

Reductive removal of the Boc protecting group via a DTBB-catalysed lithiation reaction

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Dedicated to Professor Atta-ur-Rahman on occasion of his 65th birthday

Abstract

The DTBB-catalysed lithiation of Boc-protected alcohols, amines and thiols in THF at 0°C led, after quenching with methanol or water, to the recovery of the free alcohols, amines and thiols in short reaction times and in moderate to very good yields. The procedure has been applied to primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols, phenols, secondary amines and primary, secondary and aromatic thiols. This method represents a reasonable alternative to the previously reported deprotection procedures.

Keywords: Lithium, DTBB, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl, Boc, deprotection, alcohols, amines, thiols

Introduction

The protection of a functional group can be essential in the chemistry of polyfunctionalised molecules when a reaction has to be carried out in a part of the compound without perturbing the rest of the molecule. In the case of compounds of the type RYH for Y = O, NR', S, especially for amines, among the different possibilities, the *tert*-butoxycarbonyl protecting group (Boc; introduced in 1957¹) has demonstrated to be one of the most efficient ones.^{2,3,4} Actually, the Boc group is the most frequently used as amino-protecting functionality in peptide chemistry. Reasons for the mentioned success of the Boc group are the classical properties for a protecting group: (a) It is easily introduced using commercially available di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate [also called *tert*-butyl pyrocarbonate: (Bu^tOCO)₂O] under standard basic conditions (sodium hydroxide, aqueous dioxane); (b) It is stable towards bases, as well as to catalytic hydrogenation and reduction with sodium in liquid ammonia; and (c) Its removal can be easily achieved under

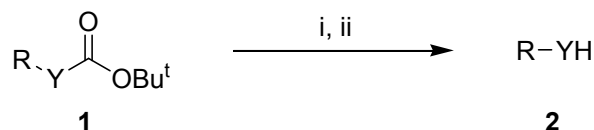
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acidic conditions [hydrochloric acid (in dichloromethane, ether or ethyl acetate) or trifluoroacetic acid (neat or in dichloromethane)]. In especial cases, more sophisticated procedures can be used for both, the introduction of the Boc group [with *tert*-butyl chloro- or fluoroformate, *tert*-butyl azidoformate, or 2-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile] and its cleavage (trimethylsilyl⁵ or *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl triflate,⁶ boron trifluoride etherate,⁷ tetrabutylammonium fluoride,⁸ zinc dibromide,⁹ or cerium ammonium nitrate¹⁰). The generally accepted mechanism for the cleavage of the Boc group under acidic conditions involves the formation of carbon dioxide and the *tert*-butyl cation, which after losing a proton gives isobutene, so only volatile products are generated together with the desired deprotected product making the work-up of the reaction very convenient.

On the other hand, in the last few years we have been using an arene-catalysed lithiation to perform metallations under very mild reaction conditions.^{11,12,13} Among other uses,¹⁴ this methodology has been shown to be applicable to the cleavage of trityl ethers¹⁵ and amines,¹⁶ to the desilylation¹⁷ and the deallyloxy- or debenzyloxycarbonylation¹⁸ of protected alcohols, amines and thiols, and to perform the deacylation of esters, thioesters and amides.¹⁹ In this paper we report on the reductive removal of the Boc group from protected alcohols, amines and thiols via a DTBB-catalysed lithiation process under very mild reaction conditions.²⁰

Results and Discussion

The reaction of *O*-Boc protected alcohols **1a-d** or protected phenol **1e** with an excess of lithium powder (1:9 molar ratio) and a catalytic amount of 4,4'-di-*tert*-butylbiphenyl (DTBB; 1:0.1 molar ratio; 5 mol %) in THF at 0°C and for 1-3 h led, after quenching with methanol, to the corresponding alcohols **2a-d** or phenol **2e**, respectively (Scheme 1 and Table 1, entries 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7). Yields of the deprotected products were very good, except when R was a tertiary alkyl or a phenyl group (Table 1, entries 5 and 7). In the latter two cases, there was some unreacted starting material at the end of the reactions. So, the lithiation reactions were repeated and the stirring was maintained for 7 h at 0°C. Since the starting material did not react further at that temperature, the reactions were stirred at room temperature for 13 h (for compound **1d**) or 17 h (for compound **1e**). Carbonate **1d** disappeared completely under these conditions and the yield of the deprotected alcohol **2d** was improved up to 69% (Table 1, entry 6). However, carbonate **1e** did not react completely after 17 h at room temperature, although the yield of the phenol **2e** was higher than the one obtained in the first experiment (compare entries 7 and 8 in Table 1). We think that the lower yields obtained in the deprotection of compounds **1d** and **1e** could be due to competition between the cleavage of the R-oxygen bond and the *tert*-butyl-oxygen bond. A proof for this competition is the fact that the hydrocarbons resulting from the cleavage of the R-oxygen bond (2,6-dimethyloctane from **1d** and mesitylene from **1e**) were detected (GC-MS) in the crude reaction mixtures.



Scheme 1. *Reagents and conditions:* (i) Li, DTBB (5 mol%), THF, 0°C; (ii) MeOH or H₂O.

In order to evaluate the potential of our deprotection procedure, we repeated the lithiation of carbonate **1a** on a 10 mmol scale. The amount of lithium was reduced to a **1a**/lithium molar ratio of 1:4 and the reactions were performed with a higher concentration of the substrate. After filtration to remove the excess of lithium powder and hydrolysis with water, pure 1-decanol was isolated in 82% yield after work-up and purification by column chromatography (Table 1, entry 2). This result shows the synthetic usefulness of our deblocking procedure.

The same deprotection procedure was applied to the carbamates **1f-h** and the expected amines **2f-h** were obtained in good to excellent yields (Scheme 1 and Table 1, entries 9-13). We also tried to remove the Boc group from a protected primary amine, but it failed. The deprotection of *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)octylamine was attempted following the same procedure previously used by us in the deprotection of tritylated primary amines,¹⁶ consisting in a deprotonation with *n*-butyllithium and treatment with trimethylsilyl chloride before performing the lithiation step. Although the starting material disappeared, neither octylamine nor *N*-(trimethylsilyl)octylamine were detected in the crude reaction mixture (GC-MS). The lithiation of the *S*-Boc protected thiols **1i-k** gave only moderate yields of the thiols **2i-k** (Table 1, entries 14-16), probably due to oxidation of the latter to the corresponding disulfides by the air after the reaction had been quenched with methanol. These disulfides were detected in the crude reaction mixtures (GC-MS).

The reductive cleavage of starting materials having an allylic or benzylic R group was also attempted. Benzyl *tert*-butyl carbonate, *tert*-butyl geranyl carbonate, *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-methylbenzylamine and *N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)diallylamine were submitted to the lithiation process, but the desired deprotected alcohols or amines were not formed. The reductive cleavage of the allylic or benzylic carbon-heteroatom bond was the preferred reaction pathway in these cases, leading to the formation of the corresponding lithium carbonates or *N*-lithiocarbamates and benzyl-, allyl- or geranyllithium. The generated allylic and benzylic organolithium compounds would give the corresponding hydrocarbons on reaction with methanol. Toluene was detected (GC-MS) in the crude of the reactions with the benzylic substrates, which would confirm the cleavage of the benzylic carbon-heteroatom bond.

Table 1. Reductive deprotection of compounds **1** via a DTBB-catalysed lithiation. Preparation of compounds **2**

Entry	Substrate				Product	
	No.	Y	R	Time (h)	No.	Yield (%) ^{a,b}
1	1a	O	Me(CH ₂) ₉	1.5	2a	>99 ^c
2	1a	O	Me(CH ₂) ₉	5.0	2a	--- (82) ^{d,e}
3	1b	O	Me(CH ₂) ₅ CH(Me)	3.0	2b	70 ^c
4	1c	O	<i>c</i> -C ₆ H ₁₁	3.0	2c	70 ^c
5	1d	O	Pr ⁱ (CH ₂) ₃ C(Me)(Et)	1.0	2d	45 ^c
6	1d	O	Pr ⁱ (CH ₂) ₃ C(Me)(Et)	20.0 ^f	2d	69 (42) ^e
7	1e	O	2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂	2.5	2e	25 ^c
8	1e	O	2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂	24.0 ^g	2e	44 (30) ^e
9	1f	Me(CH ₂) ₇ N	Me(CH ₂) ₇	1.5	2f	>99 ^c
10	1g	--- ^h	--- ^h	2.0	2g ⁱ	>99 ^c
11	1g	--- ^h	--- ^h	3.0	2g ⁱ	89 (81) ^e
12	1h	MeN	Ph	2.0	2h	62 ^c
13	1h	MeN	Ph	2.0	2h	55 (49) ^e
14	1i	S	Me(CH ₂) ₉	5.0	2i	47 ^c
15	1j	S	<i>c</i> -C ₆ H ₁₁	3.0	2j	20 ^c
16	1k	S	Ph	1.5	2k	39 ^c

^a Yield determined by quantitative GLC, using commercially available compounds **2**, *n*-dodecane (internal standard) and *n*-hexadecane (internal standard for **2e**) in the determination of response factors.

^b In brackets, isolated yield (see experimental part). All isolated compounds **2** were >95% pure (300 MHz ¹H NMR and/or GLC).

^c The reaction was quenched with methanol.

^d The reaction was performed on a 10 mmol scale.

^e The reaction was hydrolysed with water.

^f The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 7 h and at room temperature for 13 h.

^g The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 7 h and at room temperature for 17 h.

^h **1g** = 4-benzyl-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)piperidine.

ⁱ **2g** = 4-benzylpiperidine.

Concerning a possible reaction mechanism, we assume that the reductive cleavage of the *tert*-butyl-oxygen bond takes place first, leading to the *tert*-butyl radical and the corresponding lithium carbonate (for **1a-e**), carbamate (for **1f-h**) or thiocarbonate (for **1i-k**). The latter three species would then decarboxylate giving the lithium salts of the alcohols **2a-d**, the phenol **2e**, the amines **2f-h** or the thiols **2i-k**, respectively, which would yield the final products after protonolysis by methanol or water. The *tert*-butyl radical could deproportionate to give isobutane and isobutene. These two by-products and the carbon dioxide generated during the decarboxylation step are volatile and are easily separated from the desired reaction products.

Starting materials **1** were prepared from commercially available alcohols **2a-d**, phenol **2e**, amines **2f-h** and thiols **2i-k** by reaction with di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate and a catalytic amount of 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP; 1:0.4 molar ratio) in toluene at room temperature.

Conclusions

In conclusion, from the results described here, we think that the reductive deprotection of Boc-protected alcohols, amines and thiols by a DTBB-catalysed lithiation procedure represents a reasonable alternative to other deprotection techniques, being of especial interest taking into account that the same protected substrates are inert towards sodium in liquid ammonia (see the Introduction section).

Experimental

General Procedures. For general experimental information, see reference 16. All reagents used for the synthesis of Boc-protected substrates **1** and DTBB were commercially available (Acros, Aldrich) and were used without further purification. Lithium powder was prepared according to the procedure described in reference 21. Commercially available *n*-butyllithium was titrated with a 1M solution of *sec*-butanol in xylene using 1,10-phenanthroline as indicator.²² Commercially available toluene (Merck) and anhydrous THF (99.9%, water content ≤ 0.006%, Acros) were used as solvents in the reactions. All glassware was dried in an oven at 100°C and cooled to room temperature under Ar before use.

Preparation of the starting Boc-protected materials 1. General procedure. 4-(Dimethylamino)pyridine (96 mg, 0.4 mmol) was added in one portion to a stirred solution of the corresponding alcohol, amine or thiol **1** (10.0 mmol) and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (2.18 g, 10.0

mmol) in toluene (15 mL) at room temperature. After stirring for 30 min at the same temperature, the crude reaction mixture was adsorbed on basic aluminium oxide, transferred to a short column of basic aluminium oxide and eluted with hexane. Evaporation of the solvent (15 Torr) afforded the expected Boc-protected compounds **1** in pure form. Their corresponding physical, spectroscopic and analytical data follow.

tert-Butyl 1-decyl carbonate (1a).²³ Colourless oil; yield: 54%; R_f 0.96 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1743 (C=O), 1279, 1255 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 0.88 (3H, t, $J=6.8\text{Hz}$, MeCH_2), 1.14-1.41 [14H, m, $\text{Me}(\text{CH}_2)_7$], 1.49 (9H, s, Me_3C), 1.58-1.73 (2H, m, CH_2CO), 4.05 (2H, t, $J=6.8\text{Hz}$, CH_2O); δ_C 14.1 (Me), 22.6, 25.7, 28.7, 29.2, 29.25, 29.3, 29.5, 31.9 [$\text{Me}(\text{CH}_2)_8$], 27.7 (3C, Me_3C), 67.2 (CH_2O), 81.6 (CO), 153.7 (C=O); m/z 258 (M^+ , <1%), 141 (71), 140 (44), 112 (27), 111 (27), 99 (28), 98 (17), 97 (43), 85 (100), 84 (27), 83 (53), 82 (20), 71 (84), 70 (41), 69 (49), 68 (14), 67 (10), 57 (89), 56 (34), 55 (56).

tert-Butyl 2-octyl carbonate (1b). Colourless oil; yield: 64%; R_f 0.96 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1737 (C=O), 1264 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 0.88 (3H, t, $J=6.9\text{Hz}$, MeCH_2), 1.14-1.74 (13H, m, $5\times\text{CH}_2$ and MeCH), 1.48 (9H, s, Me_3C), 4.62-4.82 (1H, m, CHO); δ_C 14.0 (MeCH_2), 19.9 (MeCH), 21.4, 25.3, 27.8, 29.1, 31.7 ($5\times\text{CH}_2$), 22.5 (3C, Me_3C), 74.1 (CHO), 81.4 (CO), 153.3 (C=O); m/z 173 (M^+-57 , <1%), 113 (57), 112 (52), 84 (11), 83 (18), 71 (100), 70 (21), 69 (17), 57 (77), 56 (15), 55 (22); HRMS: M^+-57 , found 173.1171. $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_3$ requires 173.1200.

tert-Butyl cyclohexyl carbonate (1c).²⁴ Colourless oil; yield: 73%; R_f 0.96 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1736 (C=O), 1281, 1254 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 1.08-2.05 (10H, m, $5\times\text{CH}_2$), 1.49 (9H, s, Me_3C), 4.43-4.66 (1H, m, CH); δ_C 23.8 (2C), 23.95 (2C), 25.2 ($5\times\text{CH}_2$), 27.8 (3C, Me_3C), 76.4 (CHO), 81.6 (CO), 153.1 (C=O); m/z 143 (M^+-57 , <1%), 83 (39), 82 (17), 67 (10), 59 (14), 57 (100), 55 (16).

tert-Butyl 3,7-dimethyl-3-octyl carbonate (1d). Colourless oil; yield: 32%; R_f 0.71 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1739 (C=O), 1290 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 0.88, 0.89 (6H, 2d, $J=6.4$, 6.6Hz, respectively, Me_2CH), 1.08-2.06 (12H, m, MeCH_2 , CH and $4\times\text{CH}_2$), 1.38 (3H, s, MeCCH_2), 1.47 (9H, s, Me_3C); δ_C 8.2 (MeCH_2), 22.5 (2C, Me_2CH), 22.6 (MeCCH_2), 23.2, 30.7, 39.2, 39.3 ($4\times\text{CH}_2$), 27.85 (3C, Me_3C), 80.9 (CMe_3), 85.7 (EtCO), 152.0 (C=O); m/z 141 (M^+-117 , 15%), 140 (27), 129 (16), 111 (15), 85 (10), 83 (16), 73 (32), 71 (16), 70 (58), 69 (43), 59 (31), 57 (100), 56 (25), 55 (53); HRMS: M^+-117 , found 141.1646. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21}$ requires 141.1643.

tert-Butyl mesityl carbonate (1e).²⁵ Colourless oil; yield: 48%; R_f 0.96 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1755 (C=O), 1608, 1486 (HC=C), 1279 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 1.55 (9H, s, Me_3C), 2.16, 2.25 (6H and 3H, respectively, 2s, $3\times\text{MeAr}$), 6.85 (2H, s, ArH); δ_C 16.0 (2C), 20.7 ($3\times\text{MeAr}$), 27.3 (3C, Me_3C), 82.9 (CO), 129.2 (2C), 129.8 (2C), 135.2, 146.1 (ArC), 151.5 (C=O); m/z 236 (M^+ , <1%), 177 (16), 137 (11), 136 (100), 135 (19), 121 (36), 119 (18), 91 (21), 57 (74).

N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)dioctylamine (1f).²⁶ Colourless oil; yield: 62%; R_f 0.78 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1697 (C=O), 1172 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 0.78-0.98 (6H, m, $2\times\text{MeCH}_2$), 1.17-1.37, 1.41-1.59 [20H and 4H, respectively, 2m, $2\times\text{Me}(\text{CH}_2)_6$], 1.45 (9H, s, Me_3C), 3.02-3.24 (4H, m, $2\times\text{CH}_2\text{N}$); δ_C 14.0 (2C, $2\times\text{MeCH}_2$), 22.6 (2C), 26.9 (2C), 29.2 (2C), 29.3 (2C), 31.8 (4C), 28.4

(3C, Me_3C), 47.0 (2C, 2×CN), 78.8 (CO), 155.6 (C=O); m/z 341 (M^+ , 4%), 187 (12), 186 (100), 174 (10), 142 (89), 88 (37), 57 (50).

4-Benzyl-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)piperidine (1g). Colourless oil; yield: 63%; R_f 0.72 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 3093, 3060, 3033, 1600 (HC=C), 1693 (C=O), 1168 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 1.00-1.27, 1.53-1.79 (2H and 3H, respectively, 2m, 2×CH₂CN and CH), 1.44 (9H, s, Me_3C), 2.55 (2H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz, PhCH₂), 2.39-2.84, 3.79-4.25 (2H each, 2m, 2×CH₂N), 6.94-7.35 (5H, m, ArH); δ_C 28.4 (3C, Me_3C), 29.0 (2C, 2×CH₂CN), 31.9 (CHCH₂), 38.1 (CH₂Ph), 43.1 (2C, 2×CN), 79.1 (CO), 125.9, 128.2 (2C), 129.0 (2C), 140.2 (ArC), 154.8 (C=O); m/z 275 (M^+ , 4%), 220 (25), 219 (100), 216 (10), 202 (28), 175 (18), 174 (30), 158 (13), 130 (15), 129 (14), 128 (14), 126 (17), 113 (21), 91 (42), 84 (12), 69 (15), 57 (75), 56 (12); HRMS: M^+ , found 275.1885. C₁₇H₂₅NO₂ requires 275.1885.

***N*-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-methylaniline (1h).**²⁷ Colourless oil; yield: 33%; R_f 0.70 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 3077, 3028, 1598 (HC=C), 1701 (C=O), 1154 cm^{-1} (CO); δ_H 1.45 (9H, s, Me_3C), 3.26 (3H, s, MeN), 7.12-7.40 (5H, m, ArH); δ_C 28.3 (3C, Me_3C), 37.3 (MeN), 80.2 (CO), 125.5 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 129.1, 143.8 (ArC), 154.8 (C=O); m/z 207 (M^+ , 10%), 152 (10), 151 (100), 134 (30), 107 (75), 106 (56), 77 (28), 57 (79).

***O*-*tert*-Butyl *S*-(1-decyl) thiocarbonate (1i).** Colourless oil; yield: 42%; R_f 0.92 (hexane/ethyl acetate: 9/1); ν (film) 1704 (C=O), 1128 (CO), 841 cm^{-1} (CS); δ_H 0.88 (3H, t, $J=6.4$ Hz, MeCH₂), 1.14-1.42, 1.53-1.69 [14H and 2H, respectively, 2m, Me(CH₂)₈], 1.49 (9H, s, Me_3C), 2.78 (2H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz, CH₂S); δ_C 14.1 (MeCH₂), 22.7, 29.1, 29.3, 29.5 (2C), 29.9, 30.9, 31.8 [Me(CH₂)₈], 28.2 (3C, Me_3C), 28.8 (CS), 84.3 (CO) 169.6 (C=O); m/z 219 (M^+ -57, <1%), 57 (100), 56 (12), 55 (14); HRMS: M^+ -101, found 173.1365. C₁₀H₂₁S requires 173.1364.

***O*-*tert*-Butyl *S*-cyclohexyl thiocarbonate (1j).**²⁸ Colourless oil; yield: 75%; R_f 0.63 (hexane); ν (film) 1701 (C=O), 1129 (CO), 841 cm^{-1} (CS); δ_H 1.10-2.11 (10H, m, 5×CH₂), 1.50 (9H, s, Me_3C), 3.14-3.36 (1H, m, CH); δ_C 25.9 (2C), 26.0, 33.7 (2C) (5×CH₂), 28.6 (3C, Me_3C), 44.6 (CS), 84.6 (CO), 169.6 (C=O); m/z 216 (M^+ , <1%), 57 (100).

***O*-*tert*-Butyl *S*-Phenyl thiocarbonate (1k).**²⁴ Colourless oil; yield: 80%; R_f 0.64 (hexane); ν (film) 3077, 3066, 1578 (HC=C), 1727 (C=O), 1124 (CO), 838 cm^{-1} (CS); δ_H 1.51 (9H, s, Me_3C), 7.34-7.45, 7.47-7.57 (3H and 2H, respectively, 2m, ArH); δ_C 28.1 (3C, Me_3C), 85.5 (CO), 127.1, 129.1, 129.3 (2C), 134.8 (2C) (ArC), 167.9 (C=O); m/z 210 (M^+ , <1%), 137 (13), 110 (36), 109 (40), 65 (13), 57 (100).

DTBB-catalysed lithiation of compounds 1. Preparation of products 2. General procedure

A solution of the protected substrate **1** (1.0 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was dropwise added to a green suspension of lithium powder (63 mg, 9.0 mmol) and 4,4'-di-*tert*-butylbiphenyl (DTBB, 27 mg, 0.1 mmol) in THF (5 mL), under Ar, at 0 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for the time indicated in Table 1, methanol (5 mL) was carefully added, the cooling bath was removed and the reaction was stirred till it reached room temperature. The yields of the deprotected products (Table 1, entries 1, 3-5, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14-16) were determined by quantitative GC. Commercially available alcohols, amines or thiols **2**, *n*-dodecane (internal standard) and *n*-hexadecane (internal standard for **2e**) were used in the determination of response factors.

Compounds **2** (commercially available) were characterised by comparison of their physical and spectroscopic data (GC-MS) with authentic samples.

Isolation of the deprotected products 2d and 2e. The lithiations of substrates **1d** and **1e** were repeated as indicated in the general procedure, but stirring of the reaction mixture was continued for 7 h at 0°C and for additional 13 h (for **1d**) or 17 h (for **1e**) at room temperature. After cooling the reaction flasks at 0°C, water (5 mL) was carefully added, the cooling bath was removed and the reactions were stirred till they reached room temperature again. The reactions were then extracted with ethyl acetate (3×20 mL) and the organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄). The yields of the deprotected products (Table 1, entries 6 and 8) were estimated by quantitative GC, using commercially available alcohol **2d**, phenol **2e**, *n*-dodecane (internal standard for **2d**) and *n*-hexadecane (internal standard for **2e**) in the determination of response factors. After evaporation of the solvents (15 Torr) the resulting residues were purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate) to give pure alcohol **2d** and phenol **2e** in 42 and 30% yield, respectively. Products **2d** and **2e** (commercially available) were fully characterised by comparison of their physical and spectroscopic data with authentic samples.

Isolation of the deprotected amines 2g and 2h. The lithiations of carbamates **1g** and **1h** were repeated as indicated in the general procedure. Water (5 mL) was carefully added instead of methanol, the cooling bath was removed and the reactions were stirred till they reached room temperature. The reactions were then extracted with ethyl acetate (3×20 mL) and the yields of the deprotected products (Table 1, entries 11 and 13) were estimated by quantitative GC, using commercially available amines **2g-h** and *n*-dodecane (internal standard) in the determination of response factors. The reaction mixtures were then acidified with 2M HCl and the organic layers were discarded. The acidic aqueous phases were treated with a NH₄Cl/NH₃ buffer solution until the pH was basic, extracted with ethyl acetate (3×20 mL) and dried (Na₂SO₄). Evaporation of the solvents (15 Torr) gave the pure amines **2g** and **2h** in 81 and 49% yield, respectively. Products **2g** and **2h** (commercially available) were fully characterised by comparison of their physical and spectroscopic data with authentic samples.

DTBB-catalysed lithiation of carbonate 1a on a 10 mmol scale. Isolation of the deprotected alcohol 2a. A solution of carbonate **1a** (2.6 g, 10.0 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was dropwise added to a green suspension of lithium powder (280 mg, 40.0 mmol) and DTBB (133 mg, 0.5 mmol) in THF (20 mL), under Ar, at 0 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 5 h, the excess of lithium powder was removed by filtration under Ar and water (5 mL) was carefully added to the filtrate at room temperature. The reaction was then extracted with ethyl acetate (3×20 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄). After evaporation of the solvents (15 Torr) the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate) giving pure alcohol **2a** in 82% yield. Compound **2a** (commercially available) was fully characterised by comparison of its physical and spectroscopic data with an authentic sample.

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14. This methodology has been extensively used in our laboratories for the following applications: generation of organolithium compounds from non-halogenated materials,^{14a} preparation of very sensitive functionalised organolithium compounds,^{14b-g} reductive ring-opening of heterocycles,^{14h-j} generation of polylithium synthons^{14k,l} and for the activation of other metals,^{14m} especially nickel.^{14n,o} For reviews from our group, see: (a) Guijarro, D.; Yus, M. *Recent Res. Dev. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *2*, 713. (b) Nájera, C.; Yus, M. *Trends Org. Chem.* **1991**, *2*, 155. (c) Nájera, C.; Yus, M. *Recent Res. Dev. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *1*, 67. (d) Nájera, C.; Yus, M. *Curr. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *7*, 867. (e) Nájera, C.; Sansano, J. M.; Yus, M. *Tetrahedron* **2003**, *59*, 9255. (f) Chinchilla, R.; Nájera, C.; Yus, M. *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, *104*, 2667. (g) See also the especial issue of Tetrahedron Symposium in Print devoted to "Functionalised Organolithium Compounds" Nájera, C.; Yus, M., Guest Eds., *Tetrahedron* **2005**, *61*, 3125. (h) Yus, M.; Foubelo, F. *Rev. Heteroatom. Chem.* **1997**, *17*, 73. (i) Yus, M.; Foubelo, F. *Targets Heterocycl. Syst.* **2002**, *6*, 136. (j) Yus, M. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **2003**, *75*, 1453. (k) Foubelo, F.; Yus, M. *Trends Org. Chem.* **1998**, *7*, 1. (l) Foubelo, F.; Yus, M. *Curr. Org. Chem.* **2005**, *9*, 459. (m) Guijarro, A.; Gómez, C.; Yus, M. *Trends Org. Chem.* **2000**, *8*, 65. (n) Alonso, F.; Radivoy, G.; Yus, M. *Russ. Chem. Bull.* **2003**, *52*, 2563. (o) Alonso, F.; Yus, M. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2004**, *33*, 284.
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