

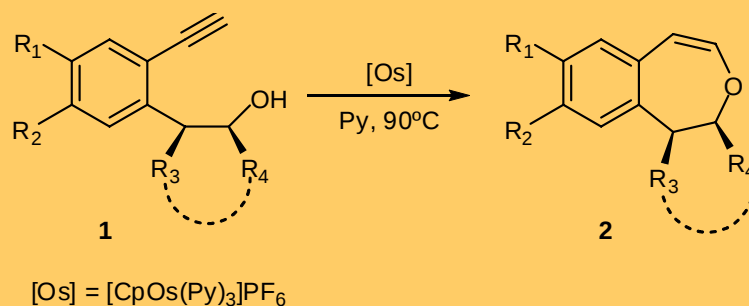
Cycloisomerization of aromatic alkynols via catalytic Os-vinylidenes: formation of 3-benzoxepines

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Heterocyclic compounds are widely spread in Nature. The development of new metal-catalyzed cyclizations can offer powerful means to synthesize these compounds.¹ An attractive approach to this end, under the basis of atom economy,² is the involvement of catalytic metal vinylidenes.³ Herein we present a new 7-endo cyclization of aromatic alkynols **1** to give 3-benzoxepines **2** through catalytic Os-vinylidenes (Scheme 1)



Scheme 1. Os-catalyzed endo heterocyclizations of aromatic alkynols **1**

Table 1. Os-catalyzed heterocyclization of aromatic alkynols **1** into 3-benzoxepines **2**

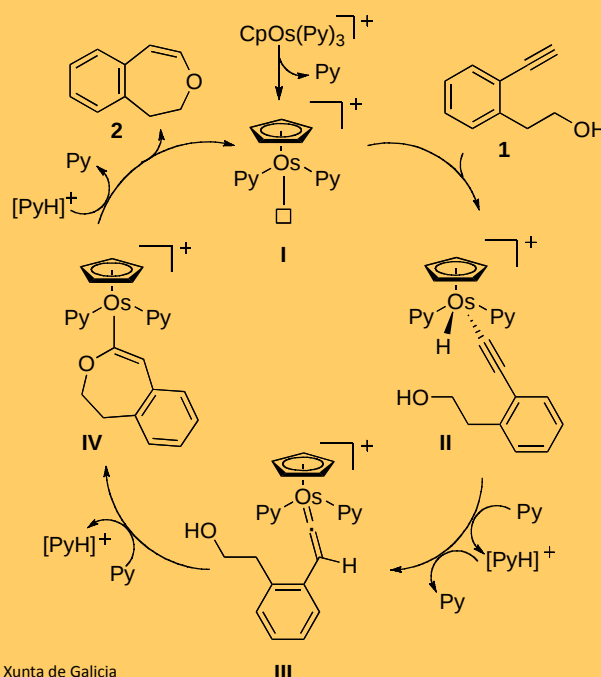
Entry	Substrate	Product	Yield (%) ^[a]
1			60
2			62 ^[b]
3			67
4			58
5			56 ^[b]
6			60
7			63
8			40

^[a] 10% [CpOs(Py)₃]PF₆, 0.15 M, Py, 90°C. ^[b] 10% [CpCH₂NHMeOs(Py)₂]PF₆

Reaction times: 20 min – 1.5 h

Proposed catalytic cycle

After dissociation of Py from the cationic Os(II) precatalysts, cationic unsaturated 16 e⁻ Os(II) is formed acting as the catalytic species **I**. Formation of Os vinylidenes from **I** is the key process of the catalytic cycle, which starts with coordination to the alkyne **1** followed by the easy oxidative addition to the terminal alkyne to give the cationic Os(IV) species **II**. Removal of the Os hydride by the Py followed by reprotonation on the β carbon of the alkyne gives the Os vinylidene **III**. Then, the α electrophilic center of the vinylidene undergoes an intramolecular attack by the alcohol, which after deprotonation, gives rise to the vinylic Os species **IV**. Finally, protonation of the heterocyclic ligand with the pyridinium salt liberating the 3-benzoxepine **2** and regeneration of the cationic unsaturated species **I** closes the catalytic cycle



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