

NEW SYNTHESSES OF FUROQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES

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Abstract: Fries rearrangement of 7-acyloxyquinolin-2-one and 7-acyloxy-2-chloroquinoline derivatives and their analogs provides useful intermediates for new ways of furoquinoline derivatives syntheses.

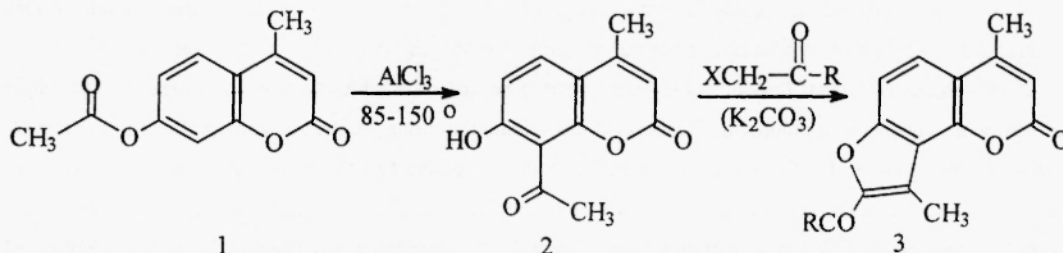
Introduction

Furocoumarins, psoralene and angelicine derivatives first of all, are known to possess a high photobiological activity ¹. However, they behave also some negative subside effects. For example, high activity of furocoumarins under UV-light provide DNA-crosslinking and thus possibility of cancer diseases. It has been found, that furocoumarin analogs which contain in lactone ring other heteroatoms, besides oxygen atom, are free of those subside effects ²⁻⁴. Therefore, furoquinoline derivatives (particularlyly furoquinolin-2-one derivatives) are much of interest as furocoumarins analogs.

There are in literature some schemes of furoquinolin-2-one derivatives syntheses ^{5, 6}. While studying new ways of furocoumarins heteroanalog preparation we have found the Fries rearrangement of acetoxyquinoline derivatives to be useful reaction to obtain key intermediates for the final furoquinolines.

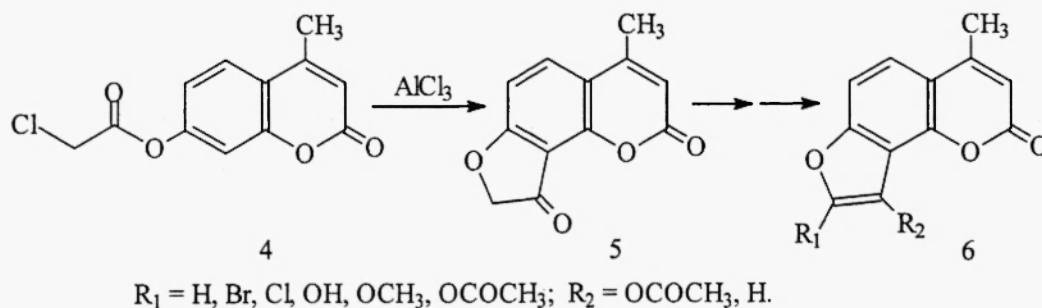
We have earlier successfully used the Fries rearrangement in the syntheses of many furocoumarins ⁷⁻⁹. For example, treatment of 7-acetoxy-4-methylcoumarin **1** with excess of aluminum chloride provides good yield of 8-acetyl-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin **2** – key intermediate in the furocoumarin derivatives **3** syntheses (scheme 1).

Scheme 1



Chloroacetate of 7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin **4** behaves under treatment with aluminum chloride unusual reactivity and transforms into dihydrofurocoumarinone **5** which is also useful intermediate in the preparation of angelicin **6** substituted in the furane ring (scheme 2).

Scheme 2

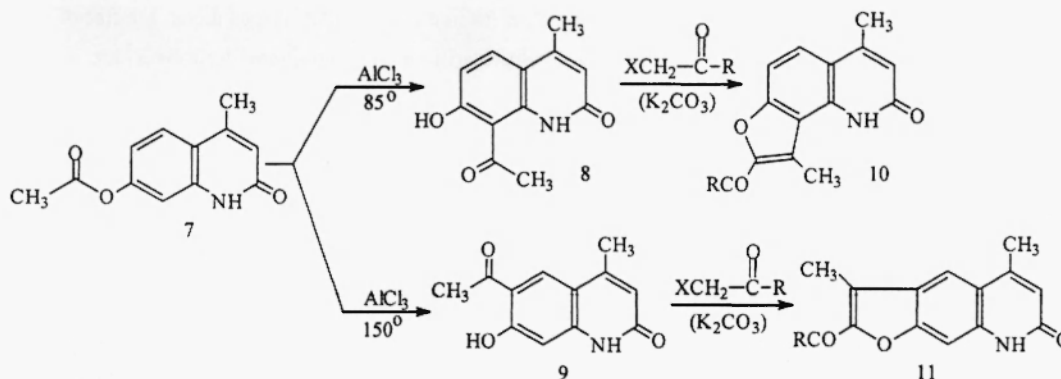


Results and Discussions

Acetates of 7-hydroxyquinolin-2-ones undergo the Fries rearrangement in different way depending on temperature. This result is opposite to the Fries rearrangement of 7-acetoxycoumarins, which rearrange with equal regioselectivity at different temperatures.

8-Acetyl-7-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one **8** (yield is up to 50% comparing to 5% of the 6-acetyl-isomer) turns to be the predominant product of the rearrangement of 7-acetoxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one **7** at 85°C. However, 6-acetyl-7-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one **9** seems to be the only product (yield 94%) of the reaction at 150°C (scheme 3).

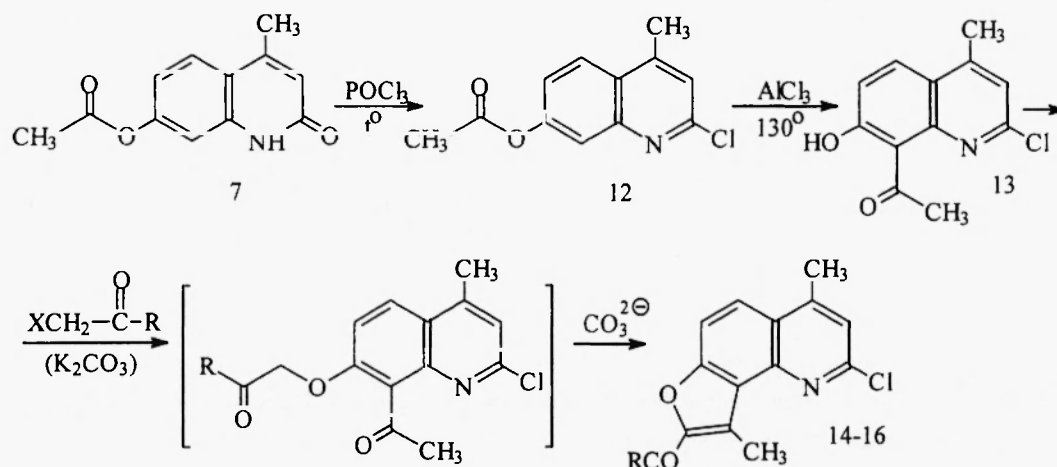
Scheme 3



Via base-catalyzed condensation with α -halogenoketones both isomers **8** and **9** are smoothly transformed into furoquinolin-2-ones of both linear and angular structure: compounds **10** and **11** respectively.

Nevertheless, angular furoquinolin-2-ones turned to be easier available by another way (scheme 4). Under treatment with phosphorous chloroxide 7-acetoxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one **7** transforms smoothly into 7-acetoxy-2-chloro-4-methylquinoline **12**. The Fries rearrangement of the compound **12** undergoes with exclusive formation of 8-acetyl-2-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylquinoline **13** and does not depend on the reaction temperature. Under treatment with α -halogenoketones (p-chlorophenacylbromide, chloroacetone and phenacylbromide) quinoline **13** transforms smoothly into 2-chlorofuroquinolines **14-16**.

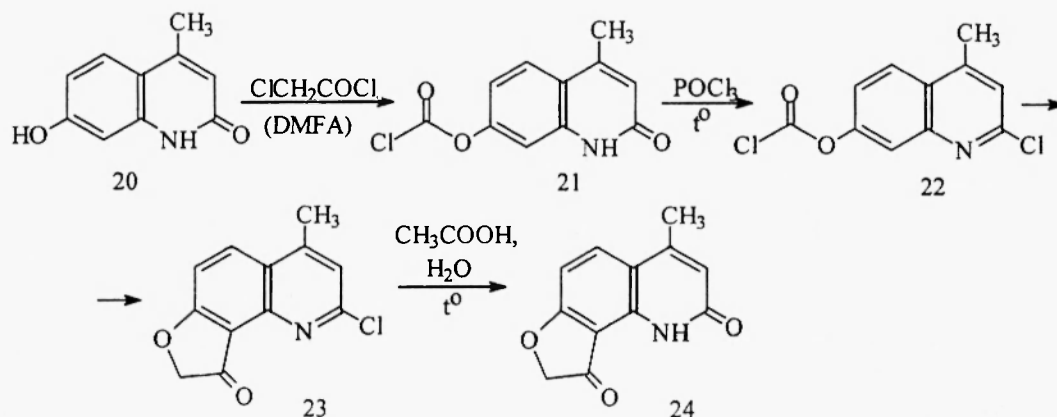
Scheme 4



By standard procedure (heating in the water - acetic acid mixture), furoquinolines **14-16** undergo quantitatively to furoquinolin-2-ones **17-19**. Furoquinolin-2-one derivatives turned thus to be available via two schemes: both from 7-acetoxyquinolin-2-ones and from 7-acetoxy-2-chloroquinolines.

The preliminary exchange of oxo-function for chloro atom in the quinoline ring seems to be useful also in the Fries rearrangement of 7-chloroacetoxyquinolines (scheme 5), since treatment of 7-chloroacetoxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one **16** with excess of AlCl_3 leads to complex mixture of reaction products.

Scheme 5

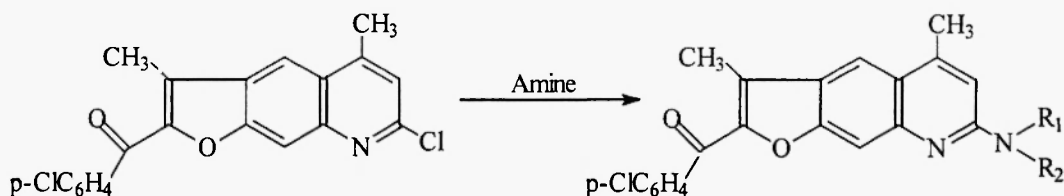


Nevertheless, analogous reaction of 7-chloroacetoxy-2-chloro-4-methylquinoline **22** provides 2-chloro-dihydrofuroquinolinone **23** as the exclusive product. By standard procedure, compound **23** has also be transformed into dihydrofuroquinolindione **24**.

Reasonable results of Fries rearrangement both quinolin-2-one derivatives and 2-chloroquinolines provides new ways in the preparation of furoquinoline derivatives. One of these ways consists of nucleophilic substitution of chlorine in quinoline ring of 2-chlorofuroquinolines. As example we have studied reactions of 2-chlorofuroquinolines with secondary amines (scheme 6).

Amine	Diethylamine	4-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)piperazine	Pyrrolidine	Piperidine	Morpholine
Furoquinoline	25	26	27	28	29
Yield, %	75	72	78	81	85

Scheme 6



Experimental

7-Acetoxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one 7. 7-Hydroxy-4-methylquinolin-2-one (1g, 9,16 mmol) has been boiled in the excess of acetic anhydride until its dissolution and then for 1,5 hr. The resulted solution was cooled and poured into cold water. The precipitate was filtered off and washed by water. Yield 88%.

7: white crystals (from alcohol), mp 257-258°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm; J, Hz): 2,30 (s, 3H, CH₃CO-); 2,41 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{CH₃,3}=0,82); 6,36 (q, 1H, H-3, J_{3,CH₃}=0,82); 6,96 (dd, 1H, H-6, J_{6,5}=8,6, J_{6,8}=2,2); 7,04 (d, 1H, H-8, J_{8,6}=2,2); 7,72 (d, 1H, H-5, J_{5,6}=8,6); 11,57 (s, 1H, NH).

MS (m/z, %): 217 (M⁺, 57).

Anal. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₁NO₃: C 66,35; H 5,10; N 6,45. Found: C 66,45; H 5,08; N 6,46.

8-Acetyl-4-methylquinolin-2-one 8. Mixture of the compound 7 (1g, 4,6 mmol) and AlCl₃ (2g, 15,2 mmol) has been heated at 80-85°C for 4 hr. The final reaction mixture was diluted by cold water; formed precipitate was filtered off and dried. Compound 8 was isolated by column chromatography (silicagel, eluent – ethyl acetate). Yield 15%.

8: white powder, mp 259-262°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm; J, Hz): 2,35 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{CH₃,3}=1,2); 2,65 (s, 3H, CH₃CO); 6,24 (q, 1H, H-3, J_{3,CH₃}=1,2); 6,84 (d, 1H, H-6, J_{6,5}=8,0); 7,78 (d, 1H, H-5, J_{5,6}=8,0); 12,10 (s, 1H, NH).

MS (m/z, %): 217 (M⁺, 61).

Anal. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₁NO₃: C 66,35; H 5,10; N 6,45. Found: C 66,15; H 5,06; N 6,42.

6-Acetyl-4-methylquinolin-2-one 9. Mixture of the compound 7 (1g, 4,6 mmol) and AlCl₃ (2g, 15,2 mmol) has been heated at 145-155°C for 4 hr. The final reaction mixture was diluted by cold water; formed precipitate was filtered off and dried. Compound 8 was isolated by recrystallization. Yield 68%.

9: white powder (from ethanol), mp 191-194°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm; J, Hz): 2,44 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{CH₃,3}=0,8); 2,69 (s, 3H, CH₃CO); 6,24 (q, 1H, H-3, J_{3,CH₃}=0,8); 6,71 (d, 1H, H-8); 8,15 (s, 1H, H-5); 11,67 (s, 1H, OH); 12,21 (s, 1H, NH).

MS (m/z, %): 217 (M⁺, 63).

Anal. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₁NO₃: C 66,35; H 5,10; N 6,45. Found: C 66,18; H 5,11; N 6,40.

8-(4'-Chlorobenzoyl)-4,9-dimethylfuro[2,3-h]quinolin-2-one 10. Compound 8 (1g, 2,84 mmol) was dissolved in minimal amount of DMSO and mixed then with p-chlorophenacylbromide (0,66g, 2,84 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1g). The mixture has been stirred then for 7 hr. The final reaction mixture poured into water, precipitate was filtered off. Compound 10 was purified by recrystallization. Yield 72%.

10: yellow crystals (from acetic acid), mp 283-286°C (decomp.). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm; J, Hz): 2,55 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{CH₃,3}=1,0); 3,02 (s, 3H, 9-CH₃); 6,99 (d, 1H, H-3, J_{3,CH₃}=1,0); 7,38 (d, 2H, H-2', J_{2',3}=9,0); 7,51 (d, 2H, H-5, J_{5,6}=8,7); 7,78 (d, 2H, H-3', J_{3',2'}=9,0); 8,03 (d, 2H, 6-H, J_{6,5}=8,7).

MS (m/z, %): 351 (M⁺, 100).

Anal. Calc. for C₂₀H₁₄ClNO₃: C 68,29; H 4,01; N 3,98; Cl 10,08. Found: C 68,03; H 3,95; N 3,71; Cl 10,21.

2-(4'-Chlorobenzoyl)-3,5-dimethylfuro[3,2-g]quinolin-7(1H)-one 11. Compound 11 has been prepared by the procedure similar to that of the compound 10. Yield 84%.

11: green-yellow crystals (from acetic acid), mp 309-312°C (decomp.). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm; J, Hz): 2,62 (s, 3H, 5-CH₃); 2,71 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃); 6,58 (s, 1H, H-6); 7,44 (s, 1H, H-9); 7,49 (d, 2H, H-2', J_{2',3'}=7,9); 7,97 (s, 1H, H-4); 8,11 (d, 2H, H-3', J_{3',2'}=7,9); 11,07 (s, 1H, NH).

MS (m/z, %): 351 (M⁺, 100).

Anal. Calc. for C₂₀H₁₄ClNO₃: C 68,29; H 4,01; N 3,98; Cl 10,08. Found: C 68,13; H 3,99; N 3,62; Cl 10,09.

7-Acetoxy-2-chloro-4-methylquinoline 12. Mixture of the compound 7 (1g, 4,6 mmol) and phosphorous oxide (0,85 g, 5,5 mmol) was heated at 80-85°C for 1 hr. and poured then into cold water. The precipitate was filtered off and purified by recrystallization. Yield 76%.

12: white crystals (from ethanol); mp 115-117°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 2,37 (s, 3H, CH₃COO); 2,68 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{CH₃,3}=0,9); 7,25 (d, 1H, H-3, J_{3,CH₃}=0,9), 7,40 (dd, 1H, H-6, J_{6,5}=9,0, J_{6,8}=2,3); 7,78 (d, 1H, H-8, J_{8,6}=2,3); 8,0 (d, 1H, H-5, J_{5,6}=9,0).

MS, m/z(%): 235 (70) M

Anal. calc. for C₁₂H₁₀ClNO₂: C 61,16; H 4,28; N 5,94; Cl 15,04. Found: C 61,07; H 4,29; N 5,91; Cl 15,04.

1-(2-Chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin-8-yl)-1-ethanone 13. Mixture of the compound 8 (1g, 4,2 mmol) and aluminum chloride (1,9 g, 14,0 mmol) was heated at 125-130°C for 3 hr., cooled and mixed then with cold water. The precipitate was filtered off and purified by recrystallization. Yield 68%.

13: white powder (from ethanol); mp 115-117°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 2,71 (s, 3H, CH₃CO); 2,94 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{CH₃,3}=0,9); 7,25 (d, 1H, H-3, J_{3,CH₃}=0,9), 7,40 (dd, 1H, H-6, J_{6,5}=9,0, J_{6,8}=2,3); 7,78 (d, 1H, H-8, J_{8,6}=2,3); 8,0 (d, 1H, H-5, J_{5,6}=9,0).

MS, m/z(%): 235 (M⁺, 70).

Anal. calc. for C₁₂H₁₀ClNO₂: C 61,16; H 4,28; N 5,94; Cl 15,04. Found: C 61,07; H 4,29; N 5,91; Cl 15,04.

Compounds 14-16 have been synthesized by similar procedure. It is given below for the compound 14 as example. Solution of the compound 13 (0,5g, 2,1 mmol), p-chlorophenacylbromide (0,49g, 2,1 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0,5g) in DMSO was heated for 7 hrs., cooled and mixed then with cold water. The precipitate was filtered off and purified by recrystallization. Yield 67%.

(2-chloro-4,9-dimethylfuro[2,3-h]quinolin-8-yl)(4-chlorophenyl)methanone 14: yellow powder (from ethanol); yield 67%; mp 262-264°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 2,88 (s, 3H, 9-CH₃); 2,97 (s, 3H, 4-CH₃); 7,28 (s, 1H, H-3); 7,44 (d, 1H, H-2, J_{2,3}=8,9); 7,57 (d, 1H, H-6, J_{6,5}=8,7); 7,85 (d, 2H, H-3, J_{3,2}=8,9); 8,13 (d, 1H, H-5, J_{5,6}=8,7).

MS, m/z(%): 370 (M⁺, 100).

Anal. calc. for C₂₀H₁₄Cl₂NO₂: C 64,88; H 3,54; N 3,78; Cl 19,15. Found: C 64,69; H 3,51; N 3,79; Cl 19,24.

Compounds 17-19 have been synthesized by similar procedure. It is given below for the compound 17 as example. Compound 14 has been boiled in 10% CH₃COOH for 1 hr., cooled. The precipitate was filtered off and purified by recrystallization. Yield 88%.

8-Acetyl-4,9-dimethylfuro[2,3-h]quinolin-2(1H)-one 17: white powder (from ethanol); mp 266-268°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 2,48 (d, 3H, 4-CH₃, J_{4,3}=0,9); 2,57 (s, 3H, 9-CH₃); 2,71 (s, 3H, CH₃CO); 6,63 (d, 1H, H-3, J_{3,4}=0,9); 7,31 (d, 1H, H-6, J_{6,5}=8,9); 7,86 (d, 1H, H-5, J_{5,6}=8,9).

MS, m/z(%): 255 (M⁺, 100).

Anal. calc. for C₁₅H₁₃NO₃: C 70,58; H 5,13; N 5,49. Found: C 70,74; H 5,09; N 5,44.

4-Methyl-2-chlorofuro[2,3-h]quinolin-9(8H)-one 23 has been prepared by procedure similar to that of 9. Yield 65%.

White powder, mp 226-228°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 2,89 (s, 3H, 4-CH₃); 4,80 (s, 2H, 8-CH₂); 7,26 (s, 1H, H-3); 7,37 (d, 1H, H-6, J₆₅=9,2); 8,23 (d, 1H, H-5, J₅₆=9,2).

MS, m/z(%): 233 (100) M.

Anal. calc. for C₁₂H₈ClNO₂: C 61,69; H 3,45; N 5,99; Cl 15,17. Found: C 61,87; H 3,48; N 5,91; Cl 15,08.

4-Methylfuro[2,3-h]quinolin-2,9(1H,8H)-dione 24 has been prepared by procedure similar to that of 17. Yield 82%.

White powder, mp 285-287°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 2,89 (s, 3H, 4-CH₃); 4,80 (s, 2H, 8-CH₂); 7,26 (s, 1H, H-3); 7,37 (d, 1H, H-6, J₆₅=9,2); 8,23 (d, 1H, H-5, J₅₆=9,2).

MS, m/z(%): 233 (100) M.

Anal. calc. for C₁₂H₈ClNO₂: C 61,69; H 3,45; N 5,99; Cl 15,17. Found: C 61,87; H 3,48; N 5,91; Cl 15,08.

Compounds **25-29** have been synthesized by similar procedure. It is given below for the compound **25** as example. Solution of the compound **14** (1 mmol) and diethylamine in CHCl₃ has been boiled for 2 hrs. CHCl₃ has been evaporated, compound was purified by chromatography (eluent – ethylacetate). Yield 75%.

(4-chlorophenyl)[7-(Diethylamino)-3,5-dimethylfuro[3,2-g]quinolin-2-yl]methanone 25: yellow powder; mp 211-213°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J, Hz): 1,42 (t, 6H, 2CH₃); 2,15 (s, 3H, 5-CH₃); 2,72 (s, 3H, 3-CH₃); 3,00 (q, 4H, 2CH₂); 7,21 (s, 1H, H-6); 7,53 (d, 2H, H-3, J₃₂=8,5); 8,10 (d, 2H, H-2, J₂₃=8,5); 8,12 (s, 1H, H-9); 8,25 (s, 1H, H-4).

MS, m/z(%): 406 (100) M.

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