

Synthesis of 8-bromoisoquinolines and a crystal structure of an acyclic secondary amine-borane

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Dedicated to Professor Otto Meth-Cohn on the occasion of his 65th birthday

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Abstract

8-Bromo-7-methoxyisoquinoline was produced by Jackson's modification of the Pomeranz-Fritsch ring synthesis accompanied by 8-bromo-3-(8-bromo-7-methoxyisoquinolin-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)isoquinoline. A mechanism for the formation of the latter is suggested. The ready formation of secondary amine-BH₃ complexes was noted and the X-ray crystal structure of *N*-(2-bromo-3-methoxybenzyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal boranedetailed.

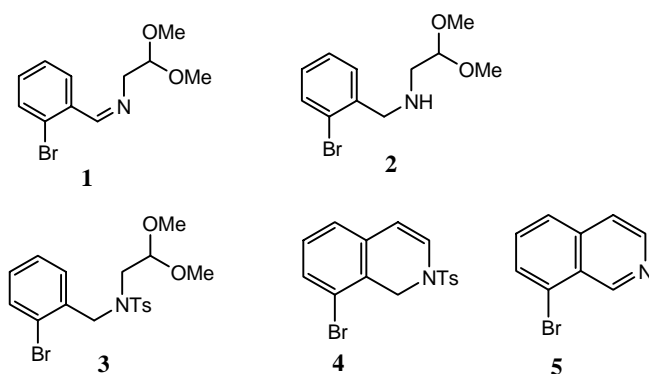
Keywords: 8-Bromoisoquinolines, dimerisation during Pomeranz-Fritsch synthesis, X-ray crystal structure of a secondary amine borane complex

Introduction

Our interest in the fusion of a third ring to an isoquinoline framework, across the 8- and 1-positions, led to a requirement for 8-bromoisoquinoline or a derivative, so that a chain could be attached at the 8-position *via* a coupling procedure. 8-Bromoisoquinoline appears in the literature three times: it was prepared¹ from isoquinoline by nitration, reduction, diazotisation and Sandmeyer reaction, it was used² to prepare 8,8'-biisoquinoline without mention of its method of synthesis, and it was prepared in 31% yield by ring synthesis;³ we chose to follow the ring synthesis route.

Results and Discussion

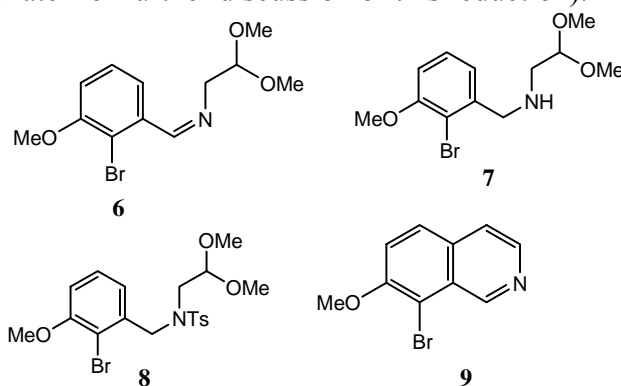
Reaction of 2-bromobenzaldehyde with 2,2-dimethoxyethanamine gave the Schiff base 1, borohydride reduction of which produced the 2-bromobenzylamine-acetal 2 (see later for further discussion of this reduction). Conversion to a tosylamide 3 so that Jackson's modification⁴ of the Pomeranz-Fritsch



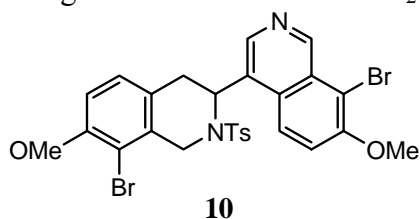
isoquinoline ring synthesis could be examined was unrewarding – the expected cyclised product 4 was obtained under strongly acidic conditions, but could not be properly characterised and certainly was not converted to the aromatic isoquinoline under the standard conditions.⁴ Treatment of 1 with a mixture of phosphorus pentoxide and concentrated sulfuric acid, as described³ gave only hydrolysis product, however comparable treatment of the benzylamine 2 did produce 8-bromoisoquinoline 5 but at best in 6% yield.

Since our ultimate plans were unaffected by the presence of additional substituents on the isoquinoline benzene ring, we turned to the prospect of ring synthesising 8-bromo-7-methoxyisoquinoline⁵ hoping that an electrophilic ring closure would be more efficient at the position *para* to the methoxy group. 8-Bromo-7-methoxyisoquinoline has been prepared from 7-methoxy-8-nitroisoquinoline⁶ by nitro group reduction, diazotisation, and then Sandmeyer reaction⁷ however this would have required a ring synthesis of 7-methoxyisoquinoline.

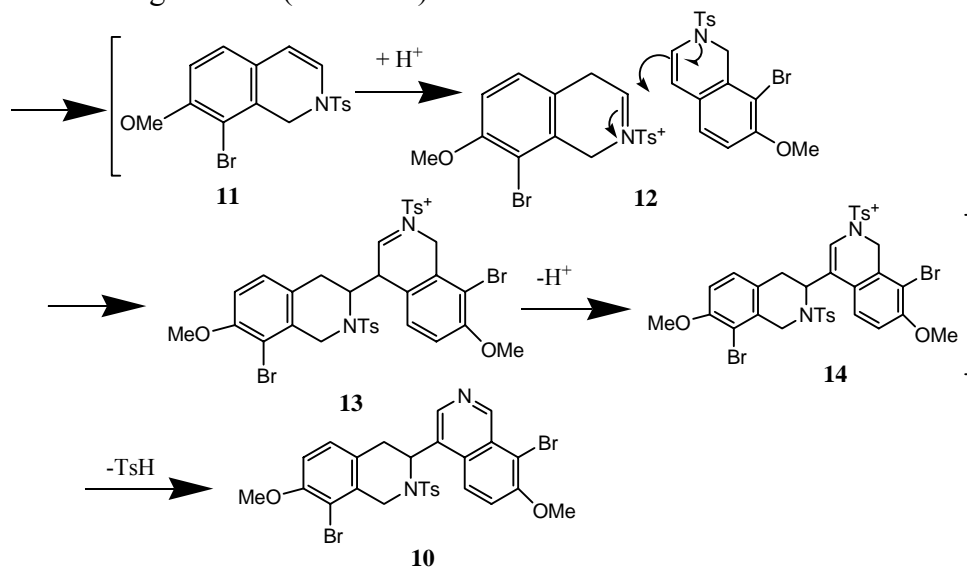
2-Bromo-3-methoxybenzaldehyde has been synthesised from 2-bromo-3-methoxytoluene by side-chain dibromination then hydrolysis⁸ and more recently by Meyers *via* introduction of the halogen after lithiation of 3-methoxybenzaldehyde.⁹ Aldehyde from the Meyers route was condensed with 2,2-dimethoxyethanamine giving 6, borohydride reduction then affording the benzylamine-acetal 7 (see later for further discussion of this reduction).



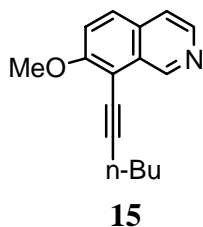
After *N*-tosylation producing 8, heating with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in toluene at reflux gave the desired 7-methoxy-8-bromoisoquinoline 9 in 19% yield, together with 27% of a byproduct with a molecular weight of 630 corresponding to a molecular formula $C_{27}H_{24}Br_2N_2O_4S$.



To this byproduct we assign structure 10, the key spectroscopic features leading to this assignment, being $^1\text{H-NMR}$ signals for two geminally coupled methylene groups (δ 4.25 & 4.73) and (δ 3.27 & 3.87) the latter further coupled to a methine proton (δ 5.00), and singlet signals (δ 9.50 and δ 8.10) for two pyridine ring protons at shifts typical for 1- and 3-positions of an aromatic isoquinoline. We envisage the formation of 10 involving ring closure to enamine-tosylamide 11 which then serves two roles: it is protonated to generate iminium species 12 which is then attacked by a second molecule of 11 giving 13 and following losses of proton (H^+) and toluenesulfonic acid, the observed product 10 is generated (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1



In a test coupling it was shown that 8-bromoisoquinoline 9 reacted in modest yield with hex-1-yne to produce the alkynylisoquinoline 15.

In each of the borohydride reductions of imines 1 and 6, byproducts which could be easily separated by chromatography from the product amines, were obtained. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra of these byproducts were much more complex than those of the amines and it was not until we realised that these substances were the amine-boranes 16 and 17 now having a chiral centre at the nitrogen that explanations for the complexity became clear – the hydrogen atoms on the adjacent carbon are now distereotopic. To further confirm the assigned structures, each of the amines was reacted with borane in THF to produce the amine-boranes, quantitatively.¹⁰

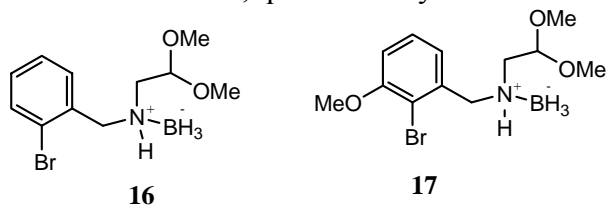
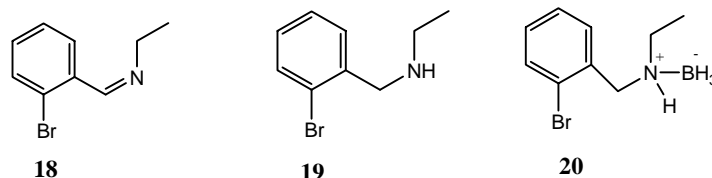


Figure 1. Chem3D drawing of X-ray structure of amine-borane 17.

Finally, a crystal structure determination on 17 revealed the linked, tetrahedral nitrogen and boron atoms. A Chem3D drawing of 17 made using the X-ray co-ordinates, is shown in Figure 1.

A literature search revealed that this is the first example of a crystal structure of an acyclic secondary amine-borane, involving BH₃ itself.¹¹ We wondered whether the ready formation of these acyclic amine-boranes was related to the structural complexity of the examples described above. Accordingly, ethanamine was condensed with 2-bromobenzaldehyde, the resulting imine 18 reduced with borohydride generating a mixture of the amine 19 and its borane derivative 20. The amine and its borane were separated and it was again shown that this simple amine reacts quantitatively with borane in THF to form 20. It is noteworthy that for this amine/amine-borane pair, and for the two discussed above, in each case the zwitterionic compound runs faster on chromatography.



Experimental Section

***N*-(2-Bromobenzylidene)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (1).** 2-Bromobenzaldehyde (3.4 ml, 29.2 mmol) was dissolved in dry toluene (100 ml) and aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (3.3 ml, 30.6 mmol) was added. The solution was refluxed under a Dean-Stark trap for 4 hours. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to give the *N*-(2-bromobenzylidene)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal 1 (7.6 g, 96%) as a yellow oil; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.46 (6H, s), 3.86 (2H, dd, *J*=1.2 and 5.3 Hz), 4.73 (1H, t, *J*=5.3 Hz), 7.33 (2H, m), 7.59 (1H, dd, *J*=1.4 and 7.8 Hz), 8.05 (1H, dd, *J*=1.9 and 7.7 Hz), 8.69 (1H, bs); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 53.9, 63.3, 103.5, 125.0, 127.4, 128.2, 128.7, 131.8, 132.9, 162.4; MS *m/z* (CI): 274 (MH⁺, ⁸¹Br, 90%), 272 (MH⁺, ⁷⁹Br, 100%) (Calcd. for: C₁₁H₁₄⁷⁹BrNO₂+H: 272.0287; HRMS: found: (M+H)⁺, 272.0288).

***N*-(2-Bromobenzyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal 2 and *N*-(2-Bromobenzyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal borane (16).** To a solution of *N*-(2-bromobenzylidene)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal 1 (8 g, 29.4 mmol) in a mixture of THF (60 ml), isopropanol (60 ml), and water (30 ml), NaBH₄ (6.7 g, 176.4 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The organic solvents were then evaporated *in vacuo*. Addition of water and CH₂Cl₂ followed by separation, drying, and evaporation of the organic phase under reduced pressure gave a yellow oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂ gave the pure amine-borane 16 (2.1 g, 25%) as a colourless oil; IR (NaCl): ν_{max} 2376 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.67 (1H, m), 2.78 (1H, m), 3.39 (3H, s), 3.41 (3H, s), 3.77 (1H, dd, *J*=9.4 and 13.8 Hz), 4.31 (1H, dd, *J*=4.1 and 13.8 Hz), 4.5 (1H, bs), 4.85 (1H, dd, *J*=3.8 and 8.1 Hz), 7.32 (3H, m), (1H, d, *J*=7.7 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 54.2, 55.3, 55.6, 60.6, 111.0, 124.5, 127.7, 130.1, 132.9, 133.0, 133.3; MS *m/z* (CI): 288 (MH⁺, ⁸¹Br, 100%), 286 (MH⁺, ⁷⁹Br, 95%) (Calcd. for: C₁₁H₁₉B⁷⁹BrNO₂: M, 287.0697; HRMS: found: M⁺ 287.0697). Eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (9:1) gave the amine 2 (5.4 g, 68%) as a colourless oil; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.78 (2H, d, *J*=5.5 Hz), 3.40 (6H, s), 3.92 (2H, s), 4.53 (1H, t, *J*=5.5 Hz), 7.15 (1H, dt, *J*=1.7 and 7.7 Hz), 7.32 (1H, m), 7.42 (1H, dd, *J*=1.7 and 7.7 Hz), 7.57 (1H, dd, *J*=1.1 and 8.1 Hz); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 50.1, 53.5, 53.7, 103.7, 123.8, 127.3, 128.5, 130.1, 132.7,

138.9; MS m/z (CI): 276 (MH^+ , ^{81}Br , 80%), 274 (MH^+ , ^{79}Br , 100%) (Calcd. for: $C_{11}H_{16}^{79}BrNO_2$: M, 273.0365; HRMS found: M^+ , 273.0360).

***N*-(2-Bromobenzyl)-*N*-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (3).** Benzylamino-acetal 2 (500 mg, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in dry pyridine (2 ml) and tosyl chloride (381 mg, 2 mmol) in dry pyridine (2 ml) was added. The solution was stirred at rt for 24 h. The pyridine hydrochloride was removed by filtration. The filtrate was poured into water and product extracted into ether which was then washed with 1M aq. HCl, then water. The organic layer was separated, dried, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the pure tosylamide 3 (770 mg, 88%) as a yellow oil; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 2.47 (3H, s), 3.23 (6H, s), 3.33 (2H, d, $J=5.3$ Hz), 4.38 (1H, t, $J=5.3$ Hz), 4.56 (2H, s), 7.14 (1H, m), 7.35 (3H, m), 7.51 (1H, m), 7.76 (2H, m), 8.65 (1H, d, $J=3.4$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 21.4, 50.4, 52.9 (2C), 54.3, 103.4, 122.7, 127.1 (2C), 127.3, 128.7, 129.5, 129.6 (2C), 132.4, 135.8, 143.4, 149.6; MS m/z (CI): 430 (MH^+ , ^{81}Br , 10%), 428 (MH^+ , ^{79}Br , 11%), 398 (70), 396 (71) (Calcd. for: $C_{18}H_{22}^{79}BrNO_4S$: M, 427.0453. HRMS found: M^+ , 427.0444).

8-Bromoisoquinoline (5). The benzylamino acetal 2 (5.8 g, 21 mmol) was added to a solution of phosphorus pentoxide in sulphuric acid, at 0 C. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at this temperature then poured onto ice and the resulting solution made alkaline with sodium carbonate, and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , dried, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a brown oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with CH_2Cl_2 gave pure 8-bromoisoquinoline 5 (146 mg, 4%) as a brown solid, mp 77-79 C (lit³: 79-81 C); 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.56 (1H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz), 7.85 (2H, m), 8.64 (1H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz), 9.63 (1H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 120.0, 122.2, 126.4, 130.6, 131.2, 136.9, 137.1, 143.8, 161.9; MS m/z (CI): 210 (MH^+ , ^{81}Br , 98%), 208 (MH^+ , ^{79}Br , 100%), 130 (75) (Calcd. for: $C_9H_6^{79}BrN$: M, 206.9684; HRMS found: M^+ , 206.9680).

2-Bromo-3-methoxybenzaldehyde. To a solution of *N,N,N'*-trimethylethylenediamine (4.1 ml, 32 mmol) in benzene (80 ml) was added *n*-BuLi (19 ml, 1.6M, 30 mmol) dropwise with cooling. After 15 min at room temperature, *m*-anisaldehyde (3.7 ml, 30 mmol) was added at 0 C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min. A solution of phenyllithium (50 ml, 1.8M, 90 mmol) in cyclohexane/ether was added with cooling. After the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours, THF (65 ml) was added and the mixture cooled to -78 C. 1,2-Dibromotetrafluoroethane (8 ml, 67 mmol) was added slowly at -78 C, the cooling bath was removed, and the mixture was allowed to come to rt and stirred for 30 min. The mixture was poured into cold water, vigorously stirred while 10% aq. HCl was added, and product extracted into ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give an orange oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica eluting with hexane-EtOAc (92:8). The resulting material was recrystallised from hexane, giving 2-bromo-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (5.1 g, 79%) as a white crystalline solid, mp 66-68 °C (lit⁹: 69-70C); IR (NaCl): ν_{max} 1692 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 3.97 (3H, s), 7.15 (1H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz), 7.40 (1H, t, $J=7.8$ Hz), 7.53 (1H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz), 10.45 (1H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 56.5, 116.8, 117.0, 121.3, 128.8, 134.7, 156.2, 192.1; MS m/z (EI): 216 (M^+ , ^{81}Br , 85%), 214 (M^+ , ^{79}Br , 100) (Calcd. for: $C_8H_7^{79}BrO_2$: M, 213.9629; HRMS found: M^+ , 213.9626. Anal. Calcd. for: C, 44.68; H, 3.28; Br, 37.16%; found: C, 45.08; H, 3.00; Br, 36.62%).

***N*-(2-Bromo-3-methoxybenzylidene)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (6).** 2-Bromo-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (3 g, 13.9 mmol) was dissolved in dry toluene (45 ml) and aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (1.6 ml, 14.6 mmol) was added. The solution was refluxed

under a Dean-Stark trap for 4 h. Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* gave the benzylidene derivative 6 (4.14 g, 98%) as a yellow oil; IR (NaCl): ν_{\max} 1639 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.46 (6H, s), 3.86 (2H, dd, $J=1.4$ and 5.3 Hz), 3.95 (3H, s), 4.73 (1H, t, $J=5.3$ Hz), 6.98 (1H, dd, $J=1.5$ and 8.1 Hz), 7.33 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz), 7.65 (1H, dd, $J=1.5$ and 7.7 Hz), 8.78 (1H, bs); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 53.9, 56.4, 63.3, 103.6, 113.4, 114.9, 120.7, 127.8, 135.9, 155.8, 162.8; MS m/z (CI): 304 (MH^+ , ^{81}Br , 100%), 302 (MH^+ , ^{79}Br , 95%) (Calcd. for: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}^{79}\text{BrNO}_3+\text{H}$: 302.0392; HRMS found: $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$, 302.0386).

***N*-(2-Bromo-3-methoxybenzyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (7) and *N*-(2-bromo-3-methoxybenzyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal borane (17).** To a solution of *N*-(2-bromo-3-methoxybenzylidene)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal 6 (4.14 g, 13.7 mmol) in a mixture of THF (26 ml), isopropanol (26 ml), and water (13 ml) was added NaBH_4 (3.1 g, 82.2 mmol) and the mixture stirred at rt for 2 h. The organic solvents were evaporated *in vacuo*. Addition of water and CH_2Cl_2 followed by separation, drying, and evaporation of the organic phase under pressure gave a yellow oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with CH_2Cl_2 gave the pure amine-borane 17 (740 g, 17%) as a white crystalline solid, mp 102-105 $^\circ\text{C}$; IR (NaCl): ν_{\max} 2371 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.65 (1H, m), 2.71 (1H, m), 3.33 (3H, s), 3.35 (3H, s), 3.72 (1H, dd, $J=9.8$ and 13.8 Hz), 3.89 (3H, s), 4.29 (1H, dd, $J=3.8$ and 13.8 Hz), 4.38 (1H, bs), 4.79 (1H, dd, $J=3.8$ and 8.1 Hz), 6.91 (2H, m), 7.29 (1H, m); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 54.0, 55.3, 55.6, 56.3, 60.7, 110.1, 112.4, 113.8, 124.7, 128.4, 133.3, 156.3; MS m/z (CI): 318 (MH^+ , ^{81}Br , 87%), 316 (MH^+ , ^{79}Br , 100%) (Calcd. for: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{B}^{79}\text{BrNO}_3$: M, 317.0798; HRMS found: M^+ , 317.0795. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{B}^{79}\text{BrNO}_3$: C, 45.32; H, 6.66; N, 4.40%; found: C, 45.01; H, 6.54; N, 4.18%). Elution with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (9:1) gave the amine 7 (2.8 g, 69%) as a colorless oil; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.77 (2H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz), 3.39 (6H, s), 3.92 (3H, s), 3.94 (2H, s), 4.50 (1H, t, $J=5.6$ Hz), 6.85 (1H, dd, $J=1.2$ and 8.1 Hz), 7.02 (1H, dd, $J=1.2$ and 7.0 Hz), 7.28 (1H, d, $J=7.0$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 50.1, 53.7, 53.8, 56.2, 103.7, 110.5, 113.2, 122.1, 127.7, 140.7, 155.9; MS m/z (CI): 306 (MH^+ , ^{81}Br , 90%), 304 (MH^+ , ^{79}Br , 100%) (Calcd. for: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}^{79}\text{BrNO}_3$: M, 303.0470; HRMS found: M^+ , 303.0468).

A crystal of 17 of approximate dimensions 0.40 x 0.20 x 0.15 mm suitable for X-ray crystallography was prepared by recrystallisation from hexane. Data were obtained using a Rigaku AFC-5R diffractometer, graphite monochromated Cu-K α radiation, and a rotating anode generator. Crystal data for 17: colourless, prismatic crystals, triclinic, space group *P*1, $M = 318.02$; $V = 1562.5(4) \text{ \AA}^3$; $a = 14.290(7)$, $b = 13.656(8)$, $c = 8.936(7) \text{ \AA}$; $Z = 4$; $D_c = 1.352 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; $h, -17@18, k -17@17, l, -11@11$; $R = 0.0442$.

***N*-(2-Bromo-3-methoxybenzyl)-*N*-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)aminoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal (8).** Benzylamino-acetal 7 (1.7 g, 5.6 mmol) was dissolved in dry pyridine (7 ml) and tosyl chloride (1.2 g, 6.2 mmol) in dry pyridine (7 ml) added. The solution was stirred at rt for 24 h. The precipitated pyridine hydrochloride was filtered off and the filtrate poured into water and product extracted into ether. The ether extract was washed with 1M aq. HCl and water. The organic layer was separated, dried, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the pure tosylamide 8 (2.4 g, 93%) as a yellow oil; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.42 (3H, s), 3.24 (6H, s), 3.34 (2H, d, $J=5.3$ Hz), 3.92 (3H, s), 4.39 (1H, t, $J=5.3$ Hz), 4.60 (2H, s), 6.85 (1H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz), 7.28 (1H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz), 7.78 (2H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 21.4, 50.3, 53.1, 54.2, 56.3, 103.2, 110.5, 121.5, 127.1 (2C), 127.7, 129.6 (2C), 133.5, 137.5, 143.9, 155.7; MS m/z (CI): 396 (97%), 394 (100%) (Calcd. for: $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}^{79}\text{BrNO}_5\text{S} + \text{H}$: M, 458.0637; HRMS found: $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$, 458.0642).

8-Bromo-3-methoxyisoquinoline 9 and 8-bromo-3-(8-bromo-7-methoxyisoquinolin-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2-(4-methylphenylsulfonyl)isoquinoline (10). Acetal 8 (1.7g, 3.7 mmol) was added to a solution of *p*-toluensulfonic acid (380 mg, 2 mmol) in dry toluene (44 ml) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at reflux. The mixture was made alkaline with sodium carbonate, extracted with CH₂Cl₂, dried, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a brown oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (93:4) gave the 'dimer' 10 (237 mg, 27%) as white solid mp 253-255 C (from MeOH); ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.42 (3H, s), 3.27 (1H, dd, *J*=7.8 and 11.9 Hz), 3.87 (1H, m), 3.90 (3H, s), 4.10 (3H, s), 4.25 (1H, d, *J*=16.1 Hz), 4.73 (1H, d, *J*=16.1 Hz), 5.00 (1H, bs), 6.72 (1H, d, *J*=8.5 Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, *J*=8.5 Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, *J*=8.1 Hz), 7.50 (1H, d, *J*=9.2 Hz), 7.62 (2H, d, *J*=8.1 Hz), 7.86 (1H, d, *J*=9.2 Hz), 8.10 (1H, s), 9.50 (1H, s); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 21.4, 48.9, 49.0, 56.3, 57.0, 109.2, 110.7, 111.4, 117.9, 123.3, 127.4 (2C), 128.8, 129.4, 129.6 (2C), 130.1, 133.1, 136.5, 138.9, 139.2, 143.8, 145.5, 154.3, 154.7; MS *m/z* (EI): 630, 632, 634 (M⁺, 20, 30, 20%) (Calcd. For: C₂₇H₂₄⁷⁹Br₂N₂O₄S: M, 629.9824; HRMS found: M⁺, 629.9837. Anal. Calcd. For: C₂₇H₂₄Br₂N₂O₄S: C, 51.28; H, 3.83; N, 4.43; Br, 25.27; S, 5.07%; found: C, 51.17; H, 3.80; N, 4.39; Br, 25.02; S, 5.24%). Further elution gave 8-bromo-3-methoxyisoquinoline 9 (168 mg, 19%) as a yellow solid, mp 105-107 C (lit⁵: 108-109 °C); ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.08 (3H, s), 7.50 (1H, d, *J*=9.0 Hz), 7.59 (1H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz), 7.84 (1H, d, *J*=9.0 Hz), 8.52 (1H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz), 9.62 (1H, s); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 57.0, 108.1, 117.8, 119.6, 127.6, 127.9, 132.1, 141.5, 151.0, 154.1; MS *m/z* (EI): 239 (M⁺, ⁸¹Br, 98%), 237 (M⁺, ⁷⁹Br, 100%) (Calcd. For: C₁₀H₈⁷⁹BrNO: M, 236.9789; HRMS found: M⁺, 236.9793).

8-(Hex-1-yn-1-yl)-7-methoxyisoquinoline (15). A mixture of 8-bromo-7-methoxyisoquinoline 9 (375 mg, 1.5 mmol), 1-hexyne (0.17 ml, 3 mmol), bis(triphenyl phosphine)palladium(II) chloride (32 mg, 0.045 mmol), copper(I) iodide (17 mg, 0.09 mmol) and triethylamine (4.5 ml) was heated at 80 °C overnight under nitrogen. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane and the organic extract was washed with 1N-hydrochloric acid. Separation, drying and evaporation of the organic phase under reduced pressure gave a brown oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with petroleum ether/EtOAc gave 8-(hex-1-yn-1-yl)-7-methoxyisoquinoline 15 (135 mg, 37%) as a yellow oil; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.02 (3H, t, *J*=7.2 Hz), 1.62 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 2.68 (2H, t, *J*=7.1 Hz), 4.06 (3H, s), 7.47 (1H, d, *J*=9.1 Hz), 7.60 (1H, bs), 7.76 (1H, d, *J*=9.1 Hz), 8.50 (1H, bs), 9.67 (1H, bs); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 12.9, 19.7, 22.0, 30.8, 56.7, 117.7, 127.4, 129.7, 141.3, 150.5; MS *m/z* (CI): 240 (M+H, 100%). Calcd. for: C₁₆H₁₇NO: M, 239.1310; HRMS found: M⁺, 239.1315.

***N*-(2-Bromobenzylidene)ethanamine (18).** 2-Bromobenzaldehyde (2.5 ml, 13.15 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (45 ml) and ethanamine solution (70% aq., 0.81 ml, 14.4 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed under a Dean-Stark trap for 4 hours. The solution was evaporated *in vacuum* to give the *N*-(2-bromobenzylidene)ethyl amine 18 (2.2 g, 79%) as an orange oil; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.36 (3H, t, *J*=7.3 Hz), 3.74 (2H, q, *J*=7.3 Hz), 7.34 (2H, m), 7.60 (1H, d, *J*=7.8 Hz), 8.05 (1H, dd, *J*=7.7 Hz), 8.70 (1H, s, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 16.1, 55.8, 124.7, 127.5, 128.6, 131.5, 132.8, 134.2, 159.4; MS *m/z* (CI): 214 (MH⁺, ⁸¹Br, 90%), 212 (MH⁺, ⁷⁹Br, 100%) (Calcd. for: C₉H₁₀⁷⁹BrN, M: 210.9997; HRMS found: M⁺, 210.9995).

***N*-(2-Bromobenzyl)ethanamine (19) and *N*-(2-bromobenzyl)ethanamine borane (20).** To a solution of *N*-(2-bromobenzylidene)ethanamine (1 g, 4.71 mmol) in a mixture of THF (10 ml), isopropanol (10 ml), and water (5 ml) was added NaBH₄ (1.07g, 28.2 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred at rt for 2 h. The organic solvents were evaporated *in vacuum*. Addition of water and

CH₂Cl₂ followed by separation, drying, and evaporation of the organic phase under reduced pressure gave a yellow oil. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂ gave the pure amine-borane 20 (220 mg, 20 %) as a colourless oil; IR (NaCl): ν_{\max} 2372 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.18 (3H, t, $J=7.2$), 2.70 (2H, m), 3.80 (2H, m), 4.12 (1H, dd, $J=4.6$ and 12.6 Hz), 7.24 (3H, m), 7.58 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.7, 48.4, 59.6, 124.2, 127.8, 130.6, 133.1, 133.2, 134.3; MS m/z (EI): 228 (M⁺, ⁸¹Br, 50%), 226 (M⁺, ⁷⁹Br, 40%) (Calcd. for: C₉H₁₅B⁷⁹BrN: M, 245.0825; HRMS found: 245.0824). Elution with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (9:1) gave the amine 19 (683 mg, 68%) as a colorless oil; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.18 (3H, t, $J=7.1$), 2.73 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 3.90 (2H, s), 7.15 (1H, t, $J=7.7$ Hz), 7.32 (1H, m), 7.43 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz), 7.58 (1H, d, $J=7.9$ Hz); ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 15.2, 43.3, 53.5, 123.8, 127.3, 128.4, 130.1, 132.6, 139.2; MS m/z (CI): 216 (MH⁺, ⁸¹Br, 100), 214 (MH⁺, ⁷⁹Br, 98%) (Calcd. for: C₉H₁₂⁷⁹BrN: M, 213.0153; HRMS found: M⁺, 213.0157).

General procedure for reaction of secondary amines with BH₃-THF

To a solution of the amine (1 mmol) in THF (5 ml), BH₃-THF (1M, 2.6 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 15 min. The solvent was evaporated to dryness to leave the amine-borane in quantitative yield.

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