Synthesis of Hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole Derivatives from Arylacyl Bromides via Homoallenic Bromohydrins

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S Supporting Information



ABSTRACT: A procedure has been developed for the concise synthesis of hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole derivatives starting from phenacyl bromides. The approach employs a sequence involving an initial indium-mediated allenylation reaction of an arylacyl bromide with propargyl bromide. This process is followed by FeBr₃-mediated S_N2' -type substitution reaction of the formed homoallenic bromohydrin to produce a 2,5-dibromo-4-aryl-1,3-pentadiene, which then is subjected to a sequential, one-pot *N*-alkylation reaction with *N*-allyl-*N*-(*p*-tosyl)amine and a highly diastereoselective intramolecular Diels–Alder reaction of the formed ene-diene to generate the target hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole.

S ubstances possessing the 3a-phenyl-isoindoline ring system display potent analgesic activities.¹ As a result, methods for the preparation of this unique structural scaffold are in high demand. One obvious approach to construct this fused heterocyclic framework, by using an intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition and N-alkylation protocol starting with α bromomethylstyrene and pentadienyl amine, failed, owing to the inherent instability of the amine (a, Scheme 1).¹ In another



approach to the polyhydro-1*H*-isoindole scaffold, initial secondary amine induced ring opening of thiophene-1,1dioxide to form the azatriene was found to take place in only a 31% yield, and the ensuing intramolecular Diels–Alder reaction was low yielding (11%, b, Scheme 1).² Other examples of strategies devised for synthesis of polyhydro-1*H*-isoindoles rely on key rhodium(I)-catalyzed,³ thermo,⁴ and BCl₃- promoted intramolecular Diels–Alder reactions.⁵ Recently, the novel *cis*-octahydro-1*H*-isoindole **1** was shown to be a potent triple serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine transporter inhibitor for use as a potential drug to treat depression.⁶ The construction of the skeleton of **1** was accomplished by employing either a palladium-catalyzed arylation reaction of a fused γ -lactone or a Diels–Alder reaction of an aryl-maleic anhydride (c and d, Scheme 1).

In the study described below, we explored a new method for the synthesis of cis-bicyclic-polyhydro-1H-isoindoles containing a stereogenic, quaternary, aryl-substituted bridgehead carbon. For this purpose, we designed an approach that relies on an intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of an amine tethered ene-aryldiene. Recently, we described a method for the efficient synthesis of homoallenic halohydrins 2 (Scheme 2) that involves an indium-mediated allenylation reaction of arylacyl halides with propargyl bromide in aqueous media.⁷ In a manner that is similar to the reported generation of 2-halo-1,3-dienes by using halide-ion-promoted $S_N 2'$ -type substitution reactions of allenols,⁸ we observed that 2-aryl-1,4-dibromopenta-2,4-dienes 3 can be prepared by reactions of homoallenic bromohydrins 2 with FeBr₃. We envisioned that bromo-dienes 3 would serve as effective substrates in reactions with allylamines that take place by a one-pot, sequential nucleophilic substitution and intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition of the intermediate amine tethered ene-dienes. If valid, the proposed pathway would serve as a simple method for the synthesis of 7a-aryl-6-bromo-hexahydro-1H-isoindoles 4 (Scheme 2).

In order to evaluate the feasibility of the new strategy for aryl-hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole synthesis, homoallenic bromohy-

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drin 2a was subjected to S_N2' -type substitution reaction conditions using various amounts of ferric bromide (Table 1). The results show that bromo-diene 3a is produced as the



Ph ($\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ & \text{FeBr}_3 \\ \text{Br} & \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \\ \text{2a} & \text{rt, 2 h} \end{array}$	Ph Br +	Br Ph Br 3a
entry	FeBr ₃ (mol %)	3a ′, yield (%)	3a , yield (%)
1	30	4	60
2	35	5	63
3	40	5	86
4	60	5	86

"Conditions: 2a (0.5 mmol) and $FeBr_3$ as indicated in CH_2Cl_2 (4.0 mL) at 25–28 $^\circ C$ for 2 h.

major product in these reactions along with small amounts of enone 3a', which can be easily removed by using chromatography. Because the yield of 3a is not improved significantly by using larger amounts of ferric bromide (Table 1, entry 3 vs 4), ideal conditions for this process involve the use of 40 mol % of ferric bromide. An examination of the 3a showed that it is stable when stored below 0 °C but that it slowly decomposes at room temperature.

The preparation and FeBr3-promoted reactions of a variety of aryl-substituted homoallenic bromohydrins 2 were explored next (Table 2). The results show that indium-mediated allenylation reactions of arylacyl bromides with propargyl bromide in aqueous media take place to form the desired homoallenic bromohydrins in high yields along with small amounts of both the propargyl analogues and corresponding methylketones, generated by direct reduction of the arylacyl bromides. Pure homoallenic bromohydrins 2a, 2e, and 2g, obtained by using the previously described chromatographic procedure,⁷ were observed to undergo FeBr₃-mediated S_N2'type substitution reactions to give the respective bromo-dienes **3a**, **3e**, and **3g** in high yields (Table 2, entries 1, 5, and 7). Alternatively, the crude mixtures generated in the indiummediated allenylation reactions were subjected to the FeBr₃mediated S_N2'-type substitution reaction conditions. The results of these two-step reactions, listed in Table 2 (entries 2-4, 6, and 8), show that bromo-dienes 3 are generated in modest yields even when purifications of the intermediate homoallenic bromohydrins 2 are not performed. It is worth noting that the FeBr3-mediated S_N2'-type substitution reactions of homoallenic bromohydrins 2 not only occur with high levels of regioselectivity but also form the Z-stereoisomers selectively, as was demonstrated by using X-ray crystallographic analysis of 3e.⁹

The key step in the proposed route for synthesis of 7a-aryl-6bromo-hexahydro-1*H*-isoindoles **4**, involving one-pot formation of ene-diene, followed by intramolecular Diels–Alder cycloaddition, was examined next. For this purpose, reactions of **3c**

Table 2. Preparation of 2-Aryl-1,4-dibromopenta-2,4-dienes $3^{a,b}$

+ O Ar	Br <u>In</u> THF/H ₂ O Ar Br	OH Br FeBr ₃ CH ₂ Cl ₂ 2	Ar Br
entry	Ar	2 , yield (%)	3 , yield (%) ^a
1	<u> </u> }-	2a , 62	3a , 86
2	Br		3b , 58 ^b
3	CI		3c , 49 ^b
4	Me{-}		3d, 50 ^b
5	MeO	2e , 60	3e , 70
6		-	3f , 45 ^b
7	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2g , 66	3g , 75
8	- Vi		3h , 46 ^b

^{*a*}Conditions: **2** (0.5 mmol) and FeBr₃ (0.2 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL) at 25–28 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h. ^{*b*}Two-step overall yield.

with *N*-allyl-*N*-(p-tosyl)amine in the presence of various bases and solvents were explored (Table 3). The results show that the nature of the base plays a crucial role in this process, exemplified by the observation that the Diels–Alder product **4c**

Table 3. Reactions of Bromo-Diene 3c through One-Pot,Sequential Formation of Ene-Diene, Followed byIntramolecular Diels-Alder Reaction^a

Br Ar	Br +	NHTs	base solvent reflux, 12	Ts−N(́ ►	Ar Br
entry	substrate	base		solvent	4c , yield (%)
1	3c	Et ₃ N		CH ₃ CN	0
2	3c	DBU		CH ₃ CN	0
3	3c	guanidine carb	onate	CH ₃ CN	0
4	3c	Cs ₂ CO ₃		CH ₃ CN	58
5	3c	K ₂ CO ₃		CH ₃ CN	70
6	3c	K ₂ CO ₃		DCE	0
7	3c	K ₂ CO ₃		EtOH	41
8	3c	K ₂ CO ₃		dioxane	31
9	3c	K ₂ CO ₃		toluene	0

"Conditions: 3c (0.6 mmol), N-allyl-N-(p-tosyl)amine (0.5 mmol), and indicated base (1.0 mmol) in solvent (3.0 mL) at reflux for 12 h.

is not formed when triethylamine, DBU, and guanidine carbonate are employed (Table 3, entries 1–3). In contrast, inorganic bases such as cesium carbonate and potassium carbonate promoted formation of the target 4c in respective 58% and 70% yields (Table 3, entries 4 and 5). A screen of solvents showed that acetonitrile is an ideal solvent for the two-step process. Importantly, neither the precursor ene-diene nor the cyclization product 4c is formed in reactions in dichloro-ethane or toluene (Table 3, entries 6 and 9) and that 4c is generated in low yields when ethanol and dioxane are employed as solvents (Table 3, entries 7 and 8). A single diastereoisomer is produced in the reaction of 3c with N-allyl-N-(p-tosyl)amine. The stereochemistry of the fused-bicyclic ring system in 4c was shown to be *cis* by using X-ray crystallographic analysis.¹⁰

An exploration of the scope of the one-pot reaction of bromo-dienes 3 with *N*-allyl-*N*-(*p*-tosyl)amine showed that it serves as a general method for the synthesis of a variety of 7a-aryl-6-bromo-hexahydro-1*H*-isoindoles 4 (Scheme 3).¹¹ Finally,

Scheme 3. Scope of One-Pot Formation of Ene-Diene, Followed by an Intramolecular Diels-Alder Reaction^a



^{*a*}Conditions: 3 (0.6 mmol), *N*-allyl-*N*-(p-tosyl)amine (0.5 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (1.0 mmol) in CH₃CN (3.0 mL) at reflux for 12 h.

in contrast to these processes, reaction of bromo-diene 3c with allylamine leads to formation of the *N*-allyl-pyrrole 5c (Scheme 4). The formation of 5c likely occurs by intramolecular *N*-vinylation of the secondary amine 4c' formed by initial substitution reaction of bromo-diene 3c with allylamine.

Scheme 4. Formation of N-Allyl-Pyrrole 5c

In conclusion, the studies described above have led to the development of a simple method for the preparation of (Z)-2-aryl-1,4-dibromopenta-2,4-dienes **3** from phenacyl bromides and an application of these dienes to the synthesis of hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole derivatives.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Information and Materials. All commercially available chemicals were used without further purification. TLC analyses were run on a TLC glass plate (Silica gel 60 F254) and were visualized using UV and a solution of phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol (5 wt %) or *p*-anisaldehyde stain. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel (70–230 mesh). ¹H spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz spectrometer. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a 75 MHz with complete proton decoupling spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported relative to CHCl₃ [$\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.24, $\delta_{\rm C}$ (central line) 77.0]. Mass spectra were recorded under electron impact ionization (EI) conditions, and high-resolution mass spectra were recorded by electron impact ionization with magnetic sector.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Bromo-Dienes 3 from Homoallenic Bromohydrins 2. A mixture of homoallenic bromohydrin 2 $(0.5 \text{ mmol})^7$ and FeBr₃ (59 mg, 0.2 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature (25–28 °C), After 2 h, CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and 2 N HCl aqueous solution (2 mL) were added to the reaction, and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel. The aqueous layer was back extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL × 2). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexanes as eluent to give the product 3.

(*Z*)-(1,4-*Dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl)benzene* (**3***a*). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (130 mg, 86%). A yellow oil; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.70$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.52 (s, 2 H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.17 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.34–7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.8 (CH₂), 121.0 (CH₂), 125.1 (C), 126.4 (CH × 2), 128.6 (CH × 2), 128.7 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 137.9 (C), 139.1 (C); IR (neat) 3068, 1688, 1595 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m/z* (rel intensity) 300 ([M]⁺, 0.1), 223 (11), 141 (100), 115 (20); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₀Br₂: 299.9149, found 299.9142.

(*Z*)-1-(1,4-*Dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl*)-4-*methoxybenzene* (*3e*). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (116 mg, 70%). A yellow solid, mp 58–59 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:4)) $R_f = 0.60$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.81 (s, 3 H), 4.50 (s, 2 H), 5.85 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.13 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.37 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.9 (CH₂), 52.2 (CH₃), 113.9 (CH × 2), 120.6 (CH₂), 125.4 (C), 127.5 (CH × 2), 129.0 (CH), 129.8 (C), 138.4 (C), 159.9 (C); IR (KBr) 3030, 1607, 1506 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m/z* (rel intensity) 332 ([M + 2]⁺, 7), 330 ([M]⁺, 4), 251 (100), 172 (88); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₂Br₂O: 329.9255, found 329.9265.

(Z)-1-(1,4-Dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl)-2-methoxybenzene (**3g**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained



(125 mg, 75%). An off-white solid, mp 47–49 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.70$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.83 (s, 3 H), 4.67 (s, 2 H), 5.89 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.17 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.90 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 30.2 (CH₂), 55.2 (CH₃), 110.5 (CH), 120.5 (CH), 120.8 (CH₂), 124.7 (C), 127.8 (C), 129.7 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 132.4 (CH), 139.7 (C), 156.3 (C); IR (KBr) 3003, 1590, 1488 cm⁻¹; EI-MS m/z (rel intensity) 330 ([M]⁺, 0.2), 298 (39), 251 (100), 172 (55); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₂Br₂O: 329.9255, found 329.9245.

General Procedure for the 2-Step Sequence To Form Bromo-dienes 3 from Arylacyl Bromides. A mixture of propargyl bromide (1.0 mL, 14.4 mmol), indium powder (325 mesh, 1.4 g, 12.0 mmol), and arylacyl bromide (8.0 mmol) in THF/H₂O (12.0 mL/4.0 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature (25-28 °C). Reaction was monitored by TLC until no starting material was observed, and normally the reaction was stirred at rt overnight. Et₂O (20 mL) and water (20 mL) was then added to the reaction, and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel. The aqueous layer was back extracted with Et₂O (20 mL \times 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by a short silica gel plug with using hexanes (100 mL) and then Et₂O/hexanes (1:20, 100 mL) as eluent to give the crude product 2. The crude mixture was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (42 mL), and then FeBr₃ (612 mg, 2.1 mmol)) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature $(25-28 \ ^{\circ}C)$ for 2 h. Then, CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and 2 N HCl aqueous solution (20 mL) were added to the reaction, and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel. The aqueous layer was back extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL \times 2). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexanes as eluent to give the product 3.

(*Z*)-1-Bromo-4-(1,4-dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl)benzene (**3b**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (1.8 g, 58%). A yellow oil; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.75$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.46 (s, 2 H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.15 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.4 (CH₂), 121.3 (CH₂), 122.9 (C), 124.7 (C), 128.0 (CH × 2), 131.0 (CH), 131.8 (CH × 2), 136.8 (C), 138.0 (C); IR (neat) 3030, 1587, 1496 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m*/*z* (rel intensity) 378 ([M]⁺, 0.3), 303 (22), 221 (33), 141 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₉Br₃: 377.8254, found 377.8253.

(*Z*)-1-Chloro-4-(1,4-dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl)benzene (*3c*). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (1.3 g, 49%). A yellow solid, mp 42–44 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.75$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.47 (s, 2 H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.15 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.5 (CH₂), 121.3 (CH₂), 124.7 (C), 127.7 (CH × 2), 128.8 (CH × 2), 131.0 (CH), 134.7 (C), 136.3 (C), 138.0 (C); IR (KBr) 3030, 1597, 1440 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m*/*z* (rel intensity) 334 ([M]⁺, 4), 257 (68), 176 (99), 141 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₉Br₂ Cl: 333.8760, found 333.8761.

(*Z*)-1-(1,4-*Dibromopenta*-2,4-*dien*-2-*yl*)-4-*methylbenzene* (*3d*). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (1.3 g, 50%). A yellow oil; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_{f} = 0.75$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.40 (s, 3 H), 4.54 (s, 2 H), 5.91 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.19 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.1 (CH₃), 28.8 (CH₂), 120.7 (CH₂), 125.2 (C), 126.1 (CH × 2), 129.3 (CH × 2), 129.8 (CH), 134.7 (C), 138.6 (C), 138.8 (C); IR (neat) 3038, 1605, 1441 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m/z* (rel intensity) 314 ([M]⁺, 5), 251 (36), 237 (82), 156 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₂Br₂: 313.9306, found 313.9303.

(*Z*)-1-(1,4-Dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl)-3-methoxybenzene (**3f**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (1.2 g, 45%). A yellow oil; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.63$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.82 (s, 3 H), 4.49 (s, 2 H), 5.87 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.16 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.42 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.87– 6.90 (m, 1 H), 7.00–7.07 (m, 2 H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.8 (CH₂), 55.1 (CH₃), 112.2 (CH), 113.8 (CH), 118.6 (CH), 121.0 (CH₂), 124.9 (C), 129.5 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 138.9 (C), 139.2 (C), 159.5 (C); IR (KBr) 2938, 1616, 1487 cm⁻¹; EI-MS m/z (rel intensity) 332 ([M + 2]⁺, 4), 330 ([M]⁺, 2), 251 (100), 172 (73); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₂Br₂O: 329.9255, found 329.9260.

(*Z*)-2-(1,4-*Dibromopenta-2,4-dien-2-yl)naphthalene* (**3***h*). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (1.3 g, 46%). A yellow solid, mp 57–58 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.70$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.63 (s, 2 H), 5.91 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.21 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.57 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.47–7.60 (m, 3 H), 7.80–7.87 (m, 3 H), 7.95 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.8 (CH₂), 121.1 (CH₂), 123.7 (CH), 125.1 (C), 125.9 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 128.3 (CH × 2), 131.0 (CH), 133.1 (C), 133.2(C), 134.9 (C), 138.9 (C); IR (KBr) 3067, 1601, 1217 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m/z* (rel intensity) 352 ([M + 2]⁺, 3), 350 ([M]⁺, 1), 271 (33), 192 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₂Br₂: 349.9306, found 349.9315.

General Procedure for the Synthesis Hexahydro-1*H*-isoindoles 4. A mixture of bromo-diene 3 (0.6 mmol), *N*-allyl-*N*-(*p*tosyl)amine (110 mg, 0.5 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (138 mg, 1.0 mmol) in CH₃CN (3.0 mL) was stirred at 87 °C overnight. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature (25–28 °C) and filtered through a filter paper. The filtrate was transferred to a separatory funnel, followed by addition of CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was back extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL × 2). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in a rotary evaporator. The crude product was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL), followed by filtration to give the product 4.

6-Bromo-7a-phenyl-2-tosyl-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-hexahydro-1H-isoindole (4a). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (176 mg, 68%). A yellow solid, mp 86–87 °C; TLC (Et₂O/ hexanes (1:2)) R_f = 0.50; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.36–1.60 (m, 2 H), 2.32–2.43 (m, 3 H), 2.45 (s, 3 H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.72 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.76 (s, 1 H), 7.15–7.35 (m, 7 H), 7.71 (d *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.5 (CH₃), 22.2 (CH₂), 31.0 (CH₂), 42.5 (CH), 49.8 (CH₂), 52.4 (C), 58.3 (CH₂), 123.5 (C), 126.3 (CH × 2), 127.0 (CH × 2), 127.2 (CH), 128.5 (CH × 2), 129.7 (CH × 2), 131.3 (CH), 133.4 (C), 142.2 (C), 143.6 (C); IR (neat) 2931, 1596, 1339 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m*/*z* (rel intensity) 431 ([M]⁺, 3), 352 (34), 239 (33), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₂BrNO₂S: 431.0555, found 431.0559.

6-Bromo-7*a*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-tosyl-2,3,3*a*,4,5,7*a*-hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole (**4b**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (233 mg, 76%). A yellow solid, mp 188– 190 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:5)) $R_f = 0.75$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.41–1.61 (m, 2 H), 2.32–2.38 (m, 3 H), 2.43 (s, 3 H), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.49 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.69 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.72 (s, 1 H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.32–7.39 (m, 4 H), 7.69 (d *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.6 (CH₃), 22.5 (CH₂), 31.2 (CH₂), 42.8 (CH), 50.0 (CH₂), 52.2 (C), 58.1 (CH₂), 121.1 (C), 124.0 (C), 127.2 (CH × 2), 128.2 (CH × 2), 129.8 (CH), 130.7 (CH × 2), 131.6 (CH × 2), 133.4 (C), 141.5 (C), 143.8 (C); IR (neat) 2931, 1474, 1340 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m*/z (rel intensity) 509 ([M]⁺, 2), 411 (25), 343 (38), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₁Br₂NO₂S: 508.9660, found 508.9654.

6-Bromo-7a-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-tosyl-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-hexahydro-1H-isoindole (**4c**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (196 mg, 70%). A white solid, mp 169– 171 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:2)) R_f = 0.38; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.38–1.59 (m, 2 H), 2.31–2.39 (m, 3 H), 2.42 (s, 3 H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.38 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.47 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.72 (s, 1 H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.5 (CH₃), 22.4

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(CH₂), 31.1 (CH₂), 42.7 (CH), 49.9 (CH₂), 52.1 (C), 58.2 (CH₂), 124.0 (C), 127.2 (CH \times 2), 127.8 (CH \times 2), 128.6 (CH \times 2), 129.7 (CH \times 2), 130.7 (CH), 132.9 (C), 133.4 (C), 140.9 (C), 143.7 (C); IR (KBr) 2967, 1569, 1474 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m/z* (rel intensity) 465 ([M]⁺, 1), 386 (11), 284 (15), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₁BrClNO₂S: 465.0165, found 465.0154.

6-Bromo-7*a*⁻(*p*-tolyl)-2-tosyl-2,3,3*a*,4,5,7*a*-hexahydro-1H-isoindole (**4d**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (174 mg, 65%). A white solid, mp 164–165 °C; TLC (Et₂O/ hexanes (1:2)) $R_f = 0.38$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.43–1.62 (m, 2 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H), 2.32–2.43 (m, 3 H), 2.46 (s, 3 H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.39 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.70 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.75 (s, 1 H), 7.06 (m, 4 H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.7 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂), 42.4 (CH), 49.8 (CH₂), 52.1 (C), 58.4 (CH₂), 123.3 (C), 126.1 (CH × 2), 127.1 (CH × 2), 129.1 (CH × 2), 129.7 (CH × 2), 131.4 (CH), 133.4 (C), 136.6 (C), 139.0 (C), 143.5 (C); IR (KBr) 2933, 1329, 1172 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m*/*z* (rel intensity) 445 ([M]⁺, 2), 366 (31), 290 (42), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄BrNO₂S: 445.0711, found 445.0701.

6-Bromo-7*a*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-tosyl-2,3,3*a*,4,5,7*a*-hexahydro-1*H*-isoindole (**4e**). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (225 mg, 81%). A yellow solid, mp 164–166 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:2)) $R_f = 0.38$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.38–1.59 (m, 2 H), 2.33–2.38 (m, 3 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H), 3.11 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.38 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.46 (dd, J =9.9, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.66 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 5.72 (s, 1 H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.4Hz, 2 H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.4 (CH₃), 22.1 (CH₂), 30.9 (CH₂), 42.6 (CH), 49.8 (C), 51.8 (CH₂), 55.1 (CH₃), 58.4 (CH₂), 113.7 (CH × 2), 123.3 (C), 127.1 (CH × 2), 127.4 (CH × 2), 129.7 (CH × 2), 131.4 (CH), 133.4 (C), 133.9 (C), 143.5 (C), 158.3 (C); IR (KBr) 2925, 1329, 1172 cm⁻¹; EI-MS m/z (rel intensity) 461 ([M]⁺, 8), 306 (58), 242 (33), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄BrNO₃S: 461.0660, found 461.0657.

6-Bromo-7*a*-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-tosyl-2,3,3*a*,4,5,7*a*-hexa-hydro-1*H*-isoindole (4f). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (191 mg, 69%). A yellow solid, mp 164–166 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:2)) R_f = 0.38; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.41–1.62 (m, 2 H), 2.31–2.49 (m, 6 H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.41 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 5.74 (s, 1 H), 6.72–6.76 (m, 3 H), 7.15–7.21 (m, 1 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.6 (CH₃), 22.2 (CH₂), 31.0 (CH₂), 42.4 (CH), 49.9 (CH₂), 52.5 (C), 55.2 (CH₃), 58.7 (CH₂), 111.7 (CH), 113.2 (CH), 118.7 (CH), 123.7 (C), 127.3 (CH × 2), 129.7 (CH), 129.9 (CH × 2), 131.3 (CH), 133.5 (C), 143.8 (C), 143.9 (C), 159.7 (C); IR (KBr) 2946, 1143, 1573 cm⁻¹; EI-MS *m*/z (rel intensity) 461 ([M]⁺, 7), 382 (34), 306 (56), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄BrNO₃S: 461.0660, found 461.0657.

6-Bromo-7a-(naphthalen-2-yl)-2-tosyl-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-hexahydro-1H-isoindole (4h). Following the general procedure, the title compound was obtained (200 mg, 69%). A yellow solid, mp 71-72 °C; TLC (Et₂O/hexanes (1:2)) $R_f = 0.33$; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.45–1.63 (m, 2 H), 2.36–2.40 (m, 2 H), 2.41 (s, 3 H), 2.50-2.59 (m, 1 H), 3.20 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.49 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.55 (dd, J = 9.9, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.87 (s, 1 H), 7.27–7.49 (m, 5 H), 7.56 (s, 1 H), 7.70–7.79 (m, 5 H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.2 (CH₃), 21.9 (CH₂), 30.8 (CH₂), 41.8 (CH), 49.6 (CH₂), 52.3 (C), 58.0 (CH₂), 123.4 (C), 123.8 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 126.8 (CH × 2), 127.0 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 129.4 (CH × 2), 130.9 (CH), 131.7 (C), 132.5 (C), 133.1 (C), 139.1 (C), 143.2 (C); IR (KBr) 2933, 1643, 1341 cm⁻¹; EI-MS m/z (rel intensity) 481 ([M]⁺, 9), 402 (21), 326 (56), 198 (100); HRMS [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₄BrNO₂S: 481.0711, found 481.0706.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

X-ray crystallographic data (3e, 4c) and complete characterization data (¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR data) for all compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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(9) The structure has been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (**3e**: CCDC 1042388). These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

(10) The structure has been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (4c: CCDC 1042387). These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

(11) Reaction of bromo-dienes **3** with N-propargyl-N-(p-tosyl)amine under the same condition gave the cyclization precursor yne-dienes, but no cyclization product was observed.