

**Potential Antineoplastics. 8. Synthesis and Pharmacology of 6-Methyl-2-thio-5-arylazouracils<sup>1</sup>**

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The antitumor properties associated with various thio analogs of uracil<sup>2-7</sup> prompted us to synthesize new

mg/kg per day) injections indicated neither any appreciable activity nor toxicity.

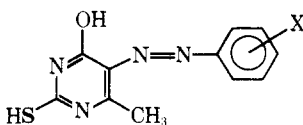
**Experimental Section<sup>9</sup>**

**6-Methyl-2-thiouracil** was prepd by a lit. route, mp 300–301° (lit.<sup>10</sup> mp 300°).

**6-Methyl-2-thio-5-arylazouracil. Method A.**—A soln of aryl-diazonium salt from a substd aniline (0.01 mole) was slowly added to a well-cooled, stirred mixt of 6-methyl-2-thiouracil (0.01 mole) in 10% aq NaOH (10 ml) contg excess of AcONa. The mixt was kept at room temp for 2 days. The pptd solid was filtered off, washed (H<sub>2</sub>O), and recrystd from EtOH–C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N (Table I).

**Method B.**—NH<sub>2</sub>CSNH<sub>2</sub> (0.02 mole) was added to ethyl

TABLE I  
CHARACTERISTICS OF 6-METHYL-2-THIO-5-ARYLAZOURACILS



No.	X	Yield, %	Mp, °C	Color <sup>a</sup>	Formula	Analyses <sup>b</sup>
1	4-Cl	55	168–170 dec	BnN	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> OS	N, Cl
2	2-Br	50	97–99 dec	DBnF	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>9</sub> BrN <sub>4</sub> OS	N, Br
3	2-OH	60	153–155 dec	RBnN	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	N, S
4	2,4-Cl <sub>2</sub>	65	170–172	YN	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, Cl
5	2,4-Br <sub>2</sub>	50	190–191	YN	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, Br
6	2,5-Br <sub>2</sub>	52	220–222 dec	YN	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, Br
7	2,3-Me <sub>2</sub>	70	101–102	BnN	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, S
8	2,5-Me <sub>2</sub>	65	100–101 dec	DRN	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, S
9	2,6-Me <sub>2</sub>	55	104–105	ON	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, S
10	3,4-Me <sub>2</sub>	60	167–168	RBnN	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, S
11	3,5-Me <sub>2</sub>	60	227–228 dec	RBnN	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OS	N, S
12	2-Cl-6-Me	65	154–155 dec	OYN	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> OS	N, Cl
13	2,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> -4-NO <sub>2</sub>	40	255–260 dec	YN	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	N, Cl
14	4-Cl-2,5-(MeO) <sub>2</sub>	55	204–205 dec	RBnN	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	N, S
15	5-Cl-2,4-(MeO) <sub>2</sub>	55	248–249 dec	DRN	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	N, S

<sup>a</sup> B, bright; Bn, brown; D, deep; F, fibers; N, needle; O, orange; P, plates; R, red; Y, yellow. <sup>b</sup> Analytical data were within ±0.4% of the theoretical value.

structural congeners of potential medicinal interest, which are reported in the present communication.

Preliminary evaluation of these derivatives in the leukemia 1210 system<sup>8</sup> by single and multiple-dose (400

2-aryldiazone-2,3-dioxobutyrate (0.02 mole) contg EtONa prepd from 1.2 g of Na and anhyd EtOH (50 ml). The resulting mixt was refluxed for 3 hr and left overnight. The septd ppt was collected by filtration, washed (H<sub>2</sub>O), and recrystd from EtOH–C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N.

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(9) Melting points were taken on a Kofler hot-stage type apparatus and are uncorrected.

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