

23 December 1964

Leningrad Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute

UDC 547.856/78+542.95

HYDRAZINOLYSIS OF SOME QUINAZOLONES

S. L. Mertsalov, N. N. Vereshchagina, and I. Ya. Postovskii

Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 315-316, 1965

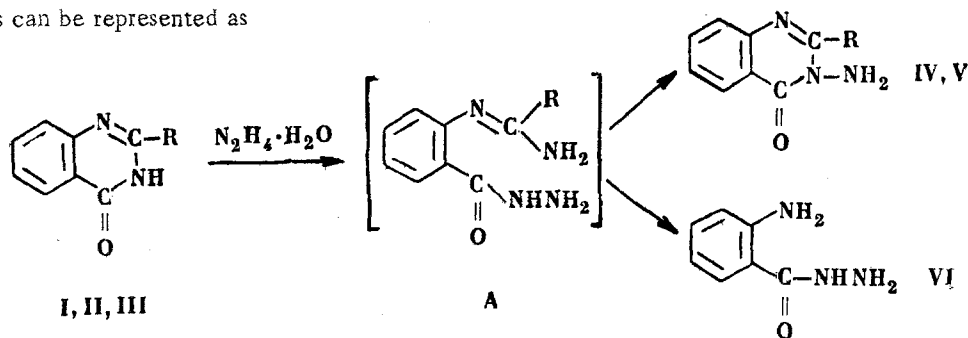
It is known that 2-aryl-3-arylamidoquinazol-4-ones undergo opening of the pyrimidine ring when heated with dilute aqueous alkali, giving substituted triazoles [1]. Not long ago the present authors [2] described a case of opening of the pyrimidine ring of 1-(2'-R-quinazolyl)-4-phenylthiosemicarbazides in acid medium. These facts, as well as a case of scission of pyrimidine compounds by hydrazine hydrate [3], led to a further investigation of the behavior of the quinazoline ring in relation to hydrolytic agents.

The present communication gives cases of pyrimidine ring opening taking place on hydrazinolysis of 2-R-quinazol-4-ones, R=H, I; R=CH₃, II; R=C₆H₅, III. Hydrazinolysis was effected by refluxing the indicated compounds with 10-15-fold excess hydrazine hydrate, for five hours, in the case of compounds I and II, and 12 hrs, in the case of compound III.

Quinazalone I gave a 68% yield of anthranilic acid hydrazide, mp 120-121° [4]. Found: C 55.70; H 6.23; N 27.97%. Calculated for C₇H₉N₃O: C 55.99; H 5.99; N 27.81%.

Quinazalone II gave a 73% yield of 2-methyl-3-aminoquinazol-4-one, mp 150° [5]. Found: C 61.74; H 5.22; N 24.15%. Calculated for C₉H₉N₃O: C 61.71; H 5.14; N 24.00%.

Hydrazinolysis of quinazalone III gave a 37% yield of 2-phenyl-3-aminoquinazol-4-one, mp 178-179° [5]. Found: C 70.95; H 4.75%. Calculated for C₁₄H₁₁N₃O: C 70.88; H 4.63%. Furthermore, 20% of the starting quinazalone was recovered. The structures of all compounds prepared were confirmed by analysis, mixed mp, and comparison of the ir spectrum (region 1700-700 cm⁻¹) with those of products of known structure, synthesized by the methods of [4] and [5]. Hydrazinolysis can be represented as



The hydrazinolysis reactions described are a new case of opening of the pyrimidine ring of a quinazol-4-one*. With compounds II and III the intermediate A** closes again to quinazalone, with entry of hydrazine hydrate into the ring of IV, V. With compound I, where R = H, the unstable intermediate A hydrolyzes to anthranilic acid hydrazide VI.

REFERENCES

1. Heterocyclic Compounds [Russian translation], vol. 6, 300, IL, Moscow, 1960.
2. N. N. Vereshchagina, I. Ya. Postovskii, and S. L. Mertsalov, *ZhOKh*, 34, 1689, 1964.
3. F. Baumbach, H. G. Henning, and G. Hilgetag, *Z. Chem.*, 4, 67, 1964.
4. Th. Curtius, *J. pr. Chem.*, [2] 81, 523, 1910.

*A similar case of hydrazinolysis, resulting in formation of 3-aminoquinazoline-2,4-dione from quinazoline-2,4-dione was described in [6].

** The structure of the assumed intermediate product A and the reaction mechanism need more precise definition.

5. G. Heller, Chem. Ber., 48, 1190, 1191, 1915.
6. F. Kunckell, Chem. Ber., 43, 1021, 1910.

18 November 1964

Kirov Urals Polytechnic Institute, Sverdlovsk

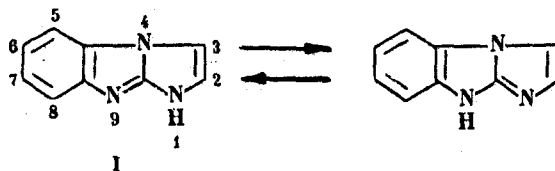
UDC 547.78+542.95

SYNTHESIS OF IMIDAZO[1,2-a]BENZIMIDAZOLE AND
IMIDAZOLINO[1,2-a]-BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES

A. M. Siminov, and P. M. Kochergin

Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 316-317, 1965

The imidazo[1,2-a]benzimidazole (I) system is practically unexplored. The preparation of only two compounds



2,3-diphenylimidazo[1,2-a]benzimidazole (structure not precisely ascertained) [1] and 1-ethyl-7-nitro-2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-a]benzimidazole [2], has been described. Using the literature methods of closing imidazole [3-5] and imidazolone [6, 7] rings, and applying them to 2-amino-heterocyclics we synthesized a number of substituted derivatives of the tricyclic system I and its 2,3-dihydro- derivatives. The reaction of 1-alkyl-2-aminobenzimidazoles with α -halogenoketones and α -halogenoalcohols led to the preparation of the corresponding 1,3-disubstituted 2-iminobenzimidazolines. On treatment with dehydrating agents, the latter, by heating with mineral or organic acids, are made to split off a molecule of water and cyclize to derivatives I or the corresponding 2,3-dihydro- compounds.

1-Ethyl-3-phenacyl-2-iminobenzimidazoline. Mp 120.5° (from aqueous CH₃OH). Found: C 73.35; H 6.02; N 15.08%. Calculated for C₁₇H₁₇N₃O: C 73.10; H 6.14; N 15.04%.

Hydrobromide. Mp 222-222.5° (decomp., from CH₃OH). Found: Br 22.06%. Calculated for C₁₇H₁₇N₃O: Br 22.19%.

2-Phenyl-9-ethylimidazo(1,2-a)benzimidazole. Mp 93-93.5° (from aqueous alcohol). Found: C 77.93; H 5.57; N 16.19%. Calculated for C₁₇H₁₅N₃: C 78.13; H 5.79; N 16.08%.

Picrate. Mp 238-240° (decomp., from alcohol). Found: C 56.57; H 3.73; N 17.02%. Calculated for C₁₇H₁₅N₃·C₆H₃N₃O₇: C 56.33; H 3.70; N 17.14%.

1-Ethyl-3- β -hydroxyethyl-2-iminobenzimidazoline. Mp 122.5-123° (from dichloroethane). Found: C 65.08; H 7.47; N 20.28%. Calculated for C₁₁H₁₅N₃O: C 64.37; H 7.37; N 20.47%.

Hydrobromide. Mp 226.5-227° (decomp., from alcohol). Found: Br 28.15%. Calculated for C₁₁H₁₅N₃O·HBr: Br 27.92%.

Picrate. Mp 182-183° (from water). Found: N 19.33%. Calculated for C₁₁H₁₅N₃O·C₆H₃N₃O₇: N 19.35%.

9-Ethylimidazolino(1,2-a)benzimidazole. Picrate, mp 267-268° (decomp., from CH₃COOH). Found: C 48.96; H 3.90; N 20.02%. Calculated for C₁₁H₁₃N₃·C₆H₃N₃O₇: C 49.04; H 3.87; N 20.19%.

REFERENCES

1. R. Gompper, and F. Effenberger, Ber., 92, 1928, 1959.
2. A. Hunger, J. Kebrle, A. Rossi, and K. Hoffmann, Helv. Chim. Acta, 44, 1273, 1961.
3. A. E. Tschitschibabin, Ber., 56, 1704, 1925; 59, 2048, 1926.
4. H. Kondo, and F. Nagasawa, J. Pharm. Soc. Japan, 57, 308, 1937; C., 11, 859, 1938.
5. E. Ochiai, and T. Nisirawa, J. Pharm. Soc. Japan, 60, 132, 1940- C. A., 34, 5082, 1940.
6. R. Martin, and Z. Tarasiejska, Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg., 66, 136, 1957.
7. A. F. McKay, D. L. Garmaise, U. S. Patent 2782205 (1957); C. A., 52, 445, 1958.

12 December 1964

Rostov-on-Don State University,
Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chemical Pharmaceutical
Scientific Research Institute, Moscow.