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Enantioselective copper(II) catalysed (4 + 1) cycloaddition of aza-*o*-quinone methides and bromomalonates. Facile access to enantioenriched indolines

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Optically active indolines are valuable structural motifs present in numerous naturally occurring and biologically active molecules. Although several methodologies have been reported in the literature for the synthesis of chiral indolines, many of them rely on the hydrogenation of indoles using expensive metal catalysts. In this report, a copper(II)-catalysed enantioselective (4 + 1) cycloaddition of aza-*o*-quinone methides (aza-*o*-QMs) with bromomalonates to access indolines is described. The reactive aza-*o*-QMs are generated *in situ* from simple and easily accessible 2-chloromethyl arylsulfonamides under basic conditions, and subsequently undergo cyclization with the *in situ* formed bromomalonate anion to deliver diverse chiral indoline derivatives in up to 69% yields and 96 : 4 er. Scale up and further derivatizations occurred without erosion of enantioselectivity, showing the robustness of this methodology.

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Introduction

Chiral indolines are privileged scaffolds found in many alkaloids^{1–4} such as strychnine,⁵ as well as in pharmaceutical compounds such as physostigmine⁶ and pentopril⁷ (Fig. 1). Structurally, indolines consist of a partially saturated skeleton in which a benzene ring is fused to a pyrrolidine ring. The benzene ring can interact with the hydrophobic residues of proteins through van der Waals interactions, whereas the pyrrolidine NH is capable of forming hydrogen bonding interactions with amino acid residues. Notably, in the indoline structure, the two rings are non-coplanar, which increases water solubility relative to the corresponding indole scaffold.⁸

Due to their exceptional bioactive properties, considerable attention has been devoted in recent years to the development of novel enantioselective methodologies for the synthesis of chiral indolines.^{9–14} Among these, asymmetric hydrogenation of indoles is one of the most explored approaches. These processes offer significant advantages such as operational simplicity and atom economy; however, in many cases, they require expensive rhodium,^{15–20} ruthenium^{21–23} and iridium^{24,25} catalysts. Other approaches to access optically active indolines involve their *de novo* synthesis from different precursors, thereby avoiding the use of indoles as starting materials. This

strategy mainly relies on the construction of the pyrrolidine ring through cyclization.^{26–28}

Asymmetric cycloaddition constitutes an efficient and atom-economical strategy for the synthesis of structurally diverse cyclic derivatives, which are often difficult to access *via* traditional synthetic methodologies utilizing readily available starting materials.^{29–31} In particular, the (4 + 1) cycloaddition of aza-*o*-QM with C1 synthons provides a highly efficient route to construct indolines with precise stereocontrol. In this context, decarboxylative cyclization strategies involving benzoxazinones under palladium(0)³² or copper(II)³³ catalysis have been developed in recent years for the synthesis of chiral indolines (Scheme 1a and b). In both methodologies, the enantioselectivity originates from the coordination of the metal catalyst with the vinyl and alkynyl benzoxazinone, respectively, generating *in situ* a chiral polarized aza-*o*-quinone methide. This intermediate then reacts through (4 + 1) cycloaddition with sulfur ylides to afford 2,3-disubstituted indolines with high enantioselectivity.

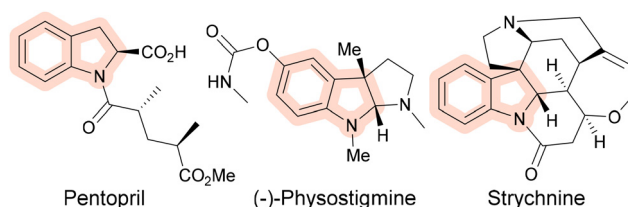
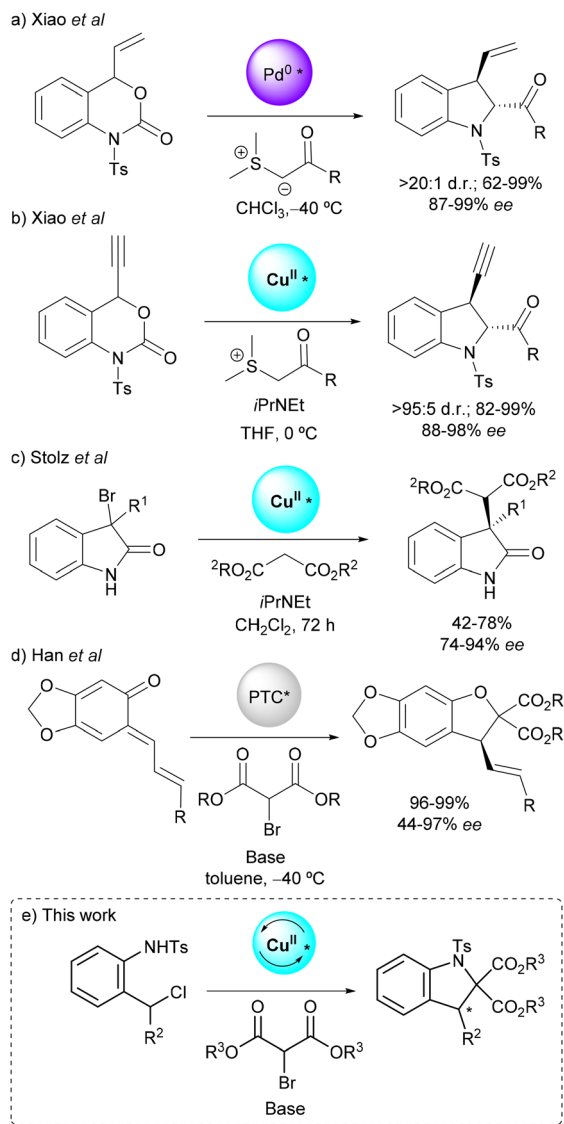


Fig. 1 Bioactive compounds bearing an indoline skeleton.

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Scheme 1 Previous related studies and proposed approach toward optically active indolines.

On the other hand, in 2009, Stoltz and co-workers developed a stereoablative alkylation of 3-haloindoles with malonates (Scheme 1c).³⁴ The reaction proceeds *via* a pseudo aza-QM intermediate, with a chiral copper(II) complex serving as the catalyst. The complex not only increases the acidity of the malonate but also provides a chiral environment, leading to oxindoles with C3 all-carbon quaternary stereocenters in moderate to excellent enantioselectivities. More recently, Han and co-workers reported an asymmetric cycloaddition of stabilized *o*-quinone methides and bromomalonate in the presence of a phase transfer organocatalyst (PTC), yielding dihydrobenzofurans with enantioselectivities ranging from moderate to excellent (Scheme 1d).³⁵ This study demonstrates that bromomalonate can serve as a C1 synthon, reacting with *o*-quinone methides in a (4 + 1) cycloaddition.

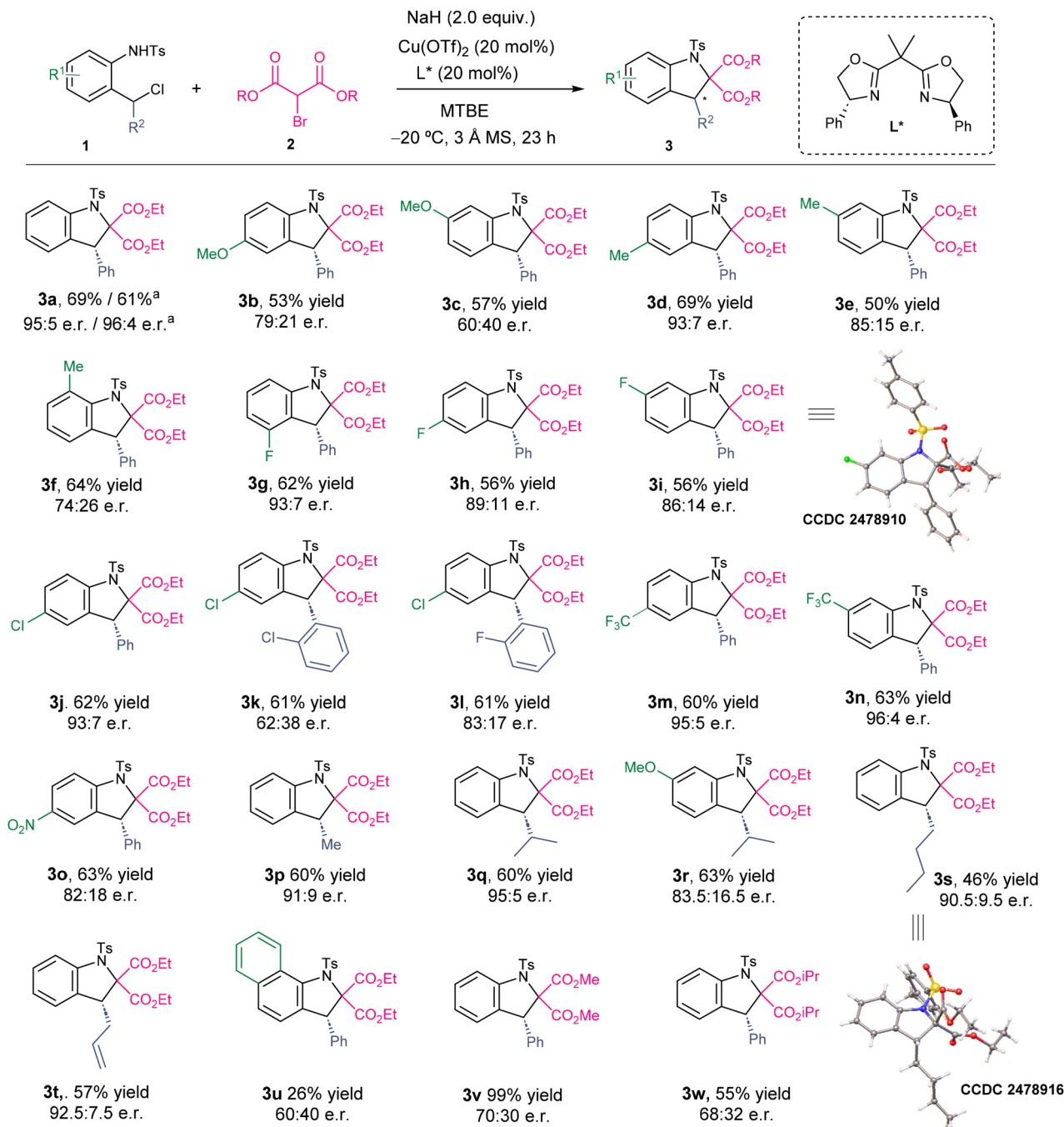
Drawing inspiration from these studies, and in line with our research program on the synthesis of aza-heterocycles utilizing aza-*o*-QMs as reactive intermediates,³⁶ we envisioned that an enantioselective (4 + 1) cycloaddition catalysed by copper(II) salts could provide an efficient and straightforward strategy for the construction of optically active indolines, employing chloromethyl arylsulfonamides as aza-*o*-QM precursors and bromomalonate as the C1 synthon (Scheme 1e).

Results and discussion

To initiate the investigation, and based on our experience in cycloadditions involving aza-*o*-QM intermediates, *N*-(2-(chloromethyl)phenyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide **1a** was selected as the model substrate. Diethyl 2-bromomalonate **2a** was employed as the coupling partner, together with *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) as the base, 20 mol% Cu(OTf)₂ as the catalyst, and bis(oxazoline) **I** as the ligand, using dichloromethane (DCM) as the solvent. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h; however, analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed a complex mixture of products in this initial experiment (Table 1, entry 1). We next examined different bases, such as Cs₂CO₃, K₂CO₃ or DBU, under the same reaction conditions. However, in all cases, complex mixtures were observed (see full optimization in the SI). To our delight, the use of sodium hydride as the base afforded the desired indoline **3a**, albeit as a racemic mixture (Table 1, entry 2). Encouraged by this result, we then screened a series of bis(oxazoline) ligands **II–IV** and a pyridine-oxazoline ligand **V** (Table 1, entries 3–6), observing the appearance of enantioselectivity with ligands **II**, **III** and **V**. Among them, ligand **III** bearing a phenyl substituent provided the highest enantiomeric ratio (58 : 42 er). A subsequent temperature screening with ligand **III** revealed that lowering the temperature enhanced the enantioselectivity (Table 1, entries 7 and 8), with –20 °C giving the best result (68 : 32 er). We then performed a solvent evaluation using a wide variety of solvents, including toluene, ethyl acetate and MeOH (see full optimization in the SI), which revealed that ethereal solvents were beneficial for the reaction (Table 1, entries 9 and 10). In particular, methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) provided the highest yield and enantioselectivity (70% yield, 89 : 11 er). Reproducibility tests under the latter conditions initially showed variations in yield and enantioselectivity (see the SI). To circumvent this issue, commercially available sodium hydride (90% purity) was used instead of 60% NaH on paraffin. This subtle modification led to a reproducible reaction, affording indoline **3a** in 69% yield and 95 : 5 er (Table 1, entry 11). Accordingly, the optimal reaction conditions were established as follows: copper(II) triflate (20 mol%) and bis(oxazoline) ligand **III** (20 mol%) with substrate (1.0 equiv.), diethyl 2-bromomalonate (3.0 equiv.), and MTBE as solvent at –20 °C for 23 h.

With the optimal conditions in hand, we explored the substrate scope of the transformation (Scheme 2). First, we examined the influence of an electron-donating substituent at the





Scheme 2 Substrate scope. Reaction conditions: $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (20 mol%) and **L III** (20 mol%) were stirred in MTBE (0.1 M) at r.t. for 30 min. Then the mixture was cooled down to $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and the substrate (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), diethyl 2-bromomalonate (0.3 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) and NaH (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 23 h. ^a Scale up was performed on a 1 mmol scale.

Furthermore, we also studied the effect of the 2-bromomalonate on the reaction. While the reaction of dimethyl 2-bromomalonate with the aza-*o*-QM precursor **1a** gave indoline **3v** in 99% yield and 70 : 30 er, diisopropyl 2-bromomalonate led to indoline **3w** in 55% yield and 68 : 32 er, indicating the reaction is sensitive to a higher or lower steric hindrance of the malonate.

The absolute configuration of the newly formed chiral center was determined by X-ray diffraction analysis of **3i** and

3s, confirming the *R*-configuration in both cases. The configuration of the remaining indolines was assigned by analogy. Finally, a scale up of the model substrate **1a** to the 1 mmol scale afforded **3a** in 61% yield with a 96 : 4 er, demonstrating the robustness of the developed methodology.

It is worth noting that the synthesis of 2-substituted chiral indolines has been widely explored using various precursors.³⁷ In contrast, installing a chiral centre at the 3-position is more

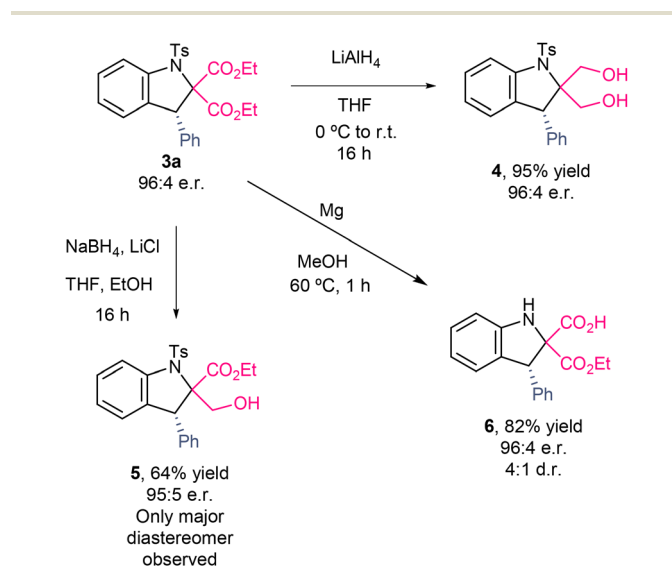


challenging, and in the few cases where it has been successfully achieved, the scope of substituents at this position is limited. Furthermore, to the best of our knowledge, the synthesis of optically active indolines bearing only a chiral centre at the 3-position has not yet been reported using aza-*o*-QM,^{38,39} highlighting the novelty of the transformation reported herein.

To demonstrate the synthetic applicability of the synthesized indolines, further derivatizations were carried out (Scheme 3). First, reduction with lithium aluminium hydride afforded diol **4** in 95% yield. Selective reduction of an ester group was achieved using sodium borohydride as the reducing agent in the presence of lithium chloride as the additive, yielding derivative **5** in 64% yield as a single diastereomer. Additionally, treatment with magnesium in methanol furn-

ished indoline **6**, bearing a free NH group and a carboxylic acid, in 82% yield with 4 : 1 dr. All transformations occurred with retention of enantioselectivity.

A proposal for the mechanism is depicted in Scheme 4. First, the chloromethyl arylsulfonamide is deprotonated by NaH, generating the aza-*o*-QM intermediate **A** with the release of a molecule of hydrogen. On the other hand, based on Evans' studies,^{40,41} we propose that the bromomalonate is activated by the copper complex, which coordinates in a bidentate manner, increasing its acidity. Furthermore, the copper complex may also coordinate with the nitrogen atom of the aza-*o*-QM intermediate, promoting an effective approach of the bromomalonate toward the reactive methylene moiety. Upon deprotonation of the bromomalonate by NaH, it is converted into a nucleophile that reacts with the aza-*o*-QM intermediate in an enantioselective fashion, leading to intermediate **B**, which subsequently undergoes intramolecular cyclization to afford indoline **3**.



Scheme 3 Derivatizations of indoline **3a**.

Conclusions

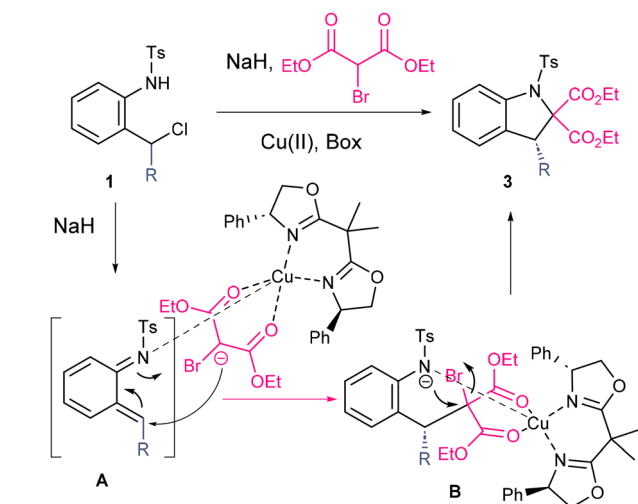
In this work, we report a copper(II)-catalysed enantioselective (4 + 1) cycloaddition between *in situ*-generated aza-*o*-QMs, derived from readily available chloromethyl arylsulfonamides and bromomalonates, providing facile access to chiral indolines under mild conditions. This method, which expands the use of copper bis(oxazoline) complexes in asymmetric catalysis for the synthesis of chiral indolines, features a broad substrate scope, high enantioselectivity, and operational simplicity, offering a practical and scalable route to indoline frameworks. The developed methodology enables the synthesis of 3-substituted optically active indolines bearing a wide variety of substituents at this position. However, some limitations remain, such as the use of electron rich substrates, which leads to lower enantioinductions. Further derivatizations show the synthetic applicability of the synthesized indolines, allowing access to various alcohol derivatives and *N*-unsubstituted indolines. Ongoing investigations in our laboratory aim to expand this methodology toward the synthesis of novel heterocycles.

Author contributions

S. T.-O.: investigation. M. A. F.-R.: funding acquisition and writing – review and editing. M. Z.: conceptualization, supervision, writing – original draft, review and editing, and funding acquisition.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.



Scheme 4 Proposed mechanism.



Data availability

Supplementary information (SI): all experimental and characterization data, as well as NMR spectra. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d6ob00091f>.

CCDC 2478910 (3i) and 2478916 (3s) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.^{42a,b}

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