



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

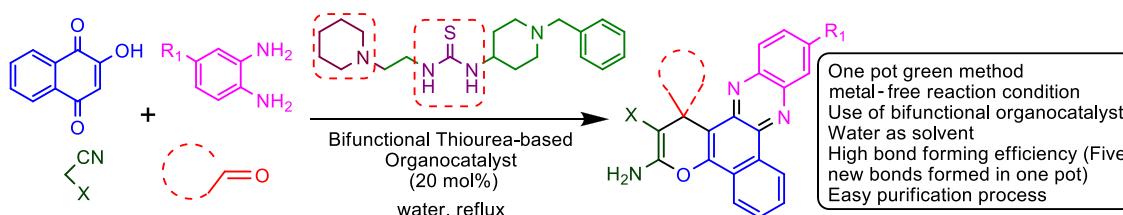
Multicomponent synthesis of diverse pyrano-fused benzophenazines using bifunctional thiourea-based organocatalyst in aqueous medium

Ruchi Bharti¹ · Tasneem Parvin¹

Received: 3 February 2016 / Accepted: 22 May 2016 / Published online: 17 June 2016
© Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2016

Abstract A series of pyrano-fused benzophenazines were synthesized using a bifunctional thiourea-based organocatalyst from the one-pot four-component reaction of 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, benzene-1,2-diamines, malononitrile or its derivatives and isatins or aromatic aldehydes in aqueous medium. Metal-free reaction condition, water as solvent, high bond forming efficiency (five new bonds formed in one step), good yields and easy purification process are the notable features of this methodology.

Graphical Abstract



Keywords Multicomponent reactions · MCRs · Thiourea-based organocatalysts · Pyrano-fused benzophenazines · Aqueous medium

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s11030-016-9681-z) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ Tasneem Parvin
tasneem@nitp.ac.in

¹ Department of Chemistry, National Institute of Technology Patna, Ashok Rajpath, Patna 800005, India

Introduction

Organocatalysis has emerged as a powerful tool in organic synthesis, especially for the synthesis of various biologically active heterocyclic compounds [1–6] due to their improved stability, lesser toxicity and metal-free reaction conditions. Among organocatalysts, thiourea-based organocatalysts [7, 8] have numerous applications in organic synthesis due to their ability to activate carbonyl compounds by double hydrogen bonding. Jacobsen [9], Schreiner [10] and Takemoto [11] catalysts are some of the most well-explored thiourea-

based organocatalysts. Bifunctional organocatalysts bearing a thiourea moiety and an amine group exhibit better catalytic activity [12–14] due to their dual activation of both electrophile and nucleophile by double-hydrogen-bonding interactions of the thiourea moiety and the basic amine moiety (Fig. 1).

Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) have gained considerable attention in recent years for the easy access of diverse classes of compounds. They are considered ecofriendly and cost-effective tools because of their pot, atom and step economic approach [15–19]. Therefore, the design of novel MCRs for the synthesis of diverse heterocycles has remained as an important topic for medicinal and organic chemists. Heterocyclic compounds, especially functionalized nitrogen

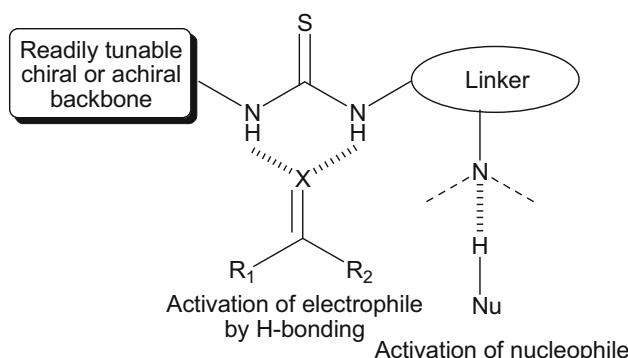


Fig. 1 Bifunctional organocatalysts bearing a thiourea moiety and a basic amine moiety

and oxygen heterocycles, play important roles in medicinal chemistry [20,21]. Benzo[*a*]phenazines and pyrans are structural subunits in a variety of important natural products and show a variety of pharmaceutical activities, such as antimalarial, anticancer activities and are also employed as useful substrates to prepare dyestuffs, pesticides, antibiotics and antitumor agents [22–30]. Some of the pharmaceutical active pyrano-fused benzophenazine derivatives [31–33] are shown in Fig. 2.

Considering the importance of benzophenazine and pyran derivatives, only very few methods [34–38] are known in the literature for the synthesis of pyrano-fused benzophenazines. In continuation of our research on MCRs for the synthesis of biologically important heterocycles [39–44], we wish to report the synthesis of some thiourea-based organocatalysts and their application in the synthesis of pyrano-fused benzophenazines via the one-pot four-component reaction of 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, *o*-phenylenediamines, malononitriles and substituted isatins or aldehydes under reflux condition in aqueous medium (Scheme 1).

Results and discussion

We recently reported the three-component reaction of aldehydes, 1,3-dimethyl-6-aminouracil and 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphth-

equinone/4-hydroxycoumarin for the synthesis of tri-substituted methane derivatives in the presence of a bifunctional thiourea-based organocatalyst in aqueous medium [39]. In continuation of our research on multicomponent reactions using thiourea-based organocatalyst, we initially prepared organocatalysts **I–IV** (Fig. 3) by the reaction of 2-piperidinoethyl isothiocyanate and the corresponding primary amines in DCM at room temperature.

Next, we screened these thiourea-based organocatalysts **I–IV** for the synthesis of pyrano benzophenazine-fused spirooxindoles **5**. To find the best reaction conditions, we studied the reaction of 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone **1**, 1,2-diamines **2**, malononitrile **3** and 5-chloroisatin **4a** as our model reaction in the presence of some readily available organocatalysts as well as with our synthesized organocatalysts **I–IV**, and the results are summarized in Table 1.

Among them, organocatalyst **IV** gave the best results in terms of reaction time and yield obtained (92 %, entry 9). Next, the same reaction was performed in the presence of various amounts (5, 10, 15, 20, 30 mol%) of organocatalyst **IV** (entries 9–13), and the best result was obtained using 20 mol% of **IV** (Table 1, entry 9).

Then, various solvents, such as DMSO, H_2O , EtOH, CH_3CN , THF, DMF and DCM (Table 2, entries 1–7), were screened, and water was found to be the best solvent for the reaction in terms of yield and reaction time (92 %, entry 3).

Next, a variety of pyrano benzophenazine-fused spirooxindoles **5** were synthesized by varying 1,2-diamines **2**, malononitrile derivatives **3** and isatin derivatives **4** under the optimized reaction conditions, and the results are shown in Table 3. All the reactions proceeded smoothly to yield the corresponding products (**5a–o**) in good yields (75–92 %).

Considering the importance of the molecular skeleton having benzophenazine and pyran moieties, the scope of the reaction was explored using a variety of aldehydes in place of isatin derivatives under the optimized reaction conditions to afford the corresponding products, and the results are summarized in Table 4.

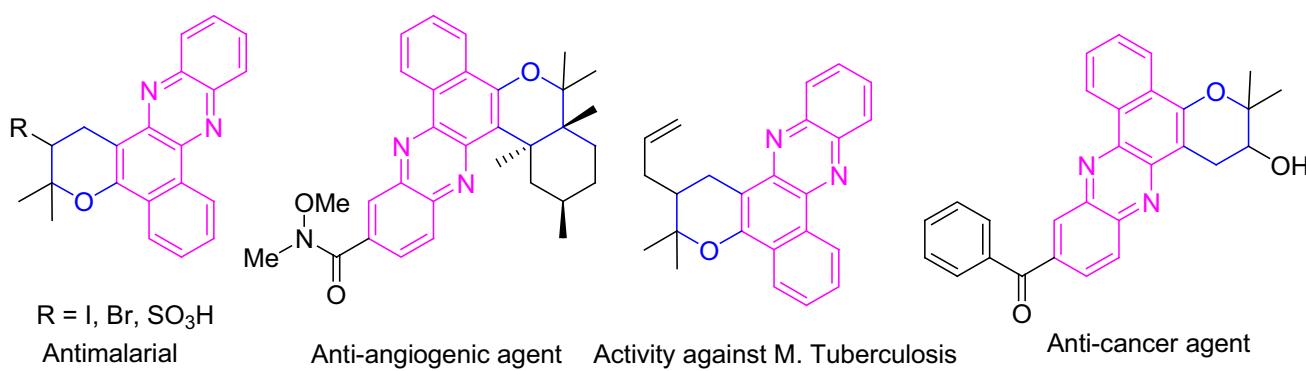
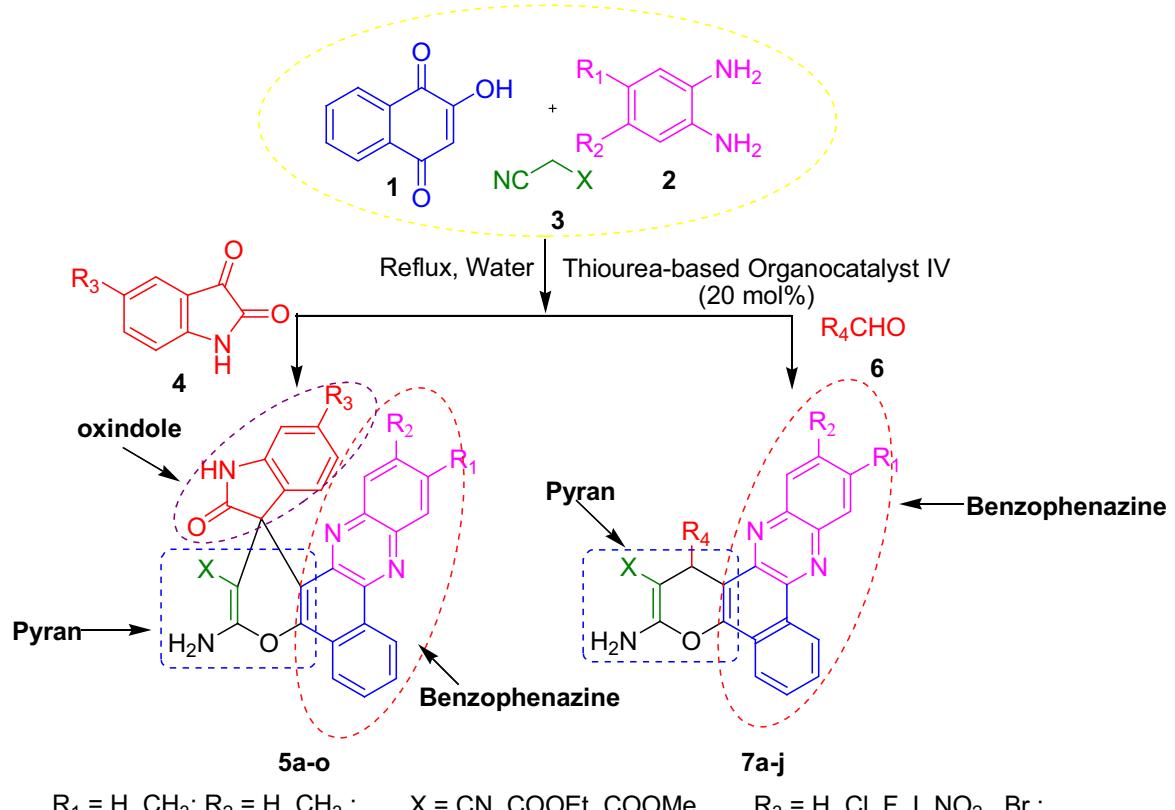


Fig. 2 Pharmaceutically active pyrano-fused phenazine derivatives



Scheme 1 Synthesis of pyrano-fused phenazine derivatives

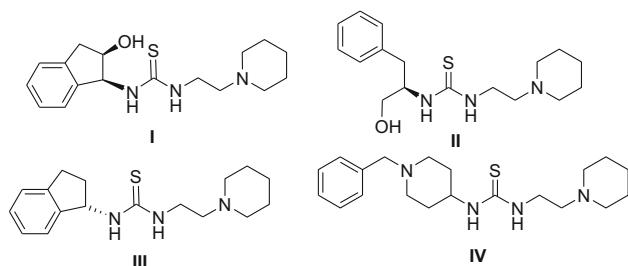


Fig. 3 Thiourea-based organocatalysts synthesized in this study

The proposed mechanism for the synthesis of pyrano-fused benzophenazines in the presence of organocatalyst **IV** is shown in Scheme 2. Based on literature reports [34–38], we believe that the condensation reaction between 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone and the benzene 1,2-diamine leading to the corresponding benzo[a]phenazin-5-ol **A** does not need any catalyst. However, our organocatalyst plays significant role in other steps, and it activates both the electrophile and nucleophile through its thiourea moiety and basic amine moiety, respectively. The Knoevenagel condensation of isatin or aldehyde with malononitrile affords **B**, which undergoes a Michael addition with **A** to form intermediate **C** in the presence of organocatalyst **IV**. A subsequent cyclization leads to the formation of **D** which undergoes tautomerization to form the corresponding final product **5** or **7**.

ence of organocatalyst **IV**. A subsequent cyclization leads to the formation of **D** which undergoes tautomerization to form the corresponding final product **5** or **7**.

Conclusions

We have synthesized a series of pyrano-fused benzophenazines in the presence of thiourea-based organocatalysts by the one-pot four-component reaction of 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, benzene-1,2-diamines, malononitriles and isatin/aldehydes in aqueous medium. The attractive features of this methodology are metal-free reaction conditions, use of a bifunctional organocatalyst, water as solvent, easy purification and good yields.

Experimental

General

Starting materials and solvents are commercially available and used without further purification. The purity of the synthesized compounds were ascertained by thin-layer chro-

Table 1 Screening of organocatalysts

Entry	Catalysts	Mol (%)	Time (h)	Yield ^a (%)
1	Et ₃ N	20	9	53
2	Imidazole	20	10	46
3	Piperidine	20	12	43
4	Thiourea + Et ₃ N	10 + 10	7	78
5	Thiourea	20	9	70
6	I	20	10	46
7	II	20	12	54
8	III	20	7	67
9	IV	20	3	92
10	IV	5	10	68
11	IV	10	8	75
12	IV	15	8	80
13	IV	30	12	71

All reactions were carried out using 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (1 mmol), 1,2-benzenediamine (1 mmol), malononitrile (1 mmol) and 5-chloroisatin (1 mmol) in the presence of water (3.0 mL) and different catalysts

^a Isolated yield

Table 2 Screening of solvents

Entry	Catalyst	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield ^a (%)
1	IV (20 mol%)	DMSO	8	59
2	IV (20 mol%)	EtOH	2	75
3	IV (20 mol%)	H ₂ O	3	92
4	IV (20 mol%)	CH ₃ CN	8	62
5	IV (20 mol%)	THF	15	≤30
6	IV (20 mol%)	DMF	10	27
7	IV (20 mol%)	DCM	12	≥20

All reactions were carried out using 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (1 mmol), 1,2-benzenediamine (1 mmol), malononitrile (1 mmol) and 5-chloroisatin (1 mmol) in the presence of 20 mol% of thiourea-based organocatalyst IV in different solvents (3.0 mL)

^a Isolated yield

matography on silica gel GF 254 in ethyl acetate using iodine vapours as the developing agent. Melting points were determined by the melting point apparatus using capillary tube method and uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu FTIR spectrophotometer. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR

spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ and DMSO-d₆ and were expressed in parts per million (δ , ppm) downfield using Me₄Si as internal standard on a Bruker Avance II 400 MHz spectrophotometer. Spin multiplicities are given as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet) and m (multiplet) as well as brs (broad singlet). Coupling constants (J) are given in hertz. Elemental analyses were carried out in a Perkin Elmer 2400 automatic carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen analyzer. Optical rotation was measured on a Jasco P-2000 digital polarimeter with $[\alpha]_D$ values reported in degrees; concentration (c) is in g/100 mL.

General procedure for the synthesis of thiourea-based organocatalysts (I–IV)

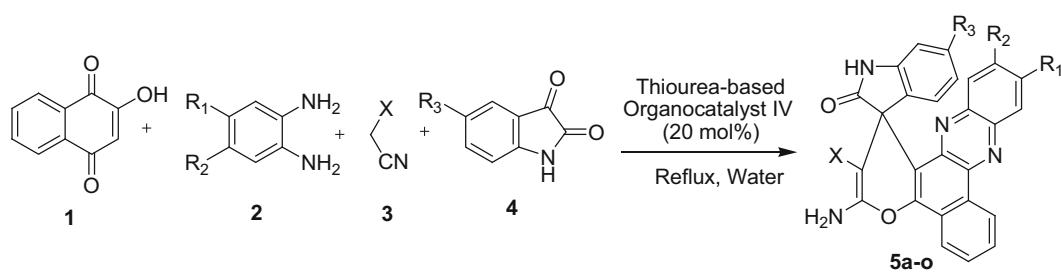
First, amines (0.5 mmol) were dissolved in DCM and allowed to cool at 0 °C. Then, 2-piperidinoethyl isothiocyanate (0.5 mmol, 0.082 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at room temperature until the reaction was complete as determined by TLC. The reaction mixture was cooled, and the solid was filtered off and washed with ethanol to afford the desired product.

1-((1*R*,2*S*)-2,3-Dihydro-2-hydroxy-1*H*-inden-1-yl)-3-(2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl)thiourea (I)

White solid (0.104 g, 33 %): mp 185–187 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{−1}: 3456, 3210, 3050, 2923, 1592, 1230, 755. $[\alpha]_D^{1,t} = -75.0$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl₃), ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.80–0.80 (m, 6H, CH₂), 2.41–2.32 (m, 5H, CH₂), 2.65 (brs, 1H, NH), 2.96–2.91 (m, 1H, CH), 3.17–3.12 (m, 1H, CH), 3.44–3.40 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.30–4.10 (m, 1H, CH₂), 4.70–4.50 (m, 1H, CH₂), 5.90–5.60 (m, 1H, CH₂), 7.27–7.02 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.04 (brs, 1H, NH), 8.99 (brs, 1H, OH) ppm. ¹³C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 23.9, 25.0, 39.4, 41.5, 54.8, 62.8, 73.1, 125.2, 126.9, 128.2, 140.5, 182.8 ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₅N₃OS (319.46): C, 63.91; H, 7.89; N, 13.15; Found: C, 63.84; H, 7.86; N, 13.02.

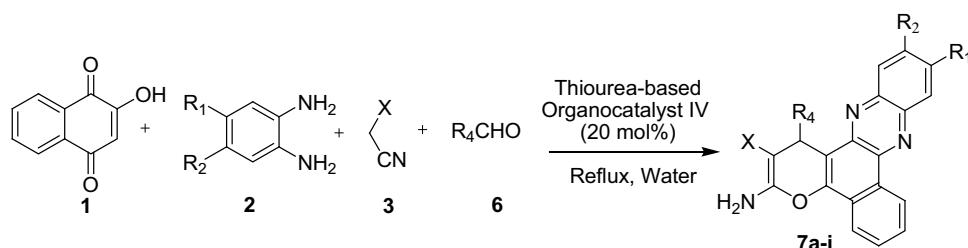
1-((S)-1-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-3-(2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl)thiourea (II)

White needle-like solid (0.112 g, 32 %): mp 191–194 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{−1}: 3518, 3239, 2927, 1559, 1455, 1366, 1236, 1118, 1075, 978, 768. $[\alpha]_D^{1,t} = -3.0$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl₃), ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ : 1.41–1.40 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.55–1.49 (m, 4H, CH₂), 2.39–2.36 (m, 6H, CH₂), 2.88–2.77 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.45–3.35 (m, 4H, CH₂), 4.41 (brs, 1H, NH), 4.82 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.20–7.15 (m, 1H, CH), 7.32–7.24 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.59 (brs, 1H, OH) ppm. ¹³C (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ : 23.8, 25.0, 30.2, 33.9, 42.2, 54.5, 60.6, 124.2, 124.7, 126.7, 127.8, 143.2, 182.4 ppm. Anal. Calcd for

Table 3 Synthesis of pyrano benzophenazine-fused spirooxindoles **5a–o**

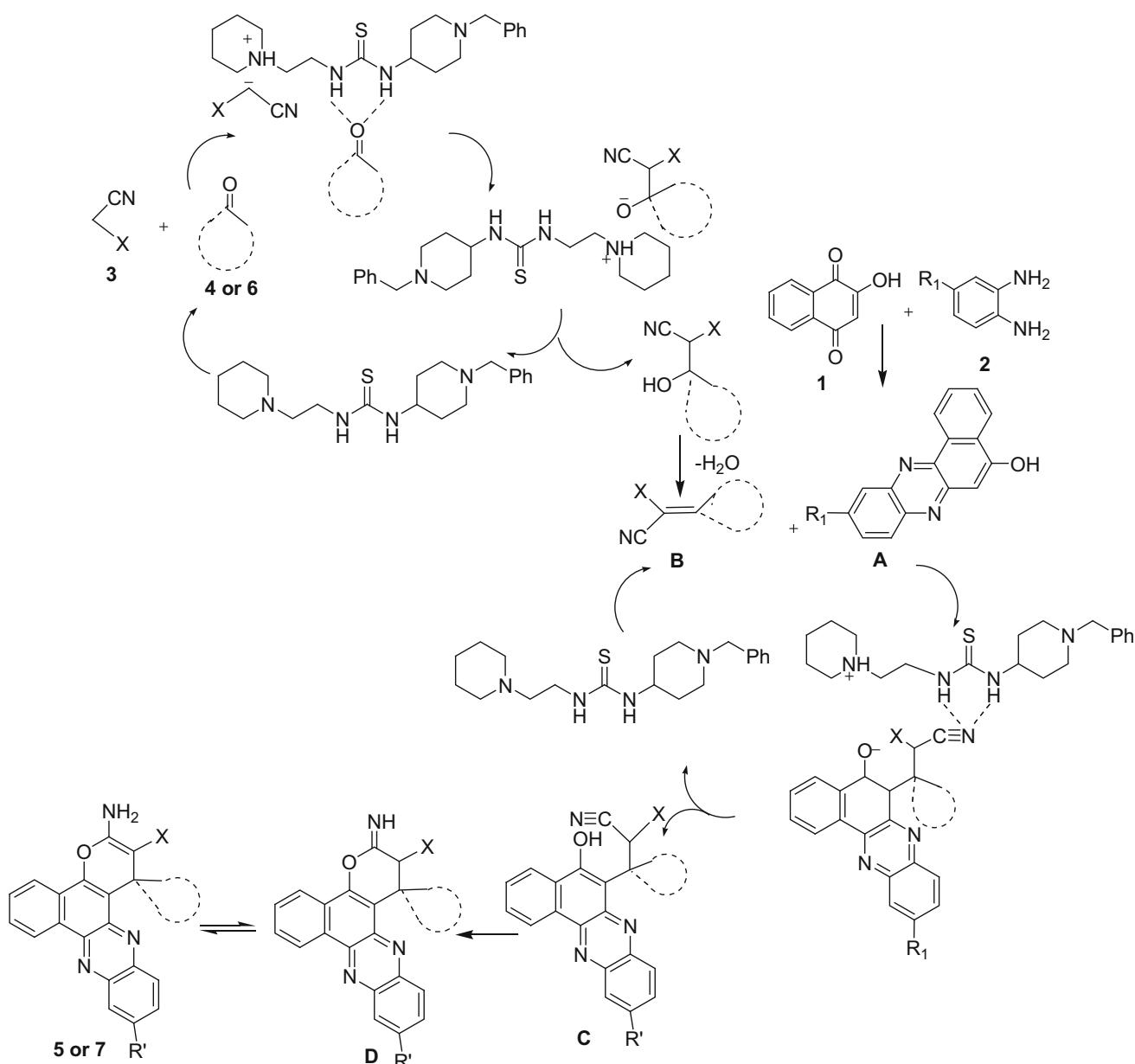
Entry	R ₁	R ₂	X	R ₃	Product	Time (h)	% Yield ^a	M.P. (°C)
1	H	H	CN	Cl	5a	3	92	342–344 [34]
2	CH ₃	H	CN	H	5b	3	81	345–346
3	CH ₃	H	CN	I	5c	5	75	324–325
4	CH ₃	H	CN	Cl	5d	4	81	337–339
5	H	H	CN	NO ₂	5e	7	76	314–316
6	H	H	CN	I	5f	6	79	365–367
7	H	H	COOEt	I	5g	5	78	318–320
8	H	H	COOEt	H	5h	4	79	267–269 [34]
9	H	H	COOMe	H	5i	4	79	263–267 [35]
10	CH ₃	CH ₃	CN	Cl	5j	2	90	291–292 [34]
11	H	H	COOEt	Br	5k	3	84	306–308 [34]
12	H	H	COOMe	Br	5l	5	82	298–300 [35]
13	H	H	CN	H	5m	4	81	322–323 [35]
14	H	H	CN	F	5n	3	80	302–304 [35]
15	H	H	CN	Br	5o	4	79	338–340 [35]

^a Isolated yield

Table 4 Synthesis of pyrano-fused benzophenazines **7a–j**

Entry	R ₁	R ₂	X	R ₄	Product	Time (h)	% Yield ^a	M.P. (°C)
1	H	H	CN	C ₆ H ₅	7a	3	92	301–303 [33]
2	H	H	CN	4-CH(Me) ₂ C ₆ H ₄	7b	3	81	352–353
3	CH ₃	H	CN	4-OCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	7c	5	75	361–362
4	H	H	CN	2-ClC ₆ H ₄	7d	4	81	301–303
5	CH ₃	H	CN	4-CH(Me) ₂ C ₆ H ₄	7e	7	76	321–323
6	H	H	CN	4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	7f	6	79	292–294 [33]
7	H	H	CN	3-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	7g	5	78	282–283 [33]
8	H	H	CN	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	7h	4	79	277–280 [33]
9	H	H	CN	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	7i	4	79	289–291 [33]
10	H	H	CN	4-FC ₆ H ₄	7j	2	90	277–279 [33]

^a Isolated yield



Scheme 2 Proposed reaction mechanism

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{OS}$ (321.48): C, 63.51; H, 8.47; N, 13.07; Found: C, 63.59; H, 8.50; N, 13.20.

*I-((S)-2,3-Dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)-3-(2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl) thiourea (**III**)*

White crystalline solid (0.215 g, 70%): mp 215–217 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3244, 3078, 2924, 1601, 1512, 1454, 1238, 964, 752. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{\text{r,t}} = -31.0$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl_3). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 1.28–1.20 (m, 6H, CH_2), 1.96–1.89 (m, 1H, CH), 2.40–2.10 (m, 4H, CH_2), 2.45–2.43 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.75–2.74 (m, 1H, CH), 3.03–2.85 (m, 3H, CH_2), 3.47–3.32 (m, 2H, CH_2), 6.73 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.22–7.19 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.36 (d,

$J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.82 (brs, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 23.8, 25.1, 30.2, 33.9, 42.3, 54.6, 60.8, 124.3, 124.8, 126.7, 127.9, 143.3, 180.4 ppm. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{S}$ (303.47): C, 67.28; H, 8.30; N, 13.85; Found: C, 67.34; H, 8.33; N, 13.97.

*I-(1-Benzylpiperidin-4-yl)-3-(2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl) thiourea (**IV**)*

White powdery solid (0.304 g, 84%): mp 240–242 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3273, 3151, 3054, 2929, 1574, 1495, 1240, 961, 860, 747. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 1.48–1.47 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.59–1.51 (m, 6H, CH_2), 2.05–2.02 (m, 2H,

CH_2), 2.15–2.09 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.48–2.42 (m, 7H, CH_2 , CH), 2.88–2.85 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.45–3.38 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.51 (s, 2H, CH_2), 4.02 (brs, 1H, NH), 6.72 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.33–7.22 (m, 5H, Ar-H) ppm. ^{13}C (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 24.1, 25.8, 30.9, 32.2, 41.8, 52.4, 54.5, 62.9, 127.9, 128.4, 129.3, 138.3, 181.1 ppm. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_4\text{S}$ (360.56): C, 66.62; H, 8.95; N, 15.54; Found: C, 66.71; H, 8.98; N, 15.68.

General procedure for the synthesis of compounds (5a–o & 7a–j)

First 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (1 mmol) and benzene-1,2-diamine (1 mmol) were refluxed in water (3 mL) for 5 minutes in the presence of 20 mol% thiourea-based organocatalyst IV. Afterwards, isatin or an aldehyde (1 mmol) followed by malononitrile (1 mmol) was added and the reaction was continued until the reaction was complete as determined by TLC. Then, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and the resulting precipitate was filtered, washed first with water and then with ethanol (5 mL), dried, and recrystallized from an ethanol, ethyl acetate (2:1) mixture to afford the pure product.

3-Amino-11-methyl-2'-oxospiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3-indoline]-2-carbonitrile (5b)

Yellow solid. mp 345–346 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3364, 3218, 3182, 1697, 1713, 1658, 1605, 1473, 1373, 1165, 1064, 952, 813, 756. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 2.56 (s, 3H, CH_3), 6.75 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.05 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.18 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H, Ar-H, NH_2), 7.61 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.03 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.51 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 10.78 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 21.6, 49.3, 56.4, 109.2, 110.4, 117.8, 121.6, 122.4, 123.4, 124.7, 125.4, 126.3, 127.3, 127.5, 128.6, 129.7, 130.3, 130.6, 133.3, 135.7, 138.7, 139.8, 140.9, 141.2, 142.8, 147.0, 159.4, 179.1 ppm. Anal. Calcd. For $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2$ (455.47): C, 73.84; H, 3.76; N, 15.38; Found: C, 73.93; H, 3.79; N, 15.42.

3-Amino-5'-iodo-11-methyl-2'-oxospiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3-indoline]-2-carbonitrile (5c)

Yellow solid. mp 324–325 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3305, 3209, 3136, 2985, 1720, 1659, 1605, 1474, 1369, 1161, 1065, 952, 813, 763. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 2.60 (s, 3H, CH_3), 6.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44–7.43 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.59–7.54 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.60 (s, 2H, NH_2), 7.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.12–8.08 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H),

11.01 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 21.5, 49.2, 56.5, 84.5, 109.6, 111.7, 122.5, 124.7, 125.5, 127.4, 129.7, 130.3, 130.6, 131.8, 133.4, 136.9, 138.3, 139.3, 139.5, 139.7, 140.2, 140.9, 142.7, 147.3, 159.5, 178.6 ppm. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{16}\text{IN}_5\text{O}_2$ (581.36): C, 57.85; H, 2.77; N, 12.05; Found: C, 57.93; H, 2.80; N, 12.18.

3-Amino-5'-chloro-11-methyl-2'-oxospiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3-indoline]-2-carbonitrile (5d)

Yellow solid. mp 337–339 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3435, 3307, 3178, 2984, 1756, 1648, 1603, 1478, 1365, 1163, 1069, 956, 817, 756. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 2.54 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.06 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.16–7.15 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.26–7.22 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.62–7.59 (m, 3H, H-Ar, NH_2), 7.79–7.75 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.01 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.06 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.51 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.26 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 10.96 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 21.6, 49.5, 56.6, 109.5, 110.5, 117.7, 122.5, 123.7, 124.7, 125.4, 125.5, 127.4, 128.2, 129.7, 130.3, 133.4, 137.7, 138.7, 139.3, 139.5, 139.7, 140.1, 140.9, 141.3, 141.8, 147.3, 159.6, 178.9 ppm. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClN}_5\text{O}_2$ (489.91): C, 68.64; H, 3.29; N, 14.30; Found: C, 68.73; H, 3.33; N, 14.44.

3-Amino-5'-nitro-2'-oxospiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3-indoline]-2-carbonitrile (5e)

Yellow solid. mp 314–316 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3452, 3275, 3167, 2989, 1724, 1631, 1601, 1589, 1489, 1388, 1168, 1080, 956, 829, 759. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.69 (s, 2H, NH_2), 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.91–7.87 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.97 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.03 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.05 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.29 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 11.59 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 49.3, 55.7, 108.8, 109.4, 116.8, 117.5, 119.6, 122.7, 124.8, 125.5, 125.9, 127.6, 129.1, 129.9, 130.4, 130.5, 130.8, 131.0, 136.6, 139.6, 140.1, 140.9, 142.4, 148.2, 149.4, 159.7, 179.6 ppm. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4$ (486.44): C, 66.67; H, 2.90; N, 17.28; Found: C, 66.74; H, 2.93; N, 17.40.

3-Amino-5'-iodo-2'-oxospiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3-indoline]-2-carbonitrile (5f)

Yellow solid. mp 365–367 °C. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3450, 3275, 3163, 2985, 1724, 1635, 1489, 1388, 1315, 1168, 1080, 829, 756. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ : 6.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.29 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.53–7.48 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 (s, 2H, NH_2), 8.02–

7.98 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.26 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.52 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.30 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 10.94 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 49.2, 56.6, 84.5, 109.5, 111.7, 117.7, 122.6, 124.9, 125.6, 127.8, 129.1, 129.8, 130.3, 130.5, 130.8, 130.9, 131.8, 136.9, 138.2, 139.5, 140.1, 140.2, 141.0, 142.7, 147.8, 159.5, 178.6 ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₇H₁₄IN₅O₂ (567.34): C, 57.16; H, 2.49; N, 12.34; Found: C, 57.25; H, 2.52; N, 12.46.

3-Amino-5'-iodo-2'-oxospiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3-indoline]-2-carboxylate (5g)

Yellow solid. mp 318–320 °C. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3460, 3367, 2978, 1697, 1647, 1604, 1470, 1373, 1172, 1091, 952, 879, 756. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 0.97 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.89 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, CH₂), 6.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.22 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.42 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.94–7.92 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.01 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.06 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.23 (s, 2H, NH₂), 8.28 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.62 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.26 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 10.79 (s, 1H, NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 13.3, 49.2, 59.1, 75.5, 82.9, 110.6, 111.8, 122.9, 124.7, 125.7, 127.8, 128.9, 129.7, 130.2, 130.4, 130.6, 130.7, 130.9, 135.9, 139.2, 139.6, 139.7, 140.8, 140.9, 145.2, 146.7, 159.7, 167.6, 180.2 ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₉H₁₉IN₄O₄ (614.39): C, 56.69; H, 3.12; N, 9.12; Found: C, 56.76; H, 3.15; N, 9.24.

3-Amino-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-2-carbonitrile (7a)

Yellow powder. mp 301–303 °C. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3457, 3315, 3168, 2193, 1350, 1270. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 5.37 (s, 1H, CH), 7.08 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.36–7.38 (m, 4H Ar-H, NH₂), 7.85–7.86 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.86 (t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.00–8.12 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.13–8.15 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.36 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.06 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 37.8, 58.5, 114.2, 120.7, 122.4, 125.1, 125.9, 126.9, 128.1, 129.0, 129.3, 129.4, 130.3, 130.5, 130.8, 131.0, 140.0, 140.3, 140.9, 141.8, 145.7, 146.5, 160.2, 160.3 ppm. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₆H₁₆N₄O: C, 77.99; H, 4.03; N, 13.99; Found: C, 76.28; H, 4.19; N, 13.57.

3-Amino-1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1H-benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-2-carbonitrile (7b)

Yellow solid. mp 352–353 °C. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3348, 3155, 2958, 1662, 1635, 1597, 1496, 1384, 1288, 1153, 1049, 948, 833, 752. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 1.10 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 6H, CH(CH₃)₂), 2.77–2.74 (m, 1H, CH), 5.56 (s, 1H,

CH), 7.08 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.29 (s, 2H, NH₂), 7.36 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.96–7.92 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.99 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.25–8.21 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.31–8.29 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.49 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.30 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 20.7, 23.7, 36.8, 58.0, 114.3, 120.3, 121.9, 122.1, 124.9, 125.5, 125.7, 126.3, 127.4, 128.8, 129.1, 130.3, 130.6, 130.9, 139.6, 139.9, 140.8, 141.6, 142.6, 145.3, 146.2, 146.6, 160.0, 170.3 ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₉H₂₂N₄O (442.51): C, 78.71; H, 5.01; N, 12.66; Found: C, 78.80; H, 5.04; N, 12.79.

3-Amino-11-methyl-1-(4-methoxy)-1H-benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-2-carbonitrile (7c)

Yellow solid. mp 361–362 °C. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3356, 3204, 3162, 2978, 1654, 1607, 1508, 1384, 1242, 1157, 1033, 952, 825, 763. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 2.63 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.63 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.50 (s, 1H, CH), 6.79 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.35–7.33 (m, 4H, Ar-H, NH₂), 7.81 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.95 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.01 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.11 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.46 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.25 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 21.5, 32.9, 36.8, 58.1, 59.7, 114.2, 120.5, 121.8, 121.9, 124.7, 125.5, 126.2, 127.4, 128.6, 128.7, 128.9, 129.9, 130.1, 130.2, 139.6, 139.8, 140.1, 140.4, 142.7, 145.6, 146.5, 159.9, 170.3 ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₂₀N₄O₂ (444.48): C, 75.66; H, 4.54; N, 12.60; Found: C, 75.75; H, 4.57; N, 12.73.

3-Amino-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-2-carbonitrile (7d)

Yellow solid. mp 301–303 °C. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3336, 3234, 3147, 2984, 1658, 1585, 1477, 1388, 1276, 1157, 1041, 952, 836, 752. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 6.02 (s, 1H, CH), 7.15–7.11 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.25–7.23 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.37 (s, 2H, NH₂), 7.44–7.42 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.95–7.92 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.07–7.96 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 8.32–8.29 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.50 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 36.7, 56.8, 112.9, 119.6, 122.3, 124.9, 125.6, 127.5, 128.1, 128.6, 129.1, 129.2, 129.3, 130.2, 130.3, 130.6, 130.8, 132.3, 140.0, 140.1, 140.8, 141.6, 142.7, 146.7, 159.5, 170.4 ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₁₅ClN₄O (434.88): C, 71.81; H, 3.48; N, 12.88; Found: C, 71.90; H, 3.51; N, 13.01.

3-Amino-11-methyl-1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1H-benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-2-carbonitrile (7e)

Yellow Solid. mp 321–323 °C. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3333, 3174, 2966, 1658, 1608, 1508, 1384, 1273, 1157, 1049, 948, 817, 759. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 1.09 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 6H, CH(CH₃)₂), 2.52 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.63–2.62 (m, 1H, CH),

5.51 (s, 1H, CH), 7.09–7.06 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.25 (s, 2H, NH₂), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 9.22 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 14.7, 21.5, 23.8, 32.9, 36.8, 58.1, 114.2, 120.4, 121.9, 124.7, 125.6, 126.3, 127.0, 127.4, 128.8, 129.9, 130.1, 133.2, 138.7, 139.6, 139.8, 140.4, 140.5, 141.1, 141.6, 142.7, 145.6, 146.5, 160.0, 171.4, ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₃₀H₂₄N₄O (456.54): C, 78.92; H, 5.30; N, 12.27; Found: C, 79.01; H, 5.33; N, 12.40.

Acknowledgments We are grateful to NIT Patna and the Department of Science and Technology, India for the financial support with Sanc-tion No. SR/FT/CS-008/2010. The authors are grateful to IIT Patna and SAIF-Panjab University for providing the analytical facilities for characterization of products.

References

- MacMillan DWC (2008) The advent and development of organocatalysis. *Nature* 455:304–308. doi:[10.1038/nature07367](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature07367)
- Dondoni A, Massi A (2008) Asymmetric organocatalysis: from infancy to adolescence organocatalysis. *Angew Chem Int Ed* 47:4638–4660. doi:[10.1002/anie.200704684](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.200704684)
- Yu XH, Wang W (2008) Hydrogen-bond-mediated asymmetric catalysis. *Asian J Chem* 3:516–532. doi:[10.1002/asia.200700415](https://doi.org/10.1002/asia.200700415)
- Dalko PI, Moisan L (2004) In the golden age of organocatalysis. *Angew Chem Int Ed* 43:5138–5175. doi:[10.1002/anie.200400650](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.200400650)
- Bertelsen S, Jorgensen KA (2009) Organocatalysis—after the gold rush. *Chem Soc Rev* 38:2178–2189. doi:[10.1039/b903816g](https://doi.org/10.1039/b903816g)
- List B (2007) Introduction: Organocatalysis. *Chem Rev* 107:5413–5415. doi:[10.1021/cr078412e](https://doi.org/10.1021/cr078412e)
- Schreiner PR (2003) Metal-free organocatalysis through explicit hydrogen bonding interactions. *Chem Soc Rev* 32:289–296. doi:[10.1039/B107298F](https://doi.org/10.1039/B107298F)
- Doyle AG, Jacobsen EN (2007) Small-molecule H-bond donors in asymmetric catalysis. *Chem Rev* 107:5713–5743. doi:[10.1021/cr068373r](https://doi.org/10.1021/cr068373r)
- Sigman MS, Jacobsen EN (1998) Schiff base catalysts for the asymmetric strecker reaction identified and optimized from parallel synthetic libraries. *J Am Chem Soc* 120:4901–4902. doi:[10.1021/ja980139y](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja980139y)
- Schreiner PR, Wittkopp A (2002) H-bonding additives act like lewis acid catalysts. *Org Lett* 4:217–220. doi:[10.1021/ol017117s](https://doi.org/10.1021/ol017117s)
- Okino T, Hoashi Y, Takemoto Y (2003) Enantioselective michael reaction of malonates to nitroolefins catalyzed by bifunctional organocatalysts. *J Am Chem Soc* 125:12672–12673. doi:[10.1021/ja036972z](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja036972z)
- Takemoto Y (2005) Recognition and activation by ureas and thioureas: stereoselective reactions using ureas and thioureas as hydrogen-bonding donors. *Org Biomol Chem* 3:4299–4306. doi:[10.1039/B511216H](https://doi.org/10.1039/B511216H)
- Serdyk OV, Heckel CM, Tsogoeva SB (2013) Bifunctional primary amine-thioureas in asymmetric organocatalysis. *Org Biomol Chem* 11:7051–7071. doi:[10.1039/C3OB41403E](https://doi.org/10.1039/C3OB41403E)
- Fang X, Wang C-J (2015) Recent advances in asymmetric organocatalysis mediated by bifunctional amine-thioureas bearing multiple hydrogen-bonding donors. *Chem Commun* 51:1185–1197. doi:[10.1039/C4CC07909D](https://doi.org/10.1039/C4CC07909D)
- Bugaut X, Constantieux T, Coquerel Y, Rodriguez J (2014) In: Zhu J, Wang Q, Wang M-X (eds) Multicomponent reactions in organic synthesis. Chap 5. Wiley, Weinheim, pp 109–158
- Choudhury LH, Parvin T (2011) Recent advances in the chemistry of imine-based multicomponent reactions (MCRs). *Tetrahedron* 67:8213–8228. doi:[10.1016/j.tet.2011.07.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tet.2011.07.020)
- Rotstein BH, Zaretsky S, Rai V, Yudin AK (2014) Small heterocycles in multicomponent reactions. *Chem Rev* 114:8323–8359. doi:[10.1021/cr400615v](https://doi.org/10.1021/cr400615v)
- Nair V, Rajesh V, Vinod A, Bindu US, Streekenth AR, Mathen JS, Balagopal L (2003) Strategies for heterocyclic construction via novel multicomponent reactions based on isocyanides and nucleophilic carbenes. *Acc Chem Res* 36:899–907. doi:[10.1021/ar020258p](https://doi.org/10.1021/ar020258p)
- Dömling A (2006) Recent developments in isocyanide based multicomponent reactions in applied chemistry. *Chem Rev* 106:17–89. doi:[10.1021/cr0505728](https://doi.org/10.1021/cr0505728)
- Das D, Banerjee R, Mitra A (2014) Bioactive and pharmacologically important pyrano[2,3-c]pyrazoles. *J Chem Pharmaceut Res* 6:108–116
- Malladi S, Isloora AM, Peethambar SK, Ganesh BM (2012) Palusa, Goud SK. *Der Pharma Chem* 4:43–52
- Laursen JB, Nielsen J (2004) Phenazine natural products: Biosynthesis, synthetic analogues, and biological activity. *J Chem Rev* 104:1663–1686. doi:[10.1021/cr020473](https://doi.org/10.1021/cr020473)
- Hafez HN, Hegab MI, Ahmed-Farag IS, El-Gazzar ABA (2008) A facile regioselective synthesis of novel spiro-thioxanthene and spiro-xanthene-9',2-[1,3,4]thiadiazole derivatives as potential analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 18:4538–4543. doi:[10.1016/j.bmcl.2008.07.042](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmcl.2008.07.042)
- Mavrodi DV, Blankenfeldt W, Thomashow LS (2006) Phenazine compounds in fluorescent pseudomonas spp. biosynthesis and regulation. *Annu Rev Phytopathol* 44:417–445. doi:[10.1146/annurev.phyto.44.013106.145710](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.phyto.44.013106.145710)
- Gamage SA, Spicer JA, Rewcastle GW, Milton J, Sohal S, Dangerfield W, Mistry P, Vicker N, Charlton PA, Denny WA (2002) Structure-activity relationships for pyrido-, imidazo-, pyrazolo-, pyrazino-, and pyrrolophenazinecarboxamides as topoisomerase-targeted anticancer agents. *J Med Chem* 45:740–743. doi:[10.1021/jm010330](https://doi.org/10.1021/jm010330)
- Tangmouo JG, Meli AL, Komguem J, Kuete V, Ngounou FN, Lontsi D, Beng VP, Choudhary MI, Sondengam BL (2006) Crassiflorone, a new naphthoquinone from *Diospyros crassiflora* (Hien). *Tetrahedron Lett* 47:3067–3070. doi:[10.1016/j.tetlet.2006.03.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2006.03.006)
- Kraus GA, Kim IA (2003) A direct synthesis of *o*-methyl clausquinone. *J Org Chem* 68:4517–4518. doi:[10.1021/jo030026j](https://doi.org/10.1021/jo030026j)
- Vicker N, Burgess L, Chuckowree IS, Dodd R, Folkes AJ, Hardick DJ, Hancox TC, Dangerfield W, Liddle C, Mistry P, Stewart AJ, Denny WA (2002) Novel angular benzophenazines: dual topoisomerase I and topoisomerase II inhibitors as potential anticancer agents. *J Med Chem* 45:721–739. doi:[10.1021/jm010329a](https://doi.org/10.1021/jm010329a)
- Shahia M, Foroughifar N, Mobinikhaledi A (2015) Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some tetrahydro quinolinediones and pyrano[2,3-d]pyrimidine derivatives. *Iran J Pharm Res* 14:757–763
- Dar AM, uzzaman Shams (2015) Pathways for the synthesis of pyrimidine and pyran based heterocyclic derivatives: a concise review. *Eur Chem Bull* 4:249–259. doi:[10.17628/ECB.2015.4.249](https://doi.org/10.17628/ECB.2015.4.249)
- de Andrade-Neto VF, Goulart MOF, da Silva Filho JF, da Silva MJ, do Pinto M CFR, Pinto AV, Zalis MG, Carvalho LH, Krettli AU (2004) Antimalarial activity of phenazines from lapachol, beta-lapachone and its derivatives against *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro and *Plasmodium berghei* in vivo. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 14:1145–1149. doi:[10.1016/j.bmcl.2003.12.069](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmcl.2003.12.069)
- Feron O, Riant O, Kiss R, Leclercq J, Chataigne G, Vandelaer N, Lamy C (2013) Novel phenazine derivatives and their use. US Patent 20130289030 A1, 31 Oct 2013

33. Jardim GAM, Cruz EHG, Valen a WO, Resende JM, Rodrigues BL, Ramos DF, Oliveira RN, Silva PEA, da Silva J nior EN (2015) On the search for potential antimycobacterial drugs: synthesis of naphthoquinoidal, phenazinic and 1,2,3-triazolic compounds and evaluation against mycobacterium tuberculosis. *J Braz Chem Soc* 26:1013–1027. doi:[10.5935/0103-5053.20150067](https://doi.org/10.5935/0103-5053.20150067)
34. Hasaninejad A, Firooz S (2013) One-pot, sequential four-component synthesis of benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine, bis-benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine and oxospiro benzo[c] pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine derivatives using 1,4-diazabicyclo [2.2.2]octane (DABCO) as an efficient and reusable solid base catalyst. *Mol Divers* 17:499–513. doi:[10.1007/s11030-013-9446-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11030-013-9446-x)
35. Wang SL, Wu F-Y, Cheng C, Zhang G, Liu Y-P, Jiang B, Shi F, Ju S-J (2011) Multicomponent synthesis of poly-substituted benzo[a]pyrano[2,3-c]phenazine derivatives under microwave heating. *ACS Comb Sci* 13:135–139. doi:[10.1021/co1000376](https://doi.org/10.1021/co1000376)
36. Mahdavinia GH, Mirzazadeh M, Notash B (2013) A rapid and simple diversity-oriented synthesis of novel 3-amino-2'-oxospiro [benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazine-1,3'-indoline]-2-carbonitrile/carboxylate derivatives via a one-pot, four-component domino reaction. *Tetrahedron Lett* 54:3487–3492. doi:[10.1016/j.tetlet.2013.04.082](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2013.04.082)
37. Hasaninejad A, Firooz S, Mandegani F (2013) An efficient synthesis of novel spiro[benzo[c]pyrano[3,2-a]phenazines] via domino multi-component reactions using l-proline as a bifunctional organocatalyst. *Tetrahedron Lett* 54:2791–2794. doi:[10.1016/j.tetlet.2013.03.073](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2013.03.073)
38. Elah Abadi AY, Maghsoodlou M-T, Heydari R, Mohabbat R (2015) PTSA-catalyzed four-component domino reactions for the one-pot synthesis of functionalized 11H-benzo[a]benzo[6,7]chromeno[2,3-c]phenazine-11,16(17H)-diones in PEG. *Res Chem Intermed*. doi:[10.1007/s11164-015-2083-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11164-015-2083-5)
39. Bharti R, Parvin T (2015) Diversity oriented synthesis of tri-substituted methane containing aminouracil and hydroxynaphthoquinone /hydroxycoumarin moiety using organocatalysed multi-component reactions in aqueous medium. *RSC Adv* 5:66833–66839. doi:[10.1039/c5ra13093j](https://doi.org/10.1039/c5ra13093j)
40. Bharti R, Parvin T (2015) Molecular Diversity from the L-proline catalyzed, three-component reactions of 4-hydroxycoumarin, aldehyde, and 3-aminopyrazole or 1,3-dimethyl-6-aminouracil. *Synth Commun* 45:1442–1450. doi:[10.1002/chin.201537164](https://doi.org/10.1002/chin.201537164)
41. Bharti R, Parvin T (2015) One-pot synthesis of highly functionalized tetrahydropyridines: a camphoresulfonic acid catalyzed multicomponent reaction. *J Heterocycl Chem* 52:1806–1811. doi:[10.1002/jhet.2268](https://doi.org/10.1002/jhet.2268)
42. Karamthulla S, Pal S, Parvin T, Choudhury LH (2014) L-proline catalyzed multicomponent reactions: facile access to 2H-benzo[g]pyrazolo[3,4-b]quinoline-5,10(4H,11H)-dione derivatives. *RSC Adv* 4:15319–15324. doi:[10.1039/c4ra00876f](https://doi.org/10.1039/c4ra00876f)
43. Pal S, Parvin T, Choudhury LH (2012) VCl₃ catalyzed imine-based multicomponent reactions for the facile access of functionalized tetrahydropyridines and β -amino carbonyls. *Mol Divers* 16:129–143. doi:[10.1007/s11030-011-9339-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11030-011-9339-9)
44. Khan AT, Parvin T, Choudhury LH (2008) Effects of substituent in β -position of 1, 3-dicarbonyl compounds in bromodimethylsulfonium bromide catalyzed multicomponent reactions: a facile access to functionalized piperidines. *J Org Chem* 73:8398–8402. doi:[10.1021/jo8014962](https://doi.org/10.1021/jo8014962)