

Gold (I)-Catalyzed Cyclization of (*E*)-Ketene-N,O-Acetals: A Synthetic Route to Spiro-Oxazole- γ -Lactone

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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General Experimental Information

All the reactions were performed in oven-dried Schlenk flasks and sealed tubes. Commercial grade solvents were distilled prior to use. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (100–200 Mesh) eluting with hexanes and ethyl acetate mixture. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel GF254 plates. Visualization of spots on TLC plate was accomplished with UV light (254 nm) and staining over I₂ chamber. Proton, carbon and fluorine nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR) were recorded based on 400 MHz (¹H NMR, 400 MHz; ¹³C NMR, 101 MHz; ¹⁹F NMR, 376 MHz) spectrometer and 500 MHz (¹H NMR, 500 MHz; ¹³C NMR, 126 MHz; ¹⁹F NMR, 471 MHz) spectrometer having solvent resonance as internal standard (¹H NMR, CHCl₃ at 7.26 ppm; ¹³C NMR, CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm). Few cases tetramethylsilane (TMS) at 0.00 ppm was used as reference standard. Data for ¹H NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), the abbreviations were used to explain the multiplicities: s = singlet; d = doublet; t = triplet; q = quartet; dd = doublets of doublet; m = multiplet; br = broad; dt = doublets of triplet; coupling constants *J* in Hz. ¹³C NMR, ¹⁹F NMR were reported in terms of chemical shift (ppm). IR spectra were recorded on FT/IR spectrometer and reported in cm⁻¹. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained in ESI mode. Melting points were determined by electro-thermal heating and are uncorrected. LC-MS spectra were obtained with a Shimadzu 2010A (EI-positive/ negative mode) with ionization voltage of 70ev; data was reported in the form of m/z (intensity relative to base peak = 100). X-ray data was collected at 298K on a Bruker D8 Quest CCD diffractometer using Mo-K α radiation (0.71073 Å).

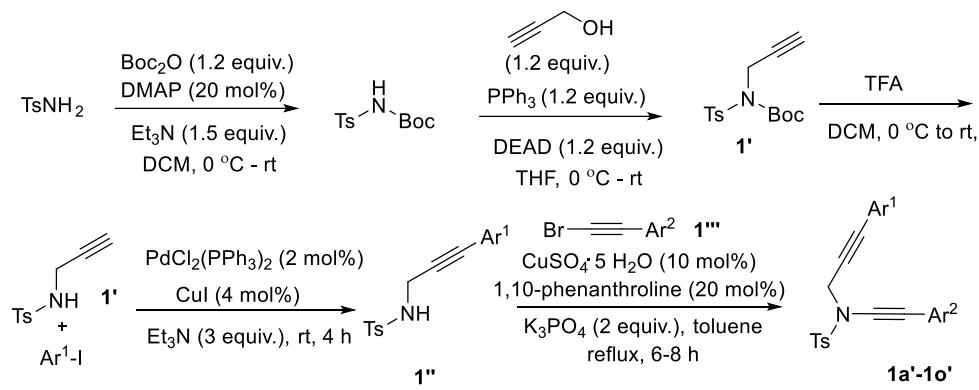
Materials

Unless otherwise noted, all the reagents and intermediates were obtained commercially and used without purification. 1,4-dioxane, dichloromethane (DCM), toluene, acetonitrile (CH₃CN), 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) and acetone were distilled over CaH₂. THF was freshly distilled over sodium/benzophenone ketyl under dry nitrogen. Catalyst PPh₃AuCl, Jhonphos gold(I)-SbF₆ (catalyst A), CyJohnPhosAu-SbF₆ (catalyst B), XphosAu-NTf₂ (catalyst C), Brettphosgold-NTf₂ (catalyst D), NHC-Au catalysts (E and F), In(OTf)₂, Pd(OAc)₂, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, Sc(OTf)₃ and Cu(OTf)₂ were purchased from Sigma Aldrich Ltd. and used as received. Silver salts such as AgSbF₆, AgNTf₂ and AgBF₄ were purchased from Aldrich Ltd. and used as received. PTSA·H₂O,

PhB(OH)₂ and phenyl acetylene were purchased from Aldrich Ltd. and used as received. PPh₃, DEAD, CuSO₄·5H₂O, 1, 10-phenanthroline, K₃PO₄, Na₂CO₃ were purchased from Merck. The aryl iodides were purchased from Aldrich and used. Analytical and spectral data of all those known compounds are exactly matching with the reported values.

Experimental Procedures

Scheme S1: General procedures for the synthesis of starting precursors



Compound **1'** was prepared using two known synthetic steps from the commercially available tosyl amine. The first step involves N–Boc protection of tosylamide. Mitsunobu reaction between N–Boc protected tosylamine and propargyl alcohol in the presence of triphenyl phosphine (Ph₃P) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD) in THF delivers **1'**. Following the reported procedures, substrate **1a'-1o'** were prepared from **1'** in two simple synthetic steps. Sonogashira reaction between **1'** and aryl iodides provides **1''** in good to excellent yields. Finally, Cu-catalyzed C–N bond formation between **1''** and 1-bromo-2-arylacetylene (**1'''**) affords precursor **1a'-1o'** in overall good yield. Physical and spectroscopic data of compound **1a'-1o'** are concurrently matching with the reported values.

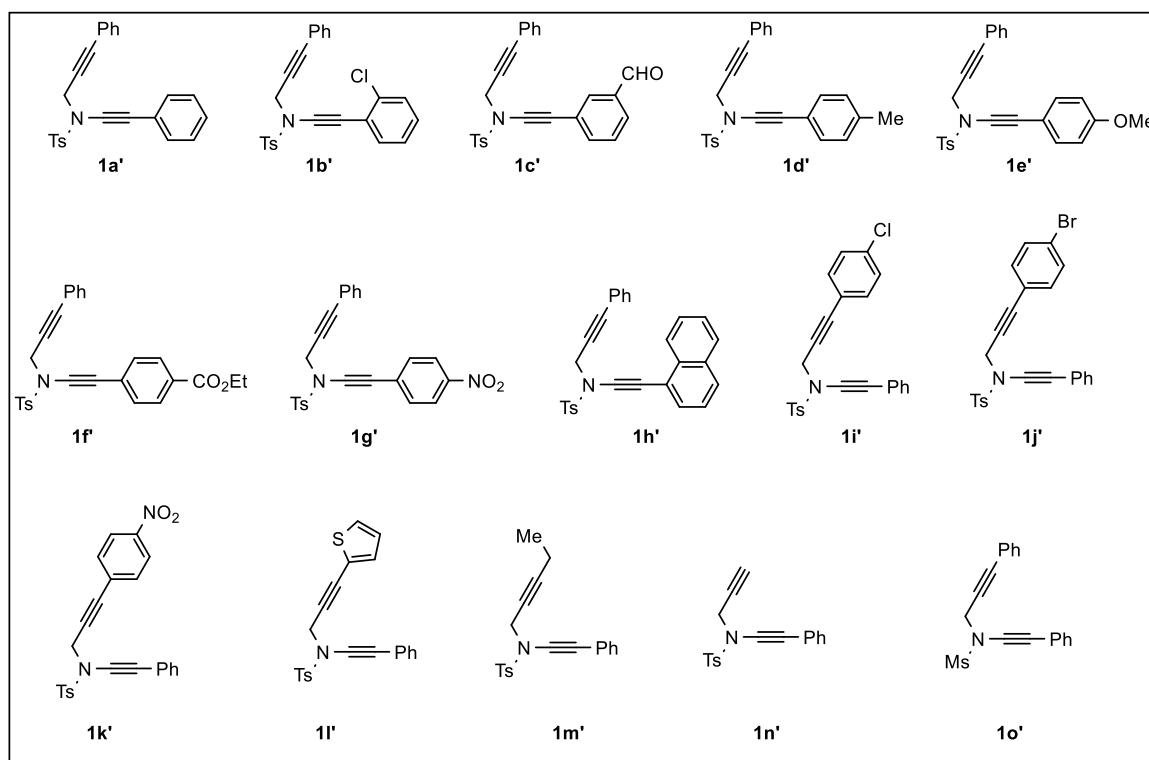
General Procedure for the Synthesis of **1''** (GP-1):¹

To a solution of terminal alkyne **1'** (1.0 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.02 mmol), and CuI (0.04 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) were added aryl iodide (1.3 mmol) and Et₃N (3.0 mmol) successively under an argon atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4–6 h. The crude reaction mixture was filtered through a small pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified using column chromatography on silica gel to afford **1''**.

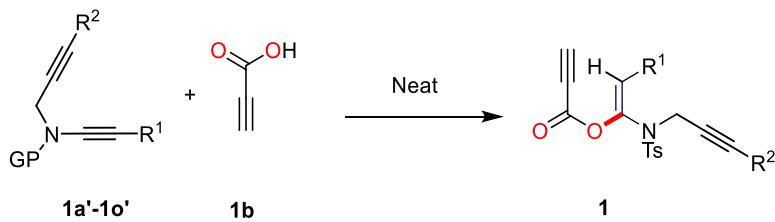
General Procedure for the Synthesis of 1 (GP-2):²

A solution of **1''** (1.0 mmol), CuSO₄·5H₂O (0.10 mmol), 1,10-phenanthroline (0.20 mmol), and K₃PO₄ (2.0 mmol) in dry toluene (5.0 mL) was stirred in a Schlenck tube at rt. 1-Bromo-2-arylacetylene (**1'''**) was subsequently introduced into the Schlenck tube at rt. The reaction mixture was next heated at 70-80 °C in an oil bath under inert atmosphere. Progress of the reaction was monitored periodically by TLC. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL). The crude mixture was filtered through a small pad of Celite and concentrated under the reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified using column chromatography on silica gel to provide **1a'-1o'** (Table S1). Compounds **1a'-1o'** are known; analytical data of these compounds are concurrently matching with the reported values.³

Table S1: List of the propargyl-tethered ynamides (**1a'-1o'**)



General procedure for the chemo-, regio-, and stereoselective hydropropioloxylation of ynamide **1 with terminal propiolic acid **2a** (GP-3)^{3,4}:**



The ynamide **1a'** (0.3 mmol) was taken in an RB flask and then propiolic acid **1b** (0.36 mmol) was introduced dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT. The progress of the reaction was periodically monitored by TLC. After the complete consumption of ynamide **1a'**, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and neutralized with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was further extracted with EtOAc (10 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc) to afford the expected product **1**.

Table S2: List of the N, O acetalas (1a-1o)

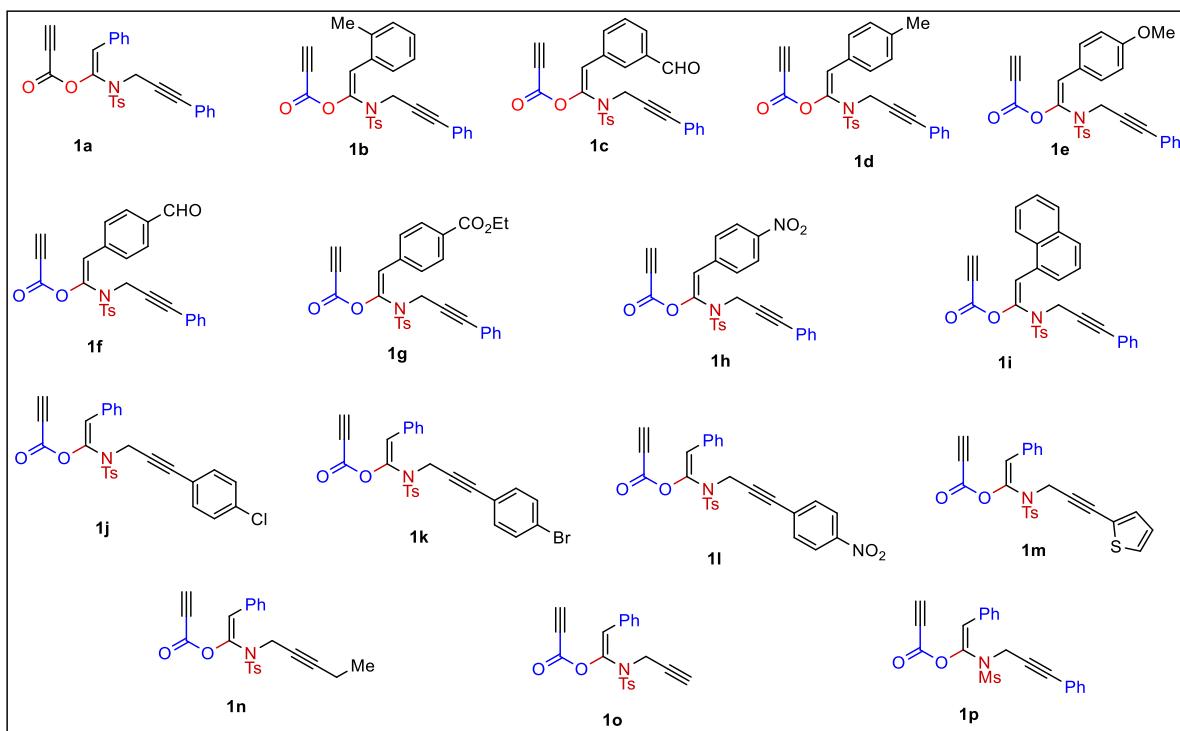
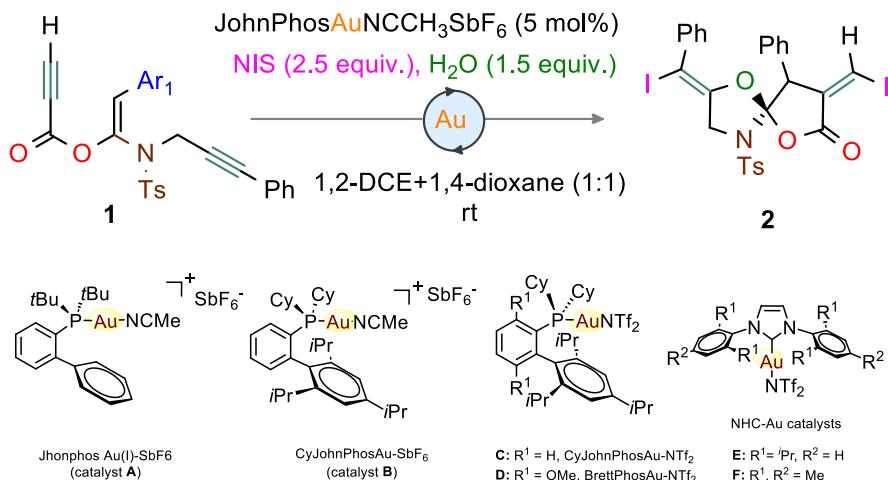


Table 3. Optimization of regioselective spiro cyclization ^{a,b}

Entry	Catalyst	X- source	H ₂ O equiv	Solvent	2a ^b yield
1	PPh ₃ AuCl /AgSbF ₆	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	38
2	PPh ₃ AuCl / AgNTf ₂	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	26
3	A	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	55
4	B	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	39
5	C	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	25
6	D	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	16
7	E	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	complex
8	F	NIS (2)	2	1,2-DCE	complex
9	A	NIS (2)	2	DCM	48
10	A	NIS (2)	2	THF	31
11	A	NIS (2)	2	CH ₃ NO ₂	24
12	A	NIS (2)	2	1,4-Dioxane	57
13	A	NIS (2)	2	DCE/Dioxane (1.1)	69
14	A	NIS (2.5)	2	DCE/Dioxane (1.1)	77
15	A	NIS (2.5)	1.5	DCE/Dioxane (1.1)	79

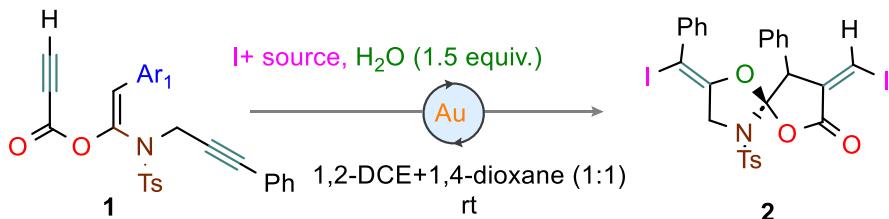
^aReaction conditions: **1** (0.25 mmol), Au(I) (5.0 mol %) in 1,2-DCE: 1,4-dioxane (1:1, 0.05 M). at RT for 6 h; ^bisolated yield of the compounds.

General Procedure for the Au-Catalyzed Cascade Double 5-*exo*-dig Cyclization of 1: (GP–4):



A solution of **1** (0.25 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.0 mL), was added NIS (2.5 equiv.) in RB flask under an argon atmosphere. The catalyst JohnphosAuSbF₆ (**A**; 7.6 mg, 5 mol%) in DCE (3.0 mL) was next introduced along with 1.5 equiv. of H₂O. The reaction mixture was stirred for the 6–8 h. The progress of the reaction was periodically monitored by TLC. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated sodium thiosulfate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to afford product **2a–2i & 3a–3g**.

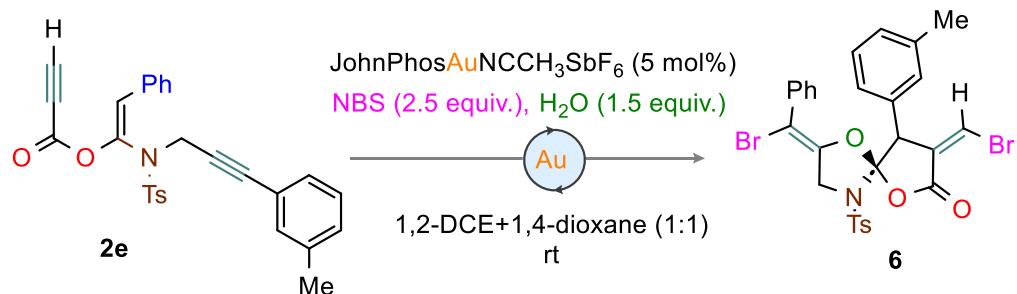
Screening of I⁺ sources:



Entry	I ⁺ sources	Yield of 2 (%)
1	I ₂	0
2	ICl	0

3	NIS	0
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Screening NBS for Spirolactonisation:



calculate M+H⁺ = 643.9736 ; observed M+H⁺ = 643.9709

A solution of **2e** (0.25 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (3.0 mL), was added NBS (2.5 equiv.) in RB flask under an argon atmosphere. The catalyst JohnphosAuSbF₆ (**A**; 7.6 mg, 5 mol%) in DCE (3.0 mL) was next introduced along with 1.5 equiv. of H₂O. The reaction mixture was stirred for the 6-8 h. The progress of the reaction was periodically monitored by TLC. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated sodium thiosulfate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. The reaction profile was complex; purification of the crude mixture was found cumbersome. Thus, the crude mixture was subjected to HRMS study; a peak at 643.9709 was detected indicating the formation of **6**.

Display Report

Analysis Info

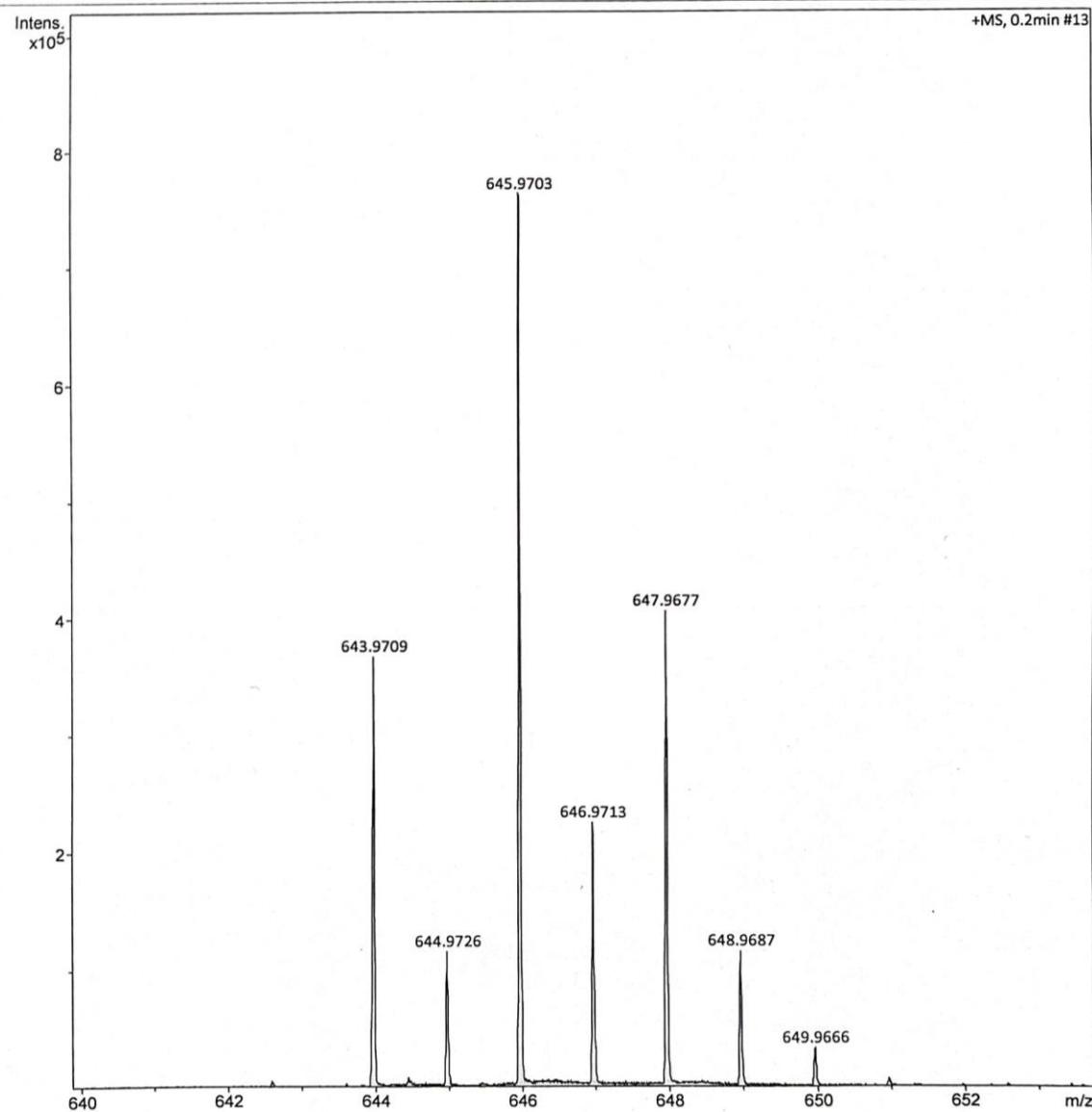
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Operator UOH
Instrument maXis 255552.10138

Acquisition Parameter

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Scan End	1500 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	0 V	Set Divert Valve	Waste
		Set Corona	0 nA	Set APCI Heater	0 °C



X-ray crystallography:

X-ray reflections for **2a** were collected on Bruker D8 Quest CCD diffractometer using Mo-K α , radiation. Data reduction was performed using CrysAlisPro (version 1.171.33.55). Apex 2 and SHELX-TL 97 program were used to solve and refine the data. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically and C–H hydrogens were fixed.^{5,6}

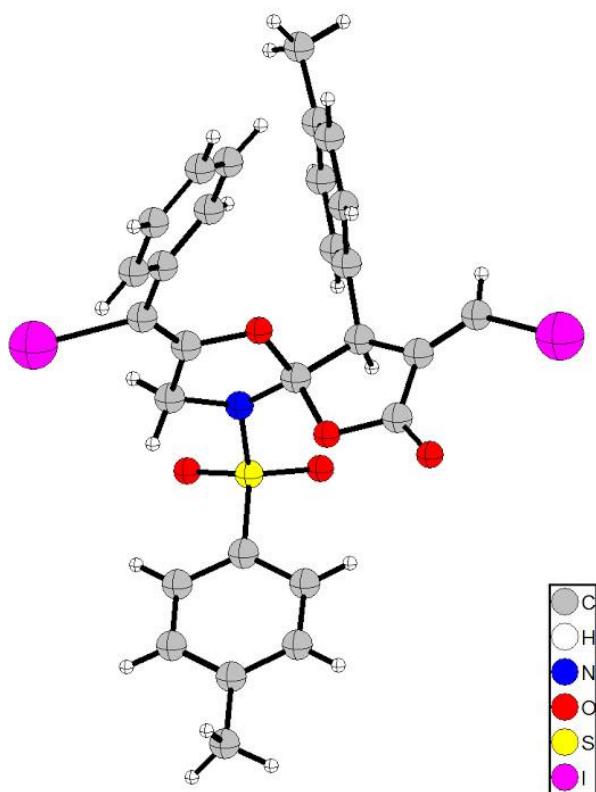


Figure 1. Molecular structures of compounds **2d**; thermal ellipsoids are set at 50% probability. Oxygen (red), nitrogen (blue), and sulfur (yellow).

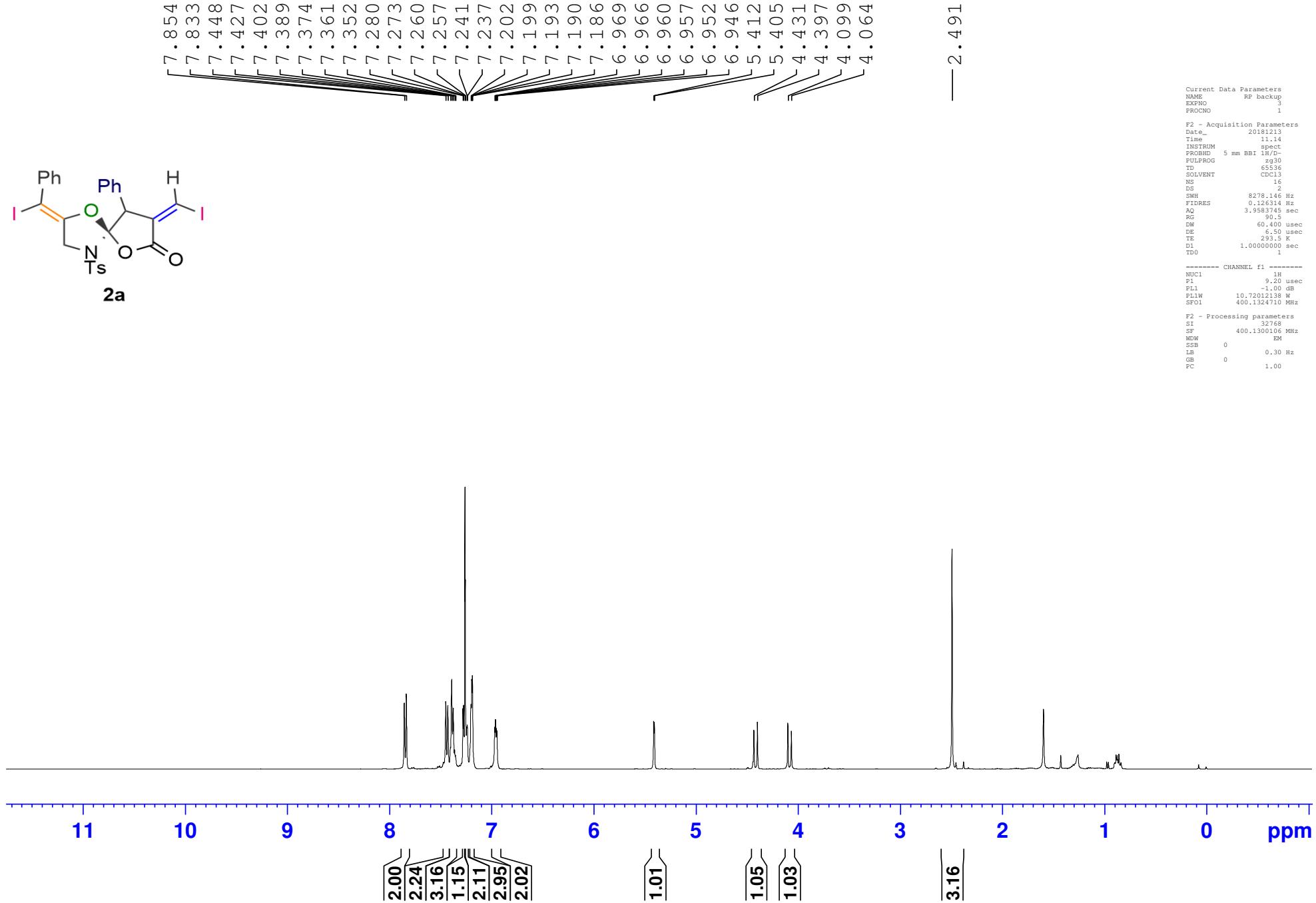
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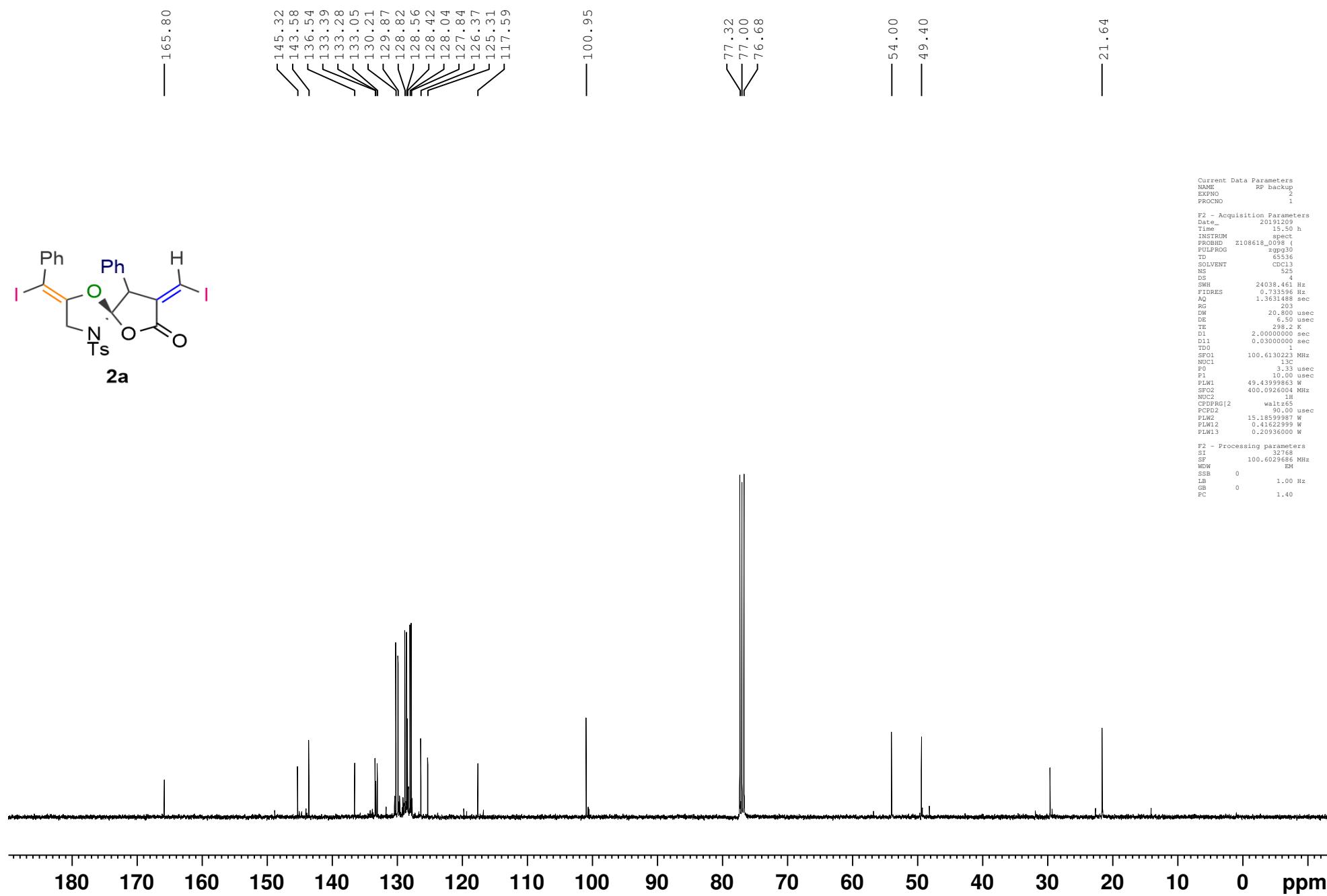
Compound	2d
formula	C ₂₈ H ₂₃ Ni ₂ O ₅ S
Formula weight	739.33
crystal system	Monoclinic

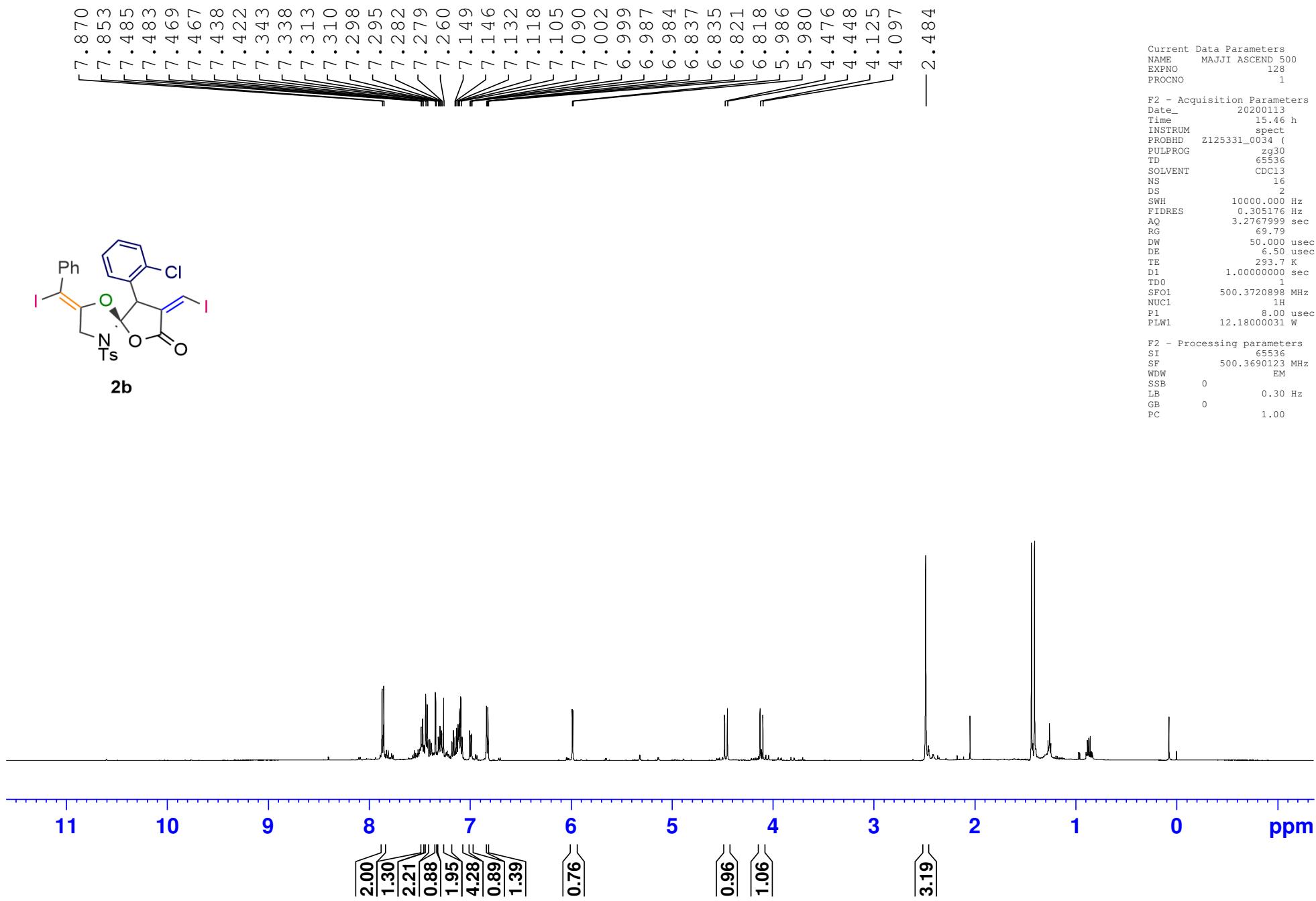
space group	P 21/n
T [K]	293(2) K
a [\AA]	12.2400 (3)
b [\AA]	9.6340 (3)
c [\AA]	24.0129 (5)
α [°]	90
β [°]	92.000 (2)
γ [°]	90
V [\AA^3]	2829.88 (13)
Z	4
ρ_{calcd} [g cm^{-3}]	1.735
μ [mm $^{-1}$]	2.334
total reflns	6178
unique reflns	4539
observed	5920
$R_1[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.0434
wR2 [all]	0.1689
GOF	1.213
Diffractometer	Bruker D8 Quest CCD
CCDC Number	2120442

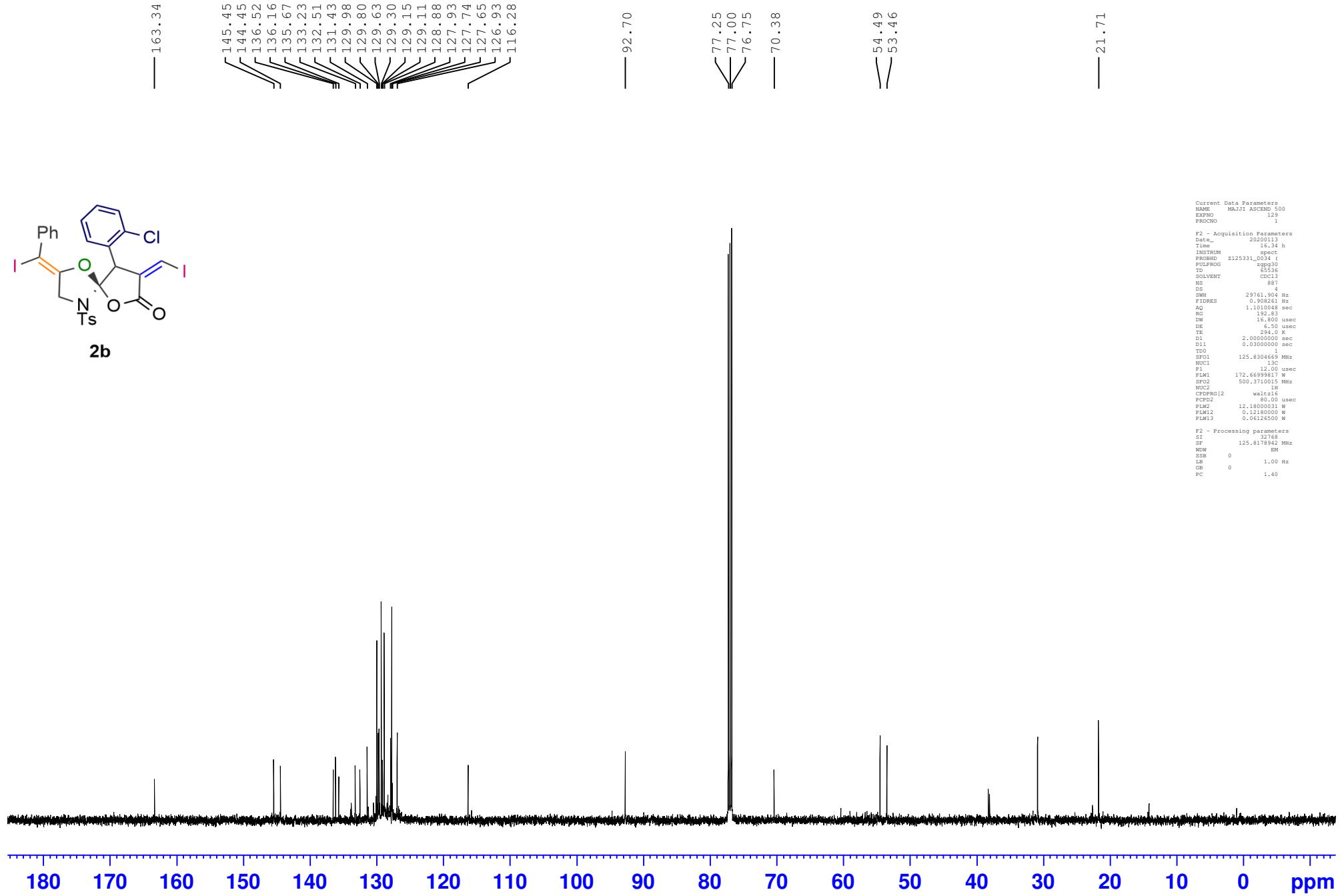
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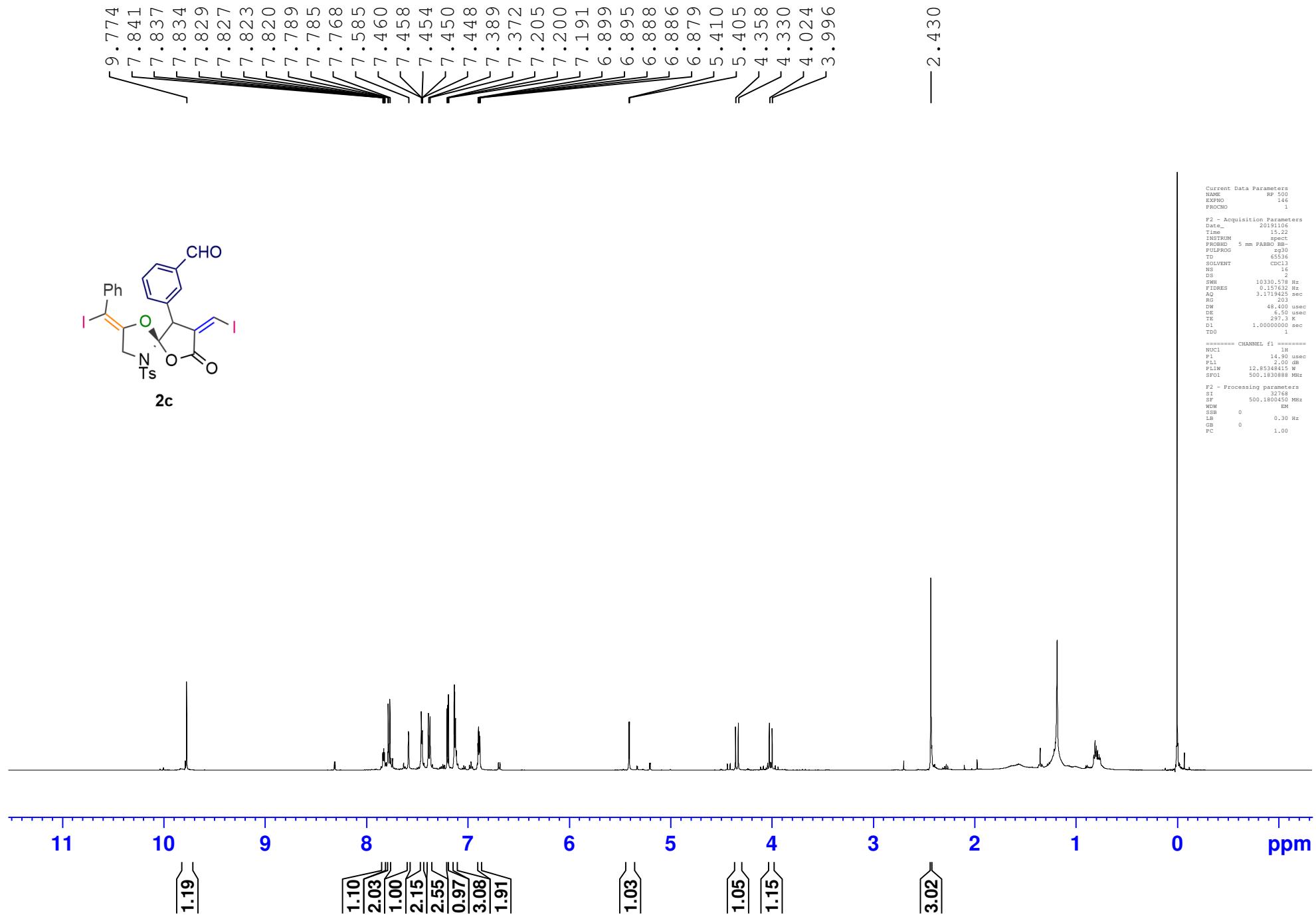
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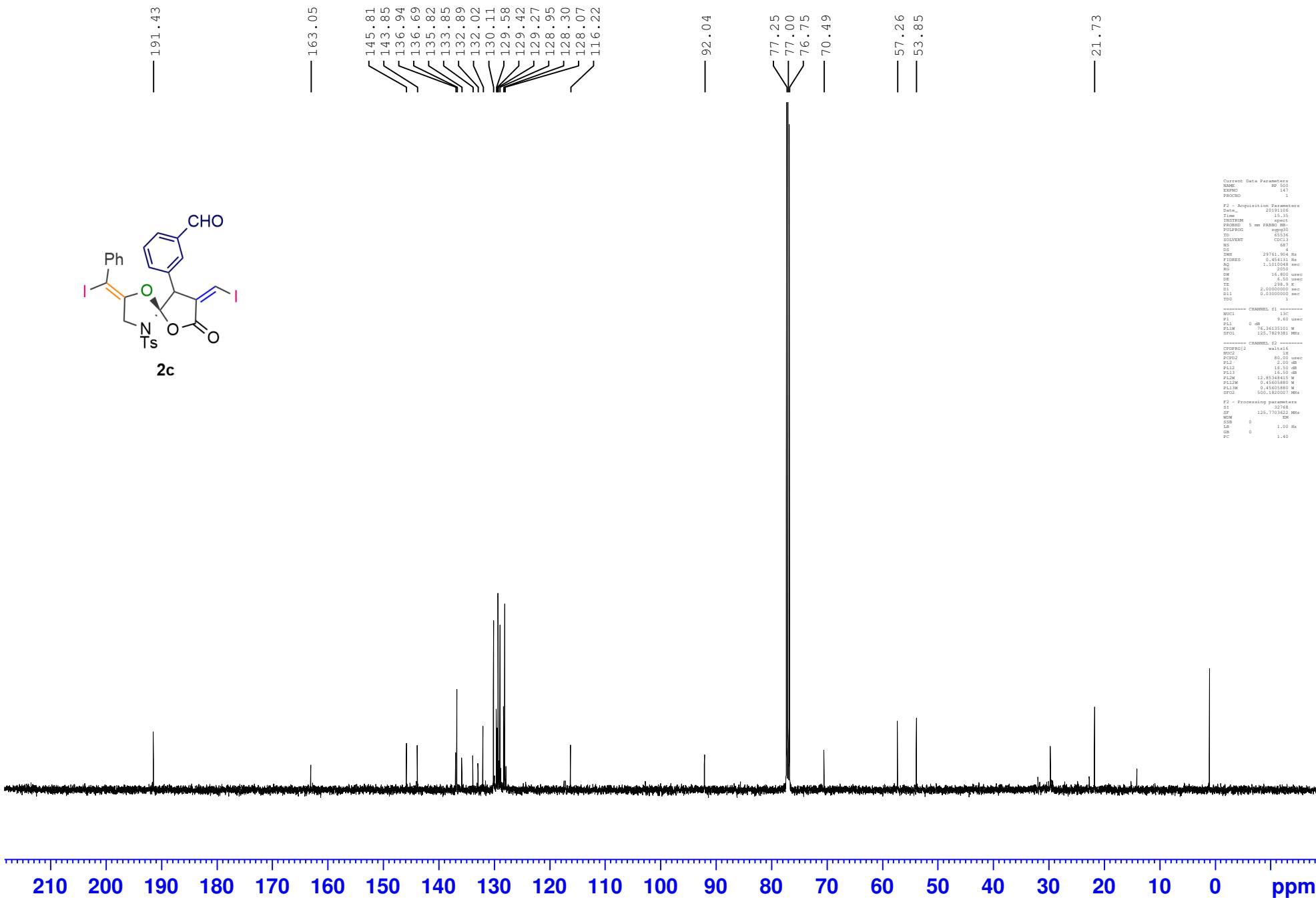


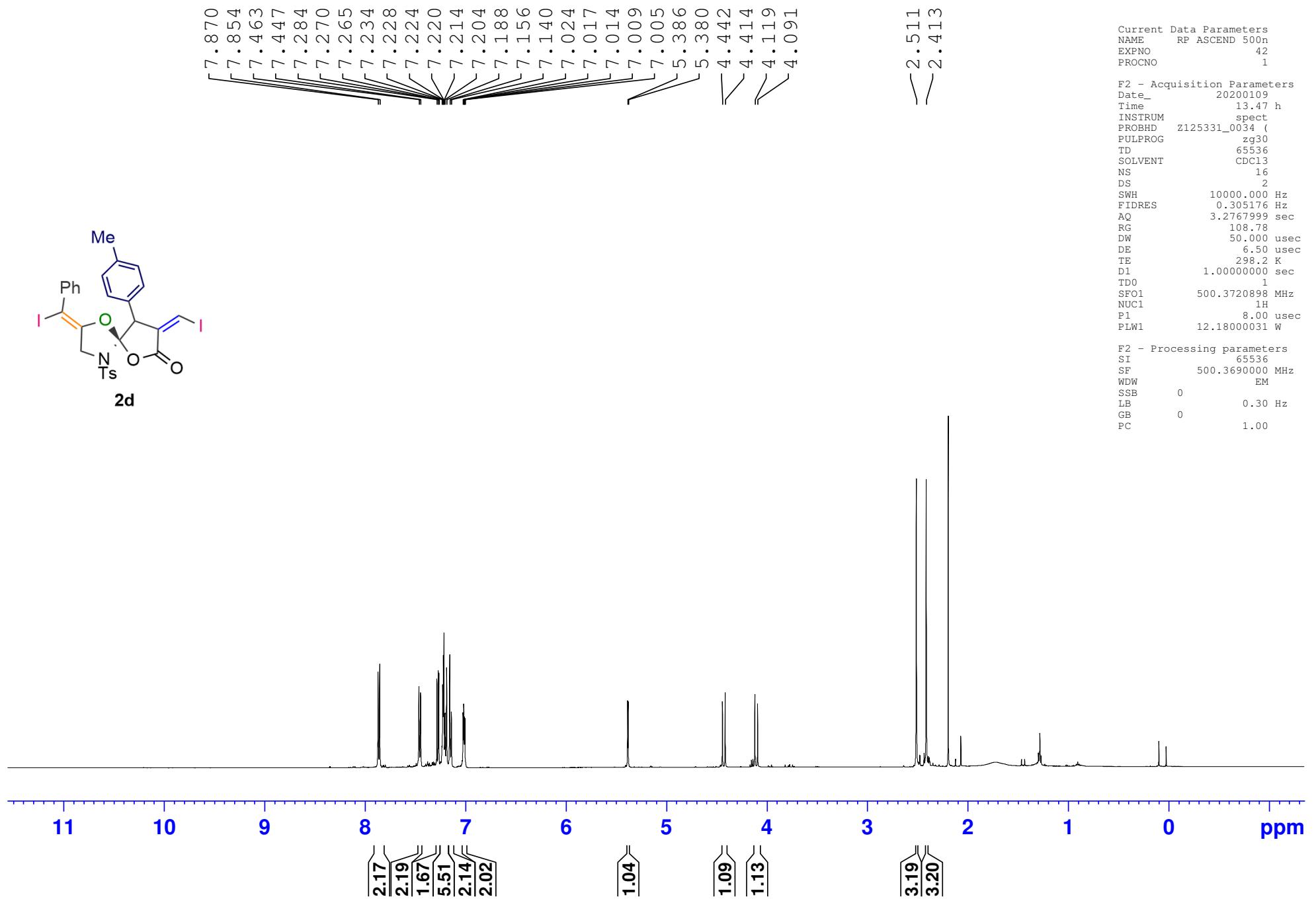








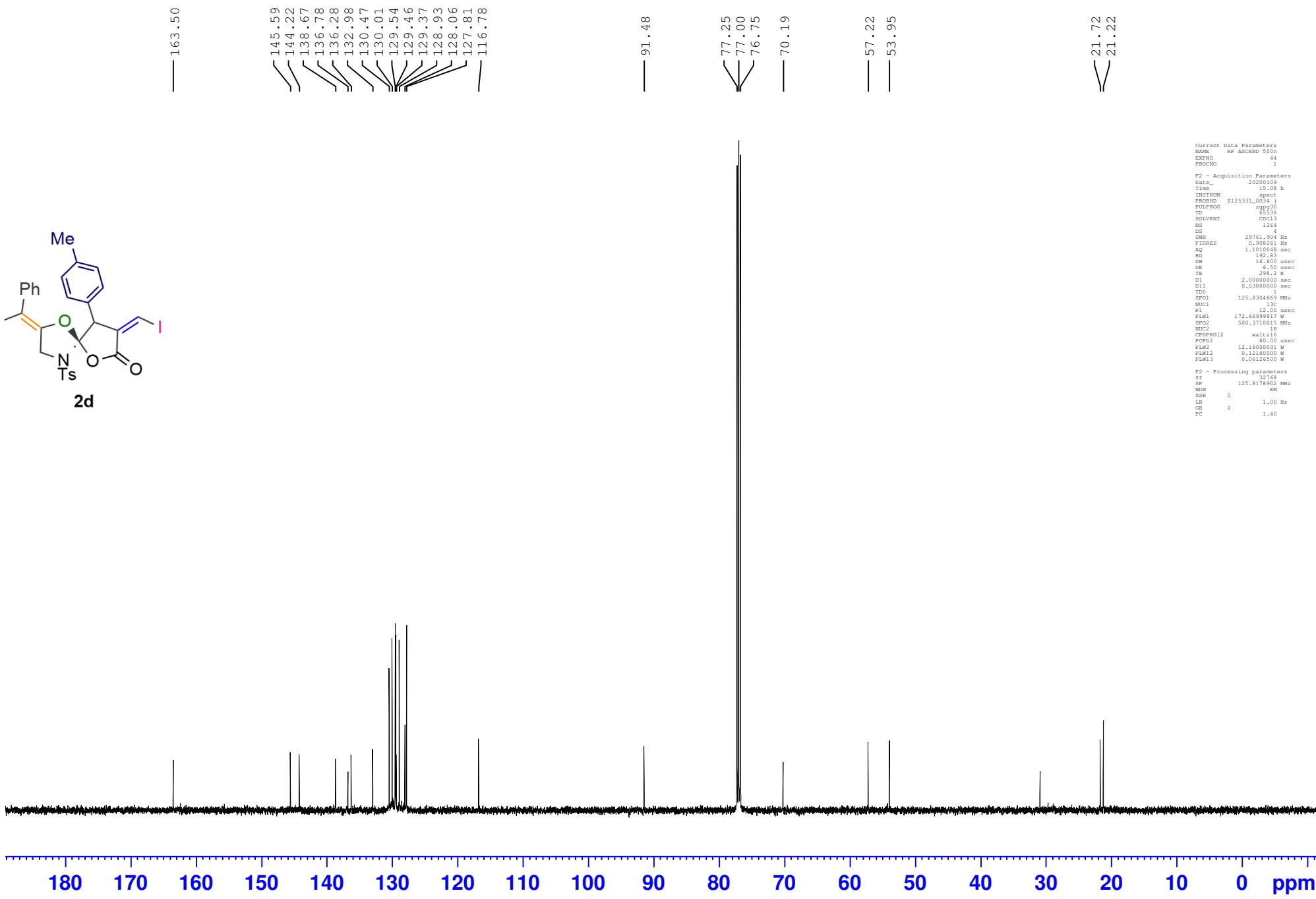


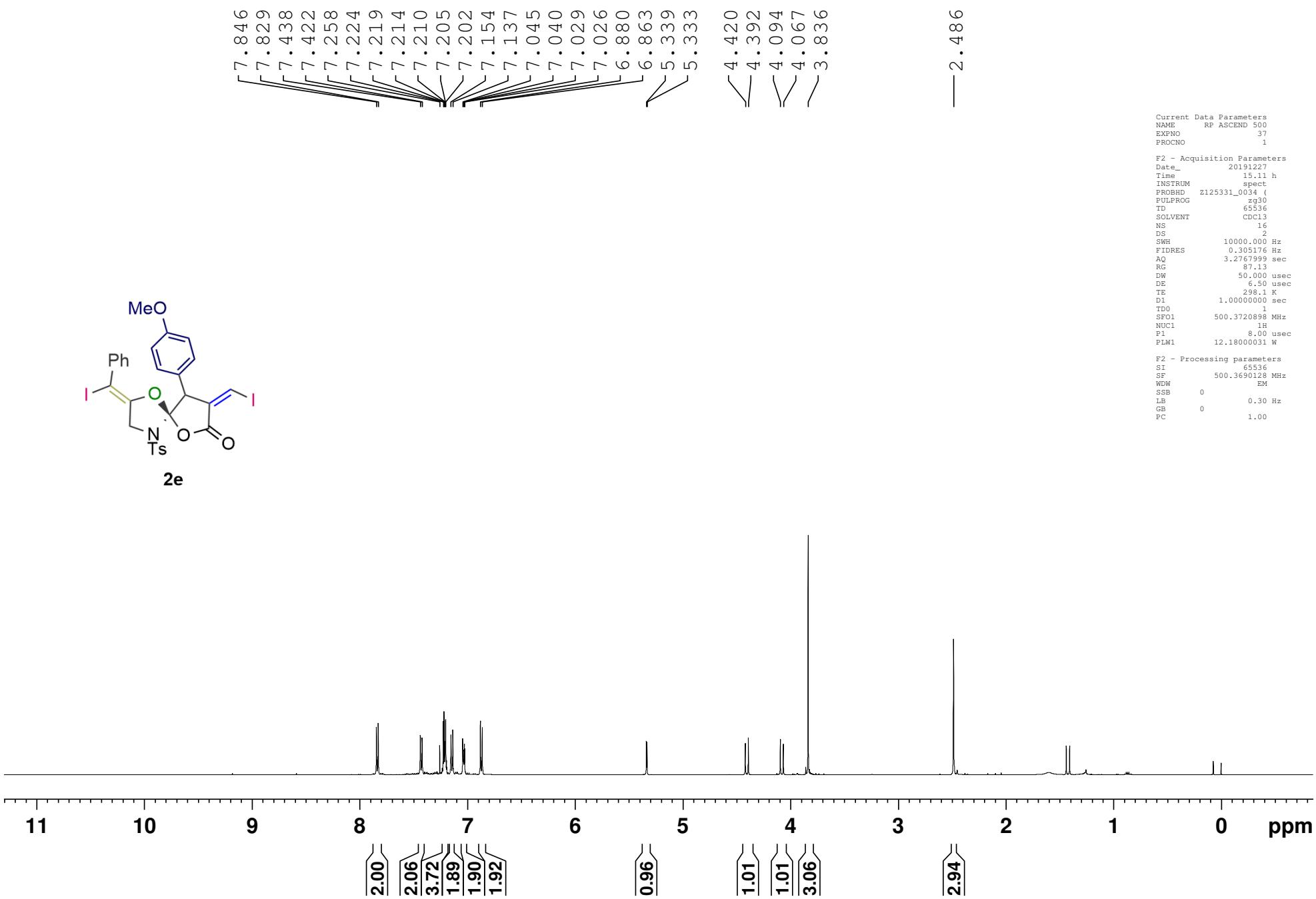


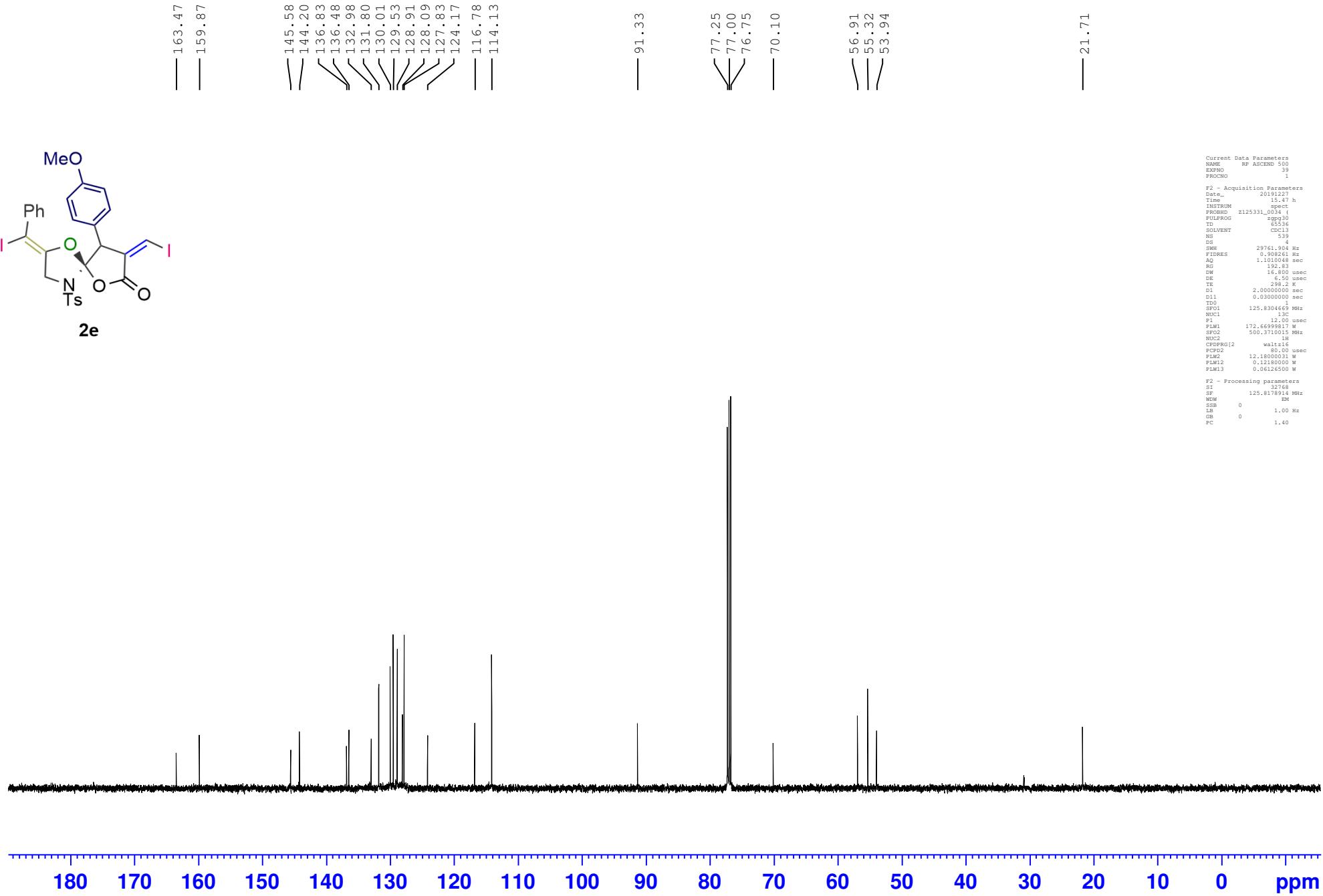
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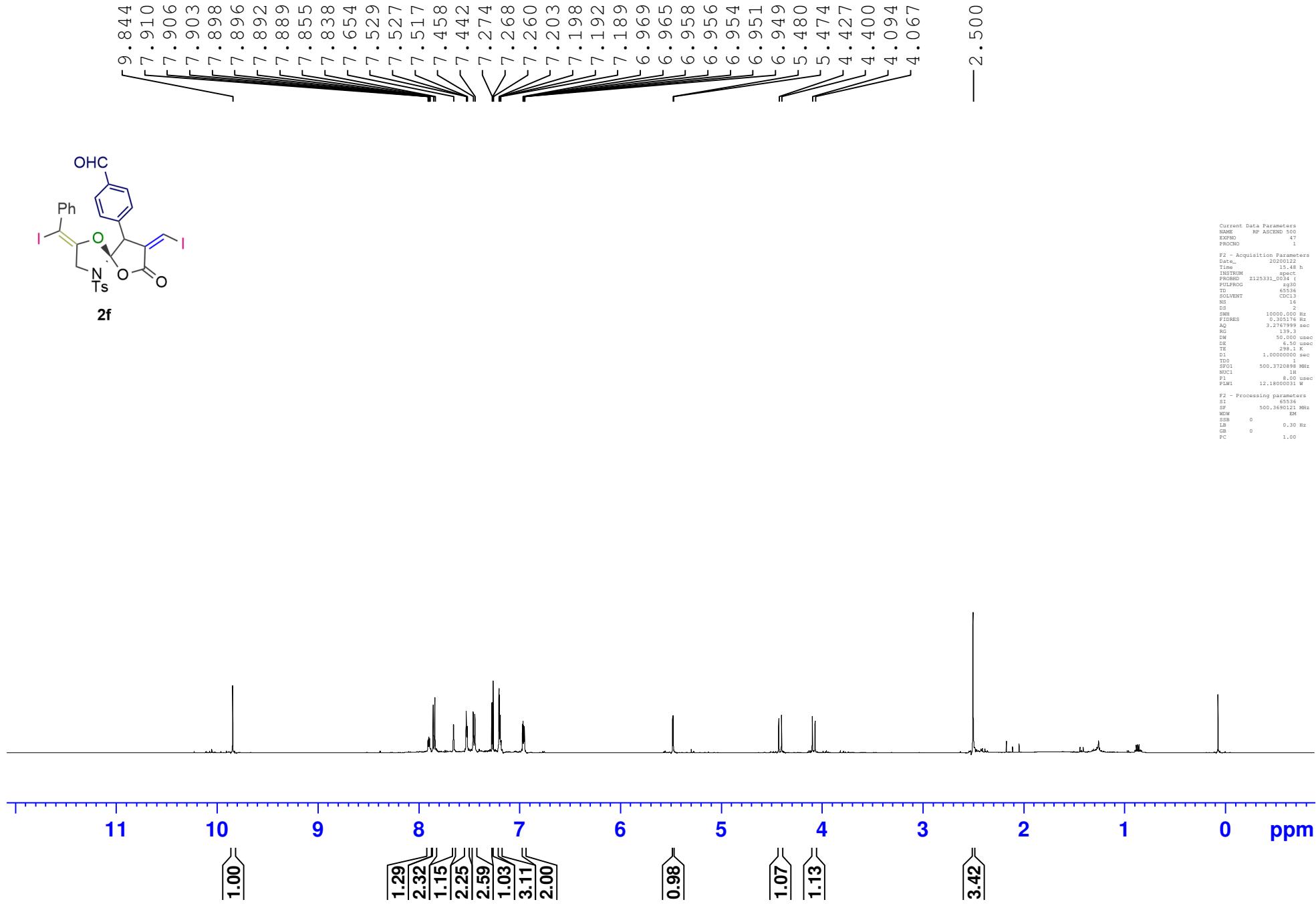
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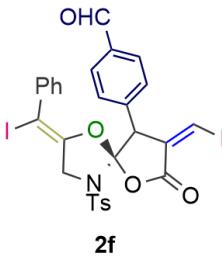
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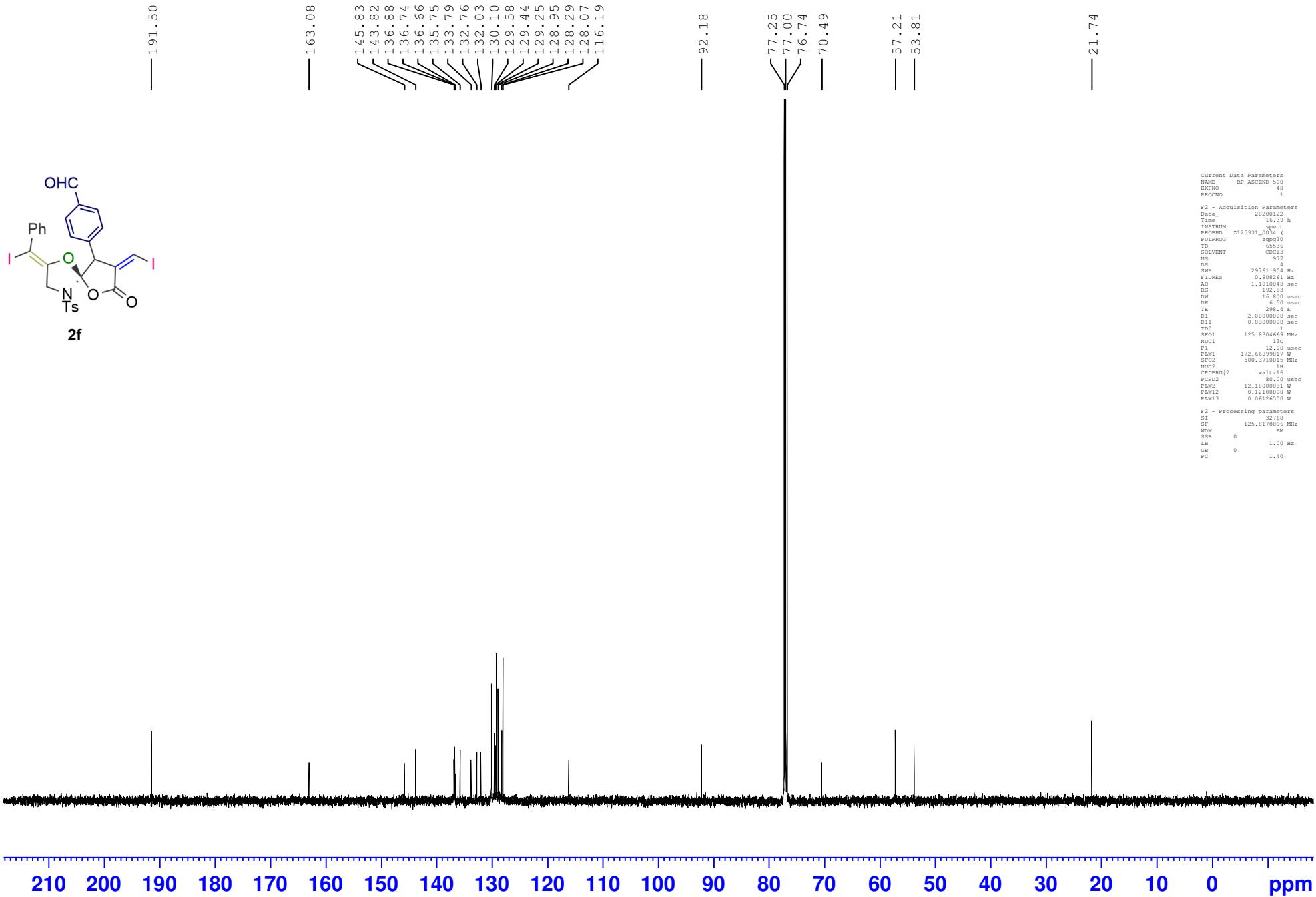


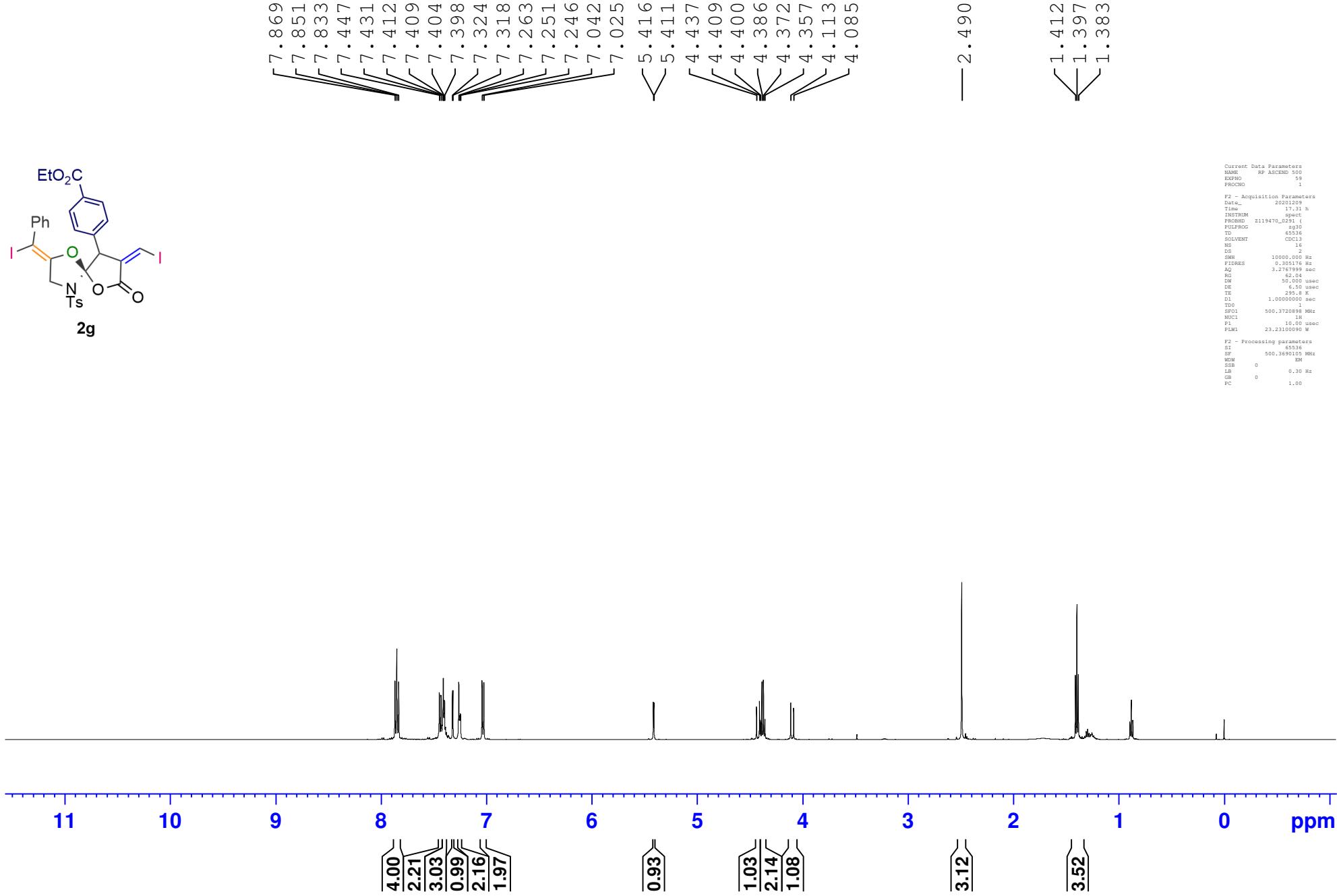


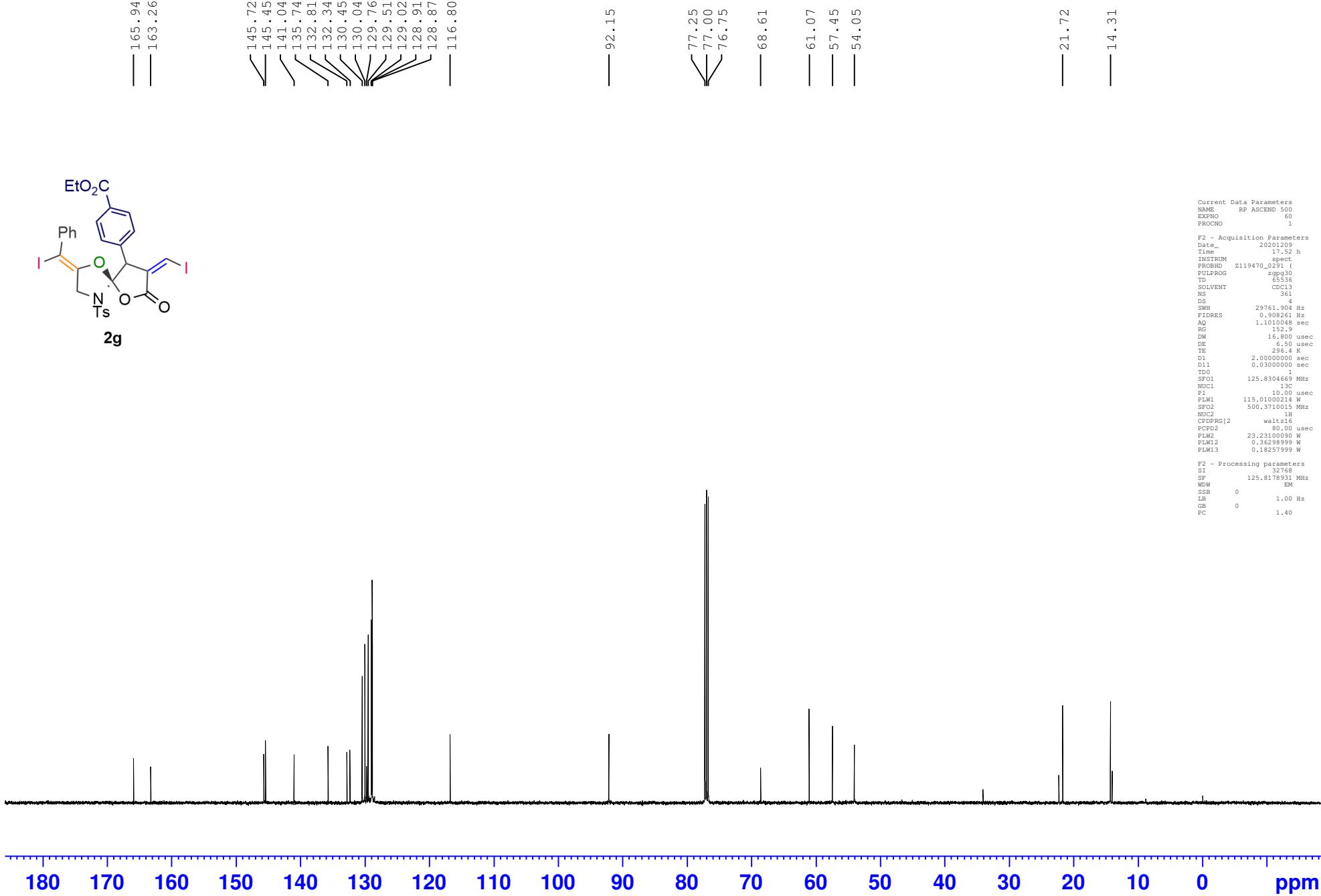


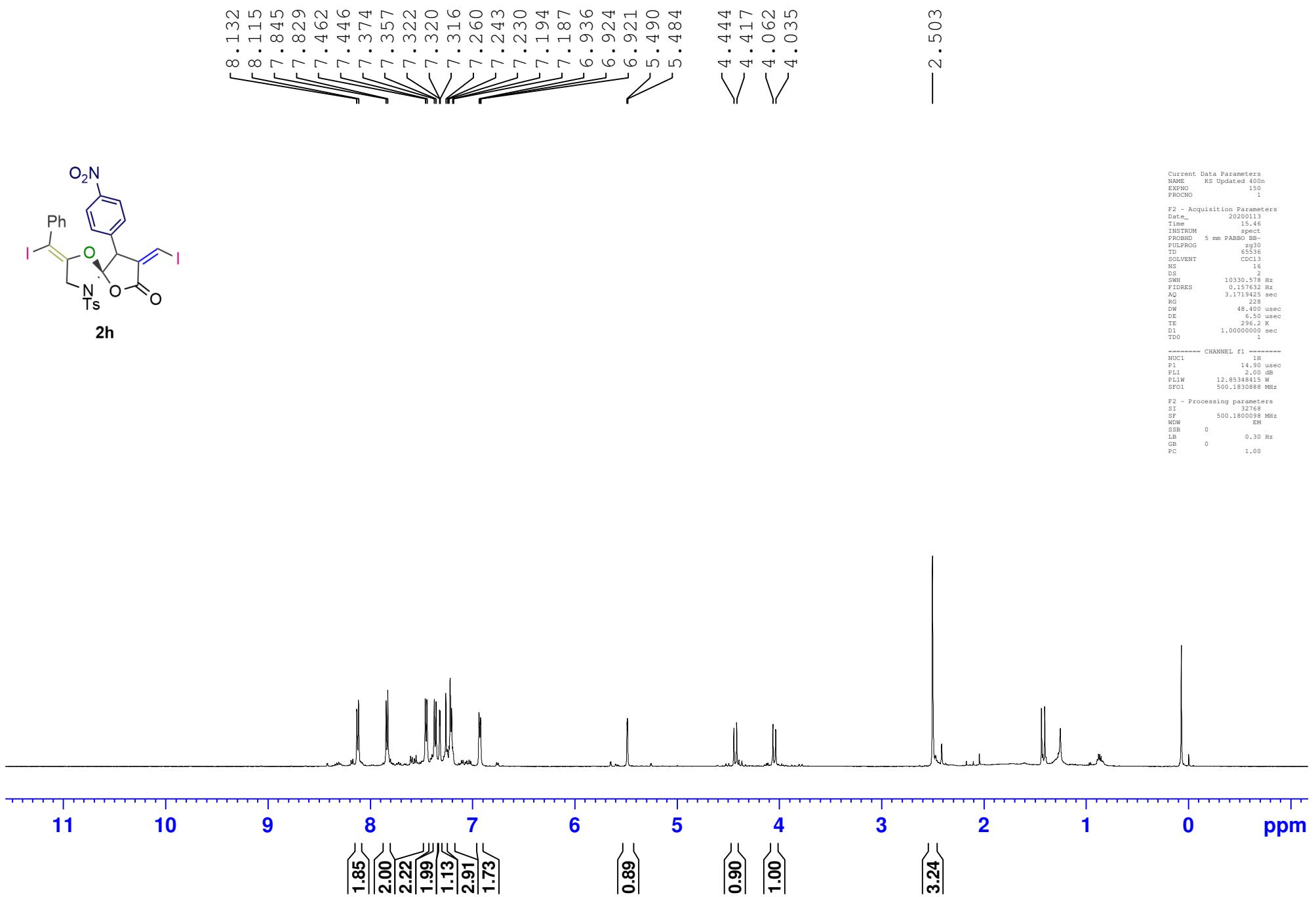


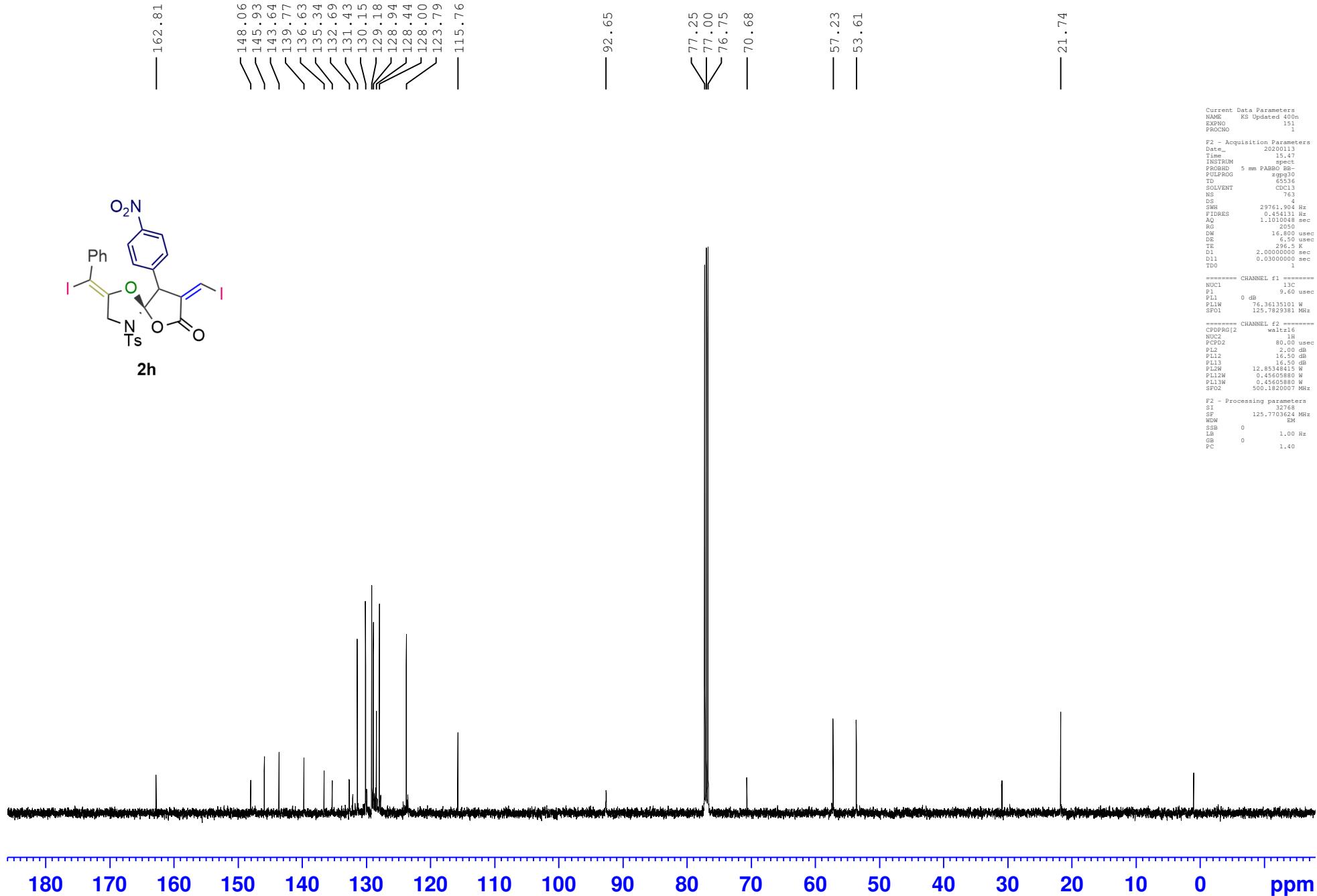
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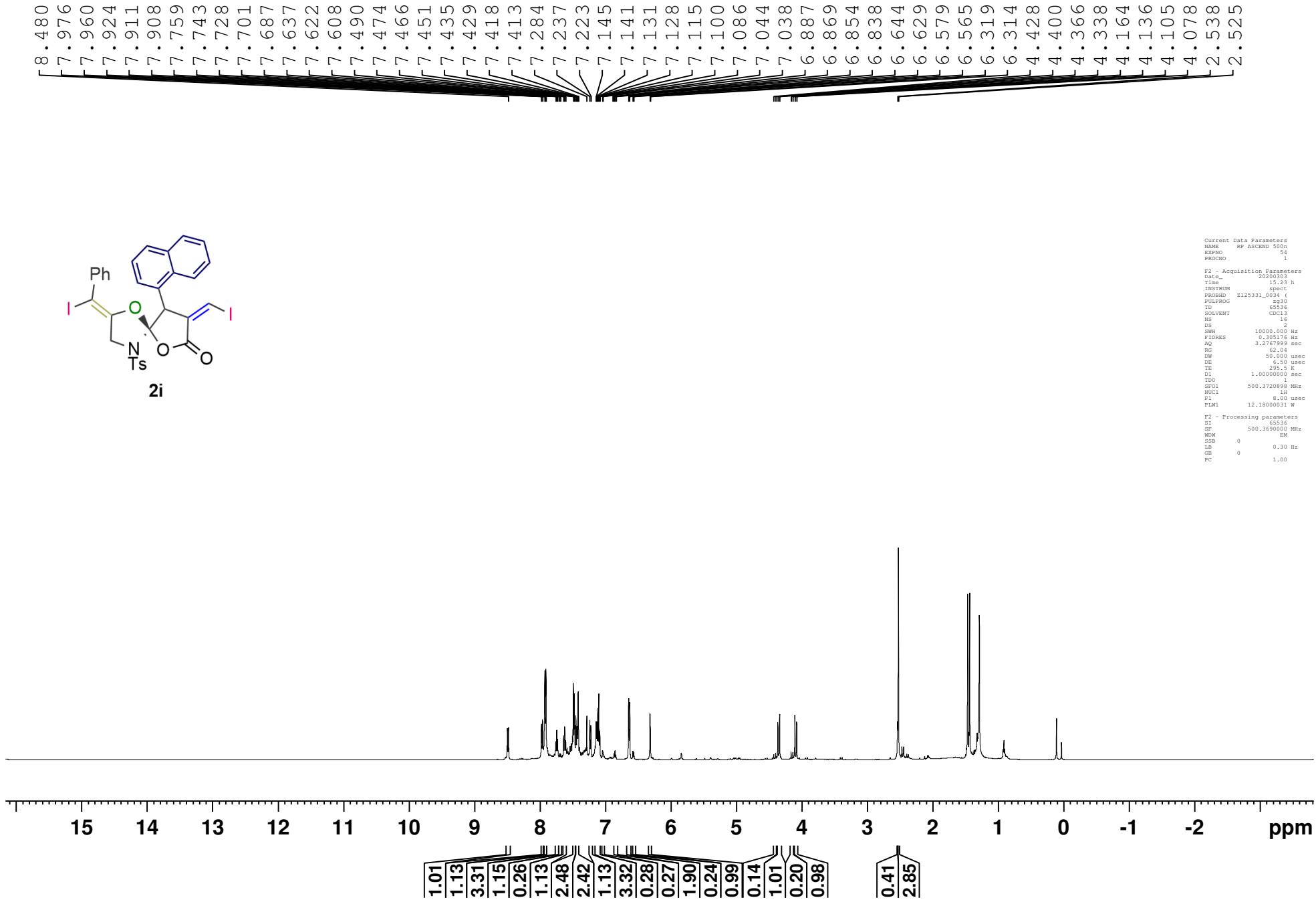


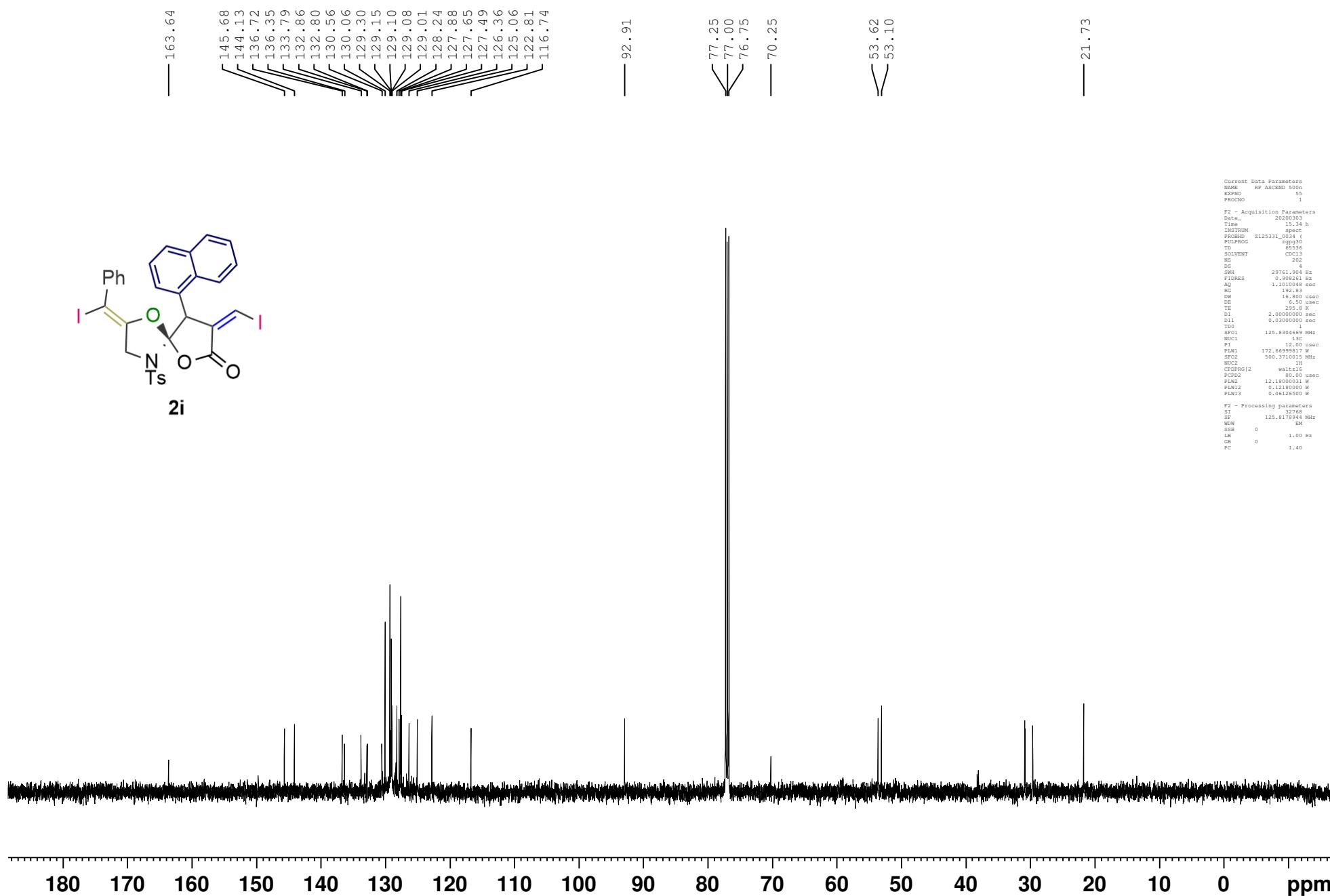


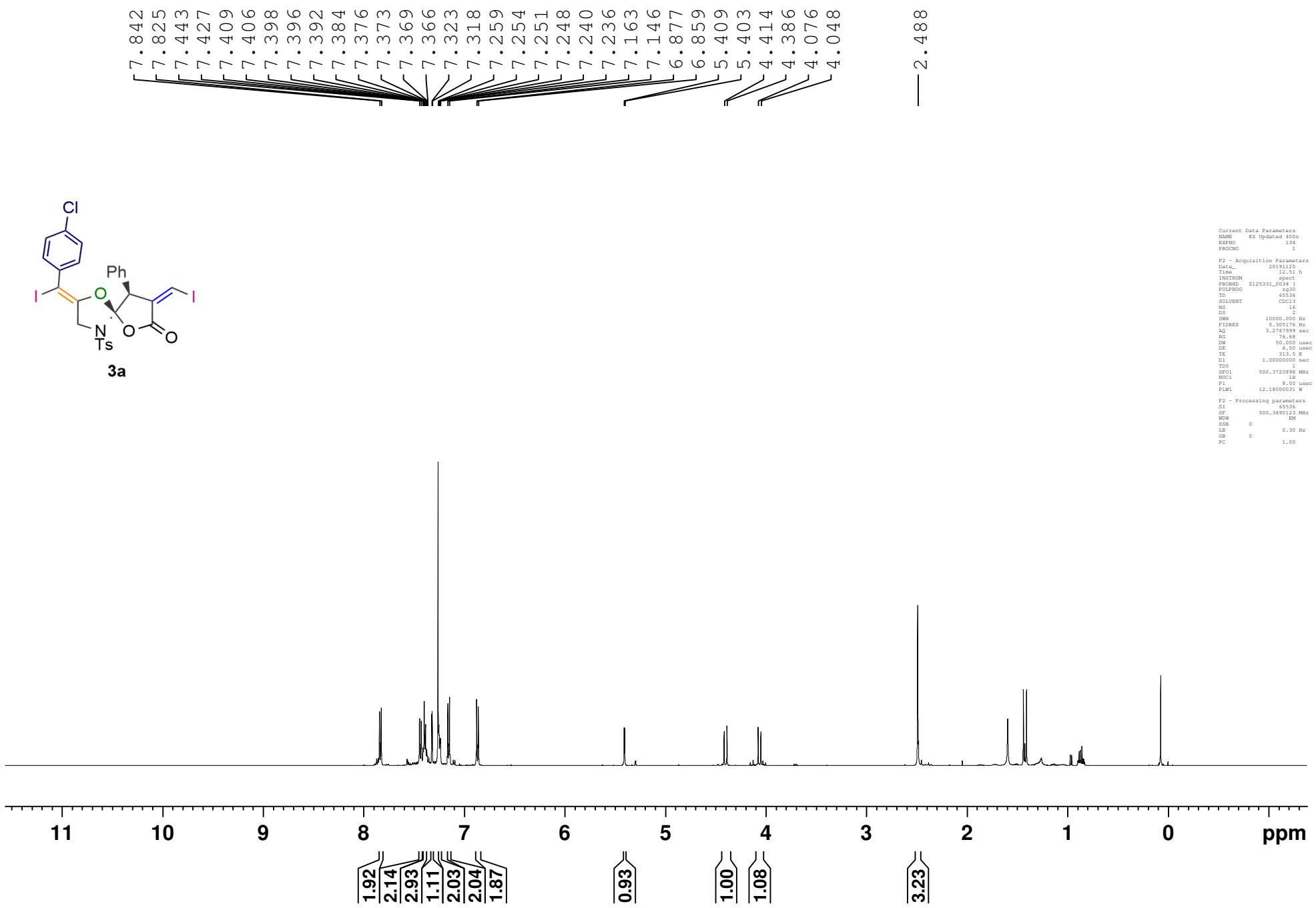


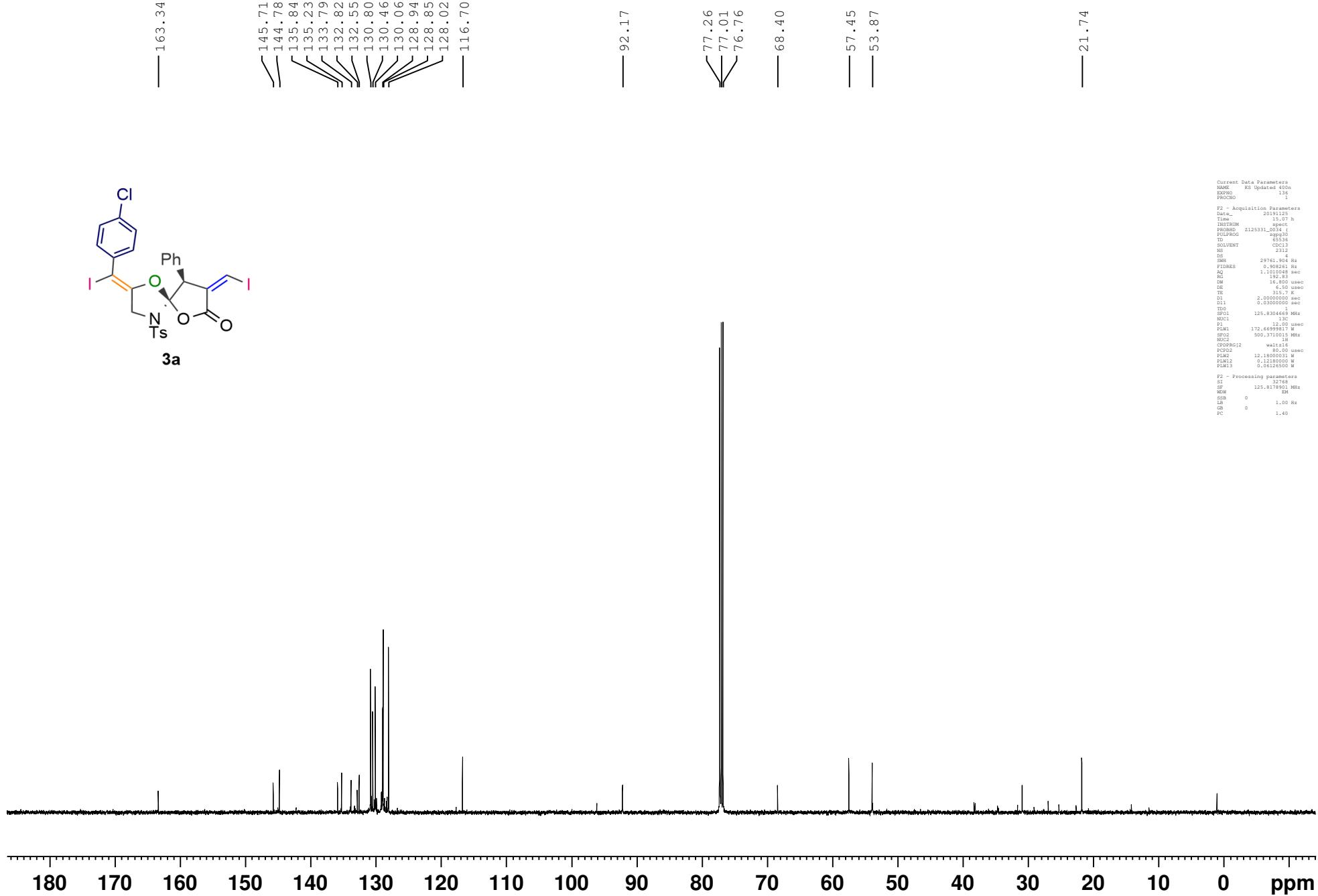


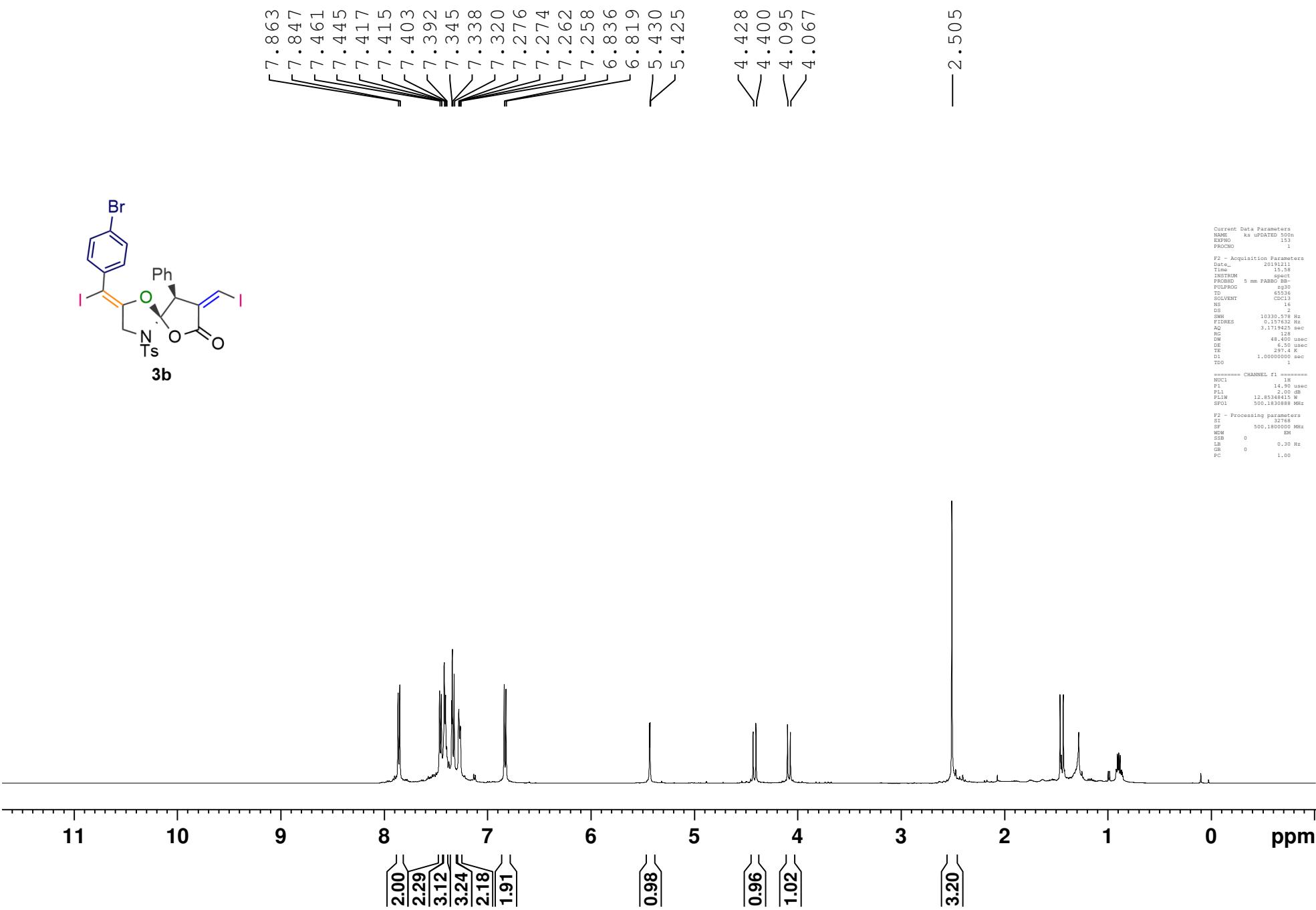


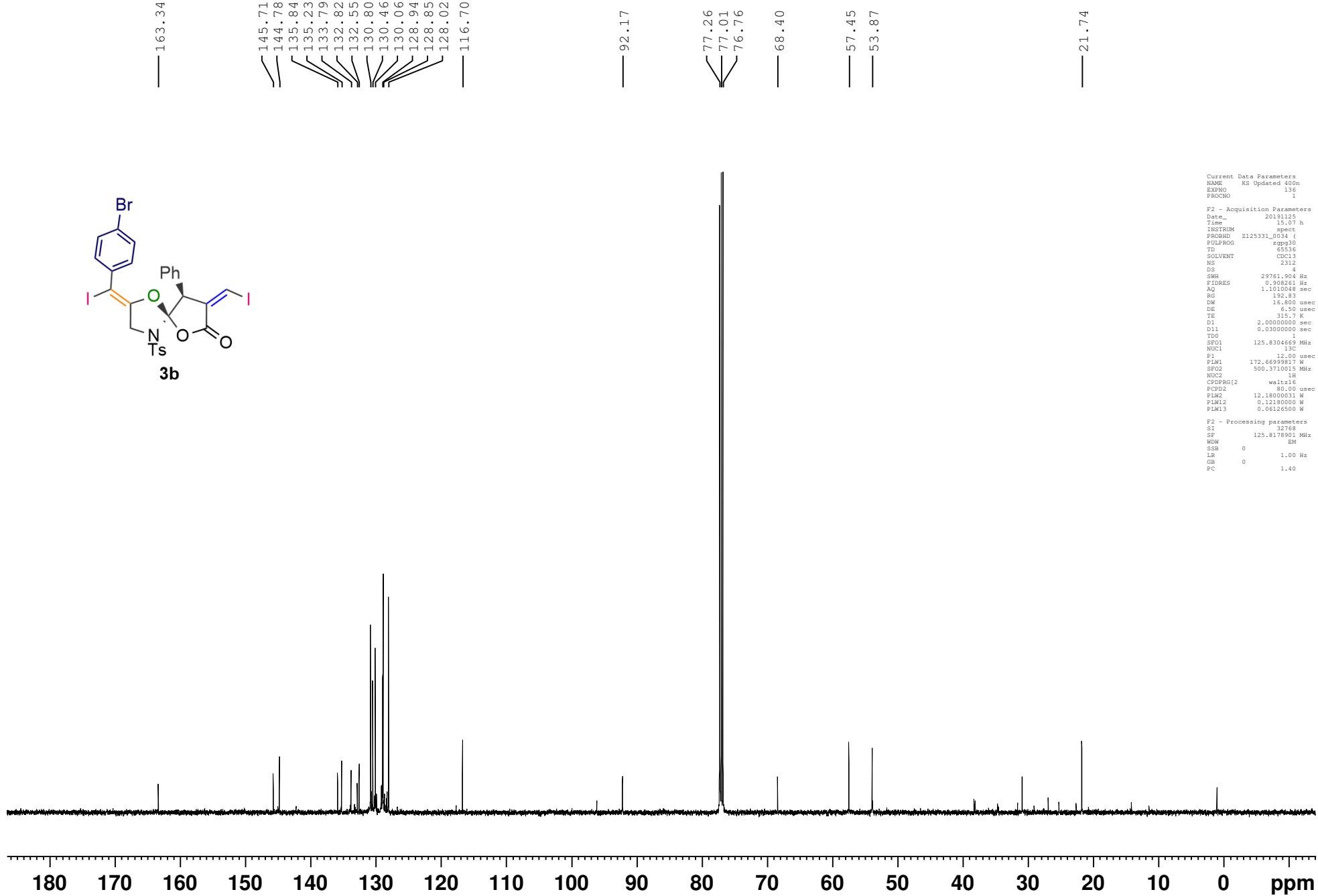


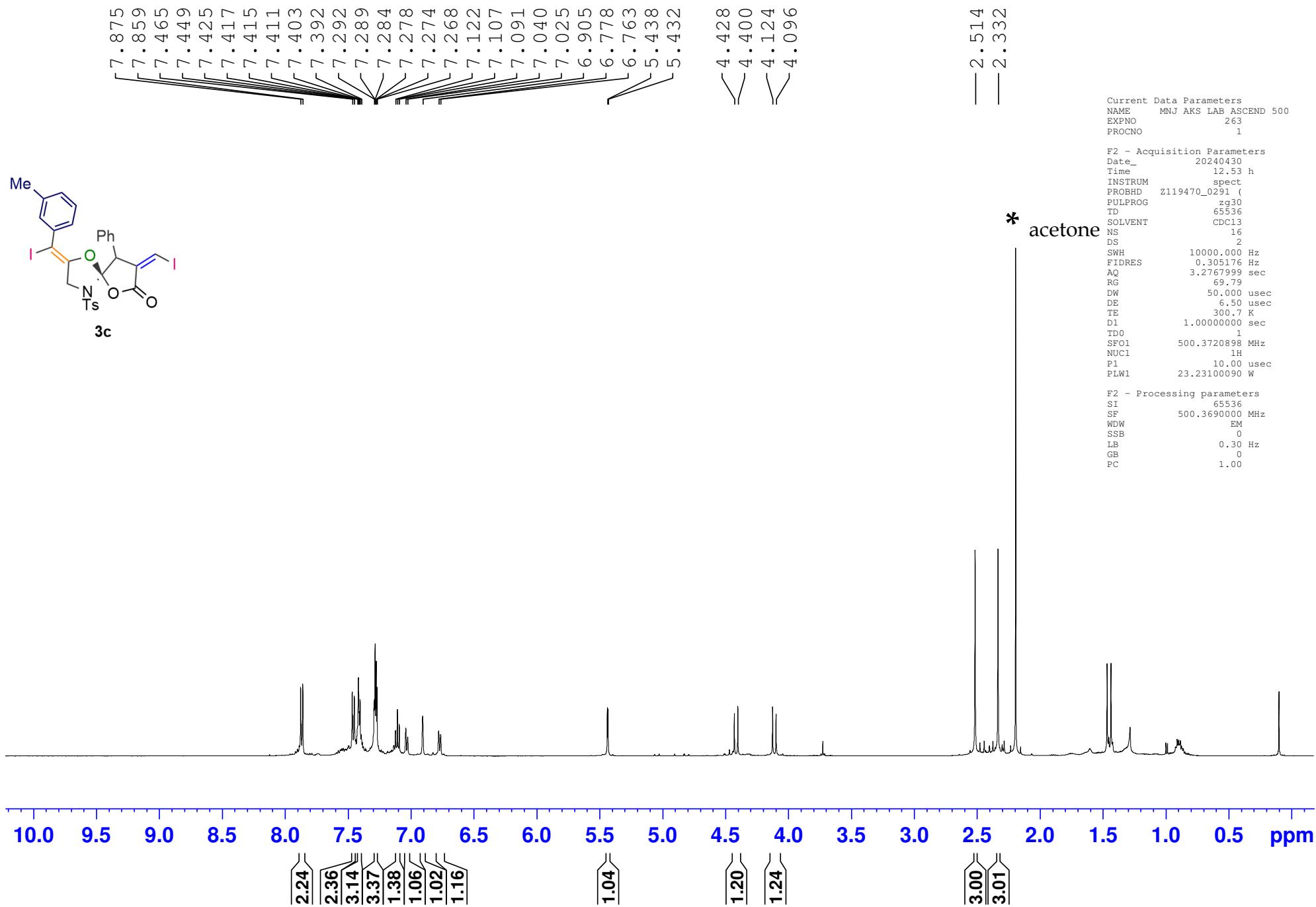


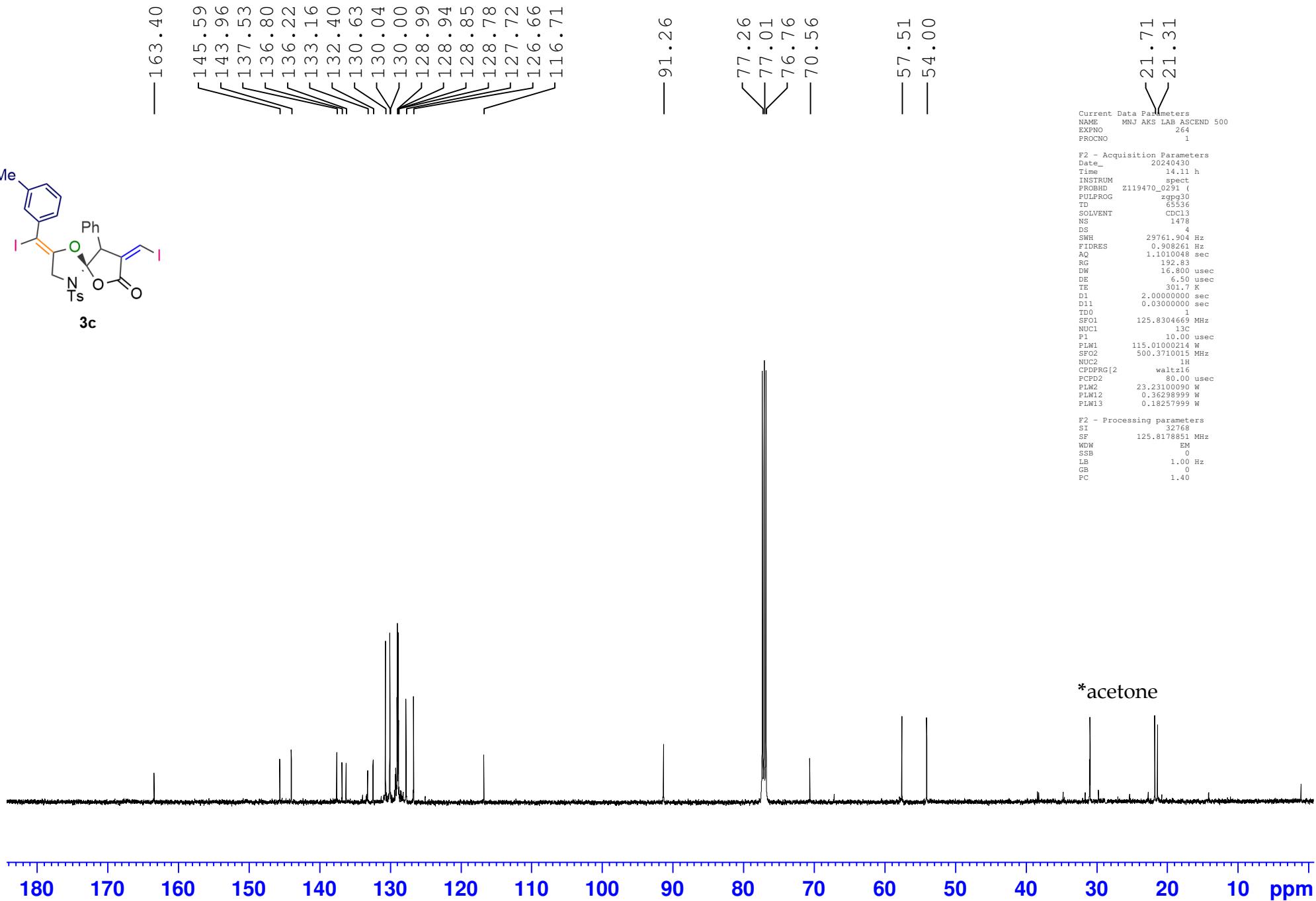


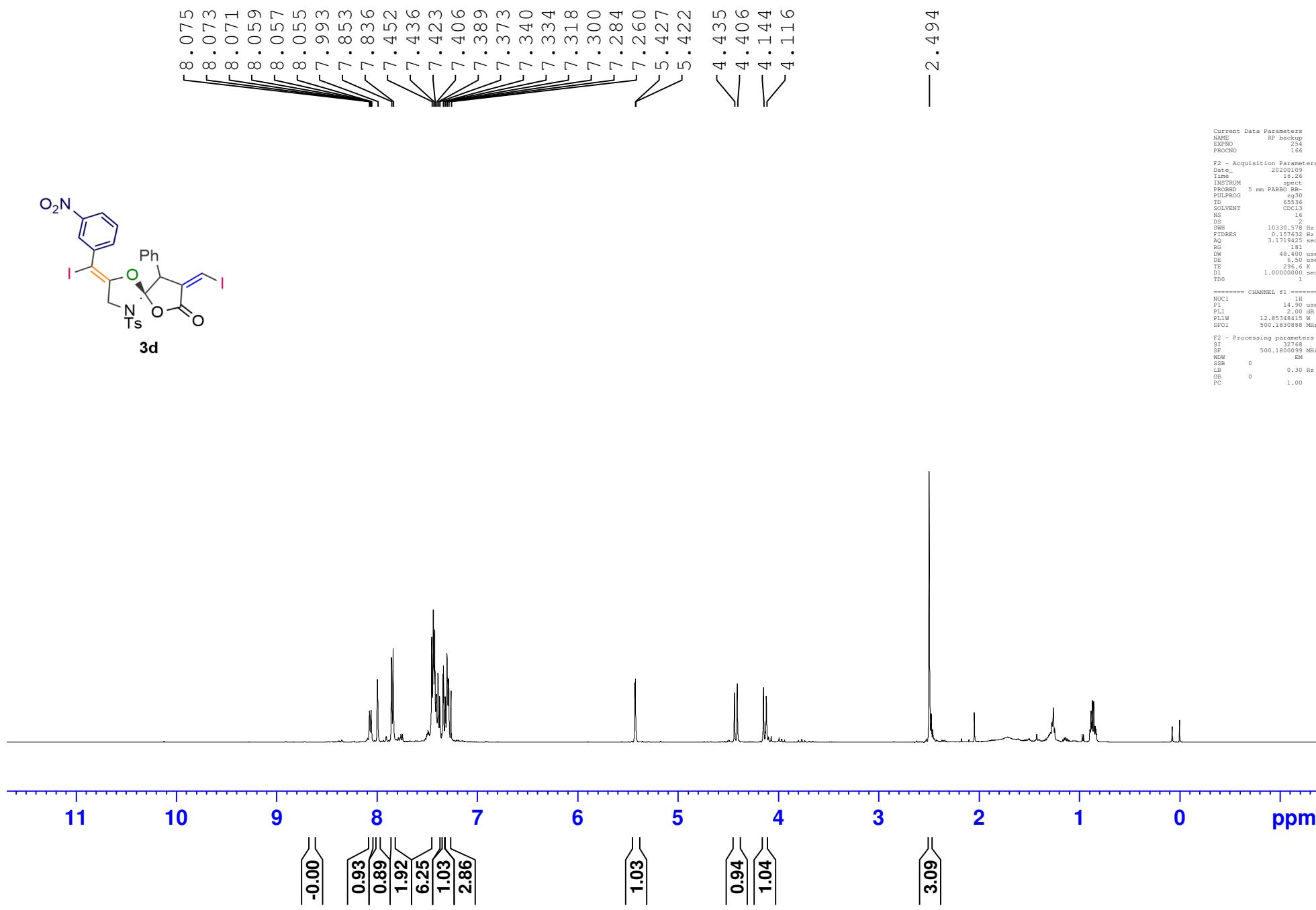


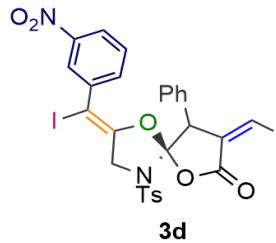




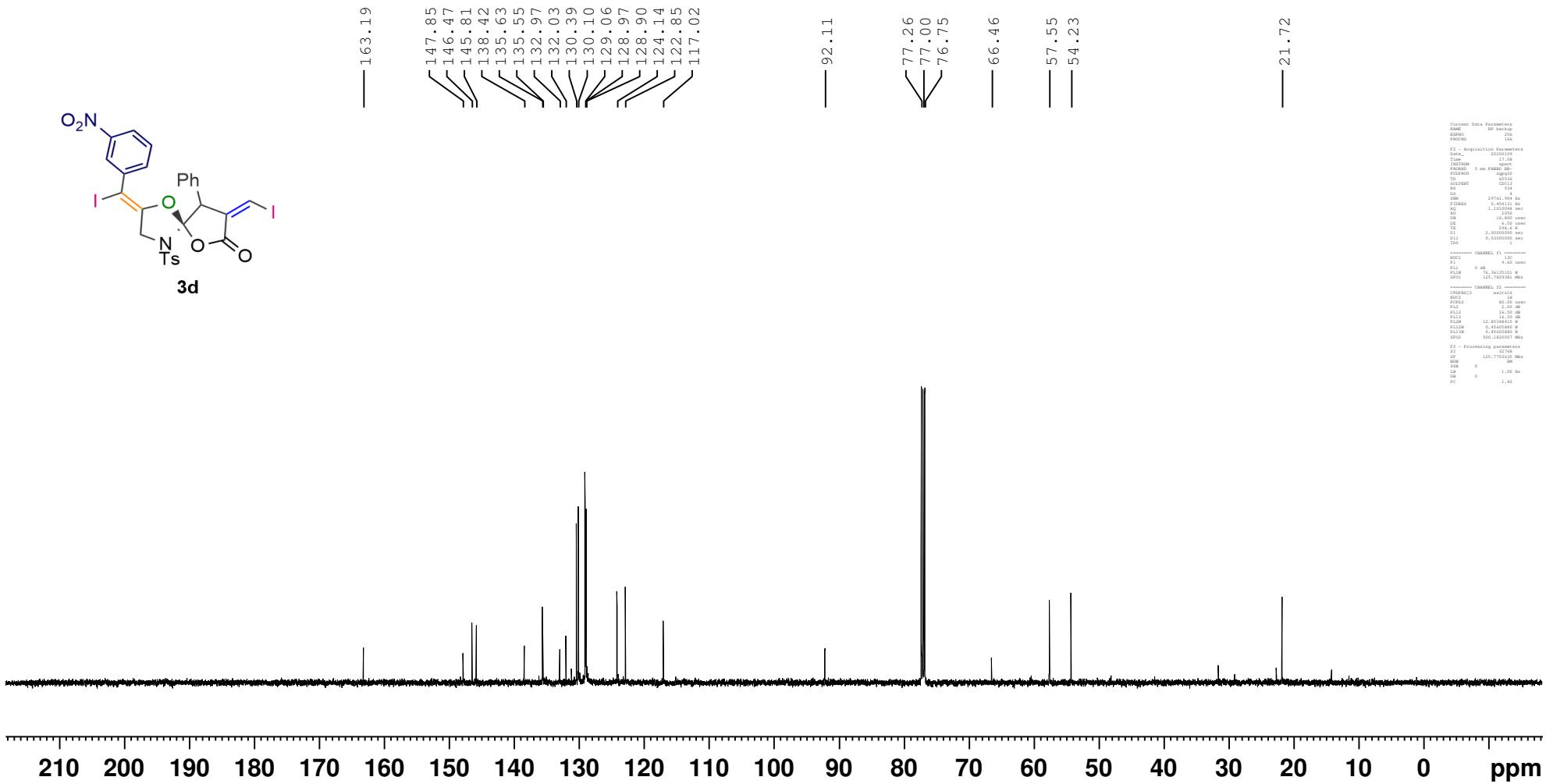


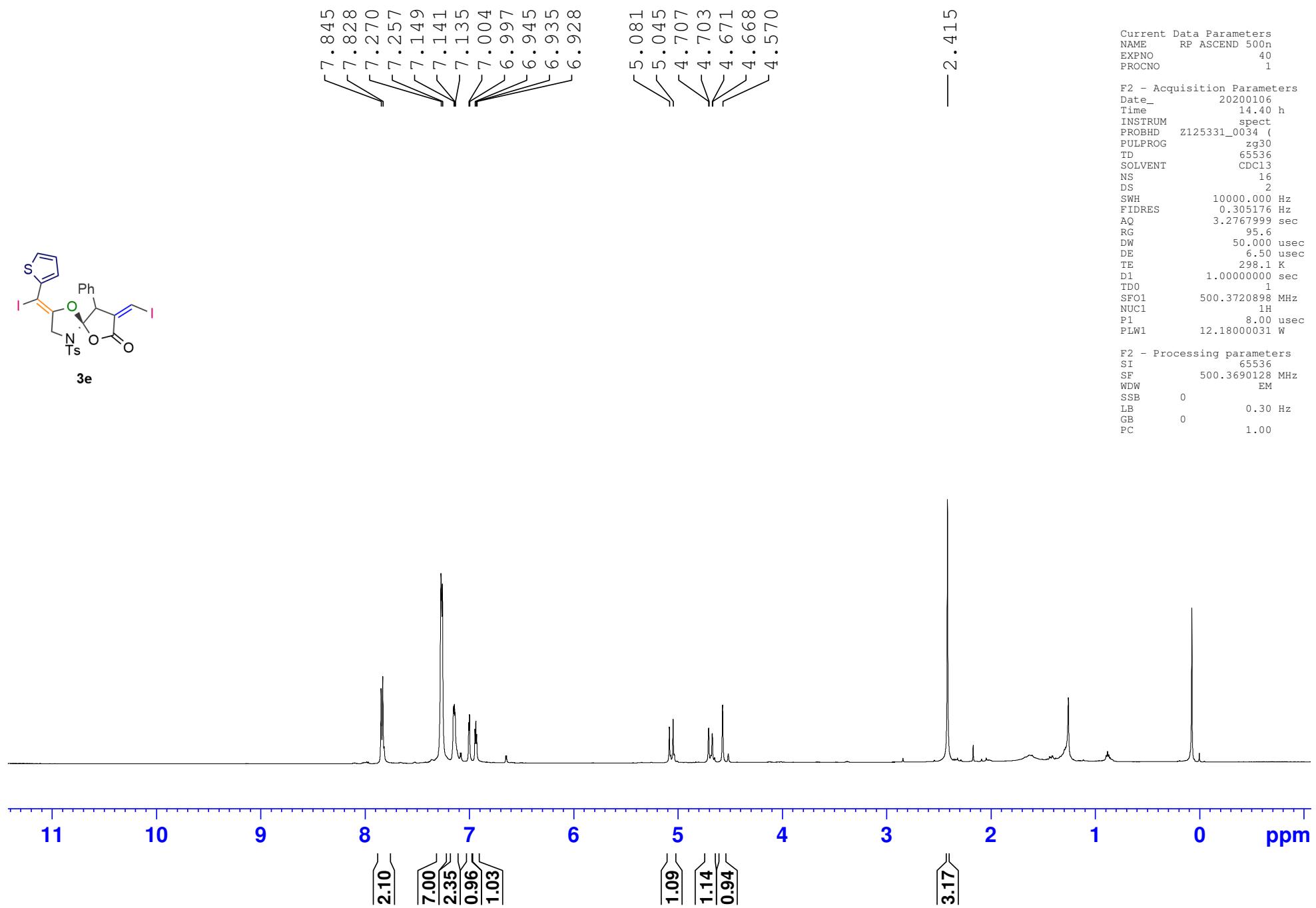


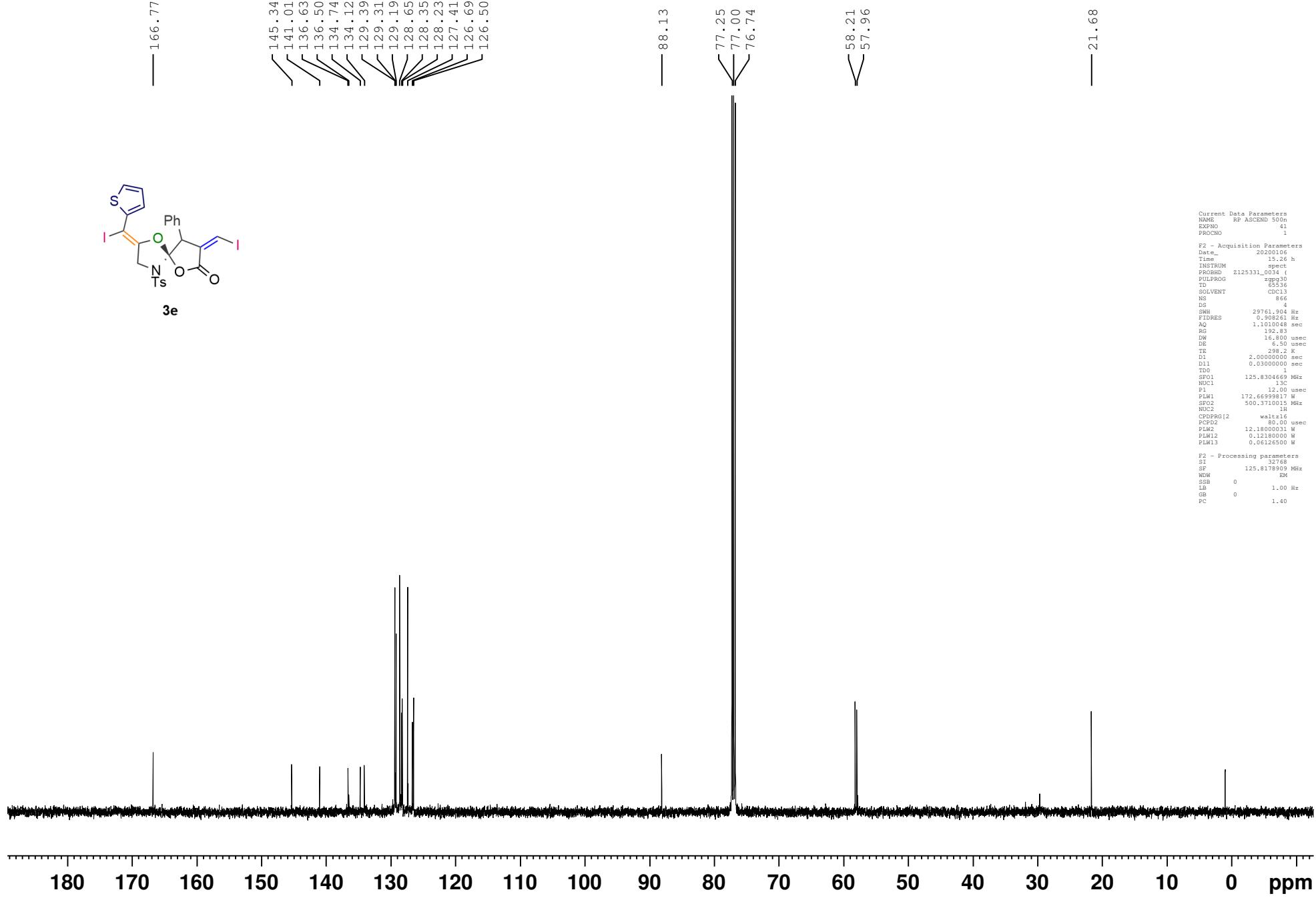


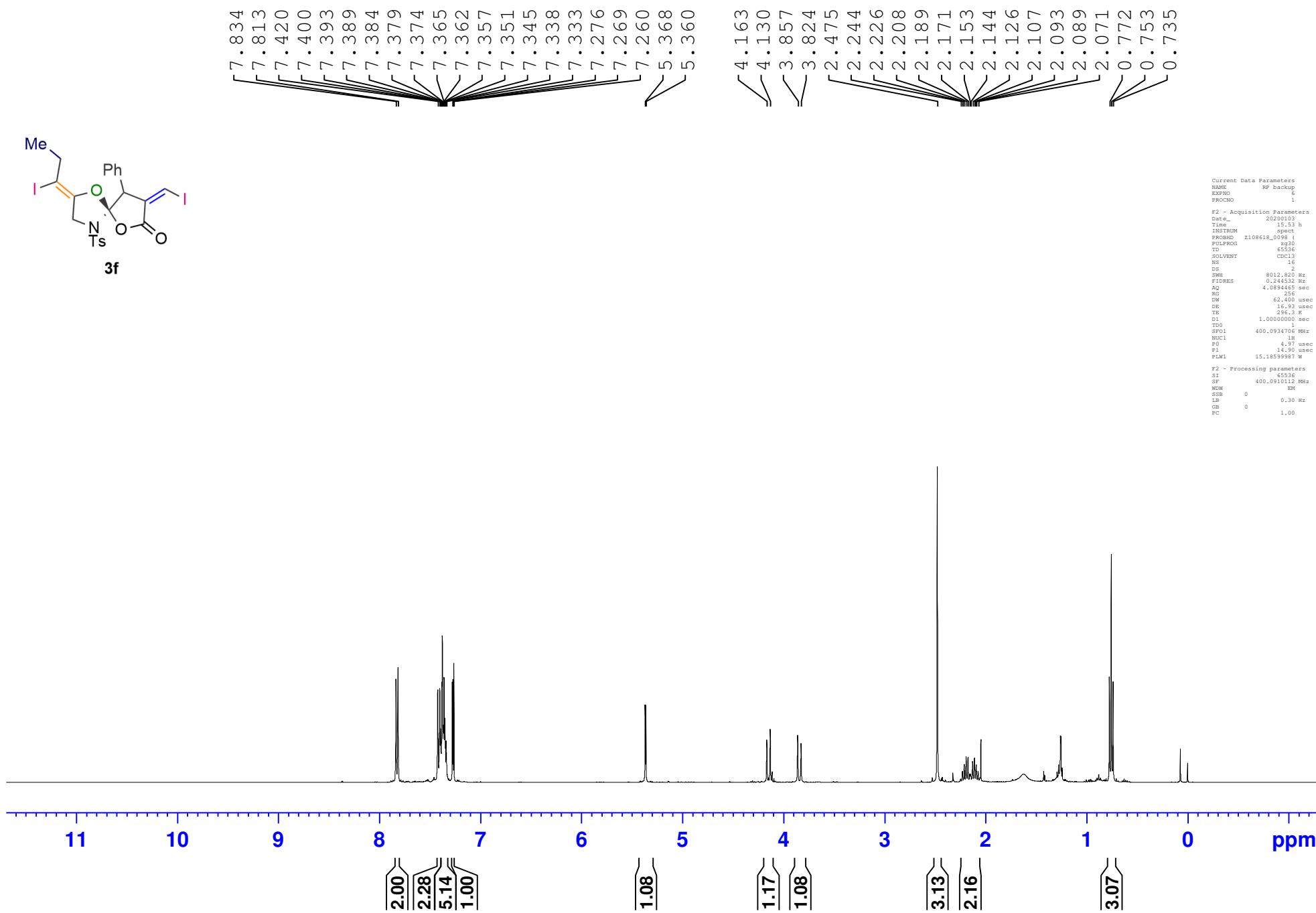


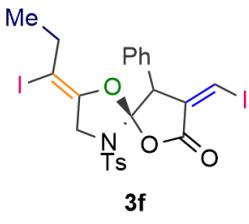
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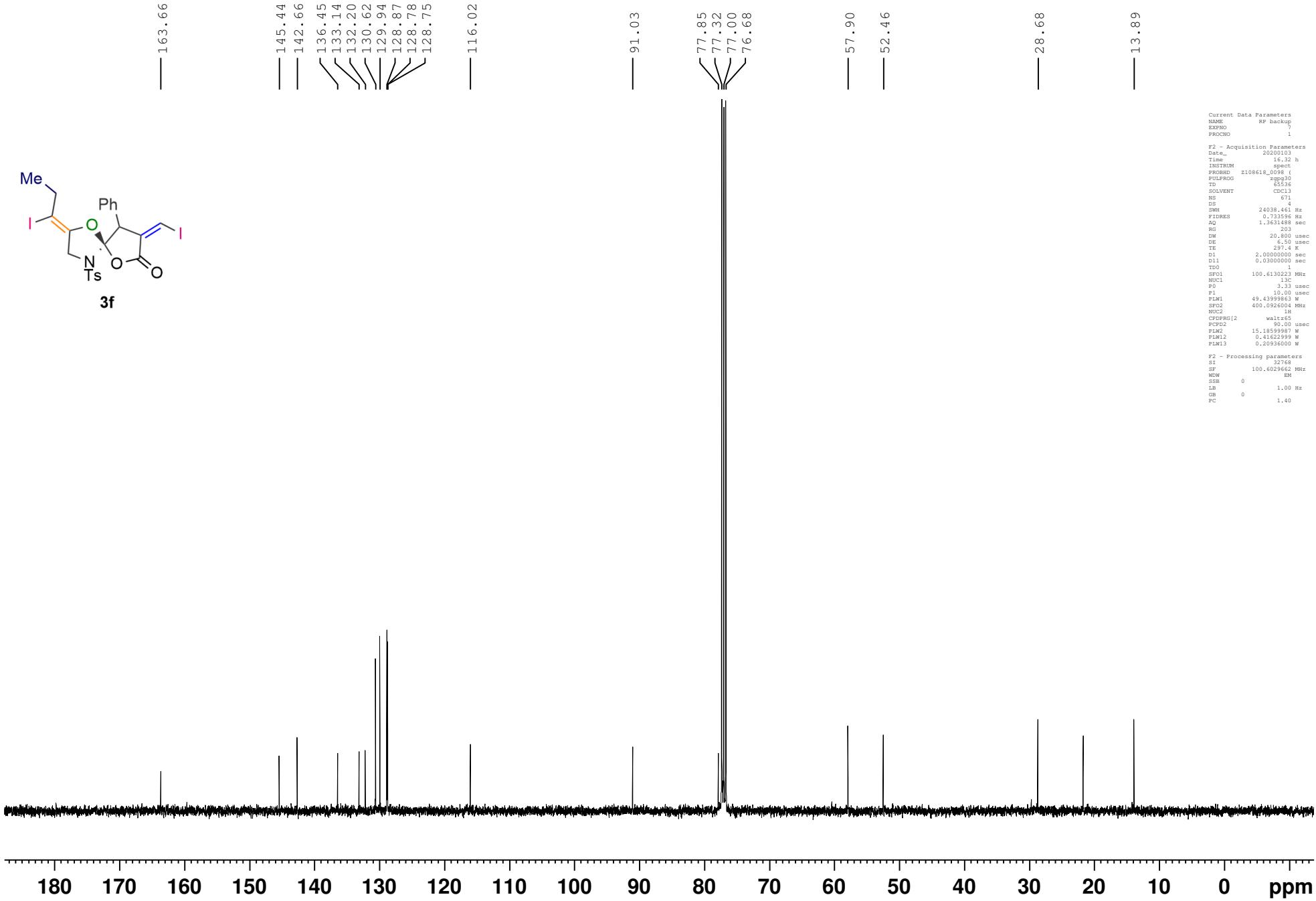


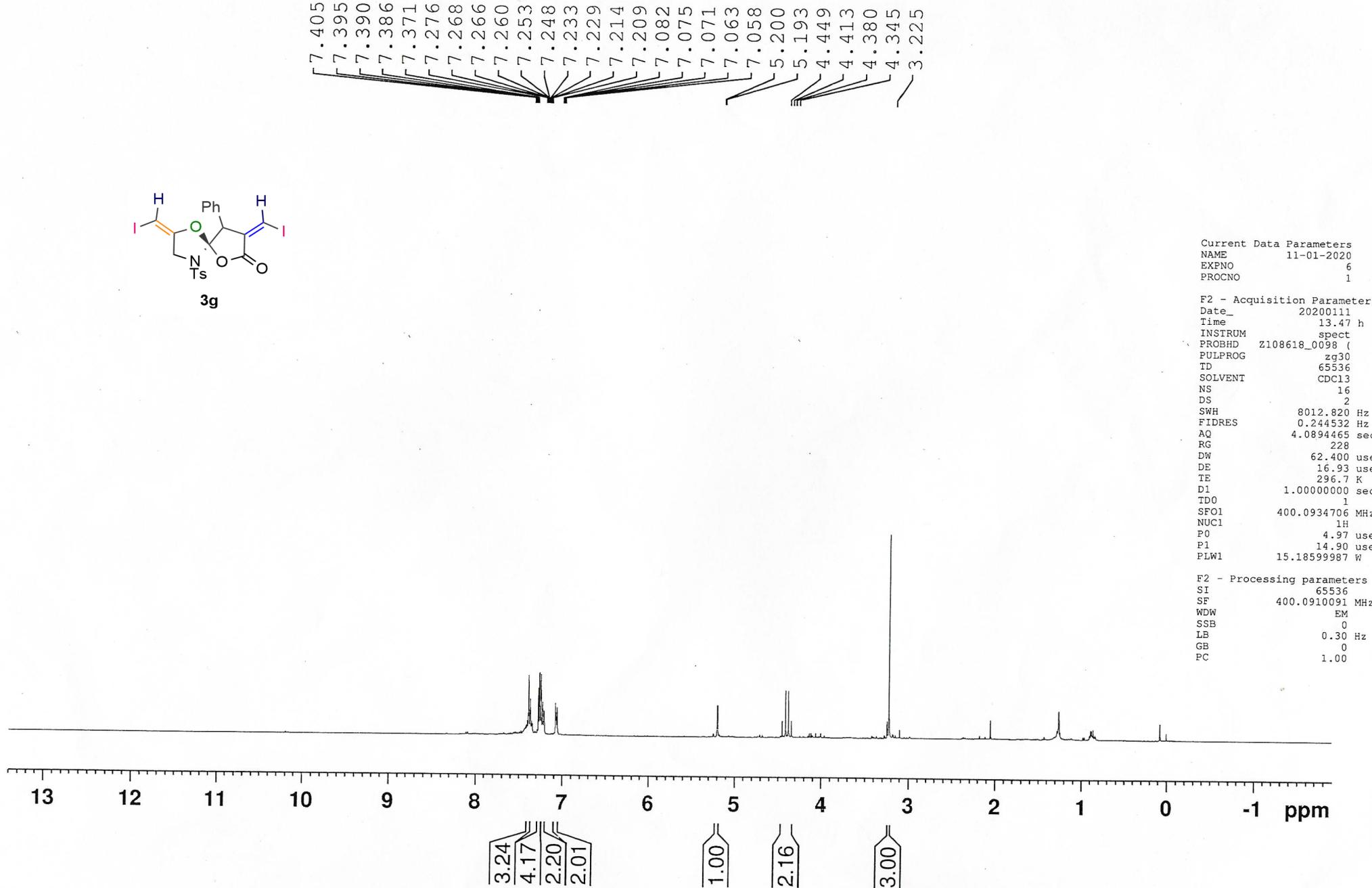


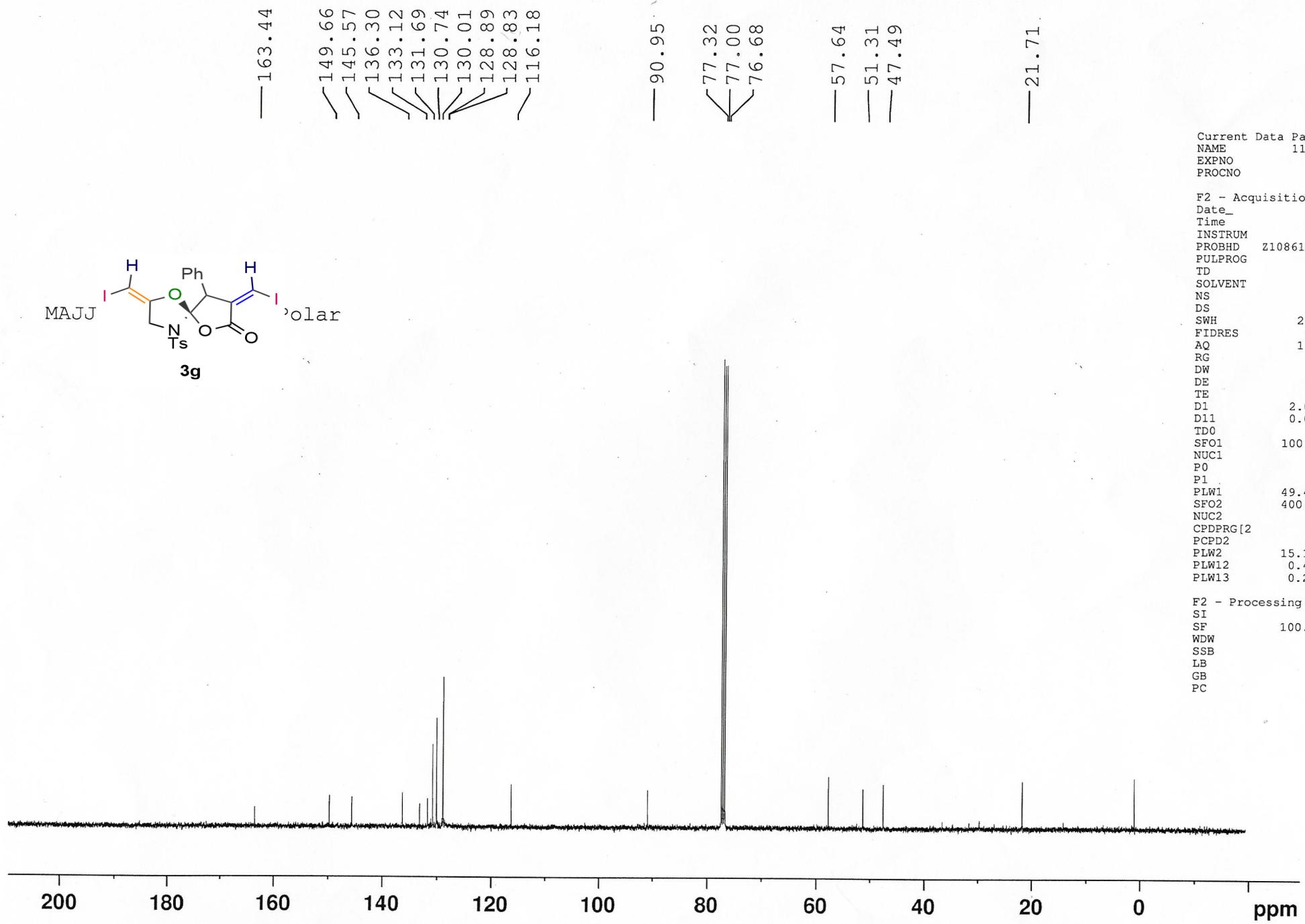


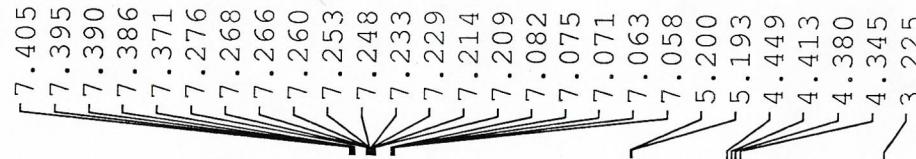
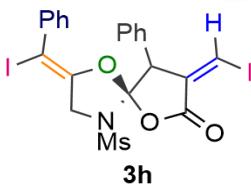


3f





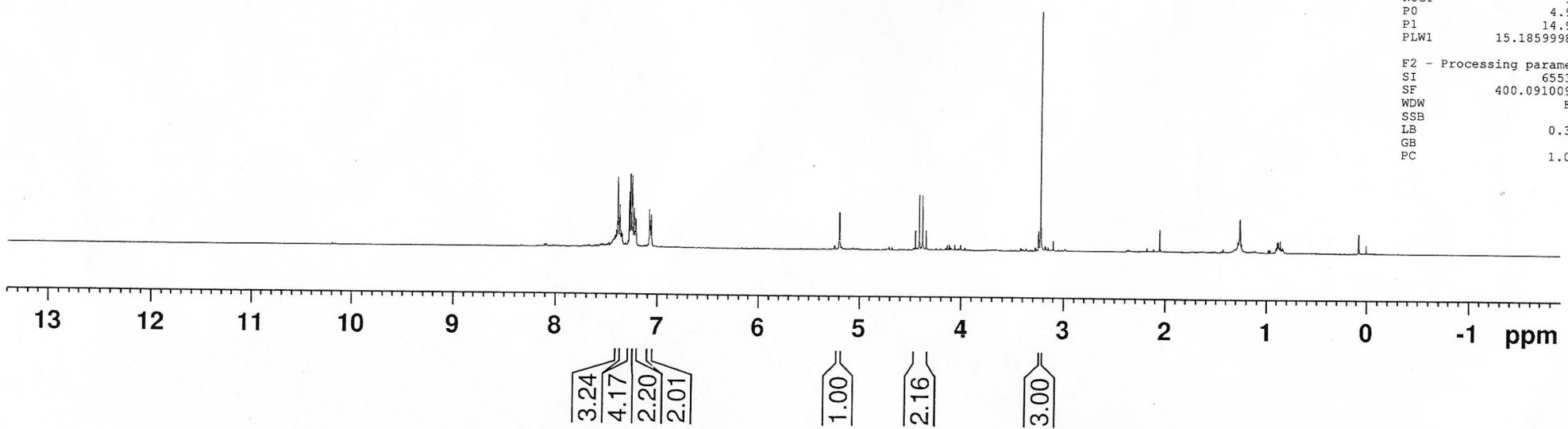


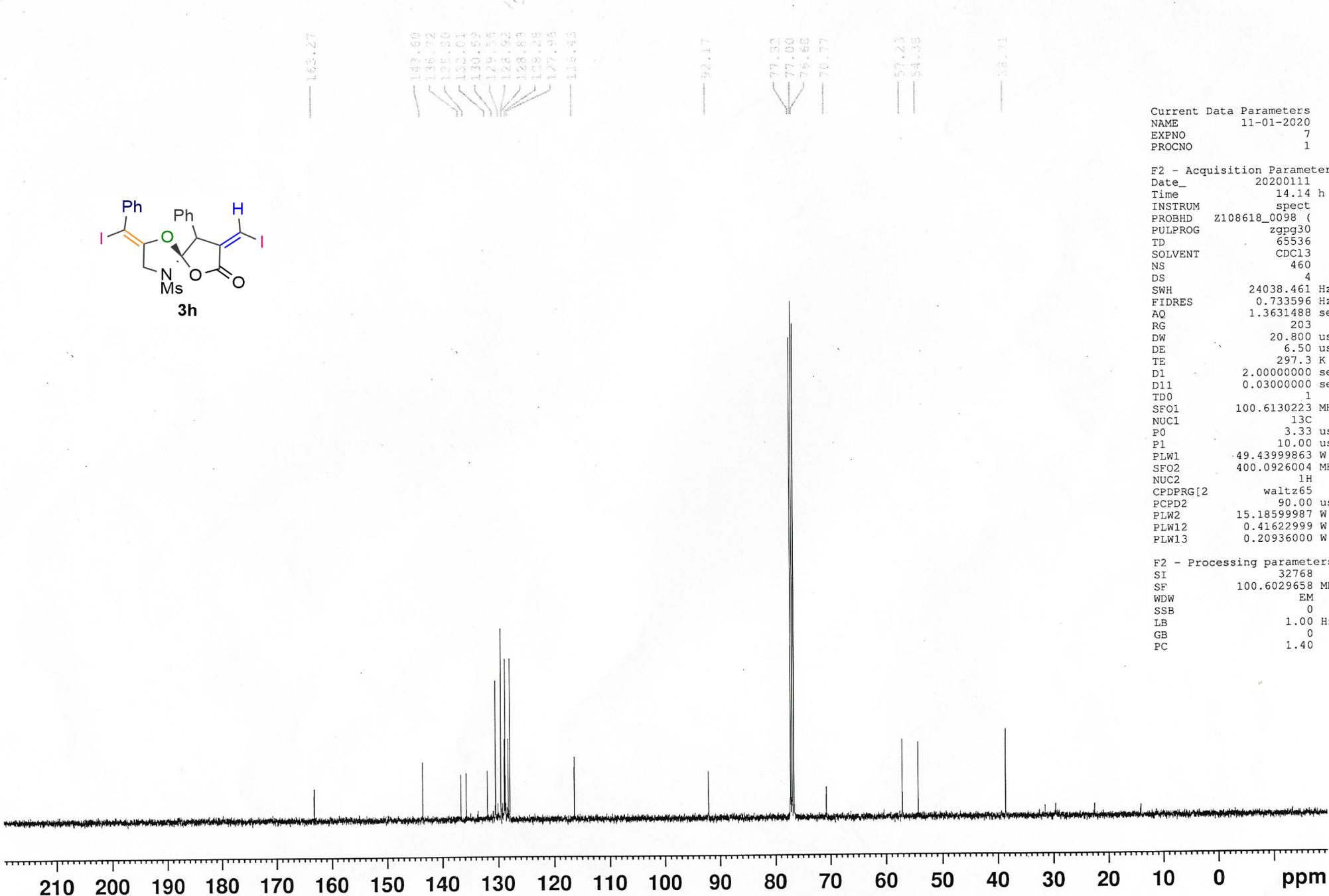


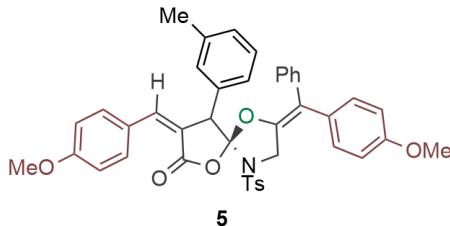
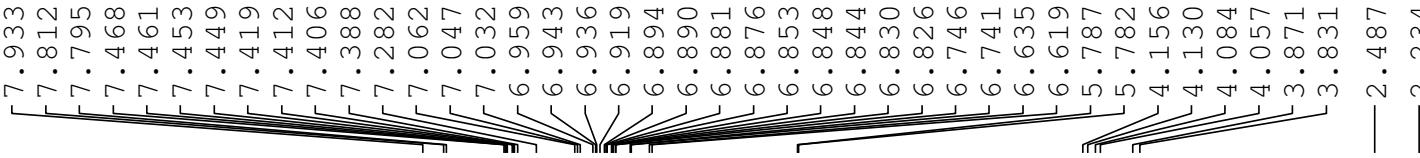
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 11-01-2020
 EXPNO 6
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20200111
 Time 13.47 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z108618_0098 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.244532 Hz
 AQ 4.0894465 sec
 RG 228
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 16.93 usec
 TE 296.7 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDO 1
 SF01 400.0934706 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 4.97 usec
 P1 14.90 usec
 PLW1 15.18599987 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 400.0910091 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00







Current Data Parameters
 NAME Aradhana Ascend 500
 EXPNO 288
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20240507
 Time 16.14 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z119470_0291 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 87.13
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.9 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDO 1
 SFO1 500.3720898 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 23.23100090 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.3690000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

