

Supplementary Information

Mechanochemical synthesis, simultaneous double cycloaddition reactions of bisnitrones and potential anticancer activities of the bis cycloadducts

Bhaskar Chakraborty*^{a,b}, Esmita Chettri^a & Sushma Tamang Pradhan^a

^aOrganic Chemistry Laboratory, Sikkim Government College (NBBDC), Gangtok 737 102, Sikkim, India

^bAcademic visitor, School of Chemistry, Cardiff University, Park Place, Cardiff CF10 3AT, Wales, UK

E-mail: bhaskargtk@yahoo.com

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1 General Methods

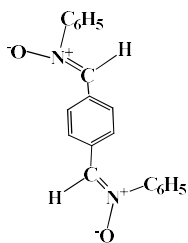
Unless otherwise stated, all reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification. Progress of all the reactions were monitored by TLC using 0.25 mm silica gel plates (Merck 60F₂₅₄, UV indicator). Column chromatography was performed with silica gel (E.Merck, Germany) with 60–200 mesh. All other reagents and solvents were purified before starting reactions or column chromatography. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX 300 (300 Hz) spectrometer at ambient temperature. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX 300 (75 Hz) spectrometer at ambient temperature. The coupling constants (*J*) are expressed in Hz. Infra-red spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer RX 1-881 machine as a film or KBr pellets. Mass-spectrometry data was recorded using a Joel SX-102 (FAB).

The ball mill used was a Retsch MM500 mixer mill digital GmbH, 42781 Haan, Germany. Reactions were carried out using stainless steel jars from Retsch. Milling balls were purchased from Germany.

2 Experimental Procedures

2.1 General procedure 1—Mechanochemical synthesis of terephthalaldehyde derived bis nitrones

To a 25 mL stainless steel milling vessel (Retsch MM500 mixer mill digital GmbH, 42781 Haan, Germany) was added 2 stainless steel balls, terephthalaldehyde (309mg, 5.3127 mmol), *N*-phenylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (500mg, 2 equivalent) and NaHCO₃ (1 mmol). A stainless steel milling ball was added and the mixture milled at 60 Hz for 30 min. The formation of bisnitrone was monitored by TLC (*R*_f = 0.40). After the completion of reaction, CH₂Cl₂ was added. The mixture was then filtered on cotton to remove NaCl. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum to afford the desired product terephthalaldehyde derived bisnitrone **1** as white crystals (90%; m.p: 1120C) without need for further purification. Same methodology was followed for the synthesis of other bisnitrone (R=C₆H₅). Both the bisnitrone were found to be stable and were reacted with various activated alkenes & alkynes in 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction.

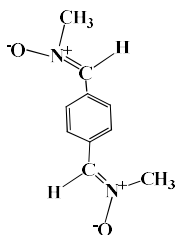


1a (*N*-phenyl terephthalaldehyde derived nitrone)

Spectroscopic data for nitrone **1a** (R = C₆H₅): UV λ_{max} 244 nm. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3115 (m). 1640 (m), 1615 (s) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 8.20 (s, 4H, aromatic carbons), 7.70-6.90 (m, 2x5H), 1.30 (s, 2x1H, -CH=N⁺). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 145.50 (2 x CH=N⁺), 137.44,

137.30, 137.14, 136.97, 135.77, 135.62 (aromatic carbons), 129.67, 129.52, 128.06 (phenyl carbons linking 2-C-atoms). FAB-MS (m/z): 316 (M⁺), 239, 196, 77.

2.1

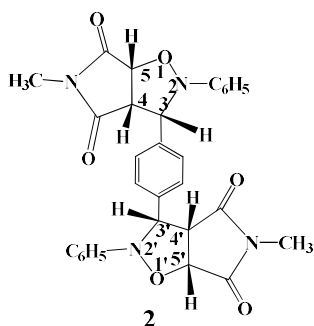


1a (*N*-methyl terephthalaldehyde derived nitron)

Spectroscopic data for nitron **1a** (R = CH₃): UV λ_{max} 238 nm. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3096 (m), 1650 (m), 1625 (s) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 6.90 (s, 4H, aromatic protons), 4.10 (s, 2x1H, -CH=N⁺), 2.34 (s, 2x6H, N-CH₃). ¹³CNMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 142.30 (2 x CH=N⁺), 129.44, 129.25 (phenyl carbons), 24.46 (2xCH₃ carbons). FAB-MS (m/z): 192 (M⁺), 134 (BP), 133.

2.2 General procedure II—Mechanochemical synthesis of bis(isoxazolidine) derivatives from terephthalaldehyde derived nitrones (Table 1; entry 1)

To a 25 mL stainless steel milling vessel containing terephthalaldehyde derived nitron **1a** (R=C₆H₅; 1 equivalent) was added *N*-methylmaleimide (2 equivalent 500 mg; 1 mmol) and the mixture was milled at 60 Hz for 30 min. After the completion of reaction, as indicated by TLC (R_f = 0.66), CH₂Cl₂ was added and the mixture was filtered on cotton for the removal of NaCl. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum to afford pure bisisoxazolidines **2** (Table 1, entry 1, 95%) as white crystals (MP: 152^oC). Same methodology was followed for other substrates depicted in Table 1.

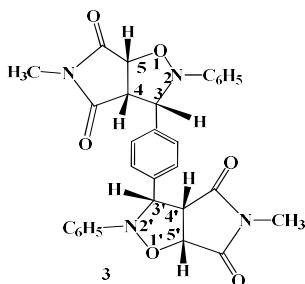


(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-dihydro-3-((3'*S*, 3'*aS*, 6*aR*)-2,5-diphenyl-4,6-dioxo-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2', 5'-dimethyl-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6(5*H*, 6*aH*) dione **2**

2 (entry 1, Table 1): White crystals, Yield 95%; R_f = 0.66; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3006 (m), 1760 (s), 1670 (s), 1470 (m), 1230 (m), 784 (s) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.88-7.50 (m, 2x5H), 7.20 (s, 4H, aromatic protons), 6.42 (d, *J* = 3.00 Hz, C₅H protons), 6.42 (d, *J* = 3.20 Hz, C₃H protons), 3.80 (s, 6H,

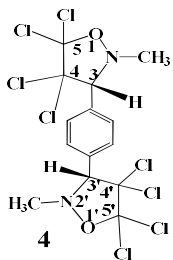
2xN-CH₃), 2.3 (dd, $J = 3.00$ Hz, 2x1H, C₄H protons). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ ppm 176.70, 175.10 (carbonyl carbons), 135.77, 133.60, 133.42, 133.15, 133.00 (2xC₆H₅, aromatic carbons), 127.55, 127.14 (2x4 aromatic carbons), 73.54 (C₅, C_{5'}), 68.60 (C₃, C_{3'}), 55.34 (C₄, C_{4'}), 24.70, 24.52 (methyl carbons). FAB - MS (m/z):534 (M⁺), 305, 229 (BP), 154, 90, 77.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-dihydro-3-((3'*S*, 3'*aS*, 6*aR*)-2,5-diphenyl-4,6-dioxo-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2', 5'-dimethyl-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6(5*H*, 6*aH*) dione 3



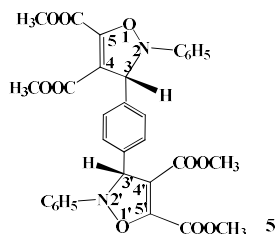
3. (entry 2, Table 1): White crystals, Yield 95%; $R_f = 0.66$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3030 (m), 1765 (s), 1680 (s), 1474 (m), 1235 (m), 780 (s) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.88-7.50 (m, 2x5H), 7.20 (s, 4H, aromatic protons), 6.42 (d, $J = 3.00$ Hz, C₅H protons), 6.42 (d, $J = 3.20$ Hz, C₃H protons), 3.80 (s, 6H, 2xN-CH₃), 2.3 (dd, $J = 3.00$ Hz, 2x1H, C₄H protons). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ ppm 173.50, 173.25 (carbonyl carbons), 134.60, 134.15, 133.40, 133.00, 132.80 (2xC₆H₅, aromatic carbons), 128.35, 128.40 (2x4 aromatic carbons), 75.20 (C₅, C_{5'}), 67.30 (C₃, C_{3'}), 57.30 (C₄, C_{4'}), 26.55 (methyl carbons). FAB-MS (m/z) : 534 (M⁺), 305, 229 (BP), 154, 90, 77.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-dihydro-3-((3'*S*, 3'*aS*, 6*aR*)-2,5-dimethyl-3,4-dichloro-6-dioxo-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2',5'-dimethyl-3',4'-dichloro-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6(5*H*, 6*aH*) dione 4



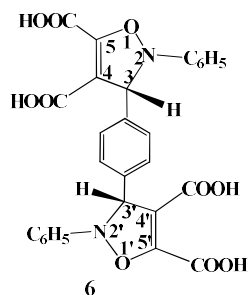
(entry 3, Table 1): White solid, Yield 92%; $R_f = 0.72$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3026 (m), 1768 (s), 1677 (s), 1455 (m), 1250 (m), 778 (s) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.58-7.30 (2xdd, 4H, aromatic protons), 3.80 (2x3H, N-CH₃), 1.80 (s, 1H, C₃H), 1.40 (s, 1H, C_{3'}H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ ppm 125.76, 125.40 (2x4 aromatic carbons), 72.43 (C₅, C_{5'}), 67.30 (C₃, C_{3'}), 54.68 (C₄, C_{4'}), 27.26 (CH₃ carbons). FAB - MS (m/z):528 (M⁺), 300, 228, 154.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-dihydro-3-((3'*S*,3'*aS*,6*aR*)-(S)-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydroisoxazole-4,5-methyldicarboxylate-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2-2'-diphenyl-4'5'-dimethyl-dicarboxylate-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole) 5



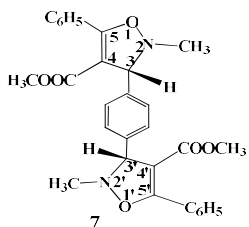
5. (entry 4, Table 1): White gummy mass, Yield 90%; $R_f = 0.68$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3036 (m), 1770 (s), 1685 (s), 1440 (m), 1235 (m), 788 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.95-7.50 (m, 2x5H), 7.20 (dd, 2x2H, 4H, aromatic protons), 3.35 (br, s, 12H, COOCH_3 protons), 2.80 (s, H, C_3H proton), 1.30 (s, 1H, C_3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 168.70, 168.54 (carbonyl carbons), 135.45, 133.20, 133.13, 133.00, 132.66 ($2 \times \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, aromatic carbons), 128.48, 128.34 (4 aromatic carbons), 74.40 (C_5 , C_5'), 65.48 (C_3 , C_3'), 53.90 (C_4 , C_4'), 25.40 (CH_3 carbons of COOCH_3). FAB - MS (m/z): 600 (M^+), 446, 338, 262 (BP), , 154, 77.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-dihydro-3-((3'*S*,3'*aS*,6*aR*)-(S)-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydroisoxazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2-2'-diphenyl-4'5'-dicarboxylic acid-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole) 6



(entry 5, Table 1): White viscous liquid, Yield 90%; $R_f = 0.72$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3020 (m), 1766 (s), 1675 (s), 1450 (m), 1260 (m), 776 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 10.10 (s, 4x1H, COOH protons), 7.90 (dd, 2x2H, 4H), 7.70-7.45 (m, 2x5H), 3.28 (s, 1H, C_3H), 2.70 (s, 1H, C_3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 167.55, 167.43 (carbonyl carbons), 137.55, 137.40, 137.32, 137.00, 136.76 ($2 \times \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, aromatic carbons), 126.30, 126.18 (4 aromatic carbons), 73.65 (C_5 , C_5'), 64.80 (C_3 , C_3'), 52.90 (C_4 , C_4'), 22.17 (C_3 & C_3' carbons). FAB - MS (m/z): 544 (M^+), 390, 310 (BP), 154.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-dihydro-3-((3'*S*,3'*aS*,6*aR*)-(S)-2-methyl-2,3-dihydroisoxazole-4,5-phenyl,methyldicarboxylate-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2'-methyl-4'5'- phenyl, methyl dicarboxylate 2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl) 7

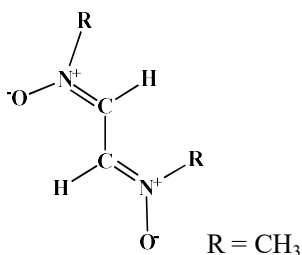


7. (entry 6, Table 1): White gummy liquid, Yield 90%; $R_f = 0.70$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3010 (m), 1760 (s), 1680 (s), 1440 (m), 1255 (m), 788 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.90 (dd, 2x2H, 4H), 7.70-7.45 (m, 2x5H), 3.35 (s, 6H, 2xCOOCH₃), 3.20 (s, 2x1H, C₃H & C₃H), 2.70 (s, 6H, N-CH₃ protons). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 169.55, 168.43 (carbonyl carbons), 137.55, 137.40, 137.32, 137.00, 136.76 (2xC₆H₅, aromatic carbons), 126.30, 126.18 (4 aromatic carbons), 73.65 (C₅, C_{5'}), 64.80 (C₃, C_{3'}), 52.90 (C₄, C_{4'}), 37.80 (s, 2x3H, COOCH₃), 30.15 (s, 6H, N-CH₃ protons), 22.17 (C₃ & C_{3'} carbons). FAB - MS (m/z): 512 (M⁺), 358, 294 (BP), 218, 154.

General procedure II—Mechanochemical synthesis of glyoxal derived nitrones

To a 25 mL stainless steel milling vessel (Retsch MM500 mixer mill digital GmbH, 42781 Haan, Germany) was added 2 stainless steel balls, glyoxal (220mg, 3.246mmole), *N*-substituted hydroxylamines hydrochloride (500mg, 2 equivalent) and NaHCO₃ (1 mmol). A stainless steel milling ball was added and the mixture milled at 30 Hz for 40 min. The formation of bisnitrone was monitored by TLC ($R_f = 0.36$). After the completion of reaction, CH₂Cl₂ was added. The mixture was then filtered on cotton to remove NaCl. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum to afford the desired product bisnitrone as white gummy mass (86%). The bisnitrone was found to be unstable and decomposes at room temperature if kept for more than 48 hours. Therefore, cycloadditions were performed without further delay once the bisnitrone is isolated. Same methodology was followed for the synthesis of other bisnitrones (R = CH₃; C₆H₅; CH₂C₆H₅).

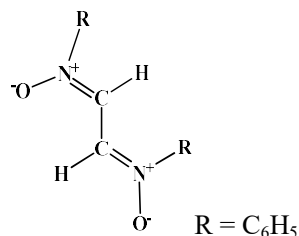
N-methyl-bis(nitrone) 1b



Spectroscopic data for nitrone **1b** (R = CH₃): UV λ_{\max} 233 nm. IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 1635 (m), 1610 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ ppm 3.36 (d, 1H, $J = 3.00$ Hz, -CH=N⁺), 3.00 (s, 6H, 2xCH₃, N⁺-CH₃),

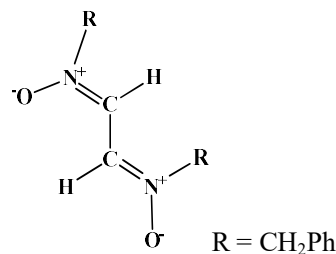
2.84(d, $J = 2.20$ Hz, $-\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ ppm 141.60 ($\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 140.94 ($\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 24.74, 24.70 (N^+-CH_3).

N-phenyl-bis(nitrone) **1b**



Spectroscopic data for nitrone **1b** ($\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$): UV λ_{max} 242 nm. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3110 (m). 1630 (m), 1610 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.90-7.25 (m, 2x5H), 6.58 (d, 1H, $J = 3.10$ Hz, $-\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 6.48(d, $J = 2.20$ Hz, $-\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ ppm 148.27 ($\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 131.48 ($\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 130.44, 130.24, 129.58, 129.30, 128.36 (2xaromatic carbons).

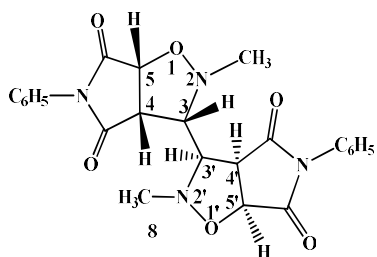
N-benzyl-bis(nitrone) **1b**



Spectroscopic data for nitrone **1b** ($\text{R} = \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$): UV λ_{max} 246 nm. IR (KBr): ν_{max} 3113 (m). 1615 (m), 1625 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.65-7.50 (m, 2x5H), 6.14 (d, 1H, $J = 4.30$ Hz, $-\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 6.12(d, $J = 4.70$ Hz, $-\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 2.54 (s, 2x2H, CH_2 protons). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ ppm 140.60 ($\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 139.30 ($\text{CH}=\text{N}^+$), 131.75, 130.42, 128.50, 128.22, 127.16 (2xaromatic carbons).

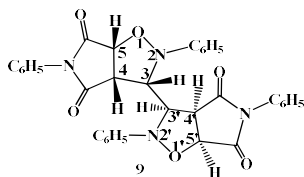
General procedure II—Mechanochemical synthesis of bis(isoxazolidine & isoxazoline) derivatives from glyoxal derived nitrones (Table 2; entry 1)

To a 25 mL stainless steel milling vessel containing glyoxal derived nitrone **1a** ($\text{R}=\text{CH}_3$; 1 equivalent) was added *N*-methylmaleimide (2 equivalent 500 mg) and the mixture was milled at 40 Hz for 40 min. After the completion of reaction, as indicated by TLC ($R_f = 0.68$), CH_2Cl_2 was added and the mixture was filtered on cotton for the removal of NaCl. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum to afford pure bisisoxazolidines **8** (Table 2, entry 1, 94%) as yellowish white crystals. Same methodology was followed for other substrates depicted in Table 2.



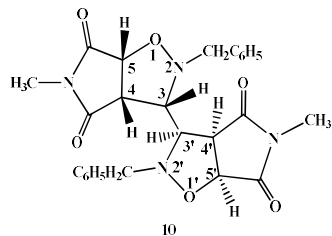
(3R, 3aR, 6aS)-dihydro-3-(3'S, 3'aS, 6aR)-hexahydro-2-methyl-5-phenyl-4,6-dioxo-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazol-3-yl)-2'-methyl-5'-phenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazole-4,6(5H, 6aH) dione 8 (entry 1, Table 2): White crystals, Yield 94%; $R_f = 0.68$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 2820 (m), 1760 (s), 1675 (s), 1465 (m), 1230 (m), 1125 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.40-7.18 (m, 2x5H), 3.26 (s, 6H, 2xN-CH₃), 2.20 (dd, $J = 2.10, 2.10$ Hz, C₄H & C_{4'}H), 1.90 (d, $J = 2$ Hz, 2xC₅H & C_{5'}H), 1.66 (dd, $J = 2.00, 2.00$ Hz, C₃H & C_{3'}H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 174.78, 173.12 (carbonyl carbons), 75.80 (C₅, C_{5'}), 69.94 (C₃, C_{3'}), 56.77 (C₄, C_{4'}), 26.63, 26.58 (methyl carbons). FAB - MS (m/z): 462 (M^+), 231(BP), 154, 77.

(3R, 3aR, 6aS)-dihydro-3-((3'S, 3'aS, 6aR)-hexahydro-4,6-dioxo-2,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazol-3-yl)-2',5'-diphenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazole-4,6(5H, 6aH)dione 9



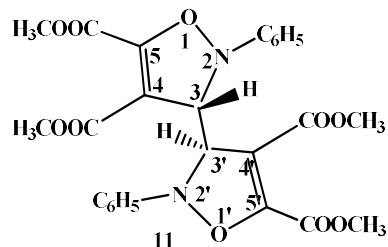
(entry 2, Table 2): White crystals, Yield 94%; $R_f = 0.70$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3025 (m), 2830 (m), 1764 (s), 1660 (s), 1485 (m), 1345 (m), 784 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.60-7.46 (m, 2x5H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2x5H), 3.90 (dd, $J = 2.20, 2.16$ Hz, 2H, 2xC₄H & C_{4'}H), 2.20 (dd, $J = 2.10, 2.10$ Hz, 2x1H, C₃H & C_{3'}H), 1.90 (d, $J = 3.00$ Hz, C₅H), 1.82 (d, $J = 3.00$ Hz, C_{5'}H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 172.40, 172.26 (carbonyl carbons), 138.83, 138.12, 137.94, 137.71, 129.74, 129.70, 129.33, 129.04 (aromatic carbons), 76.15 (C₅, C_{5'}), 66.47 (C₃, C_{3'}), 55.80 (C₄, C_{4'}). FAB - MS (m/z): 586 (M^+), 293, 292, 216, 154, 77.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-2-benzyl-3-((3'*S*, 3'*aS*, 6*aR*)-2'-benzyl-hexahydro-5-methyl-4,6-dioxo-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-dihydro-5-methyl-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6(5*H*, 6*aH*)dione 10



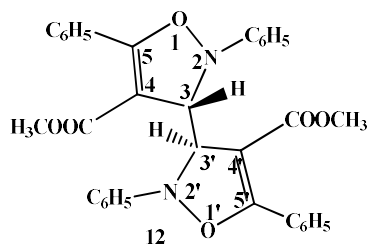
(entry **3**; Table **2**): White crystals, Yield 92%; $R_f = 0.62$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3010 (m), 2900 (m), 1760 (s), 1660 (s), 1482 (m), 1340 (m), 780 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.46-7.26 (m, 10H, $2 \times \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$), 4.37 (d, 2H, $J = 7.16$ Hz, $2 \times \text{C}_5\text{H}$ & $\text{C}_5'\text{H}$), 3.24 (d, 2H, $J = 7.14$ Hz, $2 \times \text{C}_3\text{H}$ & $\text{C}_3'\text{H}$), 2.89 (dd, br, 2H, $2 \times \text{C}_4\text{H}$ & $\text{C}_4'\text{H}$), 2.60 (s, 6H, $2 \times \text{N-CH}_3$ protons), 2.15 (s, 4H, $2 \times \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 177.18, 176.04 (carbonyl carbons), 136.22, 133.12, 130.90, 127.70 (aromatic carbons), 78.67 (C_5 , C_5'), 67.80 (C_3 , C_3'), 56.77 (C_4 , C_4'), 32.05 (benzyl carbons), 30.20 (N-Me carbons). FAB - MS (m/z): 490 (M^+), 308, 245, 244, 182, 91, 77.

(3*R*, 3*aR*, 6*aS*)-2,5-diphenyl-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-3-yl)-2', 5'-diphenyl-2*H*-pyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6-dimethyldicarboxylate(5*H*, 6*aH*)dione 11



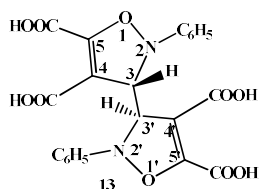
Colourless gummy liquid, Yield 92%; $R_f = 0.70$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3030 (m), 2815 (m), 1760 (s), 1665 (s), 1480 (m), 1340 (m), 788 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.50-7.30 (m, 10H, $2 \times (\text{O}=\text{C})\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$), 3.30 (br, s, 12H, $4 \times \text{COOCH}_3$). 1.67 (d, 2H, $J = 6.10$ Hz, $2 \times \text{C}_3\text{H}$ & $\text{C}_3'\text{H}$). ^{13}C NMR(CDCl_3): δ ppm 172.40, 172.26, 171.78, 170.60 (carbonyl carbons), 138.83, 138.12, 137.94, 137.71, 129.74, 129.70, 129.33, 129.04 (aromatic carbons), 76.15 (C_5 , C_5'), 66.47 (C_3 , C_3'), 55.80 (C_4 , C_4'), 23.22, 22.58, 22.12, 21.43 (ester methyl carbons); FAB - MS (m/z): 572 (M^+), 418, 262 (BP), 154, 77.

(3R, 3aR, 6aS)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazol-3-yl)-2', 5'-diphenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazole-4,6-phenylmethylcarboxylate(5H, 6aH)dione 12



(entry **5**, Table 2): Pale yellow liquid, Yield 92%; $R_f = 0.74$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3010 (m), 2810 (m), 1755 (s), 1660 (s), 1485 (m), 1342 (m), 780 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 7.80-7.55 (m, 10H, $2 \times (\text{O}=\text{C})\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$), 7.50-7.15 (m, 10H), 6.70 (d, 1H, $J = 6.06$ Hz, C_3H), 6.60 (d, 1H, $J = 5.00$ Hz, C_3H), 3.30 (br, s, 6H, $2 \times \text{COOCH}_3$). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 172.80, 172.58 (carbonyl carbons), 137.60, 137.33, 137.14, 136.90, 136.47, 129.45, 129.30, 128.48 (aromatic carbons), 75.50 (C_5 , C_5'), 65.40 (C_3 , C_3'), 57.74 (C_4 , C_4'), 22.90 (ester methyl carbons), 20.12 (N-methyl carbons); FAB - MS (m/z): 560 (M^+), 280, 154, 77.

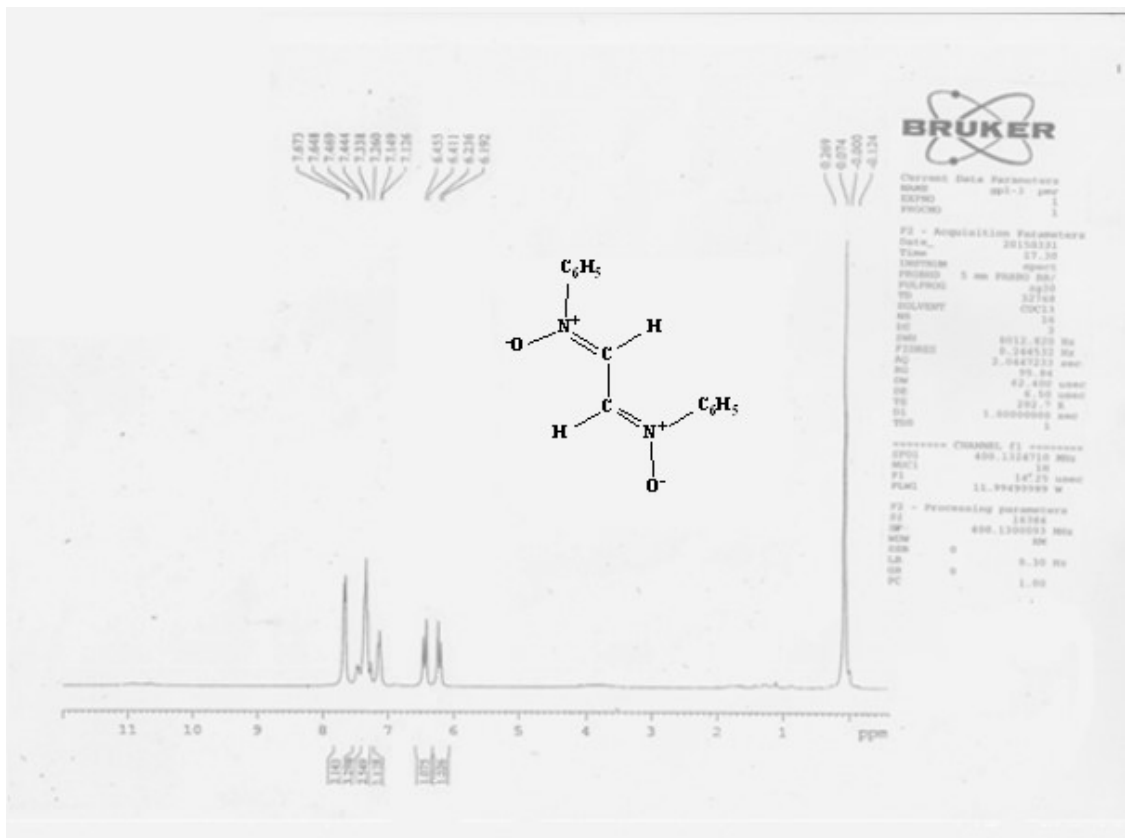
(3R, 3aR, 6aS)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazol-3-yl)-2', 5'-diphenyl-2H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]isoxazole-4,6-dicarboxylic acid(5H, 6aH)dione 13

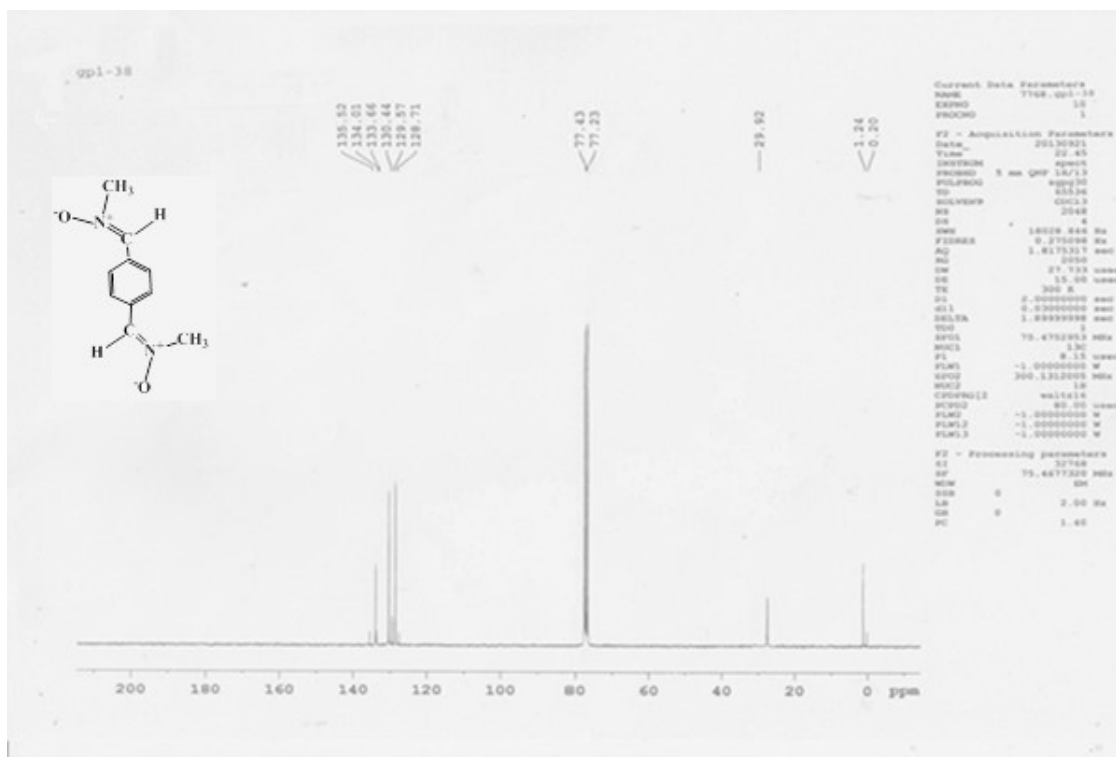
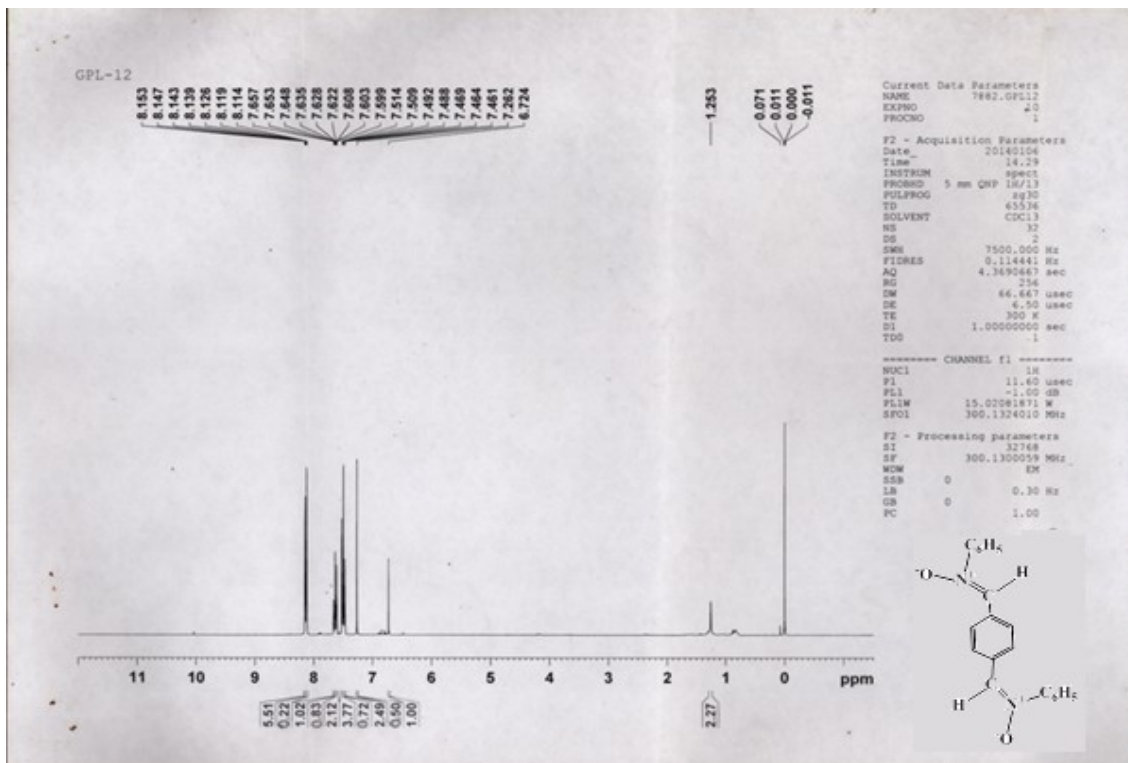


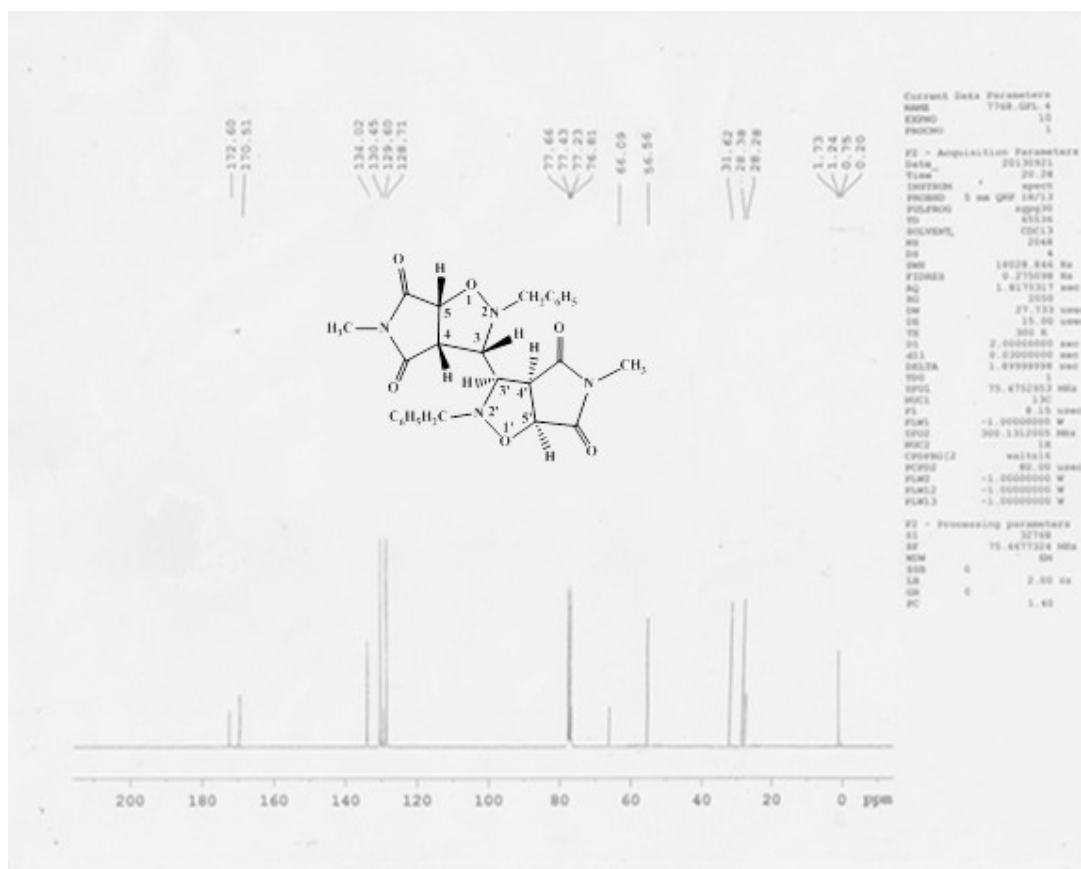
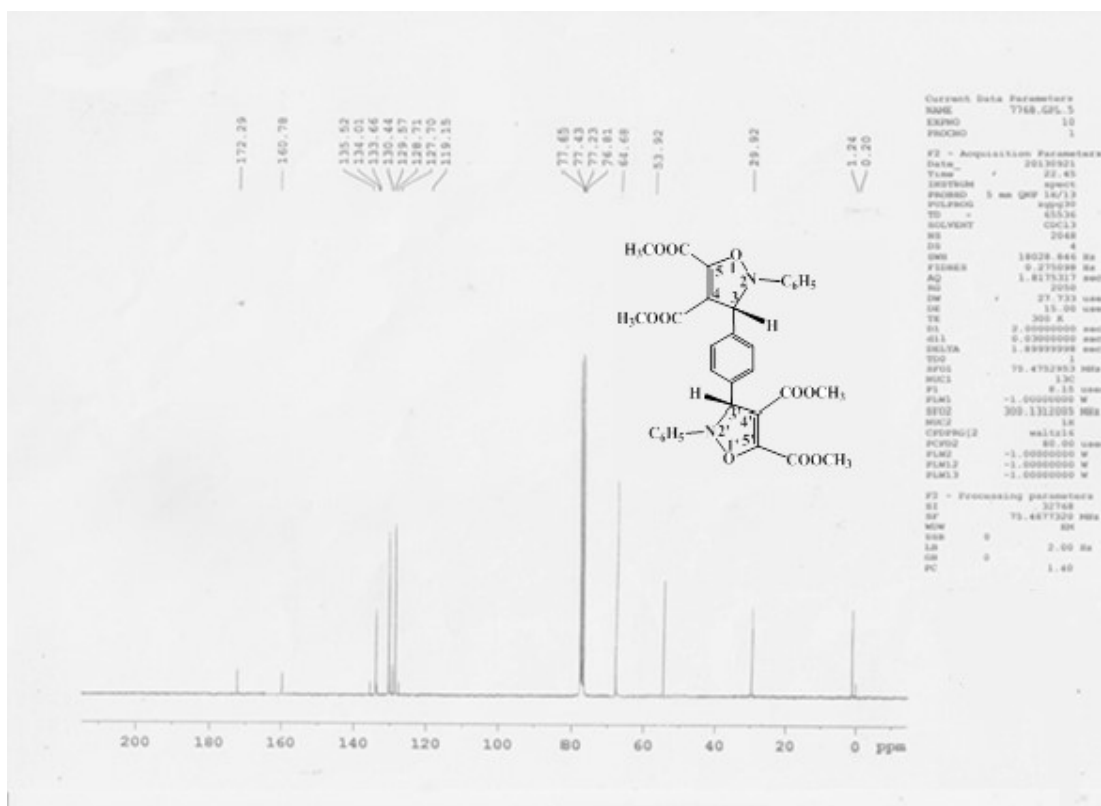
(Table 2; entry **6**): Pale yellow liquid, Yield 92%; $R_f = 0.74$; FT-IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3010 (m), 2810 (m), 1755 (s), 1660 (s), 1485 (m), 1342 (m), 780 (s) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 10.80 (br, s, 4H, COOH), 7.74-7.25 (m, $2 \times 5\text{H}$, phenyl protons), 6.54 (d, 1H, $J = 3.06$ Hz, C_3H), 6.30 (d, 2H, $J = 2.00$ Hz, C_3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3): δ ppm 172.80, 172.58 (carbonyl carbons), 137.60, 137.33, 137.14, 136.90, 136.47, 129.45, 129.30, 128.48 (aromatic carbons), 75.50 (C_5 , C_5'), 65.40 (C_3 , C_3'), 57.74 (C_4 , C_4'). FAB - MS (m/z): 468 (M^+), 314, 234, 154, 90, 77.

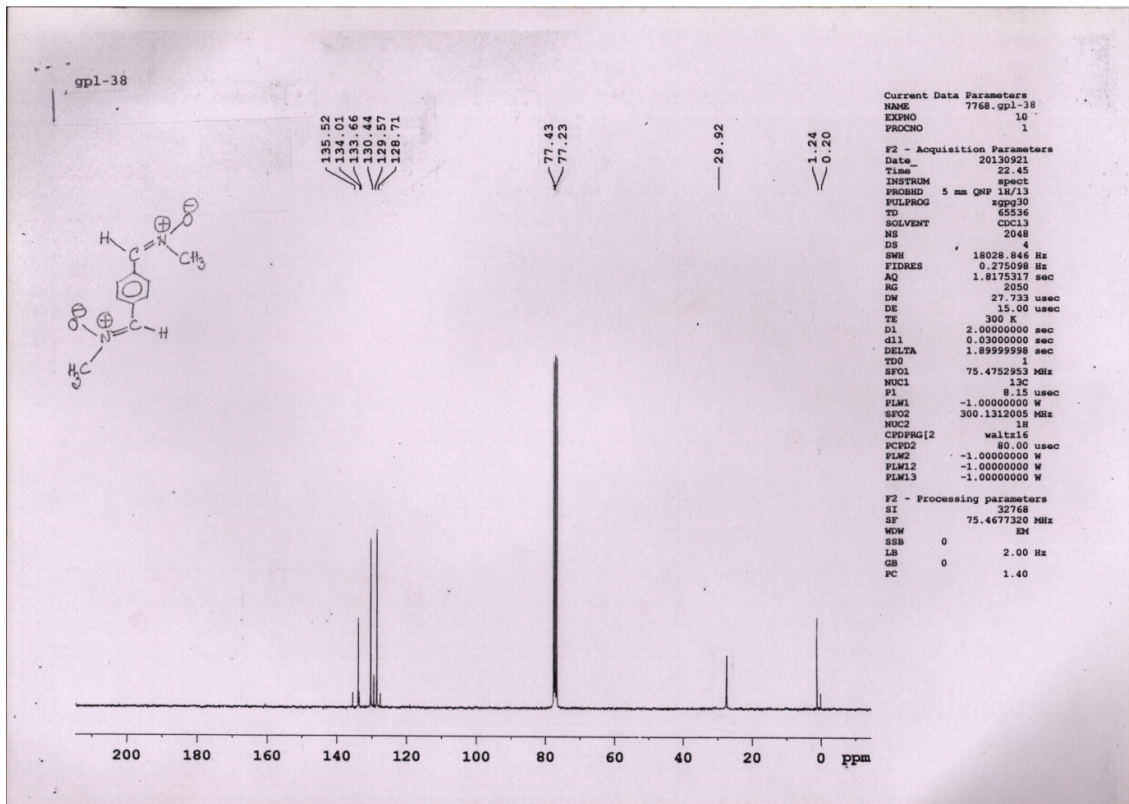
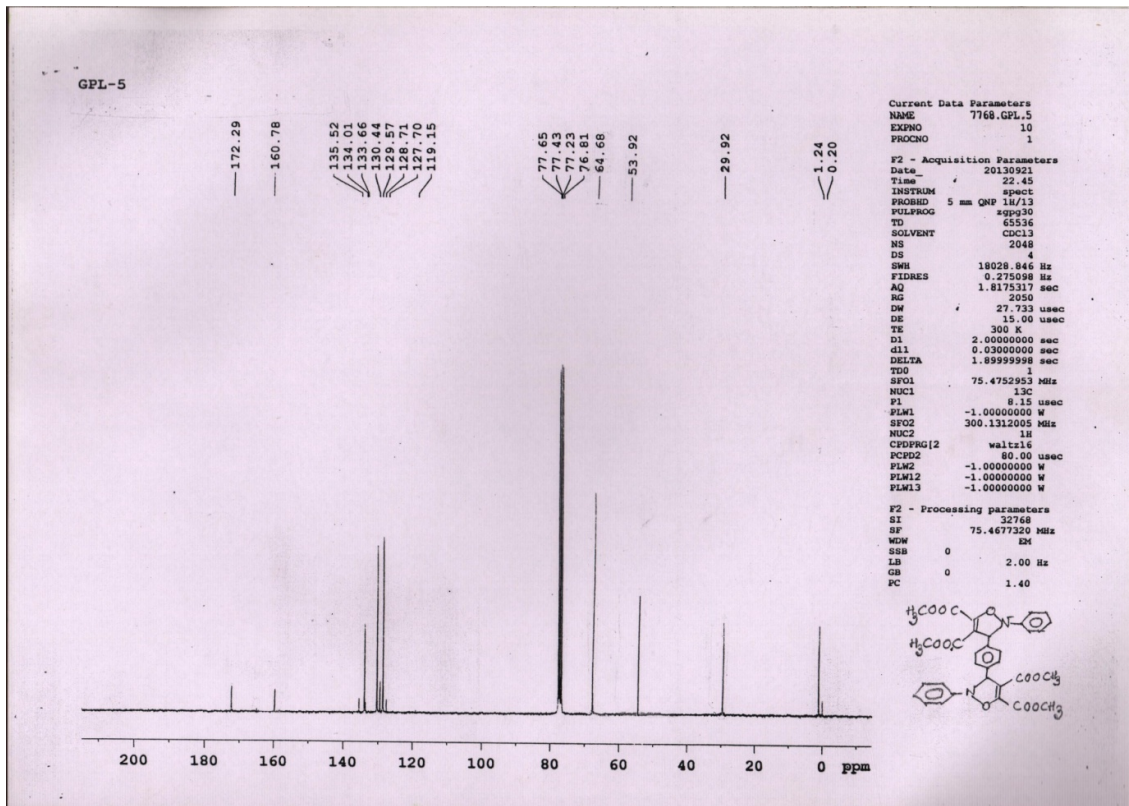
¹H NMR & ¹³C NMR Spectra

Spectra as received in hard copy from CSIR-CDRI, Lucknow) were scanned and structures inserted. Hard copies as obtained is of light shade therefore scanning appeared in light shade.









5. References

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