Novel conversion of 4-aminoquinolines to new tricyclic (R,S)-3-methylazeto[3,2-c] quinolin-2(2aH)-ones and versatile one step synthesis of \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl) carbamates from 4-aminoquinolines

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ABSTRACT

Reaction of 4-aminoquinolines with 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate have resulted in finding a novel transformation of 4-aminoquinolines to tricyclic (R,S)-3-methylazeto[3,2-c]quinolin-2(2aH)-ones. The structure of azeto-quinolinone was determined via spectroscopic and chemical methods. Various alcohols were used as nucleophiles to open the 1-azetinone ring to give the corresponding \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates in good yields. We also found a new and versatile one step synthesis of \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates by reacting 4-aminoquinolines with alkyl chloroformates in the presence of anhyd K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) in acetonitrile.

Keywords: quinolin; carbamates; azeto-quinolinone; aminoquinolines

1. INTRODUCTION

4-Nitrophenyl chloroformate (1) has been applied for many synthetic purposes. For example, previous studies have demonstrated the ability of 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate to react with isolated hydroxyl groups to form 4-nitrophenyl carbonate esters and with vicinal cis-diols (2) to yield cyclic carbonates (3)\(^{1,2}\) (Scheme 1). The latter reaction most likely involves the formation of a nitrophenyl 2′- or 3′-carbonate intermediate, which then interacts with the unprotected neighboring hydroxy group in the presence of base to produce cyclic carbonate. Since the 4-nitrophenyl esters are relatively stable in acidic and neutral medium and labile in solution containing imidazole, this reagent is used for blocking hydroxyl group in nucleoside or carbohydrate chemistry. Similarly, interacting the intermediate 4-nitrophenyl carbonate ester with the adjacent amino function (4) leads to the formation of oxazolidin-2-one derivatives (5)\(^{2,5}\). Using the same approach, Izdebski et al.\(^{6}\) reported a convenient method for the preparation of symmetrical and unsymmetrical 1,3-disubstituted ureas (9) by treating...
amines (6) with 1 to give 4-nitrophenyl N-alkylcarbamates (7), followed by reacting the mixture with the second amines (8).

![Chemical structures and synthetic route](image)

Scheme 2. Synthetic route for compounds 21a,b, 20a and 25.

This strategy was later utilized to prepare biologically active compounds including: 1) pyridyl urea analogues as cardioselective anti-ischemic ATP-sensitive potassium channel openers; 2) N-(ureidoalkyl)-benzyl-piperidines as potent CC chemokine receptor-3 (CCR-3) antagonists,7,8 and 3) anticancer nitrogen mustard prodrugs linked glutamic acid residue via a urea or carbamate spacer for antibody-directed enzyme prodrug therapy (ADEPT).9-12

Previous studies also revealed that reaction of 1 with 2-, 3-, or 4-aminopyridine (10) afforded corresponding pyridin-2-, 3-, or 4-yl carbamic acid 4-nitrophenyl ester (11).7,8 While reaction of 1 or 3,4,5-trichlorophenyl chloroformate with di-2-pyridylmethanol (12) resulted in the formation of 5-(2′-pyridyl)pyrido[1,2-c]oxazol-2-one (13) via N-acylation followed by intramolecular cyclization.13 On the other hand, Devraj et al.14 reported that reaction of naturally occurring anticancer ellipticine (14) with 1 followed by in situ reduction of the N-acylated intermediate gave 2-acyl-1,2-dihydroellipticine (15). Thus, the facileness of compound 1 was demonstrated by the formation of quaternary pyridinium cation with the heterocyclic nitrogen atom.

During the course of developing new chemical entities, the synthesis of quinoline carbamates (19) was needed. We reasoned that 19a can be easily prepared by a reaction of 4-
aminoquinaldine with p-nitrophenyl chloroformate. Instead, we surprisingly isolated a novel tricyclic \((R,S)\)-azeto[3,2-\(c\)]quinolin-2(2\(a\H\))-one (21a) as a racemic mixture (Scheme 2). We also found that azetoquinolinoines (21a,b) are susceptible to nucleophilic attack by various alcohols leading to the formation of new \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates (25). Herein, we report a novel conversion of 4-aminoquinolines to azetoquinolinoines and its subsequent transformation into \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates by treatment with different alcohols. In addition, we also described a novel and convenient way to prepare \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates from 4-aminoquinolines.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2-Methylquinolin-4-amine (18a) is commercially available. 4-Aminoquinolines (18b-e) were synthesized from the corresponding known 4-quinolones (16b-e)\textsuperscript{15-18} via chlorination (POCl\(_3\))\textsuperscript{19} and amination (NH\(_3\)/phenol)\textsuperscript{20} by following the literature methods (Scheme 3). Compound 18a was treated with 1 in dry acetonitrile in the presence of triethylamine at -5 °C, instead of 19a, we surprisingly isolated a novel tricyclic \((R,S)\)-3-methylazeto[3,2-\(c\)]quinolin-2(2\(a\H\))-one (21a) in 41 % yield (Table 1). To further explore this novel transformation, compound 18b-e were selected to study the effect of the substituent(s) on the 4-aminoquinoline ring with respect to the formation of the tricyclic azetoquinoline 21. By following the same reaction conditions, 4-amino-6,7-methyleneoxyquinoline (18b) was reacted with 1. We found that compound 21b was isolated in low yield (20 %). Additionally, this compound was converted into methylcarbamate of quinoline (25ba') during purification by silica gel column chromatography (solvent: chloroform containing a trace amount of methanol).

![Scheme 3. Synthetic route for 4-aminoquinolines (18b-e).](image)

However, we were able to isolate 21b when chloroform/acetone (100:3 v/v) was used as an eluent. Attempts to convert compounds 18c-e into the corresponding tricyclic \((R,S)\)-3-methylazeto[3,2-\(c\)]quinolin-2(2\(a\H\))-ones (21c-e) under the same reaction conditions were unsuccessful, demonstrating that the formation of azetoquinoline is greatly affected by the substituent at C6 and/or the electron-withdrawing phenyl moiety at C2.

As a further examination, we continued to investigate the effect of solvent used in the intramolecular cyclization. The reaction was carried out in THF, acetone or chloroform solution. The results showed that 21a (5 %) together with 1,3-bis(quinolin-4-yl)urea (24a) (23 %) were isolated after column chromatography when the reaction was proceeded in THF.
(Table 1). No desired product was obtained when acetone or chloroform was used as the reaction medium. However, we obtained compound 24a in 30 and 23% yield, respectively. The formation of urea derivative 24a may be caused by the interaction of the C4-NH2 function of the unreacted 18a with 19a. This demonstrated that the intramolecular cyclization of intermediate 19a to 21a was preferable in acetonitrile over THF. To optimize the yield of 21a by using various bases, we found that the reaction did not occur or caused a complex decomposition. However, when DBU or anhyd K2CO3 was used as the base, urea 24a was isolated in 11 and 54%, respectively with decomposed tar. To prove the formation of urea 24a, an alternative synthetic way was developed. We found that compound 24a can be synthesized in low yield (29%) from the treatment of 18a with triphosgene in acetonitrile in the presence of triethylamine at room temperature (Scheme 2). This suggests that compound 18a may be converted into N-(quinolin-4-yl)isocyanate (23a), which simultaneously reacts with the unreacted 18a to form 24a.

### Table 1. Synthesis of (R,S)-3-methylazeto[3,2-c]quinoline-2-(2aH)-one (21a,b) and 1,3-bis(2-methylquinolin-4-yl)urea (20a).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactant 1</th>
<th>Reactant 2a</th>
<th>Solvent†</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Product 21</th>
<th>Product 24 (%)b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14a</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21a (41)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14a</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21a (5)</td>
<td>24a (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14a</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24a (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14a</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24a (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14a</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>DBU</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24a (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14a</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24a (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14b</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Et3N</td>
<td>-5 to RT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21b (20)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reactant 2: A: 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (1); B: triphosgene.

The structures of 21a and 21b were elucidated by Mass, IR, 1H NMR, and 13C NMR spectroscopies. The IR (MeOH/CHCl3) spectrum showed an absorption at 1720 cm⁻¹ for the C=O function. One can anticipate that compound 21a (Fig. 1) might exist as an azetoquinolinone and/or its β-lactam form (21a*). However, the 1H NMR (DMSO-d6) spectrum showed two singlet (δ 7.78 and 7.94 for 21a) assigned for H-3 in a ratio of 2:1 suggested that compound 21a might be a racemic mixture. The H-3 proton appeared at the aromatic proton region likely due to the highly deshielding effect of the neighboring carbonyl and imine functions. In addition, the long range 1H-13C correlations (HMBC, Fig. 2) of H-3/H-4, H-3/H-4a, H-3/C-9, H-3/C-2, H-11/C-3, and H-11/C-9 supported that 1-azetinone ring is incorporated with the quinoline ring in 21a. The NOESY (Fig. 1) analysis also provided evidence that H-3 was vicinal to the methyl protons (H-11). The 13C NMR spectrum of this compound revealed that only the chemical shifts for C-3 (122.6 and 122.7) and C-5 (123.1
and 123.2) have noticeable difference between the two isomers. Furthermore, the $^1$H NMR spectra of 21a lacked an exchangeable NH proton. From these analytical data, it is clear that compound 21a exists as an azetoquinolinone form (21a) rather than its $\beta$-lactam tautomeric form (21a', Fig. 1). A plausible mechanism for the formation of ($R,S$)-3-methylazeto[3,2-c]quinolin-2(2aH)-ones (21a,b) is shown in Scheme 2. The 4-aminoquinolines (18a,b) reacts with 1 to give the intermediate 19a,b which was then transformed into the tricyclic 21a,b via an intramolecular ring closure reaction, which was followed by elimination of 4-nitrophenol.

![Figure 1. The NOE correlation between H-3 and H-11 of 21a.](image1)

![Figure 2. The HMBC correlations of compound 21a.](image2)

In the meantime we found an interesting paper by Rao and co-workers, which described that 1-azetinone ring is susceptible to nucleophilic attack.21 As noted above, the compound 21b was converted into methyl carbamate 25ba' in the presence of methanol. This transformation prompted us to investigate the reaction of 21a with various alcohols. We treated 21a with methanol, ethanol, $n$-propanol or benzyl alcohol at reflux temperature and isolated $N$-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates (25aa', 25ab', 25ac', and 25ad') in good yields (Table 2). The proposed mechanism for the formation of $N$-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates from 21a is illustrated in Scheme 2. The nucleophilic attack on 21a lead to ring opening at C3 position to give $N$-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates (25aa', 25ab', 25ac', and 25ad'). The opening of the 1-azetinone ring was fast in the presence of catalytic amount of acid (i.e., acetic acid or silica gel). For example, the reaction was completed within 24 h when 21a was reacted with methyl alcohol in the presence of acetic acid at reflux temperature to yield 25aa' (62 %). While in the absence of acid, the reaction could not be completed even after 48 h under reflux.
Furthermore, we found that 21a did not react with amino nucleophile, such as anilines or alkylamines, to form urea derivatives under various reaction conditions.

**Table 2.** Synthesis of N-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates (25).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compd.</th>
<th>R&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>R&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>R&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Yield (%)&lt;sup&gt; Method 1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Yield (%)&lt;sup&gt; Method 2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>mp (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25aa'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>175-176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25ab'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>178-179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25ac'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>n-Pro</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>n.d.&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>165-166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25ad'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>94-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25ba'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>-O-CH&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;-O-</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td></td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>193-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25ca'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>215-216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25cb'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>216-217</td>
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<tr>
<td>25da'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>N(Me)&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>25db'</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>N(Me)&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>235-237</td>
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<tr>
<td>25ea'</td>
<td>3-OMe-Ph</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>160-161</td>
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<tr>
<td>25eb'</td>
<td>3-OMe-Ph</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>156-157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>n.d = not determined

Alternatively, compounds 25aa’ and 25ab’ were successfully synthesized in good yield from the reaction of either methyl chloroformate or ethyl chloroformate with 2-methylquinolin-4-amine (18a) in acetonitrile in the presence of anhyd K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (Scheme 2). Comparing spectrophotometric analysis and mixed melting point measurements, 25aa’ and 25ab’ synthesized under these conditions, were identical with the compounds previously synthesized from azetoquinolinone 21a. These results further prove that the structures of 21a,b exist as an azetoquinolinone ring system and the ring opening takes place at C3 position upon nucleophilic attack. To extend the scope of this new procedure for the synthesis of the N-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates, 4-aminoquinolines (18b-e) were then examined for their reactions with methyl chloroformate of ethyl chloroformate in the presence of anhyd K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. Under the optimized reaction conditions, compounds 18b-e gave N-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates (25ba’, ca’, cb’, da’, db’, ea’, and eb’) in fair to good yields (Table 2). It is of great interest to note that the carbamate formation was affected by the substituent at C6 of the
quinoxoline ring. Experiments revealed that the product was formed in low yields when N,N-
dimethylamino or methylenedioxy groups (i.e. $25ba'$, $25da'$ and $25db'$) were attached to the
quinoline ring at C6 or C6,7 positions, respectively. The higher yields of compound $25ca'$
and $25cb'$ were obtained when methoxy function substituted at C6 position of the quinoline
ring. N-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamate analogues were previously synthesized in low yield starting
from quinolin-4-carboxylic acid ester in one-pot reaction via formation of the corresponding
hydrazide, azide, curtius rearrangement to isocyanate, followed by reaction with alcohols.22,23
Our current studies provide an alternative versatile synthetic method to prepare N-(quinolin-
4-yl)carbamates.

3. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

3.1. Chemistry: General Methods

All commercial chemicals and solvents were reagent grade and were used without
further purification unless otherwise specified. Melting points were determined on a Fargo
melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Column chromatography was carried out on
silica gel G60 (70-230 mesh, ASTM; Merck and 230-400 mesh, Silicycle Inc.). Thin-layer
chromatography was performed on silica gel G60 $F_{254}$ (Merck) with short-wavelength UV
light for visualization. All reported yields are isolated yields after chromatography or
crystallization. Elemental analyses were done on a Heraeus CHN-O Rapid instrument. $^1$H
NMR and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were recorded on a 600 MHz, Brucker AVANCE 600 DRX and
400 MHz, Brucker Top-Spin spectrometers in the indicated solvent. The chemical shifts
were reported in ppm ($\delta$) relative to TMS.

Synthesis of 4-aminoquinolinones (18b-e). Detailed procedures for the synthesis of compound
18b-e, intermediate 17b-e along with their spectroscopic data are provided in the
supplementary information.

Synthesis of (R,S)-3-methylazeto[3,2-c]quinoline-2(2aH)-one (21a). A solution of 4-
nitrophenyl chloroformate (1, 59.31 g, 0.286 mol) in dry acetonitrile (200 mL) was added
dropwise to a solution of 2-methylquinolin-4-amine (18a, 33.5 g, 0.21 mol) and triethylamine
(126 mL, 0.9 mol) in dry acetonitrile (700 mL) at -5 °C. The reaction mixture was then
allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The precipitates appeared were collected by
filtration. The solid product was dissolved in acetone (1.2 L) and filtered to remove the
insoluble salt. The filtrate was concentrated to 200 mL. The solid product was collected by
filtration to give 21a, 16.0 g (41 %); mp > 280
° C; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): isomer A: $\delta$ 2.76 (3H, s, Me), 7.73 (1H, t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, ArH$_6$), 7.78
(1H, s, ArH$_3$), 7.83 (1H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, ArH$_7$), 8.05 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, ArH$_8$), 8.55 (1H, d, $J = 8.3$
Hz, ArH$_9$). $^{13}$C NMR isomer A: 25.02 (C$_{11}$), 122.6 (C$_3$), 123.1 (C$_5$), 123.8 (C$_{4a}$), 127.0
(C$_6$), 128.8 (C$_8$), 130.4 (C$_7$), 139.7 (C$_4$), 148.0 (C$_2$), 149.7 (C$_{8a}$), 159.6 (C$_9$). $^1$H NMR isomer
B: $\delta$ 2.76 (3H, s, Me), 7.72 (1H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, ArH$_6$), 7.83 (1H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, ArH$_7$), 7.94
(1H, s, ArH$_3$), 8.05 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, ArH$_8$), 8.54 (1H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, ArH$_9$). $^{13}$C NMR
isomer B: 25.05 (C$_{11}$), 122.7 (C$_3$), 123.2 (C$_5$), 123.8 (C$_{4a}$), 127.0 (C$_6$), 128.8 (C$_8$), 130.4
(C₇), 139.7 (C₄), 148.0 (C₂), 148.7 (C₈a), 159.6 (C₉). HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C₁₁H₈N₂OH 185.0709, found 185.0707. Anal. Calcd. for (C₁₁H₈N₂O·0.2H₂O): C, 69.95; H, 4.55; N, 14.83. Found. C, 70.16; H, 4.77; N, 14.45.

**Synthesis of (R,S)-3-methylazetido[3,2-c][1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]quinoline-2(2aH)-one (21b).** By following the same procedure as that for 21a, compound 21b was prepared from 6-methyl-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]-8-aminquinoline (18b, 0.10 g, 0.5 mmol), 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (1, 0.13 g, 0.71 mmol), triethylamine (0.4 mL, 2.87 mmol) and DMAP (0.06 g, 0.5 mmol) in dry acetonitrile. The solvent used for column chromatography was chloroform/acetone (100:3 v/v). Yield: 0.023 g, (20%); mp 262-263 °C; isomer A: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.67 (3H, s, Me), 2.62 (2H, s, CH₂), 7.38 (1H, s, ArH), 7.53 (1H, s, ArH), 7.95 (1H, s, ArH); ¹³C NMR isomer A: 24.5, 98.6, 102.6, 105.1, 120.4, 121.0, 139.3, 147.3, 147.9, 148.5, 151.2, 156.9. ¹³C NMR: 24.5, 98.6, 102.6, 105.1, 120.4, 121.0, 139.3, 147.3, 147.9, 148.5, 151.2, 156.9. MS (EI) m/z: 228 (M⁺). The product is unstable, thus, C, H, N analytical data could not provided. Detailed procedures for the reaction of 18a with 1 in various solvents (THF, acetone and CHCl₃), bases (DBU, triethylamine and K₂CO₃) and the reaction of 18a with triphosgene are provided in the supporting information.

**General Procedure for Synthesis of N-(quinolin-4-yl) carbamates (25aa’, ab’, ac’, ad’).**

**Method 1.**

A suspension of 21a in appropriate alcohols containing catalytic amount of acetic acid (2–3 drops) was refluxed for 24 h, while the reaction of 21a with benzyl alcohol was heated at 100 °C for 2 h. After all starting material was consumed; the clear reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to dryness. The residue was diluted with water, extracted with dichloromethane, washed with water and dried over anhyd Na₂SO₄. The dichloromethane extract was concentrated in vacuo to dryness. The desired product was purified either by recrystallization (ethyl acetate, for 25aa’, ab’, ac’) or by silica gel column chromatography (solvent: ethyl acetate/hexane, 6:4 v/v, for 25ad’).

**Methyl 2-methylquinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25aa’).** Compound 25aa’ was prepared from 21a (0.30 g, 1.6 mmol) in methanol (5 mL). Yield: 0.22 g, (62%); mp 175-176 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.61 (3H, s, Me), 3.79 (3H, s, OMe), 7.47–7.51 (1H, m, ArH), 7.67–7.71 (1H, m, ArH), 7.84 (1H, s, ArH), 7.87–7.89 (1H, m, ArH), 8.29–8.31 (1H, m, ArH), 10.03 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 25.4, 52.4, 110.9, 119.2, 122.3, 125.0, 128.8, 129.5, 142.3, 148.4, 154.5, 159.0. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂H 217.0972, found 217.0917.

**Ethyl 2-methylquinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25ab’).** Compound 25ab’ was prepared from 21a (1.0 g, 5.43 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL). Yield: 1.0 g, (80%); mp 178–179 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 1.32 (3H, t, J = 7.08 Hz, Me), 2.61 (3H, s, Me), 4.24 (2H, q, J = 7.08 Hz, CH₂), 7.47–7.51 (1H, m, ArH), 7.67–7.71 (1H, m, ArH), 7.85 (1H, s, ArH), 7.87–7.89 (1H, m, ArH), 8.30–8.32 (1H, m, ArH), 10.02 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 14.6, 25.4, 61.1, 110.9, 119.2, 122.3, 125.0, 128.7, 129.4, 142.3, 148.4, 154.1, 159.0. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₂H 231.1128, found 231.1125.
Propyl 2-methylquinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25ac'). Compound 25ac' was prepared from 21a (1.5 g, 8.0 mmol) in 1-propanol (5 mL). Yield: 1.5 g (75%); mp 165-166 °C; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 0.98 (3H, t, J = 7.40 Hz, Me), 1.71 (2H, m, CH2), 2.60 (3H, s, Me), 4.15 (2H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, CH2), 7.47–7.51 (1H, m, ArH), 7.67–7.71 (1H, m, ArH), 7.84 (1H, s, ArH), 7.87–7.89 (1H, m, ArH), 8.30–8.32 (1H, m, ArH), 9.98 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). 13C NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 10.4, 22.0, 25.4, 66.6, 110.9, 119.3, 122.4, 125.0, 128.8, 129.4, 142.3, 148.4, 154.2, 159.0. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C14H16N2O3H 247.1077, found 247.1066.

Benzy l 2-methylquinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25ad'). Compound 25ad' was prepared from 21a (1.0 g, 5.4 mmol) in benzyl alcohol (5 mL). Yield: 1.2 g (76%); mp 94-95 °C; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 2.61 (3H, s, Me), 5.27 (2H, s, CH2), 7.35–7.38 (1H, m, ArH), 7.41–7.44 (2H, m, 2×ArH), 7.47–7.51 (3H, m, 3×ArH), 7.67–7.71 (1H, m, ArH), 7.86–7.89 (2H, m, 2×ArH), 8.30–8.32 (1H, d, J = 8.30 Hz, ArH), 10.13 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). 13C NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 25.4, 66.6, 111.0, 119.2, 125.0, 128.4 (2×Ar), 130.4, 141.5, 144.4, 154.7, 156.2, 156.8. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C13H14N2O3H 247.1077, found 247.1066.

Method 2.

General procedure for the synthesis of 25aa'-eb' by reacting 18a-e with alkyl chloroformates. Compound 25aa': A mixture of 2-methylquinolin-4-amine (0.79 g, 5 mmol) and anhyd K2CO3 (1.38 g, 10 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (50 mL) was sonicated for 30 min. Methyl chloroformate (1.2 mL, 15 mmol) was added dropwise to this mixture at room temperature within a period of 30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for additional 10 h and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The solid product was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column using EA/Hexane (3:7 v/v) as the eluent. The fractions containing the main product were combined and evaporated under reduced pressure to give 25aa', 0.91 g (84%); mp 177–178 °C; which was identical with the product synthesized from compound 21a. By following the same procedure the following compounds were synthesized. Compound 25ab'. Compound 25ab' was synthesized from 2-methylquinolin-4-amine (1.58 g, 10 mmol) and ethyl chloroformate (2.9 mL, 30 mmol). Yield: 1.85 g (81%); mp 180-181 °C. The product is identical with the one previously synthesized from 21a.

Methyl 6-methyl-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]quinolin-8-yl-carbamate (25ba'). Compound 25ba' was synthesized from 6-methyl-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]quinolin-8-yl-amine (18b, 0.51 g, 2.5 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (2.0 mL, 26 mmol). Yield: 0.27 g (42%); mp 193-195 °C; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 2.52 (3H, s, Me), 3.73 (3H, s, OMe), 6.17 (2H, s, -CH2), 7.21 (1H, s, ArH), 7.65–766 (2H, m, 2×ArH ), 9.76 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). 13C NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 24.6, 52.0, 97.8, 101.7, 104.8, 109.8, 114.8, 141.4, 146.4, 146.4, 149.8, 154.2, 156.1. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C13H12N2O4H 261.0870, found 261.0870.

Methyl 6-methoxy-2-methylquinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25ca'). Compound 25ca' was synthesized from 6-methoxy-2-methylquinolin-4-yl-amine (18c, 0.47 g, 2.5 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (2.0 mL, 26 mmol). Yield: 0.49 g (79%); mp 215-216 °C; 1H NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 2.56 (3H, s, Me), 3.79 (3H, s, OMe), 3.91 (3H, s, OMe), 7.30–7.33 (1H, m, ArH), 7.66–7.67 (1H, m, ArH), 7.77–7.79 (1H, m, ArH), 7.84 (1H, s, ArH), 9.98 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). 13C NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 25.2, 52.5, 56.0, 101.1, 110.9, 119.8, 121.8, 130.4, 141.5, 144.4, 154.7, 156.2, 156.8. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C13H14N2O3H 247.1077, found 247.1066.
Ethyl 6-methoxy-2-methyl-quinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25cb'). Compound 25cb' was synthesized from 6-methoxy-2-methyl-quinolin-4-ylamine (18c, 0.47 g, 2.5 mmol) and ethyl chloroformate (2.9 mL, 30 mmol). Yield: 0.46 g (71%); mp 216–217 °C; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 1.33 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, Me), 2.56 (3H, s, Me), 3.91 (3H, s, OMe), 4.25 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ and 14.2 Hz, CH$_2$), 7.29–7.32 (1H, m, ArH), 7.66–7.67 (1H, m, ArH), 7.76–7.78 (1H, m, ArH), 7.86 (1H, s, ArH), 9.96 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). $^{13}$C NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) 25.1, 55.9, 61.1, 100.9, 110.7, 119.6, 121.6, 130.3, 141.4, 144.3, 154.1, 156.0, 156.6. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C$_{14}$H$_{16}$N$_2$O$_3$H 261.1234, found 261.1216.

Methyl 6-dimethylamino-2-methyl-quinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25da'). Compound 25da' was synthesized from 6-dimethylamino-2-methyl-quinolin-4-ylamine (18d, 0.50 g, 2.5 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (2.0 mL, 26 mmol). Yield: 0.29 g (45%); mp 214-215 °C; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 2.52 (3H, s, Me), 3.02 (6H, s, N(Me)$_2$), 3.77 (3H, s, OMe), 7.16–7.19 (1H, m, ArH), 7.34–7.37 (1H, m, ArH), 7.69–7.71 (1H, m, ArH), 7.72 (1H, s, ArH), 9.87 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). $^{13}$C NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 24.8, 40.7, 52.2, 100.2, 110.9, 119.1, 120.3, 129.2, 140.5, 141.9, 153.7, 154.6. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C$_{14}$H$_{17}$N$_2$O$_3$H 260.1394, found 260.1411.

Ethyl 6-dimethylamino-2-methyl-quinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25db'). Compound 25db' was synthesized from 6-dimethylamino-2-methyl-quinolin-4-ylamine (18d, 0.50 g, 2.5 mmol) and ethyl chloroformate (2.9 mL, 30 mmol). Yield: 0.31 g (46%); mp 235-237 °C; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 1.32 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, Me), 2.51 (3H, s, Me), 3.03 (6H, s, N(Me)$_2$), 4.23 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ and 14.2 Hz, CH$_2$), 7.16–7.17 (1H, m, ArH), 7.33–7.36 (1H, m, ArH), 7.68–7.70 (1H, m, ArH), 7.73 (1H, s, ArH), 9.82 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). $^{13}$C NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) 24.9, 40.7, 60.9, 100.3, 110.9, 119.0, 120.3, 129.4, 140.3, 142.2, 147.8, 153.8, 154.2. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C$_{15}$H$_{19}$N$_3$O$_2$H 274.1550, found 274.1517.

Methyl 6-methoxy-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-quinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25ea'). Compound 25ea' was synthesized from 6-methoxy-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)quinolin-4-ylamine (18e, 0.56 g, 2.5 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (2.0 mL, 26 mmol). Yield: 0.44 g (66%); mp 160-161 °C; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 3.84 (3H, s, OMe), 3.87 (3H, s, OMe), 3.95 (3H, s, OMe), 7.04–7.07 (1H, m, ArH), 7.39–7.42 (1H, m, ArH), 7.44–7.48 (1H, m, ArH), 7.66–7.70 (2H, m, ArH), 7.74–7.75 (1H, m, ArH), 7.94–7.96 (1H, m, ArH), 8.54 (1H, s, ArH), 10.15 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). $^{13}$C NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) 52.4, 55.4, 56.0, 100.9, 107.8, 112.2, 114.8, 119.2, 120.5, 122.3, 130.0, 131.3, 140.4, 142.2, 144.5, 153.8, 154.7, 157.3, 159.9. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C$_{19}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_4$H 339.1339, found 339.1311.

Ethyl 6-methoxy-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-quinolin-4-yl-carbamate (25eb'). Compound 25eb' was synthesized from 6-methoxy-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)quinolin-4-ylamine (18e, 0.56 g, 2.5 mmol) and ethyl chloroformate (2.9 mL, 30 mmol). Yield: 0.43 g (64%); mp 156–157 °C; $^1$H NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$ 1.36 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, Me), 3.87 (3H, s, OMe), 3.96 (3H, s, OMe), 4.30 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ and 14.2 Hz, CH$_2$), 7.04–7.07 (1H, m, ArH), 7.38–7.41 (1H, m, ArH), 7.44–7.48 (1H, m, ArH), 7.66–7.70 (2H, m, ArH), 7.75–7.76 (1H, m, ArH), 7.94–7.96 (1H, m, ArH), 8.55 (1H, s, ArH), 10.14 (1H, s, exchangeable, NH). $^{13}$C NMR (DMSO-$d_6$) 55.3, 56.0, 61.2, 100.9, 107.8, 112.3, 114.8, 119.2, 120.5, 122.3, 130.0, 131.3, 140.9, 142.3, 144.5, 153.8, 154.3, 157.3, 159.9. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C$_{20}$H$_{20}$N$_2$O$_4$H 353.1496, found 353.1473.
4. CONCLUSIONS

We found a novel conversion of 4-aminoquinolines to tricyclic \((R,S)-3\)-methylazeto[3,2-\(c\)]quinolin-2(2a\(H\))-ones, which are acceptable to nucleophilic attack and can be further converted into \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates upon treatment with various alcohols. Our current studies also generated a new versatile one-step synthetic method for \(N\)-(quinolin-4-yl)carbamates from 4-aminoquinolines. These new findings demonstrate that the chemistry of 4-aminoquinoline is of particular interest and may be useful for other synthetic applications.

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