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Novel Synthesis of Indans, Tetralones, Condensed Benzocarbocyclic Nitriles and Condensed Pyridine-2(1*H*)-thiones from the Reactions of Cycloalkylidenemalononitriles with Arylmethylene(cyano)-acetamide and -thioacetamide

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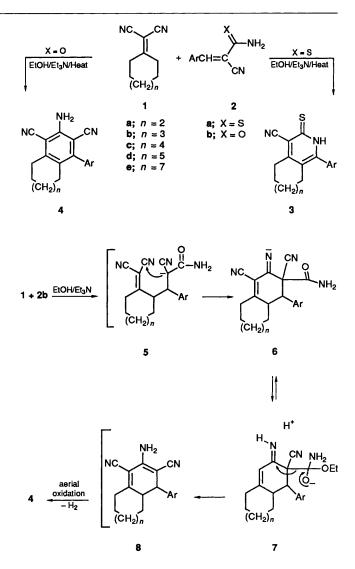
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A novel synthesis of indans, tetralones, condensed benzocarbocyclic nitriles and condensed pyridine-2(1*H*)-thiones from cycloalkylidenemalononitriles and arylmethylene(cyano)-acetamide and -thioacetamide is described.

 α,β -Unsaturated nitriles are versatile reagents which have been extensively utilized in heterocyclic synthesis.¹⁻⁴ Recently, we reported the synthesis of pyridine-2(1H)-thiones and their condensed derivatives from the reactions of arvlmethylenecyanothioacetamides with appropriate active methylene compounds.^{5,6} We also described the novel reaction of cycloalkylidenemalononitriles 1a-c with arylmethylenecyanothioacetamides 2a to produce the unexpected condensed pyridine-2(1H)-thiones 3 by a sequence initiated by the exchange reaction between the cycloalkylidene group of 1-c and the arylmethylene group of 2a. The unexpected course of the reaction between the cycloalkylidenemalononitriles 1 and 2a prompted us to investigate how the cycloalkylidenemalononitriles 1 reacted with arylmethylenecyanoacetamides 2b in boiling ethanol containing catalytic amounts of piperidine. The products obtained were shown not to be the expected condensed pyridin-2(1H)-ones but the condensed benzocarbocyclic nitriles 4. The latter structure was established on the basis of elemental analysis and spectral data (¹H NMR, IR and MS). Thus, the mass spectrum of 4e was compatible with the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{15}N_3$ (M⁺, 273) and the ¹H NMR spectrum had signals at δ 6.4 (br, NH) and 7.18–7.55 (m, ArH). The formation of 4 is assumed to proceed via addition of the active methylene group of 1 to the double bond of 2b to give the intermediates 5, and then 8, the latter finally being oxidized under the reaction conditions to the product 4.

In order to establish whether the reaction of 1 with arylmethylenecyanothioacetamides 2a could be extended to provide a general approach to pyridine-2(1H)-thiones, we allowed 2a to react with a number of higher cycloalkylidenemalononitriles. Thus we found that cyclooctylidene 1d and cyclodecylidene-malononitrile 1e reacted with arylmethylenecyanothioacetamides 2a in boiling ethanol containing catalytic amounts of triethylamine to yield the pyridine-2(1H)-thiones 3. Elemental analysis and spectral data (¹H NMR, IR and MS) established the structural assignment. Thus, the mass spectrum of 3a was compatible with the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{18}N_2S$ (M⁺, 294) and the ¹H NMR spectrum contained signals at δ 13.85 (br, NH) and 7.28–7.54 (m, ArH).

These results indicate that although addition of cycloalkylidenemalononitriles to the double bond of arylmethylenecyano-acetamide or -thioacetamide leads to Michael adduct intermediates, the nature of the products depends on thermodynamic factors. Our conclusion concerning the base-catalysed exchange reaction between arylmethylenecyano-acetamide or -thioacetamide and cycloalkylidenemalononitriles, therefore, seems justified.



Experimental

All m.p.s are uncorrected. IR spectra were obtained (KBr disc) on a Pye Unicam Spectra-1000. ¹H NMR spectra were measured on a Varian 400 MHz spectrometer for solutions in $(CD_3)_2SO$ using SiMe₄ as internal standard. Analytical data were obtained from the Microanalytical Data Centre at Cairo University. The mass spectral IR, ¹H NMR and analytical results are available as a supplementary publication [Sup No.

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Table 1 Compounds 3a-h and 4a-u

| Compound | n | Ar | Recryst. solvent | M.p./ °C | Yield (%) |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | |
| 3b | 5 | p-ClC ₆ H ₄ | EtOH | 290 | 50 |
| 3c ^a | 5 | $p-AcC_6H_4$ | EtOH | 275 | 50 |
| 3d | 5 | 2-Furyl | EtOH | 195 | 45 |
| 3e | 7 | Ph | EtOH | 242 | 65 |
| 3f | 7 | p-ClC ₆ H ₄ | MeOH | 217 | 60 |
| 3g | 7 | $p-AcC_6H_4$ | Dioxane | 227 | 55 |
| 3ĥ | 7 | 2-Furyl | EtOH | 203 | 50 |
| 4a ^a | 2 | Ph | EtOH | 220 | 85 |
| 4 b ^a | 2 | p-Cl | EtOH | 230 | 65 |
| 4c ^a | 2 | p-AcC ₆ H₄ | EtOH | 195 | 80 |
| 4d ^a | 2 | $p - O_2 NC_6 H_4$ | EtOH | 170 | 66 |
| 4e ^a | 3 | Ph | EtOH | 227 | 70 |
| 4f° | 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | p-ClC ₆ H ₄ | EtOH | 224 | 85 |
| 4g ^a | 3 | p-AcC ₆ H ₄ | EtOH | 185 | 80 |
| $4h^a$ | 3 | $p-O_2NC_6H_4$ | EtOH-DMF | 210 | 70 |
| 4i ^a | 3 | $p-Me_2NC_6H_4$ | EtOH | 225 | 82 |
| 4 j ^a | 3 | 2-Furyl | EtOH | 215 | 65 |
| 4k ^a | 4 | Ph | EtOH | 205 | 90 |
| 41 ^a | 4 | $p-ClC_6H_4$ | EtOH | 195 | 70 |
| 4m ^a | 4 | $p-O_2NC_6H_4$ | EtOH | 155 | 80 |
| 4n ^a | 4 | p-O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ | EtOH-DMF | 165 | 70 |
| 40 ^{<i>a</i>} | 4 | 2-Furyl | EtOH | 190 | 85 |
| 4p ^a | 5 | Ph | EtOH | 175 | 65 |
| 4q ^a | | $p-ClC_6H_4$ | EtOH | 205 | 80 |
| 4r ^a | 5 5 | p-AcC ₆ H ₄ | EtOH | 210 | 65 |
| $4s^a$ | 5 | $p-O_2NC_6H_4$ | EtOH-DMF | 187 | 60 |
| 4t ^b | 5 | $p-Me_2NC_6H_4$ | EtOH | 212 | 85 |
| 4u ^a | 5 | 2-Furyl | EtOH | 186 | 60 |

^a Yellow. ^b Orange.

56876 (10 pages)].* Compounds **1a**-e were prepared following literature procedures.⁸

* For details of the Supplementary Publication Scheme, see 'Instructions for Authors (1992),' J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 1992, Issue 1.

Cycloalkane Ring-fused 6-Aryl-3-cyanopyridine-2(1H)thiones **3a-h**.—Triethylamine (1 cm³) was added to a mixture of **1d**, e and **2a** (10 mmol) in ethanol (50 cm³) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 h; it was then set aside overnight. The resultant precipitate was filtered off and crystallized from the appropriate solvent (see Table 1).

Cycloalkane Ring-fused 2-Amino-4-arylisophthalonitriles 4a–u.—A few drops of piperidine were added to a mixture of 1a–e (10 mmol) and 2b (10 mmol) dissolved in ethanol (50 cm³) and the mixture was refluxed for 5 h. The precipitated solid product was then filtered off and crystallized from the appropriate solvent (See Table 1).

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