A SINGLE STEP BIOMIMETIC SYNTHESIS OF BICYCLIC OXAZOLE-, IMIDAZOLE AND THIAZOLEPYRIDINES

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Abstract - 4-Isothiocyanatobuta-2-one with ethanolamine, ethylene diamine and 2-mercaptoethylamine give title systems through intramolecular nucleophilic addition on enamine double bond of pyrimidine derivative first formed.

Since for providing a rational to the catalytic role of thymidylate synthetase in the $C_5$ electrophilic substitution of uracil derivatives, an initial reaction of nucleophile (enzyme) at the enamine alpha-carbon ($C_6$) has been proposed, a variety of reactions of nucleophiles with biological pyrimidines and related compounds have been investigated. In uracil derivatives most of the inter- and intramolecular additions of nucleophiles are reversible which character is due to the stability and ease of formation of enolate anion (3) from the enamine.

Methanol undergoes base-catalysed addition on 6-methyl-2-thio-4-deoxyuracil (1), a cyclic enamine, to form a stable adduct, 6-methyl-6-methoxy-2-thio-4-deoxy-5,6-dihydrouracil (2). Since anions from adduct like 2, are not stabilised, the chances of reversible elimination of nucleophile are less. Using this postulate, title systems have been synthesised through intramolecular cycloaddition of nucleophiles at enamine carbon-carbon double bond.

4-Isothiocyanatobuta-2-one (4) with excess of 2-aminoethanol in ethanol solution (pH 8.5-9.5) gave a product, mp 140°C (60%), $M^+$/m/e 172, which could be 1-beta-hydroxyethyl-6-methyl-2-thio-4-deoxyuracil ($\delta$, $X = O$) or hexahydro-8-a-methyl-5H-oxazolo [3,2-c]pyrimidine-5-thione ($\delta$, $X = O$). Its $^1$H nmr (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 1.37 (s, $3H$, $CH_3$), 1.65 - 2.37 (m, $2H$, $CH_2$), 3.12 - 3.40 (m, $2H$), 3.82 - 4.38 (m, $CH_2$), 7.02 - 7.45 (b, $NH$, exchangeable with $D_2O$); in comparison with that of 2, exhibits an upfield shift of $C_6-CH_3$ ($\delta$ 1.77) and the absence of $CH=$ ($\delta$ 4.6) and favours structure $\delta$ ($X = O$). The $^{13}$C nmr (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 23.4 ($q$, $CH_3$), 31.2 ($t$, $CH_2$), 38.4 ($t$, $CH_2$), 48.0 ($t$, $CH_2$),

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62.4 (t, CH₂), 90.0 (s, CH₃) and 175.2 (s, C=O) shows only one sp² carbon as against three sp² carbons expected for 5 and the absence of signal for =C=O of 5. In the mass spectrum, the fragmentation of parent ion (m/e 172), which constitutes the base peak, starts with the loss of CH₃ (m/e 157) and prominent loss of acetyl radical from the parent ion to form fragment ion m/e 129 is significant as it could arise only from 5 (X=O) and not from 5 (X=NH). As the reaction progresses, an absorption band at 275 nm (5) appears (15 min). Its intensity increases till (30 min) a band at 245 nm (6) appears. The intensity of the latter increases at the cost of former band which disappears after 6h. Thus as envisaged, 5 formed initially undergoes intramolecular addition of OH at enamine double bond to form 6 (X=O) which is stable towards alkali and dil. acids.

For investigating the intramolecular cycloaddition of nitrogen nucleophile, the reaction of 4 with ethylene diamine has been found to give hexahydro-8a-methylimidazo [1,2-e] pyrimidine-5(1H)-thione (6, X=NH), mp 184°C (20%). Mass : m/e 171, 156 (M⁺-CH₃) and 129 (M⁺-CH₂-C=NH). ¹H nmr (DMSO) : δ 1.2 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.66 - 3.48 (m, 8H, 4-xCH₂), 7.65 - 7.92 (b, 2H, exchangeable with D₂O). ¹³C nmr (DMSO) : δ 27.2 (q, CH₃), 30.4 (t, CH₂), 37.6 (t, CH₂), 41.7 (t, CH₂), 50.2 (t, CH₂), 75.4 (s, CH₂) and 173.3 (s, C=O).

Since nucleophilic intramolecular addition of thiols would be a more relevant case in relation to the catalytic role of thymidylate synthetase, the reaction of 2-memaptoproethylamine with 4 has been investigated and hexahydro-8a-methyl-5H-thiazolo [3,2-c] pyrimidine-5-thione (6, X=S), mp 166-167°C (25%) is formed.
Mass: m/e 188 (M+), 173 (M+-CH3), 129 (M+-CH2-CH=S).

1H nmr (CDCl3): δ 1.65 (s, 3H, CH3), 2.05 - 2.30 (m, 2H, CH2), 2.97 - 3.52 (m, 4H, N-CH2-CH2-S), 3.87 - 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.55 - 4.97 (m, 1H) (NH-CH3), 7.20 - 7.47 (b, 1H, NH, exchangeable with D2O).

13C nmr (CDCl3): δ 26.8 (t, CH2), 28.0 (q, CH3), 32.6 (t, CH2), 37.4 (t, CH2), 54.1 (t, CH2), 67.1 (s, >C=) and 174.1 (s, >C=S).

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REFERENCES


6 5 (X=O, S, NH) show $\lambda_{max}$ 235 (5.42 x 10^3), 235 (4.94 x 10^3) and 235 (5.10 x 10^3) respectively as against $\lambda_{max}$ 255 (55.2 x 10^3) for compounds like 5.

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