


Proceeding Paper

Co(I)-Catalyzed $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ Cycloaddition of 1,2-Dienes to 1,3,5-Cyclooctatriene in the Synthesis of Previously Undescribed Tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]Decenes [†]

Gulnara N. Kadikova *, Lilya U. Dzhemileva  and Usein M. Dzhemilev

Institute of Petrochemistry and Catalysis of Russian Academy of Sciences, 141 Prospekt Oktyabrya, 450075 Ufa, Russia; dzhemilev@mail.ru (L.U.D.); dzhemilev@anrb.ru (U.M.D.)

* Correspondence: kad.gulnara@gmail.com; Tel.: +7-91-7481-8495

[†] Presented at the 25th International Electronic Conference on Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 15–30 November 2021; Available online: <https://ecsoc-25.sciforum.net/>.

Abstract: The catalytic $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition of monosubstituted and disubstituted 1,2-dienes to 1,3,5-cyclooctatriene under the action of $\text{Co}(\text{acac})_2(\text{dppe})/\text{Zn}/\text{ZnI}_2$ was performed for the first time to produce substituted tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-enes.

Keywords: $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition; 1,3,5-cyclooctatriene; 1,2-dienes; tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-enes; cobalt(II) acetylacetonate; antitumor activity



Citation: Kadikova, G.N.; Dzhemileva, L.U.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Co(I)-Catalyzed $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ Cycloaddition of 1,2-Dienes to 1,3,5-Cyclooctatriene in the Synthesis of Previously Undescribed Tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]Decenes. *Chem. Proc.* **2022**, *8*, 47. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ecsoc-25-11633>

Academic Editor: Julio A. Seijas

Published: 12 November 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Over the past decades, bicyclic and polycyclic and cage hydrocarbons and their functionally substituted derivatives have been the objects of close attention of synthetic chemists due to their wide use as promising precursors for the development of modern drugs, important biologically active compounds and other practically valuable substances [1]. However, on the way to the widespread use of bicyclic and polycyclic compounds, both in laboratory practice and in industry, there are a number of difficulties associated with the inaccessibility of the feedstock for obtaining polycarbocycles of a given structure, the multistage synthesis for the isolation and purification of target compounds. Therefore, the development of one-pot methods for directed synthesis of previously hard-to-reach carbocycles and heterocarbocycles is an important and urgent problem of modern organic chemistry.

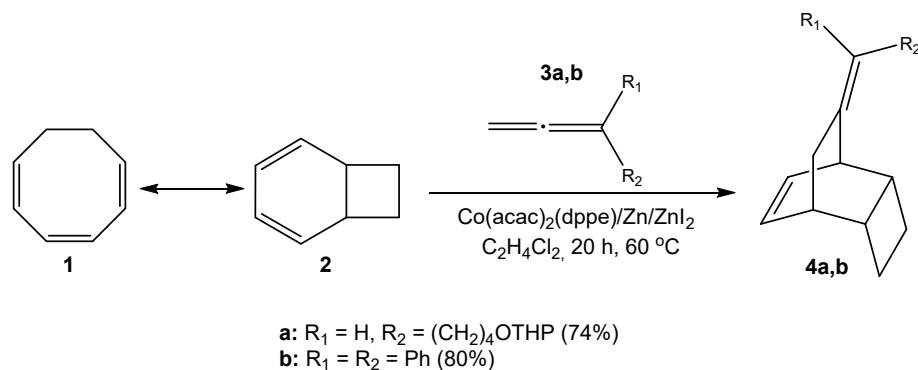
An analysis of the world literature shows that the number of promising and widespread methods for the synthesis of bi- and polycyclic compounds include catalytic cycloaddition reactions with the participation of available cyclic trienes [2–6]. In this area of research, 1,3,5-cyclooctatriene (COT) is of particular interest. However, the reactions of catalytic cycloaddition with the participation of this monomer have hardly been studied, and they are represented by works on Mo-catalyzed and Co-catalyzed cyclodimerization of COT [7,8].

In a previous study, we developed an efficient cobalt-containing catalytic system based on $\text{Co}(\text{acac})_2$ [9–15], in which we first carried out the cycloaddition of 1,3-dienes to COT to obtain previously undescribed tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]deca-7,9-dienes [9]. In the development of these studies, for the first time, we carried out the Co(I)-catalyzed $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ cycloaddition of monosubstituted and disubstituted 1,2-dienes to COT.

2. Results and Discussion

We found that as a result of the reaction of 1,2-dienes **3a,b** with COT **1** under the action of the three-component catalytic system $\text{Co}(\text{acac})_2(\text{dppe})/\text{Zn}/\text{ZnI}_2$ [9–15] under the developed conditions (10 mol% $\text{Co}(\text{acac})_2(\text{dppe})$, 30 mol% Zn, 20 mol% ZnI_2 , 1,2-dichloroethane ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$), 20 h, 60 °C), $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloadducts formed substituted tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-enes **4a,b** in 74–80% yields (Scheme 1). It is known that COT **1** is in tautomeric equilibrium

with bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-2,4-diene **2** [16]. Thus, under the above conditions, the valence tautomer COT of bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-2,4-diene **2** enters into the reaction of cyclocodimerization with 1,2-dienes **3a,b**. In addition to the main codimer, the formation of a minor [6 + 2] cycloadduct COT in an amount not exceeding 5% was observed.



Scheme 1. Cycloaddition of 1,2-dienes with COT.

In a previous study [10,12,14,17], we found that substituted bicyclo[4.3.1]deca-2,4,8-trienes and bicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-trienes have pronounced cytotoxic properties. In the development of these studies, we studied the in vitro antitumor activity of the synthesized tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-enes **4a,b** against tumor cell lines Jurkat, K562, U937 and HL60 (Table 1). We found that tricyclic adducts **4a,b** exhibit a cytotoxic effect and the inhibitory concentration values are in the range of $\text{IC}_{50} = 0.019 \pm 0.002$ – 0.045 ± 0.004 μM .

Table 1. Cytotoxic activities IC_{50} in vitro of tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-enes **4a,b** measured on tumor cell cultures (Jurkat, K562, U937 and HL60) and normal fibroblasts (μM).

Compound	Jurkat	K562	U937	HL60	Fibroblasts
4a	0.032 ± 0.003	0.029 ± 0.002	0.045 ± 0.004	0.028 ± 0.002	0.161 ± 0.020
4b	0.026 ± 0.002	0.023 ± 0.002	0.031 ± 0.002	0.019 ± 0.002	0.158 ± 0.019

3. Conclusions

Thus, we have performed, for the first time, the reactions of $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition of 1,2-dienes to COT under the action of the three-component catalytic system $\text{Co}(\text{acac})_2(\text{dppe})/\text{Zn}/\text{ZnI}_2$ to obtain new tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-enes in high yields (74–80%). The obtained tricyclic adducts exhibited cytotoxic activity, which makes this class of compounds very attractive for further study as potential antitumor drugs.

4. Experimental Part

Chromatographic analysis was performed on a chromatograph using a 2000×2 mm column (SE-30 (5%) stationary phase on Chromaton N-AW-HMDS (0.125–0.160 mm), helium carrier gas (30 mL/min) and temperature programming from 50 to 300 °C at an 8 °C/min rate. Flash column chromatography was performed over silica gel 0.060–0.200 mm, 60 Å. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 at 125 MHz for ^{13}C and 500 MHz for ^1H . The chemical shifts are reported as δ values in parts per million relative to the internal standard Me_4Si . The coupling constants (J) are reported in hertz.

High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were measured on an instrument using a time-of-flight mass analyzer (TOF) with electrospray ionization (ESI). In experiments on selective collisional activation, the activation energy was set at a maximum abundance of fragment peaks. A syringe injection was used for solutions in $\text{MeCN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 50/50 v/v (flow rate 3 mL/min). Nitrogen was applied as a dry gas; the interface temperature was set at 180 °C. All reactions were carried out under a dry argon atmosphere. 1,2-Dichloroethane was dried

and freshly distilled before use. Co(acac)₂(dppe), 1,2-dienes and COT were synthesized according to procedures described in the literature [18–20].

Cycloaddition of 1,2-dienes to COT (general procedure). Zn powder (30 mol%) was added to a solution of Co(acac)₂(dppe) (10 mol%) in C₂H₄Cl₂ (1.5 mL) in a Schlenk tube under a dry argon atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 min. Next, COT (1.0 mmol), the 1,2-dienes (1.3 mmol) in C₂H₄Cl₂ (1.5 mL) and dry ZnI₂ (20 mol%) were added successively. After heating at 60 °C for 20 h, the reaction was stopped by the addition of a petroleum ether and stirred in air for 10 min to deactivate the catalyst. After filtration through a short pad of silica, the volatiles were removed under vacuum. Chromatographic purification over SiO₂ (petroleum ether → petroleum ether / ethyl acetate 30:1 as eluent) afforded the target products **4a,b**.

exo-2-(((*E*)-5-(Tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-9-en-7-ylidene)pentyl)oxy)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran (**4a**): Yield 74% (0.223 g), colorless oil, *R*_f = 0.48 (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 30:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.41 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 5.10–5.14 (m, 1H), 4.59 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.90 (m, 1H), 3.72–3.77 (m, 1H), 3.50–3.53 (m, 1H), 3.38–3.41 (m, 1H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.62–2.70 (m, 1H), 2.38–2.51 (m, 2H), 1.83–2.08 (m, 7H), 1.39–1.82 (m, 11H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.1, 133.4, 132.5, 119.7, 98.8, 67.6, 62.3, 45.4, 38.9, 38.6, 35.8, 30.8, 30.6, 29.4, 28.1, 26.1, 25.5, 23.0, 22.1, 19.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd. for C₂₀H₃₀O₂Na [M + Na]⁺ 325.2143, found 325.2141.

exo-9-(Diphenylmethylene)tricyclo[4.2.2.0^{2,5}]dec-7-ene (**4b**): Yield 80% (0.238 g), colorless oil, *R*_f = 0.44 (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 30:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28–7.35 (m, 4H), 7.22–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.20 (m, 4H), 6.52 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.35–3.38 (m, 1H), 2.62–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.53–2.59 (m, 1H), 1.95–2.10 (m, 4H), 1.44–1.54 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.4, 142.9, 138.6, 134.3, 133.3, 132.2, 129.5 (2C), 129.4 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 126.1, 126.0, 40.5, 38.6, 37.9, 35.8, 33.3, 23.0, 22.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI-TOF): calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂Na [M + Na]⁺ 321.1619, found 321.1615.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, U.M.D. and G.N.K.; methodology, validation and execution of chemistry experiments, G.N.K. and L.U.D.; manuscript preparation, G.N.K., L.U.D. and U.M.D. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: The work was performed within the approved plans for research projects at IPC RAS State Registration No. FMRS-2022-0075 and Grant of Russian Foundation for Basic Research (19-03-00393).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Data available on request.

Acknowledgments: The structural studies of the synthesized compounds were performed with the use of Collective Usage Centre “Agidel” at the Institute of Petrochemistry and Catalysis of RAS. The biological studies of bicycles were performed in the Laboratory of Molecular Design and Drug Bioscreening at the Institute of Petrochemistry and Catalysis.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Petasis, N.A.; Patane, M.A. The Synthesis of Carbocyclic Eight-Membered Rings. *Tetrahedron* **1992**, *48*, 5757–5821. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. D'yakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Transition Metal Complex-Mediated Chemistry of 1,3,5-Cycloheptatrienes. *Russ. Chem. Rev.* **2018**, *87*, 797–820. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. Yu, Z.X.; Wang, Y.; Wang, Y. Transition-metal-catalyzed cycloadditions for the synthesis of eight-membered carbocycles. *Chem. Asian J.* **2010**, *5*, 1072–1088. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Fruhauf, H. Metal-assisted cycloaddition reactions in organotransition metal chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* **1997**, *97*, 523–596. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
5. Lautens, M.; Klute, W.; Tam, W. Transition metal-mediated cycloaddition reactions. *Chem. Rev.* **1996**, *96*, 49–92. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
6. Anand, A.; Singh, P.; Kumar, V.; Bhargava, G. Transition metal catalyzed [6 + 2] cycloadditions. *RSC Adv.* **2019**, *9*, 25554–25568. [[CrossRef](#)]

7. Schmidt, T. Molybdenum-catalysed and -mediated cycloaddition reactions: Efficient synthesis of complex products from 1-oxa-1,3-dienes and cyclotrienes or -tetraenes. *Chem. Ber.* **1997**, *130*, 453–461. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Achard, M.; Mosrin, M.; Tenaglia, A.; Buono, G. Cobalt(I)-Catalyzed [6 + 2] Cycloadditions of Cyclooctatetra(tri)ene with Alkynes. *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 2907–2910. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
9. Dyakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Nasretdinov, R.N.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Cobalt(I)-catalyzed $[4\pi + 2\pi]$ cycloaddition reactions of 1,3-diynes with 1,3,5-cyclooctatriene. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2017**, *58*, 1839–1841. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Dyakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Dzhemileva, L.U.; Gazizullina, G.F.; Ramazanov, I.R.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Cobalt-Catalyzed [6 + 2] Cycloaddition of Alkynes with 1,3,5,7-Cyclooctatetraene as a Key Element in the Direct Construction of Substituted Bicyclo[4.3.1]decanes. *J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, *82*, 471–480. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
11. D'yakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Gazizullina, G.F.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Cobalt(I)-Catalyzed Cycloaddition of Functionally Substituted Alkynes and 1,3-Diynes to 1,3,5,7-Cyclooctatetraene in the Synthesis of Bicyclo[4.2.2]deca-2,4,7,9-tetraenes. *ChemistrySelect.* **2018**, *3*, 6221–6223. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. D'yakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Nasretdinov, R.N.; Dzhemileva, L.U.; Dzhemilev, U.M. The Synthesis of Bicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-trienes by $[6\pi + 2\pi]$ -Cycloaddition of 1-Substituted 1,3,5-Cycloheptatrienes Catalyzed by Titanium and Cobalt Complexes. *J. Org. Chem.* **2019**, *84*, 9058–9066. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. D'yakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Nasretdinov, R.N.; Dzhemileva, L.U.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Targeted Synthesis of 9-Azabicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-trienes by Cobalt(I)-Catalyzed $[6\pi + 2\pi]$ -Cycloaddition of Alkynes to N-Substituted Azepines and Their Antitumor Activity. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, 623–626. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Kadikova, G.N.; Dzhemileva, L.U.; D'yakonov, V.A.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Synthesis of Functionally Substituted Bicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4-dienes and Bicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-trienes by Cobalt(I)-catalyzed $[6\pi + 2\pi]$ Cycloaddition of 2-Tropylcyclohexanone. *ACS Omega* **2020**, *5*, 31440–31449. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Kadikova, G.N.; D'yakonov, V.A.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Synthesis of New Functionally Substituted 9-Azabicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-trienes by Cobalt(I)-Catalyzed [6 + 2]-Cycloaddition of N-Carbocholesteroxyazepine to Alkynes. *Molecules* **2021**, *26*, 2932. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. Cope, A.C.; Haven, A.C.; Ramp, F.L.; Trumbull, E.R. Cyclic Polyolefins. XXIII. Valence Tautomerism of 1,3,5-Cyclooctatriene and Bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-2,4-diene¹. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1952**, *74*, 4867–4871. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. D'yakonov, V.A.; Kadikova, G.N.; Dzhemileva, L.U.; Gazizullina, G.F.; Yunusbaeva, M.M.; Dzhemilev, U.M. Oxidative skeletal rearrangement of bicyclo[4.2.2]deca-2,4,7,9-tetraenes to bicyclo[4.3.1]deca-2,4,8-triene-7,10-diols and study of the antitumor activity of the products in vitro. *Tetrahedron* **2018**, *74*, 4071–4077. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Cotton, F.A.; Faut, O.D.; Goodgame, M.L.; Holm, R.H. Magnetic Investigations of Spin-free Cobaltous Complexes. VI. Complexes Containing Phosphines and the Position of Phosphines in the Spectrochemical Series. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1961**, *83*, 1780–1785. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Brandsma, L. *Synthesis of Acetylenes, Allenes and Cumulenes: Methods and Techniques*; Elsevier Academic Press: Bilthoven, The Netherlands, 2004; pp. 229–234.
20. Oda, M.; Kawase, T.; Kurata, H. 1,3,5-cyclooctatriene. *Org. Synth.* **1996**, *73*, 240.