Addition-elimination reactions of 2,2-disubstituted malononitriles and $\alpha$-aryl nitriles. Subsequent transformations

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Abstract

This review focuses on addition-eliminations on the cyano group of 2,2-disubstituted malononitriles and $\alpha$-aryl nitriles. Mechanistic insights and applications are provided. This mechanism operates in cyanations of organometallics and in various decyanations. Further reactions of the expelled anion offer new perspectives in organic synthesis.

$\text{RCN} + \text{NuM} \xrightarrow{\text{Addition}} \text{C}=:\text{N} \xrightarrow{\text{Elimination}} \text{Nu-CN} + \text{R-M}$

$\text{RCN} = \text{NC} \begin{array}{c} \text{CN} \\ \text{R}^1 \text{R}^2 \end{array}$ $\text{NC} \begin{array}{c} \text{Ar} \\ \text{R}^1 \text{R}^2 \end{array}$

$\text{NuM} = \text{organometallics, metal hydrides, KOH or NaOH}$

Keywords: Organometallics, anion, transnitrilation, decyanation, electrophile
Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Addition-eliminations to disubstituted malononitriles
   2.1 Transnitrilation of organometallics with DMMN
   2.2 Transnitrilation-S_{Ar} reaction
   2.3 The transnitrilation-deprotonation strategy: synthesis of disubstituted malononitriles
   2.4 The Ni-catalyzed cross coupling reaction
   2.5 Preparation of \( \alpha \)-cyano carboxamides by reductive cyanation
   2.6 Decyanation of disubstituted malononitriles promoted by NaHMDS
3. Addition-eliminations to \( \alpha \)-aryl nitriles
   3.1 Reaction with organolithiums: the transnitrilation-deprotonation strategy from \( \alpha \)-aryl nitriles
   3.2 Tandem addition-rearrangement under aryne forming conditions
   3.3 Addition-elimination on a bis(allyl)nitrile
   3.4 Decyanations with metal hydrides
   3.5 Decyanations with the hydroxide anion
4. Conclusions
   References

1. Introduction

Nitriles are important intermediates in organic synthesis, precursors of a large variety of other functional groups such as ketones, amides, carbamidines and different carbocyclic or heterocyclic compounds.\(^{1-4}\) Many reviews illustrate the versatility of these building blocks.\(^{5-11}\) On the other hand, the preparation of nitriles remains an attractive challenge. In recent years, efforts have been focused on safe cyanide sources and cyanating agents.\(^{12}\) One of the strategies consists of electrophilic cyanation with reagents acting as formal “CN\(^+\)” cation donors (Figure 1).\(^{12-16}\)

\[
\text{TsCN} \quad \text{Ph-N-CN} \quad \text{BtCN}
\]

\(\text{TsCN} (\rho\text{-toluenesulfonyl cyanide}), \text{NCTs} (N\text{-cyano-N-phenyl-\(\rho\text{-toluenesulfonamide}})), \text{BtCN (1-cyanobenzotriazole}).\)

A plausible mechanism for such cyanation involves a nucleophilic addition to the nitrile group followed by an elimination (fragmentation) involving a carbon-heteroatom bond breaking.\(^{17-21}\) If the expelled carbanion is stabilized, such a pathway can be applied to nitriles (Scheme 1). The nucleophile R\(^2\)M adds to the cyano group to give a metal imine adduct A, precursor of a carbonyl product in the classical way (path a). Alternatively, A can fragment into the cyanation product B and the stabilized leaving group C. While the strong C-CN bond usually needs activation to be cleaved,\(^9\) this reaction proceeds under transition metal-free conditions. When C is protonated, the decyanation product is obtained (path b). Under aprotic conditions, the nucleophile
intermediate C is able to react with various electrophiles (path c). With an appropriate leaving group, nitriles B bearing an α-hydrogen can be deprotonated by C to yield a new nucleophile (path d). A previous computational approach to elimination step pointed out the roles of steric hindrance, pKa of the acid related to the leaving group and of the metal bound to the imine-type intermediate.\textsuperscript{22}

![Scheme 1. Addition-elimination on nitriles and resulting pathways.](image)

This work details the different pathways described in Scheme 1. The first part focuses on the transnitrilation reaction of disubstituted malononitriles, starting point of a series of applications in organic reactions. The second part is devoted to α-aryl nitriles.\textsuperscript{23} Indeed, another way to stabilize the anionic leaving group in an addition-elimination process is to substitute the α position of the nitrile group with one (or more) aryl groups. Some transformations involving addition-eliminations on α-aryl nitriles were discovered by serendipity, however, more recent works bring a fresh view on this process. Mechanistic insights are proposed as well as selected examples describing the scope of these transformations. Unless otherwise specified, yields given refer to those of isolated products. Addition-elimination pathways proposed in transition metal-catalyzed reactions are not discussed here.\textsuperscript{24-27}

2. Addition-eliminations to dissubstituted malononitriles

2.1 Transnitrilation of organometallics with DMMN

The cleavage of disubstituted malononitriles was first described in 1935,\textsuperscript{28} but the transnitrilation of aryl Grignard and lithium reagents with dimethylmalononitrile 1a (DMMN) and structural variants was extensively developed by Reeves and co-workers in 2015.\textsuperscript{29} That study was the starting point of a series of works using transnitrilation with DMMN.\textsuperscript{30-36} The scope of the reaction was first investigated with commercially available phenylmagnesium bromides substituted with methyl or methoxy groups (5 examples, 78% - 96%). A larger set of Grignard reagents was prepared \textit{in situ},\textsuperscript{37} by iodine or bromine/magnesium exchange (methods A, B) as well as by magnesium insertion (method C) before the reaction with 1a (Scheme 2). Various functional groups are tolerated such as halides (3a, 3c, 3d), ester (3b), thioether (3e), amine (3f), or amide (3g). This method was convenient for electron-rich and sterically hindered halides (3f, 3h).
Scheme 2. Transnitrilation of aryl Grignard reagents prepared in situ. Method A applies for aryl iodides, methods B and C for aryl bromides.

The use of aryllithium reagents was also successfully investigated (10 examples, 61% - 91%). Aryllithiums were generated in situ by bromine/lithium exchange using n-BuLi (3i-3k) or via directed ortho-lithiation by various organolithiums (5a, 5b) (Scheme 3).

Scheme 3. Transnitrilation of aryllithiums prepared in situ. DG = directing group. Lithiation with s-BuLi and TMEDA.

The addition-elimination pathway proposed is outlined in Scheme 4 in the case of PhMgBr (6). After the addition step, part of the imine adduct 7 was transformed into ketone 8 by quenching the reaction mixture after 30 minutes. The elimination step (retro-Thorpe fragmentation) furnishes benzonitrile 9 (transnitrilation from 1a to 6) and isobutyronitrile anion 10a (decyanation-metalation of 1a). Infrared monitoring of the
reaction confirmed the formation of 7, 9 and 10a. The structure of 10a was proposed according to the IR assignments and comparison with an authentic sample prepared from i-PrMgBr and isobutyronitrile.39-40 Interestingly, “small amounts” of 8 were detected “even after extended reaction times” in agreement with a reversible step. However, the fragmentation is favored due to stabilization of the expelled anion, relief of steric strain and increased entropy. DFT calculations supported an energetically favorable fragmentation.

![Chemical reaction diagram](image)

**Scheme 4.** Addition-elimination mechanism for the reaction of phenylmagnesium bromide 6 with 1a.

### 2.2 Transnitrilation-S$_N$Ar reaction

Starting from 4-fluorophenylmagnesium bromide 11 and disubstituted malononitriles 1, a tandem transnitrilation-S$_N$Ar reaction takes place to give the 1,4-dicarbofunctionalized product 13.41 The scope of the reaction was first examined by varying the structure of disubstituted malononitriles 1 and, therefore, the nature of the anionic leaving group 10 acting as nucleophile in the S$_N$Ar reaction (Scheme 5). The reaction can be achieved with cyclic malononitriles (13b), and malononitriles substituted with benzyl (13c) or allyl (13d) groups.

The scope of the 4-fluoroaryl organometallic reagents was then investigated (Scheme 6). Reagents were prepared in situ from halogen/magnesium (conditions A, 13e-13g) or lithium (conditions B for electron-rich aryl bromides, 13h) exchange reactions.37 Fair to very good yields are obtained. The presence of a methyl group ortho to the fluorine was tolerated (13e) but two neighboring methyl groups preclude the S$_N$Ar reaction, and the sequence failed for o-fluoro and m-fluoro Grignard reagents.
Scheme 5. One-pot transnitrilation-S\textsubscript{N}Ar reaction from 11 and various disubstituted malononitriles 1.

Scheme 6. Transnitrilation-S\textsubscript{N}Ar reaction from various organometallics prepared \textit{in situ}. The starting halide and the method used are shown in parentheses.

Rousseaux and co-workers used a similar strategy for the preparation of \(\alpha\)-(hetero)aryl nitriles \textit{15}.\textsuperscript{42} The novelty of this work is that the expelled anion 10 reacts with an activated (hetero)aryl halide electrophile. After evaluation of reaction conditions, the decyanation-metalation of 1 was induced with MeMgBr in THF with LiCl to increase the solubility of the resulting anionic intermediate 10 (transnitrilation of MeMgBr). The latter was then reacted in a mixture of DMSO and THF with various electrophiles (Scheme 7). This one-pot method seems to be efficient with a large number of electrophiles and malononitriles 1. Many heterocycles (15a, 15b, 15e-15h) and functional groups (15c, 15e-15g) are compatible. This sequence is applicable to alkyl iodides as electrophiles (15d) and dialkyl malononitriles (15g, 15h).
Scheme 7. One-pot decyanation-metallation and (hetero)arylation of malononitriles 1. \(^a\) In PhMe/THF (2:1) at 50 °C instead of DMSO/THF. \(^b\) GC-MS yield.

2.3 The transnitrilation-deprotonation strategy: synthesis of disubstituted malononitriles

The strategy outlined in this section corresponds to path (d) in Scheme 1 and has been investigated by Rousseaux and Mills.\(^{43}\) A primary nitrile 16 is deprotonated with a base and led to an addition-elimination process with DMMN or DBMN (dibenzylmalononitrile). Fragmentation of the metal imine intermediate 17 generates the \(\alpha\)-anion 19. The latter deprotonates the dinitrile 18 to produce the more stable carbanion 20, which can be trapped with an electrophile (Scheme 8).

Scheme 8. Transnitrilation, deprotonation and electrophile trapping: general concept.

The authors successively optimized the conditions for transnitrilation and electrophilic functionalization. Primary nitriles are deprotonated with methylmagnesium bromide, in the presence of lithium chloride in THF. After 30 minutes at room temperature, DMMN (or DBMN) was added and the reaction was stirred at 80 °C for the transnitrilation step and generation of the \(\alpha\)-anion intermediate 20. Finally, DMF and the electrophile were added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C to yield the substitution product 21 (Scheme 9).
Primary benzylic nitriles 16 were used including electron-rich (21f), electron-deficient (21e) and heterocyclic (21g) derivatives. If the mixture was quenched after reaction with 1a, the monosubstituted malononitrile 21a was isolated. The reaction with electrophiles was successful for various primary alkyl halides (21b-21g). The S_N_Ar reaction was possible using the activated pentafluorobenzonitrile (21h). This method was applicable from primary alkyl nitriles using LDA as a base instead of MeMgBr (2 examples: 85% and 98%). The conversion of benzyl bromide into disubstituted malononitriles was also feasible via formation of the Grignard reagent, double transnitrilation with DBMN and electrophile trapping (3 examples 60% - 81%).

Scheme 9. One-pot transnitrilation, deprotonation and electrophile trapping: scope of the reaction. a With DBMN 1b instead of DMMN 1a. E⁺ is shown in brackets.

2.4 The Ni-catalyzed cross coupling reaction

Rousseaux and co-workers developed a Ni-catalyst for cross coupling of the generated nucleophile with aryl iodides.44 A screening of benzonitrile-containing ligands led them to design the optimal bidentate ligand L. The α-anion 19 resulting from the addition-elimination process was previously prepared in THF and added to a mixture of L, NiCl₂(dme) and aryl iodide (Ar²I) in PhMe/THF (Scheme 10). The reaction was successfully performed with electron-rich aryl iodides (22a-22c, 22g, 22h) and (hetero)aryl iodides (22d, 22e). Electron-neutral (22f) and especially electron-deficient aryl iodides (<5% yield) gave lower yields due to formation of a larger amount of the reduced product Ar²H. Regarding the malononitrile, the method is convenient with electron-deficient (22b, 22e, 22g, 22h) and electron-neutral (22c) aryl substituents. The substitution of 1 with some other alkyl substituents R instead of a methyl group is also described (22g, 22h). However, α-anions resulting from electron-rich malononitriles gave only poor conversions in the coupling step. A set of experiments including a kinetic study and a Hammett analysis allowed to suggest a catalytic cycle and clarify the role of L.
Scheme 10. Decyanation-metalation and arylation of 1.

2.5 Preparation of \(\alpha\)-cyano carboxamides by reductive cyanation

Dong and co-workers developed a route to \(\alpha\)-cyanocarbonyls bearing a quaternary carbon center by using an organozinc reagent as nucleophile in the addition-elimination process.\(^{45}\) An \(\alpha\)-bromo compound was reacted with zinc dust and NCTs or MPMN (1c, methylphenylmalononitrile) as cyanating reagents. Starting from \(\alpha\)-bromo ketones and esters, NCTs was the more reactive reagent, while for the reductive cyanation of \(\alpha\)-bromo carboxamides 23, both reagents displayed a similar reactivity. Scheme 11 shows the reaction scope of synthesis of carboxamides 24 using MPMN 1c as cyanating reagent. \(\alpha\)-Cyano N-aryl and N-alkyl isobutyramides (24a-24g) are prepared usually in high yields as well as cyclobutanecarboxamide 24h. Many functional groups are tolerated (24b-24f, 24i) and the method can be applied to the cyanation of \(\alpha\)-bromo-\(\beta\)-lactams (24i). DFT calculations supported the addition-elimination pathway and were in agreement with reactivity of cyanating reagents.

In an additional work, the authors introduced, after the transnitrilation step, electrophiles for the reaction with the expelled anionic leaving group. Thus, they formed, in a one pot manner, another type of nitriles bearing a quaternary center (Scheme 12).\(^{46}\) The benzoyl group was successfully introduced from benzoyl chloride or benzoic anhydride (25a) and substitution reactions with various alkyl halides gave the expected nitriles 25b-25d. The reaction with phenyl disulfide led to the hindered sulfide 25e in a very good yield, while the fluorination can be performed with Selectfluor (25f). This sequence was also applied to other disubstituted malononitriles (8 examples, 60% - 90%) and allyl bromides were used as both precursors of the organozinc reagent and electrophiles, usually in fair yields (4 examples, 41% - 63%).
Scheme 11. Reductive cyanation of $\alpha$-bromo carboxamides 23. $^o$The reaction temperature was 80 °C.

Scheme 12. One-pot reductive cyanation of $\alpha$-bromo carboxamide 23a and electrophile trapping. $E^+$ is shown in brackets.

2.6 Decyanation of disubstituted malononitriles promoted by NaHMDS
Tanino et al. have developed a procedure for the decyanation of disubstituted malononitriles without reducing agents (Scheme 13).$^{47}$ When they attempted to induce the decyanation of 26a in an addition-elimination process using $n$-BuLi, they observed side reactions involving the anionic leaving group. They solved this drawback by using NaHMDS (sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide) as a nucleophile. In this case, the $\alpha$-trimethylsilyl nitrile 27a is formed and treated with methanol to yield the decyanation product 28a. After the addition-elimination process, the leaving group 30a is rapidly silylated with bis(trimethylsilyl)cyanamide 31 to
give 27a and the less reactive anion 32 thus avoiding side reactions. This method appears convenient for cyclic (28a, 28b) and acyclic (28c, 28d) malononitriles.

Scheme 13. Mechanism and examples of decyanation of disubstituted malononitriles with NaHMDS. The reaction time before treatment with MeOH is shown in brackets. *Reaction in a mixture Et₂O/toluene, -78 °C - rt, 3 h.

3. Addition-eliminations to α-aryl nitriles

3.1 Reaction with organolithiums: the transnitrilation-deprotonation strategy from α-aryl nitriles

The reductive decyanation of α-diaryl substituted nitriles induced by Grignard reagents was particularly described in the 1950s.48-51 Later, Kulp and Romanelli observed similar decyanation reactions with organolithium nucleophiles.52 Rousseaux and co-workers investigated a strategy comparable to section 2.3 to obtain nitriles containing quaternary centers (Scheme 14). After the addition-elimination process involving 33 and 34a, the tertiary organolithium leaving group 37 acts as a base for deprotonation of 36 in an “equilibrium driven transnitrilation and anion-relay strategy”.53 The basicity of 37 appears essential to drive the equilibrium towards the transnitrilated organolithium intermediate 38, which can react with various electrophiles E⁺.

Before the evaluation of the scope of the reaction, the authors examined the transnitrilation of s-BuLi 33a with several electrophilic “CN⁺⁺” sources (namely structure of the leaving group 37) and trapping with benzyl bromide. They found that 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanenitrile 34a was the reagent of choice. Then, they optimized the reaction conditions for the imine fragmentation by deprotonation of imine 40, prepared by the reaction between s-BuLi 33a and 34a. Key results are given in Table 1. When the nitrogen atom is bound to Li, the fragmentation is favored in THF compared to Et₂O (Entries 1-2). The dissociative power and Lewis base strenght of THF compared to Et₂O could favor the fragmentation by complexation with the lithium cation. A similar solvent effect was observed for the decyanation reaction induced by LiAlH₄ (see Section 3-4). When the nitrogen atom is bonded to MgBr, the metal imine intermediate does not undergo fragmentation (Entry 3).²² This trend could be related to the higher electronegativity of the MgBr group compared to Li.⁵⁴-⁵⁵
Scheme 14. Functionalization of alkylithiums by transnitrilation, deprotonation (anion-relay) and electrophile trapping.

Table 1. Effects of solvent and base on imine fragmentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Yield&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>n-BuLi</td>
<td>THF</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>n-BuLi</td>
<td>Et&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MeMgBr</td>
<td>THF</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Determined by NMR.

The authors explored the reaction of s-BuLi 33a with 34a in THF. Alkyl halides (39a), carbonyl-based compounds (39b, 39c), aromatic halides (39d) and phenyl disulfide (39e) appeared as efficient electrophiles for trapping (Scheme 15).

Scheme 15. Reaction scope of the one-pot transnitrilation and anion-relay functionalization of s-BuLi 33a. E<sup>+</sup> is shown in brackets.
The authors examined the reaction scope by varying the alkyllithium reagents 33 prepared by a lithium-halogen exchange from alkyl iodides 41. This procedure needs a solvent switch to THF to trigger the fragmentation, and therefore, the anion-relay process (Scheme 16). This method was convenient starting from secondary and primary alkyl lithium reagents to respectively yield nitriles bearing quaternary (39f, 39g) and tertiary centers (39h).

Scheme 16. Reaction scope of one-pot transnitrilation and anion-relay functionalization of alkyllithiums. E⁺ is shown in brackets.

α-Aryl nitriles 39 can be prepared using the carbolithiation of styrene with alkyllithiums to get the starting α-aryllithium reagent 33 (3 examples, 69% - 83%). Another protocol involves the deprotonation of toluene derivatives with the superbase t-BuOK/t-BuLi in THF; switch to THF was not necessary in this case (5 examples, 46% - 77%).

3.2 Tandem addition-rearrangement under aryne forming conditions

The addition of α-lithiated arylacetonitriles to arynes, followed by a tandem addition-rearrangement pathway provides an access to ortho-cyanated diarylmethanes. Cao and co-workers have investigated the reaction of haloarenes with arylacetonitriles in the presence of LDA. Scheme 17 focuses on the reaction between fluorobenzene 42 and arylacetonitriles 43 under the optimized conditions. The reaction was successful both with electron-donating (44b) and withdrawing (44c) groups in the aromatic ring of arylacetonitriles as well as with a more hindered substrate (44d). The reaction was extended to chloro and bromoarenes. When the initial halobenzene was substituted, regioisomers were usually obtained.

In the mechanism proposed, the elimination of fluorobenzene (42) with LDA leads to benzyne (46). LDA also deprotonates arylacetonitriles 43 to give the corresponding α-lithiated derivative 45. The reaction of 45 with 46 yields the adduct 47. After an intramolecular addition to the nitrile group (48), the 4-membered ring-opening (fragmentation step) gives the rearranged intermediate 49 precursor of 44 (Scheme 18). Interestingly, when the two ortho positions of fluorobenzene are substituted with methyl groups, no reaction takes place in agreement with the formation of the aryne intermediate 46.
Scheme 17. Synthesis of ortho-cyanated diarylmethanes 44.

Scheme 18. Proposed mechanism for the formation of ortho-cyanated diarylmethanes.

3.3 Addition-elimination on a bis(allyl)nitrile

Although not related to α-aryl nitriles, this section describes the comparable bis(allyl)nitrile framework. Tanino et al. have investigated the total synthesis of the 6,11-epoxyisodaucane natural sesquiterpene 57, an essential oil extracted from the Tritomaria polita liverwort (Scheme 19).\textsuperscript{62} This synthesis starts from methyl geranate 50 and pent-4-enenitrile 51 and uses an anionic $\pi$-electrocyclic reaction for the construction of the seven-membered ring. After the three first steps, the oxidation of cyclic nitrile 52 with m-CPBA leads to the epoxynitrile 53. Treatment of crude 53 with n-BuLi triggers the addition-elimination process with formation of the stabilized bis-allylic carbocation 54 and release of n-BuCN. Interestingly, n-BuCN was isolated among other reaction products. The epoxide group then is opened by an intramolecular attack to give alkoxide 55. A one-pot desilylation with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in acetic acid gives the keto alcohol 56 in 36% yield (from 52, 2 steps). The desired 6,11-epoxyisodaucane 57 was obtained in 5 steps from 56. This study allows the correction of the initial stereochemistry assigned to the natural product 57.
3.4 Decyanations with metal hydrides

In 1978, Black and Doyle found that the LiAlH₄ reduction in Et₂O of 9-allylfluorene-9-carbonitrile (34b) and 2,2,4-triphenylpent-3-enenitrile (34c) yielded predominantly the decyanation product together with the expected primary amine. In contrast, no decyanation was observed starting from 2,2-diphenylpent-4-enenitrile (34d) and related compounds. They concluded that decyanation was observed with nitriles leading to the more stabilized carbanions in an addition-elimination process. They proposed that the initial hydride addition was “followed by elimination of a hydrogen cyanide complex and formation of a highly stabilized carbanion”. Later, Chanon’s group investigated the LiAlH₄ reduction of 2,2-diphenylpropionitrile (34e), they observed decyanation in THF but not in Et₂O. The use of LiAlD₄ led to quantitative deuterium incorporation while a basic and polar solvent such as HMPA favors the decyanation pathway. The authors proposed an addition-elimination pathway followed by a fast protonation of the leaving group (carbanion) with HCN in a solvent cage. Scheme 20 summarizes the reactivity observed.

Scheme 20. LiAlH₄ slurry reduction of various α-diaryl nitriles: the decyanation/primary amine ratio (59b-59e/58b-58e) and the solvent used are given.
The addition-elimination mechanism was discussed again from the unusual nucleophilic properties of the NaH-Nal or Lil composite. Indeed, Chiba and co-workers found an unexpected reactivity during the methylation of 2,2-diphenylethanenitrile 34f: they obtained the alkylated nitrile 34e (74% yield) and 1,1-diphenylethane (59e) in 25% yield (Scheme 21).

![Scheme 21. Unexpected decyanation upon alkylation of 2,2-diphenylethanenitrile 34f.](image)

They assumed that 59e was produced from the decyanation of 2,2-diphenylpropanenitrile 34e and investigated the optimization of reaction conditions. They observed that NaH alone was ineffective. Since NaI was formed upon the methylation reaction, they explored the use of several additives and found that NaI and Lil gave the best results. After a set of experiments on stoichiometry and reaction time, the authors examined the scope of this new decyanation with conditions described in Scheme 22. The protocol was extended to 27 nitriles giving monoaryl- (59g-59i), diaryl- (59f, 59j, 59k) or triaryl methane (59l) derivatives from the corresponding nitriles.

![Scheme 22. Scope of the decyanation by sodium hydride-iodide composite. The reaction time is shown in brackets. From the endo nitrile substrate 34h.](image)

The reaction of nitrile 34i proceeded in a high yield (92%) after 24 h but when the reaction mixture was quenched after 2.5 h, aldehyde 60 was isolated in 42% yield together with the decyanated product 59i (37%). This experiment suggests that the first step could be a hydride addition to the cyano group giving an N-metalated imine intermediate. The reduction of nitrile 34h shows that this reaction proceeds with the retention of configuration (59h). No radical intermediates were trapped using radical probe substrates 34g.
and 34j (5-hexenyl cyclization) or 34f (cyclopropylcarbinyl ring-opening). The absence of deuterium incorporation using THF-d8 as solvent also fits with the absence of radical intermediates. DFT calculations performed on 2-methyl-2-phenylpropanenitrile 34a support a mechanism involving nucleophilic attack of the hydride ion to give the intermediate 61 where a sodium cation-π interaction occurs. Then, a fast fragmentation involving an intramolecular proton transfer with retention of configuration gives the decyanation product 59a (Scheme 23). The NaH-Na(Li)I composite in THF is composed of NaI interspersed with activated NaH. Synergistic cooperation between NaH and NaI at the surface could be crucial for the observed hydride reactivity.68

Scheme 23. Addition-elimination mechanism proposed for the decyanation by sodium hydride-iodide composite.

3.5 Decyanations with the hydroxide anion
Tertiary and secondary nitriles activated with phenyl groups are decyanated in the presence of molten 85% potassium hydroxide.72 This transformation is described from α-mono and diaryl-substituted nitriles (Scheme 24).

Scheme 24. Decyanation by alkali fusion. KOH excess and reaction time are given. From the corresponding amine hydrochloride (34o).

The decyanation reaction in an acid or basic medium is a well-known transformation. The nitrile group is first hydrolyzed into a carboxylic acid, which is removed by decarboxylation.73-74 However, in alkali fusion, the addition-elimination pathway proposed in Scheme 25 fits better with experimental data. Treatment of primary and unactivated secondary and tertiary nitriles does not afford the decyanation product but leads to the expected hydrolysis products (carboxylic acids and/or amides). Moreover, potassium cyanate (KOCN) was trapped with semicarbazide hydrochloride.
Scheme 25. Addition-elimination mechanism proposed for the decyanation reaction in molten KOH.

A similar decyanation can be performed under milder conditions. Khadilkar and co-workers have reduced alkyldiphenylacetonitriles with NaOH by microwave irradiation in PEG-400 (Scheme 26). Under the reaction conditions, they were able to trap cyanic acid (HOCN) evolved by discoloration of an NH₄OH-CuSO₄ indicator.

Scheme 26. Decyanation under microwave irradiation. PEG = polyethylene glycol.

4. Conclusions

The addition-elimination mechanism on α-aryl nitriles and disubstituted malononitriles is well-established. This reaction leads to a cyanation product and an anionic leaving group. Disubstituted malononitriles appear as fruitful reagents for transnitrilation of organometallics. Subsequent reactions of the leaving group such as electrophilic trapping were successfully explored in one-pot reactions. The addition-elimination mechanism also was proposed using hydride donors and the hydroxide anion. Particularly, NaH-iodide composite and NaOH (or KOH) appear as efficient reagents for the decyanation of α-aryl nitriles. The extension of this process to a bis(allyl)nitrile offers an original perspective in organic synthesis. Recently, AIBN was described as a new electrophilic reagent for cyanation of aryllithiums. This new application illustrates the versatility of the addition-elimination pathway.

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    https://doi.org/10.3987/COM-97-7740

    https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0035-1562116

    https://doi.org/10.1002/ejoc.201900119

23. This term designates mono, di and triaryl α-substituted nitriles.

    https://doi.org/10.1039/C8CC08930B


   [https://doi.org/10.1071/CH9782247](https://doi.org/10.1071/CH9782247)

   [https://doi.org/10.1139/v74-202](https://doi.org/10.1139/v74-202)

   [https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.orglett.0c03090](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.orglett.0c03090)

   [https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-1395(200005)13:5<233::AID-POC235>3.0.CO;2-Q](https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-1395(200005)13:5<233::AID-POC235>3.0.CO;2-Q)

   [https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.201600340](https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.201600340)

   [https://doi.org/10.5059/yukigoseikyokaishi.77.1060](https://doi.org/10.5059/yukigoseikyokaishi.77.1060)

   [https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201600305](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201600305)

   [https://doi.org/10.15227/orgsyn.095.0240](https://doi.org/10.15227/orgsyn.095.0240)

   [https://doi.org/10.1080/00397918008061855](https://doi.org/10.1080/00397918008061855)

   [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-4020(98)00978-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-4020(98)00978-8)

   [https://doi.org/10.1021/jo026786w](https://doi.org/10.1021/jo026786w)


   [https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.joc.2c02859](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.joc.2c02859)

**Author’s Biography**

Jean-Marc Mattalia received his PhD in 1992 at the Faculty of Saint-Jérôme in Marseille under the supervision of Professor Michel Chanon. After postdoctoral studies in the group of Prof. C.J.M. Stirling at the University of Sheffield, he joined the Aix-Marseille University as assistant professor. His research interests focus on reactivity and mechanism determinations in organic reactions. After experimental studies mainly on the
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