

## A New Synthesis of Pteridines

By RAYMOND D. YOUSSEFYEH\* and A. KALMUS

(Faculty of Medicine, The School of Pharmacy, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel)

**Summary** Reaction of 4-amino-1,3-dimethyl-5-nitrosouracil with various amine salts led to the formation of the corresponding pteridines as well as purines.

THE condensation of 4-amino-5-nitrosopyrimidine with compounds which possess an active methylene group adjacent to a functional group was first developed by Timmis<sup>1</sup> as a route to pteridine formation. Further

We now describe the ready formation of the corresponding pteridines as well as purines when a 4-amino-5-nitrosopyrimidine is fused with a suitable amine salt. The yield of pteridine increases in parallel with the activity of  $\beta$ -methylene group in the amine salt. Thus, fusion of 4-amino-1,3-dimethyl-5-nitrosouracil (I) with 2-phenylethylamine hydrochloride (IIa) at 180° led to 41% of 1,3-dimethyl-6-phenyl-lumazine (IIIa)† [m.p. 257—258° (lit.<sup>3</sup> m.p. 258—259°)] and 11% of 8-benzyltheophylline (IVa) [m.p. 298—299° (lit.<sup>4</sup> m.p. 298—300°)]; (I) and n-propylamine hydrochloride (IIb) yielded 19% of 6-methyl-1,3-dimethyl-lumazine (IIIb),<sup>5</sup> 37% of 8-ethyltheophylline (IVb),<sup>6</sup> and 25% of pyrimido-pteridine (V).<sup>7</sup>

The procedure involves the fusion of a mixture of thoroughly mixed pyrimidine and an excess of amine salt at 170—180°, followed by dilution with water and extraction with dichloromethane. After drying and removal of the solvent, the residue is chromatographed over neutral alumina. By this method, (I) with 2-methoxyethylamine hydrochloride (IIc) led to 1,3-dimethyl-lumazine (IIIc)<sup>8</sup> and pyrimido-pteridine (V).<sup>7</sup> These same products in addition to 8-methyltheophylline (IVc)<sup>6</sup> were obtained from the fusion of (I) and ethylamine hydrochloride (II d).

The formation of (V) from (I) by thermal or acid induced reaction has been reported in recent years.<sup>7</sup>

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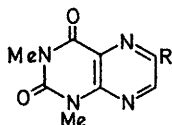
$R \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot NH_2 \cdot HCl$

(IIa) R = Ph

(IIb) R = Me

(IIc) R = OMe

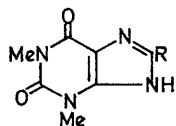
(II d) R = H



(IIIa) R = Ph

(IIIb) R = Me

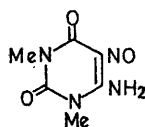
(IIIc) R = H



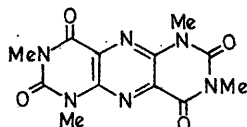
(IVa) R = CH<sub>2</sub>Ph

(IVb) R = Et

(IVc) R = Me



(II)



(V)

studies<sup>2</sup> demonstrated that purines are the sole products if the methylene component is not activated and the condensation with nitroso-group is intramolecular.

† Satisfactory analysis, n.m.r., u.v., and i.r. spectral data are obtained for all the products.

<sup>1</sup> G. M. Timmis, *Nature*, 1949, **164**, 139; U.S.P. 2,581,889/1952.

<sup>2</sup> H. Goldner, G. Dietz, and E. Carstens, *Naturwiss.*, 1964, **51**, 137; *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1965, 2701; *Annalen*, 1966, **691**, 142; *ibid.*, 1966, **692**, 134; G.P. 1,245,969 and 1,249,871/1967; E. Buhler and W. Pfeiderer, *Angew. Chem. Internat. Edn.*, 1965, **77**, 146.

<sup>3</sup> R. B. Angier, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1963, **28**, 1398.

<sup>4</sup> G. P. Hager, J. C. Krantz, and J. B. Harmon, *J. Amer. Pharmaceut. Assoc. (Sci. Edn.)*, 1954, **43**, 148.

<sup>5</sup> H. Zondler, H. S. Forest, and J. M. Logowski, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, 1967, **4**, 124.

<sup>6</sup> J. H. Speer and A. L. Raymond, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1953, **75**, 114.

<sup>7</sup> E. C. Taylor and E. E. Garcia, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1964, **86**, 4721 and references therein.

<sup>8</sup> W. Pfeiderer, *Chem. Ber.*, 1957, **90**, 2582.