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A synthesis of substituted oxaphospholes from *in situe* generated isatin from phthalaldehyde

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Abstract: The reaction of activated acetylenic compounds with triphenylphosphine (Ph_3P) in the presence of *in situe* generated of N-alkyl isatin from the reaction of phthalaldehye, ammonium acetate and alkyl halide led to oxaphosphole derivatives in good yields. The reaction of dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylates with Ph_3P in the presence of N-alkylisatins led to other derivatives of oxaphosphole in good to excellent yields.

Keywords: Acid chlorides, Ammonium thiocyanate, *N*-formylmorpholine, 3-Hydroxy-2-butanone, Esterification.

Introduction

Heterocyclic compounds hold a prominent position in medicinal chemistry owing to their wide spectrum of biological activities such as antimalarial,[1] antimicrobial,[2] antitumor,[3] anticancer, [4] antidepressant,[5] antiviral,[6] antidiabetic,[7] anti-inflammatory [8] and anti-HIV. [9] Moreover, they also contribute in the feld of material science, [10] dyes and pigment science [11] as well as agrochemistry.[12] Therefore, there is considerable thrust for the development of efficient synthetic strategies for producing these compounds. MCRs open diverse avenues to create novel concatenations in one pot fashion leading to diverse biologically potent heterocyclic scaffolds.[13, 14] Having a cascade of reactions occurring in one pot is highly beneficial in the context of modern trends for organic synthesis, where sustainability is as relevant as efficiency and selectivity. Multicomponent reactions being atom economic, efficient and extremely convergent in nature offer a number of advantages over stepwise sequential approaches [15–17] and could be performed in the presence of nanocatalyst and produce heterocyclic compounds [18-20]. Organophosphorus compounds are widely used in organic synthesis [21]. In recent years there has been increasing interest in the synthesis of organophosphorus compounds, that is, those bearing a carbon atom bound directly to a phosphorus atom. This interest has resulted from the recognition of the value of such compounds in a variety of biological, industrial and chemical synthetic uses. A large number of methods have appeared describing novel syntheses of organophosphorus compounds [22-25]. The successful attack by nucleophilic trivalent phosphines on a carbon atom is facilitated when the latter is conjugated with a carbonyl group, or when it is part of an unsaturated bond otherwise activated [22-31]. Organophosphorus compounds are synthetic targets of interest, not least because of their value for a variety of industrial, biological, and chemical synthetic uses [32-36]. The physical properties and chemical reactivity of phosphate esters interlinks many areas in chemistry and biology. Introduction of a phosphate monoester into a molecule such as a drug candidate enhances the water solubility, hence altering its bioavailability [37-40]. As a result, a large number of methods have appeared describing novel syntheses of organophosphorus compounds.The

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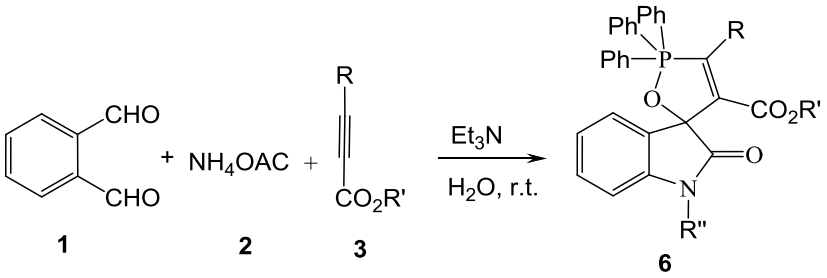
reaction of Ph_3P with activated acetylenic compounds in the presence of phethalaldehyde and ammonium acetate and alkyl halide led to spiro oxaphosphole-4-carboxylate **6** in excellent yields (Scheme **1**).



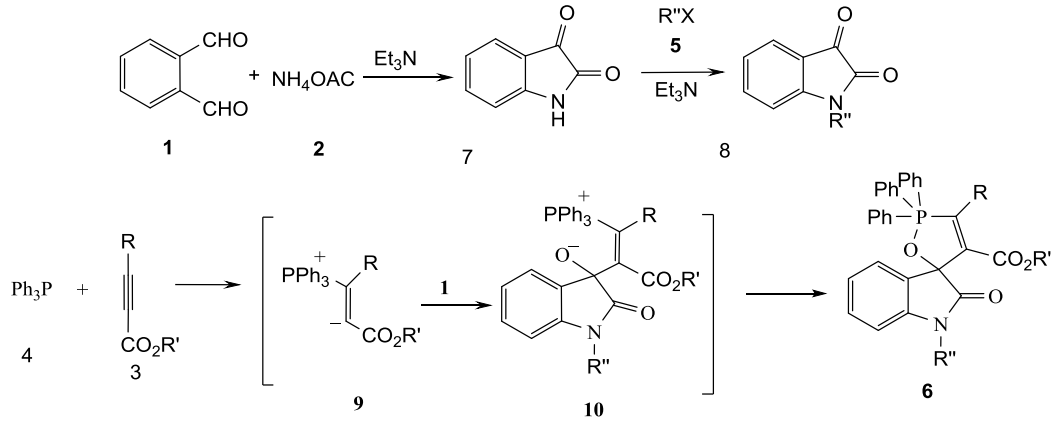
6	R	R'	R"	%Yield of **6**
a	CO_2Me	Me	Me	94
b	CO_2Me	Me	Et	90
c	CO_2Me	Me	Bn	85
d	H	Me	Me	85
e	H	Et	Et	87
f	H	Et	Bn	90

Scheme 1: Synthesis of spiro isatin derivatives

Result and Discussion

Structures of compounds **6a**–**6f** were apparent from their mass spectra, which displayed, in each case, the molecular ion peak at appropriate *m/z* values. The ^{1}H- and ^{13}C-NMR spectroscopic data, as well as IR spectra, are in agreement with the proposed structures. The ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of **6a** exhibited a singlet at (δ = 3.25 ppm) arising from the *N*Me proton. The carbonyl groups resonances in the ^{13}C-NMR spectra of **6a** appear at δ = 168.4 ($^3J_{CP}$ = 21.2) and 169.7 ppm. The ^{31}P-NMR signal of **6a** was found at (δ = -50.35 ppm). The mass spectrum of **6a** displayed the molecular ion peak at *m/z* = 521, which is consistent with the 1:1:1 adduct of Ph_3P, ethyl propiolate and *N*-methylisatin.

Mechanistically, it is conceivable that the reaction involves the initial formation of a 1,3-dipolar intermediate **9** between triphenylphosphine **4** and activated acetylenic compounds **3**, which reacts with the carbonyl group of *N*-alkylisatin to produce **10**. Cyclization of this zwitterionic intermediate leads to the spiro compound **6** (Scheme **2**).



Scheme 2: Proposed mechanism for the synthesis of **6**

Conclusion

In summary, the reaction of activatedacetylenic compounds with in situe production of *N*-alkylisatins from the reaction of phthalaldehyde and ammonium acetate in the presence of Ph_3P led to spiroisatine derivatives with potential synthetic interest. The present procedure has the advantage that the reaction is performed under neutral conditions, and the starting material can be used without any activation or modification.

Experimental

M.p.: *Electrothermal-9100* apparatus; uncorrected. IR Spectra: *Shimadzu IR-460* spectrometer. ^{1}H-, ^{13}C-, and ^{31}P-NMR spectra: Bruker DRX-500 AVANCE instrument; in $CDCl_3$ at 500.1, 125.7, and 202.4 MHz, resp.; □ in ppm, *J* in Hz. EI-MS (70 eV): Finnigan-MAT-8430 mass spectrometer, in *m/z*. Elemental analyses (C, H, N) were performed with a Heraeus CHN-O-Rapid analyzer. All chemicals were obtained from *Fluka* and were used without further purification. Alkylisatins were prepared according to the literature procedure.

General procedure for preparation of compounds 6a-f

To a stirred solution of phthalaldehyde **1** (2 mmol) and ammonium acetate **2** (2 mmol) after 20 min was added alkyl halide **5** (2 mmol) and triethylamine. Another pot activated acetylenic compounds **3** (2 mmol) and in situe generated of *N*-alkylisatin **8** (2 mmol) in water was added Ph_3P **2** (2 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 4 h. After completion of reactions (monitored by TLC (5:1) n-hexane/ethyl acetate, 15 mL water poured into the mixture of reaction. The solid residue was filtered and washed with Et_2O to afforded pure title compounds.

Methyl 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-methyl-spiro-[3*H*-indol-2,2,2-triphenyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2-□^{5}-oxaphosphole]-4-carboxylate (6a). Yellow crystals, mp 210-212°C, 0.98 g, yield 94%. IR (KBr) (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 1726, 1682, 1459, 1110, 1031 and 1009. MS, *m/z* (%): 521(M$^+$, 5), 476 (66), 278 (85), 243(64), 201 (62), 111 (34), 169 (100), 45 (100). Anal. Calcd for $C_{32}H_{28}NO_4P$ (521.5): C, 73.69; H, 5.41; N, 2.69; found: C, 73.70; H, 5.40; N, 2.70%. ^{1}H-NMR: δ 1.25 (3 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, Me), 3.25 (3 H, s, NMe), 4.17 (2 H, q, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, OCH_2), 6.89 (1 H, d, $^2J_{HP}$ = 22.7 Hz, CH), 7.09 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.32 (1 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, CH), 7.42 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, CH), 7.48 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.52-7.78 (15 H, m, 15 CH). ^{13}C-NMR: δ 14.3 (Me), 28.1 (NMe), 61.7 (OCH_2), 91.2 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 49.1 Hz, C$_{ipso}$), 116.7 (CH), 120.3 (CH), 123.6 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.6 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 10.2 Hz, C), 129.2 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 21.1 Hz, 6 CH), 129.4 (3 CH), 131.9 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 31.9 Hz, CH), 135.1 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 230.1 Hz, 3 C), 149.3 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 192.3 Hz, CH), 150.4 (C), 157.3 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 19.3 Hz, C), 168.4 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 21.2 Hz, C=O), 169.7 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 17.4 Hz, C=O). ^{31}P-NMR: δ 50.35.

Methyl 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-ethyl-spiro-[3*H*-indol-2,2,2-triphenyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2-□^{5}-oxaphosphole]-4-carboxylate (6b). Yellow powder, mp 196-198°C, 0.96 g, yield 90%. IR (KBr) (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 1727, 1680, 1450, 1100, 1029 and 1010. MS, *m/z* (%): 535(M$^+$, 15), 490 (74), 461(54), 278 (68), 257 (62), 175 (34), 74 (46), 45 (94). Anal. Calcd for $C_{33}H_{30}NO_4P$ (535.6): C, 74.01; H, 5.65; N, 2.62; found: C, 74.00; H, 5.60; N, 2.60%. ^{1}H-NMR: δ 1.24 (3 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, Me), 1.37 (3 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, Me), 4.13 (2 H, q, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, OCH_2), 4.35 (2 H, m, CH_2), 6.75 (1 H, d, $^2J_{PH}$ = 25.4 Hz, CH), 7.34 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.42 (1 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.50 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, CH), 7.73 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.45-7.84 (15H, m, 15 CH).^{13}C-NMR: δ 13.3 (Me), 14.0 (Me), 38.4 (CH_2), 62.1 (OCH_2), 93.2 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 35.4 Hz, C$_{ipso}$), 118.3 (CH), 120.4 (CH), 124.2 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.9 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 8.0 Hz, C), 128.4 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 21.1 Hz, 6 CH), 129.1 (3 CH), 132.0 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 31.9 Hz, 6 CH), 135.4 (d,$^1J_{CP}$ = 226.5 Hz, 3 C), 144.1 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 194.1 Hz, CH), 149.2 (C), 154.2 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 15.4 Hz, C), 166.5 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 21.2 Hz, C=O), 168.7 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 19.8 Hz, C=O). ^{31}P-NMR: δ 52.42.

Methyl 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-benzyl-spiro-[3*H*-indol-2,2,2-triphenyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2-□^{5}-oxaphosphole]-4-carboxylate (6c). Pale yellow crystals, mp 223-225°C, 1.01 g, yield 85%. IR (KBr) (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 1730, 1685, 1462, 1210, 1054 and 1022. MS, *m/z* (%): 597(M$^+$, 10), 506 (70), 319 (64), 278 (64), 217 (62), 91 (96), 45 (100). Anal. Calcd for $C_{38}H_{32}NO_4P$ (597.65): C, 76.37; H, 5.40; N, 2.34; found: C, 76.40; H, 5.40; N, 2.35%. ^{1}H-NMR: δ 1.23 (3 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, Me), 4.24 (2 H, q, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, OCH_2), 4.82 (2 H, m, CH_2), 6.94 (1 H, d, $^2J_{PH}$ = 20.8 Hz, CH), 7.15 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH); 7.26-7.29 (3 H, m, 3 CH), 7.34 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, 2 CH), 7.37 (1 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz,

CH), 7.44 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, CH), 7.45-7.80 (16 H, m, 16 CH). ^{13}C-NMR: δ 14.1 (Me), 49.2 (CH_2), 61.4 (OCH_2), 91.7 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 30.2 Hz, C_{ipso}), 117.4 (CH), 120.0 (CH), 122.4 (2 CH), 123.9 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 127.9 (2 CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.6 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 9.4 Hz, C), 129.1 (*d*, $^3J_{CP}$ = 18.5 Hz, 6 CH), 129.9 (3 CH), 132.4 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 28.4 Hz, 6 CH), 135.6 (C), 137.4 (d,$^1J_{CP}$ = 230.2 Hz, 3 C), 145.4 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 201.3 Hz, CH), 150.4 (C), 157.1 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 16.2 Hz, C), 169.5 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 23.5 Hz, C=O), 170.1 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 20.1 Hz, C=O). ^{31}P-NMR: δ 59.58.

Dimethyl 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-methyl-spiro-[3*H*-indol-2,2,2-triphenyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2-□^{5}-oxaphosphole]-3,4-dicarboxylate (6d). Pale yellow crystals, mp 195-197°C, 0.85 g, yield 75%. IR (KBr) (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 1752, 1732, 1672, 1478, 1135, 1097 and 1019. MS, *m/z* (%): 565 (M^+, 15), 533 (85), 502 (72), 403 (54), 278 (96), 161 (38), 146 (88), 31 (100).Anal. Calcd for $C_{33}H_{28}NO_6P$ (565.56): C, 70.08; H, 4.99; N, 2.48; found: C, 70.10; H, 5.00; N, 2.45%. ^{1}H-NMR: δ 3.27 (3 H, s, NMe), 3.69 (3 H, s, OMe), 3.98 (3 H, s, OMe), 6.91 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.08 (1 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, CH), 7.11 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, CH), 7.43 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.47-7.84 (15 H, m, 15 CH). ^{13}C-NMR: δ 26.9 (NMe), 51.7 (OMe), 52.3 (OMe), 90.1 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 51.2 Hz, C_{ipso}), 116.7 (CH), 120.3 (CH), 123.6 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.6 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 22.4 Hz, C), 129.2 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 21.1 Hz, 6 CH), 129.4 (3 CH), 131.9 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 31.9 Hz, 6 CH), 135.1 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 230.1 Hz, 3 C), 149.3 (C), 150.4 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 192.3 Hz, C), 163.0 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 24.2 Hz, C=O), 165.1 (C), 168.4 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 21.2 Hz, C=O), 169.7 (C=O). ^{31}P-NMR: δ79.45.

Diethyl 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-methyl-spiro-[3*H*-indol-2,2,2-triphenyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2-□^{5}-oxaphosphole]-3,4-dicarboxylate (6e). Yellow powder, mp 190-192°C, 0.89 g, yield 75%. IR (KBr) (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 1727, 1720, 1643, 1478, 1166, 1086 and 1004. MS, *m/z* (%): 593 (M^+, 10), 548 (82), 503 (76), 315 (54), 278 (96), 161 (46), 146 (88), 45 (100). Anal. Calcd for $C_{35}H_{32}NO_6P$ (593.6): C, 70.82; H, 5.43; N, 2.36; found: C, 70.80; H, 5.40; N, 2.35%. ^{1}H-NMR: δ 1.23 (3 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, Me), 1.48 (3 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, Me), 3.25 (3 H, s, NMe), 3.84 (2 H, q, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, OCH_2), 4.08 (2 H, q, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, OCH_2), 6.95 (1 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.08 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.33 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.2 Hz, CH), 7.35-7.72 (16 H, m, 16 CH). ^{13}C-NMR: δ 13.0 (Me), 13.2 (Me), 26.4 (NMe), 61.4 (OCH_2), 62.4 (OCH_2), 92.0 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 49.5 Hz, C_{ipso}), 116.2 (CH), 119.5 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 128.4 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 23.9 Hz, C), 130.1 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 20.1 Hz, 6 CH), 130.5 (3 CH), 132.0 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 32.9 Hz, 6 CH), 134.9 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 230.1 Hz, 3 C), 149.2 (C), 150.4 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 195.3 Hz, C), 162.9 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 23.6 Hz, C=O), 166.1 (C), 168.2 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 23.2 Hz, C=O), 169.2 (C=O). ^{31}P-NMR: δ 75.45.

Dimethyl 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-1-benzyl-spiro-[3*H*-indol-2,2,2-triphenyl-2,5-dihydro-1,2-□^{5}-oxaphosphole]-3,4-dicarboxylate (6f). Pale yellow crystals, mp 178-180°C, 0.89 g, yield 70%. IR (KBr) (ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 1725, 1720, 1642, 1472, 1165, 1090 and 1012. MS, *m/z* (%): 641 (M^+, 10), 610 (84), 579 (74), 368 (54), 278 (96), 237 (46), 146 (88), 91 (96), 31 (100). Anal. Calcd for $C_{39}H_{32}NO_6P$ (641.66): C, 73.00; H, 5.03; N, 2.18; found: C, 73.00; H, 5.05; N, 2.20%. ^{1}H-NMR: δ 3.75 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.11 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.80 (1 H, d, $^2J_{HH}$ = 15.6 Hz, CH), 5.01 (1 H, d, $^2J_{HH}$ = 15.6 Hz, CH), 7.15 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.4 Hz, CH), 7.30 (1 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.5 Hz, CH), 7.36 (1 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.5 Hz, CH), 7.38 (2 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.5 Hz, 2 CH), 7.45 (2 H, t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.7 Hz, 2 CH), 7.54 (2 H, d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.5 Hz, 2 CH), 7.62-7.84 (15 H, m, 15 CH). ^{13}C-NMR: δ 46.2 (NCH_2), 51.4 (OMe), 52.2 (OMe), 89.3 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 47.8 Hz, C_{ipso}), 116.5 (CH), 119.1 (CH), 123.4 (2 CH), 123.6 (CH), 125.9 (CH); 127.7 (2 CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.5 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 24.2 Hz, C), 128.9 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 20.1 Hz, 6 CH), 130.2 (3 CH), 132.4 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 34.2 Hz, 6 CH), 135.9 (C), 136.2 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 234.5 Hz, 3 C), 148.4 (C), 151.2 (d, $^1J_{CP}$ = 190.1 Hz, C), 162.4 (d, $^2J_{CP}$ = 26.5 Hz, C=O), 164.8 (C), 167.5 (d, $^3J_{CP}$ = 20.3 Hz, C=O), 169.5 (C=O). ^{31}P-NMR: δ 44.2.

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