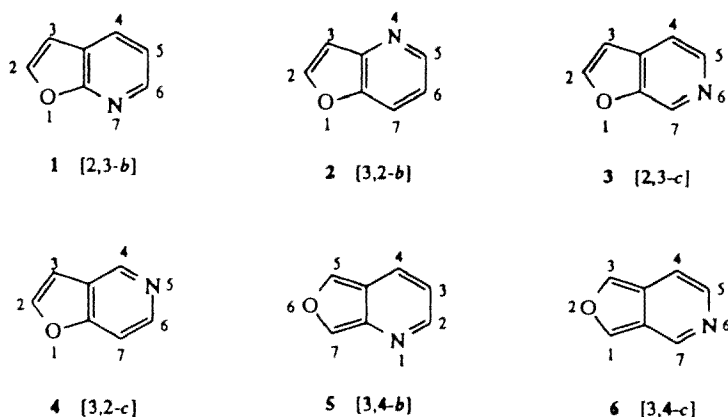


## SYNTHESES OF SUBSTITUTED AND FUSED FURO- [3,2-c]PYRIDINES

Alžbeta Krutošíková

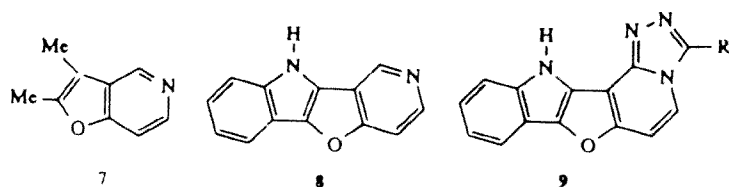
Furopyridines are of chemical interest due to their similarity to benzofuran, quinoline, and isoquinoline, which are important nuclei present in many biologically active compounds. In addition, new pharmacophores with potential antipsychotic activity possess thieno- and furo[3,2-c]pyridine ring system [1]. The fusion of furan nucleus to the pyridine ring gives rise to six isomeric furopyridines 1-6 [2].



Furopyridines consist of an electron-rich five-membered furan ring fused to an electron-poor six-membered pyridine ring. Five of the parent structures are known, i.e., furo[2,3-b]pyridine (1) [3, 4], furo[3,2-b]pyridine (2) [5, 6], furo[2,3-c]pyridine (3) [7], furo[3,2-c]pyridine (4) [8, 9], and furo[3,4-c]pyridine (6) [10].

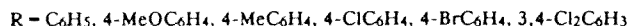
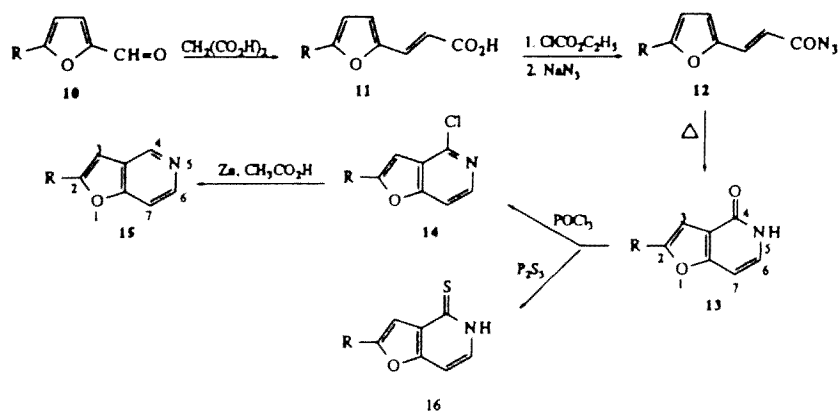
Synthetic approaches to furo[3,2-c]pyridines start either from furans [11, 12] or from pyridines [9, 13, 14].

In continuation of our previous efforts towards the synthesis of 2,3-dimethylfuro[3,2-c]pyridines (7) [15] and fused derivatives of furo[3,2-c]pyridines (8, 9) [16] we report here new results concerning syntheses of substituted furo[3,2-c]pyridines.



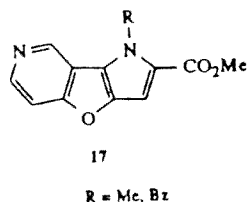
The procedure we have used for the synthesis of 2-arylfuro[3,2-c]pyridines [17] is a modification of that by Eloy and Derickere [8] in which 5-aryl-2-furancarbaldehydes **10** were the starting materials (Scheme 1).

## Scheme 1



Starting from 5-aryl-2-furancarbaldehydes 10 via the Doebner condensation, we synthesized the corresponding substituted propenoic acids 11. The acyl azides 12 were prepared by treatment of the propenoic acids 11 with ethyl chloroformate and sodium azide in a one pot reaction. The compounds 12 were transformed by thermal cyclization in the presence of tributylamine in Dowtherm to 2-aryl-4,5-dihydrofuro[3,2-c]pyridin-4-ones (13). Refluxing of 13 with phosphorus oxychloride gave the chloroderivatives 14. The reduction of the latter with zinc in boiling acetic acid afforded the 2-aryl-4,5-dihydrofuro[3,2-c]pyridines (15). Treatment of 13 with phosphorus pentasulfide led to the corresponding 2-aryl-4,5-dihydrofuro[3,2-c]pyridin-4-thiones 16.

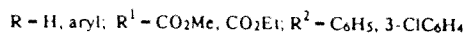
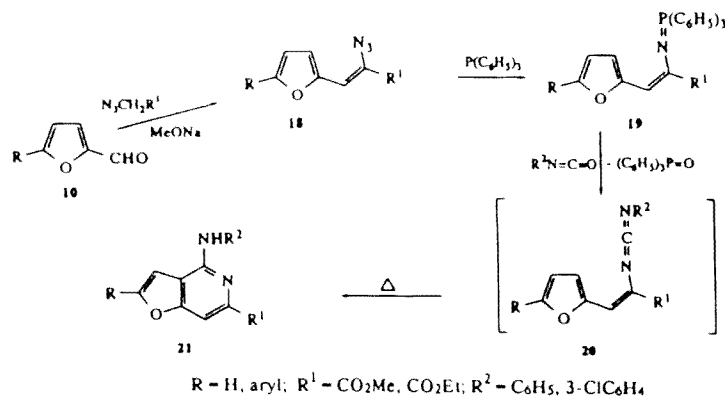
Analogously, starting from methyl 2-formyl-4-methyl- or 2-formyl-4-benzylfuro[3,2-b]pyrrole-5-carboxylates, compounds 17 were prepared [18].



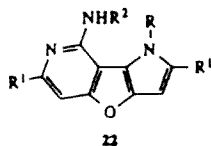
The second method we have used for the synthesis of substituted furo[3,2-c]pyridines is a modification of that by Molina et al. [19, 20] used as *aza* Wittig reaction of iminophosphoranes with isocyanates in which, instead of 4,5-dimethyl-2-furancarbaldehyde, in our case 5-aryl-2-furancarbaldehydes (10) were the starting materials (Scheme 2).

Previously we described the preparation of methyl or ethyl 2-azido-3-(2-furyl)propenoates and their 5-substituted derivatives 18. Substituted vinyl azides 18 reacted further with triphenylphosphine in dry dichloromethane under nitrogen to give iminophosphoranes 19 in good yields. The *aza* Wittig reaction of 19 with phenyl or 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate in dry toluene under reflux leads to triphenylphosphine oxide and the corresponding substituted furo[3,2-c]pyridines (21) via appropriate carbodiimides 20 which were not isolated.

## Scheme 2



Analogously, starting from methyl 2-formyl-4-methyl or 2-formyl-4-benzylfuro[3,2-b]pyrrole-5-carboxylates, compounds **22** were prepared [22, 23].



R = Me, Bz; R<sup>1</sup> = CO<sub>2</sub>Me, CO<sub>2</sub>Et; R<sup>2</sup> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 3-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

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