Synthesis of (3-Cyano-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)-ylidene) Malononitriles †

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Abstract: (3-Cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)-ylidene)malononitriles were prepared for the first time by the reaction of arylmethyldiene malononitrile dimers with N-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl) morpholine.

Keywords: arylmethyldiene malononitrile dimer; enamime; dicyanomethylene; quinolines

1. Introduction

Arylmethyldiene derivatives of malononitrile dimer (AMDM) 1 are highly reactive Michael acceptors and are convenient and widely used synthetic reagents for constructing various heterocyclic systems [1]. A literature survey reveals the methods for the preparation of (pyridin-2(1H)-ylidene)malononitriles and (isoquinolin-3(2H)-ylidene) malononitriles [2,3]. However, there are no data on the preparation of quinolines by the reaction of AMDMs with enamines. It is well known that quinoline derivatives have a wide spectrum of biological activity and are therefore of great interest for pharmaceutical chemistry.

2. Results and Discussion

The starting AMDMs 1 were prepared by the reaction of a malononitrile dimer with aromatic aldehydes under basic catalysis using piperidinium acetate. We succeeded to prepare (3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)-ylidene)malononitriles 2 by the condensation of AMDMs 1 with N-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl) morpholine under prolonged heating (Scheme 1). Compounds were obtained in the form of off-white or yellow powders in 30%–60% yields.
We suggest that AMDMs reacted with N-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)morpholine to form a Michael type adduct, followed by intramolecular cyclization through the attack of the amino group at position C-1 of the cyclohexene ring. The oxidation of the partially saturated pyridine ring with air oxygen occurs during the reaction. Subsequent acidification with hydrochloric acid leads to the elimination of morpholine molecule, and (3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)-ylidene)-malononitriles are formed (Scheme 2).

Scheme 1. Ar = 4-BrC₆H₄; 3-thienyl; 4-CH₃OC₆H₄; 4-OH-3-MeOC₆H₃; 2,4-Cl₂C₆H₃.

Scheme 2. A possible mechanism of the formation of 2.

3. Experimental

[4-Aryl-3-Cyano-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)-ylidene]malononitriles (2)

2-Amino-4-arylbuta-1,3-diene-1,1,3-tricarbonitrile (0.5 g) was dissolved in hot absolute EtOH (15 mL). To the solution formed, an excess (0.35–0.4 mL) of freshly distilled 4-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl) morpholine was added. A mixture was heated under reflux for 6–8 h (TLC thin layer chromatography control, eluent – EtOAc or acetone, “Sorbfil A” plates). Then, aq. HCl was added to adjust the pH to 2. The solid product was filtered off and recrystallized from the appropriate solvents.

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References


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