Visible-Light-Mediated Regioselective Chlorosulfonylation of Acrylamides

Mercedes Zurro\textsuperscript{a,b}
Sergio Torres-Oya\textsuperscript{a,b}
Guillermo G. Otárola\textsuperscript{a,b}
Juan José Vaquero\textsuperscript{a,b}
Estibaliz Merino\textsuperscript{a,b}

\textsuperscript{a} Universidad de Alcalá, Departamento de Química Orgánica y Química Inorgánica, Instituto de Investigación Andrés M. del Río (IQAAR), Facultad de Farmacia, Alcalá de Henares, 28805 Madrid, Spain
\textsuperscript{b} Instituto Ramón y Cajal de Investigación Sanitaria (IRYCIS), Ctra. de Colmenar Viejo, Km. 9,100, 28034 Madrid, Spain

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Abstract A one-step chlorosulfonylation of acrylamides via a photocatalytic redox process is described. This reaction provides \(\alpha\)-chlorosulfonylamides with a quaternary center with high regioselectivity via radi cal process. It is amenable to a broad range of substrates and the products are obtained in moderate to good yields.

Key words acrylamides, difunctionalization of alkenes, photocatalysis, chlorosulfonylation, \(\alpha\)-chlorosulfoxones

Sulfonyl group-containing compounds constitute an important class of therapeutic agents in medicinal chemistry since this group can not only form hydrogen bonding interactions with biological targets but also fits specific conformations that can interact with active sites. Some studies suggest that the sulfonyl group is a key functional group for the ligands binding at human receptors, which could be involved in central neural system pathologies.\textsuperscript{1} Additionally, the sulfonyl derivatives have been used in the development of anti-Alzheimer\textsuperscript{2} and anti-HIV agents.\textsuperscript{3} In the last years, a large number of sulfonamides have been reported as pharmaceuticals and some studies suggest that they present potential application in the treatment of diabetes and its complications,\textsuperscript{4} and bacterial infections.\textsuperscript{5}

The thiolation followed by oxidation of a sulfide or sulf oxide with strong oxidant is the traditional method to access sulfone derivatives.\textsuperscript{6} Other methods\textsuperscript{7} include Friedel-Crafts type sulfonylation of arenes,\textsuperscript{8} alkylation of sulfinate salts,\textsuperscript{9} and addition reactions to alkenes and alkynes.\textsuperscript{10}

Recently, the difunctionalization of alkenes has emerged as a powerful strategy for the formation of \(\text{C}(\text{sp}^3)\)-sulfonylated compounds via radical processes.\textsuperscript{11} In the last years, a few photoredox chlorosulfonylation of alkenes have been reported using sulfonyl chloride as the sulfonyl radical source.\textsuperscript{12} Visible-light induced chemoselective process provided access \(\alpha\)-chloro and vinyl sulfone derivatives (Scheme 1a).\textsuperscript{13} A similar difunctionalization has been applied to \(\alpha\)-CF\textsubscript{3} styrenes using Ir(ppy), as photocatalyst (Scheme 1b).\textsuperscript{14} Reiser\textsuperscript{15} and Hu’s\textsuperscript{16} groups reported a visible-light-mediated photocatalyzed protocol for styrene derivatives, unactivated olefins, and alkynes using Cu photocatalysts (Scheme 1c). Here we report a visible-light-mediated regioselective chlorosulfonylation of acrylamides to access amides with a quaternary center in \(\alpha\)-position (Scheme 1d).

We initiated our studies by monitoring the reaction of acrylamide 1 and tosyl chloride (2a) under various photocatalytic conditions. With 1 mol% of iridium catalyst such as [Ir(dF(CF\textsubscript{3})ppy\textsubscript{2}(dtbpy))]\textsubscript{PF\textsubscript{6}} (\(E\textsubscript{Ir(IV)/Ir(III)}\) = –0.89 V vs SCE), [Ir(dtbppy)(ppy)]\textsubscript{PF\textsubscript{6}} (\(E\textsubscript{Ir(IV)/Ir(III)}\) = –0.96 V vs SCE) or fac-Ir(ppy)\textsubscript{3} (\(E\textsubscript{Ir(IV)/Ir(III)}\) = –1.73 V vs SCE) in a 9:1 mixture of acetonitrile and water under irradiation with 2 Kessil LED lights the yield of the desired product was found to be very low (Table 1, entries 1–3). Instead with light emitting diodes (7.2 W m\textsuperscript{-1}) the product yield was increased up to 44% (entry 4). When the amount of water is increased until a 5:1 mixture (MeCN/H\textsubscript{2}O), the yield dropped to 19% (entry 5) while a decrease (20:1, MeCN/H\textsubscript{2}O) leads to better yield (entry 6). The optimal conditions were found for 5 equivalents of water with 82% yield of 3a. The use of LED strip or Kessil LED light led to similar yields (entries 7, 8). When the reaction was carried out in the absence of water, the yield drops to 57% showing its beneficial effect in the reaction (entry 9).
After optimizing the reaction conditions, we evaluated the substrate scope and generality of the developed method with a variety of acrylamides and sulfonyl chlorides. First, we investigated the scope of acrylamides with tosyl chloride (Scheme 2). A number of acrylamides with different substitution on the benzene ring on ortho-, meta- or para- position containing electron-withdrawing groups (Br, CF₃) and electron-donating groups (Me, OMe, OEt) were used to afford chlorosulfonylation products 3b–i in moderate to good yields showing functional group tolerance. The reaction between disubstituted arylacrylamides 1j and 1k and tosyl chloride afforded the desired products 3j and 3k in quantitative and 56% yield, respectively. N-(Thiazol-2-yl)methacrylamide was found to be compatible with the reaction conditions allowing the isolation of 3l in 54% yield. The reaction with the N-phenylacrylamide furnished 3m, which contains no tertiary center in 52% yield. The limitation was found for N-(4-nitrophenyl)methacrylamide.

Table 1 Optimization of the Reaction Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Photocatalyst</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN:H₂O (9:1)</td>
<td>2 Kessil LED (40 W)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN:H₂O (9:1)</td>
<td>2 Kessil LED (40 W)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN:H₂O (9:1)</td>
<td>2 Kessil LED (40 W)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN:H₂O (9:1)</td>
<td>LED strip (33 W)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN:H₂O (9:1)</td>
<td>LED strip (33 W)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN:H₂O (9:1)</td>
<td>LED strip (33 W)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN</td>
<td>1 Kessil LED (40 W)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN</td>
<td>1 Kessil LED (40 W)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>[Ir(ppy)Cl]₂</td>
<td>MeCN</td>
<td>1 Kessil LED (40 W)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Reaction conditions: Acrylamide 1 (1.0 equiv), tosyl chloride (2a; 2.5 equiv), photocatalyst (1 mol%), solvent (0.1 M), LED (455 nm) at rt.

b) Yield determined by ¹H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.
c) Isolated yield.
d) Five equiv of H₂O were added.
which did not yield to product 3n. To demonstrate the scalability of the reaction, one gram scale experiment with 1a was run and 3a was isolated in 58% yield.

Next, we examined the scope of sulfonyl chlorides under the optimal conditions (Scheme 3). We observed that both electron-rich and electron-poor sulfonyl chlorides 2o–p underwent the coupling with 1a in good yields. The reaction with p-nitro derivative afforded 3q in 55% yield while m-nitro derivative showed lower reactivity giving 21% yield of 3r. The reaction with disubstituted sulfonyl chloride also afforded the desired product 3s in 57% yield. Heterocyclic sulfonyl chlorides were tolerated and the thiophene derivative 3t can be isolated in 69% yield. Aliphatic sulfonyl chlorides were also suitable substrates for this transformation. 1-Butane- and 2-propanesulfonyl chloride afforded 3u and 3v in 56 and 64% yield, respectively. Remarkably, product 3w synthesized from cyclopropanesulfonyl chloride was isolated in 90% yield.

Control experiments proved that both light and catalyst are necessary in the chlorosulfonylation reaction (Scheme 4). In the presence of 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy (TEMPO), starting material was exclusively observed, which points towards a radical mechanism.

The mechanistic proposal is illustrated in Scheme 5. The catalytic cycle begins with the visible-light irradiation of photocatalyst. Then, the sulfonyl radical is generated by S–Cl bond cleavage via reductive SET. Subsequent addition of the sulfonyl radical to the double bond of the acrylamide affords a tertiary radical, which undergoes a SET process with the oxidized catalyst to regenerate it. Finally, the carbocation is trapped with the halide leading to the α-chlorosulfonyl acrylamide.

Scheme 2  Substrate scope for acrylamides. Reagents and conditions: 1 (1.0 equiv), 2a (2.0 equiv), fac-Ir(ppy)3 (1 mol%), MeCN (0.1 M), H2O (5 equiv) under argon and irradiation with a Kessil LED (40 W) at rt for 22 h. Isolated yields are shown. NR: No reaction. a 2.5 equiv of 2a were used. b One gram-scale experiment.
In conclusion, we have developed the synthesis of quaternary substituted acyclic α-chlorosulfonyl amides by photoredox chlorosulfonylation of N-arylacrylamides. The products are obtained in moderate to good yields and the transformation is amenable to a broad range of substrates.

All manipulations of air and moisture sensitive species were performed under argon atmosphere, unless otherwise stated. Glassware were dried with a heat gun under vacuum. NEt3 was dried over CaH2, distilled under vacuum and stored over molecular sieves (3 Å) under inert atmosphere. Anhydrous solvents, where necessary, were dried by a MBRAUN MB-SPS-800 apparatus. Starting materials sourced from commercial suppliers were used as received, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were monitored using analytical TLC plates (Scharlab; silica gel 60 F254, 0.20 mm) visualized by UV-light at 254 nm. Silica gel grade 60 (230–400 mesh, Silicycle Inc.) was used for column chromatography. 1H, 13C and 19F NMR spectra were recorded on either Mercury VX-300, Bruker 400, or Unity 500 MHz Varian spectrometers at rt. Chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ) downfield from TMS, with calibration the residual CHCl3 signals (δH = 7.26 for 1H NMR and δC = 77.2 for 13C NMR). Coupling constants (J) are in hertz (Hz) and signals are described as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; quint, quintet; sext, sextet; sept, septet; br s, broad singlet; dd, double doublet; ddd, double doublet of doublets; tt, triple triplet and m, multiplet. High-resolution analyses (HRMS) were performed on an Agilent 6210 time of-flight LC/MS. IR spectra were recorded on an Agilent Cart 630 FTIR spectrometer.
Acrylamides 1: General Procedure
To a round-bottomed flask were added a solution of the corresponding aniline (11.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in anhyd DCM (0.1 M) and NaH (2.0 equiv). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C and the respective acyl chloride (1.5 equiv) was added slowly under argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C and the respective acyl chloride was added slowly under argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred to rt until no further reaction was observed as indicated by TLC. The reaction mixture was quenched with H2O (50 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 ×). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 ×), dried (anhyd Na2SO4), and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using DCM and EtOAc (1:0 → 9:1, v/v) as the eluent to give the corresponding acrylamide 1.

N-Phenylmethacrylamide (1a)
General procedure was followed to afford 1a as a white solid; yield: 1.47 g (85%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.64–7.50 (m, 2 H), 7.47 (br s, 1 H), 7.38–7.30 (m, 2 H), 7.16–7.07 (m, 1 H), 5.97–5.63 (m, 1 H), 5.47 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.07 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(o-Toly)methacrylamide (1b)
General procedure was followed to afford 1b as a white solid; yield: 0.55 g (67%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.93 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.36 (br s, 1 H), 7.24–7.16 (m, 2 H), 7.08 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.84–5.75 (m, 1 H), 5.47 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.29 (s, 3 H), 2.09 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(2-Methoxyphenyl)methacrylamide (1c)
General procedure was followed to afford 1c as a brown oil; yield: 0.53 g (69%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 8.43 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.24 (br s, 1 H), 7.06 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (td, J = 7.7, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.89 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.84–5.83 (m, 1 H), 5.55–5.36 (m, 1 H), 3.90 (s, 3 H), 3.08 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(2-Bromophenyl)methacrylamide (1d)
General procedure was followed to afford 1d as a brown oil; yield: 0.14 g (20%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 8.45 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.15 (br s, 1 H), 7.55 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.93 (s, 1 H), 5.53 (s, 1 H), 2.11 (s, 3 H).

N-(3-Bromophenyl)methacrylamide (1e)
General procedure was followed to afford 1e as a white solid; yield: 0.77 g (99%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 8.73 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.58–7.39 (m, 2 H), 7.26–7.23 (m, 1 H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.87–5.68 (m, 1 H), 5.51–5.48 (m, 1 H), 2.06 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)methacrylamide (1f)
General procedure was followed to afford 1f as a pale-red solid; yield: 1.27 g (85%).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.45 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.37 (br s, 1 H), 6.87 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 5.78–5.77 (m, 1 H), 5.43 (dd, J = 1.7, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.02 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.06 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 2 H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H).

N-(4-Bromophenyl)methacrylamide (1g)
General procedure was followed to afford 1g as a white solid; yield: 1.26 g (91%).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.48–7.44 (m, 4 H), 5.79 (br s, 1 H), 5.48–5.49 (m, 1 H), 2.06 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 1 H).

N-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methacrylamide (1h)
General procedure was followed to afford 1h as a white solid; yield: 0.35 g (99%).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.70 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H + br s, 1 H), 5.85–5.75 (m, 1 H), 5.53–5.52 (m, 1 H), 2.08 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methacrylamide (1i)
General procedure was followed to afford 1i as a white solid; yield: 0.74 g (90%).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.44 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H + br s, 1 H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 5.85–5.70 (m, 1 H), 5.44 (dd, J = 1.7, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H), 2.06 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(3,5-Dimethylphenyl)methacrylamide (1j)
General procedure was followed to afford 1j as a white solid; yield: 0.81 g (99%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.39 (br s, 1 H), 7.20 (s, 2 H), 6.77 (s, 1 H), 5.85–5.64 (m, 1 H), 5.44 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.30 (s, 6 H), 2.06 (dd, J = 1.5, 0.9 Hz, 3 H).

N-(4-Cyano-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methacrylamide (1k)
To a solution of methacrylamide (4.5 mmol, 1.7 equiv) in anhyd DMF (0.1 M) was added 4-cyano-3-trifluoromethylphenyl fluoride (1.0 equiv) at rt. The solution was cooled in a NaCl/ice (1/3) bath to ~20 °C. To this cooled solution was added NaN3 (2.5 equiv), portionwise, while keeping the reaction temperature below 70 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and stirred for 4 h under an argon atmosphere. H2O was added followed by aq 18% HCl (7.0 equiv) and hexane. The resulted slurry was allowed to stir overnight. The solid was filtered, washed with H2O (3 ×) and hexane (3 ×) and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on a silica gel using DCM and EtOAc (1:0 → 9:1, v/v) as the eluent to give the titled compound 1k as a pale-yellow solid; yield: 0.46 g (69%).

N-(Thiazol-2-yl)methacrylamide (1l)
General procedure was followed to afford 1l as a pale-yellow solid; yield: 0.46 g (69%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 10.62 (br s, 1 H), 7.43 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.96 (q, J = 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.64 (q, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.11 (dd, J = 1.6, 1.0 Hz, 3 H).

N-Phenylacrylamide (1m)
General procedure was followed to afford 1m as a brown solid; yield: 1.13 g (71%).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.58 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 2 H), 7.13 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.44 (dd, J = 16.9, 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.25 (dd, J = 16.9, 10.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.78 (dd, J = 10.2, 1.3 Hz, 1 H).
N-(4-Nitrophenyl)methacrylamide (1n)<sup>a,b</sup>

General procedure was followed to afford 1n as a pale-yellow solid; yield: 0.94 g (63%).

<sup>a</sup>1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.24 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.76 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.74 (br s, 1 H), 5.85 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.58 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.09 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 2 H).

2-Chloro-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-3-tosylpropanamide (3c)

Pale yellow solid; mp 97–100 °C; yield: 20.4 mg (53%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.21 (br s, 1 H), 8.20 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.09 (td, J = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.95 (td, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.90 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.20 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H), 3.76 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.95 (s, 3 H).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 166.6, 148.6, 145.1, 137.3, 129.8 (2 C), 128.5 (2 C), 126.9, 124.8, 121.1, 119.6, 110.2, 66.4, 65.3, 56.1, 31.0, 21.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>No<sub>3</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 404.0699; found: 404.0699.

IR: 3394, 2920, 1487, 1463, 1290, 1142, 1102, 1027, 887, 751, 574 cm<sup>−1</sup>.

Gram-Scale Experiment

To an oven-dried Schlenk tube (100 mL size) equipped with a stirring bar were added the acrylamide 1a (1 g, 6.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), sulfonyl chloride 2 (0.2–0.25 mmol, 2.0–2.5 equiv) and fac-[Ir(ppy)]<sub>3</sub> (1.0 mol%). Then, a mixture of anhyd MeCN/distilled H<sub>2</sub>O (60 mL, 310.0 mmol, 5 equiv), previously degasified over 15 min by positive flow of argon, was added. The resulting solution was deoxygenated by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles. The reaction mixture was irradiated with a Kessil LED (40W, λ<sub>max</sub> = 455 nm), under argon at rt. After 22 h, the mixture was filtered on Celite and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product 3a as a white solid; yield: 1.26 g (58%).

2-Chloro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-3-tosylpropanamide (3a)

White solid; mp 51–53 °C; yield: 27.1 mg (81%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.54 (br s, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.50 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.17 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.23 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H), 1.93 (s, 3 H).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 167.2, 145.3, 137.3, 135.1, 132.5, 130.0 (2 C), 129.2 (2 C), 128.4 (2 C), 125.5, 120.6 (2 C), 66.4, 65.5, 31.2, 21.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>CINO<sub>3</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 374.0594; found: 374.0581.

IR: 3358, 2927, 1683, 1597, 1533, 1444, 1321, 1144, 1086, 756, 574 cm<sup>−1</sup>.

2-Chloro-2-methyl-N-(o-tolyl)-3-tosylpropanamide (3b)

White solid; mp 54–56 °C; yield: 20.4 mg (56%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.52 (br s, 1 H), 7.86–7.73 (m, 3 H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.25–7.19 (m, 2 H), 7.12 (td, J = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.25 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (d, J = 14.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 1.96 (s, 3 H).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 167.3, 145.2, 137.8, 135.0, 130.7, 130.0 (2 C), 129.8, 128.3 (2 C), 127.0, 126.0, 122.9, 66.9, 65.5, 31.4, 21.8, 17.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>CINO<sub>3</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 388.0750; found: 388.0749.

IR: 3412, 3364, 2924, 2359, 2341, 1685, 1521, 1457, 1321, 1146, 1086, 755, 574 cm<sup>−1</sup>.
2-Chloro-2-methyl-3-((4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-methyl-3-tosylpropanamide (3k)

Yellow oil; yield: 17.5 mg (52%).

IR: 3336, 2924, 2853, 1701, 1677, 1601, 1549, 1500, 1446, 1321, 1291, 1150, 1086, 568 cm⁻¹.


IR: 3336, 2924, 2853, 1701, 1677, 1601, 1549, 1500, 1446, 1321, 1148, 1086, 814, 758, 691, 520 cm⁻¹.

2-Chloro-3-((4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl)-2-methyl-3-tosylpropanamide (3o)

Yellow oil; yield: 23.0 mg (66%).

IR: 3360, 2980, 2359, 1687, 1573, 1537, 1527, 1484, 1380, 1371, 1300 (2 C), 1293.2 (2 C), 1284.2 (2 C), 1265.0, 1230.2 (2 C), 1144.5, 66.5, 65.3, 30.5, 21.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C₁₉H₁₆ClF₃N₂O₃SNa [M + H]⁺: 386.0427; found: 386.0425.

IR: 2924, 2359, 1681, 1537, 1321, 1291, 1141, 1086, 842, 574 cm⁻¹.
2-Chloro-3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-N-phenylpropanamide (3p)
Yellow oil; yield: 19.0 mg (51%).

\[ \text{IR: 3373, 3088, 1681, 1601, 1532, 1514, 1352, 1318, 1187, 1127, 758, 691 cm}^{-1}. \]

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C_{14}H_{14}ClNO_{3}SNa [M + Na]^+: 366.0005; found: 366.0004.

IR: 3362, 1683, 1599, 1532, 1444, 1342, 1134, 1016, 757, 691, 596 cm\(^{-1}\).

2-Chloro-3-[(4-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-N-phenylpropanamide (3q)

Brown solid; mp 135–136 °C; yield: 21.1 mg (55%).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C_{14}H_{14}ClNO_{3}S_{2}Na [M + Na]^+: 366.0001; found: 366.0054.

IR: 3355, 2939, 1683, 1597, 1528, 1476, 1440, 1318, 1271, 1135, 1060, 1013, 883, 755, 691, 518 cm\(^{-1}\).

2-Chloro-3-[(3-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-N-phenylpropanamide (3r)

Brown solid; mp 108–110 °C; yield: 27.0 mg (90%).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C_{14}H_{14}ClNO_{3}S_{2}Na [M + Na]^+: 366.0004; found: 366.0047.

IR: 3555, 2984, 2935, 2361, 1679, 1597, 1531, 1444, 1318, 1123, 881, 755, 691 cm\(^{-1}\).

2-Chloro-3-{[4-(methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-N-phenylpropanamide (3s)

Yellow oil; yield: 25.5 mg (57%).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calcd for C_{14}H_{14}BrCINO_{3}SNa [M + Na]^+: 467.9648; found: 467.9652.

IR: 3355, 2939, 1683, 1597, 1528, 1476, 1440, 1318, 1271, 1135, 1060, 1013, 883, 755, 691, 518 cm\(^{-1}\).
IR: 3356, 2359, 1681, 1597, 1531, 1444, 1321, 1131, 885, 757, 576, 507 cm⁻¹.

Conflict of Interest
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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