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Studies on Transition Metal-Catalyzed Cleavage of Carbon-Chalcogen Bonds and Addition to Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

Masashi Toyofuku

Osaka University

2009
Studies on Transition Metal-Catalyzed Cleavage of Carbon-Chalcogen Bonds and Addition to Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

（遷移金属触媒を用いる炭素－カルコゲン結合の切断と
不飽和炭化水素類への付加反応に関する研究）

Masashi Toyofuku

Osaka University

2009
Preface

The study described in this thesis has been carried out (2003-2009) under the direction of Professor Nobuaki Kambe at Department of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University. The objective of this thesis is concerned with studies on construction of various carbon skeletons via cleavage of carbon-chalcogen bonds and addition to unsaturated hydrocarbons using palladium and platinum catalysts.

Department of Applied Chemistry
Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University
Suita, Osaka, Japan
January, 2009

Masashi Toyofuku
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General Introduction

Transition metal-catalyzed addition of heteroatom-containing compounds to unsaturated hydrocarbons has been well-exploited as one of the most straightforward methods for the introduction of heteroatom functionality to organic molecules.\cite{1,2} In the presence of appropriate transition metal catalyst, hydrogen-heteroatom or heteroatom-heteroatom bonds such as H-SiR₃ and R₂B-BR₂ are activated and added smoothly to unsaturated hydrocarbons.\cite{1} Recently, addition involving cleavage of carbon-heteroatom bonds has been attracted great interest.\cite{2} This reaction proceeds with the concomitant formation of new carbon-heteroatom and carbon-carbon bonds. As the represented examples, our group has developed platinum(O)-catalyzed intermolecular decarbonylative addition of thiol or selenol esters to alkynes giving functionalized vinylchalcogenides.\cite{3,4} Oxidative addition of carbon-chalcogen (sulfur or selenium) bonds of thiol or selenol esters to Pt(0) species should be an initial step in this catalytic system.

In the field of synthetic chemistry, transition metal-catalyzed reaction initiated by oxidative addition of carbon-chalcogen bonds has been less remarked than the reaction using carbon-halogen bonds.\cite{5} While the oxidative addition of carbon-chalcogen bonds is faster than the corresponding carbon-halogen bonds,\cite{6} the oxidative adducts, “C-M-Y” complexes (C = carbon group, Y = chalcogen group, M = transition metal) are less stable (i.e. more reactive) than that of the corresponding “C-M-X” complexes (X = halogen).\cite{7} From this point of view, organochalcogenides may have great potential as substrates for various catalytic reactions.

This thesis describes on group 10 metal-catalyzed construction of various carbon skeletons via the cleavage of carbon-chalcogen bonds and addition to alkynes and allenes. In chapter 1, palladium(0)-catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of carbamothioates and -selenoates having an alkynyl moiety is disclosed. In chapter 2, platinum(0)-catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of vinyl sulfides and selenides having an alkyny moiety is described. In chapter 3, palladium(0)-catalyzed addition of selenol esters to allenes leading to regioselective formation of allyl selenides is discussed. Finally, palladium(0)-catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of carbamothioates and -selenoates having an allene moiety is developed in chapter 4.
References and Notes


[6] For oxidative addition of aryl telluride and aryl iodide to Pd(0), see: Han, L.-B.; Choi, N.; Tanaka, M. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1997, 119, 1795. We have also disclosed oxidative addition of thiol ester or vinyl selenide to Pt(0) proceeded faster than the corresponding acid chloride or vinyl bromide, respectively (unpublished data).

[7] The acyl-Pt-SAr complex was converted to the corresponding acyl-Pt-Cl complex quantitatively by the reaction with the acid chloride (unpublished data). Similar ligand exchange reaction was reported. See ref [6].
Chapter 1

Palladium(0)-Catalyzed Intramolecular Cyclization of Carbamothioates and -selenoates Having an Alkyne Moiety

1-1 Introduction

Transition metal-catalyzed 1,2-addition of typical element compounds to carbon-carbon unsaturated bonds involving cleavage of \( \sigma \)-bonds such as \( R_3Si-H \), \( R_2B-BR_2 \) and \( RSe-P(O)(OR')_2 \) has attracted great interest in organic and organometallic chemistry.\(^1\) In this field, simultaneous addition of carbon and heteroatom units (represented by “\( C \)” and “\( E \)”, respectively) to alkynes via oxidative addition of “\( C-E \)” bonds to metal catalysts (\( M \)) is one of the most important transformations (Scheme 1), and has the following two features: i) simultaneous formation of new carbon-carbon and carbon-heteroatom bonds, ii) cis-selective constructing multi-functionalized alkenes.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{C-E} \\
\xrightarrow{M} \\
\text{C-M-E} \\
\xrightarrow{M} \\
\text{C=E}
\end{array}
\]

\( E=\text{Cl, Si, Sn, B, S, Se, etc.} \)

Scheme 1. Addition of \( C-E \) bonds to alkynes catalyzed by \( M \)

Although intermolecular process has been well explored by many research groups including us,\(^{2,3}\) the corresponding intramolecular process is not studied very well. Suginome and co-workers reported Ni and Pd-catalyzed intramolecular cyanosilylation and cyanoboration of alkynes to give silla- or boracycles, which are good precursors of various vinyl cyanides.\(^4\) Gandon, Aubert and co-workers reported Co-catalyzed intramolecular arylsilylation of alkynes to form silicon-containing polycyclic frameworks.\(^5\) These reports can be regarded as new synthetic methods for novel heterocycles. As pioneering studies on construction of carbocycles, Zhang and co-workers developed Rh-catalyzed intramolecular allylchlorination of alkynes.\(^6\) Echavarren and co-workers also found Pd-catalyzed intramolecular allylstannylation of alkynes.\(^7\) Both authors only showed the cyclization to five-membered rings by using allylic heteroatom compounds as starting materials.

This chapter discusses on palladium(0)-catalyzed intramolecular acylchalcogenation of alkynes which is a new strategy for the construction of lactams and cycloalkanones having an exo methylene moiety\(^8\).
1-2 Results and Discussion

In the course of our studies on transition metal catalyzed reaction of organosulfides and -selenides with alkynes,\[9\] we have found Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ catalyzed carbamoselenation of 1-octyne with a carbamoselenoate, Me$_2$NC(O)-SePh (1). When toluene (0.3 mL) containing 1 (0.5 mmol), 1-octyne (1.5 mmol) and Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (5 mol%) was heated at reflux for 14 h, β-seleno acrylamide 2 was isolated in 40% yield (eq 1).\[10\]

$$\text{Me}_2\text{N-SPh} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \text{O-C\equiv} \end{array} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Pd(PPh}_3\text{)$_4$}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Me}_2\text{N-C\equiv} \\ \text{SePh} \end{array} \quad \text{toluene, reflux, 14 h} \quad 2, 40\%$$

Meyer and Knapton developed Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ catalyzed intermolecular four-components coupling reaction using alkynes, sulfenamides, diselenides and carbon monoxide to give β-seleno acrylamides.\[11\] They also claimed that carbamothiolation of 1-pentyne with a carbamothioate, Me$_2$NC(O)-SPh, was sluggish (<5%) in the presence of Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$.

The result of eq 1 led us to perform the reaction of carbamoselenoates 3 having a propargyl group on the N atom aiming to construct α-alkylidene-β-lactam framework, a core structure of several antibiotics and various synthetic intermediates (eq 2). When Se-phenyl N-methyl-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamoselenoate 3a (0.4 mmol) was treated with Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (5 mol%) in toluene (2.0 mL) at reflux, the corresponding α-alkylidene-β-lactam 4a was formed in 74% yield with excellent regio- and stereoselectivity (Tabl 1, run 1).

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O-SePh} \\ \text{R-N} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Pd(PPh}_3\text{)$_4$}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{PhSe} \\ \text{R\equiv} \end{array} \quad \text{toluene, reflux} \quad 4 \quad \text{(2)} \end{array}$$
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>run</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R'</th>
<th>4, isolated yield&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>E/Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>4a, 74%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>4a, 81%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>nBu</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>4b, 60% (85%)</td>
<td>2/98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>4c, 59% (84%)</td>
<td>3/97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>4d, 88% (94%)</td>
<td>3/97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3e</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>4-ClC₆H₄</td>
<td>4e, 76%</td>
<td>11/89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition: 3 (0.4 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (5 mol%), toluene (2.0 mL), reflux, 1 h. Numbers in parentheses are NMR yields.<sup>b</sup>Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1 mol%). <sup>c</sup>Toluene (0.5 mL). <sup>d</sup>Toluene (4.0 mL), 20 h.

Other examined transition metal complexes such as Pd(dba)₂, Pd(OAc)₂, Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, Pt(PPh₃)₄, Ni(COD)₂, Ni(PPh₃)₄, and RhCl(CO)(PPh₃)₃ were ineffective. PCy₃ and dppe were not appropriate ligands. The results using several carbamoylenoates are also summarized in Table 1. β-Lactam 4a was obtained in 81% yield even when the amount of Pd(PPh₃)₄ was reduced to 1 mol% (run 2). Bulkier alkyl substituents on nitrogen, e.g. n-butyl or benzyl, did not affect the reaction (runs 3 and 4). In contrast to the fact that internal alkynes are sluggish in oxycarbonylthiolation reactions,<sup>21</sup> carbamoylenoates 3d and 3e having an internal alkyne moiety undergo intramolecular carbamoylenation to afford the desired β-lactams 4d and 4e in good yields (runs 5 and 6), respectively. The structures of products were confirmed by either NOE experiments or X-ray analysis, and the E/Z ratios were determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. The ORTEP diagram of Z-4e is shown in Figure 1.

![Figure 1. ORTEP diagram of Z-4e](image-url)
Table 2. Intramolecular Cyclization of 5 to Form 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>run</th>
<th>carbamoselenoates 5</th>
<th>lactams 6</th>
<th>time, h</th>
<th>isolated Yield</th>
<th>Eiz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="5a" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="6a" /></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="5b" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="6b" /></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="5c" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="6c" /></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="5d" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="6d" /></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="5e" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="6e" /></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>74%&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (12%)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="5f" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="6f" /></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30%&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition: 5 (0.4 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (5 mol%), toluene (0.5 mL), reflux. *1 h, NMR yield. †Toluene (2.0 mL), 12 h. ‡Xylene (2.0 mL), reflux, 12 h.

The bond angle (°) of C3-Se-C4 was 97.8, and torsion angles of Se-C3-C2-C1 and C4-Se-C3-C2 were -0.6 and -146, respectively. The atoms of O, C1, C2, C3 and Se are in
coplanar alignment. These structural features do not conflict the results obtained by DFT calculations as described later. Since non-bonding distance between O-Se (3.45 Å) was slightly longer than the sum of van der Waals radii of O and Se (3.42 Å), there is no intramolecular interaction between carbonyl oxygen and selenium atom.\textsuperscript{[12]}

The developed strategy was applied successfully to the synthesis of larger \(\alpha\)-alkylidene\-\(\gamma\)-lactams. When a carbamoselenate 5a having a 3-butynyl group on the N atom was treated under similar conditions, \(\alpha\)-alkylidene\-\(\gamma\)-lactam 6a was obtained in 70\% isolated yield with perfect regio- and stereoselectivity (Table 2, run 1). \(\gamma\)-Lactam 6b and \(\delta\)-lactams 6c, d were also readily formed from corresponding carbamoselenoates 5b-d (runs 2-4). Although the reaction of carbamoselenate 5e having a 5-hexynyl group was slower, seven-membered lactam 6e was also obtained in 74\% yield after 12 h (run 5). In the case of 5f having a 6-heptynyl group, eight-membered lactam 6f was also prepared albeit in a low yield (run 6). Under similar conditions, a nine-membered lactam was not obtained. The structures of products were confirmed by NOE experiments. Next, we examined the reaction of carbamothioate 7 to synthesize \(\alpha\)-alkylidene\-\(\beta\)-lactam 8 having sulfur functional group (eq 3). Although it was reported that intermolecular reaction gave a carbamothiolation product in a low yield,\textsuperscript{[11b]} intramolecular carbamothiolation took place efficiently to give 8 in 72\% yield.

\[
\begin{align*}
7: & \quad Y = S \\
& \quad (3a: Y = Se) \\
8: & \quad Y = S, 72\%, 5 \text{ mol\% of Pd} \\
& \quad (4a: Y = Se, 81\%, 1 \text{ mol\% of Pd})
\end{align*}
\]

This intramolecular cyclization strategy can be applied to the synthesis of four- to six-membered cycloalkanones. In the first trial, we disclosed that intramolecular acylselenation of selenol ester 9a proceeded to give cyclobutanone 10a in 74\% yield with E/Z ratio of 26/74 (Table 3, run 2). Then we found that when the reaction time was shortened to 10 min or the reaction was conducted at lower concentration 10a was obtained in higher yields and selectivity (runs 1 and 3). For these results, isomerization of Z-10a may occur via the further reaction of Z-10a with Pd(0) species.\textsuperscript{[13]} As anticipated the reaction of selenolester 9b not having two methyl groups was slow (runs 4 and 5). Although cyclopentanone 10c was formed quantitatively with perfect stereoselectivity under similar conditions as run 1 (run 6), formation of six-membered ring was slow (runs 7 and 8).
Table 3. Intramolecular Cyclization of 9 to Form 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>run</th>
<th>selenoesters 9</th>
<th>cycloalkanones 10</th>
<th>concentration, M</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>NMR Yield$^a$</th>
<th>E/Z$^b$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9a</td>
<td>10a</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10 min</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>8/92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9a</td>
<td>10a</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1 h</td>
<td>74% (58%)</td>
<td>26/74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9a</td>
<td>10a</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>12 h</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>7/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9b</td>
<td>10b</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10 min</td>
<td>trace</td>
<td>-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9b</td>
<td>10b</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12 h</td>
<td>33% (15%)</td>
<td>36/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9c</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10 min</td>
<td>99% (82%)</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9d</td>
<td>10d</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10 min</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9d</td>
<td>10d</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12 h</td>
<td>51% (42%)</td>
<td>15/85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition: 9 (0.4 mmol), Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (5 mol%), toluene, reflux. *Numbers in parentheses are isolated yields.

$^b$Determined by crude $^1$H NMR. Isomerization of Z-isomer to E occurred under purification of 10a and 10b.

PhSePh was also isolated in 19% yield.

Plausible reaction pathways for α-alkyldenelactams 15 are depicted in Scheme 2. The present transformation will be initiated by oxidative addition of NC(O)-Se bond of 11 to Pd(0) prior to or after coordination of the internal C-C triple bond to Pd to give 12. Subsequently the alkyne inserts into the Pd-Se bond, selenopalladation, to afford the palladacycle 13 or inserts into the NC(O)-Pd bond of 12, carbopalladation, to form the selenolate complex.
These two mechanisms, selenopalladation and carbopalladation, need to be considered due to the following facts. As for selenopalladation, insertion of alkynes into metal-chalcogen bond of the complexes having a \( \text{C-M-Y} \) unit (\( \text{M} = \text{Pd or Pt, Y} = \text{sulfur or selenium groups} \)) prior to C-C bond-forming reductive elimination was already proposed in several catalytic systems.\(^{[2, v, n, 3b-f, h]} \)

In addition, we found recently the definitive evidence for the insertion of alkynes into Pt-SAr bonds by stoichiometric reactions.\(^{[14]} \)

As for carbopalladation, Grigg and co-workers reported Pd-catalyzed tandem cyclization-anion capture processes of carbamoyl chlorides, \( \text{R}_2\text{NC(O)}\text{-Cl} \), having a terminal alkynyl group on the N atom.\(^{[15,16]} \)

The authors proposed an intramolecular cyclization mechanism via insertion of alkyne moiety into the \( \text{R}_2\text{N(O)}\text{-C-Pd} \) bond to form "vinyl-Pd-Cl" species. Furthermore, some studies on the Pd catalyzed reactions revealed facile C-S or C-Se bond-forming reductive elimination from Pd(II) complexes.\(^{[17]} \)

Reductive elimination leads to the cyclized products 15 and regenerates the Pd(0) species. To estimate which pathway, selenopalladation or carbopalladation, is more plausible for alkyne insertion step, DFT calculations were conducted on the model structures (\( n = 1,2,3 \)) shown in Scheme 3.

![Scheme 2. Plausible Reaction Pathways for \( \alpha \)-Alkylidenelactam 15](image-url)
Scheme 3. Computational Models for Alkyne Insertion Processes

$A(n)$, $B(n)$ and $C(n)$ are model compounds for alkyne-coordinated complex 12, palladacycle 13 and selenolate complex 14, respectively (see, Scheme 2). $TS1(n)$ and $TS2(n)$ are transition state models from $A(n)$ to $B(n)$ and $C(n)$, respectively. Calculations were carried out using the Gaussian 03 set of programs with the B3LYP functional, the 6-31+G(d) basis set for all nonmetallic atoms (H, C, O, N, P) and the LANL2DZ basis set for Pd and Se. Calculated energies of optimized $TS1(n)$, $TS2(n)$, $B(n)$, $C(n)$ relative to $A(n)$ are shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$n$</th>
<th>$TS1(n)$</th>
<th>$TS2(n)$</th>
<th>$B(n)$</th>
<th>$C(n)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+7.7</td>
<td>+20.9</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
<td>-8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>+10.4</td>
<td>+15.5</td>
<td>-10.8</td>
<td>-36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>+10.0</td>
<td>+13.5</td>
<td>-9.6</td>
<td>-38.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gibbs free energies (kcal/mol) relative to optimized $A(n)$ at 298.15 K, gas-phase (1 atm).

$TS1(n)$ were more stable than $TS2(n)$ in all cases of $n$ values which were carried out. These results indicate that *selenopalladation* (from $A(n)$ to $B(n)$) is more kinetically favored pathway than *carbopalladation* (from $A(n)$ to $C(n)$) for the formation of four-, five-, and six-membered lactams. In this reaction system, four-membered lactam formation is faster than those of five- and six-membered lactams. Although cyclizations of 4d and 6d were completed within 1 h (Table 1, run 5 and Table 2, run 4), cyclization of 6b was not finished in 1 h (eq 4). When carbamoleselonoate 16 having both 2-propynyl and 4-pentynyl groups on the N atom was
employed, four-membered lactam 17a was obtained predominantly over six-membered lactam 17b (eq 5).

These experimental findings do not conflict with the theoretical results shown in Table 4: relative energy of TS1(1) (+7.7 kcal/mol) is lower than TS1(2) (+10.4 kcal/mol) and TS1(3) (+10.0 kcal/mol). Ball-and-stick models of A(n), TS1(n) and B(n) are shown in Figure 2. Numeric values in parentheses identify calculated torsion angles (°) of Se-Pd-C-C'. Remarkably, these angles of A(1) (2.483) and TS1(1) (6.051) are much smaller than the corresponding A(2) (39.726), A(3) (22.081), TS1(2) (22.081), and TS1(3) (23.412). Se, O, N, C and C' atoms are in almost coplanar alignment in cases of A(1), TS1(1) and B(1). This alignment was also confirmed in the crystal structure of Z-4e (Figure 1). Since the axis of C=C prefers to be parallel to the coordination plane of the metal before migratory insertion occurs,[18] A(1) may be more smoothly converted to B(1) through TS(1) than A(2) and A(3). The axis of C=C is conformationally fixed to be parallel to the coordination plane of Pd by the amide plane (N(O=)C) and one methylene chain in A(1) and TS(1). Four-membered ring construction by reductive elimination of Csp2-Csp2 unit from five membered palladacycle intermediate such as B(1) or 13 has been proposed.[19] In conclusion, rapid generation of five-membered palladacycle via thio- or selenopalladation of an alkyne moiety may be a key to the effective construction of strained four-membered ring skeletons in this catalytic system.
Figure 2. Ball-and-stick models of optimized A(n), TS1(n) and B(n). Numeric values in parentheses identify torsion angles of Se-Pd-C-C'.

Scheme 4. Computational Models for Alkyne Insertion Step for 9 (Table 4)
Acylselenation of alkynes may proceed via similar pathways shown in Scheme 2; however, the order of cyclization efficiency of four- to six-membered cyclic ketones was different from that of the corresponding lactams. Thus, DFT calculations of selenopalladation step were conducted on the model compounds \( n = 1-3 \) shown in Scheme 4. Calculated energies of optimized TS3\((n)\) and E\((n)\) relative to D\((n)\) and TS3'\((1)\) and E'\((1)\) relative to D'\((1)\) are shown in parentheses. Difference of cyclization efficiencies of 9c to 9d and 9a to 9b may not be arisen in alkyne insertion step. From calculation results and the geminal dialkyl effect\(^{[20]} \) seen in the reaction of 9a, alkyne coordination step may be rate determining in intramolecular acylselenation of alkynes.

Since vinyl selenides having an electron withdrawing group at \( \beta \)-position are known to undergo cross-coupling reaction with dialkylcuprates,\(^{[21]} \) Z-4d was subjected to react with Me\(_2\)CuLi, giving rise to 18 with complete retention of the configuration (eq 6).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Z-4d} + \text{Me}_2\text{CuLi} & \rightarrow \text{18, 94\%} \\
\text{Et}_2\text{O} & \text{-15 °C, 1.5 h}
\end{align*}
\]

When Z-4c was allowed to react with 1.2 equiv of cyclohexyllallene in the presence of Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\), allyl selenide 19 was obtained in high yield with perfect regioselectivity (eq 7).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Z-4c} + \text{Hex} & \rightarrow \text{19, 77\% (91\%, \text{°H NMR})} \\
\text{5 mol\% Pd(PPh}\_3\text{)} & \text{toluene reflux, 13 h}
\end{align*}
\]

On the contrary, the reaction of 6c (Table 2) with cyclohexyllallene under similar conditions did not afford the expected adduct. Judging from IR absorption of carbonyl groups in 4c (1720 cm\(^{-1}\)) and 6c (1634 cm\(^{-1}\)) as well as ORPET diagram of 4c, carbonyl oxygen of 6c coordinates to selenium, where as no interaction was found in 4c. Therefore, coordination of allenes to the oxidative adduct may be retarded by carbonyl coordination. Then we examined the one-pot
reaction of 3c with cyclohexylallene in the presence of Pd(PPh₃)₄ catalyst. When cyclohexylallene was added after the reaction of 3c with Pd(PPh₃)₄ under toluene reflux for 1 h, sequential vinylselenation of cyclohexylallene proceeded to give allyl selenide 19 (eq 8).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CHex} & \quad \text{0.5mol\%} \\
\text{Bn-N} & \quad \text{Pd(PPh₃)₄ 1.2 eq.} \\
\text{toluene reflux, 1 h} & \quad \text{reflux, 13 h} \\
\text{3c} & \quad \text{"one pot"} \\
\end{align*}
\]

19, 70% (¹H NMR) Z-4c, 7% (¹H NMR)

\[E/Z = 25/75\]

1-3 Conclusions

Pd(PPh₃)₄-catalyzed intramolecular carbamoselenation of alkynes to form α-alkylidene-β-lactams was described in detail. This reaction can be successfully applied to carbamothiolation and to the synthesis of five- to seven-membered lactams and four- to six-membered cyclic ketones. This is a rare reaction that four-membered ring formation is faster than five- and six-membered rings.[22] DFT calculations for selenopalladation process do not contradict experimental findings. Since the axis of coordinated alkyne moiety is conformationally fixed to be parallel to the coordination plane of Pd center in the construction of four-membered ring skeletons, subsequent alkyne insertion may occur smoothly. Five-membered palladacycles undergo reductive elimination to afford cyclized products and active Pd(0) species. Facile formation of five-membered palladacycle via thio- or selenopalladation of an alkyne moiety is a key to the effective construction of strained four-membered ring skeletons.

1-4 Experimental Section

General Comments

THF was distilled from benzophenone ketyl just prior to use. 1-Octyne, toluene, and CH₂Cl₂ were distilled from CaH₂. Pd(PPh₃)₄ was prepared according to the literature procedure.[23] Carbamoyl chlorides except N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl chloride were synthesized from triphosgene and N-alkyl-N-alk-2-ynylamines. Melting points were determined on a Yanagimoto Micro Melting Point apparatus. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ALICE-400 (400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively) spectrometer using Me₄Si (in CDCl₃) as an internal standard. IR spectra were determined on a Perkin Elmer Model 1600 spectrometer. Preparative TLC was conducted by using Wakogel B-5F silica gel (325 mesh). Mass spectra (EI) were taken on a SHIMAZU GCMS-QP2000 operating in the electron impact...
Preparation of Carbamoyl Chlorides

**N-Butyl-N-prop-2-ynylcarbamoyl chloride: Typical Procedure.**\[24\] Into a 200-mL flask were placed triphosgene (8.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) under N₂. After cooling to -78 °C, pyridine (2.5 mmol) was added. To the solution was then added slowly N-butyl-N-prop-2-ynylamine (25 mmol), prepared from prop-2-ynyl chloride and n-butylamine, in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at the same temperature. After the mixture was warmed up to room temperature, the stirring was continued for 2 days until gas-emission ceased. The expected carbamoyl chloride was obtained in 66% yield by distillation (4 mmHg, 80 °C) as colorless oil contaminated with a small amount of pyridine hydrochloride and was used without further purification.

**CAUTION:** Triphosgene decomposes slightly to generate highly-poisonous phosgene in air. All operation should be carried out in a well-ventilated hood.

Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Materials

**Se-Phenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamoselenoate (1, eq 1): Typical procedure.**

Into a 100-mL flask were placed elemental selenium (16 mmol) and THF (20 mL) under Ar and the suspension was cooled to 0 °C. PhLi (0.94 M in Et₂O-cyclohexane, 16 mL, 15 mmol) was added slowly to prepare PhSeLi and the stirring was continued for 5 min. To the pale yellow solution of PhSeLi was then added N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl chloride (16 mmol) in 10 mL of THF at the same temperature, and the mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. After the mixture was poured into brine (50 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (30 mL X 4), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO₄. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 1/1) to afford Se-phenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamoselenoate (1) in 73% yield: white solid; mp 34 °C; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.98 (s, 6 H), 7.33-7.58 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 36.7, 37.1, 126.4 (J_{Se-C} = 91.7 Hz), 128.4, 128.6, 136.2 (J_{Se-C} = 10.6 Hz), 163.9; IR(KBr) 2925, 1678 (C=O), 1477, 1361, 1255, 1094, 891, 746, 692, 624, 480 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 229 (M⁺, 5), 157(6), 77(5), 72(100). Anal. Calcd for C₉H₁₁NOSe: C, 47.38; H, 4.86; N, 6.14. Found: C, 47.27; H, 4.76; N, 6.20.

**Se-Phenyl N-methyl-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamoselenoate (3a, runs 1 and 2, Table 1).**

Colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.27 (brs, 1 H), 3.09 (brs, 3 H), 4.22 (brs, 2 H), 7.33-7.60 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 34.6 (major, minor), 37.7 (major), 40.0
Se-Phenyl N-butyl-N-prop-2-ynylcarbamoselenoate (3b, run 3, Table 1).
Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.99 (br, 3 H), 1.40 (br, 2 H), 1.70 (br, 2 H), 2.25 (br, 1 H), 3.44 (br, 2 H), 4.21 (br, 2 H), 7.32-7.60 (m, 5 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.5 (major, minor), 20.0 (major, minor), 29.6 (major), 29.9 (major), 35.8 (major), 38.2 (minor), 48.0 (major, minor), 72.2 (major), 73.0 (minor), 77.0 (major), 77.5 (minor), 126.0, 128.8, 128.9, 136.2 (C=O), 1438, 1373, 1256, 1192, 1067, 1022, 740, 690 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 253 (M⁺, 4), 157(10), 96(100), 77(9), 55(15). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NOSe: C, 52.39; H, 4.40; N, 5.55. Found: C, 52.10; H, 4.22; N, 5.61.

Se-Phenyl N-benzyl-N-prop-2-ynylcarbamoselenoate (3c, run 4, Table 1).
Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.27-2.37 (m, 1 H), 4.02-4.15 (m, 2 H), 4.70 (brs, 2 H), 7.32-7.61 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 35.2 (major), 37.0 (minor), 49.9 (minor), 51.1 (major), 72.6 (major), 73.3 (minor), 77.1 (major), 77.5 (minor), 126.0, 127.4 (br), 127.7 (br), 128.5 (br), 128.7, 128.8, 134.6 (br), 136.3 (C=O), 164.5; IR(NaCl) 3290, 3061, 1667, 1496, 1455, 1393, 1184, 1076, 959, 740 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 295 (M⁺, 2), 157 (13), 138 (100), 82 (16), 77(8), 57(57). Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₉NOSe: C, 57.10; H, 5.92; N, 4.92. Found: C, 57.15; H, 5.82; N, 4.76.

Se-Phenyl N-benzyl-N-pent-2-ynylcarbamoselenoate (3d, run 5, Table 1).
Pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.14-1.27 (m, 3 H), 2.21 (brs, 2 H), 4.01-4.14 (m, 2 H), 4.69 (s, 2 H) 7.34-7.65(m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.5 (major, minor), 13.9 (major, minor), 35.9 (major), 37.8 (minor), 50.0 (minor), 51.1 (major), 72.7 (minor), 73.1 (major), 86.6 (major), 87.3 (minor), 126.4, 127.4 (br), 127.7 (br), 128.4, 128.7, 134.0 (br) 136.4 (C=O), 164.4; IR(NaCl) 2976, 1673, 1438, 1392, 1173, 982, 740, 690 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 357 (M⁺, 0.2), 200 (22), 157 (9), 143 (4), 91 (100), 77 (3). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NOSe: C, 64.04; H, 5.37; N, 3.93. Found: C, 63.76; H, 5.40; N, 3.97.

Se-Phenyl N-methyl-N-[3-(p-chlorophenyl)prop-2-ynyl]carbamoselenoate (3e, run 6, Table 1).
Pale yellow solid; mp 85 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.15 (s, 3 H), 4.44 (brs, 2 H), 7.30-7.62 (m, 9 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃ at 23 °C) δ 34.6 (major, minor), 38.5 (major), 41.2 (minor), 83.3 (major, minor), 84.1 (major, minor), 120.7 (br), 126.3, 128.5, 128.8, 128.9, 132.8, 134.4 (br), 136.4, 164.7 (br); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃ at -40 °C); 34.6 (major), 34.8 (minor), 38.5 (major), 41.2 (minor), 83.3 (major, minor), 84.1 (major, minor), 119.9 (minor), 120.2 (major), 125.6 (major, minor), 128.2 (major, minor), 128.8 (major, minor), 132.6 (major, minor), 133.9 (major), 134.1 (minor), 136.3 (major), 136.3 (minor), 164.3 (major), 165.0 (minor); IR(KBr) 3070, 2931, 1671 (C=O), 1488, 1376, 1263, 1089, 831, 752, 688 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 363 (~, 1), 157 (3), 151 (31), 149 (~100), 114 (5), 77 (2). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄ClNOSe: C, 56.29; H, 3.89; N, 3.86. Found: C, 56.02; H, 3.83; N, 3.82.

Se-Phenyl N-benzyl-N-but-3-ynylcarbamoselenoate (5a, run 1, Table 2).
Colorless oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.98-2.07 (m, 1 H), 2.45-2.54 (m, 2 H), 3.39 (brs, 2 H), 4.19-4.67 (m, 2 H), 7.27-7.64 (m, 10 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.7, 17.6 (major), 18.7 (minor), 46.5 (major, minor), 50.9 (minor), 53.3 (major), 69.9 (major), 70.9 (minor), 80.4 (major), 81.4 (minor), 126.4, 126.6, 127.3, 127.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.6, 128.8, 128.9, 129.0, 135.7, 136.7 (JSe-C = 11.0 Hz), 164.9 (br); IR(NaCl) 3293, 3062, 2944, 1631 (C=O), 1455, 1398, 1253, 1176, 1021, 964, 741 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 343 (M⁺, 0.1), 186 (20), 143 (3), 91 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄ClNOSe: C, 63.16; H, 5.01; N, 4.09. Found: C, 63.27; H, 5.15; N, 4.28.

Se-Phenyl N-benzyl-N-dec-3-ynylcarbamoselenoate (5b, run 2, Table 2).
Colorless oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87-1.01 (m, 6 H), 1.26-1.72 (m, 12 H), 2.12-2.16 (m, 2 H), 2.43-2.55 (m, 2 H), 3.34-3.48 (m, 4 H), 7.25-7.60 (m, 5 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.8, 14.1, 18.2, 18.7, 19.4, 20.1, 22.6, 28.6, 28.9, 29.9, 30.9, 31.4, 47.5, 48.4, 49.7, 76.1, 77.0, 82.0, 83.0, 126.8, 128.8, 129.0, 136.7 (JSe-C = 10.5 Hz), 163.7; IR(NaCl) 2931, 2859, 1682 (C=O), 1398, 1199, 1160, 1108, 1022, 739 cm⁻¹; MS(Cl), m/e (relative intensity, %) 394 (M⁺+1, 80), 236 (100). HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₃₂NOSe: 394.1649. Found 394.1655.

Se-Phenyl N-benzyl-N-pent-4-ynylcarbamoselenoate (5c, run 3, Table 2).
Colorless oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-1.00 (m, 3 H), 1.30-2.05 (m, 9 H), 3.29-3.45 (m, 4 H), 7.25-7.60 (m, 5 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7 (major, minor), 16.0 (major, minor), 20.0 (major, minor), 26.4 (major), 27.4 (minor), 29.8 (minor), 30.8 (major), 47.1 (major), 47.7 (minor), 48.0 (minor), 49.2 (major), 68.8 (major), 69.4 (minor), 82.4 (minor), 83.4 (major), 126.4, 128.4, 128.6, 136.2 (JSe-C = 9.7 Hz), 163.4; IR(NaCl) 3296, 2958, 1668.
(C=O), 1438, 1402, 1200, 1155, 1108, 942, 740, 690 cm\(^{-1}\); MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 323(M\(^+\), 0.2), 166 (100), 157 (9), 82 (8), 77(6). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{16}\)H\(_{21}\)NOSe: C, 59.62; H, 6.57; N, 4.35. Found: C, 59.24; H, 6.28; N, 4.41.

**Se-Phenyl N-butyl-N-dec-4-ynylcarbamoxelenoate (Sd, run 4, Table 2).**
Colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 0.90-1.00\) (m, 6 H), 1.32-1.87 (m, 12 H), 2.15-2.25 (m, 4 H), 3.30-3.43 (m, 4 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 13.8, 14.0, 16.4, 18.7, 20.1, 22.2, 27.1, 28.1, 28.8, 29.7, 29.9, 30.9, 31.1, 47.4, 48.0, 48.1, 49.3, 78.2 (major), 78.8 (minor), 81.2 (minor), 81.8 (major), 126.9, 128.7, 129.0, 136.7 (\(J_{Se-C} = 10.5\) Hz), 163.7; IR(NaCl) 2931, 1674 (C=O), 1402, 1155, 739 cm\(^{-1}\); MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 394 (M\(^+\), 89), 236 (100). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{21}\)H\(_{31}\)NOSe: C, 64.27; H, 7.96; N, 3.57. Found: C, 63.98; H, 7.96; N, 3.57.

**Se-Phenyl N-butyl-N-hex-5-ynylcarbamoxelenoate (Se, run 5, Table 2).**
Colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 0.90-0.99\) (m, 3 H), 1.28-1.99 (m, 9 H), 2.19-2.28 (m, 2 H), 3.28-3.37 (m, 4 H), 7.25-7.60 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 13.9\) (minor), 18.2 (major, minor), 20.2 (major, minor), 25.7 (major, minor), 26.9 (major), 27.9 (minor), 29.9 (minor), 31.0 (major), 47.6 (major), 47.9 (minor), 48.6 (minor), 48.9 (major), 68.6 (major), 68.9 (minor), 83.5 (major), 83.9 (major), 126.6, 128.5, 128.8, 136.4 (\(J_{Se-C} = 9.7\) Hz), 163.4; IR(NaCl) 3296, 2956, 1673 (C=O), 1438, 1402, 1199, 1149, 1107, 740, 690, 631 cm\(^{-1}\); MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 357(M\(^+\), 0.6), 180 (100), 157 (10), 81 (71), 79 (22). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{17}\)H\(_{23}\)NOSe: C, 60.71; H, 6.89; N, 4.16. Found: C, 60.48; H, 6.81; N, 4.36.

**Se-Phenyl N-butyl-N-hept-6-ynylcarbamoxelenoate (Sf, run 6, Table 2).**
Colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 0.90-0.99\) (m, 3 H), 1.20-1.66 (m, 10 H), 1.92-1.96 (m, 1 H), 2.16-2.23 (m, 2 H), 3.25-3.34 (m, 4 H), 7.32-7.60 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) at -40 \(^\circ\)C; 14.1, 18.3, 18.4, 20.1, 25.8 (two peaks overlapped), 27.2, 27.9, 28.0, 28.2, 29.7, 30.7, 47.8, 48.8, 48.9, 68.4, 68.6, 84.2, 84.3, 126.0, 126.1, 128.6, 128.8, 136.5, 163.3, 163.4; IR(NaCl) 2934, 2862, 1682 (C=O), 1477, 1402, 1199, 1149, 1107, 740 cm\(^{-1}\); MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 351 (M\(^+\), 0.2), 194 (100), 157 (16), 138 (27), 95 (71). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{18}\)H\(_{25}\)NOSe: C, 61.71; H, 7.19; N, 4.00. Found: C, 61.57; H, 7.23; N, 4.10.

**S-Phenyl N-methyl-N-prop-2-ynylcarbamothiolate (7, eq 3).**
Into a 50-mL flask equipped with a dropping funnel were placed N-methyl N-prop-2-ynylcarbamoyl chloride (4.3 mmol) and THF (15 mL) under Ar. A solution of benzenethiol (4.7 mmol) and pyridine (21.5 mmol) in 5 mL of THF was added dropwise at 0\(^\circ\)C. The mixture was then warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. After white
precipitates were filtered off, Et₂O was added to the filtrate and washed with brine, and dried with MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent and purification by silica gel column chromatography \((n\text{-hexane/Et₂O} = 3/1)\) afforded 7 in 66% yield: \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.28 (brs, 1 H), 3.12 (brs, 3 H), 4.21 (brs, 2 H) 7.37-7.50 (m, 5 H); \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 34.1, 37.8, 72.5, 77.5, 128.8, 128.5, 128.9, 135.3, 166.6(br); IR(NaCl) 3292, 3060, 2918, 1666 (C=O), 1476, 1441, 1375, 1262, 1199, 1077, 750, 689 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 205 \((M^+, 12)\), 109 (17), 96 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NOS: C, 64.36; H, 5.40; N, 6.82. Found: C, 64.07; H, 5.41; N, 6.72.

**Se-PhenyI 2,2-dimethylpent-4-ynoylselenoate (9a, runs 1-3, Table 3).**

Selenol ester 9a was prepared from 2,2-dimethylpent-4-ynoyl chloride\(^{25}\) according to the typical procedure of carbamoselenoates and was purified by silica gel column chromatography \((n\text{-hexane/Et₂O} = 10/1); 34\% yield; colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.39 (s, 6 H), 2.06 (t, \(J = 2.7 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H})\), 2.50 (d, \(J = 2.7 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H})\), 7.34-7.49 (m, 5 H); \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.3, 29.3, 52.2, 71.0, 79.9, 125.5, 128.4, 135.9 (\(J_{Se-C} = 9.2 \text{ Hz})\), 205.8; IR(NaCl) 3295, 2971, 1714 (C=O), 1465, 1366, 911, 739, 690 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 266 \((M^+, 4)\), 157 (10), 81 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀OSe: C, 58.88; H, 5.32. Found: C, 58.87; H, 5.32.

**Se-PhenyI 4-pentynecarboselenoate (9b, runs 4 and 5, Table 3)**

Into a 50-mL flask were placed Ph₂Se₂ (15 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (23 mL) and 4-pentynoic acid (10 mmol) under N₂ and then \(^3\)Bu₃P (15 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) were added cooling with ice-bath, and the stirring was continued for 4 h at room temperature. After the mixture was poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL x 3) and Et₂O (30 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO₄. The solvents were removed \(in\) \(\text{vacuo}\) and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography \((n\text{-hexane/Et₂O} = 10/1)\) to afford \(\text{Se-phenyl 4-pentynecarboselenoate (9b)}\) in 69% yield as a pale yellow oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.00 (t, \(J = 2.8 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H})\), 2.55 (td, \(J = 2.8 \text{ Hz}, 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H})\), 2.94 (t, \(J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H})\), 7.35-7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.49-7.53 (m, 2 H); \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.3, 45.7, 69.4, 81.4, 125.6, 128.9, 129.0, 135.3, 197.9; IR (NaCl) 3294, 3058, 1720 (C=O), 1578, 1438, 1044, 961, 740 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 238 (M⁺, 5), 157 (8), 81 (100), 53 (45). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄OSe: C, 55.71; H, 4.25. Found: C, 55.75; H, 4.22.

**Se-PhenyI hex-5-ynoylselenoate (9c, run 6, Table 3).**

Pale yellow oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.87-1.94 (m, 2 H), 2.00 (t, \(J = 2.7 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H})\), 2.29 (tt, \(J = 2.7\), 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.86 (t, \(J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H})\), 7.36-7.52 (m, 5 H); \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃); 17.6, 23.9, 46.0, 69.5, 82.9, 126.3, 128.9, 129.4, 135.8, 199.8; IR(NaCl) 3296,
3059, 2940, 1715 \text{ (C=O)}, 1579, 1478, 1439, 1066, 960, 740 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{MS(CI), m/e (relative intensity, %)} 253 (M+1, 100), 95 (80). Anal. Calcd for C\textsubscript{12}H\textsubscript{12}OSe: C, 57.38; H, 4.82. Found: C, 57.57; H, 4.86.

\textbf{Se-Phenyl hept-6-ynoylselenoate (9d, runs 7 and 8, Table 3).}
Pale yellow oil; \textsuperscript{1}H NMR \textsc{(400 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3})} δ 1.55-1.63 \text{ (m, 2 H)}, 1.78-1.85 \text{ (m, 2 H)}, 1.96 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.21 (tt, J = 2.6, 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 2.73 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.35-7.52 \text{ (m, 5 H)}; \textsuperscript{13}C NMR \textsc{(100 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3})}; 18.1, 24.3, 27.4, 46.9, 68.8, 83.6, 126.4, 128.9, 129.3, 135.8, 200.0; IR(NaCl) 3296, 3059, 2945, 1715 \text{ (C=O)}, 1580, 1478, 1439, 1087, 952, 740 \text{ cm}^{-1}; MS(CI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 259 (M+1, 100), 95 (80). Anal. Calcd for C\textsubscript{13}H\textsubscript{14}OSe: C, 58.87; H, 5.32. Found: C, 58.67; H, 5.33.

\textbf{Se-Phenyl N-pent-4-ynyl-N-prop-2-ynylcarboselenoate (16, eq 5).}
Colorless oil; \textsuperscript{1}H NMR \textsc{(400 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3})} δ 1.80-2.33 \text{ (m, 6 H)}, 3.58 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.23 (brs, 2 H), 7.33-7.61 \text{ (m, 5 H)}; \textsuperscript{13}C NMR \textsc{(100 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3})} δ 15.9 (major, minor), 26.4 (major), 26.9 (major), 36.2 (major), 38.6 (minor), 47.3 (major, minor), 68.9 (minor), 69.5 (major), 72.5 (major), 73.2 (minor), 77.5 (major), 77.8 (major), 82.4 (major), 82.9 (minor), 125.9 (\textsuperscript{1}J\textsubscript{Se-C} = 93.2 Hz), 128.7 (two peaks overlapped), 136.3 (\textsuperscript{2}J\textsubscript{Se-C} = 10.6 Hz), 164.2; IR(NaCl) 3295, 2937, 1668 (C=O), 1440, 1394, 1259, 1186, 1153, 1065, 741, 690 \text{ cm}^{-1}; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 305(M\textsuperscript{+}, 1), 157 (11), 148 (100), 120(14), 77(10), 68(18). Anal. Calcd for C\textsubscript{13}H\textsubscript{15}NOSe: C, 59.22; H, 4.97; N, 4.60. Found: C, 58.95; H, 4.88; N, 4.47.

\textbf{Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Products}
\textbf{(Z)-N,N-Dimethyl-3-(phenylseleno)non-2-enamide (2, eq 1).}
Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed carbamoselecanoate 1 (0.5 mmol), toluene (0.3 mL), 1-octyne (1.5 mmol), and Pd(PPh\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4} (0.025 mmol) at room temperature under Ar and the solution turned immediately red. After the mixture was refluxed for 14 h, excess 1-octyne and toluene were removed \textit{in vacuo}. The crude product was separated by preparative TLC \textsc{(n-hexane/Et\textsubscript{2}O = 5/1)} to give (Z)-N,N-dimethyl-3-(phenylseleno)non-2-enamide (2) in 40% yield: brown oil; \textsuperscript{1}H NMR \textsc{(400 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3})} δ 0.78 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 1.02-1.37(m, 8 H), 2.19 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.02 (s, 3 H), 3.07 (s, 3 H), 6.48 (s, 1 H), 7.27-7.38 (m, 3 H), 7.66-7.68 (m, 2 H); \textsuperscript{13}C NMR \textsc{(100 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3})} δ 14.0, 22.3, 28.4, 29.9, 31.2, 35.4, 37.4, 37.9, 112.9, 128.2, 128.4, 128.9, 137.0 (\textsuperscript{1}J\textsubscript{Se-C} = 9.7 Hz), 158.5, 166.9; NOE experiment: irradiation of the vinyl singlet at δ 6.48 resulted in 13% and 6% enhancements of the signals at δ 3.02-3.07 (NMe\textsubscript{2}) and δ 2.19 (C-3 methylene triplet), respectively; IR(NaCl) 2928, 2857, 1622 (C=O), 1574, 1395, 1316, 1262, 1161, 818, 743, 696. \text{cm}^{-1}; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 339 (M\textsuperscript{+}, 10), 295 (10), 182 (100), 157 (4),
(Z)-1-Methyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazetidin-2-one (4a, runs 1 and 2, Table 1).

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed carbamoselenoate 3a (0.4 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.020 mmol) at room temperature under Ar and the solution turned immediately red. After the mixture was refluxed for 1 h, toluene was removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative recycling HPLC (eluted with CHCl₃) to provide (Z)-1-methyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazetidin-2-one (4a) in 74% yield: white solid; mp 93 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.97 (s, 3 H), 3.72 (s, 2 H), 6.70 (s, 1 H), 7.32-7.57 (m, 5 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.9, 50.8, 119.6 (J_{Se-C} = 121.7 Hz), 127.7, 129.2, 130.1, 132.6 (J_{Se-C} = 10.6 Hz), 135.3, 163.0; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton singlet at δ 3.72 resulted in 2.9% enhancement of the signal at δ 6.70 (vinyl singlet); IR(KBr) 3045, 2901, 1728 (C=O), 1578, 1476, 1437, 1416, 1386, 1257, 1242, 1194, 1035, 902, 816, 741, 690, 464 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 253 (M⁺, 100), 251 (49), 250 (19), 249 (19), 195 (49), 157 (31), 115 (65), 77(25). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃NOSe: C, 52.39; H, 4.40; N, 5.56. Found: C, 52.31; H, 4.28; N, 5.56.

1-Butyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazetidin-2-one (4b, run 3, Table 1).

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed carbamoselenoate 3b (0.4 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.020 mmol) at room temperature under Ar and the solution turned immediately red. After the NMR yield and the E/Z ratio were determined by ¹H NMR (85%, E/Z = 2/98), the crude product was purified by preparative recycling HPLC (eluted with CHCl₃) to provide 1-n-Butyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazetidin-2-one (4b) in 60% yield. An attempt for isolation of isomers failed, so the following spectra and analytical data were obtained from the E/Z mixture: brown oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 1.31-1.40 (tq, J = 7.3, 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 1.50-1.58 (dt, J = 7.1, 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.27 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, E (2H)), 3.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, Z (2H)), 3.49 (s, E (2H)), 3.71 (s, Z (2H)), 6.69 (s, Z (1H)), 7.19 (s, E (1H)), 7.29-7.31 (m, 3 H), 7.54-7.57 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7 (E), 13.8 (Z), 20.2 (E), 20.3 (Z), 29.8 (Z), 29.9 (E), 41.6 (E), 41.7 (Z), 48.3 (Z), 48.9 (E), 118.6, 119.6 (J_{Se-C} = 121.2 Hz (Z)), 127.7, 128.2, 129.2, 129.3, 130.2, 132.6 Hz (J_{Se-C} = 11.1 Hz (Z)), 133.4, 134.8, 162.7 (Z), NOE experiment: Irradiation of the allylic proton singlet at δ 3.71 resulted in 2.1% enhancement of the signal at δ 6.69 (vinyl singlet); IR(NaCl) 2956, 1739 (C=O), 1670, 1477, 1393, 1072, 740 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 295 (M⁺, 100), 293 (49), 252 (34), 223 (37), 195 (57), 157 (31), 115 (70), 77(30). Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₇NOSe: C, 57.15; H, 5.82; N, 4.76. Found: C, 56.98; H, 5.76; N, 5.56.
(Z)-1-Benzyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazetidin-2-one (4c, run 4, Table 1).
Pure (Z)-4c was obtained by recrystallization from n-hexane/CHCl₃ = 1/1: white solid; mp 88 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.62 (s, 2 H), 4.51 (s, 2 H), 6.73 (s, 1 H), 7.25-7.37 (m, 8 H), 7.55-7.58 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 46.1, 48.4, 120.6 (Jₘₛₗₜₑₛₑₛₑₛₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₐ₅ₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₗₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑₘₑ₮
(Z)-1-Benzyl-3-phenylselenomethylene pyrrolidin-2-one (6a, run 1, Table 2)
White solid; mp 127.5-128.5 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.68 (tt, J = 2.1, 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.30 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.52 (s, 2 H), 7.03 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.26-7.35 (m, 3 H), 7.61-7.63 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.6, 44.2, 47.1, 127.6, 127.7, 128.4, 128.7, 129.2, 130.5, 133.0, 133.3, 136.3 (Jₛₑ-C = 10.5 Hz), 168.9; NOE experiment: irradiation of the vinylic proton triplet at δ 7.03 resulted in 6.3% enhancement of the signal at δ 2.68 (allylic triplet-triplet); IR (KBr) 3033, 2924, 1667 (C=O), 1490, 1445, 1309, 1256, 1018, 757, 702 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 343 (M⁺, 7), 262 (22), 91 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NOSe: C, 63.16; H, 5.01; N, 4.09. Found: C, 62.87; H, 5.04; N, 4.15.

(Z)-1-Butyl-3-(1-phenylselenoheptylidene)pyrrolidin-2-one (6b, run 2, Table 2).
Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.79 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 0.87-1.58 (m, 15 H), 2.10 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.70 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.33 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.41 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.28-7.39 (m, 3 H), 7.70-7.71 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.8, 14.0, 20.1, 22.4, 25.0, 28.2, 28.8, 29.4, 31.2, 34.1, 42.8, 44.4, 123.5, 128.1, 128.7 (two peaks overlapped), 138.1, 143.5, 169.0; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton triplet at δ 2.70 resulted in 2.2% enhancement of the signal at δ 2.10 (allylic proton triplet of n-hexyl group); IR (NaCl) 2956, 2859, 1668 (C=O), 1620, 1427, 1294, 742 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 393 (M⁺, 7), 236 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₃₁NOSe: C, 64.27; H, 7.96; N, 3.57. Found: C, 64.38; H, 8.04; N, 3.69.

(Z)-1-Butyl-3-phenylselenomethylenepiperidin-2-one (6c, run 3, Table 2).
Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 1.30-1.39 (tq, J = 7.3, 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 1.54-1.62 (dt, J = 7.8, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.85 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.52-2.55 (m, 2 H), 3.34 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 3.42 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.05 (s, 1 H), 7.28-7.62 (m, 5 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.0, 20.3, 22.9, 29.3, 31.2, 47.4, 48.2, 125.1, 127.2, 128.7, 132.9 (Jₛₑ-C = 9.2 Hz), 134.9, 137.3 (Jₛₑ-C = 131.4 Hz), 164.5; NOE experiment: Irradiation of the allylic proton multiplet at δ 2.53 resulted in 8.3% and 8.3% enhancements of the signals at δ 1.85 (C-2 methylene triplet) and δ 7.05 (vinyl singlet), respectively; IR(NaCl) 3330, 2930, 2102, 1634 (C=O), 1580, 1487, 1348, 1236, 1198, 828, 740, 695 cm⁻¹; MS(EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 323 (M⁺, 100), 294 (12), 280 (40), 246 (54), 190 (25), 157 (58), 143 (19), 123 (53), 95 (66), 77 (28). Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₁NOSe: C, 59.62; H, 6.57; N, 4.35. Found: C, 59.52; H, 6.51; N, 4.31.

(Z)-1-Butyl-3-(1-phenylselenohexylidene)piperidin-2-one (6d, run 4, Table 2).
Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 0.80-1.43 (m, 11 H), 1.55-1.62 (m, 2 H), 2.18-2.21 (m, 2 H), 2.54 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.33 (t, J =...
$= 5.7 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}$), $3.42 \ (t, J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 7.27-7.37 \ (m, 3 \text{ H}), 7.69-7.71 \ (m, 2 \text{ H}); ^{13}\text{C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 14.0, 14.1, 20.5, 22.1, 23.0, 28.1, 28.5, 29.6, 31.5, 33.4, 47.8, 47.9, 120.3, 128.3, 131.4, 137.5 \ (J_{\text{Se-C}} = 9.6 \text{ Hz}), 150.7, 165.5; \text{ NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton triplet (}n\text{-pentyl group}) at $\delta 2.54 \text{ resulted in } 5.3\% \text{ enhancement of the multiplet at } \delta 2.18-2.21 \text{ (allylic multiplet on the ring)}; \text{ IR (NaCl)} 2930, 2859, 1622 \ (\text{C=O}), 1455, 1310, 1200, 743 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{ MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 393 (M}^+\text{, 7)}, 236 \ (100). \text{ HRMS calcd for C}_{21}\text{H}_{31}\text{NOSe: 393.1571. Found 393.1569.}

(Z)-1-Butyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazepan-2-one (6e, run 5, Table 2).

Colorless oil; $^1\text{H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 0.95 \ (t, J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}, 3 \text{ H}), 1.33-1.76 \ (m, 8 \text{ H}), 2.41-2.44 \ (m, 2 \text{ H}), 3.35 \ (t, J = 6.1 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 3.44 \ (t, J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 6.86 \ (s, 1 \text{ H}), 7.27-7.60 \ (m, 5 \text{ H}); ^{13}\text{C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 14.1, 20.3, 27.2, 27.3, 30.3, 33.0, 48.2, 48.3, 127.1, 128.9, 130.7, 132.5, 132.8, 136.1, 164.5; \text{ NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton multiplet at } \delta 2.42 \text{ resulted in } 12.7\% \text{ and } 7.8\% \text{ enhancements of the signals at } \delta 1.73 \text{ (C-2 methylene multiplet) and } \delta 6.86 \text{ (vinyl singlet), respectively; IR (NaCl)} 2930, 1621 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{ MS (EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 337 (M}^+\text{, 100), 294 (28), 256 (31), 206 (12), 180 (38), 157 (15), 138 (35), 126 (34), 77 (19). Anal. Calcd for C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{NOSe: C, 60.71; H, 6.89; N, 4.16. Found: C, 60.56; H, 6.93; N, 4.21.}

(Z)-1-Butyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazocan-2-one (6f, run 6, Table 2).

Colorless oil; $^1\text{H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 0.96 \ (t, J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}, 3 \text{ H}), 1.36-1.67 \ (m, 10 \text{ H}), 2.49 \ (t, J = 5.6 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 3.38 \ (t, J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 3.46 \ (t, J = 5.6 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 6.41 \ (s, 1 \text{ H}), 7.24-7.51 \ (m, 5 \text{ H}); ^{13}\text{C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 14.0, 20.5, 24.7, 27.3, 29.2, 29.9, 39.1, 44.2, 46.5, 117.2, 127.0, 129.0, 130.4, 132.0 \ (J_{\text{Se-C}} = 11.5 \text{ Hz}), 143.1, 170.6; \text{ NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton multiplet at } \delta 2.49 \text{ resulted in } 6.0\% \text{ enhancement of the signal at } \delta 6.41 \text{ (vinyl singlet); IR (NaCl)} 2930, 1621 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{ MS (EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 337 (M}^+\text{, 100), 294 (28), 256 (31), 206 (12), 180 (38), 157 (15), 138 (35), 126 (34), 77 (19). Anal. Calcd for C}_{18}\text{H}_{25}\text{NOSe: C, 61.71; H, 6.89; N, 4.16. Found: C, 60.56; H, 6.93; N, 4.21.}

(Z)-1-Methyl-3-phenylthiomethyleneazetidin-2-one (8, eq 3).

Pale yellow solid; mp 128°C; $^1\text{H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 2.98 \ (s, 3 \text{ H}), 3.73 \ (s, 2 \text{ H}), 6.40 \ (s, 1 \text{ H}), 7.27-7.43 \ (m, 5 \text{ H}); ^{13}\text{C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl}_3) \delta 28.8, 49.6, 122.7, 127.2, 128.9, 129.7, 133.3, 134.5, 162.2; \text{ NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton singlet at } \delta 3.73 \text{ resulted in } 1.6\% \text{ enhancement of the signal at } \delta 6.40 \text{ (vinyl singlet); IR(KBr) 3037, 2948, 1726 (C=O), 1582, 1480, 1384, 1253, 1193, 1088, 1031, 901, 843, 792, 749, 692 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{ MS (EI), m/e (relative intensity, %) 205 (M}^+\text{, 73}), 147 (100), 134 (28), 109 (10), 96 (4), 77(5). Anal. Calcd for C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NOS: C, 64.36; H, 5.40; N, 6.82. Found: C, 64.08; H, 5.31; N, 6.80.}
2,2-Dimethyl-4-phenylselenomethylene cyclobutanone (10a, runs 1-3, Table 3).

For run 2: Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed selenol ester 9a (0.96 mmol), toluene (1.25 mL), and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.048 mmol) at room temperature under Ar and the solution turned immediately red. The mixture was refluxed for 1 h and toluene was removed in vacuo. After the NMR yield and the E/Z ratio were determined by $^1$H NMR (73%, E/Z = 74/26), the crude product was purified by twice preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et₂O = 8/1 and n-hexane/Et₂O = 20/1, respectively) to provide pure (E)- and (Z)-10a.

(Z)-10a: yellow solid; mp 39°C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.25 (s, 6 H), 2.42 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 2 H), 7.00 (t, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.33-7.36 (m, 3 H), 7.56-7.59 (m, 2 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.6, 39.9, 56.6, 120.9, 128.0, 129.3, 130.5, 133.3 (J₈₋₆ = 11.1 Hz), 139.2, 203.7; NOE experiment: Irradiation of the allylic proton doublet at δ 2.42 resulted in 2.3% enhancement of the signal at δ 7.00 (vinyl singlet); IR (KBr) 2924, 1729 (C=O), 1602, 1478, 1439, 1275, 1058, 999, 742, 692, 465 cm⁻¹; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 266 (M⁺, 37), 238 (29), 182 (83), 180 (41), 157 (23), 109 (59), 102 (42), 81 (100), 77 (44). HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₁₄OSe: 266.0210. Found 266.0204.

(E)-10a: pale yellow solid; mp 67°C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.24 (s, 6 H), 2.24 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 2 H), 7.33-7.36 (m, 3 H), 7.55-7.57 (m, 2 H), 7.72 (t, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.6, 38.6, 56.7, 128.0, 128.3, 129.3, 130.5, 133.3 (J₈₋₆ = 10.6 Hz), 143.0, 200.8; IR (KBr) 2954, 1733 (C=O), 1609, 1466, 1438, 1269, 1183, 1089, 1020, 832, 743, 688, 466 cm⁻¹; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 266 (M⁺, 27), 238 (33), 210 (100), 182 (47), 180 (23), 157 (18), 109 (20), 102 (25), 81 (100), 77 (33). HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₁₄OSe: 266.0210. Found 266.0219. The structure of (E)-10a was confirmed by X-ray analysis.

2-Phenylselenomethylene cyclobutanone (10b, runs 4 and 5, Table 3).
Since isomerization proceeded under purification, each isomers could not be separated: yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.40-2.44 (m, E (2 H)), 2.60-2.64 (m, Z (2 H)), 2.95-2.99 (m, E, Z (2 H)), 6.96 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, Z (1 H)), 7.26-7.59 (m, 5 H), 7.63 (t, $J = 2.8$ Hz, E (1 H)); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.1, 23.2, 43.9 (two peaks overlapped), 128.0, 128.3, 128.6 (two peaks overlapped), 129.2, 129.6, 130.5, 133.0, 133.5, 133.6, 143.1, 146.9, 194.5; NOE experiment for Z-isomer: irradiation of the allylic proton multiplet at δ 2.60-2.64 resulted in 2.3% enhancement of the signal at δ 6.96 (vinyllic triplet); IR (NaCl) 3056, 2930, 1745 (C=O), 1614, 1478, 1393, 1218, 1089, 819, 738 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 238 (M⁺, 27), 210 (100), 182 (21), 129 (46). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀OSe: C, 55.71; H, 4.25. Found: C, 55.75; H, 4.35.
2-Phenylselenomethylene pentenone (10c, run 6, Table 3).
White solid; mp 70.0-71.0 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.99 (tt, $J = 7.6$, 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 2.39 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2 H), 2.66 (dt, $J = 2.0$, 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.31-7.38 (m, 3 H), 7.39 (t, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.58-7.62 (m, 2 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 20.8, 31.3, 38.8, 128.1, 129.3, 133.1 ($^2J_{Se-C}$ = 8.3 Hz), 133.2, 137.4, 207.2; NOE experiment: irradiation of the vinylic proton triplet at $\delta$ 7.40 resulted in 3.2% enhancement of the signal at $\delta$ 2.66 (allylic doublet-triplet); IR (KBr) 2956, 2896, 1684 (C=O), 1578, 1442, 1312, 1272, 1154, 1070, 746 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 252 ($\sim$, 100), 171 (37), 157 (23), 115 (42). Anal. Calcd for C$_{12}$H$_{12}$OSe: C, 57.38; H, 4.82. Found: C, 57.46; H, 4.83.

2-Phenylselenomethylene cyclohexenone (10d, runs 7 and 8, Table 3).
Purification by HPLC (CHCl$_3$) to provide pure (Z)-10d and (E)-10d.
(Z)-10d: Slight yellow solid; mp 69.0-69.5 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.72-1.78 (m, 2 H), 1.85-1.91 (m, 2 H), 2.49 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2 H), 2.60 (dt, $J = 1.6$, 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.31-7.35 (m, 3 H), 7.40 (t, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.58-7.62 (m, 2 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 23.0, 23.5, 38.8, 128.0, 129.2, 131.8, 133.0 ($^2J_{Se-C}$ = 9.6 Hz), 134.8, 144.1, 199.7; NOE experiment: irradiation of the vinylic proton triplet at $\delta$ 7.40 resulted in 10.5% enhancement of the signal at $\delta$ 2.60 (allylic doublet-triplet); IR (KBr) 3056, 2934, 2868, 1646 (C=O), 1519, 1478, 1338, 1150, 938, 815, 740 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 266 ($\sim$, 100), 189 (61), 157 (18), 129 (24). Anal. Calcd for C$_{13}$H$_{14}$OSe: C, 58.87; H, 5.32. Found: C, 58.76; H, 5.30.

(E)-10d: Colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.79-1.92 (m, 4 H), 2.40-2.48 (m, 4 H), 7.31-7.35 (m, 3 H), 7.55-7.58 (m, 2 H), 8.05 (t, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 23.1, 23.4, 29.7, 39.5, 128.3, 129.2, 129.5, 133.2, 135.1, 140.8, 196.3; IR (NaCl) 3056, 2934, 2868, 1646 (C=O), 1519, 1478, 1338, 1150, 938, 815, 740 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 266 ($\sim$, 100), 189 (46), 157 (28), 129 (22). HRMS calcd for C$_{13}$H$_{14}$OSe: 266.0210. Found 266.0213.

1-Pent-4-ynyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneazetidin-2-one (17a, eq 5) and 1-Prop-2-ynyl-3-phenylselenomethyleneepiperidin-2-one (17b, eq 5).

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed carbamoselenoate 16 (0.85 mmol), toluene (4 mL), and Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.085 mmol) at room temperature under Ar and the solution turned immediately red. After the mixture was refluxed for 1 h, toluene was removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 2/1) to provide colorless oil of 17a (50%, $E/Z = 5/95$) and white solid of 17b (10%, $E/Z = 11/89$). The following spectra and analytical data were obtained from $E/Z$ mixtures.

17a: $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.77-1.84 (tt, $J = 7.1$, 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 2.00 (t, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1 H), 2.24-2.28 (dt, $J = 2.7$, 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 3.44 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2 H), 3.51 (s, $E$ (2 H)), 3.75 (s, $Z$ (2 H)).
H), 6.73 (s, Z (1 H)), 7.22 (s, E (1 H)), 7.31-7.57 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 16.1 (E, Z), 26.5 (E), 26.6 (Z), 40.9 (E), 41.0 (Z), 48.4 (E), 49.2 (Z), 69.1, 82.6, 118.5, 120.1 (\(^{3}J_{\text{Se-C}}\) = 122.2 Hz, (Z)), 127.6, 128.1, 129.0, 129.1, 129.9, 132.5 (\(^{3}J_{\text{Se-C}}\) = 11.1 Hz, (Z)), 133.3, 134.3, 138.0, 162.7 (Z); NOE experiment: Irradiation of the allylic proton singlet at \(\delta\) 3.75 resulted in 3.9\% enhancement of the signal at \(\delta\) 6.73 (vinyl singlet).

\(\text{IR (NaCl)}\) 3293, 3055, 2948, 1732 (C=O), 1749, 1478, 1439, 1393, 1247, 1118, 1022, 826, 742, 692 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI), m/e (relative intensity, \%) 305 (M\(^{+}\), 16), 224 (76), 195 (27), 157 (23), 148 (100), 115 (41), 95 (14), 77 (29). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{15}\)H\(_{15}\)NOSe: C, 59.22; H, 4.97; N, 4.60. Found: C, 58.83; H, 4.84; N, 4.58.

\(17b: \text{mp 78 °C, } ^{1}\text{H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}\(_{3}\)) \(\delta\) 1.89-1.95 (tt, \(J\) = 6.1, 5.9 Hz, 3 H), 2.20 (t, \(J\) = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.55-2.58 (t, \(J\) = 5.7 Hz, 2 H), 3.34 (t, \(J\) = 5.9 Hz, Z (2 H)), 4.12 (d, \(J\) = 6.3 Hz, E (2 H)), 4.33 (d, \(J\) = 2.4 Hz, Z (2 H)), 7.15 (s, Z (1 H)), 7.30-7.63 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_{3}\)) \(\delta\) 22.2 (E), 22.5 (Z), 27.8 (E), 31.0 (Z), 35.7 (Z), 36.1 (E), 46.9 (E), 47.1 (Z), 71.5, 71.7, 77.0, 78.3, 124.5, 127.3, 127.6, 128.7, 129.0, 132.6, 132.9 (\(^{3}J_{\text{Se-C}}\) = 9.2 Hz, (Z)), 134.4, 139.1 (\(^{3}J_{\text{Se-C}}\) = 133.2 Hz, (Z)), 164.3 (Z); NOE experiment: Irradiation of the allylic proton triplet at \(\delta\) 2.53 resulted in 7.3\% and 6.5\% enhancements of the signals at \(\delta\) 1.92 (C-3 methylene quintet) and \(\delta\) 7.15 (vinyl singlet), respectively.; IR (KBr) 3252, 2943, 1624 (C=O), 1578, 1486, 1351, 1234, 1198, 947, 831, 741, 696 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI), m/e (relative intensity, \%) 305 (M\(^{+}\), 100), 303 (50), 225 (82), 157 (15), 148 (11), 129 (13), 115 (13), 77 (20). C\(_{15}\)H\(_{15}\)NOSe: C, 59.22; H, 4.97; N, 4.60. Found: C, 59.09; H, 4.96; N, 4.61.

**1-Benzyl-3-sec-butylidene azetidin-2-one (18, eq 6).**

Into a 10-mL flask were placed copper iodide (0.52 mmol) and Et\(_{2}\)O (3 mL) under N\(_{2}\) and the suspension was cooled to -15 °C (ethylene glycol/CO\(_{2}\) bath). MeLi (1.00 M in Et\(_{2}\)O, 1.1 mL, 1.1 mmol) was added slowly to prepare Me\(_{2}\)CuLi and stirring was continued for 1 h. To the colorless solution of Me\(_{2}\)CuLi was then added (Z)-4d (0.4 mmol) at the same temperature, and the mixture was turned yellow immediately. After stirring for 1 h at the same temperature, the purple-red solution was obtained. The mixture was poured into Et\(_{2}\)O (50 mL) and filtered through celite-pad to remove yellow precipitates. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by preparative PTLC (n-hexane/Et\(_{2}\)O = 1/1) to afford 1-benzyl-3-sec-butylidene azetidin-2-one (18) in 94\% yield as a colorless oil; \(^{1}\text{H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}\(_{3}\)) \(\delta\) 1.02 (t, \(J\) = 7.6 Hz, 3 H), 1.99 (q, \(J\) = 7.6 Hz, 2 H) 2.06 (s, 3 H), 3.57 (s, 2 H), 4.47 (s, 2 H), 7.24-7.36 (m, 5 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_{3}\)) \(\delta\) 11.8, 17.3, 28.3, 45.8, 46.7, 127.6, 128.1, 128.7, 130.5, 136.2, 140.1, 164.9; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allylic proton singlet at \(\delta\) 3.57 resulted in 5.5\% enhancement of the signal at \(\delta\) 1.99 (allylic quartet); IR (NaCl) 2968, 2877, 1738 (C=O), 1455, 1386, 1272, 1076, 960, 735 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, \%) 215 (M\(^{+}\), 100), 91 (64). HRMS calcld for C\(_{14}\)H\(_{17}\)ON: 215.1310. Found
1-Benzyl-3-(3-cyclohexyl-2-phenylselenomethyl-allylidene)-azetidin-2-one (19, eq 7).

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed β-lactam (Z)-4c (0.40 mmol), toluene (0.3 mL), cyclohexylallene (0.48 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.005 mmol) at room temperature under N₂ and the solution turned immediately brown. After the mixture was refluxed for 13 h, filtered through the celite pad, toluene was removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 3/1) to afford 1-Benzyl-3-(3-cyclohexyl-2-phenylselenomethyl-allylidene)-azetidin-2-one 19 in 77% yield (E/Z = 23/77) as white solid; mp 73.0-74.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.82-1.73 (m, 10 H), 1.78-1.87 (m, Z (1 H)), 2.18-2.28 (m, E (1 H)), 3.56 (s, Z (2 H)), 3.62 (s, E (2 H)), 4.13 (s, 2Jse-C = 12.9 Hz, E (2 H)), 4.26 (s, 2Jse-C = 11.0 Hz, Z (2 H)), 4.50 (s, Z (2 H)), 4.52 (s, E (2 H)), 5.03 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, E (2 H)), 5.52 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, Z (2 H)), 5.83 (s, Z (2 H)), 6.21 (s, E (2 H)), 7.22-7.75 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 15.4, 25.6, 25.7, 25.8, 26.7, 32.5, 32.8, 34.7, 37.3, 37.6, 46.2, 46.3, 46.6, 48.7, 47.0, 122.9, 127.0, 127.1, 127.4, 127.9, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5 (two peaks overlapped), 130.2 (two peaks overlapped), 131.2, 132.2, 132.3, 132.4, 133.2, 134.8, 134.9 (two peaks overlapped), 135.0, 135.3, 135.4, 135.6, 143.5, 146.2, 162.1, 162.2; NOE experiment for Z-isomer: irradiation of the vinylic proton singlet at δ 5.83 resulted in 16.1% and 5.2% enhancements of the signal at δ 5.52 (vinylic doublet) and the signal δ 3.56 (allylic singlet proton on the ring); NOE experiment for E-isomer: irradiation of the allylic proton (on the ring) singlet at δ 3.62 resulted 3.5% enhancement of the signal at δ 6.21 (vinylic singlet) and irradiation of the allylic proton (-CH₂SePh) singlet at δ 4.13 resulted 9.8% enhancement of the signal at δ 5.03 (vinylic doublet). Summary of the results shown below; IR (KBr) 2920, 2845, 1719 (C=O), 1436, 1391, 1276, 984, 738, 701 cm⁻¹; MS (Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 452 (M+1, 100), 294 (47). Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₉NOSe: C, 69.32; H, 6.49; N, 3.11. Found: C, 69.34; H, 6.63; N, 2.91.

**Computational Details**

All calculations were performed with a Gaussian 03 package. Density functional theory (DFT) method was employed using the B3LYP hybrid functional. Structure were optimized with a basis set consisting of the LANL2DZ basis set for metallic atoms (Se, Pd) and 6-31+G(d) for the rest. These method and basis sets used have been applied to the recent reports on Ni-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction using aryl fluorides and Pd-catalyzed...
allylstannylation of alkynes. Stationary points was confirmed by normal coordinate analysis (no imaginary frequency for an equilibrium structure and one imaginary frequency for a transition state). The intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) analysis for each transition states were carried out to confirm that stationary points are smoothly connected to the corresponding equilibrium structures.

Energies and Ball-Stick Models of Stationary Points (Scheme 3 and 4)
(Cartesian coordinates were not shown here for simplification. For all data, see the published paper.)

A(1)

A(2)
A(3)

11_\text{beta-lactam TS-Search}

TS1(1)

12_\text{gamma-lactam TS-Search_2}

TS1(2)
TS1(3)

24_true_deltalactam_TS_insertion_n_Pd-Se_freq

File Type .log
Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -921.74952450 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000340 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 1
Dipole Moment 3.6898 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 7 hours 0 minutes 43.0 seconds.

B(1)

06_6-palladacycle_PH3_SeMe_N-Me_b3_lyp.cif

File Type .log
Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -843.15898091 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00001379 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 2.1222 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 2 hours 34 minutes 3.0 seconds.

B(2)

06_6-palladacycle_PH3_SeMe_N-Me_b3_lyp.cif

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Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -882.46943731 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00001933 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 2.7065 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 19 minutes 59.0 seconds.
25.7-palladacycle_PH3_SeMe_N-Me
File Type .log
Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -921.77973643 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00001546 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 3.6756 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 6 hours 7 minutes 46.0 seconds.

19_beta_insertion_to_Pd-C_5
File Type .log
Calculation Type FTS
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -843.10017762 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000279 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 1
Dipole Moment 5.1508 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 1 days 10 hours 13 minutes 80 seconds.

18_gamma_insertion_to_Pd-C_4
File Type .log
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Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -882.42380715 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000279 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 1
Dipole Moment 7.4696 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 30 minutes 16.0 seconds.
28_dieta-lactam TS insertion C-Pd_freg

File Type .log
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Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -921.73994071 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000279 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 1
Dipole Moment 7.3242 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 6 hours 59 minutes 2.0 seconds.

13_c

File Type .log
Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -843.14909485 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000521 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 3.9993 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 2 hours 29 minutes 47.0 seconds.

13_d

File Type .log
Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -882.500945979 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000477 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 5.5872 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 12 minutes 20.0 seconds.
28_delta-lactam_insertion_C-Pd

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- **E(RB+HF-LYP)**: -921.82778247 a.u.
- **RMS Gradient Norm**: 0.00000385 a.u.
- **Imaginary Freq**: 0
- **Dipole Moment**: 6.1831 Debye
- **Point Group**: C1

**Job cpu time**: 0 days 6 hours 50 minutes 17.0 seconds.

11_C4-Oxidative_adduct_no_Me

Calculation Details:
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- **Basis Set**: Gen
- **E(RB+HF-LYP)**: -787.732778 a.u.
- **RMS Gradient Norm**: 0.00000310 a.u.
- **Imaginary Freq**: 0
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- **Point Group**: C1

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03_C5-Oxidative_adduct_acyl

Calculation Details:
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- **Point Group**: C1

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04_C6-Oxidative_adductacyl

File Type 
Calculation Type FREQ
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Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -966.39737352 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000813 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 5.0461 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 52 minutes 26.0 seconds.

11_C4-Oxidative_adductMe

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Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -966.40360483 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00003050 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 0
Dipole Moment 3.0919 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 44 minutes 55.0 seconds.

01_5-palladacycle_noMe_insertionTS

File Type 
Calculation Type FREQ
Calculation Method RB3LYP
Basis Set Gen
E(RB+HF-LYP) -787.75710531 a.u.
RMS Gradient Norm 0.00000318 a.u.
Imaginary Freq 1
Dipole Moment 1.1466 Debye
Point Group C1
Job cpu time: 0 days 1 hours 59 minutes 8.0 seconds.
06_7-palladacycle_TS

File Type: .log  
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Calculation Method: RB3LYP  
Basis Set: Gen  
E(RB+HF-LYP): -866.38004915 a.u.  
RMS Gradient Norm: 0.00000164 a.u.  
Imaginary Freq: 1  
Dipole Moment: 2.8583 Debye  
Point Group: C1  
Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 51 minutes 30.0 seconds.

06_7-palladacycle_TS

File Type: .log  
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RMS Gradient Norm: 0.00000164 a.u.  
Imaginary Freq: 1  
Dipole Moment: 2.8583 Debye  
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Job cpu time: 0 days 4 hours 51 minutes 30.0 seconds.

01_5-palladacycle_insertionTS

File Type: .log  
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Basis Set: Gen  
E(RB+HF-LYP): -866.38702098 a.u.  
RMS Gradient Norm: 0.00000089 a.u.  
Imaginary Freq: 1  
Dipole Moment: 1.1994 Debye  
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### 10.5-palladacycle_no_Me

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<td>$E_{(RB+HF-LYP)}$</td>
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<td>Gen</td>
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<tr>
<td>$E_{(RB+HF-LYP)}$</td>
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<td>0.00001102 a.u.</td>
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<td>Imaginary Freq</td>
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<td>Dipole Moment</td>
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1-5 References and Notes


Lett. 2007, 48, 6655.


[10] 4-Octyne gave no carbamoselenation product.


[26] Frisch, M. J.; Trucks, G W.; Schlegel, H. B.; Scuseria, G E.; Robb, M. A.; Cheeseman, J.


Chapter 2
Platinum(0)-Catalyzed Intramolecular Cyclization of Vinyl Sulfides and Selenides Having an Alkyne Moiety

2-1 Introduction

Simultaneous addition of carbon and heteroatom units (represented as "C" and "E", respectively) to alkynes with the cleavage of “C-E” bond by transition metal complexes has attracted great interest in recent organic and organometallic chemistry.[1-5] This reaction proceeds with cis-selective stereochemistry to give multi-functionalized alkenyl heteroatom compounds. Introduction of allyl,[1] alkynyl,[2] acyl[3] and cyano[4] groups as carbon units has been well studied. However the corresponding introduction of vinyl group (addition of the “vinyl-E” molecule across the triple bond) leading to 1,3-dienes remains as a challenging theme.[6-9] When the new “vinyl-E” unit exhibits the reactivity similar to that of starting vinyl heteroatom compounds, further reaction or oligomerization could be a serious problem.[5c] To the best of our knowledge, successful examples reported so far have been limited to the ring-expansion reaction via addition of three- or four-membered heterocyclic compounds such as silacycloprenes,[5a] methylidenesiliranes,[5b] allene episulfides[5c] and silacyclobutenes[5d] to alkynes. In these systems, ring strain of starting compounds may promote the initial cleavage of the “vinyl-E” bond by the metal catalyst.

Recently, we found that an anion stabilizing group on the β-position of acyclic vinyl sulfides and selenides enhanced oxidative addition to Pt(0) complex.[10] This finding led us to develop a new type of catalytic reaction using vinyl sulfides and selenides.[11] Here we disclose Pt(0) catalyzes intramolecular cis-vinylthiolation and -selenation of alkynes leading to effective construction of six-membered lactam framework 2 or 3 having a high degree of unsaturation (eq 1).
2-2 Results and Discussion

At first, the reaction of vinyl selenides 4 (cis and trans) having a carbamoyl group on β-position of vinyl moiety with 1-octyne was examined to check the possibility of vinylchalcogenation of alkynes, since this electron withdrawing group may accelerate oxidative addition of vinyl-SePh bond to Pt(0).\textsuperscript{10b,12} When toluene (0.4 mL) containing cis-4 or trans-4 (0.3 mmol), 1-octyne (3 equiv), and Pt(PPh\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4} (5 mol%) was heated at reflux for 12 h, 1,3-dienes 5 were obtained in moderate yields (eq 2).

\[ \text{cis-4 or trans-4} + \text{Hex} \rightarrow \text{Pt(PPh}_3\text{)}_4 \text{Pt(O)} \text{5 mol%} \text{toluene reflux, 12 h} \]

\[ \text{5} \quad 49\% (Z,Z,E,Z,E,E = 49/46/5) \text{ from cis-4} \]

\[ \text{47\% (Z,Z,E,Z,E,E = N.D./95/5) from trans-4} \]

The stereochemistry of 4 did not affect the yield of 5. Then, we undertook intramolecular vinylchalcogenation and the working hypothesis is shown in Scheme 1. The first step in this process is oxidative addition of vinyl-YPh (Y = S, Se) bond to Pt(0), giving rise to alkyne-coordinated complex 6 and/or carbonyl-coordinated complex 7. Subsequent insertion of alkyne into the Pt-Y bond occurs on 6, affording the platinacycle 8. Reductive elimination leads to the cyclized products 2 and regenerates the Pt(0) species.

\[ \text{Scheme 1. A Possible Pathway Leading to Six-membered Lactams} \]

When toluene (0.5 mL) containing a vinyl sulfide 1a (0.2 mmol) and Pt(PPh\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4} (5 mol%) was heated at reflux for 2.5 h, intramolecular vinylthiolation product 2a was obtained in 90% yield.
with excellent stereoselectivity (Table 1, run 1).\textsuperscript{[13]} In contrast with intermolecular reaction (eq 2), stereochemistry of the substrates was essential in this cyclization. While intramolecular vinylselenation of \(1b\) took place efficiently to form lactam \(2b\) (run 2), the reaction of the \textit{trans}-isomer of \(1b\) gave no detectable product under similar reaction conditions. In the oxidative addition adduct of \textit{trans}-isomer, intramolecular alkyne coordination affording the intermediate like 6 might be conformationally impossible. Bulkier alkyl substituents on nitrogen, e.g. 1-phenylethyl, did not retard the reaction (run 3). The reaction of vinyl sulfide \(1d\) and selenide \(1e\) having a TMS group at the terminus gave the corresponding lactam \(2d\) and \(2e\) in high yields (runs 4 and 5). This catalytic system was not able to apply to terminal alkynes (\(R' = H\), eq 1) probably due to further reaction or oligomerization.\textsuperscript{[14]} However, \(2e\) easily underwent desilylation with \(K_2CO_3\) in MeOH to afford \(3e\) in 90\% total yield from \(1e\) (run 6). Longer alkyl substituents on nitrogen of \(1f\), e.g. 2-phenylethyl, affected the reaction rate and stereoselectivity (run 7). Interestingly, a crude \(E/Z\) mixture of \(2f\) was treated with \(K_2CO_3\) in MeOH to form desilylated lactam \(3f\) with high \(E\)-selectively in a high yield (run 8).\textsuperscript{[15]} Similarly, \(1g\) having unprotected indole ring gave desilylated \(E\)-lactam \(3g\) in 86\% yield (run 9). Vinyl sulfide \(1h\) having aryl group at the terminus also underwent intramolecular vinylthiolation to afford the desired lactam \(2h\) (run 10).\textsuperscript{[16]}

\textbf{Table 1.} Pt(0)-Catalyzed Intramolecular Vinylchalcogenation of Alkynes to Form Six-membered Lactams (eq 1)\textsuperscript{a}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>run</th>
<th>(Y)</th>
<th>(R)</th>
<th>(R')</th>
<th>Product, %\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>(E/Z)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>CH(_2)Ph</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>2a, 90</td>
<td>&gt;99/1\textsuperscript{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>CH(_2)Ph</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>2b, 92 (99)</td>
<td>&gt;99/1\textsuperscript{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>CH(Me)Ph</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>2c, 88</td>
<td>&gt;99/1\textsuperscript{d}</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>CH(_2)Ph</td>
<td>TMS</td>
<td>2d, 92</td>
<td>96/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>CH(_2)Ph</td>
<td>TMS</td>
<td>2e, 95</td>
<td>96/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6\textsuperscript{f}</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>CH(_2)Ph</td>
<td>TMS</td>
<td>3e, 90</td>
<td>&gt;99/1\textsuperscript{d}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7\textsuperscript{e}</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>(CH(_2))(_2)Ph</td>
<td>TMS</td>
<td>2f, (94)</td>
<td>71/29</td>
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<td>8\textsuperscript{e,f}</td>
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<td>9\textsuperscript{e}</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>(CH(_2))(_2)(3-Indolenyl)</td>
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<td>&gt;99/1\textsuperscript{d}</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>CH(_2)Ph</td>
<td>p-CIC(_6)H(_4)</td>
<td>2h, (82)</td>
<td>96/4</td>
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\textsuperscript{a}Conditions: 1 (0.2 or 0.3 mmol), Pt(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\) (5 mol \%), toluene (0.5 or 0.8 mL), reflux, 2.0-3.5 h. \textsuperscript{b}Isolated yields. Numbers in parentheses are NMR yields. \textsuperscript{c}Determined by \(^1\)H NMR. \textsuperscript{d}\(Z\)-isomer was not detected in crude \(^1\)H-NMR analysis. \textsuperscript{e}12 h. \textsuperscript{f}Sequential treatment of crude 2 with \(K_2CO_3\) (5 eq) in MeOH (2-3 mL) at rt for 12-14 h.
Next, DFT calculations were performed to get information on the mechanism. In Scheme 2, A is the model compound for alkyne-coordinated complex 6. TS1 and TS2 are transition state models for reaction proceeding from A and calculated energies of optimized TS1 and TS2 relative to A are shown in parentheses.\[17\] TS1 is 5.8 kcal/mol more stable than TS2 and this result indicates that selenoplatination leading to platinacycle like 8 is kinetically more favored pathway than carboplatination.\[18\] In the case of Pd, the transition state for selenopalladation (+9.1 kcal) is less stable than TS1 (+8.2 kcal). In fact, Pd(PPh₃)₄ worked as catalyst in this system but the efficiency was lower than Pt(PPh₃)₄.\[19\]

![Scheme 2. Computational Models for Alkyne Insertion Processes](image)

### 2-3 Conclusions

Pt(PPh₃)₄ catalyzes intramolecular vinylthiolation and -selenation of internal alkynes with vinyl chalcogenides having a carbamoyl group on the cis-β-position of the vinyl moiety, giving rise to the highly-conjugated δ-lactam frameworks.\[20\] DFT calculations for alkyne insertion processes suggest the formation of seven-membered platinacycle is kinetically favored. Introduction of electron withdrawing groups to β-position on vinyl moiety may be a key to develop a new type of catalytic reaction using vinyl heteroatom compounds.

### 2-4 Experimental Section

#### General Comments

Toluene was distilled from CaH₂ under N₂. Pt(PPh₃)₄ \[21\] and Pd(PPh₃)₄ \[22\] were prepared according to the literature procedure. Commercially available dehydrated CH₂Cl₂, DMF, MeOH and EtOH (Wako Chemicals) were used without further distillation. THF was distilled from benzophenone ketyl just prior to use. Other reagents were purchased from commercial source and used without further purification. Melting points were determined on a Yanagimoto Micro Melting Point apparatus. \(^1\)H, \(^13\)C, and \(^31\)P NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ALICE-400 (400 MHz, 100 MHz, and 160 MHz, respectively) spectrometer. The chemical shifts of \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR spectra were recorded using Me₄Si (in CDCl₃) as an internal standard. The chemical shifts of \(^31\)P NMR spectra were recorded using H₃PO₄ (aq) (in
C₆D₆) as an external standard. IR spectra were determined on a Perkin Elmer Model 1600 spectrometer. Preparative TLC was conducted by using Wakogel B-5F silica gel (325 mesh). Mass spectra (CI and EI) were taken on a SHIMAZU GCMS-QP2000 operating in the electron impact mode (70 eV) equipped with CBP1-M25-025 column. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a JEOL JMS-DX303 in the Instrumental Analysis Center of the Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University. Elemental analyses were performed on Perkin Elmer 240C apparatus. For the copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectrum of samples without elemental analysis, see Supporting Information of the published paper.[23]

Preparation of (Z)-3-Phenylthio acrylic acid and (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid

(Z)-3-Phenylthio acrylic acid was synthesized according to the modified literature procedure[24]: Into a flame-dried 200-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a dropping funnel was placed pieces of Na (ca. 5 mm x 5 mm, 83 mmol) under N₂. Anhydrous EtOH (60 mL) was added slowly cooling with ice-bath (vigorous gas emission was observed). After 40 min, the ice-bath was removed and the mixture was stirred until the colorless solution (slight cloudy) was obtained. A solution of benzenethiol (64 mmol) in 5 mL of EtOH was added dropwise cooling with ice-bath. Then the mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 10 min. To the solution was added propiolic acid (69 mmol) and stirred to generate white-precipitates. THF (25 mL) was added and the mixture was heated with oil bath (90 °C, bath temp.) for 10 min. Another THF (30 mL) and water (10 mL) were added to form the yellow-brown homogenous solution. Then the mixture was refluxed for 2 h and stirred overnight at room temperature. EtOH and THF were removed in vacuo and aqueous residue was obtained. Water (200 mL x 2) was poured into the flask and washed with n-hexane (200 mL x 4). The aqueous phase was acidified with 2M HCl aq to precipitate white solid and extracted with Et₂O (150 mL x 3). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvents of filtrate were removed in vacuo to form (Z)-3-phenylthio acrylic acid in 98% yield as milky-white crystalline solid. Further purification was not need.

(Z)-3-Phenylseleno acrylic acid was synthesized according to the modified literature procedure[25]: Into a 500-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed diphenyl diselenide (25.1 mmol) and EtOH (180 mL) under N₂. After vigorous stirring and warming with hot water bath (ca. 40 °C), homogeneous red-orange solution was obtained. After cooling to room temperature, small portions of NaBH₄ were added successively until the solution turned slight yellow. To the solution was added ethyl propiolate (49.8 mmol) after gas emission ceased. Then the mixture was refluxed for 3 h under stirring (oil bath, 94 °C). Subsequently NaOH aq (2.2 M, 39 mL) was added and white precipitate was generated. The mixture was refluxed for another 3 h. EtOH was removed in vacuo and aqueous residue was obtained. Water (400 mL) was poured into the flask and washed with n-hexane until yellow color was removed.
from aqueous phase. The aqueous phase was acidified with 2M HCl \text{aq} to precipitate white solid and extracted with Et₂O (150 mL x 3). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvents of filtrate were removed \textit{in vacuo} and the residue was purified by recrystallization from hot \textit{n}-hexane/CHCl₃ to afford (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid in 65% yield as off-white crystal.

Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Materials

\textbf{(Z)-N-Benzyl-N-pent-2-ynyl-3-phenylthioacrylamide (1a, run 1, Table 1)} : Typical procedure.

Into a 20-mL flask were placed (Z)-3-phenylthio acrylic acid (4.0 mmol), anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and catalytic amount of Dl\.1F \text{(COCI)}₂ (4.4 mmol) was added slowly at room temperature to prepare the corresponding acid chloride and the stirring was continued at same temperature until gas (CO, HCl and CO₂) emission ceased (for 1.5 h). The volatiles were removed \textit{in vacuo}. Into a flame-dried 30-mL flask equipped with a dropping funnel were placed benzyl(pent-2-ynyl)amine (4.0 mmol), anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (9 mL) and Na₂C₀₃ (5 mmol). A solution of the prepared acid chloride in 3 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise cooling with ice-bath. The mixture was then warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. Et₂O was added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent and purification by silica gel column chromatography (\textit{n}hexane/Et₂O = 1/1) afforded 1a in 84% yield as a \textit{s-cis/trans} mixture: slight-yellow oil; \text{¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)} δ 1.06-1.11 (br, 3 H), 2.12-2.18 (br, 2 H), 3.94 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.32 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.72-4.74 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.18-6.38 (m, 1 H), 7.14-7.51 (m, 11 H); \text{¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)} δ 12.3 (minor), 12.4 (major), 13.8 (major, minor), 35.0 (major), 36.9 (minor), 48.4 (minor), 50.0 (major), 73.9 (minor), 74.1 (major), 85.8 (major), 86.4 (minor), 111.9 (major), 112.1 (minor), 126.6, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 128.5, 128.8, 129.2, 130.9, 136.9, 137.2, 137.6, 148.0 (minor), 148.5 (major), 166.5 (two peaks overlapped); IR (NaCl) 3060, 2976, 1634 (C=O), 1557, 1440, 1221, 738 cm⁻¹; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 336 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₁NOS: C, 75.19; H, 6.31; N, 4.18. Found: C, 74.94; H, 6.16; N, 4.13.

\textbf{(Z)-N-Benzyl-N-pent-2-ynyl-3-phenylselenoacrylamide (1b, run 2, Table 1)}

\textit{and}

\textbf{(E)-N-Benzyl-N-pent-2-ynyl-3-phenylselenoacrylamide (trans-1b)}.

1b and \textit{trans-1b} were prepared and separated through the reaction of \textit{crude} 3-phenylseleno acrylic acid (before recrystallization) according to the typical procedure. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (\textit{n}hexane/Et₂O/CH₂Cl₂ = 4/1/4).

1b; 66% yield as a \textit{s-cis/trans} mixture: slight-yellow solid; mp 38.0-39.0 ºC; \text{¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)} δ 1.06-1.11 (br, 3 H), 2.12-2.18 (br, 2 H), 3.94 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.32 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.72-4.74 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.18-6.38 (m, 1 H), 7.14-7.51 (m, 11 H); \text{¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)} δ 12.3 (minor), 12.4 (major), 13.8 (major, minor), 35.0 (major), 36.9 (minor), 48.4 (minor), 50.0 (major), 73.9 (minor), 74.1 (major), 85.8 (major), 86.4 (minor), 111.9 (major), 112.1 (minor), 126.6, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 128.5, 128.8, 129.2, 130.9, 136.9, 137.2, 137.6, 148.0 (minor), 148.5 (major), 166.5 (two peaks overlapped); IR (NaCl) 3060, 2976, 1634 (C=O), 1557, 1440, 1221, 738 cm⁻¹; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 336 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₁NOS: C, 75.19; H, 6.31; N, 4.18. Found: C, 74.94; H, 6.16; N, 4.13.
MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.08 (m, 3 H), 2.14 (m, 2 H), 3.94 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.32 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.72-4.76 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.65-6.85 (m, 1 H), 7.22-7.77 (m, 11 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.4 (major, minor), 13.7 (major, minor), 35.2 (major), 36.8 (minor), 48.7 (minor), 50.0 (major), 73.8 (minor), 74.0 (major), 85.9 (major), 86.5 (minor), 114.8 (major), 114.9 (minor), 126.6, 127.4, 127.6, 127.9, 128.5 (two peaks overlapped), 128.8, 129.2, 133.1, 134.2, 134.3, 136.7, 137.0, 148.6 (minor), 149.0 (major), 167.1 (major, minor); IR (KBr) 3057, 2976, 1621 (C=O), 1552; 1436, 1219, 943, 740 cm⁻¹; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 384 (M⁺+1, 100). HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₂₂NOSe: 384.0866. Found 384.0863.

trans-1b; 20% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture: slight-yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.06 (m, 3 H), 2.11 (m, 2 H), 3.80 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.22 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.53-4.66 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.24-6.53 (m, 1 H), 7.08-7.57 (m, 10 H), 8.16 (d, J=14.6 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.3 (major, minor), 13.7 (major, minor), 35.4 (major), 36.9 (minor), 48.8 (minor), 49.8 (major), 73.8 (minor), 74.0 (major), 85.7 (major), 86.4 (minor), 119.4 (major), 119.7 (minor), 126.5, 127.0, 127.4, 128.2, 128.4, 128.6, 129.1, 129.5, 133.1, 134.4, 136.7, 142.1 (minor), 142.5 (major), 164.8 (major, minor); IR (NaCl) 3060, 2976, 1634 (C=O), 1568, 1417, 1225, 943, 739 cm⁻¹; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 384 (M⁺+1, 100). HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₂₂NOSe: 384.0866. Found 384.0862. The copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of trans-1b in CDCl₃ were shown below.

(Z)-N-Pent-2-ynyl-N-(1-phenylethyl)-3-phenylthioaerylamide (1c, run 3, Table 1).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 2/1); 80% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; slight-yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.06 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 1.49-1.87 (br, 3 H), 2.09 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.60-3.83 (m, 2 H), 6.14 (brs, 1 H), 6.39 (br, 1 H), 7.24-7.52 (m, 11 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, The major-minor peak sprits were not observed.) δ 12.3, 13.7, 16.5 (br), 33.1 (br), 51.0 (br), 75.9, 85.6 (br), 113.1 (br), 127.4, 127.7, 127.8, 128.4, 129.2, 130.9, 137.8, 140.6 (br), 147.7 (br), 166.5 (br); IR (NaCl) 3058, 2976, 1634 (C=O), 1557, 1417, 1308, 1203, 917, 760 cm⁻¹; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 350 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₃NOS: C, 76.61; H, 6.33; N, 4.01. Found: C, 75.32; H, 6.45; N, 4.03.

(Z)-N-Benzyl-N-(3-trimethylsilyl-prop-2-ynyl)-3-phenylthioaerylamide (1d, run 4, Table 1).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O/CH₂Cl₂ = 3/1/1); 79% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; white solid; mp 97.9-98.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.13 (two brs peaks overlapped, 9 H), 3.98 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.40 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.74-4.76 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.19-6.38 (m, 1 H), 7.17-7.49 (m, 11 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.21 (major, minor), 35.5 (major), 37.5 (minor), 48.6 (minor), 50.1 (major), 89.2 (major),
89.7 (minor), 100.0 (minor), 100.6 (major), 111.7 (major), 111.9 (minor), 126.6, 127.5, 127.6, 127.9, 128.6, 129.2, 130.9, 136.7, 136.9, 137.5, 148.3, 148.8, 166.5 (major, minor); IR (KBr) 3058, 2956, 2177, 1625 (C=O), 1563, 1434, 1200, 1006, 843, 734 cm⁻¹; MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 380 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₅NOSeSi: C, 69.61; H, 6.64; N, 3.69. Found: C, 69.58; H, 6.68; N, 3.84.

(Z)-N-Benzyl-N-(1-trimethylsilyl-prop-2-ynyl)-1-phenylselenoacrylamide (Ie, runs 5 and 6, Table 1).

Ie was prepared from (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid according to the typical procedure. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O/CH₂Cl₂ = 4/1/4); 89% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; white solid; mp 97.8-98.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.13 (two brs peaks overlapped, 9 H), 3.99 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.40 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.74-4.76 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.66-6.84 (m, 1 H), 7.25-7.79 (m, 11 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.29 (minor), -0.28 (major), 35.5 (major), 37.1 (minor), 48.6 (minor), 49.7 (major), 88.8 (major), 89.4 (minor), 99.5 (minor), 100.0 (major), 114.2 (major), 114.4 (minor), 126.3, 127.5, 127.6, 128.0, 128.4, 128.5, 128.7, 129.2 (two peaks overlapped), 133.2 (two peaks overlapped), 133.7 (major), 133.8 (minor), 136.1 (major), 136.4 (minor), 149.6 (minor), 150.0 (major), 167.0 (major), 167.1 (minor); IR (KBr) 3058, 2957, 2178, 1620 (C=O), 1522, 1464, 1225, 1005, 846, 740 cm⁻¹; MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 428 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₅NOSeSi: C, 61.96; H, 5.91; N, 3.28. Found: C, 61.99; H, 6.00; N, 3.41.

(Z)-N-(2-phenylethyl)-N-(1-trimethylsilyl-prop-2-ynyl)-1-phenylselenoacrylamide (Ie, runs 7 and 8, Table 1).

If was prepared from (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid according to the typical procedure. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 2/1); 74% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; slight-yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.16 (two brs peaks overlapped, 9 H), 2.97 (m, 2 H), 3.72 (m, 2 H), 3.98 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.36 (brs, 2 H, major), 6.56-6.77 (m, 1 H), 7.19-7.74 (m, 11 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.25 (minor), -0.15 (major), 34.3 (minor), 35.6 (major), 35.9 (major), 39.2 (minor), 48.8 (major), 49.1 (minor), 89.2 (major), 89.8 (minor), 100.2 (minor), 100.8 (major), 114.4 (major), 114.9 (minor), 126.4, 126.7, 127.9, 128.5, 128.7, 128.9, 129.2, 129.5, 131.1, 134.2, 138.2, 139.1, 148.3 (minor), 148.5 (major), 166.5 (major), 166.8 (minor); IR (NaCl) 3060, 2959, 2177, 1622 (C=O), 1556, 1436, 1250, 1022, 845, 740 cm⁻¹; MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 442 (M⁺+1, 100). HRMS calcd for C₂₃H₂₆NOSiSe: 442.1105. Found 442.1101.

(Z)-N-[2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-N-(1-trimethylsilyl-prop-2-ynyl)-1-phenylselenoacrylamide (Ig, run 9, Table 1).
Ig was prepared from (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid according to the typical procedure. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O = 5/1); 70% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; white solid; mp 136.5-137.0 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.14-0.17 (two brs peaks overlapped, 9 H), 3.14 (m, 2 H), 3.81 (m, 2 H), 4.02 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.42 (brs, 2 H, major), 6.49-6.80 (m, 1 H), 7.01-7.75 (m, 11 H), 8.13 (m, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ -0.25 (minor), -0.14 (major), 23.8 (minor), 25.0 (major), 35.9 (major), 39.2 (minor), 47.8 (major), 48.1 (minor), 89.0 (major), 89.7 (minor), 100.3 (minor), 101.0 (major), 111.2, 111.4, 112.0, 113.0, 114.7, 115.1, 118.3, 119.3, 119.5, 121.9, 122.2, 122.4, 127.1, 127.4, 127.8, 127.9, 129.2 (two peaks overlapped), 130.8, 133.1 (two peaks overlapped), 133.2, 133.6, 147.8 (minor), 148.1 (major), 166.7 (major), 166.9 (minor); IR (NaCl) 3359 (N-H), 2958, 2926, 1622 (C=O), 1465, 1345, 1221, 1010, 848, 744 cm$^{-1}$; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 481 (M$^+$+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{25}$H$_{28}$N$_2$OSeSi: C, 62.61; H, 5.89; N, 5.84. Found: C, 62.86; H, 5.97; N, 5.91.

(Z)-N-Benzyl-N-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-prop-2-ynyl]-3-phenylthioacrylamide (1h, run 10, Table 1).

Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O/CH$_2$Cl$_2$ = 4/1/4); 85% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; yellow solid; mp 107.9-108.9 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 4.20 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.57 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.78-4.81 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.22-6.43 (m, 1 H), 7.20-7.50 (m, 15 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 35.4 (major), 37.4 (minor), 48.8 (minor), 50.5 (major), 82.8 (major), 83.3 (minor), 84.9 (minor), 85.5 (major), 111.6 (major), 111.7 (minor), 120.8 (major), 121.3 (minor), 126.6, 127.6, 127.7, 127.9, 128.6, 128.9, 129.2, 130.9, 133.0, 134.3, 134.6, 136.6, 137.0, 137.4, 148.7 (minor), 149.2 (major), 166.5 (minor), 166.6 (major); IR (KBr) 3060, 2926, 1626 (C=O), 1567, 1461, 1345, 1213, 1089, 821, 734 cm$^{-1}$; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 418 (M$^+$+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{25}$H$_{28}$ClN$_2$OSe: C, 71.84; H, 4.82; N, 3.35. Found: C, 71.62; H, 4.82; N, 3.15.

(Z)-N-Benzyl-N-prop-2-ynyl-3-phenylthioacrylamide (1i).

Ii was prepared from (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid according to the typical procedure. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O/CH$_2$Cl$_2$ = 3/1/1); 66% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; white solid; mp 62.7-63.8 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 2.21-2.26 (two brs peaks overlapped, 1 H), 3.97 (brs, 2 H, minor), 4.32 (brs, 2 H, major), 4.73-4.76 (two brs peaks overlapped, 2 H), 6.68-6.83 (m, 1 H), 7.21-7.60 (m, 10 H), 7.70-7.80 (m, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 34.7 (major), 36.3 (minor), 48.7 (minor), 50.1 (major), 72.2 (major), 72.8 (minor), 78.3 (minor), 78.7 (major), 114.4 (major), 114.5 (minor), 126.6, 127.6, 127.8, 127.9, 128.5, 128.6, 128.9, 129.2, 133.1, 133.2 (two peaks overlapped), 134.0, 136.2, 136.6, 149.4 (minor), 149.7 (major), 167.0 (minor), 167.1 (major); IR (KBr) 3280, 3056, 2920,
1621 (C=O), 1557, 1464, 1435, 1226, 1167, 789, 743 cm$^{-1}$; MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 356 (M$^+$+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{19}$H$_{17}$NOSe: C, 64.41; H, 4.84; N, 3.95. Found: C, 64.12; H, 4.78; N, 4.22.

(Z)-N,N-Diethyl-3-phenylselenoacrylamide (cis-4, eq 2) and (E)-N,N-Diethyl-3-phenylselenoacrylamide (trans-4, eq 2).

cis-4 and trans-4 were prepared and separated through the reaction of crude 3-phenylseleno acrylic acid (before recrystallization) according to the typical procedure. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et$_2$O/CH$_2$Cl$_2$ = 4/1/4).

cis-4; 56% yield: colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.19 (m, 6 H), 3.38 (q, $J$ = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.48 (q, $J$ = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, $J$ = 9.3 Hz, $^2$J$_{Se-H}$ = 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.31 (m, 3 H), 7.61-7.64 (m, 3 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 13.3, 14.7, 40.8, 42.2, 115.0, 127.7, 129.1, 133.2, 146.9, 166.3; IR (NaCl) 3053, 2975, 1622 (C=O), 1579, 1434, 1261, 1144, 843, 788, 741 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 283 (M$^+$, 71), 211 (76), 157 (40), 126 (100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{13}$H$_{17}$NOSe: C, 55.32; H, 6.07; N, 4.96. Found: C, 55.17; H, 6.10; N, 5.03.

trans-4; 18% yield: colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.19 (m, 6 H), 3.38 (q, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.39 (q, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.33 (d, $J$ = 14.9 Hz, $^2$J$_{Se-H}$ = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (m, 3 H), 7.56-7.59 (m, 2 H), 8.06 (d, $J$ = 14.9 Hz, $^1$J$_{Se-H}$ = 24.9 Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 13.1, 14.8, 40.9, 42.0, 120.1, 127.5, 128.5, 129.5, 134.3, 140.4, 163.9; IR (NaCl) 3056, 2974, 1633 (C=O), 1574, 1428, 1261, 1135, 946, 741 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 283 (M$^+$, 14), 211 (43), 157 (22), 126 (100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{13}$H$_{17}$NOSe: C, 55.32; H, 6.07; N, 4.96. Found: C, 55.04; H, 6.12; N, 5.05.

(Z)-3-Phenylseleno acrylic acid 2-butynyl ester (9).

Into a 20-mL flask were placed (Z)-3-phenylseleno acrylic acid (4.0 mmol), anhydrous CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 mL) and catalytic amount of DMF (1 drop) under air. (COCl)$_2$ (4.4 mmol) was added slowly at room temperature to prepare the corresponding acid chloride and the stirring was continued at same temperature until gas (CO, HCl and CO$_2$) emission ceased (for 1.5 h). The volatiles were removed in vacuo. Into a flame-dried 30-mL flask equipped with a dropping funnel were placed 2-butyn-1-ol (6.0 mmol), anhydrous THF (6 mL) and pyridine (8.0 mmol). A solution of the prepared acid chloride in 2 mL of THF was added dropwise cooling with ice-bath. The mixture was then warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. Et$_2$O was added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO$_4$. Evaporation of the solvent and purification by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 10/1) afforded 9 in 57% yield: colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.87 (t, $J$ = 2.4 Hz, 3 H), 4.78 (q, $J$ = 2.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.40 (d, $J$ = 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 3 H), 7.59-7.62 (m, 2 H), 7.82 (d, $J$ =
Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Products

(Z)-1-Benzyl-5-(1-phenylthiopropylidene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (2a, run 1, Table 1): Typical procedure.

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl sulfide \( \text{Va} \) (0.2 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and \( \text{Pt(PPh}_3\text{)}_4 \) (0.01 mmol) at room temperature under \( \text{N}_2 \) and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 2.5 h, filtered through the celite pad with \( \text{Et}_2\text{O} \), volatiles were removed in vacuo. The copy of \( ^1\text{H} \) NMR spectra of crude 2a in CDCl\(_3\) was shown below. No stereoisomer was detected.

The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 1/1) to afford (Z)-1-benzyl-5-(1-phenylthiopropylidene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one 2a in 90% yield: white needle crystal; mp 74.1-75.0 °C; \(^1\text{H} \) NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \( \delta \) 0.88 \((t, J = 7.3 \text{ Hz}, 3 \text{ H})\), 2.07 \((q, J = 7.3 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H})\), 4.21 \((s, 2 \text{ H})\), 4.67 \((s, 2 \text{ H})\), 5.94 \((d, J = 10.2 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H})\), 7.20-7.36 \((m, 10 \text{ H})\), 7.58 \((d, J = 10.2 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H})\); \(^{13}\text{C} \) NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \( \delta \) 12.3; 26.1; 48.2; 49.7; 122.7; 127.1; 127.5; 128.0; 128.7; 129.1; 130.4; 130.8; 134.1; 136.1; 136.7; 139.3; 163.5; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allyl singlet at \( \delta \) 4.21 resulted in 3.4% enhancements of the quartet at \( \delta \) 2.07 (-CH\(_2\)CH\(_3\)); IR (KBr) 2967, 2970, 2878, 1654 (C=O), 1570, 1476, 1238, 1139, 823, 731, 697 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 336 (M\(^+\)+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{21}\)H\(_{21}\)NOS: C, 75.19; H, 6.31; N, 4.18; S, 9.65. Found: C, 75.22; H, 6.30; N, 4.14; S, 9.51.
(Z)-1-Benzyl-5-(1-phenylselenopropylidene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (2b, run 2, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide Ib (0.3 mmol), toluene (0.8 mL), and Pt(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.015 mmol) at room temperature under N$_2$ and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 3.5 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et$_2$O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 1/1) to afford (Z)-1-benzyl-5-(1-phenylselenopropylidene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one 2b in 92% yield (99% NMR yield): white needle crystal; mp 108.0-109.9 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.87 (t, $J$ = 7.6 Hz, 3 H), 2.15 (q, $J$ = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.19 (s, 2 H), 4.66 (s, 2 H), 5.92 (d, $J$ = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 10 H), 7.47 (d, $J$ = 10.0 Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 12.6, 28.2, 38.5, 47.9, 49.6, 122.7, 127.5, 127.6, 128.0, 128.7, 129.3, 129.5, 130.0, 133.2, 136.7, 138.1, 140.0, 163.6; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allyl singlet at $\delta$ 4.19 resulted in 3.9% enhancements of the quartet at $\delta$ 2.15 (EtCH$_2$CH$_3$); IR (KBr) 3023, 2964, 1657 (C=O), 1574, 1436, 1240, 1140, 820, 754, 696 cm$^{-1}$; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 384 (M$^+$+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{21}$H$_{21}$NOSe: C, 65.97; H, 5.54; N, 3.66. Found: C, 65.96; H, 5.58; N, 3.73.

(2c, run 3, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl sulfide 1c (0.2 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and Pt(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.01 mmol) at room temperature under N$_2$ and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 2.5 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et$_2$O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. No stereoisomer was detected in IH-NMR analysis. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 1/1) to afford 2c in 88% yield: white needle crystal; mp 101.7-102.0 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.75 (t, $J$ = 7.6 Hz, 3 H), 1.57 (d, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 3 H), 1.91-2.07 (m, 2 H), 3.79-3.82 (d, $J$ = 15.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.07-4.11 (d, $J$ = 15.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.94 (d, $J$ = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.10-6.15 (q, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.20-7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.50 (d, $J$ = 10.0 Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 12.4, 15.2, 26.2, 42.5, 49.7, 123.3, 127.1, 127.4, 127.5, 128.6, 129.1, 130.7, 130.8, 134.2, 135.8, 139.3, 140.1, 163.6; NOE experiment failed to confirm the stereochemistry of exomethylene moiety in 2c. However, it would not be doubtful that Z-isomer was obtained selectively since the $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR chemical shifts of Et group was similar to one of 2a.; IR (KBr) 2969, 2934, 1657 (C=O), 1476, 1458, 1269, 1141, 822, 750, 696 cm$^{-1}$; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 350 (M$^+$+1, 100). HRMS calcd for C$_{22}$H$_{26}$NOS: 350.1579. Found 350.1573.
1-Benzyl-5-[(phenylthio)trimethylsilylmethylene]-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (2d, run 4, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl sulfide 1d (0.2 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and Pt(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.01 mmol) at room temperature under N$_2$ and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 2.5 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et$_2$O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative recycling HPLC (eluted with CHCl$_3$) to provide 2d in 92% yield ($E/Z = 4/96$): yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ -0.06 (s, Z (9 H)), 0.19 (s, E (9 H)), 4.27 (s, 2 H), 4.68 (s, 2 H), 6.04 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.04-7.38 (m, 10H), 7.64 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 0.04, 49.6, 50.6, 125.6 (two peaks overlapped), 127.3, 127.9, 128.5, 128.8, 128.9, 136.0, 136.2, 138.1, 148.4, 163.2; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allyl singlet at $\delta$ 4.27 resulted in 14.7% enhancements of the singlet at $\delta$ -0.06 (SiMe$_3$); IR (NaCl) 3062, 2954, 1652 (C=O), 1592, 1479, 1252, 902, 841 cm$^{-1}$; MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 380 (M$^{+}$+1, 100). HRMS calcld for C$_{22}$H$_{26}$NOSSi: 380.1504. Found 380.1508.

1-Benzyl-5-[(phenylseleno)trimethylsilylmethylene]-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (2e, run 5, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide 1e (0.2 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and Pt(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.01 mmol) at room temperature under N$_2$ and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 3.5 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et$_2$O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. After the E/Z ratio were determined by $^1$H NMR ($E/Z = 4/96$), the crude product was purified by preparative recycling HPLC (eluted with CHCl$_3$) to provide 2e in 95% yield ($E/Z = 12/88$). Isomerization of Z-isomer to E-isomer proceeded rapidly under purification by silica gel column chromatography to give the 1:1 mixture of E/Z isomers (80%, isolated yield). Since similar isomerization also occurred after the leaving isolated sample by HPLC even under N$_2$ and dark-condition for 1 day, the following spectra and analytical data were obtained from the E/Z mixture (= 12/88): yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ -0.02 (s, Z (9 H)), 0.25 (s, E (9 H)), 4.19 (s, E (2 H)), 4.25 (s, Z (2 H)), 4.52 (s, E (2 H)), 4.67 (s, Z (2 H)), 5.99 (d, Z ($J = 10.2$ Hz, 1 H)), 6.00 (overlapped, E (1 H)), 7.12-7.37 (m, 10H), 7.58 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 0.4 (Z), 1.3 (E), 49.5 (Z), 51.0 (Z), 125.8 (Z), 126.2 (Z), 127.9 (Z), 128.3, 128.5 (Z), 128.6, 128.8 (two peaks overlapped), 129.2 (Z), 129.4, 129.7 (Z), 130.6, 133.6 (Z), 136.3, 136.4, 136.7 (Z), 139.0 (Z), 163.2 (Z); The stereochemistry was confirmed indirectly by the NOE experiment on desilylated product 3e.; IR (NaCl) 3062, 2954, 1651 (C=O), 1593, 1476, 1251, 880, 735 cm$^{-1}$; MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 428 (M$^{+}$+1, 100). HRMS calcld for C$_{22}$H$_{26}$NOSSiSe: 428.0949. Found 428.0954.
(Z)-1-Benzyl-5-(1-phenylselenomethylene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (3e, run 6, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide 1e (0.3 mmol), toluene (0.8 mL), and Pt(PPh3)4 (0.015 mmol) at room temperature under N2 and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 2.5 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et2O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. Into a 3-mL flask were placed a solution of crude 2e in anhydrous MeOH (3 mL) and K2CO3 (1.5 mmol). After stirring under room temperature for 12 h, Et2O was added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO4. Evaporation of the solvent and purification by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O/CH2Cl2 = 2/2/1) afforded 3e in 90% yield: light-yellow solid; mp 72.7-74.0 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 3.72 (s, 2 H), 4.95 (s, 2 H), 6.56 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.75 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.12-7.37 (m, 11 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 28.7, 51.8, 116.7, 121.3, 127.9, 128.0 (two peaks overlapped), 128.7, 128.8, 129.1, 134.8 (JSe-C = 9.9 Hz), 135.1, 136.2, 141.0, 161.8; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allyl singlet at δ 3.72 resulted in 4.9% enhancements of the doublet at δ 6.75 (vinyl proton); IR (KBr) 3032, 2924, 1662 (C=O), 1604, 1539, 1272, 1151, 943, 836, 740, 722, 694 cm−1; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 356 (~100). Anal. Calcd for C19 H17 NOSe: C, 64.41; H, 4.84; N, 3.95. Found: C, 64.17; H, 4.88; N, 4.23. When the 1:1 EIZ mixture of 2e was treated with K2CO3 in MeOH, Z-3e was obtained quite selectively.

1-(1-Phenylethyl)-5-(1-phenylselenomethylene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (3f, run 8, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide 1f (0.3 mmol), toluene (0.8 mL), and Pt(PPh3)4 (0.015 mmol) at room temperature under N2 and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 12 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et2O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The NMR yield and the E/Z ratio of 2f were determined by 1H NMR (94%, E/Z = 29/71). Into a 3-mL flask were placed a solution of crude 2f in anhydrous MeOH (3 mL) and K2CO3 (1.5 mmol). After stirring under room temperature for 12 h, Et2O was added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO4. After the NMR yield and the E/Z ratio were determined by 1H NMR (85%, E/Z = 5/95), the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O/CH2Cl2 = 2/2/1) afforded 3f in 78% yield (E/Z = 5/95). The following spectra and analytical data were obtained from the E/Z mixture: yellow oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 2.86 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, Z (2 H)), 3.07 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, E (2 H)), 3.67 (s, E and Z (2 H)), 3.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, Z (2 H)), 4.22 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, E (2 H)), 6.50 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, Z (1 H)), 6.52 (s, Z (1 H)), 7.10-7.40 (m, 11 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 28.6, 35.2, 51.5, 116.0, 120.9, 126.7, 127.9, 128.6, 128.8, 129.0, 129.1, 134.8, 135.7, 137.8, 141.0, 161.6; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allyl singlet at δ 3.67 resulted in 6.5% enhancement.
enhancements of the singlet at δ 6.52 (vinyl proton); IR (NaCl) 3026, 2938, 1667 (C=O), 1600, 1438, 1265, 1145, 831, 740, cm\(^{-1}\); MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 370 (M\(^+\)+1, 72), 212 (100). HRMS calc'd for C\(_{20}\)H\(_{20}\)NOSe: 370.0710. Found 370.0707.

1-[2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-5-(1-phenylselenomethylene)-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (3g, run 9, Table 1)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide 1g (0.3 mmol), toluene (0.8 mL), and Pt(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\) (0.015 mmol) at room temperature under N\(_2\) and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 12 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et\(_2\)O, volatiles were removed \(\text{in vacuo}\). The NMR yield and the \(E/Z\) ratio were determined by \(^1\)H NMR (99%, \(E/Z = 60/40\)). Intoc a 3-mL flask were placed a solution of the crude in anhydrous MeOH (3 mL) and K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) (1.5 mmol). After stirring under room temperature for 12 h, Et\(_2\)O was added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO\(_4\). The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Et\(_2\)O/CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) = 1:2 to 1:1) afforded 3g in 86% yield: pale yellow solid; mp 114.0–114.2 °C; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 3.04 (t, \(J = 7.3\) Hz, 2 H), 3.62 (s, 2 H), 4.03 (t, \(J = 7.3\) Hz, 2 H), 6.49 (s, 1 H), 6.55 (d, \(J = 8.8\) Hz, 1 H), 6.87 (s, 1 H), 7.11–7.70 (m, 10 H), 8.32 (brs, 1 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 24.9, 28.6, 50.5, 111.4, 111.7, 116.0, 118.5, 119.5, 120.8, 122.1, 122.5, 127.1, 128.0, 129.1, 132.0, 134.5, 136.0, 136.3, 141.0, 161.8; NOE experiment: irradiation of the allyl singlet at δ 3.62 resulted in 5.0% enhancements of the singlet at δ 6.49 (vinyl proton); IR (NaCl) 3214 (N-H), 3058, 2923, 1655 (C=O), 1589, 1535, 1438, 1346, 1149, 1011, 830, 744, cm\(^{-1}\); MS (Cl), m/z (relative intensity, %) 409 (M\(^+\)+1, 100), 251 (69). HRMS calc'd for C\(_{22}\)H\(_{21}\)N\(_2\)OSe: 409.0819. Found 409.0816.

1-Benzyl-5-[(4-chlorophenyl)phenylthiomethylene]-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (2h, run 10, Table 1) and its hydrolysate; 1-benzyl-5-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-2-pyridone (10)

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide 1h (0.2 mmol), toluene (0.5 mL), and Pt(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\) (0.01 mmol) at room temperature under N\(_2\) and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 2 h, filtered through the silica gel pad with Et\(_2\)O, volatiles were removed \(\text{in vacuo}\). The NMR yield and the \(E/Z\) ratio of 2h were determined by \(^1\)H NMR (82%, \(E/Z = 4/96\)). Attempts to get pure product were failed since 2h was easily isomerized, and hydrolyzed eventually under purification by preparative TLC, silica gel column chromatography or HPLC. The following spectra and analytical data were obtained from the crude product; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 4.03 (s, Z (1 H)), 4.45 (s, E (1 H)), 4.51 (s, Z (1 H)), 4.72 (s, E (1 H)), 6.07 (d, \(J = 10.0\) Hz, Z (1 H)), 6.98–7.36 (m), 7.68 (d, \(J = 10.0\) Hz, Z (1 H)); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 49.7, 49.8, 124.3, 127.5 (two peaks overlapped), 128.0, 128.4, 128.6, 128.9, 130.5, 131.1, 131.6, 132.9, 134.2, 135.6, 135.8, 136.6, 137.0,
163.6; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 418 (M+1, 100). HRMS calcld for C_{23}H_{21}ClNOS: 418.1032. Found 418.1034. The hydrolyzed product of 2h was isolated under further purification by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et_{2}O = 1/1). The following spectra and analytical data did not conflict with the structure 10 and a known analogue shown in Figure 1[27]. 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_{3}) δ 5.16 (s, 2 H), 6.64 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.26-7.55 (m, 9 H), 7.82 (dd, J = 9.3, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.93 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_{3}) δ 52.7, 117.1, 120.3, 128.4, 128.6, 129.2, 130.5, 135.3, 135.4, 138.8 (two peaks overlapped), 144.1, 162.1, 190.3; IR (NaCl) 3064, 2930, 1673 (C=O), 1634 (C=O), 1588, 1435, 1312, 1132, 1091, 910, 844, 732, cm^{-1}; MS (CI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 324 (M+1, 100). HRMS calcld for C_{12}H_{15}ClNO_{2}: 324.0791. Found 324.0797. The copies of 1H and 13C NMR spectra were shown below. A plausible mechanism for hydrolysis of 2h to 10 was shown in Scheme 1. PhSSPh (generated by oxidation of PhSH) was also isolated under preparative TLC.

![Figure 1. A known analogue of 10][27]

![Scheme 3. A plausible mechanism for hydrolysis of 2f to 10]

5-Phenylseleno 2,4-undecadienoic acid diethylamide (5, eq 2)

The reaction of cis-4 with 1-octyne: Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide cis-4 (0.3 mmol), 1-octyne (0.9 mmol), toluene (0.4 mL), and Pt(PPh_{3})_{4} (0.015 mmol) at room temperature under N_{2} and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 12 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et_{2}O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et_{2}O = 1/1) to afford the mixture of stereoisomers of 5 (Z,Z/E,Z/E,E = 49/46/5) in 49% yield. Since
Isomerization proceeded under purification, each isomers could not be separated: slight yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.84 (m, 3 H), 1.12-1.53 (m, 14 H), 2.25 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, E,Z (2 H)), 2.30 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Z,Z (2 H)), 2.51 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, E,E (2 H)), 3.34-3.48 (m, 4 H), 6.00 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, Z,Z (1 H)), 6.06 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, E,E (1 H)), 6.23 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, E,E (1 H)), 6.34 (d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, E,Z (1 H)), 6.52 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, E,Z (1 H)), 6.99 (m, Z,Z (1 H)), 7.24-7.57 (m, 6 H), a doublet peak was overlapped ($J = 10.6$ Hz, a vinyl proton of Z,Z); IR (NaCl) 2930, 2856, 1644 (C=O), 1456, 1269, 1133, 1022, 832, 739 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 394 (M$^+$, 100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{21}$H$_{31}$NOSe: C, 64.27; H, 7.96; N, 3.57. Found: C, 64.22; H, 7.92; N, 3.63.

The reaction of trans-4 with 1-octyne: Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed vinyl selenide trans-4 (0.3 mmol), 1-octyne (0.9 mmol), toluene (0.4 mL), and Pt(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.015 mmol) at room temperature under N$_2$ and the solution turned yellow. After the mixture was refluxed for 12 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et$_2$O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 1/1) to afford the mixture of stereo isomers of 5 (Z,Z/E,Z/E,E = 1/66/33) in 47% yield. Isomerization proceeded to form the mixture of Z,Z/E,Z/E,E = 1/66/33 after 1 d: slight yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.84 (m, 3 H), 1.12-1.48 (m, 14 H), 2.25 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, E,Z (2 H)), 2.51 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, E,E (2 H)), 3.34-3.48 (m, 4 H), 6.06 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz, E,E (1 H)), 6.23 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, E,E (1 H)), 6.34 (d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, E,Z (1 H)), 6.52 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, E,Z (1 H)), 7.25-7.49 (m, 6 H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 11.0, 14.8$ Hz, E,Z (1 H)); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 13.2, 14.0, 14.5, 15.0, 22.5, 28.5, 29.0, 29.2, 31.5, 39.3, 40.9, 42.2, 121.4, 127.6, 129.1, 129.4, 130.4, 134.1, 135.4, 140.1, 146.0 (E,Z), 166.0 (E,Z), 166.6 (Z,Z); NOE experiment to confirm the E,Z-isomer: irradiation of the allyl triplet at δ 2.25 and the vinyl doublet at δ 6.34 (H$_a$ in 5-E,Z) resulted in 5.7% and 9.8% enhancements of the doublet at δ 6.52 (H$_e$ in 5-E,Z) respectively; NOE experiment to confirm the E,E-isomer: irradiation of the vinyl doublet at δ 6.06 (H$_a$ in 5-E,E) resulted in 15.6% enhancements of the doublet at δ 6.23 (H$_e$ in 5-E,E); IR (NaCl) 2929, 1644 (C=O), 1602, 1428, 1272, 1131, 982, 740 cm$^{-1}$; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 394 (M$^+$, 100). Anal. Calcd for C$_{21}$H$_{31}$NOSe: C, 64.27; H, 7.96; N, 3.57. Found: C, 64.22; H, 8.01; N, 3.51.
Computational Details

All calculations were performed with a Gaussian 03 package. Density functional theory (DFT) method was employed using the B3LYP hybrid functional. Structure were optimized with a basis set consisting of the LANL2DZ basis set for metallic atoms (Se, Pt, Pd) and 6-31G(d) for the rest. These method and basis sets used have been applied to the recent reports on Ni-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction using aryl fluorides and Pd-catalyzed allylstannylation of alkynes. Stationary points was confirmed by normal coordinate analysis (no imaginary frequency for an equilibrium structure and one imaginary frequency for a transition state). The intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) analysis for each transition states were carried out to confirm that stationary points are smoothly connected to the corresponding equilibrium structures. Models and optimized energies (numbers in italics: kcal/mol, relative to alkyne-coordinated complex) for alkyne insertion processes are shown in Scheme 4.

Scheme 4. Models for Alkyne Insertion Processes

Energies, Cartesian coordinates and the ball-stick models of stationary points were not shown here for simplification. For all data, see the published paper.

2-5 References and Notes

[6] Decarbonylative addition of “RC(=O)=E” bonds (R = alkenyl) to alkynes leading to 1,3-dienes:  
[7] Lewis acid catalyzed trans-vinylsilylation of alkynes with acyclic vinylsilanes:  

[9] Au- and Pd-cocatalyzed vinylstannylation of ynones was recently reported. Shi, Y.;

Organomet. Chem. 2006, 691, 1873. Other examples for the cleavage of vinyl-chalcogen bonds by transition metals, see: (c) Boyar, E.; Deeming, A. J.; Henrick, K.; McPartlin, M.;
2006, 982.

[11] Cross-coupling reaction of vinyl chalcogenides with organometallic reagents is well
known. For recent examples, see: (a) Silveira, C.; Braga, A. L.; Vieira, A. S.; Zeni, G. J.
2005, 7, 1219.

[12] In a stoichiometric reaction of cis-4 with Pt(PPh3)4 in C6D6, formation of the oxidative
adduct was confirmed by 31P NMR analysis. Into a dry Pyrex NMR tube were added
S=P(C6H~e-p)3 (internal standard to determine the yields, 2.0 mg, 0.006 mmol),
Pt(PPh3)4 (23.8 mg, 0.019 mmol), cis-4 (6.7 mg, 0.024 mmol) and C6D6 (0.6 mL) under a
N2 atmosphere (GB). Then the reaction was monitored by 31P and 1H NMR spectra at 25
°C. After 1 h, the 31P NMR spectrum showed the formation of the oxidative adduct 11 in
38% yield: 31P NMR (160 Hz, C6D6) δ 18.7 (d, JPT-Pt = 3390 Hz, Jp_p = 18 Hz), 19.7 (d, JPT-Pt
= 1816, Jp_p = 18 Hz).

Although isolation of the adduct has not been tried, spectra did not conflict with the
structure 11 and the known analogues shown in below: Kuniyasu, H.; Kato, T.; Inoue, M.;
[13] Radical mechanism can be denied since radical scavengers such as TEMPO and galvinoxyl did not retard the reaction of 1a.

[14] The reaction of vinyl selenide 1i (Y=Se, R=CH₂Ph, R'=H, eq 1) gave a complex mixture and neither Z-3e nor E-3e was detected.

[15] Similar thermodynamic resolution of E/Z mixture was also observed in 2e. See the Experimental Section for the details.

[16] 2h was easily hydrolyzed during purification by PTLC or HPLC. Formation of 2h was confirmed by crude ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and HRMS analysis. In addition, the hydrolyzed product was isolated and characterized. the Experimental Section for the details.

[17] For the details about calculations, see the published paper ref xx.


[26] Generation of 2f was confirmed by HRMS analysis of crude sample.
G A; Nakatsuji, H; Hada, M; Ebara, M; Toyota, K; Fukuda, R; Hasegawa, J; Ishida, M; Nakajima, T; Honda, Y; Kitao, O; Nakai, H; Klene, M; Li, X; Knox, J E; Hratchian, H P; Cross, J B; Adamo, C; Jaramillo, J; Gomperts, R; Stratmann, R E; Yazyev, O; Austin, A J; Cammi, R; Pomelli, C; Ochterski, J W; Ayala, P Y; Morokuma, K; Voth, G A; Salvador, P; Dannenberg, J J; Zakrzewski, V G; Dapprich, S; Daniels, A D; Strain, M C; Farkas, O; Malick, D K; Rabuck, A D; Raghavachari, K; Foresman, J B; Ortiz, J V; Cui, Q; Baboul, A G; Clifford, S; Cioslowski, J; Stefanov, B B; Liu, G; Liashenko, A; Piskorz, P; Komaromi, I; Martin, R L; Fox, D J; Keith, T; Al-Laham, M A; Peng, C Y; Nanayakkara, A; Challacombe, M; Gill, P M W; Johnson, B; Chen, W; Wong, M W; Gonzalez, C; Pople, J A. Gaussian 03; Gaussian, Inc.: Wallingford, CT, 2004.


Chapter 3
Palladium(0)-Catalyzed Addition of Selenol Esters to Allenes Leading to Regioselective Formation of Allyl Selenides

3-1 Introduction
During the past two decades, allenes have been shown to be versatile building blocks in organic synthesis.[1] It is known that a variety of heteroatom compounds such as organotin, -borane, -selenium species add to allenes in the presence of transition metal catalysts such that an allene double bond inserts into R₃Sn-H, R₃Si-BR'₂, RSe-SeR' bonds.[2] There are fewer known examples, however, of allene insertion into carbon-heteroatom bonds:[3,4] Chatani and co-workers reported Ni or Pd catalyzed cyanosilylation of allenes with trimethylsilyl cyanide (NC-SiMe₃).[3a] Hua and Tanaka reported Rh catalyzed chloroesterification of allenes with chloro carbonates (ROC(O)-Cl).[3b] Shirakawa, Hiyama and co-workers described Ni catalyzed acylstannylation and alkynylstannylation of allenes with acyl stannanes and alkynyl stannanes (RC(O)-SnR'₃ and RC≡C-SnR'₃), respectively.[3c-e] In these cases, vinylic heteroatom products like 1 were obtained as the major products rather than allylic compounds 2 (eq 1). Here we disclose the first example of carbothiolation and carboselenation of allenes that proceeds with reverse regioselectivity leading to 2 (eq 2).

\[
\text{E} : \text{Cl, Si, Sn} \quad (1)
\]
\[
\text{E} : \text{S, Se} \quad (2)
\]

3-2 Results and Discussion
When a toluene solution (0.3 mL) containing selenol ester 4a (R' = nHex, 0.4 mmol), cyclohexylallene 3a (R = nHex, 1.2 equiv), Pd₂(dbac)₃·CHCl₃ (2.5 mol%) and PPh₃ (10 mol%) was heated at reflux for 12 h, selenoacylation product, allyl selenide 5a[5] (corresponds to 2 in eq 2), was obtained in 70% yield (Table 1, run 1) with excellent regio- and stereoselectivity.[6] In this reaction, the selenol ester adds to the terminal C-C double bond of the allene exclusively with the acyl moiety at the inner carbon and the SePh group at the terminal carbon to form an allyl selenide. Regioisomers such as vinyl selenide 1 or its stereoisomers were not detected by \(^1\)H NMR analysis of the crude product.
Table 1. Pd(0)-Catalyzed Selenoacylation of Allenes

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Allenene} & \quad + \quad \text{Oxygen SePh} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Pd(0), PPh}_3} \quad \text{Selenide} \\
3 & \quad 4 & \quad 5
\end{align*}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Run</th>
<th>Allene 3</th>
<th>Selenide 4</th>
<th>Time, h</th>
<th>Allyl Selenide 5, % (^{\circ})</th>
<th>Z/E (^{\circ})</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5a, 70 (71)</td>
<td>&gt;98/2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R = (^\text{\tiny n}\text{Hex}))</td>
<td>(R' = (^\text{\tiny n}\text{Hex}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5b, 55 (71)</td>
<td>&gt;98/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R = (^\text{\tiny n}\text{Oct}))</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5c, 90 (91)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R = Ph)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>98/2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R = O\text{Bu})</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>91/9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R' = (^\text{\tiny n}\text{Hex}))</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5f, 70 (80)</td>
<td>&gt;98/2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(R = O(^\text{\tiny n}\text{Bu}))</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>4d</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5g, 83</td>
<td>21/79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R' = NMe\text{_2})</td>
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</table>

\(^{\circ}\text{Conditions: 4 (0.4 mmol), 3 (0.48 mmol), Pd}_2\text{(dba)}_3\text{CHCl}_3 (2.5 \text{ mol\%}), PPh}_3 (10 \text{ mol\%), toluene (0.3 mL), reflux.}\)

\(^{\circ}\text{Isolated yields. Numbers in parentheses are NMR yields. \^{}\text{Determined by \(^1\text{H NMR. \text{"\textgreater98/2" means no minor isomer was detected by NMR. \text{\textasciitilde}5 mol\% of Pd(PPh}_3)_4 \text{ was used as catalyst.}}}}\)
Table 1 summarizes the results obtained using several selenol esters and allenes. When $n$-octylallene 3b was employed, allyl selenide 5b was formed when Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ was used instead of Pd$_2$(dba)$_3$·CHCl$_3$ and PPh$_3$ as a catalyst (run 2).$^6$ Although the reaction of phenylallene 3c with 4a gave allyl selenide 5c in 90% yield (run 3) in 5 h, a small amount of $E$ isomer was also detected.$^7$ Next, selenoacylation of allenes having an electron-donating or -withdrawing group was examined. For example, allene 3d having a benzyloxy group can be subjected to selenoacylation using 4a giving rise to allyl selenide 5d in 87% yield (run 4); however, when ethyl 2,3-butadienoate ($R = \text{CO}_2\text{Et}$) was employed under similar reaction conditions, almost all of 4a was recovered and the expected allyl selenide was not obtained probably due to oligomerization of the allene.$^8,9$ Selenol ester 4b bearing a cyclohexyl group also underwent selenoacylation with 3c to give 5e; however, the stereoselectivity diminished in this case (run 5). In all case, no decarbonylative product was formed.$^{10}$ Next, selenoesterification and selenocarbamoylation of allene precursors were examined. When the reaction of selenocarbonate 4c with phenylallene 3c was carried out under similar conditions, the expected allyl selenide 5f was obtained in a high yield with perfect regio- and stereoselectivity (run 6).$^{11}$ In contrast, although selenocarbamoylation of 3c with carbamoselenoate 4d proceeded to give 5g in a high yield, the $E$ isomer was formed predominantly (run 7).$^{12}$ Existence of an alkyne unit did not affect the reaction. For example, the reaction of cyclohexyllallene 3a with selenol ester 4e bearing a terminal alkynyl group proceeded to give selenoacylation product 5h selectively (eq 3). The reaction of a thiol ester 4f with 3c gave the thioacylation product 5i with good regio- and stereoselectivity albeit in a low yield under similar conditions (eq 4).$^{13}$

A plausible reaction pathway for allyl selenide formation involving a π-allylpalladium$^{14}$ intermediate is shown in Scheme 1, which explains the regioselectivity of the products. This
catalytic process is initiated by oxidative addition of the acyl-Se bond of selenol ester 4 to Pd(0), affording the acyl-Pd-Se complex 6. Insertion of the coordinated allene into the acyl-Pd bond generates σ-allylpalladium 8 (in equilibrium with π-allylpalladium 8') having an acyl group at the central carbon of the allene unit prior to reductive elimination which produces allyl selenide 5.

Scheme 1. A Proposed Pathway Leading to Allyl Selenide 5

To shed light on the mechanism of the reaction and on the regio- and stereoselectivity of the process, DFT calculations were performed with methylallene and MeC(O)SeMe as substrates and PH$_3$ as the ligand for the Pd. Complex A shown in Scheme 2 is the optimized model for the allene coordinated intermediate (corresponds to 7 in Scheme 1). It is noteworthy that the axis of the Pd-coordinated allene leans to the side of the acyl group in A.$^{[15]}$ Subsequent allene insertion may occur in the acyl-Pd bond via counterclockwise rotation of the allene to give a σ-allylpalladium species B, which is the precursor of the π-allylpalladium intermediates D. Other possible pathways, i.e. formation of C, E and F are unlikely since TS2, TS3 and TS4 are less stable than TS1 and C, E and F are also less stable than B. Accordingly, formation of B via TS1 will be both kinetically and thermodynamically the most favored pathway. In the formation of B and F, 5-membered chelation by the intramolecular coordination of carbonyl oxygen to Pd could be important for structural stabilities (>20 kcal/mol more stable than C and E). In addition, the carbonyl group and the C=C unit are conjugated in B while not conjugated in F. These factors may be crucial for the predominant formation of the intermediate B in this system. Reductive elimination from B affords the allyl selenide products. In this step, the PPh$_3$
ligand may be essential based on Kurosawa's study of [Pd(n-allyl)(SPh)]2 reactions with PPh3.[16] In fact, addition of 4a to 3c was sluggish (<5%) without the PPh3 ligand (compare with run 3 in Table 1).[5]

Scheme 2. Computational Calculations for Allene Insertion Step

Scheme 3. Computational Calculations for Stability of Products
As for the stereoselectivity of the products, the (Z)-adduct of \( \text{EtC(O)SePh} \) to \( 3a \) (model of (Z)-5a) is calculated to be 2.6 kcal/mol more stable than the corresponding (E)-adduct. Similarly, the (Z)-adduct of \( \text{MeOC(O)SePh} \) to \( 3a \) (model of (Z)-5f) is calculated to be 2.1 kcal/mol more stable than the corresponding (E)-adduct. However, (Z)-5g is 0.5 kcal/mol less stable than (E)-5g. These results do not conflict with the observed stereoselectivities in runs 1, 6 and 7 (Scheme 3). In addition, when the isolated product (E)-5g was subjected to the same reaction conditions as in run 6, isomerization ensued to give the \( Z/E \) (28/72) mixture of 5g while isomerization did not proceed in the presence of catalytic amount of \( \text{PPh}_3 \) without \( \text{Pd} \) (eq 5).

These results suggest that the stereoselectivities observed reflect the relative thermodynamic stabilities of the products. Furthermore, the evidence that \( \text{Pd}(0) \) inserts into the C-Se bond of allyl selenides indicates that the last step of Scheme 1 (8 to 5) is reversible and \( Z/E \) isomerization proceeds via the \( \pi \)-allylpalladium intermediates 8'. Cheng and co-workers revealed that Pd-catalyzed three-component assembly of allenenes, acyl chlorides and bismetal reagents such as \( (\text{BPin})_2 \) afforded allyl-metal species like 5. The authors proposed transmetalation between bismetal reagents and \( \pi \)-allylpalladium intermediate like 8' prior to reductive elimination of the allyl-metal product. Thus, we examined to check the possibility of selenoacylation of allenes using diselenides as bismetal reagents. When the mixture of acyl chloride 9 (0.40 mmol), phenylallene 3c (0.48 mmol), and \( \text{PhSe} \) (0.40 mmol) was heated at reflux for 5 h with \( \text{Pd}(0)-\text{PPh}_3 \) catalyst, only bisselenation product 10 was obtained and no selenoacylation product such as 5c was detected probably due to faster oxidative addition of (PhSe)$_2$ to \( \text{Pd}(0) \) over that of acyl chloride 9 (eq 6).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Me}_2\text{N} &= \text{SePh} \\
\text{Ph} &= \text{SePh} (5)
\end{align*}
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3-3 Conclusions

1,2-Addition of selenol esters onto allenes proceeds with excellent regioselectivity and high stereoselectivity in the presence of Pd(0)-PPh₃ catalyst, producing functionalized allyl selenides. A reaction pathway accounting for the observed regio- and stereoselectivity is proposed based on the results of DFT calculations.

3-4 Experimental Section

General Comments

THF was distilled from benzophenone ketyl just prior to use. Toluene and CH₂Cl₂ were distilled from CaH₂. Cyclohexyllallene (3a),⁰¹ n-octyllallene (3b),⁰¹ phenyllallene (3c),⁰² Propa-1,2-dienyloxymethylbenzene (3d),⁰² Me₂NC(O)SePh (4d),¹² n-HexC(O)SPh (4f),²² Pd(PPh₃)₄,²³ and Pd₂(dba)₃·CHCl₃ were prepared according to the literature procedure. Other reagents and phosphine ligands were purchased from commercial source and used without further purification. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ALICE-400 (400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively) spectrometer using Me₄Si (in CDCl₃) as an internal standard. IR spectra were determined on a Perkin Elmer Model 1600 spectrometer. Preparative TLC was conducted by using Wakogel B-5F silica gel (325 mesh). Mass spectra (EI, CI) were taken on a SHIMAZU GCMS-QP2000 operating in the electron impact mode (70 eV) equipped with CBP1-M25-025 column. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a JEOL JMS-DX303 in the Instrumental Analysis Center of the Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University. Elemental analyses were performed on Perkin Elmer 240C apparatus. For the copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectrum of all samples, see Supporting Information of the published paper.²⁵

Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Materials

Se-Phenyl hexanecarboselenoate (4a, runs 1-4, Table 1): Typical procedure.

Into a 100-mL flask were placed elemental selenium (20 mmol) and THF (10 mL) under N₂ and the suspension was cooled to 0 °C. PhLi (0.94 M in Et₂O-cyclohexane, 23 mL, 22 mmol) was added slowly to prepare PhSeLi and the stirring was continued for 5 min. To the pale yellow solution of PhSeLi was then added heptanoyl chloride (20 mmol) in 20 mL of THF at the same temperature, and the mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. After the mixture was poured into brine (50 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (30 mL x 3), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO₄. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 40/1) to afford Se-phenyl hexanecarboselenoate (4a) in 80% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.21-1.39 (m, 6 H), 1.56-1.72 (m, 2 H), 2.69 (t, J =
7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.34-7.52 (m, 5 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 14.0, 22.4, 25.3, 28.5, 31.4, 47.5, 126.5, 128.8, 129.3, 135.8 ($J_{Se-C}$ = 8.7 Hz), 200.4; IR (NaCl) 3059, 2928, 1724 (C=O), 1580, 1478, 1120, 1021, 738, 689 cm$^{-1}$; MS (El) m/z (relative intensity, %) 270 (M$^+$, 4), 157 (15), 113 (100), 85 (26). Anal. Calcd for C$_{13}$H$_{18}$O$^\circ$Se: C, 57.99; H, 6.74. Found C, 58.23; H, 6.74.

Se-Phenyl cyclohexanecarboselenoate (4b, run 5, Table 1).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography ($n$-hexane/Et$_2$O = 10/1); 55% yield as a colorless oil; Spectra data of 4b were identical with those reported.[27]

O-Butyl Se-phenyl selenocarbonate (4c, run 6, Table 1).
Into a 100-mL flask were placed Ph$_2$Se$_2$ (5 mmol), THF (35 mL) and NaBH$_4$ (15 mmol) under N$_2$ and then methanol (0.5 mL) was added slowly, and the stirring was continued for 30 min. To the yellow solution was added dropwise THF (10 mL) solution of n-butyl chloroformate (10 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight. After the mixture was poured into sat. NH$_4$Cl aq (50 mL) and extracted with Et$_2$O (30 mL x 3), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO$_4$. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography ($n$-hexane/Et$_2$O = 7/1) to afford O-butyl Se-phenyl selenocarbonate (4c) in 59% yield as a colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 0.92 (t, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.32-1.42 (m, 2 H), 1.61-1.68 (m, 2 H), 4.26 (t, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.60-7.63 (m, 2 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 13.5, 18.9, 30.6, 68.1, 126.1, 129.0, 129.2, 135.7 ($J_{Se-C}$ = 10.5 Hz), 166.8; IR (NaCl) 3059, 2960, 1727 (C=O), 1478, 1380, 1120, 1074, 1022, 927, 823, 739 cm$^{-1}$; MS (El) m/z (relative intensity, %) 270 (M$^+$, 10), 158 (100), 77 (22), 57 (48). Anal. Calcd for C$_{11}$H$_{14}$O$^\circ$Se: C, 51.37; H, 5.49. Found C, 51.39; H, 5.44.

Se-Phenyl 4-pentynecarboselenoate (4e, eq 3).[27]
Into a 50-mL flask were placed Ph$_2$Se$_2$ (15 mmol), CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (23 mL) and 4-pentynoic acid (10 mmol) under N$_2$ and then $^8$Bu$_3$P (15 mmol) and CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (3 mL) were added cooling with ice-bath, and the stirring was continued for 4 h at room temperature. After the mixture was poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (30 mL x 3) and Et$_2$O (30 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO$_4$. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography ($n$-hexane/Et$_2$O = 10/1) to afford Se-phenyl 4-pentynecarboselenoate (4e) in 69% yield as a pale yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 2.00 (t, $J$ = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.55 (td, $J$ = 2.8 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.94 (t, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.49-7.53 (m, 2 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 14.3, 45.7, 69.4, 81.4, 125.6, 128.9, 129.0, 135.3, 197.9; IR (NaCl) 3294, 3058, 1720 (C=O), 1578, 1438, 1044, 961, 740 cm$^{-1}$; MS (El) m/z (relative intensity, %) 238 (M$^+$, 5), 157 (8), 81 (100), 53 (45). Anal.
Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Products

(Z)-1-Cyclohexyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)non-1-en-3-one (Sa, run 1, Table 1); Typical procedure.

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed selenol ester 4a (0.40 mmol), toluene (0.3 mL), cyclohexyllallene 3a (0.48 mmol), PPh3 (0.020 mmol), and Pd(db)3·CHCl3 (0.005 mmol) at room temperature under N2 and the solution turned immediately brown. After the mixture was refluxed for 12 h, filtered through the celite pad, toluene was removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et2O = 20/1) to afford (Z)-1-cyclohexyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)non-1-en-3-one Sa in 70% yield; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 0.86-1.64 (m, 21 H), 2.05-2.13 (m, 1 H), 2.61 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.80 (s, 2Jse-H = 10.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.36 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.25-7.27 (m, 3 H), 7.56-7.58 (m, 2 H); NOE experiment: irradiation at allyl triplet at δ 8.2.61 resulted in 8.6% enhancement of the signal at δ 6.36. 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 14.0, 22.5, 22.7, 24.8, 25.4, 25.7, 29.0, 31.6, 32.1, 37.4, 38.4, 127.4, 128.9, 130.6, 134.4, 136.6, 148.3, 201.0; IR (NaCl) 3056, 2924, 1673 (C=O), 1579, 1476, 1448, 1132, 692, 670 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 392 (M⁺, 100), 381 (75), 367 (15), 355 (27), 343 (74). Anal. Calcd for C22H32OSe: C, 67.50; H, 8.24. Found: C, 67.63; H, 8.40.

(Z)-8-(Phenylselenomethyl)heptadec-8-en-7-one (Sb, run 2, Table 1). Purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et2O = 20/1); 55% yield as a yellow oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 0.83-0.92 (m, 6 H), 1.26-1.59 (m, 20 H), 2.00 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.62 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.80 (s, 2Jse-H = 10.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.58 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.24-7.57 (m, 3 H); NOE experiment: irradiation at allyl triplet at δ 2.61 resulted in 8.6% enhancement of the signal at δ 6.36. 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 14.0, 22.5, 22.7, 24.8, 25.4, 25.7, 29.0, 31.6, 32.1, 37.4, 38.4, 127.4, 128.9, 130.6, 134.4, 136.6, 148.3, 201.0; IR (NaCl) 3056, 2924, 1673 (C=O), 1579, 1476, 1448, 1132, 692, 670 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 392 (M⁺, 100), 381 (75), 367 (15), 355 (27), 343 (74). Anal. Calcd for C22H32OSe: C, 68.39; H, 9.09. Found: C, 68.66; H, 9.31.

(Z)-1-Phenyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)non-1-en-3-one (Sc, run 3, Table 1). Purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et2O = 20/1); 90% yield as a yellow oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 0.81 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.24 (brs, 6 H), 1.59 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 2.69 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.96 (s, 2 H), 7.10-7.43 (m, 11 H); Determination of the stereochemistry by NOE experiment was unsuccessful because a signal of vinyl proton was overlapped with those of phenyl protons; however, the stereochemistry is expected to be Z from computational
calculations of the related products (vide infra); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 14.2, 22.7, 24.0, 24.8, 29.1, 31.8, 37.9, 127.1, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 129.2, 130.3, 133.6, 134.8, 138.2, 138.7, 200.8; IR(NaCl) 3051, 2947, 2912, 1666 (C=O), 1620, 1579, 1475, 1441, 1377, 1016, 739, 693 cm$^{-1}$; MS(Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 387 (M$^+$+1, 100), 229 (54), 113 (5). Anal. Calcd for C$_{22}$H$_{26}$OSe: C, 68.56; H, 6.80. Found: C, 68.56; H, 6.93.

(Z)-1-Benzyloxy-2-(phenylselenomethyl)non-1-en-3-one (5d, run 4, Table I).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 2/1); 87% yield as a pale yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.87 (t, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 3 H), 1.20-1.32 (m, 6 H), 1.51-1.58 (m, 2 H), 2.44 (t, $J$ = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.86 (s, $^2$Se-H = 11.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.92 (s, 2 H), 7.16-7.56 (m, 11 H); Determination of the stereochemistry by NOE experiment was unsuccessful because a signal of vinyl proton was overlapped with those of phenyl protons; however, the stereochemistry is expected to be Z from computational calculations of the related products (vide infra); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 14.1, 20.0, 22.5, 24.9, 29.0, 31.6, 37.5, 75.9, 119.9, 126.9, 127.5, 128.6, 128.7, 131.0, 133.7, 135.6, 158.2, 198.3; IR(NaCl) 3059, 2930, 1634 (C=O), 1456, 1378, 1289, 1171, 1022, 736, 693 cm$^{-1}$; MS(Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 417 (M$^+$+1, 100), 169 (37), 91 (35). HRMS (Cl) calcd for C$_{23}$H$_{29}$O$_2$Se: 417.1333. Found 417.1328.

(Z)-1-Cyclohexyl-3-phenyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)propenone (5e, run 5, Table I).
Only (Z)-Se was isolated by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 5/1) in 69% yield as a yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.87-1.85 (m, 10 H), 3.11 (t, $J$ = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (s, 2 H), 7.19-7.56 (m, 11 H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 24.20, 25.8, 25.9, 29.6, 44.8, 127.2, 128.6, 128.7, 128.9, 129.3, 130.6, 133.5, 135.1, 137.7, 138.2, 204.6; IR(NaCl) 3059, 2929, 2857, 2390, 1674 (C=O), 1481, 1212, 739, 699 cm$^{-1}$; MS(EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 384 (M$^+$, 100), 306 (15). 226 (56). Anal. Calcd for C$_{22}$H$_{24}$O$_2$Se: C, 69.08; H, 6.53. Isolation of (E)-Se was failed, however, the formation of (E)-Se was confirmed by NOE experiment of the crude product.

(Z)-Butyl 3-phenyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)acrylate (5f, run 6, Table I).
Purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 40/1); 70% yield as a yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 0.96 (t, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.40-1.49 (m, 2 H), 1.65-1.72 (m, 2 H), 4.04 (s, $^2$Se-H = 9.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.21 (t, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.18-7.67 (m, 11 H); Determination of the stereochemistry by NOE experiment was unsuccessful because a signal of vinyl proton was overlapped with those of phenyl protons; however, we reasoned the product as Z-configuration from the results of computational calculations of model compounds (vide infra); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 13.9, 19.4, 25.2, 30.8, 65.1, 127.3, 128.3, 128.4, 128.8, 129.1, 129.7, 129.9,
N,N-Dimethyl 3-phenyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)acrylamide (5g, run 7, Table 1).
Purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 1/1); the mixture of stereoisomers of 5g (E/Z = 79/21); 83% yield as a pale yellow oil. Another purification by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 5/4) to provide pure (E)-5g and (Z)-5g.

(E)-5g: Colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 2.51 (s, 3H, NCH$_3$), 2.85 (s, 3H, NCH$_3$), 3.92-4.05 (br, 2H, PhSeCH$_2$), 6.35 (s, 1H, vinyl), 7.11-7.55 (m, 10H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 33.3, 34.4, 37.6, 127.3, 127.6, 128.0, 128.4, 129.0, 129.1, 130.0, 132.9, 135.5, 170.0; IR(NaCl) 3056, 2926, 1622 (C=O), 1495, 1410, 1263, 1187, 1070, 738 cm$^{-1}$; MS(CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 346 (~+I, 100), 344 (51), 188 (33). HRMS (CI) calcd for C$_{18}$H$_{20}$NOSe: 346.0710. Found 346.0712.

(Z)-5g: Pale yellow oil; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 2.92-3.10 (br, 6H, N(CH$_3$)$_2$), 4.11 (s, 2H, PhSeCH$_2$), 6.51 (s, 1H, vinyl), 7.20-7.44 (m, 10H); $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 26.4, 35.1 (br), 39.3 (br), 127.1, 127.9, 128.5, 128.8, 129.0, 129.8, 130.7, 132.7, 133.9, 135.2, 171.9; NOE experiment: irradiation at vinyl singlet at $\delta$ 6.51 resulted in a 4.9% enhancement of the signal at $\delta$ 2.92-3.10; IR(NaCl) 3055, 2928, 1634, 1494, 1394, 1140, 1056, 738 cm$^{-1}$; MS(CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 346 (M$^+$+1, 100), 344 (51), 188 (31). Anal. Calcd for C$_{18}$H$_{19}$NOSe: C, 62.79; H, 5.56; N, 4.07. Found: C, 62.99; H, 5.62; N, 3.92.

(Z)-1-Cyclohexyl-2-(phenylselenomethyl)hept-1-en-6-yne-3-one (5h, eq 3).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 10/1); 50% yield as a pale yellow solid; mp 60.0-61.0 °C; $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 0.98-1.67 (m, 10 H), 1.96 (t, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1 H), 2.10 (m, 1 H), 2.48 (m, 2 H), 2.89 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2 H), 3.79 (s, $^{2}J_{Se-H} = 10.8$ Hz, 2 H), 6.38 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.25-7.26 (m, 3 H), 7.55-7.57 (m, 2 H); NOE experiment: irradiation at allyl singlet at $\delta$ 3.79 resulted in a 4.8% enhancement of the allyl signal at $\delta$ 2.10.; $^{13}$C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 13.5, 22.5, 25.4, 25.7, 32.0, 36.4, 38.5, 68.7, 83.6, 127.6, 129.0, 130.3, 134.7, 136.4, 149.2, 198.1; IR(NaCl) 3266, 2929, 2852.9, 1668 (C=O), 1436, 1300, 1125, 905, 749 cm$^{-1}$; MS(CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 361 (M$^+$+1, 53), 203 (100). HRMS (CI) calcd for C$_{20}$H$_{22}$OSe: 361.1071. Found 361.1073.

(Z)-1-Phenyl-2-(phenylthiomethyl)non-1-en-3-one (5i, eq 4).
Purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et$_2$O = 10/1); the mixture of stereoisomers of 5i (E/Z = 4/96); 26% yield as a colorless oil; The following spectra and analytical data were obtained
from the E/Z mixture; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 0.82 (t, \(J = 7.3\) Hz, E(3 H)), 0.90 (t, \(J = 7.1\) Hz, Z(3 H)), 1.26-1.39 (m, 6 H), 1.68 (tt, \(J = 7.6\) Hz, 6.8 Hz, Z(2 H)), 2.24 (t, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, E(2 H)), 2.79 (t, \(J = 7.6\) Hz, Z(2 H)), 3.83 (s, E(2 H)), 4.05 (s, Z(2 H)), 6.58 (s, E(1 H)), 7.16-7.26 (m, 3 H), 7.34-7.48 (m, 7 H), 7.57 (s, Z(1 H)), NOE experiment: irradiation at allyl triplet at \(\delta\) 2.79 resulted in a 8.3% enhancement of the vinyl signal at \(\delta\) 7.57.

\(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDC\(_6\)) \(\delta\) 14.1, 22.5, 24.7, 29.0, 31.0, 31.7, 37.9, 126.5, 128.7, 128.8, 129.0, 129.5, 130.4, 134.9, 136.3, 136.9, 140.4, 201.0 IR(NaCl) 3059, 2928, 1668 (C=O), 1622, 1481, 1447, 1212, 1141, 739, 699 cm\(^{-1}\); MS(CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 428 (M\(^+\), 10), 314 (12), 273 (20), 157 (16), 115 (100). HRMS calcd for C\(_{21}\)H\(_{18}\)Se\(_2\): 428.2876. Found 428.3472.

2,3-(bisphenylseleno)propenylbenzene (10, eq 5).

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed heptanoyl chloride 9 (0.40 mmol), toluene (0.3 mL), phenyllene 3c (0.48 mmol), Ph\(_2\)Se\(_2\) (0.40 mmol), PPh\(_3\) (0.020 mmol), and Pd\(_2\)(dba)\(_3\)·CHCl\(_3\) (0.005 mmol) at room temperature under N\(_2\) and the solution turned immediately brown. After the mixture was refluxed for 5 h and filtered through celite by using Et\(_2\)O, the solvents were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 10/1), giving 2,3-(bisphenylseleno)propenylbenzene (10). Although the E/Z ratio was determined by \(^1\)H NMR (E/Z = 58/42), an attempt for isolation of isomers by PTLC failed. Although there is the paper for the synthesis of 10\(^{[a]}\), spectra and analytical data have never been reported. The following data were obtained from the E/Z mixture. (E)-10: \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 3.74 (s, \(J_{2 \text{Se-H}} = 28\) Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (s, 1 H), 7.16-7.60 (m, 15 H). (Z)-10: \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDC\(_6\)) \(\delta\) 4.01 (t, \(J_{2 \text{Se-H}} = 28\) Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (s, 1 H), 7.16-7.60 (m, 15 H). MS(EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 428 (M\(^+\), 10), 314 (12), 273 (20), 157 (16), 115 (100). HRMS calcd for C\(_{21}\)H\(_{18}\)Se\(_2\): 428.2876. Found 428.3472.

2-(Hydroxylphenylmethyl)-non-1-en-3-one (11, eq 9).

Into a flame-dried 30-mL flask equipped with a dropping funnel were placed allyl selenide 5c (0.38 mmol) and anhydrous CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (3 mL) under N\(_2\). A solution of m-CPBA (0.42 mmol) in 2 mL of CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) was added dropwise at -78 °C (acetone/CO\(_2\)) and the mixture was stirred at same temperature. After 1 h, saturated NaHCO\(_3\)aq and Et\(_2\)O were added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO\(_4\). Evaporation of the solvent and purification by preparative recycling HPLC (eluted with CHCl\(_3\)) afforded 11 in 80% yield as a colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 0.86 (t, \(J = 7.1\) Hz, 3 H), 1.19-1.28 (m, 6 H), 1.49-1.56 (m, 2 H), 2.62-2.66 (m, 2 H), 3.35 (brs, 1 H), 5.58 (s, 1 H), 5.93 (s, 1 H), 6.14 (s, 1 H), 7.22-7.35 (m, 5 H); \(^13\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 13.6, 22.1, 23.8, 28.4, 31.2, 38.0, 72.7, 127.8, 126.1, 127.2, 127.9, 141.3, 149.3, 202.6; IR(NaCl) 3470 (O-H), 2929, 1678 (C=O), 1455, 1026, 763, 699 cm\(^{-1}\); MS(CI)
m/z (relative intensity, %) 229 (M⁺+1- H₂O, 100). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₂: 246.1620. Found 246.1602.

Effect of Ligands and Pd(0)-Source
On the Reaction of Selenol Ester 4a with Allenes 3a and 3b Giving 5a and 5b (eq 7)

\[
\begin{align*}
R = ^{n}\text{Hex}: 3a & \quad \text{Pd(O)} \quad \text{(x mol%)} \\
R = ^{n}\text{Oct}: 3b & \quad \text{PPh}_3 \quad \text{(y mol%)} \\
& \quad \text{toluene (0.3 mL)} \\
& \quad \text{reflux, time} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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<td>3a</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>&gt;98/2</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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On the Reaction of Selenol Ester 4a with Allene 3c Giving 5c (eq 8)

\[
\begin{align*}
3c, 0.48 \text{ mmol} & \quad 4a, 0.40 \text{ mmol} \\
& \quad \text{toluene (0.3 mL)} \\
& \quad \text{reflux, 5 h} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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<td>27</td>
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</table>
| 19  | P₃MeO-
MeO-Me₃ | 20 | 15                | -    |
| 20  |       |    |                   |     |
| 21  | dppe   | 20 | 14                | -    |
Computational Details

All calculations were performed with a Gaussian 03 package. Density functional theory (DFT) method was employed using the B3LYP hybrid functional. Structure were optimized with a basis set consisting of the LANL2DZ basis set for metallic atoms (Se, Pd) and 6-31G(d) for the rest. These method and basis sets used have been applied to the recent reports on Ni-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction using aryl fluorides and Pd-catalyzed allylstannylation of alkynes. Stationary points was confirmed by normal coordinate analysis (no imaginary frequency for an equilibrium structure and one imaginary frequency for a transition state). The intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) analysis for each transition states were carried out to confirm that stationary points are smoothly connected to the corresponding equilibrium structures. Cartesian coordinates and the ball-stick models of stationary points in Scheme 2 and 3 were not shown here for simplification. For all data, see the published paper.

3-5 References and Notes


[6] For screening of phosphine ligands, see the Experimental Section.

[7] Oxidation of isolated 5c with m-CPBA followed by hydrolysis resulted in the formation of allyl alcohol 11 in 80% yield (eq 9).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2, -78^\circ \text{C}, & \quad \text{1 h} \\
\text{then, NaHCO}_3aq & \quad \text{80\%} \\
\text{(Z/E} = 98/2) & \quad (9)
\end{align*}
\]

[8] Ethyl 2,3-butadienoate was reported to oligomerize in the presence of PPh₃, see: Zhang, C.; Lu, X. J. Org. Chem. 1995, 60, 2906.

[9] Selenoacylation of α,α-disubstituted allenes such as vinylidenecyclohexane with 4a did not proceed at all.


[13] Although starting material 4f remained, yield of 5i was not improved when the reaction time was prolonged to 10 h.

[14] Carbopalladation of allene to form π-allylpalladium intermediate is well known as a key step for various reactions using allene and Pd catalyst: Mandai, T. In ref. Ic; p 925–972.


[17] Since the regioisomer of 5g shown below is calculated to be ca. 5 kcal/mol less stable than (Z)-5g, formation of this isomer will be thermodynamically unfavored. In addition, reverse oxidative addition and reductive elimination leading to 5g will proceed from the result of eq 5.


Chapter 4

Palladium(0)-Catalyzed Intramolecular Cyclization of Carbamothioates and -selenoates Having an Allene Moiety

4-1 Introduction

We recently reported that selenol esters and a carbamoselenoate 1 added to the distal double bond of terminal allenes regioselectively in the presence of Pd(0) catalyst, giving rise to functionalized allyl selenides 2 (Scheme 1). From density functional theory (DFT) calculations for allene insertion step, it was revealed that the carbonyl-coordinated σ-allylpalladium 4, formed by carbopalladation of the distal double bond of the allene with oxidative adduct 3, was the most kinetically and thermodynamically favored intermediate and would be a key species for the excellent regioselectivity of this transformation.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Me}_2\text{NSePh} + & \quad \text{cat. Pd(PPh}_3\text{)}_4 \\
Pd(0) & \quad \rightarrow \\
\text{Me}_2\text{NSePh} & \quad \rightarrow \\
\text{Me}_2\text{N-PdSePh} & \quad \rightarrow \\
\text{carbopalladation to terminal C-C double bond}
\end{align*}
\]

Scheme 1. A Proposed Pathway Leading to Allyl Selenide 5

Although intramolecular addition of a carbon-hydrogen bond to the allene unit is a well known typical C-C bond-forming cyclization of allenes, intramolecular insertion of allenes to carbon-heteroatom bonds has not been studied extensively. We thus examined the intramolecular variation of selenocarbamoylation of allenes, aiming for an efficient regioselective construction of α,β-unsaturated lactam frameworks as core structures for synthesis of several pharmacological active compounds and as useful synthetic intermediates. In this chapter we report that Pd(0)-catalyzed intramolecular selenocarbamoylation of allenes with carbamoselenoates 5 resulted in the regioselective formation of five- and six-membered α,β-unsaturated lactams 6 having an allyl selenide unit (eq 1).
4-2 Results and Discussion

At first, we carried out the reaction of carbamoselenoate 5a that has a terminal allene unit on the nitrogen atom under typical reaction conditions for the corresponding intermolecular system.\(^\text{[1]}\) When toluene (0.5 mL) containing carbamoselenoate 5a (0.4 mmol) and Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\) (5 mol%) was heated at 110 °C for 5 h, \(\alpha,\beta\)-unsaturated five-membered lactam 6a was obtained in 50% yield along with 24% of an unexpected six-membered lactam 7 (without a SePh group) as a by-product.

Table 1. Intramolecular Cyclization of 5 to Form Products 6 (eq 1)\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6), Isolated Yield (%)</th>
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<td>(6a, 90)</td>
<td>(5d)</td>
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<td>(5e)</td>
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<td>(6e, 82(75)^c)</td>
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<td>(\text{Bn-N} - \text{SePh})</td>
<td>(\text{PhSe})</td>
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</table>

\(^a\) Conditions: 5 (0.40 mmol), Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\) (5 mol%), DMF (0.5 mL), 80 °C, 5 h. \(^b\) Reaction run for 1 h. \(^c\) Yield in parentheses was obtained by the reaction run in toluene 110 °C for 5 h (run 5) or 0.5 h (run 6).
After optimizing the reaction conditions, we succeeded in the selective and efficient construction of five-membered lactam. For example, the reaction of carbamoselenoate 5a in DMF at 80 °C for 1 h afforded lactam 6a in 90% yield without formation of unexpected lactam 7 (Table 1, entry 1). Results obtained using several substrates are also summarized in Table 1.[6] As with 6a, γ-lactams 6b and 6c formed readily in high yields with perfect regioselectivity, indicating that the substituent on the N-atom does not affect the reaction (entries 1-3). This cyclization system could be applied to intramolecular thiocarbamoylation resulting in the corresponding allyl sulfide 6d in 76% yield (entry 4). The six-membered lactam 6e was notably obtained in 82% yield with perfect regioselectivity when carbamoselenoate 5e was subjected to similar reaction conditions. In contrast to the reaction of 5a, the reaction of 5e under toluene reflux conditions afforded 6e in 75% yield and the by-product like 7 was not detected (entry 5). Similarly, the cyclopentenoone 6f could be constructed selectively in refluxing toluene (entry 6).[7] For all runs listed in Table 1, no regioisomer of 6 from inner double bond reactions of the allene unit were detected. The formed reaction products having the allyl selenide moiety can thus be subjected to further synthetic transformations.[8-10] For example, the isolated 6c could be converted into allyl alcohol 8 by oxidation with m-CPBA followed by hydrolysis (eq 2).

Plausible reaction pathways for lactam construction are shown in Scheme 1 which explains how α,β-unsaturated lactams 6 and the by-product 7 are formed. The first step in these reactions is an oxidative addition of the carbamoyl-Se bond of carbamoselenoates 5 to Pd(0), giving rise to the allene-coordinated complexes 9. Subsequent insertion of a distal C=C double bond from the coordinated allene into the carbamoyl-Pd bond generates σ-allylpalladium 10 which is in equilibrium with π-allylpalladium 11. Five-membered chelation by coordination of the carbonyl oxygen to Pd as shown for σ-allylpalladium 10 may be a key to the regioselective carbopalladation pathway (9 to 10).[1] Reductive elimination leads to the five-membered lactams 6 and regenerates Pd(0).[11] Although the mechanism leading to by-product 7 is not clear, Se-H exchange of 9 to form 12 may account for the pathway. Hydropalladation of the proximal C=C double bond forms five-membered palladacycle 13 as an intermediate.[2,3] Isomerization of 13 to seven-membered 14 via a π-allyl complex occurs because of ring strain, and a subsequent reductive elimination affords 7. Other possible pathways such as hydro- or carbopalladation of the allene leading to 7 might be sterically unfavorable.
Scheme 1. Plausible Reaction Pathways Leading to 6 and 7

The synthesis of medium-sized lactams was also examined. The reaction of carbamoselenoate 5g that has a 4,5-hexadienyl group on the nitrogen atom gave the seven-membered lactam 6g in 66% yield (eq 3). The six-membered lactam 15g was, however, also obtained in 7% yield. When the isolated 6g was subjected to the same reaction conditions as in eq 3, no isomerization to 15g occurred. For carbamoselenoate 5h that has a 5,6-heptadienyl group both an eight-membered lactam 6h and a seven-membered lactam 15h were formed in low yields with poor selectivity even when 20 mol% catalyst was used (eq 4). A reaction pathway accounting for the formation of regioisomers 15 as well as the formation of medium-sized lactams 6 is shown in Scheme 2. As described above desired medium-sized
lactams 6 are formed by carbopalladation of the distal double bond of allenes. Carbopalladation of the proximal double bond, giving rise to carbonyl-chelated vinyl palladium complexes like 17b, is a possible pathway that leads to minor products 15. A key to the selectivity would be relative stabilities of 17a and 17b. In the reactions of 5a-f, intermediates like 10 (Scheme 2) have 5,5- or 5,6-membered bicyclic structures. On the contrary, in the reactions of 5g and 5h, 17a have more skewed 5,7- and 5,8-membered bicyclic structures, respectively. These structures are less stable than 10 and thus the other route to form regioisomers 15 through 17b becomes energetically reasonable.

Scheme 2. Plausible Reaction Pathways Leading to 6 and 15

4-3 Conclusions

We report that intramolecular selenocarbamoylation of allenes proceeds in the presence of Pd(0) catalyst, producing α,β-unsaturated γ- and δ-lactams with perfect regioselectivity. This cyclization can be successfully applied to thiocarbamoylation and to the construction of a cyclopentenone framework. Intramolecular addition of carbon-selenium bonds to the allene unit takes place selectively, giving rise to the formation of allyl selenides. Although allyl selenides are known to react with transition metals, further reactions such as oligomerization of allenes were not observed in this system.\(^1,^{12}\)

4-4 Experimental Section

Genaral Comments

Toluene was distilled from CaH\(_2\) under N\(_2\). Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\)^{13} was prepared according to the literature procedure. Commercially available dehydrated DMF, CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) and dioxane (Wako Chemicals) were used without further distillation. Other reagents without citation were purchased from commercial source and used without further purification. By product 7 is a
known compound. Melting points were determined on a Yanagimoto Micro Melting Point apparatus. \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ALICE-400 (400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively) spectrometer using Me\(_4\)Si (in CDCl\(_3\)) as an internal standard. IR spectra were determined on a Perkin Elmer Model 1600 spectrometer. Preparative TLC was conducted by using Wakogel B-5F silica gel (325 mesh). Mass spectra (CI and EI) were taken on a SHIMAZU GCMS-QP2000 operating in the electron impact mode (70 eV) equipped with CBP1-M25-025 column. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a JEOL JMS-DX303 in the Instrumental Analysis Center of the Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University. Elemental analyses were performed on Perkin Elmer 240C apparatus. For the copies of \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectrum of all samples, see Supporting Information of the published paper.

**Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Materials**

*Se-Pheny N-benzyl-N-buta-2,3-dienyl carbamoselenoate (5a, run 1, Table 1): Typical procedure A.*

Into a 300-mL flask equipped with a dropping funnel were placed paraformaldehyde (57.7 mmol), diisopropylamine (57.6 mmol), CuBr (11.6 mmol) and anhydrous dioxane (180 mL) under N\(_2\) and the suspension was stirred at room temperature. A solution of Se-phenyl N-benzyl-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamoselenoate (28.8 mmol, prepared according to the modified literature procedure\(^{[16]}\)) in 20 mL of dioxane was added dropwise and the mixture was then heated at reflux for 15 h. After cooling to room temperature, Et\(_2\)O was added and filtered through the silica gel pad, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 5/1) to afford Se-phenyl N-benzyl-N-buta-2,3-dienyl carbamoselenoate 5a in 54\% yield as a *s-cis/trans* mixture; colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) 0 3.45-3.50 (br, 2 H), 4.57-4.62 (br, 2 H), 4.78-4.89 (br, 2 H), 5.15 (brs, 1 H), 7.24-7.64 (m, 10 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) 0 45.7 (minor), 46.5 (major), 50.2 (major), 51.6 (minor), 76.4 (minor), 77.4 (major), 85.7 (minor), 86.0 (major), 126.7, 127.7 (br), 127.9 (br), 128.5 (br), 128.6 (br), 128.8 (br), 128.9, 129.1, 136.7 \((^2J_{Se-C} = 11.0 \text{ Hz})\), 164.8, 209.2; IR (NaCl) 3060, 2929, 1955, 1667 (C=O), 1454, 1394, 1172, 1021, 740, 690 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 344 (M+1, 100), 186 (54). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{16}\)H\(_{17}\)NOSe: C, 63.16; H, 5.01; N, 4.09. Found: C, 63.29; H, 5.10; N, 4.06.

*Se-Pheny N-buta-2,3-dienyl-N-butyl carbamoselenoate (5b, run 2, Table 1).*

5b was prepared from Se-phenyl N-butyl-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamoselenoate according to the typical procedure A. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 5/1); 60\% yield as a *s-cis/trans* mixture; colorless oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) 0 0.89-1.01 (m, 3 H), 1.28-1.55 (m, 2 H), 1.57-1.67 (m, 2 H), 3.30-3.38 (m, 2 H), 3.94-3.99 (m, 2 H), 4.80-4.89
Se-Pheny N-buta-2,3-dienyl-N-(1-phenethyl) carbamoselenoate (5c, run 3, Table 1).

5c was prepared from Se-phenyl N-(1-phenylethyl)-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamoselenoate according to the typical procedure A. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O = 3/1); 43% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; colorless oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 3.83-3.93 (m, 2 H), 4.52-4.59 (m, 2 H), 4.73-4.84 (m, 2 H), 5.07-5.13 (m, 1 H), 7.20-7.63 (m, 10 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 14.6, 45.6 (minor), 46.4 (major), 50.1 (major), 51.5 (minor), 61.4, 76.4 (minor), 77.4 (major), 85.7 (minor), 126.7, 127.2 (br), 127.5 (br), 127.6 (br), 127.8 (br), 128.4 (br), 128.6, 128.7, 128.8, 129.0, 135.5, 136.6 (2JSe-C = 11.3 Hz), 164.6, 209.1 (major), 209.5 (minor); IR (NaCl) 3060, 2931, 1955, 1674 (C=O), 1398, 1186, 1024, 750 cm⁻¹; MS (CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 310 (M⁺+1, 100), 152 (84). Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₉NOSe: C, 58.44; H, 6.21; N, 4.54. Found: C, 58.15; H, 6.18; N, 4.51.

S-Pheny N-benzyl-N-buta-2,3-dienyl carbamothioate (5d, run 4, Table 1).

5d was prepared from S-phenyl N-(1-phenylethyl)-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamothioate according to the typical procedure A. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O = 1/1); 88% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; colorless oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 3.95-3.98 (m, 2 H), 4.64 (brs, 2 H), 4.74-4.95 (m, 2 H), 5.16 (brs, 1 H), 7.27-7.55 (m, 10 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 45.6 (major, minor), 50.0 (major), 50.7 (major), 76.4 (minor), 77.2 (major), 85.9 (major, minor), 127.7 (br), 128.5 (br), 128.7 (br), 129.0, 129.2, 135.7, 167.2, 209.4 (major), 209.5 (minor); IR (NaCl) 3062, 2931, 1955, 1666 (C=O), 1398, 1186, 1024, 750 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 295 (M⁺, 2), 186 (13), 162 (22), 109 (10), 91 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NOS: C, 73.19; H, 5.80; N, 4.74. Found: C, 72.90; H, 5.72; N, 4.72.

Se-Pheny N-benzyl-N-penta-3,4-dienyl carbamoselenoate (5e, run 5, Table 1): Typical procedure B.¹⁶

Into a 20-mL flask were placed elemental selenium (3.3 mmol) and THF (4.0 mL) under N₂ and the suspension was cooled to 0 °C. PhLi (0.90 M in Et₂O-cyclohexane, 3.7 mL, 3.3 mmol) was added slowly to prepare PhSeLi and the stirring was continued for 5 min. To the pale yellow solution of PhSeLi was then added N-benzyl-N-penta-3,4-dienylcarbamoyl chloride (3.0 mmol) in 4.0 mL of THF at the same temperature, and the mixture was warmed up to

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¹⁶: Reference or note citation for the procedure.
room temperature and stirred for 4 h. After the mixture was poured into brine (15 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (10 mL X 4), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO₄. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 3/1) to afford Se-phenyl N-benzyl-N-penta-3,4-dienyl carbamoselenoate 5e in 72% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.29-2.38 (m, 2 H), 3.39-3.48 (m, 2 H), 4.60-4.80 (m, 4 H), 5.07-5.15 (m, 1 H), 7.24-7.70 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 26.1 (minor), 26.8 (major), 47.0 (minor), 47.3 (major), 50.3 (major), 52.4 (minor), 75.2 (minor), 75.7 (major), 86.1 (major), 86.3 (minor), 126.6 (br), 127.0 (br), 127.4 (br), 127.7 (br), 127.9 (br), 128.5 (br), 128.6, 128.8, 135.6 (br), 136.5 (JSe-C = 11.0 Hz), 164.4, 208.7; IR (NaCl) 3030, 2930, 1955, 1671 (C=O), 1397, 1175, 1022, 740 cm⁻¹; MS (Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 358 (M⁺+1, 100), 200 (73). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NOSe: C, 64.04; H, 5.37; N, 3.93. Found: C, 63.96; H, 5.42; N, 3.81.

Se-Pheny l 4,5-Hexadiencarboselenoate (5f, run 6, Table 1).

Into a 50-mL flask were placed Ph₂Se₂ (13 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (23 mL) and 4,5-hexadienoic acid[17] (8.6 mmol) under N₂ and then nBu₃P (13 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) were added cooling with ice-bath, and the stirring was continued for 5 h at room temperature. After the mixture was poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL x 3) and Et₂O (30 mL x 2), the combined organic phase was dried with MgSO₄. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 30/1) to afford Se-phenyl 4,5-hexadiencarboselenoate 5f in 52% yield as a pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.33-2.40 (m, 2 H), 2.83 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 4.73-4.77 (m, 2 H), 5.16 (tt, J = 6.6 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.49-7.52 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 23.4, 46.4, 76.4, 88.2, 126.4, 128.9, 129.3, 135.8, 199.5, 208.4; IR (NaCl) 3058, 2913, 1956, 1716 (C=O), 1579, 1477, 1051, 851, 738 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 252 (M⁺, 21), 171 (4), 158 (31), 95 (91), 67 (100). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₂OSe: 252.0053. Found 252.0046:

Se-Pheny l N-hexa-4,5-dienyl-N-(1-phenethyl) carbamoselenoate (5g, eq 3).

5g was prepared from N-hexa-4,5-dienyl-N-(1-phenylethyl)carbamoyl chloride according to the typical procedure B. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 3/1); 30% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.68-1.82 (m, 2 H), 1.95-2.08 (m, 2 H), 2.87-3.03 (m, 2 H), 3.21-3.41 (m, 2 H), 3.49-3.58 (m, 2 H), 4.66-4.75 (m, 2 H), 5.07-5.15 (m, 1 H), 7.17-7.65 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.2 (major), 25.3 (minor), 27.0 (minor), 27.8 (minor), 34.2 (major), 35.5 (minor), 47.9 (minor), 49.0 (minor), 50.4 (major), 51.0 (minor), 75.4 (minor), 75.8 (major), 88.7 (minor), 89.0 (major), 126.4, 126.8 (br), 128.7 (br), 128.8, 129.0 (br), 136.7 (two peaks overlapped),
Se-Pheny N-benzyl-N-hepta-5,6-dienyl carbamoselenoate (5h, eq 4).

5h was prepared from N-benzyl-N-hepta-5,6-dienylcarbamoyl chloride according to the typical procedure B. Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 3/1); 58% yield as a s-cis/trans mixture; pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.25-1.50 (m, 2 H), 1.53-1.76 (m, 2 H), 1.91-2.11 (m, 2 H), 3.17-3.40 (m, 2 H), 4.43-4.73 (m, 4 H), 5.00-5.14 (m, 1 H), 7.17-7.72 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 26.1, 26.2, 26.8, 27.6, 27.7, 27.8, 47.6 (minor), 47.9 (minor), 50.3 (major), 52.4 (minor), 74.9 (minor), 75.2 (major), 89.4 (minor), 89.6 (major), 126.8 (br), 126.9 (br), 127.3, 127.6, 127.9, 128.1, 128.7, 128.8, 129.1, 164.4 (major), 164.6 (minor), 208.5; IR (NaCl) 3060, 2935, 1955, 1682 (C=O), 1399, 1175, 1074, 845, 740 cm⁻¹; MS (CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 386 (M⁺+1, 100), 228 (63), 174 (13). Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₆NOSe: C, 65.62; H, 6.03; N, 3.64. Found: C, 65.33; H, 6.02; N, 3.87.

Procedures and Characterization of Reaction Products

1-Benzyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (6a, run 1, Table 1): Typical procedure.

Into a 3-mL flask equipped with a reflux condenser were placed carbamoselenoate 5a (0.4 mmol), DMF (0.4 mL) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.005 mmol) at room temperature under N₂ and the solution turned immediately red. After the mixture was heated at 80 °C for 5 h, filtered through the celite pad with Et₂O, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et₂O = 1/1) to afford 1-benzyl-3-phenylseleno-1,5-dihydro-pyrrole-2-one 6a in 90% yield as blown oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.65 (s, 2 H), 3.75 (s, 2 H), 4.62 (s, 2 H), 6.47 (s, 1 H) 7.19-7.51 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.3, 46.4, 50.0, 127.4, 127.6, 128.0, 128.7, 129.0, 130.0, 133.7, 136.4, 136.5, 137.2, 170.1; IR (NaCl) 3060, 2917, 1682(C=O), 1452, 1244, 1077, 817, 738, 693 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 343 (M⁺, 2), 185 (40), 91 (100). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NOSe: 343.0475. Found 343.0478.

1-Butyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (6b, run 2, Table 1).

Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et₂O = 1/1) to afford 1-butyl-3-phenylseleno-1,5-dihydro-pyrrole-2-one 6b in 76% yield as blow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 1.26-1.37 (m, 2 H), 1.51-1.58 (m, 2 H), 3.44 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.72 (s, 2 H), 3.77 (s, 2 H), 6.50 (s, 1 H) 7.21-7.28 (m, 3 H), 7.48-7.51 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.6, 19.9, 21.1, 30.5, 42.0, 50.3, 127.2, 128.8, 130.0, 133.4.
(νSe-C = 10.0 Hz), 135.7, 136.6, 169.9; IR (NaCl) 3055, 2929, 1682 (C=O), 1578, 1456, 1410, 1244, 1022, 737 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 309 (M\(^{+}\), 61), 228 (100), 152 (73), 96 (90), 53 (63). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{15}\)NOSe: C, 58.44; H, 6.21; N, 4.54. Found: C, 58.21; H, 6.22; N, 4.48.

1-Phenethyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (6c, run 3, Table 1).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 1/2) to afford 1-phenylethyl-3-phenylseleno-1,5-dihydro-pyrrole-2-one 6c in 85% yield as blow oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 2.90 (t, \(J = 7.3\) Hz, 2 H), 3.56 (s, 2 H), 3.70 (t, \(J = 7.3\) Hz, 2 H), 6.37 (s, 1 H), 7.18-7.49 (m, 10 H); \(^1\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 21.2, 34.9, 44.0, 51.2, 126.4, 127.3, 128.5, 128.7, 128.9, 130.0, 133.6 (\(\nu\)Se-C = 10.1 Hz), 135.9, 136.6, 138.8, 169.9; IR (NaCl) 3058, 2926, 1682 (C=O), 1578, 1455, 1409, 1247, 1022, 739, 693 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 309 (M\(^{+}\), 61), 228 (100), 152 (73), 96 (90), 53 (63). HRMS (EI) calcd for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{15}\)NOSe: 357.0632. Found 357.0626.

1-Benzyl-3-phenylthiomethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (6d, run 4, Table 1).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 1/2) to afford 1-benzyl-3-phenylthio-1,5-dihydro-pyrrole-2-one 6d in 70% yield as blow oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 3.71 (s, 2 H), 3.83 (s, 2 H), 4.63 (s, 2 H), 6.73 (s, 1 H) 7.15-7.34 (m, 10 H); \(^1\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 28.7, 46.4, 50.2, 126.3, 127.6, 128.0, 128.7, 128.9, 129.4, 135.7, 135.8, 137.1, 137.5, 170.2; IR (NaCl) 3030, 2919, 1674 (C=O), 1439, 1246, 1078, 1026, 982, 821, 741, 693 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 295 (M\(^{+}\), 12), 266 (16), 199 (35), 108 (100). HRMS (EI) calcd for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{17}\)NOS: 295.1031. Found 295.1048.

1-Benzyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one (6e, run 5, Table 1).
Purified by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 1/2) to afford 1-Benzyl-3-phenylseleno-5,6-dihydro-1H-pyridin-2-one 6e in 82% yield as blow oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 2.15-2.20 (m, 2 H), 3.21 (t, \(J = 7.1\) Hz, 2 H), 3.78 (s, 2 \(J_{\text{Se-H}} = 12.2\) Hz, 2 H), 4.65 (s, 2 H), 6.05 (t, \(J = 4.4\) Hz, 1 H) 7.21-7.53 (m, 10 H); \(^1\)C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 23.9, 27.9, 44.7, 50.1, 127.3, 127.4, 128.0, 128.6, 128.9, 130.4, 132.4, 134.3, 134.6, 137.4, 164.3; IR (NaCl) 3058, 2938, 1661 (C=O), 1622, 1480, 1446, 1218, 1022, 740 cm\(^{-1}\); MS (Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 385 (M\(^{+}+1\), 100). HRMS (Cl) calcd for C\(_{19}\)H\(_{20}\)NOSe: 358.0710. Found 358.0704.

2-Phenylselenomethyl-cyclopent-2-enone (6f, run 6, Table 1).
Purified by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et\(_2\)O = 5/1) to afford 2-Phenylselenomethyl-cyclopent-2-enone 6f in 88% yield as pale yellow oil; \(^1\)H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ...
MHz, CDCl₃ δ 2.39-2.42 (m, 2 H), 2.48-2.51 (m, 2 H), 3.62 (s, 2 H), 7.15 (s, 1 H), 7.25-7.28 (m, 3 H), 7.46-7.50 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.0, 26.3, 34.4, 127.4, 129.0, 130.0, 133.7 (JC=Se = 10.1 Hz), 142.8, 158.9, 207.8; IR (NaCl) 3053, 2921, 1702 (C=O), 1437, 1341, 1200, 1000, 927, 739, 692 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 252 (M⁺, 100), 171 (31), 158 (42), 95 (49). Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂OSe: C, 57.38; H, 4.82. Found: C, 57.16; H, 4.83.

1-Phenethyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-1,5,6,7-tetrahydro-azepin-2-one (6g, eq 3)

and

1-Phenethyl-3-(1-phenylselenovinyl)-piperidin-2-one (15g, eq 3)

NMR yields of 6g/15g were 72%/7%. Separated by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et₂O = 1/1) to afford pure 1-phenethyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-1,5,6,7-tetrahydro-azepin-2-one 6g and impurities-contained 1-phenethyl-3-(1-phenylselenovinyl)-piperidin-2-one 15g, respectively.

6g: 66% yield; blown oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.55-1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.92-1.97 (m, 2 H), 2.89 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.97 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.68 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.86 (s, 2 H), 5.80 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.18-7.50 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 23.2, 29.0, 30.7, 35.0, 46.7, 49.6, 126.3, 127.0, 128.4, 128.9 (two peaks overlapped), 130.1, 130.3, 133.2, 136.3, 139.1, 169.9; IR (NaCl) 3026, 2929, 2860, 1651 (C=O), 1437, 1436, 1369, 737 cm⁻¹; MS (Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 386 (M⁺+1, 100), 228 (10). Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₃NOSe: C, 65.62; H, 6.03; N, 3.64. Found: C, 65.33; H, 6.03; N, 3.82.

15g: blown oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.65-1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.90 (m, 2 H), 1.98-2.03 (m, 1 H), 2.89 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.06-3.11 (m, 1 H), 3.16-3.22 (m, 1 H), 3.33 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.44-3.51 (m, 1 H), 3.65-3.73 (m, 1 H), 5.37 (s, 1 H), 5.60 (s, 1 H), 7.18-7.61 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.7, 27.5, 33.5, 48.8, 49.8, 51.2, 121.6, 126.3, 127.5, 128.5, 128.9, 129.3, 130.1, 133.8, 139.2, 141.9, 168.8. IR (NaCl) 3058, 2932, 2860, 1645 (C=O), 1634, 1488, 1436, 1352, 1198, 1022, 741, 700 cm⁻¹. MS (Cl) m/z (relative intensity, %) 386 (M⁺+1, 100), 230 (25). HRMS(CI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₄NOSe: 386.1023. Found 386.1029.

1-Benzyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-azocin-2-one (6h, eq 4)

and

1-Benzyl-3-(1-phenylselenovinyl)-azepan-2-one (15h, eq 4)

Separated by preparative TLC (n-hexane/Et₂O = 2/1) to afford 1-benzyl-3-phenylselenomethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-azocin-2-one 6h and 1-benzyl-3-(1-phenylselenovinyl)-azepan-2-one 15h, respectively.

6h: 26% yield; blown oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.13-1.21 (m, 1 H), 1.37-1.42 (m, 1 H), 1.57-1.67 (m, 2 H), 2.00-2.08 (m, 1 H), 2.13-2.21 (m, 1 H), 2.93 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.44
(t, J = 13.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.79 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.00 (d, J = 14.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.10 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.37 (d, J = 14.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.69 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.20-7.47 (m, 10 H). 13C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 22.2, 26.1, 28.0, 32.9, 45.9, 47.9, 127.0, 127.2, 127.9, 128.5, 129.0, 130.1, 131.4, 131.8, 132.8, 137.0, 170.0. IR (NaCl) 3058, 2929, 1652 (C=O), 1622, 1477, 1436, 1203, 1078, 737, 693 cm⁻¹. MS (CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 386 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C21H23NOSe: C, 65.62; H, 6.03; N, 3.64. Found: C, 65.45; H, 6.05; N, 3.73.

15h: 19% yield; blown oil; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.23-1.32 (m, 1 H), 1.51-1.65 (m, 2 H), 1.89-1.98 (m, 3 H), 3.17-3.22 (m, 1 H), 3.28-3.34 (m, 1 H), 3.59 (dd, J = 8.7 Hz, 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.76 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.40 (s, 1 H), 5.70 (s, 1 H), 7.24-7.61 (m, 10 H). 13C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 27.4, 28.6, 30.5, 47.9, 51.3, 53.4, 120.0, 127.4, 128.4, 128.5, 129.1, 131.5, 134.0, 137.7, 143.1, 174.3. IR (NaCl) 3066, 2928, 1634 (C=O), 1477, 1435, 1261, 1212, 998, 742, 694 cm⁻¹. MS (CI) m/z (relative intensity, %) 386 (M⁺+1, 100). Anal. Calcd for C11H13NOe: C, 65.62; H, 6.03; N, 3.64. Found: C, 65.85; H, 6.19; N, 3.83.

4-Hydroxy-3-methylene-1-phenethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one (8, eq 2)

Into a flame-dried 30-mL flask equipped with a dropping funnel were placed allyl selenide 6c (0.27 mmol) and anhydrous CH2Cl2 (2 mL) under N2. A solution of m-CPBA (0.32 mmol) in 2 mL of CH2Cl2 was added dropwise at -78°C (acetone/CO2) and the mixture was stirred at same temperature. After 1 h, saturated NaHCO3 aq and Et2O were added and washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO4. Evaporation of the solvent and purification by silica gel column chromatography (n-hexane/Et2O = 5/1 to 3/1 to 1/2, then EtOAc) afforded 8 in 63% yield as a white solid; mp 90.0-91.0°C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 2.86 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.16 (dd, J = 2.2 Hz, 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.48-3.66 (m, two peaks overlapped, 4 H), 4.72 (brs, 1 H), 5.65 (s, 1 H), 6.09 (s, 1 H), 7.20-7.31 (m, 5 H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3) δ 33.6, 44.4, 54.5, 65.7, 119.4, 126.6, 128.6, 128.7, 137.5, 138.4, 143.7, 166.5; NOE experiments (summary of the results are shown below): irradiation of the vinyl singlet at δ 5.65 resulted in 27.7% and 3.1% enhancements of the singlet at δ 6.09 (-CHC(OH)-) and the broad singlet at δ 4.72 (-CHC(OH)-), respectively. Irradiation of the multiplet at δ 3.50 resulted in 20.9% and 7.1% enhancements of the double-doublet at δ 3.16 (geminal diastereotopic-H) and the broad singlet at δ 4.72 (-CHC(OH)-), respectively. IR (KBr) 3302 (O-H), 2934, 1676 (C=O), 1483, 1296, 1095, 1031, 952, 754, 704 cm⁻¹; MS (EI), m/z (relative intensity, %) 217 (M⁺, 23), 126 (100), 104 (25), 96 (55). Anal. Calcd for C11H13NOe: C, 71.87; H, 6.96; N, 6.45. Found: C, 71.58; H, 6.90; N, 6.27.
4-5 References and Notes


[3] To the best of our knowledge, only one example of Pd-catalyzed intramolecular addition of allyl acetate to allene was reported: Doi, T; Yanagisawa, A; Nakanishi, S.; Yamamoto, K.; Takahashi, T. J. Org. Chem. 1996, 61, 2602.


[6] Solvent effect was examined by using 5b as a substrate. NMR yields of 6b obtained in 5 h are as follows: 38% (toluene, reflux), 14% (toluene, 80 °C), 35% (cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME), 80 °C), 60% (THF, reflux), 83% (PhCN, 80 °C), 86% (DMF, 80 °C). Dielectronic constants (ε, 25 °C) of the solvents: toluene (2.38), CPME (4.76), THF (7.58), PhCN (25.20), DMF (36.71), see: (a) Reichardt, C. Solvents and Solvent Effects in Organic Chemistry, 3rd ed; Wiley-VCH; Weinheim, 2003. (b) Kadish, K. M.; Anderson, J. E.; Pure
When the reaction of 5a was conducted in toluene-\textit{d}_8 at 110 °C, no deuterium-incorporated products was detected. When one equiv of fluorene or H$_2$O were added as possible H-sources, product selectivities (7 v.s. 6a) were not changed. From these results, allylic hydrogens in the ring (\(\alpha\)-hydrogens of the nitrogen atom) of the products would be the H-source forming 7. Selective formation of 6e and 6f from 5e and 5f in toluene reflux conditions (entries 5 and 6), where allylic hydrogens in the ring of 6e and 6f locate at the \(\beta\)-carbon, not at the \(\alpha\)-carbon, from the nitrogen atom, also support this hypothesis.

Allyl selenides are recognized not only as versatile synthetic intermediates (ref 9) but also as potential mimetics of enzyme and precursors of DNA radicals (ref 10).

Facile reductive elimination of allyl selenides from allylpalladium intermediates was proposed in the catalytic deoxycarbonylation of allylic selenocarbonates: see, ref 9g.

Se-Phenyl-N-alkyl-N-prop-2-ynyl carbamoyl selenoates were readily prepared from the corresponding carbamoyl chlorides according to the typical procedure B. For the synthesis of the carbamoyl chlorides, see ref 4a. These carbamoyl chlorides were easily purified by the simple extraction of the crude product with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and 1N HClaq.
Summary

In this thesis, the studies on group 10 metal-catalyzed cleavage of carbon-chalcogen bonds and addition to unsaturated hydrocarbons leading to the construction of carbon skeletons were described. These aspects would be good representations showing great potential of organochalcogenides for various catalytic transformations in organic chemistry.

In chapter 1, Pd(PPh₃)₄-catalyzed intramolecular carboselenation of alkynes to form four- to eight-membered lactams and four- to six-membered cycloalkanones was described. In this system, four-membered lactam formation is faster than five- and six-membered lactams. It was suggested that facile formation of five-membered palladacycle by thio- or selenopalladation of an alkyne moiety was a key to the effective construction of four-membered ring skeletons.

In chapter 2, Pt(PPh₃)₄-catalyzed intramolecular vinylchalcogenation of internal alkynes with vinyl chalcogenides giving rise to the highly-conjugated δ-lactam frameworks was described. Introduction of electron withdrawing groups to β-position on vinyl moiety may be a key to develop a new type of catalytic reaction using vinyl heteroatom compounds.

In chapter 3, it was revealed that 1,2-addition of selenol esters onto allenes proceeded with excellent regioselectivity and high stereoselectivity in the presence of Pd(0)-PPh₃ catalyst, producing functionalized allyl selenides. A reaction pathway accounting for the observed regio- and stereoselectivity is proposed based on the results of DFT calculations.

In chapter 4, intramolecular selenocarbamoylation of allenes in the presence of Pd(0) catalyst producing α,β-unsaturated γ- and δ-lactams was described. This cyclization can be successfully applied to thiocarbamoylation and to the construction of a cyclopentenone framework.
List of Publications

(1) “Palladium-Catalyzed Intramolecular Selenocarbamoylation of Alkynes with Carbamoselenoates: Formation of α-Alkylidene-β-lactam Frameworks”

(2) “Platinum-Catalyzed Intramolecular Vinylchalcogenation of Alkynes with β-Phenylchalcogeno Conjugated Amides”

(3) “Palladium-Catalyzed Selenoacylation of Allenes Leading to the Regioselective Formation of Functionalized Allyl Selenides”

(4) “Palladium-Catalyzed Intramolecular Selenocarbamoylation of Allenes with Carbamoselenoates: Regioselective Formation of α,β-Unsaturated Lactam Frameworks”

(5) “Palladium-Catalyzed Intramolecular Carboselenation of Alkynes: Construction of α-Alkylidene-lactam and α-Alkylidene-cycloalkanone Frameworks”

Supplementary List of Publications

(1) “Product Class 7: Acyclic Dialkyl Sulfide (R-S-R)”

(2) “A new entry for the construction of α-alkylidene-β-lactam framework by 4-exo-dig cyclization of carbamoyl radicals”

(3) “Palladium-Catalyzed Carbonylation of TiCl₄-Mediated Morita-Baylis Hillman Adducts Leading to 5-Methylene-2(5H)-furanone Framework”

(4) “Palladium-Catalyzed Intramolecular Tellurocarbamoylation of Alkynes with Carbamotelluroates”
Acknowledgement

The author would like to express his appreciation and gratitude to Professor Nobuaki Kambe at the Department of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University for a great number of suggestions, discussions and guidance. The author wishes to express his sincere thanks to Professor Naoto Chatani, Professor Yoshio Aso and Professor Akio Baba for kind discussions and close attention to detail with respect to this thesis. The author would like to express his marvelous gratitude to Professor Shin-ichi Fujiwara at the Department of Chemistry, Osaka-Dental University for valuable suggestions, hearty encouragement and fruitful discussions. The author would like to express his special thanks to Professor Jun Terao at Kyoto University for passionate discussions and everlasting encouragement. The author would like to acknowledge Professor Hitoshi Kuniyasu for helpful advice and suggestions. The author would like to express his thanks to all members of the laboratory of Professor Seiji Minakata and Professor Sensuke Ogoshi for their helpful assistance for measurement of NMR spectrum and providing several reagents and apparatus. The author would like to thanks Dr. Nobuko Kanehisa for her helpful assistance about X-ray crystallographic analysis. Thanks are due to the Instrumental Analysis Center, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, for measurement of spectral and analytical data. Furthermore the author thanks JSPS Research Fellowship for Young Scientists for financial support and The Global COE Program “Global Education and Research Center for Bio-Environmental Chemistry” of Osaka University.

The author would like to express his appreciation to Mr. Yoshiaki Asanuma for hearty support and kind encouragement for initial stage of his career. Special thanks are given to Ms. Erika Murase, Mr. Atsushi Okada and Mr. Hiroyuki Nagai for their active collaborations and stimulating discussions in this work. He also wishes to express his thanks to the following two youngest chemists, Ms. Maiko Okuyama and Mr. Tooru Higashida for their continuing efforts.

The author is deeply indebted to Mr. Takamichi Kajiura, Mr. Kazutaka Otsuki and Mr. Kimihiko Sato as colleagues for the master’s course. The author is also grateful to Dr. Shinsuke Nii, Dr. Takayoshi Hirai, Dr. Hiroyasu Watabe, Dr. Tomohiro Kato, Dr. Yoshitaka Naitoh, Ms. Aki Ikumi, Dr. Hirohisa Todo, Dr. Fumikazu Yamashita, Mr. Shigehito Asano, Mr. Keisuke Kawashima, Ms. Jin Yingshi, Ms. Mizuho Kawabata, Ms. Noriko Fujimoto, Ms. Mikiko Tobisu and all other members of the laboratory of Professor Kambe for their comfortable assistance and enjoyable days to him.

The author wishes to express the greatest thanks to Dr. Susumu Tsuda and Dr. Yuuki Fujii for giving him a lot of smiles and precious memories.

Finally, the author would like to express thanks to his parents and brother for their understanding and perpetual support.

January, 2009

Masashi Toyofuku