

Supporting information

Asymmetric Organocatalytic Mannich Reaction in the Synthesis of Hybrid Isoindolinone-Pyrazole and Isoindolinone-Aminal from Functionalized α -Amidosulfone

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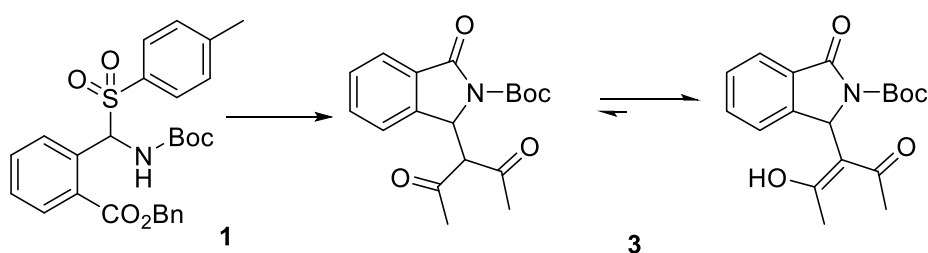
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Experimental section

General information

Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals, reagents and solvents for the performed reactions are commercially available. Amidosulfone was prepared according to a literature procedure.¹ All the reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on precoated silica gel plates (0.25 mm) and visualized by fluorescence quenching at 254 nm. Flash chromatography was carried out using silica gel 60 (70–230 mesh, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Yields are given for isolated products showing one spot on a TLC plate and no impurities were detectable in the NMR spectrum. The NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DRX 600, 400, and 300 MHz spectrometers (600 MHz, ¹H, 150 MHz, ¹³C; 400 MHz, ¹H, 100.6 MHz; ¹³C, 300 MHz, ¹H, 75.5 MHz, ¹³C, 250 MHz, ¹H, 62.5 MHz, ¹³C). Internal reference was set to the residual solvent signals (δ_{H} 7.26 ppm, δ_{C} 77.16 ppm for CDCl₃). The ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded under broad-band proton-decoupling. Spectra are reported only for unknown compounds. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the multiplicity in NMR spectra: s-singlet, d-doublet, t-triplet, q-quartet, dd-doublet of doublets, m-multiplet, brs-broad signal. Coupling constants (J) are quoted in Hertz. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were acquired using a Bruker Solarix XR Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometer (Bruker Daltonik GmbH, Bremen, Germany) equipped with a 7T refrigerated actively-shielded superconducting magnet. For ionization of the samples electrospray ionization (ESI) or MALDI was applied. IR spectra were recorded on a IR Bruker Vertex 70v spectrometer. Polarimeter Jasco P-2000 (Tokio, Japan).

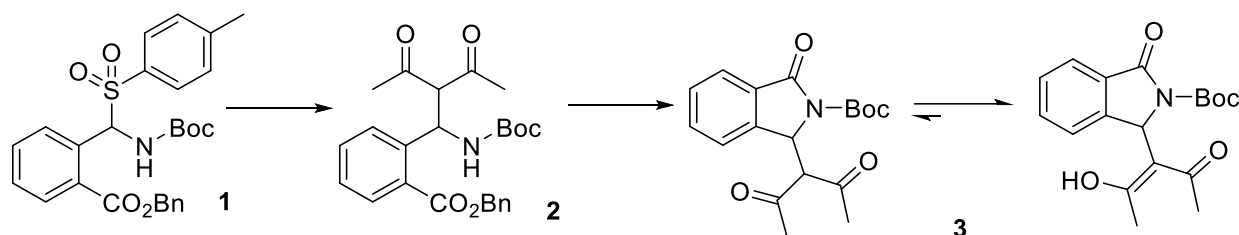
One-pot procedure for the racemic synthesis of compound 3



tert-butyl 1-(2,4-dioxopent-3-yl)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 3. In an ACE tube, **1** (120 mg, 0.24 mmol, equiv.), K₂CO₃ (66 mg, 2 equiv), acetylacetone (66 μ L, 2 equiv), racemic Takemoto catalyst (20 mol%) were stirred at room temperature in dichloroethane (1.2 mL)/ dichloromethane (800 μ L) until the starting material was completely consumed (16 h). Then, the reaction mixture was warmed to 50-60 °C for 2 days. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the mixture was directly purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 9/1 to 7/3) recovering **3** as white solid. Yield: 88% (70 mg). M.p. 81-82°C. ¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, enol form) δ 7.94 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J =

7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H, enol form), 2.53 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 9H), 1.49 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz, enol form) δ 193.9, 192.3, 166.4, 150.1, 144.6, 141.8, 134.4, 134.2, 130.8, 129.2, 125.1, 122.6, 107.8, 83.7, 58.4, 57.9, 31.9, 30.4, 28.2, 23.9, 23.7. IR (KBr disc): 2945, 1684, 1673, 1656 cm^{-1} . HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_5 + \text{K}]^+$: 370.10513; found: 370.10581.

Two steps procedure for the racemic synthesis of compound 3



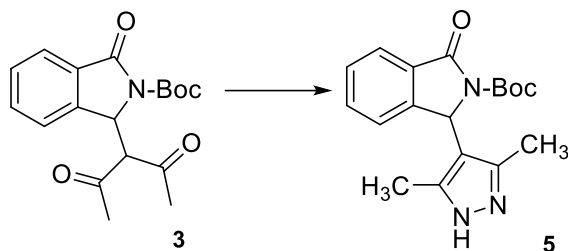
Step 1.

Benzyl 2-(2-acetyl-1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-oxobutyl)benzoate 2. In an ACE tube, α -amido sulfone **1** (120 mg, 0.24 mmol), potassium carbonate (130 mg, 4 equiv.), acetylacetone (132 μL , 4 equiv), were stirred at room temperature in toluene (1 mL) until the starting material was completely consumed (24h). The inorganic salt was filtered off and the mixture was directly purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 9/1 to 8/2) recovering **2** as a pale oil. Yield: 79% (82 mg). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 8.03 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.22 (m, 8H), 6.68 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (dd, J_1 = 10.5, J_2 = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz) δ 206.5, 204.3, 166.8, 155.3, 142.9, 135.6, 132.8, 131.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 127.5, 127.2, 79.8, 68.4, 67.1, 51.5, 32.3, 28.2. IR (neat): 3120, 3070, 1714, 1652 cm^{-1} . HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_6 + \text{K}]^+$: 478.16265; found: 478.16585.

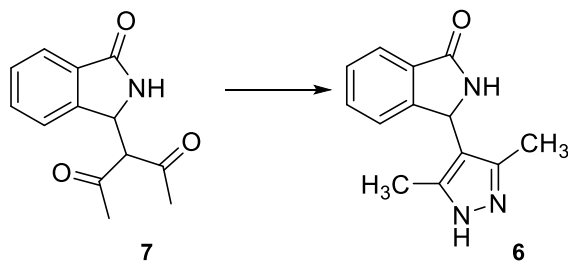
Step 2.

tert-butyl 1-(2,4-dioxopent-3-yl)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 3. From open intermediate no reaction occurs warming the mixture to 50° C for 2 days (DCE/DCM 0.1 M), using only potassium carbonate (2 equiv.). Addition of racemic Takemoto catalyst (20 mol%) let us to recover the product in almost quantitative yield.

Synthesis of racemic pyrazole derivatives 5 and 6

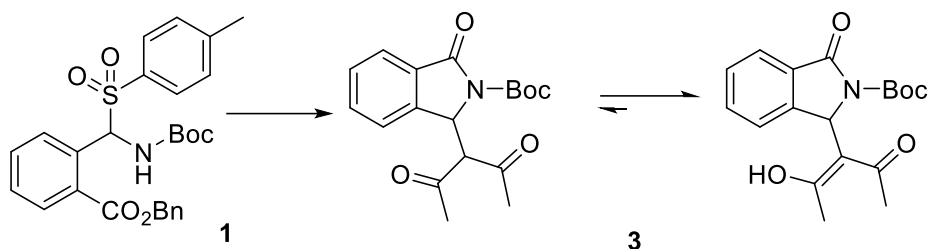


tert-butyl 1-(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 5. To a solution of compound **3** (100 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1 equiv.) in THF (1 mL) hydrazine hydrate 80% (12 μ L, 1.2 equiv.) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 6/4 to 3/7) recovering as an amorphous solid. Yield: 97% (96 mg). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 7.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 5.13 (br s, 1H), 1.45 (s, 15H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 166.9, 150.1, 145.1, 143.0, 134.1, 130.4, 128.9, 124.7, 123.4, 112.3, 83.1, 55.9, 28.1, 11.1. IR (KBr disc): 3200, 2940, 2880, 1670, 1656 cm^{-1} . HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3 + \text{H}]^+$: 328.16557; found: 328.16644.



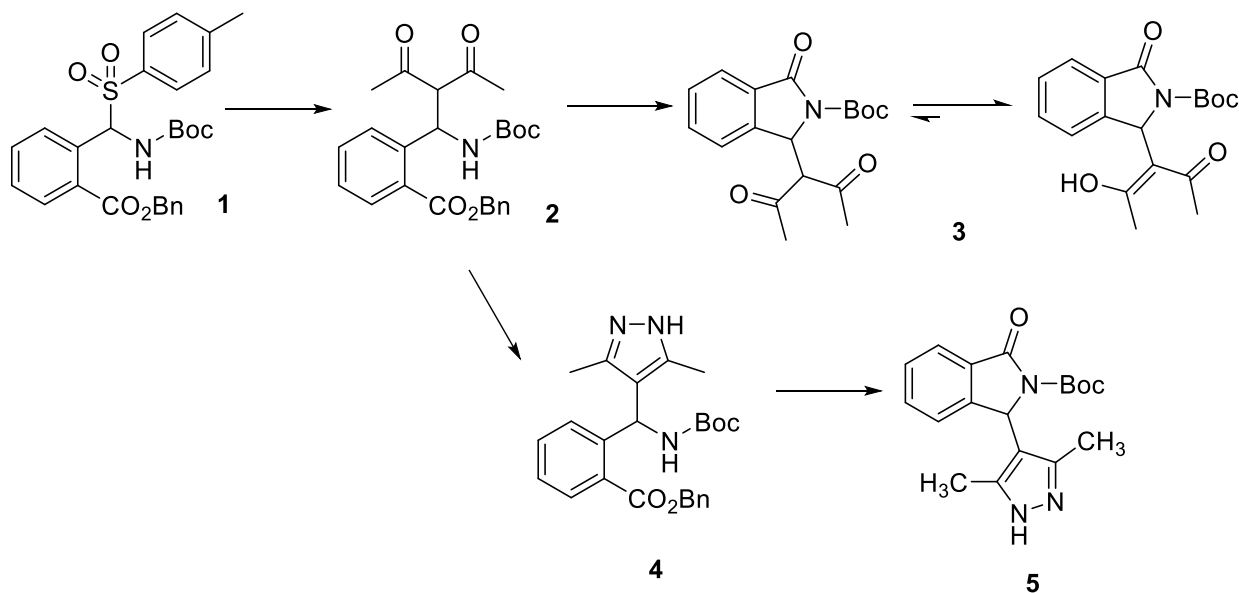
(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)isoindolin-1-one 6. Prepared following the same procedure reported for **5** starting from 100 mg (0.44 mmol) of compound **7**, prepared as described by Massa et al.² Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (Ethyl acetate/MeOH 9/1) let to recover a white solid. Yield: 94% (45 mg). M.p. >240 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (MeOD, 400 MHz) δ 7.83 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.04 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 1.96 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (MeOD, 100 MHz) δ 171.4, 147.8, 132.2, 131.7, 127.9, 123.1, 122.7, 110.6, 52.1, 9.1. IR (KBr disc): 3200, 2940, 2880, 1656 cm^{-1} . HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO} + \text{H}]^+$: 228.11314; found: 228.11186.

One-pot procedure for the synthesis of compound 3



tert-butyl 1-(2,4-dioxopentan-3-yl)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 3. In an ACE tube, **1** (100 mg, 0.2 mmol, equiv.), K_2CO_3 (140 mg, 5 equiv), acetylacetone (132 μ L, 5 equiv), (*R, R*)-Takemoto catalyst (20 mol%) were stirred at $-40^\circ C$ in dichloroethane (1.2 mL)/ dichloromethane (800 μ L) until the starting material was completely consumed (24 h). Then, the reaction mixture was warmed to $50-60^\circ C$ for 2 days. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the mixture was directly purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 9/1 to 7/3) recovering **3** as an amorphous solid. Yield: 94% (62 mg). Spectroscopic data were found in agreement with racemate. HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[C_{18}H_{21}NO_5 + K]^+$: 370.10513; found: 370.10561. Enantiomeric excess was determined on chiral HPLC. Chiral column OD Hexane/Isopropanol 80/20 0.6 mL/min, λ 220 and 254 nm. Racemization occurs during the cyclization.

Two steps procedures for enantioselective synthesis of compound 3 and pyrazole 5



Compound 3.

Step 1.

Benzyl 2-(2-acetyl-1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-3-oxobutyl)benzoate 2. In an ACE tube, **1** (120 mg, 0.24 mmol, equiv.), K₂CO₃ (66 mg, 2 equiv), acetylacetone (66 μ L, 2 equiv), (*R, R*)-Takemoto catalyst (20 mol%) were stirred at -40°C in dichloroethane (1.2 mL)/dichloromethane (800 μ L) until the starting material was completely consumed (24 h). The inorganic salt was filtered off and the mixture was directly purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 9/1 to 8/2) recovering a pale oil. Yield: 80% (84 mg). Spectroscopic data were found in agreement with racemate. HRMS (MALDI): *m/z* calcd for [C₂₅H₂₉NO₆ + K]⁺: 478.16265; found: 478.16545. [α]_D²⁰: +80.9 (c 1, CHCl₃). Enantiomeric excess was determined on chiral HPLC Chiral column IE-3, Hexane/Isopropanol, 80/20 0.6 mL/min, λ 220 and 254 nm. Ee: 89%, *t*₁: 24.3 min and *t*₂: 27.4 min.

Step 2.

tert-butyl 1-(2,4-dioxopentan-3-yl)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 3. To a solution of compound **2** (0.1 mmol) in toluene (0.1 M), K₂CO₃ (0.2 equiv) and (*R, R*)-Takemoto catalyst was warmed to 40° C for 2 days. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the mixture was directly purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 8/2 to 7/3) recovering **3**. Yield: 94% (31 mg). Spectroscopic data were found in agreement with racemate. Enantiomeric excess was determined on chiral HPLC Chiral column OD Hexane/Isopropanol 80/20 0.6 mL/min, λ 220 and 254 nm. Racemization occurs during the cyclization.

Pyrazole 5

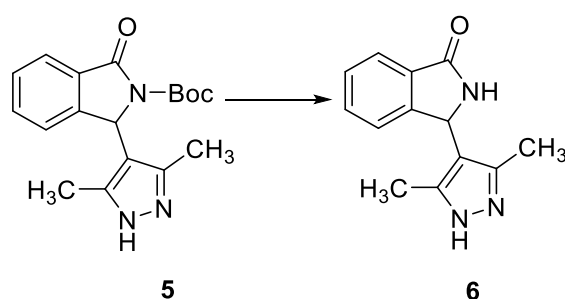
Step 1.

Benzyl 2-(((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl)benzoate 4. To a solution of intermediate **2** (40 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1 equiv.) in THF (600 μ L) hydrazine hydrate 80% was added (8 μ L, 1.1 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred for 1h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 6/4 to 3/7) recovering a pale oil. Yield: 92% (48 mg). ¹HNMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (app dd, *J*₁ = 7.7 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dt, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.23 (m, 7H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (br s, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 1.87 (s, 6H), 1.44 (s, 9H). ¹³CNMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 167.4, 155.0, 142.9, 142.4, 135.9, 131.6, 130.8, 130.1, 128.7, 128.2, 128.1, 127.4, 127.2, 115.8, 79.8, 66.8, 48.4, 28.5, 11.5. IR (neat): 3200, 2940, 2880, 1689, 1672, 1656 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI): *m/z* calcd for [C₂₅H₂₉N₃O₄ + K]⁺: 474.17896; found: 474.17335. [α]_D²⁰: +12.6 (c 0.6, CHCl₃). Enantiomeric excess was determined after cyclization.

Step 2.

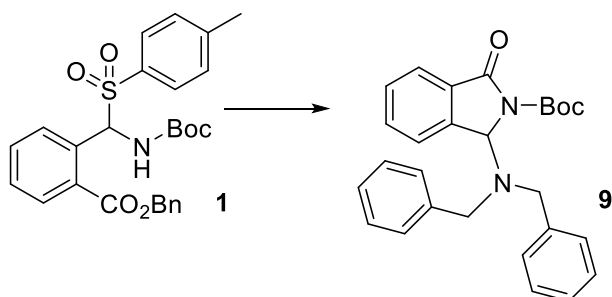
tert-butyl 1-(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 5. A solution of compound **4** (50 mg, 0.11 mmol, 1 equiv.) in toluene (1.1 mL), potassium carbonate (4 mg, 20 mol%) and (*R,R*)-Takemoto's catalyst (20 mol%) was warmed to 40°C for 48h, till starting material was consumed. The crude was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Hexane/Ethyl acetate from 6/4 to 3/7) recovering an amorphous solid. Yield: 97% (35 mg). Spectroscopic data were found in agreement with racemate. HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[C_{18}H_{21}N_3O_3 + H]^+$: 328.16557; found: 328.16678. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +35.7 (c 1, $CHCl_3$). Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC. Chiral column OD, Hexane/Isopropanol, 80/20 0.6 mL/min, λ 220 and 254 nm. Ee: 89%, t_1 : 9.1 min and t_2 : 10.9 min.

Deprotection of isoindolinones 5



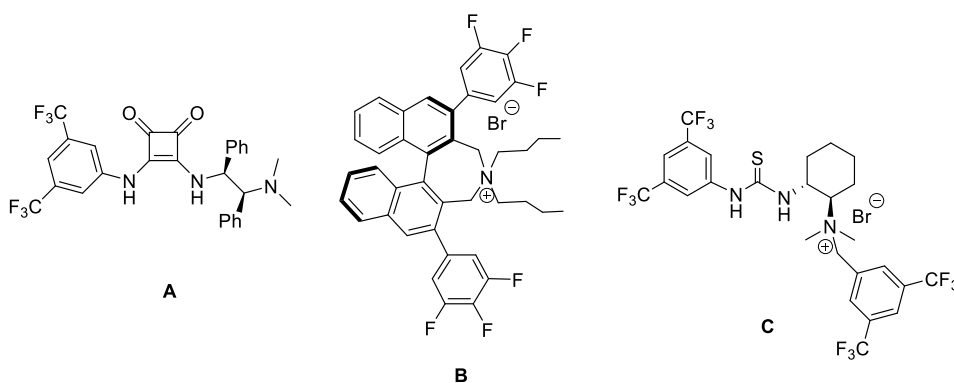
3-(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)isoindolin-1-one 6. At 0 °C, to a chilled solution of compound **5** (30 mg, 0.09 mmol, 1 equiv.) in dichloromethane (800 μ L) was added trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 130 μ L) and the mixture was stirred for 3h. The suspension was diluted with dichloromethane, basified with NaOH 1N and washed with brine. The crude obtained after evaporation of the solvent, was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Ethyl acetate/Meanol 95/5) recovering an amorphous solid. Yield: 98% (11 mg). Spectroscopic data were found in agreement with racemate. HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[C_{13}H_{13}NO + H]^+$: 228.11314; found: 228.11156. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +19.4 (c 0.3, $CHCl_3$). Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC. Chiral column OD Hexane/Isopropanol 60/40 0.6 mL/min, λ 220 and 254 nm. Ee: 89%, t_1 : 5.4 min and t_2 : 7.6 min.

Reaction with dibenzylamine (DBA)



tert-butyl 1-(dibenzylamino)-3-oxoisindoline-2-carboxylate 9. To a solution of α -amido sulfone **1** (40 mg, 0.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in toluene (1.6 mL), dibenzylamine (1.5 equiv., 0.12 mmol), K_2CO_3 (55 mg, 0.4 mmol, 5 equiv.) and (*S,S*)-Takemoto's catalyst (20 mol%) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred at -20 °C, till the starting material completely disappear. Then the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature, till the intermediate was full converted in the cyclic product. Purification on silica gel (Hexane/ Ethyl acetate, 5:1) afforded the resulting cyclic product as an oil. Yield: 94% (32 mg.). 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.78 (d, J = 7.28 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.20 (m, 12H), 6.13 (s, 1H), 3.84 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 2H), 1.65 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 166.3, 151.9, 143.6, 139.2, 133.9, 131.2, 129.7, 129.3, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.3, 124.4, 124.2, 83.3, 76.4, 53.2, 28.3. HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for $[C_{27}H_{28}N_2O_3 + H]^+$: 429.2173; found: 429.2190. $[\alpha]_D^{18}$: = + 88 (c = 0.8, $CHCl_3$). Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC. Chiral column OD-H, Hexane/Isopropanol, 95:5, 0.6 mL/min, λ 220 and 254 nm. Ee: 63%, t_1 : 9.1 min and t_2 : 10.0 min).

Table S1



Entry	Cat (20 mol%)	Solvent	Time(h) Step 1/step 2	T(°C) step 1/step 2	9, Yield (%) ¹	9, ee (%) ²
1 ³	A	Toluene	7/137	-20/RT	50	0
2 ³	B	Toluene	7/112	-20/RT	82	-6
3 ³	C	Toluene	7/21	-20/RT	95	0

¹ Isolated yield. ² Determined by HPLC on chiral column.

Crystallographic data

Crystals of the compound (+)-**6** suitable for single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation, dissolving 4 mg of the compound in 0.6 mL of methanol and then adding dichloromethane in a final ratio of 3:1. A colourless needle-like single crystal with dimensions of 0.45 mm × 0.10 mm × 0.05 mm was selected and mounted on a cryoloop with paratone oil and measured at 100 K with a Bruker D8 QUEST diffractometer equipped with a PHOTON detector using Cu-K α radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å). Data indexing was performed using APEX3.³ Data integration and reduction were performed using SAINT.³ Absorption correction was performed by multi-scan method in SADABS.³ The structures were solved using SHELXS⁴ and refined by means of full matrix least-squares based on F^2 using the program SHELXL.⁵

Non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms attached to the nitrogen atoms N1 and N2 were localized from the difference density map and refined, whereas the remaining hydrogen atoms were positioned geometrically and included in structure factors calculations but not refined. ORTEP diagrams (Figure S1) were drawn using OLEX2.⁶ Relevant crystallographic data are reported in Table S2.

The chirality of carbon atoms C2 (R) was assigned due to anomalous dispersion effects in diffraction measurements on the crystals. Flack parameters⁷ is reported in Table S2.

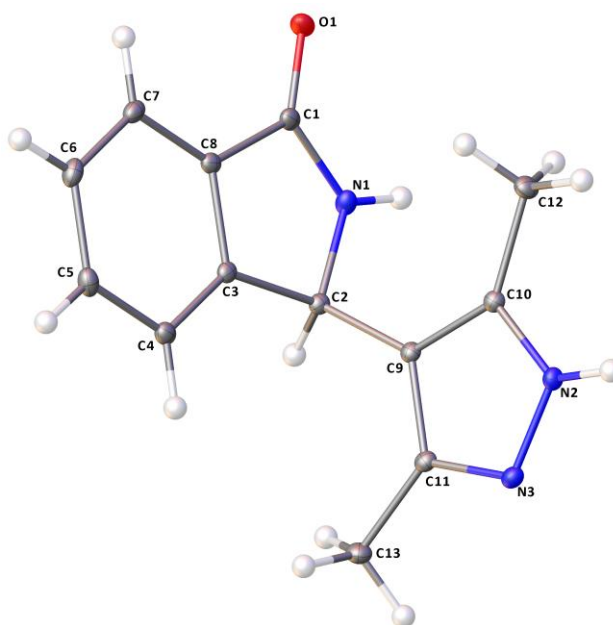


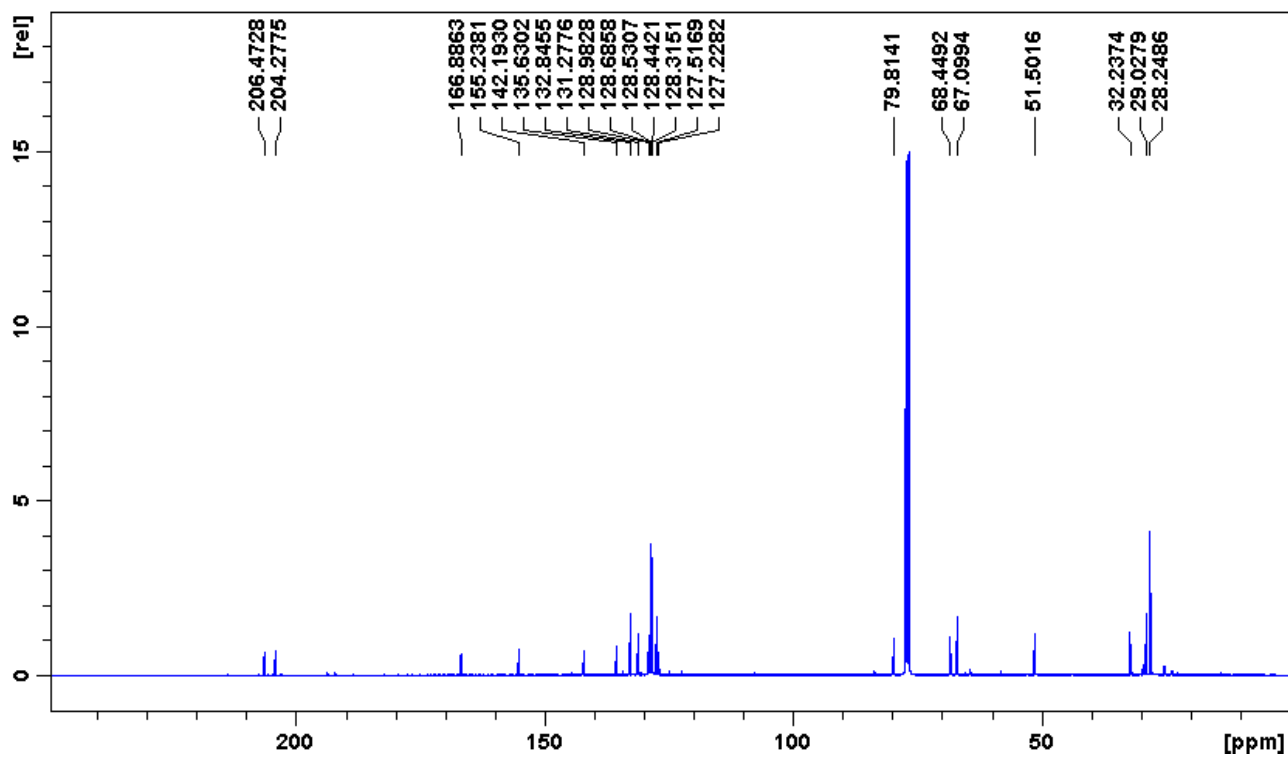
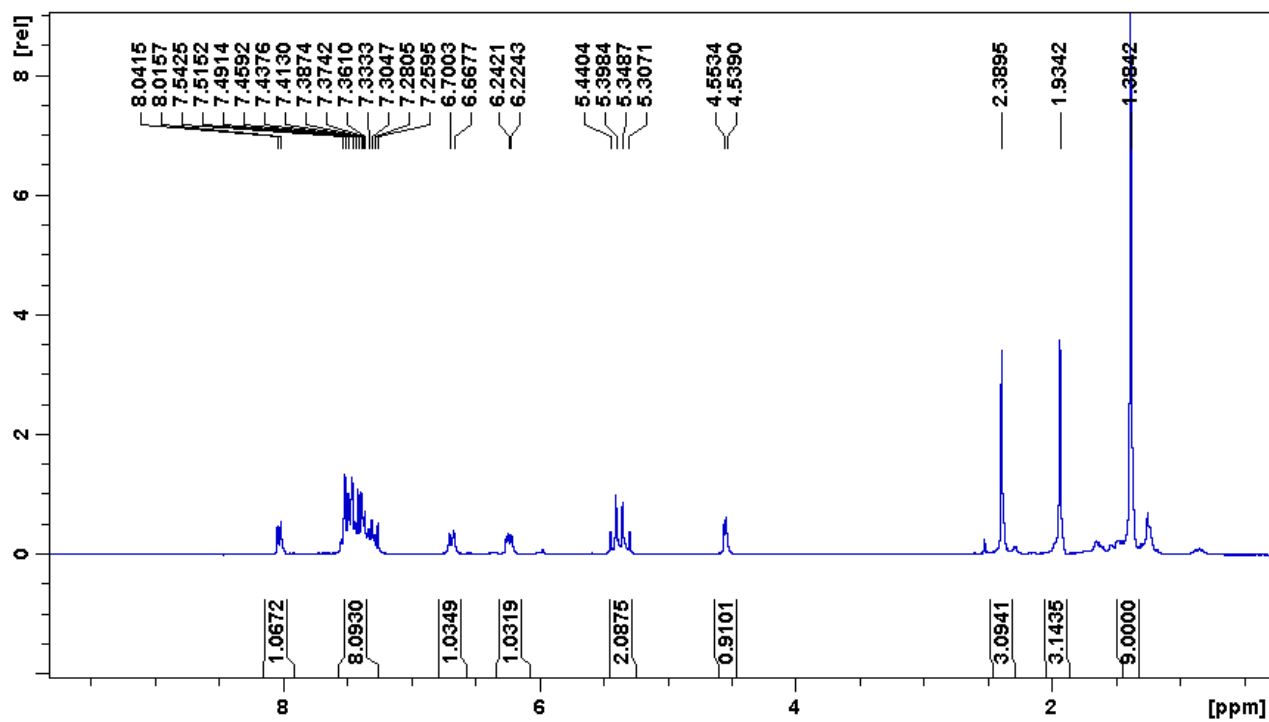
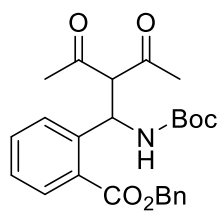
Figure S1 ORTEP drawings for compound (+)-**6**. Atom types: C grey, O red, N blue and H white. Ellipsoids are drawn at 20% probability level (CCDC 2246867).

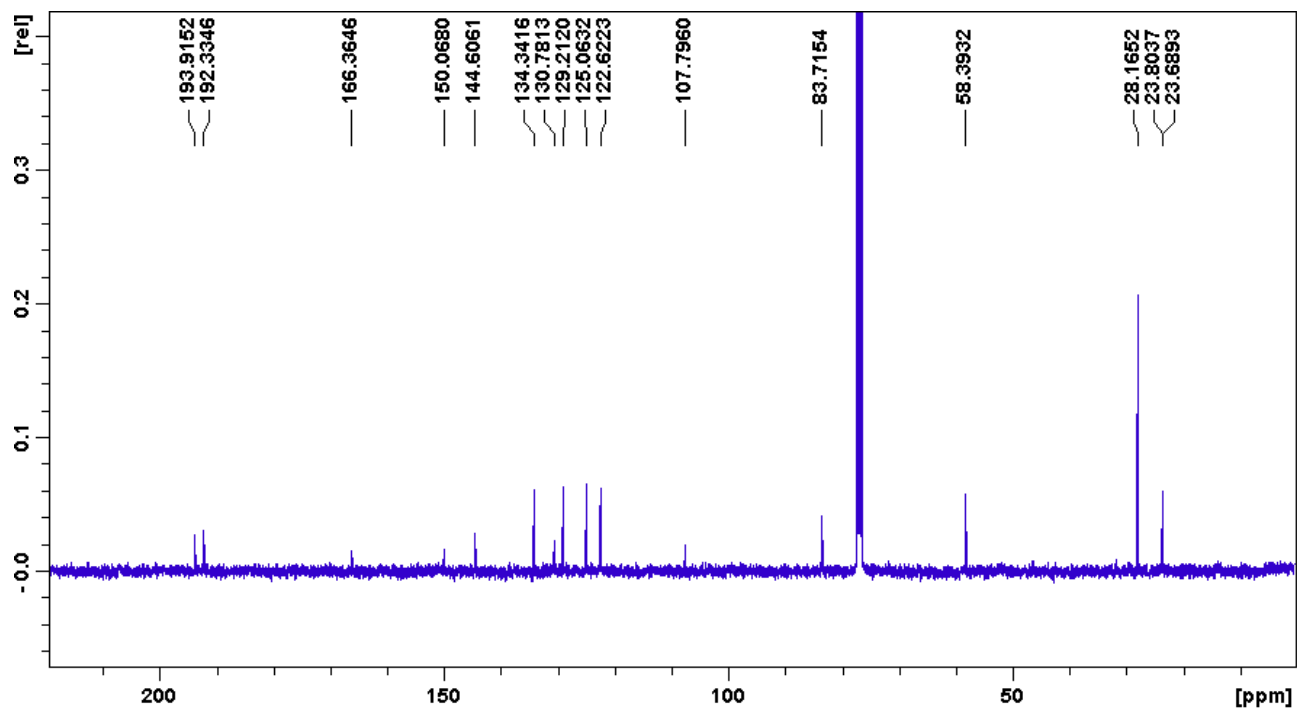
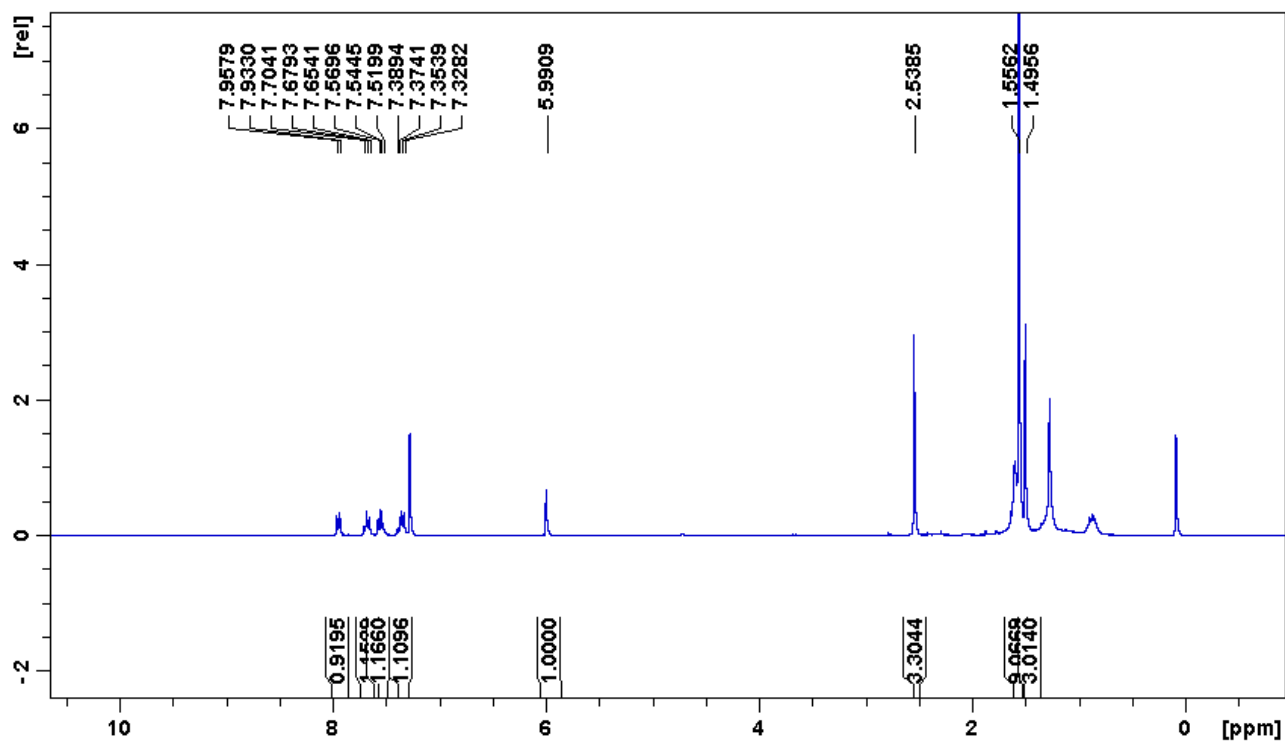
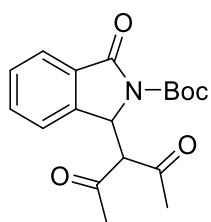
Table S2 Crystallographic data for compound (+)-6.

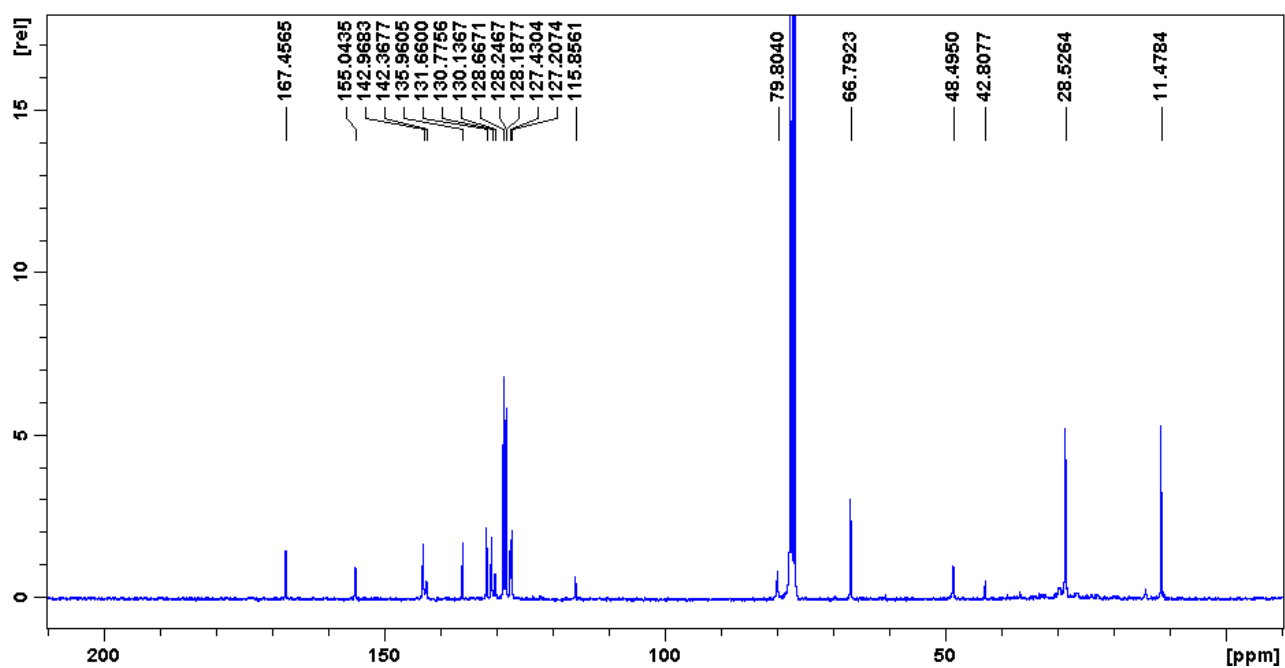
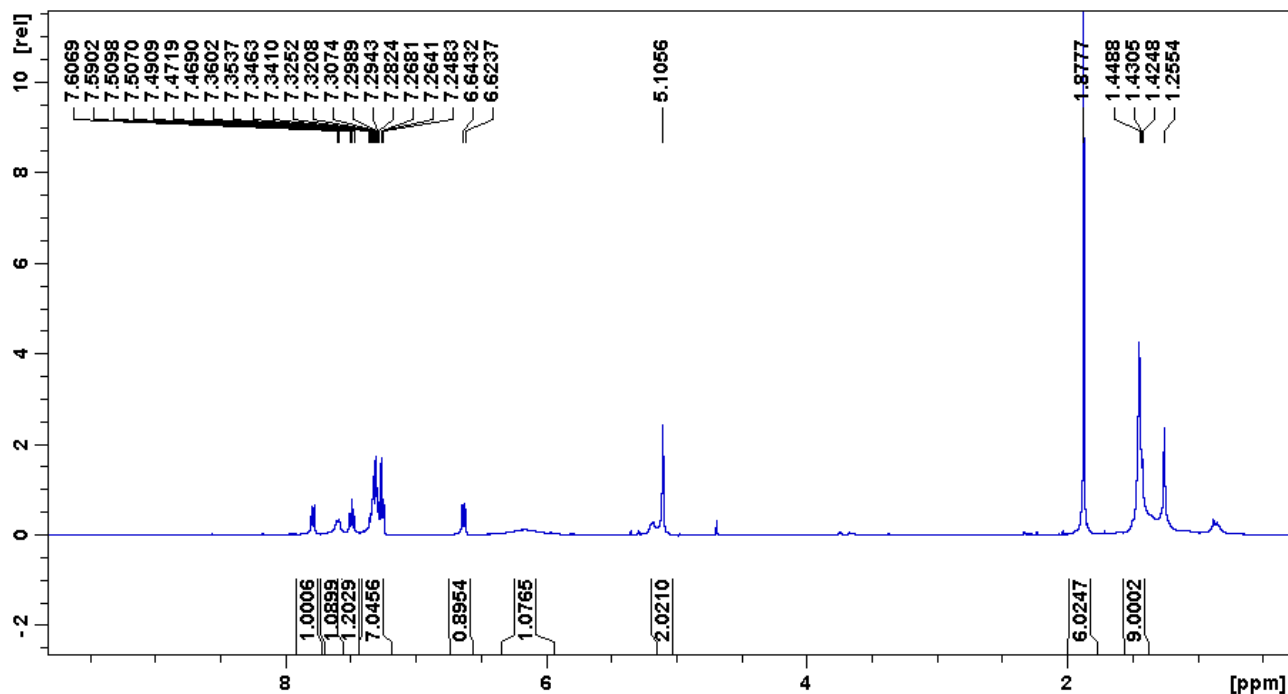
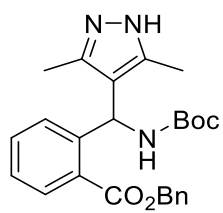
	(+)-6
T (K)	100
Formula	C ₁₃ H ₁₃ N ₃ O
Formula weight	227.26
System	Orthorhombic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
<i>a</i> (Å)	5.4607(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.354(4)
<i>c</i> (Å)	16.924(3)
α (°)	90
β (°)	90
γ (°)	90
<i>V</i> (Å³)	1141.7(4)
<i>Z</i>	4
<i>D_x</i> (g cm⁻³)	1.322
λ (Å)	1.54178
μ (mm⁻¹)	0.701
<i>F</i>₀₀₀	480.0
<i>R</i>1 (<i>I</i> > 2σ<i>I</i>)	0.0283(2104)
<i>wR</i>₂	0.0774(2127)
N. of param.	165
GooF	1.084
ρ_{min}, ρ_{max} (eÅ⁻³)	-0.16, 0.19
Flack parameter	0.09(6)

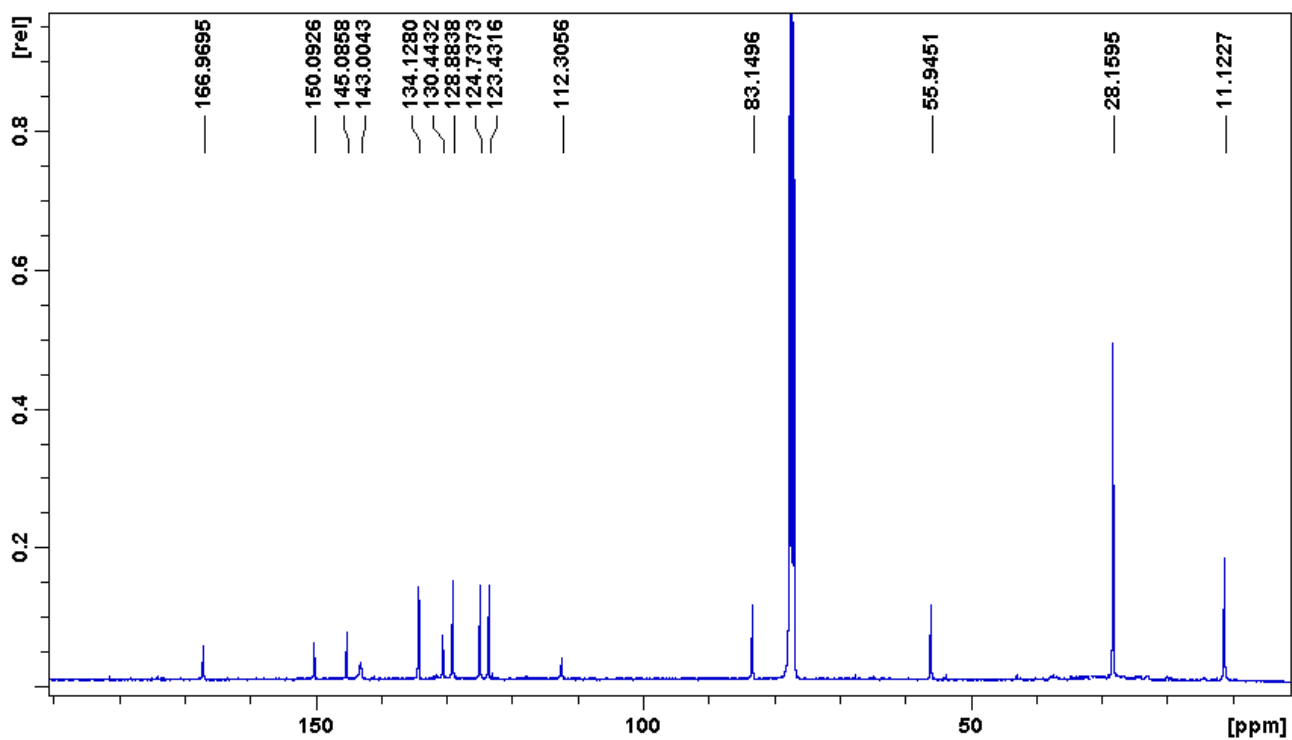
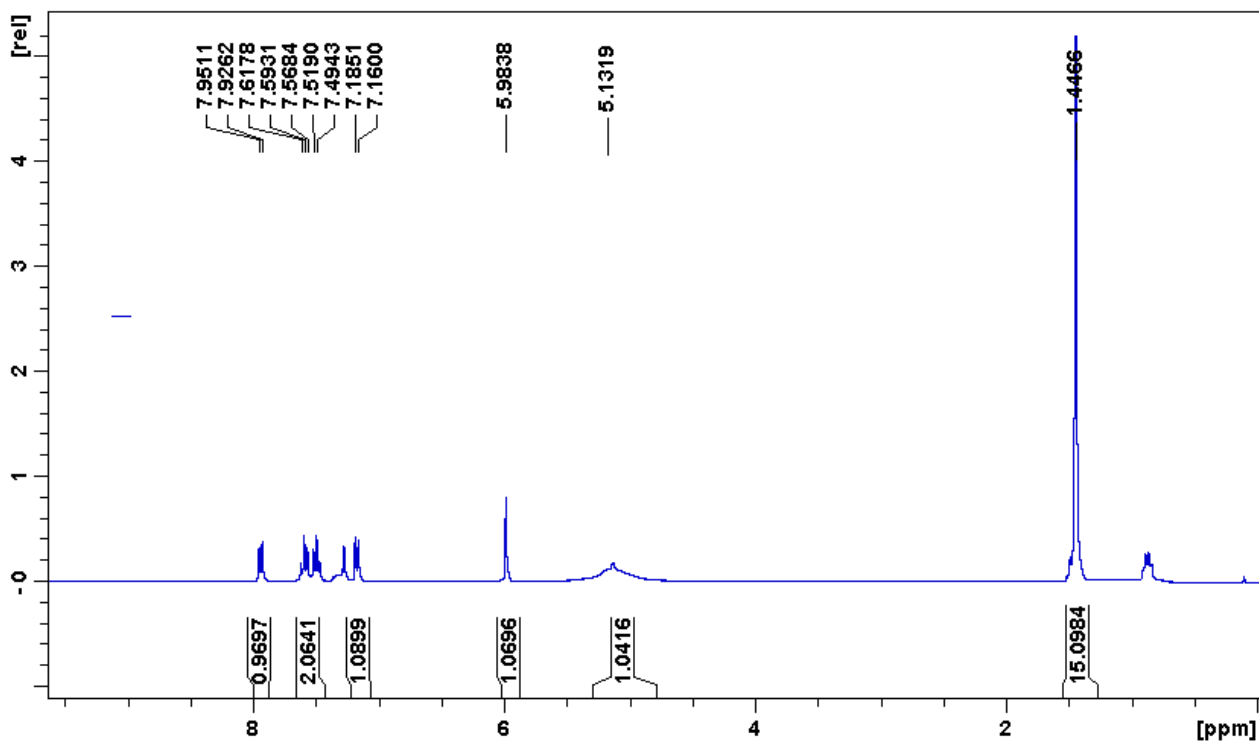
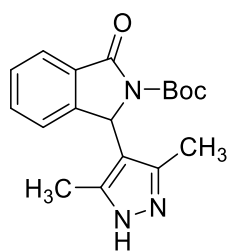
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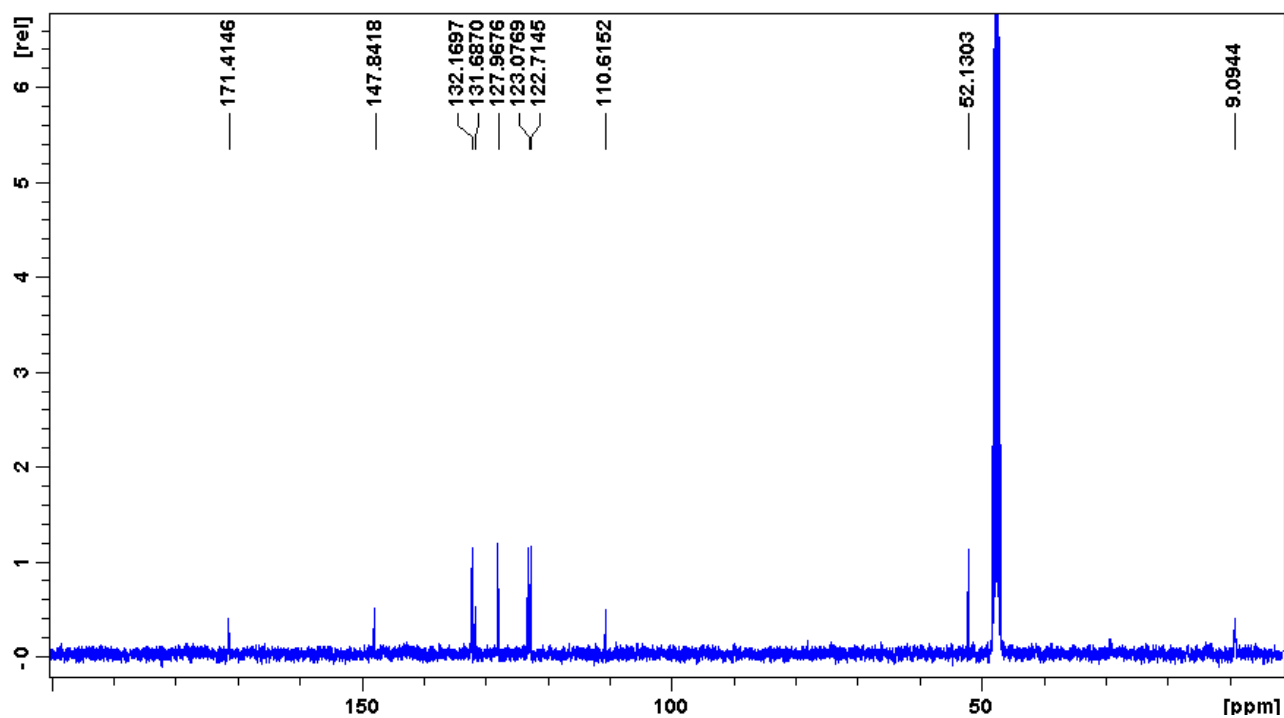
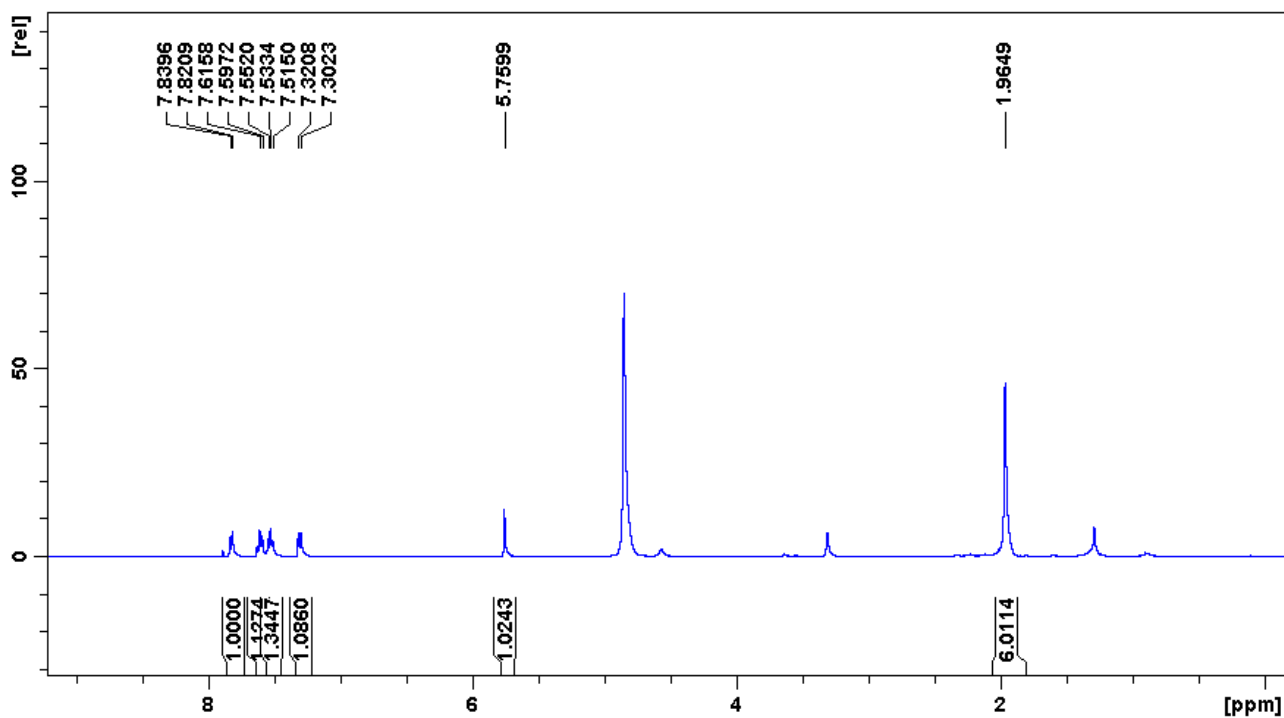
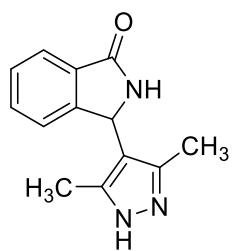
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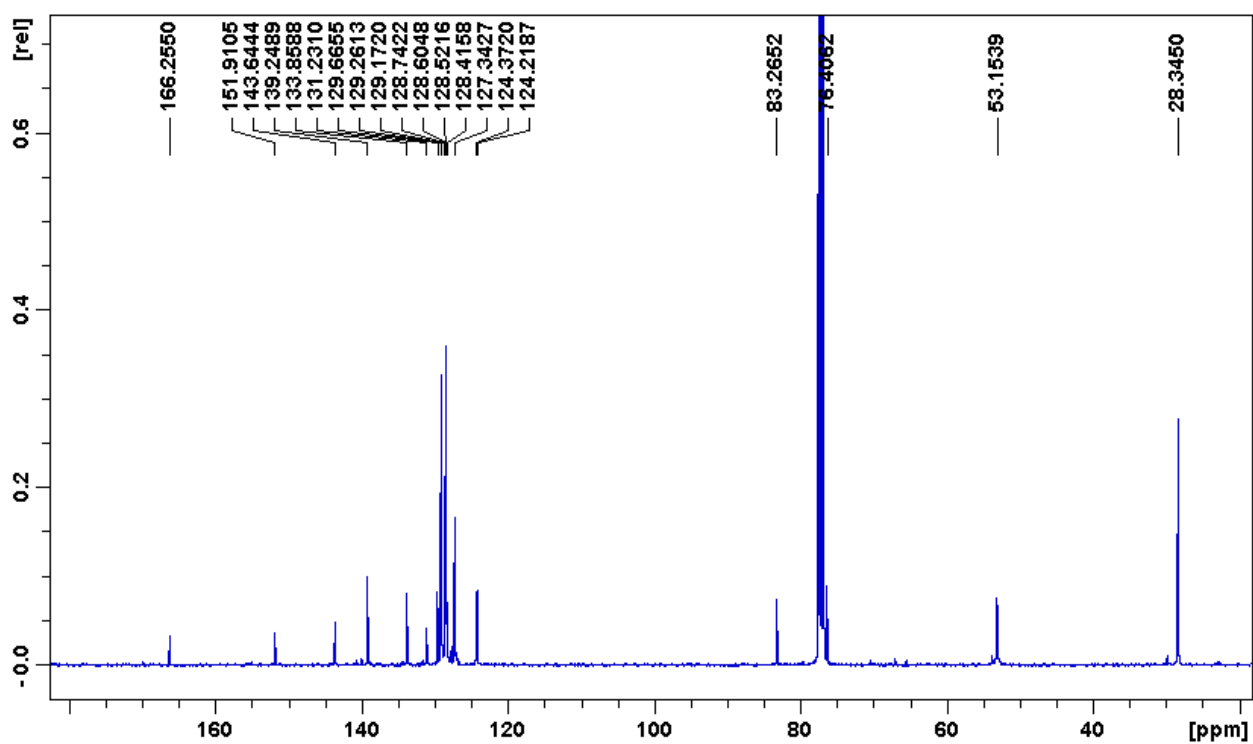
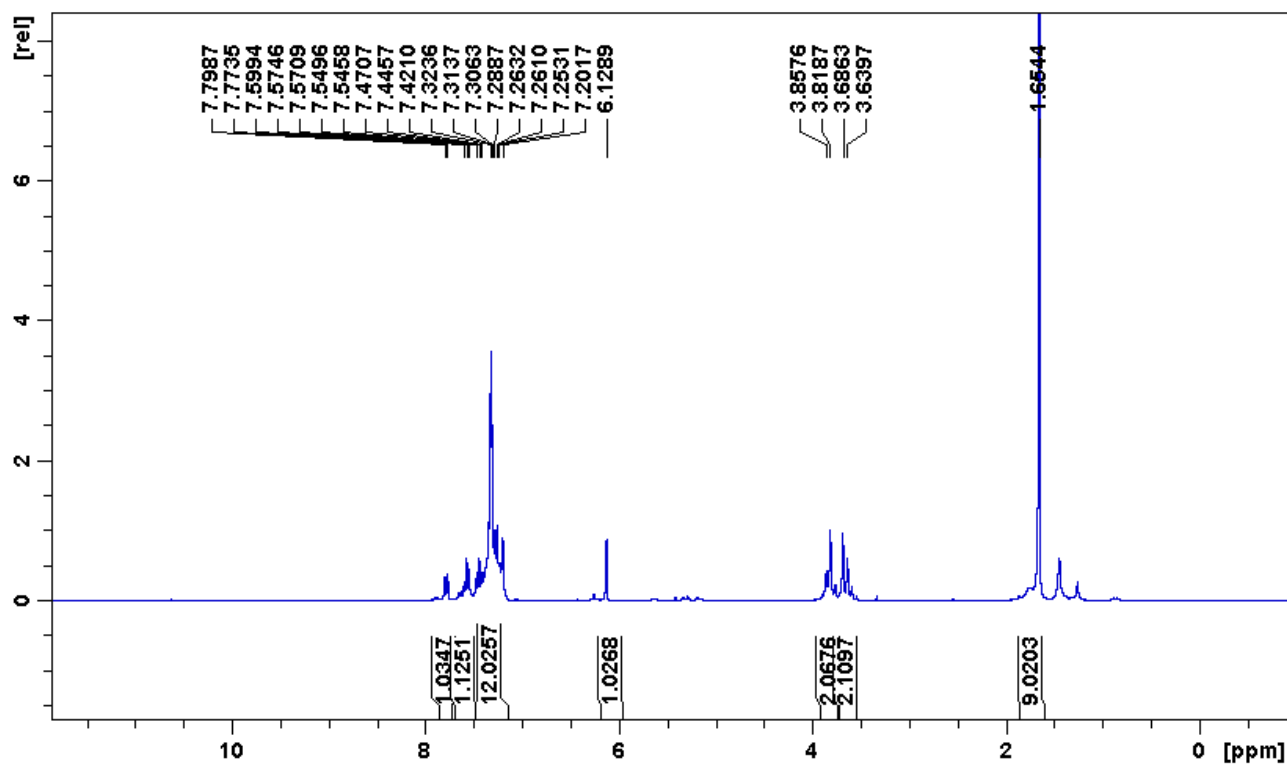
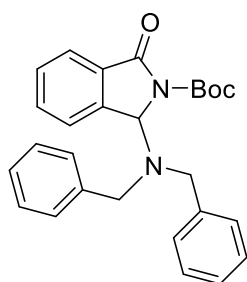




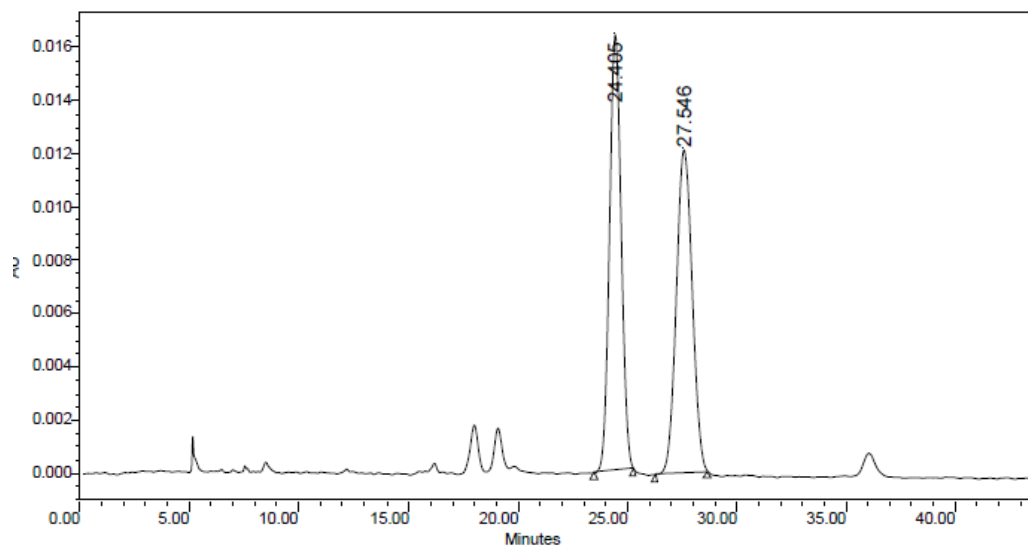
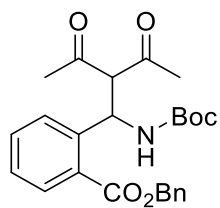




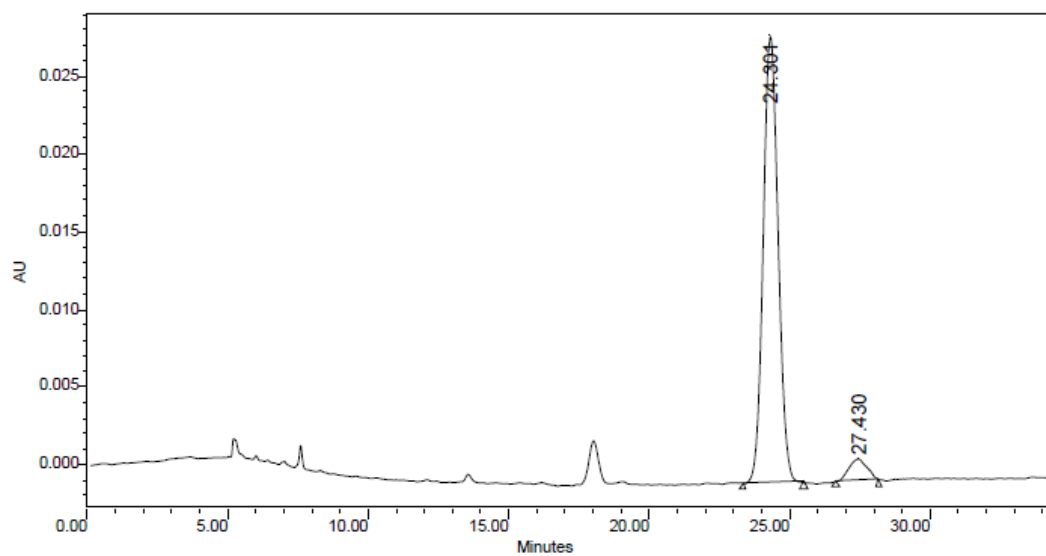




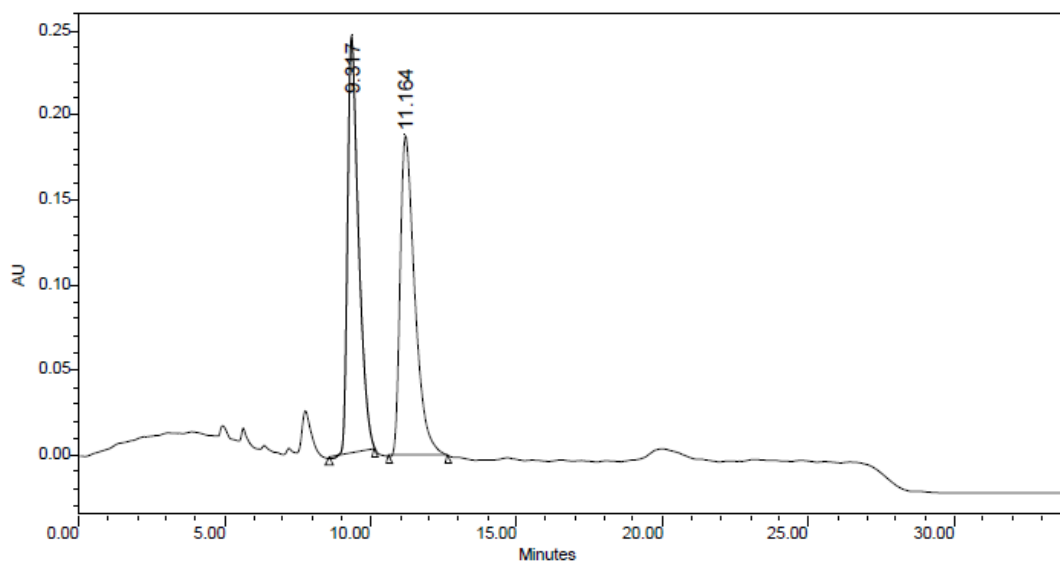
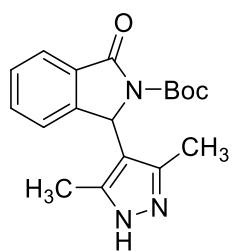
HPLC TRACES



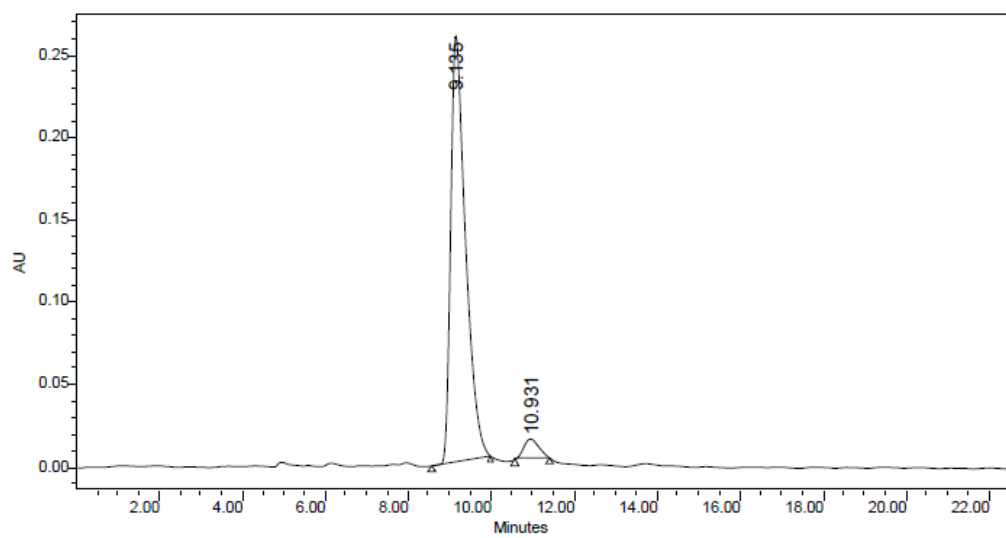
	RT (min)	Area (Δ *sec)	% Area	Height (Δ)	% Height
1	24.405	608379	49.71	16397	57.42
2	27.546	615459	50.29	12159	42.58



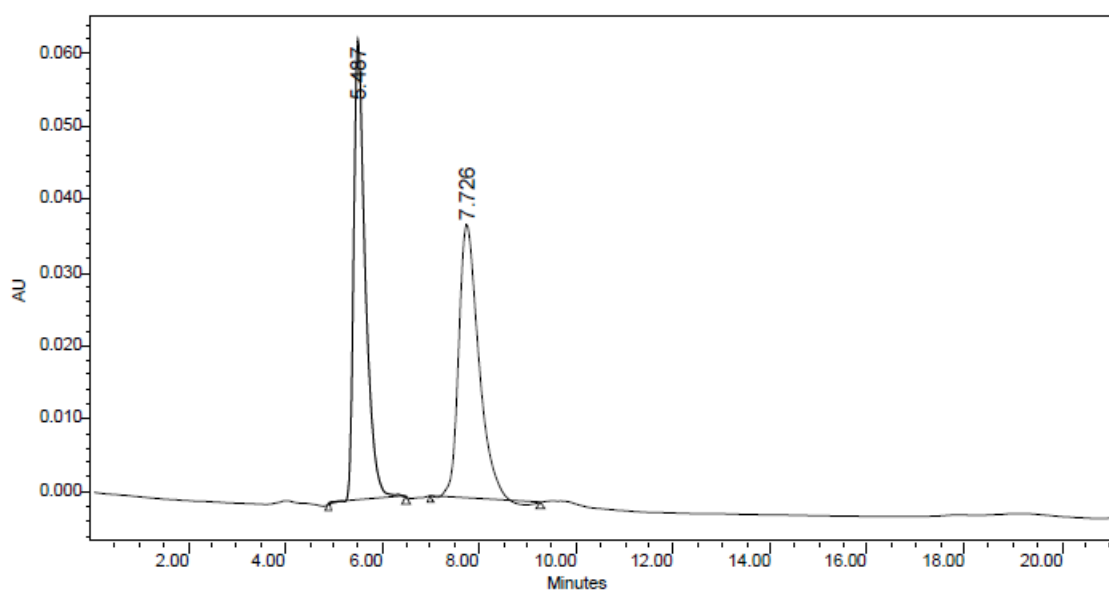
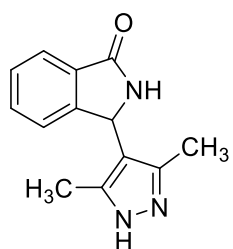
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1	24.301	1063189	94.50	28743	95.40
2	27.430	61863	5.50	1387	4.60



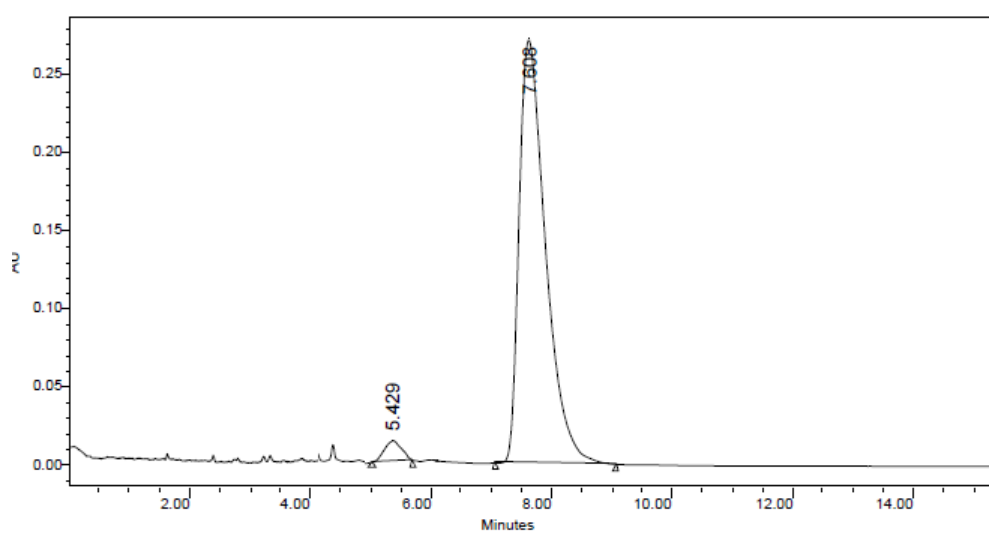
	RT (min)	Area (AU*sec)	% Area	Height (AU)	% Height
1	9.317	6491241	49.51	246005	56.61
2	11.164	6620857	50.49	188587	43.39



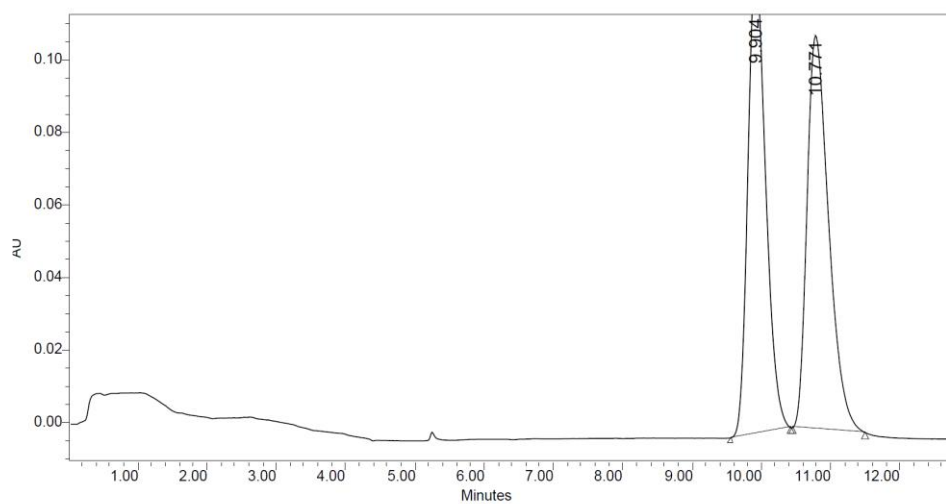
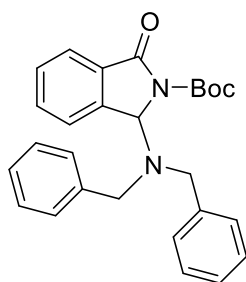
	RT (min)	Area (AU*sec)	% Area	Height (AU)	% Height
1	9.135	6452428	95.41	258465	95.52
2	10.931	310713	4.59	12122	4.48



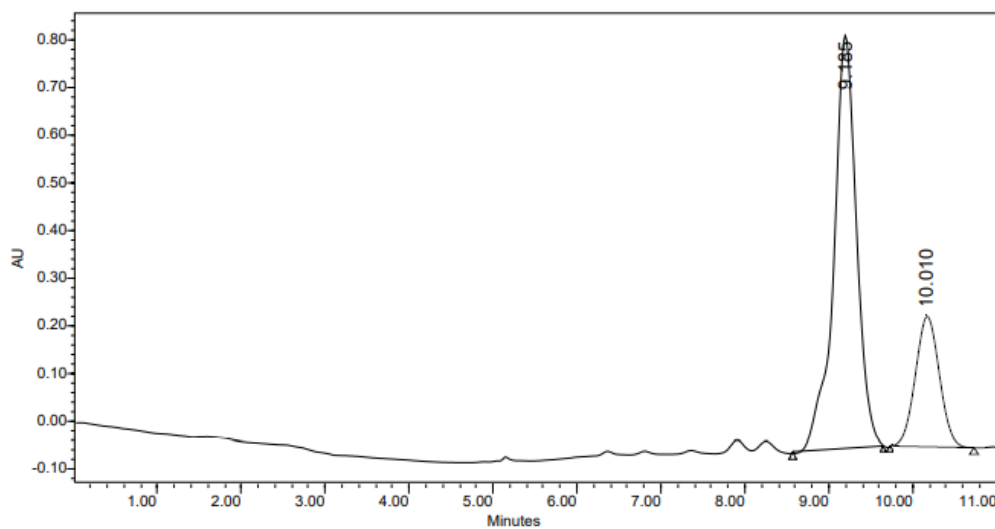
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1	5.487	1063451	49.33	63214	62.78
2	7.726	1092334	50.67	37480	37.22



	RT (min)	Area (Δ *sec)	% Area	Height (Δ)	% Height
1	5.429	500691	5.69	16579	5.75
2	7.608	8300645	94.31	271948	94.25



	RT (min)	Area (V*sec)	% Area	Height (V)	% Height
1	9.904	2305245	49.52	129328	54.42
2	10.771	2349648	50.48	108315	45.58



	RT (min)	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Height (μV)	% Height
1	9.185	16466237	81.52	866698	79.16
2	10.010	3731549	18.48	228131	20.84