Diazepines II. A New Synthesis of 4*H*-Pyrrolo[1,2-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine (1)

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A convenient synthesis of a 4*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine is described. 2,5-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-5-phthalimidomethyltetrahydrofuran (3) was prepared starting from 2-methyl-5-phthalimidomethylfuran (1). The condensation of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone with 3 to give 5-chloro-2-(2-methyl-5-phthalimidomethylpyrrol-1-yl)benzophenone (4), the treatment of which with hydrazine hydrate afforded 8-chloro-1-methyl-4*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine (5).

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Sir:

Although there is considerable work (3,4) in recent years for the synthesis of tricyclic diazepine compounds having anxiolytic activity, but a single synthesis of the heterocyclic system, 4H-pyrrolo[1,2-a][1,4]benzo-diazepine has thus far been reported (5). We now wish to report the efficient synthesis of 8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-pyrrolo[1,2-a][1,4]benzodiazepine.

Treatment of 2-methyl-5-phthalimidomethylfuran (1) with bromine in a mixture of methylene chloride and absolute methanol at -40~-50° followed by introduction of gaseous ammonia (6) gave the dihydrofuran 2 in 96% yield. The nmr spectrum (7) of 2 showed that it was an approximately equimolar mixture of trans and cis isomers, which could be separated by fractional recrystallization from ether-n-hexane. The physical, analytical and spectral data for each of the isomers are as follows: $119.5-120.5^{\circ}$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{16}H_{17}NO_5$: C, 63.36; H, 5.65; N, 4.62. Found: C, 63.63; H, 5.53; N, 4.83; nmr 1.51 (3H, s, 1-CH₃), 3.08 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.19 (3H, s, OCH₃), $\nu_{\rm A}$ 4.01 and $\nu_{\rm B}$ 3.96 (2H, AB system, $J = 14.0 \text{ Hz}, \text{CH}_2\text{N}), 5.86 \text{ (2H, s, CH=CH)}, 7.55 \sim 7.88$ $(4H, m, C_6H_4);$ m.p. $89.5-91.0^{\circ};$ nmr: 1.27 (3H,s, 1-CH₃), 3.29 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.33 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.97 (2H, s, CH₂N), 5.89 (2H, s, CH=CH), 7.59~7.93 $(4H, m, C_6H_4).$

Catalytic hydrogenation of **2** with the higher melting point using Raney nickel in ethanol afforded the tetrahydrofuran **3** in 96% yield (8) [m.p. 113.4-114.5° (recrystallized from ether-n-hexane). *Anal.* Calcd. for C_{1.6}H_{1.9}NO₅: C, 62.94; H, 6.27; N, 4.59. Found: C, 62.88; H, 6.29; N, 4.74; nmr: δ 1.47 (3H, s, 1-CH₃,

1.77~2.56 (4H, m, CH₂CH₂), 3.16 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.33 (3H, s, OCH₃), $\nu_{\rm A}$ 4.06 and $\nu_{\rm B}$ 3.84 (2H, AB system, J = 14.0 Hz, CH₂N), 7.60~7.91 (4H, m, C₆H₄).

Condensation of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone with 3 in benzene with p-toluenesulfonic acid as catalyst gave the pyrrolylbenzophenone 4 in 87% yield [m.p. 148.5-149.5° (recrystallized from ether-n-hexane). Anal. Calcd. for $C_{2.7}H_{1.9}ClN_2O_3$: C, 71.29; H, 4.21; N, 6.16. Found: C, 71.27; H, 3.97; N, 6.18; nmr: δ 1.89 (3H, s, CH₃), ν_A 4.57 and ν_B 4.39 (2H, AB system, J = 15.0 Hz, CH₂N), ν_A 6.03 and ν_B 5.69 (2H, AB system, J =

benzene rings)].

Removal of the phthaloyl group from 4 and ring closure to 8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4/I-pyrrolo[1.2-a]-[1,4]benzodiazepine (5) was effected by heating at reflux a solution of 4 in ethanol with hydrazine hydrate (in 67%). Most of the phthalazine generated in the reaction could be removed as solid by filtration from the cooled reaction mixture. Chromatographic isolation followed by recrystallization from ether-n-hexane gave 5 as slightly yellow prisms showing m.p. 142.5-143.5°. absorption was recorded at 1607, 1480, 1444, 1410 and 1299 cm⁻¹. The nmr spectrum had δ 2.33 (3H, s, CH₃), $\nu_{\rm A}$ 4.97 and $\nu_{\rm R}$ 3.95 (2H, AB system, J = 12.5 Hz, CH_2N), 7.02 (2H, m, =CH-CH=), 7.18~7.60 (8H, m, protons on two benzene rings). Anal. Caled. for $C_{19}H_{15}CIN_2$: C, 74.39; H, 4.93; N, 9.13; Cl, 11.56. Found: C, 74.29; H, 4.76; N, 9.06; Cl, 11.55. Acknowledgments.

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- (7) All the nmr spectra were recorded by a JOEL JNM-MH-100 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer in deuteriochloroform with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard.
- (8) As either trans or cis isomer of 3 can be equally employed for the present synthesis, the separation of the isomers of 2 is not necessary for the synthetic purpose. A mixture of trans and cis isomers of 2 was successfully transformed to a mixture of the stereoisomers of 3, and then to compound 4.