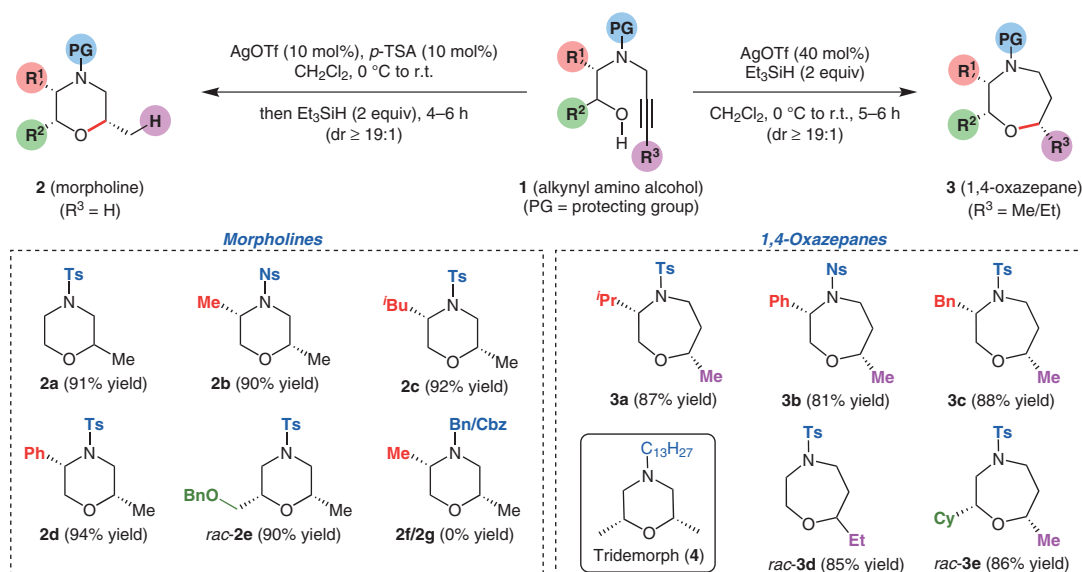


Substituent-Directed Cycloisomerization Reduction Cascade for Synthesizing Oxacycles



Significance: Pharmaceutical research widely uses morpholines and oxazepanes as building blocks for the fine-tuning or enhancement of pharmacological properties of the intended drug molecules. Many methods are available for the synthesis of these 1,4-heterocycles; however, *intramolecular* cyclization to form these oxacycles through hydroalkoxylation of alkynes is not completely explored (e.g., S. V. Ley and co-workers *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 209). Here, oxacycles are formed not only in diastereoselective fashion but also with complete control over the regioselectivity, which was governed by using terminal or internal alkynes. The *intramolecular* hydroalkoxylation–cycloisomerization reduction cascade was further utilized in the synthesis of agrochemicals, namely tridemorph (**4**) and fenpropimorph.

Comment: *N*-Sulfonylated alkynyl amino alcohols **1** furnished the desired morpholines **2a–e**, while the benzyl- or Cbz-protected alkynols (**1f,g**) failed to afford any products (**2f,g**). The optimized reaction conditions using catalytic amounts of Ag(OTf) provided the products in excellent yield and with exquisite diastereoselectivity (dr ≥ 19:1). Likewise, 1,4-oxazepanes **3a–e** were prepared in good yields and with high diastereoselectivity (dr ≥ 19:1) with internally placed alkynes. Mechanistically, morpholines **2** were formed through 6-*exo*-dig hydroalkoxylation–cyclization of terminal alkynes followed by reduction with Et₃SiH, whereas 1,4-oxazepanes **3** were formed via hydration of internal alkynes following a 7-*endo*-dig cyclization pathway and then reduction with Et₃SiH. Overall, this heterocyclomization protocol could be a good addition to the toolbox for the stereoselective construction of desirable O/N/S-heterocycles in drug discovery research.