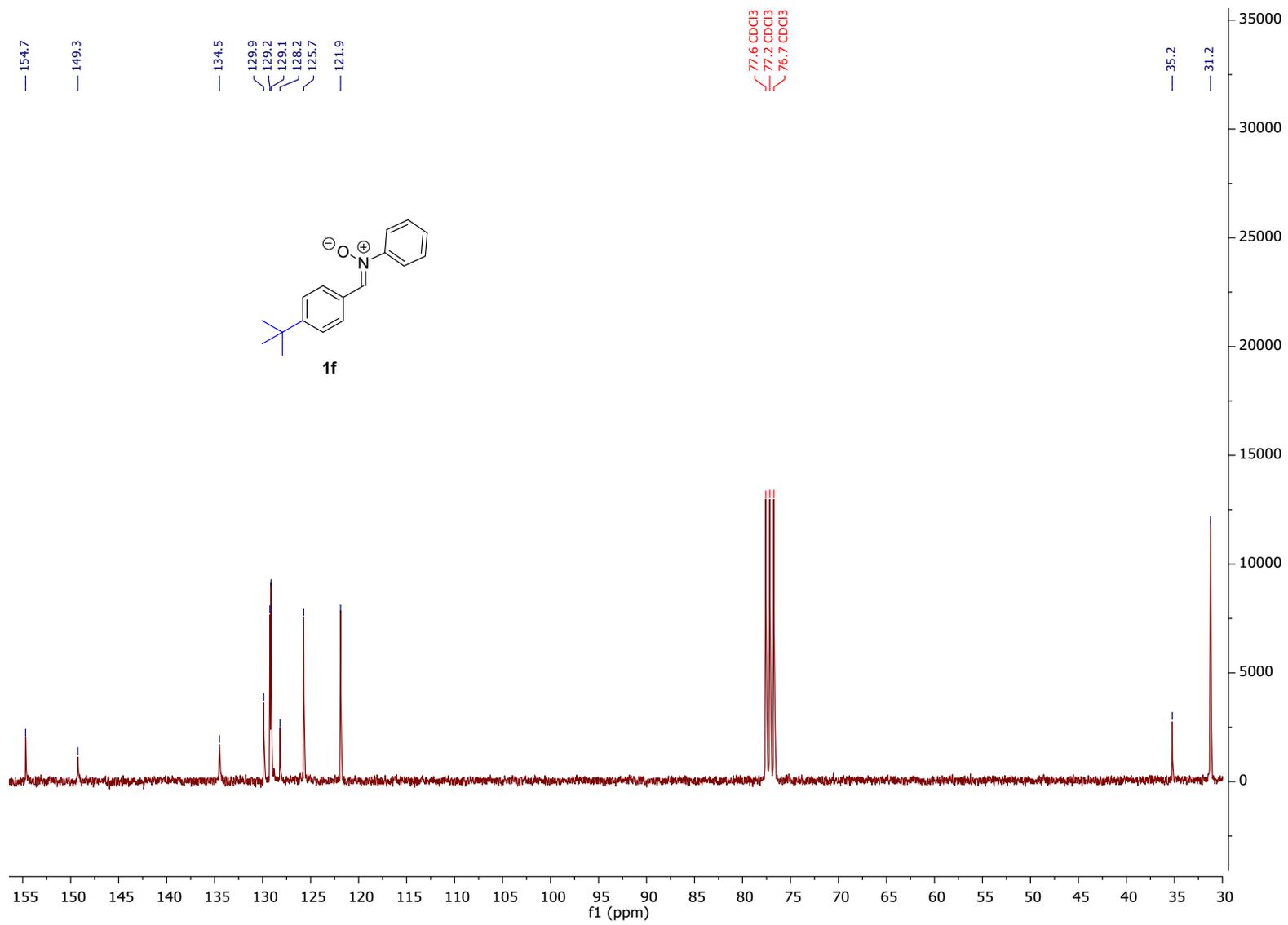


**(Z)-1-(4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1f)**

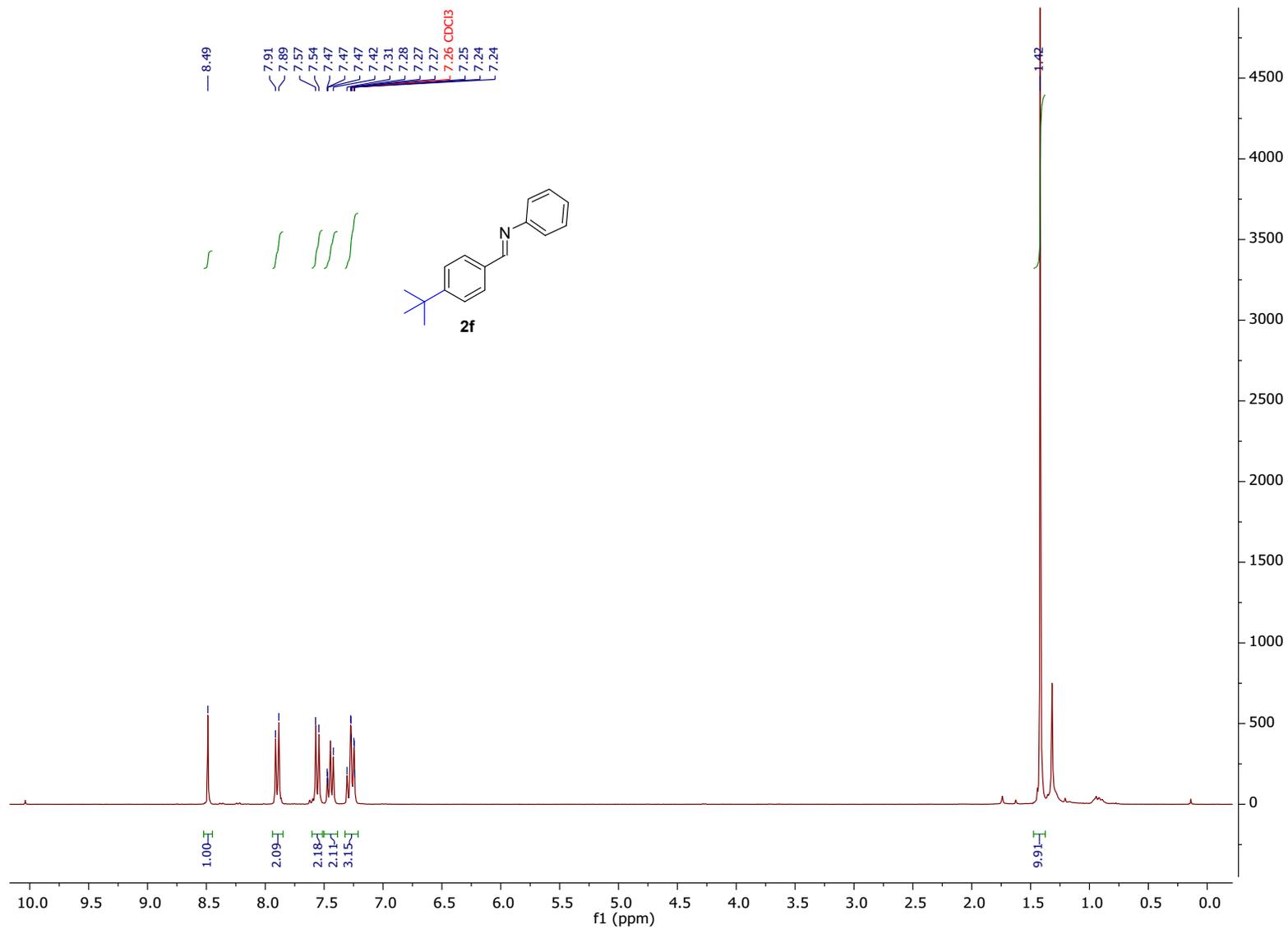


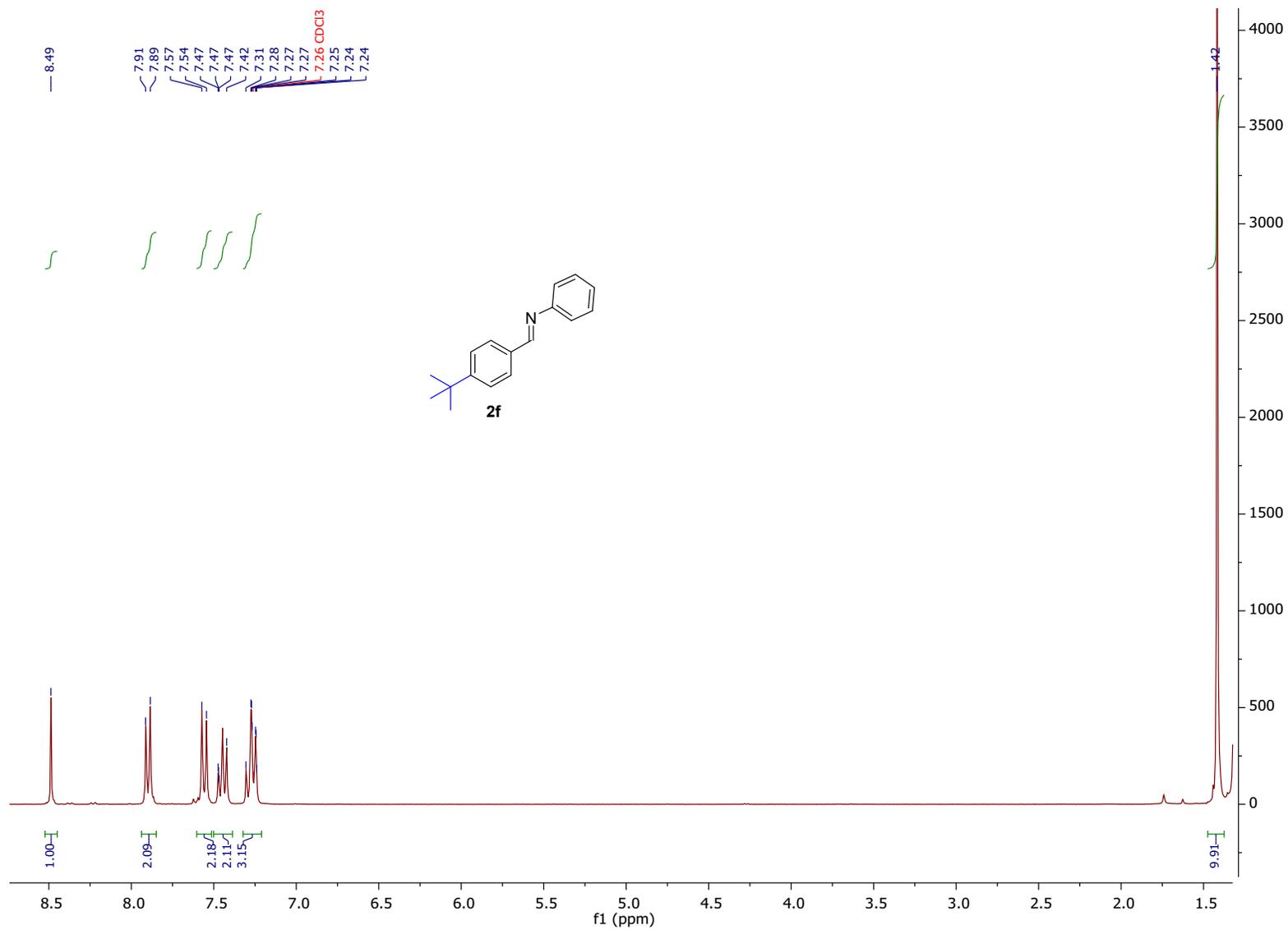


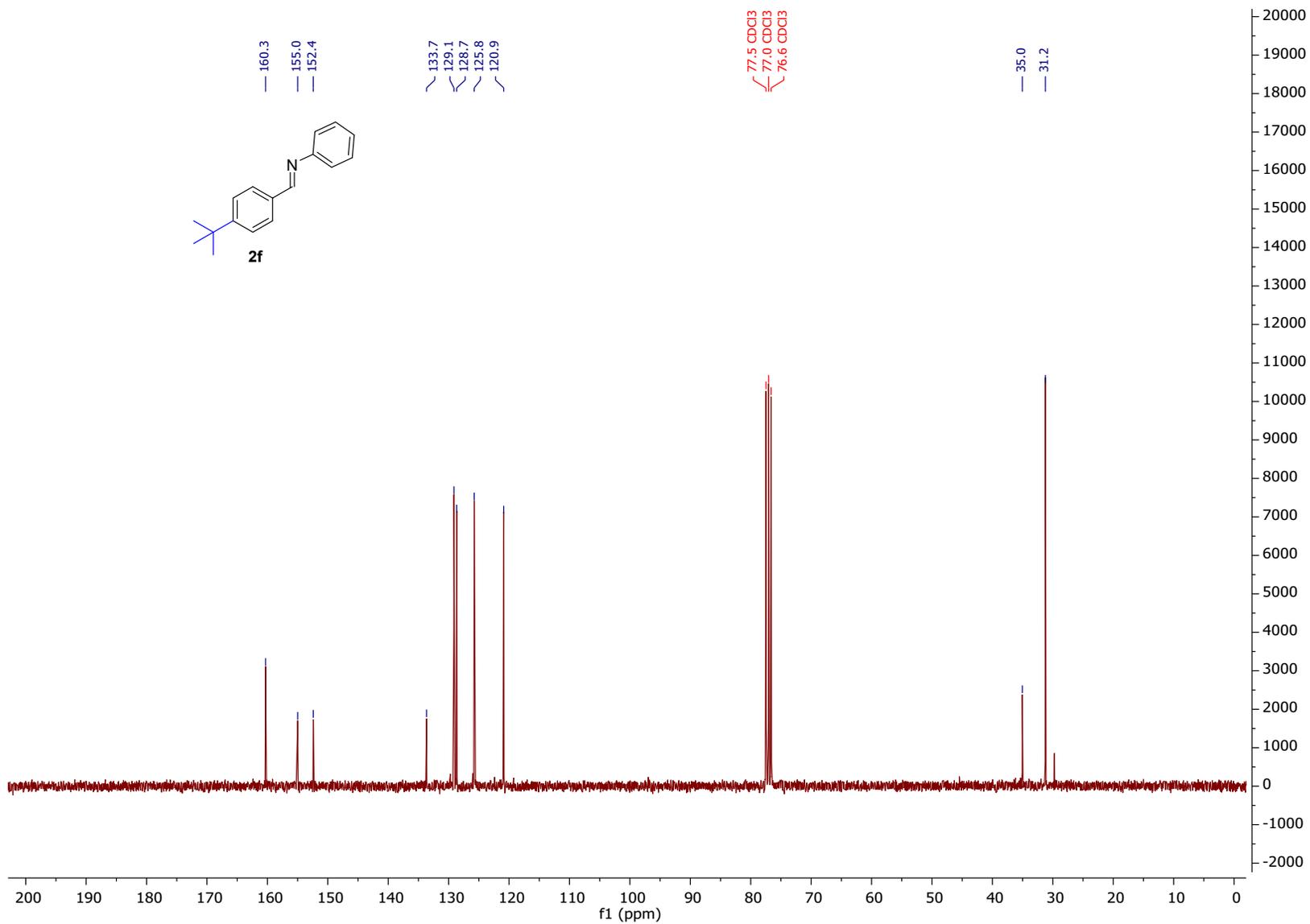


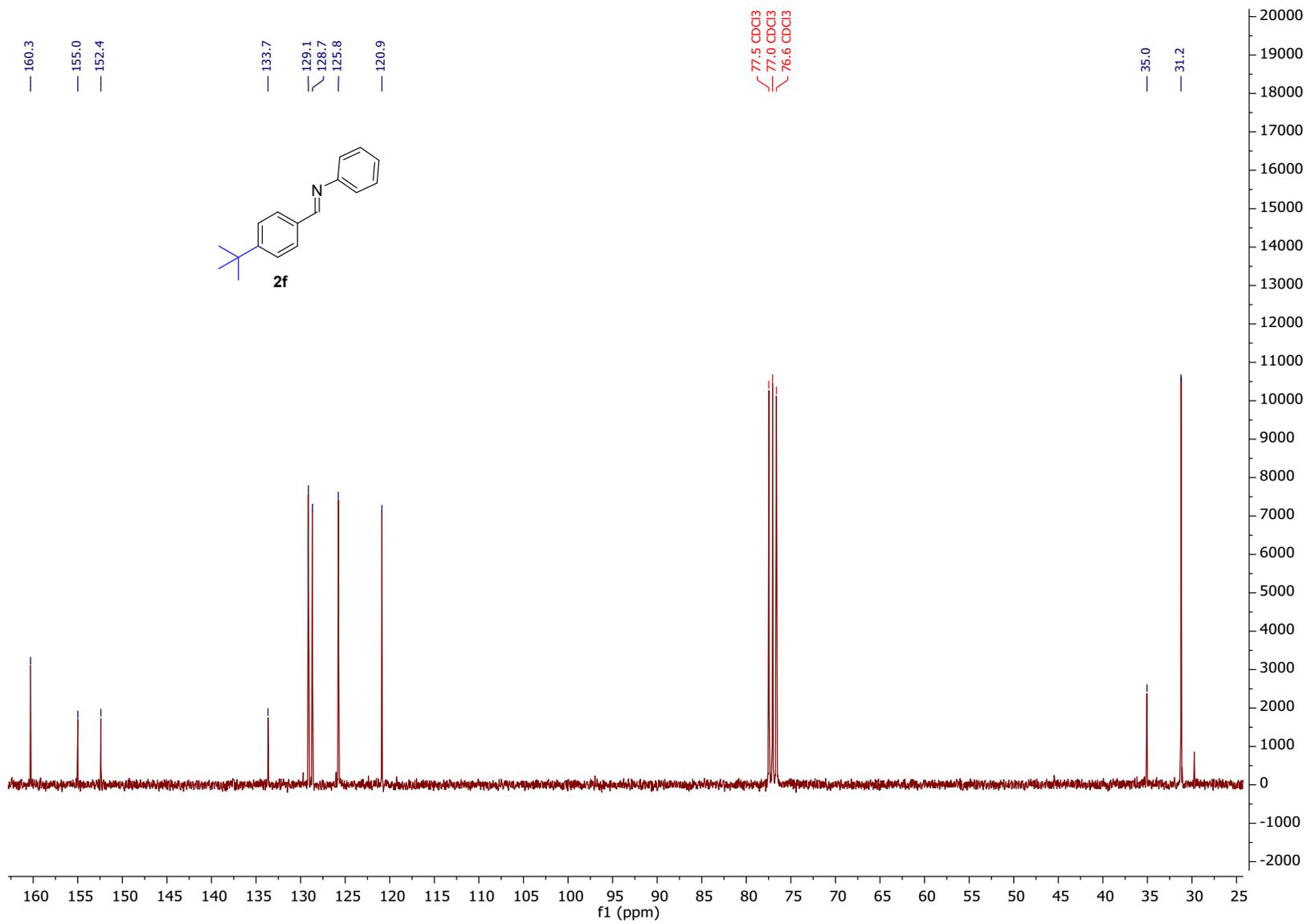


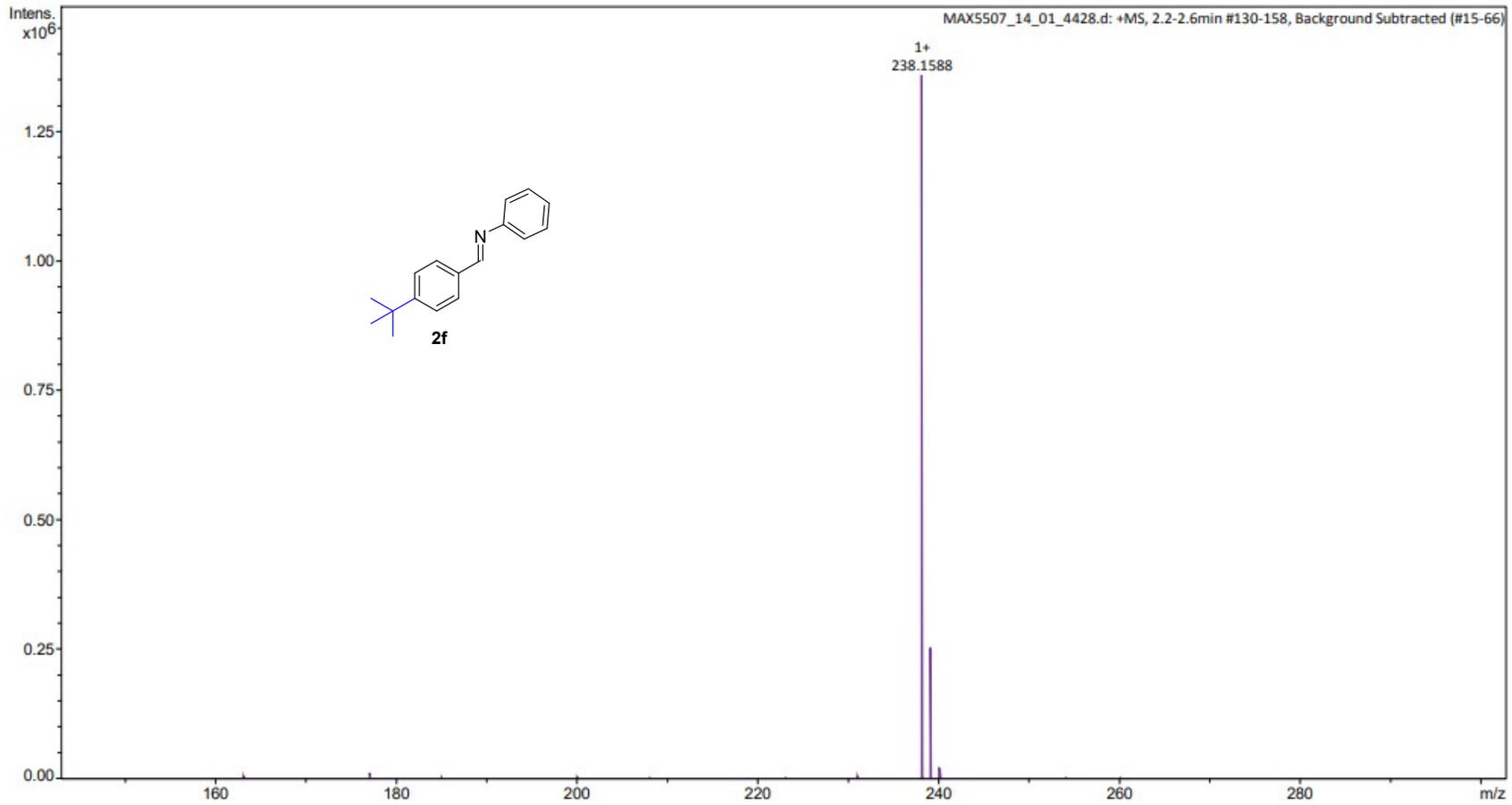
(E)-1-(4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2f)



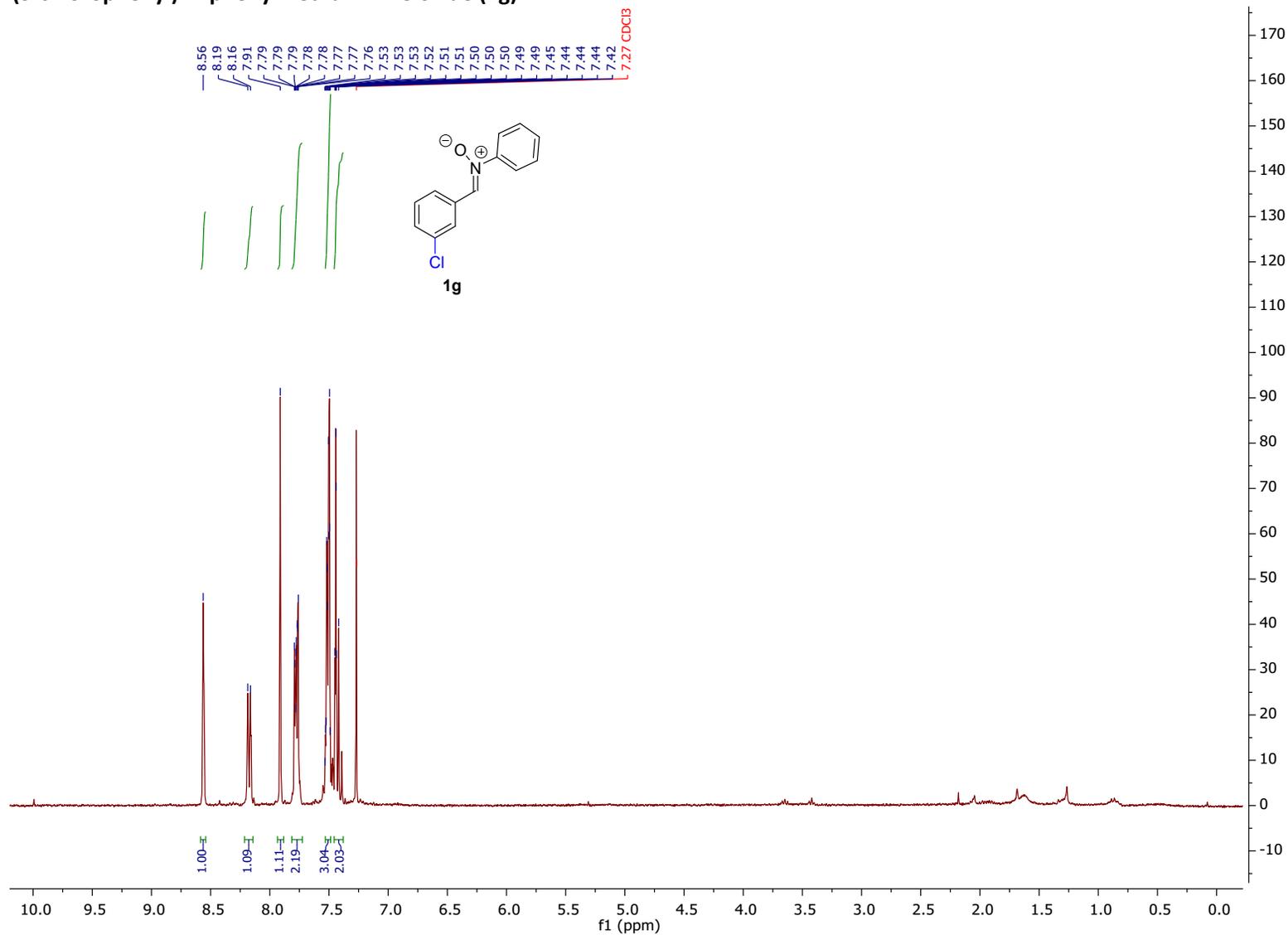


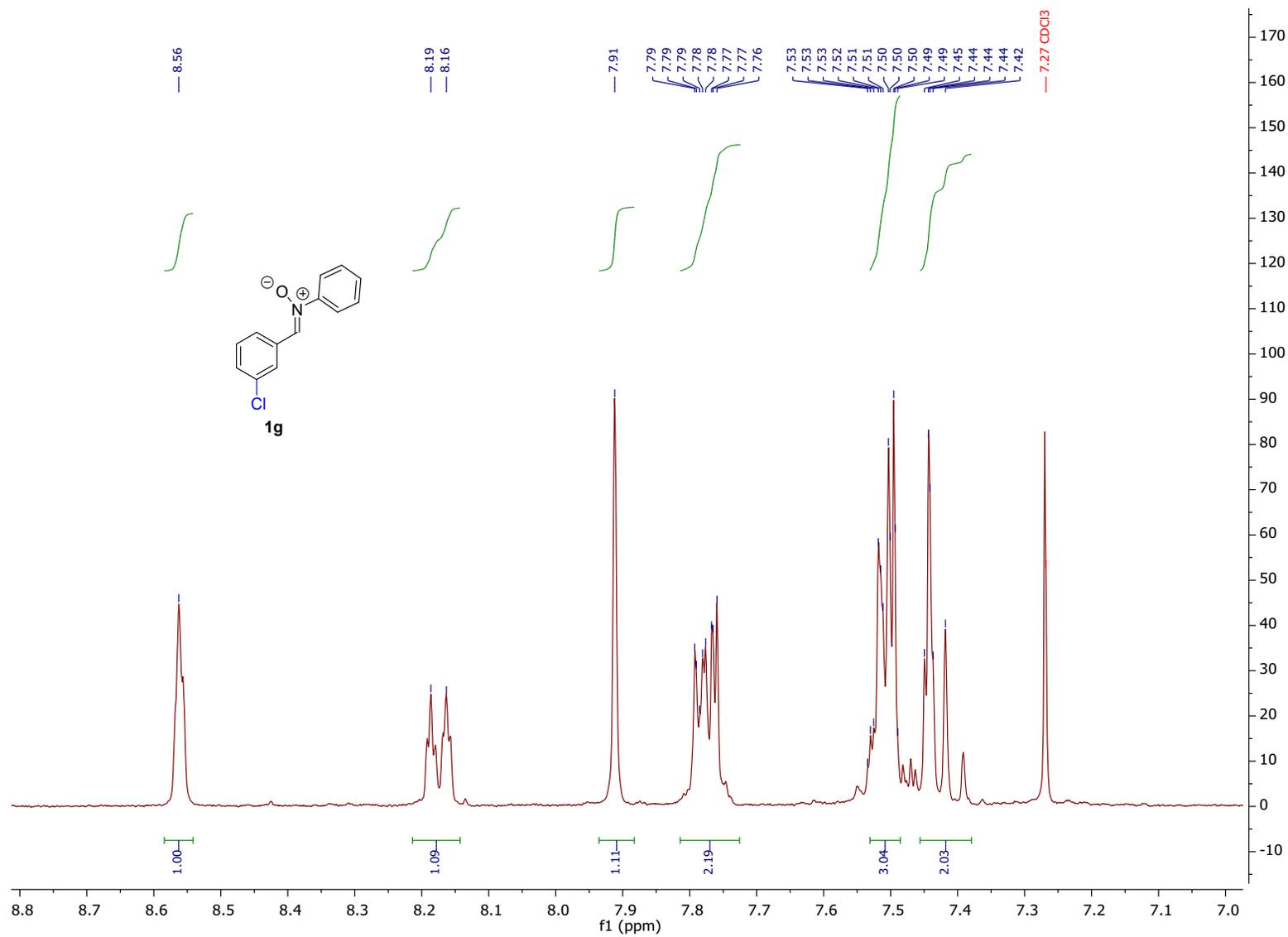


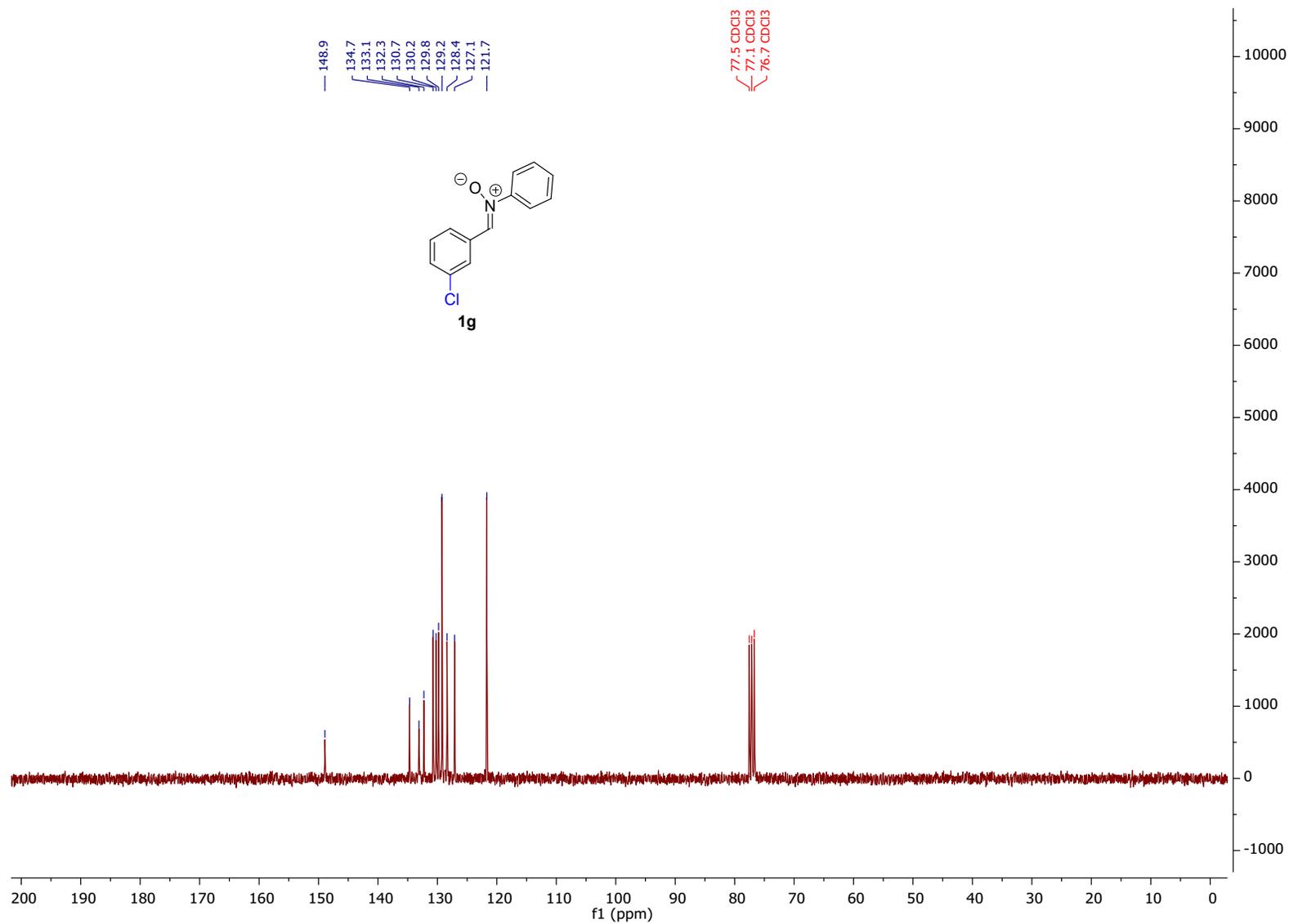


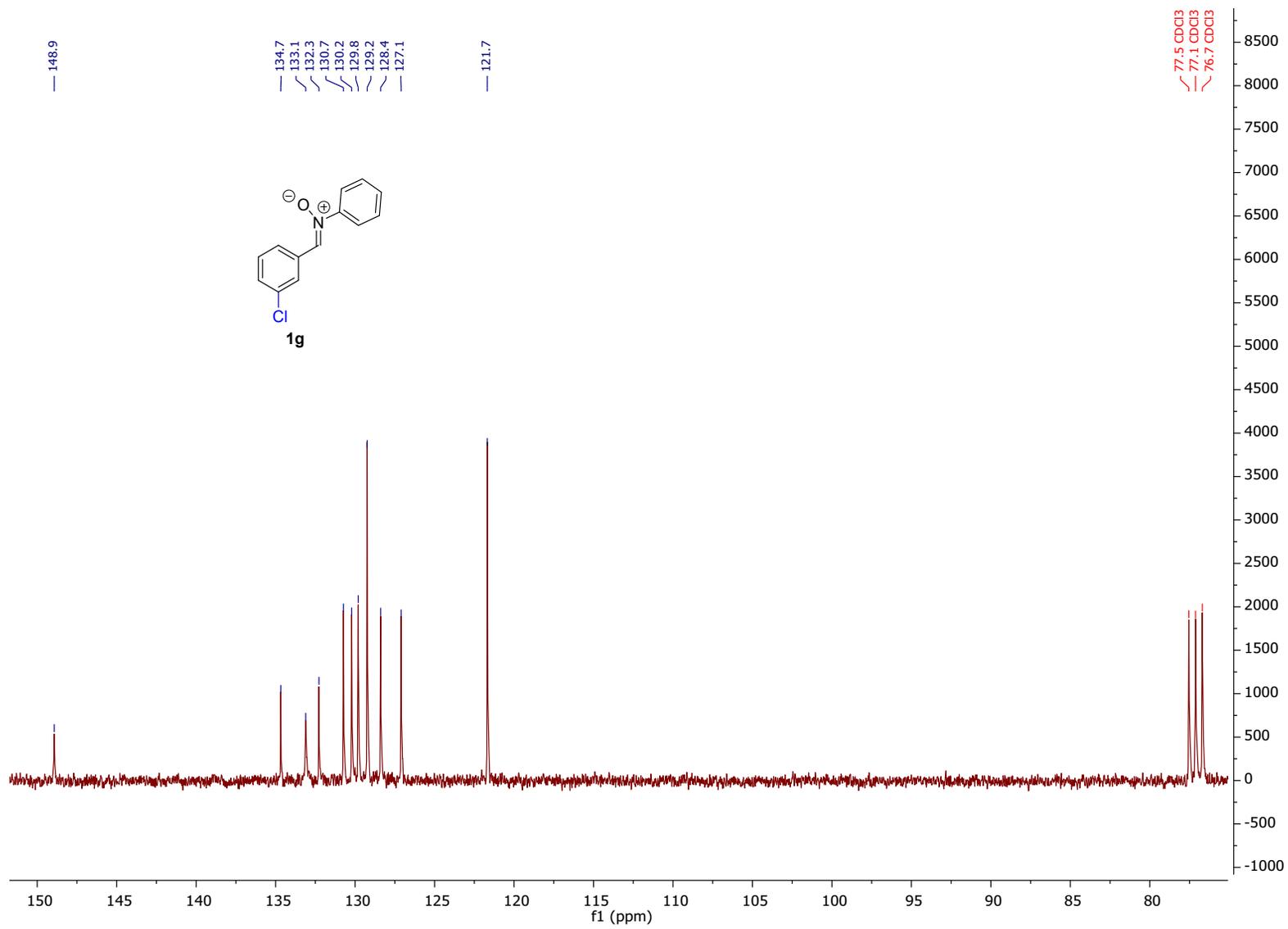


**(Z)-1-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1g)**

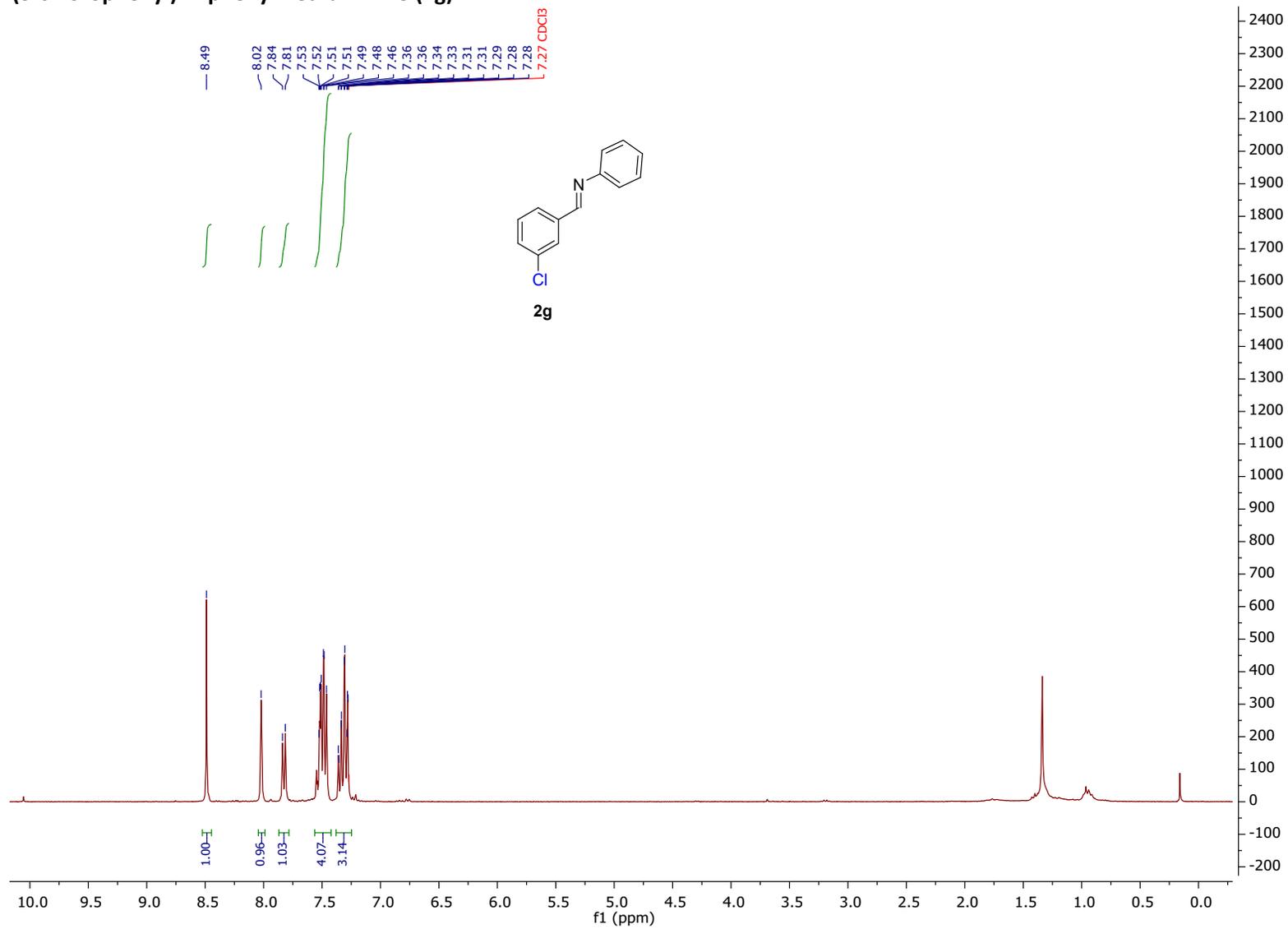


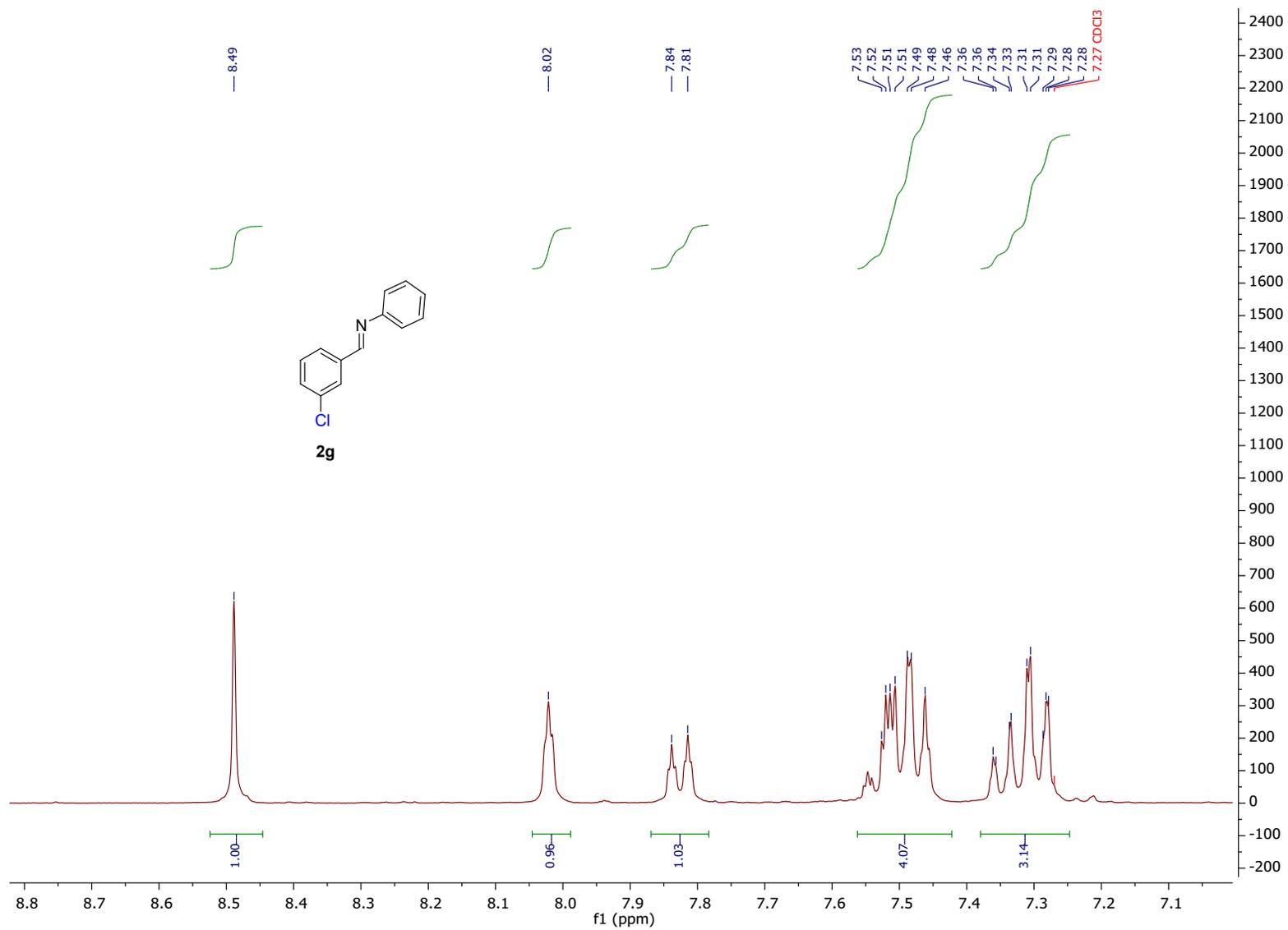


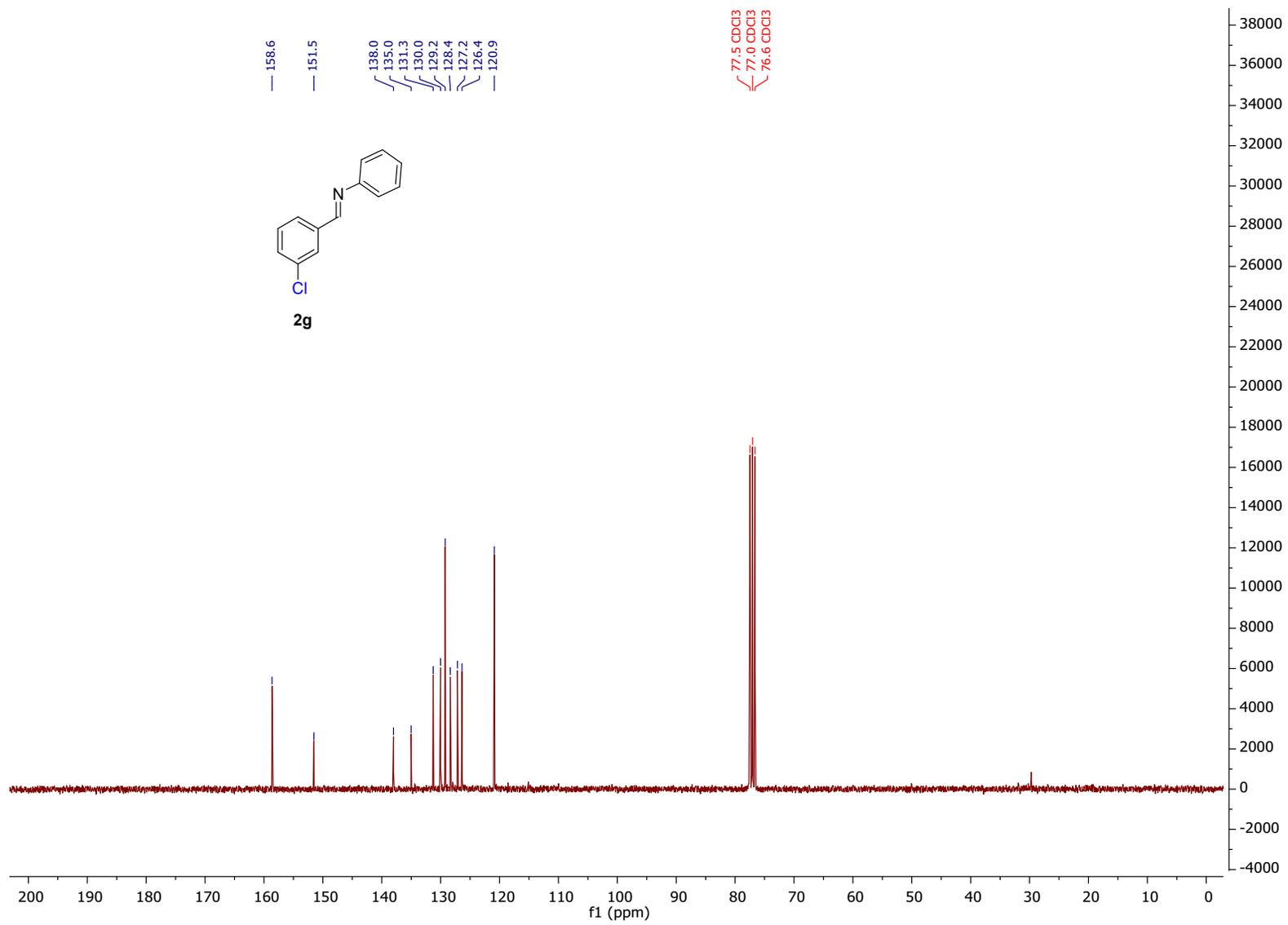


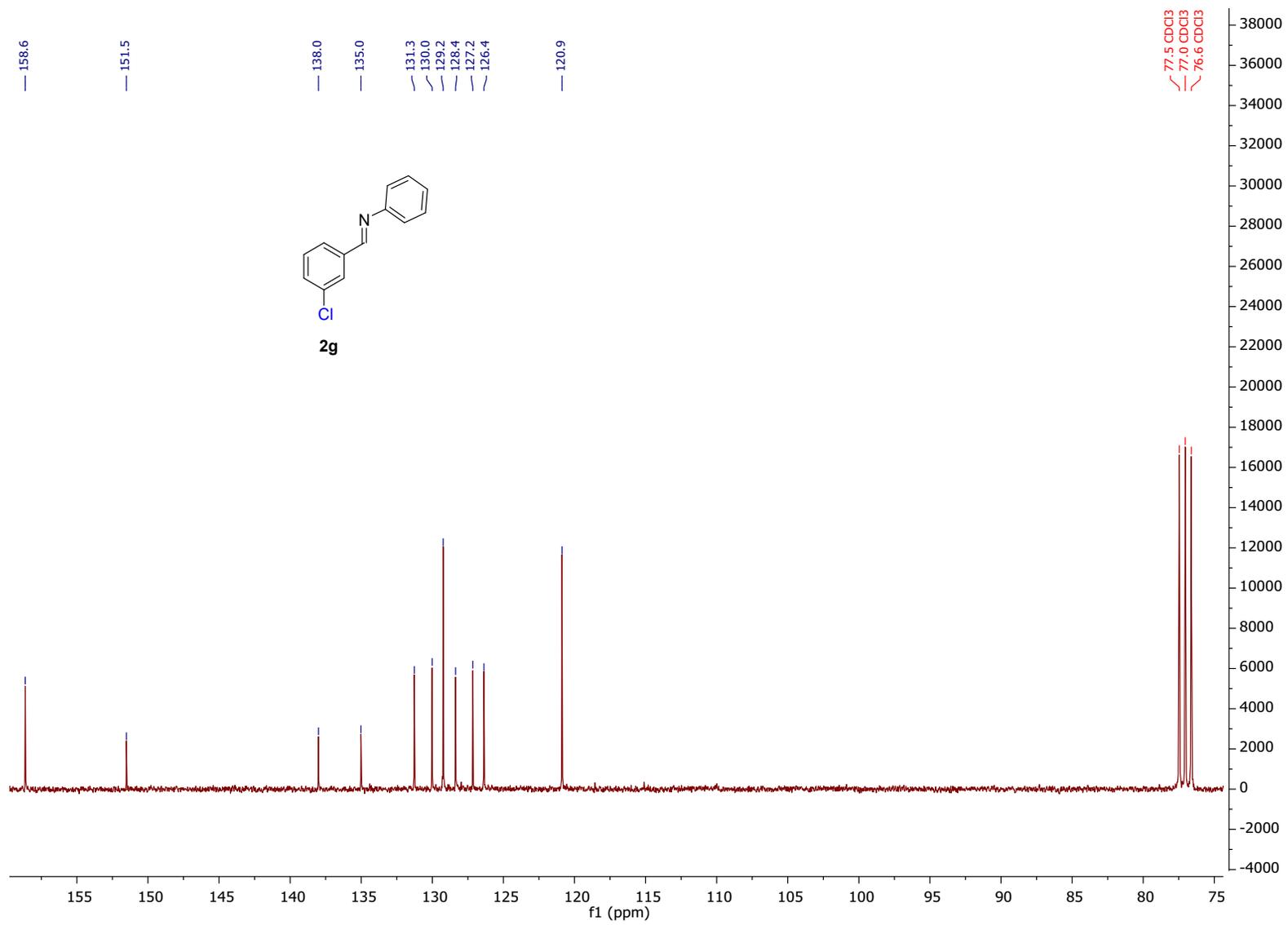


**(E)-1-(3-chlorophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2g)**

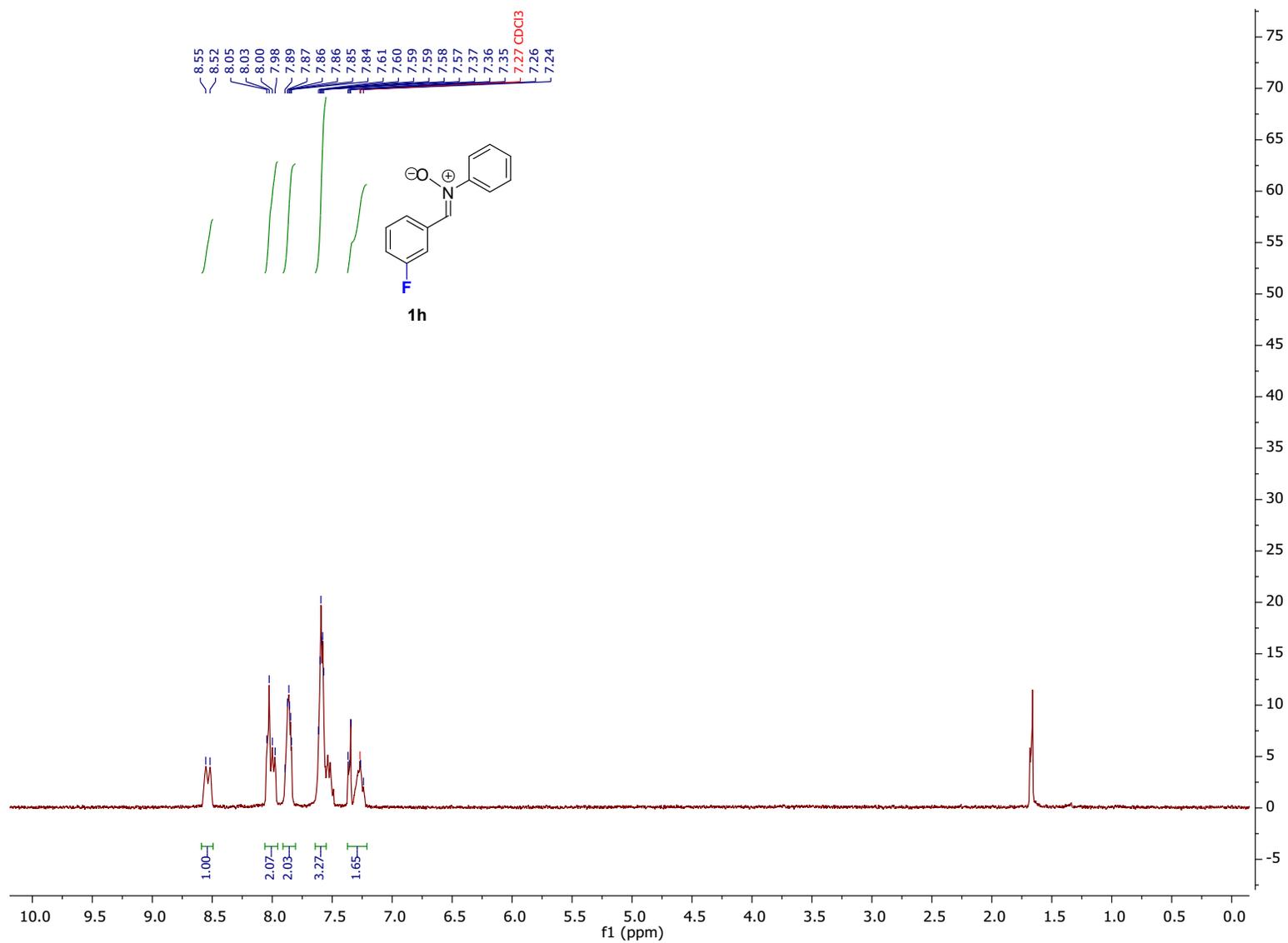


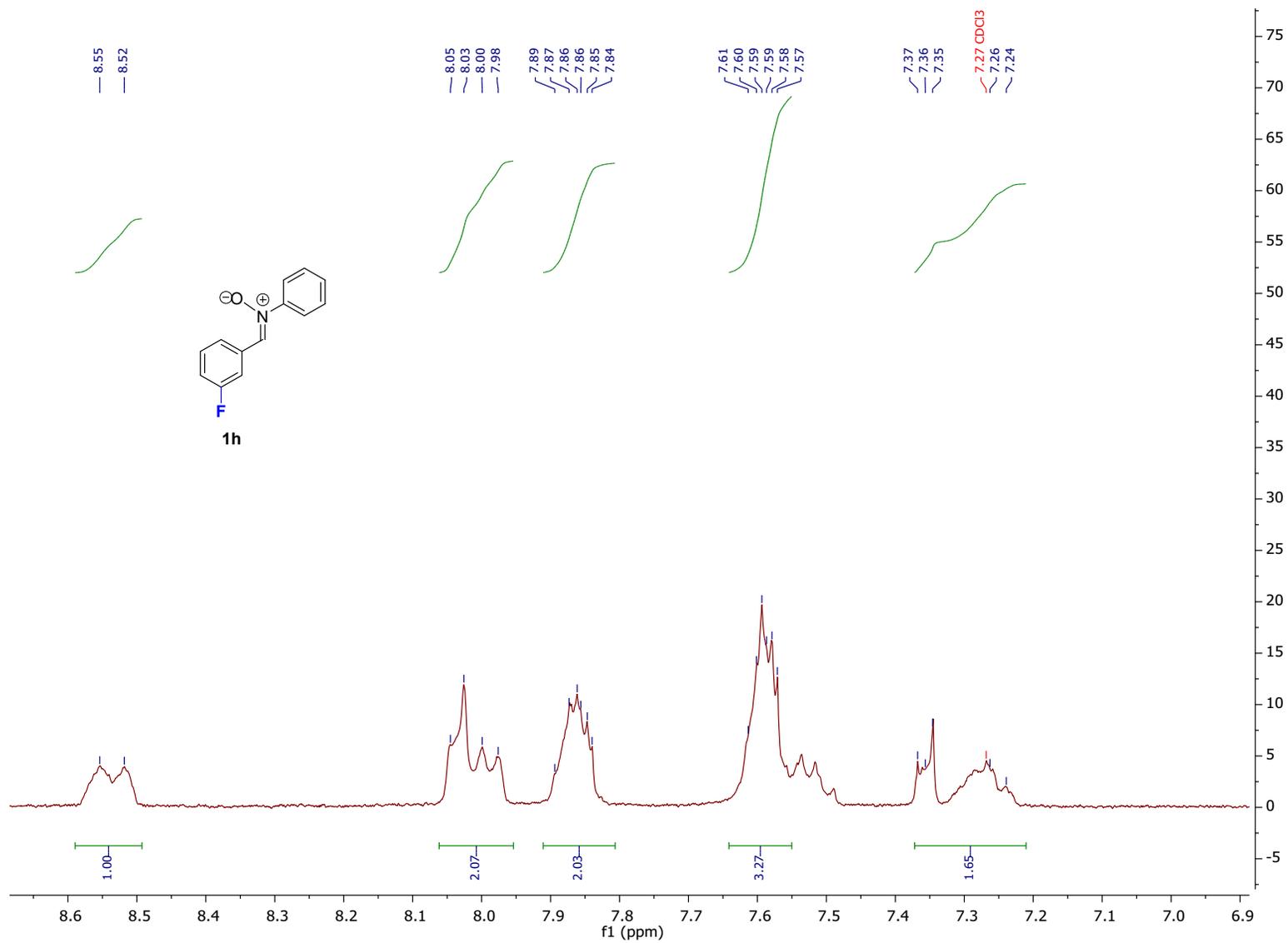


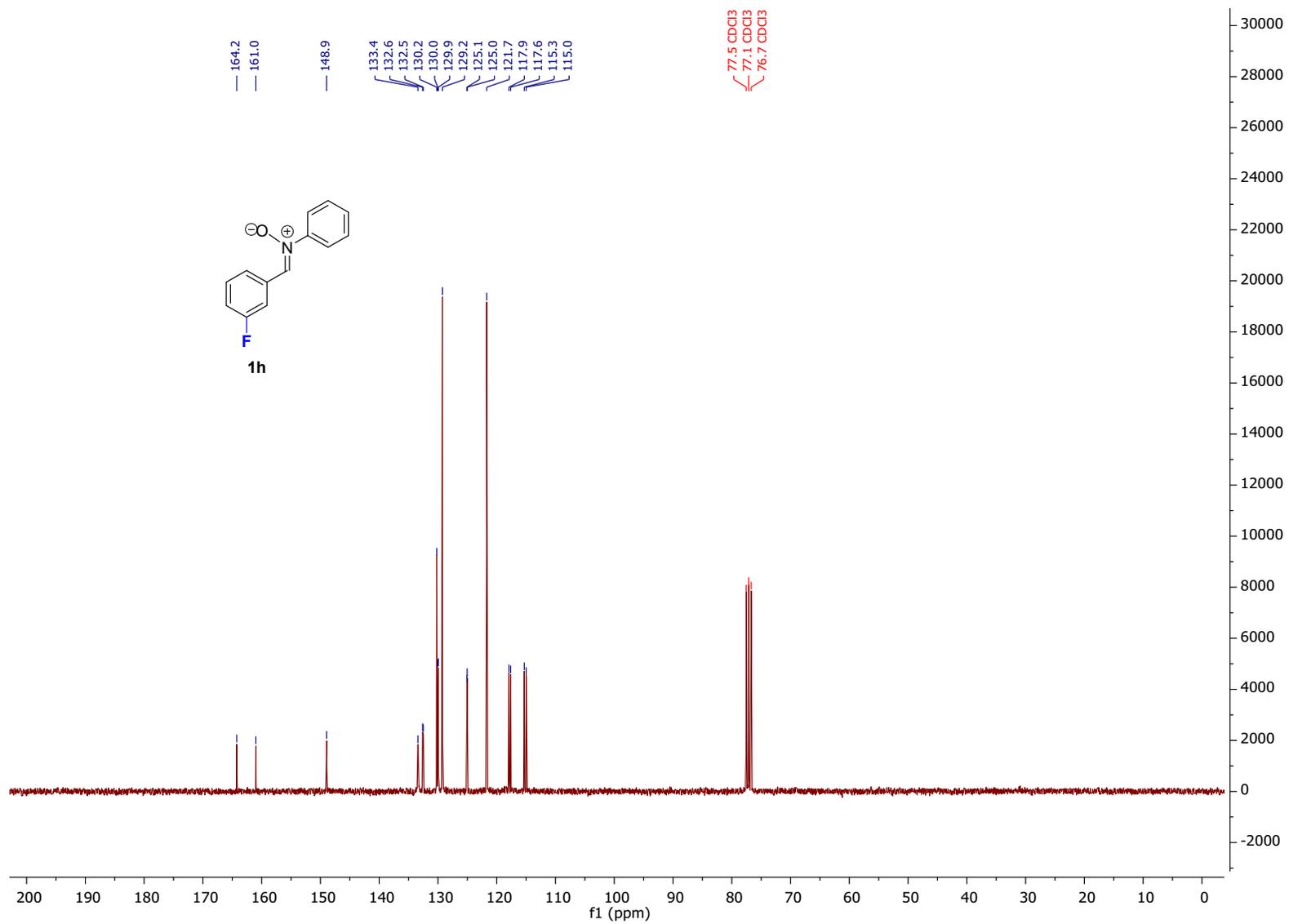


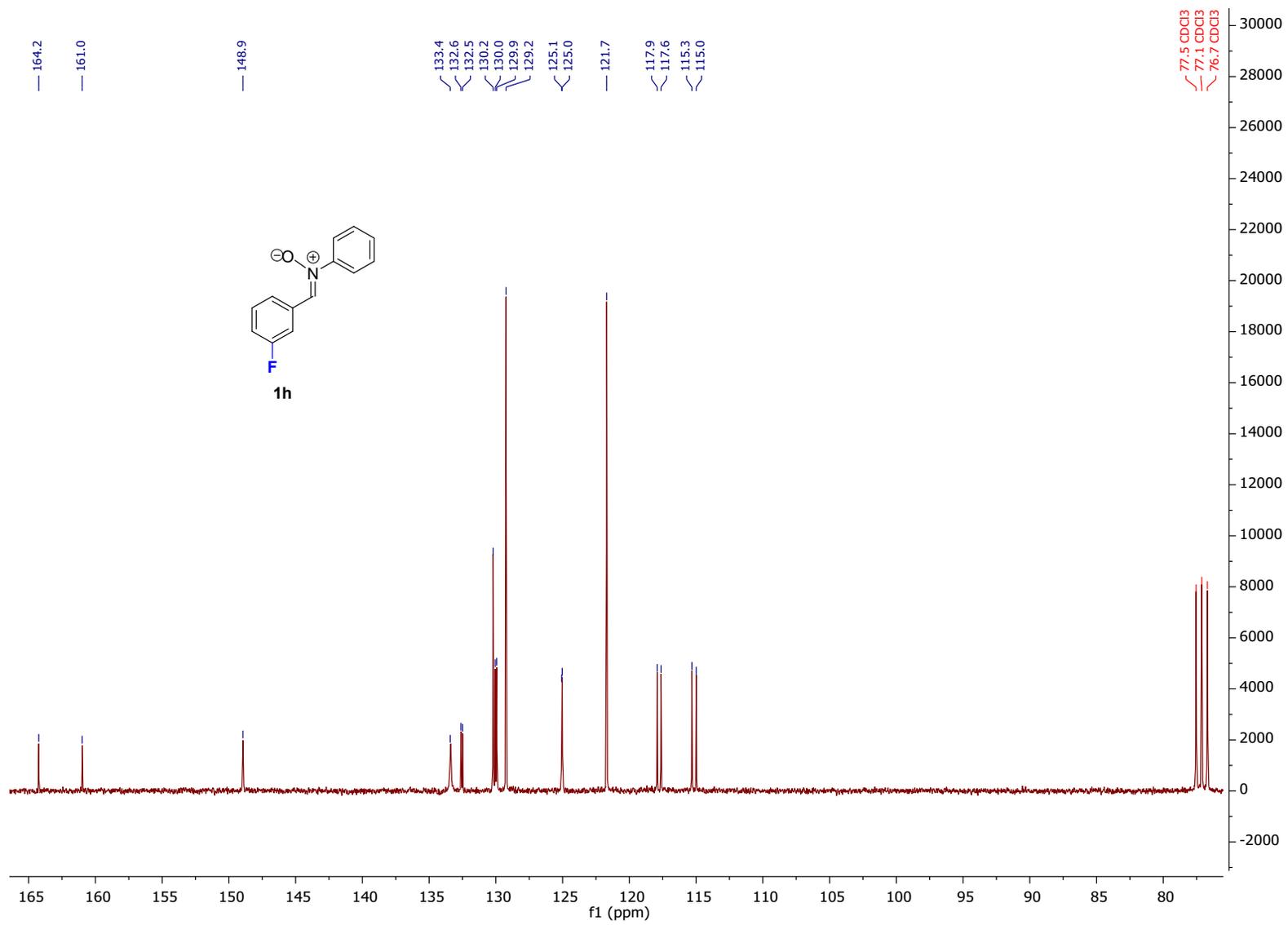


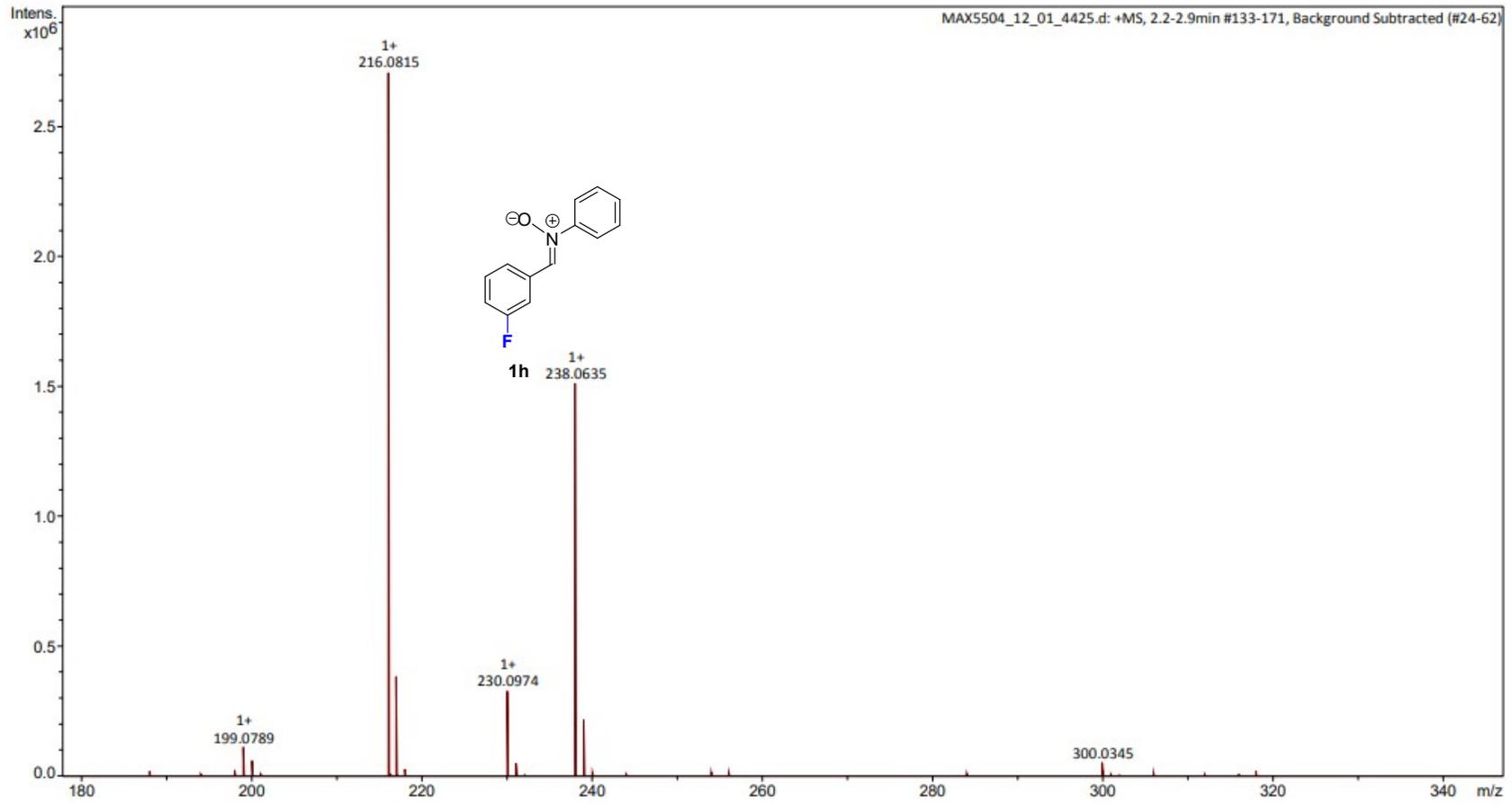
**(Z)-1-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1h)**



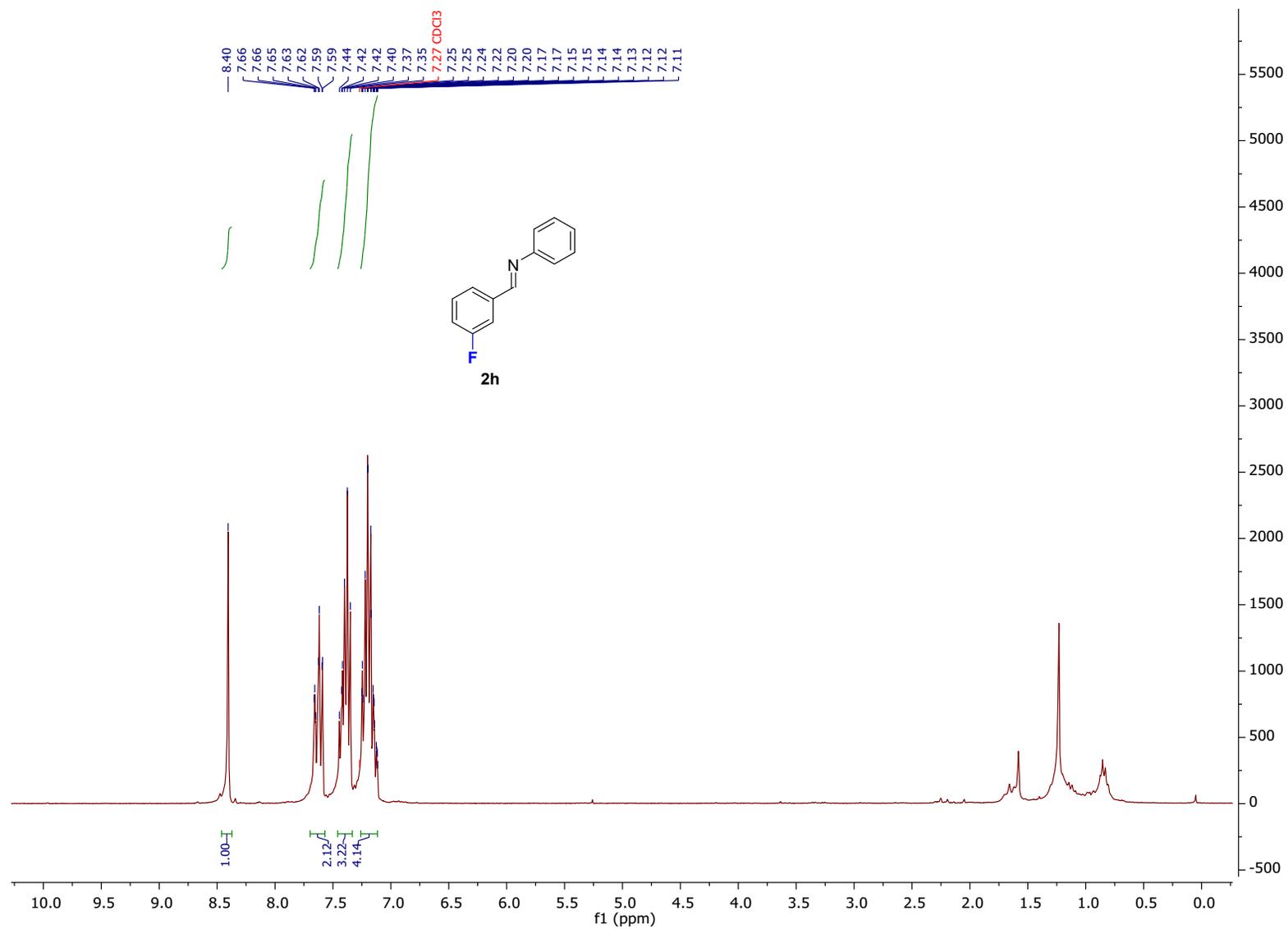


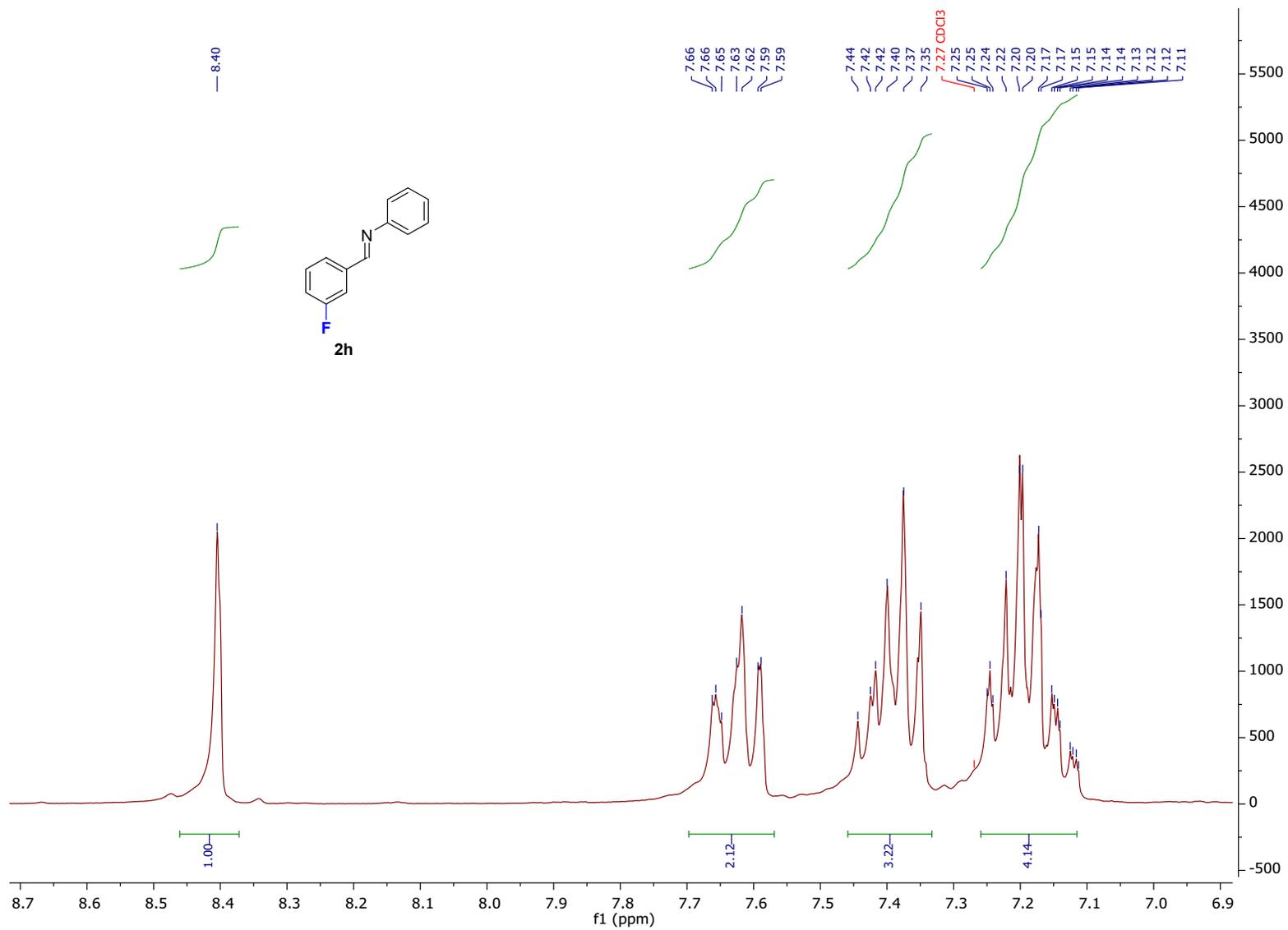


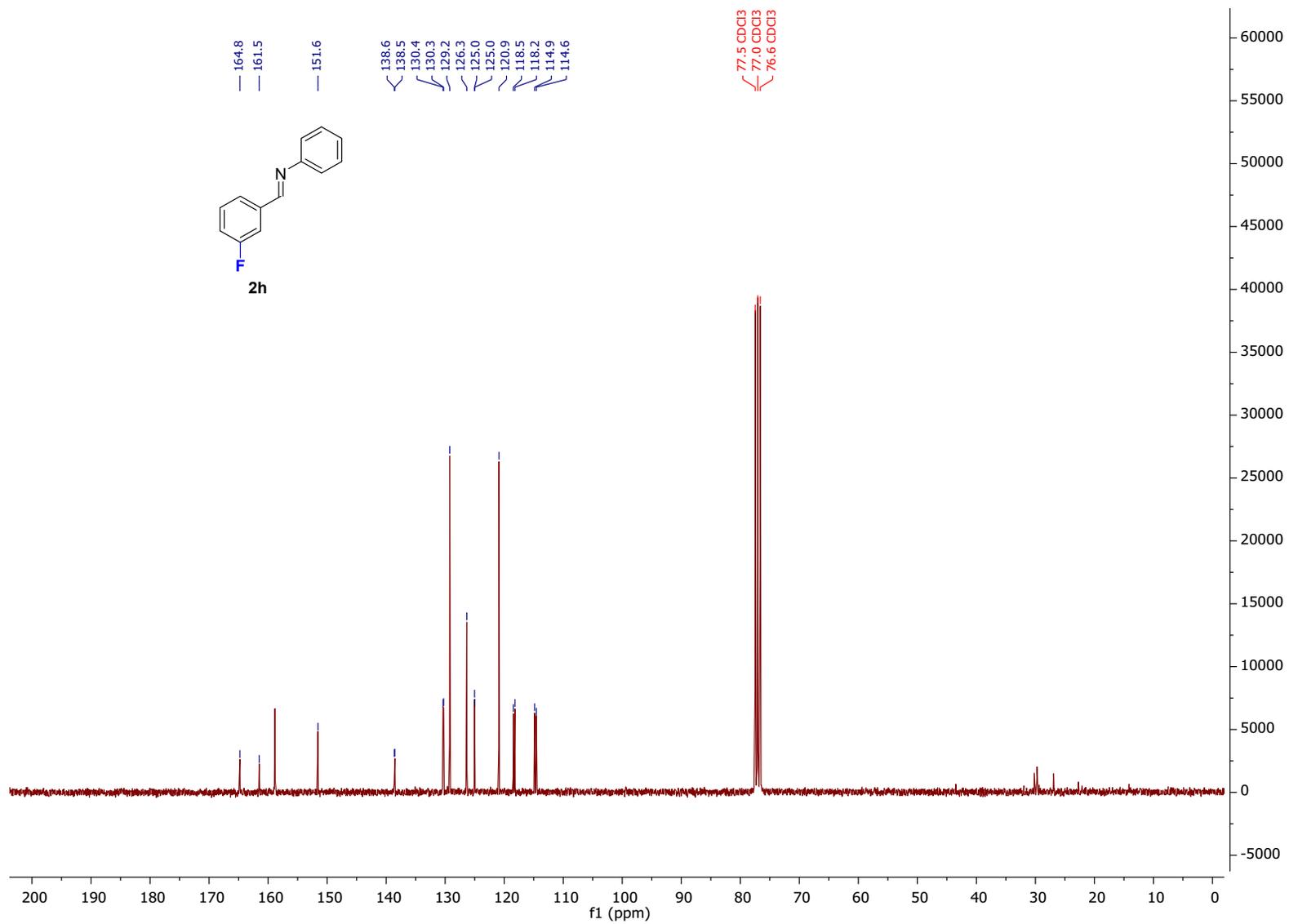


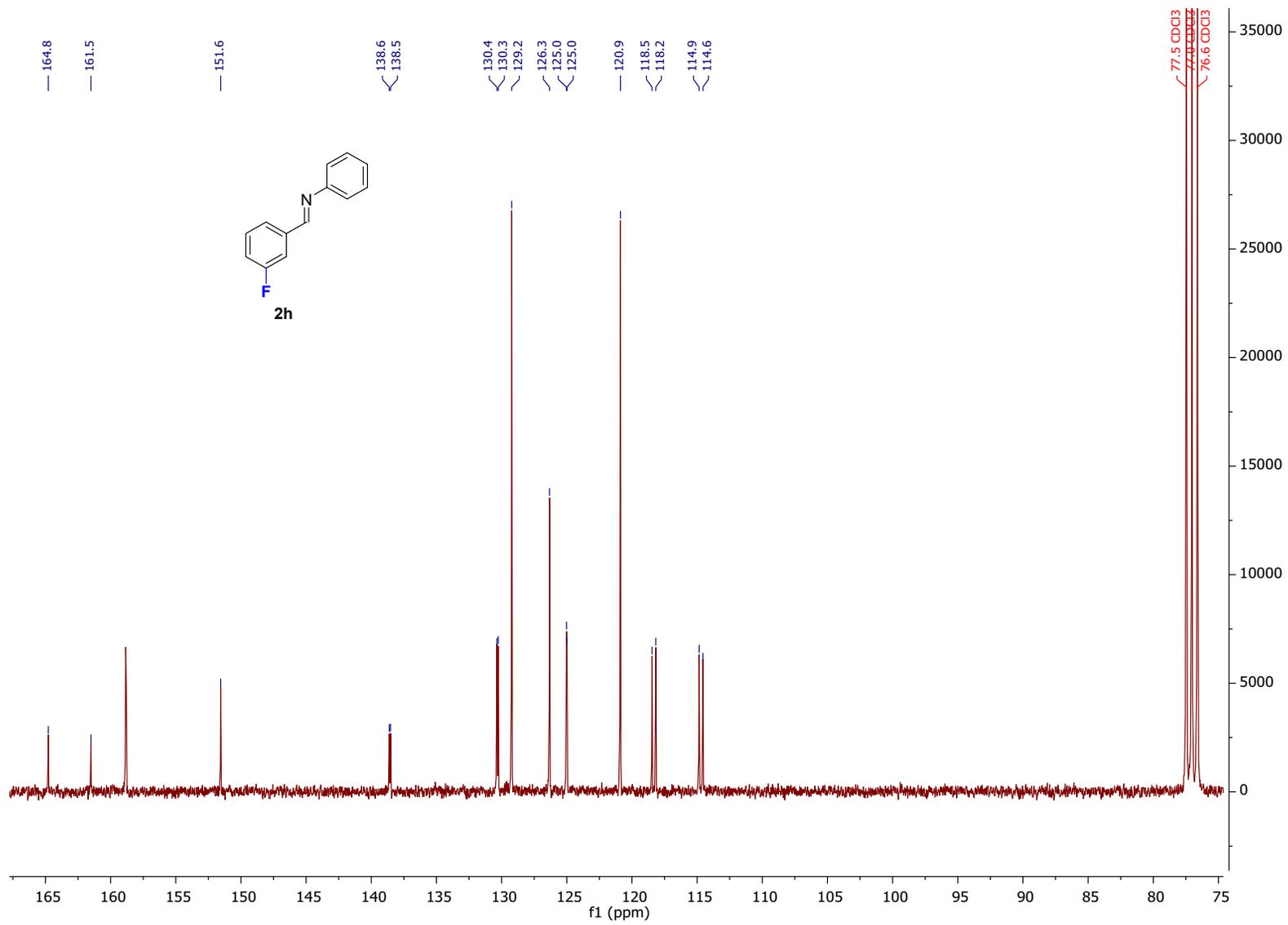


**(E)-1-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2h)**

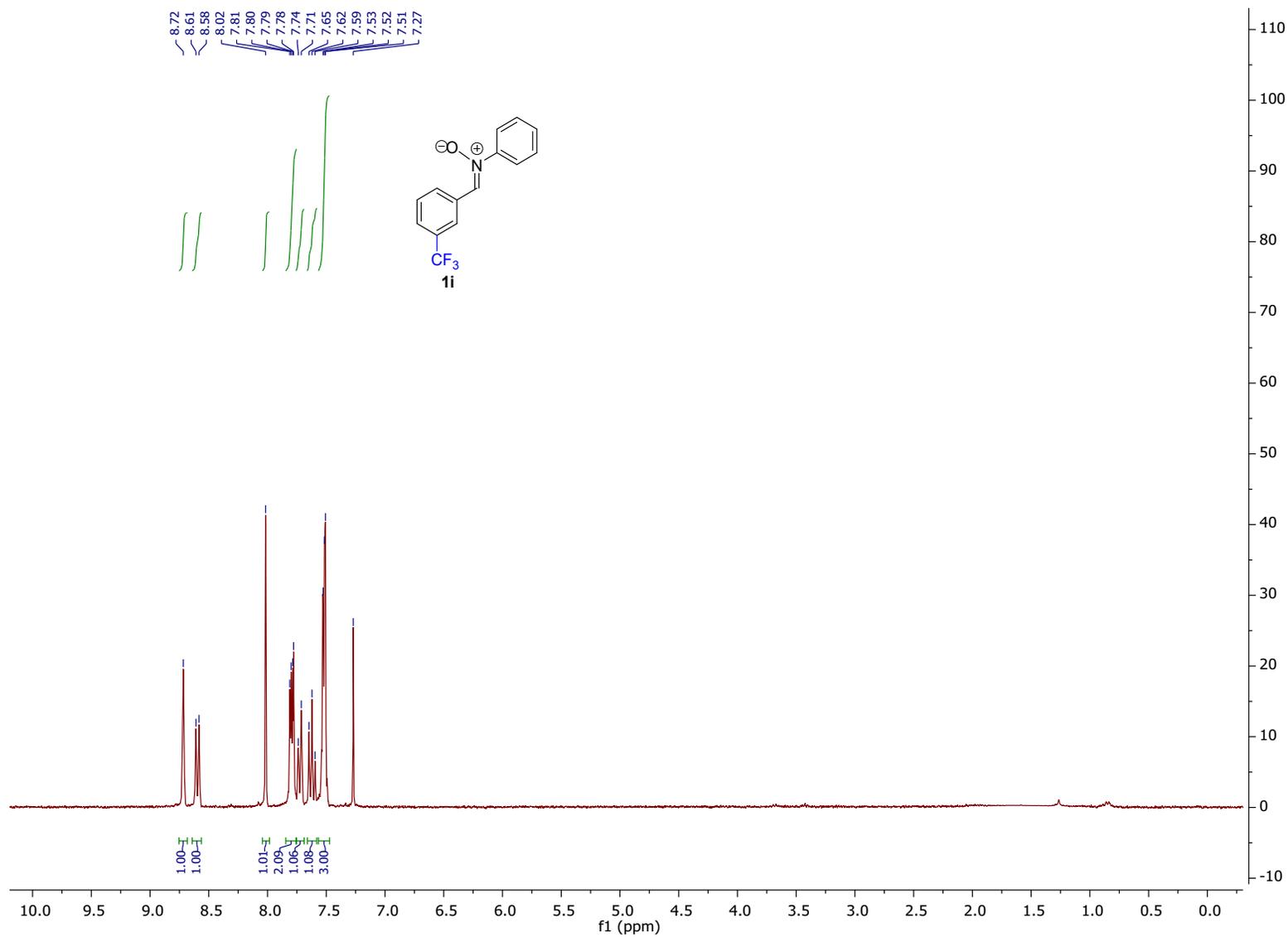


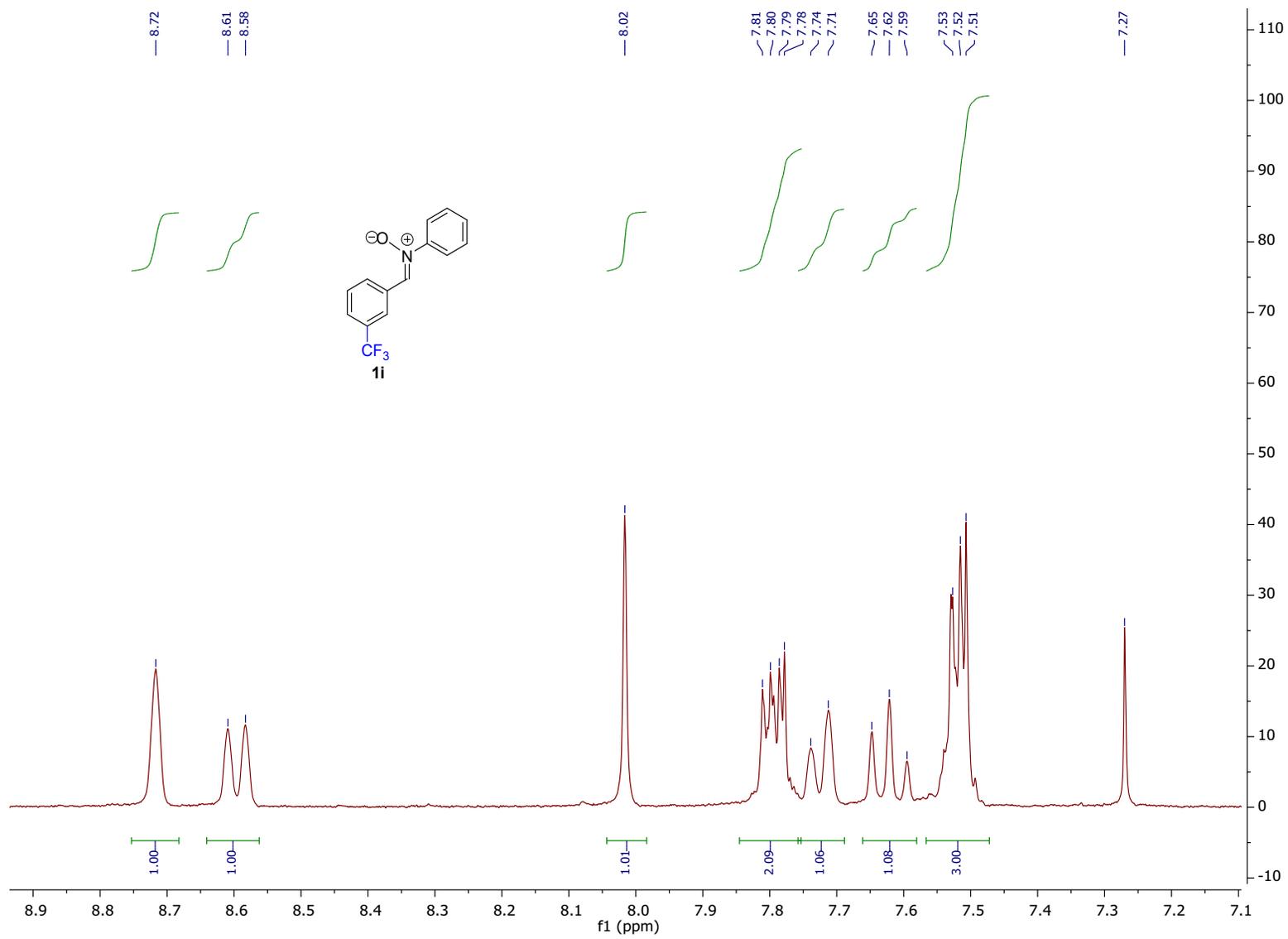


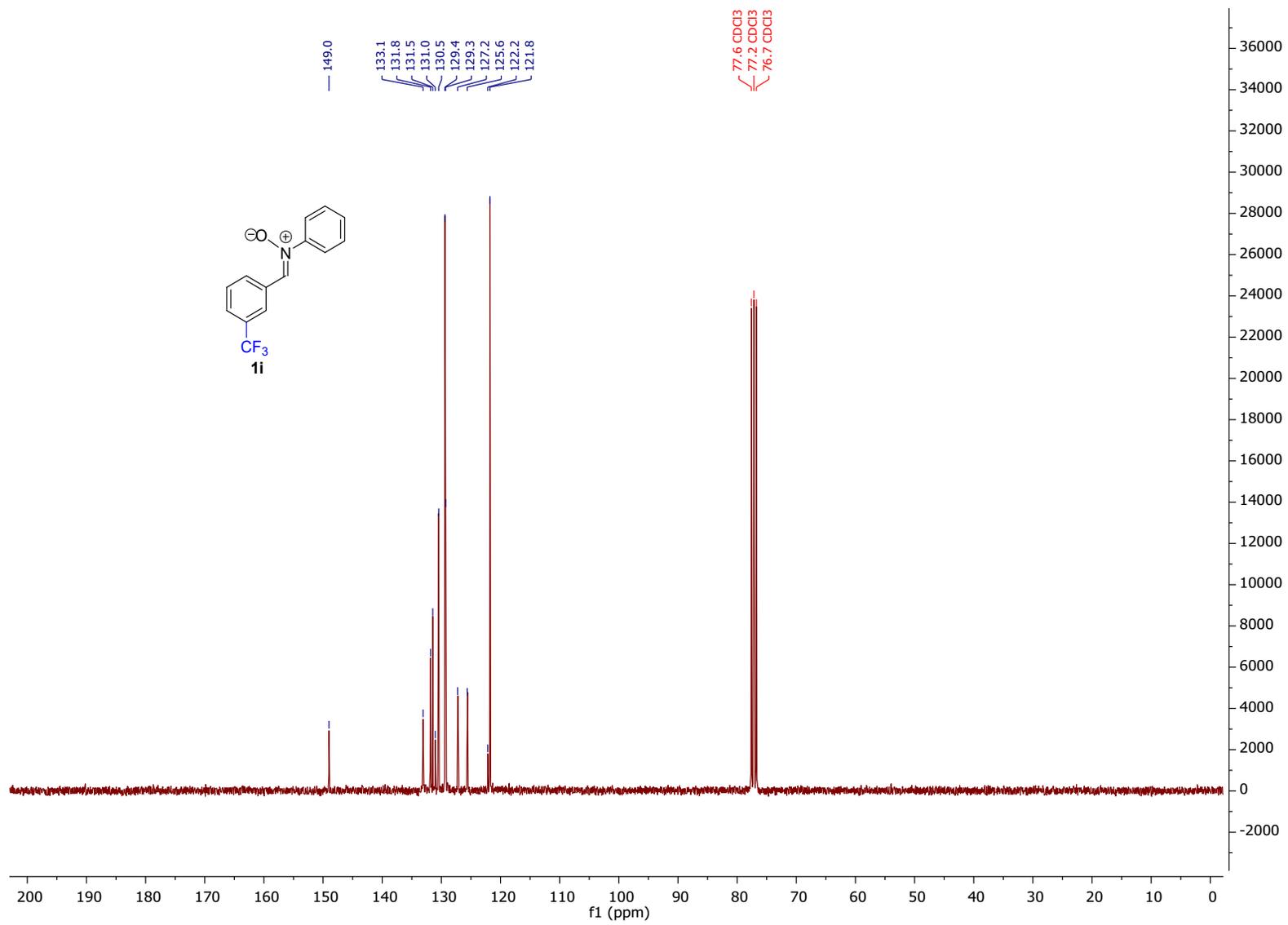


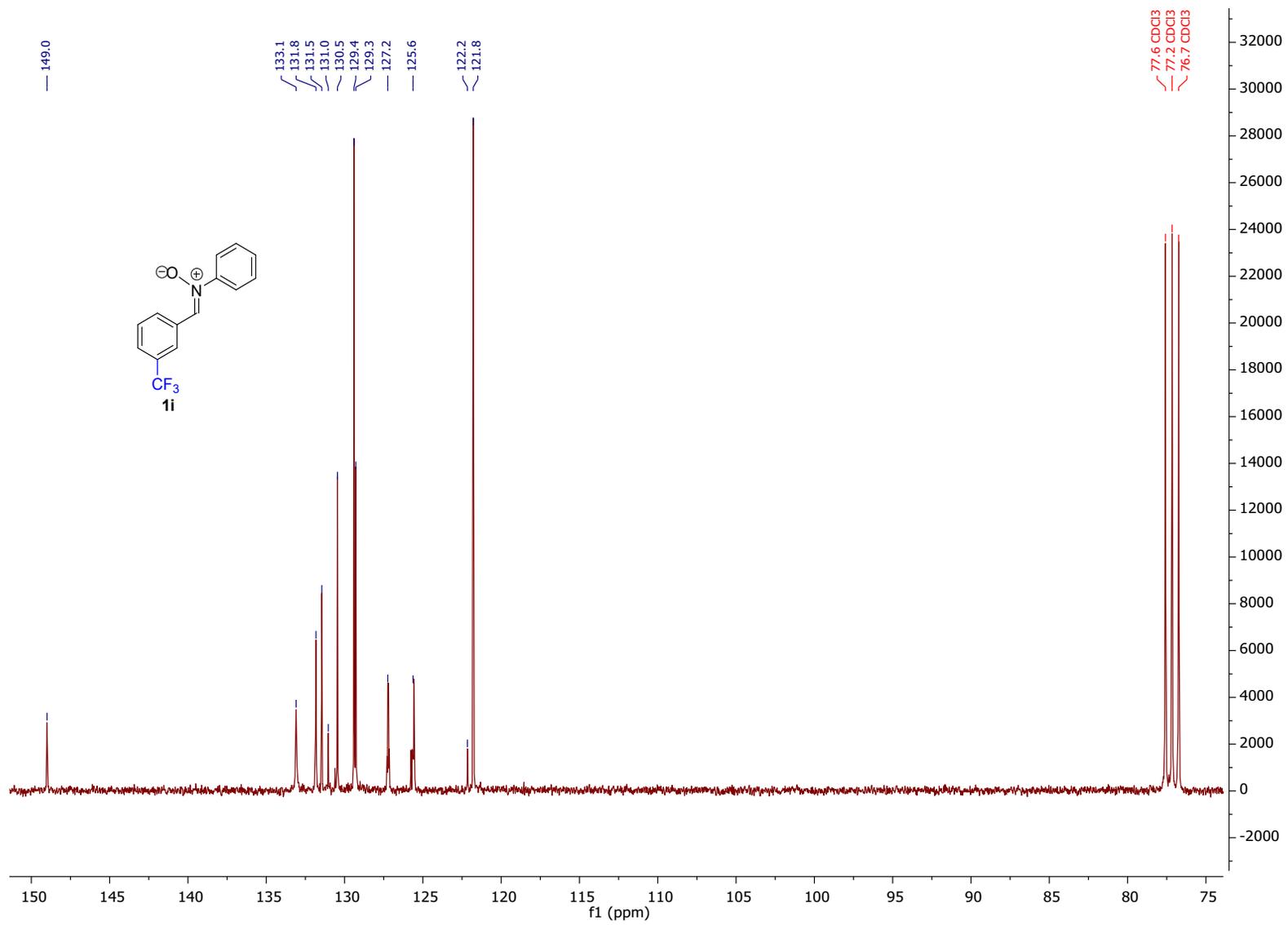


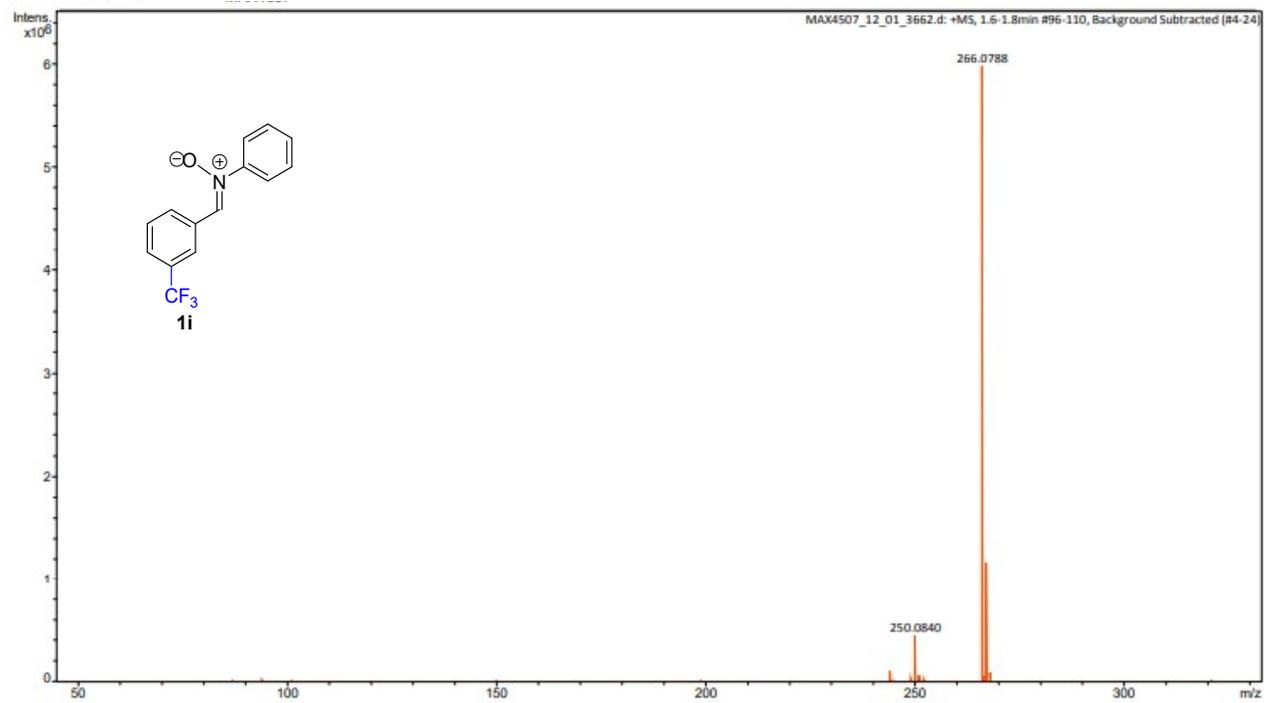
**(Z)-N-phenyl-1-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanimine oxide (1i)**



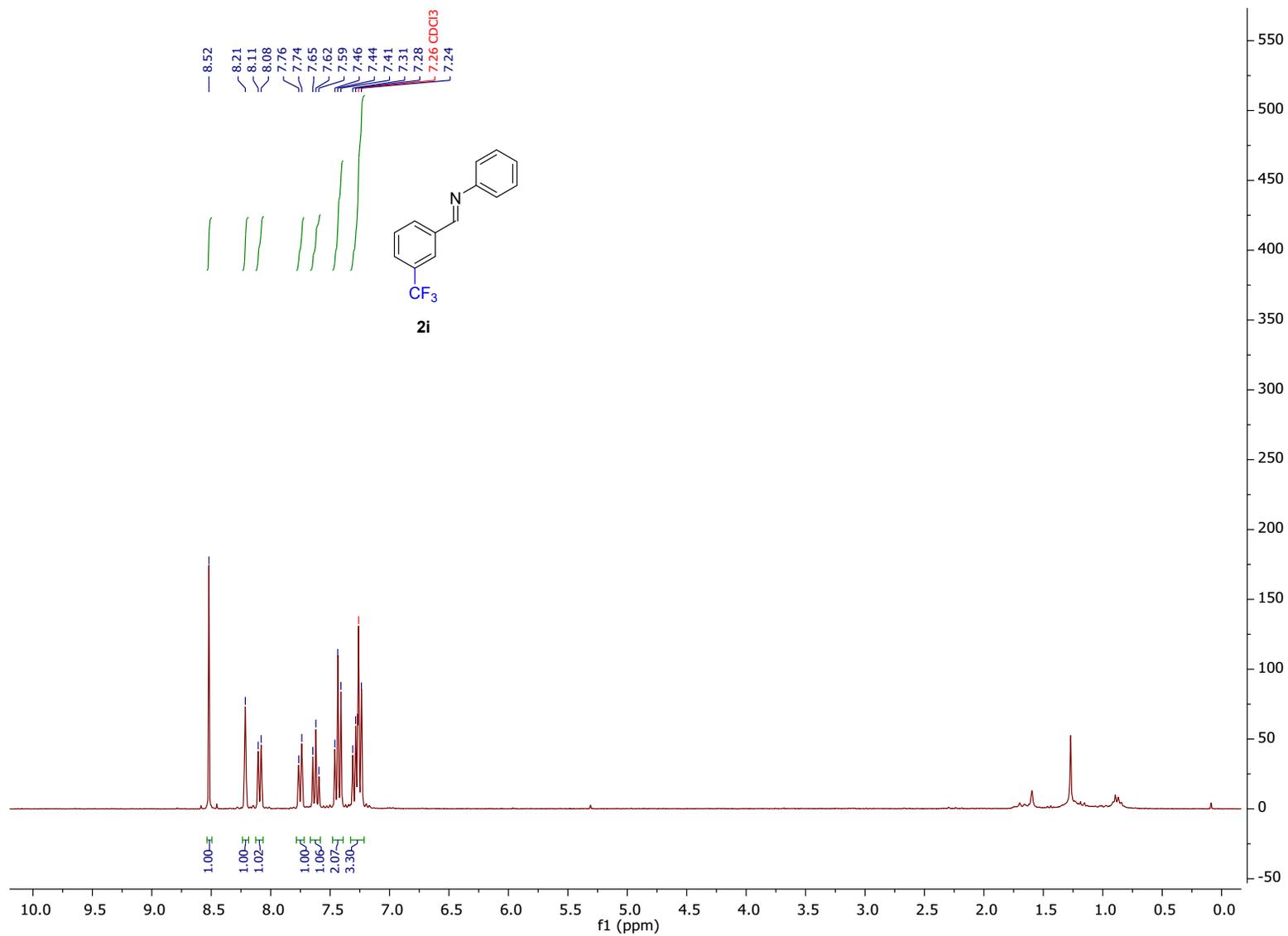


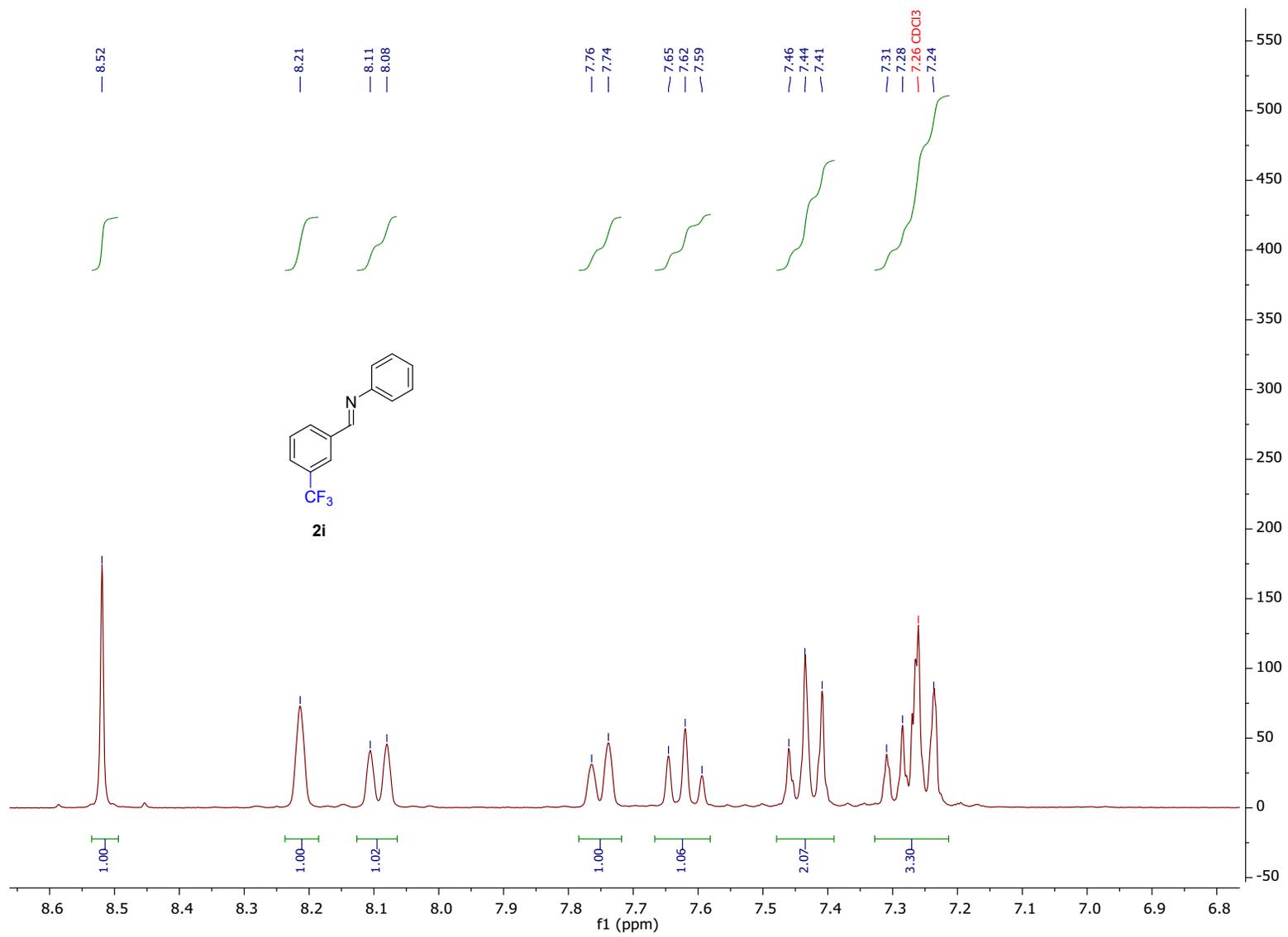


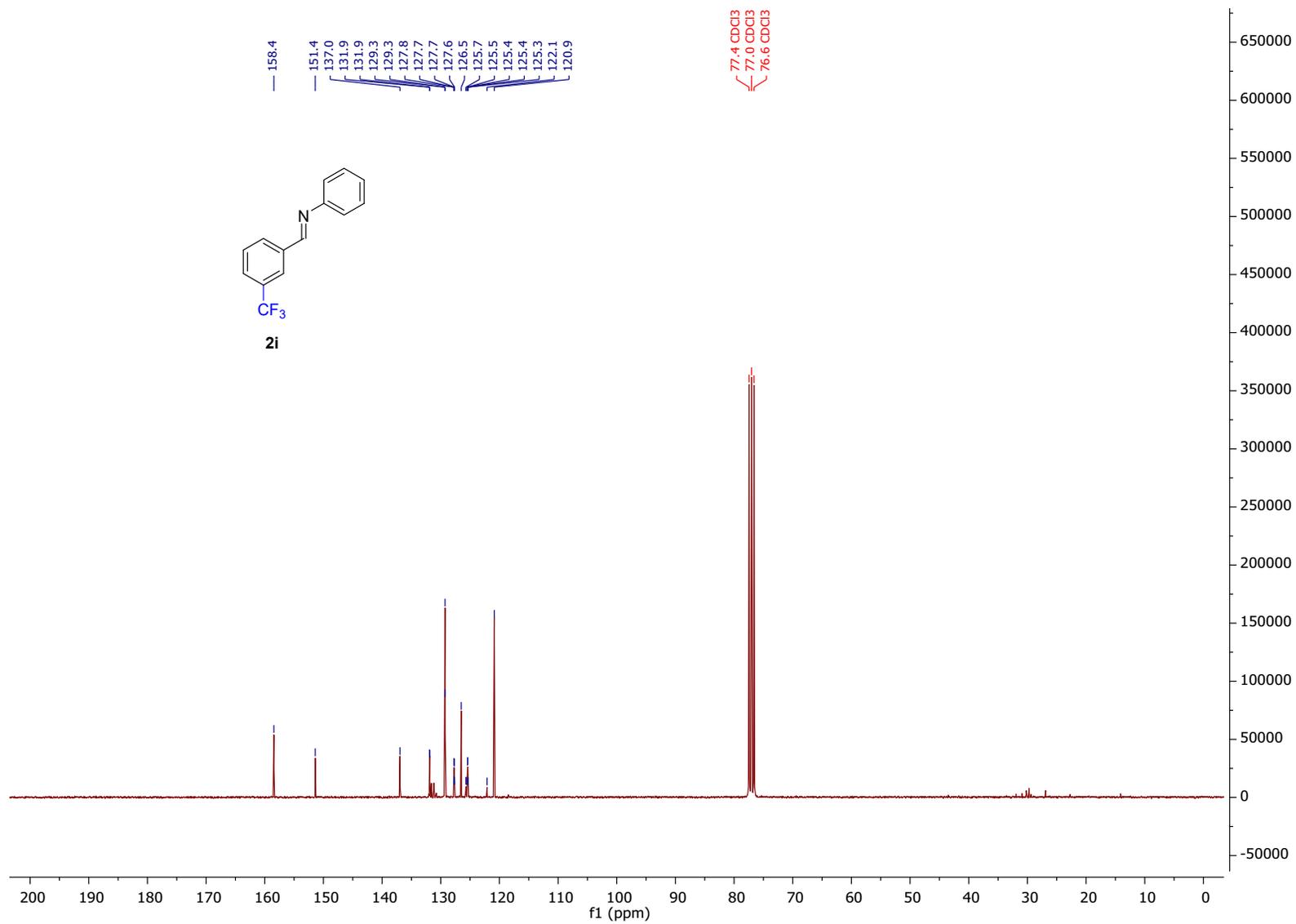


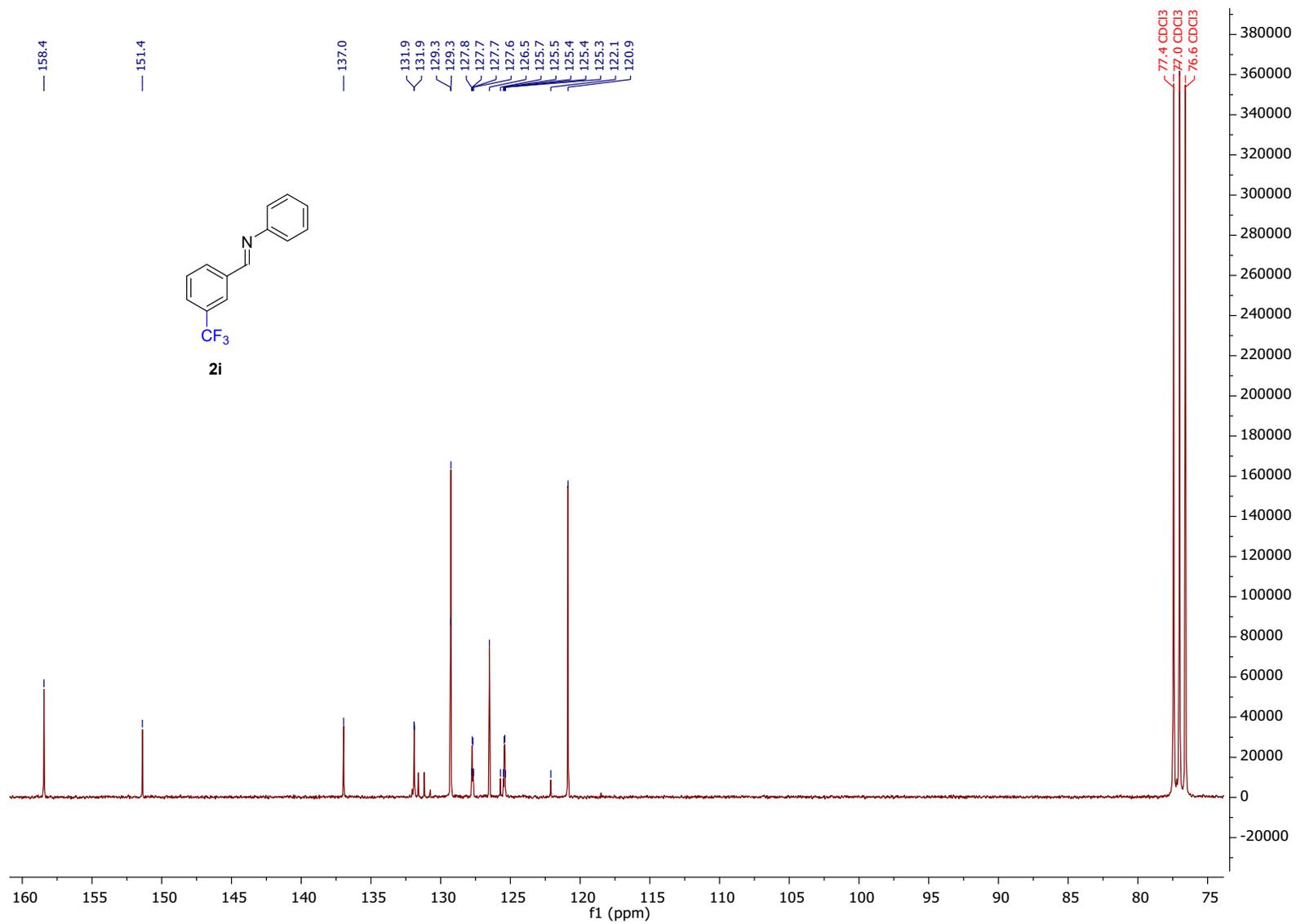


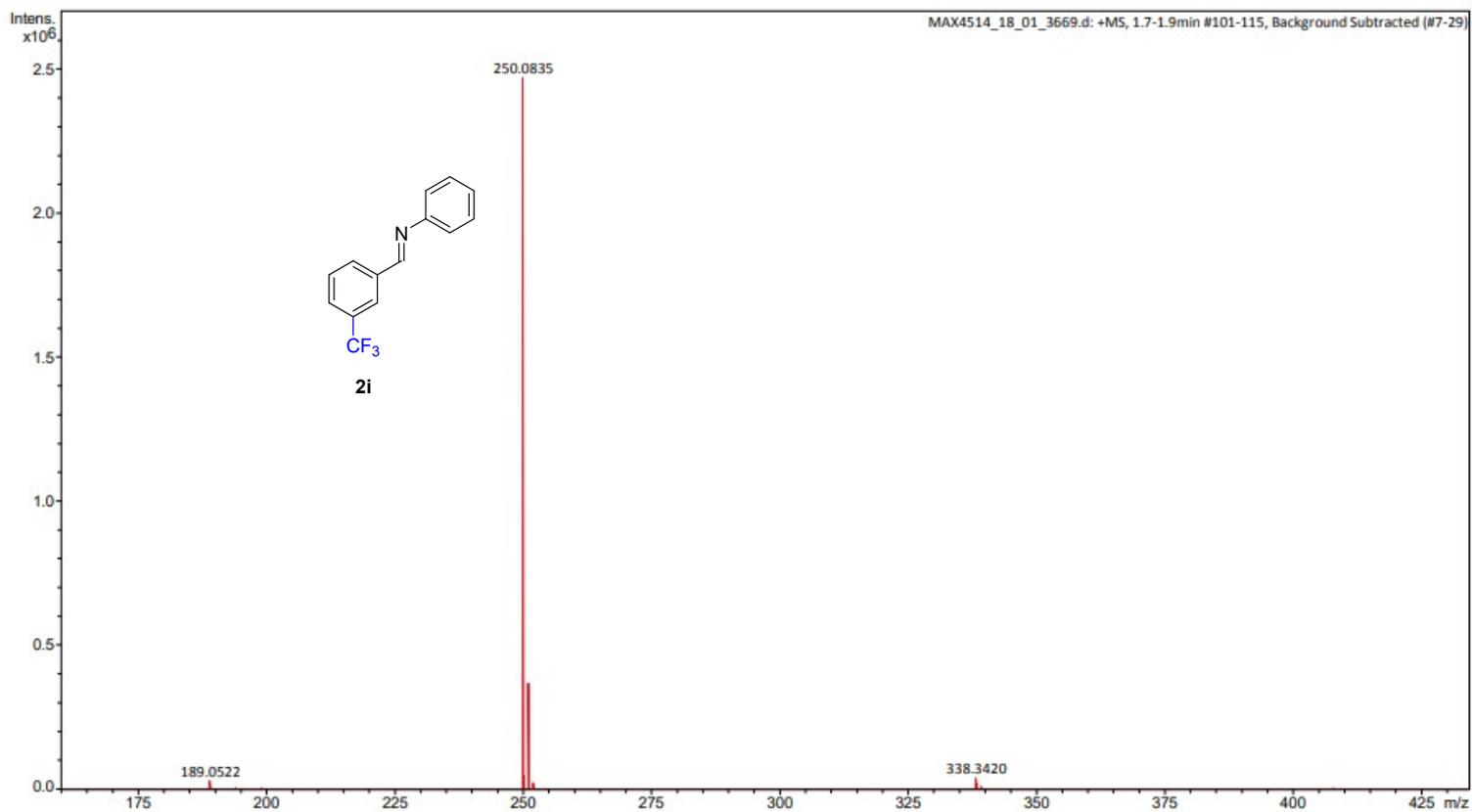
**(E)-N-phenyl-1-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanimine (2i)**



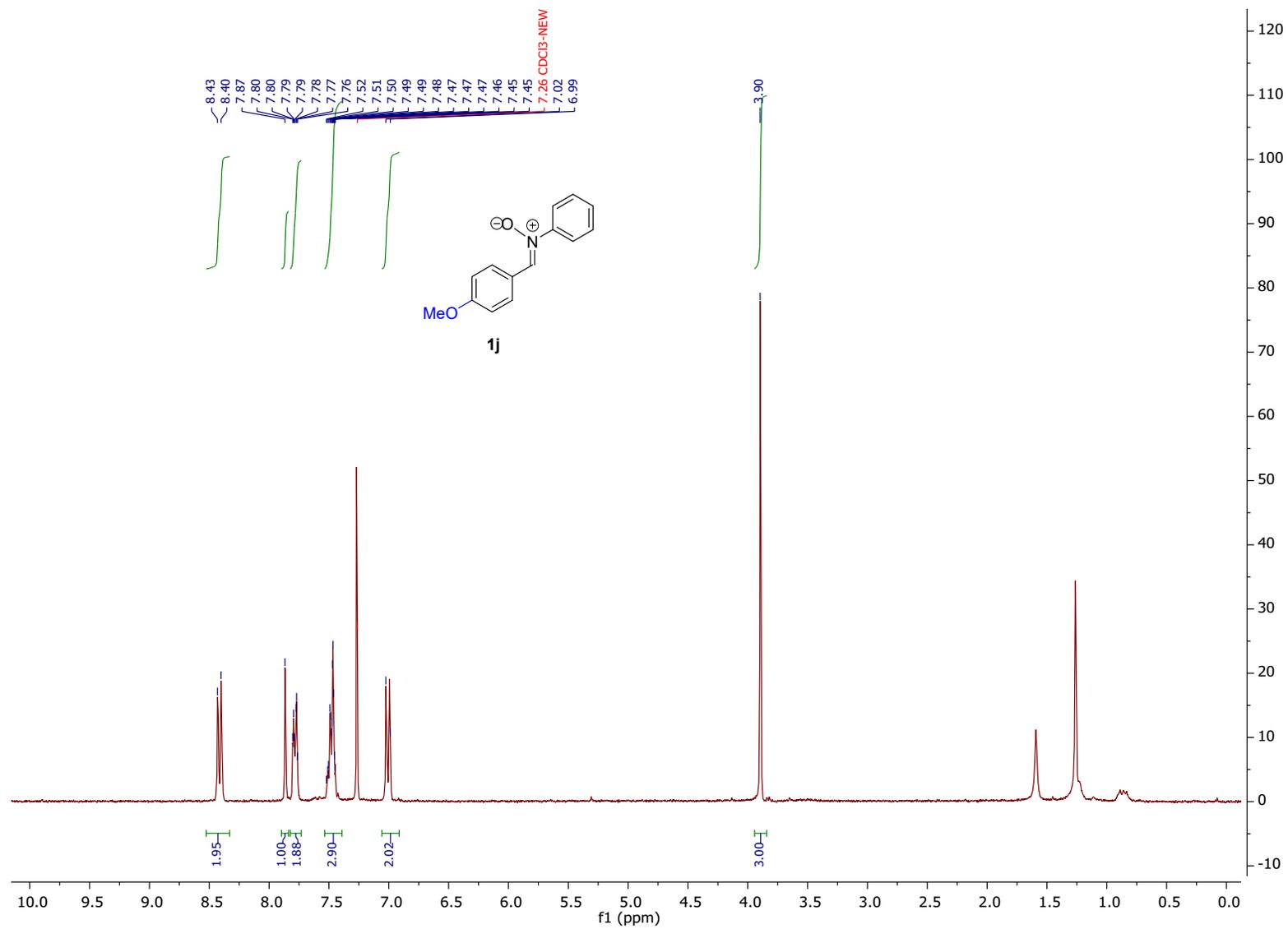


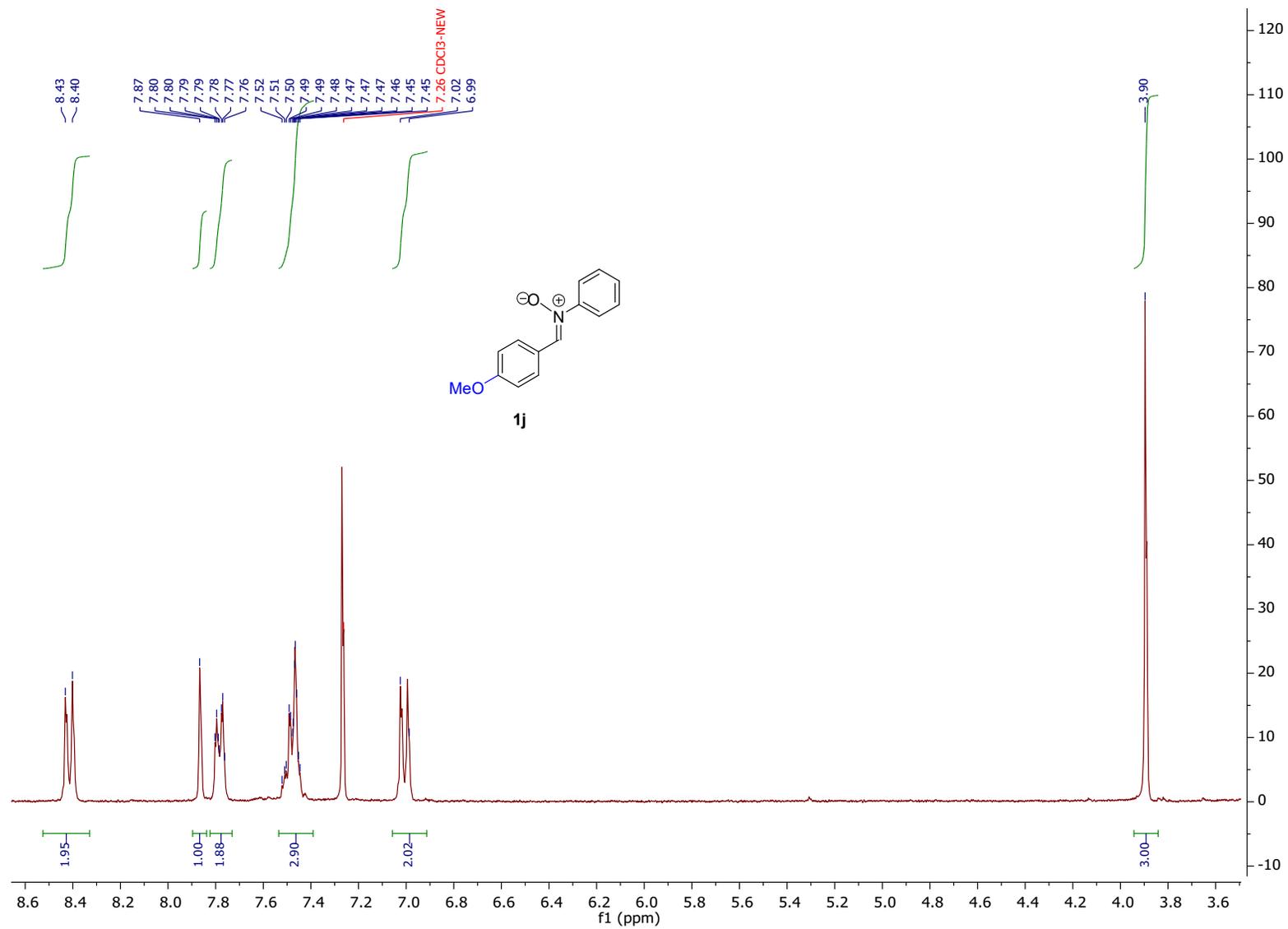


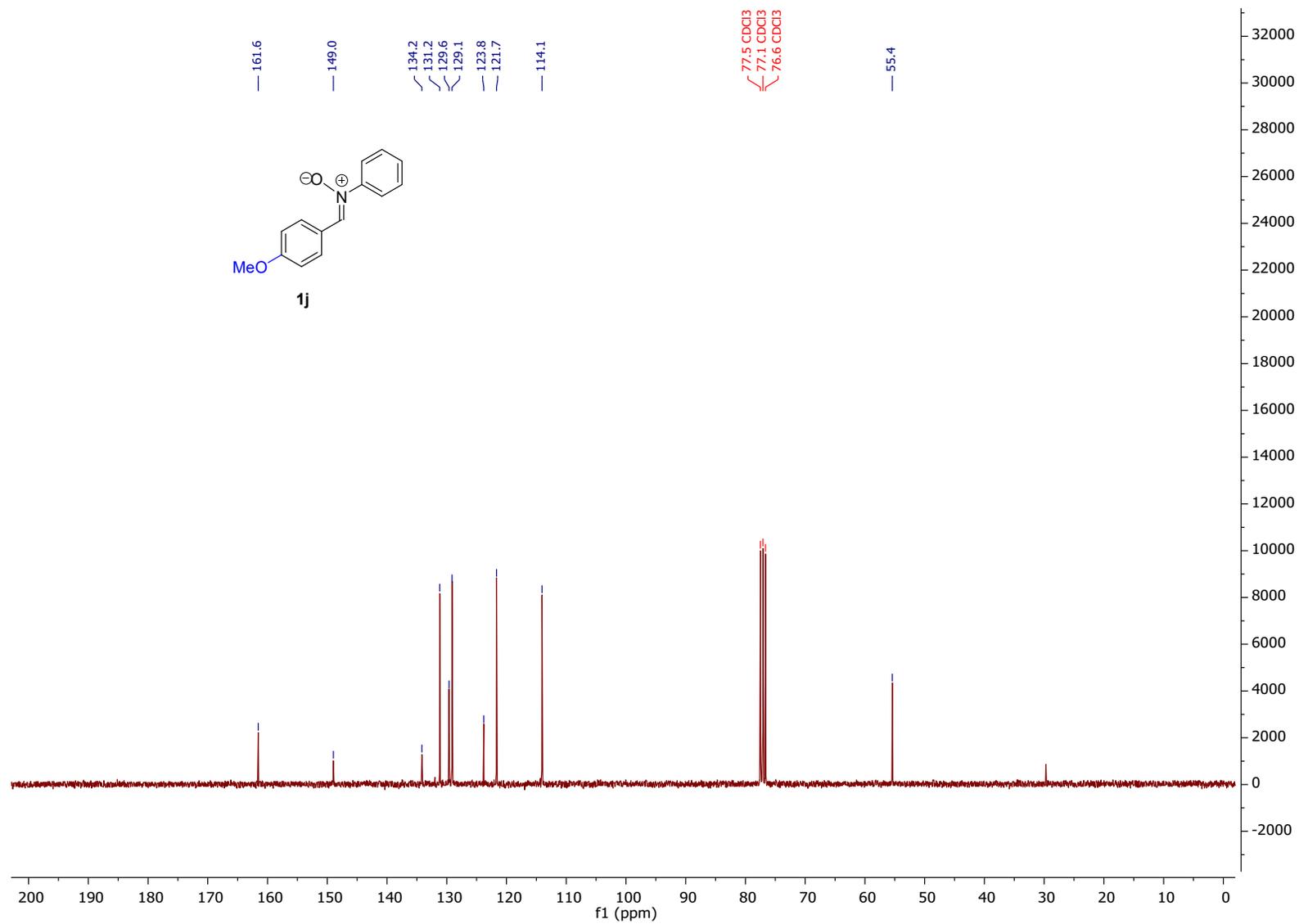


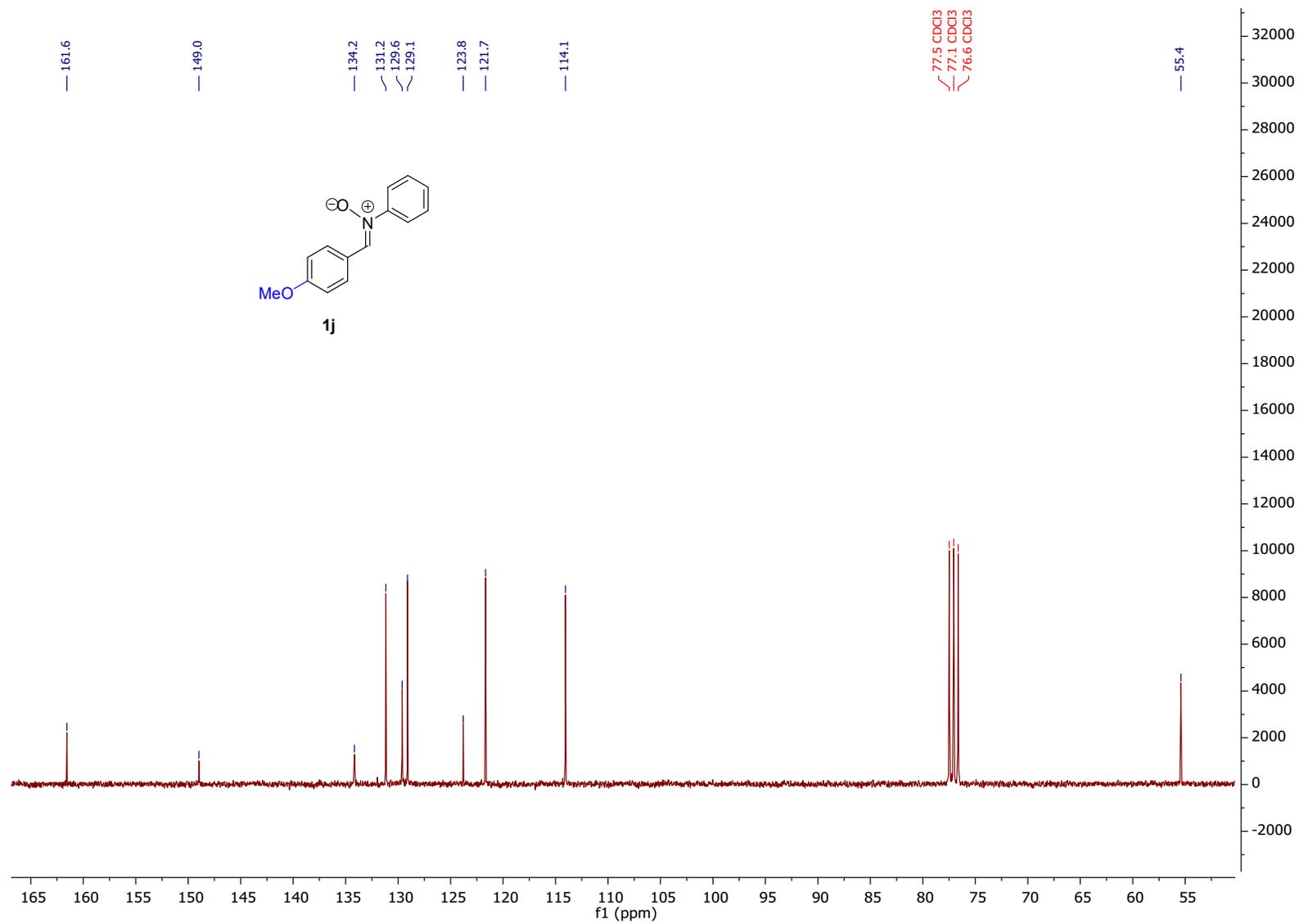


**(Z)-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1j)**

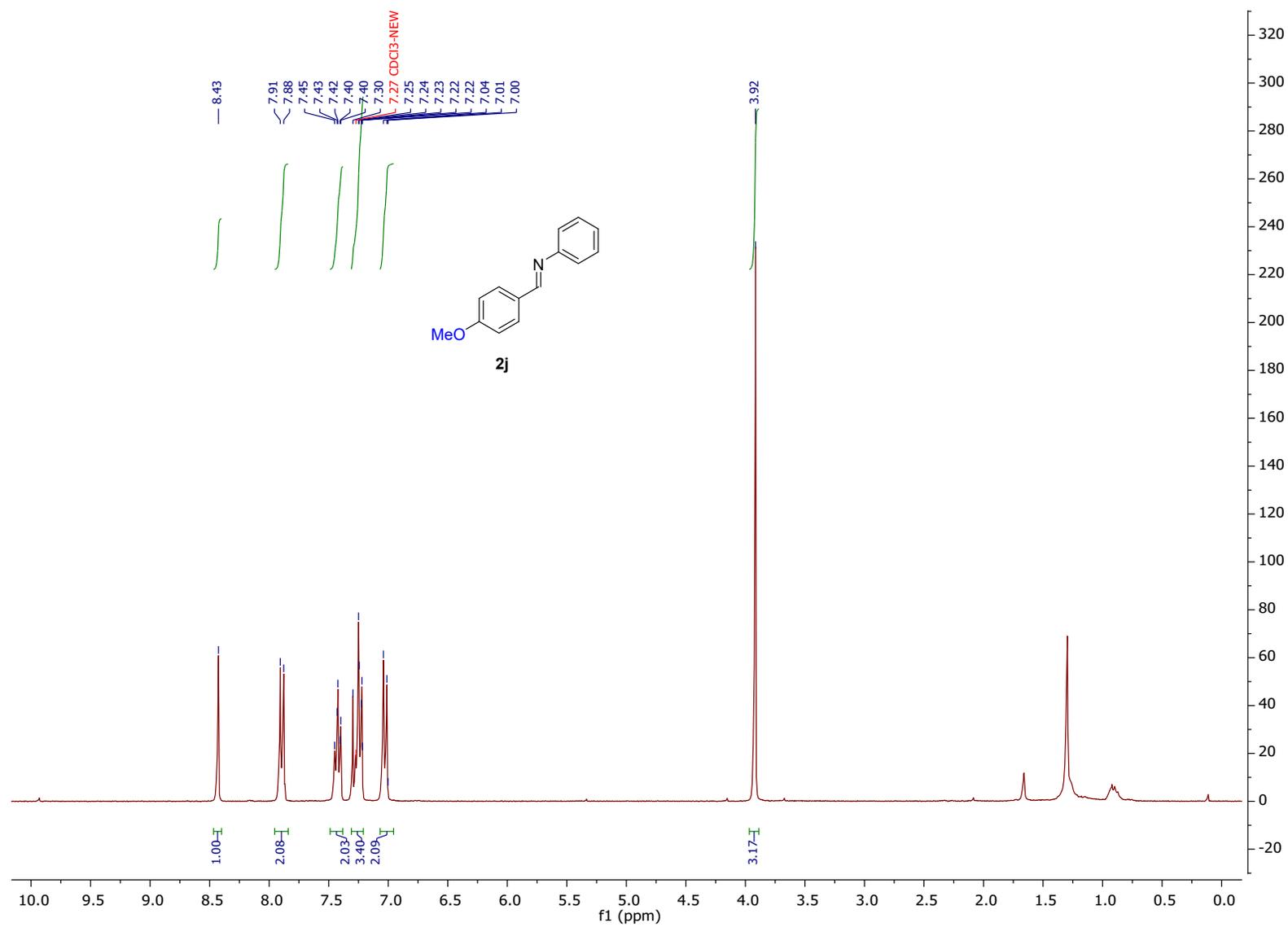


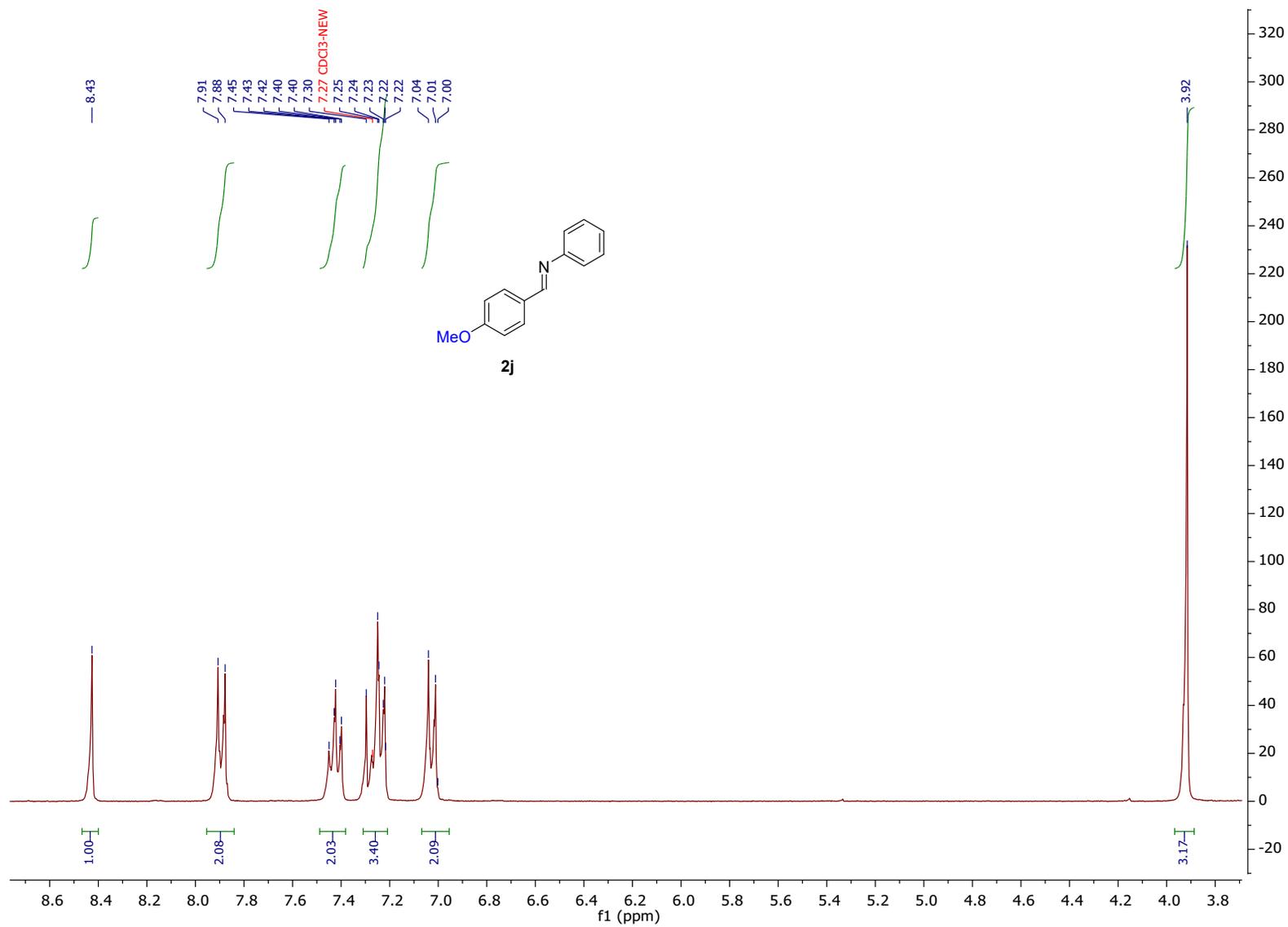




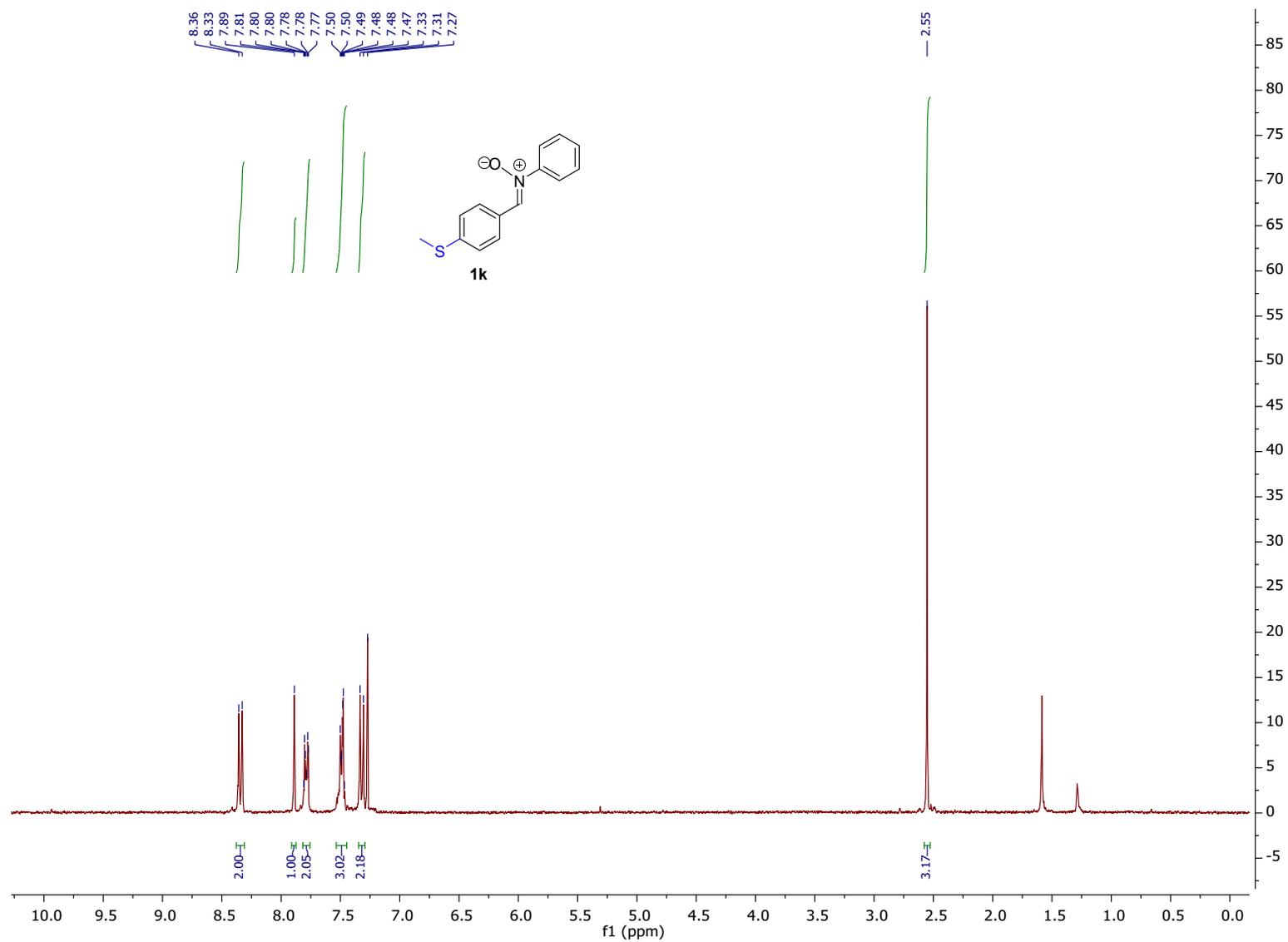


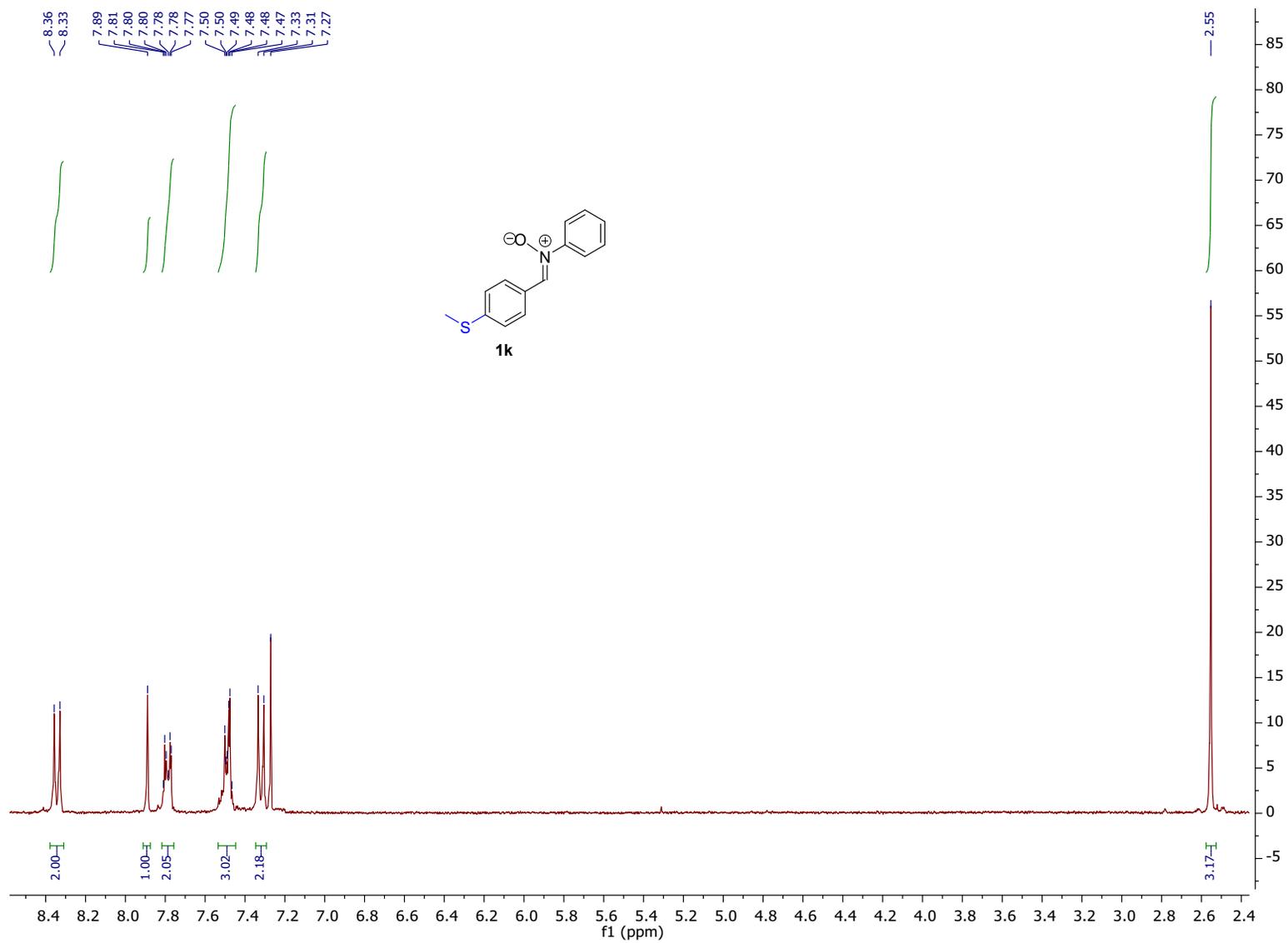
**(E)-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2j)**



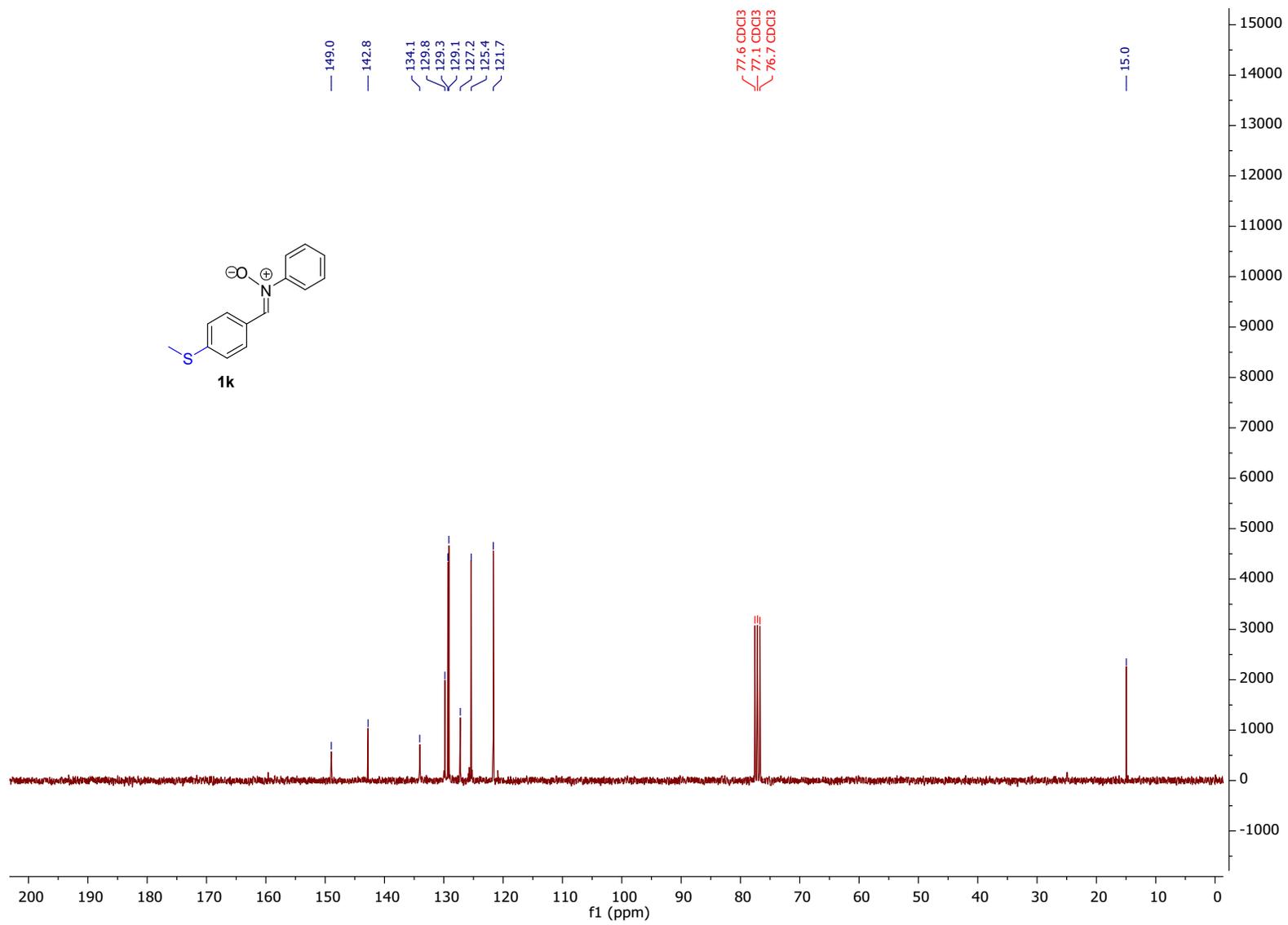


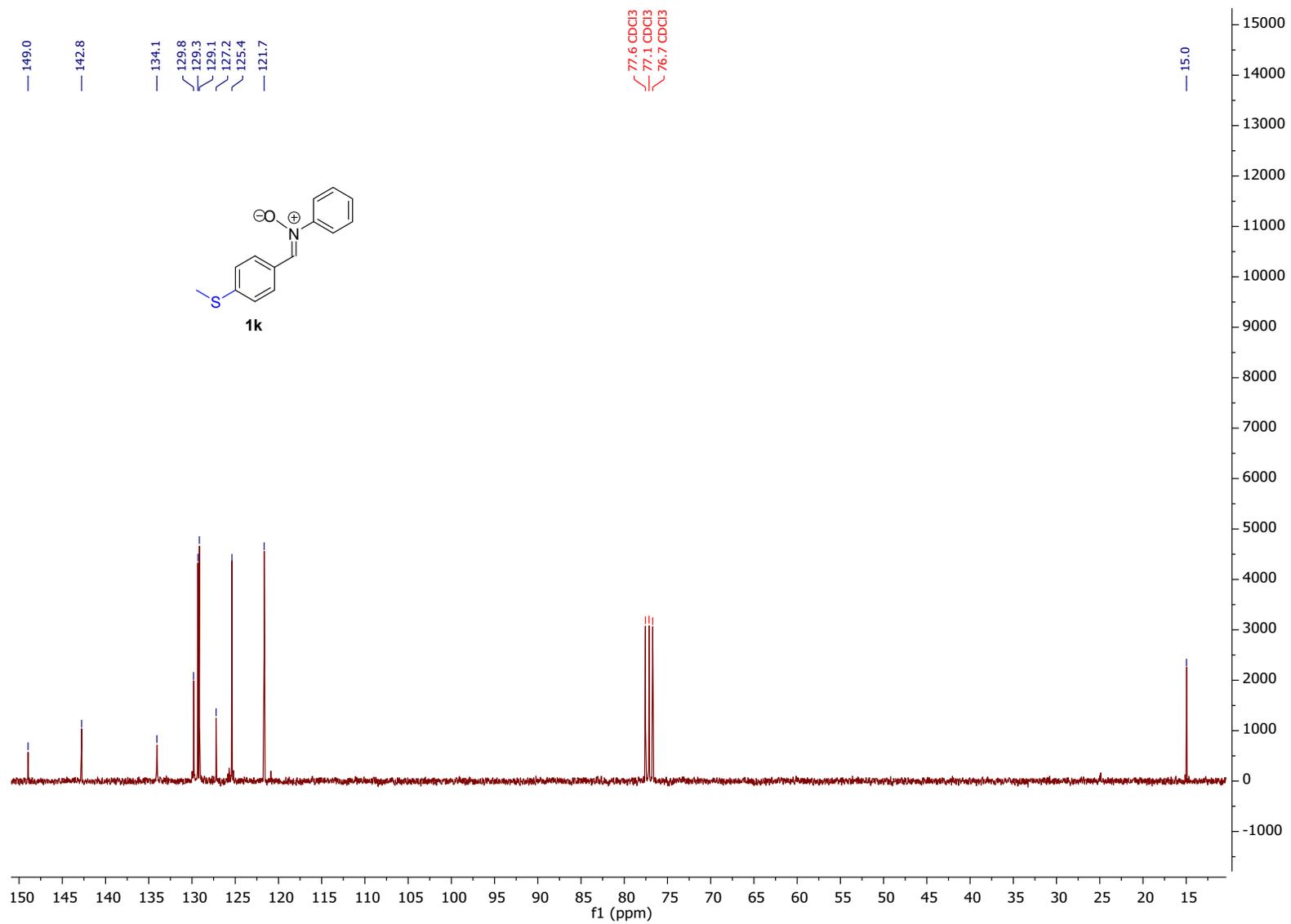
**(Z)-1-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1k)**

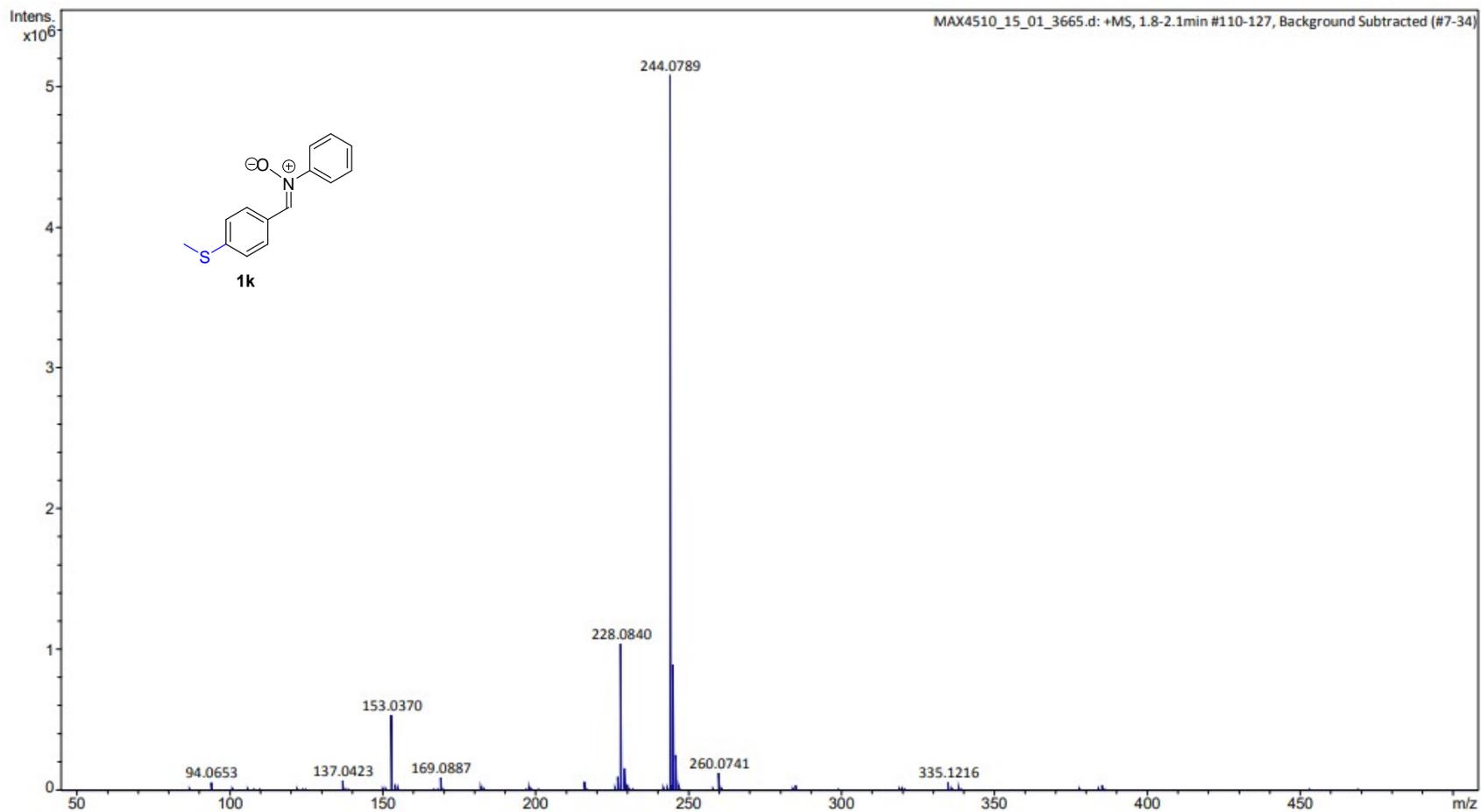




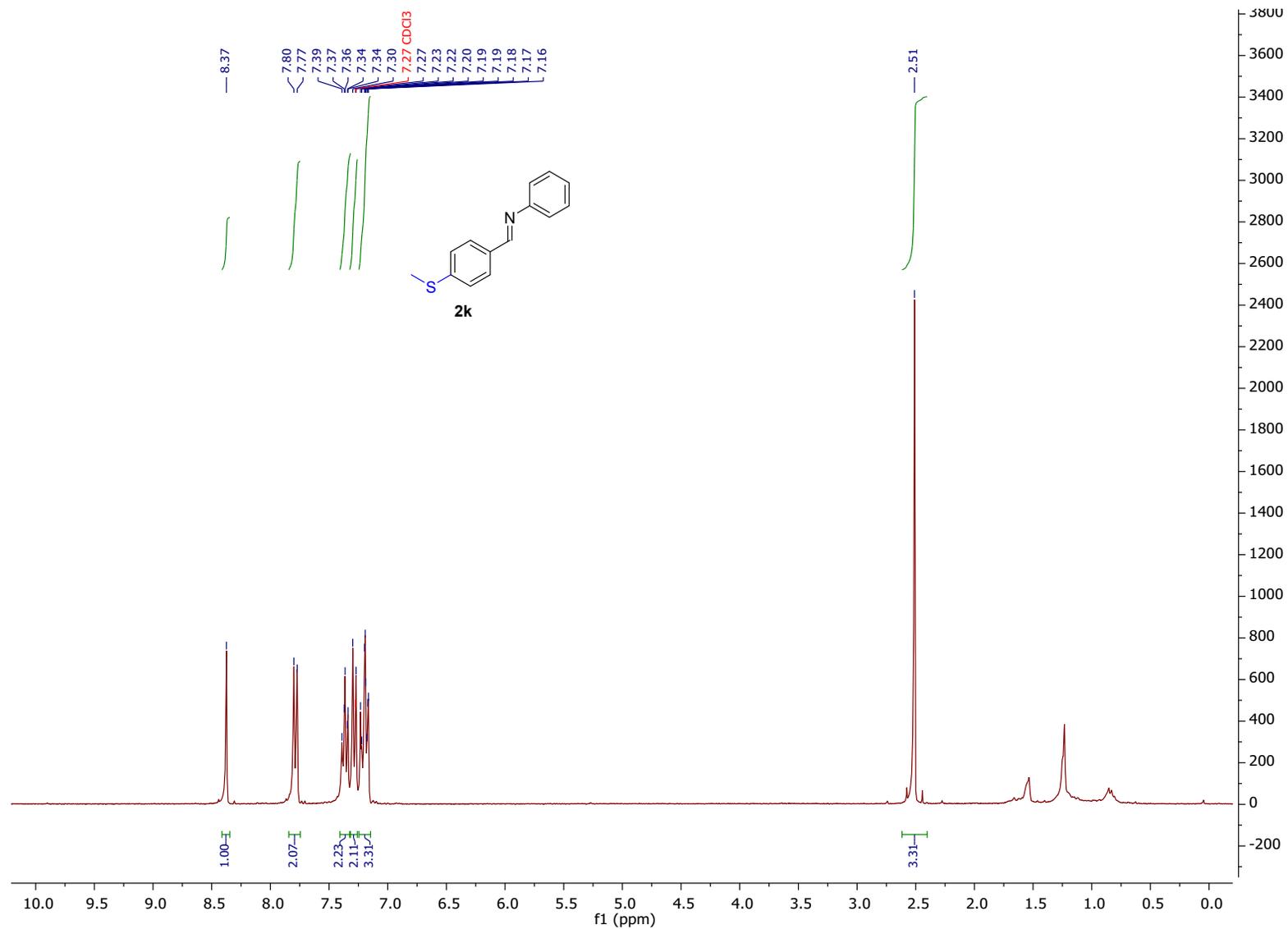
Z

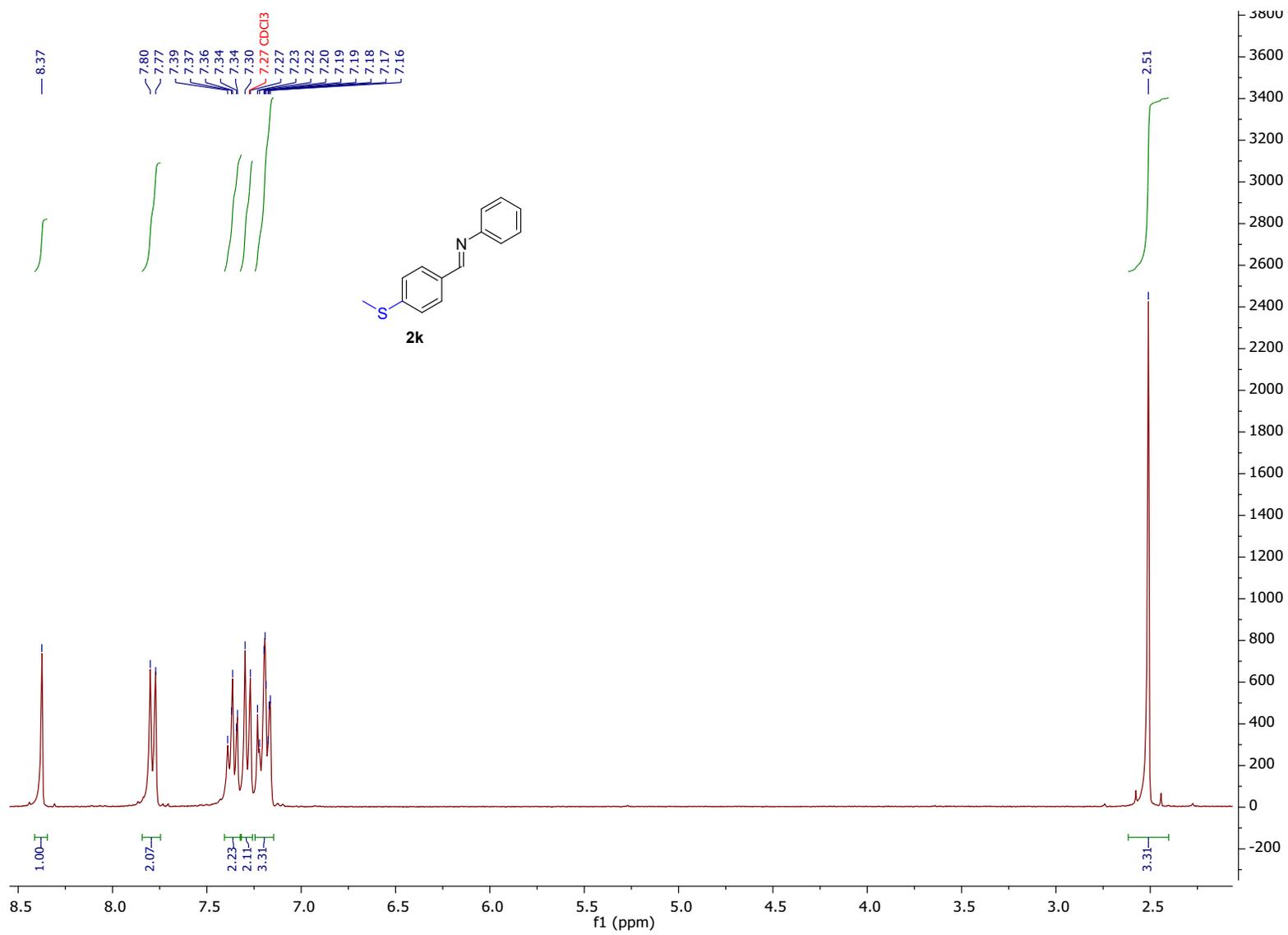


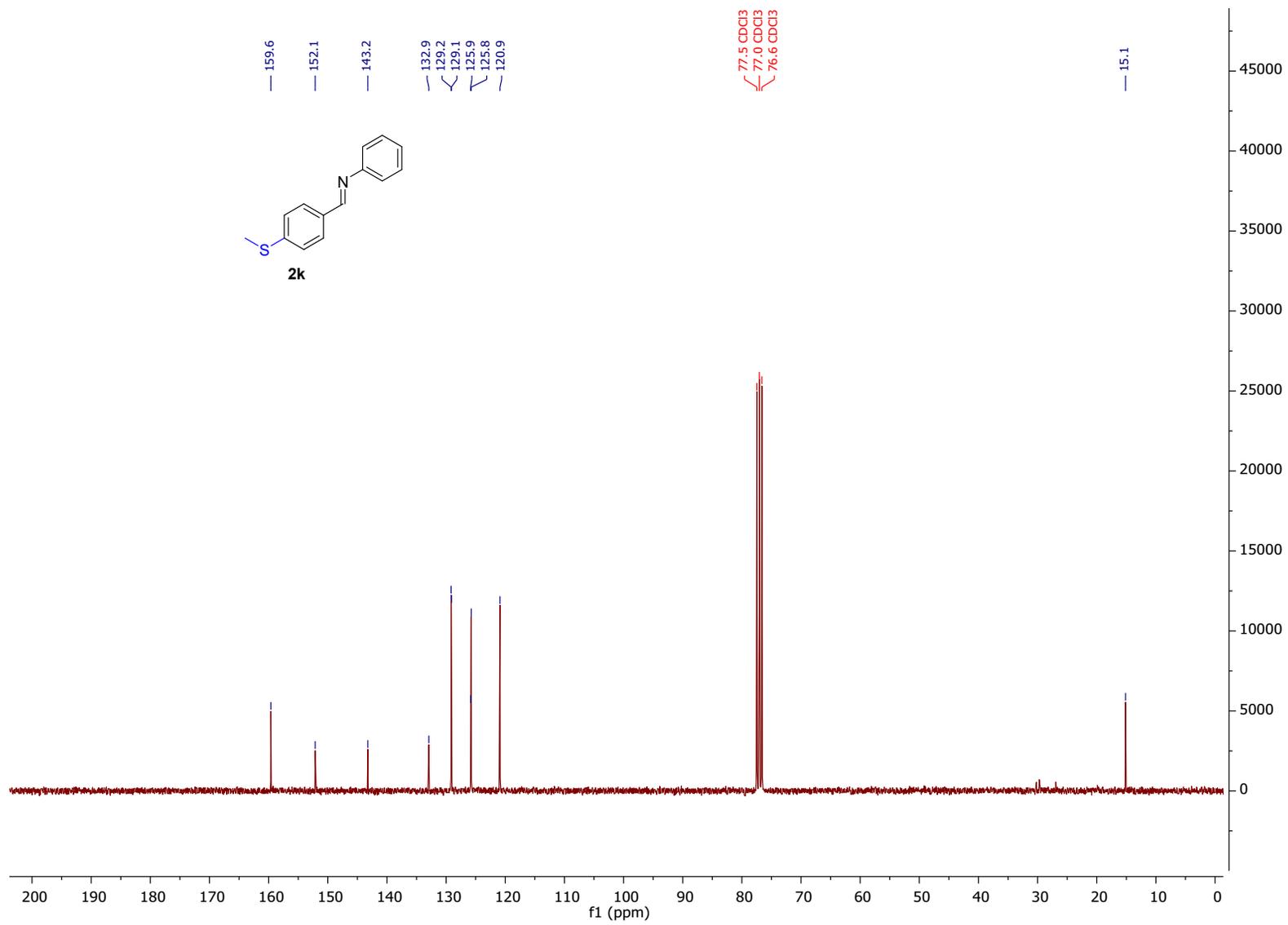


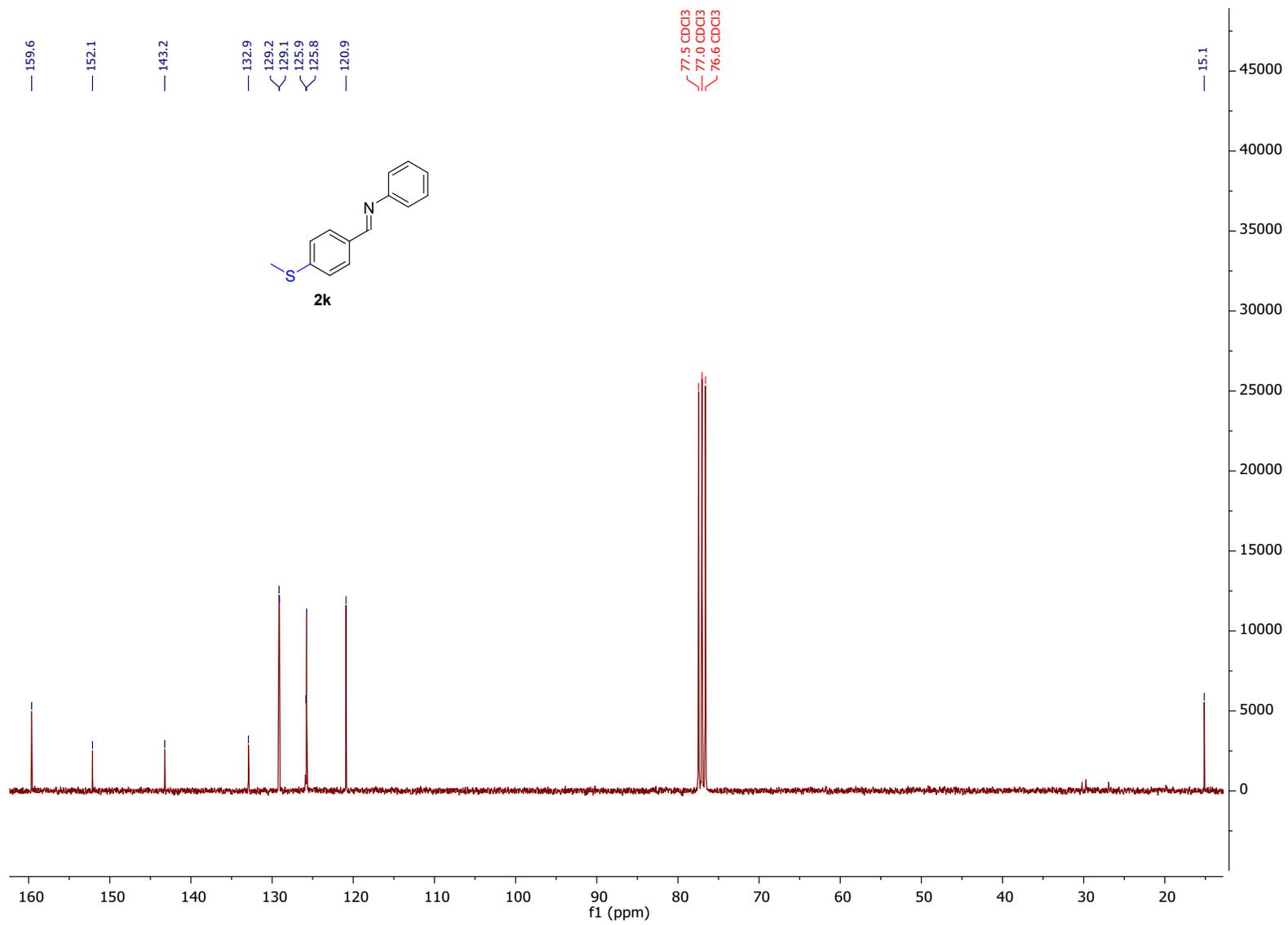


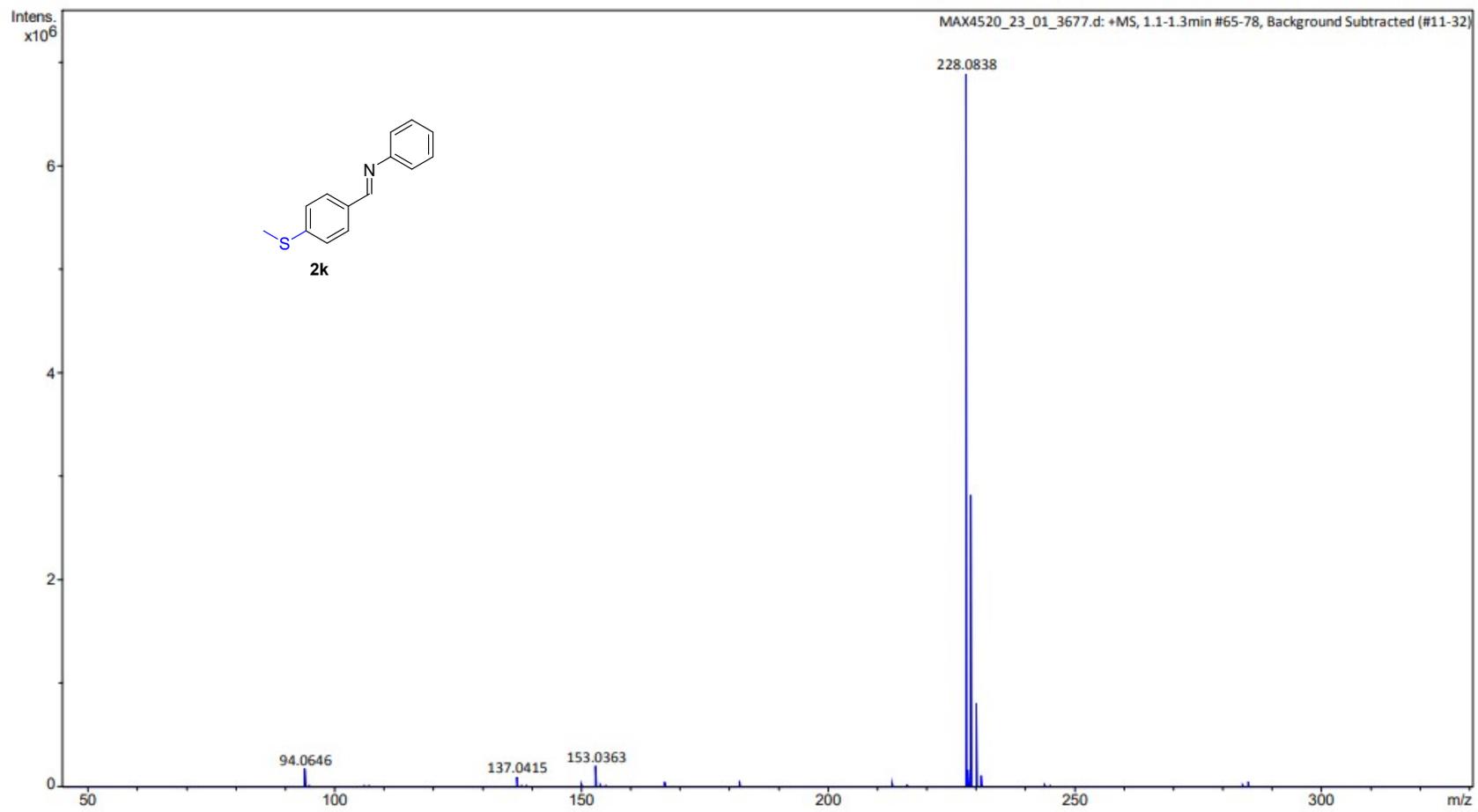
**(E)-1-(4-(Methylthio)phenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2k)**



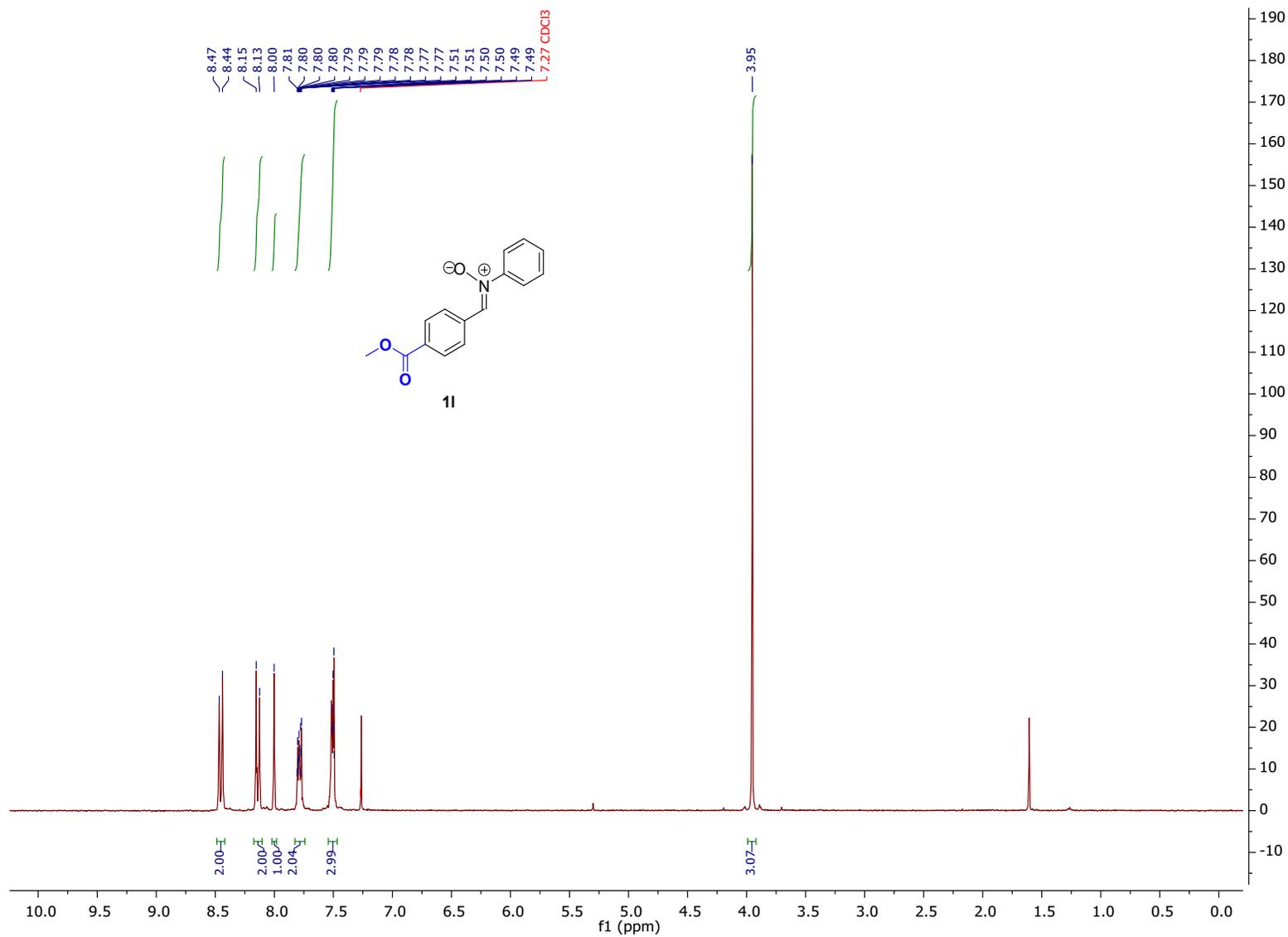


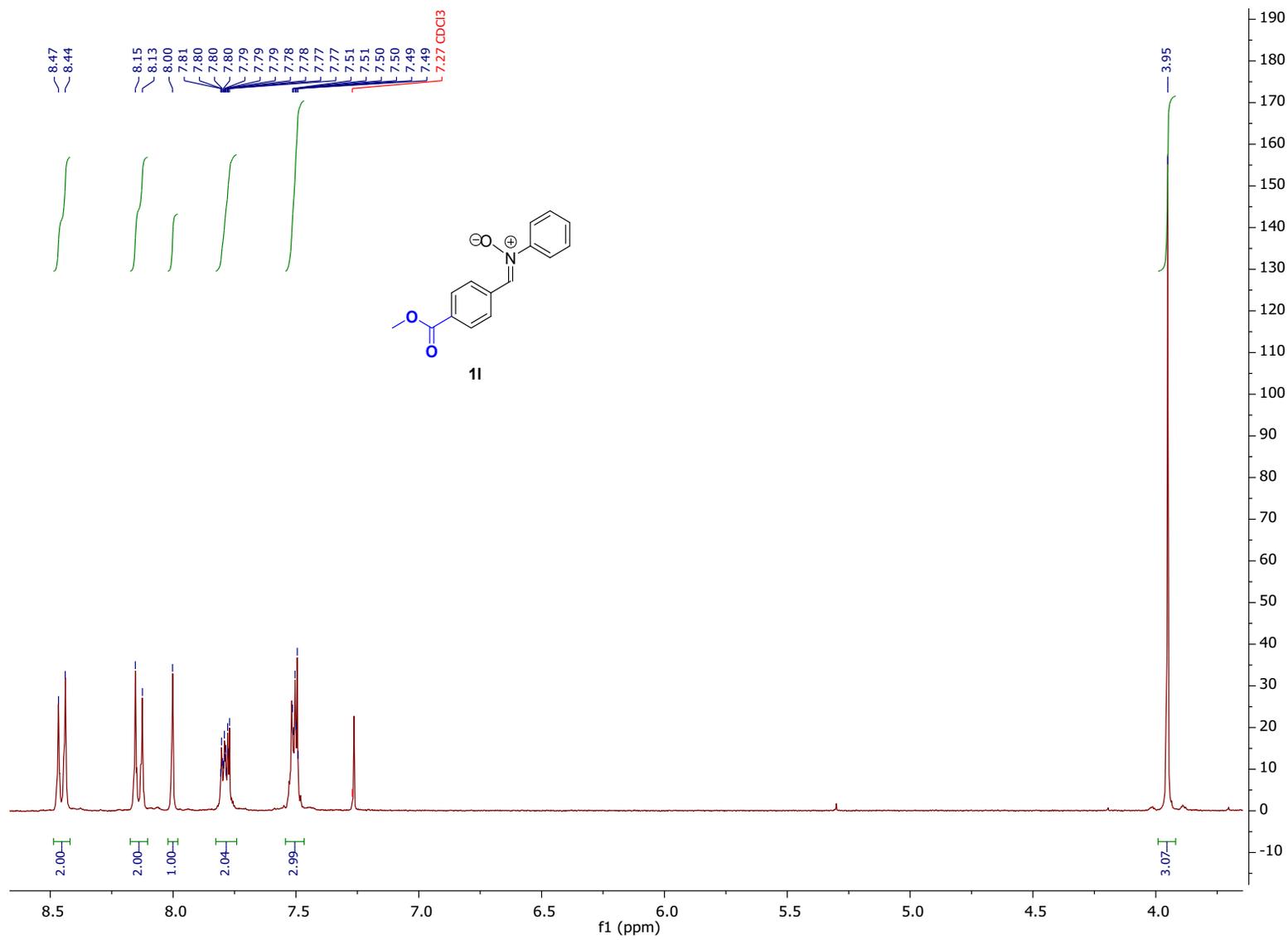


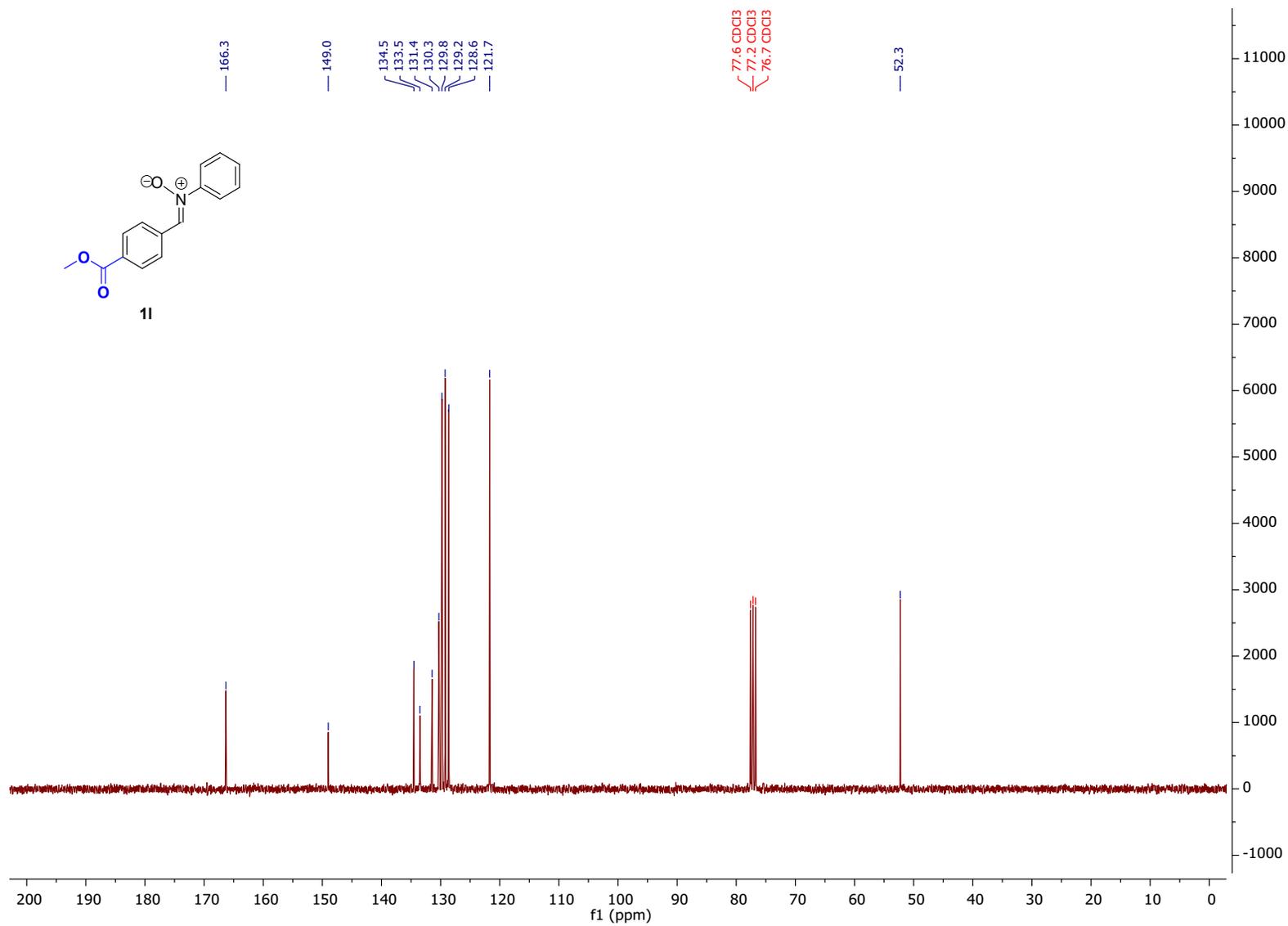


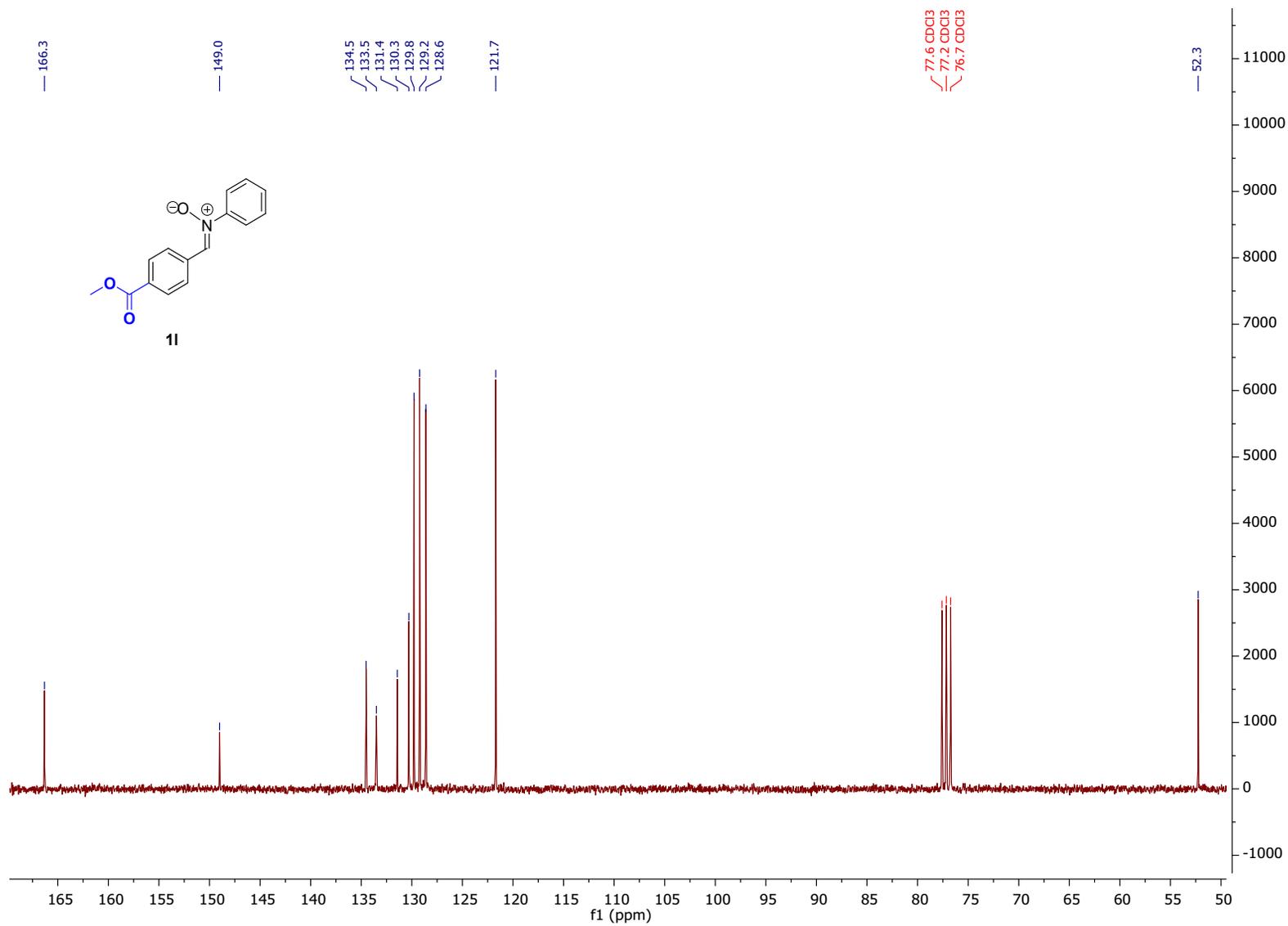


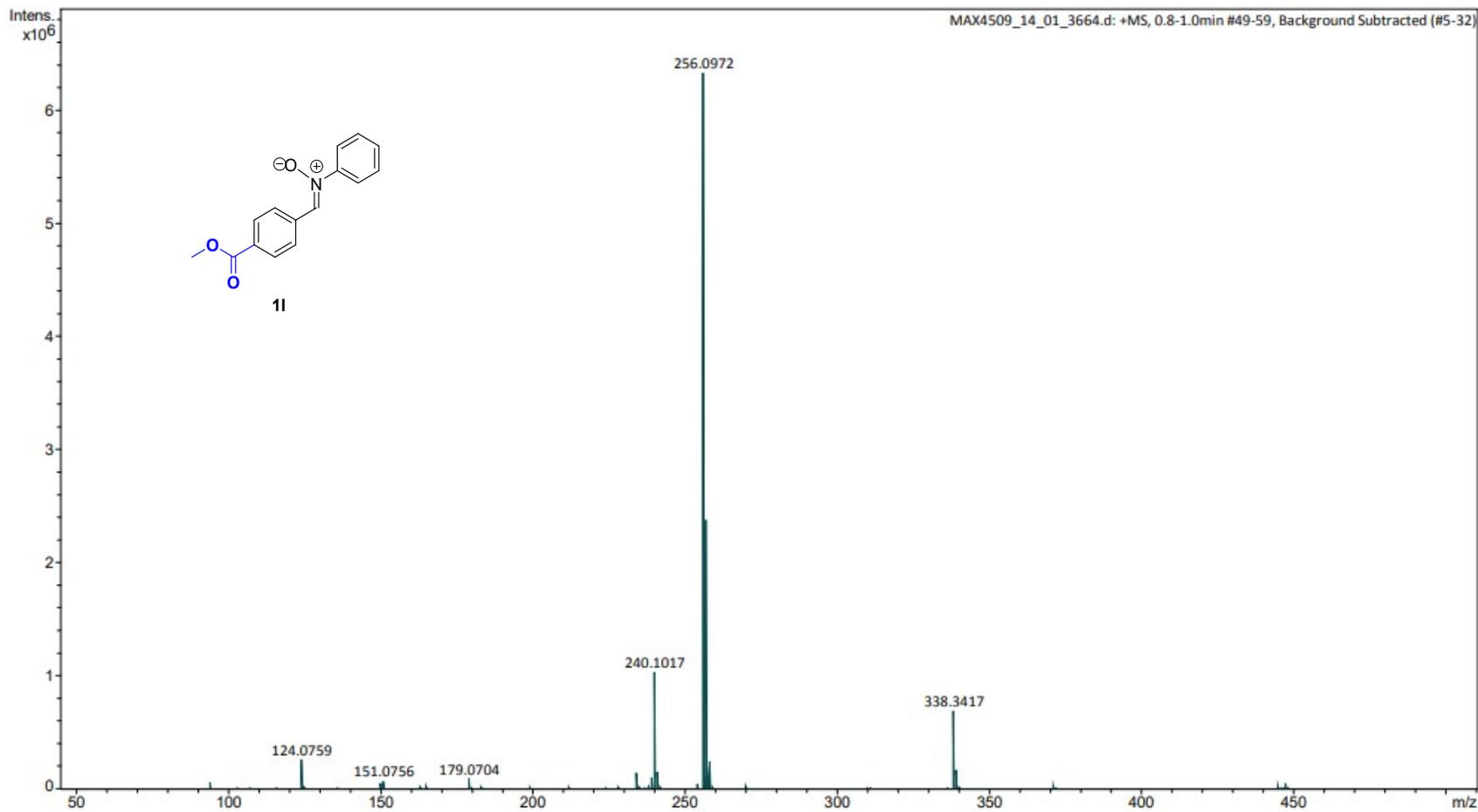
**(Z)-1-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (11)**



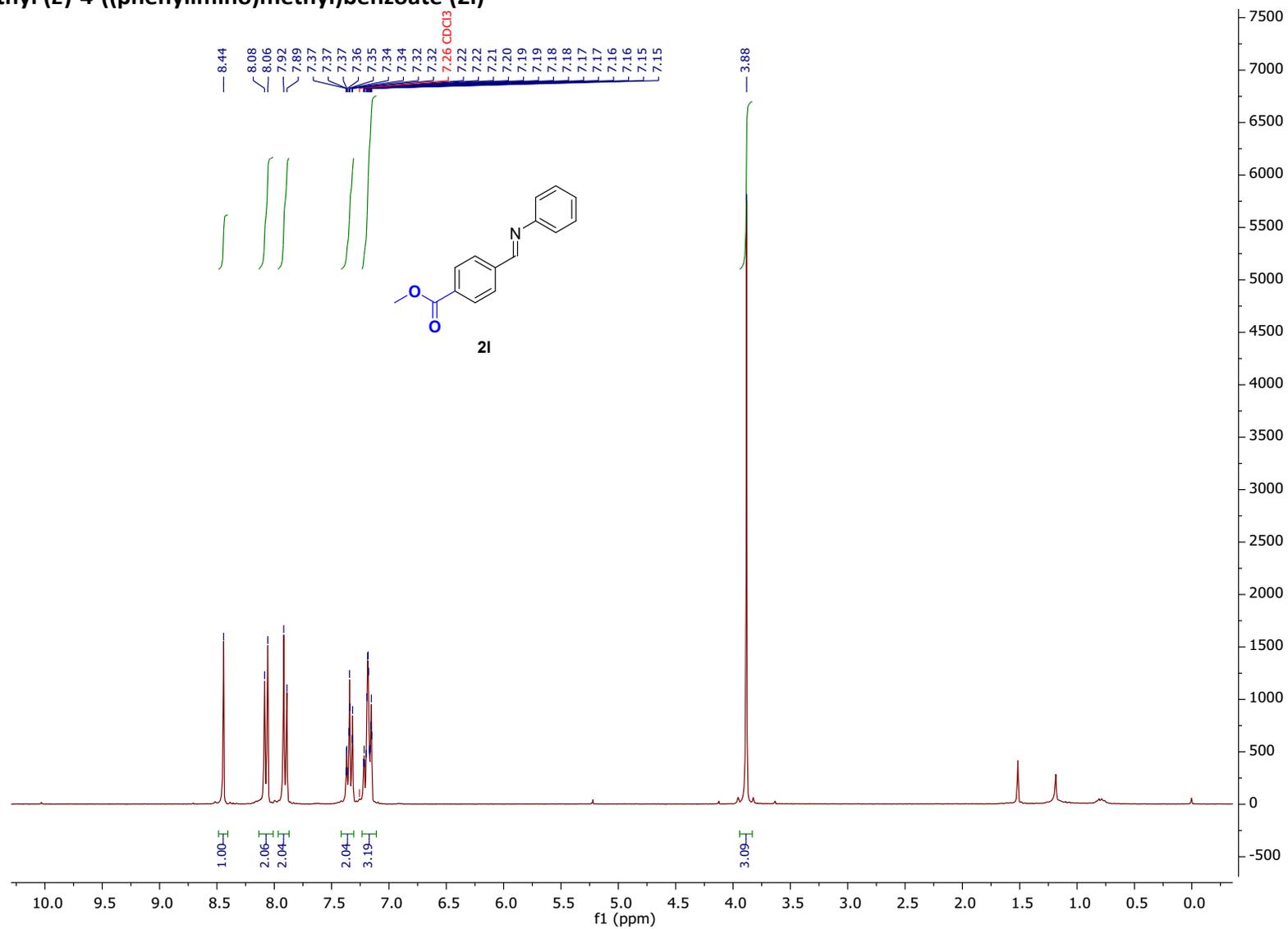


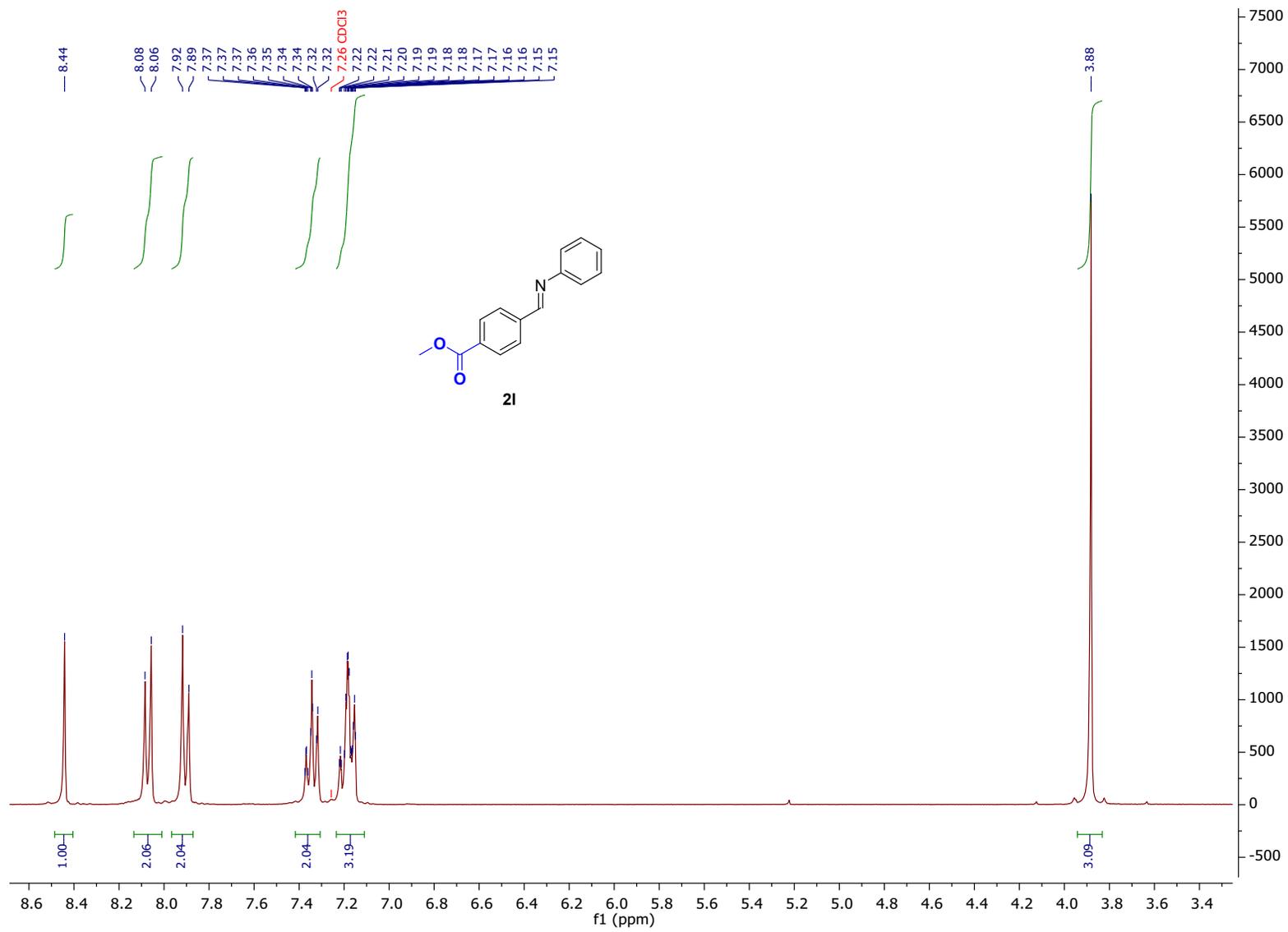


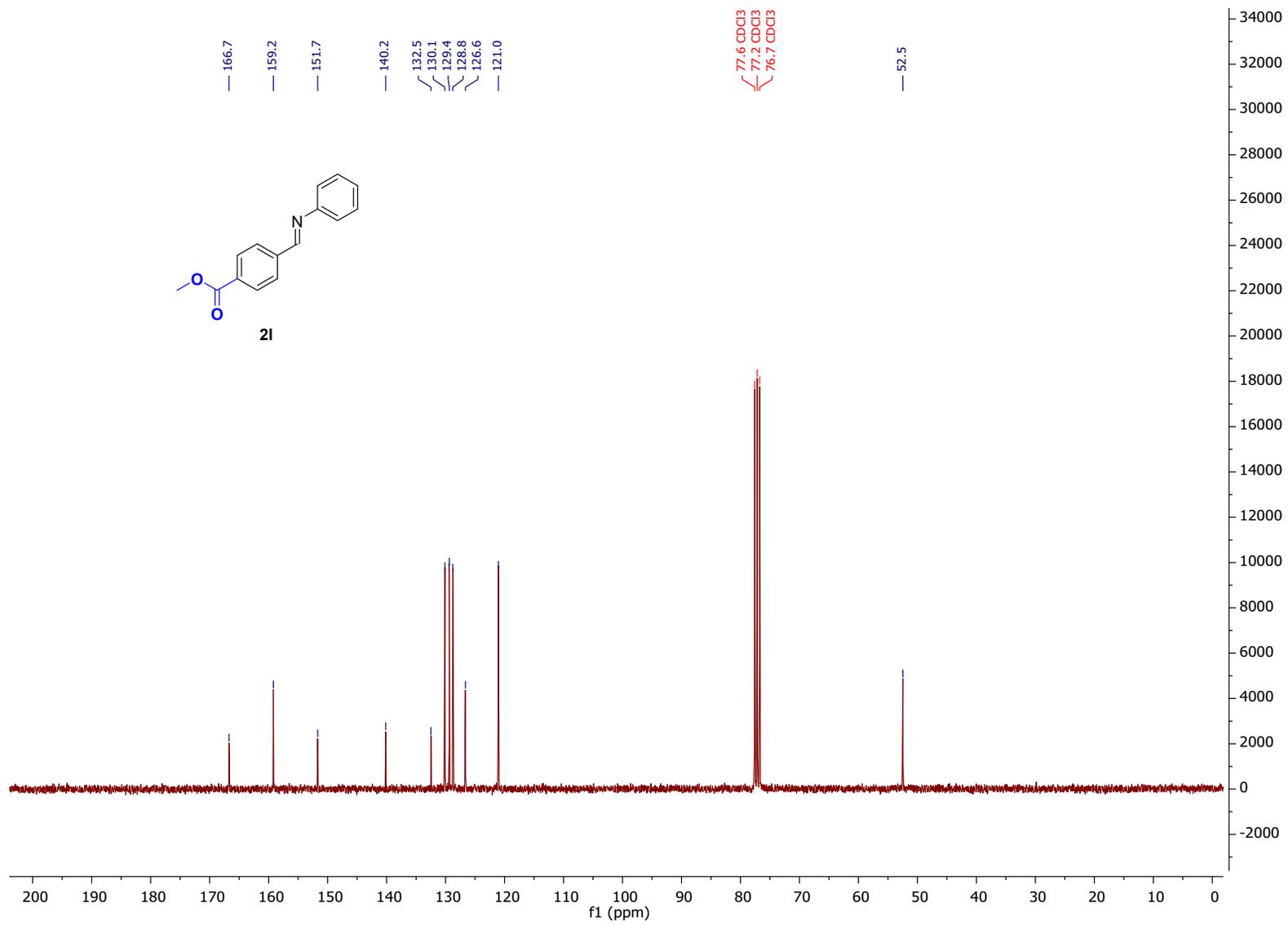


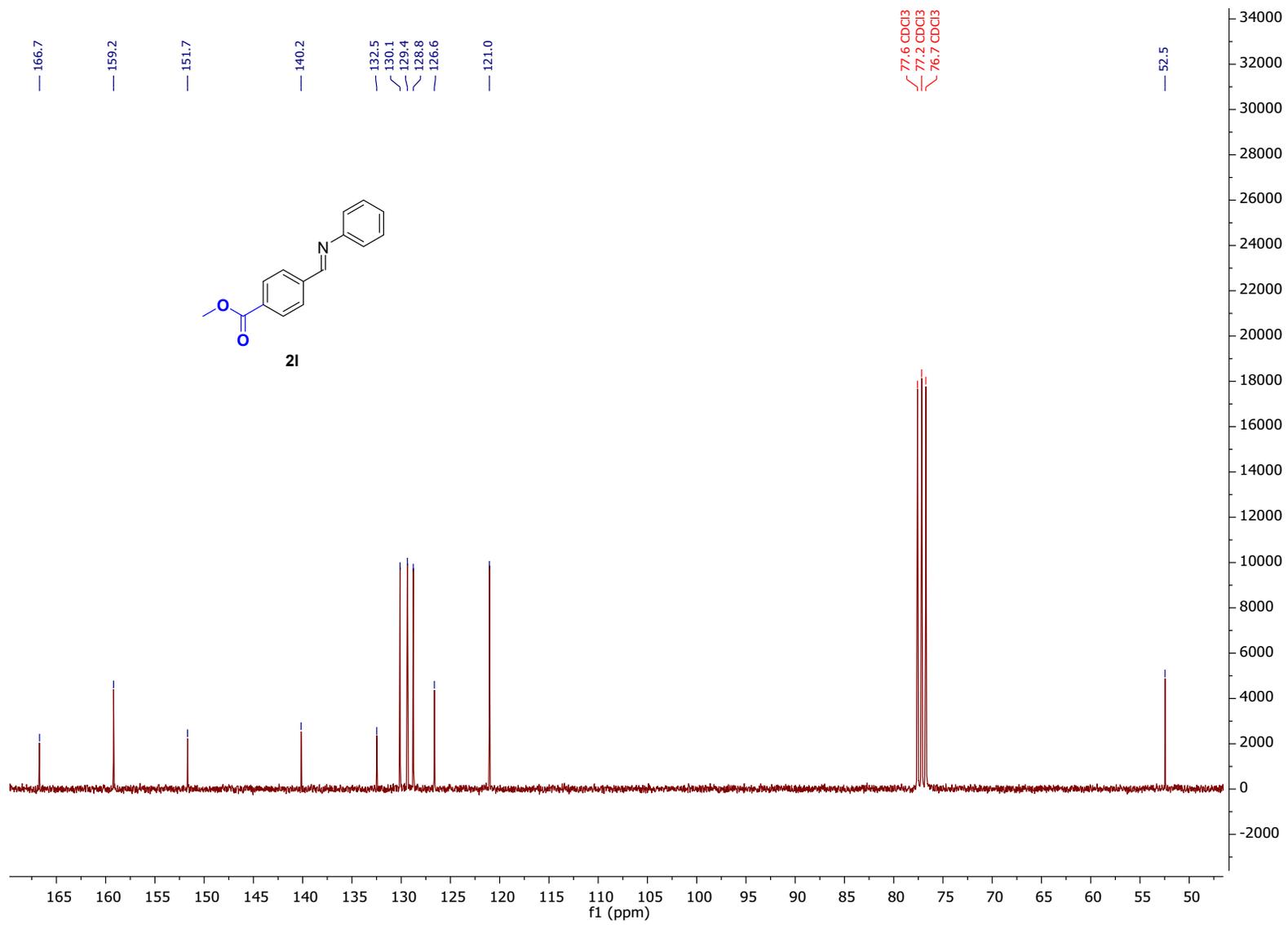


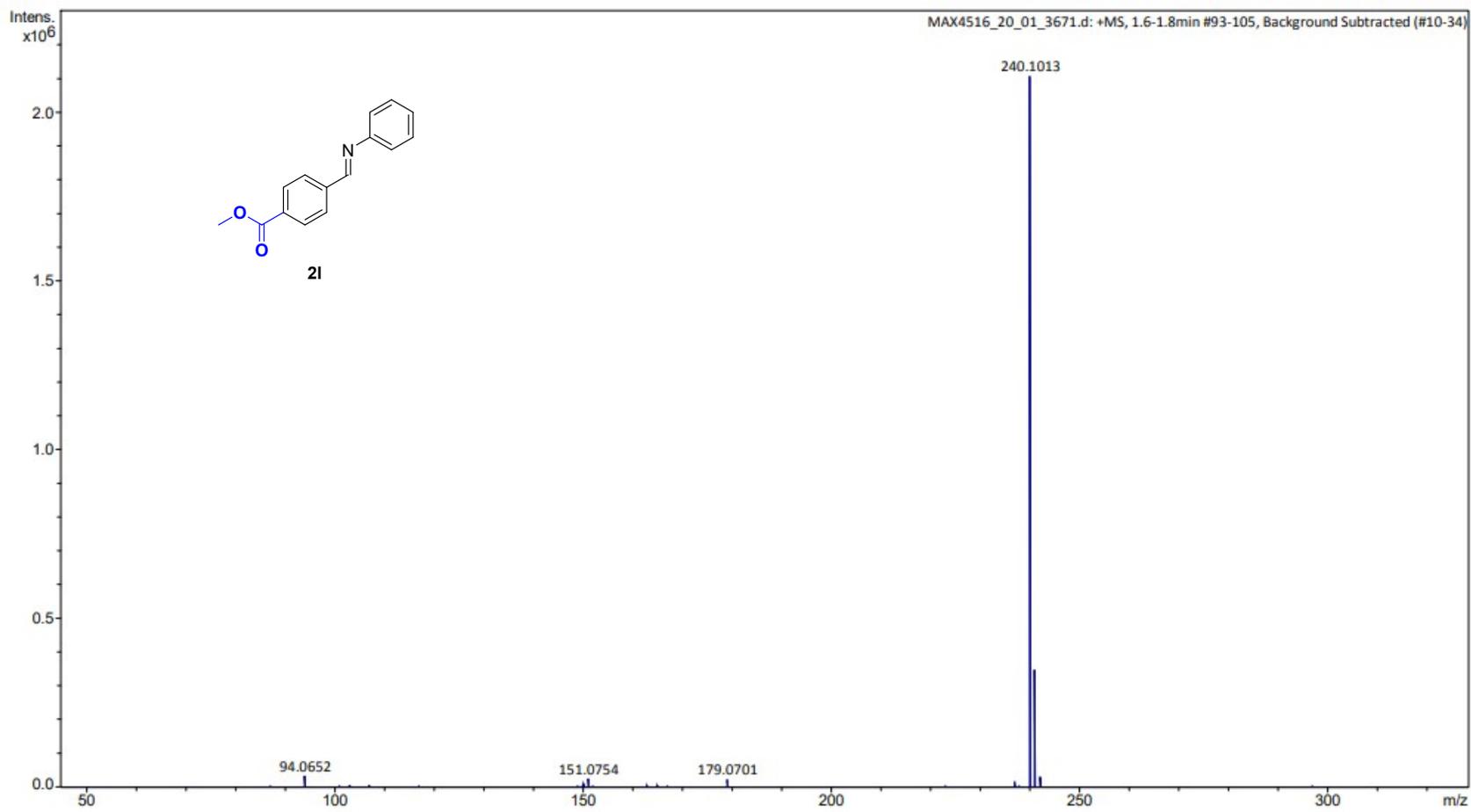
# Methyl (*E*)-4-((phenylimino)methyl)benzoate (2I)



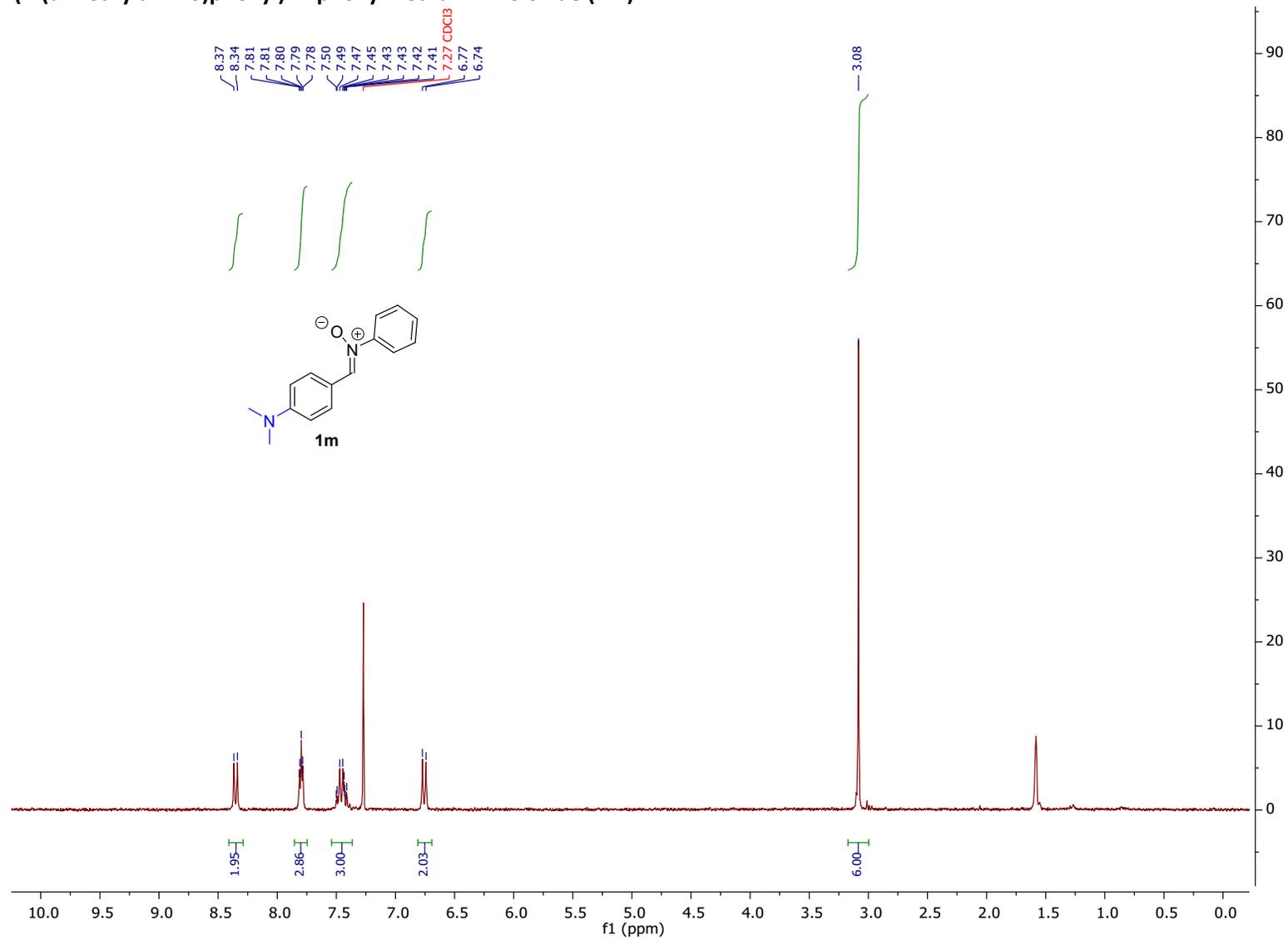


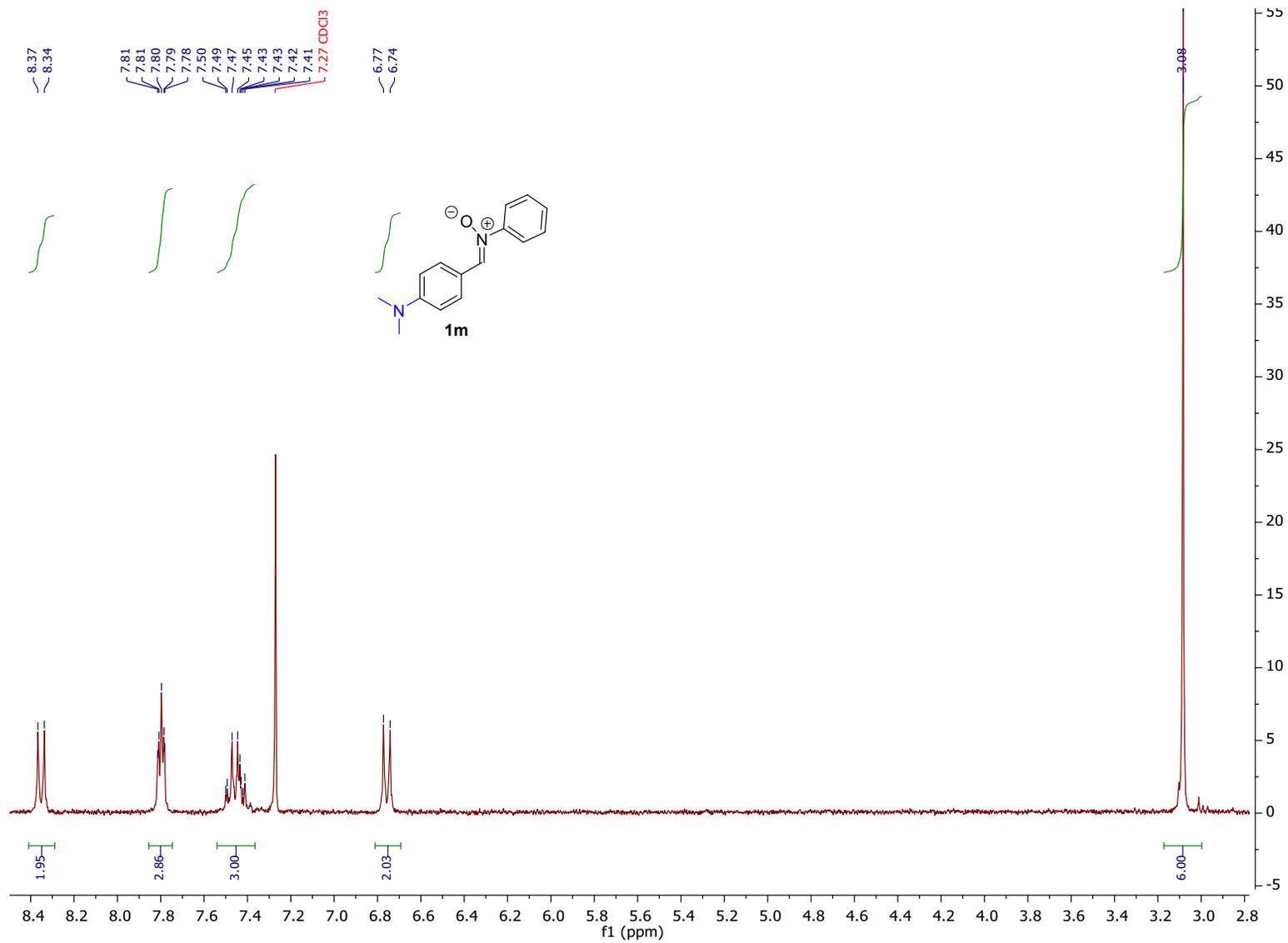


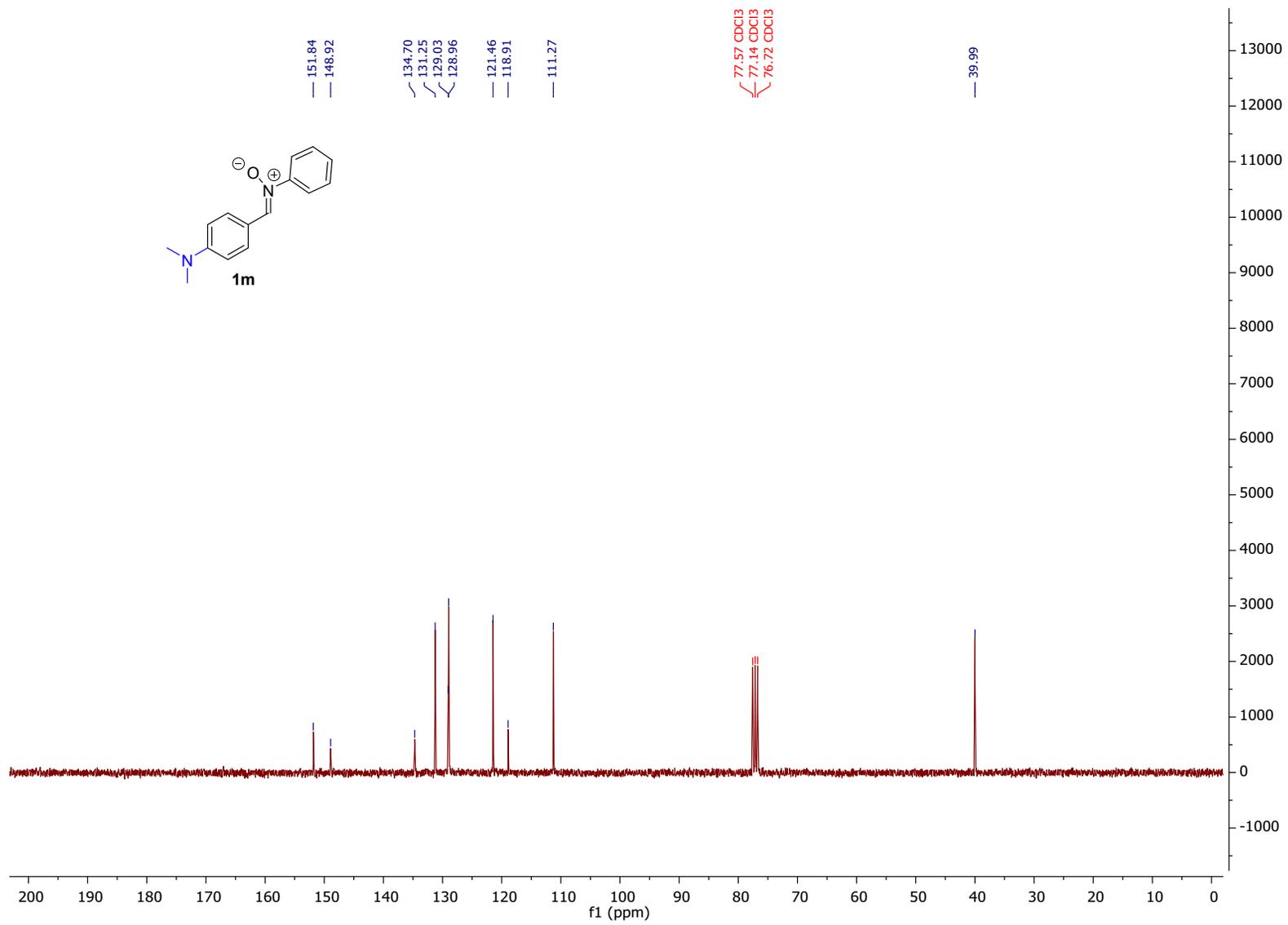


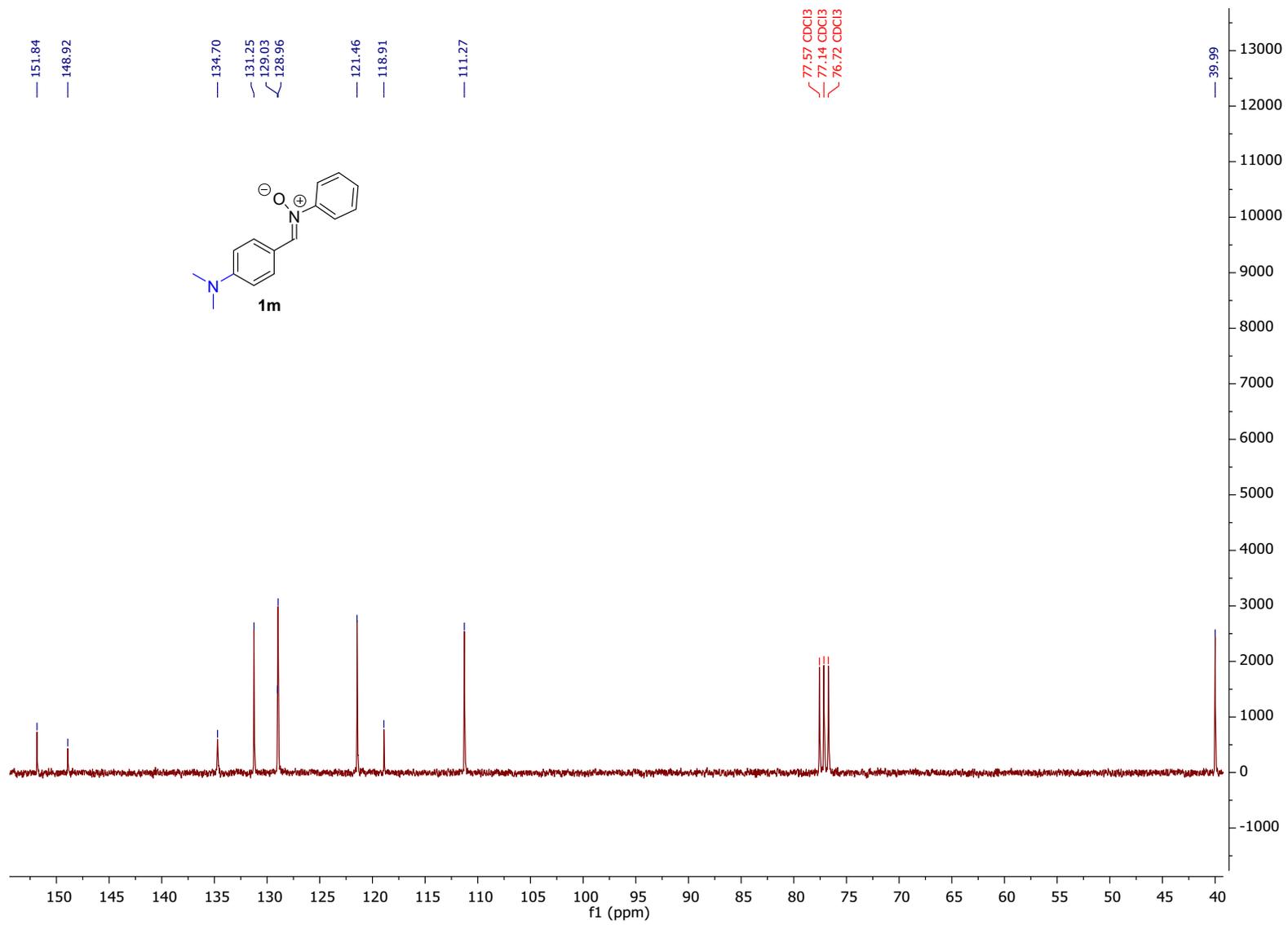


(Z)-1-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1m)

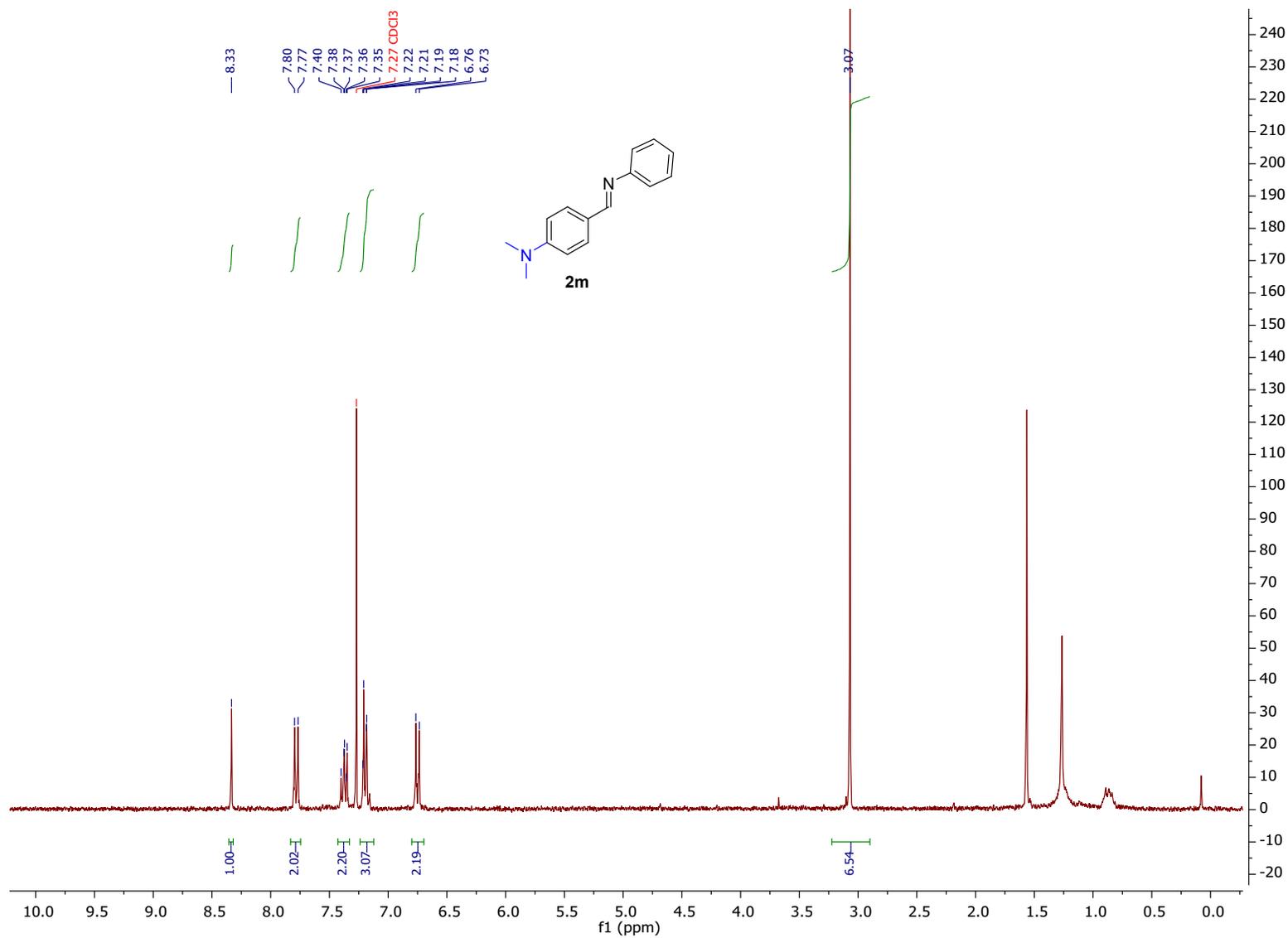


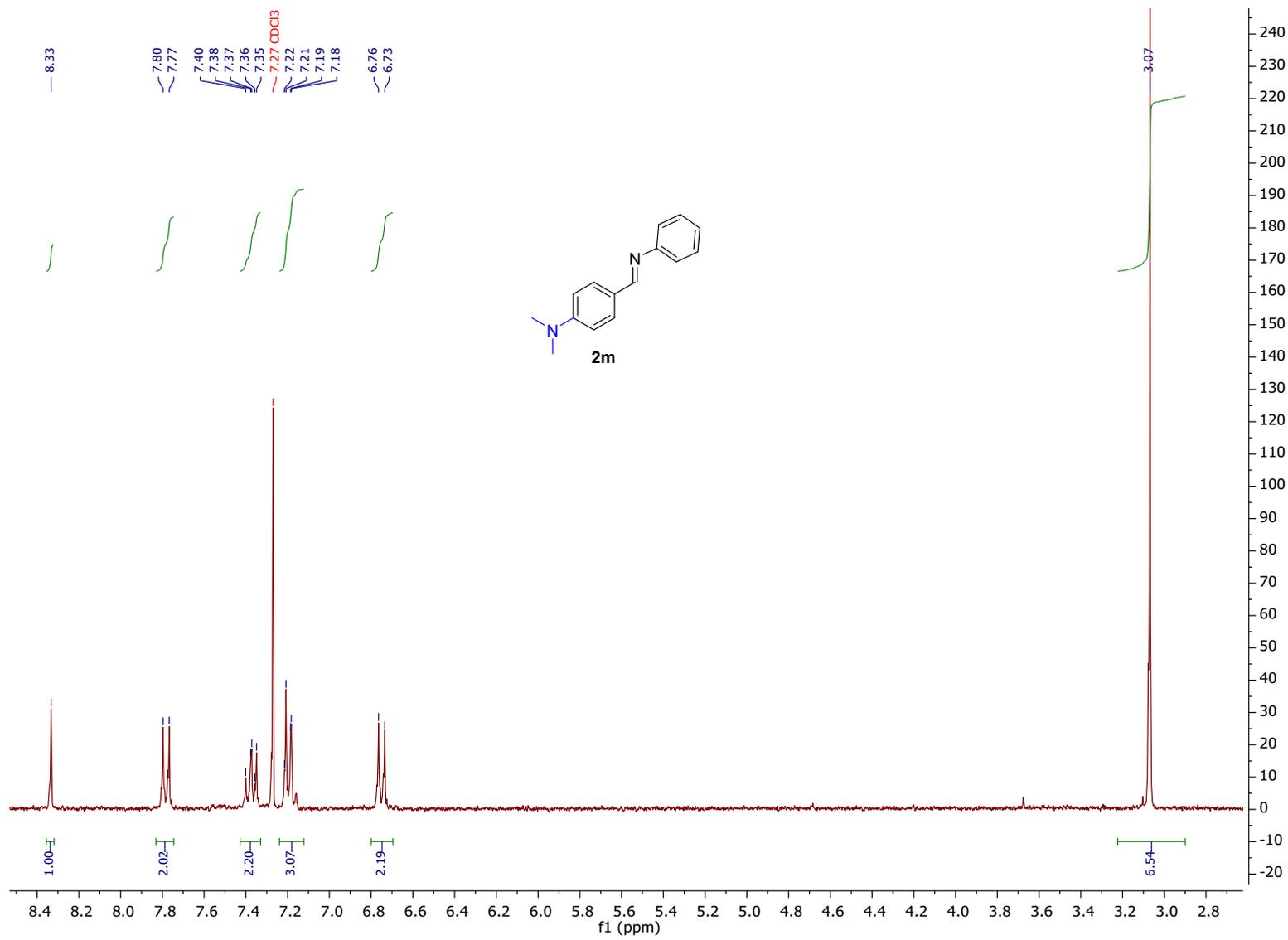




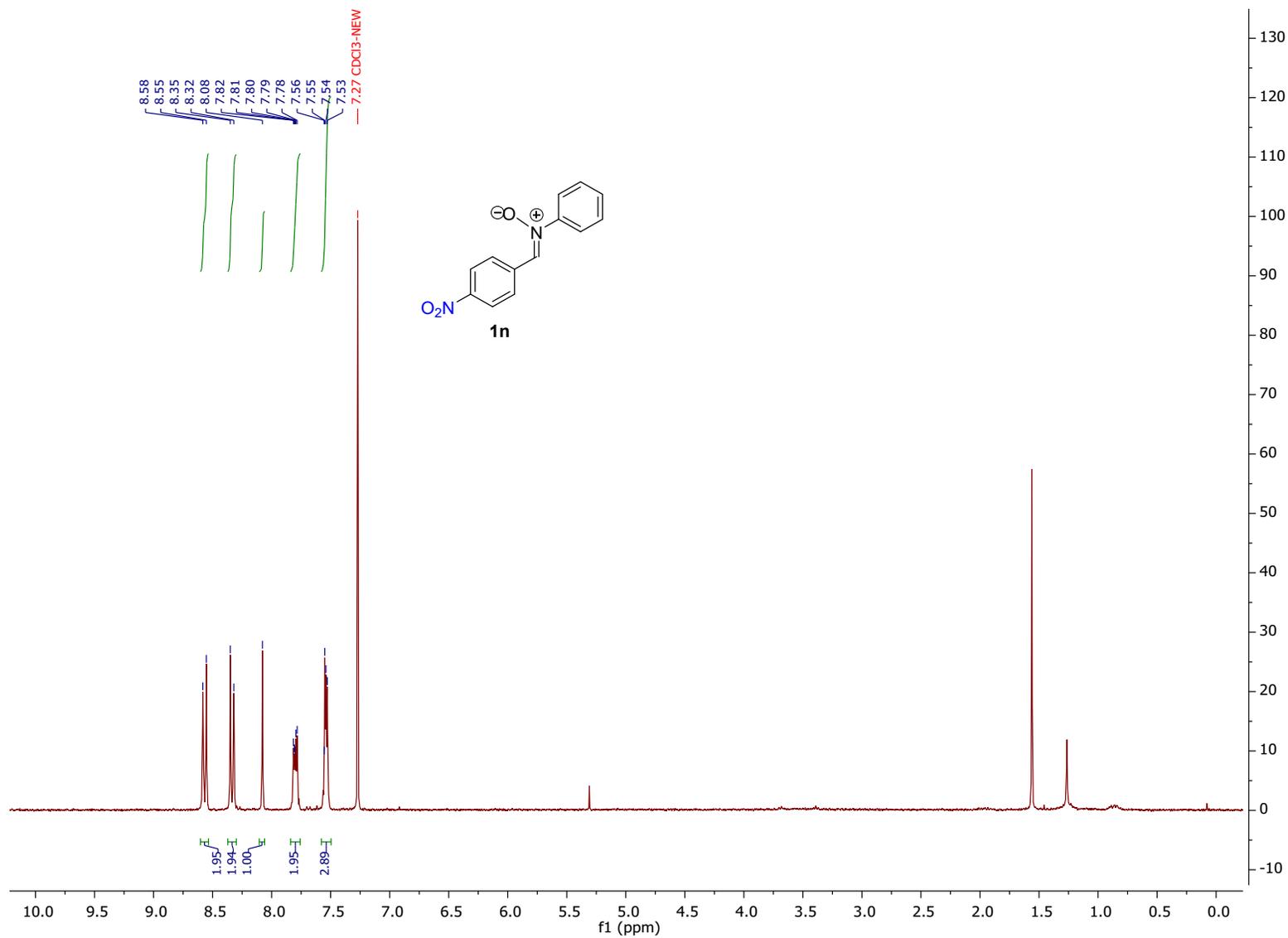


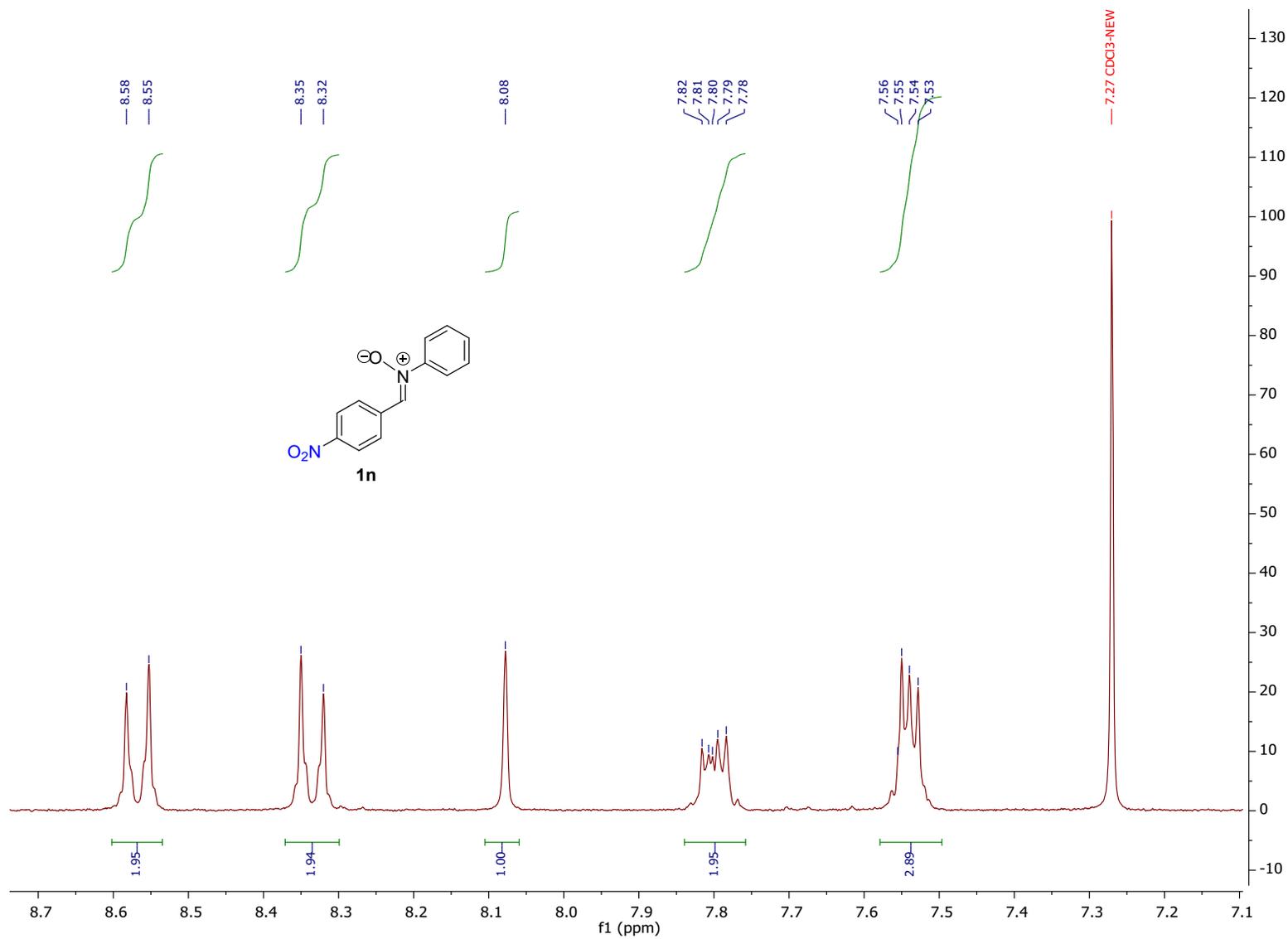
**(E)-N,N-dimethyl-4-((phenylimino)methyl)aniline (2m)**

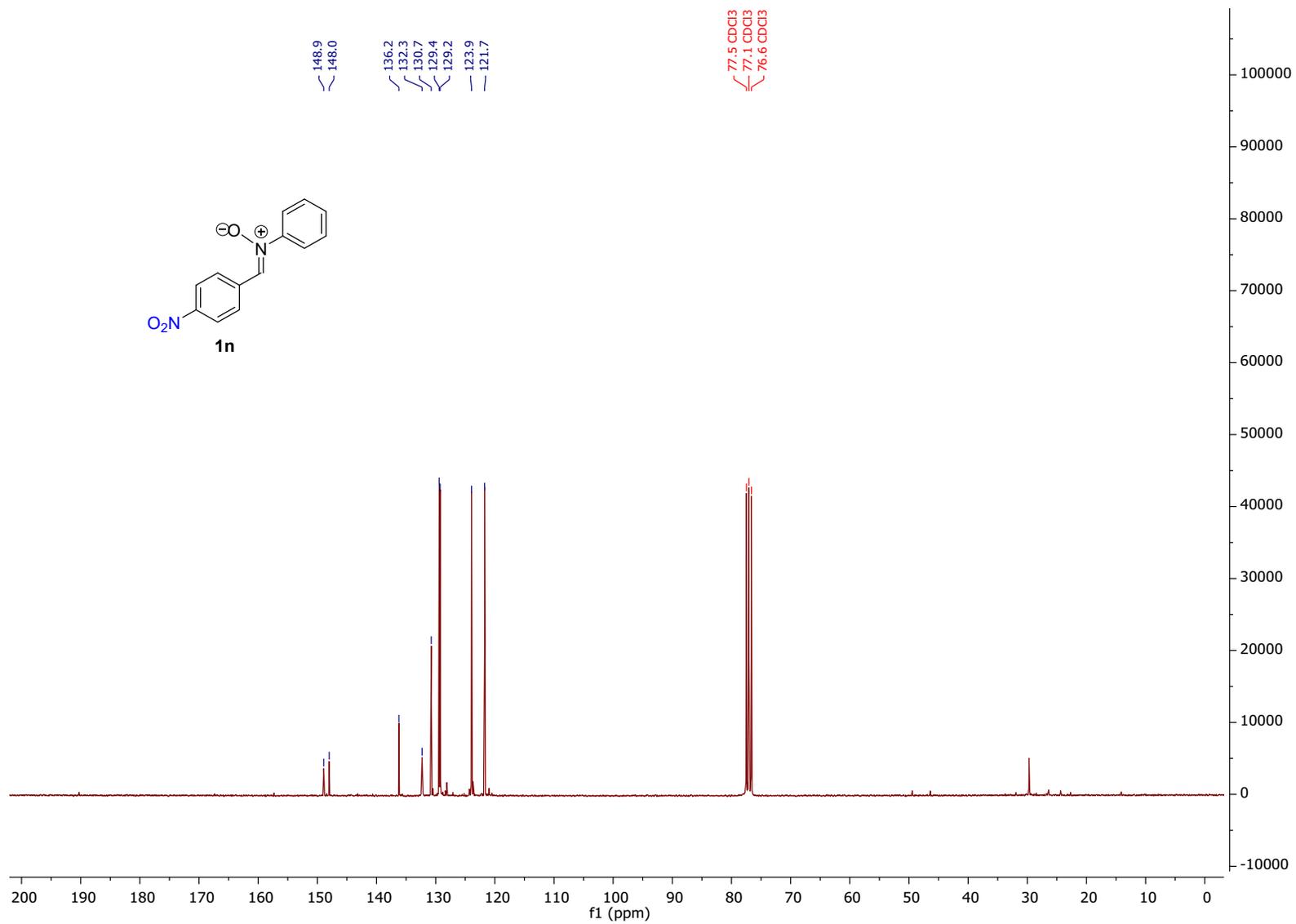


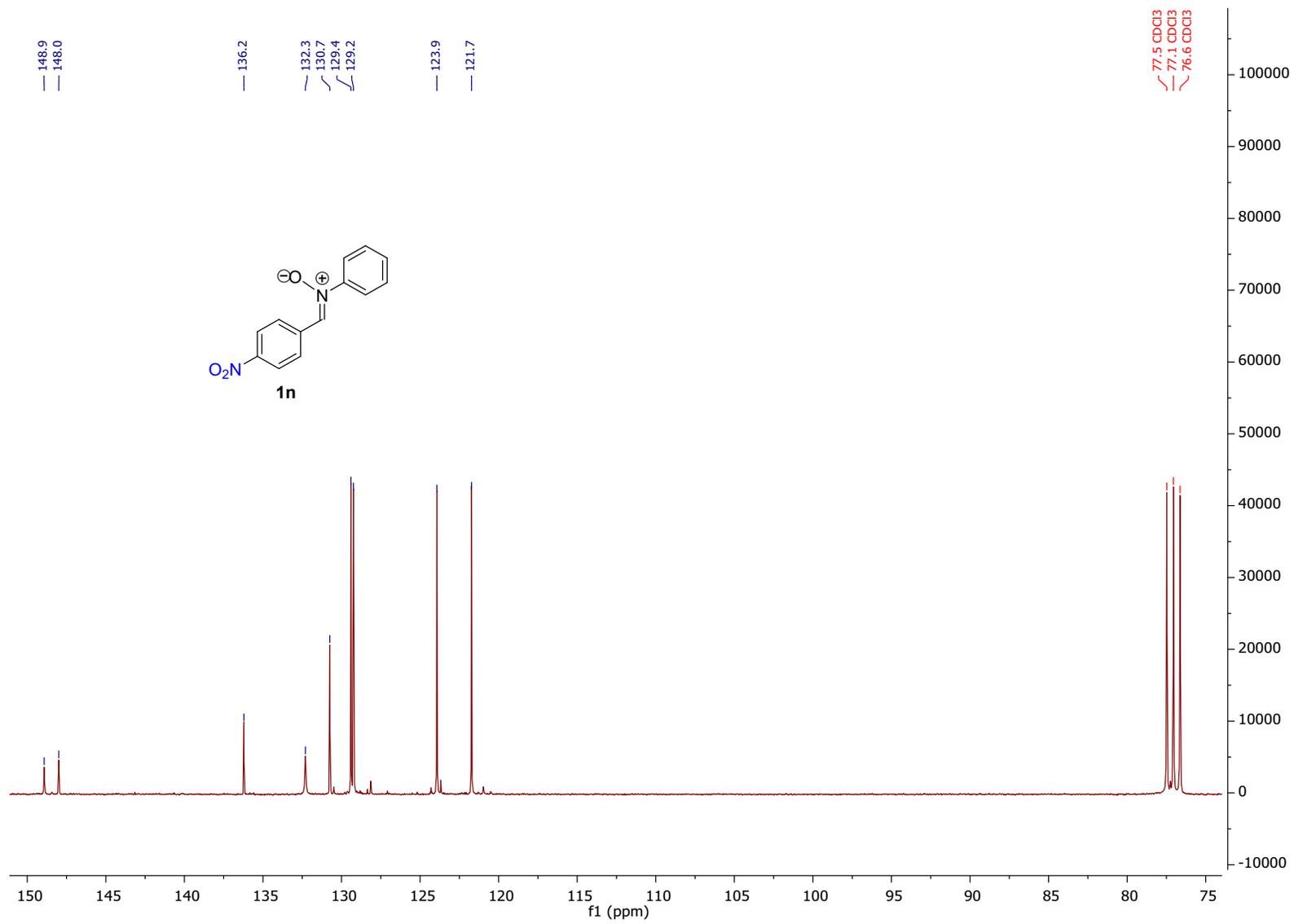


**(Z)-1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1n)**

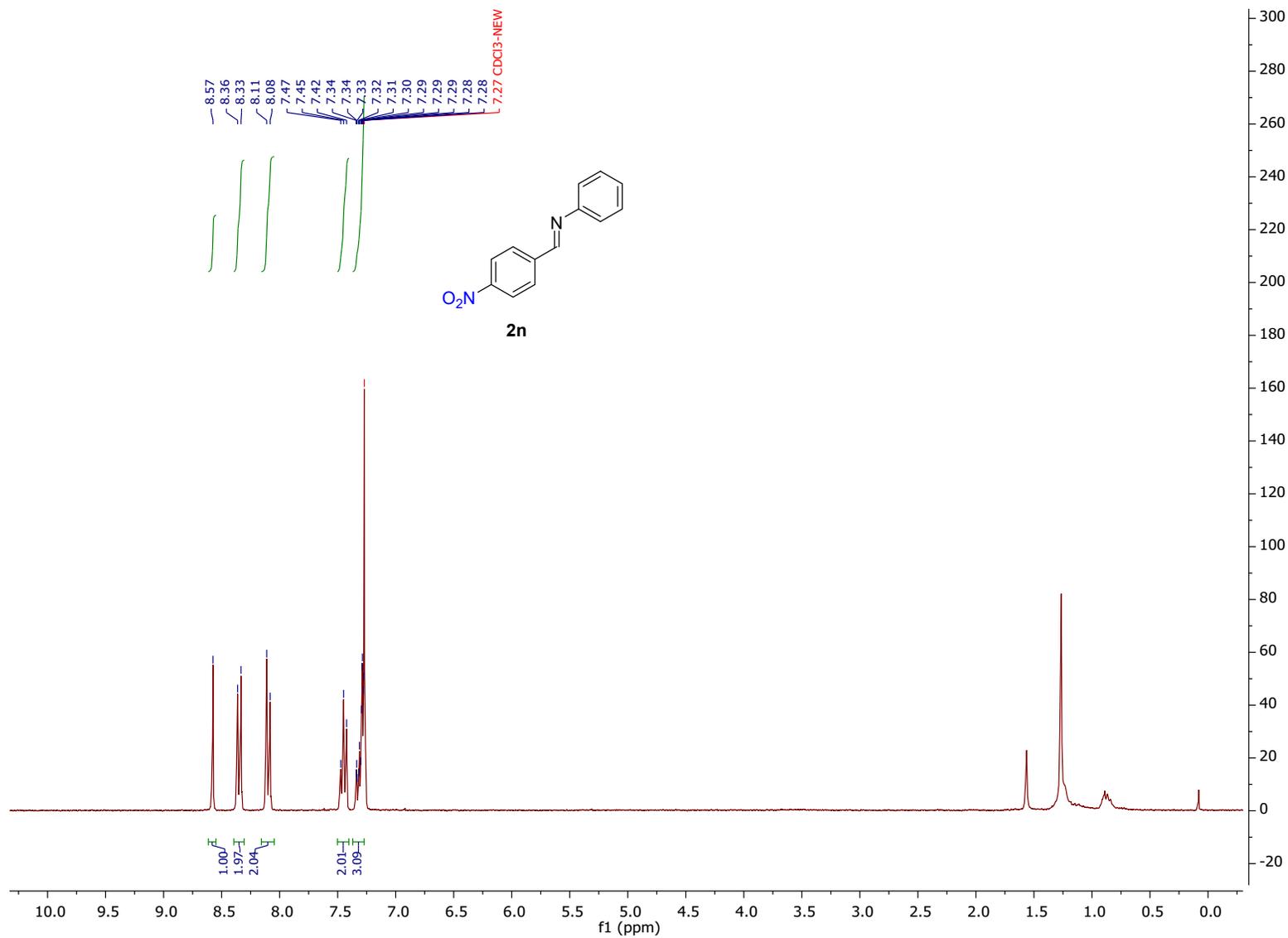


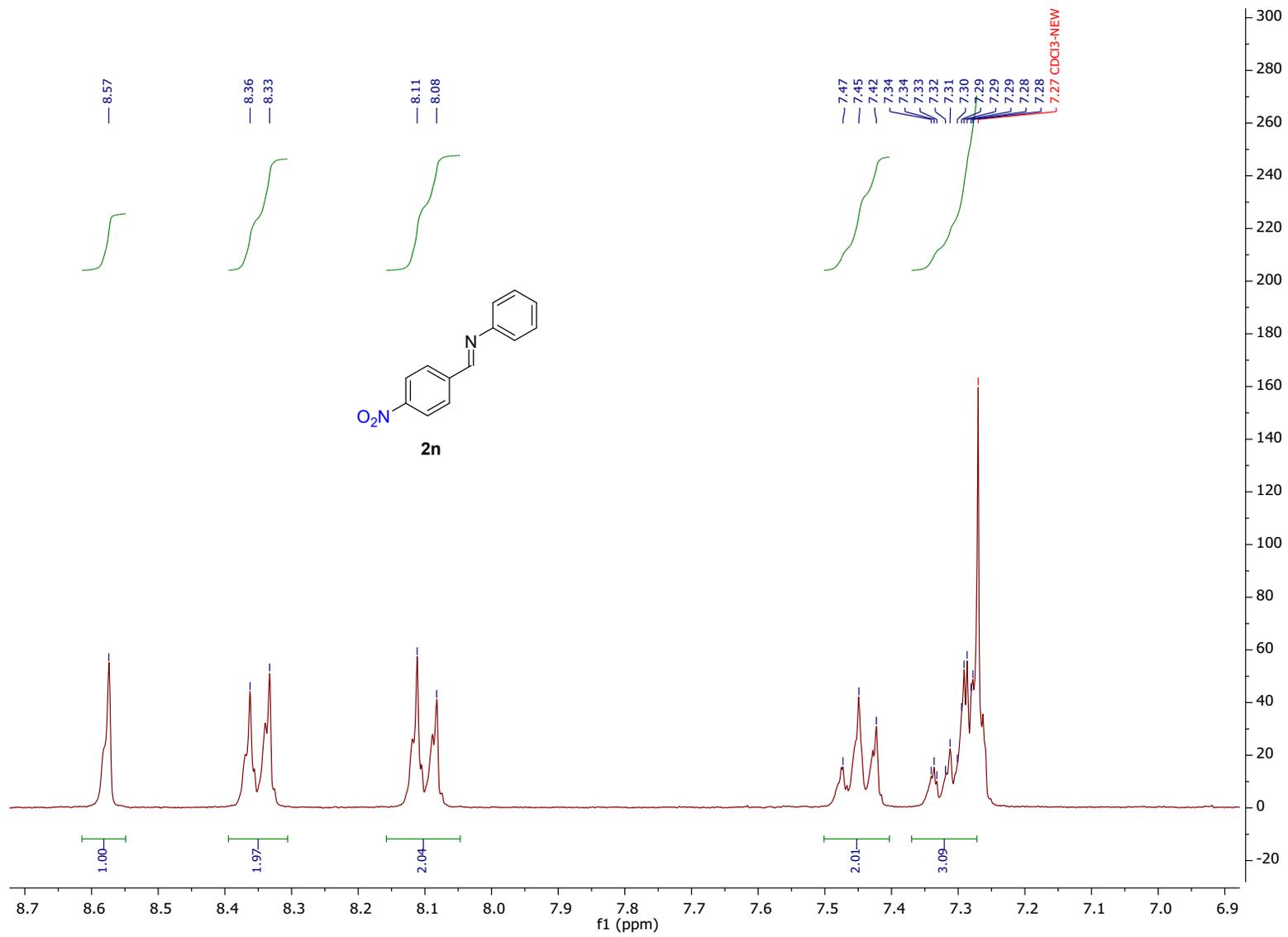


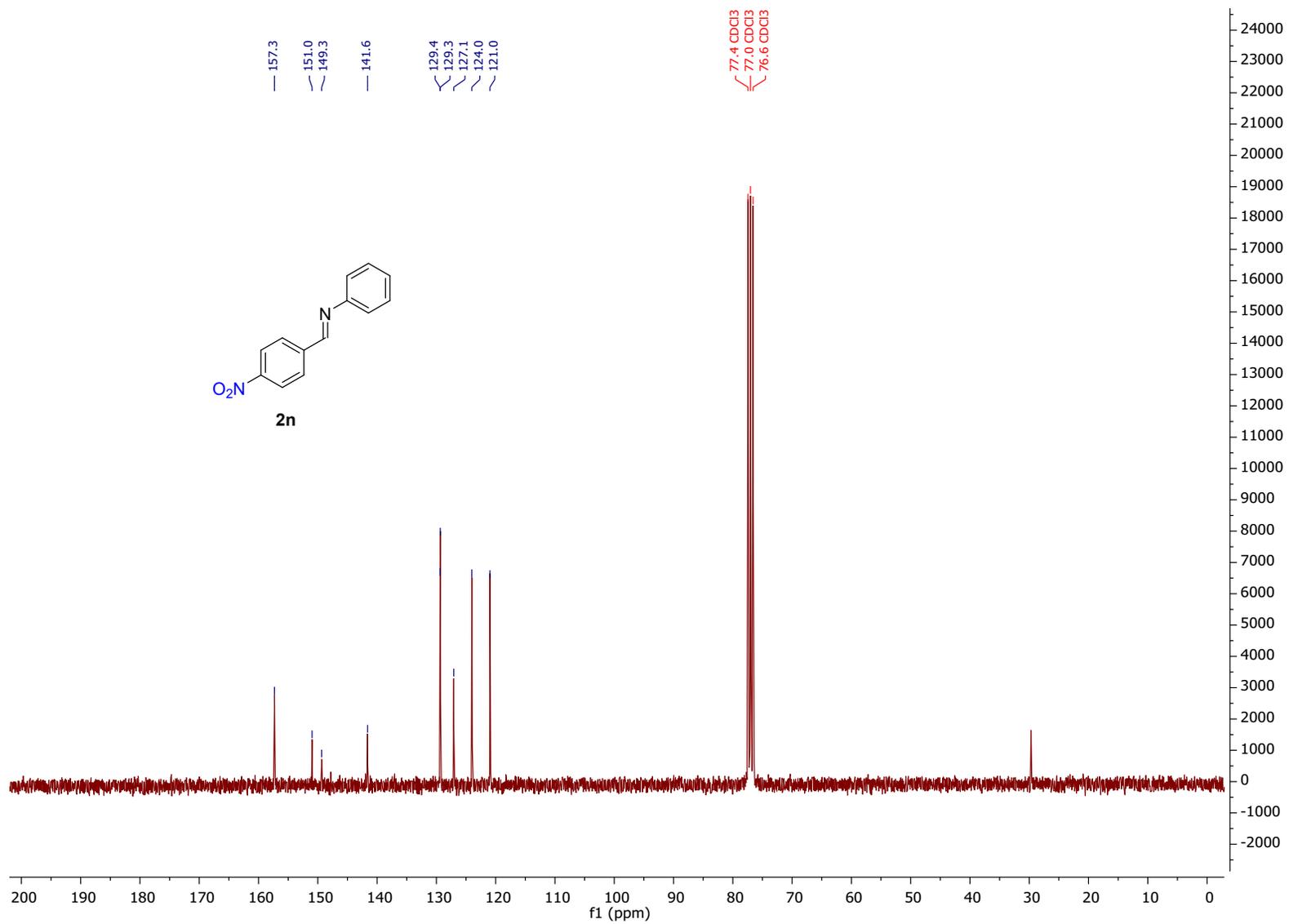


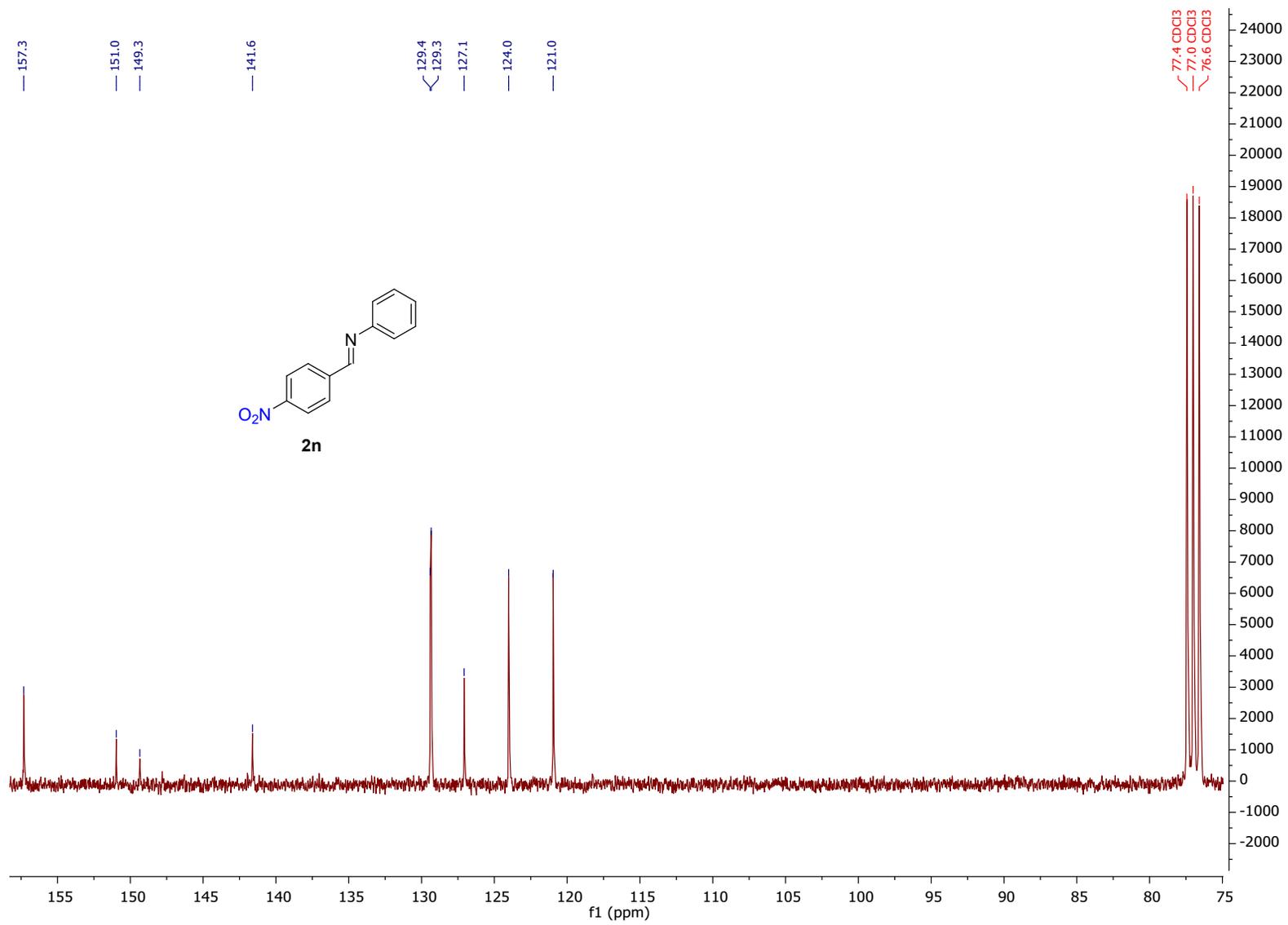


**(E)-1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2n)**

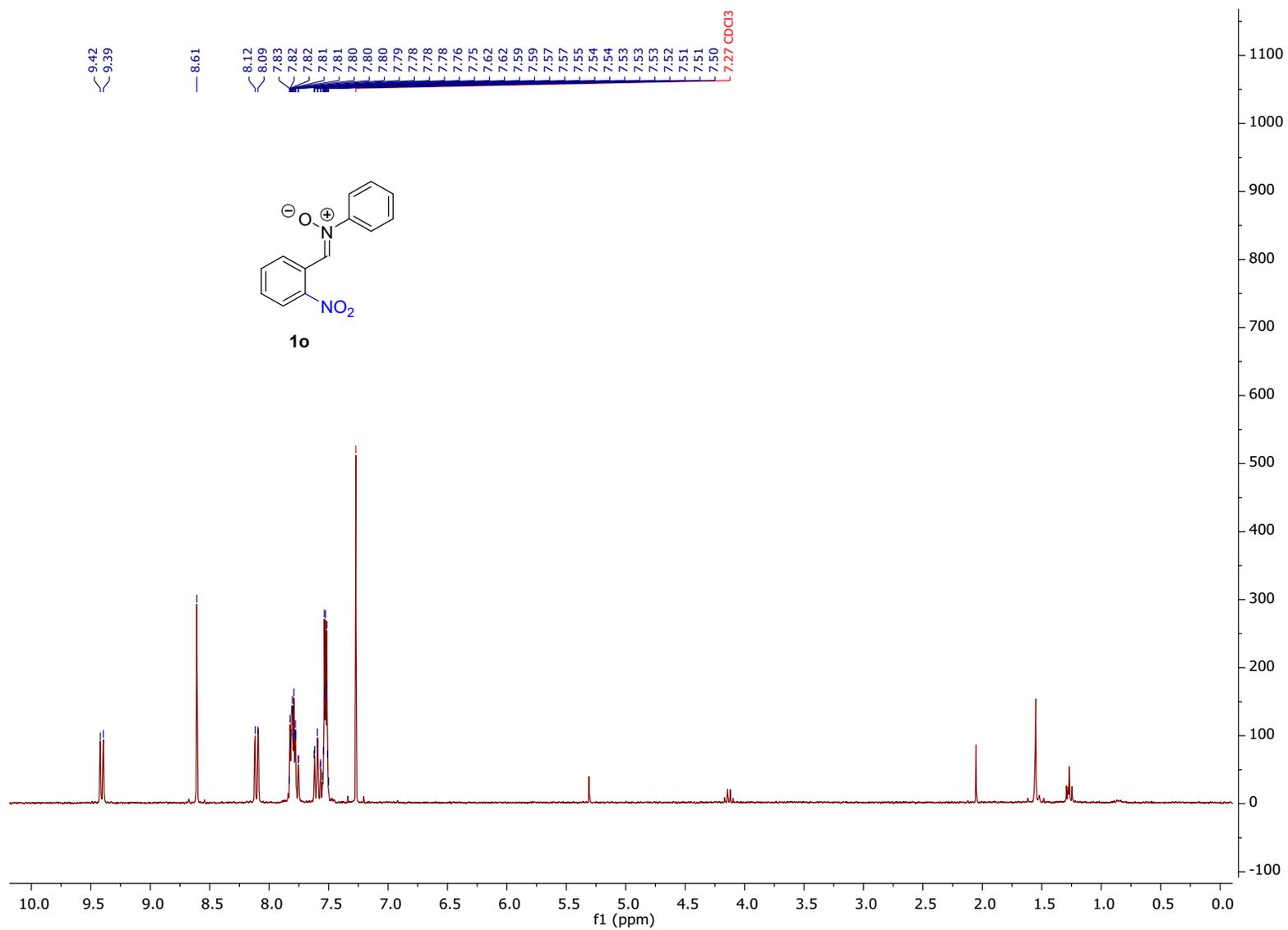


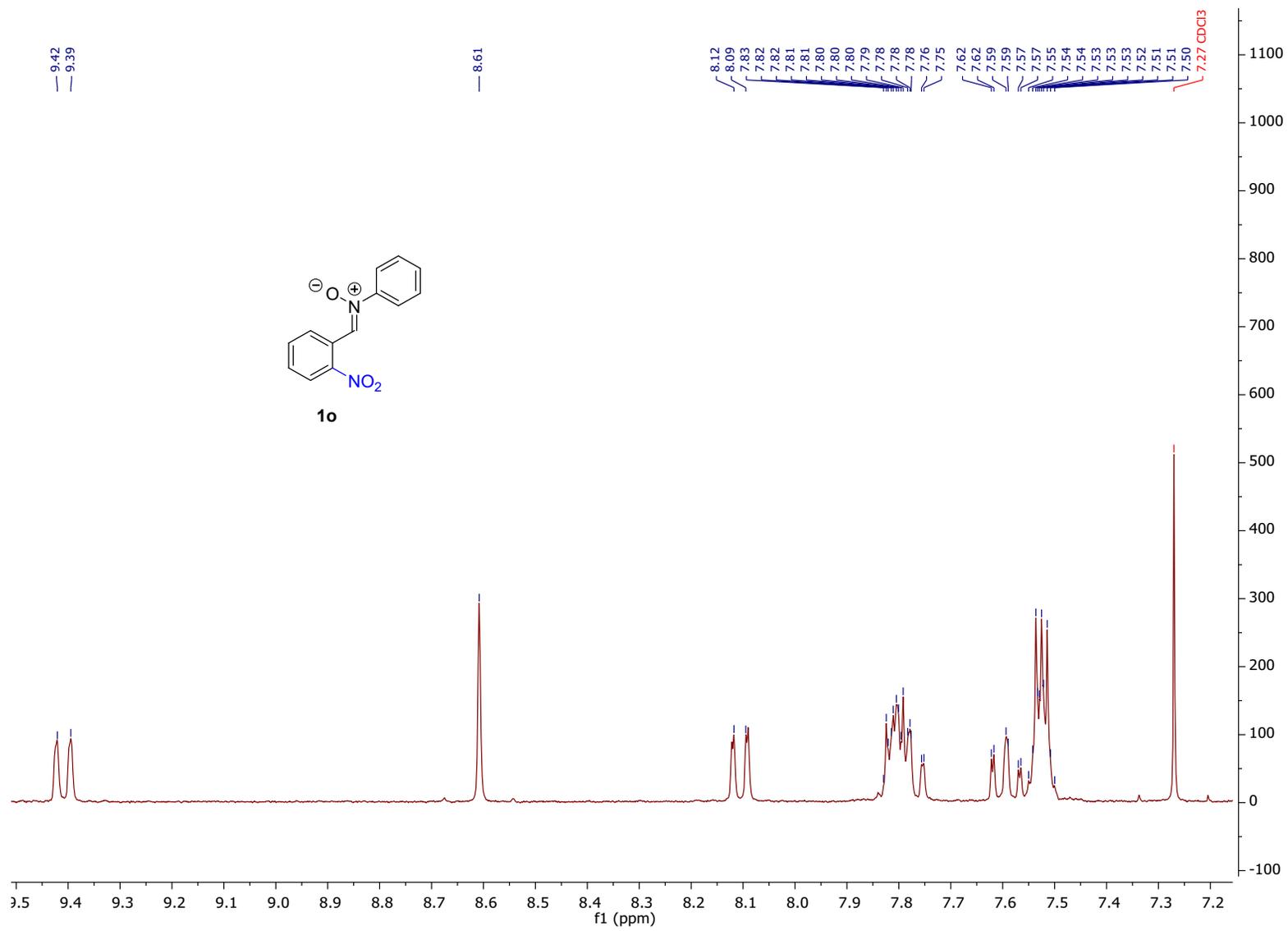


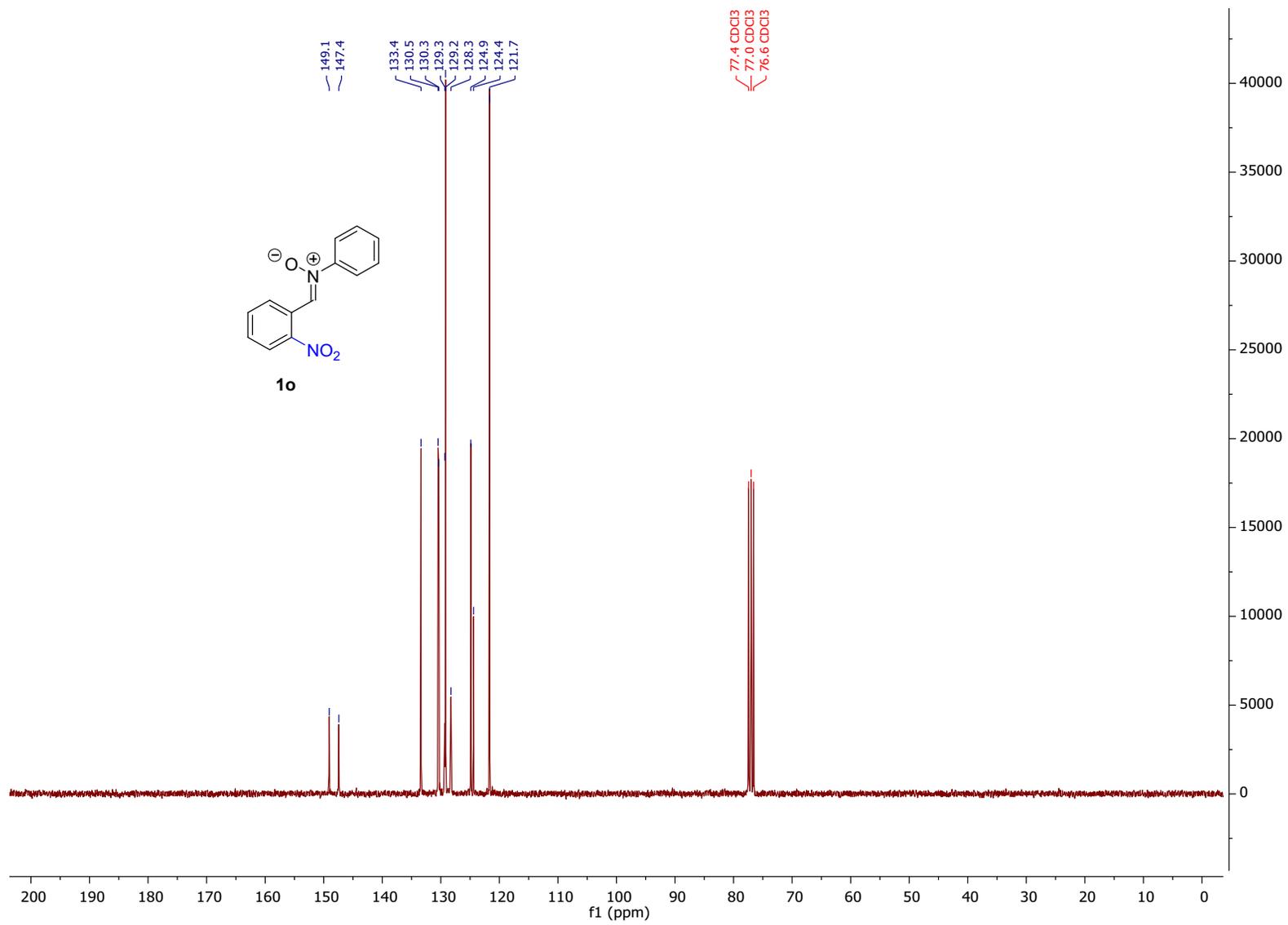


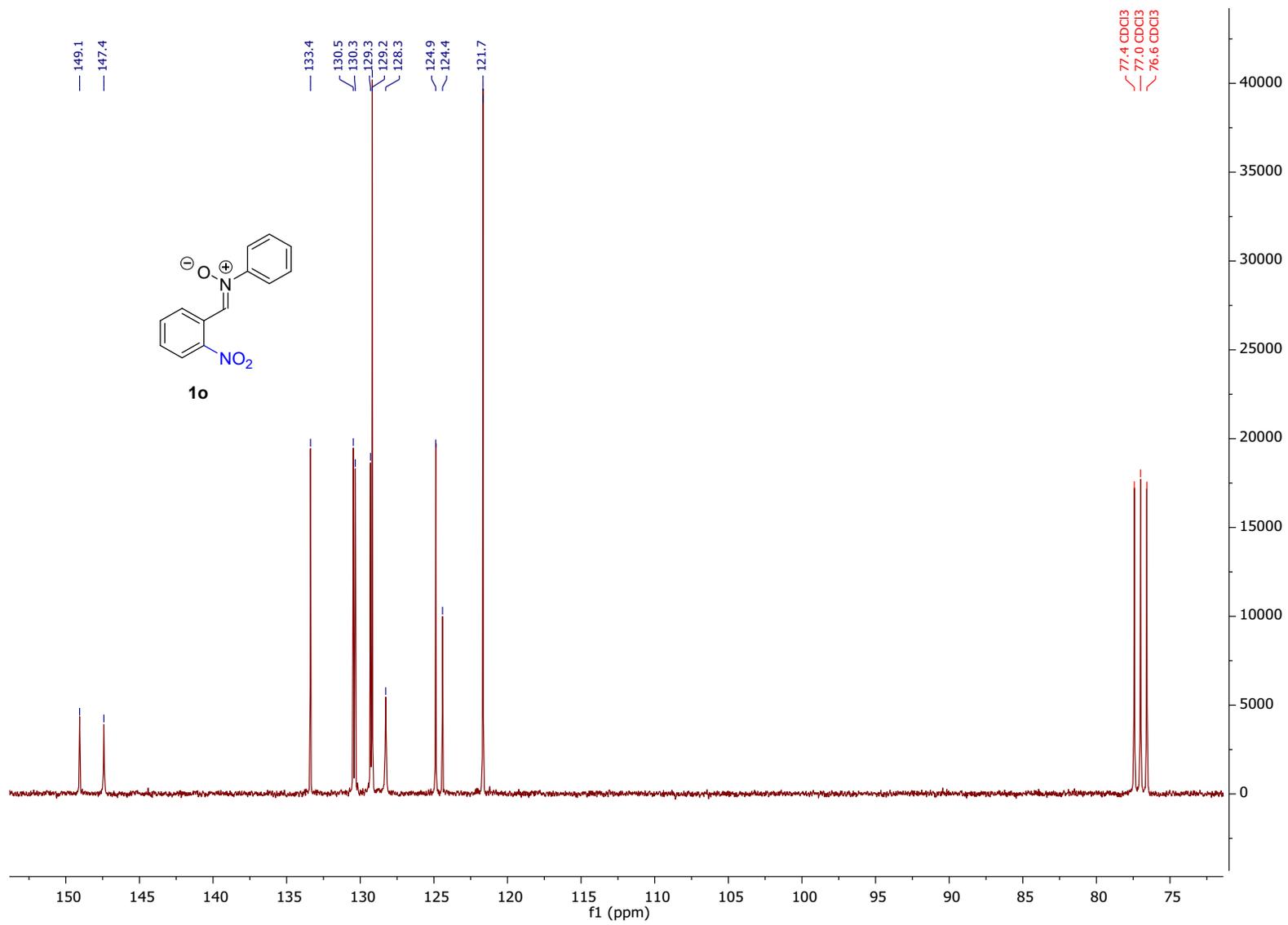


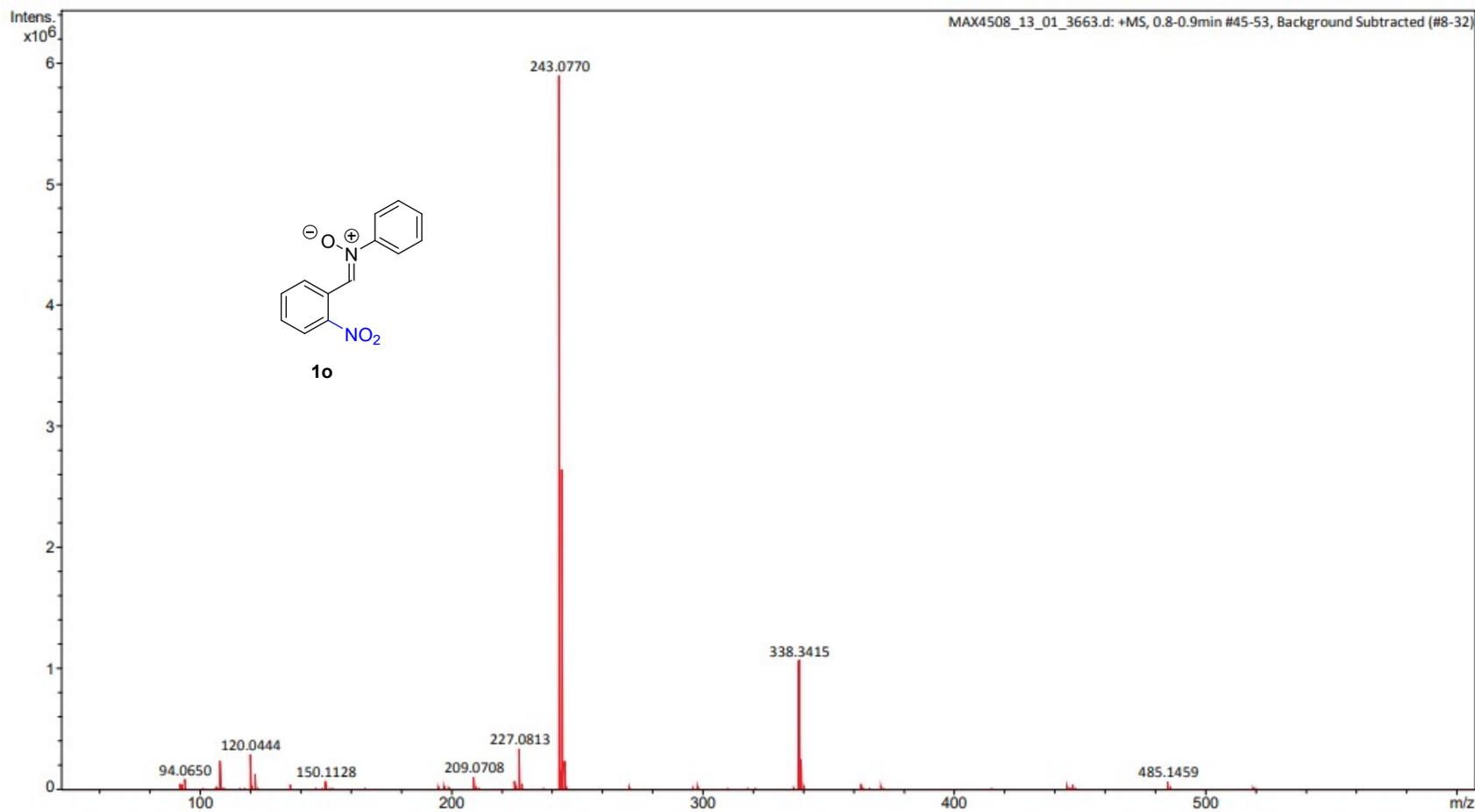
(Z)-1-(2-Nitrophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1o)



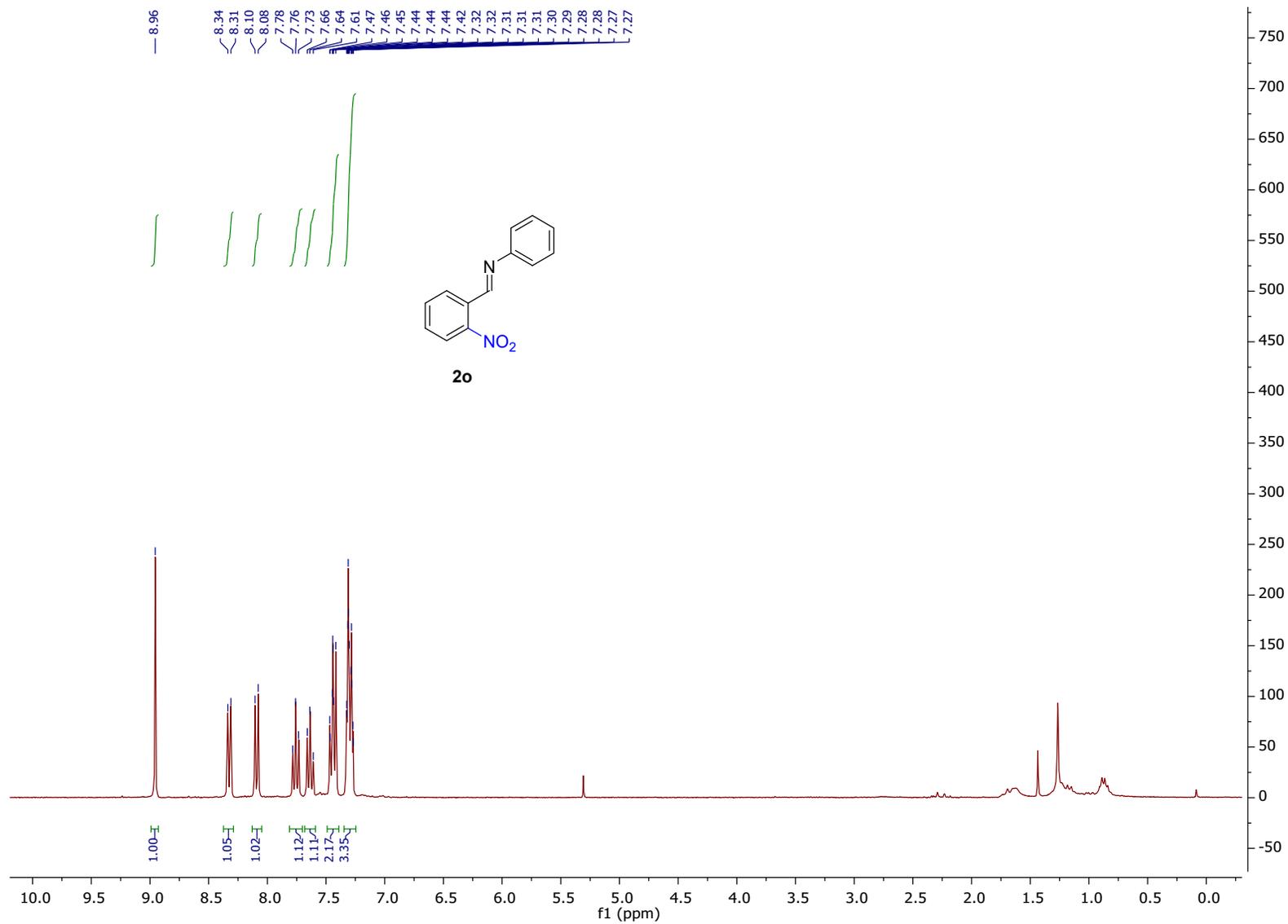


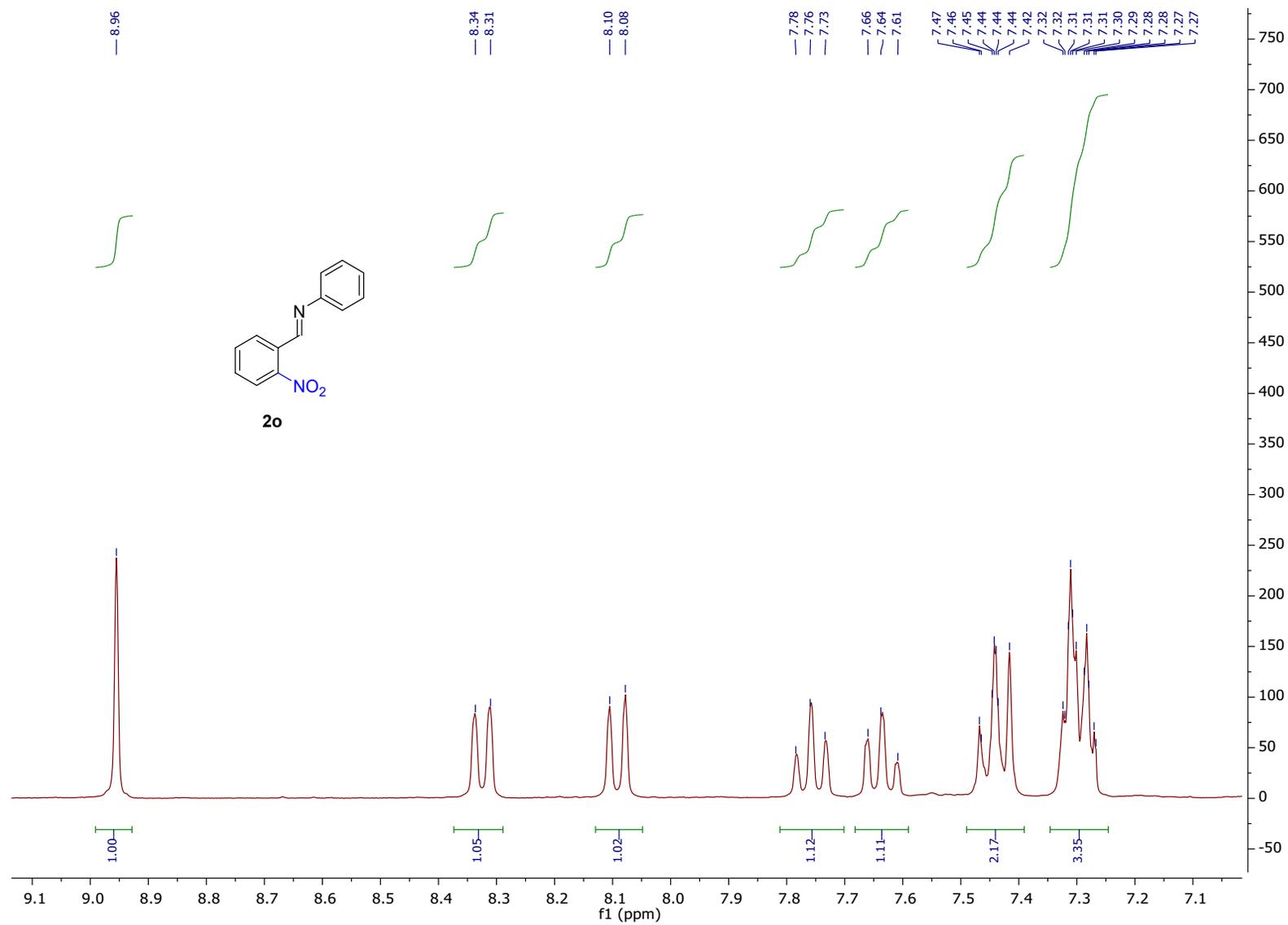


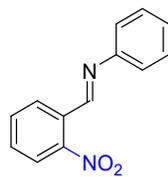




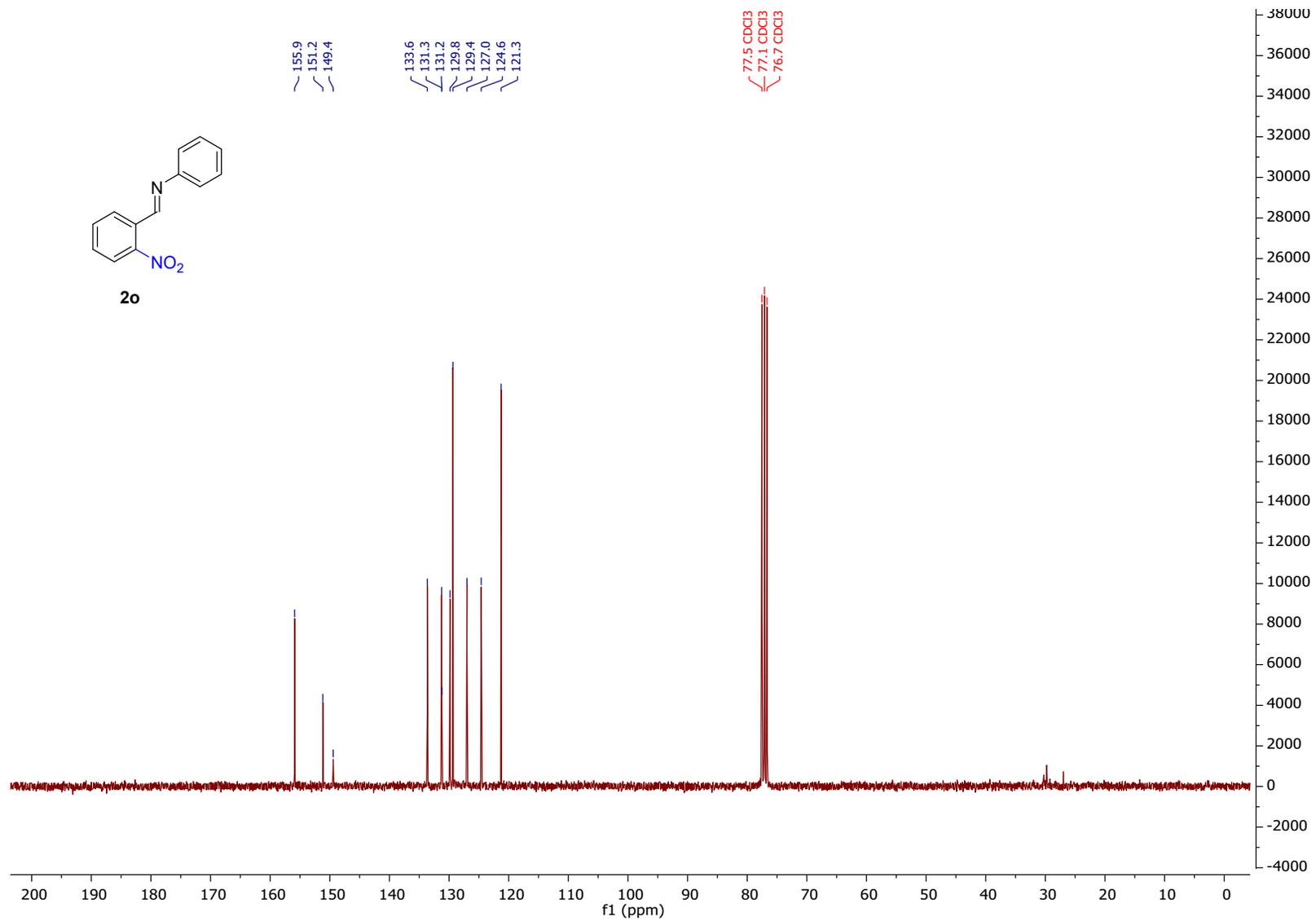
**(E)-1-(2-Nitrophenyl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2o)**

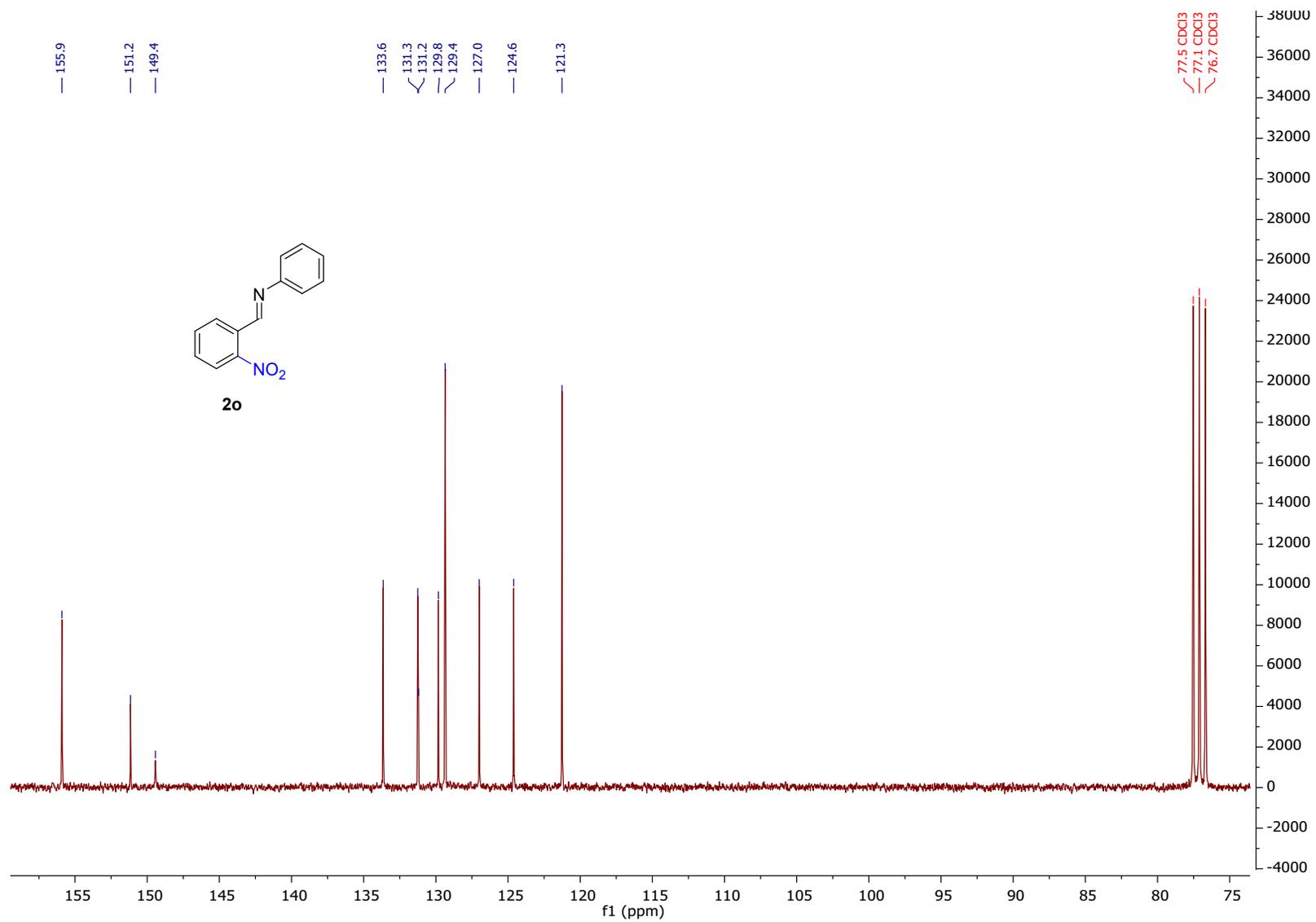


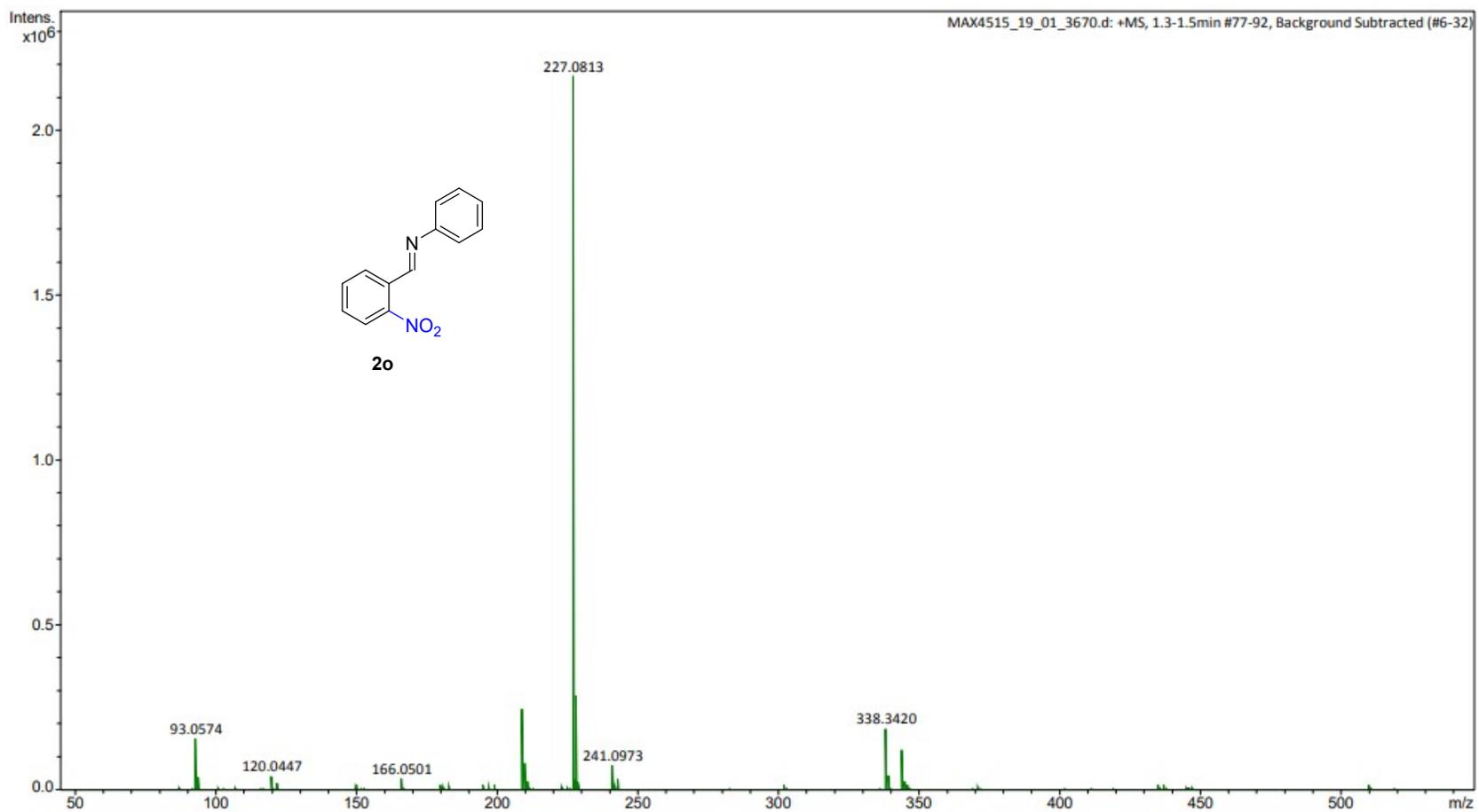




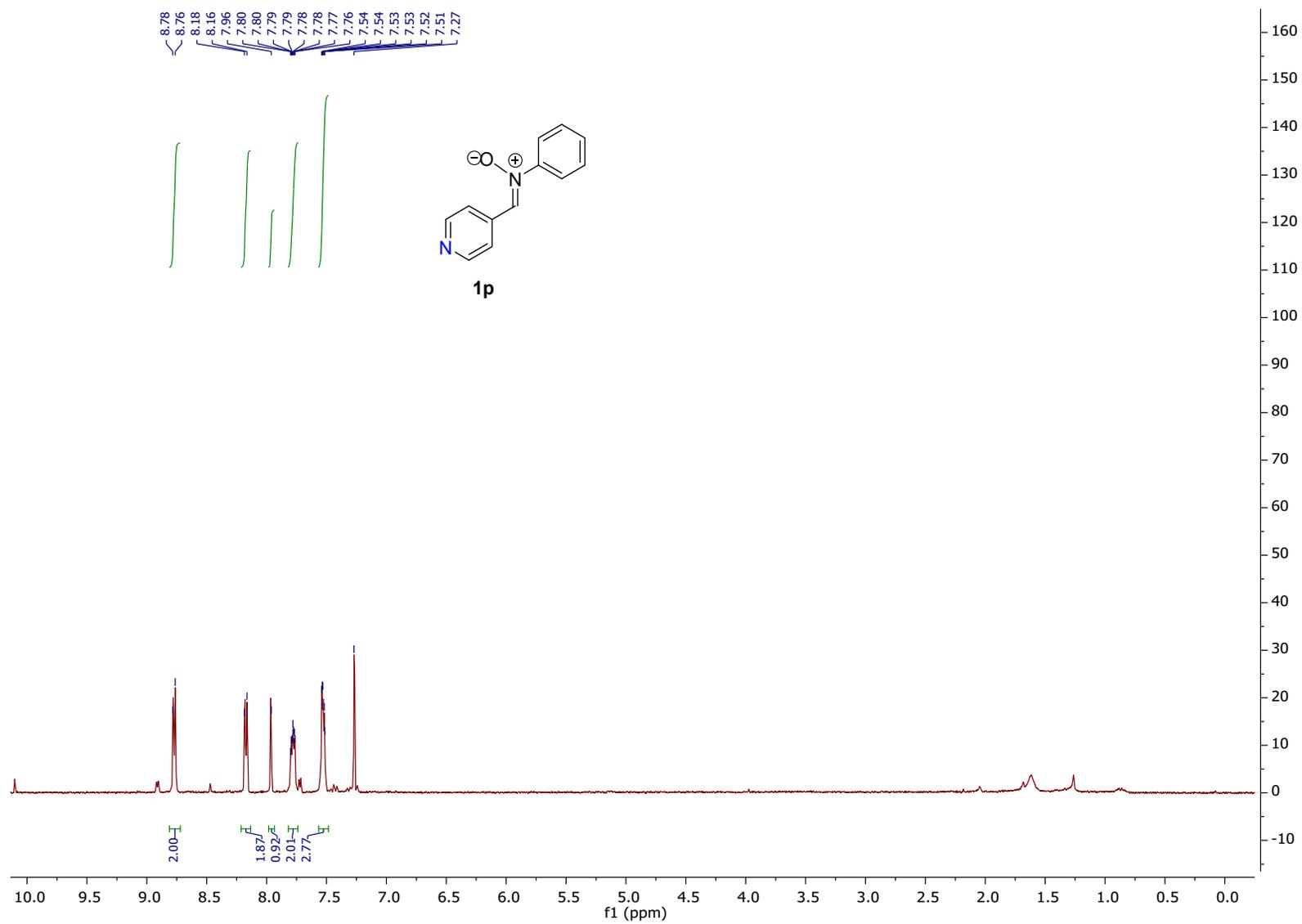
**2o**

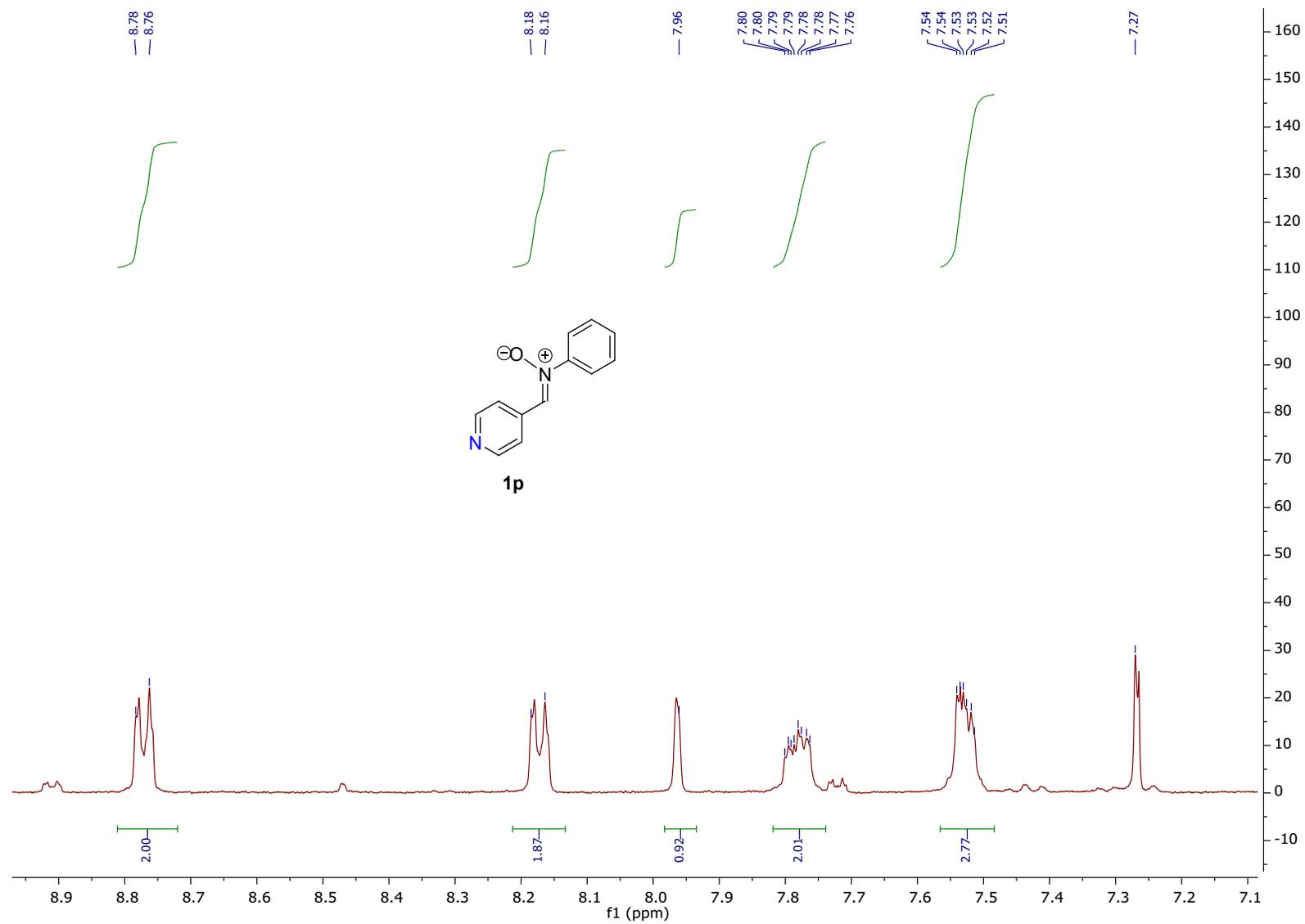


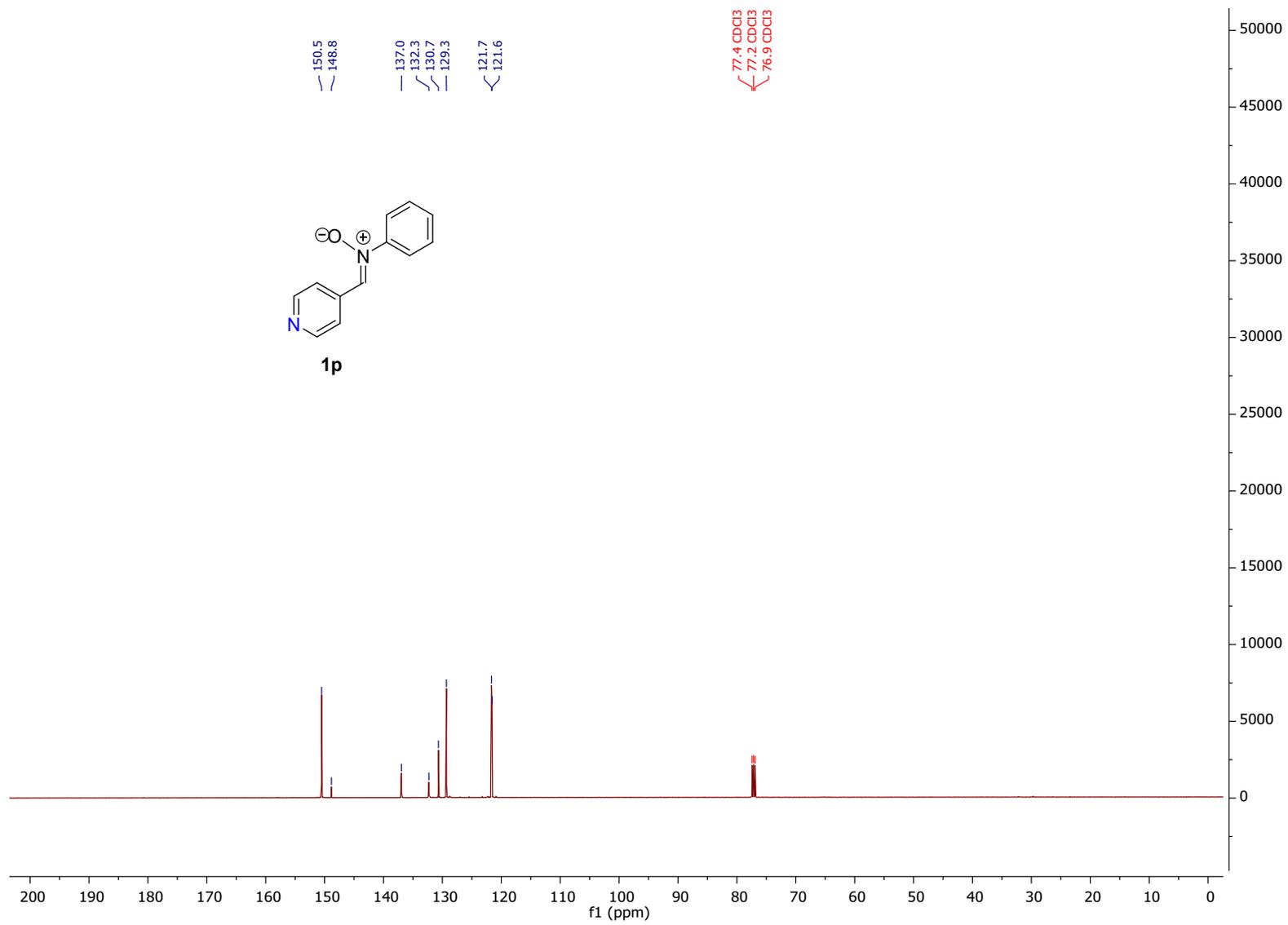
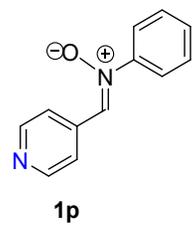


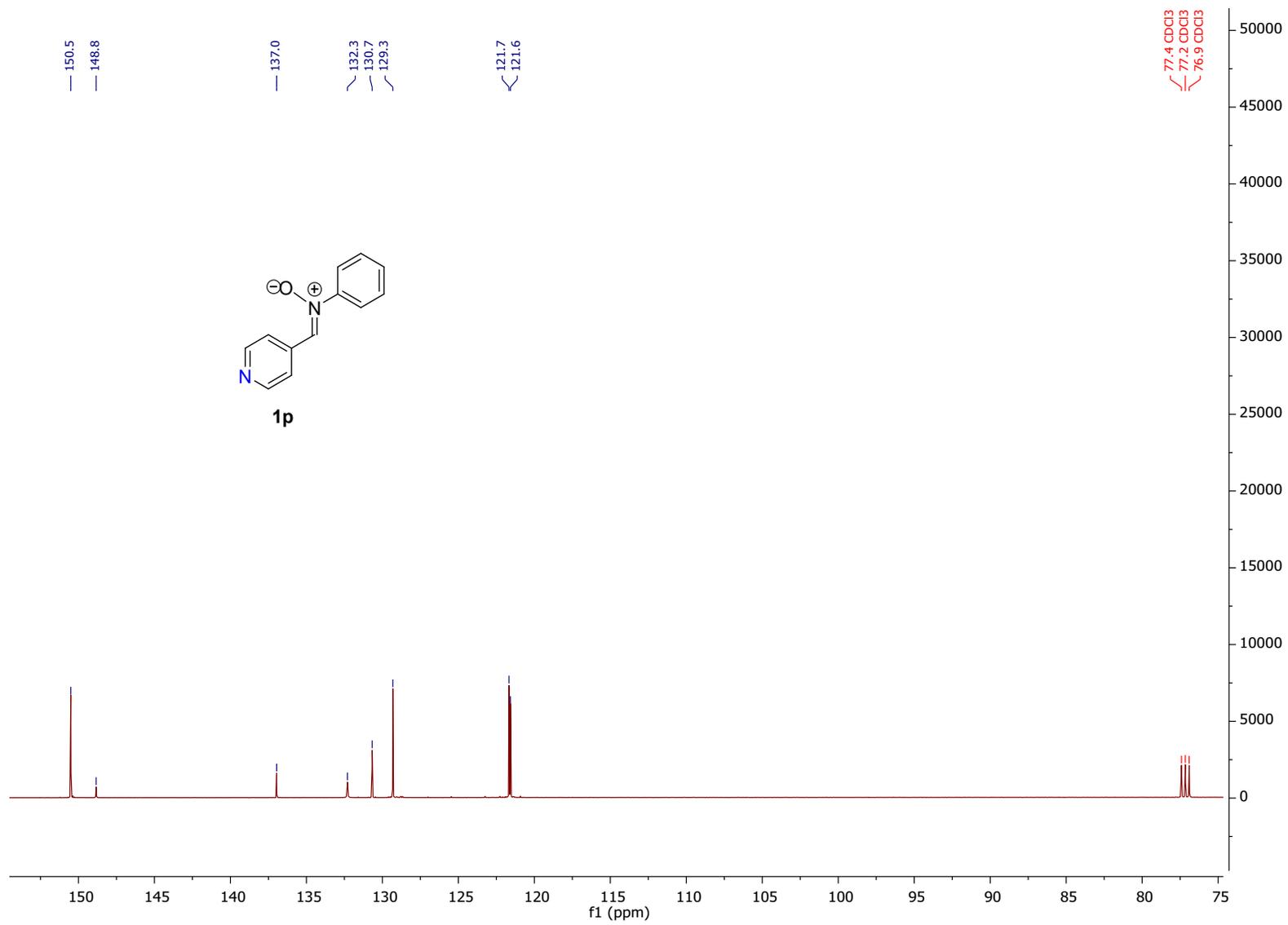


**(Z)-N-Phenyl-1-(pyridin-4-yl)methanimine oxide (1p)**

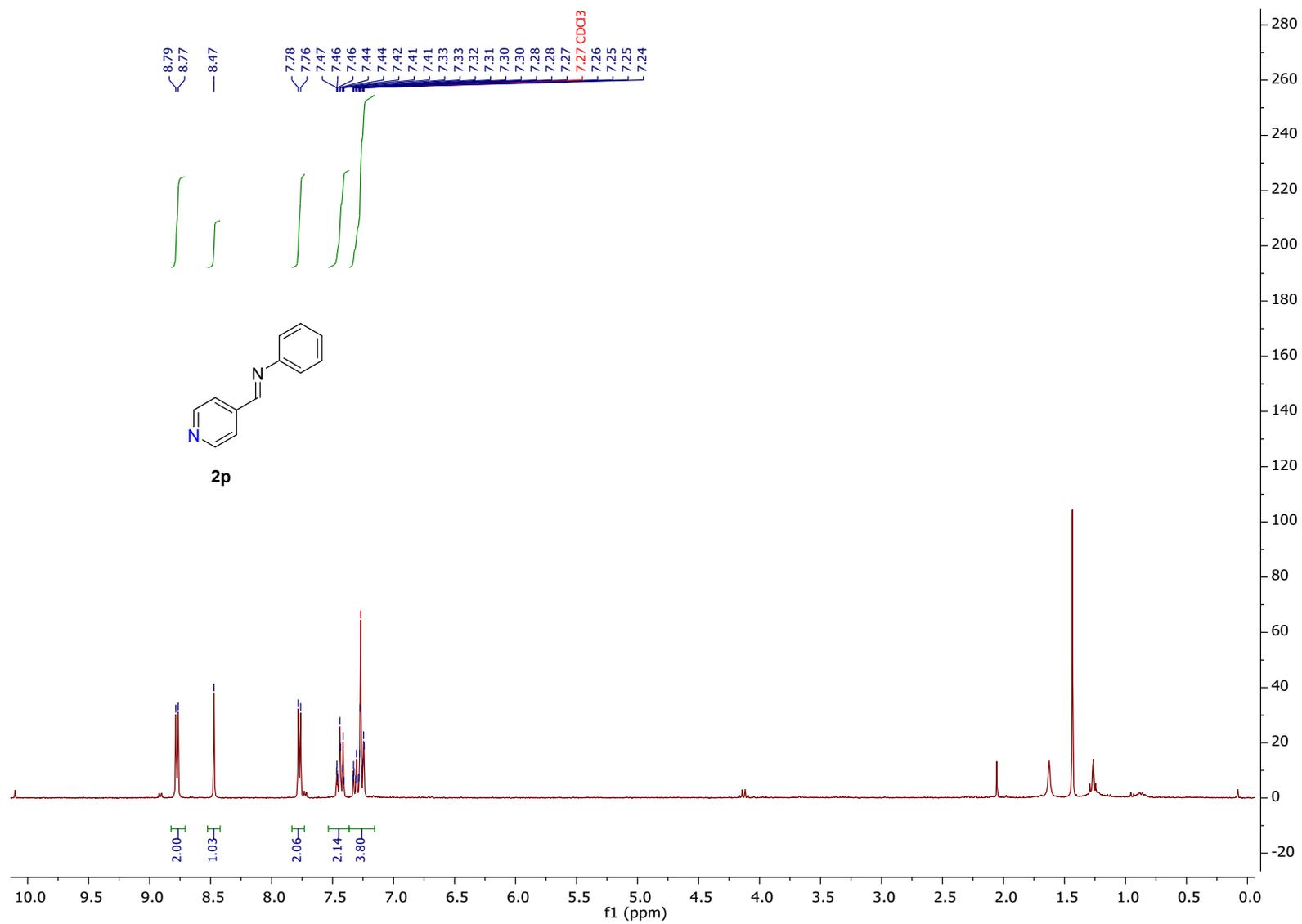


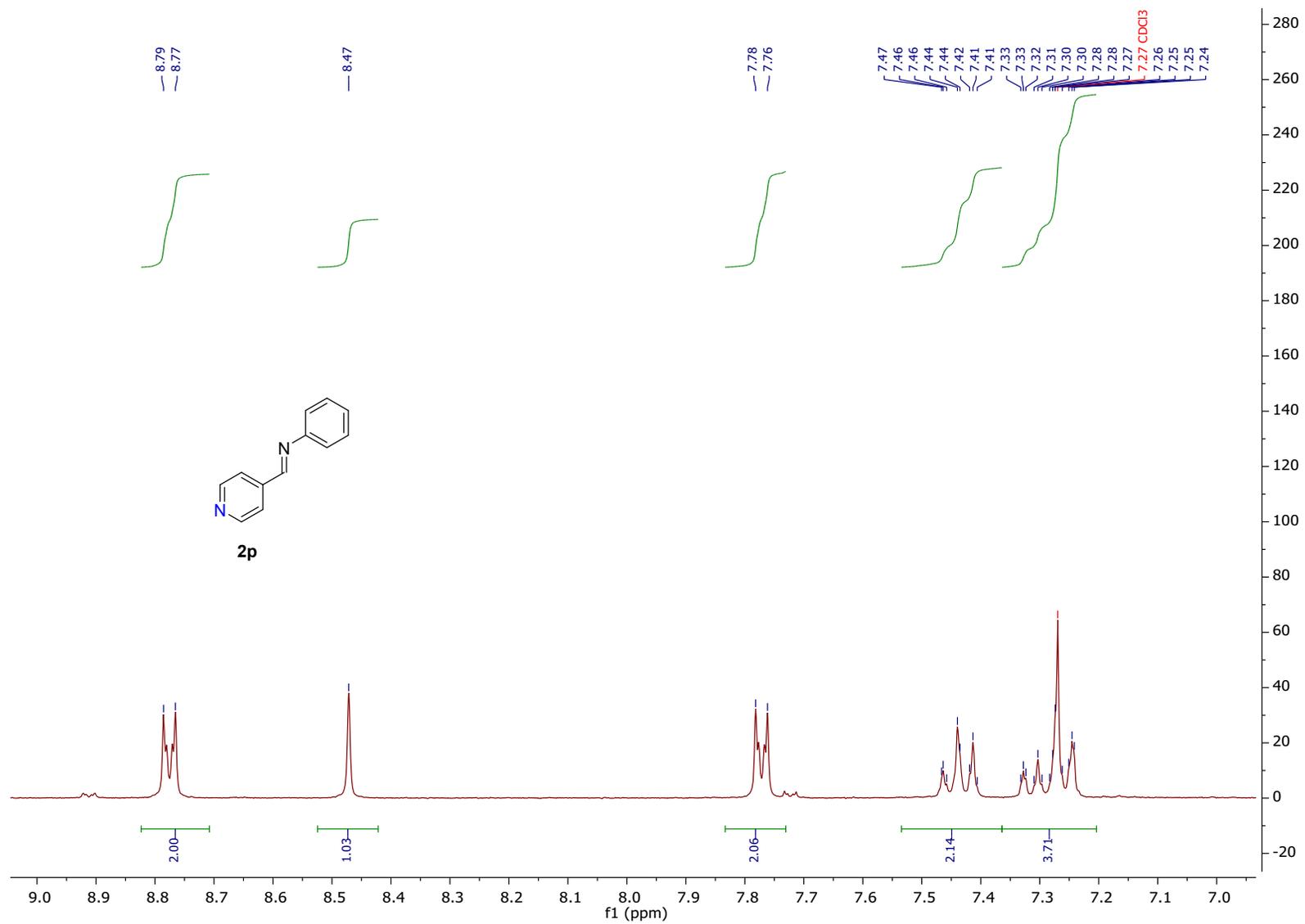


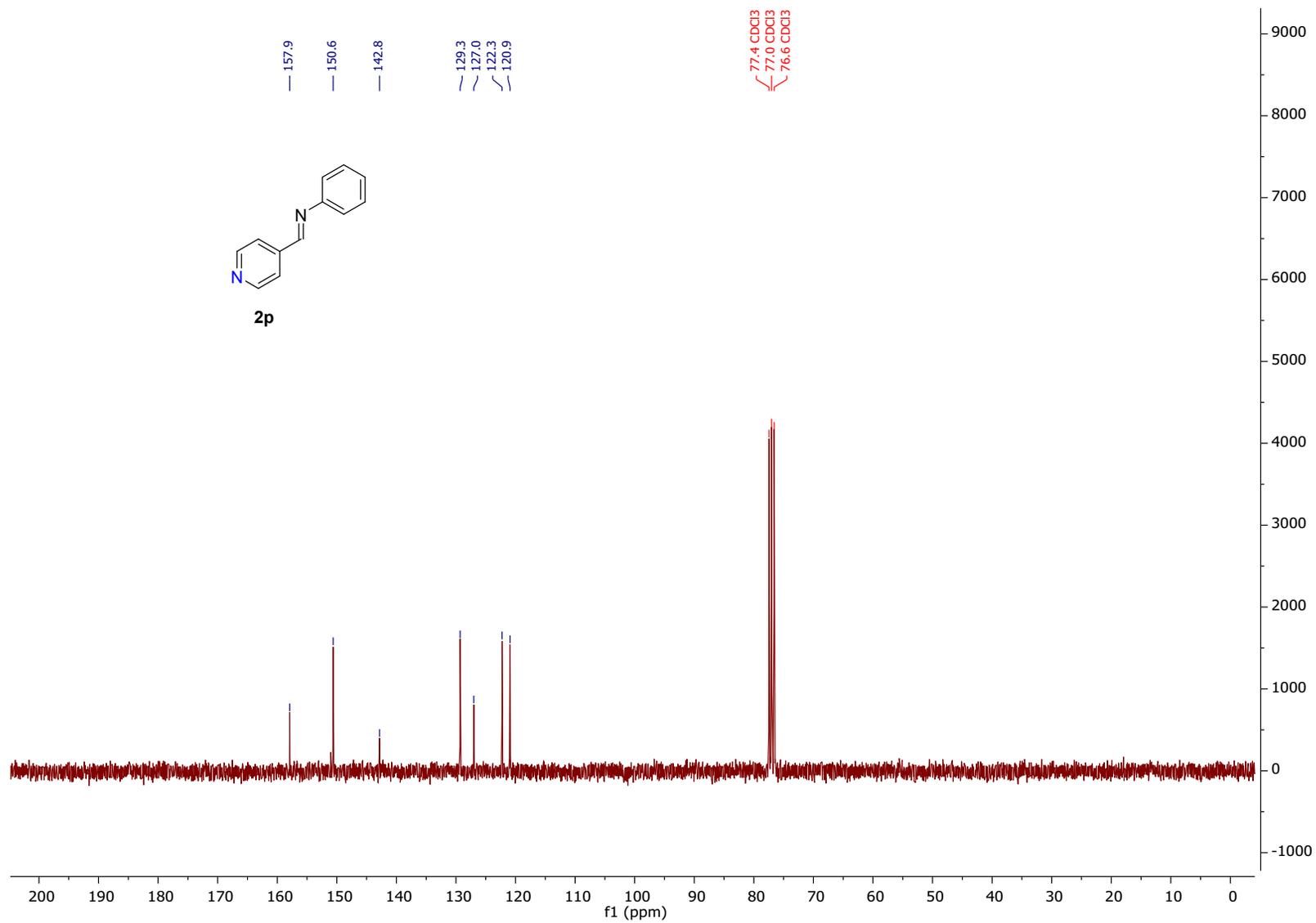


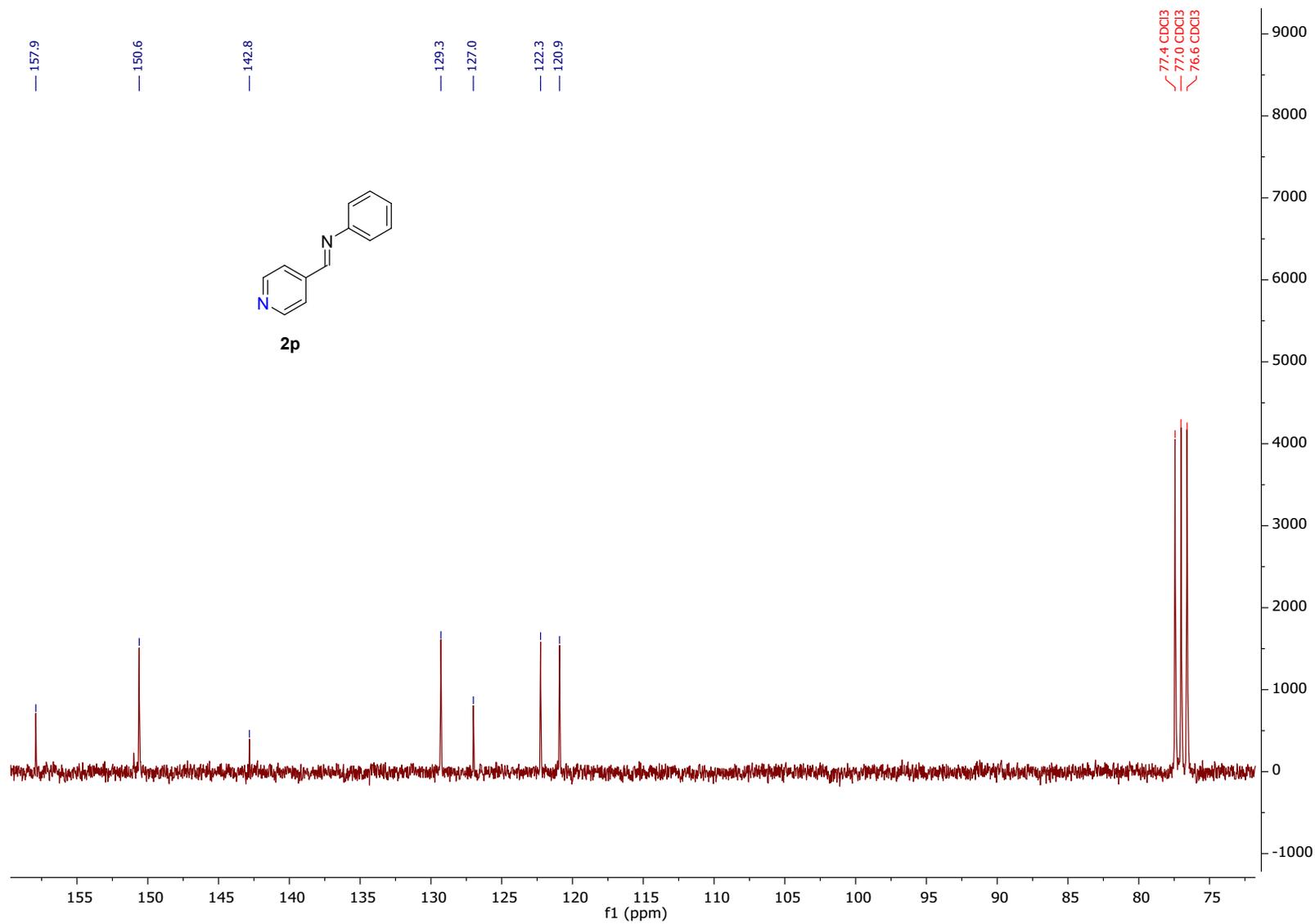


**(E)-N-Phenyl-1-(pyridin-4-yl)methanimine (2p)**

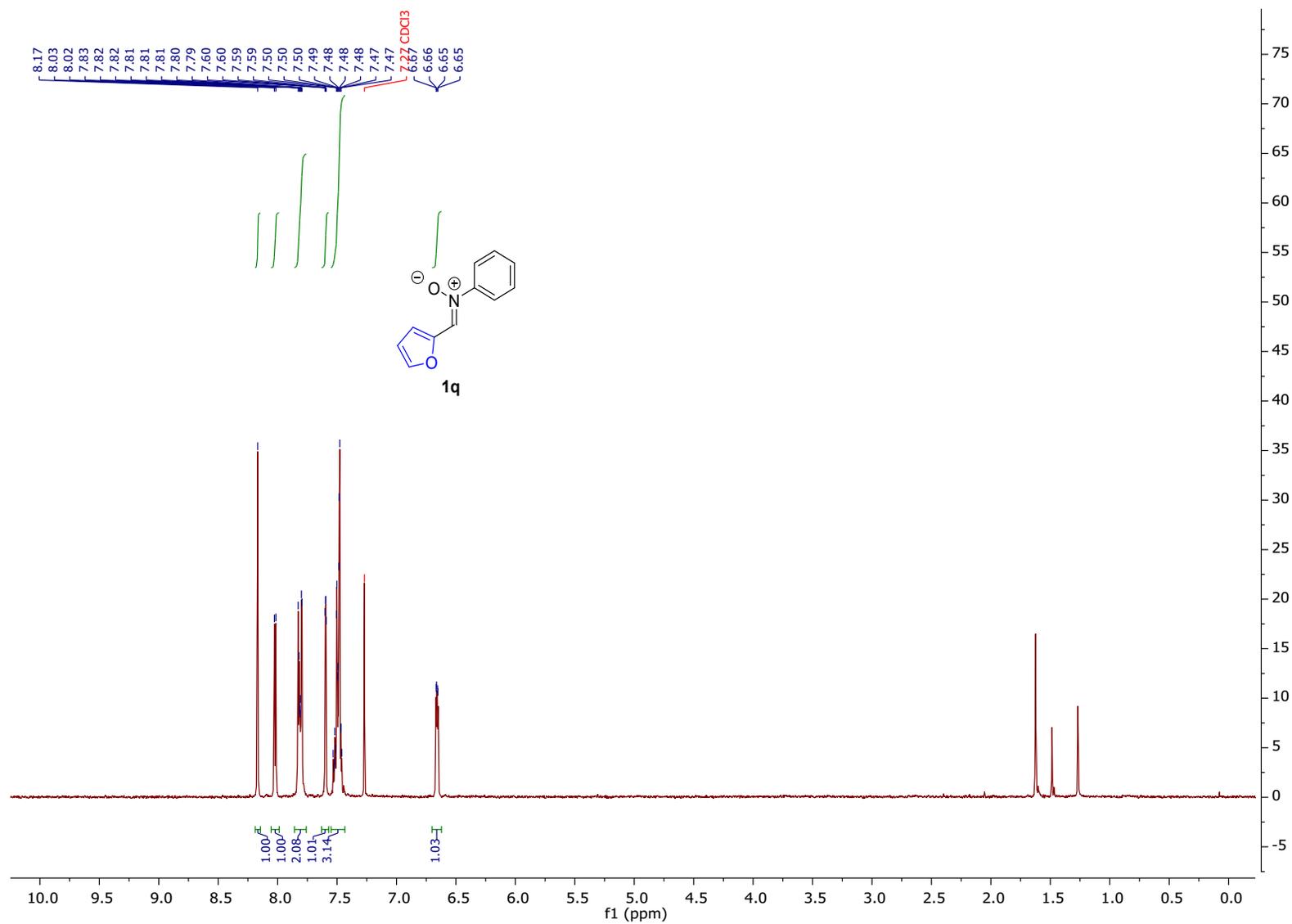


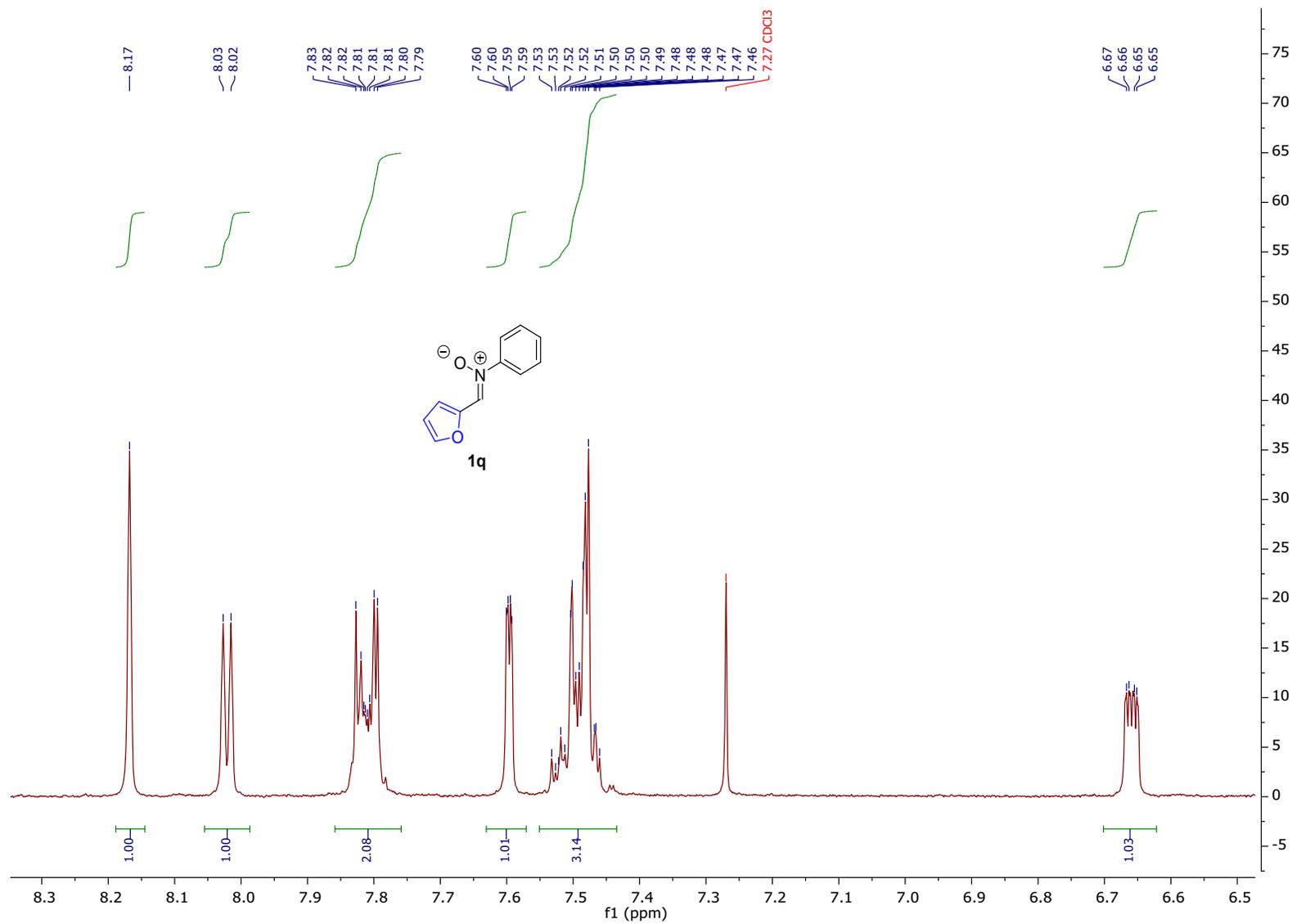


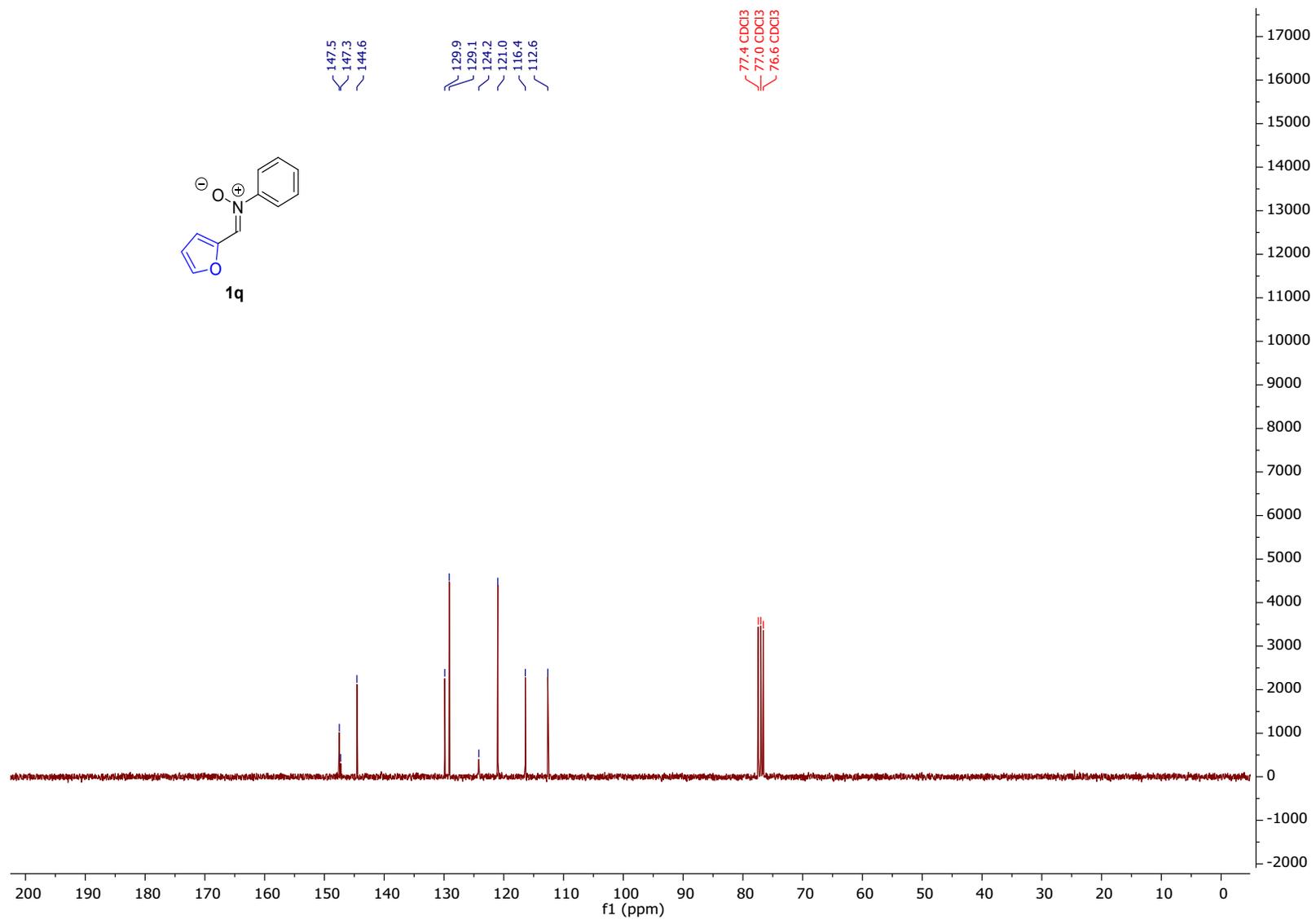


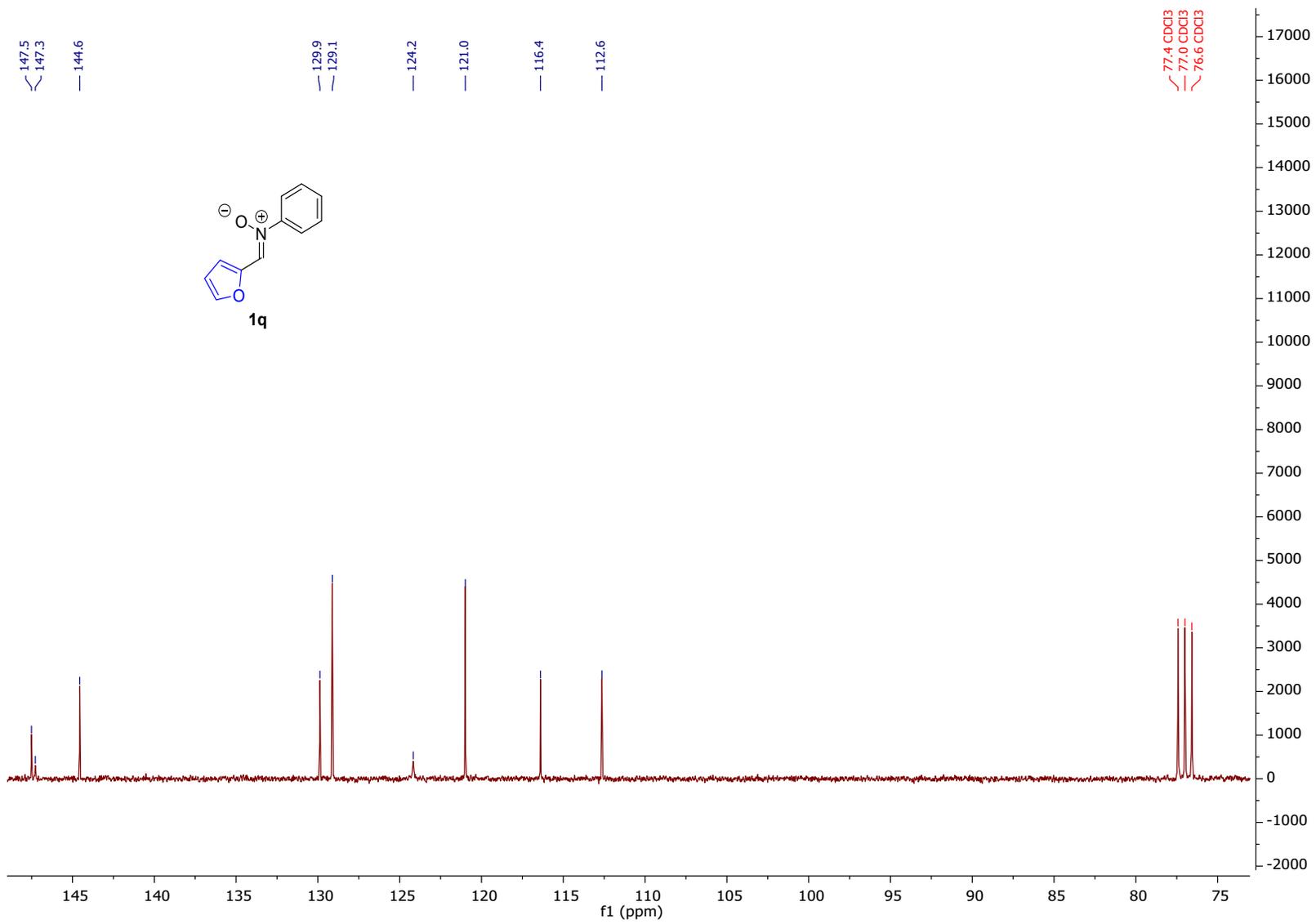


**(Z)-1-(furan-2-yl)-N-phenylmethanimine oxide (1q)**

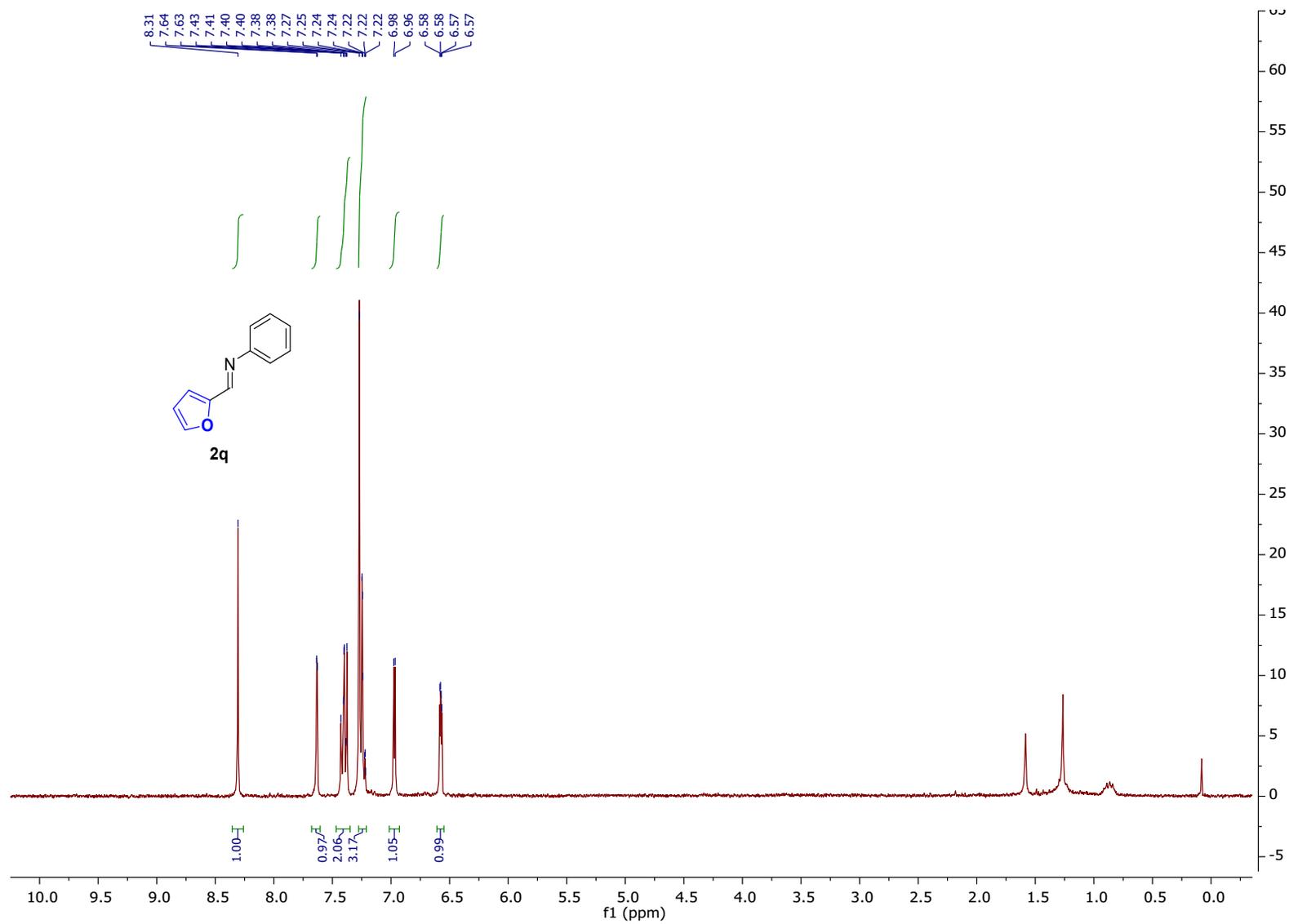


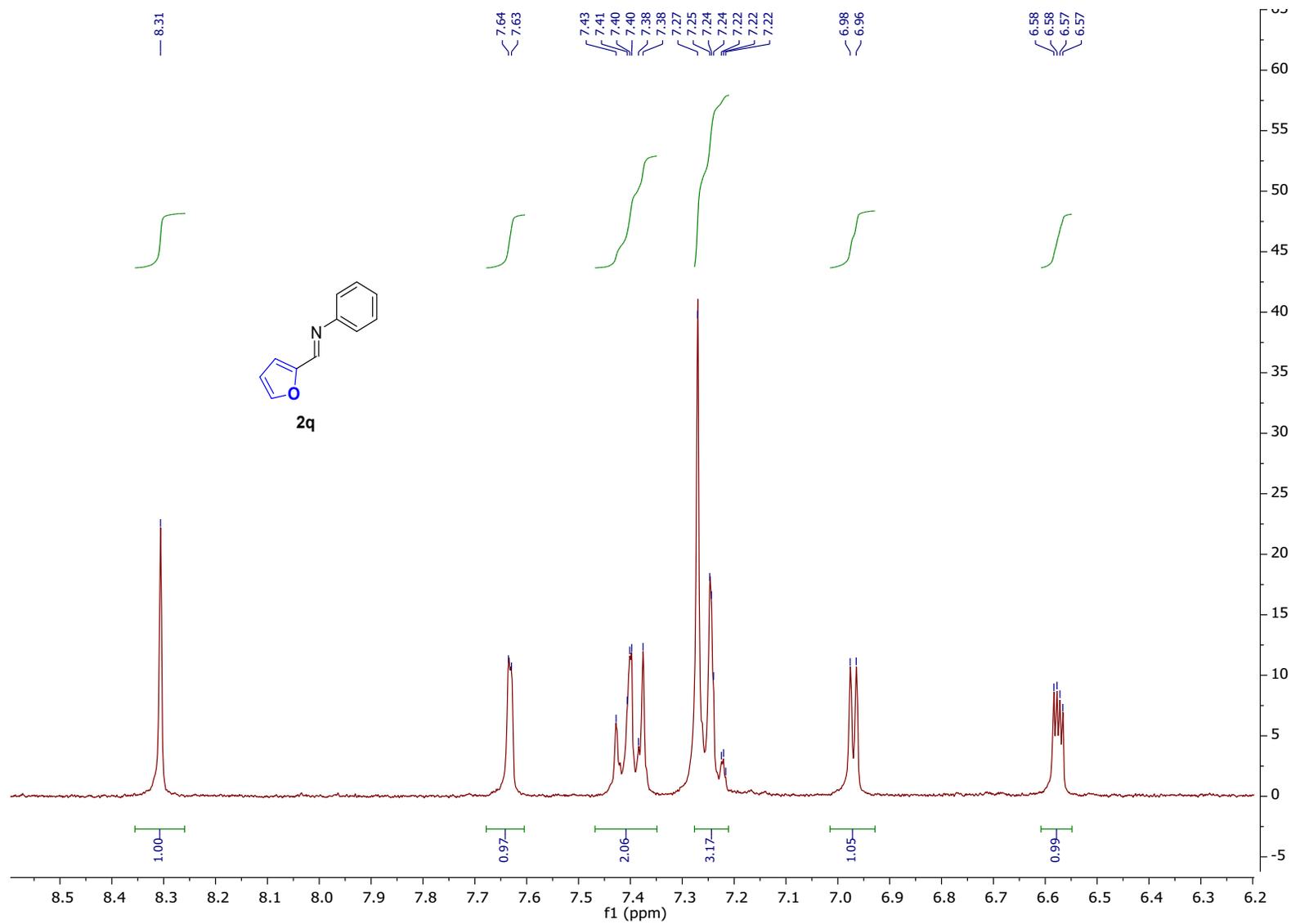


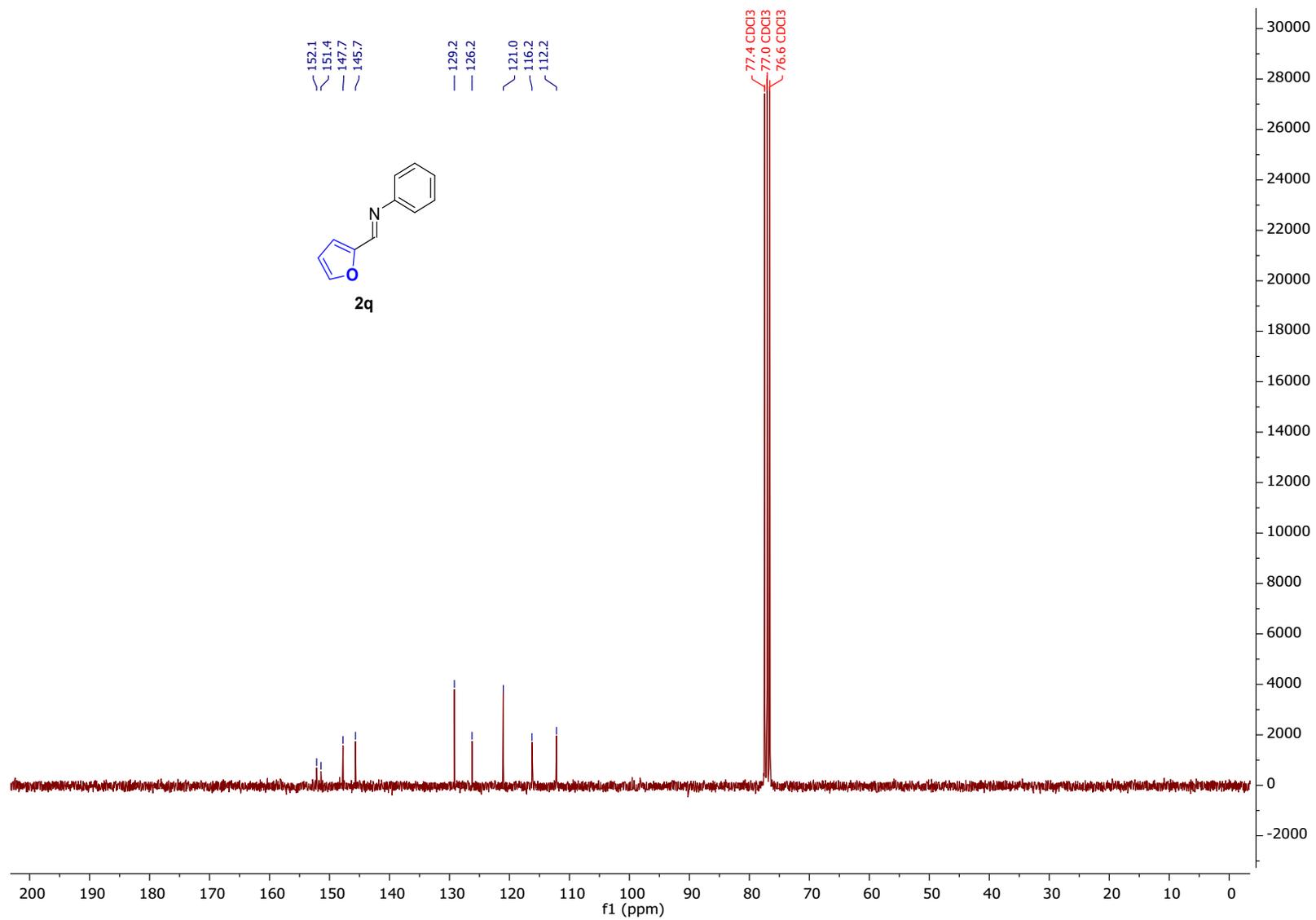


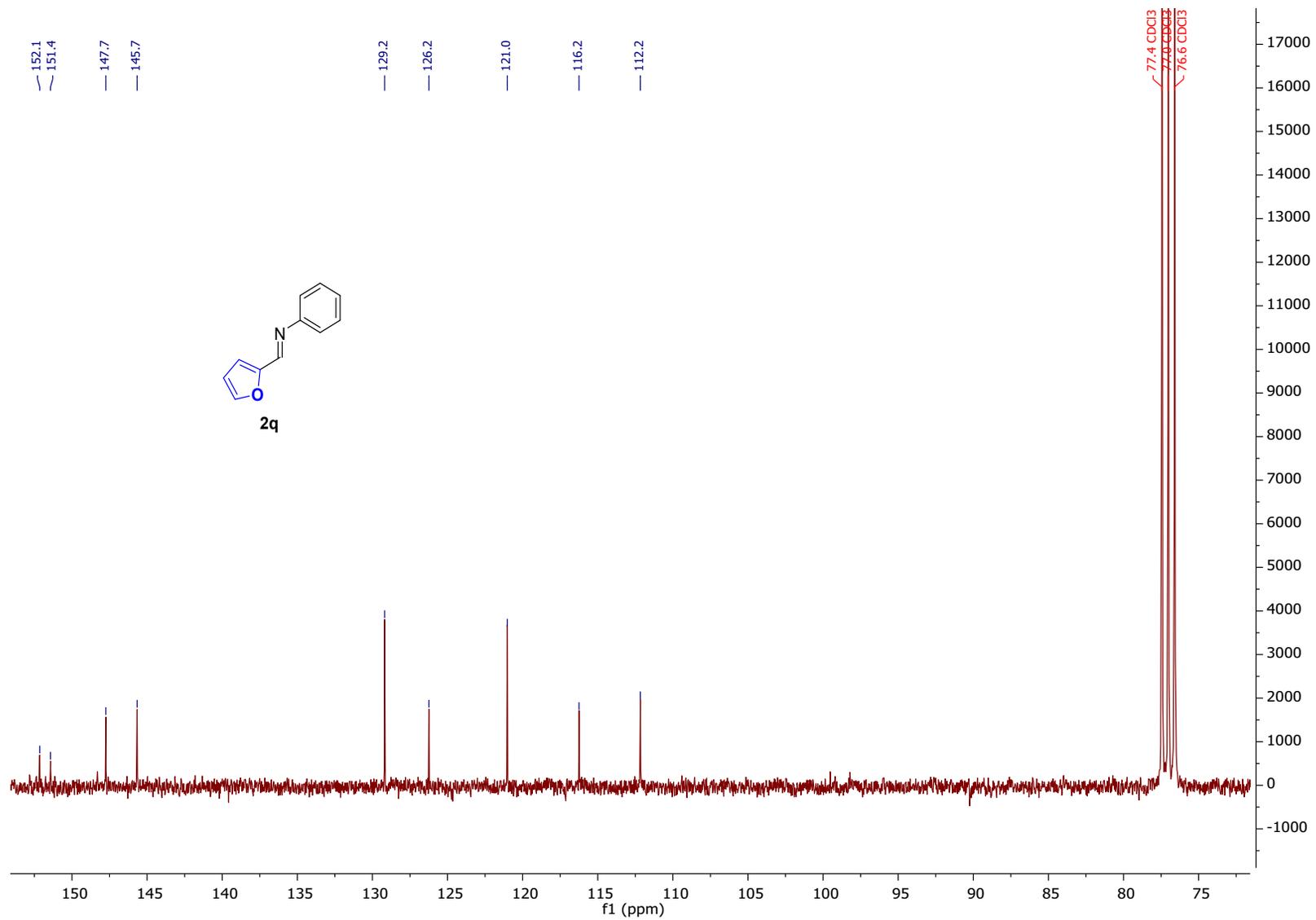


**(E)-1-(furan-2-yl)-N-phenylmethanimine (2q)**

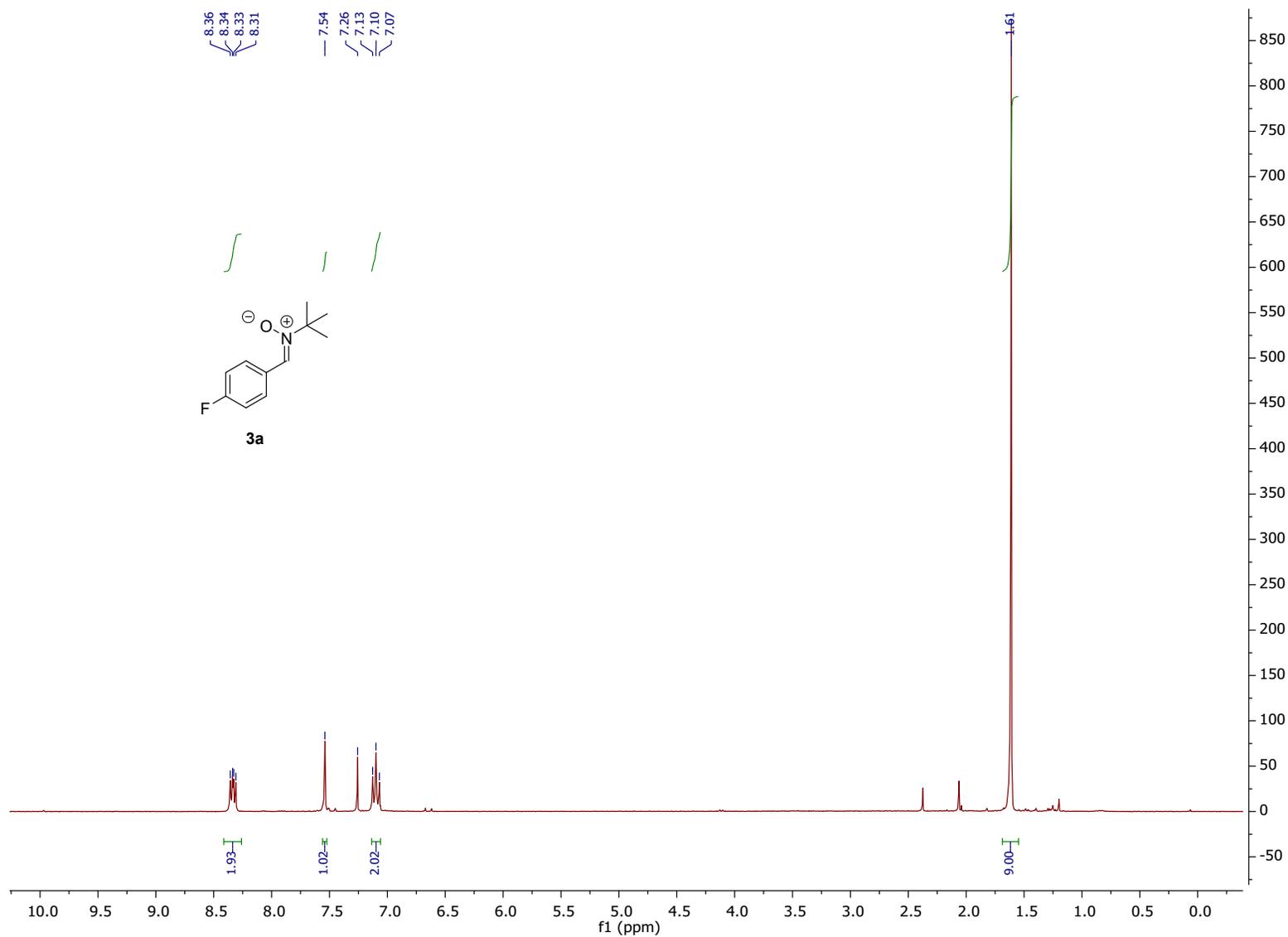


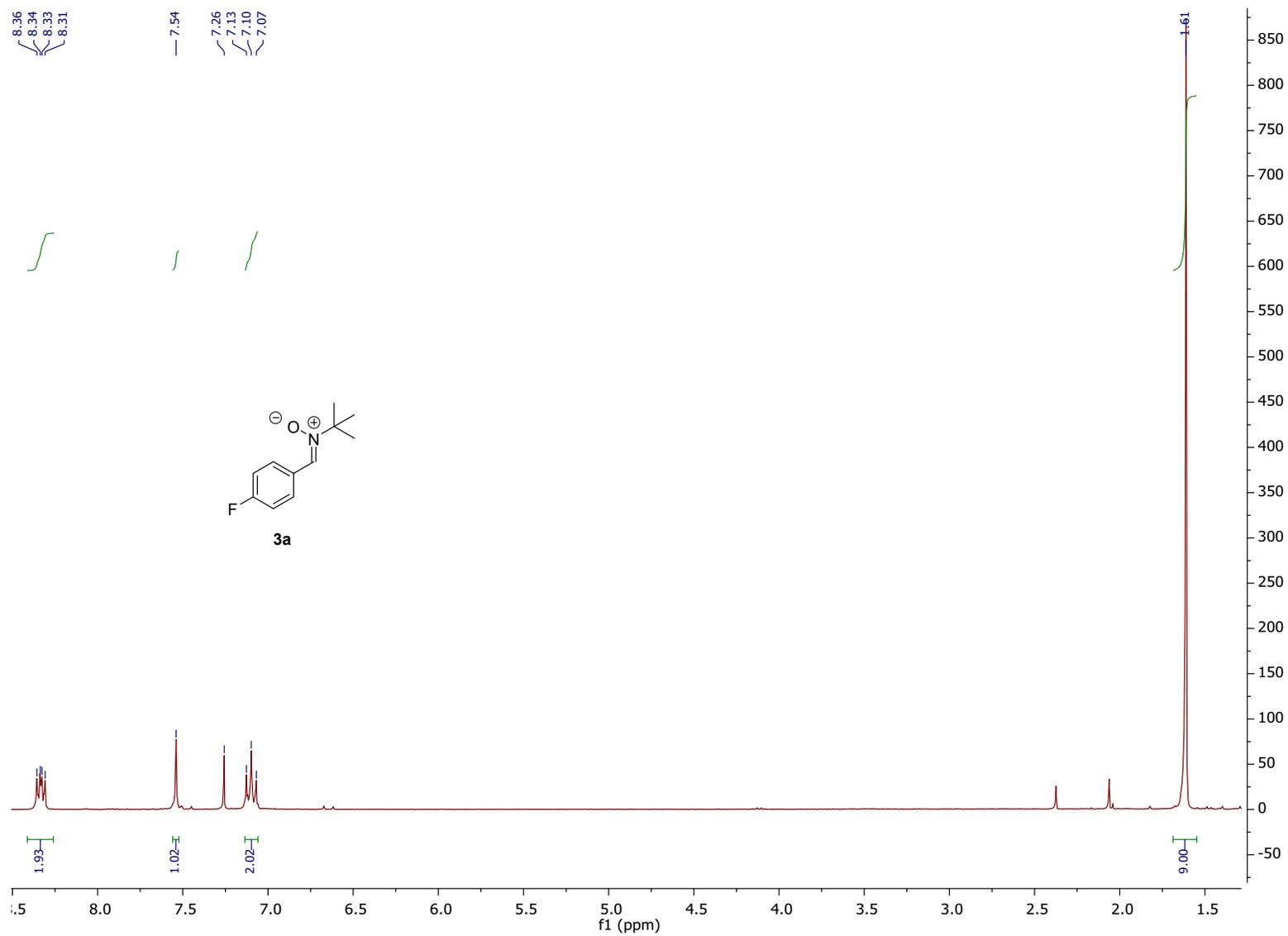


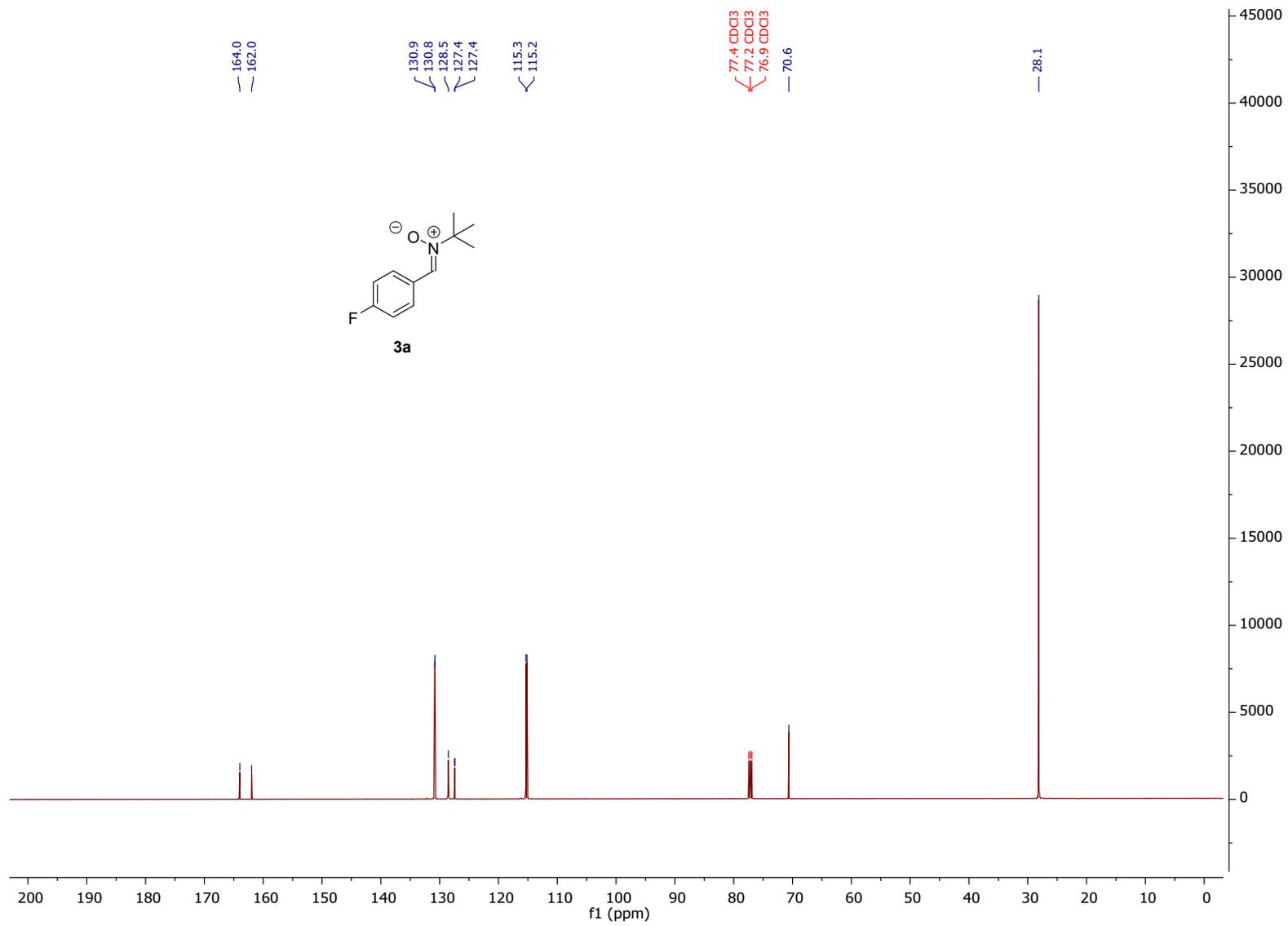


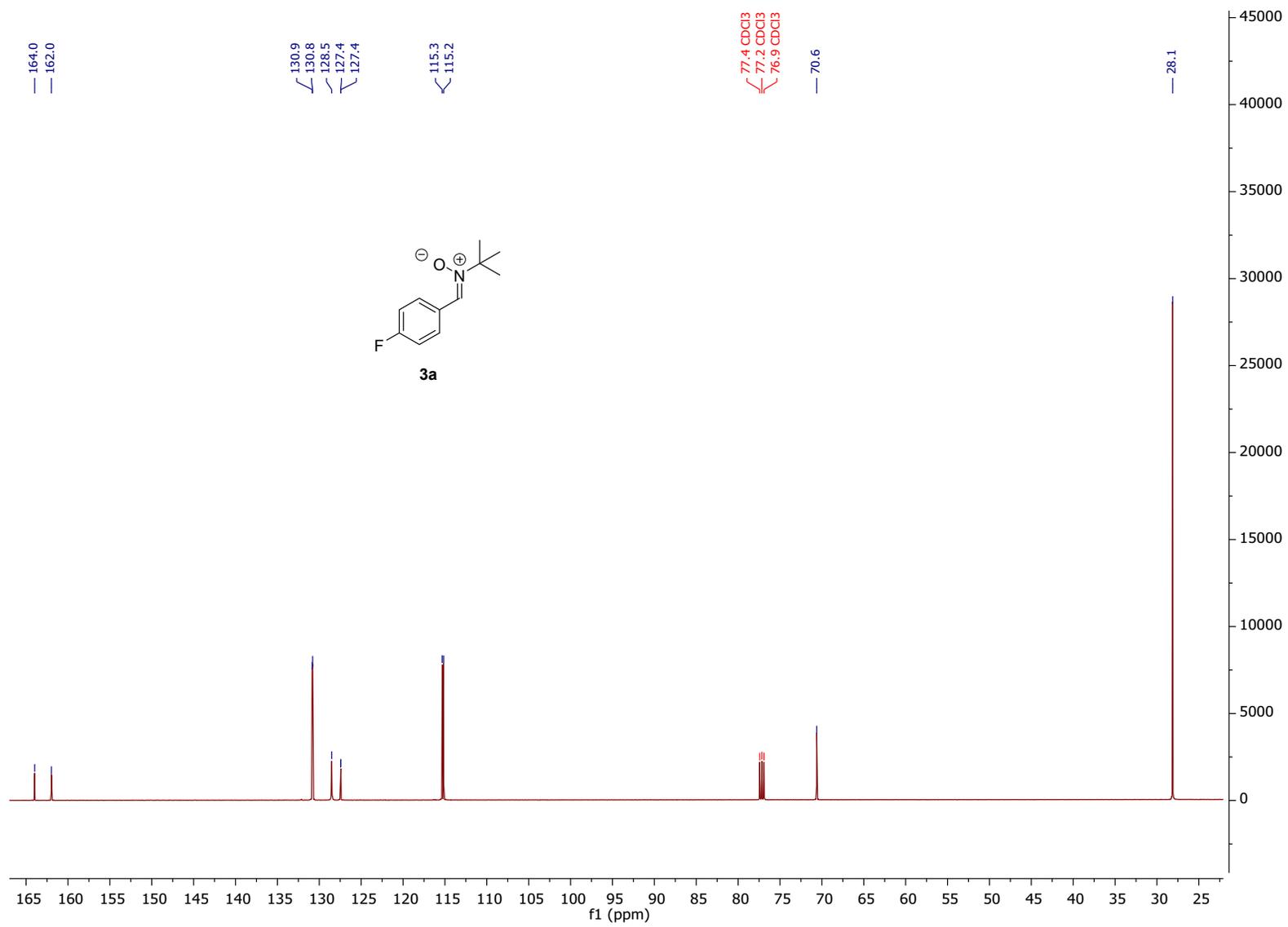


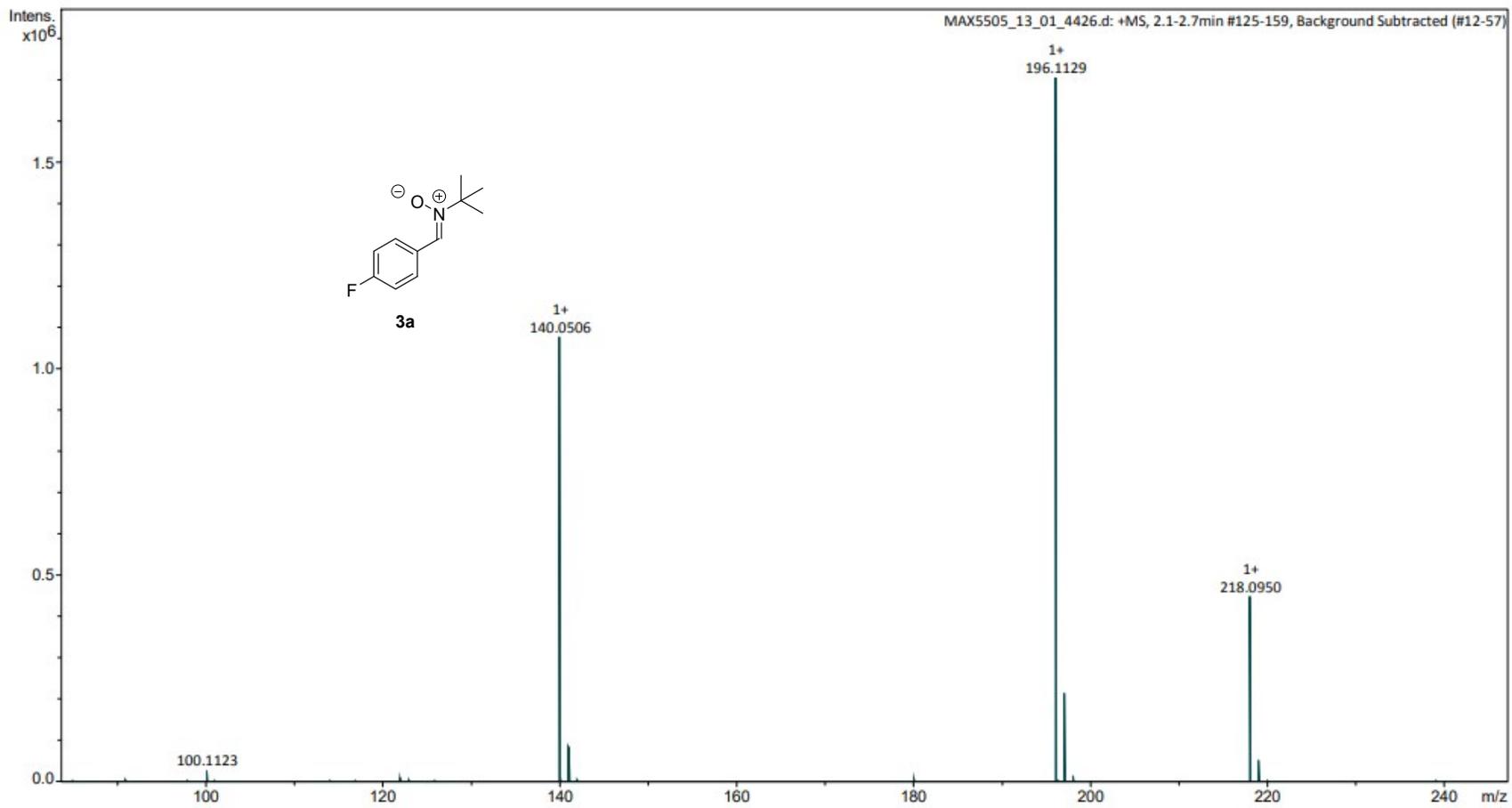
**(Z)-N-tert-butyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)methanimine oxide (3a)**



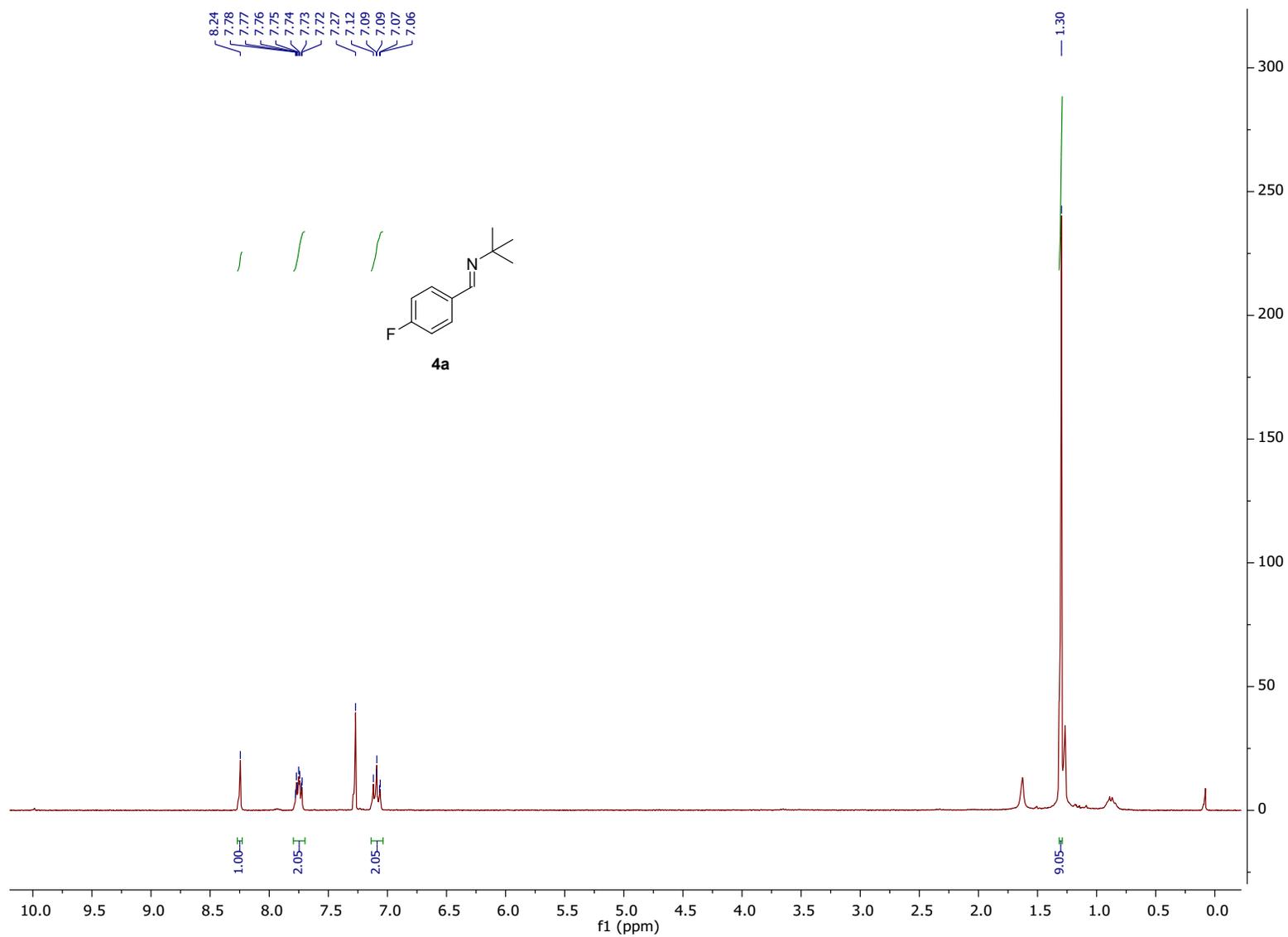


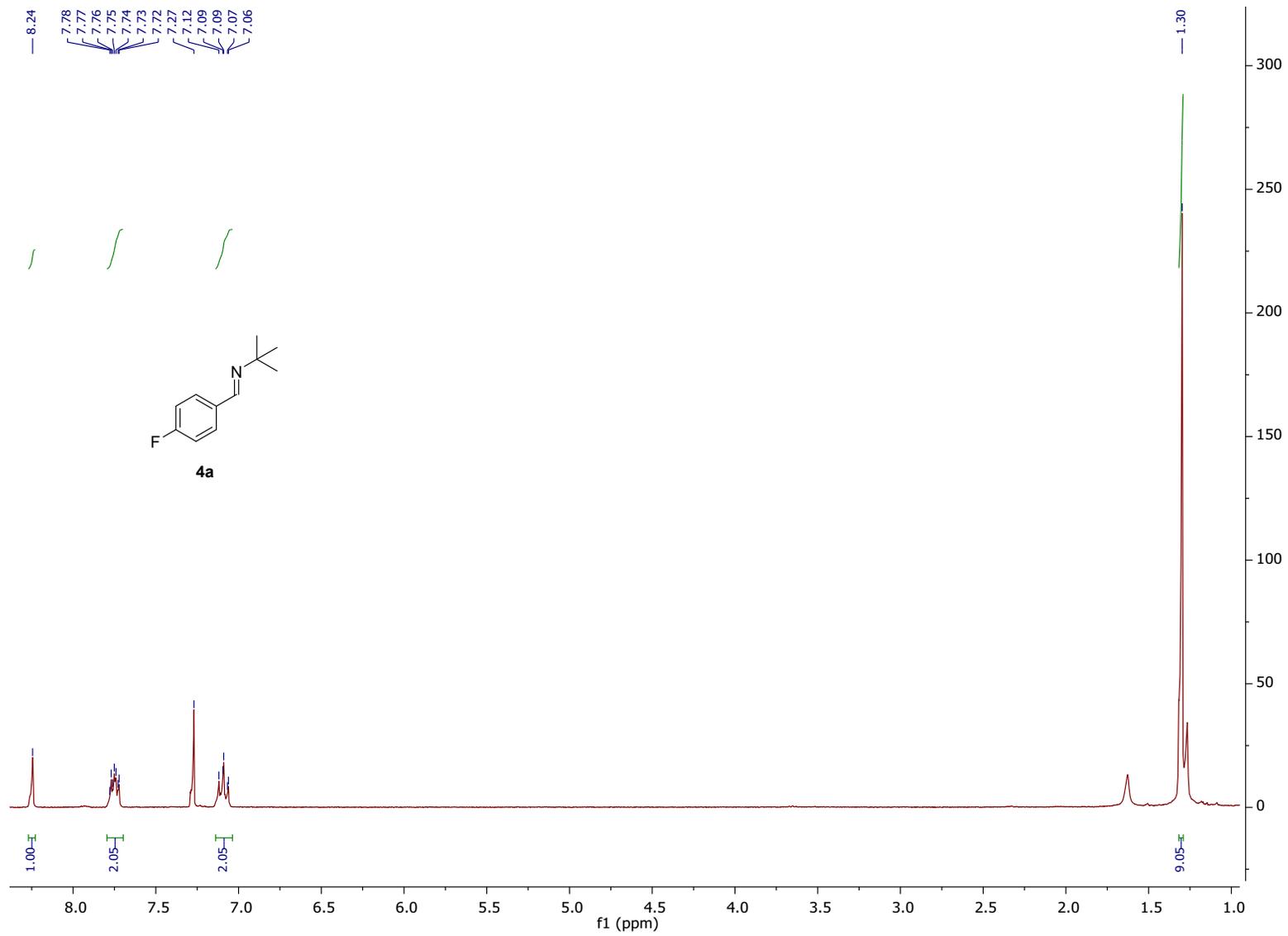




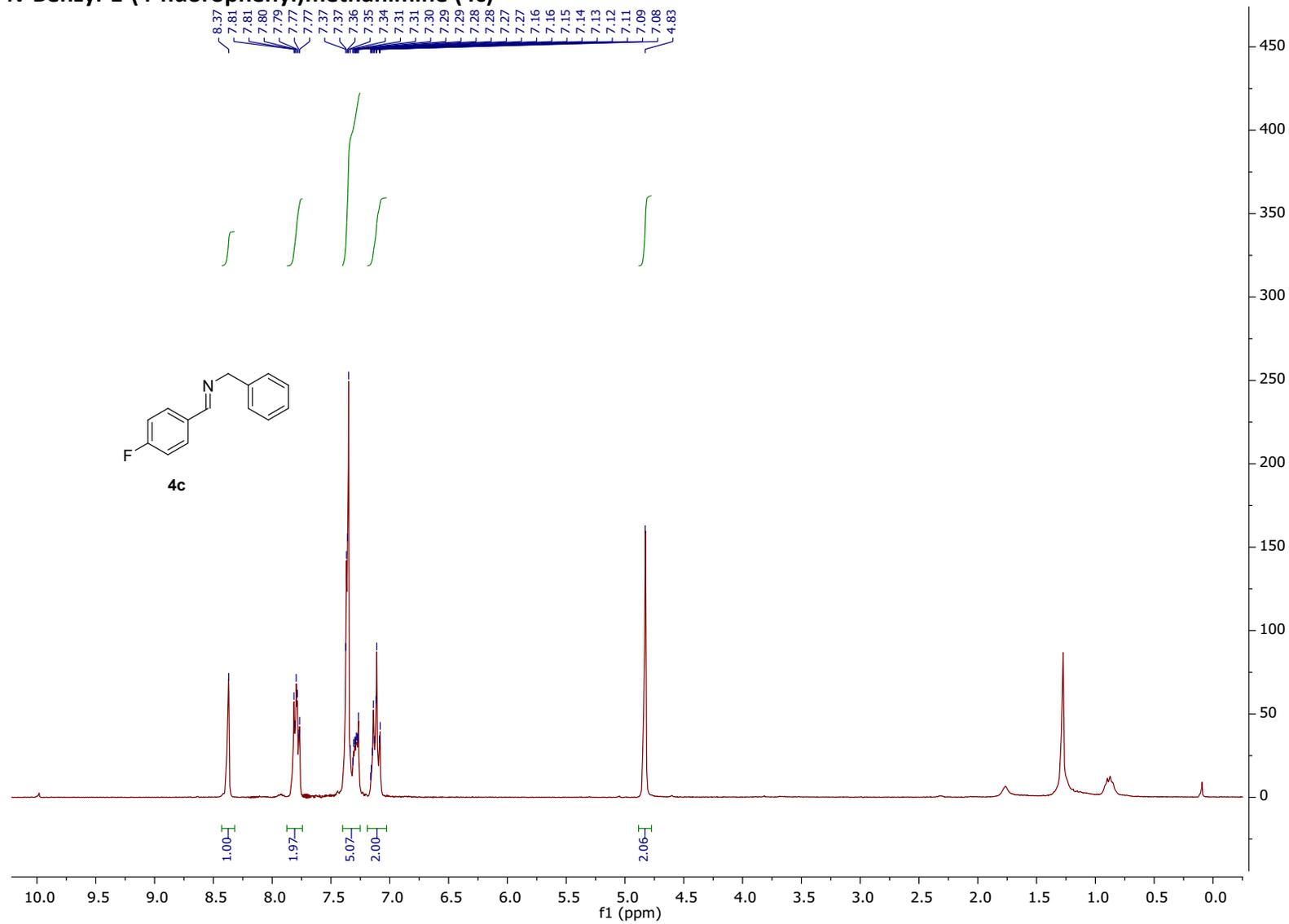


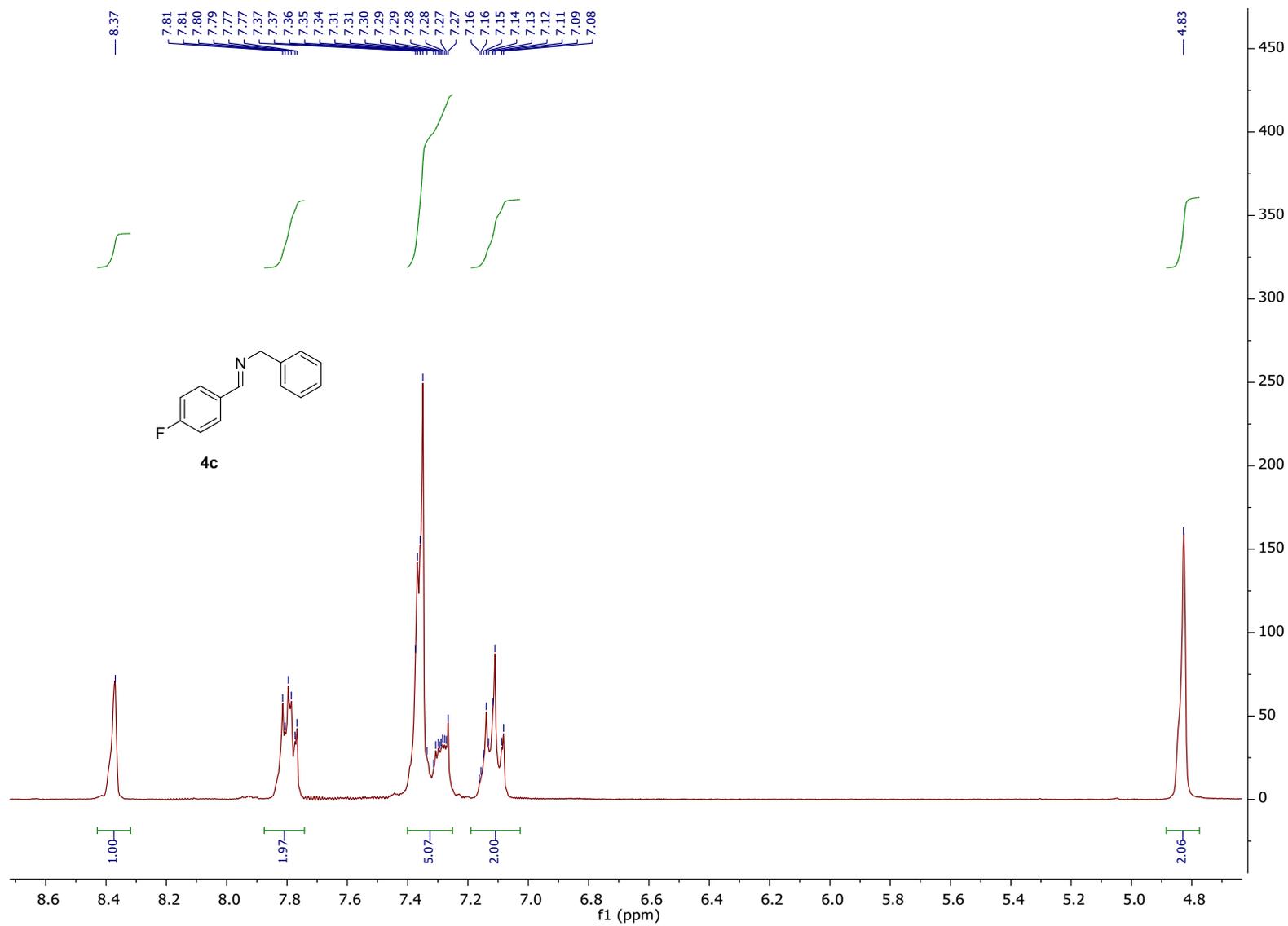
**(E)-N-tert-butyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)methanimine (4a)**

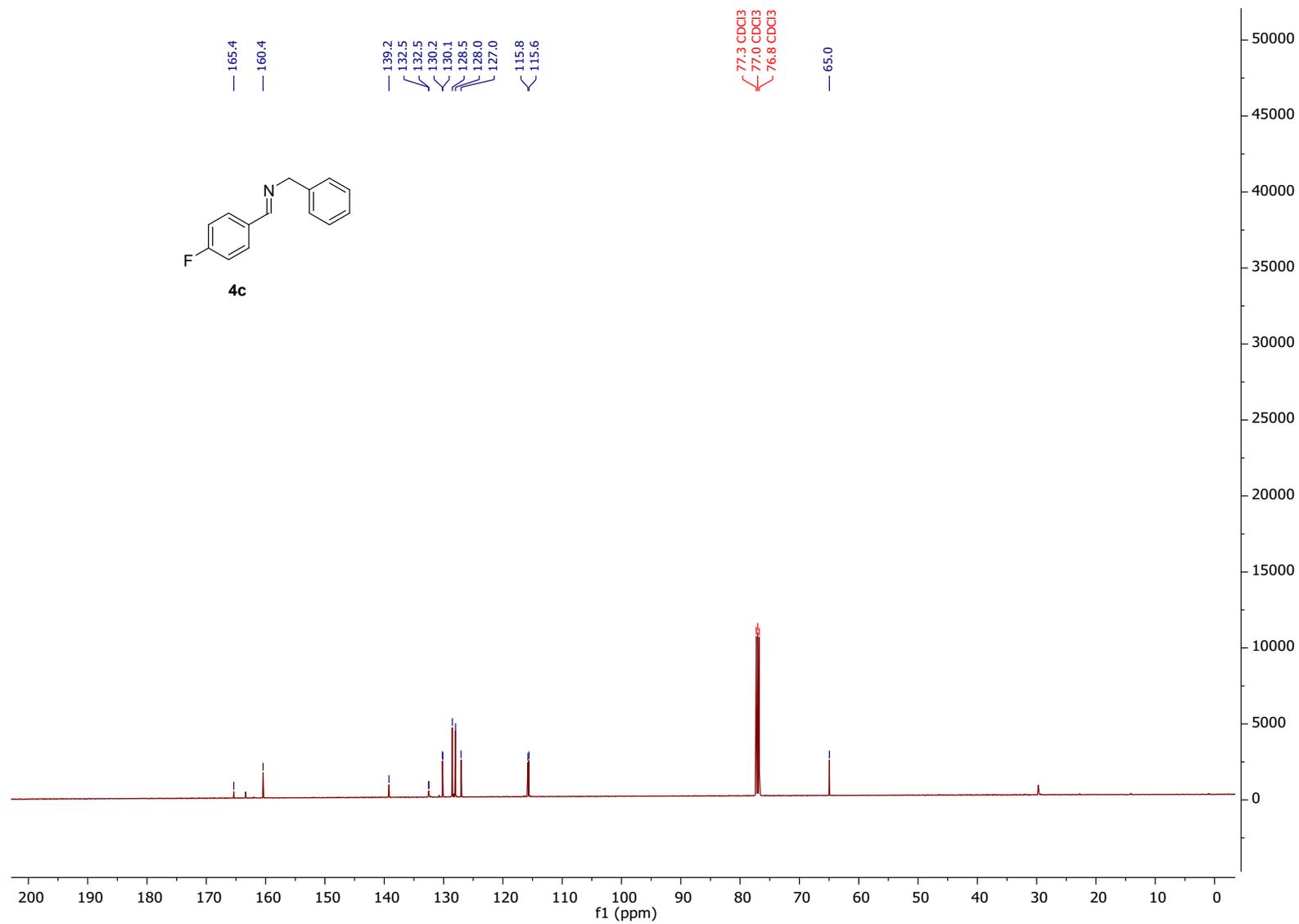


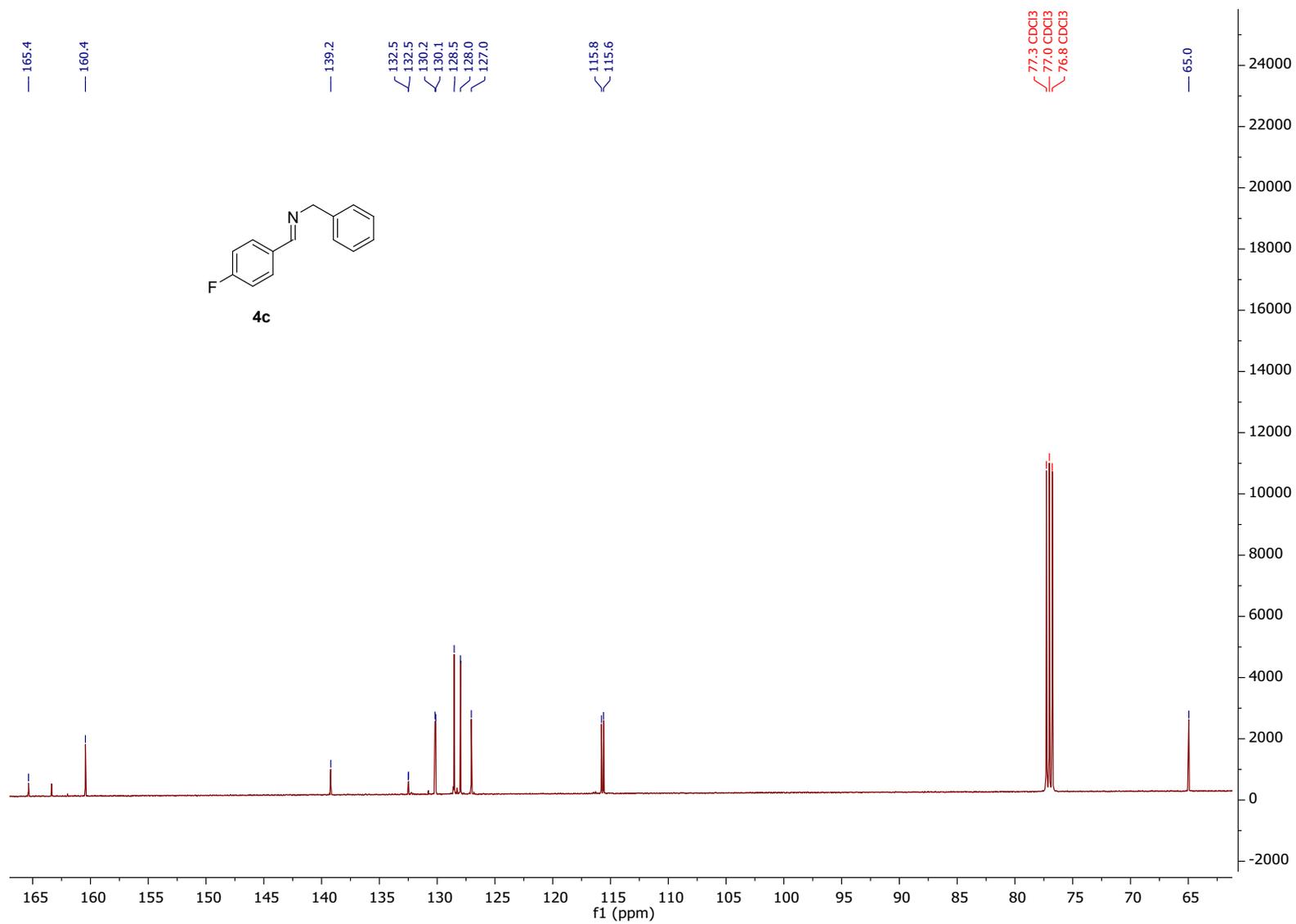


**(E)-N-Benzyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)methanimine (4c)**

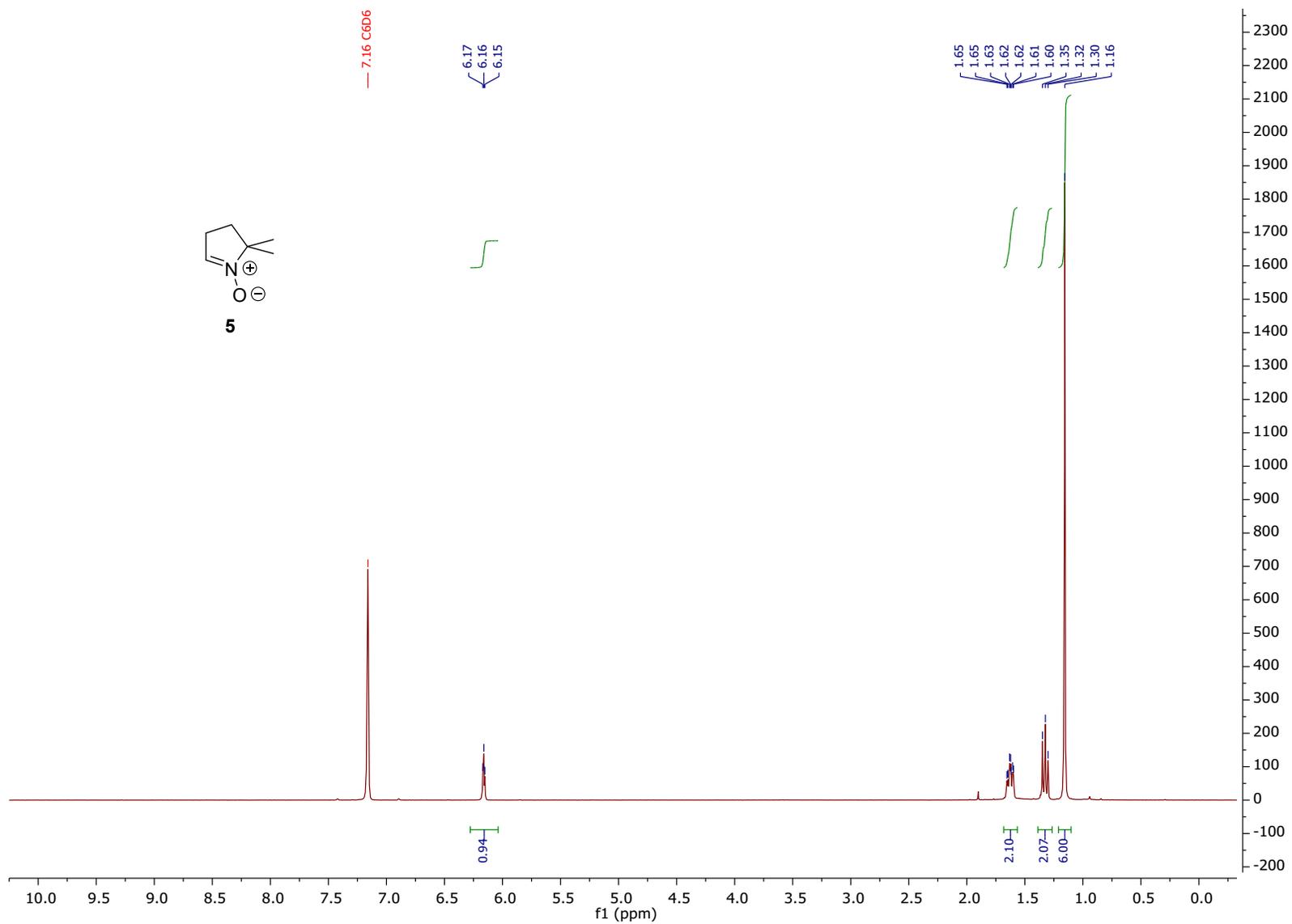


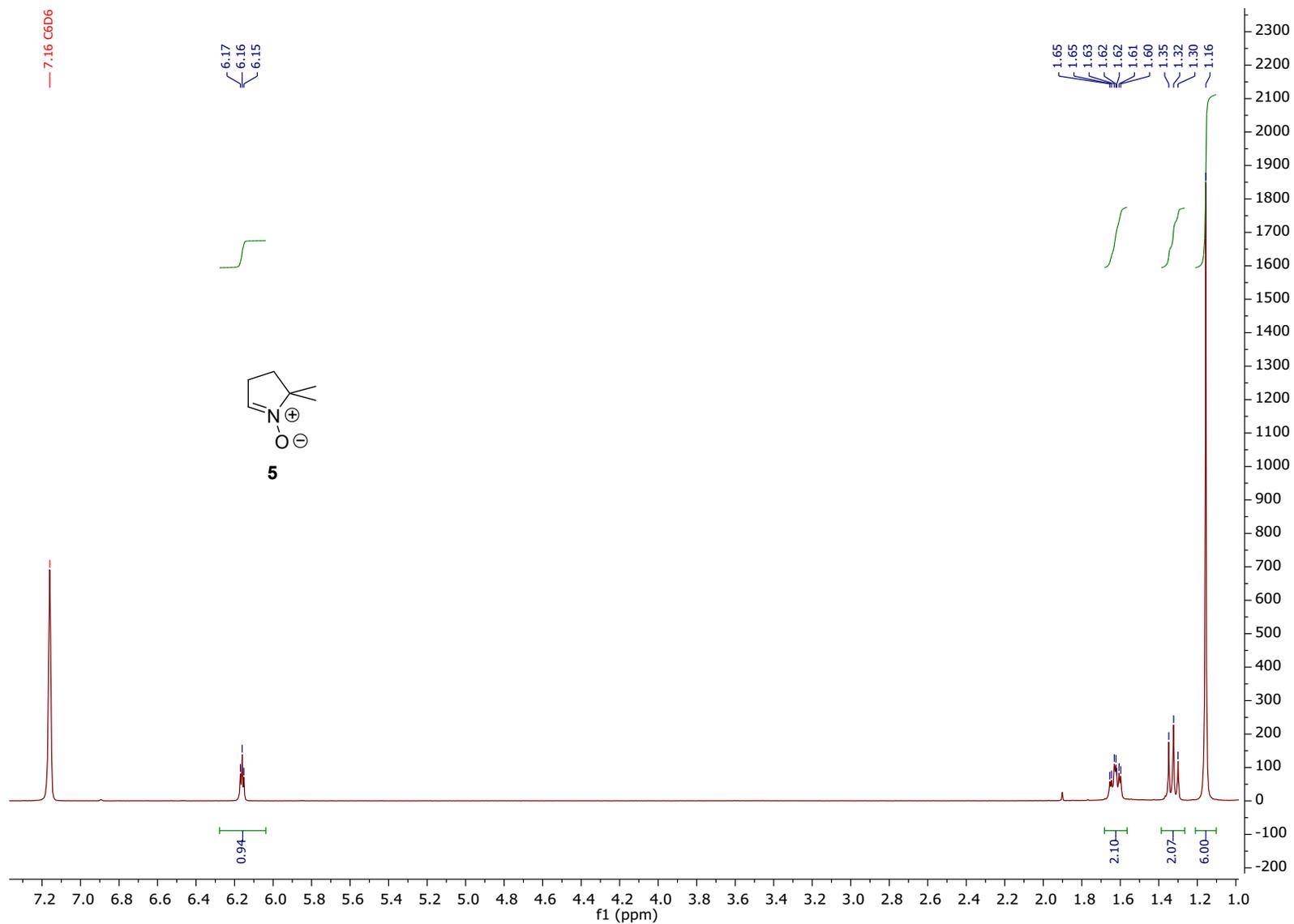




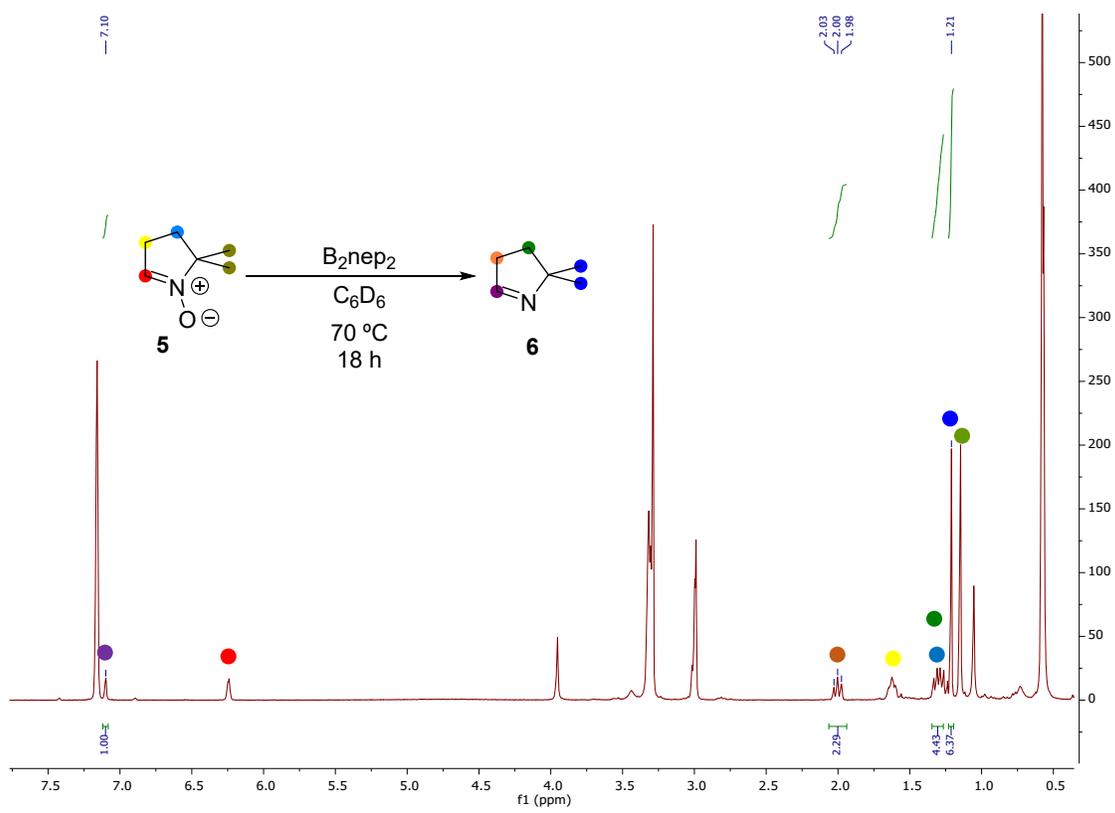


# NMR of cyclic nitron 5



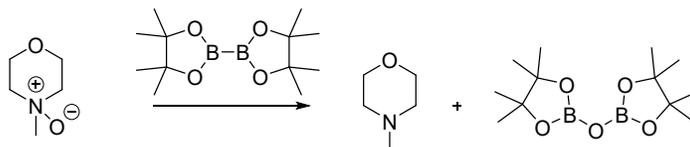


$^1\text{H}$  NMR of the crude of the reduction of the cyclic nitron **5** to imine **6** using  $\text{B}_2\text{nep}_2$  after 18 h



## Identification of RB-O-BR

PinB-O-Bpin and nepB-O-Bnep (**7**) were detected when apply the general procedure to reduce nitrones and the crude was analyzed. To be sure that our assignation was correct we did the three experiments (1-3) showed below (Schemes S2-S5) and detailed in the experimental part of the manuscript. To design these experiments, we were based on the publication that described the reduction of amine *N*-oxides using bis(pinacolato)diboron ( $B_2pin_2$ ) and proposed the formation of pinB-O-Bpin (Scheme S1).<sup>1</sup>



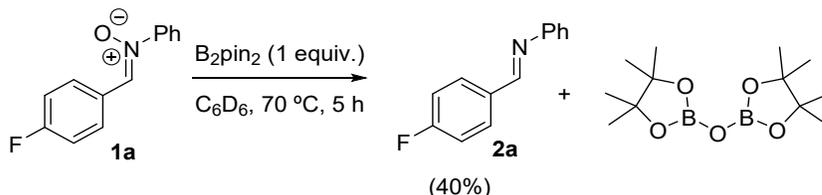
J. Org. Chem., 2011, 76, 7842.

Scheme S1. Reduction of 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide using bis(pinacolato)diboron.<sup>1</sup>

*Description of the experiments:*

### Reduction of nitrone **1a** using bis(pinacolato)diboron (Experiment 1)

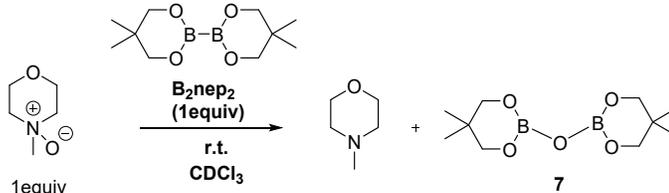
The reaction of the nitrone **1a** using  $B_2pin_2$  allowed us to demonstrate that pinB-O-Bpin is also formed in the reduction of nitrones (Scheme S2). Although conversion was not complete, pinB-O-Bpin was unequivocally identified by  $^1H$ ,  $^{13}C$  and  $^{11}B$  NMR (see below).



Scheme S2. Reduction of nitrone **1a** using bis(pinacolato)diboron

### Reduction of 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide using $B_2nep_2$ (Experiment 2)

The reaction of 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide using  $B_2nep_2$  to unequivocally identify nepB-O-Bnep **7** (Scheme S3) by  $^1H$  and  $^{13}C$  NMR as well as mass spectrometry (see below).

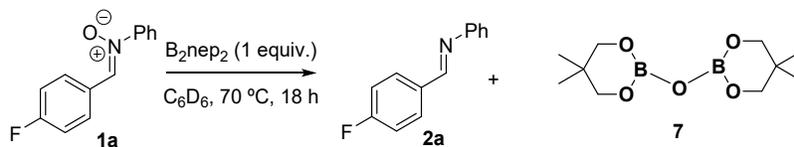


Scheme S3. Reduction of 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide using  $B_2nep_2$

<sup>1</sup> H. P. Kokatla, P. F. Thomson, S. Bae, S. V. R. Doddi and M. K. Lakshman, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **76**, 7842 (reference 9 in the manuscript).

### Reduction of nitron 1a using B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> (Experiment 3)

Finally, we treated nitron 1a with B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> and analyzed the crude by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR where we could also identify nepB-O-Bnep (7) (Scheme S4).

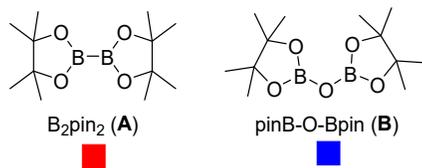
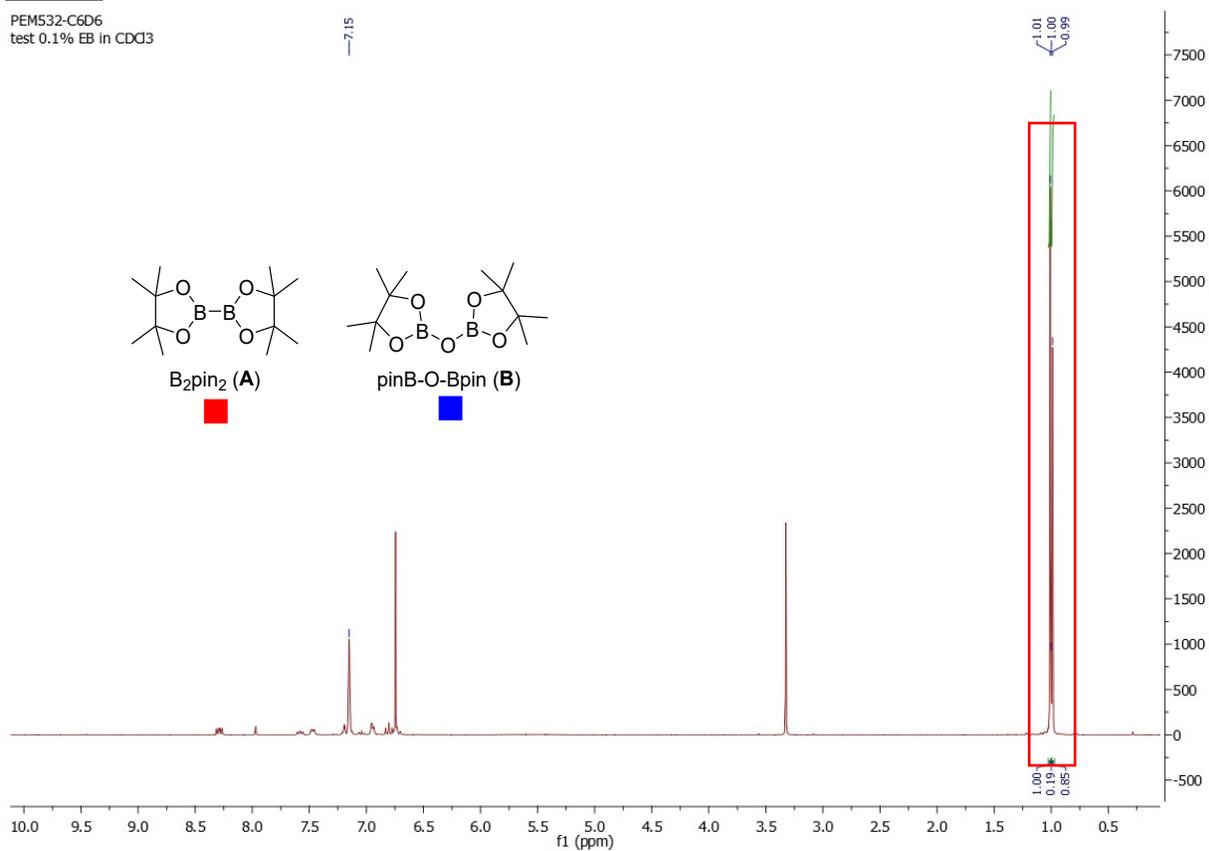


Scheme S4. Reduction of nitron 1a using B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub>

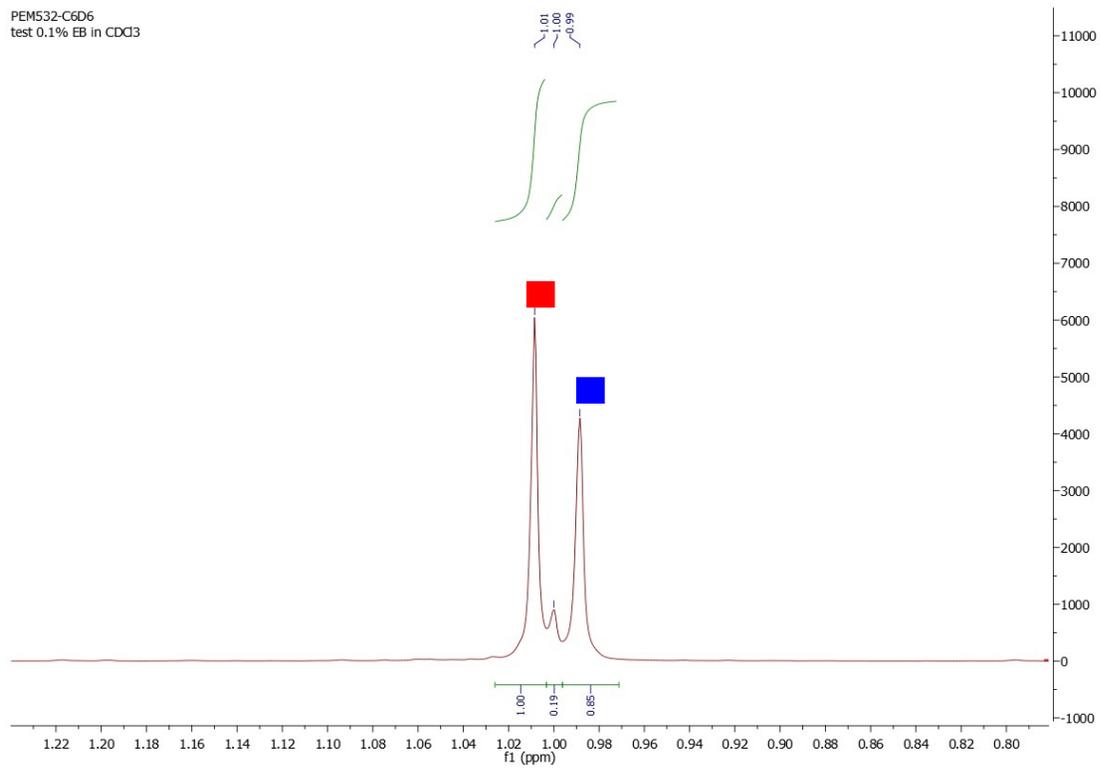
### Spectra of the reduction of nitron 1a using bis(pinacolato)diboron (Experiment 1)

#### <sup>1</sup>H-NMR

PEM532-C6D6  
test 0.1% EB in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

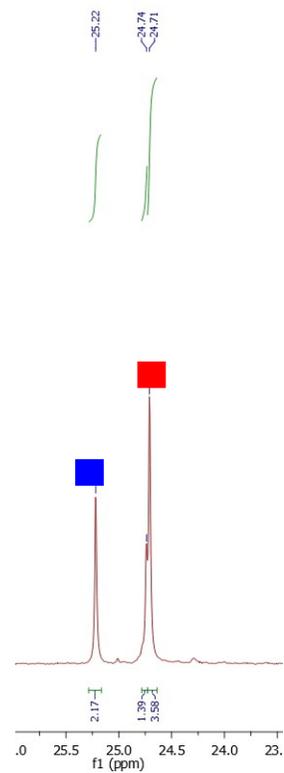
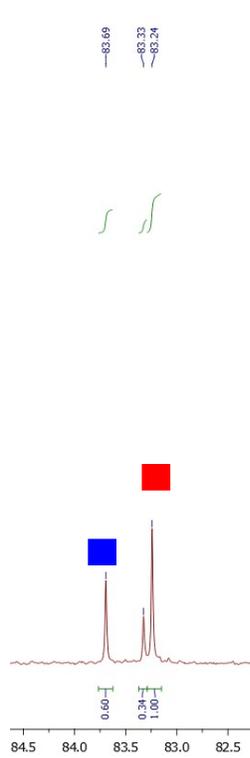
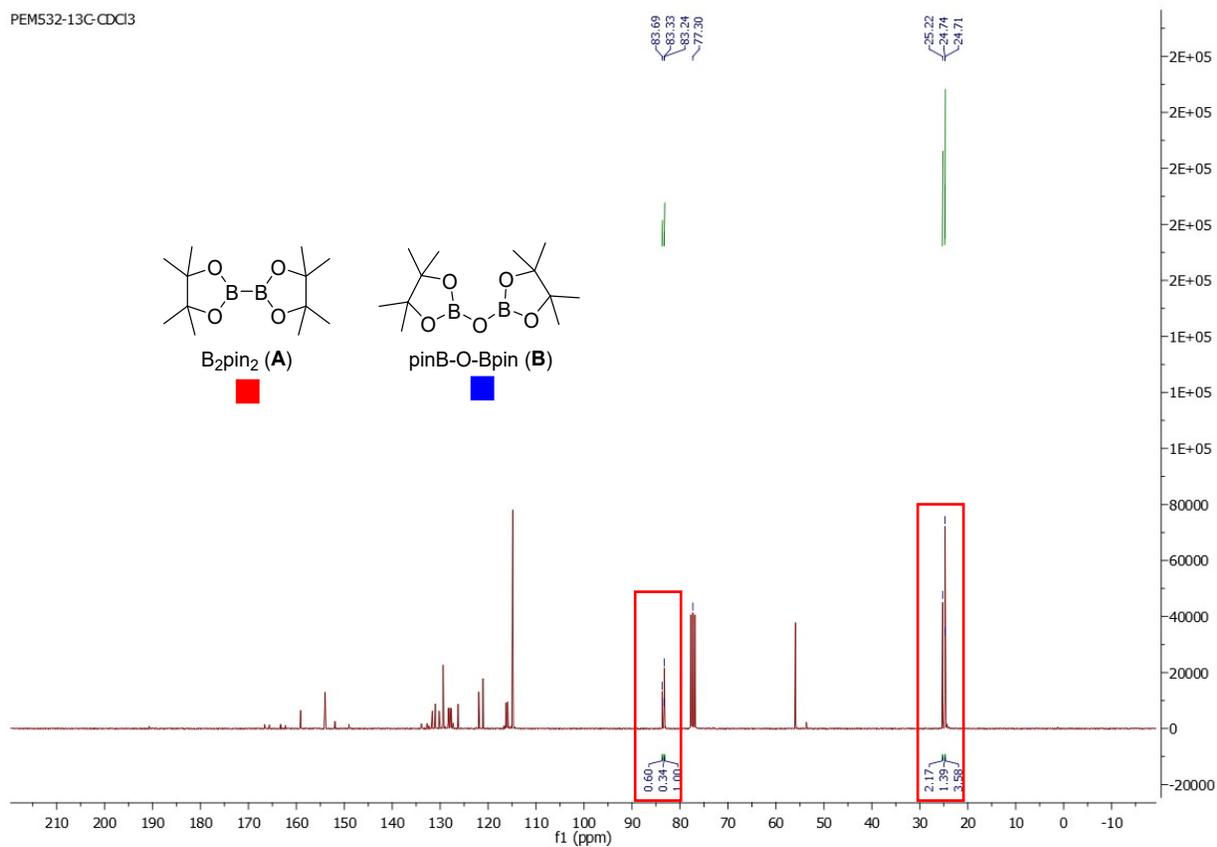


PEM532-C6D6  
test 0.1% EB in CDCl3



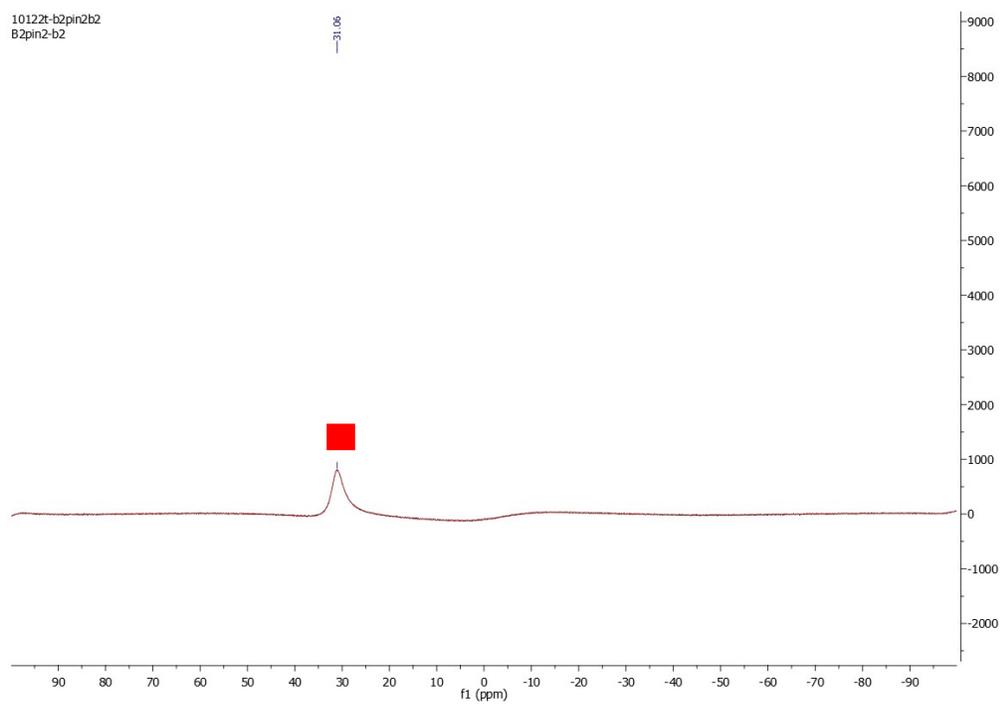
# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR

PEM532-13C-CDCl3

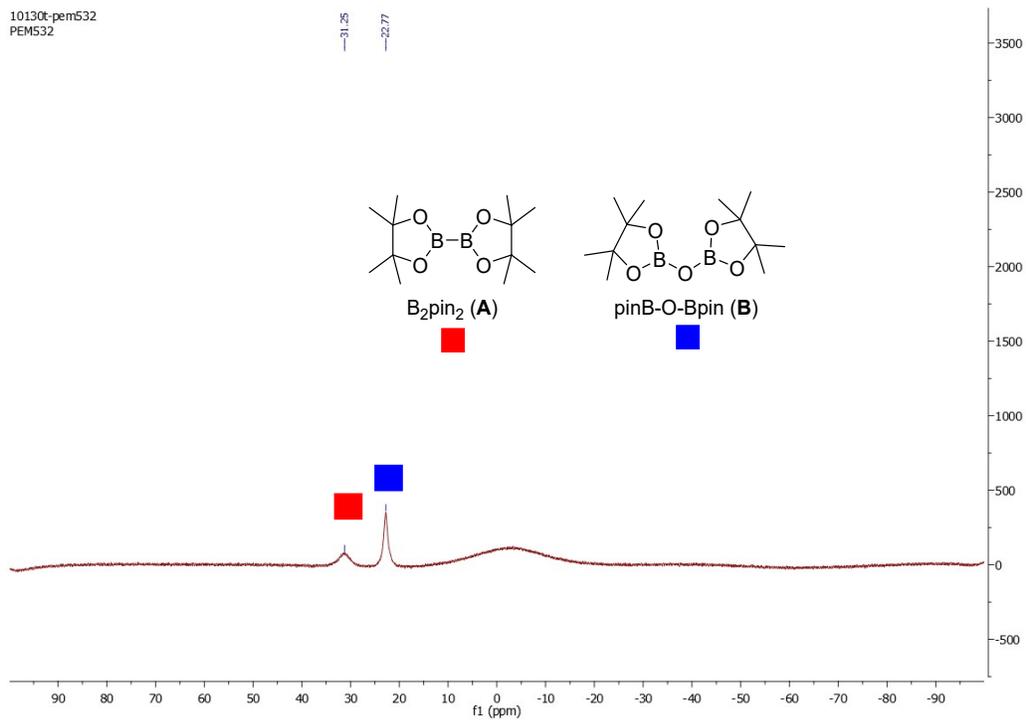


# <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)

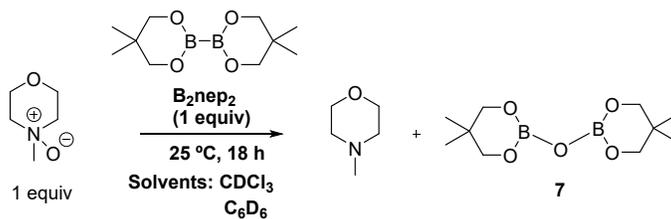
10122t-b2pin2b2  
B2pin2-b2



10130t-pem532  
PEM532



## Spectra of the reaction of 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide and B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> (Experiment 2)

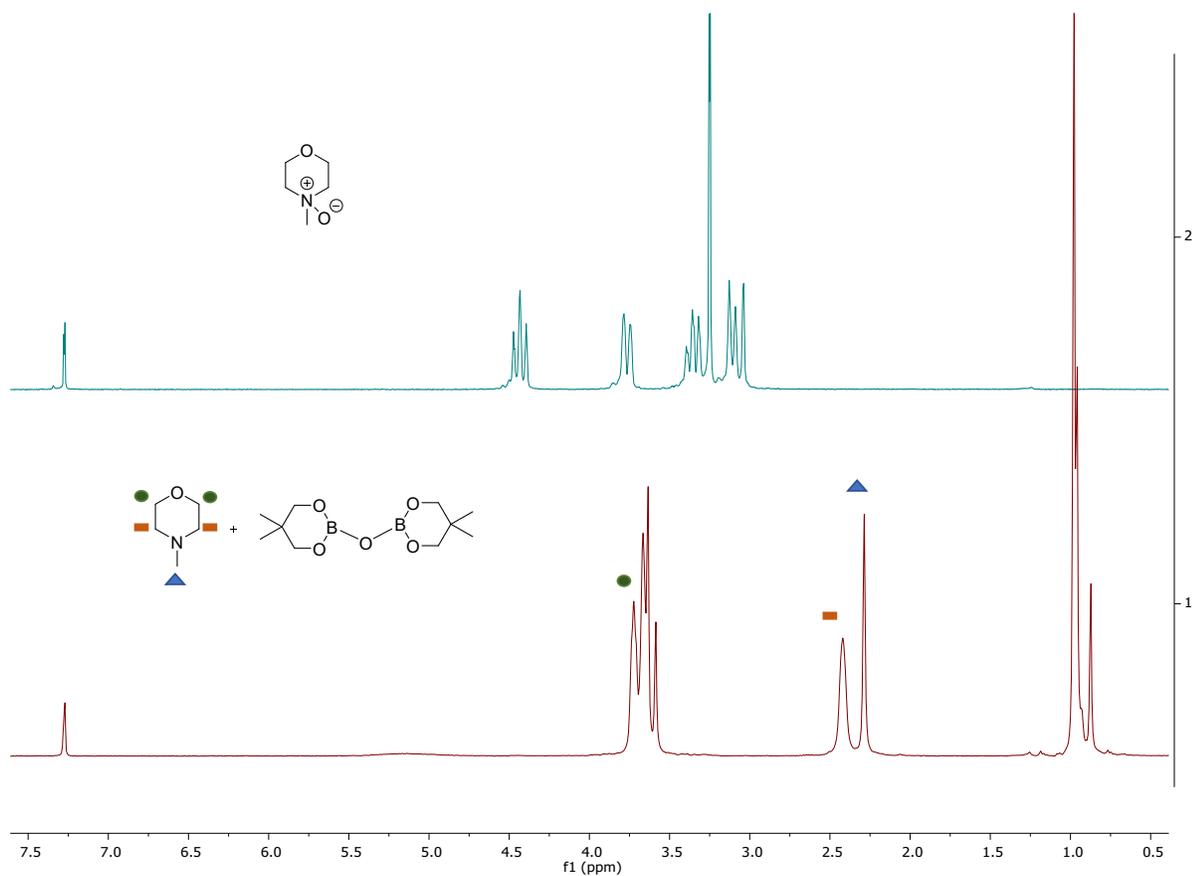


Scheme S3. Reduction of 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide using B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub>

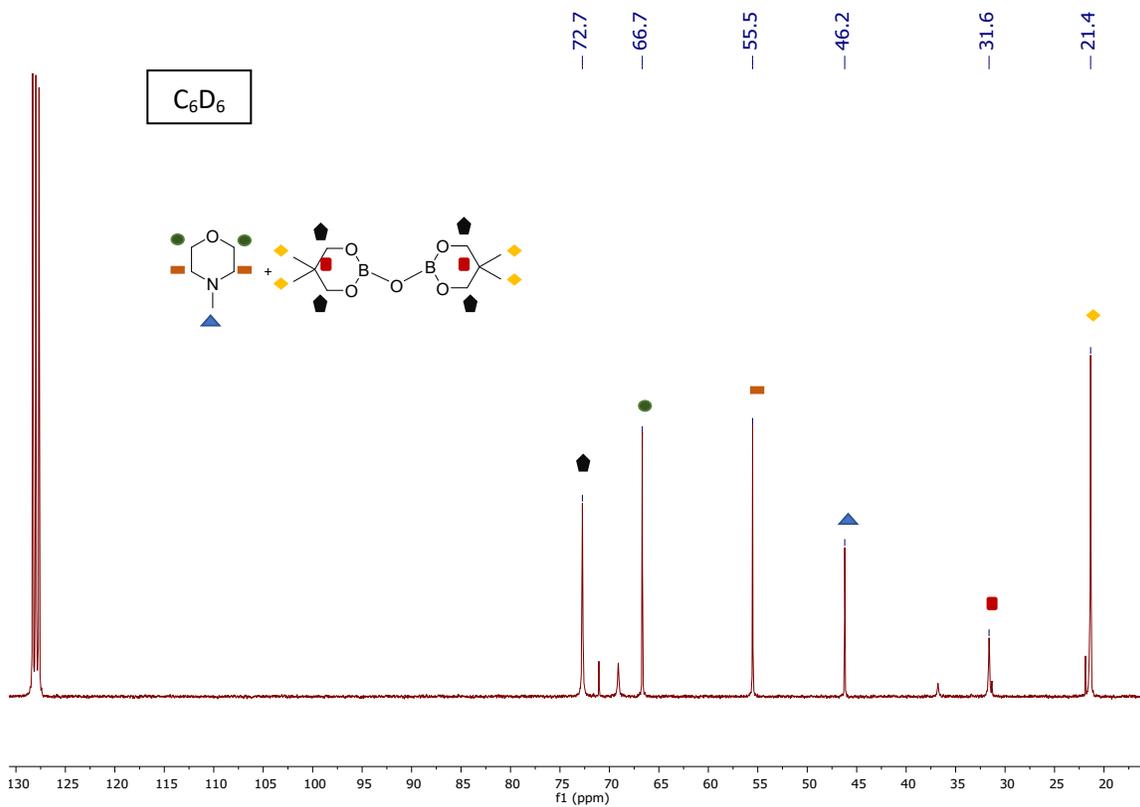
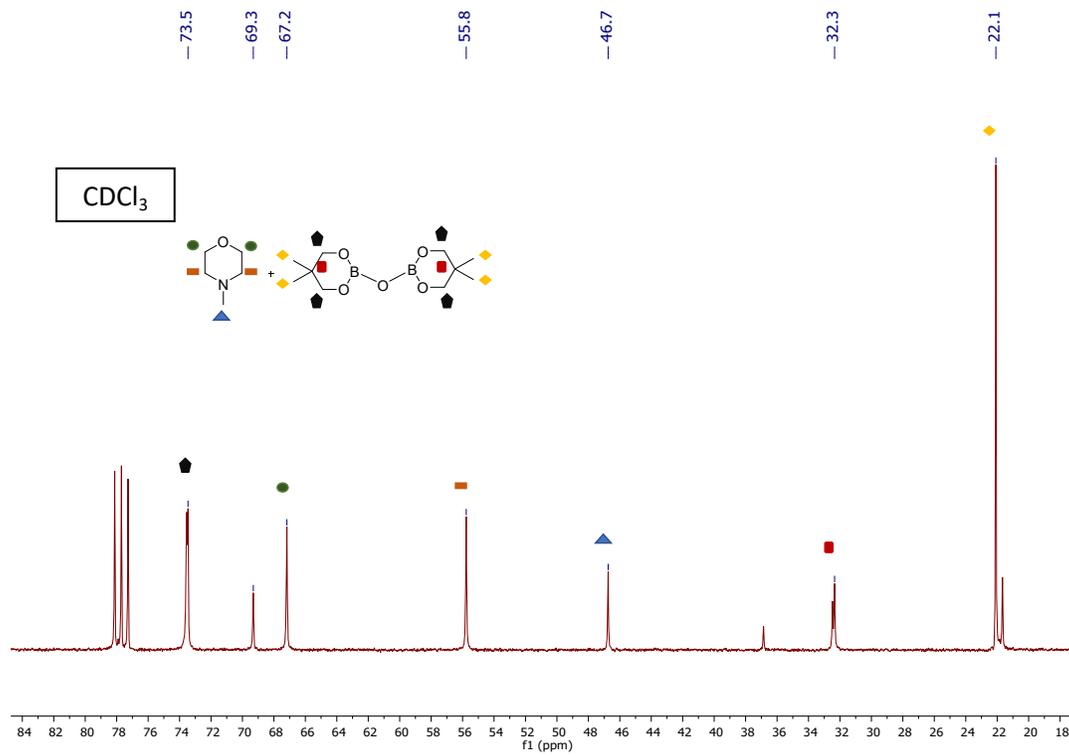
The reaction was performed in both CDCl<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>.

### <sup>1</sup>H-NMR

CDCl<sub>3</sub>



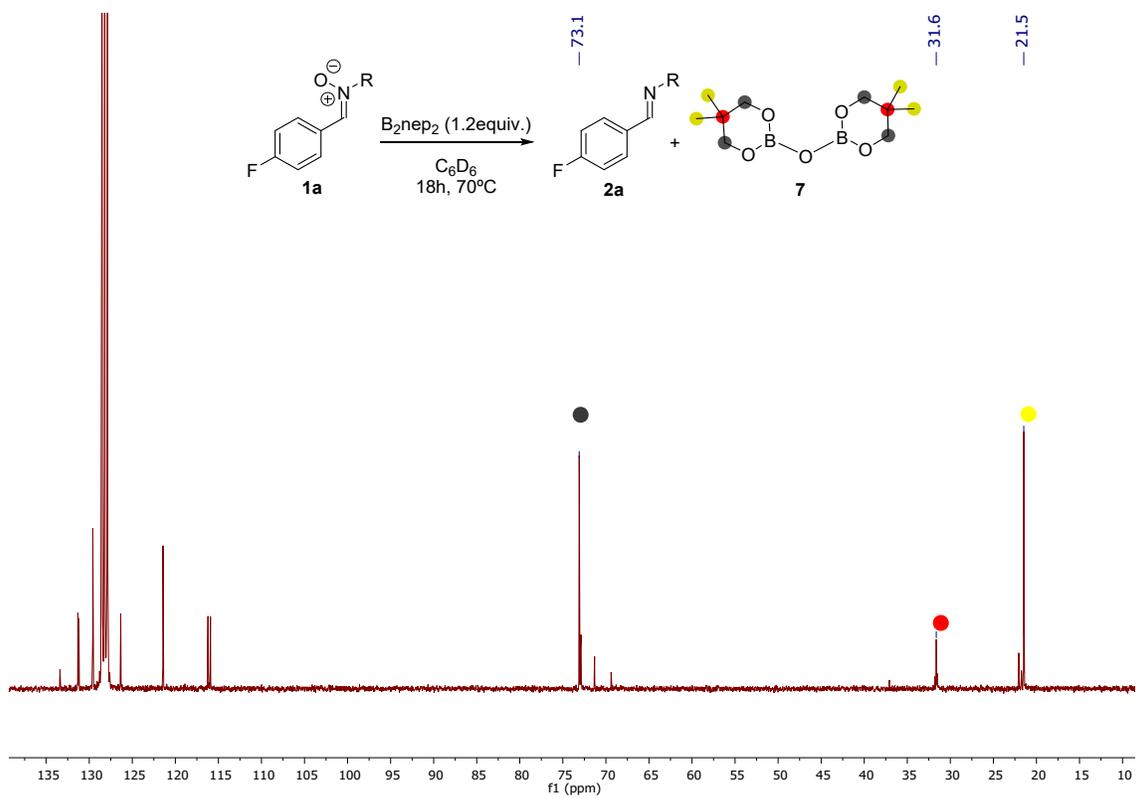
# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR





### Spectra of the reduction of nitron 1a using B<sub>2</sub>nep<sub>2</sub> (Experiment 3)

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)



The following figure show the evolution of  $B_2nep_2$  into nepB-Bnep (**7**) in the reduction of nitron **1a** followed by  $^1H$ NMR over time.

