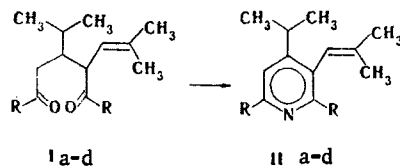


SYNTHESIS OF SUBSTITUTED 3-VINYLPYRIDINES

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We have established that erythro-2-methyl-5-isopropyl-4,6-diaroyl-2-hexenes Ia-d form the corresponding 3-vinylpyridines IIa-d when they are refluxed with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in dioxane-methanol for 30-45 h.



I-II a R = C₆H₅; b R = C₆H₄CH₃-p; c R = C₁₀H₇-2; d R = C₆H₄C₆H₅-p

The following compounds were obtained [the melting points (solvent) and yields (%) are given]: IIa, 65-66°C (methanol), 72; IIb, 84-85°C (methanol), 66; IIc, 143-144°C (ether-methanol), 74; IId, 130-131°C (ether-methanol), 71. The structure of IIa-d was proved by conversion to the corresponding epoxy derivatives.

The carbonyl absorption bands at 1690 and 1695 cm⁻¹ vanished in the IR spectra of the products. PMR spectra (CCl₄): 1.19 and 1.77 [two s, 3-(CH₃)₂], 6.17 (s, 3H), 1.27 [d, 4-(CH₃)₂], 3.2 (m, 4-H), and signals of aryl substituents and the proton of the pyridine ring. The high-resolution mass spectra confirmed the structures and compositions of the molecular and fragment ions of IIa-d. The results of elementary analysis for C, H, and N were in agreement with the calculated values.

Alkylpyridines are not formed under the reaction conditions; this is probably associated with the difficulty involved in the reduction of the trisubstituted olefin bond. According to the results of thin-layer chromatography [ether-heptane (1:4)], products of oximation of the carbonyl groups are side products. The yields of IIa were 52 and 40%, respectively, when ammonium acetate in acetic acid and formamide in formic acid were used as the cyclizing agents; this is associated with destruction of the starting diketone at the olefin bond, which takes place in an acidic medium. A carbocyclic unsaturated ketone with the composition C₂₁H₂₂O, the structure of which was established on the basis of spectral data and chemical transformations, was a side product.