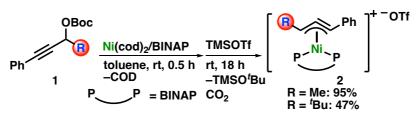
## Isolation and reactivity of allenylnickel complexes in Ni-catalyzed propargylic substitution reactions

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The catalytic propargylic substitution reaction has been realized as an efficient method for the synthesis of alkyne- or allene-containing organic molecules.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the palladium catalysis is one of the most powerful synthetic tools, in which allenylpalladium complexes are involved as key intermediates.<sup>2</sup> Recently, Tsuji, Kawatsura, and co-workers reported the nickel-catalyzed asymmetric propargylic amination of propargylic carbonates, which allowed access to the corresponding chiral propargylic amines in high yields with excellent enantioselectivity.<sup>3</sup> However, allenylnickel congeners, plausible key intermediates in nickel-catalyzed system, have not been isolated thus far. We herein disclosed the first example of the synthesis and reactivity of a series of allenylnickel complexes having BINAP ligand.

Treatment of alkyne complexes, which were prepared by the reaction of propargylic *tert*butyl carbonate (1) with an equimolar amount of Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>/BINAP, with trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfornate (TMSOTf) in dry toluene at room temperature for 18 h gave the corresponding cationic  $\eta^3$ -allenylnickel complexes (2-Me and 2-'Bu) in 95% and 47% yield, respectively. These molecular structures of 2-Me and 2-'Bu were unambiguously determined by X-ray diffraction analysis. The reaction of (*R*)-2-Me with *N*-methylaniline gave the propargylic amine in high enantioselectivity, which is comparable to that observed in the Nicatalyzed asymmetric propargylic amination, albeit low yield.



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