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## COMMUNICATION

# N-Heterocyclic Carbene-Catalyzed [2 + 3] Cyclocondensation of $\alpha$ -Chloroaldehydes with Azomethine Imines

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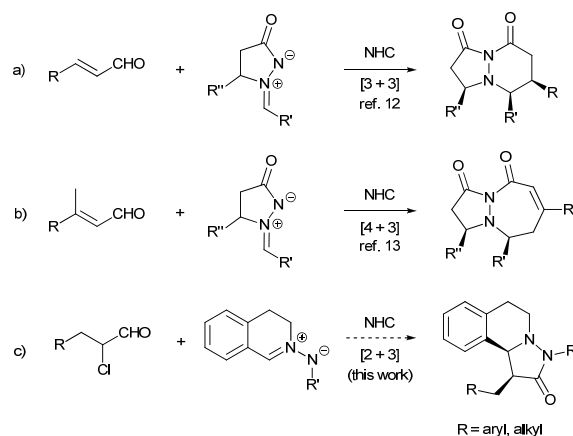
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**An N-heterocyclic carbene-catalyzed enantioselective [2 + 3] cyclocondensation of  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehydes with azomethine imines was developed. The corresponding pyrazolidinones were obtained in good yields with moderate to good diastereoselectivities and excellent enantioselectivities.**

Over the past decades, N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) have been found to be efficient catalysts for a wide variety of reactions.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the classic NHC-catalyzed umpolung of aldehydes for the benzoin,<sup>2</sup> aza-benzoin<sup>3</sup> and Stetter reactions,<sup>4</sup> the NHC-catalyzed reactions were further applied to functionalized aldehydes,<sup>5</sup> ketenes,<sup>6</sup> carboxylic acid derivatives,<sup>7</sup> and others.<sup>8</sup>

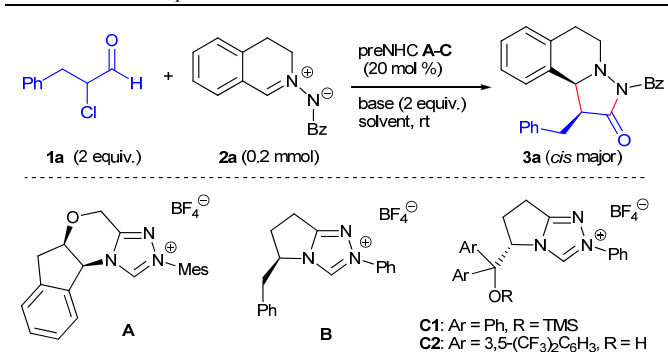
1,3-Dipoles have been discovered and used as important reagents for more than 100 years.<sup>9</sup> The [2 + 3] cyclization of 1,3-dipoles and unsaturated bonds is a powerful approach to five-membered cyclic compounds.<sup>10</sup> Recently, the NHC-catalyzed cyclization reactions of 1,3-dipoles have been reported. Following the pioneering NHC-catalyzed cycloaddition of enals with carbonyl compounds,<sup>11</sup> Scheidt et al. reported the first NHC-catalyzed [3 + 3] cycloaddition of enals with azomethine imines (Scheme 1, reaction a).<sup>12</sup> Chi et al. reported the NHC catalyzed [4 + 3] cycloaddition of enals with azomethine imines (Scheme 1, reaction b).<sup>13</sup> Meanwhile, the NHC-catalyzed reactions of  $\alpha$ -haloaldehydes have been explored by Rovis et al.,<sup>5b</sup> and well established by several other groups.<sup>14</sup> We envision that the in situ generated azolium enolate from  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehydes may also react with 1,3-dipoles to give five-membered compounds. In this paper, we disclose the NHC catalyzed [2 + 3] cyclocondensation of  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehydes with azomethine imines to give pyrazolidinones<sup>15</sup> (Scheme 1, reaction c). While our work was in progress, Studer et al. reported the chiral amines catalyzed cyclocondensation of mixed anhydrides from carboxylic acids with azomethine imines.<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that only  $\beta$ -aryl carboxylic acids were employed in Studer's work, while both  $\beta$ -aryl and  $\beta$ -alkyl  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehydes worked well in our reaction.

Initially, the reaction of  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehyde **1a** and *N*-benzoyl azomethine imine **2a** was investigated under NHC catalysis (Table 1). We were encouraged to find that the reaction catalyzed by the modified Rovis' NHC **A'**,<sup>17</sup> generated in situ from the triazolium salt



Scheme 1 NHC-catalyzed [n + 3] (n = 2, 3, 4) cyclization reactions of functionalized aldehydes with azomethine imines

**A** in the presence of triethylamine as the base, afforded the desired [2 + 3] cycloadduct **3a** in 36% yield, with 2:1 dr and 95% ee (entry 1). The yield was improved to 55% with 6:1 dr and 98% ee when using diisopropylethylamine as the base (entry 2), while only trace of the cycloadduct was observed using Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> as the base (entry 3). The reaction catalyzed by NHC **B'** derived from L-pyrroglutamic acid gave the cycloadduct in 60% yield but with reversed diastereoselectivity (entry 4).<sup>18</sup> Unexpectedly, both NHC **C1'** with a bulky trimethylsilyl<sup>6a, 19</sup> and bifunctional NHC **C2'** with a free hydroxyl group<sup>6h, 19b, 20</sup> did not work for the reaction (entries 5 and 6). Solvent screening revealed that the reaction went best in toluene than in acetonitrile and 1,4-dioxane (entries 7-9). Several additives such as Lewis acids<sup>21</sup> and molecular sieves<sup>7a, 22</sup> were also tested for the reaction, which benefited somewhat to the diastereoselectivities but resulted in slightly decreased yields (entries 10-12). Further attempt to improve the yield was made by alternation of the reaction temperature (entries 13-14). Although there is no significant change for the reaction with Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub> as the additive at rt or 40 °C (entry 11 vs 13), the yield could be improved to 82% with good diastereo- and excellent enantioselectivity when the reaction was carried out using 4Å MS as the additive at 40 °C. (entry 7 vs 12 vs 14).

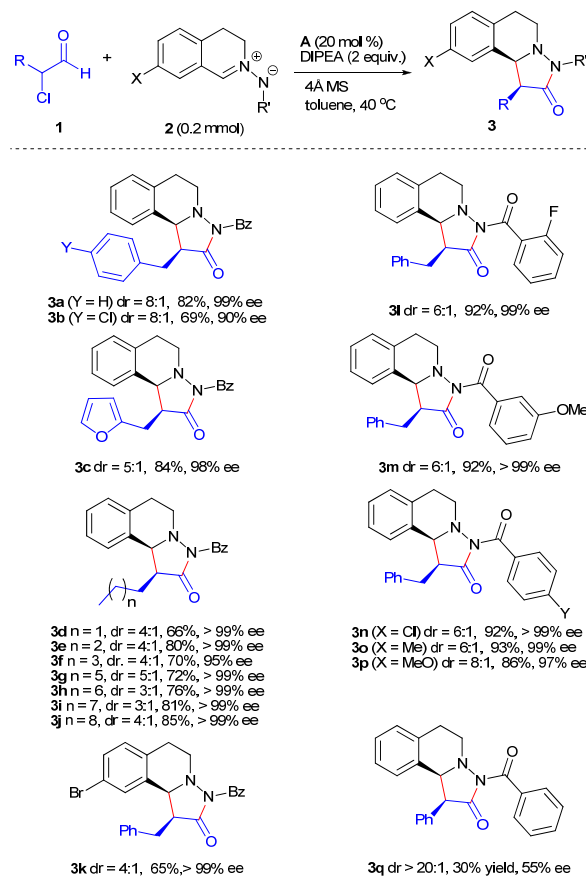
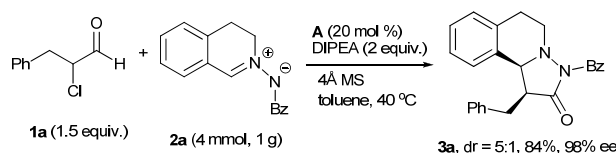
**Table 1** Reaction optimization

entry	cat.	base	solvent	yield <sup>a</sup> (%)	dr <sup>b</sup>	ee <sup>c</sup> (%)
1	A	Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	36	2:1	95
2	A	DIPEA	THF	55	6:1	98
3	A	CS <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	THF	trace	/	/
4	B	DIPEA	THF	60	1:4	58 <sup>d</sup>
5	C1	DIPEA	THF	trace	/	/
6	C2	DIPEA	THF	trace	/	/
7	A	DIPEA	toluene	61	4:1	99
8	A	DIPEA	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	28	1:1	/
9	A	DIPEA	1,4-dioxane	trace	/	/
10 <sup>e</sup>	A	DIPEA	THF	52	10:1	99
11 <sup>f</sup>	A	DIPEA	THF	55	6:1	98
12 <sup>g</sup>	A	DIPEA	THF	50	8:1	99
13 <sup>e,h</sup>	A	DIPEA	THF	54	12:1	99
14 <sup>g,h</sup>	A	DIPEA	toluene	82	8:1	99

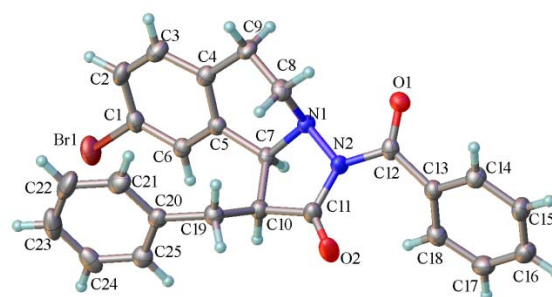
<sup>a</sup>Isolated yield. <sup>b</sup>Diastereomeric ratio of *cis/trans*, determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) of the unpurified reaction mixture. <sup>c</sup>The ee value of *cis*-isomer **3**, determined by HPLC using a chiral stationary phase. <sup>d</sup>The ee value of *trans*-isomer **3**. <sup>e</sup>20 mol % of Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub> was added. <sup>f</sup>20 mol % of Mg(OTf)<sub>2</sub> was added. <sup>g</sup>100 mg 4Å MS was added. <sup>h</sup>The reaction was conducted at 40 °C.

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, the scope of the reaction was then briefly investigated (Scheme 2). It was found that both β-aryl and β-heteroaryl α-chloroaldehydes worked well for the reaction, giving the desired cycloadducts **3a-c** in good yields with good diastereo- and highly enantioselectivities. More importantly, various alkyl α-chloroaldehydes worked well for the reaction, affording the cycloadducts **3d-3j** in good to high yields with excellent enantioselectivities. The scope of azomethine imines was also examined. The reaction of the azomethine imine of 7-bromo-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline gave the cycloadduct **3k** in 65% yield with 4:1 dr and > 99% ee. The reaction of azomethine imines with various *N*-arylcarbonyl groups went smoothly to afford the cycloadduct **3l-3p** in high yields with excellent enantioselectivities. It should be noted that the reaction of α-chlorophenylacetaldehyde with azomethine imine also worked but gave the desired cycloadduct **3q** in decreased yield and enantioselectivity.

The reaction could be scaled up without apparent loss of yield and stereoselectivity. For example, the desired pyrazolidinone **3a** could be obtained in 84% yield with 5:1 dr and 98% ee when the reaction was scaled up with 1 gram of azomethine imine **2a** and 1.5 equiv. of α-chloroaldehyde **1a** using 10 mol % of triazolium **A** as the pre-catalyst (Scheme 3).

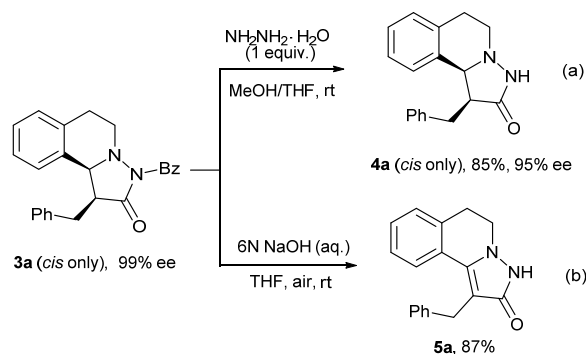
**Scheme 2** Reaction scope**Scheme 3** Gram-scale reaction

The absolute configuration of cycloadduct **3k** was determined by the X-ray analysis of its single crystal (Figure 1).

**Figure 1** X-ray crystal structure of compound **3k**

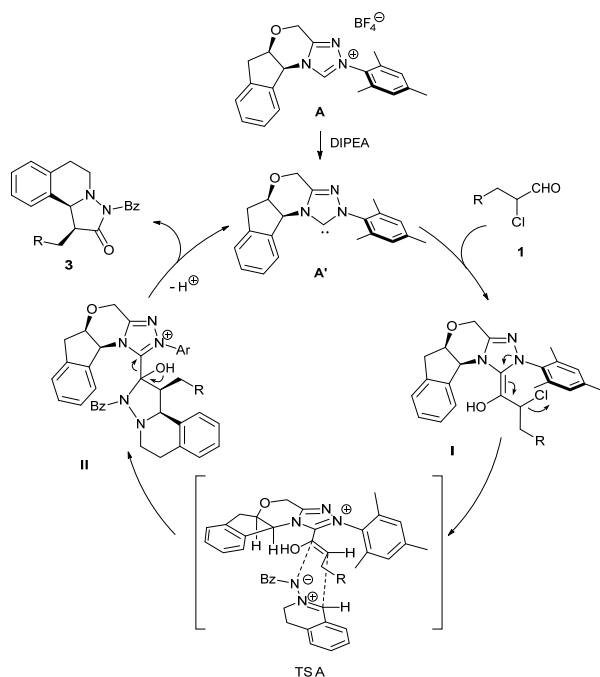
Removal of the benzoyl protective group of cycloadduct **3a** and hydrazine gave the pyrazolidinone **4a** in high yield with high enantiopurity (Scheme 4, reaction a). Unexpectedly, the corresponding pyrazolone **5a** was obtained *via* dehydroaromatization when the debenzoylation reaction was carried out

under atmosphere in the presence of sodium hydroxide as the base (Scheme 4, reaction b).



**Scheme 4** Chemical transformations of pyrazolidinone

A plausible catalytic cycle for the NHC catalyzed [2 + 3] cyclocondensation of  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehydes and azomethine imines is depicted in Scheme 5. The active catalyst, NHC **A'**, is generated from the triazolium in the presence of the base. The addition of NHC to the  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehyde **1a** gives the corresponding Breslow intermediate **I**, which is decomposed to afford the azolium enol *via* removal of the leaving group in the presence of base. The [2 + 3] cycloaddition of enol and azomethine imine *via* the favored *endo*-transition state (TS **A**) gives the adduct **II** with *cis*-selectivity. The elimination of the NHC catalyst from adduct **II** affords the pyrazolidinone **3a** as the final product.



**Scheme 5** Plausible catalytic cycle and stereochemical mode

## Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed an NHC catalyzed enantioselective [2 + 3] cyclocondensation of  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehydes with azomethine imines. The desired pyrazolidinones were obtained

in good to high yields, with moderate to good diastereoselectivities and excellent enantioselectivities. Other related NHC-catalyzed cycloaddition reactions with 1,3-dipoles are underway in our laboratory.

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## Notes and references

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