

Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 49995Received 4th July 2017
Accepted 13th October 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c7ra07392e

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Diastereoselective one pot five-component reaction toward 4-(tetrazole)-1,3-oxazinanes†

Ajay L. Chandgude,^a Daniele Narducci,^a Katarzyna Kurpiewska,^b
Justyna Kalinowska-Tłuścik^b and Alexander Dömling^{a*}

A diastereoselective one pot five-component reaction toward the synthesis of 4-(tetrazole)-1,3-oxazinanes has been reported. The sonication-accelerated, catalyst-free, simple, general and highly time efficient, Asinger–Ugi-tetrazole reaction was used for the synthesis of diverse 4-(tetrazole)-1,3-oxazinanes. The reaction exhibit excellent diastereoselectivity and broad substrate scope.

Introduction

The oxazine motif attained significant attention due to their widespread availability in natural products, such as aragupetrosine, bujeine, pagicerine, quimbeline, and upenamides.¹ The oxazines scaffold is present in many pharmacologically active agents and drugs, such as pranlukast, dirithromycin, and dolutegravir.² It is also used as intermediate for the synthesis of drugs like oxacephem antibiotics.^{2c}

On the other hand, the tetrazole is a highly important synthetic scaffold for a wide range of areas and applications. It is extensively used in medicinal and organic chemistry, also in industries such as explosives, agrochemicals, materials, and polymers.³ Their use as a carboxylic acid isostere and *cis*-amide bond isostere in peptides have many advantages, such as extra lipophilicity, metabolic stability, and hydrogen bonding to increase potency.⁴ Heterocycles are important in drug design and are present in half of the top 200 drugs.⁵ Thus, recently the use of heterocycle linked tetrazole scaffolds got major attention as a privileged core structure for the development of drug candidates. This combination is an effective strategy to balance drug-like properties. Owning the importance of heterocycles linked tetrazoles resulted into reports of many examples of bioactive agents, such as pyridine-tetrazole, Akt1 and Akt2 dual inhibitors;⁶ pyrazole-tetrazole, anti-leishmanials⁷ or as cardiostimulant agents;⁸ pyridine-tetrazole, antibacterial;⁹ piperazines-tetrazole, type 2 diabetes;¹⁰ isoxazole-tetrazole, for AMPA receptors;¹¹ and also for ionotropic glutamate receptors.¹² Moreover, in non-medical applications, use of cyclic ketimines-tetrazoles as organocatalysts,¹³ and pyridine-tetrazoles in lanthanide-based applications¹⁴ are also well known.

Strategies for the synthesis of heterocycle-tetrazole can be categorized into three types. First, the coupling of heterocycle with tetrazole (Fig. 1A).¹⁵ Second, synthesis of cyano-heterocycle followed by the tetrazole formation (Fig. 1B).⁷ Third, tetrazole synthesis followed by post-condensation reaction toward heterocycle formation (Fig. 1C).¹⁶ These methods involve more than two steps, harsh coupling conditions, and also the synthesis of starting material for the coupling can be tedious.

Here we are reporting the first example of an *in situ* oxazine-tetrazole motif synthesis by using a one-pot five-component reaction. The oxazine-tetrazole scaffold is accessible in one pot, time efficiently with high diastereoselectivity and diversity.

Results and discussion

We envisioned the use of Asinger–Ugi-tetrazole union for the first time to synthesize an oxazines-tetrazole scaffold. We start our optimization by using isobutyraldehyde, ammonium hydroxide, 3-hydroxypropionaldehyde, benzyl isocyanide and TMSN₃. The reaction in methanol at room temperature resulted in only trace product formation (Table 1, entry 1). Union of an Asinger reaction with other MCRs is known to be low yielding.¹⁷ Therefore we move our attention towards the use of sonication in MCR which can be highly effective.¹⁸ Further optimization was carried out with sonication at room temperature.

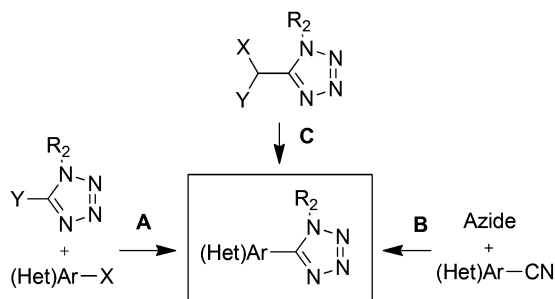
First, we optimized the ammonia source. We screened different ammonia sources, like NH₄OH, NH₄Cl, and NH₄OAc. NH₄OH in 1.5 equivalent was found to be the best. When the reaction was performed in MeOH, a promising 51% yield was obtained (Table 1, entry 2). Next, we move our attention towards solvent screening. Use of MeOH : H₂O solvent systems, such as 3 : 1, 1 : 1 or 1 : 3 resulted in less product formation, like 21%, 17%, and 15% respectively (Table 1, entries 3–5). However, EtOH as solvent gave the desired product only in trace amounts. When water was used as a solvent, the reaction did not proceed further probably due to the water insolubility of the reactants (Table 1, entry 7). Use of dioxane and THF provided a similar

^aDepartment of Drug Design, University of Groningen, Antonius Deusinglaan 1, 9713 AV Groningen, The Netherlands. E-mail: a.s.s.domling@rug.nl

^bJagiellonian University, Faculty of Chemistry, Department of Crystal Chemistry and Crystal Physics Biocrystallography Group, Ingardena 3, 30-060 Krakow, Poland

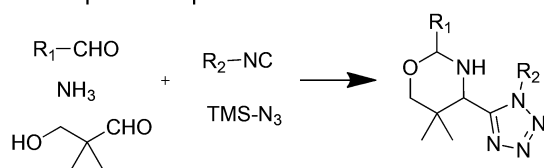
† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 1521456 and 1521499. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c7ra07392e

Previous methods



This method

One-pot 5-component reaction

Fig. 1 *In situ* bis-heterocycle synthesis.

yield of ~30% (Table 1, entries 8–9). TFE and DCM gave lower yields. Toluene turned out to be the best solvent with 60% yield (Table 1, entry 13). However, an attempt to make the protocol

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a

Entry	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield ^b (%)
1 ^c	MeOH	12	Trace
2	MeOH	2	51
3	MeOH : H ₂ O (3 : 1)	4	21
4	MeOH : H ₂ O (1 : 1)	4	17
5	MeOH : H ₂ O (1 : 3)	6	15
6	EtOH	2	nd
7	H ₂ O	7	nr
8	Dioxane	2	32
9	THF	2	29
10	TFE	3	16
11	DCM	3	17
12	MeCN	3	33
13	Toluene	2	60
14	Toluene : H ₂ O (1 : 1)	4	11
15	Toluene : H ₂ O (3 : 1)	3	19
16	Toluene : H ₂ O (4 : 1)	2	25
17	<i>p</i> -Xylene	4	15

^a The reaction was carried out with isobutyraldehyde (1 mmol), ammonium hydroxide (1.5 mmol), 3-hydroxypivalaldehyde (1 mmol), benzyl isocyanide (1.2 mmol) and TMSN₃ (1.2 mmol) in 0.5 ml solvent. ^b Yield of isolated product. ^c Without sonication at room temperature. nd-not determined. nr-no reaction.

Table 2 Substrate scope^a

Entry	R ₁ -CHO	R ₂ -NC	Yield ^b (%)	dr ^c
1			(1a) 60	78 : 22
2			(1b) 51	91 : 09
3			(1c) 56	90 : 10
4			(1d) 47	88 : 12
5			(1e) 38	90 : 10
6			(1f) 55	91 : 09
7			(1g) 25	90 : 10
8			(1h) 34	96 : 04
9			(1i) 48	94 : 06
10			(1j) 50	90 : 10
11			(1k) 83	91 : 09
12			(1l) 35	94 : 06
13			(1m) 45	92 : 08
14			(1n) Trace	—

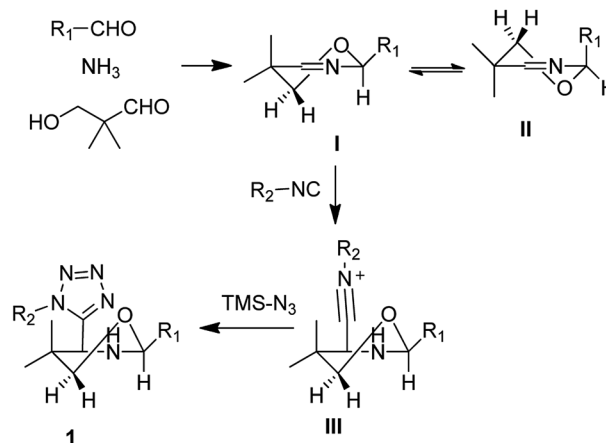
^a The reaction was carried out with isobutyraldehyde (1 mmol), ammonium hydroxide (1.5 mmol), 3-hydroxypivalaldehyde (1 mmol), benzyl isocyanide (1.2 mmol) and TMSN₃ (1.2 mmol) in 0.5 ml solvent. ^b Yield of isolated product. ^c dr ratio determined by NMR analysis.



greener by using toluene : water solvent system resulted in a lowering to 25% yield (Table 1, entries 14–16); while xylene did not ameliorate the reaction yield.

With optimized conditions in hand, next, we tested the scope and limitations of this reaction by reacting various aldehydes and isocyanides (Table 2). Different linear and branched aliphatic aldehydes such as isobutyraldehyde, propanal, butyraldehyde, and valeraldehyde provide moderate to good yields of 21% to 60% (Table 2, entries 2–7). Good to excellent yield were obtained with aliphatic-aromatic aldehydes like benzyl and phenylacetaldehyde. Benzaldehyde and 2-chloro benzaldehyde are valid substrates in this reaction with providing moderate yields of 35% and 45% respectively (Table 2, entries 12 and 13). However, the reaction with ketone resulted in only trace product formation. It is important to mention that, the preformation of imine from aldehyde and ammonium hydroxide is needed to get high yield which normally requires 30 minutes to 1 hour preincubation. The slow addition of 3-hydroxypivalaldehyde over 30 min also helped to get a clean reaction. After the addition of isocyanide and TMSN₃, the reaction completes within 2–4 hours.

Further, we screened different isocyanides. Aliphatic isocyanides like *tert*-octyl isocyanide and cyclohexyl isocyanide worked well (Table 2, entries 3 and 9). Aromatic isocyanides like benzyl and phenylethyl isocyanide with different aldehydes, product yields were good. The glycine isocyanide provided the excellent yield of 83% (Table 2, entry 11). The functional group protected isocyanide, diethoxy-acetaldehyde was also compatible in this reaction, which is interesting for further post-modification condensation or for unions with other MCR (Table 2, entry 6). Also, a tolerance of a 2-bromo benzyl isocyanide is interesting for potential postmodification reactions (Table 2, entry 4).



Scheme 1 Proposed mechanism of highly diastereoselective Asinger–Ugi tetrazole reaction.

In all examples a higher diastereoselectivity was observed. Aliphatic, aromatic aldehydes and also all isocyanides show more than 90 : 10 diastereoselectivity. However with benzyl isocyanide and 2-bromo benzylisocyanides low diastereoselectivity was observed.

The structures have been confirmed by NMR, MS (low and high resolution) and also by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2).

Proposed mechanism

Based on the previous reports we proposed the following mechanism and which could also explain the high diastereoselectivity of this reaction. In this reaction, first aldehyde, ammonia and 3-hydroxypivalaldehyde react together to form the asymmetrically substituted Asinger reaction product, 5,6-dihydro-2*H*-1,3-oxazines. With the reference of reported articles and study we assume that out of the two possible half-chair conformations with minimal energy **I** and **II**, the energetically preferred half-chair conformation conformer **I** is strongly favoured.^{17,19} As the strong steric interactions between one of the methylene protons in 6-position and substitution on the position 2 unfavored the conformer **II**. However, in conformer **I** this steric repulsion is reduced by position 6 (Scheme 1).

Next, as per previously published research,²⁰ isocyanide will preferentially attack axially on the six membered, 5,6-dihydro-2*H*-1,3-oxazines to reduce the steric strain to form the intermediate **III**. Followed by azide attack on this intermediate **III** formed the final product in high diastereoselectivity as per above mentioned reasons like preferable conformers of 5,6-dihydro-2*H*-1,3-oxazines and preferred axial attack of isocyanides.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a diastereoselective one-pot five component reaction for the oxazinane-tetrazoles synthesis. This sonication-assisted, novel, and general reaction has many advances, such as high time efficiency, catalyst-free, diverse scope, and excellent diastereoselectivity.

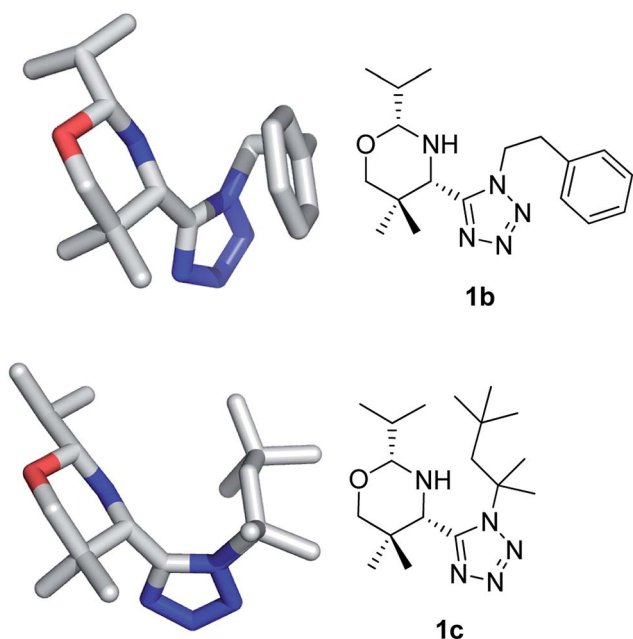


Fig. 2 X-ray structures of **1b** and **1c**.



Moreover, due to diverse substrate compatibility, this reaction has a significant potential for postcondensation reactions to get more complex and diverse oxazine-tetrazole structures. Studies towards this area are in progress and will be reported in due course.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thank the University of Groningen. The Erasmus Mundus Scholarship "Svaagata" is acknowledged for a fellowship to A. Chandgude. The work was financially supported by the NIH (2R01GM097082-05) and by Innovative Medicines Initiative (grant agreement No. 115489). Funding has also been received from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under MSC ITN "Accelerated Early stage drug dIScovery" (AEGIS), grant agreement No. 675555. The research (K. K., J. K.-T.) was carried out with the equipment purchased thanks to the financial support of the European Regional Development Fund in the framework of the Polish Innovation Economy Operational Program (Contract No. POIG.02.01.00-12-023/08).

Notes and references

- (a) M. Kobayashi, K. Kawazoe and I. Kitagawa, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1989, **30**, 4149–4152; (b) X. J. Hu, H. P. He, H. Zhou, Y. T. Di, X. W. Yang, X. J. Hao and L. Y. Kong, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 2006, **89**, 1344–1349; (c) E. Bombardelli, A. Bonati, B. Danielli, B. Gambetta, E. M. Martinelli and G. Mustich, *Experientia*, 1975, **31**, 139–140; (d) J. I. Jimenez, G. Goetz, C. M. S. Mau, W. Y. Yoshida, P. J. Scheuer, R. T. Williamson and M. Kelly, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2000, **65**, 8465–8469.
- (a) R. Kim, V. Bihud, K. bin Mohamad, K. Leong, J. bin Mohamad, F. bin Ahmad, H. Hazni, N. Kasim, S. Halim and K. Awang, *Molecules*, 2012, **18**, 128–139; (b) G. Ramachandran, K. I. Sathiyarayanan, M. Sathishkumar, R. S. Rathore and P. Giridharan, *Synth. Commun.*, 2015, **45**, 2227–2239; (c) C. Borel, L. S. Hegedus, J. Krebs and Y. Satoh, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1987, **109**, 1101–1105.
- (a) L. M. T. Frija, A. Ismael and M. L. S. Cristiano, *Molecules*, 2010, **15**, 3757–3774; (b) A. L. Chandgude and A. Domling, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2016, 2383–2387; (c) V. Y. Zubarev and V. A. Ostrovskii, *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.*, 2000, **36**, 759–774; (d) S. J. Wittenberger, *Org. Prep. Proced. Int.*, 1994, **26**, 499–531; (e) A. Sarvary and A. Maleki, *Mol. Diversity*, 2015, **19**, 189–212.
- (a) C. X. Wei, M. Bian and G. H. Gong, *Molecules*, 2015, **20**, 5528–5553; (b) J. Roh, K. Vavrova and A. Hrabalek, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2012, 6101–6118; (c) L. V. Myznikov, A. Hrabalek and G. I. Koldobskii, *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.*, 2007, **43**, 1–9; (d) R. J. Herr, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2002, **10**, 3379–3393.
- N. A. McGrath, M. Brichacek and J. T. Njardarson, *J. Chem. Educ.*, 2010, **87**, 1348–1349.
- Z. Zhao, W. H. Leister, R. G. Robinson, S. F. Barnett, D. Defeo-Jones, R. E. Jones, G. D. Hartman, J. R. Huff, H. E. Huber, M. E. Duggan and C. W. Lindsley, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2005, **15**, 905–909.
- J. V. Faria, M. S. dos Santos, A. M. R. Bernardino, K. M. Becker, G. M. C. Machado, R. F. Rodrigues, M. M. Canto-Cavaleiro and L. L. Leon, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **23**, 6310–6312.
- L.-M. Duan, H.-Y. Yu, Y.-L. Li and C.-J. Jia, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **23**, 6111–6117.
- Y. W. Jo, W. B. Im, J. K. Rhee, M. J. Shim, W. B. Kim and E. C. Choi, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2004, **12**, 5909–5915.
- T. Yoshida, F. Akahoshi, H. Sakashita, H. Kitajima, M. Nakamura, S. Sonda, M. Takeuchi, Y. Tanaka, N. Ueda, S. Sekiguchi, T. Ishige, K. Shima, M. Nabeno, Y. Abe, J. Anabuki, A. Soejima, K. Yoshida, Y. Takashina, S. Ishii, S. Kiuchi, S. Fukuda, R. Tsutsumiuchi, K. Kosaka, T. Murozono, Y. Nakamaru, H. Utsumi, N. Masutomi, H. Kishida, I. Miyaguchi and Y. Hayashi, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **20**, 5705–5719.
- S. B. Vogensen, R. P. Clausen, J. R. Greenwood, T. N. Johansen, D. S. Pickering, B. Nielsen, B. Ebert and P. Krosggaard-Larsen, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2005, **48**, 3438–3442.
- A. A. Jensen, T. Christesen, U. Bolcho, J. R. Greenwood, G. Postorino, S. B. Vogensen, T. N. Johansen, J. Egebjerg, H. Brauner-Osborne and R. P. Clausen, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2007, **50**, 4177–4185.
- O. I. Shmatova and V. G. Nenajdenko, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **78**, 9214–9222.
- M. Giraud, E. S. Andreiadis, A. S. Fisyuk, R. Demadrille, D. Imbert and M. Mazzanti, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2008, **47**, 3952–3954.
- (a) Q. Tang and R. Gianatassio, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2010, **51**, 3473–3476; (b) I. Becker, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2008, **45**, 1005–1022.
- (a) P. Patil, R. Madhavachary, K. Kurpiewska, J. Kalinowska-Thućik and A. Dömling, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 642–645; (b) S. Gunawan, J. Petit and C. Hulme, *ACS Comb. Sci.*, 2012, **14**, 160–163.
- (a) K. Kehagia, A. Domling and I. Ugi, *Tetrahedron*, 1995, **51**, 139–144; (b) H. Groger, M. Hatam and J. Martens, *Tetrahedron*, 1995, **51**, 7173–7180.
- (a) A. L. Chandgude and A. Dömling, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 6396–6399; (b) A. L. Chandgude and A. Dömling, *Green Chem.*, 2016, **18**, 3718–3721.
- A. Dömling and I. K. Ugi, *Tetrahedron*, 1993, **49**, 9495–9500.
- (a) L. Banfi, A. Basso, V. Cerulli, V. Rocca and R. Riva, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **7**, 976–979; (b) C. A. Sperger, P. Mayer and K. T. Wanner, *Tetrahedron*, 2009, **65**, 10463–10469; (c) L. El Kaïm, L. Grimaud, J. Oble and S. Wagschal, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2009, **50**, 1741–1743.

