


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 26673

Divergent copper-catalyzed syntheses of 3-carboxylpyrroles and 3-cyanofurans from *O*-acetyl oximes and β -ketoesters/nitriles†

 Wilfrido E. Almaraz-Ortiz,  ‡ Aldahir Ramos Orea,  ‡ Oscar Casadiego-Díaz, Agustín Reyes-Salgado, Arturo Mejía-Galindo and Rubén O. Torres-Ochoa  *

 Received 7th August 2022
 Accepted 13th September 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra04938d

rsc.li/rsc-advances

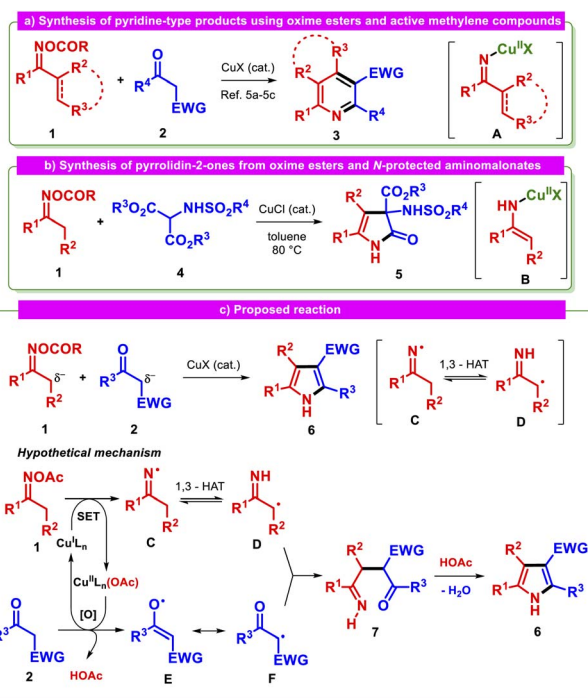
The reaction between *O*-acetyl oximes and β -ketoesters/nitriles catalyzed by copper generated polysubstituted pyrroles and furans, respectively, under redox-neutral reaction conditions. Using this protocol, pyrroles or furans could be obtained simply by choosing an appropriate active methylene compound. Although both transformations occur essentially under the same reaction conditions, control experiments indicated that they follow different mechanistic pathways.

Introduction

Redox-active oxime esters **1** are versatile building blocks used in a myriad of synthetic transformations beyond the classical reactions.¹ This group of substrates can be effectively activated by transition metals under mild conditions with chemo- and regioselectivity.² Copper represents a gentle, abundant, and inexpensive reaction mediator between oxime esters and a variety of components, forming the basis of a noteworthy arsenal of synthetic procedures,³ including annulations.^{2c,4} N-C-C and N-C-C-C synthons are commonly provided by oxime esters, facilitating the formation of medicinally important N-containing heterocyclic compounds. For instance, the reaction of oxime esters **1** with active methylene compounds **2** in the presence of a copper catalyst affords structurally diverse pyridines or fused-pyridines **3** through a [4 + 2] cyclization, with the organocopper species **A** as a central intermediate (Scheme 1a).⁵ In these reactions, the nucleophilic character of either **2** or **A** typically triggers the desired transformation.⁶ To the best of our knowledge, only one synthetic method is known to give a different type of product employing oxime esters as substrates. This process utilizes the readily oxidized *N*-protected α -aminomalonate **4** to generate 3-sulfonamido-4-pyrrolin-2-ones **5** and has as a key step the nucleophilic attack of species **B** on the *in situ* formed *N*-protected imine (Scheme 1b).^{7,8} Despite these previous protocols, there has been a notable lack

of investigations into other common reaction intermediates derived from oxime esters with active methylene compounds. It is possible that such intermediates may modify the reaction course, allowing the synthesis of distinct products.

Iminyl radicals derived from the reduction of the N-O bond in oxime esters *via* single-electron transfer (SET) have recently attracted renewed interest because of the development of



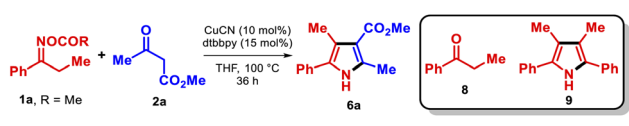
Scheme 1 (a and b) Previously reported reactions between oxime esters and active methylene compounds. (c) Designed reaction and its proposed mechanism.

Instituto de Química, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Exterior, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, Ciudad de México, 04510, Mexico. E-mail: romar.torres@iquimica.unam.mx; Web: <https://www.iquimica.unam.mx>

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures; spectroscopic data and X-ray crystal structure. CCDC 2177946 and 2155771. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2ra04938d>

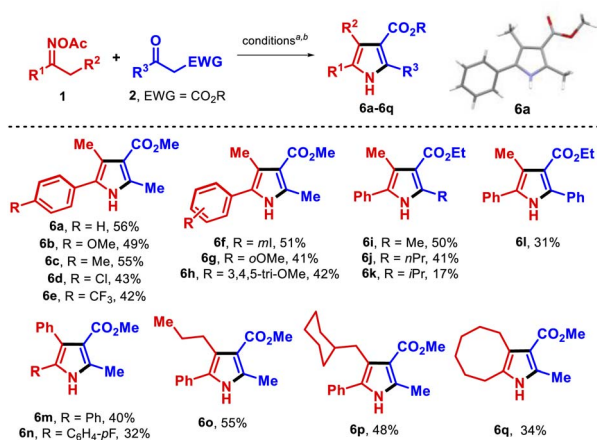
‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.



Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a


Entry	Deviation from the standard conditions	Yield ^b (%)
1	None	65% (56%) ^{c,d}
2	Other Cu ^I and Cu ^{II} salts	<36%
3	0.037 M/0.05 M	38%/47%
4	Li ₂ CO ₃ , Na ₂ CO ₃ , K ₂ CO ₃ , Et ₃ N	<45%
5	3 Å, 4 Å, 5 Å MS	<48%
6	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ /Na ₂ SO ₃ /NaHSO ₃	30%/49%/0%
7	Mn(OAc) ₃ , CAN, DCP, TBHP	<48%
8	R = <i>t</i> Bu, Ph, C ₆ H ₄ - <i>p</i> CF ₃ , C ₆ F ₅	<44%
9	Without Cu	NR

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (75 μmol), **2a** (2 equiv.), CuCN (10 mol%), dtbbpy (15 mol%) in 1 mL THF (0.075 M) at 100 °C for 36 h. ^b NMR yield. ^c **1a** (0.15 mmol scale). ^d Isolated yield. NR = no reaction.

Table 2 Substrate scope with some oxime esters (synthesis of pyrroles **6a–6q**)

^a **1** (0.15 mmol), **2** (0.3 mmol), CuCN (10 mol%), dtbbpy (15 mol%) in 2 mL THF (0.075 M) at 100 °C for 36 h. ^b Isolated yield.

alternative syntheses with milder conditions,⁹ as well as their proclivity to form carbon-centered radicals,¹⁰ *e.g.*, α -iminyl radicals form *via* a 1,3-hydrogen atom transfer process (1,3-HAT).^{10b,11} Based on our interest in metal-mediated reactions using oxime esters,¹² we initially explored the possibility of preparing remarkable heterocycles such as pyrroles **6** starting from oxime esters **1** and active methylene compounds **2** through reaction pathways involving the iminyl radicals **C** and **D** (Scheme 1c).

We hypothesized that this transformation could be accomplished if the copper catalyst were to play a dual role in the reaction, acting as both an oxime ester reductant and as an oxidant for the active methylene compound. This would allow us to simultaneously access crucial radicals **D** and **F**, which

would be expected to undergo selective radical/radical cross-coupling¹³ if species **F** behaves as a persistent radical. The planned strategy aimed to alter the nucleophilic character of the carbon atoms which are predicted to be bound to each other in the key step. Beyond the critical C–C bond formation stage, the success of the tandem reaction will depend on fulfilling the following requirements: (a) selective formation of the iminyl radical **C**, (b) transformation of such an intermediate to the α -iminyl species **D**, and (c) oxidation of the active methylene compound **2**. The synthetic value of the proposed methodology derives from the importance of pyrroles as the cores of many natural products, including drugs and agrochemicals.¹⁴

Results and discussion

To test our hypothesis, we began by investigating the reaction between *O*-acetyl oxime **1a** and methyl acetoacetate (**2a**). The highest yield was obtained with the conditions shown in the reaction scheme embedded in Table 1, which afforded the pyrrole **6a**¹⁵ in 56% isolated yield.¹⁶

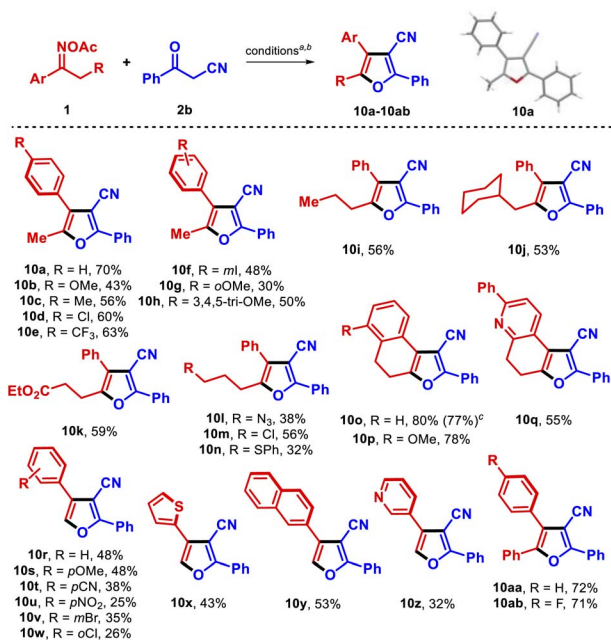
During the optimization phase, the importance of using CuCN as the copper source became clear since other salts did not furnish comparable results (entry 2). Modification of the reaction concentration, and the addition of Brønsted bases or molecular sieves did not boost the yield either (entries 3–5). The major product observed in most of the experiments was propiophenone (**8**), which can form from reactive intermediates **A** or **B**. To avoid this undesired product, several reductants^{11b,17} and oxidants were added to the reaction (entries 6, 7). Unfortunately, none of these additives hindered the formation of propiophenone, demonstrating that the inhibition of parasitic pathways is not straightforward. Reactions using *O*-acyl oximes were ineffective at producing the pyrrole **6a** in higher yields (entry 8). We also corroborated that Cu is essential for the reaction (entry 9). As a final remark, during the optimization we often observed the presence of pyrrole **9**, which may indicate the participation of the α -iminyl radical **D** in this transformation.^{11c}

We proceeded to test the reaction with a set of aryl alkyl *O*-acetyl oximes to determine its scope (Table 2). Electron-donating groups at *p*- and *m*-positions gave the expected pyrroles **6a–6c** and **6h** in good yields; a slightly diminished yield was observed when either halogens or electron-withdrawing substituents were present at the *p*- and *m*-positions (**6d–6f**). Other β -ketoesters were also tolerated although ethyl isobutyrylacetate and ethyl benzoylacetate reacted to form pyrroles but less efficiently (**6k**, **6l**). Notably, 4,5-diaryl pyrroles were also synthesized in moderate yields (**6m**, **6n**); such compounds have shown important bioactivities,^{14a} for example atorvastatin acts as a lipid-lowering agent.¹⁸ Other substrates with a larger alkyl side chain that might undergo a 1,5-HAT process^{10a,b} gave the products **6o** and **6p**. Lastly, a cyclooctanone oxime derivative afforded the fused pyrrole **6q** in 34% yield. Unfortunately, the *O*-acetyl oximes **1** in which R¹ was an alkyl chain only formed the parent ketones. This class of substrates likely followed the pathway towards undesired species **A** and **B**.

Next, we focused on the effect of using another active methylene compound, such as a β -ketonitrile, instead of a β -

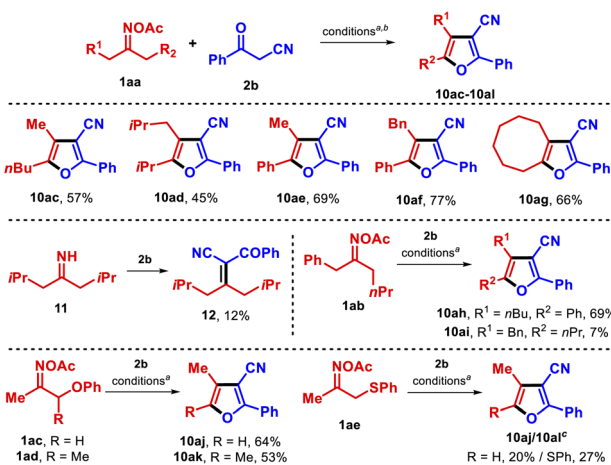


Table 3 Substrate scope with aryl alkyl oxime esters (synthesis of furans 10a–10ab)



^a **1** (0.15 mmol), **2b** (1.1 equiv.), CuCN (10 mol%), dtbbpy (15 mol%) in 2 mL THF (0.075 M) at 100 °C for 36 h. ^b Isolated yield.

Table 4 Substrate scope with dialkyl oxime esters (synthesis of furans 10ac–10al)



^a **1aa** (0.15 mmol), **2b** (1.1 equiv.), CuCN (10 mol%), dtbbpy (15 mol%) in 2 mL THF (0.075 M) at 100 °C for 36 h. ^b Isolated yield. ^c Inseparable mixture.

ketoester. When *O*-acetyl oxime **1a** was reacted with benzoylacetonitrile (**2b**), 3-cyanofuran **10a** (45% isolated yield) was obtained instead of the expected 3-cyanopyrrole (Table 3). The product was preliminarily identified using spectroscopic data, and was unambiguously confirmed by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis (CCDC 2155771[†]).¹⁹ Surprisingly, the

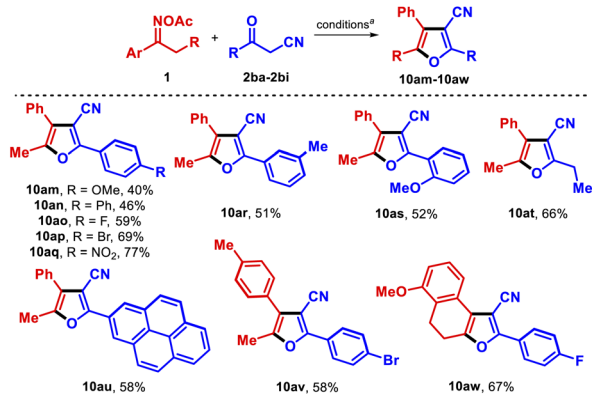
regioselectivity of the reaction also changed, in that the substituents at the 4- and 5-positions were transposed compared to pyrroles **6**. Remarkably, **10a** was obtained in higher yield using only 1.1 equiv. of **2b** (70% isolated yield), although propiophenone **8** was still observed as the main byproduct. To our knowledge, this represents the first synthesis of furans from oxime esters.²⁰ 3-Cyanofurans are useful blocks for synthesizing complex molecules²¹ and have shown interesting UV-absorbing properties;²² thus, the development of novel protocols to access those heterocycles is an attractive goal.²³ When the transformation was applied to the formerly synthesized oximes **1** and others oxime esters, these molecules reacted with **2b** to provide a wide range of furans in a more efficient fashion than was observed in the corresponding syntheses of pyrroles described above (Table 3).

All but one of the substituted propiophenone oxime derivatives reacted as intended to generate furans in good yields (**10b–10f**, **10h**); the exception was the *O*-methoxy substituted substrate, which gave poorer results due to steric constraints (**10g**). Substrates with an extended aliphatic side chain reacted well (**10i**, **10j**), even those bearing more sensitive functionalities such as ester, azido, chloro, and thioether groups (**10k–10n**). Those functional groups have the potential to be exploited for the further derivatization of the products. α -Tetralone oximes produced the tricyclic products **10o** and **10p** in high yield, with the nucleus of these compounds resembling the natural product laevigatin.²⁴ The tetrahydroquinolinone oxime derivative efficiently led to dihydrofuroquinoline **10q** in 55% yield. The robustness of the method was demonstrated by isolating **10o** in 77% yield from a 1.5 mmol scale reaction. In addition, acetophenone *O*-acetyl oximes and related compounds were transformed into the respective 2,3,4-trisubstituted furans **10r–10z**, although in somewhat inferior yields. These low yields can be attributed to a slower radical isomerization rate in these substrates arising from the lack of an electron-rich alkyl substituent in the α -iminyl radical intermediate. Furthermore, in the reactions with substrates bearing either electronegative or electron-withdrawing substituents, hydrolysis of the *O*-acetyl moiety was observed. Pleasingly, the use of α -phenylacetophenones as substrates allowed the smooth synthesis of the significant triaryl-3-cyanofurans **10aa** and **10ab**.

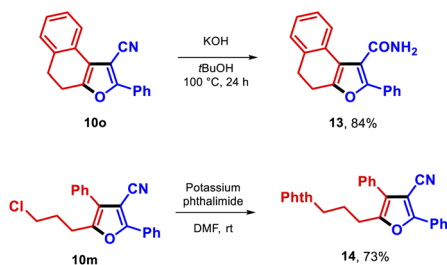
The methodology was next applied to the group of dialkyl oximes **1aa** (Table 4). Furans **10ac–10ag** were successfully obtained under the optimized conditions in good yields. Interestingly, the reaction of 2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one oxime ester with benzoylacetonitrile also afforded the alkene **12**, likely through condensation between the transient imine **11** and benzoylacetonitrile (**2b**). In principle, such a side product might be involved in the reaction pathway as one of the transient intermediates. Particularly, oxime ester **1ab** yielded a 10 : 1 mixture of furans **10ah** and **10ai** owing to the existence of two distinct α -methylenes. In the cases of the phenoxyacetone and 3-phenoxybutan-2-one oxime derivatives **1ac** and **1ad**, the furan products **10aj–10ak** were found not to contain the phenoxy moiety, while the reaction of the 1-(phenylthio)propan-2-one oxime ester **1ae** with benzoylacetonitrile afforded an inseparable mixture of products **10aj** and **10al**.



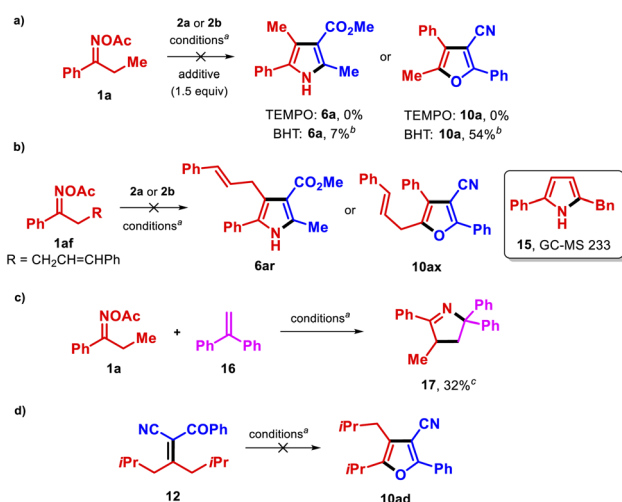
Table 5 Substrate scope with diverse acylacetone nitriles (synthesis of furans 10am–10aw)



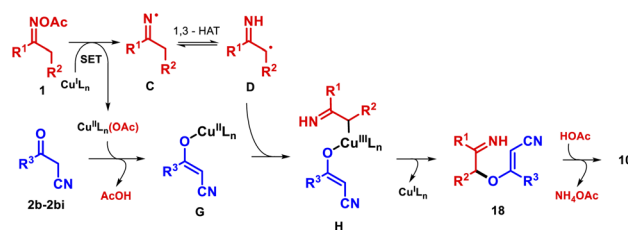
^a **1** (0.15 mmol), **2ba–2bi** (1.1 equiv.), CuCN (10 mol%), dtbbpy (15 mol%) in 2 mL THF (0.075 M) at 100 °C for 36 h. ^b Isolated yield.



Scheme 2 Derivatization of furans 10o and 10m.

Scheme 3 Control experiments. ^aCuCN (10 mol%), dtbbpy (15 mol%) in THF (0.075 M) at 100 °C for 36 h. ^bNMR yield. ^cIsolated yield.

We also explored the products obtained when different acylacetone nitriles were used as reactants (Table 5). Furans **10am–10as** were obtained in good yields, with the presence of electron-withdrawing substituents on the acylacetone nitrile having a positive influence on the transformation (**10ao–10aq**). Notably,



Scheme 4 Alternative mechanism for the synthesis of furans 10.

reaction of aliphatic propionylacetone nitrile with **1a** afforded the furan **10at** in 66% yield. 2-Pyrenyl-3-cyanofuran **10au** was also synthesized and exhibited fluorescent features under UV-light. Lastly, beyond the model oxime ester **1a**, other substrates successfully reacted with substituted benzoylacetone nitriles to produce furans **10av** and **10aw**.

Finally, derivatization of the furan-3-carbonitrile **10o** was achieved by transforming this furan into the carboxamide **13** in high yield. Additionally, the chloro functionality in compound **10m** was successfully substituted by potassium phthalimide, yielding compound **14** in 73% yield (Scheme 2).

We next performed experiments to gain insights into the reaction mechanism (Scheme 3). We found that the addition of an external oxidant such as TEMPO to the reaction of **1a** with either methyl acetoacetate (**2a**) or benzoylacetone nitrile (**2b**) completely suppressed the reaction, and that the presence of the non-oxidizing radical scavenger *tert*-butylhydroxytoluene (BHT) affected the reactions of **2b** and **2a** with **1a** differently, with the former reaction being less impacted (Scheme 3a). These results were consistent with the proposed radical mechanism *via* SET to the copper catalyst in the synthesis of pyrroles (Scheme 1c), although it is probable that a somewhat different pathway is operative in the formation of furans **10**. Additionally, reaction of the *O*-acetyl oxime bearing an alkene-tethered motif **1af** with **2a** or **2b** did not yield the expected products **6r** and **10ax** (Scheme 3b). GC-MS analysis of those reactions suggested the presence of pyrrole **15**, which could form *via* an iminyl radical γ,δ -cyclization.²⁵ Thus, when **1af** is used as a reactant, the latter process is apparently more rapid than the desirable 1,3-HAT process. The reaction between **1a** and the radical acceptor **16** in the absence of the active methylene compound furnished the pyrroline **17**²⁶ in moderate yield (Scheme 3c), thus confirming the formation of an α -iminyl radical during the process. Finally, submission of nitrile **12** to the optimal conditions did not afford **10ad** (Scheme 3d), ruling out its participation as an intermediate in the transformation.

On the basis of these results and literature reports,²⁷ we suggest an alternative mechanistic pathway in the case of furans **10** (Scheme 4). We tentatively propose that a rapid trapping of radical **D** by the copper species **G**,^{27a} formed by ligand exchange, gives alkyl-Cu^{III} intermediate **H**.²⁵ The latter undergoes reductive elimination to create the C–O bond and regenerates the active Cu^I catalyst.²⁸ Subsequently, the intramolecular nucleophilic addition of C-3 to the imine in intermediate **18** takes place under AcOH catalysis, generating the product.



Although β -ketoesters could follow the same mechanism, it seems not to be operational; apparently, the chelation of Cu^{II} species by **2a** followed by its oxidation is more favorable.

Conclusions

In summary, we have developed two external-oxidant-free synthetic procedures to access alkyl 3-carboxylpyrroles and 3-cyanofurans *via* copper-mediated cyclization of oxime esters with β -ketoesters and β -ketonitriles, respectively. These protocols are technically identical but mechanistically different. Unlike previously reported synthetic pathways, which have nucleophilic organocopper species as intermediates, the proposed syntheses proceed *via* radical intermediates. In the procedures described here, the copper catalyst acts as both an oxime ester reductant and as an activator of the active methylene compounds. The preparation of furans was not only more effective but also displayed a broader scope due to the direct participation of the catalyst in the C–O bond formation step. The synthesis of pyrroles was less efficient than that of furans, possibly due to oxidation of the esters and radical–radical cross-coupling being outcompeted by other pathways. Despite the limitations observed in the synthesis of pyrroles, this reaction represents a proof of concept of a strategy that can potentially be used to synthesize other heterocycles. Currently, further studies are underway focused on understanding the divergence in the reaction pathway depending on the active methylene compound used.

Author contributions

W. E. A.-O., A. R. O., O. C.-D., A. R.-S. and A. M.-G. prepared the substrates. W. E. A.-O. and A. R. O. performed and analyzed the experiments. R. O. T.-O. conceived and supervised the project. R. O. T.-O., W. E. A.-O. and A. R. O. wrote the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge CONACYT (FOP16-2021-01, 319783), UC MEXUS-CONACYT Collaborative Research Grant (CN-20-91) and DGAPA-UNAM (grant IA202621) for financial support. A. R. O. (CVU 770510), W. E. A.-O. (CVU 1099675) and O. C.-D. (CVU 1180260) thank CONACYT for graduate studies fellowships. We are also grateful for the technical support provided by Rubén Toscano, Simón Hernández, Diego Otero, Javier Pérez, Carmen García, Ángeles Peña, Elizabeth Huerta, Celia Bustos, Isabel Chávez, Rubén Gaviño, Beatriz Quiroz, Virginia Gómez and Adriana Romo (IQ-UNAM). We thank Prof. José G. López and Prof. Marcos Hernández for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Notes and references

- (a) P. W. Neber and A. V. Friedolsheim, Über eine neue Art der Umlagerung von Oximen, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, 1926, **449**, 109–134; (b) C. O'Brien, The Rearrangement of Ketoxime O-Sulfonates to Amino Ketones (The Neber Rearrangement), *Chem. Rev.*, 1964, **64**, 81–89; (c) W. F. Berkowitz, The Neber Rearrangement, *Org. React.*, 2012, **78**, 321–410; (d) E. Beckmann, Zur Kenntniss der Isonitrosoverbindungen, *Chem. Ber.*, 1886, **19**, 988–993; (e) B. Jones, Kinetics and Mechanism of the Beckmann Rearrangement, *Chem. Rev.*, 1944, **35**, 335–350.
- (a) For reviews: D. S. Bolotin, N. A. Bokach, M. Ya. Demakova and V. Yu. Kukushkin, Metal-Involving Synthesis and Reactions of Oximes, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 13039–13122; (b) H. Huang, X. Ji, W. Wu and H. Jiang, Transition Metal-Catalyzed C–H Functionalization of *N*-Oxyamine Internal Oxidants, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, **44**, 1155–1171; (c) H. Huang, J. Cai and G.-J. Deng, *O*-Acyl Oximes: Versatile Building Blocks for *N*-Heterocycle Formation in Recent Transition Metal Catalysis, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 1519–1530; (d) J. Li, Y. Hu, D. Zhang, Q. Liu, Y. Dong and H. Liu, Transition Metal-Catalyzed Reactions Involving Oximes, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2017, **359**, 710–771; (e) K. A. Rykaczewski, E. R. Wearing, D. E. Blackmun and C. S. Schindler, Reactivity of Oximes for Diverse Methodologies and Synthetic Applications, *Nat. Synth.*, 2022, **1**, 24–36.
- (a) Y.-N. Zheng, H. Zheng, T. Li and W.-T. Wei, Recent Advances in Copper-Catalyzed C–N Bond Formation Involving *N*-Centered Radicals, *ChemSusChem*, 2021, **14**, 5340–5358; (b) L. Lei, C. Li and D. Mo, Recent Advances in Copper-Catalyzed N–O Cleavage Strategy, *Chin. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **39**, 2989–3012.
- (a) C. Chen, J. Zhao, X. Shi, L. Liu, Y.-P. Zhu, W. Sun and B. Zhu, Recent Advances in Cyclization Reactions of Unsaturated Oxime Esters (Ethers): Synthesis of Versatile Functionalized Nitrogen-Containing Scaffolds, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2020, **7**, 1948–1969; (b) N. A. Bokach, D. S. Bolotin and V. Y. Kukushkin, in *Synthetic Approaches to Nonaromatic Nitrogen Heterocycles*, ed. A. M. M. M. F. Phillips, Wiley, Hoboken, 1st edn, 2020, ch. 16, pp. 501–532; (c) J. C. Walton, Synthetic Strategies for 5- and 6-Membered Ring Azaheterocycles Facilitated by Iminyl Radicals, *Molecules*, 2016, **21**, 660.
- (a) H. Jiang, J. Yang, X. Tang and W. Wu, Divergent Syntheses of Isoquinolines and Indolo[1,2-*a*]quinazolines by Copper-Catalyzed Cascade Annulation from 2-Haloaryloxime Acetates with Active Methylene Compounds and Indoles, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2016, **81**, 2053–2061; (b) L. Zhang, J. Duan, G. Xu, X. Ding, Y. Mao, B. Rong, N. Zhu, Z. Fang, Z. Li and K. Guo, Copper-Catalyzed N–O Cleavage of α,β -Unsaturated Ketoxime Acetates toward Structurally Diverse Pyridines, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2020, **85**, 2532–2542; (c) B. Rong, G. Xu, H. Yan, S. Zhang, Q. Wu, N. Zhu, Z. Fang, J. Duan and K. Guo, Synthesis of Benzofuro- and Benzothieno[2,3-*c*]



- pyridines via Copper-Catalyzed [4 + 2] Annulation of Ketoxime Acetates with Acetoacetanilide, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2021, **8**, 2939–2943.
- 6 Alongside the metal-catalyzed methodologies, other metal-free protocols involving oxime esters and active methylene compounds also afford pyridines: (a) H. Huang, J. Cai, H. Xie, J. Tan, F. Li and G.-J. Deng, Transition-Metal-Free N–O Reduction of Oximes: A Modular Synthesis of Fluorinated Pyridines, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 3743–3746; (b) Y. Xia, J. Cai, H. Huang and G.-J. Deng, Synthesis of Polysubstituted Pyridines from Oxime Acetates Using NH_4I as a Dual-Function Promoter, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2018, **16**, 124–129.
- 7 C.-B. Miao, A.-Q. Zheng, L.-J. Zhou, X. Lyu and H.-T. Yang, Copper-Catalyzed Annulation of Oxime Acetates with α -Amino Acid Ester Derivatives: Synthesis of 3-Sulfonamido/Imino 4-Pyrrolin-2-ones, *Org. Lett.*, 2020, **22**, 3381–3385.
- 8 For a [3 + 2 + 1] annulation involving oxime esters, active methylene compounds and aldehydes to generate pyridines via intermediate **B** see: H. Jiang, J. Yang, X. Tang, J. Li and W. Wu, Cu-Catalyzed Three-Component Cascade Annulation Reaction: An Entry to Functionalized Pyridines, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **80**, 8763–8771.
- 9 (a) For reviews: S. Z. Zard, Recent Progress in the Generation and Use of Nitrogen-Centred Radicals, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2008, **37**, 1603–1618; (b) M. M. Jackman, Y. Cai and S. L. Castle, Recent Advances in Iminyl Radical Cyclizations, *Synthesis*, 2017, **49**, 1785–1795; (c) J. Davies, S. P. Morcillo, J. J. Douglas and D. Leonori, Hydroxylamine Derivatives as Nitrogen-Radical Precursors in Visible-Light Photochemistry, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2018, **24**, 12154–12163; (d) M. Bera, D. S. Lee and E. J. Cho, Advances in N-Centered Intermediates by Energy Transfer Photocatalysis, *Trends Chem.*, 2021, **3**, 877–891; (e) K. Kwon, R. T. Simons, M. Nandakumar and J. L. Roizen, Strategies to Generate Nitrogen-Centered Radicals That May Rely on Photoredox Catalysis: Development in Reaction Methodology and Applications in Organic Synthesis, *Chem. Rev.*, 2022, **122**, 2353–2428.
- 10 (a) For reviews: L. Liu, X.-H. Duan and L.-N. Guo, Recent Advance in Iminyl Radical Triggered C–H and C–C Bond Functionalization of Oxime Esters via 1,5-HAT and β -Carbon Scission, *Synthesis*, 2021, **53**, 4375–4388; (b) I. B. Krylov, O. O. Segida, A. S. Budnikov and A. O. Terent'ev, Oxime-Derived Iminyl Radicals in Selective Processes of Hydrogen Atom Transfer and Addition to Carbon-Carbon π -Bonds, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2021, **363**, 2502–2528; (c) F. Xiao, Y. Guo and Y.-F. Zeng, Recent Developments in Radical Cross-Coupling of Redox-Active Cycloketone Oximes, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2021, **363**, 120–143.
- 11 For copper-catalyzed reactions see: (a) J. Ke, Y. Tang, H. Yi, Y. Li, Y. Cheng, C. Liu and A. Lei, Copper-Catalyzed Radical/Radical $\text{C}_{\text{sp}^3}\text{-H/P-H}$ Cross-Coupling: α -Phosphorylation of Aryl Ketone *O*-Acetyloximes, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 6604–6607; (b) S.-P. Jiang, Y.-T. Su, K.-Q. Liu, Q.-H. Wu and G.-W. Wang, Copper(I)-Catalyzed Heteroannulation of [60]Fullerene with Ketoxime Acetates: Preparation of Novel 1-Fulleropyrrolines, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 6548–6551; (c) L. Ran, Z.-H. Ren, Y.-Y. Wang and Z.-H. Guan, Copper-Catalyzed Homocoupling of Ketoxime Carboxylates for Synthesis of Symmetrical Pyrroles, *Green Chem.*, 2014, **16**, 112–115; (d) B. Zhao, H.-W. Liang, J. Yang, Z. Yang and Y. Wei, Copper-Catalyzed Intermolecular Cyclization between Oximes and Alkenes: A Facile Access to Spiropyrrolines, *ACS Catal.*, 2017, **7**, 5612–5617.
- 12 (a) R. O. Torres-Ochoa, A. Leclair, Q. Wang and J. Zhu, Iron-Catalysed Remote $\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)\text{-H}$ Azidation of *O*-Acyl Oximes and *N*-Acyloxy Imidates Enabled by 1,5-Hydrogen Atom Transfer of Iminyl and Imidate Radicals: Synthesis of γ -Azido Ketones and β -Azido Alcohols, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2019, **25**, 9477–9484; (b) Z. Li, R. O. Torres-Ochoa, Q. Wang and J. Zhu, Functionalization of Remote $\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)\text{-H}$ Bonds Enabled by Copper-Catalyzed Coupling of *O*-Acylloximes with Terminal Alkynes, *Nat. Commun.*, 2020, **11**, 403; (c) R. Lavernhe, R. O. Torres-Ochoa, Q. Wang and J. Zhu, Copper-Catalyzed Aza-Sonogashira Cross-Coupling to Form Ynimines: Development and Application to the Synthesis of Heterocycles, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 24028–24033.
- 13 Z. Zhu, X. Tang, J. Li, X. Li, W. Wu, G. Deng and H. Jiang, Synthesis of Enaminones Via Copper-Catalyzed Decarboxylative Coupling Reaction under Redox-Neutral Conditions, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 3228–3231.
- 14 (a) For reviews: V. Bhardwaj, D. Gumber, V. Abbot, S. Dhiman and P. Sharma, Pyrrole: A Resourceful Small Molecule in Key Medicinal Hetero-aromatics, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 15233–15266; (b) C. Bulumulla, R. Gunawardhana, P. L. Gamage, J. T. Miller, R. N. Kularatne, M. C. Biewer and M. C. Stefan, Pyrrole-Containing Semiconducting Materials: Synthesis and Applications in Organic Photovoltaics and Organic Field-Effect Transistors, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 32209–32232; (c) K. Seipp, L. Geske and T. Opatz, Marine Pyrrole Alkaloids, *Mar. Drugs*, 2021, **19**, 514; (d) M. da C. A. Dias Bianco, D. I. L. Firmino Marinho, L. Villas Boas Hoelz, M. Macedo Bastos and N. Boechat, Pyrroles as Privileged Scaffolds in the Search for New Potential HIV Inhibitors, *Pharmaceuticals*, 2021, **14**, 893.
- 15 Crystallographic data for the compound **6a** have been deposited with the CCDC 2177946†
- 16 For further details, see ESI†
- 17 (a) Z.-H. Guan, Z.-Y. Zhang, Z.-H. Ren, Y.-Y. Wang and X. Zhang, Synthesis of Enamides via CuI-Catalyzed Reductive Acylation of Ketoximes with NaHSO_3 , *J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **76**, 339–341; (b) Z.-H. Ren, Z.-Y. Zhang, B.-Q. Yang, Y.-Y. Wang and Z.-H. Guan, Copper-Catalyzed Coupling of Oxime Acetates with Aldehydes: A New Strategy for Synthesis of Pyridines, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 5394–5397.
- 18 (a) B. D. Roth, C. J. Blankley, A. W. Chucholowski, E. Ferguson, M. L. Hoefle, D. F. Ortwine, R. S. Newton, C. S. Sekerke, D. R. Sliskovic and M. Wilson, Inhibitors of Cholesterol Biosynthesis. 3. Tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-6-[2-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethyl]-2H-pyran 2-one Inhibitors of HMG-CoA



- Reductase. 2. Effects of Introducing Substituents at Positions Three and Four of the Pyrrole Nucleus, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1991, **34**, 357–366; (ab) B. D. Roth, The Discovery and Development of Atorvastatin, A Potent Novel Hypolipidemic Agent, *Prog. Med. Chem.*, 2002, **40**, 1–22.
- 19 Crystallographic data for the compound 10a has been deposited with the CCDC 2155771†
- 20 Although the reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with oxime esters to give furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins is known, the use of **2b** in lieu of the coumarin represents a significant challenge due to its lower tendency to be oxidized(a) T. A. To, Y. H. Vo, A. T. Nguyen, A. N. Q. Phan, T. Truong and N. T. S. Phan, A New Route to Substituted Furocoumarins via Copper-Catalyzed Cyclization between 4-Hydroxycoumarins and Ketoximes, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2018, **16**, 5086–5089; (b) M. He, Z. Yan, W. Wang, F. Zhu and S. Li, Copper-Catalyzed Radical/Radical Cross-Coupling of Ketoxime Carboxylates with 4-Hydroxycoumarins: A Novel Synthesis of Furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2018, **59**, 3706–3712; (c) Q. T. Pham, P. Q. Le, H. V. Dang, H. Q. Ha, H. T. D. Nguyen, T. Truong and T. M. Le, Iodine-Mediated Formal [3 + 2] Annulation for Synthesis of Furocoumarin from Oxime Esters, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 44332–44338.
- 21 (a) I. García-Ventura, M. Flores-Alamo and J. J. García, Carbon–Carbon vs. Carbon–Oxygen Bond Activation in 2- and 3-Furonitriles with Nickel, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 101259–101266; (b) B. Guo, J. G. de Vries and E. Otten, Hydration of Nitriles Using a Metal–Ligand Cooperative Ruthenium Pincer Catalyst, *Chem. Sci.*, 2019, **10**, 10647–10652; (c) M. A. Mansour, D. S. Lasheen, H. M. Gaber and K. A. M. Abouzid, Elaborating Piperazinyl-Furopyrimidine Based Scaffolds as Phosphoinositol-3-kinase Enzyme Alpha (PI3K α) Inhibitors to Combat Pancreatic Cancer, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 32103–32112.
- 22 J.-S. Li, Y. Xue, Z.-W. Li, W.-D. Liu, C.-H. Lu and P.-X. Zhao, An Efficient Access to Fluorescent 2,3,4-Tricyanofurans from α -Cyano Ketones Using DDQ as Maleonitrile Building Block, *Synlett*, 2013, **24**, 2003–2005.
- 23 (a) P. Liu, M. Lei, L. Ma and L. Hu, An Efficient Synthesis of 2-Aminofuran-3-carbonitriles via Cascade Stetter- γ -Ketonitrile Cyclization Reaction Catalyzed by N-Heterocyclic Carbene, *Synlett*, 2011, **2011**, 1133–1136; (b) Z.-L. Wang, H.-L. Li, L.-S. Ge, X.-L. An, Z.-G. Zhang, X. Luo, J. S. Fossey and W.-P. Deng, DDQ-Mediated Oxidative Coupling: An Approach to 2,3-Dicyanofuran (Thiophene), *J. Org. Chem.*, 2014, **79**, 1156–1165; (c) L. Wang, X. Liu, M. Wang and J. Liu, Copper(I)-Catalyzed Heterocyclization of α -Acyl- α -alkynyl Ketene Dithioacetals: Synthesis of 3-Cyanofurans, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 2162–2165; (d) Y. Yu, Y. Chen, W. Wu and H. Jiang, Facile Synthesis of Cyanofurans via Michael-addition/cyclization of Ene–Yne–Ketones with Trimethylsilyl Cyanide, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 640–643; (e) J. Zhou, X. Zhu, M. Huang and Y. Wan, SeO₂-Mediated One-Pot Synthesis of 3-Cyanofurans from 3-Oxo-3-arylpropanenitriles and Substituted Acetaldehydes, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **2017**, 2317–2321.
- 24 F. Bohlmann and C. Zdero, Natürlich vorkommende Terpen-Derivate, 80. Einige Inhaltsstoffe der Gattung Chromolaena, *Chem. Ber.*, 1977, **110**, 487–490.
- 25 A. Faulkner, N. J. Race, J. S. Scott and J. F. Bower, Copper Catalyzed Heck-like Cyclizations of Oxime Esters, *Chem. Sci.*, 2014, **5**, 2416–2421.
- 26 A proposed mechanism for pyrroline **17** is depicted within ESI†
- 27 (a) X. Tang, J. Yang, Z. Zhu, M. Zheng, W. Wu and H. Jiang, Access to Thiazole via Copper-Catalyzed [3 + 1 + 1]-Type Condensation Reaction under Redox-Neutral Conditions, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2016, **81**, 11461–11466; (b) X. Tang, L. Huang, Y. Xu, J. Yang, W. Wu and H. Jiang, Copper-Catalyzed Coupling of Oxime Acetates with Sodium Sulfonates: An Efficient Synthesis of Sulfone Derivatives, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 4205–4208; (c) C. Zhu, R. Zhu, H. Zeng, F. Chen, C. Liu, W. Wu and H. Jian, Copper-Catalyzed C(sp³)-H/C(sp³)-H Cross-Dehydrogenative Coupling with Internal Oxidants: Synthesis of 2-Trifluoromethyl-Substituted Dihydropyrrol-2-ols, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 13324–13328.
- 28 The key C–O bond formation step in the proposed mechanism for furans **10** is different from the one conjectured for the preparation of furo[3,2-*c*]coumarins, see ref. 20a and 20b.

