C–H and N–H Bond Annulation of Benzamides with Isonitriles Catalyzed by Cobalt(III)

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Published as part of the Special Topic Cobalt in Organic Synthesis
In memory of Prof. Shunsuke Murahashi for pioneering work in cobalt-catalyzed C–H bond functionalization

Abstract
A simple efficient, atom-economical procedure was developed for the cobalt-catalyzed C–H bond annulation of benzamides with isonitriles under mild conditions. The reaction tolerates a variety of functional group including heterocycles. Diverse 3-(alkylimino)-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-1-ones were synthesized using isonitriles as the C1 source through C–H and N–H bond annulation via C–H bond activation in a ‘green’ solvent. Vinylamides were also used similarly with tert-butyl isonitrile to give 3-(tert-butylimino)-1-quinolin-8-yl-1H-pyrrol-2(5H)-ones.

Key words cobalt, annulation, isonitrile, C–H activation, iminoisoidolone

C–H bond functionalization has become an integral part of various transformations ranging from simple to complex molecules in a few steps.1 Although these transformations operate well with the utilization of a directing group strategy, improved synthetic applications have led to significant developments in this field. Among the directing groups, amides have proven to improve the synthetic applications through C–H bond activation with good reactivity and selectivity.1,2 Since the early 2000s, Noble metals have been exploited for this process. However, due to economical concerns, the use of inexpensive first-row transition metals for C–H bond functionalizations has become an emerging target.3 In 1955, Murahashi reported the first cobalt-catalyzed carbonylation of azobenzene via C–H bond activation using a low valent cobalt–carbonyl complex (Scheme 1, Ia).4 In a different approach, Daugulis reported the C–H carbonylative annulation of benzamide using high valent Co(III) under mild conditions (Scheme 1, Ib).5 In 2017, our group6a and the Gaunt group6b independently reported the carbonylative cyclization of aliphatic amides using a similar directing group strategy (Scheme 1, II). In continuation of our previous work, we envisaged replacing carbon monoxide by isonitriles as the C1 source for the formal [4+1] C(sp2)–H bond annulation of benzamides (Scheme 1, III). Isonitriles are versatile building blocks and a unique C1 source, which facilitates transformations that could not be achieved with carbon monoxide with very high atom efficiency.7 Only

Scheme 1 Overview of Co-catalysis for formal [4+1] C–H bond annulation

Cobalt-catalyzed carbonylation of C(sp3)–H bonds

a) Co(lII)-catalyzed carbonylation of aldimine:4

1) Co(lII)-catalyzed carbonylation of benzamide:5

b) In situ Co(lII)-catalyzed carbonylation of benzamide:5

Previous work: Cobalt-catalyzed carbonylation of C(sp3)–H bonds6a,b

This work

Received: 03.03.2017
Accepted after revision: 04.04.2017
Published online: 11.05.2017
very few examples were reported for the annulation of benzamide with isonitriles under oxidative conditions. Within our program for C–H bond functionalization using first row transition metal catalysts, we wish to report the cobalt-catalyzed formal [4+1] annulation of benzamides and isonitriles using CPME as a ‘green’ solvent under mild conditions.

We began our investigation by screening various reaction parameters using the eco-friendly solvent cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) as the reaction medium, with benzamide 1a and tert-butyl isonitrile (2a) as model substrates; the results are summarized in Table 1. Iminoisoindolinone 3a was isolated in 80% yield, when cobalt(II) acetate was used as a catalyst precursor, along with sodium pivalate as the base and silver carbonate as the oxidant at 100 °C for 24 h (entry 1). Reduction in the amount of silver carbonate significantly lower the yield of 3a, suggesting that excess oxidant is required to access high product formation (entry 2). The reaction was performed under oxygen and air atmospheres. Both gave similar yields as to that obtained under argon (entries 3 and 4). Replacement of silver carbonate with another commonly used oxidant in cobalt catalysis, such as Mn(OAc)_3, gave a lower yield (entry 5). Several cobalt catalysts were screened for further improvement. Among them, Co(acac)_2, is an effective catalyst that provides complete conversion with the isolated yield of 3a in 95% (entries 6–9). Changing CPME to another eco-friendly solvent, dimethyl carbonate, gave a lower yield (entry 10). Further lowering the quantity of oxidant or base gave satisfactory results (entries 11–13). Our control experiments reveal that the catalyst, base, oxidant, and quinoline for bidentate chelation were crucial for the reaction to proceed (entries 14–18). Other solvents were not efficient under the standard reaction conditions. With the best reaction conditions in hand, we next examined the scope of amides and results are given in Scheme 2.

Table 1 Reaction Optimization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>[Co]</th>
<th>Base (equiv)</th>
<th>Oxidant (equiv)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Co(OAc)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (2)</td>
<td>80^b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Co(OAc)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>53^b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Co(OAc)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>78^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Co(OAc)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Co(OAc)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Mn(OAc)_3 (1)</td>
<td>29^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cp^*Co(CO)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>70^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>NaOPiv (1)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (0.5)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (0.5)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>NaOPiv (2)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Co(acac)_2</td>
<td>AgNO_3 (1)</td>
<td>Ag_2CO_3 (1)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (0.2 mmol), 2a (0.3 mmol), [Co] (0.02 mmol), base (0.2–0.4 mmol), oxidant (0.1–0.4 mmol), CPME (1 mL), air atmosphere, 100 °C (oil bath temperature), 24 h; n.d. = not determined.

^b Reaction performed under argon atmosphere.

^c Under O_2 atmosphere.

^d Dimethyl carbonate (DMC) (1 mL) was used as solvent.

^* PhCONHMe was used as amide instead of 1a.
A methyl substituent at o-, m-, and p-positions of the arene gave good to excellent yields of 3b–d. Arylamides with electron-rich (t-Bu, SMe) and electron-deficient (F, CF₃, Ar) functional groups at different positions work equally well giving 3e–n in moderate to excellent yields. We next examined m-substituted benzamides, which possess two electronically and sterically biased ortho-protons. Functionalization of ortho-C–H bonds provides two regioisomers, of which the major product 3c,l obtained is from the sterically less hindered C–H bond. On the other hand, a 1:1 ratio of 3k/3k′ was obtained, when the NO₂ group was placed at the meta position perhaps due to stereoelectronic reasons. Annulation with tert-butyln isonitrile (2a) was further extended to amides derived from thiophene-2-carboxylic acid, which led to 46% of 3o. Next we extended the scope to access γ-lactams through β-C–H bond activation by employing α,β-unsaturated amides derived from the parent carboxylic acids. Gratifyingly, all substituted vinylamides provide the cycloaddition products 3p–s however with moderate efficiency. Further, cyclohexyl isonitrile (2b) was used in place of tert-butyln isonitrile (2a) with benzamide 1a under standard conditions provides corresponding iminopinidinone 3t in good yield as a mixture of E/Z-stereoisomers in 2.2:1 ratio.

Notably, benzamide 1u derived from naphthaleneacetic acid did not give the cycloaddition product 3u, this may be due to the incompetence to form a six-membered cobalta cycle. To understand the reaction pathways, some control experiments were carried out and the results are presented in Scheme 3. A competitive experiment was performed with electron-rich and -poor amides. An equimolar amount of amide 1b and 1m was subjected under standard conditions, 63% of 3m and 35% of 3b was isolated, suggesting that electrophilic activation is unlikely (Scheme 3, a). A radical trapping experiment was carried out with TEMPO (2 equiv) trapping experiment was carried out with TEMPO (2 equiv)
and this gave 65% of 3a, indicating that the 1e⁻ process may not be involved (Scheme 3, b). To shed light on the cleavage of C–H bonds, further H/D exchange experiments were conducted using D₂O as the deuterium source. Under the standard conditions, no deuterium incorporation was observed with or without 2a indicating that the C–H bond cleavage is irreversible (Scheme 3, c).

Finally, we have also shown the selective C–H bond functionalization of amide containing strongly coordinating pyrimidine 1v provide the expected iminoisoindolinone 3v in 74% yield (Scheme 4).

Scheme 4 Overcoming the limitation of strongly chelating directing groups

Based on the above experiment, a plausible mechanism is proposed in Scheme 5.

Initial oxidation of Co(II) to Co(III) is facilitated by silver(I) under air followed by N,N-coordination of benzamide 1a leading to intermediate A, which undergoes irreversible C–H bond activation that leads to cobaltacycle B. Further coordination of isonitrile 2a with B followed by insertion leads to intermediate D. Reductive elimination of D gives iminoisoindolinone 3a along with Co(I). Co(III) is regenerated by oxidation of Co(I) mediated by silver(I) for the next catalytic cycle. Silver(I) will possibly be recycled by oxidation of Ag(0) under air/oxygen.

In conclusion, we have reported a new method for the preparation of isoindolinone, a highly useful intermediates for bioactive compounds, catalyzed by high-valent cobalt(III) under mild conditions. The scope of the reaction reveals that the reaction is regioselective with very high functional group tolerance. Our preliminary control experiments suggest that C–H bond cleavage is irreversible and the reaction did not proceed through 1e⁻ pathway. Also, stoichiometric oxidant was necessary to re-oxidize the Co(I) to Co(III) in order to regenerate active catalyst. Further isolation of reactive organometallic intermediates is currently pursued in our laboratory.
δC = 77; residual CHCl3 in CDCl3; δH = 7.26). All the reactions were monitored by analytical TLC using commercial aluminum sheets pre-coated with silica gel. Chromatography was conducted on silica gel (Merck, 100–200 mesh). ESI-MS was recorded on a Waters-Micro-quadrupole triple-quadrupole mass spectrometer. GC-MS was used to analyze our samples on a Shimadzu GC 2010 plus and MS 2010SE system. LC-MS was recorded on an Agilent technologies 6120 Quadrupole LC/MS. IR samples were analyzed on a Perkin Elmer FTIR spectrophotometer.

5-(Alkylimino)-1-quinolin-8-yl-pyrrol-2(5H)-one Derivatives 3a–t; General Procedure

To an oven-dried Schlenk tube charged with magnetic stirrer was added benzamide/vinylamide (0.2 mmol), Co(acac)2 (0.02 mmol, 10 equiv) and Ag2CO3 (0.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 20:80) to give 3i as a yellow solid; yield: 63 mg (90%); δH NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.82 (dd, J = 4.0, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.17–8.14 (m, 1 H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.86–7.84 (m, 1 H), 7.77 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.63–7.59 (m, 1 H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 2 H), 1.30 (s, 9 H).

5-(Alkylimino)-1-quinolin-8-yl-pyrrol-2(5H)-one Derivatives 3a–t; General Procedure

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale using Ag2CO3 (2 equiv) with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 20:80) gave 3j as a yellow solid; yield: 42 mg (37%); δH NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.19 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.92 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.64–7.60 (m, 1 H), 2.60 (s, 3 H), 1.31 (s, 9 H).

(E)-3-(tert-Butylimino)-5-(methylthio)-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-1-one (3f)

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 25:75) gave 3f as a yellow solid; yield: 77 mg (65%); δH NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.95 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.80 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.53 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.19–8.16 (m, 2 H), 7.99 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.64 (m, 1 H), 7.38 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.32 (s, 9 H).

(E)-3-(tert-Butylimino)-5-nitro-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-1-one (3j)

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane) gave 3j as a yellow solid; yield: 9 mg (65%); δH NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.19 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.86–7.84 (m, 1 H), 7.77 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.63–7.59 (m, 1 H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 2 H), 1.30 (s, 9 H).

(E)-3-(tert-Butylimino)-5-nitro-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-1-one (3j)

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane) gave 3j as a yellow solid; yield: 9 mg (65%); δH NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.19 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.86–7.84 (m, 1 H), 7.77 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.63–7.59 (m, 1 H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 2 H), 1.30 (s, 9 H).

(E)-3-(tert-Butylimino)-5-flouro-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-1-one (3i)

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale using Ag2CO3 (2 equiv) with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 20:80) gave 3i as a yellow solid; yield: 63 mg (90%); δH NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.82 (dd, J = 4.0, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.17–8.14 (m, 1 H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.86–7.84 (m, 1 H), 7.77 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.63–7.59 (m, 1 H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 2 H), 1.30 (s, 9 H).
(E)-3-{( tert-Butylamino)-1-quinolin-8-yl)-(trifluoromethyl)}-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-1-one (3f)

Following the general procedure on a 0.2 mmol scale with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 20:80) gave 3f as a yellow oil; yield: 60 mg (76%); ratio 3f/3g = 9:1:0.1; Rf = 0.45 (EtOAc/hexane).

1H NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.85 (dd, J = 4.1, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.13 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.81 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.62-7.55 (m, 2 H), 7.35 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.95-6.94 (m, 1 H), 2.16 (dd, J = 1.7, 3 H), 1.26 (s, 9 H).

13C NMR (CDCl3, 101 MHz): δ = 173.15, 150.99, 150.89, 145.77, 144.42, 136.02, 135.83, 132.07, 130.07, 129.44, 129.09, 129.02, 128.82, 127.87, 125.83, 122.00, 121.76, 155.40, 30.58.

HRMS: m/z [M + H] calcd for C16H13F3N3O: 356.1763; found: 356.1765.

(E)-5-(( tert-Butylamino)-1-quinolin-8-yl)-(1H-pyrrole-2(5H)-one (3q)

Following the general procedure on a 0.2 mmol scale using Ag2CO3 (2 equiv) with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 20:80) gave 3q as a yellow oil; yield: 45 mg (63%); Rf = 0.45 (EtOAc/hexane).

1H NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.86 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.18 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.93-7.89 (m, 3 H), 7.81 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.67-7.63 (m, 1 H), 7.44-7.42 (m, 3 H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.75 (m, 1 H), 0.79 (s, 9 H).

13C NMR (CDCl3, 101 MHz): δ = 173.86, 151.92, 150.89, 145.77, 144.42, 136.02, 135.83, 132.07, 130.07, 129.44, 129.09, 129.02, 128.82, 127.87, 125.83, 122.00, 121.76, 55.45, 30.87.

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 40:60) gave 3v as a colorless oil; yield: 50 mg (70%); ratio E/Z = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.2, 1 H, 7.7 Hz, 7.73–7.63 (m, 1 H), 7.3–7.26 (m, 1 H), 7.3–7.26 (m, 1 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H).

1H NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.87–8.84 (m, 1 H), 8.22–8.16 (m, 1 H), 8.04 (dd, J = 7.7, 1 H, 7.96 (dd, J = 7.3, 1 H, 7.91–7.86 (m, 1 H), 7.73–7.61 (m, 4 H), 7.3–7.35 (m, 1 H), 4.28–4.23 (m, 1 H), 1.85–1.82 (m, 1 H), 1.74–1.65 (m, 2 H), 1.64–1.58 (m, 1 H), 1.45–1.18 (m, 6 H).

13C NMR (CDCl3, 101 MHz): δ = 167.51, 150.30, 149.80, 144.70, 136.05, 133.13, 133.04, 132.35, 131.31, 130.95, 130.12, 129.80, 129.09, 128.59, 125.65, 123.96, 121.27, 57.59, 34.03, 25.47, 24.50. 

HRMS: m/z [M + H] calc for C39H42N6O: 570.3255; found: 570.3252.

(E)-3-[(Cyclohexylimino)-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-1-one (3t)] and (Z)-3-[(Cyclohexylimino)-2-quinolin-8-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-1-one (3Z)]

Following the general procedure on a 0.2-mmol scale using cyclohexyl isonitrile with purification by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexane, 40:60) gave 3t as a white solid; yield: 60 mg (74%); ratio E/Z = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.2, 1 H, 7.7 Hz, 7.73–7.61 (m, 4 H), 7.3–7.35 (m, 1 H), 4.28–4.23 (m, 1 H), 1.85–1.82 (m, 1 H), 1.74–1.65 (m, 2 H), 1.64–1.58 (m, 1 H), 1.45–1.18 (m, 6 H).

1H NMR (CDCl3, 400 MHz): δ = 8.87–8.84 (m, 1 H), 8.22–8.16 (m, 1 H), 8.04 (dd, J = 7.7, 1 H, 7.96 (dd, J = 7.3, 1 H, 7.91–7.86 (m, 1 H), 7.73–7.61 (m, 4 H), 7.3–7.35 (m, 1 H), 4.28–4.23 (m, 1 H), 1.85–1.82 (m, 1 H), 1.74–1.65 (m, 2 H), 1.64–1.58 (m, 1 H), 1.45–1.18 (m, 6 H).

13C NMR (CDCl3, 101 MHz): δ = 167.51, 150.30, 149.80, 144.70, 136.05, 133.13, 133.04, 132.35, 131.31, 130.95, 130.12, 129.80, 129.09, 128.59, 125.65, 123.96, 121.27, 57.59, 34.03, 25.47, 24.50. 

HRMS: m/z [M + H] calc for C39H42N6O: 570.3255; found: 570.3252.

Funding Information

Financial support provided by SERB (EMR2016/000136) to support this research work is gratefully acknowledged. D.K. thanks IITK, N.B. and Pardeep express gratitude to CSIR for their fellowships.

Supporting Information

Supporting information for this article is available online at https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0036-1589011.

References

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(12) During the preparation of our manuscript, Wang and Ji reported similar work under different reaction conditions, see: Gu, Z.-Y.; Liu, C.-G.; Wang, S.-Y.; Ji, S.-J. J. Org. Chem. 2017, 82, 2223.
