

Synthesis of Substituted 8-Aminoquinolines and Phenanthrolines through a Povarov Approach

Kavita De,^a Julien Legros,*^a Benoit Crousse,^a Srinivasan Chandrasekaran^b
and Danièle Bonnet-Delpon^a

^a *Laboratoire BioCIS-CNRS, Faculté de Pharmacie, Univ Paris Sud, 5 rue J.B. Clément, F-92296 Châtenay-Malabry, France.*

^b *Department of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560012, Karnataka, India*

Experimental procedures and data **S2**

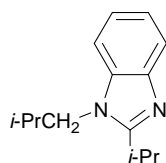
NMR spectra **S11**

Experimental section

Materials and methods

1,1,1-Trifluoroethanol was purchased from Fluorochem. Melting points were recorded on a Stuart SMP10 apparatus. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC 300 instruments in CDCl₃. Chemical shifts are given in parts per million (ppm) from TMS as internal standard. All the reagents received from suppliers were used without further purification.

1-Isobutyl-2-isopropyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (2)¹



To a stirred solution of isobutyraldehyde (2 mmol, 144 mg) in TFE (1 mL), a solution of 1,2-phenylenediamine **1a** (1 mmol, 108 mg) in TFE (1 mL) was added at room temperature. After completion of the reaction (3 h, TLC monitoring), TFE was evaporated under vacuum and the compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 15:85).

Yield 71%, 153 mg; semi solid

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.89 (d, J= 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.37 (d, J= 6.8 Hz, 6H), 2.11 (sept, J= 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (sept, J= 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (d, J= 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.12-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.45 (dd, J= 3.2, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, J= 3.3, 9.2 Hz, 1H);

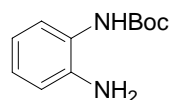
¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.2, 21.9, 26.3, 29.3, 50.8, 109.9, 119.1, 121.7, 135.1, 142.5, 160.2

General procedure for the preparation of 1b-c

To a stirred solution of the corresponding 1,2-phenylenediamine (10 mmol) in TFE (10 mL), Boc anhydride (11 mmol) was added at room temperature and the reaction mixture was heated at reflux. After completion of the reaction (4 h, TLC monitoring), TFE was evaporated under vacuum and the compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 15:85).

¹ Cho, C. S.; Kim, J. U. *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 29,1097.

(2-Amino-phenyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1b)²

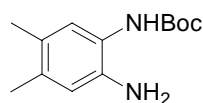


Yield 75%, 1.6 g; white solid: Mp: 114 °C

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.51 (s, 9H), 3.74 (bs, 2H), 6.31 (bs, 1H), 6.74-6.81 (m, 2H), 6.97-7.02 (m, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 28.3, 80.5, 117.6, 119.6, 124.8, 126.1, 139.9, 153.9

(2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1c)³



Yield 76%, 1.8 g, white solid: Mp: 146 °C

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.51 (s, 9H), 2.14(s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 3.57 (bs, 1H), 6.21 (bs, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 18.8, 19.2, 28.3, 80.2, 119.1, 122.3, 125.7, 127.5, 134.3, 137.5, 153.9

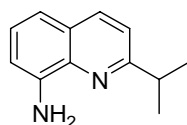
General procedure for the synthesis of 8-aminoquinolines 4, 5 and 8 via aza-Diels-Alder reaction in TFE

To a stirred solution of aldehyde (2.2 mmol) and ethyl vinyl ether (6 mmol) in TFE (2 mL), a solution of **1b** or **1c** (2.0 mmol) in TFE (2 mL) was added at room temperature. After completion of the reaction (TLC monitoring), TFE was evaporated under vacuum to afford the crude cycloaddition product. Then, this latter product (2.0 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (2 mL), aq HCl (6 N, 0.8 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was placed under oxygen atmosphere (1 atm) and stirred. After 16 h, dichloromethane (50 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (2×25 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3×25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 90:10).

²Varala, R.; Nuvula, S.; Adapa, S.R. *J. Org. Chem.*, **2006**, *71*, 8283

³ Maggio-Hall, L. A.; Dorrestein, P. C.; Escalante-Semerena, J. C.; Begley, T. P. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 2211.

2-Isopropyl-quinolin-8-ylamine (4)



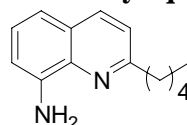
Yield 46%, 171 mg; yellow oil

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.30 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 3.13 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (bs, 2H), 6.82, (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15- 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.88, (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H)

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 22.5, 36.8, 104.4, 109.9, 115.8, 120.0, 126.3, 127.2, 136.1, 143.6, 164.5

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$: C, 77.38; H, 7.58; N, 15.04; found: C, 77.67; H, 7.47; N, 15.27

2-n-Pentyl-quinolin-8-ylamine (5)



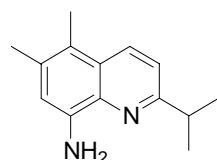
Yield 55%, 235 mg; yellow oil

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 0.87-0.92 (m, 3H), 1.35-1.38 (m, 4H), 1.76-1.86 (m, 2H), 2.92 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (dd, J = 1.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.08, (dd, J = 1.1, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H)

^{13}C NMR (75MHz, CDCl_3): 14.1, 22.6, 29.3, 31.7, 38.8, 110.1, 115.9, 121.6, 126.4, 127.1, 136.2, 137.7, 143.5, 160.1

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2$: C, 78.46; H, 8.47; N, 13.07; found: C, 78.69; H, 8.49; N, 13.22

2-Isopropyl-5,6-dimethyl-quinolin-8-ylamine (8)



Yield 54%, 231 mg; brown oil;

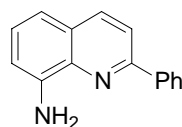
^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.42 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.24 (sept, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (bs, 2H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.2 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 13.2, 20.5, 22.5, 36.4, 113.3, 119.2, 119.3, 126.4, 132.3, 133.2, 136.9, 141.1, 162.8

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2$: C, 78.46; H, 8.47; N, 13.07, found: C 78.67, H 8.27, N 13.45

Procedure for the synthesis of 2-phenyl-quinolin-8-ylamine **7**

To a solution of Yb(OTf)₃ (0.1 mmol, 62 mg) in acetonitrile (2 mL) was added the imine derived from **1b** and benzaldehyde (2.0 mmol, 593 mg) and ethyl vinyl ether (6 mmol, 426 mg) in acetonitrile (3 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min, then a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the product was extracted with ether (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvents were evaporated under vacuum to afford the crude cycloaddition product. Then, this latter product (2 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (2 mL), aq HCl (6 N, 0.8 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was placed under oxygen atmosphere (1 atm) and stirred. After 16 h, dichloromethane (50 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (2×25 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3×25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 90:10).



Yield 51%, 224 mg; yellow oil,

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.01 (bs, 2H), 6.84 (dd, J = 1.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 1.5, 6.9 Hz, 2H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 110.2, 115.7, 118.8, 127.2, 127.3, 128.7, 129.0, 136.8, 139.6, 144.1, 154.1

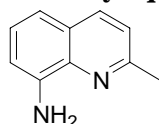
Anal. calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂: C, 81.79; H, 5.49; N, 12.72; found: C 81.60, H 5.23, N 12.95

General procedure for the synthesis of 8-aminoquinolines **6** and **9** via domino aza-Diels-Alder reaction in HFIP

To a stirred solution of ethyl vinyl ether (20 mmol) in HFIP (2 mL), a solution of the amine (2.0 mmol) in HFIP (2 mL) was added at 30 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred for an appropriate time. After completion of the reaction (TLC monitoring), HFIP was evaporated under vacuum to afford the crude cycloaddition product. Then, this latter product (2.0 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (2 mL), aq HCl (6 N, 0.8 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was placed under oxygen atmosphere (1 atm) and stirred. After 16 h,

dichloromethane (50 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (2×25 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3×25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 90:10).

2-Methyl-quinolin-8-ylamine (6)⁴



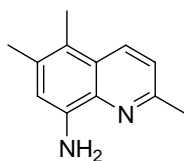
Yield: 50%, 158 mg; yellow oil,

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.72 (s, 3H), 4.98 (bs, 2H), 6.91 (d, J= 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J= 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.94, (d, J= 8.4 Hz, 1H)

¹³C NMR (75MHz, CDCl₃): 25.2, 110.1, 115.9, 122.1, 126.3, 126.9, 136.1, 137.9, 143.4, 156.1

Anal. calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀N₂ C, 75.92; H, 6.37; N, 17.71; found: C 76.33, H 6.21, N 17.32

2,5,6-Trimethyl-quinolin-8-ylamine (9)⁵



Yield 50%, 186 mg; white solid mp: 77 °C (Lit: 80-81 °C),

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 4.81 (bs, 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, J= 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J= 8.7 Hz, 1H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 13.2, 20.5, 24.8, 113.4, 119.2, 121.5, 126.0, 132.2, 133.2, 137.2, 140.9, 154.3

Anal. calcd. for C₁₂H₁₄N₂: C, 77.38; H, 7.58; N, 15.04; found: C 77.69, H 7.28, N 15.05

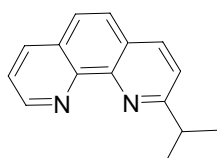
⁴ (a) Lund, G.K. *J. Chem. Eng. Dat* **1981**, 26, 227, Roth, R. *Helv. Chimica Acta*, **1954**, 37, 1064. (b) Raymond, Z.; Weibel, N.; Charbonnière, L. *J. Synthesis* **2006**, 3127.

⁵ Case, F.H. *J. Org. Chem.* **1954**, 19, 919.

General procedure for the synthesis of phenanthrolines 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 from 8-aminoquinolines via aza-Diels-Alder reaction in TFE

To a stirred solution of the aldehyde (0.55 mmol) and ethyl vinyl ether (1.5 mmol) in TFE (1 mL), a solution of the 8-aminoquinoline (0.5 mmol) in TFE (1 mL) was added at room temperature and the reaction mixture was stirred for an appropriate time. After completion of the reaction (TLC monitoring), TFE was evaporated under vacuum to afford the crude cycloaddition product. Then, this latter product (0.5 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (0.5 mL), aq HCl (6 N, 0.2 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was placed under oxygen atmosphere (1 atm) and stirred. After 16 h, dichloromethane (25 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (2×15 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 95:5 to 85:15).

2-Isopropyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (10)⁶



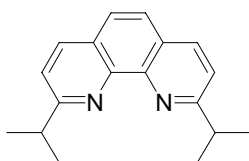
Yield: 49%, 54 mg, yellow oil;

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.42 (d, J= 7.0 Hz, 6H), 3.64 (sept, J= 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.69 (m, 2H), 8.12-8.19 (m, 2H), 9.19 (dd, J= 1.8, 4.2 Hz, 1H)

¹³C NMR (75MHz, CDCl₃): 23.1, 37.6, 120.0, 122.5, 125.4, 126.3, 127.0, 128.7, 135.9, 136.5, 145.2, 146.0, 150.1, 168.4

Anal. calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄N₂: C, 81.05; H, 6.35; N, 12.60; found: C 81.44, H 6.37, N 12.40

2,9-Diisopropyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (12)⁶



Yield 40%, 52 mg; yellow solid, mp: 80 °C (Lit: 98-99 °C),

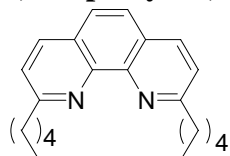
⁶ Metallinos, C.; Barrett, F.B.; Wang, Y.; Xu, Shufen.; Taylor, N.J. *Tetrahedron* **2006**, 62, 11145.

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.41 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 3.50 (sept, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (s, 2H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H)

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 22.9, 37.3, 120.1, 125.5, 127.3, 136.4, 145.2, 167.9

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2$: C, 81.78; H, 7.63; N, 10.60; found: C 81.47, H 7.67, N 10.82

2,9-Dipentyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (13)⁷

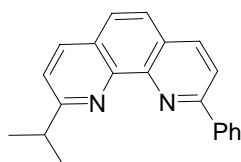


Yield 33%, 53 mg, yellow oil, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 0.94 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 6H), 1.41-1.51 (m, 8H), 1.94 (pent, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.19 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 4H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.69 (s, 2H), 8.13 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H)

^{13}C NMR (75MHz, CDCl_3): 14.1, 22.7, 29.5, 32.1, 39.5, 122.3, 125.4, 127.1, 136.2, 145.4, 163.3

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2$: C, 82.45; H, 8.81; N, 8.74; found: C 82.67, H 8.67, N 8.75

2-Isopropyl-9-phenyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (15)



Yield 50%, 74 mg, yellow oil,

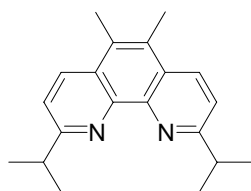
^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 1.44 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H), 3.50 (sept, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.63 (s, 2H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.33 (dd, $J = 1.5, 7.2$ Hz, 2H)

^{13}C NMR (75MHz, CDCl_3): 22.8, 37.3, 119.7, 120.6, 125.2, 126.1, 127.7, 128.7, 129.3, 136.3, 136.8, 139.6, 145.9, 156.7, 167.9

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2$: C, 84.53; H, 6.08; N, 9.39; found: C 84.90, H 6.20, N 9.46

⁷ Pallenberg, A.J. ; Koenig, K.S. ; Barnhart, D.M. *Inorg. Chem.* **1995**, *34*, 2833.

2,9-Diisopropyl-5,6-dimethyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (16):



Yield: 44%, 47 mg, white solid, mp: 97 °C,

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.49 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 12H), 2.68 (s, 6H), 3.55 (sept, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.36 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H)

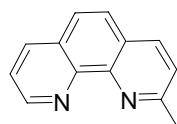
^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 15.2, 22.9, 36.9, 119.8, 127.4, 128.3, 132.7, 144.3, 166.2

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2$: C, 82.15; H, 8.27; N, 9.58; found: C 82.17, H 8.28, N 9.45

General procedure for the synthesis of phenanthrolines 11, 14 and 17 from 8-aminoquinolines via aza-Diels-Alder reaction in HFIP

To a stirred solution of ethyl vinyl ether (5 mmol) in HFIP (1 mL), a solution of the aminoquinoline (0.5 mmol) in HFIP (1 mL) was added at 30 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred for an appropriate time. After completion of the reaction (TLC monitoring), HFIP was evaporated under vacuum to afford the crude cycloaddition product. Then, this latter product (0.5 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (1 mL), aq HCl (6 N, 0.2 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was placed under oxygen atmosphere (1 atm) and stirred. After 16 h, dichloromethane (25 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was transferred to a separating funnel and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution (2×15 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate, 85:15).

2-Methyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (11)⁸



Yield 43%, 42 mg, yellow solid, mp: 84 °C (Lit 85-86 °C),

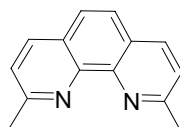
⁸ Poole, R.A. ; Bobba, G. ; Cann, M.J. ; Frias, J.C. ; Parker, D., Peacock, R.D. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2005**, 3, 1013.

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 2.94 (s, 3H), 7.49 (dd, J = 2.6, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (ddd, J = 2.8, 7.2, 12.2 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.72 (m, 2H), 8.10 (dd, J = 2.6, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (ddd, J = 1.7, 2.7, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 9.19 (dd, J = 1.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H)

^{13}C NMR (75MHz, CDCl_3): 25.7, 122.6, 123.6, 125.3, 126.3, 126.5, 128.6, 135.8, 136.0, 145.6, 145.8, 150.1, 159.3

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$: C, 80.39; H, 5.19; N, 14.42; found: C 80.65, H 5.26, N 14.65

2,9-Dimethyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (neo) (14)⁹



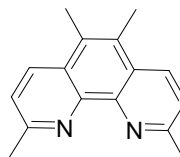
Yield 42%, 43 mg, white solid, mp: 158 °C (Lit: 159-160 °C),

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 2.94 (s, 6H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (s, 2H), 8.12 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H)

^{13}C NMR (75MHz, CDCl_3): 25.9, 123.5, 125.4, 126.8, 132.0, 136.2, 145.3, 159.3

Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2$: C, 80.74; H, 5.81; N, 13.45; found: C 81.97, H 5.77, N 13.32

2,5,6,9-Tetramethyl-[1,10]phenanthroline (17)¹⁷



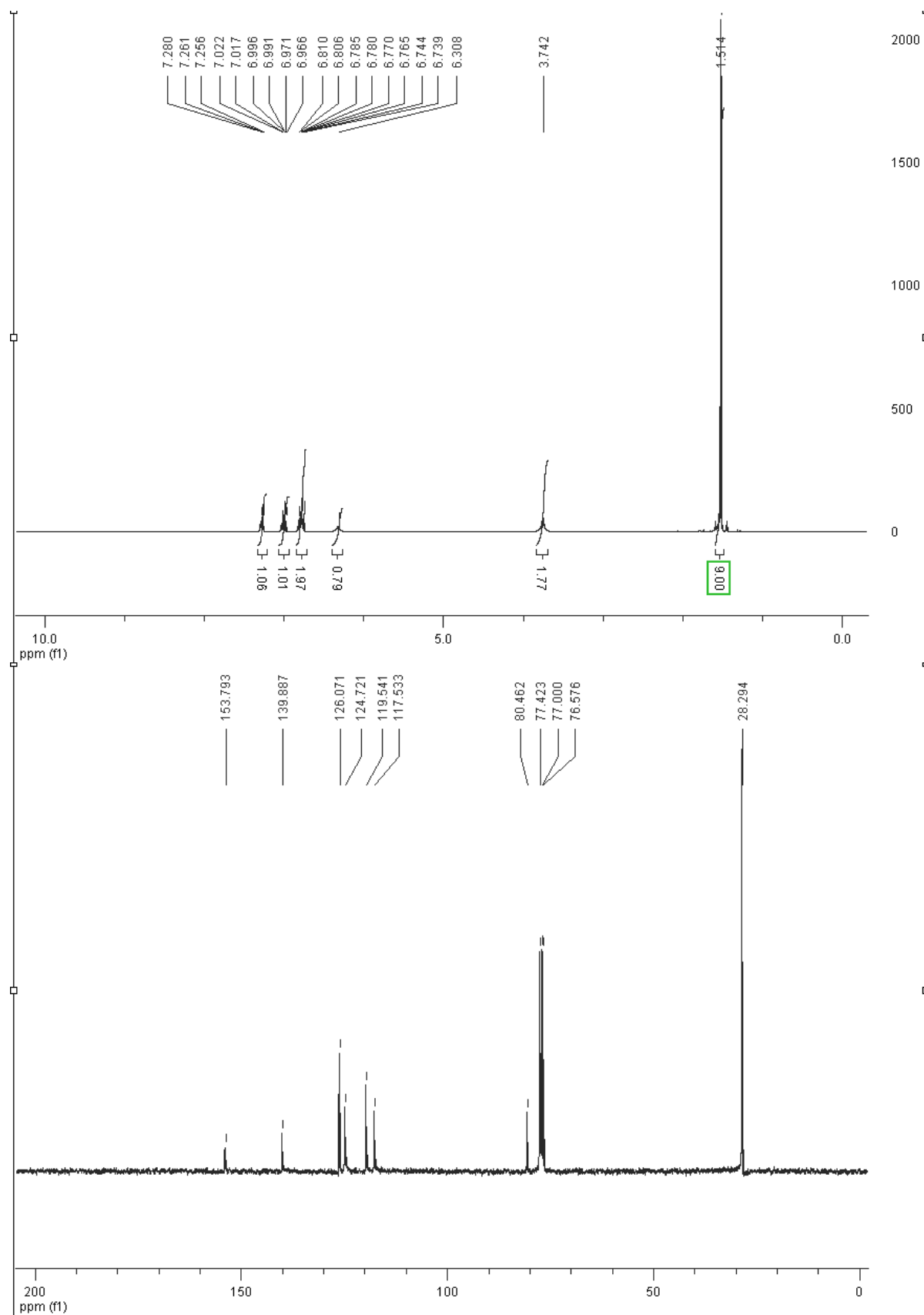
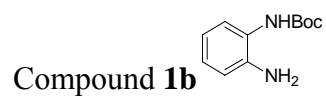
Yield: 40%, 47 mg, white solid, mp: 170 °C (lit: 171 °C),

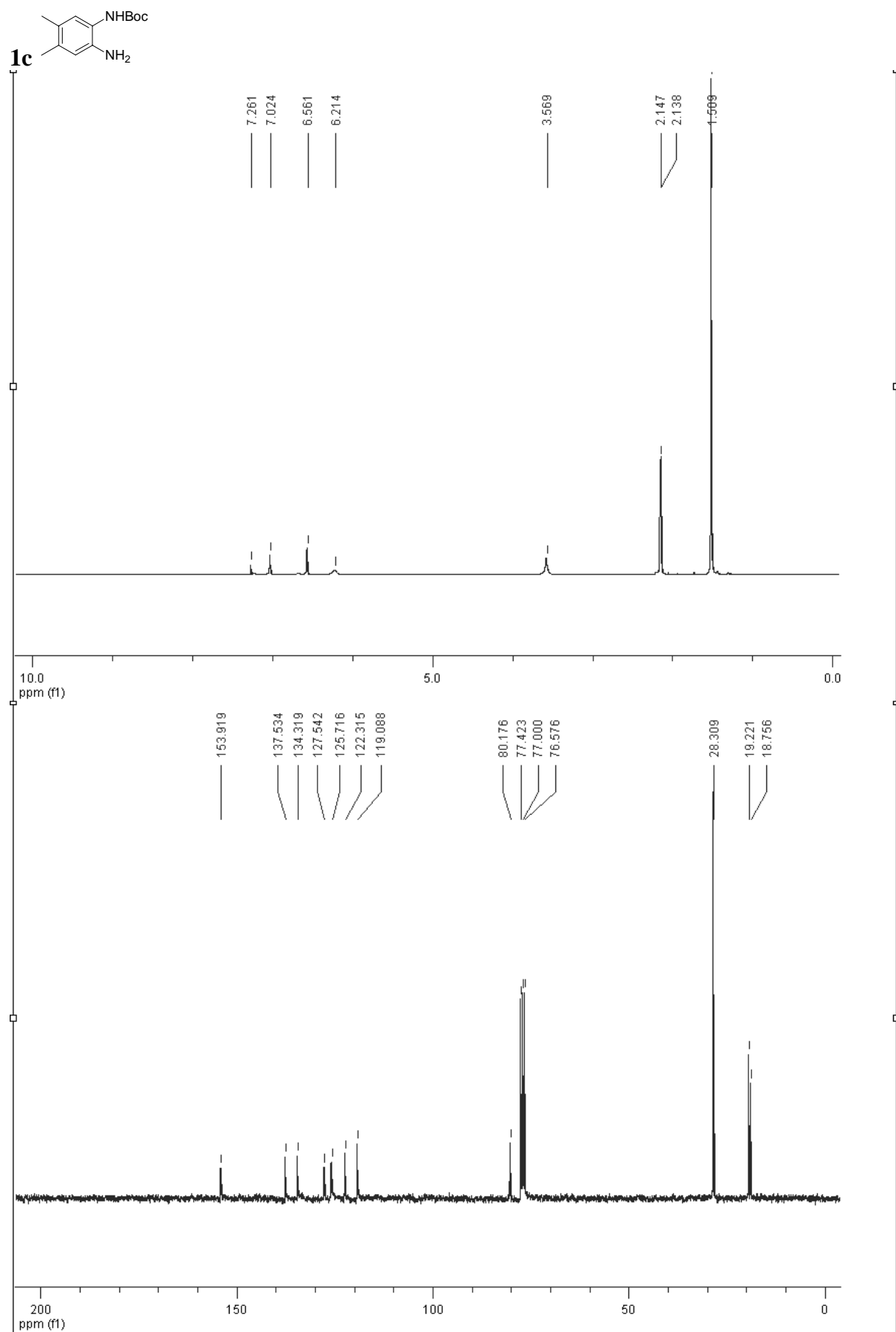
^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 2.60 (s, 6H), 2.90 (s, 6H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.28 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H)

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 15.1, 25.5, 123.1, 126.8, 128.2, 132.4, 144.3, 157.6

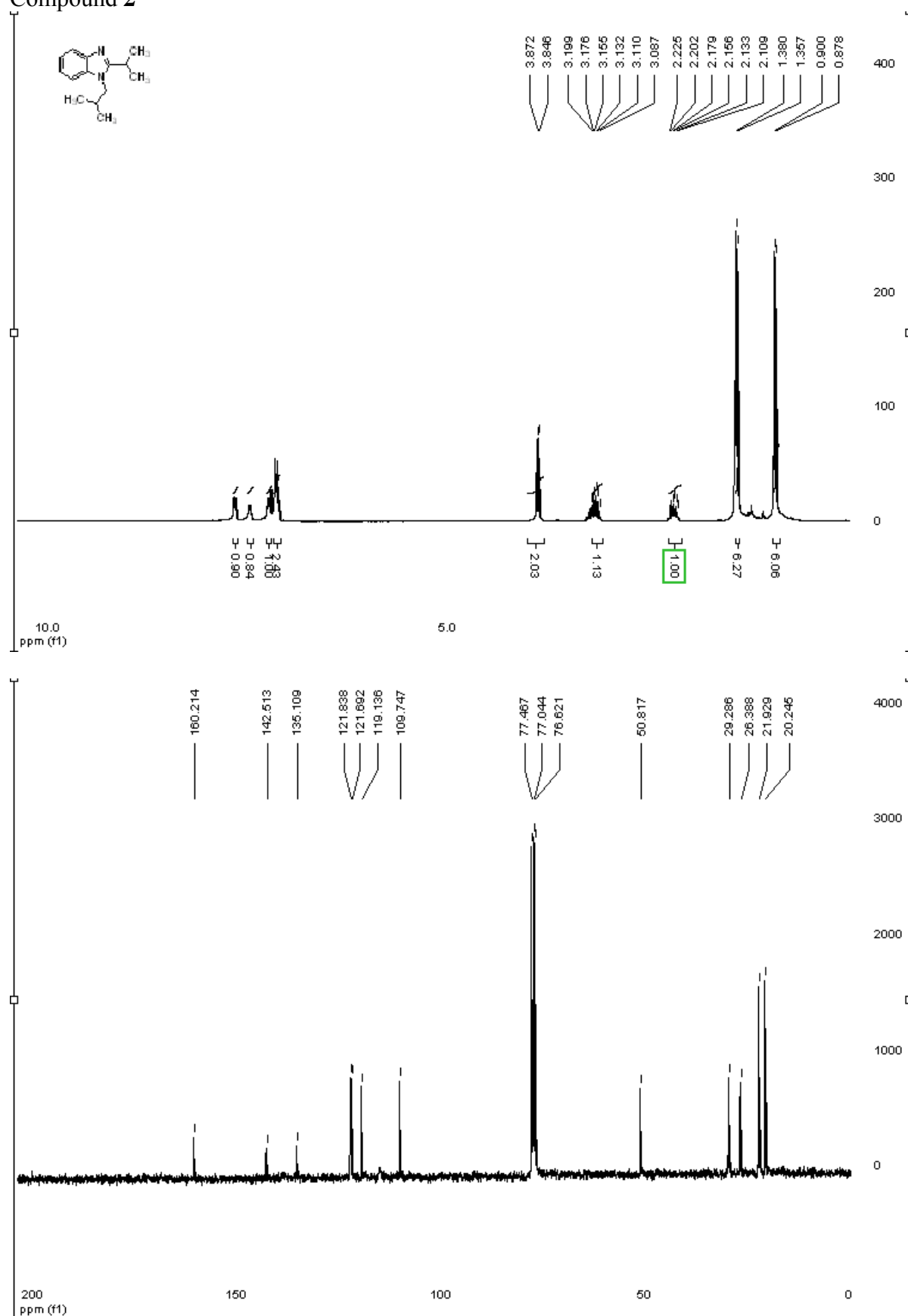
Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$: C, 81.32; H, 6.82; N, 11.85; found: C 81.44, H 6.63, N 11.95

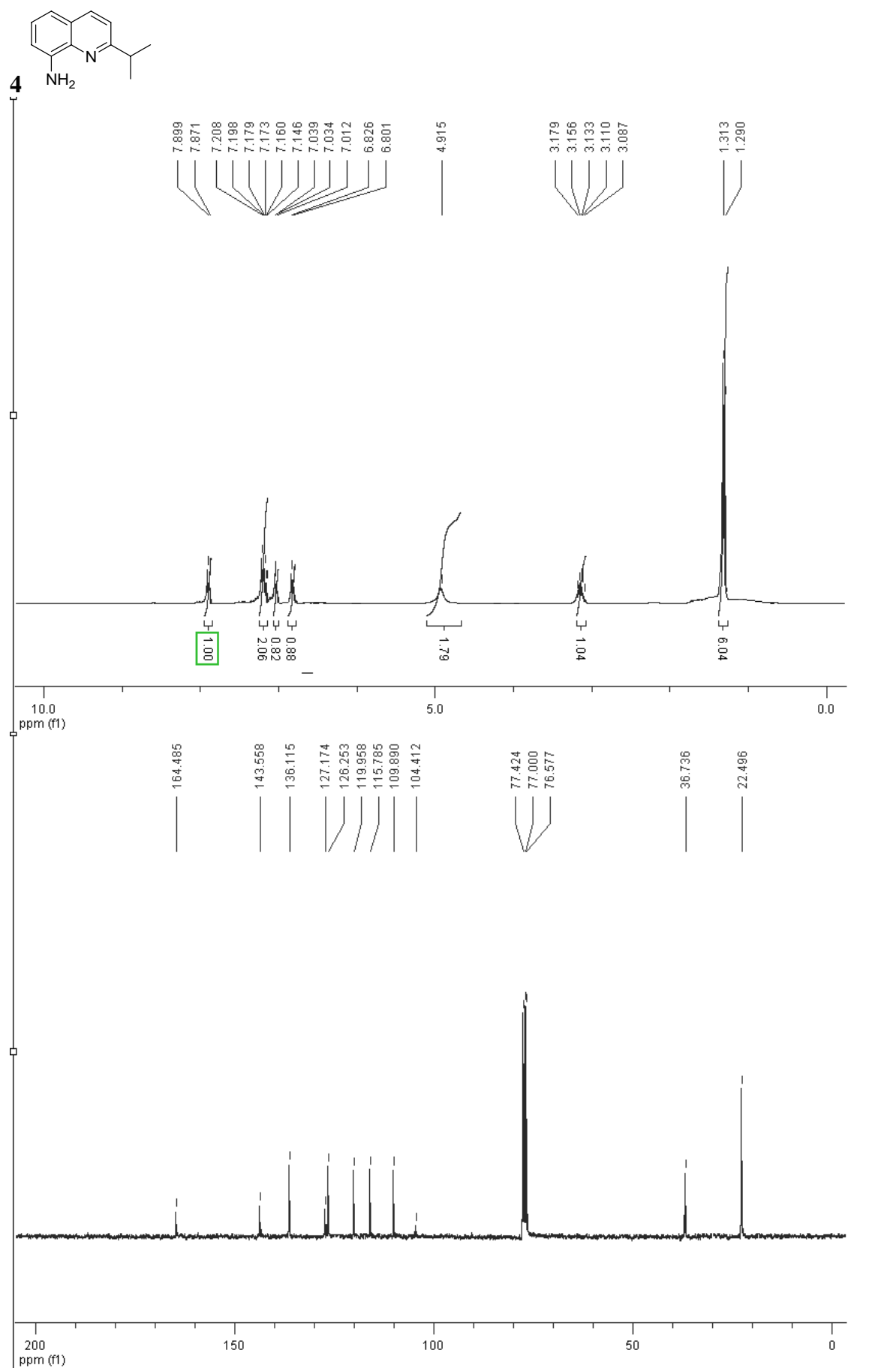
⁹ Case, F.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1948**, 70, 3994.



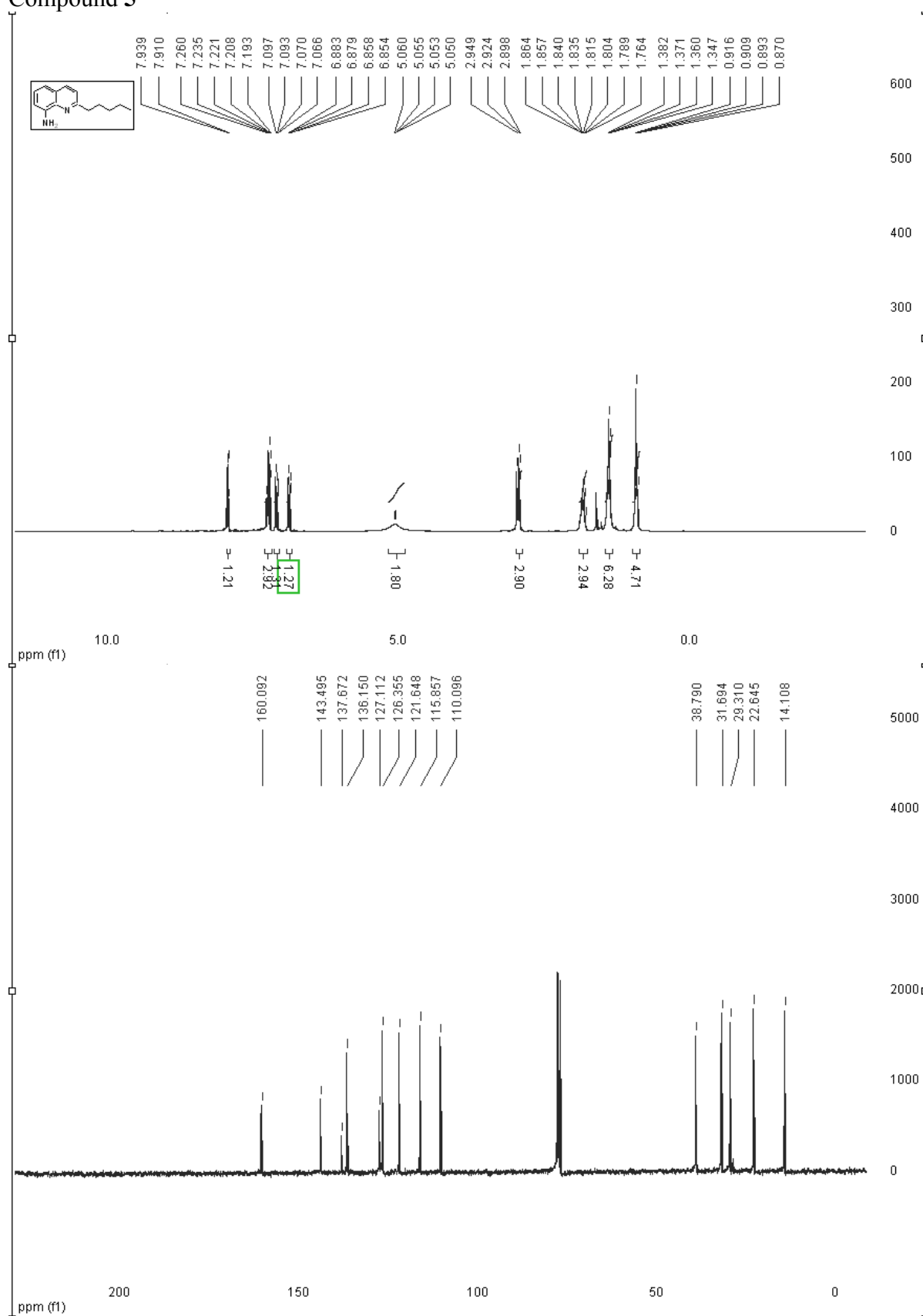


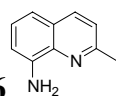
Compound 2



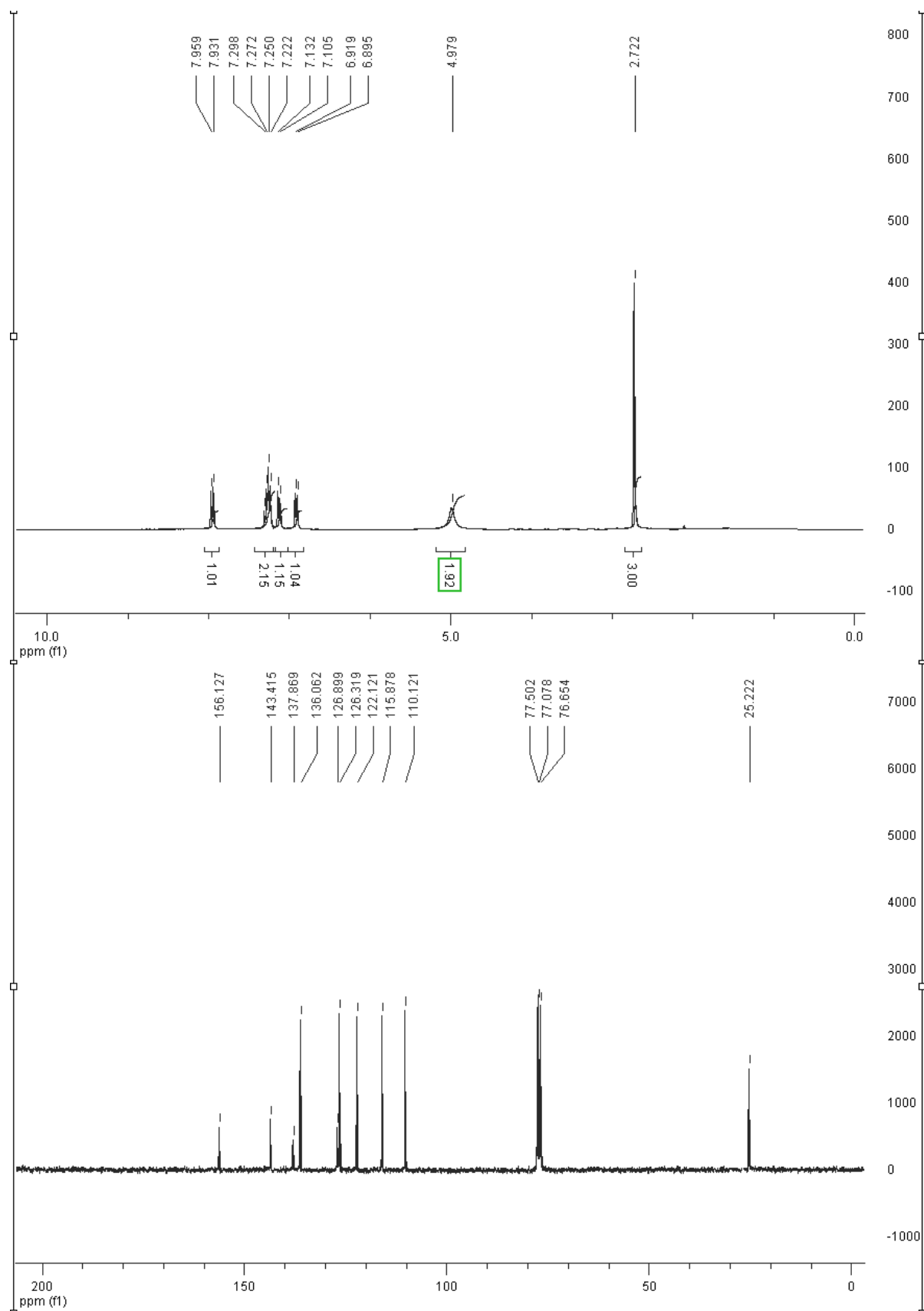


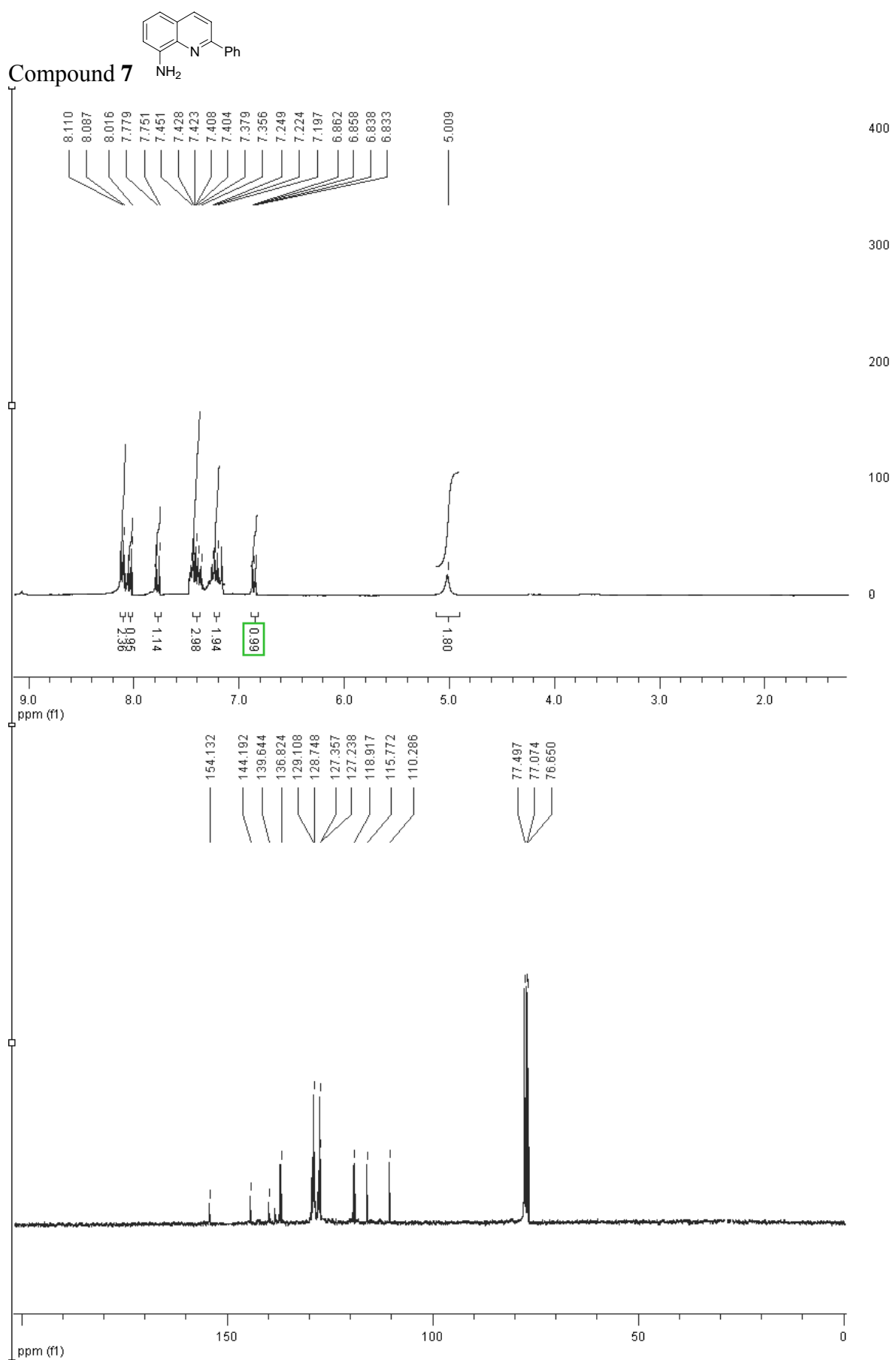
Compound 5

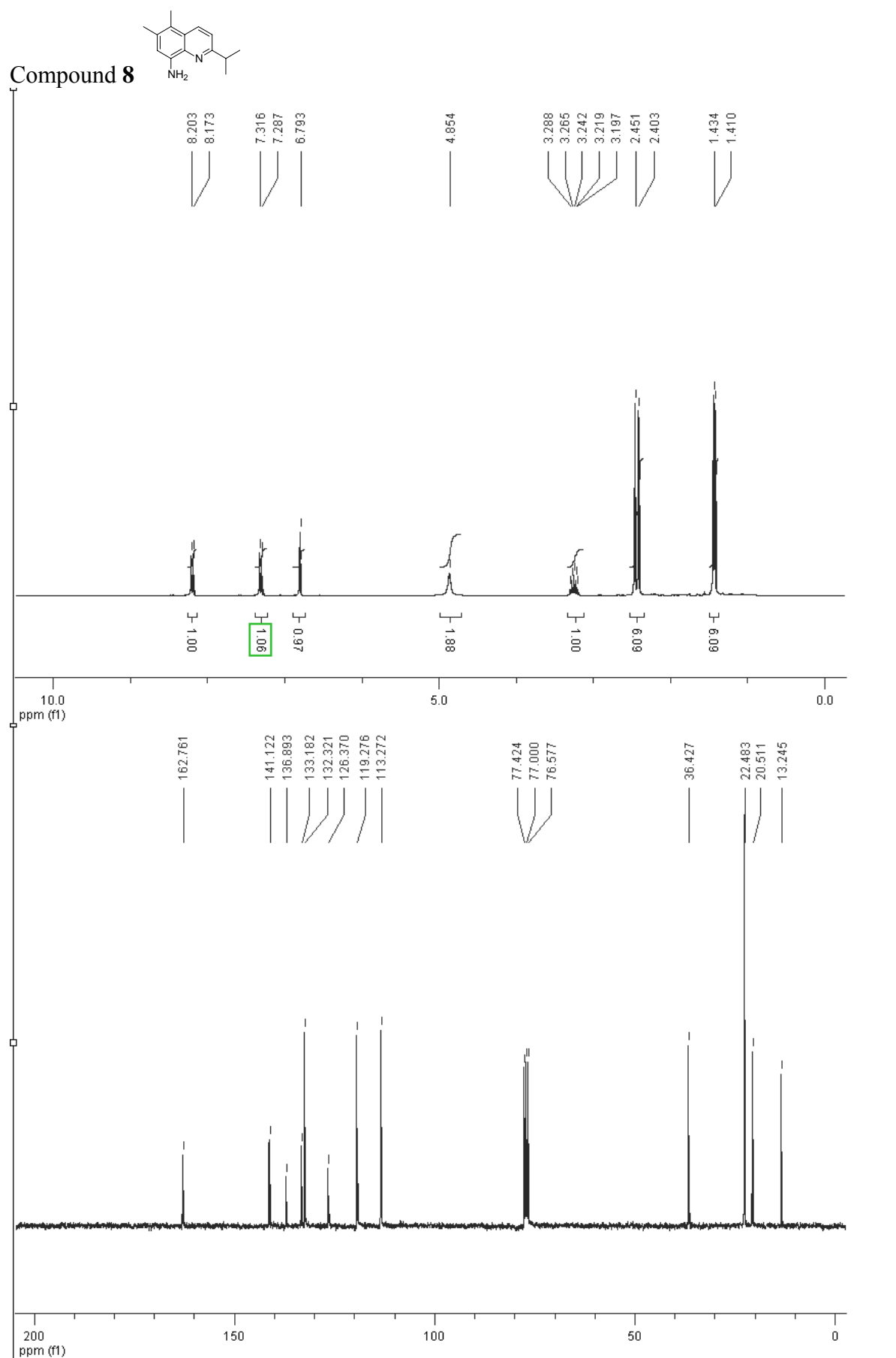


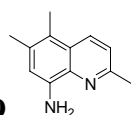


Compound **6**

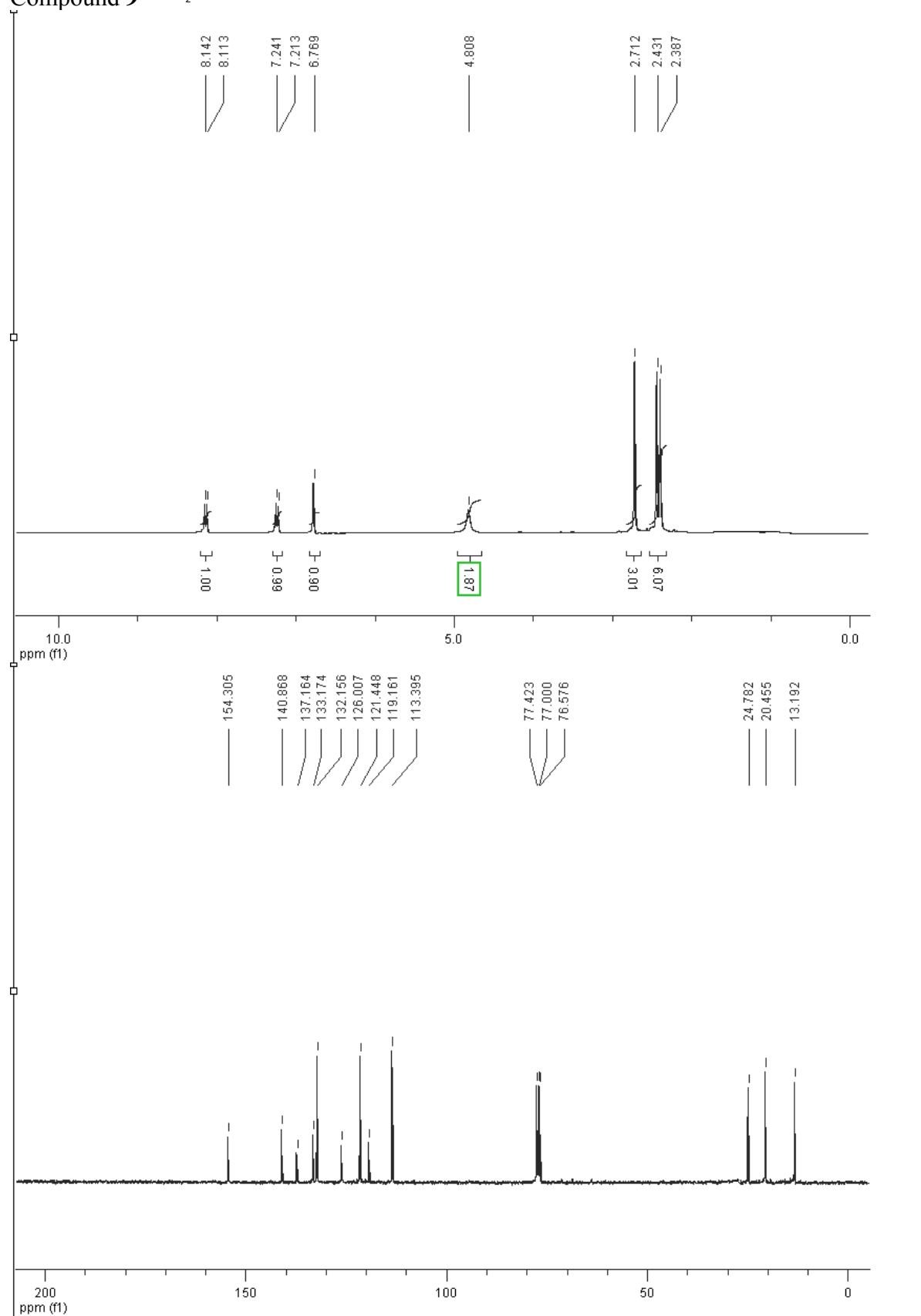


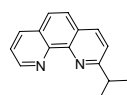




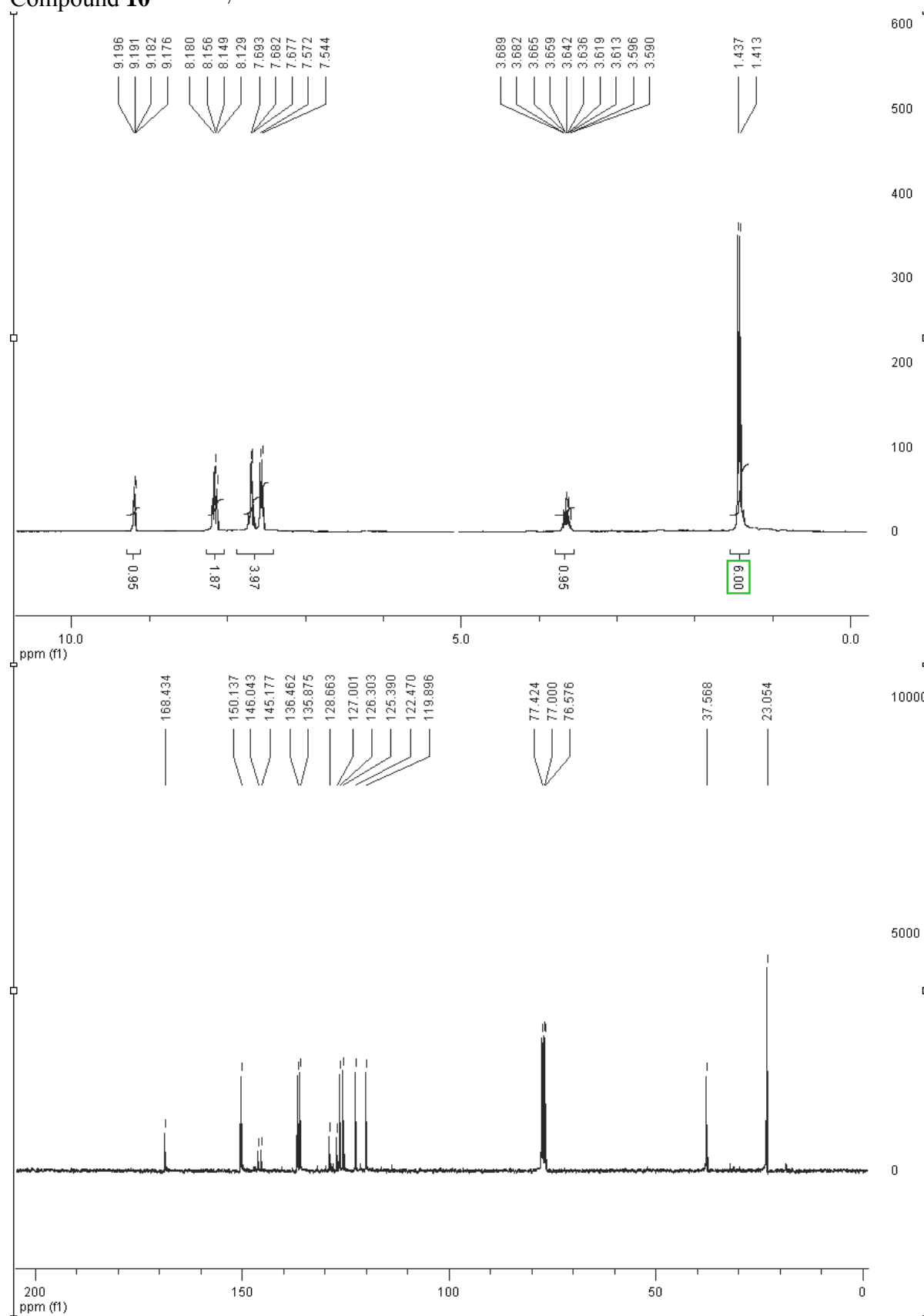


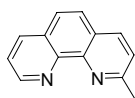
Compound **9**





Compound 10





Compound 11

