

HETEROCYCLES, Vol. 80, No. 2, 2010, pp. 765 - 771. © The Japan Institute of Heterocyclic Chemistry
Received, 22nd July, 2009, Accepted, 4th September, 2009, Published online, 7th September, 2009
DOI: 10.3987/COM-09-S(S)66

**ENANTIOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF
2-ARYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-4-QUINOLONES BY CHIRAL BRØNSTED ACID
CATALYZED INTRAMOLECULAR AZA-MICHAEL ADDITION
REACTION**

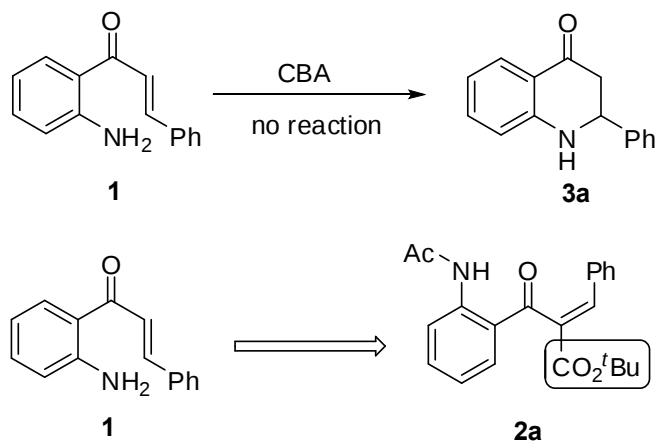
Zhen Feng, Qing-Long Xu, Li-Xin Dai, and Shu-Li You*

State Key Laboratory of Organometallic Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Lingling Lu, Shanghai 200032, China; E-mail: slyou@mail.sioc.ac.cn

Abstract – Asymmetric intramolecular aza-Michael addition of activated α,β -unsaturated ketones catalyzed by chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate was realized. Enantioenriched 2-aryl-2,3-dihydroquinolin-4-ones can be obtained in excellent yields (77-98%) with up to 82% ee.

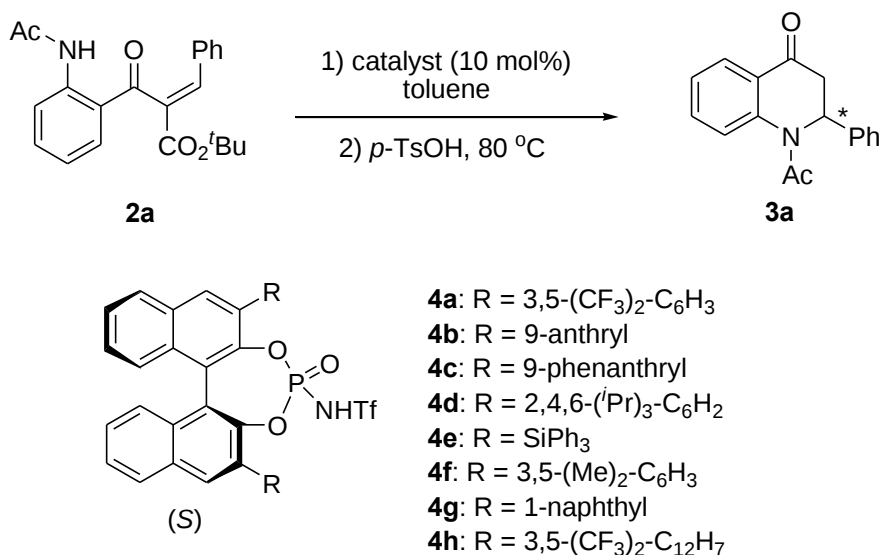
2-Aryl-2,3-dihydroquinolin-4-ones are a class of heterocyclic compounds with significantly biological importance.¹⁻³ Consequently, enormous synthetic efforts have been devoted to their efficient synthesis.⁴⁻⁹ Despite the recent progress towards the synthesis of 2-aryl-2,3-dihydroquinolin-4-ones, the catalytic enantioselective synthesis is rather limited. Notably, Hayashi and co-workers developed rhodium-catalyzed enantioselective 1,4-addition of arylzinc reagents to 4-quinolones, leading to optically pure 2-aryl-2,3-dihydro-4-quinolones.¹⁰ More interestingly, during the studies on testing 2-aryl-2,3-dihydro-4-quinolones as a new class of antitumor agents,¹⁻² their two enantiomers were found to display distinct activities. This difference in reactivity of two enantiomers together with only limited enantioselective synthesis has made that the development of efficient asymmetric catalytic synthesis of 2-aryl-2,3-dihydro-4-quinolones is urgent and highly desirable. As a straightforward synthesis, the route to 2-aryl-2,3-dihydro-4-quinolones by intramolecular aza-Michael addition of enone is very attractive. However, the catalytic asymmetric synthesis by this means is still unknown despite of the fact that the intermolecular aza-Michael addition of enone have been demonstrated efficiently by several groups.¹¹⁻¹⁵ As part of our ongoing program in exploring chiral Brønsted acid catalysis,¹⁶⁻¹⁸ we recently realized the chiral Brønsted acid-catalyzed asymmetric intramolecular oxa-Michael addition of activated α,β -unsaturated ketones.¹⁹ The flavanone products can be synthesized with excellent yields (50-95%)

and up to 74% *ee* by chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate.²⁰⁻²² We then envisaged that chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate might be suitable for the aza-Michael addition of activated α,β -unsaturated ketones to afford the enantioenriched 2-aryl-2,3-dihydro-4-quinolones. In this paper, we report the preliminary study on this subject.



The initial testing of substrate **1** with chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate did not lead to the cyclization product. To increase the reactivity of enone, *tert*-butyl ester activated α,β -unsaturated ketone **2a** is employed as substrate, and the *tert*-butyl ester moiety can be removed after the cyclization.²³⁻²⁴ To our delight, substrate **2a** underwent the cyclization in the presence of chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate smoothly. Several chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate catalysts have been tested, and the results are summarized in Table 1. All the tested chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidates were able to catalyze this reaction smoothly with excellent yields. The best enantioselectivity (72% *ee*) was obtained when (*S*)-**4g**, catalyst bearing 1-naphthyl substituent, was used (entry 7, Table 1).

Table 1. Screening of catalysts for the intramolecular aza-Michael addition



entry ^[a]	catalyst	T (°C)	time (h)	yield (%) ^[b]	ee (%) ^[c]
1	4a	60	48	90	11
2	4b	60	36	90	66
3	4c	60	12	91	50
4	4d	60	48	88	4
5	4e	80	48	86	30
6	4f	60	48	86	43
7	4g	60	48	95	72
8 ^[d]	4h	60	48	97	60

[a] Reaction conditions: 10 mol% of (*S*)-**4**, 0.10 mol/L of **2a** in toluene.

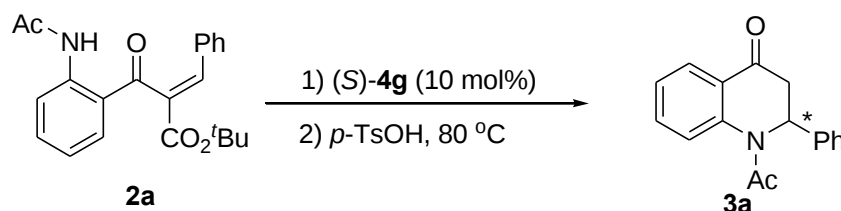
[b] Isolated yields.

[c] Determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AD-H).

[d] Without adding *p*-TsOH.

With 10 mol% of (*S*)-**4g**, *N*-Ac substrate **2a** was chosen to further optimize the reaction conditions. As summarized in Table 2, several commonly used solvents have been tested. Nonpolar solvents such as toluene, *p*-xylene and CCl₄ were all well tolerated, giving almost identical yields and ees. The optimized reaction condition was chosen as the following: 10 mol% (*S*)-**4g**, 60 °C, and toluene as the solvent.

Table 2. Influence of solvents on the intramolecular aza-Michael addition



entry ^[a]	solvent	T (°C)	time (h)	yield (%) ^[b]	ee (%) ^[c]
1	toluene	60	48	95	72
2	benzene	60	48	trace	-
3	<i>p</i> -xylene	60	36	94	72
4	Et ₂ O	reflux	48	-	-
5	CH ₂ Cl ₂	reflux	48	-	-
6	DCE	60	48	trace	-
7	CCl ₄	60	36	95	72

[a] Reaction conditions: 10 mol% of (*S*)-**4g**, 0.10 mol/L of **2a** in solvent.

[b] Isolated yields.

[c] Determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AD-H)

Table 3. Substrate scope of the intramolecular aza-Michael addition

entry ^[a]	2, R	3, yield (%) ^[b]	ee (%) ^[c]
1	2a , Ph	3a , 95	(-) 72
2	2b , 4-Br-C ₆ H ₄	3b , 90	(-) 58 (S) ^[d]
3	2c , 4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	3c , 90	(-) 67
4	2d , 4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	3d , 77	(-) 20
5	2e , 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	3e , 98	(-) 82
6	2f , 4-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	3f , 94	(-) 60
7	2g , 2-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	3g , 95	(+) 4
8	2h , 1-naphthyl	3h , 81	(+) 76
9	2i , 2-naphthyl	3i , 98	(-) 76

[a] Reaction conditions: 10 mol% of (S)-**4g**, 0.10 mol/L of **2** in toluene.
 [b] Isolated yields.
 [c] Determined by chiral HPLC analysis, and with the sign of the optical rotation.
 [d] Absolute configuration was determined by X-ray analysis of enantiopure **3b**.

Under these optimized reaction condition, different substrates were explored to examine the generality of the reaction.²⁵ The results are summarized in Table 3. A variety of aryl groups could be accommodated in the reaction, and the corresponding products were obtained in high yields with moderate enantioselectivities (77-98% yields, 4-82% *ees*). However, substrate **2d** bearing NO₂ led to the cyclization product in only 77% yield with a low *ee* (entry 4, Table 3). When the substrate **2g** with electron-donating group (MeO) at *ortho*-position was used, excellent yield could be obtained, but with only 4% *ee* (entry 7, Table 3). The *para*-tolyl substituted substrate **2e** gave the highest enantioselectivity (82% *ee*, entry 5, Table 3). The 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl substituted substrates gave the good enantioselectivity (76% *ee*, entries 8,9, Table 3).

In order to determine the absolute configuration of the products obtained here, the enantiopure **3b** was obtained preparative chiral HPLC separation. The crystal structure of enantiopure **3b** was obtained, and a single-crystal X-ray analysis determined its configuration as S (Figure 1).

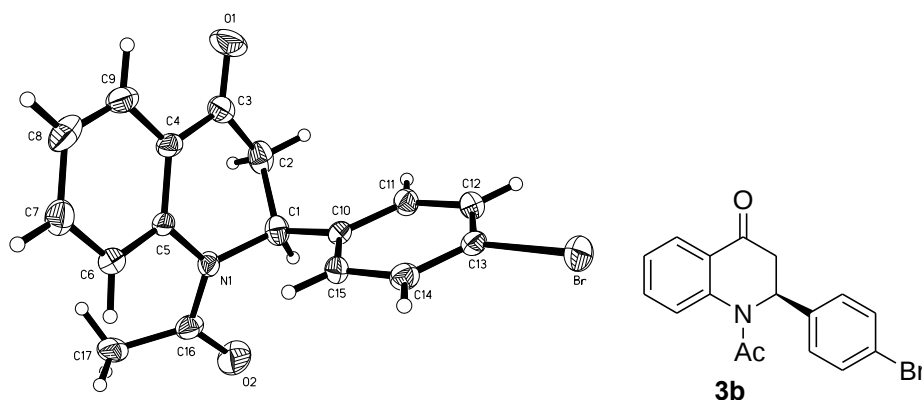


Figure 1. X-Ray structure of enantiopure (S)-**3b**. Ellipsoids at 30% probability

In summary, we have developed the asymmetric intramolecular aza-Michael addition of activated α,β -unsaturated ketones by utilizing chiral *N*-triflyl phosphoramidate. The enantioenriched 2-aryl-2,3-dihydroquinolin-4-ones can be synthesized in excellent yields (77-98%) with up to 82% ee. Further tuning the catalyst to broaden the substrate scope is ongoing in the lab.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the National Natural Science Foundation of China (20732006, 20821002), National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program 2010CB833300), and the Chinese Academy of Sciences for generous financial support.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Y. Xia, Z. Y. Yang, P. Xia, K. F. Bastow, Y. Tachibana, S. C. Kuo, E. Hamel, T. Hackl, and K. H. Lee, *J. Med. Chem.*, **1998**, *41*, 1155.
2. S. X. Zhang, J. Feng, S. C. Kuo, A. Brossi, E. Hamel, A. Tropsha, and K. H. Lee, *J. Med. Chem.*, **2000**, *43*, 167.
3. N. Hoettecke, S. Rotzoll, U. Albrecht, M. Lalk, C. Fischer, and P. Langer, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, **2008**, *16*, 10319.
4. J. F. Wang, Y. X. Liao, P. Y. Kuo, Y. H. Gau, and D. Y. Yang, *Synlett*, **2006**, 2791.
5. N. Ahmed and J. E. van Lier, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2006**, *47*, 2725; N. Ahmed and J. E. van Lier, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2007**, *48*, 13.
6. S. Chandrasekhar, K. Vijeender, and Ch. Sridhar, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2007**, *48*, 4935.
7. N. O. Townsend and Y. A. Jackson, *Heterocycles*, **2007**, *71*, 669.
8. D. Solé and O. Serrano, *J. Org. Chem.*, **2008**, *73*, 9372.
9. D. Kumar, G. Patel, B. G. Mishra, and R. S. Varma, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2008**, *49*, 6974.

10. R. Shintani, T. Yamagami, T. Kimura, and T. Hayashi, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **23**, 5317.
11. L. W. Xu and C. G. Xia, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, 633.
12. Y. K. Chen, M. Yoshida, and D. W. C. MacMillan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 9328.
13. M. P. Sibi and K. Itoh, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2007, **129**, 8064.
14. P. Diner, M. Nielsen, M. Marigo, and K. A. Jørgenson, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 1983.
15. X. J. Lu and L. Deng, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 7710.
16. For reviews on chiral Brønsted acid catalysis: T. Akiyama, *Chem. Rev.*, 2007, **107**, 5744; M. Terada, *Chem. Commun.*, 2008, 4097; X. H. Yu and W. Wang, *Chem. Asian J.*, 2008, **3**, 516.
17. Q. Kang, Z. A. Zhao, and S. L. You, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2007, **129**, 1484; Q. Kang, Z. A. Zhao, and S. L. You, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2007, **349**, 1657; Q. Kang, X. J. Zheng, and S. L. You, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2008, **14**, 3539; M. Zeng, Q. Kang, Q. L. He, and S. L. You, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2008, **350**, 2169; Q. Kang, Z. A. Zhao, and S. L. You, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 2031; Y. F. Sheng, G. Q. Li, and S. L. You, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2009, **15**, 3351; Q. Kang, Z. A. Zhao, and S. L. You, *Tetrahedron*, 2009, **65**, 1603; Y. F. Sheng, Q. Gu, A. J. Zhang, and S. L. You, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2009, **74**, 6869.
18. For a review: S. L. You, Q. Cai, and M. Zeng, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2009, **38**, 2190.
19. Z. Feng, M. Zeng, Q.-L. Xu, and S. L. You, *Chin. Sci. Bull.*, 2009, in press.
20. D. Nakashima and H. Yamamoto, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 9626; P. Jiao, D. Nakashima, and H. Yamamoto, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 2411; C. H. Cheon and H. Yamamoto, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 9246.
21. M. Rueping, W. Ieawsuwan, A. P. Antonchick, and B. J. Nachtsheim, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 2097; M. Rueping, B. J. Nachtsheim, S. A. Moreth, and M. Bolte, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 593; M. Rueping, T. Theissmann, A. Kuenkel, and R. M. Koenigs, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 6798.
22. D. Enders, A. A. Narine, F. Toulgoat, and T. Bisschops, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 5661.
23. M. M. Biddle, M. Lin, and K. A. Scheidt, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2007, **129**, 3830.
24. L. Wang, X. Liu, Z. Dong, X. Fu, and X. Feng, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 8670.
25. Selected data for new compounds: **3g**: white solid, 95% yield, 4% ee, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +3.7^\circ$ (c 0.30, acetone). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.19-3.35 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.30 (brs, 1H), 6.69 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.14-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.54 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (brs, 1H), 7.96 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 23.6, 42.8, 52.9, 55.2, 110.6, 120.2, 124.8, 124.9, 125.8, 126.1, 127.0, 127.5, 129.0, 134.4, 142.7, 156.9, 170.0, 193.4; IR (film) 3002, 1683, 1664, 1653, 1600, 1479, 1461, 1365, 1317, 1292, 1255, 1228, 1211, 1109, 1033, 775, 758, 418 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI): 295 (M^+ , 27), 253 (38), 252 (100), 146 (51), 119 (22), 91 (23), 77 (12), 43 (22); HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$ [M] $^+$: 295.1208. Found: 295.1211. mp 198 - 200 $^\circ\text{C}$. Chiral HPLC

analysis : Daicel Chiralpak AD-H (25 cm), Hexanes / IPA = 80 / 20, 0.6 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 26.89 min, t (minor) = 24.82 min. **3h**: white solid, 81% yield, 76% ee, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +8.9^\circ$ (c 0.30, acetone). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.29 (s, 3H), 3.37-3.41 (m, 2H), 6.85 (brs, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.00-7.17 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.57 (m, 3H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 23.0, 43.3, 52.1, 123.7, 124.4, 125.4, 125.8, 126.0, 126.4, 126.9, 127.0, 127.4, 128.7, 129.0, 131.4, 133.6, 133.7, 134.2, 141.7, 169.5, 194.5; IR (film) 3049, 2966, 1687, 1663, 1598, 1481, 1363, 1293, 1276, 1228, 794, 774, 539 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI): 315 (M^+ , 56), 273 (77), 272 (100), 154 (24), 153 (39), 152 (26), 146 (70), 141 (17), 128 (19), 90 (10), 43 (28); HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$ [M] $^+$: 315.1259. Found: 315.1260. mp 196 – 198 $^\circ\text{C}$. Chiral HPLC analysis: Daicel Chiralpak AD-H (25 cm), Hexanes / IPA = 80 / 20, 0.6 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 15.12 min, t (minor) = 16.92 min. **3i**: white solid, 98% yield, 76% ee, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} -76.1^\circ$ (c 0.30, acetone). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.38-3.56 (m, 2H), 6.68 (brs, 1H), 7.10-7.54 (m, 7H), 7.69-7.72 (m, 3H), 7.92 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 23.3, 42.3, 54.6, 124.9, 125.0, 125.6, 126.0, 126.2, 126.3, 127.2, 127.4, 127.9, 128.6, 132.4, 132.8, 134.4, 135.4, 141.6, 170.2, 193.2; IR (film) 1664, 1601, 1480, 1459, 1379, 1379, 1283, 1228, 1116, 1025, 862, 780, 477 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI): 315 (M^+ , 20), 273 (40), 272 (100), 154 (17), 146 (32), 43 (19); HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$ [M] $^+$: 315.1259. Found: 315.1262. mp: 154 – 156 $^\circ\text{C}$. Chiral HPLC analysis : Daicel Chiralpak AD-H (25 cm), Hexanes / IPA = 80 / 20, 0.6 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t (major) = 22.00 min, t (minor) = 25.48 min.