

Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds from Alpha- Beta Unsaturated Carbonyl Compounds



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Abstract:

This study include the preparation of 1,3-di acetylindole from the reaction of indole (with acetic anhydride in presence of acetic acid as acidic media). The compound N-acetyl indole was prepared from the reaction of indole and acetic anhydride and the compunde N-acetophenonindole was prepared from the reaction of α -chloroacetophenone and indole . These three compounds having an alpha acedic hydrogen which could be used in the synthesis of chalcones (H2-H8) using the following carbonyl compounds (4-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-chlorobenzaldehyde, 4-N, N-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 2,5-hexanedione, 3-acetylc indole and acetone) through Aldol condensation to obtain α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds . On treatment of 1,3-diacetyl indole with (10%) potassium hydroxide solution , the amid group will be hydrolysis to the amine group in position (1), so the acetyl group in the indole will be the center of the reaction. The prepared chalcones , has been used in the synthesis of many heterocyclic compounds ; when react with biurate give substituted pyrimidinone containing the hexamembered ring (H9-H15). The reaction of chalcone with N-bromosuccinamide gives the monobromo derivatives (H18-H24). The reaction with phenyl hydrazine give the pyrazoline of the pentamembered ring (H25-H31), On the reaction with hydrogen peroxide giving the oxirane (H32-H38).which suffering from the expansion ring through the treatment with hydrazine hydrate gives

pyrazolidine diole compounds (H39-H45). The reaction with methylurea gives substituted pyrimidinone compounds of hexamembered ring (H46-H52). The synthesis triazole compounds (H53)(which prepared from the reaction of 1,3,4-oxadiazole- 5-thiole with hydrazine hydrate) react (N-acetylindole, 1,3-diacetylindole) to obtain the imines (H55,H56)respectively. The chalcone (H58) was prepared from the reaction of N-acetophenone indole with 2-chlorobenzaldehyde, this synthesis chalcone was reacted with triazole to obtain the schiff's base (H59). All the synthesized compounds were identified using the available physical and spectroscopic methods [m. p. , color change, (IR, UV and¹H- NMR spectra) and some theoretical calculations].

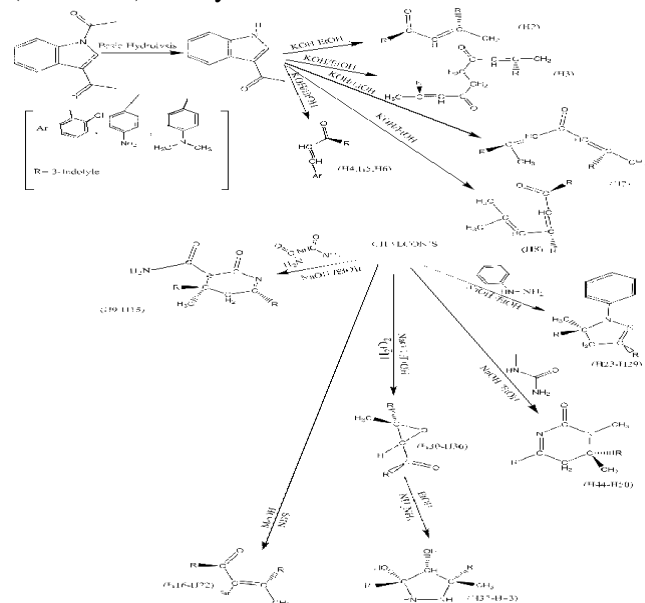
Introduction

α , β -Unsaturated ketones are convenient and easilyavailable starting materials or intermediates for the synthe-sis of a wide variety of heterocyclic compounds. The α,β -enone unit is favourable for dipolar cycloaddition reac-tions with various reagents affording heterocyclic com-pounds of different ring sizes with one or more heteroatoms. Their reactions with dinucleophiles provide impor-tant and useful heterocyclic ring systems as well. Amongthe α,β -unsaturated ketones, chalcones and their analogueshave a prominent place as starting materials for the synthe-sis of, first of all, nitrogen-containing heterocyclic com-pounds. Such reactions have been reviewed in severalaccounts [1-5].

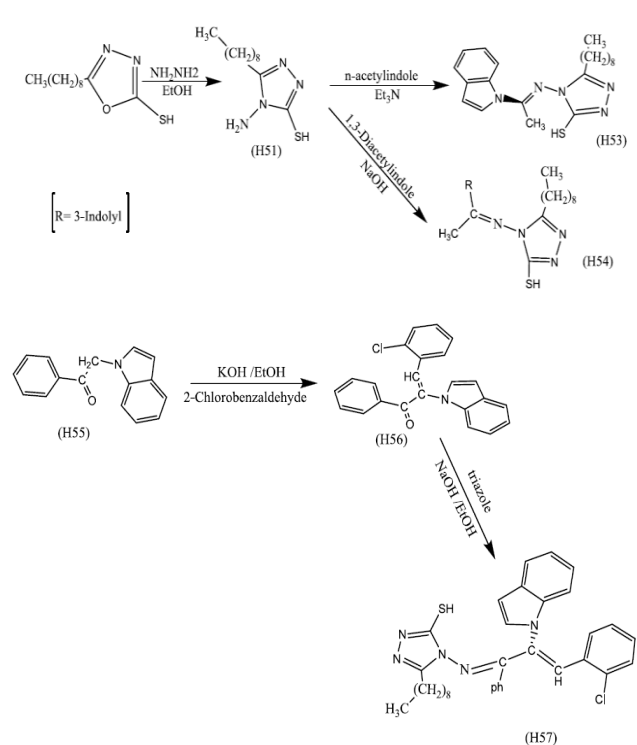
Utilization of the related exocyclic α, β -unsaturated ketones for such purposes made possible the synthesis of various polycyclic ring systems. Probably the most important types of these polycyclic compounds are their fused heterocyclic and spiroheterocyclic representatives. Although such compounds have been known for decades, their syntheses have hitherto been scarcely reviewed [6,7]. For this reason, the major aim of our present review article is to compile the most important types of heterocyclic compounds synthesized by the reactions of selected groups of exocyclic α, β -unsaturated ketones, represented by 2-arylidene-1-indanones (1), -1-tetralones (2), -1-benzosuberones (3), 3-arylidenechromanones (4), -1-thiochromanones (5), -flavanones (6) and -1-thioflavanones (7).

2. Synthesis of Exocyclic α, β -Unsaturated Ketones

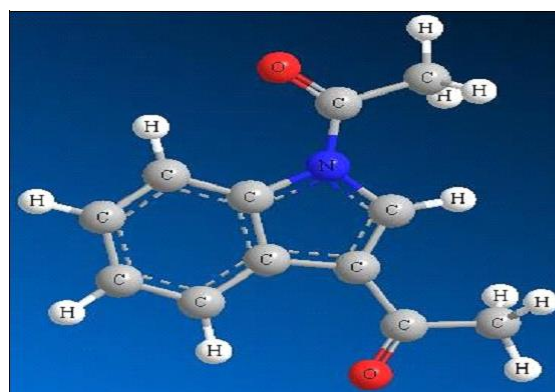
Several representatives of the above-mentioned exocyclic α, β -unsaturated ketones 1 - 7 have been well known compounds for a long time. 2-Arylidene-1-indanones (1), -1-tetralones (2) and -1-benzosuberones (3) were synthesized by base- [8-20] and acid-catalyzed [21-26] condensation of 1-indanone, 1-tetralone and 1-benzosuberone with aromatic aldehydes (Scheme 1). 3-Arylidenechromanones



Scheme 1



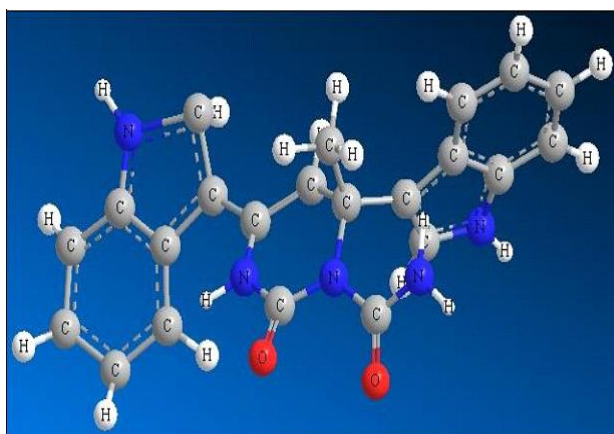
Scheme 2



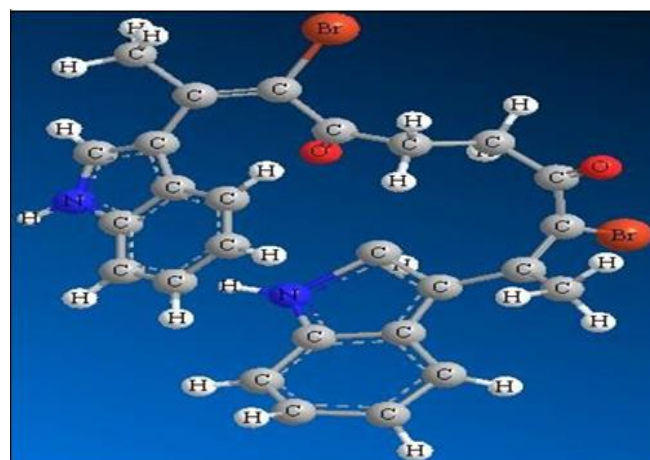
Total Energy: 10.3313 Kcal / mol
Form compound H1



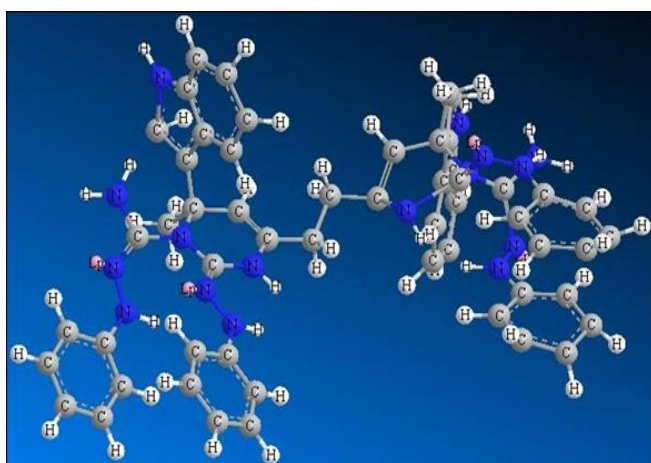
Total Energy: 23.5553 Kcal / mol Form compound H6



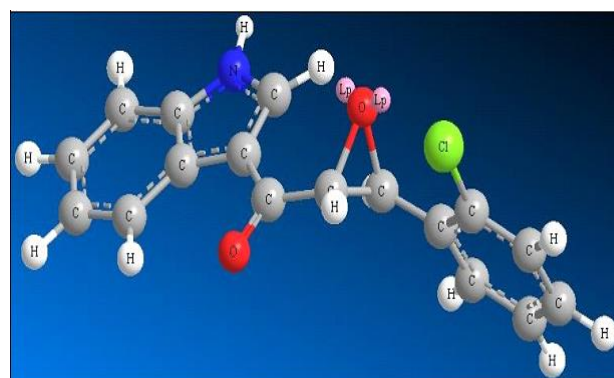
Total Energy: 0.4658Kcal / mol
Form compound H6



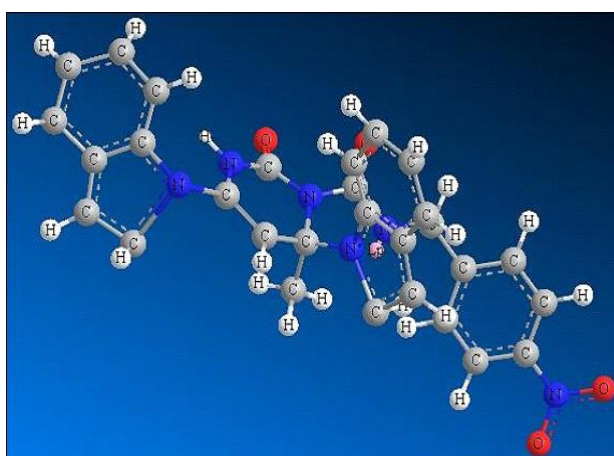
Total Energy: 7.2708Kcal / mol
Form compound H17



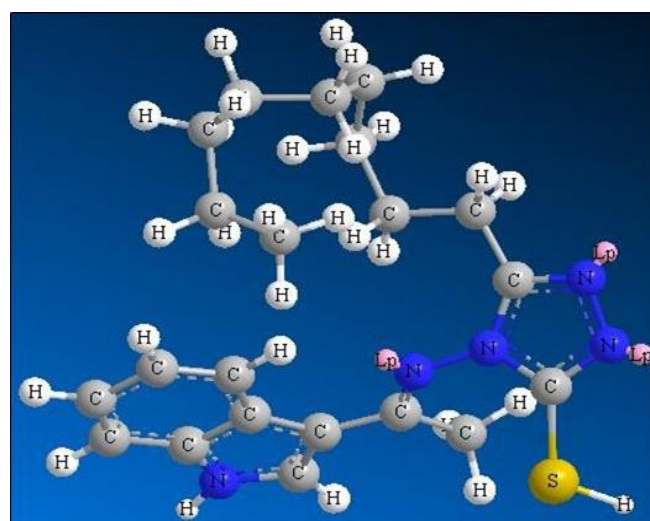
Total Energy: -30.1769Kcal / mol
Form compound H9



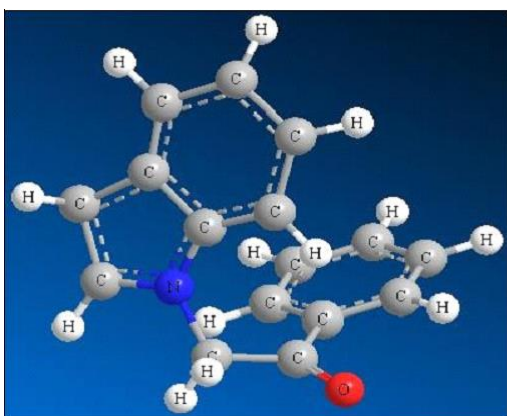
Total Energy: 107.9837Kcal / mol
Form compound H35



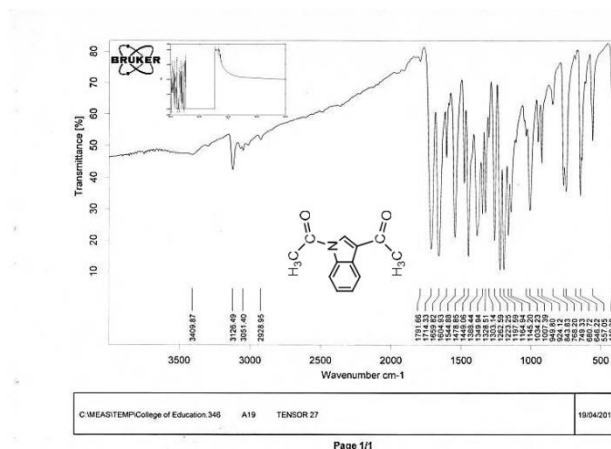
Total Energy: -9.7397Kcal / mol
Form compound H17



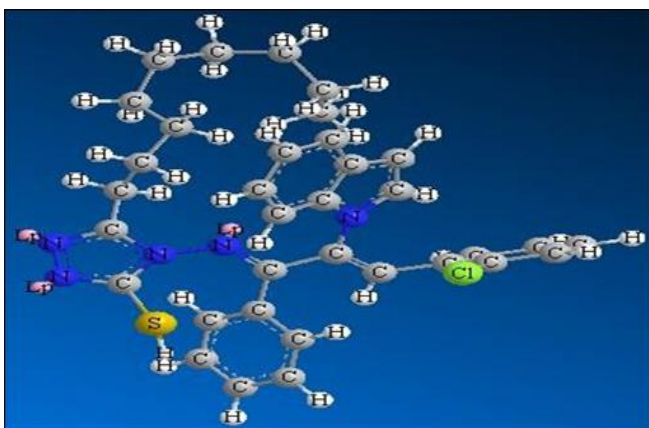
Total Energy: 33.3833 Kcal / mol
Form compound H56



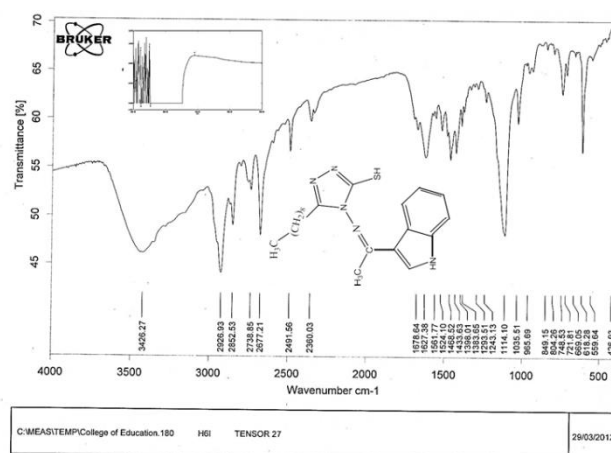
Total Energy: 8.6623Kcal / mol
Form compound H57



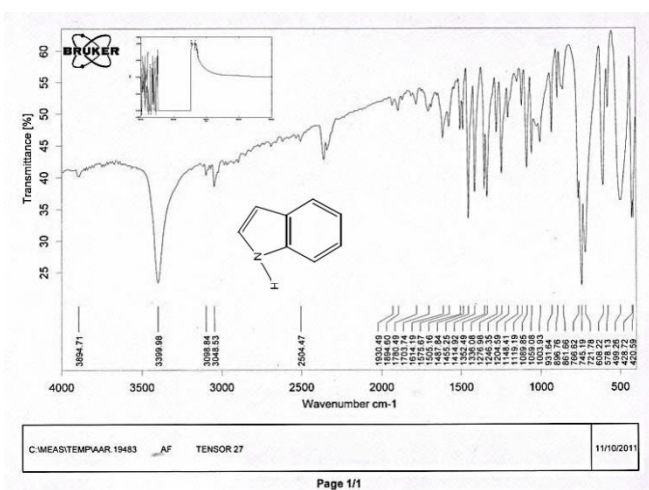
IR & UV of Compound 1,3-Di acetyl indol



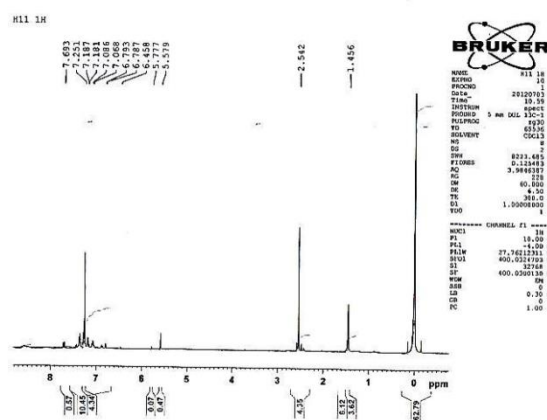
Total Energy: 42.0151Kcal / mol
Form compound H59



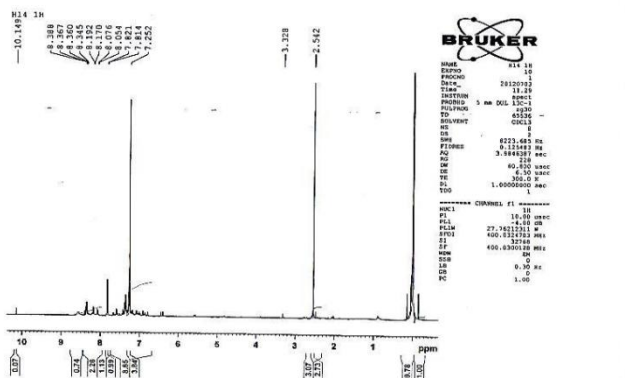
IR & UV of Compound H54



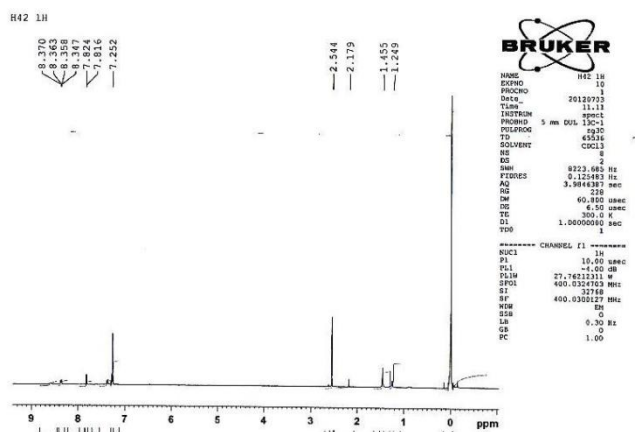
IR & UV of Compound H1 Indol



NMR of Compound H2



NMR of Compound H5



NMR of Compound H37

References

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