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## A Novel Synthesis of 1,2-Dihydroquinoline Derivatives

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2-Tosylamino-5-nitrobenzaldehyde di(morpholin-4-yl)aminal reacts with substituted acetylenes to yield novel 1,2-dihydroquinoline derivatives.

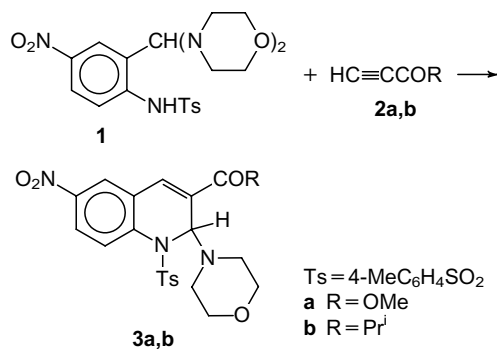
A number of methods for the preparation of 1,2-dihydroquinoline derivatives are known. Reissert bases were obtained by interaction of quinolines with chloroanhydrides of carboxylic acids and HCN or KCN.<sup>1</sup> Their acetylenic analogues have also been described.<sup>2</sup> Anilino magnesium halides react with aldehydes of general formula  $RCH_2CHO$  to give 1,2,3-trisubstituted 1,2-dihydroquinolines.<sup>3</sup> 2-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-1,2-dihydroquinolines were obtained by treatment of lithium anilides with tin(IV) chloride in boiling toluene and then with phenylacetylene.<sup>4</sup> Quinoline oxide reacts with acetoacetic or cyanoacetic esters in the presence of acetic anhydride forming 1*H*-2-vinylidene-1,2-dihydroquinoline derivatives.<sup>5</sup>

Aromatic *o*-aminoaldehydes and their amins are efficient precursors in the synthesis of different heterocyclic compounds.<sup>6–11</sup>

Recently, we described the synthesis of 2*H*-6-nitro-1,2-dihydrochromene derivatives from amins of nitrosalicylic aldehydes.<sup>12</sup> In the present communication we report a new method for the synthesis of 2*H*-1,2-dihydroquinoline derivatives.

We have found that 2-tosylamino-5-nitrobenzaldehyde di(morpholin-4-yl)aminal **1** [or an adduct **1a** of **1** with  $CCl_4$  (1:1)] reacts with methyl propynoate or 4-methylprop-1-yn-3-one **2a,b**, rapidly and exothermically in the absence of

solvent, to give 2*H*-1-tosyl-2-morpholino-3-alkoxycarbonyl-6-nitro-1,2-dihydroquinolines **3**, Scheme 1.

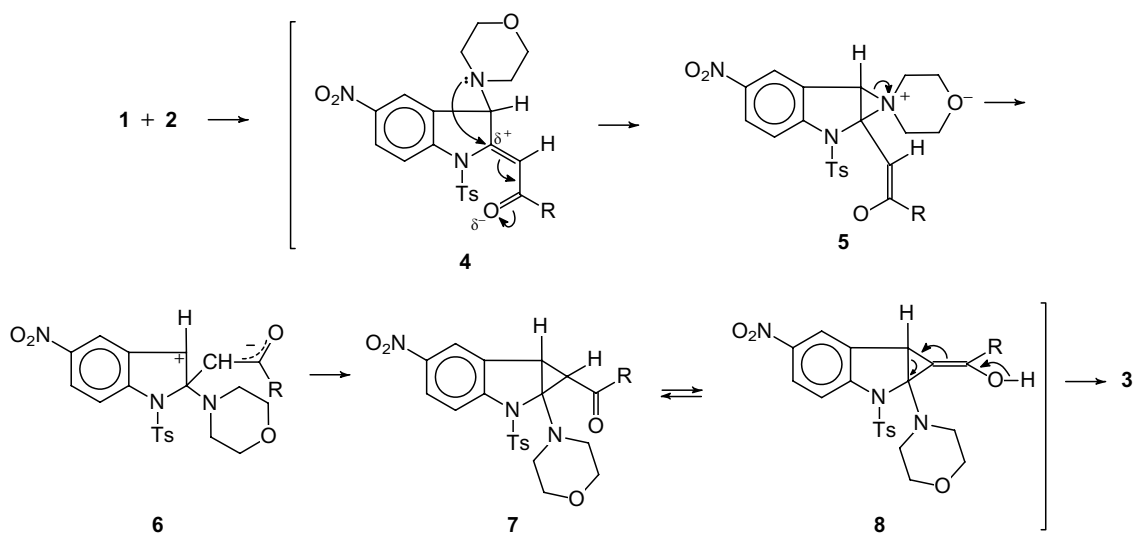


Scheme 1

We propose that the first step of this reaction involves formation of *Z*-isomers of **4**, as has recently been found for the reactions of 2-tosylaminobenzaldehyde amins with acetylenes.<sup>11</sup> In that case, compounds **4** underwent regrouping to yield compounds **3** with expansion of the ring and transfer of two functional groups, Scheme 2.

Compounds **3a,b** were characterized by IR (Specord IR-75, Nujol) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (UNITY 300) and elemental analysis data.<sup>†</sup>

Aminal **1** was prepared in a similar manner to the aminal of 5-nitrosalicylaldehyde.<sup>10</sup> Adduct **1a** was obtained by treatment of a solution of **1** in isopropyl alcohol with excess CCl<sub>4</sub>. The structure of compound **1a** was confirmed by an X-ray structural study which will be published elsewhere.



Scheme 2

<sup>†</sup> 2*H*-1-tosyl-2-morpholino-3-methoxycarbonyl-6-nitro-1,2-dihydroquinoline **3a**. Compound **2a** (0.18 ml) was added to the crystalline adduct **1a** (0.48 g, 0.6 mmol). After a self-initiated exothermic reaction 3 ml ethanol was added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was cooled by an ice bath and rubbed with a glass stick. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with cooled ethanol and dried, yield 0.3 g (83%); colourless crystals, m.p. 161–162 °C (from EtOH). IR  $\nu/\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 1713 (C=O), 1641, 1621, 1601, 1581 (C=C, aromatic), 1527, 1361 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1347, 1167 (SO<sub>2</sub>), 1127 (C–O–C); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.31 (s, 3H, Me), 2.36 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>N), 2.57 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>N), 3.54 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>O, *J* = 3 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H, OMe), 6.28 (s, 1H, CH), 7.08 (d, 2H, H<sub>arom</sub>, *J* = 8 Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, H<sub>arom</sub>, *J* = 8 Hz), 7.44 (s, 1H, <sup>5</sup>CH), 8.07 (d, 1H, <sup>5</sup>CH, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 2.6 Hz), 8.12 (d, 1H, <sup>8</sup>CH, *J* = 9 Hz), 8.22 (dd, 1H, <sup>7</sup>CH, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 2.6 Hz). (Found: C 55.73, H 5.32, N 8.50, S 7.09. Calc. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>S: C 55.81, H 4.86, N 8.88, S 6.77%).

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Received: Moscow, 10th April 1995

Cambridge, 7th June 1995; Com. 5/02535D

2*H*-1-Tosyl-2-morpholino-3-(prop-2-yl)carbonyl-6-nitro-1,2-dihydroquinoline **3b**. This was obtained under similar conditions as above from **1a** (0.48 g, 0.6 mmol) and **2b** (0.2 ml). Ethanol (3 ml) and pentane (2 ml) were then added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was cooled by an ice bath and rubbed with a glass stick. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with cooled ethanol and pentane and dried, yield 0.2 g (56%); colourless crystals, m.p. 150–151 °C (from EtOH). IR  $\nu/\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 1661 (C=O), 1634, 1614, 1581 (C=C, aromatic), 1527, 1367 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1354, 1167 (SO<sub>2</sub>), 1114 (C–O–C); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.06 (d, 3H, Me, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 1.15 (d, 3H, Me, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 2.29 (s, 3H, Me), 2.36 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>N), 2.55 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>N), 3.19 (m, 1H, CH, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 3.51 (t, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>O, *J* = 4.7 Hz), 6.33 (s, 1H, CH), 7.05 (d, 2H, H<sub>arom</sub>, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.24 (d, 2H, H<sub>arom</sub>, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.28 (s, 1H, <sup>4</sup>CH), 8.10 (d, 1H, <sup>5</sup>CH, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 2.4 Hz), 8.14 (d, 1H, <sup>8</sup>CH, *J* = 9 Hz), 8.24 (dd, 1H, <sup>7</sup>CH, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 2.6 Hz). (Found: C 57.44, H 5.17, N 8.23, S 6.09. Calc. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S: C 57.37, H 4.78, N 8.37, S 6.37%).