ChemComm



COMMUNICATION

View Article Online
View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, 54, 10866

Received 29th May 2018, Accepted 4th September 2018

DOI: 10.1039/c8cc04264k

rsc.li/chemcomm

Gold-catalyzed annulations of *N*-aryl ynamides with benzisoxazoles to construct 6*H*-indolo[2,3-*b*]quinoline cores†

Meng-Han Tsai,^a Cheng-Yu Wang,^{ab} Antony Sekar Kulandai Raj^a and Rai-Shung Liu • **

This work reports new annulations of *N*-aryl ynamides with benzis-oxazoles to form 6*H*-indolo[2,3-*b*]quinoline derivatives. The synthetic utility of this new method is manifested by its applicability to access naturally occurring alkaloids including norcryptotackeine, neocryptolepine and 11-methylneocryptol-epine. Our experimental data indicate that high-temperature conditions allow *N*-aryl nucleophiles to become conformationally flexible, rendering the attack at gold carbenes effective to generate reactive indoles that attack again the benzal-dehyde to furnish the observed products.

Interest in the gold-catalyzed annulations of isoxazoles or benzisoxazoles with alkynes is rapidly growing because of their easy access to five- and six-membered azacycles. 1-4 The reactions of isoxazoles² and benzisoxazoles³ on the same alkynes typically afforded two distinct products. In the case of benzisoxazoles, Hashmi reported their [3 + 2]-annulations with ynamides via N-attack regioselectivity to form α -imino gold carbenes I, further preceding to 2-amino-7-formylindole products II.3a In contrast, the gold-catalyzed annulations of benzisoxazoles with propiolate derivatives proceeded through a distinct O-attack regioselectivity to enable [5 + 2]-annulation/ 6π -electrocyclization cascades, yielding valuable quinoline oxides IV.4 In these reactions, gold π -alkynes bear no nucleophiles; we envisage that new reactions likely occur when these alkynes comprise a potent nucleophile to functionalize further gold carbene intermediates. To test this hypothesis, as depicted in eqn (3), ynamides bearing an electronrich N-aryl sulfonamide trigger a cascade reaction on gold carbene intermediates I', involving a N-aryl attack at gold carbenes, then at the benzaldehyde sequentially to construct 6H-indolo[2.3-b]quinoline frameworks. 5a,b Such a framework matches well with several naturally occurring alkaloids such as norcryptotackeine, (VI-1)^{5a,6a},

neocryptolepine (VI-2) 6b,c and 11-methylneocryptolepine (VI-3), 6d which exhibit potent activity in the treatment of infectious diseases, fever and malaria. Application of our new method for the synthesis of these three bioactive molecules will be described herein.

Previous work:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
N & -\frac{[5+2]}{4} & -\frac{[5+2]}{4}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
N$$

^a Frontier Research Center for Fundamental and Applied Science of Matters and Department of Chemistry, National Tsing-Hua University, 101, Sec. 2, Kuang-Fu Rd., Hsinchu, 30013, Taiwan, Republic of China. E-mail: rsliu@mx.nthu.edu.tw

^b School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Linyi University, Linyi 276000, Shandong, P. R. China

 $[\]dagger$ Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 1840927. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c8cc04264k

Communication ChemComm

Table 1 Chemoselectivity affected by various gold catalysts

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{2a} \\ \text{1a} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Catalyst} \\ \text{t/Time} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{Ms} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \end{array}$$

			t (°C)/Time	Isolated yields ^a (%)	
Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Solvent	(h)	3a	4a
1	LAuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5) ^b	DCE	70/0.25	88	7
2	IPrAuCI (5) /AgSbF ₆ (5) ^c	DCE	70/0.25	44	50
3	PPh ₃ AuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5)	DCE	70/0.25	68	21
4	$(PhO)_3AuCI (5)/AgSbF_6 (5)$	DCE	70/0.25	61	31
5	LAuCI (5)/AgNTf ₂ (5)	DCE	70/0.25	52	47
6	LAuCI (5)/AgOTf (5)	DCE	70/0.25	57	39
7	LAuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5)	DCE	50/0.47	50	43
8	LAuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5)	DCE	25/0.75	35	58
9	LAuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5)	Toluene	70/0.25	70	24
10	LAuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5)	1,4-Dioxane	70/0.25	19	72
11	LAuCI (5)/AgSbF ₆ (5)	MeCN	70/0.25	66	29
12	LAuCI (5)	DCE	70/0.25	57	29
13	$AgSbF_6(20)$	DCE	70/0.25	8	88

1a (0.1 M, 1.0 equiv.). ^a Product yields are obtained after purification from a silica column. b L = P(t-Bu)₂(o-biphenyl). c IPr = 1,3-Bis(diisopropylphenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene.

(eqn (3)), but its tethered benzaldehyde becomes an active nucleophile to facilitate the formation of the pyrrole product 4a. Other silver salts such as AgNTf2 and AgOTf were not chemoselective to afford compounds 3a and 4a in significant proportions (entries 5 and 6). As noted in entries 7 and 8, the reactions at mild temperatures 50 °C and 25 °C preferably delivered side product 4a with 43% and 58% yields, respectively (entries 7 and 8); this temperature-dependent chemoselectivity is attributed to the rigid conformation of a sulfonamide group at low temperatures, rendering its nucleophilic attack difficult. Other solvents gave 3a in the following yields: toluene 70%, 1,4-dioxane 19% and MeCN 66% (entries 9-11). Under the conditions in entry 1, we examined the reaction with P(t-Bu)2(o-biphenyl)AuCl alone, which gave the desired product 3a in 57% yield together with 4a in 29% yield. (entry 12). Accordingly, the preferable chemoselectivity toward 3a was affected largely by the nature of the gold catalyst. AgSbF₆ (20 mol%) alone gave the undesired pyrrole derivative 4a efficiently (entry 13). Compound 3a was characterized by X-ray diffraction to confirm its 6H-indolo[2.3-b]quinoline framework.7

These new annulations were tested further with various ynamides 1 and benzisoxazole 2a to assess the reaction generality; the results are summarized in Scheme 1. Pyrrole products 4 would also be produced when the desired reactions (eqn (3)) became inefficient. For mesyl-derived 3,5-substituted phenyl sulfonamides **1a–1c** bearing $X = O^{-n}Pr$, OMe and Me, their resulting products 3a-3c were obtained in 42-88% yields (entries 1-3). These cascade annulations were successfully extended to their tosylate-derived products 3d-3f in 44-80% yields (entries 4-6). In comparison with the 3,5-dimethylphenyl analogue 1f, 3,5-di(n-hexyl)phenyl 3g provided a slightly increased yield, i.e. 53% (entry 7). We tested the reactions with para-substituted phenyl derivatives 1h-1l

1 (0.1 M, 1.0 equiv) ^aProduct yields are obtained after purification from a silica column. ^bL= P(t-Bu)₂(o-biphenyl).

Scheme 1 Catalytic annulations with various N-arylynamides.

 $(X = O^{-n}Pr, OMe, t\text{-butyl} \text{ and } F)$, their corresponding products 3h-3l were obtained in 19-57% yield (entries 8-12). The fluoroderivative 11 gave the desired product in 19% yield together with species 4l in 69% yield (entry 12). Notably, their tosyl-derived analogues gave improved yields (34-65%) of the desired compounds 3m-3p (entries 13-16). Unsubstituted ynamides 1k and 1p were also applicable substrates to afford the desired products 3k and 3p in 35% and 39% yields, respectively (entries 11 and 16). Finally, we tested the reactions on 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl sulfonamides 1q and 1r, producing the desired products 3q and 3r in 76-77% yields (entries 17 and 18).

As shown in Scheme 2, the scope of these annulations is significantly expanded with various applicable benzisoxazoles 2a-21. For species 2a-2d bearing various 6-substituted benzisoxazoles (X = Cl, Br, OMe, and Me), their annulations with the model

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{Ia} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{R}_1 \\ \text{R}_2 \\ \text{R}_3 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{LAuCl(5 \, mol\%)}^b \\ \text{AgSbF}_6(5 \, mol\%)} \\ \text{DCE} \ 70 \, ^\circ\text{C} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{R}_2 \\ \text{R}_3 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{R}_3 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{S}_3 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{S}_4 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{S}_7 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{S}_8 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{S}_8 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{S}_9 \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ms} \\ \text{Ms} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}$$

1 (0.1 M, 1.0 equiv) ^aProduct yields are obtained after purification from a silica column

Scheme 2 Catalytic annulations with various benzisoxazoles.

ChemComm Communication

ynamide 1a afforded the desired products 5a-5d in reasonable yields (58-77%, entries 1-4). In the case of 5-substituted benzisoxazoles (X = Cl, Br, OMe, Me and OCO₂Et), their corresponding products 5e-5i were obtained in 44-78% yields (entries 5-9). The reaction of dioxolo benzoisoxazole 2j with 1a delivered the desired product 5j, albeit in 38% yield (entry 10). We examined the reactions on 3-substituted benzisoxazoles 2k and 2l (X = Me and Ph), yielding the desired products 5k and 5l in 68-70% yields (entries 11 and 12).

We tested the reaction of one internal ynamide 1s that reacted with benzisoxazole 2a, in the presence of a gold catalyst, to form compound 5m' in 59% yield; this information confirms the intermediacy of gold carbene intermediates (eqn (4)). To expand the reaction scope, we examined such cascade annulations of phenoxyalkyne 6^{8a-c} , which reacted with benzisoxazole 2a under standard conditions to yield distinct heterocyclic compound 7 in 42% yield (eqn (5)).

Indologuinoline 5d undergoes a facile deprotection to remove the mesyl group, producing 8d in 76% yield (eqn (6)). Compound 5d was treated with Cs₂CO₃ in THF/MeOH (1:1) under reflux in 27 h, from which we obtained compound 8d in 76% yield. In the literature, ^{5a,b,9} compound VI-1 and its methyl derivative, neocryptolepine VI-2 were prepared smoothly from our resulting indolo[2,3-b]quinoline 30 (eqn (7)). We launched a formal synthesis of the third target, methylneocryptolepine VI-3 based on our new method. To our pleasure, the gold-catalyzed reactions of 3-methylbenzisoxazole 2l with ynamide 10 in hot DCE (70 °C, 1 h) afforded the desired product 8a in 34% yield, which was convertible to the key intermediate 8b before preceding to the desired alkaloid VI-3 (eqn (8)). 10

Scheme 3 shows a proposed mechanism of this gold catalysis. An initial N-attack³ of benzisoxazole 2a at π -alkyne complex 1a

Scheme 3 A plausible mechanism

yielded alkenyl gold species I-1, further producing gold carbenes I-2 via a cleavage of the N-O bond. At high temperatures, the N-aryl nucleophile is conformationally flexible to attack gold carbenes I-2 preferably, generating reactive indole species I-3. An addition of this indole at the benzaldehyde is expected to yield the azacyclic product 3a via the dehydration of species I-4.

In summary, we have designed a new path for the goldcatalyzed annulations¹¹ of N-aryl ynamides^{12,13} with benzisoxazoles to construct 6H-indolo[2,3-b]quinoline frameworks. Besides the electron-rich property of the N-aryl group, the success of these reactions relies on the operations at high temperatures to enable a N-aryl group to attack gold carbenes, forming indoles that attack again at the benzaldehyde. This high-temperature effect avoids the formation of 2-amino-7-formylindoles by the Hashmi's reaction. 3a The utility of this method is manifested by a satisfactory range of N-aryl ynamides and benzisoxazoles. Our preliminary results indicate that a phenoxyethyne is also an applicable substrate. To manifest the utility of this new method, we have completed the formal synthesis of three naturally occurring alkaloids based on this new catalysis.

We thank the Ministry of Education (MOE 106N506CE1) and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST 107-3017-F-007-002), Taiwan, for financial support of this work.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Notes and references

- 1 (a) D. B. Huple, S. Ghorpade and R.-S. Liu, Adv. Synth. Catal., 2016, 358, 1348; (b) L. Li, T.-D. Tan, Y.-Q. Zhang, X. Liu and L.-W. Ye, Org. Biomol. Chem., 2017, 15, 8483.
- 2 (a) A.-H. Zhou, Q. He, C. Shu, Y.-F. Yu, S. Liu, T. Zhao, W. Zhang, X. Lu and L.-W. Ye, Chem. Sci., 2015, 6, 1265; (b) X.-Y. Xiao, A.-H. Zhou, C. Shu, F. Pan, T. Li and L.-W. Ye, Chem. - Asian J., 2015, 10, 1854; (c) W.-B. Shen, X.-Y. Xiao, Q. Sun, B. Zhou, X.-Q. Zhu, J.-Z. Yan, X. Lu and L.-W. Ye, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2017, 56, 605; (d) S. S. Giri and R.-S. Liu, Chem. Sci., 2018, 9, 2991; (e) B. D. Mokar, P. D. Jadhav, Y. B. Pandit and R.-S. Liu, Chem. Sci., 2018, 9, 4488.
- 3 (a) H. Jin, L. Huang, J. Xie, M. Rudolph, F. Rominger and A. S. K. Hashmi, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2016, 55, 794; (b) H. Jin, B. Tian, X. Song, J. Xie, M. Rudolph, F. Rominger and A. S. K. Hashmi, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2016, 55, 12688.
- 4 (a) R. L. Sahani and R.-S. Liu, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2017, 56, 1026; (b) R. L. Sahani and R.-S. Liu, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2017, 56, 12736.

Communication ChemComm

- 5 (a) H. K. Kadam and S. G. J. Tilve, *Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2016, 53, 2066;
 (b) P. T. Parvatkar, P. S. Parameswaran and S. G. Tilve, *Curr. Org. Chem.*, 2011, 15, 1036.
- 6 (a) G. V. Subbaraju, J. Kavitha, D. Rajasekhar and I. J. Jimenez, J. Nat. Prod., 2004, 67, 461; (b) K. Cimanga, T. D. Bruyne, L. Pieters and A. J. Vlietinck, J. Nat. Prod., 1997, 60, 688; (c) S. V. Miert, S. Hostyn, B. U. W. Maes, K. Cimanga, R. Brun, M. Kaiser, P. Mátyus, R. Dommisse, G. Lemiére, A. Vlietinck and L. J. Pieters, Nat. Prod., 2005, 68, 674; (d) P.-C. Wanda, F. Pognan, E. Kaczmarek and J. Boratyliski, J. Med. Chem., 1994, 37, 3503.
- 7 X-ray crystallographic data of compound 3a were deposited at Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center (CCDC 1840927)†.
- 8 For the gold-catalyzed reactions of alkoxyalkynes, see selected examples: (a) A. Zeiler, M. J. Ziegler, M. Rudolph, F. Rominger and A. S. K. Hashmi, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2015, 357, 1507; (b) J. S. Alford and H. M. L. Davies, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, 136, 10266; (c) Y. Nishimoto, K. Kang and M. Yasuda, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, 19, 3927.
- 9 P. Molina, P. M. Molina and S. Delgado, Synthesis, 1999, 326.

- 10 G. S. M. Sundaram, C. Venkatesh, U. K. Syamkumar, H. Ila and H. Junjappa, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2004, **69**, 5760.
- 11 (a) A. S. K. Hashmi, Chem. Rev., 2007, 107, 3180; (b) N. T. Patil and Y. Yamamoto, Chem. Rev., 2008, 108, 3395; (c) S. Abu Sohel and R. S. Liu, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2009, 38, 2269; (d) M. E. Muratore, A. Homs, C. Obradors and A. M. Echavarren, Chem. Asian J., 2014, 9, 3066.
- 12 Recent reviews for ynamides, see: (a) X. N. Wang, H. S. Yeom, L. C. Fang, S. He, Z. X. Ma, B. L. Kedrowski and R. P. Hsung, Acc. Chem. Res., 2014, 47, 560; (b) K. A. DeKorver, H. Li, A. G. Lohse, R. Hayashi, Z. Lu, Y. Zhang and R. P. Hsung, Chem. Rev., 2010, 110, 5064; (c) G. Evano, A. Coste and K. Jouvin, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2010, 49, 2840; (d) G. Evano, C. Theunissen and M. Lecomte, Aldrichimica Acta, 2015, 48, 59; (e) T. Lu, Z. Lu, Z.-X. Ma, Y. Zhang and R. P. Hsung, Chem. Rev., 2013, 113, 4862.
- 13 For ynamides bearing a reactive *N*-aryl group, see: (a) C. Shu, Y.-H. Wang, B. Zhou, X.-L. Li, Y.-F. Ping, X. Lu and L.-W. Ye, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, 137, 9567; (b) L. Li, X.-M. Chen, Z.-S. Wang, B. Zhou, X. Liu, X. Lu and L.-W. Ye, *ACS Catal.*, 2017, 7, 4004.