Supporting Information

For

Multicomponent Assembly Strategies for the Synthesis of Diverse Tetrahydroisoquinoline Scaffolds

Brett A. Granger, Kyosuke Kaneda, and Stephen F. Martin*

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry and The Texas Institute for Drug and Diagnostic Development

The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712

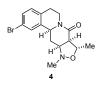
sfmartin@mail.utexas.edu

Experimental Section

General Methods. Methanol (MeOH), acetonitrile $(CH_3CN),$ N.Nand dimethylformamide (DMF) were dried by filtration through two columns of activated molecular sieves. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and toluene were passed through two columns of activated neutral alumina prior to use. Triethylamine (Et₃N), N,N-diisopropylamine, benzene, dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), morpholine, piperidine, *trans*-crotonyl chloride, 2-furoyl chloride, phenyl isocyanate, and boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (BF₃·OEt₂) were freshly distilled over CaH₂. Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf) was distilled over P₂O₅. Zinc chloride (ZnCl₂) was fused by melting under vacuum prior to use. Thionyl chloride (SOCl₂) was distilled from triphenylphosphite. All solvents used for palladiumcatalyzed cross-coupling reactions were degassed by sparging with nitrogen for 20 min prior to use. All other reagents and solvents were reagent grade and were purchased and used as received unless otherwise noted. Reactions were performed under a nitrogen or argon atmosphere in round-bottom flasks sealed under rubber septa with magnetic stirring, unless otherwise noted. Water sensitive reactions were performed with flame- or oven-dried glassware, stir-bars and steel needles. Reaction temperatures are reported as the temperatures of the bath surrounding the vessel. Sensitive reagents and solvents were transferred using plastic or oven-dried glass syringes and steel needles using standard techniques.

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) and carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (¹³C NMR) spectra were acquired in CDCl₃ unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm, δ), downfield from tetramethylsilane (TMS, $\delta = 0.00$ ppm) and are referenced to residual solvent (CDCl₃, $\delta = 7.26$ ppm (¹H) and 77.16 ppm (¹³C)). Coupling constants (*J*) are reported in hertz (Hz) and the resonance multiplicity abbreviations used are: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; dt, doublet of triplets; td, triplet of doublets; dd, doublet of doublets; m, multiplet; comp, overlapping multiplets of magnetically non-equivalent protons. The abbreviations br and app stand for broad and apparent, respectively. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained with a Thermo Scientific Nicolet IR-100 FT-IR series spectrometer as thin films on sodium chloride plates. Melting points were determined using a Thomas-Hoover Uni-melt capillary melting point apparatus. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on EMD 60 F₂₅₄ glass-backed pre-coated silica gel plates and were visualized

using one or more of the following methods: UV light (254 nm) and staining with basic potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) or acidic *p*-anisaldehyde (PAA). Flash chromatography was performed using glass columns and with Silicycle SiliaFlash F60 (40-63 μ m) silica gel eluting with the solvents indicated according to the procedure of Still.¹

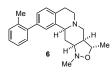


4-Bromo-13,15-dimethyl-14-oxa-10,15-diazatetracyclo[8.7.0.0^{2,7}.0^{12,16}]heptadeca-

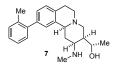
2,4,6-trien-11-one (4). trans-Crotonoyl chloride (548 mg, 0.5 mL, 5.24 mmol) was added to a solution of imine 1 (1.0 g, 4.76 mmol) and silvl enol ether 2^2 (0.90 g, 1.1 mL, 5.71 mmol) in CH₃CN (95 mL) at room temperature. Freshly distilled trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (106 mg, 86 μ L, 0.47 mmol) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The mixture was then partitioned between saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (200 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude amide 3 thus obtained was dissolved in toluene (80 mL) containing *N*-methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.44 g, 5.24 mmol) and Et₃N (577 mg, 0.8 mL, 5.71 mmol), and the mixture was heated at 50 °C for 4 h. The reaction was partitioned between toluene (20 mL) and H₂O (100 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with toluene (2×50 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow solid was recrystallized from MeOH to give 1.1 g (66% over 2 steps) of isoxazolidine 4 as small white crystals: mp 190.5-192 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz) δ 7.34-7.32 (comp, 2 H), 7.05 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.82-4.77 (m, 1 H), 4.64 (dd, J = 12.0, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.33-4.29 (m, 1 H), 3.17 (br s, 1 H), 2.86-2.72 (comp, 4 H), 2.70 (s, 3 Hz)H), 2.36 (ddd, J = 13.2, 7.2, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.65-1.59 (m, 1 H), 1.52 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) δ 169.3, 137.8, 134.3, 130.5, 130.0, 129.1, 120.3, 76.4, 65.0, 53.7, 53.4, 44.0, 38.5, 36.7, 28.8, 20.0; IR (neat) 2966, 2839, 1641, 1432 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 351.0706 $[C_{16}H_{20}^{79}BrN_2O_2 (M+1) requires 351.0708]^3$



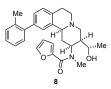
4-Bromo-13,15-dimethyl-14-oxa- 10,15- diazatetracyclo[8.7.0.0^{2,7}.0^{12,16}]heptadeca-2,4,6-triene (5). To a suspension of NaBH₄ (57 mg, 1.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (3 mL) at 0 °C was added BF₃·OEt₂ (0.25 g, 0.22 mL, 1.8 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min. A solution of lactam 4 (100 mg, 0.30 mmol) in anhydrous THF (7 mL) was added slowly at 0 °C, and the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 24 h. A solution of 5 M aqueous HCl (5 mL) was added, and the mixture was heated at 70 °C for 2 h and then cooled to 0 °C. The acidic solution was made basic (pH > 10) with 5 M aqueous NaOH (\sim 7 mL) at 0 °C, and then partitioned with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (1 : 9) to give 79 mg (82%) of 5 as a white solid: mp 140.5-141 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz) δ 7.31 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.95 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.31-4.27 (m, 1 H), 3.24 (br s, 1 H), 3.09 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.06-3.00 (m, 1 H), 2.97-2.96 (m, 1 H), 2.87 (ddd, J = 11.4, 5.7, 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.75 (s, 3 H), 2.63 H(dd, J = 11.7, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.63-2.58 (m, 1 H), 2.50-2.47 (m, 1 H), 2.43 (ddd, J = 12.0, 11.4, 3.5)Hz, 1 H), 2.43-2.34 (m, 1 H), 1.71-1.67 (m, 1 H), 1.37 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) δ 139.8, 133.7, 130.4, 129.1, 128.3, 119.6, 77.0, 65.8, 60.2, 54.1, 51.7, 47.4, 45.9, 35.0, 29.2, 21.3; IR (neat) 2920, 2757, 1114, 908, 731 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 337.0910 $[C_{16}H_{22}^{79}BrN_{2}O(M+1)]$ requires 337.0916].



13,15-Dimethyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-14-oxa-10,15-diazatetracyclo[8.7.0. $0^{2,7}$. $0^{12,16}$]heptadeca-2,4,6-triene (6). A mixture of bromide 5 (50 mg, 0.15 mmol), cesium fluoride (91 mg, 0.59 mmol), 2-methylbenzeneboronic acid (41 mg, 0.30 mmol), and [PdCl₂(dppf)]·CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 mg, 0.01 mmol) in degassed toluene (1 mL) was heated under reflux for 24 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and partitioned between EtOAc (3 mL) and H₂O (3 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 3 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant brown residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc to give 49 mg (95%) of **6** as a tan solid: mp 151-152 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ 7.26-7.09 (comp, 7 H), 4.38-4.31 (m, 1 H), 3.24 (br s, 1 H), 3.21-3.13 (comp, 2 H), 3.02-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.91 (ddd, *J* = 11.2, 5.6, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.75 (s, 3 H), 2.75-2.70 (m, 1 H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.52 (ddd, *J* = 11.6, 11.6, 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.53-2.43 (comp, 2 H), 2.26 (s, 3 H), 1.79-1.70 (m, 1 H), 1.38 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) δ 141.9, 139.5, 137.3, 135.4, 133.2, 130.3, 129.8, 128.5, 127.1, 126.9, 126.1, 125.7, 77.0, 65.9, 60.6, 54.2, 52.0, 47.4, 46.1, 35.1, 29.5, 21.4, 20.6; IR (neat) 2919, 2755, 1482, 1459, 911, 759, 730; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 349.2273 [C₂₃H₂₉N₂O (M+1) requires 349.2280].



2-Methylamino-10-o-tolyl-2,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-1H-pyrido[2,1-a]isoquinolin-3yl)ethanol (7). Sodium borohydride (33 mg, 0.86 mmol) was added to a solution of isoxazolidine 6 (50 mg, 0.14 mmol) and nickel(II) chloride hexahydrate (72 mg, 0.29 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (2.9 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 5 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the black residue was partitioned between concentrated NH₄OH (28 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (28 mL) and stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (5 : 1) containing 1% Et₃N to give 45 mg (90%) of 7 as a clear gum: ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ 7.26-7.12 (comp, 7 H), 4.49-4.42 (m, 1 H), 3.24 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.16 (ddd, J = 18.0, 12.0, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.96 (dd, J= 12.0, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.97-2.92 (m, 1 H), 2.90-2.85 (m, 1 H), 2.72 (dd, J = 16.0, 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.53 (s, 3 H), 2.46 (ddd, J = 12.0, 12.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.34-2.28 (comp, 2 H), 2.27 (s, 3 H), 1.95-1.83 (comp, 2 H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) δ 141.9, 139.4, 137.4, 135.4, 133.2, 130.3, 129.8, 128.6, 127.2, 127.0, 125.7, 125.2, 67.0, 62.9, 62.5, 57.7, 52.6, 41.9, 34.3, 33.8, 29.5, 21.4, 20.6; IR (neat) 3200, 2926, 2802, 1482, 1118, 910, 760, 731; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 351.2431 [C₂₃H₃₁N₂O (M+1) requires 351.2436].



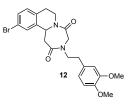
N-(3-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-10-o-tolyl-2,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-1H-pyrido[2,1-

alisoquinolin-2-yl)-N-methylfuran-2-carboxamide (8). Freshly distilled 2-furoyl chloride (8.8 mg, 6.7 μ L, 0.07 mmol) was added to a solution of amine 7 (22 mg, 0.06 mmol) and Et₃N (7.6 mg, 10 µL, 0.07 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was warmed to room temperature, and stirred for 3 h. The reaction was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 2 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (1 : 1 \rightarrow 1 : 2) to give 21 mg (77%) of 8 as a pale yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ 7.49 (dd, J = 1.6, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.27-7.14 (comp, 7 H), 6.97 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.48 (dd, J = 3.2, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.74 (ddd, J = 12.8, 4.8, 4.8 Hz, 1 H),4.36-4.25 (m, 1 H), 3.47 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.33 (s, 3 H), 3.23-3.16 (m, 1 H), 3.07-2.97 (comp.) 2 H), 2.85 (dd, J = 11.4, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.80-2.76 (m, 1 H), 2.58 (ddd, J = 12.0, 11.4, 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.53-2.32 (comp, 3 H), 2.28 (s, 3 H), 1.25 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) δ 161.0, 148.3, 143.8, 141.7, 139.7, 136.8, 135.4, 132.7, 130.4, 129.8, 128.6, 127.4, 127.3, 125.8, 125.5, 116.0, 111.1, 77.2, 73.3, 63.3, 62.7, 56.2, 52.3, 33.6, 33.4, 29.6, 21.3, 20.6; IR (neat) 3395, 2928, 1613, 1485, 1073, 909, 758, 731; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 445.2486 [C₂₈H₃₃N₂O₃ (M+1)] requires 445.2491].

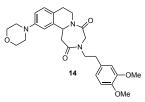


Phenyl 2-(7-bromo-2-(2-chloroacetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)acetate (10). Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (27.1 mg, 22 μ L, 0.12 mmol) was added to a solution of imine 1 in THF (4.8 mL) at -78 °C. Silyl ketene acetal 9⁴ (743 mg, 3.57 mmol) and chloroacetyl chloride (162 mg, 114 μ L, 1.43 mmol) were added, and the reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 22 h. The reaction was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and H₂O (20 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 15 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The

resultant yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (7 : 3) to give 446 mg (89%) of **10** as a white powder: mp 139-141°C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz) (rotamers) δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 0.63 H), 7.42-7.36 (comp, 3.45 H), 7.27-7.28 (m, 0.30 H), 7.23-7.21 (m, 0.67 H), 7.11-7.09 (comp, 1.27 H), 7.06-7.05 (comp, 1.71 H), 6.07 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 0.64 H), 5.48 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 4.8 Hz, 0.36 H), 4.73 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 6.0 Hz, 0.38 H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 0.37 H), 4.19-4.09 (comp, 1.69 H), 3.93 (ddd, *J* = 9.0, 4.8, 3.6 Hz, 0.66 H), 3.73 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 10.2, 4.2 Hz, 0.65 H), 3.24 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 9.6 Hz, 0.38 H), 3.19 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 12.0, 4.2 Hz, 0.38 H), 3.10-2.94 (comp, 2.73 H), 2.88 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 0.66 H), 2.77-2.74 (m, 0.37 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) (rotamers) δ 169.3, 168.6, 166.2, 165.8, 150.5, 150.1, 137.3, 137.0, 133.0, 132.4, 131.3, 131.0, 130.7, 130.5, 130.0, 129.7, 129.5, 129.2, 126.4, 126.0, 121.6, 121.3, 120.5, 120.2, 53.4, 50.1, 41.7, 41.2, 41.1, 40.6, 35.9, 28.6, 27.1; IR (neat) 2946, 1751, 1654, 1485, 1430, 1193, 1136, 816, 750, 690 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 422.0156 [C₁₉H₁₈⁷⁹Br³⁵CINO₃ (M+1) requires 422.0159].



11-Bromo-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenethyl)-1,3,4,7,8,12*b***-hexahydro-[1,4]diazepino[7,1***a***]isoquinoline-2,5-dione (12). A solution of amide 10 (30 mg, 0.07 mmol), 3,4dimethoxyphenethylamine (11) (15 mg, 14 µL, 0.09 mmol), and** *N***,***N***-diisopropylethylamine (12 mg, 16 µL, 0.09 mmol) in CH₃CN (1.8 mL) was heated at 75 °C for 24 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resultant yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with toluene/EtOAc (2 : 8) to provide 23 mg (69%) of 12** as a white solid: mp 160-161 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz) δ 7.37-7.35 (comp, 2 H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.80-6.75 (comp, 3 H), 4.91 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (ddd, *J* = 9.0, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.88-3.81 (comp, 7 H), 3.67-3.65 (m, 1 H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.10 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 10.2, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.91 (ddd, *J* = 16.2, 10.8, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.87-2.80 (comp, 2 H), 2.72 (ddd, *J* = 16.2, 4.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) δ 168.8, 167.2, 149.0, 147.7, 137.3, 134.3, 130.8, 130.7, 130.5, 128.5, 120.8, 120.4, 112.1, 111.3, 56.0, 55.9, 54.5, 53.9, 50.1, 41.7, 41.4, 33.7, 27.9; IR (neat) 2935, 1662, 1635, 1516, 1465, 1262, 731cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 473.1070 [$C_{23}H_{26}^{79}BrN_2O_4$ (M+1) requires 473.1076].



3-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenethyl)-11-morpholino-1,3,4,7,8,12b-hexahydro-

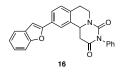
[1,4]diazepino[7,1-a]isoquinoline-2,5-dione (14). A suspension of (±)-BINAP (3.3 mg, 0.01 mmol) in toluene (0.60 mL) was heated at 80 °C until a homogeneous solution was observed (~5 min). The reaction was cooled to room temperature, whereupon Pd(OAc)₂ (0.9 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred for 1 min at room temperature. Morpholine (13) (7.5 mg, 7.4 µL, 0.09 mmol) was added, followed by bromide 12 (33.5 mg, 0.07 mmol) and NaOt-Bu (9.6 mg, 0.10 mmol). The reaction was heated at 80 °C for 2 h and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (9 : 1) to yield 24 mg (72%) of **14** as a yellow solid: mp 69-70 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz) δ 7.07 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.79-6.78 (m, 1 H), 6.76-6.75 (comp, 2 H), 6.73 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.95 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.27 (ddd, J = 9.6, 4.8, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.22 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.03 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.88-3.80 (comp, 11 H), 3.67 (ddd, J = 13.8, 8.4, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.18-3.11 (comp, 6 H), 3.01 (dd, J = 16.2, 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.90(ddd, J = 15.6, 10.8, 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.86-2.81 (m, 2 H), 2.70 (ddd, J = 15.6, 4.2 Hz, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) δ 169.2, 167.3, 150.4, 148.9, 147.7, 135.8, 130.7, 129.7, 126.6, 120.8, 115.6, 112.7, 112.0, 111.3, 66.8, 56.0, 55.9, 55.0, 53.9, 50.5, 49.6, 42.2, 41.9, 33.7, 27.5; IR (neat) 2934, 2854, 1659, 1634, 1515, 1450, 1262, 1239, 730 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 480.2495 [C₂₇H₃₄N₃O₅ (M+1) requires 480.2498].



10-Bromo-3-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-1H-pyrimido[6,1-a]isoquinoline-2,4(3H,11bH)-

dione (15). Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (16 mg, 13 μ L, 0.071 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of 7-bromodihydroisoquinoline (1) (30 mg, 0.14 mmol) in DME (1.5 mL) at

-40 °C. Silyl ketene acetal **9** (45 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 14 h at -40 °C, whereupon phenyl isocyanate (51 mg, 47 μL, 0.43 mmol) was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow solid was purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (65 : 35) to give 33 mg (63%) of **15** as a white solid: mp 219-220 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz) δ 7.48-7.45 (comp, 2 H), 7.42-7.39 (comp, 2 H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 1 H), 7.21-7.19 (comp, 2 H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.99 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 4.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.23 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.11 (ddd, *J* = 12.0, 12.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.99 (ddd, *J* = 16.5, 11.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.86-2.80 (comp, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 168.0, 153.5, 135.7, 135.4, 133.3, 130.9, 130.7, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 120.7, 50.4, 40.7, 40.4, 28.8; IR (neat) 2924, 2862, 1723, 1678, 1431, 1287, 1248, 699 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 371.0391 [C₁₈H₁₆⁷⁹BrN₂O₂ (M+1) requires 371.0395].



10-(Benzofuran-2-yl)-3-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-1*H***-pyrimido[6,1-***a***]isoquinoline-2,4(3***H***,11***bH***)-dione (16). A mixture of bromide 15 (31 mg, 0.08 mmol), cesium carbonate (55 mg, 0.17 mmol), benzofuran-2-ylboronic acid (27 mg, 0.17 mmol), and bis(tri-***tert***butylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.5 mg, 0.001 mmol) in degassed toluene (1.1 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 3 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (6 : 4) to provide 31 mg (92%) of 16 as a white solid: mp 240-241 °C (colorless crystals from** *i***-PrOH); ¹H NMR (400 MHz) & 7.76-7.72 (comp, 2 H), 7.60 (d,** *J* **= 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.53 (d,** *J* **= 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.51-7.40 (comp, 3 H), 7.34-7.23 (comp, 5 H), 7.03 (s, 1 H), 5.11 (dd,** *J* **= 13.6, 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.67 (ddd,** *J* **= 7.2, 4.4, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.40 (dd,** *J* **= 16.8, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.22-3.06 (comp, 2 H), 2.95-2.87 (comp, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) & 168.4, 154.9, 153.6, 135.6, 134.6, 134.2, 129.8, 129.6, 129.2, 129.0, 128.7, 128.5, 124.6, 124.1, 123.1, 121.9, 121.0, 111.2, 101.6, 50.8, 40.9, 40.4, 29.1; IR (neat) 3061, 2924, 1723, 1676, 1432, 1249, 751, 698 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (ESI)** *m/z* **409.1552 [C₂₆H₂₁N₂O₃ (M+1) requires 409.1552].**



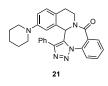
20-Bromo-4,5,6,14-tetraazapentacyclo[12.8.0.0^{2,6}.0^{7,12}.0^{7,22}]docosa-

2,4,7,9,11,17(22),18,20-octaen-13-one (17). Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (58 mg, 47 µL, 0.26 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of dihydroisoquinoline 1 (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) in THF (1.8 mL) at -23 °C. The reaction was then cooled to -78 °C. In a separate flask, n-BuLi (0.13 mL, 0.31 mmol, 2.36 M in hexanes) was added dropwise to a solution of phenylacetylene (34 mg, 36 µL, 0.33 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL), and the brown solution was stirred 10 min at room temperature. The solution was cooled to -78 °C, whereupon ZnCl₂ (0.38 mL, 0.38 mmol, 1 M in THF) was added dropwise, and the yellow solution stirred for 20 min at -78 °C.⁷ The solution of freshly prepared organozinc reagent was added dropwise to the solution of activated imine at -78°C and the reaction stirred 5 h at -78 °C, whereupon *o*-azidobenzoyl chloride⁸ (70 mg, 0.43 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added slowly at -78 °C. The bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (1 \times 30 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant vellow solid was purified by flash chromatography eluting with toluene/EtOAc (4:1) to give 88 mg (80%) of 17 as a tan solid: mp 270 °C (decomposition); ¹H NMR (500 MHz) δ 8.12-8.09 (comp, 2 H), 7.77 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.3, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (td, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.17-7.13 (comp, 2 H), 7.09-7.06 (comp, 2 H), 6.98-6.96 (comp, 3 H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.90 (s, 1 H), 4.38 (ddd, J = 10.7, 5.6, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.63 (ddd, J = 13.4, 8.7, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.89-2.78 (comp, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 165.8, 144.0, 134.4, 133.6, 133.1, 132.7, 131.8, 131.4, 130.9, 129.9, 129.8, 129.4, 129.3, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.4, 123.1, 120.2, 49.9, 38.8, 28.1; IR (neat) 3052, 2935, 1651, 1401, 760, 698 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) m/z 457.0664 [C₂₄H₁₈⁷⁹BrN₄O (M+1) requires 457.0664].

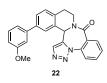


20-Bromo-4,5,6,14-tetraazapentacyclo[12.8.0.0^{2,6}.0^{7,12}.0^{17,22}]docosa-

2,4,7(12),8,10,17,19,21-octaen-13-one (18). Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (58 mg, 47 µL, 0.26 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of dihydroisoquinoline 1 (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) in THF (3.5 mL) at -23 °C. The reaction was then cooled to -78 °C. Ethynylmagnesium bromide (0.62 mL, 0.31 mmol, 0.5 M in THF) was then added dropwise and the reaction stirred 5 h at -78 °C, whereupon o-azidobenzoyl chloride⁸ (70 mg, 0.43 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) was added slowly. The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow oil was purified by flash chromatography eluting with pentane/EtOAc (1 : 1) to give 85 mg (93%) of **18** as a vellow solid: mp 213-215 °C; ¹H NMR $(600 \text{ MHz}) \delta 8.12 \text{ (dd, } J = 7.8, 1.2 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}), 8.06 \text{ (d, } J = 7.8 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}), 7.77 \text{ (m, 1 H)}, 7.63 \text{ (app t, 1)}$ J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (m, 1 H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (s, 1 H), 5.74 (s, 1 H), 3.99 (ddd, J = 12.6, 6.6, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (ddd, J = 12.6, 6.6, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.00-2.96 (comp, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) δ 166.0, 139.6, 135.2, 133.2, 132.6, 132.2, 132.0, 131.4, 130.5, 130.4, 130.2, 129.4, 127.3, 122.8, 120.7, 49.2, 40.1, 28.2; IR (neat) 2926, 1637, 1488, 1403, 1250, 760, 732 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) m/z 381.0352 [C₁₈H₁₄⁷⁹BrN₄O (M+1) requires 381.0351].



3-Phenyl-20-(piperidin-1-yl)-4,5,6,14-tetraazapentacyclo[12.8.0. $0^{2,6}$. $0^{7,12}$. $0^{17,22}$]docosa-2,4,7(12),8,10,17,19,21-octaen-13-one (21). A suspension of (±)-BINAP (15 mg, 0.03 mmol) in toluene (2.3 mL) was heated at 80 °C until a homogeneous solution was observed (~5 min). The reaction was cooled to room temperature, whereupon Pd(OAc)₂ (3.7 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred for 1 min at room temperature. Piperidine (34 mg, 39 μL, 0.39 mmol) was added, followed by bromide **17** (150 mg, 0.33 mmol) and NaO*t*-Bu (44 mg, 0.46 mmol), and the reaction was heated at 80 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered through a pad of celite, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow residue was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (1 : 1) to yield 121 mg (80%) of **21** as a yellow solid: mp 267 °C (decomposition); ¹H NMR (500 MHz) δ 8.15-8.12 (comp, 2 H), 7.77 (ddd, J = 8.0, 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.64 (ddd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.16-7.12 (m, 1 H), 7.08-7.03 (comp, 4 H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.68 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.28 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.91 (s, 1 H), 4.53 (ddd, J = 13.0, 5.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.56 (ddd, J = 13.5, 10.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.93-2.79 (comp, 2 H), 2.73-2.66 (comp, 4 H), 1.52-1.40 (comp, 6 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 165.8, 151.3, 143.8, 134.3, 132.9, 132.8, 131.7, 129.8, 129.3, 129.1, 128.7, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.6, 125.6, 123.1, 117.6, 114.9, 50.8, 50.5, 39.2, 27.6, 25.5, 24.1; IR (neat) 3051, 2934, 2853, 2808, 1642, 1512, 1404, 1247, 1130, 761, 734, 696 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 462.2280 [C₂₉H₂₈N₅O (M+1) requires 462.2294].

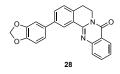


20-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-4,5,6,14-tetraazapentacyclo[**12.8.0.0**^{2,6}**.0**^{7,12}**.0**^{17,22}]**docosa-2,4,7(12),8,10,17,19,21-octaen-13-one (22)**. A solution of bromide **18** (43 mg, 0.11 mmol), cesium carbonate (74 mg, 0.23 mmol), 3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (34 mg, 0.23 mmol), and bis(tri*-tert*-butylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.6 mg, 0.001 mmol) in degassed toluene (1 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 3 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, filtered through a pad of celite, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant brown solid was purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexanes/EtOAc (1 : 1) to give 42 mg (90%) of biphenyl **22** as a white solid: mp 225 °C (decomposition); ¹H NMR (500 MHz) δ 8.15 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.07 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (ddd, *J* = 9.0, 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (ddd, *J* = 9.0, 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (s, 1 H), 7.09 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 2.5, 1.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.04-7.03 (m, 1 H), 6.88 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 2.5, 0.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.85 (s, 1 H), 4.02 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 6.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.94-3.89 (m, 1 H), 3.83

(s, 3 H), 3.05 (app t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 166.2, 160.1, 141.3, 140.3, 140.2, 135.2, 133.0, 132.7, 132.2, 130.3, 129.9, 129.8, 129.4, 129.3, 127.6, 127.5, 126.1, 122.7, 119.4, 113.0, 112.8, 55.3, 49.8, 40.4, 28.3; IR (neat) 2935, 1637, 1606, 1486, 1401, 1227, 785, 760, 734, 699 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) m/z 409.1669 [C₂₅H₂₁N₄O₂ (M+1) requires 409.1665].



2-Bromo-5H-isoquinolino[1,2-b]quinazolin-8(6H)-one (27). A solution of oazidobenzoic acid (214 mg, 1.3 mmol) in thionyl chloride (6.52 g, 4.0 mL, 55 mmol) was heated under reflux for 3 h. The cooled solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was azeotroped with anhydrous benzene $(3 \times 4 \text{ mL})$.⁸ The yellow oil was dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (2.0 mL) and added to dihydroisoquinoline 1 (250 mg, 1.19 mmol) in 1,2dichloroethane (5.0 mL). The yellow solution was heated under reflux for 1.5 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was partitioned between saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 \times 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow solid was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH₂Cl₂ to give 242 mg (62%) of 27 as a yellow solid: mp 184-186 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz) δ 8.55 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 8.22 (dt, J = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.69-7.68 (comp, 2 H), 7.50 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (ddd, J = 8.0, 4.4, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.32 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.98 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 160.5, 146.9, 146.5, 134.7, 133.5, 133.4, 130.3, 129.7, 128.1, 126.7, 125.9, 125.8, 120.4, 119.8, 38.4, 26.0; IR (neat) 3458, 1675, 1556, 1473, 1423, 1239, 772, 693 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 327.0135 [C₁₆H₁₂N₂O⁷⁹Br (M+1) requires 327.0133].



2-(Benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-5H-isoquinolino[1,2-b]quinazolin-8(6H)-one (28). A mixture of quinazolone 27 (50 mg, 0.15 mmol), cesium carbonate (100 mg, 0.31 mmol), benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-ylboronic acid (51 mg, 0.31 mmol), and bis(tri-*tert*-butylphosphine)-

palladium(0) (0.8 mg, 0.002 mmol) in degassed 1,4-dioxane (0.8 mL) was heated at 90 °C for 3 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH₂Cl₂ to provide 53 mg (94%) of quinazolone **28** as a cream colored solid: mp 220-221 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz) δ 8.65 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.33 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.81-7.75 (comp, 2 H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.47 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.18-7.16 (comp, 2 H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.03 (s, 2 H), 4.44 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.13 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) δ 161.8, 149.3, 148.3, 147.8, 147.4, 140.5, 135.6, 134.6, 134.3, 130.1, 129.9, 128.0, 127.7, 126.9, 126.6, 126.3, 120.83, 120.78, 108.7, 107.7, 101.3, 39.7, 27.2; IR (neat) 2896, 1669, 1477, 1239, 1038, 773 cm⁻¹; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 369.1239 [C₂₃H₁₇N₂O₃ (M+1) requires 369.1239].



Rutaecarpine (30). *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (34 mg, 46 µL, 0.27 mmol) was added to a suspension of **29** (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) at room temperature. *o*-azidobenzoyl chloride (57 mg, 0.32 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 48 h at room temperature. The reaction was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant yellow solid was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (99 : 1 \rightarrow 95 : 5 \rightarrow 9 : 1) to give 40 mg of **30** (58%) as a tan solid: mp 256-257 °C (Lit. = 256-257 °C);⁹ ¹H NMR (400 MHz) δ 9.56 (br, 1 H), 8.33 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.70 (ddd, *J* = 8.4, 6.8, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.66-7.62 (comp, 2 H), 7.42 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.36-7.28 (comp, 2 H), 7.17 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 6.4, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.60 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) δ 161.6, 147.5, 145.0, 138.3, 134.4, 127.2, 127.1, 126.6, 126.2, 125.6, 125.5, 121.2, 120.6, 120.1, 118.4, 112.1, 41.1, 19.7; IR (neat) 3342, 1652, 1603, 1327, 729; mass spectrum (CI) *m/z* 288.1129 [C₁₈H₁₄N₃O (M+1) requires 288.1137].

References

- 1. Still, W. C.; Kahn, M.; Mitra, A. J. Org. Chem. 1978, 43, 2923-2925.
- 2. Jung, M. E.; Blum, R. B. Tetrahedron Lett. 1977, 18, 3791-3794.
- 3. For the crystal structure of **4**, see the CIF file in the supporting information
- 4. Slougui, N.; Rousseau, G. Synth. Commun. 1987, 17, 1-11.
- 5. King, A. O.; Negishi, E.; Villani, F. J., Jr.; Silveira, A., Jr. J. Org. Chem. 1978, 43, 358-360.
- 6. Gilchrist, T. L.; Pearson, D. P. J. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1 1976, 989-993.
- 7. Raminelli, C; Gargalaka, J., Jr.; Silveira, C. C.; Comasseto, J. V. *Tetrahedron* 2007, *63*, 8801-8809.
- 8. Cledera, P.; Avendaño, C.; Menédez, J. C. Tetrahedron 1998, 54, 12349-12360.
- Kametani, T.; Ohsawa, T.; Ihara, M.; Fukumoto, K. Chem. Pharm. Bull. 1978, 26, 1922-1926.

