Synthesis of Aryl- and Heteryl-Containing gem-Acylnitrocyclohexenes

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Abstract—Reactions of 2-aryl(heteryl)-1-acetyl(benzoyl)-1-nitroethenes with 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene led to the formation of products of [4+2]-cycloaddition, 1-acyl-6-aryl(heteryl)-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-3-cyclohexenes. Their structure was proved by IR and ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

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Preparatively available *gem*-activated nitroethenes containing as the second electron-withdrawing group a carbonyl are highly reactive precursors for numerous chemical processes, among them especially important are cyclocondensation reactions. Proceeding from these compounds many heterocyclic structures were prepared, in particular, pyrimidines [1], triazoles [2, 3], pyrazoles [2, 4], dihydrofurans [5] etc.

The extensive application of nitroethenes as dienophiles in Diels-Alder reaction with acyclic and cyclic conjugated diene hydrocarbons resulted in the synthesis of a wide range of functionally substituted carbocyclic systems [6, 7]. However the information on involvement into the diene condensation of gem-acylnitroethenes is scarce [8–10]. For instance, gem-benzoylnitroethene obtained in situ [8] and β -benzoyl- β -nitrostyrene [10] were brought into reactions with cyclopentadiene.

We investigated the reaction of β -acetyl-(benzoyl)- β -nitrostyrenes and their furan- and thiophene-containing

analogs **Ia–Ig** with a typical representative of linear dienes, 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene. These reactions successfully proceeded without catalyst at excess diene in anhydrous toluene at reflux within 11–48 h and led to the formation of acylnitrocyclohexenes **IIa–IIg** in up to 84% yields.

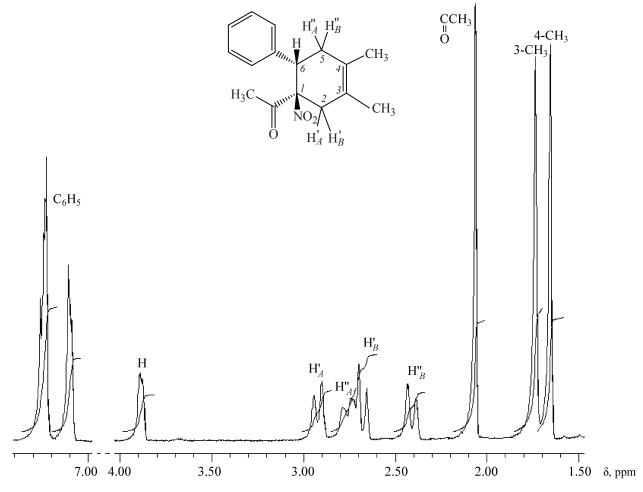
The composition and structure of obtained compounds **IIa–IIg** were confirmed by elemental analysis, IR and ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

In the IR spectra of these compounds strong absorption bands appeared of nonconjugated nitro- (1545–1550, 1355–1360 cm⁻¹) and carbonyl (1690–1735 cm⁻¹) groups.

¹H NMR spectra of *gem*-acylnitrocyclohexenes **IIa**– **IIg** contained the signals corresponding to all structural fragments of the molecules. For instance, in the ¹H NMR spectrum of compound **IIa** (see the figure) singlets are present originating from groups 3-CH₃ and 4-CH₃ at the double bond of the ring (1.74, 1.65 ppm) and from the acetyl group (2.06 ppm). Endocyclic methylene protons

$$R$$
 CH_3
 CH_3

 $X = Me, R = Ph(a), 4-MeOC_6H_4(b), 2-furyl(c), 2-thienyl(d); X = Ph, R = Ph(e), 2-furyl(f), 2-thienyl(g).$



¹H NMR spectrum of 1-acetyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-phenyl-3-cyclohexene (**IIa**) in CDCl₃.

 $C^2H'_A$ and $C^2H'_B$ give rise to an AB system and appear as doublets at 2.93 and 2.68 ppm. Protons $C^5H''_A$, $C^5H'''_B$, and C^6H of the three-spin system ABX are present as multiplets at 2.75, 2.40, and 3.88 ppm respectively. The phenyl ring protons are seen as a multiplet in the region 7.10–7.25 ppm.

Thus the reaction of *gem*-acylnitroethenes with 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene can be used as a convenient preparative method for the synthesis of acylnitrocyclohexenes.

The obtained new functionally substituted cyclohexenes combining in the ring a nitro and a carbonyl groups are of an applied interest for they can be used as synthetic intermediate in the preparation of pharmacologically active substances. A considerable part of naturally occurring structures (alkaloids, hormones), of drugs and other practically significant compounds is known to be substituted cyclohexanes [6, 7]. A special importance have *gem*-acylnitrocyclohexenes containing in the molecules pharmacophore structures of furan or

thiophene since a lot of derivatives of these heterocycles are widely used in the medicine (nitrofural, furazolidone, furazidin, furosemide, ketof, bifantrel etc. [11])

EXPERIMENTAL

IR spectra were recorded on a Fourier spectrophotometer InfraLYuM FT-02 from solutions in chloroform (*C* 40 mg ml⁻¹). ¹H NMR spectra were registered on spectrometers Bruker WM-400 (400 MHz) and Jeol JNM-ECX400A (400 MHz) from solutions in deuterochloroform. Chemical shifts were measured relative to TMS. Mass spectra were obtained on an instrument MKh 1321 with a direct admission of the sample into the ion source, ionizing voltage 70 V, the temperature in the ionization chamber 180°C.

2,3-Dimethyl-1,3-butadiene was obtained by procedure [12], *gem*-acylnitroethenes **Ia–Ig**, by methods [5, 13, 14].

1-Acetyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-phenyl-3cyclohexene (IIa). To a dispersion of 0.764 g (4 mmol) of reagent Ia in 10 ml of anhydrous toluene was added 1.312 g (16 mmol) of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene, 0.1 g of hydroquinone, and the reaction mixture was boiled for 15 h. After removing the solvent on a rotary evaporator the residue was treated with ethanol. Yield 0.675 g (62%), colorless crystals, mp 139–141°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 1545, 1355 (NO₂), 1730 (C=O). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 1.65 s (4-CH₃), 1.74 s (3-CH₃), 2.06 s (COCH₃), 2.40 d.d (C⁵H_B, ${}^{3}J_{A''B''}$ 18.38, ${}^{3}J_{HB''}$ 2.80 Hz), 2.68 d (C²H_B, ${}^{3}J_{A'B'}$ 17.65 Hz), 2.75 d.d (C⁵H_A, ${}^{3}J_{A''B''}$ 18.38, ${}^{3}J_{HA''}$ 5.88 Hz), 2.93 d (C²H'_A, ${}^{3}J_{A'B'}$ 17.65 Hz), 3.88 d.d (C⁶H, ${}^{3}J_{HA''}$ 5.88, ${}^{3}J_{HB''}$ 2.80 Hz), 7.10–7.25 m (5H_{arom}). Found, %: N 5.16. C₁₆H₁₉NO₃. Calculated, %: N 5.13.

Compounds **IIb**–**IIg** were similarly prepared.

1-Acetyl-3,4-dimethyl-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-nitro-3-cyclohexene (IIb). Yield 58%, colorless crystals, mp 78–79°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 1545, 1360 (NO₂), 1735 (C=O). 1 H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.66 s (4-CH₃), 1.74 s (3-CH₃), 2.07 s (COCH₃), 2.40 d.d (C⁵H_B, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.65, $^3J_{HB''}$ 2.88 Hz), 2.70 d (C²H_B, $^3J_{A''B'}$ 16.91 Hz), 2.75 d.d (C⁵H_A, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.65, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.76 Hz), 2.90 d (C²H_A, $^3J_{A''B'}$ 16.91 Hz), 3.76 s (OCH₃), 3.85 d.d (C⁶H, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.76, $^3J_{HB''}$ 2.88 Hz), 6.75–7.15 m (4H_{arom}). Found, %: C 67.39; H 6.77; N 4.69. C₁₇H₂₁NO₄. Calculated, %: C 67.33; H 6.93; N 4.62.

1-Acetyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-(2-furyl)-3-cyclohexene (IIc). Yield 78%, light-brown crystals, mp 88–90°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 1550, 1360 (NO₂), 1730 (C=O). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.63 s (4-CH₃), 1.68 s (3-CH₃), 2.12 s (COCH₃), 2.47 d.d (C⁵H_B, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 16.38, $^3J_{HB''}$ 5.38 Hz), 2.54 d.d (C⁵H_A, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 16.38, $^3J_{HA''}$ 6.60 Hz), 2.78 d (C²H_B, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 17.64 Hz), 2.90 d (C²H_A, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 17.64 Hz), 3.95 d.d (C⁶H, $^3J_{HA''}$ 6.60, $^3J_{HB''}$ 5.38 Hz), 6.10–6.40, 7.27 (3H_{furan}). Found, %: C 63.99; H 6.29. C₁₄H₁₇NO₄. Calculated, %: C 63.88; H 6.46.

1-Acetyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-(2-thienyl)-3-cyclohexene (IId). Yield 74%, colorless crystals, mp 90–92°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 1545, 1360 (NO₂), 1730 (C=O). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.64 s (4-CH₃), 1.72 s (3-CH₃), 2.12 s (COCH₃), 2.46 d.d (C⁵H_B, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.65, $^3J_{HB''}$ 3.00 Hz), 2.70 d.d (C⁵H_A, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.65, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.60 Hz), 2.83 d (C²H_B, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 17.65 Hz), 2.98 d (C²H_A, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 17.65 Hz), 4.23 d.d (C⁶H, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.60, $^3J_{HB''}$ 3.00 Hz), 6.75–7.00, 7.10–7.30 (3H_{thiophene}). Found M^+ 279. C₁₄H₁₇NO₃S. Calculated M 279.

1-Benzoyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-phenyl-3-cyclohexene (**He**). Yield 71%, colorless crystals, mp 120–121°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 1545, 1355 (NO₂), 1690 (C=O). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.69 s (3-CH₃, 4-CH₃), 2.41 d (C⁵H_B, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.77, $^3J_{HB''}$ 0 Hz), 2.88 d (C²H_B, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 18.48 Hz), 3.13 d (C²H_A, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 18.48 Hz), 3.13 d.d (C⁵H_A, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.77, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.72 Hz), 4.29 d (C⁶H, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.72, $^3J_{HB''}$ 0 Hz), 6.95–7.60 (10H_{arom}). Found, %: C 75.50; H 6.57; N 4.33. C₂₁H₂₁NO₃. Calculated, %: C 75.22; H 6.27; N 4.18.

1-Benzoyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-(2-furyl)-3-cyclohexene (IIf). Yield 50%, colorless crystals, mp 70–72°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 1545, 1355 (NO₂), 1695 (C=O). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.69 s (3-CH₃, 4-CH₃), 2.47 d.d (C⁵H_B, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 18.50, $^3J_{HB''}$ 2.84 Hz), 3.01 d.d (C⁵H_A, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 18.50, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.81 Hz), 3.08 d (C²H_B, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 18.68 Hz), 3.17 d (C²H_A, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 18.68 Hz), 4.58 d.d (C⁶H, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.81, $^3J_{HB''}$ 2.84 Hz), 6.64, 6.78, 7.10 (3H_{furan}), 7.41, 7.53, 7.61 (5H_{arom}). Found, %: C 69.86; H 6.07; N 4.18. C₁₉H₁₉NO₄. Calculated, %: C 70.14; H 5.89; N 4.31.

1-Benzoyl-3,4-dimethyl-1-nitro-6-(2-thienyl)-3-cyclohexene (**Hg**). Yield 84%, colorless crystals, mp 104–106°C (ethanol). IR spectrum, ν, cm⁻¹: 1545, 1355 (NO₂), 1690 (C=O). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.68 s (3-CH₃, 4-CH₃), 2.45 d.d (C⁵HH_B, $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.27, $^3J_{HB''}$ 1.41 Hz), 2.90 d.d (C⁵H_A", $^3J_{A''B''}$ 17.27, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.49 Hz), 2.95 d (C²H_B, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 17.27 Hz), 3.08 d (C²H_A, $^3J_{A'B'}$ 17.27 Hz), 4.42 d.d (C⁶H, $^3J_{HA''}$ 5.49, $^3J_{HB''}$ 1.41 Hz), 6.03, 6.22, 7.16 (3H_{thiophene}), 7.38, 7.53, 7.65 (5H_{arom}). Found, %: N 4.00. C₁₉H₁₉NO₃S. Calculated, %: N 4.10.

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