Synthesis of 3,4-Disubstituted Isoxazoles via Enamine [3+2] Cycloaddition

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Abstract: Enamine-triggered [3+2]-cycloaddition reactions of aldehydes and N-hydroximidoyl chlorides in the presence of triethylamine give rise to 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles upon oxidation of the cycloadduct 3,4,5-trisubstituted 5-(pyrrolidinyl)-4,5-dihydroisoxazoles. This offers a high yielding, regiospecific and metal-free synthetic route for the synthesis of 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles.

Key words: isoxazole, enamines, 1,3-dipoles, [3+2] cycloaddition

Since Quilico and Claisen reported their methods,1,2 synthetic methodologies that manipulate the synthesis of isoxazoles have progressively gained awareness in organic synthesis. As one of the prominent medicinal scaffolds, the isoxazole group is featured in a large number of pharmacologically important compounds and natural products.3 As exemplified in Figure 1, isoxazole compounds I–VI exhibit some biologically and pharmacologically important properties, such as anticancer, antianaphylactic, and antitumor activity.3,4

Although various synthetic methods for isoxazoles synthesis have been developed,5 regioselective control of isoxazole functionalization is still the main concern. Moreover, synthetic methods that are available for 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles are currently rather scarce. Known methods either require multiple steps,6 metal catalyst,7 or give low yields.8 Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop an efficient method for the synthesis of 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles under mild conditions.9

Our group has recently reported the use of enamines as dipolarophiles to react with azide compounds to afford substituted 1,2,3-triazole compounds with high levels of regioselectivities.10 Given that enamines formed in situ from aldehydes are regiospecific, we envisioned that cycloaddition of nitrile oxides with enamines may give rise to the corresponding 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles upon oxidation of the cycloadduct 3,4,5-trisubstituted 5-(pyrrolidinyl)-4,5-dihydroisoxazoles generated in the first step (Scheme 1). Herein, we wish to report a new metal-free strategy for the facile synthesis of 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles that is based on this approach.

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99% yield (Table 1, entry 11). Surprisingly, only one trans-3,4-disubstituted diastereomer was generated. The 1H NMR spectrum of the crude product revealed that the diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was more than 19:1.

We then investigated the use of secondary amines as catalysts (Table 2). Six other secondary amines were screened and it was found that pyrrolidine 3a gave the best yield (99%; Table 2, entry 1). Reactions with 3c, 3e and 3g did not afford the desired product.

Having the optimized conditions in hand, we examined the substrate scope of the reaction (Scheme 2). Reactions between a range of acetaldehydes and N-hydroxyimidoyl chlorides gave good to high yields (77–99%; Scheme 2). The reaction tolerated a broad range of functional groups on both the acetaldehyde and N-hydroxyimidoyl chloride. Acetaldehydes bearing aliphatic and aromatic groups (Scheme 2, 2a–f and 2i–k) both gave high yields (82–99%; Scheme 2, 4aa–af and 4ai–ak). Examining of a range of N-hydroxyimidoyl chlorides revealed that the reaction also tolerated a wide range of substituents (Scheme 2, 1a–j), including phenyl, heterocyclic, and aliphatic groups, to give the corresponding 3,4,5-trisubstituted dihydroisoxazoles (77–98%; Scheme 2, 4bi–ii and 4ia).

Importantly, 3,4,5-trisubstituted 4,5-dihydroisoxazoles can undergo Cope elimination by addition of m-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA) to afford 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles in high yields [95 and 93%, respectively; Scheme 3, eq. (1) and (2)]. We then examined the feasibility of using a direct one-pot process for the synthesis of isoxazoles from 1a, 2a and 3a [Scheme 3, eq. (3)] and found that 4aa could be obtained in a yield of 83%. However, five equivalents of MCPBA were required to allow the reaction to reach completion. To this end, the develop-

Table 1 Optimization of Reaction Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Conc (mol/L)</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Et2O</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>THF</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MeCN</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MeOH</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Brine</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12e</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>2a 3a 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CH2Cl2</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 1a (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 2a (0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv), 3a (0.44 mmol, 2.2 equiv), Et3N (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 0 °C (0.5 h), r.t. (1.5 h).
* Yield of isolated product after column chromatography and diastereoisomeric ratio (all d.r. > 19:1) were determined by 1H NMR analysis of crude mixture.
* Reaction carried out at 40 °C for 1.5 h instead of room temperature.
* Without Et3N.
* The relative configuration of 4aa (trans-structure) was determined by X-ray crystal analysis.

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ment of a more efficient and concise one-pot synthetic method is in progress in our laboratory.

To illustrate the broad synthetic utility of our developed methodology, we undertook the formal synthesis of herpes virus replication inhibitor 7. Intermediate 4bi was easily transformed into 5bi through a Cope elimination step (93%; Scheme 4). Compound 5bi was efficiently reduced to 6bi in the presence of tin(II) chloride (98%; Scheme 4), and 6bi could be converted into the reported herpes virus replication inhibitor 7 following known methods. Consequently, the presented method provides a convenient and high-yielding process for the synthesis of 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles, which are useful intermediates for drug design and synthesis. Notably, 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles that were previously accessed through either low-yielding methods or required transition-metal catalysis can now be made through a metal-free, high-yielding reaction under mild conditions.

Mechanistically, we propose that nitrile oxide D will be generated from N-hydroxyimidoyl chloride A upon treatment with base (Scheme 5). Enamine E is rapidly generated in situ when acetaldehyde B reacts with secondary amine C. Subsequently, D will undergo an inverse-electron-demand [3+2]-cycloaddition reaction with E, which behaves as a dipolarophile, to form the cycloadduct F. The latter undergoes oxidation to form amine oxide G. Finally, intermediate G will convert into target isoxazole H through subsequent elimination (Scheme 5).

Scheme 2 Substrate scope. * Unless specified, see the experimental section for reaction conditions. ** All d.r. > 19:1.
Notably, this methodology provides a regioselective route to 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles. Due to the regiospecific formation of the enamine from acetaldehyde, only one regioisomer is finally formed in the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition process.

In conclusion, we have described a new synthetic route to 3,4,5-trisubstituted dihydroisoxazole through an enamine-promoted [3+2]-cycloaddition reaction under mild conditions and high regioselectivities. These 3,4,5-trisubstituted dihydroisoxazoles can be rapidly converted into 3,4-disubstituted isoxazoles through a high-yielding Cope elimination step. Further investigations into the applications of this enamine-promoted [3+2] strategy for the synthesis of other important biological scaffolds are underway.

Acknowledgment
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Scheme 4 Synthesis of herpes virus replication inhibitor 7

Scheme 5 Proposed mechanism

References and Notes


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and isovaleraldehyde 2a–i (173.9 μL, 1.6 mmol) was added. Immediately afterwards, \( N \)-hydroxybenzimidoyl chloride 1a (62.2 mg, 0.4 mmol) in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (0.2 mL) was added in five portions in five-minute intervals. After complete addition of \( N \)-hydroxybenzimidoyl chloride, the reaction mixture was stirred for a further 10 min at 0 °C, after which, it was allowed to warm to r.t. slowly and stirred for another 1.5 h. The reaction was then stopped and the product was purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel (EtOAc–hexane, 10%) to afford 4aa–ia.

(13) 3-Phenyl-4-isopropyl-5-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-4,5-dihydroisoxazoles (4aa): Yellow crystals. \( ^1 \)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta = 7.75–7.69 \) (m, 2 H), 7.48–7.41 (m, 3 H), 5.41 (d, \( J = 2.7 \) Hz, 1 H), 3.40 (dd, \( J = 3.5, 2.8 \) Hz, 1 H), 2.91–2.68 (m, 4 H), 2.22–2.13 (m, 1 H), 1.83–1.78 (m, 4 H), 1.10 (d, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 3 H), 0.83 (d, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 3 H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta = 157.2, 129.6, 128.8, 126.8, 95.3, 56.2, 46.9, 28.1, 23.8, 20.6, 17.1 \); HRMS (ESI): \( m/z \) [M + H]\(^+\) calcd for C\(_{16}\)H\(_{23}\)N\(_2\)O: 259.1805; found: 259.1812.