



 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, 14, 20056

 Received 24th May 2024
 Accepted 10th June 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4ra03826f

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Squaramide-catalyzed enantioselective Michael addition of nitromethane to 2-enoylazaarenes: synthesis of chiral azaarene-containing γ -nitroketones†

 Hong-Ping Huang,‡ Yu-Hang Xie,‡ Xu-Mei Gan, Xin-Yu Wen, Cui-Xia Wang, Yan-Qiu Deng* and Zhen-Wei Zhang *

Bifunctional chiral squaramide-catalyzed highly enantioselective Michael addition of nitromethane to diverse 2-enoylazaarenes was successfully performed. This protocol provided a set of chiral azaarene-containing γ -nitroketones with up to 98% yield and 98% ee in a solvent-free catalytic system under mild conditions. Furthermore, gram-scale synthetic utility was also showcased.

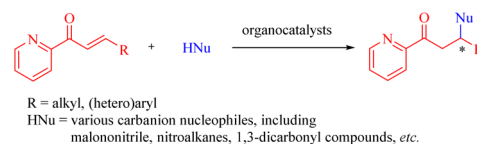
Introduction

N-Heteroaromatics (azaarenes) are widely prevalent in natural products, pharmaceuticals, bioactive compounds, and other functional molecules.^{1–6} The development of methodologies for accessing diverse azaarene derivatives has garnered significant attention. Among these strategies, there has been a growing demand for the exploration of highly enantioselective approaches to synthesize chiral compounds or intermediates that incorporate azaarene moieties. In recent decades, substantial focus has been directed towards the utilization of 2-enoylpyridines and their *N*-oxides for a variety of asymmetric transformations.^{7–30} In particular, the enantioselective Michael-type reactions catalyzed by organometallic complexes^{8–18} and organocatalysts^{19–30} have gained much more attention. Of the current catalytic systems, bifunctional chiral squaramides and (thio)ureas have emerged as undoubtedly the privileged catalysts for organocatalytic conjugate addition reactions between 2-enoylpyridines and various carbanion nucleophiles, including malononitrile, nitroalkanes, 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds, and so on (Scheme 1a).^{19–29} Despite extensive research on the conjugate additions of nitroalkanes as valuable carbanion nucleophiles to numerous α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds,^{31–33} there have been limited reports on the organocatalytic enantioselective Michael reactions of nitroalkanes with a range of 2-enoylazaarenes, such as 2-enoylpyridine,^{20,25} 2-enoylpyrazine, and 2-enoylthiazole among others. Notably, Song *et al.* exclusively disclosed the asymmetric Michael reaction of nitromethane

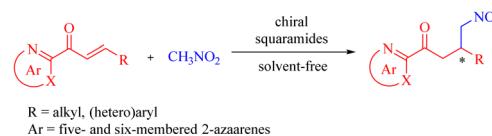
with β -(hetero)aryl 2-enoylpyridines promoted by the thiourea catalyst, affording the optically pure pyridine-containing γ -nitroketones with high antibacterial activities.²⁵

In light of the asymmetric addition reactions of 2-enoylpyridines catalyzed by chiral squaramides,^{21–24,27–29} we envisioned that bifunctional chiral squaramides could enhance the addition reaction of nitroalkanes to 2-enoylazaarenes, wherein nitroalkanes can be deprotonated by the catalyst's tertiary amine moiety and 2-enoyl substrates may be activated through double H-bonding interactions formed by the squaramide moiety with both the azaarene nitrogen and carbonyl oxygen (Scheme 1b). To the best of our knowledge, no investigations have been reported on the squaramide-catalyzed enantioselective additions of nitroalkanes to various 2-enoylazaarenes. As part of our unremitting research interest in chiral squaramide-promoted asymmetric reactions,³⁴ we herein present a solvent-free enantioselective Michael reaction between nitromethane and a broad range of β -substituted 2-enoylazaarenes in the

a) Previous work



b) This work



Scheme 1 Organocatalytic enantioselective conjugate additions of various nucleophiles to 2-enoylazaarenes.

College of Pharmacy, Guangxi Zhuang Yao Medicine Center of Engineering and Technology, Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine, Nanning, Guangxi 530200, P. R. of China. E-mail: charliezh@163.com; dengyanqiu0501@163.com

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures, and spectral data of product. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ra03826f>

‡ These two authors contribute equally.



presence of chiral squaramides for the facile synthesis of diverse enantioenriched azaarene-containing γ -nitroketones.

Results and discussion

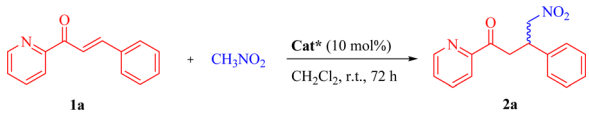
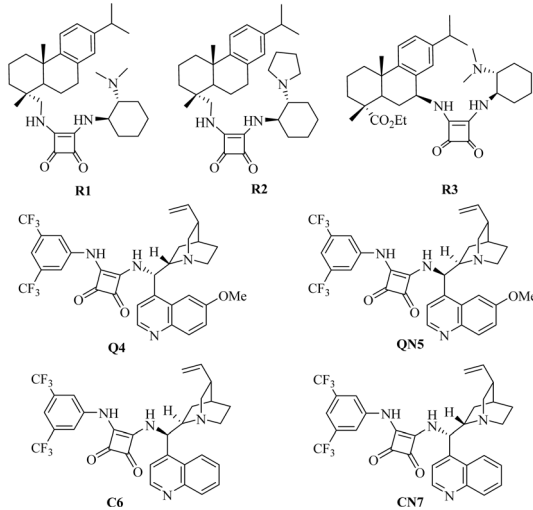
Reaction optimization

The model reaction chosen for optimizing the conditions was the Michael addition of nitromethane to β -phenyl 2-enoylpyridine **1a**. The results are listed in Table 1.

Initially, inspired by the application of bifunctional organocatalysts derived from natural rosin in asymmetric Michael-type reactions,³⁴ we anticipated their potential to facilitate the model reaction. Nevertheless, the expected transformation was

not achieved when the reaction was conducted in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature in the presence of the rosin-based squaramide catalysts **R1–R3** (Table 1, entries 1–3). Encouragingly, the bifunctional squaramides **Q4**, **QN5**, **C6** and **CN7** derived from cinchona alkaloids exhibited certain catalytic activities, and the target product **2a** was generated with over 92% ee in each case, albeit at lower yields (entries 4–7). Both quinine-derived **Q4** and cinchonidine-derived **CN7** provided the *R*-configured product, while the complementary *S*-configured enantiomer was obtained by employing quinidine-derived **QN5** or cinchonine-derived **C6**.^{8,25,35} In contrast, **Q4** and **QN5** demonstrated comparatively higher reactivity in this addition reaction (entries 4 and 5 vs. 6 and 7, respectively). The adoption of a solvent-free approach has been recognized as an effective optimization strategy for enhancing the efficiency of chemical processes.³⁶ Consequently, the Michael reaction was conducted in neat nitromethane. To our delight, in a solvent-free system, both **Q4** and **QN5** enabled full conversion of **1a** with significantly improved outcomes (entries 8 and 9 vs. 4 and 5, respectively). Considering the comparable reactivity and enantioselectivity displayed by **Q4** and **QN5**, we selected **Q4** as the catalyst for further screening purposes (**QN5** can potentially be used for generating the opposite enantiomers if required). Next, it was observed that the reactivity and enantioselectivity decreased slightly upon adjusting the catalyst loading to 5 mol% (entry 10). Additionally, when manipulating the reaction temperature within a specific range, there seemed to be an impact on the reactivity for the evident that a prolonged reaction time at the lower temperature was essential for achieving a favorable yield, but no discernible improvement in enantioselectivity was observed (entries 11–13). Thus, the optimized reaction conditions were ultimately identified as **1a** (0.1 mmol), nitromethane (1 mL), **Q4** (10 mol%) at room temperature.

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a

| Entry | Cat. | Yield ^b [%] | ee ^c [%] | Configuration ^d |
|-------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | R1 | NR | - | - |
| 2 | R2 | NR | - | - |
| 3 | R3 | NR | - | - |
| 4 | Q4 | 33 | 96 | <i>R</i> |
| 5 | QN5 | 32 | 92 | <i>S</i> |
| 6 | C6 | 11 | 96 | <i>S</i> |
| 7 | CN7 | 8 | 96 | <i>R</i> |
| 8 ^e | Q4 | 98 | 98 | <i>R</i> |
| 9 ^e | QN5 | 95 | 98 | <i>S</i> |
| 10 ^{e,f} | Q4 | 94 | 96 | <i>R</i> |
| 11 ^{e,g} | Q4 | 96 | 96 | <i>R</i> |
| 12 ^{e,h} | Q4 | 97 | 97 | <i>R</i> |
| 13 ^{e,i} | Q4 | 96 | 96 | <i>R</i> |

^a All reactions were conducted by using **1a** (0.1 mmol), nitromethane (1 mL), and the catalyst (10 mol%) in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature for 72 h, unless otherwise noted. NR = no reaction. ^b Isolated yields. ^c Detection by chiral HPLC analysis. ^d The absolute configuration was determined by comparing the HPLC and optical rotation data with the literature.^{8,25} ^e Without CH_2Cl_2 . ^f In the presence of 5 mol% catalyst. ^g At 10 °C for 144 h. ^h At 50 °C for 48 h. ⁱ At 80 °C for 48 h.

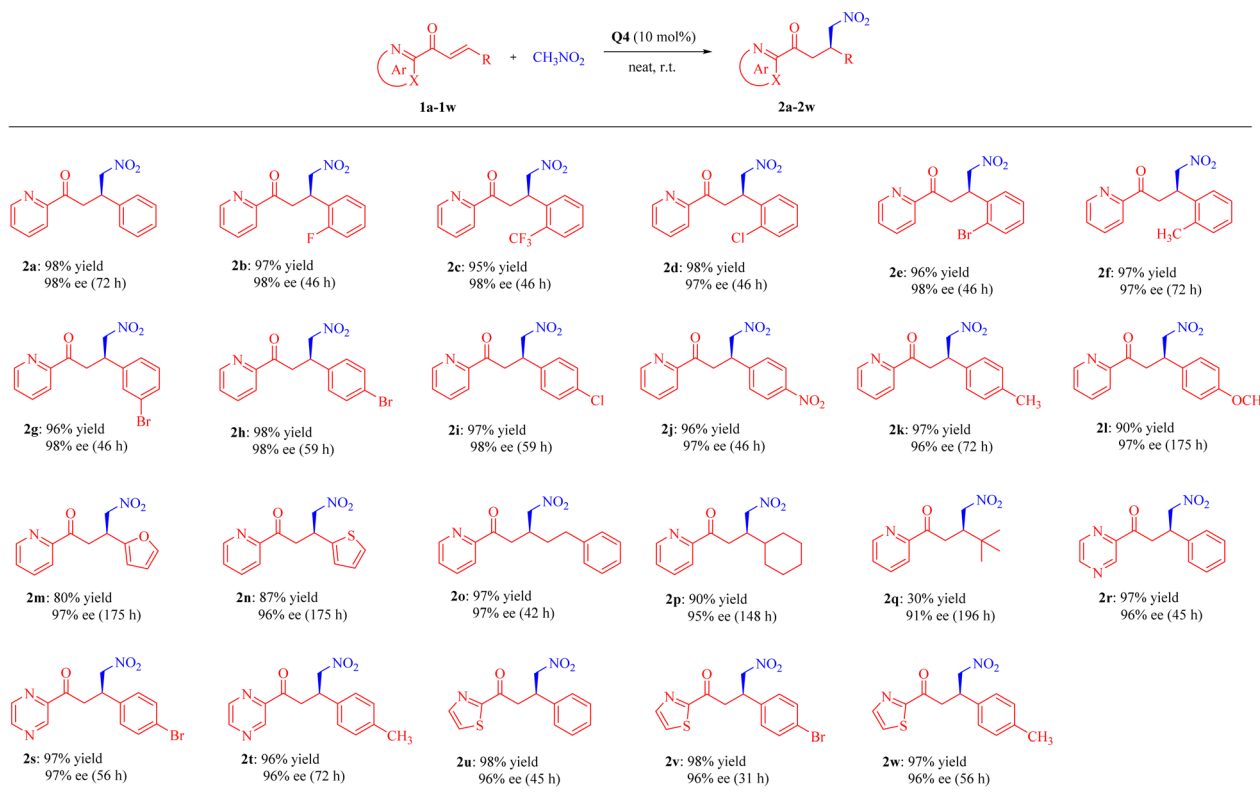
Substrate scope

Under the optimal reaction conditions, the substrate scope of β -substituted 2-enoylazaarenes **1** was investigated by varying 2-azaarene rings (2-pyridinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, and 2-thiazolyl) and β -substituted groups (aryl, heteroaryl and alkyl), as summarized in Table 2. In general, the squaramide **Q4** has demonstrated noticeable functional group tolerance in the solvent-free system for the Michael addition of various 2-enoyl substrates, affording the products **2** with yields as high as 98% and excellent enantioselectivities (up to 98% ee).

The conjugate addition of β -aryl and β -heteroaryl 2-enoylpyridines **1a–1n** proceeded smoothly, leading to the formation of the corresponding products **2a–2n** with high yields (80–98%) and excellent enantioselectivities (96–98% ees). β -Aryl 2-enoylpyridines **1a–1l** showed favorable reactivities, irrespective of the electronic properties or substitution positions of either electron-withdrawing or electron-donating substituents on the phenyl ring. In comparison, the reactivity of β -heteroaryl 2-enoylpyridines **1m** and **1n** appeared comparatively lower.

Moreover, β -alkyl 2-enoylpyridines **1o–1q** were tolerated as well, furnishing the desired Michael adducts with excellent enantioselectivities (91–97% ees), whereas the introduction of



Table 2 Scope of β -substituted 2-enoylzaarenes **1**^a

^a All reactions were conducted by using **1a-1w** (0.1 mmol), nitromethane (1 mL), and **Q4** (10 mol%) at room temperature for the specified reaction time.

a bulky *tert*-butyl group on the β -position (substrate **1q**) resulted in an acceptable enantiomeric excess value (91%), albeit with an unsatisfactory yield (30%), probably attributed to steric hindrance.⁸ The noteworthy aspect lies in the fact that β -cyclohexyl 2-enoylpyridine **1p** demonstrated superior outcomes compared to those reported in the literature.³⁵

Finally, we also evaluated the addition of 2-enoyl substrates featuring different 2-azaarenes, such as six-membered pyrazine and five-membered thiazole. β -Aryl 2-enoylpyrazines (**1r-1t**) and 2-enoylthiazoles (**1u-1w**) underwent rather well to deliver the corresponding products in high reactivities and excellent enantioselectivities (up to 98% yield and 97% ee).

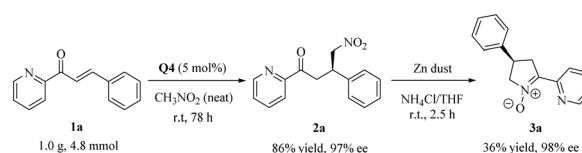
Scale-up synthesis and utility

To demonstrate the synthetic applicability of the established catalytic system, we carried out the Michael reaction of **1a** on a larger scale (4.8 mmol) and observed that this solvent-free catalytic system was equally efficient even using only 5 mol% **Q4** to prepare the adduct **2a** in high yield (86%) and excellent enantioselectivity (97% ee) (Scheme 2, the first step). The obtained γ -nitrocarbonyl pyridine derivative underwent a facile reduction of the nitro group, followed by the *in situ* cyclization, enabling the gram-scale synthesis of dihydro-2*H*-pyrrole *N*-oxide **3a**, an analogue of nicotine,^{1,10} with no loss in enantioselectivity (98% ee) (Scheme 2, the second step).

Proposed transition-state model

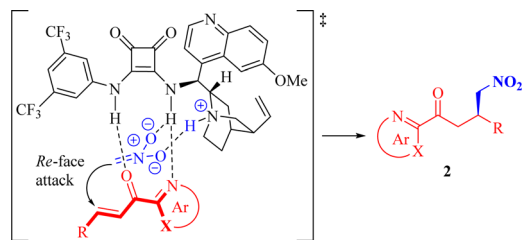
Based on these findings and previous generally accepted mechanistic studies on 2-enoylpyridines and bifunctional squaramides,^{19,25,29} we proposed a rational dual activation transition-state model to elucidate the observed stereochemistry, as illustrated in Scheme 3.

The squaramide moiety of the bifunctional catalyst **Q4** activates 2-enoyl substrate **1** through double H-bonding interactions with both the azaarene nitrogen and the carbonyl oxygen. Simultaneously, the catalyst's tertiary amine moiety facilitates the deprotonation of nitromethane, leading to the generation of a pronucleophile, establishing a H-bond with the quinuclidine ammonium ion while forming an additional weak hydrogen-bonding interaction between the nitro oxygen and the NH group of the squaramide moiety. The subsequent 1,4-addition of this pronucleophile to the *Re* face (the bottom face) of the electrophile **1** results in the formation of the major enantiomer



Scheme 2 Gram-scale preparation experiment.





Scheme 3 Possible transition-state model.

of the target product **2**. It is worth mentioning that, according to our plausible activation model, the stereogenic center at the β -position to the carbonyl group should consistently possess *R*-configuration in all adducts, with the exception of compounds **2m** and **2o**, where it should be designated as *S*-configuration due to a change in the priority order of substituents as dictated by the Cahn–Ingold–Prelog rules.

Conclusions

In summary, we have successfully discovered an efficient squaramide-catalyzed asymmetric Michael addition of nitro-methane to a range of 2-enoylazaarenes bearing β -substituted (hetero)aryl and alkyl groups under mild conditions, providing diverse enantiomerically pure azaarene-containing γ -nitroketones in high yields (80–98%) and excellent enantioselectivities (95–98% ee), except for β -*t*Bu 2-enoylpyridine, which exhibited higher enantioselectivity (91% ee), albeit with a low reactivity (30% yield). The scale-up synthetic utility of the present solvent-free enantioselective conjugate addition reaction was accomplished by converting the resulting adduct into a nicotine analogue. Ongoing investigations in our laboratory encompass a broader substrate scope of azaarene-containing enones, as well as exploration of the biological activities of these synthesized 2-azaarene derivatives.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

Conceptualization and funding acquisition, Z.-W. Zhang and Y.-Q. Deng; writing—original draft preparation, H.-P. Huang, Y.-H. Xie, X.-M. Gan, X.-Y. Wen and C.-X. Wang; writing—review and editing, Z.-W. Zhang, Y.-Q. Deng and H.-P. Huang.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Financial supports from Guangxi Natural Science Foundation (2020GXNSFAA297215 and AD19245138); Guangxi Graduate

Joint Training Base (Gui Degree 2021-6); Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine ‘Qihuang Project’ High-level Talent Team Cultivation Programme (202408); Thousands of Young and Middle-aged Backbone Teachers Training Project of Guangxi Colleges and Universities (Gui-Jiao 2019-81); Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine General Program (2021MS006); Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine Graduate Education Innovation Program (YCSW2023394).

References

- D. Pogocki, T. Ruman, M. Danilczuk, M. Danilczuk, M. Celuch and E. Waajtys-Rode, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 2007, **563**, 18–39.
- R. D. Taylor, M. Maccoss and A. D. G. Lawson, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **57**, 5845–5859.
- E. Vitaku, D. T. Smith and J. T. Njardarson, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **57**, 10257–10274.
- D. Best and H. W. Lam, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2014, **79**, 831–845.
- R. P. Jumde, F. Lanza, M. J. Veenstra and S. R. Harutyunyan, *Science*, 2016, **352**, 433–437.
- U. H. F. Bunz and J. Freudenberg, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2019, **52**, 1575–1587.
- G. Desimoni, G. Faita and P. Quadrelli, *Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **114**, 6081–6129.
- G. Blay, C. Incerti, M. C. Muñoz and J. R. Pedro, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **9**, 1696–1705.
- S. Mukherjee, S. Mondal, A. Patra, R. G. Gonnade and A. T. Biju, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 9559–9562.
- L. Li, S. Zhang, Y. Hu, Y. Li, C. Li, Z. Zha and Z. Wang, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 12885–12888.
- S.-W. Li, J. Gong and Q. Kang, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 1350–1353.
- L. B. Balázs, W. S. Tay, Y. Li, S. A. Pullarkat and P. H. Leung, *Organometallics*, 2018, **37**, 2272–2285.
- M. Li, V. Carreras, A. Jalba and T. Ollevier, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 995–998.
- D. Markad, S. Khullar and S. K. Mandal, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2019, **58**, 12547–12554.
- H. Zhang, Y. Luo, C. Zhu, S. Dong, X. Liu and X. Feng, *Org. Lett.*, 2020, **22**, 5217–5222.
- N. Fujieda, H. Ichihashi, M. Yuasa, Y. Nishikawa, G. Kurisu and S. Itoh, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 7717–7720.
- J. Luo, P. Chenzhang, W. Lan, J. Li, Z. Qin and B. Fu, *ChemistrySelect*, 2021, **6**, 6890–6894.
- J.-J. Huang, X.-Q. Zhang, J.-J. Yang, J.-F. Gong and M.-P. Song, *Dalton Trans.*, 2022, **51**, 8350–8367.
- N. Molleti, N. K. Rana and V. K. Singh, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 4322–4325.
- Y. Zhou, Q. Liu and Y. Gong, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2012, **10**, 7618–7627.
- K. S. Yang, A. E. Nibbs, Y. E. Türkmen and V. H. Rawal, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 16050–16053.
- Z.-H. Wang, Z.-J. Wu, X.-Q. Huang, D.-F. Yue, Y. You, X.-Y. Xu, X.-M. Zhang and W.-C. Yuan, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 15835–15838.
- N. Molleti and V. K. Singh, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 5243–5254.



- 24 Z.-H. Wang, Z.-J. Wu, D.-F. Yue, Y. You, X.-Y. Xu, X.-M. Zhang and W.-C. Yuan, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 6568–6576.
- 25 G. Zhang, C. Zhu, D.-Y. Liu, J. Pan, J. Zhang, D. Hu and B. Song, *Tetrahedron*, 2017, **73**, 129–136.
- 26 B. Cui, Y. Chen, J. Shan, L. Qin, C. Yuan, Y. Wang, W. Han, N. Wan and Y. Chen, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 8518–8522.
- 27 V. Sharma, A. Kaur, S. C. Sahoo and S. S. Chimni, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2018, **16**, 6470–6478.
- 28 K. Sivamuthuraman and V. Kesavan, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2019, **17**, 7166–7171.
- 29 M.-X. Zhao, G.-Y. Zhu, X.-L. Zhao and M. Shi, *Tetrahedron*, 2019, **75**, 1171–1179.
- 30 S. Rout, S. K. Ray, R. A. Unhale and V. K. Singh, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 5568–5571.
- 31 R. Ballini, A. Palmieri and M. Petrini, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2022, **9**, 6077–6113.
- 32 D. Roca-Lopez, D. Sadaba, I. Delso, R. P. Herrera, T. Tejero and P. Merino, *Tetrahedron*, 2010, **21**, 2561–2601.
- 33 X. Li, L. Guo, C. Peng and B. Han, *Chem. Rec.*, 2019, **19**, 394–423.
- 34 Z.-W. Zhang, S.-W. Liu, H.-P. Huang, Y.-H. Xie, R.-C. Huang, Y.-Q. Deng and N. Lin, *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 31047–31058.
- 35 A. J. Simpson and H. W. Lam, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 2586–2589.
- 36 M. Tavakolian, S. Vandati-Khajeh and S. Asgari, *ChemCatChem*, 2019, **11**, 2943–2977.

