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Some Insights into the Gold-Catalysed A$^3$-Coupling Reaction

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Abstract. A series of cyclometallated and functionalised NHC gold(I) and gold(III) complexes, many of which feature chiral ligands, and their application to A$^3$-coupling reactions is presented. Gold(III) complexes were found to be particularly effective catalysts for the coupling in a range of solvents, however no asymmetric induction was obtained when using chiral gold complexes and the rate of product formation was found to be similar even when using different ligand systems. In-situ NMR analysis of these reactions indicates that decomposition of the catalyst occurs during the course of the reaction while TEM studies revealed the presence of gold nanoparticles in crude reaction mixtures. Taken together these data suggest that the gold nanoparticles, rather than the intact gold complexes, could be the catalytically active species, and if so this may have significant implications for other gold-catalysed systems.

Dedicated to Dr. Mark Whiteley (an outstanding colleague) on his retirement from the School of Chemistry, University of Manchester.

Introduction

A major theme in contemporary chemical research is concerned with the discovery of reactions which facilitate a rapid increase in chemical complexity and the development of cleaner, more efficient chemical processes, especially as applied to the pharmaceutical and fine chemicals industries.1-5 In this context the resurgent use of coinage metals as catalysts in organic synthesis has received much attention, and has resulted in the development of a wide range of gold-catalysed reactions.6-11 Even though in many cases the nature of the active catalytic species involved in these transformations has yet to be resolved, as has a full description of the mechanistic pathways of the reactions concerned.12,13 Despite the ever burgeoning literature concerning gold-catalysed reactions, the majority of structurally defined chiral gold complexes are restricted to those bearing chiral phosphane ligands.14-19

Given the fact the use of gold-NHC complexes20-26 is now de rigueur in synthesis, it is somewhat surprising that reports of structurally characterised, chiral, Au(I)-NHC27-36 and Au(I)-ADC/NAC37 complexes are still comparatively scarce. Likewise, the synthesis and characterisation and catalytic activity of cyclometallated gold(III) complexes is relatively unexplored, with only a handful of examples being cited in the literature.28

As part of a broader, and continuing, investigation into the coordination chemistry of gold complexes with novel ligand systems39,40 and the use of transition metals in organic synthesis we have prepared a number of organogold complexes with a view to investigating their role in A$^3$-coupling reactions – a multi-component process which leads to the preparation of synthetically useful propargylamines.41 Herein we present our findings concerning the development of an operationally simple route to chiral cyclometallated Au(III) complexes, the synthesis and structural characterisation of novel Au(I)-NHC complexes, together with an indication of their efficacy in A$^3$-coupling reactions.42

![Figure 1: Gold complexes screened in A$^3$-coupling reactions](image-url)
2. Results and Discussion

2.1 Synthesis of chiral gold complexes

The present study concerns the preparation, characterisation and subsequent estimation of the catalytic activity of the gold complexes presented in Figure 1. The chiral, cyclometallated, complex 4 and 5 were prepared according to Scheme 1 starting from readily available \(^\text{(S)}\)-\(^\text{-}\)-(\^-)\^-\alpha\^-\text{methyl}-\text{N,}\text{N}\^-\text{dimethylbenzylamine}, 1. Lithiation of 1 with \(^\text{t}\)\^-\text{BuLi} afforded isolable \(^\text{(S)}\)-\^-\text{1-LiC}_\text{6}\text{H}_\text{4}\text{CH(Me)NMe}_\text{2}\^{44}, which was subsequently quenched with dichlorodimethylstannane to afford \(^\text{(S)}\)-\^-\text{[SnMe}_\text{2}\text{Cl(η}_\text{2}\text{-C,N-}\text{C}_\text{6}\text{H}_\text{4}\text{CH(Me)NMe}_\text{2})]}\^{3}\text{ in excellent yield. Transmetallation of 3 to either a gold(III) or 2 to a gold(I) centre was readily achieved affording \(^\text{(S)}\)-\^-\text{[AuCl}_\text{2}\text{(η}_\text{2}\text{-C,N-}\text{C}_\text{6}\text{H}_\text{4}\text{CH(Me)NMe}_\text{2})]}\^{4}\text{ or \(^\text{(S)}\)-\^-\text{[Au(PPh}_\text{3}\text{)(η}_\text{1}\text{-C}\text{6}\text{H}_\text{4}\text{CH(Me)NMe}_\text{2})]}\^{5}\text{. Both 4 and 5 are colourless, crystalline solids and appear to be stable indefinitely when stored at ambient temperature, although 4 is slightly light sensitive and so was stored away from direct sunlight.

The chiral imidazolium salts 6, 7 and 8 which were required for the preparation of the gold NHC complexes 11 and 12 were synthesised by the ‘one-pot’ procedures reported by Alexakis et al.\(^{45}\) and Hermann and co-workers (Scheme 2).\(^{46}\) Hence, reaction of either \(^\text{(S)}\)-\^-\text{(-)-α-methylbenzylamine or \(^\text{(S)}\)-\^-\text{(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine with glyoxal and paraformaldehyde in the presence of either HCl or HBF\(^4\) at 40 °C in toluene overnight afforded the desired salts. We assume that, based upon literature precedent,\(^{32}\) the synthesis of the imidazolium salts 6, 7 and 8 and subsequent conversion into 11 and 12 proceeds without racemization, an outcome which is in keeping with subsequent X-ray analysis of 11 and 12.\(^{1}\)

\(^\text{1}\)In addition, epimerisation of the chiral centres \^-\text{α}-to \^-\text{N during these transformations would most probably generate diastereoisomeric mixtures of complexes which would be detected in the }^\text{1H and }^\text{13C NMR spectra of these products.}
Reaction of the imidazolium chlorides 7 and 8 with Ag₂O, following the procedure reported by Alexakis et al., cleanly afforded the Ag(I) complexes 1,3-bis-(1(S)-1-phenyl-ethyl)-imidazolin-2-ylidene silver chloride 9 and 1,3-bis-(1(S)-1-naphthyl-ethyl)-imidazolin-2-ylidene silver chloride 10 respectively. Finally, transmetallation from Ag(I)-NHC complexes to a gold(I) centre was effected by reaction of these complexes with ClAu(THT) \(^{37}\) (where THT = tetrahydrothiophene), and afforded analytically pure samples of 11 and 12 after a single recrystallisation from CH₂Cl₂/hexane. The carbene complex 11 could also be prepared directly from either of the imidazolium salts 6 and 7 using the method recently reported by Zhu and coworkers.\(^{44}\) However, while mild thermolysis of a slurry of the respective imidazolium salt, K₂CO₃ and ClAu(THT) in 3-chloropyridine at 90 °C did afford the desired gold(I) complex 11, the product yields afforded by this direct process were substantially reduced (ca. 40%) when compared to the transmetallation route.\(^{50}\)

The preparation of metal complexes containing fluorine-substituted NHC ligands is of current interest due to the electronic and steric effects that a fluorine substituent may exert on the properties of the ligand or structure of the resulting complex.\(^{51-55}\) In the context of the present study we wished to introduce a fluoride tag into the ligand system in order to probe the fate of gold catalysts or pre-catalyst during A²-coupling reactions. Fortuitously Hope and coworkers\(^{56}\) recently reported the synthesis of fluoroaryl-substituted imidazolium and iridium NHC complexes via the imidazolium salt 13. We envisaged that 13 could be employed in the preparation of the fluorinated-NHC gold(I) complex 14 thereby enabling the course of A² reactions to be followed using \(^{19}F\) NMR spectroscopy.

The synthesis of gold(I)-NHC complex 14 followed the standard route for 9 and 10, utilising a transmetallation step, as depicted in scheme 3. Thus, metallation of 13 (Ag₂O, in CH₂Cl₂, rt) followed by in-situ transmetallation with ClAu(THT) afforded 14 as an air-stable solid in excellent overall yield (81%). Disappointingly, the direct route to 14, involving heating 13 at 80 °C with K[AuCl₃] and K₂CO₃ in 3-chloropyridine did not yield the desired product. All of the new gold complexes were fully characterised by elemental analysis (C, H and N) and NMR spectroscopy.

In addition for compounds 4, 5, 11, 12 and 14 single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction studies were obtained; see Figures 2-4 for ORTEP\(^{57}\) representations of the complexes and selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°). Complex 4 crystallised in the triclinic space group \(P\overline{1}\), with the gold(III) atom in a typical square planar arrangement with bond angles around the gold centre ranging from 80.5(12)° (C1-Au-N1) to 95.7(12)° (N1-Au-Cl2).

Scheme 3: Preparation of fluorinated gold NHC complex 14.

By way of comparison, the related gold(I) complex 5 adopts a near-linear arrangement with a C1-Au1-P1 bond angle of 176.2(2)°. The Au1-C1 and Au1-P1 bond lengths of 2.0419(9) Å and 2.295(3) Å respectively are comparable to those previously reported for similar complexes.\(^{58-61}\) Interestingly, as shown in figure 2, the amine moiety of 5 is rotated away from the Au(I) centre, presumably in order to minimise non-bonding interactions with the phosphine ligand, and therefore has no interaction with the metal atom (d(Au1...N1) = 4.662(7) Å, C1-C27-N1 torsion angle of 152.7(8)°). This is in contrast to 4 (figure 2) which exists as a C,N-Au chelate (d(Au1-N1) = 2.09(4) Å, C1-C67-N1 torsion angle of 29(3)°) with the nitrogen coordinated to the more Lewis-acidic Au(III) centre. Complex 11 crystallises in the chiral space group \(C\overline{1}21\) with 3 gold molecules in the asymmetric unit and one molecule of toluene. The average Au1-C1 and Au1-C1b bond lengths of 1.985(9) Å and 2.289(2) Å respectively are comparable to those reported for other Au(I)-NHC complexes.\(^{45,62-64}\) The average C1-Au1-C1b bond angle of 175.3(2)° confirms a near linear coordination geometry about the Au(I) centre. The N-substituents adopt an extended conformation, with the methyl-substituents anti-disposed with respect to each other about the central NHC-moiety.

Complex 12 crystallises in the monoclinic space group \(P\overline{2}_1\) and has two unique molecules in the asymmetric unit. The average Au1-C1 bond length of 1.976(18) Å and a C1-Au1-C1b bond angle of 177.9(6)° which again is in line with previously reported values for Au(I) N-heterocyclic carbene complexes. Complex 14 crystallises in the monoclinic space group \(P\overline{2}_1/n\) with 4 molecules in the unit cell. The Au1-C1 bond length of 1.982(6) Å and C1-
Au1-Cl1 bond angle of 176.54(17)° is again typical of Au(I)-NHC complexes and there are no significant intramolecular Au-F interactions (d(Au1-F1) = 4.965(4) Å; d(Au1-F3) = 5.083(4) Å). The X-ray structure of 14 is shown in figure 4 and was found to be similar to that of the recently described\textsuperscript{65} analogous dinitro-complex 15 (Figure 4) in the solid state. In particular the torsion angles about the N2-C10 bond are comparable for both complexes (-124.5(6)° and -122.5(4)° respectively). In solution there is also no evidence for intramolecular F-Au interactions as judged by \textsuperscript{19}F NMR spectroscopy\textsuperscript{56} (\(\delta_{(\text{CDCl}_3)}\) -105.0 ppm (d, \(J_{FF}=8.3\) Hz) and -117.9 ppm (d, \(J_{FF}=8.3\) Hz)) and the \textsuperscript{13}C chemical shift for the carbene carbon (172.9 ppm) resonance is again typical of Au(I)-NHC complexes.

Figure 2: Molecular structures of complexes 4 and 5 showing the atomic numbering schemes, ellipsoids at 40%. Complex 4: Selected bond lengths (Å): Au1-C1=2.004(11); Au1-Cl=2.277(9); Au1-Cl2=2.385(6); Au1-N1=2.09(4); C1-Au1-C11=93.6(5); C1-Au1-N1=80.5(12); C1-Au1-Cl2=90.2(3); N1-Au1-N1=95.7(12). Torsion angle (°): C1-C6-C7-N1=29(3). Displacement of N1 from Au1-C1-C6-C7 plane = 0.66(7) Å. Complex 5: Selected bond lengths (Å): Au1-P1=2.295(3); Au1-C1=2.041(9); Selected angles (°): P1-Au1-C1=176.2(2). Au1-N1 distance of 4.662(7) Å. Torsion angle (°) C1-C2-C7-N1=152.7(8).

Figure 3: Molecular structure of residue 1 from 11 and residue 1 of 12 showing the atomic numbering scheme, ellipsoids at 40%. Toluene of crystallisation omitted for clarity. Complex 11: Selected bond lengths (Å): Au1-C1=2.285(2); Au1-C1=1.971(7); C1-N1=1.334(10); C1-N2=1.372(10). Selected angles (°): Cl1-Au1-C1=175.1(2); N1-C1-Au1=129.9(6); N1-C1-N2=104.2(6). Selected torsion angles (°): C5-C4-N2-C1=77.895(10); C13-C12-N1-C1=-87.893(9). Complex 12: Selected bond lengths (Å): Au1-C1=2.278(4); Au1-C1=1.980(16). Selected angles (°): C27-C16-N1-C1= -122.5(4). Selected torsion angles (°): C27-C16-N1-C1= -71.2(2); C15-C4-N2-C1= -85(2).

Figure 4: Molecular structure of complex 14 showing the atomic numbering scheme, ellipsoids at 40%. Selected bond lengths (Å): Au1-C1=2.2726(18); Au1-C1=1.971(7). Selected angles (°): C1-Au1-C1=176.8(2); N1-C1-N2=104.0(6). Torsion angles (°): C5-C4-N1-C1=124.5(6); C15-C10-N2-C1=-125.5(7) Distances (Å): Au1-F1 = 4.965(4); Au1-F3 = 5.083(4). Selected data for complex 15\textsuperscript{66}: Bond lengths (Å): Au-Cl =2.3000(9); Au-carbene C1 = 1.975(4). Torsion angle (°): C1-N2-C10-C11 = -122.5(4).
2.2 Activity of complexes in A³-coupling reactions

Having prepared a range of gold complexes their efficacy as catalysts in promoting the synthesis of propargylamines via the A³-coupling reactions between an aldehyde, amine and alkyn e was investigated (Scheme 4). In addition to the complexes described above, the achiral gold(III) complex [AuCl₃(n²-C₆H₄CH₂NMMe₂)] 16, which was prepared by transmetallation from the precursor boroxine₅⁶ was also screened in the A³-coupling reactions.

Preliminary screening of 16 was performed by reacting benzaldehyde and phenylacetylene with a range of secondary amines, in water for 24 hours. Table 1 lists the data for a series of screening reactions. Excellent conversions and isolated yields were obtained for couplings with piperidine, pyrrolidine, morpholine and dibenzylamine (entries 1-4). Compound 4 was found to be an effective catalyst in all A³-coupling reactions screened, with the conversions and yields obtained the same as those when 16 was employed as catalyst. However, complexes 5, 11, 12 and 14 were found to be much less effective (entry 4) under similar conditions, and required higher catalyst loadings and extended reaction times to effect conversion to the coupled product. It should also be noted that when the chiral complexes 4, 5, 11, and 12. were used in the general reaction depicted in Scheme 4, table 1 entry 4, there was no discernible enantiomeric enrichment as shown by HPLC, where baseline resolution of the two enantiomers showed that the reaction afforded a racemic mixture of products, see supplementary material.⁶⁸⁻⁷¹ In all other experiments separation of the enantiomers by analytical HPLC proved unsuccessful. In an effort to examine the scope of A³-couplings catalysed by 16 and 4 various substrates were employed. First, chiral amine (S)-prolinol was found to react with benzaldehyde and phenylacetylene giving propargylamine in 56% yield (d.r. = 96:4; entry 5). This selectivity is comparable to that obtained previously with other cyclometallated gold(III) complexes.⁶⁸⁻⁷¹ The coupling of dibenzylamine, 3-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde and phenylacetylene was found to proceed smoothly giving the CF₃-containing propargylamine in 80% yield (entry 6). Reaction of 2-formylpyridine with dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene resulted in the isolation of the rearranged aminomethylazoline in 92% yield (entry 7), in a process analogous to that previously reported by Liu and Yan for the reaction catalysed by Na[AuCl₃].2H₂O.⁶⁹ A number of novel ‘double A³’-coupling reactions using bis-aldehydes, bis-amines and bis-alkynes were also investigated in order to establish whether complexes 16 and 4 would facilitate coupling reactions with more challenging substrates. We observed that both terephthalaldehyde and isopthalaldehyde underwent smooth A³-reaction with phenylacetylene (2.6 equivalents) and dibenzylamine (2.1 equivs.) and afforded the corresponding bis-propargylamines in excellent yields (entries 8 and 9). Piperazine, a cyclic diamine, reacted with benzaldehyde (2 equivalents) and phenylacetylene (3 equivalents) and afforded the bis-propargylamine in 85% isolated yield (entry 10). The A³-coupling reaction could also be extended to bis-alkynes such that reaction between 1,3-diethynylbenzene, dibenzylamine and benzaldehyde, again afforded the desired bis-propargylic amine in good yield (entry 11). A novel double coupling between ferrocene-1,1'-dicarbaldehyde,⁷⁰ dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene (entry 12) proceeded in excellent yield (95%), affording the bis-amine as 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers. Indeed, it should be noted that all the ‘double A³’-reactions’ (entries 8-12) investigated produced a 1:1 mixture of the two diastereomers (as a racemic modification). Unfortunately, attempts to separate these diastereomers by HPLC failed. The gold-catalysed three-component coupling of ketones has met with scant attention, however Ji et al. have reported the use of AuBr₃ in such reactions using solvent-free reaction conditions.⁷²⁻⁷⁵ Similarly, we observed that attempted A³-coupling between cyclohexanone, morpholine and phenylacetylene, using either 16 or 4 as catalysts, in water met with failure. However good conversions could be achieved (resulting in product yields of 60%) when a catalyst loading of 5 mol% was employed under solvent-free reaction conditions (entry 13). The use of NHC gold(I) complexes containing weakly coordinating counteranions, has been proposed as a way to overcome the low catalytic activity frequently observed with A-heterocyclic carbene gold(I) chloride complexes.⁷²⁻⁷⁵ Given the low reactivity of naphthyl complex 12, we wondered if exchange of the chloride ligand for the more weakly bound bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide moiety would afford a NHC complex with an improved reactivity profile in A³-couplings. To this end 12 was reacted with one equivalent of silver bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide in CH₂Cl₂, according to the general method outlined by Gagoζ et al.,⁷⁵ to give the NHC gold(I) triflimide complex 17 (Scheme 5).
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**Table 1: A$^2$-coupling reactions**

**Reagents and conditions.** [a] Standard reaction conditions: 1 mmol aldehyde, 1.1 mmol amine, 1.5 mmol alkyne, 2 mL H2O, 40 °C, 24 h, 1 mol % catalyst; [b] conversion determined by $^1$H NMR analysis of crude reaction mixtures based on aldehyde conversion; [c] when [(S)-Au(PPh3)$_2$H$_2$C(H)(Me)NNMe]$_2$] (5) is used as the catalyst the reaction is continued for 2 weeks at 40 °C; [d] with 1,3-bis[(S)-1'-phenylethyl] imidazolin-2-yldene gold chloride (11) 2 mol% loading of complex and reaction continued for 168 h; [e] with 1,3-bis[(S)-1'-naphthylethyl] imidazolin-2-yldene gold chloride (12) reaction continued for 72 h; [f] enantiomeric excess found to be 0 %; [g] reaction conducted in the presence of 16 (1 mol%) and (-)-DIOP (1 mol%); [h] d.r. determined by $^1$H NMR analysis of crude reaction mixture. With catalysts 4, and 16 the d.r. is found to be 96:4; [i] reaction time increased to 48 h to give quantitative conversion. All ‘double A$^2$-reactions give a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers which can be observed through some doubling of NMR signals; [j] 1.5 mmol cyclohexanone, 1 mmol morpholine, 1.5 mmol phenylacetylene, 5 mol % 4 or 16, neat, 60 °C, 8 h.
Screening of 17 in the A¹-reaction between benzaldehyde, dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene resulted in a 15% conversion after 72 hours. This outcome is comparable to the conversion obtained when the parent chloride complex 12 is employed as catalyst (10% after 72 hours). To further examine the effect of varying the counterion 1 equivalent of silver triflate was added to the A¹-reaction catalysed by 12. After 72 hours the conversion was <3%, indicating that substitution of a chloride ligand for triflimide or triflate has little effect on the catalytic activity of the NHC complex in this system.

Additionally, the stability of gold(III) complex 16 with respect to the generation of the unligated complex 16a, an intermediate on a potential catalyst activation/decomposition pathway, was investigated by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (Scheme 6). Here, ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixtures derived from the reaction between 16 and an excess of either methyl iodide, camphorsulfonic acid or trifluoroacetic acid indicated that quaternisation of 16 to afford 18 had not occurred (see ESI for NMR spectra). This indicates that coordination of the NMe₂ group to the gold(III) centre in 16 is relatively strong and that the nitrogen atom is reasonably robust towards simple displacement, as has been previously documented.

Next, the kinetics of the A¹-coupling reaction between benzaldehyde, dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene, in the presence of a series of gold catalysts, was investigated using ¹H NMR spectroscopy. Due to insolvability of the starting materials and product in D₂O the NMR experiments were performed in deuterioacetonitrile, which was found to be a reasonable substitute solvent. The relative activity of 16 was compared with Na[AuCl₄]*2H₂O over a period of 12 h (Figure 5, 16, Na[AuCl₄]). Interestingly, for both 16 and Na[AuCl₄] there appears to be no measurable induction period, at least on the NMR timescale, with product formation observed after ca. 5 min. In addition, the rate of product formation under these coupling conditions, appears to be equivalent within experimental error. Given that gold acetylide complexes are presumed to be the active catalytic species in A¹-

**Figure 5:** A plot of relative conversion versus time for A¹-coupling of benzaldehyde (1 mmol), dibenzylamine (1 mmol) and phenylacetylene (1.5 mmol), d⁶-MeCN, 60°C, 3 mol% Au catalyst.
we wondered if a common acetylide containing intermediate could have formed from both 16 and Na[AuCl₄]. To test this hypothesis the polymeric gold acetylide [Au(CCH₃)]ₙ (19) was synthesised and subsequently employed in A¹-coupling reactions. Despite the insolubility of complex 19 it was found to be an efficient catalyst for the coupling of benzaldehyde, dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene in H₂O (96% conversion in 24 h). Monitoring this reaction by ¹H NMR spectroscopy in deuterioacetonitrile (Figure 5, 19) generated rate data that was complex (see ESI for details) but did however show that the initial rate of reaction was comparable to that observed for the reaction catalysed by either 16 or Na[AuCl₄] (relative initial rates of 1:0.8:0.7 for 16:Na[AuCl₄]:19); once again no induction period could be detected. In addition analysis of the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixtures resulting from the A¹-reaction between benzaldehyde (1 mmol), dibenzylamine (1 mmol) which were promoted by the phosphane-containing catalysts ClAuPPh₃ (20), (Ph₃P)Au(C≡CPh) (21), or (S)-[Au(PPh₃)₂(η¹-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMMe₂)] 5 in aqueous media all displayed resonances at ca. δ 42 ppm and 29 ppm, where the resonance at 42 ppm was assigned to (Ph₃P)Au(C≡CPh) (21) and that at δ 29 ppm corresponds to triphenylphosphine oxide (Ph₃P=O). Subsequent ¹H and ³¹P{¹H} NMR experiments also indicated that the blank reaction between ClAuPPh₃ (20), piperidine and phenylacetylene, in the absence of benzaldehyde, also afforded the acetylide complex 21 and ammonium salt 22, Scheme 7.

Scheme 7: Fate of phosphane-containing catalysts during A¹-coupling reactions.

In the case of the A¹-coupling reaction between benzaldehyde, dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene which were catalysed by 5 the formation of 21 and Ph₃P=O was once again observed in the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of the crude reaction mixture with concomitant disappearance of the co-ordinated phosphane resonance at δ 44.09 ppm for 5. The loss of the chiral cyclometallated ligand in this case is presumably facilitated by the lack of coordination of the NMMe₂ group to the gold centre and may provide an explanation as to the lack of asymmetric induction in this reaction. Significantly addition of triphenylphosphine, dppe or (-)-DIOP to the A¹-reactions catalysed by either Na[AuCl₄].2H₂O or the chelated Au(III) complex 16 resulted in significant diminution in the rate of the A³-reactions, (Table 2, Entries 5-7). Addition of 1 mol% of PPh₃ to these reactions resulted in a decrease in the degree of conversion from 100% to 77% and 31% under our standard reaction conditions (24 hours, water, 40 °C; Table 2, entries 1 and 4).

<table>
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<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>Phosphine (mol%)</th>
<th>Reaction time</th>
<th>Conversion (%)</th>
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<td>16</td>
<td>PPh₃ (1 mol%)</td>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>PPh₃ (10 mol%)</td>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>PPh₃ (10 mol%)</td>
<td>168 h</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Na[AuCl₄].2H₂O (1 mol%)</td>
<td>PPh₃ (1 mol%)</td>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Na[AuCl₄].2H₂O (1 mol%)</td>
<td>PPh₃ (10 mol%)</td>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Na[AuCl₄].2H₂O (1 mol%)</td>
<td>dppe (1 mol%)</td>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Na[AuCl₄].2H₂O (1 mol%)</td>
<td>(-)-DIOP (1 mol%)</td>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reaction conditions: benzaldehyde (1 mmol), dibenzylamine (1 mmol), phenylacetylene (1.5 mmol), Au catalyst (mol%), H₂O, 40 °C.

Table 2: Effect of added phosphane on A³-coupling reactions.
The $^{31}\text{P}^1(1\text{H})$ NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixtures resulting from these reactions again showed the presence of the gold(III) acetylide phosphane complex 21 ($^{31}\text{P}^1(1\text{H})$ resonance at $\delta$ 42 ppm), indicating that the gold(III) starter complexes suffer reduction during the course of the $\text{A}^1$-reaction. The addition of 10 mol% of triphenylphosphine completely shuts down these $\text{A}^1$-reactions (Table 2; entries 2 and 5) and, in these experiments at least, the $^{31}\text{P}^1(1\text{H})$ NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixtures indicates that the reduction of the gold(III) catalyst is coupled to the oxidation of triphenylphosphine to triphenylphosphine-oxide ($^{31}\text{P}^1(1\text{H})$ resonance at $\delta$ 29 ppm). Taken together, these results suggest that, under the reaction conditions employed, a common catalytic species is formed from 5, 16, Na[AuCl₄] and 19. We also conclude that free phosphane in the reaction medium may serve as a sink for the catalytically active species and that an active catalyst could be generated by oxidation of phosphane to phosphane oxide.

Finally, we used the fluorine tag in 14 to probe the formation of product during the course of the $\text{A}^3$-reactions catalysed by 14. Again, using our standard protocol, the $\text{A}^3$-reaction between dibenzylamine, phenylacetylene and benzaldehyde was conducted in the presence of the fluorinated $\text{N}$-heterocyclic carbene complex 14 (1 mol%) in chloroform at reflux. The choice of solvent for this set of experiments reflects our earlier observations on solvent effects in the $\text{A}^1$-reaction, where it was observed that the use of chloroform has a beneficial effect on the rate of reaction. In this particular example reaction proceeded to 65% conversion after 24 hours at which time an examination of the crude reaction mixture by $^{19}\text{F}^1(1\text{H})$ NMR spectroscopy indicated that all of the starter complex 14 had been consumed. The resonances associated with complex 14 at $\delta$ -105.0 ppm and $\delta$ -117.9 ppm (both as doublets with $J_{F,F}$=8.3 Hz) had been replaced by a set of doublets centred at $\delta$ -105.46 and -118.16 ppm ($J_{F,F}$=8 Hz) and another pair of doublets at $\delta$ -104.61 and -117.62 ppm ($J_{F,F}$=8.2 Hz). We have yet to characterise these new species but, given the similarity in chemistry between phosphane and NHC complexes, we speculate that these data could suggest the formation of the acetylide complex (PhCC)Au(NHC) and the free carbene.

A major current theme is the application of gold catalysis to asymmetric synthesis, which despite many studies remains problematic. The linear geometry of Au(I) complexes in particular enforces constraints on ligand design which thus far have limited the application of chiral Au(I) catalysts in asymmetric synthesis. Cognisant of these difficulties we wished to investigate further the total lack of enantiocontrol observed in the $\text{A}^1$-reactions catalysed by the starter complexes and wondered whether alternate catalytic processes, other than those discussed above could be operative in our reactions.

In light of reports documenting the successful use of gold nanoparticles as catalysts for $\text{A}^3$-coupling reactions we wondered whether metal aggregates could be responsible for the observed catalytic activity of the $\text{C,N}$ chelate complexes 4 and 16. To this end, a standard $\text{A}^3$-reaction was conducted using benzaldehyde (1 mmol), dibenzylamine (1 mmol) and phenylacetylene (1.6 mmol) in CHCl₃ at reflux with 1 mol% of (S)-[AuCl₃($\eta^2$-$\text{C,N}$-$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH(Me)NMe}_2$)] 4, or [AuCl₃(η²-$\text{C,N}$-$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$)] 16 as catalyst. $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectroscopy confirmed 100% conversion to the desired $\text{A}^1$-coupled amine after 24 hours. The reaction mixture was then subjected to TEM analysis to test for the presence of gold nanoparticles, see Figure 6. This analysis demonstrated that nanocrystalline gold was present in the products of the reaction. The crystals were separated from the reaction mixture and characterised using transmission electron microscopy (TEM). These crystals exhibit a range of morphologies, with particles typically ranging from 5 to 50 nm in diameter. Selected area diffraction patterns show d-spacings consistent with the expected face centred cubic crystal structure of gold. High resolution imaging revealed lattice spacings consistent with gold and also showed frequent evidence of twinning, which is often observed in gold nanocrystals. Elemental analysis using energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy in the TEM was used to further confirm the presence of gold in the sample. These results convincingly demonstrate that gold nanocrystals are present in the reaction mixture.
Figure 6: TEM characterisation of nanocrystals. Low magnification images show a range of particle sizes and shapes. The selected area diffraction pattern (b) shows polycrystalline rings consistent with the expected gold lattice spacings, the diffraction pattern was taken from the region shown in image a. High resolution images (c) revealing twinning in many of the particle studies.

Although the presence of gold nanoparticles does not, on its own, prove that these reactions are catalysed by gold nanoparticles it does however, in conjunction with other spectroscopic and kinetic data, suggest that gold nanoparticles may, in part, be responsible for the catalytic activity observed for the gold complexes in this study. This conclusion would also be consistent with the sluggish reactivity of gold(I) phosphine<sup>83a</sup> and gold(I) NHC complexes, which can be rationalised based on their increased stability, so resulting in a slower release of catalytically-active gold nanoparticles into solution.<sup>83b</sup> Furthermore, such a rationalisation is consistent with the lack of chiral induction observed in the coupled products when using gold complexes containing a chiral ligand. These findings may have implications for other gold NHC catalytic systems.

3. Conclusions

The synthesis of a range of new gold(I) and gold(III) complexes together with their spectroscopic characterisation and solid state structures is reported. Of these complexes [AuCl<sub>2</sub>(η<sup>2</sup>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NMe<sub>2</sub>)<sup>16</sup>] and (S)-[AuCl<sub>2</sub>(η<sup>2</sup>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH(Me)NMe<sub>2</sub>)]<sup>4</sup> were found to be effective catalysts at 1 mol% levels for A<sup>3</sup>-coupling, in water at 40 °C, giving quantitative conversion after 24 hours. A variety of substrates participated in these A<sup>3</sup>-coupling reactions, and novel ‘double-A3’-reactions could also be carried out, usually over a time course of 48 hours, to afford bis-propargylic amines as 1:1 mixtures of diastereoisomers. Coupling of cyclohexanone, morpholine and phenylacetylene could also be achieved using <sup>16</sup> and <sup>4</sup> (5 mol%) under neat conditions.

Of particular significance was the lack of enantioselectivity observed in the A<sup>3</sup>-coupling reactions promoted by the chiral complexes <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>11</sup> and <sup>12</sup>, because obtaining enantioselectivity has previously been reported as problematic with gold, but not other metal, complexes.<sup>84a</sup> An initial investigation of the rate of conversion for A<sup>2</sup>-coupling of benzaldehyde, dibenzylamine and phenylacetylene in d<sub>3</sub>-MeCN at 60 °C with 3 mol% of <sup>16</sup>, <sup>19</sup> and Na[AuCl<sub>4</sub>], as catalyst showed no significant differences. Further investigation into the nature of catalytic gold species involved the use of fluorine-tagged NHC complexes and TEM analysis of the reaction mixtures, which revealed the presence of gold nanoparticles. Taken together, the lack of chiral induction, the similar reaction profiles and the observation of gold nanoparticles lends credence to the notion that the A<sup>2</sup>-reactions discussed in this study may in fact be promoted by gold nanoparticles,<sup>85,91,92</sup> as depicted in Scheme 9, that are formed from the gold complexes added as catalysts. This implies that a wide range of gold complexes might act as suitable pre-catalysts, but would have very significant ramifications for attempting to generate three-component enantioselective A<sup>3</sup> coupling methodology based on such gold complexes.
4. Experimental

4.1 General Considerations

All air and moisture sensitive compounds were prepared under an atmosphere of argon using standard Schlenk techniques. Diethyl ether and hexane were dried by refluxing over sodium-potassium alloy and then distilled prior to use. Tetrahydrofuran was dried by refluxing over potassium and distilled prior to use. Chemicals and compounds whose syntheses are not mentioned were obtained from commercial sources and used as received. Compounds 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 17 were prepared based on literature precedence, and full details are given in the ESI. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 300, 400 or 500 MHz spectrometers. ¹H and ¹³C data were referenced against the residual proton impurity or ¹³C signals of the deuterated solvent used. ¹¹B(¹H), ³¹P(¹H), ¹⁹F(¹H) and ¹⁹⁵Sn(¹H) signals were referenced externally to boric acid, 85% H₃PO₄, CFCl₃ and SnMe₄ respectively. Optical rotation measurements were recorded on an Automatic Polarimeter AA-100. Elemental analyses were performed by the Microanalytical Service, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK. Transmission electron microscopy imaging of nanocrystals was achieved by separating nanocrystals from the reaction products by centrifugation and then re-dispersion in clean chloroform. The nanocrystal suspension was drop cast onto a 300 mesh copper grid covered with a holey carbon support film and allowed to air dry. Bright field TEM images, selected area diffraction patterns and EDX spectra were acquired using a FEI Tecnai F30 microscope operating at 300 kV.

4.2 Preparation of complexes

Preparation of (5)-[SnClMe₃(η⁻³-C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] (3)

To dimethyl chloride (2.45 g, 11.15 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of (5)-2-[1-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl]phenylnitriilium (1.73 g, 11.15 mmol) in Et₂O (30 mL), and the mixture stirred for 1 h before warming to room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the mixture extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The CH₂Cl₂ was removed under reduced pressure to leave an oily residue. The oil was stirred in hexane to give a white solid which was collected by filtration. Recrystallisation from MeOH gave pure (5)-[SnClMe₃(η⁻³-C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] 3 as a white solid (3.19 g, 86%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.68 (s, 3JCSn= 62.17/65.18 Hz, 3H) 0.75 (s, 352JSn= 64.63/67.06 Hz, 3H) 1.33 (d, J = 6.78 Hz, 3H) 2.09 (s, 3H) 2.28 (s, 3H) 3.53 - 3.68 (q, J = 6.78 Hz, 1H) 7.03 - 7.15 (m, 1H) 7.24 - 7.35 (m, 2H) 8.20 (dd, J = 5.27, 3.39 Hz, 1H). ¹³C(¹H) NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.6 (3JCSn= 38.83/40.88 Hz, 137.4 (5JCSn= 720.53/752.99 Hz, 127.8 (3JCSn= 44.79 Hz, 125.9 (3JCSn= 67.01/70.10 Hz, 123.8 (5JCSn= 58.09/60.91 Hz, 63.5 (3JCSn= 28.34 Hz, 43.2, 37.0, 13.2, 0.0 (3JCSn= 501.48/524.73 Hz), -2.0 (3JCSn= 477.41/499.58 Hz). ¹⁹⁵Sn(¹H) NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -52.29. Calculated for C₃₇H₃₀Cl₃Sn: C, 43.33; H, 6.07; N, 4.2; Found: C, 43.24; H, 5.97; N, 4.19. α₀²⁸ = +25.20 ° (c= 1, MeOH).

Preparation of (5)-[AuCl₂(C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] (4)

To (5)-[SnClMe₃(η⁻³-C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] (3) (0.17 g, 0.51 mmol) in MeCN (5 mL) was added Na[AuCl₄]. 2H₂O (0.2 g, 51 mmol) and the mixture refluxed for 12 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo to leave an oily residue which was washed with H₂O and hexane. The remaining solid was extracted into CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and filtered, dried over MgSO₄ and hexane added (7 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ was slowly removed under reduced pressure to afford (5)-[AuCl₂(C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] 4 as an off-white solid which was collected by filtration (0.18 g, 85%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.73 - 7.84 (m, 1H), 7.12 - 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.07 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (3H), 3.19 (3H), 1.71 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C(¹H) NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.9, 147.7, 131.4, 129.1, 128.3, 123.6, 79.3, 53.3, 48.8, 19.9. Calculated for C₃₉H₂₆AuCl₄N: C, 28.85; H, 3.39; N, 3.37; Found: C, 28.98; H, 3.15; N, 3.17. α₀²⁸ = +82.0 ° (c=1, CH₂Cl₂).

Preparation of (5)-[Au(PPh₃)₂(η⁻³-C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] (5)

To [ClAu(THT)] (0.41 g, 1.28 mmol) in Et₂O (15 mL) at -78°C under argon was added (5)-2-[1-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl]phenylnitriilium (0.25 g, 1.6 mmol) in Et₂O (25 mL) and the reaction stirred for 1.5 h. PPh₃ (0.34 g, 1.29 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for 1.5 h before warming to room temperature overnight. The Et₂O was removed under reduced pressure and the residue extracted into CH₂Cl₂ and filtered. The solvent was then removed in vacuo and the crude mixture stirred in hexane to give a solid which was collected by filtration. Subsequent recrystallisation of the powder with CH₂Cl₂/hexane gave pure (5)-[Au(PPh₃)₂(C₅N-C₆H₄CH(Me)NMe)₂] (5) as an off-white solid (0.64 g, 82%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53 (dd, J=7.8, 1.5 Hz, 3H), 7.56 (dd, J=7.7, 1.6 Hz, 3H), 7.32 - 7.50 (m, 11H), 7.01 - 7.14 (m, 2H), 3.83 (sJCSn= 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (s, 6H), 1.37 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C(¹H) NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8 (d, JCP=138.4 Hz), 172.8 (d, JCP=138.4 Hz), 131.3 (d, JCP=47.99 Hz), 131.1 (d, JCP=1.85Hz), 129.0 (d, JCP=11.08 Hz), 129.0 (d, JCP=46.6 Hz), 125.8 (d, JCP=5.54 Hz), 125.6. ³¹P(¹H) NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.44.09. Calculated for C₇₂H₆₂NP₄N₃: C, 55.34; H, 4.81; N, 3.23; P, 5.10; Found: C, 55.32; H, 4.74; N, 2.24; P, 4.90. α₀²⁸ = -64.5 ° (c=1 CH₂Cl₂).

Preparation of 1,3-bis(5)-1’-phenylethyl imidazolin-2-ylidene gold chloride (11)
To a stirred solution of 1,3-bis(S)-1'-phenylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (9) (0.12 g, 0.29 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added CuAu(THT) (0.09 g, 0.29 mmol) and the mixture was removed under reduced pressure to afford 1,3-bis(S)-1'-phenylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (11) as an off-white solid which was collected by filtration (0.13 g, 92%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.24 - 7.43 (m, 10H, Ar-H), 6.75 (s, 2H, NCH), 6.10 (q, JₓN = 7.2 Hz, 2H, N-CH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.0, 139.3, 129.0, 128.6, 126.8, 118.2, 60.1, 20.8. Calculated for C₁₉H₁₂AuCl₂N₂: C, 44.83; H, 3.96; N, 5.51; Found: C, 44.85; H, 4.05; N, 5.47. ESMS m/z: 543 (M+Cl); HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₂N₂Cl₂Au (M+Cl): 543.0674, found: 543.0668. αₒ = 213° (c=1, CH₂Cl₂).

Preparation of 1,3-bis(S)-1'-naphthylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (12) To a stirred solution of 1,3-bis(S)-1'-naphthylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (10) (0.22 g, 0.42 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added CuAu(THT) (0.135 g, 0.42 mmol) and the mixture stirred for 24 h. The solution was filtered through a Celite/silica plug and hexane added (10 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ was removed under reduced pressure to afford 1,3-bis(S)-1'-naphthylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (12) as an off-white solid which was collected by filtration (0.2 g, 78%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.08 - 8.29 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.81 - 7.95 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.34 - 7.74 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 6.82 (q, JₓN = 6.8 Hz, 2H, N-CH₂-Ar), 6.31 (s, 2H, NCH-Ar), 1.98 (d, JₓN = 7.0 Hz, 6H, CH₃). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.5, 134.0, 133.4, 131.1, 130.6, 129.0, 127.4, 126.3, 125.2, 124.9, 124.4, 123.2, 118.1, 56.7, 21.8. Calculated for C₁₉H₁₄AuClN₂: C, 53.24; H, 3.97; N, 4.60; Found: C, 53.05; H, 3.69; N, 4.64. αₒ = -140° (c=0.55, CH₂Cl₂).

Synthesis of 1,3-bis(2,4-difluorophenylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (14) To 1,3-bis(2,4-difluorophenylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (13) (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added Ag₂O (0.045 g, 0.19 mmol) and the mixture stirred in the dark for 24 h. The suspension was filtered through celite and CuAu(THT) (0.09 g, 0.3 mmol) added. The mixture was stirred for 24 h and filtered through a celite/silica plug, the solvent was removed in vacuo and then CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) added. Hexane (10 mL) was added to the solution and the CH₂Cl₂ removed under reduced pressure to afford 1,3-bis(2,4-difluorophenylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (14) as a white solid which was collected by filtration (0.13 g, 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.76 (td, JᵧN = 8.8, 5.5 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 (d, JᵧN = 1.3 Hz, 2H, NCH), 6.96 - 7.05 ppm (m, 4H, Ar-H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.9, 162.2 (d, JₓCF = 242.72, JᵧCF = 12.00 Hz), 155.5 (d, JₓCF = 242.72, JᵧCF = 12.92 Hz), 128.6 (d, JₓCF = 8.3 Hz), 121.9 (m, 2C), 111.6 (dd, JᵧCF = 14.86, 4.61 Hz), 104.6 (dd, JᵧCF = 23.07, 3.69 Hz). ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ -105.0 (d, JₓF = 8.3 Hz). Calculated for: C₁₉H₁₂F₂AuClN₂: C, 34.32; H, 1.54; N, 5.34; Found: C, 34.51; H, 1.84; N, 5.25. ESMS m/z: 559 (M+Cl); HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₁₂F₂Cl₂Au (M+Cl): 558.9671, found: 558.9655.

Preparation of [AuCl₂(η²-C₅H₅N=C₂H₄CNMe₂)] (16) To a solution of Na[AuCl₄] (2H₂O (0.2 g, 0.5 mmol) in H₂O (25 mL) was added (2-Me₂NCH₂CH₂CHO)₂ (0.08 g, 0.17 mmol) in MeCN (5 mL) and the yellow mixture refluxed for 48 h. The acetonitrile was removed under reduced pressure, the mixture filtered and the solid extracted into CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and hexane added (10 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ was removed slowly under reduced pressure to induce crystallization of [AuCl₂(η²-C₅H₅N=C₂H₄CNMe₂)] which was collected by filtration as an off-white solid (0.1 g, 57%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (d, JᵧN = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ph-H), 7.15 - 7.31 (m, 2H, Ph-H), 7.04 - 7.14 (m, 1H, Ph-H), 4.34 (s, 2H, CH), 3.26 (s, 6H, NMe₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.0 (Ph-C), 143.6 (Ph-C), 131.3 (Ph-C), 129.1 (Ph-C), 128.1 (Ph-C), 123.2 (Ph-C), 75.9 (CH₃), 53.8 (NMe₂). Calculated for: C₁₉H₁₈AuCl₂N₂: C, 26.9; H, 3.0; N, 3.5; Found: C, 26.9; H, 2.7; N, 3.2.

Preparation of 1,3-bis(S)-1'-naphthylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (17) To a stirred solution of 1,3-bis(S)-1'-naphthylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (12) (0.1 g, 0.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added AgNTf₂ (0.06 g, 0.16 mmol) and the mixture stirred for 15 mins. The solution was filtered through Celite and hexane added (10 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ was removed under reduced pressure to afford 1,3-bis(S)-1'-naphthylthiocarbonyl)imidazolium chloride (17) as an off-white solid which was collected by filtration (0.1 g, 71%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.12 - 8.22 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.72 - 8.01 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.47 - 7.68 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 6.70 (q, JₓN = 6.8 Hz, 2H, N-CH₂-Ar), 6.58 (s, 2H, NCH), 2.01 (d, JₓN = 7.0 Hz, 6H, CH₃). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.0, 134.0, 133.4, 131.1, 130.2, 129.1, 127.5, 126.4, 125.0, 124.2, 122.8, 119.4 (q, JₓCF = 323.0 Hz), 118.9, 57.2, 21.8. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ -75.37. ESMS m/z: 280 (M+ NTF₂) 614 (M⁺ NH₄Au + MeCN).

4.3 A³-coupling procedures

Entry 1: To a dry nitrogen flushed Schlenk flask was added benzaldehyde (100 µL, 1 mmol) piperidin (116 µL, 1.1 mmol), phenylacetylene (162 µL, 1.5 mmol), H₂O (2 mL) and [CuCl₂(η²-C₅H₅N=C₂H₄CH(Me)NMe₂)] (4 (4 mg, 1 mol %). The mixture was stirred at 40°C for 24 h, then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using hexene/EtOAc eluent.

Full details of all A³-coupling reactions are given in the ESI.
Supplementary data, detailing the preparation and spectroscopic data, of compounds discussed in this article can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jorganchem.

Copies of cif files have been deposited with the CCDC, Cambridge. CCDC 89456 (4), 889457 (5), 943937 (9), 943938 (11), 943935 (12) and 943936 (14) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These files can be obtained, free of charge, from the CCDC via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif. Complex 9 was also subjected to a single crystal X-ray diffraction study, see ESI for ORTEP and collection details.

References

For your information.


For the use of Au-NHC complexes in A^-reactions see: a. G. Villaverde, A. Correa, M. Iglesias and F. Sánchez, ACS Catal. 2012, 2, 399-406 (here, the use of chiral, sugar-derived, Au-NHCs in A^-coupling reactions was reported without reference to the observed level of asymmetric induction); b. ref. 40 relates to our earlier work in this area.


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• Chiral Au(III) and Au(I) cyclometallated and NHC complexes is reported
• The use of chiral Au complexes in A₃-reactions has been studied
• Chiral Au complexes do not effect the stereochemical outcome of A₃-reactions
• The intervention of Au nanoparticles in A₃-reactions is postulated