

· 快递论文 ·

碱调节的磺酰基吲哚的膦氢化反应

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摘要: 含磷吲哚衍生物是一类重要的有机磷化合物, 不仅广泛存在于医药制剂中, 而且作为配体和中间体广泛存在于材料学和有机合成中。利用膦亲核试剂对磺酰基吲哚原位生成的插烯亚胺中间体进行迈克尔加成, 能够以较高收率得到一系列 3-膦取代吲哚化合物。以磺酰基吲哚和二苯基氧磷为原料, 在无机碱碳酸铯作用下发生迈克尔加成反应, 合成了 11 个结构新颖的 3-(1-膦酰基) 甲基吲哚类化合物 **3a~3k**, 产率为 72%~98%, 并对这些化合物进行 ¹H NMR、¹³C NMR、³¹P NMR、熔点和 HR-MS(ESI-TOF) 表征。

关键词: 含磷吲哚衍生物; 磺酰基吲哚; 插烯亚胺中间体; 二苯基氧磷; 迈克尔加成; 膦氢化

中图分类号: O621.3

文献标志码: A

DOI: 10.15952/j.cnki.cjsc.1005-1511.22145

Base-mediated Hydrophosphinylation of Sulfonyl Indoles

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Abstract: Phosphoindole derivatives are an important class of organophosphorus compounds, which not only widely exist in pharmaceutical preparations, but also widely exist as ligands and intermediates in materials science and organic synthesis. A series of 3-phosphine substituted indole compounds can be obtained in high yield by Michael addition of intercalated imine intermediates generated *in situ* using phosphine nucleophiles. In this paper, we reported the Michael addition of diphenylphosphine oxide to vinylogous imine intermediates *in situ* generated from sulfonyl indoles with Cs₂CO₃ as the base. Eleven structurally diverse 3-(1-diphenylphosphoryl-arylmethyl) indoles **3a~3k** were obtained with high yields ranging from 72% to 98%. These compounds were characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, ³¹P NMR, melting point and HR-MS(ESI-TOF).

Keywords: indolyl-based phosphine; sulfoyl indole; vinylogous imine intermediate; diphenylphosphine oxide; michael additon; hydrophosphination

吲哚及其衍生物作为一种重要的结构单元, 广泛存在于许多天然生物碱和药物中。因此, 有

机化学家已经开发了各种各样的方法来合成结构多样的吲哚衍生物^[1-4]。其中, 含磷的吲哚类化

收稿日期: 2022-10-09; 修订日期: 2022-11-15。

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(22171029, 21901024, 21871252, 21801024, 21801026)。

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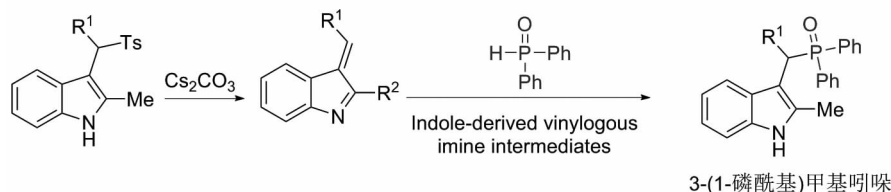


图1 3-(1-磷酰基)甲基吲哚的合成路线

Figure 1 Synthesis route of 3-(1-phosphoryl) methylindole

合物由于在医药、农药和材料等领域独特的应用价值,也引起了广泛关注^[5-7]。然而,通过文献调研,发现合成 3-(1-磷酰基)甲基吲哚的方法较少^[8]。基于此,发展新颖、实用的方法构建结构多样化的 3-(1-磷酰基)甲基吲哚具有重要意义,从而促进磷化学的发展。

磷酰基吲哚,在碱的作用下可以原位生成高活性的吲哚插烯亚胺中间体(Indole-derived vinylogous imine intermediates),进而和各种亲核试剂反应,从而构建各种取代的吲哚类衍生物。但目前大部分文献均只报道运用碳作为亲核试剂和磷酰基吲哚反应^[9-14],而利用杂原子作为亲核试剂和磷酰基吲哚的反应非常少。2016 年,李灿课题组^[15]报道了利用硫作为亲核试剂,通过硫氢化反应合成含硫的吲哚类衍生物。此外,磷作为一类很好的亲核试剂,已经被广泛运用于各种类型的磷氢化反应,构建含 C—P 的化合物^[16-18]。

本文以 3-磷酰基吲哚(**1a**)和二苯基氧磷(**2**)为起始原料,首先 **1a** 在碳酸铯的作用下,原位生成吲哚插烯亚胺中间体(Indole-derived vinylogous imine intermediates),进而和 **2** 发生磷杂-Michael 加成反应,合成 3-(1-磷酰基)甲基吲哚(图 1)。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与试剂

BüchiB-545 型熔点仪;Bruker-300 MHz 型和 Bruker-400 MHz 型核磁共振仪(CDCl₃和DMSO-*d*₆为溶剂,TMS 为内标);Bruker Q-TOF 型和 Agilent 6545 LC/Q-TOF 型高分辨质谱仪。

实验所用试剂均为分析纯。

1.2 化合物 **3a**~**3k** 的合成

以合成 **3a** 为例:在反应试管中依次加入 3-磷酰基吲哚(**1a**, 0.20 mmol, 75.03 mg)、Cs₂CO₃(1 eq, 65.16mg)和二苯基氧磷(**2**, 0.24 mmol, 48.49 mg),再加入 1,2-二氯乙烷(DCE, 2 mL),

于 50 °C 下搅拌 3 h(TCL 监测反应),反应完成后,硅胶柱层析(展开剂:聚乙烯:乙酸乙酯:二氯甲烷=2.5:1.0:1.0, V:V:V)分离得到目标产物 **3a** 41.27 mg,收率 98%。

3a:白色固体,收率 98%, m. p. 140.7 ~ 141.1 °C; ¹H NMR (300.0 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 10.74 (s, 1H), 8.35 ~ 8.27 (m, 1H), 8.01 ~ 7.91 (m, 2H), 7.78 ~ 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.60 ~ 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 7.35 ~ 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.16 ~ 7.00 (m, 4H), 6.94 ~ 6.86 (m, 2H), 5.47 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75.0 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 137.4 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 135.2, 133.6 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 133.3 (d, *J* = 94.5 Hz), 133.1 (d, *J* = 99.7 Hz), 131.5 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 131.4, 131.3 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 131.1 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 130.1 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 128.5 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 128.4, 128.3, 128.0 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz), 126.6, 120.9, 119.7, 119.3, 110.2, 107.3 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 45.0 (d, *J* = 69.8 Hz), 12.8; ³¹P NMR (243.0 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 27.16; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for C₂₈H₂₄NONaP{[M + Na]⁺} 444.1488, found 444.1493。

3b:白色固体,收率 98%, m. p. 155.8 ~ 156.3 °C; ¹H NMR (600.0 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 10.80 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 ~ 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.73 (dd, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.48 ~ 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.37 ~ 7.32 (m, 3H), 7.31 ~ 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (p, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 5.49 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151.0 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 138.1 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 135.1, 133.9, 133.6 (d, *J* = 83.4 Hz), 133.5 (d, *J* = 98.1 Hz), 131.9 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 131.4, 131.3, 131.2 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 130.9, 130.4 (d, *J* = 8.6

Hz), 128.9(d, $J = 12.7$ Hz), 128.5(d, $J = 10.9$ Hz), 128.2(d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 127.6, 120.1, 119.6, 118.4, 110.2, 106.3(d, $J = 4.3$ Hz), 42.8(d, $J = 69.3$ Hz), 12.1; ^{31}P NMR(243.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 29.98; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{NOPBr}$ $\{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 500.0780, found 500.0779。

3c: 棕色固体, 收率 77%, m. p. 126.7 ~ 127.4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR(300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.83(s, 1H), 8.32 ~ 8.18(m, 2H), 7.91(m, 2H), 7.79 ~ 7.71(m, 2H), 7.47 ~ 7.41(m, 3H), 7.38 ~ 7.26(m, 3H), 7.16 ~ 7.02(m, 3H), 6.99(d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 ~ 6.87(m, 2H), 5.63(d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.37(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR(75.0 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 160.2(d, $J = 244.4$ Hz), 160.1(d, $J = 244.4$ Hz), 135.1, 133.0(d, $J = 96.4$ Hz), 133.5(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 1.7$ Hz), 132.8(d, $J = 93.9$ Hz), 132.2(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 1.6$ Hz), 131.6(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 2.5$ Hz), 131.4, 131.3, 131.1(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 8.9$ Hz), 128.6, 128.4, 128.1(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 11.6$ Hz), 124.9(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 15.2$ Hz), 124.3(d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 2.8$ Hz), 121.1, 120.4, 119.6, 115.0(d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 23.2$ Hz), 110.1, 106.42(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 4.7$ Hz), 36.34(d, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 71.9$ Hz), 12.6; ^{31}P NMR(162.0 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 31.99; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{FNOP}$ $\{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 440.1574, found 440.1579。

3d: 白色固体, 收率 82%, m. p. 133.2 ~ 133.7 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR(300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.81(s, 1H), 8.47(d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.09 ~ 7.89(m, 1H), 7.78(dd, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.67 ~ 7.54(m, 2H), 7.51 ~ 7.36(m, 4H), 7.36 ~ 7.18(m, 4H), 7.13(d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.96 ~ 6.75(m, 2H), 5.56(d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.22(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR(101.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 135.5, 135.0, 133.9(d, $J = 94.8$ Hz), 133.8(d, $J = 102.2$ Hz), 133.2(d, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 132.5, 132.3, 132.1(d, $J = 5.3$ Hz), 131.5(d, $J = 11.4$ Hz), 130.8(d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 130.7, 129.4, 128.5(d, $J = 11.0$ Hz), 128.4, 128.2(d, $J = 11.3$ Hz), 127.6(d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 126.7, 120.4, 119.9, 118.3, 110.2, 104.0(d, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 40.4(d, $J = 71.1$ Hz), 12.1;

^{31}P NMR(243 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 31.05; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd For $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{NOPCl}$ $\{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 456.1284, found 456.1281。

3e: 白色固体, 收率 84%, m. p. 99.3 ~ 99.6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR(300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.83(s, 1H), 8.40 ~ 8.18(m, 1H), 8.05 ~ 7.91(m, 2H), 7.80 ~ 7.67(m, 2H), 7.60(s, 1H), 7.54(d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.46(s, 3H), 7.36 ~ 7.23(m, 3H), 7.21 ~ 7.06(m, 3H), 6.98 ~ 6.84(m, 2H), 5.52(d, $J = 11.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.43(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR(75.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 140.9(d, $J = 1.7$ Hz), 135.1, 134.1(d, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 133.5(d, $J = 96.5$ Hz), 133.3(d, $J = 98.4$ Hz), 132.5, 131.4(d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 131.2(d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 130.5(d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 129.8, 129.5(d, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 128.6, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 127.6(d, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 126.4, 120.5, 120.2, 118.5, 110.3, 106.2(d, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 43.1(d, $J = 69.1$ Hz), 12.2; ^{31}P NMR(243.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 30.23; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{NOPCl}$ $\{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 456.1284, found 456.1273。

3f: 棕色固体, 收率 86%, m. p. 100.1 ~ 100.3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR(300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.84(s, 1H), 8.33 ~ 8.24(m, 1H), 8.04 ~ 7.94(m, 2H), 7.81 ~ 7.71(m, 6H), 7.47 ~ 7.39(m, 3H), 7.38 ~ 7.27(m, 3H), 7.16 ~ 7.11(m, 1H), 6.97 ~ 6.87(m, 2H), 5.61(d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.74(s, 3H), 2.44(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR(75 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 166.0, 144.2(d, $J = 1.7$ Hz), 135.1, 133.5(d, $J = 82.7$ Hz), 133.4(d, $J = 108.4$ Hz), 131.3(d, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 131.2(d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 130.5(d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 130.1(d, $J = 6.6$ Hz), 128.9, 128.5, 128.3(d, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 128.1, 127.7(d, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 127.6, 120.5, 120.1, 118.4, 110.2, 106.0(d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 52.0, 43.6(d, $J = 69.2$ Hz), 12.2; ^{31}P NMR(243.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 30.73; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{26}\text{NNaO}_3\text{P}$ $\{[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+\}$ 502.1543, found 502.1545。

3g: 白色固体, 收率 90%, m. p. 225.6 ~ 226.1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR(300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.89(s, 1H), 8.48(s, 1H), 8.04(d, $J = 7.3$

Hz, 1H), 7.88 ~ 7.76(m, 2H), 7.70 ~ 7.60(m, 2H), 7.51 ~ 7.43(m, 3H), 7.39(d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.35 ~ 7.28(m, 3H), 7.25 ~ 7.11(m, 2H), 6.98 ~ 6.85(m, 2H), 5.54(d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.26(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 137.6, 135.1, 134.7(d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 133.2, 132.8, 131.9(d, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 131.8, 131.7, 131.5, 131.4, 131.1, 130.8(d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 130.7, 130.6, 128.7(d, $J = 11.0$ Hz), 128.3, 128.2, 127.4(d, $J = 2.8$ Hz), 120.1(d, $J = 12.7$ Hz), 118.6, 110.5, 103.6(d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 40.4(d, $J = 69.7$ Hz), 12.2; ^{31}P NMR (243.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 30.23; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{23}\text{NOPCl}_2 \{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 490.0894, found 490.0888.

3h: 黄色固体, 收率 86%, m. p. 148.9 ~ 149.1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.68(s, 1H), 8.26 ~ 8.19(m, 1H), 8.15(d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 ~ 7.68(m, 2H), 7.66 ~ 7.57(m, 2H), 7.45 ~ 7.35(m, 3H), 7.35 ~ 7.26(m, 3H), 7.12 ~ 7.01(m, 2H), 6.92 ~ 6.86(m, 2H), 6.84 ~ 6.75(m, 2H), 5.75(d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.63(s, 3H), 2.33(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 156.0(d, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 135.1, 133.9(d, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 133.8(d, $J = 93.8$ Hz), 133.7(d, $J = 97.5$ Hz), 131.3, 130.9(d, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 130.7(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 130.5(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.8, 126.3, 120.8, 120.7, 120.0(d, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 118.3, 110.7, 110.2, 106.1(d, $J = 4.1$ Hz), 55.5, 35.2(d, $J = 72.3$ Hz), 11.9; ^{31}P NMR (162.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 30.99; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2\text{P} \{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 452.1779, found 452.1765.

3i: 黄色固体, 收率 80%, m. p. 149.4 ~ 150.2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.76(s, 1H), 8.39 ~ 8.25(m, 1H), 8.11(s, 1H), 8.06 ~ 7.95(m, 2H), 7.81 ~ 7.70(m, 3H), 7.70 ~ 7.64(m, 3H), 7.43 ~ 7.36(m, 5H), 7.36 ~ 7.28(m, 3H), 7.15 ~ 7.05(m, 1H), 6.95 ~ 6.81(m, 2H), 5.66(d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.44(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 136.3(d, $J = 2.2$ Hz), 135.0,

133.9(d, $J = 93.1$ Hz), 133.9(d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 133.8(d, $J = 97.7$ Hz), 132.6, 131.5, 131.3, 131.2, 131.1, 130.5(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1(d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 127.9(d, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 127.8(d, $J = 4.1$ Hz), 127.5, 127.4, 126.1, 125.7, 120.6, 120.0, 118.3, 110.1, 106.7(d, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 43.3(d, $J = 70.3$ Hz), 12.2; ^{31}P NMR (162.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 30.11; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{27}\text{NOP} \{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 472.1830, found 472.1824.

3j: 黄色固体, 收率 86%, m. p. 129.2 ~ 130.0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.76(s, 1H), 8.38 ~ 8.22(m, 1H), 8.05 ~ 7.95(m, 2H), 7.77 ~ 7.69(m, 2H), 7.48(d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 ~ 7.39(m, 3H), 7.33 ~ 7.24(m, 3H), 7.15 ~ 7.09(m, 1H), 6.97 ~ 6.88(m, 4H), 5.45(d, $J = 11.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.42(s, 3H), 2.12(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 135.5(d, $J = 3.1$ Hz), 135.3, 134.4(d, $J = 108.2$ Hz), 134.0(d, $J = 92.5$ Hz), 133.6, 133.3, 131.2(d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 130.5(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 129.7(d, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 128.6, 128.5(d, $J = 11.1$ Hz), 128.1(d, $J = 11.1$ Hz), 127.8(d, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 120.7, 120.0, 118.3, 110.2, 107.1(d, $J = 4.3$ Hz), 42.9(d, $J = 70.2$ Hz), 20.6, 12.2; ^{31}P NMR (243.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 30.22; HR-MS(ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{27}\text{NOP} \{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 436.1825, found 436.1828.

3k: 白色固体, 收率 72%, m. p. 110.2 ~ 110.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (300.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 10.74(s, 1H), 8.37 ~ 8.25(m, 1H), 8.08 ~ 7.90(m, 2H), 7.80 ~ 7.67(m, 2H), 7.56 ~ 7.40(m, 5H), 7.37 ~ 7.21(m, 3H), 7.15 ~ 7.08(m, 1H), 6.95 ~ 6.87(m, 2H), 6.71(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.43(d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.59(s, 3H), 2.42(s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.0 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 157.6, 135.1, 134.1(d, $J = 93.3$ Hz), 134.0(d, $J = 91.2$ Hz), 133.4, 133.5, 131.2(d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 130.8(d, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 130.5, 130.4, 128.4(d, $J = 11.1$ Hz), 128.1(d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 127.8(d, $J = 4.0$ Hz), 120.7, 120.0, 118.3, 113.4, 110.1, 107.3(d, $J = 4.1$ Hz), 54.9, 42.4(d, $J = 70.6$ Hz), 12.2;

^{31}P NMR(243.0 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 31. 81; HR-MS (ESI-TOF) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_2\text{P}$ $\{[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+\}$ 452. 1779, found 452. 1774。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 反应条件优化

首先以 **1a** 和 **2** 的反应为模板反应,对反应条件进行筛选,结果如表 1 所示。以二氯甲烷为反应溶剂,考察碱对反应结果的影响,结果表明,不加碱反应无法进行,无机碱催化效果远高于有机碱,其中碳酸铯的催化效果最佳,使用等当量的碳酸铯,室温反应 3 h 就能以 84% 收率得到目标产物,因此选择碳酸铯为反应的最佳碱。接着继续筛选反应溶剂,结果表明,极性溶剂和苯类溶剂均使反应收率降低,DCE 则能将反应收率提升至 90%,所以选择 DCE 作为反应的最佳溶剂。此外,研究发现,改变反应的温度对反应结果影响不大,在 50 ℃ 时反应能以 98% 的收率得到目标产物,所以最终确定反应最佳温度为 50 ℃。综上可得该反应的最佳条件为:以 **1a**(0. 20 mmol) 和 **2**(0. 24 mmol) 为原料,碳酸铯(0. 20 mmol) 为碱,以 DCE(2 mL) 为反应溶剂,在 50 ℃ 下进行反应。

表 1 反应条件的优化^a

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions				
Entry	base	solvent	T/℃	Yield/% ^b
1	—	DCM	rt	NR.
2	K ₂ CO ₃	DCM	rt	75
3	Cs ₂ CO ₃	DCM	rt	84
4	DMAP	DCM	rt	51
5	DIPA	DCM	rt	31
6	Cs ₂ CO ₃	DCE	rt	90
7	Cs ₂ CO ₃	THF	rt	80
8	Cs ₂ CO ₃	CH ₃ CN	rt	22
9	Cs ₂ CO ₃	toluene	rt	48
10	Cs ₂ CO ₃	DCE	40	90
11	Cs ₂ CO ₃	DCE	50	98
12	Cs ₂ CO ₃	DCE	60	95

^a反应条件:**1a**(0. 20 mmol), **2**(0. 24 mmol), base(0. 20 eq), solvent(2 mL); ^b收率为分离收率。

2.2 底物扩展

在确定了最优的反应条件后,对底物的适用性进行了考察,结果如表 2 所示。首先考察磺酰基吲哚 **1** 的普适性,改变吲哚环上的取代基,当5-位连有吸电子-Br 时,反应收率能得到保持(**3b**, 98%)。改变苯环上不同位置的取代基(R²)对反应收率影响较明显(**3c** ~ **3k**)。当苯环上连有吸电子基时,反应收率略有降低(**3c** ~ **3g**, 77% ~ 90%)。当苯环上连供电子取代时,均能以良好的收率得到目标产物(**3h** ~ **3k**)。

表 2 3-磺酰基吲哚底物扩展

Table 2 Substrates scope of 3-sulfonyl indoles				
Entry	R ¹	R ²	3	Yield/%
1	H	Ph	3a	98
2	5-Br	Ph	3b	98
3	H	2-FC ₆ H ₄	3c	77
4	H	2-ClC ₆ H ₄	3d	82
5	H	3-ClC ₆ H ₄	3e	84
6	H	4-COOMeC ₆ H ₄	3f	
7	H	2,5-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₄	3g	90
8	H	2-OMeC ₆ H ₄	3h	86
9	H	2-Naphthyl	3i	80
10	H	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	3j	86
11	H	4-OMe	3k	72

3 结论

本文在无机碱碳酸铯作用下,磺酰基吲哚能够原位生成高活性的吲哚亚胺中间体,进而与二苯基氧磷发生 Michael 加成反应,构建结构新颖的 3-(1-磷酰基)甲基吲哚类化合物,产物收率为 72% ~ 98%。该方法为研究含磷吲哚化合物提供了一种经济有效的方法,也可为后续筛选含磷化合物生物活性筛选提供候选化合物。

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