## Synthetic Approaches towards 5*H*-Indeno[1,2-*b*]pyridines

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Reaction of the 2-arylmethylidene-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ones **1a–f** with malononitrile in alcoholic KOH affords 2-alkoxy-4-aryl-5*H*-indeno[1,2-*b*] pyridine-3-carbonitriles **2a–l** and (2-arylmethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-ylidene)dicyanomethanes **6a–f**.

Scheme 1

The reactions of  $\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated ketones with methylene compounds activated by a nitrile function, particularly malononitrile, have been the subject of many publications. Although the reaction was first investigated using sodium

methoxide, 1 other organic basic catalysts such as morpholine<sup>2-4</sup> or piperidine<sup>5,6</sup> have been found to be useful in allowing the isolation of the mono-Michael adducts. Depending on the reaction conditions many interesting products were obtained. Thus, the reaction was used to synthesize 2-amino-3-cyano-4*H*-pyrans,<sup>5,6</sup> cyclohexane derivatives<sup>2,6-9</sup> and pyridine analogues.<sup>6,9,10</sup>

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In the present work the reaction of a number of 2-arylmethylideneindan-1-ones 1a-f with malononitrile as a possible route for the synthesis of indenopyridinecarbonitrile derivatives was investigated. Thus, 1a-f were reacted with malononitrile in alcoholic KOH to give colourless products. Based on analytical and spectral data, the structure of these products was assigned either as 5H-indeno[1,2-b]pyridines **2a-1** or the isomeric 9H-indeno[2,1-c] pyridines **3a-1**.

The isolated pyridines were established as being 2 rather than 3 on the basis of their independent synthesis via base catalysed addition of indan-1-one to arylmethylidenemalononitriles 8 in alcoholic KOH solution.

The formation of 2a-l, presumably, takes place via Michael addition of the active methylene compound to the  $\beta$ -carbon of the unsaturated system affording the intermediate adducts 4. Alkoxide attack on one of the nitrile groups, followed by dehydration and subsequent dehydrogenation, affords the condensed pyridines 2.

A by-product **6a-f** was isolated in each case, the structure of which was based on IR, 1H and 13C NMR spectral and elemental analytical data. The formation of 6 presumably takes place through the reduction of the arylmethylidenes 1 or 5 and may be concerted with the dehydrogenation process that gives the indenopyridines 2 or 3.

Techniques used: Elemental analysis, IR, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR

References: 19

Table 1: Physical properties of the products

Table 2: Spectroscopic properties of the products

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