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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Synthesis of 9-Bromo-3-methoxydibenzo[*c*,*f*][1,2]oxazepine-11-carbonitrile

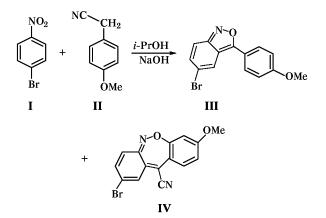
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Reactions of 4-substituted nitroarenes with acylacetonitriles in alcohol in the presence of excess alkali [1, 2] is a convenient procedure for preparation of 2.1-benzisoxazoles (anthranils), synthons for the fine organic synthesis, semiproducts in monomers production [3], and bioactive substances [4].

We found that the reaction of 4-nitrobromobenzene (I) with 4-methoxyphenylacetonitrile (II) in 2-propanol in the presence of excess sodium hydroxide (molar ratio of the reagents 1:1.2:15 respectively) afforded a mixture of products.



Alongside the main reaction product, 5-bromo-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,1-benzisoxazole (**III**) (synthesized in [1] for the first time), was isolated as an individual compound previously unknown 9-bromo-3methoxydibenzo[c, f][1,2]oxazepine-11-carbonitrile (**IV**). No mention of compound **IV** was also in the other publication dealing with the reactions of this type [2].

Reaction of 4-nitrobromobenzene (I) with 4-methoxyphenylacetonitrile (II). To a mixture of 50 ml of 2-propanol and 6 g (150 mmol) of fine powder of sodium hydroxide was added at room temperature 2 g (9.9 mmol) of 4-nitrobromobenzene (I) and 1.6 ml (11.9 mmol) of nitrile II. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 h at 20° C, and then poured into 500 ml of 3% HCl mixed with ice. The separated precipitate was filtered off and dried in air to get 2.8 g of dry mixture of the reaction products.

5-Bromo-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,1-benzisoxazole (**III**). The dry residue obtained above was boiled in 2-propanol and filtered hot. The light-orange crystals precipitated from the filtrate on cooling were filtered off, washed with ethanol, and dried in air for 6 h. We obtained 1.9 g (63%) of compound **III**, mp 128-129°C (134–135°C [1]). IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 1638 (C=N), 1275 (N–O). ¹H NMR spectrum (DMSO-*d*₆), δ, ppm: 8.31 d (1H, H⁴), 7.36 d.d (1H, H⁶), 7.52 d (1H, H⁷), 7.96 d (2H, C₆H₄), 7.17 d (2H, C₆H₄), 3.88 s (3H, OCH₃). Mass spectrum, *m/z* (*I*_{rel}, %): 303 [M]⁺ (60), 288 (20), 260 (60), 224 (40), 153 (100), 107 (20), 92 (90), 77 (90), 63 (80). Found, %: C 55.10; H 3.15; N 4.22. C₁₄H₁₀BrNO₂. Calculated, %: C 55.29; H 3.31; N 4.61.

9-Bromo-3-methoxydibenzo[c, f][1,2]oxazepine-11-carbonitrile (IV). The residue retained on the filter after filtration of the hot solution in 2-propanol was crushed into powder and carefully washed on a filter with boiling 2-propanol with benzene added, then it was dried in air for 6 h. We obtained 0.3 g (9.2%) of bright-red compound, mp 233-234°C. IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 2219 (C=N). ¹H NMR spectrum $(DMSO-d_6)$, δ , ppm: 8.62 d (1H, H³), 8.37 d (1H, H^4), 8.25 d.d (1H, H^6), 7.95 d (2H, H^1 , H^7), 7.55 d.d (1H, H²), 4.10 s (3H, OCH₃). Mass spectrum, m/z $(I_{\rm rel}, \%)$: 328 $[M]^+$ (100), 312 (40), 298 (20), 283 (30), 269 (30), 190 (45), 178 (50), 163 (30), 151 (40), 113 (30), 74 (30), 63 (20), 50 (20), 40 (40). Found, %: C 54.47; H 2.35; N 8.24. C₁₅H₉BrN₂O₂. Calculated, %: C 54.74; H 2.75; N 8.51.

¹H NMR spectra were registered on spectrometer Bruker AC-300 SE (300.13 MHz) from solutions in DMSO- d_6 , internal reference HMDS. IR spectra were recorded on spectrophotometer Specord M-80 from mulls in mineral oil. Elemental analyses were performed on CHN analyzer. The molecular weight was derived from mass spectra obtained on MKh-1310 device. The purity of compounds was checked by GLC on chromatograph LKhM-80 equipped with flame-ionization detector, column 3000×3 mm, stationary phase 3% SKTFT-50 X on Chromaton N-AW DMCS (0.2–0.25 mm), temperature of vaporizer 250°C, of detector 250°C, oven temperature 230° C, carrier gas nitrogen, flow rate 30 ml min^{-1} .

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