

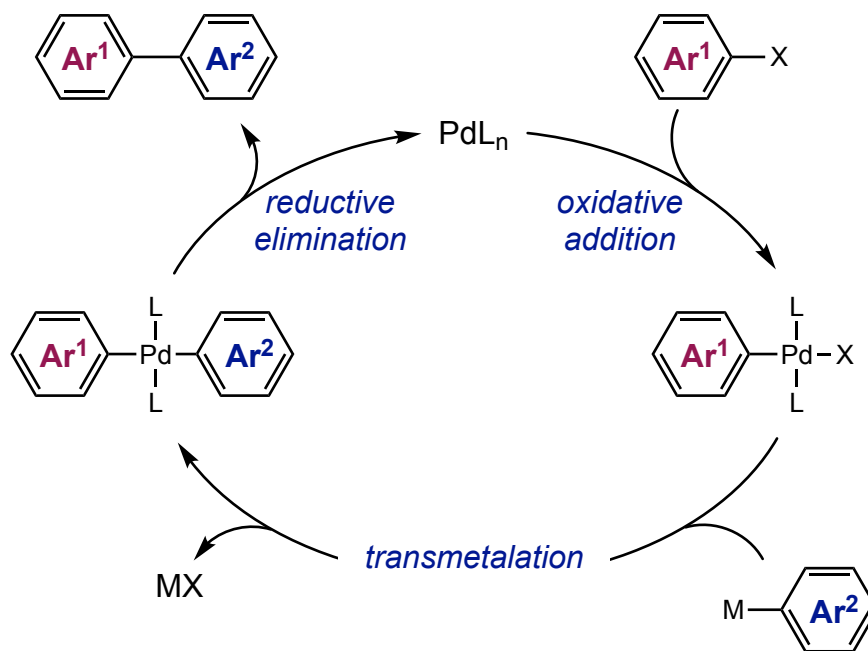
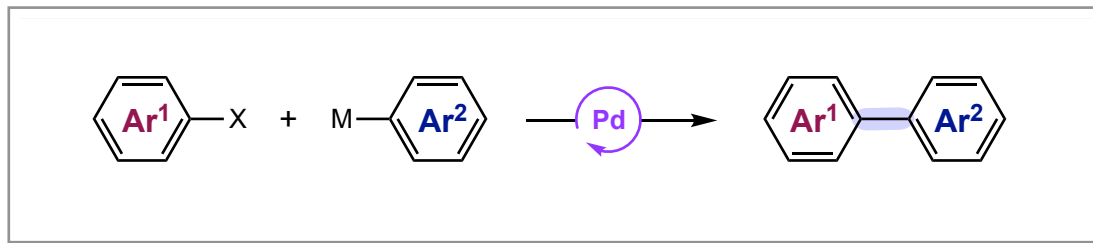
Transmetalation of Boron reagents

Boran Lee

Topical Seminar

02/15/2022

General mechanism of Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling

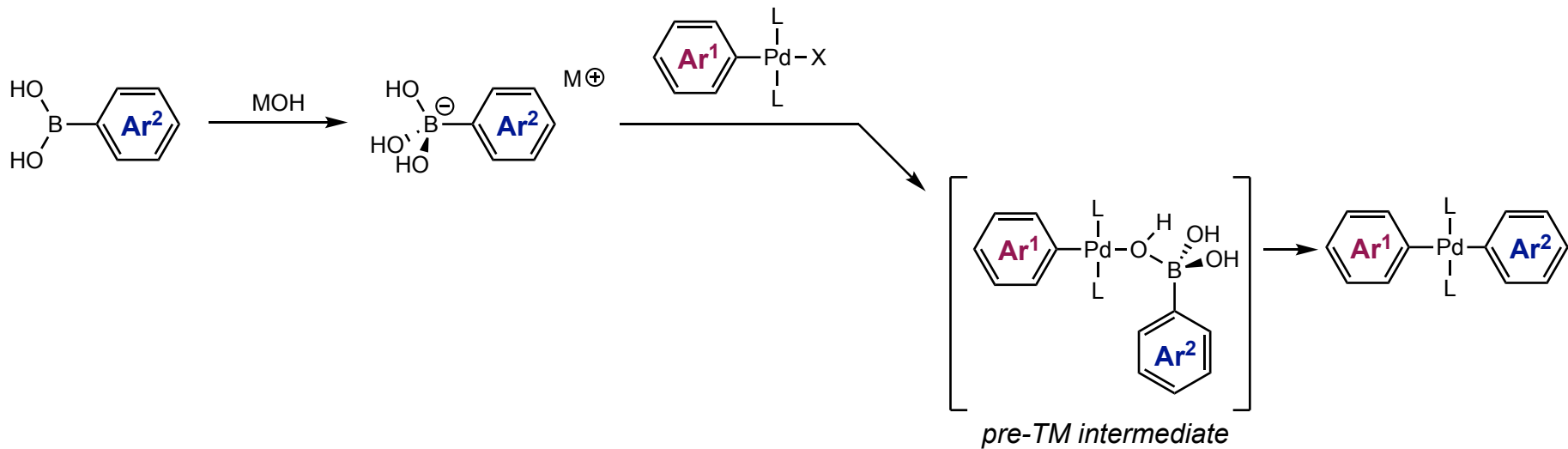


■ Less is known about TM step

■ Transmetalation in Suzuki-Miyaura coupling?

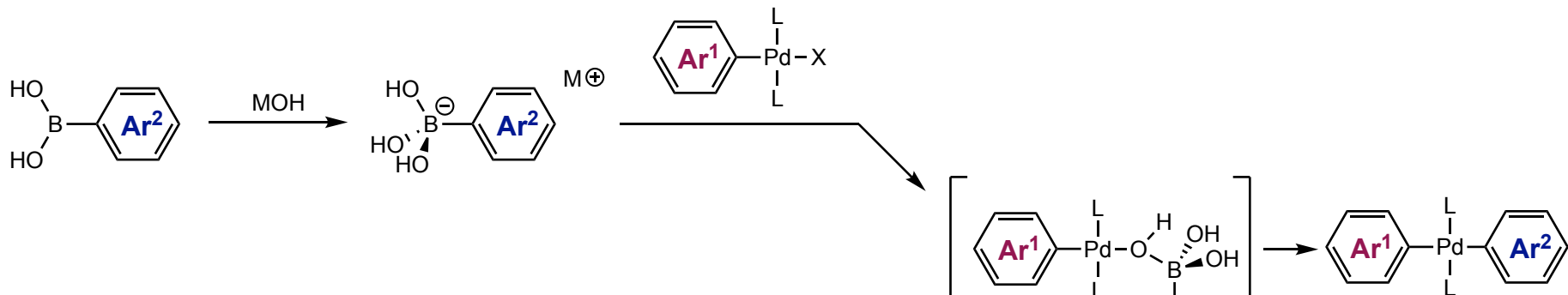
Transmetalation pathways in SMC

■ Path A: "Boronate" pathway

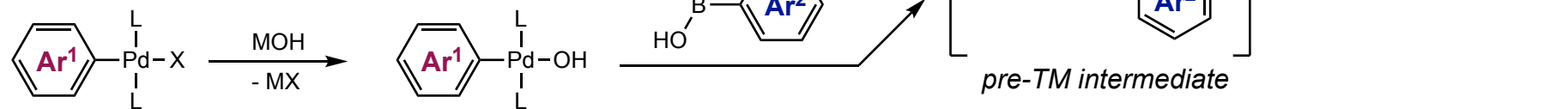


Transmetalation pathways in SMC

■ Path A: "Boronate" pathway

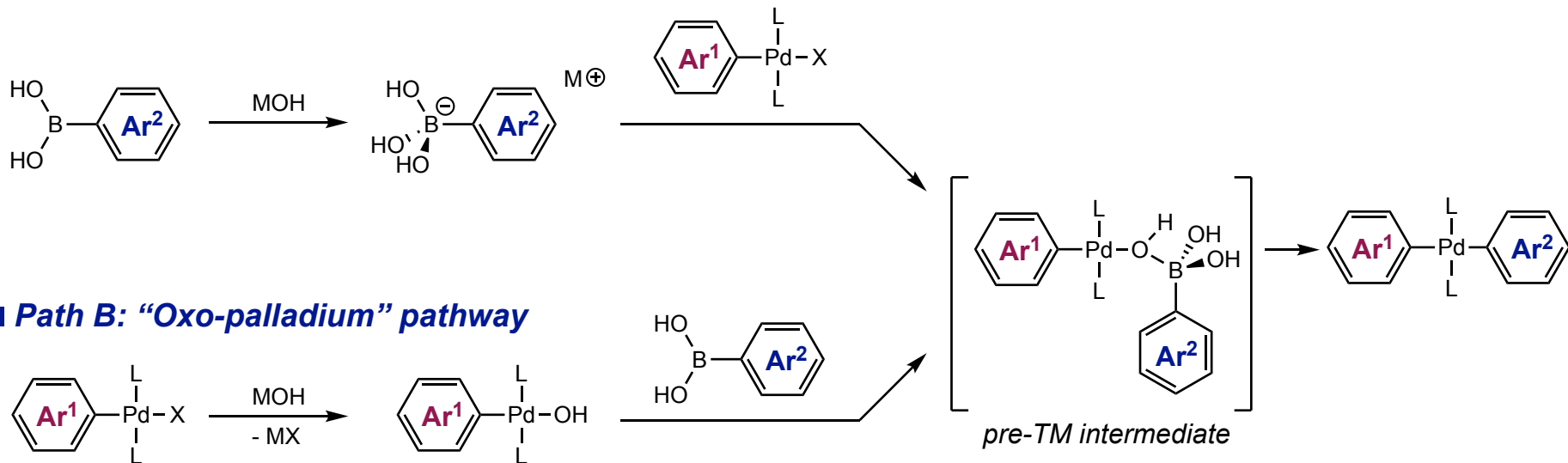


■ Path B: "Oxo-palladium" pathway

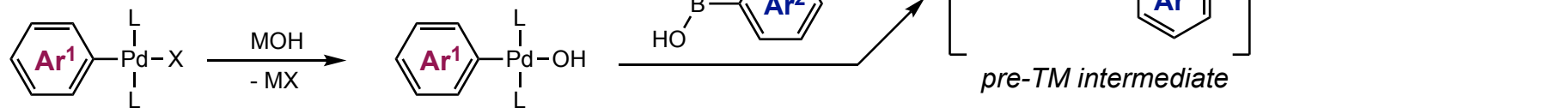


Transmetalation pathways in SMC

■ Path A: "Boronate" pathway



■ Path B: "Oxo-palladium" pathway



■ Palladium system

Early experimental observations

Kinetic studies

Attempts to observe pre-TM intermediate(s)

■ Other metal complexes containing M-O-B linkage

Pt, Rh

TM of Ar from B to M

■ Nickel system

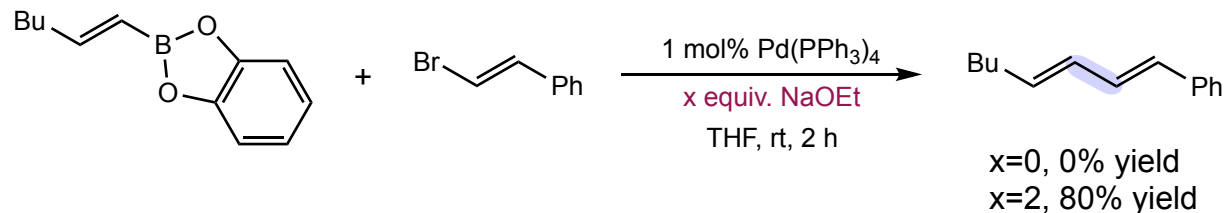
Proposed mechanism

Role of hydroxide (base) ions

Early experimental evidence

■ Role of alkoxide bases

Miyaura and Suzuki (1979)

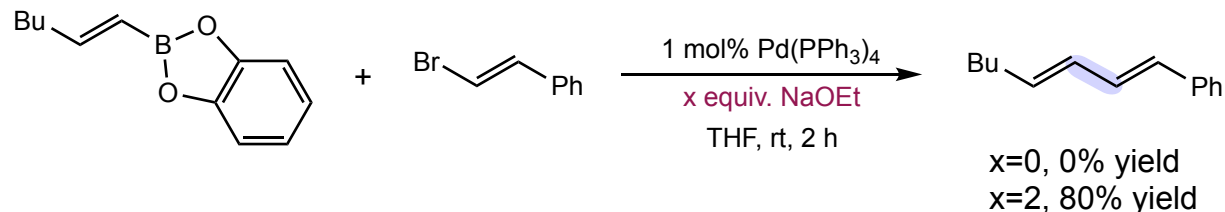


- Poor transmetalation w/o alkoxide bases
- Upon addition of NaOEt, 80% cross-coupling product obtained, high stereospecificity
- Base was proposed to react with a 3-coordinate boron center to give a more nucleophilic boronate (“Boronate” pathway proposed)

Early experimental evidence

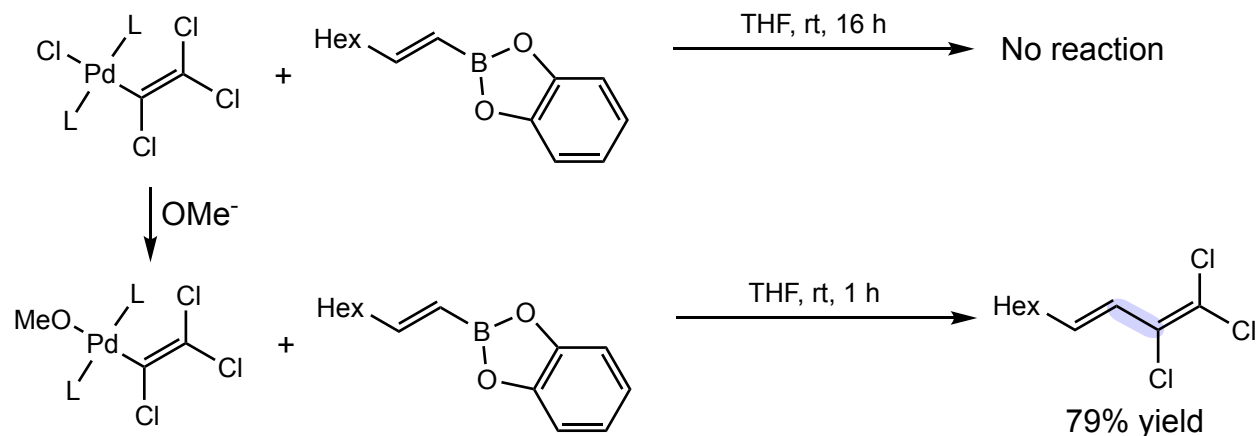
■ Role of alkoxide bases

Miyaura and Suzuki (1979)



- Poor transmetalation w/o alkoxide bases
- Upon addition of NaOEt, 80% cross-coupling product obtained, high stereospecificity
- Base was proposed to react with a 3-coordinate boron center to give a more nucleophilic boronate (“**Boronate**” pathway proposed)

Miyaura and Suzuki (1985)



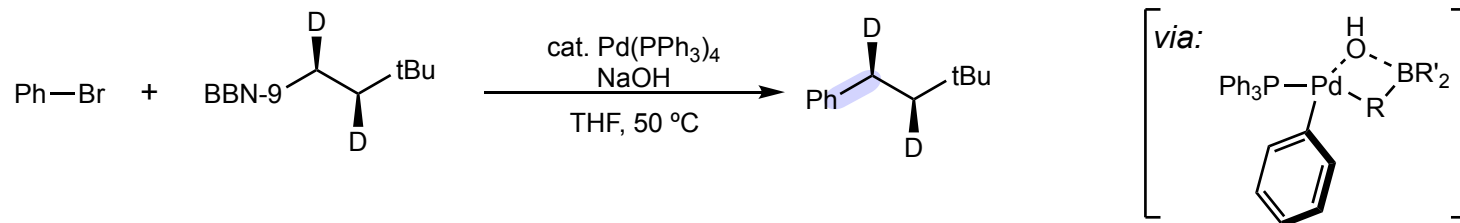
- activation of Pd center prior to TM (“**Oxo-palladium**” pathway proposed)

Miyaura, N.; Yamada, K.; Suzuki, A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1979**, *20*, 3437.

Miyaura, N.; Yamada, K.; Suginome, H.; Suzuki, A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1985**, *107*, 972.

Early experimental evidence

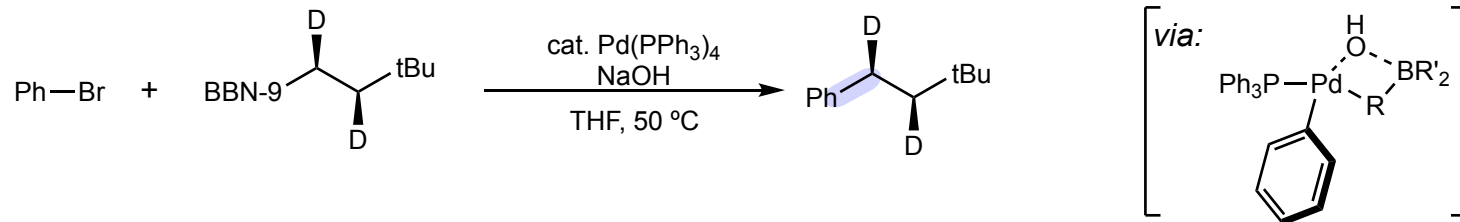
Soderquist (1998)



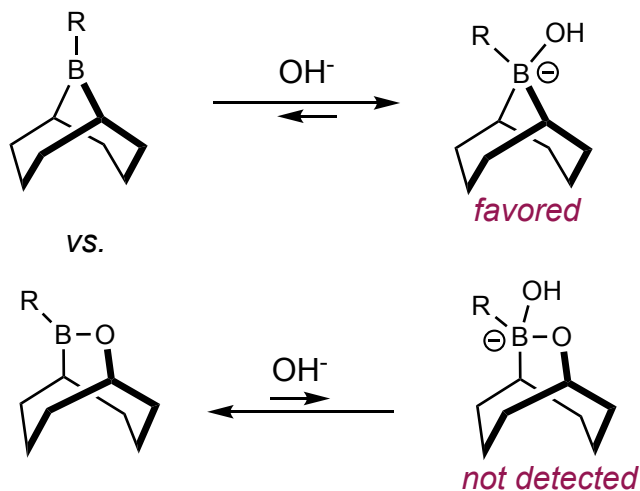
- Stereochemistry: complete retention (w.r.t. carbon)
- Pre-transmetalation intermediate containing a Pd–O–B linkage was proposed.

Early experimental evidence

Soderquist (1998)



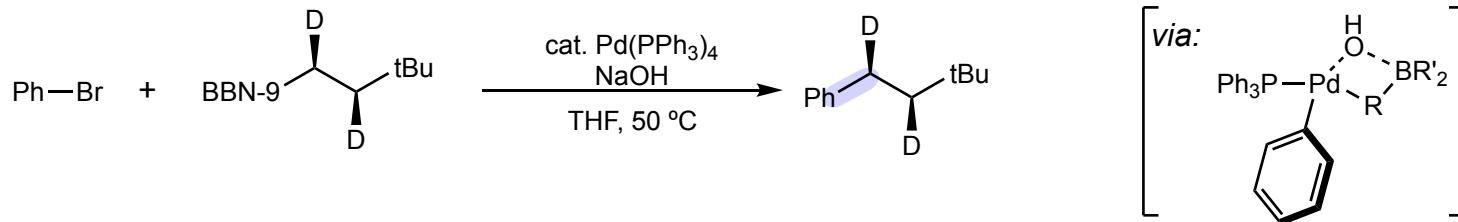
- Stereochemistry: complete retention (w.r.t. carbon)
- Pre-transmetalation intermediate containing a $\text{Pd}-\text{O}-\text{B}$ linkage was proposed.



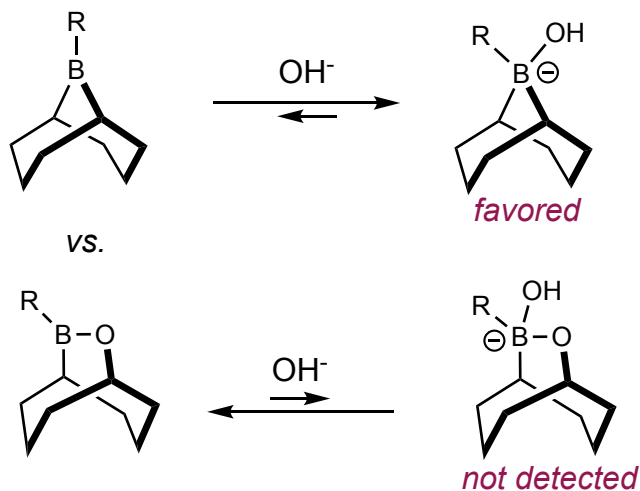
- Borane is more Lewis-acidic (less Lewis-acidic borinic ester)

Early experimental evidence

Soderquist (1998)

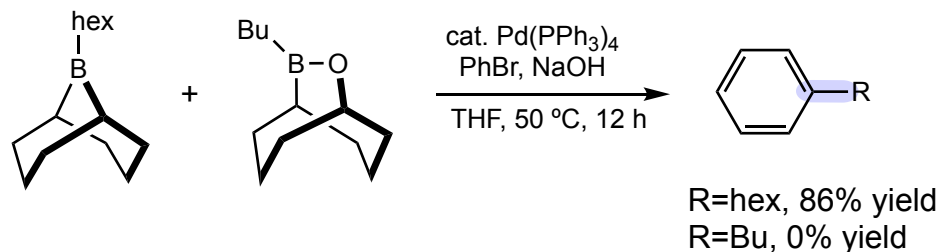


- Stereochemistry: complete retention (w.r.t. carbon)
- Pre-transmetalation intermediate containing a Pd-O-B linkage was proposed.



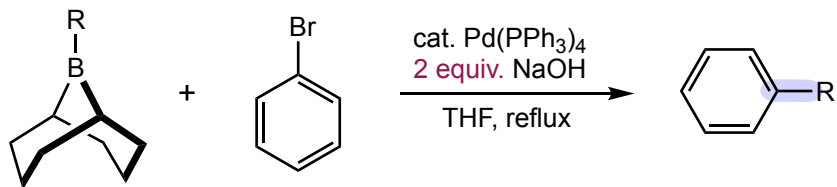
- Borane is more Lewis-acidic (less Lewis-acidic borinic ester)

competition experiment:



- Cross-coupling product originate solely from borane
- Fast TM of borane through the boronate pathway
Slow TM of borinic ester through oxo-palladium path

Early experimental evidence

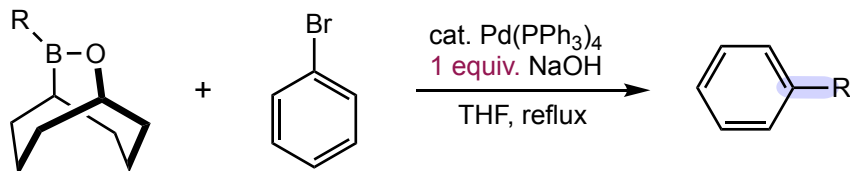


fast

$$\text{rate} = k [\text{PhBr}]^1 [\text{borane}]^0 [\text{NaOH}]^0$$

TOL step: oxidative addition of PhBr

boronate pathway



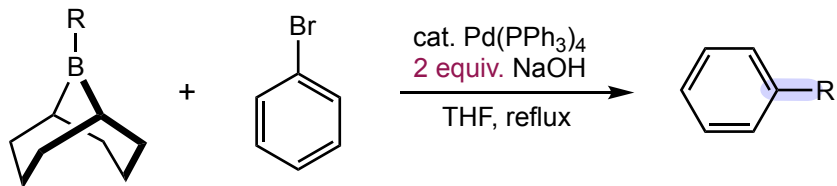
slow

$$\text{rate} = k [\text{PhBr}]^0 [\text{borinate}]^0 [\text{NaOH}]^1$$

TOL step: hydrolysis of (PPh₃)₂Pd(Br)(Ph)

oxo-palladium pathway

Early experimental evidence

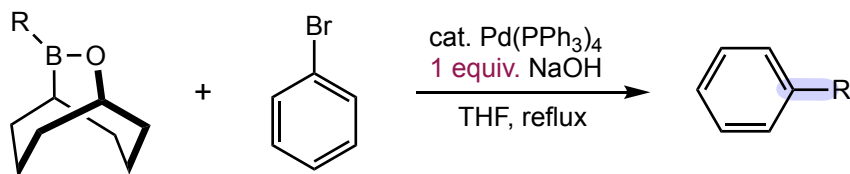


fast

$$\text{rate} = k [\text{PhBr}]^1 [\text{borane}]^0 [\text{NaOH}]^0$$

TOL step: oxidative addition of PhBr

boronate pathway

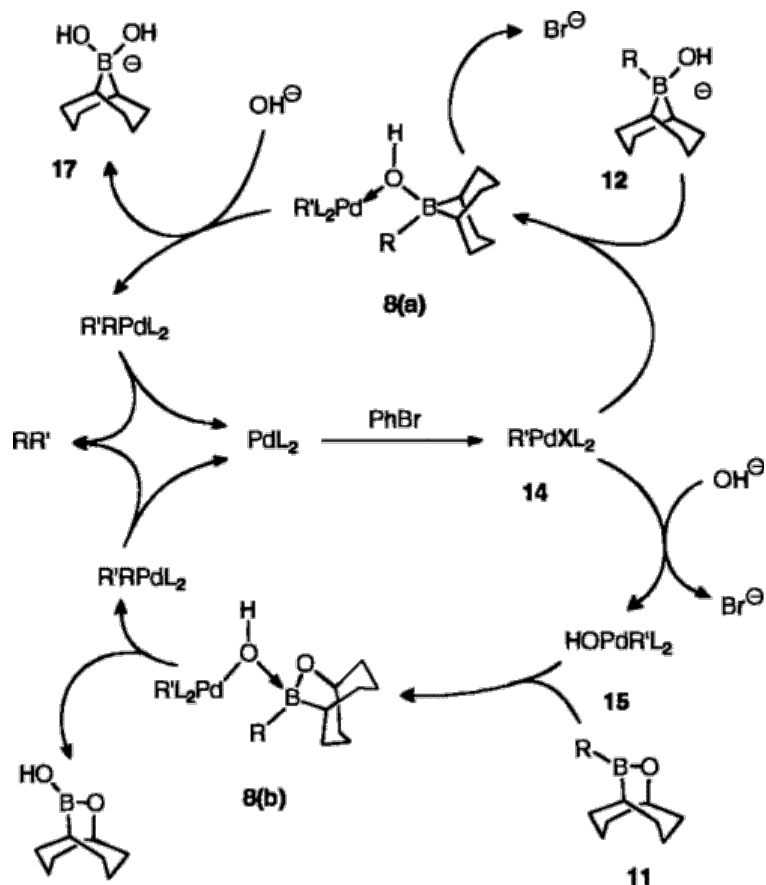


slow

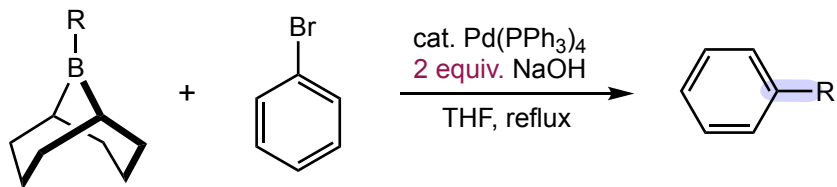
$$\text{rate} = k [\text{PhBr}]^0 [\text{boronate}]^0 [\text{NaOH}]^1$$

TOL step: hydrolysis of $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Pd}(\text{Br})(\text{Ph})$

oxo-palladium pathway



Early experimental evidence

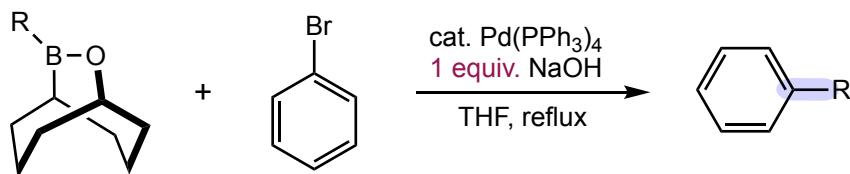


fast

$$\text{rate} = k [\text{PhBr}]^1 [\text{borane}]^0 [\text{NaOH}]^0$$

TOL step: oxidative addition of PhBr

boronate pathway

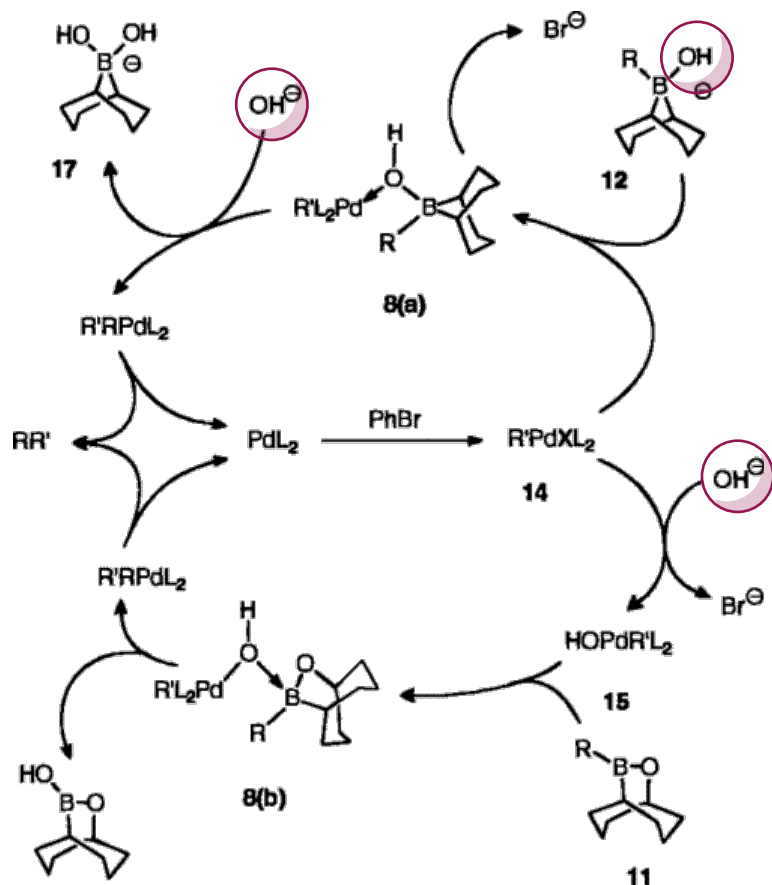


slow

$$\text{rate} = k [\text{PhBr}]^0 [\text{borinate}]^0 [\text{NaOH}]^1$$

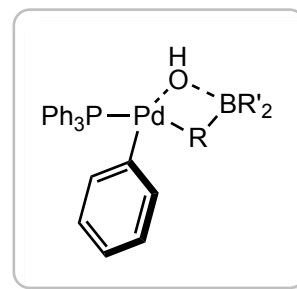
TOL step: hydrolysis of $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Pd}(\text{Br})(\text{Ph})$

oxo-palladium pathway



Possible role of bases:

- Formation of **12** (more nucleophilic)
- Complexation of $\text{R}_2\text{B}(\text{OH})$ byproducts
- Hydrolysis of $(\text{Ph})\text{Pd}(\text{Br})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$
- Accelerated coupling rates for **11**
- Catalyst regeneration

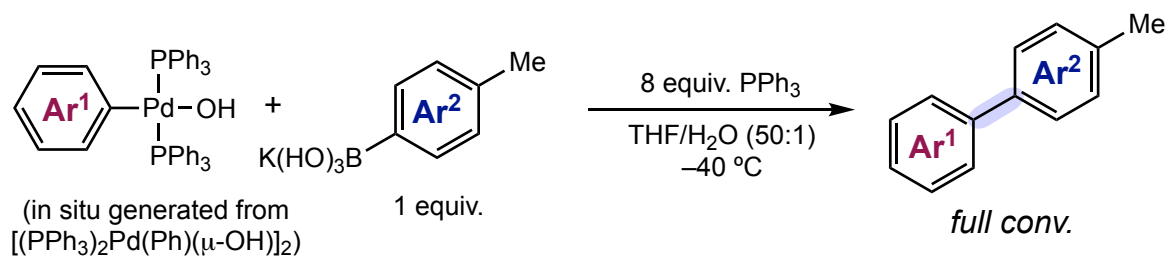
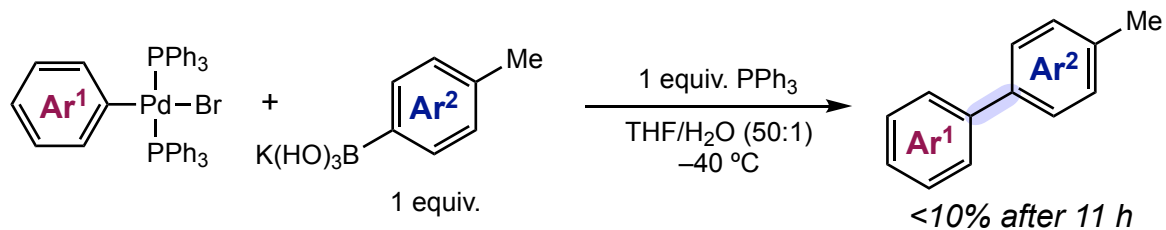


R delivered through a 4-membered TS (retention of configuration)

Kinetic studies

■ Stoichiometric reactions

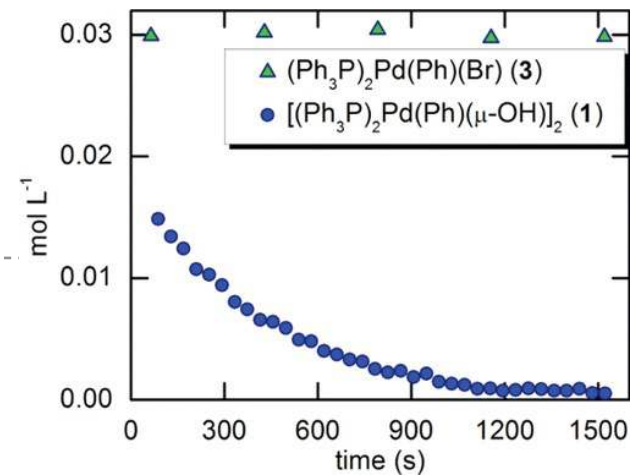
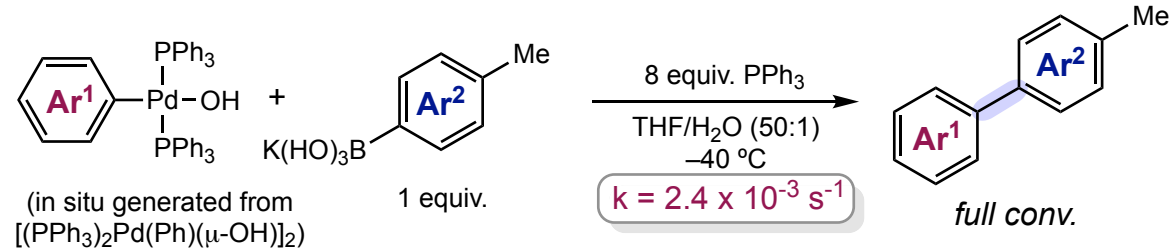
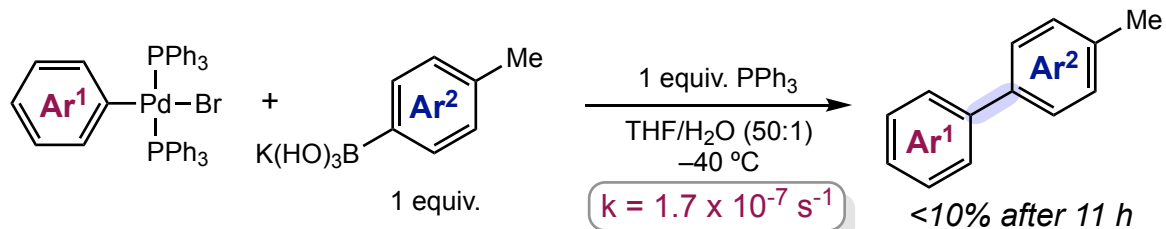
Hartwig (2011)



Kinetic studies

Stoichiometric reactions

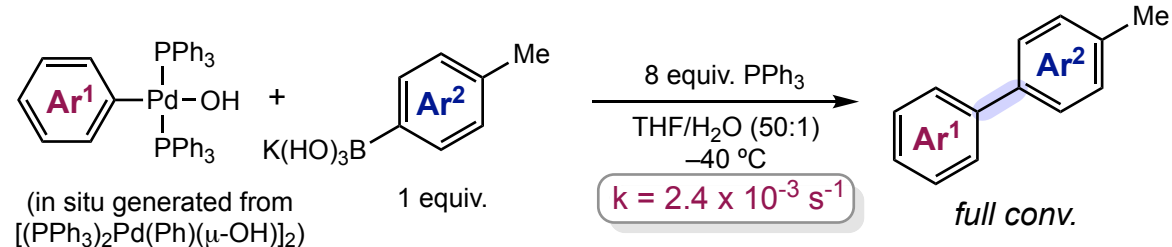
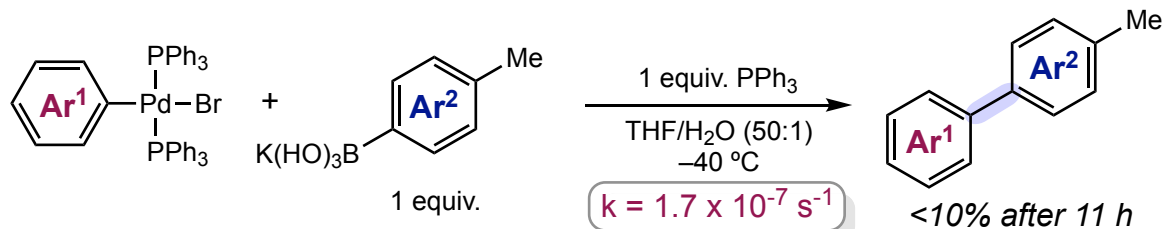
Hartwig (2011)



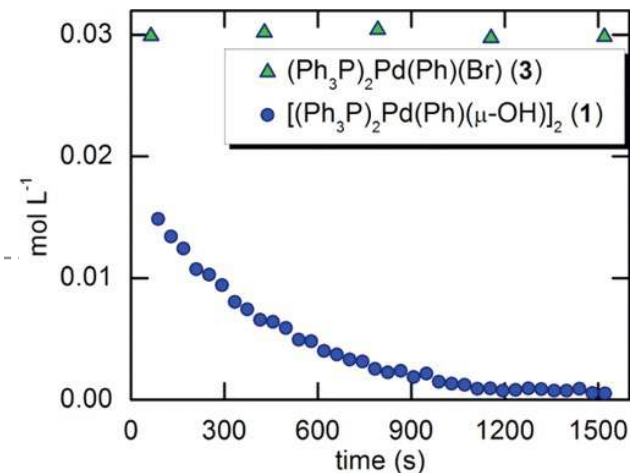
Kinetic studies

Stoichiometric reactions

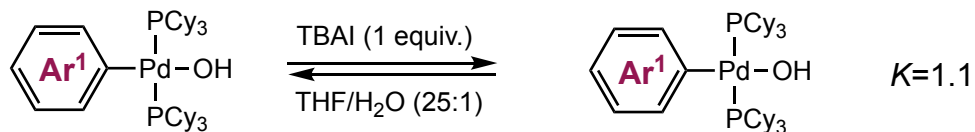
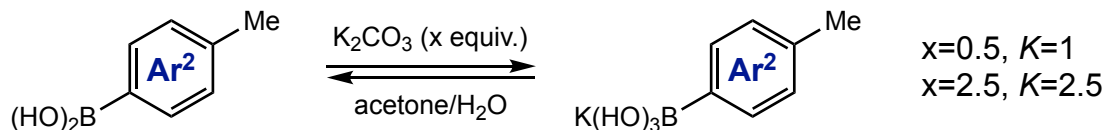
Hartwig (2011)



larger k for oxo-Pd pathway
by a factor of 10^4



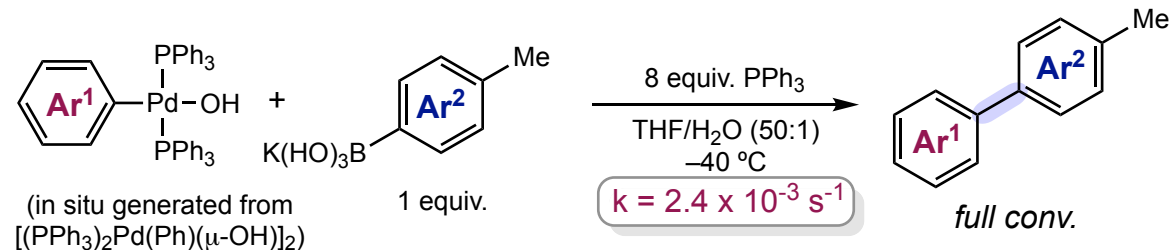
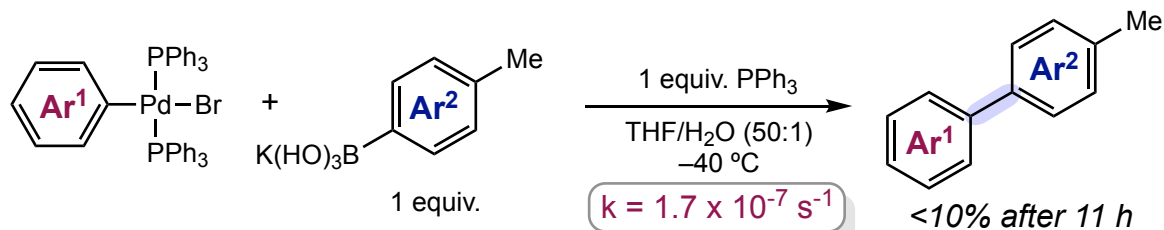
Equilibrium constant



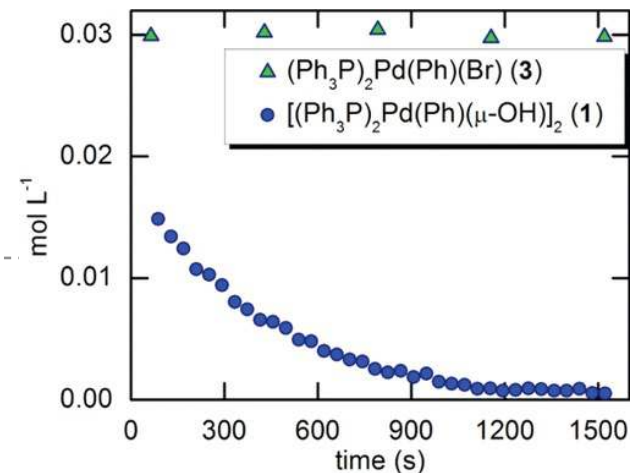
Kinetic studies

Stoichiometric reactions

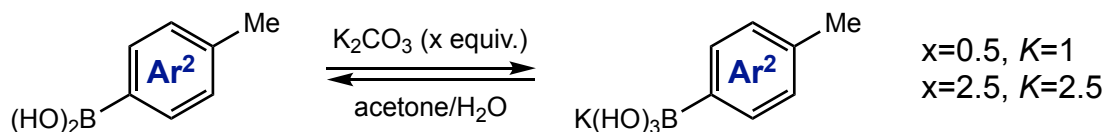
Hartwig (2011)



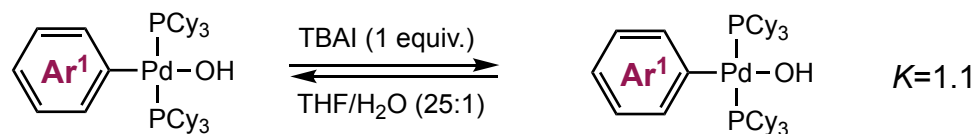
larger k for oxo-Pd pathway
by a factor of 10^4



Equilibrium constant



- Similar populations of (1) boronic acid and borate ion (2) [Pd]X and [Pd]OH in the presence of water & K₂CO₃



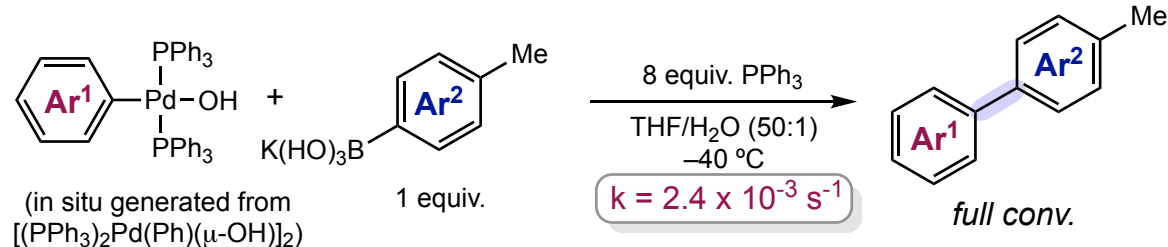
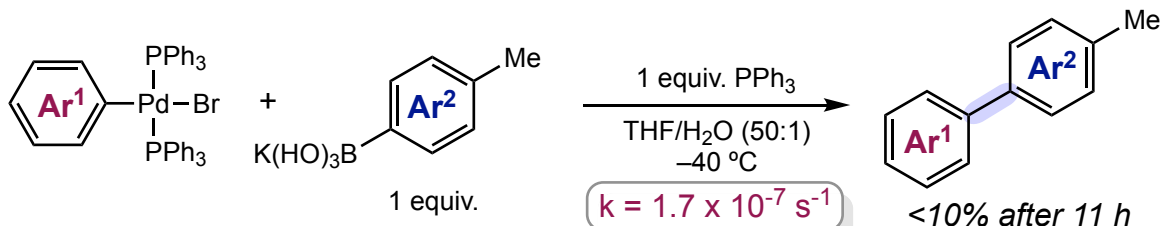
- oxo-palladium pathway is ~4 orders of magnitude faster

- SMC under these conditions proceeds through oxo-Pd pathway.

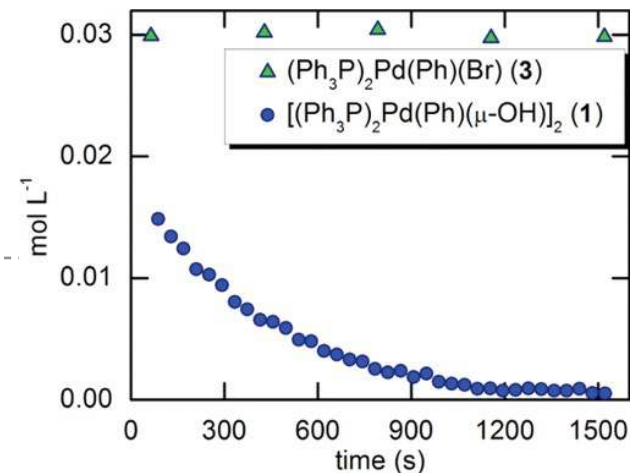
Kinetic studies

Stoichiometric reactions

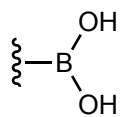
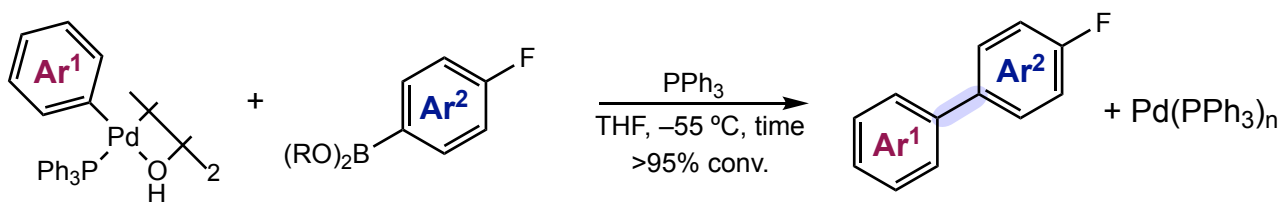
Hartwig (2011)



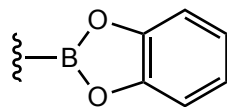
larger k for oxo-Pd pathway
by a factor of 10^4



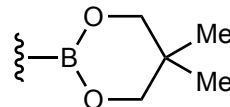
Boronic esters



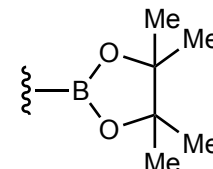
<2 min



<2 min



<2 min

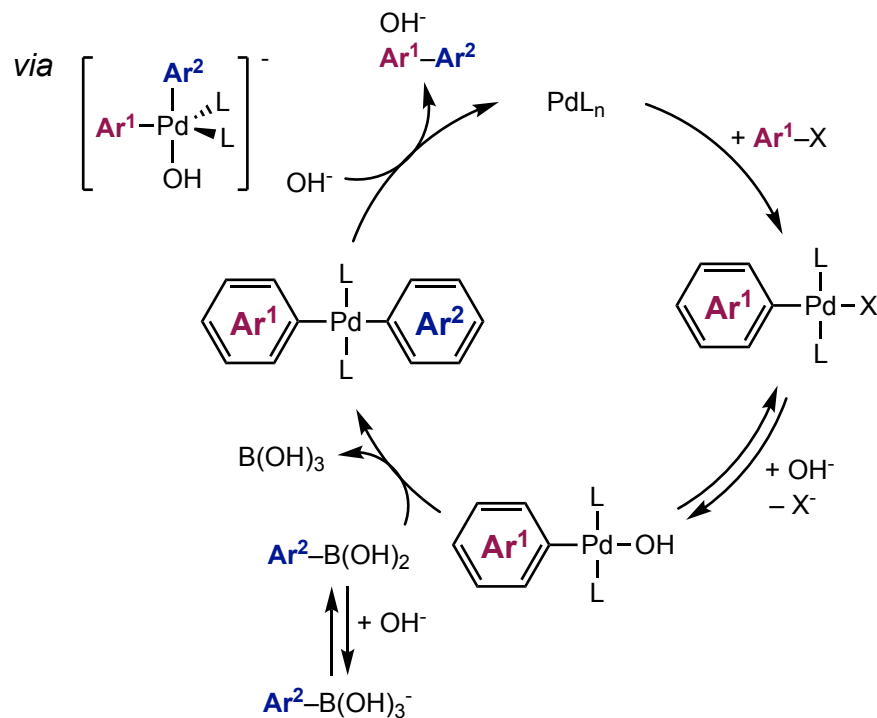
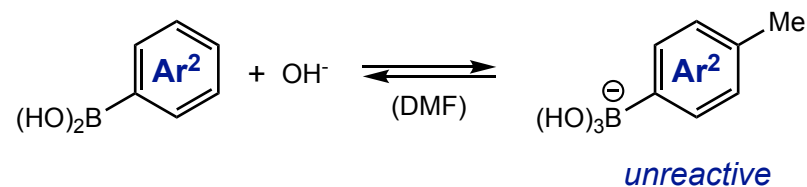
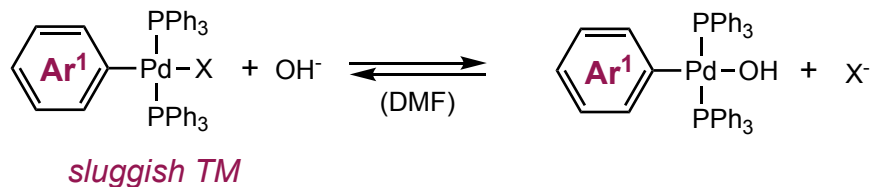


1.5 h

but, still much faster
than boronate pathway

Kinetic studies

Amatore and Jutand (2011)



Triple role of OH⁻

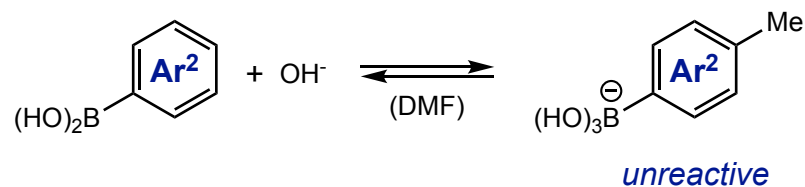
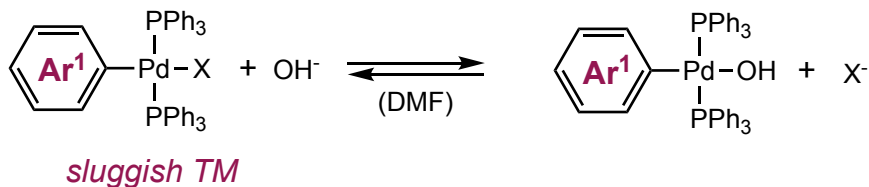
- Formation of *trans*-[ArPd(OH)(PPh₃)₂]
- Unexpected promotion of RE
- Formation of the unreactive anionic ArB(OH)₃⁻

Amatore, C.; Jutand, A.; Le Duc, G. *Chem. - Eur. J.* **2011**, *17*, 2492.

Amatore, C.; Jutand, A.; Le Duc, G. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 1379.

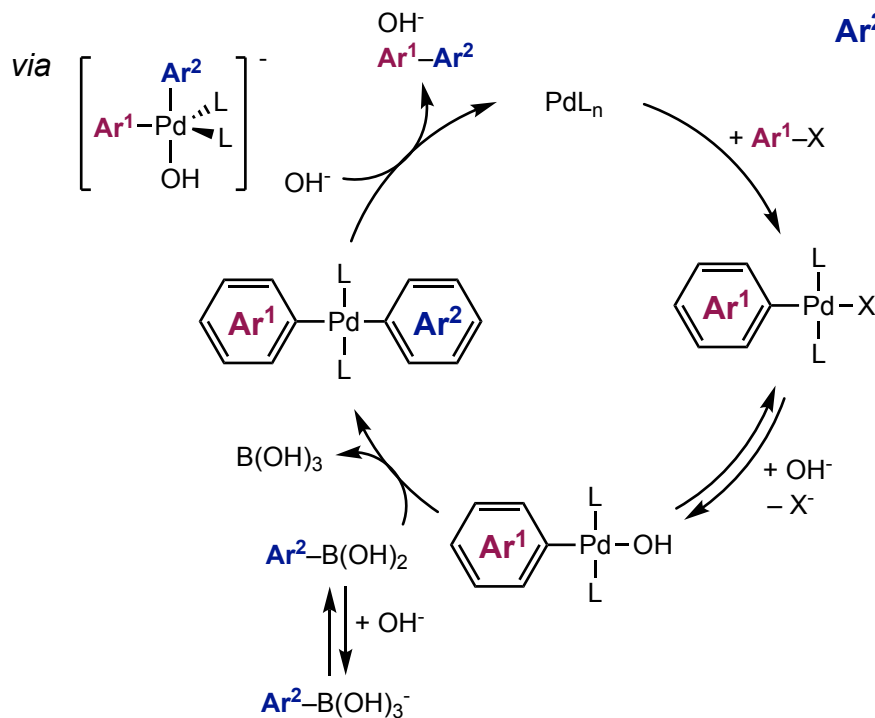
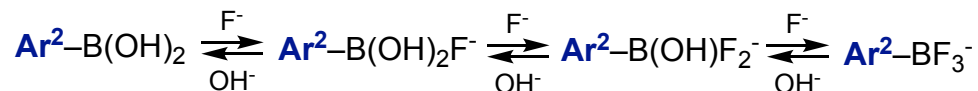
Kinetic studies

Amatore and Jutand (2011)



Similar observation for F⁻

in DMF

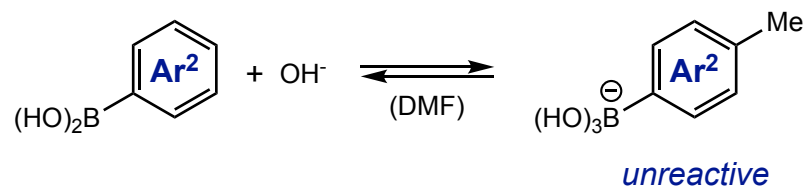
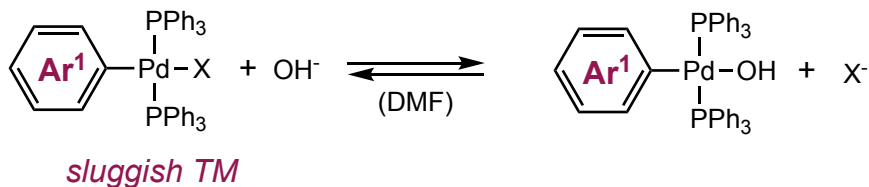


Triple role of OH⁻ / F⁻

- Formation of *trans*-[ArPd(OH/F)(PPh₃)₂]
- Unexpected promotion of RE
- Formation of the unreactive borate anions

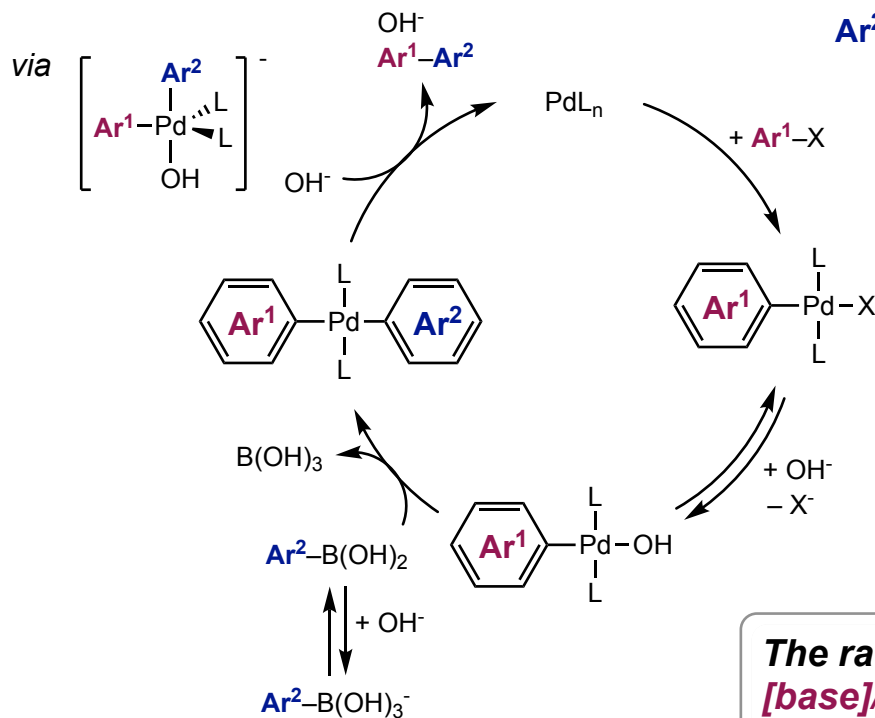
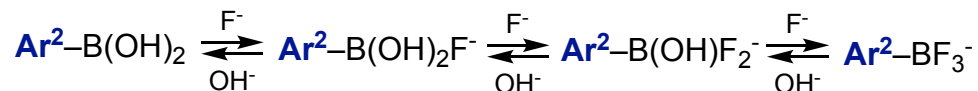
Kinetic studies

Amatore and Jutand (2011)



Similar observation for F⁻

in DMF



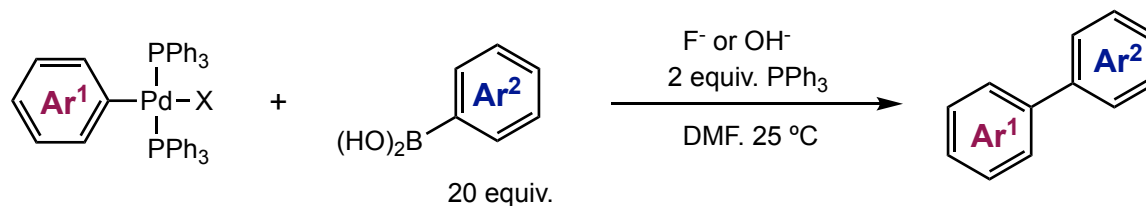
Triple role of OH⁻ / F⁻

- Formation of *trans*-[ArPd(OH/F)(PPh₃)₂]
- Unexpected promotion of RE
- Formation of the unreactive borate anions

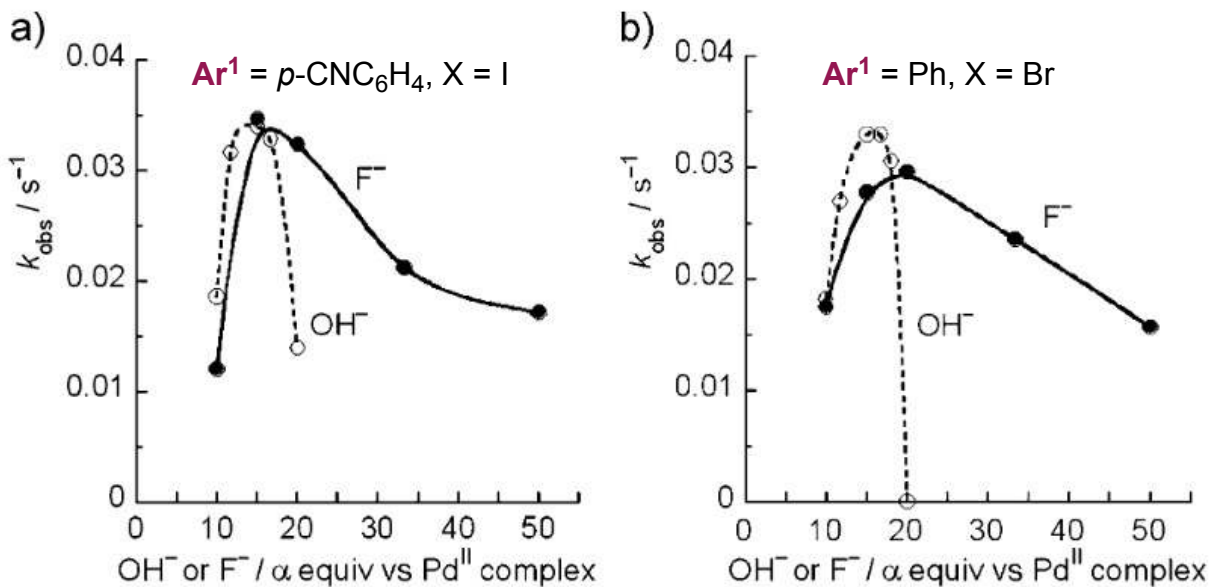
The rate of the overall reaction is **controlled by the ratio [base]/[Ar'B(OH)₂]** when the base is either F⁻ or OH⁻.

Kinetic studies

Amatore and Jutand (2011)



The rate of the overall reaction is controlled by the ratio $[\text{base}]/[\text{Ar}^2\text{B(OH)}_2]$ when the base is either F^- or OH^- .



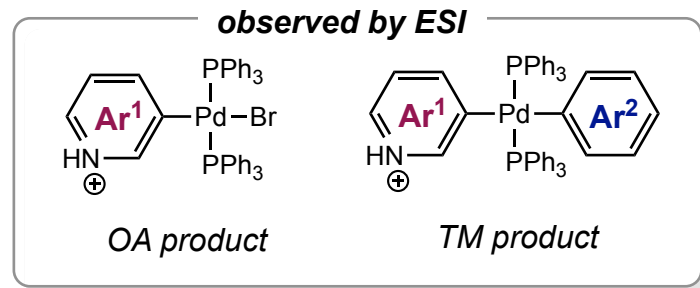
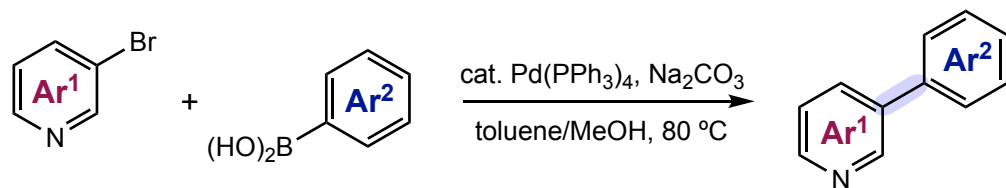
Oxo-palladium pathway is favored over boronate pathway.

Amatore, C.; Jutand, A.; Le Duc, G. *Chem. - Eur. J.* **2011**, *17*, 2492.

Amatore, C.; Jutand, A.; Le Duc, G. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 1379.

Observation of elusive reaction intermediate

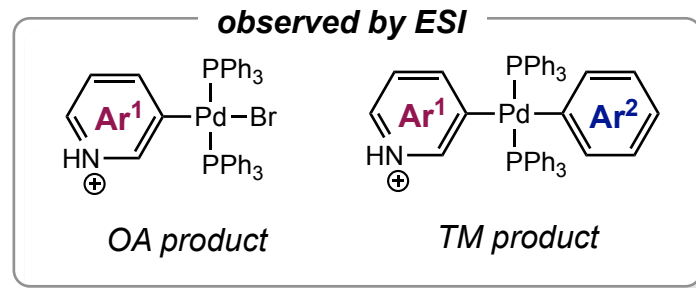
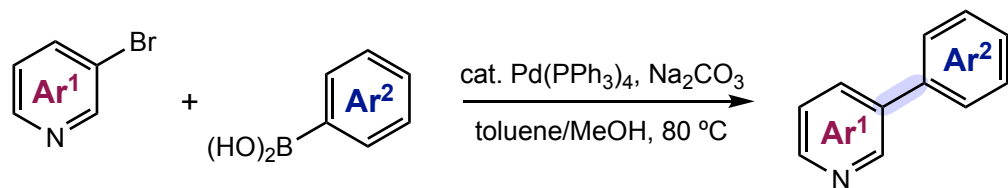
By ESI-MS



Aliprantis, A. O.; Canary, J. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 6985.

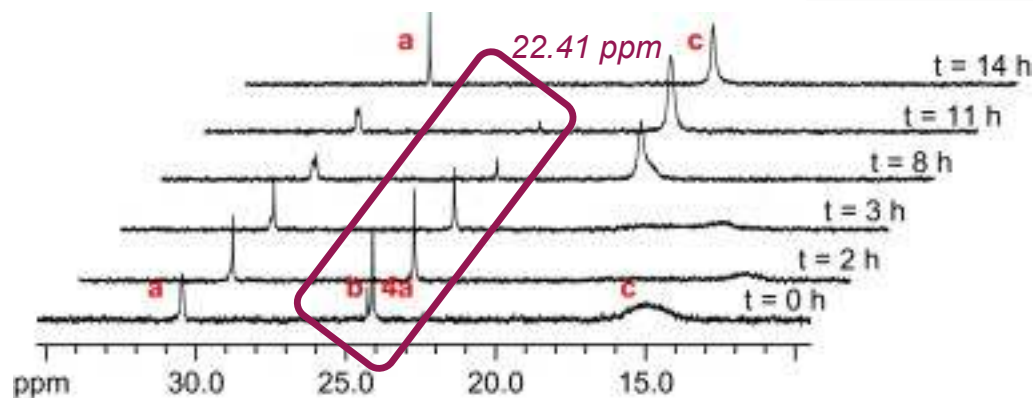
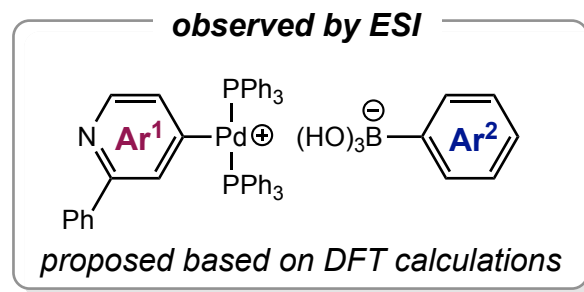
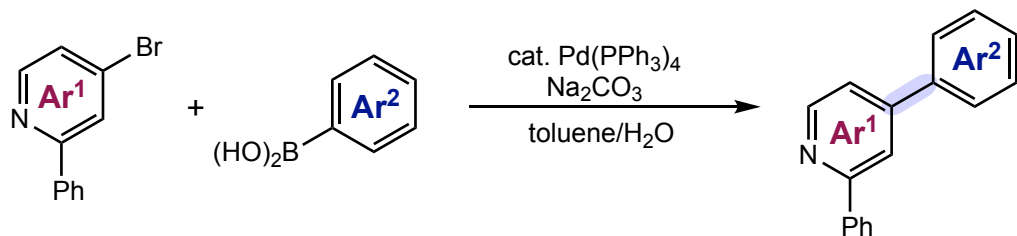
Observation of elusive reaction intermediate

By ESI-MS



Aliprantis, A. O.; Canary, J. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 6985.

By ³¹P NMR spectroscopy

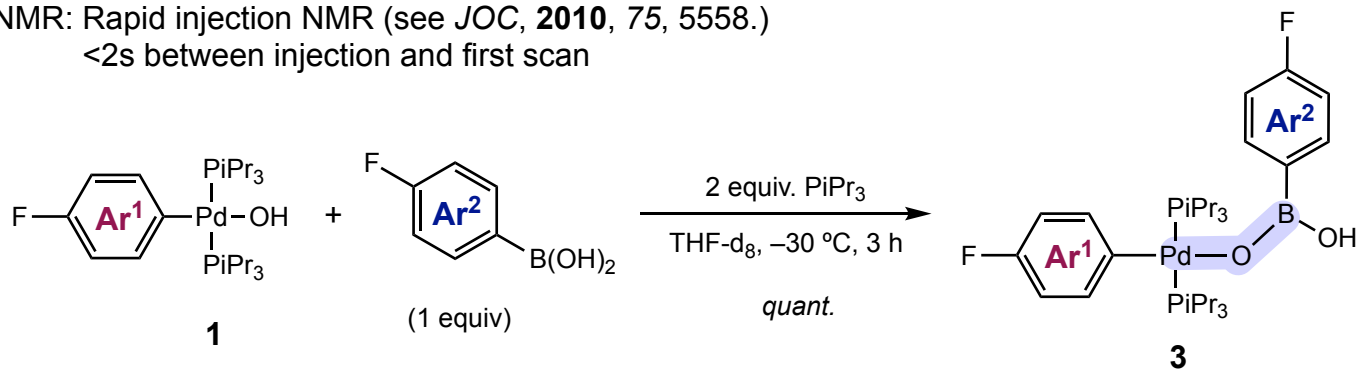


Sicre, C.; Braga, A. A. C.; Maseras, F.; Cid, M. M. *Tetrahedron* **2008**, *64*, 7437.

Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

Denmark (2016)

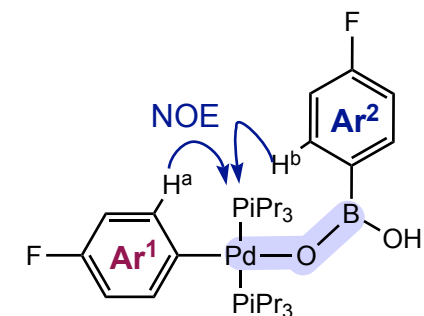
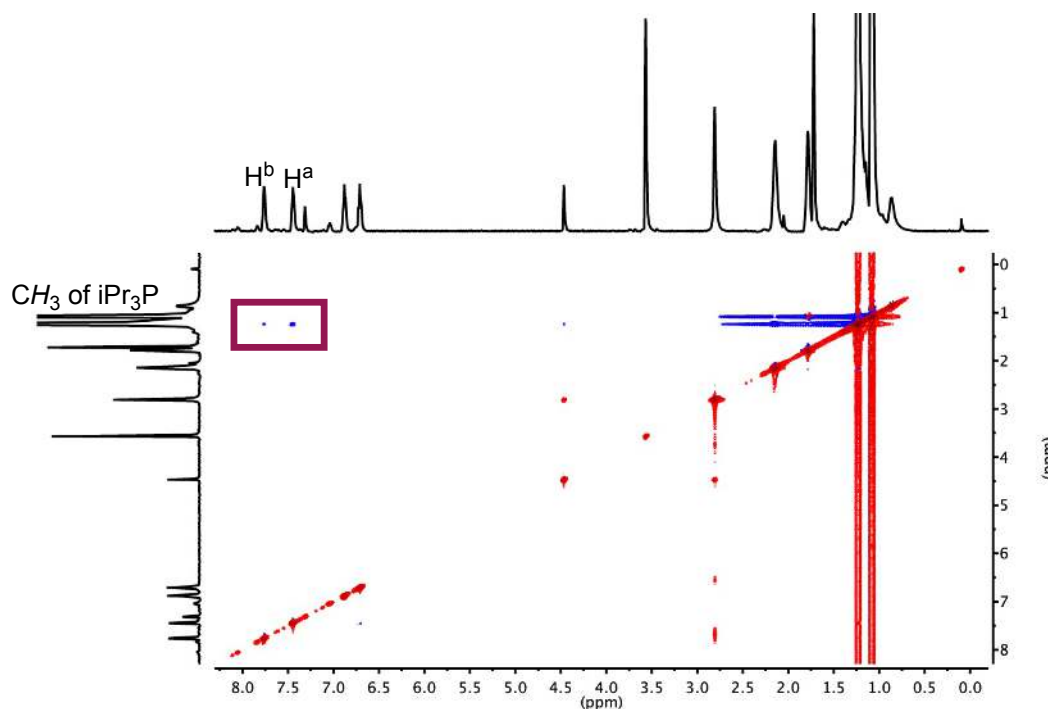
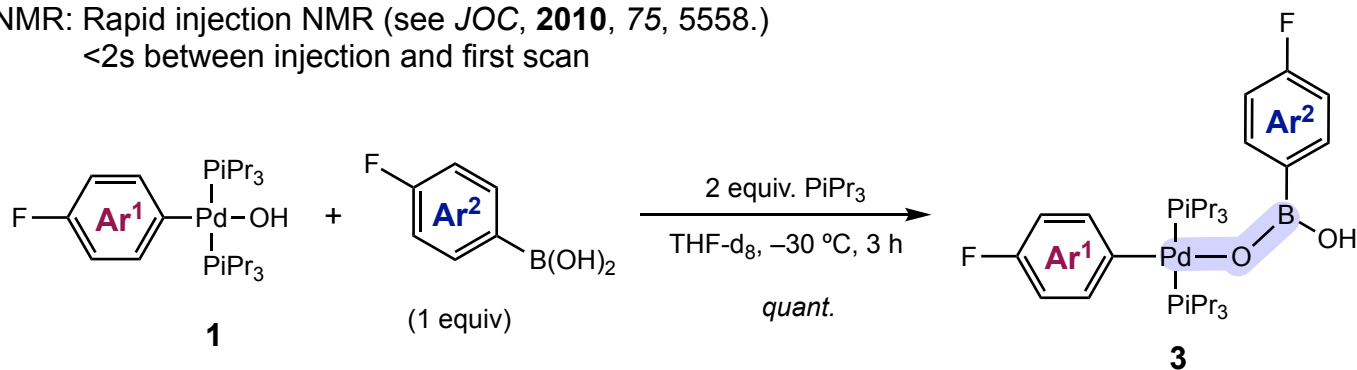
RI-NMR: Rapid injection NMR (see *JOC*, **2010**, 75, 5558.)
<2s between injection and first scan



Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

Denmark (2016)

RI-NMR: Rapid injection NMR (see *JOC*, 2010, 75, 5558.)
<2s between injection and first scan



from NOSEY:
trans-bisphosphino sq. pl. Pd complex

Fig S 10. NOESY spectrum of 11 at -30 °C, referenced to THF-d₈ (1.72 ppm).

Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

Denmark (2016)

RI-NMR: Rapid injection NMR (see *JOC*, 2010, 75, 5558.)
<2s between injection and first scan

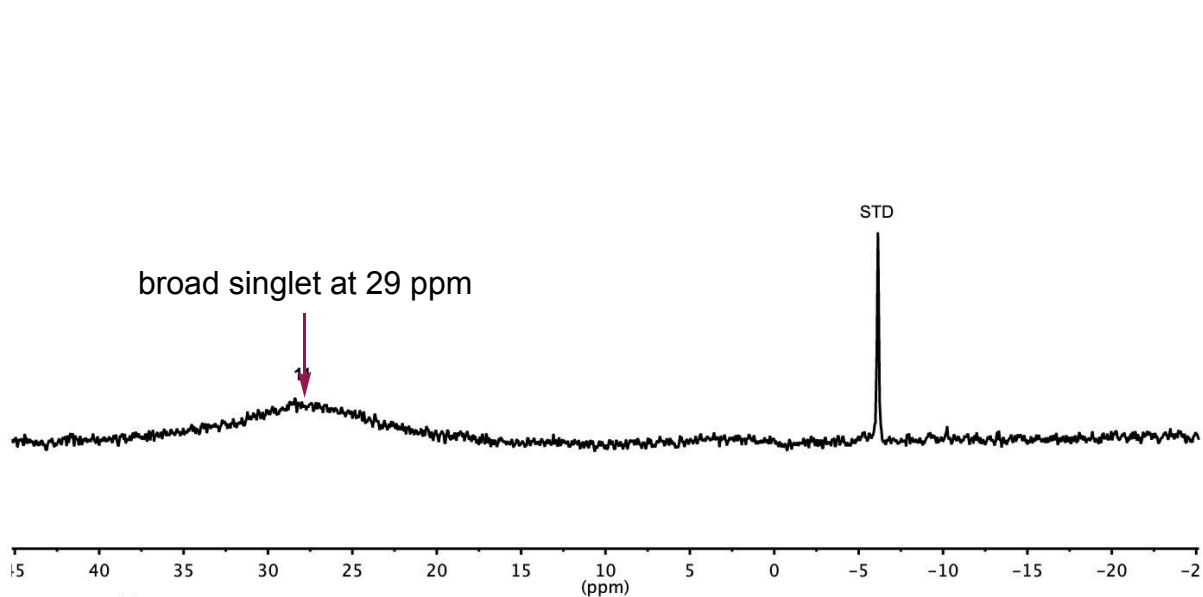
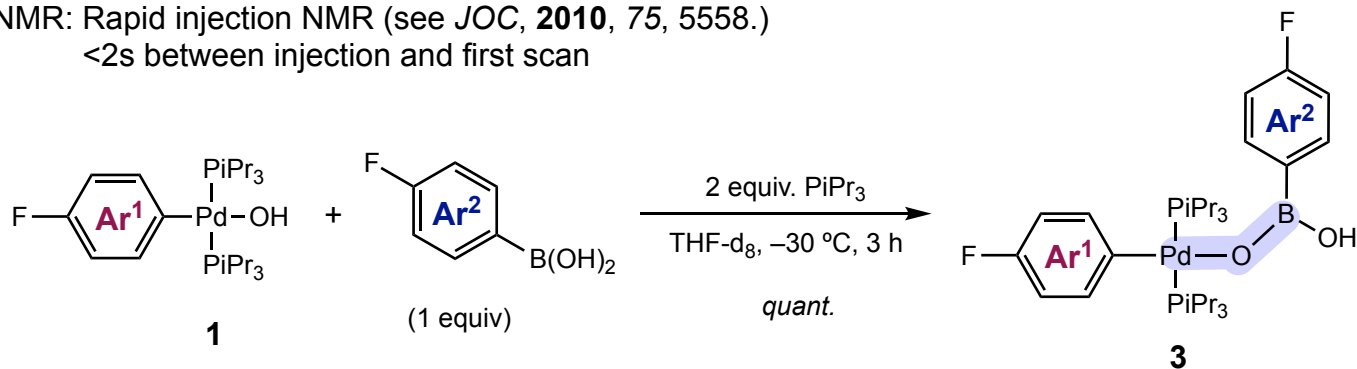
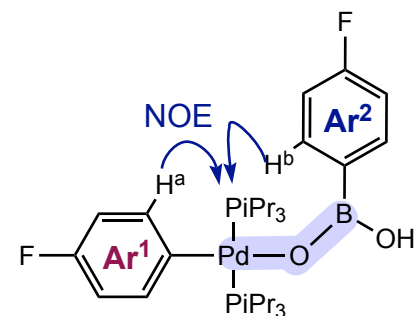


Fig S 5. ^{11}B NMR spectrum of **11** at -30°C , referenced to Ph_4BNa (-6.14 ppm).

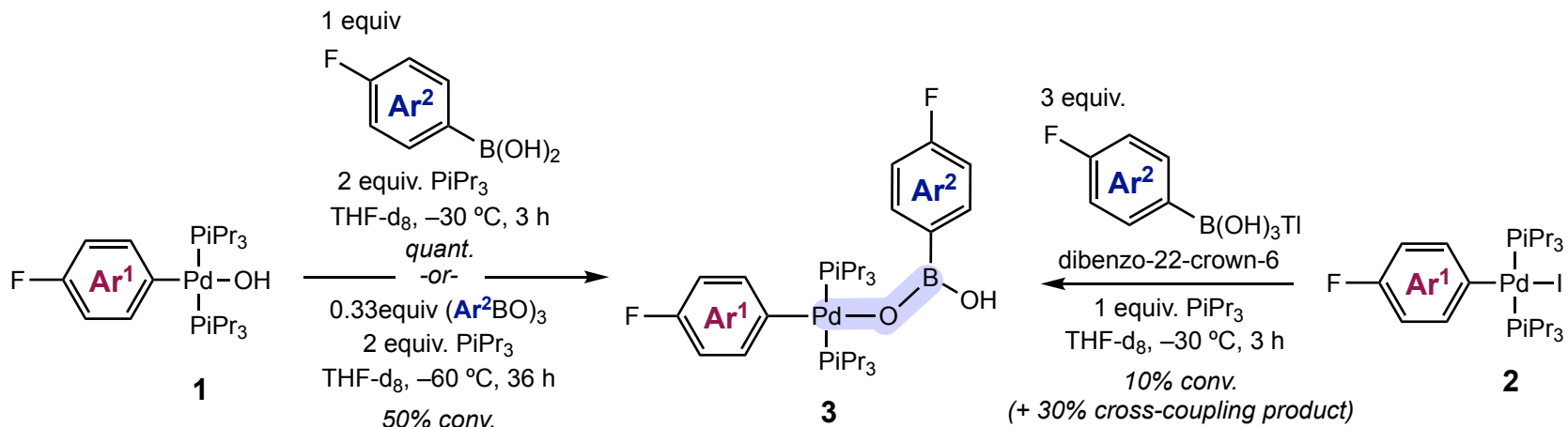


from NOSEY:
trans-bisphosphino sq. pl. Pd complex

from ^{11}B NMR:
tri-coordinate boron compound

Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

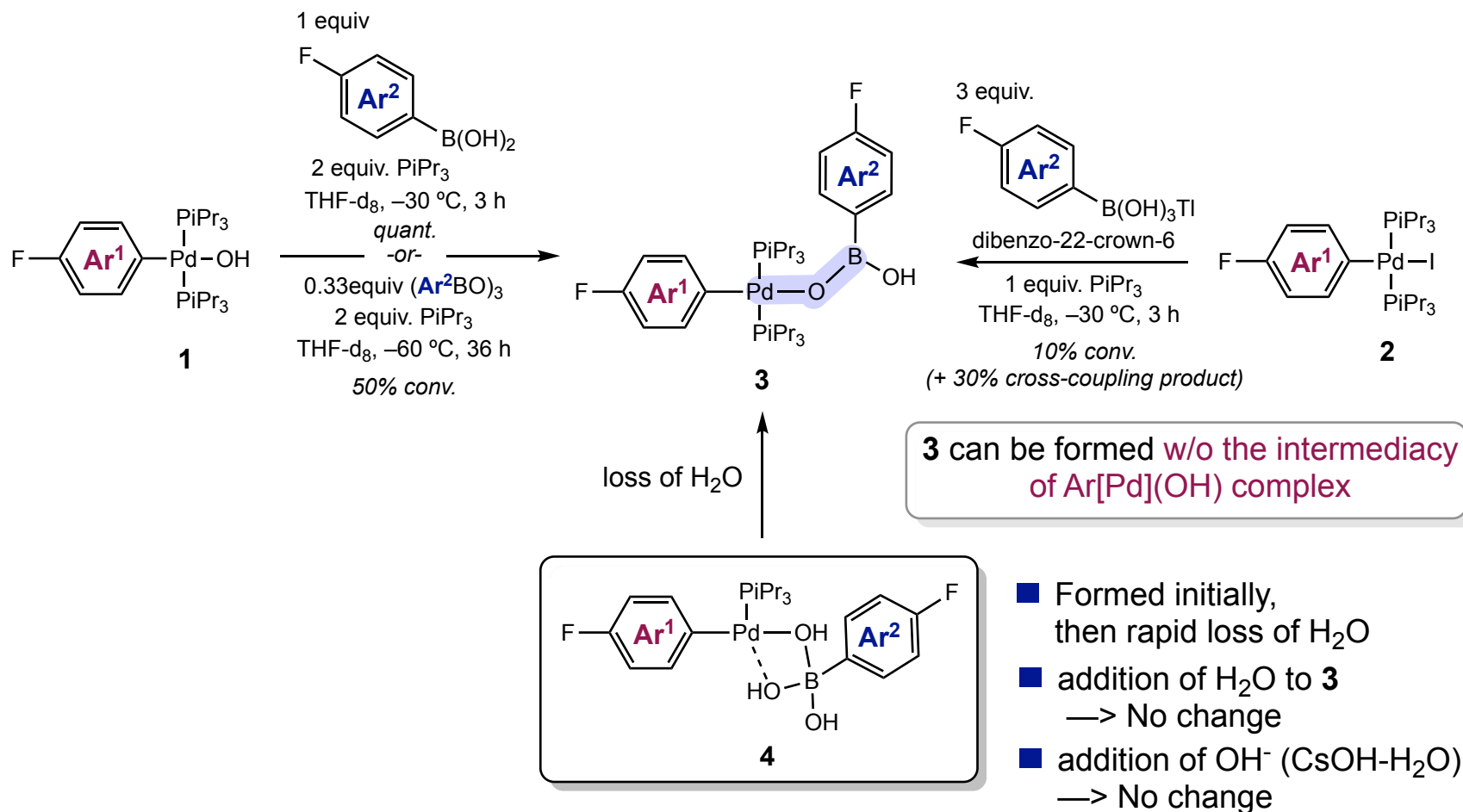
Independent synthesis of 3



3 can be formed w/o the intermediacy of $Ar[Pd](OH)$ complex

Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

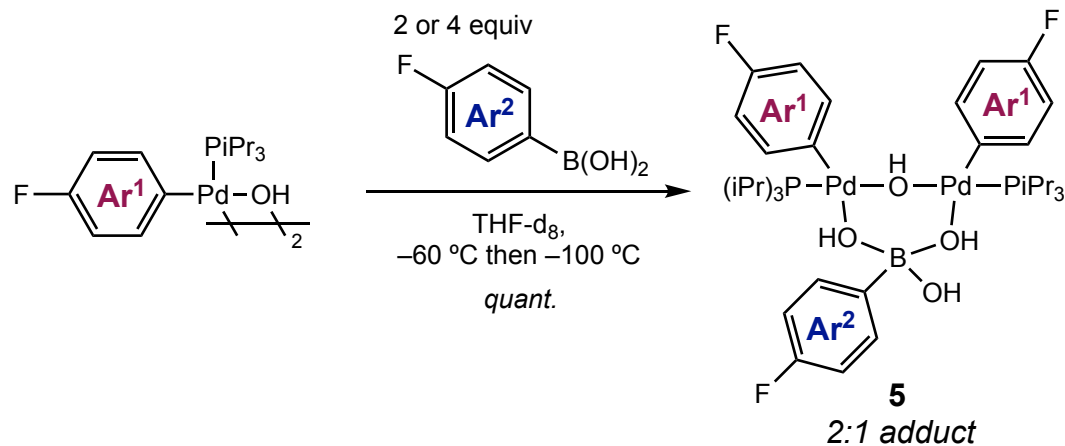
Independent synthesis of 3



Reaction not observed due to *steric hindrance* resulting from two *iPr*₃P ligands on 3?

Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

Preparation of tetracoordinate boron reaction intermediate:

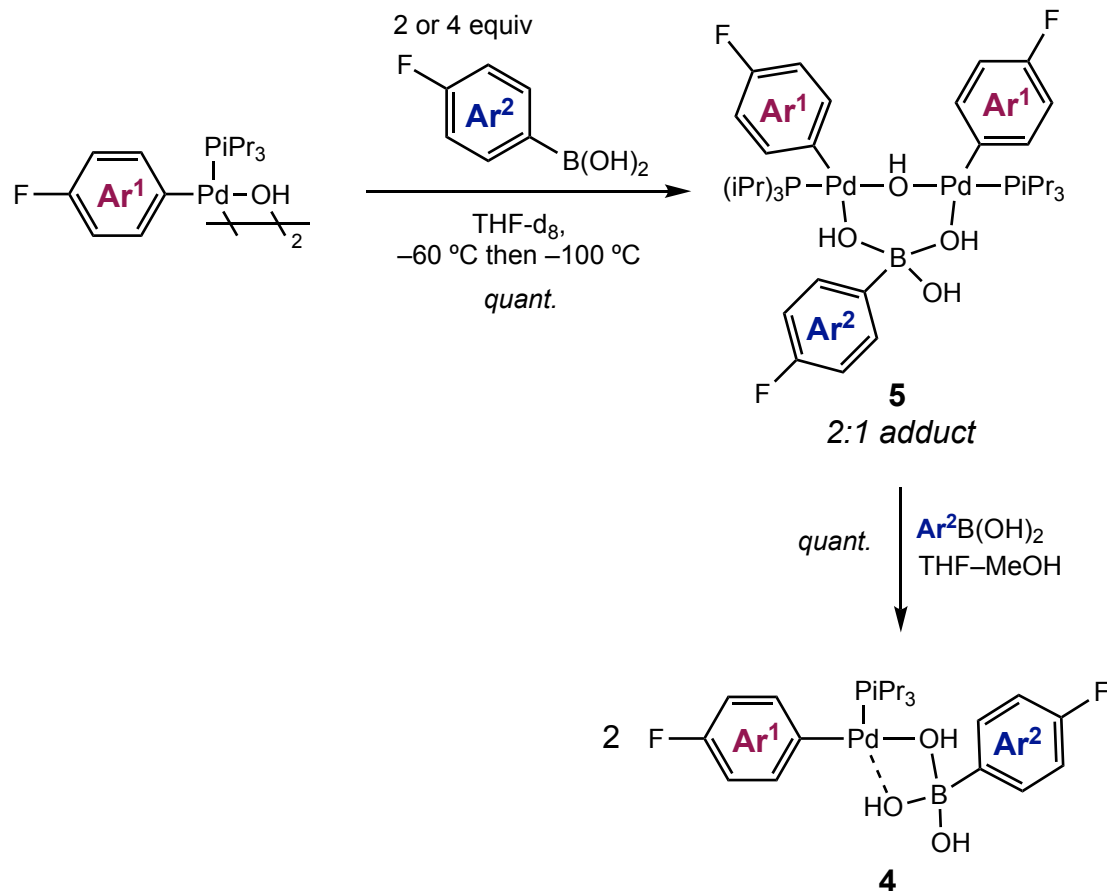


No change with an excess of $\text{Ar}^2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$

Cross peak between **5** and $\text{Ar}^2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$
in EXSY even at 100 °C

Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

Preparation of tetracoordinate boron reaction intermediate:

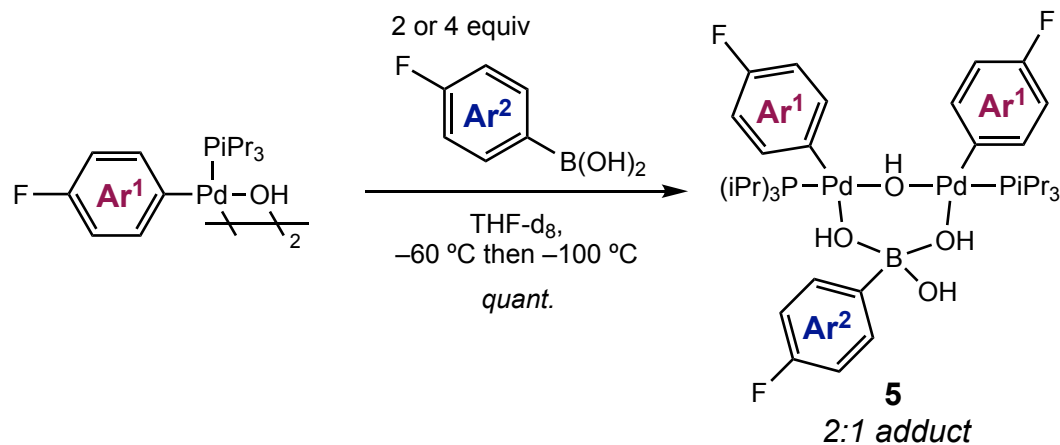


No change with an excess of $\text{Ar}^2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$

Cross peak between **5** and $\text{Ar}^2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$ in EXSY even at $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

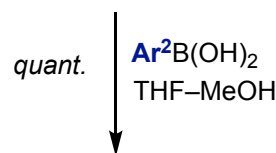
Direct observation of TM product using RI-NMR technique

Preparation of tetracoordinate boron reaction intermediate:



No change with an excess of $\text{Ar}^2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$

Cross peak between **5** and $\text{Ar}^2\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$ in EXSY even at 100°C



4-coordinate boronate complex!

broad singlet at 9 ppm

STD

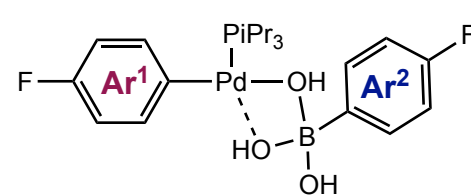
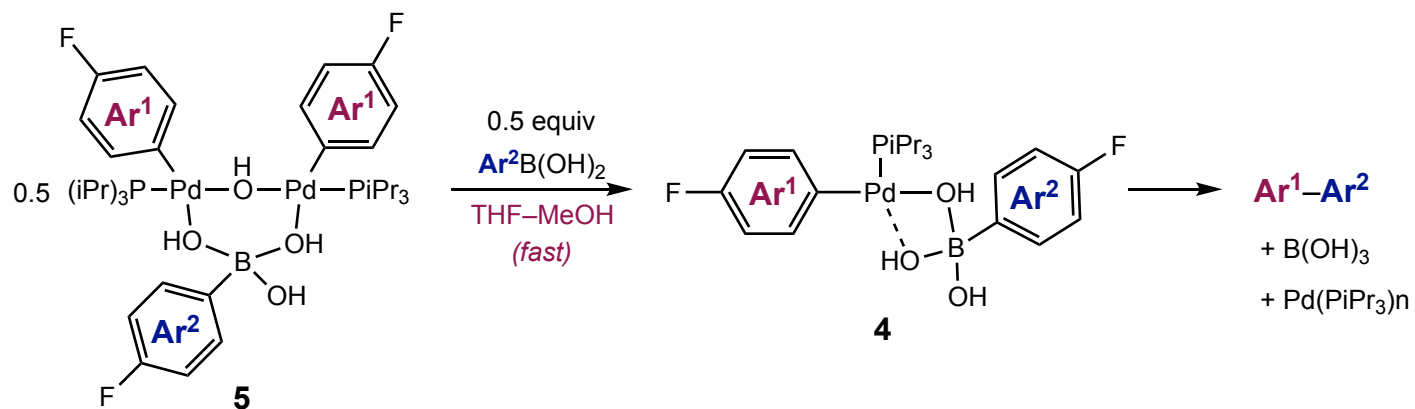


Fig S 57. ^{11}B NMR spectrum of **20** at -60°C , referenced to Ph_4BNa (-6.14 ppm).

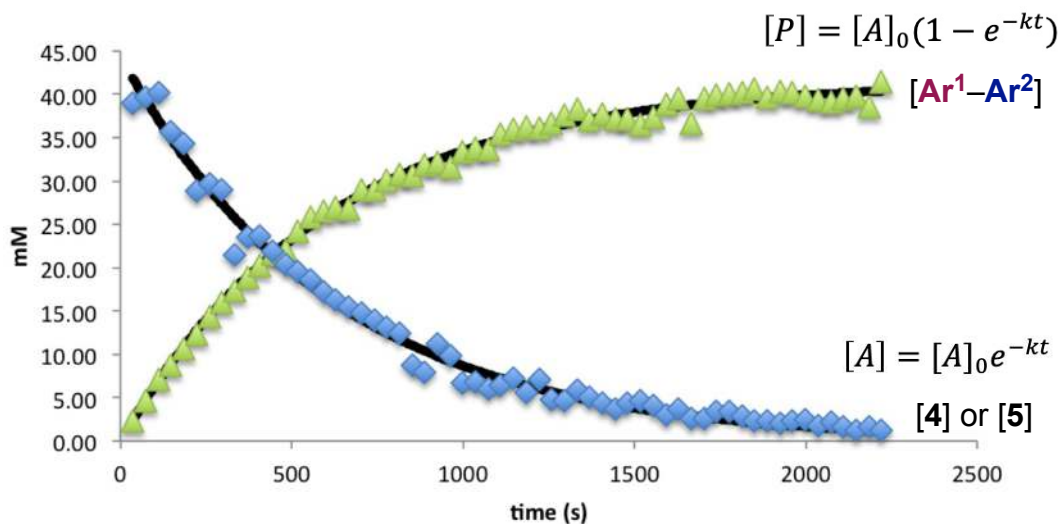
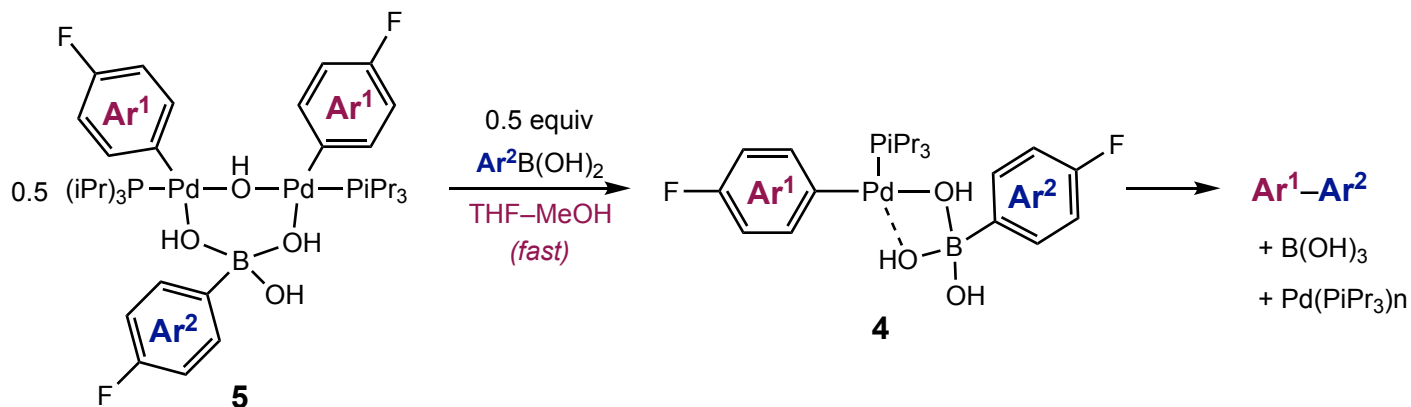
Kinetic analysis of TM

Transfer of Ar from 4-coordinate B to P



Kinetic analysis of TM

Transfer of Ar from 4-coordinate B to P

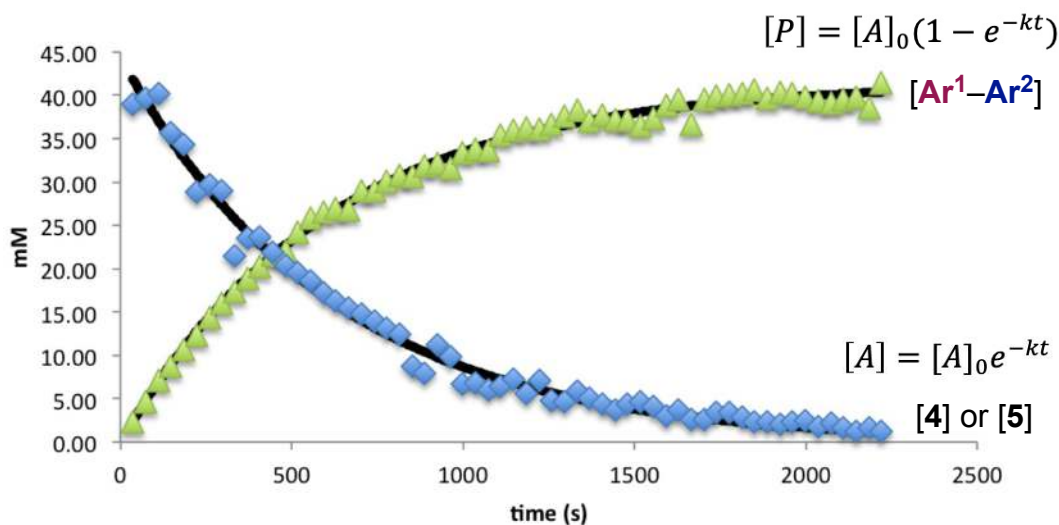
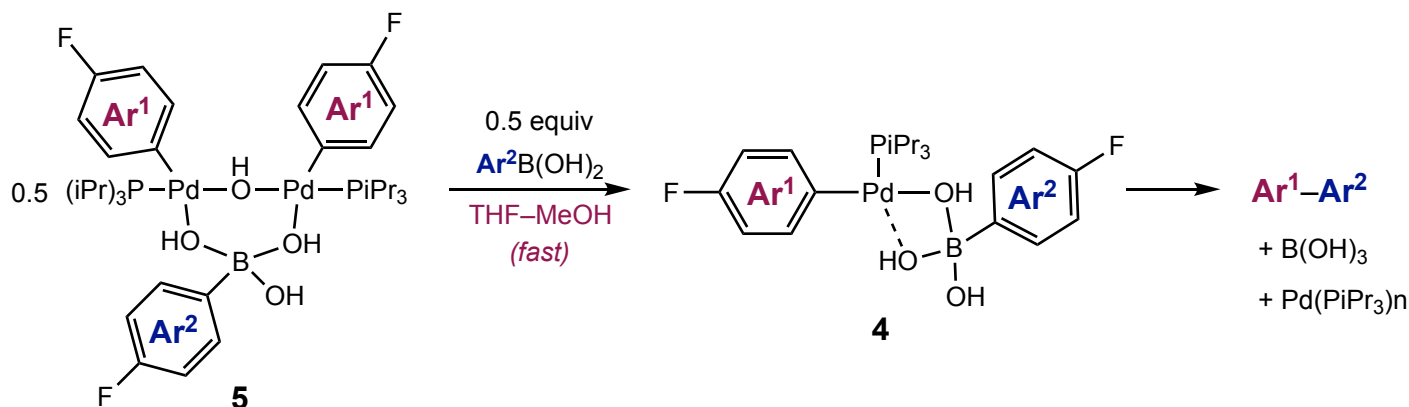


in THF-MeOH (from **4** to prdt)
 $k_{\text{obs}}(-\text{4}) = 1.41(1) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $k_{\text{obs}}(+\text{prdt}) = 1.55(3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

in THF (from **5** to prdt)
 $k_{\text{obs}}(-\text{5}) = 7.6(2) \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $k_{\text{obs}}(+\text{prdt}) = 5.78(4) \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Kinetic analysis of TM

Transfer of Ar from 4-coordinate B to P



in THF-MeOH (from **4** to prdt)
 $k_{\text{obs}}(-\mathbf{4}) = 1.41(1) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $k_{\text{obs}}(+\text{prdt}) = 1.55(3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

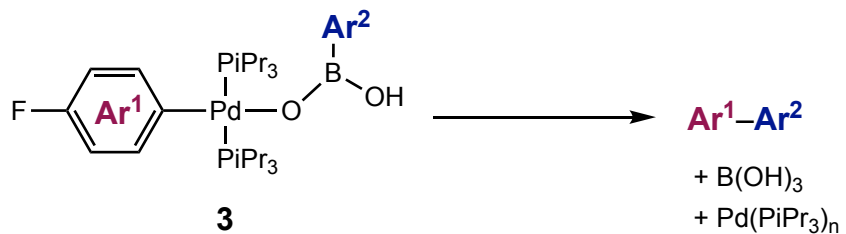
in THF (from **5** to prdt)
 $k_{\text{obs}}(-\mathbf{5}) = 7.6(2) \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $k_{\text{obs}}(+\text{prdt}) = 5.78(4) \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$

↓
Decay of **5** and formation of product coincide!

Similarity of rate constants observed in THF and THF-MeOH mixture supports that **5** is converted to **4** before transmetalation.

Kinetic analysis of TM

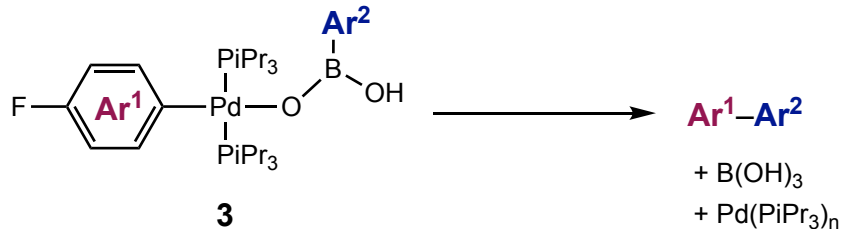
Transfer of Ar from 3-coordinate B to P



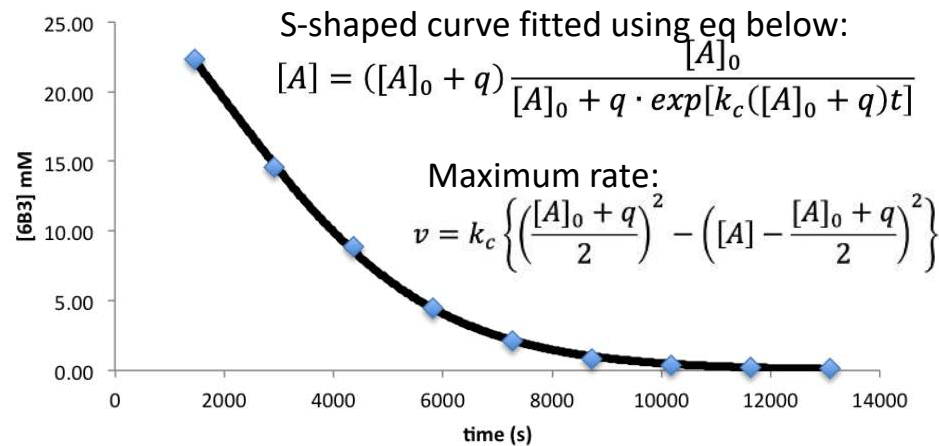
Thermally stable at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
in the presence of excess PiPr_3 .

Kinetic analysis of TM

Transfer of Ar from 3-coordinate B to P

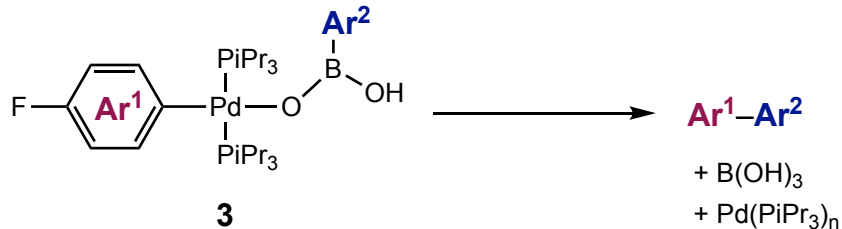


Thermally stable at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
in the presence of excess PiPr_3 .

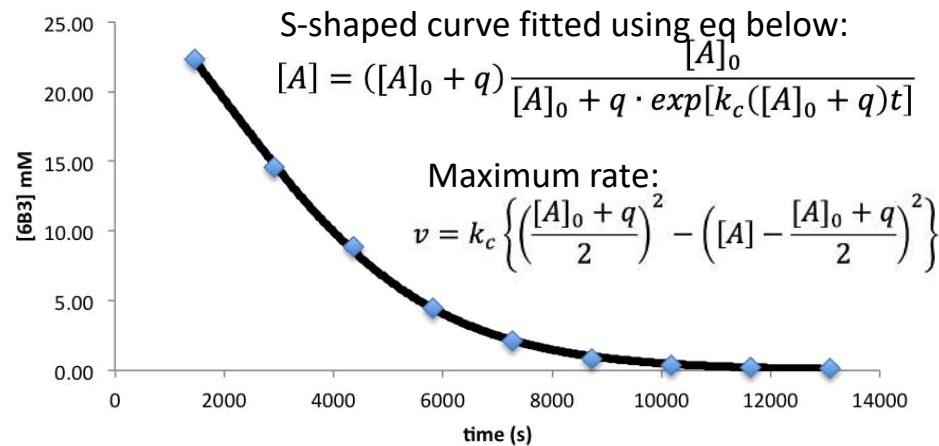


Kinetic analysis of TM

Transfer of Ar from 3-coordinate B to P



Thermally stable at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
in the presence of excess PiPr_3 .



Plot of $\log[v_{\max}]$ vs. $\log[\text{PiPr}_3]$

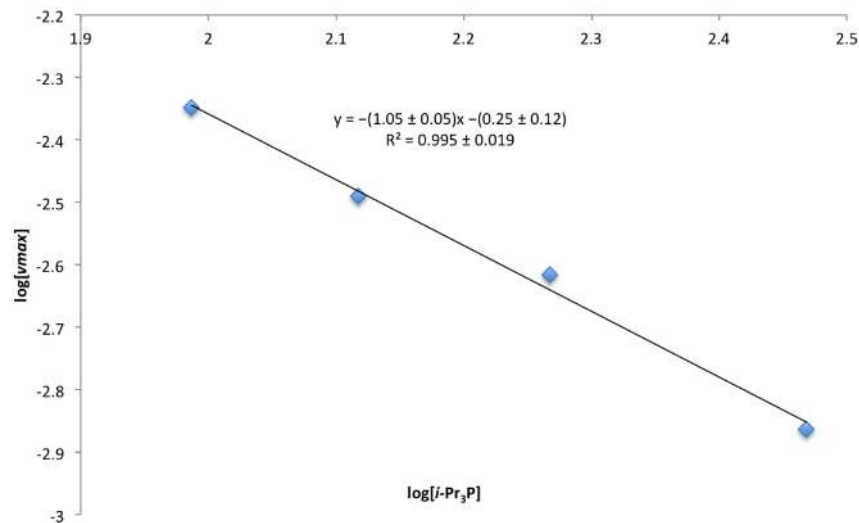
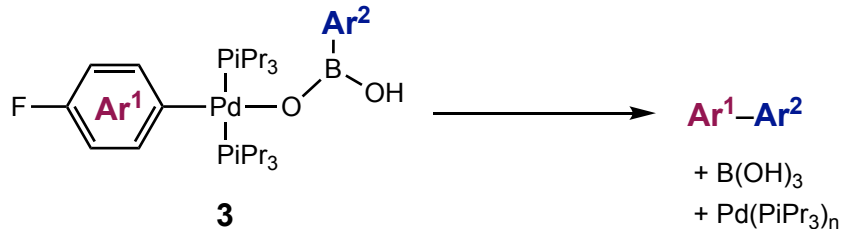


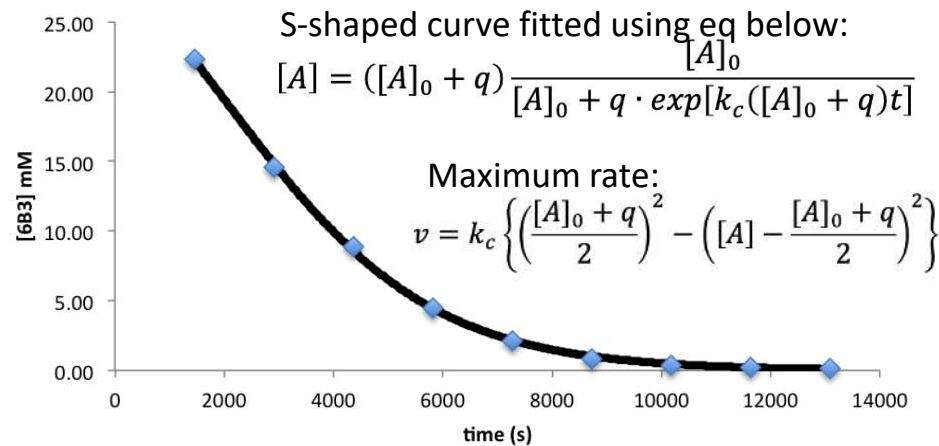
Fig S 92. Order Determination of $i\text{-Pr}_3\text{P}$.

Kinetic analysis of TM

Transfer of Ar from 3-coordinate B to P



Thermally stable at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
in the presence of excess PiPr_3 .



Plot of $\log[v_{\max}]$ vs. $\log[\text{PiPr}_3]$

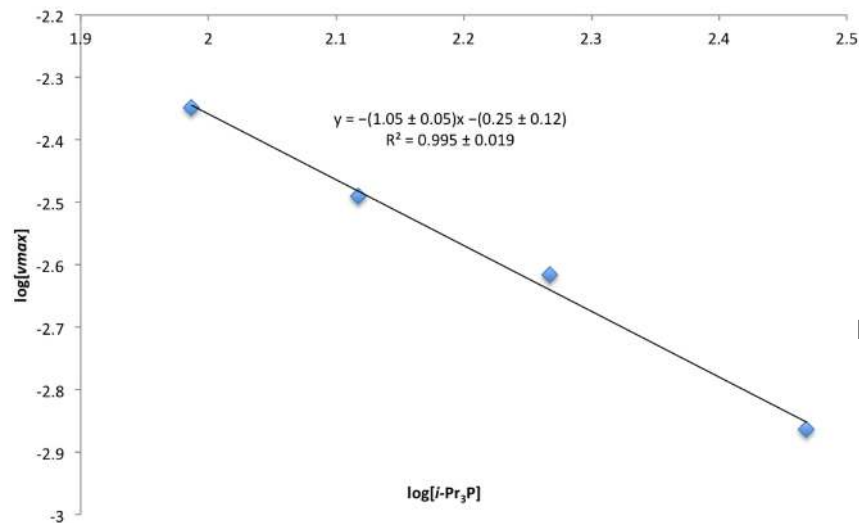
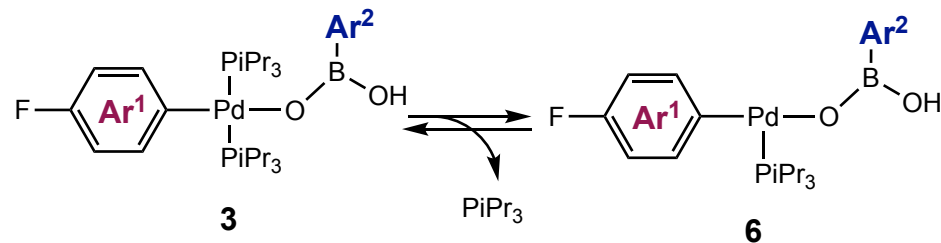


Fig S 92. Order Determination of $i\text{-Pr}_3\text{P}$.

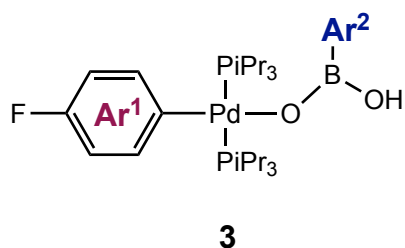
■ *Inverse* dependence on phosphine

■ *Dissociation of phosphine is a pre-equilibrium process*

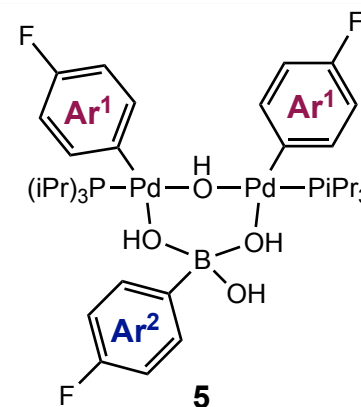
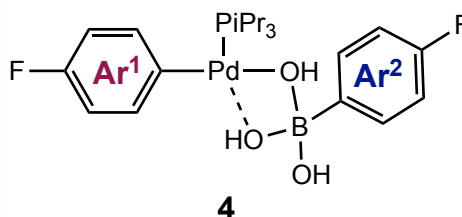


Pre-transmetalation complexes observed so far

3-coord. B complexes



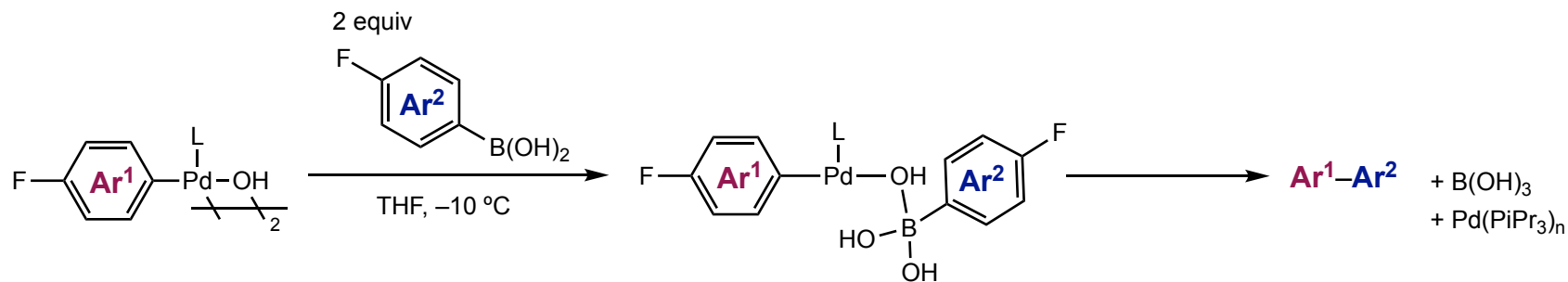
4-coord. B complexes



- contain a Pd–O–B linkage & are able to transfer Ar groups from B to Pd.
- Empty coordination site on Pd is needed for the TM to take place. (phosphine dissociation)

Pre-transmetalation complexes

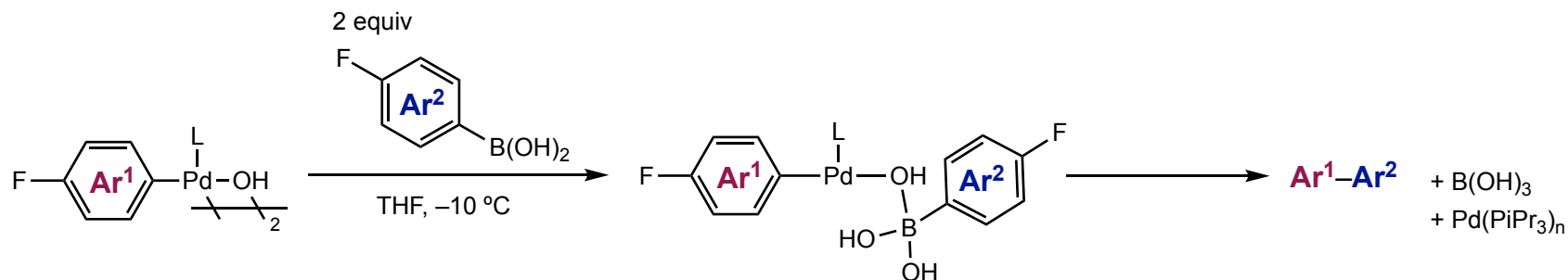
Phosphine ligands:



L =	dppf	PiPr ₃	PPh ₃
$k_{\text{obs}} =$	$2.75(2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$8.09(3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$9.95(2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
$k_{\text{rel}} =$	1	2.9	3.6

Pre-transmetalation complexes

Phosphine ligands:

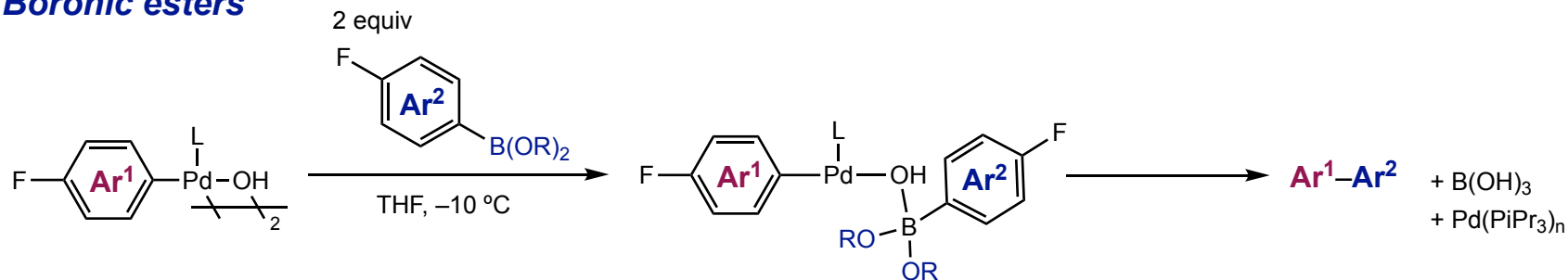


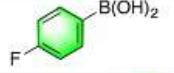
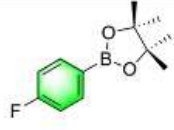
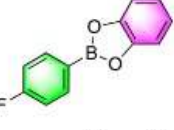
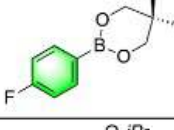

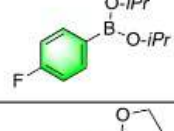

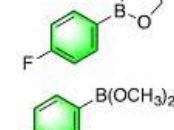

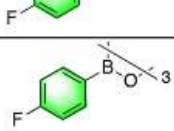
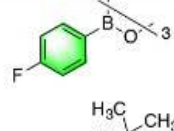
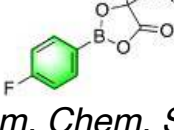
L =	dppf	PiPr ₃	PPh ₃
$k_{\text{obs}} =$	$2.75(2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$8.09(3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$9.95(2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$
$k_{\text{rel}} =$	1	2.9	3.6

- Smallest k with dppf: **Ligand dissociation** prior to TM (coordinatively unsaturated Pd center)
- Faster rate with PPh₃: More electrophilic Pd center → faster TM

Pre-transmetalation complexes

Boronic esters

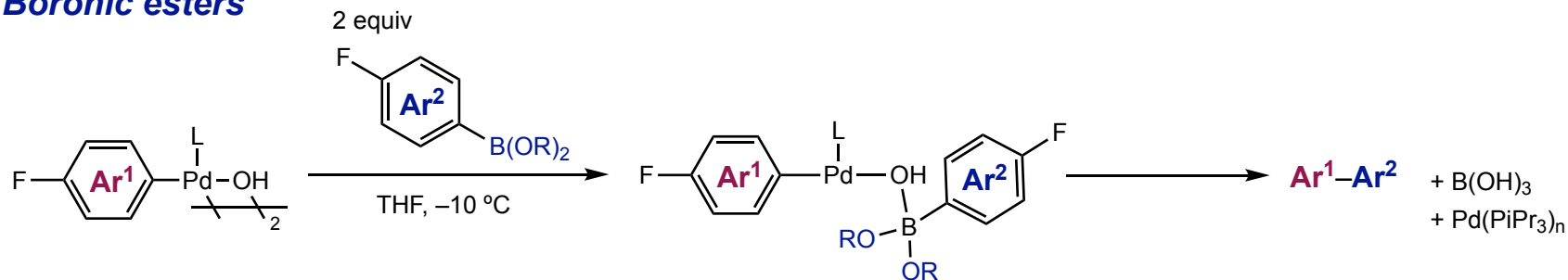


substrate	complex	^a form k, 10^{-3} s^{-1}	k _{rel}	substrate	complex	^a form k, 10^{-3} s^{-1}	k _{rel}	
	2	4	0.578 ± 0.013	1.00		18	–	–
	8	9	2.46 ± 0.39	4.27		23	(prdt formation: 5.5 h)	(prdt formation: 0.3 h)
	10	11	0.0013 ± 0.0004	0.0022		21	0.824 ± 0.016	1.42
	12	14	2.73 ± 0.54	4.20		19	13.3 ± 0.7	23.01
	13	15	3.34 ± 0.21	5.78		7	12.4 ± 0.2	21.45
						28	5.39 ± 0.07	9.33
						29	0.226 ± 0.031	0.39

■ Faster rate with PPh₃: More electrophilic Pd cen

Pre-transmetalation complexes

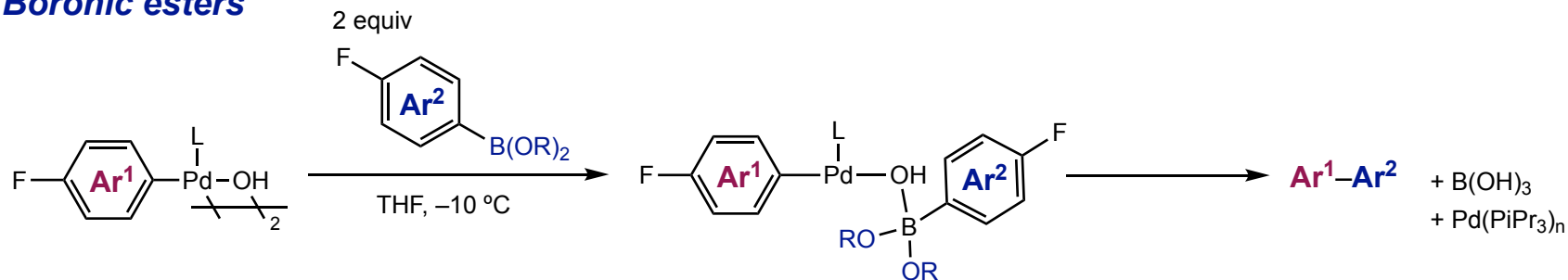
Boronic esters



- Ease of **rehybridization of B**:
steric accessibility, electrophilicity, angular distortion
- Ease of formation of a **coordinatively unsaturated Pd** complex:
Lewis basicity and steric demand of the oxygen atoms
- **Migratory aptitude of the Ar** group:
Lewis basicity of O (inverse dependence compared to the factor above)

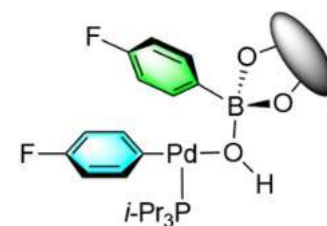
Pre-transmetalation complexes

Boronic esters



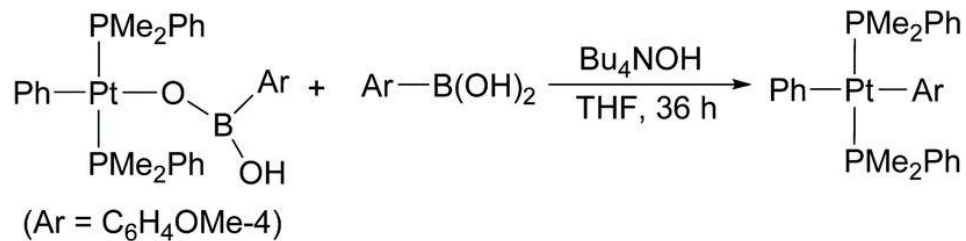
- Ease of **rehybridization of B**:
steric accessibility, electrophilicity, angular distortion
- Ease of formation of a **coordinatively unsaturated Pd** complex:
Lewis basicity and steric demand of the oxygen atoms
- **Migratory aptitude of the Ar** group:
Lewis basicity of O (inverse dependence compared to the factor above)

1. Lewis basic oxygen atoms:
favorable Pd–O interaction → higher barrier for dissociation and less stable pre-TM intermediate
Catechol > glycol > boronic acid : (easily dissociated)
2. Lewis basic oxygen atoms:
hyperconjugative activation of migrating Ar group → lowering barrier to TM
3. boronic acid (free to rotate) > glycol, catechol (geometric constraint)



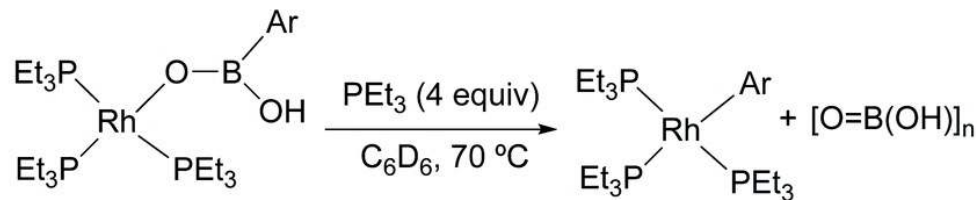
Other metal complexes containing M–O–B bonds

■ Pt: Osakada (2005)



Organometallics **2005**, 24, 3815

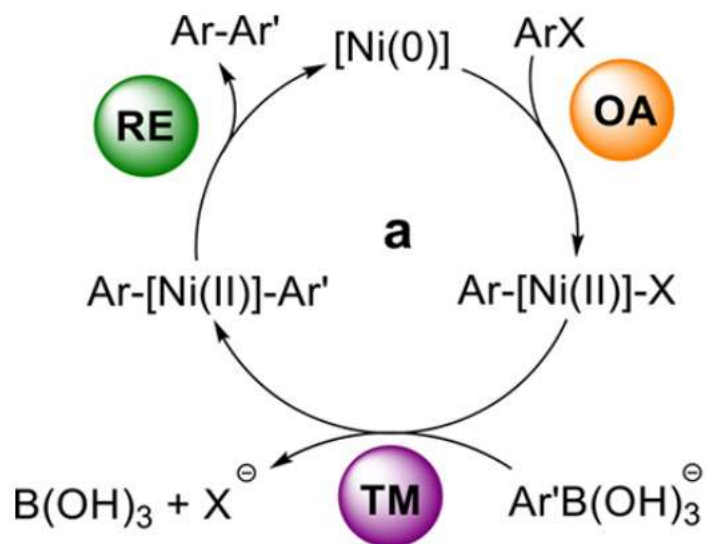
■ Rh: Hartwig (2007)



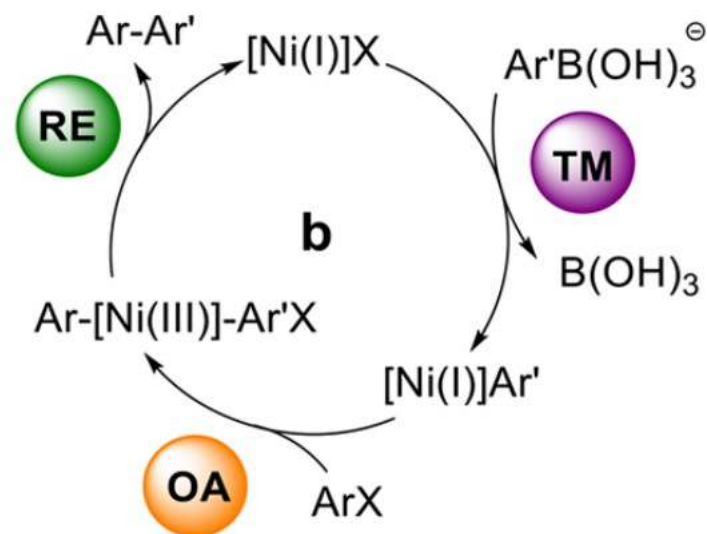
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2007**, 129, 1876.

Proposed mechanism for Ni-catalyzed SMC

Ni(0)-Ni(II) cycle

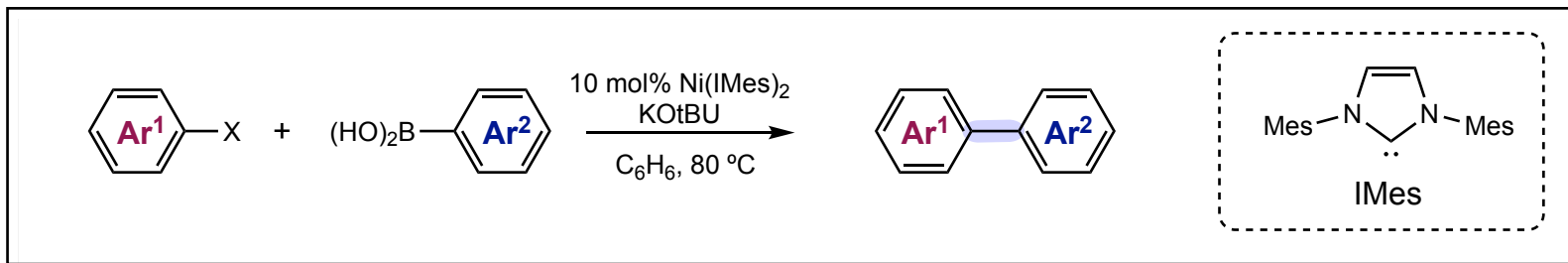


Ni(I)-Ni(III) cycle

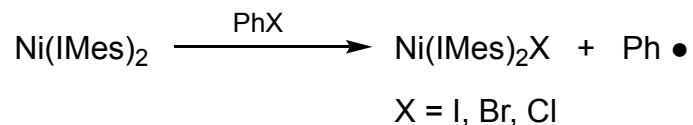


- **OA**: either in a concerted fashion or by a single-electron transfer pathway via free radicals
- **RE**: less information is available due to the difficulty of isolating TM product.
- **TOL**: either OA (poorly reactive substrates such as ArCl) or TM (for other electrophiles)

Ni-catalyzed SMC: Ni(I/III) cycle



Reaction of Ni(0) cat and electrophile

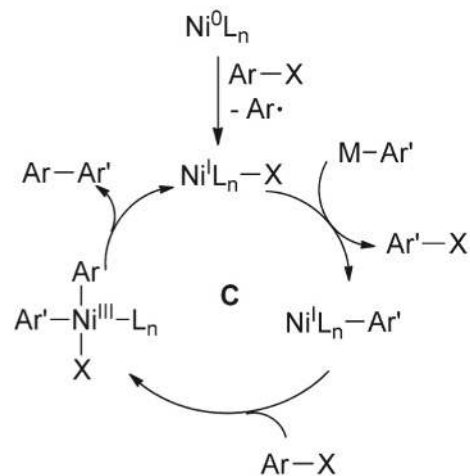


Never detected OA product

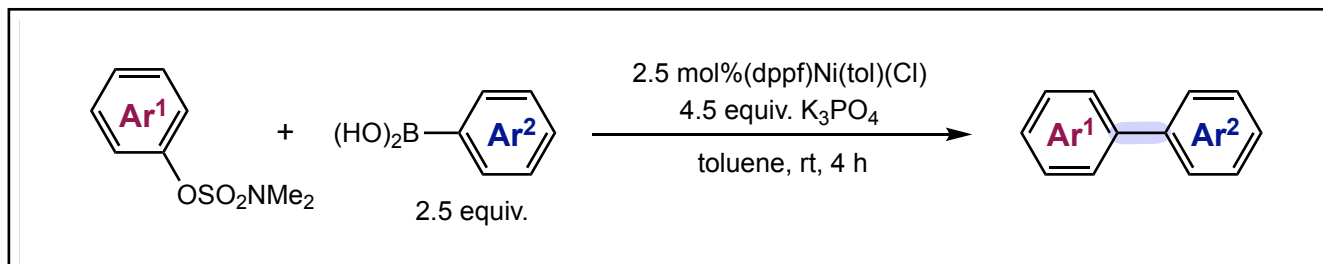
—> general mechanism may not be applicable to Ni-based cross-coupling

Alternative mechanism was proposed

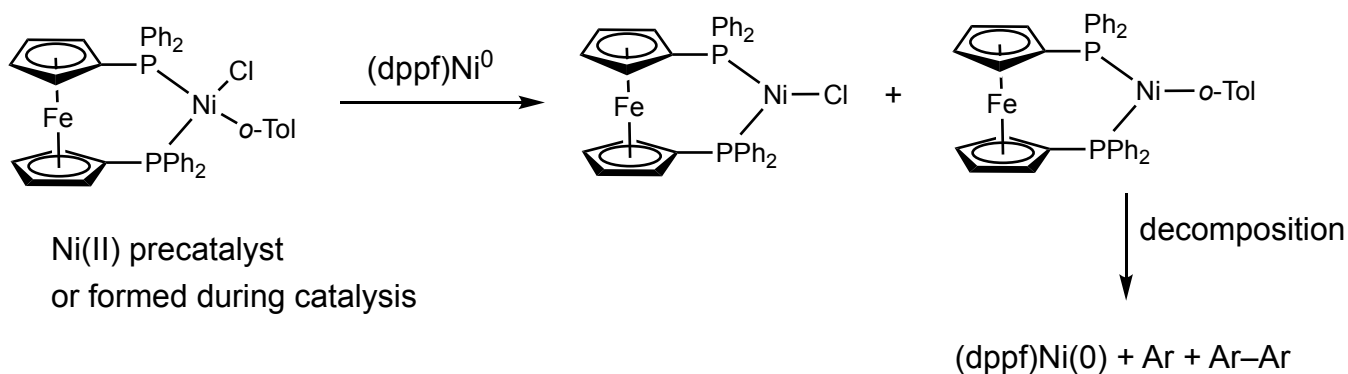
Transmetalation,
followed by OA and RE



Ni-catalyzed SMC: Ni(0/II) cycle

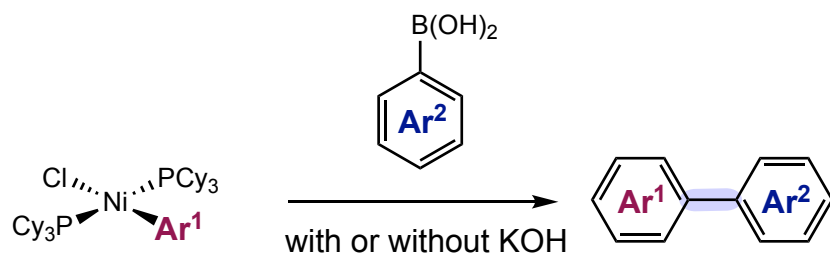


■ Formation of Ni(I) is detrimental to catalysis



■ Ni(0/II) cycle was proposed.

Mechanistic study on B-to-Ni transmetalation



Mechanistic study on B-to-Ni transmetalation

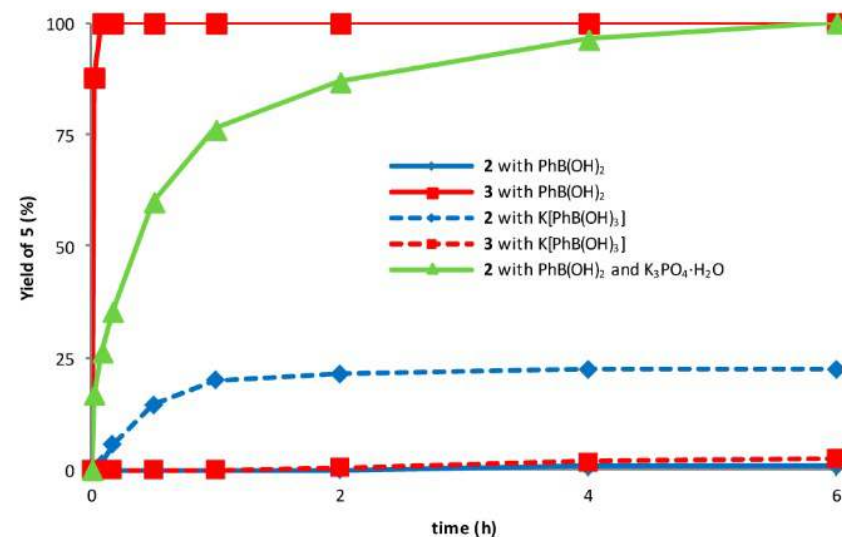
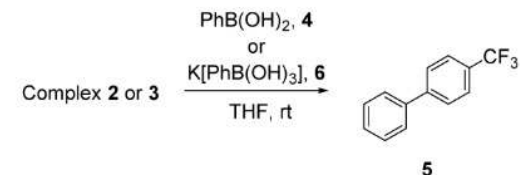
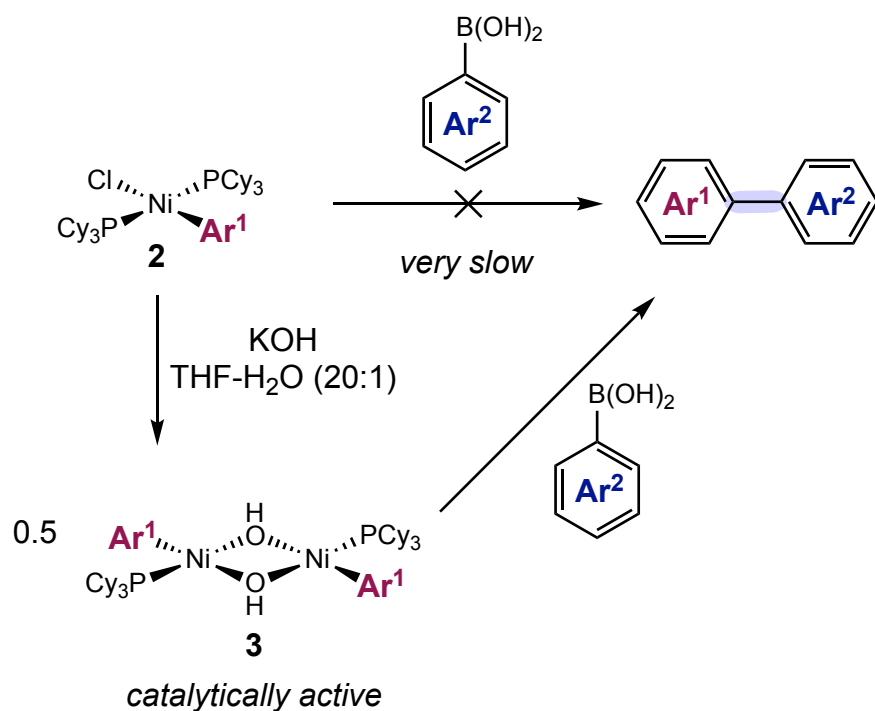
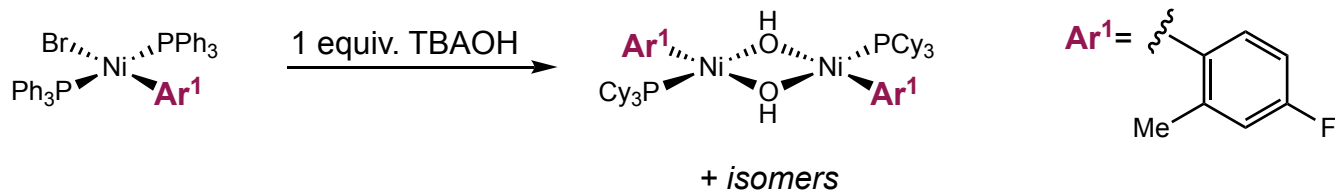


Figure 3. Yield of **5** over time. Conditions: 17 mM [Ni], 1.5 equiv of **4** (solid line) or **6** and 18-crown-6 (dashed line), THF, 22 °C, N₂ atmosphere. Values are ±3% in replicate runs.

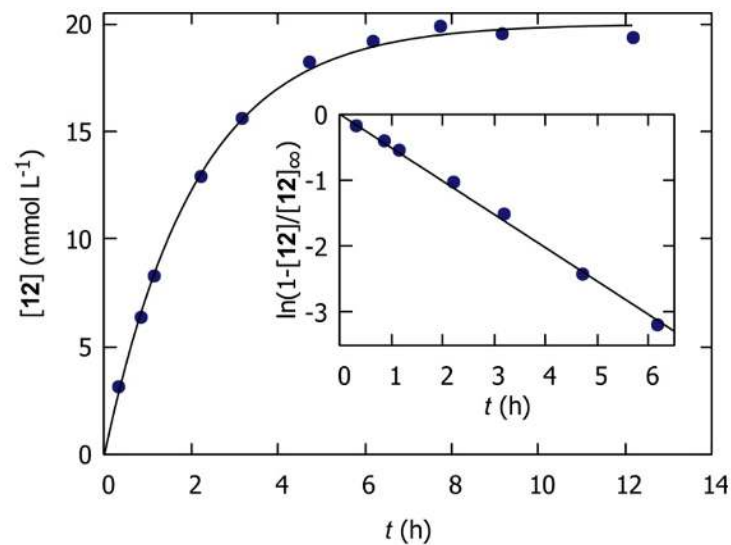
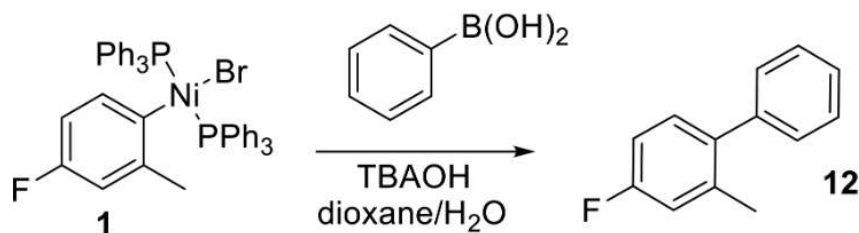
- bridged hydroxo dinickel complex: reacts with PhB(OH)₂ faster than NiCl complex with PhB(OH)₂
- TM does not proceed in the absence of hydroxide

Mechanistic study on B-to-Ni transmetalation

Hydrolysis of NiBr compound:

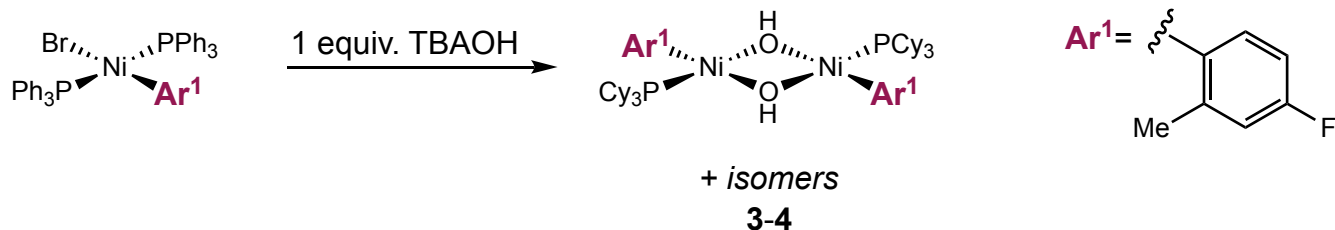


Scheme 5. Reaction of Complex 1 with PhB(OH)₂ in the Presence of TBAOH to form the Biphenyl Product 12

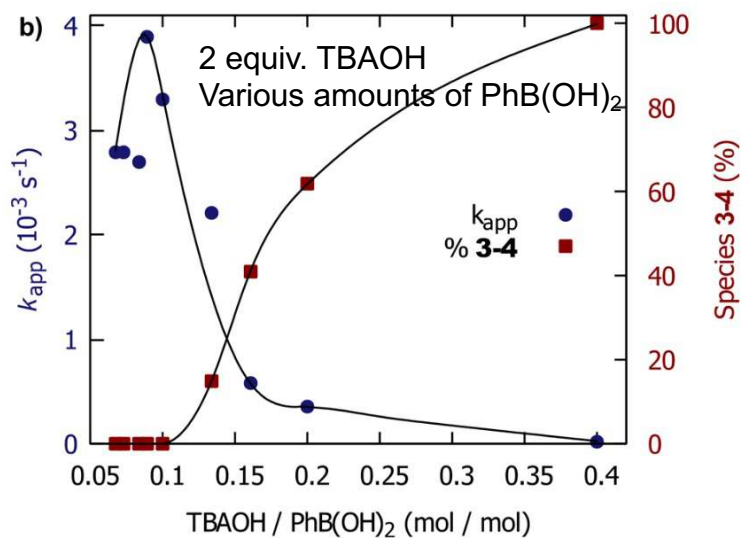
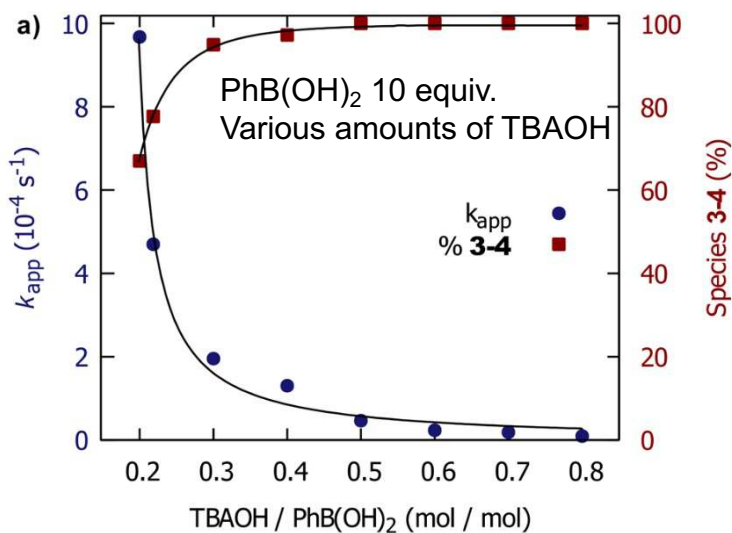
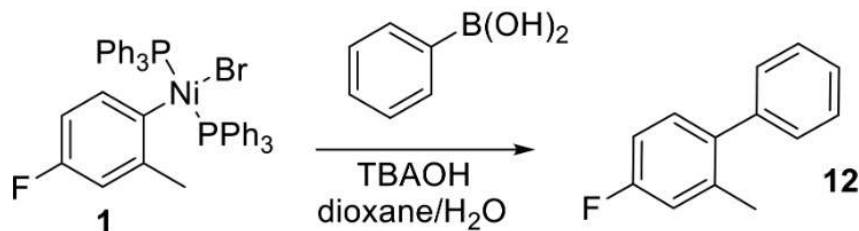


Mechanistic study on B-to-Ni transmetalation

Hydrolysis of NiBr compound:

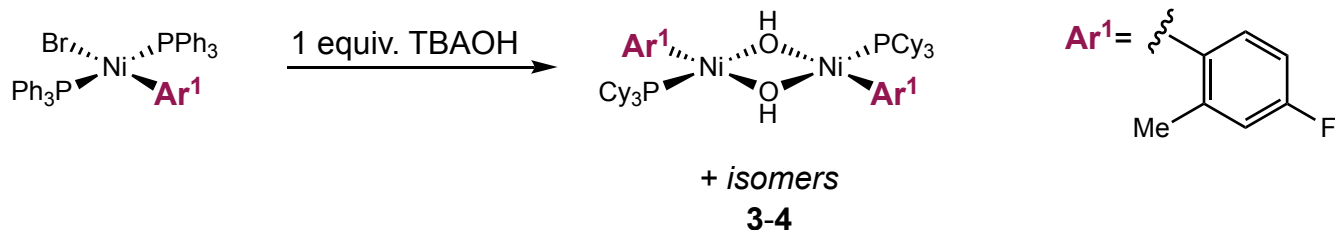


Scheme 5. Reaction of Complex 1 with $\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ in the Presence of TBAOH to form the Biphenyl Product 12

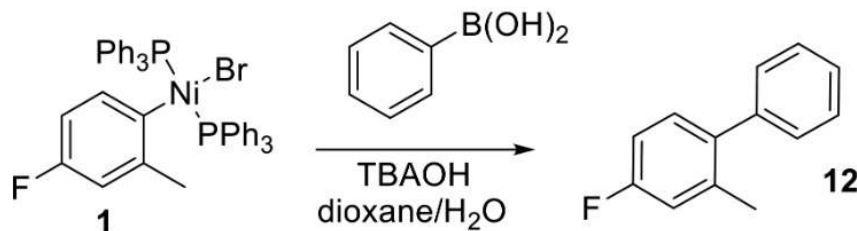


Mechanistic study on B-to-Ni transmetalation

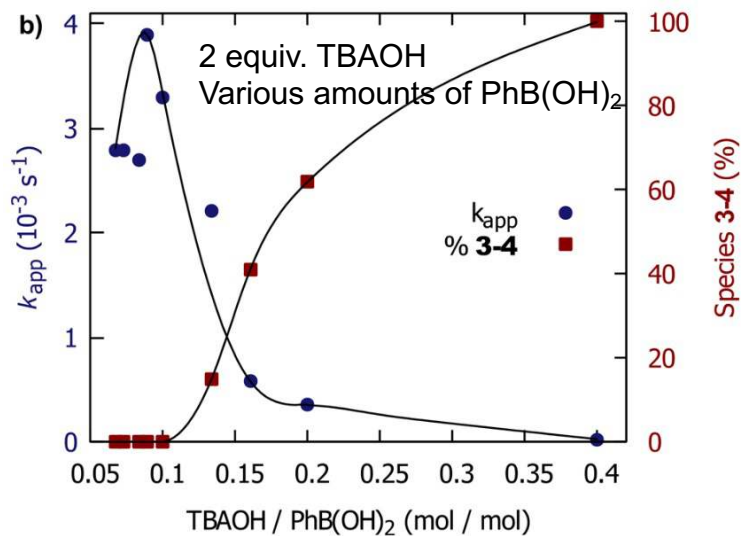
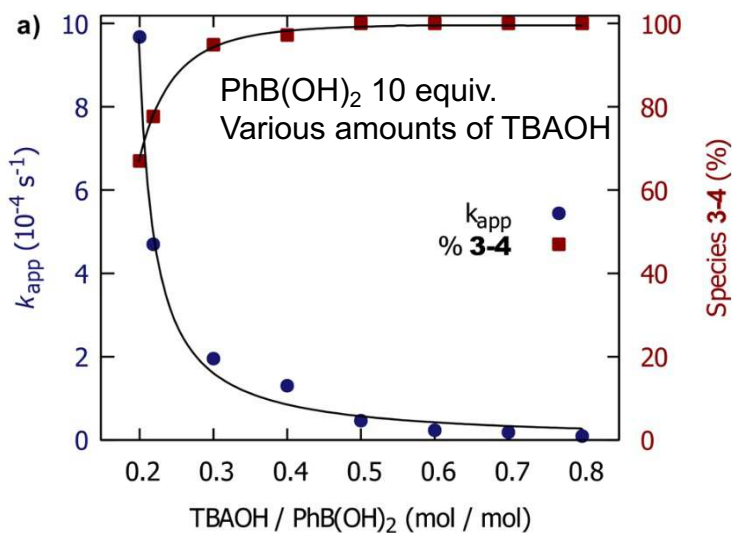
Hydrolysis of NiBr compound:



Scheme 5. Reaction of Complex 1 with $\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ in the Presence of TBAOH to form the Biphenyl Product 12

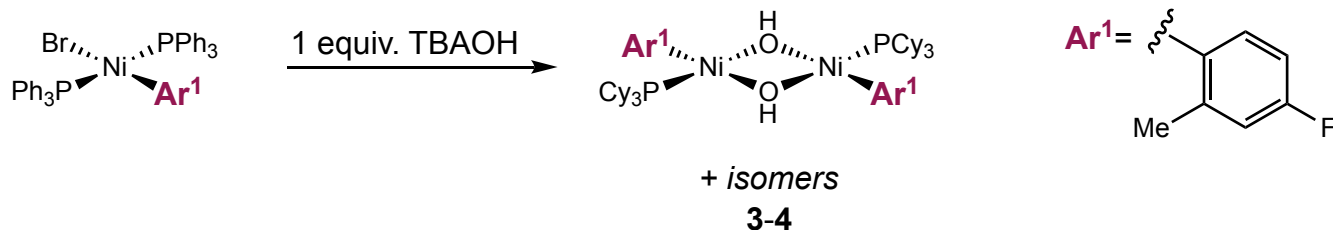


- at low $[\text{TBAOH}]/[\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2]$, fast reaction
- [3-4] should be kept low.
Plot indicates dimeric 3 and 4 are not directly involved in TM.

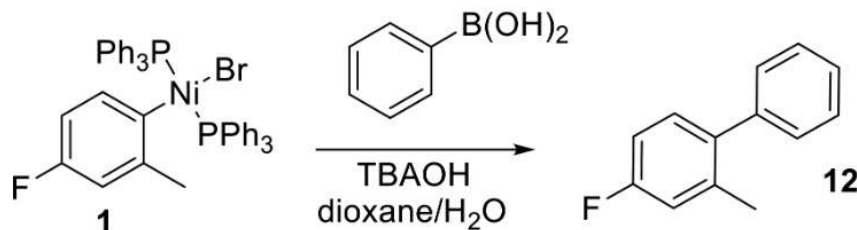


Mechanistic study on B-to-Ni transmetalation

Hydrolysis of NiBr compound:



Scheme 5. Reaction of Complex 1 with PhB(OH)₂ in the Presence of TBAOH to form the Biphenyl Product 12

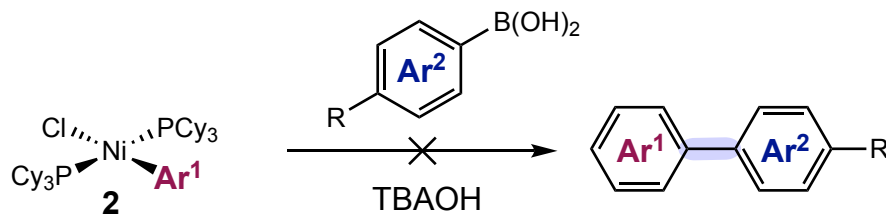


- at low [TBAOH]/[PhB(OH)₂], fast reaction
- [3-4] should be kept low.
Plot indicates dimeric **3** and **4** are not directly involved in TM.

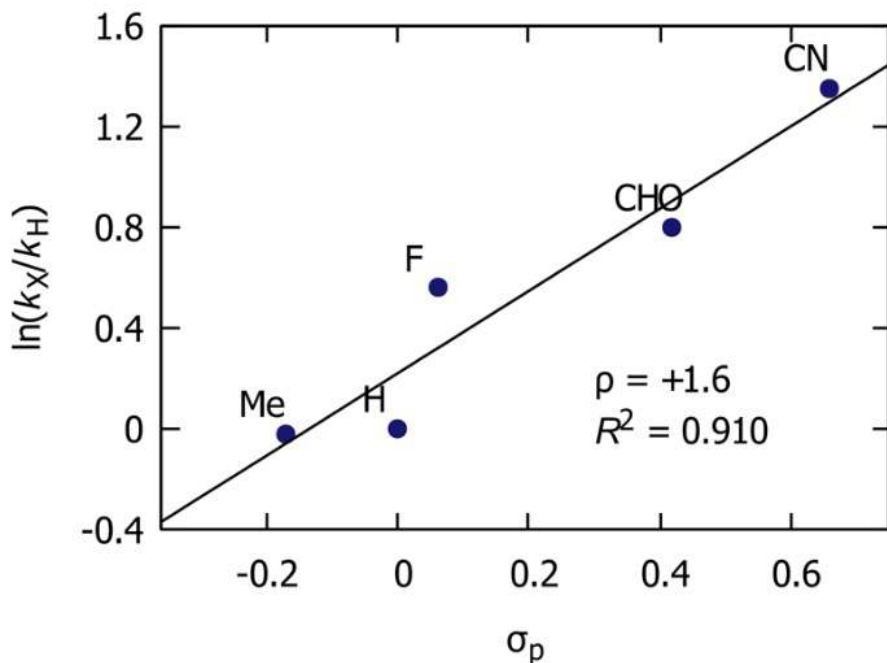
Control of [OH⁻] is very important!!

- poorly soluble inorganic bases (carbonate, phosphate) in low-polarity solvent
- amount of water added
- portionwise addition of bases in case reaction is slow.

Hammett plot at high and low [OH⁻]



a) TBAOH / ArB(OH)₂ = 4 : 10 (equiv / equiv)



■ at high [OH⁻]

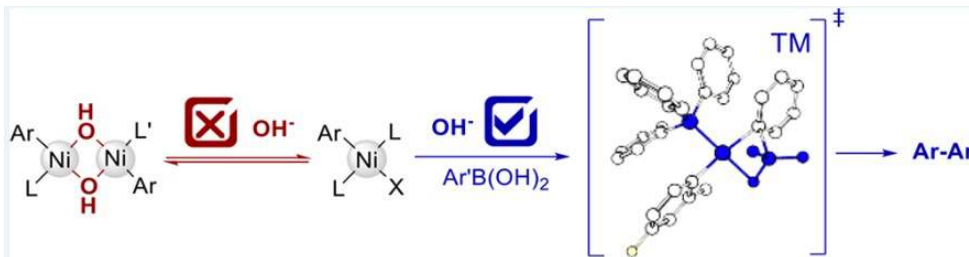
pre-equilibria to Ni(OH) dimer

electron-poor → more Lewis-acidic

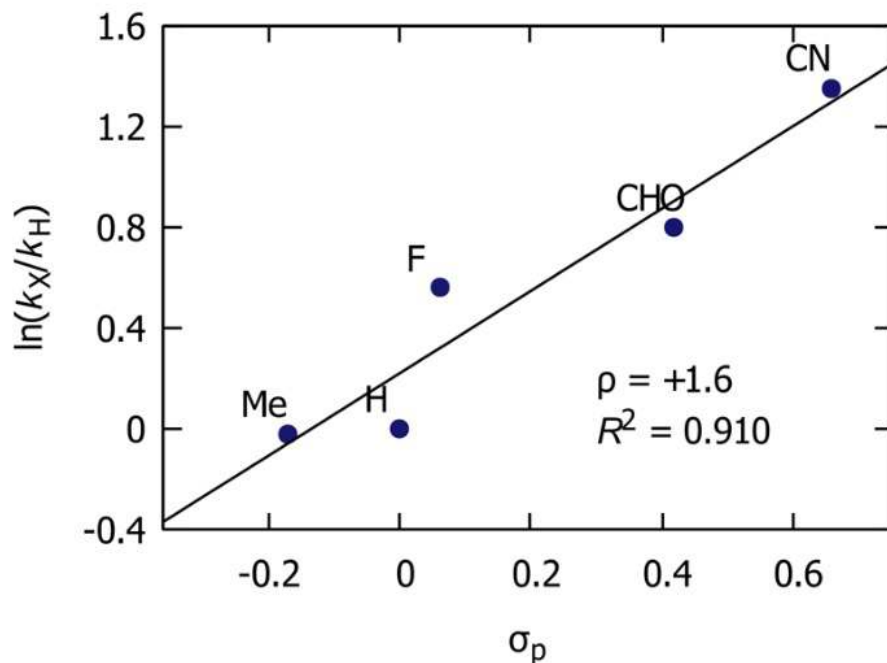
→ reacts with hydroxo-bridged dimer

→ fast reaction

Hammett plot at high and low [OH⁻]



a) TBAOH / ArB(OH)₂ = 4 : 10 (equiv / equiv)



■ at high [OH⁻]

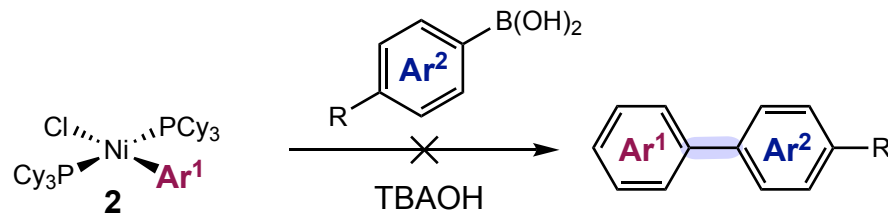
pre-equilibria to Ni(OH) dimer

electron-poor → more Lewis-acidic

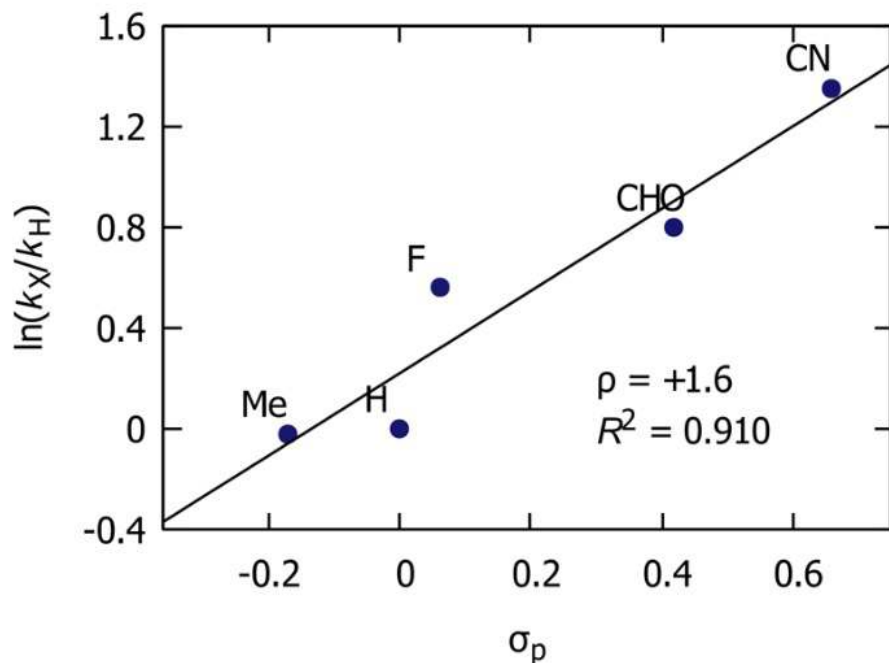
→ reacts with hydroxo-bridged dimer

→ fast reaction

Hammett plot at high and low $[\text{OH}^-]$



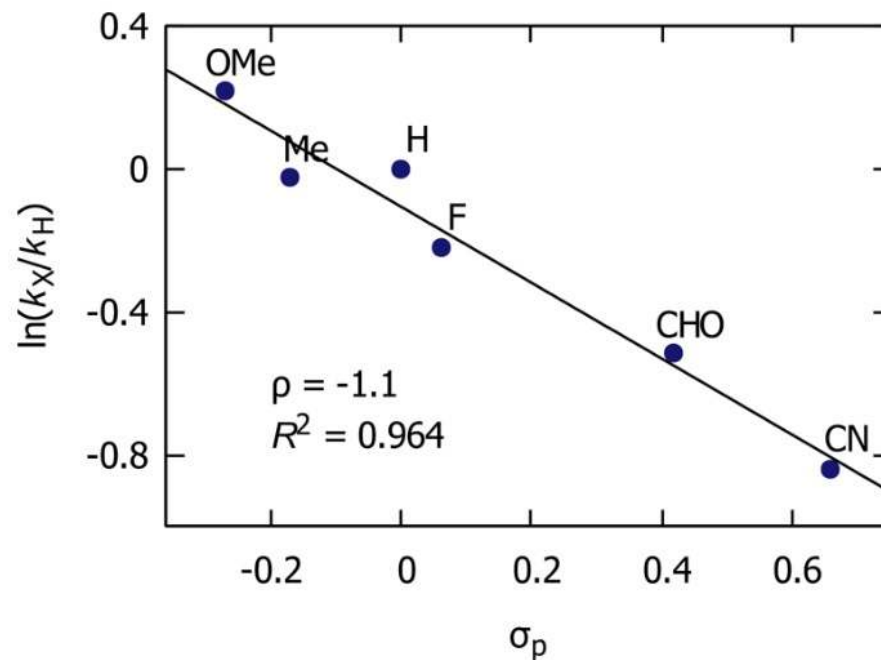
a) $\text{TBAOH} / \text{ArB}(\text{OH})_2 = 4 : 10$ (equiv / equiv)



■ at high $[\text{OH}^-]$

pre-equilibria to $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})$ dimer
 electron-poor \rightarrow more Lewis-acidic
 \rightarrow reacts with hydroxo-bridged dimer
 \rightarrow fast reaction

b) $\text{TBAOH} / \text{ArB}(\text{OH})_2 = 2 : 20$ (equiv / equiv)



■ at low $[\text{OH}^-]$

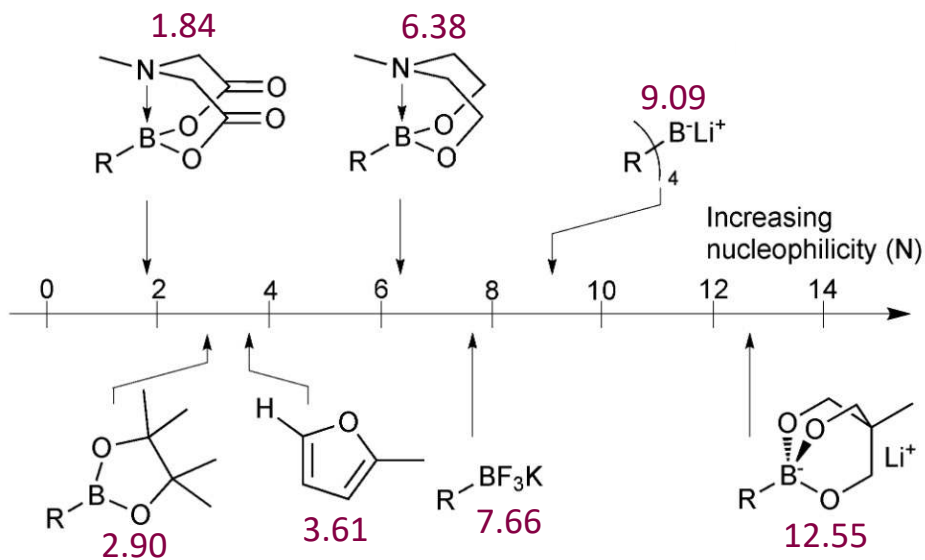
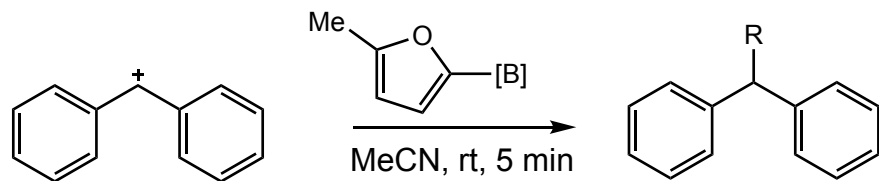
e-rich boronic acid reacts faster
 (Ni: electrophile, B: nucleophile)

Boron reagents

■ Nucleophilicity

In SMC, boron reagent tends to be nucleophilic component.

Mayr's nucleophilicity scale:

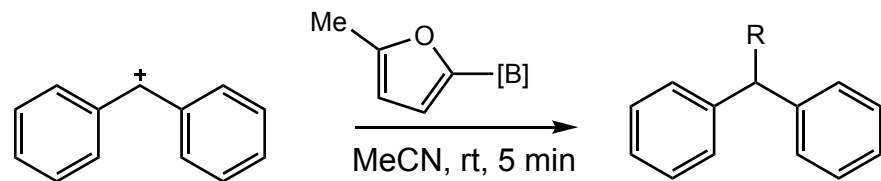


Boron reagents

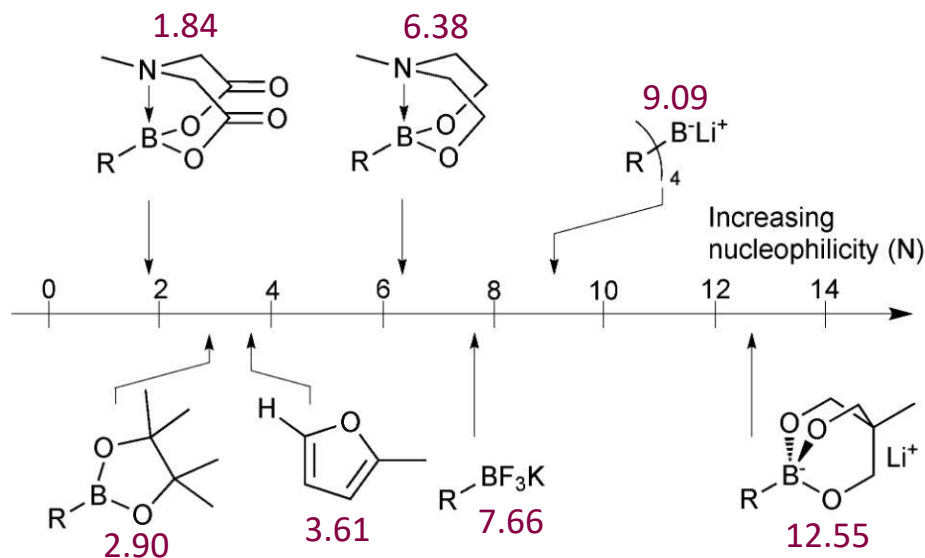
Nucleophilicity

In SMC, boron reagent tends to be nucleophilic component.

Mayr's nucleophilicity scale:



benzhydrylium ion



Stability

The extent of transesterification is used to assess the stability of boronic esters of interest.

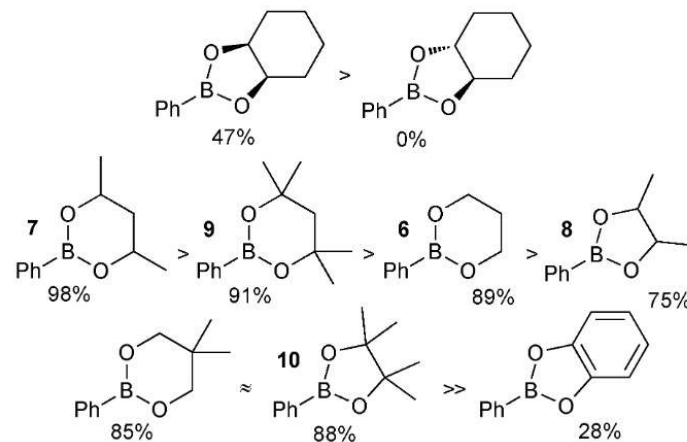
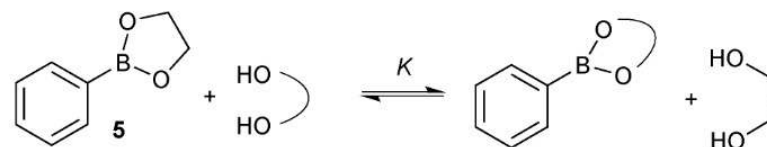


Fig. 4 Stability sequences for a range of boronic esters, with percent transesterification from the glycol boronic ester indicated.

- **trans** diols: completely unreactive
- **6-membered** esters: more thermodynamically stable (favorable orbital overlap btw B and O)
- Methyl group substitution: further stabilization
- Catechol: the decreased pi-donating ability of O to B

Use of boronic esters in transmetalation

■ Direct transmetalation

Boranes, Boronic acids

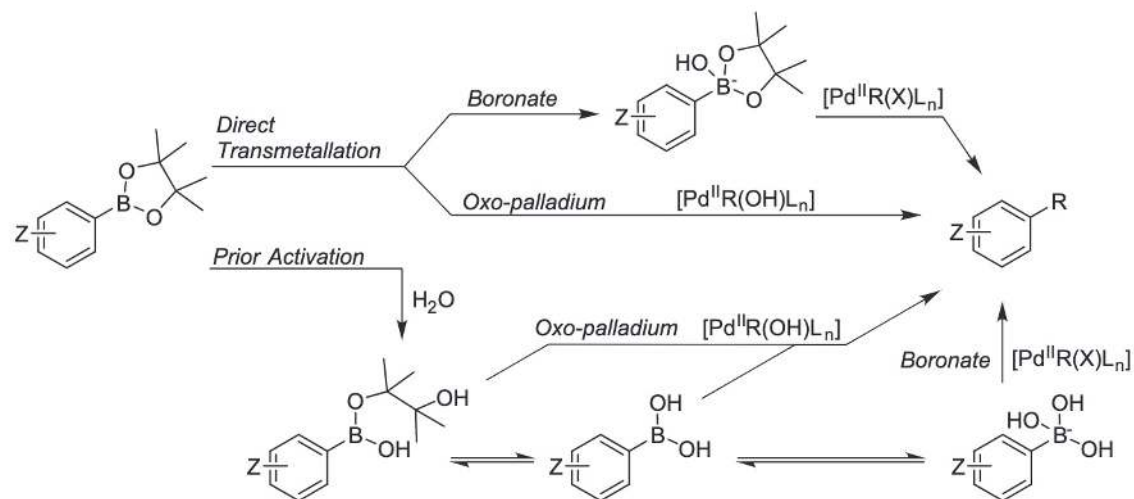
■ Pre-activation necessary

Organotrifluoroborate salt, MIDA boronate, BDan

■ Still ambiguous

Boronic esters; BPin, BNeo, BCat, ...

Trihydroxyborate ion



Scheme 8.24 Possible transmetalation mechanisms for the coupling of an arylpinacolboronic ester.