This article was downloaded by: [Montana State University Bozeman] On: 17 August 2014, At: 15:38 Publisher: Taylor & Francis Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20

Iodine-Catalyzed Synthesis of 3-Arylbenzoquinoline Derivatives by Three-Component Reactions

Xiang-Shan Wang ^{a b} , Qing Li ^a , Jian-Rong Wu ^a & Yu-Ling Li ^a

^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering,
 Xuzhou Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China
 ^b Key Laboratory of Biotechnology on Medical Plant,
 Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China
 Published online: 28 Jan 2009.

To cite this article: Xiang-Shan Wang , Qing Li , Jian-Rong Wu & Yu-Ling Li (2009) lodine-Catalyzed Synthesis of 3-Arylbenzoquinoline Derivatives by Three-Component Reactions, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 39:4, 702-715, DOI: 10.1080/00397910802431081

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397910802431081

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness,

or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions Synthetic Communications⁽⁸⁾, 39: 702–715, 2009 Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC ISSN: 0039-7911 print/1532-2432 online DOI: 10.1080/00397910802431081



Iodine-Catalyzed Synthesis of 3-Arylbenzoquinoline Derivatives by Three-Component Reactions

Xiang-Shan Wang,^{1,2} Qing Li,¹ Jian-Rong Wu,¹ and Yu-Ling Li¹

¹School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xuzhou Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China
²Key Laboratory of Biotechnology on Medical Plant, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China

Abstract: A mild, efficient, and general method for the synthesis of benzo[f] quinoline derivatives via three-component reaction of arylaldehyde, naphthalen-2-amine, and acetone or acetophenone is described using iodine as catalyst. The features of this procedure are mild reaction conditions, high yields, and operational simplicity.

Keywords: Acetone, acetophenone, benzo[f]quinoline, iodine, synthesis

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the use of molecular iodine in organic synthesis has received considerable attention as an inexpensive, nontoxic, readily available mild Lewis acid catalyst for organic transformations such as dehydration of tertiaryalcohols to alkenes,^[1] synthesis of benzyl alkyl ethers,^[2] synthesis of mixed ethers under hydrogen pressure,^[3] synthesis of benzothiophenes^[4] and bis-indoles,^[5] deprotection of acetals,^[6] esterification,^[7] transesterification,^[8] Michael addition,^[9] and many other reactions.^[10]

Received April 23, 2008.

Address correspondence to Xiang-Shan Wang, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xuzhou Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221116, China. E-mail: xswang1974@yahoo.com

Multicomponent reactions (MCRs), often with three or more reactants combined in a one-pot procedure to generate a complex organic molecule, have become increasingly popular during the past decade.^[11] They provide a powerful tool toward one-pot synthesis of diverse and complex compounds as well as small and drug-like heterocycles. Benzo[*f*]quinoline and its derivatives are very useful compounds in various fields of chemistry including biological and pharmacological areas. Some of these exhibit antibacterial activity,^[12] uridine diphosphate-glucuronosyl transferase (UGT) activity,^[13] inhibitory activity,^[14] antimicrobial activity,^[15] antimalarial activity,^[16] antipsychotic activity,^[17] and antagonist activity.^[18]

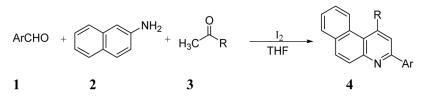
In view of the importance of benzoquinoline and its derivatives, several methods for the synthesis of benzo[*f*]quinoline and its derivatives were developed by Kozlov et al.^[19] and other groups.^[20] However, many of these reported methods suffer from drawbacks such as harsh reaction conditions, unsatisfactory yields, prolonged reaction time, and cumbersome product isolation procedure. Kozlov et al.^[21] recently reported three-component reactions from arylaldehyde, naphthalen-2-amine, and acetone catalyzed by SnCl₂ but with low to moderate yields (6–74%). Thus the development of an efficient and mild process for the preparation of biologically active 3-arylbenzoquinoline derivatives appeared interesting.

Wang et al.^[22] recently reported a Schiff base with aliphatic aldehyde catalyzed by iodine to give 2-aryl-3-substitutedquinolines, demonstrating that iodine was an efficient catalyst for this reaction; however, no ketones were explored in this iodine-catalyzed reaction. In connection with our previous research on MCRs,^[23] the procedure reported herein was successfully realized via a three-component reaction of arylaldehyde, naphthalen-2-amine, and acetone or acetophenone catalyzed by iodine without isolating and purifying the intermediates to afford 3-aryl-1-substituedbenzo[f]quinolines in high yields.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The treatment of arylaldehyde 1, naphthalen-2-amine 2, and acetone or acetophenone 3 in THF in the presence of $5 \mod \%$ iodine at refluxing temperature afforded the corresponding 3-aryl-1-substituedbenzo[f] quinoline derivatives 4 in high yields (Scheme 1).

Initially, the reaction of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde 1a, naphthalen-2-amine 2, and acetone 3 was used as a model reaction to optimize the conditions. The reaction was first carried out in THF in the absence of I_2 . No product was obtained at room temperature and reflux (Table 1, entries 1 and 2). We also evaluated the amount of catalyst required for



Scheme 1. The reaction of arylaldehyde, naphthalen-2-amine, and ketone.

this transformation. It was found that that $5 \text{ mol}\% I_2$ at reflux in THF was sufficient to push the reaction forward. More amounts of the catalyst did not improve yields. To find the optimum reaction temperature, the reaction was carried out with 5 mol% of I_2 at room temperature, $50 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$, and reflux, resulting in the isolation of **4a** in trace amount, 82% and 94% yields (Table 1, entries 3, 4, and 6) respectively. Thus, $5 \,\text{mol}\%$ of I_2 and a reaction temperature at reflux were optimal conditions. In addition, we also looked into the solvent effect for this reaction. As showed in Table 1, tetrahydrofuran (THF) gave the most satisfactory result in comparison with other solvents (Table 1, entries 8–11).

Similarly, several benzaldehydes reacted with naphthalen-2-amine and acetone to give 3-arylbenzo[/]quinoline derivatives in high yield in a few hours. The results are summarized in Table 2. It can be observed that the process tolerates both electron-donating and electron-withdrawing substituents in the benzaldehyde. In all cases, the reactions proceeded efficiently at reflux under mild conditions to afford the corresponding benzo[/]quinolines in high yields. Interestingly, the reactions also

Entry	Temp. (°C)	Amount (mol%)	Solvent	Yields ^{b} (%)
1	Rt 0		THF	0
2	Reflux	0	THF	0
3	Rt	5	THF	trace
4	50 °C	5	THF	82
5	Reflux	5	THF	94
6	Reflux	10	THF	94
7	Reflux	20	THF	92
8	Reflux	5	CH ₃ CN	86
9	Reflux	5	Benzene	87
10	80 °C	5	DMF	82
11	Reflux	5	ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl	86

Table 1. Synthesis of **4a** under different reaction conditions^a

^{*a*}Reagents and conditions: **1** (2 mmol), **2** (2 mmol), **3** (2 mmol), solvent (10 mL). ^{*b*}Isolated yields.

Entry	Ar	R	Products	Time (h)	Yields $(\%)^b$
1	$4-ClC_6H_4$	Me	4a	5	94
2	$3-NO_2C_6H_4$	Me	4 b	6	92
3	$3-ClC_6H_4$	Me	4 c	8	90
4	$2,4-Cl_2C_6H_3$	Me	4d	6	92
5	$3-BrC_6H_4$	Me	4e	6	88
6	2-Thiophenyl	Me	4 f	8	89
7	$4-FC_6H_4$	Me	4 g	6	96
8	$3,4-Cl_2C_6H_3$	Me	4 h	6	92
9	$4-NO_2C_6H_4$	Me	4 i	5	88
10	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	Me	4j	6	90
11	$2 - NO_2C_6H_4$	Me	4k	5	91
12	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	Me	41	8	88
13	3,4-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	Me	4m	7	86
14	2,3-(CH ₃ O) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	Me	4n	8	90
15	$3-BrC_6H_4$	C_6H_5	4 0	12	83
16	$4-ClC_6H_4$	$4-CH_3C_6H_4$	4p	14	86
17	$4-ClC_6H_4$	$4-NO_2C_6H_4$	4q	10	88
18	$3-NO_2C_6H_4$	$4-NO_2C_6H_4$	4r	10	90
19	$3-ClC_6H_4$	$4-BrC_6H_4$	4 s	14	82
20	$2,4-Cl_2C_6H_3$	$4-BrC_6H_4$	4t	12	85
21	$3-NO_2C_6H_4$	$4-BrC_6H_4$	4u	12	84
22	$4-FC_6H_4$	$4-BrC_6H_4$	4v	12	83
23	$3-BrC_6H_4$	$4-FC_6H_4$	4 w	14	84
24	$2,3-Cl_2C_6H_3$	$4-ClC_6H_4$	4 x	12	87

Table 2. I₂-catalyzed reactions of benzaldehyde, naphthalen-2-amine, and acetone or acetophenone in THF^a

^{*a*}Reagents and conditions: 1 (2 mmol), 2 (2 mmol), 3 (2 mmol), I_2 (10 mol%), and THF (10 mL).

^bIsolated yields.

proceeded efficiently with acetophenone to generate 1,3-diarylbenzo[*f*] quinoline in high yields (Table 2, entries 15–24). However, we failed to get the expected products when aliphatic aldehydes were used. All the products were characterized by ¹H NMR, IR, melting points, and elemental analyses.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined in open capillaries and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on a Tensor 27 spectrometer in KBr pellets. ¹H NMR spectra were obtained from solution in DMSO-*d*₆ or CDCl₃, with Me₄Si as internal standard, using an Inova-400 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were carried out using a Perkin-Elmer 240 II analyzer.

General Procedure for the Syntheses of 3-Aryl-1substitutedbenzo[*f*]quinoline Derivatives 4

A dry 50-mL flask was charged with arylaldehyde (2.0 mmol), naphthalen-2-amine (2.0 mmol, 0.286 g), acetone (3.0 mmol, 0.174 g) or acetophenone (2.0 mmol), I_2 (0.2 mmol, 0.051 g), and THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 5–14 h. After completion of the reaction, as indicated by thin-layer chromatography (TLC), a little DMF was added to the mixture until the all yellow solid was dissolved. The generated crystals were collected by filtration to give **4** when the mixture was cooled to room temperature.

Data

3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4a

Mp 179–181 °C (lit.^[21]: 182 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.63 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.73 ~ 7.77 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.96–7.99 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.10–8.19 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.36 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3055, 1619, 1579, 1546, 1480, 1456, 1405, 1377, 1350, 1264, 1091, 1011, 889, 872, 840, 756, 713, 677.

1-Methyl-3-(3-nitrophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4b

Mp 183–185 °C (lit.^[21]: 186 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.23 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.75–7.86 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.87–7.90 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.01–8.05 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.11–8.17 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.34–8.36 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.77 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.93 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 9.14 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3049, 2966, 1587, 1537, 1481, 1451, 1395, 1377, 1338, 1254, 1134, 1106, 1074, 930, 916, 809, 825, 802, 791, 741, 714.

3-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4c

Mp 127–128 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.56–7.62 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.72–7.78 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.99 (d, J = 8.8 Hz,

1H, ArH), 8.10–8.14 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.24 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.30 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.39 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3054, 2984, 1594, 1578, 1549, 1481, 1452, 1422, 1376, 1335, 1293, 1276, 1252, 1211, 1142, 1096, 1077, 1033, 967, 914, 865, 832, 799, 785, 770, 749, 729, 692. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₄ClN: C, 79.07; H, 4.65; N, 4.61. Found: C, 78.90; H, 4.66; N, 4.78.

3-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4d

Mp 175–177 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.19 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.63 (dd, J=8.4 Hz, J'=2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.76–7.80 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.82–7.84 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.96 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.13–8.17 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.94 (m, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3050, 2982, 1588, 1556, 1475, 1453, 1383, 1344, 1245, 1101, 1046, 1031, 896, 875, 859, 829, 813, 794, 747, 706. Anal. calcd. for C₂₀H₁₃Cl₂N: C, 71.02; H, 3.87; N, 4.14. Found: C, 70.92; H, 3.94; N, 4.12.

3-(3-Bromophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4e

Mp 157–158 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.52–7.56 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.69–7.78 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.00 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.10–8.14 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.24 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.34 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.54 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.91 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3050, 1580, 1548, 1477, 1450, 1419, 1378, 1337, 1255, 1093, 1071, 907, 865, 833, 797, 782, 742, 710, 688. Anal. calcd. for C₂₀H₁₄BrN: C, 68.98; H, 4.05; N, 4.02. Found: C, 68.72; H, 4.20; N, 4.16.

1-Methyl-3-(2-thiophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4f

Mp 128–129 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.15 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.24 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, J' = 4.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.67–7.76 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.88 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.98–8.00 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.07–8.10 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3064, 2969, 1581, 1549, 1484, 1455, 1421, 1379, 1355, 1256, 1230, 1123, 1072, 1037, 977, 866, 530, 750, 729, 700, 665. Anal. calcd. for C₁₈H₁₃NS: C, 78.51; H, 4.76; N, 5.09. Found: C, 78.40; H, 4.57; N, 5.19.

3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4g

Mp 129–130 °C (lit.^[21]: 130 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.40 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.71–7.78 (m, 2H, ArH),

7.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.10–8.13 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.18 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.38–8.41 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3059, 1596, 1581, 1548, 1496, 1480, 1455, 1389, 1350, 1294, 1263, 1222, 1153, 1098, 1029, 890, 808, 758.

3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4h

Mp 172–174 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.17 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.72– 7.81 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.97 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.08–8.13 (d, 2H, ArH), 8.22 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.30 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, J' = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.54 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3048, 2967, 1606, 1585, 1545, 1471, 1452, 1402, 1370, 1345, 1273, 1251, 1145, 1126, 1093, 1025, 917, 874, 827, 791, 744, 699, 676, 660. Anal. calcd. for C₂₀H₁₃Cl₂N: C, 71.02; H, 3.87; N, 4.14. Found: C, 71.30; H, 3.70; N, 4.05.

1-Methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4i

Mp 192–194 °C; (lit.^[21]: 193–194 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.15 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.72–7.75 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.07–8.12 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.21 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.51 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3050, 1596, 1580, 1550, 1514, 1484, 1452, 1430, 1372, 1337, 1268, 1166, 1108, 1012, 981, 849, 836, 753, 693, 675.

3-(4-Bromophenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4j

Mp 174–176 °C (lit.^[21]: 177–178 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.71–7.78 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.10–8.14 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.20 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3054, 2983, 2932, 1604, 1578, 1545, 1479, 1450, 1402, 1377, 1348, 1263, 1176, 1103, 1088, 1067, 1034, 1007, 980, 945, 886, 871, 828, 799, 753, 707.

1-Methyl-3-(2-nitrophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4k

Mp 184–186 °C; (lit.^[21]: 188 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 3.19 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.72–7.81 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.84–7.88 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.91 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.94–7.96 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.06 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, J' = 0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.08–8.14 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3050,

2998, 2891, 1603, 1581, 1536, 1479, 1455, 1392, 1368, 1296, 1255, 1168, 1106, 982, 880, 863, 852, 836, 803, 777, 764, 747, 730, 715, 697.

3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 41

Mp 121–122 °C; (lit.^[21]: 124–125 °C). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ , ppm): 3.16 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.88 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 7.04 (J=8.8 Hz, J'=2.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.61–7.66 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.76 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.94–7.97 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.05 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.18 (dd, J=8.8 Hz, J'=2.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.80 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3050, 2990, 2934, 2838, 1602, 1582, 1546, 1509, 1480, 1454, 1356, 1303, 1290, 1245, 1173, 1115, 1036, 983, 947, 873, 835, 818, 791, 716.

3-(3,4-Dimethylphenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4m

Mp 141–142 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ , ppm): 2.35 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.40 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.19 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.29 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.62–7.67 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.81 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.91 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, J' = 1.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.96 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.02 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.08 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3059, 3016, 2970, 2911, 1583, 1548, 1504, 1486, 1451, 1392, 1373, 1338, 1264, 1169, 1139, 1119, 1023, 997, 980, 911, 861, 829, 822, 744, 711. Anal. calcd. for C₂₂H₁₉N: C, 88.85; H, 6.44; N, 4.71. Found: C, 88.73; H, 6.52; N, 4.72.

3-(2,3-Dimethoxyphenyl)-1-methylbenzo[f]quinoline 4n

Mp > 300 °C, (lit.^[21]: 305 °C). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ , ppm): 3.18 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.72 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 3.94 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J'* = 1.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.20–7.25 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J'* = 1.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.62–7.70 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.94–7.98 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.08 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3059, 2998, 2965, 2932, 2838, 1579, 1544, 1468, 1421, 1355, 1304, 1257, 1169, 1083, 1062, 997, 976, 940, 862, 833, 798, 756. Anal. calcd. for C₂₂H₁₉NO₂: C, 80.22; H, 5.81; N, 4.25. Found: C, 80.37; H, 5.93; N, 4.10.

3-(3-Bromophenyl)-1-phenylbenzo[f]quinoline 40

Mp 208–210 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.19–7.23 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.50–7.62 (m, 8H, ArH), 7.70–7.72 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.03–8.09 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.18 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.37 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH),

8.58–8.59 (m, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3054, 1601, 1576, 1543, 1477, 1419, 1389, 1345, 1328, 1275, 1252, 1231, 1150, 1083, 1069, 996, 943, 870, 838, 781, 756, 702, 689 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₆BrN: C, 73.18; H, 3.93; N, 3.41. Found: C, 73.22; H, 3.79; N, 3.59.

3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methylphenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4p

Mp 158–160 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 2.47 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.22–7.26 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.41 (s, 4H, ArH), 7.53–7.57 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.61 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.67 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.97 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.02–8.06 (m, 2H, ArH), 8.17 (d, J=9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.39 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3056, 3027, 2917, 1592, 1578, 1543, 1523, 1509, 1475, 1449, 1387, 1354, 1328, 1254, 1107, 1092, 1012, 875, 867, 832, 815, 759, 717 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₆H₁₈ClN: C, 82.20; H, 4.78; N, 3.69. Found: C, 82.09; H, 4.91; N, 3.67.

3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-nitrophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4q

Mp 286–288 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.28–7.32 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.48–7.50 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.57–7.64 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.08 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.09 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.21–8.23 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.41–8.47 (m, 4H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3101, 3074, 3048, 1596, 1580, 1544, 1514, 1493, 1476, 1449, 1408, 1388, 1344, 1305, 1282, 1177, 1152, 1107, 1091, 1010, 851, 832, 797, 758, 744, 717, 704, 692 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₅ClN₂O₂: C, 73.08; H, 3.68; N, 6.82. Found: C, 72.91; H, 3.70; N, 6.97.

3-(3-Nitrophenyl)-1-(4-nitrophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4r

Mp 208–210 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ , ppm): 7.22–7.26 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.54–7.58 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.70–7.75 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.82 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.95 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.09 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.15–8.17 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.34 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.45 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.61–8.63 (m, 1H, ArH), 9.10 (s, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3094, 1597, 1579, 1511, 1450, 1343, 1257, 1170, 1154, 1106, 1071, 1014, 894, 886, 852, 835, 805, 756, 714, 704, 684 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₅N₃O₄: C, 71.25; H, 3.59; N, 9.97. Found: C, 71.38; H, 3.71; N, 9.82.

1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4s

Mp 194–195 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.30–7.34 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.52 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.57–7.65 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.81 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.05–8.09 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.19 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.34 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.44 (s, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3051, 1589, 1572, 1524, 1477, 1449, 1423, 1391, 1351, 1331, 1255, 1238, 1102, 1070, 1010, 949, 889, 871, 845, 822, 801, 754, 730, 704 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₅BrClN: C, 67.51; H, 3.40; N, 3.15. Found: C, 67.55; H, 3.32; N, 3.18.

1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4t

Mp 172–173 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.31–7.35 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.48 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.59–7.67 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.71 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.78–7.87 (m, 4H, ArH), 8.03 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.08 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.21 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3082, 3046, 1586, 1562, 1551, 1524, 1473, 1448, 1389, 1378, 1347, 1332, 1248, 1139, 1100, 1069, 1047, 1037, 1009, 952, 871, 862, 834, 820, 801, 790, 750 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₄BrCl₂N: C, 62.66; H, 2.94; N, 2.92. Found: C, 62.70; H, 2.78; N, 3.01.

1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4u

Mp 194–195 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.30–7.34 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.52 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.58–7.65 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.81–7.87 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.07 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.11 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.18 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.21 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.34–8.37 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 9.16–9.17 (m, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3051, 1578, 1531, 1478, 1449, 1392, 1343, 1314, 1256, 1152, 1103, 1069, 1013, 917, 894, 878, 833, 805, 755, 747, 712, 686 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₅BrN₂O₂: C, 65.95; H, 3.32; N, 6.15. Found: C, 65.83; H, 3.44; N, 6.10.

1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4v

Mp 124–125 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.27–7.31 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.36–7.40 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.48 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.54–7.61 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.79 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.98 (s, 1H, ArH), 8.04 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 8.16 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.39–8.42 (m, 2H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3049, 1596, 1578, 1544, 1528, 1508, 1450,

1387, 1357, 1301, 1227, 1155, 1100, 1067, 1011, 946, 868, 835, 801, 744, 717 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for $C_{25x}H_{15}BrFN$: C, 70.11; H, 3.53; N, 3.27. Found: C, 70.25; H, 3.47; N, 3.40.

3-(3-Bromophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4w

Mp 216–218 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.27–7.31 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.43–7.47 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.51–7.61 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.71–7.73 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.05–8.09 (m, 3H, ArH), 8.19 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.38 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.58–8.59 (m, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3049, 1603, 1575, 1543, 1507, 1477, 1446, 1387, 1345, 1328, 1295, 1252, 1231, 1156, 1092, 1083, 1069, 1040, 995, 945, 874, 836, 795, 782, 757, 710, 690 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₅BrFN: C, 70.11; H, 3.53; N, 3.27. Found: C, 70.05; H, 3.49; N, 3.38.

1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)benzo[f]quinoline 4x

Mp 145–146 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ , ppm): 7.29–7.33 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.51–7.67 (m, 8H, ArH), 7.73 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, J' = 1.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.78 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, J' = 1.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.01 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.06 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.19 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH). IR (KBr, ν , cm⁻¹): 3048, 1573, 1557, 1540, 1521, 1493, 1474, 1446, 1416, 1348, 1329, 1251, 1192, 1125, 1093, 1048, 1016, 953, 840, 829, 788, 767, 756, 740, 721, 710 cm⁻¹. Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₁₄Cl₃N: C, 69.07; H, 3.25; N, 3.22. Found: C, 68.87; H, 3.41; N, 3.19.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we found an efficient method for the synthesis of 3-aryl-1-substitutedbenzo[*f*]quinoline derivatives via three-component reaction of arylaldehyde, naphthalen-2-amine, and acetone or acetophenone using 5 mol% iodine as catalyst. The features of this procedure are mild reaction conditions, high yield, and operational simplicity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to the Foundation of National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 20802061) and the Natural Science Foundation of the Education Committee of Jiangsu Province (08KJD150019) for financial support.

REFERENCES

- Whitmore, F. C.; Rothrock, H. S. Studies on the rearrangement of tertiarybutylmethylcarbinol (pinacolyl alcohol), I. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1933, 55, 1106–1109.
- Rutherford, K. G.; Mamer, O. A.; Prokipcak, J. M.; Jobin, R. A. A novel synthesis of some mixed arylmethyl-alkyl ethers. *Can. J. Chem.* 1966, 44, 2337–2339.
- Jenner, G. Iodine mediated synthesis of alkyl tert-alkyl ethers. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1988, 29, 2445–2448.
- Hessian, K. O.; Flynn, B. L. Iodine-induced reaction cascades for the rapid construction of variously substituted benzothiophenes. *Org. Lett.* 2003, *5*, 4377–4380.
- Bandgar, B. P.; Shaikh, K. A. Molecular iodine-catalyzed efficient and highly rapid synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes under mild conditions. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2003, 44, 1959–1961.
- Sun, J.; Dong, Y.; Cao, L.; Wang, X.; Wang, S.; Hu, Y. Highly efficient chemoselective deprotection of *O*,*O*-acetals and *O*,*O*-ketals catalyzed by molecular iodine in acetone. *J. Org. Chem.* 2004, 69, 8932–8934.
- Ramalinga, K.; Vijayalakshimi, P.; Kaimal, T. N. B. A mild and efficient method for esterification and transesterification catalyzed by iodine. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2002, 43, 879–882.
- 8. Chavan, S. P.; Kale, R. R.; Shivasankar, K.; Chandake, S. I.; Benjamin, S. B. A simple and efficient method for transesterification of β -keto esters catalyzed by iodine. *Synthesis* **2003**, 2695–2698.
- (a) Yadav, J. S.; Reddy, B. V. S.; Sadasiv, K.; Satheesh, G. 1,4-Conjugate addition of allyltrimethylsilane to α,β-unsaturated ketones. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2002, 43, 9695–9697; (b) Wang, S. Y.; Ji, S. J.; Loh, T. P. The Michael addition of indole to α,β-unsaturated ketones catalyzed by iodine at room temperature. *Synlett* 2003, 2377–2379.
- (a) Lee, B. S.; Mahajan, S.; Janda, K. D. Molecular iodine-catalyzed imine activation for three-component nucleophilic addition reactions. *Synlett* 2005, 1325–1327; (b) Bandgar, B. P.; Bettigeri, S. V.; Joshi, N. S. Molecular iodine-catalyzed highly rapid synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepine derivatives under mild conditions. *Synth. Commun.* 2004, *34*, 1447–1453; (c) Phukan, P. Mukaiyama aldol reactions of silylenolates catalyzed by iodine. *Synth Commun.* 2004, *34*, 1065–1070; (d) Deka, N.; Kalita, D. J.; Borah, R. Sarma, J. C. Iodine as acetylation catalyst in the preparation of 1,1-diacetates from aldehydes. *J. Org. Chem.* 1997, *62*, 1563–1564.
- (a) Vijjay, N. C.; Rajesh, A. U.; Vinod, S.; Bindu, A. R.; Sreekanth, J. S.; Lakshmi, B. Strategies for heterocyclic construction via novel multicomponent reactions based on isocyanides and nucleophilic carbenes. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2003, *36*, 899–907; (b) Shin-Ichi, I. Nickel-catalyzed intermolecular domino reactions. *Acc Chem Res.* 2000, *33*, 511–519; (c) Tietze, L. F. Domino reactions in organic synthesis. *Chem. Rev.* 1996, *96*, 115–136; (d) Bunce, R. A. Recent advances in the use of tandem reactions for organic synthesis. *Tetrahedron* 1995, *51*, 13103–13159; (e) Nicolaou, K. C.; Edmonds,

D. J.; Bulger, P. G. Cascade reactions in total synthesis. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006, 45, 7134–7186.

- (a) Selvi, G.; Rajendran, S. P. Synthesis of some new 2-[3-(2-chloroquinolinyl)]-3-aryl-4-thiazolidinones as potent antibacterial agents. *Asian J. Chem.* 2004, 16, 1017–1022; (b) Bahuguna, R. P.; Joshi, B. C. Synthesis and antibacterial activity of some novel substituted arylsulfonylbenzo[*f*]quinolines. *Indian J. Heterocycl. Chem.* 1994, 3, 265–268.
- (a) Carr, B. A.; Franklin, M. R. Drug-metabolizing enzyme induction by 2,2'dipyridyl, 1,7-phenanthroline, 7,8-benzoquinoline, and oltipraz in mouse. *Xenobiotica* 1998, 28, 949–956; (b) Le, H. T.; Lamb, J. G.; Franklin, M. R. Drug metabolizing enzyme induction by benzoquinolines, acridine, and quinacrine: Tricyclic aromatic molecules containing a single heterocyclic nitrogen. J. Biochem. Toxic. 1996, 11, 297–303.
- Abell, A. D.; Erhard, K. F.; Yen, H. K.; Yamashita, D. S.; Brandt, M.; Mohammed, H.; Levy, M. A.; Holt, D. A. Preparative chiral HPLC separation of all possible stereoisomers of LY191704 and LY266111 and their in vitro inhibition of human types 1 and 2 steroid 5a-reductases. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 1994, 4, 1365–1368.
- Bahuguna, R. P.; Joshi, B. C.; Mangal, H. N. Studies on benzoquinoline derivatives: Preparation and antimicrobial activity of azo-derivatives of arylthiobenzo[f]quinoline. J. Indian Chem. Soc. 1992, 69, 401–402.
- Mikhailitsyn, F. S.; Kozyreva, N. P.; Rabinovich, S. A.; Maksakovskaya, Y. V.; Kulikovskaya, I. M.; Dadasheva, N. R.; Lebedeva, M. N.; Bekhli, A. F.; Lychko, N. D.; Uvarova, N. A. Search for new antiparasitic agents, 10: Synthesis, toxicity, and antimalarial effect of some nitrogen-containing heterocycles with 4-(4-alkylpiperazin-1-yl)phenylamino substituents. *Med. Parazitol. Parazit. Bolezni.* 1992, 50–53.
- Szmuszkovicz, J.; Darlington, W. H.; Von Voigtlander, P. F. Preparation and formulation of antipsychotic aminopolyhydrobenz(iso)quinolines and intermediates. WO 8804292 A1, 1988. *Chem. Abstr.* 1988, 110, 75335.
- Cannon, J. G.; Walker, K. A.; Montanari, A.; Long, J. P.; Flynn, J. R. Monomethyl ether derivatives of 7,8-dihydroxy- and 8,9-dihydroxy-4propyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,10b-octahydrobenzo [f]quinolines as possible products of metabolism by catechol-O-methyltransferase. J. Med. Chem. 1990, 33, 2000–2006.
- (a) Kozlov, N. S.; Mikhalevskaya, S. V.; Serzhanina, V. A. Reaction of 3-[(N-2-naphthyl)formimidoyl]pyridine with substituted acetophenones. *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.* 1989, 351–354 (Russian); (b) Kozlov, N. S.; Shmanai, G. S.; Dang, N. T. Synthesis and spectral characteristics of acenaphthene derivatives of benzo[f]quinoline. *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.* 1986, 1102–1106 (Russian); (c) Kozlov, N. S.; Zhikhareva, O. D.; Stremok, I. P. Synthesis and spectra of 1-ethyl- and 1,2-dimethyl-3-(p-nitrophenyl) benzo[f]quinolines, their salts and dyes. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk BSSR* 1977, *21*, 425–428; (d) Kozlov, N. S.; Gladchenko, L. F.; Sauts, R. D.; Serzhanina, V. A. Synthesis and spectral characteristics of 1-(3-pyridyl)-3-aryl-8-nitro(amino)benzo[f] quinolines. *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.* 1978, 1646–1649.

- (a) Beller, N. R.; Neckers, D. C.; Papadopoulos, E. P. Photochemical synthesis of benzo[f]quinolines. J. Org. Chem. 1977, 42, 3514–3518; (b) Kozlov, N. G.; Sauts, R. D.; Gusak, K. N. Synthesis of benzo[f]quinoline derivatives by condensation of arylmethylene-2-naphthylamines with ethyl acetoacetate. Russ. J. Org. Chem. 2000, 36, 531–538; (c) Ripa, L.; Hallberg, A. Aryl radical endo cyclization of enamidines: Selective preparation of trans and cis fused octahydrobenzo[f]quinolines. J. Org. Chem. 1998, 63, 84–91; (d) Stetsenko, A. V.; Fursii, F. A. Synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[f]quinoline. Ukr. Khim. Zh. 1986, 52, 755–759; (e) Bahuguna, R. P.; Joshi, B. C. Synthesis of substituted thioaryl and aryl sulfonyl benzo[f]quinolines. Egypt. J. Chem. 1988, 31, 89–96; (f) Tagmatarchis, N.; Katerinopoulos, H. E. Synthetic studies of the octahydrobenzo[f]quinoline system. J. Heterocycl. Chem. 1996, 33, 983–985; (g) Bahuguna, R. P.; Joshi, B. C. Synthesis and antibacterial activity of some novel substituted arylsulfonylbenzo[f]quinolines. Indian J. Heterocycl. Chem. 1994, 3, 265–268.
- Kozlov, N. G.; Basalaeva, L. I. Synthesis of new 3-aryl-1-methylbenzo[f] quinolines. Russ. J. Org. Chem. 2003, 39, 718–722.
- Lin, X. F.; Cui, S. L.; Wang, Y. G. Molecular iodine-catalyzed one-pot synthesis of substituted quinolines from imines and aldehydes. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2006, 47, 3127–3130.
- (a) Wang, X. S.; Zhang, M. M.; Jiang, H.; Shi, D. Q.; Tu, S. J.; Wei, X. Y.; Zong, Z. M. An improved and benign synthesis of 9,10-diarylacridine-1,8dione and indenoquinoline derivatives from 3-anilino-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-enones, benzaldehydes, and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds in an ionic liquid medium. *Synthesis* 2006, 4187–4199; (b) Wang, X. S.; Zhang, M. M.; Jiang, H.; Yao, C. S.; Tu, S. J. Three-component green synthesis of *N*-arylquinoline derivatives in ionic liquid [Bmim][BF₄]: Reactions of arylaldehyde, 3-arylamino-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-enone, and active methylene compounds. *Tetrahedron* 2007, 63, 4439–4449.