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Triacetic Acid Lactone as a Common Intermediate for the Synthesis of 4-Hydroxy-2pyridones and 4-Amino-2-pyrones

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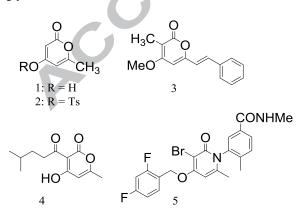
ABSTRACT

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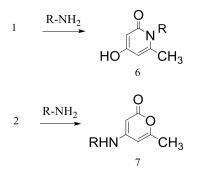
2-pyrone Triacetic acid lactone Amine 4-amino-2-pyrones 4-hydroxy-2-pyridones At ambient temperature, triacetic acid lactone reacts with amines to produce 4-amino-2-pyrones. If the temperature is raised to 100 °C, 4-hydroxy-2-pyridones are generated.

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Triacetic acid lactone (1) is readily available either through the acid catalyzed deacetylation of dehydroacetic acid or through microbial transformation of glucose.¹ It is a useful intermediate for the synthesis of penstyrylpyrone (3)² and pogostone (4)³, shown in Figure 1. A related synthetic compound PH797804 (5)⁴ is a potent p38 MAPK inhibitor. As part of a program to expand the potential of 1 as a platform chemical⁵, we studied the reaction of 1 and its tosylate 2 with amines. A number of groups have reported limited studies of 1 with primary amines and with glycine.⁶⁻¹⁰



Reaction of 1.1 equivalents of a primary amine with 1 at 100 °C in water afforded 2-pyridones 6, as shown in Scheme 1. The structure assignment of 6a was supported by a shift in the NMR resonance of the methyl group at C-6 and by a strong NOE interaction between the methyl group at C-6 and the methylene of the ethyl group.



Scheme 1. Reaction with amines

The products of primary amines with 1 are shown in Figure 2. Both aliphatic and aromatic amines react with 1. The pyridones **6a-6g** were polar solids whose insolubility made them difficult to purify by silica gel chromatography.¹⁹ Fortunately, the pyridones were readily separable from 1 by differential solubility in ethyl acetate.

Figure 1. Triacetic acid lactone derivatives

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