

371. *Contributions to the Chemistry of isoQuinolines. Part II. The Synthesis of Chloro-amino-phenylisoquinolines in a Search for New Trypanocides.*

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In furtherance of earlier studies (*J.*, 1949, 696) and by similar methods, 7-amino-1-*p*-chlorophenyl- and 7-chloro-1-*p*-aminophenyl-isoquinoline methiodides have been synthesised. They showed no noteworthy biological activity.

IN Part I (*J.*, 1949, 696) it was shown that nitration of 3 : 4-dihydroisoquinolines introduced a nitro-group at the 7-position. This substitution appeared to lend itself readily to the synthesis of 7-chloroisoquinolines which are of interest in view of the occurrence of the *p*-chlorophenyl group in a number of biologically active products.

The required 3 : 4-dihydroisoquinolines were obtained by Bischler-Napieralski cyclisation of the requisite carboxyamides in toluene or tetralin by means of phosphoric oxide, *viz.*, *p*-chlorobenzo-2-phenylethylamide to 1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline, *N-p*-chlorobenzo-2-*p*-chlorophenylethylamide to 7-chloro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline, *N-p*-nitro-

benzo-2-*p*-chlorophenylethylamide to 7-chloro-1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline. In addition, 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzo-2'-phenylethylamide was cyclised to 1-(4'-chloro-3'-nitrophenyl)-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline during investigations into the structure of nitration products.

Nitration of 1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline under mild conditions has been found to occur at the 7-position since reduction of the product to the amine, followed by a Sandmeyer reaction, gave 7-chloro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline, identical with the product of cyclisation of *p*-chlorobenzo-2-*p*-chlorophenylethylamide. Further nitration introduced a second nitro-group to give a product, also obtained in one step by use of a stronger nitrating mixture, identical with the nitration product of 1-(4'-chloro-3'-nitrophenyl)-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline, thus establishing the point of entry of this second nitro-group.

The 3 : 4-dihydroisoquinolines were dehydrogenated by palladium black to the isoquinolines, which were either reduced to the corresponding amines, or were methylated, before reduction, to give the corresponding quaternary salts. 1-*p*-Aminophenylisoquinoline (Gilman and Gainer, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1947, **69**, 1946) and its methiodide were similarly prepared from 1-*p*-nitrophenylisoquinoline.

None of these bases or quaternary salts showed noteworthy activity against *Trypanosoma equiperdum*, *T. congolense*, or *Entamoeba histolytica*.

EXPERIMENTAL.

p-Chlorophenylethylamine.— β -*p*-Chlorophenylpropionic acid (Shoppee, *J.*, 1930, 976) (80 g.) was refluxed with thionyl chloride (80 c.c.) for 3 hours and excess of thionyl chloride was removed under reduced pressure. The product was added portion-wise to a stirred solution of sodium azide (56 g.) in 50% acetone (1 l.) maintained at 0°, and the mixture, which separated into two layers, was extracted with benzene. The benzene extract was thoroughly dried (CaCl₂) at 0° and was then refluxed until nitrogen evolution ceased. Hydrochloric acid (*d* 1.16; 80 c.c.) was added and refluxing continued until carbon dioxide evolution ceased. The amine hydrochloride which separated was redissolved in water, and the benzene separated. The aqueous layer was basified and the amine extracted with ether. The extract was dried (K₂CO₃) and distilled, yielding a colourless oil (62.6 g., 92.8%), b. p. 125—130°/10 mm. Buch (*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1933, **55**, 2593) obtained a 50% yield by catalytic reduction of carbomethoxy-*p*-chloromandelonitrile. The *toluene-p*-sulphonate crystallised from alcohol in white plates, m. p. 235° (Found : N, 4.2; Cl, 11.1. C₁₅H₁₄O₂NClS requires N, 4.5; Cl, 11.5%).

N-Acy-2-phenylethylamides.—2-Phenylethylamine, or its *p*-chloro-derivative (1 mol.), was dissolved in 50% acetone (20 parts), and the appropriate acid chloride (0.5 mol.) added in small portions with shaking and cooling. 2*N*-Sodium hydroxide (1.5 equivs.) was added and a further quantity of the acid chloride (0.7 mol.) added portionwise as before. The solution was diluted and filtered and the product crystallised from ethanol. The following were thus prepared (yields in parentheses): *p*-nitrobenzo-2-*p*-chlorophenylethylamide (72%), m. p. 148° (Found : N, 8.8; Cl, 11.3. C₁₅H₁₃O₃N₂Cl requires N, 9.2; Cl, 11.7%); *p*-chlorobenzo-2-*p*-chlorophenylethylamide (74%), m. p. 147° (Found : N, 4.8; Cl, 23.8. C₁₄H₁₃ONCl₂ requires N, 4.8; Cl, 24.1%) [*p*-chlorobenzoic anhydride, m. p. 193°, was isolated as an insoluble by-product (Found : Cl, 23.6. Calc. for C₁₄H₉O₃Cl₂ : Cl, 24.1%); cf. Frankland, Carter, and Adams, *J.*, 1912, **101**, 2479; Oden, *Chem. Zentr.*, 1919, III, 541]; *p*-chlorobenzo-2-phenylethylamide (78%), m. p. 134° (Found : N, 5.5; Cl, 13.6. C₁₅H₁₄ONCl requires N, 5.4; Cl, 13.7%); and 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzo-2'-phenylethylamide (44%), m. p. 96° (Found : N, 9.3; Cl, 11.2. C₁₅H₁₃O₃N₂Cl requires N, 9.2; Cl, 11.7%).

3 : 4-Dihydroisoquinolines.—The appropriate carboxamide (1 part) and phosphoric oxide (5 parts) were refluxed in tetralin or toluene (25 parts) for 30—45 minutes. The product was decomposed with water, the aqueous layer separated and basified, and the precipitate crystallised or distilled. The following were thus prepared (yields in parentheses): 1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (90%), m. p. 77°, b. p. 160—165 (bath-temp.)/0.1 mm., white prisms from light petroleum (b. p. 80—100°) (Found : N, 5.7; Cl, 14.5. C₁₅H₁₂NCl requires N, 5.8; Cl, 14.7%) [*hydrochloride*, white plates (from alcohol), m. p. 235—237° (Found : N, 4.8; Cl, 25.5. C₁₅H₁₂NCl.HCl requires N, 5.0; Cl, 25.6%)] ; 7-chloro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (32%), m. p. 65—66°, b. p. 180—185° (bath-temp.)/0.05 mm., white prisms from light petroleum (b. p. 80—100°) (Found : N, 5.1; Cl, 25.2. C₁₅H₁₁NCl₂ requires N, 5.1; Cl, 25.7%) [*hydrochloride*, white plates (from alcohol), m. p. 237° (Found : N, 4.2; Cl, 34.1. C₁₅H₁₁NCl₂.HCl requires N, 4.5; Cl, 34.0%)] ; 7-chloro-1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (47%), yellowish prisms (from ethanol), m. p. 148° (Found : C, 62.9; H, 4.0; N, 9.9. C₁₅H₁₁O₂N₂Cl requires C, 62.8; H, 3.8; N, 9.8%), and 1-(4'-chloro-3'-nitrophenyl)-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (48% as picrate, b. p. 200—210° (bath-temp.)/0.2 mm. [*picrate*, yellow prisms (from acetone-alcohol), m. p. 196° (sinters at 170°) (Found : N, 13.8; Cl, 7.1. C₂₁H₁₄O₉N₃Cl requires N, 13.6; Cl, 6.9%)]]. The base was regenerated from the picrate (3.6 g.) by shaking this salt with ether and saturated aqueous lithium hydroxide and was obtained as an oil (2.1 g.) which slowly solidified at 0° to a pale yellow solid, m. p. 62—63°.

7-Nitro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline.—1-*p*-Chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (5 g.) was dissolved in nitric acid (*d* 1.4; 25 c.c.) and nitric acid (*d* 1.5; 50 c.c.) was added slowly with stirring and the solution set aside overnight. The solution was poured on ice and basified, and the precipitate filtered and crystallised from alcohol in pale yellow prisms (4.6 g., 77%), m. p. 137° (Found : C, 62.8; H, 3.8. C₁₅H₁₁O₂N₂Cl requires C, 63.1; H, 4.1%). The *picrate* crystallised from alcohol in yellow needles, m. p. 160—170°, then solidifying, and remelting at 191° (Found : C, 49.1; H, 2.8. C₂₁H₁₄O₉N₃Cl requires C, 48.9; H, 2.7%).

7-Nitro-1-(4'-chloro-3'-nitrophenyl)-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline.—(A) 1-*p*-Chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (1.2 g.) was dissolved in sulphuric acid (*d* 1.84; 4 c.c.) and a solution of potassium nitrate (1.5 g.) in sulphuric acid (*d* 1.84; 10 c.c.) was slowly added. The mixture was set aside overnight and then poured on ice and basified. The precipitated isoquinoline was filtered off and crystallised from alcohol in pale yellow needles (1.5 g., 91%), m. p. 108° (Found: C, 54.3; H, 3.0; N, 12.9. $C_{15}H_{10}O_4N_3Cl$ requires C, 54.3; H, 3.0; N, 12.7%). The *picrate* crystallised from acetone in yellow prisms, m. p. 214—215° (Found: N, 14.8; Cl, 6.2. $C_{21}H_{13}O_{11}N_4Cl$ requires N, 15.0; Cl, 6.3%).

(B) 7-Nitro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (0.7 g.) was nitrated by the method described in (A). The product crystallised from alcohol in pale yellow needles (1.6 g.), m. p. 108° showing no depression on admixture with the product from (A).

(C) 1-(4'-Chloro-3'-nitrophenyl)-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (1 g.) was nitrated by the method described in (A). The product crystallised from alcohol in pale yellow needles, m. p. 108°, showing no depression on admixture with the product from (A). The *picrate* had m. p. 214—215° and showed no depression on admixture with the above salt.

7-Amino-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline.—7-Nitro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline (5 g.) was refluxed in 5*N*-hydrochloric acid (120 c.c.) while iron dust (14 g.) was added portion-wise as rapidly as possible. The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour; crystals separated on cooling; these were redissolved and the solution was basified with aqueous ammonia and filtered. The residue was repeatedly extracted with hot alcohol, and the extract was evaporated to small bulk, diluted with water, extracted with ether, and dried. The ether was removed and the residue (2.25 g.) was crystallised from benzene-alcohol in pale yellow needles, m. p. 183° (Found: N, 11.0; Cl, 13.8. $C_{15}H_{13}N_2Cl$ requires N, 10.9; Cl, 13.9%). The *dihydrochloride* crystallised from alcohol in greenish prisms, m. p. 283° (Found: C, 54.6; H, 4.7; N, 8.6; Cl, 31.8. $C_{15}H_{13}N_2Cl \cdot 2HCl$ requires C, 54.6; H, 4.6; N, 8.5; Cl, 32.3%).

Proof of the Structure of 7-Amino-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline.—7-Amino-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline dihydrochloride (1.25 g.), dissolved in 2*N*-hydrochloric acid (5 c.c.), was diazotised at 0° with sodium nitrite (0.3 g.) in water (2 c.c.). After 15 minutes the solution was poured into a solution of cuprous chloride (1 g.) in hydrochloric acid (*d* 1.16; 20 c.c.) at 0°. Nitrogen was evolved rapidly and the solution was heated at 60° for 15 minutes. Excess of aqueous ammonia was added, the solution extracted with chloroform, and the extract washed with water and dried. The product was distilled [b. p. 180—190° (bath-temp.)/0.5 mm.] and the distillate converted into the hydrochloride (0.5 g.), m. p. 236—237°, which showed no depression on admixture with 7-chloro-1-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 : 4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride, m. p. 237°. The regenerated base had m. p. 64—65° showing no depression on admixture with authentic material. The *picrate* crystallised from alcohol in yellow prisms, m. p. 152° (Found: N, 11.3; Cl, 13.9. $C_{21}H_{14}O_7N_4Cl_2$ requires N, 11.1; Cl, 14.1%).

Dehydrogenations.—The dihydro-base was intimately mixed with 10% of palladium black and heated in 1-g. portions for an appropriate time and temperature indicated in parentheses. The melt was powdered, extracted with hydrochloric acid, and filtered, and the filtrate was basified. The precipitate was crystallised from alcohol-acetone. Yields are indicated in parentheses. The following were thus obtained: 7-Nitro-1-*p*-chlorophenylisoquinoline (210—220°; 2 minutes), yellow needles (48%), m. p. 209° (Found: C, 63.7; H, 3.5; N, 9.8. $C_{15}H_9O_2N_4Cl$ requires C, 63.3; H, 3.2; N, 9.8%); 7-chloro-1-*p*-nitrophenylisoquinoline (210—215°; 10 minutes), yellow needles (44%), m. p. 176° (Found: C, 63.3; H, 3.3; N, 10.1. $C_{15}H_9O_2N_4Cl$ requires C, 63.3; H, 3.2; N, 9.8%), and 7-nitro-1-(4'-chloro-3'-nitrophenyl)isoquinoline (230°; 20 minutes), brown needles (48%), m. p. 221° (Found: N, 12.9; Cl, 10.5. $C_{15}H_9O_4N_3Cl$ requires N, 12.8; Cl, 10.8%).

Quaternisations.—The base was dissolved in nitrobenzene at 150°, methyl sulphate (2 mols.) added, and the mixture allowed to cool. The solution was diluted with ether and extracted with minimal amounts of water, and the methiodide precipitated by addition of excess of potassium iodide. Thus were obtained 7-nitro-1-*p*-chlorophenylisoquinoline methiodide, small brown plates, m. p. 228—229° (decomp.) (90%) (Found: N, 6.7; I, 29.8. $C_{16}H_{12}O_2N_4N_2ClI$ requires N, 6.6; I, 29.8%), 7-chloro-1-*p*-nitrophenylisoquinoline methiodide, orange needles (82%), m. p. 235—236° (decomp.) (Found: N, 6.8. $C_{16}H_{12}O_2N_4N_2ClI$ requires N, 6.6%), and 1-*p*-nitrophenylisoquinoline methiodide, yellow prisms (79%), m. p. 244° (Found: N, 7.1; I, 32.7. $C_{16}H_{13}O_2N_4N_2I$ requires N, 7.1; I, 32.4%).

Reductions.—(A) *Nitro-bases.* The nitro-base (1 part) was dissolved in boiling 5*N*-hydrochloric acid (25 parts), iron dust (3 parts) added as rapidly as possible, and the mixture refluxed for 1 hour. The hot solution was filtered and the filtrate basified with excess of aqueous ammonia and filtered. The residue was extracted with hot alcohol, and the extract evaporated to small bulk and diluted with water. The base was taken up in ether and precipitated as the dihydrochloride which was crystallised from methanol. Thus were obtained 7-chloro-1-*p*-aminophenylisoquinoline dihydrochloride, red needles (78%), m. p. indefinite (softens at 250°, resolifies and remelts at 288—290°) (Found: C, 52.9; H, 4.6; N, 8.2; loss at 100°/1 mm., 4.9. $C_{15}H_{11}N_2Cl \cdot 2HCl \cdot H_2O$ requires C, 52.1; H, 4.3; N, 8.1; loss, 5.2%) [the base crystallised from light petroleum (b. p. 80—100°) in pale yellow needles, m. p. 112—113° (Found: C, 70.1; H, 4.5; N, 11.3. $C_{15}H_{11}N_2Cl$ requires C, 70.7; H, 4.3; N, 11.0%)], and 7-amino-1-*p*-chlorophenylisoquinoline dihydrochloride, sandy prisms (71%), m. p. 305° (Found: C, 54.3; H, 4.0; N, 8.9. $C_{15}H_{11}N_2Cl \cdot 2HCl$ requires C, 55.0; H, 4.0; N, 8.5%).

(B) *Quaternary salts.* The nitro-derivative (1 part) was dissolved in hot water (60 parts) containing 2*N*-hydrochloric acid (2 parts) and was added to a stirred boiling suspension of reduced iron (1 part) in water (60 parts). The mixture was refluxed for 1.5 hours and then filtered and the iron precipitated by a slight excess of aqueous ammonia. The filtrate was evaporated to small bulk and filtered, and the methiodide precipitated by addition of solid potassium iodide and crystallised from hot water. Thus were obtained 7-amino-1-*p*-chlorophenylisoquinoline methiodide, yellow needles (87%), m. p. 262° (Found: N, 7.2; I, 31.9. $C_{16}H_{14}N_2ClI$ requires N, 7.1; I, 32.0%), 7-chloro-1-*p*-aminophenylisoquinoline methiodide, orange needles (77%) of indefinite m. p. (sinters at 143—145° and melts ca. 155°) (Found: C, 46.6; H, 4.0; N, 7.1; loss at 100°/10 mm., 3.3. $C_{16}H_{14}N_2ClI \cdot H_2O$ requires C, 46.3; H, 3.9; N, 6.8; loss, 4.3%), and 1-*p*-aminophenylisoquinoline methiodide, yellow prisms (71%), m. p. 206° (Found: N, 7.8; I, 35.3. $C_{16}H_{15}N_2I$ requires N, 7.7; I, 35.1%).

The author thanks Dr. A. J. Ewins, F.R.S., and Dr. Ashley for their interest in this investigation, Mr. S. Bance, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., for the semi-microanalyses, Mr. D. W. Mathieson, B.Sc., for helpful discussion, and the Directors of Messrs. May and Baker Ltd. for permission to publish these results.

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[Received, March 14th, 1950.]
