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Alkyl formates as transfer hydroalkylation reagents – Hydrobenzylation of imines

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Hydrofunctionalization of unsaturated bonds, such as carbonyl, imines, alkenes or alkynes, provide a rapid and atom-economic access to functionalized molecules.¹ Among those processes, hydroalkylation, which formally adds a R-H alkane across a C=C, C=O or C=N bond, has been intensively studied. However, in these reactions a sacrificial hydride or hydrogen donor is required, usually a hydrosilane or a hydroborane.² Therefore, hydroalkylation by transfer was explored to increase the atom economy. In 2011, Oshima's group proposed a transfer from allenyl or homoallyl alcohols to aldehydes or imines under Cu-catalysis.³ Then, in 2013, Tang's group designed efficient and versatile hydroalkyl-donors based on Hantzsch esters or benzothiazoles.⁴ Yet, these two reactions did not improved the atom economy, although recyclable but under harsh conditions. Following previous work on transfer hydrosilylation,⁵ formate appeared as a new potential transfer reagent. We assumed that alkyl formates can perform transfer hydroalkylation reactions through transition-metal catalysis. This process would present a high atom economy and CO₂, as the only byproduct, can be recycle in formic acid, which can also be biosourced. As a proof of concept, we developed a novel catalytic reaction of transfer hydroalkylation from alkyl formates using benzyl formates and imines as model reagents.



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