



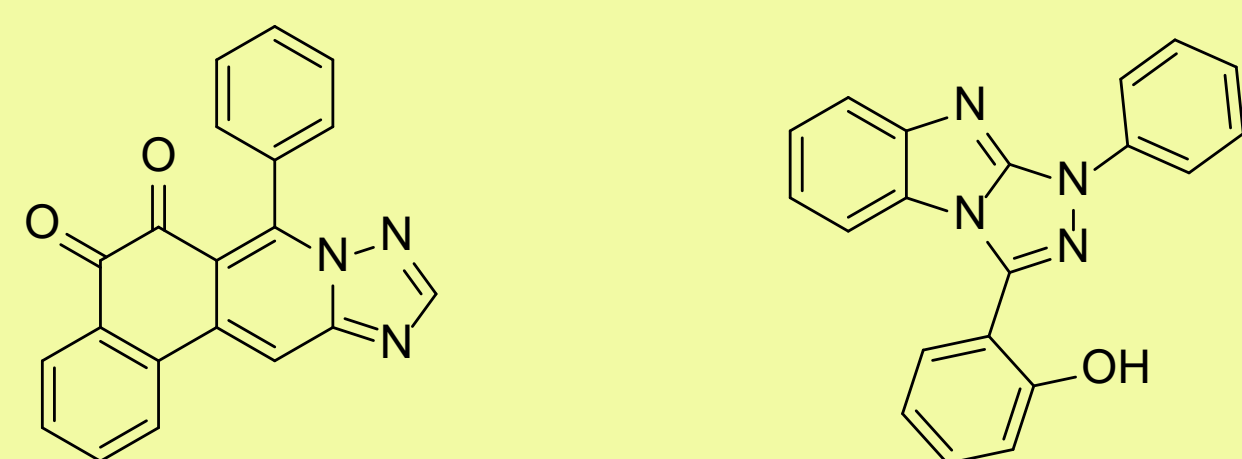
Access to Tricyclic Heteroarenes by an Iodine-promoted Cyclization Reaction

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Introduction

Heterocycles have been an essential part of organic synthesis for many years because of their usefulness in creating pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals.

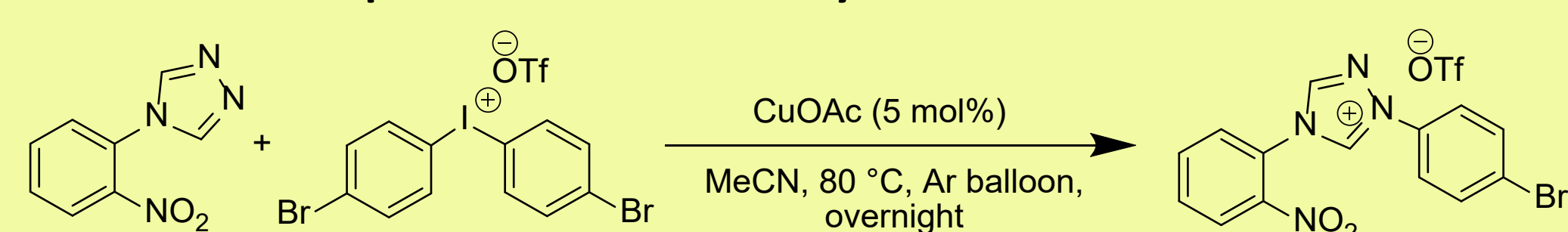


Anticancer

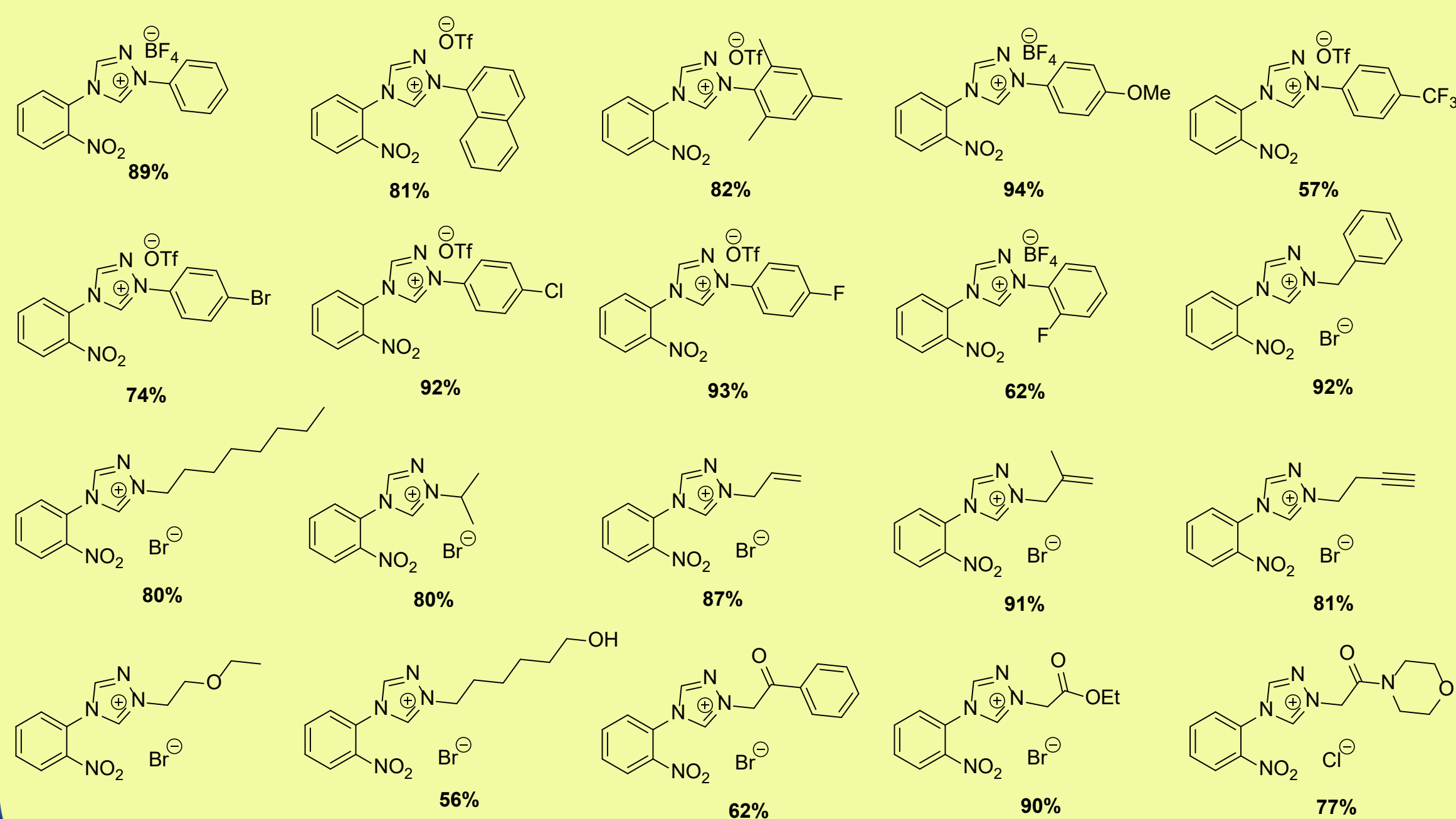
Antibacterial

Our research examines ways to optimize and expand on past methods from the Bolliger lab with the goal of increasing the yield of the desired product and minimizing the formation of unwanted by-products. For our arylation reactions, we will be using diaryliodonium salts and a metal catalyst, copper(I) acetate, to promote the catalytic *N*-arylation of the compound. This ability to transfer an aryl group is just one reason why diaryliodonium salts are being used for this research. Diaryliodonium salts also have low toxicity, making them safe to work with, as well as having high reactivity and good selectivity. The *N*-alkylation products are formed using a simple substitution reaction. The nitro groups of these *N*-substituted compounds are then reduced to the amino substituent. The amino analogues produced are then used to complete the cyclization reaction, which results in several important heterocycles.

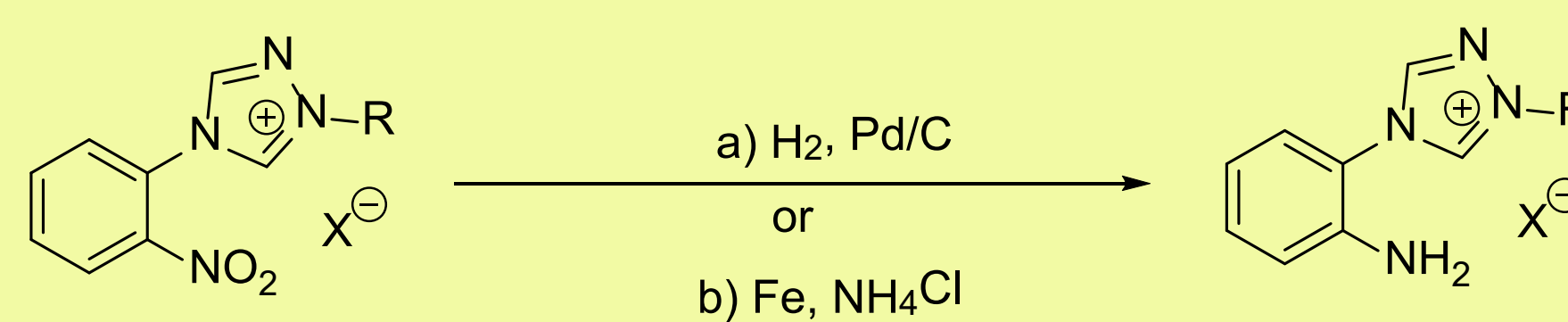
Example of an *N*-Arylation Reaction



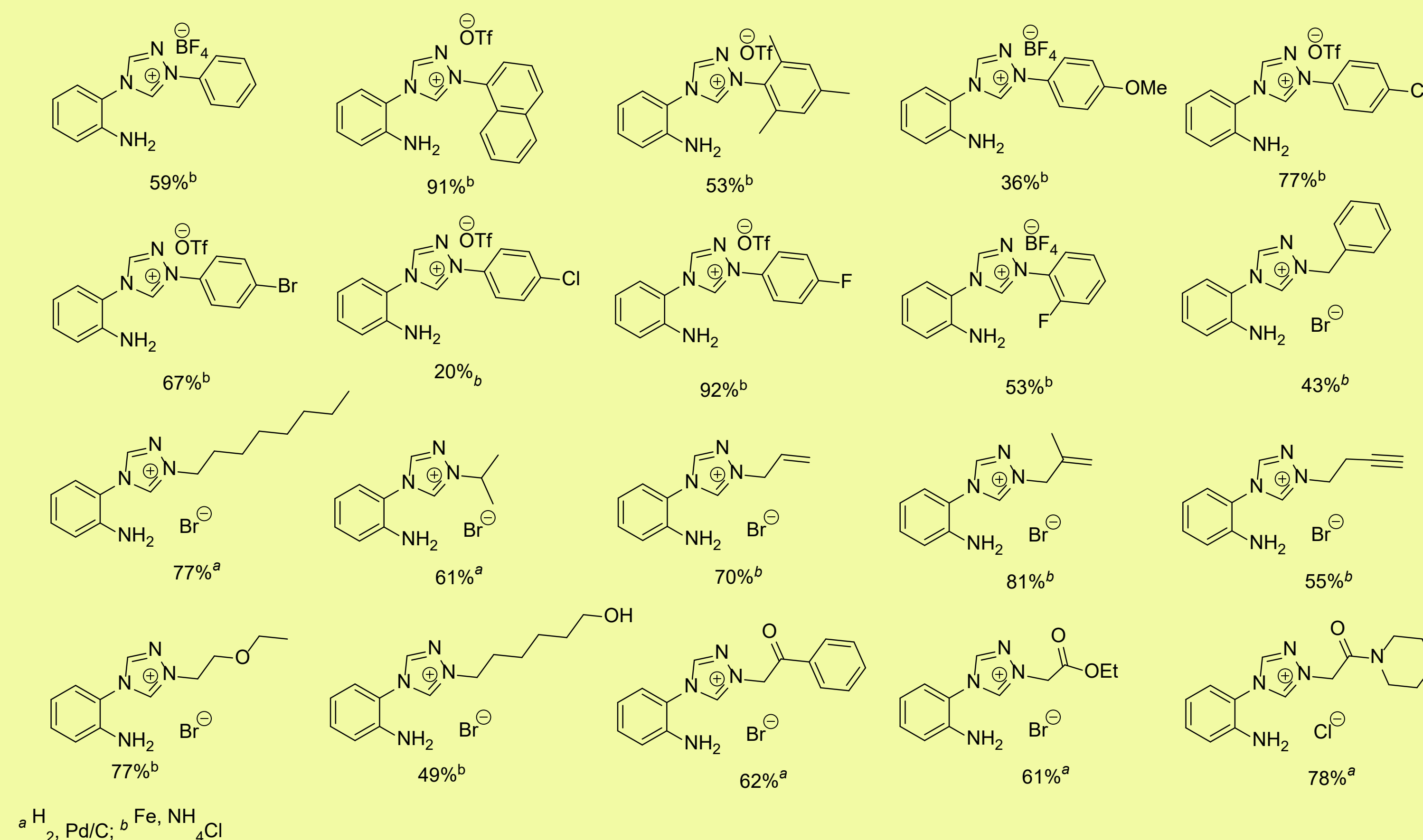
N-Arylation and *N*-Alkylation Products



Reduction Reactions

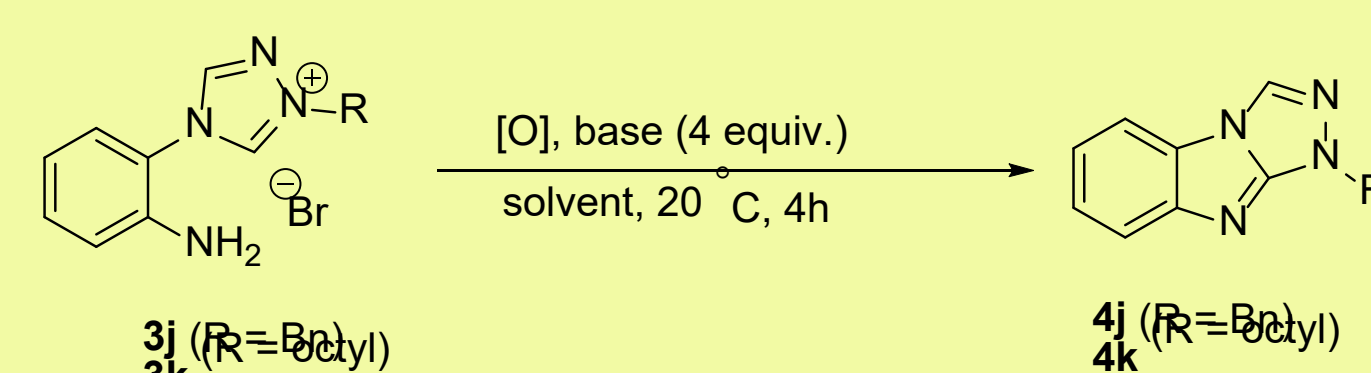


Reduction Products



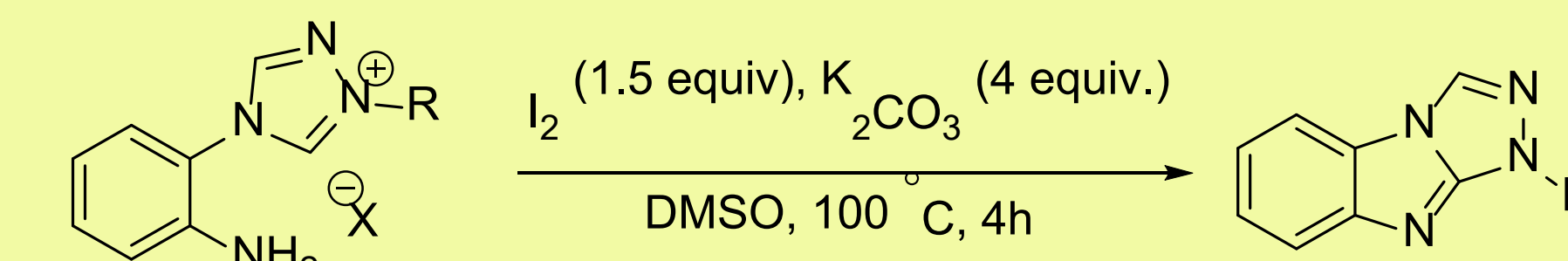
^a H₂, Pd/C; ^b Fe, NH₄Cl

Optimization of Cyclization Reaction

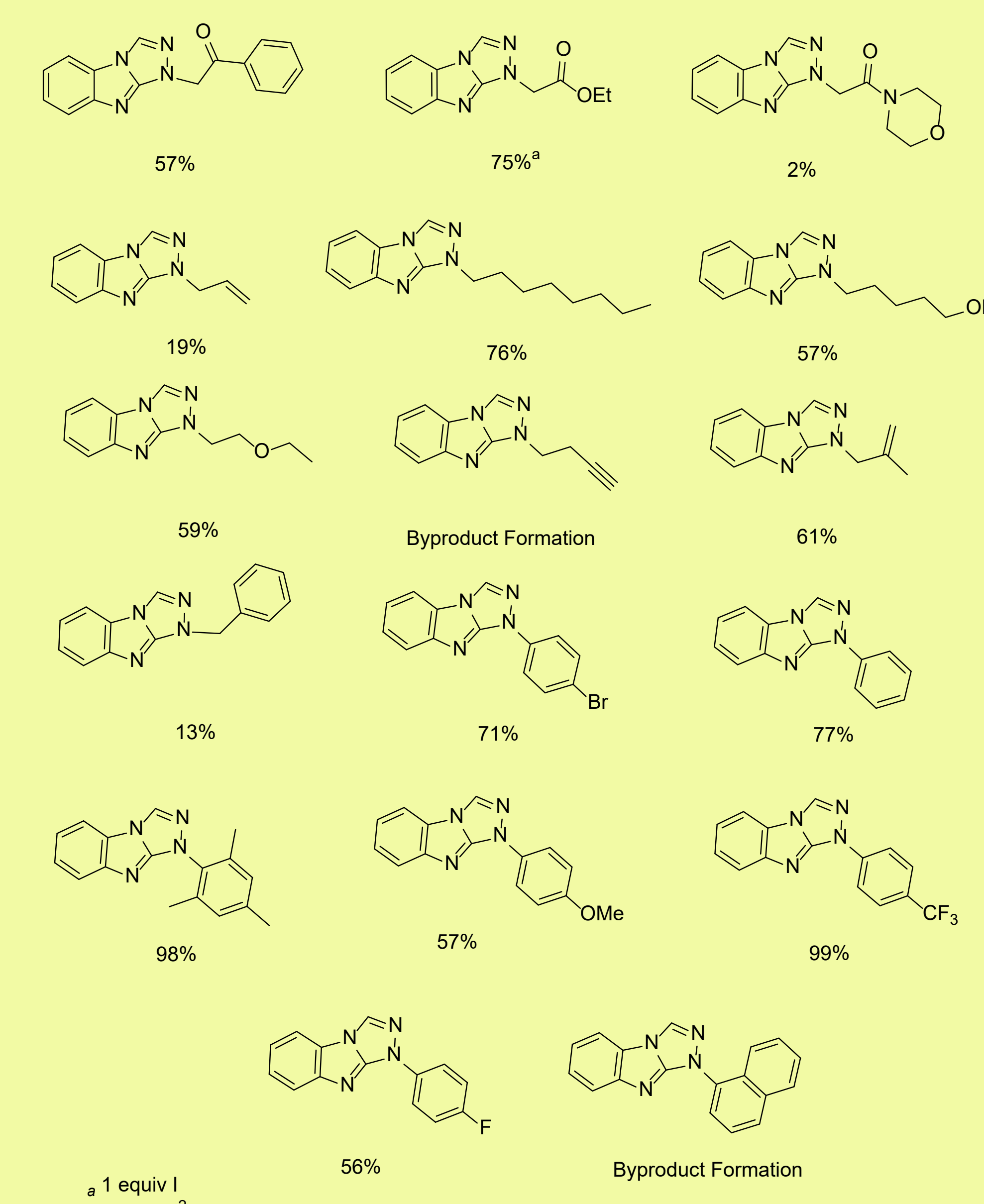


Entry	Aniline	Solvent	[O]	Base	Conversion
1	3j	CH ₂ Cl ₂	<i>m</i> -CPBA (1.5 equiv)	K ₂ CO ₃	0%
2	3j	EtOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	H ₂ O ₂ (5 equiv)	None	0%
3	3j	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	None	0%
4	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	K ₂ CO ₃	95%
5	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	K ₂ CO ₃	81%
6	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	K ₃ PO ₄	64%
7	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	NET ₃	<5%
8	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	NETiPr ₂	<5%
9	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	DBU	>99%
10	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (2 equiv)	KOtBu	<5%, messy
11	3k	CH ₂ Cl ₂	I ₂ (2 equiv)	DBU	>99%
12	3k	EtOH	I ₂ (2 equiv)	DBU	<10%, messy
13	3k	MeCN	I ₂ (2 equiv)	DBU	<50%, messy
14	3k	EtOAc	I ₂ (2 equiv)	DBU	<5%, messy
15	3k	DMSO	None	DBU	0%
16	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (1 equiv)	DBU	> 95%
17	3k	DMSO	I ₂ (1.5 equiv)	DBU	> 99%

Cyclization Reaction



Cyclization Products



Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Dr. Bolliger for her help and mentorship, as well as the RJAG 2022 grant VPRS's office of Oklahoma State University for funding this research.

Works Cited

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