

**SYNTHESIS OF 6-PHENYLAMINOFURO[2,3-*d*]PYRIMIDINE-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-DIONES
FROM BARBITURYL BENZYLIDENES AND ISONITRILES †**

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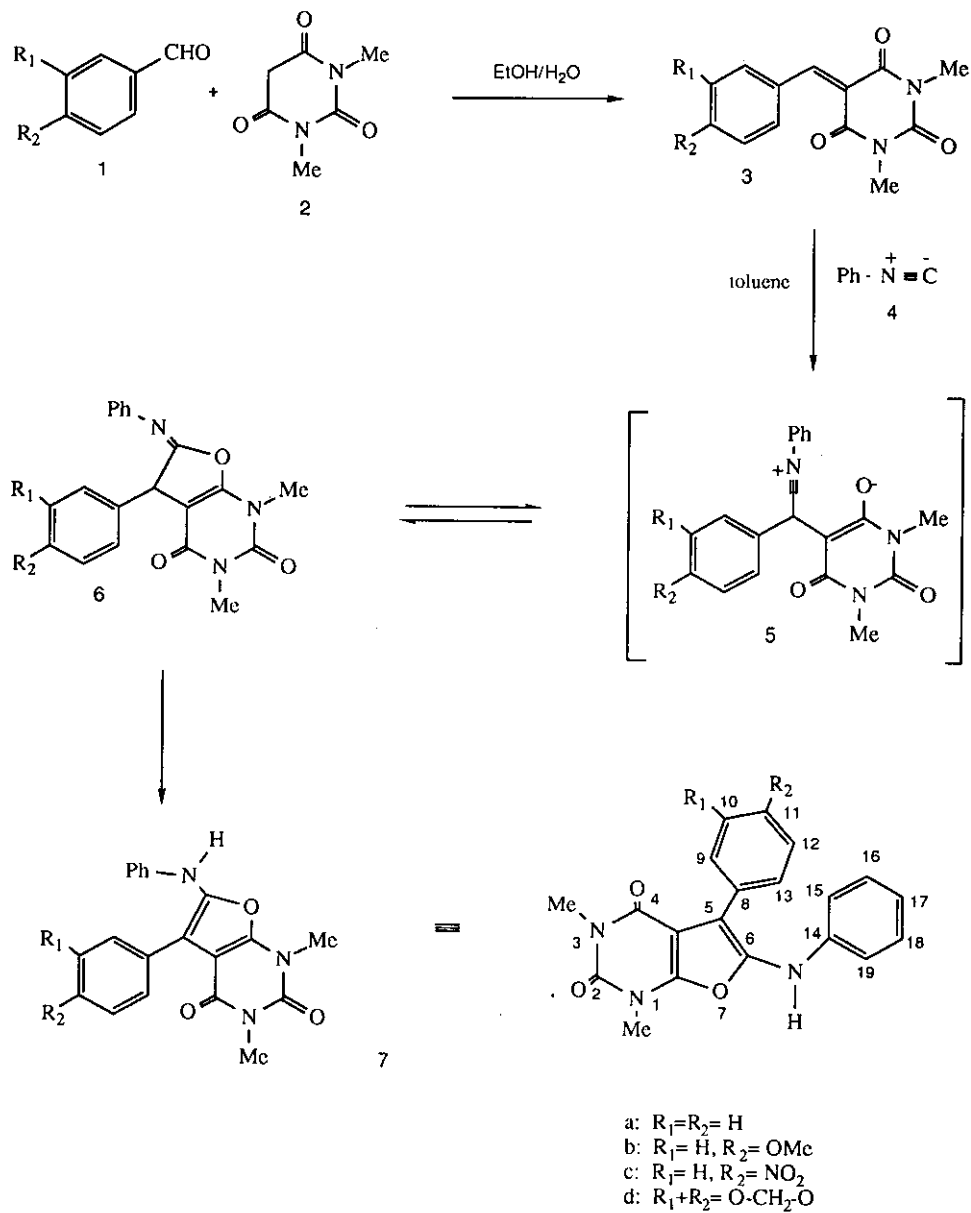
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Abstract - Barbiturylbenzylidenes, prepared by Perkin condensation of aromatic aldehydes with 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid, react with phenylisocyanide to yield four 5-aryl-6-phenylamino-1,3-dimethylfuro[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-diones.

The synthesis of fused pyrimidine systems is of importance as a source of new purine analogues of potential biological interest.¹ Among them, the furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine system has received little attention, with only few synthetic procedures reported in the literature.¹ Furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivatives act as sedatives, antihistaminics, diuretics, muscle relaxants, antiulcer agents, etc.¹ Our interest in the unknown system 6-phenylaminofuro[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine led us to develop an efficient two step procedure for the synthesis of the novel 5-aryl-6-phenylamino-1,3-dimethylfuro[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-diones (**7a-7d**) from 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid (**2**). The strategy used took advantage of the known ability of benzylidene barbituric acids to undergo nucleophilic attack in a Michael fashion.^{2,3} Thus, one equivalent of **2** reacts with another equivalent of benzaldehyde (**1a**), anisaldehyde (**1b**), *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde (**1c**), and piperonal (**1d**) in 1:1 ethanol-water solution under reflux for 5 minutes to give the corresponding 1,3-dimethylbarbiturylbenzylidenes (**3a-3d**) in 90 to 98% yields.² Phenylisocyanide (**4**) was prepared by dehydration of formanilide with Ph₃P in ether.⁴ The reaction of the benzylidenes (**3a-3d**) with an excess of the ethereal solution of **4** in refluxing toluene for 3 hours gave the expected fused pyrimidines (Scheme 1).⁵⁻⁸

† This paper is dedicated to Professor William A. Ayer on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Scheme 1:



The zwitterionic nature of the isonitrile (4) favors a Michael-type addition reaction to the benzylidenes (3a-3d) to give the intermediate (5). Cyclization of 5 affords the imine (6), which after tautomerization would yield the furo[2,3-d]pyrimidines (7a-7d). However, the possibility of having a concerted [4+2] chelotropic

cycloaddition to explain the formation of **6** is not ruled out. The reversibility of the reaction is supported by the observation that compounds (**7a-7d**) give off an isonitrile odor when heated above their melting points. This simple reaction sequence provides a facile route to the synthesis of fused furopyrimidines.

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5. Compound **7a**: yield 66%; mp 194-195°C (toluene); hreims (m/z) 347.1269 (C₂₀H₁₇N₃O₃); uv (MeOH) λ_{\max} (nm) 237 (log ϵ 4.3), 280 (sh); ir (KBr) ν_{\max} 3280, 1715, 1670 and 1655 cm⁻¹; ¹H nmr (360 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.61 (2H, d, J=7 Hz, H9, H13); 7.33 (2H, t, J=7 Hz, H10, H12); 7.30 (1H, t, J=7 Hz, H11); 7.24 (2H, t, J=7 Hz, H16, H18); 6.93 (1H, t, J=7 Hz, H17); 6.75 (2H, d, J=7 Hz, H15, H19); 5.71 (1H, s, N-H); 3.53 (3H, s, N-Me); 3.40 (3H, s, N-Me); ¹³C nmr (DMSO-d₆) δ 158.1 (C4); 152.8 (C7a); 150.5 (C2); 144.4 (C14); 141.4 (C6); 129.6 (C16, C18); 129.3 (C9, C13); 129.2 (C11); 129.1 (C8); 128.1 (C10, C12); 120.9 (C17); 117.2 (C5); 114.3 (C15, C19); 95.6 (C4a); 29.5 (N-Me) and 28.4 (N-Me).
6. Compound **7b**: yield 43%; mp 183-184°C (toluene); hreims (m/z) 377.1368 (C₂₁H₁₉N₃O₄); uv (MeOH) λ_{\max} (nm) 240 (log ϵ 4.3), 282 (sh); ir (KBr) ν_{\max} 3300, 1710, 1670 and 1655 cm⁻¹; ¹H nmr (360 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.55 (2H, d, J=9 Hz, H9, H13); 7.25 (2H, dd, J=8, 9 Hz, H16, H18); 6.92 (1H, t, J=7 Hz, H17); 6.85 (2H, d, J=9 Hz, H10, H12); 6.74 (2H, d, J=7 Hz, H15, H19); 5.74 (1H, s, N-H); 3.77 (3H, s, O-Me); 3.51 (3H, s, N-Me); 3.39 (3H, s, N-Me); ¹³C nmr (DMSO-d₆) δ 159.4 (C11); 158.2 (C4); 152.7 (C7a); 150.5 (C2); 144.6 (C14); 141.0 (C6); 130.6 (C9, C13); 129.6 (C16, C18); 121.4 (C8); 120.7 (C17); 117.0 (C5); 114.2 (C10, C12); 113.6 (C15, C19); 95.7 (C4a); 55.2 (O-Me); 29.5 (N-Me) and 28.3 (N-Me).

7. Compound **7c**: yield 67%; mp 197-198°C (toluene); hreims (m/z) 392.1120 (C₂₀H₁₆N₄O₅); uv (MeOH) λ_{\max} (nm) 240 (sh), 265 (log ϵ 4.2) and 345 (br); ir (KBr) ν_{\max} 3220, 1715, 1665 and 1660 cm⁻¹; ¹H nmr (360 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.13 (2H, d, J=9 Hz, H10, H12); 7.82 (2H, d, J=9 Hz, H9, H13); 7.26 (2H, t, J=8 Hz, H16, H18); 6.96 (1H, t, J=7.5 Hz, H17); 6.75 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, H15, H19); 5.86 (1H, s, N-H); 3.55 (3H, s, N-Me); 3.41 (3H, s, N-Me); ¹³C nmr (DMSO-d₆) δ 158.0 (C4); 153.0 (C7a); 150.2 (C2); 146.9 (C14); 143.3 (C6); 142.7 (C11); 136.1 (C8); 130.1 (C9, C13); 129.7 (C16, C18); 123.3 (C10, C12); 121.5 (C17); 114.6 (C5); 114.5 (C15, C19); 95.1 (C4a); 29.6 (N-Me) and 28.4 (N-Me).
8. Compound **7d**: yield 59%; mp 216-217°C (95% ethanol); hreims (m/z) 391.1168 (C₂₁H₁₇N₃O₅); uv (MeOH) λ_{\max} (nm) 242 (log ϵ 4.2), 283 (sh); ir (KBr) ν_{\max} 3270, 1710, 1665 and 1660 cm⁻¹; ¹H nmr (360 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.40 (1H, s, NH); 7.15 (3H, br s, H9, H16, H18); 7.14 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, H13); 6.89 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, H12); 6.68 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, H15, H19); 6.75 (1H, t, J=7 Hz, H17); 5.99 (2H, s, O-CH₂-O); 3.38 (3H, s, N-Me); 3.23 (3H, s, N-Me); ¹³C nmr (DMSO-d₆) δ 157.6 (C4); 152.8 (C7a); 149.9 (C2); 146.7 (C10); 146.6 (C11); 145.3 (C14); 141.5 (C6); 129.2 (C16, C18); 123.1 (C8); 123.0 (C13); 119.2 (C17); 115.2 (C5); 113.6 (C15, C19); 109.5 (C9); 107.8 (C12); 100.9 (OCH₂O); 94.4 (C4a); 29.2 (N-Me) and 27.9 (N-Me).

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