

# UC Santa Barbara

## UC Santa Barbara Previously Published Works

### Title

Bifunctional Phosphine Ligand Enabled Gold-Catalyzed Alkynamide Cycloisomerization: Access to Electron-Rich 2-Aminofurans and Their Diels-Alder Adducts

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/6sb511ss>

### Journal

Angewandte Chemie International Edition, 58(48)

### ISSN

1433-7851

### Authors

Li, Xingguang  
Ma, Xu  
Wang, Zhixun  
[et al.](#)

### Publication Date

2019-11-25

### DOI

10.1002/anie.201908598

Peer reviewed



Published in final edited form as:

*Angew Chem Int Ed Engl.* 2019 November 25; 58(48): 17180–17184. doi:10.1002/anie.201908598.

## Bifunctional Phosphine Ligand-Enabled Gold-Catalyzed Isomerizations of Alkynamides: Rapid Access to Electron-Rich 2-Aminofurans and Their Diels-Alder Reactions

Xingguang Li<sup>†,a,b</sup>, Xu Ma<sup>†,a</sup>, Zhixun Wang<sup>a</sup>, Pei-Nian Liu<sup>b</sup>, Liming Zhang<sup>a</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA

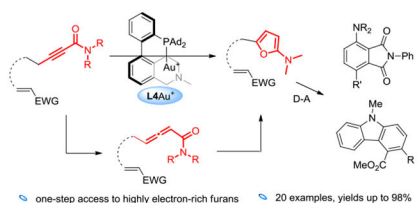
<sup>[b]</sup>Shanghai Key Laboratory of Functional Materials Chemistry, Key Lab for Advanced Materials and Institute of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science and Technology, Meilong Road 130, Shanghai, 200237 (China)

### Abstract

By using biphenyl-2-ylphosphines functionalized with a remote tertiary amino group as ligand, readily available acetylenic amides are directly converted into 2-aminofurans devoid of any electron-withdrawing and hence deactivating/stabilizing substituents. These highly electron-rich furans have rarely been prepared, let alone being applied in synthesis, due to the high reactivities and low stabilities associated with their exceedingly electron-rich nature of the furan ring. In this work, these reactive furans undergo smoothly in-situ intermolecular Diels-Alder reactions to deliver highly functionalized/substituted aniline products or intramolecular ones to furnish carbazole-4-carboxylates in mostly good to excellent yields. This work offers a general and expedient access to this class of rarely studied electron-rich furans and shall open exciting opportunities for their applications.

### Graphical Abstract

**What a ligand.** With bifunctional ligands specifically designed for gold catalysis, acetylenic amides are transformed into 2-aminofurans in a single step efficiently. The highly electron-rich nature of these furans bestows them exceptional synthetic values but difficult to access in other means.



zhang@chem.ucsb.edu, Website: <https://labs.chem.ucsb.edu/zhang/liming/>.

<sup>†</sup>These authors contributed equally

Supporting information for this article is given via a link at the end of the document.

## Keywords

1-amido-1,3diene; isomerization; gold; Diels-Alder reaction; catalysis

Metal-catalyzed cycloisomerization of acetylenic ketones constitutes rapid access to 2-substituted and 2,5-disubstituted furans (Scheme 1A). The general ease of substrate preparation further enhances the synthetic appeal of the approach. Mechanistically, an allenyl ketone intermediate generated in situ upon the isomerization of the substrate is proposed to further undergo metal-catalyzed cyclization to lead to the observed product. Literature precedents employ Pd<sup>[1]</sup> or Cu<sup>[2]</sup> catalysis at elevated temperature (e.g., 100 °C). There is no precedent for the related direct conversion of ynones into valuable electron-rich 2-alkoxyfuran, let alone the more challenging synthesis of 2-aminofurans from acetylenic amide (Scheme 1B). This is likely due to the difficulty in the initial isomerization of acetylenic substrate into allenyl ester or amide in metal catalysis, where stronger basic conditions are required. Such basic environment may not be compatible with the necessity of acidic metal complexes for the subsequent cyclization step. Despite the extensive applications of electron-rich 2-siloxy/alkoxyfuran,<sup>[3]</sup> the generally more electron-rich and hence more reactive 2-aminofurans devoid of electron-withdrawing and hence stabilizing/deactivating substituents<sup>[4]</sup> are difficult to access. A reported access to a narrow subclass of these electron-rich furans<sup>[5]</sup> establishes that they are rather unstable and decompose on silica gel column, upon recrystallization or during storage. To the best of our knowledge, there is no generally applicable, let alone expedient, access to this class of highly electron-rich furan.

In 2014, we reported a gold-catalyzed conversion of arylalkynes and certain types of aliphatic alkynes into dienes (Scheme 2).<sup>[6]</sup> In this reaction, allenes are the reaction intermediates, and the double proton migrations are both enabled by a designed bifunctional biphenyl-2-ylphosphine ligand (i.e., **L1**) featuring a 3'-amino group, which acts as the proton shuttle. Notably, the gold catalysis permits the deprotonation at propargylic C-H bond ( $pK_a$  in DMSO >30) by a mildly basic aniline ( $pK_a$  in DMSO ~4), owing to metal ligand cooperative catalysis.<sup>[7]</sup> Our later works<sup>[8]</sup> expanded the scope of the ligand basic functionality to include differently positioned remote basic tertiary amines (see **L2-L4** in Table 1 footnote) and engaged frustrated Lewis pairs in gold catalysis.<sup>[8b]</sup> Lately, we demonstrated that the initial isomerization of alkyne into allene can become asymmetric when a chiral version of **L4** is employed as the gold ligand,<sup>[9]</sup> and the allenylgold intermediate can be trapped by activated aldehydes.<sup>[10]</sup>

We envisioned that the isomerization of acetylenic amide to allenyl amide can likewise be realized by a gold catalyst featuring our designed bifunctional ligands. As such, a sequence related to that in Scheme 1A should permit for the first time access to highly electron-rich 2-aminofuran in a straightforward and expedient manner.

Initially, we treated the pyrrolidine-derived acetylenic amide **1a** with **L1**AuCl (5 mol%) and NaBARF (10 mol%). To our disappointment, little reaction was observed (Table 1, entry 1). We surmised that the 2-(1-pyrrolidino)furan product might be so electron-rich that is trapped and hence deactivated the gold catalyst. To this end, we added *N*-phenylmaleimide (2 equiv) to in situ trap the furan via the Diels-Alder reaction. To our delight, most of the **1a** were

consumed, and the bicyclic enamine **2a'** was formed in 23% NMR yield (entry 2). This product is apparently due to the ring opening of the D-A adduct **4**, as outlined in Scheme 3. Its detection confirms the validity of our designed gold catalysis and the in-situ generation of the highly electron-rich 2-aminofuran **3**. Dehydrative aromatization of **4** would lead to the naphthalimide product **2a**, which, however, was barely detectable. Our recently developed bifunctional ligands **L2-L4** featuring a remote tertiary amino group were also examined (entries 3-5). While **L2** and **L3** appeared inferior to **L1**, **L4** led to better product yields, albeit a lower conversion, and moreover, the formation of **2a**. These results revealed the importance of the positioning of the remote amino group. Other typical gold catalysts (entries 6-7) and our previously developed amide-functionalized phosphine WangPhos were completely ineffective, highlighting the critical importance of the basic ligand amino group. To promote dehydration in entry 5, 3 Å MS was added, but the reaction was inhibited. When 2 equivalent of Boc<sub>2</sub>O was added, the reaction was remarkably improved to afford **2a** in 72% NMR along with 26% of **2a'** (entry 10). Running the reaction under Ar did not noticeably improve the yields (entry 11). To convert **2a'** to **2a** via dehydration and hence increase the latter's yield, we extended the reaction time to 30 h (entry 12). Indeed, **2a** was formed in 91% NMR and 86% isolated yield while no **2a'** remained.

The scope of this sequential gold-catalyzed cycloisomerization and intermolecular D-A reaction was studied by using *N*-phenylmaleimide as the dienophile. As shown in Table 2, entries 1-6, the ynamides can readily accommodate various *N*-substituents, including dimethylamino (entry 1), dibenzylamino (entry 2), piperidin-1-yl (entry 3), *N*-morpholinyl (entry 4), methyl(phenyl)amino (entry 5) and diphenylamino (entry 6). The reaction yields were high, ranging from 80% to 97%. The better efficiencies exhibited by the *N*-phenyl substrates (entries 5 and 6) are consistent with that phenyl is electron-withdrawing and therefore lowers the basicity/electron-richness of the reaction system. The *N,N*-dibenzylamides possessing a 6-OTIPS (entry 7), a 6-OAc (entry 8), a 6-N(Boc)Ts (entry 9) and a 5-OTBS group (entry 10) were, however, less reactive than the non-functionalized counterpart **1c**. Despite longer reaction times and/or higher catalyst loadings were used, the reactions still exhibited good efficiencies. Alkynamide **1l** featuring a sterically more demanding cyclohexyl group  $\alpha$  to the C-C triple bond underwent this tandem transformation smoothly, delivering the phthalimide **2l** in 83% yield (entry 11). The substrate **1m** bearing no  $\gamma$ -substituent also reacted successfully to form 6-amino-substituted *N*-phenylphthalimide **2m** in a serviceable yield (entry 12). Finally, substrates containing either a 4-methoxyphenyl (entry 13) or a thiophen-3-yl (entry 14) substituent at the  $\gamma$ -position reacted smoothly to afford the biaryl products **2n** and **2o**, respectively, in good to excellent yields.

The reactions of *N,N*-dibenzylamide **1c** with less reactive dienophiles resulted in mostly little conversion, which is likely due to the inhibition of gold catalysis by the electron-rich furan intermediate **4** due to its slow D-A reaction. A comparatively lesser electron-rich 2-aminofuran **5**, however, could be generated from the *N*-phenyl-*N*-methylamide **1f** in the absence of any dienophile in 85% NMR yield (Scheme 4). Despite **5** is sensitive to air and acid, we were able to purify it, albeit in 35% yield, via basic alumina column chromatography under Ar atmosphere, and fully characterize it. This result lends credence to our reaction design and hence the anticipated reaction mechanism. A one-pot trapping of **5**

by maleic anhydride afforded the anticipated phthalic anhydride **2f'** in 82% yield (Scheme 4). On the other hand, its one-pot reaction with naphthoquinone led to the formation of the naphtho[1,2-b]furan **6** in 85% yield. A mechanism is proposed to rationalize its formation (Scheme 4).

We anticipated that facile intramolecular D-A reactions would permit the participation of a broader range of dienophiles. Moreover, the overall reaction would afford in principle increasingly complex cyclic structures of high synthetic value. As shown in Table 3, entry 1, the *N,N*-dibenzylamide **7a** was indeed transformed into the benzene-fused lactone **8a** in a good yield. The maleate moiety apparently participated effectively in the IMDA reaction. On the other hand, the related intermolecular reaction between diethyl maleate and **1c** had little conversion. With a cinnamate moiety attached to the propynamide nitrogen atom (as in **7b**), the tandem gold-catalyzed cycloisomerization. The Diels-Alder reaction and aromatization occurred with excellent efficiency (entry 2). The carbazole-4-carboxylate **8b** was formed in 90% isolated yield. The related reactions of **7c** (entry 3) and **7d** (entry 4) were equally or more efficient, delivering products with additional substitutions at the 3 position. Notably, in these reactions, no additive was needed, and the cinnamate moiety, a weak dienophile, participated in the IMDA smoothly.

In summary, by using a remotely base-functionalized biphenyl-2-ylphosphine as ligand, we have developed general and facile access to 2-aminofurans devoid of any electron-withdrawing substituents directly from acetylenic amides. These highly electron-rich furans are of exceeding synthetic potential but have only been scantily studied due to synthetic difficulties. Combined with the ease of substrate preparation, this chemistry permits expedient studies of the synthetic utility of this important class of highly electron-rich and hence reactive furans.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgments

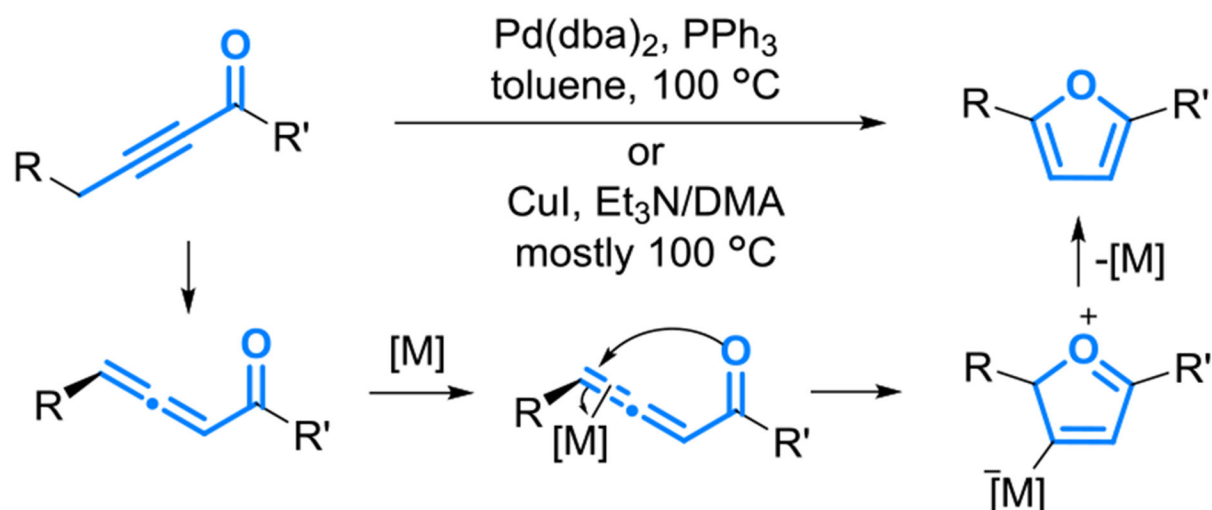
We thank NSF (CHE 1800525) and NIGMS (R01GM123342) for generous financial support and NIH shared instrument grant S10OD012077 for the purchase of a 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. ZW thanks the Mellichamp Academic Initiative in Sustainability for a fellowship in support of his research.

## References

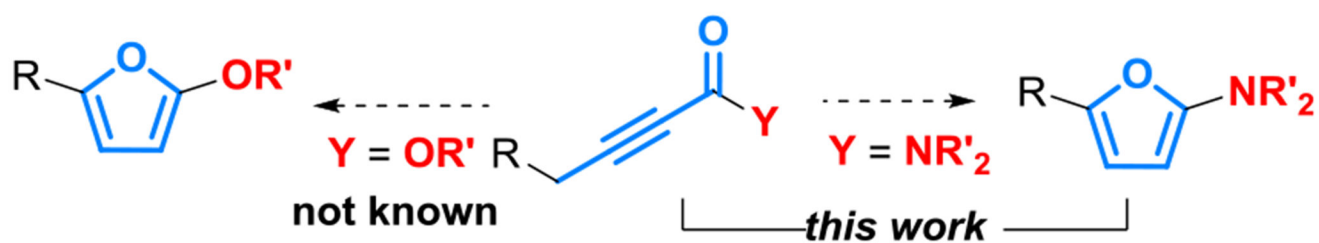
- [1]. Sheng H, Lin S, Huang Y, Tetrahedron Lett. 1986, 27, 4893–4894.
- [2]. Kel'i AV, Gevorgyan V, J. Org. Chem 2002, 67, 95–98. [PubMed: 11777444]
- [3]. Boukouvalas J, Sperry J, Brimble MA, in Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2001.
- [4]. (a) Padwa A, Crawford KR, Rashatasakhon P, Rose M, J. Org. Chem 2003, 68, 2609–2617; [PubMed: 12662029] (b) Padwa A, Brodney MA, Satake K, Straub CS, J. Org. Chem 1999, 64, 4617–4626; [PubMed: 11674531] (c) Padwa A, Dimitroff M, Waterson AG, Wu T, J. Org. Chem 1997, 62, 4088–4096; (d) Cochran JE, Wu T, Padwa A, Tetrahedron Lett. 1996, 37, 2903–2906; (e) Chatani N, Hanafusa T, J. Org. Chem 1987, 52, 4408–4409.

- [5]. (a)Medimagh R, Marque S, Prim D, Chatti S, Heterocycles 2009, 78, 679–690;(b) Semmelhack MF, Park J, Organometallics 1986, 5, 2550–2552.
- [6]. Wang Z, Wang Y, Zhang L, J. Am. Chem. Soc 2014, 136, 8887–8890. [PubMed: 24911158]
- [7]. (a)Trincado M, Grützmacher H, in Cooperative Catalysis, Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, 2015, pp. 67–110;(b)Grützmacher H, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed 2008, 47, 1814–1818; (c)Berrisford DJ, Bolm C, Sharpless KB, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed 1995, 34, 1059–1070; (d)Askevold B, Roesky HW, Schneider S, ChemCatChem 2012, 4, 307–320;(e)Khusnutdinova JR, Milstein D, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed 2015, 54, 12236–12273.
- [8]. (a)Li X, Wang Z, Ma X, Liu P.-n., Zhang L, Org. Lett 2017, 19, 5744–5747; [PubMed: 29035053] (b)Wang Z, Ying A, Fan Z, Hervieu C, Zhang L, ACS Catal. 2017, 7, 3676–3680.
- [9]. Cheng X, Wang Z, Quintanilla CD, Zhang L, J. Am. Chem. Soc 2019, 141, 3787–3791. [PubMed: 30789268]
- [10]. Li T, Zhang L, J. Am. Chem. Soc 2018, 140, 17439–17443. [PubMed: 30525525]

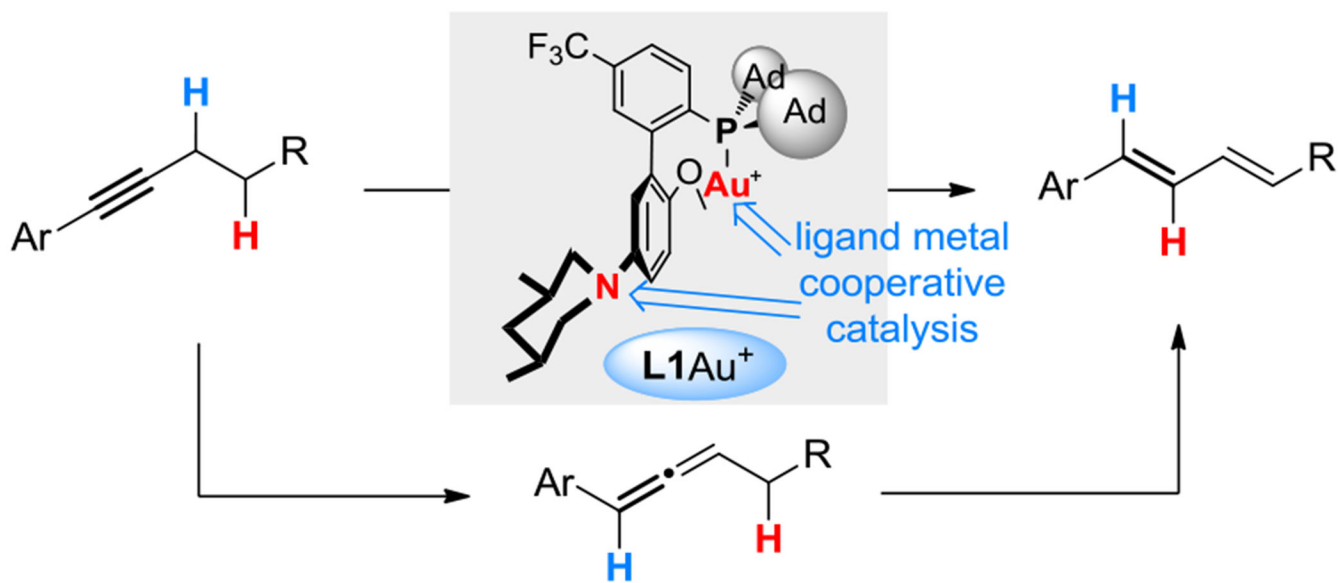
### A) Isomerization of acetylenic ketone to furan



### B) Isomerization of acetylenic ester/amide to electron-rich furan



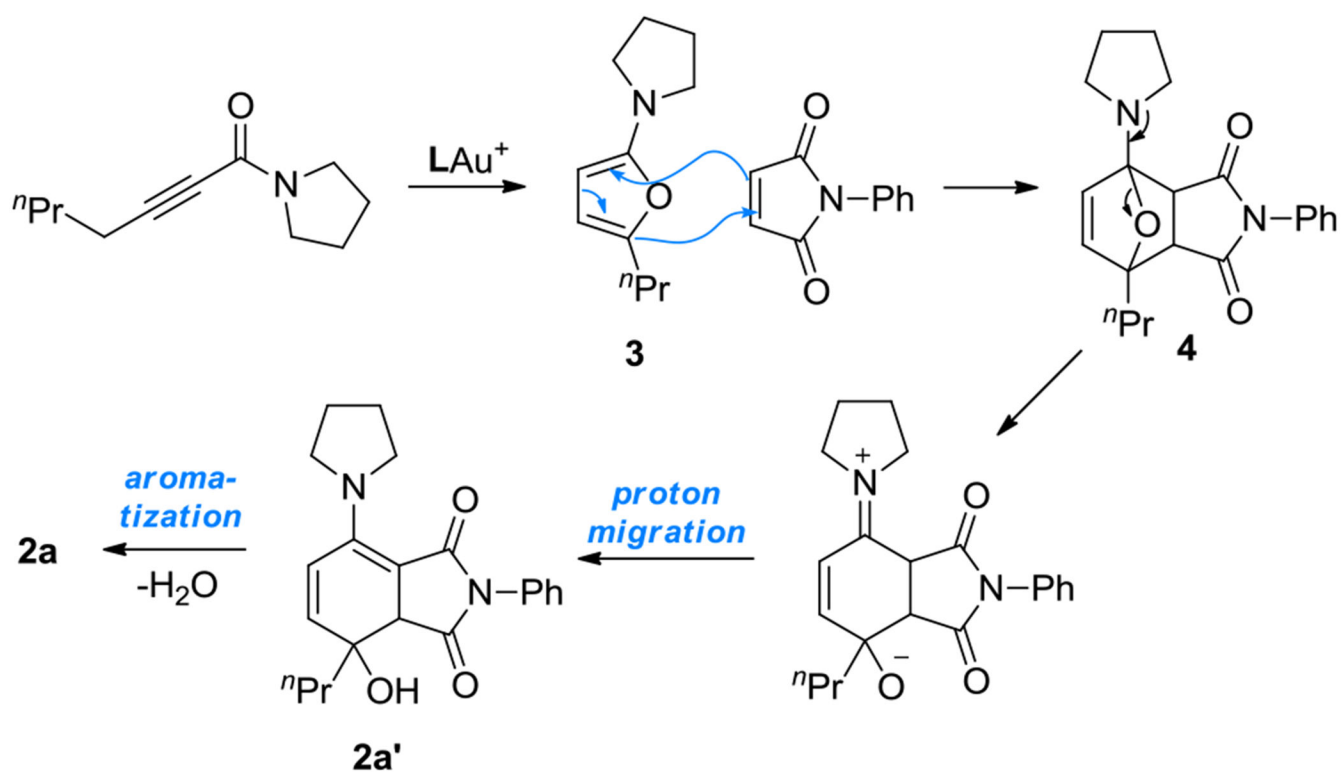
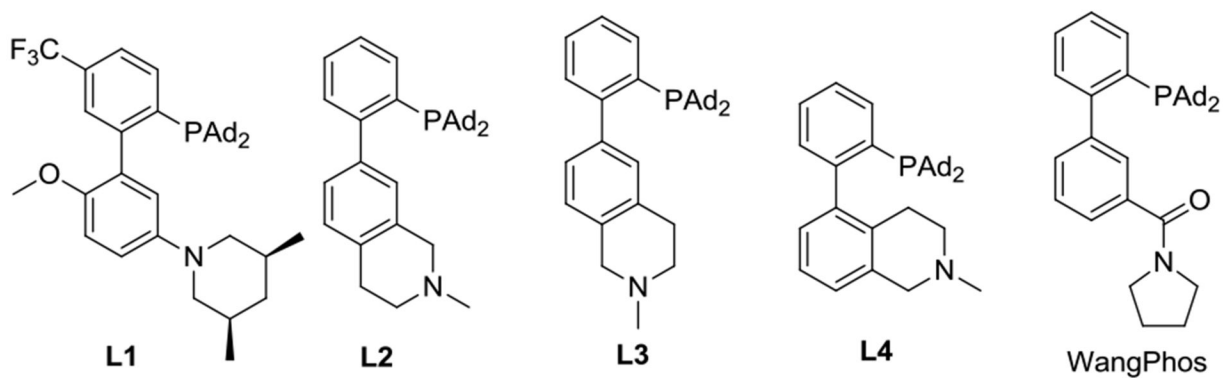
**Scheme 1.**  
Synthesis of furans via isomerization of acetylenic carbonyl



**Scheme 2.**

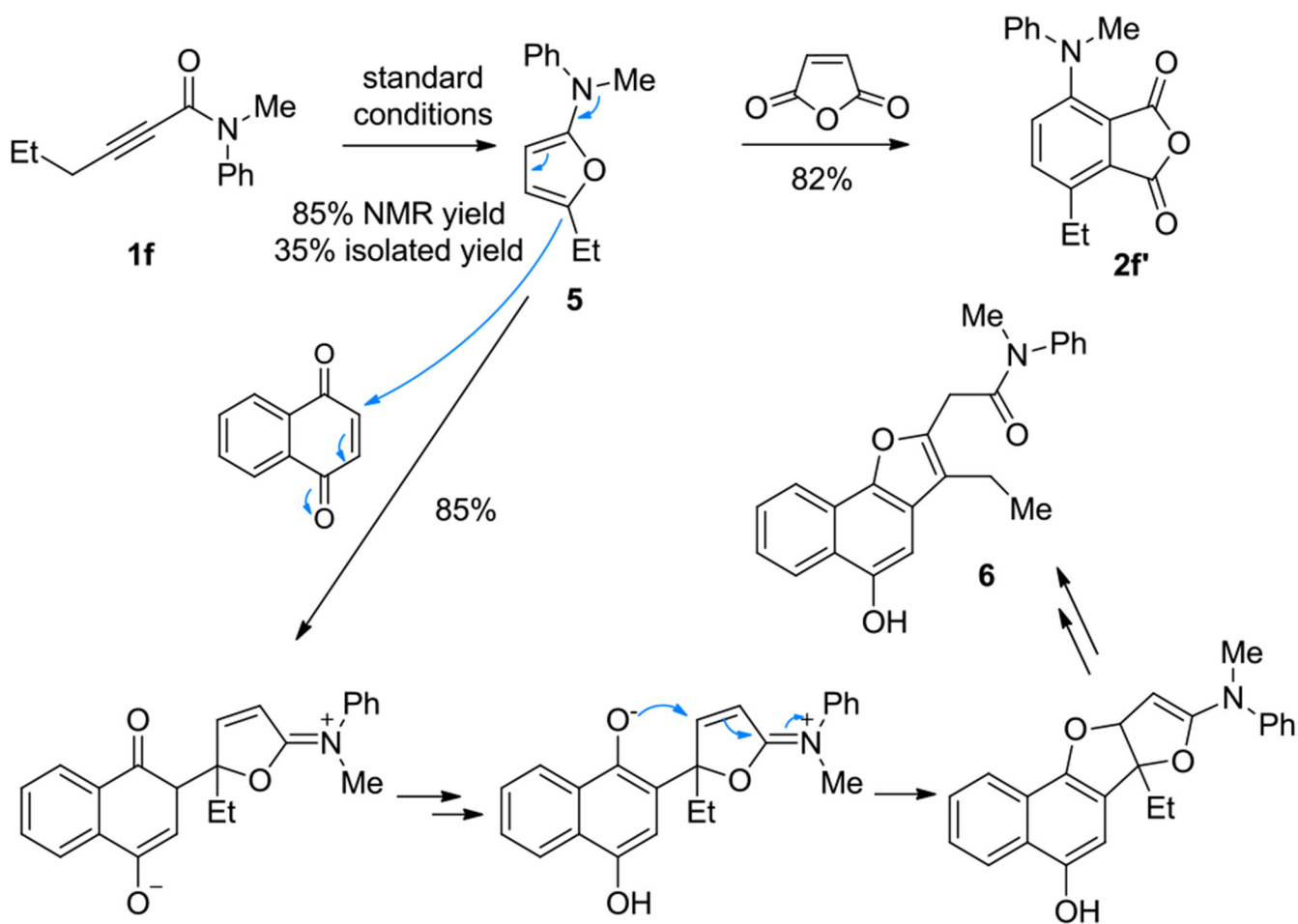
Our prior work on isomerization of alkynes to dienes.





Scheme 3.

Proposed mechanism for the formations of **2a** and **2a'**.



**Scheme 4.**  
Reactions of the alkynamide **1f** with other dienophiles.

**Table 1.**

Conditions optimization.

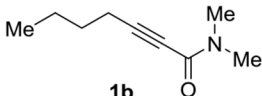
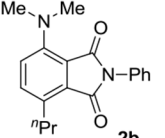
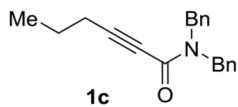
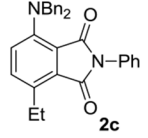
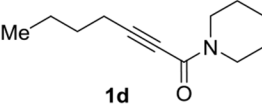
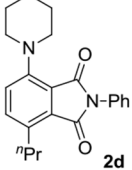
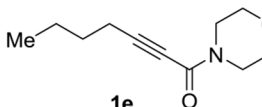
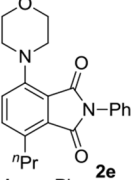
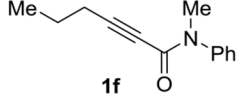
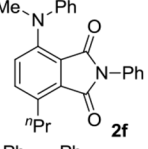
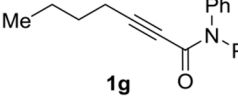
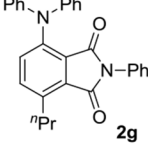
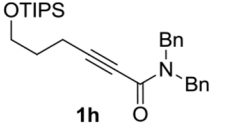
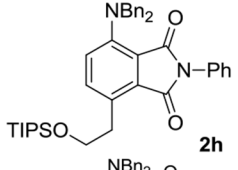
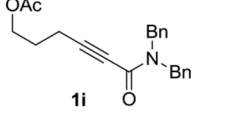
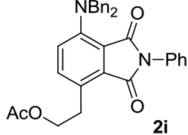


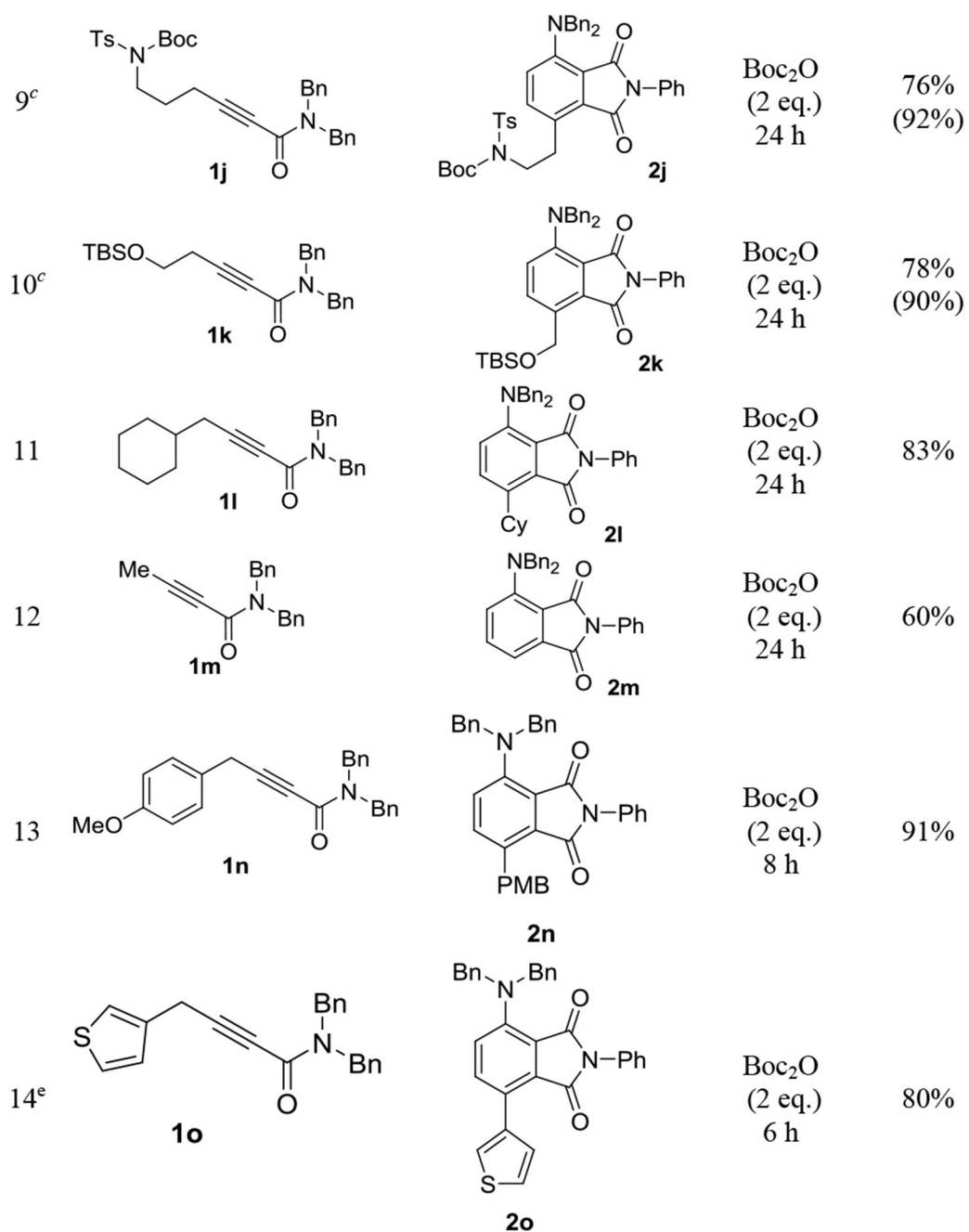
Entry	L	x(%) / y(%)	temp/time	additive	conversion	2a/2a' <sup>b</sup>
1 <sup>c</sup>	L1	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	7%	-
2	L1	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	76%	<2%/23%
3	L2	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	21%	-
4	L3	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	20%	<2%/8%
5	L4	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	54%	18%/35%
6	PPh <sub>3</sub>	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	20%	-
7	Johnphos	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	20%	-
8	WangPhos	5/10	80 °C/15 h	-	20%	-
9	L4	5/10	80 °C/15 h	3 Å MS	25%	-
10	L4	5/10	80 °C/15 h	Boc <sub>2</sub> O <sup>d</sup>	100%	72%/26%
11 <sup>e</sup>	L4	5/10	80 °C/15 h	Boc <sub>2</sub> O <sup>d</sup>	100%	73%/26%
12	L4	5/10	80 °C/30 h	Boc <sub>2</sub> O <sup>d</sup>	100%	91% <sup>f</sup> /0%

<sup>a</sup>All the reactions were run in DCE (0.05 M) in sealed vials.<sup>b</sup>NMR yield using trisopropylbenzene as the internal reference.<sup>c</sup>No *N*-phenylmaleimide was added.<sup>d</sup>2 equiv. used.<sup>e</sup>Reaction run under Ar.<sup>f</sup>86% isolated yield.

Table 2.

Reaction scope of sequential gold-catalyzed isomerization and D-A reaction with N-phenylmaleimide.<sup>a</sup>

entry	1	2	additive time	yield <sup>b</sup> (conversion)
1	 <b>1b</b>	 <b>2b</b>	Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 18 h	86%
2	 <b>1c</b>	 <b>2c</b>	Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 18 h	89%
3	 <b>1d</b>	 <b>2d</b>	Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 18 h	82%
4	 <b>1e</b>	 <b>2e</b>	Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 18 h	80%
5	 <b>1f</b>	 <b>2f</b>	3 Å MS <sup>d</sup> 10 h	94%
6	 <b>1g</b>	 <b>2g</b>	3 Å MS <sup>d</sup> 12 h	97%
7	 <b>1h</b>	 <b>2h</b>	Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 24 h	71% (90%)
8	 <b>1i</b>	 <b>2i</b>	Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 24 h	77% (90%)



<sup>a</sup>Reactions conditions 0.15 mmol of **1**, 2 eq. of **2**, L4AuCl (5 mol%), NaBARF (10 mol%), the indicated additive, 80 °C and DCE as solvent (0.05 M).

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

<sup>c</sup>10 mol% L4AuCl and 20 mol% of NaBARF used.

<sup>d</sup>30 mg 3Å MS used.

<sup>e</sup>One equivalent of *N*-phenylphthalimide used.

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Table 3.

Scope involving intramolecular D-A reactions.<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Substrate <b>7</b>	Product <b>8</b>	additive time	Yield <sup>b</sup>
1 <sup>c</sup>			Boc <sub>2</sub> O (2 eq.) 24 h	75% (10% <b>7a</b> left)
2			No additive 24 h	90%
3			No additive 24 h	90%
4 <sup>c</sup>			No additive 24 h	98%

<sup>a</sup>Reactions were carried out with **L4**AuCl (5 mol%), NaBARF (10 mol%) with the indicated additive at 80 °C in DCE (0.05 M) for the indicated time.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

<sup>c</sup>10 mol % **L4**AuCl and 20 mol % of NaBARF used.

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript