Electrophilic Substitution in Anthranils

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WE report the structures of Bamberger's "x-chloroanthranil,"1 "x-bromoanthranil,"1 and "x-chloro-3-methylanthranil,"² and report on the nitration of anthranil (I) and of 3-methylanthranil (II). The "x-position" of the halogeno-compounds is in every case the 5-position (c.f. III). When the 3-position

¹ E. Bamberger and J. Lublin, *Ber.*, 1909, **42**, 1676. ² E. Bamberger and F. Elger, *Ber.*, 1903, **36**, 1611.

of the anthranils is unsubstituted, alkaline degradation leads to the corresponding anthranilic acid: thus, "x-chloro-anthranil," on heating for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. with alcoholic sodium hydroxide (10%), followed by careful neutralisation of the alkali, gave 5-chloroanthranilic acid (IV; X = Cl) (75%), requiring the halogen to be in the 5-position in





the anthranil. Similarly, "x-bromoanthranil" gave 5-bromoanthranilic acid (IV; X = Br) (85%). When the 3-position is occupied by a methyl group, alkaline degradation is no longer useful, and "x-chloro-3-methylanthranil" was established as the 5-chloro-compound (V) by synthesis from 5-chloro-2-nitrobenzoic acid (VI). Nitration of anthranil (H₂SO₄-KNO₃, 10°) gave two products, 5-nitroanthranil (32%, m.p. 120-121°, from petroleum) and 7-nitroanthranil (5%, m.p. 144---145°, from petroleum), as shown by their degradation by alkali to 5-nitro- and 3-nitro-anthranilic acids [(65%)] and (90%), respectively. 3-Methylanthranil, on the other hand, gave 3-methyl-5nitroanthranil [80%, m.p. 145-146°, from benzene-petroleum (1:1)] as the sole nitration product isolated. The identity of the last product was established by comparison with a sample prepared by standard methods from 2-acetamido-5-nitroacetophenone.

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