Development of a safely handleable synthetic equivalent of cyanonitrile oxide by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitroacetonitrile.
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Nagatoshi Nishiwaki, a,b Yuta Kumegawa, a Kento Iwai a and Soichi Yokoyama a,b

Dianionic cyano-aci-nitroacetate affords 3-cyanoisoxazol(in)es upon heating with a range of dipolarophiles in the presence of hydrochloric acid. In this reaction, nitroacetonitrile is formed as an intermediate active species, which serves as a synthetic equivalent of cyanonitrile oxide that can participate in a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction.

The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of cyanonitrile oxide 1 (cyanofulminate or cyanogen N-oxide) is a useful preparative method for the synthesis of 3-cyanoisoxazol(in)es, which is superior to other methods such as direct substitution by a cyanide,1 chemical conversion of other functional groups,2 and ring construction3,4 because the five-membered ring can be formed in a single step. In addition, the products are readily transformed into polyfunctionalized compounds upon cleavage of the N-O bond. On the other hand, nitride oxide 1 is too unstable to be isolated, although its generation can be confirmed by spectroscopy.5 Vacuum pyrolysis6 or base-induced dehydrochlorination7,8 of chloro(cyano)formoxime 2 are common methods used to generate nitrile oxide 1. In addition, the pyrolysis of dicyanofuroxan 39 and treating nitroacetonitrile 4 with ammonium cerium(III) nitrate 10 are also effective approaches used to prepare 1 (Scheme 1). However, preparation of precursors 2 and 3 suffers from some drawbacks such as low yield, troublesome manipulations, and toxicity.11,12 In addition, nitroacetonitrile 4 should be handled as an explosive material (see ESI†).3,13 Hence, the development of a safe and concise method for generation of cyanonitrile oxide 1 is highly desired.

Meanwhile, we have studied the application of dianionic cyano-aci-nitroacetate 514 as a cyano(nitro)methylating agent in organic synthesis leading to the synthesis of functionalized heterocyclic systems.3,15 The structure of 5 can be regarded as a masked form of cyanonitrile oxide 1, based on which we envisaged that nitride oxide 1 should be generated upon protonation of dianion 5 accompanied by decarboxylation and dehydration.

Although it is possible to isolate dianion 5, decarboxylation gradually occurs.14 Thus, 5 was generated in situ via a ring opening reaction of pyridinium salt 6 upon treatment with N-methylpyrrolidine. A solution of 6 and ethynylbenzene 7a in acetonitrile showed no change even when heated at 100 °C for 1 d in a sealed tube (Table 1, entry 1). On the other hand, a trace amount of 3-cyano-5-phenylisoxazole (8a)16 was obtained when the reaction was conducted under the same conditions in the presence of acetic acid (entry 2). The addition of a stronger acid

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such as p-toluenesulfonic acid and hydrochloric acid, was found to be effective (entries 3 and 4).

To obtain further insight into this reaction, each step was monitored using 1H NMR spectroscopy with deuterated acetonitrile used as the solvent (see ESI †). Cation exchange of 6 occurred after addition of 1 equivalent of N-methylpyrrolidine, and the ring opening reaction occurred leading to formation of the dianion, 5a, when another 1 equivalent of N-methylpyrrolidine was added. A new singlet signal appeared at 5.8 ppm when hydrochloric acid was added to the solution of 5a, which nitroacetonitrile 4 or its anionic form 9a was formed as a result of the decarboxylation reaction, and either of these were considered to be the actual species in the cycloaddition reaction. Indeed, the formation of cycloadduct 8a was confirmed after heating this solution in the presence of 7a.

Subsequently, a more stable dipotassium salt, 5b, was employed from the viewpoint of its storage for a long period of time. Although 5a was more soluble in organic solvents, the reaction mixture was somewhat complicated because of the presence of pyridinium, pyrrolidinium, and ammonium chlorides, among which the last salt was formed during the acid-catalysed hydrolysis of acetonitrile. Thus, 5b was concluded to be more suitable for use as a reagent in organic synthesis.

Monopotassium salt 9b,14 derived from 5b, did not afford any cycloadduct 8a upon heating with ethynylbenzene 7a. However, the formation of 8a was confirmed when the same reaction was conducted in the presence of hydrochloric acid (Scheme 2). These results indicate that nitroacetonitrile 4 serves as a 1,3-dipole during the cycloaddition reaction. Indeed, the formation of cycloadduct 8a was confirmed after heating this solution in the presence of 7a.

The reaction conditions were optimized using dipotassium salt 5b (Table 2). A mixed solvent consisting of acetonitrile and water was suitable because it can dissolve both 5b and 7a (entries 1 and 2).

However, no reaction occurred at lower temperature, which was presumably due to the low reactivity of nitroacetonitrile 4 when compared with conventional 1,3-dipoles such as nitrile oxide and nitrone (entries 2 and 3). Prolonging the reaction time was found to be effective for the reaction with cycloadduct 8a obtained in high yield after heating for 12 h (entries 4–6).

Under the optimized conditions, dipolarophiles 7 and 10 were subjected to the cycloaddition reaction (Scheme 3). Electron-deficient alkyne 7b underwent the cycloaddition reaction to afford 8b in quantitative yield. In contrast, alkenes 7c and 7d, which possess an electron-donating group furnished their corresponding cycloadducts 8c and 8d in moderate yields. Since considerable amounts of acetophenone derivatives were formed during these reactions, competitive hydration was considered to suppress the cycloaddition. trans-Stilbene 10e was also usable as a dipolarophile leading to the formation of diphenylisoxazoline 11e. Electron-deficient acrylates 10f and 10h also undergo the cycloaddition reaction efficiently, however, the ester functionality did not tolerate the reaction conditions, affording carboxylic acids 11g and 11i, respectively. Conversely, it was possible to use...
was heated at 100 °C for 12 h in a sealed tube. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and MeCN (10 mL) was added to the residue. After filtration to remove the insoluble material, the filtrate was concentrated to afford 3-cyano-5-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoxazole 8b (239 mg, 1 mmol, quant.) as a pale yellow solid. M.p. 92–95 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 8.23 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H); 13C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ 105.0 (CH), 110.2 (C), 123.7 (C, $J = 271$ Hz), 126.4 (CH, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 126.9 (CH), 128.7 (C), 131.3 (C, $J = 32.1$ Hz), 140.3 (C), 170.3 (C); IR (ATR/cm$^{-1}$) 2261, 1570, 1400, 1319; HRMS (ESI/TOF) calcld for [M + H$^+$]C$_{11}$H$_6$F$_3$N$_2$O: 239.0427, found: 239.0428.


11 H. Mohler, Protag, 1941, 7, 57.


Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Notes and references

† Typical procedure: in a screw capped test tube, dipotassium salt 5b (41.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) was dissolved into a mixed solvent of MeCN/H$_2$O (v/v = 1/1, 2 mL). After adding 1-ethyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzene 7b (144 µL, 1 mmol) and 1 M HCl (3 mL, 3 mmol), the resultant mixture