

Kamelia F. Abd El Kader*, Serry A.A. El Bialy, Mahmoud B. El-Ashmawy and David W. Boykin

Pirfenidone structural isosteres: design, synthesis and spectral study

Abstract: Series of 5-substituted arylpyridin-2(1*H*)-ones and arylpyrimidin-4(3*H*)-ones were designed and synthesized based on pirfenidone, a compound which shows promising therapeutic effects for treatment of fibrosis. The compounds **1a–c**, **2a–c** and **3a–c** were obtained under mild conditions by arylation of the appropriate heterocyclic amines with arylboronic acids under Chan-Lam-Evans conditions. The synthesis of the useful synthon *N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-(1*H*)-pyridin-2-one (**4**) is also reported. All compounds were characterized by spectral and elemental analysis and structural elucidation by ¹H and ¹³C NMR is discussed herein.

Keywords: arylboronic acid; Chan-Lam-Evans reaction; pirfenidone; pyridone; pyrimidone.

***Corresponding author: Kamelia F. Abd El Kader**, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mansoura University, Mansoura 35516, Egypt; and Department of Chemistry and Center for Biotechnology and Drug Design, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083, USA, e-mail: k.fathy@hotmail.com

Serry A.A. El Bialy: Department of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mansoura University, Mansoura 35516, Egypt

Mahmoud B. El-Ashmawy: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mansoura University, Mansoura 35516, Egypt

David W. Boykin: Department of Chemistry and Center for Biotechnology and Drug Design, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083, USA

fibrous tissues after the removal of the fibrogenic stimulus (Issa et al., 2001). Similar results were also observed in human patients with liver fibrosis due to autoimmune hepatitis (Dufour et al., 1997) and biliary etiology (Hammel et al., 2001). However, the need for other means of treatment is vital, especially when the removal of the causative factor is unlikely. Recently, the different antifibrotic agents that inhibit the accumulation or resolve the already accumulated excess fibrous tissues in extracellular matrix (ECM) have been summarized (El Bialy et al., 2011a). These agents are thought to target one or more of the three stages involved in the process of fibrosis formation, i.e., the triggering stage, fibrogenesis and ECM accumulation (El Bialy et al., 2011a). One of these agents is pirfenidone (**1a** in Scheme 1) that was recently approved for the treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) (Liu et al., 2009). Pirfenidone showed promising results in a liver fibrosis model by the inhibition of collagen synthesis, reduction of the production of number of cytokines and fibroblast proliferation (Di Sario et al., 2004). In the present investigation, the design and synthesis of new compounds with possible antifibrotic activity based on the structure of pirfenidone are reported. Structural modifications were designed to test the effect of altering the electronic character of phenyl group (**1a–c**), replacing the methyl group with the approximately same size bromine substituent but with the bromine being slightly more lipophilic (**2a–c**), and by replacing the pyridone with the more hydrophilic pyrimidone ring (**3a–c**). Although some of these compounds appeared previously in the literature (Stajer et al., 1987; Li and Dixon, 2004; Blatt et al., 2006; Kossen et al., 2009), we did not find associated physical or spectral data.

Introduction

Liver fibrosis represents the results of a sustained wound healing response to chronic hepatic cell injury that originates due to various causes, including viral infections, e.g., hepatitis B and C viruses; and metabolic disorders such as that of alcohol ingestion (Friedman, 2003; Guzman, 2008). The end-stage progression of hepatic fibrosis is known as cirrhosis and it is characterized by regenerative nodules surrounded by dense functionless fibrotic tissue (Guzman, 2008).

Several studies on experimental animal models of liver fibrosis showed possible spontaneous resolution of

Results and discussion

Synthesis of compounds **1a–c**, **2a–c** and **3a–c** was achieved employing a one-step coupling reaction performed under mild reaction conditions known as the Chan-Lam-Evans reaction (Chan and Lam, 2005; Rauws and Maes, 2012). The reaction involved the use of different arylboronic acids and CuII-containing catalyst in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature (Chan and Lam, 2005; Sanjeeva Rao and Wu, 2012) (Scheme 1).

Boronic acids are synthesized from other boron-containing compounds (Hall, 2005) and used in many reactions forming C–C bonds in the presence of a palladium catalyst as in Suzuki-Miyaura coupling reaction (Suzuki, 2005), or C-heteroatom (N or O) bonds using copper catalyst as in Chan-Lam coupling reaction (Chan and Lam, 2005; Rauws and Maes, 2012; Sanjeeva Rao and Wu, 2012).

Herein, the appropriate arylboronic acid was allowed to react with the N-containing system (pyridone/pyrimidone), in the presence of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ as a catalyst. The reaction is thought to start with a transmetalation step where the aryl moiety is transferred from the boronic acid to the $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ forming $\text{ArCu}^{\text{II}}\text{OAc}$. Another portion of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ oxidizes the produced $\text{ArCu}^{\text{II}}(\text{OAc})$ into $\text{ArCu}^{\text{III}}(\text{OAc})_2$. The latter Cu^{III} species easily forms the C–N bond in the final product with reductive elimination of $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}\text{OAc}$. The final step represents the oxidation of the produced $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}\text{OAc}$ into $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{OAc})_2$ completing the catalytic cycle (King et al., 2009).

The structures of all compounds **1a–c**, **2a–c** and **3a–c** were verified using microanalytical and spectral analysis. The ^1H NMR spectra show peaks at δ 7.55–7.37 integrated as five protons to confirm the presence of an unsubstituted phenyl group incorporated into the pyridone and pyrimidone ring systems in compounds **1a**, **2a** and **3a**. Compounds with *para*-methoxyphenyl group (**1b**, **2b** and **3b**) exhibit in their ^1H NMR spectra the characteristic singlet of methoxy group at δ 3.8. The shielding effect of this group is noticeable especially on the adjacent protons in its *ortho* positions, where, for example, a doublet peak equivalent to two protons (H-3'-5') appears at δ 7.03 in compound **2b**

compared to an apparent triplet at δ 7.51 in the unsubstituted compound **2a**.

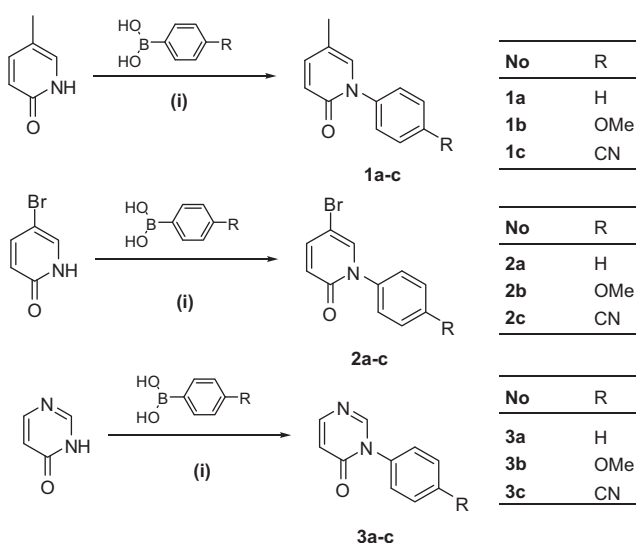
Similarly, the strong deshielding effect of the -CN group in compounds **1c**, **2c** and **3c** on the neighboring protons is obvious. For example, a doublet peak equivalent to two protons appears at δ 8.02 (H-3'-5') in the ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **3c** compared to an apparent triplet at δ 7.55 for the unsubstituted compound **3a**.

Structures of all compounds were also confirmed by studying their ^{13}C NMR spectra. Peaks that represent classical aromatic carbons appear at δ 126.7–129.2 in compounds **1a**, **2a** and **3a** corresponding to five unsubstituted phenyl carbons (C2'/6'), (C3'/5') and C4'. The sixth carbon C1' signal appears deshielded at δ 137.1–141.0 due to its direct attachment to the heterocyclic N atom. Compounds **1b**, **2b** and **3b** were characterized by having a peak at δ 55.4 corresponding to the $-\text{OCH}_3$ group, whereas compounds **1c**, **2c** and **3c** have a peak at δ 116.4–118.3 corresponding to the -CN group.

The effect of the presence of the methoxy group in compounds **1b**, **2b** and **3b** on the directly attached carbon (C-4') and on carbons in its *ortho* positions (C3'/C5') is evident; where C-4' appears as more deshielded and C3'/C5' as a more shielded peak than their corresponding carbons in the unsubstituted phenyl-containing compounds **1a**, **2a** and **3a**. Conversely, the carbon directly attached to -CN in compounds **1c**, **2c** and **3c** is more shielded, whereas carbons at *ortho* positions (C3'/C5') appear to be more deshielded than their corresponding carbons in compounds **1a**, **2a** and **3a** (Tables 1–3).

In anticipation of performing further modifications of the pirfenidone structure, the synthesis of a useful synthon **4** was achieved using the method adopted previously (El Bialy et al., 2011b) as outlined in Scheme 2. The previously prepared compound **2b** was boronated by palladium catalyzed cross-coupling reaction via its interaction with bis(pinacolato)diboron in the presence of bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium, $[\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2]$ as catalyst, tricyclohexylphosphine (PCy_3) as ligand, KOAc as base and anhydrous dioxane as solvent, at 80–90°C (El Bialy et al., 2011b).

The structure of compound **4** was verified by micro-analytical and spectral analysis. Its ^1H NMR spectrum exhibits the presence of the three peaks at δ 7.67, 7.56 and 6.45, of one proton each, characteristic for the three pyridone protons. It also shows the two doublet peaks, of two protons each, showing an AB-system pattern at δ 7.33 and 7.03, characteristic for the four protons of the substituted phenyl group, which is also consistent with the results of compound **2b**. In addition, it shows one singlet at δ 1.25, equivalent for 12 protons assigned for the four methyl groups of the boronate ester.



Scheme 1 Synthesis of compounds **1a–c**, **2a–c** and **3a–c**. Reagents and conditions: (i) $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, pyridine, molecular sieves 4 Å, CH_2Cl_2 .

	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1'	C2',6'	C3',5'	C4'	CH3	Extra C
1a	160.4	120.2	136.1	114.0	143.0	141.0	126.7	129.0	127.9	16.3	–
1b	160.6	120.1	133.9	113.8	142.9	136.4	127.8	114.1	158.6	16.3	55.4 OCH ₃
1c	160.1	120.3	135.2	110.7	144.6	143.5	128.0	133.1	114.6	16.3	118.3 CN

Table 1 ¹³C NMR data of compounds **1a–c**.

¹³C NMR spectrum of compound **4** shows eight peaks in the aromatic region equivalent to ten carbons. In the aliphatic region, it shows three different peaks which match the proposed structure, bearing in mind that the carbon atom directly attached to boron atom does not appear in the spectrum, which is consistent with the previously reported results for similar compounds (El Bialy et al., 2011b).

Conclusion

The synthesis of **1a–c**, **2a–c** and **3a–c** obtained under mild conditions by arylation of the appropriate heterocyclic amines with aryl boronic acids under Chan-Lam-Evans conditions is reported and analysis of their ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectral data is presented. The biological evaluation of the possible antifibrotic activity of these compounds will be completed and published elsewhere.

Experimental

Melting points were recorded using a Thomas-Hoover (Uni-Melt) capillary melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis was carried out on silica gel 60 F 254 precoated aluminum sheets and detected under UV light. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectra were recorded in DMSO-*d*₆

employing a Bruker Avance 400 MHz spectrometer. Elemental analyses were obtained from Atlantic Microlab Inc. (Norcross, GA, USA). All chemicals and solvents were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. or VWR.

Preparation of 5-methyl-*N*-aryl-(1*H*)-pyridin-2-ones **1a–c**

A mixture of 5-methylpyridin-2(1*H*)-one (1.09 g, 0.01 mol), the appropriate aryl boronic acid (0.012 mol), Cu(II) acetate monohydrate (2.74 g, 0.014 mol), pyridine (1.6 mL, 0.02 mol), molecular sieves 4 Å (7 g) and CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was stirred with EtOAc (2×200 mL) and filtered. The combined organic layers were transferred into a separating funnel, washed with water and brine solution, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, using EtOAc/hexanes (9:1) as eluent. The three targeted compounds **1a–c** appeared previously in the literature (Li and Dixon, 2004; Blatt et al., 2006; Kossen et al., 2009) respectively; however, no physical or spectral data were reported.

5-Methyl-*N*-phenyl-(1*H*)-pyridin-2-one (1a, pirfenidone) Yield 12%; mp 99–101°C; ¹H NMR: δ 7.52 (s, 1H, H-6), 7.49 (d, 1H, *J* = 8 Hz, H-4), 7.44–7.37 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 6.43 (d, 1H, *J* = 8 Hz, H-3), 2.05 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 160.4 (C-2), 143.0 (C-6), 141.0 (C-1'), 136.1 (C-4), 129.0 (C-3'-5'), 127.9 (C-4'), 126.7 (C-2'-6'), 120.2 (C-3), 114.0 (C-5), 16.3 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁NO (185.22): C, 77.81; H, 5.99; N, 7.56. Found: C, 77.52; H, 6.17; N, 7.36.

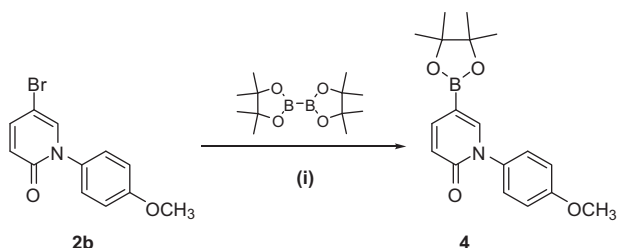
5-Methyl-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-(1*H*)pyridin-2-one (1b) Yield 18%; mp 95–96°C; ¹H NMR: δ 7.39 (s, 1H, C-6), 7.36 (d, 1H, *J* = 9 Hz

	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1'	C2',6'	C3',5'	C4'	Extra C
2a	159.8	122.0	138.7	97.0	143.2	140.0	129.1	128.4	129.1	–
2b	160.1	121.8	132.9	96.8	143.0	139.0	127.9	114.1	159.0	55.5 OCH ₃
2c	159.6	118.2	122.1	97.6	143.6	138.1	128.2	133.2	111.2	116.4 CN

Table 2 ¹³C NMR data of compounds **2a–c**.

	C2	C4	C5	C6	C1'	C2',6'	C3',5'	C4'	Extra C
3a	153.6	159.8	115.7	152.0	137.1	127.1	129.2	129.0	–
3b	159.4	160.0	114.3	152.3	128.3	129.8	115.5	153.5	55.5 OCH ₃
3c	153.3	159.2	115.5	151.1	140.7	128.1	133.0	111.7	117.1 CN

Table 3 ¹³C NMR data of compounds **3a–c**.



Scheme 2 Synthesis of compound **4**. Reagents and conditions: (i) bis(dibenzylideneacetone) palladium, tricyclohexylphosphine, KOAc, dioxane, 80–90°C.

H-4), 7.29 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 7.02 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 6.40 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-3), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.04 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 160.6 (C-2), 158.6 (C-4'), 142.9 (C-6), 136.4 (C-1'), 133.9 (C-4), 127.8 (C-2'-6'), 120.1 (C-3), 114.1 (C-3'-5'), 113.8 (C-5), 55.4 (OCH₃), 16.3 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NO₂ (215.25): C, 72.54; H, 6.09; N, 6.51. Found: C, 72.43; H, 6.21; N, 6.33.

5-Methyl-N-(4-cyanophenyl)-(1H)-pyridin-2-one (1c) Yield 26%; mp 188–189°C; ¹H NMR: δ 7.99 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 7.66 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 7.48 (s, 1H, H-6), 7.41 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-4), 6.46 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-3), 2.05 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 160.1 (C-2), 144.6 (C-6), 143.5 (C-1'), 135.2 (C-4), 133.1 (C-3'-5'), 128.0 (C-2'-6'), 120.3 (C-3), 118.3 (CN), 114.6 (C-4'), 110.7 (C-5), 16.3 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₂O (210.23): C, 74.27; H, 4.79; N, 13.33. Found: C, 73.98; H, 4.94; N, 13.18.

Preparation of 5-bromo-N-aryl-(1H)-pyridin-2-ones **2a–c**

Following the same procedure adopted for the preparation of compounds **1a–c**, compounds **2a–c** were prepared using 5-bromopyridin-2(1H)-one (1.74 g, 0.01 mol), as a starting material instead of 5-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one. The targeted compounds **2a,b** appeared previously in the literature (Li and Dixon, 2004); however, no physical or spectral data were reported.

5-Bromo-N-phenyl-(1H)-pyridin-2-one (2a) Yield 56%; mp 76–78°C; ¹H NMR: δ 7.94 (d, 1H, $J = 2$ Hz, H-6), 7.62 (dd, 1H, $J = 2, 10$ Hz, H-4), 7.51 (t, 2H, $J = 7$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 7.46 (t, 1H, $J = 7$ Hz, H-4'), 7.42 (d, 2H, $J = 7$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 6.48 (d, 1H, $J = 10$ Hz, H-3); ¹³C NMR: δ 159.8 (C-2), 143.2 (C-6), 140.0 (C-1'), 138.7 (C-4), 129.1 (C-3'-5'), 128.4 (C-4'), 126.8 (C-2'-6'), 122.0 (C-3), 97.0 (C-5). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₈BrNO (250.09): C, 52.83; H, 3.22; N, 5.60. Found: C, 53.12; H, 3.07; N, 5.52.

5-Bromo-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-(1H)-pyridin-2-one (2b) Yield 37%; mp 97–99°C; ¹H NMR: δ 7.90 (d, 1H, 2 Hz, H-6), 7.59 (dd, 1H, $J = 2, 9.8$ Hz, H-4), 7.33 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 7.03 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 6.45 (d, 1H, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-3), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 160.1 (C-2), 159.0 (C-4'), 143.0 (C-6), 139.0 (C-1'), 132.9 (C-4), 127.9 (C-2'-6'), 121.8 (C-3), 114.1 (C-3'-5'), 96.8 (C-5), 55.5 (OCH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₀BrNO₂ (280.12): C, 51.45; H, 3.60; N, 5.00. Found: C, 51.72; H, 3.59; N, 5.02.

5-Bromo-N-(4-cyanophenyl)-(1H)-pyridin-2-one (2c) Yield 15%; mp 196–200°C; ¹H NMR: δ 8.03 (d, 1H, $J = 3$ Hz, H-6), 8.00 (d, 2H, $J = 8$

Hz, H-3'-5'), 7.69 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 7.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 3, 10$ Hz, H-4), 6.50 (d, 1H, $J = 10$ Hz, H-3); ¹³C NMR: δ 159.6 (C-2), 143.6 (C-6), 138.1 (C-1'), 133.2 (C-3'-5'), 128.2 (C-2'-6'), 122.1 (C-4), 118.2 (C-3), 116.4 (CN), 111.2 (C-4'), 97.6 (C-5). Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₇BrN₂O (275.10): C, 52.39; H, 2.56; N, 10.18. Found: C, 52.64; H, 2.43; N, 10.00.

Preparation of N³-aryl-pyrimidin-4-ones **3a–c**

Following the same procedure adopted for the preparation of compounds **1a–c**, compounds **3a–c** were prepared using pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (0.96 g, 0.01 mol), as a starting material instead of 5-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one. Products were purified by column chromatography on silica gel, using EtOAc/hexane (7:3) as eluent. The targeted compound **3a** appeared in the literature (Stajer et al., 1987); however, no spectral data were reported.

3-Phenyl-(3H)-pyrimidin-4-one (3a) Yield 14%; mp 146–148°C (lit. mp 147–149°C); ¹H NMR: δ 8.41 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.99 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-6), 7.55 (t, 2H, $J = 7$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 7.513 (d, 1H, $J = 7$ Hz, H-4'), 7.47 (d, 2H, $J = 7$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 6.52 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-5); ¹³C NMR: δ 159.8 (C-4), 153.6 (C-2), 152.0 (C-6), 137.1 (C-1'), 129.2 (C-3'-5'), 129.0 (C-4'), 127.1 (C-2'-6'), 115.7 (C-5).

3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-(3H)-pyrimidin-4-one (3b) Yield 25%; mp 212°C; ¹H NMR: δ 8.40 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.97 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-6), 7.38 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 7.07 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 6.49 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-5), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 160.0 (C-4), 159.4 (C-2), 153.5 (C-4'), 152.3 (C-6), 129.8 (C-2'-6'), 128.3 (C-1'), 115.5 (C-3'-5'), 114.3 (C-5), 55.5 (OCH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀N₂O₂ (202.21): C, 67.00; H, 3.58; N, 21.31. Found: C, 67.21; H, 3.69; N, 21.04.

3-(4-Cyanophenyl)-(3H)-pyrimidin-4-one (3c) Yield 10%; mp 214°C; ¹H NMR: δ 8.44 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.02 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-3'-5'), 7.99 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-6), 7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, H-2'-6'), 6.53 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-5); ¹³C NMR: δ 159.2 (C-4), 153.3 (C-2), 151.1 (C-6), 140.7 (C-1'), 133.0 (C-3'-5'), 128.1 (C-2'-6'), 117.1 (CN), 115.5 (C-5), 111.7 (C-4'). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₇N₃O (197.19): C, 65.34; H, 4.98; N, 13.85. Found: C, 65.61; H, 4.89; N, 13.71.

Preparation of N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-(1H)-pyridin-2-one (**4**)

Bis(dibenzylideneacetone) palladium (0.143 g, 0.25 mmol) and tricyclohexyl phosphine (0.168 g, 0.6 mmol) were added to a two-necked flask containing degassed dioxane (30 mL). The solution was stirred for 30 min at 25°C. Compound **2b** (1.4 g, 5 mmol), KOAc (0.736 g, 7.5 mmol) and bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.4 g, 5.5 mmol) were added sequentially, and the mixture was vigorously stirred. The mixture was warmed to 90–100°C for 24 h, while stirring under nitrogen atmosphere. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (150 mL). The solution was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, using EtOAc/hexanes (2:8)

as eluent: yield 37%; mp 140°C; ^1H NMR: δ 7.67 (s, 1H, H-6), 7.56 (d, 1H, J = 9 Hz, H-4), 7.33 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz, H-2'-6'), 7.03 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz, H-3'-5'), 6.45 (d, 1H, J = 9 Hz, H-3), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 1.25 (s, 12H, 4 CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: δ 161.6 (C-2), 158.9 (C-4'), 146.7 (C-6), 143.4 (C-1'), 133.3 (C-4), 127.8 (C-2'-6'), 120.0 (C-3), 114.2 (C-3'-5'), 83.8 (2 C-O), 55.4 (OCH_3), 24.6

(4 CH_3). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{BNO}_4$ (327.18): C, 66.08; H, 6.78; N, 4.28. Found: C, 66.23; H, 6.90; N, 4.31.

Received August 3, 2012; accepted August 23, 2012; previously published online September 15, 2012

References

- Blatt, L. M.; Seiwert, S. D.; Beigelman, L.; Radhakrishnan, R. Method of modulating stress-activated protein kinase system. *W. O. Patent* 2006/122154 A2, November 16, 2006.
- Chan, D. M. T.; Lam, P. Y. S. Recent advances in copper-promoted C-heteroatom bond cross coupling reaction with boronic acids and derivatives. In *Boronic Acids: Preparation, Applications in Organic Synthesis and Medicine*. Hall, D. G. Ed. Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, 2005, pp. 205–240.
- Di Sario, A.; Bendia, E.; Macarri, G.; Candelaresi, C.; Taffetani, S.; Marzoni, M.; Omenetti, A.; De Minicis, S.; Trozzi, L.; Benedetti, A. The anti-fibrotic effect of pirfenidone in rat liver fibrosis is mediated by downregulation of procollagen $\alpha 1(\text{I})$, TIMP-1 and MMP-2. *Digest. Liver Dis.* **2004**, *36*, 744–751.
- Dufour, J. F.; DeLellis, R.; Kaplan, M. Reversibility of hepatic fibrosis in autoimmune hepatitis. *J. Ann. Intern. Med.* **1997**, *127*, 981–985.
- El Bialy, S. A. A.; Abd El Kader, K. F.; El-Ashmawy, M. B. Current progress in antifibrotics. *Curr. Med. Chem.* **2011a**, *18*, 3082–3092.
- El Bialy, S. A. A.; Abd El Kader, K. F.; Boykin, D. W. Synthesis of benzyloxycyanophenylboronic esters. *Heterocycl. Commun.* **2011b**, *17*, 11–16.
- Friedman, S. L. Liver fibrosis – from bench to bedside. *J. Hepatol.* **2003**, *38*, S38–S53.
- Guzman, G. Overview of liver pathology. *Dis. Mon.* **2008**, *54*, 419–431.
- Hall, D. G., Ed. Introduction. In *Boronic Acids: Preparation, Applications in Organic Synthesis and Medicine*. Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, 2005, pp. 1–99.
- Hammel, P.; Couvelard, A.; O'Toole, D.; Ratouis, A.; Sauvanet, A.; Flejou, J. F.; Degott, C.; Belghiti, J.; Bernades, P.; Valla, D.; Ruszniewski, P.; Levy, P. Regression of liver fibrosis after biliary drainage in patients with chronic pancreatitis and stenosis of the common bile duct. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2001**, *344*, 418–423.
- Issa, R.; Williams, E.; Trim, N.; Kendall, T.; Arthur, M. J.; Reichen, J.; Benyon, R. C.; Iredale, J. P. Apoptosis of hepatic stellate cells: involvement in resolution of biliary fibrosis and regulation by soluble growth factors. *Gut* **2001**, *48*, 548–557.
- King, A. E.; Brunold, T. C.; Stahl, S. S. Mechanistic study of copper-catalyzed aerobic oxidative coupling of arylboronic esters and methanol: insights into an organometallic oxidase reaction. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 5044–5045.
- Kossen, K.; Seiwert, S. D.; Serebryan, V.; Ruhmund, D.; Beigelman, L.; Raveglia, L. F. M.; Vallese, S.; Bianchi, I.; Hu, T. Pyridine, pyrazine and a azaindole compounds as stress activated protein kinase modulators and their preparation and use in the treatment of inflammatory and fibrotic disorders. *W. O. Patent* 2009149188 A1 December 10, 2009.
- Li, C. S.; Dixon, D. D. An efficient copper-catalyzed coupling reaction of pyridine-2-ones with aryl and heterocyclic halides based on Buchwald's protocol. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2004**, *45*, 4257–4260.
- Liu, K. K. C.; Sakya, S. M.; O'Donnell, C. J.; Li, J. Synthetic approaches to the 2008 new drugs. *Mini-Rev. Med. Chem.* **2009**, *9*, 1655–1675.
- Rauws, T. R. M.; Maes, B. U. W. Transition metal-catalyzed N-arylations of amidines and guanidines. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2012**, *41*, 2463–2497.
- Sanjeeva Rao, K.; Wu, T.-S. Chan–Lam coupling reactions: synthesis of heterocycles. *Tetrahedron* **2012**, *68*, 7735–7754.
- Stajer, G.; Szabo, A. E.; Bernath, G.; Sohar, P. Preparation of 3-mono- and 2,3-disubstituted 4-pyrimidinones by retro-Diels–Alder reaction. The correct 1,2-disubstituted structure of the previously described 2,3-disubstituted derivatives. *Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat*. **1987**, *93*, 28–33.
- Suzuki, A. Coupling reactions of areneboronic acids or esters with aromatic electrophiles. In *Boronic Acids: Preparation, Applications in Organic Synthesis and Medicine*. Hall, D. G., Ed. Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, 2005, pp. 123–170.