

# POST-CYCLIZATION OF UGA BISAMIDES BASED ON PYROLYL- $\beta$ -CHLOROVINYLLALDEHYDE

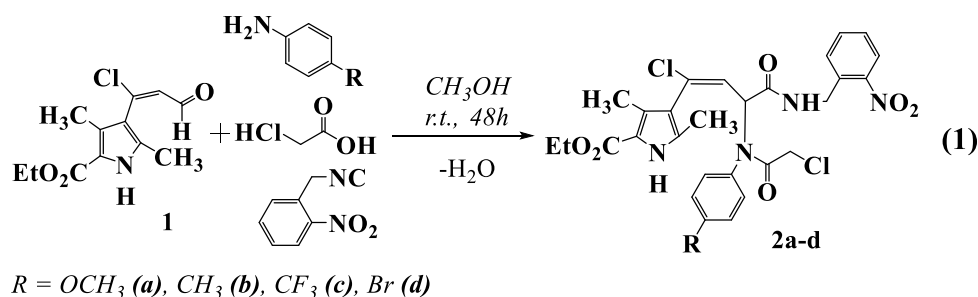
V.V. Ananeva<sup>1</sup>, V.A. Vereshchak<sup>1</sup>, E.I. Mikhedkina<sup>1</sup>, I.I. Melnik<sup>1</sup>, A.I. Larina<sup>1</sup>,  
A.V. Tsygankov<sup>1,2</sup>, V.A. Chebanov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *National Technical University 'Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute',*

<sup>2</sup> *Division of Functional Materials Chemistry, State Scientific Institution 'Institute for Single Crystals' of NAS of Ukraine, Kharkiv*

The classic multicomponent Ugi reaction today is a powerful tool for creating libraries of organic substances, among which there may be new biologically active compounds and new components of functional materials. A special role is played by so-called post-Ugi reactions, which may include, for example, various postcyclizations or subsequent modification of functional groups and amide bonds in Ugi products.

The combination of pyrrole-containing  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde **1**, which has a Chlorine atom in the  $\beta$ -position, with convertible 2-nitrobesilisocyanide, *para*-substituted anilines and monochloroacetic acid as the smallest building blocks in the four-component reaction leads to the formation of bisamides Ugi **2a-d** (Scheme 1) and creates further favorable conditions for possible post-transformations.



Under the conditions of acid hydrolysis of bisamides **2a-c** in acetonitrile or methanol, in the presence of an excess of concentrated hydrochloric acid, bipyrrole **3** is formed instead of the expected carboxylic acid **4** (Scheme 2).

