## SYNTHESIS OF 4-METHYL FURO(2,3-b)QUINOLINE

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The previous papers 1-3 from this laboratory describe the synthesis of 2:3 dihydrofuro(2,3-b)quinolines, and in no case could the dihydro compound be dehydrogenated to the furoquinoline. The possibility that 3-vinyl-2-quinolones might serve as necessary precursors for the synthesis of furo(2,3-b)quinolines appeared attractive. Several 3-vinyl-2-quinolones have been prepared from 0-amino carbonyl compounds and vinyl acetyl chloride using a procedure similar to that adapted for the preparation of 3(1'propenyl)2-quinolones 2b.

In this communication we would like to report a novel and facile synthesis of 4-methyl furo(2,3-b)quinoline utilising 4-methyl 3-vinyl-2-quinolone  $^4$  (I) (mp. 203-205°). I.R.(CHCl<sub>3</sub>)  $^{1639}$  cm<sup>-1</sup> (NH-CO) and  $^{990}$ cm<sup>-1</sup> (CH=CH<sub>2</sub>). The chemical evidence for structure I of the vinyl compound was obtained by its reduction to 3-ethyl 4-methyl 2-quinolone  $^5$ (II) and oxidation to 3-carboxy 4-methyl 2-quinolone  $^6$ (III). Addition of Br<sub>2</sub> to I in chloroform gave a quantitative yield of the dibromo compound IV (mp. 243-246° dec.) which on treatment

with excess triethylamine in boiling chloroform furnished the desired furoquinoline V. (mp. 88-89.5° pet. ether) in 95% yield. The same base V was also obtained, but in a very poor yield, from I through expoxidation with perbenzoic acid, followed by heating with PPA. The NMR spectrum of V showed, in addition to a multiplet at  $\delta$ 7.3 to 8.2 (4H Ar) and a singlet at  $\delta$ 2.63(3H CH<sub>2</sub>), two one proton doublets at  $\delta$ 7.6 and  $\delta$ 6.7 which are assigned respectively to the  $\epsilon$  and  $\epsilon$ 6 furan protons. The position of absorption as well as the coupling constant (J=2.5 cps) between them are consistant with the values reported for similar protons of furo(2,3-b) quinolines.

V underwent hydrogenolysis with 10% Pd/C and  $H_2(60 \text{ lbs.})$  to give 3-ethyl 4-methyl 2-quinolone<sup>5</sup> II, but use of 2% Pd/C and  $H_2(20 \text{ lbs.})$  gave the dihydro base  $VI^1$ .

The extension of this synthetic approach to other furoquinolines is being explored.

The compounds reported here gave satisfactory elemental analysis.

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