The aryne phosphate reaction

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Abstract: Condensed phosphates are a critically important class of molecules in biochemistry, with a myriad of derived structures being known. Moreover, non-natural analogues are important for various applications, such as single molecule real time DNA sequencing. Often, such analogues contain more than three phosphate units in their oligophosphate chain. Consequently, investigations into phosphate reactivity enabling new ways of phosphate functionalization and oligophosphorylation are an essential endeavour in the field. Here, we scrutinize the potential of phosphates to act as aryphiles, paving the way for follow-up oligophosphorylation reactions. The aryne phosphate reaction is a powerful tool to – depending on the perspective – (oligo)phosphorylate arenes or arylate (oligo-cyclo)phosphates. Based on Kobayashi-type o-silylaryl triflates, the aryne phosphate reaction enables rapid entry into a broad spectrum of arylated products, like monophosphates, diposphates, phosphodiesters and polyphosphates. The synthetic potential of these new transformations is demonstrated by efficient syntheses of nucleotide analogues and an unprecedented one-flask octaphosphorylation.

Introduction

Arynes are “highly reactive, short-lived intermediates that can undergo a variety of chemical transformations.”[1] The simplest representative is 1,2-didehydrobenzene also known as benzylene (figure 1). The central structural motif of arynes is a bent triple bond that is part of a strained aromatic (poly)-cycle.[2,3] This special bonding situation results in a low-energy LUMO,[4] leading to significant electrophilic reactivity.[5] Consequently, arynes are captured efficiently in aryne reactions, like nucleophilic additions, pericyclic reactions, insertions or multicomponent processes.[6] Due to this broad applicability, aryne-based transformations are a powerful toolbox in chemical synthesis, underlined by their use in complex synthetic sequences towards natural products.[7,8]

Because of their high reactivity and short lifetime,[9] arynes are commonly generated in situ from stable precursors. Many strategies for aryne synthesis are available,[10] and Kobayashi-precursors based on the o-silylaryl triflate functionality are particularly well developed.[11] In this approach, fluoride ions induce aryne formation from bench-stable precursors in a temperature range in between 0 °C to 100 °C.[9] Arylated organophosphorous compounds are important building blocks in organic synthesis including various applications in medicinal chemistry,[12] polymer science[13] or as ligands in transition metal catalysis.[14,15] Aryne-based methodologies have played a significant role in targeting such aryl-phosphorous compounds (scheme 1, A).[16,17] In 2010, Jugé et al. presented a nucleophilic addition of phosphines to arynes leading to arylophosphonium salts (3).[18] Biju and He demonstrated later in 2014 and 2016 how this reactivity can be applied in multicomponent reactions with carbonyls or CO₂.[19,20] Furthermore, Studer, Daugulis, and Miura developed arynes induced α-P-X bond insertions accessing ortho-stannylated, silylated or phosphinylated arylophosphines (6).[21-23] Analogously, Alajarin and Gogoi presented π-P=O bond insertions leading to ortho-aminated, thiolated or hydroxylated arylophosphonium products (8).[24,25] Between 2013 and 2021 Mhaske, Chen and Willoughby applied phosphines, H-phosphonates and silylophosphines (11) to generate arylophosphonates (12).[26-28] Moreover, He presented a P-O-Bond insertion of arynes into organophosphinic acids (9).[29] In summary, the broad spectrum of aryne reactivity can be exploited with phosphorous functionalities towards diversely arylated products enabling C-P – bond formation. However, no exclusive aryne-based O-arylation has ever been described in the synthesis of organophosphorous compounds. More generally, “there are limited examples of O-arylation transformations”[30] using arynes (scheme 1, B), overall restricted to few hydroxyl and carboxyl group arylation protocols since 2004.[30-32] Despite the many studies scrutinizing the reactivity of diverse arynes, the ability of phosphates to engage in reactions with arynes is almost absent from the literature. This is remarkable, as the urgent need to access probes for interrogation of phosphate functions, e.g. in analytical biochemistry, has driven innovative synthesis strategy development in the past years.[33-37]

Figure 1. Aryne generation relying on Kobayashi’s approach.
A: Previous aryne chemistry of organophosphorous compounds

B: Previous O-arylation chemistry with arynes

C: This work: The aryne phosphate reaction

Scheme 1. A: Previously reported aryne chemistry of organophosphorous compounds based on o-silylphenytriflates. B: Previously reported O-arylation chemistry of arynes based on o-silylaryltriflates. C: Synthetic concept of the aryne phosphate reaction including potentially accessible product groups.

Here, we present a detailed study of the phosphate aryne reaction. We demonstrate that phosphates, phosphate esters and anhydrides are arynophiles, which can be converted into O-arylated phosphate derivatives. Starting from various substituted Kobayashi aryne precursors, we reacted the derived arynes with inorganic phosphate (P₄, 17) and pyrophosphate (PP₄, 18) towards arylated mono- (21) and diphosphates (22). In addition, phosphonomoesters (19) are selectively transformed into arylyphosphodiesters (23). Notably, the method is applicable to cyclic condensed phosphates (20, also known as metaphosphates), leading to storable arylated cyclophosphate species (24) of controllable ring-size, which have rarely been described.[38,39] These species in turn are versatile oligophosphorylation reagents, linearizable by e.g. amine nucleophiles. We evaluate this concept up to an unprecedented one-flask octaphosphorylation reaction, but this appears not to be the limit. Overall, the scope of the aryne phosphate reaction
is demonstrated in 48 examples covering a broad range of phosphates and aryne precursors.

**Results and Discussion**

Initial experiments were performed with Kobayashi’s 2-(trimethylsilyl)phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonate (1) and PP, (18) as a potential aryne. An overview of the reaction optimization is shown in the SI (supporting table 1). In short, MeCN was identified as the optimal solvent, by enabling complete dissolution of the phosphates as tetrabutylammonium-salts (TBA) while maintaining aryne reactivity. TBAF (1 M in THF) was the ideal fluoride source as inorganic fluoride salts like CsF induced the precipitation of insoluble pyrophosphate metal salts. The rate and order of reagent addition turned out to play a critical role during reaction optimization. The highest yields were achieved, when TBAF was added slowly within 1 h via a syringe-pump to a solution of phosphate and arylene-precursor in MeCN. Notably, the reaction can be performed under ambient conditions without exclusion of moisture.

**Synthesis of (pyro)phosphonooesters**

These optimized reaction conditions were applied in a first cluster of transformations: arynes derived from o-silylaryl triflates were reacted with P$_i$ (17) and PP$_i$ (18) leading to (pyro-)phosphonooesters (26, scheme 2, A). An excess of P$_i$ and PP$_i$ was applied in these transformations. In the case of PP$_i$, 60 °C led to the highest yields, but PP$_i$ reactions required room temperature to avoid anhydride hydrolysis and over-arylation. The products (scheme 2, B) were purified chromatographically and usually isolated as TBA or TEA salts. Following this procedure, phenylphosphate 27 was synthesized in 88% yield. 2-Naphthylphosphate 28 was accessed from the corresponding naphthylene precursor in 65% yield and 3,4-dimethylphenylphosphonooester (29) was isolated in a yield of 92%. Garg’s indole 4,5-indolene-precursor was transformed to indolylphosphate 30 in 41% yield, in a regioisomeric ratio of 96:4 (5-30:4-30). The observed regioisomeric preference towards CS-30 is in accordance with literature precedence and can be explained by Garg’s aryne distortion model.[40]

Furthermore, we developed a new pyrene-derived arylene-precursor (SI-19) that was transformed successfully into the corresponding pyrenyl-phosphate 31 in 71% yield. The pyren-2-yl regioisomer was preferentially formed in a ratio of 62:38. Presumably steric effects as well as aryne distortion synergistically direct the phosphate to pyrene’s C2 position,[41] further supported by an increase in selectivity for the bulkier PP$_i$. We envision the reaction mechanism as a proton-coupled nucleophilic addition of phosphates (scheme 2, C) to arynes. Inter- and intramolecular proton transfer both seem plausible, as both water content in TBAF solutions and residual phosphate protons from the TBA salt, are suitable H$^+$-sources. Consistently, the application of MeCN-d$_2$ as solvent did not lead to deuterium incorporation into the product (scheme 2C).

While arguably arylmonophosphates are also accessible by alternative methods,[42,43] the aryne phosphate reaction enables the straight-forward synthesis of otherwise difficult to access monoarylpyrophosphates. In fact, PP$_i$ proved to be a very efficient arynophile, leading to consistently high yields (scheme 2, B). To ensure turnover at lowered reaction temperature, the PP$_i$ equivalents had to be raised compared to the P$_i$ case. Phenylphosphate 32, 3,4-dimethylphenyl-diphosphate 34 and pyrenylphosphate 36 were isolated in >90% yields. 2-Naphthylphosphate 33 was obtained in 62% yield and indolylphosphate 35 was accessed in 42% yield.

**Scheme 1:** Synthesis of (Pyro-)phosphonooesters

**Scheme 2:** Reaction cluster I. Synthesis of (pyro-)phosphonooesters. A: Synthetic concept. The reactions were performed on 300 µmol scales. Monophosphate syntheses were performed at 60°C, diphosphate syntheses at rt. P$_i$ and PP$_i$ were used as TBA salts. The products were isolated as TEA and TBA salts or mixtures thereof. B: Substrate scope. C: Deuteration experiment.
Scheme 3. Reaction cluster II. Synthesis of arylyphosphodiesters. Phosphates were introduced as TBA salts. The products are isolated as TEA or TBA salts. A: Synthetic concept of aryne scope investigation. The reactions were performed on 300 µmol scales and at concentrations of 200 mM. B: Aryne substrate scopes. C: Synthetic concept of phosphate monoester scope investigation. The reactions were performed on 150-500 µmol scales and at concentrations of 200 mM. D: Phosphate monoester substrate scope.

Synthesis of (pyro)phosphodiesters

In a further cluster of experiments, we investigated the aryne phosphate reaction using phosphomonoesters as starting materials (scheme 3, A). These transformations lead to phosphodiester products. 5,5,5-Trifluoropentylphosphate (38) was chosen as standard substrate in the aryne scope delineation (scheme 3, A+B), as the CF₃-moiety can be used as an analytical handle for NMR-detection of products. 38 was reacted with 2.5 equivalents of o-silylaryl triflates and TBAF following the procedure described above. Only little overreaction to phosphate triesters was generally observed (<10%) and these triesters usually decomposed during chromatographic purification. Under the applied conditions, 38 was successfully
transformed into arylalkyldiester 40 in 51% yield. Dimethylphenylidyesters 41 and 42 were isolated in 67% and 60% yield, respectively. The reaction tolerates donor- and acceptor-substituted arynes delivering e.g. dimethoxyphenyl- and trifluoromethylphenyl diesters 43 and 44 yields of 57% and 50%. In the case of unsymmetric 44, the para-product was preferred in a ratio of 85:15. Sesamol-derived diester 45 was isolated in 61% yield. An alkylnylated arene precursor (SI-23) was developed and successfully applied generating 46 in 64% yield and a para/meta ratio of 84:16. Such clickable phosphodiester can be further functionalized by copper catalysed Huisgen-type cycloadditions.\[44\] Br- and Cl-substituted diesters (47, 48) were synthesized in comparable yields of 57%, while the Br-substituent produced a higher regioselectivity. Furthermore, naphthylidyester 49 was isolated in 43% yield and indolyl-diester 50 was generated in a yield of 38% with a C5 positional preference of 85:15. Finally the pyrene was transformed to diester 51 in 58% yield and with a C2-preference of 78:22.

Subsequently, the phosphate scope was investigated using several organophosphates under the conditions described above (scheme 3, C+D). Diphenylphosphate 52 was synthesized in 55% yield. Similarly, pentylnylphosphate 53 was isolated in 56% yield and alkynylated derivative 55 was obtained in 48%. Notably, the reaction extends to phosphonates as demonstrated by the O-arylation of phenylphosphonate in 46% yield (54). In addition, terpenoide phosphates were successfully arylated leading to isoprenol derivative 56 in 39% yield and the challenging geraniol-based allylphosphate 57 in 27% yield.

The chemoselectivity regarding hydroxy- and phosphate-groups - both O-nucleophiles - was studied using bifunctional 6-hydroxy-hexylphosphate as a model substrate. Under the described reaction conditions, the phosphate group could however not be arylated selectively to give 58. Hydroxarylation occurred to a comparable extent, leading to a modest yield of 15%. This also explains that a highly selective phosphate arylation of unprotected nucleotides like adenosine monophosphate could not be achieved. In contrast, nucleotide analogue d4T-monophosphate was arylated successfully, generating 59 in 41% yield. Furthermore, other organophosphates were arylated, as demonstrated by d4T-diphosphate arylation to derivative 60 in 33% yield. Finally, diphenylpyrophosphate (61) was isolated in 47% yield.

While overall good results were obtained in our cluster II studies, an obvious reduction in yields was observed as compared to cluster I. We now understand this limitation, as many reactions shown in scheme 3 also generated direct byproducts, which can be explained mechanistically as outlined in scheme 4. In addition to pathway 1 leading to the desired products, byproduct formation according to pathway 2 was observed on the order of 25%. In this case, the TBAF-solvent tetrahydronaphthalene (THF, 64) intercepts the aryne (2) under formation of cyclic oxonium-ion 65. Subsequently, the corresponding phosphate 62 attacks 65 in an S$_2$2-process leading to isolable byproduct 66. The non-innocence of THF towards arynes was already reported in 1970\[45\] and is sometimes exploited synthetically in multicomponent approaches.\[46\] Suppression of pathway 2, by changing TBAF-solvent from THF to MeCN (scheme 4, B), should therefore increase the yields significantly. We demonstrate this with pentylophosphate (67), where solvent exchange led to the substantially improved yield of 72% as compared to 56% when the medium contained THF. Therefore, it should be possible to increase the yields of the reactions summarized in scheme 3 at the expense of an additional solvent exchange procedure. Of note, the THF-derived byproducts were not observed for cluster I reactions (scheme 2), as in these cases P and PP were applied in excess accompanied by reduced TBAF-equivalents.

### Suppression of byproduct formation

#### Scheme 4. A: Depiction of product formation (pathway 1) and byproduct formation (pathway 2). B: Successful byproduct suppression by TBAF-solvent exchange increases the yield significantly.

#### Synthesis of arylpolyporphosphates

In a third cluster of aryne phosphate reactions, the reactivity of arynes towards cyclophosphates was explored (scheme 5, A). Initial experiments with trimetaphosphate (68) using optimized conditions from scheme 2 proved the formation of arycyclophosphate 73, but 4-5 eq. of aryne precursor were necessary to ensure complete turnover. Apart from that, the reaction conditions were kept constant. Notably, activation of cyclophosphates by arylation is not restricted to trimetaphosphate (68), but can also be applied to tetra- (69), penta- (70), hepta- (71) and octametaphosphate (72). Monoarylcyclophosphates 73 and 74 could be isolated as oils after precipitation and stored as reagents for several weeks at -20°C without substantial decomposition. Hence, 73 and 74 are storable tri- and tetraphosphorylation reagents.
Scheme 5. **A:** Synthetic concept of reaction cluster III. Arylation of cyclophosphates followed by nucleophilic ring-opening. The reactions were performed on 100 µmol scales and at concentrations of 70 mM. For P₃–P₅ syntheses, the amount of aryne precursor (4.0 eq.) and nucleophile (20 eq.) differed from P₂–P₄ syntheses [aryne precursor (5.0 eq.), nucleophile (2.5 eq.)]. **B:** Substrate scope of arylpolyphosphate synthesis. **C:** Mechanistic proposal of nucleophilic ring-openings.
All arylcyclophosphate 73-77 were subsequently linearized using N-nucleophiles, based on an SN type mechanism (scheme 5, C). [34] The reaction sequence enabled the isolation of various arylated polyphosphate chains (P$_n$-P$_m$ scheme 5, B). Most polyphosphate products were purified by automated strong-ion exchange chromatography (SAX) and isolated as Na salts. Using Kobayashi’s o-silylphenyltrifluate (1), trimetaphosphate (68) was smoothly transformed into phenyltrimetaphosphate (73), which was then ring-opened by several amine nucleophiles generating the terminally modified triphosphates 78-85. For example, propargylamidotriphosphate 78 and amidotriphosphate 79 were isolated in overall yields of 69% and 67% from trimetaphosphate. Ring-opening with anthracenylmethyamine led to triphosphate 80 in 46% yield. Furthermore, phenylcyclophosphate could be linearized with 5’-aminucleosides, such as aminoadenosine SI-1 and aminoguanosine SI-2 leading to the nucleotide analogues 81 and 82 in 53% and 66% yield, respectively. Alternative aryl precursors were coupled analogously with trimetaphosphate, exemplified in naphtylated GTP analogue 83, accessed in 49% yield. The ATP-derived pyrenyltrimetaphosphate 84 was isolated in 41% yield. The higher steric demand of cyclothiophosphate compared to P$_i$ (scheme 2) is reflected in an increased regiosomeric C2-preference of 88:12. In addition, sesamylcyclophosphate was opened with amino-DEACM (SI-26) towards the fluorescent triphosphate 85 in 59% yield. Likewise, tetrametaphosphate was efficiently arylated using o-silylaryltrifluate precursors. Propargylamidotetraphosphate 86 was synthesized in 41% yield. Ring-opening of phenyltetraphosphate with aminoguanosine generated G4P-analogue 88 in 43% yield. Furthermore, the synthesis of pyrenylated G4P (87) was achieved in 45% yield. The regioselectivity was similar to cyclothiophosphate example 84. Fluorescent dimethylphenyltetraphosphate 89 was accessed via amino-DEACM in 22% yield.

Propargylamidopentaphosphate 90 was isolated in 23% yield from pentametaphosphate (70), by ring-opening of phenylcyclophosphate-75. Analogously, heptaphosphate 91 and octaphosphate 92 were isolated in yields of 37% and 22%, respectively, from their corresponding metaphosphate precursors. In the cases of polyphosphates P$_n$, the nucleophile equivalents were increased from 2.5 to 10, to ensure smooth ring-opening.

**Conclusion**

In 2017 Garg stated about arynes that “their high reactivity has seemingly steered chemists away from using them to assemble […] complex scaffolds. [But] arynes can and should be used strategically to enable the synthesis of complex molecules with motifs that have conventionally been viewed as challenging.” [47] In the present paper, we meet this suggestion by introducing the aryne phosphate reaction that accesses highly challenging arylated organophosphorous compounds with Kobayashi-type precursors. We demonstrate that inorganic phosphates, organophosphates and cyclophosphates are efficient arylophiles in O-arylation reactions. An extensive portfolio of products was presented, ranging from arylogenophosphates and -diphosphates to arylyphosphoesters and -polyphosphates. Yet, there are countless more combinations that can be envisioned to further expand the repertoire of the aryne phosphate reaction. The versatility of this novel transformation is further demonstrated by synthetically unlocking penta-, hepta- and octaphosphorylations in one-flask operations. Polyphosphorylation reagents introducing defined phosphate chains with more than four units in a single reaction have never been reported before. Consequently, the disclosed penta-, hepta- and octaphosphorylation procedures set new benchmarks in polyphosphorylation chemistry. It is apparent that longer polyP chains could potentially be accessible by either extending the ring-size or by using phosphate nucleophiles on arylated cyclophosphates. We are confident that the aryne phosphate reaction will stimulate tool design in nucleotide and polyP research and - more generally - enable us to venture into the largely uncharted and fascinating realm of condensed phosphates.

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[3] In this paper the expression aryne covers ortho-arylenes only.