

Synthesis of 2-amino-3,6-di(het)arylpyridines from 5-cyano-3,6-di(het)aryl-1,2,4-triazines and arylhydrazines via the $S_N^{ipso}/$ aza-Diels–Alder reaction sequence

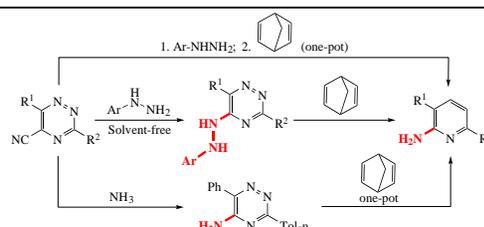
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DOI: 10.1016/j.mencom.2022.11.006

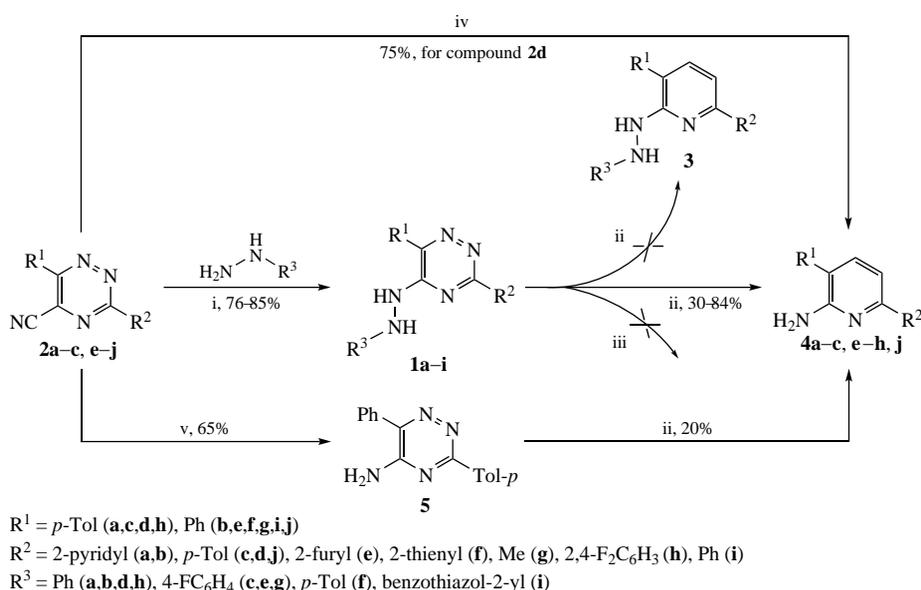
Reaction between 5-cyano-3,6-di(het)aryl-1,2,4-triazines and arylhydrazines with the following *aza*-Diels–Alder autoclave reaction affords hardly available 2-amino-3,6-di(het)arylpyridines in up to 67% yield after two steps and in 75% yield for the one-pot way. The compounds obtained can be promising for medicinal chemistry.



Keywords: 2-aminopyridines, 6-amino-2,2'-bipyridines, 1,2,4-triazines, arylhydrazines, *ipso*-substitution, *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction, autoclave processes.

One of the promising accesses to functionalized (bi)pyridines is the *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction of 1,2,4-triazine precursors bearing nucleophile residues obtained, in turn, by means of S_N^{ipso}/S_N^H reactions.^{1–7} This approach is the convenient way for obtaining practically useful pyridines used in engineering, agriculture, medicine, and as pharmaceuticals.⁸ For example, (bi)pyridines, as well as their metal complexes, demonstrate promising photophysical^{9–13} and liquid crystal properties¹⁴ as well as biological activity.^{15–19} They can be used as herbicides, insecticides^{20,21} and fluorescent labels.^{22,23}

In a number of cases, in addition to the expected transformation of the 1,2,4-triazine ring into a pyridine one under the action of dienophiles, parallel or competitive processes involving some fragments were reported. The reduction of the nitro group into amino one,^{24,25} transformation of trichloromethyl into dichloromethyl group,^{26,27} partial demethylation of the 8-positioned methoxy group at the quinoline fragment²⁸ and partial decyanation of C⁵-cyano group in 1,2,4-triazine cycle²⁹ were described. Besides, parallel S_N^H reaction with direct introduction of the pyrrolidine residue³⁰ and isomerization of



Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: i, neat, 150 °C, 8 h, Ar; ii, 2,5-norbornadiene, *o*-dichlorobenzene, pressure vessel, 215 °C, 10 h, Ar; iii, *o*-dichlorobenzene, 180 °C, 36 h, Ar; iv, PhNHNH₂, neat, 150 °C, 8 h, then *o*-dichlorobenzene, pressure vessel, 2,5-norbornadiene, 215 °C, 10 h, Ar; v, NH₃ bubbling, DMF, room temperature, 30 min.

furoxanylpyridine derivative with partial migration of the *N*-oxide fragment³¹ were demonstrated. The competitive domino-transformation of 3-(2-pyridyl)-1,2,4-triazines under the action of arynes leading to triazolopyridoindoles was studied in details.^{32–35} Thus, the further study of the *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction of 1,2,4-triazines on the action of dienophiles looks promising. In this work, we report the results of exploring the transformations of C⁵-(het)arylhydrazinyl-substituted 1,2,4-triazines obtained by the reaction of 5-cyano-1,2,4-triazines with (het)arylhydrazines during the *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction with 2,5-norbornadiene.

The starting 3,6-di(het)aryl-substituted 5-[2-(het)arylhydrazinyl]-1,2,4-triazines **1** were synthesized as described³⁶ by the solvent-free nucleophilic *ipso*-substitution of the C⁵-cyano group in 1,2,4-triazines **2** (Scheme 1). Our attempted *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction of 1,2,4-triazine **1a** with 2,5-norbornadiene under common conditions, namely, in refluxing (up to 36 h) *o*-dichlorobenzene brought about the starting compound **1a**. We reported earlier that application of the autoclave conditions for the *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction was effective for the cases where the reaction did not proceed under milder conditions,^{6,37,38} and in some cases the shorter reaction times and higher product yields were observed.^{39,40}

In fact, the reaction of 1,2,4-triazines **1** with 2,5-norbornadiene in an autoclave in *o*-dichlorobenzene at 215 °C for 10 h, instead of the expected 2-hydrazinylpyridines **3**, gave products **4** (see Scheme 1) with the yield up to 84%. However, their analytical data corresponded to neither expected products **3** nor starting 1,2,4-triazines **1**. In particular, no signals for the arylhydrazide residue were observed in their ¹H NMR spectra while new two-proton broad singlets at 4.59–4.73 ppm appeared. The data of ¹³C NMR, mass-spectrometry and elemental analysis obtained revealed the structure of products **4** as di(het)arylpyridin-2-amines **4**. It is necessary to note that in the case of 1,2,4-triazine **1i** bearing benzothiazole residue in a hydrazine moiety, no product was obtained due to extensive tarring of the reaction mixture. The presence of 2-pyridyl residue at the C³ position of 1,2,4-triazine does not affect the reaction, and 6-amino-2,2'-bipyridine derivatives **4a,b** were successfully obtained.

We did not find direct literature analogies for the preparation of aminopyridines as herein presented. In a number of sources,^{41–44} the transformation of 1-substituted 2-phenylhydrazines with the elimination of aniline molecule took place. The fact that the *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction proceeded, regardless of the cleavage of the hydrazine residue, was confirmed by the special experiment. The similar reaction of 5-amino-1,2,4-triazine **5** (obtained from the corresponding 5-cyano-1,2,4-triazine **2j**⁴⁵) with 2,5-norbornadiene led to pyridin-2-amine **4j** in only 20% yield, which is significantly inferior to the use of 2-arylhydrazinyl analogues **1**.

We also demonstrated that the reaction sequence can be performed in one pot. For this, compound **2d** was first reacted with phenylhydrazine (neat, 8 h, autoclave), the reaction mixture was then diluted with *o*-dichlorobenzene, 2,5-norbornadiene was added, and the mixture was autoclaved (215 °C, 10 h) to afford product **4c** in 75% yield, which is a little higher compared to two-step sequence.

2-Aminopyridines successfully prepared in this work can be of interest for the synthesis of various biologically active substances, *e.g.*, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines demonstrating wide spectrum of biological activity.⁴⁶ A number of drugs contain the substances of this class. In addition, 2-aminopyridine derivatives exhibited promising biological activities and they are used as glucokinase activators or selective inhibitors of neuronal nitric oxide synthase.^{47,48}

In summary, we have discovered a new parallel transformation of 5-positioned arylhydrazine residues in the 1,2,4-triazines upon *aza*-Diels–Alder reaction with 2,5-norbornadiene. This reaction leads to pharmaceutically valuable 3,6-di(het)aryl-substituted 2-aminopyridines, including 2,2'-bipyridines, in up to 67% yield in a two-step procedure and up to 75% yield in a one-pot method.

This work was supported by the Council of the President of the Russian Federation (grant no. NSH-1223.2022.1.3) and State Contract no. 0398-2019-0002 AAAA-A19-119011790134-1.

Online Supplementary Materials

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at doi: 10.1016/j.mencom.2022.11.006.

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Received: 24th March 2022; Com. 22/6837