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PALLADIUM-CATALYZED HETEROARYLAMINATION OF ETHYL 2-CHLORO-1-AZAAZULENE-3-CARBOXYLATE AND ANNULATION OF HETEROARYLAMINO-1-AZAAZULENES[†]

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Abstract – The palladium catalyzed heteroarylamination of ethyl 2-chloro-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylate was achieved using a catalyst based on $Pd_2(dba)_3$ / Xantphos system. Treatment of ethyl 2-(heteroarylamino)-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylates with a PPA-POCl₃ mixture gave corresponding annulation products. 2-(2-Benzothiazolylamino)-1-azaazulene (**3h**) showed anticancer activity against HeLa S3 cells (IC₅₀: 6.5 μ M).

In recent years Pd-catalyzed amination of aryl halides has attracted attention,¹ because aryl amines have a potential functionality in pharmaceutical drug candidates.²⁻⁶ The chemistry of azaazulenes⁷ is of interest for their physiological properties^{8,9} as well as physical and chemical properties. Therefore, it is expected that heteroarylamino-1-azaazulenes have potential bioactivities.

It is known that ethyl 2-chloro-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylate (1) reacted with good nucleophile, such as

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alkoxide, amine, and sulfoxide, to give corresponding 2-substituted-1-azaazulenes.⁷ Indeed, when **1** was treated with aniline (**2a**) in EtOH under reflux for 30 min, ethyl 2-anilino-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylate (**3a**) was obtained in 88% yield. Whereas, the reaction of **1** with inferior nucleophile did not undergo well, and reactions of **1** with 2-aminopyridine (**2b**) or 4-aminopyridine (**2c**) did not give corresponding substituted products.

Therefore, we tried to use pyridinium aminide as superior nucleophile, which was produced by treating aminopyridine with NaH in dioxane under argon atmosphere. Reaction of **1** with 2-aminopyridine (**2b**) in the presence of NaH in dioxane at 120 for 24 h gave a complex mixture, and a trace amount of **3b** was isolated along with **1** (47%). On the other hand, when **1** was treated with 4-aminopyridine (**2c**) in the presence of NaH in dioxane for 6 h at 140 , **3c** was isolated in 40% yield.

Recently, metal-catalyzed cross coupling of aryl halides with amines are extensively investigated. Therefore, we adopted metal catalyzed amination of 2-chloro-1-azaazulene. At first, Ullmann-type Cu-mediated cross coupling^{10,11} was examined. Treatment of **1** with **2b** in the presence of CuI, PPh₃, and 'BuOK in toluene gave a complex mixture, and **3b** was obtained only 1% yield together with **1** (55%).

$$CO_{2}Et$$

$$CO_{2}Et$$

$$+ ArNH_{2}$$

$$Cul, PPh_{3}$$

$$*_{BuOK in toluene}$$

$$+ ArNH_{2}$$

$$2b : Ar = 2-Py$$

$$3b : Ar = 2-Py$$

Next, we examined Pd-mediated amination. It is known that Pd₂(dba)₃-catalyzed amination of aryl halides in the presence of Xantphos as a ligand is excellent method. ^{12,13} Therefore, we treated **1** with **2b** in the presence of Pd₂(dba)₃, Xantphos, and Cs₂CO₃ in dioxane at 120 for 24 h, and **3b** was obtained in 72% yield along with 1 (10%). When above reaction was carried out in the presence of ^tBuOK as 3b was obtained 40% yield together with (7%)base, and ethyl 2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-1-azaazulene-3-crboxylate (4) (15%). Similar reaction of 1 with 2c in the presence of Pd₂(dba)₃, Xantphos, and Cs₂CO₃ in dioxane at 120 for 24 h, gave **3c** in 59% yield.

Table 1. Coupling reaction of ${\bf 1}$ with heteroaryl amines in the presence of $Pd_2(dba)_3$, Xantphos, and Cs_2CO_3 .

	Xamphos , and Cs2CO ₃ .		
Entry	ArNH ₂	Product	Yield / % (recovery %)
1	NH ₂ 2b	CO ₂ Et N=	3b : 72 (10)
2	NH ₂ 2c	CO ₂ Et	3c : 59(-)
3	$N \longrightarrow NH_2$ 2d	CO ₂ Et N	3d : 50 (trace)
4	NH ₂ 2e	CO ₂ Et N	3e : 73 (-)
5	N NH_2 2f	CO ₂ Et S	3f : 67 (-)
6	N N N N N	CO ₂ Et H	3g : 52 (trace)
7	N NH_2 2h	CO ₂ Et S	3h : 65(-)
8	NH ₂ 2i	CO ₂ Et	3i : 70 (-)
9	Ph N NH ₂ 2 j	CO ₂ Et N N Ph	3j : 52 (-)
10	NH ₂ 2k	O N	5k : 44 (-)

In a similar manner, reactions of **1** with some heteroarylamines were examined.¹⁴ Some results were shown in Table 1. Interestingly, in the reaction of **1** with **2k**, auto-Tandem catalysis¹⁵ occurred and annulated product (**5k**) was obtained in 44% yield in one-pot.

Next, we examined the annulation of **3b-3i**. When **3b** was treated with polyphosphoric acid (PPA) at 150 for 5 h, cyclized product (**5b**) was obtained in 83% yield together with 2-(2-pyridylamino)-1-azaazulene (**6**) (10%), which was a deestrification product. For enhance the annulation yield, we treated **3b** with POCl₃-PPA mixture at 150 for 5 h, and obtained **5b** in 98% yield. Similar treatment of **3c-3j** gave corresponding annulated products (**7** and **5d-5j**) in moderate to good yields. ¹⁶

Some newly synthesized products (3d, 3g, 3h) were evaluated for their anticancer activity (cytotoxic activity) against HeLa S3 cells. The IC₅₀ values [μ M] are summarized in Table 2. In a case (denoted >), the minimum inhibitory concentration could not be determined due to limited solubility of the

compound in the testing medium. The results revealed that the compound (3h) showed moderate activity and the compound (3d) showed weak activity against HeLa S3 cells (It is considered that IC₅₀ > $30 \mu M$ is inactive).

Table 2. Cytotoxic evaluation of compounds (3d, 3g, 3h) expressed in μ M.

	3d	3g	3h
IC ₅₀	23 ± 3	>7.5	6.5 ± 1.4

In summary, the Pd-mediated coupling of ethyl 2-chloro-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylate (1) with wide range of heteroarylamines was described. Annulation of ethyl heteroarylamino-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylates using a POCl₃-PPA mixture is useful for preparing new numerical heterocycles. Some ethyl heteroarylamino-1-azaazulene-3-carboxylates showed anticancer activity against HeLa S3 cells.

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- 16. A representative procedure of the annulation: A mixture of **3h** (0.0735 g, 0.21 mmol), PPA (5 mL), and POCl₃ (1.5 mL) was heated at 150 for 4 h under stirring, and then ice-water (20 mL) was added. The mixture was neutralized with Na₂CO₃. Then the precipitate was collected by filtration, and **5h** (0.0589g, 92%) was obtained. **5h** : Yellow prisms (CHCl₃-EtOH), mp 259-261 ; 1 H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 9.50 (1H, dd, J = 9.2, 1.6, H-12), 9.08 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 1.2, H-1), 8.84 (1H, dd, J = 10.0, 1.6, H-8), 8.32-8.24 (3H, m, H-9,11,12), 8.10 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 1.2, H-4), 7.66 (1H, ddd, J = 8.4, 7.6, 1.2, H-3), 7.58 (1H, ddd, J = 8.4, 7.6, 1.2, H-2); 13 CNMR (TFA-d) δ 172.2, 159.1, 158.9, 151.7, 147.7, 144.6, 144.6, 144.4, 144.0, 137.6, 136.2, 131.1, 130.9, 125.4, 124.6, 121.9, 103.7; ν_{max} / cm⁻¹ 1690 (C=O); λ_{max} nm (log ε) 288 (4.27), 322 (4.45), 375 (3.60, sh), 458 (3.14). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₇H₉N₃OS: C, 67.31; H, 2.99; N, 13.85. Found: C, 67.25; H, 3.22; N, 14.11.