This article was downloaded by: [Duke University Libraries]

On: 25 July 2012, At: 00:57 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: <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20">http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20</a>

New Method for the Synthesis of 2-Acylamino-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide Derivatives from the Corresponding Esters

Péter Bánhegyi <sup>a b</sup> , Frigyes Wáczek <sup>a b</sup> , Zsolt Székelyhidi <sup>a b</sup> , Bálint Hegymegi-Barakonyi <sup>a b</sup> , György Kéri <sup>b c</sup> & László Őrfi <sup>b d</sup>

Version of record first published: 12 Sep 2008

To cite this article: Péter Bánhegyi, Frigyes Wáczek, Zsolt Székelyhidi, Bálint Hegymegi-Barakonyi, György Kéri & László Őrfi (2008): New Method for the Synthesis of 2-Acylamino-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide Derivatives from the Corresponding Esters, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 38:19, 3270-3276

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Cooperative Research Centre, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Vichem Chemie Research Ltd., Budapest, Hungary

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Semmelweis University, Pathobiochemistry Research Group, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

To link to this article: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397910802116591">http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397910802116591</a>

### PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions">http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions</a>

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.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae, and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand, or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

Synthetic Communications®, 38: 3270–3276, 2008 Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

ISSN: 0039-7911 print/1532-2432 online DOI: 10.1080/00397910802116591



# New Method for the Synthesis of 2-Acylamino-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide Derivatives from the Corresponding Esters

Péter Bánhegyi, <sup>1,2</sup> Frigyes Wáczek, <sup>1,2</sup> Zsolt Székelyhidi, <sup>1,2</sup> Bálint Hegymegi-Barakonyi, <sup>1,2</sup> György Kéri, <sup>2,3</sup> and László Őrfi<sup>2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cooperative Research Centre, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>2</sup>Vichem Chemie Research Ltd., Budapest, Hungary

<sup>3</sup>Semmelweis University, Pathobiochemistry Research Group, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>4</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

**Abstract:** An unusual chemical method has been applied for the preparation of 1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide derivatives from esters by reaction with lithium amide in tetrahydrofurane.

Keywords: Amidation, 1-benzothiophene, carboxamide, lithium amide

### INTRODUCTION

1-Benzothiophenes have been known to exhibit a wide range of pharmacological properties, namely antitumor, antiviral, antibacterial, and kinase inhibitory activities.<sup>[1-5]</sup> We have discovered a novel high-yielding method for the preparation of carboxamide derivatives from the corresponding esters in the process of building up a focused kinase inhibitor library.<sup>[6]</sup>

Received February 4, 2008.

Address correspondence to László Őrfi, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Semmelweis University, Budapest 1092, Hungary. E-mail: orlasz@gytk.sote.hu

Scheme 1. Methods for the amidation of type A esters.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 2-acylamino-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxylic acid ethyl esters of type **A** could be synthesized by Gewald reaction<sup>[7]</sup> followed by acylation with adequate acyl chloride in pyridine.<sup>[6,8,9]</sup> These compounds could not be converted to amides by the application of widely used methods such as treatment with aqueous or alcoholic ammonia solution or ammonia gas.<sup>[10,11]</sup> Under mild reaction conditions, we have recovered the unconverted starting materials; higher temperature and pressure resulted in the formation of ring-closed products (**B**).<sup>[8,9]</sup> The successful amidation reaction was carried out with lithium amide in tetrahydrofurane, resulting in a series of 2-acylamino-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamides in acceptable yields (67–84%), (Scheme 1, Table 1). Lithium amide, a strong Lewis

Table 1. Representative examples of the prepared derivatives (d: decomposition)

Compounds A <sub>1</sub> -A <sub>2</sub> -A <sub>3</sub> -A <sub>4</sub>		R	Yield (%)	Mp (°C)
1	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -	Methyl	79	220
2	$-(CH_2)_4-$	Isopropyl	72	156
3	$-(CH_2)_4-$	Cyclopropyl	77	219
4	$-(CH_2)_4-$	2-Thienyl	84	224-225
5	$-(CH_2)_4-$	2-Furoyl	83	223
6	-(CH2)2S(CH2)-	Cyclopropyl	69	232
7	$-(CH_2)_2O(CH_2)-$	Cyclopropyl	78	238-239 (d)
8	-(CH2)2SO(CH2)-	Cyclopropyl	69	224
9	-(CH2)2NCH3(CH2)-	Cyclopropyl	67	189 (d)
10	-(CH) <sub>4</sub> -	Cyclopropyl	68	205
11	-(CH) <sub>2</sub> CCH <sub>3</sub> (CH)-	Cyclopropyl	70	199

P. Bánhegyi et al.

base, is used in C- and N-alkylation,<sup>[12–14]</sup> condensation,<sup>[15]</sup> and rearrangement<sup>[16]</sup> reactions but we have not found a publication about its application in the amidation reactions of deactivated esters. The products were characterized thoroughly by spectral data, elementally analyses, and melting points.

### **EXPERIMENTAL**

Melting points were determined on a Büchi B-540 melting-point determination unit and are uncorrected. H<sup>1</sup> NMR analyses (300 MHz) were performed on a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer at 25°C. DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> was generally used as solvent, the exceptions are noted. HPLC purity and mass spectra were determined on a Waters LC-MS Alliance 2795 HPLC equipped with Waters 996 DAD UV detector, Waters 2700 autosampler, and Waters 600 controller connected to a Micromass ZMD mass spectrometer. Elementary analyses were performed on a Elemtar-Vario EL III CHMS elemental analyser.

## General Experimental Procedure for the Amidation of 2-Acylamino-1benzothiophene-3-carboxylic Acid Ethyl Esters

Lithium amide (10 mmol) was added in one portion to the solution of 1 mmol of 2-acylamino-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (A) in absolute tetrahydrofurane (THF) in a dry flask. The air-tight closed reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 h. The reaction was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). After the starting material disappeared, the reaction mixture was poured onto 100 g of crushed ice with continuous stirring in a fume hood. The pH of the solution was adjusted to between 4 and 5 with 1 M aqueous HCl. The precipitated product was filtered out, washed with 10 mL of water and 10 mL of n-hexane, and dried. The crude product was recrystallized from 80% ethanol.

### Data

2-acetamido-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide, 1

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.36 (s, 1H, NH), 7.2 (bd, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 2.62 (bd, 4H, 4,7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.12 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.71 (bs, 4H, 5,6-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 237 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 2.74 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 55.44; H, 5.92; N, 11.76; S, 13.45. Found: C, 55.63; H, 5.90; N, 11.60; S, 13.17.

2-(Isobutyrylamino)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide, **2** 

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.75 (s, 1H, NH), 7.2 (bd, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 2.64 (m, 5H, 4,7-CH<sub>2</sub>,CH), 1.72 (bs, 4H, 5,6-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.13 (d, 6H, J = 6.90 Hz). LCMS m/z 265 (M – H) $^-$ , rt: 3.01 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 58.62; H, 6.81; N, 10.52; S, 12.04. Found: C, 58.11; H, 6.88; N, 10.64; S, 12.27.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide, **3** 

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.54 (s, 1H, NH), 7.2 (bd, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 2.66 (m, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.59 (m, 2H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 5.7 Hz), 1.85 (m, 1H, CH), 1.72 (bs, 4H, 5,6-CH<sub>2</sub>), 0.86 (m, 4H, 2',3'-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 263 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 2.96 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 59.07; H, 6.10; N, 10.60; S, 12.13. Found: C, 58.91; H, 6.11; N, 10.81; S, 12.19.

2-[(2-Thienylcarbonyl)amino]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide, **4** 

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 12.90 (s, 1H, NH), 7.96 (d, 1H, 3'-CH, J=4.11 Hz), 7.69 (d, 1H, 5'-CH, J=2.85 Hz), 7.27 (dd, 1H, 4'-CH), 7.20 (bs, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>, J=3.87 Hz), 2.74 (s, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.65 (m, 2H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.75 (s, 4H, 5,6-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 305 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 3.21 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 55.88; H, 4.61; N, 9.14; S, 20.93. Found: C, 56.24.; H, 4.63; N, 9.41; S, 20.88.

N-(3-Carbamoyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothien-2-yl)-2-furamide, 5

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 12.70 (s, 1H, NH), 8.00 (d, 1H, 3'-CH, J=1.02 Hz), 7.29 (d, 1H, 5'-CH, J=3.51 Hz), 6.75 (bd, 1H, 4'-CH), 2.74 (s, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.65 (s, 2H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.75 (s, 4H, 5,6-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 289 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 3.11 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S: C, 57.92; H, 4.86; N, 9.65; S, 11.04. Found: C, 58.03; H, 4.91; N, 9.31; S, 11.16.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-4,7-dihydro-5*H*-thieno[2,3-*c*]thiopyran-3-carboxamide, **6** 

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.38 (s, 1H, NH), 7.40 (bs, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 3.73 (s, 2H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.91 (d, 2H, 5-CH<sub>2</sub>, J=4.65 Hz), 2.86 (d, 2H,

3274 P. Bánhegyi et al.

4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.92 (m, 1H, 1'-CH), 0.85 (m, 4H, 2',3'-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 281 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 2.83 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: C, 51.04; H, 5.00; N, 9.92; S, 22.71. Found: C, 51.37; H, 5.09; N, 9.87; S, 22.64.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-4,7-dihydro-5*H*-thieno[2,3-*c*]pyran-3-carboxamide, 7

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.72 (s, 1H, NH), 7.25 (bd, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 4.60 (s, 2H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.80 (t, 2H, 5-CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 5.34 Hz), 2.76 (t, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 4.74 Hz), 1.86 (m, 1H, 1′-CH), 0.85 (m, 4H, 2′,3′-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 265 (M – H) $^-$ , rt: 1.53 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S: C, 54.12; H, 5.30; N, 10.52; S, 12.04. Found: C, 54.43; H, 5.27; N, 10.38; S, 11.84.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-4,7-dihydro-5*H*-thieno[2,3-*c*]-thiopyran-3-carboxamide 6-oxide, **8** 

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.44 (s, 1H, NH), 7.46 (bs, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 4.07 (d, 1H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.90 (d, 1H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.22 (m, 2H, 5-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.97 (m, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.95 (m, 1H, 1'-CH), 0.87 (m, 4H, 2',3'-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 297 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 0.40 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: C, 48.30; H, 4.73; N, 9.39; S, 21.49. Found: C, 48.71; H, 4.66; N, 9.27; S, 21.30.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-6-methyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrothieno-[2,3-*c*]pyridine-3-carboxamide, **9** 

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 11.74 (s, 1H, NH), 7.20 (bd, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 3.38 (s, 2H, 7-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.75 (m, 2H, 5-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.56 (m, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.31 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.85 (m, 1H, 1'H), 0.84 (m, 4H, 2',3'-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 280 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>, rt: 0.39 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 55.89; H, 6.13; N, 15.04; S, 11.48. Found: C, 55.50; H, 6.09; N, 15.3; S, 11.70.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide, 10

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 12.00 (s, 1H, NH), 7.93 (d, 1H, 7-CH, J= 2.82 Hz), 7.77 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.41 (t, 1H, 5-CH, J= 7.71), 7.29 (t, 1H, 6-CH, J= 7.47 Hz), 2.01 (m, 1H, 1'-CH), 0.94 (m, 4H, 2',3'-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 259 (M – H)<sup>-</sup>, rt: 2.99 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 59.98; H, 4.65; N, 10.76; S, 12.32. Found: C, 60.37; H, 4.65; N, 10.44; S, 12.04.

2-[(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)amino]-6-methyl-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide, 11

NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): 12.02 (s, 1H, NH), 7.83 (d, 1H, 5-CH, J=8.3 Hz), 7.70 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.68 (s, 1H, 7-CH), 7.23 (d, 1H, 4-CH), 2.40 (s, 3H, -CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.98 (m, 1H, 1'-CH), 0.94 (m, 4H, 2',3'-CH<sub>2</sub>). LCMS m/z 273 (M – H) $^-$ , rt: 3.56 min. Anal. calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S: C, 61.29; H, 5.14; N, 10.21; S, 11.69. Found: C, 61.27; H, 5.11; N, 10.42; S, 11.50.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Ildikó Szilágyi, István Varga, Zoltán Horváth, and Péter Markó for their technical contributions to this work and Csaba Peltz (EGIS Ltd.) for the elemental analysis. This work was supported by OTKA-T-049478, NKFP-1A0020/2002 (MOL.DIAG), NKFP-1A005\_04 (MEDICHEM2), and New Medicines for Tuberculosis (LSHP-CT-2005–018923) grants.

### REFERENCES

- Ward, J.; Jain, R.; James, D.; Verheij, H. J.; Schultz, J. C. C. WO Patent Appl. 2006/044826 A2.
- Olivo, P. D.; Buscher, B. A.; Dyall, J.; Jockel-Balsarotti, J. I.; O'Guin, A. K.; Roth, R. M.; Franklin, G. W.; Starkey, G. W. Thienyl compounds for treating virus-related conditions. WO Patent Appl. 2006/093518 A2. File date June 25, 2005.
- Luise-May, S.; Yang, W.; Nie, X.; Liu, D.; Deshpande, M. S.; Avinash, S. P.; Huang, M.; Agarwal, A. Discovery of novel dialkyl substitued thiophene inhibitors of HCV by in silico sreening of the NS5B RdRp. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2007, 17, 3905–3909.
- Pato, J.; Orfi, L.; Waczek, F.; Horvath, Z.; Banhegyi, P.; Szabadkai, I.; Marosfalvi, J.; Hegymegi-Barakonyi, B.; Szekelyhidi, Z.; Greff, Z.; Choidas, A.; Bacher, G.; Missio, A.; Koul, A. Novel therapeutic targets for the treatment of mycobacterial infections and compounds useful therefore. US Patent Appl. 2004/0171603 A1. File date November 18, 2003.
- Patch, R. J.; Baumann, C. A.; Liu, J.; Gibbs, A. C.; Ott, H.; Lattanze, J.; Player, M. Identification of 2-acylaminothiophene-3-carboxamides as potent inhibitors of FLT3. *Bioorg Med. Chem. Lett.* 2006, 16, 3282–3286.
- Koul, A.; Klebl, B.; Mueller, G.; Missio, A.; Schwab, W.; Hafenbradl, D.; Neumann, L.; Sommer, M. N.; Mueller, S.; Hoppe, E.; Freisleben, A.; Backes, A.; Hartung, C.; Felber, B.; Zech, B.; Engkvist, O.; Keri, G.; Oerfi, L.; Banhegyi, P.; Greff, Z.; Horvath, Z.; Varga, Z.; Marko, P.; Pato, J.; Szabadkai, I.; Szekelyhidi, Z.; Waczek, F. Heterobicyclic compounds as

3276 P. Bánhegyi et al.

- pharmaceutically active agents. WO Patent Appl. 2005/023818 A2. File date September 10, 2004.
- Pinkerton, A. B.; Lee, T. T.; Hoffman, T. Z.; Wang, Y.; Kahraman, M.; Cook, T. G.; Severance, D.; Gahman, T. C.; Noble, S. A.; Shiau, A. K.; Davis, R. L. Synthesis and SAR of thiophene containing kinesin spindle protein (KSP) inhibitors. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2007, 17, 3562–3569.
- 8. Bánhegyi, P.; Kéri, G.; Őrfi, L.; Székelyhidi, Z.; Wáczek, F. Tricyclic benzo[4,5]thieno-[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-yl-amin derivatives, their salts, process for producing the compounds and their pharmaceutical use. PCT Patent Appl. P0600706. File date September 5, 2006.
- Bánhegyi, P.; Kéri, G.; Örfi, L.; Székelyhidi, Z.; Wáczek, F. Therapeutic application of tricyclic aromatic and saturated benzo[4,5]thieno-[2,3-d]pyrimidine derivatives as well as their therapeutically acceptable salts. PCT Patent Appl. P0600707. File date September 5, 2006.
- 10. Gilman, H., Ed. Org. Syn. Coll. Vol. 1, 1941, p. 153, 179. John Wiley & Sons.
- Horning, E. C., Ed. Org. Syn. Coll. Vol. 3, 1955, p. 516, 536. John Wiley & Sons.
- Yadav, J. S.; Geetha, V.; Krishnam Raju, A.; Gnaneshwar, D.; Chandrasekhar, S. The first total synthesis of the 6-hydroxy-4E-sphingenines. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2003, 44, 2983–2985.
- 13. Noland, W. E., Ed. Org. Syn. Coll. Vol. 6, 1988, p. 564. John Wiley & Sons.
- Davis, E. M.; Nanninga, T. N.; Tjiong, H. I.; Winkle, D. D. Utilization of lithium amide in the synthesis of N-arylanthranilic acids. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* 2005, 9(6), 843–846.
- Baumgarten, H. E., Ed. Org. Syn. Coll. Vol. 5, 1973, p. 564. John Wiley & Sons.
- Hodgson, D. M.; Gibbs, A. R.; Drew, M. G. B. Mechanism and applications of lithium amide–induced asymmetric rearrangements of 4-substitued and 4,4-disubstitued cyclopentene oxides to cyclopentenols. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* 1 1999, 1, 3579–3590.