

## Synthesis of Substituted 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylates from Baylis–Hillman Adducts of Substituted 2-Chloronicotinaldehydes

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A series of substituted 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates were synthesized for the first time from the Baylis–Hillman adducts obtained from 2-chloronicotinaldehyde derivatives. Three methods were adopted to synthesize 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates, of which the azide-reduction route (*Scheme 5*) gave the best yields compared to the other attempted methods (*Schemes 2 and 3*).

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**1. Introduction.** – Naphthyridines are an important class of pharmaceutically active compounds, and their chemistry has been reviewed since their evaluation [1]. A large number of 1,8-naphthyridines were reported to exhibit antimicrobial [2a], antitumor [2b–d], anti-inflammatory [2e], and diuretic activities [2f]. Many other 1,8-naphthyridines have been found to be active as antiallergics [3a], local anaesthetics [3b], antiplatelet agents [3c], anticonvulsants [3d], and antihypertensives [3e]. The 1,8-naphthyridine derivatives were also reported to be associated with the property of inhibiting secretion of acid in stomach known as a gastric antisecretory [4], and also used for the treatment of memory disorders, in particular *Alzheimer's* disease [5]. Some new 1,8-naphthyridine derivatives have recently been patented as plant-growth regulators, fungicides, bactericides, herbicides, insecticides, and nematocides [6]. Arylnaphthyridines have been reported as potent mGlu5-receptor antagonists [7]. In addition to medicinal applications, 1,8-naphthyridines have been employed in the study of bioorganic and bioorganometallic processes (for a recent example, see [8]) and in organometallic [9] applications.

A survey of the literature shows that there are two general methods available for the preparation of 1,8-naphthyridines, namely the *Skraup* and the *Friedländer* reaction. The former is a powerful method for the synthesis of quinolines and many naphthyridines [10]. However, it is very much substrate-dependent and not suitable for the preparation of 2-substituted 1,8-naphthyridines [11]. On the other hand, the *Friedländer* reaction is one of the most important methods for synthesizing pyridines, quinolines, and naphthyridines [12], but one of its major drawbacks is that unsymmetrical ketones give both regioisomeric products, generally with little or no selectivity.

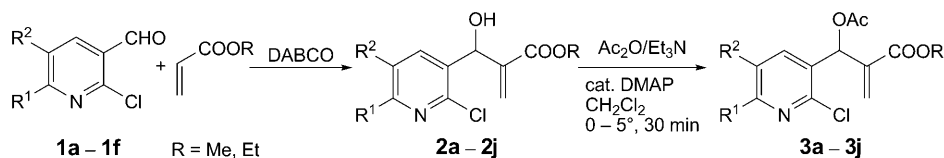
Moreover, both methods for the synthesis of 1,8-naphthyridines require high reaction temperatures and prolonged reaction times, and suffer from low product yields. Thus, in view of their immense biological importance, the development of a simple, convenient, and environmentally compatible synthesis of 1,8-naphthyridines is very much desirable.

In continuation of our work on the study of N-containing heterocyclic compounds [13], we report herein a novel, simple, and efficient route for the synthesis of substituted 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates from *Baylis–Hillman* adducts, which are often difficult to obtain by other routes.

**2. Results and Discussion.** – 2.1. *Baylis–Hillman Adducts.* The *Baylis–Hillman* reaction is a useful method for C–C bond-formation from activated vinyl and CO substrates [14]. Chemical transformation of the *Baylis–Hillman* adducts or their derivatives into useful heterocyclic compounds have been studied recently by us and other groups [13][15]. Thus, we have reported new *Baylis–Hillman* adducts derived from 2-chloronicotinaldehydes (=2-chloropyridine-3-carboxaldehydes) [13b,d], and the transformation of these adducts into the quinoline skeleton [13c] is a useful entry to quinoline chemistry.

The *Baylis–Hillman* adducts **2a–2j** were now synthesized similarly [13b,d] from the substituted 2-chloronicotinaldehydes **1a–1f** with ethyl or methyl acrylate (= ethyl or methyl prop-2-enoate) in very good yields (*Scheme 1*). The allyl acetate derivatives **3a–3j** of these adducts were then efficiently obtained by treatment with either AcCl/pyridine or Ac<sub>2</sub>O/Et<sub>3</sub>N (cat. DMAP (= *N,N*-dimethylpyridin-4-amine)) [16]. All the new compounds were well characterized by spectral data.

*Scheme 1*

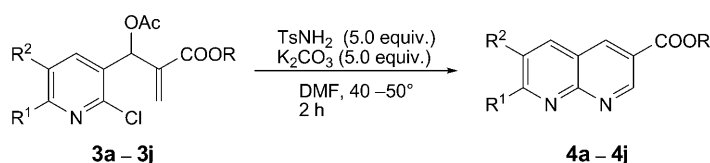


	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>		R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R
<b>1a</b>	H	Me	<b>2a,3a</b>	H	Me	Me
<b>1b</b>	H	Et	<b>2b,3b</b>	H	Et	Me
<b>1c</b>	H	4-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	<b>2c,3c</b>	H	4-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Me
<b>1d</b>	Ph	Me	<b>2d,3d</b>	Ph	Me	Me
<b>1e</b>	COOMe	H	<b>2e,3e</b>	COOMe	H	Me
<b>1f</b>	H	Ph	<b>2f,3f</b>	H	Me	Et
			<b>2g,3g</b>	H	Et	Et
			<b>2h,3h</b>	H	Ph	Et
			<b>2i,3i</b>	Ph	Me	Et
			<b>2j,3j</b>	COOMe	H	Et

It was anticipated that the acetate derivatives **3** are convertible into primary-allylamine derivatives, which could easily lead to the formation of substituted 1,8-naphthyridines *via* an S<sub>N</sub>Ar reaction, the allylamine moiety acting as a nucleophile and substituting the Cl-atom at the pyridine ring even under moderate conditions. This

assumption prompted us to look for an efficient synthesis of allylamine derivatives from the *Baylis–Hillman* acetates **3**. Thus the primary-allylamines were generated from **3** by using different nucleophiles such as *i*) *p*-toluenesulfonamide (=4-methylbenzenesulfonamide), *ii*) ammonium acetate, and *iii*) sodium azide followed by reduction.

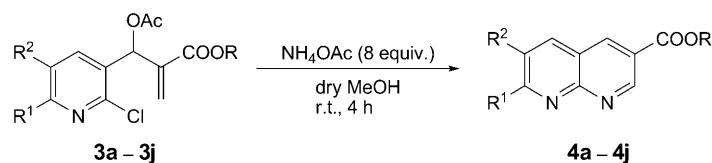
**2.2. Reaction of Acetate Derivatives 3 with *p*-Toluenesulfonamide:** The reaction of the *Baylis–Hillman* acetates **3a–3j** with *p*-toluenesulfonamide (TsNH<sub>2</sub>) [15a] [17] in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in dimethylformamide as solvent at 40–50° gave the substituted 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4a–4j** in 55–64% yield (*Scheme 2*). With the aid of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, TsNH<sub>2</sub> generates the nucleophile that undergoes *Michael* addition to the exocyclic C=C bond of acetates **3** and subsequent migration of the C=C bond with the simultaneous ejection of the AcO group to give the rearranged sulfonamide derivatives TsNHOH<sub>2</sub>C(COOR)=CHPy. This reaction is also known as tandem nucleophilic-addition–elimination reaction (S<sub>N</sub>2') [18][19]. The intermediates could not be isolated, and subsequently the TsNH moiety again generates a nucleophile with the aid of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, which can now attack in an S<sub>N</sub>Ar reaction at C(2) of the pyridine ring followed by elimination of Cl<sup>−</sup> to give the 1,2-dihydro-1-tosyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates. The latter are then converted into the 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4** by the elimination of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid under normal elimination-reaction conditions.

*Scheme 2*

	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R
<b>4a</b>	H	Me	Me
<b>4b</b>	H	Et	Me
<b>4c</b>	H	4-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Me
<b>4d</b>	Ph	Me	Me
<b>4e</b>	COOMe	H	Me
<b>4f</b>	H	Me	Et
<b>4g</b>	H	Et	Et
<b>4h</b>	H	Ph	Et
<b>4i</b>	Ph	Me	Et
<b>4j</b>	COOMe	H	Et

**2.3. Reaction of Acetate Derivatives 3 with Ammonium Acetate.** The *Baylis–Hillman* acetates **3a–3j** were treated with NH<sub>4</sub>OAc in anhydrous MeOH at room temperature for 1–2 h to obtain the substituted 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4a–4j** in 20–26% yield (*Scheme 3*). The primary-allylamine derivatives were not isolated as they underwent the aromatic nucleophilic substitution reaction (S<sub>N</sub>Ar) as soon as they were formed, yielding the 1,2-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates in low yields due to the formation of by-products [20]. Presumably, the formed 1,2-dihydro-1,8-naphthyri-

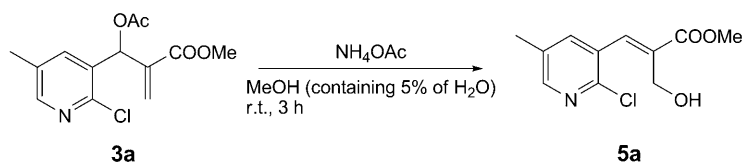
Scheme 3



dine-3-carboxylates underwent an auto-oxidation during the workup procedure to yield the 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4**.

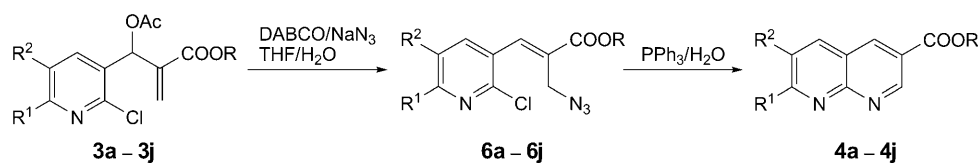
However, we observed the formation of allylic-alcohol derivative **5a** [21] when the *Baylis-Hillman* acetate **3a** reacted with ammonium acetate in the presence of aqueous MeOH (containing 5% of H<sub>2</sub>O) (Scheme 4). OH ions may attack the exocyclic C=C bond instead of ammonium ions when MeOH containing H<sub>2</sub>O was used.

Scheme 4



**2.4. Reaction of Acetate Derivatives **3** with NaN<sub>3</sub>.** We have also developed another method to synthesize the substituted 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4a-4j** by converting first the *Baylis-Hillman* acetates **3a-3j** to the primary allyl azide derivatives **6a-6j**. Thus, after formation of the corresponding salts in the presence of DABCO (=1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane) in aqueous THF at room temperature, NaN<sub>3</sub> was added to give **6a-6j** in 80–92% yield within 5 min, which were identified by spectroscopic analysis (Scheme 5). Reduction of **6a-6j** with triphenylphosphine in the presence of water for 14–16 h by the *Staudinger* reaction [22] gave the 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4a-4j** in 72–88% yield via the corresponding primary-allylamine derivatives which underwent immediately S<sub>N</sub>Ar reaction (→ 1,2-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates) followed by auto-oxidation.

Scheme 5



**3. Conclusion.** – We developed for the first time an efficient route for the synthesis of substituted 1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylates under mild conditions in high yields via the *Baylis-Hillman* adducts. Three methods were adopted to synthesize the 1,8-

naphthyridine-3-carboxylates **4a–4j**, of which the azide/triphenylphosphine method was the best when compared to the *p*-toluenesulfonamide or ammonium acetate procedure.

The authors thank the Director and Head of the Organic Chemistry Division-II, IICT, for constant encouragement. *P. N.*, *M. R.*, and *P. S.* thank the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (*CSIR*), New Delhi, for the fellowships.

### Experimental Part

1. *General*. The chemicals  $\text{NaN}_3$ , DABCO,  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$ , *p*-toluenesulfonamide, and all the solvents were obtained commercially. The *Baylis–Hillman* adducts were synthesized according to our earlier-reported method [13c]. Column chromatography (CC): silica gel ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ; 60–120 mesh). M.p.: *Mettler-Temp* apparatus; uncorrected. IR Spectra: *Perkin-Elmer-1600* FT-IR spectrometer;  $\tilde{\nu}$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$ - and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR Spectra: *Gemini-200* and *Bruker-Avance-300* spectrometers; chemical shifts  $\delta$  in ppm rel. to  $\text{Me}_4\text{Si}$  as an internal standard,  $J$  in Hz. EI-MS: 7070 *H* spectrometers with a direct inlet system; at 70 eV; in  $m/z$  (rel. %).

2. *1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylates 4a–4j by the p-Toluenesulfonamide Method: General Procedure*. To a stirred soln. of the *Baylis–Hillman* acetate, **3a** (0.566 g, 2 mmol) in DMF were added *p*-toluenesulfonamide (1.71 g, 10 mmol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1 g, 10 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 40–50° for 4 h (TLC monitoring). Then the mixture was poured into cold 10% HCl soln. and extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (3 × 50 ml), the combined  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  layer dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and concentrated, and the obtained residue subjected to CC (silica gel, hexane/AcOEt 6:4): **4a** as solid in 64% yield.

3. *1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylates 4a–4j by the Ammonium Acetate Method: General Procedure*. To a soln. of **3a** (0.283 g, 1 mmol) in anhyd. MeOH (10 ml) was added  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$  (0.616 g, 8 mmol) in one portion under  $\text{N}_2$ . The mixture was stirred at r.t. (TLC monitoring). After completion of the reaction, the mixture was diluted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (30 ml) and filtered to remove excess of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$ . The filtrate was concentrated and the residue subjected to CC ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , hexane/AcOEt 5:5): pure **4a** as solid in 26% yield.

4. *Allyl Azide Derivatives 6a–6j: General Procedure*. To the stirred soln. of **3a** (0.283 g, 1 mmol) in THF/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  1:1 (4 ml) was added DABCO (0.112 g, 1 mmol). After 10 min,  $\text{NaN}_3$  (0.1 g, 1.5 mmol) was added under stirring, and after 5 min, the mixture was extracted with AcOEt (2 × 20 ml), the org. layer dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and concentrated, and the residue subjected to CC ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , hexane/AcOEt 98:2): **6a** (0.23 g, 92%).

5. *Reduction of Azide Derivatives 6a–6j to 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylates 4a–4j: General Procedure*. To a stirred soln. of **6a** (0.23 g, 0.9 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$  (0.365 g, 1.4 mmol) and allowed to stir at r.t. for 1 h (→ dark yellow mixture). Thereafter,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (50 ml) was added and the reaction allowed to proceed for further 14 h (TLC monitoring). Then the solvent was evaporated, the residue extracted with AcOEt, the AcOEt soln. washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (2 × 20 ml), dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), and concentrated and the obtained residue subjected to CC ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , hexane/AcOEt 4:6): **4a** in 88% yield.

6. *Data of 4a–4j, 6a, 6d–6f, 6j, and 5a. Methyl 6-Methyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4a)*. Yield 88%<sup>1)</sup>. M.p. 274–276°. IR (KBr): 3396, 2922, 1663, 1426, 1375, 1028, 762, 697.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (200 MHz,  $(\text{D}_6)$ DMSO): 9.42 (s, 1 H); 8.99 (s, 1 H); 8.79 (s, 1 H); 8.09 (s, 1 H); 3.98 (s, 3 H); 2.57 (s, 3 H). EI-MS: 202 (100,  $M^+$ ), 171 (92), 143 (45), 116 (60), 89 (40). Anal. calc. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ : C 65.34, H 4.98, N 13.85; found: C 65.35, H 4.99, N 13.89.

*Methyl 6-Ethyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4b)*. Yield 78%<sup>1)</sup>. M.p. 282–284°.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): 9.57 (s, 1 H); 9.08 (s, 1 H); 8.8 (s, 1 H); 8.02 (s, 1 H); 4.01 (s, 3 H); 2.94 (q,  $J = 7.17$ , 2 H); 1.42 (t,  $J = 7.17$ , 3 H).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): 165.2; 157.2; 152.3; 139.3; 138.9; 135.1; 124.0; 121.3; 52.5; 29.6; 25.9; 14.8. EI-MS: 216 (100,  $M^+$ ), 201 (60), 185 (80), 174 (15), 157 (20), 130 (45). Anal. calc. for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ : C 66.65, H 5.59, N 12.95; found: C 66.68, H 5.68, N 12.88.

<sup>1)</sup> Yields of **4a–4j** from **3a–3j** according to the method of *Scheme 5*.

*Methyl 6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4c)*. Yield 72%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 296–298°. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.57 (s, 1 H); 9.00 (s, 1 H); 8.61 (s, 1 H); 8.34 (s, 1 H); 7.60 (br. s, 4 H); 4.02 (s, 3 H); 3.86 (s, 3 H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 166.7; 160.1; 150.3; 137.2; 134.2; 133.9; 129.0; 128.7; 128.4; 128.2; 128.1; 127.4; 114.8; 55.3; 52.3. EI-MS: 294 (M<sup>+</sup>). Anal. calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C 69.38, H 4.79, N 9.52; found: C 69.32, H 4.74, N 9.32.

*Methyl 6-Methyl-7-phenyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4d)*. Yield 74%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 285–287°. IR (KBr): 3060, 2924, 1721, 1611, 1429, 1254, 1103, 699. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.55 (s, 1 H); 8.78 (s, 1 H); 8.10 (s, 1 H); 7.48–7.67 (m, 5 H); 3.98 (s, 3 H); 2.53 (s, 3 H). EI-MS: 278 (23, M<sup>+</sup>), 277 (100), 247 (8), 218 (10), 190 (7). Anal. calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 73.37, H 5.07, N 10.07; found: C 73.22, H 5.12, N 10.19.

*Dimethyl 1,8-Naphthyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate (4e)*. Yield 88%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 312–315°. IR (KBr): 2958, 1720, 1441, 1341, 1228, 1141, 1099, 775. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.69 (s, 1 H); 9.0 (s, 1 H); 8.8 (d, J = 7.95, 1 H); 8.34 (d, J = 7.95, 1 H); 4.08 (s, 3 H); 4.05 (s, 3 H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 166.4; 165.8; 148.8; 148.4; 139.3; 138.6; 129.3; 128.3; 123.0; 121.3; 52.9; 52.3. EI-MS: 246 (100, M<sup>+</sup>). Anal. calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C 58.54, H 4.09, N 11.38; found: C 58.23, H 4.46, N 10.98.

*Ethyl 6-Methyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4f)*. Yield 82%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 282–285°. IR (KBr): 3396, 2922, 1663, 1426, 1375, 1028, 762, 697. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.52 (s, 1 H); 9.0 (s, 1 H); 8.78 (s, 1 H); 8.0 (s, 1 H); 4.42 (q, J = 7.17, 2 H); 2.51 (s, 3 H); 1.39 (t, J = 7.17, 3 H). EI-MS: 216 (100, M<sup>+</sup>), 199 (33), 183 (33), 152 (8), 77 (10). Anal. calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 66.65, H 5.59, N 12.95; found: C 66.62, H 5.68, N 12.81.

*Ethyl 6-Ethyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4g)*. Yield 80%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 286–289°. IR (KBr): 3390, 2982, 1690, 1490, 1390, 1028, 762, 697. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.52 (s, 1 H); 8.83 (s, 1 H); 8.36 (s, 1 H); 8.13 (s, 1 H); 4.42 (q, J = 7.21, 2 H); 2.92 (q, J = 7.21, 2 H); 1.41 (t, J = 7.21, 3 H); 1.31 (t, J = 7.21, 3 H). EI-MS: 230 (100, M<sup>+</sup>). Anal. calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 67.81, H 6.13, N 12.17; found: C 67.78, H 6.08, N 12.14.

*Ethyl 6-Phenyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4h)*. Yield 84%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 240–242°. IR (KBr): 3060, 2924, 1721, 1611, 1426, 1254, 1103, 699. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.55 (s, 1 H); 8.78 (s, 1 H); 8.46 (s, 1 H); 8.10 (s, 1 H); 7.42–7.67 (m, 5 H); 4.38 (q, J = 7.17, 2 H); 1.43 (t, J = 7.17, 3 H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 166.2; 150.5; 137.4; 137.3; 134.4; 134.0; 129.1; 128.9; 128.7; 128.4; 128.2; 127.2; 127.1; 61.1; 14.3. EI-MS: 278 (100, M<sup>+</sup>), 249 (64), 183 (65), 137 (10), 128 (10). Anal. calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 73.36, H 5.07, N 10.07; found: C 73.42, H 5.09, N 10.45.

*Ethyl 6-Methyl-7-phenyl-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate (4i)*. Yield 82%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 282–285°. IR (KBr): 2927, 1706, 1613, 1407, 1257, 1106, 783. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.6 (s, 1 H); 8.8 (s, 1 H); 8.12 (s, 1 H); 7.75–7.45 (m, 5 H); 4.51 (q, J = 7.21, 2 H); 2.60 (s, 3 H); 1.50 (t, J = 7.21, 3 H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (50 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 165.6; 156.0; 152.7; 139.6; 138.7; 133.2; 131.7; 129.4; 129.2; 129.0; 128.2; 124.1; 120.5; 61.7; 20.6; 14.3. EI-MS: 292 (40, M<sup>+</sup>), 291 (100), 263 (75), 247 (10), 218 (11). Anal. calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 73.95, H 5.51, N 9.58; found: C 73.99, H 5.66, N 9.64.

*6-Ethyl 2-Methyl-1,8-naphthyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate (4j)*. Yield 88%<sup>1</sup>). M.p. 314–316°. IR (KBr): 3023, 2954, 1742, 1712, 1324, 1280, 1173, 1093, 783. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.78 (d, J = 2.93, 1 H); 8.91 (d, J = 2.93, 1 H); 8.48 (d, J = 8.08, 1 H); 8.38 (d, J = 8.08, 1 H); 4.50 (q, J = 7.34, 2 H); 4.09 (s, 3 H); 1.50 (t, J = 7.34, 3 H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (50 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 165.3; 164.2; 156.4; 154.4; 152.7; 139.8; 139.4; 125.7; 122.9; 122.7; 62.1; 53.2; 14.3. EI-MS: 260 (3, M<sup>+</sup>), 230 (17), 215 (10), 202 (100), 174 (42), 160 (10), 128 (8), 101 (6). Anal. calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C 60.40, H 4.65, N 10.76; found: C 60.35, H 4.68, N 10.68.

*Methyl (2E)-2-(Azidomethyl)-3-(2-chloro-5-methylpyridin-3-yl)prop-2-enoate (6a)*. Yield 92%. M.p. 82–84°. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 8.22 (s, 1 H); 7.90 (s, 1 H); 7.58 (s, 1 H); 4.02 (s, 2 H); 3.92 (s, 3 H); 2.39 (s, 3 H). EI-MS: 266 (100, M<sup>+</sup>), 224 (76), 210 (23).

*Methyl (2E)-2-(Azidomethyl)-3-(2-chloro-5-methyl-6-phenylpyridin-3-yl)prop-2-enoate (6d)*. Yield 91%. M.p. 110–112°. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.95 (s, 1 H); 7.68 (s, 1 H); 7.60–7.42 (m, 5 H); 4.08 (s, 2 H); 3.93 (s, 3 H); 2.43 (s, 3 H). EI-MS: 342 (100, M<sup>+</sup>), 300 (66), 286 (45), 258 (12).

*Methyl 5-[(1E)-2-(Azidomethyl)-3-methoxy-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-6-chloropyridine-2-carboxylate (6e)*. Yield 92%. M.p. 119–121°. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 8.09 (d, J = 8.08, 1 H); 7.91 (d, J = 8.08, 1 H); 7.90 (s, 1 H); 3.99 (s, 3 H); 3.97 (s, 2 H). EI-MS: 310 (100, M<sup>+</sup>), 295 (76), 253 (65), 225 (36).

*Ethyl (2E)-2-(Azidomethyl)-3-(2-chloro-5-methylpyridin-3-yl)prop-2-enoate (6f)*. Yield 84%. M.p. 95–96°. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 8.21 (s, 1 H); 7.89 (s, 1 H); 7.58 (s, 1 H); 4.36 (q, *J* = 7.43, 2 H); 4.02 (s, 2 H); 2.39 (s, 3 H); 1.41 (t, *J* = 7.43, 3 H). EI-MS: 280 (100, M<sup>+</sup>), 238 (76), 224 (23).

*Methyl 5-[1(E)-2-(Azidomethyl)-3-ethoxy-3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl]-6-chloropyridine-2-carboxylate (6j)*. Yield 90%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 8.09 (d, *J* = 8.08, 1 H); 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.08, 1 H); 7.90 (s, 1 H); 4.35 (q, *J* = 7.34, 2 H); 3.98 (s, 3 H); 3.97 (s, 2 H); 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.34, 3 H).

*Methyl (2E)-3-(2-Chloro-5-methylpyridin-3-yl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)prop-2-enoate (5a)*. Yield 75%. M.p. 152–155°. IR (KBr): 3314, 2956, 1708, 1021. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 8.16 (s, 1 H); 7.74 (s, 1 H); 7.52 (s, 1 H); 4.28 (s, 2 H); 3.81 (s, 2 H); 2.30 (s, 3 H); 1.60 (br. s, OH). EI-MS: 241 (100, M<sup>+</sup>). Anal. calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NClO<sub>3</sub>: C 54.67, H 5.00, N 5.79; found: C 54.69, H 5.12, N 5.82.

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Received September 12, 2008