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An integrated flow and microwave approach to a broad spectrum kinase inhibitor

Cecilia Russell, Andrew J. S. Lin Peter Haines, Michela I Simone, Phillip J Robinson and Adam McCluskey*

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Experimental for batch synthesis approaches to compounds described in the main text.

All reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Matrix Scientific or Lancaster Synthesis and were used without purification. With the exception of THF (anhydrous > 99%) obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, all solvents were re-distilled from glass prior to use.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded using Brüker AvanceTM AMX 400 and 600 MHz spectrometers at 400 (or 600) and 101 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) measured relative to the internal standards, and coupling constants (*J*) are expressed in Hertz (Hz). Mass spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu LCMS 2010 EV using a mobile phase of 1:1 acetonitrile:H₂O with 0.1% formic acid.

HPLC analysis was recorded using a Shimadzu 20A with Grace econosphere C18 5µ 150 x 4.6 mm column, and GCMS analysis was carried out using a Shimadzu QP 2010 GCMS.

Flow Chemistry Approaches

tert-Butyl piperazine-1-carboxylate (S2)

To a chilled magnetically stirred solution of piperazine (1.60 g, 18.6 mmol) in methanol (25 mL) a solution of Bocanhydride (3.25 g, 14.8 mmol) was introduced using the Syrris FRX-100 reaction system at a rate of 0.2 mL.min⁻¹. After completion of addition of the Boc-anhydride solution, the mixture was allowed to stir and warm to room temperature overnight. The ensuing mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a white solid (1.050 g, 89%) containing a mixture of mono- and di-Boc piperazine (88:12 by GCMS). This material was used without further purification.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.45 – 3.36 (4H, m), 2.89 – 2.76 (4H, m), 2.20 (2H, s), 1.46 (9H, s). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.9, 79.9 (2C), 45.9 (2C), 28.6. GCMS (EI) m/z 186 (100%). IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3274, 2974, 2869, 1665, 1420, 1364, 1235, 1165, 1109, 1001, 865.12, 656, 593, 548.



Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions. (i) Syrris FRX-100: Boc₂O, MeOH 0.2 mL.min⁻¹, 0 ¹/₂o 19 °C., 19 h.

Piperazin	Piperazine : Boc ₂ O		Flow Rate	S1:S2	Yield
-		(°C)	(mL.min ⁻¹)		(%)
1.0	0.8	30	0.2	_a	-
1.0	0.8	40	0.2	_a	-
1.0	0.8	50	0.2	_a	-
1.0	0.5	0	0.2	88:12	64%
1.0	0.7	0	0.2	80:20	ND
1.0	0.8	0	0.2	82:18	89%
1.0	0.9	0	0.2	75:25	>95%

a'-' = no S2 or S3 detected by GC MS

tert-Butyl 4-(4-aminophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (S5)



tert-Butyl 4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (S4)

A stream of crude *tert*-butyl piperazine-1-carboxylate **S2** (0.93 g, 5.0 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) and another stream of 4fluoronitrobenzene (352 mg, 2.5 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) was passed through a Vapourtec R2+ reaction system at 0.5 mL.min⁻¹. The instrument was fitted with two 10 mL PFA coils, maintained at 120 °C and 8 bar of pressure. The resulting product stream was taken up in CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) and washed with water (2 × 100 mL) and saturated NaCl (1 × 100 mL). The organic layer was then dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow solid (277 mg, 36% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.13 (2H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 6.82 (2H, d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 3.61 (4H, m), 3.42 (4H, m), 1.49 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 101 MHz): δ 154.6, 154.6, 138.8, 126.0 (2C), 112.9 (2C), 80.4, 46.9 (2), 43.9-42.1 (bs, 2C), 28.4 (3C); Mass spectrum (ESI, +ve) 308 *m*/*z* [(M + H)⁺, 20%], 252 (100), 208 (7), 146 (7), 100 (13); FTIR v_{max} (cm⁻¹): 3007, 2970, 2865, 167, 1585, 1485, 1417, 1367, 1318, 1238, 1162, 1112, 1040, 1081, 1001, 919, 830, 774, 754, 714, 691, 666, 640, 538, 500.

tert-Butyl 4-(4-aminophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (S5)

A solution of *tert*-butyl 4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate **S4** (116 mg, 0.378 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) was passed through a ThalesNano H-Cube Pro[®] using 30 mm 10% Pd-C CatCart[®] catalyst at 1 mL.min⁻¹ at 50 °C and 50 bar of pressure. The resulting reactant stream was concentrated under reduced pressure. This material was deemed pure by ¹H NMR spectroscopy and used in the subsequent step without further purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 6.81 (2H, d, *J* = 12 Hz), 6.86 (2H, d, *J* = 12 Hz), 3.62 – 3.59 (4H, m), 3.43 – 3.41 (2H, bs), 2.96 (4H, m), 1.49 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 101 MHz): δ 154.8, 144.5, 140.6, 119.2 (2C), 116.17 (2C), 79.8, 51.2 (2C), 43.9 (2C), 28.5 (3C); Mass spectrum (ESI, +ve) 278 *m*/*z* [(M + H)⁺, 100%], 279 (33), 222 (22); IR (cm⁻¹) 3355, 2973, 2929, 2813, 1682, 1628, 1513, 1477, 1453, 1365, 1391, 1280, 1325, 1263, 1248, 1225, 1163, 1122, 1083, 1042, 912, 862, 823, 769, 705, 641, 528.

2-((5-Chloro-2-((4-(piperazin-1-yl)phenyl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-N-methylbenzamide (7)



tert-Butyl 4-(4-(5-chloro-4-(2-(methylcarbamoyl)phenylamino)pyrimidin-2-ylamino)phenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (S6)

To a quartz walled Smith tube containing a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with 2-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-ylamino)-*N*-methylbenzamide **10** (160 mg, 0.54 mmol), *tert*-butyl 4-(4-aminophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate **S5** (1 mL of a 0.3 M *n*-butanol solution; 0.3 mmol) and then *n*-butanol (2 mL). The mixture was heated in the microwave (Biotage) at 150 °C (200W) for 18 min. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 0:1 \gtrsim 1:9 *v/v* methanol/dichloromethane gradient elution) and concentration of the relevant fractions (R_f = 0.2 in 5:95 *v/v* methanol/dichloromethane) gave the title compound (240 mg, 47%) as an off-white coloured solid (slow decomposition at 208 °C).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃ + d_4 -MeOD, 400 MHz): 11.07 (1H, s), 8.66 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.48 – 7.43 (1H, dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 7.43 – 7.41 (3H, m), 7.06 (1H, m), 6.90 (2H, d, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.85 (1H, s), 3.59 (4H, m), 3.98 (4H, m), 3.03 (3H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 1.49 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ + d_4 -MeOD, 101 MHz): δ ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ + d_4 -MeOD, 101 MHz): δ 169.9 (rotamer A), 169.6 (rotamer B), 158.1 (rotamer A+B), 155.8 (rotamer A+B), 155.0 (rotamer A+B), 154.3 (rotamer A+B), 147.4 (rotamer A+B), 139.4 (rotamer A+B), 132.7 (rotamer A+B), 131.7 (rotamer A+B), 126.9 (rotamer A+B), 122.4 (bs, rotamer A+B), 122.3 (rotamer A+B), 122.1 (2C, rotamer A+B), 121.8 (rotamer A) 121.7 (rotamer B), 117.6 (2C, rotamer A+B), 106.2 (rotamer A+B), 80.2 (rotamer A), 26.8 (rotamer B), 44.2-43.1 (broad singlet, 2C, rotamer A+B), 28.5 (3C, rotamer A+B), 26.9 (rotamer A), 26.8 (rotamer B); Mass spectrum (ESI, +ve) 539 *m*/*z* [(M + H)⁺, 23%], 538 (67), 198 (27), 152 (5), 126 (93), 85 (100); FTIR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3374, 2923, 2854, 1682, 1601, 1562, 1515, 1448, 1416, 1228, 1161, 1081, 1048, 1024, 1001, 824, 759, 593, 531.

Batch Chemistry Approaches

tert-Butyl 4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (S4)

To a magnetically stirred solution of mono-Boc protected piperazine (**S2**) (1.05 g, 5.62mmol) in DMSO (20 mL), maintained at 18 °C, was charged with potassium carbonate (1.17 g, 8.43 mmol) and 4-fluoronitrobenzene (0.91 g, 6.47 mmol). The ensuing slurry was stirred and heated to 80 °C for 19 h. After cooling to 18 °C, the reaction mixture was dilute with water (1 × 200 mL) and, then, extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 × 100 mL), brine (1 × 100 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and, then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a dark orange solid. Subjection of this material to flash chromatography (silica, 1:9 \gg 3:1 *v/v* ethyl acetate/hexane gradient elution) and concentration of the relevant fractions (R_f = 0.8 in 1:3 *v/v* ethyl acetate/hexane) gave the title compound (1.56 g, 90%) as an orange solid.

tert-Butyl 4-(4-aminophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (S5)

To a magnetically stirred solution of *tert*-butyl 4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperazine-1-carboxylate (**S4**) (1.46 g, 4.75 mmol) in methanol, maintained at 0 °C, was charged with, in this order, 10% w/w palladium on carbon (146 mg, 10%. wt), sodium borohydride (720 mg, 19 mmol) and aqueous sodium hydroxide (1 drop of a 1 M solution). The resulting black slurry was stirred at 18 °C for 2 h, before filtering through a pad of Celite that was then washed with ethanol. The combined filtrates were concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a reddish-purple oil (1.25 g, 96 %).

2-amino-N-methylbenzamide (16)

A flask containing isatoic anhydride (1.0 g, 6.1 mmol), maintained at 0 °C, was charged, dropwise, with methylamine (10 ml of 40% w/v aqueous solution). The ensuing mixture was stirred vigorously for 2 hours at room temperature before it was dilute with ethyl acetate (1×100 ml). The separated aqueous layer was extracted further with ethyl acetate (4×100 ml), and the combined organic extracts were washed with water (1 × 200 ml), brine (2 × 200 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and then concentrated under reduce pressure to afford the title compound (749 mg, 81%), as a creamy solid.

2-(2,5-dichloropyrimidin-4-ylamino)-N-methylbenzamide (10)

To a magnetically stirred solution of 2-amino-*N*-benzeneamide (**11**) (10.17 g, 37.0 mmol) in *iso*-propanol (200 mL), maintained at 18 °C, charged with 2,4,5 trichloropyrimidine (7.4 ml, 40.0 mmol) and DIPEA (9.77 ml, 54.9 mmol). The ensuing mixture was heated to reflux and at this temperature for 19 h. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting slurry was filtered and the filter cake was washed with cold *iso*-propanol (2×20 mL) and ether (2×20 mL). The filter cake was dried, under vacuum, to afford the title compound (12.6 g, 67 %) as a creamy coloured fine powder.

2-((5-chloro-2-((4-(piperazin-1-yl)phenyl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-N-methylbenzamide (7)

To a flask containing a solution of Boc protected piperazine (56.7 mg, 0.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL), maintained at 18 °C, was charged, dropwise, with TFA (2 mL). –*CAUTION: CO₂ evolution*– The ensuing mixture was sonicated for 0.5 h and, then, concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a yellow gum. This material was diluted with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (1×20 mL) and, then, extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (1 × 50 mL), brine (1 × 50 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and, then, concentrated to afford a light orange solid. Subjection of this material to flash chromatography (Grace Reveleris® Amino Flash Cartridges, 0:1 \approx 1:5 *v*/*v* methanol/dichloromethane) and concentration of the relevant fractions (R_f = 0.1 in 1:9 *v*/*v* methanol/dichloromethane) gave the title compound (8 mg, 18%) as a pale solid.

 $^1\mathrm{H}$ spectra of products S2 and S3













¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of product **S5**





¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of product S6.







¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of product 14













¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of products **10**





 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra of product 7.









GC Mass Spectrum of S2 and S3





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