

A New Enantioselective Access to 1-Alkyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines.

Application to a New Synthesis of (–)-Argemonine.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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Experimental procedure for the preparation of derivatives **7**, **5a-e** and **6a-e**

Copies of ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR of derivatives **7**, **5a-e**, **6d**, **10-14** and (–)-argemonineS2-S15.

2-(1S)-(-)-2-(1-Phenylethyl)-isoquinolinone (7). To a solution of isoquinolinium salt **1** (2.1 g, 7.8 mmol), in MeOH (40 mL), was added, at 0° C, an excess of potassium ferricyanide (28 g, 86.3 mmol) and , after 0.6 h, solid KOH (6.2 g, 109.8 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred during an additional 1 h and then toluene (40 mL) and H₂O (40 mL) were added . After 15 h at 45° C extraction with AcOEt and usual work-up gave a residue which was chromatographed over silica gel using a gradient of AcOEt / heptane (from 0 / 100 to 30 / 70). Isoquinolinone **7** was obtained as a pale yellow oil (1.5 g, 6 mmol, 77% yield): $[\alpha]_D -337$ (c 2.2, CHCl₃); IR (CHCl₃, cm⁻¹): 1656, 1625; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 1.73 (d, *J*= 7 Hz, 3H), 6.42 (d, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (q, *J*= 7 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J*= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (m, 5H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.61 (ddd, *J*= 1.1, 7, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, *J*= 1.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 18.7, 52.1, 106.5, 125.8, 126.0, 126.8, 127.3 (2C), 127.7, 128.0, 128.2, 128.7 (2C), 132.2, 136.5, 140.6, 162.0; MS (CI, isobutane) *m/z* 250 (MH⁺), 146, 105; HRMS (CI, isobutane) calcd for C₁₇H₁₆NO (MH⁺) 250.1239, found 250.1230.

Preparation of isoquinolinium salts 5a-e from reaction of Grignard reagents with isoquinolinone 7. The preparation of salt **5d** is presented as a typical procedure: To a solution of isoquinolinone **7** (200 mg, 0.75 mmol), in anhydrous toluene (4 mL), was added, under stirring, cerium chloride (91 mg, 2.4 mmol). To the resulting suspension was added, after 0.25 h, a THF solution of 4-methoxybenzyl magnesium chloride (0.11 M, 27 mL). After 1 h under vigorous stirring at ambient temperature the resulting mixture was quenched with H₂O (1 mL), followed by treatment with a 16% aqueous solution of HBr. After stirring during 0.5 h at ambient temperature the residue was diluted with H₂O and the resulting aqueous solution washed with EtOAc. The aqueous phase was collected and evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude salt **5d** with was purified by chromatography on silica gel (MeOH / CH₂Cl₂, gradient from 0 / 100 to 5 / 95) to give isoquinolinium salt **5d** as a yellow solid (292 mg, 0.67 mmol, 90% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 2.09 (d, *J*= 6.9 Hz, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 5.40 (d, *J*= 16.9 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (d, *J*= 17 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (q, *J*= 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (m, 2H), 7.11 (m, 4H), 7.32 (m, 3H), 8.04 (ddd, *J*= 1.3, 7.1, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (ddd, *J*= 1, 7.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (dd, *J*= 1, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.61 (d, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.65 (dd, *J*= 1.3, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.69 (d, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 21.2, 34.2, 55.2, 65.3, 114.8 (2C), 126.1, 126.5, 127.3 (2C), 128.2, 128.6, 128.7, 129.3 (2C), 129.3 (2C), 129.4, 132.1, 133.1, 136.1, 136.5, 137.5, 159.0, 159.1; MS (electrospray) *m/z* 354 (M⁺), 250.

Isoquinolinium salts 5a-c and 5e were prepared using the same procedure:

Salt 5a: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 2.20 (d, *J*= 6.7 Hz, 3H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 7.01 (q, *J*= 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (m, 5H), 7.98 (ddd, *J*= 1.2, 7, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (ddd, *J*= 1.1, 7, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (dd, *J*= 1.1, 8.3, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.62 (dd, *J*= 1.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.74 (d, *J*= 7.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 18.4, 22.1, 66.1, 125.3, 127.0 (2C), 127.8, 128.2, 128.5, 129.2, 129.5 (2C), 131.5, 132.2, 136.4, 136.8, 137.2, 159.4; MS (electrospray) *m/z* 248 (M⁺), 143, 105.

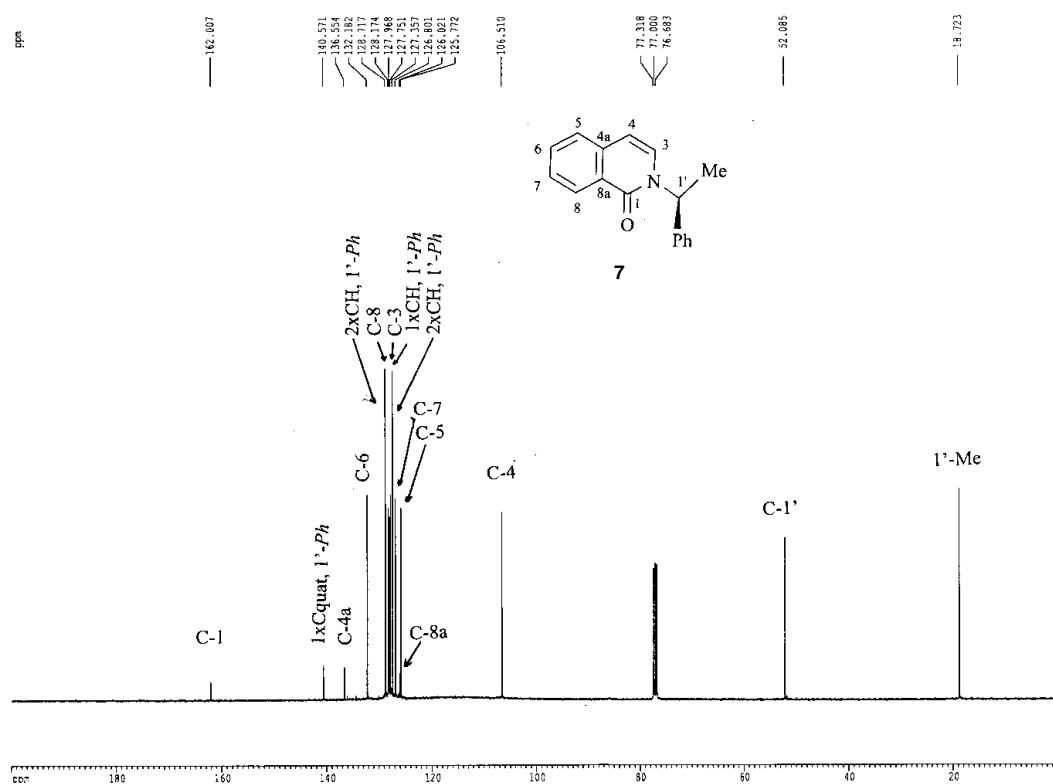
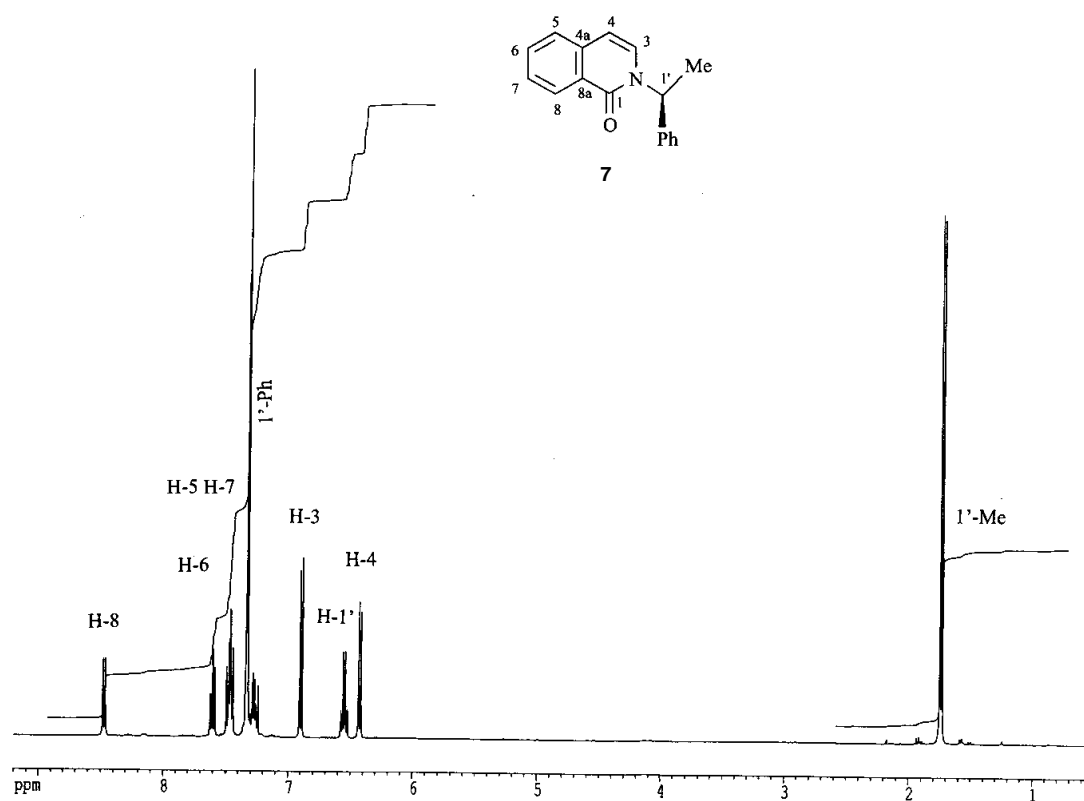
Salt 5b: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 2.21 (d, J = 7 Hz, 3H), 6.03 (q, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.62 (dd, J = 1.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (m, 5H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 1.1, 7.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.4 (dd, J = 1.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 9.00 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 9.16 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 18.4, 22.1, 66.1, 125.3, 127.00 (2C), 127.8, 128.2, 128.5, 129.2, 129.5 (2C), 131.5, 132.2, 136.4, 136.8, 137.2, 159.4; MS (electrospray) m/z 310 (M^+), 206.

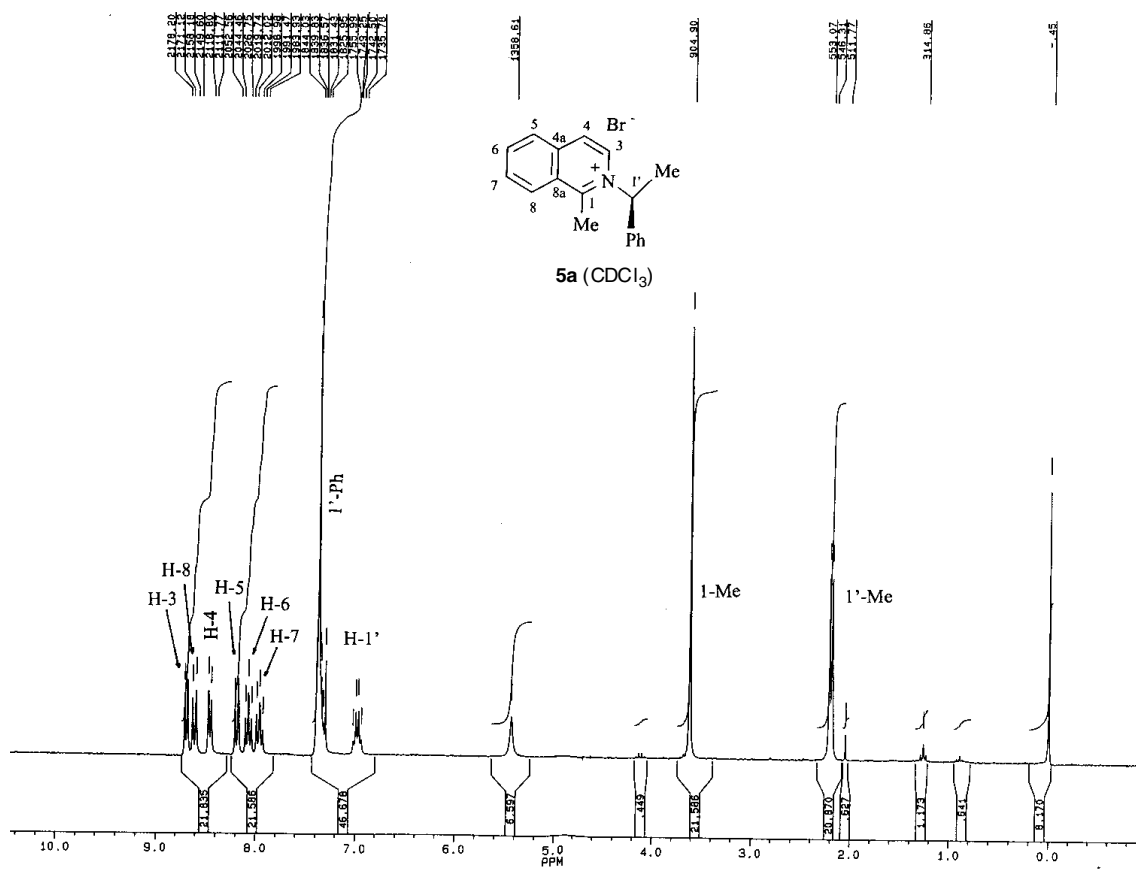
Salt 5c: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 1.98 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 5.35 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 5.49 Hz (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (m, 2H), 6.75 (m, 2H), 7.09 (m, 6H), 7.92 (ddd, J = 1.1, 7.3, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (ddd, J = 1.2, 7.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (dd, J = 1.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.52 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 21.2, 35.0, 55.3, 65.4, 113.0, 114.4, 120.1, 126.5, 127.3 (2C), 128.2, 128.5, 128.6, 129.2 (2C), 129.2, 129.3, 130.3, 132.1, 133.0, 135.7, 136.0, 136.5, 137.3, 158.6, 160.1; MS (electrospray) m/z 354 (M^+), 206.

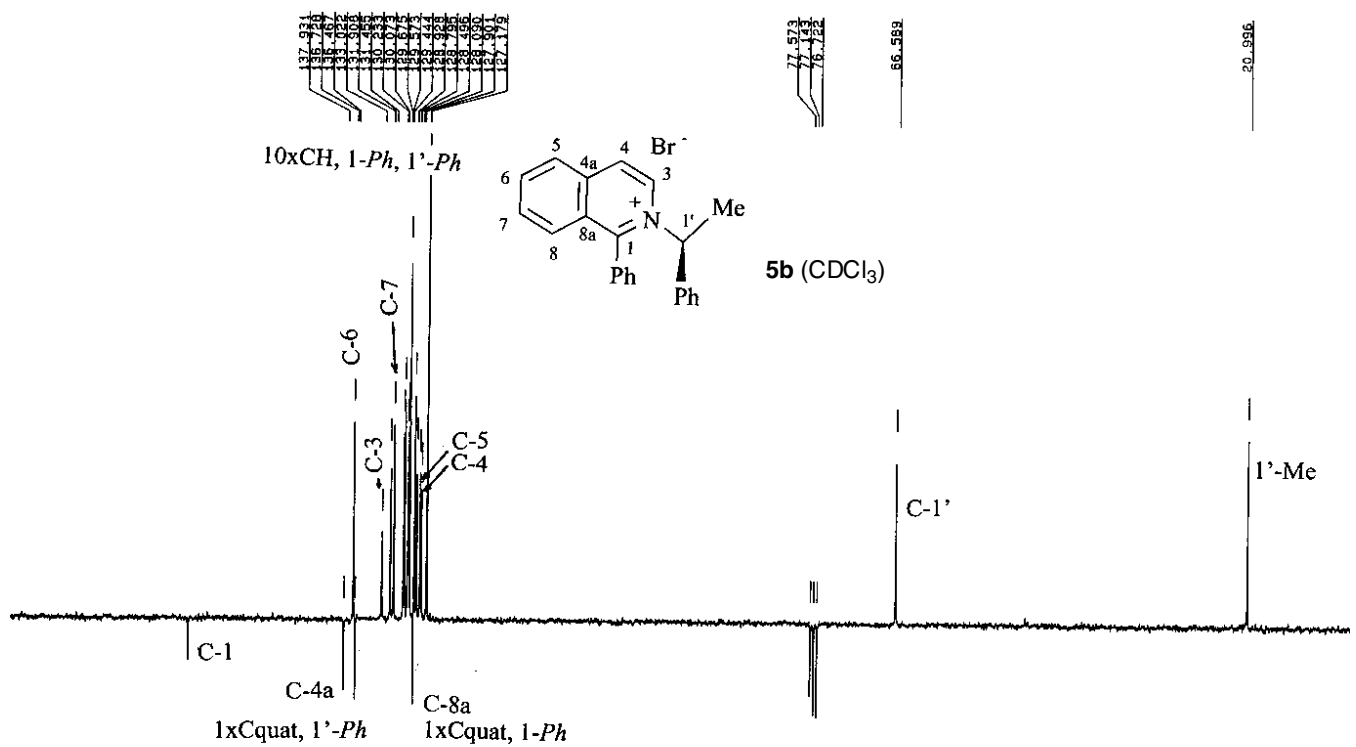
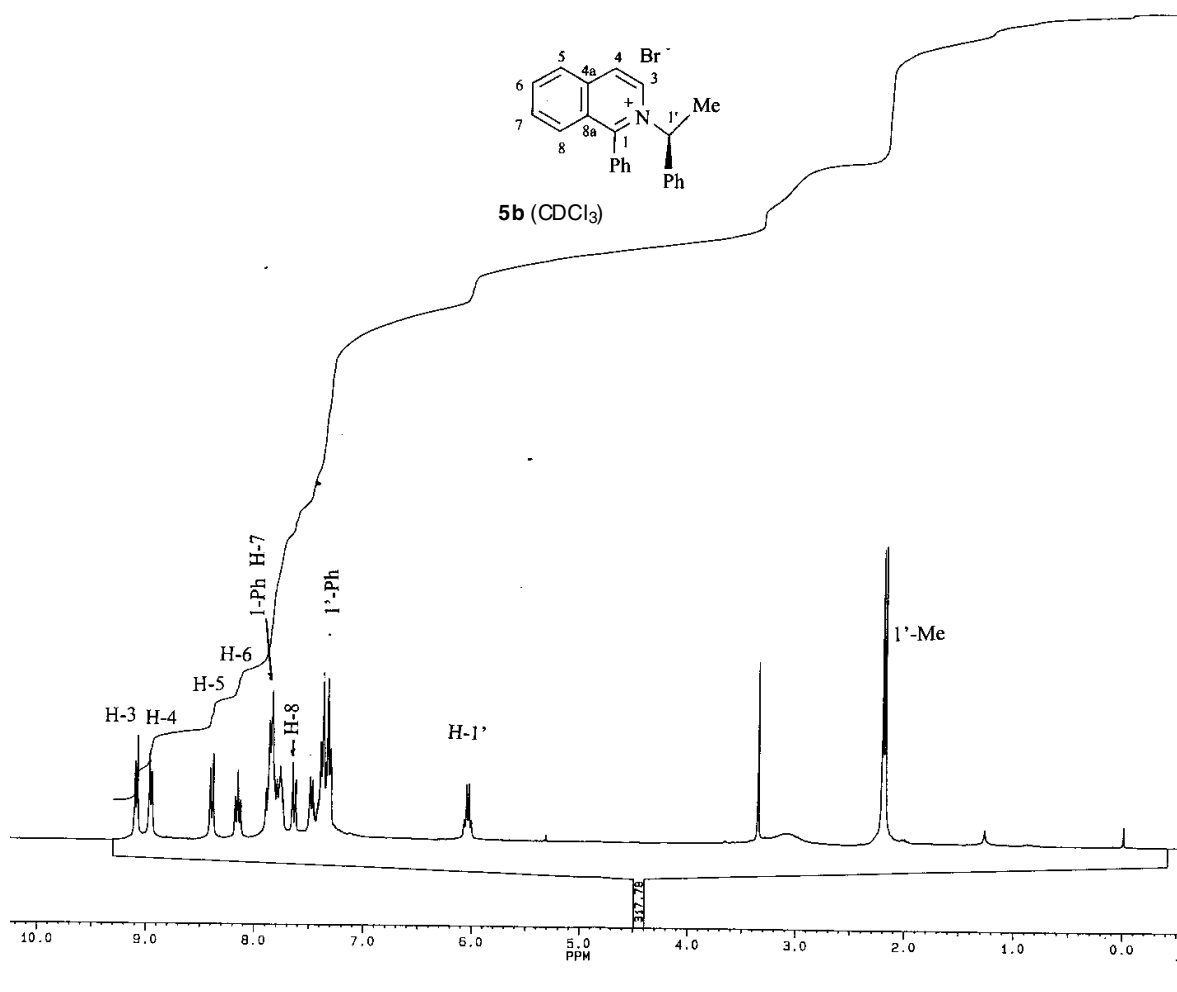
Salt 5e: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 2.11 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 5.48 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, J = 17 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (dd, J = 2.1, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (m, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (m, 3H), 8.02 (ddd, J = 1.3, 7.1, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (ddd, J = 0.9, 7.1, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.64 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 21.3, 34.5, 56.0, 56.3, 65.6, 111.6, 112.3, 120.1, 126.6, 127.0, 127.5 (2C), 128.4, 128.8, 128.9, 129.5 (2C), 129.6, 132.2, 133.1, 136.4, 136.7, 137.6, 148.7, 149.9, 159.4; MS (electrospray) m/z 384 (M^+), 250.

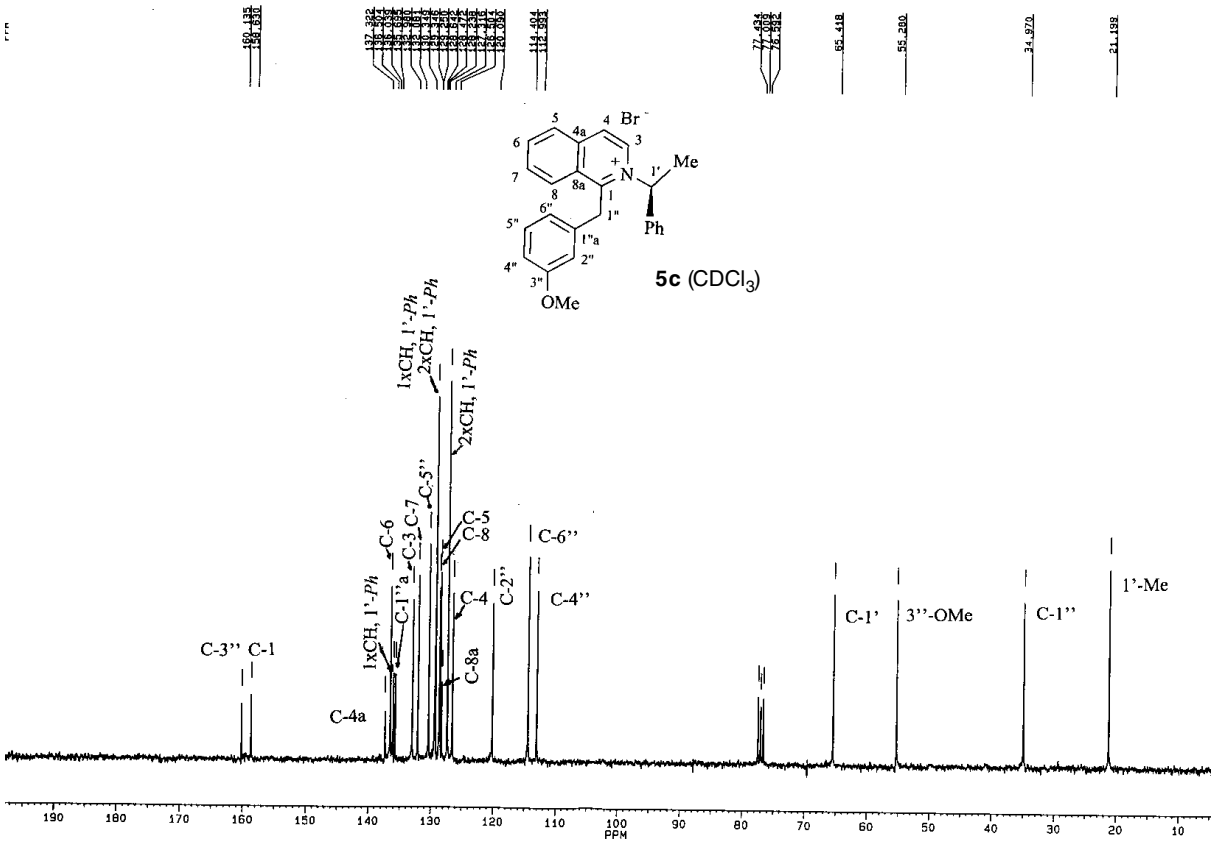
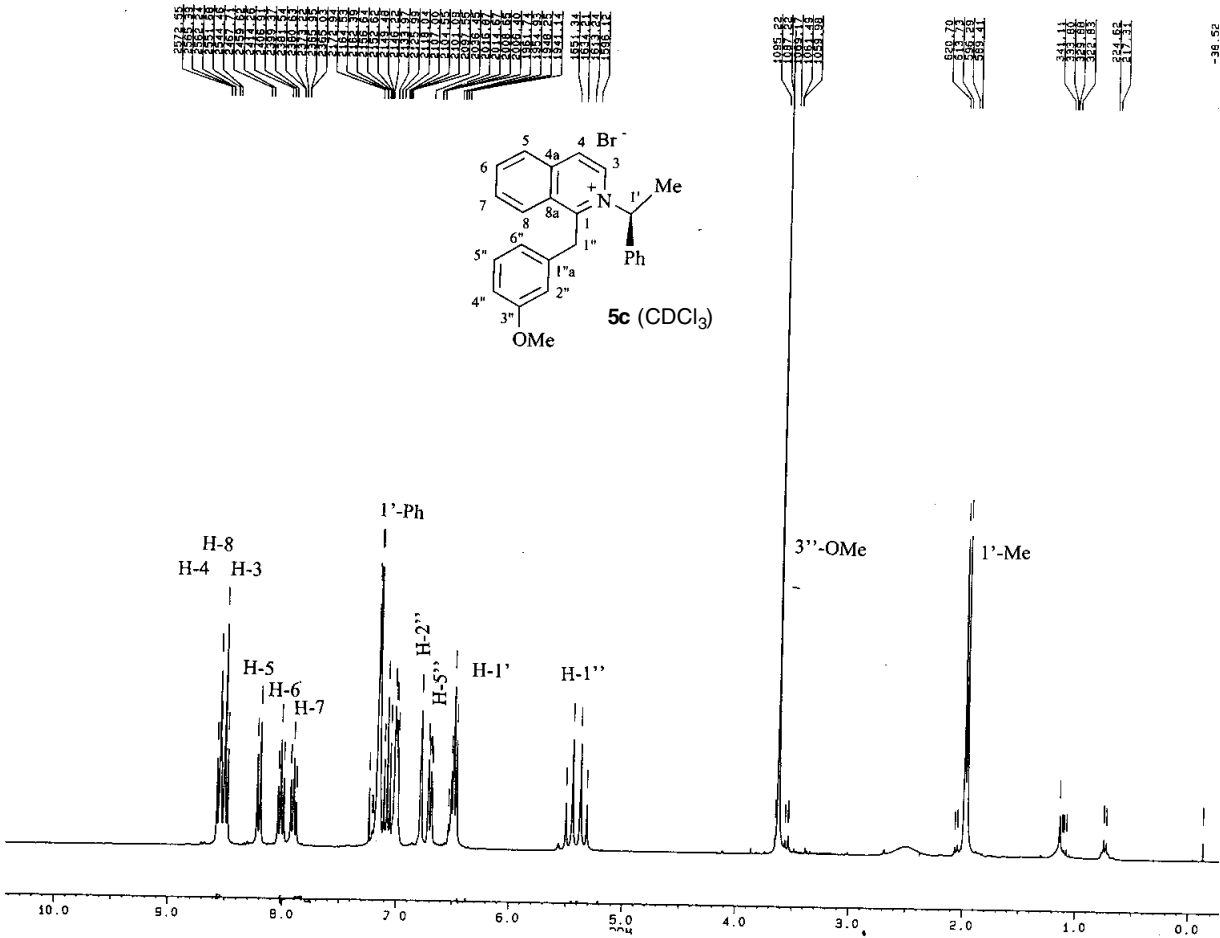
Preparation of isoquinoline (+)-6d by borohydride reduction of salt 5d as a typical procedure for preparation of isoquinolines 6: To a solution of isoquinolinium salt **5d** (490 mg, 1.1 mmol), in MeOH (10 mL), was added portionwise, at ambient temperature during 1 h, an excess of sodium borohydride (200 mg). To the resulting mixture was added H_2O (100 mL) and the product was extracted with Et_2O (3x100 mL). Usual work-up gave a mixture of isomers **6d** and **8d** as a pale yellow oil (380 mg, 95% yield) and in a 91/9 ratio respectively as determined by GC analysis and integration of methyl signals in the ^1H NMR spectrum (*vide infra* for a copy of this spectrum). Chromatography over silica gel (AcOEt/pentane) furnished a pure sample of major isoquinoline (+)-**6d** for analysis: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +12$ ($c=0.6$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 1.34 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.69 (dd, J = 6.3, 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 7.5, 13.6, 1H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 3.75 (m, 5H), 6.59 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (m, 3H), 7.12 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 21.8, 24.0, 39.5, 41.7, 55.3, 59.1, 61.00, 113.2, 125.2, 125.9, 126.4, 127.4 (2C), 128.1, 128.6, 128.8, 130.7, 132.1, 134.9, 138.1, 146.0, 157.8; HRMS (CI, isobutane) calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}$ (MH^+) 358.2181, found 358.2192.

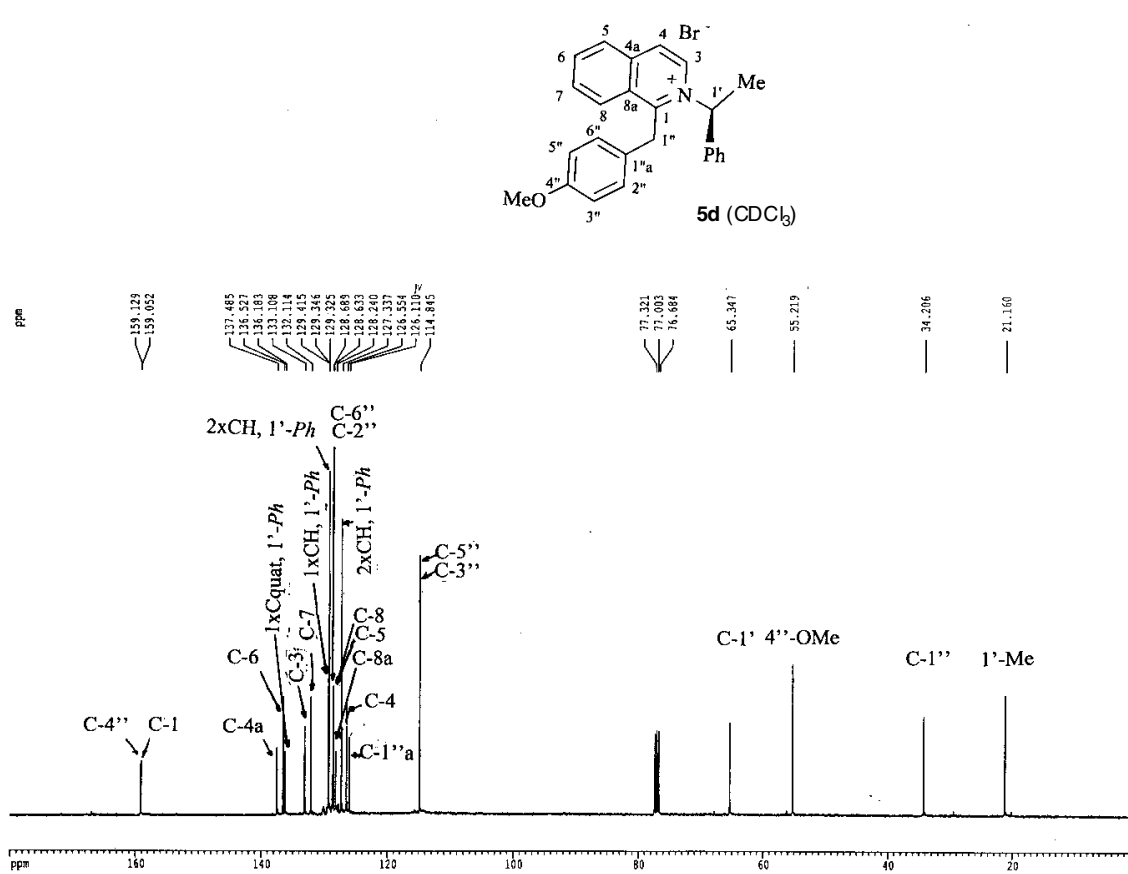
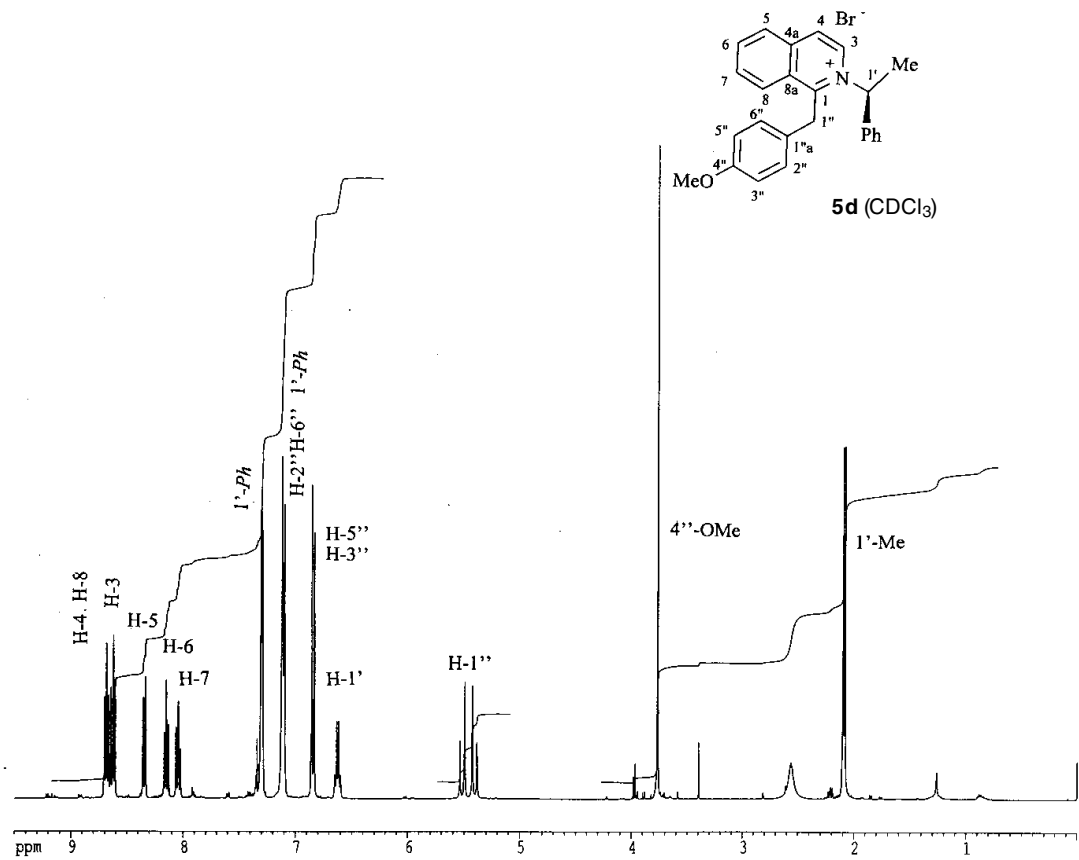
Isoquinolines (+)-**6a**, (+)-**6b**, (+)-**6c** and (+)-**6e** were authenticated by comparison with the corresponding (–)-enantiomers previously prepared in our laboratory.^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}

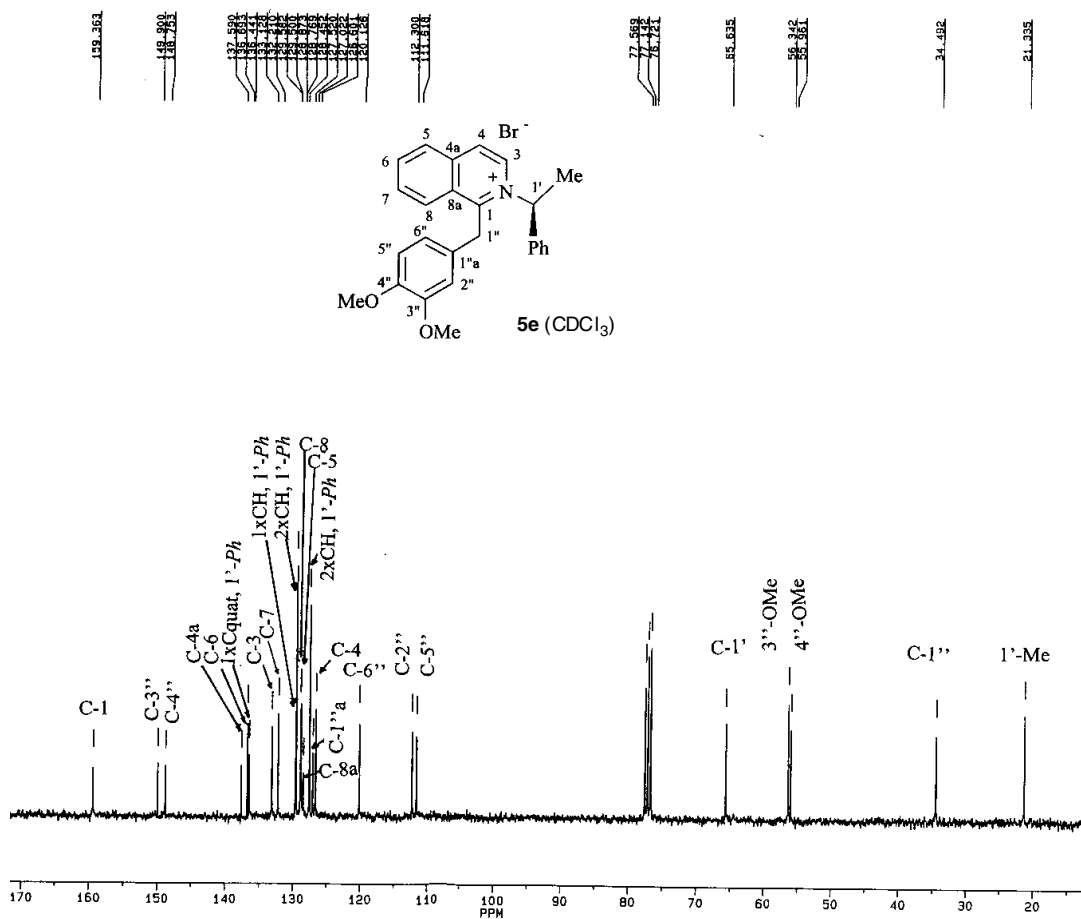
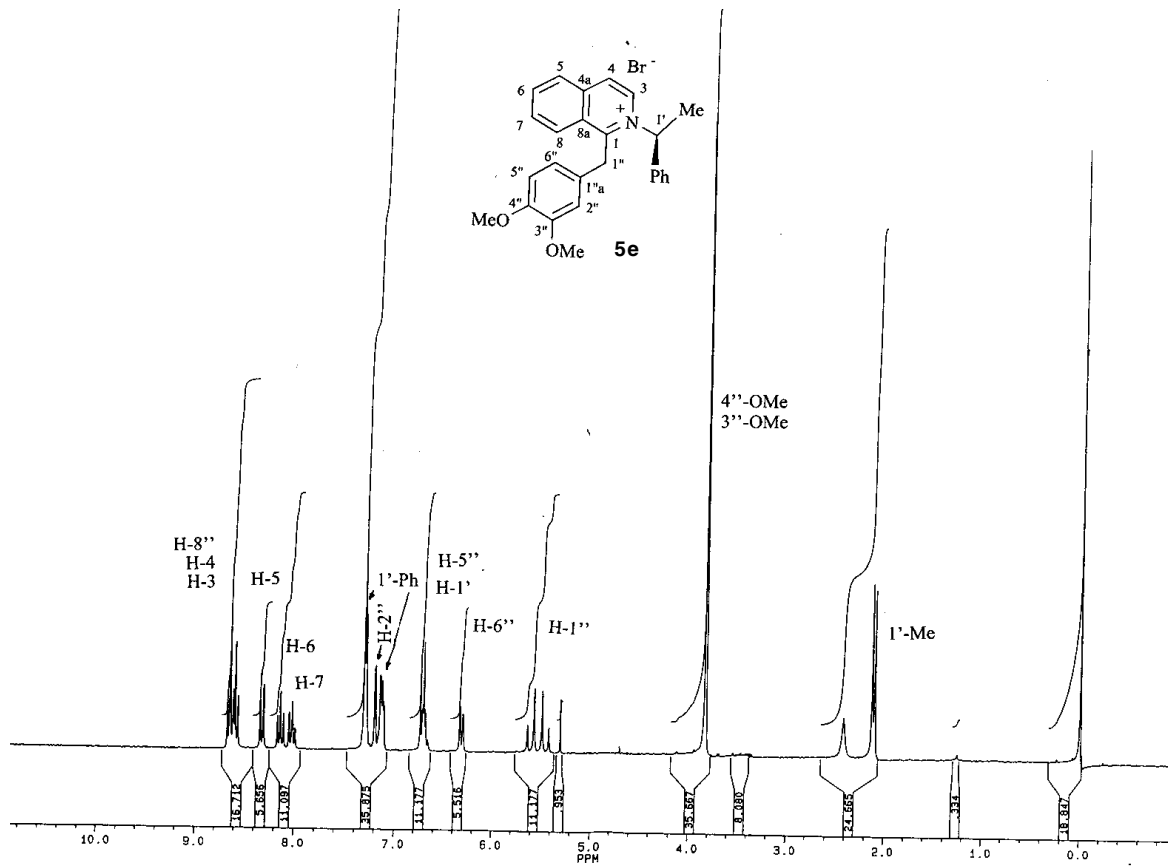


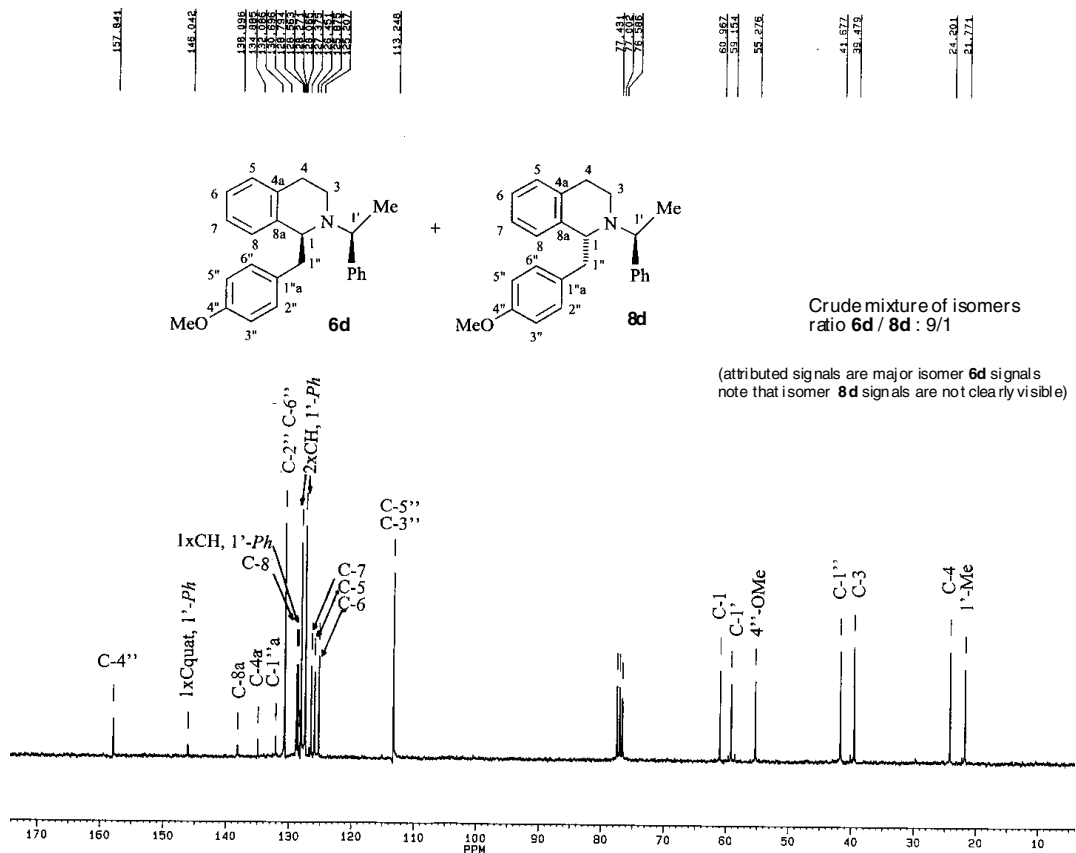
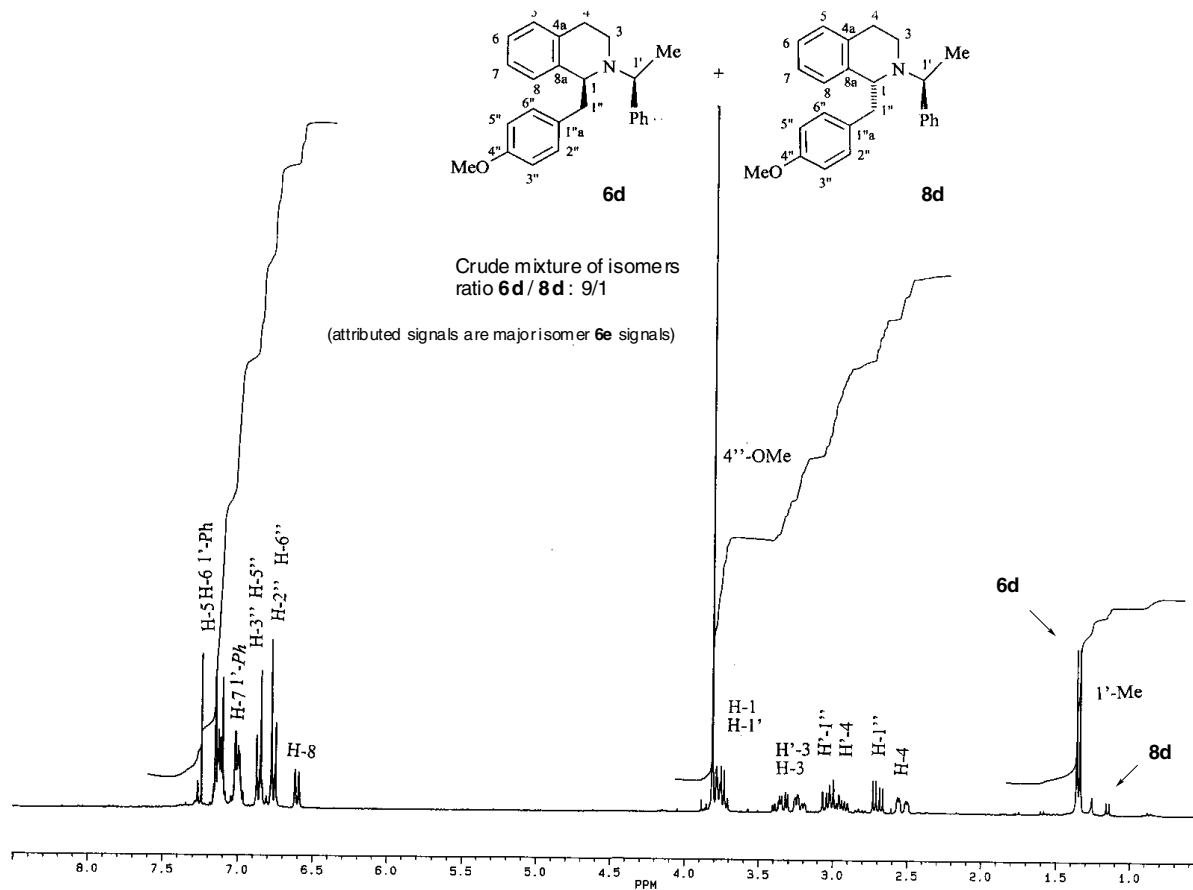


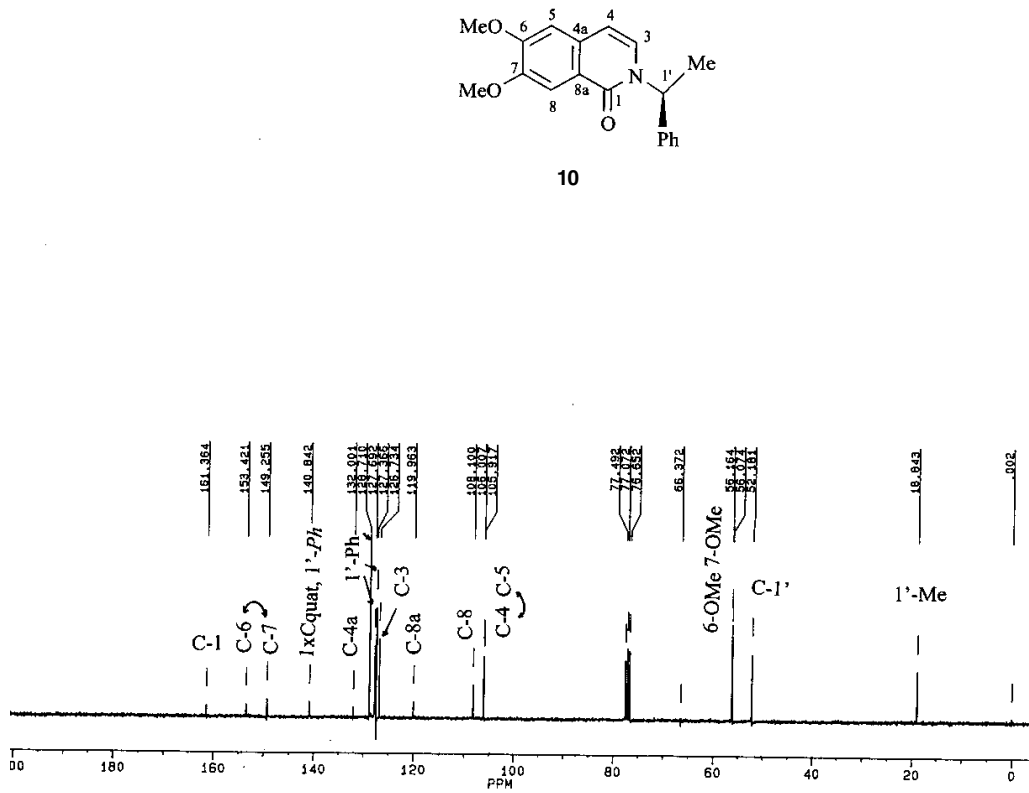
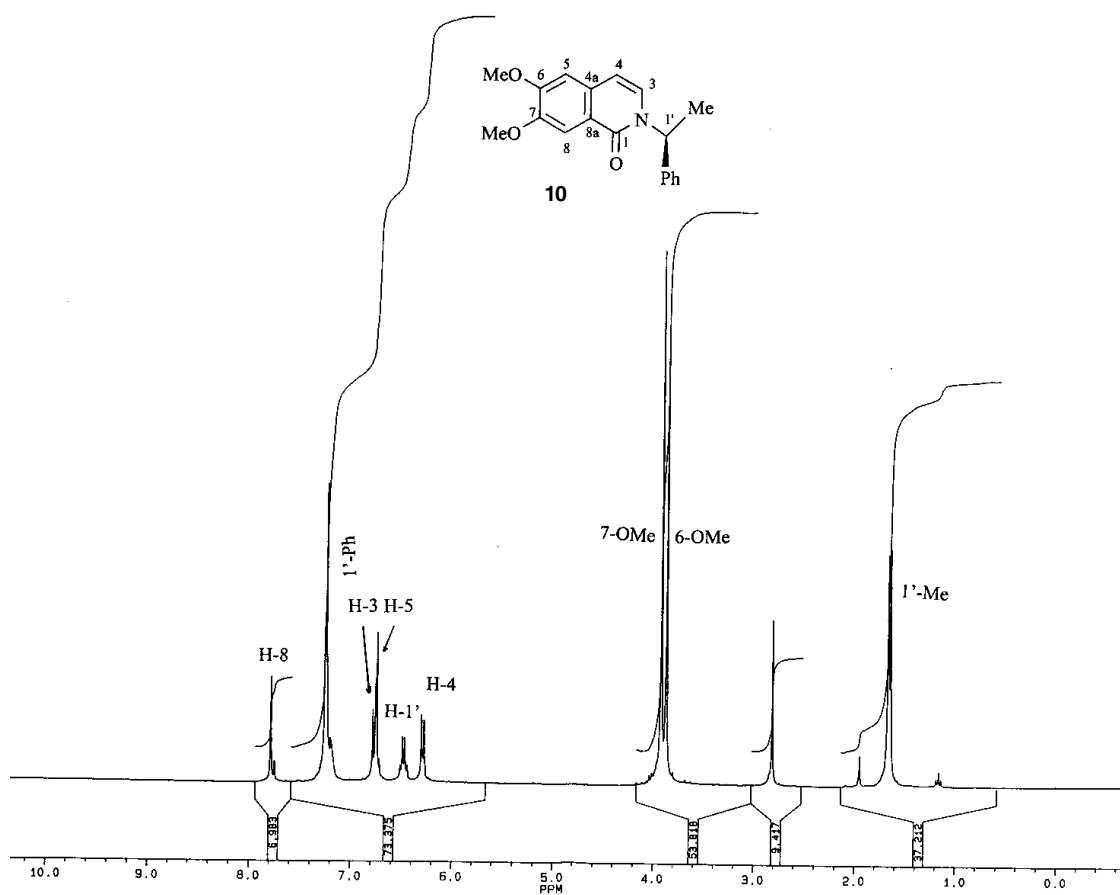


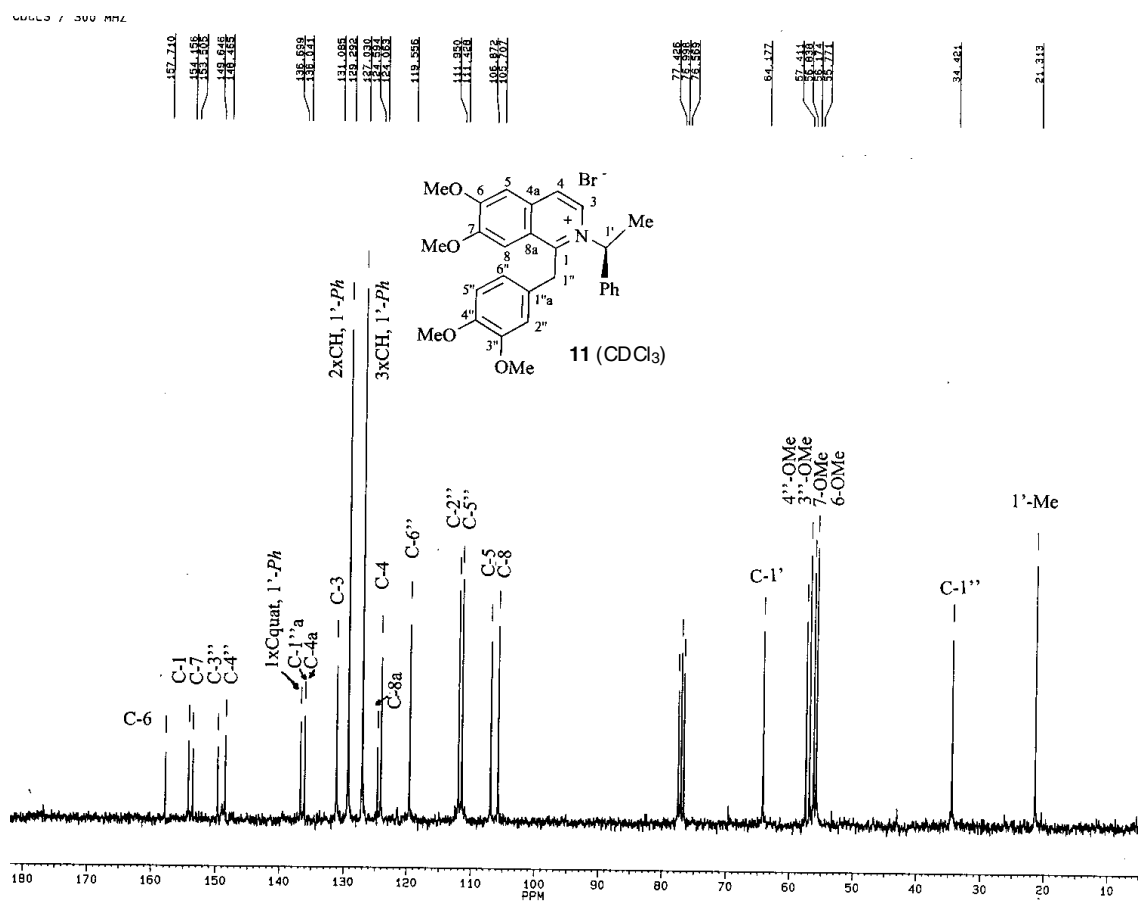
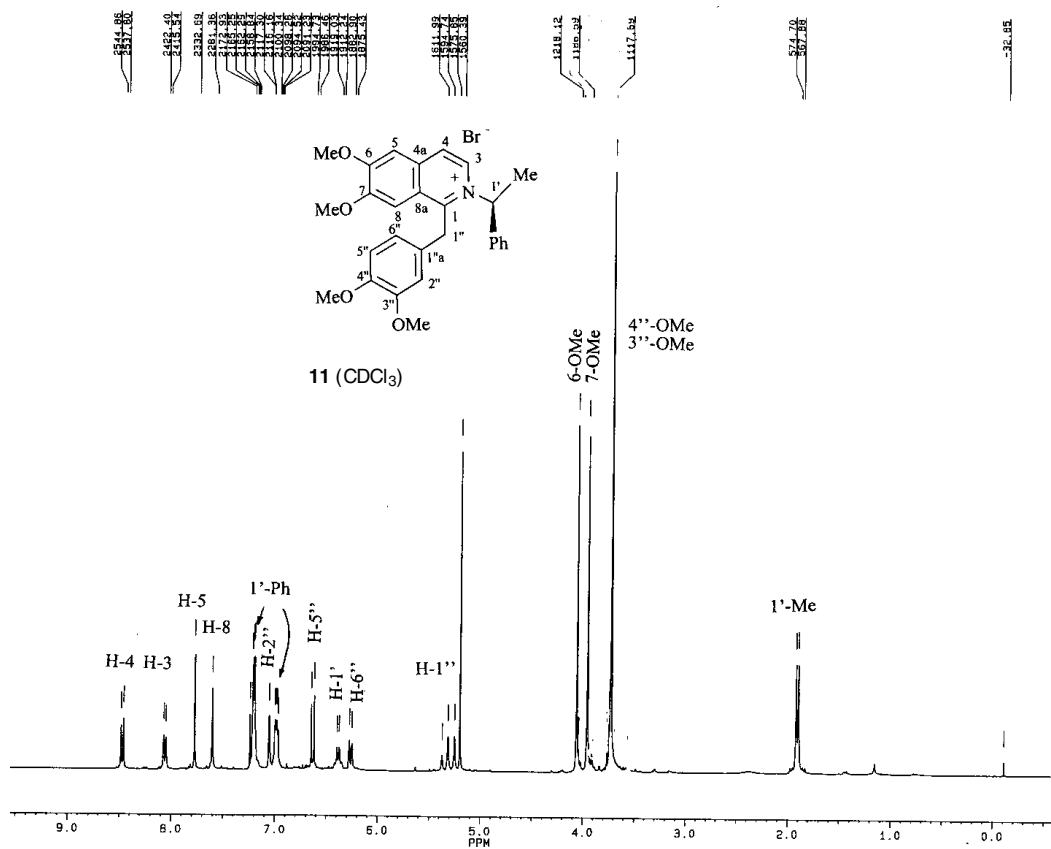


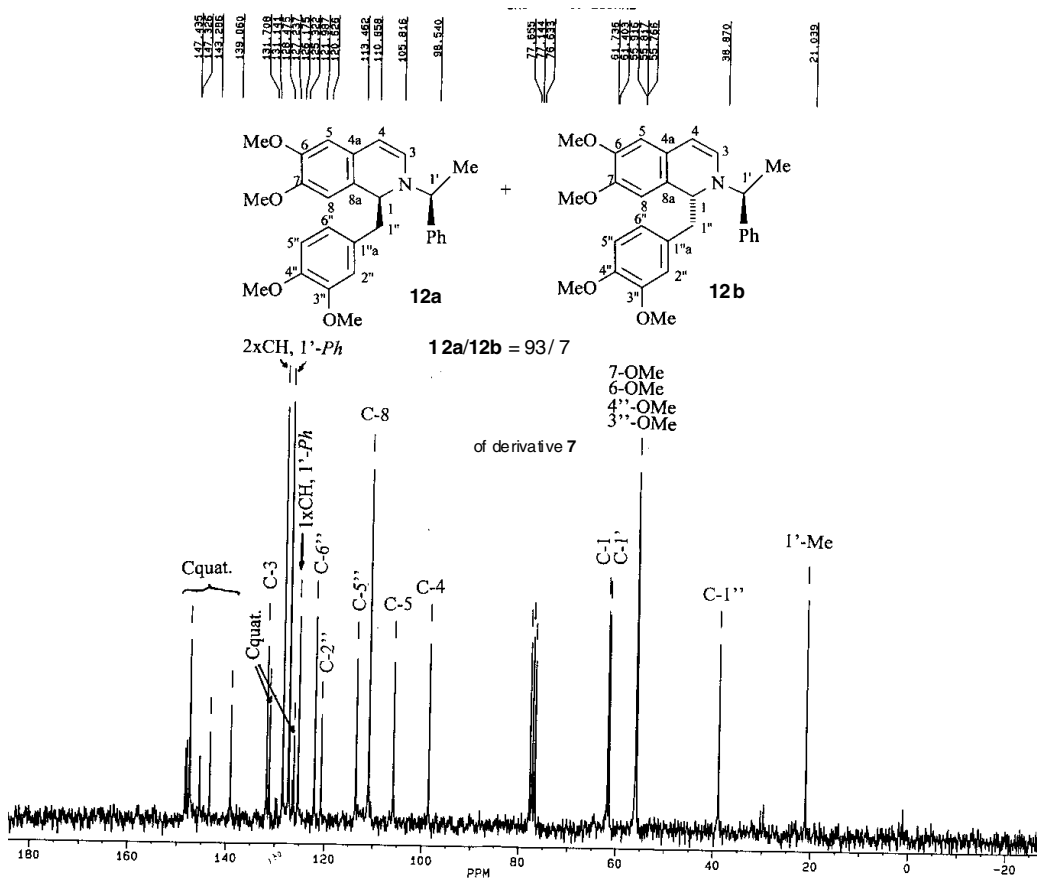
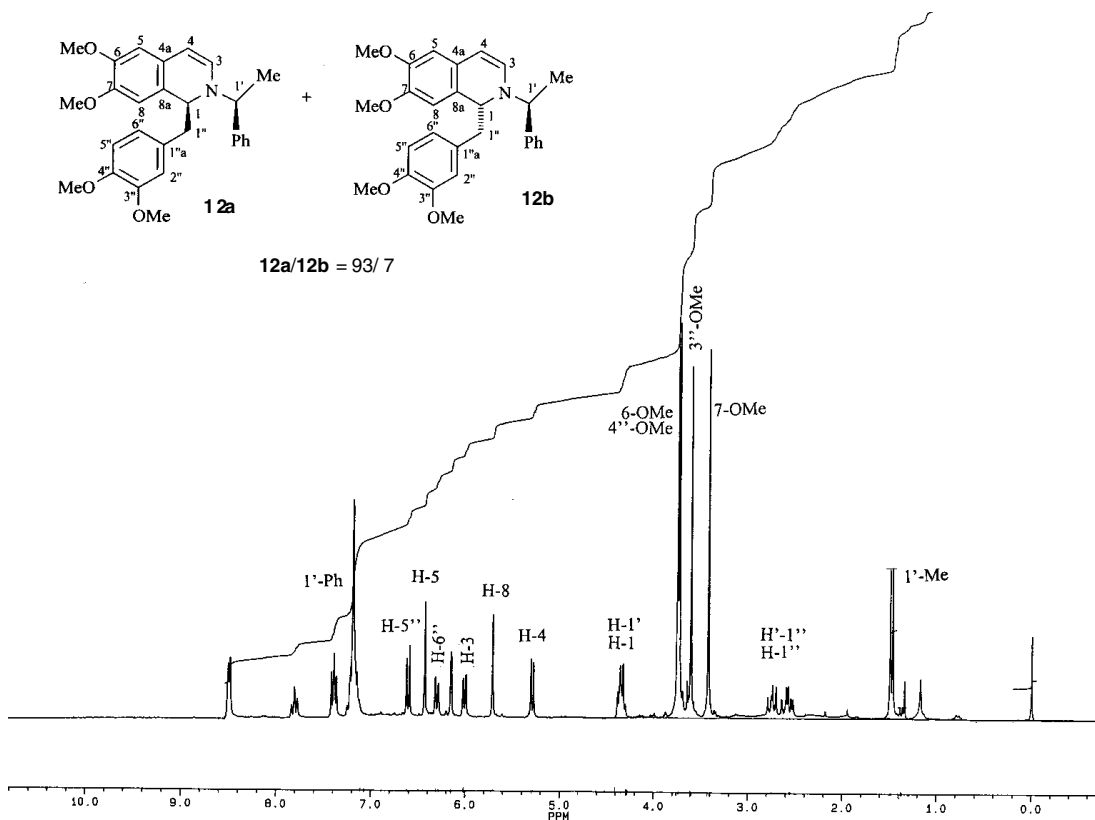




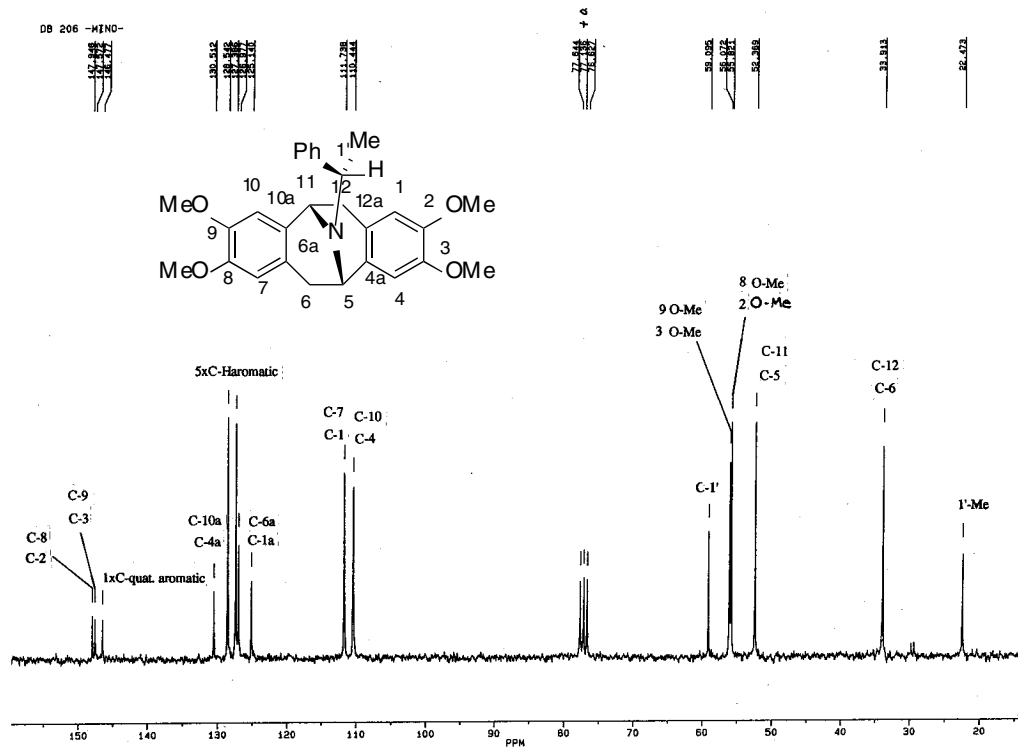
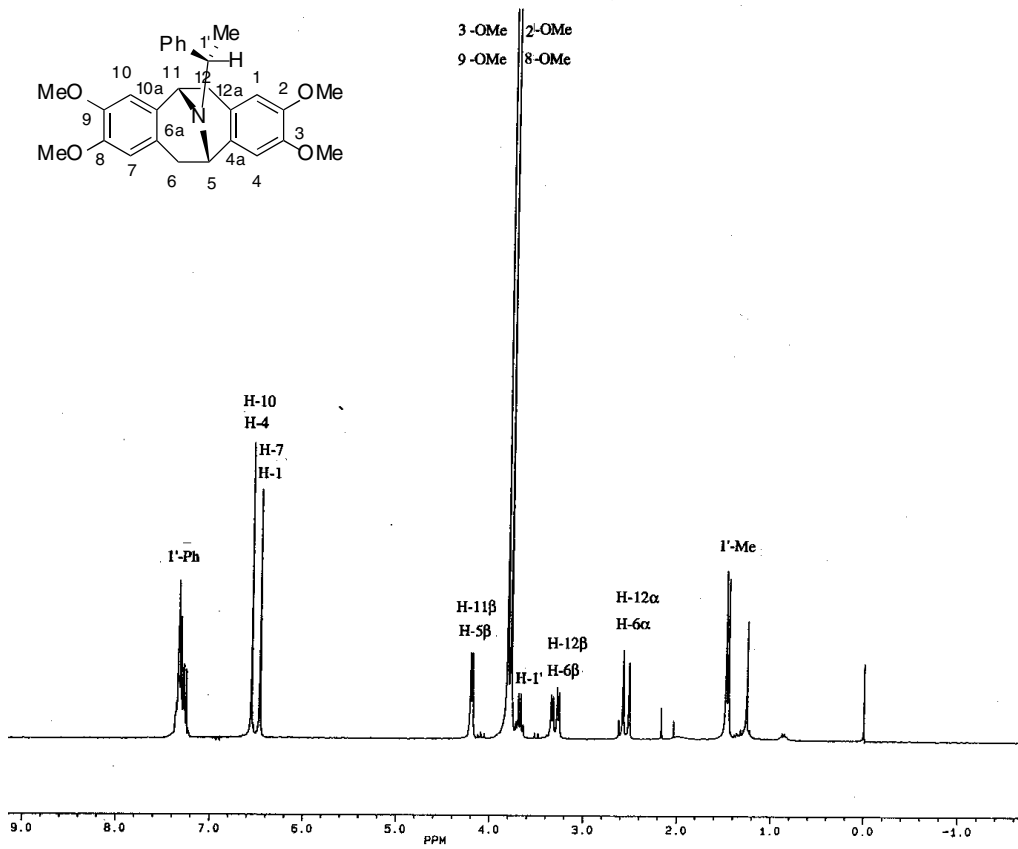








(-)-13a



(-)-13b

