A New Method for N–N Bond Cleavage of N,N-Disubstituted Hydrazines to Secondary

1

Amines and Direct ortho-Amination of Naphthol and Its analogues

Qiang Tang, Chao Zhang, Meiming Luo*

Key Laboratory of Green Chemistry and Technology of Ministry of Education at Sichuan University,

College of Chemistry, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064, PR China

Supporting Information

Table of contents	page
General information	2
Experimental procedure	2-16
References	17
Spectra	18-81
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR, COSY, HSQC, HMBC and IR spectra of 1-amino-2-naphthol	18-23
¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR spectra of 1-acetamindonaphthalen-2-yl acetate	24-25
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of 1-amino-6-bromo-2-naphthol	26-28
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of 1-amino-6- <i>tert</i> -butyl-2-naphthol	29-31
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR, COSY and IR spectra of ethyl 5-amino-6-hydroxy-2-naphthoate	32-35
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of 1-amino-7-methoxy-2-naphthol	36-38
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of 1-amino-7-allyloxy-2-naphthol	39-41
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR, COSY and IR spectra of 1-amino-2,7-naphthalenediol	42-45
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR, COSY and IR spectra of 5-amino-6-hydroxylquinoline	46-49
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of 8-amino-7-hydroxyquinoline	50-52
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of 7-amino-8-hydroxyquinoline	53-55
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of naphthalene-1,2-diamine	56-58
¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR spectra of secondary amines	59-75
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of <i>N</i> -methyl- <i>N</i> -(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine	76-78
¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR and IR spectra of <i>N</i> -heptyl- <i>N</i> -(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine	79-81
Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) curves	82-83

General information

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker instruments (600 MHz, 400 MHz). Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the tetramethylsilane as the internal standard. Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), integration. ¹³C NMR data were collected on Bruker instruments (150, 100 MHz) with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the tetramethylsilane as the internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed on a CARLO ERBA-1106 apparatus. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on a Bruker Daltoics Bio TOF-Q mass spectrometer (ESI, MALDI-TOF). GC–MS were measured on Agilent Technologies 6890-5973N. DSC tests were performed on USA / TA-Q100 instrument. Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel (300–400 mesh). All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere and other measures had been worked preferentially under argon because most of the products are especially unstable under air. Commercially available materials were used without further purification unless otherwise noted. For the structure determination, COSY, HSQC and HMBC experiments were also employed.

Experimental procedures

Preparation of substrates

6-Bromo-2-naphthol,¹ 6-*tert*-butyl-2-naphthol,² 7-methoxy-2-naphthol,³ 7-allyloxy-2-naphthol⁴ and ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-naphthoate⁵ were prepared following the procedures previously reported. *N*-Alkyl-*N*arylhydrazines⁶ were prepared from the corresponding arylhydrazines, while *N*,*N*-diarylhydrazines⁷ and *N*,*N*-dialkylhydrazines⁸ were prepared from the appropriate secondary amines.

N-Methyl-*N*-(naphthalen-2-yl)hydrazine: Following the procedure elucidated by Lerch⁶, under an argon atmosphere and at 0 $^{\circ}$ C, to a mixture of sodium amide (0.43 g, 11 mmol) and THF (50 mL) was added dropwise a solution of 2-naphthalenylhydrazine (1.58 g, 10 mmol) in THF (50 mL). After the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature and then a gentle stream of argon was passed through the brownish solution for 1 h. With ice cooling, methyl iodide (1.42 g, 10 mmol) was added and then stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Water (20 mL) was introduced and stirring was continued for 0.5 h. The THF was removed in vaccum and the residue diluted with water (100 mL), extracted with dichloromethane. The combined extracts was washed with water and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed in vaccum and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (20:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methyl-*N*-(naphthalen-2-yl)hydrazine as a white solid (1.18 g, 69% yield). Mp: 50-52 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.73-7.68 (m, 3H), 7.44 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (brs, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 150.6, 134.7, 128.7, 128.0, 127.6, 126.7, 126.4, 123.0, 117.4, 107.3, 44.8; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3333.8, 3052.6, 2862.5, 1906.0, 1629.1, 1506.3,1102.6, 834.4, 746.4; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 172 [M⁺].

N-Heptyl-*N*-(naphthalen-2-yl)hydrazine: Following the procedure elucidated by Lerch⁶, *N*-heptyl-*N*-(naphthalen-2-yl)hydrazine was attained as colorless oil which solidified upon standing (62% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.71-7.65 (m, 3H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (brs, 2H), 3.48 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.70-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.28 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 149.8, 135.0, 128.8, 127.8, 127.7, 126.7, 126.4, 122.7, 117.1, 106.9, 56.0, 32.1, 29.5, 27.3, 26.1, 22.9, 14.4; IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3337.6, 3054.9, 2925.9, 2854.7, 1897.8, 1628.9, 1467.4, 830.7; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for: C₁₇H₂₅N₂ [M+H]⁺ 257.2018, found *m*/*z* 257.2011. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₄N₂: C, 79.64; H, 9.44; N, 10.93. Found: C, 79.53; H, 9.52; N, 10.87.

Procedure for the reaction of N,N-disubstituted hydrazines with naphthol and its analogues

Reaction of 2-naphthol with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 1)



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 80 °C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a brown solid. The brown solid was washed with ethyl acetate (3×5 mL) and then dried to attain the first portion of 1-amino-2-naphthol as white solid (0.31 g). The combined ethyl acetate was evaporated and the residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide Nmethylaniline as colorless oil (0.50 g, 95% yield) and another portion of 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.43 g, 94% total yield). 1-Amino-2-naphthol: Mp: >142 °C (decomp.); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 9.15 (brs, 1H, OH), 7.93 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-8), 7.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.30 (t, J = 7.8Hz, 1H, H-7), 7.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, H-6), 7.08 (s, 2H, H-3, H-4), 4.95 (brs, 2H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d⁶) δ (ppm): 139.4 (C-2), 129.3 (C-1), 129.0(C-10), 128.2 (C-5), 124.21(C-6), 124.19 (C-9), 122.7(C-7), 121.9(C-8), 118.0(C-3), 116.5(C-4); IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3385.4, 2942.3, 2622.2, 1605.0, 1275.1, 797.7; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for $C_{10}H_{10}NO [M+H]^+$ 160.0762, found m/z 160.0757. N-Methylaniline: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.18 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (brs, 1H), 2.81 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 149.4, 129.3, 117.3, 112.5, 30.8; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 107 [M⁺]; Anal. Calcd. for C₇H₉N: C, 78.46; H, 8.47; N, 13.07. Found: C, 78.72; H, 8.48; N, 13.14.

Three cross peaks (pp.20) were observed from couplings between the doublet at 7.93 ppm and the triplet at 7.30 ppm, the doublet at 7.65 ppm and the triplet at 7.20 ppm, the triplet at 7.30 ppm and the triplet at 7.20 ppm. These results show that these four peaks must therefore be assigned to the protons at the aromatic ring without the hydroxyl group, and the singlet at 7.08 ppm should be assigned to the other two aromatic protons at the aromatic ring with the hydroxyl group. The amino group should not be attached to C-3 by analysis of the HMQC and HSQC spectra (pp.21-22). After acetylation of the amino and hydroxyl groups, all of the signals for aromatic protons are splitted. These information, in addition

to the relatively large coupling constants, demonstrates that the amino group should be attached to C-1. The structure is further absolutely confirmed by comparing the NMR spectra with that of an authentic sample prepared according to the method described in literature.⁹

Acetylation of 1-amino-2-naphthol with acetic anhydride



A mixture of 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.40 g, 2.5 mmol) and acetic anhydride (10 mL) in pyridine (10 mL) was placed under argon atmosphere and stirred at room temperature for 1 day. The reaction mixture was diluted with water, extracted with dichloromethane. The organic extract was successively washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate and dried with sodium sulfate. Removal of solvent in vaccum and purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (4:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide a white solid (0.54 g, 89%). 1-Acetamidonaphthalen-2-yl acetate: Mp: 188-190 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 9.72 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 169.2, 169.1, 144.2, 132.0, 131.1, 128.4, 127.6, 127.0, 126.2, 125.3, 124.0, 122.7, 23.1, 21.3; GC-MS (EI, *m*/*z*): 243 [M⁺].

Reaction of 2-naphthol with *N***-cyclohexyl-***N***-phenylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 2)**



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.95 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a gray solid. The gray solid was washed with ethyl ether (3×5 mL) and then dried to attain the first portion of 1-amino-2-naphthol as white solid (0.29 g). The collection of ethyl ether was evaporated and separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-cyclohexylaniline

as colorless oil (0.84 g, 96% yield) and another portion of 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.44 g, 93% total yield). *N*-Cyclohexylaniline: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.17-7.12 (m, 2H), 6.67-6.65 (m, 1H), 6.60-6.57 (m, 2H), 3.54 (brs, 1H), 3.28-3.21 (m, 1H), 2.08-2.04 (m, 2H), 1.78-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.35 (m, 2H), 1.35-1.27 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 147.5, 129.3, 116.9, 113.2, 51.7, 33.6, 26.0, 25.1; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 175 [M⁺]; Anal. Calcd. For C₁₂H₁₇N: C, 82.23; H, 9.78; N, 7.99. Found: C, 82.73; H, 9.78; N, 8.48.

Reaction of 2-naphthol with *N***-benzyl-***N***-phenylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 3)**



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-benzyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.99 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 120 °C for 20 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a brown solid. The brown solid was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-benzylaniline as colorless oil (0.84 g, 92% yield) and 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.67 g, 85% yield). *N*-Benzylaniline: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.38-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.74-6.69 (m, 1H), 6.65-6.62 (m, 2H), 4.33 (s, 2H), 4.05 (brs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 148.1, 139.4, 129.3, 128.7, 127.6, 127.3, 117.6, 112.9, 48.4; GC-MS (EI, *m*/*z*): 183 [M⁺].

Reaction of 2-naphthol with N-heptyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 4)



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-heptyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (1.03 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 $^{\circ}$ C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a brown slurry. The brown slurry was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient

elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-heptylaniline as colorless oil (0.90 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.74 g, 94%). *N*-Heptylaniline: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.17 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.61 (brs, 1H), 3.10 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.65-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.25 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 148.7, 129.3, 117.2, 112.8, 44.1, 32.0, 29.8, 29.3, 27.3, 22.8, 14.3; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 191 [M⁺].

Reaction of 2-naphthol with *N***-methyl-***N***-(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine (Table 1, entry 5)**



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine (0.85 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a slurry material. The slurry was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylnaphthalen-2-amine as colorless oil (0.75 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.74 g, 93% yield). *N*-Methylnaphthalen-2-amine: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.80-7.70 (m, 3H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.93-6.90 (m, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 3.81 (brs, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 147.1, 135.4, 128.9, 127.8, 127.6, 126.5, 126.1, 122.0, 118.1, 103.8, 30.8; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 157 [M⁺]; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₁N: C, 84.04; H, 7.05; N, 8.91. Found: C, 84.72; H, 7.48; N, 8.14.

Reaction of 2-naphthol with N-heptyl-N-(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine (Table 1, entry 6)



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-heptyl-*N*-(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine (1.28 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a slurry material. The slurry was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient

elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-heptylnaphthalen-2-amine as colorless oil (1.14 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.74 g, 93% yield). N-Heptylnaphthalen-2-amine: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (brs, 1H), 3.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.69-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.25 (m, 8H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 146.4, 135.6, 129.0, 127.9, 127.6, 126.5, 126.1, 122.0, 118.3, 104.3, 44.2, 32.1, 29.7, 29.5, 27.5, 23.0, 14.4; IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3412.5, 3050.5, 2926.5, 2855.0, 1897.8, 1630.1, 1522.2, 1225.3, 827.4, 743.5; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₇H₂₃N [M⁺] 241.1830, found *m*/*z* 241.1825; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃N: C, 84.59; H, 9.60; N, 5.80. Found: C, 84.62; H, 9.63; N, 5.78.

Reaction of 2-naphthol with *N*,*N***-diphenylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 7)**



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diphenylhydrazine (0.92 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 120 °C for 4h (tracked by TLC). After cooled, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide diphenylamine as white solid (0.80 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.71 g, 91% yield). Diphenylamine: Mp: 52-54 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.26 (m, 4H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 6.92 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.71(brs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 143.3, 129.5, 121.2, 118.0; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 169 [M⁺].

Reaction of 2-naphthol with *N*,*N***-dimethylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 8)**



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*,*N*-dimethylhydrazine (0.60 g, 10 mmol) was heated at 80 $^{\circ}$ C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a brown slurry material. After cooled, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.71 g, 91% yield).

Reaction of 2-naphthol with N,N-diisobutylhydrazine (Table 1, entry 9)



A mixture of 2-naphthol (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diisobutylhydrazine (0.72 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 80 °C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a black slurry material. After cooled, the reaction material was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide diisobutylamine (0.45 g, 70%) and 1-amino-2-naphthol (0.51 g, 65% yield). Diisobutylamine: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 2.39 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.33 (brs, 1H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 12H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 58.0, 28.1, 20.5; GC-MS (EI, *m/z*): 129 [M⁺].

Reaction of 6-bromo-2-naphthol with *N***-methyl-***N***-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 1)**



A mixture of 6-bromo-2-naphthol (1.12 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h (measured by TLC). After cooled, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.51 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-6-bromo-2-naphthol as white solid (1.12 g, 94% yield). 1-Amino-6-bromo-2-naphthol: Mp: >162 °C (decomp.); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 9.32 (brs, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J*

= 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (brs, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 140.0, 130.2, 129.94, 129.86, 126.8, 124.5, 122.4, 119.0, 115.8, 115.6; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3383.7, 3303.6, 2961.4, 1576.5, 1366.2, 1277.1, 870.0; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₀H₈BrNO [M⁺] 236.9789, found *m/z* 236.9766.

Reaction of 6-*tert*-butyl-2-naphthol with *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 2)



A mixture of 6-*tert*-butyl-2-naphthol (1.00 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 4 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a yellow solid. The yellow solid was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.51 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-6-*tert*-butyl-2-naphthol as white solid (1.00 g, 93% yield). 1-Amino-6-*tert*-butyl-2-naphthol: Mp: 154-156 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 8.99 (brs. 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (s, 2H), 4.85 (brs. 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 144.6, 138.9, 129.1, 128.9, 123.0, 122.9, 122.5, 121.8, 118.0, 116.5, 34.6, 31.6; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3389.6, 295835, 2631.2, 1865.8, 1570.2, 1283.8, 803.6; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₄H₁₇NO [M⁺] 215.1310, found *m*/z 215.1331; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇NO: C, 78.10; H, 7.96; N, 6.51. Found: C, 78.12; H, 7.92; N, 6.56.

Reaction of ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-naphthoate with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 6)



A mixture of ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-naphthoate (1.08 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 8 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a yellow solid. The yellow solid was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.50 g, 94% yield) and ethyl 5-amino-6-hydroxy-2-naphthoate as a yellow solid (1.05 g, 91% yield). Ethyl 5-amino-6-hydroxy-2-naphthoate: Mp: 131-133 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 9.50 (brs. 1H), 8.37 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (brs, 2H), 4.34 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 166.7, 142.0, 131.4, 129.7, 127.7, 125.7, 123.9, 122.9, 122.5, 118.7, 118.5, 60.9, 14.8; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3396.4, 3338.9, 2984.5, 2637.4, 1691.2, 1628.9, 1285.2, 1112.7, 803.1; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₃H₁₃NO₃ [M⁺] 231.0895, found *m*/z 231.0882; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₃H₁₃NO₃: C, 67.52; H, 5.67; N, 6.06. Found: C, 67.65; H, 5.72; N, 6.01.

Two cross peaks (pp.34) were observed from couplings between the doublet at 8.37 ppm and the double-doublet at 7.75 ppm, the doublet at 8.04 ppm and the double-doublet at 7.75 ppm. These results show that these three peaks must therefore be assigned to the protons at the aromatic ring with the ester group, and the doublets at 7.29 ppm and 7.17 ppm should be assigned to the other two protons at the aromatic ring without the ester group. The coupling and the large coupling constants (8.4 Hz) of these two protons indicate that the amino group is situated at C-5.

Reaction of 7-methoxy-2-naphthol with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 4)



A mixture of 7-methoxy-2-naphthol (0.87 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a grey solid. The grey solid was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel

(gradient elution hexanes → 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.50 g, 94% yield) and 1-amino-7-methoxy-2-naphthol as a white solid (0.87 g, 92% yield). 1-Amino-7-methoxy-2-naphthol: Mp: 120-121 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 9.09 (brs. 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2.0Hz, 1H), 4.85 (brs, 2H), 2.50 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d^6) δ (ppm): 156.8, 140.1, 129.9, 128.4, 125.2, 124.5, 116.7, 115.6, 115.2, 100.9, 55.6; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3344.6, 3266.8, 2994.4, 2650.6, 1618.3, 1516.9, 1237.1, 819.4; The NMR spectra are in accordance with that of a sample prepared following the literature procedure.¹⁰ HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₁H₁₁NO₂ [M⁺] 189.0790, found *m*/*z* 189.0769.

Reaction of 7-allyloxy-2-naphthol with *N***-methyl-***N***-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 5)**



A mixture of 7-allyloxy-2-naphthol (1.00 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 2 h (tracked by TLC) to attain a grey solid. The grey solid was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then isolated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.51 g, 95% yield) and 1-amino-7-allyloxy-2-naphthol as a white solid (0.98 g, 92% yield). 1-Amino-7-allyloxy-2-naphthol: Mp: 105-106 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 9.05 (brs. 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2.4Hz, 1H), 6.12 (m, 1H), 5.45 (dd, *J* = 17.6Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H) 4.79 (brs, 2H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 5.2Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 155.6, 140.0, 134.4, 129.9, 128.3, 125.1, 124.5, 117.8, 116.6, 115.7, 115.4, 102.1, 68.7; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3387.3, 2919.3, 2637.4, 1617.8, 1517.6, 1213.2, 1113.9, 820.6; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₃H₁₃NO₂ [M⁺] 215.0946,

found *m*/*z* 215.0952; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₃H₁₃NO₂: C, 72.54; H, 6.09; N, 6.51. Found: C, 72.46; H, 6.10; N, 6.55.

Reaction of 2,7-naphthalendiol with *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 3)



To a mixture of 2,7-naphthalendiol (0.80 g, 5 mmol) and chlorobenzene (5.0 mL) was added *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol). The mixture was then refluxed for 3 h (tracked by TLC). After cooled down, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel to provide *N*-methylaniline (gradient elution 10:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate \rightarrow 4:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) as colorless oil (0.49 g, 93% yield) and 1-amino-2,7-naphthalenediol (gradient elution 10:1 / dichloromethane : methanol \rightarrow 4:1 / dichloromethane : methanol) as grey solid (0.82 g, 93% yield). 1-Amino-2,7-naphthalenediol: Mp: >300 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 9.28 (s, 1H), 8.95 (brs. 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2.0Hz, 1H), 4.49 (brs, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 154.6, 139.9, 129.8, 127.3, 126.2, 123.9, 117.2, 115.5, 115.0, 103.6; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3394.0, 3322.6, 3273.6, 2605.4, 1635.9, 1330.5, 1207.1, 823.6; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₁₀H₉NO₂ [M⁺] 175.0633, found *m*/z 175.0647.

Two cross peaks (pp.44) were observed from couplings between the doublet at 7.49 ppm and the double-doublet at 6.80 ppm, the doublet at 7.08 ppm and the double-doublet at 6.80 ppm. These results show that these three peaks must therefore be assigned to the protons at the aromatic ring without the amino group, and the doublets at 6.96 ppm and 6.84 ppm should be assigned to the other two protons at the aromatic ring with the amino group. The coupling and the large coupling constants (8.4 Hz) of these two protons suggest that the amino group is situated at C-1. The structure is further confirmed by comparing the NMR spectra with that of a sample prepared according to the literature procedure.¹¹



To a mixture of 6-hydroxyquinoline (0.73 g, 5 mmol) and chlorobenzene (5 mL) was added *N*methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol). The mixture was then refluxed for 12 h (tracked by TLC). After cooled down, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.48 g, 89% yield) and 5-amino-6-hydroxylquinoline as yellow solid (0.46 g, 58% yield,). 5-Amino-6-hydroxylquinoline: Mp: 165-168 °C; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 9.42(brs, 1H), 8.60 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (brs, 2H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 147.2, 143.8, 139.3, 130.4, 129.6, 120.9, 119.1, 118.7, 117.1; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3407.5, 3309.1, 2962.0, 2919.9, 2637.7, 2553.3, 1739.6, 1626.7, 1510.8, 1343.0, 1116.5, 803.6; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₉H₈N₂O [M⁺] 160.0637, found m/z 160.0641.

Two cross peaks (pp.48) were observed from couplings between the multiplet at 7.31-7.28 ppm and the doublet at 8.60 ppm, the multiplet at 7.31-7.28 ppm and the doublet at 8.44 ppm. These results show that these three peaks must therefore be assigned to the protons at the pyridine ring, and the multiplet at 7.31-7.28 ppm and the doublet at 7.18 ppm should be assigned to the other two protons at the benzene ring. The coupling and the large coupling constants (9.0 Hz) of these two protons indicate that the amino group is situated at C-5.

Reaction of 7-hydroxyquinoline with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 8)



To a mixture of 7-hydroxyquinoline (0.73 g, 5 mmol) and chlorobenzene (5 mL) was added *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol). The mixture was then refluxed for 48 h (tracked by TLC). After cooled down, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.47 g, 88% yield) and 8-amino-7-hydroxylquinoline as a yellow solid (0.36 g, 45% yield). 8-Amino-7-hydroxylquinoline: Mp: 168-170 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 9.41(brs, 1H), 8.66 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (brs, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ (ppm): 147.9, 141.7, 138.5, 136.2, 130.3, 123.2, 118.8, 118.7, 114.8; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3350.9, 2925.7, 2707.9, 1623.3, 1506.1, 1347.7, 823.2; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for: C₉H₈N₂O [M⁺] 160.0637, found m/z 160.0626.

Reaction of 8-hydroxyquinoline with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 9)



A mixture of 8-hydroxyquinoline (0.73 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 30 h (tracked by TLC). After cooled, the reaction material was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.38 g, 71% yield) and 7-amino-8-hydroxyquinoline as colorless oil (0.25 g, 31% yield). 7-Amino-8-hydroxyquinoline: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.71 (dd, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.19 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (brs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 148.4, 138.5, 136.3, 136.1, 131.5, 122.4, 119.4, 118.4, 118.0; IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3365.2, 3196.4, 3020.0, 1630.1, 1507.0, 1307.7, 1184.7, 824.1; The NMR spectra

is in accordance with that of an authentic sample prepared according to the method described in literature.¹² HRMS (ESI) calcd. for: $C_9H_9N_2O[M+H]^+$ 161.0715, found *m/z* 161.0709.

Reaction of 2-naphthylamine with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 10)



A mixture of 2-naphthylamine (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 10 h (tracked by TLC). After cooled, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.30 g, 56% yield) and naphthalene-1,2-diamine as a yellow solid (0.31 g, 40% yield). Naphthalene-1,2-diamine: Mp:195-197 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.73 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (brs, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 129.8, 129.4, 128.6, 127.0, 125.4, 124.9, 122.7, 120.1, 119.5, 119.4; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3401.7, 3287.9, 2957.3, 2853.1, 1724.7, 1624.2, 1599.2, 1113.0, 806.6; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for: C₁₀H₁₁N₂ [M+H]⁺ 159.0922, found *m*/*z* 159.0921.

Reaction of 1-naphthalenamine with N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (Table 2, entry 11)



A mixture of 1-naphthalenamine (0.72 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-methyl-*N*-phenylhydrazine (0.61 g, 5 mmol) was heated at 90 °C for 10 h (tracked by TLC). After cooled, the reaction material was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and then separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel (gradient elution hexanes \rightarrow 1:1 / hexanes : ethyl acetate) to provide *N*-methylaniline as colorless oil (0.19 g, 36% yield) and naphthalene-1,2-diamine as yellow solid (0.08 g, 10% yield).

- Koelsch, F. Organic syntheses, Bachamann, W. E.; Kush, S. Ed.; Wiley: New York, 1955, Coll. Vol. 3, pp 132-133.
- (2) Lockhart, J. C.; McDonnell, M. B.; Clegg, W.; Hill, M. N. S. J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. II, 1987, 639-649.
- (3) Bell, K. H.; McCaffery, L. F. Aust. J. Chem. 1993, 46, 731-737.
- (4) Sugimura, T.; Matsushita, N.; Minokami, K.; Kurita, S. Tetrahedron 2007, 63, 1762-1769.
- (5) Kumar, R.; Ramachandran, U.; Srinivasan, K.; Ramarao, P.; Raichur, S.; Chakrabarti, R. Bioorg. Med. Chem. 2005, 13, 4279-4290.
- (6) Lerch, U.; Koenig, J. Synthesis 1983, 157-158.
- (7) Entwistle, I. D.; Johnstone, R. A. W.; Wilby, A. H. Tetrahedron 1982, 38, 419-423.
- (8) Lunn, G.; Sansone, E. B.; Keefer, L. K. J. Org. Chem. 1984, 49, 3470-3473.
- (9) (a) Marvel, C. S.; Porter, P. K. Organic syntheses Adams, R. Wiley: New York, 1922, Vol. 2, pp 61-62. (b) Conant, J. B.; Corson, B. B. Organic syntheses Adams, R. Wiley: New York, 1931, V11, pp 8-11.
- (10) Lokshin, V.; Samat, A.; Guglielmetti, R. *Tetrahedron* 1997, 53, 9669-9678.
- (11) Soffer, M. D.; Stewart, R. A.; Cavagnol, J. C.; Gellerson, H. E.; Bowler, E. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1950, 72, 3704-3709.
- (12) Musser, J. H.; Jones, H.; Sciortino, S.; Bailey, K.; Coutts, S. M.; Khandwala, A.; Sonnino-Goldman, P.; Leibowitz, M.; Wolf, P.; Neiss, E. S. J. Med. Chem. 1985, 28, 1255-1259.



system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD Z104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air

















system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD Z104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air
























































system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD 2104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air





Wavenumbers (cm-1)

system:AV400 OrderNO.:ZH089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD Z104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air



system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD 2104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air











system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD 2104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air































system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD Z104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air


system:AV400 OrderNO.:2H089905 Customer:SICHUAN UNI CHINA Probe:5 mm PABBO BB-1H/D Z-GRD Z104450/0077 Sample depth:20 Gas:air



























Figure 1.1: DSC trace of a mixture of 2-naphthol (4.4 mmg, 3.1 mmol) and N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (3.8 mmg, 3.1 mmol). The temperature was increased from 30 °C to 100 °C (10 °C / min) and then held at 100 °C for 1 hour. (Heat Flow-Time curves)



Figure 1.2: DSC trace of a mixture of 2-naphthol (4.4 mmg, 3.1 mmol) and N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine (3.8 mmg, 3.1 mmol). The temperature was increased from 30 °C to 100 °C (10 °C / min) and then held at 100 °C for 1 hour. (Magnified Heat Flow-Temperature curves)



Figure 2: DSC trace of a mixture of 2-naphthol (2.0 mmg, 1.4 mmol) and N-methyl-N-(naphthalene-2-yl)hydrazine (2.4 mmg, 1.4mmol). The temperature was increased from 30 °C to 170 °C (10 °C / min).



Figure 3: DSC trace of a mixture of 2-naphthol (3.5 mmg, 2.4 mmol) and N,N-diphenylhydrazine (4.5 mmg, 2.4 mmol) . The temperature was increased from 30 °C to 170 °C (10 °C / min).