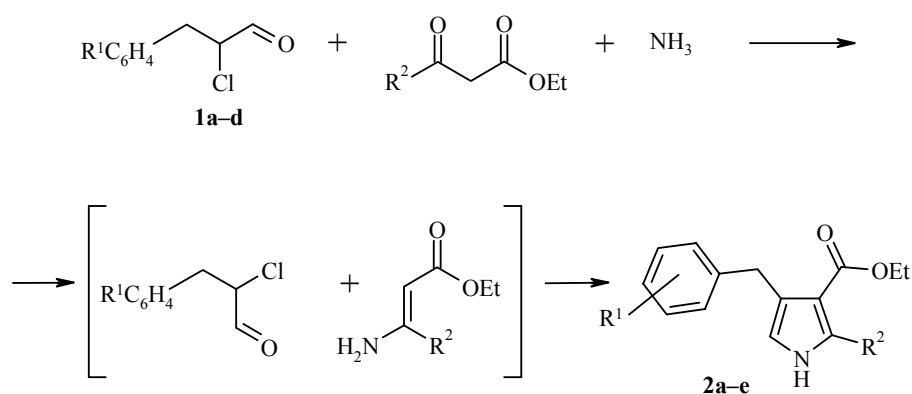


3-ARYL-2-CHLOROPROPANALS IN HANTZSCH SYNTHESIS OF PYRROLES

V. S. Matiychuk, R. L. Martyak, N. D. Obushak, Yu. V. Ostapiuk, and N. I. Pidlypnyi

Keywords: 3-aryl-2-chloropropanals, pyrroles, Hantzsch reaction, cyclization.

Pyrroles have been obtained by the Hantzsch method, by reaction of α -halocarbonyl and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds in the presence of ammonia [1-3]. However, the range of α -halo-substituted aldehydes used in this synthesis is quite limited [1-4]. In this paper, we show that in this reaction we can use 3-aryl-2-chloropropanals **1a-d**, obtained by Meerwein chloroarylation of acrolein [5]. We have established that aldehydes **1a-d** react under mild conditions with acetoacetic and benzoylacetic esters in the presence of ammonia to form ethyl esters of 4-(R^1 -benzyl)-2-methyl(phenyl)pyrrole-3-carboxylic acids **2a-e**. Dehydrochlorination of α -chloro aldehydes **1a-d** does not occur in this case. Pyrrole is formed as a result of C-alkylation of the intermediate enamine followed by cyclization. The proposed method allows us to obtain trisubstituted pyrroles containing benzyl substituents in the 4 position.



1 a $R^1 = 3\text{-Me}$, **b** $R^1 = 4\text{-Me}$, **c** $R^1 = 3\text{-Cl}$, **d** $R^1 = 4\text{-Cl}$; **2 a** $R^1 = 4\text{-Me}$, $R^2 = \text{Me}$;
b $R^1 = 3\text{-Cl}$, $R^2 = \text{Me}$; **c** $R^1 = 4\text{-Cl}$, $R^2 = \text{Me}$; **d** $R^1 = 3\text{-Me}$, $R^2 = \text{Ph}$; **e** $R^1 = 4\text{-Me}$, $R^2 = \text{Ph}$

3-Aryl-2-chloropropanal **1a-d** (0.015 mol) was added to mixture of acetoacetic or benzoylacetic ester (0.015 mol) and 25% aqueous ammonia (7 ml) in ethanol (10 ml). This was allowed to stand for 48 h and then extracted with ether. The ether layer was washed with 10% aqueous solution of NaOH, 5% hydrochloric acid, and water. Ether was evaporated and the residue was recrystallized from a 1:1 ether-petroleum ether mixture.

Ivan Franko Lvov National University, L'vov 79005, Ukraine; e-mail: obushak@in.lviv.ua. Translated from *Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii*, No. 9, pp. 1401-1403, September, 2004. Original article submitted February 25, 2004.

3-Ethoxycarbonyl-2-methyl-4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1H-pyrrole (2a). Yield 48%; mp 80-80.5°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆), δ, ppm (*J*, Hz): 1.18 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂); 2.24 (3H, s, CH₃C₆H₄); 2.38 (3H, s, CH₃); 3.88 (2H, s, CH₂); 4.08 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂); 6.26 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5, H-5); 7.04 (4H, s, C₆H₄); 11.00 (1H, br. s, NH). Found, %: C 74.40; H 7.32; N 5.39. C₁₆H₁₉NO₂. Calculated, %: C 74.68; H 7.44; N 5.44.

4-(3-Chlorobenzyl)-3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-methyl-1H-pyrrole (2b). Yield 42%; mp 82-83°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm (*J*, Hz): 1.15 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂); 2.38 (3H, s, CH₃); 3.93 (2H, s, CH₂); 4.08 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂); 6.43 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5, H-5); 7.09-7.30 (4H, m, C₆H₄); 11.08 (1H, br. s, NH). Found, %: C 64.78; H 5.69; N 5.13. C₁₅H₁₆ClNO₂. Calculated, %: C 64.87; H 5.81; N 5.04.

4-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-methyl-1H-pyrrole (2c). Yield 44%; mp 125-126°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm (*J*, Hz): 1.15 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂); 2.38 (3H, s, CH₃); 3.91 (2H, s, CH₂); 4.05 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂); 6.36 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5, H-5); 7.16 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1, C₆H₄); 7.28 (2H, d, C₆H₄); 11.07 (1H, br. s, NH). Found, %: C 64.59; H 5.78; N 4.95. C₁₅H₁₆ClNO₂. Calculated, %: C 64.87; H 5.81; N 5.04.

3-Ethoxycarbonyl-4-(3-methylbenzyl)-2-phenyl-1H-pyrrole (2d). Yield 38%; mp 114-115°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm (*J*, Hz): 1.07 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂); 2.28 (3H, s, CH₃C₆H₄); 3.98 (2H, s, CH₂); 4.03 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂); 6.55 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1, H-5); 6.98 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5, C₆H₄); 7.03 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1, C₆H₄); 7.07 (1H, s, C₆H₄); 7.17 (1H, t, *J* = 7.5, C₆H₄); 7.30-7.52 (5H, m, C₆H₅); 11.41 (1H, br. s, NH). Found, %: C 78.71; H 6.75; N 4.45. C₂₁H₂₁NO₂. Calculated, %: C 78.97; H 6.63; N 4.39.

3-Ethoxycarbonyl-4-(4-methylbenzyl)-2-phenyl-1H-pyrrole (2e). Yield 43%; mp 125-126.5°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm (*J*, Hz): 1.04 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂); 2.25 (3H, s, CH₃C₆H₄); 3.95 (2H, s, CH₂); 4.02 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂); 6.50 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1, H-5); 7.06 (2H, d, *J* = 8.1, C₆H₄); 7.11 (2H, d, C₆H₄); 7.28-7.49 (5H, m, C₆H₅); 11.39 (1H, br. s, NH). Found, %: C 79.05; H 6.57; N 4.27. C₂₁H₂₁NO₂. Calculated, %: C 78.97; H 6.63; N 4.39.

REFERENCES

1. R. C. Elderfield and T. N. Dodd, in: R. Elderfield (editor), *Heterocyclic Compounds* [Russian translation], Izdat. Inostr. Lit., Moscow (1953), Vol. 1, p. 104.
2. M. W. Roomi and S. F. MacDonald, *Canad. J. Chem.*, **48**, 1689 (1970).
3. K. Kirschke, B. Costisella, M. Ramm, and B. Schulz, *J. Prakt. Chem.*, **332**, 143 (1990).
4. A. W. Trautwein, R. D. Suessmuth, and G. Jung, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, **8**, 2381 (1998).
5. H. D. Obushak, V. S. Matiichuk, and N. I. Ganushchak, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **33**, 1081 (1997).