

Synthesis of new bridgehead substituted azabicyclo-[2.2.1]heptane and –[3.3.1]nonane derivatives as potent and selective $\alpha 7$ nicotinic ligands.

Franck Slowinski*, Omar Ben Ayad, Julien Vache, Mourad Saady, Odile Leclerc, Alistair
Lochead

sanofi-aventis R & D, 1 Avenue Pierre Brossolette 91385 Chilly-Mazarin Cedex, France

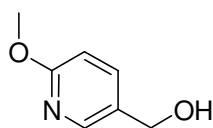
franck.slowinski@sanofi-aventis.com

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

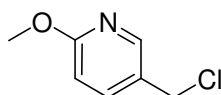
EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

General. Unless otherwise indicated, all starting materials, reagents and catalysts were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene, dimethoxyethane (DME), methanol (MeOH), ethanol (EtOH), dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), chloroform (CHCl_3), ethylacetate (AcOEt) were purchased with quality standards for analysis from Carlo-Erba. Acetonitrile (MeCN) was purchased with quality standards for HPLC from Carlo-Erba. Prior to use, THF, toluène, and DME were subsequently dried over activated molecular sieves (4 Å). Reactions involving air or moisture sensitive reagents or intermediates were carried out under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen or argon in glassware that had been oven dried followed by nitrogen purge. Reaction temperatures are reported as the temperature of the bath surrounding the vessel, unless

otherwise indicated. Flash chromatography was conducted according to the established Still protocol¹ using Combiflash[®] Companion[™] apparatus with the appropriate size Redisep[®] Rf disposable columns of normal phase silica with the indicated solvents. ¹H and ¹³C (or J-MOD) NMR spectra were recorded on Brüker DPX400, AV400 and AV500. All NMR spectra were taken in deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) or deuterated dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO-d₆) unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts (δ) are expressed as ppm referenced to the residual solvent (i.e. chloroform, ¹H δ 7.24 ppm, ¹³C δ 77.1 ppm and dimethylsulfoxide, ¹H δ 2.50 ppm, ¹³C δ 39.5 ppm). Splitting patterns are expressed as s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; p, pentet; m, multiplet; comp, overlapping multiplets of magnetically nonequivalent protons; br, broad; app, apparent. IR spectra were recorded on ThermoNicolet Avatar 330 FT IR on film or in solution with the indicated solvent.



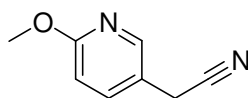
(6-Methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methanol (4). In a 2 liters three-necked flask equipped with an addition funnel, a thermometer and an argon entry, at -20°C, to a solution of 6-methoxy-nicotinic acid methyl ester (**3**) (45.29 g, 270.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (900 mL) was added dropwise diisobutylaluminium hydride 1.19 M solution in toluene (499 mL, 596 mmol) in a 3 hours period. The mixture was stirred 2 additional hours at -20°C, then, at 0°C, 150 mL of methanol were added dropwise followed by 300 mL of water. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The layers were then separated, and the aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3 x 200 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (500 mL), dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. 35.88 g (95% yield) of desired compound **4** was thus isolated as a pale yellow oil and was engaged in the following step without purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.58 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.59 (s, 2 H), 3.90 (s, 3 H), 1.92 (br s, 1 H) ; J-MOD ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 145.7, 138.4, 129.0, 110.9, 62.5, 53.5 ; IR (film, cm⁻¹) 3346, 1611, 1574, 1496, 1393, 1291, 1026, 831 ; mass spectrum EI+ *m/z* 139.0628 [C₇H₉NO₂ (M⁺) requires 139.0633].



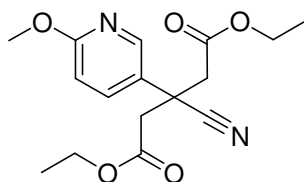
5-Chloromethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine (5). At 0°C, to a solution of (6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methanol **4** (58 g, 416.8 mmol) in toluene (480 mL), 39.5 mL (64.46 g, 541.8 mmol) of thionyl chloride

(1) Still, W. C. ; Kahn, M. ; Mitra, A. J. *Org. Chem.* **1978**, 43, 2923-2925.

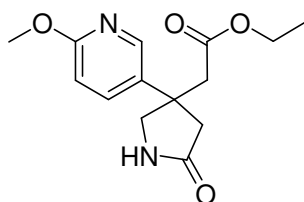
were added dropwise, maintaining temperature around 0°C. The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight. After one night, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with 400 mL of dichloromethane and washed carefully with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. The aqueous layer was then washed with dichloromethane (3 x 150 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried on sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure providing 65.7g (quantitative yield) of the desired product **5** as pale yellow oil and was engaged in the next step without purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.52 (s, 2 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H) ; J-MOD ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.2, 146.7, 139.2, 126.1, 111.2, 53.6, 43.3 ; IR (film, cm⁻¹) 3015, 2983, 2947, 2900, 1613, 1573, 1495, 1391, 1311, 1293, 1258, 1025, 832, 757, 685 ; mass spectrum EI+ *m/z* 157.0302 [C₇H₈ClNO (M⁺) requires 157.02944].



(6-Methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-acetonitrile (6). At room temperature, to a solution of 5-chloromethyl-2-methoxy-pyridine **5** (33 g, 209.4 mmol) in ethanol (280 mL) was added dropwise a solution of potassium cyanide (19.1 g ; 293.3 mmol) in water (140 mL). The resulting mixture was then stirred under reflux overnight (oil bath temperature : 100°C). After one night, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (300 mL). The aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (3 x 300 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with CHCl₃/MeOH/NH₄OH (in a 99/1/0.1 ratio) to yield 22.4 g (72%) of **6** as a colorless oil which was triturated in cyclohexane to give a white powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.13 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 0.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.97 (s, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H) ; J-MOD ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 163.1, 146.1, 139.1, 120.3, 119.0, 110.8, 53.2, 19.0 ; IR (CH₂Cl₂, cm⁻¹) 3055, 3015, 2943, 2845, 2255, 1612, 1575, 1493, 1394, 1291 ; mp 60-61°C ; mass spectrum CI+ *m/z* 149.0709 [C₈H₉N₂O (M+1) requires 149.0715].

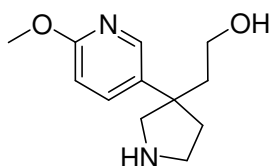


3-Cyano-3-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-pentanedioic acid diethyl ester (7). In a 1 liter three-necked flask equipped with an addition funnel, a thermometer and an argon entry, at -78°C , to 400 mL of anhydrous THF were added 202.5 mL of a 2 M solution of LDA (405 mmol,) in THF, followed by a solution of (6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-acetonitrile **6** (20 g, 135 mmol) in THF (50 mL) dropwise. The resulting mixture was warmed up to 0°C and then stirred 1 hour at 0°C . After one hour, the mixture was cooled to -78°C and pure ethyl bromoacetate (45 mL, 67.63 g, 405 mmol) was added dropwise. The whole mixture was slowly warmed up to room temperature and stirred overnight. After one night, the mixture was slowly hydrolyzed with 250 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride, transferred in a separating funnel, diluted with 800 mL of diethylether. The aqueous phase was basified with solid Na_2CO_3 and washed with diethylether (2 x 300 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with AcOEt/cyclohexane (5-20%) to yield 34 g (79%) of **7** as a brown oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.30 (dd, $J = 2.8, 0.7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 8.8, 2.8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.85 (dd, $J = 8.8, 0.7$ Hz, 1 H), 3.97 (qd, $J = 7.1, 1.8$ Hz, 4 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 3.28 (AB, $J = 50.2, 16.6$ Hz, 4 H), 1.05 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 6 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 168.3 (2 C), 163.0, 144.7, 137.0, 126.2, 120.3, 110.1, 60.4 (2 C), 53.3, 42.5 (2 C), 38.7, 13.8 (2 C) ; IR (film, cm^{-1}) 2981, 2942, 2899, 2844, 2241, 1733, 1604, 1565, 1491, 1377, 1291, 1189, 1017, 837 ; mass spectrum $\text{CI}^+ m/z$ 321.1437 [$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ (M+1) requires 321.1450].

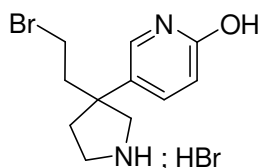


[3-(6-Methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-5-oxo-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester (8). A solution of 3-cyano-3-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-pentanedioic acid diethyl ester **7** (12.1 g, 37.77 mmol) and Raney[®]-Nickel (slurry in water, 3 spatulas) in ethanol (300 mL) was submitted to hydrogenation in a Parr apparatus at 70°C , under 7 bars of hydrogen, for 6 hours. After 6 hours, the catalyst was removed by filtration on Celite, and the resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to furnish 9.6 g (92%) of the desired compound **8** as an orange oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.05 (dd, $J = 2.6, 0.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.71 (br s, 1 H), 7.63 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.6$ Hz, 1 H), 6.77 (dd, $J = 8.7, 0.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.64 (dd, $J = 9.8, 0.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.48 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.79 (AB, 2 H), 2.60 (AB, 2 H), 0.98 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3 H) ; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 174.9, 170.2, 162.2, 144.4, 137.5, 132.7, 109.9, 59.7, 53.0, 51.6, 44.1, 43.4, 42.2, 13.8 ; IR (film, cm^{-1}) 3371, 3245, 3114, 2980,

2941, 2905, 1723, 1696, 1605, 1569, 1490, 1463, 1443, 1380, 1332, 1289, 1261, 1198, 1178, 1020, 830 ; mass spectrum CI+ m/z 279.1350 [$C_{14}H_{19}N_2O_4$ (M+1) requires 279.1345].

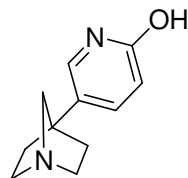


2-[3-(6-Methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-ethanol (9). In a 1 liter three-necked flask equipped with a reflux condenser, a thermometer and an argon entry, at 0°C, to a solution of [3-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-5-oxo-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester **8** (9.12 g, 32.77 mmol) in anhydrous THF (540 mL) was added portionwise lithium aluminium hydride (12.44 g, 327.7 mmol). When the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred overnight at 50°C. After one night, the mixture was cooled to 0°C, slowly hydrolyzed with a saturated aqueous solution of Na_2SO_4 until white flakes appeared, and then filtrated on Celite. The Celite cake was washed with dichloromethane (3 x 200 mL) and the combined filtrates were concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/NH_4OH$ (in a 90/10/1 to 80/20/2 ratio) to yield 7.3 g (79%) of **9** as a colorless oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.01 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.59 (m, 1 H), 3.51 (m, 1 H), 3.38 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.24 (m, 1 H), 3.07 (m, 2 H), 2.97 (br s, 2 H), 2.15 (m, 2 H), 1.84 (m, 2 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.9, 144.6, 138.0, 133.9, 109.8, 57.9, 56.6, 52.9, 47.1, 44.3, 42.2, 36.7 ; IR (CH_2Cl_2 ; cm^{-1}) 3352, 3048, 2946, 2920, 2882, 2847, 1602, 1567, 1496, 1373, 1288, 1136, 1069, 1023, 828 ; mass spectrum CI+ m/z 223.1445 [$C_{12}H_{19}N_2O_2$ (M+1) requires 223.14465].

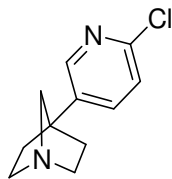


5-[3-(2-Bromo-ethyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-pyridin-2-ol hydrobromide (10) . A solution of 2-[3-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-ethanol **9** (5.76 g, 25.9 mmol) in hydrobromic acid (130 mL, 48 wt. % in water) was distributed in 4 sealed tubes (pressure vessels, 4 x 50 mL). The tubes were then stirred at 150°C overnight. After one night, the tubes were cooled to room temperature, opened, and the combined reaction mixtures were concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with 150 mL of toluene, concentrated under reduced pressure (this operation was repeated twice) to furnish 9.12 g (quantitative yield) of the desired compound **10** as a brown powder and was engaged in the next step without purification. 1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.92 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (s, 1 H), 6.86 (d, J

= 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.75 (AB, J = 11.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.57 (m, 2 H), 3.43 (m, 1 H), 3.33 (m, 1 H), 3.22 (m, 1 H), 2.56 (m, 1 H), 2.40 (m, 3 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.4, 141.1, 133.3, 119.5, 119.1, 52.8, 48.0, 43.2, 40.7, 33.7, 29.1 ; mass spectrum (free base) ESI+ m/z 271.0437 [$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$ (M+1) requires 271.0441] ; mp 218-220°C.

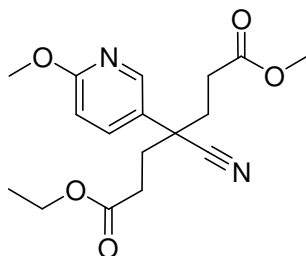


5-(1-Aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ol (11). To a suspension of 5-[3-(2-bromo-ethyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]-pyridin-2-ol hydrobromide **10** (9.12 g; 25.9 mmol) in chloroform (530 mL) was added portionwise potassium carbonate (25.83 g, 186.9 mmol) and 20 mL of water. The resulting mixture was stirred at 50°C overnight. After one night, the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with chloroform (3 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then triturated in diethylether, filtrated to yield 3.63 g (74%) of **11** as a brown powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.42 (br s, 1 H), 7.49 (dd, J = 9.4, 2.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.12 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.30 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.86 (m, 2 H), 2.55 (m, 2 H), 2.43 (s, 2 H) 1.64 (m, 2 H), 1.44 (m, 2 H) ; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.7, 141.0, 131.3, 119.7, 119.0, 63.2, 55.0 (2 C), 49.8, 36.6 (2 C) ; IR (CH_2Cl_2 , cm^{-1}) 3386, 3037; 2957, 2930, 1679, 1662, 1624, 1545, 1469, 1313, 1237, 1002, 961 ; mp 170-172°C ; mass spectrum CI+ m/z 191.1229 [$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ (M+1) requires 191.1184].

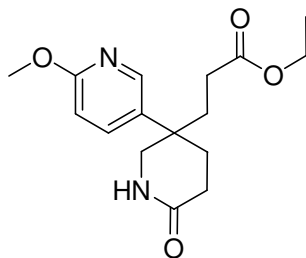


4-(6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (1). A solution of 5-(1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-4-yl)-pyridin-2-ol **11** (2.24 g, 11.77 mmol) in POCl_3 (32.9 mL, 54.16 g, 353.2 mmol) was equally distributed in two sealed tube. The tubes were then stirred at 140°C for 45 minutes. After 45 minutes, the tubes were cooled to room temperature and the combined reaction mixtures were slowly poured in crushed ice. The whole mixture was carefully basified to pH=10 with a saturated aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 and then stirred one additionnal hour. After one hour, this aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane (4 x 150 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted once with 200 mL of EtOH, concentrated under reduced pressure, then with 200 mL of toluene and concentrated under reduced pressure to

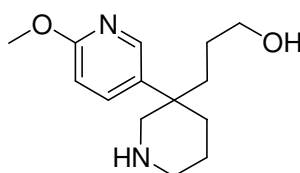
dryness to yield 2.23 g (91%) of **1** as a brown gum. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.32 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1 H), 3.29 (td, $J = 10.7, 5.0$ Hz, 2 H), 2.93 (s, 2 H), 2.89 (m, 2 H), 1.95 (td, $J = 10.6, 4.7$ Hz, 2 H), 1.80 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 148.3, 148.2, 138.4, 137.2, 123.8, 62.6, 54.5 (2 C), 50.3, 36.4 (2 C) ; mp 70-72°C ; mass spectrum $\text{CI}^+ m/z$ 209.08509 [$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClN}_2$ ($\text{M}+1$) requires 209.08455].



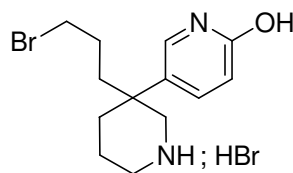
4-Cyano-4-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-heptanedioic acid diethyl ester (12). To a solution of (6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-acetonitrile **6** (7.375 g, 49.78 mmol) in acetonitrile (200 mL) was added Triton[®] B (40% w/w in methanol, 2.3 mL, 4.98 mmol). The mixture was refluxed and a solution of ethyl acrylate (27.28 mL, 25.04 g, 248.9 mmol) in acetonitrile (65 mL) was added dropwise. When the addition was complete, the resulting mixture was stirred under reflux overnight. After one night, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with chloroform (250 mL), washed with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO_3 . The aqueous layer was washed with chloroform (2 x 200 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/[\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ 80/20/2] (in a 100/0 to 90/10 ratio) to yield 17.22 g (99%) of **12** as a yellow oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.23 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.6$ Hz, 1 H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (m, 4 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H), 2.47 (m, 2 H), 2.33 (m, 2 H), 2.18 (m, 4 H), 1.19 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 171.2 (2 C), 163.4, 144.7, 136.9, 125.2, 120.7, 111.0, 60.1 (2 C), 53.3, 44.3, 34.2 (2 C), 30.0 (2 C), 13.9 (2 C) ; IR (film, cm^{-1}) 2978, 2937, 2902, 2837, 2239, 1733, 1602, 1568, 1495, 1460, 1380, 1291, 1260, 1190, 1023, 832 ; mass spectrum $\text{EI}^+ m/z$ 348.1683 [$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ ($\text{M}+$) requires 348.1685].



3-(6'-Methoxy-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[3,3']bipyridinyl-3-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester (13). The procedure described for the synthesis of **8** was followed using 12.8 g of **12** (36.73 mmol) in 200 mL of ethanol and Raney[®]-Nickel (slurry in water, 3 spatulas) to yield 10.7 g (95%) of **13** as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.12 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 3.55 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.24 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.15 (m, 2 H), 1.90 (m, 6 H), 1.10 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3 H) ; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 172.5, 169.5, 162.2, 145.4, 137.8, 129.9, 110.2, 59.8, 54.9, 53.0, 37.6, 34.6, 30.6, 28.6, 28.1, 13.9 ; IR (CH₂Cl₂ ; cm⁻¹) 3396, 3044, 2979, 2946, 2870, 1727, 1665, 1603, 1491, 1375, 1295, 1219, 1186, 1023, 830 ; mass spectrum EI+ *m/z* 306.15835 [C₁₆H₂₂N₂O₄ (M⁺) requires 306.15796].

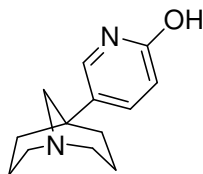


3-(6'-Methoxy-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-[3,3']bipyridinyl-3-yl)-propan-1-ol (14). The procedure described for the synthesis of **9** was followed using 10.7 g of **13** (34.93 mmol) in 580 mL of THF and 13.26 g (349.3 mmol) of lithium aluminium hydride. to yield 8.5 g (97%) of **14** as a pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.45 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.43 (s, 1 H), 3.19 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.76 (m, 2 H), 2.05 (m, 1 H), 1.65 (m, 5 H + H₂O), 1.45 (m, 1 H), 1.19 (m, 2 H); J-MOD ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.4, 145.3, 137.9, 134.3, 109.6, 61.3, 55.1, 52.8, 46.5, 38.3, 35.9, 34.6, 26.7, 22.4 ; IR (film ; cm⁻¹) 3281, 2935, 2852, 2816, 2729, 1601, 1569, 1498, 1454, 1378, 1280, 1256, 1168, 1129, 1057, 1022, 894, 823 ; mass spectrum CI+ *m/z* 251.17568 [C₁₄H₂₃N₂O₂ (M+1) requires 251.17595].

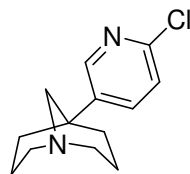


3'-(3-Bromo-propyl)-1',2',3',4',5',6'-hexahydro-[3,3']bipyridinyl-6-ol hydrobromide (15). The procedure described for the synthesis of **10** was followed using 8.5 g of **14** (33.95 mmol) in 120 mL of hydrobromic acid (48 wt. % in water) to yield 12.9 g (quantitative yield) of **15** as a brown powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (s, 1 H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.44 (s, 2 H), 3.33 (d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.23 (m, 2 H), 2.35 (m, 1 H), 1.88 (m, 6 H), 1.54

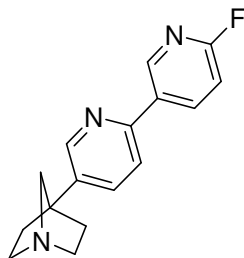
(m, 1 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.1, 141.6, 134.2, 121.0, 118.7, 49.7, 43.4, 37.5, 37.3, 34.9, 29.6, 26.4, 18.4 ; mass spectrum (free base) ESI+ m/z 299.0755 [$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$ (M+1) requires 299.07535]. ; mp 236-238°C.



5-(1-Aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-5-yl)-pyridin-2-ol (16). The procedure described for the synthesis of **11** was followed using 12.9 g of **15** (33.95 mmol) in 340 mL of chloroform and 23.45 g (169.7 mmol) of potassium carbonate to yield 4.5 g (61%) of **16** as an orange powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.31 (br s, 1 H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 9.6, 2.6$ Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.29 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1 H), 2.91 (m, 4 H), 2.86 (s, 2 H), 2.02 (m, 4 H), 1.64 (m, 2 H), 1.43 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 161.4, 139.4, 129.7, 126.9, 119.8, 57.8, 51.2 (2 C), 35.4 (2 C), 29.6, 23.2 (2 C) ; IR (CHCl_3 ; cm^{-1}) 3387 (weak), 2993, 2932, 2853, 1662, 1619, 1547, 1464, 1085, 881, 838 ; mass spectrum CI+ m/z 219.1498 [$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ (M+1) requires 219.1497] ; mp 191-192°C.

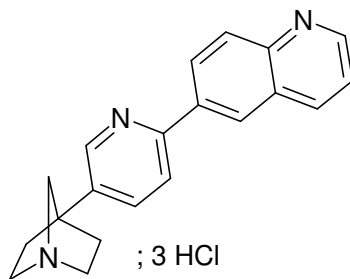


5-(6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (2). The procedure described for the synthesis of **1** was followed using 0.7 g of **16** (3.21 mmol) in 9 mL of POCl_3 to yield 0.68 g (90%) of **2** as a brown powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.30 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.26 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1 H), 3.21 (s, 2 H), 3.19 (m, 4 H), 2.23 (m, 4 H), 1.82 (m, 2 H), 1.68 (m, 2 H) ; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 147.6, 147.0, 145.4, 136.6, 123.7, 57.8, 51.2 (2 C), 36.0 (2 C), 30.8, 23.3 (2 C) ; IR (CHCl_3 ; cm^{-1}) 2985, 2934, 2880, 2852, 1577, 1566, 1480, 1459, 1365, 1111, 1079, 1028, 874 ; mass spectrum EI+ m/z 236.1106 [$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2$ (M+) requires 236.1080] ; mp 103-104°C.



5-(1-Aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-4-yl)-6'-fluoro-[2,3']bipyridinyl (17a).

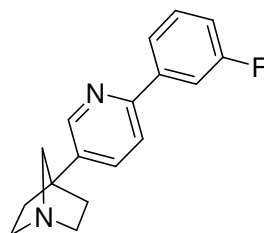
General Procedure A : To a solution of 4-(6-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane **1** (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME and water (8 mL & 4 mL) was added 2-fluoro-5-pyridylboronic acid (84 mg, 0.6 mmol) and potassium carbonate (83 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting mixture was bubbled for 30 minutes while stirring with an argon flush. After 30 minutes, $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (45 mg, 0.07 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was bubbled for 30 additional minutes while stirring with an argon flush. After 30 minutes, the resulting mixture was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. After 3 hours, 30 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 was added, and the whole mixture was washed with chloroform (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ (in a 95/5/0.5 ratio) to yield 35 mg (54%) of **17a** as a white powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.90 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 8.68 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.61 (td, $J = 8.2, 2.4$ Hz, 1 H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1 H), 7.87 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.29 (dd, $J = 8.6, 2.8$ Hz, 1 H), 2.94 (td, $J = 10.4, 4.9$ Hz, 2 H), 2.65 (s, 2 H), 2.62 (m, 2 H), 1.80 (m, 2 H), 1.66 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 163.2 (d, $J = 235.7$ Hz, 1 C), 150.6, 148.3, 145.6 (d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, 1 C), 139.9 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1 C), 138.1, 135.9, 132.8 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1 C), 120.0, 109.6 (d, $J = 37.6$ Hz, 1 C), 63.3, 55.1 (2 C), 51.2, 37.4 (2 C) ; ^{19}F NMR (188 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ -69.5 ; mass spectrum $\text{CI}^+ m/z$ 270.13993 [$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{FN}_3$ (M+1) requires 270.14065] ; mp 108-109°C.



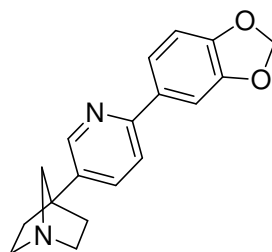
6-[5-(1-Aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-4-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-quinoline hydrochloride 1/3 (17b).

General Procedure B : To a solution of 4-(6-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane **1** (55 mg, 0.26 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME and water (7 mL & 3 mL) was added 6-quinolineboronic acid pinacol ester (168 mg, 0.66 mmol) and potassium carbonate (91 mg, 0.66 mmol). The resulting mixture was bubbled for 30 minutes while stirring with an argon flush. After 30 minutes, $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (56 mg, 0.08 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was bubbled for 30 additional minutes while stirring with an argon flush. After 30 minutes, the resulting mixture was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. After 3 hours, 30 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 was added, and the whole mixture was washed with chloroform (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with

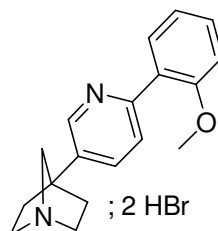
CHCl₃/MeOH/NH₄OH (in a 85/15/1.5 ratio). The purified fraction was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with 3.5 mL of a 5-6 N solution of HCl in i-PrOH. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. After 3 hours, a precipitate was formed, which was collected by filtration, washed with diethylether and dried under vacuum at 90°C one night to yield 165 mg (61%) of **17b** as a white powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.41 (br s, 1 H), 9.30 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 9.23 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.90 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.52 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 8.20 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.16 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.09 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.01 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 2 H), 3.57 (m, 2 H), 3.49 (m, 2 H), 2.26 (m, 4 H) ; J-MOD ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 154.3, 147.3, 146.2, 142.6, 140.3, 137.7, 136.7, 134.3, 132.9, 130.1, 126.2, 125.2, 123.3, 122.4, 60.0, 52.4 (2 C), 49.1, 33.6 (2 C) ; mass spectrum (free base) CI+ *m/z* 302.16443 [C₂₀H₂₀N₃ (M+1) requires 302.16572] ; mp 327-328°C.



4-[6-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-pyridin-3-yl]-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (17c). General procedure A described for the synthesis of **17a** was followed using 55 mg of **1** (0.26 mmol), 92 mg of 3-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.66 mmol), 91 mg of potassium carbonate (0.66 mmol) and 37 mg of PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.05 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (respectively 7 mL & 3 mL) to yield 48 mg (68%) of **17c** as a white powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.67 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.88 (m, 4 H), 7.52 (AB, *J* = 14.2, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.25 (td, *J* = 8.6, 2.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.95 (td, *J* = 10.4, 4.8 Hz, 2 H), 2.66 (s, 2 H), 2.63 (m, 2 H), 1.81 (td, *J* = 10.2, 4.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.67 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 162.7 (d, *J* = 241.2 Hz, 1 C), 152.4, 148.1, 141.2 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1 C), 138.0, 135.8, 130.7 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 C), 122.2 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 C), 120.0, 115.5 (d, *J* = 21.1 Hz, 1 C), 112.8 (d, *J* = 22.6 Hz, 1 C), 63.3, 55.1 (2 C), 51.1, 37.3 (2 C) ; ¹⁹F NMR (188 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ -112.9 ; mass spectrum CI+ *m/z* 269.14497 [C₁₇H₁₈FN₂ (M+1) requires 269.14540] ; mp 88-90°C.

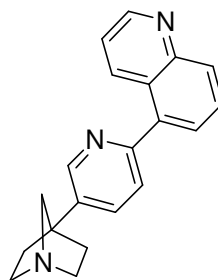


4-(6-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (17d) . General procedure A described for the synthesis of **17a** was followed using 55 mg of **1** (0.26 mmol), 109 mg of 3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenylboronic acid (0.66 mmol), 91 mg of potassium carbonate (0.66 mmol) and 28 mg of PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.04 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (respectively 8 mL & 4 mL) to yield 61 mg (79%) of **17d** as a white powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.63 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.63 (m, 2 H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.08 (s, 2 H), 3.33 (m, 2 H), 3.28 (s, 2 H), 3.17 (m, 2 H), 2.03 (m, 4 H) ; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 154.2, 148.1, 147.9, 147.6, 135.5, 133.7, 132.8, 120.5, 119.3, 108.4, 106.5, 101.3, 61.1, 53.3 (2 C), 49.6, 34.7 (2 C) ; mass spectrum EI+ *m/z* 294.13705 [C₁₈H₁₈N₂O₂ (M⁺) requires 294.13683] ; mp 256-258°C.

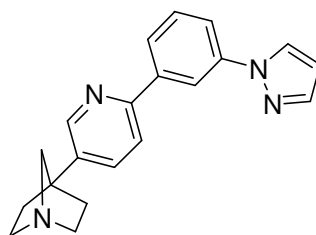


4-[6-(2-Methoxy-phenyl)-pyridin-3-yl]-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane hydrobromide 1/2 (17e). General procedure C : To a solution of 4-(6-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane **1** (50 mg, 0.24 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (8 mL & 4 mL) was added 2-methoxyphenylboronic acid (91 mg, 0.6 mmol) and potassium carbonate (83 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting mixture was bubbled for 30 minutes while stirring with an argon flush. After 30 minutes, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (50 mg, 0.07 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was bubbled for 30 additionnal minutes while stirring with an argon flush. After 30 minutes, the resulting mixture was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. After 3 hours, 30 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of Na₂CO₃ was added, and the whole mixture was washed with chloroform (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* flash chromatography eluting with CHCl₃/MeOH/NH₄OH (in a 90/10/1 ratio). The purified fraction was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was diluted with 3 mL of isopropyl alcohol and 0.15 mL of a 5.7 M solution of hydrobromic acid in acetic acid was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with methanol, concentrated under reduced pressure. This operation was repeated 3 times. The resulting residue was then triturated in diethylether and the precipitate formed was collected by filtration, washed with diethylether and dried under vacuum at 60°C for one night to yield 58 mg (55%) of **17e** as a brown powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.35 (br s, 1 H), 8.87 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.44 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.68 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (td, *J* = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.17

(t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 3.71 (s, 2 H), 3.54 (m, 4 H), 2.27 (m, 4 H) ; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 156.7, 150.5, 142.6, 141.2, 135.3, 132.5, 131.6, 126.8, 122.3, 121.0, 112.2, 60.1, 55.9, 52.7 (2 C), 48.9, 33.2 (2 C) ; mass spectrum (free base) EI+ m/z 280.15807 [$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ (M $^{+}$) requires 208.15756] ; mp 114-116°C.

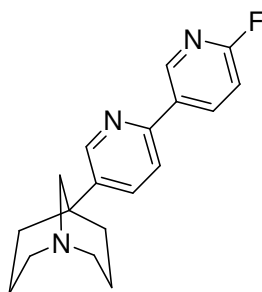


5-[5-(1-Aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-4-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-quinoline (17f). General procedure A described for the synthesis of **17a** was followed using 50 mg of **1** (0.24 mmol), 104 mg of 5-quinolineboronic acid (0.6 mmol), 83 mg of potassium carbonate (0.6 mmol) and 50 mg of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.05 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (respectively 8 mL & 4 mL) to yield 72 mg (72%) of **17f** as a white powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.94 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.78 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 8.60 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.10 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.95 (dd, $J = 8.1, 2.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.75 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1 H), 7.53 (dd, $J = 8.6, 4.1$ Hz, 1 H), 2.99 (td, $J = 10.5, 4.8$ Hz, 2 H), 2.72 (s, 2 H), 2.67 (m, 2 H), 1.87 (td, $J = 10.0, 4.3$ Hz, 2 H), 1.72 (m, 2 H) ; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 155.1, 150.4, 148.1, 147.8, 138.2, 137.3, 135.8, 134.1, 129.6, 128.9, 127.6, 125.7, 124.3, 121.6, 63.4, 55.0 (2 C), 51.1, 37.4 (2 C) ; mass spectrum EI+ m/z 301.15715 [$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3$ (M $^{+}$) requires 301.15790] ; mp 129-131°C.

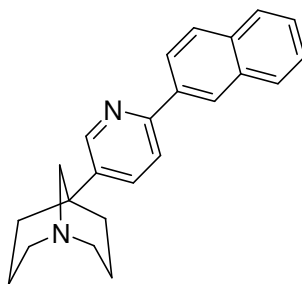


4-[6-(3-Pyrazol-1-yl-phenyl)-pyridin-3-yl]-1-aza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (17g). General procedure A described for the synthesis of **17a** was followed using 100 mg of **1** (0.48 mmol), 324 mg of 1-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazole (1.2 mmol), 166 mg of potassium carbonate (1.2 mmol) and 101 mg of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.14 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (respectively 16 mL & 8 mL) to yield 64 mg (48%) of **17g** as a white powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.70 (dd, $J = 2.3, 0.6$ Hz, 1 H), 8.60 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1 H), 8.52 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.00 (m, 2 H), 7.88 (m, 2 H), 7.78 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.60 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1 H), 6.57 (td, $J = 1.8, 0.6$

Hz, 1 H), 2.95 (m, 2 H), 2.67 (s, 2 H), 2.64 (m, 2 H), 1.82 (m, 2 H), 1.68 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 153.1, 148.1, 141.0, 140.2, 140.0, 137.7, 135.8, 129.9, 127.9, 124.0, 120.0, 118.7, 116.2, 107.9, 63.3, 55.0 (2 C), 51.1, 37.3 (2 C) ; IR (CH_2Cl_2 , cm^{-1}) 3041, 2957, 2884, 1610, 1593, 1555, 1516, 1478, 1397, 1334, 1194, 1044, 967, 946, 841, 817 ; mass spectrum EI+ m/z 316.1679 [$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4$ (M+) \cdot requires 316.1688] ; mp 114-116°C.

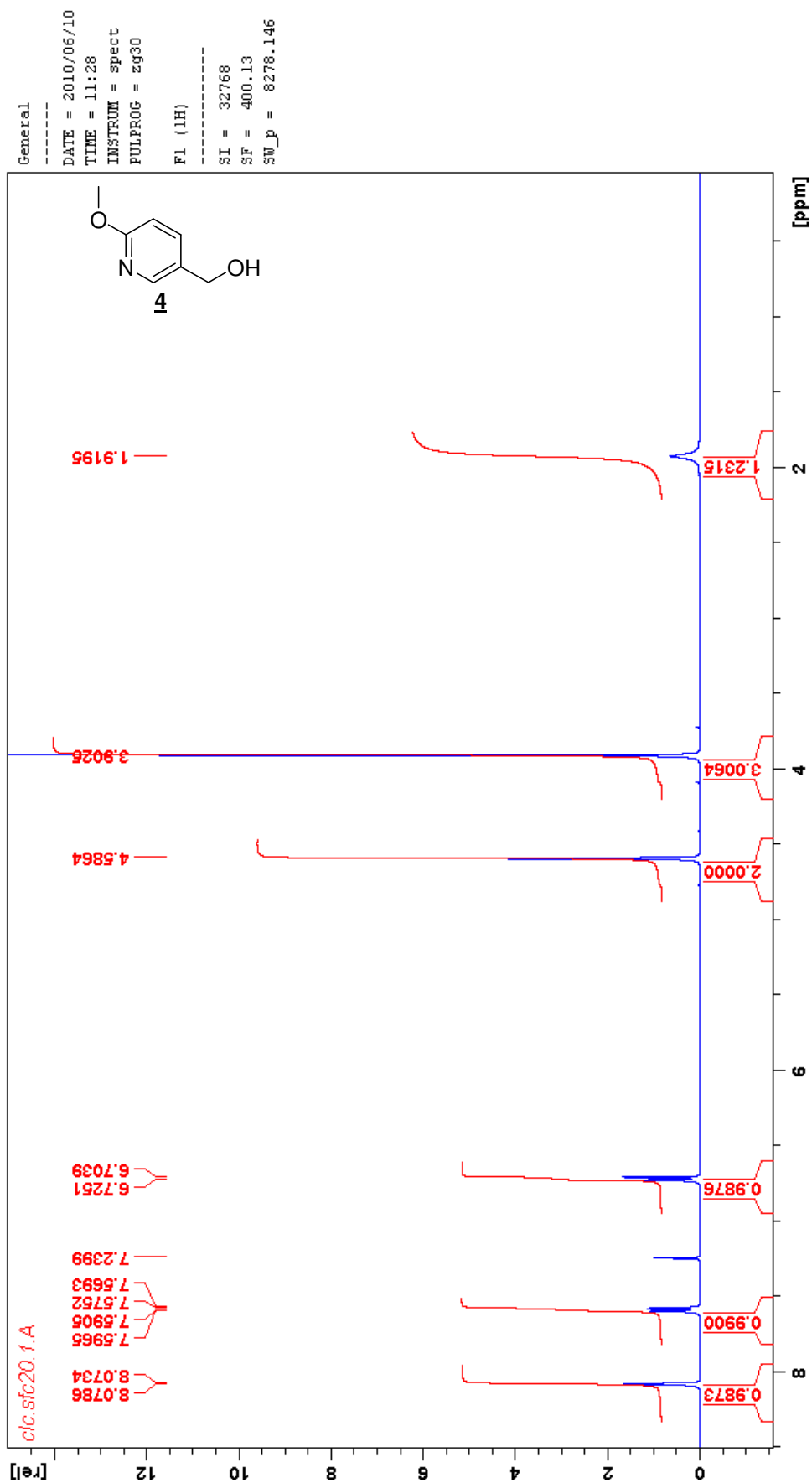


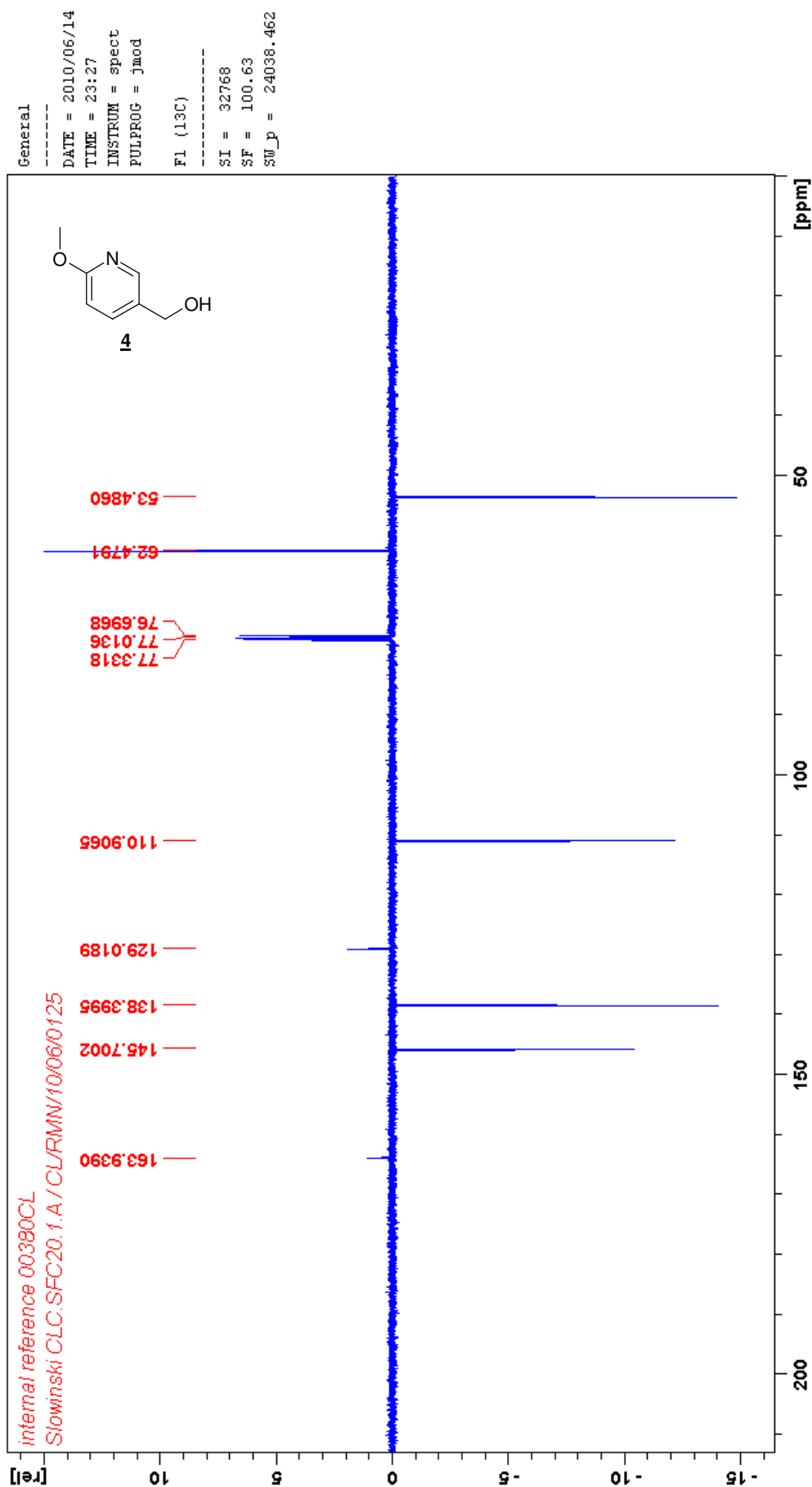
5-(1-Aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-5-yl)-6'-fluoro-[2,3']bipyridinyl (18a). General procedure A described for the synthesis of **17a** was followed using 50 mg of **2** (0.21 mmol), 76 mg of 2-fluoro-5-pyridylboronic acid (0.53 mmol), 73 mg of potassium carbonate (0.53 mmol) and 42 mg of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.06 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (respectively 8 mL & 4 mL) to yield 23 mg (37%) of **18a** as a white powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.75 (br s, 1 H), 8.65 (br s, 1 H), 8.40 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.64 (m, 2 H), 7.00 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1 H), 3.21 (s, 2 H), 3.12 (m, 4 H), 2.22 (m, 4 H), 1.88 (m, 2 H), 1.59 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 163.2 (d, $J = 235.6$ Hz, 1 C), 150.0, 146.8, 145.6 (d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, 1 C), 145.3, 139.9 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1 C), 133.9, 132.7 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1 C), 119.9, 109.5 (d, $J = 37.6$ Hz, 1 C), 58.0, 51.2 (2 C), 36.0 (2 C), 31.0, 23.4 (2 C) ; ^{19}F NMR (188 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ -69.5 ; IR (CHCl_3 ; cm^{-1}) 2985, 2932, 2896, 2850, 1590, 1473, 1392, 1082, 824 ; mass spectrum CI+ m/z 298.17289 [$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{FN}_3$ (M+) \cdot requires 298.17195] ; mp 121-122°C.

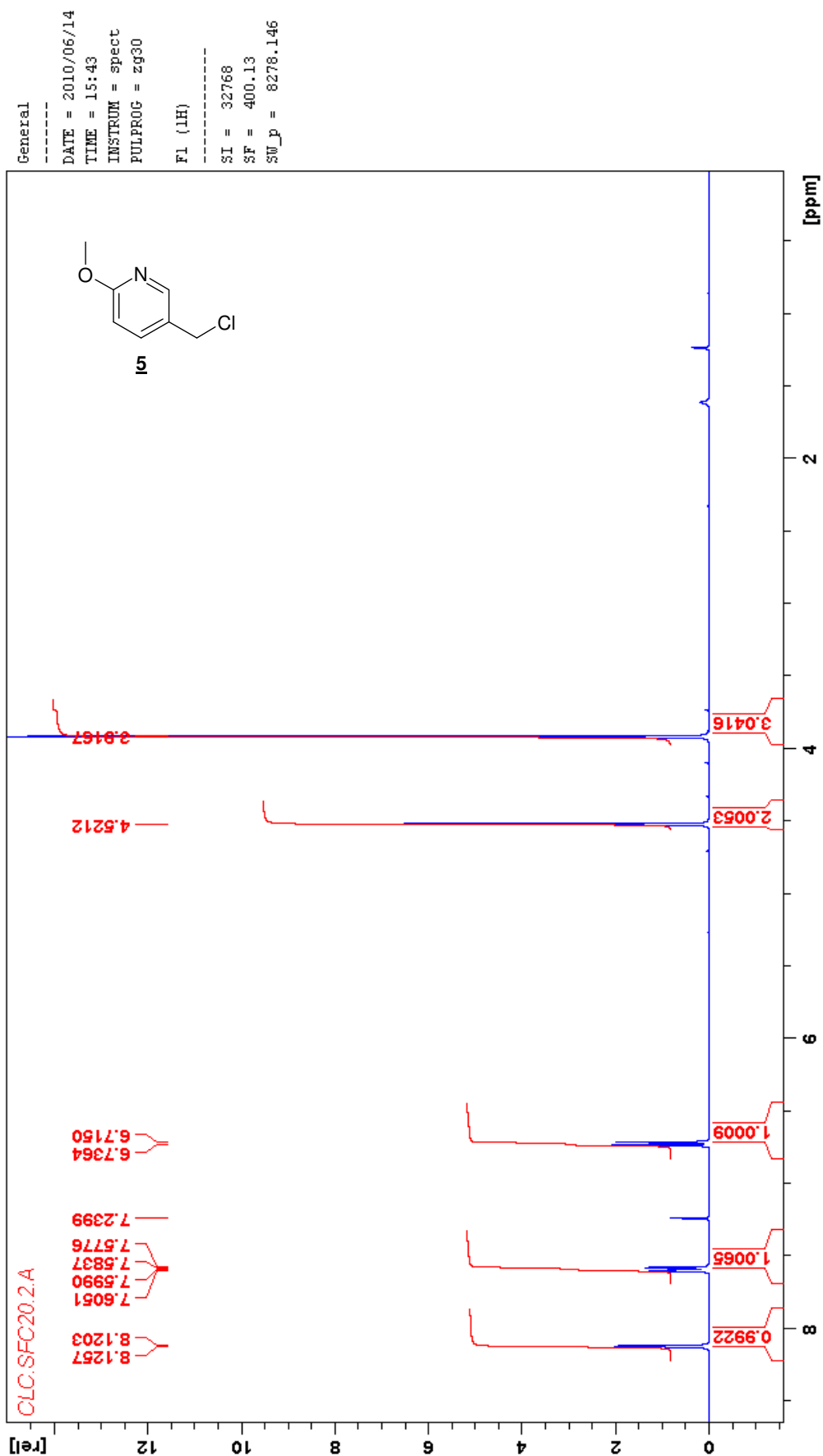


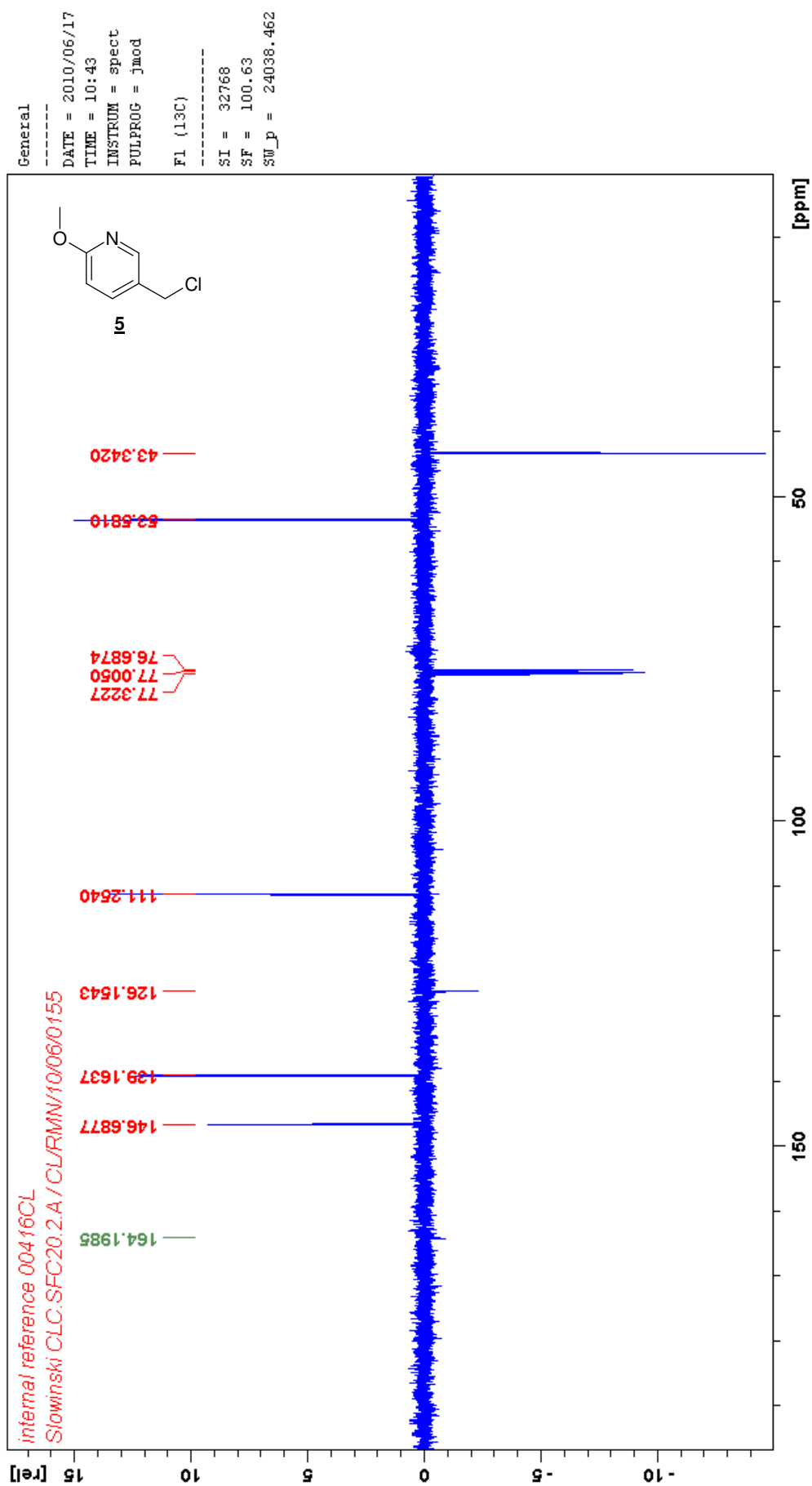
5-(6-Naphthalen-2-yl-pyridin-3-yl)-1-aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (18h). General procedure A described for the synthesis of **17a** was followed using 50 mg of **2** (0.21 mmol), 91 mg of 2-naphthylboronic acid (0.53 mmol), 73 mg of potassium carbonate (0.53 mmol) and 45 mg of $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.06 mmol) in a 2/1 mixture of DME/water (respectively 8 mL & 4 mL) to yield 32 mg (46%) of **18h** as a white powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.70 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H), 8.45 (s, 1 H),

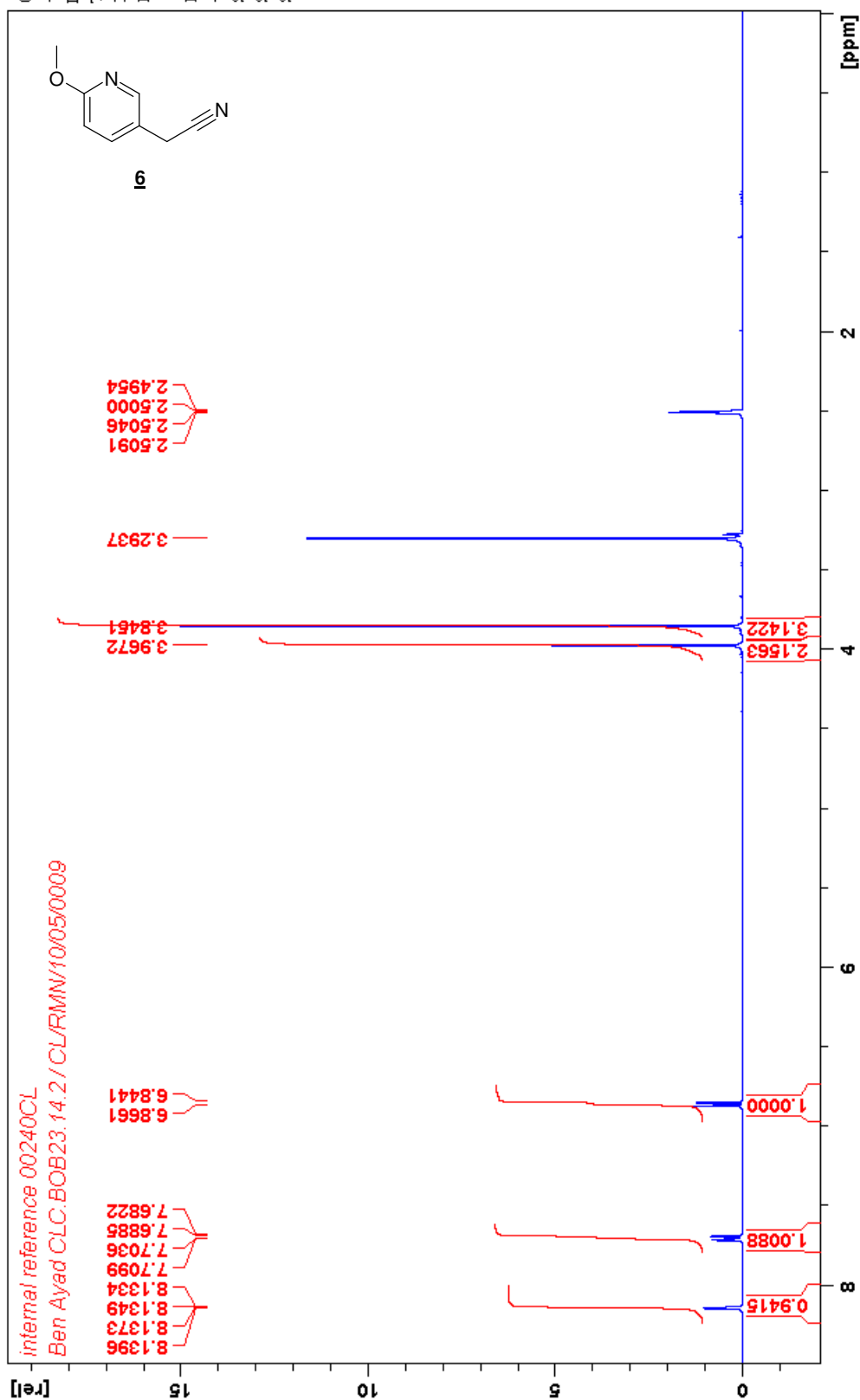
8.11 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1 H), 7.92 (m, 2 H), 7.84 (m, 1 H), 7.81 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.47 (m, 2 H), 3.24 (s, 2 H), 3.14 (m, 4 H), 2.23 (m, 4 H), 1.91 (m, 2 H), 1.60 (m, 2 H) ; J-MOD ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 153.2, 146.6, 144.5, 135.9, 133.7, 133.1, 133.0, 128.5, 128.2, 127.5, 126.5, 126.4, 125.4, 124.2, 119.9, 57.9, 51.2 (2 C), 36.0 (2 C), 31.0, 23.3 (2 C) ; IR (CHCl_3 ; cm^{-1}) 3057, 3042, 2931, 2878, 2849, 1589, 1553, 1482, 1460, 1449, 1443, 1346, 1081, 1024, 821 ; mass spectrum EI+ m/z 328.1953 [$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2$ (M $^{+}$) requires 328.1940] ; mp 163-165°C.

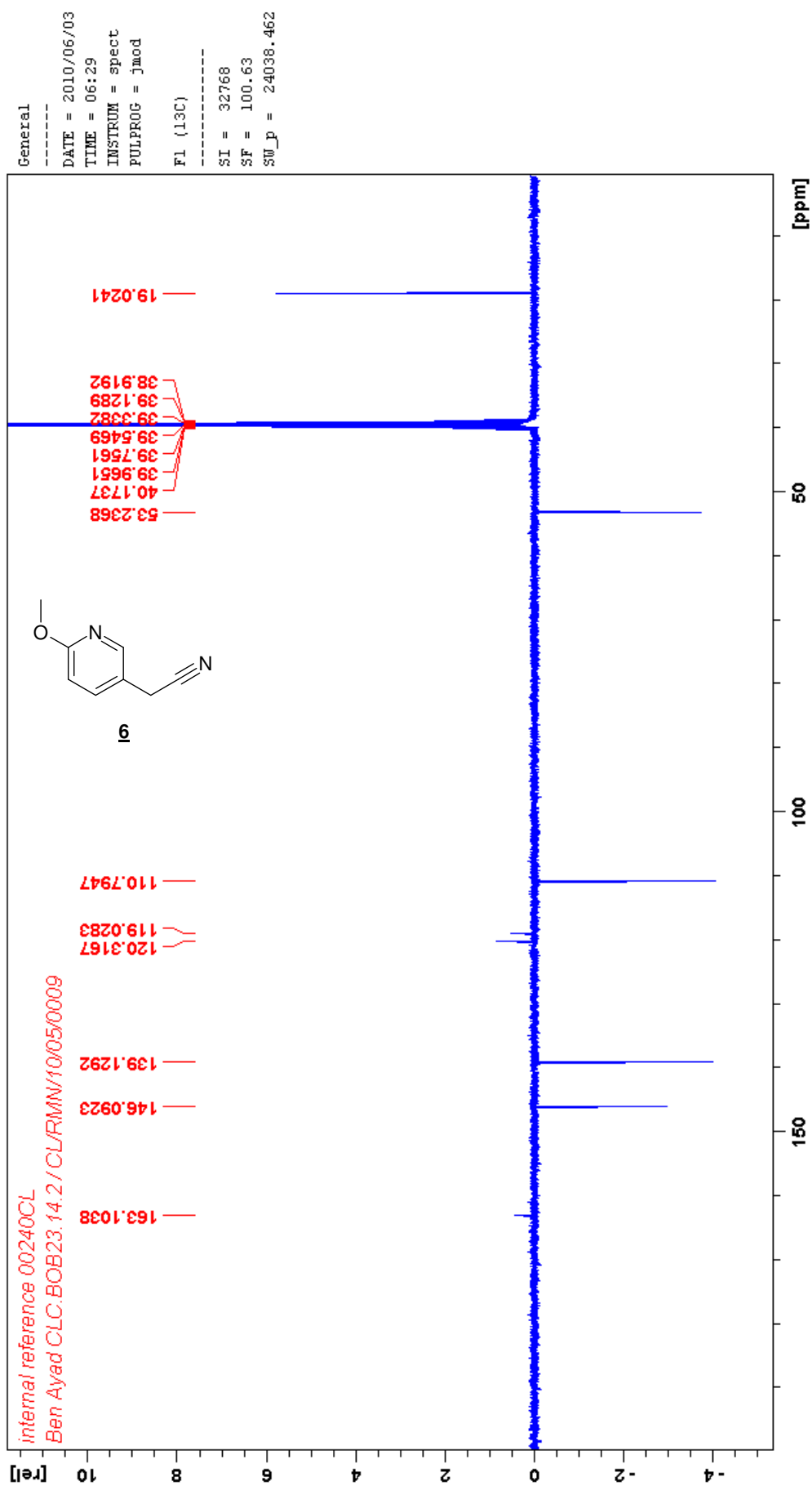


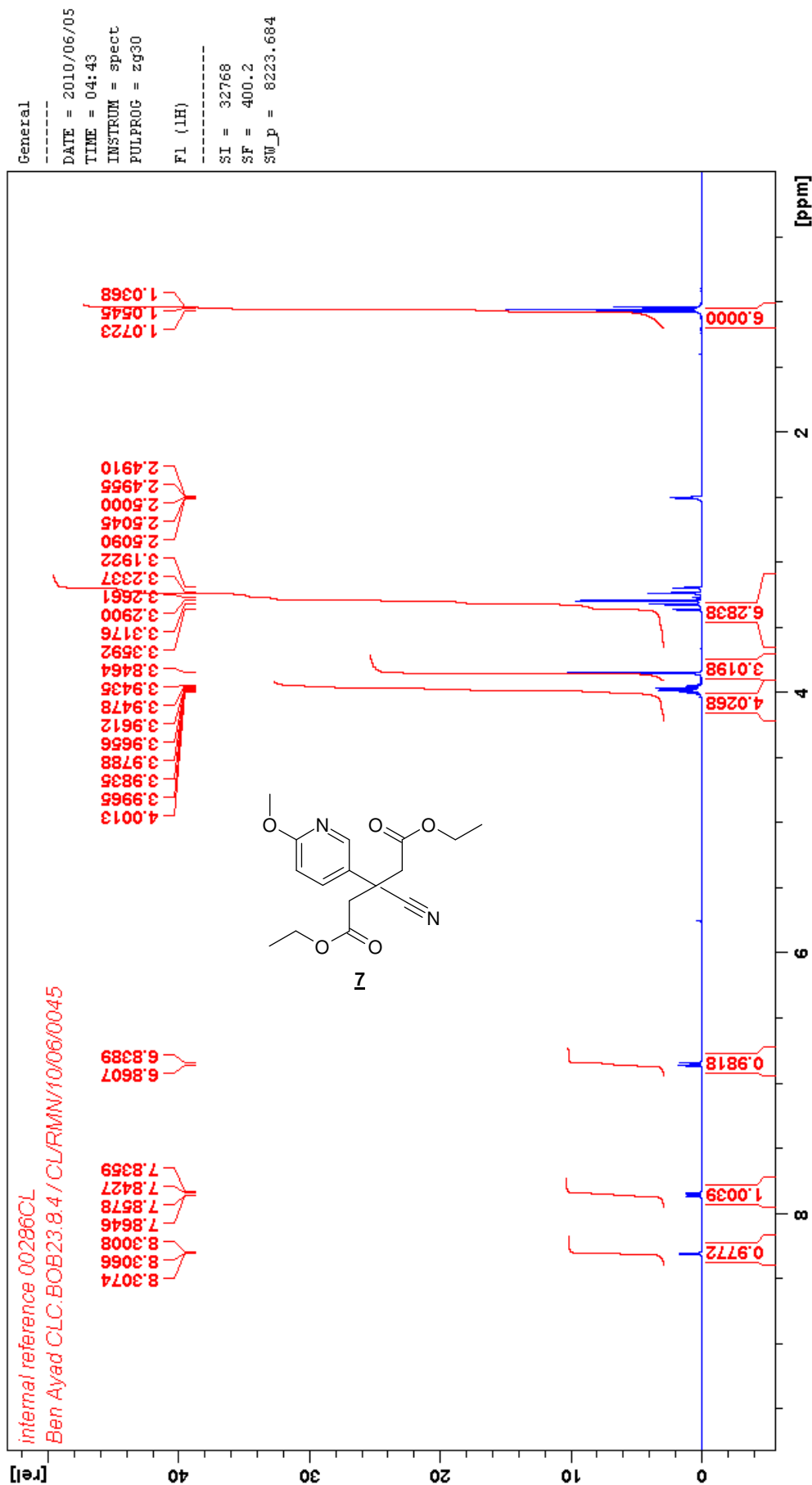


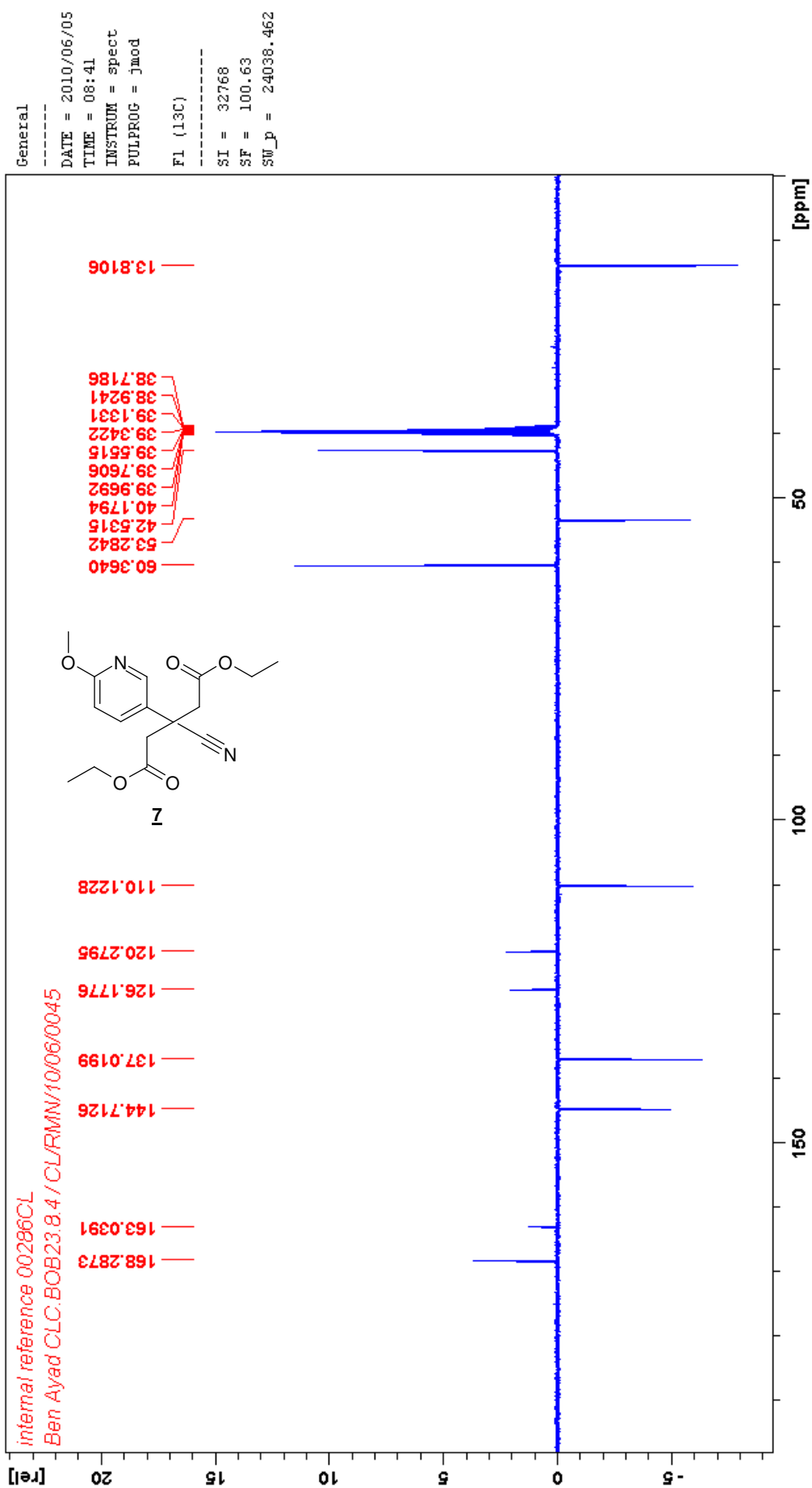


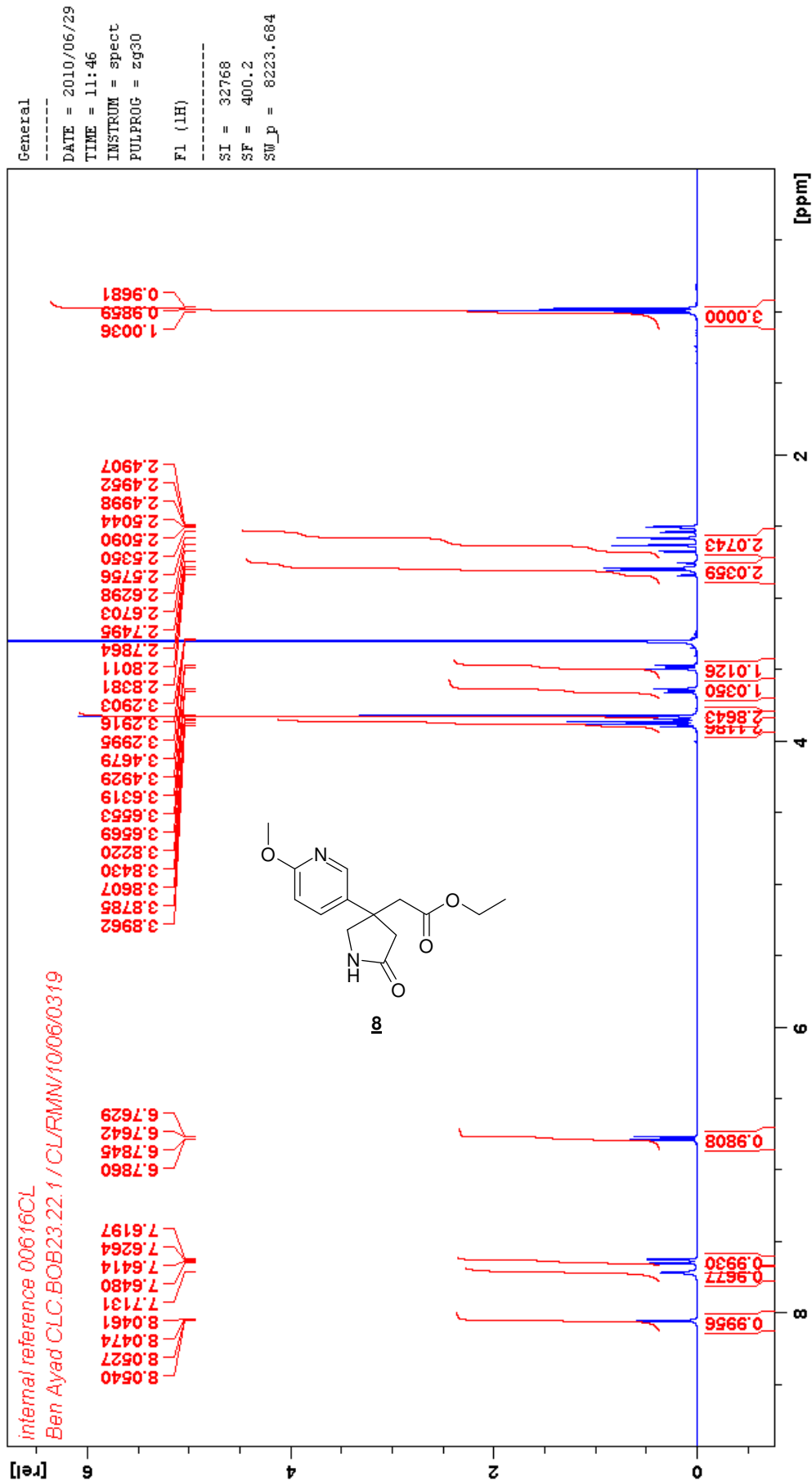


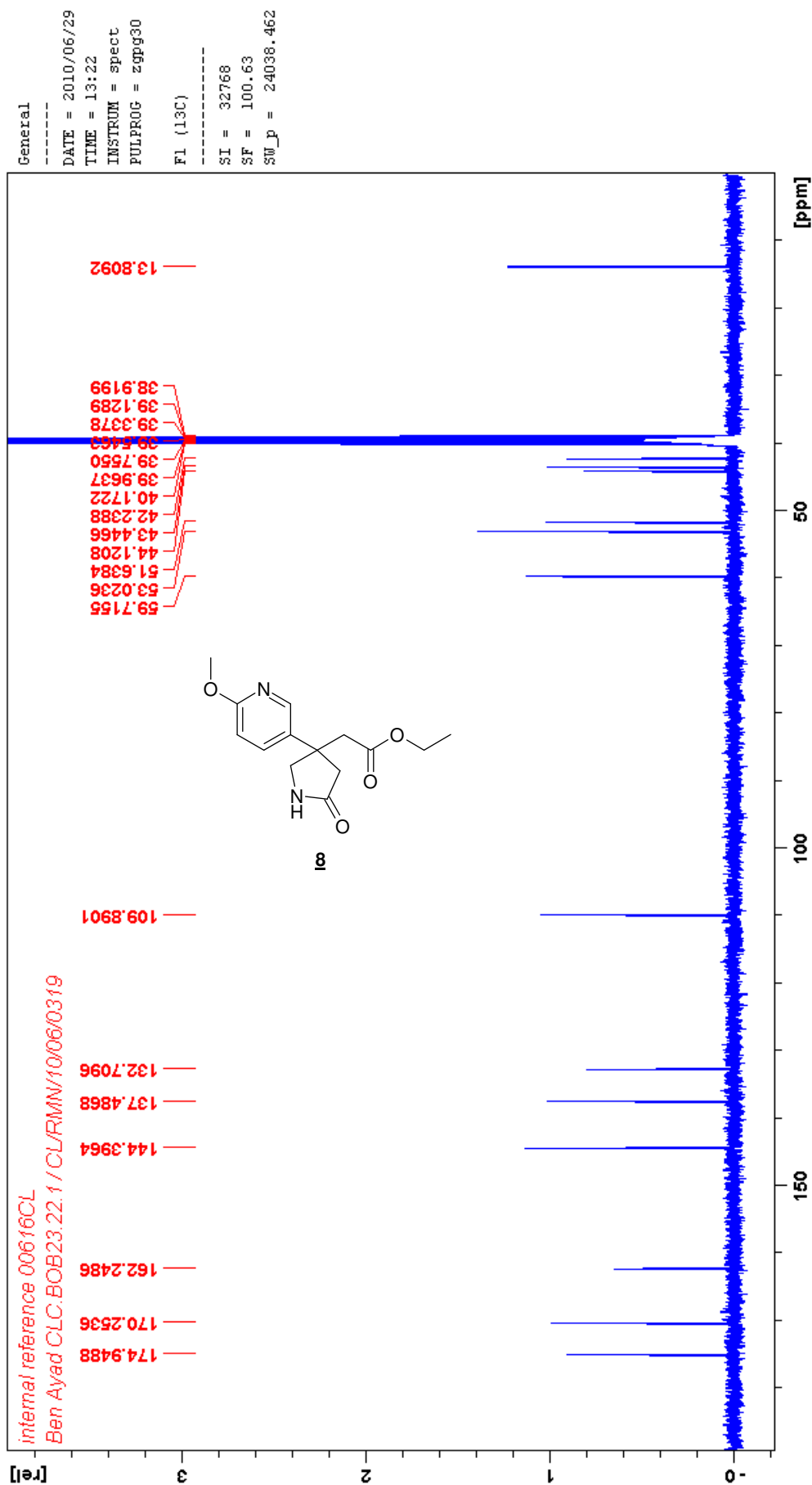


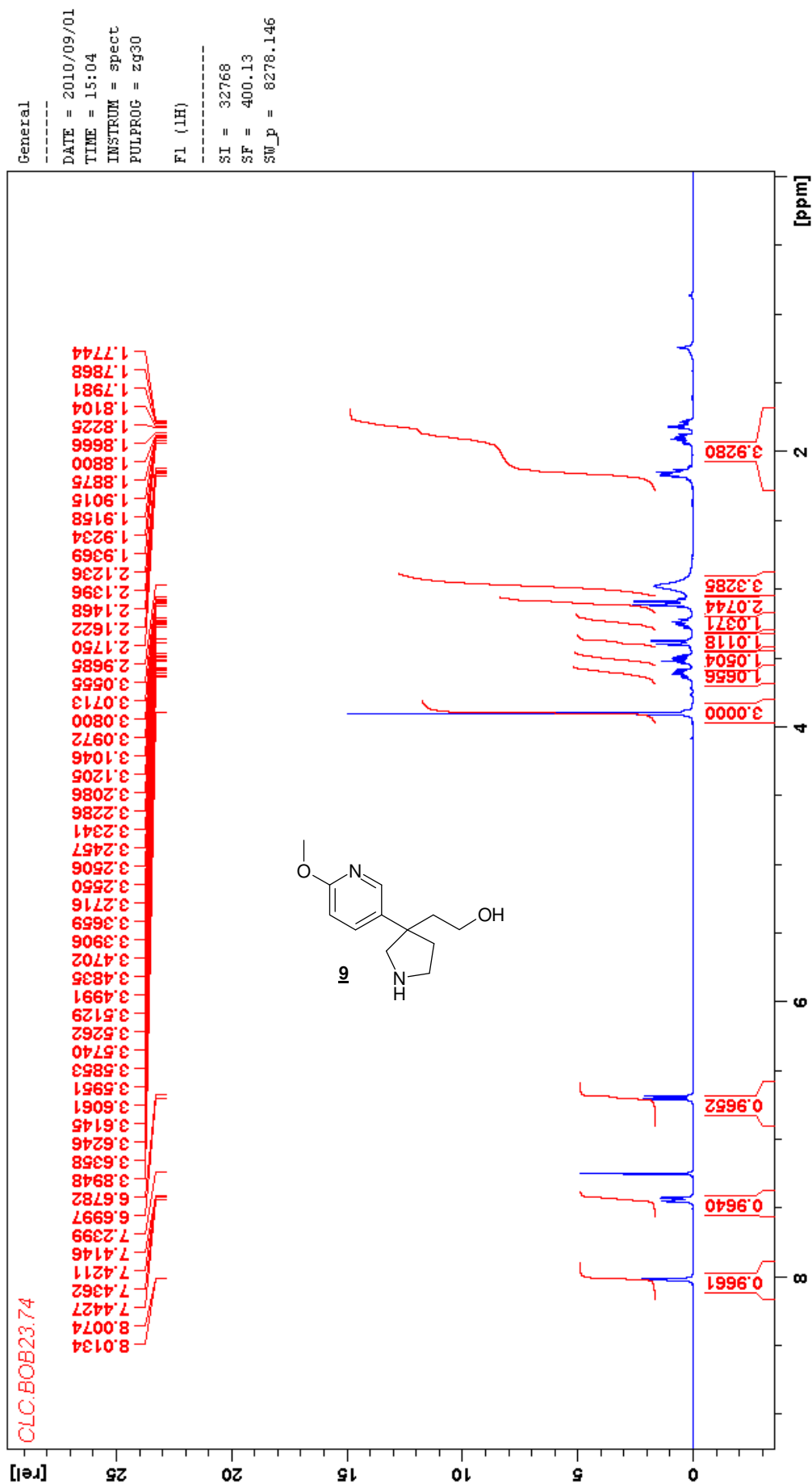


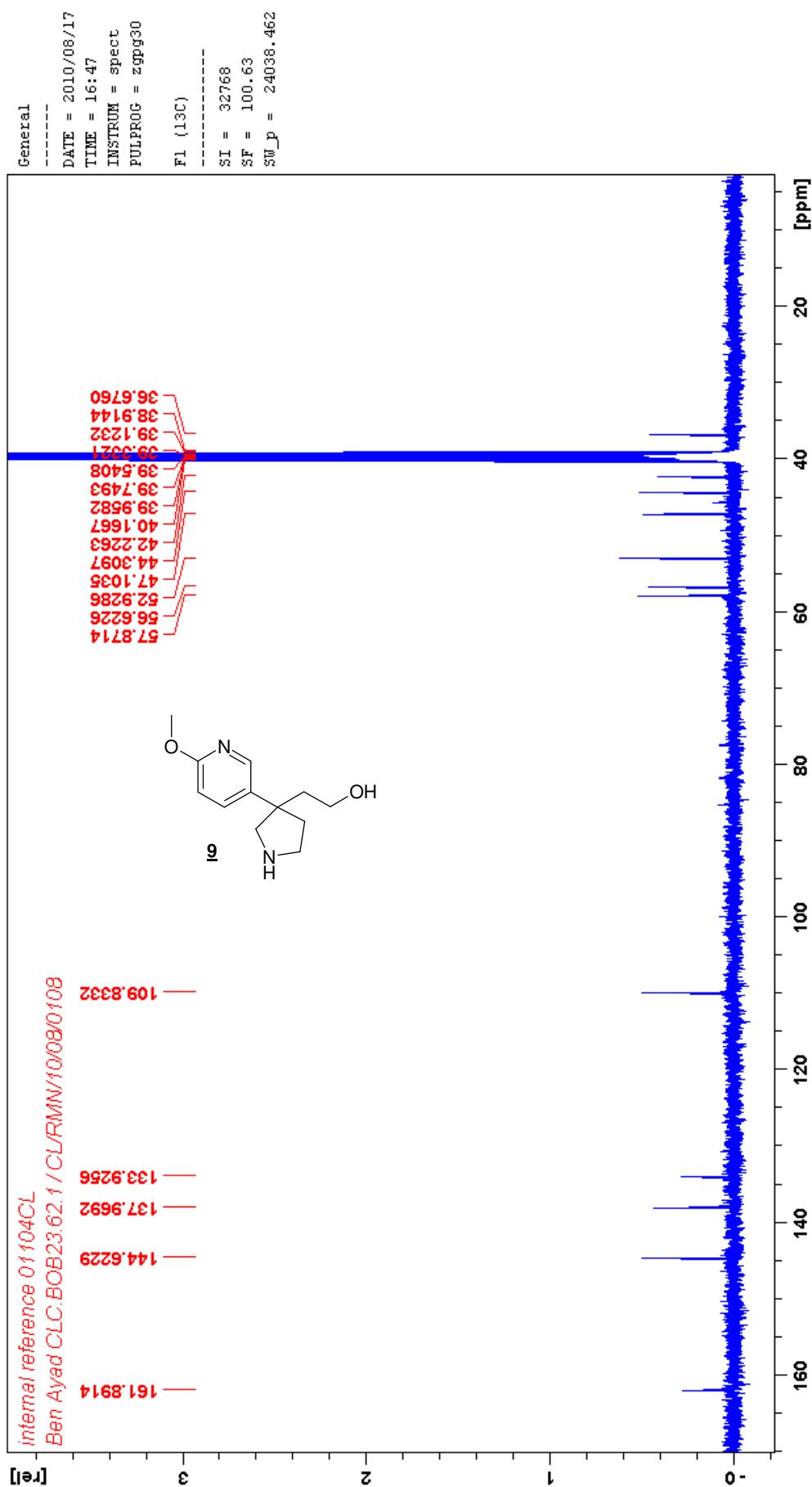


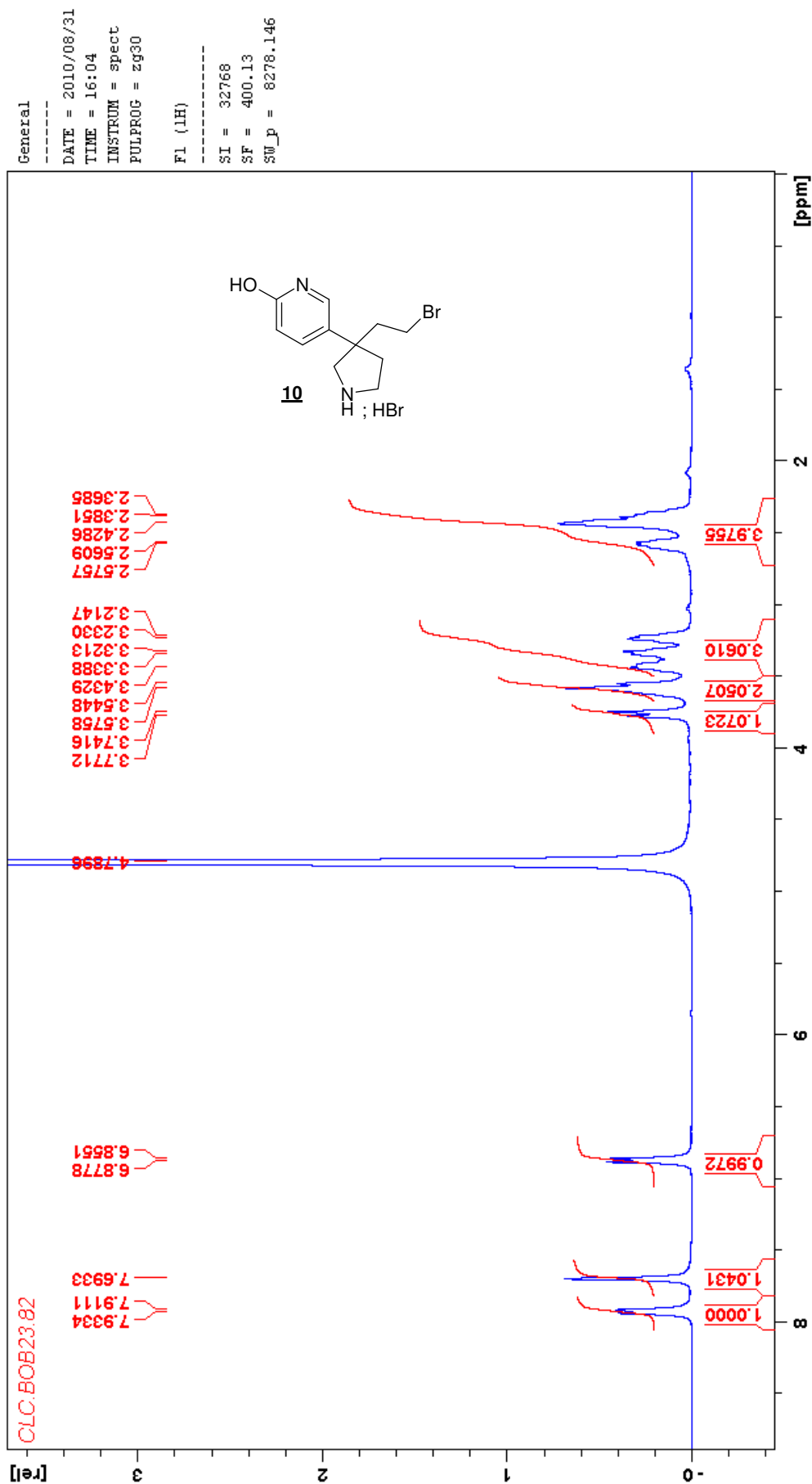


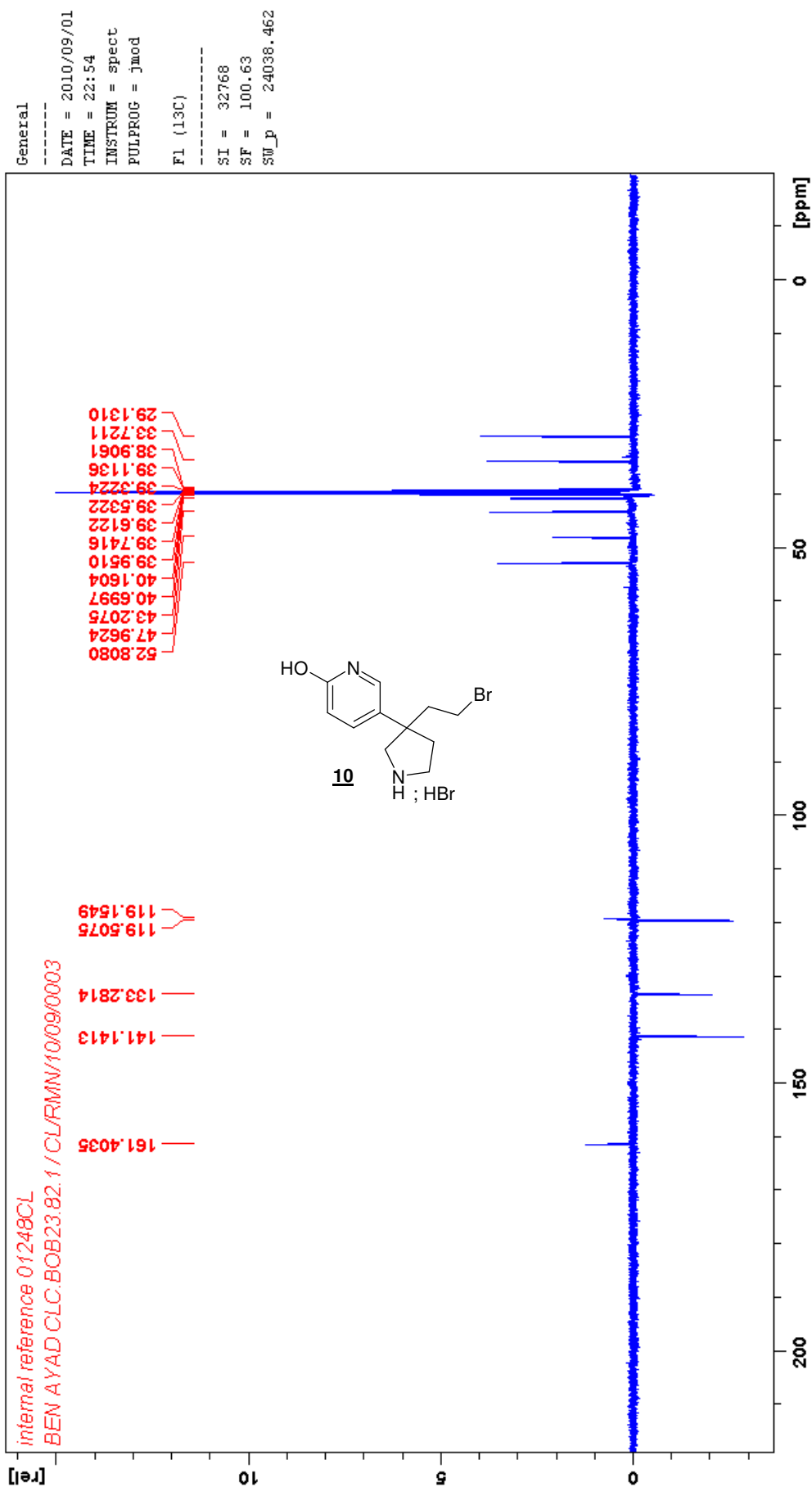


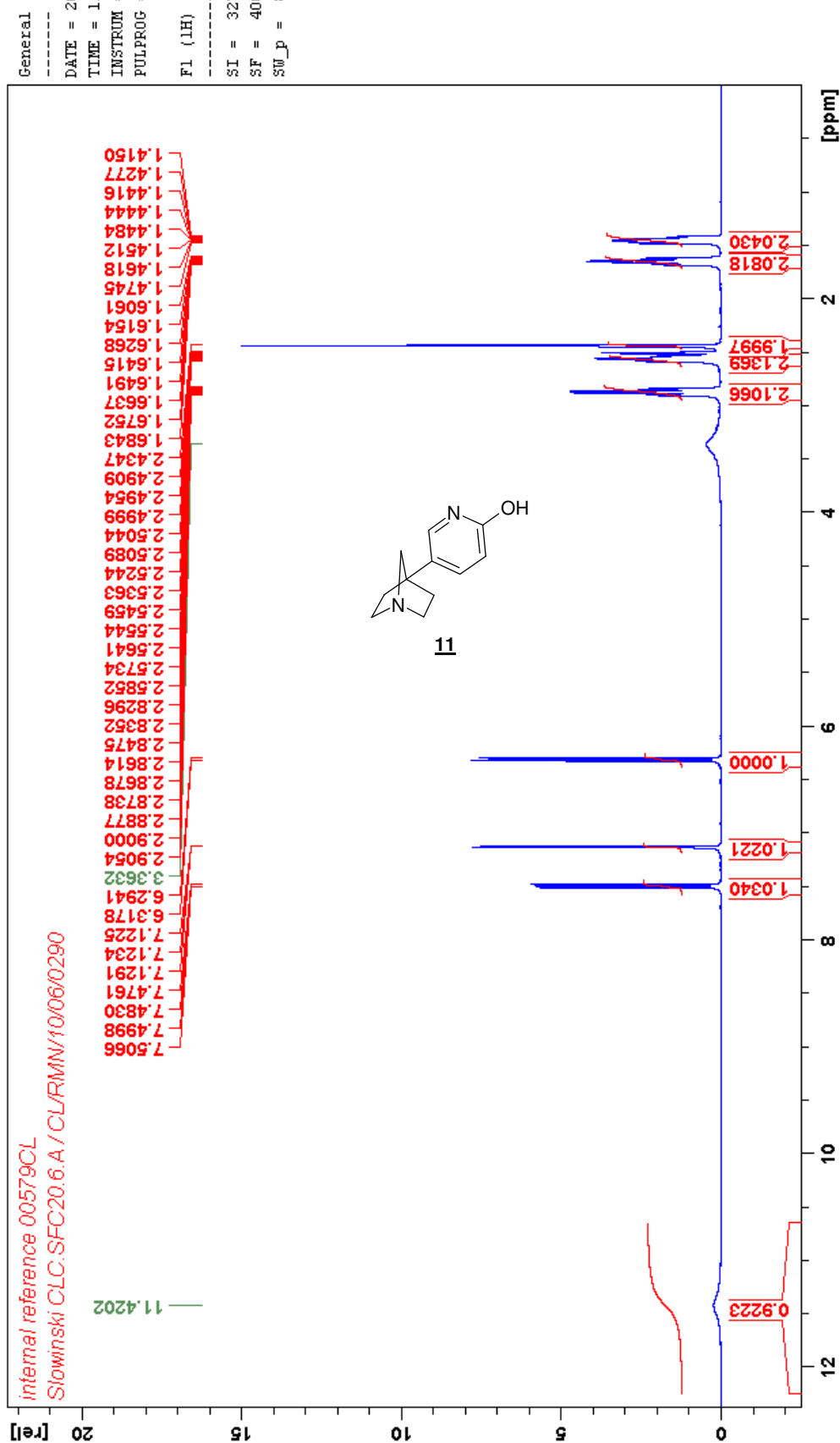


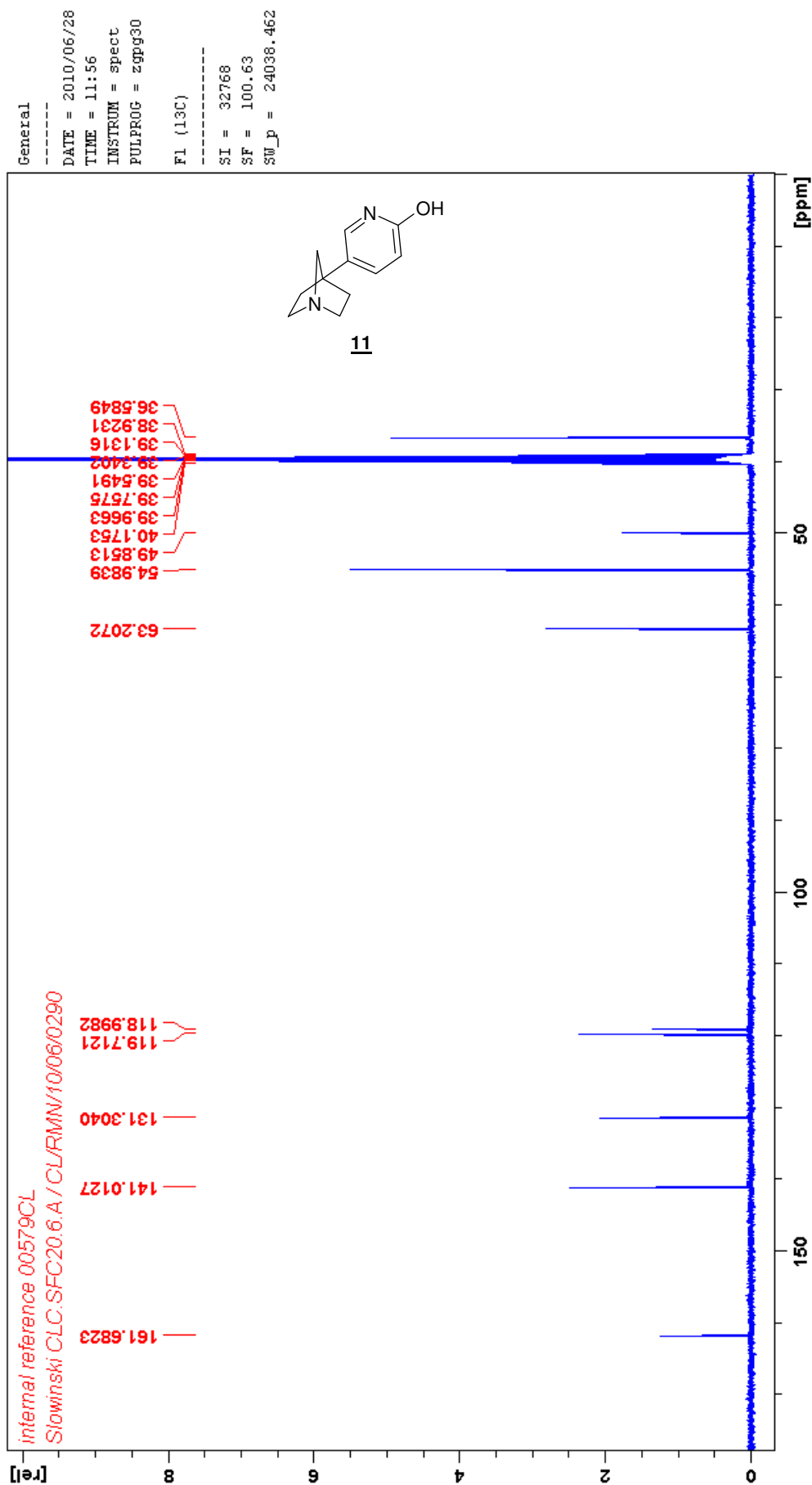


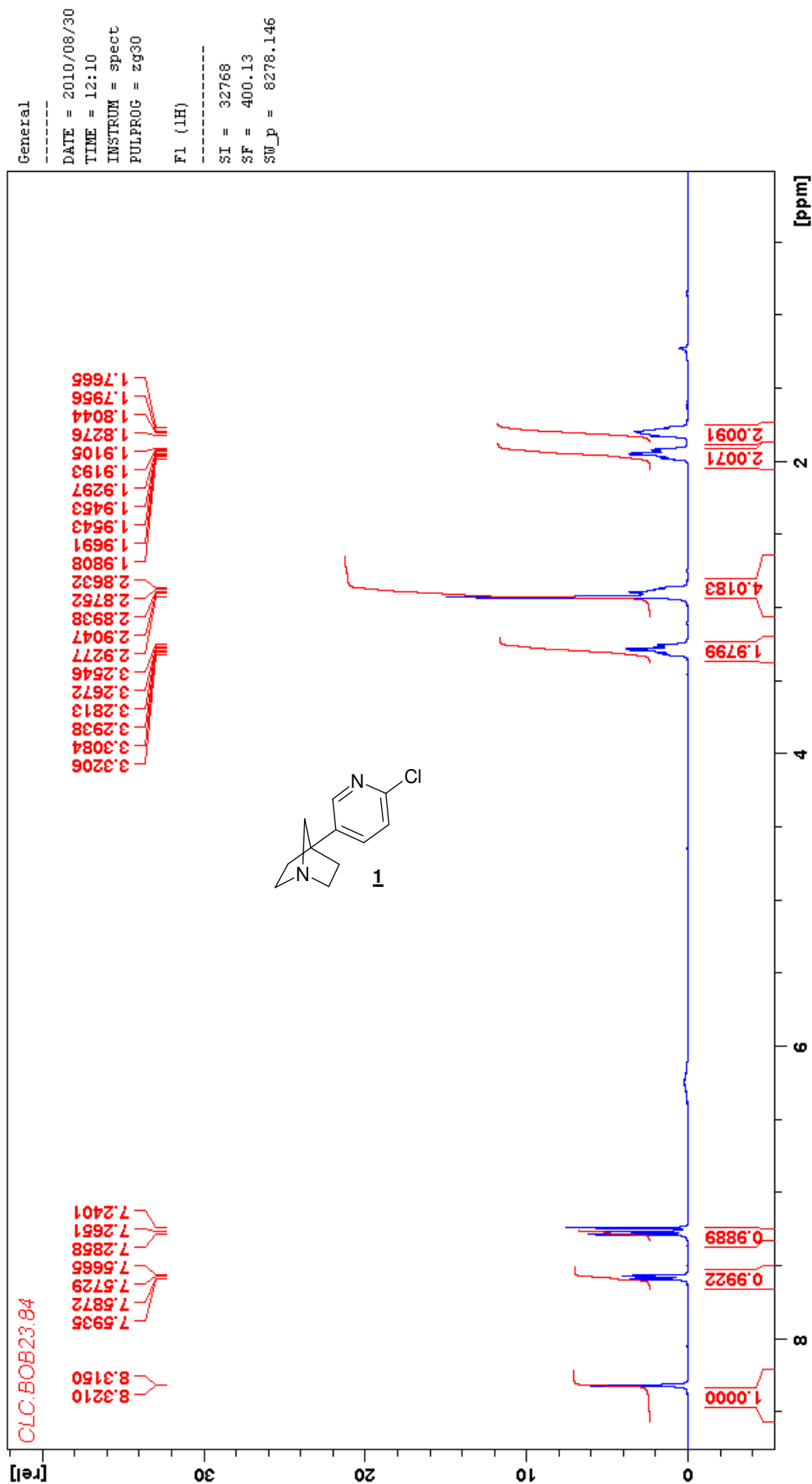


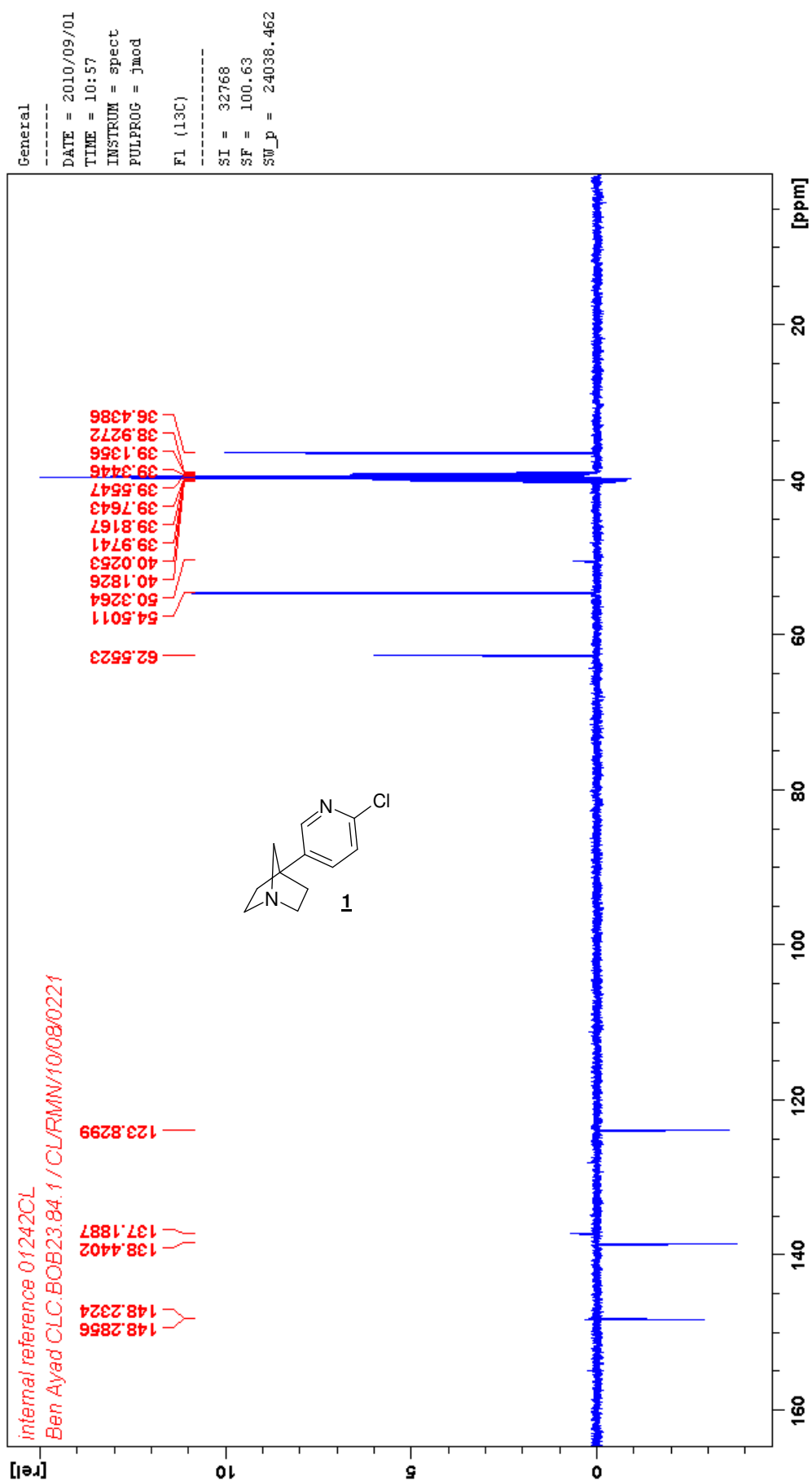


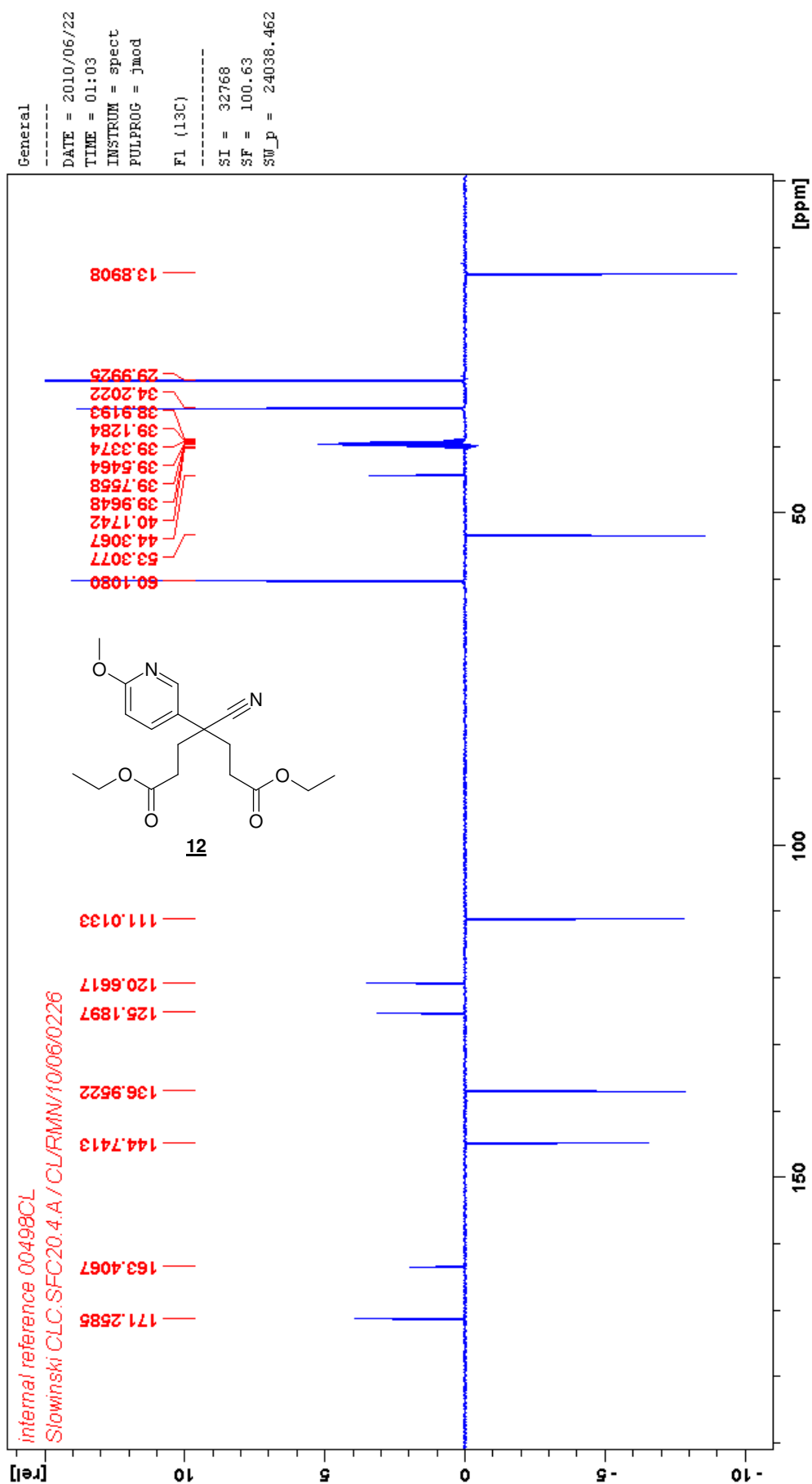


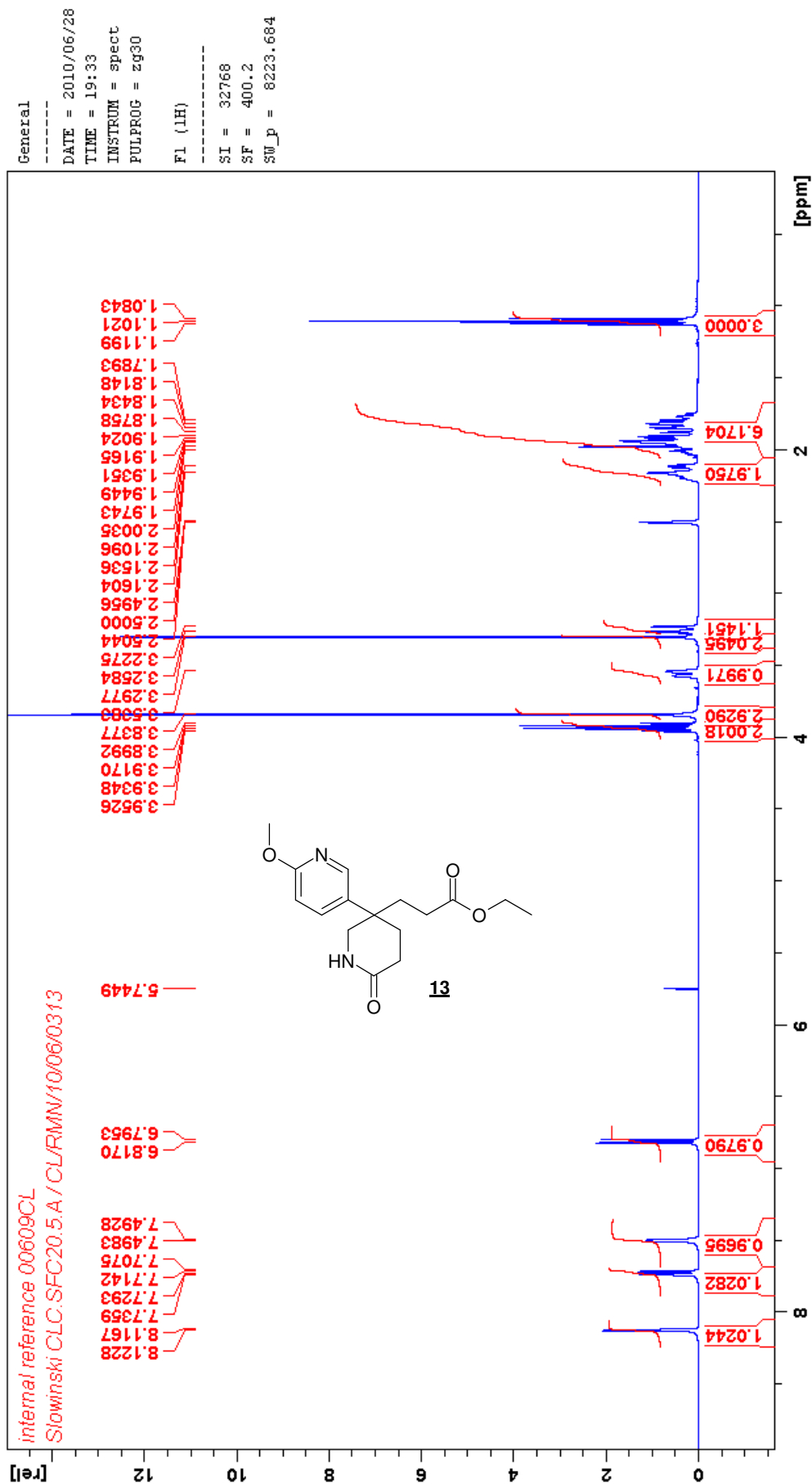


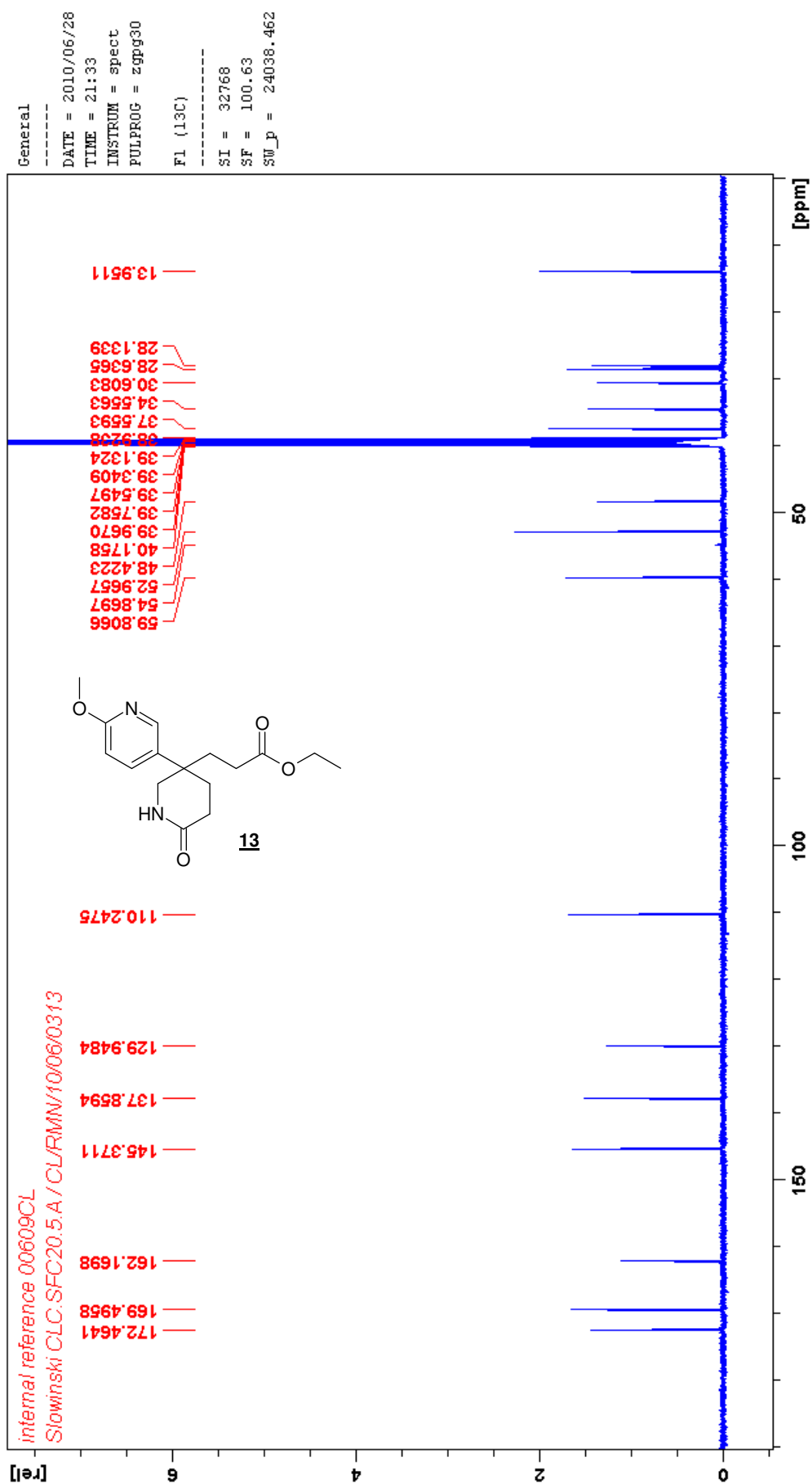


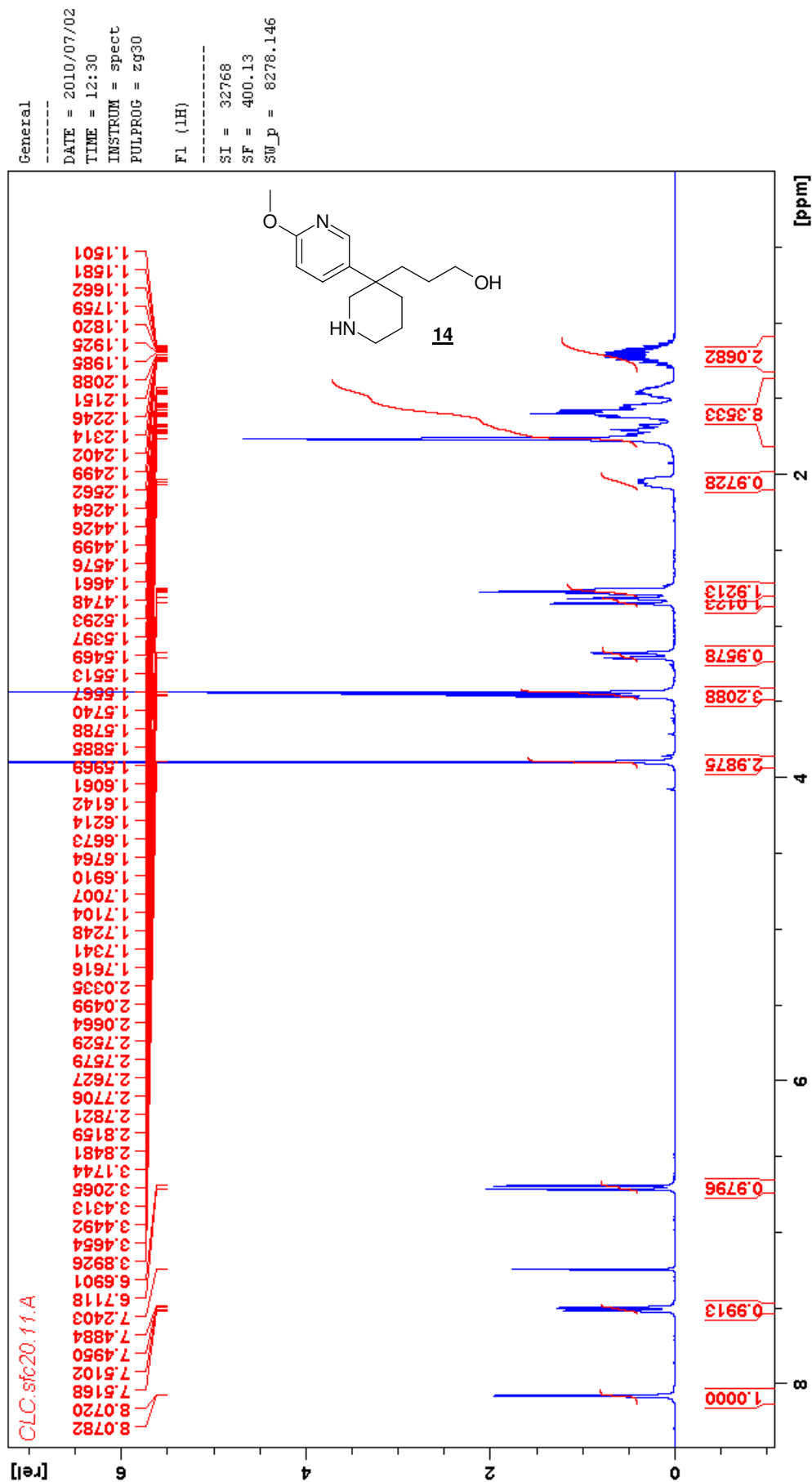


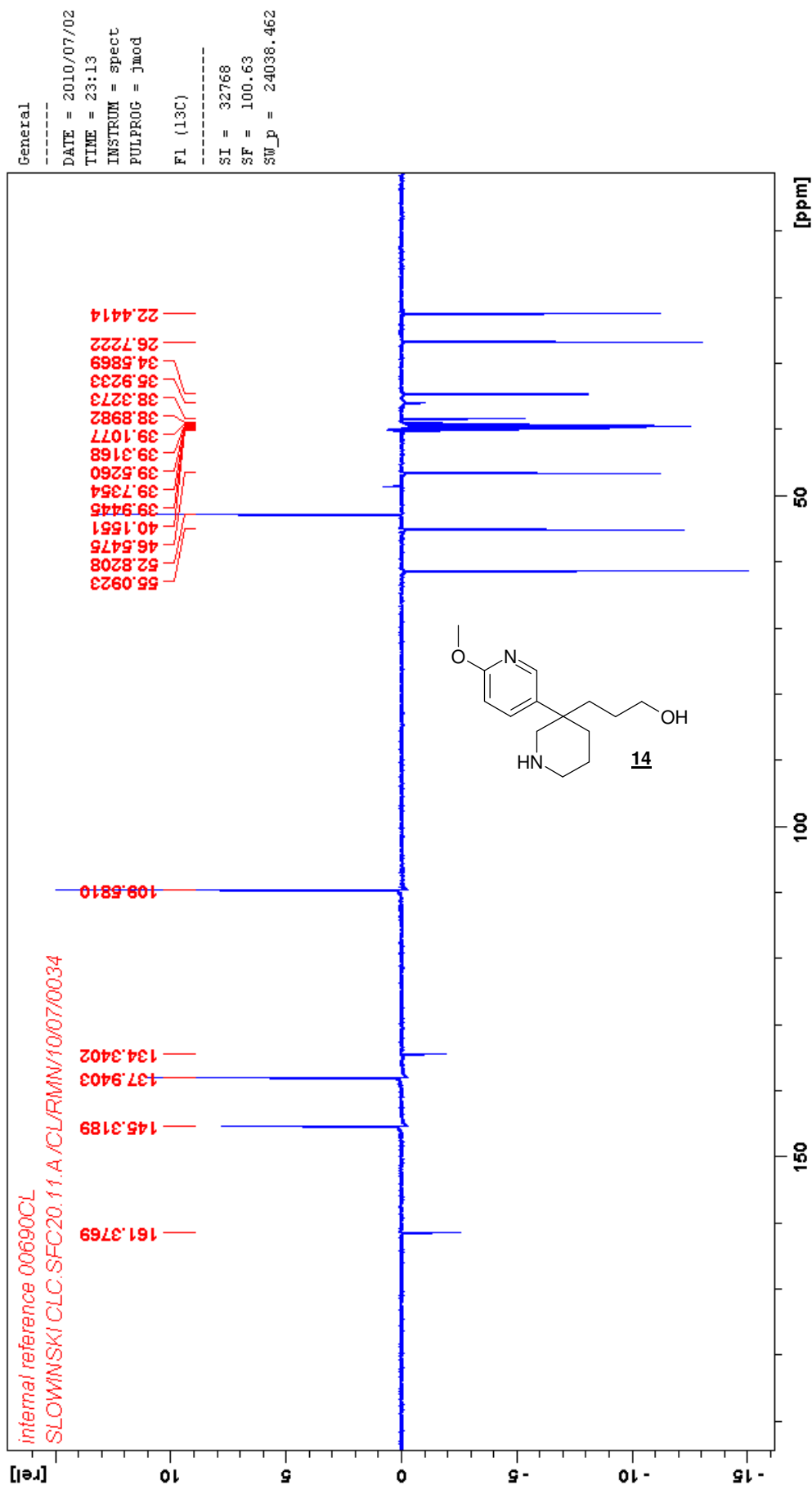


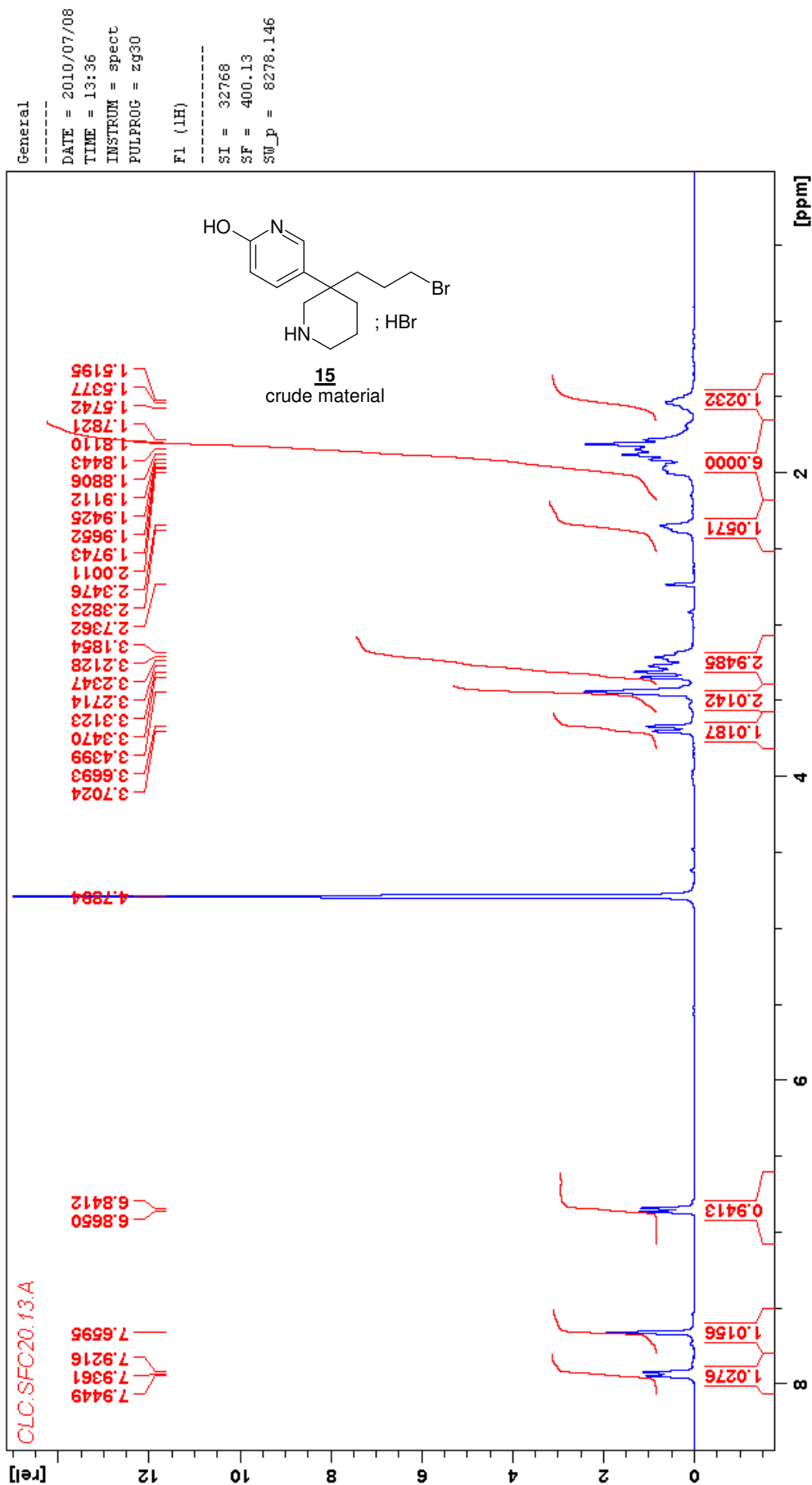


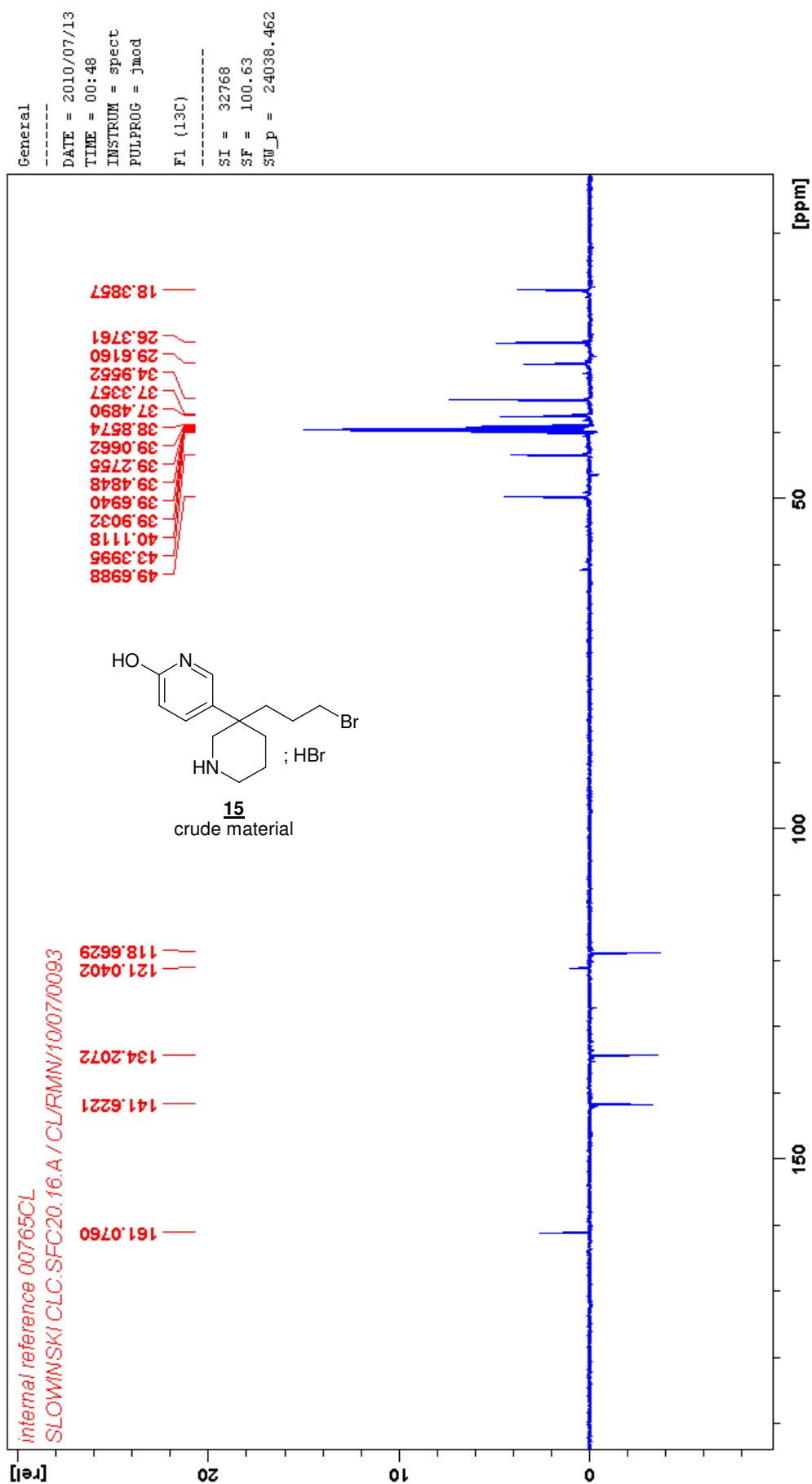


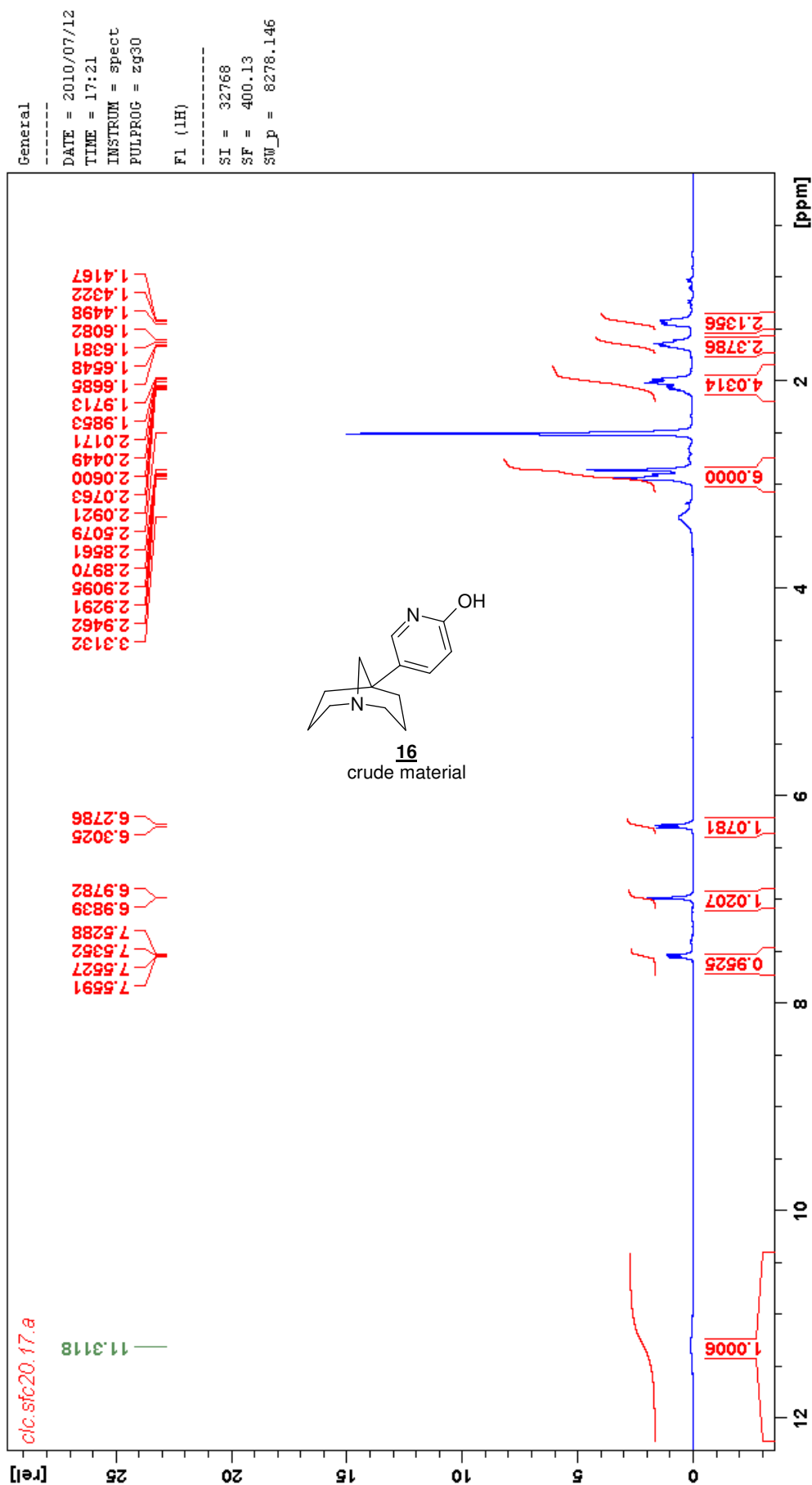


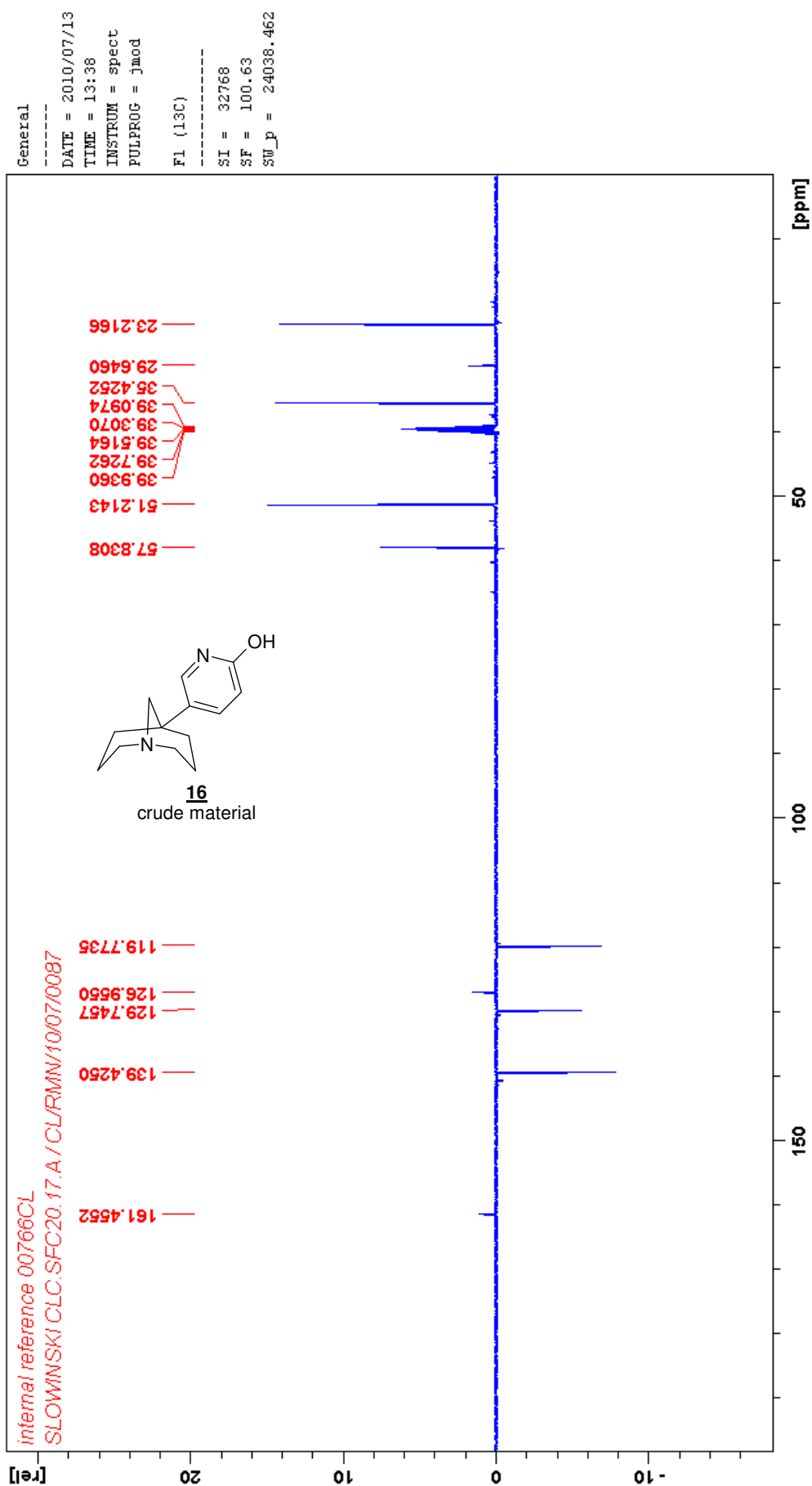


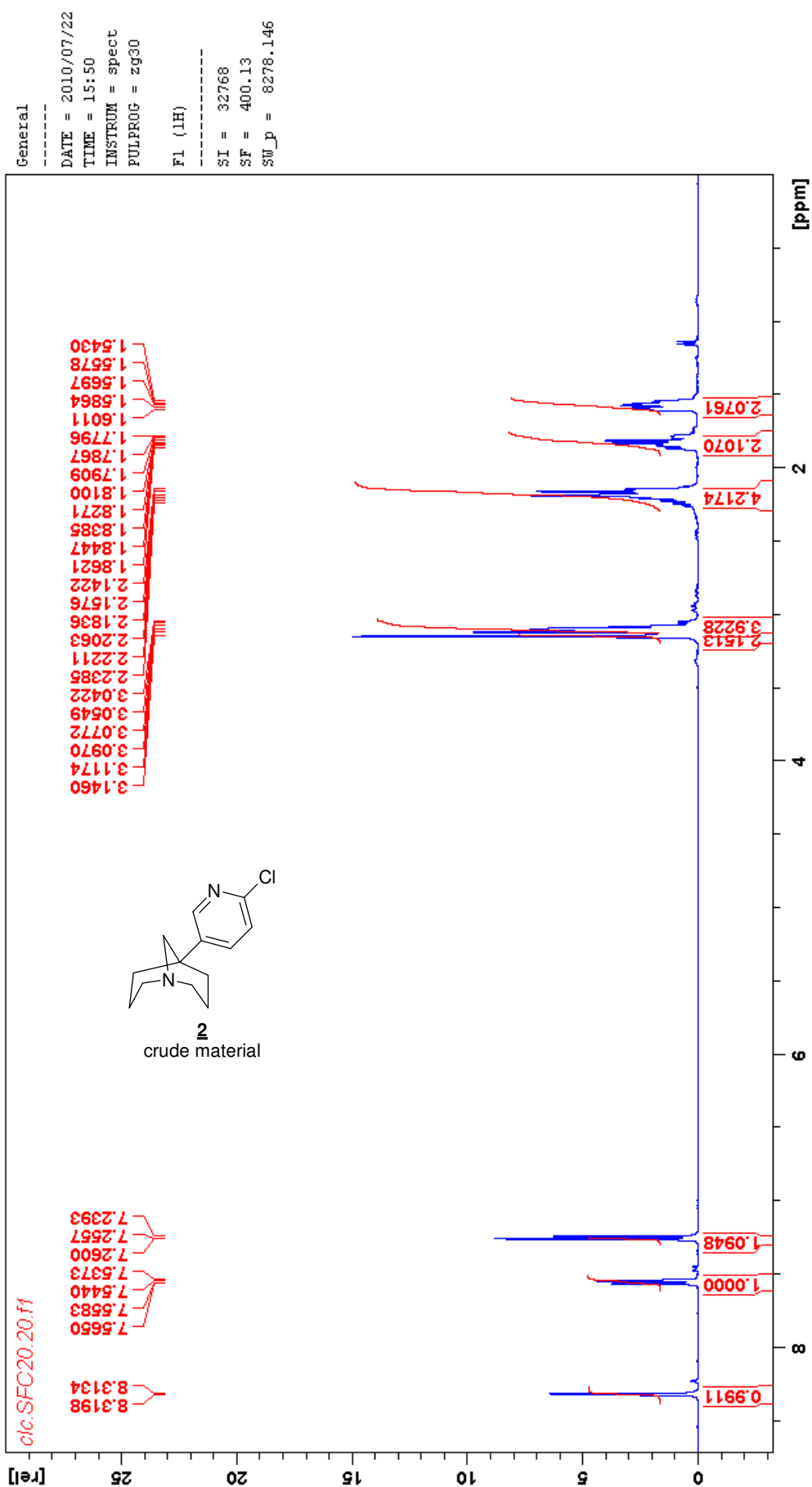


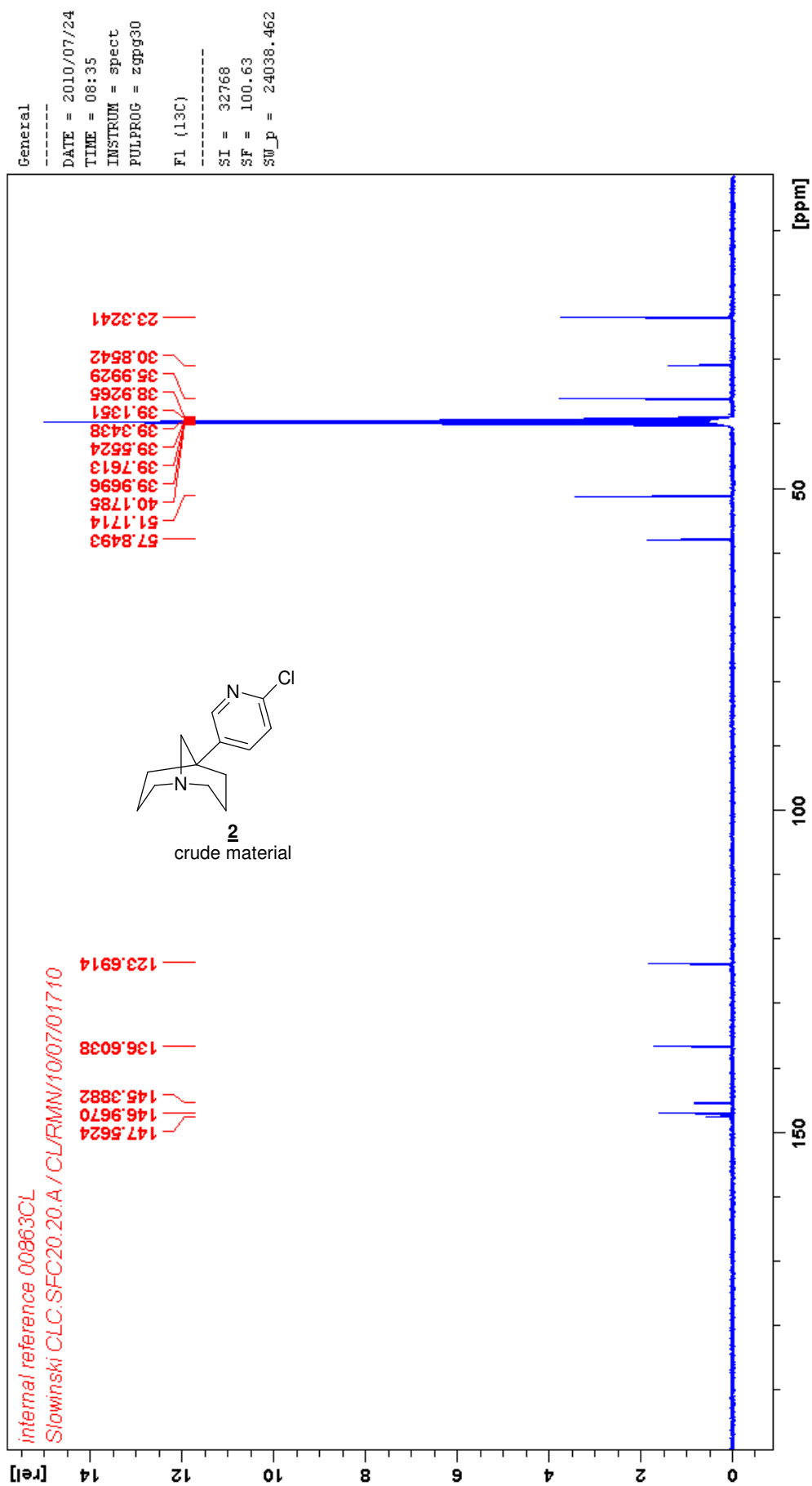


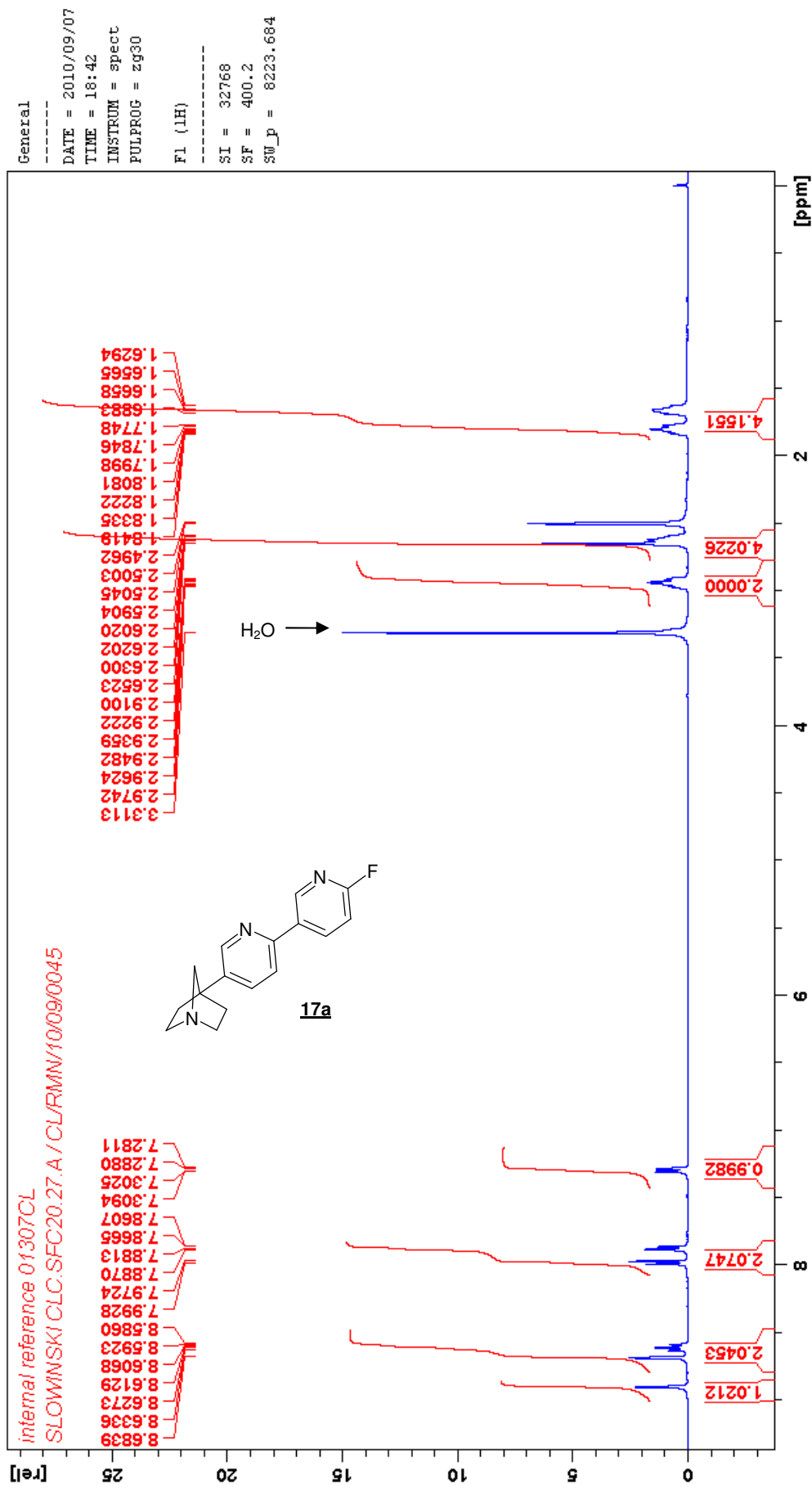


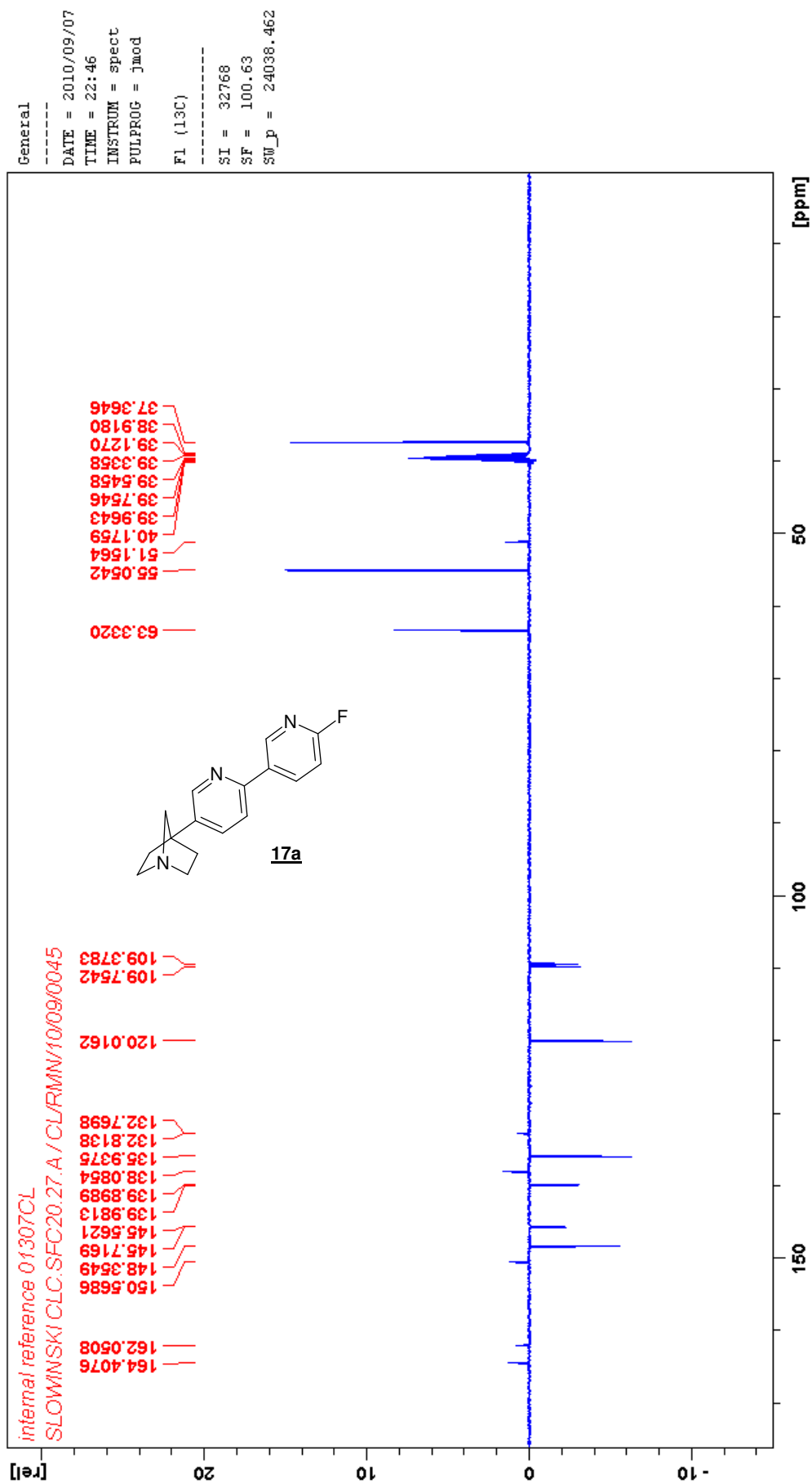








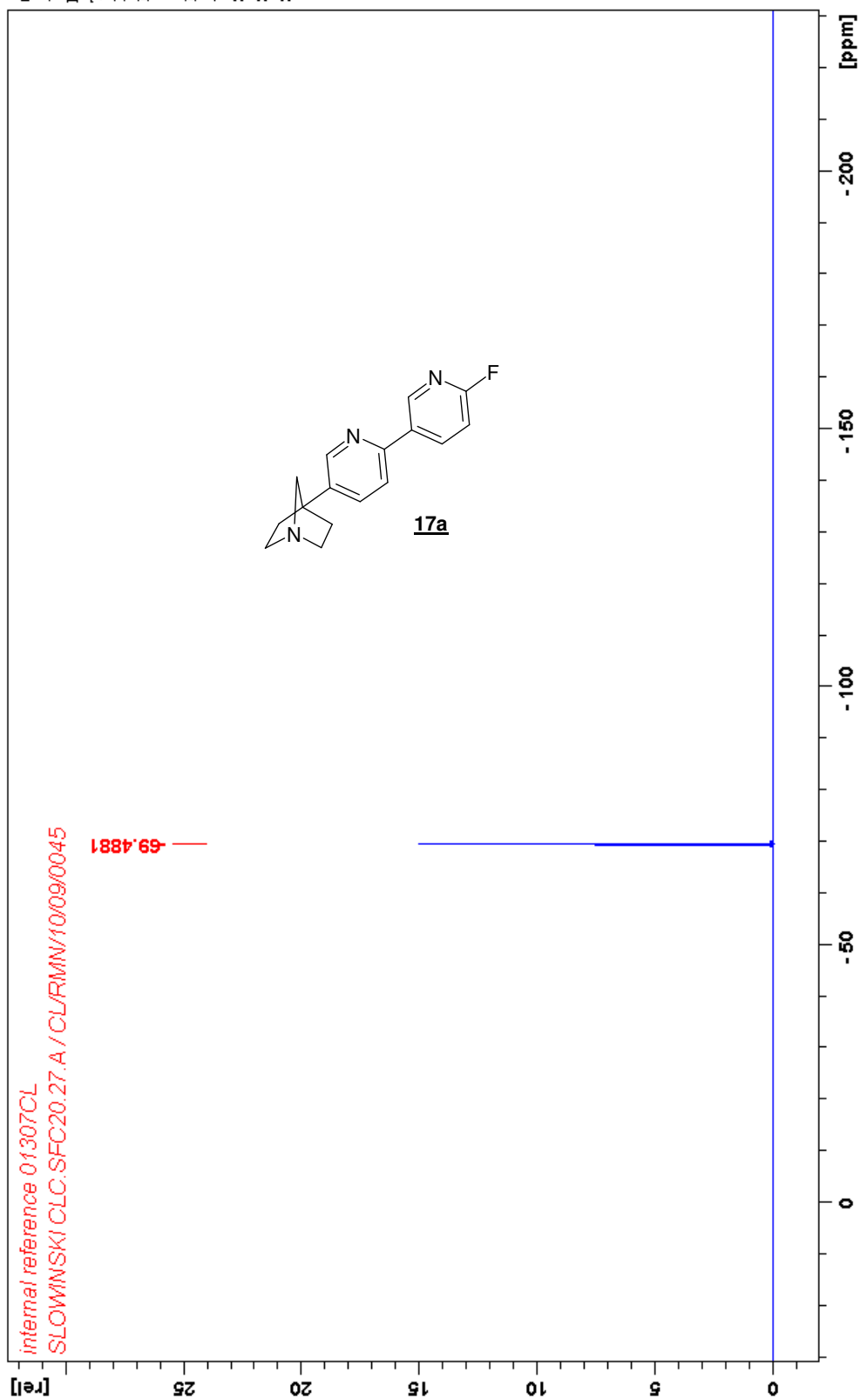


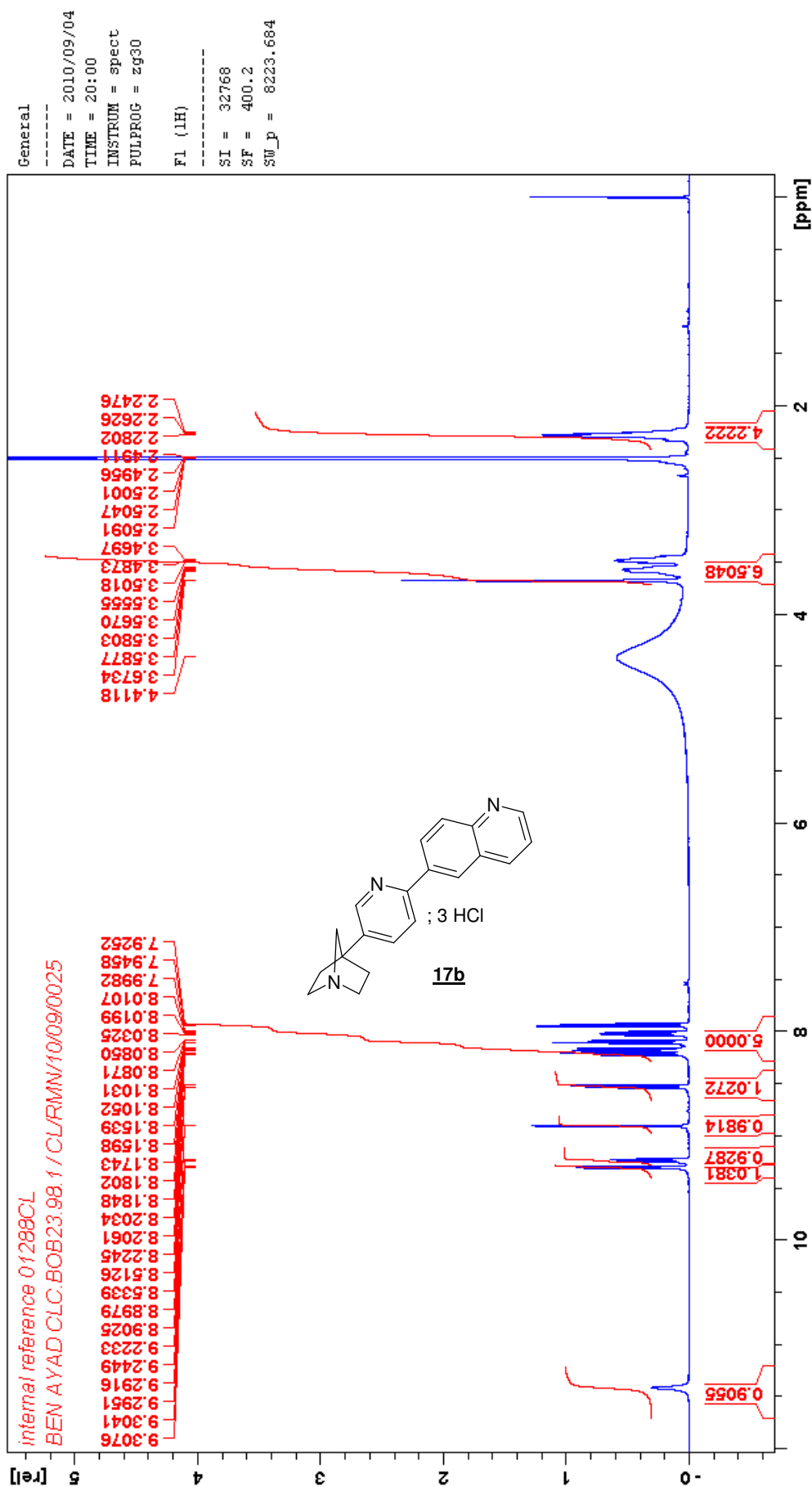


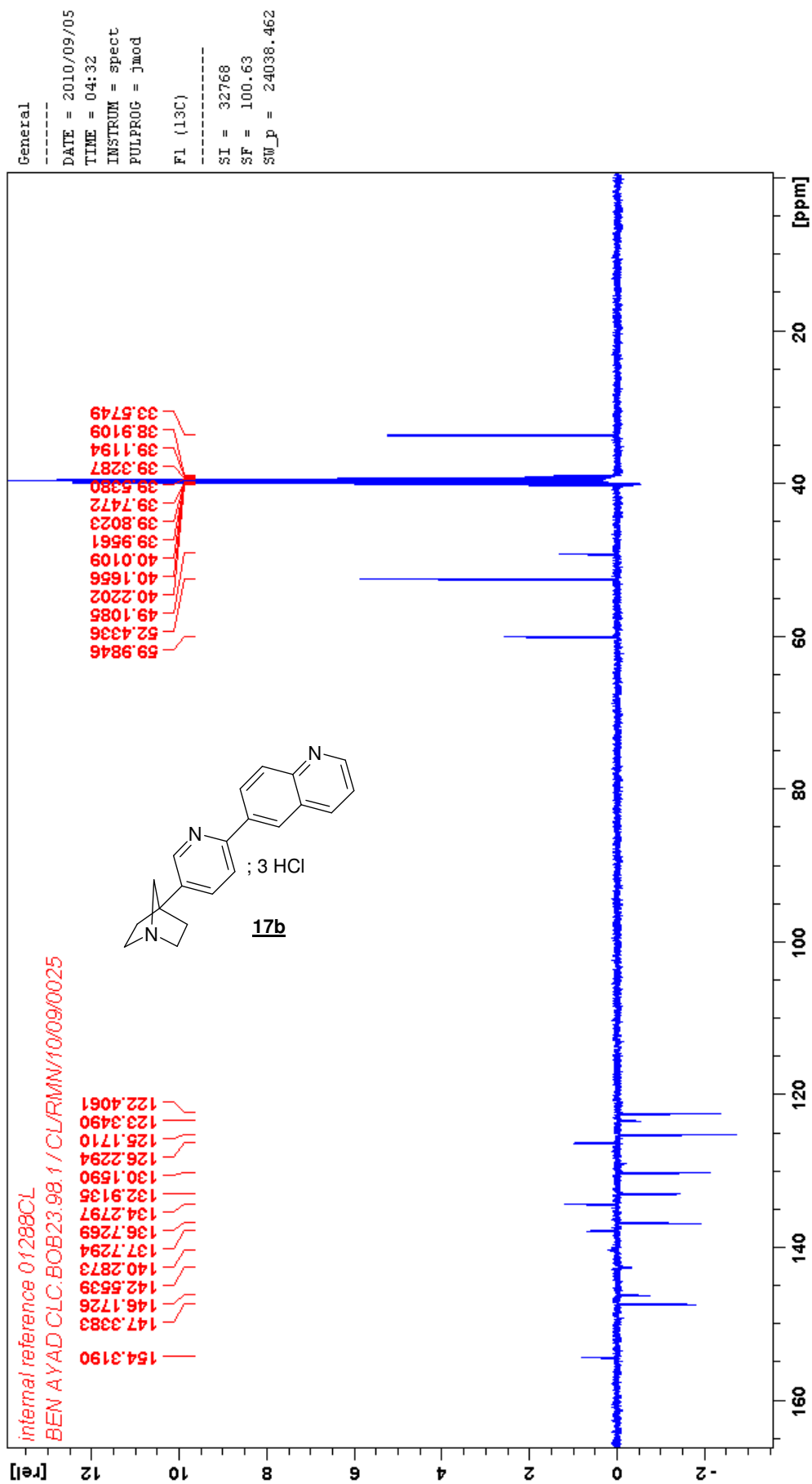
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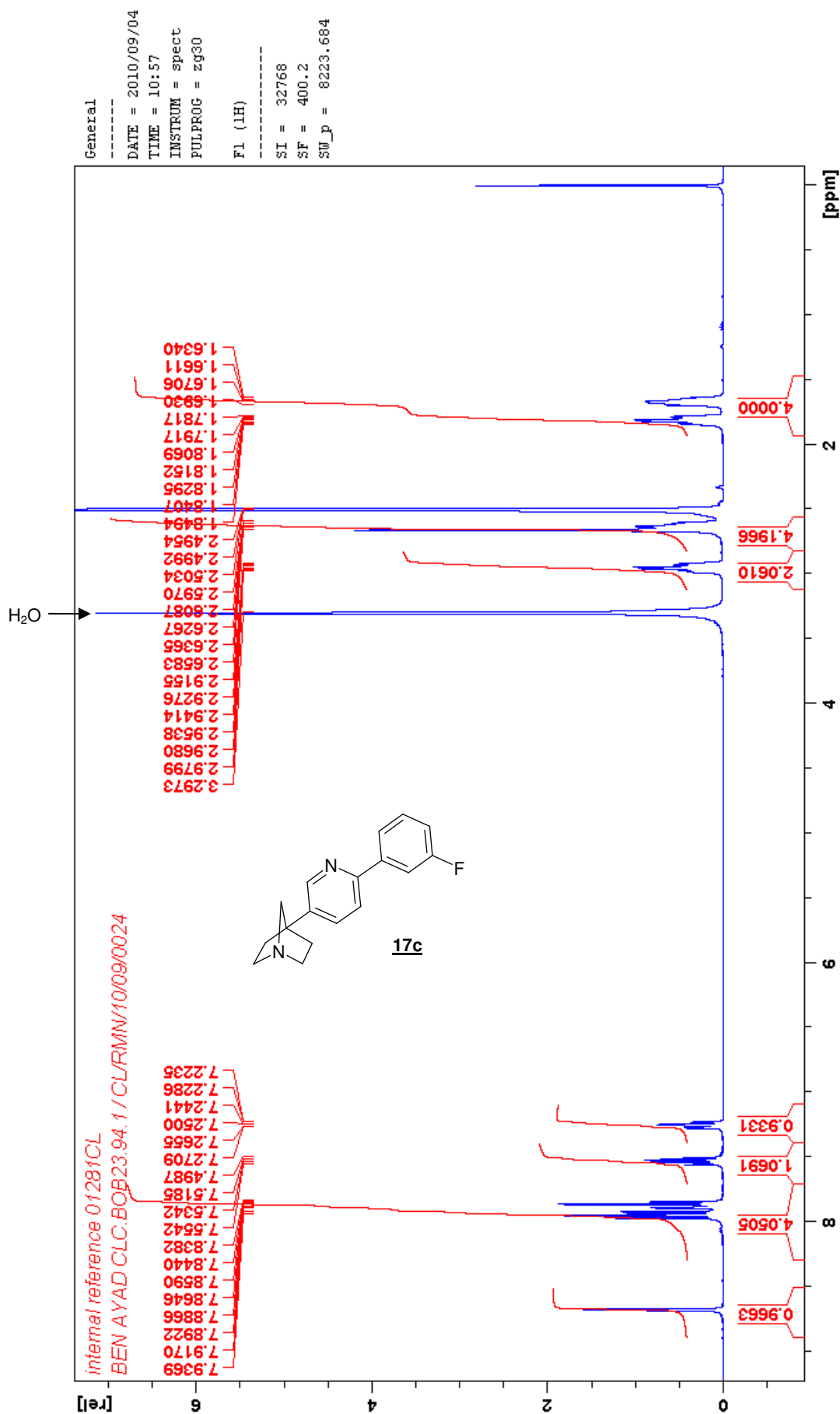
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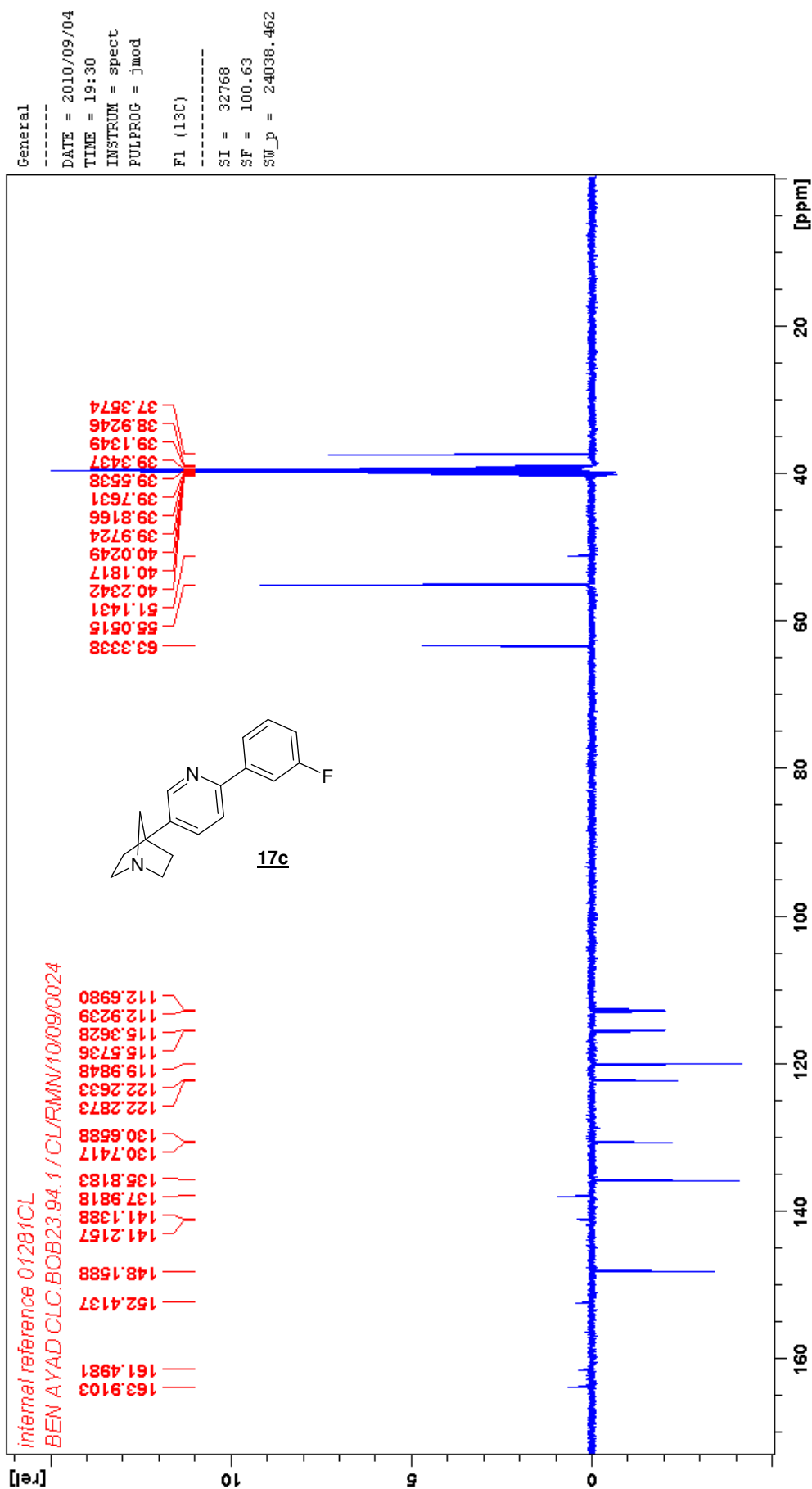
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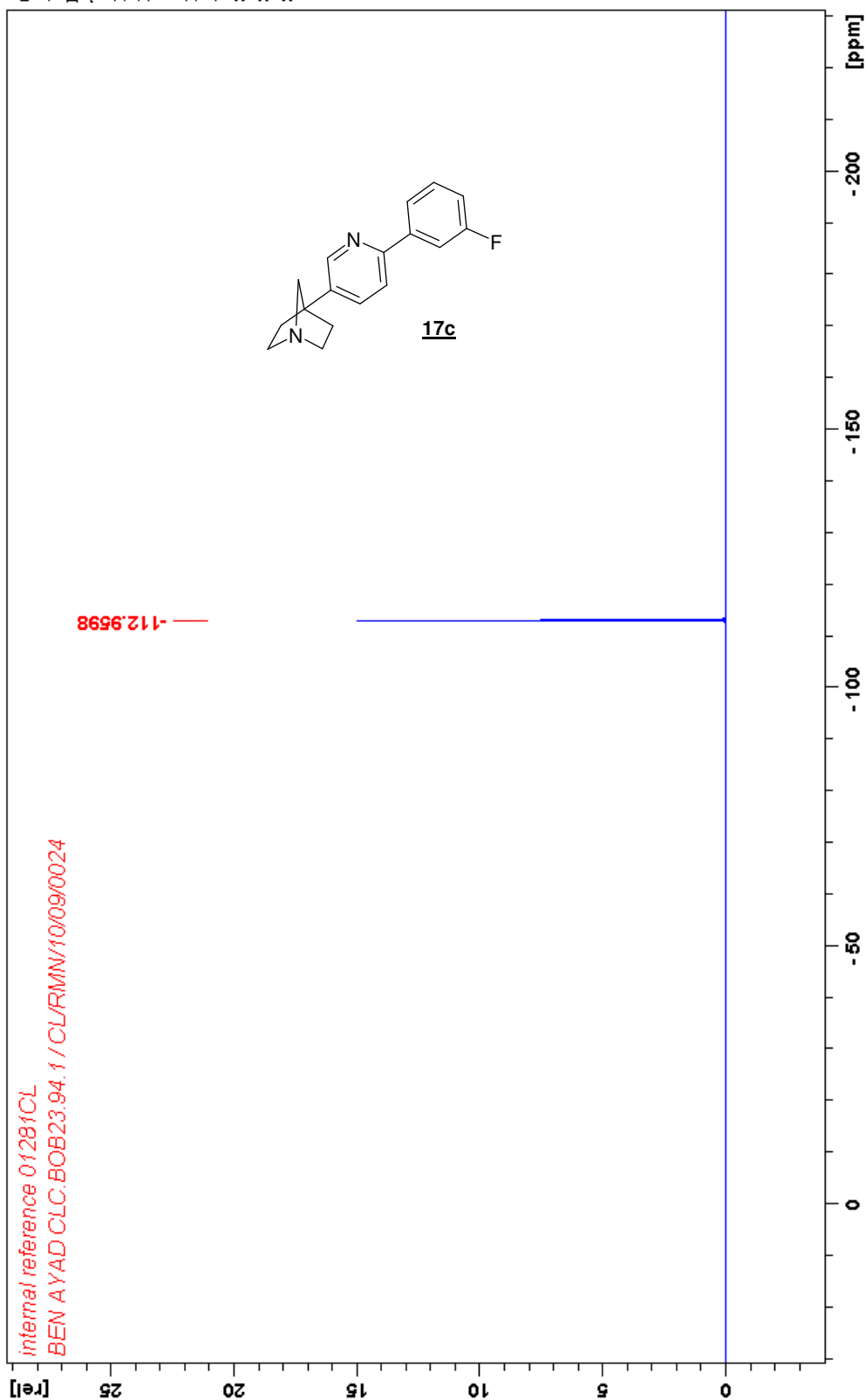


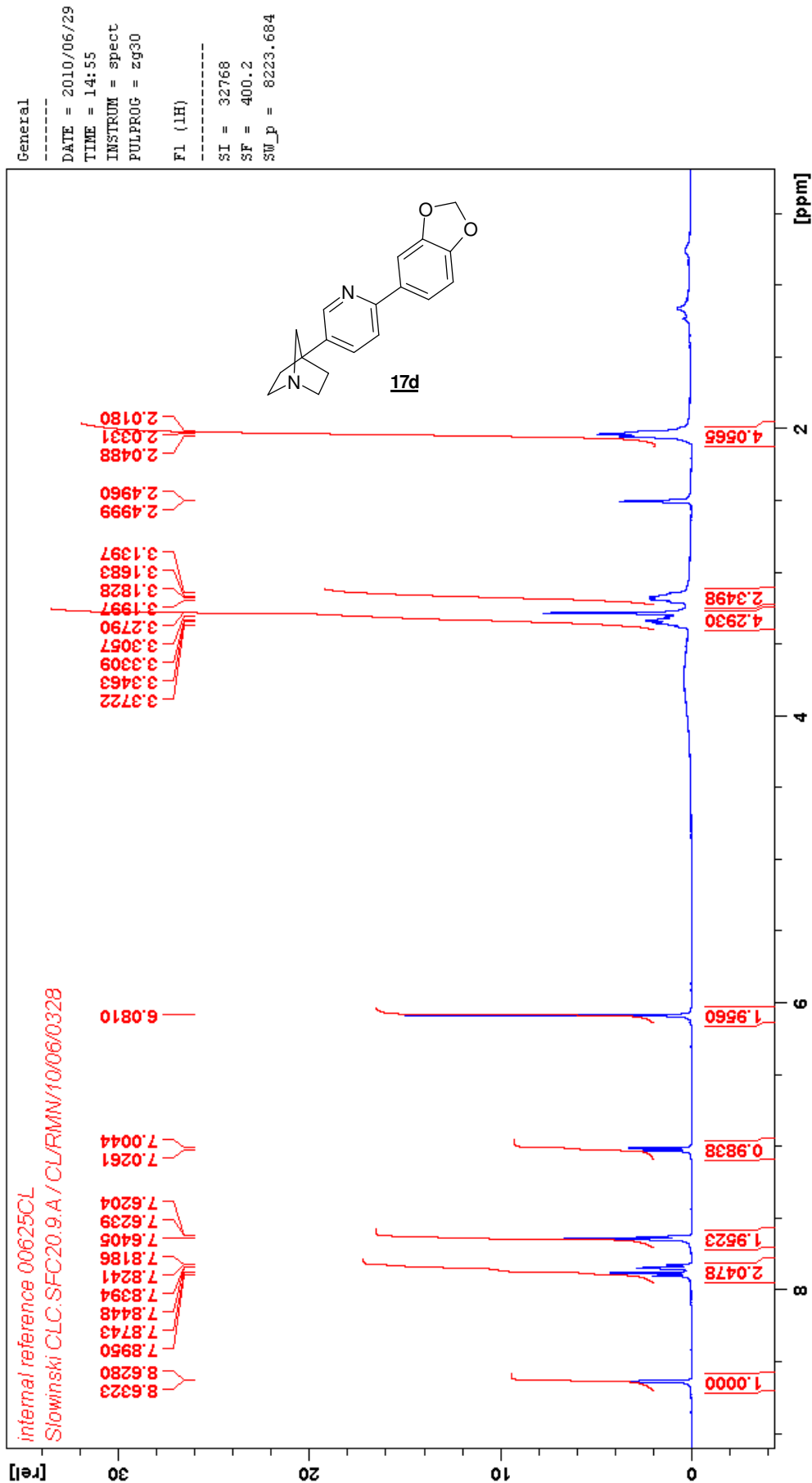


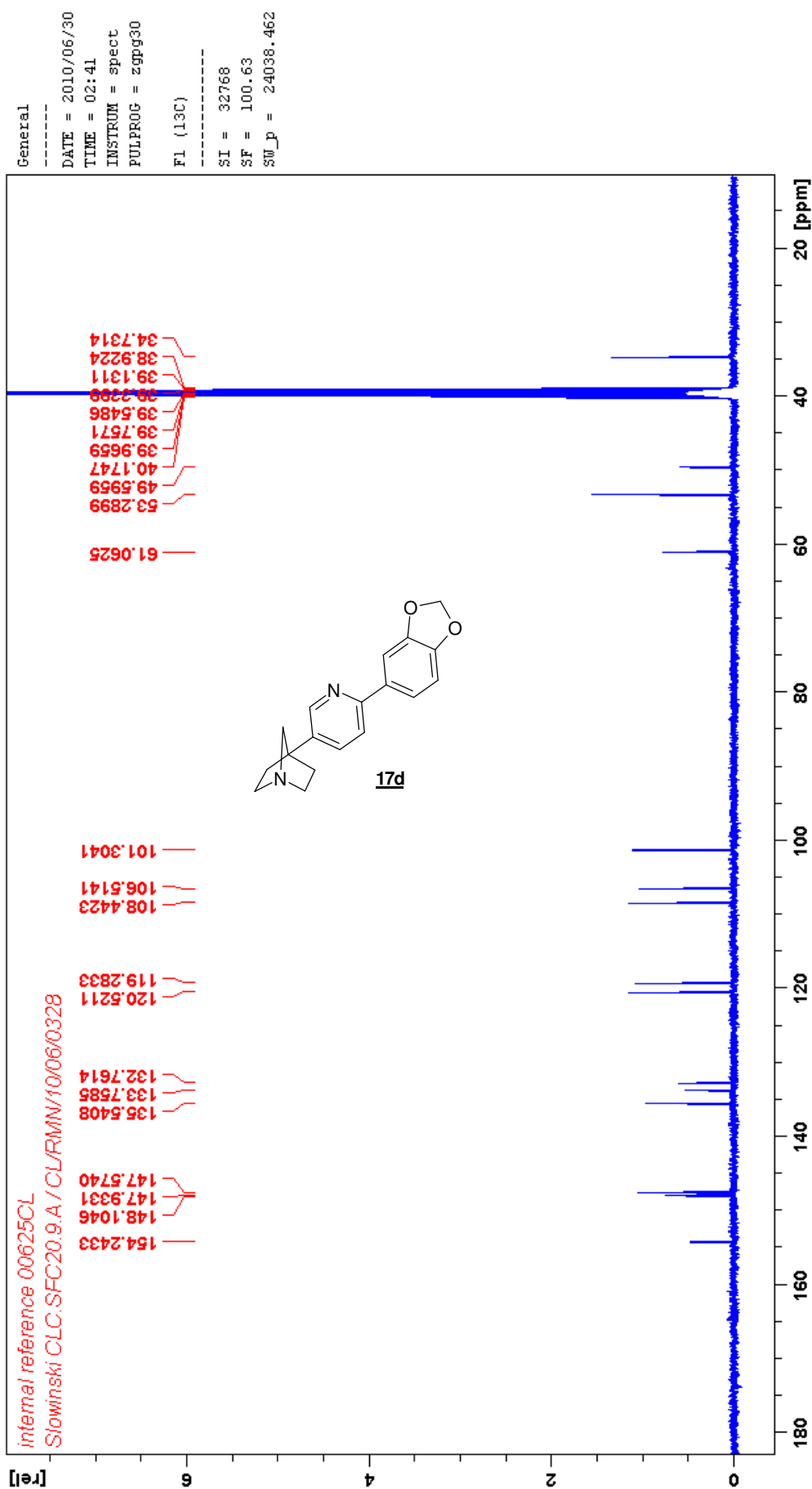
General

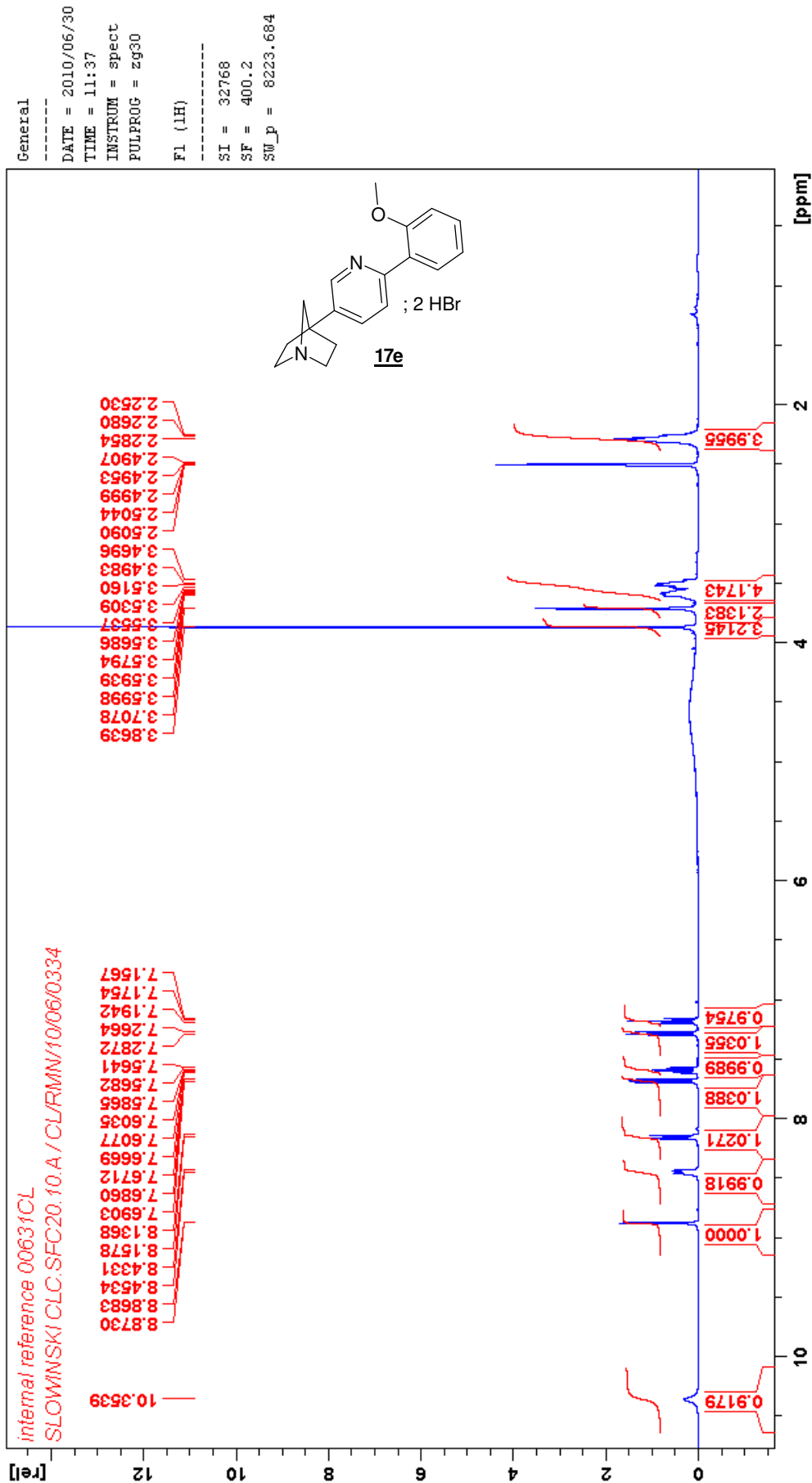
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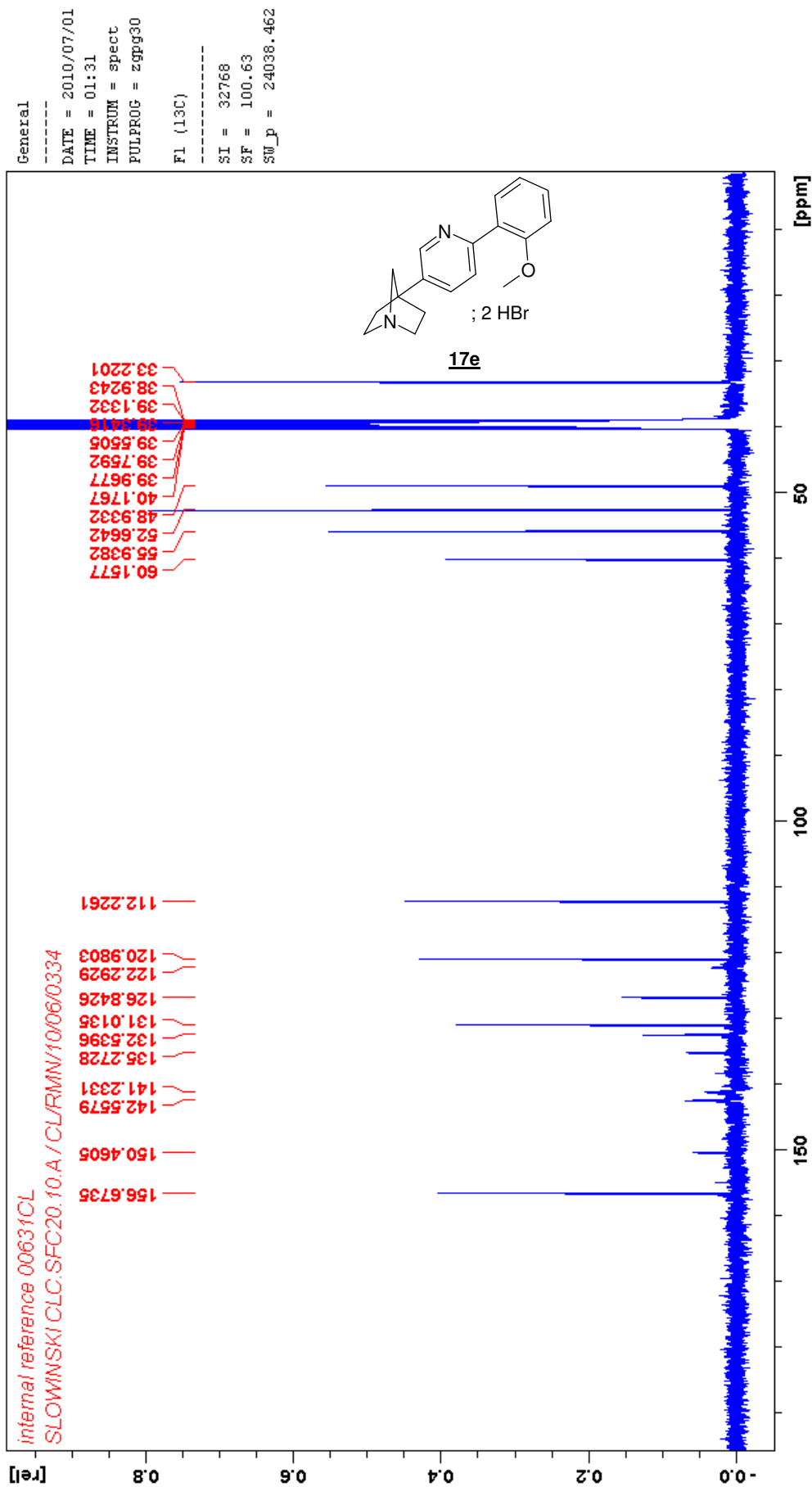
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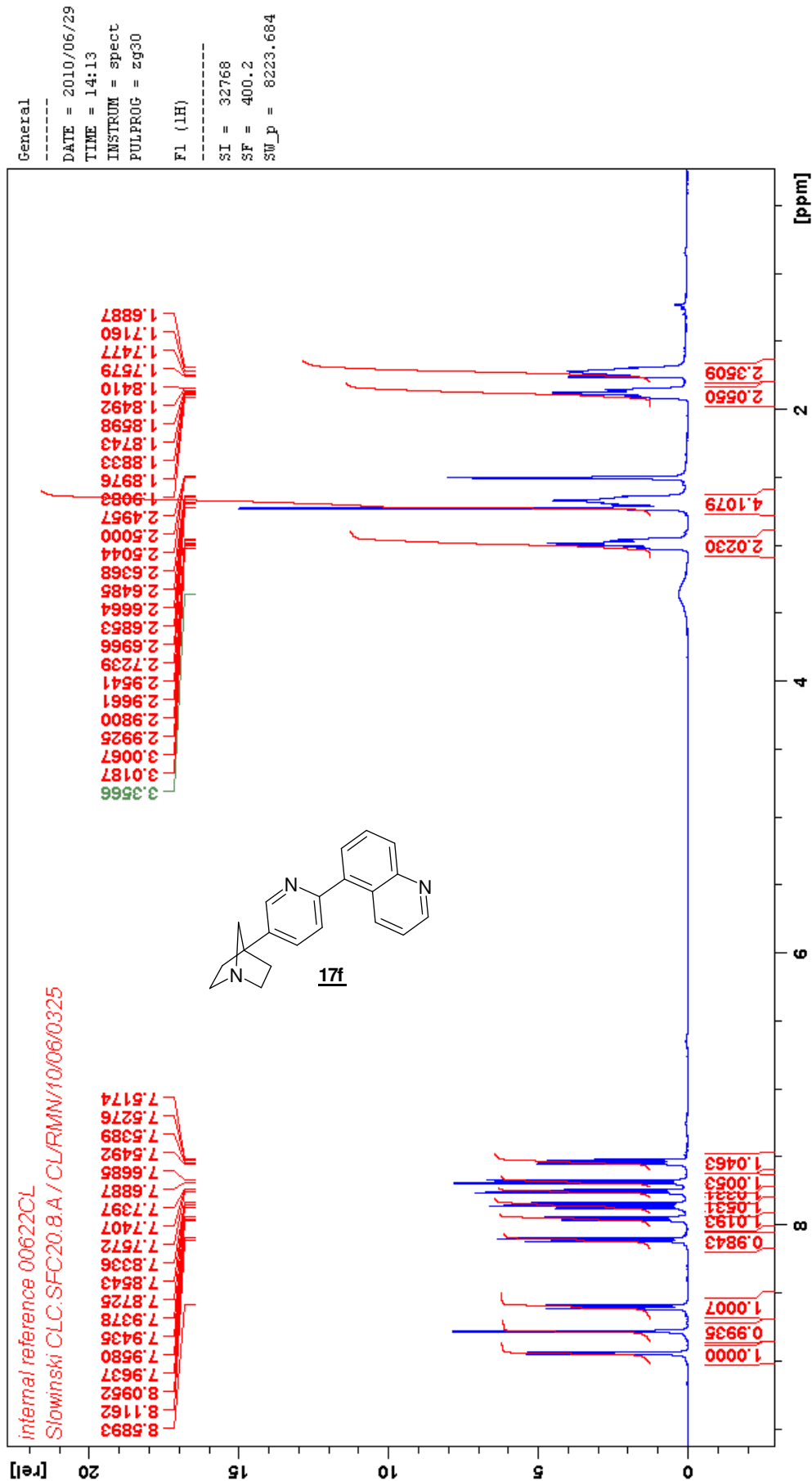


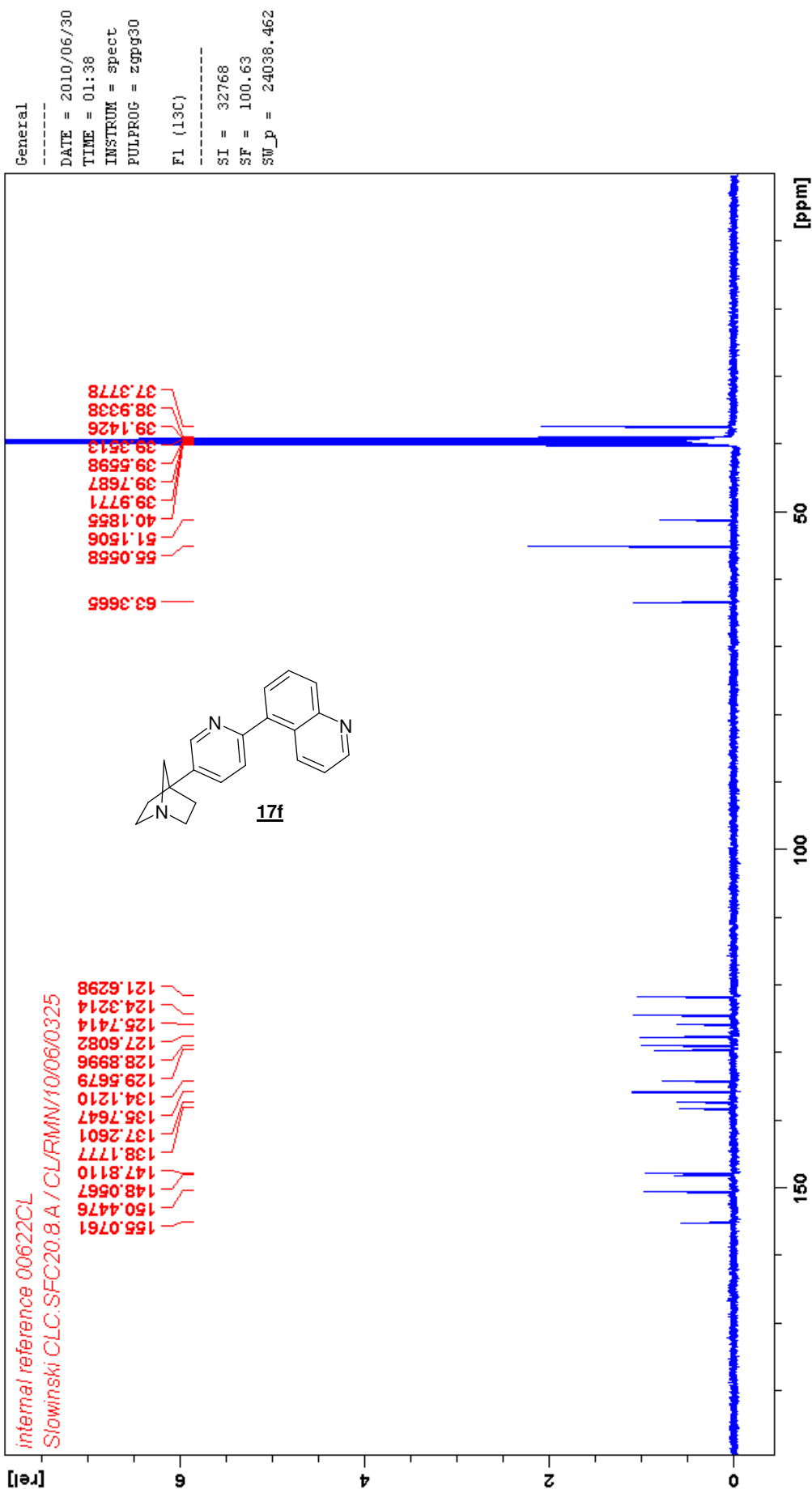


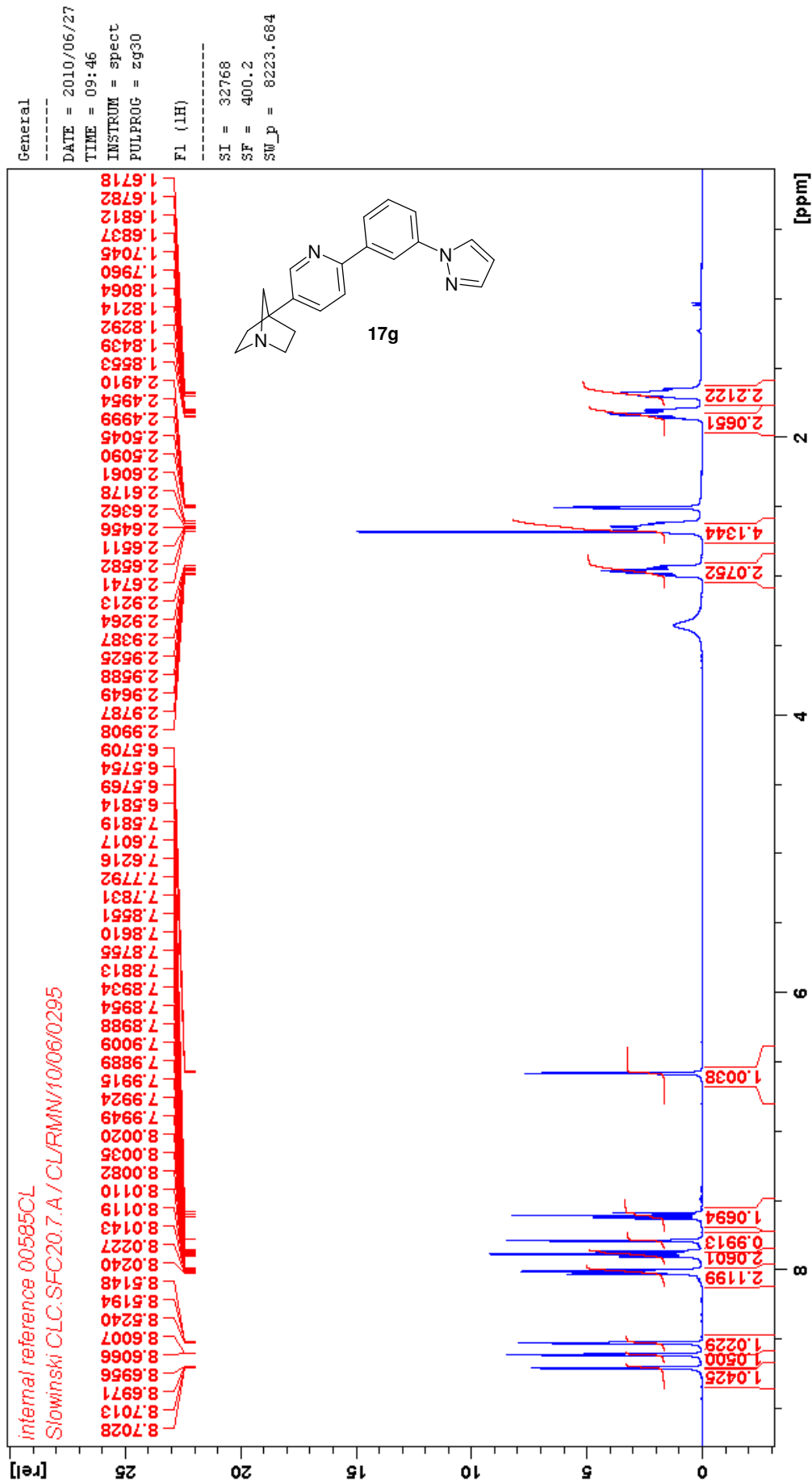


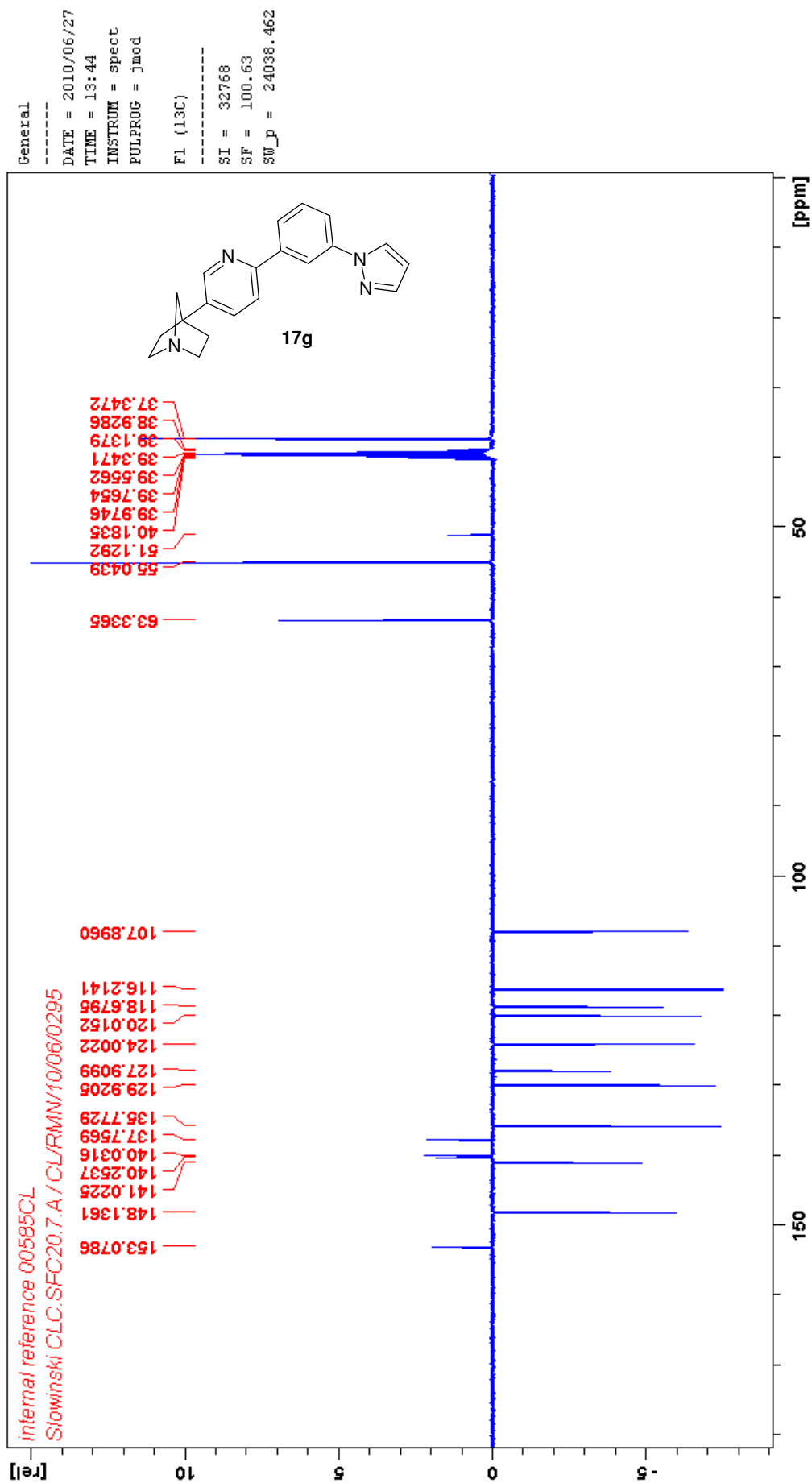


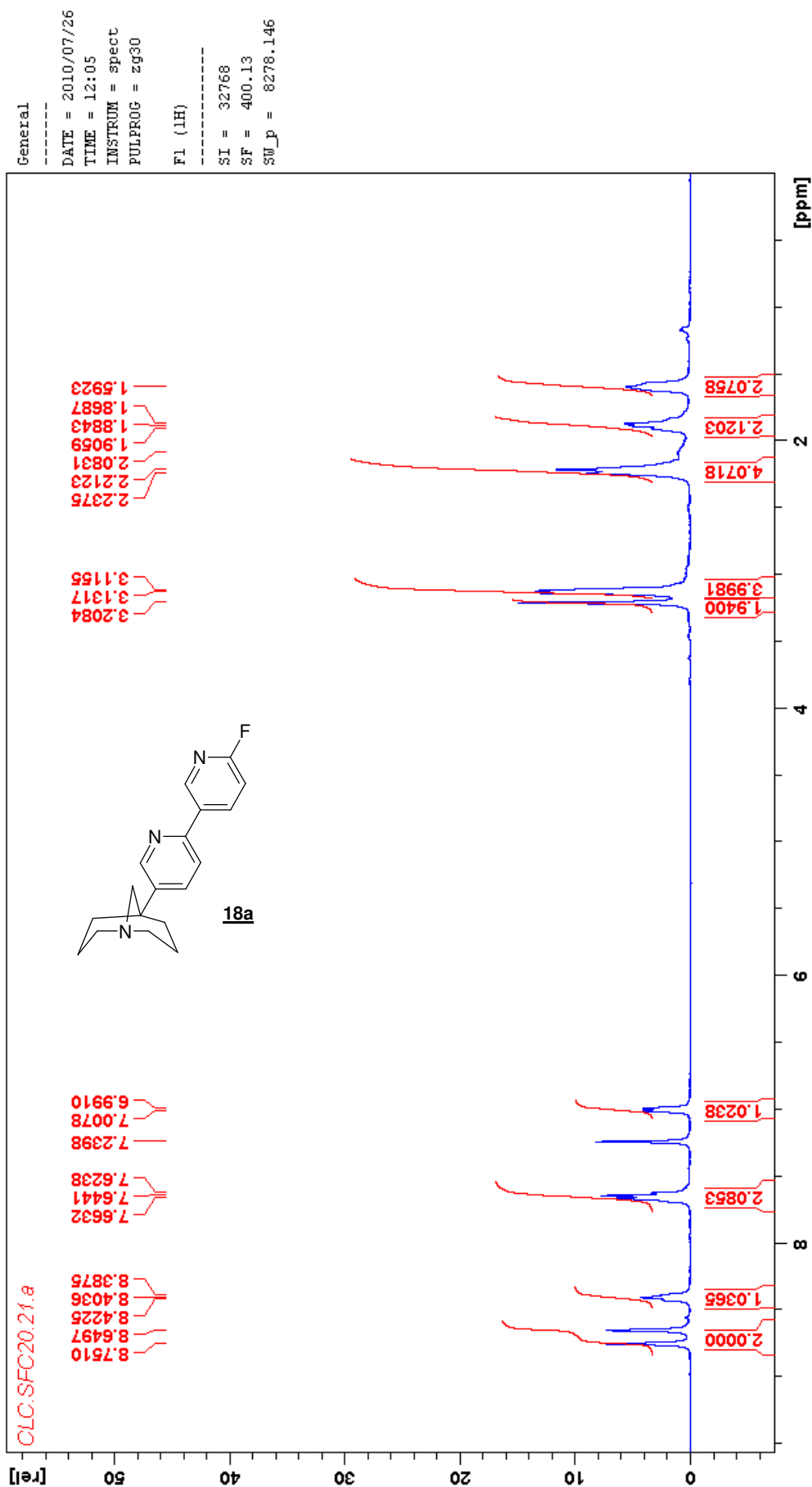


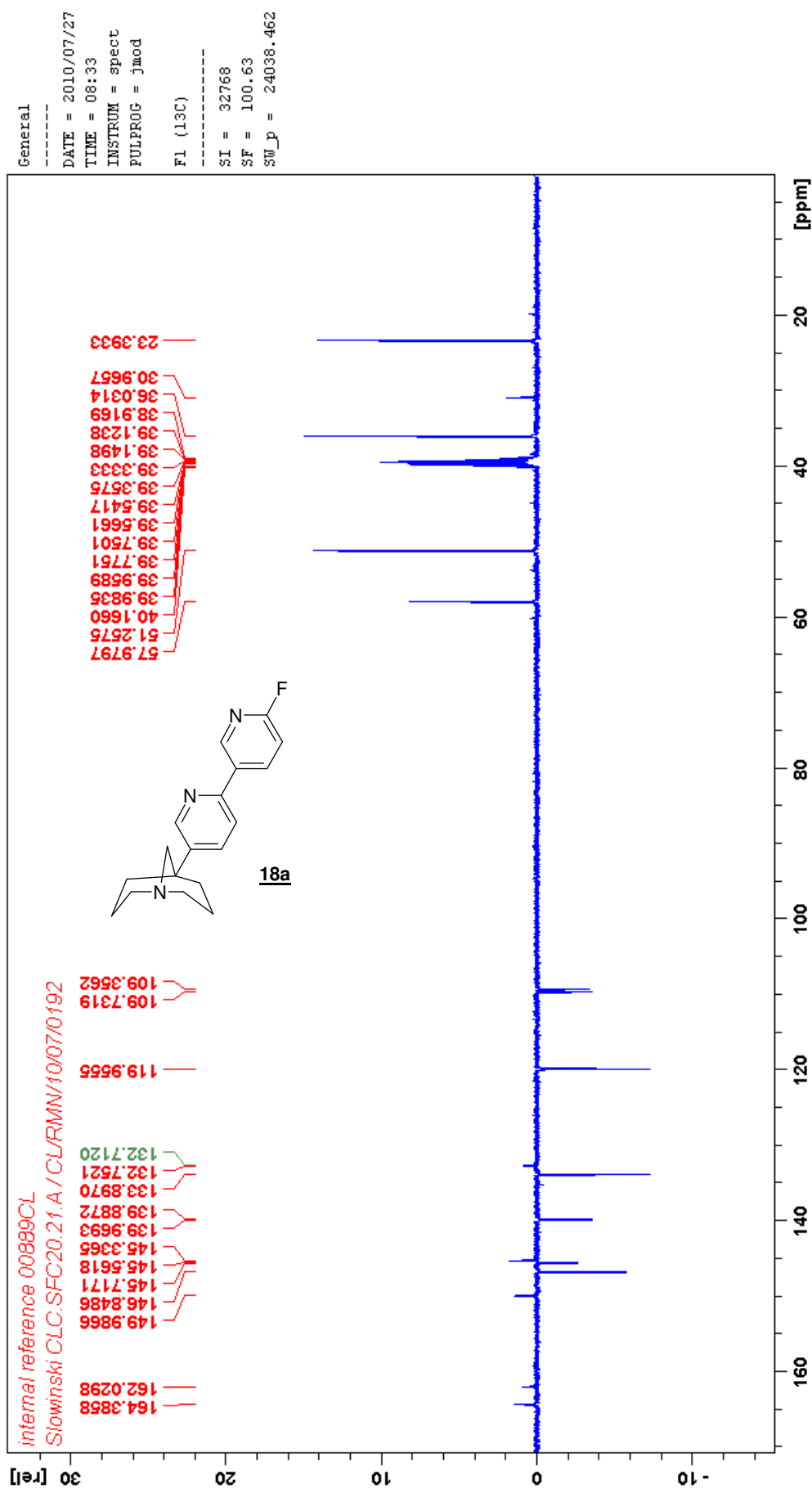












General

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