# Enaminones in Heterocyclic Synthesis part 2: One-Pot Synthesis of Some New Indeno [3,2-b] pyridines

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Six new indeno[3,2-b]pyridine derivatives were synthesized via reactions of 1-phenyla-mino-3-indenone with cyano olefins.

Key words: 1-Phenylamino-3-indenone, cyano olefins, indeno [3,2-b] pyridines

#### INTRODUCTION

Some indan-1,3-dione derivatives were reported to exhibit biological activity as, e.g., antiinflammatory (Varache-Beranger et al., 1991; Rovert-Piessard et al., 1990), anticoagulant and psychopharmacological (Arens et al., 1976) properties. On the other hand, very recently, our laboratory (Hammouda et al., 1994) reported on the reaction of 5,5-dimethyl-3-phenylamino-2cyclohexen-1-one -as an enaminone- with activated cyano olefins as a new simple synthetic route for quinolines. In the light of these considerations, and in continuation of the work on enaminones (Hammouda et al., 1994; Hammouda et al., 1987; Hamama et al., 1988a) and indan-1,3-dione and its derivatives (Hammama et al., 1988b, Hammouda et al., 1988; Afsah et al., 1990, Mashaly, 1993), the present work deals with the synthesis of some new functionalized indeno [3,2-b] pyridines 3a-c and 5a-c of potential biological activity. Compounds 3a-c and 5a-c were synthesized via reactions of the enaminone 1phenylamino-3-indenone 1 with the cyano olefins 2ac and 4a-c, respectively.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Melting points were determined on a Griffin Melting Point Apparatus and were uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded on a Unicam SP2000 Spectrophotometer as KBr disc (v, in cm $^{-1}$ ).  $^{1}$ H NMR spectra were on Varian EM-390 (90 MHz) using TMS as an internal standard (chemical shift in  $\delta$ , ppm) and CDCl $_{3}$  or DMSO-d $_{6}$  as solvents. Elemental analysis were performed at the Microanalytical Data Unit at Mansoura and Cairo Universities.

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## Synthesis of the indeno [3,2-b] pyridines 3-c and 5a-c

**Method A:** A solution of **1** (0.003 mol) and the 0. 003 mol) of each of the appropriate aldehyde ArCHO and cyanomethylene CH<sub>2</sub>(CN)X (X=CN for **3a-c**; CO<sub>2</sub> Et for **5a-c**) in absolute ethanol (25 ml) and piperidine (0.1 ml) was proceeded as in Method A and afforded the same products **3a-c** and **5a-c** (m.p. and mixed m. p., cf. Table I).

IR(cm<sup>-1</sup>) **3a**: 3450, 3420 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 2190 (conjugated C  $\equiv$  N), 1700 (C=O); **3b**: 3445, 3360 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 2195 (conjugated C $\equiv$  N), 1690 (C=O), 1515, 1345 (NO<sub>2</sub>); **3c**; 3480, 3400 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 2200 (conjugated C $\equiv$  N), 1690 (C=O); **5a**: 3470, 3280 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 1715 (C=O, ester), 1690 (C=O) and **5c**: 3470, 3410 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 1735 (C=O, ester), 1690 (C=O) and **5c**: 3470, 3410 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 1735 (C=O, ester), 1690 (C=O). H NMR (δ, ppm): **3b**: 4.85 (s, 1H, H-4), 6.85-8.25 (m, 15H, Ar-H and NH<sub>2</sub>) and **5a**: 1.15 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.0 (q, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.0 (s, 1H, H-4), 6.55 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.0-7.7 (m, 14H, Ar-H).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Refluxing 1 and 2a-c in a (1:1) molar ratio in an ethanolic piperidine solution afforded red solid products assigned 3a-c. Under the same reaction conditions, 1 and 4a-c afforded, also, red solid products assigned 5a-c. Structure 4 was excluded as the possible reaction product of either 1 and 2a-c or 1 and 4a-c based on previous comparable work (Hammouda *et al.*, 1994) and elemental and spectral analyses (cf. Materials and Methods and Table I). The IR spectra of compounds 3a-c revealed the presence of an NH<sub>2</sub> and C=N groups at 3480-3360 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 2200-2190 cm<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Compounds 5a-c showed an NH<sub>2</sub> and C=O (ester) hands at 3470-3255 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1725-1715 cm<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra offered further evidences for the proposed structures, where

5.84 (5.85)

9.00 (9.03)

5c (red)

No. (col.)	m.p. (°C)	Yield (%)	Molecular formula (Mwt)	Found (Calc.)		
				C %	Н%	N %
3a (red)	236-7	73	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O (375.4)	79.94 (79.84)	4.52 (4.57)	11.14 (11.19)
<b>3b</b> (red)	228-30	70	$C_{25}H_{16}N_4O_3$ (420.4)	71.38 (71.42)	3.81 (3.84)	13.30 (13.33)
<b>3c</b> (red)	237-9	75	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O (418.5)	77.45 (77.49)	5.27 (5.30)	13.31 (13.39)
<b>5a</b> (red)	223-4	68	$C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_3$ (422.5)	76.74 (76.76)	5.26 (5.25)	6.60 (6.63)
<b>5b</b> (red)	224-5	77	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>21</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (467.5)	69.35 (69.37)	4.55 (4.53)	8.98 (9.00)

 $C_{29}H_{27}N_3O_3$  (465.5)

Table I. Characterization data of the new indeno [3, 2-b] pyridines

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224-5

Scheme 1

for compound **3b** the H-4 appeared at  $\delta$  4.85 ppm and the NH<sub>2</sub> appeared at  $\delta$  6.85-8.25 ppm in a multiplet with the aromatic protons. While for compound 5a the  $\delta$  valuess were 1.15 and 4.0; 5.0 and 6.55 ppm for the ethyl ester; H-4 and NH<sub>2</sub> groups, respectively (cf. Materials and Methods). Furthermore, compounds **3a-c** and **5a-c** were unambiguously synthesized by another route involving one-pot condensation of **1**, the appropriate aldehyde ArCHO and cyanomethylene CH<sub>2</sub> (CN)X -(X=CN; CO<sub>2</sub>Et for **3a-c** and **5a-c**, respectively)- in a molar ratio of (1:1:1) in refluxing ethanolic piperidine (cf. Shceme 1).

Formation of 3 (or 5) via route (i) (Scheme 1) involves initial Michael addition of 1 to the ylidenic bond in 2 (or 4) forming an acyclic intermediate which cyclized by the nucleophilic attack of the NH group on the cyano carbon, followed by tautomerisation to the final product 3 (; or 5). While in route (ii) (Scheme 1), formation of 3 (; or 5) involved initial condensation of the aldehyde with the cyanomethylene affording the activated cyano olefin 2 (; or 4), followed by addition of 1 to 2 (; or 4) as above.

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74.80 (74.82)

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