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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

<u>Title:</u> Concise Synthesis of 2,6-Disubstituted Morpholines by Cyclization of Epoxy Alcohols <u>Author(s)</u>: Domenico Albanese,* Matteo Salsa, Dario Landini, Vittoria Lupi, Michele Penso <u>Ref. No.</u>: 0200700011 Contents: GeneralMethods Procedure for synthesis of [1,4]-oxazepan-6-ol **13a** References and notes Copies of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra

General Methods. Melting points were determined on a BÜCHI 535 and are corrected. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 1725 X FT-IR spectrometer. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC 300 or AC 200 spectrometers, operating at 300.13 or 200.13 MHz for ¹H NMR and 75.3 or 50 MHz for ¹³C NMR. Coupling constants J are in Hz. Chemical shifts were reported by using CHCl₃ as external standards (7.24 ppm for ¹H NMR and 77.0 for ¹³C NMR). ¹H NMR resonances arising from the same proton in different diastereoisomers are reported as follows: $[\delta$ upfield resonance (multiplicity, coupling constant), δ downfield resonance (multiplicity, coupling) constant), total integration for both resonances]. APT experiments were used in the assignment of carbon spectra. Optical rotations were measured with a Perkin Elmer 241 polarimeter; the $[\alpha]_D$ values are reported in $10^{-1} \text{ deg cm}^{-2} \text{ g}^{-1}$, concentration (c) is reported in g per 100 mL. Mass spectra (ESI and APCI) were measured on a LCQ Advantage Thermo-Finnigan spectrometer. Column chromatography on silica gel (230-400 mesh) was performed by the flash technique or by using MPLC. Chiral HPLC separations were performed on a Agilent HP 1100 apparatus, equipped with a diode array detector, using mixtures of hexane/2-propanol as eluent, detection at 230 nm unless otherwise stated. The flux was set to 1 ml min⁻¹ and the volume of injection was 20 μ L. Petroleum ether (PE) refers to the fraction boiling in the range of 40-60 °C.

(*R*)-2-Phenoxymethyl-oxirane (**1a**) was prepared in 75% yield as previously described.¹ (*R*)-2-Benzyloxymethyl-oxirane (**1b**) was prepared through the *O*-alkylation of (*S*)-glycidol (**1c**).²

Synthesis of [1,4]-oxazepan-6-ol 13a (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1 Synthesis of [1,4]-oxazepan-6-ol 13a.

Reagents and conditions: a) (*R*)-**1a**, K₂CO₃, TEBA, 3h, 88%; b) NaH, BnBr, THF, RT, 5h, 95%; c) AD-mix β , t-BuOH-H₂O 0 °C, 3d, 15%; d) Tris-Cl, Py, CH₂Cl₂, 2d, 56%; e) TBDMSCl, Im, CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 24 h, 83%; f) H₂, Pd/C, EtOH, 4 h, 97%; g) K₂CO₃, MeOH, 3 d, 25 °C, 32%; h) TBAF, 0 °C, 6 h, 97%.

(R)-N-Allyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy-propyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (20)

A screw cap vial was charged with epoxide (*R*)-**1a** (1.17 g, 7.39 mmol), **19**⁸ (1.56 g, 7.39 mmol), K₂CO₃ (102 mg, 0.74 mmol), TEBA (169 mg, 0.74 mmol) and stirred at 90 °C for 3 h. After cooling the crude was diluted with Et₂O (15 mL) and washed with water (2 x 5 mL). After extraction of the aqueous phase with Et₂O, the combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (AcOEt-PE 1:3) to give 2.35 g of **20**, yield 88%, as a colourless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ + 6.3 (c 0.88, EtOH), HPLC (Chiralpak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 20-80) t_R (*R*) 13.1 min, t_R (*S*) 12.1, ee 98%. δ_H 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.97 (bs, 1H), 3.32 (m, 2H), 3.87 (dd, 2H, *J* = 15.3, 5.9), 3.99 (m, 2H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 5.13-5.20 (m, 2H), 5.55-5.75 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.7), 6.89 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3), 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.72 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5).

(R)-N-Allyl-N-(2-benzyloxy-3-phenoxy-propyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (21).

A stirred solution of (*R*)-**20** (2.26 g, 6.25 mmol) in anhydrous THF (6 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere was cooled to 0 °C and 60% NaH (0.36 g, 9.0 mmol) was added in two portions. After 30 min benzyl bromide (1.28 g, 7.5 mmol) was added dropwise and the temperature was allowed to warm to rt. After 5 h the excess NaH was destroyed at 0 °C by dropwise addition of NH₄Cl_{sat} and THF was evaporated in vacuo. The resulting aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10 mL) and the organic phase dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (AcOEt-PE 1:6) to give 2.68 g of **21**, (yield 95%) as a colourless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 12.4$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). $\delta_H 2.41$ (s, 3H), 3.18-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.85 (dd, 2H, *J* = 15.5, 6.6), 4.01-4.14 (m, 3H), 4.68 (AB q, 2H, *J* = 11.8), 4.73 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.8), 5.05 (m, 2H), 5.50 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.1), 6.96 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3), 7.30 (m, 9H), 7.70 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.2). $\delta_C 21.5$ (CH₃), 48.0 (CH₂), 52.3 (CH₂), 67.9 (CH₂), 72.6 (CH₂), 76.3 (CH), 114.5 (CH), 119.5 (CH₂), 120.9 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 136.6 (C), 138.1 (C), 143.4 (C), 158.5 (C). ESI-MS m/z [M + Na]⁺ 475.

N-[(*R*)-2-Benzyloxy-3-phenoxy-propyl]-*N*-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-4methylbenzenesulfonamide (22).

A round-bottomed flask, equipped with a magnetic stirrer, was charged with AD-mix- β (7.42 g), *t*-BuOH (26 mL) and water (26 mL). After formation of two clear phases the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and **21** (2.12 g, 4.69 mmol) was added. The heterogeneous slurry was stirred for 72 h at 0 °C. Solid sodium sulfite (2.80 g) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 1 h. Methylene chloride (40 mL) was added and, after separation of the layers, the aqueous phase was further extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (AcOEt-PE 2:1) to give 1.55 g of (*R*)-**21** along with 0.39 g of (*R*)-**22** (yield 15%) as a colourless oil (1:1

inseparable diastereoisomeric mixture). HPLC (Chiralpak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 20-80) 15.8, 17.0 min. $\delta_{\rm H}$ 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.70 (m, 4H), 3.80-4.15 (m, 5H), 4.32 (bs, 1H), 4.60-4.80 (m, 2H), 6.88 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 6.97 (t, 1H, J = 7.7), 7.26-7.33 (m, 9H), 7.67 (d, 2H, J = 7.8).

Sulfonate ester (23).

In a round-bottomed flask, **22** (530 mg, 1.09 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and pyridine (4.6 mL) was added. After cooling to 0 °C, 2,4,6-*tris*-isopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (1.03 g, 3.40 mmol) was added and the temperature was allowed to warm to rt. After 48 h the reaction mixture was made acidic with 10% aq HCl. The organic solution was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography [MTBE/PE 1:1] affording 467 mg of **23**, yield 56%, as colourless oil (inseparable diastereoisomeric mixture). $\delta_{\rm H}$ 1.23 (d, 12H, *J* = 4.1), 1.25 (d, 6H, *J* = 4.2), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.87-3.65 (m, 5H), 3.90-4.41 (m, 8H), 4.57-4.77 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.9), 6.95 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3), 7.15 (s, 2H), 7.24-7.30 (m, 9H), 7.66 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.1).

2-(tert-Butyldimethylsilanyloxy)sulfonate ester (24).

To a stirred solution of **23** (453 mg, 0.60 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL), cooled to 0 °C, were added imidazole (61 mg, 0.90 mmol) and *t*-BuMe₂SiCl (136 mg, 0.90 mmol) and the temperature was allowed to warm to rt. After 24 h the crude was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), washed with water (5 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography [AcOEt/PE 1:6] affording 429 mg of **24** (83% yield) as a colourless oil (inseparable diastereoisomeric mixture). HPLC (ChiralPak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 5-95) $t_{\rm R}$ 7.7, 8.2 min. $\delta_{\rm H}$ 0.00 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H), [0.79 (s), 0.81 (s), 9H], 1.24 (d, 18H, J = 6.9), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.98-3.50 (m, 3H), 3.60-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.90-4.30 (m, 8H), [4.42 (ABq, J = 11.8), 4.51 (ABq, J = 11.4), 2H], 6.84 (m, 2H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.30 (m, 11H), 7.65 (m, 2H).

Sulfonate ester (25).

The benzyl ether **24** (0.42 g, 0.48 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (5 mL) and 10% Pd/C (51 mg) was added. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was subjected to hydrogenation under atmospheric pressure after three vacuum/H₂ cycles to remove air from the reaction vessel. After 4 h at rt. the crude was filtered through celite, dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent evaporated at reduced pressure affording 363 mg of **25** (inseparable diastereoisomeric mixture), yield 97%. $\delta_{\rm H}$ [0.07 (s), 0.08 (s), 0.09 (s), 0.11 (s), 6H], [0.84 (s), 0.85 (s), 9H], 1.25 (d, 18H, *J* = 7.0), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.87-3.60 (m, 5H), 3.88-4.46 (m, 8H), 6.86-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.95 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.3), 7.24-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.66 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4), 7.67 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4).

6-(*tert***-Butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-(***R***)-2-phenoxymethyl-4-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-[1,4]oxazepane (26). To a stirred solution of 25 (348 mg, 0.49 mmol) in MeOH (3.5 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (311 mg, 2.25 mmol). After stirring at rt for 3 days, MeOH was evaporated, AcOEt (10 mL) and water (5**

mL) were added and the resulting layers were separated. The organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4) , filtered and the solvent evaporated. The crude was purified by MPLC (MTBE/PE 1:4) to give 77 mg of **26**, yield 32%. Pure diastereoisomers could be obtained along with a diastereoisomeric mixture through chromatography.

26 (major). $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ + 30.8 (c 0.35, CHCl₃), HPLC (Chiralpak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 20-80) t_R 5.2 min, $\delta_H 0.09$ (s, 6H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.84 (m, 2H), 3.78-4.12 (m, 7H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 6.90 (d, 2H, J = 8.2), 6.95 (t, 1H, J = 8.2), 7.28-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.71 (d, 2H, J = 8.2). $\delta_C - 4.7$ (CH₃), - 4.8 (CH₃), 21.5 (CH₃), 25.8 (CH₃), 53.4 (CH₂), 54.1 (CH₂), 68.5 (CH₂), 72.2 (CH), 76.8 (CH₂), 81.1 (CH), 114.6 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 136.2 (C), 143.5 (C), 158.4 (C).

26 (minor). HPLC (Chiralpak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 20-80) $t_{\rm R}$ 6.5 min, $\delta_{\rm H}$ 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.60 (m, 4H), 3.90-4.15 (m, 6H), 6.90 (d, 2H, J = 8.2), 6.95 (t, 1H, J = 7.4), 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.74 (d, 2H, J = 8.2). $\delta_{\rm C}$ (selected peaks) 51.9 (CH₂), 54.5 (CH₂), 68.5 (CH₂), 70.3 (CH), 74.0 (CH₂), 78.2 (CH).

N-(tosyl)-(*R*)-2-phenoxymethyl-[1,4]-oxazepan-6-ol (13a). To a stirred solution of 26 (3/1 diastereoisomeric mixture) (36 mg, 0.074 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added TBAF·3H₂O (23 mg, 0.074 mmol). After stirring at 0 °C for 6 h, THF was evaporated and the resulting crude dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and washed with water (2 mL). The organic phase was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent evaporated. The crude was purified by MPLC (MTBE-PE 1:1) affording 13a in 97% yield (2 mg of a single diastereoisomer along with 25 mg of a diastereoisomeric mixture). The minor compound was found to be identical to that obtained as a byproduct during the cyclisation of (*R*,*S*)-12a (Table 2).

13a (major): $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 2.85$ (c 0.1, CHCl₃), HPLC (Chiralpak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 20-80) t_R (*2R,6R*) 18.1 min. δ_H 3.18-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.52-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.85-4.15 (m, 6H), 6.92 (m, 3H), 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.68 (d, 2H, J = 8.3). δ_C 21.5 (CH₃), 52.9 (CH₂), 54.4 (CH₂), 68.3 (CH₂), 69.9 (CH), 73.8 (CH₂), 79.3 (CH), 114.6 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 143.7 (C), 158,3 (C). APCI-MS m/z 378 [M + H]⁺;

13a (minor): HPLC (Chiralpak AD, *i*PrOH-hexane 20-80) $t_{\rm R}$ (*2R*,6*S*) 16.2 min. $\delta_{\rm H}$ 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.93 (dd, 1H, J = 10.7, 14.3), 3.19 (dd, 1H, J = 3.7, 14.7), 3.59 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 12.9), 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.92-4.15 (m, 5H), 4.29 (dd, 1H, J = 5.9, 12.9), 6.88 (d, 2H, J = 8.1), 6.96 (t, 1H, J = 7.4), 7.21-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.69 (d, 1H, J = 8.1). $\delta_{\rm C}$ (selected peaks) 53.6 (CH₂), 55.0 (CH₂), 68.3 (CH₂), 69.9 (CH), 73.5 (CH₂), 80.8 (CH).

References and notes

- 1. Waagen, V.; Hollings? ter, I.; Partali, V.; Thorstad, O.; Anthonsen, T. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1993**, *4*, 2265.
- 2. Tse, B. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1996, 118, 7094. (R)-1b is also commercially available.
- 3. Diastereoisomeric mixture [(R,S) + (R,R)]-6a was obtained through dihydroxylation of 20 with AD-mix β .
- 4. Diastereoisomeric mixture [(R,S) + (R,R)]-6b was obtained through ring opening of (±)-1b with
 9, followed by treatment with 80% CH₃COOH.
- 5. Diastereoisomeric mixtures [(R,S) + (R,R)]-12a,b were obtained through sulfonylation of [(R,S) + (R,R)]-6a,b with Tris-Cl.
- 6. Diastereoisomeric mixture [(R,S) + (R,R)]-5a was obtained through cyclization of [(R,S) + (R,R)]-12a.
- 7. Diastereoisomeric mixture [S,R) + (S,S)]-18 was obtained by treating (R,S)-11c with NaH and *N*-tosylimidazole.
- 8. Miyata, O.; Ozawa, Y.; Ninomiya, I.; Naito, T. Tetrahedron 2000, 56, 6199.



ppm





























































































