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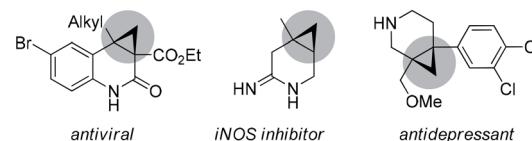
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## Introduction

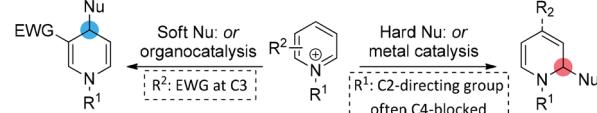
Cyclopropane is a versatile synthetic intermediate and a common structural motif in natural products and pharmaceuticals.<sup>1</sup> In particular, stereoselectively fused cyclopropanes in close vicinity to nitrogen-containing six-membered cyclic compounds are found in many biologically active molecules (Scheme 1A).<sup>2</sup> Due to their potential biological activities, the development of efficient methods to access fused six-membered N-heterocyclic frameworks has gained considerable research attention in the fields of medicinal and synthetic chemistry. Although various synthetic approaches have been devised to directly construct a six-membered framework,<sup>3</sup> the dearomative functionalization of activated N-heteroarenes provides a simple strategy to access such compounds.<sup>4</sup> However, the dearomative reaction is frequently challenging because of the poor site selectivity between the two potentially reactive sites (C2 and C4) being susceptible to nucleophilic attack. Hence, various approaches to improve the site selectivity have been designed (Scheme 1B).<sup>5</sup> Although additional strategic approaches are still necessary to effectively control the selectivity-determining variables, the hard or soft nature of the nucleophile has been reported to often affect the ratio of regioisomers.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the cascade strategy, known as the Wenkert procedure, is considered to be an outstanding example of dearomative transformation, a key strategy for synthesizing various natural products (Scheme 1C).<sup>6</sup> However, to facilitate C4-selective nucleophilic attack, an electron-withdrawing group is required

at the C3 position of the activated heteroarene. With our continued efforts in the exploration of cycloaddition reactions,<sup>7</sup> a straightforward dearomative transformation of N-aromatic zwitterions via the Wenkert procedure was envisioned (Scheme 1C). In addition, the employment of a nucleophile

### A. Cyclopropane-fused Bioactive Molecules

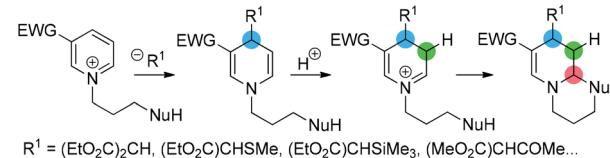


### B. Site-selective Dearomative Functionalization (C2 vs. C4)

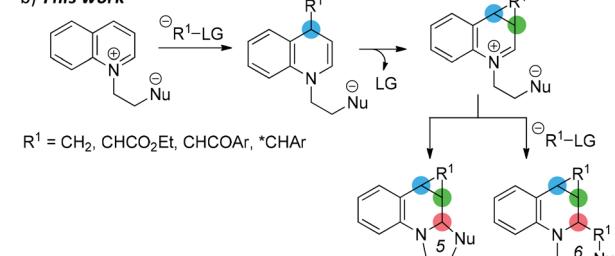


### C. Direct Dearomative Transformation

a) *Wenkert procedure* for synthesis of various alkaloids (ref. 6)



b) *This work*



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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Synthetic procedures, full characterisation and spectroscopic data. CCDC 1944296 and 1944297 for **4a** and **7f** respectively. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c9sc06369b

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Scheme 1 Dearomative transformations of activated heteroarenes.



bearing a neighboring leaving group was proposed, thereby circumventing the stepwise addition of the acid and generating an imine intermediate that could be easily attacked by the tethered nucleophilic moiety. This strategy was further extended for stereoselective reactions. Thus, we herein describe an unprecedented formal cycloaddition of N-aromatic zwitterions by the 1,4-dearomatic addition of sulfur ylides. In addition, the asymmetric cyclopropanation of heteroarenes is reported for the first time *via* the asymmetric 1,4-addition of N-aromatic zwitterions of chiral sulfur ylides.

## Results and discussion

To achieve the cycloaddition of activated N-heteroarene *via* the modified Wenkert procedure, we first considered the use of sulfur ylides as a dearomatic reagent. This was based on the fact that (1) sulfur ylides are well known zwitterionic C1 synthons that have been used in a number of transformations;<sup>8</sup> in addition, the regioselective cycloaddition of sulfur ylides, known as the Corey–Chaykovsky reaction, is well established<sup>9</sup> and (2) the electronic and stereogenic variations of sulfur ylides are known to be simple.<sup>10</sup> Prompted by the pioneering reactions of sulfur ylides, we began our investigation by evaluating a number of sulfur ylides for the site-selective dearomatic reaction with N-aromatic zwitterions (Table 1).

As expected, the reaction of the sulfoxonium ylide, which was generated *in situ* from quinolinium zwitterion (**1a**) and trimethylsulfoxonium iodide (**2a**), afforded low yields of the desired product (**3a**) in polar solvents (entries 1 and 2). When the reaction was conducted in DMSO, a typical solvent for the Corey–Chaykovsky reaction, an unexpected cycloadduct **4a** was synthesized in 34% yield along with the desired product (**3a**) (entry 3). Surprisingly, a single isomer of **4a** was produced diastereoselectively in a high yield when DMF was used as the solvent (entry 4). In addition, sodium methoxide was found to

be the optimal base after intensive screening of various bases (entry 5). Interestingly, **4a** was not formed under the optimized conditions (entry 6), even though an excess of sulfoxonium ylide was employed.

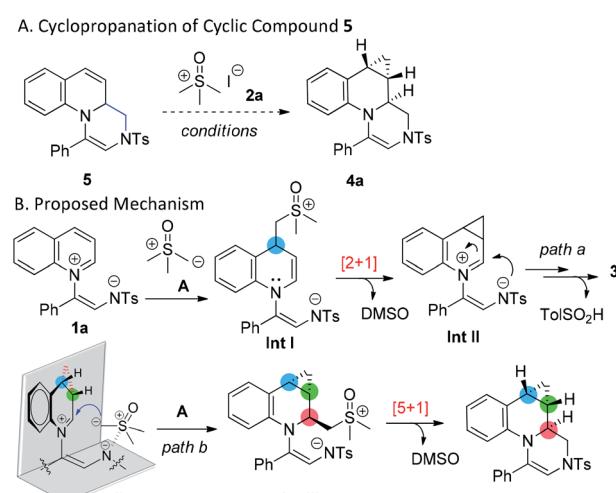
To decipher the sequence of the cascade reaction, we conducted a control experiment using isolated compound **5** and excess of sulfoxonium ylide (Scheme 2A). However, the expected compound **4a** was not observed, and the starting material (**5**) was fully recovered. It was therefore concluded that the reaction proceeded *via* a [2 + 1] cycloaddition of zwitterion (**1a**) and sulfur ylide (**A**) followed by a formal [5 + 1] cycloaddition of **Int II** and sulfur ylide **A**.

The use of a strong base, NaH, immediately generated free ylide **A**, which could participate in the intermolecular nucleophilic attack on **Int II** (path b), along with the evolution of H<sub>2</sub> gas. In contrast, the rate of the 2<sup>nd</sup> intermolecular nucleophilic addition (path b) of a low concentration of ylide **A** generated from the relatively weak base, NaOMe, may be more sluggish than the intramolecular cyclization route (path a). Since no chiral additives were required to control the diastereoselectivity, we proposed that the second cycloaddition (path b) in the cascade reaction occurred in the direction opposite to the cyclopropane ring of **Int II** (Scheme 2B).<sup>12</sup> Thus, to understand the inherent selective dearomatic reaction of sulfur ylides, we examined the generality of the formal cycloaddition of these sulfur ylides with a number of quinolinium zwitterions (Scheme 3). Remarkably, almost all zwitterions (**1**) selectively underwent 1,4-dearomatic transformations to afford the desired cyclopropane-fused cyclic scaffolds (**3**). In addition, the reaction yields were not significantly influenced by the electronic variation on the quinolinium backbone. However, as expected, steric variation at the reaction site had a drastic effect on the product yield (**3c**). Furthermore, the reactivity of the aryl substituted sulfonyl ylide toward quinolinium zwitterions (**1a**) was significantly poorer than that of ylide **A**, resulting in the formation of the desired product (**3i**) in 41% yield. Moreover, isolable ester- and ketosulfonium ylides (**2**) exhibited high

Table 1 Optimization studies for the divergent cyclopropanation<sup>a,b</sup>

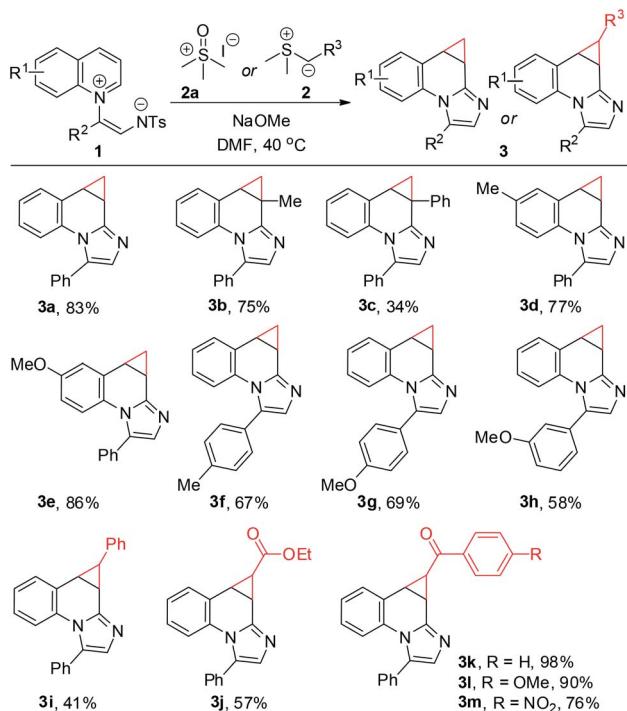
Entry	Base	Solvent	<b>3a</b> (%)	<b>4a</b> (%)
1	NaH	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	13	—
2	NaH	1,2-DCE	33	—
3	NaH	DMSO	19	34
4	NaH	DMF	—	82 <sup>c</sup> (81 <sup>d</sup> )
5	NaOMe	DMF	51	—
6 <sup>e</sup>	NaOMe	DMF	86 (83 <sup>d</sup> )	—
7	KO <sup>t</sup> Bu	DMF	26	29

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (2 equiv.), base (2 equiv.), solvent (1 mL), 25 °C, 18 h. <sup>b</sup> NMR yield using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup> 2.5 mL of solvent was used. <sup>d</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>e</sup> 2.5 equiv. of **2a** and NaH were added to 2.0 mL of solvent at 40 °C.



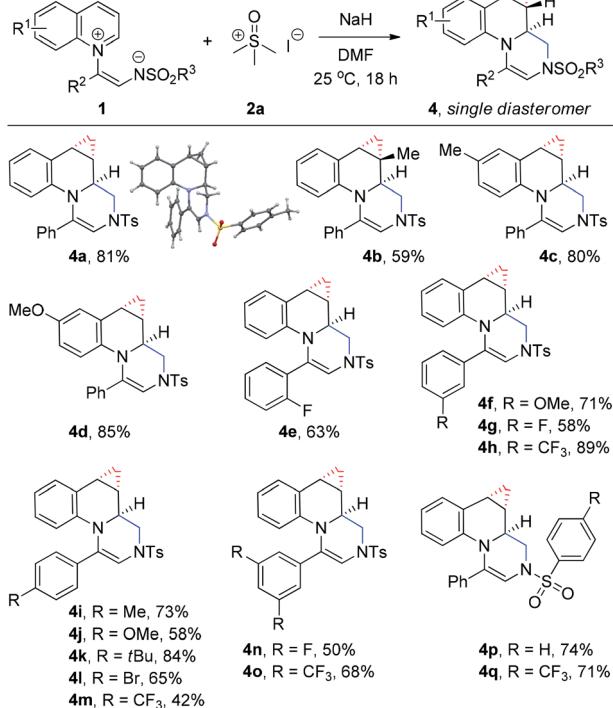
Scheme 2 Proposed mechanism of the cascade cycloaddition.





Scheme 3 Formal [2 + 1] cycloaddition of N-aromatic zwitterions via 1,4-dearomatic addition of sulfur ylides.

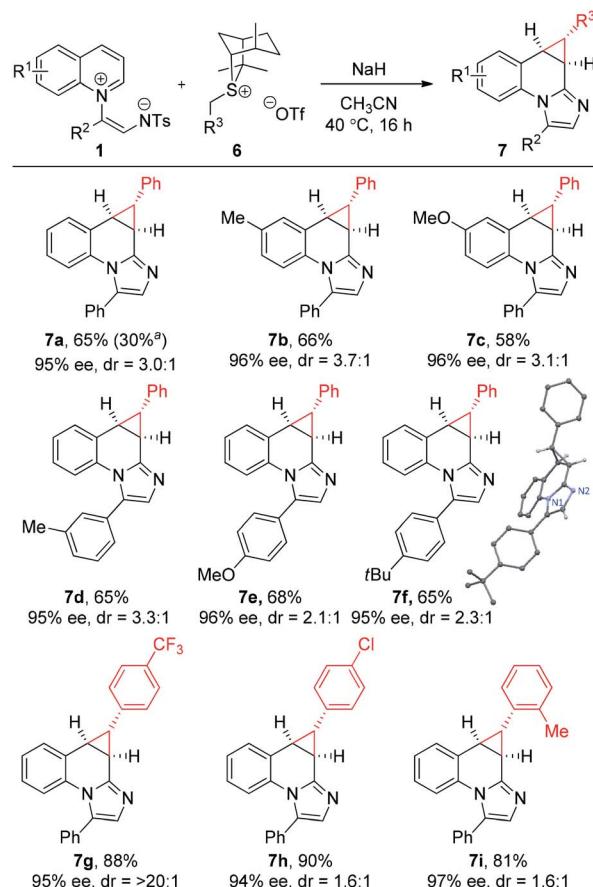
reactivities with excellent 1,4-dearomatic selectivity, resulting in the formation of cyclopropane-fused N-heterocycles 3j–3m, without the detection of any byproducts.



Scheme 4 Substrate scope for the stereoselective synthesis of cyclopropane-fused N-heterocycles.

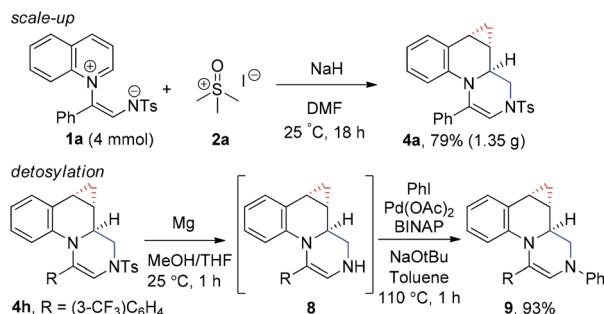
As illustrated in Scheme 4, the cascade reaction *via* dearomatic [2 + 1] and [5 + 1] cycloadditions could also be effectively applied to a wide range of quinolinium zwitterions (1) to afford the corresponding cycloadducts 4. It is noteworthy that the 3-substituent on the quinolinium zwitterion, which could hinder both the first and second cycloaddition reactions, could be altered to obtain the desired product 4b in 59% yield. Conducting further experiments using zwitterions (1) bearing other functional groups, we concluded that the substrate scope of the developed method was quite broad. Also, electronic variations in the sulfonyl groups of the zwitterions had little effect on the product yield (4p and 4q).

Based on the above selective cyclopropanation reactions, we attempted to develop a straightforward route for generating optically enriched cyclopropane-fused heterocyclic compounds (Scheme 5). We were pleased to find that the first attempt of the cyclopropanation of the quinolinium zwitterion (1a) and a chiral sulfonium salt (6) under the standard conditions using NaH as the base and CH3CN as the solvent gave the desired product (7a) in 30% isolated yield and 93% ee.<sup>11</sup> To increase the yield of the desired products, NaH and acetonitrile were selected as the base and solvent, respectively.<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that in this case, the double cycloadduct 4 was not



Scheme 5 Enantioselective cyclopropanation of N-aromatic compounds with sulfonium ylides. <sup>a</sup> The reaction mixture of the quinolinium zwitterion 1 and sulfonium salt 6 was stirred in DMF with NaOMe as the base.





Scheme 6 Applications of cyclopropane-fused N-heterocycles.

obtained, presumably due to the steric bulkiness of the chiral ylide. The observed high enantioselectivity arose from the high facial selectivity of the ylide, which was generated from **6**.<sup>10a</sup> Unlike the enantioselectivity, the diastereomeric ratio of the obtained products was low. However, the two diastereomers were separable and the enantiomeric excesses of both isomers were high. As shown for compounds **7a–7c**, the enantioselectivity was not hampered by the presence of substituents on the quinolinium backbone of the zwitterions (**1**). As expected, variation in the enamide moiety of the zwitterion did not affect the reactivity or selectivity for synthesizing enantioselective cyclopropane-fused products (**7d–7f**) due to the distance from the reaction site. The developed method was then extended to other sulfonium ylides bearing substituents with different electronic and steric properties. To our delight, good reactivities and high enantioselectivities were observed in all cases regardless of the substituents employed, furnishing the desired products **7g–7i**.

To demonstrate the synthetic utility of the obtained products, additional experiments were performed (Scheme 6). A scale-up experiment, carried out using 4 mmol of quinolinium zwitterion **1a**, gave the desired product **4a** in 79% yield without any loss in efficiency. Moreover, detosylation of the obtained **4h** proceeded readily under mild reaction conditions to give **8**, which could be efficiently converted into **9** via a typical amination reaction.

## Conclusions

We revealed the first successful use of sulfur ylides in the dearomatative reaction, ultimately enabling a series of formal cycloaddition reactions of N-aromatic zwitterions. Using this approach, biologically relevant heterocyclic compounds with wide structural diversity could be rapidly obtained in a single operation. In addition, the successful development of the asymmetric cyclopropanation of chiral sulfur ylides with quinolinium zwitterions demonstrated the potential applications of N-aromatic zwitterions in organic syntheses.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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