Synthesis of Spirocyclic Indolines by Interruption of the Bischler–Napieralski Reaction

The MIT Faculty has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As Published</td>
<td><a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ol401465y">http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ol401465y</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>American Chemical Society (ACS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Author's final manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessed</td>
<td>Sun Apr 07 20:10:08 EDT 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citable Link</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/95519">http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/95519</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms of Use</td>
<td>Article is made available in accordance with the publisher's policy and may be subject to US copyright law. Please refer to the publisher's site for terms of use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synthesis of Spirocyclic Indolines by Interruption of the Bischler–Napieralski Reaction

Jonathan William Medley and Mohammad Movassaghi*
Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139

Abstract

The development of a versatile method for the synthesis of spirocyclic pyrrolidinoindolines is discussed. Treatment of N-acyltryptamines with trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride–2-chloropyridine reagent combination affords highly persistent spiroindoleninium ions which are subject to intra- and intermolecular addition at C2 by nucleophiles.

Spirocyclic pyrrolidinoindolines represent a ubiquitous substructure in nature, representing the core of the aspidosperma, strychnos, and kopsia alkaloid families, and are prevalent also in pharmaceutically active compounds and other fine chemicals (Figure 1). The importance of this structural motif has motivated the development of a number of elegant synthetic strategies in the context of complex alkaloid synthesis. A direct route to the spiropyrrrolidinoindoline substructure would involve intramolecular electrophilic trapping of an appropriate tryptamine derivative at C3; however, the inherent tendency of 2H-indole systems to undergo rapid Wagner–Meerwein rearrangement (Scheme 1) makes such an approach difficult. Previously reported methods for such transformations overcome this problem by employing strongly nucleophilic intramolecular traps or electron-withdrawing groups on the indole and aliphatic nitrogen to minimize such rearrangements, which can still occur. We have recently reported the use of an interrupted Bischler–Napieralski reaction as a highly stereoselective and general strategy for the synthesis and arylative dimerization of aspidosperma alkaloids. Herein, we report a method for the efficient synthesis of spiropyrrrolidinoindolines by interruption of the Bischler–Napieralski reaction of 2H-N-acyltryptamines via persistent spiroindoleninium intermediates with high resilience to Wagner–Meerwein rearrangements.

Earlier, we reported the use of the reagent combination trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (Tf₂O)–2-chloropyridine (2-ClPyr) to induce the Bischler–Napieralski reaction of secondary amides. Interestingly, exposure of amide 1a to Tf₂O (1.1 equiv) in the presence of 2-ClPyr (1.2 equiv) followed by warming and addition of excess triethylamine provided the expected Bischler–Napieralski product 2a (76%) along with the unexpected spirocyclic side product (±)-3a in low yield (~5%, Scheme 1). The sulfonylation of the amide nitrogen...
of spirocycle (±)-3a was rationalized by interception of a putative spirocyclic indoleninium intermediate (±)-4a with the slight excess of Tf₂O to afford spiroindoleninium (±)-5a. Consistent with this hypothesis, the use of excess Tf₂O (2.1 equiv) and 2-CIPyr (3.2 equiv) increased the yield of (±)-3a to 30% together with a complex mixture of side products and none of the Bischler–Napieralski product 2a. Given the propensity of spiropyrrolidinoindoleninium intermediates to undergo Wagner–Meerwein rearrangement unless a strongly nucleophilic trap is present during spirocyclization,²c,g,3a–f,h–k we hypothesized that the reduction at C2 may have been the result of a rapid hydride transfer reaction between two intermediates along the reaction pathway (Scheme 1). ⁸

However, such a disproportionation reaction was ruled out with a concise set of deuterium labeling studies. When hexadeuterated amide 1a-d₆ was subjected to the reaction conditions, the spirocycle (±)-3a-d₆ was isolated in 29% yield with complete deuterium retention on the alkenyl methyl groups and no deuterium enrichment at C2 (Equation 1). Furthermore, when amide 1a was exposed to the reaction conditions with lithium aluminum deuteride used in place of triethylamine (after warming to 23 °C for 1 h), monodeuterated spirocycle (±)-3a-d₁ was isolated in 60% yield with incorporation of exactly one deuterium atom at C2 (Equation 2, 6:1 dr at C2).⁹ This showed unequivocally that (±)-5a persists until an exogenous hydride source is introduced to afford reduction at C2. We posited that triethylamine might be acting as a hydride source,¹⁰,¹¹ and conjectured that the modest mass balance might be the result of spiroindoleninium (±)-5a undergoing competitive decomposition upon warming. Importantly, when lithium aluminum hydride (Equation 1) or lithium aluminum deuteride (Equation 2, without warming to 23 °C) were introduced 5 min after warming the respective reactions to 0 °C, products (±)-3a-d₆ and (±)-3a-d₁ were isolated in 95% and 96% yields, respectively.

These results suggested that spirocyclic N-trifluoromethanesulfonyl indoleninium (±)-5a was electrophilic at C2 but recalcitrant to undergo a Wagner–Meerwein rearrangement due to deactivation of the trifluoromethanesulfonylamide nitrogen lone pair. Electrophilic activation of 1a followed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride afforded spirocycle (±)-3a in excellent yield (Table 1, entry 1, 98% yield). When a less potent hydride source, triethylsilane, was introduced after activation and the resulting mixture warmed to ambient temperature, spirocycle (±)-3a was afforded in just 55% yield (Table 1, entry 2). On the other hand, 1-methyl-N-acetyltryptamine (1b), which bears no β-hydrogens, underwent highly efficient spirocyclization and reduction to afford spirocycle (±)-3b using either
triethylsilane (Table 1, entry 3, 97% yield), lithium aluminum hydride (Table 1, entry 4, 92% yield), or triethylamine (Table 1, entry 5, 72% yield) as reducing agent. Spirocyclization followed by reduction with triethylsilane proceeded smoothly with 1-benzyl-\textit{N}-acetyltryptamine (1c) and even with electron-deficient 1-\textit{p}-toluenesulfonyl-\textit{N}-acetyltryptamine (1d), providing the corresponding spirocycles (\pm)-3c (Table 1, entry 6, 100% yield) and (\pm)-3d (Table 1, entry 7, 94% yield), respectively.

Furthermore, trapping the spiroindoleninium of amide 1b at C2 with a carbon nucleophile, 1-methylindole, afforded the spirocyclic indole adduct (\pm)-6b in excellent isolated yield (Equation 3, 76%) as a single diastereomer.\(^9\) The stereochemical outcome of the reaction is consistent with approach of the 1-methylindole nucleophile opposite the bulky and highly electronegative\(^{12}\) trifluoromethanesulfonamide moiety.

Additionally, we hypothesized that a rapid, reversible nucleophilic trap at C2 with an oxygen nucleophile might give a persistent intermediate that could be further derivatized. Thus, treatment of tryptamine–oxazolidinone urea 1e with \textit{ Tf}_2\textit{O} (1.1 equiv) and 2-\textit{ClPyr} (2.2 equiv) followed by sequential addition of 1-methyltryptamine, titanium tetrachloride, and heating to 45 °C afforded 1-methyltryptamine adduct (\pm)-6e in 83% yield as a single diastereomer\(^9\) (Equation 4) that was consistent with nucleophile approach from the same face of the spiroindoleninium as seen with amide 1b (Equation 3). The use of titanium tetrachloride was found to be essential to achieve C–C bond formation, consistent with competitive nucleophilic inhibition at C2 by the oxazolidinone oxygen atom.

Motivated by a desire to extend the range of diastereoselective trappings of spiroindoleninium intermediates and based on our prior synthetic work,\(^4\) we hypothesized that non-enolizable tertiary amides would, upon activation with \textit{Tf}_2\textit{O}–2-\textit{ClPyr}, undergo rapid spirocyclization to afford a putative persistent diiminium dication resilient to Wagner–Meerwein rearrangement. To our delight, treatment of tertiary pivalamide 1f with \textit{Tf}_2\textit{O}–2-\textit{ClPyr} at 0 °C in acetonitrile\(^{13}\) and warming to 23 °C, followed by sequential trapping with triethylsilane and lithium aluminum hydride, afforded spirocyclic indoline (\pm)-7f as a single diastereomer\(^9\) in 91% yield (Equation 5), suggesting the in situ formation of a persistent diiminium ion intermediate. The diastereoselectivity is likely a result of the steric bulk of the arene, which blocks approach of lithium aluminum hydride. Use of lithium aluminum deuteride in place of lithium aluminum hydride afforded monodeuterated spirocyclic...
indoline (±)-7f, demonstrating the regioselective trapping at C2 with triethylsilane. Similarly, activation of lactam 1g followed by tandem reduction with triethylsilane–lithium aluminum hydride afforded tetracyclic indoline (±)-7g in quantitative yield as a single diastereomer (Equation 6).

Encouraged by the efficiency of the spirocyclization/intermolecular nucleophilic trapping protocol, we envisaged a double-cyclization cascade making use of enolizable secondary amides with pendant nucleophiles. To explore and optimize this transformation, tryptamine–phenylacetamide 1h was selected as substrate. Activation with Tf2O (2.1 equiv) in the presence of 2-ClPyr (3.2 equiv) in CH2Cl2 followed by warming to 23 °C provided pentacyle (±)-8h in 40% yield (Scheme 2) accompanied with monocyclized side products and no recovered starting material or Bischler–Napieralski derived products. Heating the reaction to 45 °C in an oil bath afforded (±)-8h in excellent yield (Scheme 2, 91% yield), while brief heating in a microwave to 130 °C provided (±)-8h in quantitative yield. While similar cascades have been reported previously, the lack of any requirement of large excesses of activating agents and the ability to completely avoid Wagner–Meerwein rearrangement are specific advantages to the chemistry described here, and highlight the importance of nitrogen lone pair deactivation by the highly electronegative trifluoromethanesulfonyl group. Not surprisingly, electron-rich 3,4-dimethoxyphenylacetamide 1i provided pentacyle (±)-8i in 98% yield as a single regio- and diastereomer under 45 °C conditions on half-gram scale (Scheme 2). Even highly electron-deficient 4-nitrophenylacetamide 1j afforded pentacyle (±)-8j in moderate yield (53%) under microwave heating conditions (130 °C, 10 min), and vinylacetamide 1k afforded tetracyclic spiroindoline (±)-8k in 56% yield after heating at 45 °C. The trifluoromethanesulfonyl group present in the spirocyclic indolines derived from secondary amides is removed under reductive or eliminative conditions: desulfonylation of pentacyle (±)-8i with sodium and ammonia in the presence of methanol provided pentacyle diamine (±)-9i in excellent yield (95%) as a single diastereomer (Equation 7), while dehydrosulfinylation of tricycle (±)-3a is affected upon treatment with 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) in acetonitrile under microwave heating conditions (Equation 8) to afford the unsaturated imine (±)-10a in 71% yield.
We have presented a method for the efficient generation of distinctively persistent spiroindoleninium intermediates from secondary and tertiary N-acyl tryptamines. The exceptional resilience of the intermediates, accessed under the described reaction conditions, to Wagner–Meerwein rearrangement allows for efficient intra- and intermolecular trapping with nucleophiles, including weak nucleophiles such as deactivated arenes, even after activation and spirocyclization. The use of urea and tertiary amides under our conditions allows for the direct and highly diastereoselective synthesis of spiropyrrolidinoindolines without competitive rearrangement or the need for an electron-withdrawing group on the aliphatic or indole nitrogen atoms.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful for financial support by NIH–NIGMS (GM074825). M. M. is a Camille–Dreyfus Teacher–Scholar. J. W. M. acknowledges a National Defense Science and Engineering Graduate Fellowship.

References


Org Lett. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2014 July 19.
7. The addition of triethylamine at the end of the reaction was carried out with the intention of neutralizing the trifluoromethanesulfonate salts prior to work-up.
8. For a review on a classical redox disproportionation reaction, see Geissman TA. Org. React. 1944; 2:94.
9. See Supporting Information for details.
10. Product (±)-3a was not detected when potassium carbonate or 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane was used for neutralization prior to workup.
13. Acetonitrile was used as solvent due to the poor solubility of the activated intermediates in dichloromethane.
14. 2-Chloropyridine was found to be the optimal base additive for this reaction; the use of 2-fluoropyridine or 2,6-lutidine gave yields of 90% and 66%, respectively, of (±)-8h under 45 °C conditions.
Figure 1.
Representative spirocyclic pyrrolidinoindolines.
Scheme 1.
A plausible mechanism for spirocycle formation
Scheme 2.
Double-cyclization cascades\textsuperscript{a}
\textsuperscript{a}Isolated yields of single diastereomers. \textsuperscript{b}Tf\textsubscript{2}O (2.1 equiv), 2-ClPyr (3.2 equiv), 130 °C (microwave), 5 min. \textsuperscript{c}45 °C, 3 h. \textsuperscript{d}23 °C, 3 h. \textsuperscript{e}Tf\textsubscript{2}O (2.1 equiv), 2-ClPyr (3.2 equiv), 45 °C, 3 h. \textsuperscript{f}Tf\textsubscript{2}O (3.1 equiv), 2-ClPyr (4.2 equiv), 130 °C (microwave), 10 min. \textsuperscript{g}Tf\textsubscript{2}O (3.1 equiv), 2-ClPyr (4.2 equiv), 45 °C, 3 h.
Table 1

Spirocyclization and reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>amide</th>
<th>R¹</th>
<th>R²</th>
<th>temp</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>yield¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
<td>5 min</td>
<td>98%b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>23 °C</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
<td>5 min</td>
<td>92%b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>23 °C</td>
<td>60 min</td>
<td>72%c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1c</td>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1d</td>
<td>Ts</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>23 °C</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Isolated yield.

b LiAlH₄ (3.0 equiv) used as reducing agent at 0 °C.

c Et₃N (5.0 equiv) used as reducing agent.