


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, 14, 18453

# N-heterocyclic carbene catalyzed [2 + 3] annulation reaction for the synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole $\gamma$ -lactam†

 Yiru Pu,<sup>‡a</sup> Maolin Wang,<sup>‡c</sup> Wanrong Tian,<sup>‡a</sup> Xian Ge,<sup>a</sup> Dikai Zhu,<sup>d</sup> Chuanqi Wang,<sup>a</sup> Yingjie Zeng,<sup>a</sup> Feiyan Tao,<sup>\*d</sup> Yun Deng<sup>\*a</sup> and Jun Lu<sup>ID \*ab</sup>

Asymmetric catalytic processes promoted by N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) hold great potential for the sustainable preparation of chiral molecules. However, catalyzing the reactions by manipulating the reactive intermediates is challenging. We report herein that the known NHC-catalyzed [3 + 2] annulation reaction between ketimine and enal can also be turned into a [2 + 3] annulation reaction for the highly enantioselective direct synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactams (**4**) through timely catalysis of the intermediates. DFT calculations revealed that this transformation included the key step of the nucleophilic attack of the Breslow intermediate **M2** derived from NHC and enal (**2**) to the unattacked ketimine (**1**). Our study demonstrates that it is possible to tune the desired selectivities through the dynamic catalysts of the reactive intermediates.

 Received 24th March 2024  
 Accepted 23rd May 2024

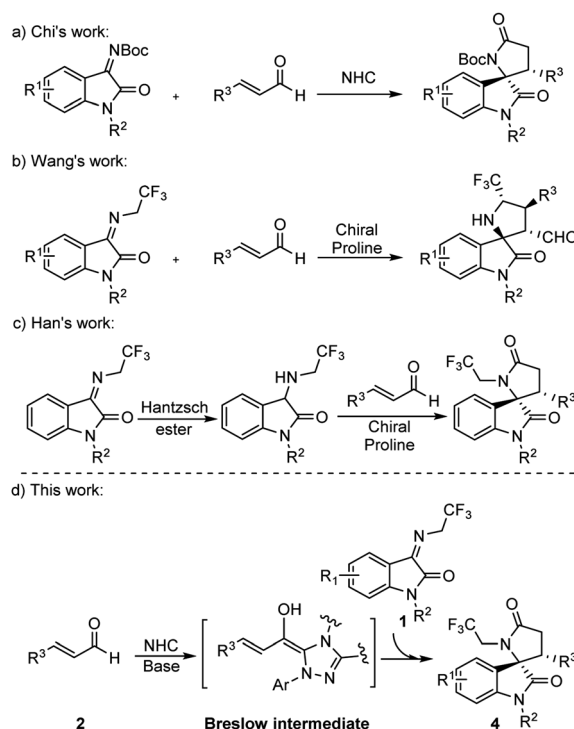
DOI: 10.1039/d4ra02252a

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](https://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs)<sup>1</sup> have been extensively adopted as an asymmetric synthetic catalyst for the synthesis of chiral heterocycles. The use of NHCs results in various powerful intermediates such as Breslow,<sup>2</sup> enolate,<sup>3</sup> homoenolate,<sup>4</sup> and unsaturated acylazolium,<sup>5</sup> which could undergo further [3 + 2],<sup>6</sup> [4 + 2]<sup>7</sup> annulation and more reactions. The challenge of controlling the modes of NHC-catalyzed reactions lies in the manipulation of the intermediates for the annulation reactions.

Spiro[hydroxyindole-3,2'-pyrrolidine], a  $\gamma$ -lactam containing skeleton bearing a quaternary chiral center, has been recognized as an essential backbone in many natural products and biologically active molecules.<sup>8</sup> The spirooxindole scaffold exhibits considerable anti-cancer activity and has dual inhibitory activity targeting the p53-MDM2/Bcl2.<sup>9</sup> The synthesis of the structure has therefore received considerable attention. In 2012, Chi *et al.* reported the synthesis of  $\gamma$ -lactam by NHCs catalysis (Scheme 1a),<sup>10</sup> but did not mention the reaction mechanism. To enhance the bioactivity of  $\gamma$ -lactam, the fluoroalkyl group is

usually introduced into the motif. In 2015, Wang *et al.* synthesized 5'-CF<sub>3</sub> spiro[hydroxyindole-3,2'-pyrrolidine] from ketimine and cinnamaldehyde catalyzed by a chiral proline and benzoic acid (Scheme 1b).<sup>11</sup> Later, Han *et al.* reported the


 Scheme 1 Synthesis of  $\gamma$ -lactam.

<sup>a</sup>State Key Laboratory of Southwestern Chinese Medicine Resources, School of Pharmacy, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, 611137, China. E-mail: dengyun2000@hotmail.com; ljaaa111@163.com

<sup>b</sup>Institute for Advancing Translational Medicine in Bone & Joint Diseases, School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong SAR, 999077, China

<sup>c</sup>Clinical Research Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Shantou University Medical College, Shantou, Guangdong Province, 515000, China

<sup>d</sup>Research and Development Centre, China Tobacco Sichuan Industrial Co. Ltd, Chengdu, 610066, China. E-mail: taofeiyan@163.com

 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 2106628. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ra02252a>

‡ These authors contributed equally.



synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam from 3-((2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino)indolin-2-one and cinnamaldehyde catalyzed by chiral prolines in which the 3-aminooxindoles were pre-synthesized from *N*-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl isatin ketamine (Scheme 1c).<sup>12</sup>

Continuing our efforts to discover molecules with medication significance, we set our design strategy to synthesize trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam.

Since Chi *et al.* used NHC catalyzing ketimine and enal synthesized spirocyclic  $\gamma$ -lactam, we initiated our study for the synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam **4** by following Chi *et al.*'s procedure, in which NHC was added into the mixture of ketimine **1** and cinnamaldehyde **2**. Unfortunately, **5** was generated dominantly instead of the target product **4** (Table 1, entry 1). We rationalize that this is due to the deprotonation of the methylene position in the CF<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-functionalized ketimine in the presence of the base, leading to its functioning as a nucleophile to attack the electrophile cinnamaldehyde through an [3 + 2] annulation reaction that yielded **5**. To obtain **4**, a [2 + 3] annulation reaction would be expected and the nucleophilicity of the enal and the ketimine must be reversed.

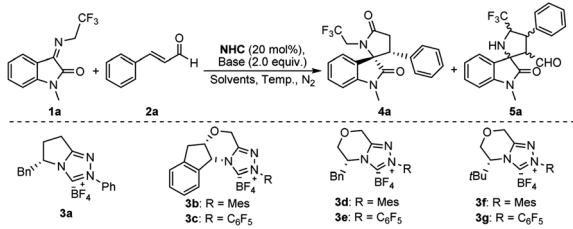
Recently, many types of NHC-catalyzed annulation reactions between enals and different coupling partners, such as alkenes, imines, and ketones, have been reported.<sup>13</sup> Interestingly, the addition of the NHC catalyst to the enals can allow

the inversion of the normal reactivity through the formation of Breslow intermediates that serve as the pre-nucleophiles.<sup>14</sup> With this in mind, we speculate that the combination of cinnamaldehyde (enal) and NHC, followed by the addition of ketimine, could generate the Breslow intermediate (nucleophile) and leave the ketimine (electrophile) untacked by the base, thus opening the possibility of [2 + 3] annulation reaction entry for the asymmetric synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam (**4**).

Herein, studies on the synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam from enals and ketimines catalyzed by NHC are disclosed. Moreover, the mechanism of the [2 + 3] annulation reaction was discussed based on DFT calculation. To our knowledge, this study is the first example in which NHC-catalyzed reaction modes were employed by timely manipulation of the intermediates for the synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam.

Based on our hypothesis, we initiated the study by investigating the reaction between ketimine **1a** and enal **2a** catalyzed by the NHC precatalyst **3a** in the presence of DIPEA. By simply changing the addition sequence by mixing **2** with **3f** in the presence of DIPEA, followed by the addition of **1**, the reaction selectivities were reversed (Table 1, entry 1 vs. entry 2). The optimization of the reaction conditions was started with the screening of the catalysts (Table 1, entries 2–8). Catalysts bearing *N*-mesityl (**3b**, **3d** and, **3f**) afforded better

Table 1 Optimization of [2 + 3] annulation reaction conditions<sup>a</sup>



Entry	NHC	Base	Solvent	Temp. (°C)	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>		dr <sup>c</sup>	ee of <b>4a</b> (%) <sup>d</sup>
					<b>4a</b>	<b>5a</b>		
1	<b>3a</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	8	64	—	—
2	<b>3a</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	52	22	4 : 1	22
3	<b>3b</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	60	10	8 : 1	66
4	<b>3c</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	51	17	5 : 1	47
5	<b>3d</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	62	11	9 : 1	80
6	<b>3e</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	67	10	7 : 1	74
7	<b>3f</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	76	16	10 : 1	90
8	<b>3g</b>	DIPEA	DCM	20	66	12	9 : 1	86
9	<b>3f</b>	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	DCM	20	28	46	7 : 1	62
10	<b>3f</b>	Et <sub>3</sub> N	DCM	20	82	6	15 : 1	95
11	<b>3f</b>	Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	20	77	—	15 : 1	86
12	<b>3f</b>	Et <sub>3</sub> N	Toluene	20	48	7	15 : 1	46
13	<b>3f</b>	Et <sub>3</sub> N	DCM	0	80	—	>20 : 1	98
14	—	Et <sub>3</sub> N	DCM	20	—	85	—	—

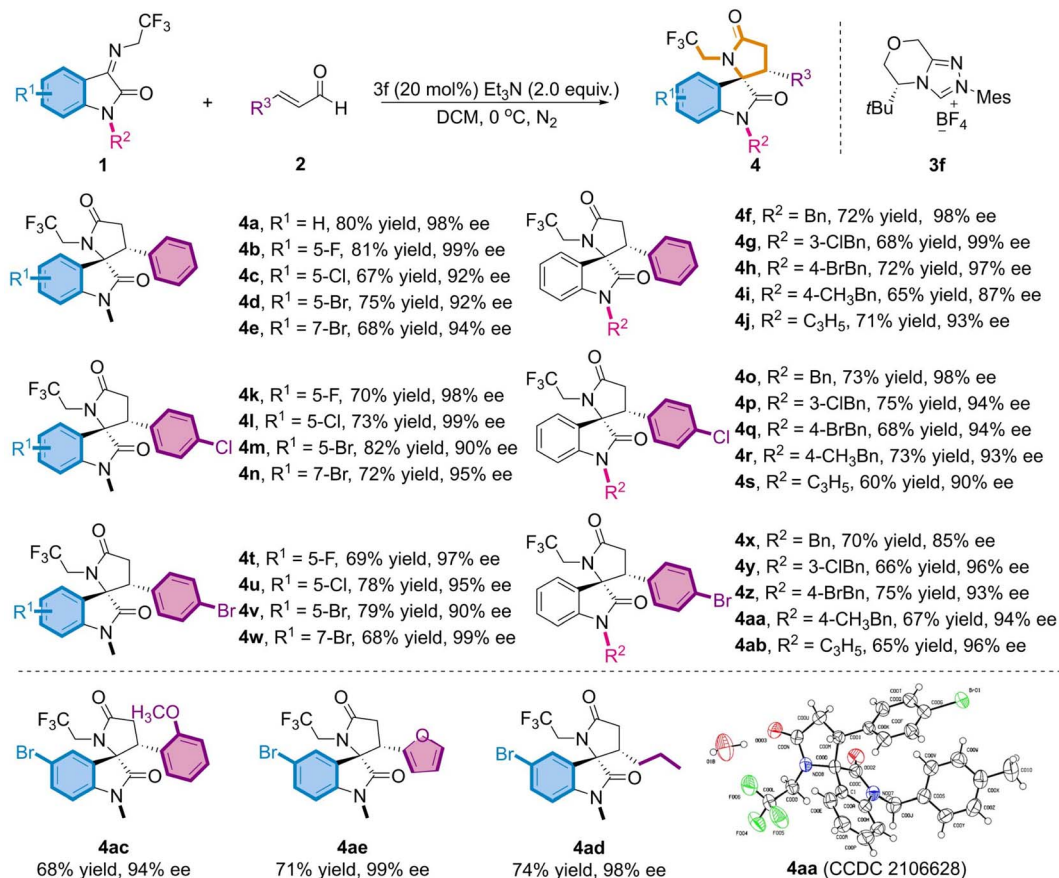
<sup>a</sup> Entry 1 was performed with **1a** (0.10 mmol), **2a** (0.15 mmol), **3a** (20 mol%) and DIPEA (2.0 equiv.) in solvent (1.0 mL) at 20 °C for 24 h under N<sub>2</sub>. Entry 2 was varied to co-incubation activation of **3a**, DIPEA, and **2a** for half an hour, followed by adding **1a**. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields of **4a** and **5a**. <sup>c</sup> dr values were determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the crude product. <sup>d</sup> ee values were determined by HPLC using a chiral column.



enantioselectivities for **4** than those with phenyl (**3a**) and pentafluorophenyl (**3c**, **3e** and **3g**), possibly due to the enhanced nucleophilicity of (mesityl)NHCs by the electron-donating mesityl in combination with their steric characters making them excellent catalysts for the [2 + 3] annulation reactions between ketimine and enal. **3f** was found to be the favorable one that resulted in the desired product **4** of 76% yield and 90% enantioselectivity (Table 1, entry 7). Further optimization studies revealed that the yield and selectivities were sensitive to the bases (Table 1, entries 8–10). Et<sub>3</sub>N turned out to be the preferred base (Table 1, entry 10). Reactions conducted in THF and toluene gave reduced yields and ee. (Table 1, entries 11–12) To improve the reaction selectivities, temperature effects were tested. Gratifyingly, we found that at 0 °C, **5a** was completely suppressed, resulting in the highest yield of **4** in 80% and with excellent dr and ee (Table 1, entry 13). However, the reaction at 20 °C without the addition of any catalyst resulted in **5** only, and no **4** was detected (Table 1, entry 14).

Under the optimum reaction conditions, we further investigated the universality of both substrate species (Table 2). Initially, the substituents at distinct positions on *N*-2,2,2-trifluoroethylisatinone imine (**1**) were examined, and the corresponding products (**4a–4j**) were achieved in moderate yields and

excellent ee values, regardless of substituting on the aromatic ring R<sub>1</sub> or the N atom R<sub>2</sub> of the substrate. Of these, with the finest results for the derived product **4b**, the chiral skeleton was obtained in 81% yield and up to 99% ee value. When N–CH<sub>3</sub> was replaced with benzyl or allyl, the products (**4f–4j**) still maintained good yields and favorable enantioselectivities. Accordingly, a substrate investigation of the substituted α,β-unsaturated alkenals (**2**) revealed that the cross-reaction of the alkenals bearing electron-absorbing substituents with **1** featuring diverse substituents on the aromatic ring gives the appropriate indoles skeletons (**4k–4n** and **4t–4w**) in 68–82% yields and 90–99% ee values. Despite the overall trend presenting moderate yields, partial compounds, such as **4l** and **4w**, exhibited ee values of up to 99%. Subsequently, experimental results proved that product ee values were sustained beyond 85% (**4o–4s** and **4x–4ab**), even though a benzyl group with a large potential resistance was adopted at the N–R<sub>2</sub> position. To explore the impact of other substituents at the R<sub>3</sub>-position of the alkenal, we opted for the reaction of **1d** and the substrate of electron-donating (2-OCH<sub>3</sub>) substituents on the benzene ring to afford **4ac** in moderate yield and high enantioselectivity. Moreover, the heterocyclic furanyl and alkyl groups proceeded smoothly when replacing the phenyl group in cinnamaldehyde

Table 2 Substrate scope of [2 + 3] annulation reaction<sup>a</sup><sup>a</sup> Reactions were performed with **1** (0.10 mmol), **2** (0.15 mmol), **3f** (20 mol%) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (2.0 equiv.) in DCM (1.0 mL) at 0 °C for 24 h under N<sub>2</sub>.

and resulted in the required target (**4ad**, **4ae**) in good yields and with excellent enantioselectivity. The absolute configuration of **4aa** was determined as (3*S*, 3'*R*) using single crystal derivatization, based on which the absolute configurations of the other products could be extrapolated.

Based on the experimental results, although the formation of **4** through the NHC-catalyzed [2 + 3] annulation reactions from **1** and **2** can be concluded, the origin of the reaction selectivities modulated by the timely catalysts of the addition sequence of the substrates is unknown. Thus, we performed a theoretical investigation of the mechanism of the NHC-catalyzed [2 + 3] annulation reaction (Fig. 1). DFT calculations were performed for the model reaction (**1a** and **2a**) with **3f** as a catalyst, dichloromethane as the solvent, and a temperature of 25 °C. First, carbene-

activated **3f** was generated from the triazolocarbinene tetrafluoroborate salt (**3f**) in the presence of triethylamine. It subsequently underwent nucleophilic attack to the β-C of the cinnamaldehyde (**2**) and generated the zwitterionic intermediate **M1** through the transition state **TS1** with a Gibbs free energy barrier of 27.5 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>. We deduce that the successive formation of the homoenolate intermediate **M2** was from **TS2**, an Et<sub>3</sub>N-assisted 1,2-proton transfer process rather than **TS2'** (the direct proton transfer pathway) since the former path is favored by a 35.0 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> reduced energy barrier (32.8 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> vs. 67.8 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>). The nucleophilic attack on **M2** to **1a** affords **M3** via transition state **TS3**, in which a C–C bond is involved.

As **M2** could approach **1a** from either the *re* or *si* face, creating possible transition states of **TS3-A**, **TS3-B**, **TS3-C**, or

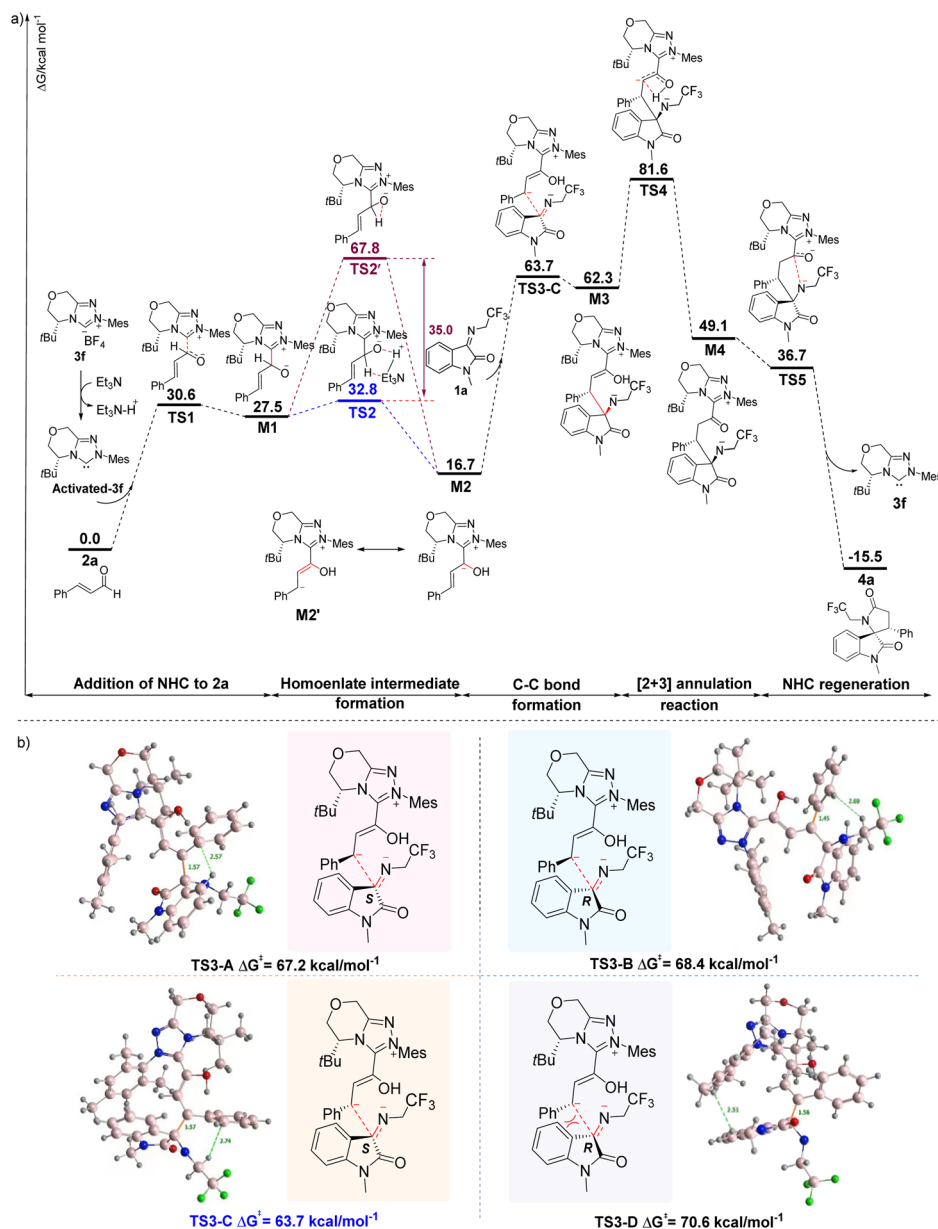
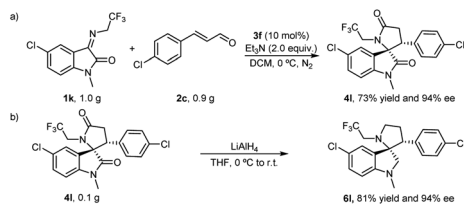


Fig. 1 Postulated mechanism for the NHC-catalyzed [2 + 3] annulation reaction based on DFT calculations. (a). Energy profiles of detailed mechanistic processes. (b). Transition-state structures of the enantioselectivity-determining step.





Scheme 2 Synthetic applications. (a). Gram-scale experiment. (b). Synthetic transformations of (3*S*, 3'*R*)-4l.

**TS3-D** with a chiral center (C3) generated through the C–C bond formation (Fig. 1b). Computational results reveal that **TS3-A** and **TS3-C** with the *S*-conformation of C3 possess lower free energies than **TS3-B** and **TS3-D** of *R*-conformation on C3, indicating that the attack of **M2** to **1a** is more likely from the *si* face. Comparing **TS3-A** and **TS3-C**, the latter gives rise to less spatial resistance and lower Gibbs energy (67.2 vs. 63.7 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>). Thus, **TS3-C** is taken as the transition state from **M2** to **M3**. The subsequent step of transformation from **M3** to **M4**, which involves a 1,3-proton transfer process would be the rate-determining step because the highest Gibbs energy transition state **TS4** is involved, with an elevated energy of 32.5 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> relative to **M3**. The annulation intermediate **TS5** is generated from **M4** by the nitrogen anion attacking the carbonyl carbon. Finally, **4a** is yielded through **TS5** with the release of carbene **3f**.

To verify the practicability of the catalytic reactions, we conducted reaction assays on all gram-level substrates. Analogously, the chiral **4l** was obtained in the established conditions with 73% yield and 94% ee from the reaction performed with 1.0 g **1k**, 0.90 g **2c** and 10 mol% **3f** (Scheme 2a). Moreover, the two carbonyl groups on chiral **4l** could be conveniently converted to methylene by lithium aluminum hydride to give chiral **6l** with yields and ee values of 81% and 94%, respectively, ensuring an unaffected chiral characteristic during the conversion (Scheme 2b).

In summary, we have successfully performed a direct synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactams (**4**) via the NHC-modulated asymmetric [2 + 3] annulation reaction of ketimines with *in situ* generated Breslow intermediate. Moreover, the origin of the selective [2 + 3] annulation reaction over the known [3 + 2] annulation reaction was revealed by DFT calculations. Diverse trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactams were prepared in good yields with excellent diastereo- and enantioselectivities. Further extension of this strategy to the synthesis of complex chiral molecules is in progress in our laboratory.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

## Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.82273812), the "Thousand Talents Program" of Sichuan Province, the Health Commission

of Sichuan Province (No.21PJ106), the National Interdisciplinary Innovation Team of Traditional Chinese Medicine (No.ZYYCXTD-D-202209), the Sichuan Outstanding Youth Fund Project of Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (No. BJRC2020002), Shenzhen Commission of Science and Innovation programs (JCYJ20200109105613463).

## References

- 1 E. Gras and S. Chassaing, *Carbenes and Nitrenes*, Wiley Online Library, The United States of America, 2019, pp. 219–249.
- 2 B. Ronald, On the Mechanism of Thiamine Action. IV.1 Evidence from Studies on Model Systems, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1958, **80**, 3719–3726.
- 3 S. Mondal, A. Ghosh and A. T. N. Biju, Heterocyclic Carbene (NHC)-Catalyzed Transformations Involving Azolium Enolates, *Chem. Rec.*, 2022, **22**, e202200054.
- 4 (a) S. S. Sohn, E. L. Rosen and J. W. Bode, N-heterocyclic carbene-catalyzed generation of homoenolates: gamma-butyrolactones by direct annulations of enals and aldehydes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 14370–14371; (b) V. Nair, S. Vellalath, M. Poonoth, R. Mohan and E. N. Suresh, heterocyclic carbene catalyzed reaction of enals and 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds: stereoselective synthesis of spiro gamma-butyrolactones, *Org. Lett.*, 2006, **8**, 507–509; (c) M. Rommel, T. Fukuzumi and J. W. Bode, Cyclic ketimines as superior electrophiles for NHC-catalyzed homoenolate additions with broad scope and low catalyst loadings, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 17266–17267; (d) L. H. Sun, L. T. Shen and S. Ye, Highly diastereo- and enantioselective NHC-catalyzed [3+2] annulation of enals and isatins, *Chem. Commun.*, 2011, **47**, 10136–10138; (e) J. Dugal-Tessier, E. A. O'Bryan, T. B. Schroeder, D. T. Cohen and K. A. Scheidt, An N-heterocyclic carbene/Lewis acid strategy for the stereoselective synthesis of spirooxindole lactones, *Angew Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2012, **51**, 4963–4967; (f) R. S. Menon, A. T. Biju and V. Nair, Recent advances in employing homoenolates generated by N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) catalysis in carbon-carbon bond-forming reactions, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, **44**, 5040–5052; (g) S. Mukherjee, S. Joseph, A. Bhunia, R. G. Gonnade, S. R. Yetra and A. T. Biju, Enantioselective synthesis of spiro  $\gamma$ -butyrolactones by N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC)-catalyzed formal [3 + 2] annulation of enals with 3-hydroxy oxindoles, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 2013–2019.
- 5 S. Mondal, S. R. Yetra, S. Mukherjee and A. T. Biju, NHC-Catalyzed Generation of  $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Acylazoliums for the Enantioselective Synthesis of Heterocycles and Carbocycles, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2019, **52**, 425–436.
- 6 (a) C. Guo, M. Schedler, C. G. Daniliuc and F. N. Glorius, heterocyclic carbene catalyzed formal [3+2] annulation reaction of enals: an efficient enantioselective access to spiro-heterocycles, *Angew Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2014, **53**, 10232–10236; (b) X. Y. Chen, K. Q. Chen, D. Q. Sun and S. N. Ye, Heterocyclic carbene-catalyzed oxidative [3 + 2]



- annulation of dioxindoles and enals: cross coupling of homoenolate and enolate, *Chem. Sci.*, 2017, **8**, 1936–1941; (c) T. Azaz, H. Mourya, V. Singh, B. Ram and B. N. Tiwari, Heterocyclic Carbene-Catalyzed Enantioselective [3 + 2] Annulation of Enals with Vinyl Ketones, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2023, **88**, 1219–1226.
- 7 (a) J. Xu, S. Yuan and M. N. Miao, Heterocyclic Carbene Catalyzed [4 + 2] Annulation Reactions with *in Situ* Generated Heterocyclic ortho-Quinodimethanes, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 3822–3825; (b) X. Y. Chen, Q. Liu, P. Chauhan, S. Li, A. Peuronen, K. Rissanen and E. Jafari, N-Heterocyclic Carbene Catalyzed [4+2] Annulation of Enals via a Double Vinylogous Michael Addition: Asymmetric Synthesis of 3,5-Diaryl Cyclohexenones, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2017, **56**, 6241–6245.
- 8 (a) H. Z. Gui, Y. Wei and M. Shi, Recent Advances in the Construction of Trifluoromethyl-Containing Spirooxindoles through Cycloaddition Reactions, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2020, **15**, 1225–1233; (b) S. Nasri, M. Bayat and F. Mirzaei, Recent Strategies in the Synthesis of Spiroindole and Spirooxindole Scaffolds, *Top. Curr. Chem.*, 2021, **379**, 25; (c) M. M. Li, H. Huang, Y. R. Pu, W. R. Tian, Y. Deng and J. Lu, A close look into the biological and synthetic aspects of fused pyrazole derivatives, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2022, **243**, 114739; (d) S. S. Panda, A. S. Girgis, M. N. Aziz and M. S. Bekheit, Spirooxindole: A Versatile Biologically Active Heterocyclic Scaffold, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**, 618; (e) X. Zhang, Y. Chen, X. Li, H. Xu, J. R. Yang, C. C. Wang, C. Z. Zhang, Y. Deng, A. P. Lu, C. Zheng and J. Lu, Carrier-free self-assembled nanomedicine based on celastrol and galactose for targeting therapy of hepatocellular carcinoma via inducing ferroptosis, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2024, **267**, 116183; (f) C. Q. Liu, Y. N. Cao, Y. Zuo, C. Z. Zhang, S. M. Ren, X. Zhang, C. Q. Wang, Y. J. Zeng, J. Ling, Y. L. Liu, Z. X. Chen, X. J. Cao, Z. Z. Wu, C. T. Zhang and J. Lu, Hybridization-based discovery of novel quinazoline-2-indolinone derivatives as potent and selective PI3K $\alpha$  inhibitors, *J. Adv. Res.*, 2024, **11**(24), S2090.
- 9 (a) M. S. Islam, A. M. Al-Majid, E. N. Sholkamy, A. Barakat, M. Viale, P. Menichini, A. Speciale, F. Loiacono, M. Azam, V. P. Verma, S. Yousuf and M. Teleb, Optimized spirooxindole-pyrazole hybrids targeting the p53-MDM2 interplay induce apoptosis and synergize with doxorubicin in A549 cells, *Sci. Rep.*, 2023, **13**, 7441; (b) B. R. Chahat and B. Kumar, p53 as a potential target for treatment of cancer: A perspective on recent advancements in small molecules with structural insights and SAR studies, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2023, **247**, 115020.
- 10 H. Lv, B. Tiwari, J. Mo, C. Xing and Y. R. Chi, Highly enantioselective addition of enals to isatin-derived ketimines catalyzed by N-heterocyclic carbenes: synthesis of spirocyclic  $\gamma$ -lactams, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 5412–5415.
- 11 M. X. Ma, Y. Y. Zhu, Q. T. Sun, X. Y. Li, J. H. Su, L. Zhao, Y. Y. Zhao, S. Qiu, W. J. Yan, K. R. Wang and R. Wang, The asymmetric synthesis of CF<sub>3</sub>-containing spiro[pyrrolidin-3,2'-oxindole] through the organocatalytic 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 8789–8792.
- 12 S. J. Liu, Q. Mao, G. Zhan, R. Qin, B. H. Chen, J. Xue, M. L. Luo, Q. Zhao and B. Han, Stereoselective synthesis of trifluoroethyl 3,2'-spirooxindole  $\gamma$ -lactam through the organocatalytic cascade reaction of 3-((2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino)indolin-2-one, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2021, **19**, 467–475.
- 13 (a) S. R. Yetra, S. Mondal, S. Mukherjee, R. G. Gonnade and A. T. Biju, Enantioselective Synthesis of Spirocyclohexadienones by NHC-Catalyzed Formal [3+3] Annulation Reaction of Enals, *Angew Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2016, **55**, 268–272; (b) H. Li, X. Li, Y. Yu, J. Li, Y. Liu, H. Li and W. Wang, Synthesis of Indolizines via Reaction of 2-Substituted Azaarenes with Enals by an Amine-NHC Relay Catalysis, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 2010–2013; (c) S. Shee, S. Barik, A. Ghosh and A. T. Biju, Synthesis of Functionalized Dihydrocoumarins by NHC-Catalyzed [3 + 3] Annulation of Enals with 2-Substituted Naphthoquinones, *Org. Lett.*, 2021, **23**, 8039–8044; (d) T. Fan, J. Song and L. Z. Gong, Asymmetric Redox Allylic Alkylation to Access 3,3'-Disubstituted Oxindoles Enabled by Ni/NHC Cooperative Catalysis, *Angew Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2022, **61**, e202201678.
- 14 R. Song, Z. Jin and Y. R. Chi, NHC-catalyzed covalent activation of heteroatoms for enantioselective reactions, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 5037–5043.

