Indol-2-ylidene (IdY): A New Ambiphilic N-heterocyclic Carbene Derived from Indole

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Abstract: The ambiphilic N-heterocyclic carbene ligand, indol-2ylidene (IdY, **A**), is described. A series of indolenium precursors (**2af**) were prepared on a gram scale in good yields. Trapping experiments with elemental selenium, $[RhCl(cod)]_2$ and CuCl lead to IdY-supported materials, respectively. Computational and spectroscopic studies revealed the ambiphilicity of IdY. The copper complexes (**6**) show high percent buried volume ($\%V_{bur} = 58.1$) and allow for carboboration of terminal alkynes within 30 minutes as synthetically useful yields and high regioselectivity.

The N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) have been widely used in transition metal catalysis,^[1] nanoparticle stabilization,^[2] organocatalysis,^[3] and main group chemistry^[4] for three decades. One of the representative NHC scaffolds is imidazol-2-ylidene derived from imidazole - an abundant motif in natural products^[5] and drug molecules.^[6] Derivatization of the imidazole scaffold has been studied extensively and the synthetic studies^[7] paved the way to development of new types of NHCs such as asymmetric NHCs^[8], unsymmetric NHCs^[9] and hemilabile NHCs.^[10]

Cyclic (alkyl)(amino)carbenes (CAACs) are also receiving remarkable attention because of their ambiphilic properties.^[11] Structural modification by replacement of nitrogen group (π -electron donating, σ -withdrawing) to alkyl group (σ -donating) makes carbene more electrophilic but also nucleophilic. In addition, the small HOMO-LUMO energy gap facilitates the smaller singlet-triplet (S/T) gap and it is an important factor in the context of reactivity of NHCs towards inert small molecules such as carbon monoxide.^[12] Thanks to the ambiphilicity, CAAC ligands have been applied in diverse fields such as light emitting materials as CAAC-Cu complexes^[13] and novel transition metal catalysis.^[14] Furthermore, isolated CAACs were used for stabilization of paramagnetic species^[4b, 15] and activation of small molecules or enthalpically strong bonds.^[16]



Ambiphilic N-heterocyclic carbene

- Facile preparation & Gram scale synthesis
- Catalytic activity Fast & High regioselective carboboration

Figure 1. Strategies for increasing ambiphilicity of CAACs

Following the pioneering work on CAACs, other classes of ambiphilic NHCs have been developed. Ambiphilicity increased by structural modification strategies, such as replacement of amino group by amido group^[17a, b, f, j, k] or aryl group ^[17e, h, j, k]. Controlling the ring property also increased the ambiphilicity ^{[17c, d,}

^{g, i]}. These ambiphilic NHCs exhibit unique reactivity such as exchange reactions at main group elements^[17g] and (2+1) cycloaddition with dimethyl maleate or fumarate.^[17k] In the same vein, the in-dole scaffold is a promising candidate for ambiphilic NHCs due to its cyclic (alkyl)(amino) fragment and presence of an aryl group (**Figure 1**), in close resemblance to known ambiphilic NHCs.^[17e, h, j, k] Moreover, because the indole structure is one of the most common N-heterocycles found in drug molecules and natural products^[18] numerous synthetic methods^[19] for the indole moiety have been reported to date. In this context, it is surprising that indole based NHCs has not yet been developed. In order to fill this research gap we decided to explore the potential of indole derived NHCs and designed 'Indol-2-ylidene (IdY, **A**)'.



Figure 2. HOMO-LUMO Energy Level (eV) and Singlet-Triplet Transition Energy (kcal/mol) of NHCs Calculated at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP Level of Theory.

We started by performing a computational study to access electronic properties of IdY (**A**) and compare it with other hitherto reported ambiphilic NHCs (**Figure 2**). Hence, the HOMO energy level of A (-5.56 eV) is similar to the HOMO energy level of CAAC-5 (-5.44 eV), while the LUMO energy level of **A** (-1.03 eV) is intermediate between CAAC-5 (-0.43 eV) and cAArC (-1.47 eV). Furthermore, the S/T gap of **A** (41.8 kcal/mol) is comparable to the one in cAArC (39.5 kcal/mol). The computational results therefore predicted the ambiphilic nature of **A**.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of substituted indolenium precursor (2). 'Bn' is benzyl

After confirming the ambiphilicity of A by computational studies, we proceeded to the synthesis of the indolenium salts (2), expected to provide A (Scheme 1) after deprotonation. Since attempts to introduce the isopropyl group, tBu group and aryl group commonly used for NHC into 1 are not accessible, the benzhydryl group was chosen as the sterically bulky alkyl group. The desired indolenium precursors (2a-f) were obtained in a simple two step reaction on a multigram scale in good yields. In the first step, the quaternary indolenine derivatives (1) were prepared following Fischer indole synthesis^[19b] and Yang's indolenine synthesis^[19c] (See SI). For the subsequent alkylation step, the sterically bulky benzhydryl group was chosen. Introduction of a bulky substituent on the nitrogen atom was supposed to improve the stability of A due to steric protection of the carbene center.^[20] Indeed, in the single crystal structure of 2f the benzhydryl group is effectively shielding the C2 position (See SI). Since the aromatic ring substituent R can be varied easily, the LUMO energy levels of A can be tuned in a rational fashion (See SI).



Figure 3. Carbene-selenium Adducts (3) and their ⁷⁷Se Chemical Shifts (solvent: (CD₃)₂CO). 'Bn' is benzyl group. [a]: in CDCl₃

With the indolenium precursors (2) in hand, we attempted to generate the free A by deprotonation at -78 °C using various nonnucleophilic bases such as $MN(SiMe_3)_2$ (M=K, Na, Li), MOtBu (M=K, Na), LDA and NaH. Unfortunately, a complicated mixture of products was obtained in each case, in similarity to cAArCs. Being unable to obtain the free **A**, we performed trapping experiments with elemental selenium and were pleased to isolate the corresponding IdY-selenium adducts (3 in **Figure 3**). The structures of **3c** and **3d** were clearly confirmed by a single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis (see SI). In the solid state structures, non-classical hydrogen bonding (NCHB) between C(sp³)H and selenium was observed (See SI).^[21]



Figure 4. ⁷⁷Se NMR shifts (ppm, in d₆-acetone) of carbene-selenium adducts (data for 3 are in orange, all typical carbene-selenium adducts excluding 3 are in black) vs LUMO of the free NHCs (calculated at B3LYP/def2-TZVP)

To test the π -accepting properties of **A**, we measured the ⁷⁷Se NMR shifts of 3a-d and compared them with values obtained for other NHCs as suggested by Ganter.^[22] 3a exhibits an intermediate ⁷⁷Se NMR shift (542 ppm) between CAAC-5 (481 ppm) and cAArC (601 ppm), as expected from the trend in LUMO energies (Figure 2). Indeed, plotting the LUMO energy level versus ⁷⁷Se NMR shifts of 29 analogous^[22-23] (Figure 4) provides appropriate linear relation ($R^2 = 0.7692$). To explore further, we considered two conformers, 3a and 3a' (See SI), differing in the orientation of the benzhydryl group with respect to the selenium atom. ⁷⁷Se NMR shifts of 498 (3a) and 584 (3a') ppm were predicted (BP86/def2-TZVP) and their average value (541 ppm) is in good agreement with the experimental data (542 ppm). Since 3a' is energetically accessible (+3.48 kcal/mol) in the solution phase, we suggest that 3a and 3a' exist in equilibrium in solution and the observed ⁷⁷Se NMR shift is a result of their rapid exchange. Moreover, the inductive effect of the R substituent on the aryl backbone was reflected by 77Se NMR shifts, with the most electron deficient 3c having the highest (570 ppm) and electron rich 3d the lowest (508 ppm) chemical shift (Figure 3).



Scheme 2. Synthesis Rhodium Complexes of IdY (4, 5 and 5').

In addition to selenium trapping experiments, we demonstrated the presence of IdY free carbene by formation of IdY-metal complexes. Hence, IdY-Rh complex (4) could be synthesized by metalation of in-situ generated free carbene (Scheme 2). This complex features a highly deshielded carbene-metal ¹³C NMR peak (4: 276 ppm (J_{Rh-C} = 47.4 Hz) in CDCl₃), in close resemblance to the previously reported CAAC-5-metal

complexes (CAAC-5–RhCl(cod): 278 ppm (J_{Rh-C} = 45.0 Hz) in CDCl₃). The carbonylation of **4** generated inseparable two rotamers (**5**, **5**') which exhibited three different IR absorption signals at 1972, 1995 and 2074 cm⁻¹ (ATR). DFT calculations allowed to assign these signals to 1980 and 1989 cm⁻¹ (red, **Scheme 2**) and 2055 cm⁻¹ (black, **Scheme 2**, see SI). The average values of the experimental data are 2023 cm⁻¹ and 2035 cm⁻¹, indicating that **A** is a strong electron-donating ligand, comparable to CAAC-6 (v^{av}_{CO} = 2029 cm⁻¹) and BICAAC (v^{av}_{CO} = 2032 cm⁻¹).



Scheme 3. Synthesis of Copper complexes of IdY (6) and X-ray structure of 6a. 'Bn' is benzyl group

Apart from the rhodium complexes, a series of IdY–CuCl complexes **6** was synthesized successfully (**Scheme 3**). Similar to **4** and **5**, these copper complexes showed highly deshielded carbene-metal peaks (**6a**: 246 ppm) in ¹³C-NMR spectra, comparable to CAAC-5–CuCl (250 ppm)^[24]. The complex **6a** could also be characterized by X-ray crystallographic analysis (see SI). In the solid state structure, the benzhydryl group effectively shields the copper center.



Figure 5. Structure of the CAAC-5—CuCI,^[24b] **6a**, IPr*(2-NP) —CuCI^[24a] and bulky ImPy—CuCI,^[24c] and their steric maps calculated via SambVca 2.0 with a sphere radius of 3.5 Å; a distance from sphere 2.0 Å; Mesh step 0.05 Å; bondi radii scaled by 1.17; H atom omitted.

The observation of the crowded environment around the Cu center in **6a** in the solid state prompted us to further explore the steric properties of **6a** by percent buried volume calculation ((V_{bur})). Hence, we compared the (V_{bur}) of **6a** and previously reported CAAC-5–CuCl (**Figure 5**). Due to the benzhydryl group, **6a** shows a more crowded environment ($(V_{bur} = 58.1)$) around the Cu center than the CAAC-5–CuCl ($(V_{bur} = 45.4)$). In fact, the $(V_{bur}$ value of **6a** is similar to the one obtained for NHCs with the largest steric hindrance reported so far ($(V_{bur} = 57.5$ [Bulky ImPy–CuCl]) and 58.8 [IPr*(2-NP) –CuCl]).

	1) [CuL] (10 mol%) KOtBu, B₂pin₂ DMA, -20 °C ~ rt			Ph— Bpin	
<i>p</i> -Tol— <u></u> 0.1 mmol		2) Bn 60	-Br °C, 30 min.	<i>р</i> -тој Н 7	
	[CuL]	Yields	[CuL]	Yields	
-	6a	33 %	6d	49 %	
	6b	63 %	L = IPr	39 %	
	6c	37 %	L = CAAC-5	23 %	

Scheme 4. Catalyst performance in benzylboration of *p*-tolyl acetylene. Yields were determined by NMR analysis with internal standard (CH₂Br₂).

Having confirmed the ambiphilic nature and considerable steric bulkiness of IdY, we seeked to demonstrate the utility of IdYmetal complexes in organic synthesis. Following the previous work in the field, NHC complexes of large buried volume^[25] and strong π -accepting NHC ligands^[26] find application in regioselective carboboration of alkynes. Inspired by these works, we investigated the benzylboration of p-tolyl acetylene in presence of 6 as a catalyst. Interestingly, in case of 6a the reaction was terminated after only 30 minutes with the appropriate yields of 35%. Further optimization (Scheme 4) indicated a superior performance of 6b compared to the other IdY-CuCl and representative NHC-CuCl complexes (IPr-CuCl and CAAC-5-CuCl). After this simple optimization, we chose 6b as the optimal catalyst and expanded the substrate scope of the alkyne (7-9, Scheme 5). In case of each substrate, synthetically useful yields and high regioselectivity were observed.



Scheme 5. Substrate scope of benzylboration using 6b as a catalyst. Yields: isolated yields. 'Bn' is benzyl group. a) combined yields, b) ratio of 7-9 and 7'-9'

In summary, we developed a convenient synthesis of indolenium precursors (2) for a new ambiphilic carbene, indol-2-ylidene (IdY, **A**). The ambiphilicity of **A** was demonstrated by computational studies and indirectly by spectroscopic characterization of the corresponding selenium adducts and metal complexes. The IdY–CuCl complexes (6) showed good catalytic activity in a carboboration reaction. Further development of the IdY framework for free carbene are currently underway in our laboratory and will be reported in due course.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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