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Synthesis of *trans*-2-Substituted Cyclopropylamines from α-Chloroaldehydes

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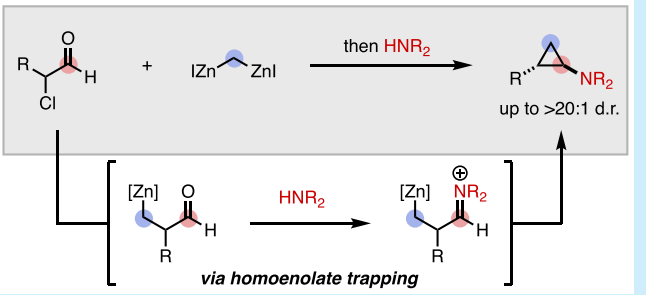
Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Cyclopropylamines are prevalent in pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. Herein, we report the synthesis of *trans*-2-substituted cyclopropylamines in high diastereoselectivity from readily available α-chloroaldehydes. The reaction proceeds via trapping of an electrophilic zinc homoenolate with an amine followed by ring closure to generate the cyclopropylamine. We have also observed that cyclopropylamine *cis*/*trans*-isomerization occurs in the presence of zinc halide salts and that this process can be turned off by the addition of a polar aprotic cosolvent.



The cyclopropylamine motif is present in a wide range of biologically active pharmaceutical compounds, natural products, and agrochemicals (Scheme 1a).[1−3] Cyclopropylamines have also been used as synthetic intermediates, as they readily participate in ring-opening reactions.[4] Several methods[2] for the synthesis of *trans*-cyclopropylamines have been developed including the Kulinkovich−de Meijere and Kulinkovich−Szymoniak reactions,[5,6] the Curtius rearrangement of cyclopropyl acyl azides,[7] metal-catalyzed cyclopropanations using carbenoids,[8] and the metal-catalyzed desymmetrization of cyclopropenes.[9] However, achieving high levels of diastereoselectivity often remains a challenge for the synthesis of *trans*-2-substituted cyclopropylamines.

Matsubara and co-workers have reported that bis(iodozincio)methane, a readily available one-carbon dianionic building block,[10] can efficiently generate substituted aminocyclopropanols from α-ketoimines (Scheme 1b, top arrow).[11,12] This protocol works with high yield and selectivity for 1,2-disubstituted derivatives (when R = Ar), but is not viable when R = H. In contrast, Walsh and co-workers have shown that α-chloroaldehydes are competent substrates for generating *trans*-cyclopropanols, where the C1 substituent is H (Scheme 1b, middle arrow).[13] This procedure works in high yield and high diastereoselectivity and proceeds through a zinc homoenolate intermediate. However, a related transformation to access *trans*-2-substituted cyclopropylamines using this dianionic building block strategy remains elusive.

Our group recently reported that cyclopropanols react with amines in the presence of Zn(II) to yield cyclopropylamines, via trapping of a zinc homoenolate intermediate.[14,15] Inspired by the contributions of Matsubara and Walsh, we wondered if *trans*-cyclopropylamines could be accessed from α-chloroaldehydes[16] and $CH_2(ZnI)_2$ by trapping the intermediate zinc homoenolate with an amine (Scheme 1b, gray box). We previously reported a preliminary result in which cyclopropylamine **2a** was prepared in 78% yield and 4.7:1 d.r. from α-chloroaldehyde **1a**.[14] Herein we describe the synthesis of *trans*-2-substituted-cyclopropylamines from readily accessible α-chloroaldehydes in up to >20:1 d.r.[17] We have found that cyclopropylamines undergo reversible ring opening in the presence of certain zinc salts, leading to low diastereoselectivity, and that this process can be inhibited by the addition of DMF and other Lewis basic cosolvents to the reaction mixture.

We initiated our investigation by treating α-chloroaldehyde **1a** with $CH_2(ZnI)_2$ at 0 °C for 1 h, followed by addition of morpholine and subsequent heating of the reaction mixture at 90 °C for 18 h. Under these conditions, cyclopropylamine **2a** was obtained in 77% yield and 4.4:1 d.r. (Table 1, entry 1). Addition of *i*-PrOH to quench any remaining $CH_2(ZnI)_2$ prior to the addition of the amine led to a quantitative yield of the desired product in 4.4:1 d.r. (entry 2). Screening a range of conditions, including the addition of polar aprotic cosolvents, revealed that the presence of DMF improved the d.r. to >20:1 while maintaining excellent product yield (entry 3). While a mixed solvent system of DMF/THF (3:2 ratio) proved optimal, DMA, DMSO, and DMI also had a beneficial impact on the diastereoselectivity of the reaction (see Supporting Information). Raising the reaction temperature to 110 °C resulted in a decrease of the d.r. to 10:1 (entry 4). The order of addition of $CH_2(ZnI)_2$ followed by the amine is very important, as the inverse order (i.e., amine followed by $CH_2(ZnI)_2$) resulted in no detectable amount of **2a** (entry 5) with both secondary and primary amines.

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Scheme 1. Biologically Active *trans*-Cyclopropylamines and the Use of 1,1-Dianions in Their Synthesis

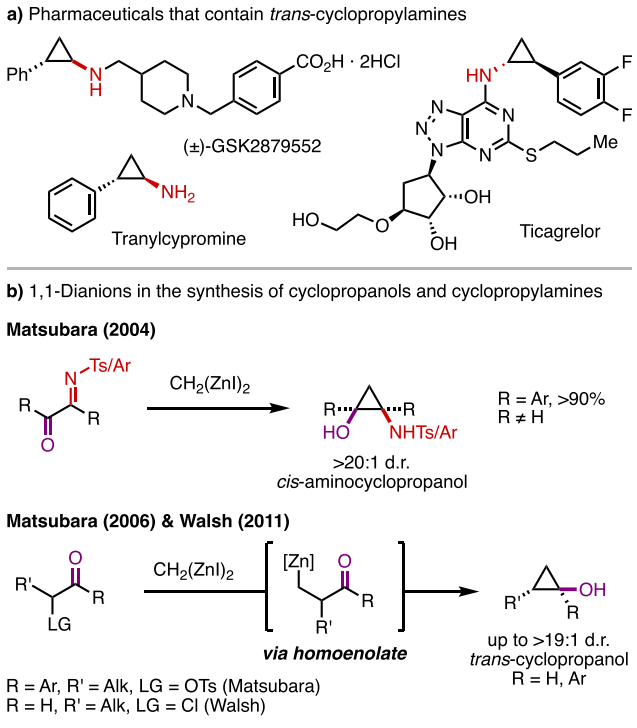
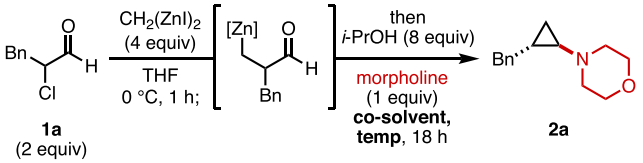


Table 1. Effect of Co-Solvent and Temperature on Product Diastereomeric Ratio[a]

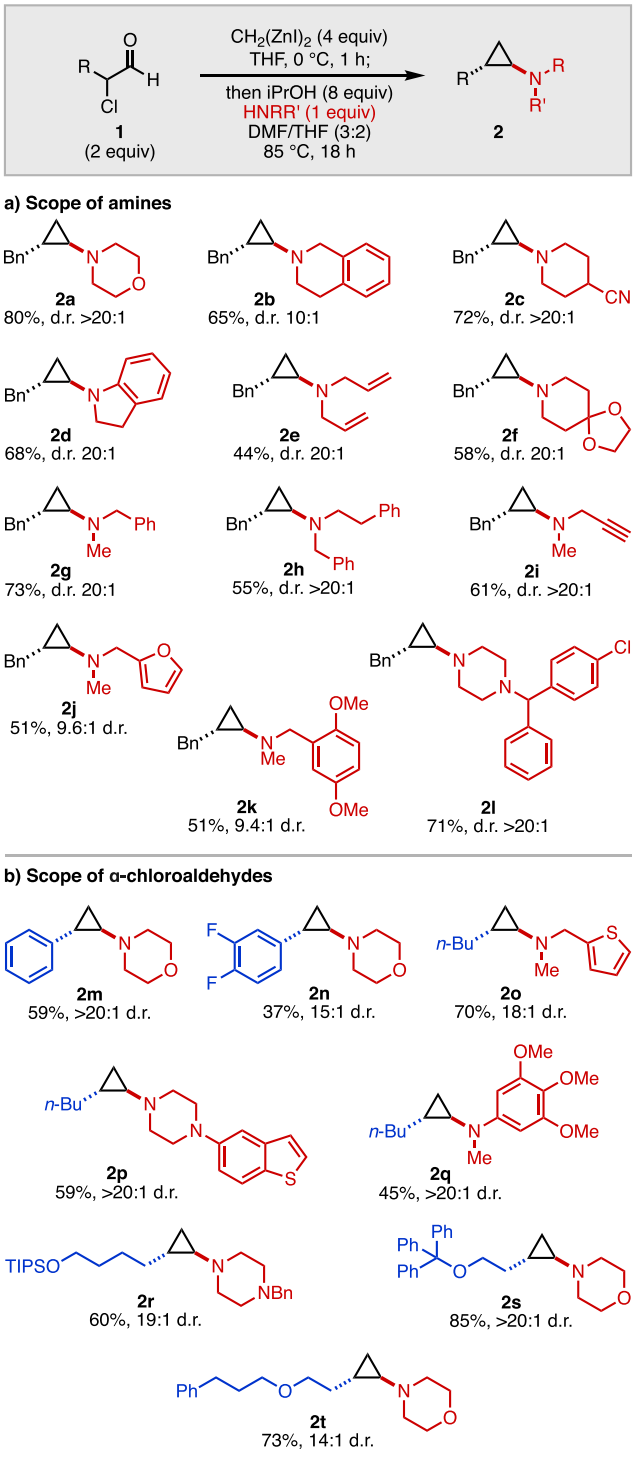


entry	cosolvent	temp (°C)	yield	d.r.
1[b]	–	90	(77%)	4.4:1
2	–	90	(99%)	4.4:1
3	DMF[c]	85	78%	>20:1
4	DMF[c]	110	85%	10:1
5[d]	–	85	n.r.	–

[a]Reactions were performed using α-chloroaldehyde **1a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), a solution of $CH_2(ZnI)_2$ in THF (0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv, typically 0.22−0.25 M), *i*-PrOH (1.6 mmol, 8.0 equiv), and morpholine (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Yield in parentheses determined by GC-MS with dodecane as internal standard, otherwise yields are for isolated material; d.r. determined by GC-MS or ^{1}H NMR. [b]No *i*-PrOH. [c]The volume of DMF added was 1.5× the volume of THF. [d]Morpholine (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) added to α-chloroaldehyde **1a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 0 °C followed by addition of a solution of $CH_2(ZnI)_2$ in THF (0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv) and heating at 85 °C for 18 h.

Scheme 2a displays the scope of cyclopropylamines that can be prepared in high d.r. using this method. Cyclic secondary amines afford cyclopropylamines in moderate to good yields and excellent d.r. as shown by products **2a−d**, **2f**, and **2l**. Amines such as diallylamine and benzylamines, which can later be deprotected to reveal the free amine,[14] gave **2e**, **2g**, and **2h** in moderate to good yields. Functional groups such as nitriles,

Scheme 2. Reaction Scope for the Synthesis of *trans*-Cyclopropylamines from α-Chloroaldehydes[a]



[a]Reactions were performed on 0.10−0.20 mmol scale. Yields are isolated and the average of two runs.

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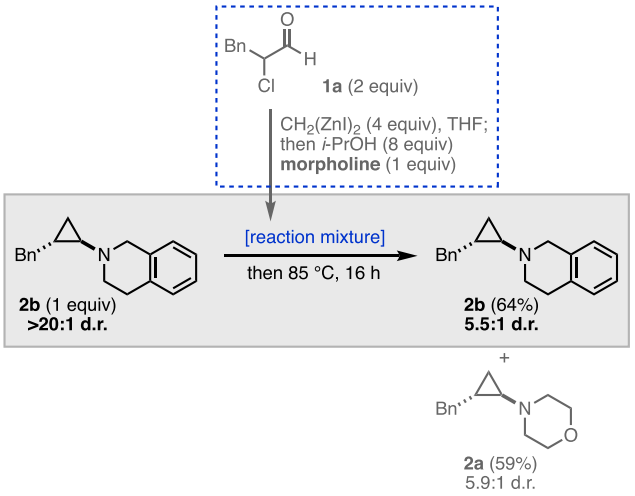
protected ketals, terminal alkynes, and heterocycles are compatible as demonstrated by the synthesis of cyclopropylamines **2c**, **2f**, **2i**, and **2j**. Product **2k** contains a biologically active piperazine derivative frequently used in active pharmaceutical ingredients such as antihistamines.[18] Primary amines were not competent in the reaction due to the diminished stability of the resulting products.[19] This transformation can also be performed on 1 mmol scale; **2a** was prepared in 83% yield and >20:1 d.r. at this scale.

The scope of α-chloroaldehyde starting materials is demonstrated in Scheme 2b. *trans*-2-Arylcyclopropylamines **2m** and **2n** were isolated in moderate to good yield and excellent diastereoselectivity. Aliphatic aldehydes afforded cyclopropylamines **2o**−**2t** in good yields. Ethers and a silyl ether were also tolerated as shown by the efficient synthesis of **2r**−**2t**. When the reaction was carried out using enantioenriched α-chloroaldehyde **1a** (88% ee), product **2a** was recovered in moderate enantiomeric excess (34% ee). The mechanism for loss of stereochemical information in this reaction is still under investigation.

Intrigued by the significant improvement in the diastereoselectivity upon addition of DMF to the reaction mixture, we examined the stability of the product to the reaction conditions in the absence of DMF. To probe this, an equivalent of independently isolated cyclopropylamine **2b** (>20:1 d.r.) was added to a standard reaction for the synthesis of cyclopropylamine **2a** from α-chloroaldehyde **1a** (Scheme 3). At the end of

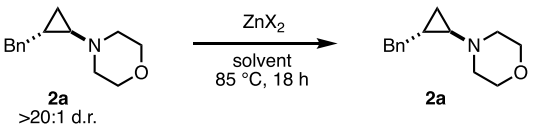
Scheme 3. Probing Product Stability Under the Reaction Conditions in the Absence of DMF



the reaction, **2a** was obtained in 5.9:1 d.r. as expected, and **2b** was recovered in moderate 5.5:1 d.r. This suggests that, under these conditions, the *trans*-cyclopropylamine product is able to epimerize to an approximately 5:1 mixture of *trans*- and *cis*-diastereomers, presumably via trapped homoenolate intermediate **I** (Scheme 1b). In the presence of DMF, the reaction appears to be under kinetic control; the >20:1 d.r. (Table 1, entry 3) is maintained and is consistent with the d.r. of our related transformation of cyclopropanols to cyclopropylamines, which we have shown is under kinetic control.[14]

To further understand the effect of DMF on the product d.r., as well as the parameters that control the reversibility/epimerization in this process, we investigated the impact of various zinc(II) salts and solvents on product formation. We found that the nature of the zinc salt was important, and that simply stirring *trans*-**2a** (>20:1 d.r.) with $ZnCl_2$ in THF at 85 °C led to efficient product epimerization to 6.3:1 d.r. (Table 2,

Table 2. Effect of Zinc(II) Salt and Solvent on Epimerization of *trans*-Cyclopropylamine Product[a]



entry	ZnX_2	solvent	yield	d.r.
1	$ZnCl_2$	THF	87%	6.3:1
2	$ZnCl_2$	DMF/THF	77%	>20:1
3	$ZnCl_2$	MeCN/THF	54%	7.1:1
4	$ZnCl_2$·TMEDA	THF	94%	>20:1
5	$ZnCl_2$·2DMF	THF	90%	14:1

[a]Reactions were performed using *trans*-cyclopropylamine **2a** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and $ZnCl_2$ (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in THF (0.1 M) at 85 °C for 18 h. Yield and d.r. determined by ^{1}H NMR with dibromomethane as internal standard. The volume of DMF and MeCN added was 1.5× the volume of THF used.

entry 1). As previously observed, this epimerization does not occur when DMF is added to the reaction mixture, as demonstrated by the recovery of *trans*-**2a** in 77% yield and >20:1 d.r. (entry 2). We wondered if a change in overall solvent polarity upon the addition of DMF was key for preventing product epimerization. To test this hypothesis, we replaced DMF with acetonitrile, a solvent of similar dielectric constant. Upon heating this mixture, *trans*-**2a** was recovered in 7.1:1 d.r., suggesting that the observed effect is not due to solvent polarity (entry 3). Reactions using coordinatively saturated zinc(II) sources, such as $ZnCl_2$·TMEDA and $ZnCl_2$·2DMF, revealed that DMF may be playing an important role as a ligand for zinc to modulate its ability to ring-open cyclopropylamines. Using $ZnCl_2$·TMEDA and $ZnCl_2$·2DMF, *trans*-**2a** was isolated in >90% yield and >20:1 d.r. or 14:1 d.r., respectively, even when the reaction was performed in the absence of DMF as a cosolvent (entries 4−5).

In summary, we have developed a highly diastereoselective synthesis of *trans*-2-substituted-cyclopropylamines from readily accessible α-chloroaldehydes. The reaction proceeds through a zinc homoenolate intermediate that is trapped by an amine and subsequently undergoes ring closure to generate the cyclopropylamine. In the absence of a strongly coordinating cosolvent, ring closure is a reversible process and the cyclopropylamine product is isolated as the thermodynamic mixture of *trans*- and *cis*-diastereomers (≈5:1 d.r.). This protocol is compatible with a range of functional groups, and a variety of pharmaceutically relevant cyclopropylamines have been prepared. Further work exploring the reactivity of these homoenolate intermediates is ongoing in our laboratory.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.orglett.9b03172.

Synthetic procedures, characterization data, and NMR spectra (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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