

Syntheses of piperidine and perhydroazepine derivatives, precursors of two selective antagonists of muscarinic M₂ receptors: AF-DX 384 and its perhydroazepine isomer

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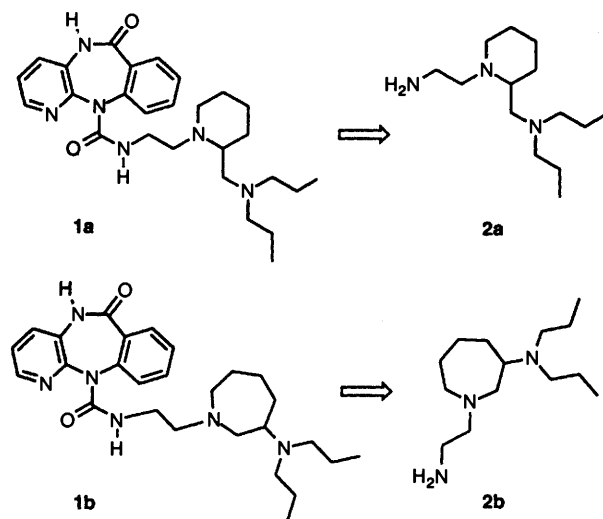
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Several routes to the synthesis of the polyamines **2a** and **2b** required for the preparation of the muscarinic antagonists AF-DX 384 **1a** and its perhydroazepine isomer **1b** respectively have been developed and compared. Piperidine **2a** has been obtained in 4 steps in 13–15% overall yield from 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine **3**. The perhydroazepine **2b** has been prepared in 4 steps in 49% overall yield from 3-aminolactam **7**. Transformations of piperidinemethanol **11** afford exclusively compound **2a** (5 steps, 17–20% overall yield), via the *N*-tosylpiperidine **12**, but lead to a 1:1 mixture of isomers **2a** and **2b** (4 steps, 15–20% overall yield for compounds **2a** and **2b**) via the *N*-(cyanomethyl)piperidine **15**. Limitations to the ring enlargement of piperidine derivatives as a function of the heterocyclic nitrogen substituent are defined.

Introduction

2-Piperidinemethanamine derivatives belong to the important class of vicinal diamines¹ useful as chelating agents and are valuable precursors for the preparation of several pharmaceuticals.^{2–9} Hydrogenation under different catalytic conditions of 2-substituted pyridines^{2–4,10–13} has been the most common route to these compounds. More recently, syntheses from pipercolic acid^{3–5,14} and from piperidinemethanol³ have been reported. They all required protection and deprotection steps. As a part of our programme to develop an efficient route to AF-DX 384 **1a**,¹⁵ a potent and selective antagonist of muscarinic M₂ receptors,^{2,16–18} we have been interested in the preparation of the piperidine **2a** (see Scheme 1). In order to compare



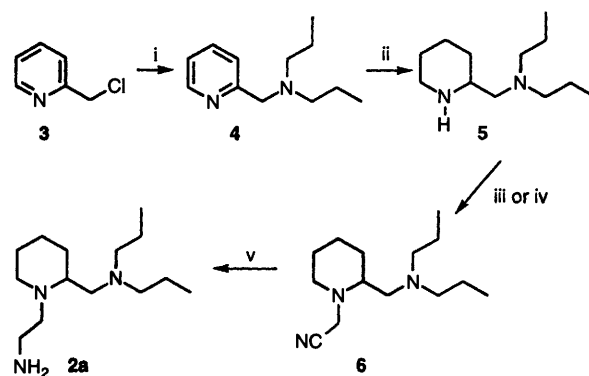
Scheme 1

its biological activity with that of its isomer **1b**, we have also prepared the azepine **2b**, perhydroazepine derivatives being known as potential biological active compounds.^{2,6,19,20} Attempts to reproduce the synthesis of compound **2a** described in a patent² from 2-chloromethylpyridine **3** and involving a catalytic hydrogenation under atmospheric pressure, failed.

We first defined new conditions for the obtention of the amine **2a** from 2-(methylchloro)pyridine **3**. We then synthesized the azepine **2b** by an unambiguous route from 3-aminocaprolactam **7**. Piperidinemethanol **11** being commercially available, we also studied its transformation into the amines **2a** and **2b**. The choice of the protecting group on the heterocyclic nitrogen atom appeared to be crucial for the selective preparation of the amine **2a** or for the obtention of a mixture of the amines **2a** and **2b**.

Results and discussion

Synthesis of the piperidine 2a from 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine 3
2-(Chloromethyl)pyridine **3** (Scheme 2) was transformed to the



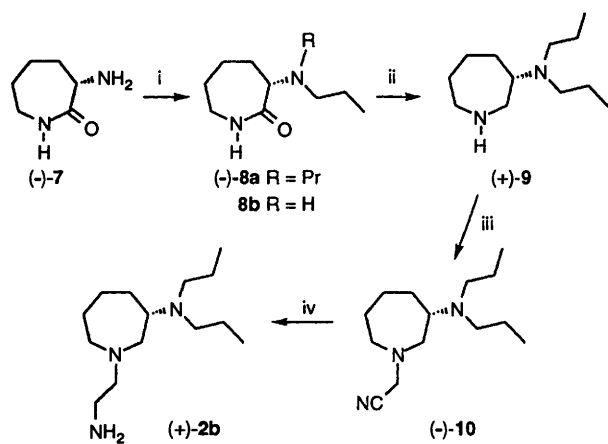
Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, HNPr₂ (1 mol equiv.), Et₃N, EtOH, 80 °C, 48 h; ii, H₂ (3.5 bar), PtO₂, AcOH, rt, 22 h; iii, BrCH₂CN, Et₃N, MeOH, rt, 24 h; iv, HCHO, KCN, HCl_{aq}, rt, 46 h; v, LAH, THF, rt, 2 h

N,N-dipropylaminopyridine **4** by treatment with dipropylamine and Et₃N in ethanol at 80 °C for 48 h (62% yield).³ Catalytic hydrogenation of the pyridine **4** over PtO₂ in acetic acid at 3.5 bar† for 22 h at room temperature gave the corresponding piperidine **5** (63% yield).^{2,21–23} Introduction of the cyanomethyl group that can generate the ethylamino function by reduction was performed by alkylation with bromoacetonitrile and Et₃N

† 1 bar = 10⁵ Pa.

in methanol at room temperature for 24 h (71% yield)²⁴ or by Mannich reaction using HCHO and KCN under acidic condition at room temperature for 46 h (62% yield).² Reduction with lithium aluminium hydride (LAH) in tetrahydrofuran (THF) at room temperature for 2 h converted the nitrile **6** into the desired amine **2a** (55% yield).²⁵ The piperidine **2a** was obtained in 4 steps from 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine **3** in 13–15% overall yield.

Synthesis of the perhydroazepine **2b from 3-aminocapro lactam **7****
Commercially available L-(–)-3-aminocapro lactam (–)-**7** (Scheme 3) was bisalkylated into the caprolactam (–)-**8a** by



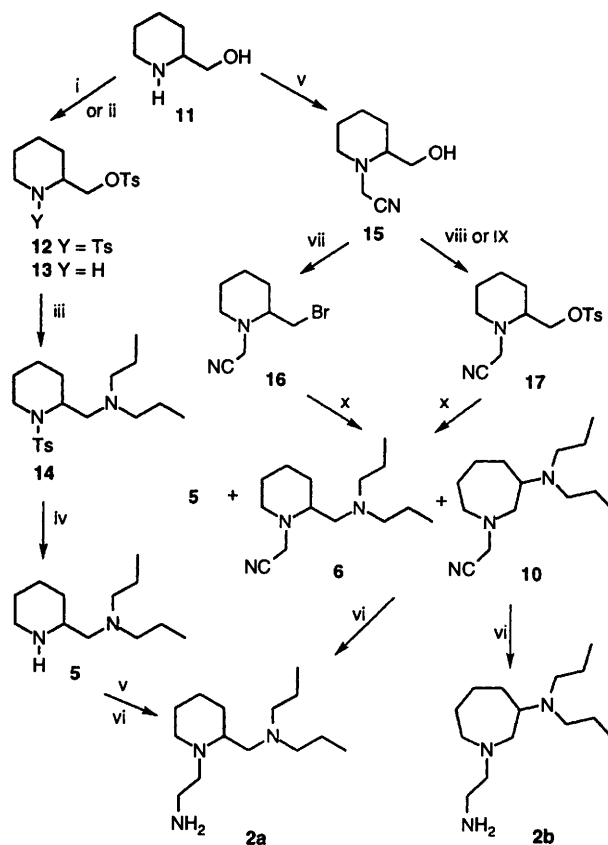
Scheme 3 Reagents and conditions: i, PrBr (excess), Et₃N, MeOH, 65 °C, 15 h; ii, LAH, THF, 70 °C, 4.5 h; iii, BrCH₂CN, Et₃N, MeOH, rt, 24 h; iv, LAH, THF, rt, 2 h

reaction with 1-bromopropane in the presence of Et₃N in methanol at 65 °C for 15 h (66% yield).²⁶ Although an excess of bromopropane (~5 mol equiv.) was used, small amounts of monoalkylated lactam (–)-**8a** (~5% yield) were always obtained along with the bisalkylated product (–)-**8a**. The lactam (–)-**8a** was reduced with LAH in THF at 70 °C for 4.5 h to give the perhydroazepine (+)-**9** (90%).⁵ Alkylation of the amine (+)-**9** with bromoacetonitrile and Et₃N in methanol at room temperature for 24 h led to the nitrile (–)-**10** (94%).²⁴ Reduction with LAH in THF at room temperature for 2 h transformed the nitrile (–)-**10** into the desired perhydroazepine (+)-**2b** (88%).²⁵ Perhydroazepine (+)-**2b** was prepared in 4 steps from 3-aminocapro lactam (–)-**7** in 49% overall yield.

Transformations of piperidine-2-methanol **11**

Direct conversion of piperidine-2-methanol **11** (Scheme 4) to the corresponding bromide by reaction with tetrabromomethane and triphenylphosphine in dichloromethane²⁷ did not succeed. Mono-O-tosylation of the amino alcohol **11** using tosyl chloride (1 mol equiv.) in the presence of triethylamine (1.1 mol equiv.) in dichloromethane at room temperature²⁸ was difficult to control and led to a mixture of the starting material **11**, the ditosyl derivative **12** and the monotosyl ester **13**. Reaction of the alcohol **11** with tosyl chloride (2 mol equiv.) in the presence of Et₃N in dichloromethane at 40 °C for 24 h gave the ditosyl compound **12** (62% yield).²⁹ This latter was quantitatively converted into the N-tosylated piperidine **14** by reaction with dipropylamine at 110 °C for 48 h in the presence of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU). Deprotection of tosylamide **14** by treatment with phenol and HBr at 100 °C for 2 h gave the piperidine **5** (82% yield).³⁰ After transformation of the piperidine **5** as previously described, the amine **2a** was obtained within 5 steps from piperidinemethanol **11** in 17–20% overall yield.

In order to minimize steps for the synthesis of the desired amines **2a** or **2b**, we thought to protect the heterocyclic nitrogen atom of piperidinemethanol **11** with the cyanomethyl group,



Scheme 4 Reagents and conditions: i, TsCl (2 mol equiv.), Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, 40 °C, 24 h; ii, TsCl (2 mol equiv.), py, rt, 24 h; iii, HNPr₂ (excess), DBU, 110 °C, 48 h; iv, PhOH, HBr, 100 °C, 2 h; v, ClCH₂CN, Et₃N, MeOH, rt, 24 h; vi, LAH, THF, rt, 2 h; vii, PPh₃, Br₂, MeCN, rt, 150 h; viii, TsCl (1.1 mol equiv.), py, rt, 23 h; ix, TsCl (1.1 mol equiv.), Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 15 h; x, HNPr₂ (see Table 1)

precursor of the aminoethyl function. Piperidinemethanol **11** was converted into the N-cyanomethyl alcohol **15** by treatment with chloroacetonitrile and Et₃N in methanol at room temperature for 24 h (90% yield).²³ Compound **15** was transformed either into the bromide **16** by reaction with PPh₃ and Br₂ in acetonitrile at room temperature for 150 h (70% yield)³¹ or into the tosyl ester **17** by reaction with tosyl chloride and Et₃N in dichloromethane at room temperature for 15 h (86% yield).²⁸ Reaction of the bromide **16** and of the tosyl ester **17** with dipropylamine carried out under several conditions of temperature and solvent (Table 1) gave a mixture of the piperidine **6**, the perhydroazepine **10** and the N-deprotected amine **5**. Both isomers **6** and **10** were well distinguished in the crude ¹H NMR sample. Protons of the cyanomethyl group appeared as an AX pattern (δ 3.49 and 4.44) and an AB pattern (δ 3.52 and 3.60), respectively, for the piperidine **6** and the perhydroazepine **10**. Compounds **5**, **6** and **10** were easily separated by chromatography on silica gel and characterized by comparison of their ¹H, ¹³C NMR, IR and mass spectra with those of authentic samples previously prepared. In all cases, the isomers **6** and **10** were formed in about the same ratio. The amount of the N-deprotected piperidine **5** was only related to the reaction temperature. This amine **5** was found to be the major product when the reaction was carried out in dipropylamine at 110 °C (68.5% yield). As the temperature decreased, the yield of the amine **5** became lower and the proportion of both isomers **6** and **10** increased. The optimum isolated yields in the isomers **6** and **10** (respectively, 35–43% and 41–53%) were obtained by heating the bromide **16** or the tosyl ester **17** in dipropylamine at 60 °C. After reduction of the nitrile function, the amines **2a** and **2b** were isolated in 4 steps from piperidinemethanol **11**, respectively in 15–19% and 16–20% yield.

Ring enlargement was already reported in a few reactions of

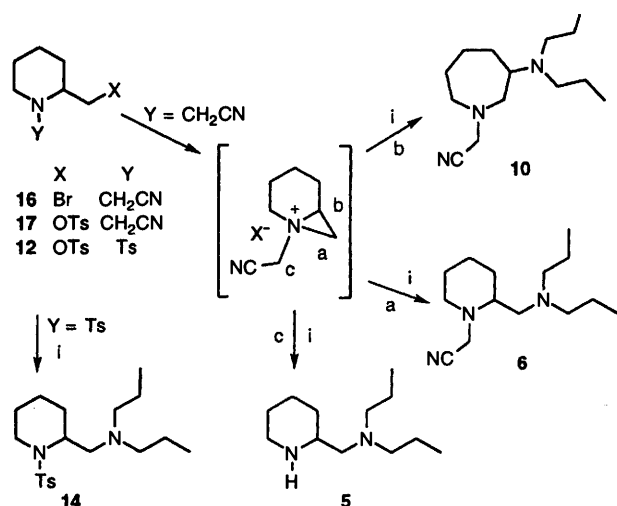
Table 1 Reactions of compounds **16** or **17** with *N,N*-dipropylamine

Starting material	Reagents	Reaction conditions (T/°C); (t/h)	Yield (%) ^c		
			6	10	5
16	HNPr ₂ ^a	60; 3	42	46	2
17	HNPr ₂ ^a	60; 3	39	43	0
17	HNPr ₂ ^a	80; 3	31	38	15
17	HNPr ₂ ^a	110; 3	9	6.5	68.5
17	HNPr ₂ ^a	60; 2 then 110; 1	43	53	2
17	EtOH, Et ₃ N ^b	60; 3	35	41	8
17	CH ₃ CN, Et ₃ N ^b	60; 4	36	42	7
17	DMF, Et ₃ N ^b	60; 4	38	40.5	3
17	Toluene, Et ₃ N ^b	60; 4	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^{cd}
17	Toluene, Et ₃ N ^b	90; 14 then 110; 2	31	36	15

^a The reaction was carried out in neat HNPr₂. ^b HNPr₂ (2 mol equiv.). ^c Isolated yields after purification on silica gel. ^d Starting material quantitatively recovered.

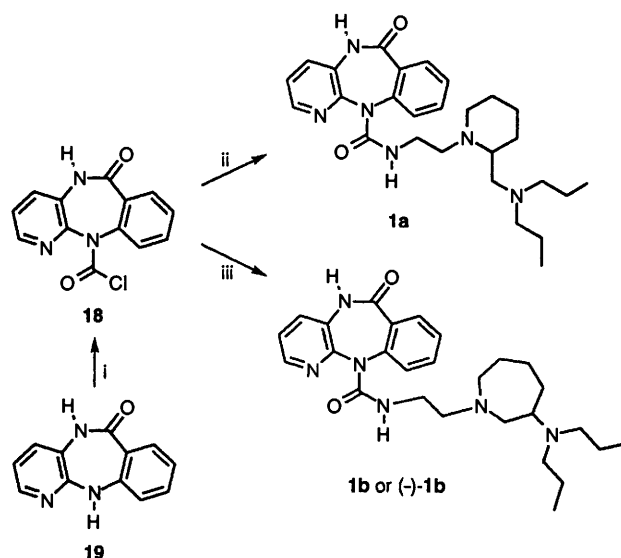
Table 2 Conditions used for the deprotection essays of the nitriles **6** and **10**

Reaction medium	Temperature (T/°C)	Reaction time (t/h)
HNPr ₂	110	3
HNPr ₂ , TsCl (1 mol equiv.)	60	3
HNPr ₂ , TsCl (1 mol equiv.)	110	3
HNPr ₂ , TsOH (1 mol equiv.)	110	3
Et ₃ N	90	5

**Scheme 5** Reagent: i, Pr₂NH

piperidine derivatives with nucleophiles. An ambident aziridinium intermediate was postulated (Scheme 5)^{20,32–35} in the reaction of 2-chloromethyl-*N*-protected piperidines or morpholines with cyanide,^{32–34} azide³⁵ or phenoxide.³² It did not occur when methoxide, hydroxide or piperidine³⁶ were used as nucleophiles and it was not mentioned for the reaction of methylamine on piperidine mesyl ester.⁵ In all cases the heterocyclic nitrogen of the piperidines was protected with a methyl,^{33,36} benzyl^{32,35} or thienylmethyl³⁴ group. In our experiments, the skeletal rearrangement was only observed when dipropylamine was allowed to react with the *N*-(cyanomethyl)piperidine derivative **16** or **17**. No ring enlargement was observed with the *N*-tosylpiperidine **14** (Scheme 5). In this case, we can suggest that the formation of the postulated aziridinium intermediate was not favoured due to the strong electronic attractive effect of the tosyl group on the heterocyclic nitrogen. Finally the solvent polarity has no influence on the course of the reactions³² (Scheme 5).

Removal of the cyanomethyl function, stable in acidic medium, occurred in general under specific conditions (AgNO₃³⁷ or catalytic hydrogenation in presence of PtO₂²⁴).

**Scheme 6** Reagents and conditions: i, ClCOCl, 1,4-dioxane; ii, **2a**, MeCN, 50 °C, 4 h; then rt, 15 h; iii, **2b** or (+)-**2b**, MeCN, 50 °C, 4 h; then rt, 15 h

The deprotection we observed during the reaction of the bromide **16** or the tosyl ester **17** with dipropylamine could also be explained from the aziridinium intermediate. Nucleophilic attack on the cyanomethyl group led to compound **6** and to the amine **5** (Scheme 5). Indeed, we have checked that no deprotection occurred by reaction of the amine with the nitriles **6** and **10** once formed. Indeed these nitriles were left unchanged and quantitatively recovered by heating under different reactions (Table 2).

Synthesis of AF-DX 384 **1a** and its isomers **1b**

AF-DX 384 **1a** (Scheme 6) and its racemic or optically active perhydroazepine isomer **1b** or (–)-**1b** were prepared by reaction of the carbamoyl chloride **18** respectively with the amines **2a** (yield: 72%) and **2b** (yield: 65%) in acetonitrile at 50 °C for 4 h.² Benzodiazepinone **19** and its carbamoyl chloride derivative **18** were synthesized as previously described.²

In summary we have developed a new and efficient synthesis of two ligands of muscarinic receptors, **1a** and **1b**. The key intermediate **2a** was obtained from 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine **3** (4 steps, 13–15% overall yield) or in 5 steps from piperidine-methanol **11** (either *via* the *N,O*-ditosyl derivative **12** route (5 steps, 17–20% overall yield) or *via* the *N*-cyanomethyl alcohol **15** (4 steps, 15–19% overall yield).

The perhydroazepine **2b** was prepared either from 3-aminocaprolactam (–)-**7** (4 steps, 49% overall yield) or from the alcohol **15** (4 steps, 16–20% overall yield). An aziridinium

cation was postulated to explain both the ring enlargement and the deprotection of the heterocyclic nitrogen atom. The formation of this reactive intermediate was shown to be strongly dependent on the nitrogen substituent. The nitrile alcohol **15** was the best precursor of the amines **2a** and **2b** both in terms of the number of steps and overall yields. Comparison of the pharmacological properties of AF-DX 384 **1a** and of its seven-membered-ring isomer **1b** (racemic or optically active) is now in progress and the synthesis of both enantiomers of compound **1a** is underway.

Experimental

General

THF was distilled from sodium-benzophenone. All other reagents were used as obtained from commercial sources (purity > 98%; Janssen Chimica, Aldrich or Sigma). Mps were determined on a Gallenkamp apparatus and are uncorrected. ¹H NMR and ¹³C spectra were obtained for solutions in deuteriochloroform on a Bruker AC-250 spectrometer (250 MHz ¹H, 62 MHz ¹³C) with tetramethylsilane as internal standard. All *J*-values are in Hz. IR spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer 16 PC FT-IR spectrometer. Mass spectra were recorded with a Nermag R10 (EI, 70 eV) and high-resolution mass spectra were measured with a JEOL JMSD 300 spectrometer. Optical rotations were obtained from solutions in chloroform with a Perkin-Elmer polarimeter, and [α]_D-values are given in units of 10⁻¹ deg cm² g⁻¹. TLC was performed on Silica Gel 60 F-254 (0.1 mm, Merck) with iodine and/or UV detection. Column chromatography was carried out on Silica Gel 60-200 (Merck 606). Organic solutions were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and evaporated at < 50 °C under reduced pressure. Microanalyses were performed by the Central Service of the CNRS (Lyon). Light petroleum refers to the fraction with distillation range 30–40 °C.

2-[(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)methyl]pyridine **4**

A mixture of 2-(chloromethyl)pyridine **3** (1.64 g, 10 mmol), dipropylamine (2.06 cm³, 10 mmol) and triethylamine (2.78 cm³, 20 mmol) in ethanol (20 cm³) was heated at 80 °C for 48 h. After cooling to room temperature, solvent and the excess of triethylamine and dipropylamine were removed by evaporation under reduced pressure at 40 °C. The remaining red solid was diluted in dichloromethane (20 cm³). The organic solution was washed with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (5 × 50 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. The crude product (1.06 g) was purified by chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate–light petroleum (30:70) as eluent to give the pure *title product* (1.19 g, 62%) as a red oil, *R*_f 0.72 (ethyl acetate–pentane 30:70) (Found: M⁺, 192.1645. C₁₂H₂₀N₂ requires M, 192.1627); ν_{\max} (NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 2960, 2804, 1590, 1570, 1468 and 1432; δ_{H} 0.76 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2 × CH₃), 1.38 (4 H, sext, *J* 7.3, CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 2.33 (4 H, m, CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 3.62 (2 H, s, CH₂NPr₂), 6.99 (1 H, m, 3-H), 7.41 (1 H, m, 5-H), 7.50 (1 H, m, 4-H) and 8.41 (1 H, m, 6-H); δ_{C} 11.9 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 20.3 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 56.5 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 60.8 (CH₂NPr₂), 121.6 (C-3), 122.8 (C-5), 136.2 (C-4), 148.8 (C-6) and 161.1 (C-2); *m/z* 192 (M⁺, 0.7%) and 93 (100).

Tosylation of piperidine-2-methanol **11**

A solution of 2-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine **11** (93% pure; Janssen compound, 4.49 g, 39 mmol), triethylamine (10.85 cm³, 78 mmol) and tosyl chloride (14.87 g, 78 mmol) in dichloromethane (60 cm³) was heated under reflux for 24 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with water (2 × 50 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue was separated on silica gel with ethyl acetate–pentane (1:1) as eluent, to give the *N,O-ditosyl compound 12* (10.250 g, 62%) then the *O-tosylated compound 13* (2.724 g, 20%) and unchanged starting material (0.8 g recovery).

N-p-Tolyl(sulfonyl)piperidin-2-ylmethyl toluene-p-sulfonate 12. Solid, *R*_f 0.85 (ethyl acetate–pentane 1:1), mp 63 °C (Found: M⁺, 423.1172. C₂₀H₂₅NO₃S₂ requires M, 423.1174); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3055, 3020, 2930, 2855, 1930, 1810, 1730, 1645, 1590, 1490, 1465, 1445, 1390 (O-SO₂), 1350 (N-SO₂), 1300, 1285, 1210, 1185, 1170 (N-SO₂) and 1155 (O-SO₂); δ_{H} 1.34–1.56 (5 H, m, 5-H, 4- and 3-CH₂), 1.70–1.75 (1 H, m, 5-H), 2.42 (3 H, s, *ArMe*), 2.47 (3 H, s, *ArMe*), 2.82 (1 H, m, 6^{ax}-H), 3.73 (1 H, m, 6^{eq}-H), 4.08 (2 H, m, 2-CH₂), 4.30–4.23 (1 H, m, 2-H), 7.27 and 7.67 (4 H, AB, *J*_{AB} 8.0, *OAr*) and 7.35 and 7.75 (4 H, AB, *J*_{AB} 8.3, *NAr*); δ_{C} 18.4 (C-3), 21.6 (OSO₂C₆H₄CH₃), 21.8 (NSO₂C₆H₄CH₃), 24.3 (C-4), 24.5 (C-5), 41.5 (C-6), 50.5 (C-2), 67.0 (CH₂OTs), 127.1 (NSO₂C₆H₄), 128.1 (OSO₂C₆H₄), 129.8 (OSO₂C₆H₄), 130.0 (NSO₂C₆H₄), 132.7 (NSO₂C₆H₄), 137.9 (OSO₂C₆H₄), 143.4 (OSO₂C₆H₄) and 145.2 (NSO₂C₆H₄CH₃); *m/z* 424 (M + 1⁺, 1.4%) and 91 (100).

Piperidin-2-ylmethyl toluene-p-sulfonate 13. Solid, *R*_f 0.2 (ethyl acetate–pentane 50:50), mp 81 °C (Found: M⁺, 270.1182. C₁₃H₁₉NO₃S requires M, 270.1164); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3528, 2948, 1654, 1326, 1188, 1154, 1118, 1094, 1064, 992, 924, 818 and 738; δ_{H} 1.26–1.62 (6 H, m, 5-, 4- and 3-H₂), 2.0 (1 H, m, NH), 2.43 (3 H, s, CH₃), 3.16–3.05 (1 H, ~td, *J* 13 and 2.5, 6^{ax}-H), 3.61–3.51 (1 H, m, CH₂OTs), 3.91–3.78 (2 H, m, CH₂OTs and 6^{eq}-H), 4.10–4.00 (1 H, m, 2-H), 7.75 and 7.30 (4 H, AB, *J* 8.3, C₆H₄); δ_{C} 19.3 (C-3), 21.6 (CH₃), 24.3 (C-4), 24.9 (C-5), 41.5 (C-6), 54.8 (C-2), 60.8 (CH₂OTs), 127.1 (C₆H₄), 129.9 (C₆H₄), 138.2 (C₆H₄) and 143.4 (C₆H₄); *m/z* 269 (M⁺, 0.21%) and 238 (100).

2-[(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)methyl]-*N*-(*p*-tolylsulfonyl)piperidine **14**

A solution of *N*-(*p*-tolylsulfonyl)-2-[(*p*-tolylsulfonyl)oxy]methyl]piperidine **12** (1.59 g, 3.52 mmol) and DBU (52 μ l, 3.52 10⁻⁴ mol) in dipropylamine (37 cm³, 3.7 mol) was heated under reflux for 48 h, cooled to room temperature and evaporated to dryness. Chloroform (50 cm³) was added and the organic phase was washed successively with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (2 × 50 cm³) and brine (50 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (25 cm³) and gaseous hydrochloric acid was bubbled through the ice-cooled organic phase for 3 min. After 3 h at 0 °C, the organic phase was filtered then washed successively with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (3 × 25 cm³) and brine (25 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. Without further purification the pure *title compound 14* (1.37 g, 100%) was obtained as an oil, *R*_f 0.6 (ethyl acetate–pentane, 1:1) (Found: M⁺ + 1, 353.2260. C₁₉H₃₃N₂O₂S requires M, 353.2263); ν_{\max} (NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 2956, 2934, 2870, 2808, 1468, 1338, 1304, 1154, 1094 and 928; δ_{H} 0.85 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 10-Me), 1.52–1.31 (9 H, m, 5-, 4-, 10- and 3^{eq}-H), 1.89 (1 H, ~d, *J* 19, 3^{ax}-H), 2.46–2.24 (5 H, m, 7-H and 9-CH₂), 2.41 (3 H, s, 15-Me), 2.70 (1 H, ~dd, *AMX*, *J* 12.6, 10.7, ≈0, 7-H), 2.91 (1 H, ~td, *J* 12 and 2.4, 6^{ax}-H), 3.72 (1 H, m, 6^{eq}-H), 4.0 (1 H, m, 2-H), 7.73 and 7.27 (4 H, AB, *J*_{AB} 8.2, 12-H, 13-H); δ_{C} 11.9 (*MeCH*₂CH₂), 18.5 (C-3), 20.4 (*MeCH*₂), 21.5 (*ArMe*), 24.8 (C-4), 24.8 (C-5), 41.4 (C-6), 51.1 (2-CH₂), 53.2 (C-2), 56.7 (NCH₂Et), 127.1 (*ArC-o*), 129.6 (*ArC-m*), 139.0 (*ArC-i*) and 142.8 (*ArC-p*); *m/z* 353 (M⁺ + 1, 0.74%), 240 (7), 239 (17.3), 238 (100), 226 (7.4), 197 (7.2), 155 (26.3), 114 (71.4), 91 (33.1), 86 (7.4), 84 (8.4), 72 (13), 70 (6.1), 57 (7.2), 56 (13.3), 55 (31.5), 54 (9.6), 44 (14.8), 43 (46.1), 42 (37.5) and 41 (61.3).

2-[(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)methyl]piperidine **5**

From 2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]pyridine **4.** A mixture of 2-(*N,N*-dipropylaminomethyl)pyridine **4** (1.37 g, 7.17 mmol) and platinum(IV) oxide (60 mg, 0.264 mmol) in acetic acid (100 cm³) was hydrogenated at room temperature at 3.5 bar for 22 h. Water (100 cm³) was added and the aqueous solution was made basic until pH 9 by addition of sodium hydroxide pellets and then was extracted with dichloromethane (6 × 50 cm³). The combined organic fractions were dried, filtered and evaporated.

Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia (68:15:15:2) as eluent yielded the pure amine **5** as a pale red oil (895 mg, 63%).

From 2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]-*N*-(*p*-tolylsulfonyl)piperidine **14.** To a solution of 2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]-*N*-(*p*-tolylsulfonyl)piperidine **14** (460 mg, 1.30 mmol) in dichloromethane was added phenol (246 mg, 2.61 mmol), and after being stirred, the solvent was evaporated off. The residue was dissolved in 48% aq. hydrobromic acid (10 cm³) and the solution was heated under reflux for 2 h. After the mixture had cooled to room temperature, dichloromethane (30 cm³) and 5% hydrochloric acid (30 cm³) were added and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with 5% hydrochloric acid (30 cm³). The aqueous phase was then made basic (aq. sodium hydroxide, 2 mol dm⁻³) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 50 cm³). The organic phase was dried, filtered and evaporated. Chromatography on silica gel with cyclohexane–ethyl acetate (4:1), then with dichloromethane–cyclohexane–methanol–28% aq. ammonia (68:15:15:2) as eluent, yielded the amine **5** as a solid (213 mg, 82%), *R*_f 0.3 (ethyl acetate–pentane 1:1), *R*_f 0.65 (dichloromethane–cyclohexane–methanol–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2), mp 173 °C (Found: M⁺, 198.206 23. C₁₂H₂₆N₂ requires M, 198.2095); ν_{max}(NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 3418 (NH), 2932, 2870, 2804, 1582, 1456, 1378, 1324, 1190, 1076, 932, 892, 838 and 752; δ_H 0.85 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.80–1.21 (9 H, 5-H, 4-H₂, 3-H₂ and MeCH₂), 1.77 (1 H, m, 5-H), 2.68–2.20 (8 H, 2-CH₂, 2-H, 6^{ax}-H, NCH₂Et), 3.06 (1 H, ~d, *J* 11.2, 6^{ax}-H) and 4.8 (1 H, br s, NH); δ_C 12.2 (Me), 20.7 (MeCH₂), 22.7 (C-5), 24.2 (C-4), 29.7 (C-3), 46.5 (C-6), 55.5 (C-2), 56.8 (NCH₂) and 60.2 (2-CH₂); *m/z* 198 (M⁺, 0.72%) and 84 (100).

{2-[(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}acetonitrile **6**

Method A. To a solution of 2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]piperidine **5** (129.4 mg, 0.65 mmol) in methanol (1.5 cm³) were added bromoacetonitrile (0.255 cm³, 3.66 mmol) and triethylamine (0.45 cm³, 3.31 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature and the final solution was evaporated to dryness. The residue was diluted in 5% hydrochloric acid (10 cm³) and the resulting aqueous solution was washed with light petroleum (3 × 30 cm³), made basic with aq. ammonia (28%), and extracted with chloroform (3 × 30 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (2 × 20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product **6** (120 mg, 78%) as a yellow oil (purity determined by ¹H NMR: > 98%). Chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate–pentane (20:80) as eluent yielded the piperidine **6** (109 mg, 71%), *R*_f 0.5 (ethyl acetate–pentane 30:70) (Found: M⁺, 237.2142. C₁₄H₂₇N₃ requires M, 237.2199); ν_{max}(NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 2958, 2934, 2872, 2808, 2744, 1670, 1456, 1414, 1380, 1338, 1316, 1298, 1276, 1216, 1178, 1126, 1108, 1086, 1074, 1062, 1034, 1012 and 734; δ_H 0.88 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.38–1.55 (6 H, m), 1.52–1.76 (4 H, m), 2.13–2.26 (3 H, m), 2.38–2.60 (5 H, m), 2.70–2.75 (1 H, m), 3.49 (1 H, d, *J* 16.8, 1 H of CH₂CN) and 4.44 (1 H, d, *J* 16.8, 1 H of CH₂CN); δ_C 12.1 (Me), 19.9 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 24.0 (C-4), 25.6 (C-5), 31.6 (C-3), 44.1 (CH₂CN), 54.8 (C-6), 56.8 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 57.0 (C-2), 61.5 (CH₂NPr₂) and 115.9 (CN); *m/z* 237 (M⁺, 3.8%), 236 (2.8), 211 (8.4), 124 (10.5), 123 (100), 114 (26.6), 96 (7.3), 84 (29.4) and 67 (7.7).

Method B. To aq. 2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]piperidine **5** (160 mg, 0.806 mmol in 1 cm³) cooled at 0 °C were added aq. formaldehyde (30% solution; 84 cm³, 0.91 mmol) and potassium cyanide (55 mg, 0.81 mmol). After being stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, the mixture was treated with 37.5% aq. hydrochloric acid (78 cm³, 0.833 mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 46 h. Potassium carbonate (5 mg, 0.402 mmol) was added and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2 × 10 cm³). The combined organic fractions were dried, filtered and evaporated to give a crude oil. Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–cyclohexane–methanol–28% aq. ammonia (68:15:15:2) as eluent yielded the pure title compound **6** as an oil (119 mg, 62%).

atography on silica gel with dichloromethane–cyclohexane–methanol–28% aq. ammonia (68:15:15:2) as eluent yielded the pure title compound **6** as an oil (119 mg, 62%).

{2-[(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}ethanamine **2a**

To a suspension of LAH (260 mg, 6.85 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 cm³) cooled to 0 °C, under nitrogen, was added dropwise a solution of {2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}acetonitrile **6** (1 g, 4.2 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 cm³). After 2 h at room temperature, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and water (10 cm³) was added slowly. The aqueous solution was extracted with chloroform (3 × 20 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product. Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia (68:15:15:2) as eluent yielded the pure title compound **2a** as a pale yellow oil (560 mg, 55%), *R*_f 0.61 (dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (Found: M⁺, 241.2522. C₁₄H₃₁N₃ requires M, 241.2511); ν_{max}(NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 2956, 2932, 2872, 2800, 1462, 1382 and 1076; δ_H 0.72 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.15–1.75 (10 H, m), 1.85 (2 H, s), 2.10–2.35 (7 H, m), 2.41 (1 H, dd, *J* 12.4 and 4.2) and 2.70–2.83 (3 H, m); δ_C 12.1 (Me), 20.3 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 23.1 (C-4), 25.1 (C-5), 29.8 (C-3), 39.6 (CH₂NH₂), 51.8 (C-6), 56.2 (C-2), 56.5 (NCH₂CH₂NH₂), 56.8 (EtCH₂N) and 58.9 (CH₂NPr₂); *m/z* 241 (M⁺, 2.5%), 223 (5.1), 167 (28.5), 98 (15.1), 84 (100) and 69 (17.1).

Alkylation of 3-aminocaprolactam **7 with 1-bromopropane**

To a solution of L-(–)-3-aminocaprolactam **7** (512 mg, 4 mmol) and triethylamine (2.6 cm³, 19.12 mmol) in methanol (5 cm³) was added, at room temperature 1-bromopropane (1.74 cm³, 19 mmol). After being heated at 65 °C for 15 h, the final solution was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. Saturated brine (5 cm³) was added to the residue. The aqueous phase was made basic (pH 9) with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 cm³) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 20 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. The crude product (2 g) was separated by chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–(dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (8:2) as eluent to give the pure dipropylamine **8a** (560 mg, 66%), then a mixture of the dipropylamine **8a** and the monopropylamine **8b** (65 mg), and the pure monopropylamine **8b** (30 mg, 4.4%).

(–)-3-(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)caprolactam **8a** was a pale yellow oil, *R*_f 0.74 (dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (Found: M⁺, 212.1891. C₂H₂₄N₂O requires M, 212.1889); [α]_D –24.3 (*c* 5.8); δ_H 0.86 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.33–2.01 (10 H, m), 2.52–2.75 (4 H, m), 3.05–3.20 (1 H, m), 3.34–3.45 (1 H, m) and 3.54 (1 H, m); δ_C 11.9 (Me), 21.6 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 27.4 (C-5), 29.2 (C-4 or -6), 29.6 (C-6 or -4), 41.9 (C-7), 53.4 (EtCH₂N), 64.3 (C-3) and 178.6 (CO); *m/z* 213 (M⁺ + 1, 6.8%), 140 (42.5), 96 (5.2), 84 (69.0), 55 (28.6) and 41 (100).

3-(*N*-Propylamino)caprolactam **8b** was an oil, *R*_f 0.47 (dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (Found: M⁺, 170.1417. C₉H₁₈N₂O requires M, 170.1419); δ_H 0.95 (3 H, t, *J* 7.3, Me), 1.40–1.85 (6 H, m), 2.0–2.05 (2 H, m), 2.71 (2 H, t, *J* 7.3), 3.25–3.30 (2 H, m), 3.55 (1 H, m, CHN) and 4.53 (2 H, s, 2 × NH); δ_C 11.6 (Me), 22.2 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 27.9 (C-5), 28.8 (C-4), 30.3 (C-6), 41.9 (C-7), 50.1 (EtCH₂N), 60.7 (C-3) and 176.4 (CO); *m/z* 171 (M + 1⁺, 0.64%), 96 (2.3), 84 (33.6) and 49 (100).

(+)-3-(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)hexahydroazepine **9**

To a suspension of LAH (131 mg, 3.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (3 cm³) was added, at 0 °C, dropwise and under nitrogen, a solution of (–)-3-(*N,N*-dipropylamino)caprolactam **8a** (560 mg, 2.64 mmol) in anhydrous THF (2 cm³). After being heated

at 70 °C for 4.5 h, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and water (0.250 cm³) was added slowly. After filtration, the aqueous solution was extracted with chloroform (3 × 15 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product. Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (8:2) as eluent yielded the pure title compound **9** as a pale yellow oil (490 mg, 90%), *R_f* 0.35 (dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (Found: *M*⁺, 198.2100. C₁₂H₂₆N₂ requires *M*, 198.2096); [α]_D +6.7 (*c* 8.5); δ_H 0.77 (3 H, *J* 7.3, CH₃), 0.78 (3 H, *J* 7.3, CH₃), 1.25–1.52 (7 H, *m*), 1.60–1.72 (3 H, *m*), 2.25–2.32 (4 H, *m*), 2.65–2.84 (5 H, *m*) and 2.9–3.0 (1 H, *m*); δ_C 11.9 (Me), 22.4 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 24.8 (C-5), 28.4 (C-4 or -6), 30.9 (C-6 or -4), 49.3 (C-7), 51.3 (C-2), 53.1 (EtCH₂N) and 62.5 (C-3); *m/z* 199 (*M* + 1⁺, 84.4%), 198 (*M*⁺, 100), 140 (28.5), 96 (18.1), 55 (32.4) and 43 (58.4).

(–)-[3-(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)hexahydroazepin-1-yl]acetonitrile **10**

To a solution of (+)-3-(*N,N*-dipropylamino)hexahydroazepine **9** (250 mg, 1.26 mmol) in methanol (1.5 cm³) were added bromoacetonitrile (0.438 cm³, 6.3 mmol) and triethylamine (0.680 cm³, 5 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature and the final solution was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted in 5% hydrochloric acid (8 cm³) and the resulting aqueous solution was washed with light petroleum (3 × 20 cm³), made basic with aq. ammonia (28%), and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 20 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (2 × 20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product. Chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate–pentane (50:50) as eluent yielded the pure title product **10** as a yellow oil (280 mg, 94%), *R_f* 0.8 (ethyl acetate–pentane, 30:70) (Found: *M*⁺, 237.2208. C₁₄H₂₇N₃ requires *M*, 237.2199); [α]_D –21.1 (*c* 9); ν_{max}(NaCl)/cm^{–1} 2958, 2934, 2872, 2808, 2744, 1670, 1456, 1414, 1380, 1338, 1316, 1298, 1276, 1216, 1178, 1126, 1108, 1086, 1074, 1062, 1034, 1012 and 734; δ_H 0.86 (6 H, *t*, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.30–1.49 (4 H, *sext*, *J* 7.3), 1.51–1.65 (2 H, *m*), 1.66–1.88 (4 H, *m*), 2.26–2.46 (4 H, *m*), 2.50–2.90 (5 H, *m*) and 3.52 and 3.60 (2 H, AB, *J* 17.0, CH₂CN); δ_C 11.9 (Me), 22.4 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 24.4 (C-5), 28.7 (C-6), 28.8 (C-4), 48.1 (CH₂CN), 53.1 (C-7), 55.9 (Et-CH₂N), 57.3 (C-3), 60.5 (C-2) and 116.0 (CN); *m/z* 237 (*M*⁺, 29.9%), 232 (11.6), 194 (10.9), 153 (10.7), 140 (47.1), 123 (24.8), 114 (100), 112 (13.1), 98 (61.9), 96 (23.4), 86 (17.4), 85 (10.4), 84 (19.8), 83 (25.8), 82 (12.1), 72 (19.4), 70 (17.4), 69 (16.6) and 67 (14.7).

2-[3-(*N,N*-Dipropylamino)hexahydroazepin-1-yl]ethanamine **2b**

To a suspension of LAH (313 mg, 8.25 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 cm³) was added at 0 °C, dropwise and under nitrogen, a solution of (–)- or racemic [3-(*N,N*-dipropylamino)hexahydroazepin-1-yl]acetonitrile **10** (1.2 g, 5.06 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 cm³). After 2 h at room temperature, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and water (10 cm³) was added slowly. The aqueous solution was extracted with chloroform (3 × 20 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product. Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia (68:15:15:2) as eluent yielded the pure title compound **2b** as a pale yellow oil (610 mg, overall 50% from **7**, 88% from **10**), *R_f* 0.55 (dichloromethane–methanol–cyclohexane–28% aq. ammonia 68:15:15:2) (Found: *M*⁺, 241.2512. C₁₄H₃₁N₃ requires *M*, 241.2511); [α]_D +4 (*c* 3); ν_{max}(NaCl)/cm^{–1} 2956, 2932, 2870, 2806, 1458, 1378, 1160 and 1068; δ_H 0.71 (6 H, *t*, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.20–1.45 (7 H, *m*), 1.50–1.75 (4 H, *m*), 2.18–2.28 (4 H, *m*), 2.30–2.52 (7 H, *m*) and 2.55–2.80 (3 H, *m*); δ_C 11.9 (Me), 22.4 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 25.0 (C-5), 28.6 (C-6 or -4), 28.9 (C-4 or -6), 39.7 (CH₂NH₂), 53.1 (EtCH₂N), 56.1 (C-7), 58.1

(C-3), 60.7 (C-2) and 61.0 (NCH₂CH₂NH₂); *m/z* 241 (*M*⁺, 5.1%), 223 (17.5), 210 (12.7), 167 (25.1), 138 (3), 110 (10.4), 98 (14.4), 84 (23.9), 72 (31.5) and 58 (100).

[2-(Hydroxymethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **15**

To a solution of piperidinemethanol **11** (93% pure, Janssen compound; 5.0 g, 43.4 mmol) in methanol (25 cm³) were added chloroacetonitrile (15.5 cm³, 18.5 g, 0.242 mol) and triethylamine (30 cm³, 21.8 g, 0.22 mol). After 24 h at room temperature, the solution was evaporated to dryness and the residue was diluted in 5% hydrochloric acid (100 cm³). The aqueous solution was washed with light petroleum (100 cm³), made basic with 28% aq. ammonia, and extracted with chloroform (3 × 80 cm³). The combined organic fractions were washed with saturated brine (2 × 50 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated to give the crude product. Chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate–pentane (1:1) as eluent yielded the *title compound 15* as a solid (6.03 g, 90%), *R_f* 0.3 (ethyl acetate–pentane 1:1); mp 69 °C (Found: C, 61.8; H, 9.2; N, 18.2%; *M*⁺, 154.11032. C₈H₁₄N₂O requires C, 62.3; H, 9.1; N, 18.6%; *M*, 154.11061); ν_{max}(KBr)/cm^{–1} 2930, 2240 (CN), 2220, 1450, 1440 and 1420; δ_H 1.24–1.82 (6 H, *m*, 3-, 4- and 5-H₂), 1.90 (1 H, *s*, OH), 2.51–2.38 (1 H, *m*, 2-H), 2.55 (1 H, ~td, *J*_{6ax-6eq}, *J*_{6ax-5ax} 11.4, *J*_{6ax-5eq} 3.0, 6^{ax}-H), 2.78–2.82 (1 H, *m*, 6^{eq}-H), 3.52 (1 H, dd, *J* 11.8 and 3.0, CH₂OH), 3.81 (1 H, dd, *J* 11.8 and 3.0, CH₂OH) and 4.05 and 3.46 (2 H, AB, *J* 17.3, CH₂CN); δ_C 23.8 (C-4), 25.4 (C-5), 28.6 (C-3), 43.4 (CH₂CN), 54.1 (C-6), 61.0 (C-2), 64.4 (CH₂OH) and 114.1 (CN); *m/z* 154 (*M*⁺, 3.8%) and 67 (100).

[2-(Bromomethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **16**

To a solution of triphenylphosphine (524 mg, 2 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10 cm³) cooled to 0 °C and under nitrogen was added bromine (0.103 cm³, 0.322 g, 2 mmol) dropwise. After stirring of the mixture for 30 min at 0 °C, a solution of [2-(hydroxymethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **15** (309 mg, 2 mmol) in acetonitrile (4 cm³) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 150 h at room temperature. The volatile compounds were evaporated off and the residue was diluted in chloroform (20 cm³). The organic phase was washed successively with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 cm³) and brine (20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane as eluent yielded the *bromo compound 16* as a solid (304 mg, 70%), *R_f* 0.6 (dichloromethane); mp 80 °C (Found: C, 43.4; H, 6.0; N, 12.3%; *M*⁺, 216.0252 and 218.0223. C₈H₁₃BrN₂ requires C, 44.3; H, 6.0; N, 12.9%; *M*, 216.0286 and 218.0227); ν_{max}(KBr)/cm^{–1} 2934, 2852, 2812, 2770, 2232, 1466, 1438, 1422, 1362, 1326, 1302, 1274, 1244, 1124, 1094, 1066, 1054, 1028, 986, 946, 924, 874 and 860; δ_H 1.35–1.85 (6 H, *m*, 3-, 4- and 5-H₂), 2.40–2.46 (1 H, *m*, 2-H), 2.59 (1 H, ~td, *J* 11 and 3.8, 6^{ax}-H), 2.80–2.85 (1 H, *m*, 6^{eq}-H), 3.39 (1 H, dd, *J* 3.9 and 11.7, 1 H of CH₂Br), 3.58 (1 H, dd, *J* 3.9 and 11.7, 1 H of CH₂Br) and 3.92 and 3.47 (2 H, AB, *J* 17.8, CH₂CN); δ_C 23.6 (C-4), 25.5 (C-5), 30.4 (C-3), 36.0 (CH₂Br), 42.8 (CH₂CN), 54.0 (C-6), 58.4 (C-2), 114.3 (C-8); *m/z* 218 (*M* + 2⁺, 1.3%), 216 (*M*⁺, 1.3%) and 123 (100%).

[2-(*p*-Tolylsulfonyloxy)methyl]piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **17**

Method A. To a solution of [2-(hydroxymethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **15** (3.28 g, 21.2 mmol) in pyridine (25 cm³) cooled to 0 °C was added dropwise, under nitrogen, a solution of tosyl chloride (4.19 mg, 21.9 mmol) in pyridine (25 cm³). After 23 h at room temperature, chloroform (50 cm³) was added and the organic phase was washed successively with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (2 × 50 cm³) and brine (50 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. Column chromatography on silica gel, with ethyl acetate–light petroleum (2:3) as eluent yielded the *tosyl derivative 17* (3.90 g, 59%) as a solid.

Method B. To a solution of [2-(hydroxymethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **15** (5.446 g, 35.33 mmol) in triethylamine (25 cm³) cooled to 0 °C was added a solution of tosyl chloride (6.90

g, 36.43 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 cm³). After the mixture had been kept for 15 h at room temperature, chloroform (50 cm³) was added and the organic phase was washed with a saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (2 × 50 cm³) and brine (50 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. Column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate–light petroleum (2:3) as eluent gave the *compound 17* as a solid (9.36 g, 86%), *R_f* 0.55 (ethyl acetate–pentane 1:1), mp 62 °C (Found: S, 10.2%; M⁺, 308.126 46. C₁₅H₂₀N₂O₃S requires S, 10.4%; M, 308.119 47); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 2940, 2244 (CN), 1598 (Ar), 1456 (SO₂-O), 1370 (SO₂), 1185 (SO₂) and 1160 (SO₂-O); δ_{H} 1.23–1.78 (6 H, m, 3-, 4- and 5-H₂), 2.43–2.55 (2 H, m, 2-H and 6^{ax}-H), 2.46 (3 H, s, CH₃), 2.71–2.76 (1 H, m, 6^{eq}-H), 3.77 and 3.39 (2 H, AB, *J* 17.7, CH₂CN), 3.94 (1 H, ~dd, *J* 4.6 and 11.1, CH₂OTs), 4.08 (1 H, ~dd, *J* 2.9 and 11.1, CH₂OTs), 7.81 and 7.37 (4 H, AB, *J* 8.3, C₆H₄); δ_{C} 21.7 (CH₃), 23.4 (C-4), 25.2 (C-5), 28.7 (C-3), 43.4 (CH₂CN), 53.9 (C-6), 58.2 (C-2), 70.9 (CH₂OTs), 114.4 (C-8), 128.0 (C₆H₄), 130.0 (C₆H₄), 132.5 (Me–C₆H₄) and 145.2 (SO₂-C₆H₄); *m/z* 308 (M⁺, 0.4%) and 41 (100).

11-[(2-{2-[(Dipropylamino)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}ethyl)-carbamoyl]-5,11-dihydro-6H-pyrido[2,3-*b*]benzo-1,4-diazepin-6-one **1a** (AF-DX 384)²

A mixture of 6-oxo-5,11-dihydro-6H-pyrido[2,3-*b*]benzo-1,4-diazepine-11-carbonyl chloride **18**² (0.520 g, 1.9 mmol) and {2-[(*N,N*-dipropylamino)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}ethanamine **2a** (0.476 g, 1.975 mmol) in acetonitrile (70 cm³) was heated at 50 °C for 3 h and stirred at room temperature overnight. The final red solution was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure at 40 °C to give a brown crystalline residue. Chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane–methanol (95:5) as eluent yielded the pure title compound **1a** (0.654 g, 72%) as a solid, *R_f* 0.16 (dichloromethane–methanol 90:10), mp 165 °C (Found: M⁺, 478.3064. C₂₇H₃₈N₆O₂ requires M, 478.3056); ν_{\max} (NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 3332, 3202, 3136, 2956, 2932, 2870, 2802, 1674, 1588, 1506, 1458, 1430, 1360, 1276, 1232, 1169, 1136, 1078 and 902; δ_{H} 0.78 (6 H, t, *J* 7.2, 2 × Me), 1.39–1.47 (5 H, m), 1.55–1.85 (4 H, m), 1.85–2.0 (1 H, m), 2.3–2.6 (5 H, m), 2.75–2.95 (1 H, m), 2.95–3.15 (3 H, m), 3.15–3.4 (1 H, m), 3.50–3.65 (1 H, m), 3.65–3.8 (2 H, m), 6.77 (1 H, s), 7.10 (1 H, dd, *J* 7.9 and 4.7), 7.45–7.52 (2 H, m), 7.58 (1 H, d, *J* 7.7), 7.72 (1 H, d, *J* 7.5), 8.23 (1 H, dd, *J* 4.6 and 1.4) and 9.9 (1 H, s); δ_{C} 11.8 (Me), 19.3 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 21.3, 21.6, 26.6, 37.3, 50.2, 52.5, 55.2 and 56.1 (EtCH₂N), 60.6 (CHCH₂NPr₂), 124.1, 127.8, 128.8, 129.8, 131.1, 131.3, 131.5, 133.3, 141.5, 145.3, 146.1, 155.3 and 167.6; *m/z* 268 (5%), 211 (5), 154 (9), 153 (80), 152 (11), 125 (14), 116 (10), 115 (10), 114 (100), 112 (6), 110 (9), 96 (18), 86 (14), 84 (8), 72 (7), 70 (13), 57 (5), 56 (16), 55 (20), 44 (14), 43 (41), 42 (40) and 41 (55).

11-[(2-{3-(Dipropylamino)hexahydroazepin-1-yl}ethyl)-carbamoyl]-5,11-dihydro-6H-pyrido[2,3-*b*]benzo-1,4-diazepin-6-one **1b**

Following the same procedure as above for the preparation of AF-DX 384 **1a** and starting from 6-oxo-5,11-dihydro-6H-pyrido[2,3-*b*]benzo-1,4-diazepine-11-carbonyl chloride **18** (0.3745 g, 1.35 mmol) and racemic or (+)-2-[3-(*N,N*-dipropylamino)hexahydroazepin-1-yl]ethanamine **2b** (0.33 g, 1.35 mmol), the pure title compound **1b** (0.419 g, 65%) was obtained as a solid, *R_f* 0.16 (dichloromethane–methanol 90:10), mp 158 °C (Found: M⁺, 478.307 52. C₂₇H₃₈N₆O₂ requires M, 478.305 62); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} -39.3$ (*c* 1.95); ν_{\max} (NaCl)/cm⁻¹ 3332, 3202, 3136, 2956, 2932, 2870, 2802, 1674, 1588, 1506, 1458, 1430, 1360, 1276, 1232, 1169, 1136, 1078 and 902; δ_{H} 0.93 (6 H, t, *J* 7.3, 2 × Me), 1.25–1.65 (3 H, m), 1.67–1.95 (6 H, m), 1.97–2.11 (1 H, m), 2.35–2.55 (1 H, m), 2.58–2.91 (9 H, m), 2.96–3.20 (3 H, m), 6.72 (1 H, s), 7.28 (1 H, dd, *J* 8.0 and 4.4), 7.35–7.42 (1 H, m), 7.53–7.59 (2 H, m), 7.77 (1 H, d, *J* 7.2), 7.87 (1 H, d, *J* 7.6), 8.31 (1 H, dd, *J* 4.7 and 1.6) and 9.9 (1 H, s); δ_{C}

11.9 (Me), 18.5 and 21.8 (CH₃CH₂CH₂N), 24.5, 28.2, 29.1, 29.8, 38.3 and 53.2 (CH₂NPr₂), 53.6, 55.2, 56.8, 57.2, 61.4, 123.8, 127.6, 129.0, 129.6, 131.2, 131.4, 131.5, 133.4, 142.2, 144.8, 146.9, 155.0 and 168.4; *m/z* 479 (M⁺ + 1, 2.0%), 478 (M⁺, 2.6), 224 (10.3), 212 (24.6), 211 (100), 210 (19.7), 209 (12.5), 195 (30.8), 183 (10.7), 182 (20.6), 167 (15.2), 153 (14.2), 140 (19.5), 139 (10.7) and 138 (20.0).

Reaction of [2-(bromomethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **16** or {2-[(*p*-tolylsulfonyloxy)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}acetonitrile **17** with *N,N*-dipropylamine

A mixture of [2-(bromomethyl)piperidin-1-yl]acetonitrile **16** or {2-[(*p*-tolylsulfonyloxy)methyl]piperidin-1-yl}acetonitrile **17** (0.10–1 g, 1 equiv.) and eventually triethylamine (2 mol equiv.) in a solvent (4–20 cm³) was heated at the temperature and for the time given in Table 1. After cooling to room temperature, the excess of solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was diluted in dichloromethane (10–30 cm³). The organic solution was washed successively with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (20 cm³) and with saturated brine (20 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified on silica gel with ethyl acetate–pentane (20:80), then with ethyl acetate–pentane (50:50) as eluent, to give the *N*-(cyanomethyl)piperidine **6**, then the hexahydroazepine **10** and finally the piperidine **5** as yellow oils. Yields are summarized in Table 1.

Stability of the nitriles **6** and **10** under tosylation conditions

A solution of nitrile **6** or **10** (50–100 mg, 1 mol equiv.) and eventually tosyl chloride or toluene-*p*-sulfonic acid (2 mol equiv.) in dipropylamine or triethylamine (4–7 cm³) was heated at the temperature and for the time given in Table 2. After cooling to room temperature, the excess of solvent was removed and the residue was diluted in dichloromethane (15 cm³). The organic solution was washed successively with saturated aq. sodium hydrogen carbonate (10 cm³) and then with saturated brine (10 cm³), dried, filtered and evaporated. ¹H NMR analysis of the crude product showed only the starting material. This latter was quantitatively recovered.

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