



**Europäisches Patentamt**  
**European Patent Office**  
**Office européen des brevets**

⑪ Publication number:

**0 000 106**  
**B1**

⑫

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

④⑤ Date of publication of patent specification: **17.02.82**

②① Application number: **78300040.9**

②② Date of filing: **13.06.78**

⑤① Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup>: **C 07 D 401/04,**  
**A 01 N 43/34**  
 **//(C07D401/04, 213/38,**  
**207/09), (C07D401/04,**  
**213/38, 211/04)**

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⑤④ **2-Alkyl nicotinoids and processes for their production and use.**

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③⑩ Priority: **13.06.77 US 805689**

④③ Date of publication of application:  
**20.12.78 Bulletin 78/1**

④⑤ Publication of the grant of the European patent:  
**17.02.82 Bulletin 82/7**

④④ Designated Contracting States:  
**CH FR GB**

⑤⑥ References cited:  
**ACTA CHEMICA SCANDINAVICA,**  
**21,1967, pages 329—334**

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Courier Press, Leamington Spa, England.

**EP 0 000 106 B1**

## 2-Alkyl nicotinoids and processes for their production and use

The present invention relates to a group of novel nicotine analogues containing alkyl substituents *ortho* to the pyrrolidine ring. The synthetic procedures disclosed herein for the production of nicotine analogues constitute considerably shorter and more practical routes than those previously proposed. The novel compounds produced by the methods of the present invention are useful as insecticides.

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## Background of the Invention

Nicotine has been used as an insecticide for many years (see, for example, D. E. H. Frear, "Chemistry of the Pesticides," 3rd Ed., D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, 1955). Although a number of natural as well as synthetic nicotinoids have been screened with regard to insecticidal activity, the vast majority are significantly less active than nicotine [see J. Yamamoto et al., *Agr. Biol. Chem.* **32**, 1341 (1968)]. The analogues of nicotine which have been tested involve either the alteration of the pyrrolidine moiety of the molecule, or the replacement of the pyridine ring with a substituted aromatic ring. Almost no work has been carried out with regard to examining the effects of pyridine substituents on insecticidal activity. F. Haglid et al. *Acta. Chem. Scand.*, **21**, 329, (1967)] treated 1-nicotine with methyl lithium to yield a 5:1 mixture of 6-methylnicotine and 4-methylnicotine. The latter isomer was found to possess little or no nicotinic activity while 6-methylnicotine was identical in pharmacological activity to nicotine itself. This result indicates that the effect of a methyl group substituted *ortho*- to the pyrrolidine ring on the pyridine ring plays a major role in nicotinic activity in mammals; however the effect of such a methyl substituent on insecticidal activity has not been previously determined. The ultimate ability of an insecticide depends not only on its absolute insecticidal activity but also on its specificity; i.e., a compound with moderate insecticidal activity which is nontoxic to mammals would be desirable. As a consequence, the synthesis of *ortho*-alkylated nicotinoids and their evaluation as insecticides is of considerable interest. Haglid was unable to isolate 2-methylnicotine using the method referred to above; however, he presented evidence that indicates that a trace amount may have been present in the reaction mixture.

No routes to 2-substituted nicotinoids exist in the literature. Because of the substituent pattern involved and the well known resistance of pyridine toward Friedel-Crafts alkylation or acylation, precursors to such compounds are difficult to prepare. In reality, the regiospecific synthesis of polysubstituted pyridines is a continuing problem in modern heterocyclic chemistry.

The approach envisioned by the inventors for preparing 2-alkylnicotinoids involves the addition of an *ortho* substituent via the rearrangement of a monosubstituted pyridine. Although such reactions have not generally succeeded in pyridine chemistry, [see R. Paul and S. Tchelitcheff, *Bull. Soc. Chem. Fr.*, 2134, (1968)], proper selection of the migrating moiety has made it possible to synthesize the desired 2-alkylnicotinoids. Preliminary results demonstrating the feasibility of these reactions have been published by the inventors in *J. Org. Chem.*, **41**, 2658, (1976). The paper describes a new synthetic process for the production of 2-alkyl-3-acylpyridines and 2-alkyl-3-formylpyridines via [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement of 1-cyanomethyl-1-( $\alpha$ -alkyl-2-picolyl) pyrrolidinium salts. The versatility of this procedure is evidenced by the fact that the  $\alpha$ -cyanoamine initially obtained can be hydrolyzed to an aldehyde, reductively cleaved to an amine, or alkylated and hydrolyzed to a ketone.

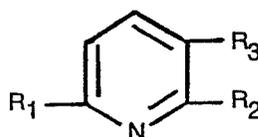
Similar reactions involving homocyclic chemistry have been reported by Mander and Turner in *J. Org. Chem.*, **38**, 2915, (1972), wherein the [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement of ylids derived from allylic-N-cyanomethylpyrrolidinium salts followed by hydrolysis of the products afforded  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ -unsaturated aldehydes.

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## Description of the Invention

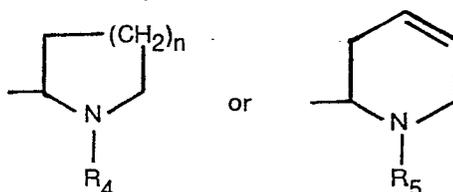
The present invention concerns new and improved processes for the production of compounds represented by the formula:

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wherein  $\bar{R}_1$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl, alkaryl or phenylalkyl,  $\bar{R}_2$  is lower alkyl or phenylalkyl, and  $\bar{R}_3$  is a heterocyclic group represented by the formula:

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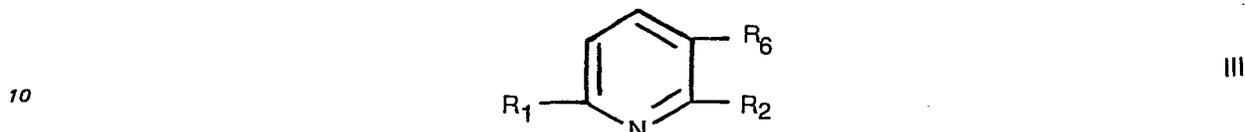
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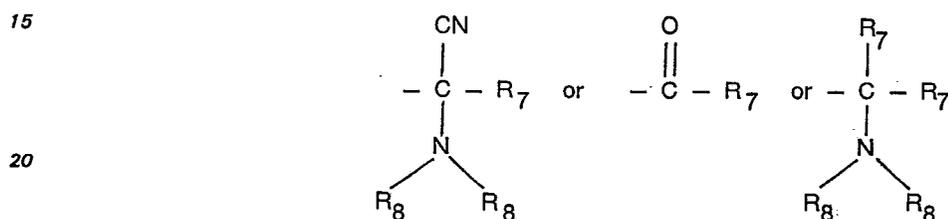
wherein  $R_4$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl,  $R_5$  is lower alkyl, and  $n$  is one or two.

The invention also includes the resulting compounds of this formula, except that in the case of 2-methylnicotine it extends only to the isolated, substantially pure compound.

The present invention may make use of novel intermediate products, some of which are useful in the production of compounds of Formula I and are represented by the formula:



wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the same as defined in Formula I and  $R_6$  is represented by the formula:



wherein  $R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl,  $\omega$ -cyanoalkyl or phenylalkyl, and each  $R_8$  is independently selected from lower alkyl or when taken together with a connecting element, a heterocyclic structure is formed. The intermediates are readily prepared by the method depicted in Scheme II hereinbelow.

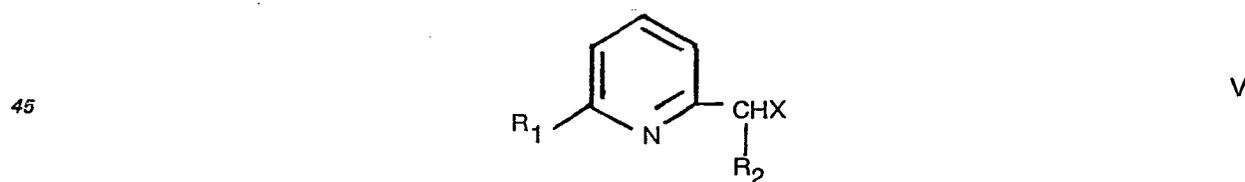
As used herein, "lower alkyl" means straight-chain or branched alkyl groups with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, for example methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, and the like, with methyl being preferred. "Alkaryl" means aromatic radicals containing between 7 and 10 carbon atoms such as tolyl or xylyl. "Phenylalkyl" includes radicals such as benzyl, phenylethyl or phenylpropyl. "Heterocyclic structures" are meant to include cyclic amines such as pyrrolidine, morpholine, pyridine or tetrahydropyridines.

The compounds within the scope of the Formula I have two basic nitrogen atoms and can therefore form acid addition salts with inorganic and organic acids; for example, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, maleic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid or ethanesulfonic acid.

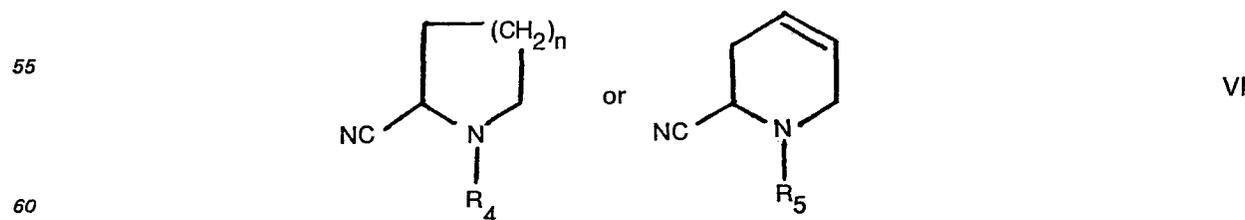
The salts of the compounds within the scope of Formula I can also be in the form of hydrates, for example, mono, tri- or polyhydrate.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The compounds of Formula I may be synthesized by two different but related processes. In the first and preferred process, a 2-halomethyl or substituted methylpyridine represented by the formula:



wherein  $R_1$  is the same as defined in Formula I,  $R_2$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl, phenyl or phenylalkyl and X is halogen, such as bromine, chlorine, iodine, or fluorine, with bromine being preferred, is reacted with a 2-cyano-N-substituted heterocyclic of the formula:



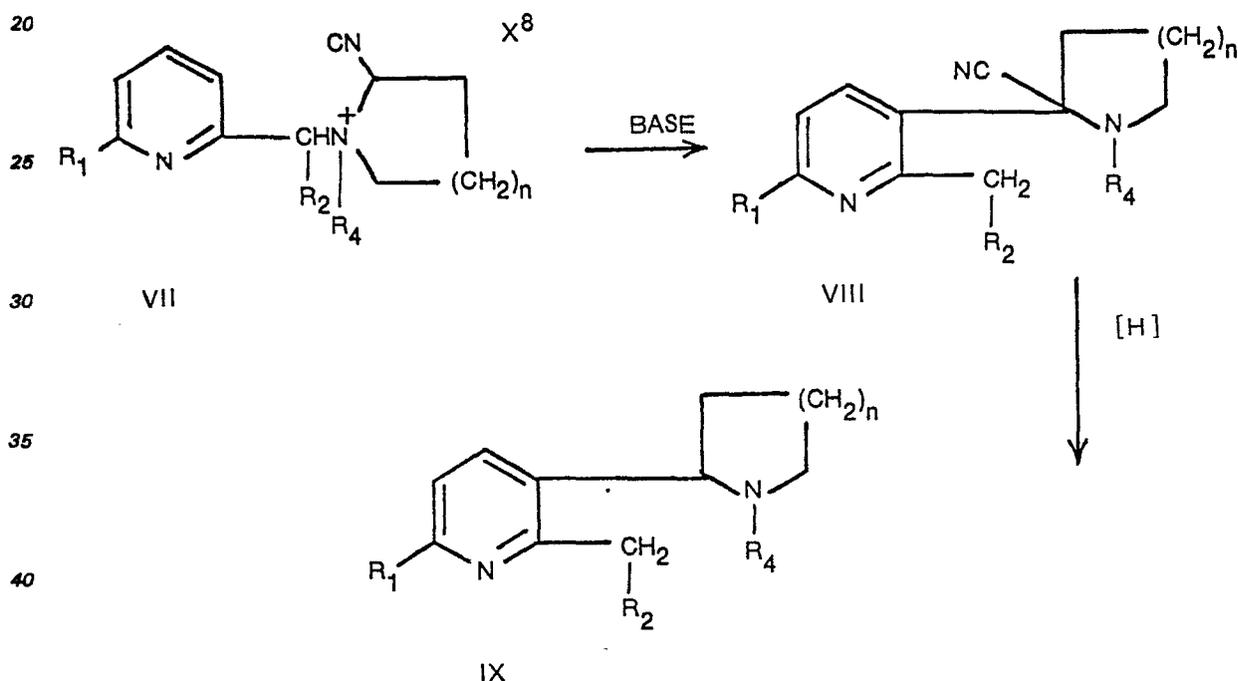
wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are lower alkyl and  $n$  is one or two, to give a 1-alkyl-1-(2-picoyl or 2- $\alpha$ -alkylpicoyl)-2-cyanopyrrolidinium halide or the corresponding 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridinium halide.

The 2-haloalkylpyridine starting materials are readily available or may be synthesized by known methods. The 1-alkyl-2-cyanopyrrolidines are prepared by treatment of a 1-alkyl-2-pyrrolidinone with a

reducing agent such as sodium aluminum hydride followed by reaction with ammonium cyanide. The 2-cyano-N-substituted 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridines are prepared according to methods described in *J. Org. Chem.*, 29, 1647 (1964).

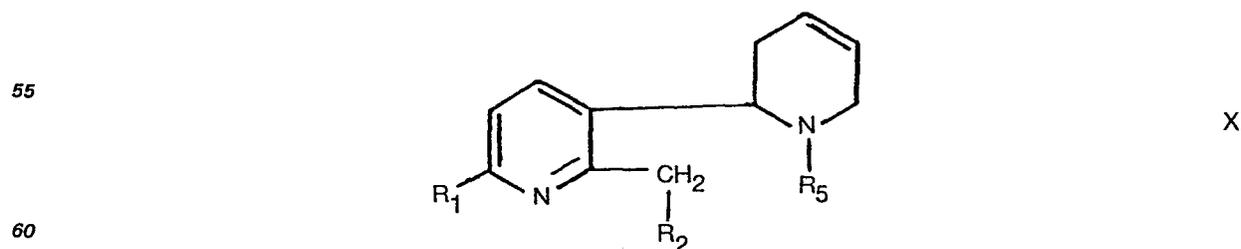
The reaction is carried out by adding a 2-haloalkylpyridine to a 1-alkyl-2-cyanopyrrolidine dissolved in an aprotic polar solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, etc. The reaction is allowed to continue until salt formation is complete as determined by, for example, thin layer chromatography.

The [2,3]-rearrangement (Schemes I, below) of the pyrrolidine moiety is achieved by diluting the product (VII) obtained above with an aprotic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dimethylsulfoxide, hexamethylphosphoric triamide, acetonitrile, and the like, with tetrahydrofuran being preferred, and then adding a strong nonnucleophilic base such as potassium-*tert*-butoxide, potassium hydride, sodium hydride, sodium amide, and the like. After an appropriate reaction time of about 4 to about 8 hours, the product is isolated by standard extraction techniques known in the art. Alternatively, the reaction can be carried out using a base such as sodium amide and liquid ammonia as the solvent. The latter method minimizes formation of side products which occur in certain examples. The crude 2-alkyl-2'-cyano-nicotine product (VIII) isolated by standard techniques, is then treated with a reducing agent such as lithium aluminum hydride, sodium borohydride, sodium cyanohydride and the like. Heating may be required to complete the reaction and the crude product is then isolated and may be further purified by standard techniques to yield the desired 2-alkylnicotinoids of Formula IX:



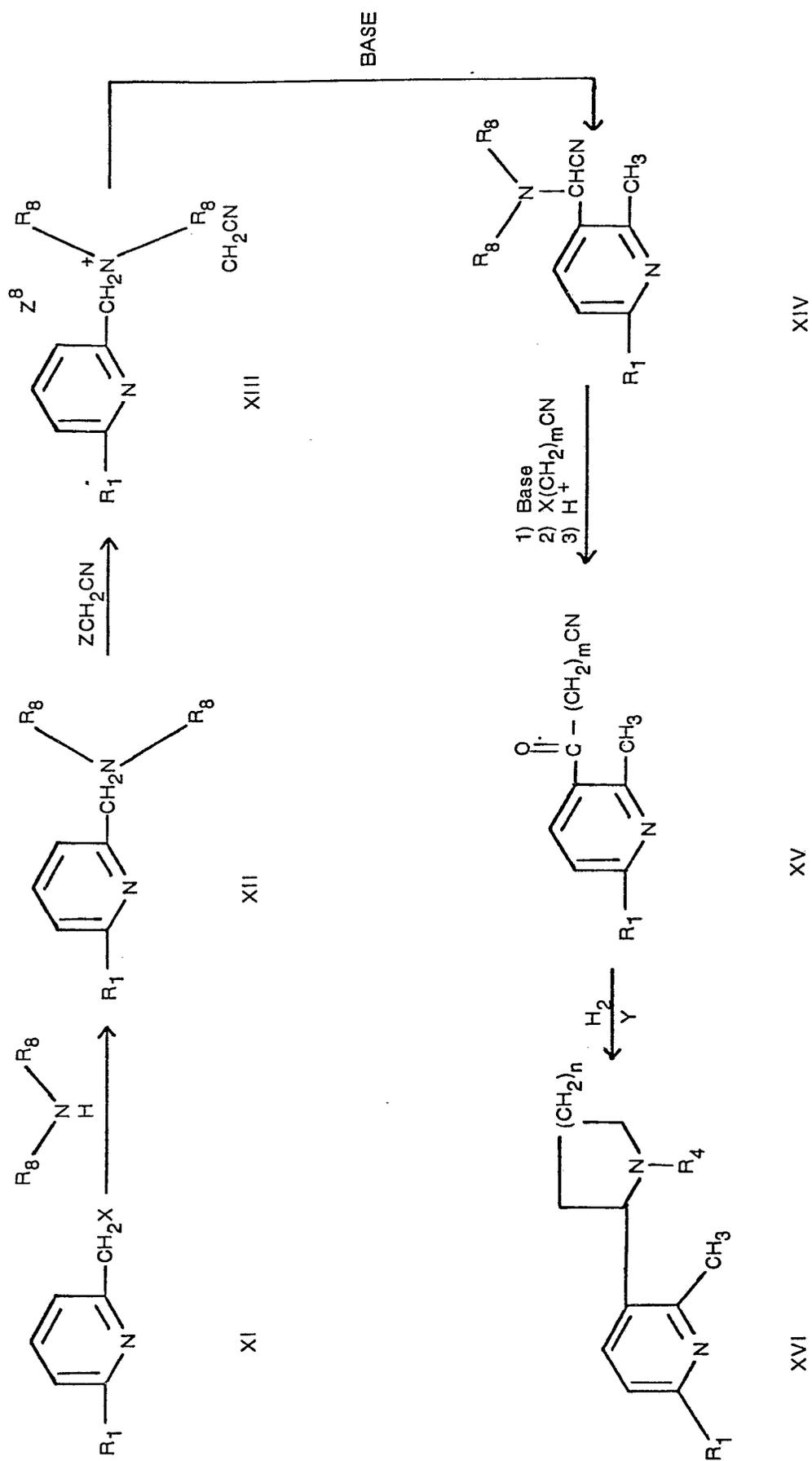
wherein R<sub>1</sub> and n are the same as defined in Formulae I and II, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl, phenyl or phenylalkyl and R<sub>4</sub> is lower alkyl.

In a similar manner, the [2,3]-rearrangement of the 1-alkyl-1-(2-picolyl or 2- $\alpha$ -alkylpicolyl)-2-cyano-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridinium halide is achieved by reaction, preferably with sodium amide in liquid ammonia. Reductive decyanation gives a N'-alkyl-2-substituted-anatabine of Formula X:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> is the same as defined in Formula I, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl, phenyl, or phenylalkyl and R<sub>5</sub> is lower alkyl. The compound above may be reduced to the corresponding anabasine by known methods.

An alternate process for making the compounds of Formula I is shown in Scheme II below:



Scheme II

wherein  $R_1$  is the same as defined in Formula I,  $R_4$  is hydrogen,  $R_8$  is the same as defined in Formula IV, X is halogen as defined in Formula V, Y is a catalyst selected from a metal such as platinum or Raney nickel, Z is a group labile to nucleophilic displacement of the group selected from benzenesulfonate, naphthalenesulfonate, tosylate or halogen, and preferably chlorine or bromine, m is 2 or 3 and n is the same as defined in Formula II.

Alkylation of a 2-halopicoline with a secondary amine such as pyrrolidine yields 1-(2-picolyl)pyrrolidine (XII). The reaction is generally carried out in an aprotic solvent with gentle heating followed by stirring at room temperature. The isolated and distilled product, 1-(2-picolyl)pyrrolidine is then converted to a crystalline, quaternary salt by reaction with a compound of the formula  $Z-CH_2CN$  wherein Z is as defined hereinabove, in an aprotic solvent to yield the corresponding salt (XIII). The  $\alpha$ -cyanoamine thus formed serves as the migrating moiety in a Sommelet-Hauser rearrangement when treated with an excess of a strong, nonnucleophilic base. The initial rearrangement product, a 2-alkyl-3-(1-cyano-1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)pyridine (XIV) is generally not isolated, but its formation may be confirmed by pmr spectroscopy. The compounds of Formula XIV may then be treated with one equivalent of a strong base, followed by alkylation with a haloalkylnitrile, and acid hydrolysis to give a 2-methyl-3 pyridyl cyanoalkyl ketone of Formula XV. The ketone thus formed may be cyclized under reducing conditions to yield compounds of Formula (XVI). The reduction can be carried out catalytically, by means of noble metal catalyst, for example, by means of platinum, or by means of Raney nickel catalyst under elevated pressure, for example, under a pressure of more than 2 atmospheres. The compounds of Formula I obtained in the manner described above are unsubstituted at the nitrogen, i.e.  $R_4$  is hydrogen. Alternatively, the  $\alpha$ -cyanoamine resulting from the rearrangement may be reduced to the corresponding amine or treated with an organometallic reagent to form an alkylated amine.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, when  $R_2$  of Formula I is an alkyl group other than methyl, for example, ethyl or propyl, the compound may be prepared by starting with the appropriate 2- $\alpha$ -alkylpicoline as previously described herein above (Scheme I and Scheme II), or in an alternate approach by further alkylation of  $R_2$ . For example, 2-methylnicotine may be readily converted to 2-ethylnicotine by treatment with phenyllithium followed by alkylation with a haloalkyl such as methyliodide. In a similar manner, 2-methylnicotine may be converted to a 2-phenylalkylnicotine by treatment with phenyllithium and alkylation with a haloalkylphenyl moiety to yield a compound of Formula I, such as, for example, 2-phenylethylnicotine.

The following examples are illustrative but not limitive of the compounds of this invention and the procedures for their preparation. Temperatures stated are in degrees centigrade and all reactions were run in an inert atmosphere such as nitrogen.

#### Preparation of Starting Materials

##### Preparation I

##### *1-Methyl-2-cyanopyrrolidine*

To 20 g of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone in 250 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added, over a period of one hour, 26 ml of a 70% solution of sodium bis-(methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride in benzene at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional hour at 0°C and then for two hours at room temperature.

A solution of 29.4 g of potassium cyanide in 340 ml of water was added and the resulting mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. Thereafter it was refluxed for 30 minutes.

The reaction mixture was cooled and the organic and aqueous phase separated. The aqueous phase was washed with 100 ml of ether. The ether and tetrahydrofuran phases were then combined and washed with two 100 ml portions of a saturated sodium chloride solution. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate and filtered preparatory to removal of solvent under reduced pressure. The residue was distilled to yield 10.0 g of 1-methyl-2-cyanopyrrolidine. The compound had a boiling point of 57—9° at 9.5 mm of Hg.

##### Preparation II

##### *1-Cyanomethyl-1-(2-picolyl)pyrrolidinium benzenesulfonate*

To 20.0 g (0.124 mole) of 1-(2-picolyl)pyrrolidine, obtained via the alkylation of 2-bromomethylpyridine with pyrrolidine, in 100 ml of acetonitrile was added one equivalent of cyanomethyl benzenesulfonate in 50 ml of acetonitrile maintaining the temperature at about 25°. After the addition was complete, the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The acetonitrile was removed under reduced pressure and tetrahydrofuran was added. The crystalline product was collected by filtration and washed with tetrahydrofuran and ether. After air drying, the yield of colorless crystals was 38.5 g (86%), m.p. 118.5—120°.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{18}H_{21}N_3O_2S$ : C, 60.14; H, 5.89; N, 11.69; S, 8.92

Found: C, 60.40; H, 5.89; N, 11.72; S, 8.82

Spectral data are tabulated below:

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Infrared Spectrum

	Group	Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
5	ArSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1205	very strong
	Phenyl	1595	medium
	3-Substituted pyridine	1580	weak
10	Phenyl	725	strong
	3-Substituted pyridine	765	strong

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NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift (δ)	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
20	β-Pyrrolidine-H	2.17	m	—	4
	α-Pyrrolidine-H	3.82	m	—	4
25	Py-CH <sub>2</sub> -N	4.82	s	—	2
	N-CH <sub>2</sub> -CN	4.95	s	—	2
30	Aromatic	6.59	m	—	8
	Aromatic	7.59	m	—	1

35

Preparation III

*2-Methyl-3-pyridyl 2-cyanoethyl ketone*

A solution of 12.32 g (34.6 mmol) of 1-cyanomethyl-1-(2-picoly)pyrrolidinium benzene-sulfonate in 125 ml of dry dimethylsulfoxide was prepared and 290 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added. The solution was cooled to -10°, and 1.84 g (38.1 mmol) of 50% sodium hydride in mineral oil was added.

The mixture was stirred at -5 to -10° for 0.5 hour and allowed to warm to room temperature over 1.5 hours. An additional 1.84 g (38.1 mmol) of 50% sodium hydride in mineral oil was added, the mixture was heated under reflux for 0.5 hour, and then cooled to -10°. A solution of 5.1 g (38 mmol) of 3-bromopropionitrile in 25 ml tetrahydrofuran was added over a 0.5 hour period and the reaction stirred for an additional 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ether and the ethereal solution was washed three times with a saturated sodium chloride-potassium carbonate solution. The aqueous washes were discarded and the organic phase was filtered and dried over sodium sulfate. Evaporation of the solvent gave 8.17 g of a brown oil. To the oil were added 5 ml of tetrahydrofuran, 15 ml water, and 30 ml of acetic acid. The solution was stirred at 53° for 24 hours, the volume reduced to 20 ml under reduced pressure and acidified with 40 ml of 2.2. N HCl. The aqueous solution was washed with two portions of ether, basified with potassium carbonate, and extracted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride solution was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent removed. The residue was distilled (147° at 0.1 mm Hg) to yield a yellow oil which crystallized on trituration with ether. The colorless crystals were collected and dried. The yield of product was 3.2 g (53%), m.p. 82—83.5°.

*Anal.* Calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O: C, 68.95; H, 5.79; N, 16.08

Found: C, 69.13; H, 5.80; N, 16.13

Spectral data are tabulated below:

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65

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Infrared Spectrum

	Group	Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
5	CN	2220	medium
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{PyC—} \end{array}$	1675	very strong
10	PyCH <sub>3</sub>	1370	medium
	2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	770	medium

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NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift (δ)	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
20	Py—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.73	s	—	3
25	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{—C—CH}_2\text{—CH}_2\text{CN} \end{array}$	2.76	t	—	2
30	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{—C—CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN} \end{array}$	3.32	t	8	2
	5-PyH	7.28	dd	$\begin{array}{l} J_{5,4}=8 \\ J_{5,6}=5 \end{array}$	1
35	4-PyH	8.00	dd	$\begin{array}{l} J_{4,6}=2 \\ J_{4,5}=8 \end{array}$	1
	6-PyH	8.65	dd	$\begin{array}{l} J_{6,4}=2 \\ J_{6,5}=5 \end{array}$	1

40

Preparation IV

1-(1-Pyrrolidiny)-1-(2-pyridyl)ethane

To 25.0 g (0.134 mol) of 2-(1-pyrrolidiny)-2-(2-pyridyl)acetonitrile, prepared by the reaction of pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde with potassium cyanide and pyrrolidinium perchlorate, in 75 ml dry dimethylsulfoxide and 200 ml tetrahydrofuran at -10° was added 7.75 g (0.161 mol) of 50% sodium hydride dispersion. After no further gas evolution was observed, a solution of 22.34 g (0.161 mol) of methyl iodide in 10 ml tetrahydrofuran was added over a 10 minute period. After addition had been completed, the reaction mixture was warmed to 40° for two minutes and cooled to 15°. The reaction mixture was filtered and the precipitate was washed with methylene chloride. The filtrates were combined, washed with saturated sodium chloride solution, and dried over sodium sulfate. Removal of the solvent gave 24.75 g (92%) of the crude product, 2-(1-pyrrolidiny)-2-(2-pyridyl)propionitrile. The total crude product was dissolved in 500 ml 95% ethanol, cooled to 5° and treated with 9.3 g (0.245 mol) sodium borohydride. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours and then filtered. Removal of the solvent at reduced pressure gave a tan oil which was dissolved in hexane and dried over sodium sulfate. The hexane solution was then filtered and concentrated. The crude product was distilled (78—80°/0.2 mm Hg) to give 20.77 g (88%) of 1-(1-pyrrolidiny)-1-(2-pyridyl)ethane.

Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: C, 74.95; H, 9.15; N, 15.90

Found: C, 74.93; H, 9.23; N, 15.81

Spectral data are tabulated below:

60

65

0 000 106

Infrared Spectrum

Group	Wavelength (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
2-Substituted pyridine	1590, 1570, 745	Strong
CH <sub>3</sub>	1365	Strong

NMR Spectrum

Proton	Chem. Shift (δ)	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
CH <sub>3</sub>	1.43	d	6.5	3
3',4'—H	1.77	m	—	4
2',5'—H	2.50	m	—	4
CH <sub>3</sub> —CH	3.44	q	6.5	1
3,4,5-PyH	7.33	m	—	3
6-PyH	8.55	m	—	1

Example 1

2-Methylnicotine

or

2-Methyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine

An ethereal solution of 2-bromomethylpyridine, obtained by treating 9.0 g (35.6 mmol) of 2-bromomethylpyridine hydrobromide with aqueous sodium bicarbonate, was added to 4.30 g (39 mmol) of 1-methyl-2-cyanopyrrolidine in 100 ml dimethylsulfoxide. The ether was removed at reduced pressure, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 24 hrs. To the solution was added 500 ml dry tetrahydrofuran and, after cooling to -20°, 4.0 g (35.8 mmol) of freshly sublimed potassium-*t*-butoxide was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 hours at -20°, after which the tetrahydrofuran was removed under reduced pressure. A mixture of 50 ml ether and 50 ml ice water was added and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was further extracted, and the combined extracts washed with three 50 ml portions of saturated sodium chloride and 10 ml 50% potassium hydroxide, and then dried over sodium sulfate. Removal of the ether gave 3.74 g of a crude product which was dissolved in 60 ml ether and added to a slurry of 1.41 g (37 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride in 120 ml ether maintained at 0°. The solution was stirred at 0° for 0.5 hour and then heated under reflux for 3 hours. After cooling to 0°, 15 ml of saturated potassium carbonate was added dropwise, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 0.5 hour. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was extracted with two 10 ml portions of 20% aqueous acetic acid. The aqueous phase was then adjusted to pH 10 with 50% aqueous potassium hydroxide, and the basic solution was extracted with four 25 ml portions of ether. The ether extracts were combined, washed with saturated sodium chloride, and dried over sodium sulfate. After filtration and removal of the ether, the crude product was distilled (56—59°/0.1 mm) to give 1.22 g (19.5%) of 2-methylnicotine which was a colorless liquid.

*Anal.* Calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: C, 74.95; H, 9.15; N, 15.90

Found: C, 75.04; H, 9.06; N, 15.68

Spectral data are tabulated below:

Infrared Spectrum

Group	Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	805, 740	medium
Py—CH <sub>3</sub>	1380	strong

0 000 106

NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift ( $\delta$ )	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
5	Py—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.20	s	—	3
	N—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.58	s	—	3
10	2'+5'- <i>cis</i>	3.32	m	—	2
	5—PyH	7.16	dd	J <sub>5,6</sub> =6 J <sub>5,4</sub> =8	1
15	4—PyH	7.87	dd	J <sub>4,5</sub> =8 J <sub>6,5</sub> =1	1
	6—PyH	8.39	dd	J <sub>6,5</sub> =6 J <sub>6,4</sub> =1	1

Example 2

2-Methylnornicotine

or

2-Methyl-3-(2-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine

To a solution of 3.15 g 2-methyl-3-pyridyl 2-cyanoethyl ketone (Preparation III) in 180 ml of ethanol saturated with ammonia was added 20 g of freshly prepared Raney nickel. The mixture was hydrogenated in a Parr apparatus at about 50 psi for 15 h. The reaction mixture was filtered to remove the catalyst and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in hexane and dried over Drierite. After filtration and removal of the solvent the residue was distilled. The fraction boiling at 100—105°/0.175 mm Hg, was collected to give 2.1 g (75%) of 2-methylnornicotine.

*Anal.* Calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: C, 74.03; H, 8.70; N, 17.27

Found: C, 73.93; H, 8.75; N, 16.99

Spectral data are tabulated below:

Infrared Spectrum

	Group	Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
40	NH	3295	medium
	2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	1520, 1530, 800	strong

NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift ( $\delta$ )	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
50	3',4'—H	1.68	m	—	4
	Py—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.53	s	—	3
	5'—H	3.10	m	—	2
55	2'—H	4.30	t	7	1
	5—PyH	7.07	dd	J <sub>5,6</sub> =5 J <sub>5,4</sub> =8	1
60	4—PyH	7.88	dd	J <sub>4,6</sub> =2 J <sub>4,5</sub> =8	1
	6—PyH	8.35	dd	J <sub>6,4</sub> =2 J <sub>6,5</sub> =5	1

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Example 3  
2,6-Dimethylnicotine  
or

## 2,6-Dimethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine

5 To a solution of 22.09 g (82.7 mmol) 2-bromomethyl-6-methylpyridine hydrobromide in 40 ml water was added 40 ml methylene chloride and 6.95 g (82.7 mmol) sodium bicarbonate at 0°. The methylene chloride portion was separated and the aqueous solution extracted with three 50 ml portions of methylene chloride. The methylene chloride extracts were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to 35 ml under reduced pressure. A 50 ml portion of tetrahydrofuran  
10 was added and the solution was again concentrated to 35 ml under reduced pressure. A solution of 10 g (91 mmol) of 1-methyl-2-cyanopyrrolidine in 100 ml dimethylsulfoxide was added and the solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. The dimethylsulfoxide was removed under reduced pressure to give a viscous yellow oil.

The resulting oil was dissolved in 100 ml dimethylsulfoxide and 500 ml tetrahydrofuran and then  
15 cooled to -10°. To the solution was added 4.5 g (94 mmol) 50% sodium hydride dispersion. The reaction was stirred for 3.5 hours at 0° and 16 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure giving a tan oil containing some solid material. The oil was dissolved in a small amount of ether and the solution filtered to remove insolubles. The ether solution was washed three times with a basic saturated sodium chloride solution, dried over  
20 sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give 14.96 g of an oil. The oil was dissolved in 300 ml 95% ethanol and 4.7 g (124 mmol) of sodium borohydride was added. The mixture was stirred at 0° for 1 hour and at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and the precipitate was washed first with ethanol and then with ether. The filtrate was concentrated, taken up in ether and filtered to remove additional insolubles. The filtrate was extracted with three 20 ml portions of 20%  
25 acetic acid. The combined acid extracts were washed with ether, diluted with 11.3 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with 50% aqueous potassium hydroxide and extracted with three portions of ether. The ether extracts were combined and dried over sodium sulfate. Concentration of the ether solution gave 12.88 g of crude product which was distilled. A 6.2 g fraction boiling from 88—135°/0.25 mm Hg, was collected which was primarily the desired  
30 product with some contaminants present. Chromatography of this fraction on 200 g of basic alumina, activity grade I, with 2% ethyl acetate in hexane gave about 4.6 g of product. Distillation (63—64°/0.05 mm Hg) yielded 3.8 g (25%) of pure 2,6-dimethylnicotine.

*Anal.* Calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: C, 75.74; H, 9.54; N, 14.72

Found: C, 75.61; H, 9.62; N, 14.64

35 Spectral data are tabulated below:

## Infrared Spectrum

Group	Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
2,3,6-Trisubstituted pyridine	1590, 1515, 825	medium
—CH <sub>3</sub>	1350	strong

## NMR Spectrum

Proton	Chem. Shift (δ)	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
3',4', <i>cis</i> -5'-H	1.8	m	—	5
N—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.15	s	—	3
55 PyCH <sub>3</sub>	2.48	s	—	3
PyCH <sub>3</sub>	2.51	s	—	3
60 2', <i>trans</i> -5'-H	3.28	t	8	2
5—PyH	6.99	d	9	1
4—PyH	7.81	d	9	1

65

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Example 4  
2-Methylanabasine  
or

2-Methyl-3-(2-piperidinyl)pyridine

5 The preparation of 2-methyl-3-pyridyl-3-cyanopropyl ketone was carried out using the procedure described for the synthesis of 2-methyl-3-pyridyl 2-cyanomethyl ketone (Preparation III) except that 4-bromobutyronitrile was used instead of 3 bromopiopionitrile. A solution of 2.8 g of the ketone in 150 ml ammonia saturated ethanol was prepared and 10 g of freshly prepared Raney nickel was added. The mixture was hydrogenated for 20 hours in a Parr apparatus at 67 psi. The reaction mixture was worked up as in Example 2. The product was isolated by distillation (108—112°/0.2 mm Hg) to give 2.2 g (89%) of 2-methylanabasine.

Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: C, 74.95; H, 9.15; N, 15.90

Found: C, 75.04; H, 8.96; N, 15.81

Spectral data are tabulated below

Infrared Spectrum

Group	Wavelength (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
NH	3290	weak
2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	1570, 795	strong
—CH <sub>3</sub>	1350	strong

NMR Spectrum

Proton	Chem. Shift (δ)	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
Piperidine + NH	1.74	m	—	5
	2.38	m	—	3
	3.79	m	—	2
PyCH <sub>3</sub>	2.54	s	—	3
5—PyH	7.08	dd	J <sub>5,4</sub> =8 J <sub>5,6</sub> =5	1
4—PyH	7.47	dd	J <sub>4,6</sub> =2 J <sub>4,5</sub> =8	1
6—PyH	8.43	dd	J <sub>6,4</sub> =2 J <sub>6,5</sub> =5	1

Example 5  
2-Ethylornicotine  
or

2-Ethyl-3-(2-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine

50 To 5.0 g (28.4 mmol) of 1-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-(2-pyridyl)ethane (Preparation IV) in 30 ml acetonitrile was added 5.6 g (28.4 mmol) of cyanomethyl benzenesulfonate. After standing three days the reaction mixture was concentrated on a rotary evaporator and then subjected to continuous ether extraction. The crude product was dried and transferred to a 500 ml three-necked flask to which about 250 ml anhydrous ammonia was added. The resulting solution was stirred at -35° and 1.45 g (37.2 mmol) of sodium amide was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for four hours at -35° and then allowed to warm to room temperature and stand overnight. Ether was added to the residue, and the resulting solution was washed with a saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulfate. Removal of the solvent gave 4.88 g of a tan oil. The oil was dissolved in 70 ml dimethylsulfoxide and 300 ml tetrahydrofuran to which 1.48 g (30.8 mmol) of 50% sodium hydride dispersion was added. The mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes and then cooled to -10°. A solution of 1.48 g (30.8 mmol) of 3-bromopropionitrile in 10 ml tetrahydrofuran was added over a 15-minute period, the cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed, first on the rotary evaporator and then under high vacuum. The residue was

dissolved in ether, and the ethereal solution was washed with two portions of 50% potassium hydroxide solution and one portion of saturated sodium chloride. The ether solution was dried over sodium sulfate and then concentrated to give 3.78 g of tan oil. The oil was dissolved in 5 ml tetrahydrofuran, 15 ml water and 30 ml glacial acetic acid. The solution was maintained at 53° overnight, after which most of the solvent was removed on the rotary evaporator. Ether was added to the residue, and the ethereal solution was extracted with three 5 ml portions of 5% hydrochloric acid. The acid washes were combined and basified with potassium carbonate. The basic solution was extracted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride extracts were combined and dried over sodium sulfate. Solvent was removed and the residue was distilled (150—5°/0.05 mm Hg) to give 1 g of a yellow oil. A 500 mg sample of the crude product was dissolved in 100 ml absolute ethanol and the compound was hydrogenated at about 60 psi for 20 hours. The product was worked up as in Example 2, and purification was effected by preparative thin layer chromatography yielding 125 mg of a light yellow oil.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{16}N_2$ : C, 74.95; H, 9.15; N, 15.90

Found: C, 75.07; H, 9.25; N, 16.01

Spectral data are tabulated below:

## Infrared Spectrum

	Group	Wavelength ( $cm^{-1}$ )	Intensity
20	—NH	3300	medium
	2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	1585, 1575, 800	strong
25	CH <sub>3</sub>	1305	strong

## NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift ( $\delta$ )	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
	CH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub>	1.30	t	8	3
35	3',4',N—H	1.94	m	—	5
	CH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub>	2.88	q	8	2
	5'—H	3.08	m	—	2
40	2'—H	4.37	t	7	1
	5—PyH	7.10	dd	J <sub>5,4</sub> =6 J <sub>5,6</sub> =5	1
45	4—PyH	7.88	dd	J <sub>4,5</sub> =6 J <sub>4,6</sub> =2	1
50	6—PyH	8.12	dd	J <sub>6,5</sub> =5 J <sub>6,4</sub> =2	1

Example 6  
2-Ethylnicotine

or

2-Ethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine

To 176 mg (1 mmol) of 2-methylnicotine in 15 ml anhydrous ether was added 1.1 ml of 1.05 M phenyllithium solution. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2.5 h after which it was cooled to -10° and 75  $\mu$ l (1.2 mmol) methyl iodide was added. The solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. A few drops of methanol were added, the solution was filtered and the solvent was removed. The residue was dissolved in hexane, filtered once again, and the hexane was removed to give 70 mg of crude product. A gas chromatograph of the crude product showed a single major peak. Samples for elemental analysis and spectral data were obtained by preparative gas chromatography.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{12}H_{18}N_2$ : C, 75.74; H, 9.54; N, 14.72

Found: C, 75.74; H, 9.70; N, 14.66

Spectral data are tabulated below:

## 0 000 106

## Infrared Spectrum

	Group	Wavelength (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
5	2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	1570, 800	strong
	—N—CH <sub>3</sub>	1385	strong

## 10 NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift (δ)	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
15	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	1.31	t	8	3
	—N—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.30	s	—	3
20	CH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub>	2.84	t	8	2

## Example 7

*N',2-dimethylanatabine*

or

*2-Methyl-3-[1-methyl-2-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridinyl)]pyridine*

25 To a solution of 8.09 g (31.9 mmol) of 2-bromo-methylpyridine hydrobromide in 15 ml water was added 25 ml methylene chloride. The mixture was cooled to 0° and a slight excess of sodium bicarbonate was added. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with an additional 25 ml of methylene chloride. The organic phases were combined, extracted with two portions of saturated brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered. To the filtered solution was added 3.89 g (31.9 mmol) of 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1-methyl-2-cyanopyridine and 50 ml tetrahydrofuran. The solution was concentrated to about 15 ml after which 30 ml dimethyl sulfoxide was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 21 hours. The solution was continuously extracted with ether and the ether insoluble residue was dissolved in methanol, transferred to a 500 ml three-necked flask, and evaporated *in vacuo* to dryness to give 7.33 g (79%) of a dark red semi-solid. Two hundred fifty ml of liquid ammonia was condensed into the flask and 1.23 g (31.4 mmol) of sodium amide was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -60° for 30 minutes and then at reflux for 2 hours. The ammonia was allowed to boil off leaving a brown residue which was triturated with ether and the resulting ether solution was filtered, and concentrated to give 2.71 g of a brown oil. The oil was dissolved in 125 ml of 95% ethanol and 2.0 g of sodium borohydride was added. After stirring at room temperature for 8 hours, the ethanol was removed and the residue was dissolved in ether. The ethereal solution was extracted with 5% hydrochloric acid, the acid solution was washed with ether, basified with aqueous potassium hydroxide, and extracted with ether. The ether extracts of the basic solution were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and the solvent was removed. The residue was distilled, and the fraction boiling at 95—100°/0.1 mm Hg was collected to give 800 mg of a yellow liquid which was primarily *N',2-dimethylanatabine* (80%). The impurity was not identified, but spectral data indicate that it too is a 2,3-disubstituted pyridine. Spectral data and elemental analyses were obtained from samples collected by preparative glc.

Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: C, 76.55; H, 8.57; N, 14.88

50 Found: C, 76.40; H, 8.65; N, 14.82

Spectral data are tabulated below:

## Infrared Spectrum

	Group	Wavelength (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity
55	2,3-Disubstituted pyridine	1585, 1575, 805	medium
60	Double bond	1670	weak

65

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NMR Spectrum

	Proton	Chem. Shift ( $\delta$ )	Splitting Pattern	J(Hz)	No. of Protons
5	N—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.09	s	—	3
	3'—H	2.27	m	—	2
10	Py—CH <sub>3</sub>	2.62	s	—	3
	<i>cis</i> -6'-H	2.98	m	—	1
	2', <i>trans</i> -6'-H	3.48	m	—	2
15	4',5'—H	5.81	s	—	2
	5—PyH	7.18	dd	J <sub>5,4</sub> =8 J <sub>5,6</sub> =4	1
20	4—PyH	7.79	dd	J <sub>4,5</sub> =8 J <sub>4,6</sub> =1	1
25	6—PyH	8.41	dd	J <sub>6,5</sub> =1 J <sub>6,4</sub> =1	1

Example 8

*2-Methyl-6-phenylnicotine*

2-methyl-6-phenylpyridine, obtainable from 1,3-pentadiene and benzonitrile *via* the procedure of Janz and McCulloch [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 77 (1955), 3413] is treated with N-bromosuccinimide to give 2-bromomethyl-6-phenylpyridine. The bromomethyl compound is treated with 1-methyl-2-cyanopyrrolidine, and the resulting salt is rearranged using sodium amide in liquid ammonia and decyanated with sodium borohydride in ethanol according to the procedures described in Example 1. The product can be purified by distillation.

Example 9

*2-(2-Phenylethyl)nicotine*

2-methylnicotine is treated with phenyllithium as in Example 6. To the resulting anion is added a slight excess of benzyl bromide. The product can be isolated by distillation.

Preparation V

*2,6-Dimethyl-3-(1-dimethylamino-2-phenylethyl)pyridine*

2-bromomethyl-6-methylpyridine is treated with dimethylamine to give the corresponding tertiary amine, 2-dimethylaminomethyl-6-methylpyridine. The tertiary amine is treated with cyanomethyl benzenesulfonate, as in Preparation II, to give dimethylcyanomethyl-(6-methyl-2-picolyl) ammonium benzene sulfonate. The quaternary ammonium salt is rearranged using sodium hydride and alkylated with benzylbromide according to the procedure described in Preparation III. The alkylated cyanoamine is decyanated with sodium borohydride in ethanol to give the desired product which can be purified through its picrate.

Preparation VI

*2-Methyl 3-(1-N-pyrrolidinyl-3-cyanopropyl)pyridine*

1-cyanomethyl-1-(2-picolyl)pyrrolidinium benzenesulfonate (see Preparation II) is rearranged and alkylated with 3-bromopropionitrile as in Preparation III. The resulting dicyanoamine is decyanated with sodium borohydride in ethanol to give the product. Purification is effected *via* the picrate.

Example 10

A 100 mg sample of the candidate compound was dissolved in 10 ml absolute ethanol. To the solution was added 40 ml tap water containing 0.5 ml of 1% surfactant. A 5 ml sample of each solution was sprayed on to replicate ivy cuttings infested with Aphids. The results, tabulated below in Table 1 were recorded 18 hours following the application of the sprays.

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TABLE I

5	Compound	Replicate No.	No. of Aphids			Avg. % Dead
			Alive	Dead	% Dead	
10	2-methylnicotine	1	54	2	4	6
		2	38	2	5	
		3	55	5	8	
15	2-methylornnicotine	1	39	2	2	3
		2	27	2	7	
		3	30	0	0	
20	2,6-dimethylnicotine	1	32	0	0	6
		2	20	3	13	
		3	26	1	4	
25	2-methylanabasine	1	24	39	62	52
		2	27	27	50	
		3	87	66	43	
30	l-nicotine	1	0	45	100	100
		2	0	27	100	
		3	0	39	100	

30 Most of the compounds exhibited less toxicity to aphids than l-nicotine. However, all compounds exhibited a significantly lower mammalian toxicity than l-nicotine. Aphid toxicity and mammalian toxicity can be taken into account simultaneously by examining the ratio of insecticidal toxicity to mammalian toxicity.

35 Relevant data are shown in Table II below. In the first column, the LD<sub>50</sub> of the compounds in mice is a measure of their mammalian toxicity. The second column illustrates the effectiveness of the candidate compounds as insecticides as compared to nicotine, whereas the third column is the ratio of insecticidal effectiveness to mammalian toxicity. This ratio shows that the alkylated nictines are more effective insecticides than nicotine in that they are considerably safer with regard to mammalian response.

TABLE II

45	Compound	LD <sub>50</sub> (mouse)	Insecticidal Effectiveness	Net Insecticidal Activity *
	Nicotine	0.26 mg /kg	100%	1
50	2-Methylornnicotine	100 mg /kg	3%	11.5
	2,6-Dimethylnicotine	41 mg /kg	6%	10
	2-Methylanabasine	15.7 mg /kg	52%	32

55 \* This is defined as insecticidal effectiveness /  $\frac{LD_{50} \text{ nicotine}}{LD_{50} \text{ test compound}}$  and is a measure of insecticidal effectiveness vs. mammalian toxicity.

60 Example 11

A 50 mg sample of the candidate compound was dissolved in 0.4 ml absolute ethanol. A 0.3 μl sample of the solution was applied to the notum of female house flies which had been anesthetized with ether. Results were read twenty-four hours later.

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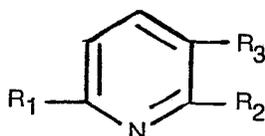
Percent Dead in Replicate

	Compound	Run 1	Run 2	Avg. % Dead
5	Nicotine	100	100	100
	2-Methylnicotine	100	100	100
	2-Methylnornicotine	80	60	70
10	Solvent Control	0	0	0

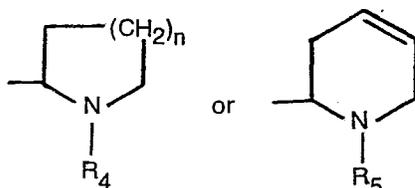
The above results demonstrate that with regard to common houseflies, 2-methylnicotine is as effective an insecticide as nicotine itself, while 2-methylnornicotine is only slightly less effective. It is to be noted that previous results demonstrated that 2-methylnicotine possessed lower mammalian toxicity than nicotine.

**Claims**

1. A compound represented by the formula:



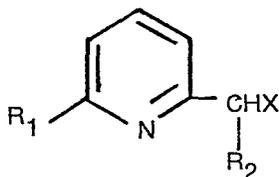
wherein  $R_1$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl (as defined below), phenylalkyl, phenyl or alkaryl (as defined below),  $R_2$  is lower alkyl (as defined below), or phenylalkyl, and  $R_3$  is heterocyclic and represented by the formula:



wherein  $R_4$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl (as defined below),  $R_5$  is lower alkyl (as defined below), and  $n$  is one or two, but excluding 2-methylnicotine; or an acid addition salt or hydrate thereof, 'lower alkyl' herein referring to a straight-chain or branched alkyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and 'alkaryl' referring to an aromatic radical containing from 7 to 10 carbon atoms.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R_2$  is methyl or ethyl.
3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein  $R_3$  is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl.
4. 2-methylnicotine in an isolated and substantially pure condition.
5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R_3$  is 1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydro-2-pyridyl.
6. A compound according to claim 1 which is 2-ethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-pyridine.
7. A compound according to claim 1 which is 2-methyl- or 2-ethyl-3-(2-pyrrolidinyl) pyridine.
8. A compound according to claim 1 which is 2,6-Dimethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)pyridine.
9. A compound according to claim 1 which is 2-Methyl-3-(2-piperidinyl) pyridine.
10. A compound according to claim 1 which is 2-Methyl-3-(1-methyl-2-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridinyl))-pyridine.

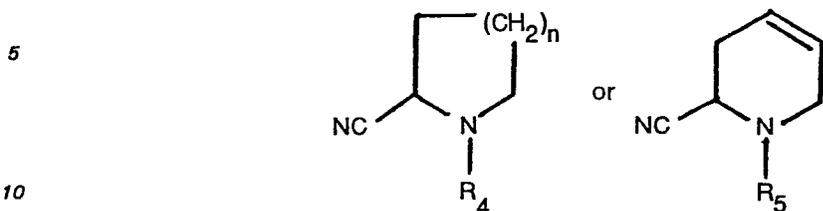
11. A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1 characterized by:  
 (a) reacting a compound of the formula:



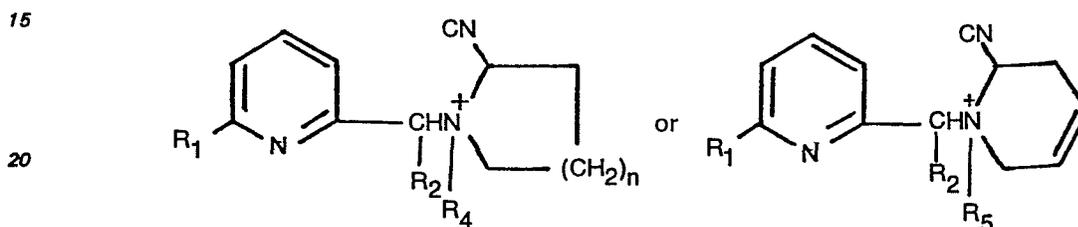
wherein  $R_1$  is as defined in claim 1,  $R_2$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl (being a straight-chain or branched alkyl

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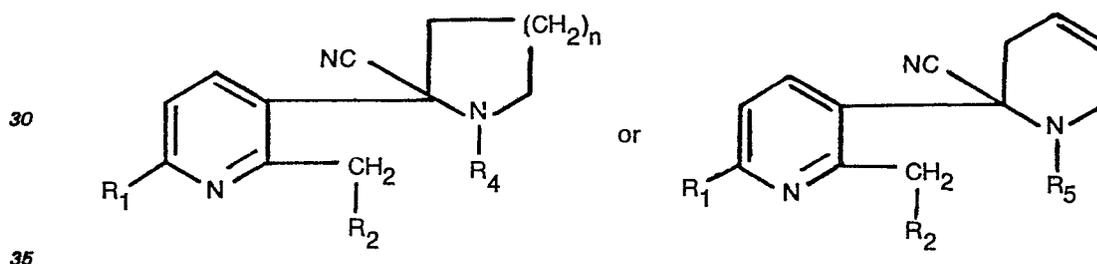
group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms), phenyl or phenylalkyl, X is chlorine, bromine, iodine or fluorine, with a 2-cyano-N-substituted heterocyclic compound of the formula:



wherein R<sub>4</sub> is lower alkyl (as defined above) and R<sub>5</sub> and n are as defined in claim 1, to yield a reaction compound of the formula:



(b) treating the product of step (a) with a strong non-nucleophilic base to yield a [2,3]-rearrangement product of the formula:



wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and n are the same as defined in step (a),

(c) treating the product of step (b) with a mixed hydride reducing agent to decyanate the compound, and isolating the product.

12. A process according to claim 11 characterized in that the strong base is potassium-*tert*-butoxide, sodium hydride, potassium hydride or sodium amide.

13. A process according to claim 11 or 12 wherein the reducing agent is selected from sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride, or sodium cyanohydride.

14. A process according to claim 11, 12 or 13 wherein step (a) and step (b) are carried out in the presence of an aprotic solvent.

15. Use of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 10 as an insecticide.

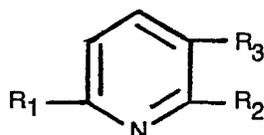
16. An insecticidal composition containing as active ingredient a compound according to any of claims 1 to 10 together with a carrier or vehicle therefor.

Revendications

50

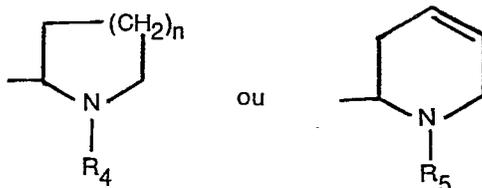
1. Une composé représenté par la formule:

55



où R<sub>1</sub> est l'hydrogène, un alcoyle inférieur (tel que défini ci-dessous), du phénylcoyle, du phényle ou de l'alcaryle (tel que défini ci-dessous), R<sub>2</sub> est un alcoyle inférieur (tel que défini ci-dessous) ou du phénylcoyle, et R<sub>3</sub> est hétérocyclique et est représenté par la formule:

65



10 où  $R_4$  est de l'hydrogène, un alcoyle inférieur (tel que défini ci-dessous),  $R_5$  est un alcoyle inférieur (tel que défini ci-dessous) et  $n$  est égal à un ou deux, mais à l'exception de la 2-méthylnicotine; ou un sel d'addition acide ou un hydrate de celui-ci; on considère ici comme "alcoyle inférieur" un groupe alcoyle à chaîne droite ou branchée comportant de 1 à 6 atomes de carbone et comme "alcaryle" un radical aromatique contenant de 7 à 10 atomes de carbone.

15 2. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 où  $R_2$  est du méthyle ou de l'éthyle.

3. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 ou 2 où  $R_3$  est du N-méthyl-2-pyrrolidinyle.

4. La 2-méthylnicotine dans un état isolé et essentiellement pur.

5. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 où  $R_3$  est du 1,2,3,6-tétrahydro-2-pyridyle.

6. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 qui est de la 2-éthyl-3-(1-méthyl-2-pyrrolidinyle)-pyridine.

7. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 qui est de la 2-méthyl-ou 2-éthyl-3-(2-pyrrolidinyle)pyridine.

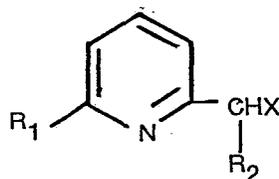
8. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 qui est de la 2,6-diméthyl-3-(1-méthyl-2-pyrrolidinyle)pyridine.

9. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 qui est de la 2-méthyl-3-(2-piperidinyle)pyridine.

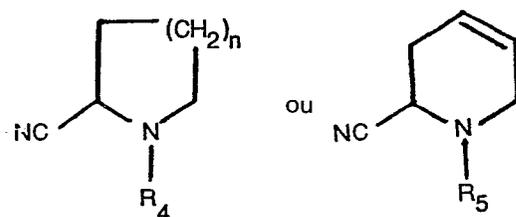
25 10. Un composé conforme à la revendication 1 qui est de la 2-méthyl-3-(1-méthyl-2-(1,2,3,6-tétrahydropyridinyle))-pyridine.

11. Un procédé pour la préparation d'un composé conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé par:

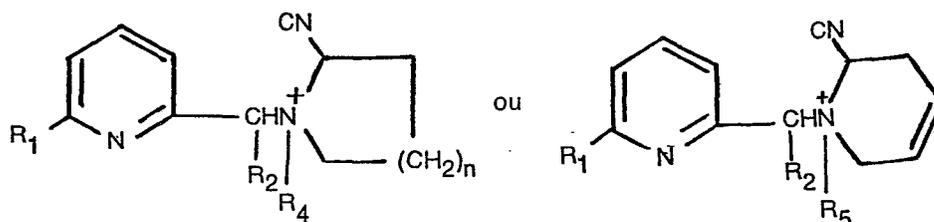
(a) la réaction d'un composé de la formule:



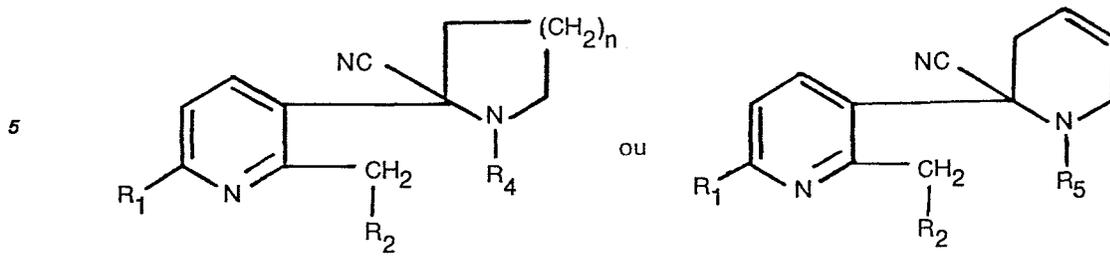
40 où  $R_1$  est comme défini dans la revendication 1,  $R_2$  est de l'hydrogène, un alcoyle inférieur (étant un groupe alcoyle à chaîne droite ou branchée comportant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone), du phényle ou du phénylcoyle, X est du chlore, du brome, de l'iode, ou du fluor, avec un composé hétérocyclique 2-cyano-N-substitué de la formule:



50 où  $R_4$  est un alcoyle inférieur (tel que défini ci-dessus) et  $R_5$  et  $n$  sont comme définis dans la revendication 1, pour obtenir un composé de réaction de la formule:



65 (b) traitement du produit du point (a) avec une base fortement non-nucléophile pour obtenir un produit à réarrangement (2,3) de la formule:



où  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  et  $n$  sont identiques à la définition du point (a),

(c) le traitement du produit du point (b) avec un agent de réduction mélangé à de l'hydrure pour décyaniser le composé et isoler le produit.

12. Un procédé conforme à la revendication 11, caractérisé par le fait que la base forte est du butoxyde *tertiaire* de potassium, de l'hydrure de sodium, de l'hydrure de potassium ou de l'amidure de sodium.

13. Un procédé conforme à la revendication 11 ou 12, où l'agent réducteur est sélectionné à partir du borohydrure de sodium, de l'hydrure de lithium aluminium, ou de cyanohydrure de sodium.

14. Un procédé conforme à la revendication 11, 12, ou 13 où les point (a) et (b) ont été réalisés en présence d'un solvant aprotique.

15. L'utilisation d'un composé conforme à l'une des revendications 1 à 10 comme insecticide.

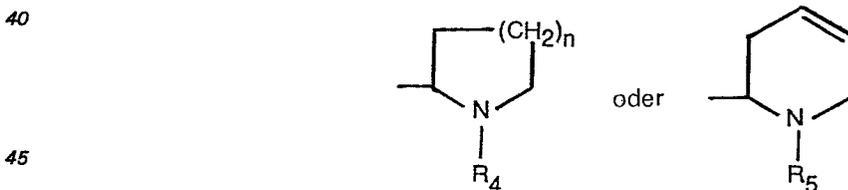
16. Une composition insecticide contenant comme ingrédient actif un composé conforme à l'une des revendications 1 à 10 conjointement avec un support ou un véhicule de celui-ci.

25 **Patentansprüche**

1. Verbindung der Formel:



35 in welcher  $R_1$  Wasserstoff, Niederalkyl (wie nachstehend definiert), Phenylalkyl, Phenyl oder Aralkyl (wie nachstehend definiert) bedeutet,  $R_2$  Niederalkyl (wie nachstehend definiert), oder Phenylalkyl, und  $R_3$  heterocyclisch ist und der folgenden Formel entspricht:



50 in welcher bedeuten:  $R_4$  Wasserstoff oder Niederalkyl (wie nachstehend definiert),  $R_5$  Niederalkyl (wie nachstehend definiert) und  $n$  eins oder zwei, jedoch ausgenommen 2-Methylnicotin; oder an Säureadditionssalz oder ein Hydrat davon; wobei "Niederalkyl" sich hier auf einen geradkettigen oder verzweigten Alkylrest mit 1 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen und Aralkyl auf einen aromatischen Rest, enthaltend 7 bis 10 Kohlenstoffatome, beziehen.

2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, in welcher  $R_2$  Methyl oder Äthyl ist.

3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, in welcher  $R_3$  N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl ist.

4. 2-Methylnicotin in einem isolierten und im wesentlichen reinen Zustand.

5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, in welcher  $R_3$  1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro-2-pyridyl ist.

6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, welche 2-Äthyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-pyridin ist.

7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, welche 2-Methyl- oder 2-Äthyl-3-(2-pyrrolidinyl)-pyridin ist.

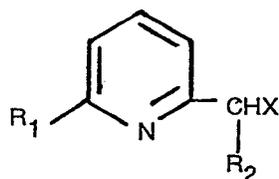
8. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, welche 2,6-Dimethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-pyridin ist.

9. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, welche 2-Methyl-3-(2-piperidinyl)-pyridin ist.

10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, welche 2-Methyl-3-(1-methyl-2-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridinyl))-pyridin ist.

11. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch:

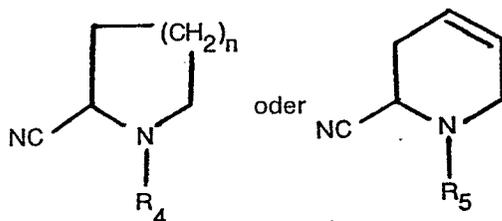
65 (a) Umsetzen einer Verbindung der Formel:



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in welcher  $R_1$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist,  $R_2$  Wasserstoff, Niederalkyl (ein geradkettiger oder verzweigter Alkylrest von 1—5 Kohlenstoffatomen), Phenyl oder Phenylalkyl, X Chlor, Brom, Jod oder Fluor bedeuten, mit einer 2-Cyano-N-substituierten heterocyclischen Verbindung der Formel

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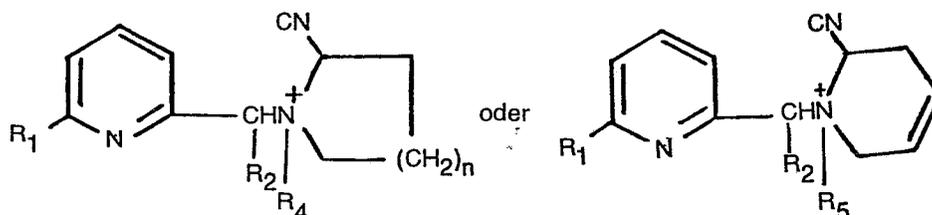


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in welcher  $R_4$  Niederalkyl (wie oben definiert) ist, und  $R_5$  und  $n$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, um eine Reaktionsverbindung der Formel zu ergeben:

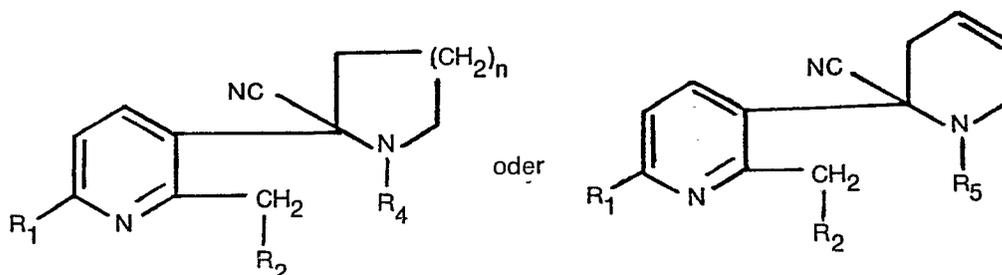
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(b) Behandeln des Produktes von Stufe (a) mit einer starken nicht-nucleophilen Base, um ein [2,3]-Umlagerungsprodukt der Formel zu ergeben:

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in welchen  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  und  $n$  die gleiche Definition wie in Stufe (a) haben,

(c) Behandeln des Produktes von Stufe (b) mit einem gemischten Hydrid-Reduktionsmittel, um die Verbindung zu decyanieren, und Isolieren des Produktes.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die starke Base Kalium-tert-butoxid, Natriumhydrid, Kaliumhydrid oder Natriumamid ist.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, in welchem das Reduktionsmittel ausgewählt ist unter Natriumborhydrid, Lithiumaluminiumhydrid oder Natriumcyanohydrid.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, 12 oder 13, in welchem die Stufe (a) und die Stufe (b) in Gegenwart eines aprotischen Lösungsmittels durchgeführt werden.

15. Verwendung einer Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10 als Insektizid.

16. Insektizide Zusammensetzung, enthaltend als aktiven Bestandteil eine Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10 zusammen mit einem Träger oder Beförderungsmittel dafür.

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