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Received 30 April 2008; revised 12 August 2008
Advanced online publication: 29.10.2008
DOI: 10.1055/s-0028-1083602; Art ID: T07208SS

Abstract: Pyrido[2’,1’:2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-ones can be obtained by a microwave-assisted three-component reaction between 2-aminopyridines, isocyanides, and 2-carboxybenzaldehydes under acidic conditions.

Key words: heterocycles, lactams, multicomponent reaction, Ugi reaction, isocyanides

There is no doubt that multicomponent reactions (MCRs) are of central importance to the rapid assembly of large arrays of compounds with diverse substitution patterns.1 A particularly efficient variant of the Ugi reaction,2 the so-called Groebke reaction, makes use of the conversion of 2-aminoazines, aldehydes, and isocyanides in the presence of a Brønsted acid for the synthesis of fused 3-aminoimidazoles, such as imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines, imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidines, and imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines.3 As these types of heterocycles have proven to be successful in the field of medicinal chemistry,4 different reaction conditions have been developed that allow this three-component reaction (3CR) to be carried out efficiently.3,5

When we performed experiments towards the microwave-assisted synthesis of imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines 4 by reaction of different substituted 2-aminopyridines 1, benzaldehydes 2, and isocyanides 3, it was found that these transformations can be effectively conducted with montmorillonite as the reagent and toluene as the solvent. Under these conditions the corresponding imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines 4 could be synthesized successfully (Scheme 1).6 Analysis of the studies published so far revealed that the scope of this reaction can be expanded considerably when the nucleophilicity of the amino group in the 3-position of the imidazole moiety is employed for further transformations. Here we report on experiments to try out this approach. The reaction between 2-carboxy-substituted benzaldehydes, 2-aminopyridines, and isocyanides was chosen as an example. The spatial proximity of the amino nitrogen of the imidazole moiety and the carboxy group of the aryl moiety should allow the formation of a lactam and, hence, provide a new access to pyrido[2’,1’:2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-ones in a single synthetic operation.7

Scheme 1 Microwave-assisted synthesis of imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines 4

Scheme 2 Microwave-assisted synthesis of pyrido[2’,1’:2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one 6a

The model reaction between 2-aminopyridine (1a), benzyl isocyanide (3a), and 2-carboxybenzaldehyde (5a) was performed under the conditions that had proven successful for the synthesis of 4; compound 6a, with a pyrido[2’,1’:2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one skeleton, was isolated in 46% yield (Scheme 2). Obviously, this three-component reaction allows the formation of two heterocyclic rings and four new bonds in a single operation. The positive outcome of the model reaction prompted detailed studies on the scope of the new reaction.

Scheme 3 Optimization of the reaction conditions using the synthesis of 6b as an example
To start with, the reaction conditions were optimized using the example of the transformation of the aminopyridine 1b with 3a and 5a. It was found that not only montmorillonite, but also several Bronsted acids, like 4-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, and trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (Scheme 3, Table 1), can be used as a reagent. By varying the amount of methanesulfonic acid, it could be established that the highest yield of 6b was obtained with 0.2 equivalents of this acid (Table 1, entry 7). A further increase in the yield of 6b from 54% to 66% was achieved by using the isocyanide 3a in excess (2.25 equiv) (Table 1, entry 7). It was also possible to run the reaction of 1b, 3a, and 5a in different imidazolium and guanidinium salts as ionic liquids in the presence or in the absence of montmorillonite and methanesulfonic acid, respectively. It should be noted that the synthesis of 6b from 1b, 3a and 5a can also be achieved in the absence of any reagent and solvent. However, in no case did the yield of 6b exceed that obtained under the conditions given in Table 1, entry 7.

Table 1 Optimizing the Reaction Conditions for the Reaction of 1b with 3a and 5a

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Equiv of 1b</th>
<th>Equiv of 3a</th>
<th>Equiv of 5a</th>
<th>Reagent</th>
<th>Equiv</th>
<th>Yield(^a) (%) of 6b</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>clay(^b)</td>
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</table>

\(^a\) Isolated yield of product.

\(^b\) Montmorillonite was used as clay.

After optimizing the reaction conditions we focused on the question of whether this domino process could be used for the generation of libraries of pyrido[2,1',2,3']imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-ones. For this purpose reactions with different substituted 2-aminopyridines 1, isocyanides 3, and 2-carboxybenzaldehydes 5 were performed under our optimized reaction conditions (Scheme 4).

![Scheme 4](image)

**Scheme 4** Microwave-assisted synthesis of pyrido[2,1',2,3']imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-ones 6 under optimized reaction conditions

To start with, reactions of 1a and 5a with different isocyanides 3a–e were conducted. We found that apart from benzyl isocyanide (3a), cyclohexyl isocyanide (3b), isopropyl isocyanide (3c), butyl isocyanide (3d), and methyl isocyanoacetate (3e) could be successfully employed. The yields of the tetracycles 6a,c–f isolated ranged between 46% and 56% (Figure 1, Table 2, entries 1, 3–6). The variation of the aminopyridines also met with success. In the reactions of 3a and 5a with the differently substituted aminopyridines 1b–f, the heterocycles 6b,g–j were isolat-
ed as single products in analytically pure form with yields ranging from 50% to 66% (Figure 1, Table 2, entries 2, 7–10). In addition to the parent 2-aminopyridine (1a) the halogen-substituted compounds 1b, c, the alkyl-substituted derivatives 1d–f, and the benzyl ether 1g could also be reacted. Finally, the reactions of differently substituted aminopyridines 1 with benzyl isocyanide (3a), and 2-carboxy-3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (5b) were performed. Here, the products 6k–p were obtained in analytically pure form as single products in 35–68% yields (Figure 1, Table 2, entries 11–16).

It is assumed that the reaction proceeds according to the mechanism depicted in Scheme 5. The key step of the sequence is the nonconcerted [4+1] cycloaddition between the protonated Schiff base A and the isocyanide 3a with formation of B, which then undergoes a proton shift to yield C; after elimination of water, the lactam 6a is formed.

The structures of all the pyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-ones 6 described here have been elucidated by MS, 1H, 13C, COSY, HSQC, HMBC, and INADEQUATE spectroscopic methods. The complete 1H, 13C NMR spectral assignment, especially of quaternary carbons C11a, C11b, and C6a of compound 6n, is shown in Figure 2. In the HMBC spectra long-range correlations between the protons H1 (1J(C1)), H2 (1J(C1)), H9 (1J(C9)) and the carbon signal at δ = 123.66 along with correlations between H7 (1J(C7)), H8 (1J(C8)), H2 (1J(C2)) and the carbon at δ = 123.62 unambiguously established the C11a and C6a positions, respectively. Furthermore, the signal at δ = 126.39 was definitely assigned to the carbon C11b because of its HMBC correlation to H2 and its 13C connectivity to C1 in the INADEQUATE spectrum. Unfortunately, strong signal overlap between the aromatic protons H2', H4', and H6' prevents the 13C assignment by HMBC methods. Nevertheless, it was possible to deduce the missing assignment by evaluating the 13C-13C INADEQUATE (Figure 2).

The structural assignments based on NMR spectroscopic methods were unambiguously confirmed by the results of the X-ray crystal structure analysis of 6n (Figure 3).

<table>
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Figure 2 Important J, J', and 5J 1H-13C HMBC and 13C-13C correlations in compound 6n

Figure 3 Solid state structure of compound 6n: anisotropic displacement parameters are depicted at the 50% probability level; the second molecule of the asymmetric unit and H atoms are omitted for reasons of clarity.

To summarize, pyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-ones can be obtained in a few minutes with yields ranging from 35% to 68% by means of a microwave-assisted three-component reaction between 2-aminopyridines, isocyanides, and 2-carboxybenzaldehydes. The transformation is easy to perform, robust, and highly efficient, as this process allows the formation of two heterocyclic rings and four new bonds in a single synthetic operation.

Starting materials were purchased from chemical companies and used without purification. Reactions were performed using a Discover Explorer microwave synthesizer (CEM Corp.), producing continuous irradiation at 2450 MHz. All experiments were conducted under argon. Anhyd toluene was distilled from Na. TLC was performed on TLC aluminum roll silica gel 60 F254 (MERCK). Compounds were visualized with UV light (λ = 254 nm) and/or immersion in K2MnO4 soln followed by heating. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl3 on 300 MHz and 500 MHz spectrometers. The 1H and 13C chemical shifts were referenced to residual solvent signals at δH = 7.26 and δC = 77 relative to TMS. 1H, 13C 1H, gDQFCOSY, gHSQC, INADEQUATE (300 MHz, 90 mg of 6n, 5 mm Shigemi tube) spectra were measured with standard Varian pulse sequences. Adiabatic broadband and band selective gHMBC spectra were recorded using CHEMPACK 4.0 pulse sequences. Melting points were determined on a Koehler melting point apparatus (Reichert, Austria) and are uncorrected. Mass spectra were recorded on a MAT95 with 70 eV ionization energy. IR spectra were taken on a Spectrum One FT-IR spectrophotometer. UV spectra were measured using a CARY 4E UV-Visible spectrophotometer. Elemental analyses were carried out by F. Hambloch, Institute of Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, University of Göttingen.

Microwave-Assisted 3CR of 2-Aminopyridines 1, Isocyanides 3, and Carboxybenzaldehydes 5: General Procedure

Compounds 1 (1 mmol), 3 (2.25 mmol), and 5 (1.09 mmol) were suspended in toluene (2 mL) and placed in a 10-mL reaction vial that had been heated and cooled under argon. After the addition of MeSO3H (0.2 mmol), the vial was sealed with a septum and irradiated with microwaves (Discover by CEM; 2450 MHz; 300 W) at 160 °C for 7 min. The mixture was allowed to cool to r.t., diluted with CH2Cl2 (100 mL), and then washed with NaHCO3 soln (2 × 100 mL). The residue obtained after drying the organic phase (MgSO4) and concentration in vacuo was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc or EtOAc–CH2Cl2) to yield 6.

6-Benzylpyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6a)
Pale brown solid; yield: 56%; mp 234–236 °C (Lit. mp 228–229 °C).

IR (ATR): 3055, 1640, 1618, 1524, 1405, 1340, 1316, 1303, 1267, 1128, 979, 772, 730, 710, 702, 681 cm⁻1.

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 5.91 (s, 2 H, 7'-CH2), 6.57 (dd, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 6.7 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H, H8), 7.05 (dd, J = 1.1 Hz, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 9.4 Hz, 1 H, H9), 7.20–7.27 (m, 2 H, H2', H6'), 7.27–7.31 (m, 1 H, H4'), 7.31–7.39 (m, 2 H, H3', H5'), 7.62 (dd, J = 1.4 Hz, J = 7.3 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H3), 7.67 (dt, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, H10), 7.84 (dd, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H2), 8.13 (dt, J = 1.1 Hz, J = 7.3 Hz 1 H, H7), 8.44 (dd, J = 0.7 Hz, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, H1), 8.55 (dd, J = 0.6 Hz, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H4).

13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 46.8 (C7'), 112.5 (C8), 118.7 (C10), 121.9 (C1), 123.1 (C7), 123.7 (C9), 123.9 (C4a), 124.7 (C11a), 125.1 (C6a), 125.4 (C2', C6'), 127.2 (C3), 127.8 (C4'), 129.4 (C3', C5'), 129.5 (C4'), 131.9 (C11b), 133.3 (C2), 135.9 (C1'), 143.0 (C10a), 161.7 (C5).

MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 325 (37) [M+], 234 (100), 130 (15), 78 (12), 51 (2).

UV/Vis (MeCN): λmax (log ε) = 377 (4.15), 309 (3.61), 259 (4.57), 240 (4.47), 227 nm (4.58).

6-Benzyl-8-bromopyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6b)
Yellow solid; yield: 66%; mp 270–272 °C.

IR (ATR): 1642, 1618, 1495, 1452, 1385, 1300, 1258, 1153, 1128, 977, 772, 730, 710, 681 cm⁻1.

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 5.91 (s, 2 H, 7'-CH2), 6.57 (dd, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 6.7 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H, H8), 7.05 (dd, J = 1.1 Hz, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 9.4 Hz, 1 H, H9), 7.20–7.27 (m, 2 H, H2', H6'), 7.27–7.31 (m, 1 H, H4'), 7.31–7.39 (m, 2 H, H3', H5'), 7.62 (dd, J = 1.4 Hz, J = 7.3 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H3), 7.67 (dt, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, H10), 7.84 (dd, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H2), 8.13 (dt, J = 1.1 Hz, J = 7.3 Hz 1 H, H7), 8.44 (dd, J = 0.7 Hz, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, H1), 8.55 (dd, J = 0.6 Hz, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H4).

13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 325 (37) [M+], 234 (100), 130 (15), 78 (12), 51 (2).

UV/Vis (MeCN): λmax (log ε) = 377 (4.15), 309 (3.61), 259 (4.57), 240 (4.47), 227 nm (4.58).

(C3', C5'), 129.7 (C4), 131.6 (C11b), 133.4 (C2), 135.7 (C1'), 141.2 (C10a), 161.7 (C5).

MS (EL 70 eV); m/z (%) = 403 (55) [M+], 312 (100), 233 (5), 204 (3), 156 (13), 130 (47), 91 (16), 76 (6), 65 (3).

UV/Vis (MeCN): \( \lambda_{	ext{max}} \) (log \( e \)) = 403 (4.02), 383 (4.17), 318 (3.70), 266 (4.52), 245 (4.50), 231 (4.60), 208 nm (45.6).

Anal. Calcd for \( \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{BrNO} \): C, 62.39; H, 3.49; N, 10.39. Found: C, 62.6; H, 3.70; N, 10.16.

6-Cyclohexylpyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6c)

Yellow solid; yield: 46%; mp 224–226 °C.

IR (ATR): 2935, 2850, 1645, 1617, 1298, 1268, 1231, 1131, 772, 734, 682 cm\(^{-1}\).

\[ \text{m/z (%)} = 291 (95) [M+] \], 235 (100), 206 (15), 130 (23), 78 (27), 51 (6).

UV/Vis (MeCN): \( \lambda_{	ext{max}} \) (log \( e \)) = 379 (4.12), 309 (3.54), 260 (4.53), 241 (4.40), 227 (4.50), 205 nm (4.46).

Anal. Calcd for \( \text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrNO} \): C, 74.20; H, 5.88; N, 14.42. Found: C, 76.16; H, 5.76; N, 13.89.

6-[(Methoxycarbonylmethyl)pyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6d)

Pale green solid; yield: 48%; mp 180–182 °C.

IR (ATR): 1628, 1617, 1574, 1556, 1403, 1302, 1272, 1096, 763, 731, 711, 689, 683 cm\(^{-1}\).

\[ \text{m/z (%)} = 307 (100) [M+], 275 (4), 248 (61), 234 (72), 220 (16), 130 (17), 78 (21), 51 (4).\]

HRMS (ESI): \( \text{m/z} \) [M+H\(^+\)] \( \text{calcd for} \) \( \text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO} \): 308.1035; found: 308.1030.

UV/Vis (MeCN): \( \lambda_{	ext{max}} \) (log \( e \)) = 376 (4.09), 309 (3.57), 258 (4.52), 240 (4.41), 228 nm (4.51).

6-Benzyl-8-chloropyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6e)

Yellow solid; yield: 64%; mp 273–274 °C.

IR (ATR): 3057, 1642, 1618, 1515, 1493, 1302, 1266, 1066, 941, 811, 765, 732, 724, 696, 681 cm\(^{-1}\).

\[ \text{m/z (%)} = 5.89 \text{ s}, 2 \text{ H}, 7'-\text{CH}_3 \), 7.00 (dd, \( J = 1.7 \text{ Hz}, J = 9.6 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 9 \)), 7.22–7.29 (m, 2 \text{ H}, \text{H}'2'\text{H}'6\text{'}), 7.29–7.34 (m, 1 \text{ H}, \text{H}'4\text{'}), 7.34–7.42 (m, 2 \text{ H}, \text{H}'3\text{'}\text{H}'5\text{'}), 7.55 (dd, \( J = 1.0 \text{ Hz}, J = 9.7 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 10 \)), 7.62 (dd, \( J = 1.3 \text{ Hz}, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 10 \)), 7.84 (dd, \( J = 1.3 \text{ Hz}, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 10 \)), 8.21 (br dd, \( J = 0.8 \text{ Hz}, J = 2.0 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 7 \)), 8.41 (dd, \( J = 0.7 \text{ Hz}, J = 1.3 \text{ Hz}, J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 11 \)), 8.55 (dd, \( J = 0.6 \text{ Hz}, J = 1.3 \text{ Hz}, J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ H}, 14 \)).

\[ \text{m/z (%)} = 46.7 \text{ (C7)}, 118.8 \text{ (C10)}, 120.7 \text{ (C8)}, 121.0 \text{ (C7)}, 121.9 \text{ (C1)}, 124.0 \text{ (C4a)}, 124.9 \text{ (C6a)}, 124.9 \text{ (C9)}, 125.5 \text{ (C2'}, C6'), 126.0 \text{ (C11a)}, 127.6 \text{ (C3)}, 128.1 \text{ (C4''), 129.5 \text{ (C3')}.
Benzyl-10-methylpyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6h)

Yellow solid; yield: 53%; mp 242–244 °C.

IR (ATR): 1647, 1621, 1557, 1306, 1269, 1157, 1132, 983, 772, 732, 707, 700, 682 cm⁻¹.

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.68 (s, 3 H, 10-CH₃), 5.92 (s, 2 H, 7'-CH₂), 6.53 (m, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H, H₈), 6.91 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1 H, H₉), 7.22–7.27 (m, 2 H, H₂', H₆'), 7.27–7.31 (m, 1 H, H₄'), 7.31–7.39 (m, 2 H, H₃', H₅'), 7.59 (dd, J = 1.2 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H₃), 7.85 (ddd, J = 1.4 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H, H₂), 8.06 (br d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1 H, H₇), 8.56 (dd, J = 1.5 Hz, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H, H₄), 8.59 (dd, J = 1.1 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H₁).

13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 17.3 (10-CH₃), 46.7 (C₇'), 112.6 (C₁₁), 121.1 (C₁₂), 122.2 (C₁₂), 122.6 (C₉), 132.9 (C₃a), 124.5 (C₁₁a), 125.1 (C₆a), 125.5 (C₂', C₆'), 127.1 (C₃), 127.8 (C₄'), 128.5 (C₁₀), 129.3 (C₃', C₅'), 129.5 (C₄), 131.9 (C₁₁b), 133.1 (C₁₂), 136.0 (C₆), 143.4 (C₁₄a), 161.8 (C₂₅), 161.9 (C₁₅).

MS (EL 70 eV): m/z (%) = 339 (29) [M⁺], 248 (100), 130 (12), 92 (12), 65 (6).

UV/Vis (MeCN): λ_max (log ε) = 373 (4.07), 260 (4.56), 243 (4.42), 229 (4.48), 205 nm (4.60).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₈N₃O: C, 77.76; H, 5.42; N, 12.84. Found: C, 77.51; H, 4.82; N, 12.62.

Benzyl-8-methylpyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6i)

Pale yellow solid; yield: 60%; mp 257–259 °C.

IR (ATR): 1646, 1616, 1557, 1451, 1407, 1300, 1263, 793, 773, 773, 736–744 cm⁻¹.

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.14 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3 H, 8-CH₃), 5.93 (br s, 2 H, 7'-CH₂), 7.01 (dd, J = 1.5 Hz, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, H₉), 7.21–7.30 (m, 3 H, H₂', H₄', H₆'), 7.30–7.39 (m, 2 H, H₃', H₅'), 7.61 (dd, J = 1.0 Hz, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H, H₁₀), 7.64 (ddd, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 7.1 Hz, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H, H₇), 7.87 (ddd, J = 1.4 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H, H₁), 8.02 (q, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H, H₇), 8.51 (ddd, J = 0.7 Hz, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H, H₁), 8.57 (ddd, J = 0.7 Hz, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H, H₄).

13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 18.5 (8-CH₃), 46.9 (C₇'), 117.7 (C₁₀), 120.7 (C₁₂), 121.9 (C₁), 122.1 (C₈), 123.8 (C₄a), 124.4 (C₆a), 124.8 (C₁₂a), 125.5 (C₂', C₆'), 127.1 (C₉), 127.2 (C₃), 127.8 (C₄'), 129.3 (C₃', C₅'), 129.5 (C₄), 131.8 (C₁₁b), 133.2 (C₂), 136.2 (C₁'), 142.1 (C₁₀a), 161.8 (C₂₅).

MS (EL 70 eV): m/z (%) = 385 (56) [M⁺], 294 (100), 278 (18), 251 (14), 190 (7), 91 (6), 78 (18).

UV/Vis (MeCN): λ_max (log ε) = 389 (4.3), 266 (4.36), 229 nm (4.61).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₁₉N₄O: C, 71.67; H, 4.97; N, 10.90. Found: C, 71.39; H, 4.70; N, 11.18.

Benzyl-8-bromo-3,4-dimethoxy pyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6j)

Yellow solid; yield: 43%; mp 262–264 °C.

IR (ATR): 1651, 1399, 1274, 1258, 1246, 1083, 1074, 1031, 990, 976, 810, 798, 786, 780, 747, 697 cm⁻¹.

1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.99 (s, 3 H, 3-CH₃), 4.02 (s, 3 H, 4-CH₃), 5.83 (s, 2 H, 7'-CH₂), 7.08 (dd, J = 1.3 Hz, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H, H₉), 7.23–7.29 (m, 2 H, H₂', H₆'), 7.29–7.33 (m, 1 H, H₄'), 7.33–7.42 (m, 2 H, H₃', H₅'), 7.48 (ddd, J = 0.8 Hz, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H, H₁₀), 7.51 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H, H₂), 8.19 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H, H₇), 8.27 (dd, J = 0.9 Hz, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H, H₆).

13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 46.3 (C₇'), 56.7 (3-CH₃), 61.5 (4-CH₃), 107.2 (C₈), 118.2 (C₁), 118.7 (C₄a), 119.1 (C₂), 123.3 (C₇), 123.7 (C₆a), 125.1 (C₁₁a), 125.6 (C₂', C₆'), 125.8 (C₁₁b), 126.8 (C₉), 127.9 (C₁4), 129.5 (C₃', C₅'), 135.9 (C₁'), 140.8 (C₁₀a), 150.9 (C₄), 153.2 (C₂), 159.5 (C₅).

6-Benzyl-8-chloro-3,4-dimethoxypyrido[2',1':2,3]imidazo[4,5-c]isoquinolin-5(6H)-one (6m)

Yellow solid; yield: 42%; mp 278–279 °C.  
IR (ATR): 1639, 1578, 1400, 1292, 1263, 1240, 1070, 1040, 1029, 985, 850, 813, 788, 712, 693 cm⁻¹.

H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.07 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 3 H, 8-CH₃), 3.98 (s, 3 H, 3-OCH₃), 4.01 (s, 3 H, 4-OCH₃), 5.84 (s, 2 H, 7'-CH₂), 6.88 (dd, J = 1.5 Hz, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, H9), 7.22–7.30 (m, 3 H, H2', H4', H6'), 7.30–7.40 (m, 2 H, H3', H5'), 7.47 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H, H2), 7.50 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1 H, H10), 7.85–7.92 (m, 1 H, H7), 8.19 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H, H1).

13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 18.5 (8-CH₃), 46.5 (C7'), 56.7 (3-OCH₃), 61.5 (4-OCH₃), 117.3 (C2), 117.9 (C1), 118.5 (C4a), 119.1 (C10), 120.7 (C7), 121.9 (C8), 123.5 (C6a), 124.3 (C11a), 125.6 (C2', C6'), 126.5 (C11b), 126.9 (C9), 127.7 (C4'), 129.2 (C3', C5'), 136.5 (C1'), 141.8 (C10a), 150.9 (C4), 152.7 (C3), 159.6 (C5).

MS (El, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 399 (45) [M+], 308 (100), 393 (16), 265 (13), 90 (12), 65 (9).

UV/Vis (MeCN): λₘₐₓ (log ε) = 389 (4.17), 267 (4.40), 253 (4.40), 230 nm (4.65).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₉H₂₂N₃O₄: C, 72.16; H, 5.30; N, 8.55. Found: C, 72.06; H, 5.57; N, 10.30.

Acknowledgment

We thank Dr. R. Frank, Ms. I. Klaiber, Dr. H. Leutbecher, and Ms. S. Mika for recording UV, MS and NMR spectra. Financial support by the BMBF (01RI05181) is greatly acknowledged.

References


(7) Other approaches to this and related ring systems:

(8) (a) X-ray crystal structure analysis for 6n: formula C₃₅H₂₅N₃O₃, M = 399.44, orange crystal 0.10 x 0.03 x 0.02 mm, monoclinic, space group P2₁/n, a = 22.673(2), b = 7.2566(7) Å, c = 24.3482(2) Å, β = 107.4740(10)°, V = 3821.1(6) Å³, ρcalcd = 1.389 g/m³, absorption coefficient μ = 0.093 mm⁻¹, Z = 8, reflections collected 41880, θmax = 28.49°, independent reflections 9106 [Rint = 0.0678], final R1 [I > 2σ(I)] = 0.0545, wR2 [I > 2σ(I)] = 0.0977, R1 (all data) = 0.1016, wR2 (all data) = 0.1172, GOF = 1.016, extinction parameter = 0.0012(2), largest diff. peak and hole 0.252 and -0.249 eÅ⁻³. (b) X-ray data were collected at 100(2) K on an INCOATEC Microsource device with mirror-monochromated Mo-Kα radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). The device is equipped with a SMART APEX II area detector. The data were integrated with SAINT9 and an empirical absorption correction (SADABS) was applied. The structure was solved by using direct methods with SHELXS-97 and refined by full-matrix least-squares on F² for all data with SHELXL-97. All non-hydrogen atoms were modelled with idealized geometry and refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. A riding model with idealized geometry was employed for all hydrogen atoms. CCDC-674626 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.


