

A Double *Mannich*-type Reaction in the 1,4,5,6-Tetrahydropyridine-2-thiolate Series: A Convenient Approach to Functionalized 3,7-Diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane Derivatives

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Summary. The reaction of *N*-methylmorpholinium 5-alkoxycarbonyl-4-aryl-3-cyano-2-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-2-thiolates with primary amines and formaldehyde under mild conditions afforded 7-substituted alkyl 9-aryl-5-cyano-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylates in fair to good yields (52–74%).

Keywords. Heterocycles; Cyclizations; *Mannich* reaction; 3,7-Diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonanes; Pyridine-2-thiolates.

Introduction

3,7-Diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (*DABCN*, bispidine) derivatives have proven to be compounds of a great practical interest [1]. Thus, bispidines are known as antitumor [2] and antiarrhythmic [3] agents, as well as κ -opioid receptor ligands with analgesic activity [4]. The skeleton of *DABCN* constitutes the central ring of a variety of lupin alkaloids, e.g., (–)-sparteine, multiflorine, or (–)-angustifolline, which were found to be effective muscarinic receptor binding agents [5]. On the other hand, due to specific conformational properties [1, 6], compounds with the *DABCN* system have also been the subjects of considerable interest as rigid pre-organized chelating bidentate ligands towards transition and main group metals, such as palladium [7, 8], copper [8, 9], cobalt [10], platinum [8], manganese [11], etc. Recently, bispidines

were used as ligands in enantioselectively catalyzed additions of diethylzinc to C=O and C=C groups [12] and were proposed for the synthesis of metallocyclic supramolecular ensembles [13] and new (π -allyl)palladium clusters [7, 14]. Furthermore, *DABCN* derivatives are known as valuable synthons for the synthesis of 1,3-diazaadamantane derivatives [15] and complex thiadiaza-, triaza-, and tetraazatricyclic compounds [16]. Entry into the *DABCN* system is often achieved by means of the *Mannich* reaction [1, 17]. Thus, one of the most convenient and effective protocols commonly used for the preparation of unsymmetrically substituted bispidines is based on the double *Mannich*-type cyclocondensation of primary amines with excessive formaldehyde and *N*-substituted piperidin-4-ones, or another suitable 3,5-binucleophilic partially hydrogenated pyridine species [1, 3b, 3e, 4e–4h, 7, 9a, 10, 18].

In continuation of our work on the chemistry of 3-cyanopyridine-2(1*H*)-thiones and its derivatives [19], and to explore further applications of *Mannich*-type reactions in heterocyclic synthesis [20], herein we report our studies on the aminomethylation of easily accessible *N*-methylmorpholinium 5-(alkoxycarbonyl)-4-aryl-3-cyano-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-2-thiolates (**1**) [21] under double *Mannich*-type reaction conditions.

A survey of literature revealed that the double *Mannich*-type condensation of 2-mercaptoazoles

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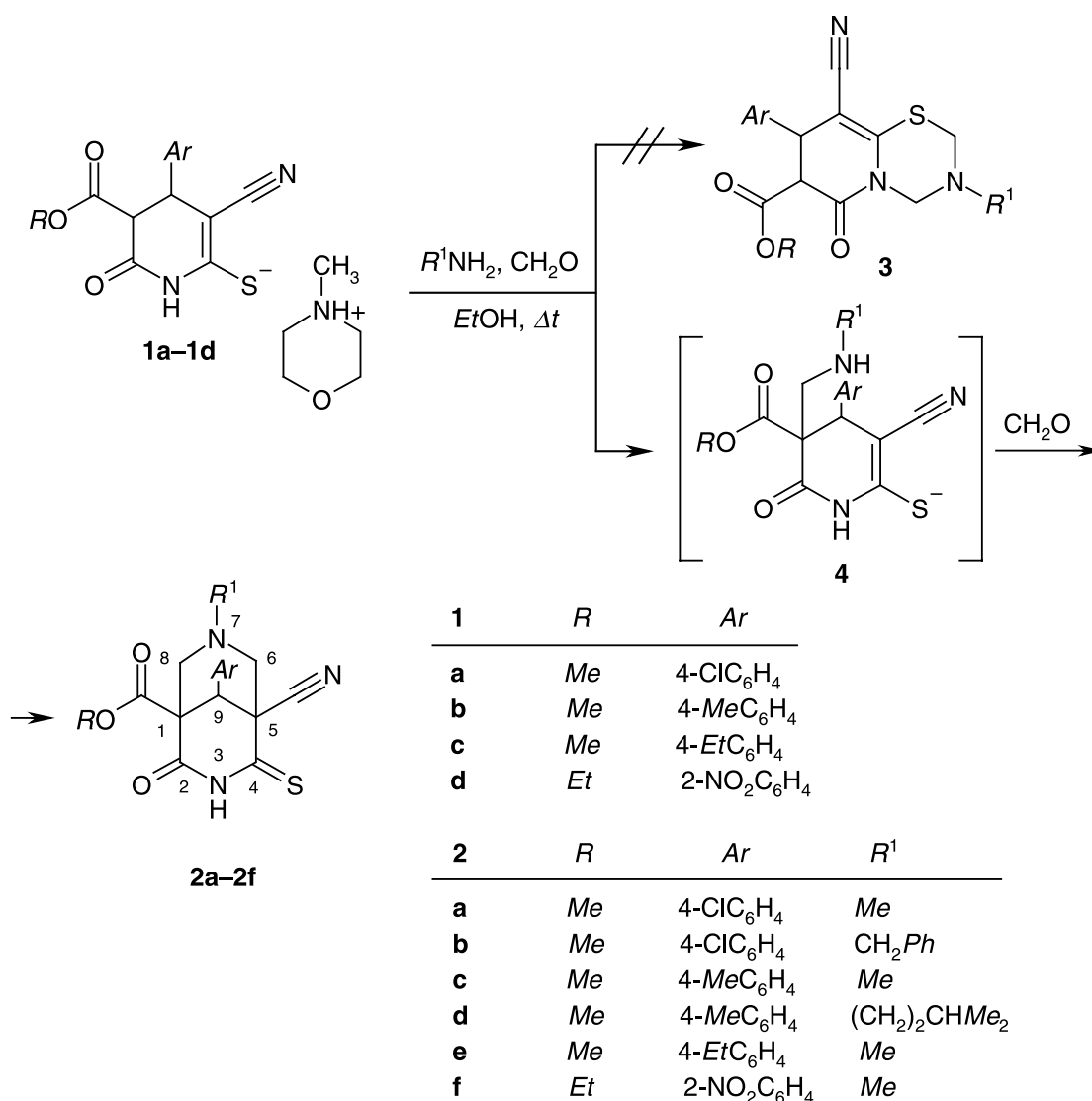
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or -azines with primary amines and excessive formaldehyde is the method of choice for the synthesis of ring-fused 1,3,5-thiadiazine derivatives [22]. For instance, this approach was successfully applied for the syntheses of *s*-triazolo[3,4-*b*][1,3,5]thiadiazines [23], thiazolo[3',4':1,5][1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-*b*][1,3,5]thiadiazines [24], 1,3,5-thiadiazino[3,2-*a*]benzimidazoles [25], imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3,5]thiadiazines [20a, 26], and 1,2,4-triazino[3,2-*b*][1,3,5]thiadiazines [26]. In contrast, recently we showed that partially hydrogenated pyridine-2-thiolates could react abnormally under double-*Mannich* conditions to give different results depending on the structure of the starting compound. In fact, at least two types of compounds – pyrido[2,1-*b*][1,3,5]thiadiazines [27] or 3,5,7,11-tetraazatricyclo[7.3.1.0^{2,7}]tridec-2-ene derivatives [28]

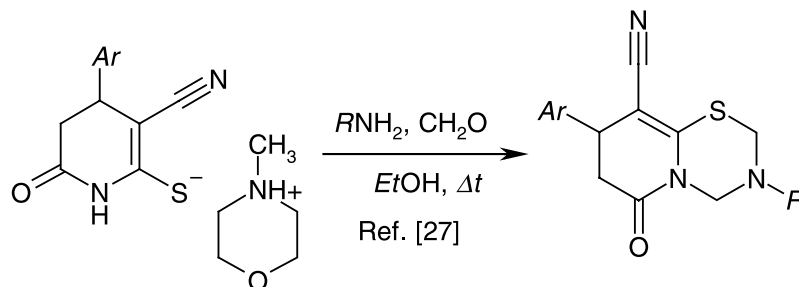
could be obtained following this way. Hence, due to presence of C-, N-, and S-nucleophilic centers, pyridine-2-thiolate species may act as a C(3),C(5)-binucleophile, S,N-1,3-binucleophile, or, in the case of compounds with 2-aminopyridine moiety, as a N,N-1,3-binucleophile. Chosen tetrahydropyridine-2-thiolates **1** have four nucleophilic centers, namely, C(3)-, C(5)-, N-, and S-atoms, so it should be *a priori* expected that compounds **1** should give either *DABCN* derivatives or ring-fused 1,3,5-thiadiazines under double-*Mannich* conditions.

Results and Discussion

We found that treatment of tetrahydropyridine-2-thiolates **1a–1d** with 1 eq. primary amine and ex-



Scheme 1



Scheme 2

cessive formaldehyde under short-term heating in *EtOH* led to formation of 7-substituted alkyl 9-aryl-5-cyano-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylates **2a–2f** in 52–74% yields as the sole isolable products; no formation of ring-fused 1,3,5-thiadiazine species **3** was observed (Scheme 1). All efforts to put into reaction certain sterically hindered amines, such as *t*-butylamine, 2-ethylaniline, or 2,6-dimethylaniline, failed. We assumed that aminomethylation of **1** occurred predominantly at C(5)-position *via* intermediate **4**, since in the case of related pyridine-2-thiolates lacking of a 5-alkoxycarbonyl group we have not detected even traces of C(3)-aminomethylation products, but only pyrido[2,1-*b*][1,3,5]thiadiazines were formed in good yields (49–95%) [27] (Scheme 2).

The obtained bispidine derivatives **2** are bright-yellow compounds, which readily crystallize and are quite soluble in *DMF*, *DMSO*, or hot acetone, but insoluble in alcohols. The structures of compounds **2** were confirmed by means of elemental analysis, as well as IR and ¹H NMR data. The IR spectra of **2** showed the very weak absorption bands of a non-conjugated C≡N group stretching at $\bar{\nu} = 2260\text{--}2243\text{ cm}^{-1}$, but lacked a characteristic conjugated nitrile band. Furthermore, the intensive bands at $\bar{\nu} = 1765\text{--}1720$ and $1720\text{--}1705\text{ cm}^{-1}$ corresponding to the ester and lactam C=O groups stretches were observed. The ¹H NMR spectra revealed broadened and partially deuterium-exchanged peaks at $\delta = 13.47\text{--}13.71$ ppm corresponding to NH-protons. The C(6)H₂ and C(8)H₂ protons appeared as two doublets of doublets at $\delta = 3.01\text{--}3.07$ ppm (²*J* = 10.8–11.4 Hz) and 3.12–3.23 ppm (²*J* = 10.6–11.0 Hz), while C(9)H proton appeared as a sharp singlet resonating at $\delta = 3.94\text{--}4.28$ ppm. The ¹H NMR spectra of **2a–2e** also revealed the sharp singlets at $\delta = 3.25\text{--}3.31$ ppm which are characteristic of CO₂CH₃ protons.

In conclusion, *N*-methylmorpholinium 5-(alkoxycarbonyl)-4-aryl-3-cyano-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-2-thiolates **1** were found to undergo a regioselective cyclocondensation at both C(3) and C(5) atoms under treatment with primary amines and excessive formaldehyde to afford the functionally substituted bispidine derivatives **2**.

Experimental

Melting points were measured on a *Kofler* hot stage apparatus. Elemental analyses for C, H, and N were conducted using a *Perkin–Elmer* C, H, N Analyzer; their results were found to be in good agreement with the calculated values ($\pm 0.2\%$). IR spectra were recorded on an IKS-29 spectrophotometer in Nujol mulls. The ¹H NMR spectra were performed on a Varian Mercury VX-200 (199.97 MHz) spectrometer in *DMSO*-d₆ solution with Me₄Si as the internal standard. The purity of all obtained compounds was checked by TLC on Silufol[®] UV 254 plates (sorbent – Silpearl, large-pore silicagel after *Pitra* with luminiscent indicator for UV 254 on the aluminum foil, binder – starch) in the acetone:heptane (1:1) system; spots were visualized with iodine vapors and UV light. The starting thiolates **1a–1d** were prepared by the ternary condensation of aldehyde, cyanothioacetamide, and corresponding dialkyl malonate in the presence of *N*-methylmorpholine according to Ref. [21].

Diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonanes 2

To the suspension of thiolate **1a–1d** (2.5 mmol) in 15–20 cm³ *EtOH*, 2.5 mmol corresponding primary amine and an excess of 37% aqueous formaldehyde solution (1.5–2.5 cm³) were added. The mixture was refluxed for 1–3 min, cooled, filtered through a paper filter, and left to stand for 3–5 days at room temperature. The bright-yellow crystals formed were filtered off and recrystallized from an appropriate solvent to afford **2a–2f**.

Methyl 9-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-cyano-7-methyl-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylate
(**2a**, C₁₇H₁₆ClN₃O₃S)

Yield 60%; mp 237–239°C (acetone:*DMF* = 2:1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, *DMSO*-d₆): $\delta = 2.29$ (s, NCH₃), 3.02 (dd,

$^2J = 11.0$ Hz, C(6) H_2 or C(8) H_2), 3.14 (dd, $^2J = 10.8$ Hz, C(8) H_2 or C(6) H_2), 3.31 (s, CO₂CH₃), 4.11 (s, C(9)H), 7.32 (q, $^3J = 8.6$ Hz, 4H-Ar) ppm. Signal of NH-proton wasn't detected, probably due to proton-deuterium exchange; IR (nujol): $\bar{\nu} = 3180$ (N-H), 2250 (C≡N), 1760 and 1707 (2C=O) cm⁻¹.

Methyl 7-benzyl-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-cyano-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylate

(**2b**, C₂₃H₂₀ClN₃O₃S)

Yield 52%; mp 190–192°C (*i*-PrOH:acetone = 1:1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 3.07$ (dd, $^2J = 11.1$ Hz, C(6) H_2 or C(8) H_2), 3.23 (dd, $^2J = 10.6$ Hz, C(8) H_2 or C(6) H_2), 3.28 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.71 (q, $^2J = 15.2$ Hz, CH₂Ph), 4.16 (s, C(9)H), 7.15–7.47 (m, C₆H₅, 4-ClC₆H₄), 13.67 (br, s, NH) ppm; IR (nujol): $\bar{\nu} = 3180$ (N-H), 2260 (C≡N), 1740 and 1718 (2C=O) cm⁻¹.

Methyl 5-cyano-7-methyl-9-(4-methylphenyl)-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylate

(**2c**, C₁₈H₁₉N₃O₃S)

Yield 61%; mp 250–252°C (acetone:DMF = 1:1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 2.26$ and 2.28 (both s, Ar-CH₃ and N-CH₃), 3.02 (dd, $^2J = 10.9$ Hz, C(6) H_2 or C(8) H_2), 3.20 (dd, $^2J = 11.0$ Hz, C(8) H_2 or C(6) H_2), 3.27 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.94 (s, C(9)H), 7.09 (q, $^3J = 8.3$ Hz, 4-CH₃C₆H₄), 13.47 (br, s, NH) ppm; IR (nujol): $\bar{\nu} = 3200$ (N-H), 2243 (C≡N), 1765 and 1707 (2C=O) cm⁻¹.

Methyl 5-cyano-7-(3-methylbutyl)-9-(4-methylphenyl)-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylate

(**2d**, C₂₂H₂₇N₃O₃S)

Yield 63.5%; mp 221–223°C (acetone:EtOH = 1:2); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 0.79$ (d, $^3J = 7.0$ Hz, CH(CH₃)₂), 1.22 (m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂), 1.46 (m, CH(CH₃)₂), 2.26 (s, Ar-CH₃), 2.44 (m, NCH₂CH₂CH(CH₃)₂), 3.06 (dd, $^2J = 10.8$ Hz, C(6) H_2 or C(8) H_2), 3.22 (dd, $^2J = 10.8$ Hz, C(8) H_2 or C(6) H_2), 3.28 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.96 (s, C(9)H), 7.09 (q, $^3J = 8.3$ Hz, 4-CH₃C₆H₄), 13.47 (br, s, NH) ppm; IR (nujol): $\bar{\nu} = 3195$ (N-H), 2245 (C≡N), 1726 and 1705 (2C=O) cm⁻¹.

Methyl 5-cyano-9-(4-ethylphenyl)-7-methyl-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylate

(**2e**, C₁₉H₂₁N₃O₃S)

Yield 53%; mp 202–203°C (acetone:EtOH = 1:1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 1.14$ (t, $^3J = 7.5$ Hz, CH₂CH₃), 2.28 (s, NCH₃), 2.57 (q, $^3J = 7.5$ Hz, CH₂CH₃), 3.01 (dd, $^2J = 11.0$ Hz, C(6) H_2 or C(8) H_2), 3.12 (dd, $^2J = 10.8$ Hz, C(8) H_2 or C(6) H_2), 3.25 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.95 (s, C(9)H), 7.13 (q, $^3J = 7.0$ Hz, 4-CH₃C₆H₄), 13.47 (br, s, NH) ppm; IR (nujol): $\bar{\nu} = 3200$ (N-H), 2248 (C≡N), 1730 and 1720 (2C=O) cm⁻¹.

Ethyl 5-cyano-7-methyl-9-(2-nitrophenyl)-2-oxo-4-thioxo-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-1-carboxylate

(**2f**, C₁₈H₁₈N₄O₅S)

Yield 74%; mp 230–232°C (acetone:EtOH = 1:1); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 0.64$ (t, $^3J = 7.2$ Hz, CO₂CH₂CH₃),

2.30 (s, N-CH₃), 3.03 (dd, $^2J = 11.4$ Hz, C(6) H_2 or C(8) H_2), 3.19 (dd, $^2J = 10.8$ Hz, C(8) H_2 or C(6) H_2), 3.75 (q, $^3J = 7.2$ Hz, CO₂CH₂CH₃), 4.28 (s, C(9)H), 7.44 (br, d, $^3J = 7.8$ Hz, C(6) H_{Ar}), 7.67 (pseudo-t, $^3J_{C(3)H-C(4)H} = 7.8$ Hz, $^3J_{C(4)H-C(5)H} = 7.4$ Hz, C(4) H_{Ar}), 7.80 (pseudo-t, $^3J_{C(5)H-C(6)H} = 7.8$ Hz, $^3J_{C(5)H-C(4)H} = 7.4$ Hz, C(5) H_{Ar}), 7.99 (br, d, $^3J = 7.8$ Hz, C(2) H_{Ar}), 13.71 (br, s, NH) ppm; IR (nujol): $\bar{\nu} = 3220$ (N-H), 2252 (C≡N), 1720 and 1709 (2C=O) cm⁻¹.

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