

PHOTO-ARYLATION III¹: SYNTHESIS OF 2-HETEROARYLPYRIDINES

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Abstract—The title compounds were prepared in satisfactory yields by photo-reaction of 2-halopyridine (halogen; I, Br) with five membered heteroaromatics.

In the course of our studies on the photo-reaction of halopyridines, it was found that 2-iodopyridine behaves like an electrophile in the reaction with substituted benzenes², suggesting that the formation of 2-arylpyridines would be efficiently improved by the use of electron-rich substrates. Although there are some reports on the synthesis of 2-heteroarylpyridines³⁻¹⁰, these methods were generally limited to particular compounds and gave low yields. On the other hand, the synthesis of 3-heteroarylpyridines has been successfully achieved by using the modified Gomberg reaction¹⁰ or by photolysis of 3-iodopyridine¹¹. In the present paper, we wish to describe a facile synthesis of 2-heteroarylpyridines by the photo-reaction of 2-halopyridine (halogen; I, Br) with five membered heteroaromatics.

A solution of 2-iodopyridine ($1a$) (3 mmol) and a heterocyclic compound ($2a-d$) (30 mmol) in dichloromethane (300 ml)^{1a} in the presence of aq. K_2CO_3 (60 mmol/30 ml) was irradiated with a 60 W low pressure mercury lamp for 10 h at room temperature to afford the corresponding 2-heteroarylpyridine ($3a-d$). The results are summarized in Table I.

With $2a-c$, 2-pyridinylation took place exclusively at the 2 position giving $3a-c$ as a single isomeric product. In contrast, the reaction proceeded less regio-selectively with $2d$ affording isomeric $3d$ and $3e$ in the ratio of 80:20. Irradiation of $3d$ under the same conditions as used in the present reaction ruled out the possibility of photo-isomerization of $3d$ to $3e$ ⁸.

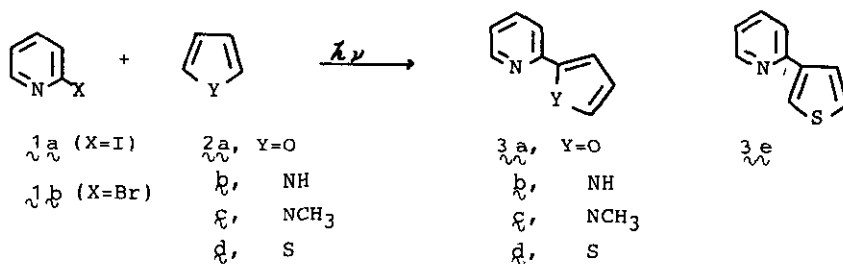


Table I. 2-Pyridinylation of Heterocycles

$\overset{1}{\text{Pyridine}}$	$\overset{2}{\text{Heterocycle}}$	$\overset{3}{\text{Product}}$	recovered		
			mp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	yield (%) [*]	$\overset{1}{\text{Pyridine}}$ (%)
$\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$	$\overset{2a}{\text{Heterocycle-O}}$	$\overset{3a}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-O}}$	165-6(picrate) ^{3,4,5} (from ethanol)	42	31
$\overset{1b}{\text{Pyridine-Br}}$	$\overset{2a}{\text{Heterocycle-O}}$	$\overset{3b}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-O}}$		32	55
$\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$	$\overset{2b}{\text{Heterocycle-NH}}$	$\overset{3b}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-NH}}$	87-7.5 ^{6,7} (from hexane)	32	38
$\overset{1b}{\text{Pyridine-Br}}$	$\overset{2b}{\text{Heterocycle-NH}}$	$\overset{3b}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-NH}}$		41	73
$\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$	$\overset{2c}{\text{Heterocycle-NCH}_3}$	$\overset{3c}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-NCH}_3}$	140-41(picrate) ¹² (from ethanol)	28	41
$\overset{1b}{\text{Pyridine-Br}}$	$\overset{2c}{\text{Heterocycle-NCH}_3}$	$\overset{3c}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-NCH}_3}$		29	55
$\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$	$\overset{2d}{\text{Heterocycle-S}}$	$\overset{3d}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-S}}$	61-1.5 ^{4,8,9} (from petr. ether)	49	36
$\overset{1b}{\text{Pyridine-Br}}$	$\overset{2d}{\text{Heterocycle-S}}$	$\overset{3d}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine-S}}$		49	36
$\overset{1b}{\text{Pyridine-Br}}$	$\overset{2d}{\text{Heterocycle-S}}$	$\overset{3e}{\text{Fused Pyridine-Sulfur Heterocycle}}$	oil ⁸	38	53

*; Given by GLC, based on $\overset{1}{\text{Pyridine}}$ consumed.

The observed regioselectivity of $\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$ toward $\overset{2}{\text{Heterocycle}}$ was in accord with those obtained in 3-pyridinylation^{10,11} and 5-pyrimidinylolation of $\overset{2}{\text{Heterocycle}}$ ¹³.

Irradiation of a solution of $\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$ and 1-methylimidazole in dichloromethane afforded $\overset{4}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine}}$ (R=CH₃) as a mixture of three regio-isomers ($\overset{4a-c}{\text{2-Substituted Pyridine}}$) in the ratio of 18:24:58 (combined yield, 16.5%) together with recovered $\overset{1a}{\text{Pyridine-I}}$ (20% yield). The physical data of these compounds are listed in Table II.

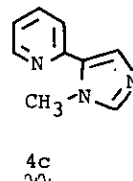
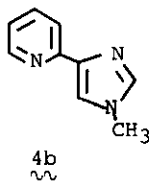
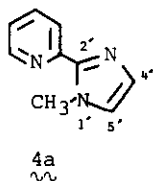


Table II. Physical Data for 4a, 4b and 4c

Compd. ^{a, b)}	MS(m/e) (%)	¹ H-NMR(CDCl ₃) (J(Hz)) ^{c)}							
		H-3	H-4	H-5	H-6	H-2'	H-4'	H-5'	CH ₃
4a	159(M ⁺ , 47) 158(100)	8.10 (8.5 ^d)	7.66 (8.5 ^t)	7.14 (8.5, 5 ^{dd})	8.49 (5 ^d)	--	6.91/7.06 (s)	7.06/6.91 (s)	4.08 (s)
4b	159(M ⁺ , 100)	7.88 (8.5 ^d)	7.61 (8 ^t)	7.04 (8.5, 5 ^{dd})	8.45 (5 ^d)	7.39/7.49 (s)	--	7.49/7.39 (s)	3.67 (s)
4c	159(M ⁺ , 63) 158(100)	7.57 (7.5 ^d)	7.61 (7.5 ^t)	7.06 (7.5, 5 ^{dd})	8.51 (5 ^d)	7.42/7.35 (s)	7.35/7.42 (s)	--	3.95 (s)

a) mp(°C)(uncorr.): 4a(picrate), 184-186; 4b, 127.5-128.5; 4c(picrate), 170-172.

b) Satisfactory analytical data were obtained.

c) Abbreviations: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet.

The photo-reaction of 1a with imidazole, however, gave many spots on thin layer chromatography and the isolation of the intended coupled products (4, R=H) failed. The present 2-pyridinylation of 2 was also conducted in the similar manner as described above using 2-bromopyridine (1b) in hexane as a solvent and furnished the corresponding 3 in considerable yields as shown in Table I. These results indicate that the bromo derivative is also successfully available for the photo-chemical synthesis of varying arylpyridines.

Further studies on the mechanistic features and the utility of the bromide (1b) in the present reaction are in progress.

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