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Skeletal remodeling of chalcone-based pyridinium salts to access isoindoline polycycles and their bridged derivatives†

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Simultaneous deconstructive ring-opening and skeletal reconstruction of an inert, aromatic pyridinium ring is of great importance in synthetic communities. However, research in this area is still in its infancy. Here, a skeletal re-modeling strategy was developed to transform chalcone-based pyridinium salts into structurally intriguing polycyclic isoindolines through a dearomative ring-opening/ring-closing sequence. Two distinct driving forces for the deconstruction of the pyridinium core were involved in these transformations. One was the unprecedented harnessing of the instability of *in situ* generated cyclic β -aminoketones, and the other was the instability of the resultant *N,N*-ketals. The desired isoindoline polycycles could undergo the Wittig reaction with various phosphorus ylides to achieve structural diversity and complexity. Notably, by tuning the Wittig conditions by addition of one equivalent of base, an additional bridged ring was introduced. A plausible mechanism was proposed on the basis of control experiments and theoretical calculations.

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Introduction

Aza-heterocycles are frequently encountered in natural products, bioactive molecules and functional materials.¹ Among the aza-heterocycles, pyridine rings, which are readily accessible feedstock chemicals, are the most ubiquitous core structures. Therefore, the exploration of versatile pyridyl ring based chemical transformations is of great importance, especially for unlocking new reactivities to achieve the synthesis of high-value-added products that are otherwise difficult to access. Recently, the dearomatization of activated pyridines has emerged as a booming research area that is capable of converting flat pyridine cores into complex three-dimensional fully or partially saturated azaheterocycles.² Despite substantial advances, this strategy only modifies the periphery of the dearomatized pyridine molecules by tuning the substituents while retaining the six-membered cyclic structure.³ Skeletal re-editing is an important complementary method that

comprises two elementary steps: deconstruction of the underlying molecular skeleton to generate reactive species and subsequent reconstruction to deliver structurally distinct molecules. This method rapidly and reliably achieves skeletal diversity by modifying the core framework.⁴ However, the skeletal remodeling of aromatic pyridine cores remains underdeveloped, because their high resonance stabilization energy needs to be overcome first to dearomatize the aromatic ring. In addition, dearomatized rings contain unstrained six-membered rings that are very difficult to dissociate.

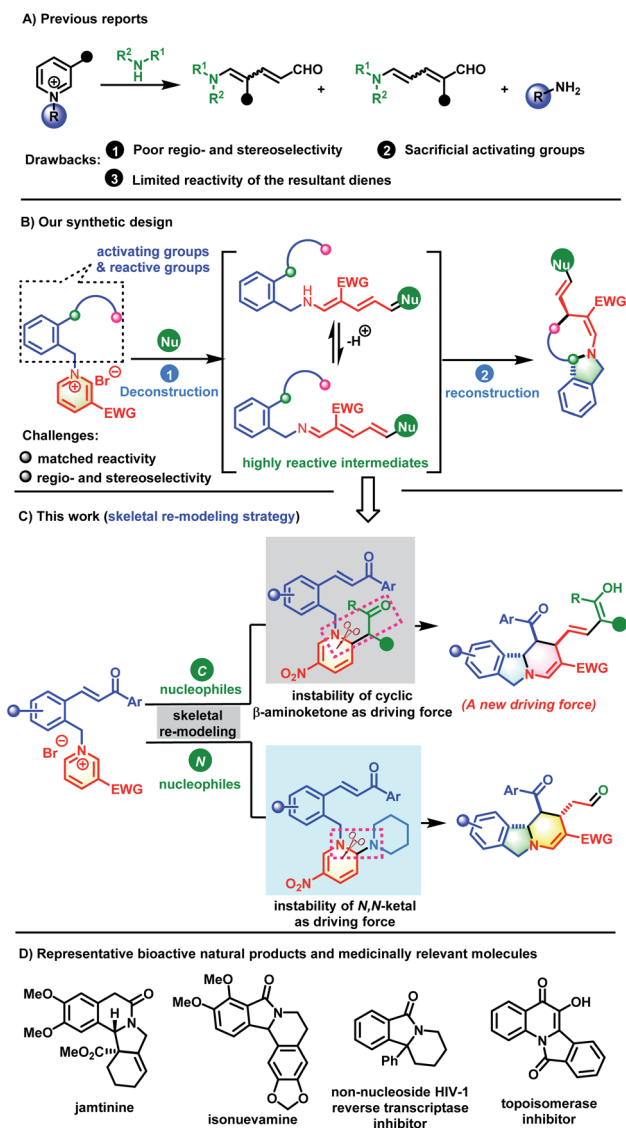
Stemming from the pioneering work of Zincke and König,⁵ dearomative ring-opening of pyridinium salts has received increasing attention (Scheme 1A). This strategy is very reliable for the construction of structurally interesting 5-amino-2,4-pentadienals, a new class of D- π -A dienes, using secondary amines as nucleophiles. The pentadienals can undergo further cyclization to generate valuable molecules with increasing complexity and diversity.⁶ Although valuable progress has been made, there are still some challenges to be overcome, including the following: (1) the driving force for the deconstruction needs to be further explored. Currently, methods for the ring-opening of pyridinium salts are dominated by *N,O*- or *N,N*-ketal formation via nucleophilic attack by an amine or hydroxyl group followed by heterolytic C–N bond cleavage by taking advantage of the instability of the *in situ* generated amins. (2) The reactions are often associated with low regio- and stereo-selectivity issues.⁷ When unsymmetrical pyridiniums are employed as substrates, their C2-, C4- and C6-positions are all potential electrophilic sites and it is quite difficult to identify subtle differences in reactivity. In

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Scheme 1 Skeletal remodeling of pyridiniums through dearomative ring-opening/ring-closing.

addition, both *Z*- and *E*-isomers of the resulting diene intermediates are generated concomitantly. (3) The reactivity of the activating groups is underutilized. After the reaction reaches completion, the pre-installed activating groups are released without participating in the subsequent reaction. Rational reaction design to allow for the utilization of the activation group would be of great value to increase structural complexity. (4) The reactivity of the resultant 5-amino-2,4-pentadienals has not been fully exploited. Structurally, they possess a D- π -A conjugated system. In addition to their identity as electron-deficient all-carbon dienes that can participate in inverse-electron-demand [4+2] cycloadditions,^{6c-f} they could also serve as azadienes to undergo normal [4+2] cycloaddition with electron-deficient dienophiles because of their structural characteristics with “push-pull” electrons. However, research in this area is lacking.

On the basis of fully understanding the above challenges, we envisioned that if a reactive group with appropriate reactivity

was attached on the activating group, we would solve the activating-group utilization and product-diversity problems. Once the D- π -A diene intermediate was obtained after the dearomative ring-opening of the pyridinium core, it could be intercepted by the reactive sites on the activating group. This would achieve skeletal re-modeling of the pyridinium salts to assemble novel and complex molecules (Scheme 1B). The key to the success of this strategy is the identification of a suitable reactive group. The electronic characteristics of the dienes provide an important clue that incorporating a Michael acceptor on the activating group could meet the need for subsequent reconstruction. Based on this analysis, our previously designed chalcone-based pyridinium salts came into our sight.⁸ If successful, this skeletal re-modeling strategy would enable scaffold hopping from one planar and aromatic pyridinium ring to another three-dimensional azaheteropolycycle without the need for costly reagents and harsh conditions.

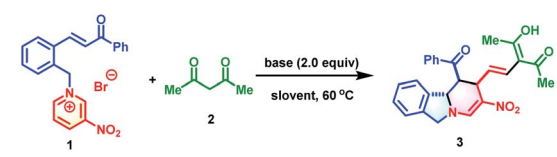
As a continuation of our research into the dearomatization of six-membered oxonium and pyridinium salts to construct various novel and complex molecules,⁹ herein, we wish to disclose a skeletal re-modeling strategy for pyridinium salts to assemble polycyclic isoindolines and their bridged derivatives. Our skeletal re-modeling strategy has two distinct driving forces (Scheme 1C). When active methylene compounds such as 1,3-diketone are used as nucleophiles, the cyclic architecture of the pyridine ring was broken by harnessing the instability of the β -aminoketone. When secondary amines were used as nucleophiles, the driving force for deconstruction was the instability of the *in situ* generated *N,N*-ketals. This strategy would enable the synthesis of isoindoline-fused polycyclic systems, which are the core structures of many biologically active natural products and medically relevant molecules (Scheme 1D).¹⁰ Although great advancement has been made toward their synthesis, current methods often need tedious procedures and custom reagents.¹¹

Results and discussion

Proof-of-principle investigation

To commence this study, chalcone-based pyridinium salt **1** and acetylacetone **2** were selected as model substrates to verify the feasibility of the synthetic strategy. Delightfully, this reaction proceeded smoothly in the presence of 2.0 equivalents of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl guanidine (TMG) to afford polycyclic isoindoline **3** in 84% yield (determined by ¹H NMR) in only 5 min. To further improve the synthetic efficiency, various organic and inorganic bases were evaluated (Table 1, entries 2–4). However, all were less productive than TMG. Subsequently, the effect of solvents was investigated. Among the solvents, acetone exhibited the best efficiency, in which the reaction reached completion within 5 min and produced **3** in 90% isolated yield. The temperature also affected the yields, with a lower temperature not beneficial to the reaction outcome (Table 1, entry 7 *vs.* entries 8 and 9). The optimum reaction conditions for the formation of **3** were as follows: 0.15 mmol of **2** and 1.5 equivalents of **1** in the presence of 2.0 equivalents of TMG in 1.0 mL of acetone at 60 °C.



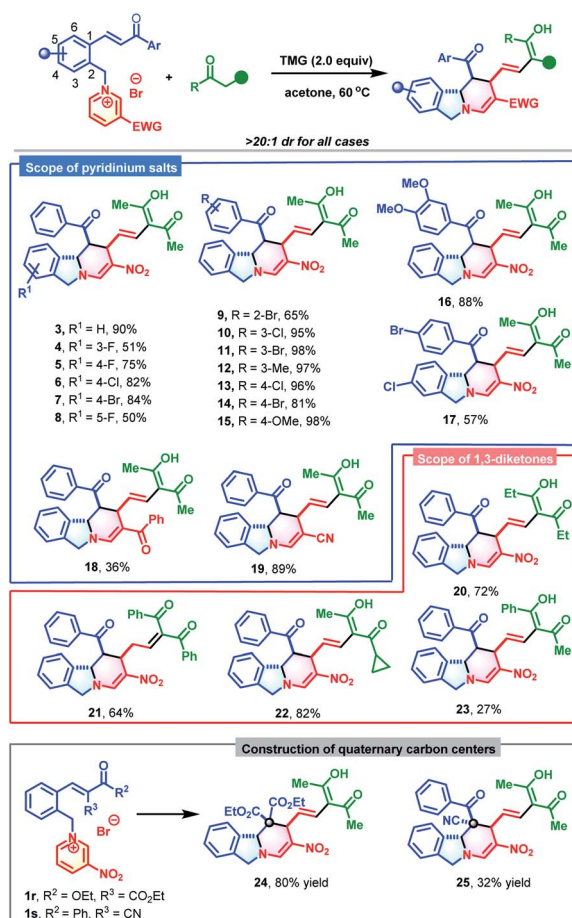
Table 1 Optimization of conditions^a


Entry	Base	Solvent	Time	Yield ^b (%)
1	TMG	CH ₃ CN	5 min	84
2	DBU	CH ₃ CN	1 h	63
3	NEt ₃	CH ₃ CN	24 h	n.r.
4	CS ₂ CO ₃	CH ₃ CN	1 h	78
5	TMG	CHCl ₃	5 min	57
6	TMG	DMF	5 min	93
7	TMG	Acetone	5 min	95 (90) ^c
8 ^d	TMG	Acetone	5 min	87
9 ^e	TMG	Acetone	5 min	77

^a Reactions performed at 60 °C on a 0.15 mmol scale using 1.5 equivalents of **1** in the presence of 2.0 equivalents of base in 1.0 mL of solvent. ^b Yields determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude mixture using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. ^c Isolated yield obtained by silica gel column chromatography. ^d At 50 °C. ^e At 30 °C. TMG = 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl guanidine. DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene. n.r. = no reaction.

With the optimized conditions established, the substrate scope of this dearomative ring-opening/reconstruction sequential synthetic strategy was explored. A wide range of pyridinium salts bearing substituents with different electronic characters and varied positions were all compatible (Table 2), which allowed for the synthesis of polycyclic isoindolines **3–17** in 50–98% yields. Notably, the nitro group on the pyridine ring was not indispensable, and replacement of it with benzoyl or cyano groups produced **18** in 36% yield and **19** in 89% yields, respectively. Next, the generality of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds was investigated. More steric 1,3-diketones, such as heptane-3,5-dione, 1,3-diphenylpropane-1,3-dione, and even unsymmetrical 1-cyclopropylbutane-1,3-dione and 1-phenylbutane-1,3-dione were all suitable reaction partners. These compounds generated the desired products **20–23** in 27–82% yields. Remarkably, when 1,3-diphenylpropane-1,3-dione was used, the C=C double bond migrated. In view of the significance and synthetic challenges of quaternary carbon centers,¹² the applicability of our strategy in the construction of isoindoline polycycles with a tetrasubstituted quaternary carbon center was examined. The more hindered pyridinium salts **1r** and **1s** could also participate in this dearomative ring-opening/reconstruction cascade reaction successfully to deliver **24** in 80% yield and **25** in 32% yield as sole diastereomers with tetrasubstituted quaternary carbon centers.

Encouraged by the success of this synthetic strategy, a series of 3-alkenyl oxindole-based pyridinium salts (**1t–ac**, for details, see Section S2†) were prepared and evaluated in the cascade reaction using a similar process to construct polycyclic isoindoline spirooxindoles. As anticipated, the dearomative ring-opening/reconstruction cascade reaction between **1t** and **2** took place successfully under slightly modified conditions

Table 2 Substrate scope^a

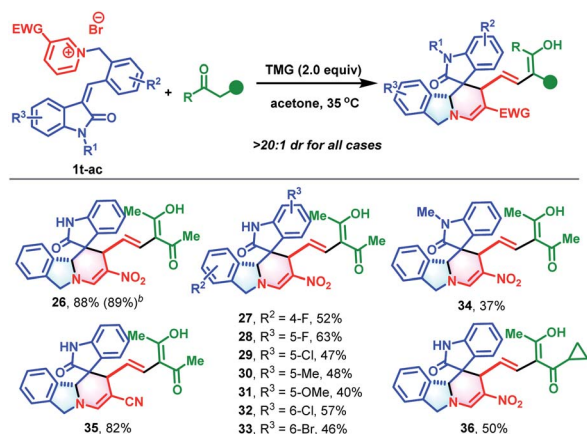
^a Reactions performed on a 0.15 mmol scale using 1.5 equivalents of **1** with 2.0 equivalents of TMG in 1.0 mL of acetone at 60 °C. Yields refer to the isolated products after column chromatography.

(0.10 mmol of **1t** and 1.2 equivalents of **2** at 35 °C), and produced polycyclic isoindoline spirooxindole **26** in 88% yield (Table 3). It should be noted that this reaction could also be scaled up without compromising the efficiency (2.5 mmol and 89% yield). Next, the substrate scope was evaluated. Generally, a wide range of 3-alkenyl oxindole-based pyridinium salts were tolerable in these transformations. Regardless of their substitution patterns and electronic nature, all reactions proceeded smoothly to produce **27–35** in 37–82% yields. In addition to acetylacetone, 1-cyclopropylbutane-1,3-dione was also an appropriate reaction partner to give **36** in 50% yield.

Secondary amine-promoted skeletal remodeling of chalcone-based pyridiniums

Motivated by the above exciting results, the secondary amine-promoted skeletal re-modeling strategy was investigated (Scheme 2). On treatment with 2.5 equivalents of piperidine in 1.0 mL of water at 80 °C for 2 h, pyridinium salt **1** was successfully converted into the desired polycyclic isoindoline **37** in 89% isolated yield (Table S1,† entry 1). After extensive

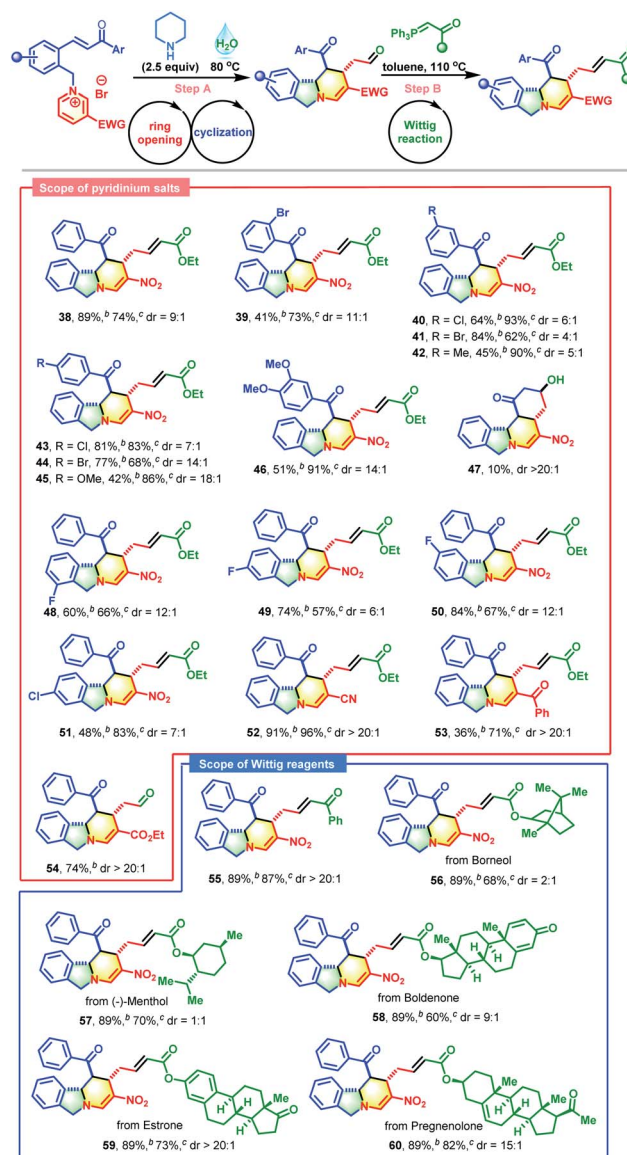


Table 3 Substrate scope with respect to oxindole-based pyridiniums^a

^a Reactions performed on a 0.10 mmol scale with 2.0 equiv. of TMG in 1.0 mL of acetone at 35 °C; yields refer to isolated products after column chromatography. ^b The yield for 2.5 mmol scale preparation.

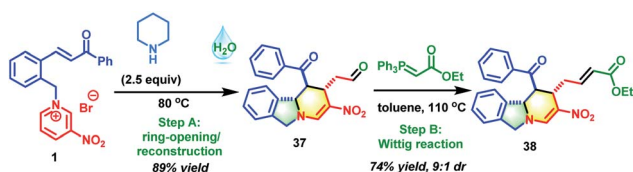
experimentation, the optimum conditions were established (Table S1,† entry 1). We also attempted the asymmetric synthesis of polycyclic isoindoline 37 by using 2.5 equivalents of secondary amines. Proline could not promote this reaction efficiently (Table S2,† entry 1). Among the amines tested, proline-derived trifluoromethanesulfonamide gave the best yield and stereoselectivity (Table S2,† entry 2, 89% yield, and 68% ee). Remarkably, the product precipitated out from the sustainable water system and required only simple filtration for purification. To enrich the diversity of the obtained product 37 and improve its solubility, a sequential Wittig reaction was conducted in toluene at 110 °C. The desired product 38 was obtained in 74% yield with a 9 : 1 d.r.

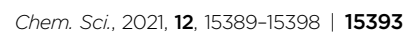
With the proof of concept established, the substrate scope of this skeletal re-editing strategy was explored (Table 4). Initially, the effects of Ar groups neighboring the carbonyl group with different substitution patterns were evaluated. Broadly, a variety of pyridinium salts were applicable in these transformations, successfully producing 39–46 in satisfactory yields. The reactions were apparently sensitive to the substituent positions. Compared with *meta*- or *para*-Br substituted substrates, the *ortho*-Br substituted substrate gave a much lower yield (see 39 vs. 41 and 44). The electronic characteristics also affected the reaction outcomes. The Ar groups with electron-withdrawing groups performed much better than those with electron-donating groups (39–41 and 43–44 vs. 42 and 45–46). The Ar

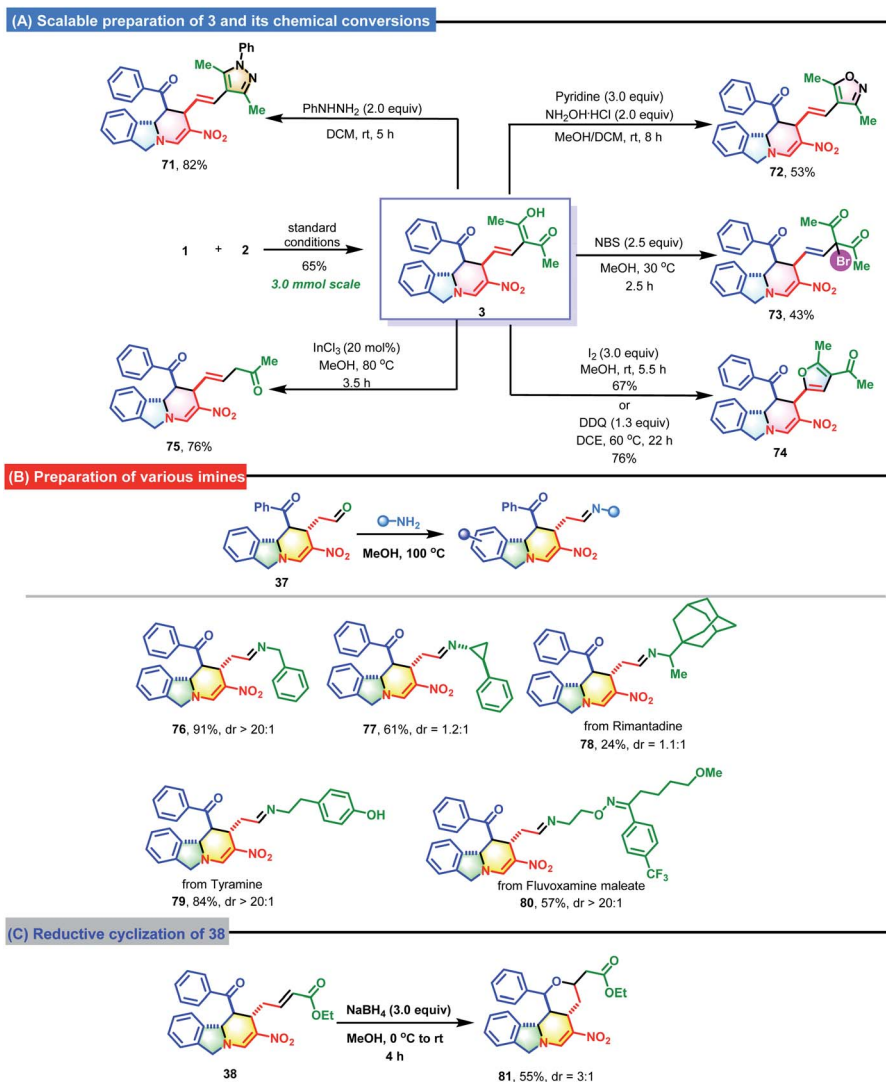
Table 4 Substrate scope of ring-opening/cyclization/Wittig sequence^a

^a Reaction conditions. Step A: pyridinium salts (0.2 mmol), piperidine (2.5 equivalents), H₂O (1.0 mL), and 80 °C. Step B: ylides (1.5 equivalents based on the products of step A), toluene (1.0 mL), and 110 °C. The d.r. value was determined by ¹H NMR. ^b The yields of step A. ^c The yields of step B.

groups were not crucial, and they could be replaced by methyl, for which an additional aldol reaction took place with the formation of 47 in 10% yield. The introduction of a halogen on the phenyl group adjacent to the pyridine ring was also compatible, delivering 48–51 in acceptable yields. The substituents on the pyridine ring were not limited to nitro groups, and cyano, benzoyl and ester groups were also tolerable (CN, 52; Bz, 53; and CO₂Et, 54). Next, the scope of phosphorus ylides was evaluated. Except for ester-derived ylides, acetophenone-derived ylide could also participate in this cascade process successfully,

**Scheme 2** Piperidine-promoted skeletal re-modeling of 1.





Scheme 4 Synthetic applicability.

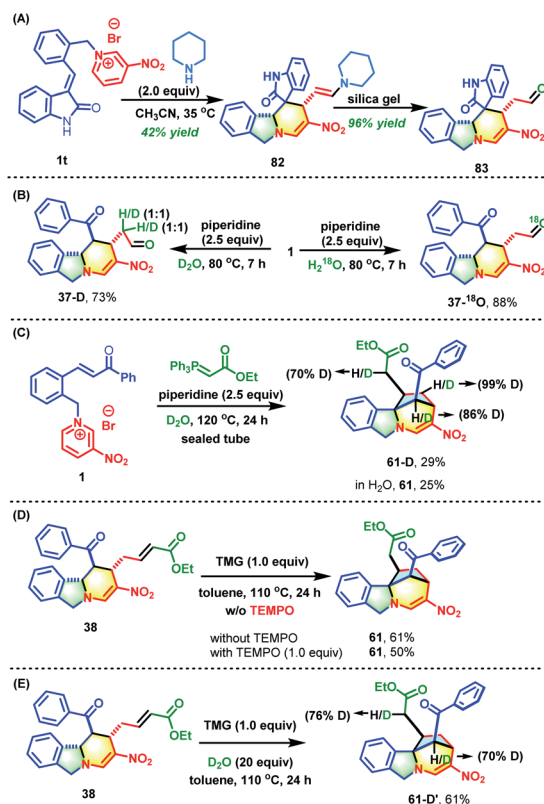
instance, a reaction with phenylhydrazine or hydroxylamine hydrochloride could be used to easily install an imidazole or oxazole ring onto the molecular scaffold of **3** to generate **71** and **72** in 82% and 53% yields. The bromination of **3** with *N*-bromosuccinimide afforded **73** in 43% yield. In addition, I₂- or DDQ-mediated cyclization generated **74** with a newly formed furan ring. One acetyl group of **3** could be removed by subjecting it to InCl₃ catalysis, which produced **75** in 76% yield. By harnessing the condensation between aldehyde **37** and various primary amines, some imines bearing either the benzyl group (**76**) or other biologically active pharmaceutical ingredients (**77–80**) were smoothly synthesized. The treatment of **38** with NaBH₄ resulted in a reduction/intramolecular Michael addition to produce **81** with a newly formed tetrahydropyran ring in 55% yield with 3 : 1 d.r.

The structures and relative configurations of **3**, **21**, **25**, **26**, **47**, **48**, **52**, **61**, **70**, **72** and **74** were unequivocally determined by X-ray single crystal diffraction.¹³ The relative configurations of other products were determined by analogy.

Mechanistic studies

To understand the mechanism in depth, some control experiments were conducted (Scheme 5). First, the role of piperidine was studied. Using the 3-alkenyl oxindole-based pyridinium salt **1t** as the substrate, the deconstruction/reconstruction product **82** with an enamine skeleton was obtained. The enamine could be converted into aldehyde **83** in nearly quantitative yield by subjecting it to silica gel chromatography (Scheme 5A). This case and the data shown in Table S1† jointly confirmed the indispensable role of secondary amines in attacking the C-6 position of the pyridine core to form an unstable *N,N*-ketal. This was the driving force behind the opening of the pyridine core and subsequent reconstruction. In addition, two deuterium scrambling experiments were performed with D₂O and H₂¹⁸O (Scheme 5B). The results clearly indicated that the aldehyde stemmed from the hydrolysis of enamine. The formation of bridged isoindoline polycycle **61** might proceed through a radical process or two-electron Michael addition process. To





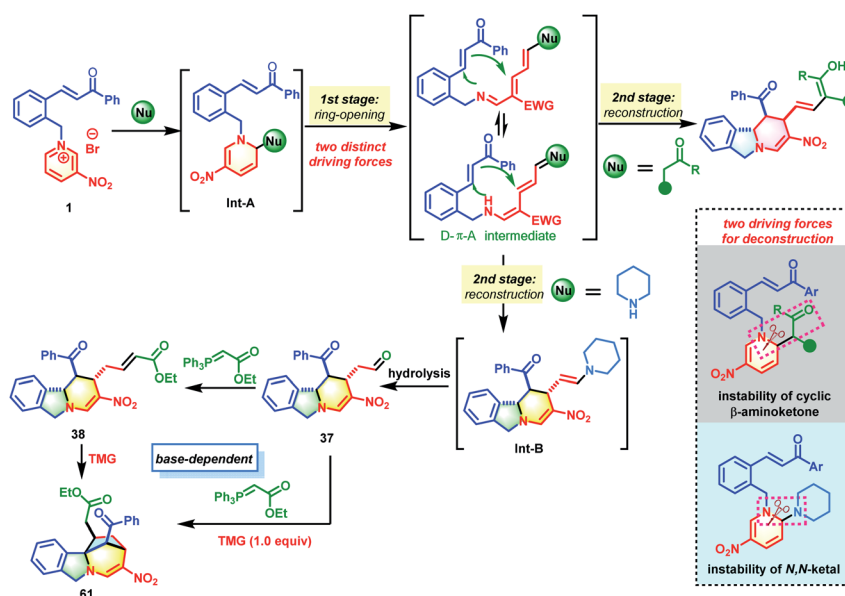
Scheme 5 Control experiments.

differentiate between these mechanisms, a one-pot reaction of pyridinium salt **1**, piperidine and Wittig reagent was performed in D_2O (Scheme 5C). This gave the product (**61-D**) with deuterium incorporated at the carbon adjacent to the ester group. In addition, the bridged product **61** was obtained from **38** in the presence of one equivalent of 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-

piperidinyloxy with only a slight reduction in the yield (50% vs. 61%) (Scheme 5D). Furthermore, the addition of 20 equivalents of D_2O to the reaction system of **38** and TMG in toluene gave the same yield (61%) with 76% D-incorporation at the carbon linked to the ester group (Scheme 5E). These results strongly suggest that this transformation from **38** into **61** proceeds through a two-electron intramolecular Michael addition rather than a radical process.

On the basis of the experimental results, a tentative reaction pathway was proposed as shown in Scheme 6. Generally, two successive processes of deconstructive ring-opening and reconstruction were involved in these transformations. The reactions began with dearomative addition by nucleophiles such as acetylacetone and piperidine to generate intermediate **Int-A**, which was not stable and was prone to undergo ring-opening to form the reactive D- π -A intermediate. In this process, two distinct driving forces for the deconstruction of the pyridine core were utilized. When acetylacetone was used as the nucleophile, the driving force was the instability of the cyclic β -aminoketones. When piperidine was used as the nucleophile, the driving force was the instability of the *in situ* generated *N,N*-ketals. Followed by intramolecular [4+2] cycloaddition, the desired isoindoline polycycles were afforded. When piperidine was used as the nucleophile, an additional hydrolysis from **Int-B** occurred to produce **37**. By reacting with phosphorus ylide, **37** was smoothly converted into **38** bearing an α,β -unsaturated ester group. With the help of TMG, an intramolecular Michael addition of **38** occurred to deliver the desired bridged isoindoline polycycle **61**. This product could also be obtained from **37** in a one-pot fashion.

A mechanistic study using density functional theory (DFT)¹⁴ provided further verification. When acetylacetone was used as the nucleophile, it could be activated through deprotonation by a reaction with TMG, which produced the carbon anion **R2**



Scheme 6 Proposed mechanism.



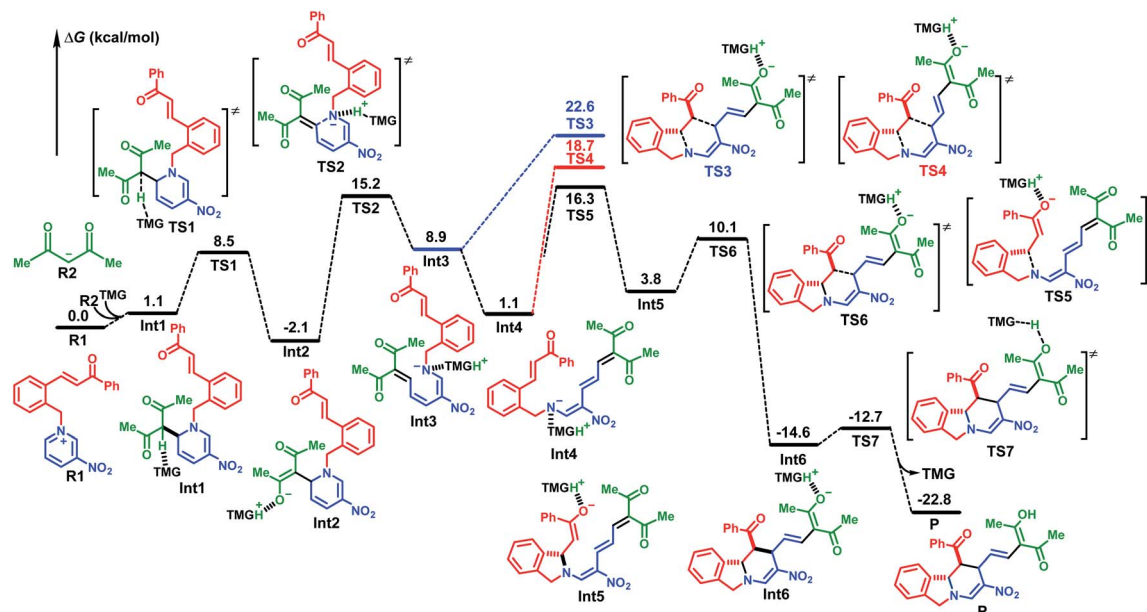


Fig. 1 Free-energy profiles for the reaction with acetylacetone added to the C(6)-position of pyridinium **R1**. Free energies are given in kcal mol⁻¹ and represent relative free energies calculated by using the M06-2X functional in acetone.

(Fig. 1). The combination with pyridinium **R1** at the C(6)-position was slightly endothermic by 1.1 kcal mol⁻¹. After neutral compound **Int1** was activated by proton transfer to the TMG base, it underwent successive ring opening, [4+2] cycloaddition, and protonation. The energy barrier for the ring opening *via* transition state **TS2** was 17.3 kcal mol⁻¹, and the generated D- π -A intermediate **Int3** was 11.0 kcal mol⁻¹ higher in energy than cyclic compound **Int2**. The direct [4+2] cycloaddition from **Int3** *via* transition state **TS3** would result in an energy barrier of 24.7 kcal mol⁻¹. This could be attributed mainly to the instability of the *cis* configuration of **Int3** and **TS3**. The conformation transformation from *cis*-**Int3** to *trans*-**Int4** led to an exothermic release of 7.8 kcal mol⁻¹. The following [4+2] cycloaddition occurred through a stepwise mechanism because the energy barrier of the concerted reaction *via* **TS4** was 2.4 kcal mol⁻¹ higher than that of the nucleophilic addition *via* **TS5**. The protonated TMG played an important role in stabilizing the enolate anion in intermediate **Int5**. The energy barriers for the two steps of cycloaddition were 15.2 kcal mol⁻¹ and 6.3 kcal mol⁻¹, respectively, and the resultant isoindoline polycycle compound **Int6** was 30.9 kcal mol⁻¹ lower in energy than **TS5**, indicating an irreversible process. Finally, the protonation of the terminal enolate anion by proton transfer from protonated TMG gave the stable neutral product **3** with an energy barrier of 1.9 kcal mol⁻¹ and exothermic release of 10.1 kcal mol⁻¹.

The reaction with acetylacetone anion **R2** added to the C(2)-position of pyridinium **R1** was also investigated in detail. The computational results indicated that the energy barrier of the initial deprotonation activation was 9.6 kcal mol⁻¹ higher than that of the corresponding reaction at the C(6)-position. In the following step, the barrier for either the ring opening or the Michael addition was more than 4.5 kcal mol⁻¹ higher than that

of the stepwise [4+2] cycloaddition as illustrated above. Therefore, the regioselectivity was at the C(6)-position rather than the C(2)-position (for more details, see Fig. S5[†]).

Conclusion

In conclusion, an efficient synthetic strategy merging deconstructive ring-opening and reconstruction was developed for skeletal re-modeling of chalcone-based pyridinium salts. This reaction proceeds smoothly to produce isoindoline polycycles, which are otherwise difficult to access in good yields with precise regio- and diastereocontrol. In this transformation, activating groups are efficiently used to construct structurally novel and complex molecules. In addition to the instability of *N,N*-ketals as a driving force for deconstruction, the instability of cyclic β -aminoketones could be utilized as a new and efficient driving force. Remarkably, structurally challenging and rigid bridged isoindoline polycycles could be prepared. A combination of control experiments and theoretical calculations deduced the plausible mechanism of this skeletal remodeling strategy. Further investigations on the skeletal re-modeling of pyridinium salts and related bioassays are currently underway.

Data availability

Experimental procedures, condition optimization, characterisation data, mechanistic studies, computational details, and copies of ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F NMR spectra for all compounds are provided in the ESI.[†]

Author contributions

Reaction design, supervision and writing – Q. W. and J. Z.; investigation and methodology – L. W., H. H., and L. G.;



theoretical calculation – W. Z.; all authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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