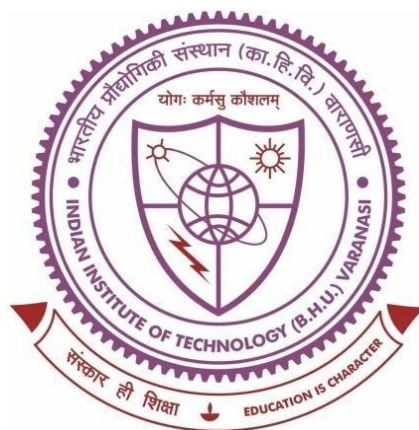


# **A New Avenue for the Synthesis of Some Biologically Active Isatin Derivatives**



**THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE  
AWARD OF DEGREE**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

By

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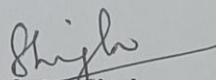
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iii

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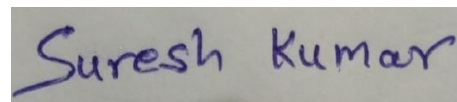
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A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Suresh Kumar".

**Date: 09/11/2022**

**Suresh Kumar Maury**

Research scholar



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# CONTENTS

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<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PAGE No.</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>v -vi</b>
<b>List of Titles</b>	<b>vii-x</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>xi-xiv</b>
<b>List of Schemes</b>	<b>xv-xvi</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>xvii-xviii</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>General Experimental Considerations</b>	<b>xx</b>
<b>Preface</b>	<b>xxi-xxii</b>

---

---

# LIST OF TITLES

---

---

**Titles** **Page No.**

## CHAPTER-1

### Overview of Isatin derivatives

1.1	Brief Introduction.....	1
1.2	Synthetic approaches of Isatin.....	4
1.3	Study of the reactivity of isatin.....	8
1.3.1	N- substitution at isatin.....	8
1.3.2	Reactivity due to the carbonyl group of isatin .....	10
1.3.3	Reactivity of C-3 carbonyl group of isatin .....	11
1.3.4	Oxidation.....	16
1.3.5	Ring expansion reactions.....	18
1.3.6	Reduction.....	19
1.3.7	Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution of Isatin.....	21
1.3.8	Synthesis of isatin based spiro-fused heterocyclic scaffolds.....	23
1.4	References .....	42

## CHAPTER-2

### A facile and efficient multicomponent ultrasound-assisted “on water” synthesis of benzodiazepine ring

2.1	Introduction.....	61
2.2	Results and Discussion.....	66

2.3	Gram-Scale synthesis of benzodiazepine ring.....	76
2.4	Conclusion.....	76
2.5	Experimental section.....	77
2.5.1	Typical procedure for preparation of compound.....	77
2.5.2	Analytical Data.....	77
2.5.3	Spectral Data of Product.....	87
2.6	References .....	89

### CHAPTER-3

#### **Grinding induced catalyst free, multi-component synthesis of Indoloindole pyrimidine**

3.1	Introduction.....	96
3.2	Results and Discussion.....	99
3.3	Conclusion.....	109
3.4	Experimental section.....	110
3.4.1	General experimental procedure for synthesis of compound of (4).....	110
3.4.2	Analytical Data.....	110
3.4.3	Spectral Data of Product.....	118
3.5	References .....	120

### CHAPTER-4

#### **A Visible light triggered synthesis of spiro [indoline-3, 4'-quinoline] via oxidative coupling of indole with enamionone and malononitrile**

4.1	Introduction.....	123
-----	-------------------	-----

4.2	Results and Discussion.....	126
4.3	Conclusion.....	143
4.4	Experimental section.....	143
4.4.1	Typical procedure for preparation of compound.....	143
4.4.2	Analytical Data.....	143
4.4.3	Spectral Data of Product.....	151
4.4.4	Copies of HRMS data of product (4a).....	153
4.4.5	Data of UV-Visible absorption Spectra .....	156
4.4.3	ON/OFF experiments .....	160
4.5	References .....	161

## **CHAPTER-5**

### **One-Pot Four-Component Synthesis of Spiro[Indoline-3,4'-Quinoline] Derivative**

#### **Using DABCO As A Green Catalyst**

5.1	Introduction.....	164
5.2	Results and Discussion.....	168
5.3	Conclusion.....	180
5.4	Experimental section.....	181
5.4.1	General experimental procedure for synthesis of compound of (4).....	181
5.4.2	Analytical Data.....	181
5.4.3	Spectral Data of Product.....	192
5.5	References .....	194

#### **Summary and Conclusions**

#### **List of Research Publications**

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## List of Notations, Symbols and Abbreviations

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Notations	Abbreviations
%	Percentage
<	Less than
>	More than
°	Degree
Å	Angstrom
Ac	Acetyl
Ac <sub>2</sub> O	Acetic anhydride
AcOH	Acetic acid
brs	Broad singlet
Obser.	Observed
Calc.	Calculated
©	Copyright
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	Chloroform
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	Deuterated chloroform
cm	Centimeter
<i>J</i>	Coupling constant
DMF	Dimethylformamide
DMSO- <i>d</i> <sup>6</sup>	Deuterated dimethyl sulfoxide
D <sub>2</sub> O	Deuterated water
°C	Degree Celsius
d	Doublet
DMAP	4-Dimethylaminopyridine
DCE	Dichloroethane
DCM	Dichloromethane
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	Acetonitrile
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Potassium carbonate
dd	Doublet of doublet
ddd	Doublet of doublet of doublet
ddt	Doublet of doublet of triplet

DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
dq	Doublet of quartet
dt	Doublet of triplet
DBU	1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DABCO	1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
equiv.	Equivalent
EtOH	Ethanol
EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
equiv.	Equivalent
g	Gram; Gravitational force
h	Hour
Hz	Hertz
IR	Infra-Red
m	Multiplet
MeOH	Methanol
mg	Milligram
MHz	Megahertz
min	Minute
mL	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
mmol	Millimole
μm	Micrometer
M.p.	Melting point
nm	Nanometer
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
<i>n</i> -BuLi	<i>n</i> -Butyllithium
KOH	Potassium hydroxide
pH	Potential of hydrogen
ppm	Parts per million
RT	Room temperature
s	Singlet
NMP	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
<i>t</i> -Bu	Tertiary butyl
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
TLC	Thin-Layer Chromatography
TMS	Tetramethylsilane

TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
UV	Ultraviolet
XRD	X-ray Diffraction
HRMS	High-resolution mass spectrometry
MWI	Microwave irradiation
MCR	Multicomponent reactions
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
$\alpha$	Alpha
$\beta$	Beta
$\gamma$	Gamma
$\delta$	Chemical shift
[ox]	Oxidation
$R_f$	Refractive Index
<i>o</i>	Ortho
<i>m</i>	Meta
<i>p</i>	Para
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen peroxide
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Sulfuric acid
Et <sub>3</sub> N	Triethylamine
Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	Scandium triflate
Cu(OTf) <sub>2</sub>	Copper (II) trifluoromethanesulfonate
Yb(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	Ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate
TBHP	<i>tert</i> -Butylhydroperoxide
BHT	Butylatedhydroxytoluene
LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	Lithium aluminium hydride
ZnCl <sub>2</sub>	Zinc chloride
KMnO <sub>4</sub>	Potassium permanganate
K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	Potassium persulfate
TEMPO	(2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)oxidanyl
ZnO	Zinc oxide
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	Acetic acid
<i>p</i> -TSA	<i>p</i> -Toluenesulfonic acid
NH <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> H	Sulfamic acid

TiO <sub>2</sub>	Titanium dioxide
CuCl	Copper (I) chloride
AlCl <sub>3</sub>	Aluminium chloride
NaBH <sub>4</sub>	Sodium borohydride
DTBP	Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl peroxide
et al.	et alia, Latin for “and others”
i.e.	that is
e.g.	Example
equiv.	Equivalents



## LIST OF SCHEME

Scheme		Page No.
1.1	Most common synthetic approaches for the preparation of isatin	7
1.2	Synthesis of N- substituted isatin derivatives	9
1.3	Synthesis of Indurabins	10
1.4	Synthesis C-3 functionalized 2-oxindoles	12
1.5	Synthesis of 3-alkylidene-2-oxindoles	13
1.6	Synthesis of 3-substituted 3-hydroxy-2-oxindoles	13
1.7	Synthesis of Morita-Baylis-Hillman adducts of isatin	14
1.8	Synthesis of enantioselective isatin derivatives	15
1.9	Synthesis of isatoic anhydride	16
1.10	Synthesis of tryptanthrin and its derivatives	17
1.11	Synthesis of derivative of isatoic anhydride	17
1.12	Synthesis of 1,4-Benzoxazine-2, 3(4H)-dione	18
1.13	Synthesis of dibenzo [b,d]azepin-6-one scaffold	18
1.14	Synthesis of derivatves of indole	19
1.15	Synthesis of N-alkylindoles	20
1.16	Synthesis of indole	21
1.17	Synthesis of 5-nitroisatin	22
1.18	Synthesis of 5-chloroisatin	22
1.19	Synthesis of 5, 7-dibromoisatin	23
1.20	Synthesis of spiro-N, N-dimethylimidazolidine-oxindole	25
1.21	Synthesis of spiro-dioxolane-oxindoles derivatives	27
1.22	Synthesis of spiro-hexahydroazoceneoxindole derivatives	28
1.23	Synthesis of pyrrolidine-2-spiro-3-(2-oxindole) derivatives	28
1.24	Synthesis of spiropyrrolizidine oxindole derivatives	29
1.25	Synthesis of spiro cyclic 2-oxindole derivatives	29
1.26	Synthesis of fused spiro[4H pyran- oxindole] heterocycles	30
1.27	Synthesis of pyrazolopyridinyl spirooxindole derivatives	30
1.28	Synthesis of spiro[indoline-3,4'-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine derivatives	31
1.29	Synthesis of spirooxindole compound containing isatin moiety	31
1.30	Synthesis of regioselective spirooxindole-based framework	32

1.31	Synthesis of dicyano-functionalized spiropyrrolidine and spiropyrrolizidine	33
1.32	Synthesis of ferrocenylmonospirooxindolo pyrrolidines	33
1.33	Multicomponent reaction ([3+2] cycloaddition reaction) of 3-cyano-acetylindoles amino acids aldehydes and isatin	34
1.34	Synthesis of Spiro[3 <i>H</i> -indole-3,2'-[4 <i>H</i> ]pyrido[3,2- <i>e</i> ]-1,3-thiazine]-2,4'(1 <i>H</i> )diones	35
1.35	Synthesis of spiropyrrolidines derivatives	36
1.36	Synthesis of pyrrolo-benzothiophene 1, 1-dioxide derivatives	36
1.37	Synthesis of spiro[1,3] oxazino [2,3- <i>a</i> ] <i>N</i> -heterocyclic derivatives	37
1.38	Synthesis of spiroheterocycles in SO <sub>3</sub> H-functionalized ionic liquid/water system	38
1.39	Synthesis of spiro[indoline-3,4'-pyridine]-3'-carboxylate derivatives	40
1.40	Synthesis of dispiro[oxazolidine-2-thione]bisoxindoles and dispiro[imidazolidine-2-thione]bisoxindoles	40
2.1	Kajal De et al.—ChemCatChem	64
2.2	Wang, Shi et al.—Chem. Eur. J	65
2.3	Current procedure for the synthesis of 1, 4- benzodiazepine ring	65
2.4	Proposed mechanism for the synthesis of benzodiazepine ring	75
2.5	Gram-scale synthesis of benzodiazepine ring under ultrasound irradiation	76
3.1	Synthesis of indoloindole pyrimidine derivatives	98
3.2	Plausible reaction mechanism	109
4.1	Synthesis of spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline] by previous method	125
4.2	Synthesis of Spiro[indoline-3,4-quinoline] Derivatives	126
4.3	Control experiment for reaction	140
4.4	Proposed reaction mechanism	142
5.1	Strategies for the synthesis of Spiro [Indoline-3, 4'-Quinoline]	167
5.2	Synthesis of Indoloindole pyrimidine derivatives	178
5.3	A plausible mechanism for the synthesis of Spiro [Indoline-3, 4'-Quinoline] (5a)	179
5.4	Synthesis of Spiro [Indoline-3, 4'-Quinoline] in gram scale.	180

---



---

## LIST OF FIGURES

---



---

Figure No.	Description	Page No.
1.4	Structure of isatin	2
1.2	Biologically Active compound with isatin Moieties	2
1.3	Biological importance of isatin derivatives	3
1.4	Study of reactivity of isatin	8
1.5	Reactivity due to C-3 carbonyl group of isatin	11
1.6	Structure of spiro-heterocyclic compound	24
2.1	Some biologically active compounds having 1, 4-benzodiazepine scaffold	63
2.2	<sup>1</sup> H NMR of 3, 4, 5, 10-tetrahydrospiro[dibenzo[b,e] [1, 4] diazepine-11,3'-indoline]-1,2'(2H)-dione (4a)	87
2.3	<sup>13</sup> C NMR of 3,4,5,10-tetrahydrospiro[dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine- 11,3'-indoline]-1,2'(2H)-dione (4a)	88
3.1	Few natural products having indole moieties	97
3.2	<sup>1</sup> H NMR of 5-(9-chloro-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-5a-hydroxy-3,3- dimethyl-1-oxo-1,3,4,5,5a,6-hexahydroindolo[2,3-b]indol-10b(2H)- yl)pyrimidine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (4a)	118
3.3	<sup>13</sup> C NMR of 5-(9-chloro-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-5a-hydroxy-3,3- dimethyl-1-oxo-1,3,4,5,5a,6-hexahydroindolo[2,3-b]indol-10b(2H)-yl) pyrimidine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (4a)	119
4.1	The experiment showed the effect of “On-off” switching of the visible light source on reaction.	137
4.2	<sup>1</sup> H NMR 2'-Amino-1'-(4-chlorophenyl)-7',7'-dimethyl-2,5'-dioxo-5',6', 7',8'-tetrahydro-1'H-spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline]-3'-carbonitrile (4a)	151
4.3	<sup>13</sup> C NMR 2'-Amino-1'-(4-chlorophenyl)-7',7'-dimethyl-2,5'-dioxo- 5',6',7',8'-tetrahydro-1'H-spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline]-3'-carbonitrile (4a)	152

4.4	HRMS data of 2'-Amino-1'-(4-chlorophenyl)-7',7'-dimethyl-2,5'-dioxo-5',6',7',8'-tetrahydro-1'H-spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline]-3'-carbonitrile (4a)	153
4.5	HRMS data of 2'-amino-5-bromo-1'-(4-chlorophenyl)-7',7'-dimethyl-2,5'-dioxo-5',6',7',8'-tetrahydro-1'H-spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline]-3'-carbonitrile (4b)	154
4.6	HRMS data of (E)-3-((4-chlorophenyl)imino)-5,5-dimethyl-2-((2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl)oxy)cyclohexan-1-one (5a)	155
4.6	UV spectrum of Indole in methanol	156
4.7	UV spectrum of Malononitrile in methanol	157
4.8	UV spectrum of Demidone in methanol	157
4.9	UV spectrum of Aniline in methanol	158
4.10	UV spectrum of reaction mixture of aniline and demidone in methanol	158
4.11	UV spectrum of reaction mixture in methanol	159
5.1	<sup>1</sup> H NMR of ethyl 2'-amino-7',7'-dimethyl-2,5'-dioxo-1'-(p-tolyl)-5',6',7',8'-tetrahydro-1'H-spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline]-3'-carboxylate (5a)	192
5.2	<sup>13</sup> C NMR of ethyl 2'-amino-7',7'-dimethyl-2,5'-dioxo-1'-(p-tolyl)-5',6',7',8'-tetrahydro-1'H-spiro[indoline-3,4'-quinoline]-3'-carboxylate (5a)	193

---

---

## LIST OF TABLES

---

---

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
2.1	Optimization reaction for the model reaction 4g	67
2.2	Investigation of substrate scope for the synthesis of 1,4-benzodiazepine ring	70
3.1	Optimization condition for the model reaction 4c	100
3.2	Investigation of substrate scope for the synthesis of Indoloindole pyrimidine	102
4.1	Optimization condition for the synthesis of Spiro[indoline-3,4 -quinoline] derivatives 4a	128
4.2	Library of compounds and versatility of reaction	131
5.1	Optimization condition for the synthesis of Spiro [Indoline-3, 4'-Quinoline] 5a	169
5.2	Effect of molar proportion of reaction mixture	171
5.3	Exploration of substrate scope for the synthesis of Spiro [Indoline-3, 4'-Quinoline]	172

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## General Experimental Considerations

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All the chemicals were procured from Aldrich, USA and E. Merck, Germany and were used as received. The solvents were purchased from Merck, India and Ranbaxy, India and were purified before its use. The preparation and particulars of the substrates employed for the work undertaken are given in their respective chapters. **Melting points** were measured using Stuart Melting point apparatus SPM10 in open capillary tubes and are uncorrected. **Infrared (IR)** spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer FT-IR-5300 spectrophotometer ( $\nu_{\max}$  expressed in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The  **$^1\text{H}$**  (500 MHz) and  **$^{13}\text{C}$**  (126 MHz) **NMR** spectra were run on a Bruker Advance 500 MHz FT-NMR at 500 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts are given in  $\delta$  ppm, using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. **HRMS** (m/z) were recorded in an electron ionization or electrospray ionization (ESI) mode on Water-Q-TOF premier-HAB213 and Sciex X500RQTOF instruments. The **elemental microanalyses** were performed on Exeter Analytical Inc Model, CE-440 elemental analyzer.

**Thin-layer Chromatography (TLC)** was performed on glass plates ( $7.5 \times 2.5$  and  $7.5 \times 5.0$  cm) coated with Merck silica gel GF 254 using various combinations of ethyl acetate and n-hexane as an eluent. Visualization of spots was accomplished either in iodine chamber or by exposure to UV light. Merck silica gel (100-200 mesh) was used for column chromatography (approximately 15-20 g per 1 g of the crude product).

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## Preface

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A central objective in synthetic organic chemistry has been to develop a greener and more economically competitive processes for the efficient synthesis of biologically active compounds with potential application in the pharmaceutical and related industries.

Isatin and its derivatives represent an important class of ‘privileged structures’ capable of serving as ligands for a wide range of biological targets. Due to this reason, in past few decades, isatin and its derivatives have been used extensively as key intermediate in organic synthesis.

The content of the thesis have been divided into five chapters.

**Chapter 1** gives an overview of the chemistry of isatin, it starts from short introduction followed by methods of synthesis and after that chemical reactivity of isatin. In this section, reduction, oxidation, electrophilic aromatic substitution, N-substitution and reactivity of the carbonyl group of isatin are briefly covered. After that, synthesis of isatin based spiro-fused heterocyclic scaffolds and at least, recent application of isatin in organic synthesis have been briefly included. The actual investigation and findings are presented in the subsequent four chapters.

**Chapter 2** deals with a facile and efficient multicomponent synthesis of benzodiazepine ring via the reaction of isatin, diphenylamine, and 1,3-diketone under ultrasound irradiation in water.

**Chapter 3** gives an account for a grinding induced catalyst-free, multicomponent synthesis of indoloindole pyrimidine from isatin, barbituric acid and enaminone under ethanol as a solvent at room temperature.

**Chapter 4** investigates of a facile and ecologically friendly one-pot multicomponent synthesis of biologically active spiro [indoline-3, 4'-quinoline] derivatives via oxidative coupling of indole with enaminone and malononitrile under EtOH: H<sub>2</sub>O (4:1) as a solvent. **Chapter 5** describes a facile, efficient and environment friendly , easy work, short reaction time approach for the synthesis of Spiro[Indoline-3,4'-Quinoline] via one pot, four component reaction of amine, dimedone, isatin , and malononitrile using DABCO in the presence of ethanol at 80°C.