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&&&----In the presence of **tetakis(mphenylphosphine)palladium,** chloropyrazines were treated with aromatic heterocycles such as fwan, thiophene, pyrrole,  $N$ -substituted pyrroles, benzo $[b]$ furan, benzo $[b]$ thiophene, oxazole,thiazole,  $N$ -methylimidazoles, benz $[b]$ oxazole and benzo $[b]$ thiazole. The corresponding coupling products were obtained in moderate to good yields. The structures of the coupling products were determined.

Palladium-catalyzed moss-coupling reactions of aryl halides with organometallics, ethylenes **or** acetylenes proceeded easily and efticiently during carbon-carbon bond formation.l Some biaryls **are** important pharmaceutical agents, $2.3$  but nowadays, they are of interest mainly from the standpoint of their physical properties in liquid crystals.<sup>4</sup> However, little is known in regard to the coupling reactions of aromatic heterocyclic halides with aromatic heterocycles. In previous papers, palladium-mediated cross-coupling reactions of 2-chloropyrazines with indoles, 5.6 ethylenes,  $\frac{7}{2}$  acetylenes,  $\frac{8.9}{2}$  and organometallics  $10-12$  were reported and in which the reactions of aryl bromides with  $\pi$ -sufficient aromatic heterocycles in the presence of Pd(0) catalyst were also discussed.<sup>13</sup> These coupling reactions proceeded regioselectively without conversion of aromatic heterocycles such as indoles, furan, thiophene, benzo[blfuran and benzo[b]thiophene to the corresponding organometallic reagents. In this study, we report the palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions between 2-chloropyrazines and aromatic heterocycles.

**3,6-Dialkyl-2-chl01opyrazines (la-c)** were reacted with n-sufficient aromatic heterccycles such as furan **(2).**  thiophene **(3),** pyrroles **(11,12** and **16),** benzo[b]furan **(22)** and benzo[b]thiophene **(23)** to give the corresponding coupling products in moderate to good yields (Schemes 1, 4, 5 and 7, Tables 1-4).

# **Scheme 1**







**Scheme 3** 



In the reactions of chloropyrazines with fnran **(2),** thiophene **(3)** and pyrrole **(I]),** disubstituted hetemycles **(Sb, c, 7c** and **14 a-c)** were also obtained though in low yields. These coupling reactions occurred almost regioselectively. However, on using N-phenylsulfonylpyrrole **(16)** as the reaction substrate, a mixture of regioisomers **(17** and **18)** which could not be separated, was obtained. The ratio of **17** to **18** was determined by l~-nrnr spectroscopy. The hydrolysis of a mixture of **17** and **18** with 5N **aq.** NaOH afforded **13** and 19, which

could be separated by medium-pressure liquid chromatography. It is thus evident that the more bulky alkyl groups on the pyrazine ring favor the predominant production of 3-substituted pyrroles (See Table 3).

Structural determination of the coupling products was carried out as shown in the Schemes 2, 3, 6 and 8.

Compounds (4a) and (15a) were identified based on specimens prepared via an alternative method.<sup>14,15</sup>

## **Scheme 4**



## **Scheme 5**



Compound (13a) was methylated to give 15a in 98 % yield, thus showing **13a** to be a Zsubstituted pymole. Since 6c and 25a were desulfurized using Raney Ni (W-6) in EtOH to give 10 and 26 in high yields, the structures of 6c and 25a were established deductively. In the 400 MHz  $1H$ -nmr spectra, the structure of 24 was determined based on observation of long range coupling between 3-H and  $7\text{-}H$ . <sup>16</sup>







Table 1. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines (1a-c) Table 2. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines (1a-c) with Furan (2) and Thiophene (3) with Pyrrole (11) and N-Methylpyrrole (12)



with Pyrrole (11) and N-Methylpyrrole (12)

	x	Product (Yield %)
Tэ	$\overline{\text{NH}}$	13a (25), 14a (14)
	NMe	15a(28)
1Ь	NΗ	13b $(28)$ , 14b $(27)$
	NMe	15 $b(25)$
1 c	NH	13c (29), 14c (25)
	NMe	15 $c(25)$

with Benzolblfuran (22) and Benzolblthiophene





Table 3. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines (la-c) Table 4. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines (la-c) with N-Phenylsulfonylpyrrole (16) with Benzo[b]furan (22) and Benzo[b]thiophene

Examination was then made of the reactions of **3,6-dialkyl-2-chlompyrazines** (la-c) with azoles. In the presence of Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, azoles such as oxazole (27), thiazole (28), benz[b]oxazole (31), benzo[b]thiazole (32) and Nmethylimidazoles (35-38) were treated with **3,6-dialkyl-2-chlompyrazines** (la-c) so that the corresponding coupling compounds were obtained in moderate to good yields (Schemes 9-11, Tables 5-7).



**Scheme 10** 



 $z\rightarrow$ 

Table 5. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines (1a-c) Table 6. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines (1a-c) with Oxazole (27) and Thiazole (28) with Benz[b]oxazole (31) and Benz[b]thiazole



with Benz[b]oxazole (31) and Benzo[b]thiazole (32)

	X	Product (Yield %)
$\frac{1}{1a}$	O	33a(52)
	S	34a (43)
1b	O	33b(65)
	S	34b (59)
1 с	ი	33c (83)
	ς	34c (68)





Table 7. Reactions of 2-Chloropyrazines **(1a-c)** with N-methylimidazoles **(35-38)** 







The structure of **29b** was established from 13c-nmr spectral data (Figure 1). Assignment of the carbons of **29b**  was made based on C-H COSY and HMBC spectral data. In the <sup>13</sup>C-nmr spectra of 29b, the signal due to 5-C was found in a field lower than that due to 5-C in the unsubstituted oxazole ring.<sup>18</sup> It was thus considered that 29b had been substituted at the 5-position. The structure of compounds (30a-c) was determined from 400 MHz  $1H$ -nmr spectral data. It was already known that the coupling between 4-H and 2- or 5-H in a thiazole ring was observed, but not between 2-H and 4-H, <sup>17</sup> In the <sup>1</sup>H-nmr spectra of compounds (30a-c), two singlets on the thiazole ring could be detected. Thus 30a-c may possibly be 5-substituted thiazoles. Finally, the structural determination of 36a-39a was made on the basis of  $13C$ -nmr spectral data (Figure 2). In all cases, chemical shifts due to the carbon joined to the pyrazine ring were observed in a field lower than that of the corresponding  $N$ -methylimidazoles (31-34).<sup>19</sup>



 $\epsilon$  .

Table 8. Physical Properties and Analytical Data of Compounds

 $\ddot{\phantom{a}}$ 



 $\overline{a}$ 

 $\mathfrak{g}_2$ 





 $H_7$ ), 7.57 (IH, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.66 (IH, d, J = 7.6 Hz) 12), 7.37 (IH<br>! 31 (1H, s)

**r" r"** 4

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 $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$  and  $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$ 



Boiling **points are** the values determined in an oil bath.

boung points are the values determined in all on paul.<br> $k * 1$ H-Nmr spectral data of 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 19, 33, 34 and 39-42 were obtained with the 90 MHz nmr spectramater, and these of 24, 25, 29. A H-INIII SPECITAL GALA OT 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 14, 15, 19, 33, 34<br>And 30 were measured with the 400 MHz nmr spectrometer.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

No correction are made for melting or boiling points. <sup>1</sup>H-Nmr spectral data were obtained with a Varian EM-390 or a Brucker AM-400 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using TMS as the internal standard. <sup>13</sup>C-Nmr spectral data were obtained with a Brucker AM-400 in CDC13. Medium-pressure column chromatography was conducted using a WILOG ALPC-100 as the pump, UVILOG 5IIIa as the UV detector (Oyo Bunko Kiki Ltd., Tokyo) and Kiesel gel 60 (Merck AG, Darmstadt) as the packing material. Mass spectral data were obtained with a Hitachi M-80 spectrometer. General Procedure for Reactions of 3.6-Dialkyl-2-chloropyrazines (1a-c) with Aromatic Heterocycles A mixture of a **2-chloro-3.6dalkylpyrazine** (la-c) (2 mmol), an aromatic heterocycles (2.4 mmol),\*a AcOK (294 mg, 3 mmol), Pd(PPh3)4 (115 mg, 0.1 mmol) in N,N-dimethylacetamide (5 ml) was refluxed for 6 h.\*b\*c The solvent was removed by distillation in vacuo. The residue thus obtained was triturated with H<sub>2</sub>O (10 ml) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 ml X 3). The Et<sub>2</sub>O extract was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude product was purified by medium-pressure liquid chromatography with appropriate solvents (ex. hexane-Et<sub>2</sub>O, hexane- $CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>$ , and hexane-AcOEt) to give the corresponding coupling product.

- \*a When furan (2) and thiophene (3) were used as a reaction substrate, excess quantity (1 ml) of these materials was required owing to their high volatility.
- \*b When pyrrole **(ll),** N-phenylsulfonylpyrrole (16) and N-methylpyrazoles (35-38) were used, the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h.
- \*C In the case of furan **(Z),** thiophene (3). oxazole (27) and thiazole (ZS), the reaction mixture was heated at 150 °C in a sealed tube.

# Alternative Synthesis of Compound 4a

To a THF solution (2 ml) of furan (136 mg, 2 mmol), 1.7 M IBuLi in pentane (1.5 ml, 2.6 mmol) was added at  $-78$  °C under atmosphere of argon. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min, keeping the constant temperature. To the reaction mixture, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (36 mg, 0.5 mmol) and compound  $8^{20}$  (234 mg, 1 mmol) were added, followed by refluxing for 7 h. After the usual work-up, the residue was purified by mediumpressure column chromatography with a mixture of hexane and AcOEt (53) to afford 4a as a colorless oil (137 mg, 79 %).

## General Procedure for Desulfurization of 6c and 25a

A mixture of Raney Ni (W-6,5 g), compound (6c) (516 mg, 2 mmol) and EtOH (50 ml) was refluxed for 8 h.

After the usual work-up, the residue was purified by medium-pressure liquid chromatography using a mixture of hexane and AcOEt  $(10:1)$  to give compound 10 (455 mg, 92 %).

2-Butyl-3,6-diisobutylpyrazine **(10)**; colorless oil; bp 104-108 °C / 2 torr **(oil bath temp.)**; ms: m/z 248 (M<sup>+</sup>); <sup>1</sup>Hnmr: 6 0.90 (3H, m), 0.92 **(6H,** d, J = 7.0 Hz), 0.93 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.53 (4H, m), 2.10 (2H, m), 2.57  $(2H, d, J = 7.0 \text{ Hz})$ , 2.65  $(2H, d, J = 7.0 \text{ Hz})$ , 2.71  $(2H, q, J = 7.0 \text{ Hz})$ , 8.10  $(1H, s)$  ppm; Anal. Calcd for C16H28N2: C, 77.36: H, 11.36: N, 11.28. Found: C, 77.09, H, 11.25; N, 11.18.

3,6-Dimethyl-2-phenethylpyrazine (26); colorless oil; bp 120-125 °C / 1 torr (oil bath temp.); ms: m/z 212 (M<sup>+</sup>);  ${}^{1}$ H-nmr:  $\delta$  2.42 (3H, s), 2.51 (3H, s), 3.05 (4H, m), 7.20 (3H, m), 7.28 (2H, m), 8.17 (1H, s) ppm. Hrms Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: 212.131349. Observed:212.132169.

#### General Procedure for the Hydrolysis of a Mixture of Compound 17 and 18

A solution of a mixture of 17 and 18 (1 mmol) in dioxane (2 ml)-MeOH (5 ml) and 5N aq. NaOH (4 ml) was stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The solvent was subsequently evaporated *in vacuo*. After the usual work-up, the residue was purified by medium-pressure column chromatography with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to afford 13 and 19.

# Alternative Synthesis of 15a

A mixture of compound  $8^{20}$  (234 mg, 1 mmol), Pd(dppb)Cl<sub>2</sub> (12 mg, 0.02 mmol) in dry THF (5 ml) and Nmethylpyrrolylmagnessium bromide 21 (2.5 mmol), prepared from N-methylpyrrole (202 mg, 2.5 mmol) in dry THF (5 ml), 1.7 M <sup>t</sup>BuLi in pentane (2 ml, 3.4 mmol) and MgBr<sub>2</sub> (60 mg, 2.6 mmol), was refluxed for 2 h. The reaction mixture was worked-up in the usual manner to give a crude product which was purified by mediumpressure liquid chromatography with a mixture of hexane and AcOEt (3:l) to give **15a** (9 mg, 5 %).

# Methylation of 13a

To a suspension of 60 % NaH (14.5 mg, 0.4 mmol) in dry **THF** (1 ml), a dry **THF** solution (1 ml) of 13a (50 mg, 0.3 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at room temperature, followed by the addition of MeI (60 mg,  $0.4$  mmol) in dry THF  $(1 \text{ ml})$ . The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. To the reaction mixture,  $H_2O(3 \text{ ml})$  was added carefully. After the usual work-up, the residue was purified by medium-pressure liquid chromatography with a mixture of hexane and AcOEt (2:l) to give 15a (53 mg, 98 %).

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