ESI for

Copper-catalyzed protodeboronation of arylboronic acids in aqueous media

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Materials and Methods

All arylboronic acids and metal catalysts were used as received (Alfa Aesar, Avocado). Other reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. All reagents were weighed and handled in air at room temperature. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Brucker Advance II 400 spectrometer using TMS as internal standard. GC analysis was performed on Agilent GC-7890A with biphenyl as internal standard. The isolated yield of product were obtained by short chromatography on a silica gel (200–300 mesh) column using petroleum ether (60–90 °C), unless otherwise noted.

Typical procedure for protodeboronation of arylboronic acids

A mixture of arylboronic acid (0.2 mmol), $CuSO_4·5H_2O$ (1 mol%), (*i*-Pr)₂NH (0.2 mmol) and EtOH/H₂O (0.5 mL/0.5 mL) was stirred at 80 °C in air for 1.5 h. The

mixture was added to brine (2 mL) and extracted two times with ethyl acetate (2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and the yield of protodeboronation product was determined by GC analysis with biphenyl as internal standard.

Typical procedure for protodeboronation of polycyclic aromatic boronic acids

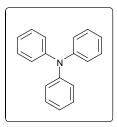
A mixture of arylboronic acid (0.2 mmol), CuSO₄·5H₂O (1 mol%), (*i*-Pr)₂NH (0.2 mmol) and EtOH/H₂O (0.5 mL/0.5 mL) was stirred at 80 °C in air for 1.5 h. The mixture was added to brine (2 mL) and extracted two times with ethyl acetate (2×2 mL). The solvent was concentrated under vacuum, and the product was isolated by short-column chromatography on silica gel (200–300 mesh).

Control Experiments

Protodeboronation of 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid performed in oxygen for example:

A mixture of 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (0.2 mmol), $CuSO_4·5H_2O$ (1 mol%), (*i*-Pr)₂NH (0.2 mmol) and EtOH/H₂O (0.5 mL/0.5 mL) at 80 °C for 1.5 h with a balloon full of oxygen. The mixture was added to brine (10 mL) and extracted two times with ethyl acetate (2 × 2 mL), the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the product was isolated by short column chromatography.

Characterization Data

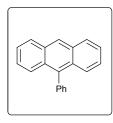


Triphenylamine¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 7.23 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 5H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 6H), 7.00 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

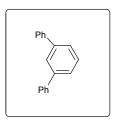
9-phenyl-9H-carbazole²

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 8.15 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.66 – 7.53 (m, 4H), 7.51 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 2H).



9-phenylanthracene³

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (dt, J = 13.8, 7.0 Hz, 3H), 7.49 – 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 2H).



1,3-Diphenylbenzene⁴

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 7.58 (dd, J = 6.7, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54 – 7.42 (m, 5H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H).

Reference

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