

## Novel Photochemical Syntheses of Amino- and Hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinones with High Selectivity

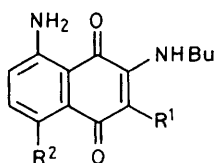
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New routes to amino- and hydroxy-naphthoquinones have been developed by the photochemical reaction of 5-aminonaphthoquinones with alkylamines under nitrogen and aerated conditions, respectively.

Although photochemically induced nucleophilic substitution reactions of quinone systems are well documented,<sup>1</sup> few for aminonaphthoquinones are known. Some photochemical reactions of methoxynaphthoquinones with amines to give the corresponding aminonaphthoquinones and methoxyamino-naphthoquinones are known,<sup>2</sup> but not those of aminonaphthoquinones with amines.

We report the novel and regioselective photochemical syntheses of 8-alkylamino- (2) and 8-hydroxy-5-amino-naphthoquinones (3) by the reaction of 5-aminonaphthoquinones (1) with alkylamines under nitrogen and aerated conditions, respectively. The direct alkylation and hydroxylation of (1) resulted in good yields under the conditions given in Table 1, and this is a very important selective synthetic method for these compounds which are formed in very low yields by thermal reactions. Compound (2a) has been prepared recently by the metal-promoted direct amination of (1a) in 22% yield.<sup>3</sup> Compound (3) may be synthesized by the reductive hydroxylation of 5-nitronaphthoquinones.<sup>4</sup> The photochemical reaction of (1a) with butylamine in aerated benzene gave (2a) and (3a) in low yields (Table 1, Run 1). Amination and hydroxylation were competing reactions under these conditions. Compound (3a) was not formed under a nitrogen atmosphere and (2a) was obtained selectively in 91% yield



- (1a) R<sup>1</sup> = CN, R<sup>2</sup> = H  
 (1b) R<sup>1</sup> = Cl, R<sup>2</sup> = H  
 (2a) R<sup>1</sup> = CN, R<sup>2</sup> = NHBu  
 (2b) R<sup>1</sup> = CN, R<sup>2</sup> = NHPr  
 (3a) R<sup>1</sup> = CN, R<sup>2</sup> = OH  
 (3b) R<sup>1</sup> = Cl, R<sup>2</sup> = OH

(Table 1, Run 2). A longer reaction time increased the isolated yield of (2a) but decreased the yield based on (1a) owing to the further photochemical decomposition of (2a) (Table 1, Run 3).

We propose that atmospheric oxygen co-operates with the amine in the direct hydroxylation of (1a). Hydroxylation did not proceed without amine. Selective syntheses of (3) were achieved using secondary or tertiary amines, which could not react with (1) because of steric hindrance (Table 1, Run 6), but the yield of (3a) was poor; 26% (diethylamine, Table 1, Run 6), 30% (piperidine), and 7% (triethylamine). On the other hand, the formation of (2a) was markedly decreased on addition of acetonitrile to the benzene solution and compound (2a) was not formed in benzene:acetonitrile (4:1) solution (Table 1, Run 5); however the yield of (3a) was low. Selective and the high yielding syntheses of (3) were achieved using tertiary butylamine under aerated conditions. Tertiary

Table 1. The reaction of (1) with amines.<sup>a</sup>

Run	Substrate	Amine	Atmosphere	Product (yield, %) <sup>b</sup>		
				(1) <sup>c</sup>	(2)	(3)
1	(1a)	BuNH <sub>2</sub>	Air		(2a)(7)	(3a)(28)
2	(1a)	BuNH <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	(1a)(32)	(2a)(62,91 <sup>d</sup> )	(3a)(26)
3 <sup>e</sup>	(1a)	BuNH <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	(1a)(13)	(2a)(71,82 <sup>d</sup> )	
4	(1a)	PrNH <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	(1a)(56)	(2b)(43,98 <sup>d</sup> )	
5 <sup>f</sup>	(1a)	BuNH <sub>2</sub>	Air	(1a)(4)		(3a)(30)
6	(1a)	Et <sub>2</sub> NH	Air			(3a)(26)
7	(1a)	Bu <sup>t</sup> NH <sub>2</sub>	Air	(1a)(2)		(3a)(81)
8	(1b) <sup>g</sup>	Bu <sup>t</sup> NH <sub>2</sub>	Air			(3b)(82)

<sup>a</sup> Irradiated with 100 W high pressure mercury lamp (400–500 nm); (1) (0.3 mmol) and amine (30 mmol) in benzene (300 ml) at 30 °C for 12 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield after chromatography. All compounds gave spectral data (<sup>1</sup>H n.m.r., mass) in agreement with the proposed structures and satisfactory analytical data. M.p. (2b) 188–189 °C, (3a) 217–217.5 °C, (3b) 146–147 °C. <sup>c</sup> Recovered (%). <sup>d</sup> Yield based on amount of (1) reacted. <sup>e</sup> Reaction time 48 h. <sup>f</sup> Solvent, benzene:acetonitrile = 4:1. <sup>g</sup> M.p. (1b) 127–129 °C.

butylamine could not react with (1) owing to steric hindrance and is a good oxygen-carrier for the formation of (3).

Received, 31st January 1983; Com. 139

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