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One-Pot Three Component Synthesis of N-Arulquinolines

Shori Gerardot

Indiana University - Purdue University Fort Wayne

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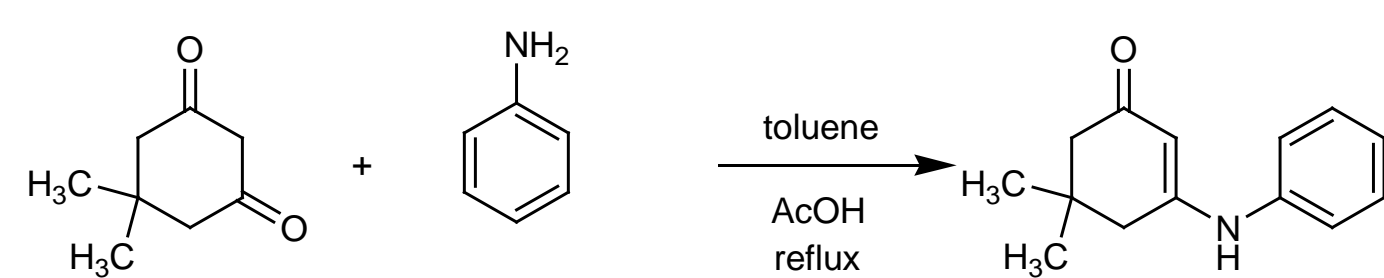
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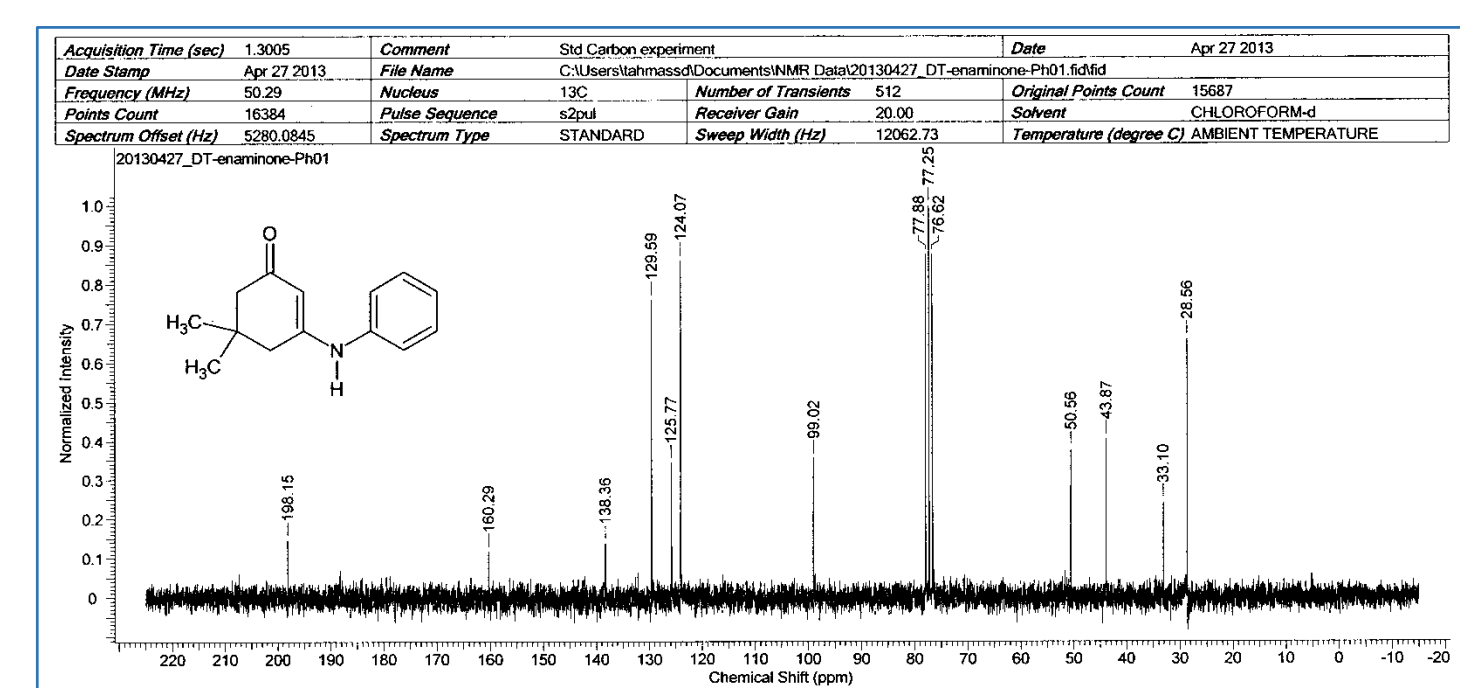
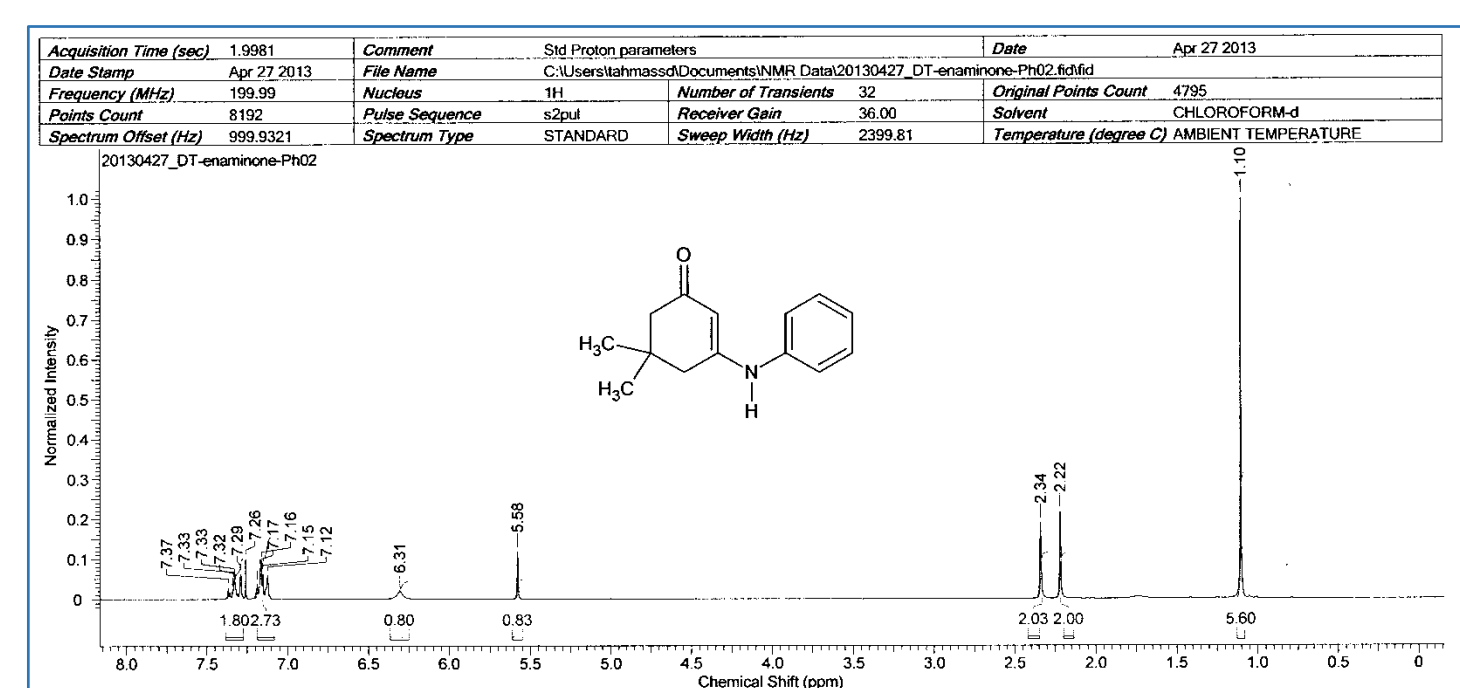
Introduction

Synthesis of bioactive materials is an important part of organic chemistry. It has been shown that N-arylquinolines have profound use as a bioactive compounds; showing useful in scaffolding of many pharmaceutical drugs that target a variety of illness¹. They also have pharmaceutical² effects such as: antiplasmodial³, cytotoxic⁴, antibacterial⁵, Antiproliferative⁶ antimalarial⁷ and even anti-cancer activity⁸. The current methods of synthesis for these compounds such as; Skraup⁹, Doebner-Von Miller¹⁰, Conrad Limbach¹¹, Combes¹² and Pfitzinger¹³ are unappealing to many. These methods are either costly, dangerous, time consuming or inefficient¹.

Synthesis of Enaminones



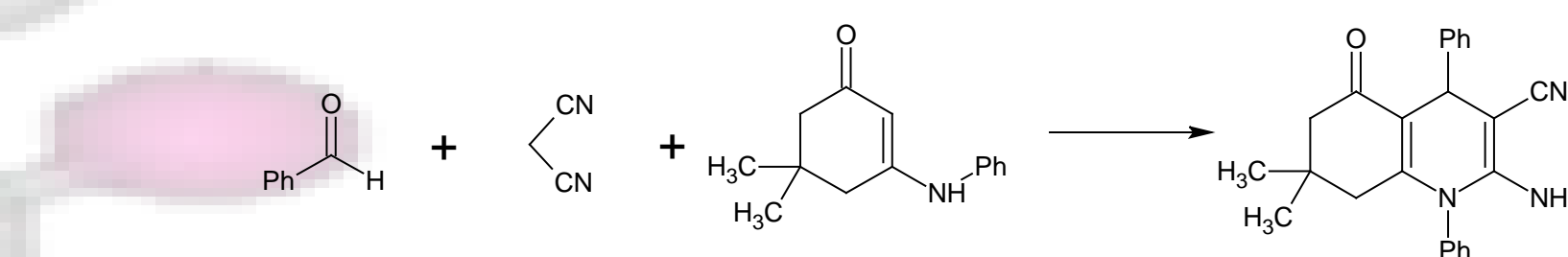
Spectral Data of Enaminone



Table

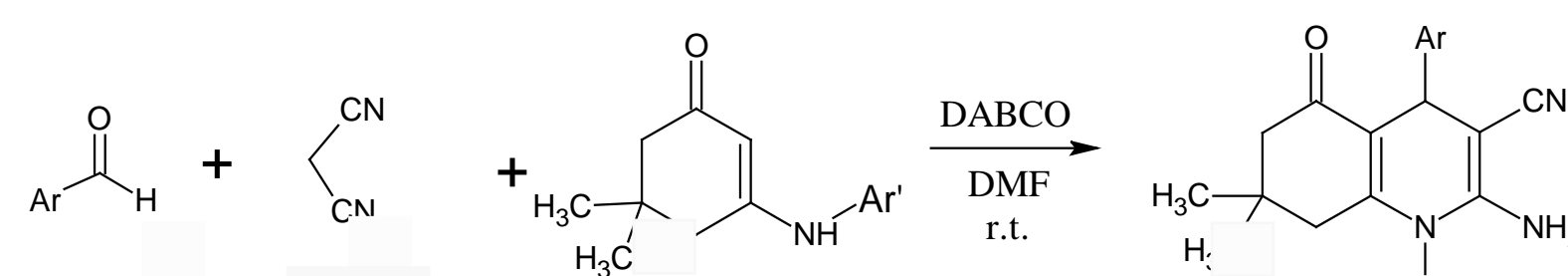
Product	Aniline	Yield	Literature M.P	M.P.
4a	Aniline	75 %	183 – 185 °C	180 - 182 °C
4b	<i>p</i> -Bromoaniline	70 %	219 - 221 °C	218 - 220 °C
4c	<i>p</i> -Methylaniline	80 %	°C	201 - 202 °C

Optimization Reactions



Trial	Catalyst	Solvent	Percent Yield
1	CTACI ^a	H ₂ O ^c	28.5 %
2	CTACI ^a	50% EtOH ^c	53.61 %
3	CTABr ^b	50% EtOH ^c	50.81 %
4	K ₂ CO ₃	50% EtOH ^c	19.48 %
5	NaHCO ₃	50% EtOH ^c	23.7 %
6	DABCO	50% EtOH ^c	23.04 %
7	Piperidine	50% EtOH ^c	21.66 %
8	Triethylamine	50% EtOH ^c	22.15 %
9	DABCO	EtOH ^d	12.07 %
10	K ₂ CO ₃	DMF ^e	44.04 %
11	Piperidine	DMF ^e	33.75 %
12	Triethylamine	DMF ^e	12.72 %
13	DABCO	DMF ^e	36.79 %
14	DABCO	DMF ^d	51.82 %

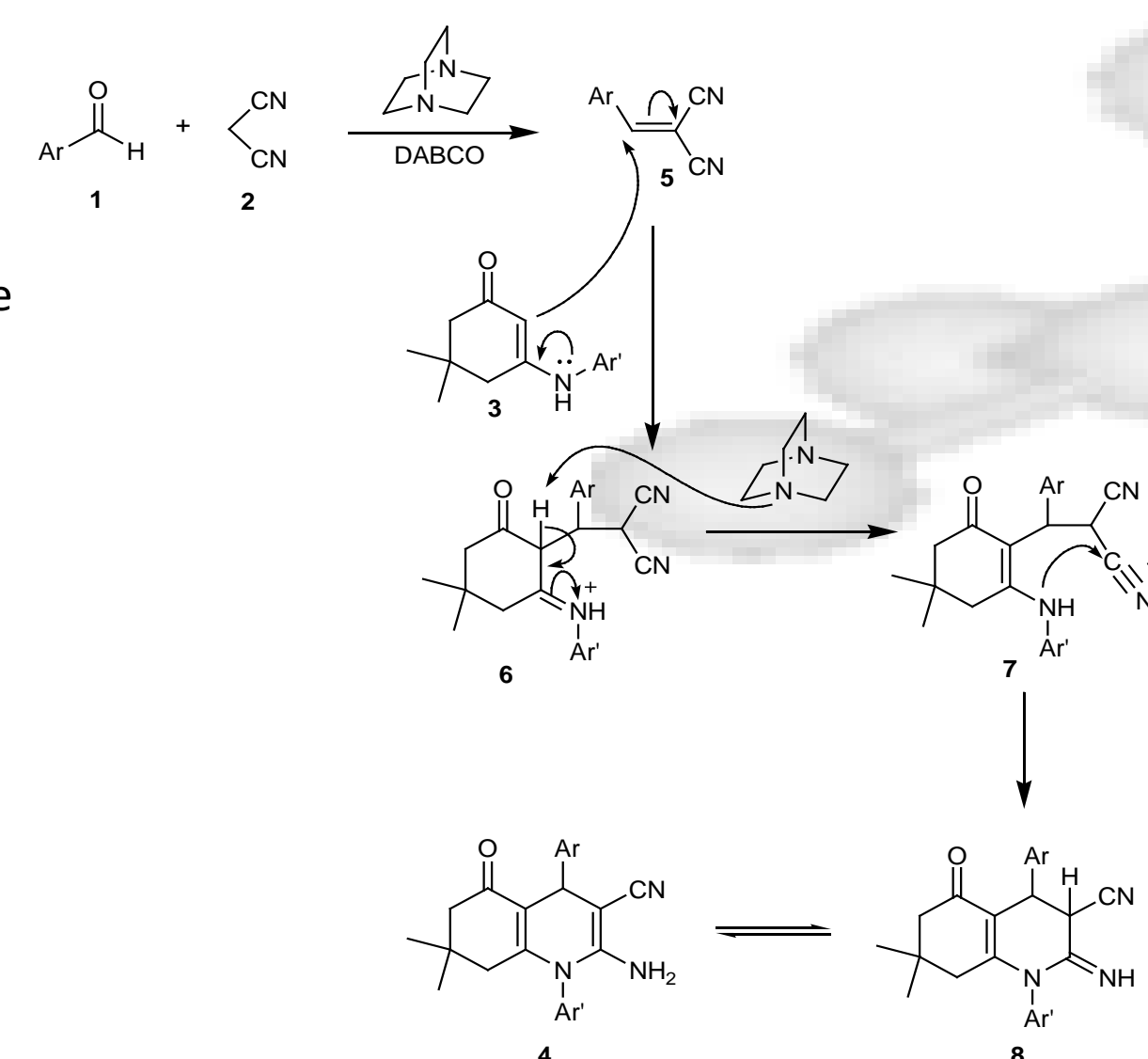
Generalization Reactions



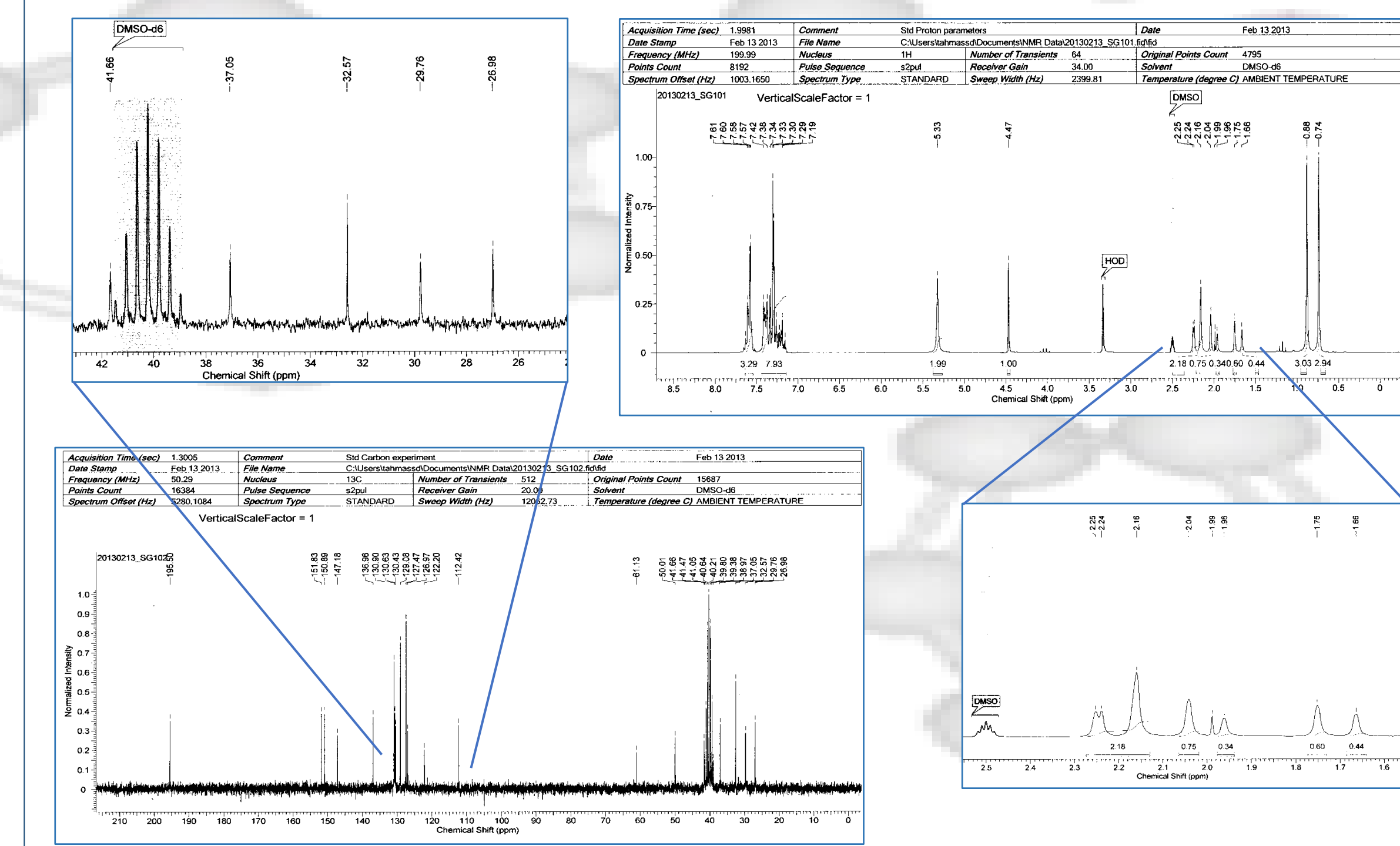
Product	Ar	Ar'	Yield	M.P.
4a	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	52%	209-211°C
4b	4-Me C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	45%	207-208°C
4c	4-MeO C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	53%	225-226 °C
4d	4-Cl C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	68%	252-254 °C
4e	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	66%	272-275 °C
4f	4-Br C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	81%	259-261 °C
4g	3-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	83%	271-273 °C
4h	3-Cl C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	81%	237-240 °C
4i	4-Br C ₆ H ₄	4-Br C ₆ H ₄	91%	272-276 °C
4j	3-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	4-Br C ₆ H ₄	90%	240-246 °C
4k	4-Cl C ₆ H ₄	4-Me C ₆ H ₄	60%	243-247 °C
4l	4-Br C ₆ H ₄	4-Me C ₆ H ₄	66%	261-263 °C
4m	3-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	4-Me C ₆ H ₄	57%	282-285 °C
4n	3-Cl C ₆ H ₄	4-Me C ₆ H ₄	60%	211-219 °C

Mechanism

- Knoevenagel condensation between malononitrile (2) and aromatic aldehyde (1) to form alkene 5.
- DABCO catalyzes this reaction, and the removal of the hydrogen from intermediate 6.
- Alkene 5 reacts with enaminone 3 to form Intermediate 6
- Cyclization through Michael addition forms intermediate 8
- Tautomerization forms product 4.



Spectral Data of N-arylquinolines



Conclusion

During the standardization process we found that DMF worked best at room temperature. This coupled with DABCO gave the highest yield of the product. While substituting benzaldehyde derivatives in the synthesis reaction, electron withdrawing groups seemed to fair better than the electron donating groups, with the exception of the two hydroxybenzaldehydes. The use of different enaminones with the benzaldehydes is a future goal, which will aid in determining the role of the catalyst as well as aryl substituents.

References

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