

Synthesis and Structure of 3-Aryl-5-cyano-6-methylthio pyrimidin-2,4-diones

Hua Yin LIU, Guang Fu YANG, Hua Zheng YANG*

State Key Laboratory of Elemento-Organic Chemistry, Institute of Elemento-Organic Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071

Abstract: The title compounds of 3-aryl-5-cyano-6-methylthiopyrimidine-2,4-diones were synthesized by the reaction of ethyl 2-cyano-3,3'-dimethylthioacrylate with arylureas. The compound (Ar=*p*-CH₃OC₆H₄) was recrystallized in acetone/petroleum in space group P2_{1/n} with $a=1.1602$ (2), $b=1.5921$ (3), $c=1.3918$ (3)nm, $\beta=94.38$ (3)° for $Z=8$, $R=0.054$. The X-ray analysis showed that there is H-bond interaction among molecules.

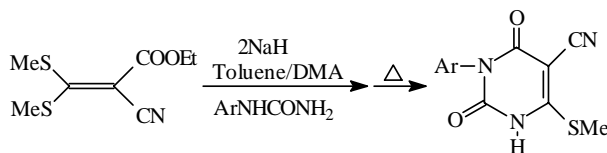
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Polarized ketene dithioacetals **1**, (XY) C=C (SR)₂ (X, Y=CN, NO₂, COOEt, CONH₂; R=alkyl, benzyl), have been extensively used as building blocks in organic synthesis especially in the preparation of heterocyclic compounds^{1,2}.

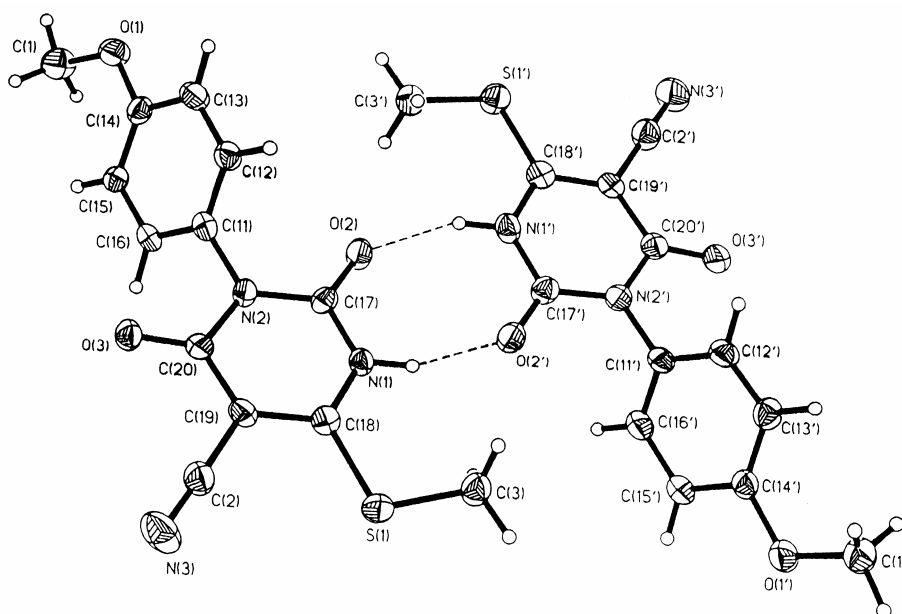
In an extension of our recent studies³ in the application of ketoketene N, S-acetals in heterocyclic synthesis, we report herein that the reaction of ethyl 2-cyano-3,3-bis(methylthio) acrylate **1a** with substituted aromatic ureas, under the existence of sodium hydride and at room temperature, gave the title compound 3-aryl-5-cyano-6-methylthio-pyrimidine-2,4-diones shown in **Scheme 1**.

The compound (Ar=*p*-CH₃OC₆H₄) was recrystallized in acetone/petroleum, the crystal structure was determined by X-ray. Two molecules of this compound are associated *via* H-bond interaction between amino hydrogen and carbonyl.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of title compounds



Ar: C₆H₅, *p*-ClC₆H₄, *p*-CH₃OC₆H₄, *p*-CH₃C₆H₄, *o*-CH₃OC₆H₄, *o*-CH₃C₆H₄, *m*-CH₃C₆H₄, 2, 4- (CH₃)₂C₆H₃, *o*-ClC₆H₄, 2,5- (CH₃)₂C₆H₃

Figure 1. Crystal structure of uracil (Ar = CH₃OC₆H₄)

General experimental procedure for 3-aryl-5-cyano-6-methylthiopyrimidine-2,4-diones: To a solution of 50 ml of anhydrous toluene and 50 ml anhydrous N, N-dimethylacetamide, 10 mmol of sodium hydride, 5 mmol of ethyl 2-cyano-3,3-dimethylthioacrylate, 5 mmol 4-methoxyphenyl urea was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the reaction was complete monitored by TLC (acetone:petroleum 2:1). Then the mixture was poured into 50 ml of ice-water, the water layer was acidified with 10% hydrogen chloride. The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration under pressure, and was refluxed in 20 ml anhydrous alcohol for 4 hrs. The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration under pressure to give 4.2 mmol of colorless needles, m.p. >300°C, yield 84%. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, ppm): 2.76 (s, 3H, CH₃S), 7.24~7.47 (m, 5H, C₆H₅), 8.19 (w, 1H, NH).

Acknowledgments

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