Novel Approaches to 5-Substituted Indolizines

Evgenya I. Turubanova, Alexey G. Kuznetsov, Alexander A. Bush, Andrey V. Efimov, <u>Evgenii V. Babaev</u>

Moscow State University, GSP-2, Leninskie Gory 1, bld.3, 119992, Moscow, Russia Fax:+7 (095) 9328846. E-mail: babaev@org.chem.msu.su

Indolizines substituted at position 5 are poorly available class of heterocycles. We have developed two novel strategies to these compounds. The first strategy involves synthesis of 5-methyloxazolo[3,2-a]pyridinium salts I which in reaction with secondary amines gave indolizines II. The salts I can be easily obtained by phenacylation of available pyridones III followed by cyclization of phenacylpyridones IV. Surprisingly, the oxazolium ring closure of IV in H_2SO_4 occurred without hydrolysis of X group:

Another strategy to insert a substituent at position 5 of the indolizine ring was its selective lithiation followed by the action of suitable electrophile:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline Ph & & & & & & \\ \hline THF, TMEDA \\ -78^{\circ}C/10min., \\ then & -20^{\circ}C/5h \\ \hline \end{array}$$

By this way we have been able to insert benzoyl and formyl groups at this position. The 5-benzoyl derivative was found inert toward common reactions of carbonyl compounds, though the benzoyl can be removed by the action of alkali. The formyl derivative gave unstable oxime and hydrazones, and the formyl group can be reduced. Other reactions and unusual behavior of 5-COR groups are discussed.

This work was funded by RFBR (grant 04-03-32823-a)