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N- to *C*-sulfonyl photoisomerisation of dihydropyridinones: a synthetic and mechanistic study†

Pei-Pei Yeh, James E. Taylor, , Daniel G. Stark, David S. B. Daniels, , Charlene Fallan, John C. Walton and Andrew D. Smith *

The scope and limitations of a photoinitiated *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl migration process within a range of dihydropyridinones is assessed. This sulfonyl transfer proceeds without erosion of either diastereo- or enantiocontrol, and is general across a range of *N*-sulfonyl substituents (SO₂R; R = Ph, 4-MeC₆H₄, 4-MeOC₆H₄, 4-NO₂C₆H₄, Me, Et) as well as C(3)-(aryl, heteroaryl, alkyl and alkenyl) and C(4)-(aryl and ester) substitution. Crossover reactions indicate an intermolecular step is operative within the formal migration process, although no crossover from *C*-sulfonyl products was observed. EPR studies indicate the intermediacy of a sulfonyl radical and a mechanism is proposed based upon these observations.

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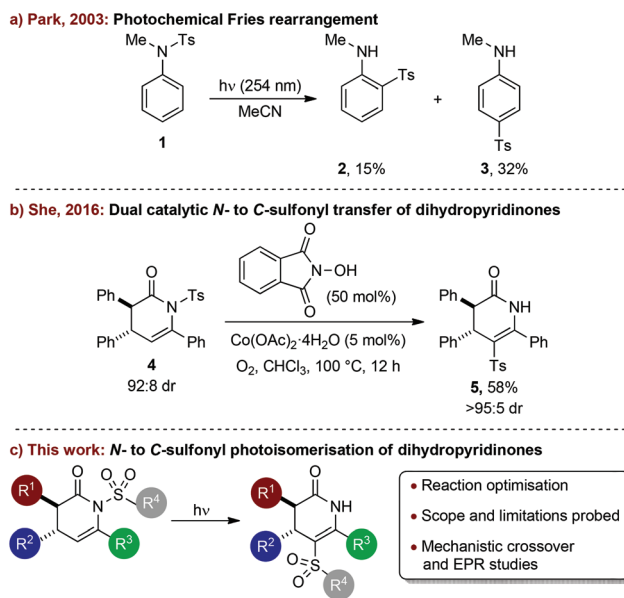
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Introduction

The sulfonamide is a ubiquitous functional group that is widely employed in synthetic, analytical, and medicinal chemistry.¹ The *N*-sulfonyl functionality is typically regarded as a versatile and stable protecting group for nitrogen and is commonly used to moderate the nucleophilicity of nitrogen functional groups in synthesis.² Sulfonamides are usually easy to install, inert to a range of experimental conditions, yet can be reductively deprotected by various methods including the use of either dissolving metals³ or treatment with SmI₂.⁴ Alternatively, sulfonamides can be labile through the cleavage of their N-S bond that can be promoted by either photolysis⁵ or electrochemical means.⁶

Photochemical irradiation of *N*-sulfonyl anilines can also promote Fries-type rearrangements, giving products resulting from *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer.⁷ Such photochemical Fries rearrangements often result in a mixture of regioisomeric products and/or fully deprotected anilines. For example, irradiation of *N*-sulfonyl aniline **1** at 254 nm leads to a 2 : 1 mixture of *para*- and *ortho*-substituted *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer products **2** and **3** (Scheme 1a).^{7e} The reaction regioselectivity can be switched to favour the *ortho*-substituted product by performing photolysis in the solid phase after encapsulation in β-cyclodextrin.^{7d} Related photochemical *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer processes have also been observed for



Scheme 1 Literature examples of *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer.

N-sulfonyl carbazoles⁸ and for intramolecular rearrangements of benzothiadiazine^{9a} and sultam derivatives.^{9b}

To date, photochemical *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer¹⁰ has mostly been explored for migration onto aryl rings, with only a few reports of sulfonyl transfer onto substituted alkenes. Henning and co-workers reported that *N*-tosyl β-aminovinyl phenyl ketones rearrange into the corresponding α-tosyl β-aminovinyl phenyl ketones upon photochemical irradiation.¹¹ We have previously observed an interesting *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl

EaStCHEM, School of Chemistry, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9ST, UK. E-mail: ads10@st-andrews.ac.uk

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transfer from a substituted *N*-tosyl dihydropyridinone to selectively give a *C*-tosyl-dihydropyridinone that occurred upon either prolonged standing, heating or photoirradiation.¹² She and co-workers subsequently reported that related dihydropyridinones such as **4** also undergo *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer into **5** in the presence of catalytic *N*-hydroxyphthalimide and cobalt(II) acetate under an oxygen atmosphere at high temperature (Scheme 1b).¹⁴ However, to date there have been no detailed investigations into the photochemical *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer onto the alkene within substituted dihydropyridinone derivatives.

In this manuscript, the photochemical *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl migration of stereodefined substituted dihydropyridinone derivatives is optimised to give the corresponding rearranged products in high yields without compromising stereointegrity. The scope and limitations are explored through variation of the sulfonyl group and the dihydropyridinone substituents (Scheme 1c). Mechanistic work, including crossover experiments and EPR studies, give insight to the potential reaction mechanism of this transformation.

Results and discussion

Reaction optimisation

Initial studies assessed the influence of a range of reaction conditions capable of mediating the *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer process using the transformation of dihydropyridinone **6** into isomeric **7** as a model. Initial experiments used (*rac*)-**6** (>95 : 5 dr) dissolved in CDCl₃ in an NMR tube wrapped in aluminium foil to eliminate ambient UV exposure. Monitoring the sample by ¹H NMR spectroscopy at rt showed 49% conversion into **7** after 40 h, with no further conversion observed up to 112 h (Table 1, entries 1–3). Thermal mediation of the process was

examined by heating a solution of **6** in CHCl₃ at 50 °C for 16 h, giving 50% conversion into **7** as determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (Table 1, entry 4). Notably, using CDCl₃ pre-treated with K₂CO₃ as the reaction solvent gave no conversion into the desired product at either rt or 50 °C, indicating some dependence on reaction pH (Table 1, entries 5 and 6). Further studies used photoirradiation to facilitate the *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer process. Irradiation of **6** using a broad-spectrum UV lamp showed a promising 58% conversion into **7** (Table 1, entry 7), although a number of unidentified decomposition products were also observed in the crude reaction mixture by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis. However, the use of a 365 nm light source¹⁵ led exclusively to *C*-sulfonyl product **7**, which was isolated in 91% yield as a single diastereoisomer without noticeable decomposition or side-reactions observed.

Next, the effect of the solvent and overall reaction concentration on the photochemical migration process was examined (Table 2). Reactions were performed in round bottomed flasks, with the internal temperature within the UV light box chamber kept constant at 30 °C. During our investigations, it was found that optimal reaction reproducibility was obtained using degassed solvents (30 min Ar sparge) and glassware that was cleaned with aqueous KOH (1 M) prior to use. Irradiation of (*rac*)-**6** in MeOH resulted in a low 9% conversion into isomerised product **7** (Table 2, entry 1). Enantiomerically pure **6** (>95 : 5 dr, 99 : 1 er) underwent photochemical *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer in both EtOAc and THF, giving **7** in 48% and 68% yields, respectively, with no erosion in dr or er detected in either case (Table 2, entries 2 and 3). Chlorinated solvents were optimal, with reaction in either CH₂Cl₂ or CHCl₃ giving product **7** in 84% and 71% yield, respectively (Table 2, entries 4 and 5). Changing the reaction concentration led to further improvements (Table 2, entries 6–8), with **7** obtained in excel-

Table 1 Initial investigations^a

				
Entry	UV-source	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Conversion ^b (%)
1	Off	rt	16	37
2	Off	rt	40	49
3	Off	rt	112	50
4	Off	50	16	53
5 ^c	Off	rt	16	—
6 ^c	Off	50	16	—
7	On ^d	30	16	58
8	On ^e	30	16	94 (91) ^f

^a Reactions performed on a 0.05 mmol scale in an NMR tube.

^b Determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1-methyl naphthalene as an internal standard. ^c CDCl₃ pre-treated with K₂CO₃. ^d Broad spectrum UV lamp. ^e 365 nm wavelength irradiation. ^f Isolated yield following column chromatography.

Table 2 Effect of solvent and reaction concentration^a

					
Entry	Solvent ^b	Conc. (M)	Yield ^c (%)	er ^d	dr ^e
1 ^f	MeOH	0.4	(9) ^g	N/A	>95 : 5
2	EtOAc	0.4	48	99 : 1	>95 : 5
3	THF	0.4	68	99 : 1	>95 : 5
4	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0.4	84	99 : 1	>95 : 5
5	CHCl ₃	0.4	71	99 : 1	>95 : 5
6	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0.2	87	99 : 1	>95 : 5
7	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0.1	95	99 : 1	>95 : 5
8	CHCl ₃	0.1	95	99 : 1	>95 : 5

^a Reactions preformed on a 0.1 mmol scale in round bottomed flask, cleaned in aq. KOH prior to use. ^b Solvents degassed by sparging with Ar for 30 min prior to use. ^c Isolated yield following column chromatography. ^d Determined by HPLC analysis. ^e dr determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis of the crude reaction mixture. ^f Reaction using (*rac*)-**6** (>95 : 5 dr). ^g Conversion determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1-methyl naphthalene as an internal standard.



lent 95% yield when using either CH_2Cl_2 or CHCl_3 at 0.1 M, again with no erosion in stereointegrity observed. Therefore, CH_2Cl_2 (0.1 M) was chosen as the solvent for subsequent investigations into the scope and limitations of this process.

Substrate scope

The generality of the photoisomerisation process was first investigated through variation of the sulfonyl substituent. A range of racemic *N*-sulfonyl dihydropyridinones was prepared following established isothiourea-catalysed methods^{12,16} in 90 : 10 to >95 : 5 dr and subjected to irradiation under the previously optimised conditions (Table 3). In all cases, no change in dr from the *N*-sulfonyl starting material (90 : 10 to >95 : 5 dr) was observed upon photoisomerisation, although chromatographic purification gave some products as single diastereoisomers. Incorporation of electron-rich aryl units within the sulfonyl group, 4-MeC₆H₄SO₂ (Ts) and 4-MeOC₆H₄SO₂ (PMP), gave isomerised products **8** and **9** in excellent 88% and 91% yields, respectively. Similarly, an electron-deficient *N*-sulfonyl substituent, 4-NO₂C₆H₄SO₂ (PNP), provided **10** in 85% yield. Changing the *N*-sulfonyl substituent from aryl to alkyl did not affect the photoisomerisation, with *C*-mesyl and *C*-ethanesulfonyl substituted dihydropyridinones **11** and **12** also obtained in good yields.

Next, the *C*(3), *C*(4), and *C*(6) substituents around the dihydropyridinone core were varied to further assess the scope of the *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer. A range of racemic dihydropyridinones (74 : 26 to >95 : 5 dr) containing a variety of aryl, heteroaryl, alkenyl and alkyl substituents was prepared using either NHC or isothiourea-catalysed organocatalytic methodologies.^{16–18} The dihydropyridinones were then subjected to photoirradiation under the previously optimised conditions (Table 4).

Table 3 Variation of the sulfonyl substituent^{a,b}

 7 , 95% >95:5 dr	 8 , 88% ^c 93:7 dr	 9 , 91% ^c 90:10 dr
 10 , 85% >95:5 dr	 11 , 67% ^c 92:8 dr	 12 , 77% ^d 90:10 dr

^a Isolated yields following column chromatography. ^b dr determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis of the crude reaction mixture. ^c Isolated as a single diastereoisomer (>95 : 5 dr). ^d Reaction performed in CDCl₃.

Table 4 Variation in dihydropyridinone substituents^{a,b}

 13 , 79% ^c 92:8 dr	 14 , 80% ^c 88:12 dr	 15 , 66% 74:26 dr
 16 , 87% ^c 94:6 dr	 5 , 88% >95:5 dr	 17 No conversion

^a Isolated yields following column chromatography. ^b dr determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis of the crude reaction mixture. ^c Isolated as a single diastereoisomer (>95 : 5 dr).

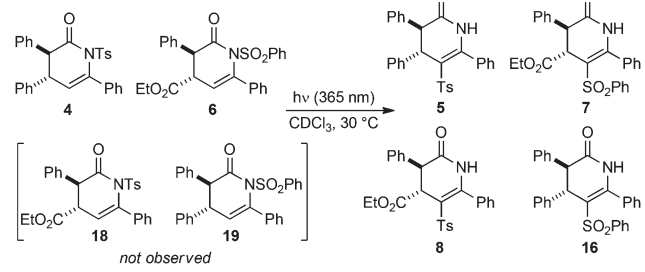
Again, in all examples where photoisomerisation occurred, no change in dr from *N*-sulfonyl starting material (74 : 26 to >95 : 5 dr) to *C*-sulfonyl product (74 : 26 to >95 : 5 dr) was observed, although purification led to some products being isolated as single diastereoisomers. Heteroaromatic substituents positioned at *C*(3) were well tolerated, with 3-thienyl dihydropyridinone **13** obtained in 79% yield. Photolysis of a *C*(3)-alkenyl substituted dihydropyridinone gave **14** in excellent 80% yield and *C*(3) alkyl groups were also well tolerated, with product **15** obtained in 78% yield. Altering the *C*(4) substituent from an ethyl ester to phenyl showed no loss in efficiency of photoisomerisation, with phenylsulfonyl- and tosyl dihydropyridinones **16** and **5** obtained in 87% and 88% yield, respectively. Notably, irradiation of **17** containing a *C*(6)-H substituent under the standard conditions gave no isomerisation, with only starting material returned.

Mechanistic studies

To probe the possible mechanistic pathway of the UV-mediated *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer process a crossover reaction was performed. A 46 : 54 mixture of dihydropyridinones **4** and **6** was irradiated at 365 nm in CDCl₃, with the reaction conversion and product distribution monitored over a total of 18 h using ¹H NMR spectroscopy (Table 5). After 45 min irradiation the reaction had proceeded to a total of 38% conversion, with an approximately even distribution of all four possible isomerisation products observed (Table 5, entry 3). The reaction conversion increased over time, but the product distribution did not vary significantly. After 18 h, the photoisomerisation had proceeded to full conversion, giving *C*-sulfonyl products **5**, **7**, **8** and **16** in a final ratio of 23 : 27 : 25 : 25 (Table 5, entry 5). Throughout the reaction, potential *N*-sulfonyl crossover products **18** and **19** arising from *N*- to *N*-sulfonyl transfer were not observed.



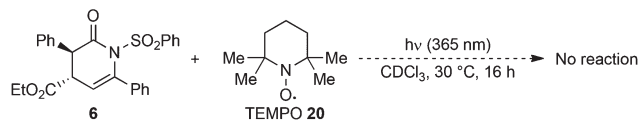
Table 5 Crossover experiment



Entry	Total UV time	4 : 6 ^a	Conversion ^a (%)	5 : 7 : 8 : 16 ^a
1	0 min	46 : 54	N/A	N/A
2	5 min	46 : 54	0	N/A
3	45 min	39 : 61	38	24 : 24 : 30 : 22
4	120 min	24 : 76	87	24 : 25 : 26 : 25
5	18 h	—	100	23 : 27 : 25 : 25

^a Determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

Scheme 2 Crossover of C-sulfonyl dihydropyridinones.



Scheme 3 Reaction in the presence of TEMPO 20.

Next, the stability of the C-sulfonyl products to photoisomerisation was examined. Irradiation of a 50:50 mixture of C-sulfonyl dihydropyridinones 5 and 7 under the standard conditions gave no crossover, with starting materials returned (Scheme 2). The observation of significant crossover upon photoisomerisation of N-sulfonyl dihydropyridinones, coupled with no observed N- to N-sulfonyl transfer within the starting materials or C- to C-sulfonyl transfer in the products suggests the reaction proceeds *via* N-S bond cleavage followed by intermolecular reaction at carbon.

A final control experiment was conducted by irradiating 6 in the presence of an equivalent of TEMPO 20 as an additive (Scheme 3). This led to full suppression of the N- to C-sulfonyl transfer with only starting material returned, which is consistent with the photoisomerisation process proceeding *via* a radical reaction mechanism.

EPR spectroscopic study

A plausible initiation of the reaction mechanism involves direct homolysis of the N-S bond on UV photolysis at 365 nm



Scheme 4 EPR study of the photoisomerisation of dihydropyridinone 6.

wavelength. The UV/vis absorption spectrum of dihydropyridinone 6 showed absorption maxima at 261.8 nm and 366.8 nm.¹⁸ Strong absorption of the incident 365 nm radiation would therefore be expected and hence fission of the N-S bond is plausible. In an attempt to confirm the intermediacy of radicals 21 and 22 generated in this way, a sample of N-phenylsulfonyl dihydropyridinone 6 was examined by EPR spectroscopy (Scheme 4). Dihydropyridinone 6 (10 mg, 0.024 mmol) was dispersed in *t*-BuPh (0.5 mL) and the suspension sonicated. A 0.2 mL sample was transferred to a quartz tube (0.4 mm dia.) and de-aerated by bubbling nitrogen for *ca.* 15 min. This tube was placed in the resonant cavity of the EPR spectrometer and irradiated with the full spectrum from a 500 Watt high pressure Hg arc. Continuous-wave (CW) EPR spectra were scanned repeatedly at ambient temperature (295 K). Spectra were obtained after different photolysis times and were computer simulated using the NIEHS software package WinSim2002 (Fig. 1). A large central broad feature, most likely



Fig. 1 EPR spectra during continuous photolysis of a solution of dihydropyridinone 6 in *t*-BuPh at 295 K. (a) 1 scan after 1 min UV irradiation. (b) 40 scans after 15 min UV irradiation. (c) Computed simulation. (d) 70 scans after 60 min UV irradiation.



due to radicals trapped and immobilised within the solid particles in the dispersion, was removed by digital filtration. A best fit of spectrum ($R = 0.900$) was obtained with the following parameters: major radical: 77%, g -factor = 2.0044, $a(2H) = 1.2$, $a(1H) = 0.6$, $a(2H) = 0.4$ G. Minor radical: 23%, g -factor = 2.0090, $a(3H) = 2.5$ G.

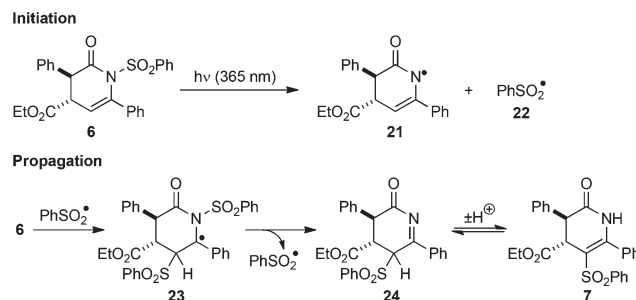
The experimental g -factor and the hyperfine splitting (hfs) of the initial species in Fig. 1a and the major component in Fig. 1b are very close to the published parameters for the PhSO_2^\bullet radical **22** ($g = 2.0045$, $a(2H_m) = 1.13$ G, $a(1H)_p = 0.52$ G, $a(2H_o) = 0.33$ (in toluene)).¹⁹ This is positive evidence in support of the formation of the phenyl sulfonyl radical **22** during the photolysis. Furthermore, the EPR signal was isotropic which agrees with this radical becoming detached from the precursor dihydropyridinone and freely tumbling in the solution.

As photolysis was continued, a second radical appeared and dominated the spectrum after 60 min. That this was not the partner radical **21** was clear from comparison of its hfs with those of related radicals. While the observed radical has essentially the structure of an 1-aza-allyl radical, its hfs differ markedly from those published for this species.²⁰ The g -factor (2.0090) of the second radical is unusually large, indicating that it was not centred on either C or N. Reference to the literature suggested it was actually the phenyl sulfinyl radical [$\text{PhS}^\bullet\text{O}$]. The published EPR parameters for this radical in toluene are $g = 2.0091$, $a(2H_o) = 2.4$, $a(H_m) = 2.4$, $a(2H_p) = 0.7$ G.²¹ The small hfs from the *para*-H-atom was not resolved in our spectrum, but otherwise the correspondence was close. Evidently some degradation/reduction took place on prolonged photolysis such that $\text{PhS}^\bullet\text{O}$ was generated from either $\text{PhSO}_2^\bullet **22**, reactant **6**, or product **7**.$

A similar EPR experiment was carried out with the *N*-ethylsulfonyl dihydropyridinone precursor to product **12**. On photolysis at 290 K in the EPR cavity an isotropic spectrum with the following parameters was observed: $g = 2.0048$, $a(2H) = 1.7$, $a(3H) = 2.2$ G.¹⁸ Comparison with literature data indicated this was the expected EtSO_2^\bullet radical.²² The two EPR studies therefore provided positive evidence that both aryl sulfonyl and alkyl sulfonyl radicals are readily produced on UV irradiation of the corresponding *N*-substituted dihydropyridinones. In each case, the partner dihydropyridinonyl radical **21** would have a complex spectrum of at least 24 lines (probably more from delocalisation into one or more aromatic rings). As such, it is likely that it was not detected because individual lines would be below the observed signal-to-noise level (Fig. 1).

Proposed mechanism

The crossover and EPR mechanistic investigations allow the reaction mechanism depicted in Scheme 5 to be proposed. Photolysis of *N*-sulfonyl dihydropyridinone **6** promotes homolysis of the N–S bond to give the corresponding phenyl sulfonyl radical **22** (observed by EPR) and dihydropyridinonyl radical **21**. This homolytic N–S bond fission is analogous to the first step proposed for the photo-Fries rearrangement of *N*-sulfonyl anilines.⁷ Intermolecular addition of **22** to dihydropyridinone



Scheme 5 Proposed reaction mechanism.

6 generates radical **23**, which can undergo β -scission to generate imine **24** and another phenyl sulfonyl radical **22**. Enhanced resonance stabilisation of the intermediate benzyl radical **23** rationalises the importance of the C(6) aryl substituent for the observed reactivity and the absence of product from irradiation of **17** containing a C(6)-H substituent. Finally, tautomerisation of **24** generates *C*-sulfonyl dihydropyridinone product **7**. Possible termination processes include recombination of **21** and **22** through either *N*- or *C*- to regenerate starting material **6** or form product **7**, respectively. Termination through homodimerization or recombination of radicals **21** or **23** is also possible, although these are likely to be minor processes given the high yields obtained and no products from such reactions could be identified in the crude reaction mixtures.

Conclusions

A UV-light induced *N*- to *C*-sulfonyl transfer process of *N*-sulfonyl dihydropyridinones has been studied. Various *N*-sulfonyl and *C*-substituents around the dihydropyridinone ring are tolerated, leading to the formation of the corresponding *C*-sulfonyl products in high yields with no erosion in stereointegrity observed. Mechanistic studies indicate an intermolecular radical chain process is operative, with a key phenyl sulfonyl radical observed by EPR spectroscopy.

Experimental

General information

Reactions involving moisture sensitive reagents were carried out in flame-dried glassware under an inert atmosphere (N_2 or Ar) using standard vacuum line techniques. Anhydrous solvents (CH_2Cl_2 , THF and PhMe) were obtained after passing through an alumina column (Mbraun SPS-800). Petrol is defined as petroleum ether 40–60 °C. All other solvents and commercial reagents were used as received without further purification unless otherwise stated.

Room temperature (rt) refers to 20–25 °C. A temperature of 0 °C was obtained using an ice/water bath. Reactions involving heating were performed using DrySyn blocks and a contact thermocouple.



162.8 (SO₂ArC(4)), 168.6 (C(2)O), 170.6 (CO₂Et); HRMS (ESI⁺) C₂₇H₂₆NO₆S [M + H]⁺ found 492.1472, requires 492.1475 (−0.7 ppm).

(rac)-Ethyl anti-5-((4-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-oxo-3,6-diphenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (10). Following the general procedure, irradiation of (rac)-ethyl anti-1-((4-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-oxo-3,6-diphenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (50.7 mg, 0.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) for 18 h gave the crude product in >95:5 dr. Purification by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O, 97:3) gave the title compound (43.1 mg, 85%, >95:5 dr) as a white solid. Mp 220–221 °C; ν_{\max} (film/cm^{−1}) 3255, 2981, 1728, 1624, 15.27, 1448, 1348, 1303, 1145, 1089, 854; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} : 1.40 (3H, t, *J* 7.1, CH₂CH₃), 4.29–4.43 (3H, m, C(3)*H* and CH₂CH₃), 4.52 (1H, d, *J* 1.8, C(4)*H*), 6.87 (2H, d, *J* 9.0, SO₂ArC(2,6)*H*), 7.07–7.18 (2H, m, *NH* and Ar*H*), 7.28–7.32 (5H, m, Ar*H*), 7.37–7.47 (4H, m, Ar*H*), 7.78 (2H, d, *J* 9.0, SO₂ArC(3,5)*H*); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{C} : 14.2 (CH₂CH₃), 47.3 (C(4)), 47.6 (C(3)), 62.6 (CH₂CH₃), 113.7 (C(5)), 123.1 (SO₂ArC(3)), 126.9 (ArCH), 128.3 (C(6)ArC(1)), 128.6 (SO₂ArC(2)), 128.7 (ArCH), 129.4 (ArCH), 131.1 (ArCH), 135.3 (C(3)ArC(1)), 146.6 (SO₂ArC(1)), 148.3 (C(6)), 149.5 (SO₂ArC(4)), 168.2 (C(2)O), 170.1 (CO₂Et); HRMS (ESI⁺) C₂₇H₂₆NO₅S [M + NH₄]⁺ found 524.1481, requires 524.1486 (−0.9 ppm).

(rac)-Ethyl anti-5-(methylsulfonyl)-2-oxo-3,6-diphenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (11). Following the general procedure, irradiation of (rac)-ethyl anti-1-(methylsulfonyl)-2-oxo-3,6-diphenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (62.7 mg, 0.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.6 mL) for 16 h gave the crude product in 92:8 dr. Purification by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O, 97:3) gave the title compound (42.3 mg, 67%, >95:5 dr) as a white solid. Mp 86–87 °C; ν_{\max} (film/cm^{−1}) 3250, 2926, 1726, 1701, 1629, 1448, 1300, 1132, 954; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} : 1.34 (3H, t, *J* 7.1, CH₂CH₃), 2.49 (3H, s, SO₂CH₃), 4.24–4.33 (2H, m, CH₂CH₃), 4.35 (1H, s, C(3)*H*), 4.44 (1H, d, *J* 1.9, C(4)*H*), 7.32–7.36 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 7.39–7.51 (9H, m, Ar*H*), 7.53–7.58 (1H, br s, *NH*); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{C} : 14.3 (CH₂CH₃), 44.0 (SO₂CH₃), 46.4 (C(4)), 47.7 (C(3)), 62.5 (CH₂CH₃), 113.8 (C(5)), 127.0 (ArCH), 128.4 (ArCH), 128.8 (ArCH), 128.9 (ArCH), 129.3 (ArCH), 131.1 (ArCH), 132.0 (C(6)ArC(1)), 135.2 (C(3)ArC(1)), 147.6 (C(6)), 169.0 (C(2)O), 170.6 (CO₂Et); HRMS (ESI⁺) C₂₇H₂₆NO₅S [M + H]⁺ found 400.1218, requires 400.1213 (+1.2 ppm).

(rac)-Ethyl anti-5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-oxo-3,6-diphenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (12). Following a modified general procedure, irradiation of (rac)-ethyl anti-1-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-oxo-3,6-diphenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (26 mg, 0.06 mmol) in CDCl₃ (1.0 mL) in an NMR tube for 24 h gave the crude product in 90:10 dr. Purification by column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc, 50:50) gave the title compound (20 mg, 77%, 90:10 dr) as a colourless oil. ν_{\max} (neat, cm^{−1}) 3248, 1728 (C=O), 1708 (C=O), 1631, 1540, 1303 (C–N), 1130; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} : 0.83 (3H, t, *J* 7.4, SO₂CH₂CH₃), 1.35 (3H, t, *J* 7.1, OCH₂CH₃), 2.34 (1H, dd, *J* 14.0, 7.4, SO₂CH^AH^B), 2.54 (1H, dd, *J* 14.0, 7.4, SO₂CH^AH^B), 4.25–4.34 (2H, m, OCH₂CH₃), 4.36 (1H, br s, C(4)*H*), 4.38 (1H,

d, *J* 1.8, C(3)*H*), 7.30–7.52 (11H, m, *NH* and Ar*H*); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{C} : 6.3 (SO₂CH₂CH₃), 14.3 (OCH₂CH₃), 46.8 (C(4)*H*), 47.9 (C(3)*H*), 49.7 (SO₂CH₂), 62.5 (OCH₂), 112.0 (C(5)), 127.1 (ArCH), 128.4 (ArCH), 128.8 (ArCH), 128.9 (ArCH), 129.4 (ArCH), 131.1 (ArCH), 132.1 (ArC), 135.2 (ArC), 147.4 (C(6)), 168.7 (C(2)O), 170.5 (CO₂Et); HMRS (ESI⁺) C₂₂H₂₃NO₅Na [M + Na]⁺ found 436.1184, requires 436.1189 (−1.2 ppm).

(rac)-Ethyl anti-2-oxo-6-phenyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-(thiophen-3-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (13). Following the general procedure, irradiation of (rac)-ethyl anti-2-oxo-6-phenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-(thiophen-3-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (68.7 mg, 0.147 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) for 16 h gave the crude product in 92:8 dr. Purification by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O, 97:3) gave the title compound (54.2 mg, 79%, >95:5 dr) as a white solid. Mp 152–153 °C; ν_{\max} (film/cm^{−1}) 3265, 2980, 2360, 1730, 1701, 1627, 1446, 1301, 1145, 1089, 756; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} : 1.35 (3H, t, *J* 7.1, CH₂CH₃), 4.21–4.35 (3H, m, C(3)*H* and CH₂CH₃), 4.58 (1H, d, *J* 1.7, C(4)*H*), 7.00–7.04 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.05–7.14 (6H, m, *NH* and Ar*H*), 7.21–7.27 (3H, m, Ar*H*), 7.31–7.39 (3H, m, Ar*H*); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{C} : 14.3 (CH₂CH₃), 44.6 (C(3)), 46.0 (C(4)), 62.4 (CH₂CH₃), 114.7 (C(5)), 122.3 (C(3)ArCH), 126.9 (ArCH), 127.1 (ArCH), 127.6 (ArCH), 128.4 (ArCH), 128.6 (ArCH), 128.9 (ArCH), 130.5 (ArCH), 131.9 (C(3)ArC(1)), 132.6 (ArCH), 135.2 (SO₂ArC(1)), 141.1 (C(6)ArC(1)), 147.0 (C(6)), 168.2 (C(2)O), 170.3 (CO₂Et); HRMS (ESI⁺) C₂₄H₂₂NO₅S₂ [M + H]⁺ found 468.0931, requires 468.0934 (−0.6 ppm).

(rac)-Ethyl anti-2-oxo-6-phenyl-5-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-((E)-prop-1-en-1-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (14). Following the general procedure, irradiation of (rac)-ethyl anti-2-oxo-6-phenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-((E)-prop-1-en-1-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (60.0 mg, 0.14 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL) for 16 h gave the crude product in 88:12 dr. Purification by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O, 97:3) gave the title compound (48.0 mg, 80%, >95:5 dr) as a white solid. Mp 155–156 °C; ν_{\max} (film/cm^{−1}) 3265, 2978, 1728, 1701, 1629, 1446, 1303, 1226, 1178, 1145, 1091, 1031, 964; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} : 1.30 (3H, t, *J* 7.1, OCH₂CH₃), 1.68 (3H, dt, *J* 6.5, 1.4 CHCH₃), 3.57–3.61 (1H, m, C(3)*H*), 4.09 (1H, d, *J* 1.8, C(4)*H*), 4.15–4.28 (1H, m, OCH₂CH₃), 5.32 (1H, ddq, *J* 15.3, 6.3, 1.6, C(3)CH), 5.74–5.84 (1H, m, CHCHCH₃), 6.87 (1H, br s, *NH*), 7.15–7.20 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.25–7.33 (4H, m, Ar*H*), 7.39–7.46 (4H, m, Ar*H*); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{C} : 14.2 (CH₂CH₃), 18.3 (CHCH₃), 45.5 (C(4)), 46.4 (C(3)), 62.2 (OCH₂CH₃), 113.9 (C(5)), 124.3 (C(3)CH), 127.9 (ArCH), 128.5 (2 × ArCH), 129.0 (ArCH), 130.6 (ArC and CHCHCH₃), 132.2 (ArC), 132.8 (ArCH), 141.4 (ArC), 147.4 (C(6)), 168.7 (C(2)O), 170.4 (CO₂Et); HRMS (ESI⁺) C₂₃H₂₄NO₅S [M + H]⁺ found 426.1370, requires 426.1370 (+0.1 ppm).

(rac)-Ethyl anti-3-methyl-2-oxo-6-phenyl-5-tosyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine-4-carboxylate (15). Following the general procedure, irradiation of (rac)-anti-3-methyl-4,6-diphenyl-1-tosyl-3,4-dihydropyridin-2(1*H*)-one (47.6 mg, 0.114 mmol, 74:26 dr) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.2 mL) for 16 h gave the crude product in 74:26 dr. Purification by column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O,



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