

## First Synthesis and Diels-Alder Reaction of Thieno[2,3(3,2)-f]Indolizines

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Abstract: Thieno[2,3(3,2)-f] indolizines were synthesized from 2-formyl-1-[thien-2(3)-ylmethyl]pyrrole. Under Diels-Alder reaction with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate they led to cycl[3,2,2]azines fused to a thiophene ring.

Many approaches to indolizine nucleus synthesis are described in the literature  $^{1-3}$ . Indolizines fused to an aromatic or heteroaromatic ring as thienoindolizines are theoretically interesting  $14\pi$ -electron heteroaromatic systems. The thiophene ring can be fused to the indolizine on side a,b,e,f,g. Whereas the a,b,g junctions have been widely studied with either a 2,3 or 3,2 fused thiophene, the e and f junctions are at our knowledge not reported. Nevertheless, some derivatives with a saturated six membered ring are described in the literature  $^{4-6}$ . Among these possibilities, ring system 2 is of special interest because it contains the somewhat unstable 2,3-dimethylenethiophene moiety  $^{7.8}$ . Cyclic analogues of 2,3-dimethylenethiophene have been already studied as thieno[2,3-c]furan  $^{9-11}$  or benzodithiophene and derivatives  $^{12}$ . In view of these results, we decided to investigate the preparation of the thieno[2,3(3,2)-f]indolizines (2a, b) and their Diels-Alder reaction.

Our strategy consisted of using the ready available 2-formyl-1[thien-2(3)-ylmethyl]pyrrole 1a,b, previously reported by us<sup>5</sup>, as starting materials. Actually, Castle synthesized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons having at least one fused thiophene ring from arylaldehydes<sup>13</sup> or arylacetaldehydes<sup>14</sup>.

Thus, the aldehydes 1a,b treated with polyphosphoric acid at 100°C led respectively to thieno[2,3-f]indolizine (2a) (69 %) and thieno[3,2-f]indolizine (2b) (65 %). They are yellow-green crystalline solids which exhibit the expected spectroscopic properties <sup>15</sup>. The chemical shifts and coupling constants are in agreement with those reported as well as for indolizine <sup>16</sup> than 2,3-dimethylenethiophene <sup>17</sup>. As already observed with 1,2,6,7-dibenzopyrrocoline <sup>18</sup>, compounds 2a,b are so sensitive to oxygen that satisfactory analyses could be obtained only difficultly.

Several indolizines  $^{19\cdot21}$  are known to undergo  $[8+2]\pi$  cycloadditions with electron-deficient alkynes to afford [3,2,2] cyclazines. Thus, when heated with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (DEAD) in toluene, compounds 2a, b gave the preferential 3,5 adduct A which immediately tautomerize into the tetracyclic compounds 3a, b in good yields (63 %, 53 % respectively). The structures of 3a, b were supported by their spectroscopic data  $^{22}$ . Whatever the conditions, in the presence or the absence of a dehydrogenation catalyst (5 % palladium on charcoal), the only products isolated were the hydrogenated compounds 3a, b. The possible dehydrogenated compounds 4a, b were not identified. It seem that the dimethylenethiophene moiety was not stable enought to facilitate the dehydrogenation of the intermediate A. In constrast, the good conjugation of A in the thiophene ring promote the tautomerization leading to the hydrogenated compound 3a, b.

In summary, we reported the first and efficient synthesis and the Diels-Alder reaction of the thieno[f]indolizine ring system. Since the 5,8 adduct was not observed, this result confirmed the 3,5 regiospecificity of the addition. So, we intend to investigate the Diels-Alder reaction on 3-substituted (or not) indolizines [6,7] annelated to a thiophene ring or other heterocycles.

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- 15. **2a**: mp 172-3°C;  ${}^{1}H$  NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 6.37 (dd, J = 1.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>1</sub>), 6.85 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H, H<sub>8</sub>), 6.89 (dd, J = 2.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>2</sub>), 7.02 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H, H<sub>7</sub>), 7.36-7.40 (m, 1H, H<sub>3</sub>), 7.66 (s, 1H, H<sub>9</sub>), 8.38 (s, 1H, H<sub>5</sub>);  ${}^{13}C$  NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 95.3 (C<sub>1</sub>), 110.4 (C<sub>3</sub>), 110.6 (C<sub>2</sub>), 115.1 (C<sub>6</sub>), 119.1 (C<sub>9</sub>), 120 (C<sub>7</sub>), 126.8 (C<sub>8</sub>), 128.0 (C<sub>8a</sub>), 130.4 (C<sub>5a</sub>), 132.5 (C<sub>9a</sub>); Analyse: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NS, calcd%: C = 69.33, H = 4.07, N = 8.09, found: C = 68.89, H = 3.68, N = 7.81. **2b**: mp 134-5°C;  ${}^{1}H$  NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 6.41 (dd, J = 1.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H, H<sub>1</sub>), 6.90 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H, H<sub>6</sub>), 6.93 (dd, J = 2.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H, H<sub>2</sub>), 7.07 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H, H<sub>7</sub>), 7.43-7.45 (m, 1H, H3), 7.72 (s, 1H, H<sub>9</sub>), 8.45 (s, 1H, H<sub>5</sub>);  ${}^{13}C$  NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 95.4 (C<sub>1</sub>), 110.5 (C<sub>3</sub>), 110.7 (C<sub>2</sub>), 115.2 (C<sub>9</sub>), 119.2 (C<sub>5</sub>), 120.0 (C<sub>7</sub>), 126.9 (C<sub>6</sub>), 128.1 (C<sub>5a</sub>), 130.5 (C<sub>8a</sub>), 132.5 (C<sub>9a</sub>); Analyse: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NS, calcd%: C = 69.33, H = 4.07, N = 8.09, found: C = 68.93, H = 3.81, N = 7.79.
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- 22. **3a**: mp 151-2°C (ether-ligroine); IR: 1715, 1680 (CO);  $^{1}$ H (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.28 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.37 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.57-3.63 (m, 2H, H<sub>4</sub>), 4.11-4.20 (m, 2H, H<sub>3</sub>), 4.21 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.35 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.53-5.62 (m, 1H, H<sub>5</sub>), 7.12 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H, H6), 7,58 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H, H<sub>7</sub>);  $^{13}$ C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 12.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 12.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 22.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 32.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 57,9

 $\begin{array}{l} (C_3),\, 58.9 \; (C_4),\, 107.3 \; (C_{2a}),\, 109.5 \; (C_5),\, 109.9 \; (C_2),\, 119.7 \; (C_1),\, 122.3 \; (C_7),\, 122.7 \; (C_6),\, 124.7 \\ (C_{8a}),\, 129.9 \; (C_{5a}),\, 130.3 \; (C_{4a}),\, 137.3 \; (C_{8b}),\, 161.8 \; (CO),\, 163.4 \; (CO) \; ; \; Analyse : C_{18}H_{17}NO_4S, \\ calcd\%: C = 62.96,\, H = 4.99,\, N = 4.08,\, found: C = 62.79,\, H = 4.80,\, N = 3.91. \end{array}$ 

3b: mp 144-5°C (ether-ligroine); IR: 1715, 1680 (CO);  $^{1}$ H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.28 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.36 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.35-3.65 (m, 2H, H<sub>4</sub>), 3.95-4.17 (m, 2H, H<sub>3</sub>), 4.22 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.35 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.41-5.62 (m, 1H, H<sub>5</sub>), 7.11 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H<sub>8</sub>), 7.57 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H<sub>7</sub>);  $^{13}$ C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 14.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 14.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 24.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 34.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 59.7 (C<sub>4</sub>), 60.5 (C<sub>3</sub>), 109.0 (C<sub>2a</sub>), 111.3 (C<sub>5</sub>), 111.6 (C<sub>2</sub>), 121.5 (C<sub>1</sub>), 124.0 (C<sub>7</sub>), 124.4 (C<sub>8</sub>) 124.7 (C<sub>6a</sub>), 132.0 (C<sub>4a</sub>), 139.1 (C<sub>8b</sub>), 163.5 (CO), 165.2 (CO); Analyse C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>S, calcd%: C = 62.96, H = 4.99, N = 4.08, found: C = 62.56, H = 5.00, N = 4.11.

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