



Synthesis and Characterization of Different Amides Via Biginelli

Y. K. Meshram, S. B. Rewatkar, G. R. Nimbarte and A. R. Gaurkar

G.S.Science, Art's and Commerce College, Khamgaon, Buldhana, Maharashtra (India)
yuvrajmeshram@gmail.com

Abstract:

P. Biginelli in 1893 reported the synthesis of functionalized 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones (DHMPs) via three component condensation reaction of an aromatic aldehyde, urea and the ethyl acetoacetate. The yields of the dihydropyrimidinones obtained via this novel protocol are significantly higher than those utilizing the conventional ethanol / HCl method. A simple and economic synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones by using phosphorus pentaoxide. The phosphorus pentaoxide can be converted into the phosphoric acid. The phosphorus pentaoxide has been found to be mild and efficient reagent for the synthesis of dihydropyrimidinones and its corresponding thioanalogs in refluxing ethanol. These are become popular in the world of synthetic organic chemistry due to their activities such as antibacterial, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory. A series of the new 5-amido-4(phenyl)-6-methyl,3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones have been synthesized by using the 5-ethoxycarbonyl-4(phenyl)-6-methyl,3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones and the excess amount of the ammonia. The different compounds of this series can be synthesized by using one-pot multicomponent synthesis. The newly synthesized different amide derivatives of the 3,4, dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one were well monitor by using TLC plates. And these synthesized compounds were well characterized by ¹H-NMR spectral studies. The results of such compound have been discussed in this paper. In the conclusion, we have developed a simple, quick a one pot multicomponent synthesis and characterization of different amide via Biginelli.

Keywords : Phosphoric acid , ammonia , one-pot synthesis, Biginelli reaction etc.

Introduction :

The synthesis of dihydropyrimidinones and their thio-analogous have become more popular in the world of synthetic organic chemistry due to their activities such as antibacterial, antiviral, antihypertensive, anti-inflammatory, antitumor[1]. Although the mechanism of Biginelli reaction has been debated for a number of years, most researchers now agree on the following sequence of steps, as proposed by Kappe[2]. The Biginelli reaction produces a 3,4-dihydropyrimidinone, an example of class of compounds exhibiting the pharmacological activity. Recently some marine alkaloids possess dihydropyrimidin-5-carboxylate core have been shown to exhibit interesting biological activities such as potent HIV-gp-120-CD4 inhibitors as well as anti HIV agent [3]. An efficient synthesis of dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones using the phosphorus pentaoxide was studied by Deshmukh and etal [4]. And thus we have requires the development of new protocol for high yield and the use of inexpensive reagent, which requires shorter time and with easier work-up procedure, A few method involves the use of ionic crystals.[5].

Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) are of increasing importance in organic and medicinal chemistry. [6-10] In such reactions, three or more reactants come together in a single reaction vessel to form new products that contain portion of all the components.[6-10] The search and discovery for new MCRs on one hand[11], and the full exploitation of already

known multicomponent reactions on the other hand, is therefore of considerable current interest. The recent advances in the Biginelli Dihydropyrimidine synthesis again C. Oliver Kappe proposed a new tricks for the same dihydropyrimidine synthesis from an old dog[11]. The heterocyclic system constitute privileged substructures and are present in a large number of compounds with remarkable biological activity [12]. Although, the MCR strategy is a highly desirable approach in drug discovery development in the context of rapid identification, structural diversification and optimization of biologically active lead compounds of potential therapeutic importance within a short span of time which can generate large number of libraries of heterocyclic compounds with the aid of high throughput biological screening .

Result and Discussion:

The phosphoric acid is an on expensive reagent acts as an acid and the dehydrating reagent also. In the presence of the phosphoric acid the Biginelli Reaction Satisfactory fulfilled the entire above requirements. The phosphoric acid increases in the acidic condition of the reaction mixture and due to which the rate of the reaction is increases which leads to shorter reaction time.

In this communication, we report the used of phosphoric acid for one pot multicomponent synthesis of 3,4 - dihydropyrimidinones. As in the trial case, benzaldehyde (1.06 gm, 10 m moles), ethyl

acetoacetate (1.30 gm , 10 m moles), urea (1.80 gm,30 m moles)and phosphoric acid (0.5 gm, 30.54 m moles) urea mixed thoroughly and the reaction mixture refluxed on water bath. After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was poured on the crushed ice (100 gm) after the stirring the desired dihydropyrimidinones separated out as a white solid in the quantitative yield.(Scheme – 1) However excess addition of phosphoric acid does not increases the yield of product.

Effect of the amount of the phosphoric acid on the yield of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one was investing by using amount of phosphoric acid.

In this (Scheme-II) again the excess amount of the addition of ammonia does not affect the yield of reaction.

Scheme: I

Table:1 Data for the synthesis of corresponding 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one in the presence of phosphoric acid :

Entry	R	R'	X	Time(hrs)	% Yield	M.P.(oC)
1	C ₆ H ₅	OEt	O	1.0	95%	203-204(204) °C
2	4(NO ₂)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	1.0	95%	207-208(210) °C
3	3(OCH ₃)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	1.45	89%	189-190(190) °C
4	4(OC ₂ H ₅)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	1.45	90%	196-197(195) °C
5	4(Cl)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	0.5	95%	217-218(210) °C
6	C ₆ H ₅	Me	O	1.50	90%	207-208(210) °C
7	4(NO ₂)-C ₆ H ₄	Me	O	3.0	80%	188-189(190) °C
8	4(OH)-C ₆ H ₄	Me	O	3.30	80%	209 °C
9	4(OCH ₃)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	1.5	90%	203 °C
10	4(Br)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	2.0	92%	216 °C
11	2(Cl)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	1.20	88%	218 °C
12	4(F)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	1.40	86%	207 °C

Where R'=OCH₃ or OC₂H₅

R=Ph or alkyl group

Table:1 Data for the synthesis of different amide from 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one :

Entry	R	R'	X	Time(hrs)	% Yield	M.P.(oC)
1	C ₆ H ₅	OEt	O	3.50	90%	189 °C
2	4(NO ₂)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.40	90%	202 °C
3	4(OCH ₃)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.10	92%	212 °C
4	4(Br)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.30	90%	201 °C
5	4(OH)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.45	83%	235 °C
6	4(Cl)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	4.00	92%	222 °C
7	2(Cl)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.50	90%	213 °C
8	4(OC ₂ H ₅)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.20	90%	192 °C
9	4(F)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.50	85%	198 °C
10	4(I)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.50	80%	209 °C
11	3(NO ₂)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.25	89%	197 °C
12	3(Br)-C ₆ H ₄	OEt	O	3.30	84%	213 °C

Experimental Section :

All the compounds are reported one and their melting points are matched with reported value. All the above products have been characterized by proton NMR. The ¹H-NMR

As per our observation 100 mg phosphoric acid gives 30-40 % yield, 200 mg of phosphoric acid gives 55-60% yield, 300 mg gives 60-70 % yield ,400mg gives 75-80% yield while 500mg of phosphoric acid gives 85-90% yield in the refluxing ethanol. Using the optimized quantity of the phosphoric acid was extended to a variety of aldehyde including aromatic, aliphatic, as well as heterocyclic aldehydes to afford corresponding dihydropyrimidinones in the excellent yields. The versatility of the method was then checked by using thio urea instead of urea to prepare dihydropyrimidinones and by replacing EAA with MAA. Which gave the corresponding DHPMs. Both these variations did not affect appreciably the yield as well as case of work up procedure. And these result are summarized in Table -1

spectra were recorded by using DMSO solvent on a Bruker 300MHz spectrometer with tetramethyl silane as an internal standard and the reaction was monitored by TLC using silica gel 60-F 254 plates.

General Procedure :

For Scheme-I, the mixture of an aldehyde(10mmoles), urea/thiourea (30mmoles), ethyl acetoacetate/ acetyl acetone (10mmoles) and the phosphoric acid (0.5 gm, 3.54 mmoles) in a 250 ml round bottom flask refluxed on water bath , cooled and the reaction mixture was poured on crushed ice. The separated solid was then filtered, washed with pet ether, dried and recrystallized using ethanol.

For Scheme-II, The mixture of an dihydropyrimidinones(0.75 gm) and ammonia (15-20 ml) in a 250ml round bottom flask and refluxed on water bath, cooled the flask and the given mixture is added into the crushed ice (100gm).

The separated solid was then filtered, washed with pet ether, then dry the product and recrystallized by using ethanol.

Spectroscopic Data of Different Compounds :-**Scheme-I (Spectroscopic Data of Representative DHPMs)**

- 1) 5-Ethylcarbonyl-4(phenyl)-6-methyl,3,4-dihydropyrimidine-2(1H)-one (Entry 1):- m.p.203-204^oc (Lit m. p. 204^oc) PMR (DMSO) : 5.3 (1H,bs,NH), 7.39(5H,m,ArH),8.24(1H, bs, NH),2.34(3H,S,CH₃),1.16 (3H,t,COCH₂CH₃).
- 2) 5-Ethylcarbonyl4-(4-nitrophenyl)-6-methyl-3,4 dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (Entry 2):m. p.207-208^oc (Lit. m. p. 210^oc) PMR (DMSO) :5.1 (1H,bs,NH),7.2 (5H,m,ArH), 9.1 (1H,bs,NH), 2.25(3H,S,CH₃), 1.12(3H,t,COCH₂CH₃).
- 3) 5-Ethoxycarbonyl-4-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-6-methyl-3,4 dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (Entry 4) : m. p. 196-197^oc (Lit. m. p. 195^oc) PMR(DMSO): 5.1, (1H,bs,NH), 7.1 (5H, m, ArH), 9.1(1H,bs,NH), 2.5(3H,S,CH₃), 1.12(3H,t,COCH₂CH₃).
- 4) 5-Ethoxycarbonyl-4-(2-Chlorophenyl) -6 methyl- 3,4 dihydropyrimidin-2 (1H) -one (Entry 11): m. p. 217-218^oc (Lit. m. p. 210^oc) PMR(DMSO): 5.6, (1H,bs, NH), 7.3 (5H,m,ArH), 9.2 (1H bs, NH) ,2,29 (3H, S,CH₃), 101 (3H,t, COCH₂CH₃).

Scheme-II (Spectroscopic Data of Different Amides)

- 1) 5-amido-4(phenyl) 6-methyl,3,4-dihydropyrimidin -2 (1H)-one (entry 1) : M.P.(189 ^oC) PMR(DMSO): 5.3(1H,bs,NH),7.39(5H,m,ArH),8.24(1H,bs,NH), 2.34(3H,S,CH₃),1.16(3H,t,COCH₂CH₃).
- 2) 5-amido-4(4-methoxy phenyl)6-methyl,3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (entry 3) :M.P.(212 ^oC)PMR (DMSO):5.1(1H,bs,NH),7.1(5H,m,ArH), 9.1(1H,bs,NH),2.5(3H,s,CH₃),1.12(3H,t,COCH₂CH₃)

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