Molbank 2006, M509

http://www.mdpi.org/molbank/

Synthesis of N, N-Dimethyl-3-phenoxyquinoxalin-2-amine

Craig A. Obafemi*¹, Wolfgang Pfleiderer²

¹Department of Chemistry, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

²Fachbereich Chemie, Konstanz University D-78457 Konstanz/ Germany

E-mail: adeyemi01@yahoo.com (craigoba@oauife.edu.ng)

Received: 7 February 2005 / Accepted: 2 February 2006 / Published: 1 December 2006

Keywords: Substitution reaction, 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline, phenol.

The two chloro groups in 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline 1 can be displaced by nucleophiles, a process that may take place in a stepwise manner [1]. 1 was reacted with phenol 2 in dimethylformamide (DMF) to give N,N-dimethyl-3-phenoxyquinoxalin-2-amine 3.

A mixture of 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline **1** (5.0 g, 25 mmol), phenol (1.2 g, 13 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (0.7 g, 7 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was heated to reflux for 10 h. with magnetic stirring. The reaction mixture was cooled and poured into water (200 mL) to give a solid product. Flash vacuum column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether (b.p. 100°)/EtOH 100:1) gave pure N,N-dimethyl-3-phenoxyquinoxalin-2-amine **3** (2.1 g, 62%, based on phenol).

Melting point: 85 - 86°C.

IR (n_{max}, KBr, cm⁻¹): 2940, 2880 (C-H), 1578 (C=C), 1516, 1196.

 1 H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, d (ppm): 7.72 (d, 1H, J = 8.47 Hz, Ar-H), 7.52 (d, 1H, J = 9.25 Hz, Ar-H), 7.47 – 7.34 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.31 – 7.21 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 3.31 (s, 6H, 2 x CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl, d (ppm): 152.9, 149.6, 147.7, 139.5, 135.4, 129.5, 127.3, 126.6, 125.7, 125.0, 124.9, 121.6, 40.6.

Acknowledgment

We thank the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for a post-doctoral fellowship (CAO).

1 von 2 27.11.2009 16:48

^{*}Author to whom correspondence should be addressed

Reference

1. C.A. Obafemi and W. Pfleiderer *Molecules* **2004**, 9, 229 – 237.

@ 2006 $\underline{\text{MDPI}}.$ All rights reserved.

2 von 2 27.11.2009 16:48