## SYNTHESIS OF 4-ARYL-2-PICOLINES

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Thirteen 4-aryl-2-picolines were synthesized by the reaction of a pyridine ring formation in yields up to 42%. Six of the picolines synthesized were new compounds.

Thiosemicarbazone of 4-( $\underline{m}$ -aminophenyl)pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde (I) was reported to be the best antineoplastic agent of its series. Although the compound was prepared by reduction of 4-( $\underline{m}$ -nitrophenyl)-2-picoline, the reaction of  $\underline{m}$ -nitrobenzenediazonium chloride with 2-picoline was reported to afford the starting nitro-compound in poor yield (4%). Subsequent improvement employed methylation of 4-phenylpyridine with methyllithium followed by nitration to afford 4-( $\underline{m}$ -nitrophenyl)-2-picoline in 17% yield.  $^2$ 

The present study was undertaken to prepare, by general pyridine ring formation,  $^3$ ,  $^4$  various 4-aryl-2-picolines which are needed to synthesize a variety of pyridineal dehydes of type I for biological evaluation.

The pyridinium salt (0.1 mole) obtained from bromoacetone and pyridine was allowed to react with substituted cinnamaldehydes <sup>5,6</sup> (0.1 mole) and ammonium acetate (1.3 mole) in acetic acid (100 ml) at 120° or at reflux (128°) for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated to about half of its original volume, diluted with 200 ml of water, and extracted with ether (5 x 100 ml). Usual workup gave a material which was purified by either recrystallization, chromatography on silica gel, or distillation in vaccum. Thirteen 4-aryl-2-picolines were thus obtained in yields up to 42% (Table I). Six of the picolines synthesized are new compounds. The NMR data of these picolines are collected in Table II.

Of thirteen substituted cinnamaldehydes prepared, <u>m</u>-methylcinnamaldehyde is a new compound obtained in 55% yield: bp  $132-134^{\circ}$  (9 mmHg); m/e, (M<sup>†</sup>) 146; NMR, 2.25(s, 3H), 6.53(q, 1H), 7.06-7.56(m, 5H), 9.56 (d, 1H); semicarbazone mp  $211.5-213^{\circ}$  (satisfactory elemental analysis).

Table I Physical Data, Yields, and Picrates of 4-Aryl-2-picolines(A)

cpd	z	%	yield	mp <sup>O</sup> C observed	(bp/mmHg) literature	mass spectra (M <sup>+</sup> )	mp of picrate <sup>a</sup>
1	Н		26	(129-131/3)	(102-103/0.2) <sup>2</sup>	169	
2	o-NO <sub>2</sub>		32	70.5-71	69-70 <sup>2</sup>	214	
3	m-NO <sub>2</sub>		37	156-157	155 <b>-</b> 156 <sup>1</sup>	214	
4	p-NO <sub>2</sub>		34.5	156.5-157.5	156 <b>-1</b> 57 <sup>2</sup>	214	
5	o-Br		22.5	(181/8)	new cpd	247	166-167.5(dec)
6	m-Br		17.6	(172-174/8)	new cpd	247	240-241(dec)
7	p-Br		42	74.5-76	75-76.2 <sup>7</sup>	247	
8	o-C1		34.3	(150-152/6)	new cpd	203	171-171.8(dec)
9	m-Cl		18.5	(158-159/8) 39-40	39-428	203	
10	p-C1		41.2	70.5-71.5	69-729	203	
11	o-CH <sub>3</sub>		18	(150-153/11)	new cpd	183	161.5-162(dec)
12	m-CH <sub>3</sub>		15	(150/7)	new cpd	183	236.5-237(dec)
13	p-CH <sub>3</sub>		17.7	(140-142/8)	new cpd	183	213-214(dec)

a. These picrates gave satisfactory elemental analysis.

<u>Table II</u> NMR Data of 4-Aryl-2-picolines(A)<sup>a</sup>

cpd		pyridine ring Me(s, 3H)	phenyl ring Me(s, 3H)	_	pyridine ring H-6(dd, 1H)		
- II -						<sup>J</sup> 5,6	3,6
1	Н	2.59		7.26-7.73	8.63	5.2	1
_	- 210	0.42		(m, 7H)	8.78	5	1
2	0-1102	2.63		7.13-7.28 (m, 2H)	0.70	5	1
				7.45-7.95			
				(m, 3H)			
				8.00-8.20			
	***	0.50		(m, 1H)	0 776		-
3	m-NO <sub>2</sub>	2.70		7.43-8.67 (m, 6H)	8.76	5	1
4	p-NO	2.70		7.40-7.50	8.80	5	1
-	P 2	2		(m, 2H)			
				7.80-8.60			
_		0.57		(q, 4H)	0 54	_	
5	o-gr	2.57		7.00-7.33 (m, 5H)	8.54	5	1
				7.65			
				(m, 1H)			
6	m-Br	2.60		7.15-7.80	8.62	5	1
_	_	0.55		(m, 6H)	0	_	
7	p-Br	2.53		7.13-7.70 (m, 6H)	8.53	5	1
8	o-C1	2.62		7.15-7.60	8.65	5	1
_				(m, 6H)		_	
9	m-C1	2.63	•	7.27-7.73	8.73	5	1
•				(m, 6H)		_	
10	p-Cl	2.56		7.21	8.53	5	1
				(m, 2H) 7.47			
				(m, 4H)			
11	o-CH <sub>2</sub>	2.55	2.18	6.94-7.33	8.50	5	1
	_	,	0.44	(m, 6H)		_	
12	m-CH <sub>3</sub>	3 2.57	2.41	7.15-7.44 (m, 6H)	8.50	5	1
13	p-CH <sub>2</sub>	2.56	2.35	(m, on) 7.15-7.63	8.60	5	1
1.7	P-0113	3	2.00	(m, 6H)	0.00	_	^

a. Recorded for  ${\rm CDCl}_3$  solution on a JEOL C-60-HL High Resolution NMR Instrument. The chemical shifts are in ppm downfield from internal TMS. J's are in Hz.

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