

COPPER-MEDIATED TRIFLUOROMETHYLATION OF BORYLPORPHYRINS USING AN IN SITU-GENERATED CF₃ RADICAL FROM NaSO₂CF₃ AND *tert*-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE

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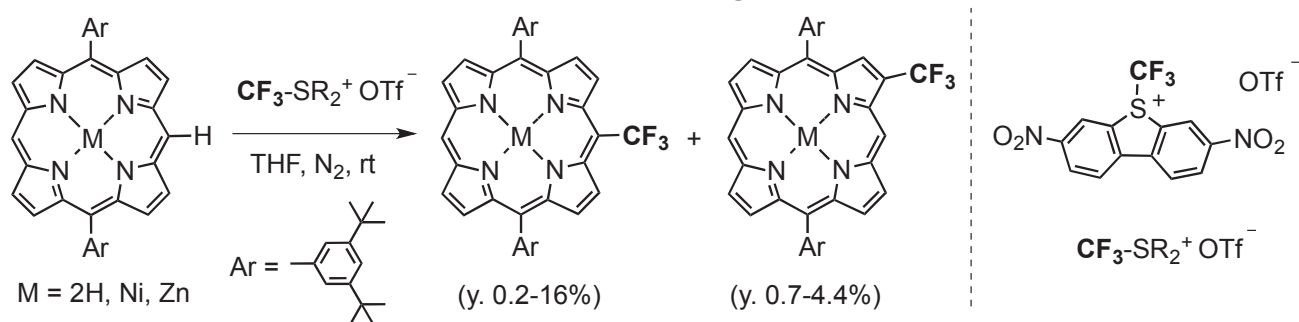
Abstract – We developed a method for the copper-mediated reaction of borylated Ni(II) porphyrins using NaSO₂CF₃ (Langlois' reagent) and *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP) to prepare trifluoromethylated Ni(II) porphyrins. Porphyrin trifluoromethylation can be carried out under mild conditions and exhibits both excellent substrate generality and functional group compatibility.

INTRODUCTION

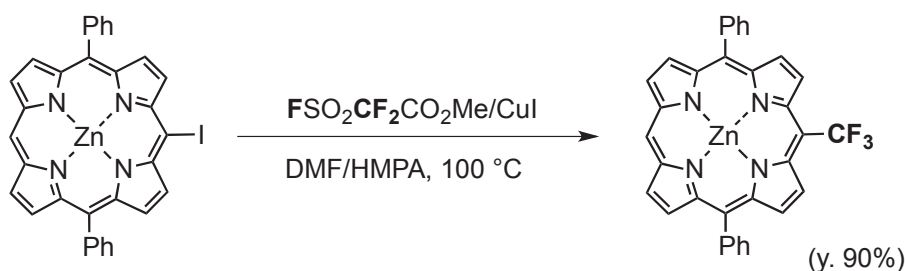
Porphyrins and metalloporphyrins are compounds that are widely investigated in fields ranging from organic/inorganic chemistry to materials science.¹ Peripheral porphyrin functionalization has attracted attention because the physical, chemical, and biological properties of porphyrins can be accurately turned by modifying the steric and/or electronic characteristics of peripheral substituents on the porphyrin ring.² Currently, there are many methods for introducing various functional groups (e.g., amino, alkoxy, ester, boryl, silyl, C₆F₅, CN, and NO₂) onto porphyrins.³ Trifluoromethyl group is one of the most important peripheral substituents owing to its strong electron-withdrawing nature, which can greatly affect the electronic properties of a porphyrin core.⁴ Conventional approaches for synthesizing trifluoromethylated porphyrins involve multiple condensation reactions of trifluoromethyl dipyrromethane derivatives with aldehydes under acidic conditions, followed by the oxidation of resulting porphyrinogen intermediates.^{4a,5} However, these multiple condensation methods suffer from low yields, many side products, and tedious chromatographic purification. The direct introduction of CF₃ group onto the porphyrin core using trifluoromethylation reagents, such as CF₃-SR₂⁺OTf⁻ (Umemoto's reagent) and FSO₂CF₂CO₂Me (Chen's

This work is dedicated to Professor Dr. Yasuyuki Kita on the occasion of his 77th birthday.

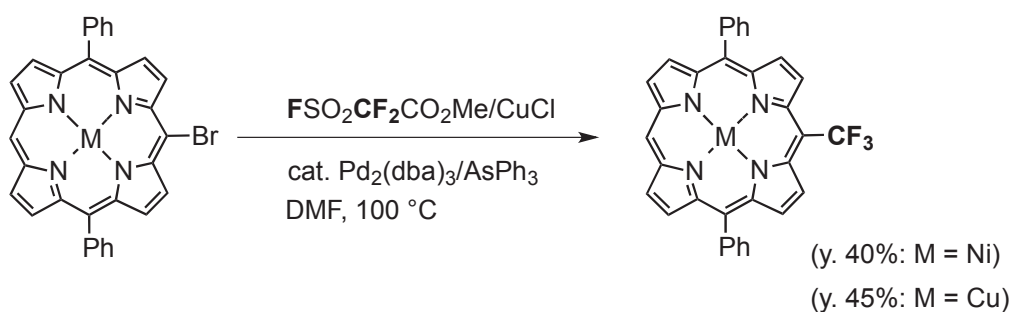
a. An electrophilic substitution with Umemoto's reagent



b. Copper-mediated reaction of haloporphyrins with $\text{FSO}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$

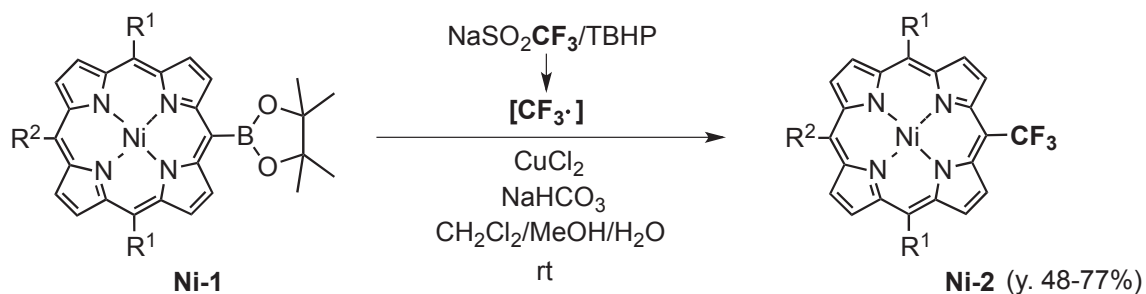


c. Palladium-catalyzed coupling of haloporphyrins with $\text{FSO}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$



d. This work:

Cu-mediated reaction of borylporphyrins using CF_3 radical



$\text{R}^1, \text{R}^2 = \text{Aryl, Alkyl, Functional group } (-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}, -\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}, -\text{SPh})$

Scheme 1. Preparation of *mono*-trifluoromethylated porphyrins

reagent), has been reported.⁶ However, the electrophilic substitution of porphyrins with Umemoto's reagent provides a mixture of *meso*- and β -CF₃ compounds in low yields (Scheme 1a).^{6a} Copper-mediated reactions of Chen's reagent with halogenated porphyrins have a narrow substrate scope; to our knowledge, there is only one example of a 10-iodo-5,15-diphenylporphyrin Zn(II) complex (Scheme 1b).^{6b} Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of Chen's reagent with bromoporphyrins requires a toxic arsenic compound (AsPh₃) as ligand (Scheme 1c).^{6c} Therefore, the efficient introduction of trifluoromethyl group onto porphyrin core still remains a challenging and highly demanding task.

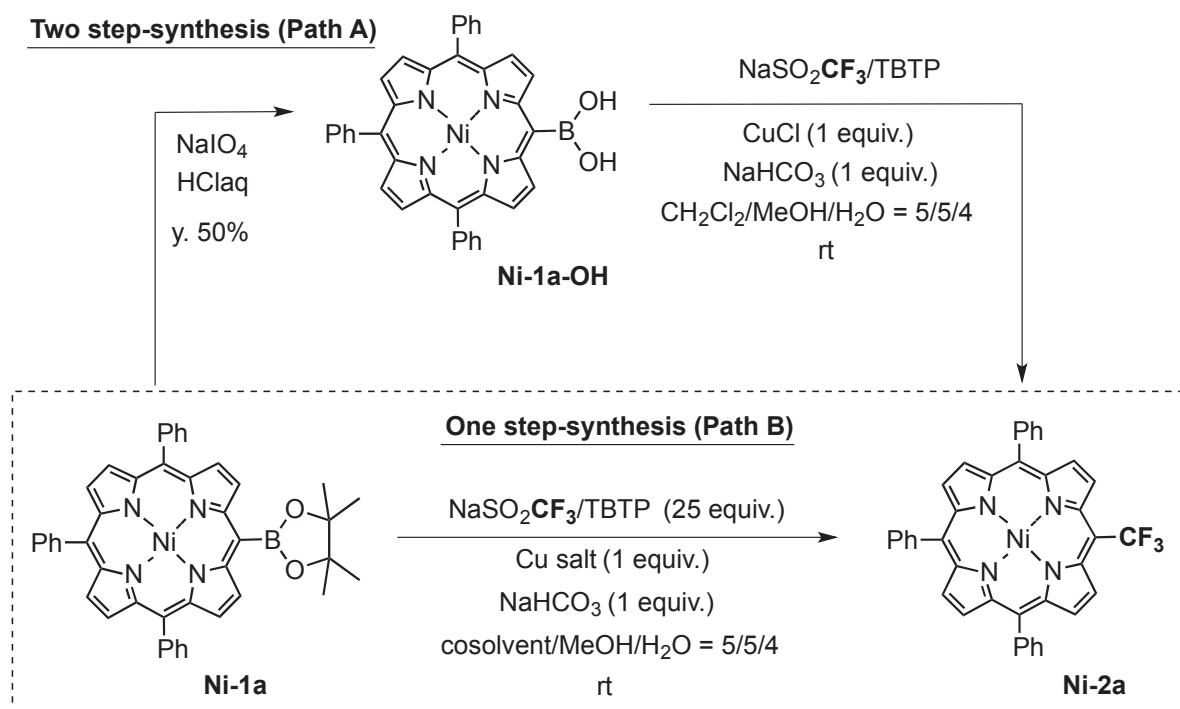
Here, we report an efficient method for synthesizing trifluoromethylated Ni(II) porphyrins via the Cu-mediated reaction of borylated Ni(II) porphyrins **Ni-1** using in situ-generated CF₃ radical from NaSO₂CF₃ (Langlois' reagent) and *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP) (Scheme 1d). This trifluoromethylation can be carried out under mild conditions and is suitable not only for various borylporphyrins, such as *meso*-mono-, *meso*-di-, and β -mono-borylporphyrins, but also borylporphyrins bearing reactive functional groups such as ester, hydroxymethyl, and triphenyl groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Recently, Sanford and coworkers have reported an efficient method for the copper-mediated trifluoromethylation of arylboronic acid with CF₃ radical derived from NaSO₂CF₃ and TBHP without an inert atmosphere and dry solvents.⁷ Following the conditions developed by Sanford et al. for the trifluoromethylation of arylboronic acid, we examined the reaction of *meso*-dihydroxyborylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1a-OH** with 15 equiv. of NaSO₂CF₃ and TBHP in the presence of stoichiometric CuCl and NaHCO₃ in a 5:5:4 mixture of CH₂Cl₂, MeOH, and H₂O at 25 °C. Unfortunately, this Cu-mediated reaction yields only a trace amount of the desired *meso*-trifluoromethylated porphyrin **Ni-2a** (Table 1, entry 1). With an increase in the loading of NaSO₂CF₃ and TBHP to 25 equiv., the yield improved to 73% (Table 1, entry 2).

Dihydroxyborylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1a-OH** was provided in a 50% yield by treating pinacolatoborylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1a** with NaIO₄ and HCl(aq). Thus, the desired trifluoromethylporphyrin **Ni-2a** was obtained in only 37% yield using a boronic acid precursor **Ni-1a** (Table 1, path A). Therefore, we further investigated the trifluoromethylation of pinacolatoborylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1a** using a different combination of Cu salts and solvents (Table 1, path B). As shown in Table 1, pinacolatoborylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1a** was determined to be superior to dihydroxyborylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1a-OH** as a borylated substrate, and the combination of inexpensive CuCl₂ and CH₂Cl₂ as cosolvent was effective for the trifluoromethylation of **Ni-1a** and afforded the desired *meso*-trifluoromethylated porphyrin **Ni-2a** in an 80% isolated yield (entry 4).

Table 1. Reaction conditions screening for the trifluoromethylation of *meso*-borylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1** using NaSO₂CF₃ as the CF₃ source



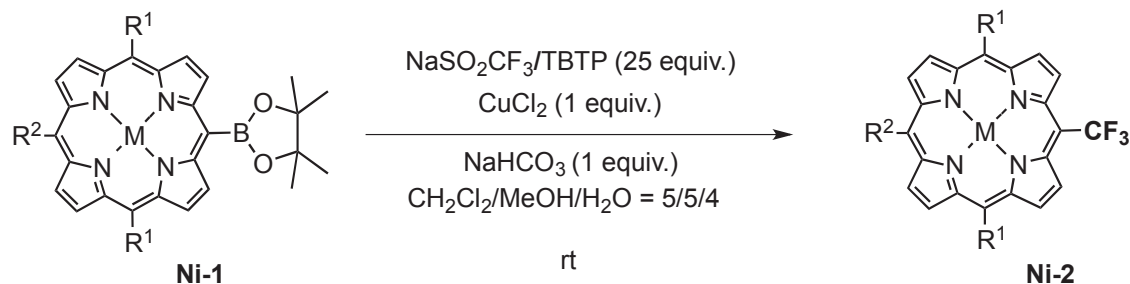
Entry	Substrates	NaSO ₂ CF ₃ /TBHP (equiv.)	Cu salt	Cosolvent	Yield (%) ^a
1	Ni-1a-OH	15	CuCl	CH ₂ Cl ₂	15 (8 ^b)
2	Ni-1a-OH	25	CuCl	CH ₂ Cl ₂	73 (37 ^b)
3	Ni-1a	25	CuCl	CH ₂ Cl ₂	77
4	Ni-1a	25	CuCl ₂	CH ₂ Cl ₂	80
5	Ni-1a	25	CuCl ₂	THF	trace
6	Ni-1a	25	CuCl ₂	DMF	trace
7	Ni-1a	25	CuCl ₂	toluene	8

^a Isolated yield. ^b Isolated yield that is based on **Ni-1a**.

The Cu-mediated trifluoromethylation presented here is applicable to an array of *meso*-borylated Ni(II) porphyrins **Ni-1** (Table 2). Under optimal reaction conditions, *meso*-borylated Ni(II) diaryl- and triarylporphyrins (**Ni-1a–Ni-1e**), such as those with aliphatic, vinyl, and alkoxy groups on their phenyl substituent, were converted to corresponding *meso*-trifluoromethylated Ni(II) complexes (**Ni-2a–Ni-2e**) with moderate to good yields (entries 1–5). Similarly, *meso*-borylated Ni(II) dialkylporphyrins **Ni-1f** underwent *meso*-trifluoromethylation, which produced the corresponding *meso*-trifluoromethyl-substituted Ni(II) dialkylporphyrin **Ni-2f** with a good yield (entry 6). Further

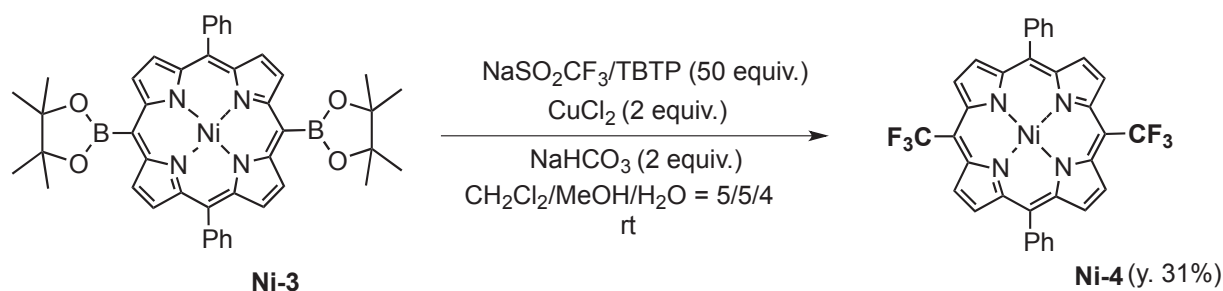
reactions confirmed the functional group tolerance of trifluoromethylation. Of note, substrates bearing highly reactive groups (e.g., ester and hydroxymethyl groups) on the opposite side to the borylated *meso*

Table 2. Copper-mediated trifluoromethylation of *meso*-borylated Ni(II) triphenylporphyrin **Ni-1** using the NaSO₂CF₃/TBHP system



Entry	Substrates	M	R ¹	R ²	Products	Yield (%) ^a
1	Ni-1a	Ni			Ni-2a	80
2	Ni-1b	Ni		H	Ni-2b	64
3	Ni-1c	Ni		H	Ni-2c	57
4	Ni-1d	Ni		H	Ni-2d	48
5	Ni-1e	Ni		H	Ni-2e	51
6	Ni-1f	Ni	<i>n</i> -Bu—	H	Ni-2f	50
7	Ni-1g	Ni			Ni-2g	77
8	Ni-1h	Ni			Ni-2h	50
9	Ni-1i	Ni			Ni-2i	53
10	Zn-1a	Zn			Zn-2a	trace
11	H2-1a	2H			H2-2a	trace

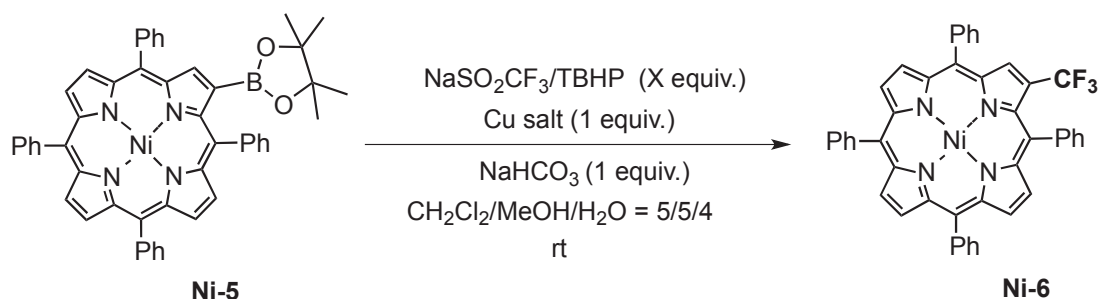
^a Isolated yield.



Scheme 2. Preparation of bis(trifluoromethyl)porphyrin **Ni-4**

position were compatible with trifluoromethylation and afforded *meso*-trifluoromethyl-substituted Ni(II) porphyrins in acceptable to good yields (entries 7 and 8). The triphenyl substituent was also compatible with reaction conditions (entry 9). The central porphyrin Ni(II) ion was crucial for trifluoromethylation. The use of both Zn(II) porphyrin (**Zn-1a**) and free base porphyrin (**H2-1a**) as substrates, resulted in a trace amount of desired trifluoromethylated products (**Zn-2a** and **H2-2a**) in addition to recovered initial materials and deborylated products (entries 10 and 11). In addition, the reaction also occurred with diborylated Ni(II) porphyrin **Ni-3** to provide porphyrin **Ni-4**, which contained two trifluoromethyl substituents at the *meso* positions, in a 31% yield (Scheme 2).

Table 3. Preparation of β -trifluoromethyl-substituted porphyrin **Ni-6**



Entry	NaSO ₂ CF ₃ /TBHP (equiv.)	Cu salt	Yield (%) ^a
1	25	CuCl ₂	28
2	75	CuCl ₂	41
3	75	CuBr ₂	50
4	75	CuCl	17
5	75	CuBr	32
6	75	-	trace

^a Isolated yield.

Next, we focused on developing a direct method for introducing a CF₃ substituent onto the porphyrin core at the β position. Thus, we examined the direct conversion of β-borylated Ni(II) porphyrin **Ni-5** to the desired β-trifluoromethyl-substituted Ni(II) porphyrin **Ni-6** (Table 3). Although the standard reaction conditions using 25 equiv. of NaSO₂CF₃ and TBHP provided only a 28% yield of the desired product **Ni-6**, the yield of the β-CF₃ compound was improved to 41% by increasing the loading of NaSO₂CF₃ and TBHP to 75 equiv (entries 1 and 2). Further CuBr₂ was determined to be an efficient Cu salt (entries 2–5). Under these conditions, β-trifluoromethyl-substituted Ni(II) porphyrin **Ni-6** was obtained as the sole isolable product in a 50% yield (entry 3).

CONCLUSION

In summary, we developed an efficient method for the preparation trifluoromethylporphyrins via the Cu-mediated reaction of a borylated porphyrin Ni(II) complex using NaSO₂CF₃ and TBHP. This method is applicable to a broad spectrum of *meso*- and β-borylated Ni(II) porphyrins to produce sufficient yields of *meso*- and β-trifluoromethylated Ni(II) porphyrins. Further studies on this and related porphyrin ring functionalization reactions are currently underway.

EXPERIMENTAL

General ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded at rt on JEOL JNM AL-300, JEOL JNM AL-400, and JEOL JNM ECS-400 spectrometers using perdeuterated solvents as internal standards. The chemical shifts of ¹H- and ¹³C-spectra are given in ppm relative to residual protiated solvent and relative to the solvent, respectively. CDCl₃ (δ = 7.24) and CD₂Cl₂ (δ = 5.32) for ¹H-NMR and relative to the central resonance of CDCl₃ (δ = 77.0) and CD₂Cl₂ (δ = 53.8) for ¹³C-NMR. ¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded at rt on a JEOL JNM ECS-400 spectrometer using benzotrifluoride as an external standard. The chemical shift values are expressed as δ values (ppm), and the coupling constants (*J*) are in Hz. The following abbreviations were used for signal multiplicities: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad. UV-visible spectra were recorded on a JASCO V-660 dual-beam grating spectrophotometer with a 1 cm quartz cell. IR spectra were recorded on JASCO FT/IR-4100 spectrophotometer. The mass spectroscopic data were obtained on JEOL JNM-DX302 spectrometer. The melting point data were not available for obtained porphyrin derivatives because these compounds are infusible below 300 °C.

Reactions involving moisture sensitive-reagents were carried out under an atmosphere of argon using standard vacuum line techniques and glassware that was flame-dried and cooled under argon before use. Dry THF and dioxane were purchased for the reactions and used without further desiccation. Porphyrin derivatives–**Ni-1a**,⁸ and **Ni-5**⁹–were prepared according to methods described in the literature. Other chemicals were purchased from commercial sources and used as received unless stated otherwise.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Borylated Ni(II) Porphyrin 1. An oven-dried 50 mL sealable two-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and rubber septa was charged with [bromoporphyrinato]nickel(II) (0.25 mmol) and PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (10 mg, 0.015 mmol, 6 mol%). The reaction vessel was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times), and 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) was added. Et₃N (0.5 mL, 3.25 mmol, 13 eq) and pinacolborane (0.72 mL, 5 mmol, 20 eq) were added to the solution by a syringe. The reaction mixture was heated under argon at 75 °C. After reaction completion (monitored by TLC), the solution was allowed to reach rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:3) followed by recrystallization from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ yielded pure compound **1**.

[5,15-Diphenyl-10-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-1b).

Prepared from (10-bromo-5,15-diphenylporphyrinato)nickel(II) **Ni-1b-Br**¹⁰ (299 mg, 0.5 mmol) following the general procedure; Purple solid; 217.4 mg, 63%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.81 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 9.74 (1H, s), 9.06 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.89 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.81 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.04–8.02 (4H, m), 7.73–7.67 (6H, m), 1.70 (12H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 146.5, 142.9, 142.1, 141.8, 141.0, 133.8, 133.7, 132.9, 132.2, 131.9, 127.7, 126.8, 118.3, 105.7, 84.9, 25.2; IR (KBr): 3055, 3024, 2978, 2974, 1547, 1466, 1377, 1308, 1146, 1072, 1003, 791, 706 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 404.5 (5.4), 522.0 (4.2), 553.5 (3.9) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₃₈H₃₁BN₄NiO₂: 644.1894; Found: 644.1895.

[10-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)-5,15-di(*p*-tolyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-1c).

Prepared from [10-bromo-5,15-di(*p*-tolyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) **Ni-1c-Br**^{3m} (157 mg, 0.25 mmol) following the general procedure; Purple solid; 107.7 mg, 64%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 9.78 (1H, s), 9.75 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 9.08 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.88 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.83 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 7.89 (4H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.48 (4H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 2.65 (6H, s), 1.69 (12H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 146.4, 143.1, 142.3, 141.8, 138.0, 137.3, 133.7, 133.6, 133.0, 132.1, 132.0, 127.5, 118.4, 105.7, 84.9, 25.2, 21.5; IR (KBr): 3020, 2978, 2924, 2866, 1547, 1462, 1377, 1308, 1142, 1068, 1003, 852, 795 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 406.0 (5.4), 523.5 (4.2), 554.5 (4.0) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₄₀H₃₅BN₄NiO₂: 672.2207; Found: 672.2201.

[10-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)-5,15-bis(3-vinylphenyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II)

(Ni-1d). Prepared from [10-bromo-5,15-bis(3-vinylphenyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) **Ni-1d-Br**^{3m} (164 mg, 0.25 mmol) following the general procedure; Purple solid; 73.7 mg, 42%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.82 (1H, s), 9.77 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 9.11 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.88 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.83 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.06 (2H, t, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 7.91 (2H, dt, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz), 7.76 (2H, dt, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz), 7.64 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.93 (2H, dd, *J* = 17.4, 11.0 Hz), 5.90 (2H, d, *J* = 17.4 Hz), 5.36 (2H, d, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 1.69

(12H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ : 146.5, 142.9, 142.1, 141.9, 141.2, 136.8, 136.0, 133.8, 133.3, 132.9, 132.3, 132.0, 131.7, 127.0, 125.6, 118.1, 114.7, 105.8, 84.9, 25.2; IR (KBr): 3086, 3047, 2978, 2924, 1593, 1550, 1466, 1377, 1308, 1142, 1068, 1003, 795 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} ($\log \epsilon$) 407.0 (5.3), 524.5 (4.2), 556.0 (3.9) nm; HRMS-FAB ($[\text{M}]^+$): Calcd for $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{35}\text{BN}_4\text{NiO}_2$: 696.2207; Found: 696.2207.

[5,15-Bis(3-methoxyphenyl)-10-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II)

(**Ni-1e**). Prepared from [10-bromo-5,15-bis(3-methoxyphenyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) **Ni-1e-Br**^{3m} (54.6 mg, 0.083 mmol) following the general procedure; Purple solid; 35.0 mg, 60%; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ : 9.81 (1H, s), 9.76 (2H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 9.10 (2H, d, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 8.90 (2H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 8.86 (2H, d, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 7.62 (2H, dt, $J = 7.4, 1.4$ Hz), 7.57 (2H, dd, $J = 7.9, 7.4$ Hz), 7.56 (2H, dd, $J = 2.5, 1.4$ Hz), 7.26 (2H, ddd, $J = 7.9, 2.5, 1.4$ Hz), 3.93 (6H, s), 1.70 (12H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ : 158.1, 146.5, 142.8, 142.3, 142.0, 141.9, 133.7, 133.0, 132.2, 132.0, 127.7, 126.8, 119.6, 118.1, 113.6, 105.8, 84.9, 55.4, 25.2; IR (KBr): 3059, 2978, 2935, 2831, 1593, 1466, 1377, 1308, 1207, 1146, 1068, 791 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} ($\log \epsilon$) 405.0 (5.4), 523.5 (4.2), 554.5 (4.0) nm; HRMS-FAB ($[\text{M}]^+$): Calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{35}\text{BN}_4\text{NiO}_4$: 704.2105; Found: 704.2109.

[5,15-Di-*n*-butyl-10-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (**Ni-1f**).

Prepared from [10-bromo-5,15-di(*n*-butyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) **Ni-1f-Br**^{3m} (50.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) following the general procedure; Purple solid; 32.0 mg, 59%; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ : 9.84 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 9.49 (1H, s), 9.38 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 9.26 (2H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 9.01 (2H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 4.53 (4H, t, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 2.37–2.27 (4H, m), 1.73 (12H, s), 1.65–1.60 (4H, m), 1.06 (6H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ : 145.4, 142.6, 141.7, 140.5, 134.1, 132.3, 130.1, 129.0, 117.3, 104.7, 84.7, 39.6, 33.8, 25.2, 23.4, 14.0; IR (KBr): 3109, 2958, 2927, 2862, 1547, 1462, 1377, 1308, 1146, 1065, 1007, 856, 783 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} ($\log \epsilon$) 408.0 (5.5), 528.0 (4.3), 560.0 (4.1), 685.0 (3.7) nm; HRMS-FAB ($[\text{M}]^+$): Calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{39}\text{BN}_4\text{NiO}_2$: 604.2520; Found: 604.2519.

Preparation of [5-(2-Ethoxycarbonylethyl)-10,20-diphenyl-15-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-1g). NBS (25 mg, 0.14 mmol) was added to a solution of 5-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-10,20-diphenylporphyrin **H2-1g-H**^{3r} (71.3 mg, 0.13 mmol) in CHCl_3 (50 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. The solvent was evaporated to dryness. The resulting solid was purified by recrystallization from *n*-hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 to afford the free base *meso*-bromoporphyrin. $\text{Ni}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (124 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added to a solution of free base *meso*-bromoporphyrin in DMF (10 mL). The mixture was stirred at 160 °C for 1 h. After reaction completion (monitored by TLC), the solution was poured into water (25 mL). The resulting precipitate was collected and washed with water, which produced brominated Ni(II) porphyrin. An oven-dried 30 mL sealable two-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and rubber septa was charged with

brominated Ni(II) porphyrin and PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (5 mg, 0.007 mmol). The reaction vessel was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times), and 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) was added. Et₃N (0.25 mL, 1.7 mmol) and pinacolborane (0.36 mL, 2.5 mmol) were added to the solution via a syringe. The reaction mixture was heated under argon at 75 °C. After reaction completion (monitored by TLC), the solution was allowed to reach rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:3) followed by recrystallization from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ yielded pure compound **Ni-1g** as a purple solid; 25.0 mg, 26%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.70 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 9.30 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.75 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.72 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 7.96–7.94 (4H, m), 7.69–7.65 (6H, m), 5.51 (2H, s), 4.18 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.66 (12H, s), 1.18 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 172.0, 146.9, 142.6, 141.8, 141.7, 140.7, 134.2, 133.7, 133.1, 132.4, 129.7, 127.7, 126.8, 118.5, 110.2, 84.8, 61.5, 39.9, 25.1, 14.2.; IR (KBr): 3109, 3051, 2978, 2935, 1728, 1550, 1462, 1373, 1311, 1265, 1146, 1072, 1011, 795, 706 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 413.0 (5.4), 532.0 (4.3), 574.5 (4.0) nm; HRMS (EI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₄₂H₃₇BN₄NiO₄: 730.2261; Found: 730.2264.

Preparation of [5-Hydroxymethyl-10,20-diphenyl-15-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-1h). DDQ (88 mg, 0.39 mmol) was added to a solution of [5,15-diphenyl-10-(trimethylsilyl)methylporphyrinato]nickel(II) **Ni-1h-Si^{3p}** (78.7 mg, 0.13 mmol) in a mixed solution of H₂O/THF (1:10 55 mL) at rt. After being stirred for 1 h, the reaction was quenched with Et₃N (1 mL). Then, the mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1:5) followed by recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane afforded *meso*-hydroxymethylporphyrin. NBS (25 mg, 0.14 mmol) was added to a solution of *meso*-hydroxymethylporphyrin in CHCl₃ (50 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. The solvent was evaporated to dryness. The resulting solid was purified by recrystallization from *n*-hexane/CH₂Cl₂ to afford *meso*-brominated Ni(II) porphyrin. An oven-dried 30 mL sealable two-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and rubber septa was charged with [bromoporphyrinato]nickel(II) and PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (5 mg, 0.007 mmol). The reaction vessel was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times), and 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) was added. To this solution, Et₃N (0.25 mL, 1.7 mmol) and pinacol borane (0.36 mL, 2.5 mmol) were added via a syringe. The reaction mixture was heated under argon at 75 °C. After reaction completion (monitored by TLC), the solution was allowed to reach rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:3) followed by recrystallization from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ yielded pure compound **Ni-1h** as a purple solid; 44.0 mg, 48%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 9.73 (2H, d, *J* = 5.0

Hz), 9.40 (2H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 8.773 (2H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 8.768 (2H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 7.96–7.94 (4H, m), 7.68–7.66 (6H, m), 6.49 (2H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 2.52 (1H, t, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 1.66 (12H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ : 146.6, 142.7, 141.9, 141.5, 140.6, 134.3, 133.7, 133.1, 132.7, 129.2, 127.8, 126.9, 118.6, 114.9, 84.9, 63.4, 25.2.; IR (KBr): 3263, 3059, 3024, 2978, 2924, 1550, 1462, 1369, 1311, 1146, 1072, 1007, 795, 706 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} ($\log \epsilon$) 412.0 (5.4), 533.0 (4.3), 574.5 (4.0) nm; HRMS-FAB ($[\text{M}]^+$): Calcd for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_4\text{NiO}_3$: 674.1999; Found: 674.2001.

Preparation of [5,15-Diphenyl-10-phenylsulfanyl-20-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-1i). NBS (25 mg, 0.14 mmol) was added to a solution of 5,15-diphenyl-10-phenylsulfanylporphyrin **H2-1i-H**^{3q} (74.2 mg, 0.13 mmol) in CHCl_3 (50 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. The solvent was evaporated to dryness. The resulting solid was purified by recrystallization from *n*-hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 to afford free base *meso*-bromoporphyrin. The solution of free base *meso*-bromoporphyrin in DMF (10 mL) was added to $\text{Ni}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (124 mg, 0.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 160 °C for 1 h. After reaction completion (monitored by TLC), the solution was poured into water (25 mL). The resulting precipitate was collected and washed with water, which produced brominated Ni(II) porphyrin. An oven-dried 30-mL sealable two-necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and rubber septa was charged with brominated Ni(II) porphyrin and $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (5 mg, 0.007 mmol). The reaction vessel was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times), and 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) was added. To this solution, Et_3N (0.25 mL, 1.7 mmol) and pinacolborane (0.36 mL, 2.5 mmol) were added via a syringe. The reaction mixture was heated under argon at 75 °C. After reaction completion (monitored by TLC), the solution was allowed to reach rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (CH_2Cl_2 /*n*-hexane 1:3) followed by recrystallization from $\text{MeOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ yielded pure compound **Ni-1i** as a purple solid; 29.2 mg, 30%; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ : 9.73 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 9.68 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.77 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.70 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 7.96–7.95 (4H, m), 7.68–7.65 (6H, m), 6.97–6.88 (5H, m), 1.67 (12H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ : 146.4, 146.1, 143.2, 142.4, 142.0, 140.5, 134.5, 133.8, 133.6, 133.0, 132.9, 128.7, 127.8, 126.9, 126.7, 125.0, 119.0, 107.6, 84.9, 25.1; IR (KBr): 3059, 3024, 2978, 2927, 1535, 1473, 1450, 1369, 1311, 1142, 1068, 1007, 795, 702 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} ($\log \epsilon$) 417.0 (5.3), 537.5 (4.2), 572.5 (4.1) nm; HRMS (EI) m/z : Calcd for $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{35}\text{BN}_4\text{NiO}_2\text{S}$: 752.1927; Found: 752.1927.

Preparation of [5,15-Diphenyl-10,20-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolanyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-3). Prepared from (5,15-dibromo-10,20-diphenylporphyrinato)nickel(II) **Ni-3-Br**¹¹ (102 mg, 0.15 mmol) following the general procedure using $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (12 mg, 0.018 mmol, 12 mol%), Et_3N (0.6 mL, 3.9 mmol, 26 eq) and pinacolborane (1.7 mL, 12 mmol, 40 eq); Purple solid; 11.9 mg,

10%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.77 (4H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.80 (4H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.01–8.00 (4H, m), 7.71–7.67 (6H, m), 1.68 (24H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 145.7, 142.1, 140.9, 134.1, 133.7, 132.5, 127.6, 126.8, 118.4, 84.8, 25.1; IR (KBr): 3055, 2974, 2927, 2866, 1543, 1450, 1362, 1308, 1142, 1068, 1007, 849, 795, 706 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 411.0 (5.5), 532.5 (4.2), 575.0 (4.2) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₄₄H₄₂B₂N₄NiO₄: 770.2746; Found: 770.2750.

General Procedure for the Copper-Mediated Trifluoromethylation of Borylporphyrins Using an in Situ-Generated CF₃ Radical From NaSO₂CF₃ and *tert*-Butyl Hydroperoxide. TBHP (70% solution in water, 0.09 mL 0.625 mmol, 25 equiv.) was slowly added with stirring to a solution of borylporphyrin (0.025 mmol), CuCl₂ (3.4 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 equiv.), NaHCO₃ (2.1 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 equiv.), and NaSO₂CF₃ (97.5 mg, 0.625 mmol, 25 equiv.) in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/H₂O (1.25 mL/1.25 mL/1 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and then vigorously stirred for 12 h. The reaction was monitored using TLC (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:2). Saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min. The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:5) followed by recrystallization from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ yielded pure compound **2**.

[5,10,15-Triphenyl-20-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2a). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1a** (18.0 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 13.3 mg, 80%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 9.43 (2H, dq, *J* = 4.9, 2.8 Hz), 8.83 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.71 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.65 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 7.97–7.96 (6H, m), 7.70–7.64 (9H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 143.5, 142.0, 141.3, 140.27, 140.25, 140.12, 140.10, 134.6, 133.6, 133.5, 133.3, 132.2, 131.4 (q, *J* = 4.7 Hz), 128.0, 127.6 (q, *J* = 274.8 Hz), 127.03, 126.98, 121.8, 119.7, 101.2 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz); ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ: -39.8 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3059, 3028, 1554, 1450, 1369, 1277, 1114, 1011, 790, 748, 705 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 413.5 (5.4), 535.5 (4.2), 573.5 (4.1) nm; HRMS (EI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₃₉H₂₃F₃N₄Ni: 662.1228; Found: 662.1223.

[5,15-Diphenyl-10-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2b). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1b** (16.1 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 9.1 mg, 64%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.68 (1H, s), 9.41 (2H, dq, *J* = 5.1, 2.6 Hz), 9.03 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.82 (2H, d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 8.74 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 7.96–7.94 (4H, m), 7.73–7.63 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 143.5, 141.9, 141.5, 140.2, 139.9 (q, *J*_{CF} = 1.9 Hz), 134.6, 133.7, 133.1, 132.6, 131.3 (q, *J*_{CF} = 5.0 Hz), 128.1, 127.7 (q, *J*_{CF} = 274.0 Hz), 127.1, 119.2, 106.9, 101.6 (q, *J*_{CF} = 31.5 Hz); ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ: -40.2 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3154, 3116, 3078, 3028, 1597, 1554, 1462, 1389, 1331, 1269, 1107, 1003, 864, 787, 701 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 406.0 (5.3), 528.5 (4.1), 566.5 (4.1) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₃₃H₁₉F₃N₄Ni: 586.0915; Found: 586.0912.

[5,15-Di(*p*-tolyl)-10-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2c). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1c** (16.8 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 8.8 mg, 57%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 9.60 (1H, s), 9.39 (2H, dq, *J* = 4.9, 2.6 Hz), 8.96 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.82 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 8.70 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 7.76 (4H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.44 (4H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 2.63 (6H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 143.3, 141.6, 141.3, 139.5 (q, *J*_{CF} = 1.7 Hz), 137.7, 137.0, 134.6, 133.5, 132.9, 132.6, 131.1 (q, *J*_{CF} = 4.7 Hz), 127.7, 127.5 (q, *J*_{CF} = 273.9 Hz), 119.1, 106.7, 101.1 (q, *J*_{CF} = 31.4 Hz), 21.4; ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ: -40.1 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3024, 2920, 2858, 1551, 1458, 1273, 1115, 1007, 791, 717 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 407.5 (5.5), 530.5 (4.3), 567.0 (4.3) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₃₅H₂₃F₃N₄Ni: 614.1228; Found: 614.1226.

[10-Trifluoromethyl-5,15-bis(3-vinylphenyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2d). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1d** (17.4 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 7.7 mg, 48%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.62 (1H, s), 9.43 (2H, dq, *J* = 5.1, 2.6 Hz), 8.98 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.84 (2H, d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 8.73 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 7.97 (2H, t, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 7.82–7.74 (4H, m), 7.61 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.91 (2H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 11.0 Hz), 5.90 (2H, d, *J* = 17.6 Hz), 5.38 (2H, d, *J* = 11.0 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 143.2, 141.7, 141.2, 140.2, 139.7, 136.6, 136.3, 134.6, 133.2, 133.0, 132.6, 131.5, 131.4 (q, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 127.5 (q, *J* = 274.0 Hz), 127.2, 125.8, 118.8, 115.0, 106.9, 101.4 (q, *J* = 31.7 Hz); ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ: -38.4 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3151, 3086, 3055, 3012, 2927, 2862, 1724, 1570, 1462, 1381, 1269, 1107, 1007, 791, 717 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 407.0 (5.4), 529.5 (4.2), 566.0 (4.2) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₃₇H₂₃F₃N₄Ni: 638.1228; Found: 638.1224.

[5,15-Bis(3-methoxyphenyl)-10-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2e). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1e** (17.6 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 8.3 mg, 51%; ¹H-NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 300 MHz) δ: 9.72 (1H, s), 9.43 (2H, dq, *J* = 5.3, 2.7 Hz), 9.07 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.90 (2H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 8.80 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 7.63–7.50 (6H, m), 7.30–7.27 (2H, m), 3.94 (6H, s); ¹³C-NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 75 MHz) δ: 158.7, 143.6, 142.2, 141.6, 141.5, 140.0 (q, *J*_{CF} = 1.9 Hz), 135.0, 133.6, 133.0, 131.3 (q, *J*_{CF} = 4.8 Hz), 128.3, 128.0 (q, *J*_{CF} = 274.0 Hz), 126.9, 120.0, 119.4, 114.0, 107.4, 101.4 (q, *J*_{CF} = 31.1 Hz), 55.8; ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ: -38.8 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3059, 3001, 2927, 2854, 1592, 1462, 1273, 1130, 1061, 795, 706 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 407.0 (5.5), 530.0 (4.3), 567.0 (4.3) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₃₅H₂₃F₃N₄NiO₂: 646.1127; Found: 646.1131.

[5,15-Di-*n*-butyl-10-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2f). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1f** (15.1 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 6.8 mg, 50%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.35 (2H, dq, *J* = 5.2, 2.6 Hz), 9.23 (1H, s), 9.18 (2H, d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 9.03 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 8.82 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 4.24 (4H, t, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 2.23–2.13 (4H, m), 1.59–1.47 (4H, m), 1.01 (6H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 142.8, 140.7, 140.3, 138.4 (q, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 133.0, 131.7, 131.3 (q, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 129.4, 127.6 (q, *J* = 274.6 Hz), 118.3, 105.8, 99.9 (q, *J* =

31.3 Hz), 39.6, 33.5, 23.3, 13.9; ^{19}F -NMR (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ : -38.6 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 2954, 2927, 2866, 1457, 1273, 1115, 779, 706 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 409.0 (5.3), 533.5 (4.1), 571.0 (4.0) nm; HRMS-FAB ($[\text{M}]^+$): Calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{Ni}$: 546.1541; Found: 546.1545.

[5-(2-Ethoxycarbonylethyl)-10,20-diphenyl-15-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2g).

Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1g** (18.3 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 12.9 mg, 77%; ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ : 9.31 (2H, dq, $J = 4.9, 2.4$ Hz), 9.23 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.74 (2H, d, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 8.66 (2H, d, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 7.90–7.89 (4H, m), 7.72–7.62 (6H, m), 5.37 (2H, s), 4.18 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 1.19 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ : 171.6, 142.9, 141.8, 141.0, 139.9, 139.8, 134.7, 133.5, 133.0, 131.5 (q, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 130.7, 128.0, 127.3 (q, $J = 272.1$ Hz), 127.0, 119.4, 111.7, 101.1 (q, $J = 34.2$ Hz), 61.5, 39.6, 14.2; ^{19}F -NMR (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ : -39.2 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3140, 3062, 3024, 2997, 2954, 2858, 1728, 1365, 1265, 1111, 1011, 756, 706 cm^{-1} UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 413.0 (5.4), 536.5 (4.2), 577.0 (4.1) nm; HRMS (EI) m/z : Calcd for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{25}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{NiO}_2$: 672.1283; Found: 672.1278.

[5-Hydroxymethyl-10,20-diphenyl-15-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2h). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1h** (16.9 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 7.7 mg, 50%; ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ : 9.35 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 9.33 (2H, dq, $J = 4.9, 2.4$ Hz), 8.76 (2H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 8.72 (2H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 7.91–7.90 (4H, m), 7.70–7.64 (6H, m), 6.40 (2H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 2.52 (1H, t, $J = 5.4$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ : 143.0, 141.6, 141.3, 139.8, 139.7, 134.7, 133.5, 133.3, 131.7 (q, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 130.2, 128.1, 127.3 (q, $J = 271.5$ Hz), 127.1, 119.5, 116.5, 101.6 (q, $J = 33.1$ Hz), 63.0; ^{19}F -NMR (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ : -39.1 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3262, 3057, 3024, 2974, 2924, 1549, 1468, 1373, 1354, 1309, 1142, 1072, 1009, 854, 796, 702 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 416.0 (5.6), 541.0 (4.2), 577.0 (3.6) nm; HRMS-FAB ($[\text{M}]^+$): Calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{NiO}$: 616.1021; Found: 616.1023.

[5,15-Diphenyl-10-phenylsulfanyl-20-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) (Ni-2i). Prepared from *meso*-borylporphyrin **Ni-1i** (18.8 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure; Red purple solid; 9.2 mg, 53%; ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ : 9.62 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 9.34 (2H, dq, $J = 5.0, 2.5$ Hz), 8.75 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.64 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 7.91–7.89 (4H, m), 7.68–7.64 (6H, m), 6.96–6.89 (5H, m); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ : 145.9, 143.5, 141.7, 141.1, 139.6, 134.7, 133.9, 133.6, 133.5, 131.8 (q, $J = 4.1$ Hz), 128.9, 128.2, 128.2 (q, $J = 273.9$ Hz), 127.2, 127.10, 127.05, 125.4, 119.8, 110.1, 102.4 (q, $J = 29.0$ Hz); ^{19}F -NMR (CDCl_3 , 376 MHz) δ : -39.2 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3055, 2924, 2854, 1446, 1362, 1277, 1119, 1011, 791, 744, 702 cm^{-1} ; UV/vis (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 418.5 (5.4), 545.5 (4.3), 584.5 (4.4) nm; HRMS (EI) m/z : Calcd for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{23}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{NiS}$: 694.0949; Found: 694.0943.

[5,15-Diphenyl-10,20-bis(trifluoromethyl)porphyrinato]nickel(II) Ni-4. Prepared from *meso*-diborylporphyrin **Ni-3** (19.3 mg, 0.025 mmol) following the general procedure using CuCl_2 (6.8 mg,

0.05 mmol, 2 equiv), NaHCO₃ (4.2 mg, 0.05 mmol, 2 equiv) and NaSO₂CF₃ (195 mg, 1.25 mmol, 50 equiv); Red purple solid; 5.1 mg, 31%; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ: 9.34 (4H, dq, *J* = 5.0, 2.5 Hz), 8.72 (4H, d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 7.89–7.88 (4H, m), 7.74–7.62 (6H, m); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ: 142.1, 139.1, 138.9 (q, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 134.7, 133.4, 132.5 (q, *J* = 4.6 Hz), 128.3, 127.2, 126.8 (q, *J* = 274.0 Hz), 119.9, 103.7 (q, *J* = 32.9 Hz); ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ: –39.6 (3F, s); IR (KBr): 3151, 3058, 3028, 2927, 2854, 1550, 1362, 1269, 1122, 1049, 1011, 790, 706 cm⁻¹; UV/vis (CH₂Cl₂) λ_{max} (log ε) 412.0 (5.4), 545.5 (4.2), 589.5 (4.5) nm; HRMS-FAB ([M]⁺): Calcd for C₃₄H₁₈F₃N₄Ni: 654.0789; Found: 654.0789.

[5,10,15,20-Tetraphenyl-2-trifluoromethylporphyrinato]nickel(II) Ni-6. TBHP (70% solution in water, 0.09 mL 0.625 mmol, 25 equiv.) was slowly added with stirring to a solution of β-boryl-tetraphenylporphyrin **Ni-5** (19.9 mg, 0.025 mmol), CuBr₂ (3.4 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 equiv.), NaHCO₃ (2.1 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 equiv.), and NaSO₂CF₃ (292.5 mg, 1.875 mmol, 75 equiv.) in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/H₂O (1.25 mL/1.25 mL/1 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and then vigorously stirred for 12 h. The reaction was monitored using TLC (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:2). Saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min. The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane 1:5) followed by recrystallization from MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ yielded pure **6^{6c}** as red purple solid; 9.2 mg, 50%.

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