

## Acylimines of hexafluoroacetone and methyl trifluoropyruvate in cyclocondensation with 2-aminopyridines

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Cyclocondensation of acylimines of hexafluoroacetone and methyl trifluoropyruvate with 2-aminopyridines afforded earlier unknown fluoro-containing *2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazines.

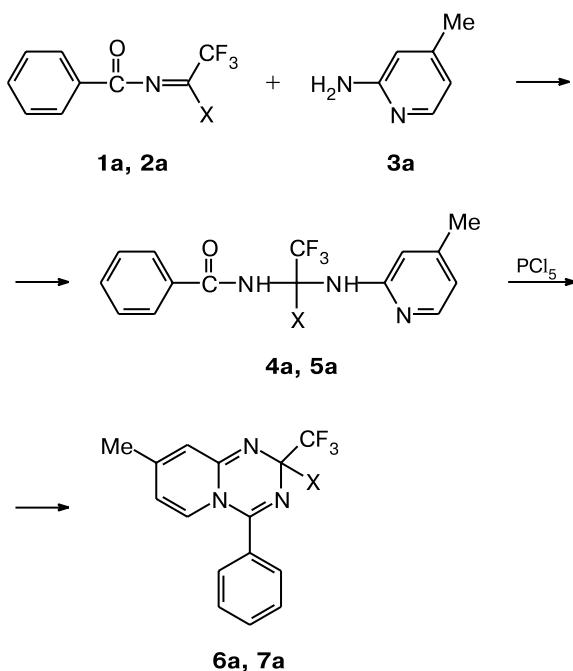
**Key words:** acylimines, hexafluoroacetone, methyl trifluoropyruvate, 2-aminopyridines, *2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazines, heterocyclization, organofluorine compounds.

It is known that acylimines of hexafluoroacetone (HFA) and methyl trifluoropyruvate (MTFP) in cyclocondensation with bisnucleophiles act as 1,3- and 1,2-bis-electrophilic reagents<sup>1,2</sup> and serve as promising starting material for the synthesis of various fluoro-containing heterocycles. For instance, dehydration of adducts of HFA perfluoroacylimines and perfluorocarboxamides with oleum gives 1,3,5-oxadiazines,<sup>3</sup> reactions of HFA and MTFP benzoylimines with 6-aminouracil give<sup>4</sup> pyrimido- and pyrrolopyrimidines, respectively; dehydration of the adduct of HFA ethoxycarbonylimine and 2-aminopyrimidine with  $\text{PCl}_5$  gives pyridotriazine.<sup>5</sup> In the present work, we studied the cyclocondensation of HFA and MTFP acylimines with 2-aminopyridines, which yields earlier unknown fluoro-containing *2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazines. The compounds obtained can be regarded as potential biologically active substances. Pyridotriazines are known to exhibit high fungicidal,<sup>6</sup> antimitotic,<sup>7</sup> and cytostatic activities.<sup>8,9</sup>

The transformations studied follow a two-step scheme: (1) addition of 2-aminopyridine to the C=N bond of imines **1** and **2** to give adducts **4** and **5** and (2) dehydration of adducts **4** and **5** with  $\text{PCl}_5$  to *2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazines **6** and **7**. In the case of 2-amino-4-methylpyridine (**3a**), intermediate adducts **4a** and **5a** (Scheme 1) were isolated in the individual state and characterized.

The cyclocondensation of 2-aminopyridines **3b–f** with acylimines of HFA (**1b–f**) and MTFP (**2b–e**) (equimolar amounts of the reagents were mixed in benzene at 20 °C; after the exothermic reaction was completed,  $\text{PCl}_5$  was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed until the precipitate dissolved; intermediate adducts were not isolated) afforded 2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-*2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazines **6b–h** and methyl 2-trifluoromethyl-*2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylates **7b–f** in 55 to 74% yields (Scheme 2).

**Scheme 1**



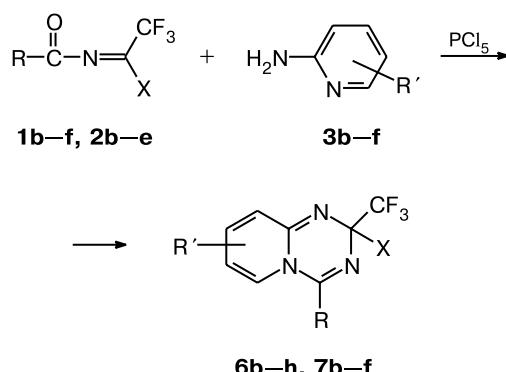
$X = \text{CF}_3$  (**1a**, **4a**, **6a**);  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OMe}$  (**2a**, **5a**, **7a**)

Pyridotriazines **6a–h** and **7a–f** are crystalline solids; their compositions and structures were proved by elemental analysis, NMR spectroscopy, and chemical transformations. Their  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectra show characteristic signals at  $\delta$  –1.0 to 1.0 for geminal trifluoromethyl groups (**6a–h**) and a trifluoromethyl group (**7a–f**).

The reaction of ester **7a** with hydrazine hydrate in MeOH gave *2H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine-2-carbohydrazide **8** (Scheme 3).

Thus, the annelation of substituted 2-aminopyridines with HFA and MTFP acylimines proceeds *via* the

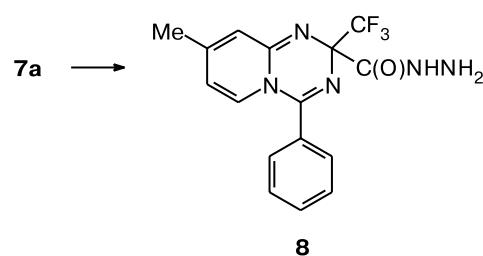
Scheme 2



X = CF<sub>3</sub> (**1b-f, 6b-h**); C(O)OMe (**2b-e, 7b-f**)

- 1:** R = Me (**b**), 3-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**c**), 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**d**),  
2-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**e**), 4-CIC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**f**)  
**2:** R = 4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**b**), 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**c**), 3-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (**d**), 2-furyl (**e**)  
**3:** R' = H (**b**), 3-Me (**c**), 5-Me (**d**), 5-Cl (**e**), 3,5-Cl<sub>2</sub> (**f**)  
**6:** R = Me, R' = 7,8-Cl<sub>2</sub> (**b**), R = 2-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = H (**c**);  
R = 2-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 7-Cl (**d**); R = 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 9-Me (**e**);  
R = 2-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 7-Me (**f**); R = 4-CIC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 7,9-Cl<sub>2</sub> (**g**);  
R = 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 7-Me (**h**)  
**7:** R = 4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 8-Me (**b**); R = 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 9-Me (**c**);  
R = 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 8-Me (**d**); R = 3-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R' = 9-Me (**e**);  
R = 2-furyl, R' = H (**f**)

Scheme 3



cyclocondensation mechanism to yield 2*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine derivatives. The compounds obtained are promising from the viewpoint of medicinal and combinatorial chemistry.

## Experimental

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DXP 200 spectrometer. Melting points were determined in a glass capillary. Acylimines of HFA **1a-f** and MTFP **2a-e** were prepared according to known procedures.<sup>10,11</sup> The starting substituted 2-aminopyridines **3a-f** (Aldrich Co.) were used as purchased.

**Table 1.** Yields, melting points, and elemental analysis data for compounds **6b-h** and **7a-f**

Com- ound	Yield (%)	M.p. /°C	Found Calculated (%)			Molecular formula
			C	H	N	
<b>6b</b>	75	92–94	34.27 34.12	1.34 1.43	10.78 11.94	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>6c</b>	72	144–146	53.31 53.49	3.27 3.09	11.61 11.70	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>11</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>6d</b>	65	126–128	48.63 48.81	2.39 2.56	10.83 10.67	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ClF <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>6e</b>	72	138–140	51.12 50.94	2.49 2.67	11.02 11.14	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>7</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>6f</b>	68	140–142	50.78 50.94	2.49 2.67	11.32 11.14	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>7</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>6g</b>	64	141–142	40.34 40.16	1.51 1.35	9.19 9.37	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
<b>6h</b>	60	115–117	52.29 52.45	3.49 3.37	10.61 10.79	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>13</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O
<b>7a</b>	58	137–139	58.31 58.45	4.22 4.04	12.21 12.03	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>14</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>7b</b>	64	147–149	59.33 59.50	4.28 4.44	11.75 11.57	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>16</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>7c</b>	55	143–145	55.41 55.59	3.42 3.57	11.26 11.44	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>13</sub> F <sub>4</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>7d</b>	73	102–104	55.40 55.59	3.38 3.57	11.62 11.44	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>13</sub> F <sub>4</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>7e</b>	69	133–135	55.44 55.59	3.39 3.57	11.29 11.44	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>13</sub> F <sub>4</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>7f</b>	62	151–152	51.57 51.70	3.25 3.10	12.77 12.92	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>

**N-[1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-2-(4-methylpyridin-2-ylamino)propan-2-yl]benzamide (4a).** 2-Amino-4-methylpyridine (3a) (1.08 g, 0.01 mol) was added to a solution of imine **1a** (2.69 g, 0.01 mol) in benzene (20 mL). After the exothermic reaction was completed, the solvent was removed and the residue was recrystallized from benzene–hexane (1 : 1) to give benzamide **4a** (3.25 g, 86%), m.p. 118–120 °C. Found (%): C, 50.77; H, 3.29; N, 11.32.  $C_{16}H_{13}F_6N_3O$ . Calculated (%): C, 50.94; H, 3.47; N, 11.14.  $^1H$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: 2.27 (s, 3 H, Me); 6.61 (d, 1 H, H arom.,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz); 7.02 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 7.19 (s, 1 H, NH); 7.49, 7.92 (both m, 3 H each, H arom.); 12.68 (s, 1 H, NH).  $^{19}F$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: 4.68 (s).

**Methyl 2-benzoylamino-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-(4-methylpyridin-2-ylamino)propionate (5a)** was obtained analogously from imine **2a** (0.01 mol) and 2-amino-4-methylpyridine (3a) (0.01 mol). The yield of compound **5a** was 3.15 g (86%), m.p. 156–158 °C. Found (%): C, 55.41; H, 4.22; N, 11.31.  $C_{17}H_{16}F_3N_3O_3$ . Calculated (%): C, 55.59; H, 4.39; N, 11.44.  $^1H$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: 2.17 (s, 3 H, Me); 3.79 (s, 3 H, MeO); 6.42 (d, 1 H, H arom.,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz); 6.67 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 7.19 (s, 1 H, NH); 7.42 (m, 3 H, H arom.); 7.64 (s, 1 H, NH); 7.83 (m, 3 H, H arom.); 9.14 (s, 1 H, NH).  $^{19}F$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: 2.62 (s).

**8-Methyl-4-phenyl-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6a).** *A.* A mixture of benzamide **4a** (3.77 g, 0.01 mol) and  $PCl_5$  (2.09 g, 0.01 mol) in benzene (50 mL) was refluxed to homogenization. The solvent and  $POCl_3$  were removed and the residue was recrystallized from hexane to give triazine **6a** (2.55 g, 71%), m.p. 121–123 °C. Found (%):

C, 55.31; H, 3.22; N, 11.51.  $C_{16}H_{11}F_6N_3$ . Calculated (%): C, 53.49; H, 3.09; N, 11.70.  $^1H$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: 2.13 (s, 3 H, Me); 5.85 (d, 1 H, H arom.,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz); 6.56 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 6.96 (d, 1 H, H arom.,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz); 7.55 (m, 5 H, H arom.).  $^{19}F$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: -1.04 (s).

**B.** 2-Amino-4-methylpyridine (3a) (1.08 g, 0.01 mol) was added to a solution of imine **1a** (2.69 g, 0.01 mol) in benzene (50 mL). After the exothermic reaction was completed,  $PCl_5$  (2.09 g, 0.01 mol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed to homogenization. The solvent and  $POCl_3$  were removed and the residue was recrystallized from hexane to give triazine **6a** (2.12 g, 56%), m.p. 121–123 °C.

**7,8-Dichloro-4-methyl-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6b), 4-(2-methylphenyl)-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6c), 7-chloro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6d), 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6e), 4-(2-fluorophenyl)-7-methyl-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6f), 7,9-dichloro-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6g), 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7-methyl-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine (6h), methyl 8-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylate (7a), methyl 8-methyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylate (7b), methyl 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2H-pyrido[1,2-a][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylate (7c), methyl 4-(4-fluoro-**

**Table 2.**  $^1H$  and  $^{19}F$  NMR spectra of compounds **6b–h** and **7a–f** (in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

Compound	$\delta$ (J/Hz)	
	$^1H$	$^{19}F$
<b>6b</b>	2.48 (s, 3 H, Me); 7.32, 7.84 (both s, 1 H each, H arom.)	0.82 (s)
<b>6c</b>	2.28 (s, 3 H, Me); 5.93 (t, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.5); 6.66 (m, 2 H, H arom.); 7.06 (m, 1 H, H arom.); 7.28–7.41 (m, 4 H, H arom.)	0.86 (s)
<b>6d</b>	2.29 (s, 3 H, Me); 6.74 (m, 2 H, H arom.); 7.07 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 8.1); 7.30–7.52 (m, 4 H, H arom.)	0.70 (s)
<b>6e</b>	2.16 (s, 3 H, Me); 5.95 (t, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.6); 6.97 (m, 2 H, H arom.); 7.27 (t, 2 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.9); 7.59 (m, 2 H, H arom.)	-0.67 (s, 3 F); 28.82 (m, 1 F)
<b>6f</b>	1.98 (s, 3 H, Me); 6.62 (d, 2 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.9); 6.96 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.8); 7.37 (m, 2 H, H arom.); 7.51, 7.78 (both m, 1 H each, H arom.)	-0.81 (s, 3 F); -34.55 (m, 1 F)
<b>6g</b>	7.23, 7.38 (both s, 1 H each, H arom.); 7.53, 7.66 (both d, 2 H each, H arom., $J$ = 7.8)	0.55 (s)
<b>6h</b>	1.96 (s, 3 H, Me); 3.88 (s, 3 H, MeO); 6.64 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.7); 6.90 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 6.93–7.07 (m, 3 H, H arom.); 7.49 (d, 2 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.8)	0.52 (s)
<b>7a</b>	2.13 (s, 3 H, Me); 3.80 (s, 3 H, MeO); 5.78 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 8.1); 6.42 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 6.91 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 8.0); 7.53 (m, 5 H, H arom.)	-0.26 (s)
<b>7b</b>	2.17, 2.48 (both s, 3 H each, Me); 3.84 (s, 3 H, MeO); 5.88 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.7); 6.45 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 6.96 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.7); 7.33, 7.47 (both d, 2 H each, H arom., $J$ = 8.0)	-0.12 (s)
<b>7c</b>	2.11 (s, 3 H, Me); 3.82 (s, 3 H, MeO); 5.84 (t, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.8); 6.86 (m, 2 H, H arom.); 7.25 (t, 2 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.5); 7.57 (m, 2 H, H arom.)	0.35 (s, 3 F); -29.36 (m, 1 F)
<b>7d</b>	2.09 (s, 3 H, Me); 3.81 (s, 3 H, MeO); 5.74 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.7); 6.49 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 6.82 (d, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.9); 7.18 (t, 2 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.7); 7.57 (m, 2 H, H arom.)	-0.55 (s, 3 F); 29.02 (m, 1 F)
<b>7e</b>	2.11 (s, 3 H, Me); 3.83 (s, 3 H, MeO); 5.91 (t, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.9); 6.84 (d, 2 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.9); 7.27–7.36 (m, 3 H, H arom.); 7.52 (m, 3 H, H arom.)	-0.16 (s, 3 F); -33.44 (m, 1 F)
<b>7f</b>	3.78 (s, 3 H, MeO); 6.05 (t, 1 H, H arom., $J$ = 7.7); 6.61–6.67 (m, 2 H, H arom.); 6.98–7.09 (m, 1 H, H arom.); 7.16, 7.44 (both d, 1 H each, H arom., $J$ = 8.1); 7.83 (m, 1 H, H arom.)	0.07 (s)

phenyl)-8-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylate (**7d**), methyl 4-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylate (**7e**), and methyl 4-(2-furyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-2*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine-2-carboxylate (**7f**) were obtained from imine **1** or **2** (0.01 mol), 2-aminopyridines **3** (0.01 mol), and  $\text{PCl}_5$  (0.01 mol) as described for triazine **6a**. The yields, melting points, and spectroscopic characteristics of compounds **6b–h** and **7a–f** are given in Tables 1 and 2.

**8-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,3,5]triazine-2-carbohydrazide (**8**).** Hydrazine hydrate (1.01 g, 0.02 mol) was added to a solution of triazine **7a** (3.49 g, 0.01 mol) in MeOH (20 mL). The reaction mixture was kept at 20 °C for 24 h and the precipitate that formed was filtered off and recrystallized from 50% EtOH. The yield of hydrazide **8** was 2.75 g (79%), m.p. 168–170 °C. Found (%): C, 55.19; H, 4.21; N, 19.88.  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{N}_5\text{O}$ . Calculated (%): C, 55.02; H, 4.04; N, 20.05.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: 2.14 (s, 3 H, Me); 4.16 (s, 2 H, NH<sub>2</sub>); 5.76 (d, 1 H, H arom.,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz); 6.46 (s, 1 H, H arom.); 6.92 (d, 1 H, H arom.,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz); 7.54 (m, 5 H, H arom.); 8.74 (s, 1 H, NH).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>), δ: –0.94.

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