

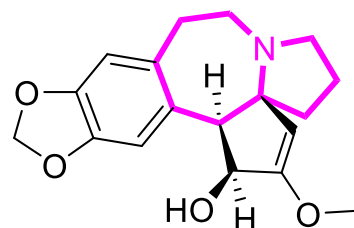
Rhodium(II)-Catalysed Intramolecular Annulation of 1-Sulfonyl-1,2,3-Triazoles with Pyrrole and Indole Rings: Facile Synthesis of N-Bridgehead Azepine Skeletons

Jin-Ming Yang, Cheng-Zhi Zhu, Xiang-Ying Tang, Min Shi
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2014**, 53, 5142-5146

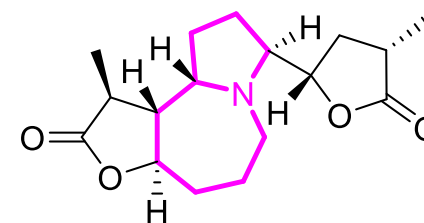
Azepine Skeleton

N-Bridgehead Azepine skeletons are widely distributed in nature:

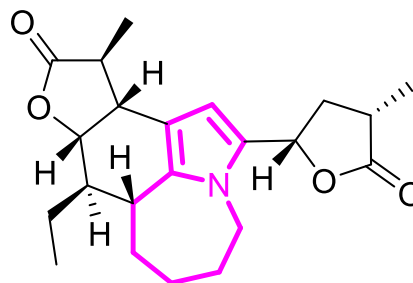
- *Cephalotaxus alkaloids* → antileukemic activity
- *Stemona alkaloids* → Chinese and Japanese Folk medicine, extracts and teas were used as remedies of respiratory disease, including tuberculosis and anthelmintics
- *Venom/frog alkaloids*
- *Anthramycin*



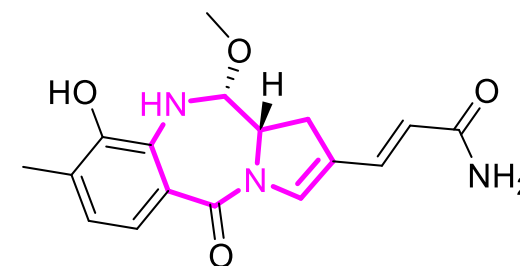
Cephalotaxin



Stemonine

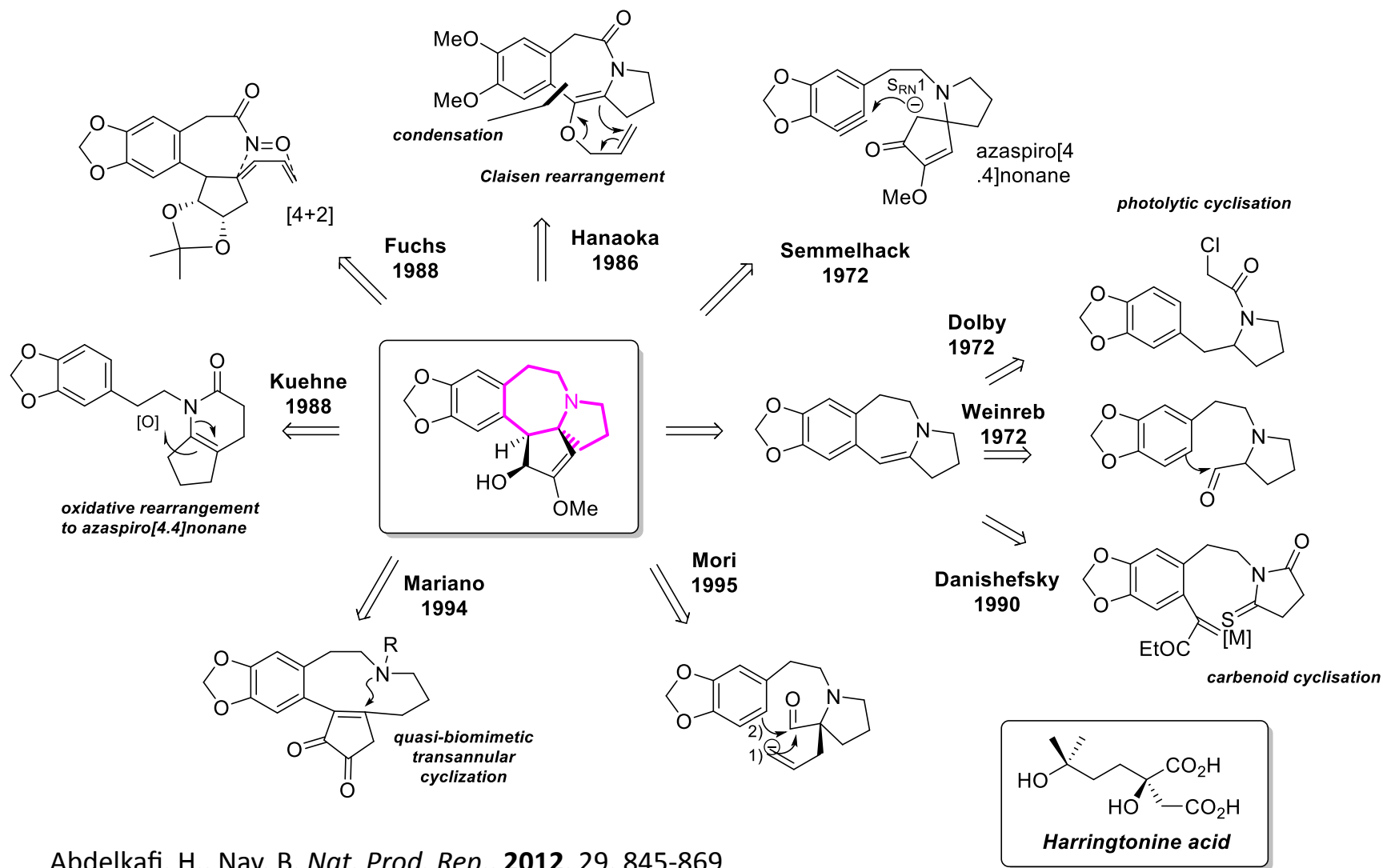


bisdehydrotuberostemonine



Anthramycin

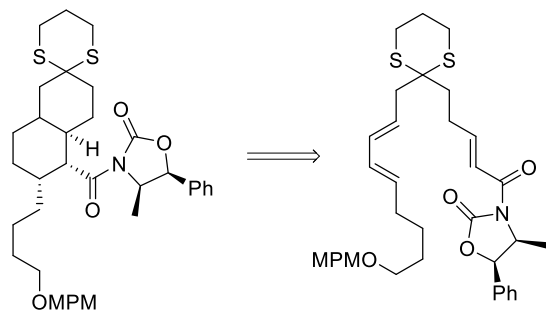
Synthetic Strategies to Cephalotaxine Alkaloids



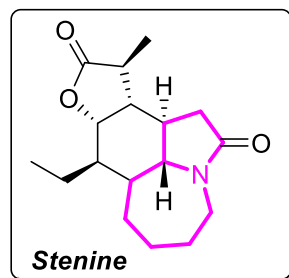
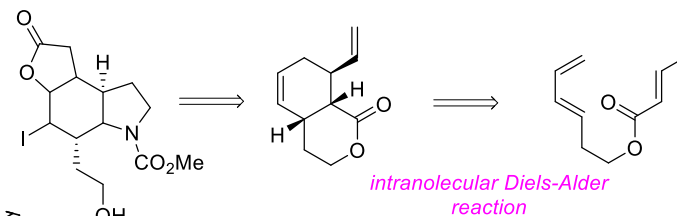
Abdelkafi, H., Nay, B. *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, **2012**, 29, 845-869

Synthetic Strategies to Stemona Alkaloids

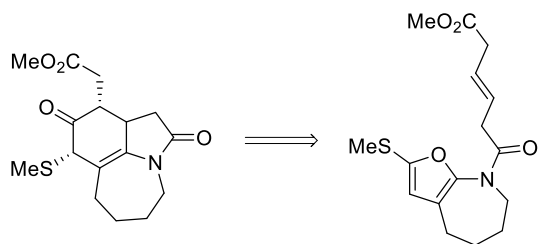
Morimoto 1996



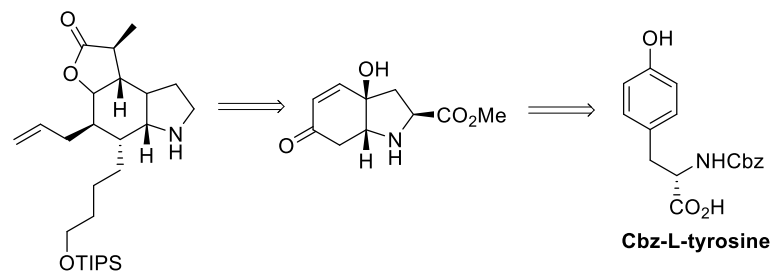
Hart 1980



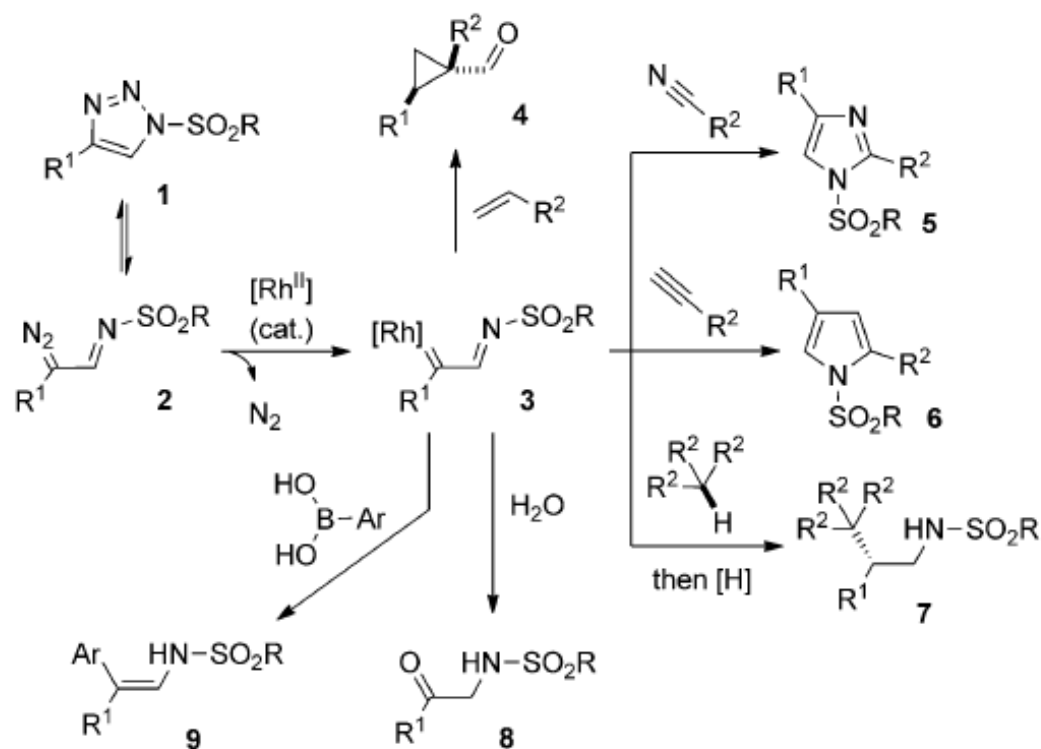
Padwa 2002



Wipf 1995

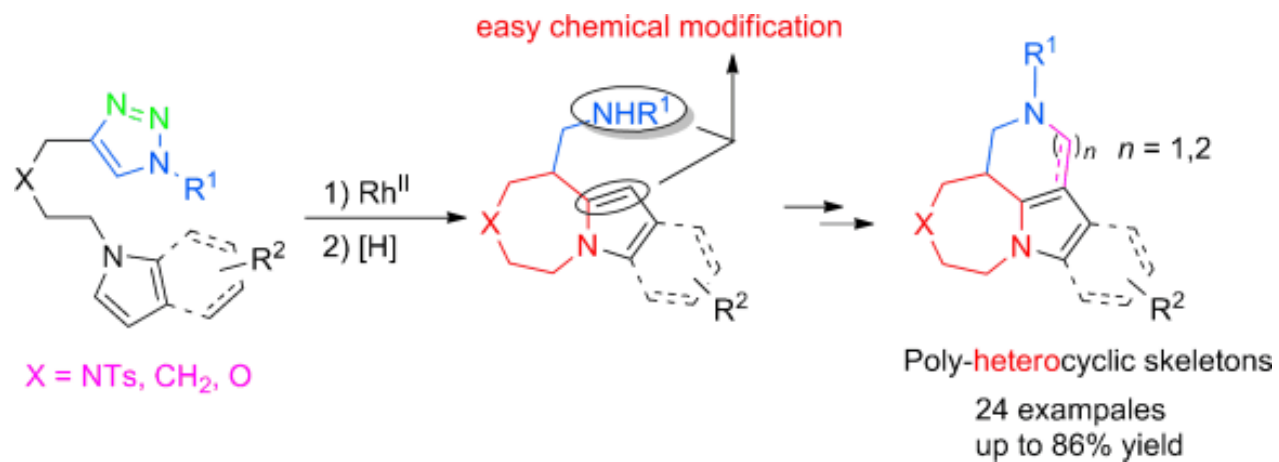


1-Sulfonyl-1,2,3-Triazoles and their Application in Organic Synthesis

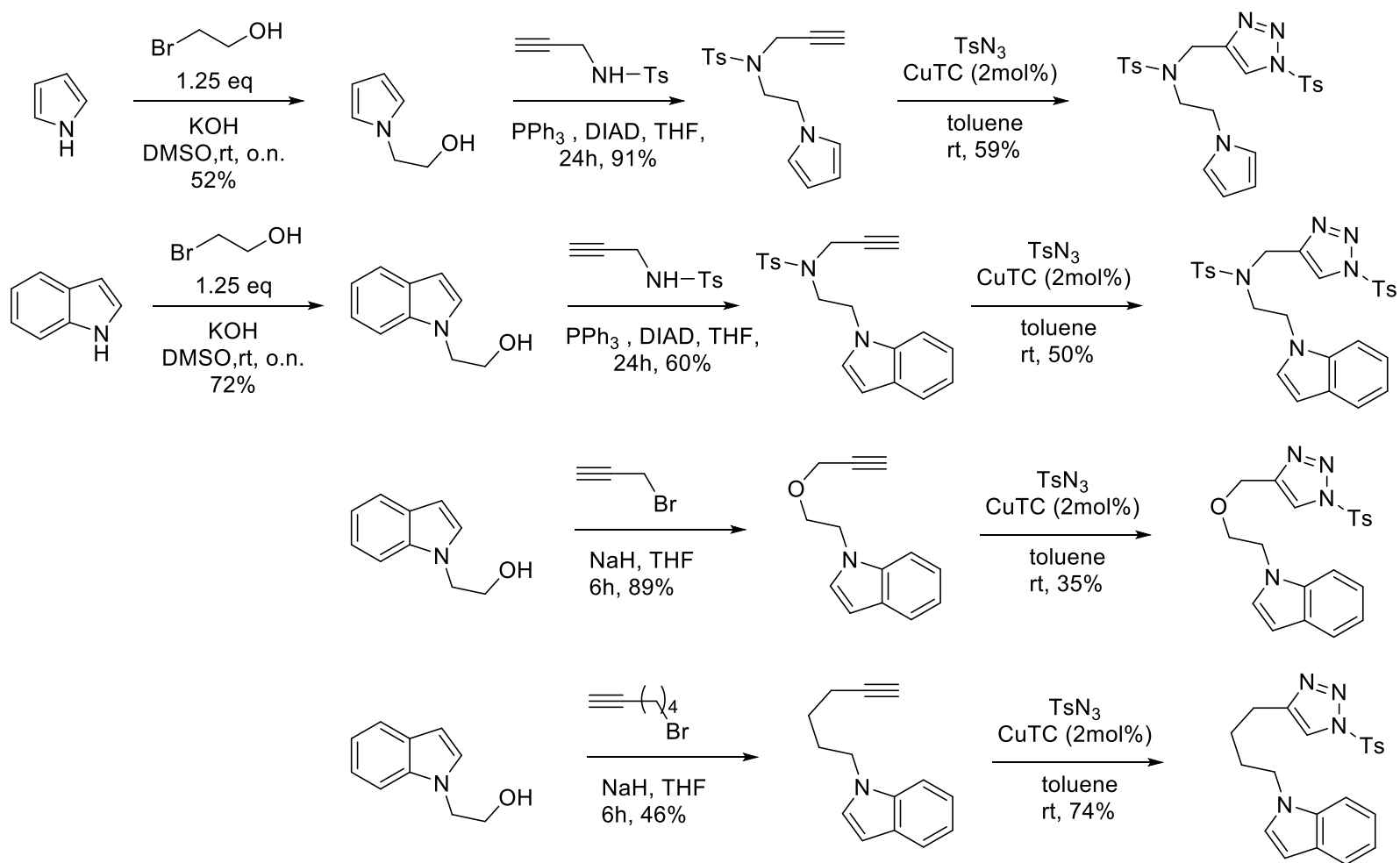


Gevorgyan et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, 52, 1371-1373

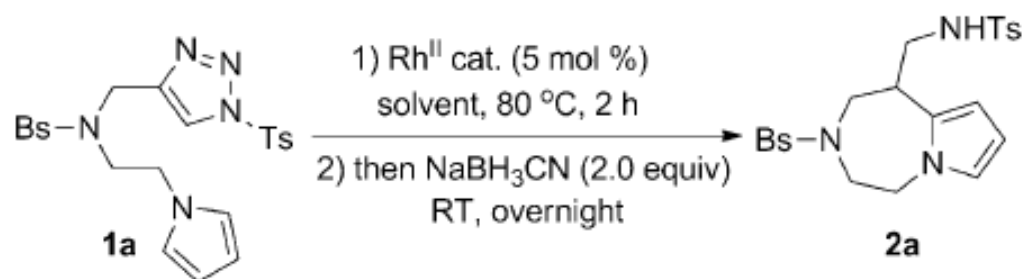
This work: Facile Synthesis of the Azepine Core



Synthesis of Triazole Precursor



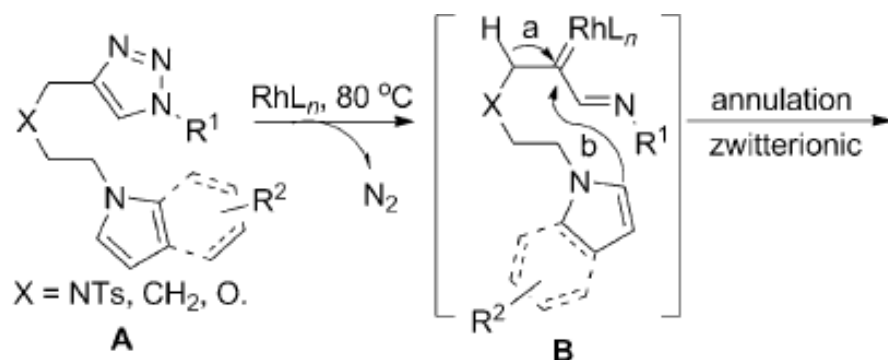
Initial studies: Optimization of Reaction Conditions



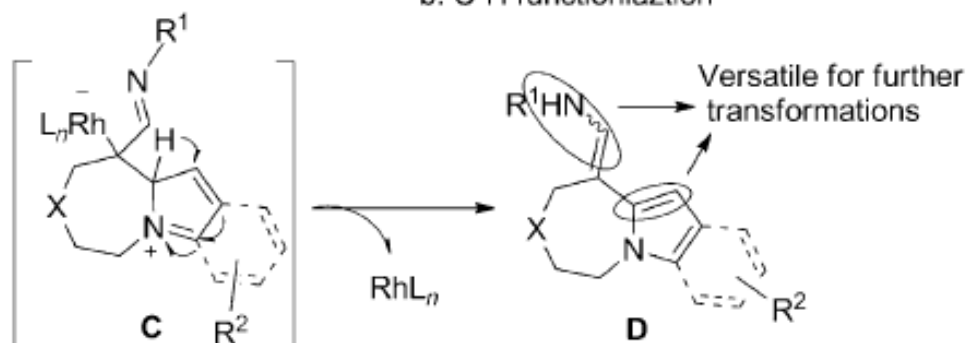
| Entry ^[a] | [Rh] | Solvent | Yield [%] ^[b] |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | [Rh ₂ (Oct) ₄] | DCE | 86 |
| 2 | [Rh ₂ (Piv) ₄] | DCE | 80 |
| 3 | [Rh ₂ (esp) ₄] | DCE | 77 |
| 4 | [Rh ₂ (OAc) ₄] | DCE | 78 |
| 5 | [Rh ₂ (Adc) ₄] | DCE | 80 |
| 6 | [Rh ₂ (tfa) ₄] | DCE | 0 |
| 7 | [Rh ₂ (S-NTTL) ₄] | DCE | 70 |
| 8 | [Rh ₂ (Oct) ₄] | toluene | 78 |
| 9 | [Rh ₂ (Oct) ₄] | cyclohexane | — ^[c] |
| 10 | [Rh ₂ (Oct) ₄] | CHCl ₃ | — ^[c] |

[a] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), cat. (5 mol%), dry solvent (1.0 mL). [b] Yield of isolated product. [c] Not determined. DCE = 1,2-dichloroethane.

Mechanistic Explanation



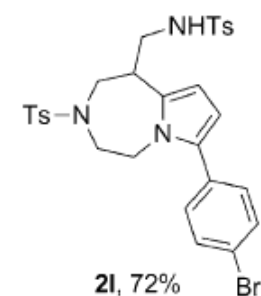
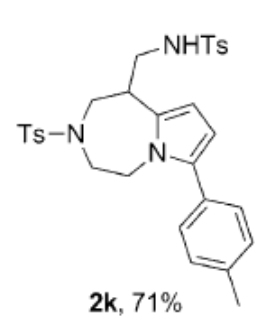
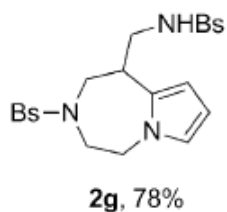
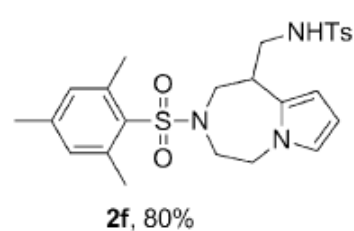
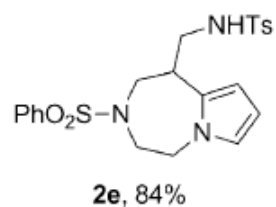
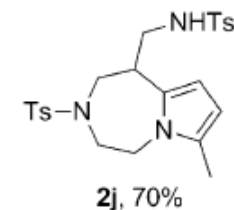
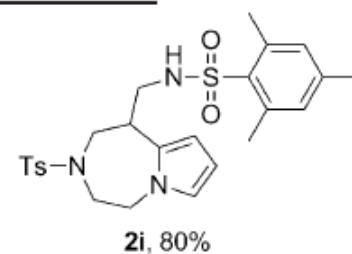
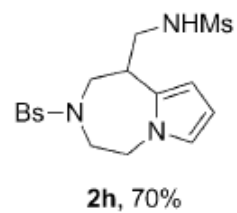
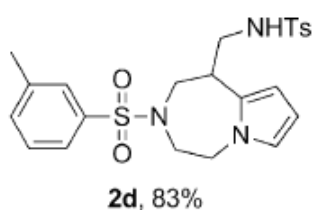
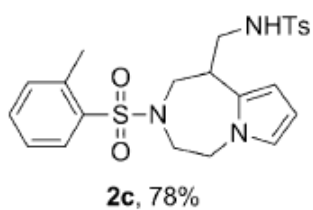
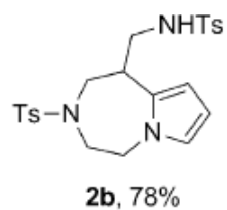
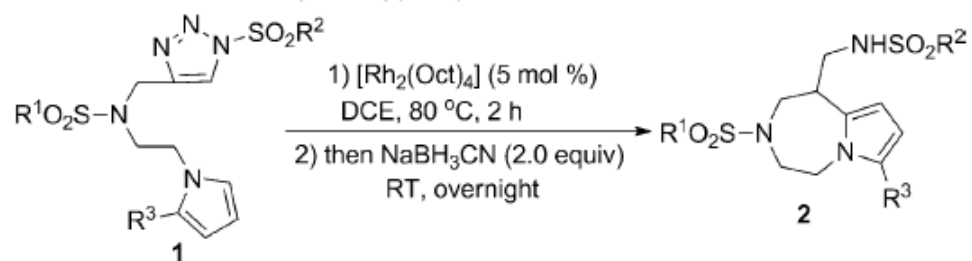
a: 1,2-H shift or migration
b: C-H functionalization



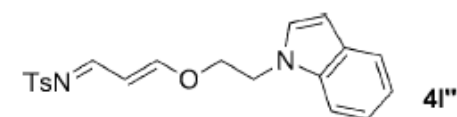
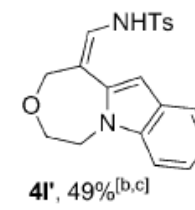
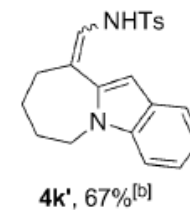
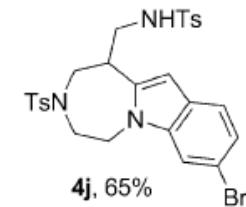
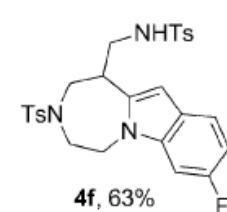
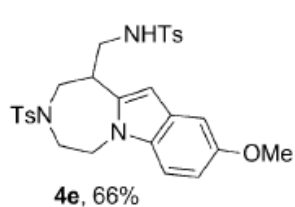
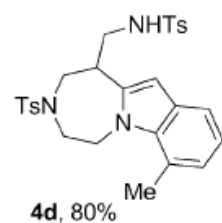
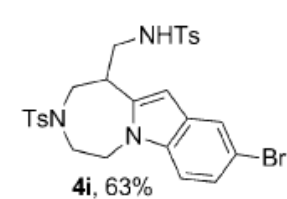
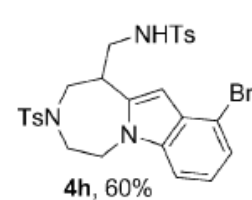
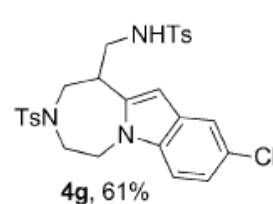
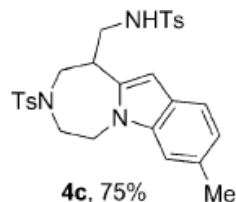
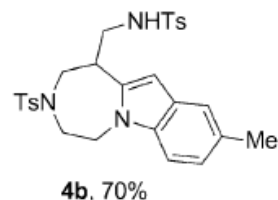
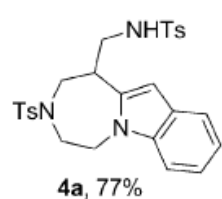
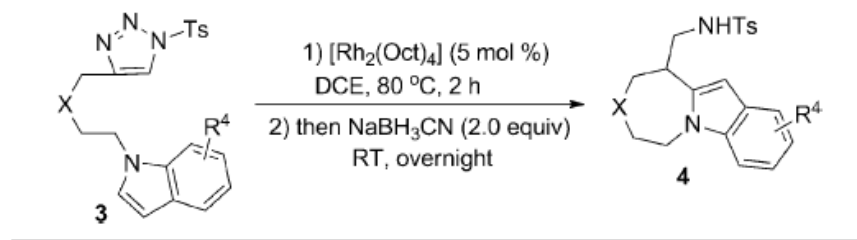
High chemoselectivity (Path b only)
Easy-to-handle functional groups
Wide scope regarding azepine ring X=N, O, C)

Suppression of 1,2 H Migration (path a) due to the highly electrophilic character of pyrrole and indole

Scope and Limitations

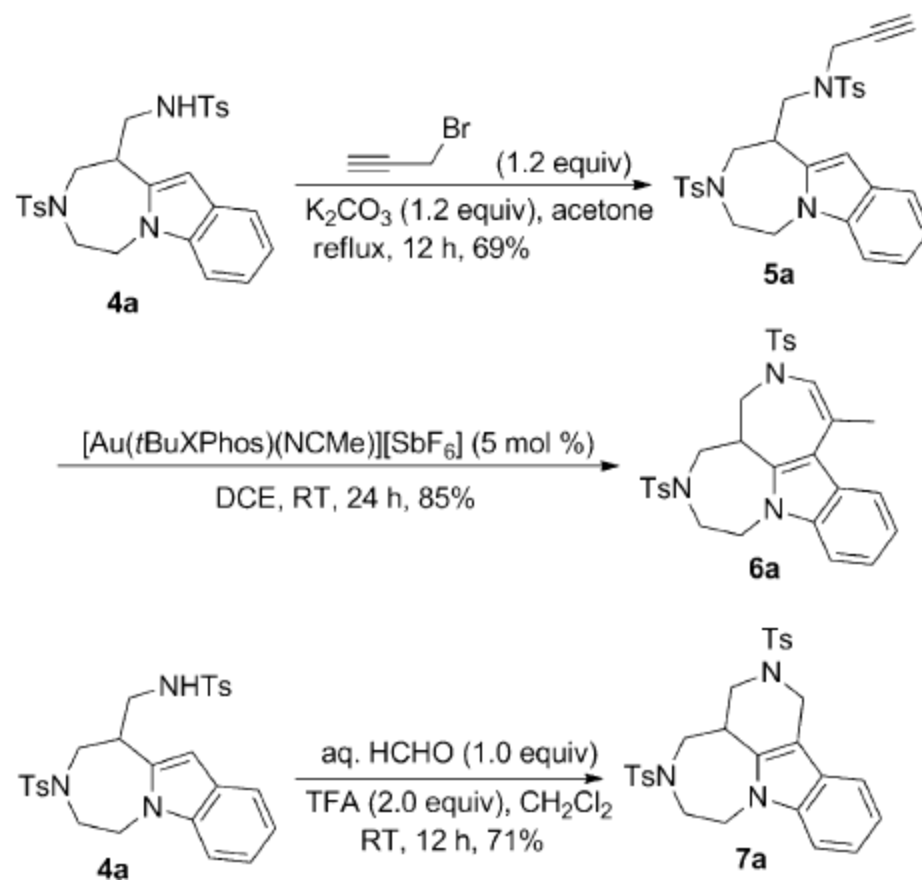


Scope and Limitations



- Consistently moderate to good yield (60-80%)
- High group tolerance, **but**:
- Oxygen tether in the substrate affords the β -hydride elimination product **4l''**

Construction of polycyclic azepine skeletons



Scheme 2. Transformations of **4a** into **5a**, **6a**, and **7a**. TFA = trifluoroacetic acid.

Conclusion

- Nice addition to the Rh(II) cat triazole chemistry
- Easy handling of reagents
- Mild reaction conditions
- High chemoselectivity with a wide scope with respect to the azepine ring (N, C, O)