Experimental Section[6]

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-7-(2-[1-azacycloheptyl]-1-hydroxyethyl)-quinoline (Ie).[7] 7-Methylquinoline (Ia).—A mixture (62%) of 5- and 7-methylquinolines was obtained by the Richter and Smith modification[8] of the Skraup reaction, treatment with Ac_2O, and steam distillation. After three partial freezing operations, the solid remaining was recrystallized from C_6H_{14} to yield 34.7 g (24%) of white plates, mp 37–39°, lit.[9] mp 39°.

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-7-methylquinoline (Ib).—Under N_2 *p*-chlorobromobenzene (0.1 mole) in 500 ml of Et_2O was brought to reflux and 0.1 mole of 22% BuLi solution in C_6H_{14} added and the exchange allowed to take place for 10 min.[10] Ia (0.1 mole) was added as a solid followed by the immediate addition of 450 ml of C_6H_6. The mixture was refluxed for 20 min, 100 ml of EtOH and 150 ml of $C_6H_5NO_2$ were added, the volatile solvents removed by distillation, and the red $C_6H_5NO_2$ solution was refluxed for 20 min followed by steam distillation of the now green solution to remove $C_6H_5NO_2$. The residue was removed by filtration, washed with hot H_2O, and extracted with CCl_4 and the residue from the extract recrystallized from C_6H_{12} (decolorizing C) to give 15 g (64%) of white crystals, mp 141–142°; lit.[11] mp 143–144°.

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-7-quinolinecarboxaldehyde (Ic, Sommelet Method).—Ib (0.04 mole), 150 ml of CCl_4, 0.1 g of I_2, and 30 ml of H_2O were refluxed and irradiated with a 150-W lamp while 0.044 mole of Br_2 in 70 ml of CCl_4 was added dropwise in 4 hr. The yellow precipitate (81% of which 72% was the α-bromomethyl compound by nmr analysis) was removed by filtration and washed with CCl_4. The crude product (10.7 g) in 160 ml of $CHCl_3$ was mixed with $(CH_2)_6N_4$ (0.14 mole) in 160 ml of $CHCl_3$. After 3 days, the quaternary salt (14 g) was filtered off and washed with $CHCl_3$. A solution of 0.1 mole of $(CH_2)_6N_4$, 100 ml of AcOH, 2 ml of concd HCl, and 30 ml of H_2O was refluxed while the quaternary salt (0.03 mole) was added portionwise in 6 hr. While hot, the solution was diluted with H_2O to cloudiness and cooled. The crystals were filtered, washed with cold H_2O–EtOH and hot H_2O, and recrystallized from EtOH to yield 2.8 g (26% from Me compound), mp 163–164°. *Anal.* ($C_{16}H_{10}ClNO$) C, H.

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-7-epoxyethylquinoline (Id).—Under N_2 with magnetic stirring, DMSO (10.8 ml) and NaH (0.0194 mole) were heated at 65° for 45 min and cooled. At −10°, 10.8 ml of THF was added to the black solution and the mixture held there for 30 min and treated with Me_3SI (0.0194 mole) in 20.7 ml of DMSO within 1 min. Ic (0.00972 mole) in 20.7 ml of THF–DMSO was added in 2 min and the green solution stirred at −10° for 15 min and at 25° for 30 min. The mixture was poured over cracked ice and the precipitate filtered, dried, and recrystallized from EtOH (decolorizing C) to give 1.81 g, 66%, of light yellow plates, mp 139.5–141°. *Anal.* ($C_{17}H_{12}ClNO$) C, H.

Ie.—Id (0.0054 mole) and 17 g of azacycloheptane were heated at 115° for 14 hr and steam-distilled to remove amine. The brown, solid residue was recrystallized from aq EtOH (decolorizing C) to give 1.4 g, 68%, of beige tufts, mp 108.5–109.5°. *Anal.* ($C_{23}H_{25}ClN_2O$) C, H, N.

2-*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-(2-dialkylamino-1-hydroxyethyl)quinoline (IIh-1 and -2).[12] 2,6-Dichloro-3-aminotoluene (IIb).—This compound, mp 51–53°, lit.[13] mp 59–60°, was made in 48% overall yield from 2,6-dichlorotoluene, IIa.

6,8-Dichloro-7-methylquinoline (IIc).—The Skraup reaction[8] of IIb, 0.3 mole, gave a dark precipitate which was recrystallized first from H_2O–EtOH and then from C_6H_{14} to yield 32 g, 51%, of beige-colored crystals, mp 97.5–98.5°. *Anal.* ($C_{10}H_7Cl_2N$) Cl.

2-(*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-methylquinoline (IId).—IId was made from 0.125 mole of IIc by the same method used for preparation of Ib. IId was obtained in 86% yield as beige needles, mp 134.5–136.5° from C_6H_{14}; analytical sample, mp 135.8–137.4°. *Anal.* ($C_{16}H_{10}Cl_3N$) Cl.

2-*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-bromomethylquinoline (IIe).—IId (0.1 mole) in 1.3 l. of CCl_4 was refluxed and irradiated with a 150-W flood-lamp while 0.113 mole of *N*-bromosuccinimide was added portionwise and the final mixture refluxed 15 hr. The CCl_4 was evaporated, and the residue was washed thoroughly (H_2O), dried, and recrystallized from CCl_4 to give 34 g, 80%, of beige, powdery crystals, mp 177–180.5°; analytical sample, mp 180.2–181.2°. *Anal.* ($C_{16}H_9BrCl_3N$) C, H.

2-*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-quinolinecarboxaldehyde (IIf).—IIe (0.08 mole) was treated with 0.08 mole each of NaOEt and Me_2CHNO_2 in EtOH according to the method of Hass and Bender[14] and gave, after recrystallization from EtOAc 16.3 g (60%) of pale yellow crystals, mp 199–201.5°; analytical sample, mp 200–201°. *Anal.* ($C_{16}H_{18}Cl_3NO$) Cl.

2-*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-epoxyethylquinoline (IIg).—IIg was made in the same manner as Id from 0.05 mole of IIf. The residue from Et_2O extraction was chromatographed on silica gel (Baker's) using C_6H_{14}–C_6H_6 as an eluting solvent. Early fractions indicated by tlc that a pure substance was being eluted (R_f 0.34, 50% C_6H_6–C_6H_{14}) which recrystallized from MeCN gave 6.5 g, 38%, of pale yellow crystals, mp 159–161°; analytical sample, mp 162.1–16.24°. *Anal.* ($C_{17}H_{10}Cl_3NO$) Cl.

2-*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-(2-dibutylamino-1-hydroxyethyl)quinoline (IIh-1).—IIg (0.00856 mole) in 20 ml of Bu_2NH was heated and stirred at 115° for 19 hr and the excess amine removed by steam distillation. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using C_6H_6–EtOAc as the developing solvent. When the eluted solute was pure (R_f 0 with C_6H_6; R_f 0.2–0.3 with C_6H_6–EtOAc), it was recovered and recrystallized from C_6H_{14} giving 2.1 g, 51%, of yellow crystals, mp 80–82.8°. *Anal.* ($C_{25}H_{29}Cl_3N_2O$) C, H, Cl.

2-*p*-Chlorophenyl-6,8-dichloro-7-(2-[*N*-3-azabicyclo[3.2.2]-nonyl]-1-hydroxyethyl)quinoline (IIh-2).—IIg (0.0088 mole) and 3-azabicyclo[3.3.2]nonane[15] (0.0177 mole) in 20 ml of toluene were refluxed 24 hr and then steam distilled. The residue was chromatographed using silica gel and C_6H_6–EtOAc. A second chromatography was necessary using C_6H_6–20% EtOAc. The solute was recrystallized from C_6H_{14} giving 0.2 g of light yellow needles, mp 169–173°, R_f 0.46 (C_6H_6 and silica gel); not tested for activity because of small sample size. *Anal.* ($C_{25}H_{25}Cl_3N_2O$)C, H, Cl.

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(6) Analyses (by Galbraith Laboratories, Knoxville, Tenn.) are within 0.4% and recorded with the Editor. Melting points are uncorrected and were taken with A. H. Thomas Uni-Melt apparatus. Nmr spectra of new compounds are on file with the authors.

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Quinoxaline Studies. XVII.[1a] Potential Antimalarials. Some (*RS*)-α-(Dialkylaminomethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinemethanols[1b]

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Previously reported[2] quinoxalinemethanols, similar to antimalarial quinolinemethanols, were without antimalarial activity. Because a chloro substituent in-

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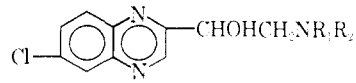
Table I

(*RS*)-α-(Dialkylaminomethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinemethanols[a]



No.	Compound R_1 = R_2 =	Formula	Reaction time, hr	Reaction solvent, reflux	Recryst solvent	% yield	Mp, dec, °C	Antimalarial activity, days life span increase, mouse, 640 mg/kg[d]
1	Et	$C_{14}H_{18}ClN_3O$	4	Et_2NH	C_6H_6	45.9	78–79	0.5
2	*n*-Bu	$C_{18}H_{26}ClN_3O$	16	Dioxane	C_6H_{14}	47.2	71–72	0.1
3	*n*-Pe	$C_{20}H_{30}ClN_3O$	15	Dioxane	C_6H_{14}	39.0	24	0.4

[a] Average λ_{max} 207–208 mμ (ε 24,400), 239–240 (26,400), 326 (6100). [b] Pmr spectra of bases were as expected. [c] All analyses were for C, H, and N; values were within ±0.4% of the theoretical values. [d] Average life span of control mice infected with *P. berghei*, 6.2 days.

creases the activity of many quinolinemethanols,[3] it was hoped that chloroquinoxalinemethanols would also possess antimalarial capacity. The purpose of this paper is to report the syntheses of representative (*RS*)-α-(dialkylaminomethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinemethanols, incorporating diethylamino, di-*n*-butylamino, and di-*n*-pentylamino groups, for testing as antimalarials.

Chemistry.—Prior success[2] in transforming 2-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid into 2-quinoxalinemethanols justified developing first a procedure for making large quantities of 6-chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid (**4**) for use in attaining the objective of this project.

The availability of 4-chloro-*o*-phenylenediamine (**1**) dictated its utilization for the preparation of 2-tetrahydroxylbutyl-6-chloroquinoxaline (**2**). Unfortunately, the facile condensation of *o*-phenylenediamine with sucrose earlier reported[4] to give 2-tetrahydroxybutylquinoxaline was not paralleled in this instance; **2** (and its 7-chloro isomer, **3**) was first prepared by cyclizing the *N,N'*-diglucosyl derivative of **1**. More usefully, direct condensation of **1** with glucose (and also fructose) in the necessary presence of H_2NNH_2, HOAc, and H_2O gave a 1:1 mixture of **2** and **3**. Condensation of **1** with *N*-D-glucosyl-*p*-toluidine, according to a general procedure of Weygand and Bergmann,[5] also gave mixed **2**(**3**). All attempts, physical or chemical, to separate **2** from **3** failed.

Therefore, oxidation of the mixed isomers was effected with Na_2O_2 in a heterogeneous C_6H_6–H_2O system. Fortunately the 1:1 mixture of 6-chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid (**4**) and its 7-chloro isomer (**5**) was separable; **4** was insoluble, **5** moderately soluble (*ca.* 1 g/50 ml) in 9 *N* HCl.

Henseke and Jacobi[6] described the unequivocal, but lengthy, preparation of 2-methyl-6-chloroquinoxaline. Modification of a portion of their work enabled relatively easy preparation of pure 2-methyl-6-chloroquinoxaline which, oxidized *via* its styryl derivative, gave unequivocal **4**; the structure of **5** was therefore proved by difference.

The decision to use **4** as the precursor for the target chloroquinoxalinemethanols was the consequence of the observation that although both **4** and **5** were inactive as antimalarials, careful scrutiny of the test data showed **5** extended the mean life of test mice only 0.1 day, whereas **4** extended the mean life of test mice 0.9 day at dosages of 160 mg/kg.

From this point the desired synthetic objective was attained *via* the sequence 6-chloro-2-quinoxaloyl chloride (**6**), 6-chloro-2-diazoacetylquinoxaline (not isolated) (**7**), 6-chloro-2-chloroacetylquinoxaline (**8**), (*RS*)-α-(chloromethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinemethanol (not analyzed) (**9**), (*RS*)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinepoxyethane (**10**), and (*RS*)-α-(dialkylaminomethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinemethanols (**11**).

The procedures used to prepare the above compounds were the same as those utilized for making the corresponding nonsubstituted quinoxalines,[2] except that compounds **11** were solids, easily purified, analyzed, and tested as free bases, rather than (as were the parent compounds) the pamoate salts. For the same reasons discussed in the prior paper,[2] utilization of the pmr spectra of **10** and **11** contributed to a successful chemical conclusion of this problem.

Table I summarizes data *re* the target compounds.

Biological Results.—All compounds were tested by the previously described procedure[7] for antimalarial activity against *Plasmodium berghei* in mice. All intermediates and target compounds were inactive and nontoxic. Data are recorded in Table I.

Experimental Section[8]

***N,N'*-Di-D-glucosyl-3,4-diaminochlorobenzene Dihemihydrate.**—A mixture of 36 g of D-glucose, 14.2 g of 3,4-diaminochlorobenzene, 0.2 g of NH_4Cl, and 300 ml of MeOH was stirred and refluxed for 1 hr. After cooling at 0° for 4 hr, 31 g (60.5%) of tan powder, mp 150–151°, was obtained. The crude material was recrystallized from three times from 1:1 MeOH–H_2O (7 ml g) to give 9.7 g (18.9%): mp 156–157° dec, of product; λ_{max} 216 mμ (ε 33,200), 249 (10,200), 299 (3200); $[\alpha]^{23.5}D$ −128.6° (*c* 2, DMF). *Anal.* ($C_{18}H_{27}ClN_2O_{10}\cdot 2.5\ H_2O$) C, H.

2-D-Arabinotetrahydroxybutyl-6(7)-chloroquinoxalines (2, 3). Method A.—A solution of 4.66 g of *N,N'*-di-D-glucosyl-3,4-diaminochlorobenzene, 0.32 g of N_2H_4, and 50 ml of 10% HOAc

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(8) Uv absorption spectra were obtained from samples at concentrations of 5 mg/l. of 95% EtOH (except acyl halides) using 1-cm silica cells. Pmr spectra, all referred to TMS, were determined at 60 MHz, 34°. Except in those instances where spectral data are presented, uv and nmr spectra were as expected.[2] All optical activities were observed on a Rudolph Model 63 polarimeter. Melting points, determined on a Thomas-Hoover apparatus, are uncorrected. Where analyses are indicated only by symbols of the elements, analytical results obtained for those elements are within ±0.4% of the theoretical values.

was boiled for 30 min, cooled at 10° for 6 hr, and filtered to give 0.6 g (23.2%) of **2** (**3**), mp 178–179°. The crude product was recrystallized from 95% EtOH (50 ml/g) to give 0.3 g (11.6%): mp 181–181.5°; λ_{max} 210 mμ (ε 14,800), 239 (20,300), 323 (4600); $[\alpha]^{25}D$ −129.2° (*c* 2, DMF). *Anal.* ($C_{12}H_{13}ClN_2O_4$) C, H, Cl, N.

Method B.—A solution of 14.3 g of **1**, 18 g of glucose, 21.7 ml of HOAc, 4.8 ml of N_2H_4, and 100 ml of H_2O was refluxed 1 hr, then cooled 4 hr at 10° to give 7.5 g (26.5%), mp 171–177°, of crude **2**(**3**).

Recrystallization gave 7 g (24.5%), mp 180.5–181° dec, of **2** (**3**); uv and [α], as above. All attempts to separate **2** and **3** failed.

Condensation of fructose with **1** gave 26.4% of **2** (**3**); of *N*-D-glucosyl-*p*-toluidine with **1** gave 22% of **2**(**3**); **2** (**3**) has also been reported[9,10] synthesized by reaction of **1** with fructose-1-phenylhydrazone.

6(7)-Chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic Acids (4, 5).—To a stirred cold suspension of 40 g of Na_2O_2 (98.4%) in 135 ml of H_2O and 135 ml of C_6H_6 was added 28.4 g of **2** (**3**). The mixture was heated to 50°, at which temp spontaneous reaction occurred; its temperature was maintained at 60 ± 2° for 65 min by intermittent cooling or heating; finally the mixture was refluxed (72°) for 10 min. After cooling to 15°, the suspension of crude Na salts of **4** and **5** was transformed into the mixed products in 66% yield in the same way as was the parent compound,[2] then twice recrystallized from 1:1 EtOH–H_2O (30 ml/g): 37.2%; mp 196–198° dec; λ_{max} 242 mμ (ε 25,000), 320 (3600), 331 (4500). *Anal.* ($C_9H_5ClN_2O_2$) C, H, Cl, N.

6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic Acid (4), Equivocal Preparation.—Crude, mixed **4** and **5** (80 g) was extracted three times at 24° for 16-hr intervals with 1 l. portions of 9 *N* HCl, each time separating solid from supernatant liquid by centrifugation. The final HCl-insoluble residue was filtered, rinsing the cake with 9 *N* HCl and H_2O. The filter cake of crude **4** was dissolved with warming in 1.5 l. of 0.15 *N* NaOH, and after clarification with decolorizing C and filter aid, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 1 with HCl to precipitate 32.4 g (40.5%), mp 223–224° dec, of pure **4**. For analysis material was recrystallized (66% recovery) from 95% EtOH (30 ml/g); same melting point; λ_{max} 209 mμ (ε 24,000), 245 (32,100), 320 (4500), 331 (7800). *Anal.* ($C_9H_5ClN_2O_2$) C, H, Cl, N.

Methyl 6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylate, Equivocal.—A solution of 3 g of **4** in 30 ml of MeOH and 0.5 ml of H_2SO_4 was refluxed 3 hr, cooled at 0° for 3 hr, filtered, and triturated with H_2O–$NaHCO_3$ to give 3.2 g (100%), mp 147.5–148.5°, of Me ester of **4**. This material was twice recrystallized from CCl_4 (10 ml/g) to give 2.1 g (65.6%) of product; mp 147.5–148.5°; λ_{max} 208 mμ (ε 24,600), 247 (34,600), 321 (6600), 331 (7600); pmr ($CDCl_3$) δ ppm 4.13 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 8.05 (m, 3 H, aromatic), 9.69 (s, 1 H, heterocyclic). *Anal.* ($C_{10}H_7ClN_2O_2$) C, H, Cl, N.

Saponification of recrystallized Me ester of **4** gave **4** of the same melting point and mixture melting point above.

7-Chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic Acid (5), Equivocal.—The HCl extracts rich in **5** (*vide supra*) were brought to pH 1 with NH_4OH, and after 12 hr at 0° were filtered. The first two HCl extracts of mixed **4** and **5** each gave 25% recovery (40 g total) from the starting mixture of **4** and **5**. Further HCl extracts had very little material dissolved in them; any present was recyclized with starting material, crude **4**(**5**).

Crude **5** (40 g) was refluxed in 400 ml of MeOH and 6 ml of H_2SO_4 for 3 hr; the crude ester was filtered from the cold solution, triturated with 400 ml of saturated $NaHCO_3$, then with 400 ml of H_2O to give 32.8 g of tan crystals, mp 151–152°. One recrystallization of this material from hot CCl_4, with treatment with decolorizing C and filter aid, gave 28.4 g of white crystals, mp 153–154°. The melting point was not changed with further recrystallizations.

The Me ester of **5** was saponified by refluxing 28.4 g in 320 ml of 1 *N* NaOH for 1 hr. Upon cooling, the Na salt of **5** precipitated from the basic solution. After adding 200 ml of warm H_2O, the solution was decolorized, filtered, and brought to pH **1** to give 26.4 g (33% recovery) from the original **4**(**5**) mixture, mp 223–224° dec.

For analysis **5** was recrystallized three times from MeOH (20 ml/g) (30% recovery), mp 225.5–226.5° dec. As with **4**, however, rate of heating and temperature at which a melting point sample was inserted into the melting point bath, gave values as low as 220–221° dec; mmp of **4** and **5**, 203.5–204° dec; λ_{max} 209 mμ (ε 24,500), 243 (30,900), 331 (4600). *Anal.* ($C_9H_5ClN_2O_2$) C, H, Cl, N.

Methyl 7-chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylate had mp 153–154°; λ_{max} 209 mμ (ε 24,400), 245 (37,700), 310 (3700), 334 (4500); pmr ($CDCl_3$) δ ppm 4.20 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 8.15 (m, 3 H, aromatic), 9.69 (s, 1 H, heterocyclic); mixture melting point with pure Me ester of **4**, mp 119–128°. *Anal.* ($C_{10}H_7ClN_2O_2$) C, H, Cl, N.

Saponification of a sample of Me ester of **5** gave **5** of the same melting point and mixture melting point as cited above.

This same procedure of esterification was used upon a sample of crude, mixed **4**(**5**) to give 69.5% tan mixed esters, mp 117–125°; solution in $CHCl_3$, decolorization, and evaporation of the solvent gave 66.5% colorless mixed esters, mp 119–130°.

It was concluded, therefore, that condensation of glucose with 3,4-diaminochlorobenzene gave *ca.* a 1:1 mixture of **2** and **3**, and that this mixture of isomers upon oxidation gave *ca.* a 1:1 mixture of **4** and **5**.

2-Methyl-6-chloroquinoxaline.—The preparation of this compound was adapted from Henseke and Jacobi.[6] A solution of 14.3 g of **1**, 16.8 ml of 12 *N* HCl, and 20 ml of MeCOCHO–H_2O (30%, tech) in 175 ml of H_2O was stirred at 80° for 20 min, 1 hr at 24°, and 12 hr at 0° to give 7.7 g (43.2%) of red crystals, mp 110–120°. This product[6] contained *ca.* 90% of 2-methyl-6-chloroquinoxaline and 10% of the 7-chloro isomer. For isolation of pure 6-chloro isomer from the reaction mixture, the crude product was steam distilled (100 ml of H_2O/g) to give 6.3 g (35.4%), mp 128–133°, which twice recrystallized from 1:2.5 EtOH–H_2O (35 ml/g), gave 4.6 g (25.8%) of white crystals, mp 133–134° (lit.[6] mp 131°; 7-Cl isomer, mp 91°). Repeated steam distillation and recrystallization did not change the melting point of the product: pmr ($CDCl_3$) δ ppm 2.74 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 7.75 (m, 3 H, aromatic), 8.75 (s, 1 H, heterocyclic). The splitting pattern of the aromatic H of this product was similar to that of the aromatic H of the Me ester of **4**, dissimilar to that of the Me ester of **5**.

***trans*-β-(6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinyl)styrene.**—A mixture of 17.9 g of 2-methyl-6-chloroquinoxaline, 32 ml of PhCHO, 33.2 ml of Ac_2O, and 1.12 g of powdered NaOH was stirred at 125° for 4 hr. After cooling, 250 ml of H_2O was added, and the pH of the mixture was brought to pH 9 with solid K_2CO_3. The red oil was extracted into 300 ml of CCl_4, which was washed four times with 100-ml portions of 10% K_2CO_3, and three times with H_2O. After concentration, the crude product was steam distilled (H_2O, 650 ml) to remove starting materials, leaving a red, solid residue which was dissolved in 250 ml of $CHCl_3$. Washing with 10% K_2CO_3, H_2O, drying ($MgSO_4$), clarification (decolorizing C and filter aid), filtration, and concentration gave a red solid which was recrystallized from CCl_4 (100 ml) to give 7.71 g (28.9%) of powder, mp 143.5–145°. The crude product was three times recrystallized from 95% EtOH (50 ml/g) to give 6.08 g (22.8%) of orange crystals: mp 144.5–145°; λ_{max} 209 mμ (ε 25,700), 245 (10,800), 285 (19,500), 297 (19,500), 308 (inf); ir (Nujol) 1000 cm^{-1} (hence *trans*), no *cis* peaks; pmr ($CDCl_3$), δ ppm 7.78 (m, 10 H, aromatic, vinylic), 9.07 (s, 1 H, heterocyclic). *Anal.* ($C_{16}H_{11}ClN_2$) C, H, Cl, N.

6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic Acid (4), Unequivocal Preparation.—Over 90 min 4.4 g of $KMnO_4$ was added at 0° to a suspension of 2.67 g of *trans*-β-(6-chloro-2-quinoxalinyl)styrene in 95 ml of Me_2CO; the mixture was stirred 24 hr at 24°, filtered, and rinsed with AcMe. The filter cake was repeatedly washed with 400 ml of boiling H_2O, and after clarification the filtrate was brought to pH 2 with dilute H_2SO_4 to give 2.09 g (100%) of **4**, mp 220–220.5° dec, mmp with **4**, equivocally prepared, 221° dec.

Me ester (90%), mp 147.5–148° had mmp with Me ester of equivocal **4**, mp 147.5–148°, pmr spectrum, as above.

Compounds **6** through **11** were prepared by reported procedures,[2] and include per cent yield, mp, and (where different than expected) recrystn solvent, and spectral data. All analyses were for C, H, Cl, N, and were within ±0.4% of theory.

6-Chloro-2-quinoxaloyl chloride (**6**) was obtained in 75% yield, mp 103–103.5°.

7-Chloro-2-quinoxaloyl chloride was obtained in 66% yield: 122.5–123.5°; λ_{max} (hexane) 220 mμ (ε 9800), 248 (34,400), 253 (37,000), 299 (5300), 310 (5100), 338 (3400).

6-Chloro-2-chloroacetylquinoxaline (8) was obtained in 66% yield: mp 151.5–152° dec, Me_2CO–H_2O; λ_{max} 212 mμ (ε 11,600), 243 (16,200), 254 (15,300), 326 (8200), 339 (6200).

(*RS*)-α-(Chloromethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxalinemethanol (**9**)

(9) W. Bauer, Thesis, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, East Germany (1957).

(10) R. Knaak, Thesis, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, East Germany (1959).

was obtained in 42% yield, mp 95.5–96°; unstable; not analyzed; transformed into **10** at once.

(*RS*)-**6-Chloro-2-quinoxalineepoxyethane** (**10**) was obtained in 70% yield, ligroin (bp 66–75°), 93–94°.

(*RS*)-**α-(Di-*n*-alkylaminomethyl)-6-chloro-2-quinoxaline-methanols** (**11**).—Data in Table I.

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Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of 5,7-Dichloroquinoline-8-thiol and Its Derivatives

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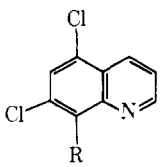
8-Hydroxyquinoline (oxine) and several of its derivatives are effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and pathogenic fungi. In addition, halogenated 8-quinolinols are active against protozoa. Albert, *et al.*,[1] determined the minimal bacteriostatic concentrations of 8-quinolinol, 5-chloro-8-quinolinol, 7-chloro-8-quinolinol, and 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol, and showed that the chloro derivatives were superior to oxine against certain organisms.

Certain derivatives of the thio analog of 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolinol have now been prepared, and their bacteriostatic actions against various organisms determined. Although the tendency of 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-thiol itself to undergo oxidation to the disulfide appears to be less than that of quinoline-8-thiol, under the test conditions considerable oxidation occurred, both with the dichlorothiol and also with its Na salt.

Chemistry.—5,7-Dichloroquinoline (**1a**) was prepared by the method of Elderfield and Kreuger,[2] and converted into its 8-sulfonyl chloride (**1c**) either by direct chlorosulfonation or indirectly by the action of PCl_5 on the 8-sulfonic acid (**1b**). Reduction of the sulfonyl



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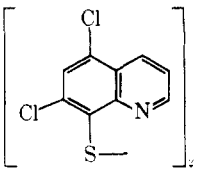

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a, R = H
b, R = SO_3H
c, R = SO_2Cl
d, R = SH

chloride with $SnCl_2$ in concd HCl gave tin 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-thiolate, which in the presence of NaOH and I_2 yielded 5,7-dichloro-8-quinolyl disulfide (**2**). Alkaline reduction of the disulfide gave 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-thiol (**1d**). The pmr spectrum of 5,7-dichloroquinoline displayed a doublet at τ 1.97, attributable[3] to the 8 proton *meta* coupled to the 6 proton (J = 2 Hz). That chlorosulfonation had proceeded in the 8 position was confirmed by the absence of the 8 proton in the spectrum of the sulfonyl chloride, and presence of the 6 proton as a singlet.

Attempts to synthesize the 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-thiol system by chlorination of quinoline-8-thiol, its benzoate or 8-quinolyldisulfide proved unsuccessful, and these reactions are under further investigation.

Biological Evaluation.—The antimicrobial activities of 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-thiol and several related compounds were screened against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and yeasts. The following organisms were utilized: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Streptococcus faecalis* (Gram-positive), *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Gram-negative), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Candida albicans* (yeasts).

The compounds were dissolved in DMSO and added to nutrient agar (for bacteria) and sabouraud agar (for yeasts) to give a concentration range of 200–6.25 μg/ml. The organisms were streaked onto the surface of the agar plate and minimum inhibiting concentration recorded after 24 and 48 hr. 8-Quinolinol was screened as a control.

The results (see Table I) indicate a broad spectrum for tin 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-thiolate, while showing its antimicrobial activity to be less than that of 8-quinolinol under the evaluation conditions applied.

Experimental Section[4]

5,7-Dichloroquinoline-8-sulfonic Acid.—A solution of 5,7-dichloroquinoline (3 g) in 25% oleum (15 ml) was heated at 140° for 40 hr, then added dropwise to crushed ice (50 g). The pptd acid was filtered, washed with H_2O, and recrystd from H_2O to give the sulfonic acid (3.25 g) as prisms, mp 300°. *Anal.* ($C_9H_5Cl_2NO_3S$) C, H, N.

5,7-Dichloroquinoline-8-sulfonyl Chloride (**a**).—The temperature of an intimately ground mixture of 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-sulfonic acid (1 g) and PCl_5 (1.2 g) was gradually increased to 160°, then held there for 1 hr. $POCl_3$ was distd and the residue was added portionwise to crushed ice (20 g). The mixture was ground up and extracted (C_6H_6) and the extract was washed successively with aq $NaHCO_3$ and H_2O, then dried, and evaporated. Recrystallization of the residue from EtOAc gave product (0.5 g) as prisms: mp 140–141°; pmr ($CDCl_3$) τ 0.34 (quadruplet, J = 4.5 and 1.7 Hz) (H_2), 1.27 (quadruplet, J = 8.5 and 1.7 Hz) (H_4), 2.17 (H_6), 2.25 (quadruplet, J = 8.5 and 4.5 Hz) (H_3) ppm. *Anal.* ($C_9H_4Cl_3NO_2S$) C, H, N.

(**b**).—A solution of 5,7-dichloroquinoline (10 g) in chlorosulfonic acid (30 ml) was heated at 140° for 40 hr then cooled and added dropwise with stirring to crushed ice (250 g). The mixture was filtered and the residue was washed (H_2O), then triturated with 5% aq $NaHCO_3$, and refiltered. Recrystallization of the dried residue from EtOAc gave a product (6.2 g), identical with the above sample.

Tin 5,7-Dichloroquinoline-8-thiolate.—A solution of $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (12 g) in concd HCl (25 ml) was added at 0° to a solution of 5,7-dichloroquinoline-8-sulfonyl chloride (4 g) in concd HCl (25 ml). The yellow ppt was stirred at 0° for 1 hr then allowed to stand overnight at 0° before filtration. The residue was triturated with H_2O and the ppt (3.6 g) was filtered, and re-

(1) A. Albert, S. D. Rubbo, R. J. Goldacre, and B. G. Balfour, *Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.*, **28**, 69 (1947).

(2) R. C. Elderfield and G. L. Kreuger, *J. Org. Chem.*, **17**, 358 (1952).

(3) L. M. Jackman and S. Sternhell, "Applications of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in Organic Chemistry," 2nd ed, Pergamon Press, Braunschweig, (1969) p 308.

(4) Melting points were determined on a Gallenkamp MF.370 apparatus and are uncorrected. Pmr spectra were determined on a Varian A60A spectrometer with TMS as internal reference. Where analyses are indicated only by symbols of the elements, analytical results obtained for those elements were within ±0.4% of the theoretical values.