SYNTHESIS OF No -ALKOXY-1,3-DIALKYLADENINIUM SALTS AND AN ATTEMPT TO SYNTHESIZE 1,3-DIMETHYLADENINE

Tozo Fujii, <u>Tohru Saito</u>, and Tsuyoshi Nakasaka

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kanazawa University,

Takara-machi, Kanazawa 920, Japan

Methylation of \underline{N}^6 -methoxy-3-methyladenine (1) with MeI in AcNMe₂ gave the l-methylated product $\frac{1}{2}$ (X = I) (40% yield) and the \underline{N}^6 -methylated product $\frac{1}{2}$ (X = ClO₄) (36%). The \underline{N}^6 -benzyloxy analogue 2 was similarly methylated to produce $\frac{1}{2}$ (X = Cl) (34%) as well as 9 (X = Cl) (35%). An analogous ethylation of 1 with EtI furnished 5 (X = I) (21%) and 8 (X = ClO₄) (33%). Reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ (X = I) with NaBH₄ afforded the 1,2-dihydro derivative $\frac{1}{10}$ (92% yield), which reverted to $\frac{1}{2}$ (X = I) by dehydrogenation with iodine in EtOH. On hydrogenation with Raney nickel and hydrogen, $\frac{1}{2}$ (X = I) gave $\frac{1}{10}$ (26% yield) and the \underline{N}^6 -demethoxy derivative $\frac{1}{10}$ HI (17%), and $\frac{1}{10}$ furnished $\frac{1}{10}$ on a similar reduction. Dehydrogenation of $\frac{1}{11}$ with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) in chloroform yielded a crude solid presumed to be 1,3-dimethyladeninium salt (12), which was easily rearranged into \underline{N}^6 ,3-dimethyladenine (3) through the monocycle $\frac{1}{10}$. It has been found that hydrolysis of $\frac{1}{4}$ (X = ClO₄) to give the imidazole $\frac{1}{10}$ in water at pH 7.72 and 25°C proceeds \underline{ca} . 270 times as fast as that of the 3,9-dimethyl analogue $\frac{1}{10}$ to give the monocycle $\frac{1}{10}$.

