Muhammad Sharif, Khurram Shoaib, Shahzad Ahmed, Sebastian Reimann, Jamshed Iqbal, Muhammad Ali Hashmi, Khurshid Ayub, Nazym Yelibayeva, Meirambek Ospanov, Mirgul Zh. Turmukhanova, Zharylkasyn A. Abilov and Peter Langer*

Synthesis of functionalised fluorinated pyridine derivatives by site-selective Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reactions of halogenated pyridines

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Abstract: The Suzuki-Miyaura reaction of 2,6-dichloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine with 1 equiv of arylboronic acids resulted in site-selective formation of 2-aryl-6-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine. Due to electronic reasons, the reaction takes place at the sterically more hindered position. The selectivity was rationalised by DFT calculations. The one-pot reaction with two different arylboronic acids afforded 2,6-diaryl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine containing two different aryl substituents. The reactions proceeded smoothly in the absence of phosphine ligands. In addition, Suzuki-Miyaura reactions of

2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine with one or two equivalents of arylboronic acids were carried out.

Keywords: catalysis; ligand free; organofluorine compounds; regioselectivity; Suzuki-Miyaura reaction.

1 Introduction

Functionalised pyridine derivatives are of great importance as drugs and as agricultural products, such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and plant growth regulators [1–6]. The pyridine nucleus is also present in many natural products [7–9]. Many pyridine derivatives are inhibitors of certain enzymes. For example, pyridine derivatives fused to a naphthalene ring are inhibitors of phosphodiesterase and thus used as antiasthmatic agents [10]. Certain pyridine N-oxide rings are CCR5 antagonists and used as anti-HIV-1 agents [11]. Other pyridine derivatives are PI3 kinase and p110 α inhibitors [12]. Pyridines have also been reported to act as anti-tumour [13] and antifungal [14] derivatives.

The Hantzsch and the Chichibabin processes are classical pyridine syntheses and functionalisations [15, 16]. The synthesis of trifluoromethyl-substituted pyridines is a challenging task. Such molecules have been prepared by cycloaddition of nitriles with dienes [17], by cyclisation reactions of ethyl 3-amino-3-ethoxypropenoate [18], and by cyclisations of CF, substituted electrophiles with cyanoacetic amide [19]. 2,6-Diaryl-3-cyano-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridines have been prepared by cyclocondensation of 1-aryl-4-trifluoro-1,3-butadienones with β -amino- β -arylacrylonitrile [20]. Recently, we have reported the synthesis of 4-trifluoromethylpyridines by cyclisation of 3-hydroxy-pent-4-yn-1-ones with urea [21]. In recent years, pyridines have been prepared by transition metal catalysed reactions [22-24]. To date, Suzuki-Miyaura reactions of polyhalogenated heterocycles have been studied [25-38]. This includes site-selective palladium catalysed cross-coupling reactions of dihalogenated

Web: http://www.langer.chemie.uni-rostock.de/

Muhammad Sharif: Institut für Chemie, Universität Rostock, Albert-Einstein-Str. 3a, 18059 Rostock, Germany; Leibniz-Institut für Katalyse an der Universität Rostock e. V., Albert-Einstein-Str. 29a, 18059 Rostock, Germany; and College of Science, Chemistry Department, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran 31261, Saudi Arabia

Khurram Shoaib and Shahzad Ahmed: Institut für Chemie, Universität Rostock, Albert-Einstein-Str. 3a, 18059 Rostock, Germany; and Department of Pharmacy, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Abbottabad 22060, Pakistan Sebastian Reimann: Institut für Chemie, Universität Rostock, Albert-Einstein-Str. 3a, 18059 Rostock, Germany; and Leibniz-Institut für Katalyse an der Universität Rostock e. V., Albert-Einstein-Str. 29a, 18059 Rostock, Germany

Jamshed Iqbal: Department of Pharmacy, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Abbottabad 22060, Pakistan Muhammad Ali Hashmi and Khurshid Ayub: Department of Chemistry, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology 22060,

Abbottabad, Pakistan

Nazym Yelibayeva, Meirambek Ospanov, Mirgul Zh. Turmukhanova and Zharylkasyn A. Abilov: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Al-Farabi ave. 71, 050040 Almaty, Kazakhstan

^{*}Corresponding author: Prof. Peter Langer, Institut für Chemie, Universität Rostock, Albert-Einstein-Str. 3a, 18059 Rostock, Germany; and Leibniz-Institut für Katalyse an der Universität Rostock e. V., Albert-Einstein-Str. 29a, 18059 Rostock, Germany, e-mail: peter.langer@uni-rostock.de.