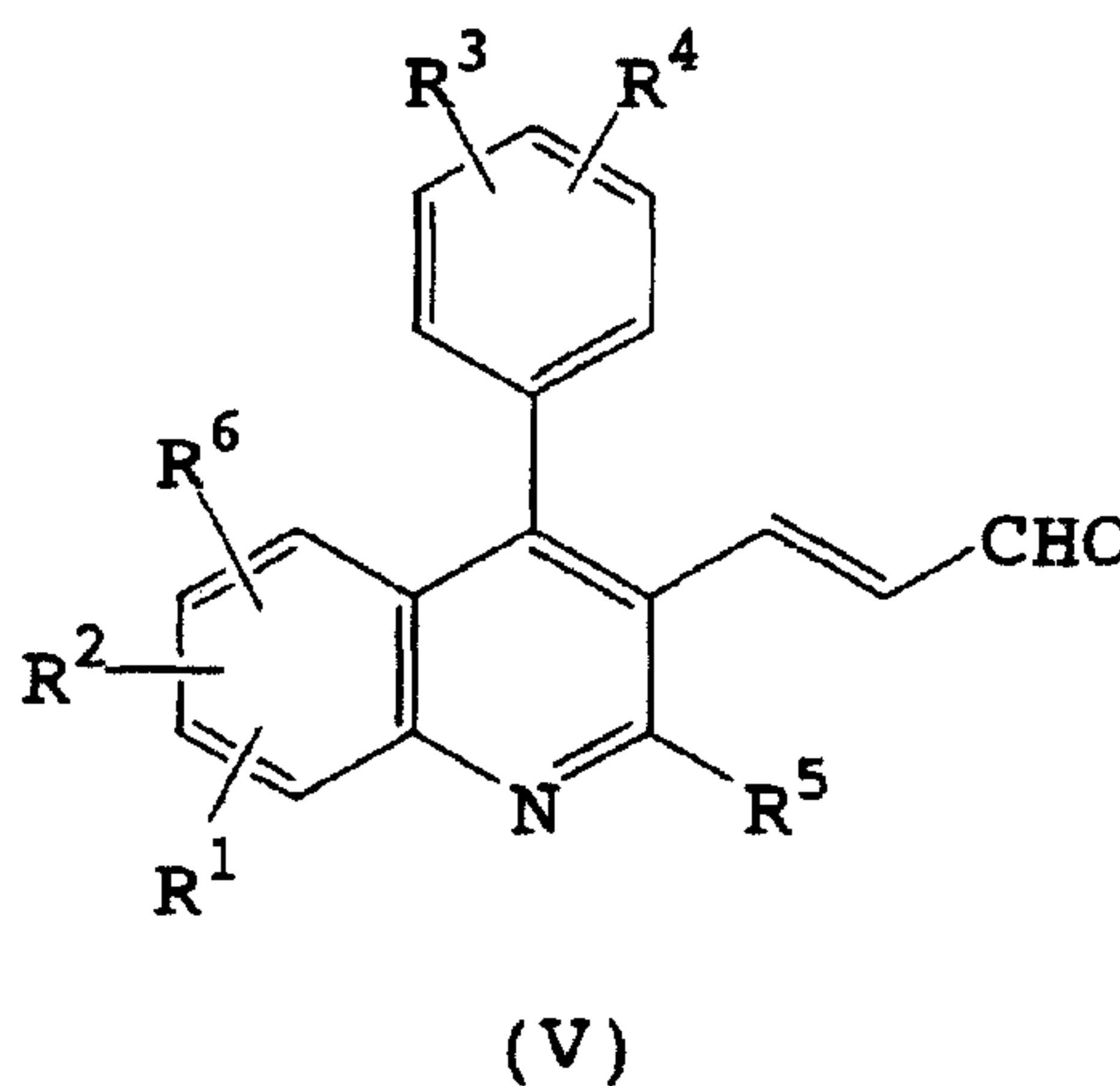
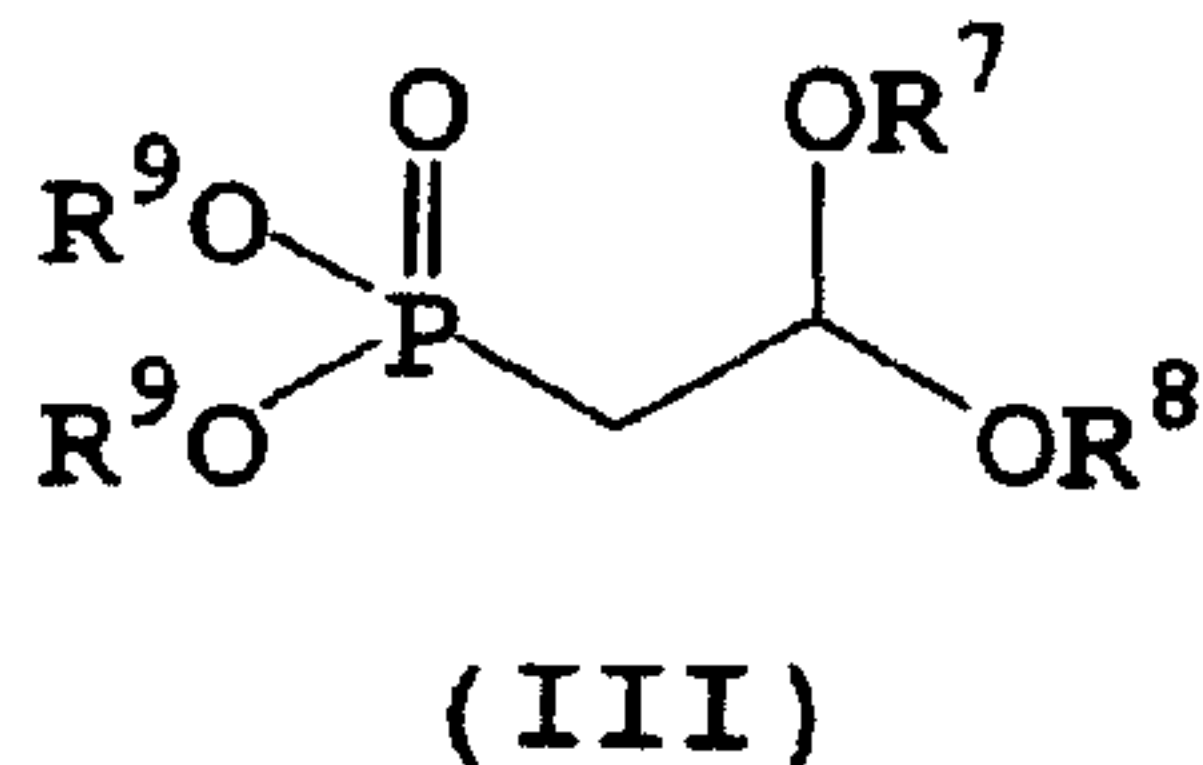
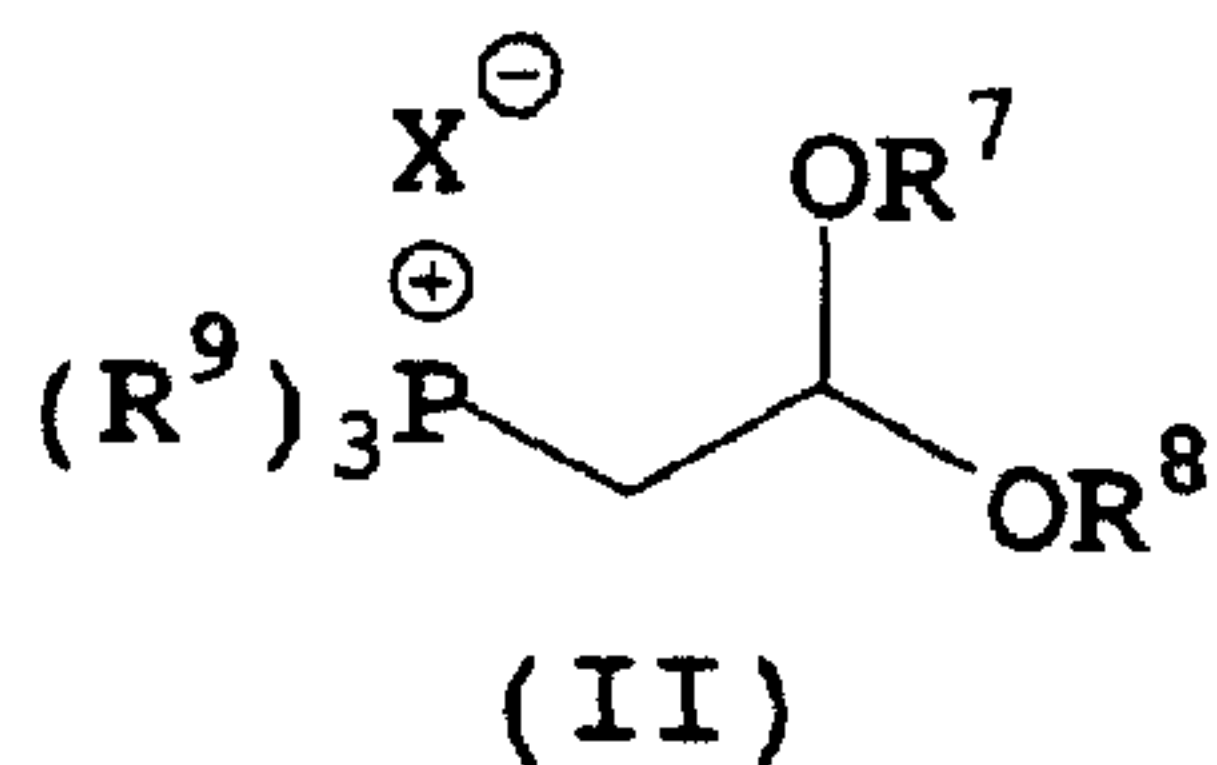
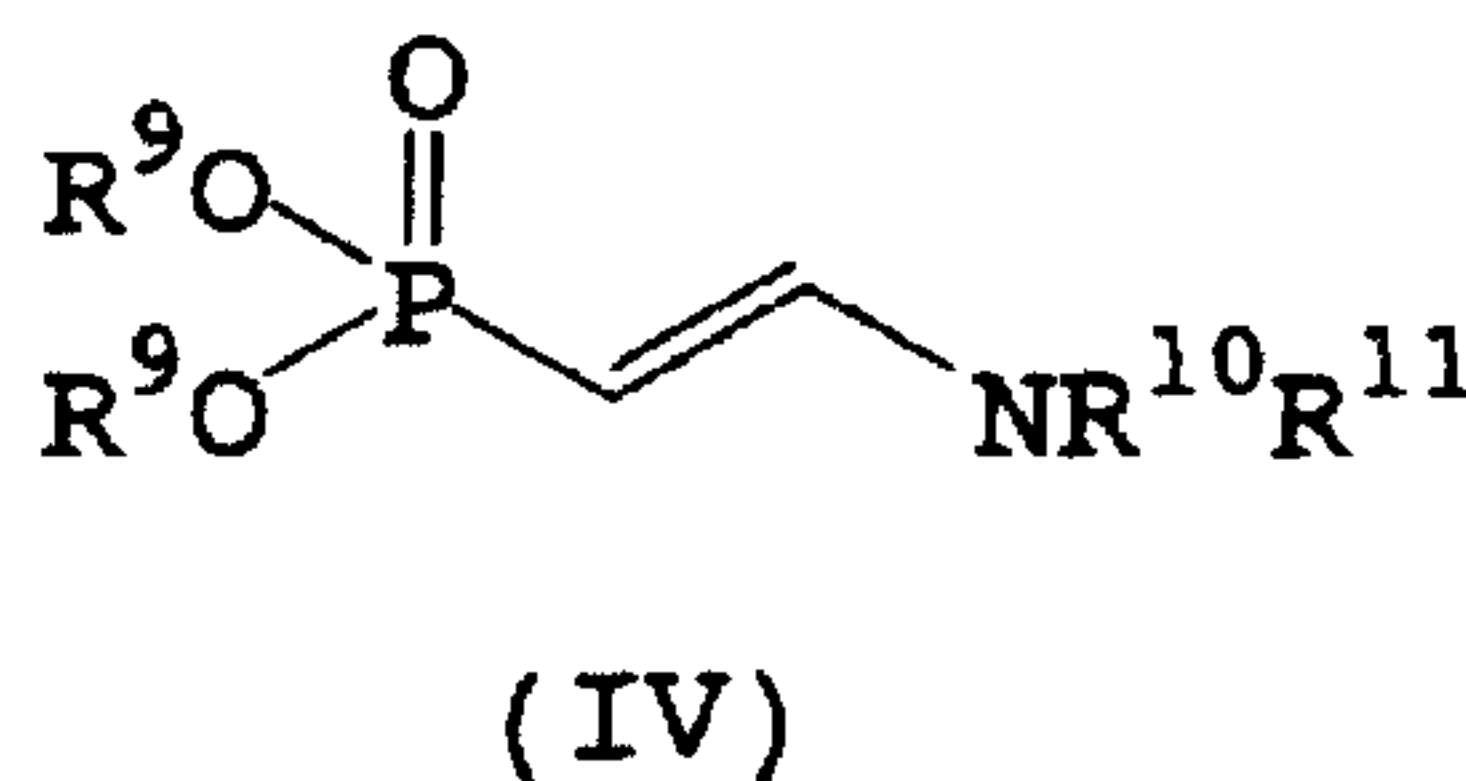
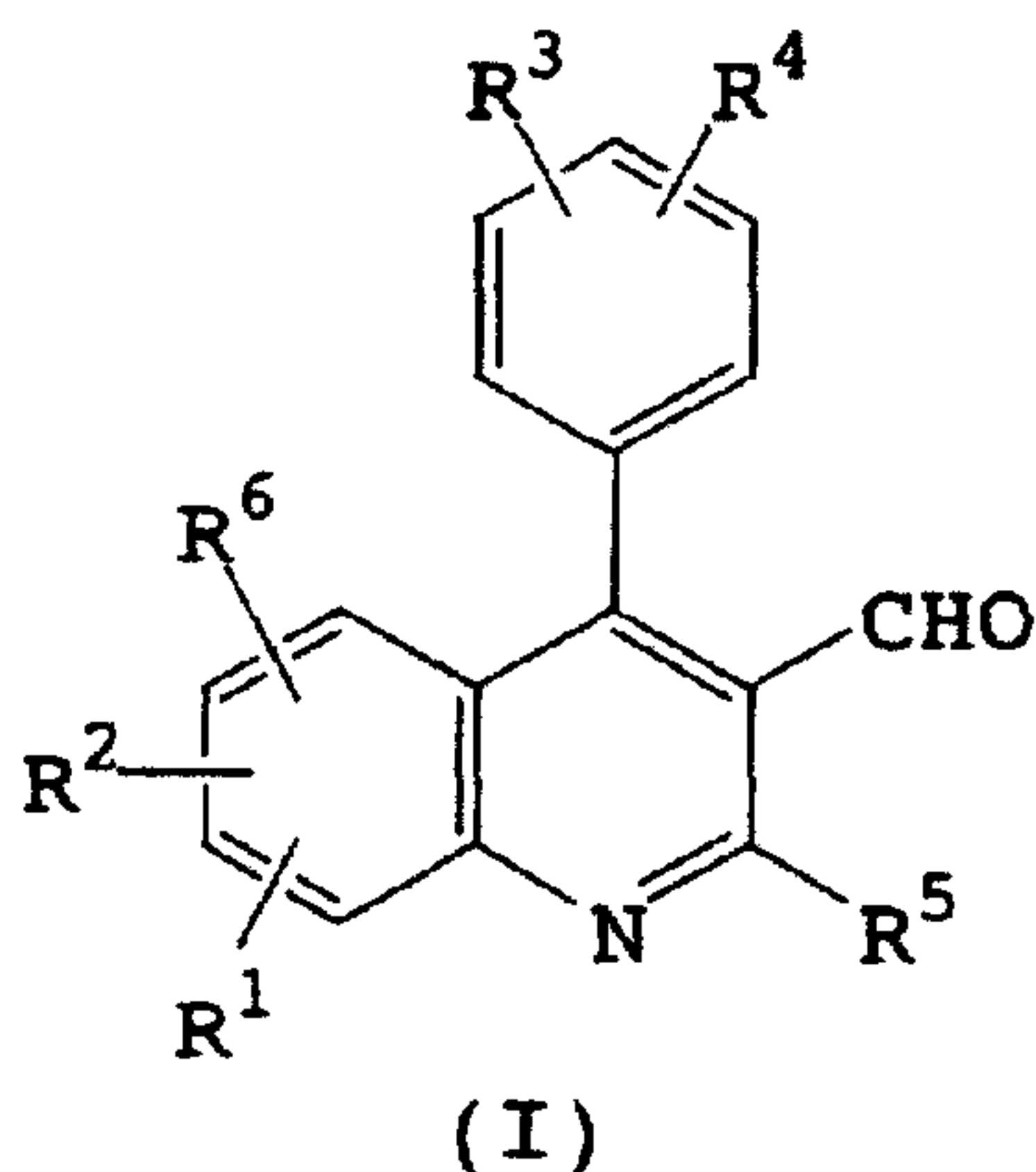




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 (72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
 TATSUTA, KUNIAKI, JP;
 KIKUYAMA, SHIGEKI, JP;
 TAMAI, YOSHIN, JP
 (73) Propriétaire/Owner:
 NISSAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., JP
 (74) Agent: KIRBY EADES GALE BAKER

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 (54) Title: PROCESSES FOR PREPARING QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES AND INTERMEDIATES THEREOF

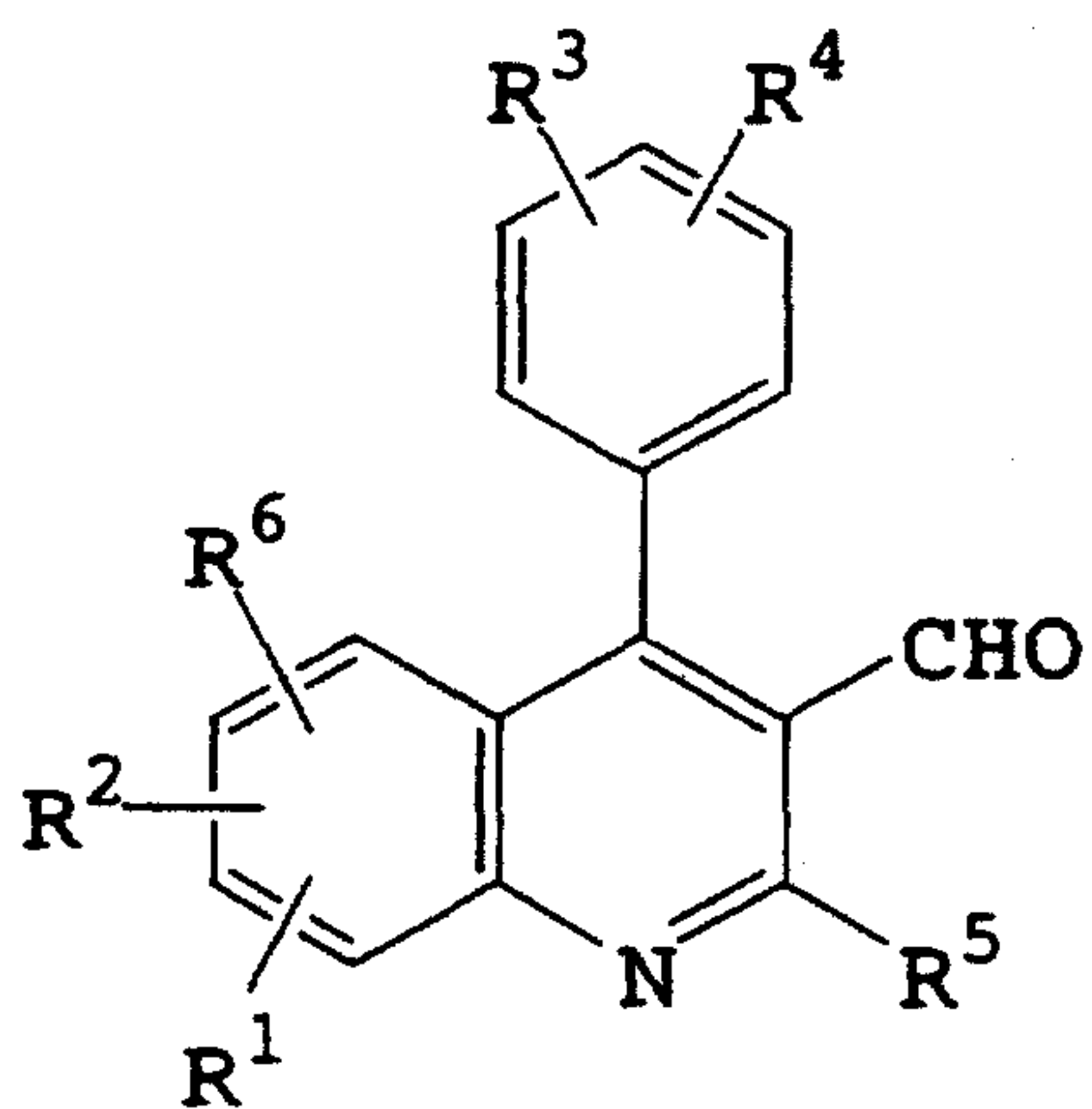


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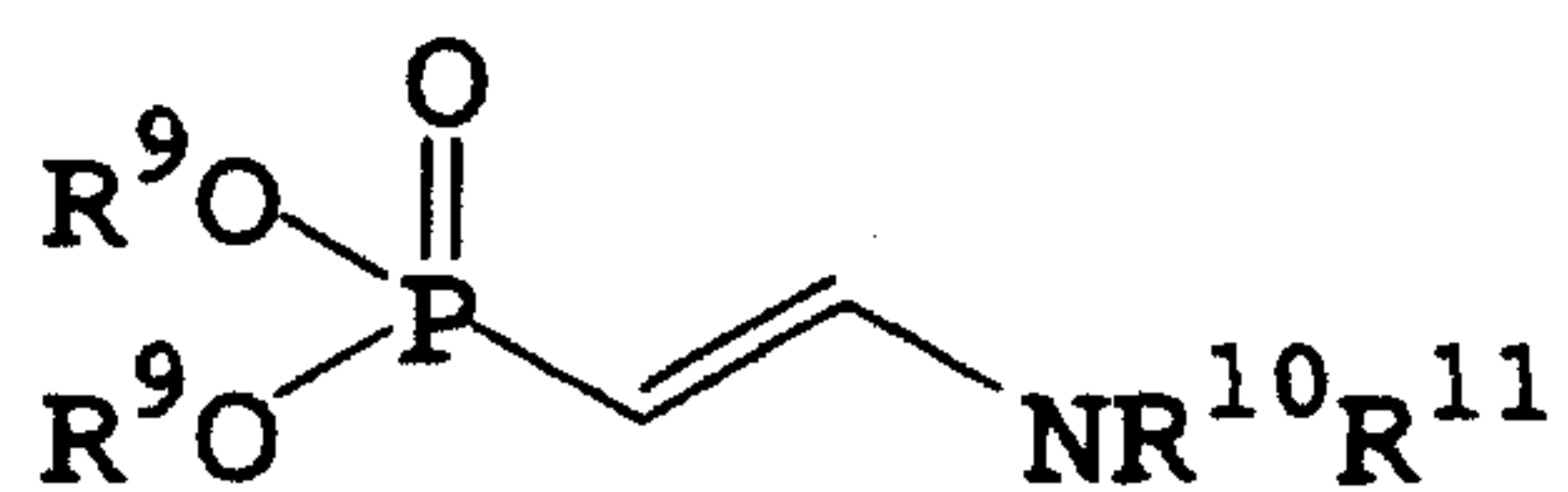
The present invention provides a production method of quinoline derivative (V) (see formula I) (see formula IV) (see formula II) (see formula III) (see formula V) wherein each symbol is as defined in the Specification, which includes reacting quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) with any of the compounds (II) to (IV) in the presence of a base, followed by hydrolysis.

ABSTRACT

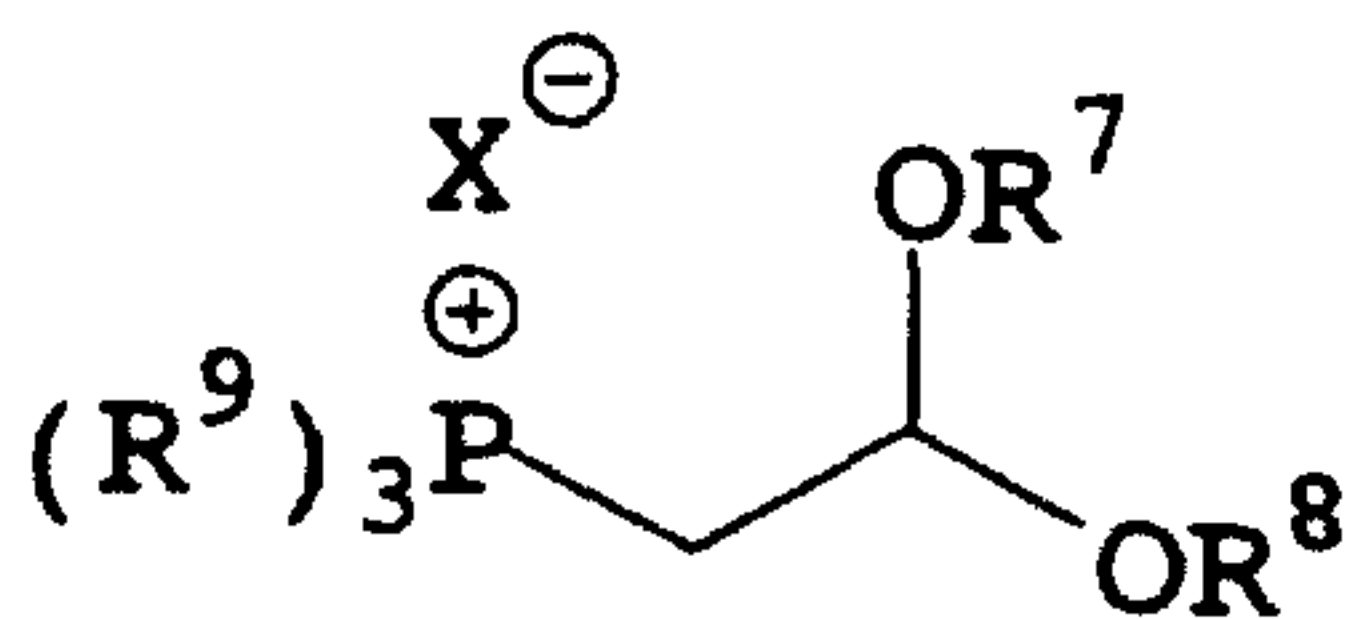
The present invention provides a production method of quinoline derivative (V)



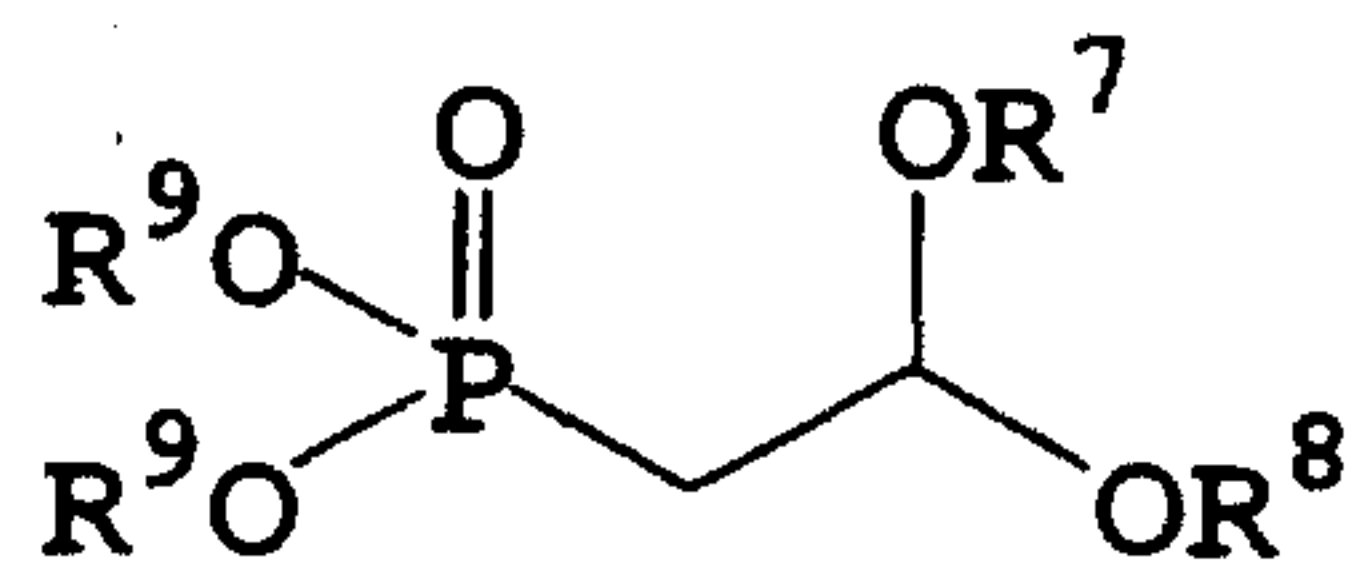
(I)



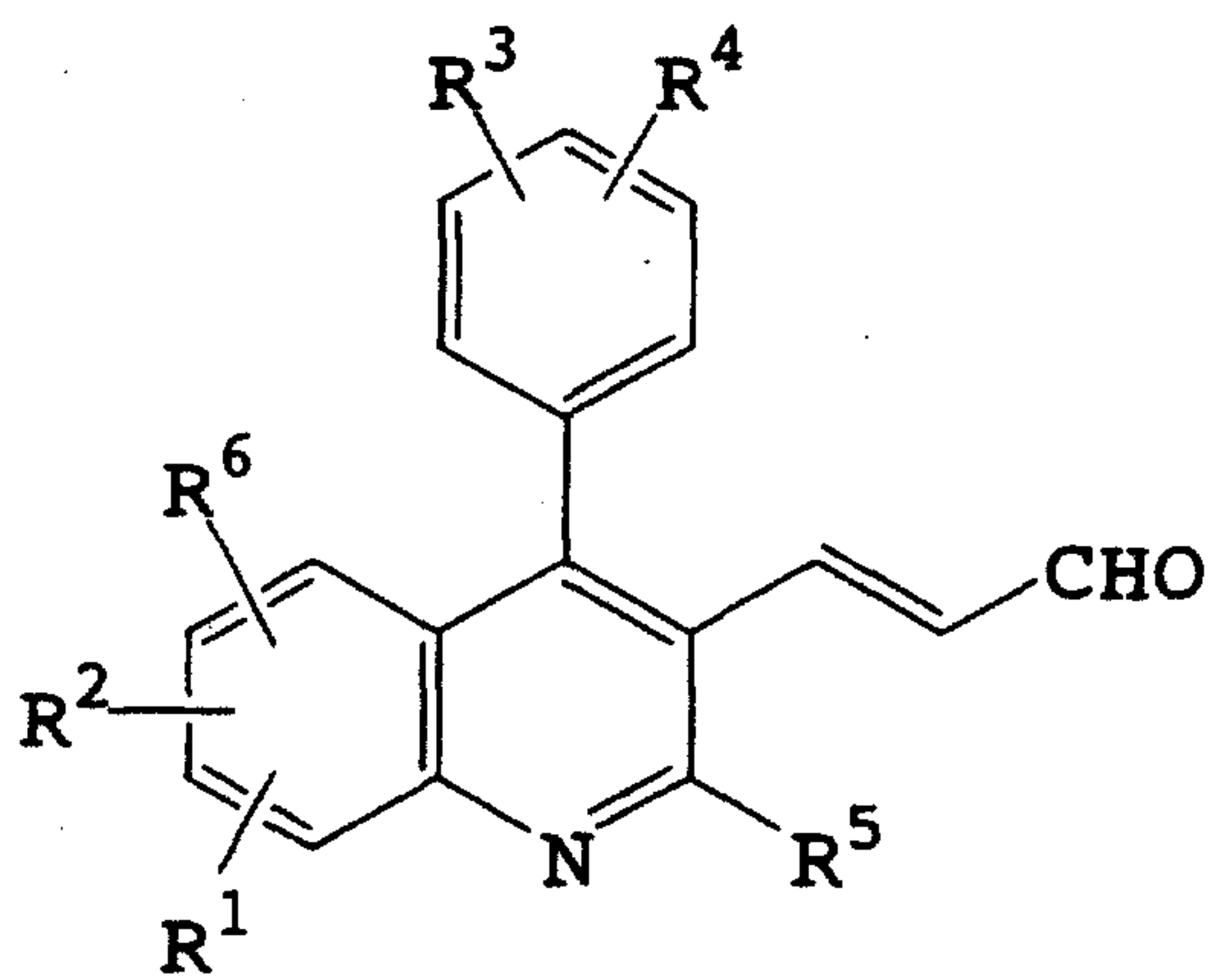
(IV)



(II)



(III)



(V)

wherein each symbol is as defined in the Specification, which includes reacting quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) with any of the compounds (II) to (IV) in the presence of a base, followed by hydrolysis.

DESCRIPTION**PROCESSES FOR PREPARING QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES AND INTERMEDIATES THEREOF****TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 The present invention relates to a production method of a quinoline derivative and an intermediate thereof. The quinoline derivative obtained by the present invention is useful as a synthetic intermediate for pharmaceutical agents, agricultural chemicals and the like. For example, (E)-3-(4'-
10 (4''-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde is an important synthetic intermediate for a quinoline mevalonolactone derivative known as an inhibitor of an HMG-CoA reducing enzyme which is a rate-determining enzyme for the biosynthesis of cholesterol.

BACKGROUND ART

15 As a synthetic method of a quinoline derivative, for example, (E)-3-(4'-(4''-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde, there are known (1) a method comprising reacting cis-1-ethoxy-2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)ethylene with
20 butyllithium in tetrahydrofuran, reacting the resulting compound with 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde at -60 to -78°C, and hydrolyzing the obtained vinyl ether compound in the presence of an acid catalyst; and (2) a method comprising reacting 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-
25 cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde with alkoxycarbonylmethyl phosphonate to give the corresponding α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid ester, reducing an ester moiety of this compound with, for example, a metal hydride such as diisobutyl aluminum hydride and the like to give an alcohol, and oxidizing
30 the alcohol with an oxidant such as activated manganese dioxide and the like (see JP-A-1-279866, EP-A-304063, US Patent No. 5,856,336).

As regards the above-mentioned method (1), the organotin compound to be used is industrially difficult to obtain, and

needs to be reacted at an extremely low temperature of -60 to -78°C, thus requiring special reaction equipment. As regards the above-mentioned method (2), the metal hydride to be used for reducing the ester moiety is difficult to handle. In addition, plural steps are necessary until the objective product is obtained by either method, which makes these methods not entirely advantageous as an industrial production method of a quinoline derivative such as (E)-3-(4'-(4"-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde.

As a synthetic method of quinolinecarbaldehyde, such as 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde, which is an intermediate for the above-mentioned quinoline derivative, there are known (3) a method comprising reducing the corresponding quinoline carboxylic acid ester with various metal hydrides, such as diisobutylaluminum hydride and the like, to give the corresponding quinoline carbinol (4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxymethylquinoline), then oxidizing this compound with pyridinium chlorochromate, oxalyl chloride/dimethyl sulfoxide/tertiary amine (Swern oxidation), or sulfur trioxide pyridine complex and the like (see JP-A-1-279866, EP-A-304063, US Patent No. 5,856,336); and (4) a method comprising oxidizing 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxymethylquinoline with a hypohalous acid salt in the presence of a nitroxy radical derivative (see JP-A-8-27114).

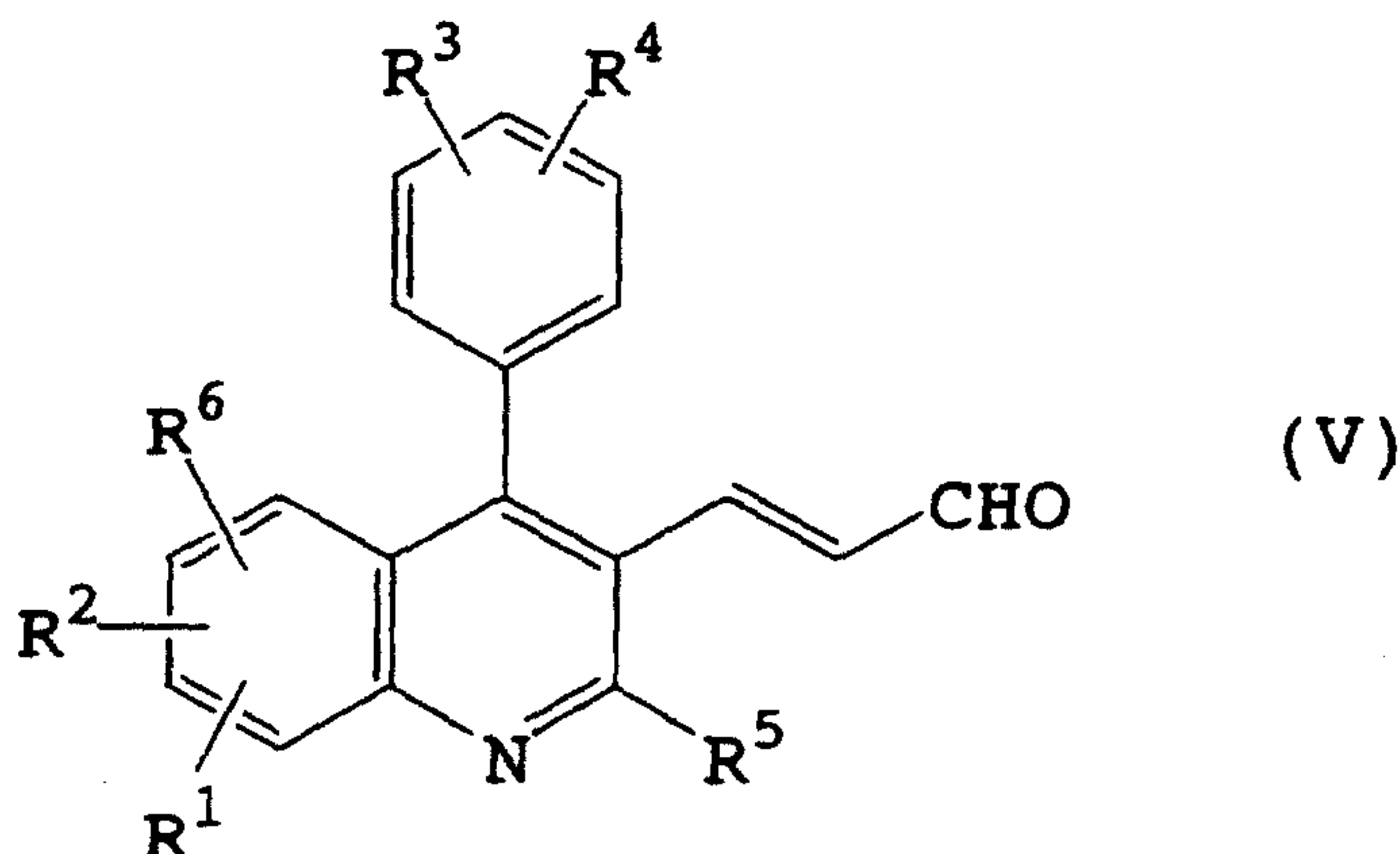
The above-mentioned (3) and (4) comprise oxidation of an alcohol moiety into aldehyde using the corresponding quinoline carbinol as a starting material for the production of quinolinecarbaldehyde, which requires complicated steps because quinoline carbinol needs to be obtained by reducing the corresponding quinoline carboxylic acid ester. In addition, pyridinium chlorochromate used as an oxidant in method (3) is associated with a problem of treatment of a waste liquid containing an environmentally harmful chromium ion, and byproduction of dimethyl sulfide that generates extreme odor

under Swern oxidation conditions and conditions using a sulfur trioxide pyridine complex. For the oxidation reaction using a hypohalous acid salt, moreover, an environmentally harmful halogenated hydrocarbon, such as dichloromethane and the like, needs to be generally used as a solvent. Therefore, the above-mentioned methods are hardly considered an industrial production method of quinolinecarbaldehyde.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method capable of producing a quinoline derivative and an intermediate thereof efficiently and industrially advantageously by shorter steps, using chemicals that are industrially easily obtainable and easily handled.

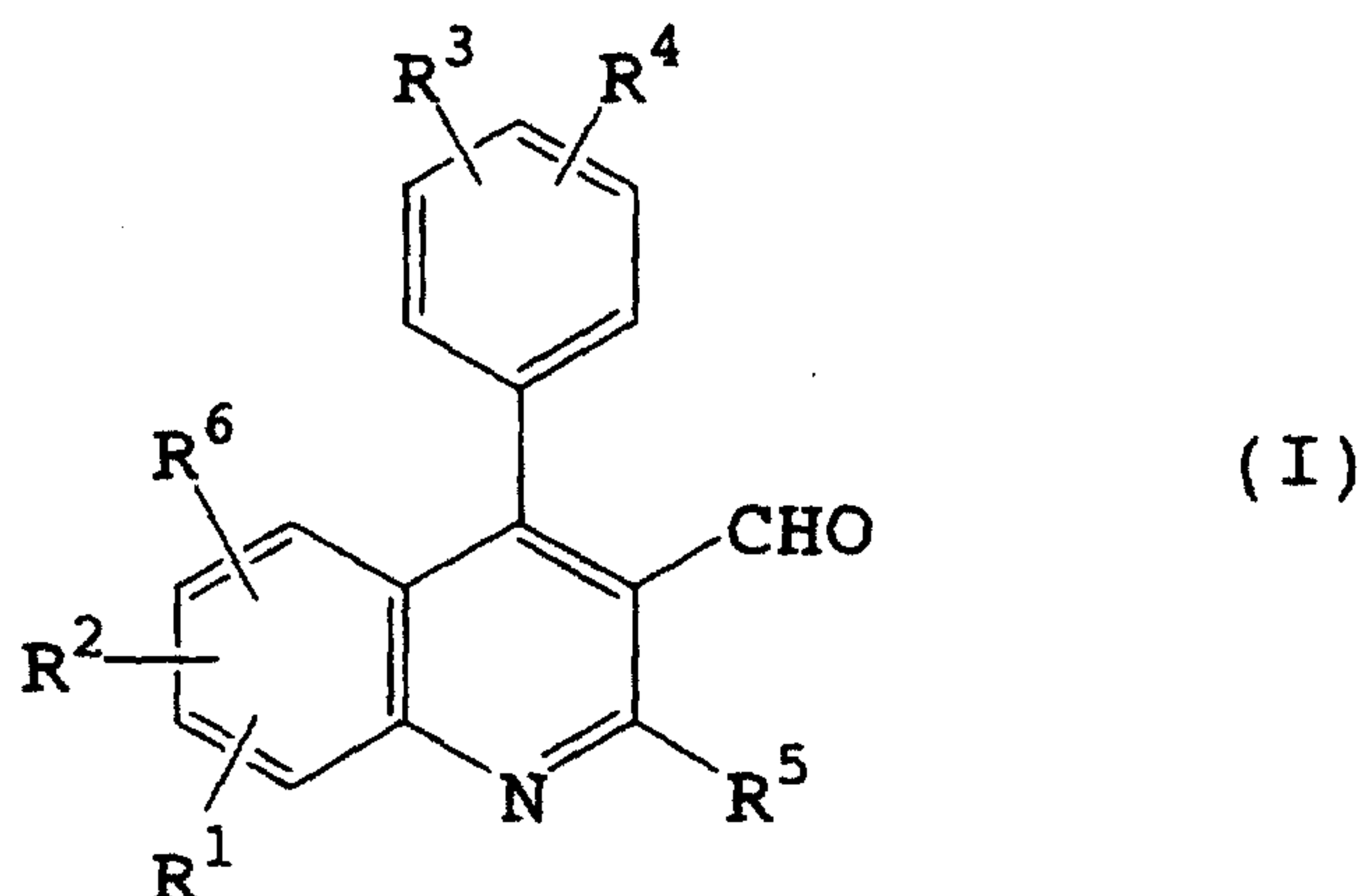
DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, a production method of a quinoline derivative of the formula (V)



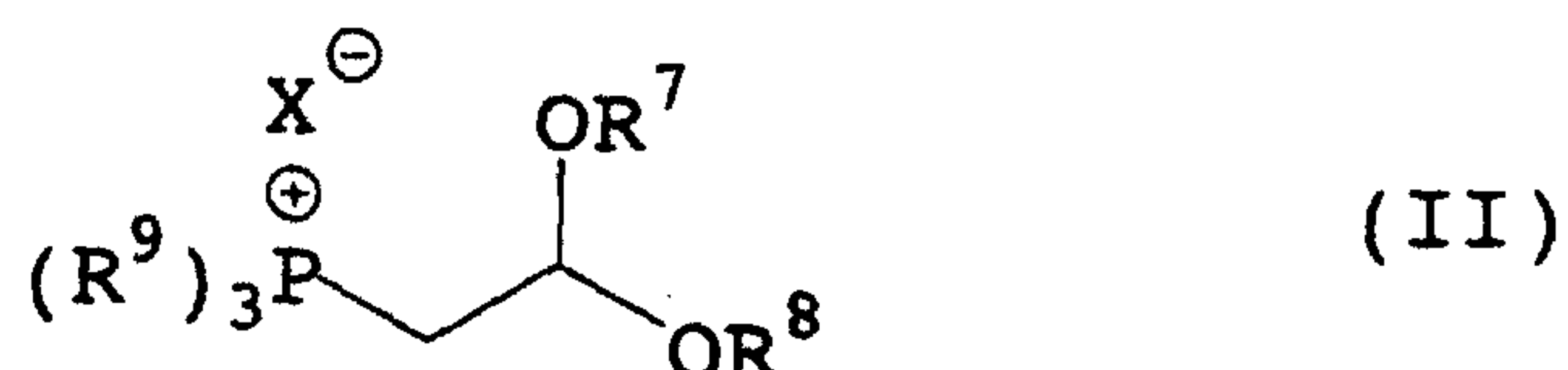
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, an optionally protected hydroxyl group, an alkyl group optionally having substituents, a cycloalkyl group optionally having substituents, an aryl group optionally having substituents, an aralkyl group optionally having substituents, an alkoxy group optionally having substituents or an aryloxy group optionally having substituents (hereinafter to be abbreviated as quinoline derivative (V)), which comprises:

reacting a quinolinecarbaldehyde of the formula (I)



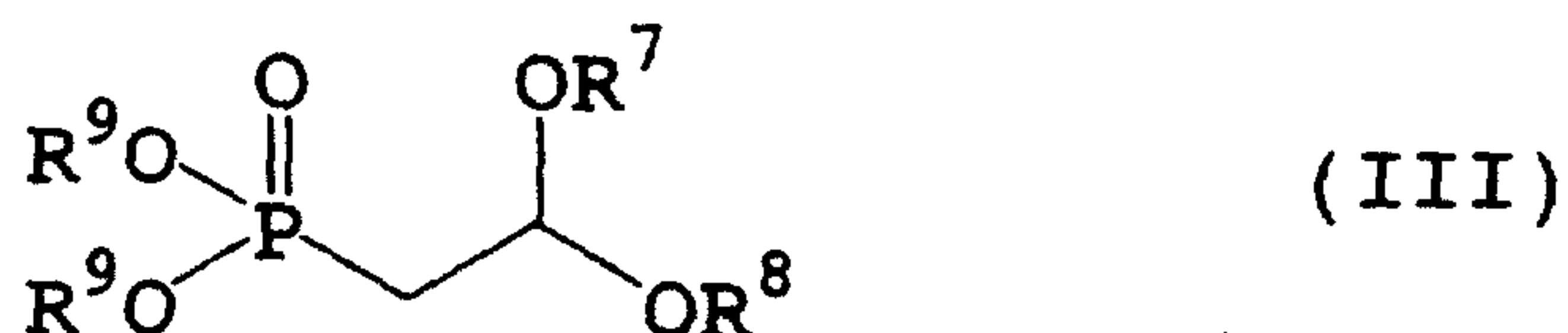
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as defined above
 (hereinafter to be abbreviated as quinolinecarbaldehyde (I)),
 with any of the following compounds (a) to (c) in the presence
 5 of a base,

(a) a phosphonium salt compound of the formula (II)



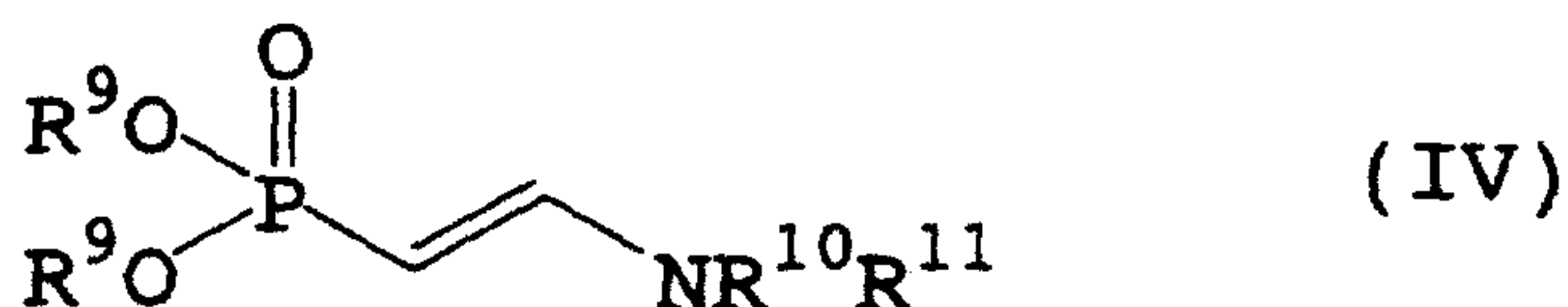
wherein R^7 and R^8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom,
 an alkyl group optionally having substituents, an acyl group
 10 optionally having substituents or an aralkyl group optionally
 having substituents, or in combination represent an alkylene
 group, an arylene group or an aralkylene group, R^9 represents
 an alkyl group optionally having substituents or an aryl group
 optionally having substituents, and X represents a halogen atom
 15 (hereinafter to be abbreviated as phosphonium salt (II)),

(b) a phosphonate compound of the formula (III)



wherein R^7 , R^8 and R^9 are as defined above (hereinafter to be
 abbreviated as phosphonate (III)), and

20 (c) a phosphonate compound of the formula (IV)

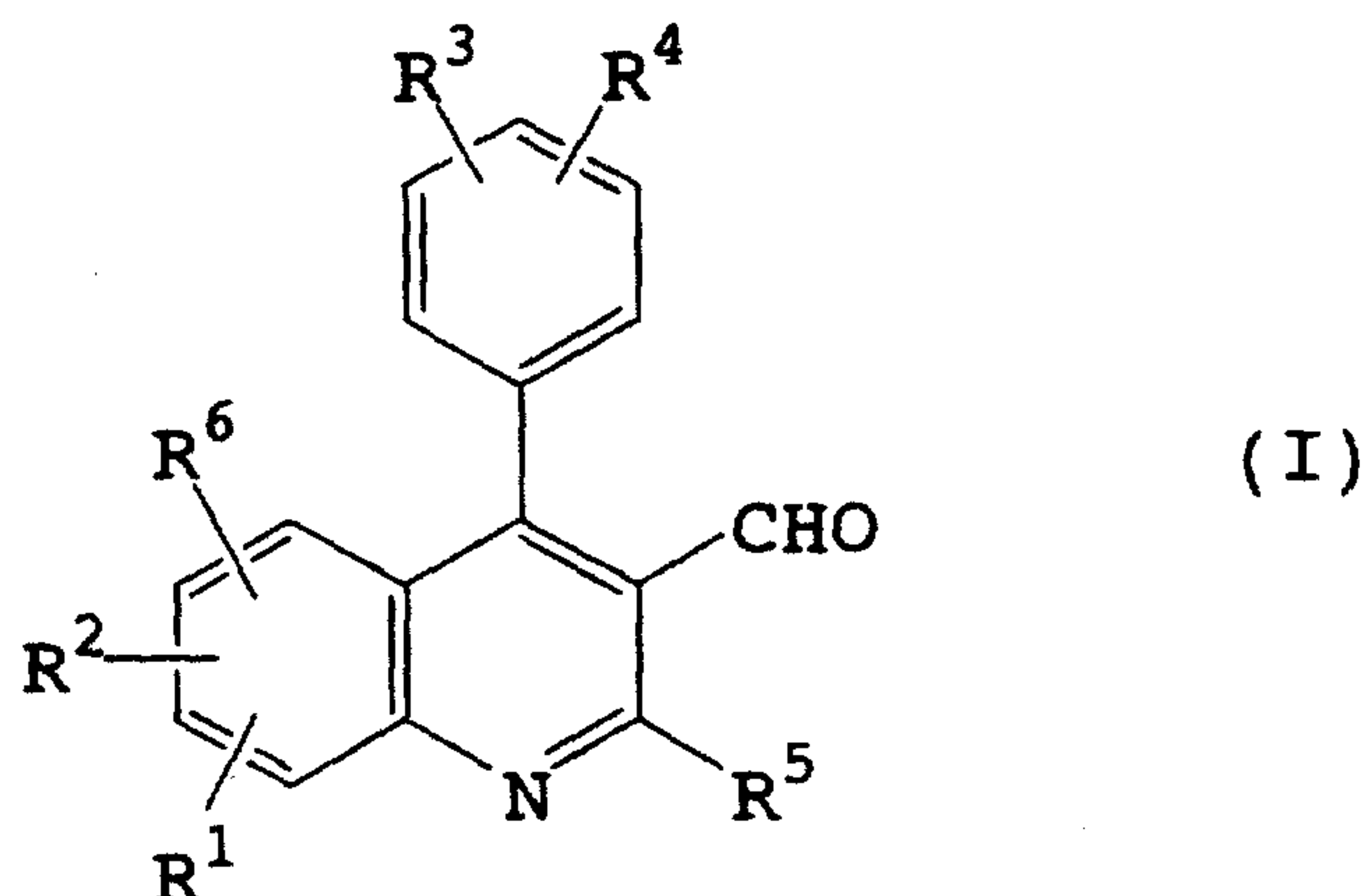


wherein each R^9 is as defined above, and R^{10} and R^{11} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group optionally having substituents, a cycloalkyl group optionally having substituents, an aryl group optionally having substituents or an aralkyl group optionally having substituents, or in combination represent an alkylene group, an arylene group or an aralkylene group (hereinafter to be abbreviated as phosphonate (IV)), and then hydrolyzing the resulting compound, is provided.

10 In a preferable embodiment, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms, R^4 is a halogen atom, R^5 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, R^7 and R^8 are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group or a benzyl group, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms or an arylene group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, R^9 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group or a benzyl group, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms or an arylene group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms.

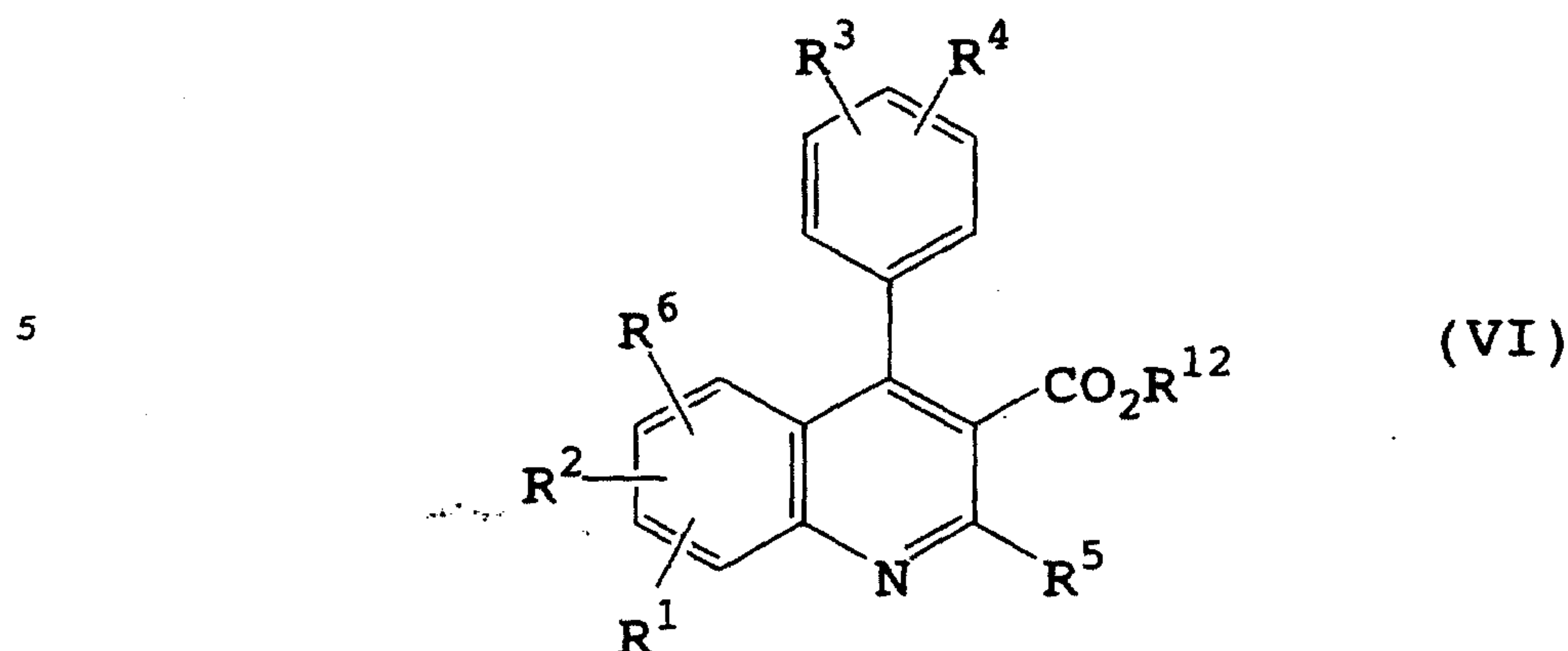
25 In a more preferable embodiment, R^4 is a fluorine atom, R^7 and R^8 are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

30 According to the present invention, a production method of a quinolinecarbaldehyde of the formula (I)



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, which comprises:

reducing a quinoline carboxylic acid ester of the formula (VI)



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, and R^{12} represents an alkyl group optionally having substituents, a cycloalkyl group optionally having substituents, an aryl group optionally having substituents or an aralkyl group optionally having substituents (hereinafter to be abbreviated as quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI)), with an aluminum hydride complex compound in the presence of a secondary amine, is provided.

10

In a preferable embodiment, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms, R^4 is a halogen atom, R^5 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and R^{12} is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group or a benzyl group.

15

In a more preferable embodiment, R^4 is a fluorine atom and R^{12} is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

20

Each group in the above-mentioned formulas is defined as follows:

The alkyl group represented by $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}$ and R^{12} is exemplified by a straight or branched chain alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6, more preferably 1 to 4, carbon atoms. Examples thereof include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, tert-butyl group and the like. These alkyl groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like.

The cycloalkyl group represented by $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^{10}, R^{11}$ and R^{12} is exemplified a cycloalkyl group preferably having 3 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples thereof include cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group and the like. These cycloalkyl groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, tert-butyl group and the like; alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like; aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl group, p-methoxyphenyl group, p-chlorophenyl group and the like.

The aryl group represented by $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}$ and R^{12} is exemplified by an aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms. Examples thereof include phenyl group, naphthyl group and the like. These aryl groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, tert-butyl group and the like;

alkoxyl group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like; aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl group, p-methoxyphenyl group, p-chlorophenyl group and the like.

The aralkyl group represented by R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is exemplified by an aralkyl group, which has alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms as an alkyl moiety, and aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms as an aryl moiety. Examples thereof include benzyl group, naphthylmethyl group and the like. These aralkyl groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, tert-butyl group and the like; alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like; and aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl group, p-methoxyphenyl group, p-chlorophenyl group and the like.

The halogen atom represented by R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and X is exemplified by fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodine atom and the like, preferably fluorine atom.

The alkoxy group represented by R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 is exemplified by a straight or branched chain alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples thereof include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like. These alkoxy groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like; aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl group, p-methoxyphenyl group, p-chlorophenyl group and the like.

The aryloxy group represented by R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 is exemplified by aryloxy group, which has an aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms as an aryl moiety. Examples thereof include phenoxy group, tolyloxy group, naphthyloxy group and the like. These aryloxy groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, tert-butyl group and the like; alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like; and aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl group, p-methoxyphenyl group, p-chlorophenyl group and the like.

The hydroxyl group represented by R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 may be protected. The protecting group for hydroxyl group is free of any particular limitation as long as it is generally used for protecting hydroxyl group, and is exemplified by aralkyl group such as benzyl group and the like; tri-substituted silyl group such as trimethylsilyl group, tert-butyldimethylsilyl group, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl group and the like; acetal-type protecting group such as methoxymethyl group, 1-ethoxyethyl group, tetrahydrofuranyl group, tetrahydropyranyl group and the like.

The acyl group represented by R^7 and R^8 is exemplified by alkylcarbonyl group wherein the alkyl moiety is a straight or branched chain alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as acetyl group and the like; arylcarbonyl group wherein the aryl moiety is an aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as benzoyl group; and the like. These acyl groups may have substituents and examples of the substituent include hydroxyl group; alkyl group preferably having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group,

tert-butyl group and the like; alkoxy group preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, butoxy group and the like; and aryl group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl group, p-methoxyphenyl group, p-chlorophenyl group and the like.

The alkylene group represented by R^7 and R^8 , or R^{10} and R^{11} in combination is exemplified by a straight or branched chain alkylene group preferably having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, such as ethylene group, propylene group, butylene group, pentylene group and the like. The arylene group represented by R^7 and R^8 , or R^{10} and R^{11} in combination is exemplified by arylene group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as o-phenylene group, 2,3-naphthalenediyl group and the like. The aralkylene group represented by R^7 and R^8 , or R^{10} and R^{11} in combination is exemplified by aralkylene group wherein the alkylene moiety is an alkylene group preferably having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and wherein the arylene moiety is an arylene group preferably having 6 to 10 carbon atoms. Examples thereof include 1,2-benzo-2-butene group, 2,3-naphto-2-butene group and the like.

As a preferable quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) and quinoline derivative (V), a compound wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms, R^4 is a halogen atom, and R^5 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms is mentioned.

As a more preferable quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) and quinoline derivative (V), a compound wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms, R^4 is a fluorine atom, and R^5 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms is mentioned.

As a more preferable quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) and quinoline derivative (V), a compound wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms, R^4 is a fluorine atom, and R^5 is an isopropyl group or a cyclopropyl group is mentioned.

As a preferable phosphonium salt (II) and phosphonate

(III), a compound wherein R^7 and R^8 are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group or a benzyl group, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms or an arylene group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and R^9 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group is mentioned.

As a more preferable phosphonium salt (II) and phosphonate (III), a compound wherein R^7 and R^8 are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, R^9 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group is mentioned.

As a preferable phosphonate (IV), a compound wherein R^9 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl group, naphthyl group or benzyl group, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms or an arylene group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms is mentioned.

As a more preferable phosphonate (IV), a compound wherein R^9 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or in combination show an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms is mentioned.

As a preferable quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI), a compound wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms, R^4 is a halogen atom, R^5 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and R^{12} is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl group, naphthyl group or benzyl group is mentioned.

As a more preferable quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI), a compound wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms,

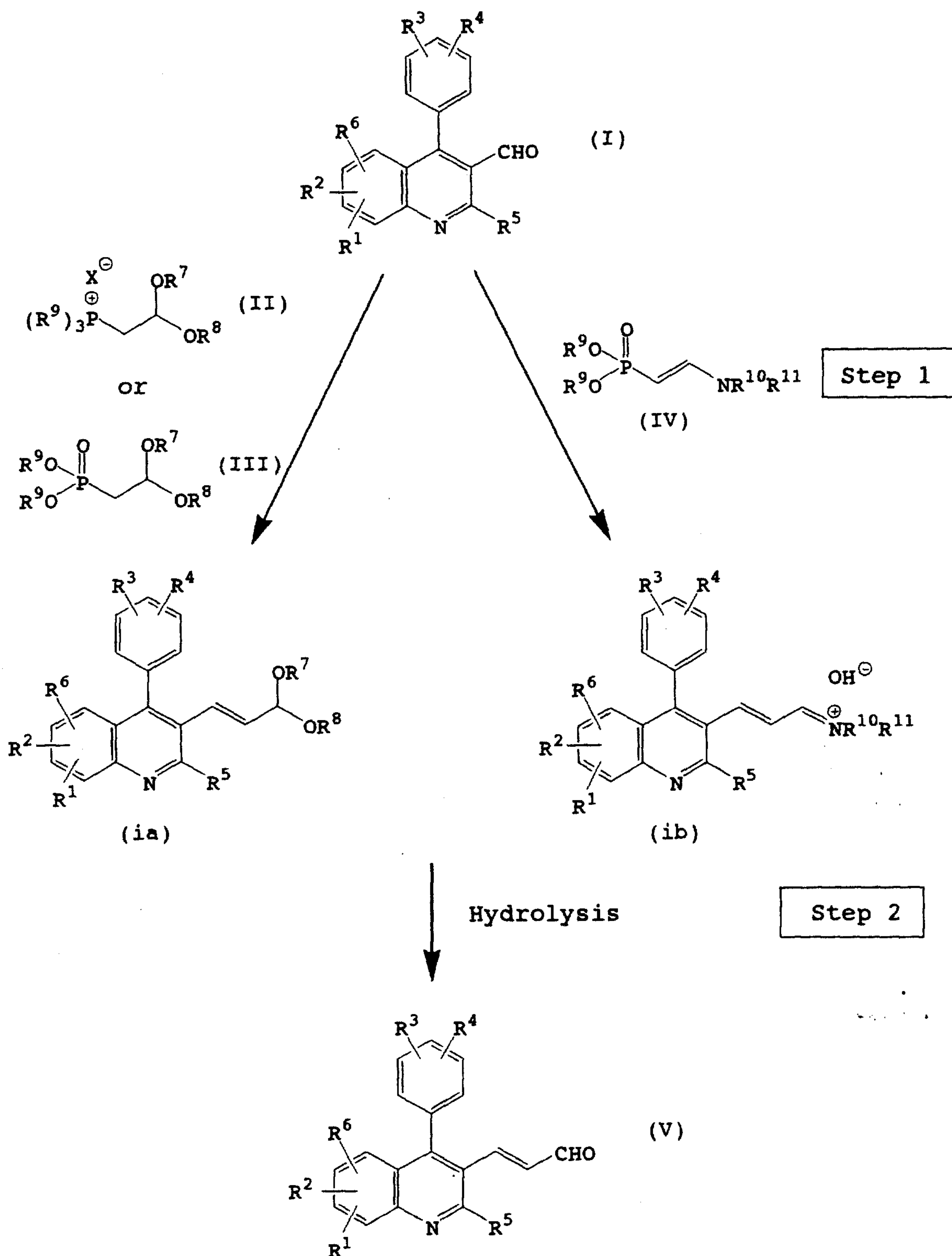
R⁴ is a fluorine atom, R⁵ is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and R¹² is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms is mentioned.

5 As a more preferable quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI), a compound wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁶ are hydrogen atoms, R⁴ is a fluorine atom, R⁵ is an isopropyl group or a cyclopropyl group, and R¹² is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms is mentioned.

10 Production method of quinoline derivative (V)

The production method of the quinoline derivative (V) of the present invention is characterized by reacting quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) with one of phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) and phosphonate (IV) in the presence of a
15 base and then subjecting the compound to hydrolysis. Namely, as shown in the following scheme 1, the method comprises a step for reacting an activated intermediate (phosphorane compound) produced by the reaction of a base with phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV), and
20 quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) (Step 1), and a step of hydrolysis of an acetal group moiety or imino group moiety of the product (ia) or (ib) obtained by the above reaction (Step 2). In this production method, it is also possible to isolate an activated intermediate (phosphorane compound) produced by the reaction of
25 a base with phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV), subjecting this intermediate to a reaction with quinolinecarbaldehyde (I), which method is also encompassed in the present invention.

[Scheme 1]



wherein each symbol is as defined above.

According to this method, quinoline derivative (V) can be produced advantageously by reacting quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) with phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV) in the presence of a base, thereby immediately reacting an activated intermediate (phosphorane compound)

produced in the reaction system with quinolinecarbaldehyde (I), and subjecting the product obtained by this reaction to hydrolysis, with or without purification.

In the following, this method is explained by the steps.

5 [Step 1] Step for reaction of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) with phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV) in the presence of a base

Examples of the phosphonium salt (II) include (1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl)triphenyl phosphonium bromide, (1,3-
10 dioxolan-2-ylmethyl)triphenyl phosphonium iodide and the like. Examples of the phosphonate (III) include diethyl phosphonoacetaldehyde diethylacetal, dimethyl phosphonoacetaldehyde dimethylacetal and the like. Examples of the phosphonate (IV) include diethyl-2-(cyclohexylamino)-
15 vinylphosphonate, dimethyl-2-(cyclohexylamino)vinyphosphonate and the like.

The amount of phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV) to be used is preferably within the range
of 1 to 10-fold moles, more preferably within the range of 1 to
20 2-fold moles, relative to 1 mole of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I).

Examples of the base include alkali metal carbonates such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate and the like; alkali metal hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and the like; organolithium compounds such as
25 methyllithium, ethyllithium, n-butyllithium, sec-butyllithium, tert-butyllithium, phenyllithium and the like; alkylmagnesium halides such as methylmagnesium chloride, ethylmagnesium bromide and the like; metal amides such as lithium amide, sodium amide, potassium amide, lithium diethylamide, lithium
30 diisopropylamide, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, bromomagnesium diisopropylamide and the like; metal alkoxides such as lithium methoxide, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium tert-butoxide, potassium tert-butoxide and the like;

alkali metal hydrides such as lithium hydride, sodium hydride, potassium hydride and the like. Of these, sodium hydride, n-butyllithium, tert-butyllithium and potassium tert-butoxide are preferably used from the aspects of the high stability of the
5 activated intermediate (phosphorane compound) produced, and the like. The amount of the base to be used is free of any particular limitation, but it is generally preferably not less than 0.1 mole, more preferably within the range of 0.5 to 2-fold moles, relative to 1 mole of phosphonium salt (II),
10 phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV), for a smooth progress of the reaction.

The step is preferably carried out in the presence of a solvent. The solvent to be used is free of any particular limitation as long as it does not adversely affect the
15 reaction. Examples thereof include aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, methylcyclohexane and the like; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and the like; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, tert-butanol and the like; ethers such
20 as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane and the like; halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane and the like; nitriles such as acetonitrile, benzonitrile and the like; nitrogen-containing aromatic compounds such as pyridine
25 and the like; amides such as dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N'-dimethylimidazolidinone, hexamethylphosphoric triamide and the like; dimethyl sulfoxide, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, ammonia; and mixtures thereof. Of these, from the aspect of the stability of the
30 activated intermediate (phosphorane compound) produced in the reaction system, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and the like; ethers such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane and the like; dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide

are preferable. The amount of the solvent to be used is free of any particular limitation, but it is generally preferably 1 to 200-fold weight, more preferably 5 to 20-fold weight, relative to quinolinecarbaldehyde (I).

5 While the reaction temperature varies depending on the kind of phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV) to be used, the kind of a base to be used and the kind of a solvent to be used, it is generally preferably within the range of -100 to 100°C, more preferably within the range of -50
10 to 30°C. While the reaction time also varies depending on the reaction temperature, it is generally preferably within the range of 0.1 to 24 hours.

The reaction is preferably carried out by dissolving phosphonium salt (II), phosphonate (III) or phosphonate (IV) in
15 a solvent under an inert gas atmosphere such as argon and the like, adding a base to this solution, adding quinolinecarbaldehyde (I), and stirring the mixture at a predetermined temperature. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture is poured into water, extracted
20 with organic solvent such as ethyl acetate, hexane and the like, and if necessary, the extract is washed with water, saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and the like, dried over a desiccant such as anhydrous sodium sulfate, anhydrous magnesium
25 sulfate and the like, and concentrated to give a crude product. The obtained crude product can be isolated and purified as necessary by a general purification method such as recrystallization, distillation, column chromatography and the like, which may be followed by hydrolysis of an acetal group
30 moiety or imino group moiety. Alternatively, the crude product may be subjected to a hydrolysis step without purification. [Step 2] Step for hydrolysis of acetal group moiety or imino group moiety of the product obtained from Step 1

Typical hydrolysis reaction conditions for reacting an

acid in a solvent containing water can be used. The amount of the water to be used is free of any particular limitation, and it is generally preferably within the range of not less than 1 mole, more preferably within the range of 1 to 10-fold moles, relative to 1 mole of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I), which is used as a starting material in the previous step.

Examples of the acid include mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, perchloric acid and the like; organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, oxalic acid and the like, a hydrate thereof and a salt thereof. The amount of the acid to be used is free of any particular limitation, and it is generally preferably within the range of 0.01 to 5-fold moles, relative to the amount of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I), which is used as a starting material in the previous step.

The hydrolysis step is preferably carried out in the presence of a solvent. The solvent to be used is free of any particular limitation as long as it does not adversely affect the reaction. Examples thereof include alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, sec-butanol, tert-butanol and the like; ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dimethoxyethane and the like; hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, petroleum ether, benzene, toluene, xylene and the like; amides such as dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N'-dimethylimidazolidinone, hexamethylphosphoric triamide and the like; nitriles such as acetonitrile and the like; dimethyl sulfoxide; and mixed solvents thereof. The amount of the solvent to be used is free of any particular limitation, and it is generally preferably within the range of 1 to 200-fold weight, relative to the amount of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I), which is used as a starting material in the previous step.

While the reaction temperature varies depending on the kind of an acid to be used and the kind of a solvent to be

used, it is generally preferably within the range of 0 to 100°C. While the reaction time also varies depending on the reaction temperature, it is generally preferably within the range of 1 to 24 hours.

5 The quinoline derivative (V) obtained in this way can be isolated and purified by a method generally used for isolation and purification of organic compounds. For example, a base, such as aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, sodium methoxide and the like, is added as necessary to the reaction
10 mixture after completion of the reaction, to neutralize the acid, and the mixture is extracted with an organic solvent such as diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, methylene chloride and the like. The extract is washed as necessary with water, saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, aqueous sodium hydrogen
15 carbonate solution and the like to remove acidic substance and water-soluble substance, dried over a desiccant such as anhydrous sodium sulfate, anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the like, and concentrated to give a crude product. The obtained crude product is purified by distillation, chromatography,
20 recrystallization and the like.

 The phosphonium salt (II) to be used for this method, such as (1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl)triphenyl phosphonium bromide, can be easily synthesized by, for example, reacting bromoacetaldehyde ethylene acetal with triphenylphosphine.
25 Phosphonate (III), such as diethyl phosphonoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, can be synthesized by reacting bromoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal with triethyl phosphite. Phosphonate (IV), such as diethyl-2-(cyclohexylamino)-vinylphosphonate, can be synthesized by hydrolyzing the acetal
30 moiety of diethyl phosphonoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, and reacting the obtained aldehyde with cyclohexylamine (see Organic Syntheses, vol. 53, p. 44 (1973)).

[Production method of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I)]

 The production method of quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) of

the present invention is characterized by the reduction of quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI) with an aluminum hydride complex compound in the presence of a secondary amine.

Examples of the aluminum hydride complex compound
5 include sodium aluminum hydride, lithium aluminum hydride and sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride. Of these, lithium aluminum hydride and sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride are particularly preferably used in view of availability and handleability. The amount of the aluminum
10 hydride complex compound to be used is preferably within the range of 0.5 to 10-fold moles, more preferably within the range of 1 to 5-fold moles for a smooth progress of the reaction, relative to the quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI).

Examples of the secondary amine include chain aliphatic
15 secondary amines such as dimethylamine, ethylmethylamine, diethylamine, methylisopropylamine, dipropylamine, diisopropylamine, methylbutylamine, ethylbutylamine, dibutylamine, diisobutylamine, dipentylamine, methylhexylamine, dihexylamine, dioctylamine, N-propylcyclopropylmethylamine, N-
20 methylcyclohexylamine, N-ethylcyclohexylamine, N-isopropylcyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, N-methylcyclodecylamine, dibenzylamine, N-ethylbenzylamine, N-isopropylbenzylamine, N-butylbenzylamine, N-benzylphenethylamine, bis(2-methoxyethyl)amine,
25 methylaminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal, 2-methylaminomethyl-1,3-dioxolane and the like; cyclic aliphatic secondary amines such as 2-methylaziridine, azetidine, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, piperidine, piperidine, dimethylpiperidine, 1-piperonylpiperidine, 4-benzylpiperidine, 4-phenylpiperidine, 4-piperidinopiperidine, hexamethylenimine, heptamethylenimine, 2-methyl-2-imidazoline, 2-phenyl-2-imidazoline, 1-methylpiperazine, 1-phenylpiperazine, 1-(2-pyridyl)piperazine, 1-(4-fluorophenyl)piperazine, 1-benzylpiperazine, 1-methoxyphenylpiperazine, 3-azabicyclo[3.2.2]nonane, morpholine,

thiomorpholine, thiazolidine, indoline, 2-methylindoline, 2,3-dimethylindoline, perhydroindole, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline, decahydroquinoline, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, iminodibenzyl, phenoxazine, phenothiazine, N,N,N'-
5 trimethylethylenediamine, 3,3'-iminobis(N,N-dimethylpropylamine), N'-benzyl-N,N-dimethylethylenediamine and the like; and aromatic secondary amines such as N-methylaniline, N-ethylaniline, N-propylaniline, diphenylamine, phenylbenzylamine, N-butylbenzylamine, N-ethyltoluidine, 3-
10 methoxydiphenylamine, N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine, 2-methylaminopyridine, 2-anilinopyridine, 2-benzylaminopyridine and the like. Of these, diethylamine, morpholine and 1-methylpiperazine are particularly preferably used for a smooth progress of the reaction.

15 While the amount of the secondary amine to be used varies depending on the kind of an aluminum hydride complex compound to be used, it is preferably a molar amount corresponding to the number of hydrogen atoms, which this aluminum hydride complex compound has, minus 0.5 to 1.5,
20 particularly preferably minus 0.8 to 1.2, per 1 mole of the aluminum hydride complex compound. When a lithium aluminum hydride is used as an aluminum hydride complex compound, for example, because lithium aluminum hydride has four hydrogen atoms per 1 molecule, a secondary amine is preferably used in
25 the range of 2.5 to 3.5-fold moles per 1 mole of lithium aluminum hydride. When sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride is used as an aluminum hydride complex compound, because sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride has two hydrogen atoms per molecule, a secondary amine is preferably
30 used in the range of 0.5 to 1.5-fold moles, per 1 mole of sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride.

The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a solvent. The solvent to be used is free of any particular limitation as long as it does not adversely affect the

reaction. Examples thereof include aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, petroleum ether and the like; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, cumene and the like; ethers such as diethyl ether,
5 tetrahydrofuran, diisopropyl ether, dimethoxyethane, dibutyl ether and the like; mixed solvents thereof and the like. The amount of the solvent to be used is preferably within the range of 0.1 to 200-fold weights, more preferably within the range of 1 to 20-fold weights for a smooth progress of the reaction,
10 relative to the quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI).

The reaction temperature is preferably within the range of from -70°C to the boiling point of the solvent to be used, more preferably within the range of -30°C to 30°C for a smooth progress of the reaction. In addition, while the reaction time
15 varies depending on the reaction temperature, it is generally preferably within the range of 0.5 to 24 hours.

For the reaction, a method comprising adding dropwise a secondary amine to a solution obtained by mixing an aluminum hydride complex compound and a solvent, and adding this mixture
20 to a solution obtained by dissolving quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI) in a solvent and adjusting to a predetermined temperature, or a method comprising adding dropwise quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI) or a solution obtained by dissolving quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI) in a solvent to a mixture
25 obtained by dropwise addition of a secondary amine to a solution obtained by mixing an aluminum hydride complex compound and a solvent, and reacting the mixture at a predetermined temperature, is preferable.

The quinolinecarbaldehyde (I) obtained in this way can
30 be isolated and purified by a method generally used for isolation and purification of organic compounds. For example, an acidic aqueous solution such as hydrochloric acid, aqueous sulfuric acid solution, aqueous acetic acid solution and the like is added to a reaction mixture, or after addition of a

reaction mixture to these acidic aqueous solutions, an organic layer is separated, dried over a desiccant such as anhydrous sodium sulfate, anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the like, and concentrated, and the obtained crude product is purified as
5 necessary by distillation, recrystallization, sublimation, chromatography and the like. Alternatively, a saturated aqueous solution of an inorganic salt such as sodium sulfate, sodium chloride and the like, is added to a reaction mixture to allow precipitation of an aluminum salt, and after removing
10 this salt by filtration, an organic layer is separated from the filtrate and a crude product can be obtained from the organic layer.

The quinoline carboxylic acid ester (VI), such as 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ester,
15 which is a starting substance of this method, can be easily synthesized by condensing 2-amino-4'-fluorobenzophenone with 3-cyclopropyl-3-oxopropanoic acid ester in the presence of an acid catalyst [see Journal of Organic Chemistry (J. Org. Chem.), vol. 31, p. 2899 (1966); Heterocycles, vol. 50, p. 479
20 (1999)].

The present invention is explained in detail in the following by referring to Examples, which are not to be construed as limitative.

Example 1

25 Lithium aluminum hydride (0.569 g, 15 mmol) was placed in a 50 ml volume three-necked flask equipped with a thermometer, a magnetic stirrer and a dropping funnel, and tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added as a solvent, followed by replacement of the system with nitrogen. To this solution was added dropwise
30 morpholine (4.18 g, 48 mmol) gradually at room temperature, and after completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. This solution was cooled to 0°C and a solution obtained by dissolving methyl 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carboxylate (3.21 g, 10 mmol) in

tetrahydrofuran (9.63 g) was added dropwise to this solution while maintaining the inner temperature to not higher than 0°C. After the completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred for 2 more hours at 10 to 20°C. This reaction mixture was
5 added dropwise to a 15% aqueous sulfuric acid solution (50 ml) while maintaining the inner temperature to not higher than 10°C, and then, toluene (50 ml) was added to the mixture. The organic layer was separated from the mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with toluene (10 ml). The extract was
10 combined with the organic layer obtained earlier and the mixture was washed with water (30 ml), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, then low boiling point components, such as the solvent and the like, were removed under reduced pressure. The obtained residue was purified by column chromatography (eluent:
15 hexane-ethyl acetate mixture) to give 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (2.27 g, yield 77%) as a pale-yellow solid having the following properties.

¹H-NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS, ppm) δ: 1.08-1.14(2H, m), 1.37-1.40(2H, m), 3.20-3.26(1H, m), 7.24-7.48(6H, m), 7.76(1H, ddd,
20 J=1.8, 6.5, 8.4 Hz), 7.97-8.00(1H, m), 10.06(1H, s)

Example 2

By the reaction and post-treatment in the same manner as in Example 1 except that butyl 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carboxylate (3.63 g, 10 mmol) was used
25 instead of methyl 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carboxylate, 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (2.16 g, yield 74%) was obtained.

Example 3

By the reaction and post-treatment in the same manner as
30 in Example 1 except that diethylamine (3.51 g, 48 mmol) was used instead of morpholine, 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (2.01 g, yield 69%) was obtained.

Example 4

70% Toluene solution (57.8 g, 200 mmol) of sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride was placed in a 200 ml three-necked flask equipped with a thermometer, a magnetic stirrer and a dropping funnel, and toluene (100 ml) was added as a solvent, which was followed by replacement of the system with nitrogen. To this solution was added dropwise morpholine (13.9 g, 160 mmol) gradually at room temperature, and after completion of the dropwise addition, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr.

Methyl 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carboxylate (32.1 g, 100 mmol) and toluene (300 ml) were placed in a different 1000 ml three-necked flask, and the system was replaced by nitrogen and cooled to -5°C. To this solution was added dropwise the entire amount of a toluene solution prepared earlier by mixing sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride and morpholine, while maintaining the inner temperature to not higher than 0°C, and after completion of the addition, the mixture was heated to room temperature and stirred for 3 hr. This reaction mixture was added dropwise to a 15% aqueous sulfuric acid solution (200 ml) while maintaining the inner temperature to not higher than 10°C. The organic layer was separated from the mixture and the aqueous layer was extracted with toluene (30 ml). The extract was combined with the organic layer obtained earlier. The mixture was washed with water (100 ml), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained residue was recrystallized from diisopropyl ether to give 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (22.4 g, yield 76%).

Example 5

Under an argon atmosphere, anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide (10.0 ml) was added to (1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl)triphenyl phosphonium bromide (1.55 g, 3.61 mmol) and dissolved therein. To this solution was added dropwise tert-butyllithium (1.51 M, n-pentane solution, 2.40 ml, 3.62 mmol) at 20 to 30°C over 2

min. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min and a solution obtained by dissolving 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (1.00 g, 3.44 mmol) in anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide (5 ml) was added dropwise to this solution at 20 to 30°C over 5 min. After completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 90 min. Water (10 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with hexane (20 ml) and the extracts were combined with the organic layer separated earlier. The mixture was washed twice with water (10 ml), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was added to the obtained crude product to allow dissolution, and 2 mol/l hydrochloric acid (10 ml) was added. The mixture was stood at room temperature for 30 min. Tetrahydrofuran was evaporated under reduced pressure from this mixture and the obtained red residue was dissolved in chloroform (10 ml). Hexane (30 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (50 ml) were added to the solution, and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with hexane (50 ml) and the extracts were combined with the organic layer separated earlier and concentrated. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to give (E)-3-(4'-(4''-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde (0.99 g, yield 90.9%) as pale-yellow crystals having the following properties. melting point: :124-132°C

¹H-NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS, ppm) δ: 1.08-1.13(2H, m, CH₂), 1.41-1.45(2H, m, CH₂), 2.32-2.38(1H, m, CH), 6.45(1H, dd, J=8, 16 Hz), 7.22-7.25(4H, m, Ar-H), 7.35-7.39(2H, m, Ar-H), 7.56(1H, d, J=16Hz), 7.67(1H, ddd, J=3, 6, 8Hz, Ar-H), 7.98(1H, d, J=8Hz, Ar-H), 9.51(1H, d, J=8Hz).

Example 6

Under an argon atmosphere, 60% oily sodium hydride (165

mg, 4.12 mmol) was heated to 60°C with stirring in tetrahydrofuran (825 mg). To this solution was added dropwise a solution obtained by dissolving anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide (386 mg, 4.94 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (825 mg). After
5 stirring for 2 hr, the mixture was cooled to 20°C. Then, a mixture of sodium hydride, anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide and tetrahydrofuran prepared earlier was added to (1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl)triphenyl phosphonium bromide (2.21 g, 5.15 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8.84 g) under argon atmosphere with stirring.
10 The mixture was stirred for 1 hr and cooled to 0°C. To this solution was added dropwise a solution obtained by dissolving 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (1.00 g, 3.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (4 g) at 0 to 5°C over 5 min, and after completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred
15 at the same temperature for 60 min. Water (5 g) was added to the reaction mixture and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The precipitated solid was dissolved in toluene (10 g) and washed twice with water (10 g). 0.5 mol/l Hydrochloric acid (10 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred
20 for 5 hr and left standing. The lower layer was separated and the organic layer was washed successively with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (10 g) and water (10 g). The solvent was evaporated and the obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography to give (E)-3-(4'-(4"-
25 fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde (0.93 g, yield 85.4%).

Example 7

Tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added to diethyl phosphonoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal (1.05 g, 4.12 mmol) under
30 an argon atmosphere to allow dissolution and the solution was cooled to -30 to -20°C. To this solution was added dropwise n-butyllithium (1.6 M, n-hexane solution, 2.60 ml, 4.16 mmol) at -30 to -20°C over 5 min. The mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hr and a solution obtained by dissolving 4-

(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (1.00 g, 3.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added dropwise at -30 to -20°C over 5 min. After the completion of the addition, the mixture was heated to room temperature and stirred for 2 hr. The reaction mixture was added to ice water (100 ml) and extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The extracts were combined, washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. Toluene (20 ml) and 10% aqueous perchloric acid solution (10 ml) were added to the obtained residue and the mixture was heated to 40 to 50°C for 1 hr. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, neutralized with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and extracted 3 times with toluene (50 ml). The extracts were combined, washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product (1.6 g) was purified by column chromatography to give (E)-3-(4'-(4"-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde (0.92 g, yield 84.5%).

Example 8

Sodium hydride (98.3 mg, 4.10 mmol) was suspended in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) under an argon atmosphere, and the obtained solution was cooled to -10 to -5°C. To this solution was added dropwise a solution obtained by dissolving diethyl-2-(cyclohexylamino)vinylphosphonate (1.34 g, 5.13 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) over 5 min, and after completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at -10 to -5°C for 1 hr. To this solution was added dropwise a solution obtained by dissolving 4-(4'-fluorophenyl)-2-cyclopropylquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (1.00 g, 3.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) at -10 to -5°C over 5 min, and after completion of the addition, the mixture was heated to refluxing temperature and stirred for 1 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and added to ice water (300 ml). The mixture was extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate (100 ml) and the extracts were combined,

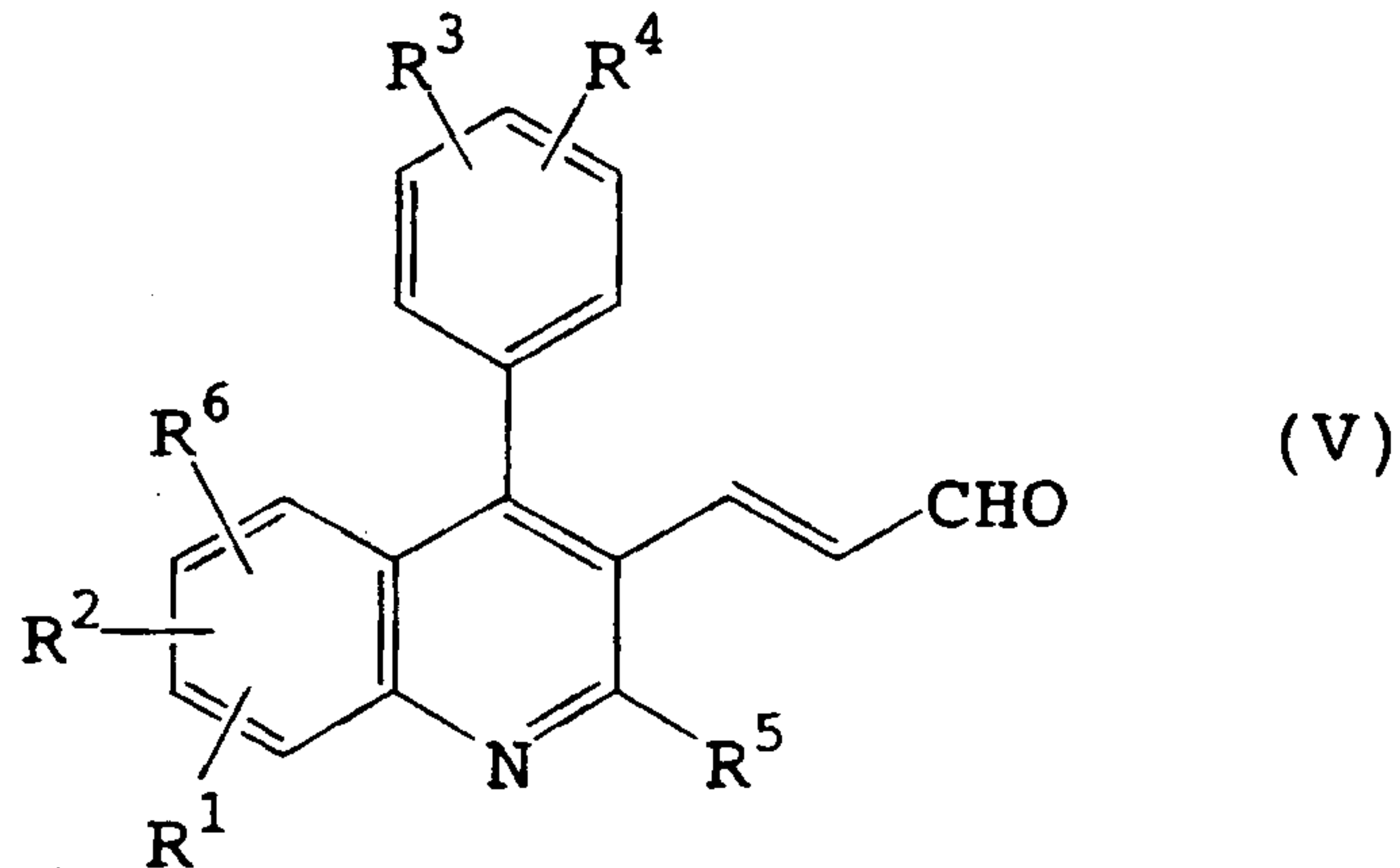
washed with saturated brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. To the obtained residue was added a solution obtained by dissolving toluene (20 ml) and oxalic acid dihydrate (1.5 g, 11.9 mmol) in water (20 ml) and the mixture
5 was heated to 60 to 70°C for 1 hr. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with toluene (20 ml). The extracts were combined with the organic layer separated earlier, washed with saturated brine, dried
10 over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained crude product (1.6 g) was purified by column chromatography to give (E)-3-(4'-(4"-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde (0.95 g, yield 86.5%).

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

15 According to the present invention, a quinoline derivative useful as a synthetic intermediate for pharmaceutical agents, agricultural chemicals and the like, such as a quinoline derivative (e.g., (E)-3-(4'-(4"-fluorophenyl)-2'-cyclopropylquinolin-3'-yl)propene aldehyde),
20 which is an important synthetic intermediate for a quinoline mevalonolactone derivative known as an inhibitor of an HMG-CoA reducing enzyme which is a rate-determining enzyme for the biosynthesis of cholesterol, and an intermediate thereof, can be produced efficiently and industrially advantageously by
25 shorter steps.

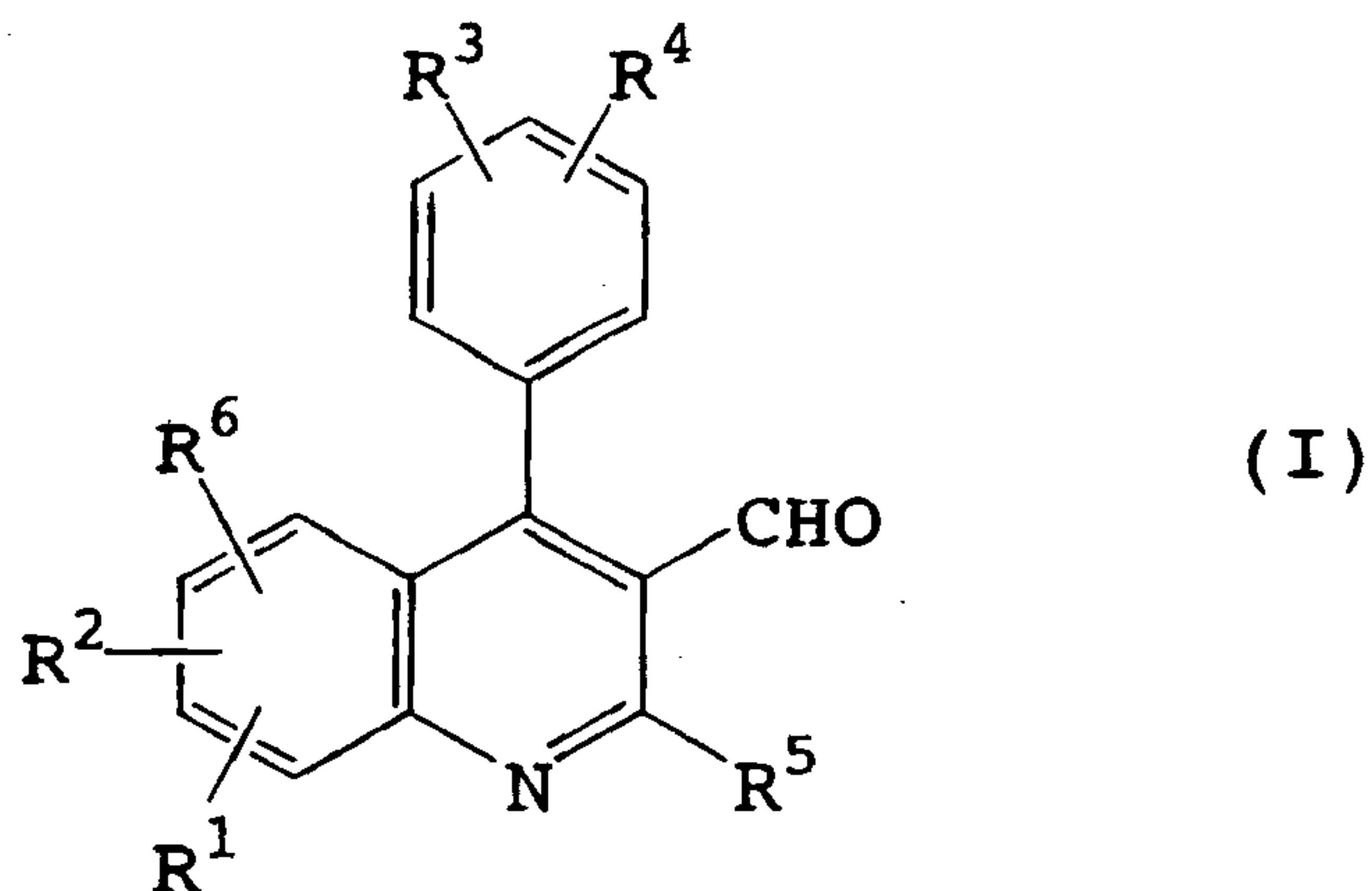
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. A production method of a quinoline derivative of the formula (V)



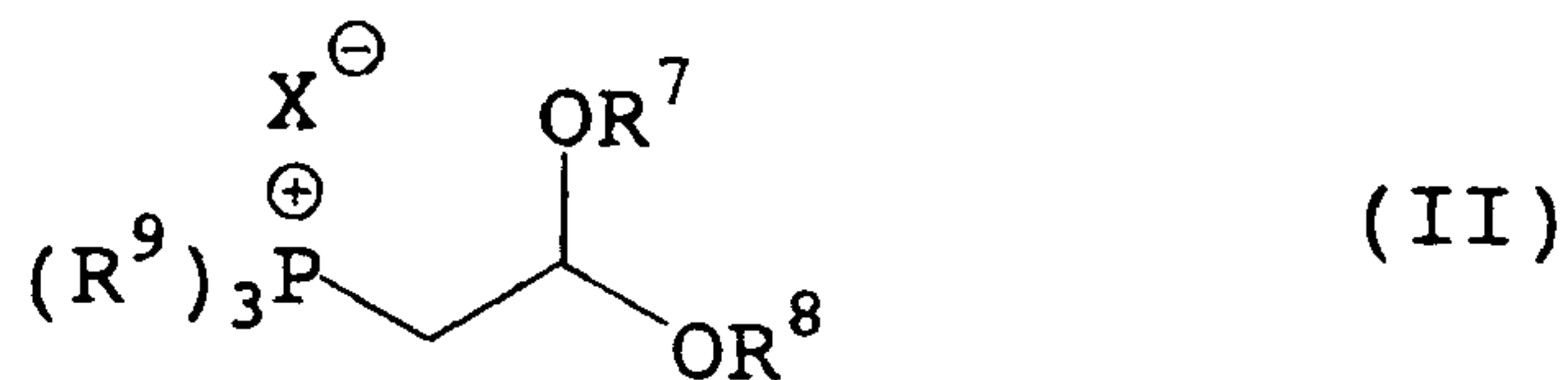
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, an optionally protected hydroxyl group, an alkyl group optionally having substituents, a cycloalkyl group optionally having substituents, an aryl group optionally having substituents, an aralkyl group optionally having substituents, an alkoxy group optionally having substituents or an aryloxy group optionally having substituents, which comprises:

- 15 reacting a quinolinecarbaldehyde of the formula (I)



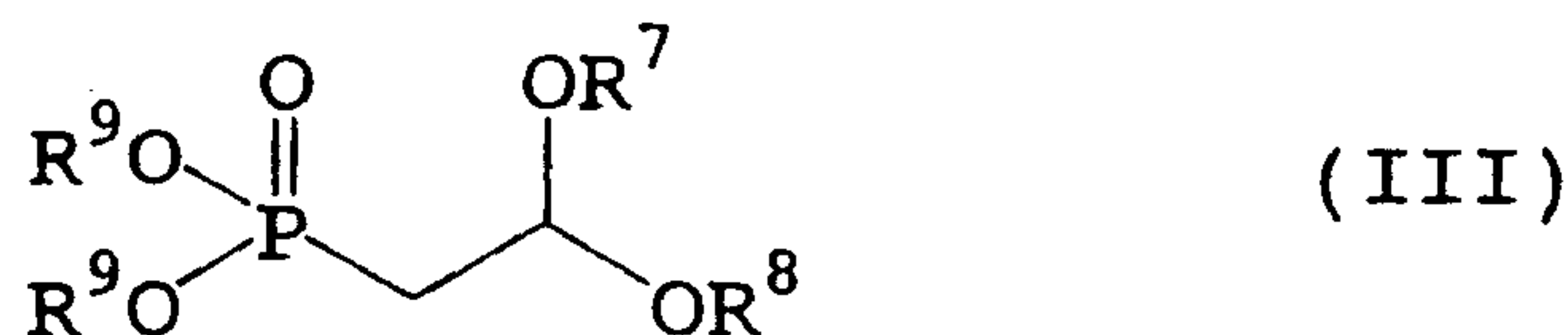
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are as defined above, with any of the following compounds (a) to (c) in the presence of a base,

- 20 (a) a phosphonium salt compound of the formula (II)



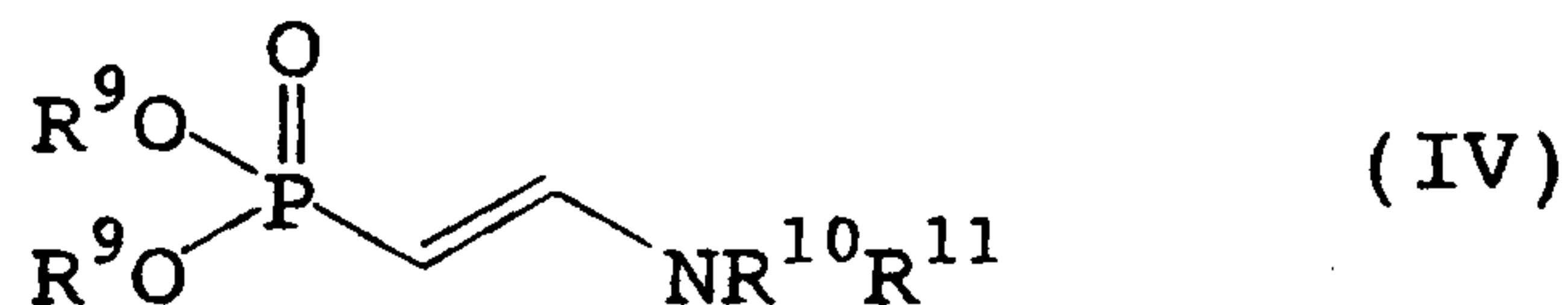
wherein R⁷ and R⁸ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group optionally having substituents, an acyl group optionally having substituents or an aralkyl group optionally having substituents, or in combination represent an alkylene group, an arylene group or an aralkylene group, R⁹ represents an alkyl group optionally having substituents or an aryl group optionally having substituents, and X represents a halogen atom,

(b) a phosphonate compound of the formula (III)



wherein R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ are as defined above, and

(c) a phosphonate compound of the formula (IV)



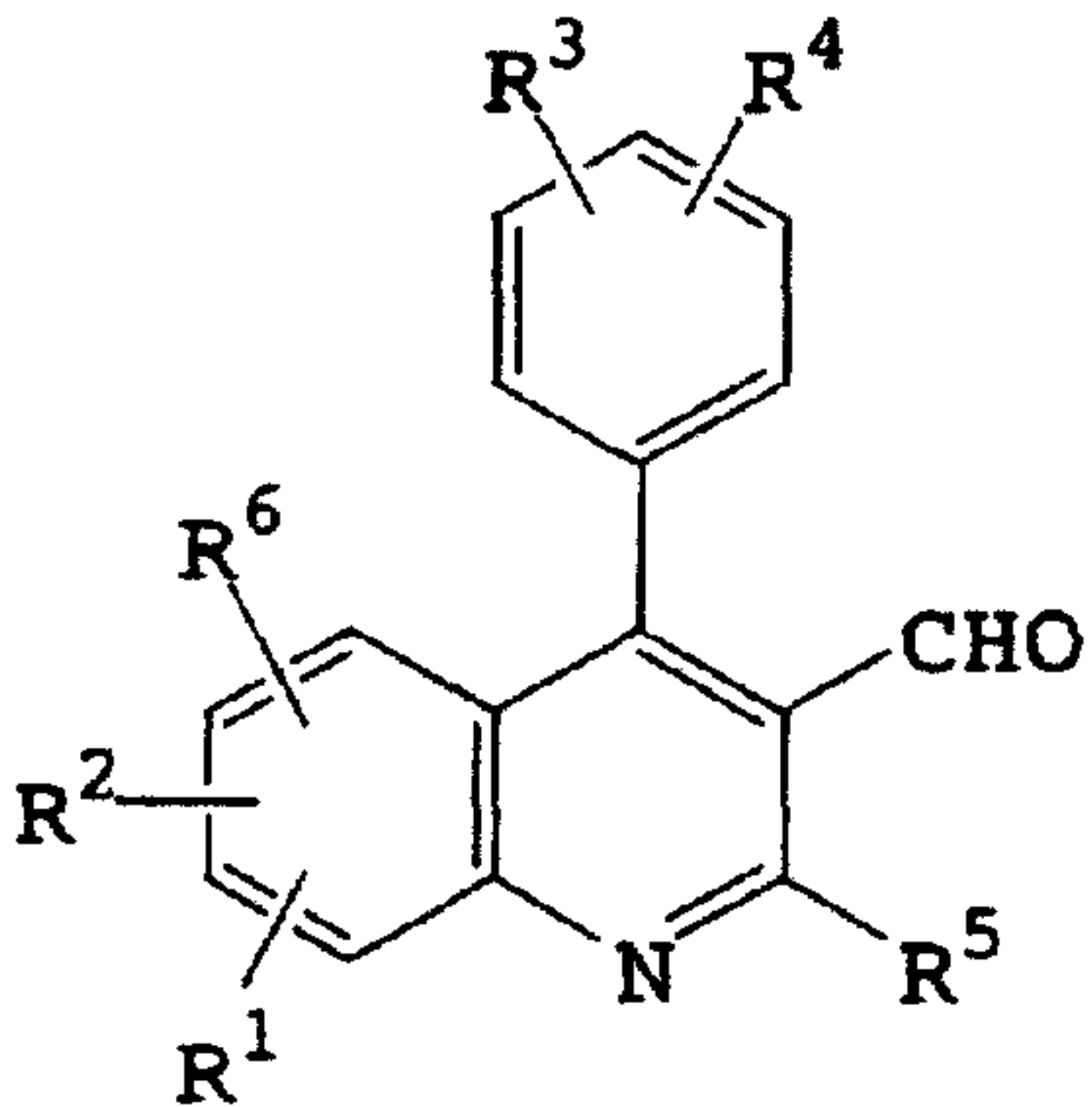
wherein each R⁹ is as defined above, and R¹⁰ and R¹¹ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group optionally having substituents, a cycloalkyl group optionally having substituents, an aryl group optionally having substituents or an aralkyl group optionally having substituents, or in combination represent an alkylene group or an aralkylene group, and then hydrolyzing the resulting compound.

2. The production method of a quinoline derivative of claim 1, wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁶ are hydrogen atoms, R⁴ is a halogen atom, R⁵ is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

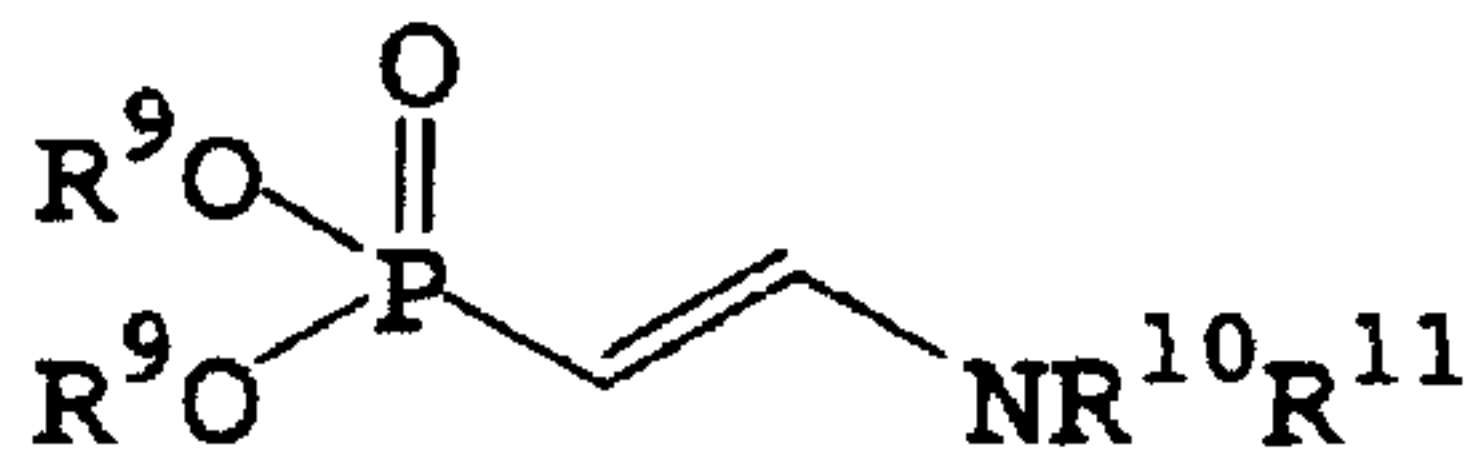
or a benzyl group, or in combination form an
alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms or an arylene group
having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, R⁹ is an alkyl group having 1 to 6
5 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each
independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a
cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, a
naphthyl group or a benzyl group, or in combination form an
alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

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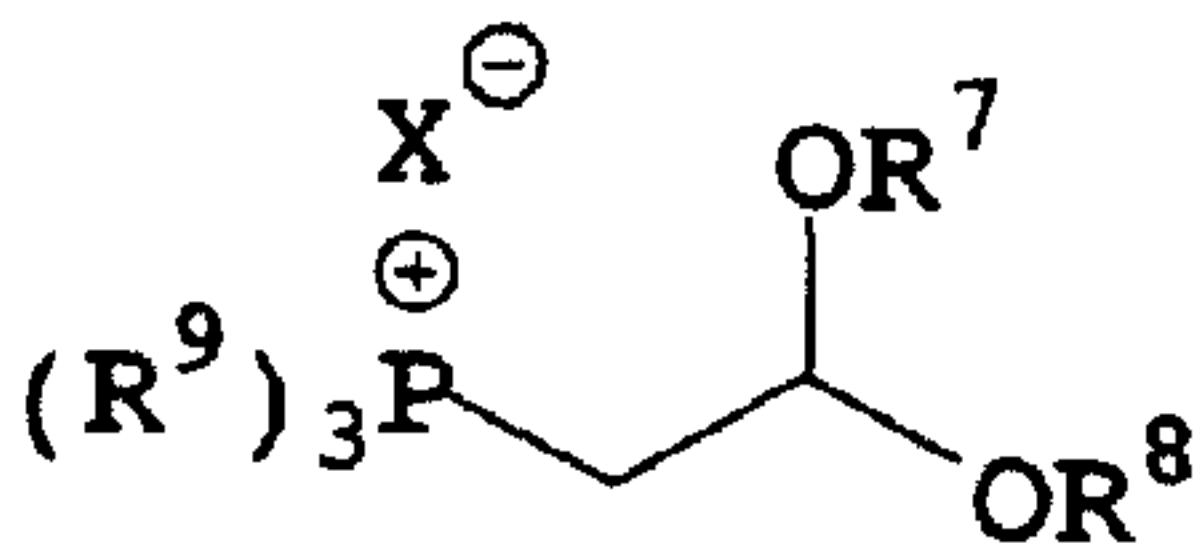
3. The production method of a quinoline derivative of claim 2,
wherein R⁴ is a fluorine atom, R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently
an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or in combination
15 form an alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and R¹⁰ and
R¹¹ are each independently an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon
atoms, or in combination form an alkylene group having 2 to 6
carbon atoms.



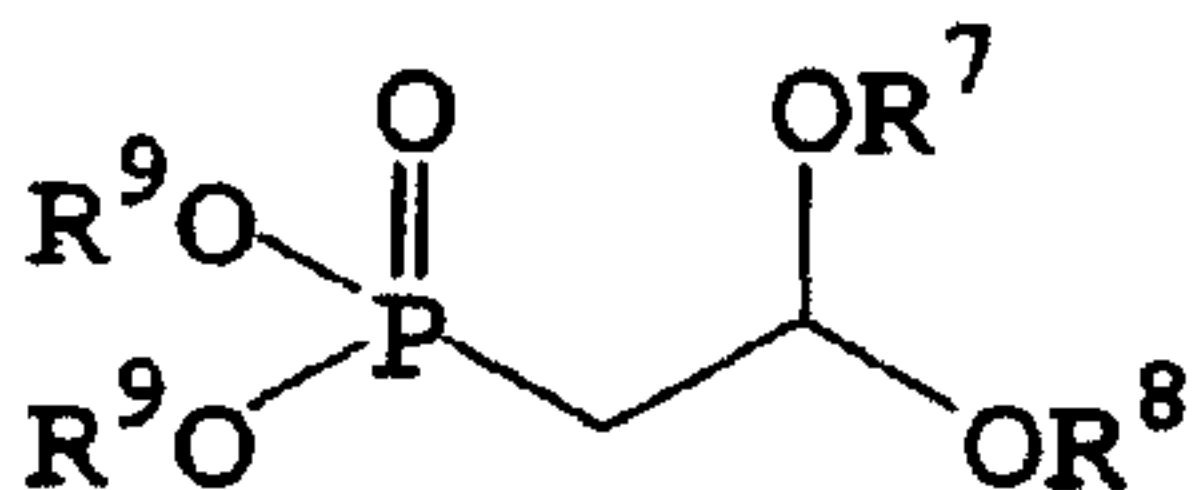
(I)



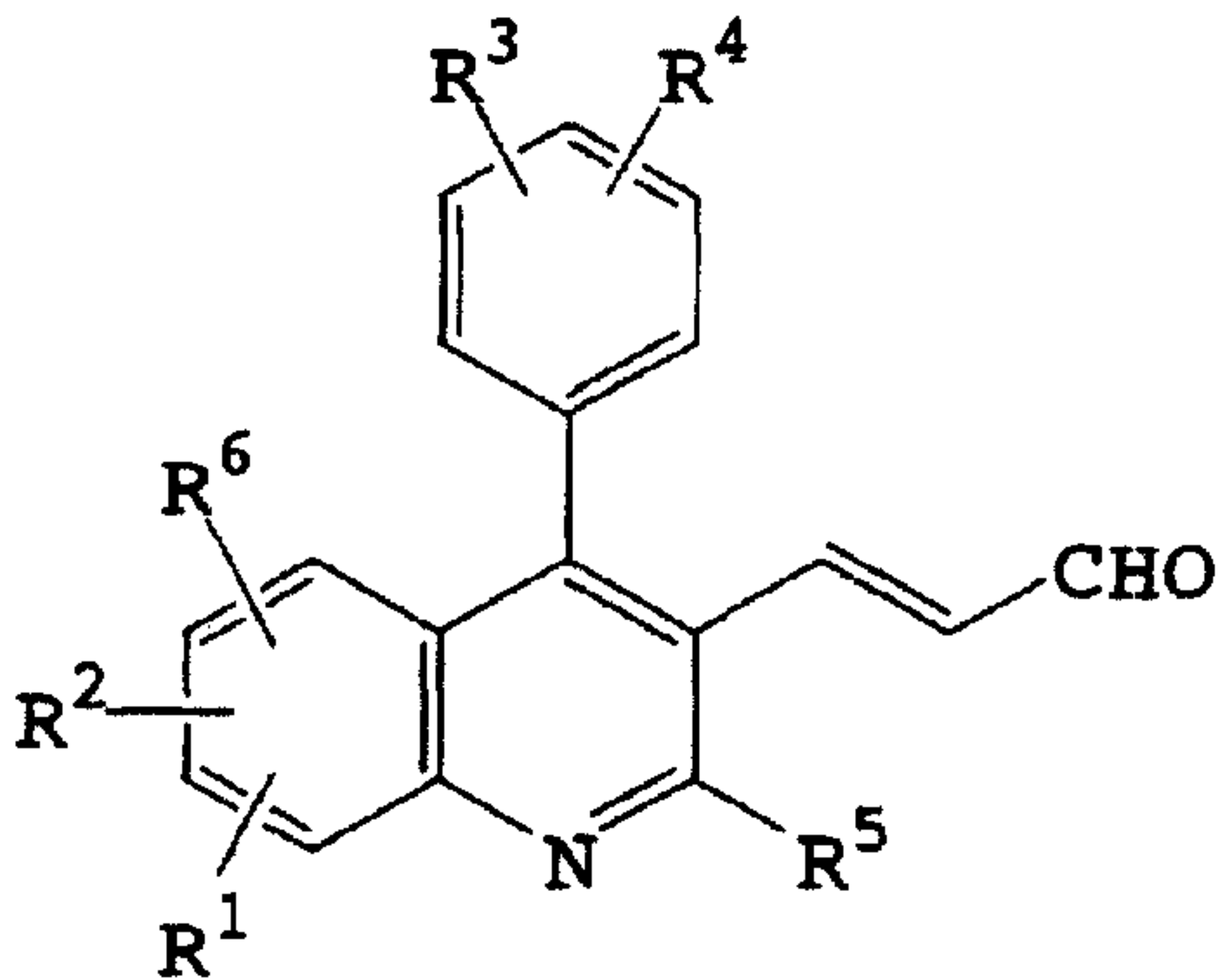
(IV)



(II)



(III)



(V)