## Organic Polyvalent Iodine Reagents-Promoted Coupling Reaction of 1-Alkynes

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**Abstract:** Terminal alkynes couple smoothly in the presence of PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> or PhI(OH)OTs, catalytic CuI and base, affording conjugated diynes.

Keywords: Terminal alkynes, coupling, organic polyvalent iodine compounds, conjugated diynes.

Since the early 1980s interest in organic polyvalent iodine compounds has experienced a resurgence<sup>1</sup>. A few examples of homo-coupling reactions *via* these compounds have been reported<sup>2</sup>. We found that 1-alkynes were easy to couple in the presence of PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> or PhI(OH)OTs, catalytic CuI and base, to afford conjugated diynes. 1,3-Diyne plays an important role in studies of molecular recongnition<sup>3</sup>, in natural products<sup>4</sup>, and in synthesis. Although Eglinton reaction<sup>5</sup>, Cadiot-Chalkiewicz coupling<sup>5</sup> and Glaser reaction<sup>5</sup> have provided convenient methods to synthesize conjugated diynes, up to now, new approaches have been developing<sup>6</sup>. According to our knowledge, coupling of terminal alkynes *via* organic polyvalent iodine compounds has not been reported. Herein we would like to report our results.

## Scheme 1

2 R 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 H  $\xrightarrow{\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})_2(0.5\text{eq.}), \text{ CuI}(\text{cat.})}$  R  $\longrightarrow$  R  $\longrightarrow$  R  $\longrightarrow$  R

We found that  $PhI(OAc)_2$  and PhI(OH)OTs (Koser's reagent) can effectively promote the coupling of 1-alkynes under mild conditions to afford 1,3-diynes in the presence of  $NEt_3$  or  $NaHCO_3$ , but the later reagent gave a little lower yields. The outcomes were summarized in **Table 1**. In order to get rid of the possible Glaser Reaction<sup>5</sup>, the reaction was proceeded under nitrogen atmosphere. The possible mechanism is probably similar to that proposed in some other cases of carbon-carbon bond formation via organic polyvalent iodine compounds<sup>2a</sup>.

**Scheme 2**. The possible mechanism of coupling of 1-alkynes promoted by PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub>.

$$R \xrightarrow{\qquad} H \xrightarrow{Cul} R \xrightarrow{\qquad} Cul \xrightarrow{Phl(OAc)_2} \left[ R \xrightarrow{\qquad} \begin{matrix} -Phl \\ Ph \end{matrix} \right]$$

polyvalent Productsa) Organic iodine reagents Isolated yields (%) PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> n-Bu PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> 78 MeOCH<sub>2</sub> PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> 82 Ph PhI(OH)OTs 73 PhI(OH)OTs 67 n-Bu MeOCH<sub>2</sub> PhI(OH)OTs 71 ——— CH<sub>2</sub>OMe MeOCH<sub>2</sub>-

**Table 1.** Coupling of terminal alkynes promoted by organic polyvalent iodine reagents.

We also studied the possibility of cross-coupling reaction of two different 1-alkynes *via* organic polyvalent iodine compounds. The products of cross-coupling were obtained indeed in about 50% yield, however, accompanied by minor homo-coupling products.

In a sense, the above coupling reactions show the similarities between organic polyvalent iodine compounds and transtion metal complexes in ligand exchange, reductive elimination.

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a) All the products were characterized by NMR, MS and IR spectra and the spectroscopic data were identical with those reported previously.