

The Synthesis of 1-Aryl-5-Fluorouracil

Jin Zong YOU¹, Shao Yuan CHEN¹, Omar ISHRUD¹, Yan Guang WANG¹
Yao Zu CHEN^{1,2*}

¹Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027

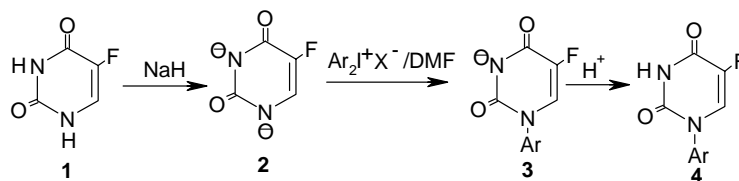
²National Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000

Abstract: A series of new type substituted 5-fluorouracil derivatives, 1-aryl-5-fluorouracil (**4a-4f**), were synthesized *via* diaryliodonium salts and the structure of the title compound was finally confirmed by IR, UV, ¹H-NMR, MS and CHN analysis.

Keywords: Synthesis, 1-aryl-5-fluorouracil.

5-Fluorouracil (5-Fu,**1**)¹ is an important antitumor drug. Some derivatives^{2,3} have shown better therapeutic efficacy than 5-Fu. In order to find much more better antitumor drugs of its derivatives, several attempts have been made and many different types of its derivatives have been prepared at N₁, N₃ position⁴⁻⁷. Moreover, several different ways have been used for alkylation of 5-Fu⁷⁻¹⁰. However, up to now, the arylation of 5-Fu at N₁ or N₃ position hasn't been reported, and the compound of 5-Fu linked directly with aryl ring hasn't been prepared.

In this paper, we report a facile method for the synthesis of arylation products of 5-Fu *via* the diaryliodonium salts (Ar₂I⁺X⁻) reacted with 5-Fu under alkaline condition:



- a. Ar=Ph- b. Ar= 4-Me-Ph- c. Ar= 4-Cl-Ph-
d. Ar= 4-MeO-Ph- e. Ar=3-NO₂-Ph- f. Ar= 4-CH₃CONH-Ph-

When **2** reacted with Ar₂I⁺X⁻, only mono-arylated products were obtained. The position of arylation in 5-Fu was determined with analogy from uracil¹¹, by the bathochromic shift in UV from the neutral pH to alkaline pH of the 3-substituted products. The *in vitro* antitumor activity data will be published elsewhere.

General procedure

To a stirred solution of **1** (1 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL), NaH (2 mmol) was added and the stirring was continued for 2 hrs. Then Ar₂I⁺X⁻ (1.5 mmol) was added, and the mixture

was heated at 70~80°C for 36~48 hrs. After the reaction was over, DMF was removed under vacuum and the residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and water (20 mL), the aqueous layer was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (2×20 mL), then adjusted the solution to pH=3~5 with 1mol/L HCl, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3×20 mL), and the combined extract was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After filtration, solvent was removed. The residue was purified on a silica gel eluted with ethyl acetate: hexane=1:2~2:1. The product, a white or a yellow solid was obtained. Further purification can be recrystallized from absolute ethanol.

Reference and notes

1. R. Dushinsky, E. Plevan, C. Heidelberger, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1957**, 79, 4559.
2. C. Heidelberger in "Cancer Medicine," J. F. Holland, E. Frei, Eds., Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa., **1973**, p. 768.
3. S. Ahmad, S. Ozaki, T. Nagase, M. Iigo, R. Tokuzen, A. Hoshi, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, **1987**, 35 (10), 4137.
4. S. Ozaki, Y. Watanabe, T. Hoshiko, H. Mizuno, K. Ishikawa, H. Mori, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, **1984**, 32, 733.
5. H. D. Beall, R. J. Pranrerd, K. B. Drug., *Dev. Ind. Pharm.*, **1997**, 23(6), 517.
6. J. Kim, C. Jack, *et al*, *Arch. Pharm. Res.*, **1996**, 19(3), 235.
7. U. Sandyl, S. K. Chakraborti, *Synth. Commun.*, **1982**, 12 (13), 1047.
8. J. J. Fox, I. Wempen, *Advan. Carbohydrate Chem.*, **1959**, 14, 283.
9. N. Tya, G. Kundu, S. A. Schmitz, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, **1982**, 71(8), 935.
10. G. Vampa, S. Benvenuti, P. Pecorari, *J. Chromatogr.*, **1992**, 604 (2), 261.
11. D. Shugar, J. J. Fox, *Biochim Biophys Acta*, **1952**, 9, 199.
12. **4a**: m.p. 275~277°C, yield 65%; ¹H-NMR: 7.47(5H, m), 8.22(1H, d, J=6.77Hz), 11.82 (1H, brs); IR: 3063, 1666, 1276, 768; UV: λ max (EtOH) 273 (pH 1, 7, 13); MS *m/z* 206(M⁺), Anal. Calcd. For C₁₀H₇FN₂O₂, C: 58.25, H: 3.40, N: 13.59, Found: C: 58.11, H: 3.43, N: 13.66.
- 4b**: m.p. 169~171°C, yield 57%; ¹H-NMR: 2.41 (3H, s), 7.38 (4H, m), 7.42 (1H, d, J=6.82Hz), 9.02 (1H, brs); IR: 3069, 1683, 1271, 819; UV: λ max (EtOH) 273.5 (pH 1, 7, 13); MS *m/z* 220(M⁺), Anal. Calcd. For C₁₁H₉FN₂O₂, C: 60.00, H: 4.09, N: 12.73, Found: C: 59.88, H: 4.11, N: 12.55.
- 4c**: m.p. 228~230°C, yield 72%; ¹H-NMR: 7.49 (2H, m), 7.55 (2H, m), 8.19 (1H, d, J=6.65Hz), 11.46 (1H, brs); IR: 3066, 1682, 1271, 825, 612; UV: λ max (EtOH) 274 (pH 1, 7, 13); MS *m/z* 240 (M⁺), Anal. Calcd. For C₁₀H₆ClFN₂O₂, C: 49.90, H: 2.49, N: 11.64, Found: C: 49.98, H: 2.52, N: 11.78.
- 4d**: m.p. 231~233°C, yield 48%, ¹H-NMR: 3.86 (3H, s), 6.99 (2H, m), 7.27 (2H, m), 7.41(1H, d, J= 5.40Hz), 8.37 (1H, brs); IR: 3061, 1683, 1256,832; UV: λ max(EtOH) 273.5 (pH 1, 7, 13); MS *m/z* 236 (M⁺), Anal. Calcd. For C₁₁H₉FN₂O₃, C: 55.93H: 3.81, N: 11.86, Found: C: 56.04, H: 3.88, N: 11.79.
- 4e**: m.p. 168~170°C, yield 55%, ¹H-NMR: 7.21 (1H, m), 7.46 (2H, m), 7.55 (1H, d, J=6.23Hz), 7.66(1H, s), 10.39 (1H, brs); IR: 3390, 1624, 1521, 1299, 817; UV: λ max (EtOH) 257 (pH 1, 7, 13); MS *m/z* 251(M⁺), Anal. Calcd. For C₁₀H₆FN₃O₄, C: 47.81, H: 2.39, N: 16.73, Found: C: 47.92, H: 2.44, N: 16.77.
- 4f**: m.p. 171~173°C, yield 32%, ¹H-NMR: 2.20(3H,s), 7.12(1H, d, J=7.40Hz), 7.23(1H, s), 7.32 (2H, m), 7.54 (2H, m), 9.76 (1H, s); IR: 3300, 1688, 1670,1273, 810; UV: λ max (EtOH) 241 (pH 1, 7, 13); MS *m/z* 263(M⁺), Anal. Calcd. For C₁₂H₁₀FN₃O₃, C: 45.63, H: 3.80, N: 15.97, Found: C: 45.58, H: 3.85, N: 15.88.

Received 31 March 2000