

TETRAHEDRON LETTERS

Tetrahedron Letters 44 (2003) 1843-1845

## A new and convenient synthesis of 13,16-diazaestrone analogs

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**Abstract**—Imidazolidine-2,4-dione was chemoselectively *N*-alkylated at the imidic NH with several 2-(3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl-4-methylphenylsulphonates to give the corresponding imides for the first time which on selective reduction at one of the carbonyl groups followed by cyclization in PPA gave the corresponding title compounds. © 2003 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Several azasteroids<sup>1–7</sup> have been synthesised due to their potential biological properties.<sup>8–10</sup> Moreover some of the diazasteroids exhibit analgesic<sup>2</sup> and cardiotonic and hypotensive activity.<sup>11</sup> Though many azasteroids have been reported, the title compounds have not yet been synthesised. We now wish to report the first syntheses of the title compounds.

Towards this end, 2-(3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)-

ethanols **1a–c** were converted to the corresponding 4-methylphenylsulphonates<sup>12</sup> **2a–c**. Imidazolidine-2,4-dione **3** was then chemoselectively *N*-alkylated at the imidic NH with **2a–c** using K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in DMF under reflux for 90 min to give the corresponding seco-azasteroids<sup>13</sup> **4a–c** for the first time. Selective reduction of **4a–c** at one of the carbonyl groups employing NaBH<sub>4</sub> in MeOH under reflux for 6 h afforded the corresponding hydroxy lactams<sup>14</sup> **5a–c** which on heat-

R
$$\frac{1}{R^3}$$
 $\frac{1}{R^3}$ 
 $\frac{1}{R^3}$ 

Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: (1) p-TsCl, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N; (2) K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/DMF, reflux, 90 min; (3) NaBH<sub>4</sub>, MeOH, reflux, 6 h; (4) PPA, stream bath, 6 h.

Keywords: 4-methylphenylsulphonylation; chemoselective N-alkylation; imide reduction; cyclization; 13,16-diazasteroids.

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Table 1.

Compound	$\mathbb{R}^1$	$\mathbb{R}^2$	$\mathbb{R}^3$	mp <sup>a</sup> (°C)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
2a	Н	Н	Н	51 (lit¹ mp 51.5–53)	85
2b	$CH_3$	Н	Н	Oil	84
2c	Н	Н	Cl	Oil	84
4a	Н	Н	Н	98–100	76
4b	CH <sub>3</sub>	Н	Н	74–76	72
4c	Н	Н	Cl	Oil	67
5a	Н	Н	Н	Oil	48 (24) <sup>c</sup>
5b	CH <sub>3</sub>	Н	Н	126–128	44 (22)°
5c	Н	Н	Cl	Oil	44 (25)°
6a	Н	Н	Н	202	67
6b	CH <sub>3</sub>	Н	Н	197–199	60
6c	Н	Н	Cl	184–186	39

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Melting points are uncorrected.

ing in PPA on a steam bath for 6 h underwent intramolecular cyclization to afford the corresponding title compounds<sup>15</sup> **6a-c** (Scheme 1).

The required 2-(3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethanols  ${\bf 1a-c}$  were prepared by the Reformatsky reaction on the corresponding 2H-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenones with ethyl bromoacetate followed by the reduction of the  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  unsaturated esters with NaBH<sub>4</sub> in PEG-400 at 65°C. The physical constants and yields of the compounds synthesized are listed in Table 1.

In conclusion, the present work provides the first synthesis of the title compounds  $6\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c}$  starting from  $2\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c}$  which involves chemoselective *N*-alkylation of 3 at the imidic NH with  $2\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c}$  followed by selective reduction of  $4\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c}$  and finally cyclization of  $5\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c}$  in PPA. Thus the method for the synthesis of title compounds  $6\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c}$  is short, general and utilizes easily accessible materials.

## Acknowledgements

One of the authors (J.A.P.) is thankful to UGC, New Delhi, for financial assistance.

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   O. F.; Kuz,mitskii, B. B.; Gorbatenko, S. F. USSR Patent 636235 (Cl. C07J73/00); Chem. Abstr. 1979, 90, 104211u.
- 12. General procedure for the synthesis of 4-methylphenyl-sulphonates 2:

To a well-stirred mixture of 4-methylphenylsulphonyl chloride (1.045 g, 5.5 mmole) and dry pyridine (1.58 g, 20 mmole) in dry CHCl<sub>3</sub> (25 cm<sup>3</sup>) was added alcohol 1 (5 mmole) in dry CHCl<sub>3</sub> (10 cm<sup>3</sup>) at 10°C (for 1a) and at rt (for 1b-c) during a period of 15 min. After the addition was completed, the mixture was stirred for an additional 3 h at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was then poured onto a mixture of ice and conc. HCl (50 cm<sup>3</sup>) and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> (3×25 cm<sup>3</sup>) and the combined CHCl<sub>3</sub> layer washed with 10% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2×25 cm<sup>3</sup>), water (2×25 cm<sup>3</sup>) and then dried (anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). After the evaporation of the solvent, a brown residue was obtained which was purified by column chromatography [silica gel, pet. ether:CHCl<sub>3</sub> (80:20)] to afford the corresponding 4-methylphenylsulphonate **2**.

2 - (3,4 - Dihydro - 1 - naphthalenyl)ethyl - 4 - methylphenylsulphonate **2a**:

IR (KBr): 1180, 1360 (S=O str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$ =2.0–2.97 (9H, m), 4.15 (2H, t, J=7 Hz, O–CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.8 (1H, t, J=5 Hz, C–C=H), 6.8–7.66 (8H, m, Ar-H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ )=261 (3.90).

2-(3,4-Dihydro-7-methyl-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl-4-methyl-phenylsulphonate **2b**:

IR (oil film): 1180, 1360 (S=O str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.0–2.93 (12H, m), 4.1 (2H, t, J=7 Hz, O–CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.76 (1H, t, J=5 Hz, C=C–H), 6.8–7.6 (7H, m, Ar–H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 263 (3.91); Anal. calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S: C, 70.15; H, 6.48; S, 9.36. Found: C, 70.05; H, 6.53; S, 9.33.

2-(5-Chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl-4-methylphenylsulphonate **2c**:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Yield refers to purified product.

c % of starting material recovered.

IR (oil film): 1180, 1360 (S=O str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.0–3.0 (9H, m), 4.1 (2H, t, J=7 Hz, O–CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.79 (1H, t, J=5 Hz, C=C–H), 6.8–7.66 (7H, m, Ar–H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 263 (3.90); Anal. calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>3</sub>ClS: C, 62.89; H, 5.28; Cl, 9.77; S, 8.84. Found: C, 62.80; H, 5.31; Cl, 9.80; S, 8.80.

13. General procedure for the synthesis of seco-azasteroids 4: A mixture of 4-methylphenylsulphonate 2 (2 mmole), imidazolidine-2,4-dione 3 (298 mg, 3 mmole), anhyd. K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1 g) and dry DMF (20 cm<sup>3</sup>) was refluxed with stirring for 90 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (4×50 cm<sup>3</sup>). The combined EtOAc extracts were washed with water (3×50 cm<sup>3</sup>) and then dried (anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation of the solvent gave a brown residue which was purified by column chromatography [alumina (neutral), CHCl<sub>3</sub>: MeOH (98:2)] to afford the corresponding seco-azasteroid 4.

3-[2-(3,4-Dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl]imidazolidine-2,4-dione **4a**:

IR (KBr): 1715,1780 (C=O str.), 3250 (N-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.24 (2H, m, H3 of dihydronaphthalene ring), 2.72 (2H, t, J=6.7 Hz, H4 of dihydronaphthalene ring), 2.77 (2H, t, J=7.0 Hz, C=C-CH), 3.70 (2H, t, J=7.0 Hz, N-CH), 3.87 (2H, s, CO-CH-N), 5.22 (1H, s, NH), 5.96 (1H, t, J=5.0 Hz, H2 of dihydronaphthalene ring), 7.13–7.23 (3H, m, H5–7 of dihydronaphthalene ring), 7.38 (1H, d, J=7.9 Hz, H8 of dihydronaphthalene ring); MS: m/z=256 (M<sup>+</sup>, 50%), 156 (65%), 155 (36%), 141 (70%), 128 (100%), 127 (48%), 115(24%); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ max, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 264 (3.84); Anal. calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 70.29; H, 6.29; N, 10.93. Found: C, 70.37; H, 6.24; N, 10.99.

3-[2-(3,4-Dihydro-7-methyl-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl]imidazoli-dine-2,4-dione **4b**:

IR (KBr): 1710, 1780 (C=O str.), 3300 (N-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; 
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.0–3.0 (9H, m), 3.66–4.0 (4H, m, N-C-H), 5.9 (1H, t, J = 5.0 Hz, C = C-H), 6.5 (1H, s, N-H), 7.0–7.5 (3H, m, Ar-H); MS: m/z = 270 (M<sup>+</sup>, 90%), 170 (85%), 155 (100%), 143 (67%), 142 (72%), 141 (75%), 128 (67%); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 263 (3.94); Anal. calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 71.09; H, 6.71; N, 10.36. Found: C, 71.00; H, 6.76; N, 10.39. 3-[2-(5-Chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl]imidazo-

3-[2-(5-Chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl]imidazolidine-2,4-dione **4c**:

IR (oil film): 1715, 1780 (C=O str.), 3300 (N-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; 

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.1–3.1 (6H, m), 3.75–4.1 (4H, m, N-C-H), 5.9 (1H, t, J=5.0 Hz, C=C-H), 6.66 (1H, s, N-H), 7.1–7.4 (3H, m, Ar-H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 260 (3.94); Anal. calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Cl: C, 61.97; H, 5.20; N, 9.63; Cl, 12.19. Found: C, 61.90; H, 5.24; N, 9.67; Cl, 12.23.

14. General procedure for the synthesis of hydroxy lactams 5: To a well-stirred solution of seco-azasteroid 4 (1 mmole) in dry MeOH (50 cm³) was added gradually sodium borohydride (76 mg, 2 mmole) in dry MeOH (20 cm³) at rt and the mixture was refluxed with stirring for 6 h. MeOH was removed by distillation and the residue was decomposed with 5% NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (100 cm³). It was extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> (3×25 cm³). The combined CHCl<sub>3</sub>

extract was washed with water (2×25 cm³) and then dried (anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation of the solvent gave a brown residue which was purified by column chromatography [alumina (basic), chloroform: MeOH (98:2)] to furnish starting seco-steroid 4. Further elution with chloroform:MeOH (96:4) (500 cm³) followed by recovery of solvents gave hydroxy lactam 5.

1-[2-(3,4-Dihydro-1-naphthalenyl)ethyl]-5-hydroxyimida-zolidin-2-one **5a**:

IR (oil film): 1680 (C=O str.), 3200-3500 (N=H and O=H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 263 (3.86); Anal. calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 69.74; H, 7.02; N, 10.84. Found: C, 69.67; H, 6.98; N, 10.92.

1 - [2 - (3,4 - Dihydro - 7 - methyl - 1 - naphthalenyl)ethyl] - 5-hydroxyimidazolidin-2-one **5b**:

IR (KBr): 1670 (C=O str.), 3200-3500 (N–H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 263 (3.86); Anal. calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 70.56; H, 7.40; N, 10.29. Found: C, 70.47; H, 7.43; N, 10.24.

1 - [2 - (5 - Chloro - 3,4 - dihydro - 1 - naphthalenyl)ethyl] - 5-hydroxyimidazolidin-2-one **5c**:

IR (oil film): 1680 (C=O str.), 3200-3500 (N-H and O-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 266 (3.90); Anal. calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Cl: C, 61.54; H, 5.85; N, 9.57; Cl, 12.11. Found: C, 61.49; H, 5.89; N, 9.53; Cl, 12.15.

15. General procedure for the synthesis of title compounds **6**: A mixture of hydroxy lactam **5** (50 mg) and PPA (10 g) was heated on a steam bath for 5 h. The reaction mixture was poured onto ice and allowed to stand overnight. It was extracted with EtOAc (3×25 cm³). The combined EtOAc extracts were washed with 10% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2×25 cm³), water (2×25 cm³) and then dried (anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation of the solvent gave a brown residue which was purified by column chromatography [alumina (basic), chloroform: MeOH (98:2)] to furnish title compounds **6**. 5,6,10,10a,11,12 - Hexahydrobenzo[f] imidazo[5,1 - a]isoquinolin-8[9H]-one **6a**:

IR (KBr): 1700 (C=O str.), 3200 (N-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $^{1}$ H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.33–4.6 (11H, m), 5.6 (1H, s, NH), 6.9–7.4 (4H, m, Ar–H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 264 (3.89); Anal. calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O: C, 74.97; H, 6.71; N, 11.66. Found: C, 74.85; H, 6.76; N, 11.59. 5,6,10,10a,11,12 - Hexahydro - 3 - methylbenzo[f]imidazo-[5,1-a]isoquinolin-8[9H]-one **6b**:

IR (KBr): 1700 (C=O str.), 3300 (N-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>;  $^{1}$ H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.0–4.33 (14H, m), 5.33 (1H, s, NH), 6.5–7.2 (3H, m, Ar–H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 263 (3.93); Anal. calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O: C, 75.76; H, 7.13; N, 11.03. Found: C, 75.87; H, 7.08; N, 11.07.

1 - Chloro - 5,6,10,10a,11,12 - hexahydrobenzo[ *f* ]imidazo-[5,1-*a*]isoquinolin-8[9*H*]-one **6c**:

IR (KBr): 1690 (C=O str.), 3300 (N-H str.) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 60 MHz):  $\delta$  = 2.0–4.5 (11H, m), 5.5 (1H, s, NH), 6.8–7.5 (3H, m, Ar–H); UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\lambda$ <sub>max</sub>, nm (log  $\varepsilon$ ) = 265 (3.88); Anal. calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OCl: C, 65.57; H, 5.50; N, 10.20; Cl, 12.90. Found: C, 65.64; H, 5.46; N, 10.17; Cl, 12.94.

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