

Supporting information

Solid-phase rhodium carbenoid reactions: An N-H insertion route to a diverse series of oxazoles

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All reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used as received with the following exceptions: Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled from sodium/benzophenone ketal and methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2) was distilled from calcium hydride. The ion exchange resins used for product purification, Dowex® 50WX2-200 and Dowex® 1X2-400, were washed with distilled water, acetone, methanol and CH_2Cl_2 prior to use. A batch of mixed bed resin was prepared by mixing equal quantities of these acidic and basic resins. The filtration/work-up cartridges were prepared by placing 1.0 g of the mixed bed resin in a 5 mL plastic syringe, equipped with a polyethylene frit; an additional frit was then placed over the top of the resin.

Representative procedures:

Hydroxybutyl JandaJel™ 1

Chloromethyl JandaJel™ (100-200 mesh, 50.0g, $\sim 1.5 \text{ mmol g}^{-1}$, $\sim 75 \text{ mmol}$) was placed in a 1 liter flange flask equipped with an overhead stirrer paddle and a nitrogen inlet/bubbler. Toluene (anhydrous, 700ml) was added and the resin was stirred (200 RPM) for 10 minutes. Allylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M in THF, 100 ml, 200 mmol) was

added and the mixture was heated to 60 °C with stirring overnight. The reaction was quenched (*caution exotherm!*) by addition of methanol (50ml) and the resin collected by filtration. The resin was washed with THF/1M HCl_{aq} (9:1), THF ether and hexanes and dried under suction for 20 minutes. The resin was then suspended in THF/1M HCl_{aq} (9:1) (800 ml) and heated to 60 °C with stirring for 4 hours, after which time the washing and drying procedures were repeated; IR 1635 cm⁻¹ (C=C).

The resin prepared above (50.48 g) was placed in a 1 liter flange flask equipped with a overhead stirrer paddle and a nitrogen inlet/bubbler. THF (500ml) was added and the resin was stirred (200 RPM) for 30 minutes. 9-BBN-H (0.5 M in THF, 400 ml, 200 mmol) was added over 2 h and stirring was continued overnight. NaOH_{aq} (6M, 133ml) and Bu₄NOH (40 wt% in H₂O, 10 ml) were added to the mixture, followed by H₂O₂ (30 wt% in H₂O, 35 ml) dropwise (*caution exotherm!*) and stirring was continued for 4 hours. The resin was collected on a filter and washed with THF/1 M HCl_{aq} (9:1), THF, ether and hexanes and dried under suction for 20 min. The resin was split into 2 batches and extracted in a soxhlet using dioxane/water 3:1 for 48 hrs. Washing with dioxane, THF, ether and hexanes followed by re-sieving gave 43 g of resin; IR 3400 cm⁻¹ (OH).

α-Diazo-β-ketoester 2

A suspension of hydroxybutyl Janda/Jel™ **1** (10.0 g, ~ 15 mmol) and DMAP (1.83 g, 15.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml), cooled to -78 °C was slowly stirred and diketene (1.16 ml, 30 mmol) was added dropwise. After warming to rt over 2 h and stirring for an additional 14 h, the product was collected by filtration and washed with DMF, THF, Et₂O and hexanes to give the product as a free flowing white powder (11.3 g); IR 1740 (C=O, ester) 1716cm⁻¹ (C=O, ketone).

This resin was swollen in toluene (200 ml) and Et₃N (6.97 ml, 50.0 mmol) and dodecylbenzenesulfonylazide (17.6 g, 50.1 mmol) were added. The vessel was wrapped in aluminum foil and the mixture stirred slowly for 16 h. The product was washed with DMF, THF, Et₂O and hexanes to give **2** as a free flowing off white powder (11.6 g); IR 2137 (=N₂), 1714 (C=O, ester) and 1655 cm⁻¹ (C=O, ketone); loading 1.37 mmolg⁻¹ determined by elemental analysis for nitrogen.

α -diazo- β -ketoester 9b

A 50 ml round bottomed flask fitted with a reflux condenser was charged with hydroxybutyl JandaJel™ **1** (2.00 g, ~3.00 mmol) and acyl-Meldrum's acid adduct **8** ($R_1 = \text{Ph}$) (2.50 g, 7.52 mmol) and purged with argon. THF (40 ml) was added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 16 h. The product was collected in a plastic syringe fitted with a polyethylene frit and washed with DMF, dry THF and toluene. Toluene (20 ml), Et_3N (2.36 ml, 16.9 mmol) and dodecylbenzenesulfonylazide (5.93 g, 16.9 mmol) were added, the vessel was capped and treated as above to give **9b** as a free flowing off white powder (2.46 g); IR 2140 ($=\text{N}_2$), 1720 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$, ester) and 1689 cm^{-1} ($\text{C}=\text{O}$, ketone); loading 1.29 mmol g^{-1} determined by elemental analysis for nitrogen.

Insertion reaction

A 5 ml glass tube fitted with a septa was charged with resin **2** (250 mg, 0.34 mmol) and benzamide (207 mg, 1.71 mmol), purged with argon and toluene (4 ml) was added. This mixture was vigorously stirred, heated in a pre-warmed oil bath (60 °C) for 3 min and a solution of rhodium octanoate (~5 mg, ~0.7 μM) in toluene (2.00 ml) was added. Nitrogen effervescence was observed and subsided after approximately 30 min. After heating for an additional 1.5 h, the resin was collected in a plastic syringe equipped with a polyethylene frit and washed with DMF, chloroform, Et_2O and hexanes to give **3a** as a off white powder (279 mg, 99%); IR 3415 (N-H), 1749 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$, ester), 1724 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$, ketone) and 1663 cm^{-1} ($\text{C}=\text{O}$, amide).

Dichlorotriphenylphosphorane cyclodehydration

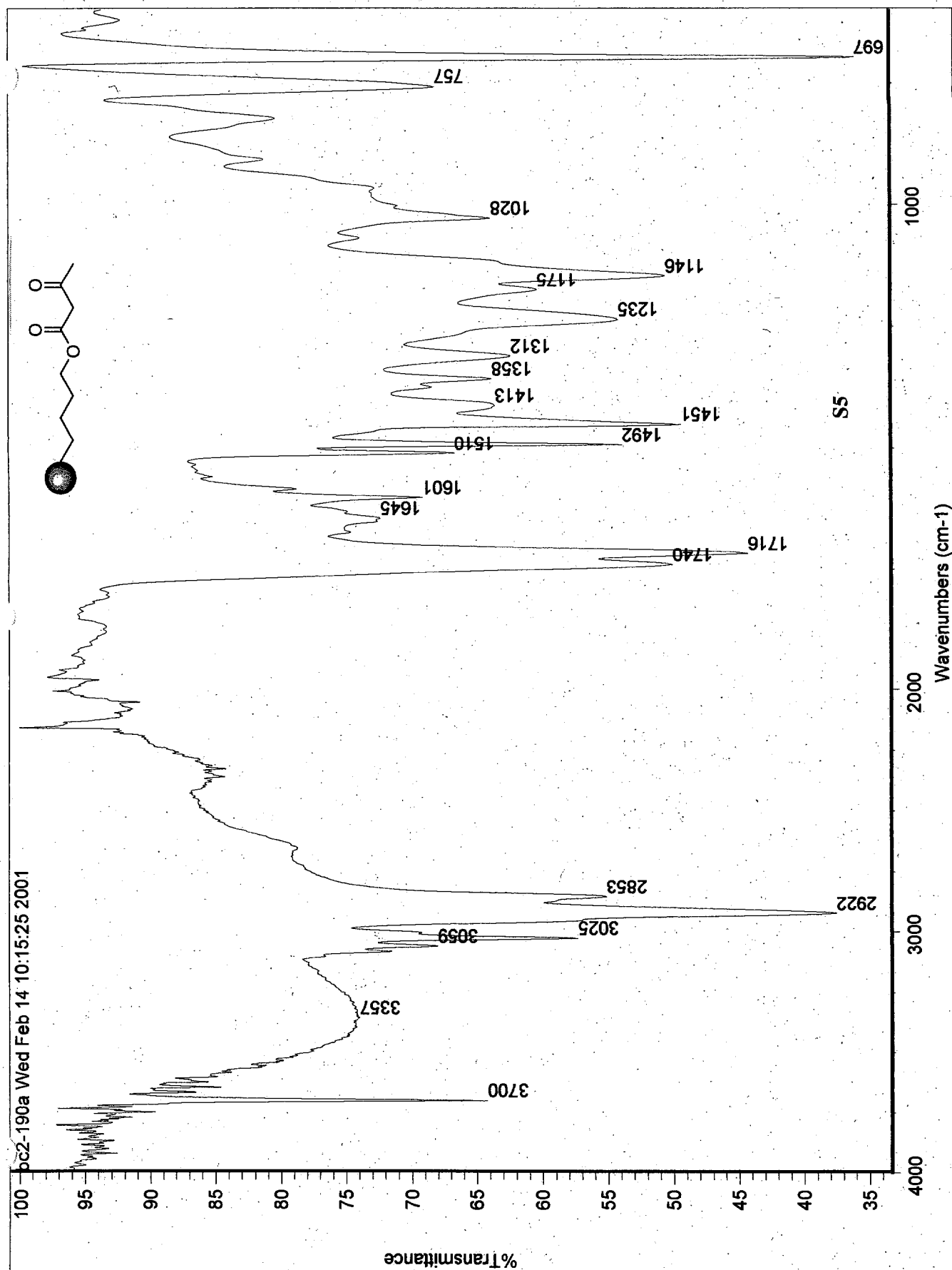
To a solution of Cl_2PPh_3 (226 mg, 0.68 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 ml) was added Et_3N , (0.57 ml, 4.08 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 5 min. This solution was then drawn into the plastic syringe containing product **3a**, the syringe was then capped and shaken for 16 h. The product was washed with DMF, chloroform, Et_2O and hexanes and obtained as a light brown powder (285 mg); IR 1713 cm^{-1} ($\text{C}=\text{O}$, ester).

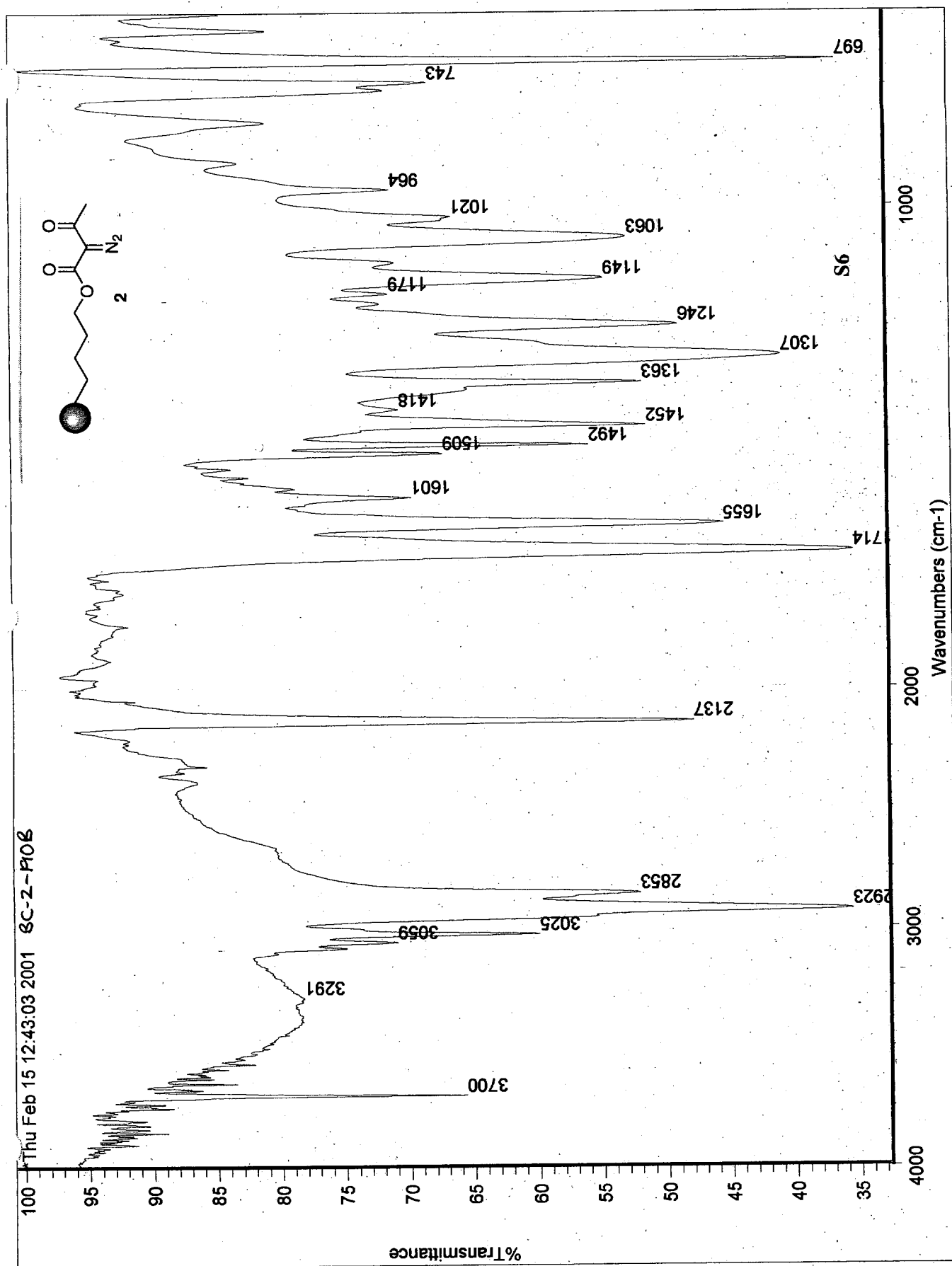
Burgess reagent cyclodehydration

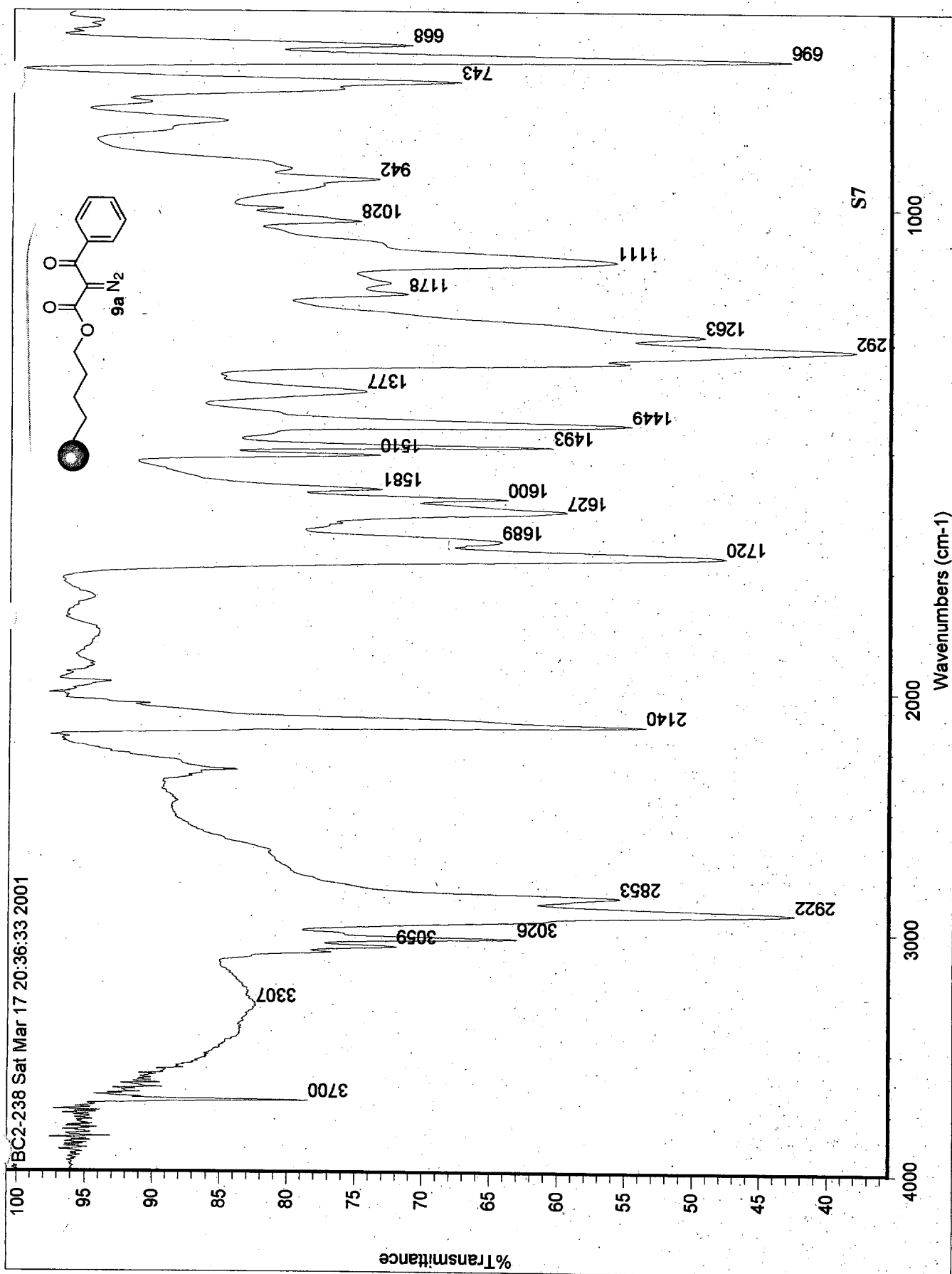
A 5 ml vial equipped with a small stir bar and a PTFE septum cap was charged with resin **10** $R_1 = \text{Ph}$, $R_2 = \text{tBu}$ (117 mg, 0.14 mmol) and purged with argon. A solution of Burgess reagent (2.00 ml, 85 mg/ml, 0.71 mmol) in THF was added, the vial was sealed and immersed in an oil bath at 70 °C. After stirring for 6 h, the resin was collected in a plastic syringe equipped with a polyethylene frit and washed with DMF, chloroform, Et_2O and hexanes to give oxazole **11** ($R_1 = \text{Ph}$, $R_2 = \text{tBu}$) (111 mg) as a off white powder; IR 1716 cm^{-1} (C=O, ester).

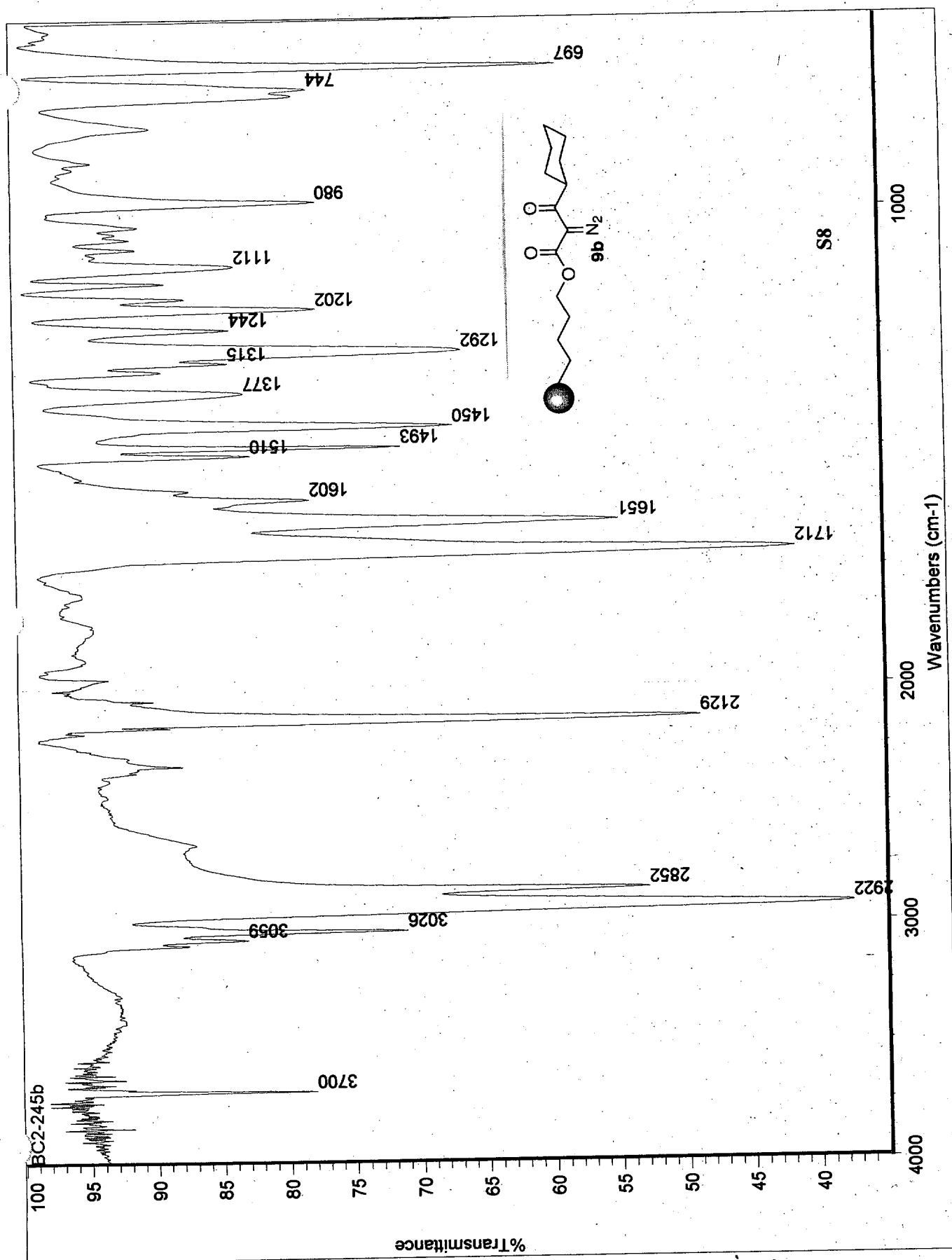
Cleavage reaction

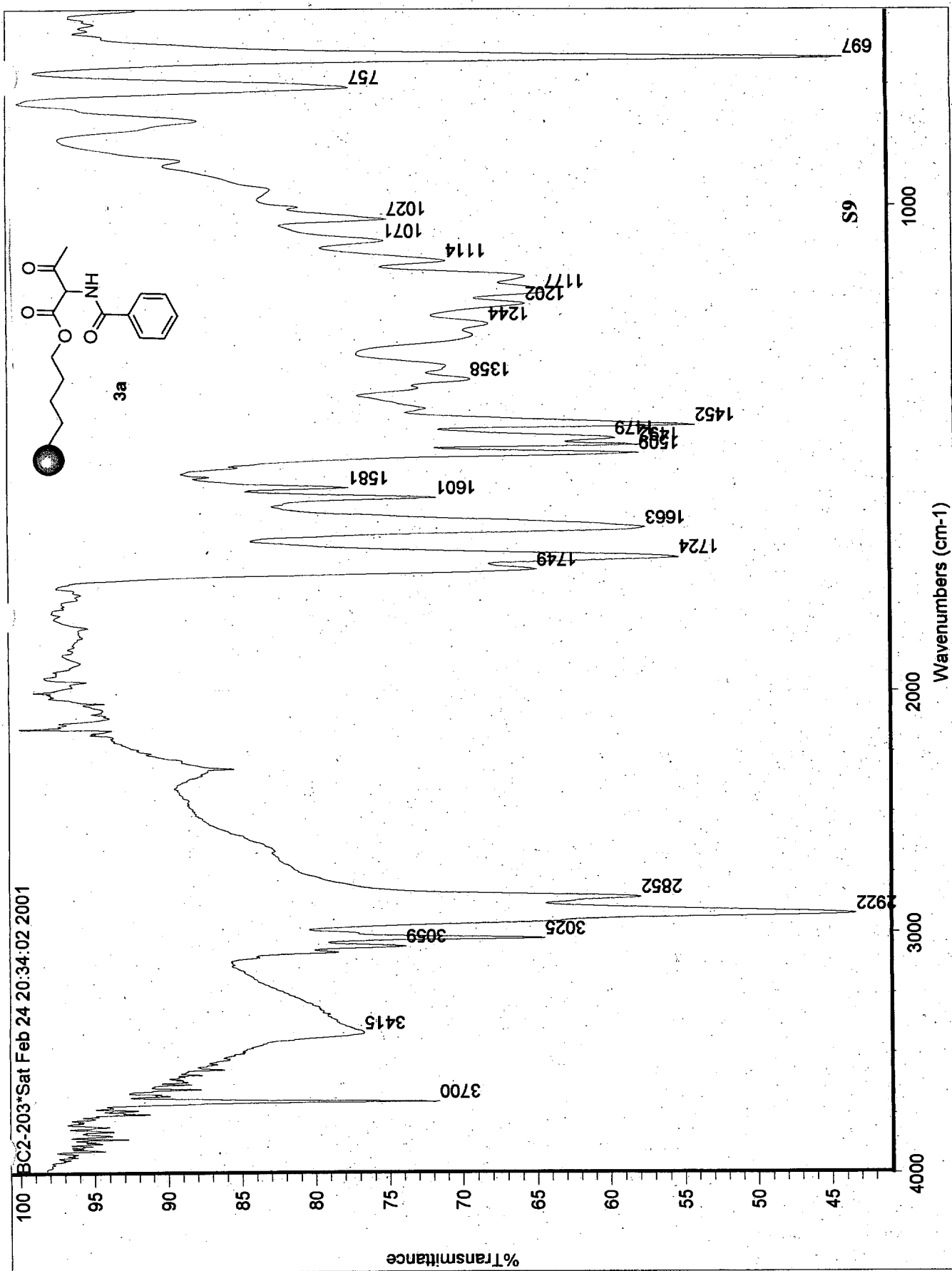
To a suspension of aluminum chloride (81.0 mg, 0.61 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3.00 ml) was added piperidine (0.24 ml, 2.43 mmol) dropwise. After stirring for 10 min. the solution was added to resin **3a** (245 mg, 0.30 mmol) and the resulting suspension was stirred overnight. Saturated Na_2CO_3 (0.10 ml) and THF (1.00 ml) were added and the mixture was stirred for an additional 10 min. Na_2SO_4 (~50 mg) was added to the mixture which was then filtered through a mixed bed ion exchange resin and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude product. Purification by preparative TLC (25% ethyl acetate in hexanes) gave **7a** (43 mg, 54%) as a white solid.

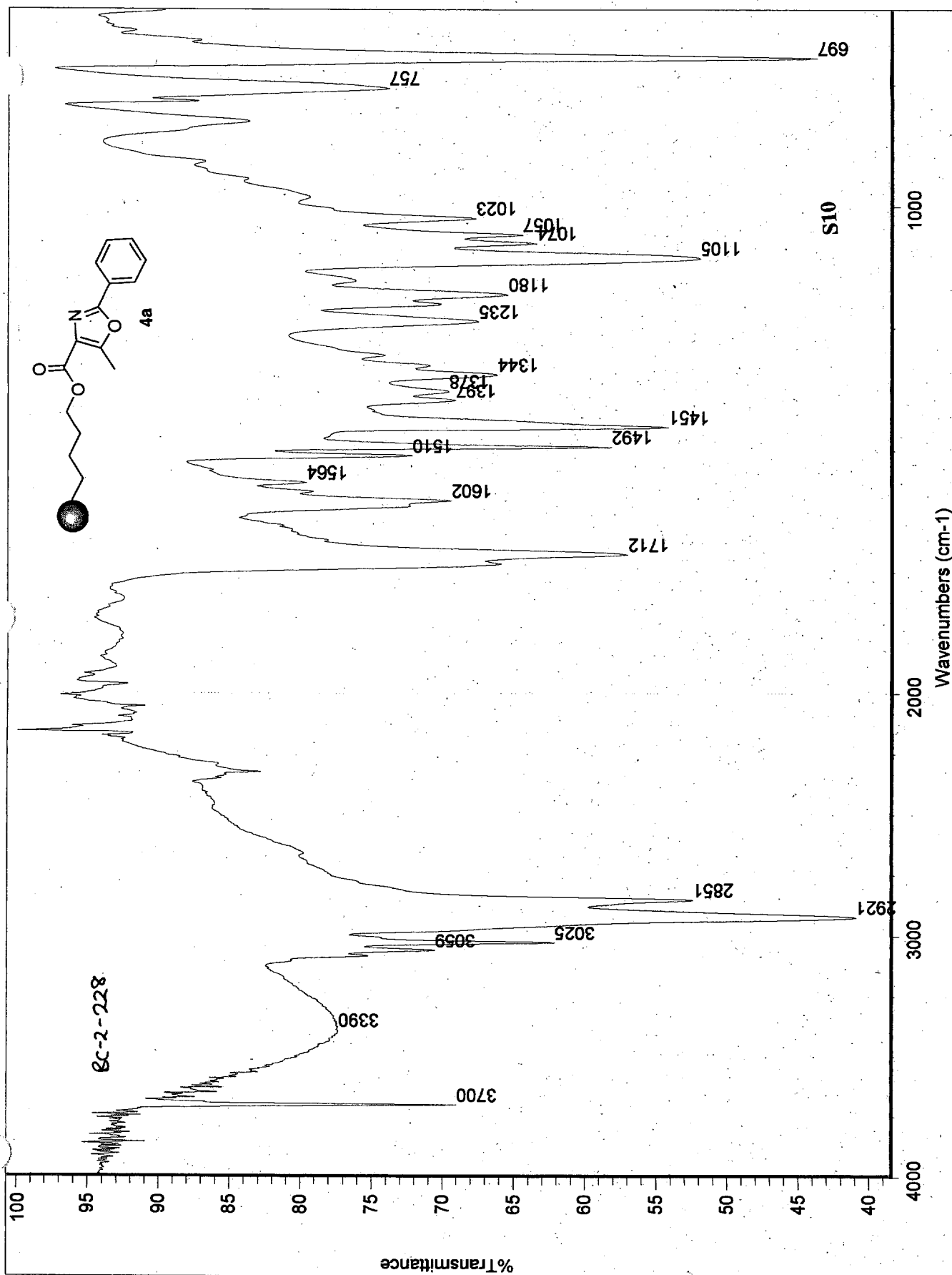


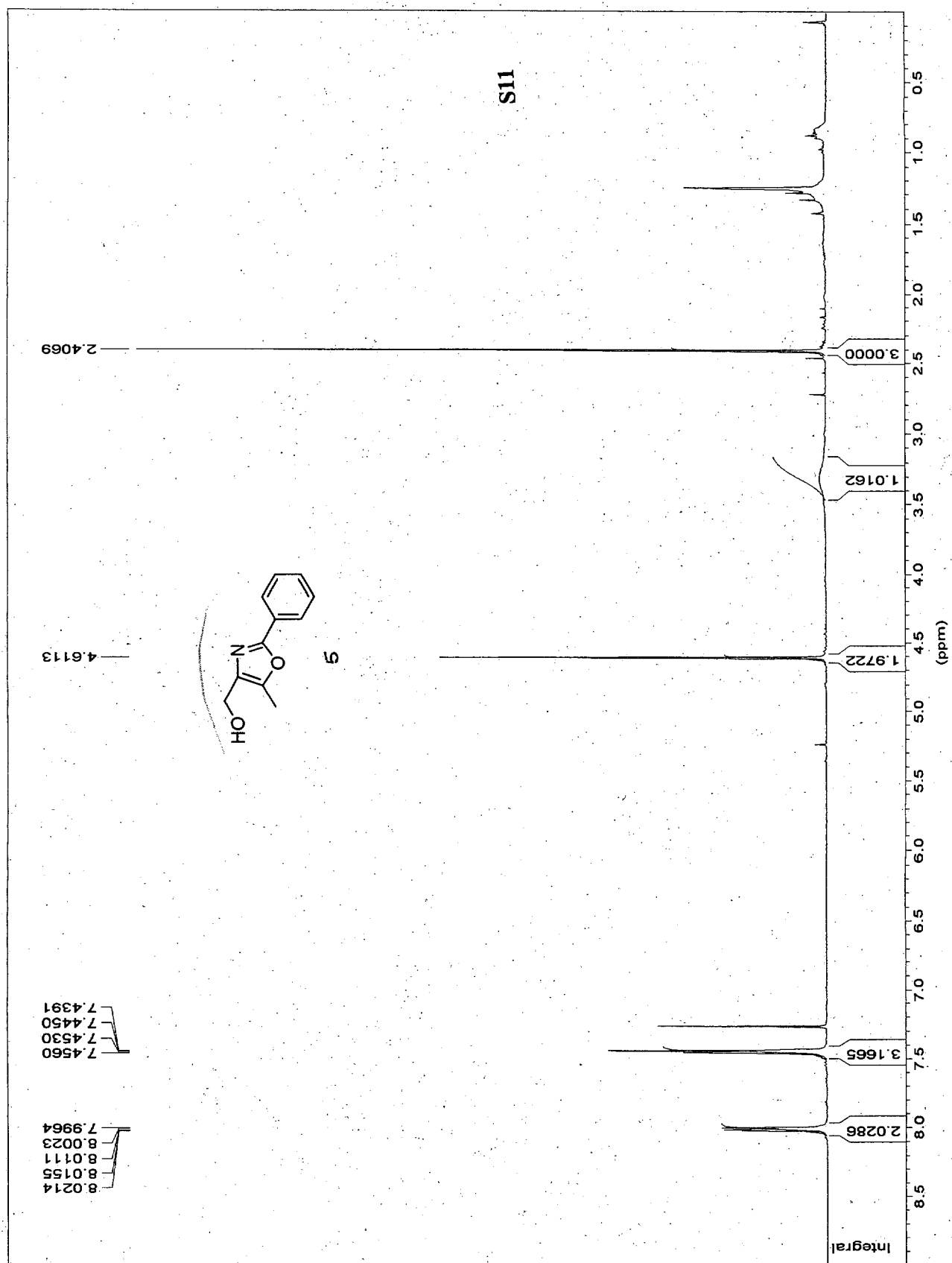


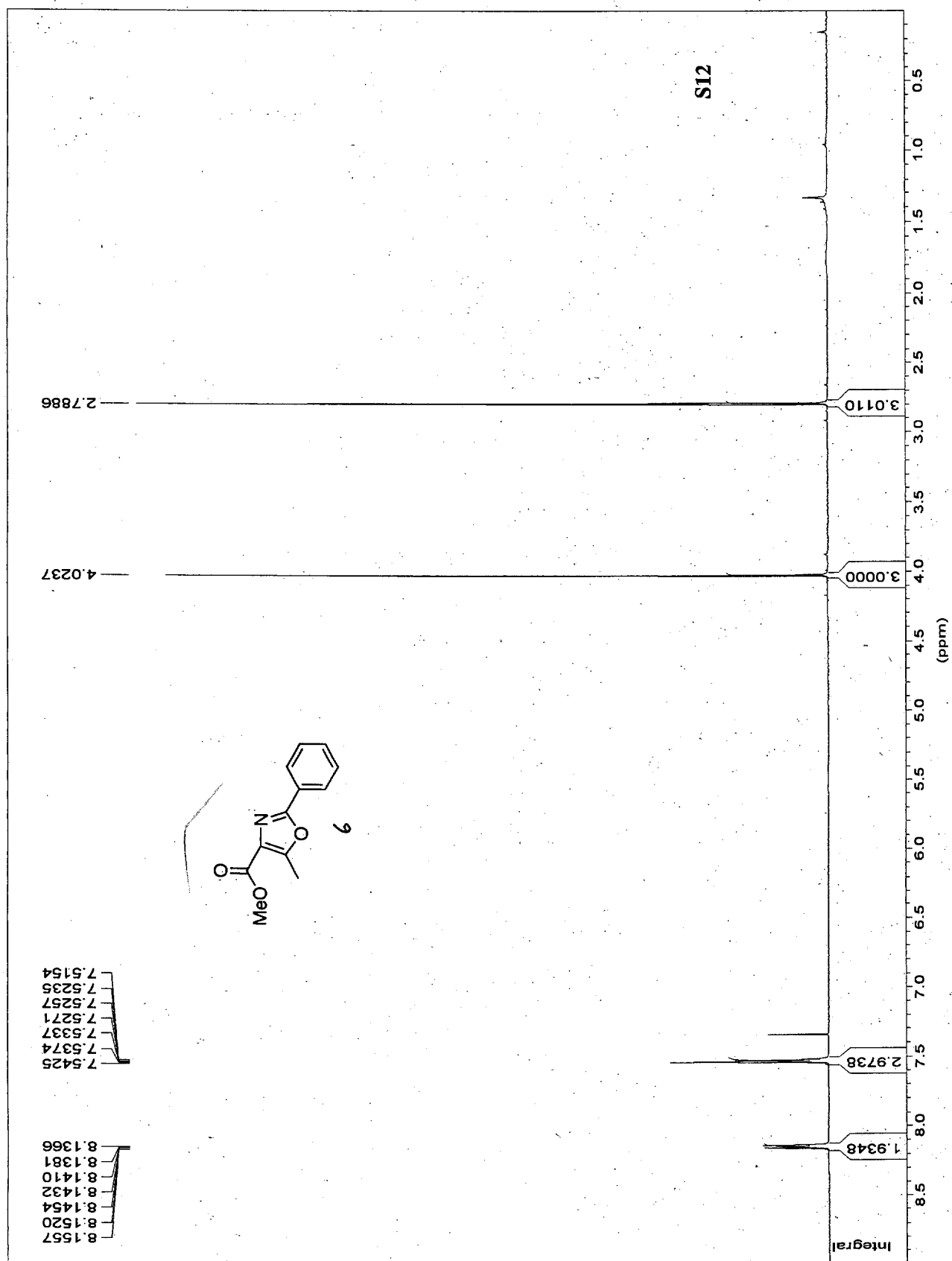


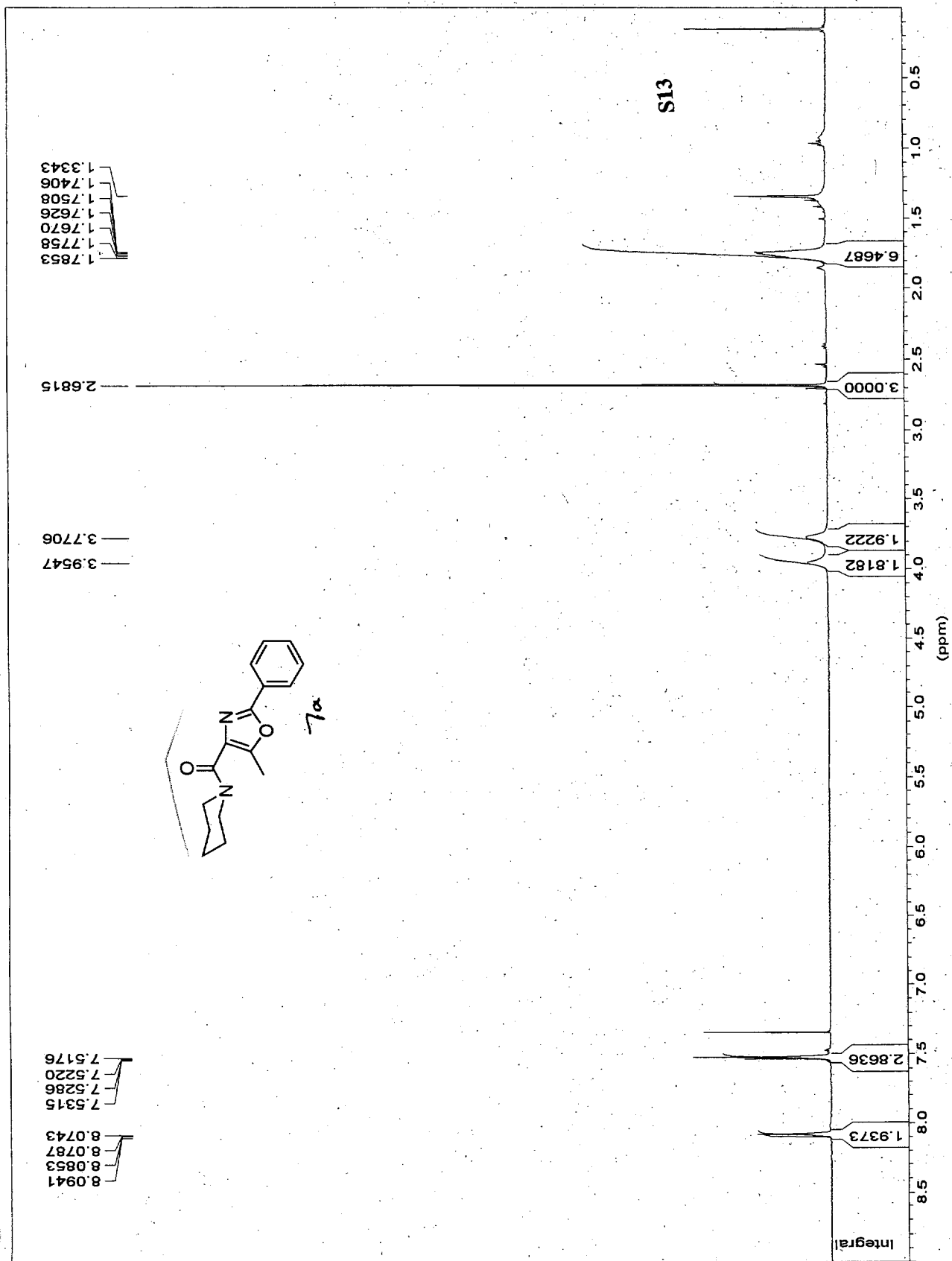


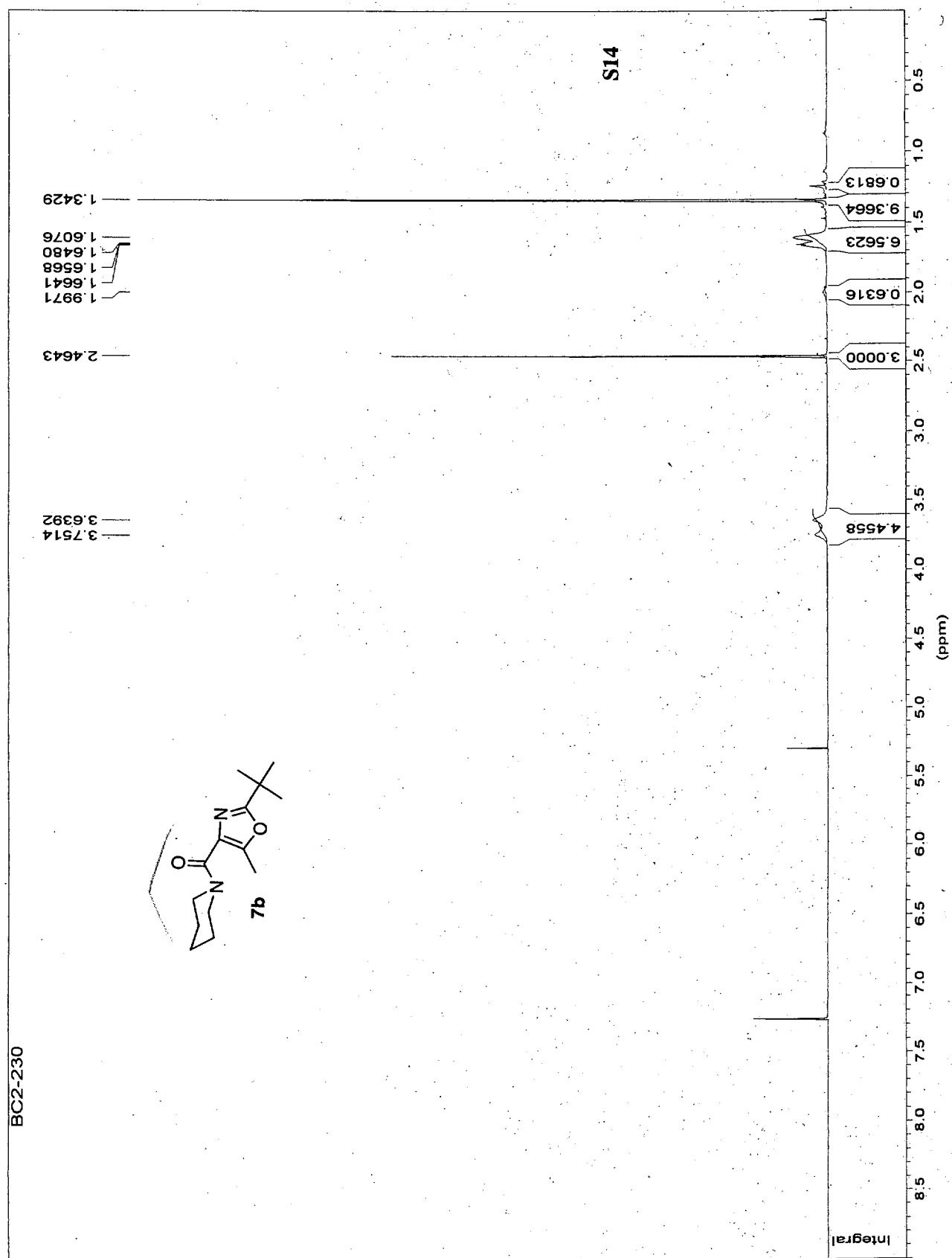


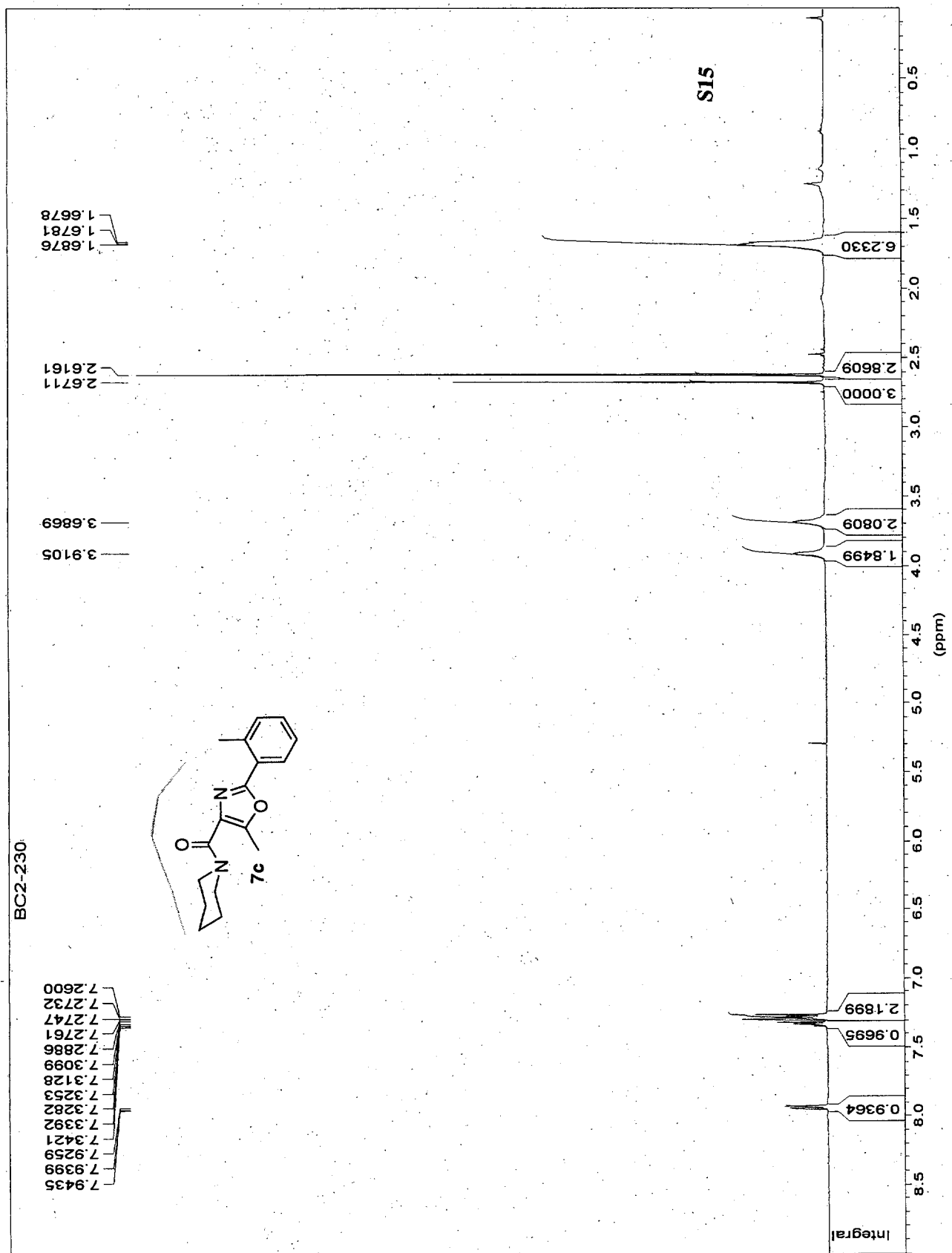


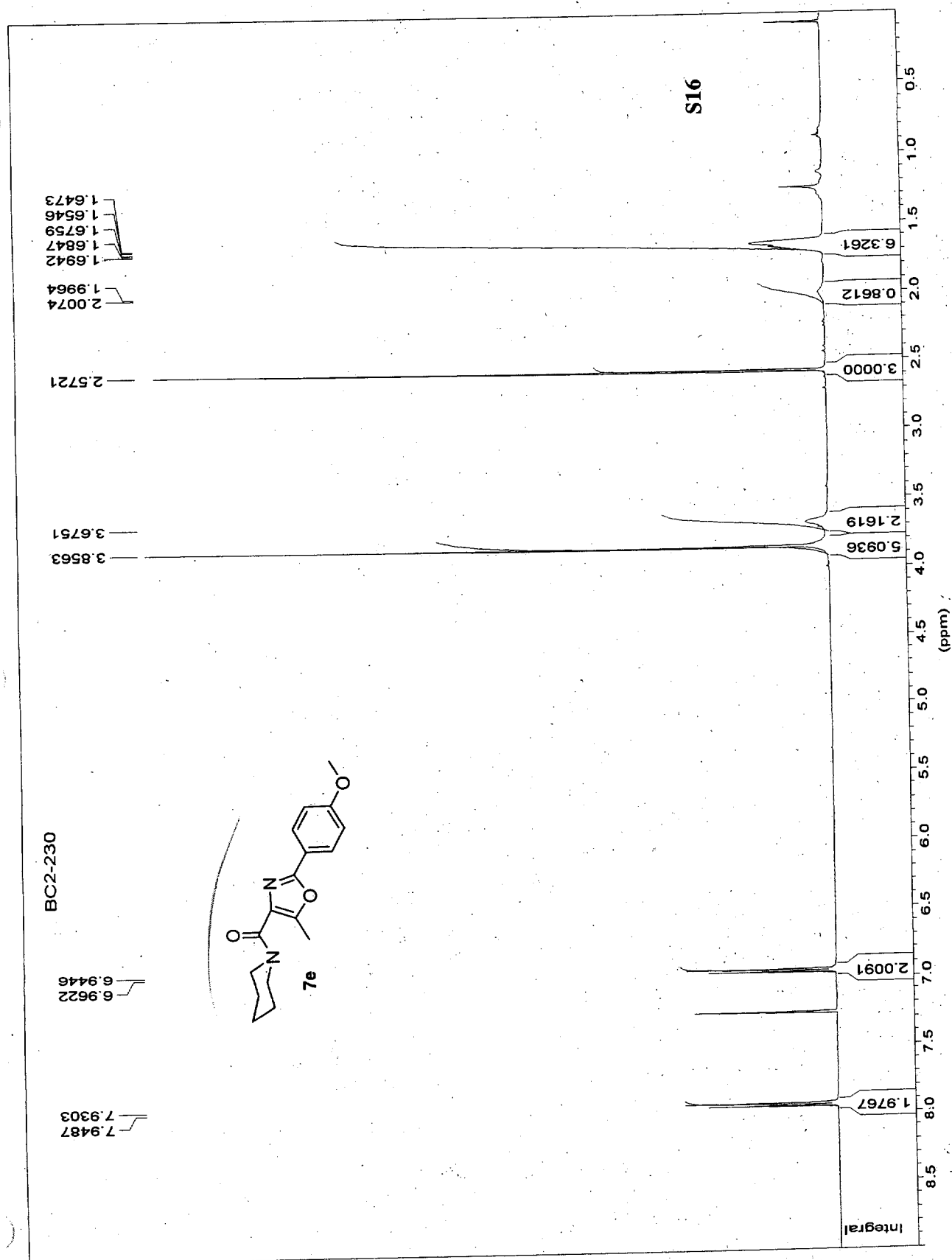


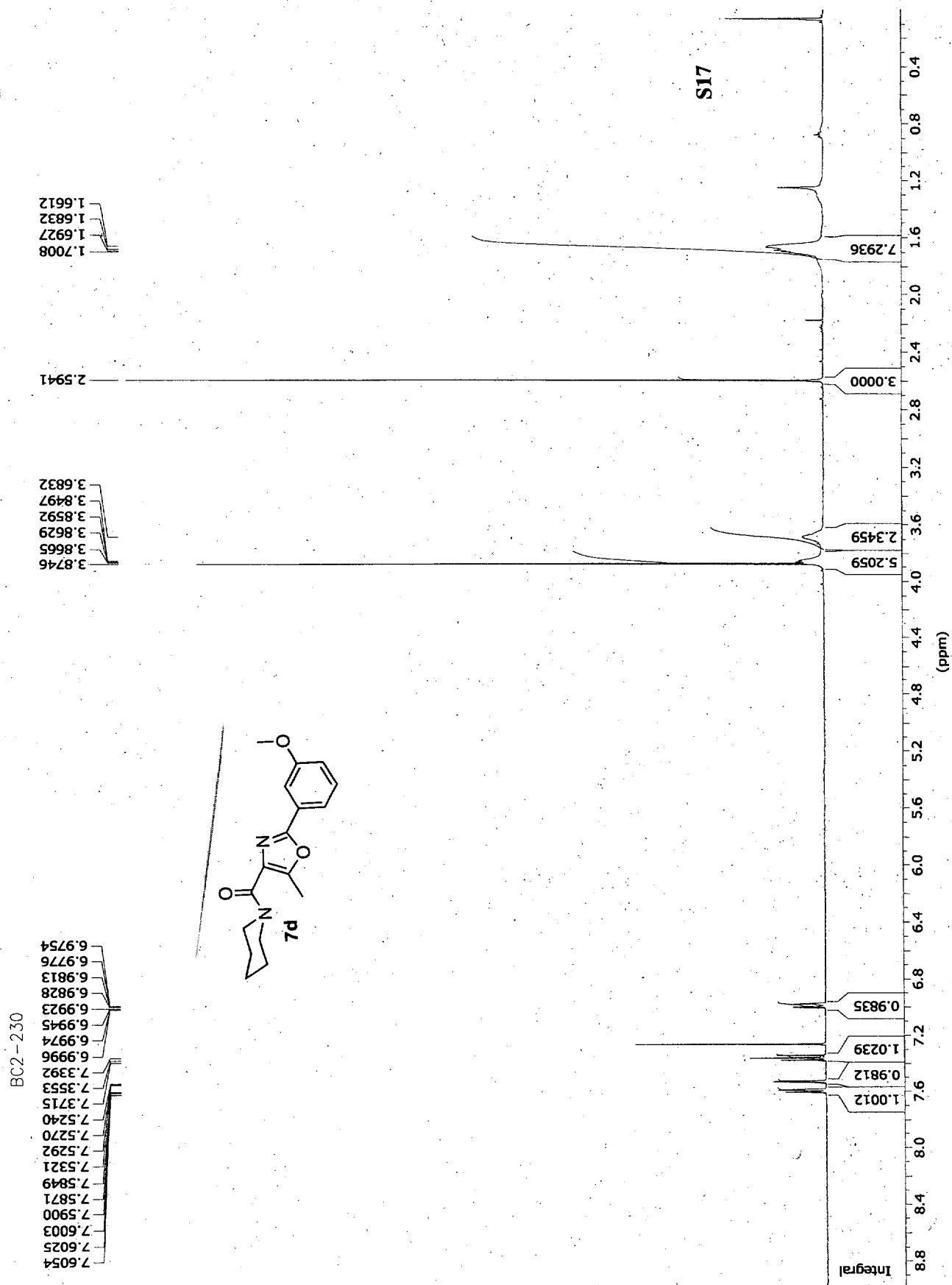


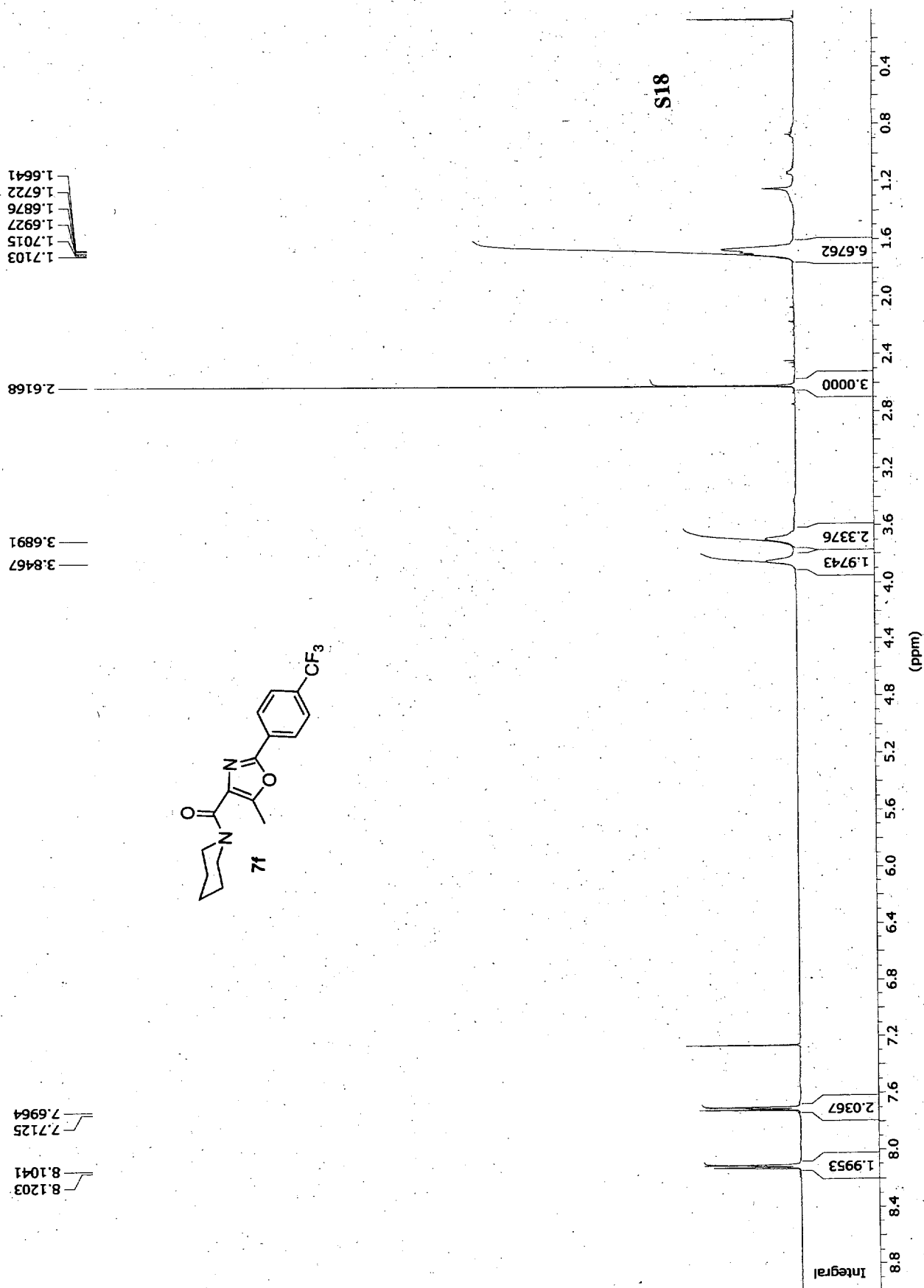


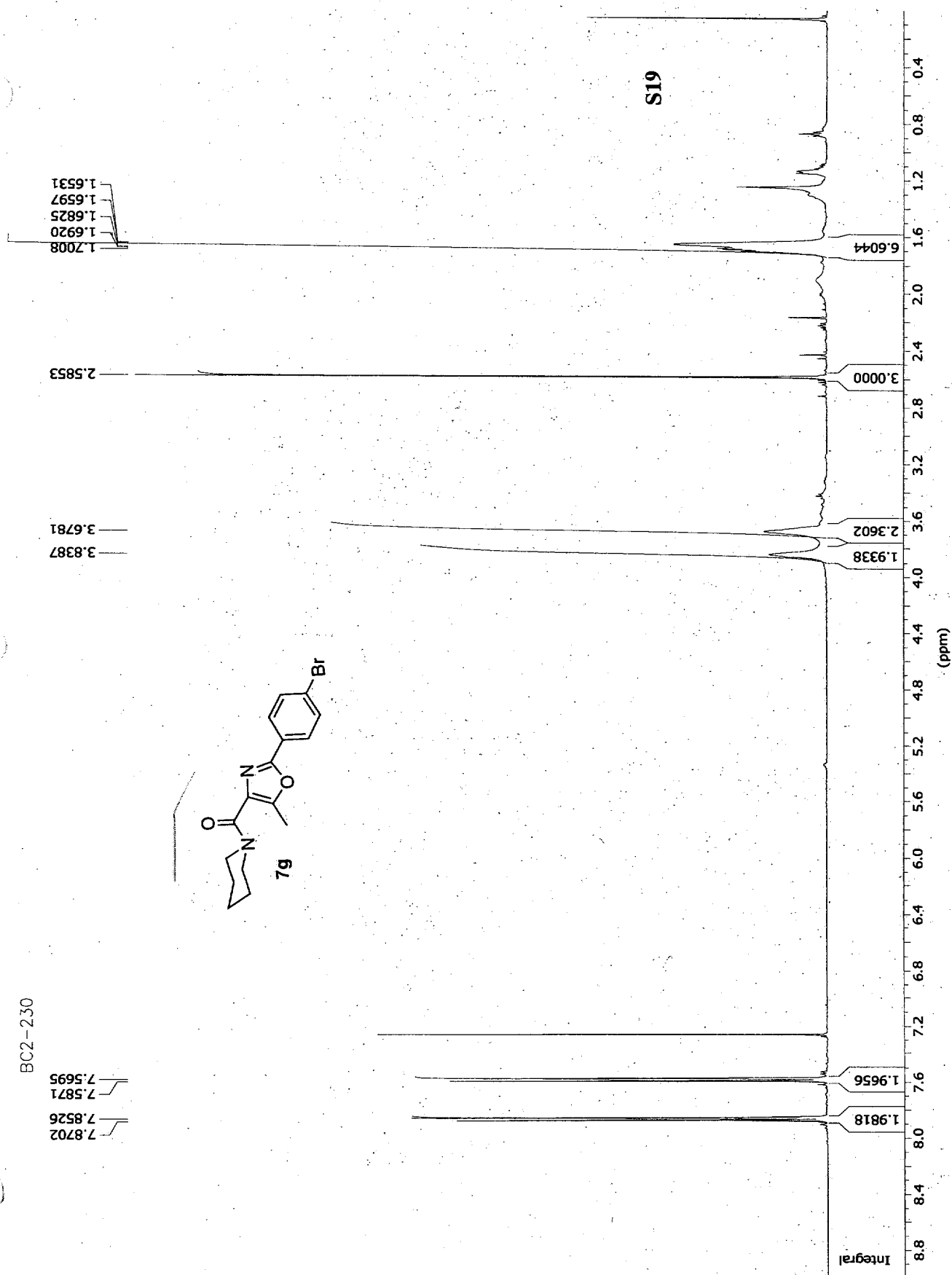


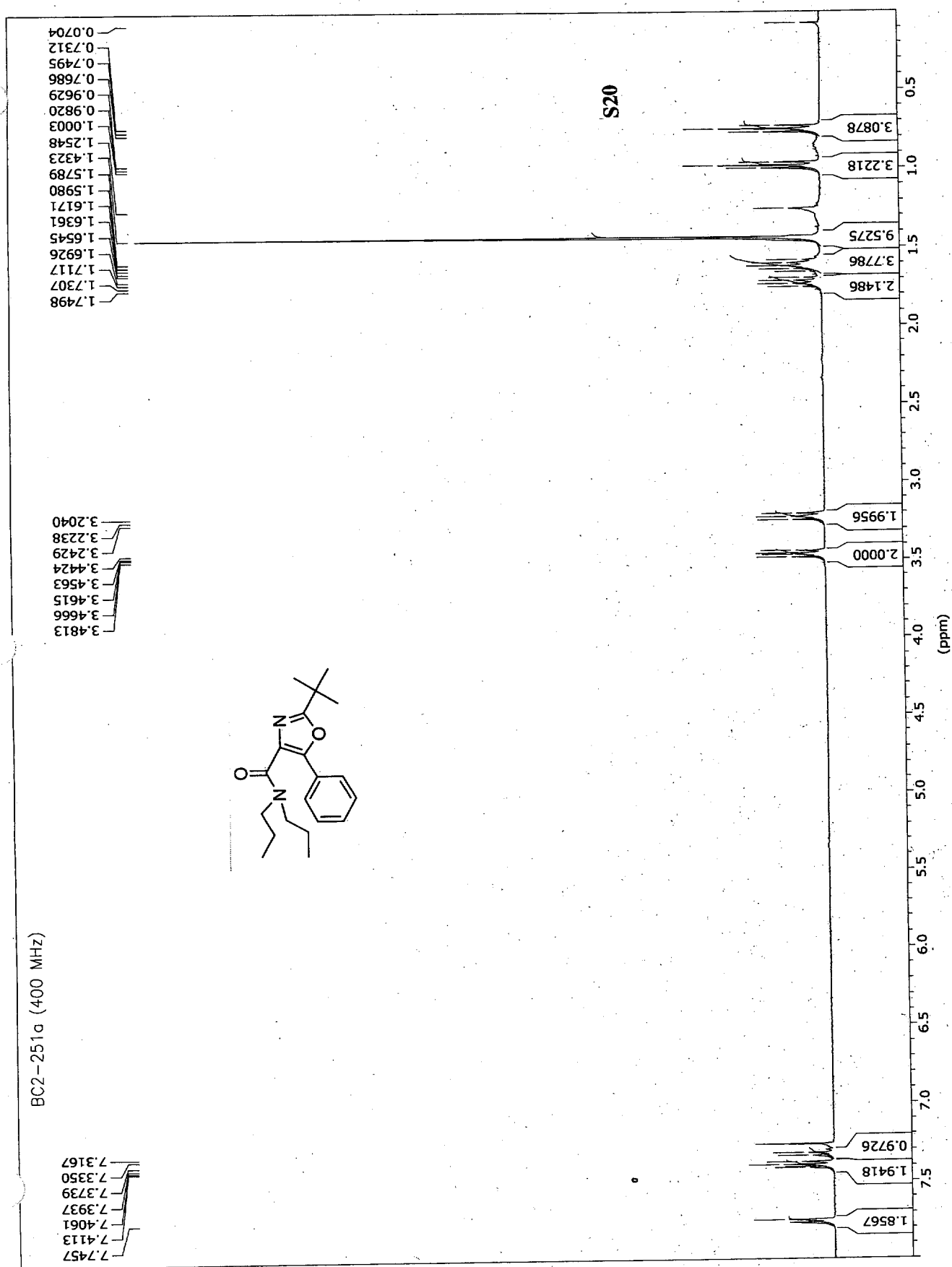


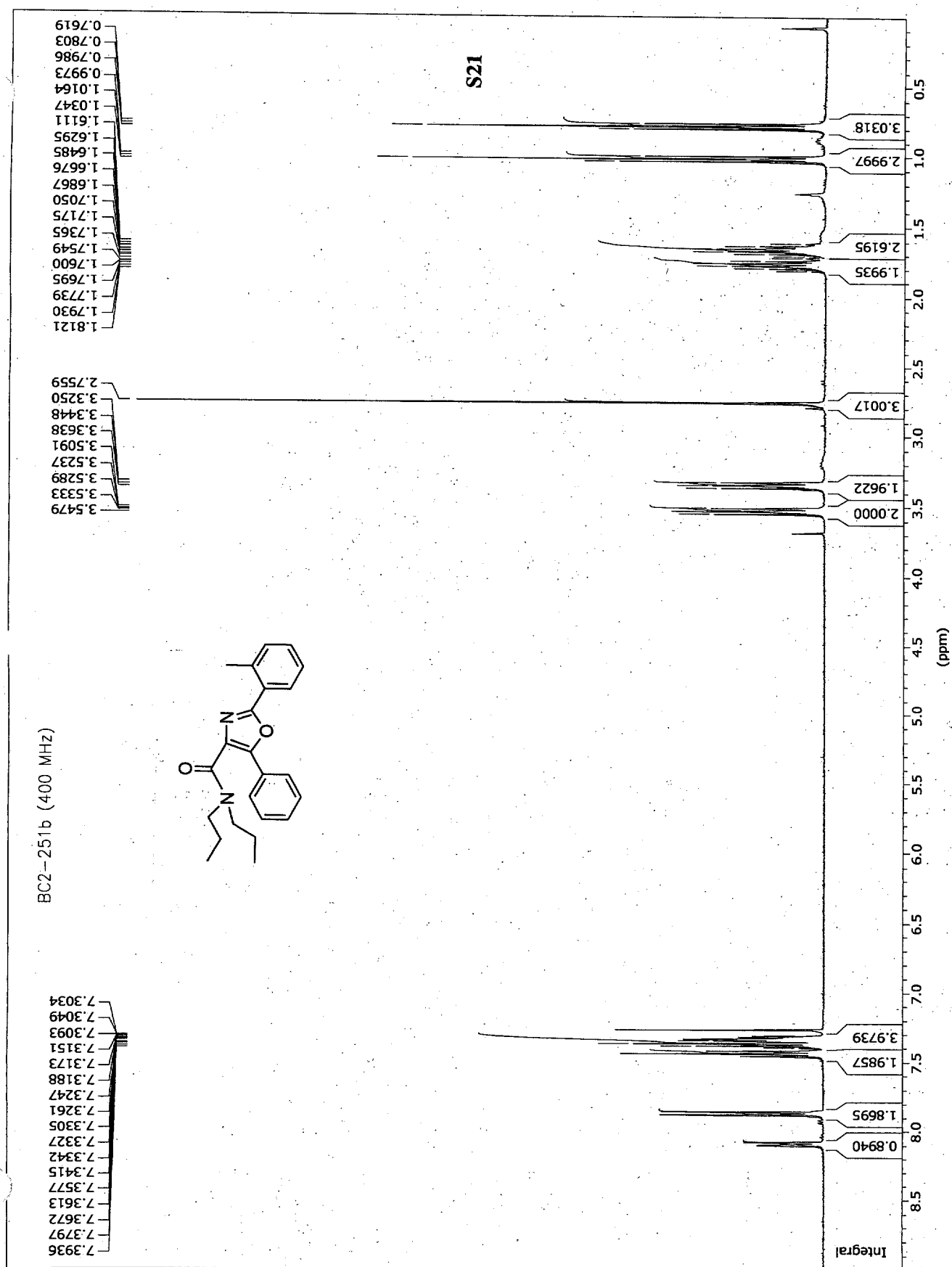


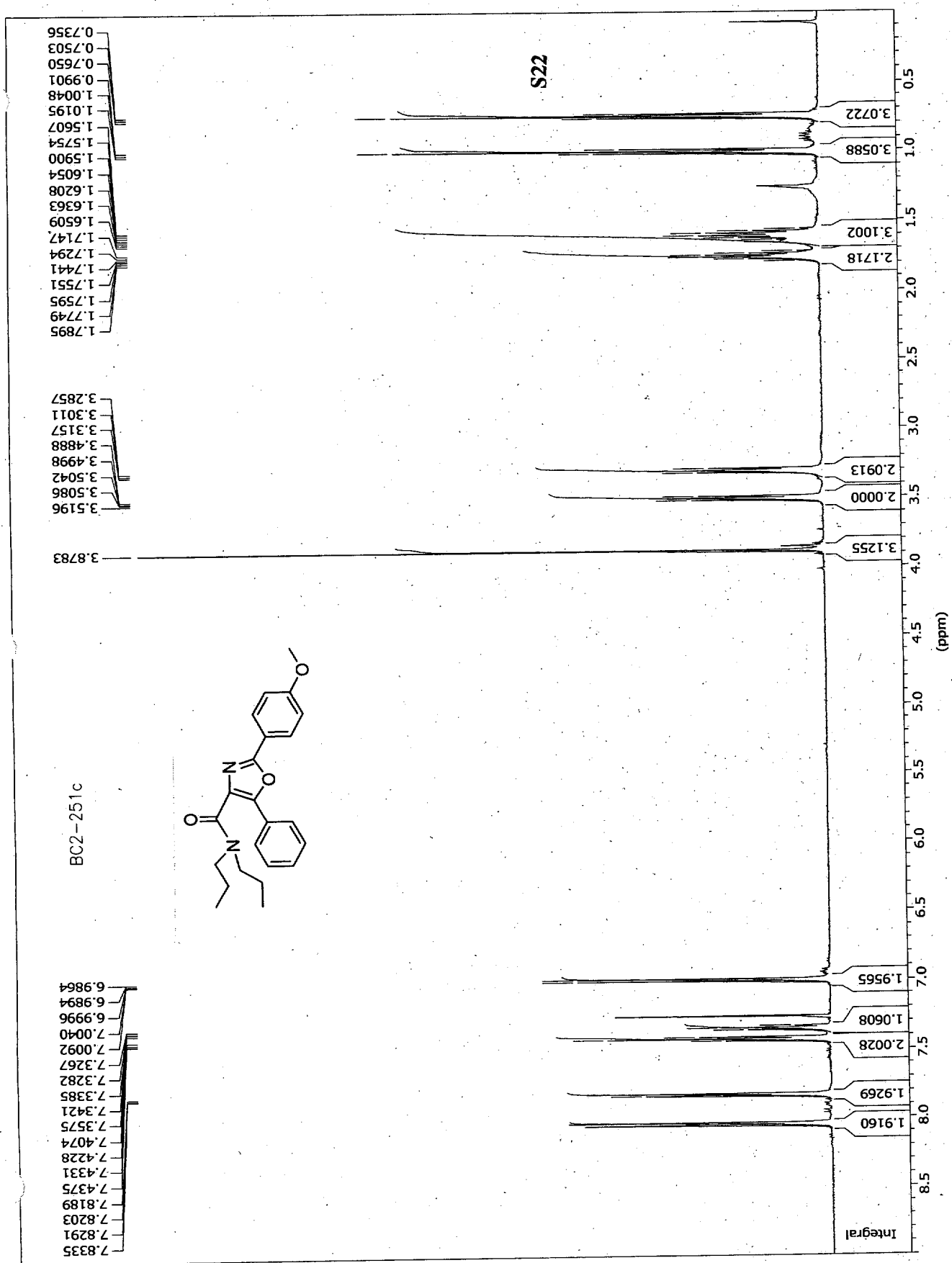


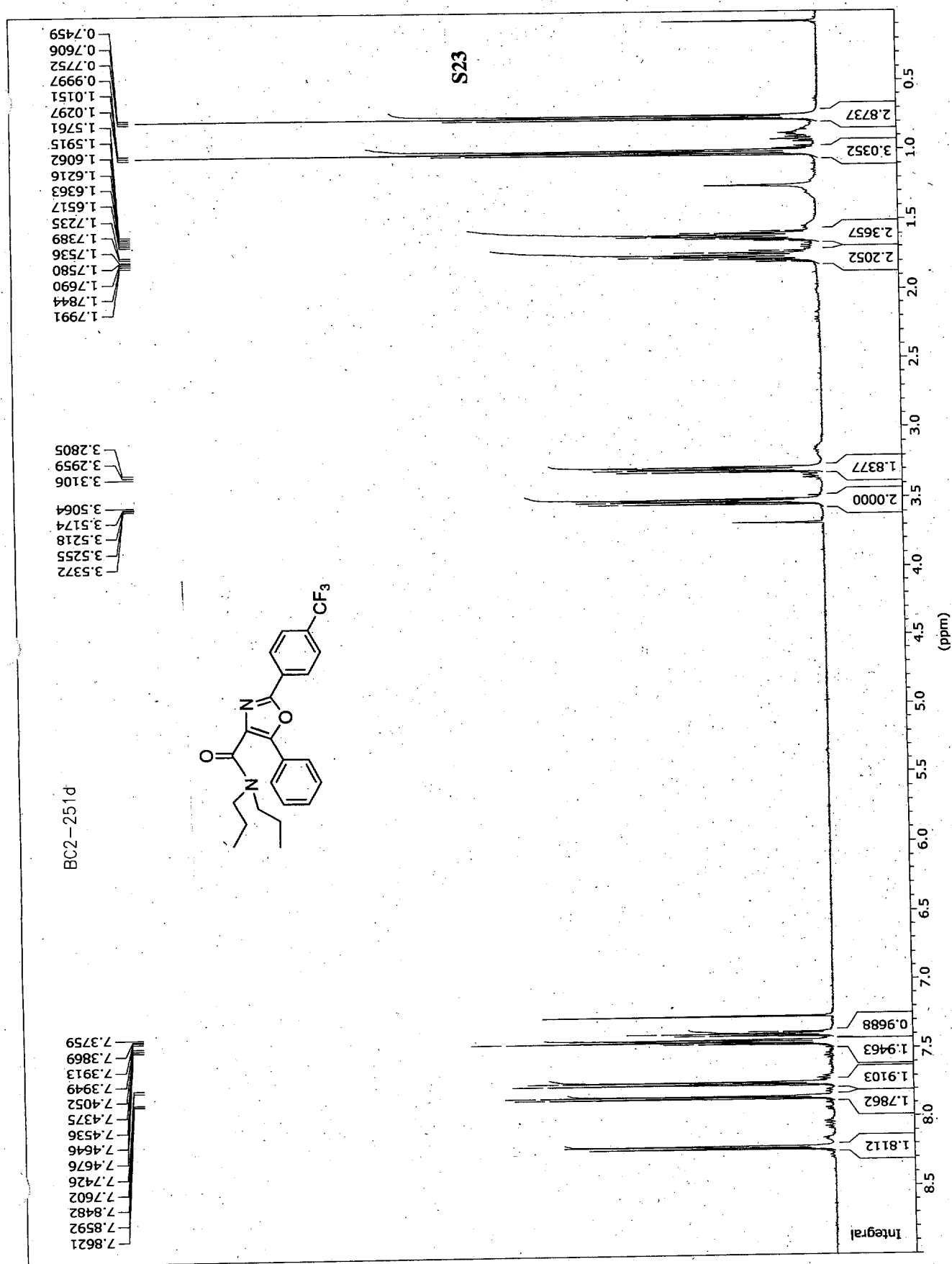


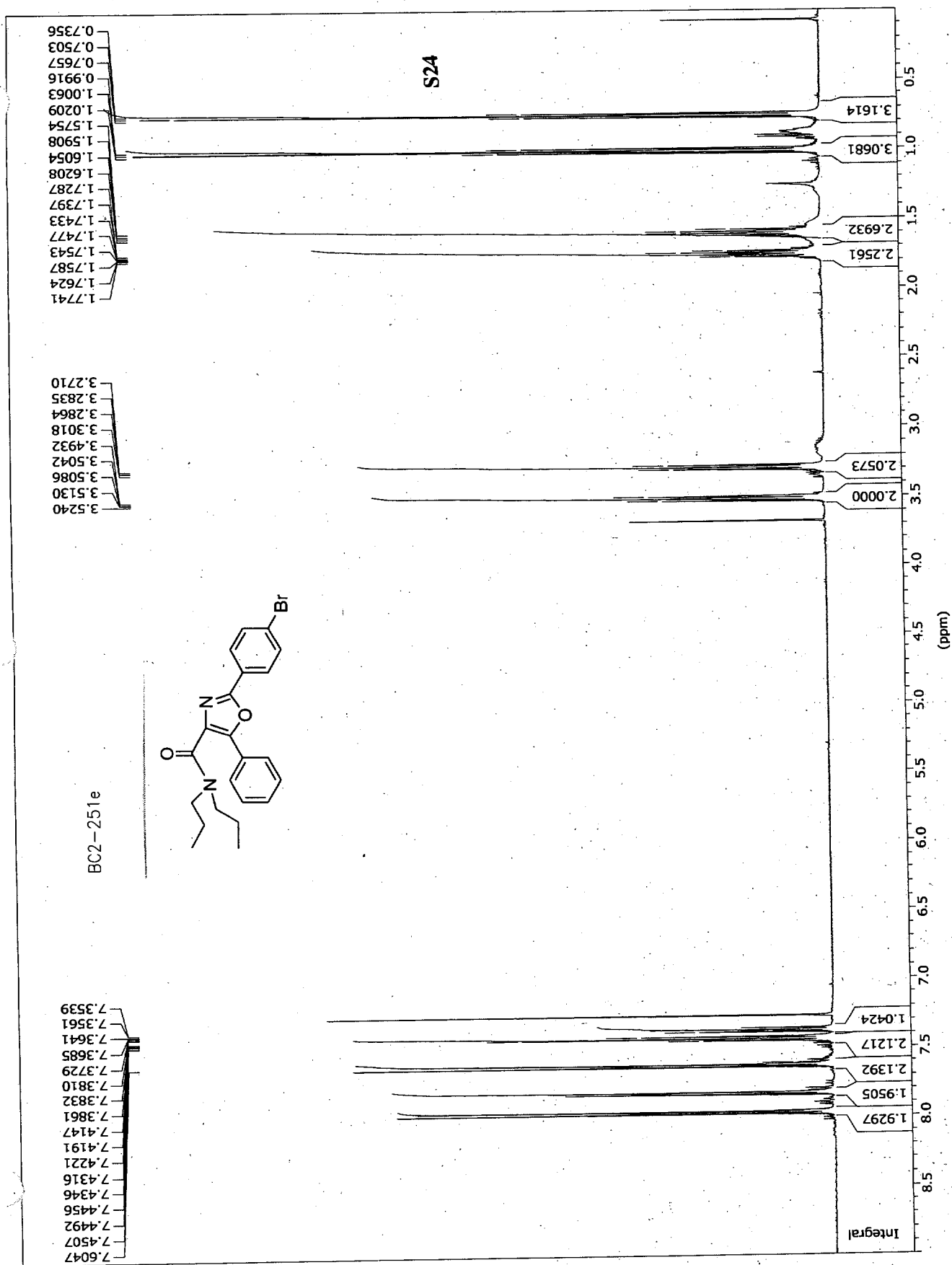




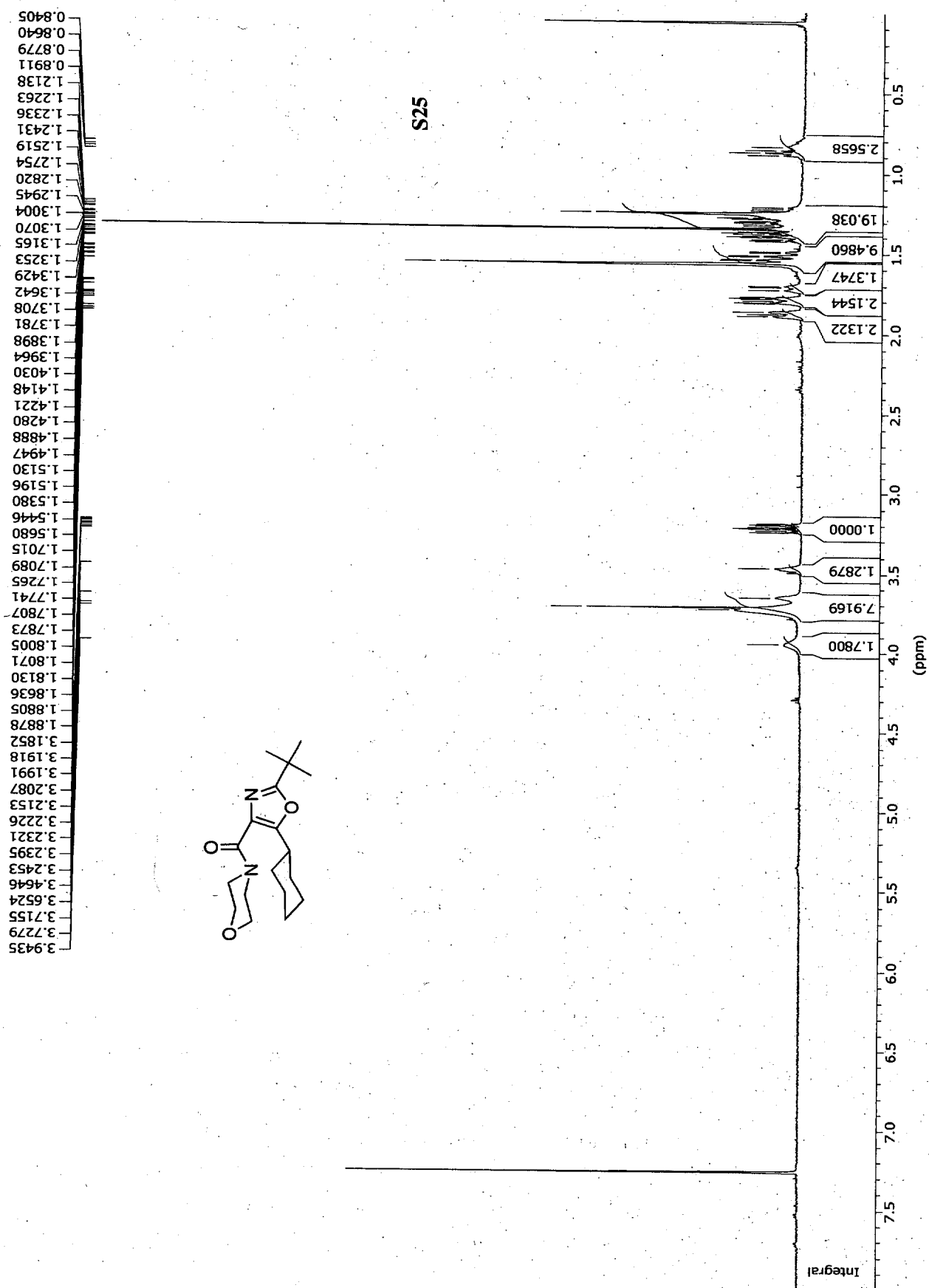


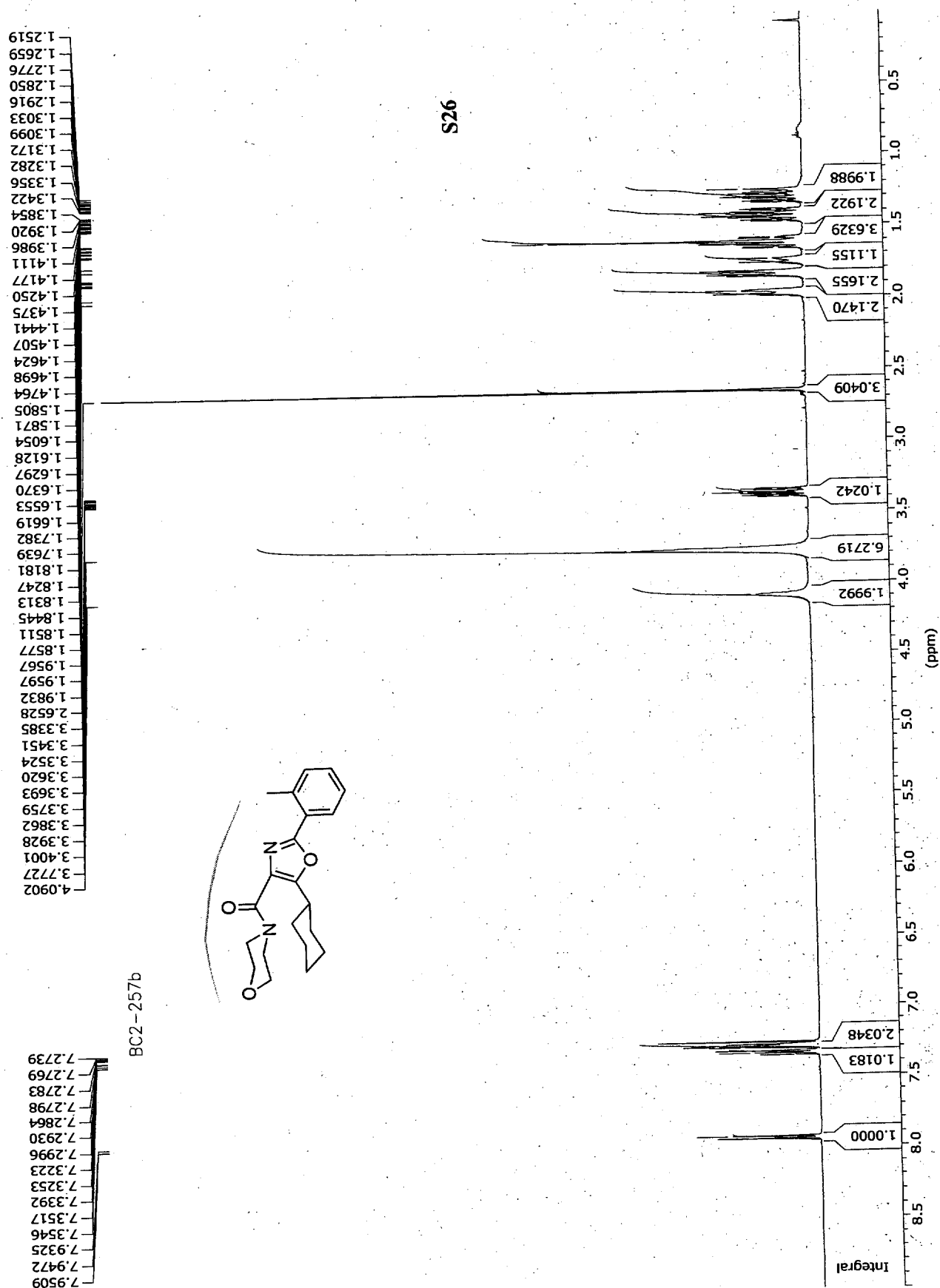


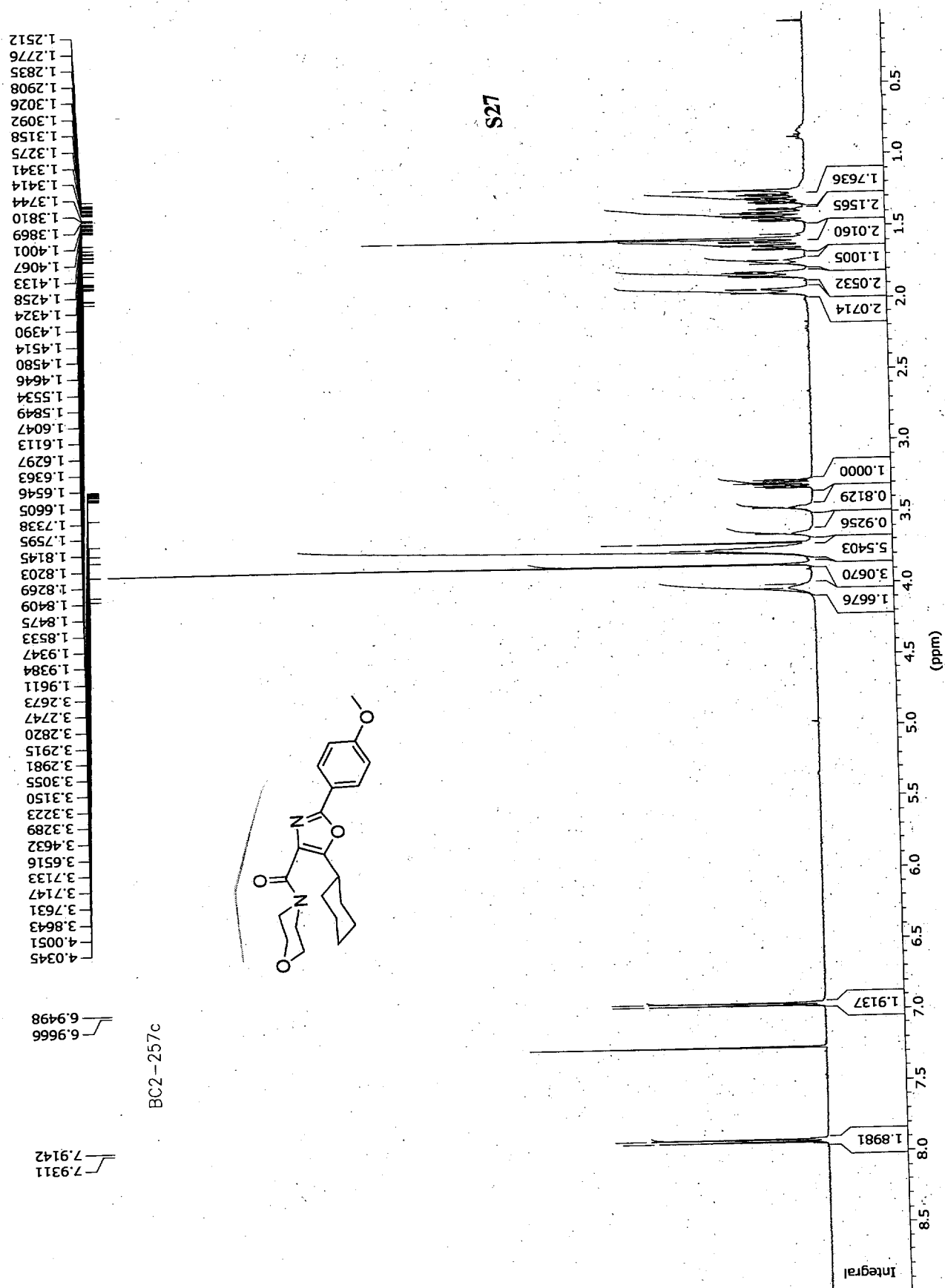


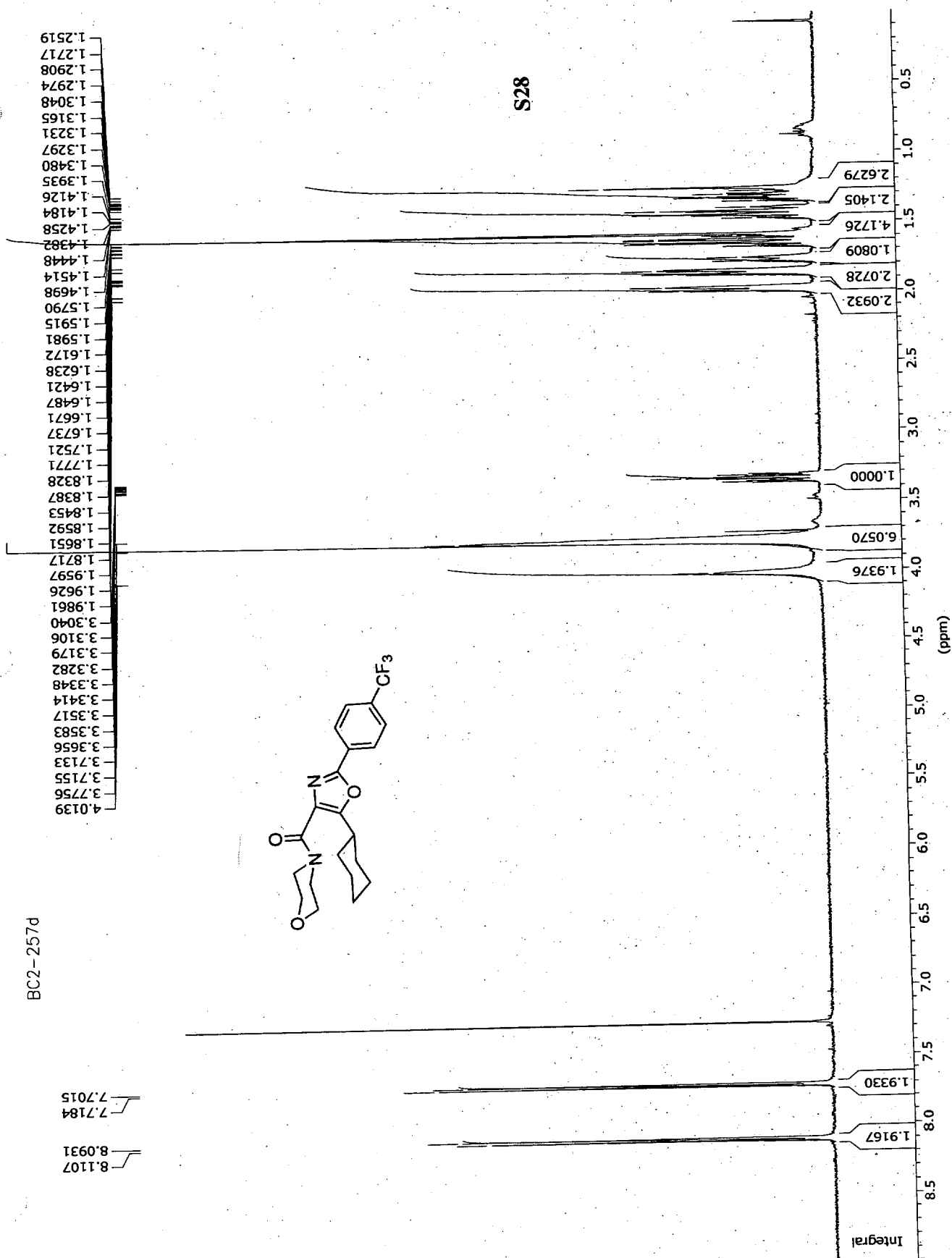


BC2-257a









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