

## Copper(II)- Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Quinoline

### *N*-Oxides with *O*-Benzoyl hydroxylamines

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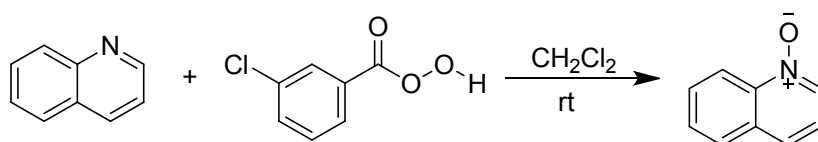
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#### 1. General Information

All commercial reagents and solvents were used directly without additional purification. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 200-300 mesh. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were registered on a Bruker Ascend<sup>TM</sup> 400 spectrometer (Germany). Chemical shifts were reported in units (ppm) referenced to 0.0 ppm of TMS in the <sup>1</sup>H spectrum and 77.0 ppm of CDCl<sub>3</sub> in the <sup>13</sup>C spectrum. All coupling constants were reported in Hertz (Hz). HRMS data were obtained on a Waters LCT Premierxe<sup>TM</sup> (USA).

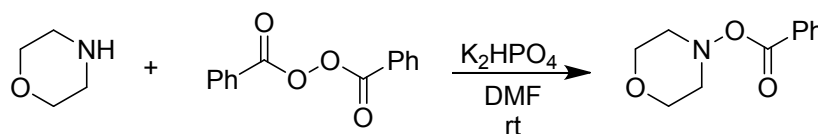
#### 2. Experimental Section

##### 2.1. General Procedure to Prepare Quinoline *N*-Oxide Derivatives



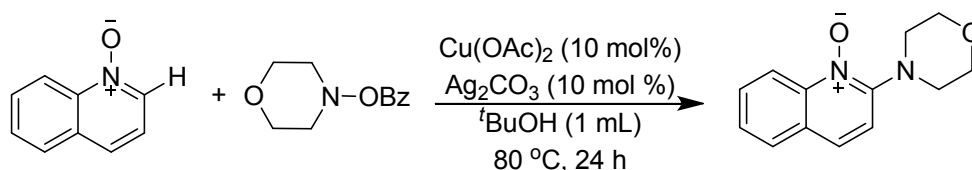
Under vigorous magnetic stirring, 3-Chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*CPBA) (345 mg, 2 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5 mL) was dropped into solution of quinoline derivatives (2 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5 mL) cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . After the completion of this course, the reaction mixture was allowed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. An aqueous solution of saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  was added to the mixture to neutralize residual *m*CPBA. The resulting mixture was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3x 10 mL). The organic phase were combined and washed with a saturated  $\text{NaCl}$  solution (3x 5 mL). The organic layers were dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude product, which was purified by column chromatography (silica gel 200-300 mesh, EtOAc: methanol (8:1) as eluent). The product was identified by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and MS spectra and compared to the previous literature.

## 2.2 General Procedure to Prepare *O*-Benzoyl hydroxylamine



Benzoyl peroxide (12.11 g, 50 mmol), dipotassium hydrogen phosphate (13.06 g, 75 mmol), and *N,N*-dimethyl formamide (125 mL) were added into a 500 mL, one-necked, round-bottomed flask equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stirbar. Under vigorous magnetic stirring, the amine (60-125 mmol) was dropped into the system at ambient temperature. After 24h, deionized water (200 mL) was added to dissolve all solids. Then, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and extracted with 150 mL of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was collected and washed with saturated aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution. The organic layers were dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation to give crude product, which was purified by column chromatography to obtain desired product, which identified by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR.

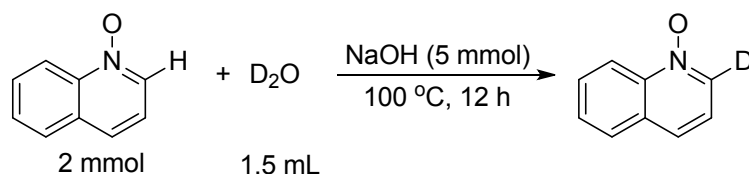
## 2.3. Typical Experimental Procedures of the Electrophilic Amination



Quinoline *N*-oxide (0.2 mmol), *O*-Benzoyl hydroxylamine (0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.02 mmol, 10 mol%), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.02 mmol, 10 mol%), <sup>t</sup>BuOH (1 mL) were charged into a 30 mL pressure tube sealed with rubber plugs under air atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 24 h. After the starting material was completely consumed (based on thin layer chromatography (TLC) monitoring, EtOAc: methanol as eluent), the reaction was cooled down to room temperature. The mixture was passed through a short pad of celite, washing with a mixture of methanol/Ethyl acetate in a 1 : 1 ratio repeatedly. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude oil, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (200-300 mesh) to afford desired products.<sup>2</sup>

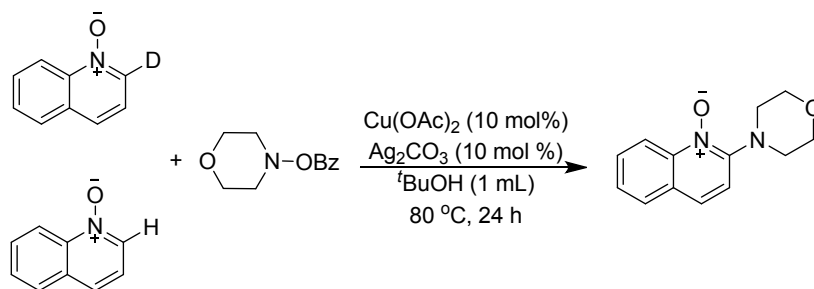
### 3. Kinetic Isotope Effect Studies in the Amidation of Quinoline *N*-Oxides

#### 3.1. Synthesis of 2-d1-Quinoline *N*-Oxide.



D<sub>2</sub>O (1.5 mL), NaOH (200 mg, 5 mmol), quinoline *N*-oxide (258 mg, 2.0 mmol) were weighed into 30-mL pressure tube sealed with rubber plugs. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was then extracted with Chloroform (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated NaCl solution (3 x 5 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and filtered. Chloroform was removed under reduced pressure to obtain the product. Deuterium incorporation was detected to be 91% by <sup>1</sup>H NMR in DCCl<sub>3</sub>. Peak areas at 8.76 ppm and 8.53 ppm were compared to obtain the deuterium incorporation (see <sup>1</sup>H spectrum). Spectral data were consistent with related reports.<sup>3</sup>

#### 3.2. KIE Experiment



2-d1-quinoline *N*-oxide(0.1 mmol) and quinoline *N*-oxide (0.1 mmol), *O*-Benzoyl hydroxylamine (0.6 mmol), Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.02 mmol), and Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.02 mmol),

<sup>t</sup>BuOH (1 mL) were added into tube sealed with rubber plugs under air atmosphere. The system was stirred at 80 °C for 5 minutes. After cold quenching rapidly in a cold pool, the mixture was passed through a short pad of celite and washed with methanol/ethyl acetate (1:1 volume ratio) to remove metal salt. The organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a crude mixture. Residual reactant was recovered by column chromatography on silica gel. The ratio (0.51:0.49) of 2-*d*<sub>1</sub>-quinoline *N*-oxide to quinoline *N*-oxide in residual material was obtained by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy.  $K_H/K_D$  was calculated by the following expression:

$$K_H/K_D = \frac{M/2 - 0.49m}{M/2 - 0.51m}$$

M, m represent the amount of 2- *d*<sub>1</sub>-quinoline *N*-oxide and quinoline *N*-oxide in starting material and residual material, respectively. Here, M = 29, m = 20, which corresponds to  $K_H/K_D = 1.1$ .

#### References:

- (1) Liu, C.; Han, N.; Song, X.-X.; Qiu, J.-S. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, *29*, 5548.
- (2) (a) Qiu, Y.-T.; Liu, Y.-H.; Yang, K.; Hong, W.-K.; Li, Z.; Wang, Z.-Y.; Yao, Z.-Y.; Jiang, S. *Org. Lett.*, **2011**, *13*, 3556, (b) Berg, M.; Bal, G.; Goeminne, A.; Veken, P. V.; Versées, W.; Steyaert, J.; Haemers, A.; Augustyns, K. *ChemMedChem.* **2009**, *4*, 249.
- (3) Sylvester, K. T.; Wu, K.; Doyle, A. G.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2012**, *134*, 16967.

#### 4. Data and Spectra of <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR

**2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide (3a):** obtained as pale yellow solid (77% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.68 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80–7.68 (m, 3H), 7.51 (t, 1H), 7.06 (d, 1H), 4.02–3.96 (m, 4H), 3.66–3.60 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 130.78, 127.75, 127.02, 126.23, 118.69, 113.28, 77.34, 66.80, 47.91. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 231.1134. Found: m/z 243.1128.

**6-methyl-2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide (3b):** obtained as white solid (90% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.47 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60–7.39 (m, 3H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 3.51 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 2.41 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 149.84, 140.70, 136.20, 132.86, 126.77, 126.60, 125.83, 118.52, 113.23, 66.81, 47.96, 21.14. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 245.1290. Found: m/z 245.1289.

**3-methyl-2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide (3c):** obtained as white solid (83% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.63 (d, *J* = 8.8, 1H), 7.76–7.61 (m, 2H), 7.59–7.47 (m, 2H), 3.91 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.49 (s, 4H), 2.49 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 150.03, 141.13, 130.44, 129.39, 127.41, 127.36, 127.14, 126.95, 119.14, 67.66,

48.21, 19.09. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 245.1290. Found: m/z 245.1291.

**5-methoxy-2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide (3d):** obtained as white solid (60% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 4.01–3.96 (m, 4H), 3.65 (d, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 155.67, 150.80, 143.21, 131.05, 121.96, 118.02, 111.80, 110.67, 104.66, 66.78, 55.95, 47.93. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 261.1239. Found: m/z 261.1240.

**2-morpholino-5-nitroquinoline 1-oxide (3e):** obtained as red solid (51% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.07 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.71 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 150.49, 145.91, 143.21, 128.88, 125.18, 123.73, 122.32, 118.70, 116.32, 66.68, 47.86. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 276.0984. Found: m/z 243.0981.

**4-chloro-2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide(3f):** obtained as pale yellow solid (71% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.71 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.21–8.08 (d, 1H), 7.84–7.80 (t, 1H), 7.62 (t, 1H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 4.11–3.93 (m, 4H), 3.64 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 149.98, 142.62, 131.65, 131.34, 126.96, 124.89, 123.46, 119.14, 113.44, 66.68, 47.94. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 265.0744. Found: m/z 265.0749.

**6-chloro-2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide(3g):** obtained as yellow solid (73% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.62 (d, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 7.71–7.52 (d, 2H), 7.08 (d, 1H), 3.98 (s, 4H), 3.63 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 150.38, 140.82, 132.17, 131.36, 126.44, 126.31, 125.80, 120.63, 114.51, 66.75, 47.88. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 265.0744. Found: m/z 265.0752.

**4-bromo-2-morpholinoquinoline 1-oxide (3h):** obtained as pale yellow solid (55% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.70 (d, 1H), 8.07 (t, 1H), 7.88–7.71 (m, 1H), 7.71–7.51 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 3.98 (s, 4H), 3.62 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 150.05, 142.63, 131.61, 127.54, 127.19, 124.77, 121.47, 119.12, 116.99, 66.68, 47.94. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 309.0239. Found: m/z 309.0231.

**1-morpholinoisoquinoline 2-oxide (3i):** obtained as white solid (80% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.21 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (t, 2H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 4H), 3.60 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 149.28, 137.58, 131.00, 128.89, 128.79, 127.45, 127.12, 124.10, 120.41, 67.55, 48.63. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 231.1134. Found: m/z 243.1130.

**2-morpholinoquinoxaline 1-oxide (3j):** obtained as pale yellow solid (59% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.53 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.2, 1H), 7.71 (d, 2H), 4.08–3.95 (m, 4H), 3.75–3.60 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 144.95, 140.71, 138.85, 137.15, 130.72, 129.70, 128.80, 117.92, 66.65, 47.63. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 232.1086. Found: m/z 232.1082.

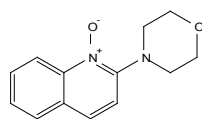
**2-(piperidin-1-yl)quinoline 1-oxide (3k):** obtained as pale yellow solid (65% yield), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.67 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.84–7.57 (m, 3H), 7.47 (t, *J*

= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 3.56 (t,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 4H), 1.85 (t,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 4H), 1.72 (d,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  151.38, 142.35, 130.49, 127.60, 126.86, 125.68, 125.36, 118.66, 114.15, 48.92, 25.86, 24.51. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ , 229.1341. Found:  $m/z$  229.1337.

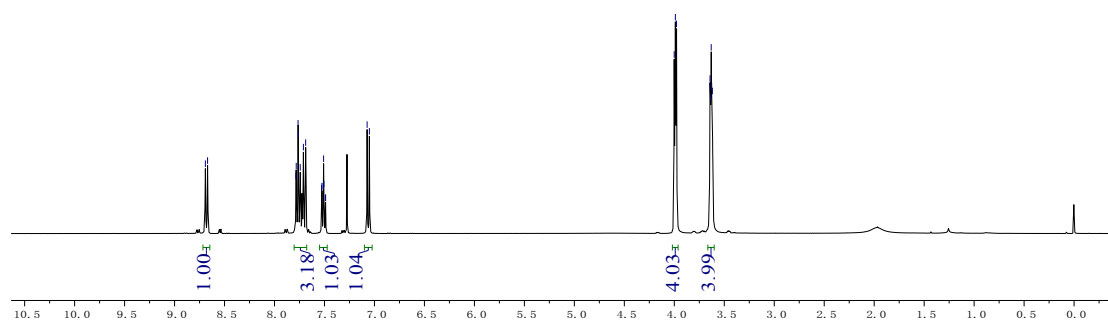
**2-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)quinoline 1-oxide (3l)**: obtained as pale yellow solid (58% yield),  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.68 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.80–7.61 (m, 3H), 7.53–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.09 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.24 (d,  $J = 11.3$  Hz, 2H), 2.94 (t,  $J = 11.5$  Hz, 2H), 1.89–1.75 (m, 2H), 1.67 (s, 1H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.04 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  151.25, 142.34, 130.51, 127.58, 126.74, 125.70, 125.40, 118.72, 114.29, 48.24, 34.09, 31.01, 21.91. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ , 243.1497. Found:  $m/z$  243.1500.

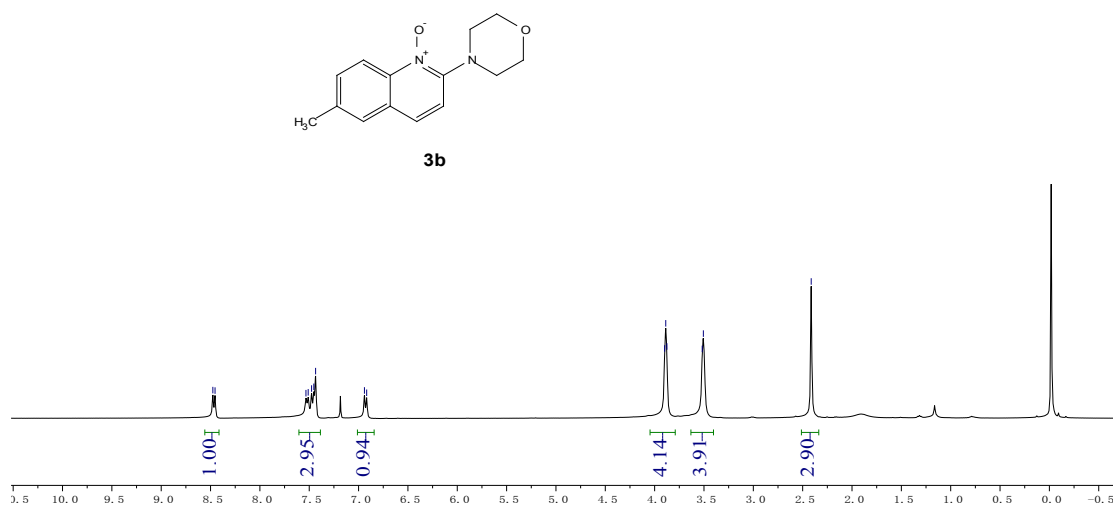
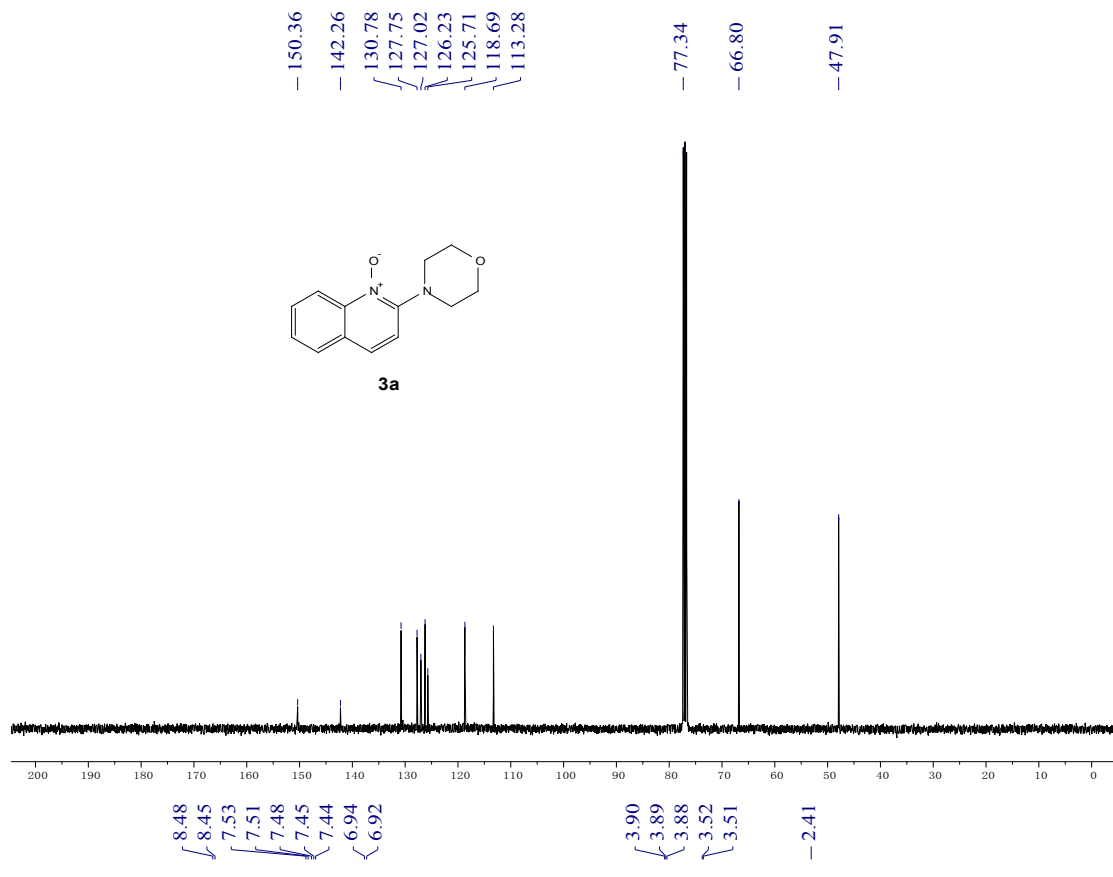
**2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)quinoline 1-oxide (3m)**: obtained as pale yellow solid (52% yield),  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.59 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.83–7.55 (m, 3H), 7.39 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 4H), 2.00 (s, 4H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  148.41, 142.03, 130.72, 128.17, 127.43, 124.58, 123.86, 117.82, 112.45, 50.63, 25.47. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ , 215.1184. Found:  $m/z$  215.1181.

**4-(quinolin-2-yl)morpholine (4a)**: obtained as white solid (92%),  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.92 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 3.85 (d,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, 4H), 3.72 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, 4H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  157.55, 147.75, 137.58, 129.61, 127.24, 126.75, 123.32, 122.67, 109.27, 66.90, 45.61. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ , 215.1184 Found:  $m/z$  215.1181.



3a



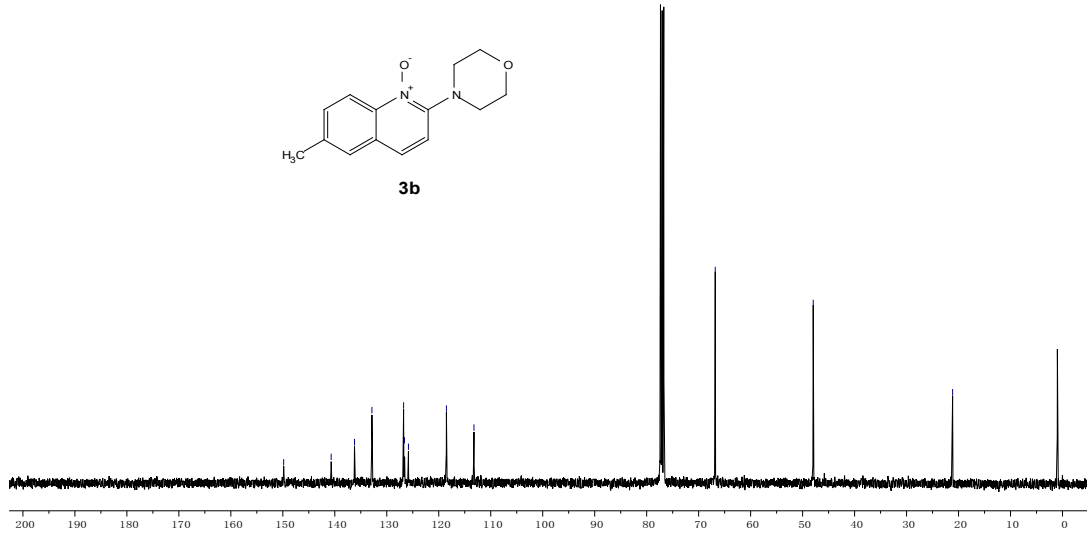
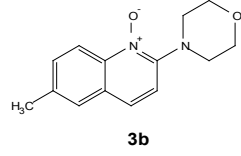


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