

SYNTHESIS OF 2-ARYL-3,4,5,6-BIS(TRIMETHYLENE)PYRYLIUM
SALTS AND THE CORRESPONDING PYRIDINE BASES

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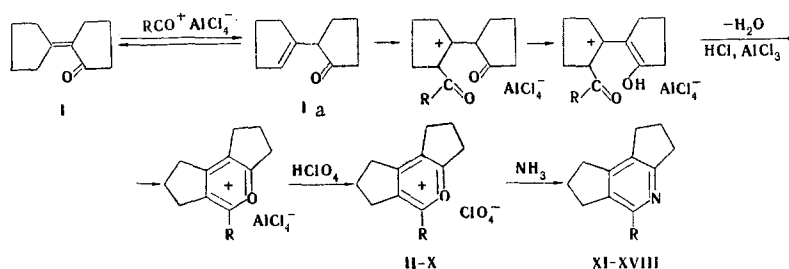
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2-Aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium perchlorates were obtained by acylation of cyclopentylidenecyclopentanone with aromatic acid chlorides in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride with subsequent treatment with 70% perchloric acid. The synthesized salts were converted to the corresponding pyridine bases.

2-Alkyl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridines [1], which display biological activity [2], are formed in the acylation of cyclopentylidenecyclopentanone with aliphatic acid chlorides in the presence of 70% perchloric acid with subsequent treatment of the reaction products with 22% ammonium hydroxide. However, the intermediates - 2-alkyl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium perchlorates - have not been isolated.

In order to isolate the 3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium salts, we studied the acylation of cyclopentylidenecyclopentanone (I) with aromatic acid chlorides in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride via a previously developed method [3].

Under the reaction conditions, I undergoes partial rearrangement to Ia, which is then acylated via a known scheme [3,4].



It is known [5] that the characteristic bands in the IR spectra of pyrylium salts are those at 1610-1650 cm^{-1} (8a) and 1530-1560 cm^{-1} (8b), which are affiliated with the symmetrical and asymmetrical stretching vibrations of the heteroring, and the broad intense absorption band of the ClO_4^- ion at 1090-1100 cm^{-1} (see [6]). The spectra of the compounds that we synthesized contain these absorption bands, and this confirms the presence of the pyrylium structure.

When the salts obtained are treated with excess concentrated ammonium hydroxide, they are readily converted in high yield to the corresponding 2-aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridines.

It was recently demonstrated [7] that depression of the analeptic and sedative action is observed when the methyl group is replaced by a phenyl group in the hydrochloride of a 2-substituted 3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridine. In a pharmacological investigation of the hydrochlorides of 2-(p-methoxyphenyl)- and 2-(o-methoxyphenyl)-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridines that we synthesized, we detected a distinctly expressed neuroleptic effect and a capacity for prolongation of hexanal narcosis, while 2-styryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethyl-

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TABLE 1. 2-Aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium Salts (II-X)

| Comp. | R | mp, °C | Empirical formula | Found, % | | | Calc., % | | | Yield, % | Characteristic bands in the IR spectrum, cm ⁻¹ |
|-------|--|--------|--|----------|-----|------|----------|-----|------|----------|---|
| | | | | C | H | Cl | C | H | Cl | | |
| II | C ₆ H ₅ | 168 | C ₁₇ H ₁₇ ClO ₅ | 60,6 | 5,0 | 10,6 | 30,1 | 4,9 | 10,1 | 43 | 1610, 1565, 1098 |
| III | <i>p</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄ | 148 | C ₁₇ H ₁₆ Cl ₂ O ₅ | 54,2 | 4,2 | 19,0 | 35,0 | 4,3 | 19,1 | 31 | 1608, 1562, 1094 |
| IV | <i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | 136 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ ClO ₆ | 58,5 | 5,3 | 9,3 | 58,9 | 5,2 | 9,7 | 61 | 1610, 1564, 1090 |
| V | <i>m</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | 151 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ ClO ₆ | 59,2 | 5,6 | 9,4 | 58,9 | 5,2 | 9,7 | 41 | 1610, 1582, 1100 |
| VI | <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | 102 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ ClO ₆ | 58,5 | 5,4 | 9,4 | 58,9 | 5,2 | 9,7 | 65 | 1610, 1570, 1095 |
| VII | <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ | 204 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ ClO ₅ | 61,3 | 5,8 | 9,9 | 31,6 | 5,5 | 10,0 | 45 | 1610, 1572, 1090 |
| VIII | CH=CHC ₆ H ₅ | 187 | C ₁₉ H ₁₉ ClO ₅ | 62,5 | 5,4 | 9,5 | 52,9 | 5,3 | 9,5 | 38 | 1610, 1570, 1095 |
| IX | 3,4-(CH ₃ O) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ | 131 | C ₁₉ H ₂₁ ClO ₇ | 57,5 | 5,3 | 8,9 | 56,9 | 5,6 | 9,2 | 27 | 1610, 1575, 1098 |
| X | 3,4-(CH ₃ O) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₂ | 89 | C ₂₀ H ₂₃ ClO ₇ | 58,4 | 5,5 | 8,2 | 59,0 | 5,6 | 8,6 | 35 | 1612, 1578, 1100 |

TABLE 2. 2-Aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridines (XI-XVIII)

| Comp. | R | mp, °C | Empirical formula | Found, % | | Calc., % | | Yield, % |
|-------|--|--------|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | | | | C | H | C | H | |
| XI | C ₆ H ₅ | 81 | C ₁₇ H ₁₇ N | 86,5 | 7,1 | 86,8 | 7,3 | 94 |
| XII | <i>p</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄ | 105 | C ₁₇ H ₁₆ ClN | 73,2 | 6,1 | 73,5 | 5,9 | 92 |
| XIII | <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | 96 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ NO | 81,1 | 7,1 | 81,5 | 7,2 | 98 |
| XIV | <i>m</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | Oil* | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| XV | <i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | 83 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ NO | 81,3 | 7,1 | 81,5 | 7,2 | 89 |
| XVI | <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ | 94 | C ₁₈ H ₁₉ N | 86,6 | 7,7 | 86,7 | 7,7 | 95 |
| XVII | 3,4-(CH ₃ O) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ | 78 | C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₂ | 76,9 | 6,3 | 77,4 | 6,7 | 92 |
| XVIII | CH=CHC ₆ H ₅ | 88 | C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N | 87,0 | 7,0 | 87,3 | 7,3 | 89 |

* The picrate had mp 130°. C₂₄H₂₂O₈. Found: C 58.9; H 4.8%.
C₁₈H₁₉NO · C₆H₃N₃O₇. Calculated: C 58.5; H 4.5%.

ene)pyridine hydrochloride prevents the onset of narcosis (L. V. Poddubnaya and L. B. Olekhovich, Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute).

EXPERIMENTAL

General Method for the Synthesis of 2-Aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium Perchlorates. Mixing of 9 mmole of aromatic acid chloride and 7.5 mmole of anhydrous aluminum chloride gave an acylating complex, to which 3 mmole of I was added. The mixture was heated on a boiling-water bath for 45 min and allowed to stand at room temperature for 1.5 h. It was then poured into a mixture of 10 g of ice and 5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The resulting aqueous emulsion was extracted twice with ether, and the aqueous solution was acidified with 1 ml of 70% perchloric acid. The resulting crystals were removed by filtration, washed with ether, and dried. The salts obtained by this method (Table 1) were crystallized from glacial acetic acid (II, III, and V-VIII) or 25% acetic acid (IV).

2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium Perchlorate (IX). This compound was similarly obtained. The dark oil that formed after the reaction mixture was poured over ice was extracted with chloroform, and the salt was precipitated by the addition of ether. The precipitated hygroscopic crystals, which deliquesced rapidly in air, were removed by filtration in a box filled with dry air (dried with P₂O₅), and were stored in a vacuum desiccator over phosphorus pentoxide. Salt X was similarly obtained.

2-Aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridines (Table 2). A 1.2-mmole sample of 2-aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyrylium perchlorate was treated with excess 22% ammonium hydroxide, and the mixture was allowed to stand for 3 days. The resulting crystalline product was removed by filtration, washed with water, and dried. The product was purified by chromatography with a column filled with aluminum oxide [elution with chloroform-benzene (3:2)].

2-Aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridine Hydrochlorides. An ether solution containing 8 mmole of 2-aryl-3,4,5,6-bis(trimethylene)pyridine was saturated with dry hydrogen chloride. The resulting dark oil was dissolved in acetone and precipitated by the addition of ether. The hydrochlorides were purified by reprecipitation of the salts from acetone solution by the addition of ether. The hydrochloride of pyridine XV was obtained in 79% yield and had mp 108°. Found: C 71.1; H 6.5; Cl 11.2%. C₁₈H₁₉NO · HCl. Calculated: C 71.7; H 6.7; Cl 11.8%. The hydrochloride of pyridine XIII was obtained in 74% yield and had mp

209°. Found: C 71.1; H 6.2; Cl 11.3%. $C_{18}H_{19}NO \cdot HCl$. Calculated: C 71.7; H 6.7; Cl 11.8%. The hydrochloride of pyridine XVIII was obtained in 72% yield and had mp 119°. Found: C 76.2; H 6.2; Cl 11.4%. $C_{19}H_{19}N \cdot HCl$. Calculated: C 76.5; H 6.8; Cl 11.9%.

The IR spectra of mineral oil suspensions of the pyrylium salts were recorded with a UR-20 spectrophotometer at 700-1800 cm^{-1} .

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