Recent Advances in the Synthesis of Hydrogenated Azocine-Containing Molecules

Anna V. Listratova
Leonid G. Voskressensky*

RUDN University, Miklukho-Maklaya St. 6, Moscow, 117198, Russian Federation
voskressensky_lg@rudn.university

Dedicated to the memory of Professor N. S. Prostakov (1917–2007) on the occasion of his 100th anniversary.

Received: 22.01.2017
Accepted after revision: 05.04.2017
Published online: 01.08.2017

License terms: (Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 4.0 International)

Abstract
This review covers recent advances in synthesis of azocine-containing systems. The most approaches towards azocines are discussed.

1 Introduction
The chemistry of annulated azocines has not been explored in detail owing to the lack of efficient methods for their synthesis. The only exception is azocinoindoles, which have been investigated extensively due to the great number of alkaloids with an azocinoindole fragment in their structure. This review highlights most recent approaches towards annulated azocine derivatives published after the year 2009; the previous review was published in 2008.1

Scheme 1

Key words azocine, ring-closing metathesis, cycloaddition, ring expansion, Heck reaction, domino reaction

1 Introduction
The chemistry of annulated azocines has not been explored in detail owing to the lack of efficient methods for their synthesis. The only exception is azocinoindoles, which have been investigated extensively due to the great number of alkaloids with an azocinoindole fragment in their structure. This review highlights most recent approaches towards annulated azocine derivatives published after the year 2009; the previous review was published in 2008.1
2 Ring-Expansion Reactions

2.1 Ring-Expansion Reaction of Cyclopentane Containing the 1,4-Diketone Moiety with Primary Amines (from 5 to 8)

In 2006 the Cristoffers group discovered a novel bismuth-catalyzed ring-expansion reaction of 1,4-diketones with primary amines that furnished an eight-membered ring. In 2011, they extended their relatively simple method to the synthesis of annulated azocines. Thus, starting from ethyl 1-oxo-indane-2-carboxylate 1, containing a 1,4-diketone motif, and primary amines under the bismuth-catalyzed ring-expansion reaction conditions gave benzo[c]azocine derivatives 2 in moderate yields (Scheme 1). It was also shown that, in some cases, the presence of bismuth nitrate was not essential.

A bismuth-free strategy of ring enlargement was also successful in the case of regioisomeric pyrido[c]azocines. Synthesized from commercially available materials, three cyclopentapyridine derivatives 3, 6, and 9, containing β-oxo

Biographical Sketches

Prof. Leonid G. Voskressensky was born in 1968 in Moscow, Russia. He obtained his B.Sc. in chemistry from the Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) in 1992, and his M.Sc. in 1994. He obtained his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from the same university in 1999. In 2001 he joined the group of Prof. Cosimo Altomare (Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy) as a postdoctoral fellow in medicinal chemistry. In 2001, he became assistant professor, in 2006 associate professor, and in 2011 full professor in the organic chemistry department at PFUR. Since 2013 he has been the Dean of the Science Faculty at PFUR. His group’s scientific interests focus mainly on domino reaction methodology, new multicomponent reactions, and medicinal chemistry.

Dr. Anna Listratova was born in Moscow, Russia. She obtained her B.Sc. in chemistry from the People’s Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) in 2003, followed by an M.Sc. degree in 2005. She obtained the Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry from the same university in 2008 under guidance of Prof. L. G. Voskressensky and remains a member of his group.
ester moieties, were alkylated with phenacil bromide to give 1,4-diketones 4, 7, and 10. The latter were subjected to ring-expansion reactions with methylamine giving pyrido[2,3-c]azocine 5 (Scheme 2), pyrido[3,4-c]azocine 8 (Scheme 3), and pyrido[3,2-c]azocine 11 (Scheme 4) in 36–64% yield.

In 2015, a six-step sequence for the synthesis of regioisomeric thieno[c]azocines started from commercially available bromothiophene carboxylic acids was worked out. Isopropyl esters of the bromothiopheneacarboxylic acids were subjected to Heck reaction followed by catalytic hydrogenation and Dieckmann condensation giving the cyclic β-oxo esters 12, 15, and 18, alklylation of which with phenacil bromide led to 1,4-diketones 13, 16, and 19. The following step, a bismuth-catalyzed ring expansion of cyclopentathiophene derivatives 13, 16, and 19 with methylamine, produced the target tetrahydrothieno[3,2-c]azocine 14 (Scheme 5), tetrahydrothieno[3,4-c]azocine 17 (Scheme 6), and tetrahydrothieno[2,3-c]azocine 20 (Scheme 7). Overall yields for the final products were 25%, 16%, and 12%, respectively.

2.2 Ring-Expansion Reaction of Annulated Tetrahydroazopyrazines under the Action of Activated Alkynes (from 6 to 8)

In 2002, an alkyne-induced ring-expansion reaction of annulated tetrahydroazopyrazines leading to the formation of azocine rings was found. It is presumed that ring-expansion reaction involves the Michael addition of the tertiary N-atom in the (hetero)annulated pyridine system to the triple bond of the activated alkyne, followed by a nucleophilic substitution (S$_n$) reaction in zwitterionic intermediate A (Scheme 8).

Over the last 8 years this method was successfully applied to the synthesis of various annulated azocines: triazolopyrimidino[4,5-d]azocines 21,7,8 tetrahydro[1]benzothieno[3,2-d]azocines 22,9 hexahydropyrimidino[4,5-d]azocines 23 and [-5,4-d]azocines 24,10 tetrahydropyrimidino[4,5-d]azocines 25,11 tetrahydrobenzofuro[3,2-d]azocine 26,12 tetrahydrothieno[2,3-d]azocines 27,13 tetrahydroazocinol[5,4-b]indoles 28,14,15 hexahydropyrimidothieno[3,2-d]azocines 29,16,17 and benzol[2]azocines 30,18 including systems obtained for the first time, tetrahydrothieno[3,2-d]azocines 31 and tetrahydrochromeno[4,3-d]azocine 32 (Figure 1).20
Attempts to combine the aforesaid ring expansion and Ugi or Ugi-azide transformations into a single multicomponent reaction succeeded and provided thieno[3,2-d]azocine 33 (Scheme 9) and tetrazolyl-substituted benzo[d]azocine 34 (Scheme 10) in moderate yields.

2.3 Reductive Ring-Expansion Reaction of Cyclic Oximes

Using a method devised by Cho, Tokuyama, and co-workers, regiocontrolled reductive ring-expansion of cyclic oxime with diisobutylaluminum hydride gave benzo[b]azocine...
cine 35 and dibenzo[b,f]azocine 36 in high yields as a single regioisomer with the nitrogen atom located in the position neighboring the aromatic ring (Scheme 11).

Based on this ring-expansion reaction of oximes, a concise synthesis of 17β-HSD3 inhibitor with a dibenzozaocine skeleton was carried out. All attempts to convert oximes 37a,b into a single regioisomer failed, hence a mixture of dibenzoazocines 38a and 39a in the ratio 2:1 or dibenzoazocines 38b and 39b in the ratio 6:1 was used. After acylation of dibenzoazocines 38 and 39 the obtained regioisomers 40 and 41 were separated. Compound 40a was coupled under the Suzuki–Miyaura coupling conditions to provide 17β-HSD3 inhibitor 42 in 70% yield. Desulfurization of 42 with Raney Ni gave also 17β-HSD3 inhibitor 43 (Scheme 12).

Since 17β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 3 (17βHSD3) is an enzyme involved in testosterone biosynthesis, inhibitors of 17β-HSD3 could provide new medicines for the treatment of prostate cancer.

2.4 Other Ring-Expansion Reactions

Treatment of 1-vinyl-substituted indolinium salt 44 in refluxing THF with the Hoveyda–Grubbs second-generation catalyst (H-G II) resulted in allylic rearrangement to give azocino[5,4-b]indole 45, the product of ring expansion, in 44% yield (Scheme 13).

A conceptually new and elegant strategy for the construction of 1H-azocino[5,4-b]indoles 47 and 48 via a gold-catalyzed ring expansion of 2-propargyl-β-tetrahydrocarbolines 46 was developed by Zhang and co-workers. The azocinoindoles 47 and 48 were obtained in moderate to excellent yields. The method features mild conditions and wide functional group tolerance (Scheme 14).
Binaphthyl-azocines 50 were synthesized by the direct copper-catalyzed ring-expansion reaction of binaphthyl-azepines 49 and α-diazocarbonyl reagents. This transformation is considered to be an example of a [1,2-]Stevens rearrangement and presents a facile access to binaphthyl-azocines in moderate to high yields (Scheme 15).

Naphtho[1,8-ef]pyrimido[4,5-b]azocines 53 were prepared from acenaphthoquinone (51) and 6-aminouracil derivatives 52 in high yields. The ring expansion was carried out as a one-pot process and included two steps: the addition reaction of starting compounds and the subsequent oxidation cleavage of the intermediate in the presence of Pd(OAc)₄ (Scheme 16).

Azocine 55 and annulated azocine 57 were produced by a ring-expansion transformation of the piperidine ring of compounds 54 and 56 under the action of methyl propynoate and dimethyl butynedioate, respectively (Scheme 17).

3 Heck Reaction

The intramolecular Heck reaction is considered to be one of the most useful methods for the construction of medium-sized heterocycles due to its functional group tolerance and high stereoselectivity. In 2009, the Majumdar group developed an interesting and simple procedure for the synthesis of various annulated azocines from unactivated allylic substrates using a combination of two reactions, the aza-Claisen rearrangement and a palladium-catalyzed intramolecular Heck reaction. Thus, an appropriate substrate 59, prepared from N-allylanilines 58 by aza-Claisen
A. V. Listratova, L. G. Voskressensky

Review

Synthesis rearrangement, tosylation, and alkylation with 2-bromo-
benzyl bromides, was subjected to the intramolecular Heck
reaction to give exo-Heck cyclized products, dibenzo[b,f]azocines 60, in 72–79% yields (Scheme 18).31

Scheme 18 Synthesis of dibenzo[b,f]azocines via the intramolecular
Heck reaction

This strategy was successfully used for the synthesis of
dibenzo[b,f]azocinones.32 The precursors 61 for the Heck
reaction were obtained from N-allyl-substituted anilines by
aza-Claisen rearrangement, tosylation, and amidation with
2-iodobenzoyl chloride. The products of the Heck reaction
depended on the conditions used. It was shown that
Jeffrey’s two-phase protocol32 led to endocyclic product 63
whereas phosphine-assisted standard conditions yielded
exocyclic products 62 (Scheme 19).

Scheme 19 Synthesis of dibenzo[b,f]azocines via the intramolecular
Heck reaction

The same combined aza-Claisen rearrangement and in-
tramolecular Heck reaction was successfully applied to the
synthesis of coumarin- or quinolone-annulated azocines
6533 and pyrimidoazocines 67.34 The precursors 64 for the
Heck reaction were synthesized using aza-Claisen rear-
arrangement of N-allylcoumarins or N-allylquinolones fol-
lowed by alkylation with benzyl bromides. The intramolec-
ular Heck reaction afforded azocine 65 in 75–79% yields
(Scheme 20).

Scheme 20 Synthesis of coumarin- and quinolone-annulated azocines

In the case of pyrimido[5,4-b]azocines 67, the sub-
strates 66 for the Heck reaction were prepared from 1,3-di-
alkyl-5-bromouracils by reaction with allylamines, subse-
quent aza-Claisen rearrangement, tosylation, and alkylation
with 2-bromobenzyl bromide. Pyrimidoazocines 67 were
obtained in high yields (Scheme 21).

The Majumdar group achieved another efficient and
straightforward method for the construction of dibenzoazo-
cinones 72 and coumarin- and quinolone-annulated azoci-
nones 73 via Pd-mediated reductive Mizoroki–Heck reaction.35 The starting N-methyl or N-ethyl o-substituted amines 68 and 71 reacted with 2-iodophenylacetyl chloride giving amides 69 and 72, which were subjected to Heck reaction producing the 8-exocyclized products 70 and 73 in 42–60% yields (Scheme 22).

Kim and co-workers obtained tetracyclic azocine systems 77 from indole derivatives 76 by applying the intramolecular palladium-catalyzed Heck reaction.36 The required starting materials were synthesized by the reaction of Baylis–Hillman acetates 74 and indoles 75 (Scheme 23).

---

**Scheme 21** Synthesis of pyrimido[5,4-b]azocines

**Scheme 22** Construction of dibenzoazocinones and coumarin- and quinolone-annulated azocinones via Pd-mediated reductive Mizoroki–Heck reaction

---

**Scheme 23** Synthesis of tetracyclic azocine derivatives

**Scheme 24** Synthesis of benzo[4,5]azocino[3,2,1-hi]indoles

**Scheme 25** Synthesis of benzo[e]imidazo[4,5,1-kl]benzoazocines
Application of this protocol to compounds 79, 82, and 85, derived from the reaction of Baylis–Hillman acetate 74 with isatins 78, benzimidazoles 81, and carbazole 84, respectively, resulted in the formation of tetra(penta)cyclic azocines, benzo[4,5]azocino[3,2,1-hi]indoles 80 (Scheme 24), benzo[e]imidazo[4,5,1-kl][1]benzoazocines 83 (Scheme 25), and benzo[4,5]azocino[1,2,3-jk]carbazole 86 (Scheme 26).37

Martin and co-workers synthesized azocino[3,4,5-cd]indoles 88 + 89 and 91 by Pd-catalyzed microwave-assisted Heck reaction from allylamine derivative 87 or enamine 90 (Scheme 27).38

The unusual Heck product azocino[4,3-b]indole 93, resulting from an apparent 7-endo-cyclization with inversion of the ethylidene configuration, was obtained from cyclohept[b]indole 92 in 43% yield (Scheme 28).39

A readily separable mixture (1.3:1.0) of bridged benzoazocines 95 and 96 was formed through an intramolecular microwave-assisted Heck cyclization from azepine derivative 94 (Scheme 29).40

Dibenzo[b,f]azocine 98 was produced via microwave-assisted Heck coupling from bifunctional precursor 97 prepared by vinylation of bromobenzaldehyde and subsequent reductive imine condensation with the relevant 2-bromoaniline.41 Dibenzo[b,f]azocine 98 was also synthesized by a Suzuki–Heck cascade and also by a one-pot preparation (Scheme 30).41

Starting from propargylamide 99, a novel protocol for the tandem Heck–Suzuki reaction was used for the construction of the benzoazocines 100 and 101 (Scheme 31).42
4 Cycloaddition

In 2009, Rovis and co-workers developed the first enantioselective rhodium-catalyzed [4+2+2] cycloaddition of terminal alkynes $102$ and dienyl isocyanates $103$ leading to the formation of bicyclic azocines $104$ and $105$. Pyrrolo[1,2-$a$]azocines $104$ and $105$ were obtained in good to high yields and excellent enantioselectivity (Scheme 32). The geometry of the diene moiety had a significant effect on the selectivity of the products and used pure (E)-diene was used as the starting substrate.

A new and simple synthesis for azocine derivatives $108$ by [6+2] cycloaddition reaction was suggested by Saito and co-workers. Electron-deficient allenes $107$ reacted with 2-vinylazetidine $106$ giving azocines $108$ in moderated yields (Scheme 33).

Louie and co-workers demonstrated in 2012 that azetidin-3-ones $110$ under the action of diynes $109$ underwent a Ni/IPr-catalyzed cycloaddition reaction leading to dihy-
droazocinones 111 (Scheme 34). The method involves a Csp²–Csp³ bond-cleavage step that proceeds at low temperatures.

In 2013, Louie and co-workers reported the Ni/P(p-Tol)₃-catalyzed cycloaddition of 1,3-dienes 112 and azetidin-3-ones 113 yielding 1,4,7,8-tetrahydroazocin-2(3H)-ones 114 (Scheme 35). Bower and co-workers reported a direct approach to substituted azocinediones 116 by a Rh-catalyzed cycloaddition–fragmentation process. Exposure of N-cyclopropylacrylamides 115 to phosphine-ligated cationic Rh(I) catalyst systems under a CO atmosphere led to the formation of rhodacyclopentanone intermediates. The subsequent insertion of the alkene fragment into the intermediates was followed by fragmentation to give azocinediones 116 (Scheme 36). The overall process is considered to be equivalent to a [7+1]-cycloaddition–tautomerization sequence.

### 5 Ring-Closing Metathesis (RCM)

Another powerful method for the construction of medium-sized nitrogen-containing systems that has received considerable attention in recent years is ring-closing metathesis.

Li and co-workers reported a five-step sequence for the construction of dibenzo[b,f]azocine 119 where the key step was ruthenium-mediated ring-closing metathesis. Starting from methyl 4-amino-3-iodobenzoate (117) the synthesis involved Stille coupling with tributyl(vinyl)stannane, followed by acylation with 2-vinylbenzoyl chloride, Boc protection, and RCM. Using Grubbs II catalyst, RCM of compound 118 resulted in dibenzo[b,f]azocine 119 (Scheme 37).

Starting from styryldiazoacetate 120, azocine 122 was obtained by a sequence of two reactions: N–H insertion and RCM. It was also possible to combine the carbonoid N–H insertion and RCM reactions in a one-pot procedure for the synthesis of methyl 1,2,5,6,7,8-hexahydroazocine-2-carboxylate 122 (Scheme 38).
Carbamate 124, obtained through condensation of aninobenzaldehyde 123 with methyamine and subsequent in situ reaction with benzyl chloroformate and then allyl zinc bromide, underwent facile RCM in the presence of Grubbs II catalyst to give benzo[b]azocine 125 in 81% yield (Scheme 39).38

The ring-closing metathesis approach was utilized to prepare novel 1,7-annulated azocino[3,2,1-hi]indole derivatives 129 starting from indoles 126 (Scheme 40).50,51 Formylation of indole 126 followed by allylation of the N-atom and condensation with nitromethane led to 1-allyl-7-(2-nitrovinyl)indole 127. Reaction of 1-allyl-7-(2-nitrovinyl)indole 127 with allylmagnesium bromide gave 1-allyl-7-[1-(nitromethyl)but-3-enyl]indole 128 that underwent ring-closing metathesis to give azocinoindoles 129 in moderate yields.

Based on combined the aza-Claisen rearrangement and ring-closing metathesis, the Majumdar group obtained pyrimido[5,4-b]azocine derivatives 135 in excellent yields (Scheme 41).52 The starting 5-bromouracil derivatives 130 reacted with allylamine to give 5-allyluracils 131, subsequent catalyzed aza-Claisen rearrangement and tosylation led to tosyl derivatives 133. Reaction of 133 with homoally
bromide provided the required precursor 134 for RCM using the Grubbs first-generation catalyst (Grubbs I) to give 135.

Using the same concept, the Majumdar group prepared RCM precursors 137 and 140. Starting from aminonaphthalenes 136 and 139, reaction with allylamine, subsequentaza-Claisen rearrangement, tosylation, and alkylation with homoallyl bromide gave 137 and 140. Under the RCM conditions, naphthalene derivatives 137 and 140 gave cyclized products, naphtho[1,2-b]azocines 138 and naphtho[2,1-b]azocines 141, respectively, in good yields (Scheme 42).53

Lindsley and co-worker developed a novel six-step approach for the rapid and enantioselective synthesis of pyrrolo[1,2-a]azocines 147 and 152.54 Commercially available aldehyde 142 was converted into (R)-N-sulfinylaldimine 143, followed by indium-mediated alkylation yielding 144. Subsequent alkenylation of 144 with 5-bromopent-1-ene provides 145, which underwent RCM reaction with Grubbs II catalyst to deliver 146 in 70% yield for two steps. Hydrogenation, followed by a one-pot deprotection/acetal hydrolysis/reductive amination sequence produced decahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]azocine 147 in 87% yield for two steps and with more than 98% ee (Scheme 43).

Pyrrolo[1,2-a]azocine 152 was synthesized from commercial aldehyde 148, which was converted into (S)-N-sulfinylaldimine 149. Indium-mediated alkylation of 149 to give 150 and subsequent deprotection gave a primary amine that cyclized to give (S)-5-allylpyrrolidin-2-one 151.

The alkenylation of lactone 151 with 5-bromopent-1-ene, followed by RCM with Grubbs II catalyst afforded 1,5,6,7,10,10a-hexahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]azocin-3(2H)-one 152 in 73% yields for two steps (Scheme 44).

In 2013, using a modified strategy Lindsley and co-workers developed a rapid route to access pyrrolo[1,2-a]-, pyrido[1,2-a]-, and azepino[1,2-a]azocines 153–155 (Scheme 45).55

Benedetti, Penoni, and co-workers obtained benzo[c]azo-
cine derivative 158 in 69% yield from enyne 157, from 156 using a Sonogashira reaction (Scheme 46).56

Hexahydroazocine 161 was formed by microwave-assisted RCM of an α-allyl-α-phenyl-α-amino acid 160 obtained in two steps from α-imino ester 159 (Scheme 47).57
A. V. Listratova, L. G. Voskressensky

Dash and co-workers constructed imidazo[1,5-a]azocine 163 from commercially available hydantoin 162 via a four-step procedure involving selective N-allylation and C5-alkylation and with the key steps being RCM (Scheme 48).

Moss reported the efficient synthesis of a range of heterocycle-fused azocine derivatives 165–167 employing a directed metalation/ruthenium-catalyzed RCM approach. The RCM precursors 164 were synthesized from carboxylic acids or 2-chloro-4-iodopyridine in three to four steps (Scheme 49).

Rao and co-workers developed a common strategy for the construction of polyhydroxy azocine derivatives, including a novel example, from D-1,5-gluconolactone 168, using an RCM protocol as the key step. D-1,5-Gluconolactone 168 was converted into compound 169 by a five-step procedure. Compound 169 was subjected to allylation with allyl chloride producing N-allyl derivative 170; subsequent deprotection, oxidative cleavage, and reaction with vinylmagnesium bromide gave 171. RCM of compound 171 afforded the cyclized products 172 and 173. The final deprotection and hydrogenation of azocines 172 and 173 provided polyhydroxy azocine derivatives 174 and 175 in 72% and 66% yields, respectively (Scheme 50).

Bertozzi and Sletten synthesized a novel strained azacyclooctyne 181, which represents a new class of heterocyclic substrates for Cu-free click chemistry.
In 2011, Danheiser and co-workers showed that the combination of ynamide-based benzannulation with RCM provides an expeditious strategy for the assembly of benzo-fused nitrogen heterocycles including azocines 187–189. The precursors 184–186 for RCM were obtained via benzannulation from cyclobutenones with ynamide 183, prepared by reaction of carbamate 182 with 5-bromopent-1-en-4-yne. RCM occurred in the presence of the Grubbs II catalyst in dichloromethane (Scheme 52).

The synthetic use of this strategy is illustrated in its application in a concise enantioselective route to the benzoazocine core 190 of the antitumor agents (+)-FR900482 and
The synthesis of the benzoazocine core 191 and the completion of the formal total synthesis of FR900482 and Fr66979 are shown in Scheme 53. In 2013, Danheiser and co-workers employed the ‘second generation’ of benzannulation/RCM strategy, in which α-diazo ketones 192 were employed as vinylketene substrates instead of cyclobutenones. Using this method hydroxy-substituted naphtho[2,3-b]azocine 193 was obtained in good yield (Scheme 54).

In their investigations to develop concise total syntheses of some indole alkaloids possessing the azocine ring, Bennasar and co-workers successfully applied the combination of RCM and vinyl halide Heck cyclization for the construction of the azocinoidole moiety. The first unsuccessful attempt to work out the total synthesis of (+)-apparicine led to unexpected tetracycle 198. The required RCM substrates 195a,b, prepared from 2-vinylindole-3-carbaldehyde 194 by reductive amination followed by N-acylation or sulfonylation, were subjected to RCM giving azocinoidoles 196,b in acceptable yields. The removal of the Boc group in azocinoidole 196a, subsequent alkylation with (Z)-2-iodo-2-ethyl tosylate and Heck cyclization yielded compound 198 possessing a bridged azocine ring (Scheme 55).

Changing the cyclization site from 5,6-position to 4,5-position by using as a RCM precursor 2-allyl-3-[(allylamino)methyl]indole 199 and introducing an additional isomerization step before the Heck cyclization, they succeeded in accomplishing the first total synthesis of (+)-apparicine (Scheme 56).

The combination RCM/Heck cyclization successfully was utilized for the synthesis of the upper-half of vinorelbine. Reductive amination of aldehyde 200 followed by Boc-protection of the aliphatic nitrogen gave carbamate 201, which smoothly underwent RCM in the presence of the Grubbs second-generation catalyst to give azocinoidole 202. The sequence of N-Boc deprotection, alkylation with allylic bromide, N-indole-deprotection, and Heck cyclization gave the upper-half of vinorelbine 205 (Scheme 57).

RCM for the building of eight-membered nitrogen-containing cycle has also found application in the completion of the total synthesis of (–)-nakadomarin A, which shows interesting cytotoxic and antibacterial activity. A concise diastereoselective total synthesis was completed in 21 steps from D-pyroglutamic acid, wherein one of the key steps was the construction of the azocine ring via RCM (Scheme 58).

### 6 Cyclization

#### 6.1 Metal-Catalyzed Cyclization

Chowdhury and co-workers described an elegant method for the synthesis of benzo[c][1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-a]azocines 208 via palladium/copper-catalyzed heterocyclization. The starting ortho-iodo azides 206 were prepared from the corresponding aldehydes by mesylation and subsequent azidation. ortho-Lodo azides 206 underwent palladium/copper-catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition with various terminal acetylenes 207 followed by alylation of the triazole to give azocine derivatives 208. Employing 1,3-dichloro benzene (209) as a reactant, led to bis-heteroannulation giving azocine 210 in moderate yield (Scheme 59). It is worth noting that the protocol included the formation of one C–C and two C–N bonds in a one-pot reaction.

Benzo[5,6]azocino[3,4-b]indoles 215 were obtained in four steps from indole 211 through an intramolecular direct arylation reaction as the key step. Indole 211 was first treated with amine 212 to give amide 213; N-Boc-protection or N-methylation gave compounds 214. The cyclization of 214 mediated by Pd(0) delivered benzo[5,6]azocino[3,4-b]indoles 215 (Scheme 60).

Pyrroloazocine 219 and azocinoidoles 217 were obtained via a palladium-catalyzed norbornene-mediated tandem process involving the intramolecular ortho-alkylation of an aromatic C–H bond followed by intramolecular direct arylation reaction from compounds 216 and 218, respectively (Scheme 61).
Scheme 52  Synthesis of benzo[b]azocines

Scheme 53  Synthesis of the benzoazocine core of (+)-FR900482 and the completion of the formal total synthesis of the antitumor agents (+)-FR900482 and (+)-FR66979; Teoc = [2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]carbonyl
The Van der Eycken group, in 2009, developed a short and selective approach towards azocino[5,4-b]indoles using a microwave-assisted Hg(OTf)₂-catalyzed intramolecular carbocyclization of amides prepared from corresponding tryptamines and 3-substituted prop-2-ynoic acids (Scheme 62). In 2011, the Van der Eycken group elaborated a novel procedure for the construction of the interesting azocino[4,5-cd]indoles via a Pd-catalyzed intramolecular acetylene hydroarylation. The required for the cyclization, substrates were synthesized by DCC-mediated amidation of suitable 4-bromotryptamines and various propynoic acid derivatives. Microwave-assisted Pd-catalyzed cyclization of indoles proceeded smoothly leading to regio- and stereoselective azocino[4,5,6-cd]indole derivatives (Scheme 63).

The Van der Eycken group have also reported the synthesis of azocinoindoles via an efficient gold-catalyzed post-Ugi intramolecular hydroarylation. Ugi-adducts underwent 8-endo-dig cyclization leading to azocino[5,4,3-cd]indoles and azocino[5,4-b]indoles, respectively. The merits of this method are good to excellent yields, a wide range of functional groups introduced during the Ugi reaction, and selectivity for 8-endo-dig cyclization (Scheme 64).

Using a cationic gold-catalyzed intramolecular hydroarylation reaction of β-lactam-tethered allenyl indoles, Alcaide, Almendos, and co-workers obtained tetrahydroazetidin[1’,2’;1,2]azocino[3,4-b]indoles as single isomers in good yields (Scheme 65). The formation of azocines was rationalized through an 8-endo carbocyclization of the indole group towards the terminal allene carbon. The gold-catalyzed cyclization allowed the regioselective formation of fused β-lactams without harming the sensitive four-membered heterocycle.

Pentacyclic azocine derivative was generated in good yield via a novel gold-catalyzed cascade cyclization from N-[(2-azidophenyl)ethynyl]benzamides (Scheme 66).
Echavarren and co-workers reported the synthesis of the azocino[5,4-b]indole core skeleton of the lundurines by gold-catalyzed 8-endo-dig cyclization of an alkynylindole. The AuCl₃-catalyzed cyclization of 2-[2-(2-ethynyl-5-oxo-pyrrolidino)ethyl]indole, prepared in seven steps from Scheme 57 Synthesis of the upper-half of vinorelbine.

Scheme 57 Synthesis of the upper-half of vinorelbine

Echavarren and co-workers reported the synthesis of the azocino[5,4-b]indole core skeleton of the lundurines by gold-catalyzed 8-endo-dig cyclization of an alkynylindole. The AuCl₃-catalyzed cyclization of 2-[2-(2-ethynyl-5-oxo-pyrrolidino)ethyl]indole 233, prepared in seven steps from

Scheme 58 The completion of the total synthesis of (–)-nakadomarin A

Scheme 58 The completion of the total synthesis of (–)-nakadomarin A

Scheme 59 Synthesis of benzo[c][1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-a]azocines and a bis-annulated azocine

Scheme 59 Synthesis of benzo[c][1,2,3]triazolo[1,5-a]azocines and a bis-annulated azocine

Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart · New York — Synthesis 2017, 49, 3801–3834
2-(1H-indol-3-yl)acetate, afforded azocinoindole 234 in 55% isolated yield (Scheme 67); the feasibility of using other gold complexes was considered.

### 6.2 Radical Cyclization

The Majumdar group developed a new efficient method for the synthesis of pyrimidoazocine derivatives 238 via the first example of an 8-endo-trig thiophenol-mediated radical cyclization.77 The radical precursors 237 were prepared from pyrimidines 235, products of the aza-Claisen rearrangement of N-allyl-substituted pyrimidines, by tosylation and the subsequent reaction of intermediates 236 with propargyl bromide. The alkenyl radicals were generated from thiophenol initiated by benzoyl peroxide. The pyrimido[5,4-b]azocines 237 were obtained in excellent yields (Scheme 68).
A. V. Listratova, L. G. Voskressensky

Synthesis

On developing the total synthesis of (±)-apparacine, Bennasar and co-workers prepared azocino[4,3-b]indole 242 via radical cyclization. The synthesis of compounds 242 began with the preparation of selenoester 241 as the radical precursor. Selenoester 241 was prepared by reductive amidation of aldehyde 239, followed by Boc protection of the resulting secondary amine, and phenylselenenation of the corresponding carboxylic acid. The treatment of selenoester 241 with Bu3SnH as the radical mediate and Et3B as the initiator led to the formation of azocinoindole 242. The reaction of 242 with methyllithium followed by...
dehydration of the intermediate tertiary alcohol provided azocinoindole 243 (Scheme 69), which successfully used in the synthesis of (±)-apparacine (see Scheme 55).

In their investigations, Li and co-workers generated azocine derivatives 245 and 247 starting from diesters 244 and 246 by a sequence of reactions in which the azocine-formation step was radical cyclization. In the case of azocine 245 it was a Mn(III)-mediated oxidative radical process, whereas the azocine system 247 was obtained by a reductive radical process (Scheme 70).

Diaba, Bonjoch, and co-worker obtained morphan compounds 249 via the first intramolecular atom transfer radical process between trichloroacetamide and enol acetate used as a radical acceptor. The reaction was promoted by Grubbs II catalyst, thus expending the scope of these catalysts beyond the metathesis reaction (Scheme 70). This reaction enabled the construction of the tricyclic skeleton of the immunosuppressant FR901483. The required proradical trichloroacetamide 251 was synthesized in five steps starting from azaspirodecane 250. The treatment of ketone 251 with isopropenyl acetate gave a regioisomeric mixture of enol acetate 252 in a 1.8:1 ratio, the unseparated mixture was treated with Grubbs II catalyst affording the diazatricyclic derivative 253, its epimer 254, and an unexpected mixture of enones 255. The reaction of compound 253 with zinc led to dechlorinated derivative 256, possessing the tricyclic skeleton of immunosuppressant FR901483, in 58% yield (Scheme 72).

Li and co-workers used a route based on the iodine-atom-transfer radical 8-endo cyclization to synthesize a number of azocine derivatives. Thus, N-acyloxazolidinones 257 underwent 8-endo cyclization promoted by BF3·OEt2/H2O leading to the formation of oxazoloazocine 258 in high yields with excellent regio- and stereoselectivity (Scheme 73). It is interesting to note that the product configuration was changed from 3,8-trans to 3,8-cis.

Li and co-workers also showed that in the presence of Mg(ClO4)2 and a bis(oxazoline) ligand, N-ethoxyxycarbonylsubstituted 2-ido-N-(pent-4-enyl)alkanamides 259 underwent 8-endo cyclization giving only 3,5-trans-substituted azocan-2-ones 260 in excellent yields (Scheme 74).

Similarly, the BF3·OEt2/H2O promote reaction of N-(2-allylaryl)-N-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2-idoalkanamides 261 afforded benzo[b]azocines 262 with cis-3,5-configuration in high yields (Scheme 75).
6.3 Friedel–Crafts Cyclization

Azocino[3,4-b]indol-1-ones 264 were obtained via acid-catalyzed intramolecular Friedel–Crafts cyclization of 1-methyl-N-(4-oxobutyl)indole-2-carboxamides 263 in low yields (Scheme 76).81

Pandey and co-workers developed a general route for the synthesis of azocino[5,4-b]indoles 269 starting from allyl bromide 265 which prepared from Morita–Baylis–Hillman adducts.82 The reaction of tryptamine with allyl bromide 265 gives 266, protection of the nitrogen atoms in 266 gives 267, and saponification of the ester group in 267 gave indoles 268 which underwent Friedel–Crafts intramolecular cyclization affording azocino[5,4-b]indoles 269 in good yields (Scheme 77).

Kim and Seo used the Friedel–Crafts reaction as the key step for the construction of azocine ring in the tetracyclic compound 274.83 Aminoacrylate 271, prepared from 3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamine via amidation reaction with 2-iodobenzoic acid and subsequent Michael addition of ethyl propynoate, was subjected to the Heck reaction giving isoindole 272. The hydrogenation of isoindole 272 followed by hydrolysis provide derivative 273 which by the action of polyphosphoric acid was converted into tetracyclic compound 274 (Scheme 78).
The same sequence of reactions was used in the case of the synthesis of an azocine alkaloid, magallanesine (Scheme 79).\(^8^3\)

6.4 Other Examples of Cyclization

In a new synthetic route for the synthesis of the dasycarpidone skeleton and for the total synthesis of (±)-uleine, Patir and Uludag used acid-catalyzed intramolecular cyclization to construct the azocino[4,3-b]indole core.\(^8^4\) Reduction of ketoamide 275 with borane–dimethyl sulfide complex and the subsequent acidification of the resulted alcohol 276 with TFA furnished the desired tetracyclic compounds 278 in good yield. Four further steps were required to complete the total synthesis of (±)-uleine from azocinoindole 278 (Scheme 80).

Azocinoindoles 280 and 283 were obtained by Hamada and co-workers via a novel acid-promoted skeletal rearrangement of 2- or 3-alkyldieneindolenium cations generated from compounds 279 and 282.\(^3^5,^8^6\) A reaction cascade leading to the azocine system involved intramolecular ipso-Friedel–Crafts alkylation of phenols, rearomatization of the
spirocyclohexadienone unit, and iso-Pictet–Spengler reaction. In addition to the targeted azocinoindoles, pyrrolidine derivatives 281 and 284 were isolated as the major byproducts (Scheme 81).

Azocino[4,3-b]indoles 287 were synthesized by the oxidative cyclization of [3-(3-oxopiperidin-2-yl)indol-2-yl]malonates 286 obtained in four steps from dimethyl or di-tert-butyl malonates 285. Furthermore, these azocino[4,3-b]indoles were successfully used for the total synthesis of (+)- and (−)-actinophyllic acid (Scheme 82).

Reitz and co-workers have prepared benzo[d]azocines 294 and 295 which are formally analogues of Phe-Ala or Ala-Phe dipeptides joined together on their side chains. The synthesis began with the conversion of the N-Boc-protected 2′-iodo-L-phenylalanine 288 into N-Fmoc derivative 289. Negishi coupling of 289 with either Boc-(β-L)-D-Ala-OMe or Boc-(β-L)-L-Ala-OMe gave dipeptides 290 and 291, respectively. Removals of Boc- and benzyl ester groups of bis-amino acids 290 and 291 and amide formation and cyclization with 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt) and O-(7-azabenzotriazole-1-yl)-N,N,N,N′-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HATU) provided azocines 292 and 293.

Fmoc-deprotection followed by simultaneous amidolysis of the ester with methylamine and acetylation led to dipeptides 294 and 295 (Scheme 83).
Hexahydrochromeno[3,4-c]azocine 297 was obtained from chromene 296 by cyclization which occurred during Duff formylation, but the yield of the cyclic product was poor at only 9% (Scheme 84).89

### 7 Microwave- and Photo-Assisted Reactions

Alcaide, Almendos, and co-workers developed a method for the synthesis of structurally novel bicyclic azocine-fused β-lactams 299 and 300 in the absence of any metal catalyst.90 This was the first example of metal-free preparation of eight-membered rings by the thermolysis of non-conjugated azetidin-2-one-tethered bis(allenes) 298 on application of microwave irradiation. Azocines 299 and 300 were isolated as single regio- and diastereoisomers (Scheme 85).

The Van der Eycken group elaborated a new approach towards the construction of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydrodibenzo[c,e]azocines 303 via a microwave-assisted copper-catalyzed intramolecular A3-coupling reaction.91 Formed in situ by Boc deprotection of biaryl compounds 301, biaryl derivatives 302 with both amino and aldehyde groups reacted with the suitable alkynes in the presence of CuBr under focused microwave irradiation thus forming dibenzo[c,e]azocines 303 in good to excellent yields (Scheme 86).

Yudin and Cheung found that N-vinyl-β-lactams 304 underwent microwave-assisted ring-expansion, resulting from [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement between two strategically placed alkene moieties on the β-lactam, giving azocines 305 in yields of 8–86% (Scheme 87).92,93

On irradiation of 4-diazo-4'H-imidazole 306 in hexafluorobenzene gave the unusual imidazo[3,4-a]azocine 307 in 51% yield (Scheme 88).94

Kutateladze and co-workers synthesized epoxybenzoazocines 309 and 311 from aniline derivatives 308 and 310, respectively, by photo-generation of azaxylylenes and their subsequent intramolecular [4+4] cycloaddition with a fu-
ran-containing pendant tethered either via the aniline nitrogen or through the carbonyl-group-containing fragment (Scheme 89).95

8 Other Methods

8.1 Cascade and Tandem Reactions

Nakamura and co-workers elaborated an efficient synthesis of azocine derivatives 313 from O-propargylic oximes 312 in good to excellent yields by the means of a Rh-catalyzed 2,3-rearrangement/heterocyclization cascade sequence.96 It is noteworthy that the chirality of the substrate was maintained throughout the cascade process to afford optically active azocines 313d (Scheme 90).
She, Xie, and co-workers accomplished a gold-catalyzed 1,2-acyloxy migration/intramolecular [3+2]-cycloaddition cascade reaction for the construction of unsaturated azocines 315 starting from enynyl esters 314 (Scheme 91).97

![Scheme 91 A gold-catalyzed 1,2-acyloxy migration/intramolecular [3+2]-cycloaddition cascade reaction](image)

In 2016, She, Xie, and co-workers subsequently expanded this gold-catalyzed 1,2-acyloxy migration/intramolecular [3+2]-cycloaddition cascade reaction to the synthesis of benzo[d]azocines 317 from 1,9-enynyl esters 316. The reaction proceeded under mild conditions leading to benzoazocines 317 in good to excellent yields of 55–82% (Scheme 92).98

![Scheme 92 Synthesis of benzo[d]azocines via tandem Michael addition–Fries rearrangement](image)

Kumar and co-workers synthesized benzo[b]azocines 318 through an unprecedented one-pot, triflic acid mediated, tandem Michael addition–Fries rearrangement of sorbyl-anilides 319.99 The reaction is proposed to proceed via a δ-lactam intermediate, earlier considered unreactive for the Fries rearrangement (Scheme 93).

![Scheme 93 Synthesis of benzo[b]azocines via tandem Michael addition–Fries rearrangement](image)

In their research concerning the total synthesis of (±)-actinophyllic acid, Martin and co-workers constructed the tetracyclic core of the natural compound in a single chemical operation via a novel Lewis acid catalyzed cascade of reactions involving stabilized carbocations and π-nucleophiles.100 The treatment of a mixture of electrophile precursor indole 320 and π-nucleophiles 321 with TMSOTf in the presence of 2,6-di-tert-butylpyridine, followed by addition of NaOMe in MeOH at –78 °C gave tetracyclic systems 322 in 53–80% yields (Scheme 94).

![Scheme 94 Synthesis of tetracyclic azocinocinolides](image)

8.2 Aldol Condensation

In their work on the total syntheses of (–)-FR901483 and (+)-8-epi-FR901483, Huang and co-workers successfully used the aldol condensation for the construction of the azocine ring.101,102 Starting from the known chiron (R)-1-allyl-3-benzyloxypiperidine-2,5-dione, piperidin-3-ol 324 was obtained in four steps. The oxidation of 323 gave a ketone that underwent an intramolecular aldol ring-closure reaction forming azocine derivative 324 (Scheme 95).

![Scheme 95 Synthesis of tetracyclic azocinocinolides](image)

8.3 Thermolysis

Thermolysis of hydrazine 327 in m-xylene under reflux led to the impressive cyclopropa[3,4]azocino[1,2-a]benzimidazole 328 in a poor yield of 11% with the two other products 329 and 330 in higher yields of 22% and 33% (Scheme 97).104
A. V. Listratova, L. G. Voskressensky

Synthesis

Thermolysis of the 12-membered ring aza-enediyne 331 in benzene in the presence of catalytic amounts of p-toluenesulfonic acid produced the addition-dehydration product, naphtho[2,3-b]azocine 332 in 18% yield, however, the major product of this reaction was N-tosyl lactam 333 in 28% yield (Scheme 98).105

8.4 Ring Opening

Tetracyclic azocine derivative 336 possessing a paullone-like structural framework was obtained in a single step from a novel 2,2'-spirobi[indolin]-3-one 335 prepared by Cu-mediated intramolecular cascade reaction of cyclopenta[b]indole 334.106 Compound 335 when treated with methanolic KOH underwent demesylation followed by ring opening and subsequent aromatization to give 336 in 90% yield (Scheme 99).

Yavari and Seyfi found that furo[2',3':2,3]cyclopenta[1,2-b]pyrroles 338, obtained by Wittig reaction from oxoindeno[1,2-b]pyrroles 337 and DMAD, underwent Et3N-mediated ring opening thus affording tetrahydrobenzo[c]furo[3,2-e]azocines 339 in good yields (Scheme 100).107
8.5 Other Methods

Waghmode and co-workers synthesized epoxy-bridged benzo[d]azocines \(342\) in good to excellent yields from 1-(bromomethyl)-3-(tosyloxy)-chromane \(340\) via nucleophilic substitution with various benzylamine derivatives \(341\) (Scheme 101).\(^{108}\)

\[ \text{Scheme 101 Synthesis of epoxy-bridged benzoazocines via nucleophilic substitution} \]

Jia and co-workers elaborated a highly enantioselective palladium/L-proline-catalyzed \(\alpha\)-arylative desymmetrization of cyclohexanones \(343\) leading to a series of optically active morphan derivatives \(344\) with \(\alpha\)-carbonyl tertiary stereocenters in good yields (Scheme 102).\(^{109}\)

\[ \text{Scheme 102 Synthesis of a series of optically active morphan derivatives} \]

Xu, Li, and co-workers have designed and synthesized novel neonicotinoid analogues \(346-348\) with an azabridged azocine fragment.\(^{110}\) Azocine derivatives \(346-348\) were prepared by reaction of imidazole \(345\) with glutaraldehyde and a primary amine hydrochloride (aliphatic amines, phenylhydrazines, and anilines) (Scheme 103).

Azocine derivative \(350\) was obtained in 16% yield via cationic aza-Cope rearrangement of aminoketal \(349\) (Scheme 104).\(^{111}\)

Boeckman and co-workers obtained azocine derivatives \(355\) and \(357\) using a one-pot,aza-Wittig/retro-aza-Claisen sequence from 2-vinylcyclobutanecarbaldehydes \(354\) and \(356\), respectively.\(^{113}\) The rearrangement sequence proceeded under mild conditions affording azocines \(355\) and \(357\) in 75–92% yields (Scheme 106).

Modification of a previously reported procedure\(^{114}\) allowed Raffa and co-workers to obtain the polycyclic system, 5,7,12-dimethanopyrazolo[3,4-\(b\)]pyrazol[3,4-\(c\);2,3-\(a\)]azepino[4,5-\(f\)]azocine \(360\).\(^{115}\) Methylaminopyrazoles \(358\) and hexane-2,5-dione \(359\) reacted in refluxing 1,4-dioxane in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid thus leading to compounds \(360\) in 10–37% yields (Scheme 107).

Systematically investigating the reactivity of the palladacycles obtained in their studies, Vicente, Saura-Llamas, and co-workers synthesized various azocine-containing systems. Thus, heating of complex \(361\) in the presence of TiOTf and 2,4-dimethylphenyl isocyanide gave azocine \(363\) through insertion of isocyanide and C–N coupling process (Scheme 108).\(^{116}\)

The treatment of eight-membered palladacycles \(364\) and palladacycles \(366\) with CO afforded benzo[d]azocine-2,4-(1H,3H)-diones \(365\)\(^{117}\) or hexahydrobenzo[d]azocinones \(367\)\(^{118}\) which resulted from the insertion of a molecule of CO into the Pd–C bond and subsequent C–N reductive coupling (Scheme 109).

These methods were extended to the preparation of dibenzo[e,f]azocines \(369\)/\(370\) and \(371\) via insertion of CO and isocyanide, respectively (Scheme 110).\(^{119}\)

9 Conclusion

In recent years, many new pathways towards eight-membered azaheterocycles have been elaborated including domino approaches, MCRs, metal-catalyzed cyclizations, RCM, and ring-expansion strategies. These approaches provide environmentally friendly and step-economical access towards several annulated azocines with substantial biolog-
ical activity and natural compounds. However, much work remains to be done to elaborate general synthetic strategy towards medium-sized nitrogen heterocycles including azocines.
Funding Information
This publication was supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Agreement number 02.a03.21.0008). The financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Grant # 17-03-00605) is gratefully acknowledged.

References
(2) Rössle, M.; Christoffers, J. Synlett 2006, 106.