

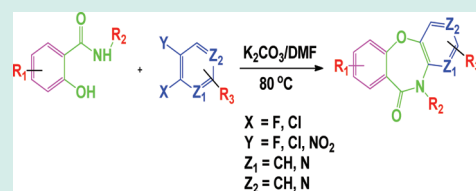
Regioselective Synthesis of Fused Oxazepinone Scaffolds through One-Pot Smiles Rearrangement Tandem Reaction

Yanli Liu,[†] Chunxiao Chu,[†] Aiping Huang,[†] Chunjing Zhan,[†] Ying Ma,[†] and Chen Ma^{*,†,‡}[†]School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, P.R. China[‡]State Key Laboratory of Natural and Biomimetic Drugs, Peking University, Beijing, 100191, P.R. China

S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a convenient and facile methodology for the regioselective synthesis of fused oxazepinone scaffolds. This process is an efficient construction of the oxazepinone scaffold by a one-pot coupling/Smiles rearrangement/cyclization approach. This transition metal-free process has potential applications in the synthesis of biologically and medicinally relevant compounds.

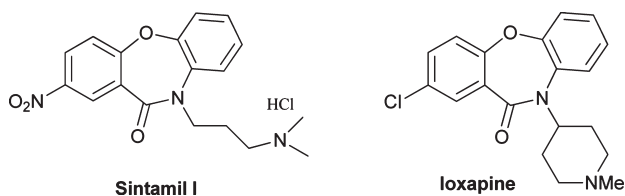
KEYWORDS: one-pot, coupling/Smiles rearrangement/cyclization process, fused oxazepinone scaffolds



INTRODUCTION

One of the main challenges in medicinal chemistry is the design and synthesis of biologically active molecules. Combinatorial chemistry¹ has emerged as a useful tool for the synthesis of biological compounds.

Fused oxazepinone derivatives have attracted considerable attention owing to their promising biological activities, such as anticancer,² anti-HIV,³ antidepressant,⁴ and antitumor⁵ activities. They also show a wide range of pharmacological and neurochemical activities as potential central nervous system agents,⁶ potential atypical antipsychotics,⁷ β -secretase inhibitors,⁸ histone deacetylase inhibitors,⁹ and muscarinic cholinergic receptors.¹⁰ Among them, Sintamil(I)⁴ and its derivatives were reported as antidepressants. Ioxapine⁷ was reported for its potential clozapine-like properties.



As a result, various methods have been developed to synthesize fused oxazepinone scaffolds, including intramolecular aromatic substitution in 2-hydroxyanilines of *ortho* substituted benzoic acids (X = F, Cl, NO₂),¹¹ the reaction of 2-(2-halophenoxy)phenylamines and 2-(2-halophenoxy)pyridine-3-amines with carbon monoxide under pressure using palladium catalysts,¹² the heating of xanthine-9-one oximes with phosphorus pentachloride via Beckmann rearrangement,¹³ and the intramolecular cyclocarbonylation of substituted 2-(2-iodophenoxy)anilines.¹⁴ However, these methods are not ideal because they either involve multiple steps or use a transition metal catalyst.

A one-step synthetic route, without transition metal catalyst, would be a very useful improvement. The Smiles rearrangement has become a powerful method in pharmaceutical, biomedical, and optical chemistry.¹⁵ Herein, we report an effective regioselective synthesis of fused oxazepinone scaffolds via Smiles rearrangement tandem reaction by the reaction of commercially available *N*-substituted salicylamides with substituted benzenes or pyridines (Scheme 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To study the range of the reaction, various *N*-substituted salicylamides were reacted with 1,2-difluoro-4-nitrobenzene, with the results shown in Table 1. Both the *N*-alkyl and *N*-aryl salicylamides produced the corresponding products with good to excellent yields (Table 1, entries 1–12).

A variety of compounds **2** were then studied under the same reaction conditions, with the results in Table 2. When **1b** was reacted with benzenes possessing electron-withdrawing groups, such as nitro, nitrile, halogen, and trifluoromethyl, the desired products **4b–i** were generated in good to excellent yields (Table 2, entries 1–8).

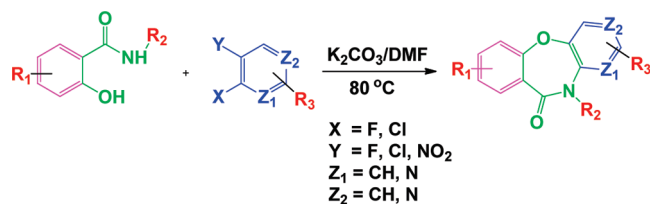
Moreover, reactions of **1b** with **2j** under the same conditions produced the corresponding pentacyclic heterocycle product **4j** with 60% yield (entry 9). As **1b** was reacted with an electron-donating group, such as methyl **2l** and acetamide **2m**, and the corresponding products **4l–m** were generated with moderate yields (entries 11–12). It is noteworthy that the yield of the reaction with a benzene ring having an electron-withdrawing group is higher than that with an electron-donating group.

Received: June 18, 2011

Revised: July 13, 2011

Published: July 18, 2011

Scheme 1. Synthesis of Fused Oxazepinone Scaffolds

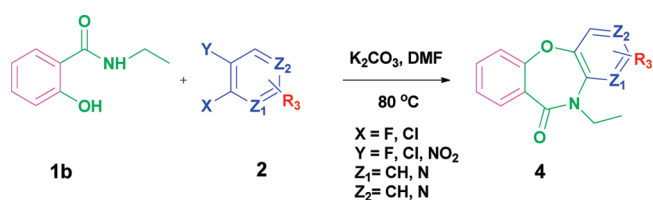
Table 1. Reaction of *N*-Substituted Salicylamides with 1, 2-Difluoro-4-nitrobenzene^a

entry	R ₂	product	time/h	yield ^b (%)
1	Me (1a)	3a	1	93
2	Et (1b)	3b	2	96
3	Pr (1c)	3c	1	87
4	<i>i</i> -Pr (1d)	3d	1	96
5	<i>c</i> -Hex (1e)	3e	1	87
6	Bn (1f)	3f	1	88
7	Ph (1g)	3g	1	83
8	4-MePh (1h)	3h	1	71
9	4-OMePh (1i)	3i	1	82
10	4-FPh (1j)	3j	1	80
11	4-ClPh (1k)	3k	4	79
12	4-BrPh (1l)	3l	1	97

^a Reaction conditions: 1.2 mmol 1a–l, 1 mmol 2a, 3 mmol K₂CO₃, 10 mL of DMF, 80 °C, 1–4 h. ^b Isolated yield.

Furthermore, the reaction of a variety of functional *N*-benzyl salicylamides with 1,2-difluoro-4-nitrobenzene was then investigated, with the results shown in Table 3. Reactions of *N*-benzyl salicylamide containing an electron-donating substituent **5a** with **2a** gave the corresponding product **6a** with 88% yield (Table 3, entry 1). *N*-benzyl salicylamide bearing a halogen atom, such as **5b**, was successfully utilized to give rise to the desired product **6b** with 90% yield (entry 2). *N*-benzyl-3-hydroxy-2-naphthamide **5c** and *N*-benzyl-1-hydroxy-2-naphthamide **5d** were converted into the desired products **6c–d** with 92% and 50% yield (entries 3–4).

On the basis of reported Smiles rearrangement chemistry and our experimental results, a plausible reaction mechanism is presented in Scheme 2. The reaction of 1a–l with 2a yielded compound 7a–l. Compound 7a–l could proceed in two paths (I and II). Path I would afford the direct intramolecular nucleophilic substitution product 9a–l. Path II would lead to compound 3a–l via Smiles rearrangement. However, 9a–l was not detected. Therefore, imido nitrogen in compound 8a–l underwent intramolecular nucleophilic attack on the carbonium (*para* position to the nitro group). Migration of the spiro-oxygen, proceeding through the

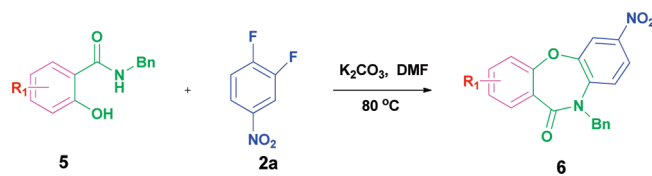
Table 2. Reaction of *N*-Ethyl Salicylamide 1b with Various 2^a

Entry	2b-m	Product 4b-m	Time /h	Yield ^b (%)
1			2	75
2			1	89
3			1	91
4			2	80
5			1	70
6			2	73
7			5	64
8			3	65
9			6	60
10			5	50
11			6	56
12			4	56

^a Reaction conditions: 1.2 mmol 1b, 1 mmol 2, 3 mmol K₂CO₃, 10 mL of DMF, 80 °C, 1–6 h. ^b Isolated yield.

“Meisenheimer Complex” **10a–I**, with intramolecular nucleophilic displacement of fluoride anion by an oxygen anion of compound **11a–I** yielded the desired cyclization product **3a–I**.

Table 3. Reaction of Functional *N*-Benzyl Salicylamide with 1,2-Difluoro-4-nitrobenzene^a



Entry	5	Product	Time /h	Yield ^b (%)
1			1	88
2			1	90
3			4	92
4			10	50

^a Reaction conditions: 1.2 mmol **5**, 1 mmol **2a**, 3 mmol K_2CO_3 , 10 mL of DMF, 80 °C, 1–10.5 h. ^b Isolated yield.

In support of the proposed mechanism, compound **12** was reacted with **2a** under the same conditions as above. In this instance, no reaction took place, even when the temperature was up to 110 °C (Scheme 3). This result indicates that the amide group in *N*-substituted salicylamides cannot serve as the nucleophilic reaction center. It is important to note that the reaction was performed via Smiles rearrangement.

Additionally, the result can be unambiguously supported by the molecular structure of **4d** being confirmed by X-ray analysis (Figure 1).

Scheme 3. Reaction of **12** with **2a**

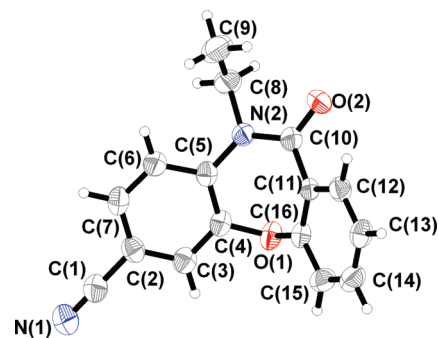
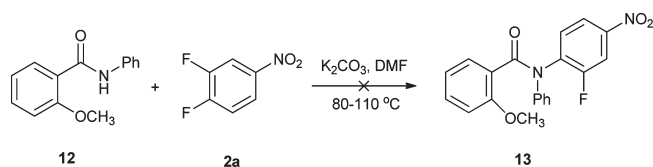
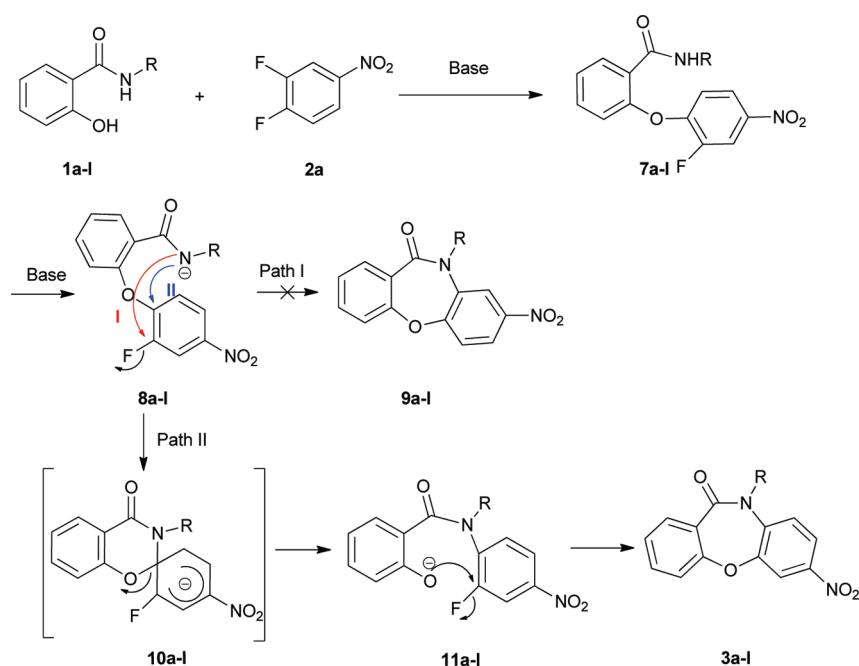


Figure 1. X-ray crystal structure of **4d**.

Scheme 2. Plausible Reaction Mechanism



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a variety of fused oxazepinone derivatives were systematically obtained in moderate to excellent yields via a Smiles rearrangement tandem reaction. Of particular importance, the described chemistry is a transition metal-catalyst-free process, and therefore a green method for the construction of these important heterocyclic compounds, which exhibits a wide range of applications in medicinal chemistry. Further studies on its application in the synthesis of biologically relevant compounds are currently in progress.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

General Experimental Procedure for the Synthesis of (3a–l), (4b–m), (6a–d). Representative Procedure for the Synthesis of 10-Ethyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (**3b**). To a solution of *N*-ethyl salicylamide (150 mg, 0.9 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (DMF, 10 mL) were added 1,2-difluoro-4-nitrobenzene (120 mg, 0.8 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (310 mg, 2.3 mmol), then the mixture was stirred for 1 h at 80 °C (oil bath), and then H_2O (30 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with sat. brine (2 × 20 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product **3b** as a pale yellow oil (207 mg, 96%).

10-Methyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3a). White crystal, mp 158–163 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.15 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 8.08–8.12 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.7, 9$ Hz), 7.89–7.92 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.8, 9$ Hz), 7.50–7.56 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.37 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.26–7.31 (m, 2H), 3.63 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.76, 159.57, 152.86, 144.74, 142.26, 134.33, 132.56, 125.98, 125.31, 122.40, 121.27, 119.86, 117.56, 37.02. HRMS calcd for $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_4$, 270.0641; found, 270.0721.

10-Ethyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3b). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.14–8.15 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 8.07–8.11 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4, 9$ Hz), 7.84–7.87 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.8, 7.8$ Hz), 7.43–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.30 (m, 2H), 4.09–4.23 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 1.39–1.44 (t, 3H, $J = 6.9$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.48, 159.61, 153.71, 144.75, 141.36, 134.03, 132.27, 126.14, 125.98, 122.82, 121.23, 119.66, 117.65, 44.71, 13.75. HRMS calcd for $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_4$, 284.0797; found, 284.0876.

7-Nitro-10-propyldibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3c). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.14–8.15 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 8.07–8.10 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4, 9$ Hz), 7.84–7.87 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.5, 7.5$ Hz), 7.48–7.53 (m, 1H), 7.41–7.44 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.24–7.30 (m, 2H), 4.11–4.16 (t, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 1.71–1.83 (m, 2H), 0.94–0.99 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.68, 159.76, 154.11, 144.85, 141.28, 133.99, 132.35, 126.11, 125.99, 123.35, 121.16, 119.64, 117.73, 50.58, 21.24, 11.09. HRMS calcd for $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_4$, 298.0954; found, 298.1031.

10-Isopropyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3d). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.12 (d, 1H, $J = 2.6$ Hz), 8.04–8.07 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.6, 8.88$ Hz), 7.84–7.86 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.6, 7.64$ Hz), 7.50–7.52 (d, 1H, $J = 8.96$ Hz), 7.45–7.49 (m, 1H), 7.22–7.31 (m, 2H), 4.70–4.77 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.59 (d, 6H, $J = 6.56$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.62, 160.07, 155.09, 145.17, 140.97, 133.82, 132.41, 126.51, 125.92, 124.57, 120.69, 119.49, 117.43, 54.20,

21.37. HRMS calcd for $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_4$, 298.0954; found, 298.1026.

10-Cyclohexyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3e). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.10–8.11 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 8.02–8.06 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.7, 9$ Hz), 7.80–7.83 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.5, 7.5$ Hz), 7.50–7.53 (d, 1H, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 7.42–7.48 (m, 1H), 7.19–7.26 (m, 2H), 4.26–4.30 (m, 1H), 0.81–2.11 (m, 10H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.75, 160.17, 155.46, 145.21, 141.10, 133.71, 132.43, 126.61, 125.92, 125.16, 120.60, 119.42, 117.34, 63.14, 31.54, 26.41, 25.54. HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{18}N_2O_4$, 338.1267; found, 338.1338.

10-Benzyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3f). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.10 (d, 1H, $J = 2.56$ Hz), 7.90–7.93 (dd, 2H, $J = 2.28, 9$ Hz), 7.50–7.55 (m, 1H), 7.27–7.33 (m, 8H), 5.37 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 166.02, 159.74, 153.54, 144.92, 141.20, 136.17, 134.36, 132.55, 128.95, 127.62, 126.68, 126.11, 125.76, 123.17, 121.14, 119.86, 117.56, 52.53. HRMS calcd for $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$, 346.0954; found, 346.1023.

7-Nitro-10-phenyldibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3g). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.19–8.20 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 7.93–7.96 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.8, 5.7$ Hz), 7.84–7.88 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4, 9$ Hz), 7.49–7.59 (m, 3H), 7.33–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.31 (m, 2H), 6.87–6.90 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.56, 159.55, 152.90, 144.61, 141.85, 141.15, 134.48, 132.63, 129.87, 129.05, 128.56, 126.16, 126.00, 125.59, 120.82, 119.98, 117.73. HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{12}N_2O_4$, 332.0797; found, 332.0885.

7-Nitro-10-(p-tolyl)dibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3h). White crystal, mp 185–187 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.18–8.19 (d, 1H, $J = 2.44$ Hz), 7.92–7.95 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.48, 8.04$ Hz), 7.84–7.87 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.44, 9.04$ Hz), 7.54–7.58 (m, 1H), 7.27–7.33 (m, 6H), 6.90–6.92 (d, 1H, $J = 9.04$ Hz), 2.43 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.71, 159.56, 152.85, 144.55, 142.00, 138.64, 138.51, 134.37, 132.66, 130.52, 128.67, 126.13, 126.08, 125.48, 120.75, 119.91, 117.74, 21.23. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.71, 159.56, 153.85, 144.55, 142.00, 138.64, 138.51, 134.37, 132.66, 130.52, 128.67, 126.13, 126.08, 125.48, 120.75, 119.91, 117.74, 21.23. HRMS calcd for $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$, 346.0954; found, 346.1042.

10-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3i). White crystal, mp 128–132 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.18–8.19 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 7.92–7.95 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.8, 8.1$ Hz), 7.85–7.89 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.7, 9$ Hz), 7.53–7.59 (m, 1H), 7.27–7.34 (m, 4H), 7.01–7.05 (m, 2H), 6.91–6.94 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.87, 159.57, 159.39, 152.75, 144.52, 142.12, 134.39, 133.76, 132.67, 129.99, 126.12, 126.02, 125.42, 120.76, 119.91, 117.75, 115.08, 55.56. HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{14}N_2O_5$, 362.0903; found, 362.0991.

10-(4-Fluorophenyl)-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3j). White crystal, mp 82–85 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.20–8.21 (d, 1H, $J = 2.48$ Hz), 7.92–7.95 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.6, 8.04$ Hz), 7.88–7.91 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.52, 9.04$ Hz), 7.56–7.60 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.40 (m, 4H), 7.19–7.24 (t, 2H, $J = 8.32$ Hz), 6.88–6.90 (d, 1H, $J = 9.04$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.65, 163.35, 160.87, 159.58, 152.97, 144.76, 141.67, 136.96, 134.60, 132.69, 130.86, 126.21, 125.71, 120.87, 120.00, 117.86, 116.75. HRMS calcd for $C_{19}H_{11}FN_2O_4$, 350.0703; found, 350.0704.

10-(4-Chlorophenyl)-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3k). White crystal, mp 186–189 °C. 1H NMR

(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (d, 1H, J = 2.36 Hz), 7.92–7.94 (dd, 1H, J = 1.36, 8.04 Hz), 7.87–7.90 (dd, 1H, J = 2.44, 9.04 Hz), 7.55–7.60 (m, 1H), 7.49–7.51 (d, 2H, J = 8.52 Hz), 7.32–7.35 (m, 4H), 6.87–6.89 (d, 1H, J = 9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.47, 159.58, 153.10, 144.86, 141.47, 139.53, 134.65, 134.47, 132.70, 130.37, 130.08, 126.24, 125.66, 125.45, 120.89, 120.02, 117.89. HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₁ClN₂O₄, 366.0407; found, 366.0474.

10-(4-Bromophenyl)-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (3j). White crystal, mp 203–205 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 7.87–7.95 (m, 2H), 7.64–7.67 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.55–7.61 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.35 (m, 4H), 6.87–6.90 (d, 1H, J = 9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.41, 159.57, 153.11, 144.86, 141.40, 140.05, 134.66, 132.07, 132.69, 130.68, 126.24, 125.63, 125.47, 122.51, 120.90, 120.02, 117.90. HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₁BrN₂O₄, 409.9902; found, 409.9973.

10-Ethyl-7-fluorodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (4b). Pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83–7.86 (dd, 1H, J = 1.8, 7.8 Hz), 7.41–7.46 (m, 1H), 7.20–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.14–7.17 (dd, 1H, J = 0.6, 8.1 Hz), 6.98–7.01 (dd, 1H, J = 2.7, 8.4 Hz), 6.88–6.94 (m, 1H), 4.09–4.16 (q, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz), 1.32–1.3 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.82, 161.18, 160.35, 158.71, 155.62, 155.51, 133.31, 132.13, 131.83, 131.22, 131.19, 126.83, 125.57, 123.99, 123.89, 119.58, 112.89, 112.67, 109.27, 109.03, 44.38, 13.71. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₂FNO₄, 257.0852; found, 257.0937.

11-Ethyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzo[f]pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazepin-10(11H)-on (4c). Pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.44 (d, 1H, J = 0.96 Hz), 7.79–7.81 (dd, 1H, J = 1.64, 7.8 Hz), 7.67 (d, 1H, J = 1.96 Hz), 7.38–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.11–7.20 (m, 2H), 4.23–4.29 (q, 2H, J = 7 Hz), 1.30–1.33 (t, 3H, J = 7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.08, 157.69, 150.32, 146.52, 140.75, 140.71, 140.67, 140.63, 132.96, 131.60, 125.89, 125.86, 125.82, 125.79, 125.12, 124.95, 123.25, 123.18, 122.91, 122.58, 122.24, 120.48, 118.39, 41.60, 12.69. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₁F₃N₂O₂, 308.0773; found, 309.0870.

10-Ethyl-11-oxo-10,11-dihydrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepine-7-carbonitrile (4d). White crystal, mp 161–164 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84–7.86 (dd, 1H, J = 1.56, 7.76 Hz), 7.56–7.57 (d, 1H, J = 1.8 Hz), 7.47–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.39–7.41 (d, 1H, J = 8.44 Hz), 7.19–7.28 (m, 2H), 4.14–4.19 (q, 2H, J = 7.08 Hz), 1.38–1.41 (t, 3H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.55, 159.74, 154.03, 139.76, 133.91, 132.29, 129.75, 126.25, 125.89, 125.69, 123.54, 119.57, 117.47, 109.41, 44.50, 13.76. HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₂N₂O₂, 264.0899; found, 264.1162.

10-Ethyl-11-oxo-10,11-dihydrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepine-9-carbonitrile (4e). White crystal, mp 120–122 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84–7.87 (dd, 1H, J = 1.56, 7.72 Hz), 7.51–7.53 (d, 2H, J = 7.92 Hz), 7.42–7.47 (m, 1H), 7.24–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.18 (d, 1H, J = 8.08 Hz), 4.82–4.89 (m, 1H), 3.80–3.89 (m, 1H), 1.23–1.26 (t, 3H, J = 7.12 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.97, 160.84, 157.76, 137.72, 133.56, 132.26, 131.32, 127.50, 126.52, 126.35, 126.01, 119.52, 116.25, 109.98, 45.52, 13.59. HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₂N₂O₂, 264.0899; found, 264.1005.

5-Ethylbenzo[f]pyrido[3,4-b][1,4]oxazepin-6(5H)-one (4f). Pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.38–8.39 (d, 1H, J = 5.44 Hz), 7.84–7.86 (dd, 1H, J = 1.76, 8.24 Hz), 7.45–7.50 (m, 1H), 7.20–7.25 (m, 3H), 4.12–4.17 (q, 2H, J = 7.08 Hz), 1.39–1.42 (t, 3H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR

(100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.78, 160.01, 149.69, 147.28, 143.98, 141.99, 133.97, 132.46, 126.21, 125.62, 119.71, 115.87, 43.78, 13.64. HRMS calcd for C₁₄H₁₂N₂O₂, 240.0899; found, 240.1005.

10-Ethyl-7-nitrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (4g). Pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.14 (d, 1H, J = 2.56 Hz), 8.07–8.10 (dd, 1H, J = 2.56, 9 Hz), 7.84–7.86 (dd, 1H, J = 1.32, 7.64 Hz), 7.45–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.29 (m, 2H), 4.17–4.23 (q, 2H, J = 7.08 Hz), 1.41–1.44 (t, 3H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.46, 159.56, 153.64, 144.70, 141.33, 134.03, 132.22, 126.11, 125.95, 122.84, 121.24, 119.66, 117.60, 44.71, 13.73. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₄, 284.0797; found, 284.0880.

9-Chloro-10-ethyl-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (4h). White crystal, mp 80–83 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81–7.83 (dd, 1H, J = 6.16, 7.68 Hz), 7.36–7.40 (m, 1H), 7.10–7.27 (m, 5H), 4.62–4.71 (m, 1H), 3.60–3.69 (m, 1H), 1.17–1.21 (t, 3H, J = 7.12 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.75, 161.33, 159.21, 133.16, 132.40, 131.84, 130.69, 127.82, 127.76, 126.99, 125.66, 119.72, 119.66, 44.42, 13.38. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₂ClNO₂, 273.0557; found, 273.0629.

10-Ethyl-7-(trifluoromethyl)dibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (4i). White crystal, mp 58–61 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85–7.87 (dd, 1H, J = 1.56, 7.72 Hz), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.41–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.19–7.25 (m, 2H), 4.15–4.20 (q, 2H, J = 7.08 Hz), 1.37–1.40 (t, 3H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.72, 160.10, 154.21, 138.30, 133.66, 132.21, 128.10, 127.77, 127.36, 126.50, 125.65, 124.66, 123.29, 122.82, 122.78, 122.74, 122.71, 121.95, 119.62, 119.24, 119.20, 119.17, 119.13, 44.39, 13.70. HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₂NO₂F₃, 307.0820; found, 307.0958.

4j: White crystal, mp 210–212 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.82–7.84 (dd, 2H, J = 1.24, 7.76 Hz), 7.42–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.24 (m, 6H), 4.08–4.13 (q, 4H, J = 6.88 Hz), 1.35–1.38 (t, 6H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.80, 160.23, 152.00, 133.47, 132.62, 132.24, 126.60, 125.58, 119.60, 116.99, 114.38, 44.62, 13.84. HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₂₀N₂O₄, 400.1423; found, 400.1495.

10-Ethyl-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (4k). White crystal, mp 92–95 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83–7.85 (dd, 1H, J = 1.52, 7.68 Hz), 7.38–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.31 (dd, 1H, J = 1.6, 7.92 Hz), 7.24–7.26 (dd, 1H, J = 1.76, 7.64 Hz), 7.10–7.21 (m, 4H), 4.13–4.18 (q, 2H, J = 6.92 Hz), 1.36 (t, 3H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.13, 160.73, 154.78, 134.85, 133.21, 132.04, 127.07, 126.38, 125.80, 125.22, 123.07, 121.59, 119.64, 44.24, 13.81. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₃NO₂, 239.0946; found, 239.1026.

10-Ethyl-9-methyl-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one (4l). White crystal, mp 70–75 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79–7.82 (dd, 1H, J = 1.68, 7.68 Hz), 7.34–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.06–7.19 (m, 4H), 7.00–7.02 (dd, 1H, J = 1.24, 7.08 Hz), 4.64–4.73 (m, 1H), 3.21–3.29 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.17–1.27 (t, 3H, J = 7.08 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.35, 161.75, 158.37, 135.27, 133.24, 132.90, 131.54, 128.37, 127.44, 127.18, 125.27, 119.75, 118.40, 44.72, 19.90, 13.25. HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₅NO₂, 253.1103; found, 253.1186.

N-(10-Ethyl-11-oxo-10,11-dihydrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-7-yl)acetamide (4m). White crystal, mp 170–173 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81–7.83 (dd, 1H, J = 1.56, 7.72 Hz), 7.60–7.61 (d, 1H, J = 1.88 Hz), 7.39–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.24 (m, 4H), 4.10–4.15 (q, 2H, J = 6.72 Hz), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.47, 166.20, 160.52, 155.01, 136.37, 133.27, 131.92, 130.47, 126.94, 125.34, 123.21,

119.77, 116.84, 112.90, 44.18, 24.50, 13.75. HRMS calcd for $C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_3$, 296.1161; found, 296.1230.

10-Benzyl-4-methyl-7-nitrodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepin-11-(10*H*)-one (**6a**). White crystal, mp 166–168 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.10 (d, 1H, $J = 2.56$ Hz), 7.93–7.96 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.56, 9$ Hz), 7.72–7.74 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.2, 7.76$ Hz), 7.39–7.41 (d, 1H, $J = 7.08$ Hz), 7.27–7.35 (m, 7H), 7.16–7.20 (t, 3H, $J = 7.64$ Hz), 5.38 (s, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 166.40, 157.80, 153.48, 144.76, 141.61, 136.16, 135.42, 130.18, 129.14, 128.94, 127.60, 126.66, 125.88, 125.63, 123.06, 121.04, 117.62, 52.45, 16.24. HRMS calcd for $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_4$, 360.1110; found, 360.1180.

10-Benzyl-2-chloro-7-nitrodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepin-11-(10*H*)-one (**6b**). White crystal, mp 155–157 °C. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.10–8.11 (d, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 7.95–7.99 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.4, 9$ Hz), 7.89–7.90 (d, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 7.47–7.51 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.7, 8.4$ Hz), 7.23–7.37 (m, 7H), 5.36 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 164.79, 158.15, 153.35, 145.06, 140.78, 135.79, 134.14, 132.19, 131.69, 129.01, 127.76, 127.05, 126.65, 123.32, 121.35, 117.52, 52.74. HRMS calcd for $C_{20}H_{13}ClN_2O_4$, 380.0564; found, 380.0638.

13-Benzyl-3-nitrobenzo[*b*]naphtho[2,3-*f*][1,4]oxazepin-12-(13*H*)-one (**6c**). White crystal, mp 189–192 °C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.52 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H, $J = 2.6$ Hz), 7.92–7.96 (m, 2H), 7.84–7.86 (d, 1H, $J = 8.24$ Hz), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.58–7.62 (m, 1H), 7.49–7.53 (m, 1H), 7.28–7.38 (m, 6H), 5.43 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 166.18, 156.20, 153.23, 145.04, 141.29, 136.17, 136.00, 134.48, 130.90, 129.12, 128.99, 127.65, 127.22, 126.68, 136.50, 125.17, 123.14, 121.13, 117.83, 116.38, 52.81. HRMS calcd for $C_{24}H_{16}N_2O_4$, 396.1110; found, 396.1192.

8-Benzyl-11-nitrobenzo[*b*]naphtho[2,1-*f*][1,4]oxazepin-7(8*H*)-one (**6d**). Pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.59–8.61 (d, 1H, $J = 8.32$ Hz), 8.23 (d, 1H, $J = 2.56$ Hz), 7.95–7.98 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.56, 9$ Hz), 7.87–7.91 (t, 3H, $J = 7.72$ Hz), 7.70–7.75 (t, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.68–7.70 (t, 1H, $J = 6.88$ Hz), 7.26–7.38 (m, 6H), 5.45 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 166.47, 156.58, 153.67, 144.81, 141.66, 136.78, 136.16, 129.09, 129.00, 128.03, 127.77, 127.69, 126.80, 125.57, 125.43, 123.09, 122.64, 121.22, 120.67, 117.53, 53.41. HRMS calcd for $C_{24}H_{16}N_2O_4$, 396.1110; found, 396.1191.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

S Supporting Information. Representative experimental procedures, spectral data of compounds **3a–l**, **4b–m**, **6a–d** and crystallographic information files (CIF) of **4d**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*E-mail: chenma@sdu.edu.cn.

Funding Sources

We are grateful to the National Science Foundation of China (No. 20872079), the Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province (2009ZRB019YA), IIFSDU (No. 2010TS052), and the State Key Laboratory of Natural and Biomimetic Drugs of Peking University (K20090205) for financial support of this research.

REFERENCES

- (1) (a) Maclean, D.; Baldwin, J. J.; Ivanov, V. T.; Kato, Y.; Shaw, A.; Schneider, P.; Gordon, A. E. M. Glossary of terms used in Combinatorial Chemistry (Technical Report). *J. Comb. Chem.* **2000**, *2*, 562. (b) Zhu, X.; Xu, X. P.; Sun, C.; Wang, H. Y.; Zhao, K.; Ji, S. J. Direct construction of imino-pyrrolidine-thione scaffold via isocyanide-based Multicomponent reaction. *J. Comb. Chem.* **2010**, *12*, 822. (c) Lehmann, F.; Holm, M.; Laufer, S. Three-component combinatorial synthesis of novel dihydropyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazoles. *J. Comb. Chem.* **2008**, *10*, 364. (d) Liu, Q. L.; Li, Q. L.; Fei, X. D.; Zhu, Y. M. Metal-free intramolecular amination: One-pot tandem synthesis of 3-substituted 4-quinolones. *ACS Comb. Sci.* **2011**, *13*, 19.
- (2) Eur. Patent 000463, 2005.
- (3) (a) Vilar, S.; Santana, L.; Uriarte, E. Probabilistic neural network model for the In Silico Evaluation of Anti-HIV activity and mechanism of action. *J. Med. Chem.* **2006**, *49*, 1118. (b) Klunder, J. M.; Hargrave, K. D.; West, M. A.; Cullen, E.; Pal, K.; Behnke, M. L.; Kapadia, S. R.; McNeil, D. W.; Wu, J. C.; Chow, G. C.; Adams, J. Novel non-nucleoside inhibitors of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase. 2. Tricyclic Pyridobenzoxazepinones and dibenzoxazepinones. *J. Med. Chem.* **1992**, *35*, 1887. (c) Hargrave, K. D.; Proudfoot, J. R.; Grozinger, K. G.; Cullen, E.; Kapadia, S. R.; Patel, U. R.; Fuchs, V. U.; Mauldin, S. C.; Vitous, J.; Behnke, M. L.; Klunder, J. M.; Pal, K.; Skiles, J. W.; McNeil, D. W.; Rose, J. M.; Chow, G. C.; Skoog, M. T.; Wu, J. C.; Schmidt, G.; Engel, W. W.; Eberlein, W. G.; Saboe, T. D.; Campbell, S. J.; Rosenthal, A. S.; Adams, J. Novel non-nucleoside inhibitors of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase. 1. Tricyclic pyridobenzoxazepinones and dipyrindiazepinones. *J. Med. Chem.* **1991**, *34*, 2231.
- (4) Nagarajan, K.; David, J.; Kulkarni, Y. S.; Hendi, S. B.; Shenoy, S. J.; Upadhyaya, P. Piperazinylbenzoxazepines with CNS depressant properties. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **1986**, *21*, 21.
- (5) Binasci, M.; Boldetti, A.; Gianni, M.; Maggi, C. A.; Gensini, M.; Bigioni, M.; Parlani, M.; Giolitti, A.; Fratelli, M.; Valli, C.; Terao, M.; Garattini, E. Antiproliferative and differentiating activities of a novel series of Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors. *Med. Chem. Lett.* **2010**, *1*, 411.
- (6) Liégeois, J.-F. F.; Rogistert, F. A.; Bruhwylter, J.; Damas, J.; Nguyen, T. P.; Inarejos, M.-O.; Chleide, E. M. G.; Mercier, M. G. A.; Delarget, J. E. Pyridobenzoxazepine and pyridobenzothiazepine derivatives as potential central nervous system agents: synthesis and neurochemical study. *J. Med. Chem.* **1994**, *37*, 519.
- (7) Liao, Y.; Venhuis, B. J.; Rodenhuis, N.; Timmerman, W.; Wikström, H. New (Sulfonyloxy) piperazine zinyldibenzazepines as potential atypical antipsychotics: chemistry and pharmacological evaluation. *J. Med. Chem.* **1999**, *42*, 2235.
- (8) Al-Tel, T. H.; Al-Qawasmeh, R. A.; Schmidt, M. F.; Al-Aboudi, A.; Rao, S. N.; Sabri, S. S.; Voelter, W. Rational design and synthesis of potent dibenzazepine motifs as β -Secretase inhibitors. *J. Med. Chem.* **2009**, *52*, 6484.
- (9) (a) U.S. Patent 042869, 2009; (b) U.S. Patent 042818, 2009.
- (10) U.S. Patent 062111, 2009.
- (11) (a) Kunzle, F.; Schmutz, J. Dibenz [*b,f*]-1, 4-oxazepin-11 (10*H*)-one and dibenz [*b,e*]-1,4-oxazepin-11 (5*H*)-one. 12. Mitteilung über siebengliedrige heterocyclen. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1969**, *52*, 622. (b) Konstantinova, A. V.; Gerasimova, T. N.; Kozlova, M. M.; Petrenko, N. I. 11-Substituted polyfluorodibenz[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepines. *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd. (Engl. Transl.)* **1989**, *25*, 451. (c) Samet, A. V.; Kislyi, K. A.; Marshalkin, V. N.; Semenov, V. V. Synthesis of dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepin-11(10*H*)-ones from 2-nitrobenzoic acids. *Russ. Chem. Bull. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *55*, 550. (d) Samet, A. V.; Marshalkin, V. N.; Kislyi, K. A.; Chernysheva, N. B.; Strelenko, Y. A.; Semenov, V. V. Synthetic utilization of polynitroaromatic compounds. 3. Preparation of substituted dibenz[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepin-11(10*H*)-ones from 2,4,6-trinitrobenzoic acid via nucleophilic displacement of nitro groups. *J. Org. Chem.* **2005**, *70*, 9371. (e) Ouyang, X. H.; Tamayo, N.; Kiselyov, A. S. Solid support synthesis of 2-substituted dibenz[*b,f*]oxazepin-11(10*H*)-ones via S_NAr methodology on AMEBA resin. *Tetra hedron* **1999**, *55*, 2828. (f) Ott, I.; Kircher, B.; Heinisch, G.; Matuszczak, B. Substituted pyridazino[3,4-*b*][1,5]benzoxazepin-5(6*H*)ones as multidrug-resistance modulating

agents. *J. Med. Chem.* **2004**, *47*, 4628. (g) Smits, R. A.; Lim, H. D.; Stegink, B.; Bakker, R. A.; de Esch, I. J. P.; Leurs, R. Characterization of the Histamine H₄ receptor binding site. Part 1. Synthesis and pharmacological evaluation of dibenzodiazepine derivatives. *J. Med. Chem.* **2006**, *49*, 4513.

(12) Yang, Q.; Cao, H.; Robertson, A.; Alper, H. Synthesis of dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepin-11(10*H*)-ones via intramolecular cyclocarbonylation reactions using PdI₂/Cytop 292 as the catalytic system. *J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, *75*, 6297.

(13) Nagarajan, K. Condensed heterotricycles. Synthesis of pyridine-annealed dibenz[*b,f*][1,4]oxazepines. *Indian J. Chem.* **1974**, *12*, 252.

(14) Lu, S. M.; Alper, H. Intramolecular carbonylation reactions with recyclable palladium-complexed dendrimers on silica: Synthesis of oxygen, nitrogen, or sulfur-containing medium ring fused heterocycles. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 14776.

(15) (a) Guilarte, V.; Castroviejo, M. P.; García-García, P.; Fernández-Rodríguez, M. A.; Sanz, R. Approaches to the synthesis of 2,3-dihaloanilines. Useful precursors of 4-functionalized-1*H*-indoles. *J. Org. Chem.* **2011**, *76*, 3416. (b) González, J. P.; Edgar, M.; Elsegood, M. R. J.; Weaver, G. W. Synthesis of fluorinated fused benzofurans and benzothiophenes: Smiles-type rearrangement and cyclisation of perfluoro-(het)aryl ethers and sulfides. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2011**, *9*, 2294. (c) Sanz, R.; Guilarte, V.; García, N. ChemInform abstract: Synthesis of 4-functionalized-1*H*-indoles from 2,3-dihalophenols. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2010**, *8*, 3860. (d) Holub, N.; Jiang, H.; Paixão, M. W.; Tiberi, C.; Jørgensen, K. A. An unexpected michael–aldol–Smiles Rearrangement sequence for the synthesis of versatile optically active bicyclic structures by using asymmetric organocatalysis. *Chem.—Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 4337.