

FORMATION OF AMINOQUINAZOLINONES FROM N-(2-AMINOBENZOYL)-
N'-AROYLHYDRAZINES

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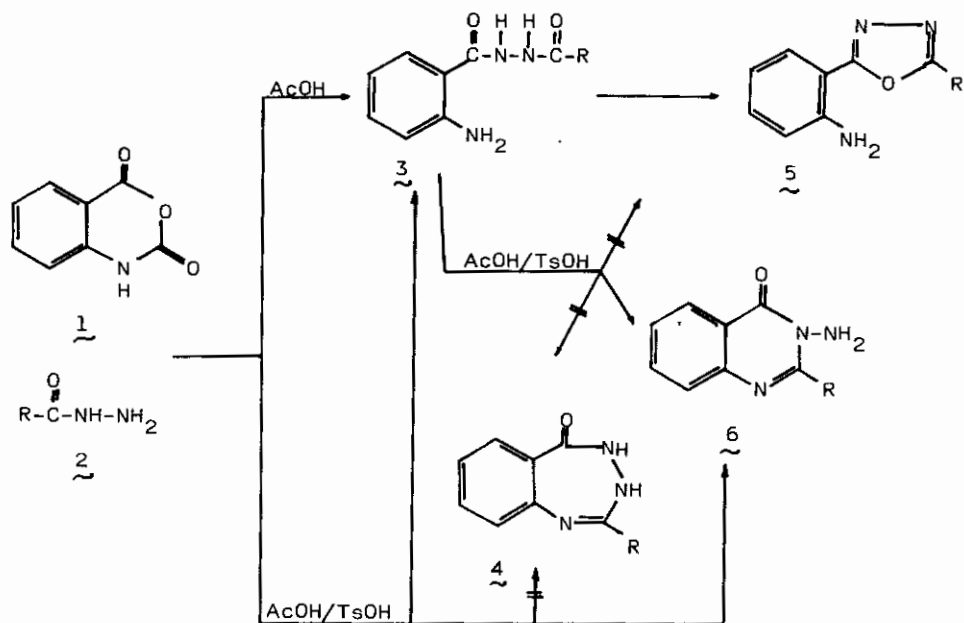
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Abstract - The ring closure of N-(2-aminobenzoyl)-N'-aroylhydrazines 3 in AcOH/TsOH yielded 2-aryl-3-amino-4(3H)-quinazolinones 6 instead of 2-aryl-3,4-dihydro-5H-1,3,4-benzotriazepin-5-ones 4 as reported before. The structure of the aminoquinazolinones 6 was confirmed by unambiguous synthesis.

During the last few years several papers have been published on the synthesis of 1,3,4-benzotriazepines starting with 2-aminobenzoic acid hydrazide derivatives. It is well known that hydrazide derivatives can form oxadiazole but the presence of the 2-amino group was expected to eliminate the possibility of this reaction and to favour the formation of condensed heterocycles. Later some of the early methods for the synthesis of 1,3,4-benzotriazepines proved to be inappropriate, because the products were still 1,3,4-oxadiazoles^{1,2,3} or under certain conditions 3-amino-4(3H)-quinazolinones^{4,5} instead of the desired compounds.

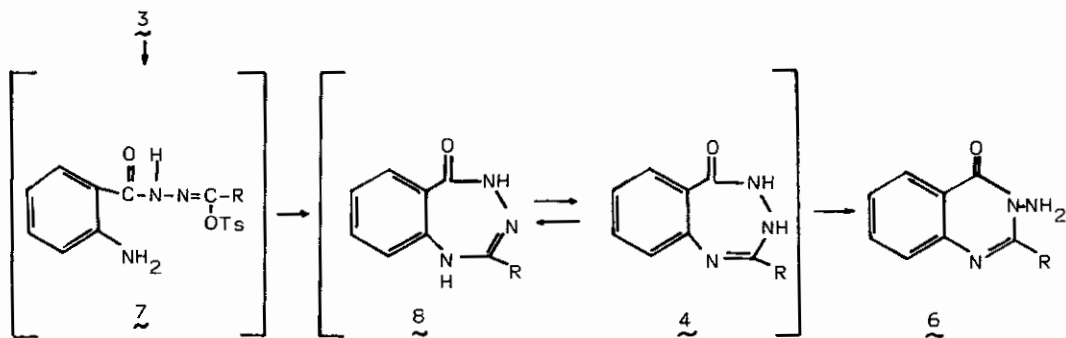
Recently a new method has been reported⁶ for the preparation of 2-aryl-3,4-dihydro-5H-1,3,4-benzotriazepin-5-ones 4: isatoic anhydride 1 and aroylhydrazines 2 (R = Ph, 4-CH₃-Ph, 4-CH₃O-Ph or 4-NO₂-Ph) were refluxed in acetic acid and yielded bisacylhydrazines 3 which were subsequently heated with a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid in acetic acid. The products of this latter reaction could also be isolated in addition to 3 when 1 was reacted with various 2 in AcOH/TsOH. The new products were assigned as benzotriazepines 4.

We felt this assignation doubtful because under these reaction conditions the formation of 3-amino-4(3H)-quinazolinones 6 can be expected^{4,5} as well and it was not taken into consideration⁷.



We examined the above reactions ($R = Ph$ and $4-NO_2-Ph$ in **2**) and isolated the compounds by the given method. All data of these samples (previously supposed to be **4**) were identical with those of the corresponding 3-amino-4(3H)-quinazolinones **6**⁹ prepared by unambiguous synthesis¹⁰⁻¹¹. Consequently the 2-amino group of **3** really took part in the ring closure but the reaction led to the formation of the known quinazolinones **6**.

The reaction might proceed via detosylative cyclization of the proposed⁶ tosylate esters **7**, but the products **8** could immediately rearrange and thus **6** were isolated. As it was pointed out earlier^{4,5} the formation of the smaller-sized heterocycles can be explained by thermodynamical reasons.



EXPERIMENTAL

All mps are uncorrected. IR spectra were measured using a Perkin Elmer 577 spectrometer. ^1H NMR spectra were obtained at 60 MHz on a Jeol 60 HL spectrometer, using TMS as internal standard. All compounds gave satisfactory microanalytical data.

6 were prepared by Reddy's procedure⁶ (Method A and B) - proposed erroneously for the synthesis of 2-aryl-3,4-dihydro-5H-1,3,4-benzotriazepin-5-ones 4 - and by unambiguous route^{10,11} (Method C). All data of the corresponding 6 prepared by Methods A, B and C were identical⁹.

3-Amino-2-aryl-4(3H)-quinazolinones 6 (General procedures)

Method A: A mixture of isatoic anhydride 1 (1.6 g, 10 mmol), aroylhydrazine 2 (10 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.02 g) in acetic acid (10 ml) was refluxed for 9 h. The cold solution was added slowly to water (250 ml) and extracted with chloroform (3x50 ml). The combined chloroform phases were washed with water (30 ml) and dried (Na_2SO_4). After evaporation of the solvent the residue was chromatographed over silica using benzene/ether mixture (1:1) as eluent.

<u>6</u>	R=Ph	Yield: 0.88 g (37 %); mp 181-182 °C; $[\text{M}^+]$ 237; ^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3 + $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 8.10 (d 1H, ArH-5); 7.5-7.9 (m 8H, ArH); 5.0 (bs 2H, NH_2); IR (KBr) 3300, 3210 (NH); 1660 (C=O); 1640 (C=N); 1610 (Ar) cm^{-1} .
	R=4- NO_2 -Ph	Yield: 1.12 g (39 %); mp 250-252 °C; $[\text{M}^+]$ 282; ^1H NMR δ ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 8.30 (d 2H, ArH-3'); 8.00 (d 2H, ArH-2'); 8.2 (m 1H, ArH-5); 7.4-8.0 (m 3H, ArH-6, H-7, H-8); 5.7 (bs 2H, NH_2); IR (KBr) 3300, 3220, (NH); 1670 (C=O); 1640 (C=N); 1610 (Ar); 1520, 1350 (NO_2) cm^{-1} .

Method B: A mixture of N-(2-aminobenzoyl)-N'-aroylhydrazine 3 (1 g, 3.9-3.3 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.02 g) in acetic acid (10 ml) was refluxed for 9 h. The reaction mixture was worked up as in Method A.

<u>6</u>	R=Ph	Yield: 0.35 g (38 %); mp 181-182 °C
	R=4- NO_2 -Ph	Yield: 0.38 g (41 %); mp 250-252 °C

Spectroscopic data were identical with those of 6 obtained by Method A.

Method C: A solution of 2-aryl-3,1-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one (10 mmol) and hydrazine hydrate (72 %, 0.69 g, 10 mmol) in ethanol (30 ml) was refluxed for 1 h.

After cooling the crystals were filtered off, washed with ethanol (3x5 ml)

and added to diluted acetic acid (60 %, 25 ml). The solution was heated on a steam bath for 30 min. the resulting crystals were filtered and washed with water (3x5 ml).

6 R=Ph Yield: 1.73 g (73 %); mp 182-183 °C

R=4-NO₂-Ph Yield: 1.94 g (69 %); mp 250-252 °C

Spectroscopic data were identical with those of 6 obtained by Methods A and B.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Miss R. Andersen for technical assistance.

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Received, 28th December, 1983