

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

S. Khatib^{a,b}, A. Mamai^b, G. Guillaumet^b, M. Bouzoubaa^a and G. Coudert^{b*}

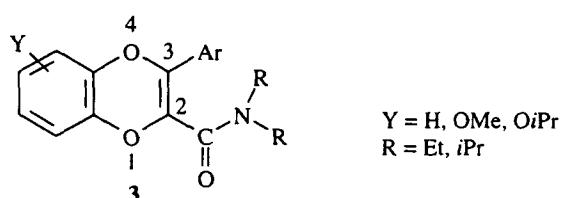
^a Laboratoire de Chimie Organique, Faculté des Sciences Casa I, Université Hassan II, BP 56366 Mâarif, Casablanca (Maroc)

^b Institut de Chimie Organique et Analytique associé au CNRS, Université d'Orléans, BP 6759, 45067 Orléans Cedex 02 (France)

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.

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.



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 vinylstanannes **2** in high yields after hydrolysis and chromatographic purification (Table I).

Scheme 1

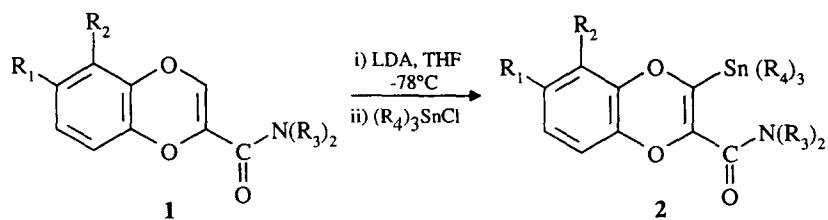
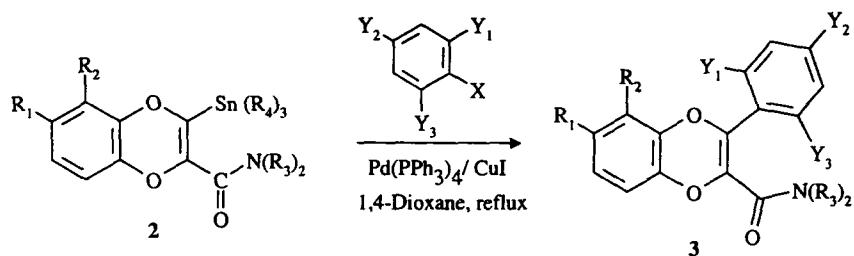


Table I : Reactions of 3-lithiobenzo[1,4]dioxin-2-carboxamides with trialkyltin chlorides.

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 vinylstanannes 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 tributylstanannes.

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.

Acknowledgment : We are grateful to ADIR (Courbevoie, France) for their financial support.

References and notes

1. (a) Coudert, G.; Guillaumet, G.; Lalloz L.; Loppinet, V.; Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 39, 646; *Chem. Abstr.*, **1982**, *96*, 85589d. (b) Regnier, G.; Poignant, J. C. Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 84, 993; *Chem. Abstr.*, **1983**, *99*, 194980g. (c) Guillaumet, G.; Coudert, G.; Thiéry, V.; Adam, G.; Bizot-Espiard, J. G.; Pfeiffer, B.; Renard, P. Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 624, 582; *Chem. Abstr.*, **1995**, *122*, 105899r. (d) Guillaumet, G.; Hretani, M.; Coudert, G.; Averbeck, D.; Averbeck, S. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, **1990**, *25*, 45-51. (e) Csik, G.; Besson, T.; Coudert, G.; Guillaumet, G.; Nocentini, S. *J. Photochem. Photobiol.*, **1993**, *19*, 119-124. (f) Csik, G.; Ronto, G.; Nocentini, D.; Averbeck, S.; Averbeck, D.; Besson, T.; Coudert, G.; Guillaumet, G. *J. Photochem. Photobiol.*, **1994**, *24*, 129-139. (g) Khouili, M.; Guillaumet, G.; Coudert, G. *Il Farmaco*, **1996**, *51*, 175-184. (h) Khouili, M.; Guillaumet, G.; Coudert, G. *Il Farmaco*, **1996**, *51*, 185-188.
2. (a) Dewar, G. H.; Kapur, H.; Mottram, D. R. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, **1983**, *18*, 286-290. (b) Giardina, D.; Bertini, R.; Brancia, E.; Brasili, L.; Melchiorre, C. *J. Med. Chem.*, **1985**, *28*, 1354-1357. (c) Henning, R.; Lattrell, R.; Gerhards, H. J.; Levent, M. *J. Med. Chem.*, **1987**, *30*, 814-819. (d) Hibert, M.; Gittos, M.; Middlemiss, D.; Mir, A.; Fozard, J. *J. Med. Chem.*, **1988**, *31*, 1087-1093. (e) Nikam, S.; Martin, A.; Nelson, D. *J. Med. Chem.*, **1988**, *31*, 1965-1968. (f) Giardina, D.; Gulin, U.; Pigni, M.; Piloni, M.; Melchiorre, C. *Il Farmaco*, **1990**, *45*, 1289-1298.
3. (a) Coudert, G.; Guillaumet, G.; Loubinoux, B. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1978**, 1059-1062. (b) Thiéry, V.; Coudert, G.; Morin-Allory, L.; Guillaumet, G. *Tetrahedron*, **1995**, *51*, 2619-2628. (c) Thiéry, V.; Coudert, G.; Guillaumet, G. *Tetrahedron*, **1997**, *53*, 2061-2074.
4. McKean, D. R.; Parrinello, G.; Renaldo, A. F.; Stille, J. K. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1987**, *52*, 422-424.
5. (a) G. Guillaumet, G.; Coudert, G.; Loubinoux, B. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1979**, 4379-4382. (b) Ruiz, N.; Buon, C.; Pujol, M. D.; Guillaumet, G.; Coudert, G. *Synth. Commun.*, **1996**, *26*, 2057-2066.
6. Coulson, D. R.; Satek, L. C.; Grim, S. O. *Inorg Synthesis*, **1978**, *43*, 121-123.
7. (a) Liebskind, L. S.; Fengl, R. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1990**, *55*, 5359-5364. (b) Gómez-Bengoa, E.; Echavaren, A.M. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1991**, *56*, 3497-3500.
8. All new compounds reported here have been fully characterised.

(Received in France 8 April 1997; accepted 3 July 1997)