ChemComm



FEATURE ARTICLE

View Article Online View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: Chem. Commun., 2024, 60.4999

Received 21st March 2024, Accepted 16th April 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cc01303d

rsc.li/chemcomm

Cascade ring expansion reactions for the synthesis of medium-sized rings and macrocycles

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This Feature Article discusses recent advances in the development of cascade ring expansion reactions for the synthesis of medium-sized rings and macrocycles. Cascade ring expansion reactions have much potential for use in the synthesis of biologically important medium-sized rings and macrocycles, most notably as they don't require high dilution conditions, which are commonly used in established end-toend macrocyclisation methods. Operation by cascade ring expansion method can allow large ring products to be accessed via rearrangements that proceed exclusively by normal-sized ring cyclisation steps. Ensuring that there is adequate thermodynamic driving force for ring expansion is a key challenge when designing such methods, especially for the expansion of normal-sized rings into medium-sized rings. This Article is predominantly focused on methods developed in our own laboratory, with selected works by other groups also discussed. Thermodynamic considerations, mechanism, reaction design, route planning and future perspective for this field are all covered.

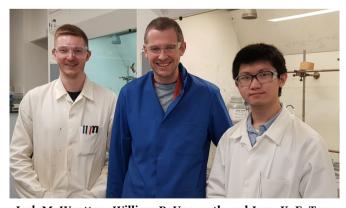
Introduction

Ring expansion reactions have enthralled synthetic organic chemists for decades. The eponymous ring expansion methods developed in the groups of Grob¹ and Eschenmoser² are arguably the most well-known, and these methods, alongside

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seminal studies by Hesse,3 Cookson4 and many others5 occupy prominent places in the annals of organic chemistry. One of the major appeals of ring expansion methods is their ability to enable non-obvious retrosynthetic disconnections through controlled rearrangement reactions. Such transformations are especially useful if they enable access to useful ring systems that are challenging to make by more conventional methods. Medium-sized rings (8-11-membered rings) and macrocycles (12+ membered rings) fall firmly into this category, as they are usually difficult to synthesise via classical end-to-end



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Jack M. Wootton completed his undergraduate degree at the University of York, before starting a PhD in the same institution to work with Dr Unsworth and GSK. Jack's PhD research is focused on the development of new ring expansion methods for large ring synthesis, the study of atroposelective acyl transfer reactions and computational chemistry.

Jerry K. F. Tam completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Cambridge, before moving to the University of York to complete a PhD with Dr Unsworth. Jerry's PhD research is focused on the development of new ring expansion methods for large ring synthesis, natural product synthesis and computational chemistry. After a PhD in Oxford, William P Unsworth moved to the University of York for a PDRA in the group of Prof. Richard Taylor. In 2016 he started his independent career in York, where he is now a Senior

Lecturer in Organic Chemistry. His current research interests include ring expansion approaches for the synthesis of medium-sized rings and macrocycles, catalyst selective synthesis and biocatalysis. Will also has won several prizes for his research, most notably the RSC Hickinbottom Award for his work on the synthesis of spirocycles and macrocycles.

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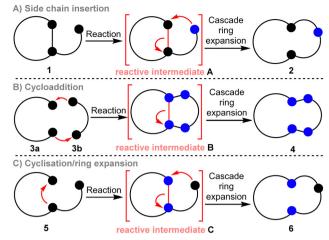
cyclisation methods; this is primarily due to competing intermolecular reactions, which often necessitates the use of impractical high dilution conditions.6 Large rings are important motifs in medicinal chemistry, where there is much current activity, hence improved methods to make them are of much interest.^{7,8}

This Feature Article discusses recent advances in the development of synthetic strategies based on cascade ring expansion reactions. Particular emphasis is placed on methods developed in our own laboratory, in which the discovery of new cascade ring expansion methods for the synthesis of medium-sized rings and macrocycles is a major focus. 9 We also cover selected works by other groups, especially when the work has helped to inspire the design of our own methods. Throughout the Feature Article, we tried to highlight the thermodynamic driving forces at play that help facilitate ring expansion; careful consideration of the driving force for rearrangement is important when designing any new cascade ring expansion reaction, and is especially important when targeting medium-sized ring products. 10,11

Cascade ring expansion

Defining a 'Cascade Ring Expansion' reaction is not straightforward. We write this despite having used the term ourselves in published work, 9e and the same phrase (or variants of it) used by several other groups to describe a range of ring expansion methods.12 Cascade reactions more broadly (also known as domino or tandem reactions) can be defined as 'processes involving two or more consecutive reactions in which subsequent reactions result as a consequence of the functionality formed by bond formation or fragmentation in the previous step. 13,14 As most ring expansion reactions involve a molecular rearrangement reaction of some kind, a reasonable argument can be made that almost all ring expansion reactions are also cascade processes! Agreement with this statement depends on your definition of what constitutes a new reaction within the cascade; for example, whether simple deprotonation reactions or protecting group cleavage steps that precede ring expansion should be classified as cascade processes.

We see little value in labouring exactly what constitutes a cascade reaction. However, we do think it is instructive to outline the most important reaction design features in which operation by a cascade helps to promote efficient rearrangement via ring expansion. Three strategies for cascade ring expansion are summarised generically in Scheme 1. Side chain insertion is the most common (Scheme 1A), 15 with such reactions utilising cyclic starting materials, substituted with a linear side chain of general form 1. Ring expansion is typically enabled by activation of 1 by a chemical transformation to form a reactive intermediate (A) that is primed to undergo ring expansion, usually via nucleophilic attack of a reactive group on the side chain onto the ring, followed by fragmentation of the bridging bond highlighted in red. Alternatively, a bicyclic reactive intermediate (B) can be accessed by a cycloaddition reaction, before fragmenting via cleavage of the bridging bond (in red) to form a ring expanded product $(3a + 3b \rightarrow 4)$



Scheme 1 General strategies for cascade ring expansion.

Scheme 1B).16 Reactions in which overall cycloaddition is achieved asynchronously (i.e. non pericyclic reactions) are also known, with such reactions sharing features of both methods A and B. 17 Finally, cyclisation/ring expansion cascades can be performed in which a linear precursor 5 undergoes cyclisation to form a cyclic reactive intermediate C, that goes on to rearrange via ring expansion $(5 \rightarrow 6, \text{ Scheme 1C})^{18}$ The key to achieving a successful ring expansion cascade by any of these general methods is to devise an efficient way to generate the reactive intermediate, and to design a system in which the fragmentation step is likely to be exergonic. This can be done by designing reactions that operate via high energy reactive intermediates (A, B or C), form stable products (2, 4, or 6), or both. Examples of each strategy are described in the following discussion, with the thermodynamic features that support ring expansion highlighted in all cases.

Ring strain assisted cascade ring expansion

Relief of ring strain is a common strategy used to promote ring expansion. This is typically done through rearrangement reactions that exploit the chemical energy locked into strained 3- and 4-membered ring systems. For example, Donohoe and coworkers reported an ingenious 3- to 5-membered ring expansion of vinyl cyclopropanes 10b, with the approach summarised in Scheme 2.12b This method makes use of an Ir-catalysed hydrogen borrowing18 cascade, with radical fragmentation $(10c \rightarrow 10d)$ a central step in the ring expansion cascade.¹⁹ The end result is a powerful method for the synthesis of substituted cyclopentanes. Approaches such as this are less well-suited for the synthesis of medium-sized rings and macrocycles however; this is because the overall ring expansion operates by ring opening and subsequent ring closure $(10d \rightarrow 10e)$, ²⁰ and end-to-end cyclisation reactions tend to be inefficient for >7-membered ring formation, as outlined in the introduction.6

Scheme 2 Vinyl cyclopropane ring expansion and hydrogen borrowing cascade

There are several other ring expansion methods known in which fragmentation of strained 3-membered rings plays a central role, either by radical or 2-electron pathways. 21,22 An instructive recent example is the method developed by Meng, Cao and co-workers, summarised in Scheme 3A.23a In this work, a gold(1) catalyst and triflic acid are used to co-catalyse a [4+2] cycloaddition reaction between alkynylbenzaldehydes 11 and strained cyclopropenes 12. The resulting reactive intermediate 14a is then very well set up to undergo ring expansion, considering that it is charged and contains a strained

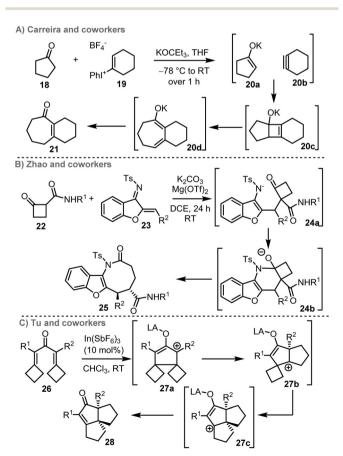
A) Meng. Cao and coworkers NaAuCl₄· H₂O (10 mol%) TfOH (0.5 eq) dioxane, 90 °C B) Levin and coworkers Na₂CO

Scheme 3 (A) Gold and TfOH co-catalyzed tandem [4+2] cycloaddition/ ring expansion. (B) Carbon atom insertion into indoles promoted by chlorodiazirines

cyclopropane ring. Both of these features help to promote fragmentation via 14b to form 7-membered ring products of the form 13, with charge stabilisation²³ and strain relief both providing a driving force for ring expansion in this case.

Strain relief also plays an important role in enabling cascade ring expansion processes recently developed for molecular/skeletal editing.24 The work of Levin and co-workers to convert indoles 15 into quinolines 17 is a powerful example (Scheme 3B). with similar reactivity also able to convert pyrroles into pyridines (not shown).²⁵ Both methods, which are inspired by the classical Ciamician-Dennstedt rearrangement, 26 involve formation of a strained bicyclic reactive intermediate (16), with relief of ringstrain again providing a driving force for ring expansion, alongside re-aromatisation.²⁷ As interest in molecular/skeletal editing methods continues to grow, cascade ring expansion reactions are very likely to play a key role in the development of this field.

Ring expansion cascade reactions can also be promoted by ring-opening of 4-membered ring reactive intermediates, with representative examples summarised in Scheme 4. For example, Carreira and coworkers reported an interesting cascade based on alkyne formation, [2+2] cycloaddition and electrocyclic ring opening ($20c \rightarrow 20d$) to form 7-10-membered enones 21. Here, the chemical energy in cyclic alkyne 20b enables formation of the key 4-membered ring reactive intermediate 20c, which undergoes ring expansion in situ (Scheme 4A). 12c In a recent



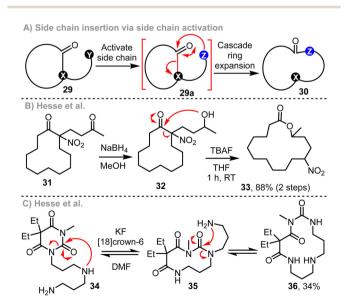
Scheme 4 Ring expansion cascade reactions involving 4-membered ring fragmentation, LA - Lewis acid

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report by Zhao and coworkers, an interesting ring expansion cascade that proceeds via Michael addition (to form 24a), cyclisation $(24a \rightarrow 24b)$ and fragmentation $(24b \rightarrow 25)$ is described (Scheme 4B). 12e Another recent contribution was reported by Tu and co-workers, who describe an inventive double ring expansion cascade based on a Nazarov cyclisation (26 \rightarrow 27a), followed by consecutive 1-atom ring expansions and tautomerisation to form tricyclic scaffold 28 (Scheme 4C). 12f In all three cases, relief of ringstrain upon forming the ring expanded products is central to the success of the cascade, with strain-relief providing a thermodynamic driving force for rearrangement in all cases, either by fragmentation or migration.²⁸

Successive ring expansion (SuRE) reactions

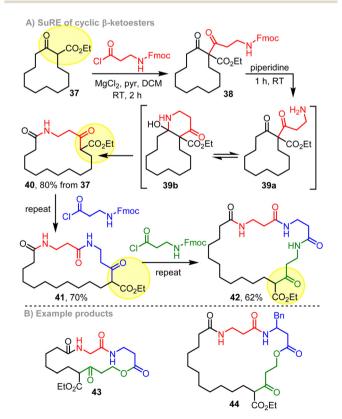
Some of the previous studies that helped inspire the cascade ring expansion reactions developed in our own laboratory are much older than those described in this Feature Article so far. As noted above in Scheme 1, side chain insertion is the most commonly used cascade ring expansion strategy, with carbonylcontaining substrates of the form 29 (Scheme 5A) finding the widest use. Such processes are typically achieved by conversion of a synthetic handle (Y) on the side chain of starting material 29 to a more reactive group (Z) to promote ring expansion (29a \rightarrow 30). The side chain activation step can be done in several ways, including simple deprotonation, 29 protecting group cleavage, 30 enamine formation, 31 other functional group interconversions³² and coupling reactions.³³ The key fragmentation step requires cleavage of the C-X bond of 29a, with 'X' generally being a nitrogen atom,34 or a carbon able to stabilise negative charge.35 Two instructive examples from Hesse and coworkers are summarised in Schemes 5B and C.5a,36 Diketone 31 is converted into ring expanded lactone 33 by reduction and subsequent treatment with fluoride; in this case, ring expansion is driven by conversion of the cyclic ketone into a comparatively stable lactone group, in addition to formation of a



Scheme 5 Side chain insertion cascade ring expansion reactions.

stable α -nitro carbanion in the fragmentation step. ³⁶ The overall conversion of 6-membered ring 34 into 14-membered 36 via an impressive double ring expansion cascade was especially informative in terms of our group's work, as it demonstrated the power of consecutive ring expansion reactions in forming larger ring products, without having to resort to end-to-end macrocyclisation at high dilution.³⁷

A representative example of the first cascade ring reaction expansion sequence developed in our lab is summarised in Scheme 6.9a The design of this reaction drew inspiration from both of the Hesse works in Scheme 5. Thus, starting from simple 12-membered ring cyclic β -ketoester 37, a side chain was added by a C-acylation reaction, using acid chloride Fmoc-βala-Cl to form 38. Treatment with piperidine then initiated a cascade reaction, starting with cleavage of the Fmoc protecting group to form amine 39a, followed by spontaneous cyclisation and fragmentation to form ring expanded product 40 in good overall yield. The formation of a stable amide bond, and ejection of a stabilised β-ketoester carbanion during the fragmentation step $(39b \rightarrow 40)$ are both important features of the reaction, designed to provide a strong thermodynamic driving force for ring expansion. This is especially important when using smaller cyclic starting materials, and means that the same method can be used to expand the analogous 5-8membered cyclic β-ketoesters into medium-sized ring products; this is a more challenging transformation, in the view of the relatively high strain in medium-sized rings. 10 Another integral design feature of the method is that the β-ketoester motif in the

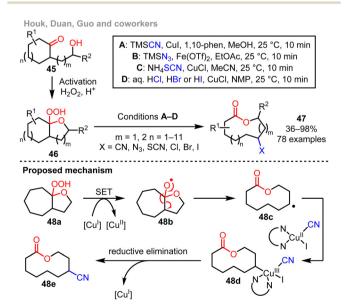


Scheme 6 SuRE reactions of cyclic β-keto esters.

starting material 37 is regenerated in the product 40 (highlighted in yellow). This enables the product to participate in further ring expansion reactions following further iterations of the same method $(40 \rightarrow 41 \rightarrow 42)$ – hence the 'Successive Ring Expansion' (SuRE) moniker used to describe this chemistry.

The same general method can also be used to prepare ringexpanded lactone products, by replacing the Fmoc-protected amine with a benzyl-protected alcohol, revealing the alcohol using hydrogenoloysis (not shown).9a Macrocyclic products 43 and 44 (Scheme 6B) illustrate the types of molecules that are accessible by mixing the lactam- and lactone-forming SuRE variants; both products were formed via 3 consecutive SuRE reaction iterations. The value of this method in making leadlike libraries for medicinal chemistry has also been demonstrated in our laboratory,9b and its use in the synthesis of natural product scaffold libraries was later reported in an excellent study by Tang and coworkers.38

Another instructive example of a side-chain insertion ring expansion cascade, developed by Houk, Duan, Guo and coworkers, is summarised in Scheme 7.12g In this reaction, cyclisation and activation of the starting material hydroxy ketone 45 is done using hydrogen peroxide under acidic conditions to form bicyclic intermediates 46. These bicyclic species are isolable, but the energy added to the system through the formation of this peroxide intermediate means that they can also be reacted further in a telescoped process. Thus, single electron reduction using a Cu(1) catalyst enables the formation of a reactive oxygencentred radical 48b with sufficient energy to undergo β-scission to form radical 48c. This radical species can then take part in coupling in situ, and diverse functional groups (group 'X' in 47) can be installed by a radical relay strategy. The cascade is thought to operate via an unusual Cu(1)/Cu(11)/Cu(111) catalytic cycle, with the proposed mechanism supported by experimental and computational data.



Scheme 7 Radical-based side chain insertion ring expansion/functiona-

In terms of our own work, a second generation SuRE approach was later developed based on the use of lactam starting materials in place of cyclic β -ketoesters. 9c,d An example lactam SuRE sequence is shown in Scheme 8A. In this reaction, Nacylation of lactam starting material 49 affords an imide intermediate 51, that is primed to undergo cascade ring expansion following Fmoc protecting group cleavage to form 53. In this case, the rearrangement results in the overall functional group conversion of an imide and an amine into two amide bonds. The formation of two more stable functional groups in this way provides a clear thermodynamic driving force for ring expansion.

The 'successive' element of this SuRE variant is enabled by the NH lactam group (highlighted in vellow) being regenerated during the ring expansion. The new NH lactam in the product can be used to perform further iterations of N-acylation and ring expansion (e.g. $53 \rightarrow 54 \rightarrow 55$). Around 100 examples of this class of ring expansion have been reported by our lab (Scheme 8B). Variants based on protected amines (to form lactams), 9c alcohols 9d and thiols 9g have been developed, and used to effect 3- and 4-atom ring expansion of a range of lactam precursors. Computational methods have also been developed that enable reaction outcomes to be reliably predicted, based on the calculated ground state Gibbs free energies of the isomeric species in the ring expansion step (i.e. 52a, 52b and 53 in the example in Scheme 8A). 9f Lactam- and lactoneforming SuRE reactions have also been used to prepare analogues of the macrocyclic natural product solomonamide (not shown)^{9j} and successfully applied to iminosugar derivatives.⁹ⁿ

Extensions to the SuRE method

More recent work in our group has resulted in the discovery of a series of extensions to the SuRE method that operate by similar principles, but allow access to different product classes and/or allow products to be made more efficiently.9h-l Scheme 9A summarises our conjugate addition/ring expansion (CARE) cascade method.^{9h} As with the SuRE method above, this approach starts with N-acylation of a lactam staring material, but in this case, using acryloyl chloride 60 (Scheme 9A). The resulting imide 61 can then react with various primary amines, to undergo efficient conjugation addition³⁹ and form an intermediate amine 62a, that is primed to undergo ring expansion in situ, by the same rearrangement seen in the SuRE method $(62a \rightarrow 62b \rightarrow 63)$. The scope of the method is similarly broad as it is for SuRE, with >50 examples of CARE reactions featuring in the first publication.^{9h} The method is especially broad with respect to the primary amine reaction partner, with excellent functional group compatibility demonstrated. Another advantage of the CARE approach compared with SuRE is that it is protecting group-free, thus enabling large libraries of diversely functionalised medium-sized rings to be made quickly from commercially available amines. The reaction conditions are mild (RT in methanol) and the reaction is insensitive to air and moisture; indeed, the reaction even works using water as the solvent. As for SuRE, CARE reactions can be

thiolactones (ref 9g)

Scheme 8 SuRF reactions of lactams

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performed successively to allow access to larger ring products, with macrocycles 64a-c all having been prepared from Valero lactam following three iterations of the CARE sequence, using different amines for each iteration (Scheme 9B).

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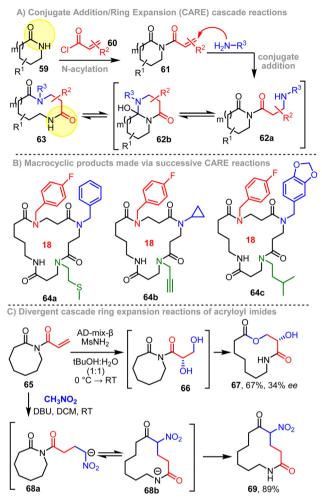
Two more reaction classes were later developed that further highlight the value of acryloyl imides as versatile substrates for use in ring expansion cascade reactions.91 In addition to undergoing CARE with amines to form lactams using the method summarised in Scheme 9A, lactones (e.g. 67) and cyclic ketones (e.g. 69) can also be prepared from common acryloyl imide precursors. For example, the reactions of acryloyl imide 65 with AD-mix-β using standard conditions⁴⁰ enables smooth dihydroxylation (65 \rightarrow 66) and ring expansion via a cascade process, to afford lactone 67 in good yield and with modest enantioselectivity. The same imide 65 can also be converted into cyclic ketone 69, via a CARE process using deprotonated nitromethane as the nucleophile. In this CARE variant, ring expansion is achieved with concomitant formation of two C-C bonds.

Our group has also developed related approaches to prepare medium-sized and macrocyclic sulfonamides, 91 phosphonate esters and phosphonamidates.^{9k} For example, a CARE approach similar to that described in Scheme 9A, can be used to convert cyclic vinyl sulfonamides 70 into medium-sized and macrocyclic sulfonamides 72 via a conjugate addition and 4-atom ring expansion cascade (Scheme 10A).9i Alternatively, ring expanded cyclic sulfonamides can also be accessed by a cascade ring expansion process initiated by nitro reduction; for example, nosylation of lactam 73 followed by nitro reduction promotes ring expansion in situ to form 75 (Scheme 10B). 9i Transformation of a comparatively reactive amine into a more stable amide group is thought to be the driving force for ring expansion in each case.

Similar logic can also be applied to the cascade ring expansion of P=O-containing systems.9k For example, N-acylation of phosphonamidate 76, followed by benzyl group cleavage by hydrogenolysis initiates a cascade ring expansion, in which the rearrangement of 78a into 78b was observed to take place ahead of ring expansion into 79. Accompanying computational studies support the notion that formation of a strong P-O bond at the expense of weaker P-N bond provides a driving force for ring expansion in this case. The synthesis of various other P=O containing rings is also reported as part of the same study (not shown).9k

Cyclisation/ring expansion cascade reactions of linear starting materials

This subsection relates to cascade ring expansion reactions of the type 'C' described in the introduction (Scheme 1C). Starting



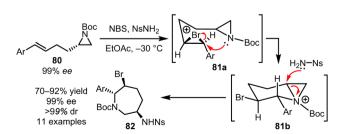
Cascade ring expansion reactions of acryloyl imides.

from a linear molecule and forming a ring that undergoes ring expansion in situ can bring notable advantages, especially if the initial cyclisation generates a cyclic reactive intermediate predisposed to undergo the desired rearrangement. 41 An interesting example of such reactivity was reported by Zhou and Yeung, who have developed an innovative approach to make azepanes 82 from linear olefinic aziridines 80.12h This cascade is initiated by reaction of linear starting material 80 with NBS, to form a reactive bromonium ion 81a, which rearranges in situ via a cyclisation to form cyclic aziridinium ion 81b. This charged and strained reactive intermediate is then well set up to undergo a stereoselective ring opening to complete the cascade, with relief of ring strain and quenching of the positively charged nitrogen both likely to play an important role in enabling the key ring expansion step (Scheme 11).

This method shares design features with a concept developed more recently in our own laboratory, based on a system of cyclisation/ring expansion (CRE) cascade reactions. 9e,1 At face value, the overall transformation depicted in Scheme 12A is very simple; i.e. a linear alcohol (81, X = O) or amine (81, X = NR/ NH) is converted into a lactone or lactam (83) respectively by cyclisation. However, whilst for normal-sized ring synthesis A) Conjugate Addition/Ring Expansion (CARE) of vinvl sulfonamides

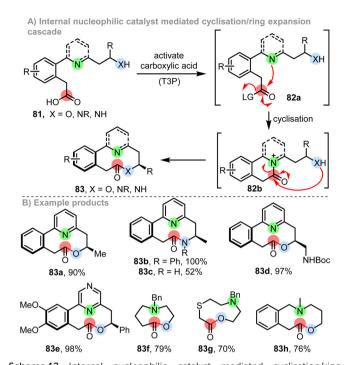
Cascade ring expansion reactions of SO₂ and P=O contain-Scheme 10 ing systems.

such reactions are usually straightforward, this is rarely the case for medium-sized ring synthesis, where competing intermolecular reactions (dimerisation/polymerisation) often outcompete the desired cyclisation reaction. The main design feature of this cascade ring expansion reaction was to enable overall cyclisation to form medium-sized rings by a cascade reaction that avoids direct end-to-end cyclisation, and instead operates exclusively through normal-sized ring (5–7-membered) cyclisation reactions. This can be achieved via the strategic placement of pyridine/tertiary amine groups in the linear starting material that can act as internal nucleophilic catalysts. Thus, a linear carboxylic acid of the form 81 can be reacted with T3P to form an activated derivative 82a, that is primed to react with the internal pyridine/amine group highlighted in green, to form in this case a 6-membered ring intermediate 82b. This positively charged intermediate can then undergo ring expansion in situ following nucleophilic attack from a tethered alcohol or amine group (highlighted in blue). In this system,



Scheme 11 NBS induced cyclisation/ring expansion cascade of linear olefinic aziridines

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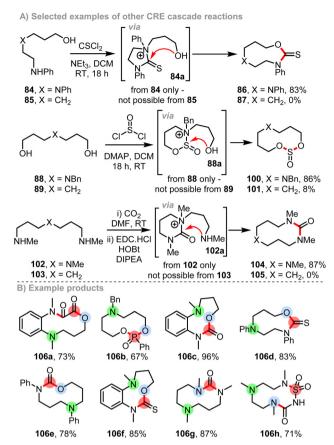


Scheme 12 Internal nucleophilic catalyst mediated cyclisation/ring expansion cascades for the synthesis of medium-sized lactones and lactams. Coloured highlighting has been used to highlight the electrophilic component (pink), internal nucleophile (green) and terminal nucleophile (blue), with the new bond formed in the product drawn in red.

ring expansion is likely driven by neutralisation of the positive charge in reactive intermediate 82b.

Various medium-sized ring lactones (e.g. 83a, 83d-h) and lactams (e.g. 83b, c) can be prepared in high yields using this method. The reactions are performed at RT under ambient conditions, are insensitive to air and moisture and do not require high dilution to proceed efficiently (≈ 0.1 M reaction concentration is typical). In terms of the biaryl products (83a-e), operation by a cascade brings an additional benefit of enabling a single atropisomer to be generated in the reaction; the point stereogenic centre in 82b imparts complete facial selectivity during the acyl transfer step, which manifests in the isolation of products 83a-e as the single atropisomers shown. 9e

More recently, the CRE concept was extended to encompass a much wider range of reaction modes, with 9 distinct CRE reactions having now been demonstrated.91 For example, diamino alcohol 84 can be converted into thiocarbamate 86 in 83% yield upon reaction with thiophosgene at RT at 0.1 M reaction concentration (Scheme 13A). The reaction is thought to proceed by a CRE cascade, by initial cyclisation to form 5-membered ring cationic intermediate 84a, which expands in situ to afford the 9-membered ring product 86. Support for reaction via this intermediate is found in the fact that amino alcohol 85 - the analogous substrate but lacking the internal amine nucleophile - afforded none of the equivalent thiocarbamate 87 under the same conditions. Similarly, diol 88 can be converted smoothly into cyclic sulfite 100 upon reaction with thionyl chloride via cationic intermediate 88a, while diamine 102 can be converted



Scheme 13 Alternative CRE reaction modes (A) and products accessible (B). Coloured highlighting has been used to highlight the electrophilic component (pink), internal nucleophile (green) and terminal nucleophile (blue), with the new bond formed in the product drawn in red.

into cyclic urea 104 via cationic intermediate 102a; in the latter case, a reaction based on CO2 trapping and activation in situ was used. For all of these CRE modes (and indeed all new CRE modes published) control reactions have been performed that support operation by a cyclisation and subsequent ring expansion mechanism as proposed (Scheme 13A). The synthesis of \approx 100 diversely functionalised medium-sized rings have been reported using CRE approaches to date, 9e,l a selection of which are shown in Scheme 13B (106a-h).

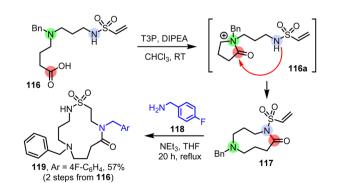
To enable larger macrocyclic ring systems to be prepared using the same CRE concept, a further extension is summarised in Scheme 14. Through the incorporation of more than one internal nucleophile, larger rings can be made by adding additional ring expansion steps to the cascade, while still maintaining reaction solely via normal-sized ring cyclisation steps (Scheme 14A). The extended CRE method is exemplified by the reaction of linear starting material 113; in this case, activation of the carboxylic acid is proposed to initiate cyclisation (113 \rightarrow 113a), followed by two successive ring expansion steps $(113a \rightarrow 113b \rightarrow 114)$, to afford 14-membered ring lactone 114 in 73% yield, as the single atropisomer shown (Scheme 14B). Control reactions were again performed to validate the proposed CRE mechanism. An additional benefit to this approach is that in general, the linear starting materials can be prepared easily

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A) Extended CRE cascade reactions: concept B) Extended CRE cascade reactions: in practice (a) lithiate picoline Suzuki cross coupling alkylation 109 then trap with 110 110 (b) alkylation 109 with 111 HO cross couple OH lithiation/trapping with 112 HO' (d) ester 113, 50% yield (over 4 steps) hydrolysis EDC, HOBt, DIPEA MeCN, RT, 18 h

Scheme 14 Extended CRE reactions. Coloured highlighting has been used to highlight the electrophilic component (pink) internal nucleophile (green) and terminal nucleophile (blue), with the new bond formed in the product drawn in red

from simple building blocks; for example, 113 was prepared in 50% yield over 4 steps from simple starting materials 109-112 on gram-scale. The synthesis of 16 macrocyclic products has been demonstrated using extended CRE reactions to date, including the synthesis lactone 115, which operates via three consecutive ring expansion steps, to afford 17-membered ring macrocycle 115 in which 4 different heteroatoms have been incorporated within the ring.



Scheme 15 A sequential cascade ring expansion sequence combining two methods

Conclusions

The wide array of methods described in this Feature article clearly demonstrate the utility of cascade ring expansion reactions for the preparation of diversely functionalised mediumsized rings and macrocycles. In the majority of cases, operation by a ring expansion enables the large ring products to be synthesised at standard reaction concentrations, thus avoiding high dilution - one of the big drawbacks of classical end-to-end macrocyclisation methods.

Ensuring that there is adequate thermodynamic driving force for ring expansion is a key challenge when designing new cascade ring expansion methods, especially for those in which the expansion of normal-sized rings into medium-sized rings is required. Another challenge that should not be overlooked is synthetic route design. When designing a synthetic route towards a medium-sized ring or macrocyclic target, typical retrosynthetic analysis using a disconnection approach naturally tends towards routes involving direct end-to-end cyclisation, the problems associated with which have been discussed above. Cascade ring expansion methods in contrast typically arise from non-obvious retrosynthetic disconnections. Thus, one of our major goals in writing this feature article is to encourage researchers involved in the synthesis of mediumsized rings and macrocycles to actively consider cascade ring expansion methods in their synthetic route planning.

In terms of future direction for this field, as the number of established methods grows, opportunities will inevitably arise in which different classes of cascade ring expansions can be combined and/or performed sequentially. For example, the twostep sequence summarised in Scheme 15, shows how linear starting material 116 was first converted into 9-membered ring 117 using our group's CRE method, 9m and then expanded further by a conjugate addition/ring expansion cascade⁹ⁱ to afford macrocyclic sulfonamide 119 in 57% overall yield from **116.** Combining compatible ring expansion approaches in this way will expand the range of accessible products even further, and exploring such possibilities will likely be a major focus in our laboratory in the future, based on methods developed both in our lab and others.

Author contributions

This Feature Article was researched, written and prepared though contributions from all authors, led by WPU.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the University of York and the Wild Fund for supporting the PhD studentships of J. M. W. and J. K. F. T. We are also grateful to GSK for supporting the PhD studentship of J. M. W.

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