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Substrate controlled, regioselective carbopalladation for the one-pot synthesis of C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline analogues†

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6-*Exo-trig* cyclization reaction through regioselective carbopalladation was demonstrated with *N*-(2-halobenzyl)-*N*-allyl amines to furnish the corresponding C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives. The scope of the reaction was extended to the synthesis of C4-quaternary tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives also. The nature of the substituent on the olefin moiety dictates the course of the carbopalladation sequence. Regioselective carbopalladation is substantiated by performing the reaction with unsymmetrical diallylated amine substrates.

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Introduction

Tetrahydroisoquinolines are one of the key nitrogen heterocycles with innumerable biological activities.^{1*a-i*} Noscapine, salsolinol, gigantine are representative examples of tetrahydroisoquinolines with anticancer, antihistaminic and hallucinogenic activities.² A representative list of bioactive tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives is given in Fig. 1.

Among tetrahydroisoquinolines, C4-substituted analogues are well-acclaimed subset due to their highly desirable pharmacologically relevant properties. Nomifensine is a C4-

substituted isoquinoline analogue used as antidepressant agent without any sedative side effect.³ C4-substituted analogues are also used as serotonin reuptake inhibitors with histamine H₃ antagonist activity⁴ and function as 4-hydroxytamoxifen analogues.⁵ Cherylline is a C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline isolated from the natural sources.⁶

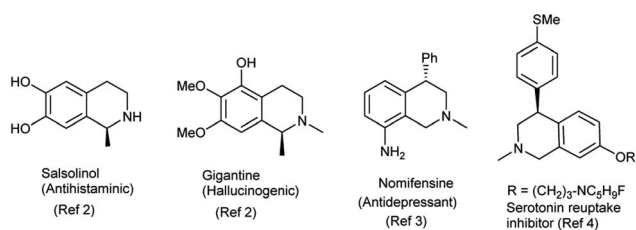


Fig. 1 Selected bioactive tetrahydroisoquinoline analogues.

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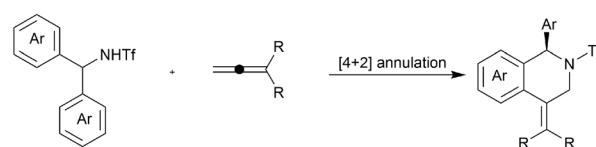
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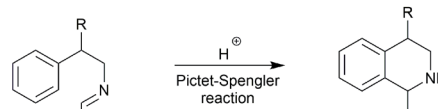
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Vidal *et al.*, (Ref 7a)



Nakamura *et al.*, (Ref 7b)



Hu *et al.*, (Ref 7c)

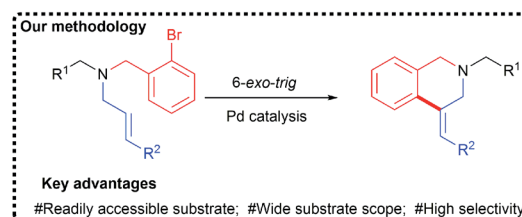
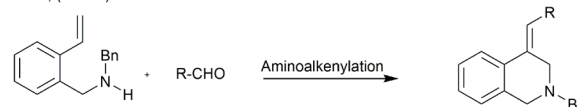


Chart 1 Methods for the synthesis of C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinolines and our methodology.



Despite several significances, only a limited number of examples are available for the one-pot synthesis of C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives. These were prepared by the palladium catalysed [4+2] annulation reaction^{7a} or superacid-catalyzed Pictet–Spengler cyclization reactions (Chart 1).^{7b} Hu *et al.*, reported palladium mediated amino-alkenylation of alkenes for the synthesis of C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives.^{7c} Nandakumar *et al.*, reported the synthesis of similar tetrahydroquinoline by the intramolecular cyclization of more reactive alkynes.^{7d} Broggini and co-workers reported palladium catalysed synthesis of C4-spiroannulated tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives.⁸ However, the scope of the reaction was largely confined to *N*-allyl derivative.

Unlike *N*-allyl derivatives, 6-*exo-trig* cyclization of *N*-cinnamyl/*N*-crotyl derivatives is challenging due to the plausible formation of a mixture of isomers due to the regio- and stereochemical scrambling (*vide infra*). Since the generation of a convenient method to access these valuable pharmacophores is highly appreciated, it was decided to perform 6-*exo-trig* cyclization of terminal carbon substituted acyclic *N*-allylic amine derivatives with palladium catalysis (Chart 1).

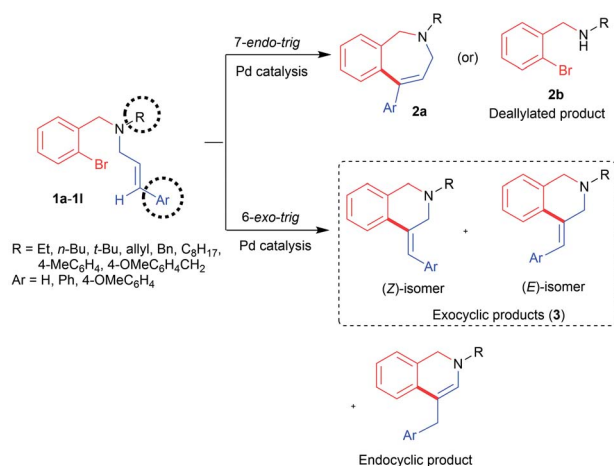
Results and discussion

To obtain the highest level of stereocontrol in palladium catalysis, directing functional groups needs to be anchored on the alkene or the use of Ag or Tl salts is required.^{9a,b} In the absence of any directing group or metal salt additive, it is difficult to secure a single isomeric product from the mixture of stereo-/regio-isomers (Scheme 1).

Apart from the formation of a mixture of isomers as shown in Scheme 1, the competitive deallylation reaction of the substrate **1a–1l** is yet another challenge.¹⁰ To suppress deallylation, allyl moiety needs to be tethered to a heterocyclic ring¹¹ or reaction must be performed with *N*-allyl amides.^{12a,b} These constraints limit the synthetic utility of the 6-*exo-trig* cyclization for accessing C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline analogues.

It was previously reported in the literature that the nature of the substituent on the double bond plays a pronounced role in determining the type of the product formed in the reaction.¹³ Likewise, the use of alkyl amine would also facilitate the cyclization reaction by suppressing the undesired deallylation reaction. Hence, tertiary amine derivative **1a** was designed to have a cinnamyl group anchored on the aliphatic amine. Reaction conditions were optimized with substrate **1a** (Table 1).

Reaction performed with commercially available, pre-functionalized palladium phosphine complexes such as Pd(dppf)Cl₂ gave the corresponding tetrahydroisoquinoline product **3a** in 60% yield (Table 1, entry 1). It is of interest to mention here that the exclusive formation of the isomer **3a** with an exocyclic double bond was observed in the reaction medium. The migration of exocyclic double bond to the corresponding stable endocyclic double bond through the reinsertion of the palladium followed by second elimination was not observed. Encouraged by this result, we decided to investigate further the role of palladium on the 6-*exo-trig* cyclization reaction.



Scheme 1 Plausible products in Pd catalysed cyclization of **1a–l**.

Gratifyingly, changing of palladium complex from Pd(dppf)Cl₂ to Pd₂(dba)₃ (Pd²⁺ to Pd⁰) improved the product yield to 90% (Table 1, entry 2). Replacing the non-polar solvent toluene with polar aprotic solvents such as DMF or DMSO reduced the yield of the product **3a** (Table 1, entries 3 and 4). Changing of base to K₂CO₃ or reducing the reaction temperature drastically affected the yield of the product **3a** (Table 1, entries 6 and 7). Interestingly, replacing pre-functionalized palladium complexes with *in situ* generated palladium phosphine complexes using Pd(OAc)₂/PPh₃ gave the desired product **3a** with 95% yield (Table 1, entry 8). Hence, it was decided to perform the reaction with Pd(OAc)₂/PPh₃. After optimizing the reaction conditions, the scope of the reaction was screened with diverse alkyl/aryl substituents.

The carbopalladation/cyclization reaction was found to be general for both *N*-(*n*-butyl) and *N*-ethyl amine derivatives (Fig. 2). The products **3a** and **3b** were obtained in appreciable yields. The replacement of *N*-ethyl substituent on the nitrogen atom with sterically more demanding *tert*-butyl substituent didn't show much effect on the yield of the product [**3b** (87%) *vs.* **3c** (78%)]. These results show that the nature of the aliphatic substituent on the nitrogen atom doesn't influence much on the yield of the isoquinoline products **3**.

Replacing the phenyl group on the terminal olefin with a relatively electron richer 4-methoxyphenyl group also did not affect the carbopalladation/cyclization sequence. The products **3d–f** were obtained in high yields. In the case of benzylamine derivatives, the presence of methoxy substituent on the olefin aromatic moiety or amine did not alter the yield of the products **3g–h**. The structure of the product **3g** was confirmed unequivocally by single crystal XRD and it revealed that the product **3g** adopts (*Z*)-configuration (Fig. 2). As speculated, the replacement of aliphatic substituent on the nitrogen atom with an aromatic moiety resulted in more amounts of unreacted substrate **1i** in the reaction medium. An increase in the reaction time or reaction temperature did not improve the yield of the product **3i**. Interestingly, the reaction carried out with *N*-aryl-*N*-allyl derivative gave the product **3j** in 80% yield. Reaction performed with *N,N*-diallylated substrate gave the product **3k** in 75% yield.

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a

Entry	Catalyst	Base	Temp. (°C)	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield (%) 3a ^b
1	Pd(dppf)Cl ₂	Cs ₂ CO ₃	100	NMP	26	60
2 ^c	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	Cs ₂ CO ₃	110	Toluene	24	90
3	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	Cs ₂ CO ₃	120	DMF	26	74
4	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	Cs ₂ CO ₃	120	DMSO	24	65
5	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	Cs ₂ CO ₃	130	Xylene	24	75
6	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	110	Toluene	24	60
7	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	Cs ₂ CO ₃	80	Toluene	30	60
8 ^d	Pd(OAc) ₂	Cs ₂ CO ₃	110	Toluene	24	95

^a Unless otherwise mentioned, all the reactions were performed with aryl halide **1a** (0.1 mmol), Pd catalyst (0.01 mmol) and base (0.2 mmol) in 3 mL of solvent. ^b Isolated Yield. ^c Presence of unreacted **1a** was observed if the reaction mixture was quenched before 24 h. ^d PPh₃ (0.02 mmol) was used as ligand.

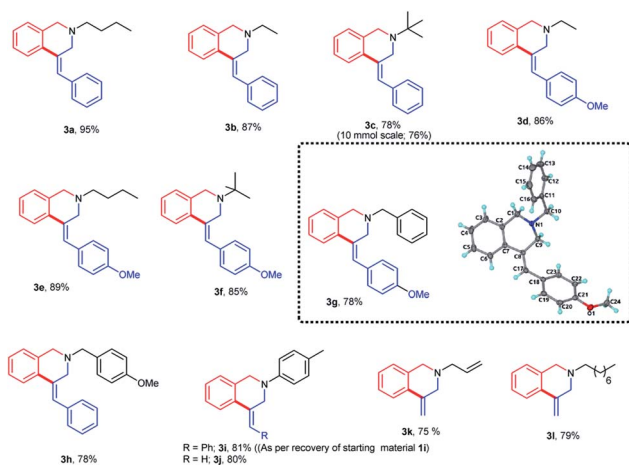


Fig. 2 Substrate scope for 6-exo-trig cyclization reaction.

Likewise, lipophilic *N*-octyl-*N*-allyl derivative also yielded the product **3l** in good yields. In the synthesis of both **3k** and **3l**, cyclization proceeded with substituent-free allyl moiety itself. The formation of deallylated product was not observed even in the absence of any substituent at the terminal double bond. To demonstrate the practical utility of this method as a synthetic tool, we have performed a larger scale synthesis of **3c** with 10 mmol of substrate **1c**. It is imperative to mention that the desired product **3c** was formed in 76% yield in this scale-up reaction. In addition, **3c** synthesis performed with Pd(PPh₃)₄ also gave the product in 70% yields. This shows that Pd(0) plays a crucial role in this cyclization sequence.

Mechanistic investigations and quantum chemical calculations

It was previously reported in the literature that the facial selectivity of the olefin and the subsequent carbopalladation plays a crucial role in determining the product selectivity.¹⁴ Oxidative addition of palladium onto the aryl bromide could result in the formation of aryl palladium complex (Fig. 3). For the 6-exo-trig cyclization, intramolecular coordination of palladium with olefin moiety is necessary. We presume, during the carbopalladation, the phenyl substituent on the olefin tends to move away from the sterically more hindered triphenylphosphine ligand tethered palladium. This could have been resulted in the preferential formation of (*Z*)-isomer over (*E*)-isomer (Fig. 3). A detailed plausible mechanism is given in Scheme 3.

If steric factor plays a crucial role in the carbopalladation, then the use of unsymmetrical diallylated substrate **1m–p** or **1s** would lead to regioselective carbopalladation at sterically less

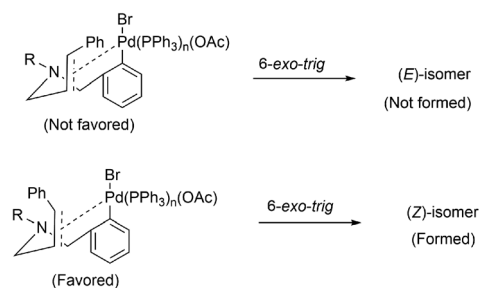


Fig. 3 Plausible cyclization pathway.



hindered olefin moiety. To check this hypothesis, acyclic amine substrates **1m–p** were designed to have both substituted allyl and cinnamyl moieties tethered on to the nitrogen atom (Scheme 2(i) and (ii)). In the case of substrates **1m/1n**, cyclization prefers sterically less hindered allyl moiety rather than relatively more steric cinnamyl moiety and the products **3m/3n** are formed in good yields. Likewise, for the substrates **1o/1p**, cyclization proceeds through sterically less hindered cinnamyl/allyl moiety than sterically more crowded 2,3-dimethylallyl moiety. Hence, products **3o/3p** form in good yields. In scheme (i) and (ii), the formation of products **3m'/3n'** and **3o'/3p'** are not observed. The carbopalladation at 2,3-dimethyl allyl derivative **1q** is challenging due to (i) the presence of sterically more demanding methyl groups, (ii) lack of β -hydrogen on the ring (Scheme 2(iii)). Interestingly, reaction performed with **1q** gave the corresponding C4-quaternary isoquinoline derivative **3q**. Thus the proposed method offers a facile method for the synthesis of C4-quaternary derivatives. However, the reaction performed with **1r** failed to yield the desired product **3r**. Lack of product selectivity was observed if the substrate (**1s**) possesses two cinnamyl groups with similar steric influence but varies in electronic effect (Scheme 2(iv)).

The carbopalladation/cyclization reaction performed under open-air reaction conditions also gave the product **3a** in 74% yield (Scheme 2(v)). To further confirm the absence of radical pathway, the reaction was performed in the presence of radical quencher TEMPO (Scheme 2(v)). As predicted, TEMPO did not interfere with the course of the reaction and product **3a** was obtained in 46% yield.

Quantum chemical calculations were performed using Gaussian09 program¹⁵ with B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory

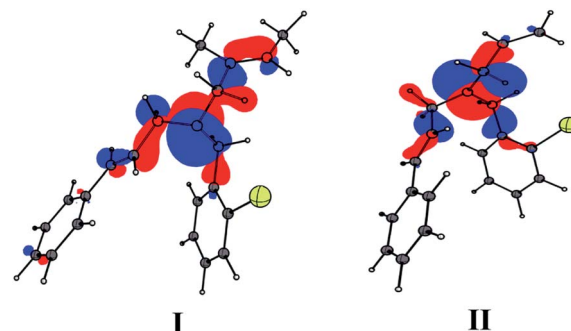
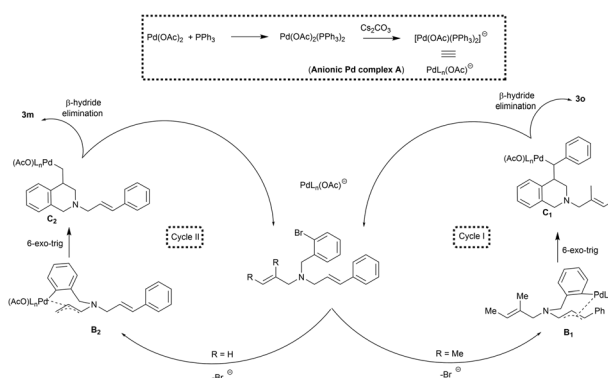


Fig. 4 (I) HOMO of **1o**; (II) HOMO of **1m**.

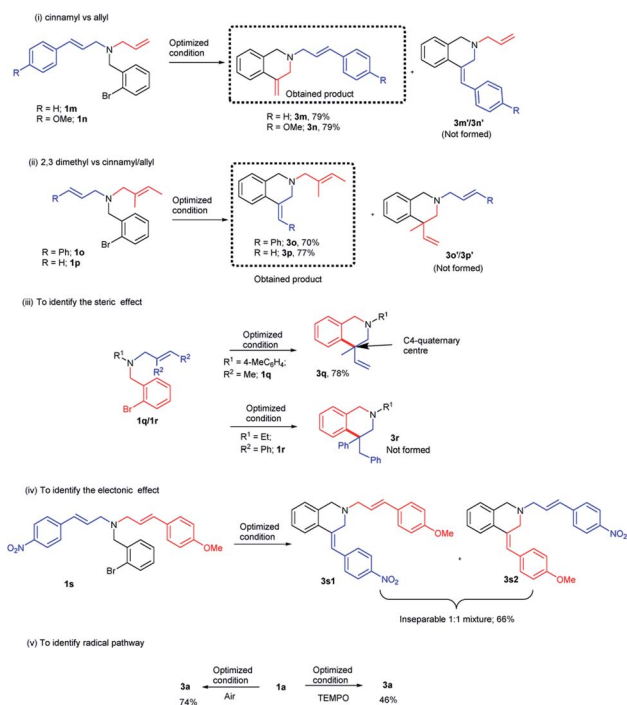


Scheme 3 Plausible mechanism for Pd-catalysed regioselective 6-exo-trig cyclization.

for **1m** and **1o**. The result revealed that the electron density of the highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMO) is localized over allyl and cinnamyl moieties and they are comparable (Fig. 4). Hence, the products **3o** and **3m** formed from **1o** and **1m** are largely driven by the steric factor. Studies performed on both (*E*) and (*Z*)-isomers of **3g** revealed that the (*Z*)-isomer is 2.6 kcal mol^{−1} more stable form than the corresponding (*E*)-isomer (Fig. S1, ESI†). Based on the results obtained from mechanistic studies and quantum chemical calculations, we propose a plausible mechanism for the formation of the product.

The addition of both Pd(OAc)₂ and PPh₃ could result in the formation of anionic palladium complex **A** (Scheme 3).¹⁶ Oxidative addition of anionic palladium on to the aryl halide followed by the coordination with olefin would result in the formation of palladium complex **B1** or **B2**.

The nature of the substituent on the olefin dictates this crucial carbopalladation step.¹³ If R = Me, the carbopalladation might proceed through sterically less hindered cinnamyl derivative *via* cycle I to form **B1**. In cycle I, the migratory insertion of the olefin on to the aryl palladium would result in the formation of complex **C1**. Likewise, if R = H, the reaction could proceed through cycle II and **C2** is formed. The *syn* coplanar arrangement of the metal center and the β -hydrogen atom is required for the β -hydride elimination to take place in **C1** and **C2**.¹⁷ The β -hydride elimination of the complex **C1** and **C2** could



Scheme 2 Regioselective carbopalladation and mechanistic studies.



result in the formation of the product **3m** and **3o** respectively. Interestingly, the re-insertion of the palladium on to the product was not observed under the reaction conditions. Hence the formation of the product with endocyclic double bond was not found.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have developed an intramolecular sequential carbopalladation and cyclization methodology for the synthesis of highly biologically relevant C4-substituted tetrahydroisoquinoline analogues. The prime advantages of this transformation are being the exclusive formation of (*Z*)-*exo* olefin group containing tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives. The possibility for the generation tetrahydroisoquinolines with all carbon quaternary stereogenic centers at C4 carbon atom is also demonstrated.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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