Synthesis of 4-Aminocoumarin Derivatives with N-Substitutents Containing Hydroxy or Amino Groups

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Dedicated to Professor Willi Kantlehner on the occasion of his 70th birthday

Reactions of 4-hydroxycoumarin (1a) and 4-chlorocoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (1b) with amino alcohols or alkylene diamines led to the formation of the corresponding N-substituted 4-aminocoumarins 3, 5 and 6. However, 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (8) reacted with 2-aminoethanol and ethylenediamine to give N-substituted 3-(aminomethylene)-chromane-2,4-diones 9a, b. The structure and the E-configuration of compound 6 were proven by X-ray crystal structure analysis. Products 9a, b displayed signals of both E- and Z-isomers in their NMR spectra. All novel products have been characterized by means of spectral (IR, NMR, MS) data and elemental analyses.

Key words: Hydroxycoumarins, Aminocoumarins, Aminoalcohols, Alkanediamines, Crystal Structure

Introduction

N-Substituted 4-aminocoumarins and their derivatives attract more and more attention because of their biological activity, e. g. estrogenic [1], antioxidant [2], anticancer [3], antimicrobial [4], antmycobacterial [5] or neurotropic [6] activity. On the other hand, the thermodynamic stability of the conjugated bicyclic coumarin system and, being an enamine [7], the enhanced electron density at C-3 through the positive resonance effect of the amino group, promote the reactivity toward electrophilic replacements [8]. It is known from the literature that this position favors the Vilsmeier-Haack formylation [9, 10] and the Mannich aminomethylation [11, 12] among other reactions. These properties characterize 4-aminocoumarins as typical enaminocarbonyl compounds and as representatives of polyfunctional enamines.

According to the literature, the synthesis of 4-aminocoumarins involves a two-step procedure starting from 4-hydroxycoumarins through 4-chlorocoumarins after which the latter are reacted with amines [13 – 16] (Scheme 1). On amination of 4-halocoumarins, however, formation of side products is often observed since the amine attacks the α-pyrene ring, hydrogen halogenide is eliminated, and the ring-opened 3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)propynoic amides and related compounds are isolated [4]. Alternatively, direct replacement of the hydroxy by an amino group is more convenient, e. g. by treatment of 4-hydroxycoumarins with high-boiling primary, secondary or aromatic amines [6, 13, 17]. High-boiling solvents such as ethoxyethanol were also used as reaction medium [1]. When ammonia or low molecular weight amines were applied, the reaction had to be carried out in glacial acetic acid, in order to prevent the opening of the lactone ring [18, 19]. As reported earlier [20], microwave irradiation drastically shortened the reaction time, lowered amine wastes, and favored higher yields of N-substituted 4-aminocoumarins without the need of any solvent.

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Another very useful source for obtaining N-substituted 4-aminocoumarins is 4-chlorocoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (1b), first synthesized by Moorty et al. [21] by Vilsmeier-Haack formylation of 4-hydroxycoumarin (1a, Scheme 2). This method has been improved several times by subsequent authors [1, 22–24]. Steinführer et al. [22] reported that the raw product 4-chloro-3-coumarin-carbaldehyde (1b) contained up to 20% of 4-chlorocoumarin as an undesired side product which can be removed by Soxhlet extraction [1, 24]. The chlorocarbaldehyde 1b was further subjected to amination with a variety of amino compounds. With secondary amines it gave N,N-disubstituted 4-aminocoumarin-3-carbaldehydes [21, 25]. When p-methylbenzylamine was used the coumarin 1b reacted with two equivalents of the amine affording simultaneously N-substitution of the 4-amino group and a Schiff base on the 3-formyl group [26]. Ultrasound promoted reaction of 1b with substituted antilines led to the formation of chromeno[4,3-b]quinolin-6-ones [27]. By employing o-arylene diamines and 2-aminophenol some novel N-substituted 4-aminocoumarin-3-carbaldehydes were successfully synthesized [24].

In continuation of our efforts [19, 20, 23] to study the reactions of 4-hydroxy- and 4-chlorocoumarin...
derivatives with amino compounds we tried to determine the preparative scope of these approaches using amino compounds which possess hydroxy or amino groups as a second function (aminoalkanols, diaminoalkanes). The results of these studies are reported here.

Results and Discussion

The direct synthesis of 4-(monoalkylamino)coumarins from primary amines was developed [19] on the basis of the reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarin with ammonium acetate in acetic acid as reported by Joshi et al. [18]. In this study, experiments were carried out for the synthesis of N-mono(hydroxyalkylamino) derivatives (Scheme 1), in analogy to the synthesis of the N-monoalkylamino coumarins reported earlier [19, 20]. Similar compounds have been synthesized before, e.g., 3a, due to their potential biological activity [15], but starting from 4-chlorocoumarin and without any spectral characterization. We accomplished the amination by dropwise addition of a large excess (10 : 1 to 5 : 1) of the aminoalcohol 2a, b to a solution of 4-hydroxycoumarin (1a) in anhydrous ethanol and prolonged reflux (5–10 h). The products 3a, b of this reaction are presented in Table 1. Our efforts in obtaining these N-monosubstituted derivatives in acetic acid failed, and we found that ethanol as a solvent provides the best reaction conditions.

On the contrary, attempts to react 1a with diaminoalkanes 4a, b in boiling ethanol were not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Educts (react. cond.)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>M. p. (°C)</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Mol. formula</th>
<th>Calcd./found (%)</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>N</th>
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<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>1a + 2a (4 h/reflux)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>173 – 174</td>
<td>dioxane</td>
<td>C11H11NO5</td>
<td>64.38 5.40 6.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>1a + 2b (28 h/reflux)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>181 – 183</td>
<td>dioxane</td>
<td>C10H11NO5</td>
<td>65.74 5.98 6.39</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>1a + 4a (2 h/reflux)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>261 – 263</td>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>C12H12NO5</td>
<td>65.39 6.44 6.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>1a + 4b (3.5 h/reflux)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>206 – 208</td>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>C14H11NO5</td>
<td>64.07 6.14 6.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td>1b + 2a (15 min/r.t.)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>180 – 181</td>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>C14H11NO5</td>
<td>61.94 6.01 8.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>6c</td>
<td>1b + 2c (15 min/r.t.)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>126 – 127</td>
<td>ethanol</td>
<td>C13H11NO5</td>
<td>61.94 6.01 8.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1b + 2b (4 h/reflux)</td>
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<td>135 – 137</td>
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<tr>
<td>9a</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>180 – 182</td>
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Table 1. Characterization of compounds 3a, b, 5a, b, 6a, c, 7, and 9a, b.

\[ \text{Scheme 3. Tautomerism of compounds 6a, c and stable E-geometric isomer of 6c according to its crystallographic structure (Fig. 1); the tautomeric form 6c'} \text{ should be neglected.} \]

\[ E,Z\text{-forms possible} \]
Fig. 1. ORTEP representation of the molecular structure of 6c in the solid state with displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level (cf. Table 2); an intramolecular hydrogen bond between N-1 and N-2 stabilizes the E-form.

Fig. 2. O–H···O hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) in the crystal structure of 6c.
successful, \textit{i.e.} no definite product could be isolated. In a preliminary experiment \cite{28}, compound 5a (Scheme 1) was synthesized in a similar way from 4-
hydroxycoumarin (1a) and a great excess (20 : 1) of ethylenediamine (4a) in boiling glacial acetic acid. Starting with 1a and 1,3-diaminopropane (2a), the corresponding homolog 5b was obtained in moderate yield (Table 1). A simultaneous and unavoidable selective \textit{N}-acetylation of the second amino group took place in both cases.

Two structural features of 6a, c could not be un-
ambiguously resolved only on the basis of their \textit{1}H NMR and \textit{13}C NMR spectra: (I) the predominant tautomeric form and (II) the true geometry (\textit{E} or \textit{Z}) of the molecule (Scheme 3). These problems were solved by means of X-ray crystallographic analysis of 6c. Selected crystal structure data are summarized in Table 2. As it can be seen from Fig. 1, the intramolecular hydrogen bond [\(d(N1\cdots H21) = 1.84 \text{ \AA} \); \(d(N1\cdots N2) = 2.6478(2) \text{ \AA} \); \(\angle(N2\cdots H21\cdots N1) = 147.0^\circ\)] additionally stabilizes the energetically preferred \textit{E}-form in the solid state. Furthermore O–H · · · O hy-
droxy bonds between terminal hydroxy groups of neighboring molecules and also between the hy-
droxy group and the carbonyl oxygen atom have been detected [\(d(H41\cdots O2) = 1.85 \text{ \AA} \); \(d(O4\cdots O2) = 2.6869(2) \text{ \AA} \); \(\angle(O4\cdots H41\cdots O2) = 171.0^\circ\) \textit{and} \(d(H31\cdots O4) = 1.86 \text{ \AA} \); \(d(O3\cdots O4) = 2.7196(2) \text{ \AA} \); \(\angle(O3\cdots H31\cdots O4) = 175.7^\circ\)] (Fig. 2).

We assume that the configuration of the \textit{N}-hydroxymethyl compound 6a, in analogy to 6c, adopts the same \textit{E}-geometry form. This is evidenced by com-
parison of their IR and NMR spectra. The existence of the tautomeric form 6c with all its possible geometric (\textit{E}, \textit{Z}) variants (Scheme 3) could not be confirmed by either spectral or crystallographic analyses.

In two of our experiments we proved the suit-
ability of the readily available \cite{29, 30} 4-hydroxy-
coumarin-3-carbaldehyde (8) for replacing the hy-
droxy by an amino group (Scheme 4). Thus, the 4-
hydroxycoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (8) was allowed to react with 2-aminoethanol (2a) and 1,2-diamino-
ethane (4a). The reaction with the amine 2a succeeded in boil-

![Scheme 4. Reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (8) with 2-aminoethanol (2a) and ethylenediamine (4a).]
ing ethanol to give 9a, whereas the latter diamine (4a) reacted smoothly in glacial acetic acid to afford the N-monoacetylated product 9b. Unfortunately, in both cases the newly substituted amino group turned out to be adjacent to the aldehyde carbon atom thus building the corresponding enamine bases 9a, b. Evidently, in the tautomeric equilibrium $8 \rightleftharpoons 8'$ (Scheme 4) the 3-hydroxymethylene group in the chromane-2,4-dione tautomer ($8'$) is the more reactive function. This behavior has also been confirmed by other authors [30, 31]. When we used 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (8) instead of 4-chlorocoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (1b), we obtained $N$-substituted 3-aminomethylene-chromane-2,4-diones 9a, b (Scheme 4). As described by Ollinger et al. [30], the nucleophilic addition-elimination took place at the most reactive 3-formyl group. The structures of 9a, b were suggested on the basis of literature data for analogous compounds [30, 31] and confirmed by means of their spectral (IR, NMR) properties and elemental analyses (Table 1). The products 9a, b are mixtures of ($E,Z$)-isomers which have to be interconvertible through the imine-enamine tautomerism (Scheme 5).

In the $^1$H NMR spectrum of the products 9a/9b, characteristic doublets for the methine protons of both geometrical isomers (Schemes 4 and 5) at $\delta = 8.41/8.34$ ($E$-isomers) and 8.53/8.43 ($Z$-isomers) ppm are observed beside the expected signals of methylene and aromatic protons. The ratio between the integrals of both signals is approximately 2 : 1, and this corresponds to the proportion of the two isomers. Since the spatial environment of the NH group of the two isomers is different, two signals for NH at $\delta = 10.30$ and 11.62 (for 9a) and at $\delta = 10.33$ and 11.55 (for 9b) are observed. The conclusion drawn from these data is that one of the two isomers is energetically more stable and thus predominant. The determination of the configuration of the predominant isomer is a difficult task because, generally, it cannot be decided which of the two is the energetically less favor-
Opitz). TLC: silica gel 60 F254 Merck pre-coated aluminum sheets, eluted by chloroform-acetone-methanol 6 : 4 : 1 (vol. parts); visualization of spots was done by treatment with I2 (vapor) and under UV irradiation (λ = 254 nm).

4-[(2-Hydroxyethyl)amino]-2H-chromen-2-one (3a) [15]

To a solution of 0.81 g (5 mmol) of 4-hydroxycoumarin (1a) in 10 mL of anhyd. ethanol, 1.53 g (25 mmol) of 2-aminopropanol (2a) was added under stirring. The mixture was heated at reflux for 4 h. On cooling, the resulting precipitate of 3a was filtered and washed with 2-propanol (2 – 10 mL) and dried at 90 – 100 °C to give product 3a as almost colorless crystals with m. p. 172 – 173 °C in 40% yield (ref. [15]: m. p. 172.5 – 174 °C, – IR (nujol): ν (cm⁻¹) = 3283 (NH/OH), 1659 (C=O, lactone), 1606 (C=C), 1142 (C-O-C, lactone), – 1H NMR (600 MHz, [D₆]DMSO): δ = 3.32 (q, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂N), 3.62 (q, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂O), 4.86 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, OH), 5.18 (s, 1H, 3-H), 7.30 (dd, J = 8.2 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H, Arom., 8-H), 7.32 (ddd, J = 8.2 Hz, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H, Arom., 6-H), 7.59 (ddd, J = 8.2 Hz, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H, Arom., 7-H), 7.64 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H, NH), 8.06 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H, Arom., 5-H). – 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, [D₆]DMSO): δ = 45.1 (NCH₂), 58.4 (CH₂O), 81.3 (C-3), 114.5 (C-4a), 117.0 (C-8), 122.5 (C-5), 123.3 (C-6), 131.9 (C-7), 151.1 (C-4), 153.4 (C-8a), 161.6 (C-2). – EI-MS (70 eV): m/z (%, %) = 205 (100) [M⁺], 174 (76), 162 (64), 146 (30), 133 (25), 118 (12), 107 (11), 91 (9), 89 (13).

4-[(2-Hydroxypropyl)amino]-2H-chromen-2-one (3b)

To a solution of 0.81 g (5 mmol) of 4-hydroxycoumarin (1a) in 10 mL of anhyd. ethanol, 1.88 g (25 mmol) of 1-aminopropanol (2b) was added under stirring, and the mixture was heated at reflux for 28 h. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with 2-propanol (2 – 10 mL). The solid was filtered and dried at 90 – 100 °C to afford almost colorless crystals of 3b with m. p. 181 – 183 °C in 35% yield. – IR (KBr): ν (cm⁻¹) = 3399 (OH), 3360 (NH), 1645 (C=O), 1610 (C=C), 1101 (C-O-C). – 1H NMR (600 MHz, [D₆]DMSO, 600 MHz): δ = 1.12 (d, 3H, J = 6.2 Hz, CH₃), 3.17 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.93 (m, 1H, CH-O), 4.90 (bs, 1H, OH), 5.20 (s, 1H, 3-H), 7.30 (dd, J = 8.2 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H, Arom., 8-H), 7.32 (ddd, J = 8.2 Hz, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H, Arom., 6-H), 7.58 (ddd, J = 8.1 Hz, J = 7.6 Hz, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H, Arom., 7-H), 7.64 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H, NH), 8.07 (d, J = 8.1, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H, Arom., 5-H). – 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, [D₆]DMSO): δ = 21.3 (CH₃), 50.1 (NCH₃), 63.7 (CH-O), 81.4 (C-3), 114.5 (C-4a), 117.0 (C-8), 122.5 (C-5), 123.3 (C-6), 131.9 (C-7), 153.1 (C-4), 153.4 (C-8a), 161.6 (C-2).

4-Aminocoumarin Derivatives 1037

N-[2-[(2-Oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)amino]ethyl]acetamide (5a) [28]

To 1.62 g (10 mmol) of 4-hydroxycoumarin (1a) in 30 mL (0.53 mol) of glacial acetic acid, 12.0 g (0.2 mol) of ethylene diamine (4a) was added under stirring. The mixture was heated at reflux for 2 h and then poured under stirring into 75 mL of cold water. The resulting precipitate of 5a was filtered and washed with hot water (2 × 10 mL). The solid was stirred with ether (20 mL) for 10 min, filtered, washed with small amounts of ether and dried at 90 – 100 °C to yield 1.85 g (75%) of 5a as almost colorless crystals with m. p. 261 – 262 °C. After recrystallization from ethanol: colorless needles, m. p. 262 – 263 °C (updated spectral data, cf. [28]). – FT-IR (nujol): ν (cm⁻¹) = 3333 (NH), 3271 (NH), 1684 (C=O), 1653 (C=O), 1609, 1557, 1327, 1262, 1223, 1196, 1150, 1080, 1040, 938, 797, 764, 752, 722, 695. – 1H NMR (600 MHz, [D₆]DMSO): δ = 1.83 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 3.29 – 3.30 (m, 4H, NCH₂CH₂N), 5.22 (s, 1H, 3-H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, Arom., 8-H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Arom., 6-H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H, Arom., 7-H), 7.77 (br. t, 1H, 4-NH), 7.96 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Arom., 5-H), 8.12 (br. t, 1H, NHCO). – 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, [D₆]DMSO): δ = 22.7 (CH₃), 37.0 (NCH₂), 42.3 (CH₂N), 81.4 (C-3), 114.4 (C-4a), 117.0 (C-8), 122.3 (C-5), 123.4 (C-6), 132.0 (C-7), 151.3 (C-8a or C-4), 153.2 (C-4 or C-8a), 161.6 (C-2), 170.2 (NHCO). – EI-MS (70 eV): m/z (%): 246 (51) [M⁺], 189 (89), 187 (67), 186 (26), 175 (18), 174 (100), 162 (46), 159 (28), 146 (24), 145 (10), 118 (12), 107 (14), 91 (10), 89 (14), 73 (11), 43 (19), 30 (22). – HRMS: m/z: 246.1006 (calcd. 246.10046 for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₃, [M⁺]).
To a stirred solution of 1.04 g (5 mmol) of 4-chlorocoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (1b) [22, 23, 33] in 5 mL of anhyd. ethanol, 1.13 g (0.015 mol) of 1-amino-2-propanol (2a) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 15 min at room temperature. The resulting pale-yellow precipitate was filtered and washed with dioxane (2 × 10 mL), recrystallized from ethanol and air-dried to give colorless crystals of 6a with m. p. 180–181 °C in 45% yield. – IR (KBr): ν = 3361 (NH), 3272 (OH), 1645 (C=O), 1616 (C=O). – 1H NMR (250 MHz, [D6]DMSO): δ = 3.56 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H, OCH2), 3.63 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H, OCH2), 3.69 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, NCH2), 3.94 (q, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H, CH2), 4.69 (s, 1H, OH), 5.20 (s, 1H, OH), 7.33 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H arom., 6-H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H arom., 8-H), 7.65 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H arom., 7-H), 8.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H arom., 5-H): 8.60 (s, 1H, CH=N). – 13C NMR ([D6]DMSO): δ = 49.7 (CH2NH), 60.2 (NCH2), 61.5 (CH2O), 62.4 (CH2O), 91.4 (C-3), 114.7 (C-4a), 117.6 (C-8), 123.6 (C-6), 127.4 (C-5), 133.0 (C-7), 153.6 (CH=N), 156.1 (C-8a), 160.8 (C-2), 161.5 (C-4). A sample of 6c was additionally recrystallized twice from ethanol to afford single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis.

To a stirred solution of 1.04 g (5 mmol) of 4-chlorocoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (1b) in 5 mL of anhyd. ethanol, 1.13 g (0.015 mol) of 1-amino-2-propanol (2b) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 4 h at reflux. After cooling, the resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with dioxane (2 × 10 mL) and recrystallized from ethanol to give colorless crystals of 7 with m. p. 135–137 °C in 33% yield. – IR (KBr): ν (cm−1) = 3388 (O/NH), 1700 (C=O), 1620 (C=O). – 1H NMR (600 MHz, [D6]DMSO): δ = 1.18 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 3H, CH3CO), 3.77 (m, 1H from CH2, diastereotopic) and 3.96 (m, 1H from CH2, diastereotopic). 3.92 (m, 1H, CH2), 5.32 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H, OH), 7.37 (m, 2H arom., 6-H, 8-H), 7.74 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H arom., 7-H), 8.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H arom., 5-H), 9.93 (s, CH=O), 11.96 (s, NH). – 13C NMR (150.9 MHz, [D6]DMSO): δ = 21.0 (CH2), 54.1 (CH2O), 64.7 (CH), 95.6 (C-3), 133.7 (C-4a), 117.9 (C-8), 124.0 (C-6), 128.8 (C-5), 134.8 (C-7), 154.6 (C-4), 159.0 (C-8a), 161.9 (C-2), 190.0 (CH=O).

(E,Z)-3-(2-Hydroxypropyl)aminomethylene]-chromene-2,4-dione (9a)

To a stirred solution of 0.95 g (5 mmol) of 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carbaldehyde (8), prepared according to ref. [30], in 10 mL of anhyd. ethanol, 3 mL (50 mmol) of 2-aminoethanol (2a) was added under stirring. The mixture was refluxed for 4 h, allowed to cool to r.t., and the solvent was removed in vacuo. From the yellow oily residue a colorless solid crystallized, which was filtered, washed with ethanol and recrystallized from 2-propanol. Yield 540 mg (48%) of 9a, colorless crystals with m. p. 180–182 °C. – IR (nujol): ν (cm−1) = 3395 (OH), 3142 (NH), 1703 (C=O), 1651 (C=O, lactone), 1597 (C=O, lactone). – 1H NMR (250 MHz, [D6]DMSO): δ = 3.62 (s, 3H, OCH3), 5.03 (br. m, 1H, OH), 7.26–7.34 (m, 2H arom., 6-H and 8-H), 9.65 (m, 1H arom., 7-H), 9.73 (dd, J = 7.0 Hz, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H arom., 5-H), 8.42 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 2/3H, =CH2, E-isomer), 8.53 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1/3H, =CH2, Z-isomer), 10.35 (br. d, 1/3H, NH, Z-isomer), 11.66 (br. d, 2/3H, NH, E-isomer). – 13C NMR (63 MHz, [D6]DMSO), E-isomer: δ = 52.6 (NCH2), 59.5 (OCH2), 95.6 (C-3), 116.9 (C-8), 120.3 (C-4a), 123.9 (C-6), 125.2 (C-5), 134.2 (C-7), 154.2 (C-8a), 161.3 (C-2), 162.8 (3-CH=), 179.3 (C-4). The signals of the Z-isomer are of very low intensity because of poor solubility.
To a solution of 4.5 mL (67 mmol) of ethylendiamine 4a in 10 mL of glacial acetic acid, 0.7 g (3.66 mmol) of 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carbaldehyide (8) was added under stirring. The mixture was refluxed for 2 h, cooled and poured under stirring into 75 mL of cold water. The product was extracted with 3 × 20 mL of ethyl acetate, and the solvent was removed in vacuo to afford 0.46 g (53%) of 9b as orange crystals. Recrystallization from ethanol yielded beige crystals of 9b with m. p. 201 – 202 °C. – IR (nujol): ν (cm⁻¹) = 3304 (NH), 3098 (NH, amide), 1695 (C=O, lactone), 1628 (C=O, amide), 1566 (C=O, lactone), 1651 (C=O, lactone), 1628 (C=O, amide), 1566 (C=O, lactone). – ¹H NMR (250 MHz, [D₆]DMSO): δ = 1.80 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.5 (m, 2H, N-CH₂), 7.27 – 7.34 (m, 2H, N-CH₂), 7.67 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.91 – 7.95 (m, 1H), 8.08 (s, NH, amide), 8.34 (d, J = 14 Hz, 2/3H, =CH₂, E-isomer), 8.43 (d, J = 14 Hz, 1/3H, =CH₂, Z-isomer), 10.33 (br. s, 1/3H, NH, Z-isomer), 11.55 (br. s, 2/3H, NH, E-isomer).

X-Ray structure determination

A suitable single crystal (from ethanol) coated with perfluorinated oil was mounted on the tip of a glass fiber. X-Ray diffraction data were collected on a Bruker Kappa APEX II Duo diffractometer, using graphite-monochromatized MoKα radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). Unit cell parameters were obtained by indexing of the peaks in the first 10 frames and refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares using ShelXL-97 [36, 37]. The carbon-bonded hydrogen atoms were placed in idealized positions. The nitrogen- and oxygen-bonded hydrogen atom were found in difference Fourier maps and were allowed to refine freely with isotropic displacement parameters. The results of the crystal structure analysis are presented in the Table 2. For the preparation of the structural images the program DIAMOND [38] was used. CCDC 923050 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

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