Diversity-Oriented Synthesis of Quinolines via Friedländer annulation reaction under mild catalytic conditions

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EXPERIMENTAL

General Information

All moisture-sensitive reactions were carried out under N₂ atmosphere in flame-dried glassware sealed by rubber septa. Unless otherwise specified, materials were obtained from commercial sources and used without purification. All solvents were dried according to standard procedures and purified by distillation prior to use. Addition of chemicals was performed by using disposable plastic syringes. Column chromatography was performed using Acme's silica gel (60-120 mesh). Solvents for chromatography (nhexane, cyclohexane, EtOAc) were distilled prior to use. For analytical TLC, Merck precoated silica gel 60 F-254 plates using UV light (254 nm) as visualizing agent. Melting points were obtained using a precision digital melting point Veego VMP-DS apparatus and are uncorrected. Optical rotations were measured on a Jasco P-1030 polarimeter. IR spectra were recorded on a thermo Nicolet Nexus 670 FT-IR spectrophotometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on either a Bruker Avance 300 (300.132 MHz for ¹H, 75.473 for ¹³C), or Varian FT-200MHz (Gemini) spectrometer in CDCl₃. Chemicals shifts are reported in parts per million (δ) relative to tetramethylsilane (δ 0.0) as an internal standard. Elemental analyses were performed on a Elementar's Vario EL microanalyzer. Low-resolution mass spectra (ESI-MS) and HRMS were recorded on Quattro LC, Micromass, and Q STAR XL, Applied Biosystems respectively.

Reaction optimization study:

In an attempt to find the optimum reaction conditions, a systematic study was carried out on a representative case by varying the concentration of the catalyst, solvent and the reaction temperature (Table 1). In screening a set of solvents, we observed a direct correlation between polarity and yield (MeOH >EtOH > $CH_3CN > THF > CH_2Cl_2 >$ toluene). Thus, the high yields were obtained in polar solvents particularly MeOH, whereas cyclohexane proved to be the least effective. Both the amount of catalyst and choice of solvent were found to influence the course of reaction. However, increase in the concentration of CAN from 25% to 50% resulted in 10% decrease in the yield of the reaction. In the absence of catalyst, the reaction did not yield any product even after prolonged reaction time (10-15 h).

TABLE 1^a: Optimization of the catalyst equivalents, solvent and reaction time for the reaction of o-aminoarylketone (1) with ethyl acetoacetate (2)

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Entry	Catalyst (mol %)) Solvent	Time (min)	Yield (%) ^c	TON ^b	
1	None	CH ₃ CN	-	-	-	
2	CAN (5)	CH ₃ CN	90	70	1400	
3	CAN (5)	МеОН	45	80	1600	
4	CAN (10)	CH ₃ CN	120	75	750	
5	CAN (10)	MeOH	45	96	960	
6	CAN (10)	EtOH	45	92	920	
7	CAN (10)	THF	90	60	600	
8	CAN (10)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	120	45	450	
9	CAN (10)	H ₂ O	180	10	100	
10	CAN (25) C	$CH_3CN-H_2O(4:1)$	180	65	260	
11	CAN (25)	Toluene	180	15	60	
12	CAN (50)	CH ₃ CN	90	65	130	
13	CAN (50)	MeOH	30	86	172	

^aReactions conditions: *o*-aminoarylketone (1 mmol), ethyl acetoaetate (1 mmol), RT. ^bTON =turn-over number (defined as 100 x mmol of product/ mmol of catalyst). ^cIsolated yield after column chromatography.

Experimental procedures and characterization data:

Typical procedure for the synthesis of methyl 6-chloro-2-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)-4phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (3f). A mixture of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone (2.31 g, 10.0 mmol), dimethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate (1.74 g, 10.0 mmol), and CAN (0.548 g, 1 mmol, 10 mol%) in methanol (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 45 min. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and washed with water (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using EtOAc: petroleum ether (1:10) to afford the pure product 3f (3.48 g, 94%).



m.p. 110-120 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 3.47 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.71 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.18 (s, 2H, ArCH₂), 7.31-7.35 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.47-7.55 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.64-7.69 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 9.06$, $J_2 = 2.26$ Hz, ArH), 8.02-8.06 (d, 1H, J = 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 43.1, 52.2, 125.4, 126.5, 127.2, 128.4, 128.5, 128.8, 129.0, 129.1, 131.0, 131.5, 133.2, 135.3, 146.2, 147.1, 151.6, 168.2, 170.3. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₆NO₄Cl 370.0846 [M+H]⁺, found 370.0837.



ethyl 2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (3a). m.p. 99-102 °C (Lit. m.p.²⁰ 99-100 °C). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.89-0.96 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.55 Hz, CH₃), 2.76 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 3.98-4.06 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.55 Hz, CH₂), 7.32-7.56 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.65-7.71 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.02-8.06 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.31 Hz, ArH). MS (EI): m/z (%) = 291 (M⁺, 95), 246 (100), 218 (50), 176 (20), 85 (20), 71 (40), 57 (80), 43 (70).



methyl 2-ethyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (3b). m.p. 105-106 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.38-1.47 (t, 3H, J = 7.43 Hz, CH₃), 2.95-3.08 (q, 2H, J = 7.43 Hz, ArCH₂), 3.53 (s, 3H, CO₂CH₃), 7.31-7.58 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.64-7.73 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.05-8.11 (d, 1H, J = 8.18 Hz, ArH). MS (EI): m/z (%) = 291 (M⁺, 100), 276 (95), 260 (10), 232 (40), 204 (45), 177 (10), 71 (10), 57 (30), 43 (25).



1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolyl)ethanone (3c). m.p. 111-112 °C (Lit. m.p.²¹ 113-114 °C). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.96 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 2.67 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 7.32-7.73 (m, 8H, ArH), 8.01-8.07 (d, 1H, J = 8.17 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 23.7, 31.7, 124.9, 126.0, 126.3, 128.5, 128.7, 129.9, 134.7, 135.1, 143.7, 147.4, 153.3, 205.4. MS (EI): m/z (%) = 261 (M⁺, 50), 246 (100), 218 (55), 176 (25), 57 (10), 43 (25).



2-(*tert*.**butyl**)-7-chloro-9-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine (3d). m.p. 148-150 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.87 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃), 1.41-1.62 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.10-2.18 (m, 1H, CH), 2.22-2.34 (m, 1H, ArCH), 2.59-2.68 (m, 1H, ArCH), 3.00-3.15 (m, 1H, ArCH), 3.22-3.33 (m, 1H, ArCH), 7.18-7.23 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.46-7.58 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.89-7.92 (d, 1H, J = 8.87 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 24.1, 27.1, 29.4, 32.5, 34.8, 44.6, 124.5, 127.4, 128.1, 128.7, 128.8, 128.9, 129.2, 129.8, 130.0, 131.1, 136.3, 144.6, 145.9, 159.7. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₃H₂₄NCl 350.1675 [M + H]⁺, found 350.1680.



7-chloro-3,3-dimethyl-9-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-acridinone (**3e**). m.p. 219-220 ^oC. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.17 (s, 6H, 2 x CH₃), 2.52 (s, 2H, COCH₂), 3.23 (s, 2H, ArCH₂), 7.11-7.15 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.36-7.37 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.48-7.53 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.64-7.69 (dd, 1H, J_1 = 9.06, J_2 =2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.95-7.99 (d, 1H, J = 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 28.3, 32.2, 48.2, 54.1, 123.2, 126.7,127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 128.3, 130.1, 132.4, 136.7, 147.3, 150.0, 161.4, 197.6. MS (ESI) m/z 336 ([M+H]⁺, 100). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₁₈NOCl 336.1155 [M + H]⁺, found 336.1146.



6-chloro-3-cyano-2,4-diphenylquinoline (3g). m.p. 192-194 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 7.46-7.72 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.75-7.81 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 9.63$, $J_2 = 3.02$ Hz, ArH), 7.96-8.02 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.15 (d, 1H, J = 8.87 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 116.8, 128.6, 129.0, 129.1, 129.2, 129.3, 129.6, 130.0, 130.1, 130.8, 131.7, 133.4, 133.9, 133.8, 137.7, 147.0, 155.5, 158.7. EIMS: m/z (%) 343 (M^{+2,} 25), 341 (72), 157 (12), 117 (15), 101 (45), 79 (100). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₃N₂Cl: C, 77.53, H, 3.84, N, 8.22. Found: C, 77.38, H, 3.76, N, 8.17. IR (KBr): 2219 cm⁻¹



ethyl 6-chloro-2-(2-phthalimidoethoxy)methyl-4-phenylquinoline-3-carboxylate (3h). m.p. 165-166 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.92 (t, 3H, J = 7.55 Hz, CH₃), 3.68-3.74 (t, 2H, J = 6.04 Hz, OCH₂), 3.81-3.87 (t, 2H, J = 6.04 Hz, NCH₂), 4.00-4.08 (q, 2H, J = 7.55 Hz, CO₂CH₂), 4.91 (s, 2H, ArCH₂), 7.29-7.34 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.45-7.51 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.61-7.73 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.77-7.83 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.80-8.02 (d, 1H, J = 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.5, 37.4, 61.4, 67.6, 73.5, 123.2, 123.3, 125.3, 127.0, 127.1, 128.3, 128.5, 128.7, 129.3, 131.0, 131.2, 132.1, 133.2, 133.8, 134.9, 145.5, 146.4, 155.0, 167.5, 168.1. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₉H₂₃N₂O₅Cl 515.1373 [M+H]⁺, found 515.1359.



tert-butyl 6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (3i). m.p. 141-143 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.21 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃), 2.73 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 7.22(tt, 2H, *J* = 8.6, 2.1 Hz, ArH), 7.32-7.37 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.42-7.44 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.47-7.54 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.58-7.63 (dd, 1H, *J*₁ = 9.06, *J*₂ =2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.96-8.00 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 23.5, 27.5, 82.6, 125.1, 126.1, 128.3, 128.6, 129.5, 130.4, 130.8, 132.1, 135.0, 144.5, 145.8, 154.8, 167.0. MS (ESI) m/z (%) 354 (M+H, 100). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₂₁NO₂Cl 354.1260 [M + H]⁺, found 354.1246.



3,3,-dimethyl-9-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-acridinone (**3j**). m.p. 104-106°C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.12 (s, 6H, 2 x CH₃), 2.66 (s, 2H, ArCH₃), 3.06 (s, 2H, COCH₂), 3.18 (s, 2H, ArCH₂), 7.55 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 8.2, 6.8, 1.2 Hz, ArH), 7.75 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 8.2, 6.8, 1.2 Hz, ArH), 8.02 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, ArH), 8.21 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 15.6, 28.2, 31.2, 47.9, 54.7, 124.1, 125.5, 126.3, 127.5, 129.1, 130.7, 148.1, 150.0, 160.6, 200.2. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₇NO 239.1310 [M+H]⁺, found 239.1304.



(**Z**)-4-(2-Benzoylphenylamino)-1,1,1-trifluoropent-3-en-2-one (4). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.05 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.42 (s, 1H, =CH), 7.26-7.69 (m. 9H, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3, 91.5, 114.5 (q, *J* = 218 Hz), 127.1, 127.3, 128.5, 129.4, 130.3, 130.7, 131.7, 133.5, 134. 4, 137.6, 176.6 (q, *J* = 34 Hz), 195.3. MS (ESI) m/z (%) 334 (M+H, 100).



2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenylquinolin-3-yl)ethanone (**3k**). m.p. 82-84 °C (Lit.^{16c} m.p. 80-81 °C). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.61 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 7.36-7.41 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.57-7.68 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.92 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 23.8, 115.6 (q, *J* = 308 Hz), 126.1, 127.1, 127.6, 128.5, 129.1, 129.4, 130.3, 131.3, 131.6, 147.5, 148.3, 153.3, 189.2 (q, *J* = 38 Hz). MS (ESI) m/z (%) 316 (M+H, 100).

Typical procedure for the preparation of (6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3quinolyl)(morpholino)methanone (7a). A mixture of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone (1.155 g, 5.0 mmol), 1-morpholino-1,3-butanedione, 6a (0.855 g, 5.0 mmol), and CAN (0.274 g, 0.5 mmol, 10 mol %) in methanol (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 60 minutes. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL), and washed with water (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using EtOAc: petroleum ether (1:10) to afford the pure product **7a** (1.65 g, 90 %).



m.p. 187-189 °C; ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.68 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.75-2.91 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.97-3.22 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.27-3.40 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.45-3.63 (m, 2H, CH₂), 7.23-7.33 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.46-7.68 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.95-8.03 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.14 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 23.4, 41.36, 46.4, 66.3, 124.9, 125.7, 128.1, 129.0, 129.1, 129.3, 130.1, 130.5, 130.9, 132.4, 134.2, 143.2, 146.1, 155.1, 167.0. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 367 (M+H, 100).



(6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolyl)(piperidino)methanone (7b). m.p.170-171 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.15-1.58 (m, 6H, 3 x CH₂), 2.71 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.76-2.86 (m, 1H, CH), 3.00-3.09 (m, 1H, CH), 3.33-3.42 (m, 1H, CH), 3.48-3.59 (m, 1H, CH), 7.29-7.35 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.46-7.67 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.98-8.03 (d, 1H, *J*= 8.30 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 23.4, 24.0, 25.1, 25.9, 124.9, 125.9, 127.7, 128.8, 129.0, 129.4, 130.0, 130.4, 130.5, 132.2, 134.3, 142.9, 145.9, 155.3, 166.6. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 365 (M+H, 100).



*N***3**-**[(1***R***)-1-phenylethyl]-6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxamide (7c).** m.p. 225-227 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 1.13-1.91 (d, 3H, *J*= 6.80 Hz, CH₃), 2.77 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 4.99-5.10 (q, 1H, J_I = 6.80 Hz, J_2 = 7.55 Hz, CH), 5,48-5.58 (broad doublet, 1H, *J*= 7.55 Hz, CONH), 6.91-7.00 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.19-7.29 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.34-7.43 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.47-7.56 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.61-7.66 (dd, 1H, J_I = 9.06 Hz, *J*₂= 2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.97-8.02 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.4, 23.5, 48.6, 125.1, 126.0, 127.3, 128.7, 128.8, 129.3, 129.4, 130.5, 130.7, 130.8, 132.2, 134.7, 141.8, 144.0, 145.9, 155.8, 166.7. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 401 (M+H, 100).



(1R,2R,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl-6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-

quinolinecarboxylate (7d). $[\alpha]_D$ –68.93° (c 1.03, CHCl₃, 20 °C). m.p.146-147 °C; ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.55-0.63 (d, 1H, *J*= 7.03 Hz, CH), 0.69-0.89 (dd, 6H, J_I = 15.62 Hz, J_2 = 7.03 Hz, 2 x CH₃), 0.90-1.28 (m, 3H, CH₃), 1.29-1.69 (m, 7H, 3 x CH₂ + CH), 2.73 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 4.57-4.72 (dt, 1H, J_I = 10.94 Hz, J_2 = 4.68 Hz, OCH), 7.27-7.67 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.94-8.03 (d, 1H, *J*= 8.59 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 15.8, 20.9, 22.0, 22.9, 23.8, 25.6, 31.4, 39.9, 46.7, 75.9, 125.2, 126.2, 128.6, 128.9, 129.6, 129.9, 130.0, 132.4, 134.8, 144.7, 146.1, 154.8, 167.9. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 436 (M+H, 100).

N1-(4-methylphenyl)-3-oxobutanamide (6e). A mixture of *tert*-butyl acetoacetate (1.58 g, 10.0 mmol), and *p*-toluidine (1,07 g, 10.0 mmol), in 10 mL dry xylene was heated in a 50 mL beaker for a period of 5 minutes till colorless vapors of *tert*-butanol came out. TLC (EtOAc: petroleum ether, 1:2), showed the completion of the reaction. The reaction mixture was cooled and washed with hexane. Upon flash chromatography of this crude solid resulted in a pure cream-colored solid **6e** (1.81 g, 95 % yield).



m.p. 92-93 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.30 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 2.31 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 3.51 (s, 2H, COCH₂CO), 7.04-7.10 (d, 1H, *J*= 8.31 Hz, ArH), 7.36-7.41 (d, 1H, *J*= 8.31 Hz, ArH), 9.09 (broad singlet, 1H, CONH). MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 192 (M+H, 100), 214 (M+Na⁺, 20).

*N***3-(4-methylphenyl)-6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxamide** (7e). A mixture of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone (1.155 g, 5.0 mmol), *N*1-(4-methylphenyl)-3-oxobutanamide, **6e** (0.955 g, 5.0 mmol), and CAN (0.274 g, 0.5 mmol, 10 mol %) in methanol (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 60 min. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL), and washed with water (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using EtOAc: petroleum ether (1:1) to afford the pure product **7e** (1.74 g, 90 %).



m.p. 227-229 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.29 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.83 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 6.80 (s, 1H, CONH), 6.93-7.01 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.40-7.55 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.62-7.67 (dd, 1H, J_I = 9.06 Hz, J_2 = 2.66 Hz, ArH), 7.97-8.01 (d, 1H, J= 9.06 Hz, ArH). MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 387.20 (M+H, 100).

N3-(4-methylphenyl)-6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarbothioamide (8). Lawesson's reagent (0.404 g, 1.0 mmol) was added to the stirred solution of quinoline amide **7f** (0.774 g, 2.0 mmol) in dry toluene 5 mL at 60 °C. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1-2 hours and after the completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC) toluene was removed by vacuo distillation. Sodium hypochlorite was added to the residue to quench the reaction. Ice-cubes was added to get dark yellow colored crude solid which was filtered through Buchner funnel. Recrystallization using Acetone: water afforded pure pale yellow colored prisms of compound **8** (0.645 g) in 80 % yield.



m.p. 179-180 °C; ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.35 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.75 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 6.34 (s, 1H, CSNH), 7.05-7.17 (d, 1H, *J*= 8.53 Hz, ArH), 7.29-7.63 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.98-8.05 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.30 Hz, ArH). MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 403 (M+H, 100).

2-(6-chloro-2-methyl-4-phenyl-3-quinolyl)-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole (9). Dess-Martin periodinane (0.424 g, 1.1 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of quinoline thioformanilide, **8** (0.403 g, 1.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) at room temperature. The progress of the reaction was monitored with TLC. After completion, it was quenched with H₂O (2 x 5 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc: petroleum ether (1:3) as eluent to give compound **9** as a light yellow solid (0.341 g) in 85 % yield.



m.p.185-187 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.47 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 2.65 (s, 3H, ArCH₃), 7.23-7.33 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.50-7.52 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.64-7.69 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.88-7.92 (d, 1H, *J*= 8.50 Hz, ArH), 8.03-8.07 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 21.5, 24.7, 121.1, 122.9, 126.4, 127.5, 127.7, 128.2, 128.4, 130.0, 130.6, 131.2, 132.2, 134.8, 135.5, 136.6, 146.3, 147.8, 151.0, 157.7, 163.6. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 401 (M+H, 100).

ethyl 6-chloro-2-(chloromethyl)-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (10). A mixture of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone (2.31 g, 10.0 mmol), ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate (2.07 g, 10 mmol), and CAN (0.548 g, 1 mmol, 10 mol %) in methanol (15 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 60 minutes. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC),

the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (40 mL), and washed with water (25 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether to afford the pure product **10** (3.41 g, 95 %).



m.p. 105-106 °C; Lit. 106-108 °C.²⁴ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.87-0.93 (t, 3H, J= 7.55 Hz, CH₃), 3.97-4.05 (q, 2H, J= 7.55 Hz, CO₂CH₂), 4.97 (s, 2H, ArCH₂), 7.32-7.36 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.48-7.55 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.66-7.70 (dd, 1H, J_I = 9.06 Hz, J_2 = 2.66 Hz, ArH), 8.04-8.08 (d, 1H, J= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.1, 45.5, 61.4, 124.7, 126.3, 126.6, 128.5, 128.9, 129.0, 131.4, 131.8, 132.9, 134.1, 145.1, 146.9, 153.0, 166.2. MS (FAB): m/z (%) = 360 (M⁺, 45), 362 (M+2, 28), 363 (M+3, 4), 364 (M+4, 4).

Ethyl 6-chloro-2-[(2S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-1*H*-1-pyrrolyl]methyl-4phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (11). (0.718 g, 2) mmol of compound 10 was dissolved in CH₃CN followed by the addition of Et₃N (1 mL) and catalytic DMAP. Stirring was continued for a period of 30 minutes at room temperature followed by the addition of *S*prolinol (0.202 g, 2 mmol). Reaction was continued till complete disappearance of the starting material was observed with TLC. CH₃CN was removed *in vacuo*, quenched with cold water and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product. Column chromatography of the crude product gave a dark red color solid compound **11** (0.637 g, 75 % yield).



[α]_D –21.20° (c 1.02, CHCl₃, 20 °C). m.p. 172-174 °C; ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.76-0.86 (t, 3H, J= 7.35 Hz, CH₃), 1.49-1.90 (m, 4H, 2 x CH₂), 2.33 (m, 1H, CH), 2.62-2.74 (m, 1H, CH), 2.85-2.97 (m, 1H, asymmetric CH), 3.24-3.36 (m, 1H, OCH), 3.48-3.58 (m, 1H, OCH), 3.80-4.03 (m, 3H, CO₂CH₂ + ArCH), 4.35-4.45 (m, 1H, ArCH), 7.26-7.41 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.45-7.57 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.61-7.69 (dd, 1H, J_I = 8.81 Hz, J_2 = 2.20 Hz, ArH), 7.99-8.05 (d, 1H, J= 8.81 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.3, 23.8, 26.7, 55.1, 57.8, 62.0, 61.5, 68.3, 125.4, 126.8, 129.0, 129.0, 129.2, 131.0, 131.9, 133.8, 134.7, 145.4, 147.4, 167.7. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 425 (M+H, 100).



Ethyl 2-[4-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)piperazino]methyl-6-chloro-4-phenyl-3quinolinecarboxylate (12). m.p. 169-171 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.79-0.84 (t, 3H, J= 7.55 Hz, CH₃), 1.43 (s, 9H, 3 x CH₃), 2.40-2.48 (m, 4H, 2 x CH₂), 3.26-3.33 (m, 4H, 2 x CH₂), 3.88-3.96 (m, 4H, CO₂CH₂ + ArCH₂), 7.31-7.36 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.47-7.54 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.62-7.67 (dd, 1H, J_I = 9.06 Hz, J_2 = 2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.99-8.03 (d, 1H, J= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.4, 28.3, 43.7, 52.4, 60.8, 63.6, 79.6, 125.2, 127.0, 127.5, 128.3, 128.6, 129.2, 130.8, 131.0, 132.8, 135.0, 145.4, 146.2, 154.6, 156.5, 167.8. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 510 (M+H, 100).



Ethyl 6-chloro-2-(morpholinomethyl)-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (13). m.p. 162-164 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.82-0.91 (t, 3H, *J*= 7.34 Hz, CH₃), 2.45-2.53 (t, 4H, *J*= 5.14 Hz, 2 x CH₂), 3.56-3.64 (t, 4H, *J*= 5.14 Hz, 2 x CH₂), 3.92-4.05

(m, 4H, CO₂CH₂ + ArCH₂), 7.31-7.39 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.46-7.58 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.63-7.70 (dd, 1H, J_I = 8.81 Hz, J_2 = 2.20 Hz, ArH), 8.01-8.08 (d, 1H, J= 9.55 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.5, 53.1, 60.9, 64.0, 66.9, 125.3, 127.0, 127.6, 128.3, 128.6, 129.3, 130.8, 131.0, 132.8, 135.1, 145.4, 146.1, 156.5, 167.8. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 411 (M+H, 100).

Ethyl 6-chloro-2-([([6-chloro-3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-4-phenyl-2-quinolyl]methylamino) carbothioyl]aminomethyl)-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (14). To a solution of thiourea (0.152 g, 2 mmol), in dry CH₃CN was added NaH, 60 % w/w (0.177 g, 4.4 mmol), in portions at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 minutes compound 10 (1.436 g, 4.0 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 5-6 hours till TLC showed complete disappearance of the starting materials. CH₃CN was removed *in vacuo* and the reaction was quenched with cold water (5 mL). Ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL) was used for extraction, which was washed simultaneously with brine and dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc: petroleum ether 1:3) gave a pale yellow solid compound 14 (1.084 g, 75 % yield).



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.79-0.86 (t, 6H, *J*= 6.80 Hz, 2 x CH₃), 1.85 (s, 2 x NH), 3.90-3.98 (q, 4H, *J*= 7.55 Hz, 2 x CH₂), 4.28 (s, 4H, 2 x ArCH₂), 7.12-7.19 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.42-7.51 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.60-7.66 (dd, 1H, *J*_{*I*}= 9.06 Hz, *J*₂= 2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.81-7.86 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.4, 37.6, 61.3, 125.2, 126.4, 126.9, 128.3, 128.6, 129.1, 131.0, 131.1, 132.8, 135.3, 145.5, 146.6, 155.7, 167.5. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 724 (M+H, 100).

Ethyl 2-[((3a*S*,5*S*,6*S*,6*aS*)-5-[(4*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]-2,2-

dimethylperhydrofuro[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-6-yloxy)methyl]-6-chloro-4-phenyl-3-

quinolinecarboxylate (15). To a solution of *D*-glucose diacetonide (1.30 g, 5 mmol), in dry THF was added NaH, 60 % w/w (0.200 g, 5.5 mmol), in portions at 0°C. After stirring for 30 minutes compound **10** (1.795 g, 5 mmol) was added and stirring was continued for further 2-4 hours at room temperature till TLC showed complete disappearance of the starting materials. CH₃CN was removed *in vacuo* and the reaction was quenched with cold water (5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine and dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a solid residue, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc: petroleum ether 2:5) gave a gummy compound **15** (2.482 g, 85 % yield).



[α]_D –28.481° (c 1.58, CHCl₃, 20 °C). ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.77-0.86 (t, 3H, J= 7.41 Hz, CH₃), 1.24-1.49 (m, 12H, 4 x CH₃), 3.86-4.08 (m, 6H, CO₂CH₂ + OCH₂ + 2 x CH), 4.18-4.30 (m, 1H, CH), 4.59-4.63 (d, 1H, J= 3.70 Hz, CH), 4.98-5.05 (d, 2H, J= 5.92 Hz, ArCH₂), 5.76-5.81 (d, 1H, J= 3.70 Hz, CH), 7.25-7.39 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.45-7.55 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.63-7.71 (dd, 1H, J_I = 8.89 Hz, J_2 = 2.22 Hz, ArH), 8.02-8.09 (d, 1H, J= 8.89 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.3, 25.4, 26.2, 26.8, 61.3, 67.0, 72.4, 73.2, 81.0, 82.0, 83.0, 105.2, 108.9, 111.7, 125.3, 126.9, 127.0, 128.3, 128.8, 129.0, 129.3, 131.1, 131.4, 133.4, 135.0, 145.6, 146.6, 154.3, 167.6. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 584 (M+H, 100).

Ethyl2-[((3aS,5R,6S,6aS)-5-[(1S)-1,2-dihydroxyethyl]-2,2-dimethylperhydrofuro[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-6-yloxy)methyl]-6-chloro-4-phenyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate (16). To a stirred solution of compound 15 (1.168 g, 2 mmol) inMeOH (15 mL), was added aqueous 0.8 % H₂SO₄ solution and stirred for overnight. TLC

(ethyl acetate: hexane, 1:1), showed the completion of the reaction. Methanol was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was treated with saturated solution of NaHCO₃ and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. Purification by column chromatography using EtOAc: petroleum ether (1:2) afforded a colorless solid compound **16** (0.707 g, 65 % yield).



[α]_D –40.19° (c 1.02, CHCl₃, 20 °C). m.p. 104-106 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 0.80-0.90 (t, 3H, *J*= 7.55 Hz, CH₃), 1.22-1.33 (m, 6H, 2 x CH₃), 2.03 (s, 1H, OH), 2.07 (s, 1H, OH), 3.70-3.77 (m, 1H, CH), 3.89-4.15 (m, 5H, CO₂CH₂, + OCH₂ + CH), 4.22-4.30 (m, 1H, CH), 4.62-4.66 (d, 1H, *J*= 3.77 Hz, CH), 4.86-4.94 (d, 1H, *J*= 16.61 Hz, ArCH), 5.12-5.20 (d, 1H, *J*= 16.61 Hz, ArCH), 5.93-5.97 (d, 1H, *J*= 3.77 Hz, CH), 7.27-7.34 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.49-7.56 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.69-7.74 (dd, 1H, *J*= 9.06 Hz, *J*₂= 2.26 Hz, ArH), 8.18-8.23 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.4, 26.3, 26.8, 61.9, 64.7, 68.12, 69.1, 80.4, 81.9, 82.9, 105.8, 111.8, 125.4, 126.8, 128.5, 129.0, 130.0, 133.6, 132.1, 134.6, 145.2, 147.6, 153.9, 166.8. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 545 (M+H, 100).

2-[(1S)-1-Benzyl-2-hydroxyethyl]-7-chloro-9-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[3,4-

b]quinolin-1-one (17). To a mixture of compound 10 (0.718 g, 2 mmol), and Et₃N (1 mL) in CH₃CN (5 mL) was added *S*-phenylalaninol (0.302 g, 2 mmol). The stirring was continued for a period of 2-3 hours at room temperature. TLC showed the appearance of a new spot corresponding to the intermediate ester 17a. The reaction mixture was further stirred at 40-45 °C for a period of 12 hours, till the TLC showed the complete disappearance of the intermediate 17a. CH₃CN was removed *in vacuo*, quenched with cold water (5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent was removed *in*

vacuo. Column chromatography of the crude product gave a light red color compound **17** (0.686 g, 80 %).



 $[\alpha]_D$ –91.000° (c 1.00, CHCl₃, 20 °C). m.p. 80-82 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) δ 2.71 (broad singlet, 1H, OH), 3.00-3.07 (d, 2H, *J*= 7.55 Hz, ArCH₂), 3.72-3.85 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.42-4.53 (m, 3H, CH₂-pyrrolone + asymmetric CH), 7.08-7.39 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.50-7.56 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.65-7.72 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.98-8.04 (d, 1H, *J*= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 35.1, 49.3, 56.0, 62.7, 120.7, 126.0, 126.5, 127.8, 128.0, 128.5, 128.7, 129.0, 129.7, 130.4, 131.8, 132.7, 137.4, 146.7, 147.7, 160.9, 166.3. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 430 (M+H, 30), 380 (35), 366 (100).



7-Chloro-9-phenyl-2-[(1*R***)-1-phenylethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1***H***-pyrrolo[3,4-***b***]quinolin-1one (18). [\alpha]_D 266.05° (c 1.09, CHCl₃, 20 °C). m.p. 125-127 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) \delta 1.68-1.73 (d, 3H,** *J***= 7.55 Hz, CH₃), 4.10-4.17 (d, 1H,** *J***= 16.61 Hz, CHpyrrolone), 4.43-4.50 (d, 1H,** *J***= 16.61 Hz, CH-pyrrolone), 5.75-5.83 (q, 1H,** *J***= 7.55 Hz, asymmetric CH), 7.21-7.39 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.41-7.47 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.54-7.62 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.66-7.70 (dd, 1H,** *J***= 9.06 Hz,** *J***₂= 2.26 Hz, ArH), 7.74-7.76 (d, 1H,** *J***= 2.26 Hz, ArH), 8.00-8.04 (d, 1H,** *J***= 9.06 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): \delta 17.0, 46.4, 49.1, 120.9, 126.1, 127.2, 127.8, 128.1, 128.7, 129.0, 129.8, 129.9, 130.6, 131.8, 132.0, 132.7, 139.9, 146.9, 148.0, 160.9, 165.0. MS (ESI): m/z (%) = 399 (M+H, 15).**


































































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