

HETEROCYCLES, Vol. 65, No. 11, 2005, pp. 2763 - 2770

Received, 14th July, 2005, Accepted, 18th August, 2005, Published online, 19th August, 2005

A PRACTICAL SYNTHESIS OF 1-ALKYL-3-AMINO-4-ARYL-1,8-NAPHTHYRIDIN-2-(1*H*)-ONE, A PARTIAL STRUCTURE OF ACAT INHIBITOR SMP-797

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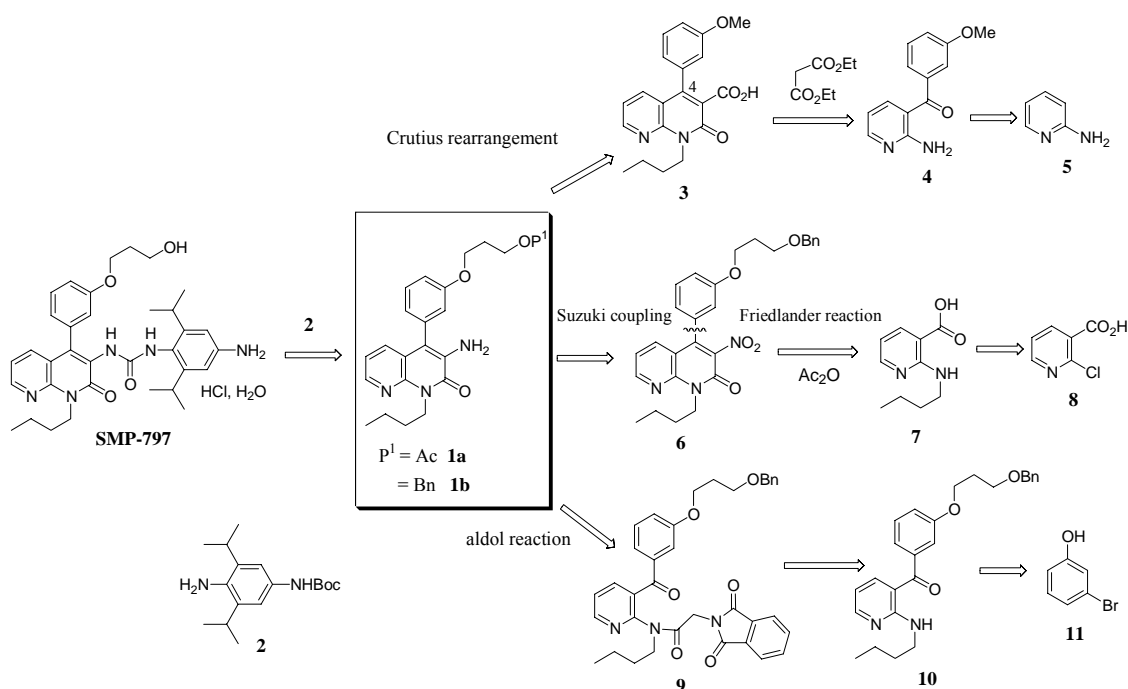
Abstract – 3-Amino-4-[3-(3-benzyloxypropoxy)phenyl]-1-butyl-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one, which is a naphthyridine part of a potent ACAT (acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase) inhibitor SMP-797, was effectively synthesized from *m*-bromophenol in 5 steps without isolating intermediates. The synthesis involved the intramolecular aldol reaction as a key step.

INTRODUCTION

It was previously found in our group that SMP-797, which is a urea derivative of 3-amino-4-aryl-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one (**1**) and 4-amino-2,6-diisopropylaniline (**2**), possessed potent ACAT inhibitory activity¹ (Scheme 1). For further pharmacological studies, a practical large-scale preparation of SMP-797 was needed. The key intermediate 4-amino-2,6-diisopropylaniline (**2**) was readily obtained from commercial 2,6-diisopropylaniline by nitration, reduction of the nitro group and protection of the 4-amino group.¹ As for synthesis of the other intermediate (**1**), we have previously reported two methods. The first method involved the Crutius rearrangement² of 4-aryl-3-carboxy-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one³ (**3**), which was obtained by the Friedländer reaction⁴ between 2-amino-3-benzolopyridine (**4**) and diethyl malonate. The methoxy group on the 4-phenyl moiety of **3** was then converted to 3-acetoxypropyloxy group. This synthesis of **1a** required 10 steps from 2-aminopyridine (**5**) which is relatively long. In addition, use of explosive acylazide in the Crutius rearrangement was not desirable. The second method involved reduction of 4-aryl-3-nitro-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one (**6**), which was constructed by the Suzuki coupling⁵ of 4-halo-3-nitro-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-ones. The compound (**6**) was readily obtained by the modified Friedländer reaction of 2-amino-3-benzolopyridine (**7**) with acetic anhydride. This synthesis of **1b**

employed 6 steps from commercially 2-chloronicotinic acid (**8**). This method, however, still had problems: Several intermediates were purified by silica gel chromatography; expensive Pd-catalyst was used in the Suzuki coupling. Less expensive synthesis of **1** was required (Scheme 1).

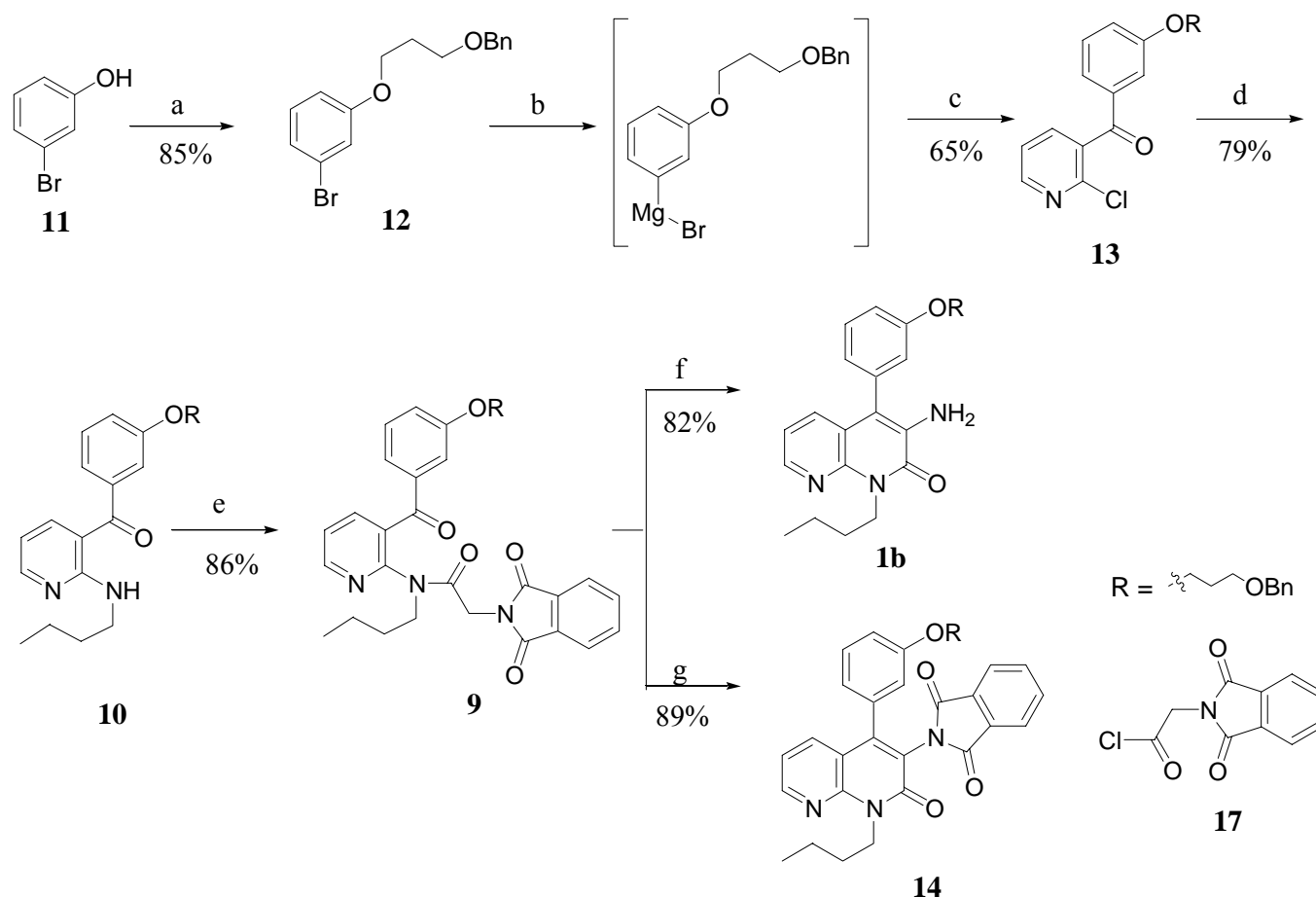
In this paper, we report the third synthesis of **1b** by using intramolecular aldol reaction of *N*-(3-benzoylpyridin-2-yl)-*N*-alkyl-2-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-isoindol-2-yl)acetamide (**9**). The synthesis has several advantages over the previous methods: 1) **1b** was obtained only in 5 steps from commercial *m*-bromophenol (**11**); 2) 3-amino group can be introduced from a glycine derivative without oxidation/reduction functional group transformation; 3) all the synthesis can be conducted without isolation of intermediates, which avoided purification by silica gel chromatography.



Scheme 1

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

m-Bromophenol (**11**) was *O*-3-benzyloxypropylated, and was converted to the Grignard reagent. The reagent was reacted with 2-chloronicotinoyl chloride (**15**) to give ketone (**13**) in 65% isolated yield. Then, **13** was converted to 2-butylaminopyridine (**10**) by heating with butylamine at reflux for 2 h in 79% isolated yield, which was treated with phthalylglycyl chloride (**17**) in the presence of *i*-Pr₂NEt in CH₂Cl₂ to give the key intermediate (**9**). The intramolecular aldol reaction of **9** was conducted by heating with K₂CO₃ in DMF at 120 °C for 3 h giving cyclized product (**14**) in 89% isolated yield. Strong bases such as NaH and NaOEt were not effective for this reaction. One-pot aldol reaction of **9** followed by treatment with Me₂NH to remove *N*-phthaloyl group gave the desired **1b** in 82% isolated yield. Thus, **1b** could be obtained from **11** in 31 % in 5 total steps (Scheme 2).



Scheme 2. Reagents and conditions: (a) benzyl 3-bromopropyl ether (1.1 eq.), K_2CO_3 (3.0 eq.), DMF, 60°C , 3 h; (b) Mg (1.1 eq.), cat. I_2 , THF, rt, 1.5 h (c) **15** (1.0 eq.), THF, rt, 2 h; (d) butylamine, reflux, 2 h; (e) **17** (2.5 eq.), *i*- Pr_2NEt (2.8 eq.), CH_2Cl_2 , reflux, 5 h; (f) K_2CO_3 (4.0 eq.), DMF, 120°C , 3 h and then MeNH_2 (10 eq.), rt, 3 h; (g) K_2CO_3 (4.0 eq.), DMF, 120°C , 3 h.

Extensive examination of the formation of **9**, **10**, **12** and **13** revealed that by-products are readily removable by extraction or evaporation. For example, *m*-bromophenol (**11**) in the formation of **12**, carboxylic acid (**8**) formed in the Grignard reaction of **15**, and *N*-phthaloylglycine (**16**) formed in the acylation of **10** could readily be removed by extraction under basic condition. In the amination of **13**, excess butylamine was readily removed by evaporation and washing under acidic condition. It was therefore considered that the synthesis of **1b** could be conducted without isolating the intermediates. Starting from **11**, crude *O*-alkylated phenol (**12**) was converted to the Grignard reagent, and reaction with **15** proceeded to give crude **13**. Then, crude **13** was converted to crude **10** by the amination with excess butylamine. In the acylation of crude **10** with **17**, inexpensive pyridine was used in place of *i*- Pr_2NEt , and the key aldol reaction smoothly proceeded to give crude **1b**. Finally, **1b** could be purified by fractional crystallization from diisopropyl ether after absorption of polar by-products to silica. Fortunately, this synthesis without isolating of intermediates gave a better yield 37% than the stepwise methods.

In summary, we developed a 5-steps synthetic method for 3-amino-4-[3-(3-benzyloxypropoxy)phenyl]-1-butyl-1,8-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one, which is a naphthyridine part of SMP-797, without isolating the intermediates.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined on a Thomas-Hoover melting point apparatus without correction. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-LA300 spectrometer in the stated solvents using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. IR spectra were obtained on a JEOL JIR-SPX60 or a Perkin-Elmer 1600 FT-IR spectrometer. High resolution MS spectra were measured at Sumitomo Analytical Center Inc. Thin layer chromatography and flash column chromatography were performed on silica gel glass-backed plates (5719, Merck & Co.) and silica gel 60 (230-400 or 70-230 mesh, Merck & Co.), respectively. Unless otherwise noted, all the materials were obtained from commercial suppliers, and were used without further purification. All solvents were commercially available grade. All reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise mentioned.

1-(3-Benzyloxypropoxy)-3-bromobenzene (**12**)

To a suspension of 3-bromophenol (**11**) (3.00 g, 17.3 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (7.19 g, 52.0 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added benzyl 3-bromopropyl ether (3.92 g, 19.1 mmol) at rt. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 3 h. After cooled to rt, water was added. The extract was extracted with AcOEt, washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexane-AcOEt (20:1 to 10:1 gradient) as eluent to give **12** (4.71 g, 85%) as a colorless oil.

IR (film): ν 1589, 1466 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz), δ (ppm) 1.98 (2H, tt, *J* = 6.2, 6.2 Hz), 3.57 (2H, t, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 4.06 (2H, t, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 4.48 (2H, s), 6.92-6.96 (1H, m), 7.10-7.13 (2H, m), 7.21-7.36 (6H, m); HRMS (ESI) (M+H)⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₈O₂Br 321.0490, found 321.0512.

[3-(3-Benzloxypropoxy)phenyl](2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanone (**13**)

To a suspension of Mg (71.8 mg, 2.96 mmol) and a catalytic amount of I₂ in THF (5 mL) was added a solution of **12** (863 mg, 2.69 mmol) in THF (1 mL) dropwise at rt. The mixture was stirred for 1.5 h at reflux. The resulted Grignard reagent was added to a solution of **15** (466 mg, 2.96 mmol) in THF (15 mL) at -10 °C. The mixture was warmed to rt, and stirred for 2 h. Then, 1 M H₂SO₄ was added, and the organic materials were extracted with toluene. The extracts were washed twice with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexane-AcOEt (8:1 to 4:1 gradient) as eluent to give **13** (669 mg, 65%) as a pale yellow oil.

IR (film): ν 1670, 1578 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz), δ (ppm) 1.99 (1.4H, tt, $J = 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 1.99 (0.6H, tt, $J = 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 3.57 (1.4H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 3.58 (0.6H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.07 (0.6H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.10 (1.4H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.46 (1.4H, s), 4.47 (0.6H, s), 6.87-6.95 (1H, m), 7.23-7.32 (7H, m), 7.37 (0.3H, t, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.47 (0.7H, t, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.60 (0.7H, dd, $J = 4.8, 7.5$ Hz), 7.65 (0.3H, dd, $J = 4.8, 7.5$ Hz), 8.04 (0.7H, dd, $J = 1.8, 7.5$ Hz), 8.52 (0.3H, dd, $J = 1.8, 7.5$), 8.60 (0.7H, dd, $J = 1.8, 4.5$ Hz), 8.67 (0.3H, dd, $J = 1.8, 4.8$ Hz); HRMS (ESI) (M+H) $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{Cl}$ 382.1204, found 382.1210.

[3-(3-Benzloxypropoxy)phenyl](2-butylaminopyridin-3-yl)methanone (10)

A mixture of **13** (200 mg, 0.524 mmol) and butylamine (5 mL, 50.6 mmol) was stirred at reflux for 2 h. Then, 1 M HCl and AcOEt were added. The organic layer was separated, washed twice with 1 M HCl and once with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 , dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexane-AcOEt (10:1) as eluent to give **10** (173 mg, 79%) as a yellow oil.

IR (film): ν 3332, 1620, 1572 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz), δ (ppm) 0.91 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 1.37 (2H, tq, $J = 7.1, 7.1$ Hz), 1.58 (2H, tt, $J = 7.1, 7.1$ Hz), 1.99 (2H, ddt, $J = 6.2, 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 3.50 (2H, dt, $J = 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 3.57 (2H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.09 (2H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 4.46 (2H, s), 6.57 (1H, dd, $J = 4.8, 7.9$ Hz), 7.05-7.16 (3H, m), 7.22-7.30 (5H, m), 7.41 (1H, t, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 7.69 (1H, dd, $J = 1.3, 7.9$ Hz), 8.31 (1H, dd, $J = 1.3, 4.8$ Hz), 8.71 (1H, t, $J = 5.9$ Hz); HRMS (ESI) (M+H) $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ 419.2329, found 419.2329.

N-{3-[3-(3-Benzloxypropoxy)benzoyl]pyridin-2-yl}-*N*-butyl-2-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-isoindol-2-yl)acetamide (9)

To a solution of **10** (173 mg, 0.413 mmol) and *i*-Pr $_2$ NEt (0.200 mL, 1.16 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added **17** (240 mg, 1.07 mmol) at rt. The mixture was stirred at reflux for 5 h. After cooled to rt, water was added. The organic materials were extracted with AcOEt, and the extract was washed with water, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexane-AcOEt (3:1 to 1:1 gradient) as eluent to give **9** (225 mg, 86%) as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

IR (film): ν 1716, 1672 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 60 $^\circ\text{C}$, 300 MHz), δ (ppm) 0.72 (3H, br), 1.18 (2H, br), 1.36 (2H, br), 2.00 (2H, tt, $J = 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 3.15 (2H, s), 3.59 (2H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.12 (2H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.27 (2H, br), 4.46 (2H, s), 7.22-7.33 (8H, m), 7.46 (1H, br), 7.62 (1H, br), 7.84 (8H, br), 8.06 (1H, br), 8.77 (1H, br); HRMS (ESI) (M+H) $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$ 606.2598, found 606.2603.

2-{4-[3-(3-Benzloxypropoxy)phenyl]-1-butyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridin-3-yl}-1*H*-iso-

indole-1,3(2H)-dione (14)

A suspension of **9** (238 mg, 0.393 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (217 mg, 1.57 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was stirred at 120 °C for 3 h. Then, AcOEt and H_2O were added. The organic layer was separated, washed with H_2O , dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexane-AcOEt (2:1 to 1:1 gradient) as eluent to give **14** (205 mg, 89%) as colorless crystals.

mp 155-156 °C (AcOEt). IR (film): ν 1718, 1656 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz), δ (ppm) 0.92 (3H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 1.37 (2H, tq, $J = 7.3, 7.3$ Hz), 1.67 (2H, tt, $J = 7.3, 7.3$ Hz), 1.90 (2H, tt, $J = 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 3.49 (2H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 3.89-4.05 (2H, m), 4.40 (2H, s), 4.48 (2H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 6.83-6.85 (2H, m), 6.94-6.97 (1H, m), 7.21-7.39 (7H, m), 7.69 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5, 8.1$ Hz), 7.82-7.90 (4H, m), 8.80 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5, 4.6$ Hz); Anal. Calcd for $C_{36}H_{33}N_3O_5$: C, 73.58; H, 5.66; N, 7.15. Found: C, 73.24; H, 5.65; N, 7.06.

3-Amino-4-[3-(3-benzyloxypropoxy)phenyl]-1-butyl -1,8-naphthyridin-2(1H)-one¹ (1b)

A suspension of **9** (225 mg, 0.371 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (205 mg, 1.49 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was stirred at 120 °C for 3 h. After cooled to rt, 30% MeNH₂/EtOH (288 mg, 3.71 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 3 h, when saturated aqueous NH_4Cl was added. The organic materials were extracted twice with AcOEt, and the extract was washed twice with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl , dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography using hexane-AcOEt (3:2) as eluent to give **1** (139 mg, 82%) as colorless crystals.

mp 100-101 °C (AcOEt/hexane). IR (film): ν 3446, 3344, 1585, 1571 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz), δ (ppm) 0.95 (3H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 1.39 (2H, tq, $J = 7.3, 7.3$ Hz), 1.69 (2H, tt, $J = 7.3, 7.3$ Hz), 2.00 (2H, tt, $J = 6.2, 6.2$ Hz), 3.59 (2H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.09 (2H, t, $J = 6.2$ Hz), 4.47 (2H, s), 4.53 (2H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 5.12 (2H, s), 6.86-6.89 (2H, m), 7.04 (1H, dd, $J = 2.6, 9.7$ Hz), 7.13 (1H, dd, $J = 4.6, 7.9$ Hz), 7.24-7.33 (6H, m), 7.48 (1H, t, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 8.34 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8, 4.6$ Hz); Anal. Calcd for $C_{28}H_{31}N_3O_3$: C, 73.50; H, 6.83; N, 9.18. Found: C, 73.72; H, 6.76; N, 8.98.

Synthesis of 1b from 11 without isolating intermediates

To a suspension of 3-bromophenol (**11**) (15.9 g, 91.7 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (36.2 g, 262 mmol) in DMF (500 mL) was added benzyl 3-bromopropyl ether (20.0 g, 87.3 mmol) at rt. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 3 h. After cooled to rt, water (500 mL) was added. The organic materials were extracted twice with heptane (500 mL), and the extract was washed twice with 1 M NaOH (500 mL) and once with brine (500 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude **12** (27.2 g). To a suspension of Mg (1.91 g, 78.8 mmol) and a catalytic amount of I_2 in THF (100 mL) a solution of crude **12** (23.0 g) in THF (20 mL) was added dropwise at rt. The mixture was stirred for 1.0 h at reflux. The resulted Grignard reagent was added to a solution of **15** (13.8 g, 78.8 mmol) in THF (300 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was

warmed to rt, and stirred for 1.5 h. Then, 1 M HCl (400 mL) was added, and the organic materials were extracted twice with toluene (400 mL). The extracts were washed twice with 1 M NaOH (400 mL) and once with brine (400 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude **13** (27.2 g). A mixture of crude **13** (27.2 g) and butylamine (200 mL, 202 mmol) was stirred at 60 °C for 4 h. After cooled, volatile materials were evaporated *in vacuo*, and 1 M HCl (500 mL) was added to the residue. The organic materials were extracted twice with toluene (500 mL). The combined organic layers were washed once with 1 M HCl (500 mL) and twice with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (500 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude **10** (27.9 g). To a solution of crude **10** (27.9 g) in pyridine (270 mL) was added **17** (14.9 g, 66.7 mmol) at rt. The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 h, to which another portion of **17** (14.9 g, 66.7 mmol) was more added to the mixture at rt. The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 3 h. After cooled, volatile materials were evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was diluted with toluene (500 mL) and 1 M HCl (500 mL). Insoluble materials were removed by passing through Celite, and the organic materials were extracted twice with toluene (500 mL). The combined organic layer was washed twice with 1 M HCl (500 mL) and twice with 1 M NaOH (500 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude **9** (41.2 g). A suspension of crude **9** (41.2 g) and K₂CO₃ (37.6 g, 272 mmol) in DMF (500 mL) was stirred at 120 °C for 3 h. After cooled to rt, 30% MeNH₂/EtOH (288 mg, 3.71 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The volatile materials were evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was diluted with toluene (500 mL) and water (500 mL). The organic materials were extracted twice with toluene (500 mL). The combined organic layers were washed twice with 1 M HCl (500 mL) and twice with 1 M NaOH (500 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude **1b**. The product was dissolved in AcOEt (150 mL)-heptane (150 mL), to which SiO₂ (30 g) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. SiO₂ was filtrated, and washed three times with AcOEt (150 mL)-heptane (150 ml). The combined solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. Diisopropyl ether (300 mL) was added to the residue, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The separated white crystals were filtered, and dried to give **1b** (10.1 g, overall yield 37% from **11**). The purity of **1b** was determined to be 96.3% by HPLC analysis.⁶

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6. HPLC condition are follows: Column; Puresil C18 120 5 μ m, 4.6mm x 15cm (Waters), mobile phase; 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in acetonitrile/water (70:30 to 100:0 gradient over 45 min), flow rate; 0.5 mL/min, detection; UV 220 nm.