



Synthesis of 3-Arylbenzo[1,4]dioxin-2-carboxamides by Palladium-Catalysed Coupling of Vinylstannanes with Aryl Halides

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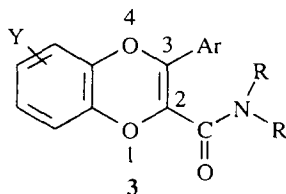
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Abstract : Aryl iodides or bromides undergo a Pd (0)-CuI catalysed coupling with 3-(trialkylstannyl) benzo[1,4]dioxin-2-carboxamides to provide the corresponding 3-aryl derivatives.
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The benzo[1,4]dioxins and 2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxins form heterocyclic structures present in a lot of natural or synthetic derivatives which often exhibit interesting pharmacological profile^{1,2}. Moreover, it is to be noticed, that each series constitutes an ideal precursor of the other one³.

In the course of our work on the synthesis of therapeutically valuable benzodioxinic compounds, we needed a general procedure allowing the preparation of carboxamides **3** bearing on position 3 various substituted aryl groups.



Y = H, OMe, OiPr
R = Et, iPr

The palladium-catalysed cross-coupling of organotin reagents with organic halides offers a method of C-C bond formation remarkable for its efficiency and selectivity⁴, thus we decided to adopt this methodology for our purpose. We had previously reported that both benzo[1,4]dioxin-2-carboxylic acids and carboxamides were easily substituted on position 3 *via* the corresponding lithio derivatives⁵, and we expected that the required vinyl stannanes **2** could be obtained in the same way (Scheme 1). Indeed, when treated by lithium diisopropylamide

(2 eq, -78°C), compounds **1** led to the corresponding metallated heterocycles which reacted with the trimethyltin or tributyltin chlorides (2,5 eq) providing vinylstannanes **2** in high yields after hydrolysis and chromatographic purification (Table I).

Scheme 1

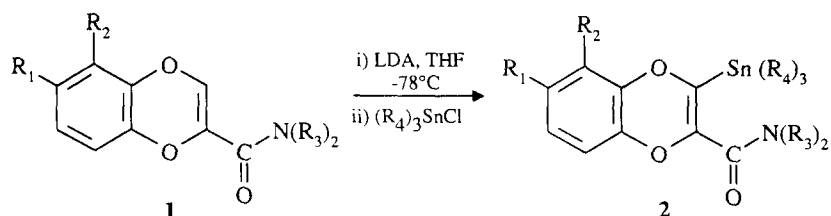


Table I: Reactions of 3-lithiobenzo[1,4]dioxin-2-carboxamides with trialkyltin chlorides.

2	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	yield (%) ^a
2a	H	H	Et	Me	94
2b	OMe	H	Et	Me	81
2c	O <i>i</i> Pr	H	Et	Me	89
2d	H	OMe	Et	Me	83
2e	H	H	Et	Bu	85
2f	H	H	<i>i</i> Pr	Bu	87

a) isolated yields

The vinylstannanes were then engaged in coupling reactions with various aryl iodides or bromides (Scheme 2). The optimum conditions for the reaction were eventually obtained by using a freshly prepared tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) catalyst⁶ in refluxing 1,4-dioxane, in the presence of copper(I) iodide⁷. Compounds **3** were obtained in acceptable yields (Table II); no significant disparity was observed between aryl iodides and bromides, neither between trimethyl- and tributylstannanes.

Scheme 2

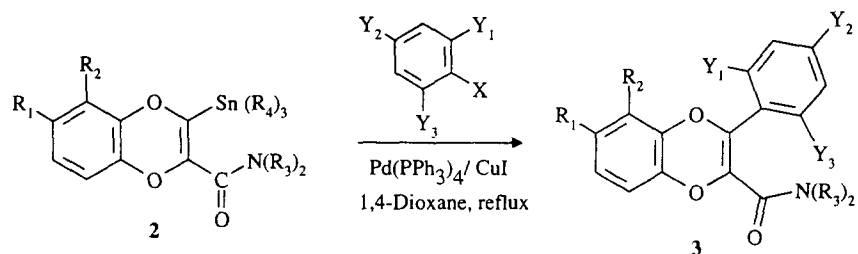


Table II : Cross-coupling reactions of benzodioxinic vinylstannanes with aryl halides.

Starting material	X	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	3 yield (%) ^a
2a	I	H	H	H	58 ^c
2e	I	H	H	H	66 ^b
2f	I	H	H	H	62 ^b
2a	I	NHBoc	H	H	75 ^c
2b	I	NHBoc	H	H	71 ^c
2c	I	NHBoc	H	H	58 ^c
2d	I	NHBoc	H	H	74 ^d
2b	I	Me	H	H	67 ^b
2c	I	Me	H	H	72 ^d
2d	I	Me	H	H	61 ^d
2e	Br	H	Me	H	73 ^b
2f	Br	OMe	H	OMe	68 ^b

a) isolated yields

b) 5 mol% Pd (0), 5 mol% CuI, 1eq of aryl halide

c) 5 mol% Pd (0), 10 mol% CuI, 1eq of aryl halide

d) 10 mol% Pd (0), 10 mol% CuI, 1eq of aryl halide

In conclusion we have developed an efficient synthesis of 3-arylbenzo[1,4]dioxin-2-carboxamides⁸ via a palladium-catalysed coupling reaction involving heterocyclic vinylstannanes and aryl halides.

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- All new compounds reported here have been fully characterised.

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