

Hypervalent iodine-catalyzed conjugate addition with sulfonamides

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We dedicate this work in honor of Professor Viktor Zhdankin

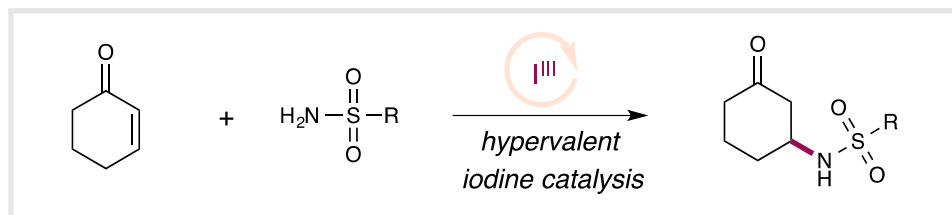
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Abstract

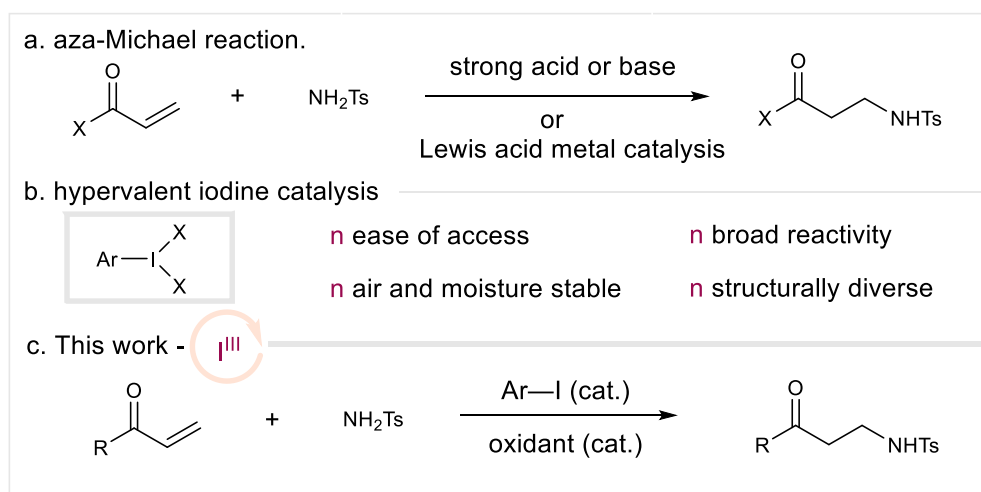
A hypervalent iodine-catalyzed conjugate addition with a sulfonamide nucleophile is described here. This reaction utilizes catalytic amounts of iodoarene and oxidant for the generation of the active hypervalent iodine catalyst. Activation of the enone substrate by the hypervalent iodine catalyst enables the nitrogen nucleophile addition that eventually forms a useful β -aminocarbonyl product. This hypervalent iodine-catalyzed Aza-Michael reaction represents an interesting alternative to existing conjugate addition protocols.



Keywords: hypervalent iodine catalysis, conjugate addition, β -aminocarbonyl, sulfonamide

Introduction

Nitrogen-containing compounds are widely represented in pharmaceuticals, natural products, and agrochemicals.¹ Consequently, a plethora of efforts have been devoted from the synthetic community focusing on accessing nitrogen-containing compounds.²⁻⁴ Among these endeavors, the aza-Michael addition reaction is an exceptional strategy to accessing β -aminocarbonyl compounds, nitrogen containing structures that can also serve as important building blocks to other useful α -amino functional groups.⁵⁻⁸ Traditionally, the aza-Michael reactions are often promoted by strong acidic or basic conditions that are incompatible for substrates containing acid or base sensitive functional groups (Scheme 1a).⁹⁻¹¹ Alternatively, a variety of transition metal and Brønsted catalysis including Cu, Ni, Co, Zr, Al, V, *p*-TsOH, etc., have been developed to circumvent the functional group intolerance issue.¹²⁻¹⁸ However, many of these catalyst systems are air and/or moisture sensitive, rendering their practicality somewhat limited. In addition, the presence of trace toxic metals raises concern in terms of their applications in medicinal synthesis. Therefore, a practical and metal-free catalytic aza-Michael protocol is still highly desired.¹⁹⁻²²



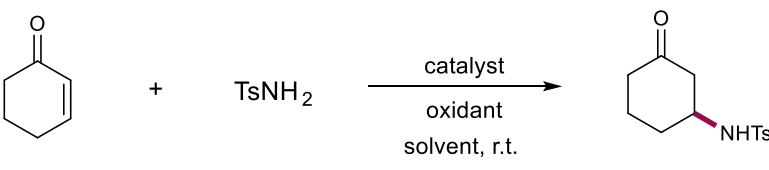
Scheme 1. Background.

The advent of hypervalent iodine compounds and their utilization in catalysis has been extensively documented in a number of reviews over the past several decades (Scheme 1b).²³⁻²⁵ In short, features including ease of access, air and moisture stability, structural diversity, and a broad range of reactivity renders hypervalent iodine reagents highly attractive in catalysis and organic synthesis. Hypervalent iodine catalysis has been extensively applied in a number of reaction settings such as oxidation, spirocyclization, rearrangement processes, alkene difunctionalizations, etc.²⁶⁻³² This mode of catalysis has been restricted to electron-rich olefin structures due to the electrophilic nature of the hypervalent iodine catalyst. For electron-deficient olefins, this class of catalyst often proves to be rather challenging with a few exceptions.³³⁻³⁵ Given these features, we wondered if the practical features of hypervalent iodine catalyst could be suited for the development of an efficient aza-Michael reaction. As part of our research interest in synthetic methods design to access useful nitrogen-containing compounds,³⁶⁻⁴⁴ we disclose here a practical hypervalent iodine-catalyzed aza-Michael reaction with simple sulphonamides as the nitrogen nucleophile (Scheme 1c).

Results and Discussion

Our work started with cyclohexenone **1** and sulfonamide **2** as the model substrates. In terms of the hypervalent iodine catalyst, we adopted the use of iodotoluene as the catalyst precursor and selectfluor as the oxidant since such a protocol is well known in hypervalent iodine catalysis literature.^{33,34} Our initial solvent choice of dichloromethane (DCM), unfortunately, did not provide any desired product (Table 1, entry 1). Gratifyingly, the reaction provided the desired product in 53% yield when we changed the solvent to acetonitrile (MeCN) (Table 1, entry 2). Following this lead, we screened several catalyst and oxidant loading combinations, however, the reaction yield did not improve drastically and stayed consistent around 50% yield (Table 1, entry 3-5). In cases, the increase of oxidant loading seemed detrimental to the product yield (Table 1, entry 4). During our stoichiometry studies, we realized that a simple increase in the cyclohexenone loading to 2 equivalents afforded the most optimal reaction conditions (Table 1, entry 6). Furthermore, control reactions demonstrated that both the catalyst and the oxidant are essential to a productive reaction.

Table 1. Optimization studies



C1=CCCCC1=O + C1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)N
 $\xrightarrow[\text{solvent, r.t.}]{\text{catalyst, oxidant}}$
C1=CCCCC1=O

 cyclohexenone **1** toluenesulfonamide **2** product **3**

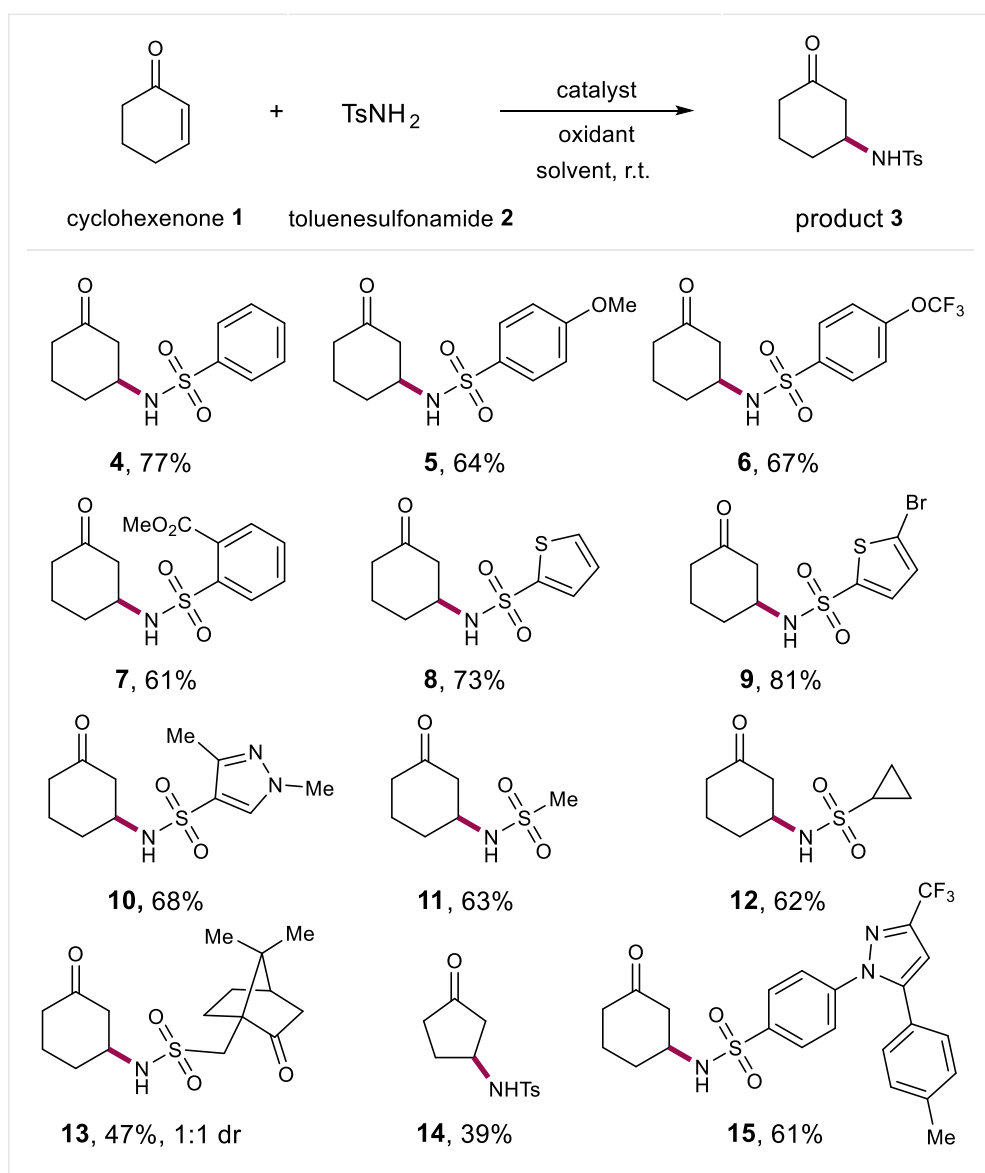
entry	catalyst (mol %)	oxidant (mol %)	solvent	yield (%)
1	MePhI (10)	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (20)	DCM	0
2	MePhI (10)	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (20)	MeCN	53
3	MePhI (10)	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (30)	MeCN	56
4	MePhI (10)	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (50)	MeCN	42
5	MePhI (20)	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (40)	MeCN	52
6 ^a	MePhI (10)	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (20)	MeCN	87 (84)
7	MePhI (10)	-	MeCN	0
8	-	F-TEDA-BF ₄ (20)	MeCN	0

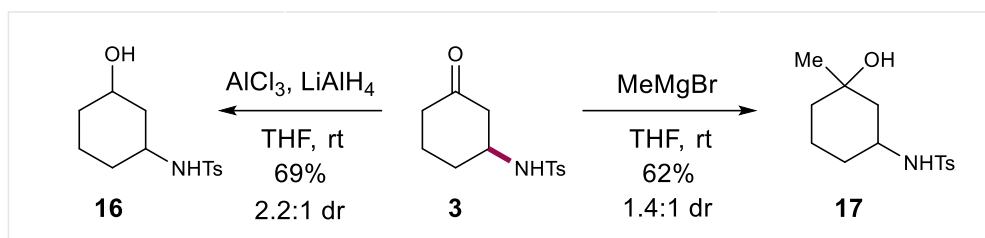
^a Standard conditions: **1** (0.4 mmol), **2** (0.2 mmol), iodoarene catalyst (0.02 mmol), oxidant (0.04 mmol), MeCN (0.5 M), r.t., 16 h. Yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis using 1,3-benzodioxole as the internal standard. Yield in parenthesis was isolated yield.

With the optimized conditions in hand, we quickly evaluated a preliminary scope for this reaction. In this case, a number of sulfonamide substrates readily provided the desired products in good to great yields (Table 2). For instance, both electron-donating and -deficient substituents on the sulfonamides were well tolerated (Table 2, products **4-7**). Sulfonamides containing heteroaromatics such as thiophenes and pyrazole,

and cross-coupling ready functional group such as bromide were also viable substrates in this reaction (Table 2, products **8-10**). In addition, alkyl sulfonamides including methyl, cyclopropyl, and camphor proceeded smoothly to afford the corresponding products (Table 2, products **11-13**). In terms of the enone substrates, we demonstrated that cyclopentenone could also generate the desired conjugate addition product, albeit with diminishing efficiency (Table 2, product **14**). To probe the utility of this reaction for pharmaceutical synthesis, we were delighted to show that the drug Celebrex could readily participate to afford the desired amination product **15** in 61% yield (Table 2, product **15**). These substrates, collectively, indicate that this conjugate addition protocol has the potential to be a widely applicable tool in the syntheses of β -aminocarbonyl motifs. Finally, we conducted derivatization studies using the standard product **3**. In one case, we demonstrated a simple reduction of **3** with LiAlH_4 and AlCl_3 in THF to afford the product **16** in 69% yield. In another, we employed MeMgBr for a straightforward methyl addition for the ketone functionalization to observe the formation of product **17** in 62% yield (Scheme 2).

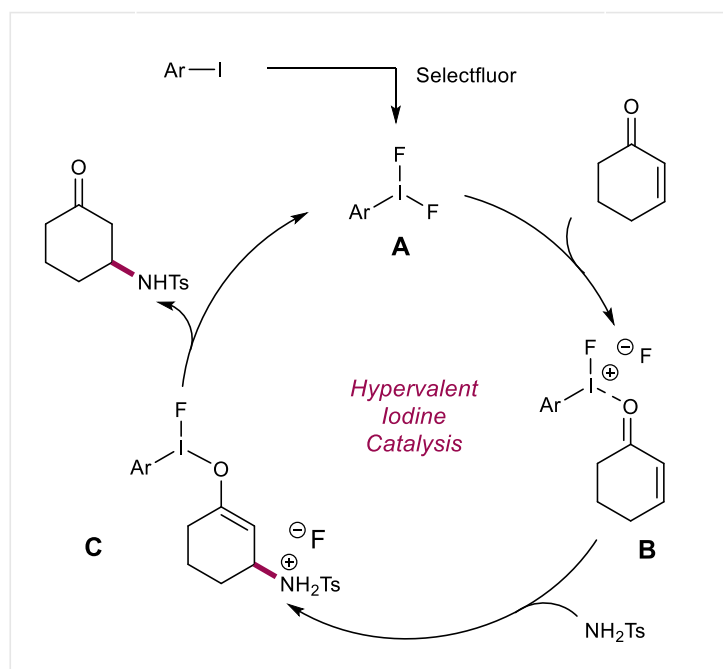
Table 2. Substrate scope studies





Scheme 2. Derivatization studies.

Having a reasonable substrate scope in hand and drawing inspiration from existing literatures of hypervalent iodine catalysis and conjugate addition reactions, we tentatively propose the following mechanistic framework for this reaction.⁴⁵ To initiate the reaction, the iodoarene catalyst precursor is first oxidized to the active hypervalent iodine form **A**, which is characterized and known from previous reports.⁴⁶ The active catalyst then activates the α,β -unsaturated ketone via the carbonyl oxygen coordination to generate **B**. Conjugate addition by the sulfonamide nucleophile results in the enolate intermediate **C**. Following this, proton transfer affords the conjugate addition product. During this step, the active catalyst is regenerated to undergo another cycle (Scheme 3).



Scheme 3. Proposed catalytic cycle.

Conclusions

We have developed a useful protocol for the aza-Michael reaction using sulfonamides as the nitrogen nucleophile. This reaction tolerates a fairly extensive scope of sulfonamides including heteroaromatics, and in one case, even a drug molecule Celebrex can readily participate in this reaction. The practicality of this reaction is further testified with open-air conditions. We have also shown that the product can be easily

derivatized into other useful α -amino functionalities. Finally, our lab is currently in the process of developing an asymmetric variant of this reaction to further extend its synthetic utility.

Experimental Section

General. Commercial reagents and solvents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, Oakwood Chemicals, Alfa Aesar, Matrix Scientific, Acros Organic and were used as received. Organic solutions were concentrated under reduced pressure on an IKA rotary evaporator using an acetone-dry ice bath. Chromatographic purification of products was accomplished using flash chromatography on 230-400 mesh silica gel. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Analtech 250 mm silica gel HLF UV-250 plates. Visualization of the developed plates was performed by fluorescent quenching and/or potassium permanganate. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker instrument (600 and 150 MHz) or INOVA 600 (600 and 150 MHz) and are internally referenced to residual protio solvent signals (for CDCl_3 , 7.27 and 77.0 ppm, respectively). Data for ^1H NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, h = heptet, m = multiplet, br = broad), integration, coupling constant (Hz). ^{13}C spectra were reported as chemical shifts in ppm and multiplicity where appropriate.

General Procedure for hypervalent iodine-catalyzed conjugate addition reaction. To an 8 mL vial equipped with a stir bar was added 4-iodotoluene (5 mg, 0.02 mmol), Selectfluor (14 mg, 0.04 mmol) and sulfonamide (0.2 mmol). Then solvent (MeCN, 0.4 mL) was added via a syringe, followed by enone (0.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was then stirred 16 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the pure product.

4-Methyl-N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)benzenesulfonamide (3). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, 4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (34 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (45 mg, 84% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.75 (d, J 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.30 (d, J 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 5.44 (d, J 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.56-3.46 (m, 1 H), 2.49 (dd, J 12.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.43 (s, 3 H), 2.34-2.26 (m, 1 H), 2.25-2.20 (m, 2 H), 2.02-1.91 (m, 2 H), 1.69-1.52 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.2, 143.7, 137.5, 129.8, 126.9, 52.4, 48.4, 40.5, 31.8, 21.6, 21.5; IR (Neat): 3225.2, 2953.4, 1700.7, 1451.6, 1326.3, 1150.1 1086.5 cm^{-1} . Melting point: 112-114 $^\circ\text{C}$. The spectra of this compound match previously reported literature.⁴⁷

N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)benzenesulfonamide (4). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, benzenesulfonamide (31 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (39 mg, 77% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.88 (d, J 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (t, J 9.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.53 (t, J 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 5.36 (d, J 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.61-3.52 (m, 1 H), 2.50 (dd, J 14.7, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.34-2.28 (m, 1 H), 2.26-2.18 (m, 2 H), 2.03-1.93 (m, 2 H), 1.70-1.55 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.1, 140.5, 132.9, 129.2, 126.8, 52.4, 48.4, 40.5, 31.8, 21.6; IR (Neat): 3256.2, 2946.4, 1709.7, 1452.7, 1321.5, 1152.6, 1064.7 cm^{-1} . Mp 110-112 $^\circ\text{C}$. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NNaO}_3\text{S}$ [(M+Na)⁺] 276.0670, found 276.0667

4-Methoxy-N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)benzenesulfonamide (5). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, 4-methoxybenzenesulfonamide (37 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title

compound was isolated as a white solid (36 mg, 64% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (d, J 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 6.98 (m, J 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 5.18 (d, J 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.88 (s, 3 H), 3.56-3.47 (m, 1 H), 2.50 (dd, J 14.4, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.34-2.27 (m, 1 H), 2.26-2.17 (m, 2 H), 2.03-1.92 (m, 2 H), 1.70-1.55 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.2, 163.0, 132.0, 129.1, 114.4, 55.6, 52.4, 48.4, 40.5, 31.8, 21.7; IR (Neat): 3183.0, 2960.1, 1698.5, 1594.2, 1498.9, 1459.0, 1258.9, 1151.3, 1089.9 cm^{-1} . Mp 90-93 $^\circ\text{C}$. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{NNaO}_4\text{S}$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 306.0776, found 306.0774.

N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonamide (6). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, 4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonamide (48 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a colorless oil (45 mg, 67% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 (d, J 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.35 (d, J 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.47 (d, J 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.66-3.56 (m, 1 H), 2.55 (dd, J 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.37-2.30 (m, 1 H), 2.30-2.20 (m, 2 H), 2.05-1.94 (m, 2 H), 1.74-1.59 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.2, 152.2, 138.9, 129.1, 121.0, 120.2 (q $J_{\text{C-F}}$ 255 Hz), 52.6, 48.3, 40.5, 31.7, 21.5; IR (Neat): 3275.0, 2960.5, 1704.7, 1588.8, 1491.8, 1252.3, 1207.6, 1151.9, 1090.1 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{NNaO}_4\text{S}$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 360.0493, found 360.0491.

Methyl 2-(N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)sulfamoyl)benzoate (7). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, methyl 2-sulfamoylbenzoate (43 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a colorless oil (38 mg, 61% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.13-8.08 (m, 1 H), 7.88-7.84 (m, 1 H), 7.69-7.62 (m, 2 H), 6.23 (d, J 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.98 (s, 3 H), 3.68-3.60 (m, 1 H), 2.48 (dd, J 14.4, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.35-2.28 (m, 1 H), 2.28-2.18 (m, 2 H), 2.07-1.95 (m, 2 H), 1.73-1.56 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 207.8, 168.1, 140.0, 132.5, 132.0, 131.0, 130.0, 129.4, 53.4, 52.9, 48.3, 40.5, 31.9, 21.7; IR (Neat): 3287.0, 2955.8, 1710.1, 1435.0, 1276.6, 1161.0, 1058.9 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{NNaO}_5\text{S}$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 334.0725, found 334.0723.

N-(3-Oxocyclohexyl)thiophene-2-sulfonamide (8). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, thiophene-2-sulfonamide (33 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (38 mg, 73% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62 (dd, J 12.9, 4.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.10 (t, J 4.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.36 (d, J 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 1 H), 2.57 (dd, J 14.2, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.37-2.31 (m, 1 H), 2.31-2.21 (m, 2 H), 2.09-1.96 (m, 2 H), 1.75-1.59 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.1, 141.4, 132.3, 132.2, 127.5, 52.8, 48.3, 40.5, 31.7, 21.6; IR (Neat): 3239.5, 3095.3, 2955.4, 1708.0, 1455.2, 1321.5, 1143.0, 1068.1 cm^{-1} . Mp 113-115 $^\circ\text{C}$. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NNaO}_3\text{S}_2$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 282.0235, found 282.0232.

5-Bromo-N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)thiophene-2-sulfonamide (9). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, 5-bromothiophene-2-sulfonamide (48 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (55 mg, 81% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.38 (d, J 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.07 (d, J 3.7 Hz, 1 H), 5.28 (d, J 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.70-3.61 (m, 1 H), 2.62 (dd, J 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.42-2.33 (m, 1 H), 2.32-2.23 (m, 2 H), 2.11-1.98 (m, 2 H), 1.77-1.64 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 208.0, 142.2, 132.5, 130.5, 120.2, 52.8, 48.3, 40.5, 31.8, 21.6; IR (Neat): 3156.2, 2958.2, 1690.8, 1465.8, 1405.6, 1326.3, 1152.8, 1075.0 cm^{-1} . Mp 71-74 $^\circ\text{C}$. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrNNaO}_3\text{S}_2$ [(M+Na) $^+$] 359.9340, found 359.9337.

1,3-Dimethyl-N-(3-oxocyclohexyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-sulfonamide (10). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, 1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-sulfonamide (35 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL , 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO_2 (70% to 100% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (37 mg, 68% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.75 (s, 1 H),

4.67 (d, *J* 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H), 3.62-3.52 (m, 1 H), 2.61 (dd, *J* 14.0, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.37-2.32 (m, 1 H), 2.30-2.21 (m, 2 H), 2.15-2.06 (m, 1 H), 2.05-1.97 (m, 1 H), 1.75-1.62 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.9, 147.4, 134.0, 119.5, 52.3, 48.6, 40.6, 39.3, 32.1, 21.8, 12.3; IR (Neat): 3258.5, 3124.8, 2939.3, 1707.0, 1529.8, 1454.0, 1309.9, 1157.8, 1099.25 cm⁻¹. Mp 120-122 °C. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₁H₁₇N₃NaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 294.0888, found 294.0889.

***N*-(3-Oxocyclohexyl)methanesulfonamide (11).** This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, methanesulfonamide (19 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL, 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO₂ (50% to 70% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (24 mg, 63% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.77 (d, *J* 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.85-3.77 (m, 1 H), 3.00 (s, 3 H), 2.75 (dd, *J* 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.43-2.35 (m, 2 H), 2.33-2.26 (m, 1 H), 2.22-2.15 (m, 1 H), 2.10-2.01 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.71 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.0, 52.7, 48.8, 42.1, 40.6, 32.2, 21.7; IR (Neat): 3259.5, 3007.8, 2955.8, 1703.4, 1451.0, 1306.4, 1143.9, 1082.6 cm⁻¹. Mp 105-107 °C. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₇H₁₃NNaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 214.0514, found 214.0514.

***N*-(3-Oxocyclohexyl)cyclopropanesulfonamide (12).** This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, cyclopropanesulfonamide (24 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL, 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO₂ (50% to 70% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (27 mg, 62% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.80 (d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.81-3.74 (m, 1 H), 2.77 (dd, *J* 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.47-2.42 (m, 1 H), 2.41-2.32 (m, 2 H), 2.33-2.25 (m, 1 H), 2.24-2.17 (m, 1 H), 2.08-2.01 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.67 (m, 2 H), 1.21-1.12 (m, 2 H), 1.08-0.98 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.2, 52.6, 49.2, 40.6, 32.5, 31.4, 21.7, 5.9, 5.6; IR (Neat): 3243.6, 2958.9, 2883.2, 1706.2, 1455.7, 1317.6, 1138.8, 1149.8, 1071.1 cm⁻¹. Mp 64-66 °C. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₉H₁₅NNaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 240.0670, found 240.0667.

1-(7,7-Dimethyl-2-oxobicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-1-yl)-*N*-(3-oxocyclohexyl)methanesulfonamide (13). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using, (1*S*)-10-Camphorsulfonamide (46 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μL, 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO₂ (50% to 70% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a colorless oil and inseparable mixture of diastereomers (31 mg, 47% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.73 (d, *J* 6.6 Hz, 1 H_{iso1}), 5.55 (d, *J* 6.6 Hz, 1 H_{iso2}), 3.89-3.77 (m, 2 H_{iso1+iso2}), 3.40 (d, *J* 15.1 Hz, 1 H_{iso1}), 3.37-3.33 (m, 1 H_{iso2}), 3.01 (d, *J* 10.5 Hz, 1 H_{iso1}), 2.98 (d, *J* 10.3 Hz, 1 H_{iso2}), 2.82 (dd, *J* 14.4, 4.8, Hz, 1 H_{iso1}), 2.71 (dd, *J* 14.4, 4.4 Hz, 1 H_{iso2}), 2.47-2.35 (m, 6 H_{iso1+iso2}), 2.34-2.26 (m, 2 H_{iso1+iso2}), 2.26-2.11 (m, 6 H_{iso1+iso2}), 2.11-1.98 (m, 5 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.98-1.90 (m, 3 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.86-1.68 (m, 4 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.50-1.42 (m, 2 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.03 (s, 3 H_{iso1}), 1.01 (s, 3 H_{iso2}), 0.94 (s, 3 H_{iso2}), 0.92 (s, 3 H_{iso1}); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 217.4, 217.1, 208.2, 208.1, 59.5, 59.3, 53.0, 52.7, 52.2, 51.6, 49.3, 49.0, 48.8, 48.3, 43.0, 42.9, 42.8, 42.7, 40.7, 40.6, 32.7, 31.8, 27.1, 27.0, 27.0, 26.6, 21.8, 21.7, 20.0, 19.9, 19.5, 19.4; IR (Neat): 3279.8, 2956.2, 2892.0, 1737.1, 1709.0, 1450.0, 1418.5, 1320.4, 1143.7, 1052.4 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₅NNaO₄S [(M+Na)⁺] 350.1402, found 350.1398.

4-Methyl-*N*-(3-oxocyclopentyl)benzenesulfonamide (14). This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure with slight modifications, using, 4-iodotoluene (10 mg, 0.04 mmol), Selectfluor (28 mg, 0.08 mmol) 4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (34 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclopent-2-en-1-one (33 μL, 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO₂ (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (20 mg, 39% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, *J* 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.33 (d, *J* 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 5.05 (d, *J* 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.91-3.83 (m, 1 H), 2.45 (s, 3 H), 2.41 (dd, *J* 18.7, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.38-2.30 (m, 1 H), 2.28-2.19 (m, 1 H), 2.19-2.03 (m, 2 H), 1.91-1.83 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 214.8, 144.0, 137.0, 129.9, 127.1, 51.3, 45.3, 36.7, 30.2, 21.6; IR (neat): 3240.0, 3183.0, 2919.8, 1733.8, 1596.0, 1463.8, 1323.4, 1149.4, 1091.3 cm⁻¹. Mp 108-110 °C. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NNaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 276.0670, found 276.0670.

***N*-(3-Oxocyclohexyl)-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (15).**

This compound was prepared according to the General Procedure using Celecoxib (76 mg, 0.2 mmol) and cyclohex-2-en-1-one (38 μ L, 0.4 mmol). After purification by column chromatography SiO₂ (50% to 70% EtOAc/hexanes), The title compound was isolated as a white solid (65 mg, 61% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.49 (d, *J* 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.19 (d, *J* 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.11 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 6.76 (s, 1 H), 4.99 (d, *J* 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.65-3.57 (m, 1 H), 2.55 (dd, *J* 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.39 (s, 3 H), 2.37-2.31 (m, 1 H), 2.29-2.18 (m, 2 H), 2.02-1.93 (m, 2 H), 1.71-1.60 (m, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.7, 145.3, 144.11 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 39.0 Hz), 142.6, 140.0, 139.8, 129.8, 128.7, 127.9, 125.7, 125.6, 121.0 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 265.5 Hz) 106.3, 52.6, 48.4, 40.5, 31.7, 21.6, 21.3; IR (Neat); 3266.0, 2955.4, 1708.0, 1596.6, 1471.4, 1235.6, 1158.1, 1131.1, 1094.4 cm⁻¹. Mp 63-65 °C. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₃H₂₂F₃N₃NaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 500.1232, found 500.1228.

***N*-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (16).** To an 8 ml vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was added 4-methyl-*N*-(3-oxocyclohexyl)benzene sulfonamide (53 mg, 0.2 mmol) and anhydrous THF (1 mL). Then AlCl₃ (40 mg, 0.3 mmol) was added, followed by LiAlH₄ (12 mg, 0.3 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Then the reaction was quenched with aqueous NaOH solution (0.5 mL, 1M), and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×2 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was isolated by column chromatography SiO₂ (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), as a colorless oil (37 mg, 69% yield). Only the major diastereomer is presented in the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, *J* 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.30 (d, *J* 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 5.22 (br. s., 1 H), 3.72 (br. s., 1 H), 3.36-3.23 (m, 1 H), 2.43 (s, 3 H), 1.88 (d, *J* 12.2 Hz, 1 H), 1.81-1.72 (m, 2 H), 1.72-1.60 (m, 2 H), 1.36-1.18 (m, 4 H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.2, 138.3, 129.7, 126.9, 68.4, 50.4, 40.3 33.7, 32.5, 21.5, 19.2; IR; 3489.5, 3273.2, 2936.4, 2860.5, 1452.0, 1319.1, 1153.1, 1091.2, 1038.2 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NNaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 292.0983, found 292.0984.

***N*-(3-hydroxy-3-methylcyclohexyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (17).** To an 8 ml vial equipped with magnetic stir bar was added 4-methyl-*N*-(3-oxocyclohexyl) benzenesulfonamide (53 mg, 0.2 mmol) and anhydrous THF (1 mL). After cooling to 0 °C, MeMgBr in THF (1.7 mL, 0.5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Then the reaction was quenched with sat. NH₄Cl solution (1 mL), and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×2 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product isolated by column chromatography SiO₂ (30% to 50% EtOAc/hexanes), as a colorless oil and inseparable mixture of diastereomers (35 mg, 62% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, *J* 6 Hz, 2 H_{iso1}), 7.76 (d, *J* 6 Hz, 2 H_{iso2}), 7.31 (d, *J* 6.0 Hz, 2 H_{iso1}), 7.28 (d, *J* 6.0 Hz, 2 H_{iso2}), 6.23 (br. s., 1 H_{iso1/iso2}), 4.50 (d, *J* 9.0 Hz, 1 H_{iso1/iso2}), 3.62-3.52 (m, 1 H_{iso1}), 3.5-3.41 (m, 1 H_{iso2}), 2.43 (s, 6 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.90-1.75 (m, 3 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.68-1.43 (m, 6 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.44-1.32 (m, 3 H_{iso1+iso2}), 1.24-1.17 (m+s, 4 H_{iso2}), 1.14 (s, 3 H H_{iso1}), 1.06-0.94 (m, 1 H H_{iso1}); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.2, 142.9, 138.6, 138.1, 129.8, 129.7, 129.5, 126.9, 126.9, 71.2, 70.5, 49.6, 49.4, 46.4, 41.5, 38.6, 37.3, 33.3, 31.5, 31.3, 21.5, 21.5, 20.4, 17.0; IR; 3500.8, 3275.5, 2933.1, 2865.3, 1447.2, 1320.9, 1152.2, 1093.7 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₄H₂₁NNaO₃S [(M+Na)⁺] 306.1140, found 306.1146.

Acknowledgements

&These authors contributed equally to this manuscript.

Supplementary Material

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the website.

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