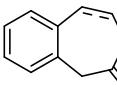


Synthesis of 1,3-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2-ones (microreview)

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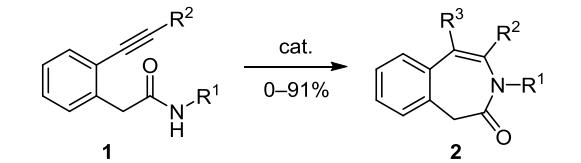
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 Benzazepinones display a wide range of pharmacological activity, and are used for treatment of heart diseases,^{1,2} cancer,³ and Alzheimer's disease.⁴ They are also found in naturally-occurring alkaloids.^{5,6} Furthermore, benzazepinones are used as building blocks for synthesis of benzazepines useful for treatment of various neurological conditions.^{7–13} Structurally analogous dibenzazepinones are also found in pharmaceutically-relevant organic molecules.^{14,15} Here, methods of synthesis of benzazepinones – hydroamination, carbopalladation, amidation, Friedel–Crafts alkylation, rearrangements with cycle enlargement are reviewed.

Hydroamination

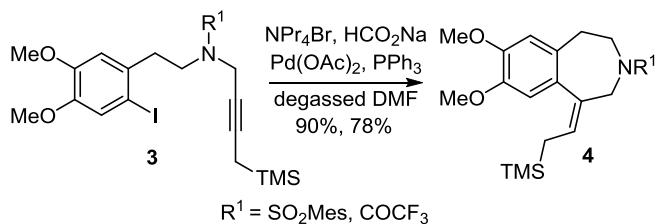
Metal-catalyzed intramolecular hydroamination of alkyne function by amide moiety in compound **1** leads to a formation of benzazepinones **2** in good yields.^{16–18} Yu et al. developed a Pd-catalyzed addition of tethered amides to phenyl acetylenes.¹⁶ Zhang et al. presented a similar procedure with gold catalysts.¹⁷ Under the employed conditions, AuBr₃ not only activates the substrate but also performs as a brominating agent.



R¹ = H, Alk, Ar; R² = Alk, Ar, HetAr, CH₂OMe, (CH₂)₃CO₂Me;
R³ = H, Br; cat. = Pd(OAc)₂(PPh₃)₂, Pd(PhCN)₂Cl₂,
Au(PPh₃)Cl/AgSbF₆ or AuBr₃/AcOH, if R³ = Br

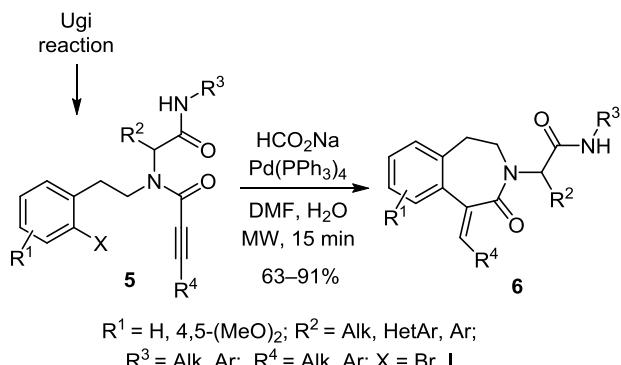
Carbopalladation

Reductive Heck conditions were employed to furnish benzazepinones and benzazepines in moderate to high yields.^{19,20} Tietze et al. gained an access to benzazepinones **4** from silylated alkynes **3**.¹⁹



R¹ = SO₂Mes, COCF₃

Recently, Peshkov et al. provided a more general and efficient method for preparation of benzazepinones **6** from Ugi reaction products **5**.²⁰ This finding opened a route to new substitution patterns and diversity points in resulting heterocycles. Modifications to the reaction protocol simplified the reaction conditions and shortened the reaction time.²⁰



R¹ = H, 4,5-(MeO)₂; R² = Alk, HetAr, Ar;
R³ = Alk, Ar; R⁴ = Alk, Ar; X = Br, I



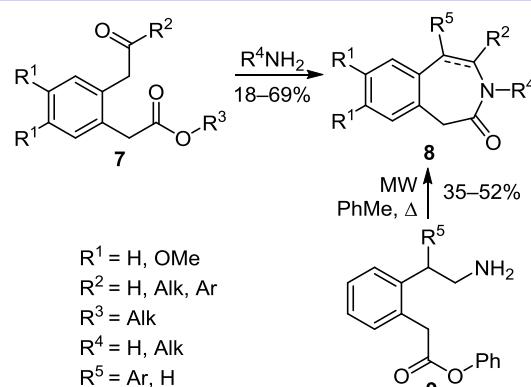
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Kirill Shubin was born in Saint-Petersburg, Russia in 1976. He graduated from the Saint-Petersburg Institute of Technology in 2000 and obtained his PhD in chemistry at the same Institute. At present he is a research group leader at the Latvian Institute of Organic Synthesis. His scientific interests include transition metal-catalyzed cross coupling, diastereoselective synthesis, and synthesis of natural compounds.

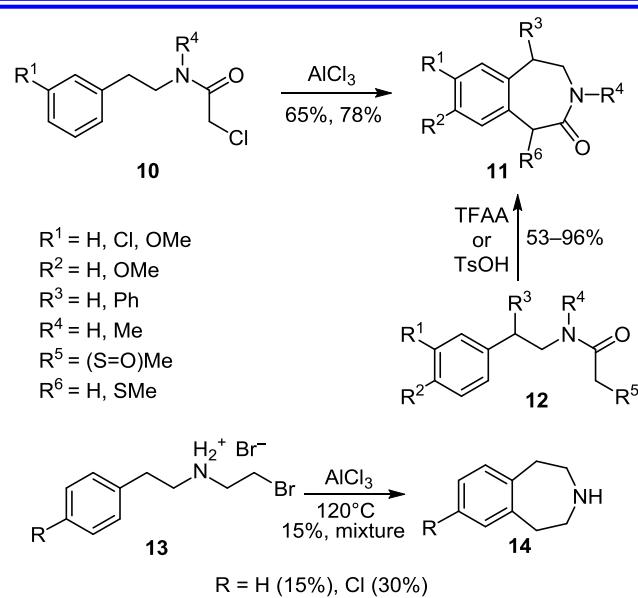
Amidation

Various amidation approaches allow obtaining of both saturated^{21,22} and unsaturated^{23–25} benzazepinones. Guastavino et al. provided an improved version of the process,²³ described earlier by Beugelmans et al., where benzazepinones **8** are synthesized by cyclization of ketoesters **7**.²⁴ Sarkar et al. described a route to benzazepinones through microwave-assisted condensation of ketoesters **7** with primary amines.²⁵ Saturated benzazepinones **8** are less explored and usually are products of intramolecular cyclization of aminoesters **9**.^{21,22}



Friedel–Crafts alkylation

By employing Friedel–Crafts conditions, it is possible to obtain benzazepinones **11** in good yields.^{26,27} However they require high reaction temperatures and very reactive Lewis acids. Mitchell et al. performed the cyclization of compound **10** on a multigram scale, while heating it with AlCl₃ at 165°C for 2 h.²⁶ Similar method is used to deliver dibenzazepinones.²⁸ Milder conditions were found by Ishibashi et al., who employed a modified Pummerer/Friedel–Crafts protocol on compound **12**.²⁹ It allowed to synthesize the target benzazepinones **11** at 0°C.

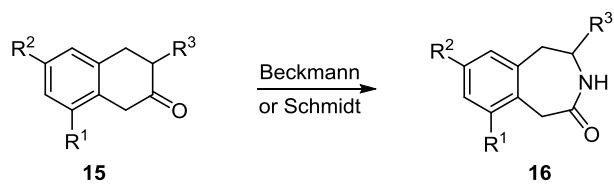


Benzazepines **14** can also be prepared under Friedel–Crafts conditions, but with significantly lower yields.³⁰

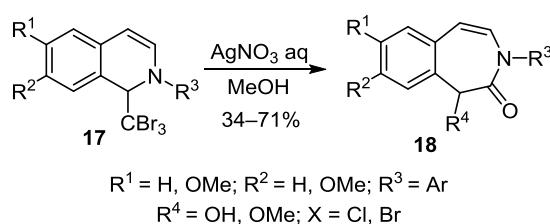
Rearrangements with ring enlargement

There are several ways to synthesize benzazepines **16** via rearrangements.^{31–35} In a Schmidt reaction, rearrangement occurs in tetralones **15** employing hydrazoic acid, which is generated from sodium azide in the presence of a protic acid (such as sulfuric acid).³¹ The reaction yields a mixture of two regioisomers (carbonyl group in positions 2 and 3). Beckmann rearrangement *via* oximes is also prone to formation of both regioisomers from compound **15**.³¹ Additionally, stability of the intermediate oxime might be an extra issue. Yadav et al. provided a milder and safer way to access benzazepinones **16** from compounds **15** while excluding the formation of dangerous hydrazoic acid.³²

Another method, developed by Jean-Gerard et al., leads to the target compounds **18** by homologation of isoquinoline **17** *via* formation of an aziridinium intermediate and its rearrangement to benzazepinones in moderate to good yields.³⁶



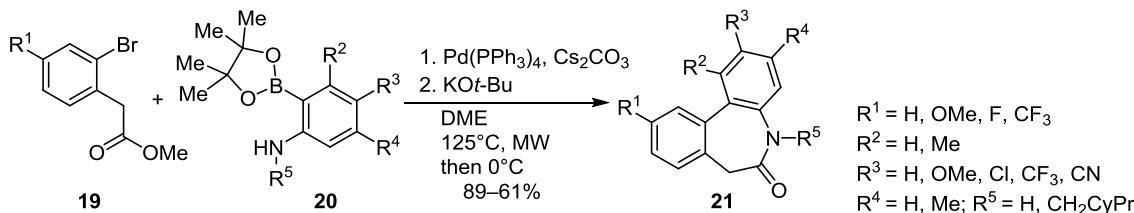
Beckmann: R¹ = OMe, R² = H; R³ = 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CH₂; 23–70%
Schmidt: R¹ = H, R² = OMe, H; R³ = H; R¹ = H, 39–73%



Suzuki cross coupling

Synthesis of acyclic intermediates by Suzuki cross coupling is specific to preparation of dibenzazepinones. Deb et al.

provided a robust one-pot synthetic method for dibenzazepinones **21** from commercially available reagents.³⁷



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