



ENSTA ParisTech location in Paris  
before our transfer to Palaiseau in 2012



## Searching for new reactions:

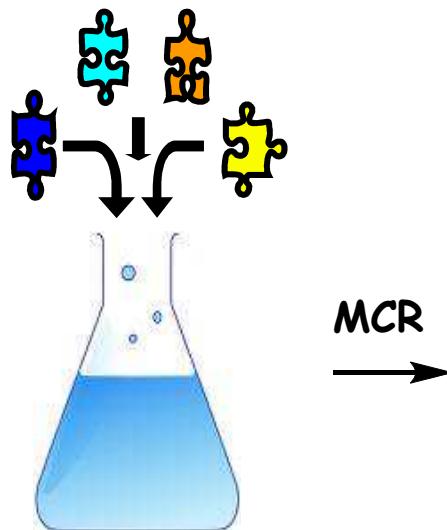
A selection from our experience with  
isocyanides and multicomponent reactions

[laurent.elkaim@ensta.fr](mailto:laurent.elkaim@ensta.fr)

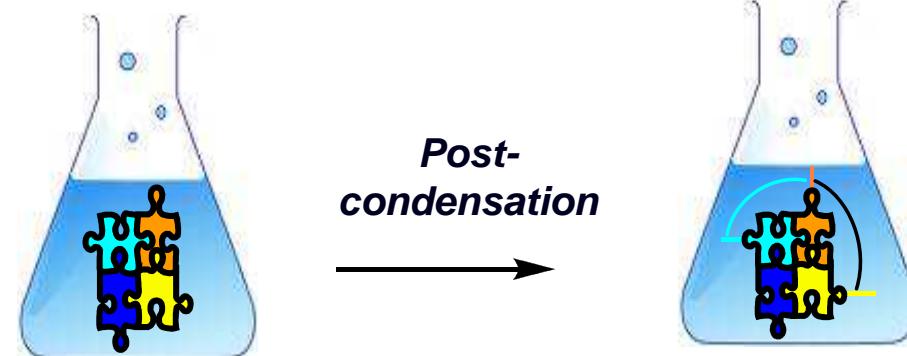
*Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Techniques Avancées  
Palaiseau, 91120, France.*

# Multicomponent reactions (MCRs)

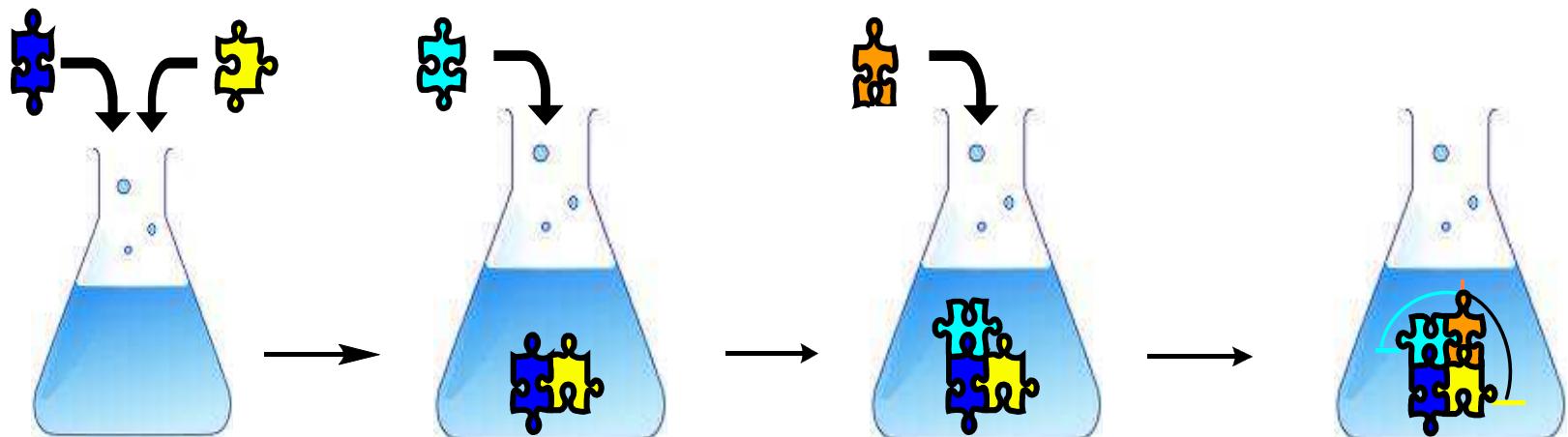
Multicomponent approach in synthesis:



Post-condensation

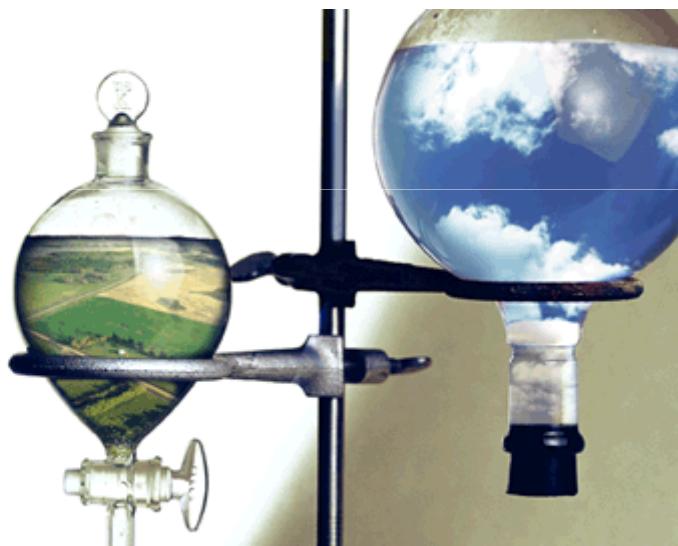


Sequential additions  
are not real MCRs:



# Multicomponent reactions

Environmental concern  
in chemistry

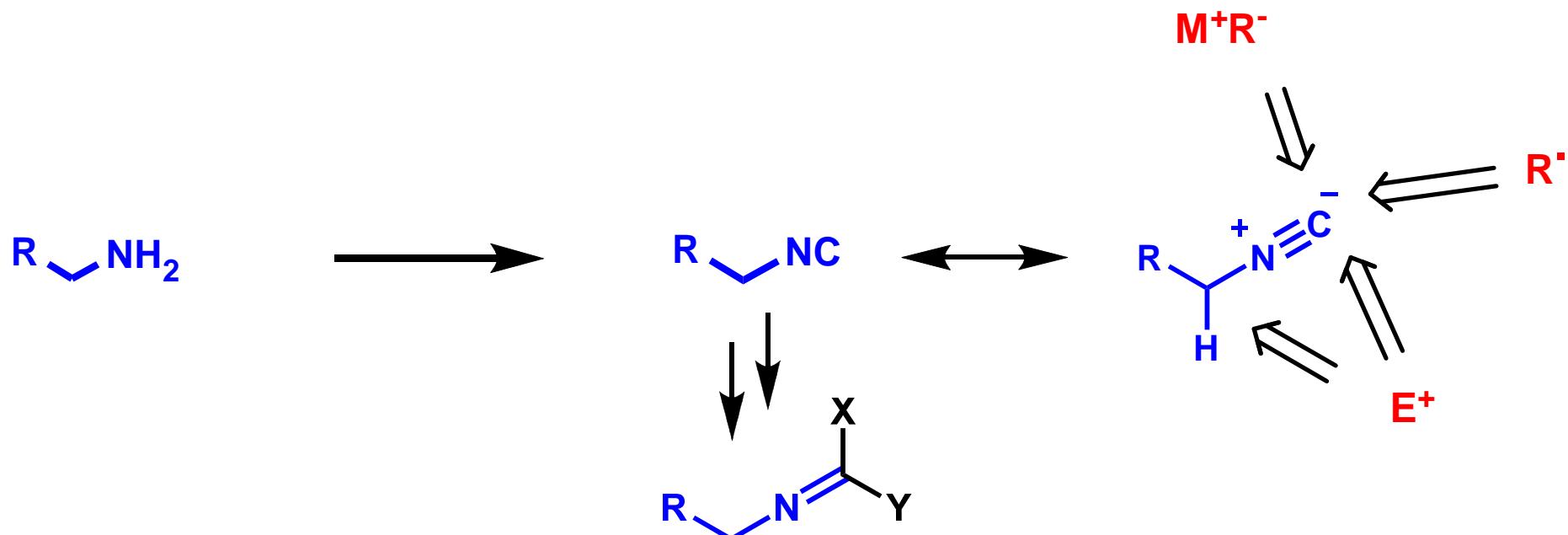


- ✓ Atom and step economy
- ✓ Catalytical processes
- ✓ New modes of activation
- ✓ Solvent free reactions or in water
- ✓ Cascades and domino reactions
- ✓ Multicomponent reactions

MCRs giving fast access to highly complex products are strongly associated with step economy

Isocyanide based MCRS combine step and atom economy

# Isocyanides and multicomponent reactions



*Many potential new bonds but  
isocyanides are relatively stable  
carbenes and poor nucleophiles*



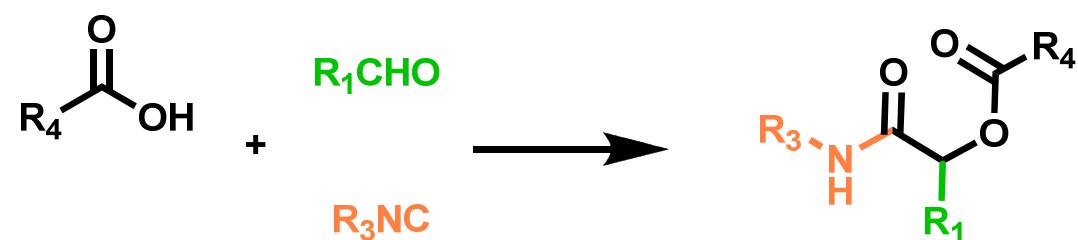
*No reaction with aldehydes  
or imines without electrophilic  
activation*

# Isocyanides and multicomponent reactions

Passerini reaction:



M. Passerini: 1891-1962

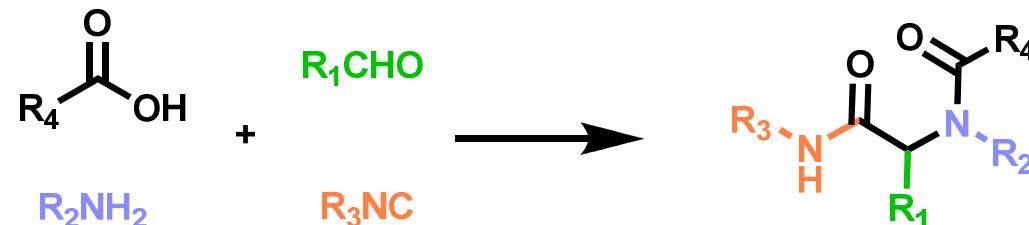


revue: L. Banfi, *Org. React.* **2005**, 65, 1

Ugi reaction :

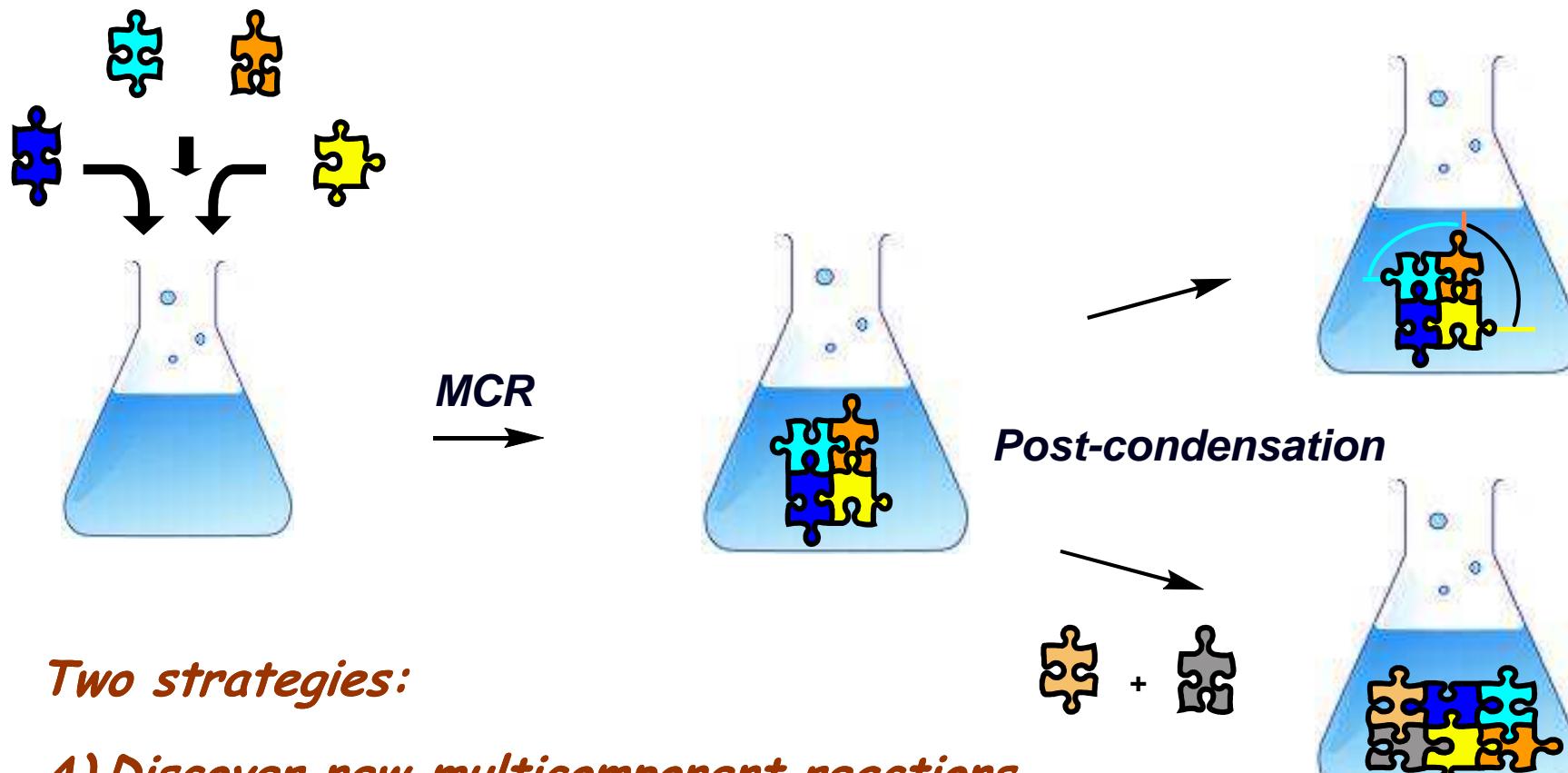


I. Ugi: 1930-2005



A. Dömling, *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, 106, 1

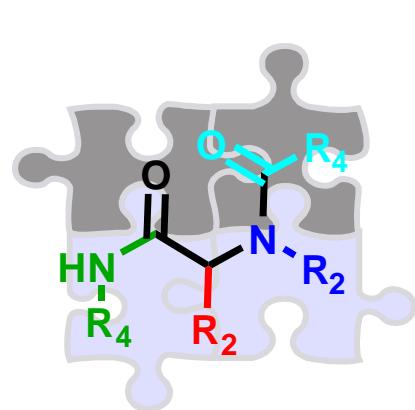
# Strategies in multicomponent reactions



**B) Work on MCR adducts of efficient MCRs:  
post-condensation approach**

# Some Ugi post-condensations from our colleagues

Ionic chemistry



- Knoevenagel: Pyrrole (Marcaccini 1994,1999), pyridones (Marccacini 1997), pyridazines (Torroba 2003), quinolinones (Torroba 2004)
- UDC:  $\gamma$ -Lactames (Hulme 2000), imidazoline (Hulme 1999), benzimidazoles, ketopiperazines ( Hulme 1998), quinoxalines (Hulme 2002)
- SNAr : Indazolinones,benzodiazepines (Tempest 2001), macrolactames (Zhu 2001)
- Davidson Cycl. : Imidazoles (Zhang 1996, Sung 2002)
- Wittig: Benzoxazepines (Dai 2006)  
Pyrrolinones (Dömling 2004)

Cycloadditions

- [4+2]: Lactames (Paulvannan 1999), isoindolines (Wright 2002, Chen 2005)
- [3+2]: Pyrroles (Armstrong 1995,1996), isoxazoles (Akritopoulou-Zanze 2004)
- [2+2] : Lactames (Akritopoulou-Zanze 2007)

Organometallic  
couplings

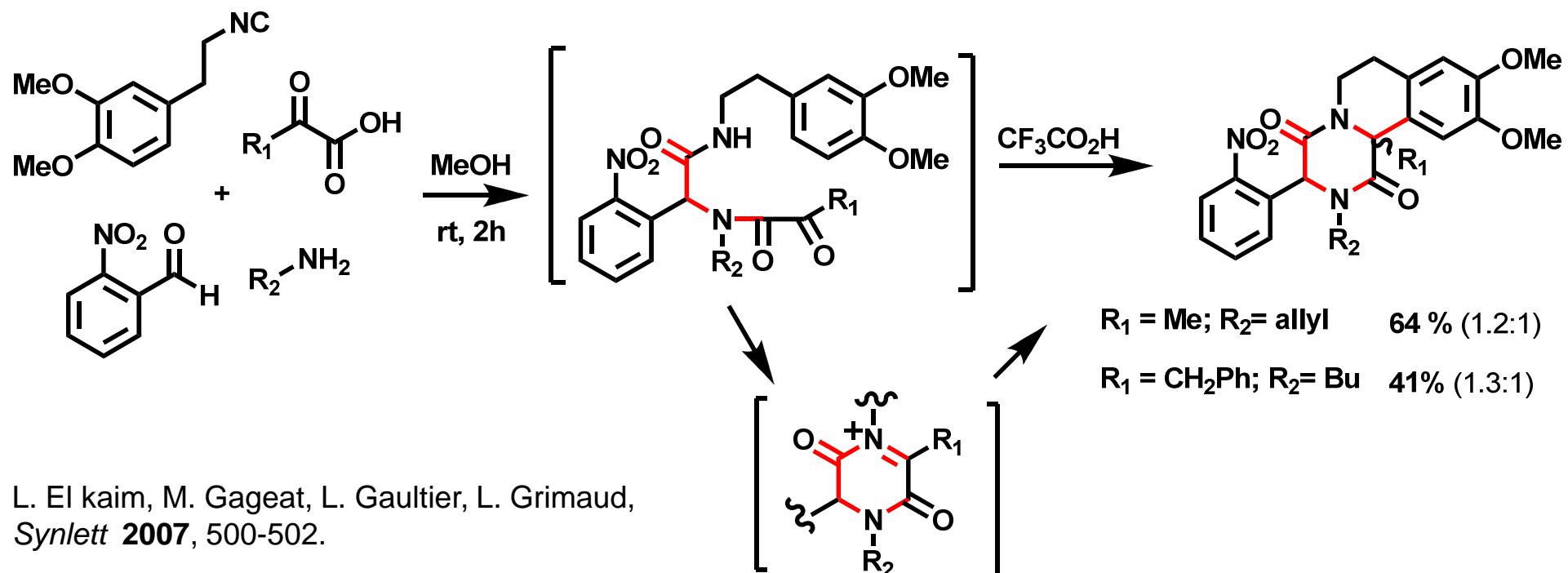


- Heck: Lactames (Gracias, 2004), indoles (Umkehrer, 2006), isoquinoline (Chen, 2004)
- RCM: Azepines (Piscopio, 1999), lactames ( Schreiber 2000, Banfi 2003, Westermann 2004), macrolactones (Dömling 2003)
- Buchwald: Oxindoles (Zhu 2006)

# Ugi-postcondensations at ENSTA

Our philosophy: due to the large number of post-condensations already disclosed, new studies must bring the highest structural complexity

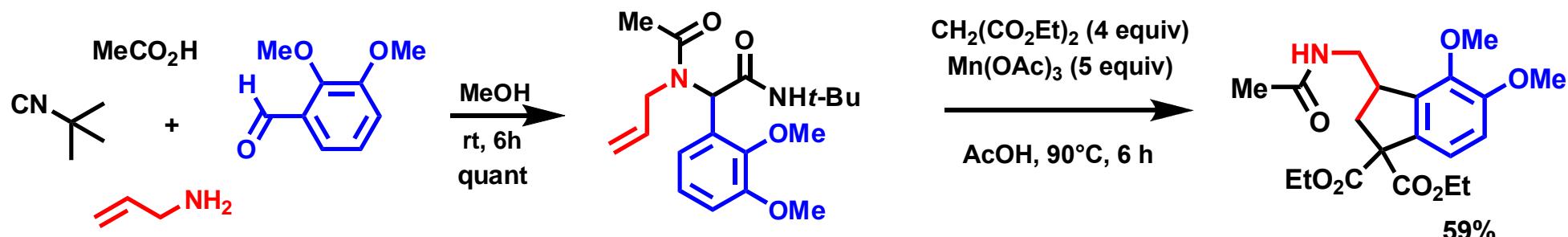
Ex: first Ugi/Pictet-Spengler cascade:



L. El kaim, M. Gageat, L. Gaultier, L. Grimaud,  
*Synlett* 2007, 500-502.

# Ugi-postcondensations at ENSTA

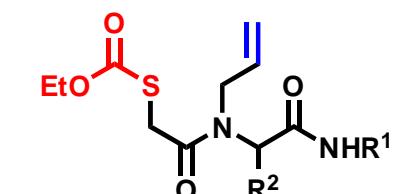
Ex: Radical reactions and Ugi adducts



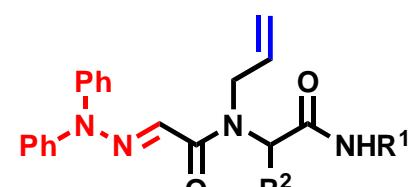
L. El Kaim, L. Grimaud, E. Vieu, *Org. Lett.*, **2007**, 4171.

Other radical projects:

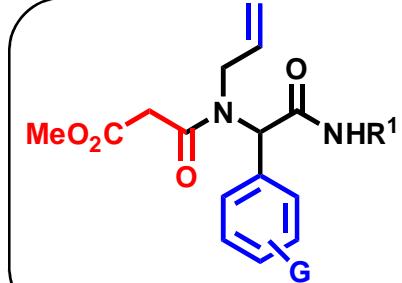
Xanthate transfer



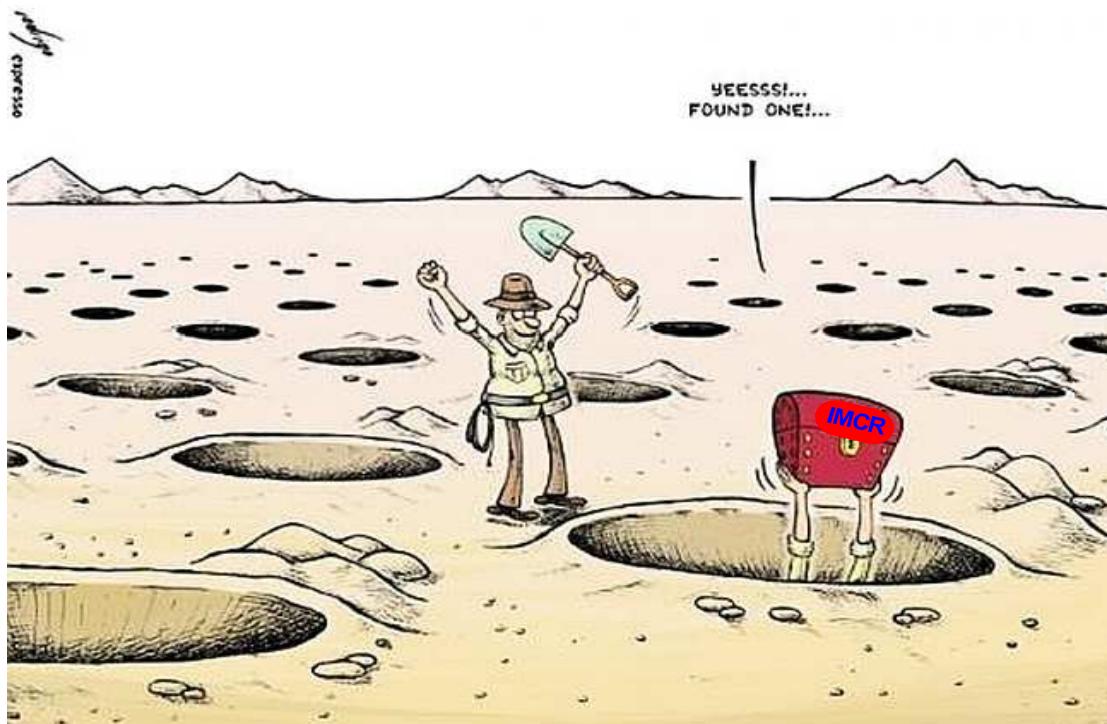
Hydrazone cyclization



Mn(III) chemistry

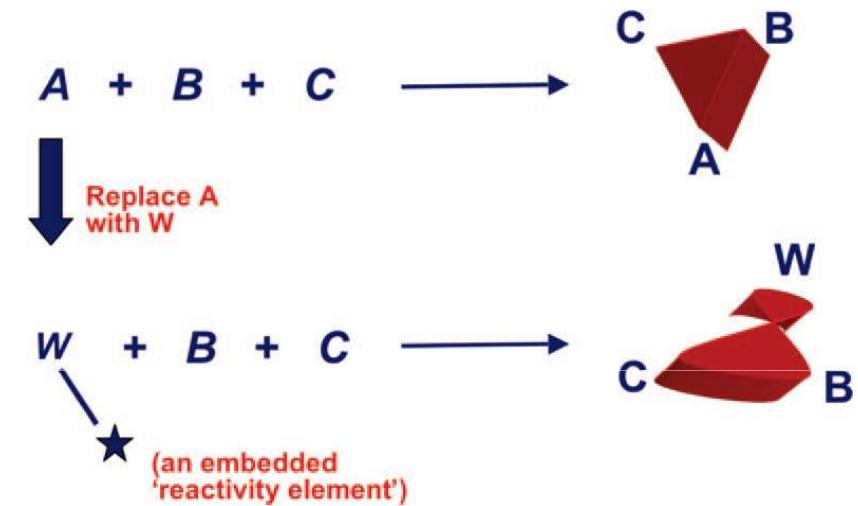


# Finding new IMCRs ?



→ strategies needed

# Finding new IMCRs ?



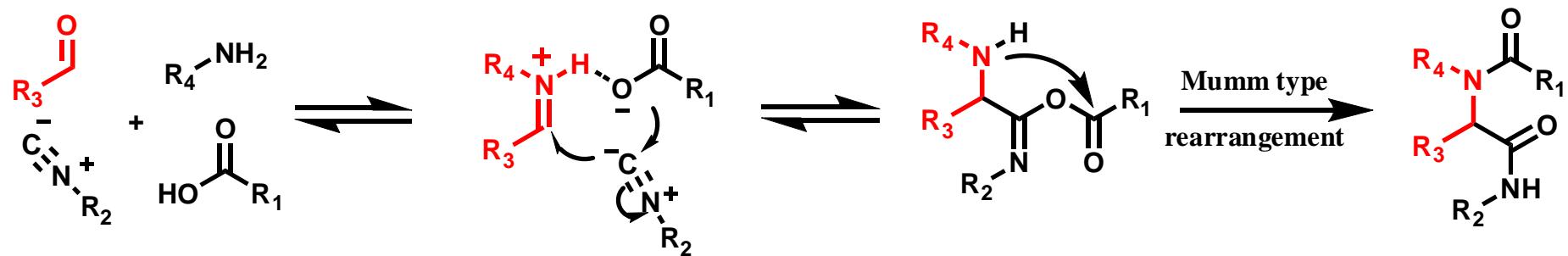
The Single Reactant Replacement approach to finding new MCRs.

→ strategies needed

In « Strategies for Innovation in Multicomponent Reaction Design »  
Bruce GANEM, ACR, 2009

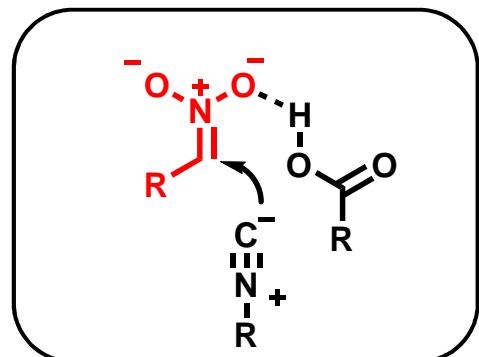
# Replacement approach with Ugi reactions

Always come back to the mechanism of the reaction you want to modify:

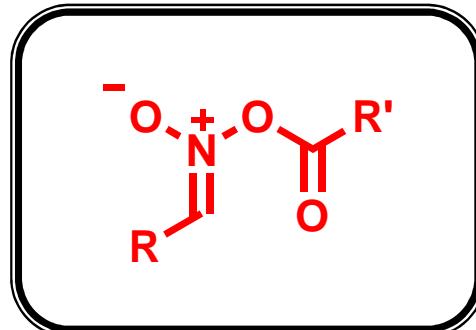


Can we replace the iminium in Ugi couplings by more exotic C=N bonds?

Nitronates ?

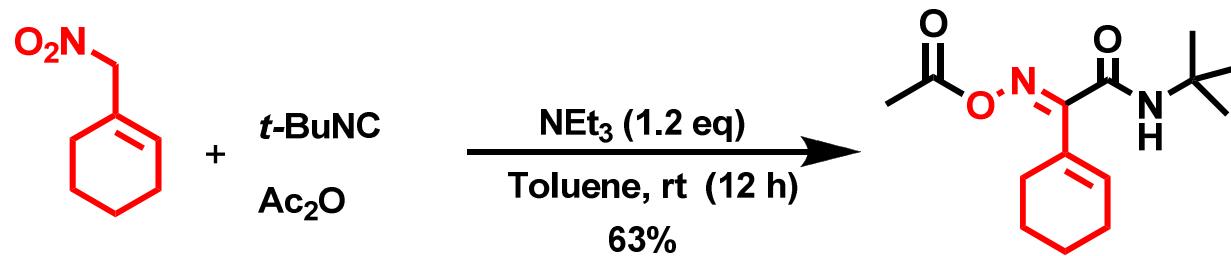
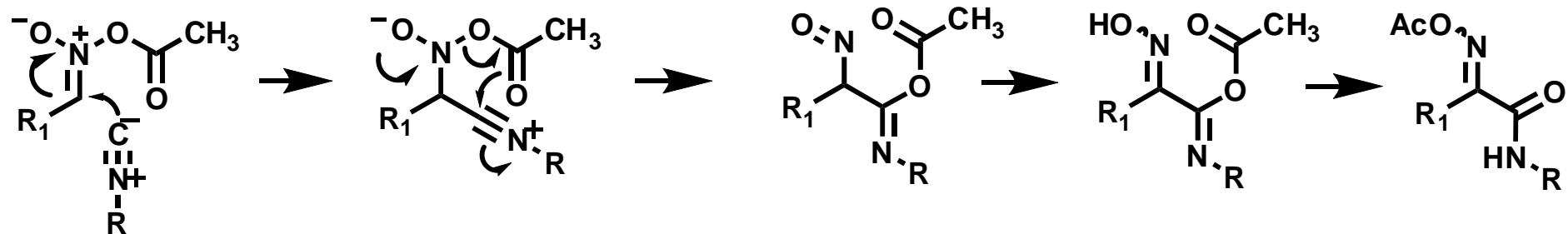


rationale  
analyze



# Replacement approach with Ugi reactions

Mechanism and product:

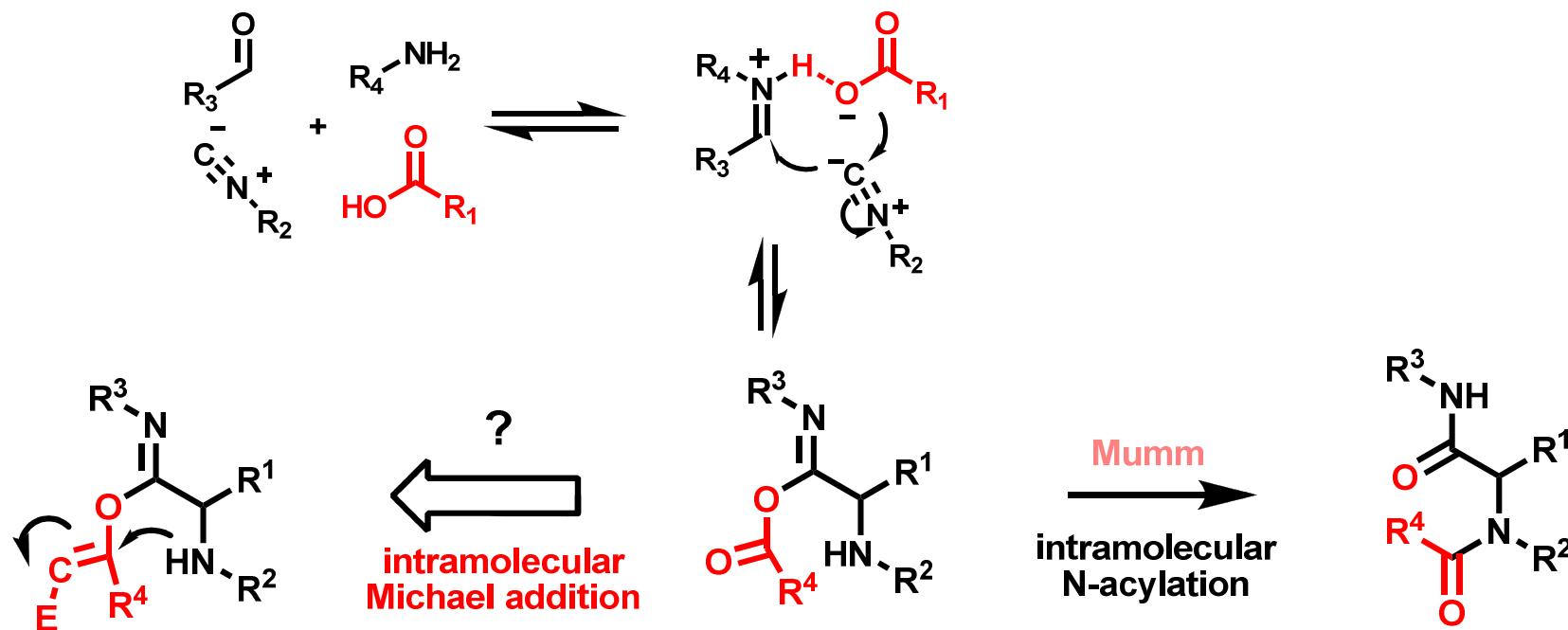


P. Dumestre, L. El Kaim, A. Gregoire, *Chem. Comm.*, 1999, 775.

A new reaction with a nice mechanism but a low potential in MCRs (the acyloximes being easily hydrolysed, the 3CC goes to a 2CC)

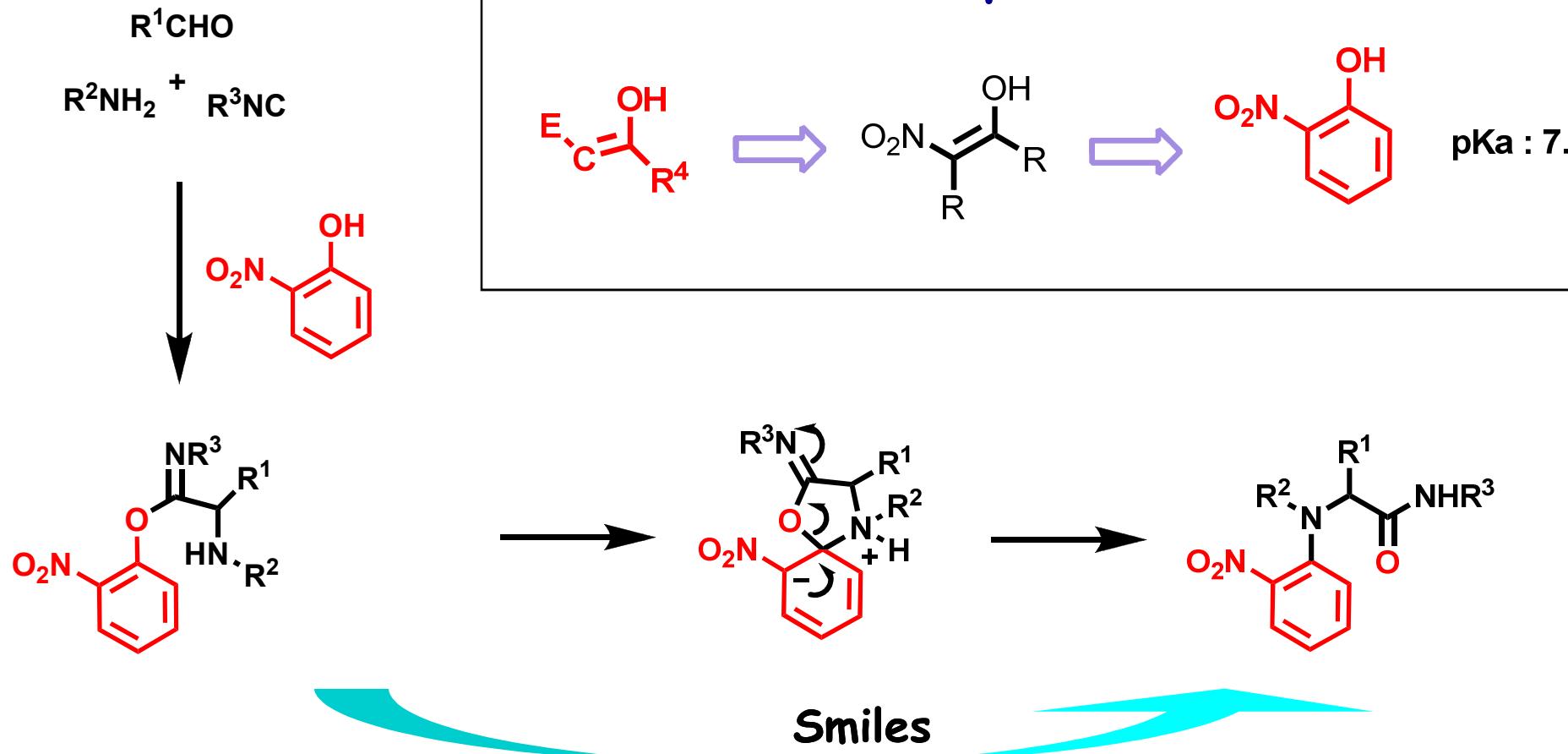
# Ugi-Smiles couplings

Phenols as carboxylic acid surrogates in Ugi reactions

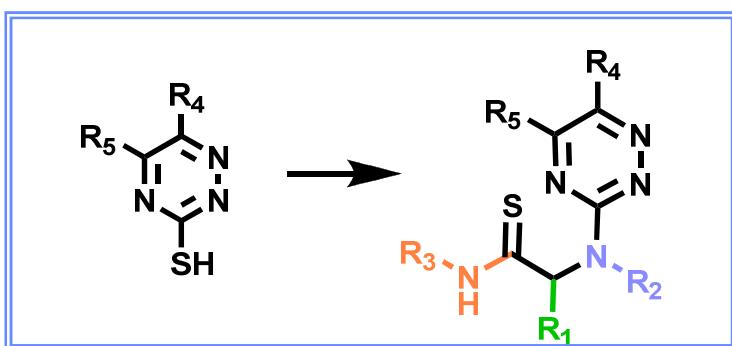
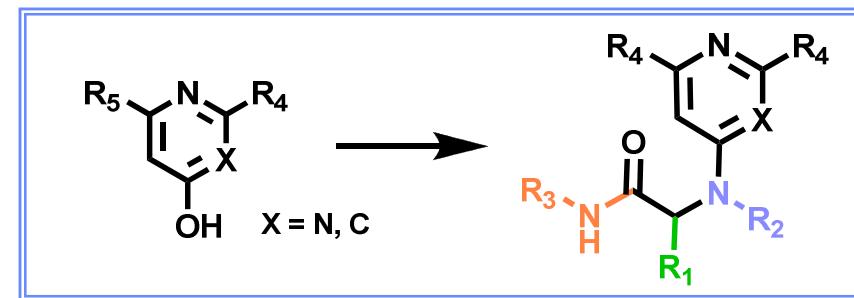
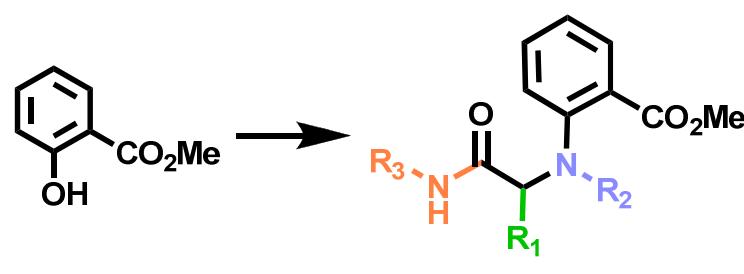
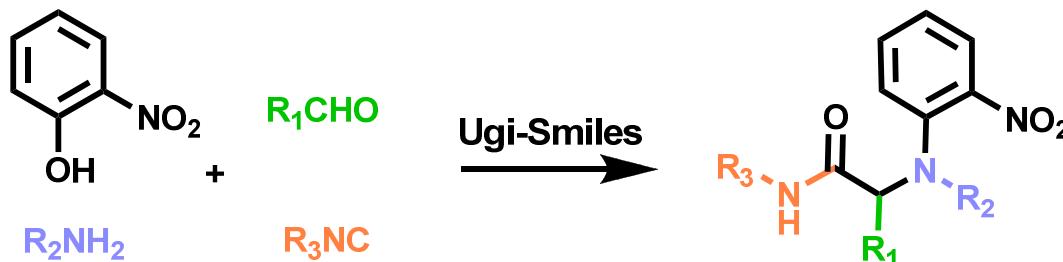


Underlying idea: replace the acyl transfer of the Ugi/Mumm by a Michael addition leading to a vinyl shift

# Ugi-Smiles Couplings

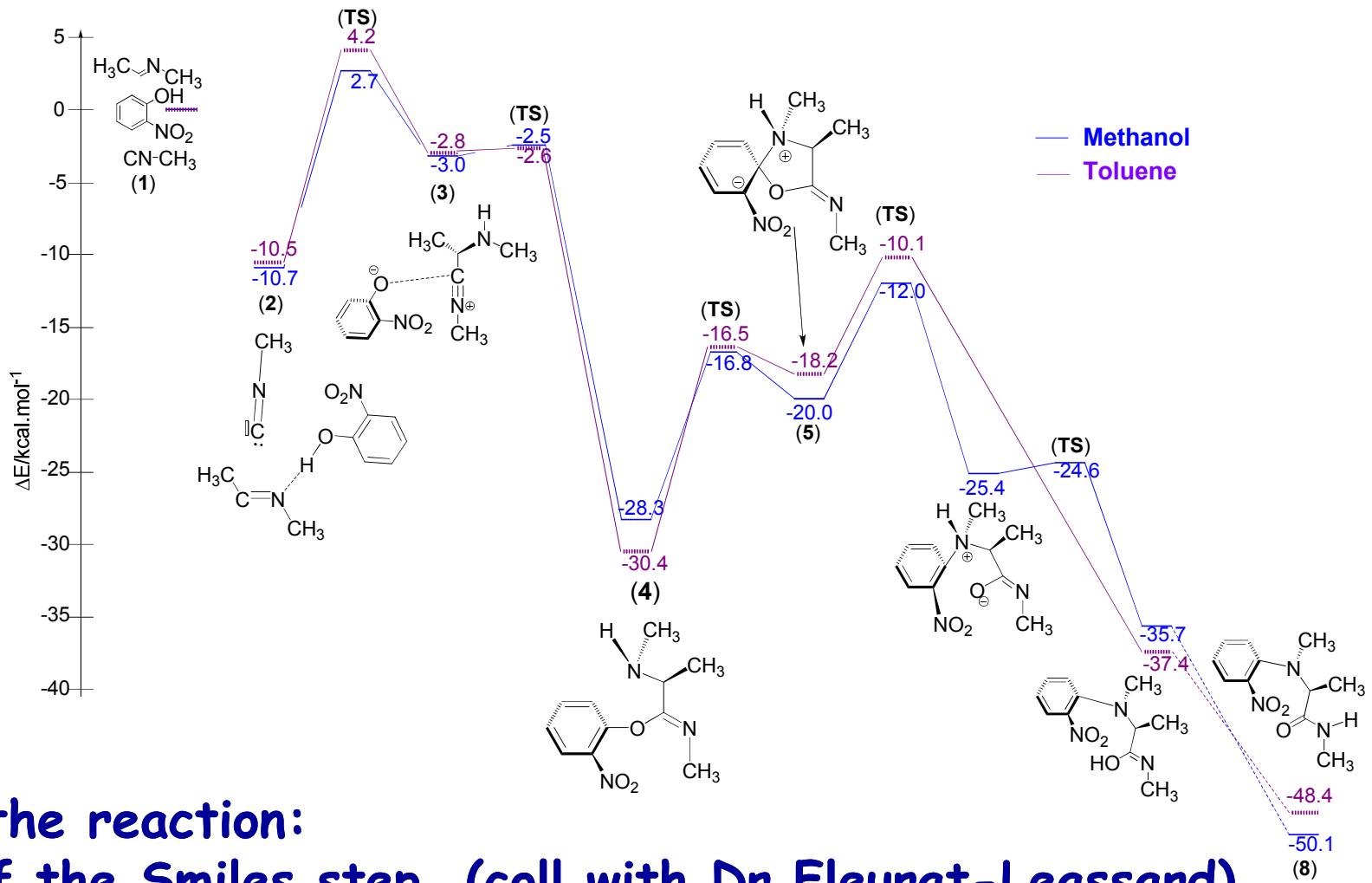


## Ugi-Smiles Couplings



El Kaim, Grimaud, Oble *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 7961  
El Kaim, Gizolme, Grimaud, Oble *Org. Lett.* **2006**, 8, 4019  
El Kaïm, Gizolme, Grimaud, Oble *J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, 72, 4169

# Ugi-Smiles Couplings



DFT study of the reaction:  
importance of the Smiles step (coll with Dr Fleurat-Leassard)

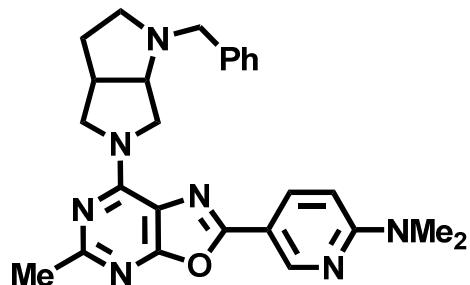


Ugi

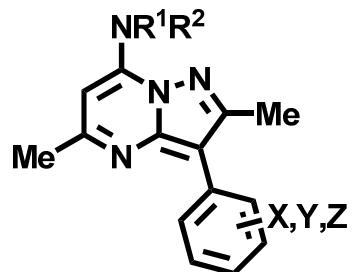
## Smiles rearrangement



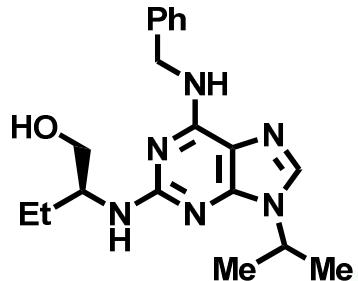
### Biological interest of pyrimidine derivatives



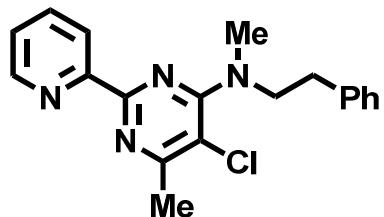
Adénosine kinase inhibitor  
(Bayer Heath Care, 2004)



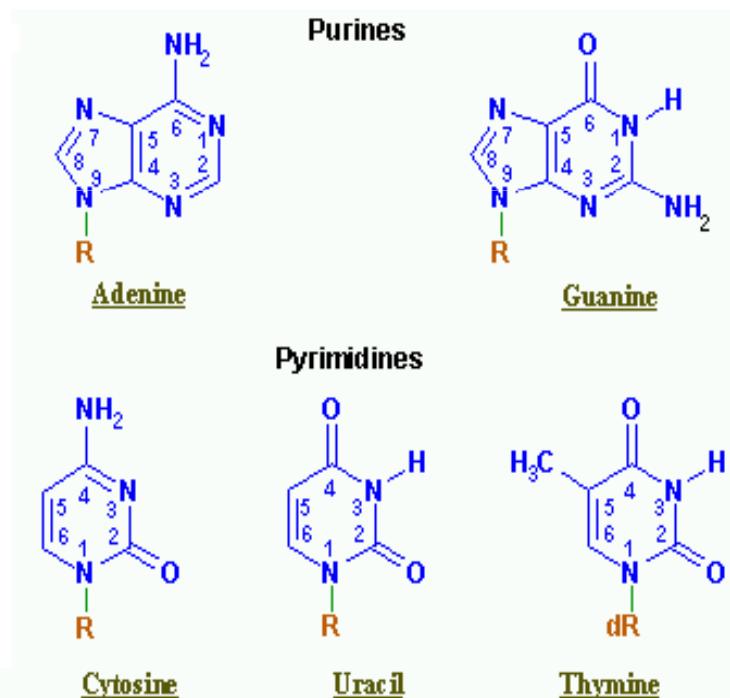
*h*CRF<sub>1</sub> inhibitor  
(anxiolytic, DuPont, 2000)<sup>d</sup>



Roscovitine, CDK Inhibitor de  
(breast cancer, 2008, clinical  
phase II)

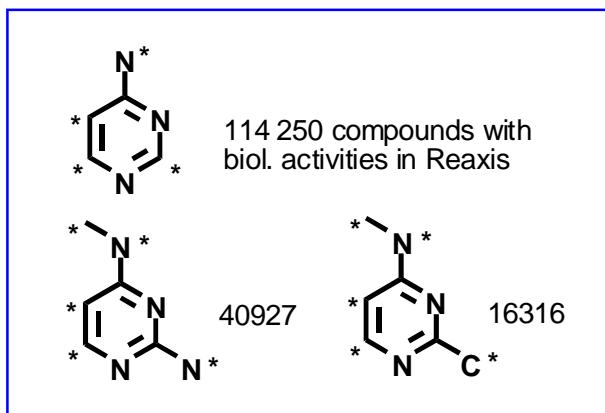


Human méthionine aminopeptidase inhibitor  
(John Hopkins University, antitumoral, 2006)

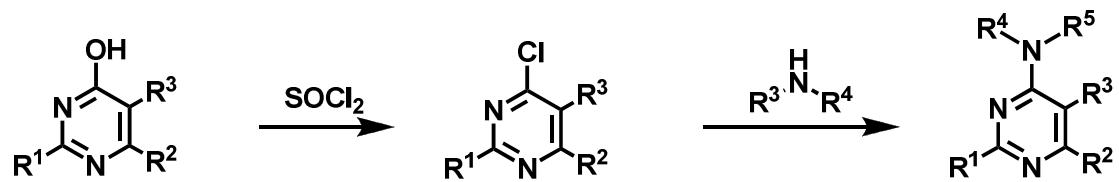


# Ugi

## Smiles rearrangement

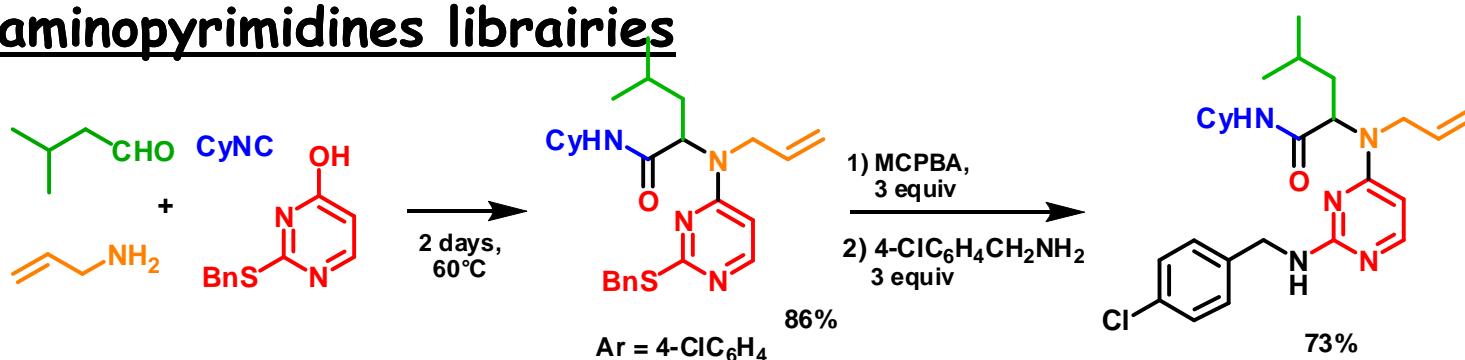


*Traditional preparation of amino-pyrimidines*



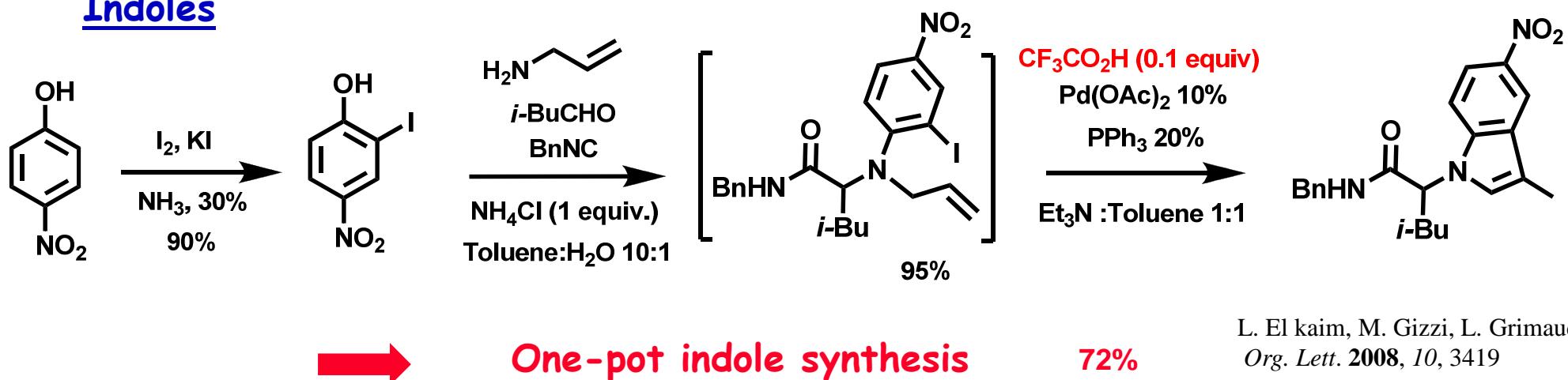
→ **Ugi-Smiles: an efficient access to libraries of pyrimidines**

Ex: New diaminopyrimidines libraries

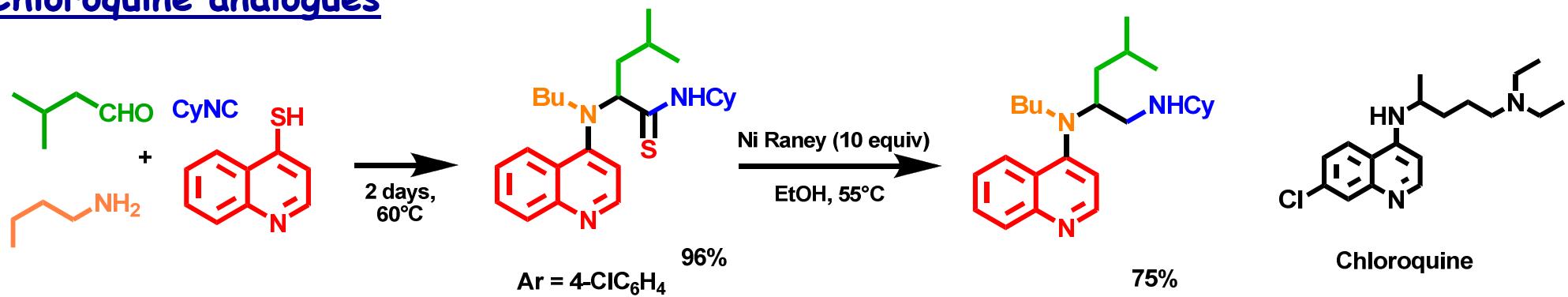


# Ugi-Smiles couplings towards biologically relevant scaffolds

## Indoles



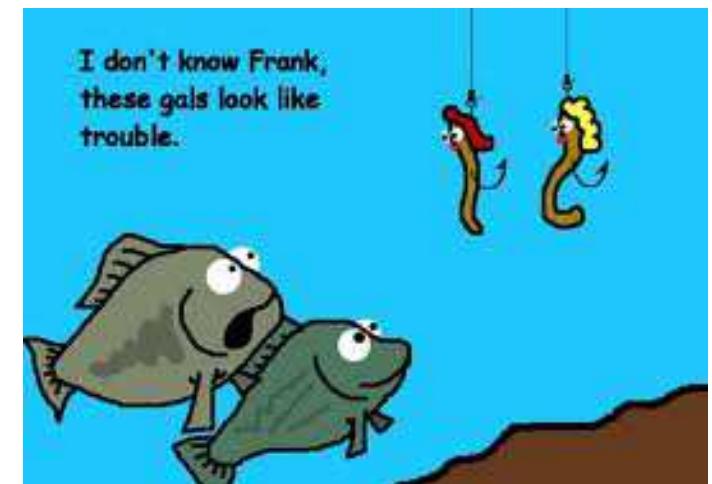
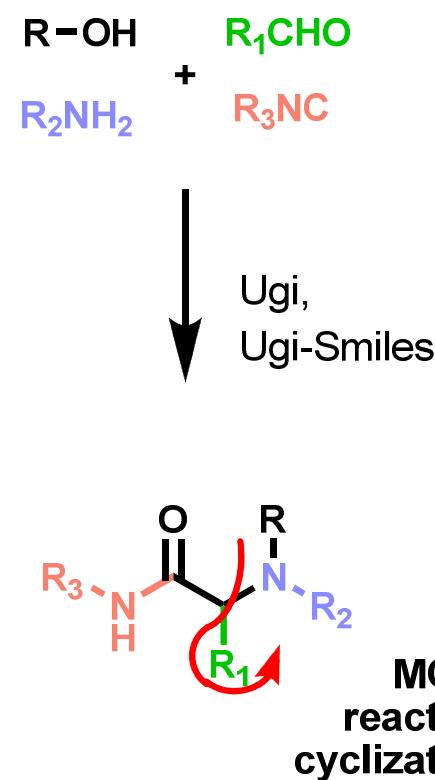
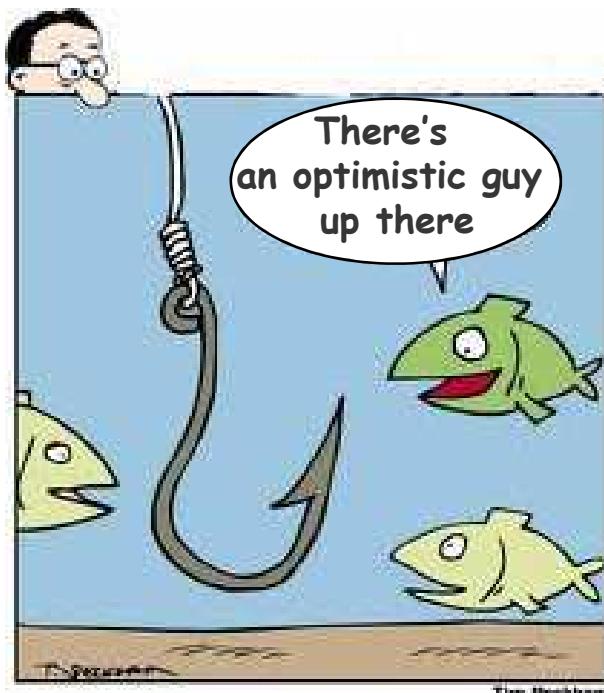
## Chloroquine analogues



El Kaim, Grimaud, Pravin *Org. Lett.* 2011, 7961

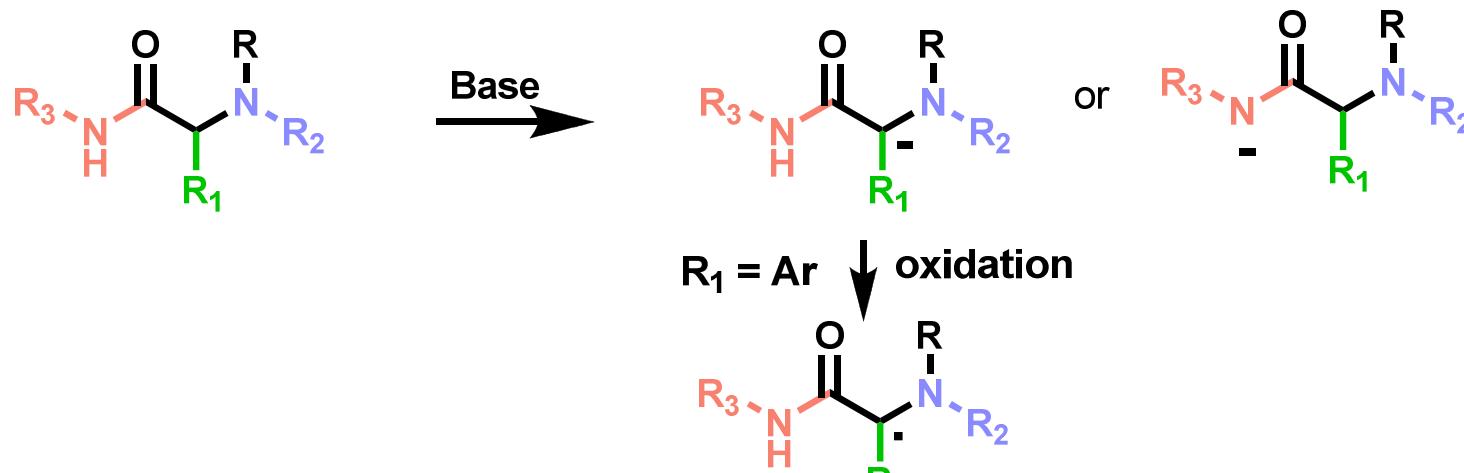
## Our philosophy with Ugi-type reactions: MCRs as tools for reactivity study

Ugi and Ugi Smiles adducts are formed in one step and are highly decorated, they are ideal substrates to test and discover new reactions.

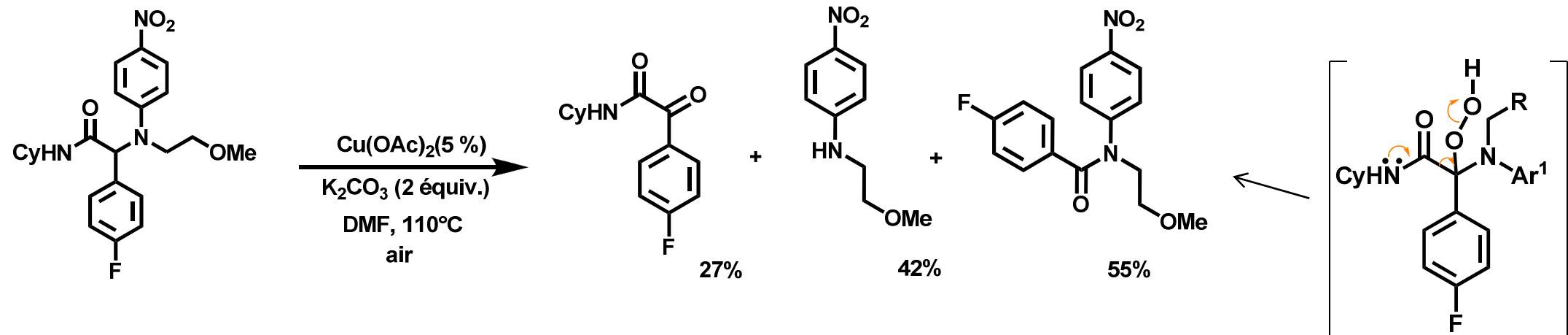


Catching big fishes with MCRs

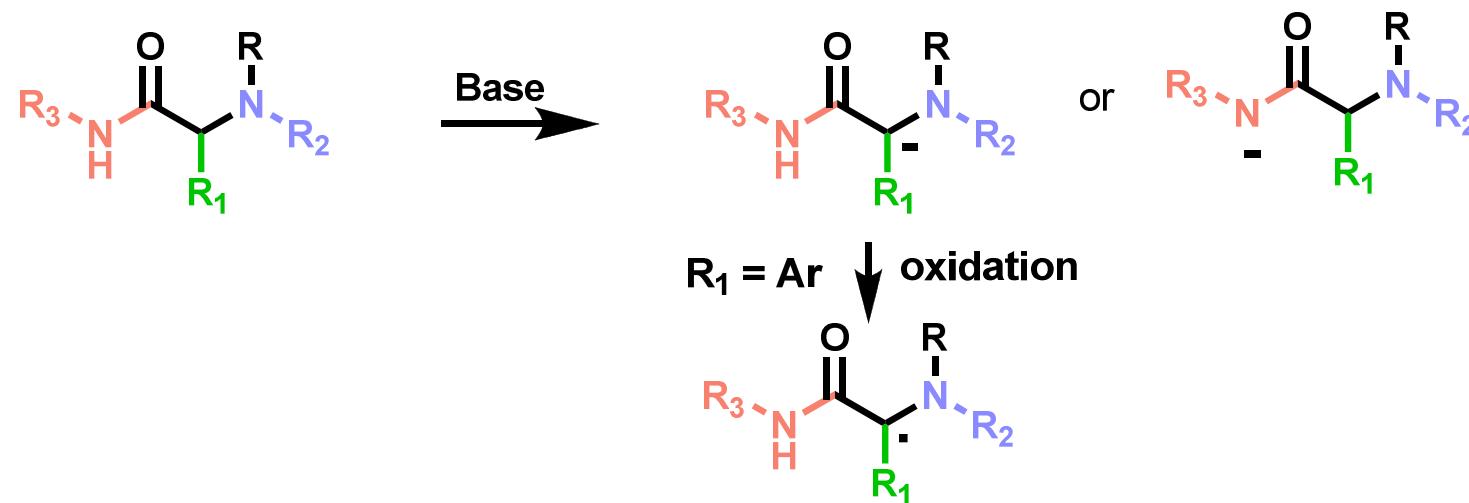
## Ugi adducts: reactivity of the "peptidyl" position



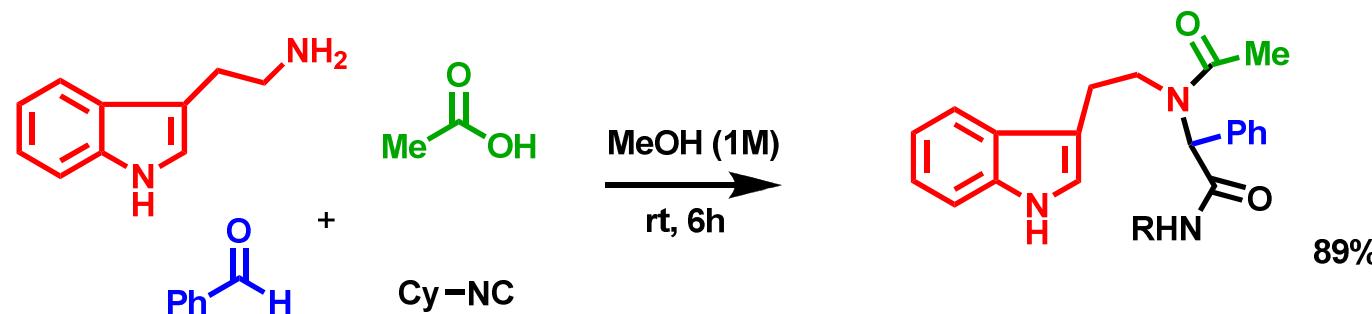
The stabilized peptidyl radical is easily oxidized leading to fragmentations of low synthetic interest.



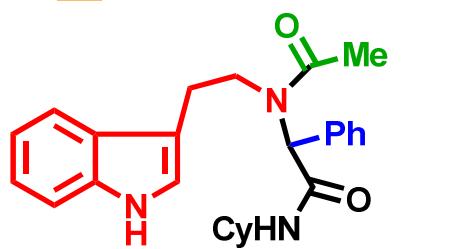
## Ugi adducts: reactivity of the "peptidyl" position



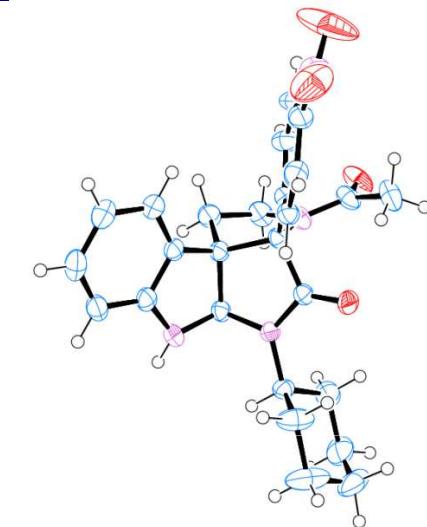
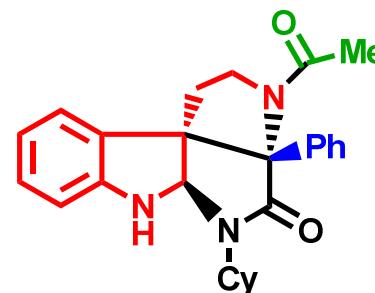
To avoid oxydation, the radical must be trapped to a fast radical trapping agent. Choice of indole scaffolds:



## Ugi adducts: reactivity of the "peptidyl" position

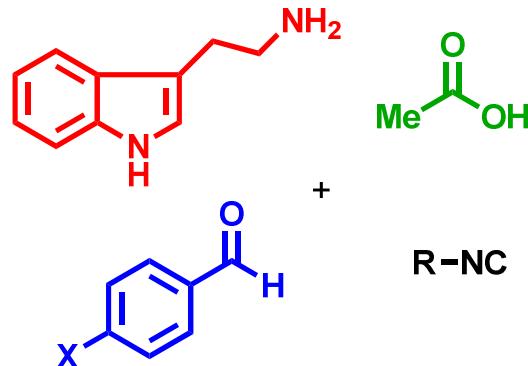


$\xrightarrow[\text{solvent, reflux air}]{\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \times \text{equiv}}$   
DBU 1 equiv

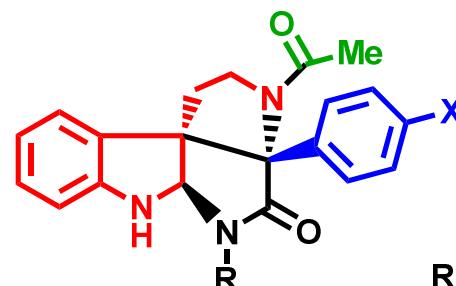


MeCN, Cu(II): 1 equiv 10%  
MeOH, Cu(II): 1 equiv 25%  
THF, Cu(II): 1 equiv 77%  
THF, Cu(II): 0.5 equiv 60%

The power of Ugi MCR approach: one-pot preparation of complex spiroindolines without any protection and from commercially available materials:

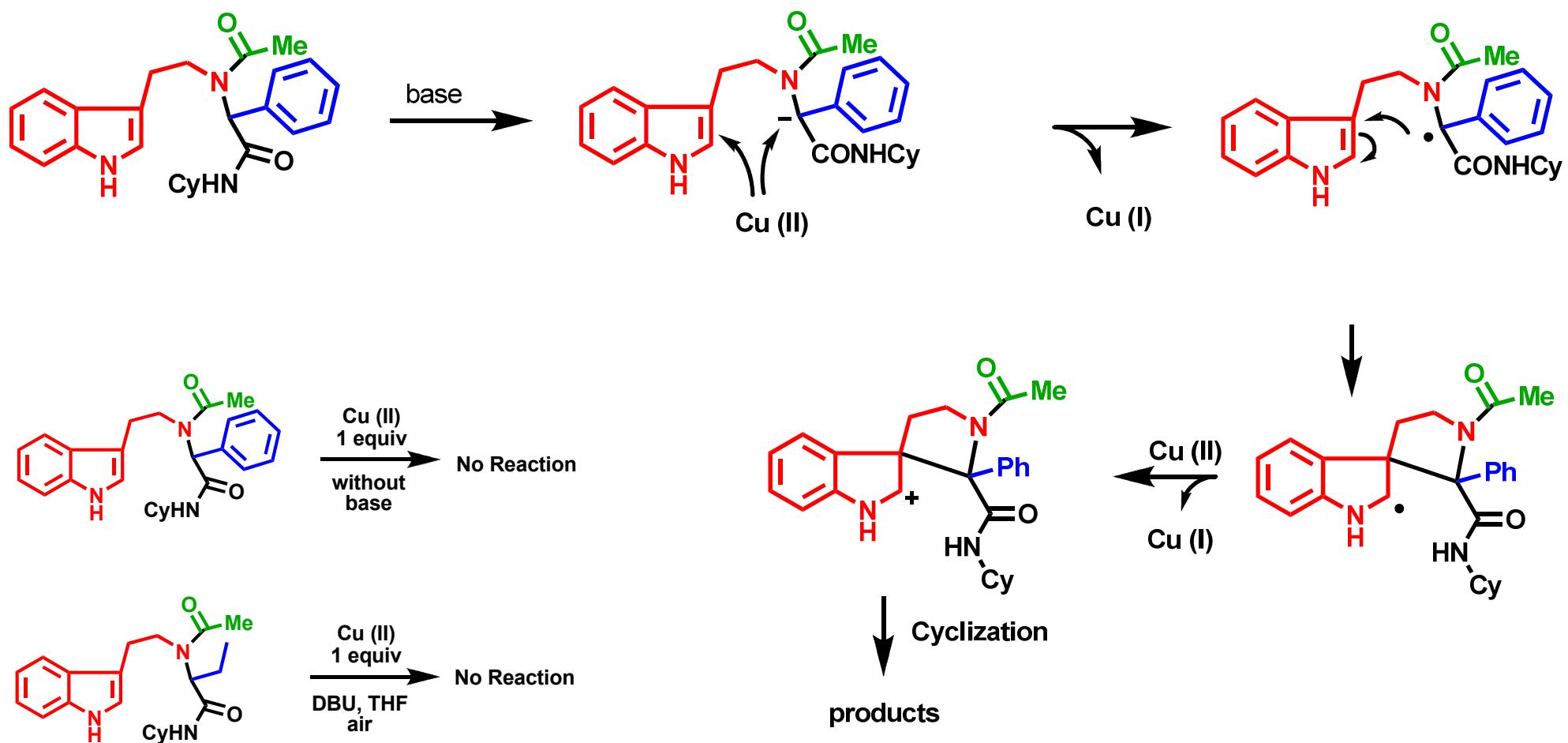


1) MeOH (5M)  
rt, 2h  
  
2) THF (0.2 M), DBU,  
 $\text{Cu(OAc)}_2$ , air

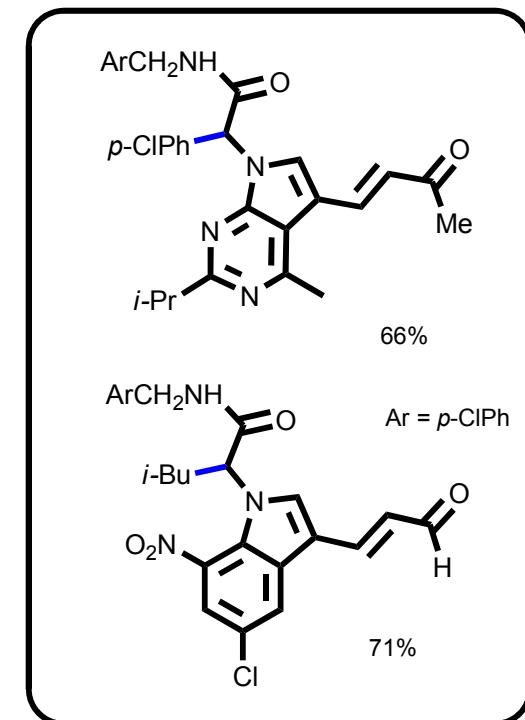
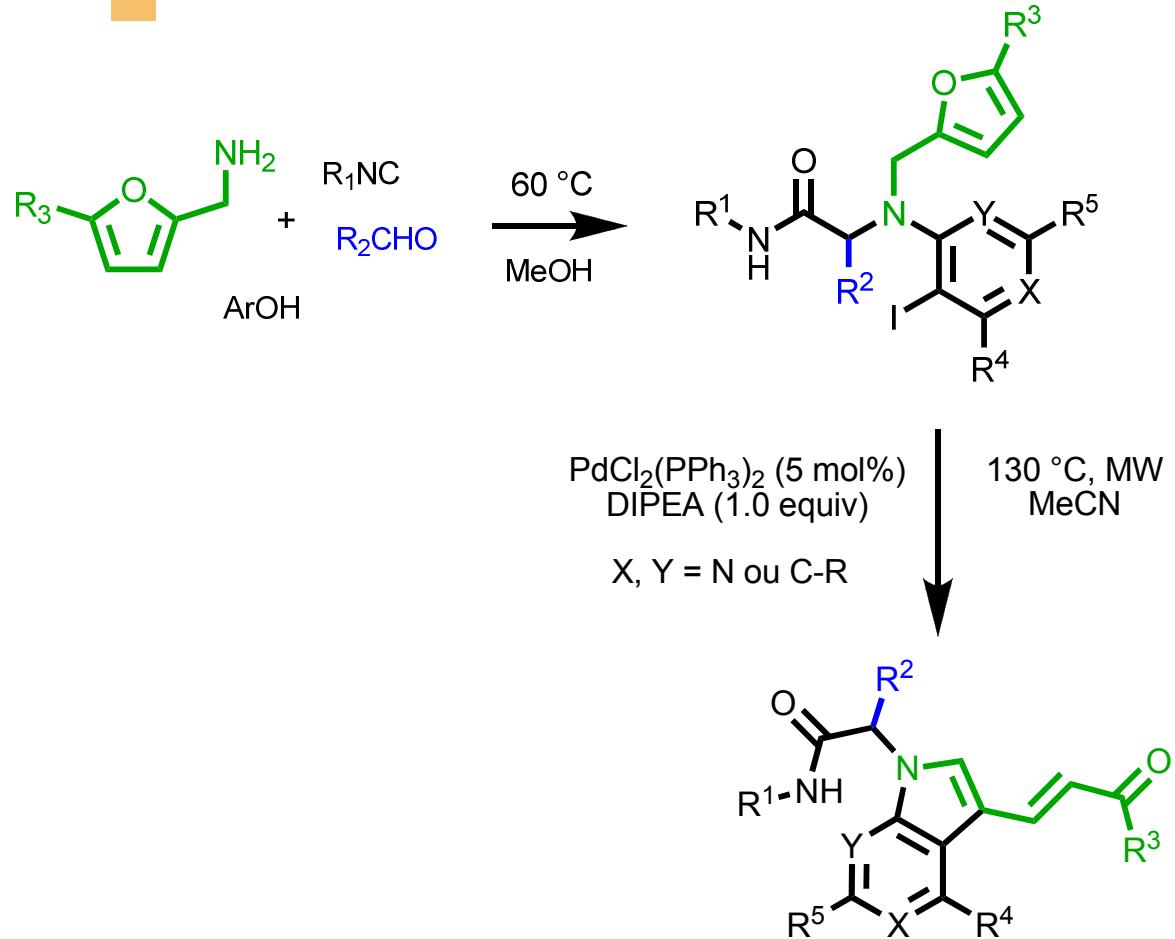


R<sub>1</sub> = Cy, R<sub>2</sub> = Me, X = H, 65%  
R<sub>1</sub> = *t*-Bu, R<sub>2</sub> = Me, X = Cl, 76%  
R<sub>1</sub> = *t*-Bu, R<sub>2</sub> = Ph, X = NO<sub>2</sub>, 63%

## Ugi adducts: reactivity of the "peptidyl" position

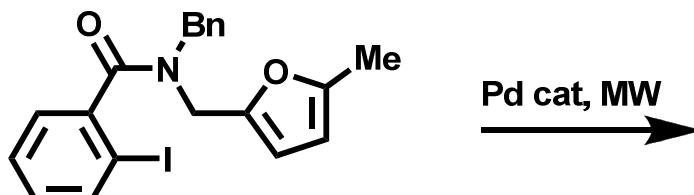
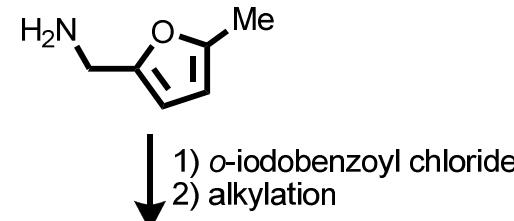
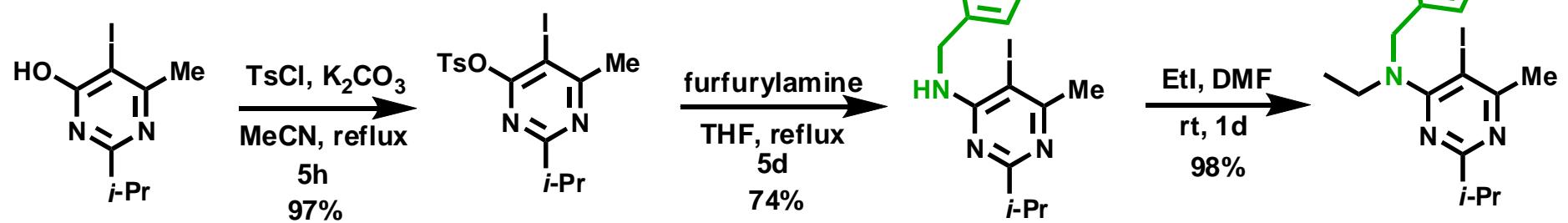


## MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

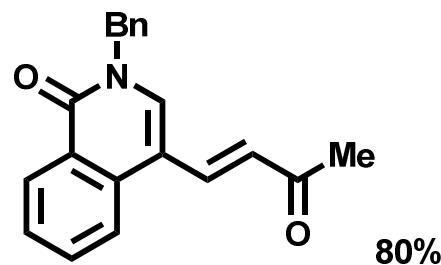


## MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

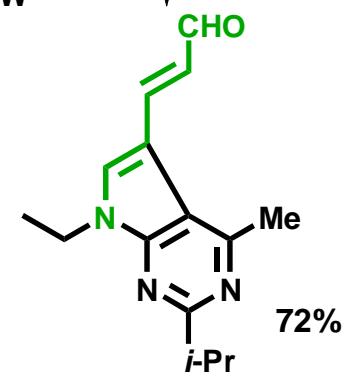
Conventional preparation of starting materials for this new fragmentation:  
Three steps required...



Similar approach for  
isoquinoline scaffolds:

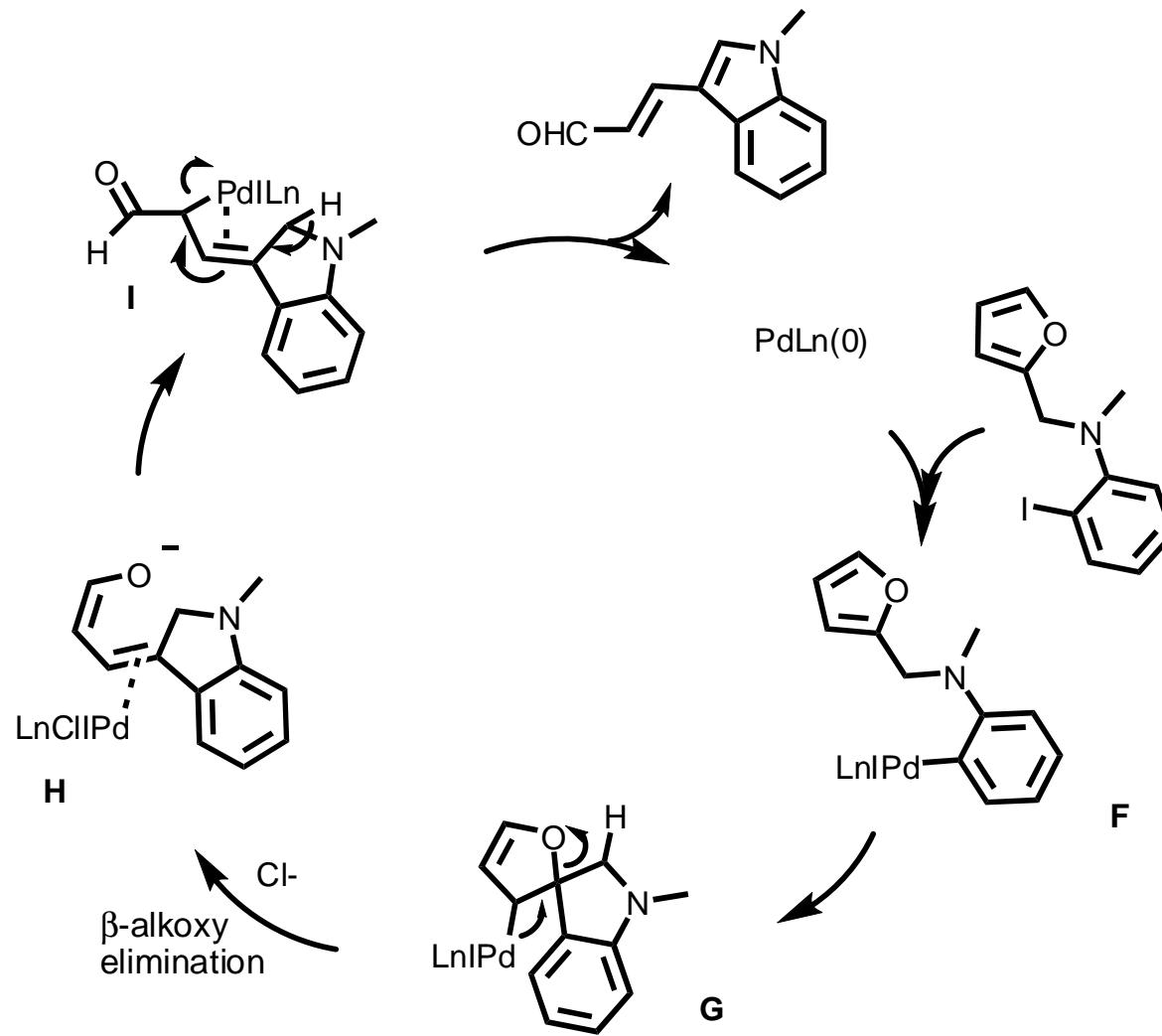


PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%)  
DIPEA (1.0 equiv)  
MeCN, 130°C, MW



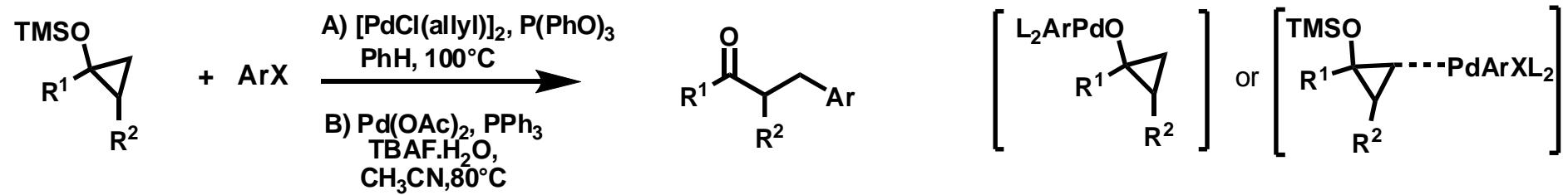
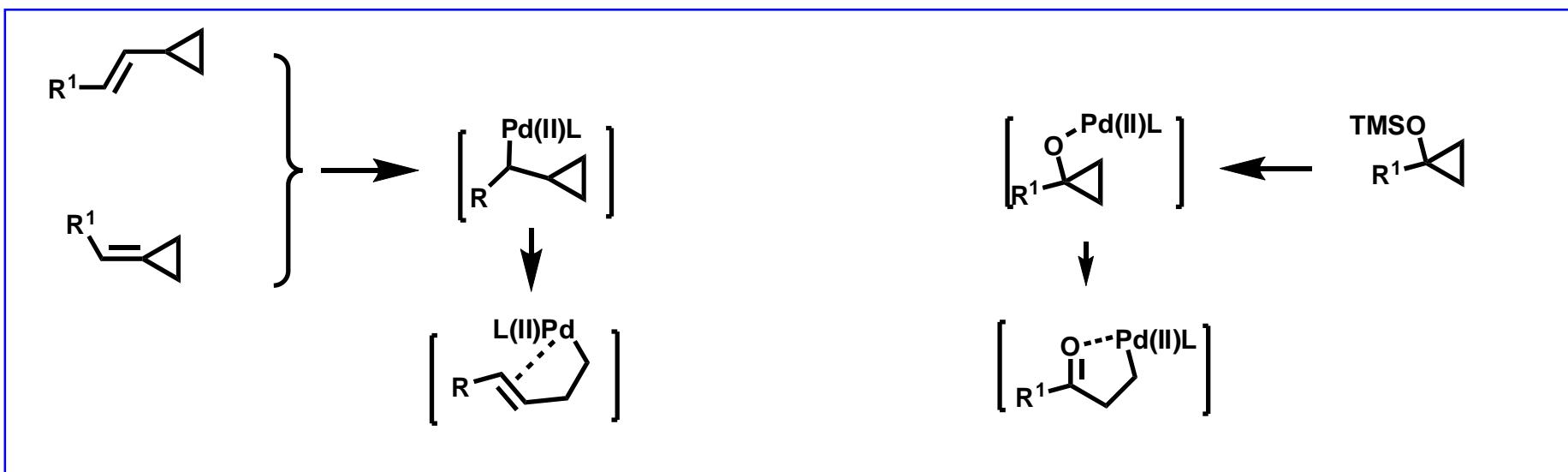
# MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

*Carbopalladation  
Mechanism:*



# MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

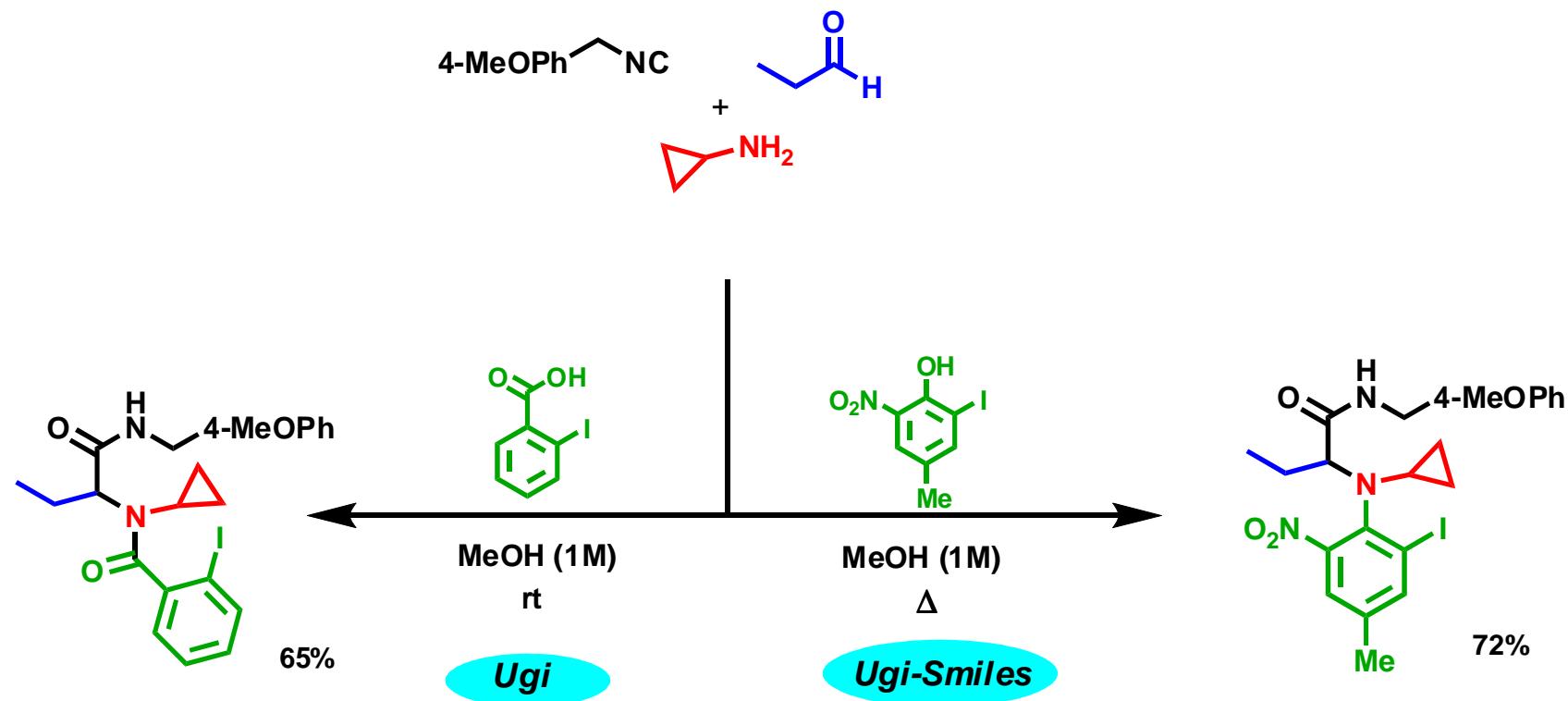
*Classical ring-openings of cyclopropanes triggered by palladium:*



- A. E. Nakamura, I. Kuwajima, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, *99*, 7360.  
 B. D. Rosa, A. Orellana, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 110-113.

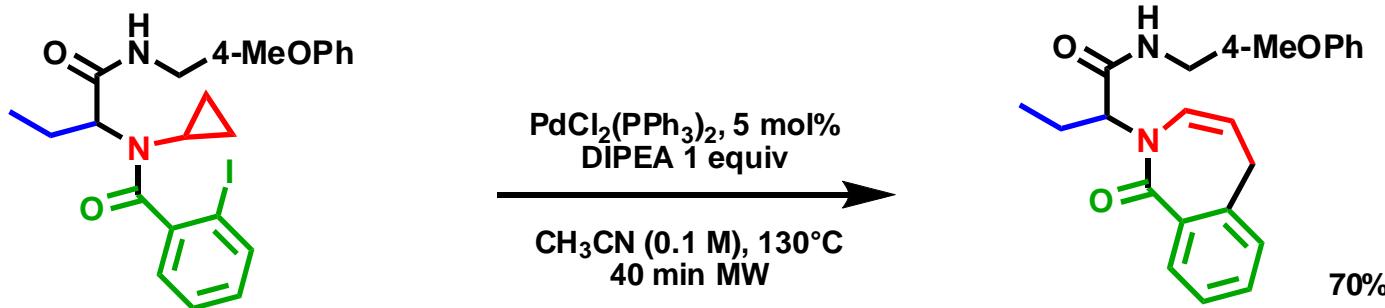
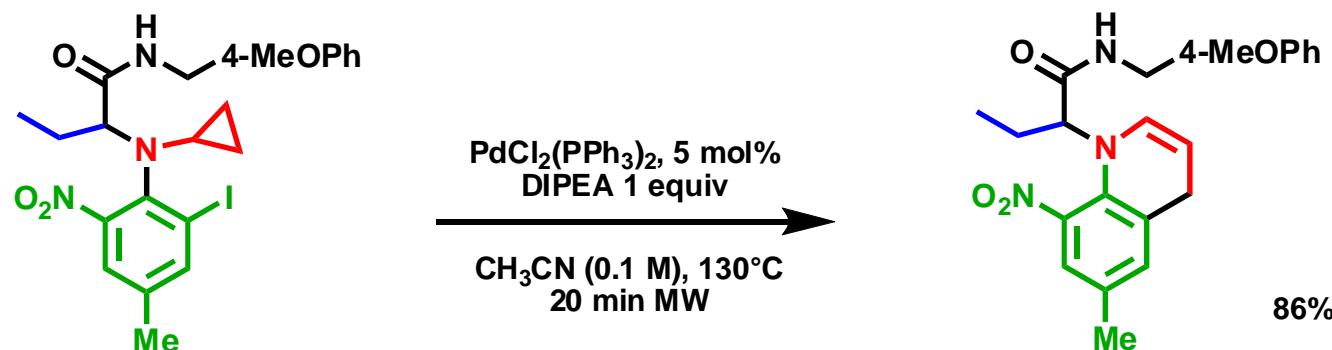
# MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

*Cyclopropylamine in Ugi couplings:*



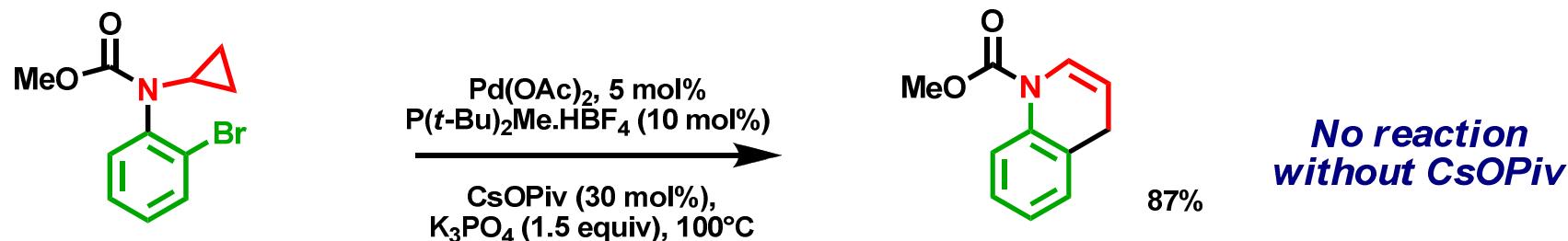
# MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

*Fragmentation of Ugi adducts :*

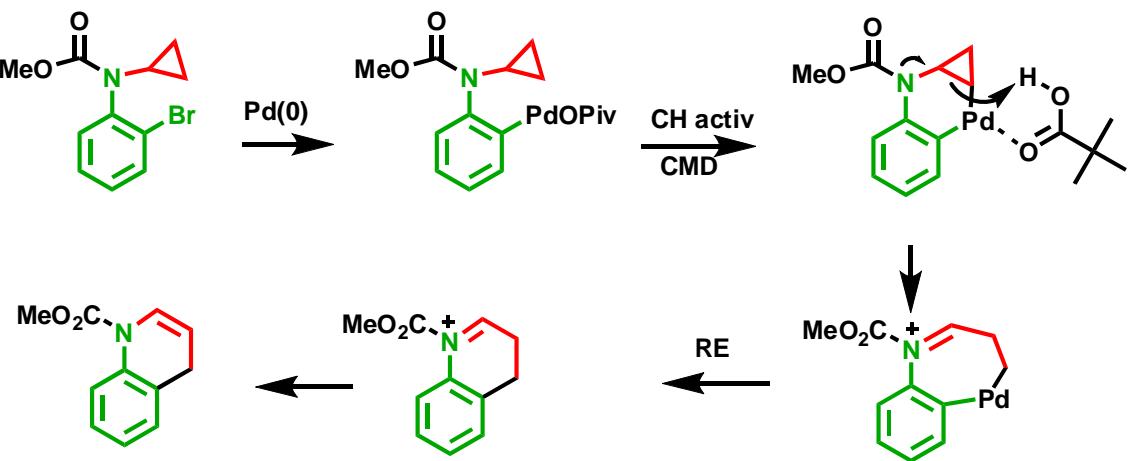


# MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

Publication by S. Rousseaux et al, apparently the same reaction  
(published just a couple of months before our study...)



Their mechanistic proposition  
via a CMD due the role of  $\text{CsOPiv}$ :

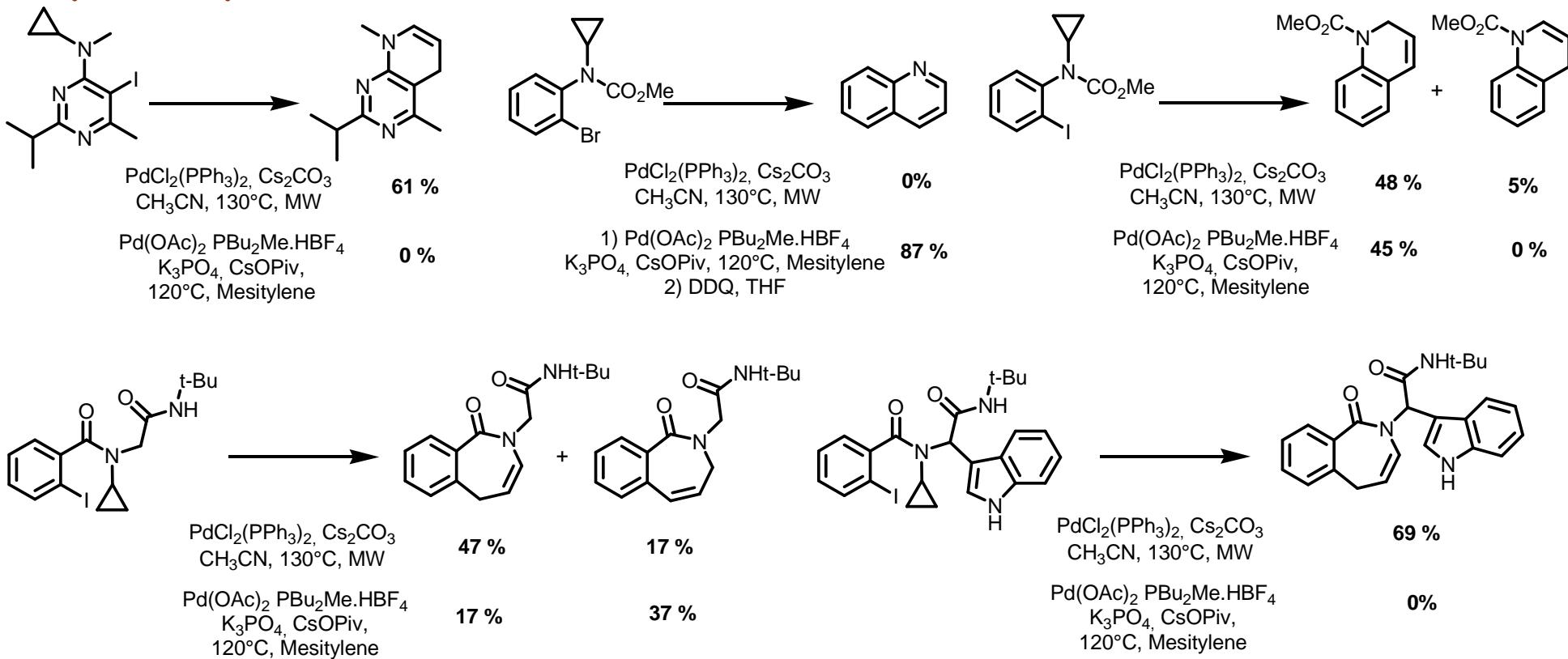


Our simple catalytical system  
( $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ ) indicates a different  
mechanism.

Rousseaux, S., Liégault, B., Fagnou, K. *Chem. Sci.* 2012, 3, 244-248

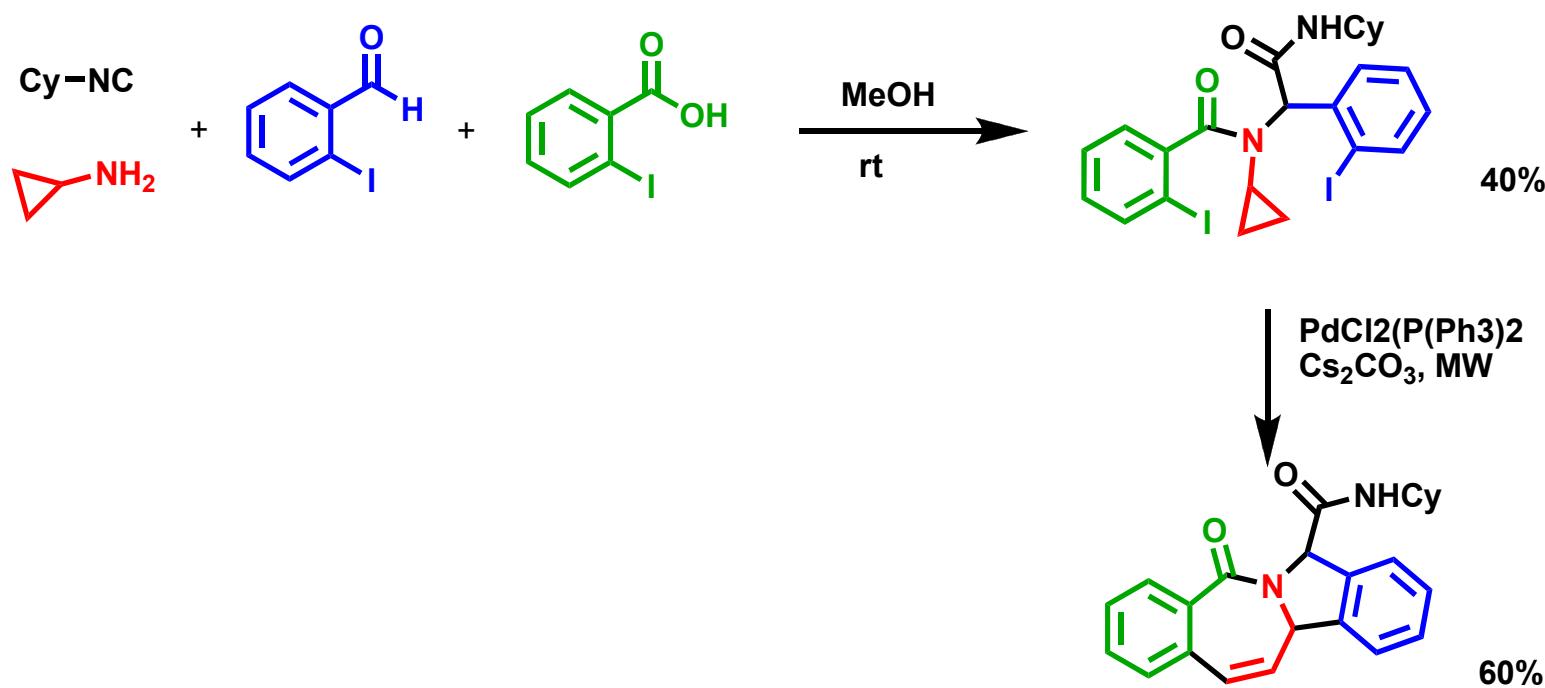
## MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

Iodo and bromoarenes show a different behavior under treatment with the two catalytical systems:



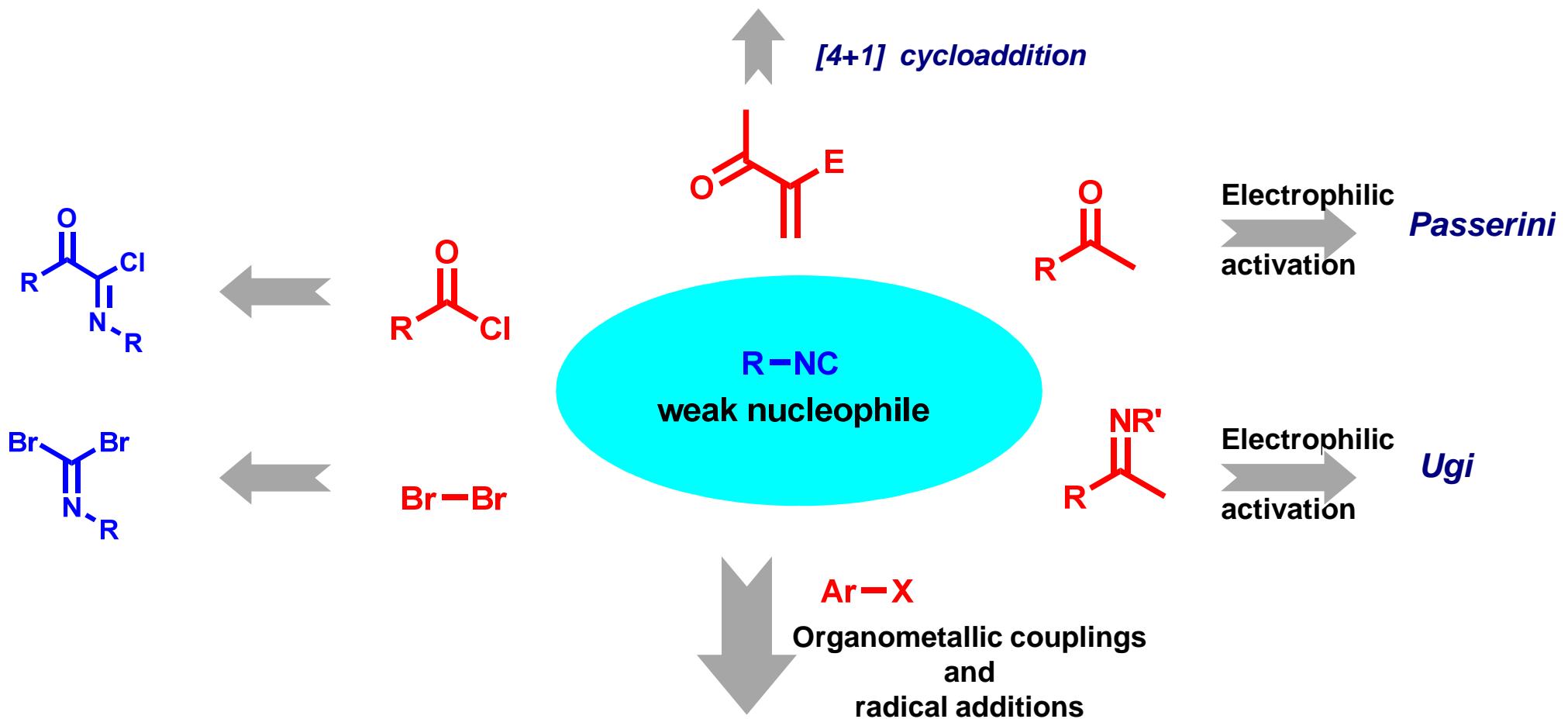
## MCRs for new Palladium catalyzed ring-opening

The power of MCRs for a palladium triggered cyclization cascade:

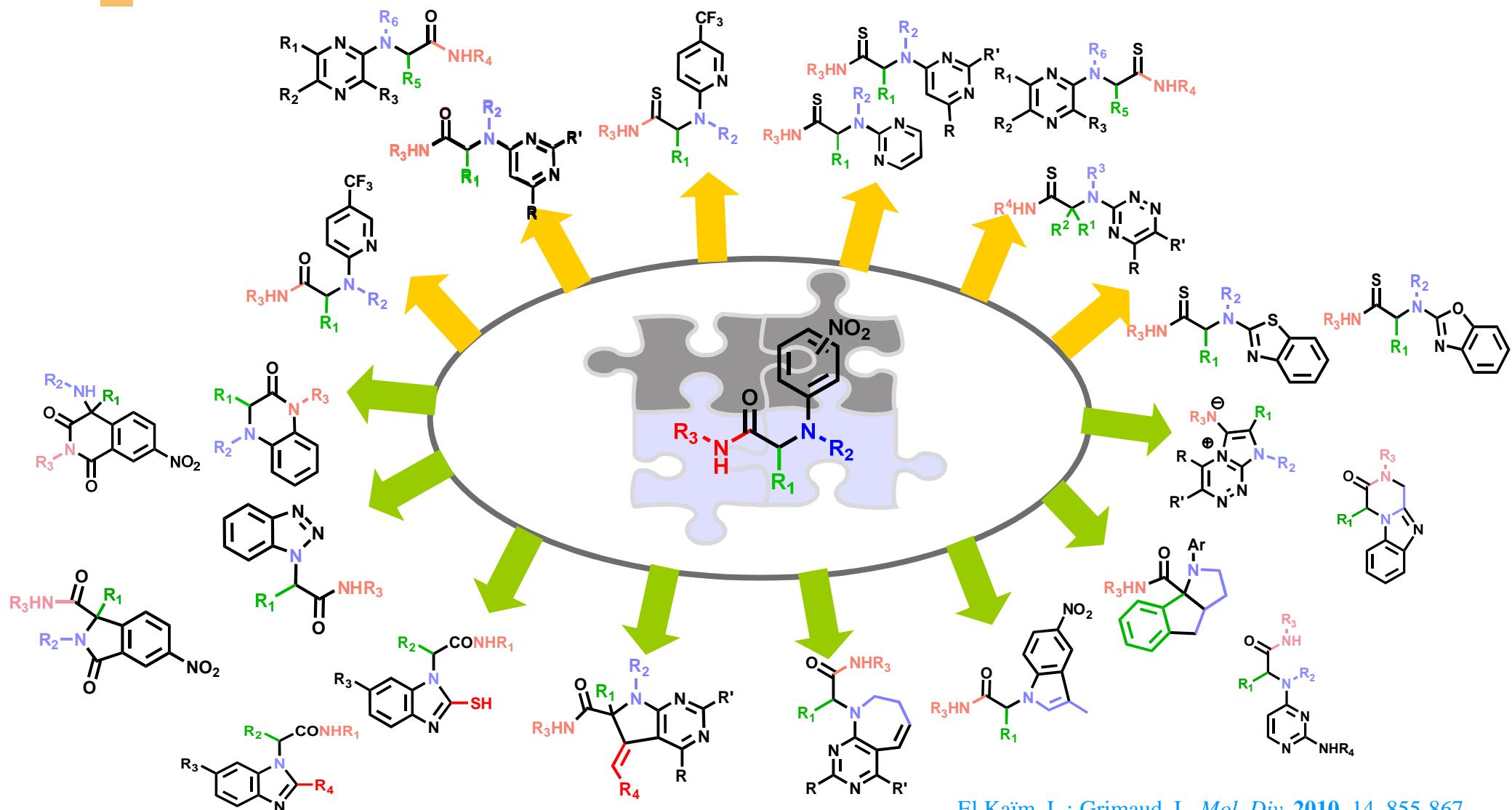


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# Other interest for isocyanide based MCRs at ENSTA



# Ugi-Smiles scaffolds prepared at ENSTA (up to 2010)



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*Diazonium chemistry*

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## ENSTA From Paris To Palaiseau (08/2012)

