

Regioselective Synthesis of 6*H*-Pyrano[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*)-diones and Furo[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*)-diones

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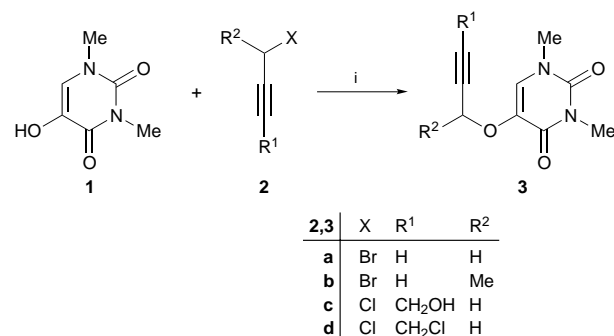
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J. Chem. Research (S),
1997, 309
J. Chem. Research (M),
1997, 2062–2067

A number of 1,3-dimethyl-6*H*-pyrano[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*)-diones (**4a–d**) and 1,3-dimethylfuro[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*)-diones (**5a–c**) have been regioselectively synthesised in 88–94% and 80–90% yields respectively from the thermal [3s,3s] sigmatropic rearrangement of 1,3-dimethyl-5-(prop-2-ynoxy)uracils (**3a–d**).

We have recently reported¹ the regioselective synthesis of pyrano[2,3-*c*]coumarins from aryloxybut-2-ynoxy coumarins. There we established that it is possible to cyclise regioselectively the intermediate allenyl enol from the [3s,3s] sigmatropic rearrangement of the propynyl ethers of 3-hydroxycoumarin exclusively either to furo[2,3-*c*]coumarin or pyrano[2,3-*c*]coumarin simply by manipulating the reaction conditions. Literature reports² revealed that Otter *et al.* studied the Claisen rearrangement of 5-(prop-2-ynoxy)uracil under a variety of conditions. Although they succeeded in obtaining a mixture of varying proportions of furo[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4-dione and 6*H*-pyrano[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4-dione they failed to isolate exclusively either of the products. This prompted us to undertake a study based on our recent experiences with subsequent cyclisation of the *o*-allenyl enol.³ Here we report the results of this investigation.

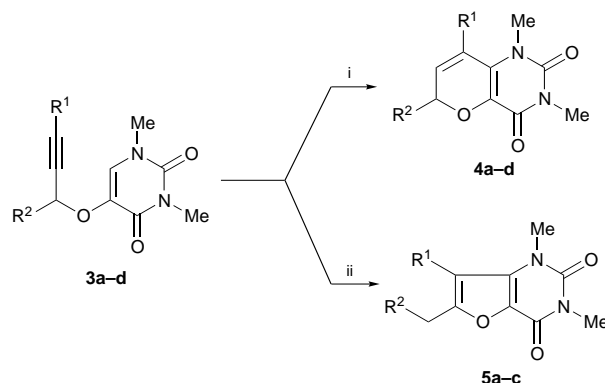
The starting materials, 1,3-dimethyl-5-(prop-2-ynoxy)uracils (**3a–d**) were prepared in 88–94% yields by the alkylation of 1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxyuracil **1** with various prop-2-ynyl halides (**2a–d**) in refluxing acetone in the presence of anhydrous potassium carbonate (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: i, Me₂CO–K₂CO₃, reflux

The 1,3-dimethyl-5-(prop-2-ynoxy)uracil **3a** was refluxed in purified chlorobenzene (bp 132 °C) to give 1,3-dimethyl-6*H*-pyrano[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*)-dione **4a** as a white crystalline solid (88% yield), mp 202 °C. Other substrates (**3b–d**) were also similarly treated to furnish products (**4b–d**) in 90–94% yields (Scheme 2).

The exclusive formation of products **4a–d** from the ethers **3a–d** is explicable⁴ by a [3s,3s] sigmatropic shift of the propynyl vinyl ether moiety of substrates **3a–d** followed by enolisation, a 1,5-H shift and electrocyclic ring closure to give **4a–d**. The ethers **3a–d** were also heated in basic solvents, e.g., *N,N*-diethylaniline at 115 °C for 1.5 h to give exclusively the furo[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*)-diones (**5a–c**) in 80–90% yields (Scheme 2). This conversion may also be completed in boiling pyridine (1.5 h). Substrates **3d** showed a tendency to decompose when heated in *N,N*-diethylaniline and no tractable product could be obtained. A mixture of products **4** and **5** was obtained when the reaction was conducted in chlorobenzene in the presence of a small amount of *N,N*-diethyli-



Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, PhCl, reflux; ii, PhNEt₂, 115 °C

line. The ethers decomposed completely when heated in chlorobenzene in the presence of toluene-4-sulfonic acid. The formation of product **4** was unaffected when a radical initiator, azoisobutyronitrile (AIBN), was added to the reaction mixture.

Only the one example each of the furo[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine-dione **5a** and the 6*H*-pyrano[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinedione **4a** in a mixture of varying amounts was reported earlier by Otter *et al.*,² the maximum yields reported for the compounds from different experiments being only 49% for **4a** and 66% for **5a**. The simple reaction conditions reported here seem to be general, as a number of furo- and pyrano-pyrimidines have been synthesised regioselectively in excellent yields, in each case exclusively one product being obtained. In addition the dimer of **4a** reported by Otter *et al.* was not detected in the reaction mixture.

We thank the CSIR (New Delhi) for financial assistance. One of us (U. D.) is grateful to U.G.C. (New Delhi) for a fellowship.

Techniques used: UV, IR, ¹H NMR, mass spectrometry

References: 5

Schemes: 2

Received, 2nd January 1997; Accepted, 3rd June 1997
Paper E/7/00009J

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