

The Direct Access to 4-Carboxy-1,8-naphthyridines and Related Compounds through Pfitzinger-type Chemistry

Ruifa Zong, Hui Zhou, Randolph P. Thummel*

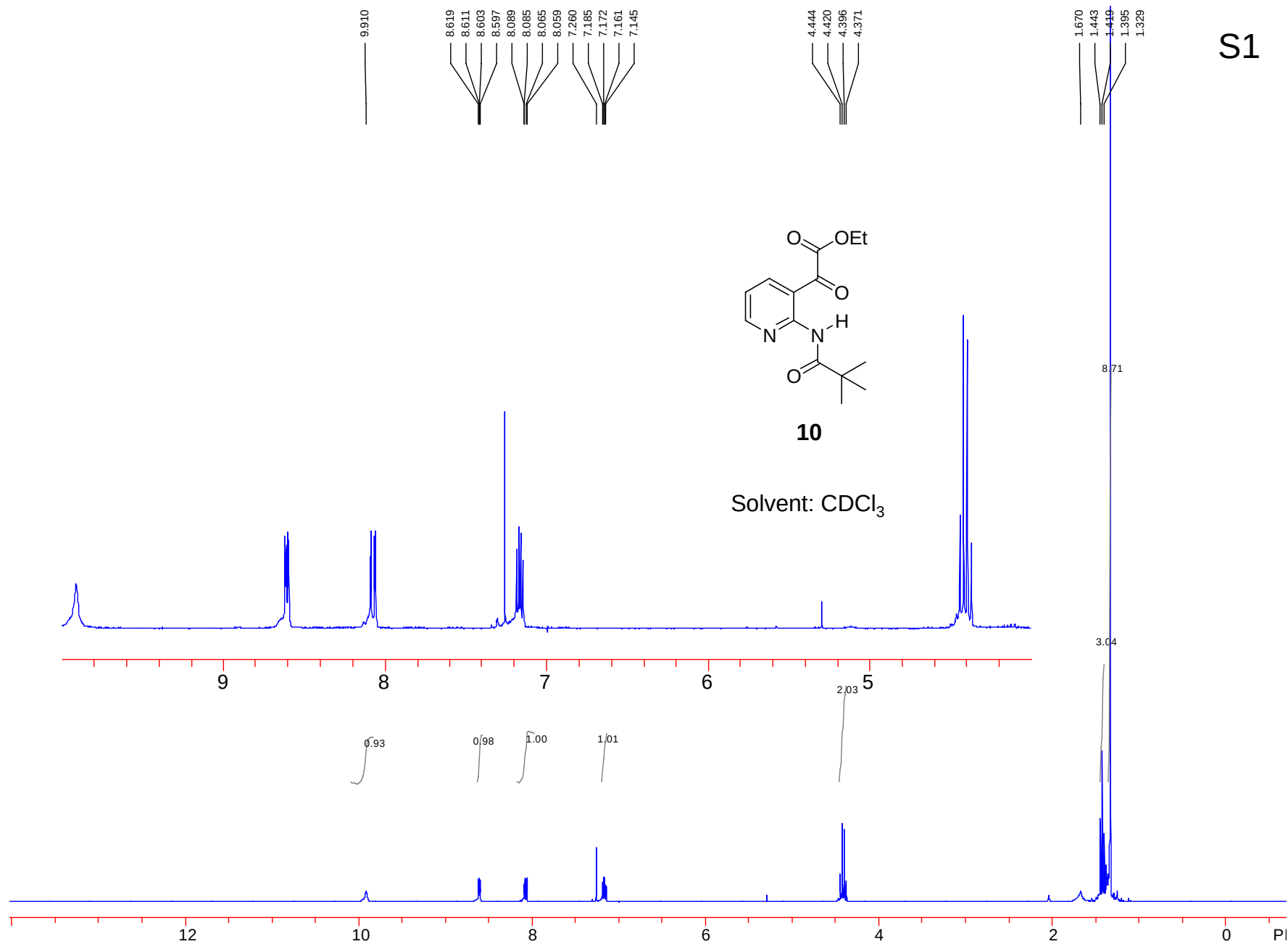
Department of Chemistry, 136 Fleming Building, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-5003

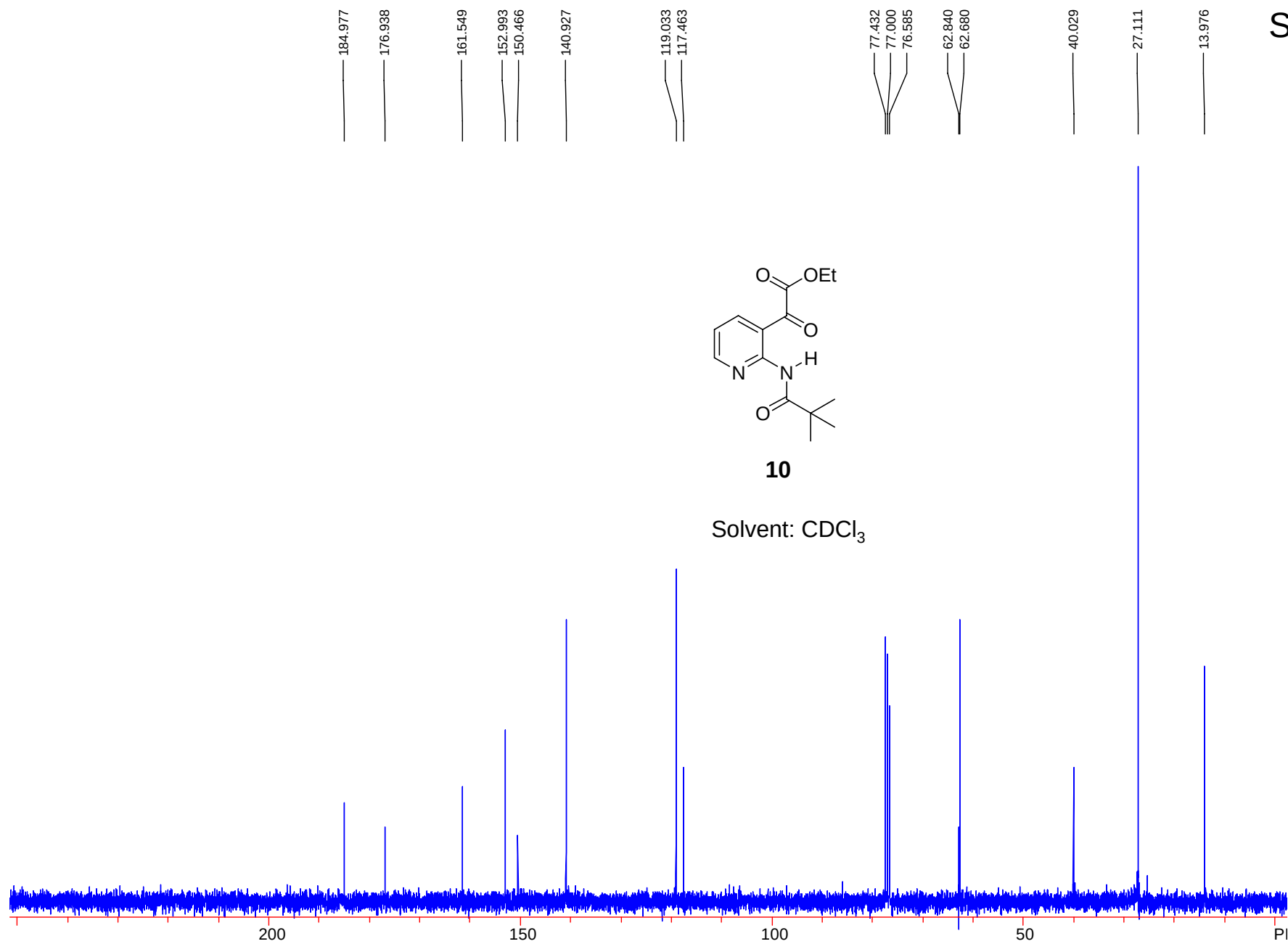
Supporting Information

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of compounds													
Compound	10	4	17	18	19	20	22	23	25	28	29	30	31
^1H NMR	S1	S3	S5	S7	S9	S11	S13	S15	S17	S19	S21	S23	S25
^{13}C NMR	S2	S4	S6	S8	S10	S12	S14	S16	S18	S20	S22	S24	S26

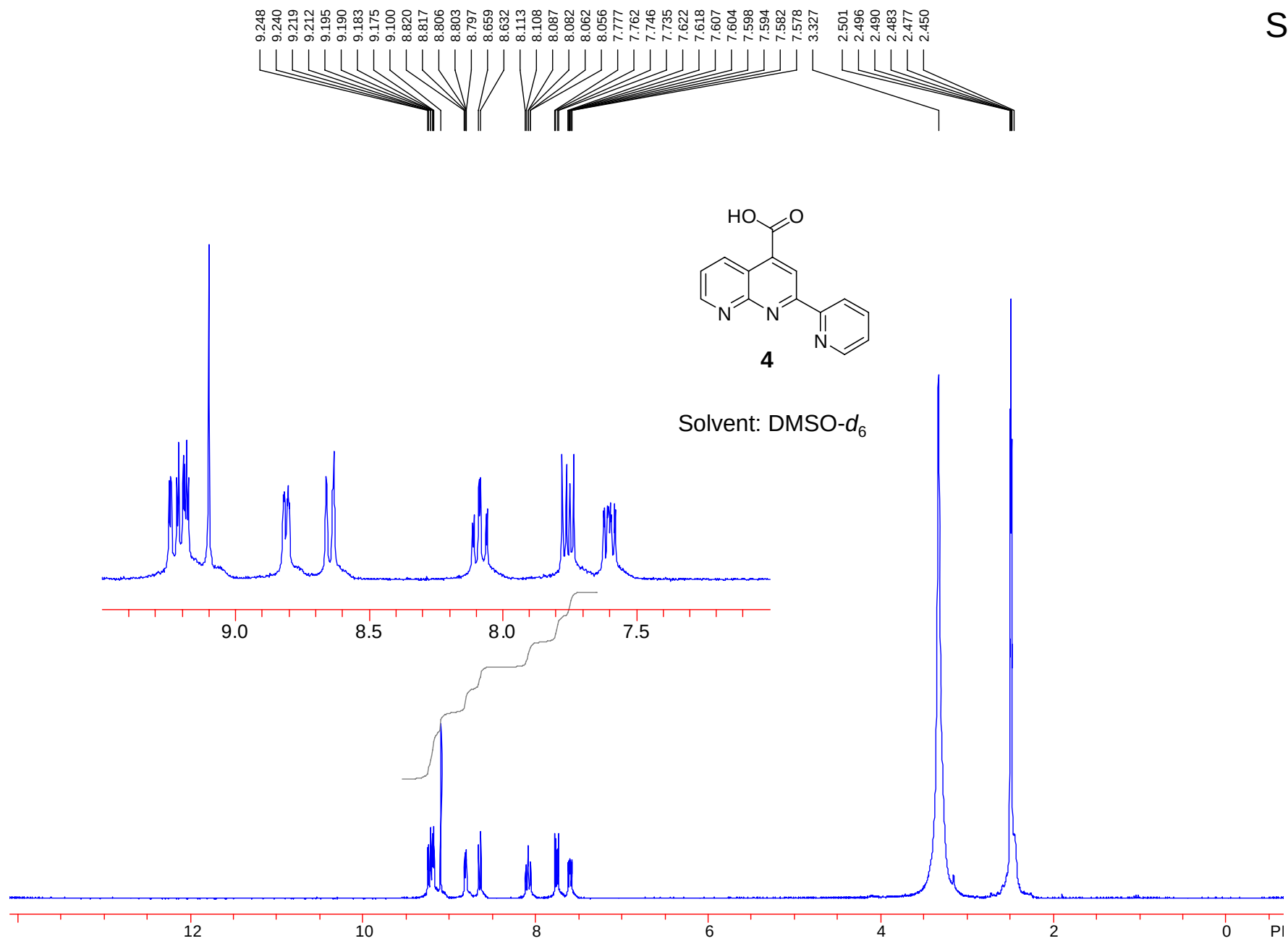
Synthesis of compounds **18-20** ----- S27

S1

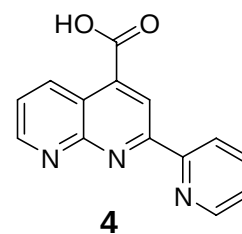
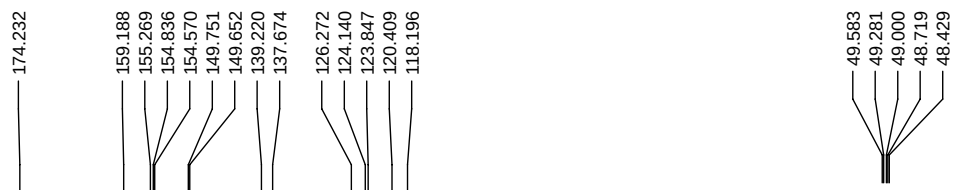




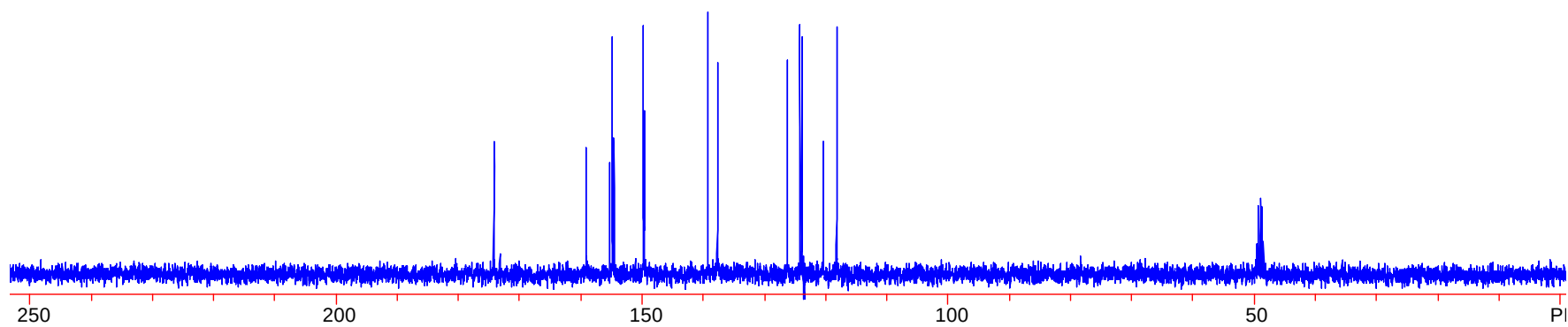
S2



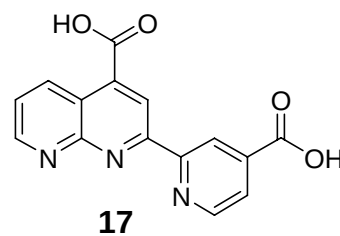
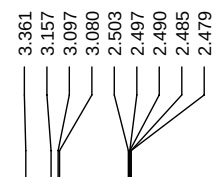
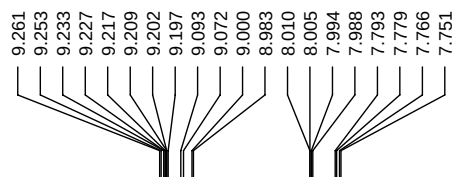
S4



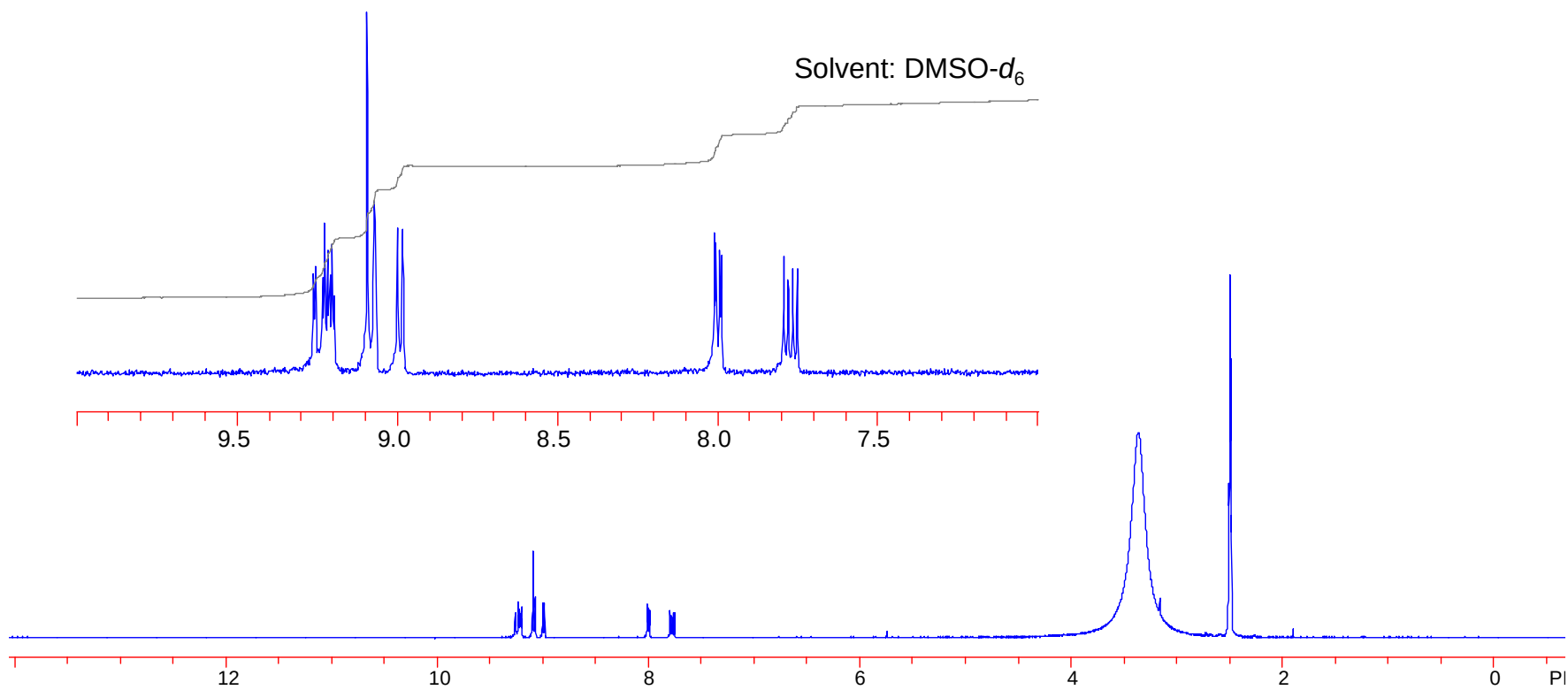
Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH



S5



Solvent: DMSO- d_6



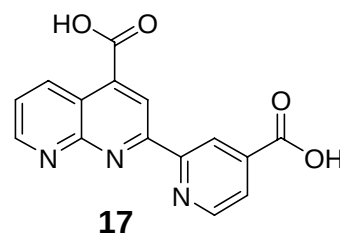
S6

174.393
173.636

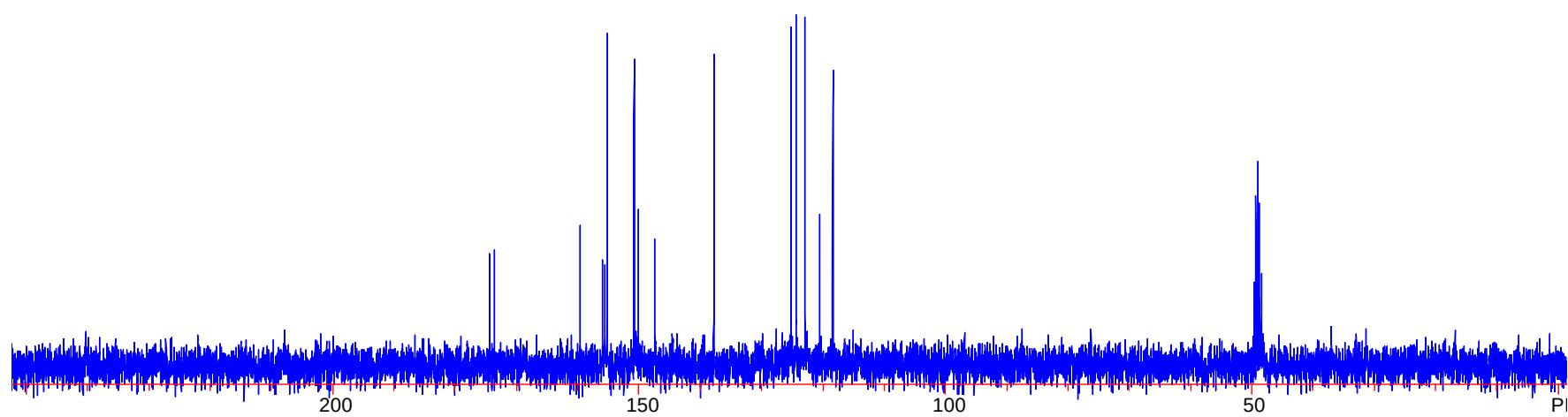
159.644
155.997
155.599
155.198
150.778
150.112
147.391
137.749

125.163
124.360
122.869
120.476
118.337

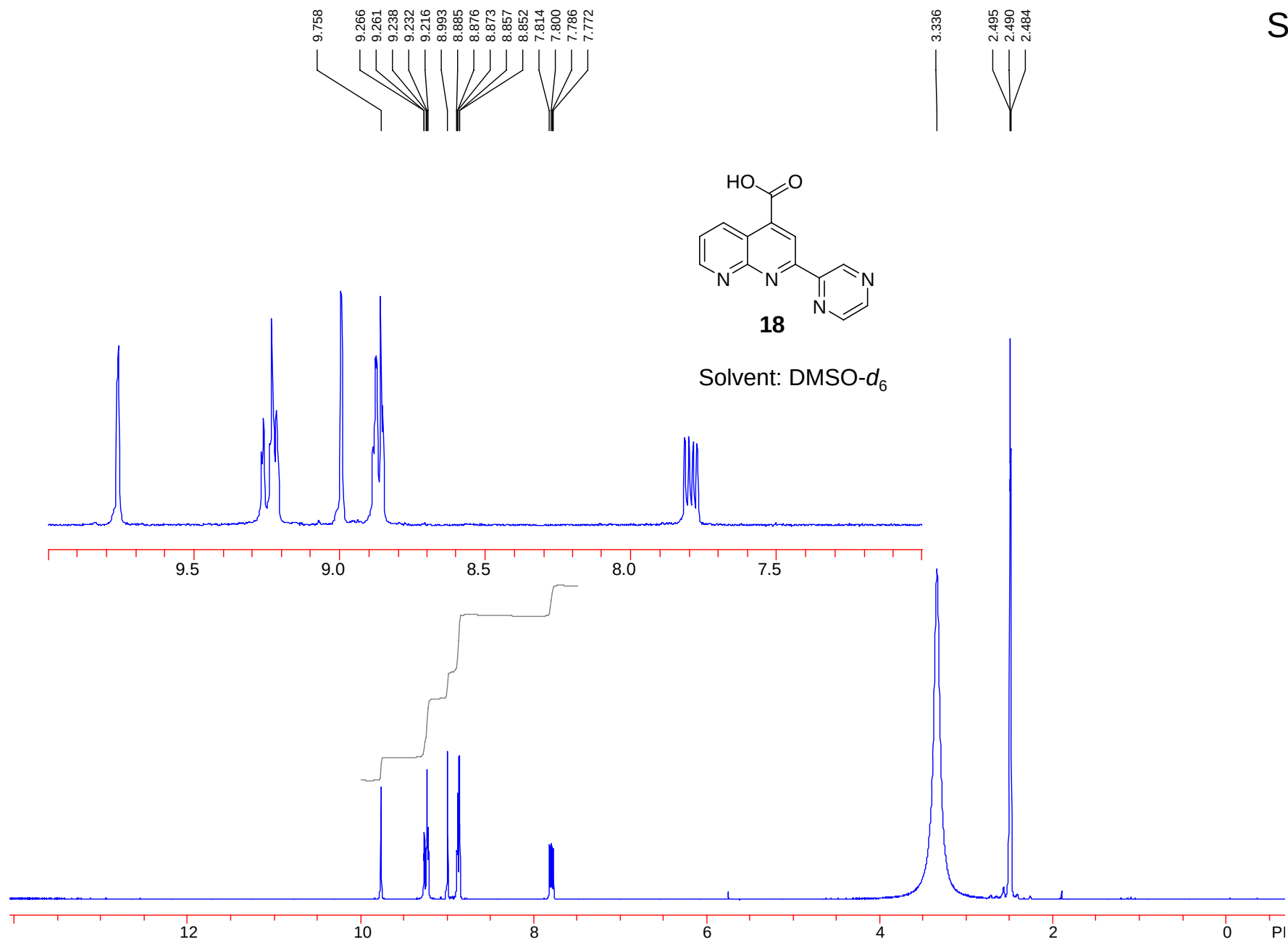
49.569
49.287
49.000
48.712
48.426



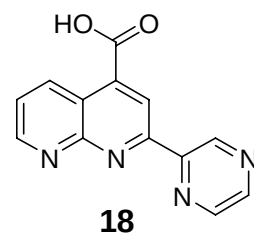
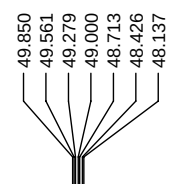
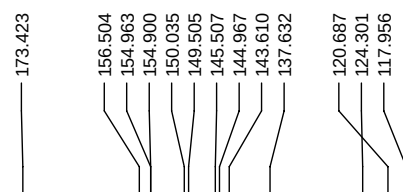
Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH



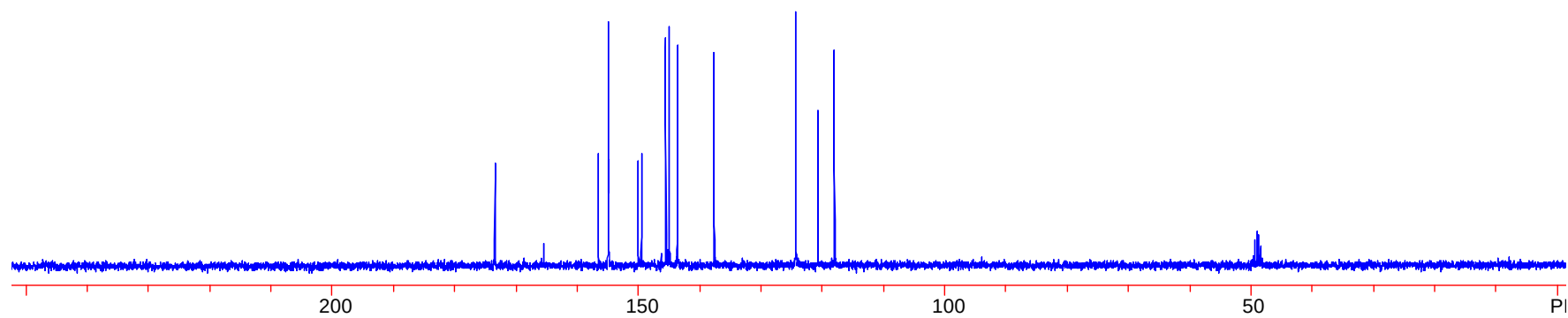
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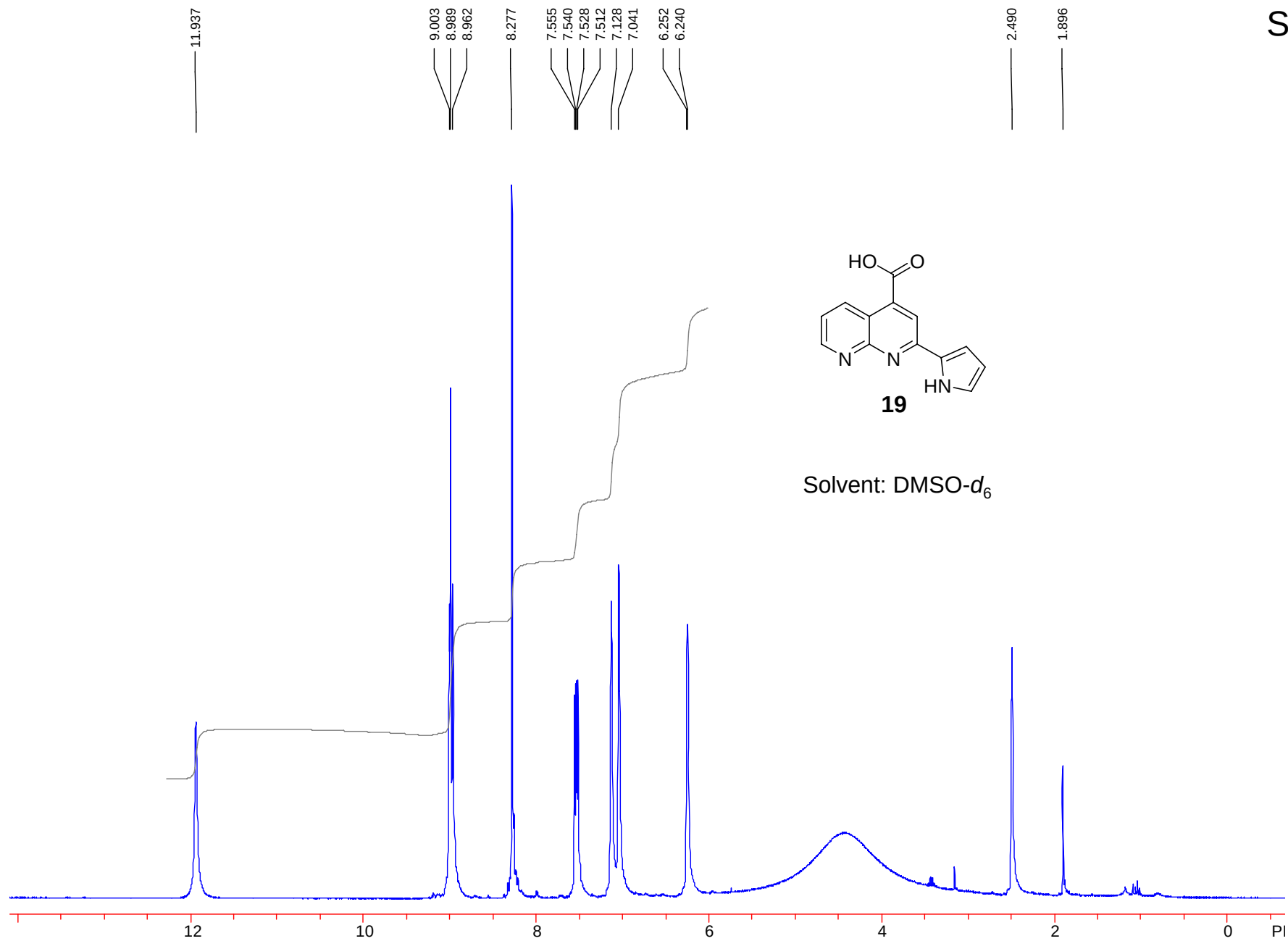
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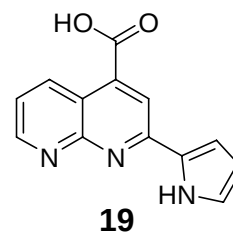
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with added KOH



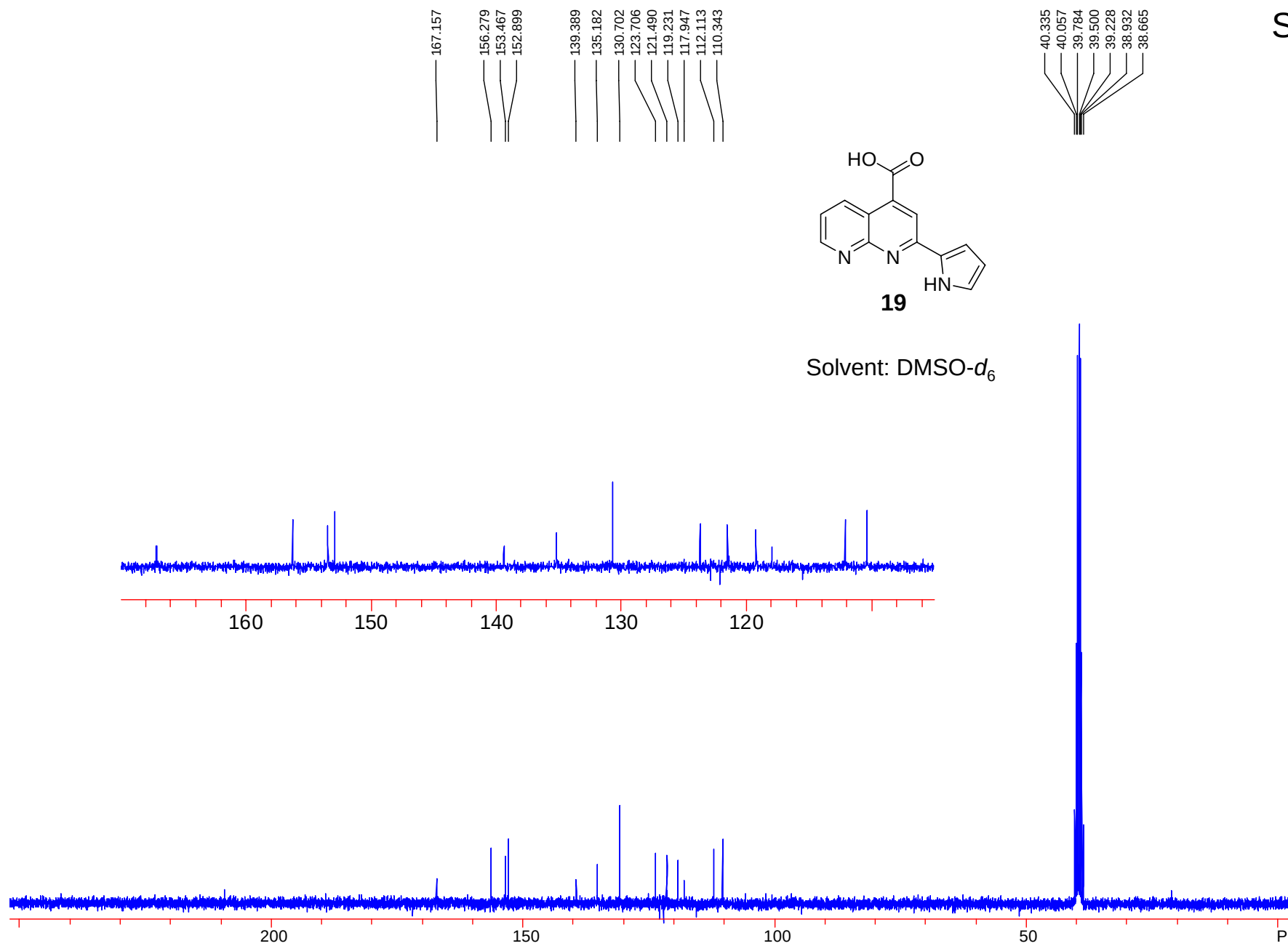
S9



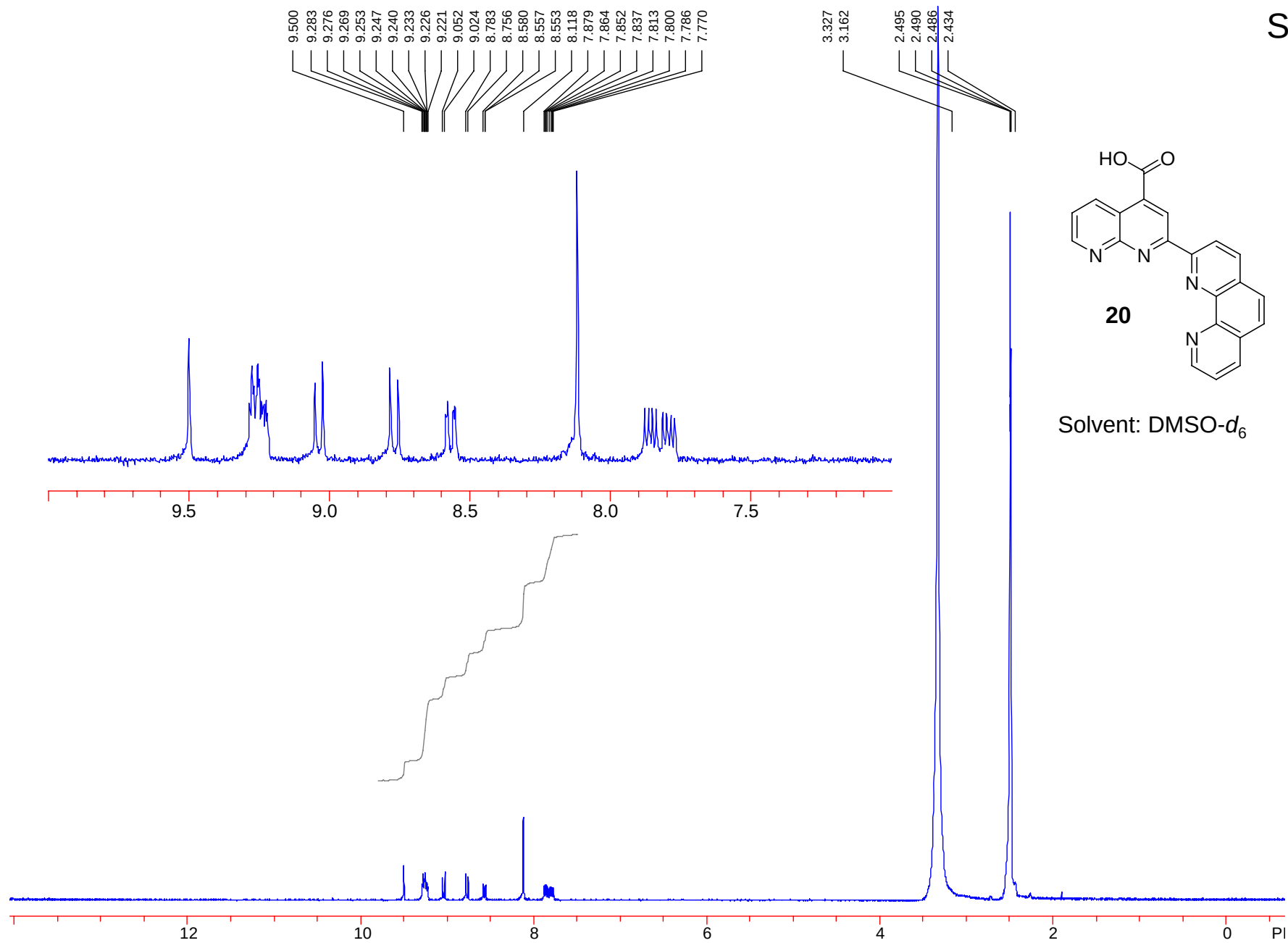
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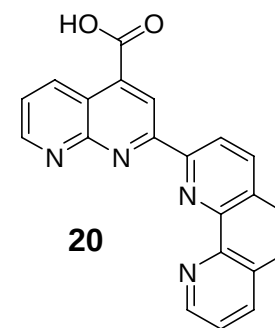
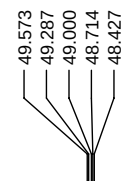
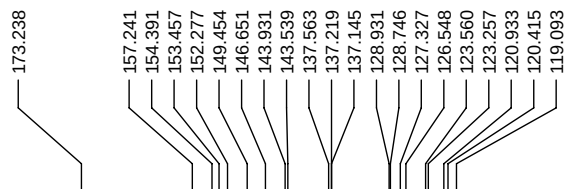
Solvent: DMSO- d_6



S11

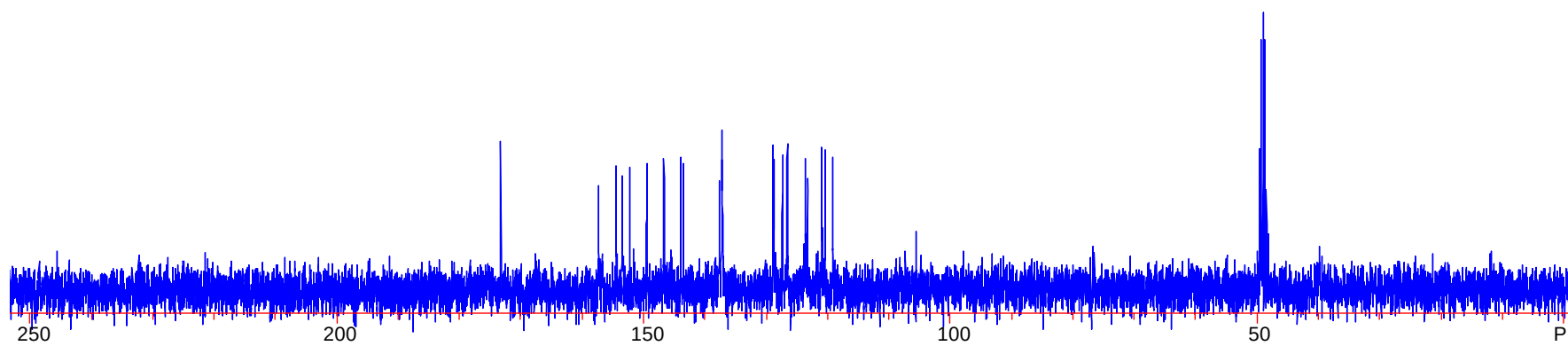


S12

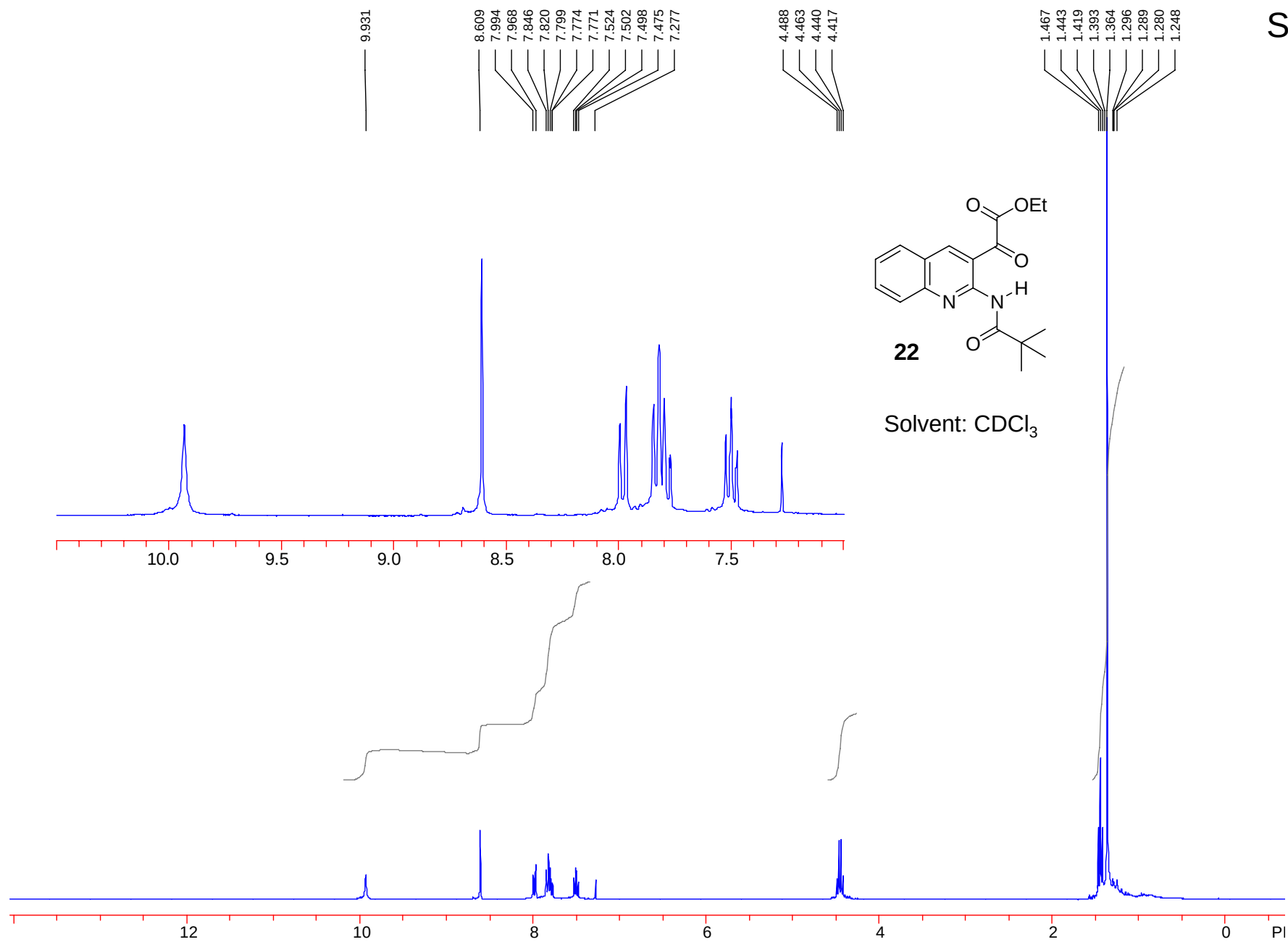


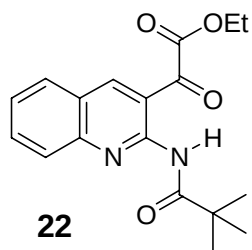
20

Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH

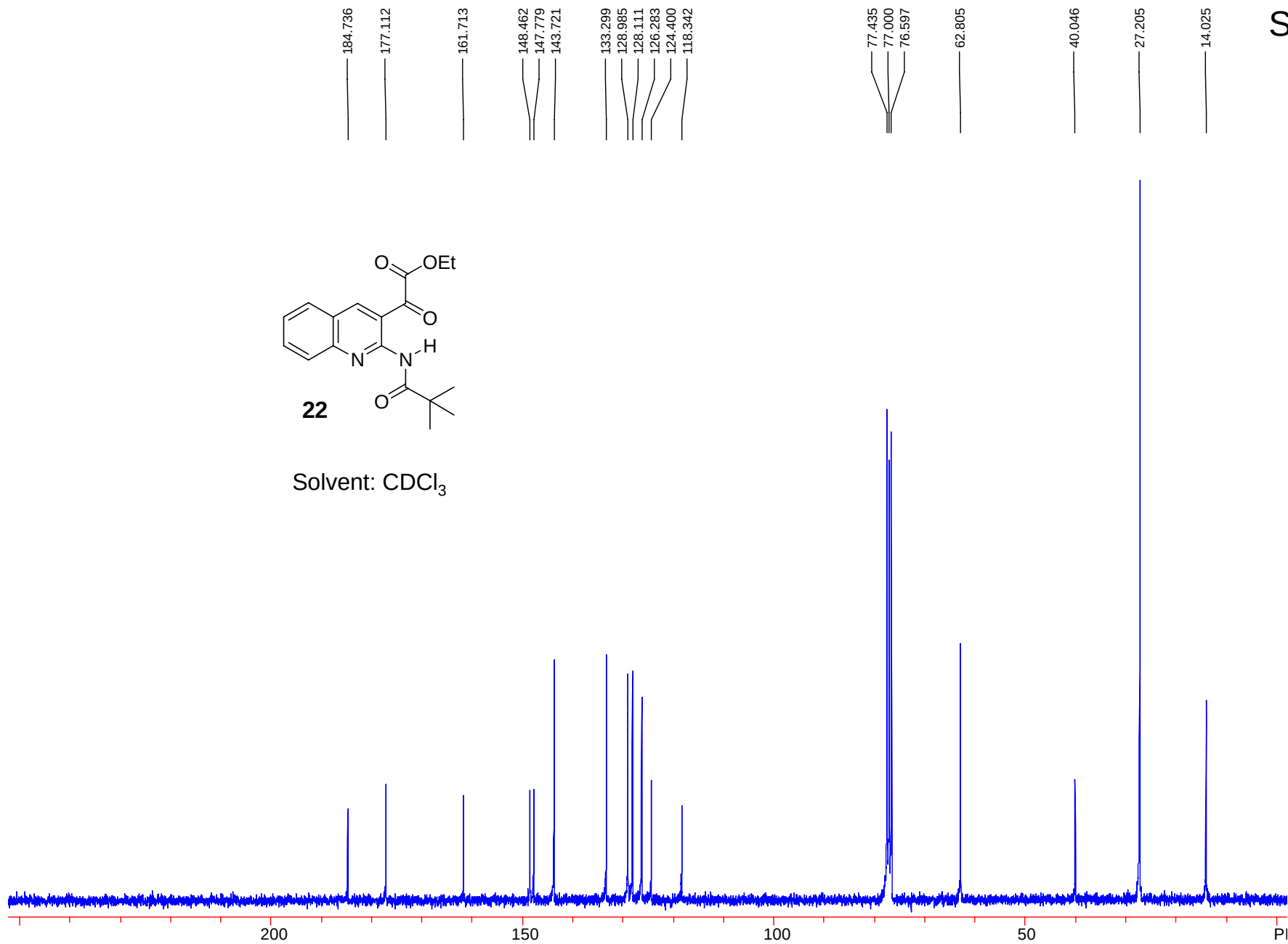


S13



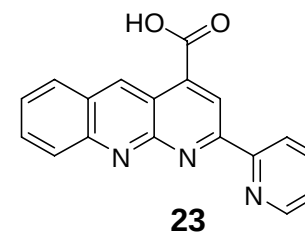


Solvent: CDCl₃

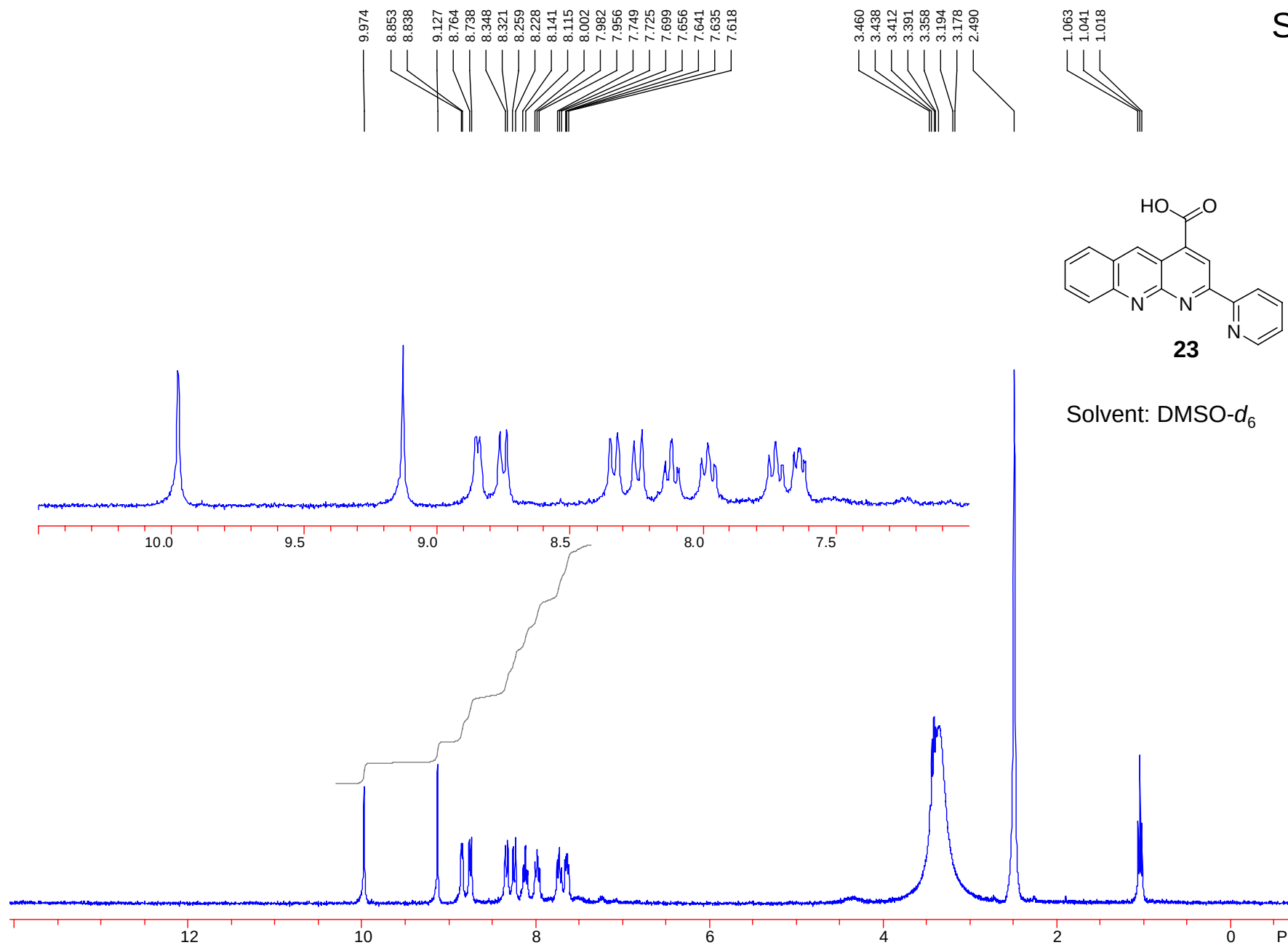


S14

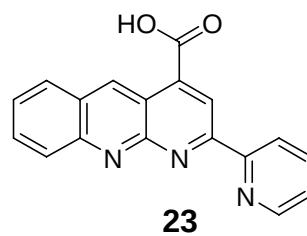
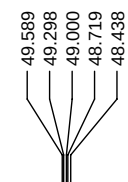
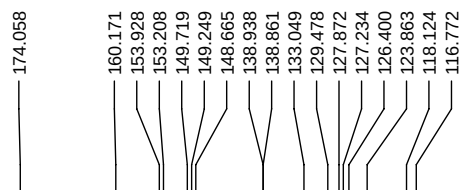
S15



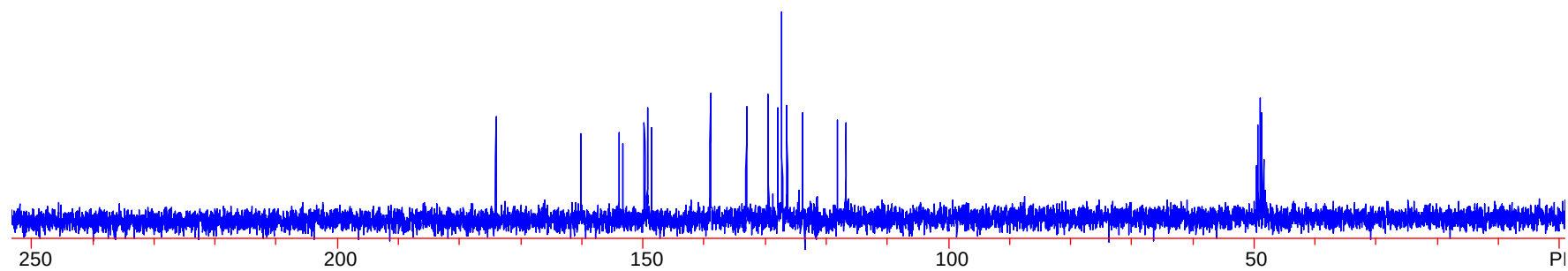
Solvent: DMSO- d_6



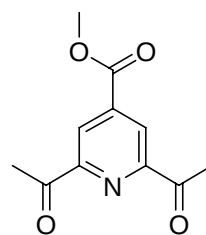
S16



Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH

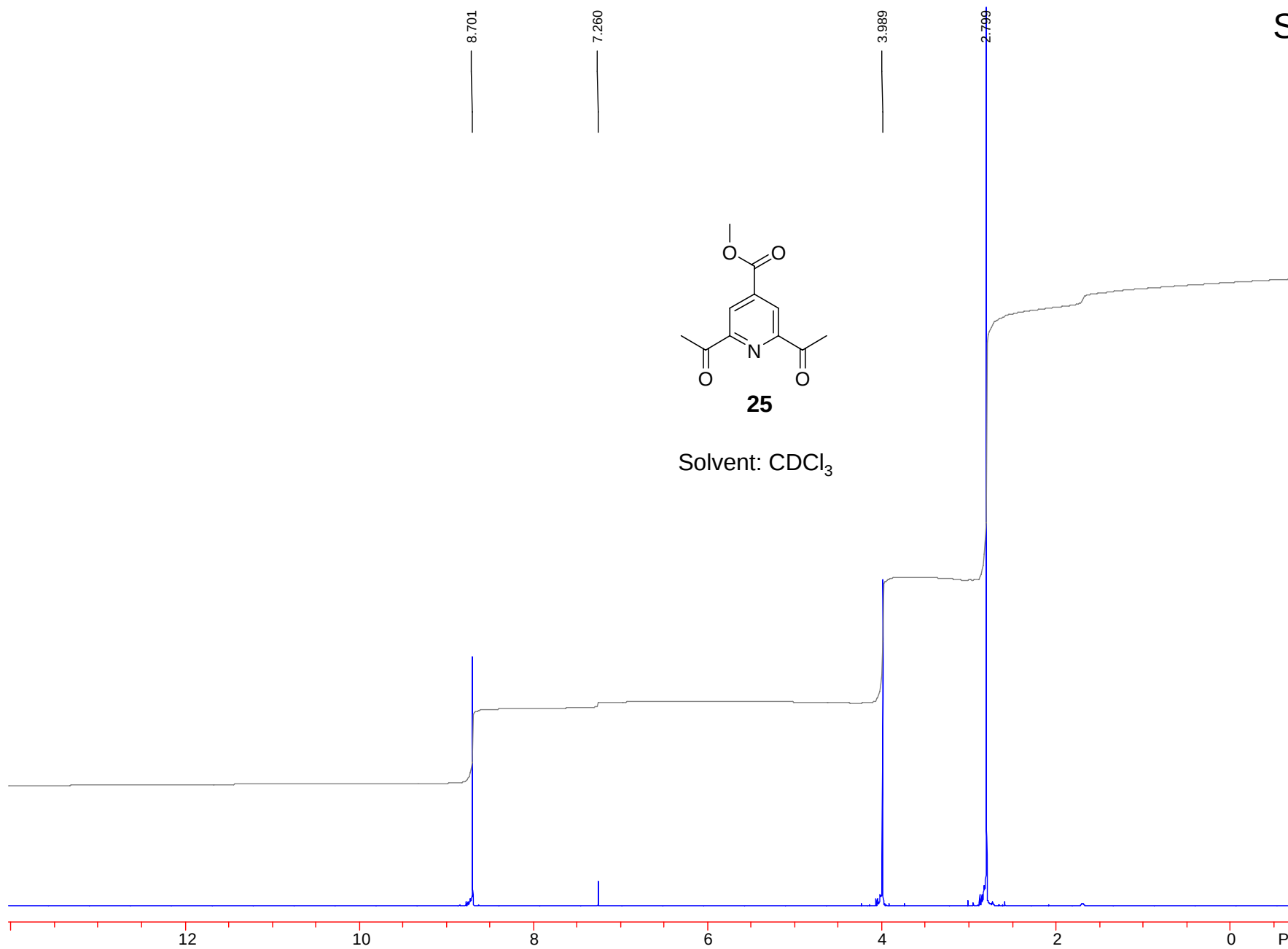


S17

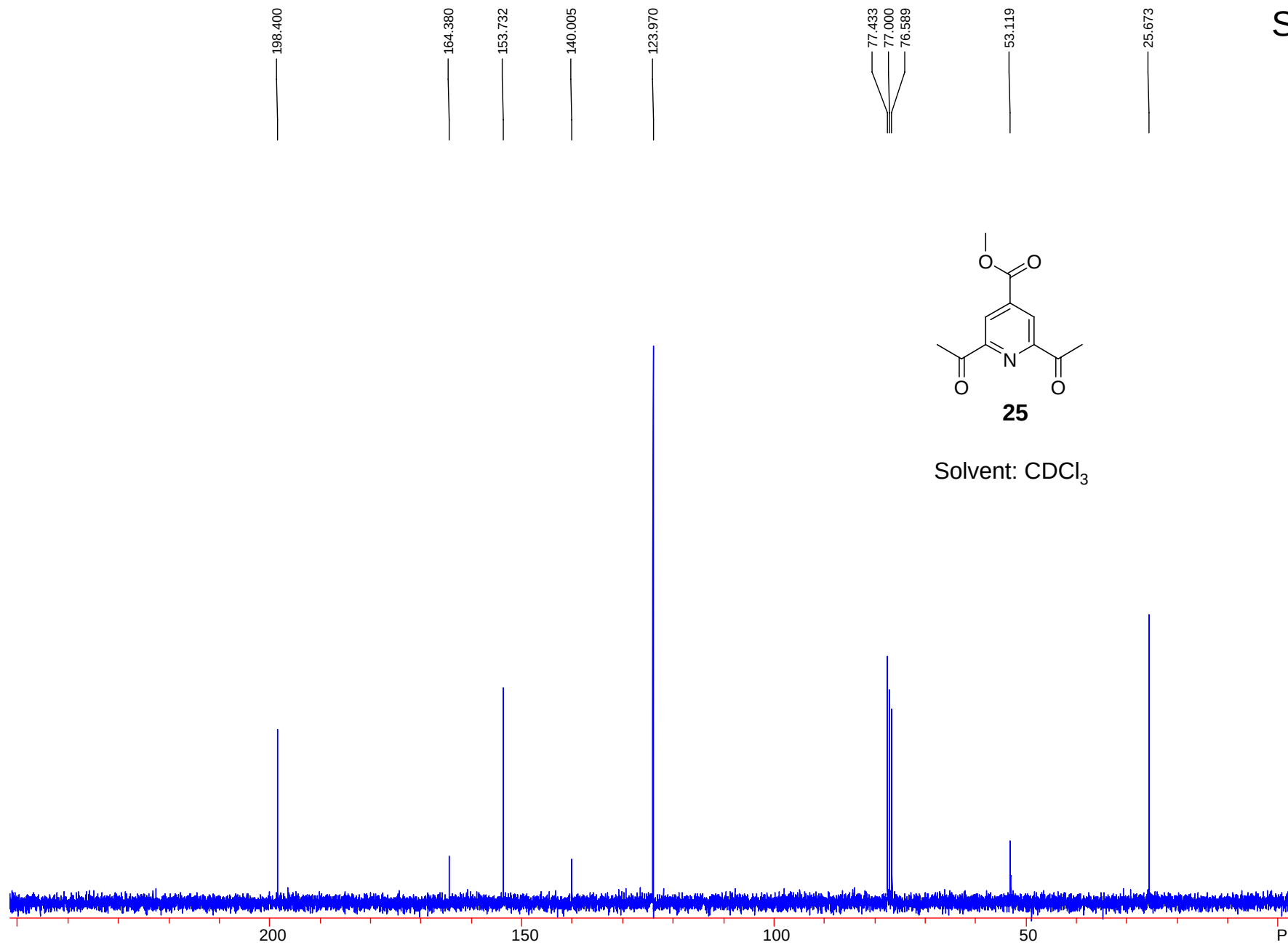


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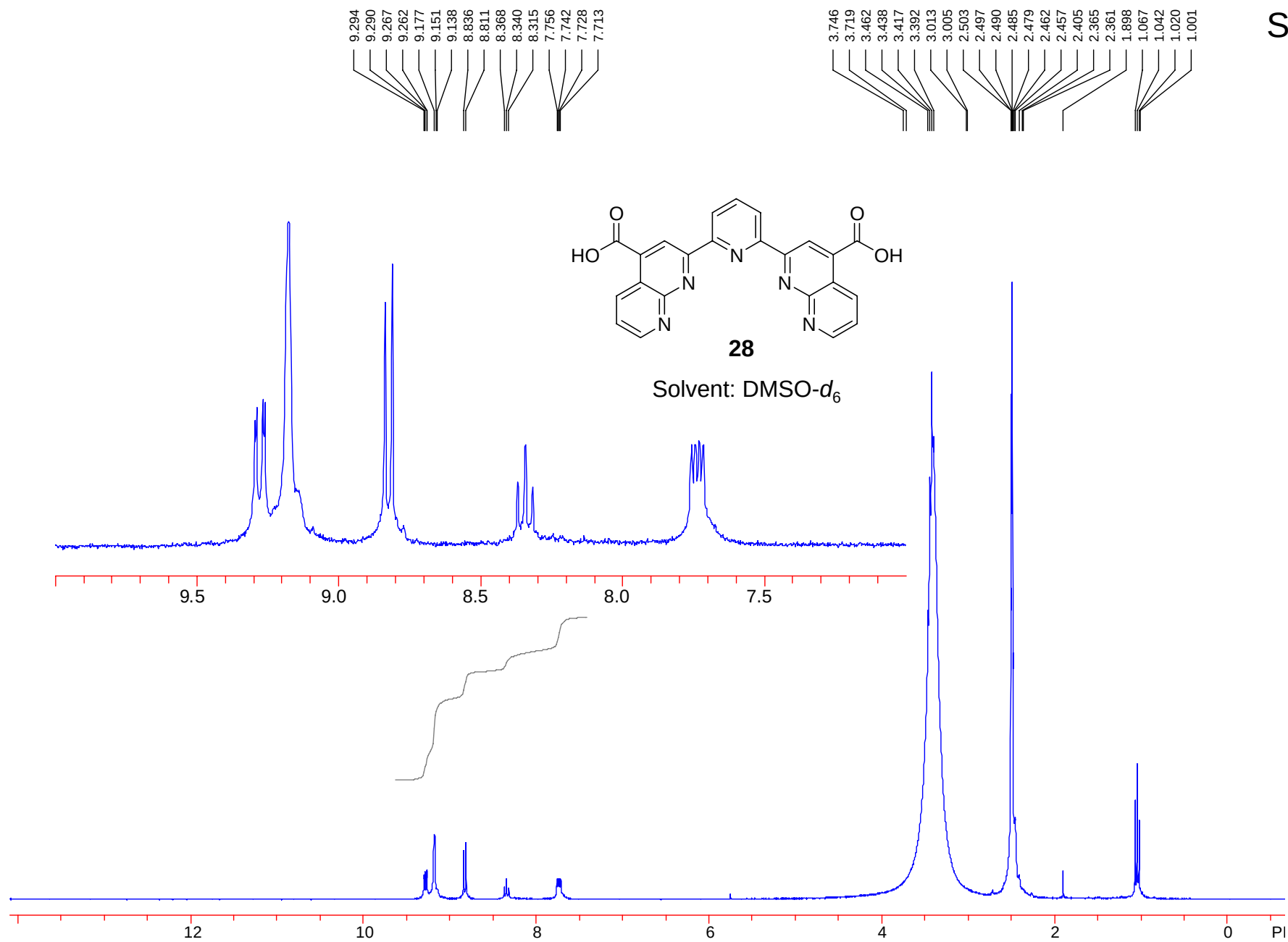
Solvent: CDCl₃



S18



S19



S20

174.629

158.361

154.927

153.989

153.838

148.889

139.610

137.761

124.809

123.750

120.693

118.233

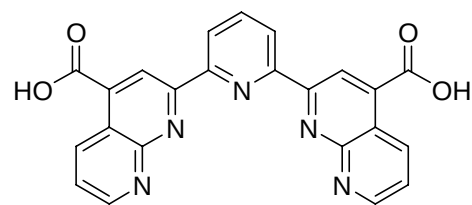
49.563

49.282

49.000

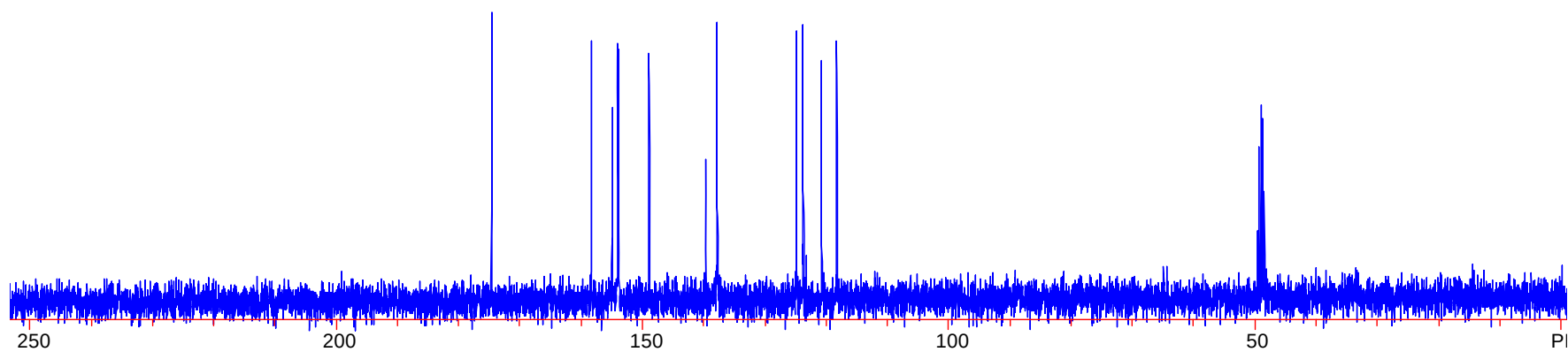
48.717

48.432

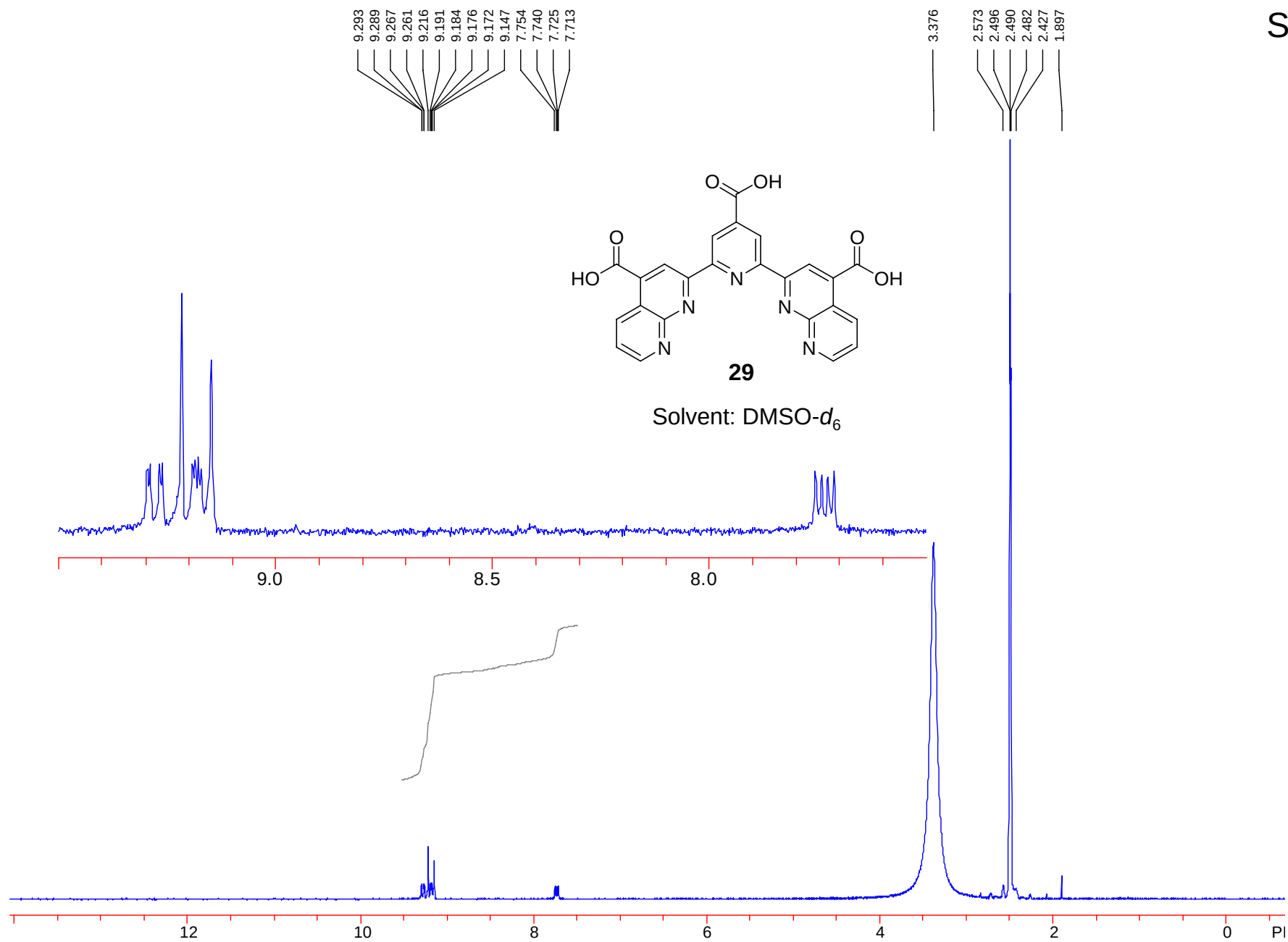


28

Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH



S21



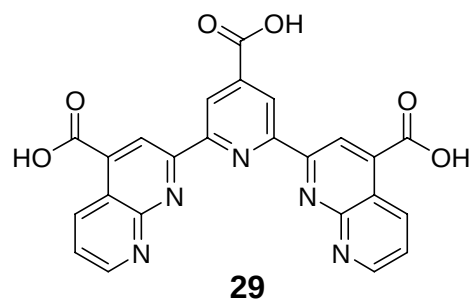
S22

174.683
173.600

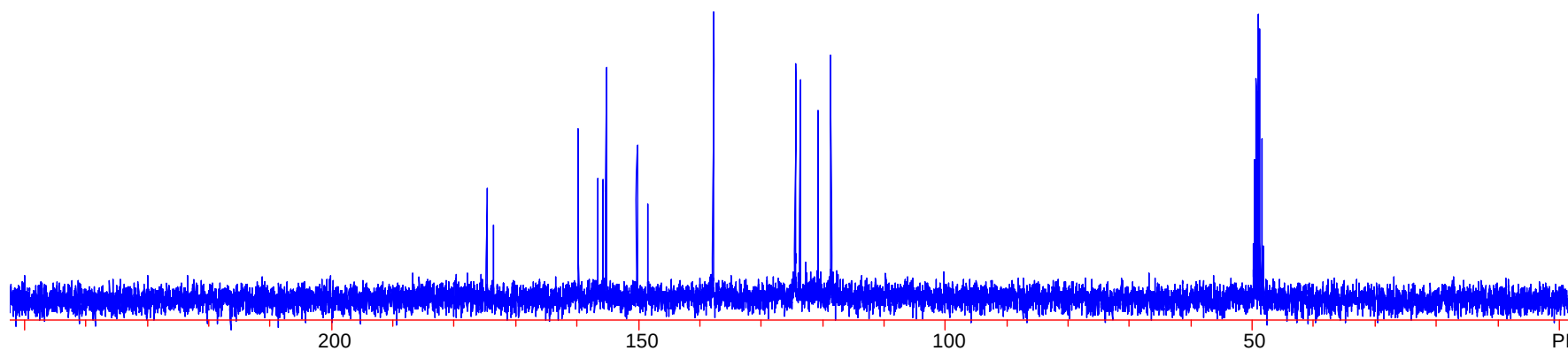
159.750
156.542
155.708
155.261
150.194
148.483

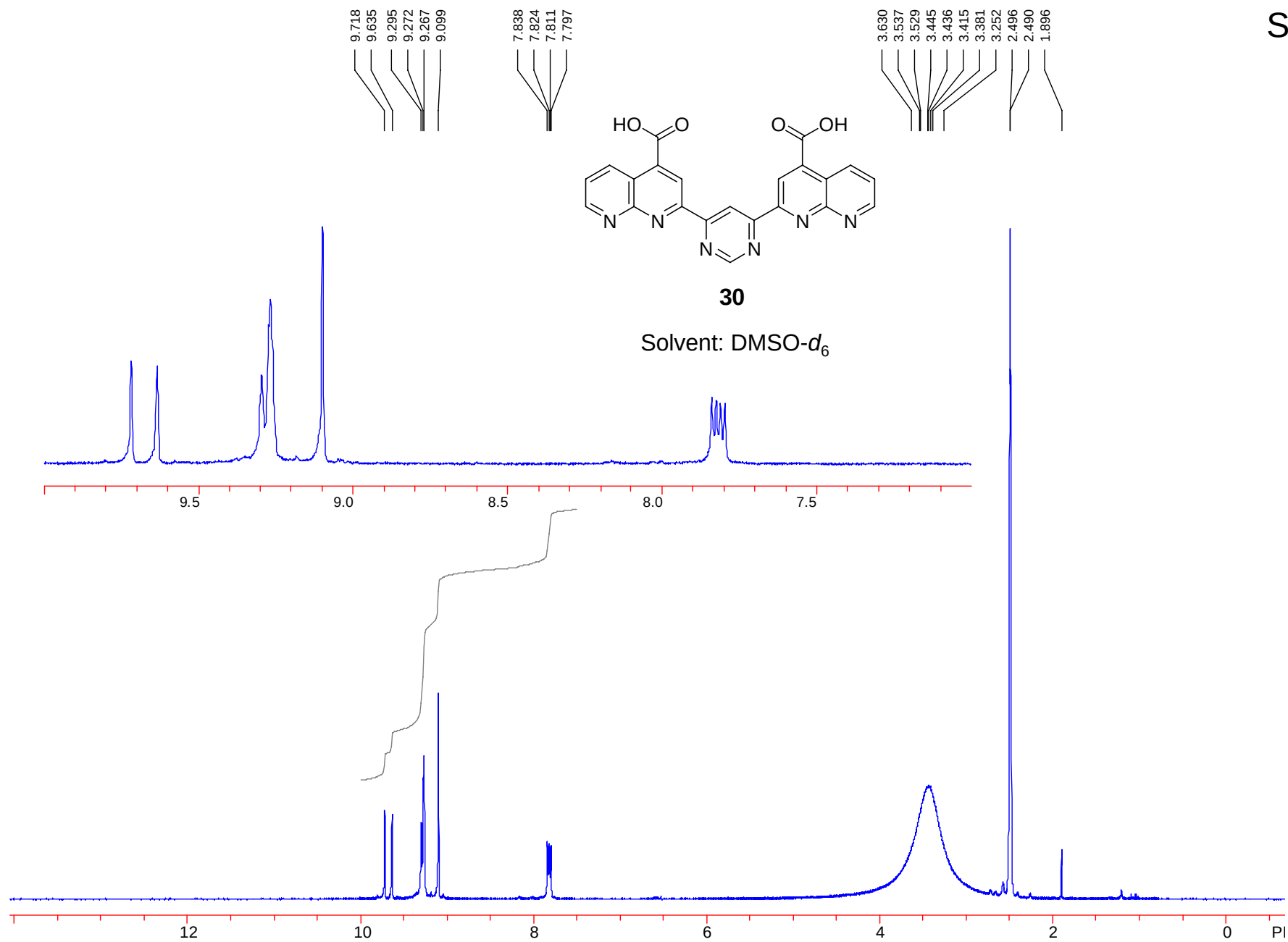
137.825
124.447
123.633
120.728
118.615

49.881
49.591
49.299
49.000
48.720
48.438
48.149

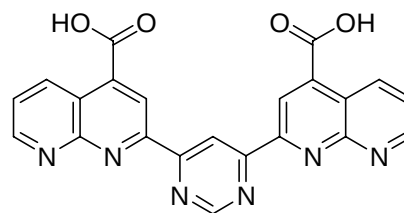
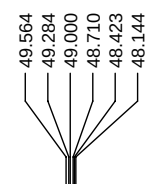
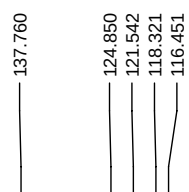
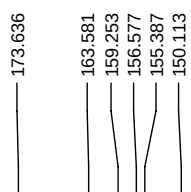


Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH



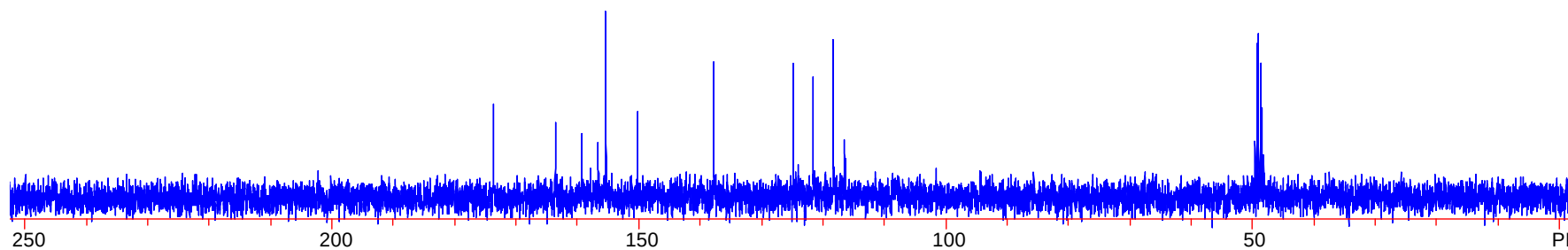


S24

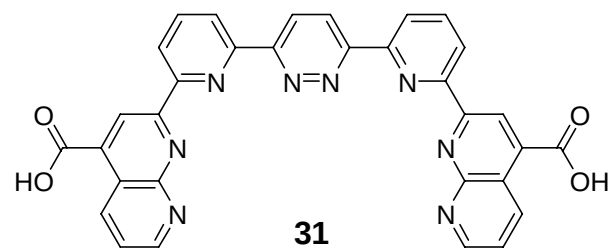


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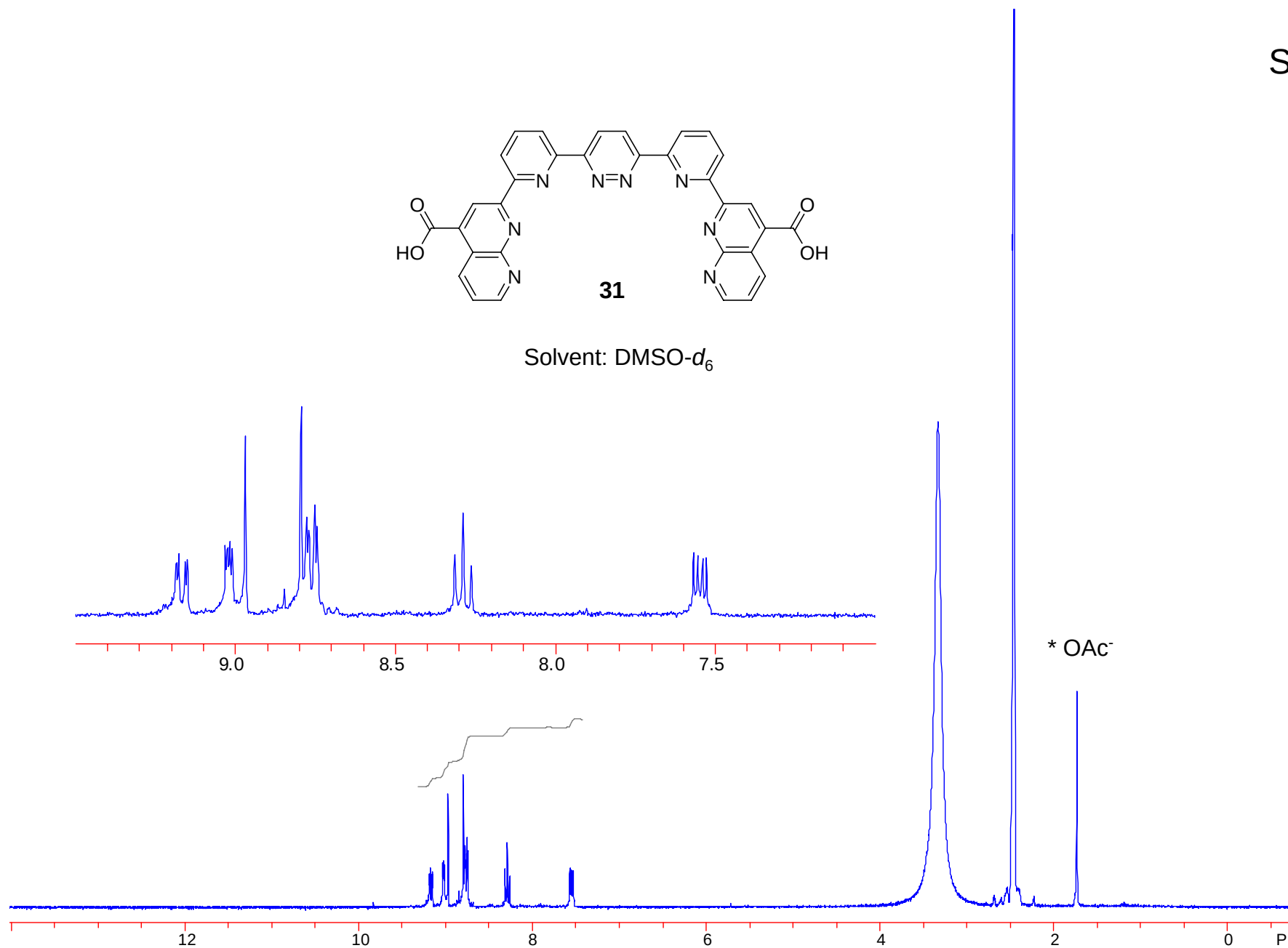
Solvent: D₂O/CD₃OD
with added KOH

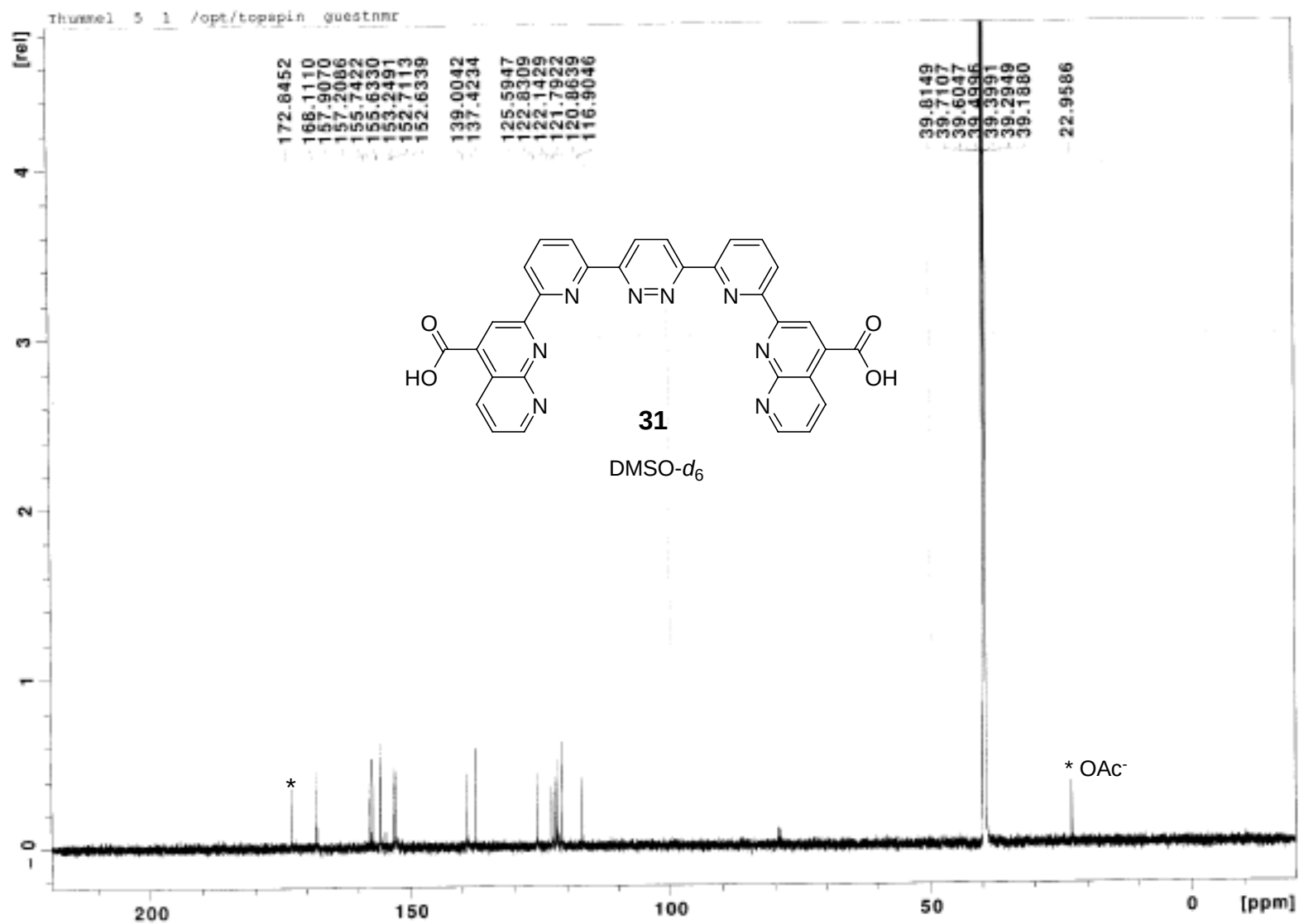


S25



Solvent: DMSO- d_6





2-(Pyrazin-2'-yl)-1,8-naphthyridine-4-carboxylic acid (18). The synthetic procedure as described for **4** was followed. The mixture of 2-acetylpyrazine (**14**, 82 mg, 0.67 mmol), **10** (222 mg, 0.80 mmol), KOH (220 mg, 3.93 mmol), and EtOH (15 mL) was refluxed for 20 h. Treatment of the crude product with water, CH₂Cl₂, and HOAc gave **18** as a colorless solid (133 mg, 79%), mp > 280 °C: ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.76 (s, 1H), 9.27-9.22 (m, 2H), 8.99 (s, 1H), 8.89-8.85 (m, 2H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (D₂O/CD₃OD/KOH) δ 173.4, 156.5, 155.0, 154.9, 150.0, 149.5, 145.5, 145.0, 143.6, 137.6, 124.3, 120.7, 118.0; IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) ν 1716, 1586. Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₈N₄O₂·0.5 H₂O (261.24) C, 59.77; H, 3.47; N, 21.45. Found: C, 59.83; H, 3.49; N, 21.38.

2-(1'*H*-pyrrol-2'-yl)-1,8-naphthyridine-4-carboxylic acid (19). The synthetic procedure as described for **4** was followed. The reaction of **10** (138 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-acetylpyrrole (**15**, 55 mg, 0.50 mmol), and KOH (108 mg, 1.92 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) for 40 h gave **19** as a yellow precipitate. Treatment of the crude product with water, CH₂Cl₂, and HOAc gave a yellow solid (70 mg, 59%), mp 249-251 °C: ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.95 (s, 1H), 9.01 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 8.98 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (m, 1H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.25 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 167.2, 156.3, 153.4, 152.9, 139.4, 135.2, 130.7, 123.7, 121.5, 119.2, 118.0, 112.1, 110.3; IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) ν 1617, 1571. Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₉N₃O₂·1.2H₂O (260.85): C, 59.86; H, 4.40; N, 16.11. Found: C, 60.12; H, 4.20; N, 15.95.

2-(1',10'-Phenanthroline-2'-yl)-1,8-naphthyridine-4-carboxylic acid (20). The synthetic procedure as described for **4** was followed. The overnight reaction of **10** (138 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-acetyl-1,10-phenanthroline (80 mg, 0.36 mmol), and KOH (110 mg, 1.96 mmol) in refluxing EtOH (10 mL) produced a yellow precipitate. Treatment of the crude product with water, CH₂Cl₂, and HOAc gave **20** as a colorless solid (105 mg, 83%), mp > 300 °C: ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 9.28-9.22 (m, 3H), 9.04 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.77 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.57 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (s, 2H), 7.86 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (D₂O/CD₃OD/KOH) δ 173.2, 157.2, 154.4, 153.4, 152.3, 149.4, 146.7, 143.9, 143.5, 137.6, 137.2, 137.1, 128.9, 128.7, 127.3, 126.5, 123.6, 123.2, 120.9, 120.4, 119.1; IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) ν 1658, 1631, 1596, 1572, 1533. Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₁₂N₄O₂·0.8H₂O (366.76): C, 68.77; H, 3.74; N, 15.28. Found: C, 68.52; H, 3.48; N, 15.21.