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Palladium-catalysed biscyclisation of allenic bromoalkenes through a zipper-mode cascade†

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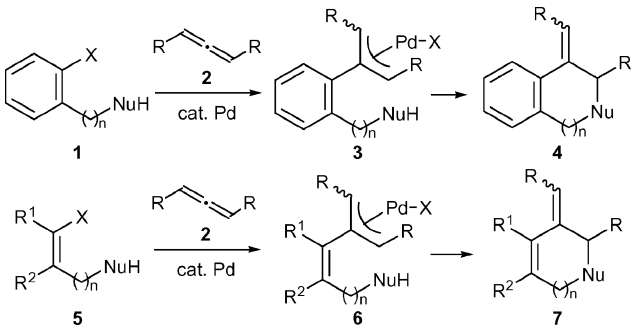
Received (in College Park, MD, USA) 7th April 2008, Accepted 5th May 2008
First published as an Advance Article on the web 20th June 2008
DOI: 10.1039/b805845h

Published on 20 June 2008. Downloaded by University of Massachusetts - Amherst on 25/10/2014 15:37:33.

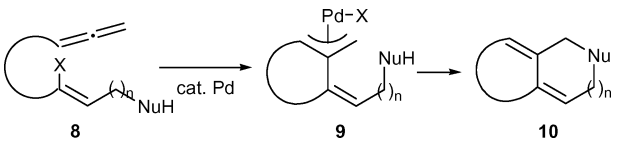
Treatment of allenic bromoalkenes bearing a nucleophilic moiety with a catalytic amount of palladium(0) in the presence of TBAF or Cs_2CO_3 in MeCN affords bicyclic heterocycles in good to high yields, through zipper-mode cascade cyclisation.

Palladium-catalysed cyclisation of allenic compounds has become an extremely useful method for construction of hetero- and carbocycles of significant biological importance.[1] It has been well documented that carbopalladation of allenes with an aryl- or alkenylpalladium halide easily occurs to afford π-allylpalladium intermediates, which readily undergo inter- or intramolecular nucleophilic substitution with various nucleophiles. Accordingly, the reaction of allenes **2** with aryl halide derivatives **1**, bearing a nucleophilic functional group such as 2-halophenols/anilines, 2-halobenzyl alcohols/amines and related compounds, provides a straightforward access to benzene-fused heterocyclic compounds **4** (Scheme 1).[2–4] In contrast, the reaction of allenes with haloalkene derivatives is relatively limited. Larock *et al.* reported regio- and stereoselective annulation of cyclic or acyclic allenes **2** with vinylic halides **5**, possessing a nucleophilic hydroxy, amino, sulfonamide, or carboxylic group, to produce five- or six-membered heterocycles **7**.[2b,c,5] However, there have been no precedents for cascade intramolecular reaction of allenic haloalkene derivatives with an internal nucleophile. We envisioned that allenic haloalkenes **8**, containing an appropriate nucleophilic moiety, could undergo domino cyclisation by successive intramolecular reactions (Scheme 2). Herein we wish to report the zipper-mode cyclisation[6] of allenic haloalkenylamine derivatives **8** to produce diazabicycloalkene derivatives **10**, which include medium-sized rings (n = 1–3).[7] The domino cyclisation involving oxygen and carbon nucleophiles is also described.

Requisite substrates for the biscyclisation were prepared from protected known amino allene derivatives **11** (Scheme 3), which, in turn, were readily obtained through diethylzinc-mediated allene synthesis catalysed by palladium(0).[8] Thus, allenes **11** were converted to allenic bromoalkenylamines **12** by a sequence of reactions including N-alkylation with *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBS)-protected (*Z*)-3,4-dibromobut-2-en-1-ol[9] and Mitsunobu-type amination.



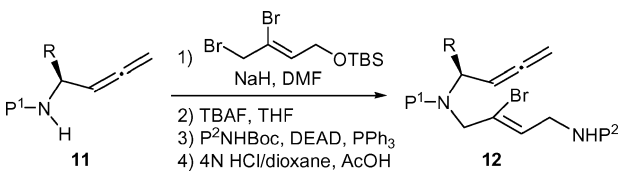
Scheme 1 Reaction of allenes with aryl or alkenyl halides bearing a nucleophilic moiety.



Scheme 2 Zipper-mode domino cyclisation of allenic haloalkenes.

We started our investigation with the domino cyclisation of L-valine-derived allenic bromoalkenylamine **12a** (Table 1). As we expected, the reaction of **12a** catalysed by $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (10 mol%) in the presence of K_2CO_3 (2.5 equiv.) in MeCN afforded the desired hexahydro-2,6-naphthyridine derivative **13a**, although in low yield (37%, entry 1). Among palladium catalysts examined (entries 1–4), $Pd_2(dba)_3{\cdot}CHCl_3$ (dba = dibenzylideneacetone)proved promising, yielding 72% of **13a** with 5 mol% catalyst loading (entry 4). After experiments using various bases (2.5 equiv., entries 5–7) and solvents (entries 9–12), we found that a combination of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF)–MeCN gave the desired bicyclic product **13a** in 91% yield with 2.5 mol% of the palladium catalyst (entry 8).

Next, the domino cyclisation of several bromoalkenylamine derivatives **12b**–**12e** was investigated (Table 2). Results with **12a** (91%, entry 1) and bis-tosylamide derivative **12b**



Scheme 3 Preparation of allenic haloalkenylamines **12**.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental section and NMR spectra. See DOI: 10.1039/b805845h

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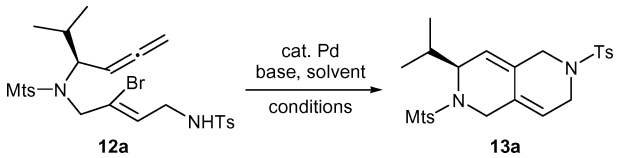
Table 1 Domino cyclisation of **12a** under various reaction conditions[a]



Entry	Pd catalyst (mol%)	Solvent	Base	Temperature/ °C	Time/ h	Yield (%)[b]
1	$Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (10)	MeCN	K_2CO_3	70	0.75	37
2	$Pd(OAc)_2$ (10)	MeCN	K_2CO_3	70	2	53
3	$Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (10)	MeCN	K_2CO_3	70	16	43
4	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (5)	MeCN	K_2CO_3	70	0.6	72
5	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (5)	MeCN	Cs_2CO_3	70	0.1	71
6	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (5)	MeCN	NaOAc	70	42	Trace
7	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (5)	MeCN	TBAF	70	0.1	87
8	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (2.5)	MeCN	TBAF	50	3.5	91
9	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (2.5)	THF	TBAF	50	5	Trace
10	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (2.5)	Dioxane	TBAF	50	2.5	77
11	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (2.5)	DMF	TBAF	50	10	70
12	$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (2.5)	EtOH	TBAF	50	8	67

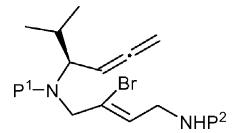
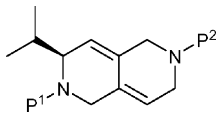
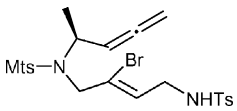
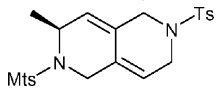
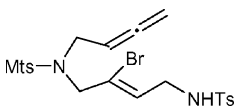
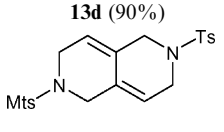
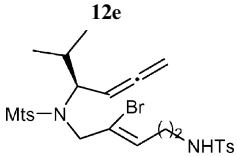
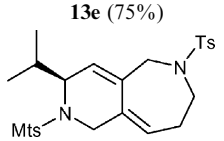
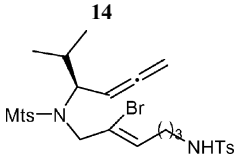
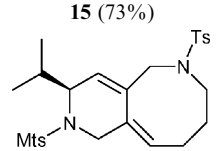
[a] Abbreviations: Mts = 2,4,6-trimethylphenylsulfonyl; dppf = 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene. [b] Isolated yields.

(89% yield, entry 2) were comparably successful. Similarly, nosylamide **12c** was smoothly cyclised into **13c** in 91% yield under identical reaction conditions. The substituent at the α-position of the allenic moiety affects the reactivity of the substrates. Thus, while the reaction of substrate **12d**, bearing a methyl group, afforded **13d** in 90% yield (entry 4), a slightly lower yield of the bicyclic product **13e** was obtained in the reaction of α-unsubstituted allene **12e** (75%, entry 5). It should be noted that this domino cyclisation is also applicable to construction of fused medium-sized heterocycles **15** and **17**, containing seven (**15**, 73%, entry 6) and eight-membered rings (**17**, 62%, entry 7).[10]

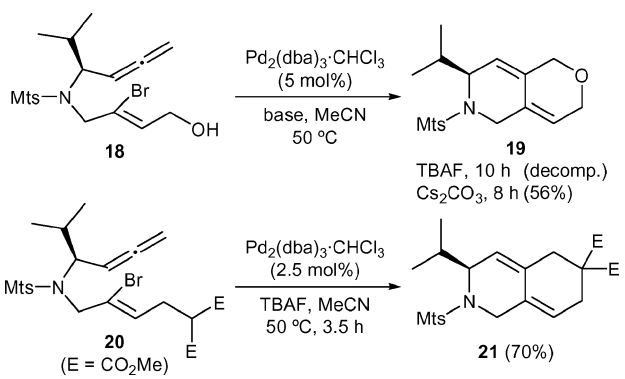
The cyclisation using other nucleophiles (oxygen and carbon) was then examined (Scheme 4). Unfortunately, treatment of bromoalkenol derivative **18** under the standard reaction conditions employed with the amine substrates [$Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ and TBAF in MeCN at 50 °C] did not afford any biscyclised product and led to a complete decomposition of the substrate. In contrast, with the use of Cs_2CO_3 as the base, the alcohol **18** was converted to the expected pyranopyridine derivative **19** in 56% yield. Domino carbocyclisation of malonate derivative **20** was successfully promoted using the standard conditions, using TBAF as a base, to afford hexahydroisoquinoline dicarboxylate **21** in 70% yield.

Finally, construction of a fused benzoazepine framework using the domino cyclisation was investigated. Bromoalkenylaniline **22** (Scheme 5) was prepared in a similar manner as described previously (Scheme 3) from amino allene **11** (P^1 = Mts) and 2,3-dibromoprop-1-ene, derived from 2-aminobenzyl alcohol. The cyclisation of **22** using the standard procedure cleanly gave the expected product **23** in 89% yield as the sole isolable product.

Table 2 Domino cyclisation of bromoalkenylamine derivatives[a]

Entry	Substrate	Time/ h	Product (% yield[b])
			
1	**12a** (P^1 = Mts, P^2 = Ts)	3.5	**13a** (P^1 = Mts, P^2 = Ts; 91%)
2	**12b** (P^1 = P^2 = Ts)	3.5	**13b** (P^1 = P^2 = Ts; 89%)
3	**12c** (P^1 = Mts, P^2 = Ns)	2.5	**13c** (P^1 = Mts, P^2 = Ns; 91%)
4	 **12d**	3.5	 **13d** (90%)
5	 **12e**	2.0	 **13e** (75%)
6	 **14**	3.0	 **15** (73%)
7	 **16**	3.5	 **17** (62%)

[a] All reactions were carried out using $Pd_2(dba)_3$·$CHCl_3$ (2.5 mol%) and TBAF (2.5 equiv.) in MeCN at 50 °C. Abbreviation: Ns = 2-nitrophenylsulfonyl. [b] Isolated yields.



Scheme 4 Reaction involving oxygen and carbon nucleophiles.

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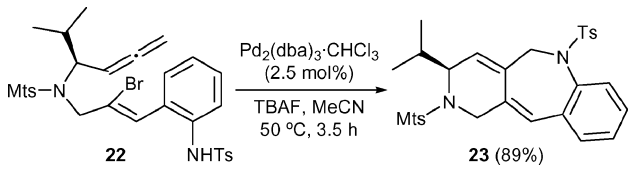

Scheme 5 Construction of a fused benzoazepine framework.

In conclusion, we have developed a zipper-mode cascade cyclisation of allenic bromoalkenes catalysed by palladium(0). This reaction is widely applicable to cyclisations using nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon nucleophiles as well as the construction of fused medium-sized heterocycles. Further studies directed toward the application of this method to the synthesis of various heterocycles of biological importance is currently underway.

This work was supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Encouragement of Young Scientists (A) and for Scientific Research (B) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan, and the Program for Promotion of Fundamental Studies in Health Sciences of the National Institute of Biomedical Innovation (NIBIO).

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9. The protected (*Z*)-3,4-dibromobut-2-en-1-ol was prepared by Wittig olefination of 2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)acetaldehyde with $Ph_3P{=}C(Br)CO_2Me$ followed by DIBAL-H reduction and bromination with CBr_4–PPh_3–imidazole. See also A. G. Steinig and A. de Meijere, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 1999, 1333–1344.
10. Formation of the five- or six-membered rings in the second cyclisation of **14** and **16** was not observed. Such cyclisation would be disfavoured because of highly restricted conformations of the alkenylamine intermediates of the type **9**.

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