

XX. Synthesis of 2*H*-Pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazoline Derivatives

Luisa Mosti, Giulia Menozzi and Pietro Schenone*

Istituto di Scienze Farmaceutiche dell'Università, Viale Benedetto XV - 3,
16132 Genova, Italy

Received October 13, 1986

The polar 1,4-cycloaddition of dichloroketene to *N,N*-disubstituted (*E*)-6-aminomethylene-7,8-dihydro-(2-methyl)(2-phenyl)quinazolin-5(6*H*)-ones **III**, prepared in good yields from 7,8-dihydro-(2-methyl)-(2-phenyl)quinazolin-5(6*H*)-ones *via* their 6-hydroxymethylene derivatives **I** and **II**, gave in satisfactory to excellent yields *N,N*-disubstituted 4-amino-3,3-dichloro-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazolin-2-ones **IV**, which are derivatives of the new heterocyclic system pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazoline. This cycloaddition occurred both in the case of aliphatic and aromatic *N*-substitution only with 2-phenyl-enaminones **III**, whereas with 2-methyl derivatives **III** the reaction took place only in the case of aromatic *N*-monosubstitution.

Dehydrochlorination of **IV** with DBN afforded, generally in excellent yields, *N,N*-disubstituted 4-amino-3-chloro-5,6-dihydro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazolin-2-ones, which were dehydrogenated with DDQ to give *N,N*-disubstituted 4-amino-3-chloro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazolin-2-ones in excellent yields.

J. Heterocyclic Chem., **24**, 603 (1987).

We recently described a convenient synthesis of a number of substituted 7,8-dihydro-5(6*H*)-quinazolinones [1]. In pursuing our work on heterocyclic systems having the 2*H*-pyran ring incorporated in potential pharmacologically active molecules, we have chosen 2-methyl and 2-phenyl 7,8-dihydro-5(6*H*)-quinazolinones as synthons for the building up of a new heterocyclic system, namely 2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazoline.

Reaction of the above quinazolinones with ethyl formate and sodium methoxide in toluene solution [2,3] gave the 6-hydroxymethylene derivative **I** in moderate yield, and **II** in excellent yield (Table I).

The starting enaminones **IIIa-h** (Table II) were prepared in good yields from **I**, **II** and secondary amines [4]. They are probably *E* isomers, at least as can be seen from the strong upfield shift of the C-7 protons (0.65-0.9

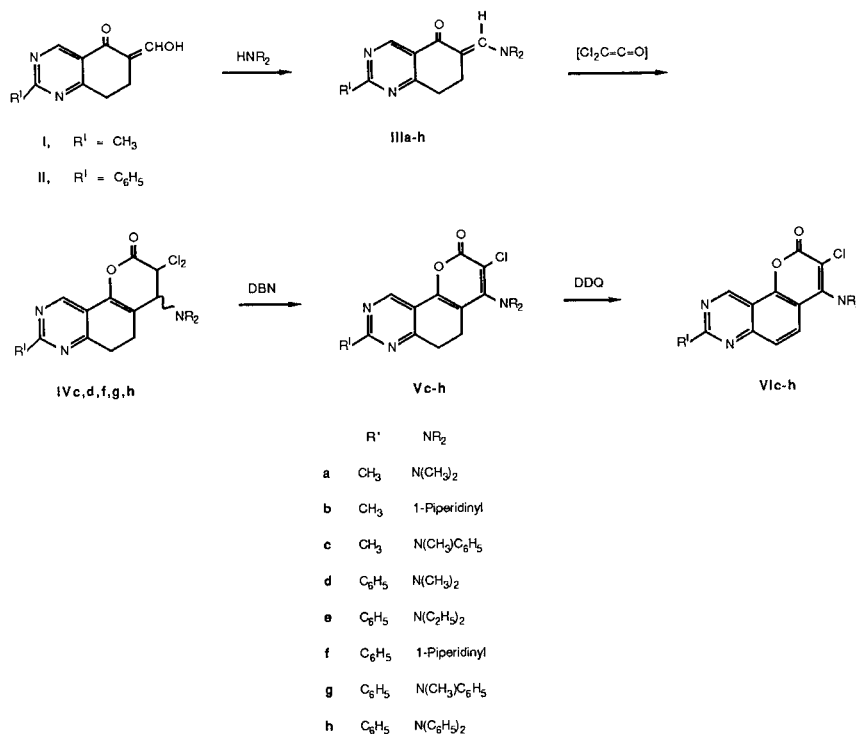
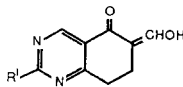


Table I
7,8-Dihydro-6-hydroxymethylene-(2-methyl)-
(2-phenyl)quinazolin-5(6*H*)-ones **I**, **II**



Formula Number	R'	Yield %	Mp °C [a]	Molecular Formula	Analyses %		
					Calcd./Found C	H	N
I	CH ₃	49	161	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	63.15 63.11	5.30 5.46	14.73 14.59
II	C ₆ H ₅	91	143	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	71.42 71.32	4.79 4.62	11.10 11.31

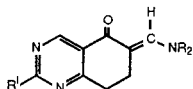
UV, IR and NMR Spectral Data

	UV, λ max nm (log ε)	IR, cm ⁻¹	NMR, δ
I	235 (4.24) 250 sh (4.10) 320 (4.13) 348 sh (4.05)	1643, 1585	2.78 (s, CH ₃), 2.5-3.3 (m, CH ₂ -7 + CH ₂ -8), 8.25 (s, =CH-O), 9.04 (s, CH-4), 13.70 (broad s, OH; disappears with deuterium oxide)
II	216 (3.97) 289 (4.18)	1638, 1572	2.66 (near t, J = 6.6, CH ₂ -7), 3.05 (near t, J = 6.6, CH ₂ -8), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.24 (s, =CH-O), 8.49 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 9.13 (s, CH-4), 13.98 (broad s, OH; disappears with deuterium oxide)

[a] From anhydrous diethyl ether.

Table II

N,N-Disubstituted 6-Aminomethylene-7,8-dihydro-(2-methyl)(2-phenyl)quinazolin-5(6*H*)-ones **IIIa-h**



Formula Number	R'	NR ₂	Yield %	Mp °C	Molecular Formula	Analyses %		
						Calcd./Found C	H	N
IIIa	CH ₃	N(CH ₃) ₂	84	143 [a]	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ N ₃ O	66.34 66.48	6.96 6.90	19.34 19.42
IIIb	CH ₃	1-Piperidinyl	72	128 [a]	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ N ₃ O	70.01 69.86	7.44 7.34	16.33 16.34
IIIc	CH ₃	N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	87	126 [a]	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ N ₃ O	73.10 73.06	6.13 6.11	15.04 15.13
III d	C ₆ H ₅	N(CH ₃) ₂	86	208 [b]	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ N ₃ O	73.10 73.32	6.13 5.95	15.04 14.83
III e	C ₆ H ₅	N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	72	164 [b]	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ N ₃ O	74.24 74.01	6.89 6.67	13.67 13.52
III f	C ₆ H ₅	1-Piperidinyl	74	156 [b]	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ N ₃ O	75.21 75.31	6.63 6.84	13.16 13.27
III g	C ₆ H ₅	N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	90	131 [b]	C ₂₂ H ₁₉ N ₃ O	77.40 77.62	5.61 5.70	12.31 12.23
III h	C ₆ H ₅	N(C ₆ H ₅) ₂	80	235 [b]	C ₂₇ H ₂₁ N ₃ O	80.37 80.23	5.25 5.28	10.41 10.46

[a] From anhydrous diethyl ether. [b] From ethyl acetate.

ppm) caused by the phenyl group(s) in compounds **IIIc** and **IIIg,h** in comparison with **IIIa,b** and **III d,e,f**, respectively (Table III).

The reaction of enaminones **III d-h** (R' = C₆H₅) with dichloroacetyl chloride and triethylamine (dichloroketene prepared *in situ* [3]) occurred readily both in the case of aliphatic and aromatic *N*-substitution to give in satisfactory to excellent yields *N,N*-disubstituted 4-amino-3,3-dichloro-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-8-phenyl-2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazolin-2-ones **IV d,f-h** (Table IV), whose structure was confirmed by their ir and nmr spectral data (Table V). Enaminone **III e** afforded directly the dehydrochlorinated compound **Ve** in good yield.

On the contrary, the reaction with enaminones **III a-c** (R' = CH₃) occurred only in the case of partial aromatic *N*-substitution (**III c**) to afford the cycloadduct **IV c** (Tables IV and V) in good yield.

It seems therefore that an increase of basicity caused in enaminones **III** by the 2-methyl group in the pyrimidine ring [5] is detrimental for the cycloaddition of dichloroketene, a fact already observed by us in the case of strongly basic 3-aminomethylene derivatives of 1-methyl-4-piperidones and of 2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-4(1*H*)-quinolones, where the reaction did not occur [6].

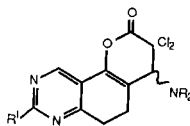
All the adducts **IV** were dehydrochlorinated with 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene (DBN) in refluxing toluene according to [3] to give in excellent yields *N,N*-disubsti-

Table III

UV, IR and NMR Spectral Data of Compounds **IIIa-h**

Compound	UV, λ max nm (log ϵ)	IR, cm^{-1}		NMR, δ					
		C=O	C=C						
IIIa	241.5 (4.26) 248 sh (4.22) 385 (4.41)	1648	1582	2.76 (s, CH_3 -2), 3.00 (s, CH_2 -7 + CH_2 -8), 3.21 (s, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}$), 7.77 (s, =CHN), 9.10 (s, CH-4)	IIIe	216 (4.02) 289.5 (4.27) 397 (4.11)	1640	1570	1.26 (t, $J = 7.2$, 2 CH_3), 3.01 (near s, CH_2 -7 + CH_2 -8), 3.40 (q, $J = 7.2$, 2 CH_2N), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar m + 1 H ar p), 7.86 (s, =CHN), 8.55 (mc, 2 H ar o), 9.29 (s, CH-4)
IIIb	242 (4.23) 249 sh (4.20) 387 (4.43)	1645	1583	1.71 (mc, 3 CH_2 pip), 2.75 (s, CH_3 -2), 2.97 (s, CH_2 -7 + CH_2 -8), 3.55 (mc, 2 CH_2N), 7.79 (s, =CHN), 9.09 (s, CH-4)	IIIf	216.5 (4.02) 289 (4.28) 398 (4.18)	1638	1572	1.64 (mc, 3 CH_2 pip), 2.99 (mc, CH_2 -7 + CH_2 -8), 3.48 (mc, 2 CH_2N), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar m + 1 H ar p), 7.77 (s, =CHN), 8.53 (mc, 2 H ar o), 9.27 (s, CH-4)
IIIc	241 (4.21) 259 (4.11) 394 (4.37)	1650	1580	2.32 (mc, CH_2 -7), 2.73 (s, CH_3 -2), 2.84 (mc, CH_2 -8), 3.56 (s, CH_3N), 7.21 (mc, C_6H_5), 7.90 (s, =CHN), 9.12 (s, CH-4)	IIIg	293 (4.31) 405 (4.24)	1643	1570	2.35 (t, $J = 7.2$, CH_2 -7), 2.94 (t, $J = 7.2$, CH_2 -8), 3.54 (s, CH_3N), 7.25 (mc, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar m + 1 H ar p), 7.92 (s, =CHN), 8.54 (mc, 2 H ar o), 9.30 (s, CH-4)
III d	216 (3.99) 289 (4.24) 396 (4.13)	1643	1570	3.02 (s, CH_2 -7 + CH_2 -8), 3.12 (s, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}$), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar m + 1 H ar p), 7.74 (s, =CHN), 8.55 (mc, 2 H ar o), 9.27 (s, CH-4)	IIIh	232 (3.84) 294 (4.26) 413 (4.15)	1648	1572	2.11 (t, $J = 6.6$, CH_2 -7), 2.90 (t, $J = 6.6$, CH_2 -8), 7.27 (mc, 2 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar m + 1 H ar p), 8.08 (s, =CHN), 8.52 (mc, 2 H ar o), 9.33 (s, CH-4)

Table IV

N,N-Disubstituted 4-Amino-3,3-dichloro-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazolin-2-ones **IVc,d,f,g,h**

Formula Number	R'	NR ₂	Yield %	Mp °C	Molecular Formula	Analyses %		
						C	H	N
IVc	CH ₃	N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	71	155 dec [a]	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	58.47	4.39	10.77
						58.47	4.43	10.93
IVd	C ₆ H ₅	N(CH ₃) ₂	71	120 dec [b]	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	58.47	4.39	10.77
						58.61	4.34	10.74
IVf	C ₆ H ₅	1-Piperidinyl	61	140 dec [a]	C ₂₂ H ₂₁ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	61.40	4.92	9.76
						61.32	4.94	10.02
IVg	C ₆ H ₅	N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	87	168 dec [a]	C ₂₄ H ₁₉ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	63.73	4.23	9.29
						63.99	4.31	9.45
IVh	C ₆ H ₅	N(C ₆ H ₅) ₂	91	205 dec [c]	C ₂₆ H ₂₁ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	67.71	4.11	8.17
						67.97	4.18	8.22

[a] From anhydrous diethyl ether. [b] From anhydrous diethyl ether-petroleum ether bp 40-70° 7:3. [c] From ethyl acetate.

Table V

Compound	IR, cm ⁻¹		NMR, δ
	C=O	C=C	
IVc	1797	1688	2.63 (mc, CH ₂ -5), 2.75 (near s, 2 CH ₃), 3.10 (mc, CH ₂ -6), 4.98 (near s, CH-4), 6.97 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 7.37 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.73 (s, CH-10)
IVd	1788	1692	2.57 (s, (CH ₃) ₂ N), 2.67 (mc, CH ₂ -5), 3.25 (mc, CH ₂ -6), 3.79 (s, CH-4), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.48 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.80 (s, CH-10)
IVf	1790	1679	1.48 (mc, 3 CH ₂ pip), 2.78 (mc, 2 CH ₂ N + CH ₂ -5), 3.13 (mc, CH ₂ -6), 3.72 (s, CH-4), 7.49 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.45 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.78 (s, CH-10)
IVg	1788	1681	2.61 (mc, CH ₂ -5), 2.76 (s, CH ₃ N), 3.15 (near t, J = 7.8, CH ₂ -6), 4.98 (s, CH-4), 6.98 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 7.30 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 7.50 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.50 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.86 (s, CH-10)
IVh	1790	1683	3.02 (mc, CH ₂ -5 + CH ₂ -6), 5.34 (s, CH-4), 7.15 (mc, 2 C ₆ H ₅ N), 7.48 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.45 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.56 (s, CH-10)

Table VII

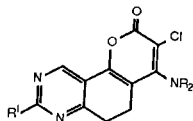
Compound	UV, λ max nm (log ϵ)		IR, cm ⁻¹		NMR, δ
			C=O	C=C	
Vc	241 (4.19)	283 (3.94)	1720	1630	2.45 (mc, CH ₂ -5), 2.72 (s, CH ₃ -8), 2.93 (mc, CH ₂ -6), 3.44 (s, CH ₂ N), 6.83 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 7.35 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.91 (s, CH-10)
Vd	280 (4.56)	346 (4.70)	1705	1630	[a]
Ve	228 sh (4.08)	280 (4.34)	1705	1625	1.16 (t, J = 7.2, 2 CH ₃), 2.92 (mc, CH ₂ -5 + CH ₂ -6), 3.32 (q, J = 7.2, 2 CH ₂ N), 7.47 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.43 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.94 (s, CH-10)
Vf	280 (4.34)	350 (4.51)	1703	1625	1.70 (mc, 3 CH ₂ pip), 2.90 (mc, CH ₂ -5 + CH ₂ -6), 3.27 (mc, 2 CH ₂ N), 7.44 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.40 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 8.86 (s, CH-10)
Vg	236 (4.51)	280 (4.53)	1715	1623	[a]
Vh	273 (4.80)	374.5 (4.87)	1715	1625	2.36 (near t, J = 7.2, CH ₂ -5), 2.97 (near t, J = 7.2, CH ₂ -6), 7.20 (mc, 2 C ₆ H ₅ N), 7.48 (mc, 2 H ar <i>m</i> + 1 H ar <i>p</i>), 8.47 (mc, 2 H ar <i>o</i>), 9.09 (s, CH-10)

tuted 4-amino-3-chloro-5,6-dihydro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2H-pyran[2,3-f]quinazolin-2-ones **Vc-d,f,h** (Tables VI and VII).

[a] The product was insufficiently soluble in the common solvents employed for nmr measurement.

Table VI

N,N-Disubstituted 4-Amino-3-chloro-5,6-dihydro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2H-pyran[2,3-f]quinazolin-2-ones **Vc-h**



Formula Number	R'	NR ₂	Yield %	Mp °C [a]	Molecular Formula	Analyses %		
						Calcd./Found	C	H
Vc	CH ₃	N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	85	209	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O ₂	64.50	4.56	11.88
						64.27	4.60	12.03
Vd	C ₆ H ₅	N(CH ₃) ₂	76	254	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O ₂	64.50	4.56	11.88
						64.38	4.59	11.64
Ve	C ₆ H ₅	N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	79	158	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₂	66.05	5.28	11.00
						65.75	5.50	10.73
Vf	C ₆ H ₅	1-Piperidinyl	92	221	C ₂₂ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₂	67.09	5.12	10.67
						67.11	5.09	10.69
Vg	C ₆ H ₅	N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	90	264	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ ClN ₃ O ₂	69.31	4.36	10.10
						69.42	4.48	10.16
Vh	C ₆ H ₅	N(C ₆ H ₅) ₂	87	271	C ₂₉ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₂	72.88	4.22	8.79
						72.74	4.20	8.84

[a] From ethyl acetate.

Finally, compounds **Vc-h** afforded by dehydrogenation with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) in refluxing toluene [7] the corresponding *N,N*-disubstituted 4-amino-3-chloro-(8-methyl)(8-phenyl)-2*H*-pyrano[2,3-*f*]quinazolin-2-ones **VIc-h** (Tables VIII and IX) in excellent yields.

EXPERIMENTAL

The uv spectra were measured in 95% ethanol with a Perkin-Elmer Model 550S spectrophotometer. The ir spectra were taken in chloroform on a Perkin-Elmer Model 398 spectrophotometer; the nmr spectra were recorded in deuteriochloroform on a Perkin-Elmer Model R-100 instrument (60 MHz, TMS as internal standard, J in Hz). Melting points were determined with a Fisher-Johns apparatus.

Compounds **I** and **II** (Table I) were obtained from 7,8-dihydro-(2-methyl)(2-phenyl)quinazolin-5(6*H*)-ones [1], ethyl formate and sodium methoxide in toluene solution, following a previously described procedure [2,3].

Enaminones **IIIa-b,d-f** (Table II) were prepared according to the general procedure a) and enaminones **IIIc,g,h** according to the general procedure b) previously described [4].

Adducts **IV** (Table IV) were prepared according to the literature [3], with the exception of **IVd,f**, where anhydrous diethyl ether was employed as the solvent instead of toluene.

Compounds **V** (Table VI) were obtained in general from the corresponding **IV** by dehydrochlorination with DBN in refluxing toluene according to the literature [3].

Compounds **VI** (Table VIII) were prepared by dehydrogenation with DDQ of the corresponding **V** according to the literature [7], using anhydrous toluene as the solvent.

Acknowledgment.

The authors wish to thank Mr. A. Panaro for the microanalyses and Mr. F. Fasce and C. Rossi for the uv, ir and nmr spectra. Financial support from CNR, Rome, is gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- [1] L. Mosti, G. Menozzi and P. Schenone, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **20**, 649 (1983).
- [2] L. Mosti, P. Schenone and G. Menozzi, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **16**, 913 (1979).
- [3] G. Menozzi, L. Mosti and P. Schenone, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **23**, 449 (1986).
- [4] L. Mosti, G. Menozzi and P. Schenone, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **21**, 361 (1984).
- [5] D. J. Brown, R. F. Evans, W. B. Cowden and M. D. Fenn, "The Pyrimidines", Supplement II, John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY, 1985, p 479-493.
- [6] L. Mosti, P. Schenone and G. Menozzi, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **16**, 177 (1979).
- [7] L. Mosti, G. Menozzi and P. Schenone, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **18**, 1263 (1981).