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α , β - UNSATURATED NITRILES IN HETEROCYCLIC SYNTHESIS : SYNTHESIS OF CYCLOHEXENO[b]PYRANS AND CYCLOHEXENO[b] PYRANO [2,3-b] PYRIDINES.

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ABSTRACT

The reaction of 5, 5'- dimethylcyclohexan-1, 3-dione (1) with cinnamonitriles (2) afforded Cyclohexeno [b] pyrans (5). The structure of reaction products was established based on ${}^{1}HNMR$ and ${}^{13}C$ NMR. The ${}^{1}H$ NMR revealed heteroring at C - 4 affecting the CH₂CO moiety in space making CH₂ protons magnetically nonequivalent. Replacement of the heteroring by an aryl moiety results in disappearance of this effect.

The reaction of (5) with (2) resulted in formation of cyclohexeno [b]- pyrano [2,3 - b] pyridines whose structre was established based also on spectral data.

 α , B-Unsaturated nitriles are verisitile reagents that have been extensively employed in heterocyclic synthesis. ¹⁻⁴ Recently several new approaches for the synthesis of polyfunctional substituted mono and condensed heteroaromatics utilizing α , β -unsaturated nitriles have been reported. ⁵⁻⁷ Elnagdi *et al.*⁸ and Soto *et al.*⁹ have reported that the reaction of β -diketones with cinnamonitriles yields enamenopyran derivatives. This approach has been extensively utilized for the synthesis of substituted pyrans. Although cyclohexenopyrans are interesting as

potential startings for the synthesis of certain mail fertility regulators, only very few derivatives of this ring system have been reported. Elnagdi *et al.*^{10,11} reported that 5, 5⁻-dimethyl cyclohexanedione (1) reacts with benzylidenemalononitrile yielding pyrans. This reported synthesis coupled with the interest in the chemistry of these important heterocycles, led the author to report the synthesis of several new cyclohexenopyrans. The conversion of these compounds into the corresponding pyranopyridines is also studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

Several interesting features of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR of the synthesized compounds are discussed. Thus it has been found that 5, 5'- dimethyl cyclohexanedione (1) reacts with (2 a, b) to yield 1 : 1 adducts .These may be formulated as either the Michael adducts 3 or 4 or isomeric cyclic 5 or 6 (cf. Chart 1). ¹H NMR of product of reacting. 2a with 1 revealed two singlets for the CH₃ groups at δ 0.99 and δ 1.04 ppm ; four doublets at δ 2.3, and 2.5 ppm; a one proton signal at δ 4.33 ppm in addition to the three furan protons at δ 6.05 (H - 3), 6.32 (H - 4) and 7.47 (H - 5). A D₂O exchangeable two proton signal at δ 7.05 ppm also appeared and was then interpretted for NH₂ group. This spectra clearly indicate that the reaction product is neither the acyclic Michael adduct 3 or 4 as for both a multiplet for protons linked to Sp³ carbons should have appeared at δ 2 - 3 ppm. However although the ¹H NMR may be interpretted better for 5 than for form 6 as the methylene protons of the CH₂ flanked by C = O and C = C - O functions in 6 should appear at lower field.

A further proof for this conclusion seems manditory. Conclusive evidence for this structure was thus obtained through 13 C NMR spectroscopy (cf. formula

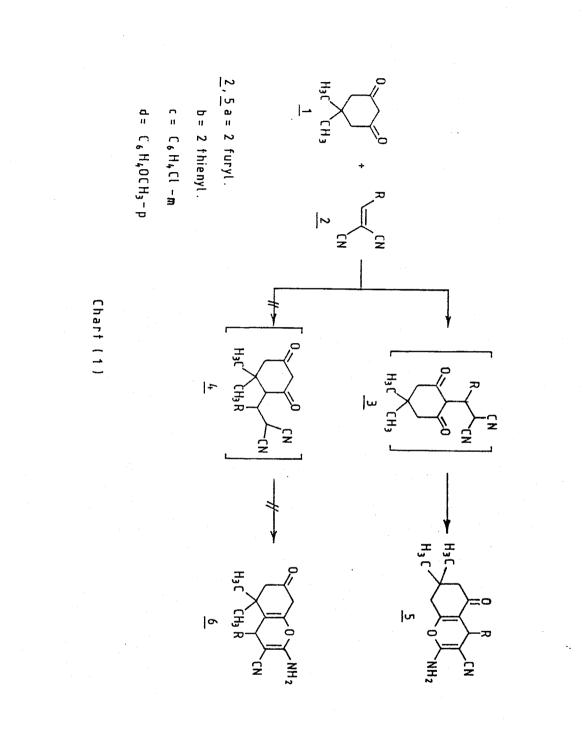
$\alpha\beta$ - Unsaturated nitriles.....

5 a), which showed six signals for sp3. These were interpretted for : $(C - 8) \delta$ 26.44; (C - 9) 28.27; (C - 10) 28.88; (C - 6) 31.65; (C - 7) 49.79 and (C - 4) 55.38. If this product was isomeric 6a, one would expect (C - 8) to appear at much lower field. This combined with observation from ¹H NMR that pyran H appeared as singlet - it should appear as multiplet by long range coupling with CH₂ in isomeric 6 a - no doubt is left thus for structure interpretation of reaction products.

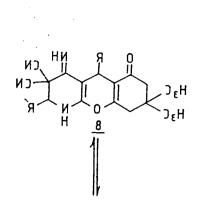
Interesting features of ¹³C NMR worth mention here. Namely the appearance of C - 3 at δ 104 ppm higher than expected for olefinic carbon. This is in my openion may be due to both electron donation by NH₂, as well as, shielding by CN function. similarly, the reaction of 2b with 1 affords 5b.

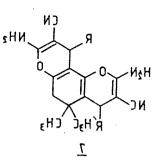
Compounds 5a, b and 11 reacted with the acrylonitriles 2a, b in refluxing pyridine to yield 1:1 adducts. Three isomeric structures seemed possible for these products (cf. structures 7 - 9).

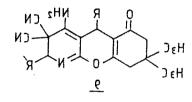
Structure 7 was readily eliminated as ¹H NMR in each case revealed that the methylene groups was not involved in the reaction. Structure 9, rather than 8 could be established based on ¹H NMR which revealed the pyridine H-2 as singlet. if this product was isomeric 8, this proton should appear as a doublet. ¹³C NMR supports further this conclusion (cf. formula 9b). Thus, the two carbons and the two methylene carbons appeared at almost the same field as in the parent compound. Two new Sp³ carbons appeared at δ 31.50 for pyridine C - 3 and at δ 58.05 for pyridine C - 2. Also two new higher field signals appeared at almost the same field as in parents (cf. formula 9b). ¹³C NMR revealed extra carbons for C = O and for CH2. This is due to existence of stereoisomers whose rate of interconversion is seemingly slower than the rate of relaxation of ¹³C NMR assessment. The formation of pyranopyridines by this way seems to be the first reported example of such addition in condensed pyran systems.

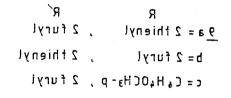


.nomogroT-lA mi9noM l9bdA

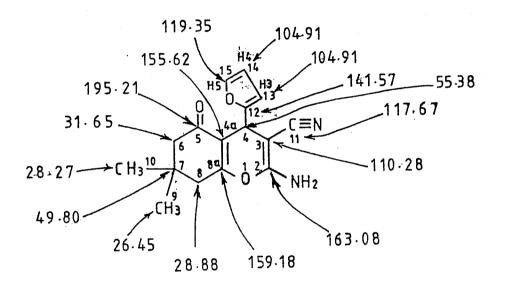




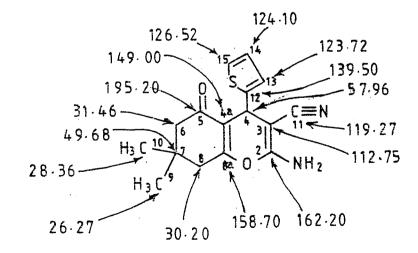




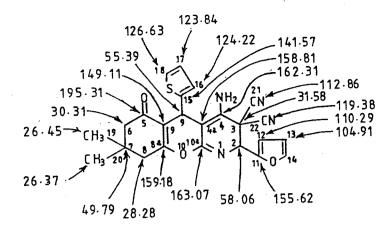




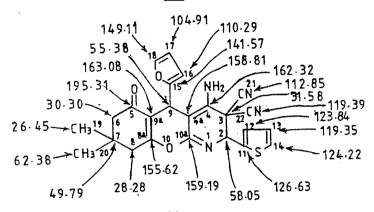
<u>5 a</u>



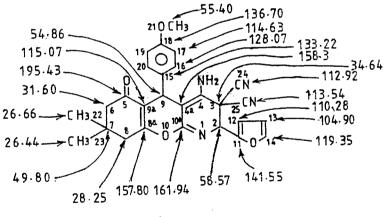
<u>5b</u>



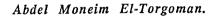
<u>9a</u>

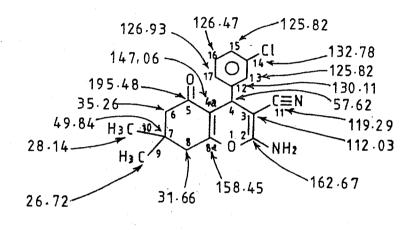


<u>9 b</u>

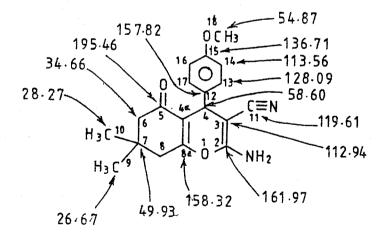


<u>9c</u>



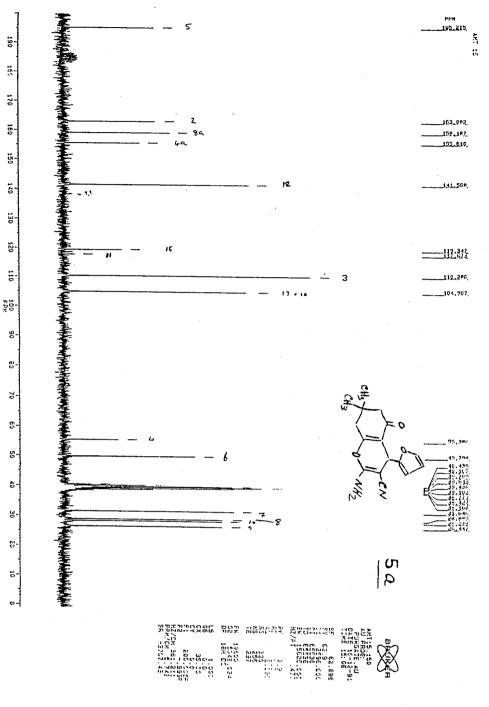


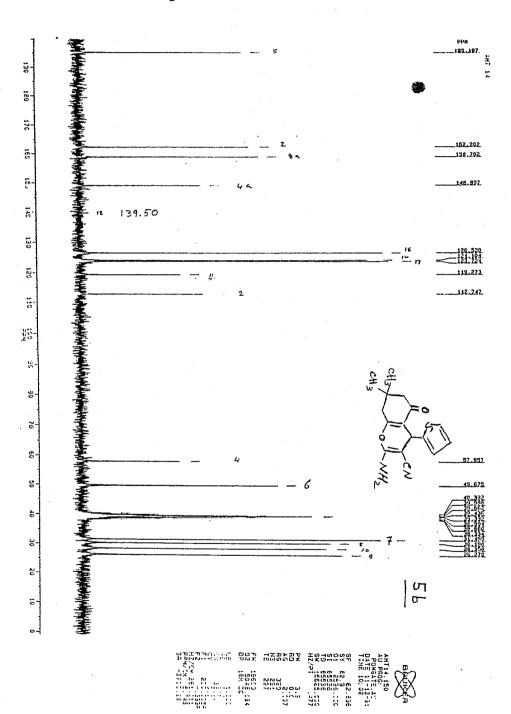
<u>10</u>



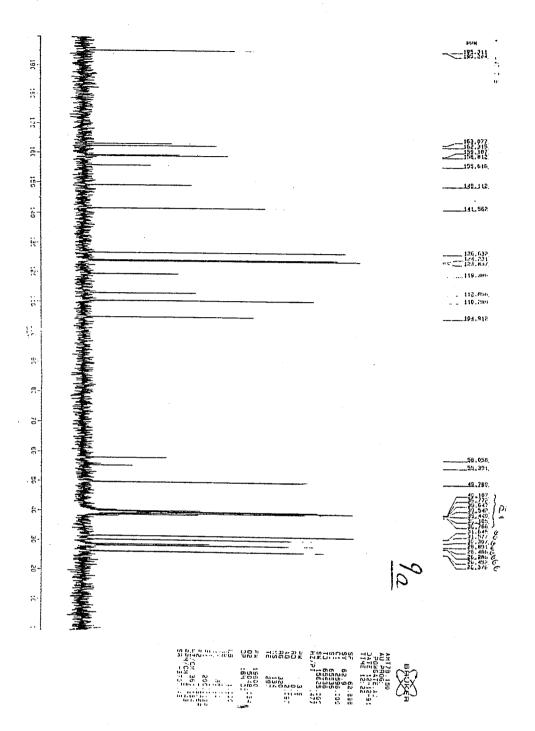
<u>11</u>

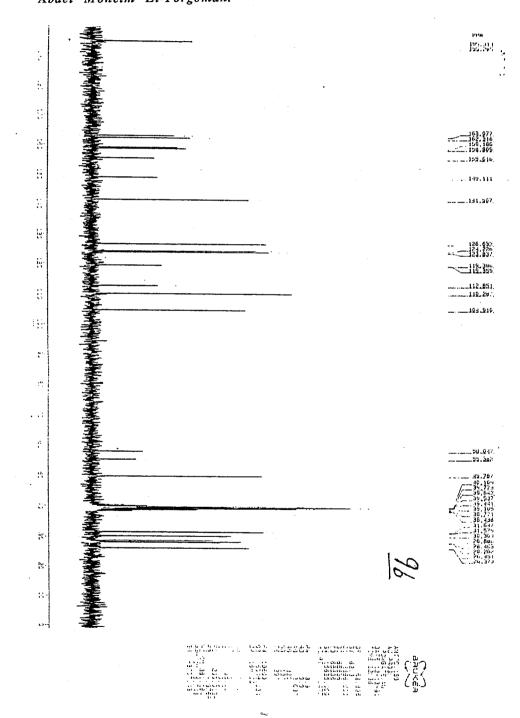
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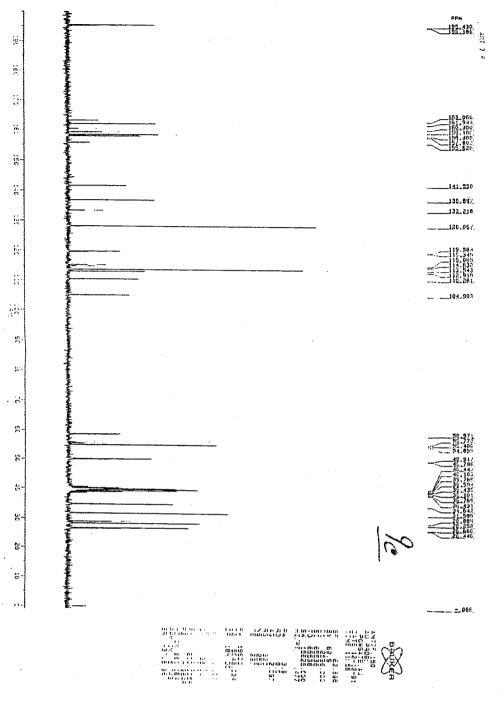


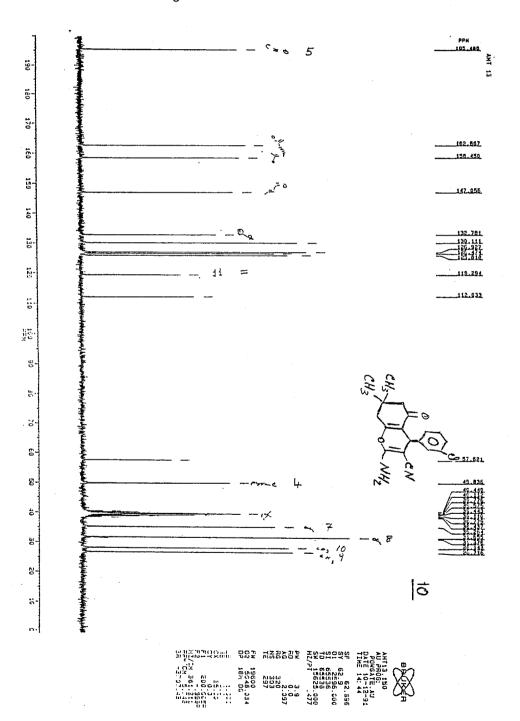


Abdel Moneim El-Torgoman.

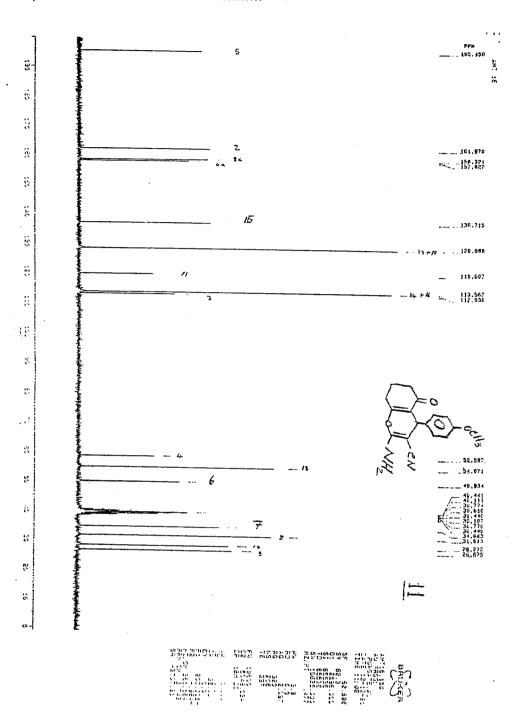








 $\alpha\beta$ - Unsaturated nitriles.....





Although Elnagdi *et al.* ¹⁰ have previously reported addition of arylidine malononitrile to dimedone, the reaction of 2c has not ben reported and no¹³C NMR date have ever been reported for these systems. I have found that 2c also adds to 1 to yield the cyclohexenopyran 10. Structur of 10 was inferred from ¹³C NMR spectroscopy. Unexpectidly ¹H NMR revealed one of the two methylenes as doublet of doublet while the other one appeared as clear singlet in contrast to observed multiplicity of both CH₂ signals in 5a, b. It's believed that this can be rationalised by assuming that the CH₂ protons adjacent to C=O are in this derivative equivalent while the lone pair anisortopy of the hetero ring in 5a,b renders these two protons differnt as it affects one of the two protons in the conformation that places the heteroatom over this proton.

In order to confirm this, cyclohexenopyrane 11, was prepared readily following the procedure of Elnagdi *et al.*¹⁰, and its spectra was recorded and inspected. ¹³C NMR is in accordance with the structure proposed by Elnagdi *et al.*¹⁰ (cf. formula 11). ¹H NMR again revealed one of the CH₂ as singlet and the other as doublet of doublet giving further support for proposed effect of the heteroatom lone pair.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined on a Buchi apparatus and uncorrected. Elemental analysis were carried out at Microanlytical Unit, Cairo University. ¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR were determined on a Bruker AC 250 FT - NMR spectrometer using tetrramethylsilane as the internal standard; chemical shifts are recorded in parts per million., at chemistry Department, Odense University, Odense M, Danmark.

4H-Cyclohexeno [1, 2-b] pyran[5a]:

To a solution of 1.4 g. (10 mmol) of 5, 5⁻-dimethyl cyclohexanedione (1) in 40 ml ethanol was added 1.44 g (10 mmol) of furfurylidene malononitrile (2a) and 3 drops of triethylamine. The reaction mixture was then heated under reflux for three hr. The solid product (5a) on standing precipitated, collected by filtration and recrystallized from ethanol as pale yellow crystals, M. P. 218-219 °C.

Using this procedure, compound. 5b was obtained via the reaction of equimolar amounts (10 mmol) of (1) and (2b).

4-H cyclohexeno [b] pyran [2,3-b] byridine [9a]:

To a solution of 3.0 g (10 mmol) of (5b) in 50 ml pyridine, 1.44 g (10 mmol) of (2a) was added. The reaction mixture was then heated under reflux for six hrs. The solvent was evaporated under vacuo and the solid product formed was dissolved in 50 ml water, acidified with HC1, filtered washed with water several times and finally recrysallized from ethanol as grey crystals, M.p. 205 $^{\circ}$ C.

Using this procedure, (9b) was obtained via the reaction of equimolar amounts (10 mmol) of (5a) and (2b) whil (9c) was obtained from (11) and (2a).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks for prof. Erik B. Pedersen, Odense University for the ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra and laboratory facilities provided.

Table (1): F	hysical data o	f the newly s	Table (1): Physical data of the newly synthesized products				
comp . No	Yield (%)	M.P (°C)	M.P (°C) Molecular formula (M.Wt.)	C	Analysis % Calcd./Found H N		S
5a	85	218 -219	$\begin{smallmatrix} C_{16} & H_{16} & N_2 & O_3 \\ (& 284.317) \end{smallmatrix}$	67.50 67.3	5.67 5.5	9.85 9.7	9 k
5b	95	231 - 232	$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{C_{16}} \ \mathrm{H_{16}} \ \mathrm{N_2} \ \mathrm{O_2S} & 63.98 \\ (300.382) & 63.8 \end{array}$	63.98 63.8	5.37 5.1	9.33 9.2	10.67 10.4
9a	. 54	205	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₃ S (444.517)	64.85 65.0	4.53 4.7	12.60 12.5	7.21 7.3
96	51	200	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₃ s (444.517)	64.85 65.1	4.53 4.7	12.60 12.8	7.21 7.4
9c	62 .	175	C ₂₇ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₄ (468.518)	69.22 69.0	5.16 5.3	11.96 12.1	i i
All compoun	All compounds was crystallized from ethanol.	lized from eth	nanol.				

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Table (2): ¹ H NMR da	ta of the synthesized	compounds

Compound Number	¹ H NMR, ppm (DMSO)
5a	δ 0.99 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.04 (s, 3H CH ₃), 2.3 (dd, 2H, CH ₂), 2.50 (dd, 2H, CH ₂ - CO), 4.33 (s, 1H, pyran H), 6.05 (d,1H furan H-3), 6 .32 (d, 1H, furan furan H -4), 7.05 (br, 2H, NH ₂) and 7.47 (d, 1H, furan H -5).
5 b	δ 0.97 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.04 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.25 (dd, 2H, CH ₂), 2.55 (dd, 2H, CH ₂ - CO), 4.54 (s, 1H, pyran H), 6.86 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 3), 6.90 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 4), 7.07 (br, 2H, NH ₂) and 7.30 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 5).
10	δ 0.96 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.04 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.20 (dd, 2H, CH ₂), 2.52 (s, 2H, CH ₂ - CO), 4.23 (s, 1H, pyran H), 7.07 (br, 2H, NH ₂) and 7.11 - 7.36 (m, 4H, arom. H).
11	δ 0.94 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.03 (s, 3H CH ₃), 2.15 (dd, 2H, CH ₂), 2.49 (s, 2H, CH ₂ - CO), 3.70 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 4.14 (s, 1H, pyran H), 6.85 (d, 2H, ortho protons), 7.05 (br, 2H,NH ₂) and 7.08 (d, 2H, m. protons).
9a	δ 0.97 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.04 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.20 (dd, 2H, CH ₂); 2.47 (dd, 2H, CH ₂ -CO), 4.33 (s, 1H, pyran 4H), 4.54 (s, 1H, pyridine 2H), 6.05 (d, 1H, furan H - 3), 6.32 (d, 1H, furan H - 4), 6.87 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 3), 6.91 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 4), 7.07 (br, 2H, NH ₂), 7.31 (d, 1H thiophene H -2) and 7.47 (d, 1H, furan H -5).
9 b	δ 0,98 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.05 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.25 (dd, 2H CH ₂), 2.47 (dd, 2H, CH ₂ - CO), 4.34 (s, 1H, pyran 4 - H), 4.54 (s, 1H, pyrdine 2 -H) 6.05 (d, 1H, furan H - 3), 6.30 (d, 1H, furan H - 4), 6.80 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 3), 6.86 (d, 1H, thiophene H - 4), 7.07 (br, 2H, NH ₂), 7.28 (d, 1H, thiophene H -2) and 7.47 (d, 1H, furan - 5).
9C	δ 0.94 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 1.03 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 2.20 (dd, 2H, CH ₂), 2.48 (dd, 2H, CH ₂ - CO), 3.33 (s, 1H, pyran 4 - H), 3.71 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 4.13 (s, 1H, pyridine 2-H), 6.06 (d, 1H, furan H - 3), 6.32 (d, 1H, furar H - 4), 6.84 (d, arom. O. protons), 6.93 (br, 2H, NH ₂) and 7.05 (d, arom. p-protons).

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Compound Number	¹³ C NMR, ppm (DMSO)
5a	δ 26.45 (C - 9), 28.27 (C - 10), 28.88 (C - 8), 31.65 (C - 6), 49.80 (C - 7), 55.38 (C - 4), 104.91 (C - 13), 104.91 (C -14), 110.28 (C -3), 117.67 (C - 11), 119.35 (C - 15), 141.57 (C - 12), 155.62 (C - 4a), 159.18 (C -8a), 163.08 (C - 2) and 195.21 (C - 5).
5 b	δ 26.27 (C - 9), 28.36 (C - 10), 30.20 (C -8), 31.46 (C -6), 49.68 (C - 7), 57.96 (C - 4), 112.75 (C - 3), 119.27 (C - 11), 123.72 (C - 13), 124.10 (C - 14), 126.52 (C - 15), 139.50 (C - 12), 149.00 (C-4a), 158.70 (C-8a), 162.20 (C2) and 195.20 (C5).
10	δ 26.72 (C-9), 28.14 (C-10), 31.66 (C-8), 35.26 (C-6), 49. (C-7), 57.62 (C-4), 112.03 (C-3), 119.29 (C-11), 125.82 (C-15), 126.47 (C-16), 126.93 (C-17), 130.11 (C-12), 132.7 (C-14), 147.06 (C-4a), 158.45 (C-8a), 162.67 (C-2) and 195.4 (C-5).
11	δ 26.67 (C - 9), 28.27 (C - 10), 31.61 (C - 8), 34.66 (C - 6), 49. (C - 7), 54.87 (C - 18), 58.60 (C - 4), 112.94 (C - 3), 113.56 (C - 14) 119.61 (C - 11), 128.09 (C - 13), 136.71 (C - 15), 157.82 (C - 12), 158.32 (C - 8a), 161.97 (C - 2), 195.46 (C - 5).
9a	δ 26.37 (C - 20), 26.45 (C - 19), 28.28 (C - 8), 30.31 (C - 6), 31.58 (C - 3), 49.79 (C - 7), 55.39 (C - 9), 58.06 (C - 2), 104.91 (C - 13), 110.29 (C - 12), 112.86 (C - 21), 119.38 (C - 22), 123.84 (C - 17), 124.22 (C - 16), 126.63 (C - 18), 141.57 (C - 15), 149.11 (C - 9a), 155.62 (C - 11), 158.81 (C - 4a), 159.18 (C - 8a), 162.31 (C - 4), 163.07 (C - 10a) and 195.31 (C - 5).
9b	δ 26.38 (C - 20), 26.45 (C - 19). 28.28 (C - 8), 30.30 (C - 6), 31.58 (C - 3), 49.79 (C - 7), 55.38 (C - 9), 58.05 (C - 2), 104.91 (C - 17), 110.29 (C - 16), 112.85 (C -21), 119.35 (C -13), 119.39 (C - 22), 123.84 (C - 12), 124.63 (C - 14), 126.63 (C - 11), 141.57 (C - 15), 149.11 (C - 18), 155.62 (C - 8a), 158.81 (C - 4a), 159.19 (C - 10a), 162.32 (C - 4), 163.08 (C - 9a), and 195.31 (C - 5).
9c	δ 26.44 (C - 23), 26.66 (C - 22), 28.25 (C - 8), 31.60 (C - 6), 34.64 (C - 3), 49.80 (C - 7), 54.86 (C - 9), 55.40 (C - 21), 85.57 (C -2), 104.90 (C - 13), 110.28 (C - 12), 112.92 (C - 24), 113.54 (C - 25), 114.63 (C - 17), 115.07 (C - 9a), 119.35 (C - 14), 128.07 (C - 16), 133.22 (C - 15), 136.70 (C - 18), 141.55 (C - 11), 157.80 (C - 8a), 158.30 (C - 4a), and 161.94 (C - 10a) and 195.43 (C - 5).

Table (3): ¹³C NMR data of the synthesized compounds

 $\alpha\beta$ - Unsaturated nitriles.....

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النيتريلات غير المشبعه lpha , eta في مجال تخليق المركبات غير متجانسة الحلقه

عبد المنعم الترجمان قسم الكيمياء – كلية العلوم – جامعة المنوفية

قد تم تحضير مركبات الهكسين الحلقى (ب) بيران (٥) من تفاعل ٥، ٥ ثنائى المثيل ١ ، ٣ دايون (١) مع السينامونيتريلز (٢). قد تم إثبات التركيب الجزيئى للمركبات الناتجه إستنادا الى أطياف الرنين النووى المغناطيسى لها.

كذلك قد تم تحضير مركبات الهكسين الحلقى (ب) - بيرانو (٢:٣-ب) بيريدينز من تفاعل المركبات (٥) مع (٢) وتم إثبات التركيب الجزيئى لها إستنادا الى دراسة أطياف الرنين النووى المغناطيسى لها.