



CrossMark  
click for updates

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2015, 6, 5964

Received 1st June 2015

Accepted 17th July 2015

DOI: 10.1039/c5sc01950h

www.rsc.org/chemicalscience

# Gold-catalyzed formal $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions of propiolate derivatives with unactivated nitriles†

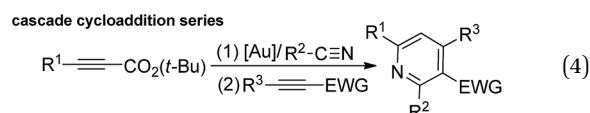
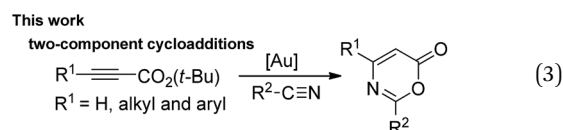
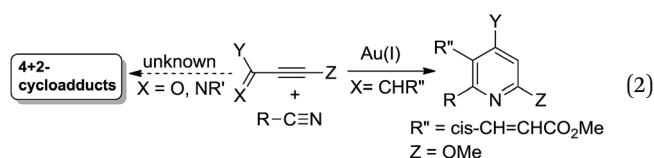
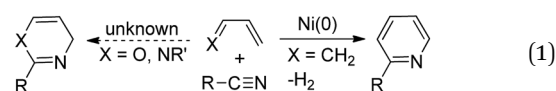
Somnath Narayan Karad, Wei-Kang Chung and Rai-Shung Liu\*

Gold-catalyzed hetero- $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions of *tert*-butyl propiolates with unactivated nitriles are described; the resulting 6*H*-1,3-oxazin-6-ones are not easily accessible via conventional methods. This new finding enables a one-pot gold-catalyzed synthesis of highly substituted pyridines through sequential gold-catalyzed reactions of *tert*-butyl propiolates with nitriles, and then with electron-deficient alkynes in the same solvent. The utility of these  $[4 + 2]$ -cycloadditions is further expanded with various aldehydes, ketones and 2-phenyloxetane, yielding satisfactory yields of cycloadducts.

## Introduction

Metal-catalyzed  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions are powerful tools for the construction of carbo- or heterocyclic frameworks.<sup>1,2</sup> Although common nitriles and alkynes represent common triple bond motifs, nitriles are generally less reactive than alkynes in catalytic  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions; the chemical stability of nitriles is reflected by their bond energy (854 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>), being larger than that of alkynes (835 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>).<sup>3</sup> For instance, thermal  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions of dienes with unactivated nitriles required 600 °C (2 min) to give pyridine derivatives in 0.1–0.5% yields.<sup>4a</sup> In the context of catalytic  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions, not surprisingly, only one literature report documents both nitrile/1,3-diene and nitrile/1,3-enyne systems (eqn (1) and (2)).<sup>4b,c</sup> Ogoshi reported the first formal  $[4 + 2]$ -cycloadditions of common nitriles with dienes using Ni(0) catalysts (eqn (1)).<sup>4b</sup> Although Barluenga and Aguilar reported formal  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions of some 3-en-1-yne with unactivated nitriles,<sup>4c</sup> such highly functionalized 3-en-1-yne (X = *cis*-unsaturated ester, Z = alkoxy) are too specialized to reflect the reaction generality (eqn (2)). The  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -nitrile cycloadditions still remain an unsolved task for O- and N-substituted analogues of 1,3-dienes and 1,3-enynes (X = O, NR', eqn (1) and (2)).<sup>5</sup> In a significant advance, we here report the gold-catalyzed formal hetero- $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions<sup>6,7</sup> of various propiolates with nitriles to afford 6*H*-1,3-oxazin-6-ones efficiently (eqn (3)).<sup>8</sup> These findings enable the development of new cascade cycloadditions using three  $\pi$ -motifs including propiolates, nitriles and alkynes, yielding highly substituted pyridine derivatives. Notably, 6*H*-1,3-oxazin-6-ones are useful intermediates in various organic reactions whereas highly substituted pyridines

are important structural cores commonly found in many bioactive molecules (see ESI Fig. S1†);<sup>9,10</sup> their availability from convenient *t*-butyl propiolates increases the synthetic utility of this gold catalysis.



## Results and discussion

We envisage that direct  $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadditions of propiolate derivatives with nitriles provide the most convenient synthesis of 6*H*-1,3-oxazin-6-ones such as 3; the current procedures rely mainly on thermal rearrangement of *N*-acyl  $\beta$ -

Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University 101, Sec. 2, Kuang-Fu Rd., Hsinchu, 30013, Taiwan. E-mail: rslu@mx.nthu.edu.tw

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 1062512, 1062513 and 1062772. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c5sc01950h



lactams.<sup>8a-d</sup> To test the feasibility, as shown in Table 1, *tert*-butyl hept-2-ynoate (**1a**, 1 equiv.) was treated with benzonitrile **2a** (3 equiv.) and AuCl<sub>3</sub> (5 mol%) in hot DCE (70 °C, 16 h), affording the desired product **3a** in only a small yield (5%) together with the initial **1a** in 45% recovery (entry 1). The use of PPh<sub>3</sub>AuCl/AgSbF<sub>6</sub> significantly increased the yield of the desired **3a** to 51% (entry 2). We also examined other cationic gold catalysts (5 mol%) including IPrAuCl/AgSbF<sub>6</sub> and P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-biphenyl)AuCl/AgSbF<sub>6</sub>, yielding compound **3a** in 64% and 85% yields, respectively (see entries 3 and 4). With the alteration of the silver salts as in P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-biphenyl)AuCl/AgX (X = NTf<sub>2</sub> and OTf), the product yields slightly decreased to 77% and 72%, respectively (entries 5 and 6). AgSbF<sub>6</sub> (70 °C, 24 h) and Zn(OTf)<sub>2</sub> (19 h) were found to be inactive in DCE, leading to a recovery of the starting compound **1a** in 72–75% yield (entries 7 and 8). The use of In(OTf)<sub>3</sub>, Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub> and TfOH in DCE gave hept-2-ynoic acid **1a'** in 65–72% yield and amide species **2a-H** (25–35% yield) along with unreacted starting compound **1a** (5–15% yield, entries 9–11). The yields of compound **3a** varied with the solvents (70 °C), with 65% in toluene (22 h), 82% in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl (18 h) and 56% in 1,4-dioxane (19 h, entries 12–14).

Table 2 assesses the reaction generality using various propiolate derivatives with varied nitriles. We first examined the reactions with unsubstituted propiolate species **1b**; its cycloaddition with benzonitrile **2a** proceeded smoothly to form the formal cycloadduct **3b** in 65% yield (entry 1). The reaction scope is extensible to aliphatically substituted

propiolate species **1c–1e** (R = isopropyl, cyclopropyl and cyclohexyl), yielding the desired products **3c–3e** in satisfactory yields (77–85%, entries 2–4). This formal cycloaddition is also applicable to alkenyl-substituted propiolate **1f** to afford the corresponding product **3f** in 68% yield (entry 5). We tested the reactions on various phenyl-substituted propiolate species **1g–1j** bearing various *para*-substituents (X = H, OMe, F and Cl); their resulting cycloadducts **3g–3j** were obtained in satisfactory yields (65–72%, entries 6–9). We performed an X-ray diffraction study of product **3g** to confirm its molecular structure.<sup>11</sup> We also prepared 2- and 3-thienyl-substituted propiolate derivatives **1k** and **1l**; their reactions with benzonitrile afforded cycloadducts **3k** and **3l** in reasonable yields (entries 10 and 11, 55–58%). Entries 12–15 show the tests of *tert*-butyl hept-2-ynoate **1a** with benzonitriles **2b–2e** bearing various *para*-substituents (X = OMe, Me, CO<sub>2</sub>Me, Cl) that afforded the desired cycloadducts **3m–3p** in satisfactory yields (62–76%). These catalytic cycloadditions were compatible with disparate nitriles including cyclohexyl nitrile (**2f**), cinnamonnitrile (**2g**) and 3-thienyl nitrile (**2h**), affording the expected products **3q–3s** in satisfactory yields (66–78%, entries 16–18).

As inferred from the chemistry of 2*H*-pyran-2-ones,<sup>12,13</sup> one representative compound **3a** (1 equiv.) was treated with diethyl but-2-ynedioate (4 equiv.) in hot *p*-xylene (150 °C, 10 h) to afford tetrasubstituted pyridine **5a** in 96% yield; this reaction sequence presumably proceeds with intermediate **I** that is prone to a loss of CO<sub>2</sub> (eqn (5)). As chlorobenzene is also an effective solvent for such a nitrile/propiolate cycloaddition (Table 1, entry 9), we developed a

Table 1 Tests of propiolate derivatives with gold catalysts

					Yields <sup>a,b</sup> (%)			
Entries	Catalyst	Solvent	Time (h)		<b>1a</b>	<b>3a</b>	<b>1a'</b>	<b>2a-H</b>
1	AuCl <sub>3</sub>	DCE	16		45	5	—	—
2	Ph <sub>3</sub> PAuCl/AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	DCE	12		—	51	—	—
3	IPrAuCl/AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	DCE	19		—	64	—	—
4	LAuCl/AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	DCE	18		—	85	—	—
5	LAuCl/AgNTf <sub>2</sub>	DCE	20		—	77	—	—
6	LAuCl/AgOTf	DCE	22		—	72	—	—
7	AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	DCE	24		75	—	—	—
8	Zn(OTf) <sub>2</sub> <sup>c</sup>	DCE	19		72	—	—	—
9	In(OTf) <sub>3</sub> <sup>c</sup>	DCE	18		15	—	72	35
10	Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub> <sup>c</sup>	DCE	22		10	—	65	32
11	HOTf <sup>c</sup>	DCE	15		5	—	67	25
12	LAuCl/AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	Toluene	22		—	65	—	—
13	LAuCl/AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl	18		—	82	—	—
14	LAuCl/AgSbF <sub>6</sub>	1,4-Dioxane	19		—	56	—	—

<sup>a</sup> [1a] = 0.18 M. <sup>b</sup> Product yields are reported after purification using a silica column. IPr = 1,3-bis(diisopropyl phenyl)-imidazol-2-ylidene, L = P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-biphenyl), Tf = trifluoromethanesulfonyl. <sup>c</sup> Reactions carried out at room temperature.

Table 2 Formal cycloadditions of various propiolates with nitriles

$$\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3 + \text{R}'-\text{CN} \xrightarrow[\text{DCE, 70 } ^\circ\text{C, Time}]{5 \text{ mol\% LAuCl}_4, 5 \text{ mol\% AgSbF}_6} \text{R}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}(\text{R}')\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{Ph} \quad \text{3}$$

(1) R = H (**3b**, 17 h, 65%)<sup>a,b</sup>

(5) **3f** (25 h, 68%)

(6) X = H (**3g**, 24 h, 68%)

(2) R = isopropyl (**3c**, 20 h, 77%)

(7) X = OMe (**3h**, 24 h, 65%)

(3) R = cyclopropyl (**3d**, 16 h, 85%)

(8) X = F (**3i**, 19 h, 72%)

(4) R = cyclohexyl (**3e**, 22 h, 82%)

(9) X = Cl (**3j**, 20 h, 70%)

(10) Ar = 2-thienyl (**3k**, 35 h, 55%)

(12) X = OMe (**3m**, 16 h, 72%)

(16) R' = Cyclohexyl (**3q**, 25 h, 70%)

(11) Ar = 3-thienyl (**3l**, 35 h, 58%)

(13) X = Me (**3n**, 21 h, 76%)

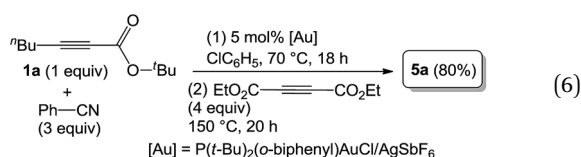
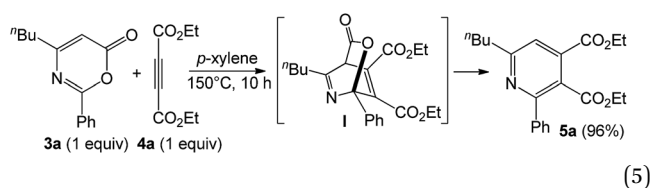
(17) R' = *trans*-styryl (**3r**, 48 h, 78%)

(14) X = CO<sub>2</sub>Me (**3o**, 24 h, 62%)

(18) R' = 3-thienyl (**3s**, 36 h, 66%)

(15) X = Cl (**3p**, 25 h, 70%)

one-pot reaction involving the prior heating of a chlorobenzene solution of propiolate derivative **1a**, benzonitrile (3 equiv.) and P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-biphenyl) AuCl/AgSbF<sub>6</sub> (5 mol%) at 70 °C (18 h) in a sealed tube to ensure a complete consumption of starting compound **1a**; to this solution was added diethyl but-2-ynedioate (4 equiv.) with further heating at 150 °C for 20 h. This one-pot process delivered the desired pyridine **5a** in 80% yield (eqn (6)). If the three reactants in the same proportions were heated together with a gold catalyst in hot chlorobenzene (150 °C, 20 h), the yield of **5a** was decreased to 38% yield.



The easy operation of this one-pot reaction inspires us to examine the scope of the reaction using various propiolates, nitriles and alkynes; the results are summarized in Table 3. The procedures follow exactly that described in eqn (6). In the second stage of heating, the temperature is 150 °C for entries 1–7 and 180 °C for entries 8–12. Entry 1 shows the compatibility of these cycloadditions with unsubstituted propiolate derivative **1b** (R = H) that reacted sequentially with benzonitrile (**2a**) and diethyl but-2-ynedioate (**4a**) to yield the desired pyridine **5b** in 45% yield. We also tested the reactions on various alkyl-substituted propiolates **1c–1e** (R = isopropyl, cyclopropyl and cyclohexyl) that reacted with the same alkyne and benzonitrile to afford the desired pyridine species **5c–5e** in 73–76% yields (entries 2–4). The reaction is further applicable to aryl-substituted propiolates **1g** and **1l** (R = Ph, 3-thienyl) to deliver the desired pyridines **5f** and **5g** in 61% and 51% yield, respectively (entries 5 and 6). We tested the reactions of model propiolate (**1a**) and diethyl but-2-ynedioate (**4a**) with various nitriles (R<sup>1</sup> = cyclohexyl, 3-thienyl and *trans*-styryl), affording the expected pyridine products **5h–5j** in satisfactory yields (68–75%, entries 7–9). The reactions were extensible to various unsymmetric alkynes **4b–4f** that reacted with propiolate (**1a**) and benzonitrile (**2a**) with excellent or high regioselectivity (entries 11–15). The reactions worked well for terminal alkynes **4b** (EWG = COOMe) and **4c** (EWG = COPh) to afford the desired pyridines **5k** and **5l** as single regioisomers, with respective yields of 83% and 76% (entries 10 and 11). For *n*-butyl propiolate **4d**, this one-pot sequence gave two inseparable isomeric products **5m/5m'** = 4/1, in a combined 82% yield (entry 12). For the other *n*-butyl and phenyl-substituted

ynones **4e** and **4f** (EWG = COPh), their reactions afforded **5n** and **5o** with excellent regioselectivity and satisfactory yields (81–84%) (entries 13–14). The structures of representative compounds **5m** and **5n** were confirmed by proton NOE effects whereas the structure of cycloadduct **5o** was elucidated with an HMBC experiment (see ESI†).

As nitriles are weakly nucleophilic, we envisage that aldehydes and ketones might be applicable substrates. To our pleasure, gold-catalyzed reactions of 3-phenylpropiolate **1g** with benzaldehyde, phenyl methyl ketone and acetone in hot dichloroethane (DCE) proceeded smoothly to afford formal cycloadducts **6a–6c** in high yields (86–89%, eqn (7)). The structure of compound **6a** was determined by X-ray diffraction.<sup>11</sup> These carbonyl cycloadditions were also applicable to alkyl-substituted propiolates (**1a**) and (**1e**), yielding the desired compounds **6d** and **6e** in 87% and 77% yield, respectively (eqn (8)). Such a reaction was, notably, accessible to an eight-membered oxacyclic compound **6f** with 2.5 mol% 1,3-bis(diisopropyl phenyl)-imidazol-2-ylidene AuSbF<sub>6</sub>; it was isolated as a single regioisomer with 67% yield with 2-phenyloxetane (3 equiv.) and its molecular structure has been confirmed by X-ray diffraction.<sup>11</sup> The compatibility of this gold catalysis with aldehydes, ketones and oxetanes truly reflects a broad applicability of these cycloadditions.

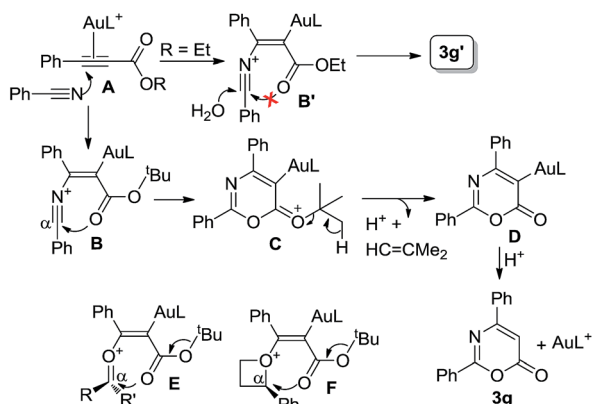
Table 3 One-pot operations with nitriles, propiolates and alkynes

(1) R = H ( <b>5b</b> , 17/20 h, 45%) <sup>a,b</sup>	(5) R = Ph ( <b>5f</b> , 24/20 h, 61%)
(2) R = isopropyl ( <b>5c</b> , 20/18 h, 74%)	(6) R = 3-thienyl ( <b>5g</b> , 35/27 h, 51%)
(3) R = cyclopropyl ( <b>5d</b> , 16/18 h, 76%)	
(4) R = cyclohexyl ( <b>5e</b> , 22/25 h, 73%)	
(7) R <sup>1</sup> = cyclohexyl ( <b>5h</b> , 25/26 h, 75%)	(10) X = OMe ( <b>5k</b> , 18/35 h, 83%)
(8) R <sup>1</sup> = 3-thienyl ( <b>5i</b> , 36/19 h, 68%)	(11) X = Ph ( <b>5l</b> , 18/33 h, 76%)
(9) R <sup>1</sup> = <i>trans</i> -styryl ( <b>5j</b> , 48/30 h, 72%)	
(12) X = OEt ( <b>5m/5m'</b> = 4/1, 18/120 h, 82%)	(14) <b>5o</b> (18/35 h, 84%)
(13) X = Ph ( <b>5n</b> , 18/47 h, 81%)	

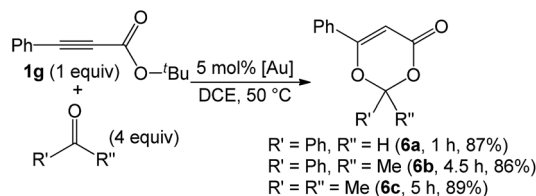
<sup>a</sup> 5 mol% gold catalyst, L = P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-biphenyl), R<sup>1</sup>CN (3 equiv.), R<sup>2</sup>CC-EWG (4 equiv.), 150 °C for entries 1–9 and 180 °C for entries 10–14.

<sup>b</sup> These data correspond to the reaction time *t*<sub>1</sub>/*t*<sub>2</sub>.

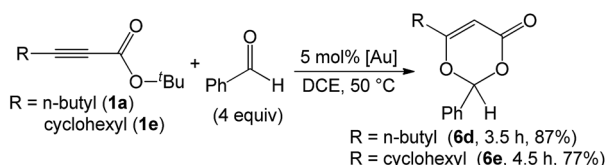




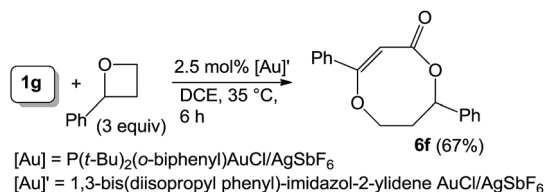
Scheme 1 A postulated reaction mechanism.



(7)

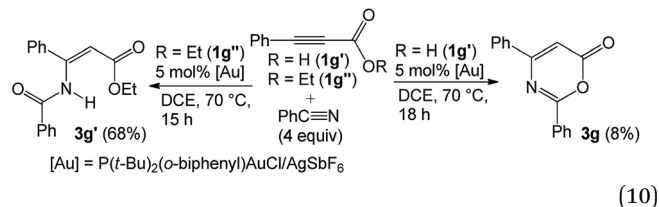


(8)



(9)

Prior to this work, Shin reported gold-catalyzed [4 + 2]-cycloadditions of alkenes with propiolic acid, which was, however, the only applicable substrate.<sup>6a</sup> Here, we employ diverse propiolate substrates to comply with not only nitriles but also aldehydes, ketones and oxetanes. To understand this discrepancy, we performed the reaction of 3-phenylpropiolic acid (**1g'**) with benzonitrile with the same gold catalyst in DCE, but the yield of the desired compound **1g** was only 8%, much smaller than that (68%) of its *tert*-butoxy derivative **1g** (Table 2, entry 5). Clearly, prior transformations of *t*-butoxy propiolates to the propiolate acids do not occur in the course of the reactions. For ethyl propiolate **1g''**, its corresponding reaction with benzonitrile gave the amide-addition product **3g'** in 68% yield (eqn (10)); under this condition, benzonitrile was not effectively transformed into benzamide with this gold catalyst.<sup>14</sup>



(10)

The control experiments in eqn (10) indicate a mechanism involving a prior formation of nitrilium species **B** via a  $\pi$ -alkyne activation, proceeding with an attack of nitrile at the gold- $\pi$ -alkyne species **A**. As shown in Scheme 1, we postulate that the *tert*-butoxy group of species **B** increases the nucleophilicity of a carbonyl group to attack this nitrilium moiety efficiently. This process releases a *tert*-butyl cation to induce a demetalation to form the observed cycloadduct **3g**. Beside nitriles, various aldehydes, ketones and oxetanes are more reactive than alkenes upon comparison of their applicable propiolates. We postulate that these nucleophiles generate intermediates **B**, **E** and **F** bearing a large positive charge on the reacting C $_{\alpha}$ -carbons because of their adjacent oxonium and ammonium centers. We envisage that the propiolate cycloadditions match well with those nucleophiles that can develop highly polarized carbocations through  $\pi$ -alkyne activations.

## Conclusions

Unactivated nitriles are known to be stable triple-bond species, and their [4 + 2]-cycloadditions with 4 $\pi$ -bond motifs and other small molecules have few successful examples.<sup>15</sup> This work reports the hetero-[4 $\pi$  + 2 $\pi$ ]-cycloadditions of *tert*-butyl propiolates and nitriles catalyzed by gold catalysts. Such formal cycloadditions are applicable to diverse *tert*-butyl propiolates and nitriles, yielding useful 6*H*-1,3-oxazin-6-ones, which are not readily prepared with current methods.<sup>8</sup> This new finding enables a one-pot gold-catalyzed synthesis of highly substituted pyridines through sequential reactions of *tert*-butyl propiolates with nitriles, and then with electron-deficient alkynes in the same solvent. The utility of these [4 + 2]-cycloadditions is further expanded with various aldehydes, ketones and 2-phenyloxetane, yielding satisfactory yields of cycloadducts. This work provides a new version of *tert*-butyl propiolates that feature useful four-atom building blocks with polar  $\pi$ -bond motifs such as nitriles, aldehydes and ketones, although their reactions with alkenes were reported to be restrictive.<sup>8</sup>

## Acknowledgements

We thank the National Science Council, Taiwan, for financial support of this work.

## Notes and references

- For metal-catalyzed [4 + 2]-cycloaddition reactions, see selected reviews: (a) M. Lautens, W. Klute and W. Tam, *Chem. Rev.*, 1996, **96**, 49–92; (b) P. A. Inglesby and P. A. Evans, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 2791–2805; (c)





- X. Jiang and R. Wang, *Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **113**, 5515–5546; (d) H. B. Kagan and O. Riant, *Chem. Rev.*, 1992, **92**, 1007–1019; (e) I. Bauer and H.-J. Knölker, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 3170–3387.
- 2 For gold-catalyzed cycloaddition reactions see: (a) M. E. Muratore, A. Homs, C. Obradors and A. M. Echavarren, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2014, **9**, 3066–3082; (b) F. López and J. L. Mascareñas, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2014, **43**, 2904–2915; (c) F. López and J. L. Mascareñas, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **9**, 2250–2264; (d) N. T. Patil and Y. Yamamoto, *Chem. Rev.*, 2008, **108**, 3395–3442; (e) A. S. K. Hashmi, *Chem. Rev.*, 2007, **107**, 3180–3211; (f) D. Qian and J. Zhang, *Chem. Rec.*, 2014, **14**, 280–302; (g) J. Francos, F. Grande Carmona, H. Faustino, J. Iglesias Sigüenza, E. Díez, I. Alonso, R. Fernández, J. M. Lassaletta, F. López and J. L. Mascareñas, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 14322–14325; (h) H. Faustino, F. López, L. Castedo and J. L. Mascareñas, *Chem. Sci.*, 2011, **2**, 633–637; (i) N. Huguet, D. Leboeuf and A. M. Echavarren, *Chem.-Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 6581–6585; (j) A. Homs, C. Obradors, D. Leboeuf and A. M. Echavarren, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2014, **356**, 221–228.
- 3 (a) S. J. Blanksby and G. B. Ellison, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2003, **36**, 255–263; (b) M. B. Smith and J. March, *March's Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 2007, 6th edn, p. 29.
- 4 (a) C. S. Marvel and J. C. H. Hwa, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1950, **15**, 525–529; (b) M. Ohashi, I. Takeda, M. Ikawa and S. Ogoshi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **133**, 18018–18021; (c) J. Barluenga, M. A. Fernández-Rodríguez, P. García-García and E. Aguilar, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 2764–2765.
- 5 For the cycloadditions of 1,3-dienes with activated nitriles, see the following examples; most instances refer to stoichiometric reactions: (a) W.-T. Li, F.-C. Lai, G.-H. Lee, S.-M. Peng and R.-S. Liu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1998, **120**, 4520–4521; (b) J. Chen, Q. Song, C. Wang and Z. Xi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 6238–6239; (c) H. Junge and G. Oehme, *Tetrahedron*, 1998, **54**, 11027–11032; (d) I. Hussain, M. A. Yawer, M. Lalk, U. Lindequist, A. Villinger, C. Fischer and P. Langer, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2008, **16**, 9898–9903.
- 6 Although gold-catalyzed reactions of propiolic acids with alkenes or alkynes were reported, the mechanisms were distinct from those of this work: (a) H.-S. Yeom, J. Koo, H.-S. Park, Y. Wang, Y. Liang, Z.-X. Yu and S. Shin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 208–211; (b) T. Luo, M. Dai, S.-L. Zheng and S. L. Schreiber, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 2834–2836.
- 7 For gold-catalyzed cycloadditions of common nitriles with other small molecules, see: (a) S. N. Karad and R. S. Liu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 9072–9076; (b) W. He, C. Li and L. Zhang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 8482–8485; (c) Y. Xiao and L. Zhang, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 4662–4665; (d) G. Lonzi and L. A. Lopez, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2013, **355**, 1948–1954.
- 8 For reported synthetic procedures of 6H-1,3-oxazin-6-ones, see reported examples: (a) M. Alajarin, A. Vidal, P. Sánchez-Andrada, F. Tovar and G. Ochoa, *Org. Lett.*, 2000, **2**, 965–968; (b) M. Alajarin, P. Sánchez-Andrada, F. P. Cossio, A. Arrieta and B. Lecea, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 8470–8477; (c) G. Cainelli, D. Giacomini, M. Gazzano, P. Galletti and A. Quintavalla, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2003, **44**, 6269–6272; (d) Z.-Y. Ge, Q.-M. Xu, X.-D. Fei, T. Tang, Y.-M. Zhu and S.-J. Ji, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **78**, 4524–4529; (e) M. Chen, Z.-H. Ren, Y.-Y. Wang and Z.-H. Guan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 14196–14199; (f) A. D. Clark, W. K. Janowski and R. H. Prager, *Tetrahedron*, 1999, **55**, 3637–3648.
- 9 (a) L. Hedstrom, A. R. Moorman, J. Dobbs and R. H. Abeles, *Biochemistry*, 1984, **23**, 1753–1759; (b) R. L. Jarvest, M. J. Parratt, C. M. Debouck, J. G. Gorniak, J. L. Jennings, H. T. Serafinowska and J. E. Strickler, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1996, **6**, 2463–2466; (c) Q. Liu, P. Chen and G. Liu, *ACS Catal.*, 2013, **3**, 178–181; (d) M. Gütschow and U. Neumann, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 1997, **5**, 1935–1942.
- 10 (a) A. M. F. Eissa and R. El-Sayed, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2006, **43**, 1161–1168; (b) U. Neumann, N. M. Schechter and M. Gütschow, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2001, **9**, 947–954; (c) P. Kopelman, A. Bryson, R. Hickling, A. Rissanen, S. Rossner, S. Toubro and P. Valensi, *Int. J. Obes.*, 2006, **31**, 494–499; (d) M. Baumann and I. R. Baxendale, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **9**, 2265–2319; (e) A. E. Goetz and N. K. Garg, *Nat. Chem.*, 2013, **5**, 54–60.
- 11 ESI†
- 12 For review, see: K. Afarinkia, V. Vinader, T. D. Nelson and G. H. Posner, *Tetrahedron*, 1992, **48**, 9111–9171.
- 13 (a) K. Kranjc, B. Štefane, S. Polanc and M. Kočevár, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2004, **69**, 3190–3193; (b) J. A. Reed, C. L. Schilling Jr, R. F. Tarvin, T. A. Rettig and J. K. Stille, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1969, **34**, 2188–2192; (c) Y. Kuninobu, H. Takata, A. Kawata and K. Takai, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 3133–3135; (d) E. S. Kim, K. H. Kim, S. H. Kim and J. N. Kim, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2009, **50**, 5098–5101; (e) C. J. Moody, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1984, 925–926.
- 14 In the absence of ethyl propiolate **1g'**, treatment of benzonitrile with P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-biphenyl)AuCl/AgSbF<sub>6</sub> (5 mol%) in hot DCE (70 °C, 15 h) gave benzamide in 34% yield with **1g'** recovered in 60% yield. A prior hydrolysis of benzonitrile could not be completed for the reaction in eqn (10).
- 15 Only one paper was noted for the [4 + 2]-cycloadditions of common nitriles with non-4 $\pi$ -conjugated species, see, B. A. Bhanu Prasad, A. Bisai and V. K. Singh, *Org. Lett.*, 2004, **6**, 4829–4831.

