Table II

Antibacterial and Antifungal Activity of the Compounds Tested[a]

Microorganism	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13
Neisseria catarrhalis						+				
Salmonella paratyphi B									+	
Klebsiella sp.	+									
Pseudomonas aeruginosa										+
Candida albicans					+	+				
Cryptococcus neoformans										+
Nocardia asteroides								+		
Aspergillus fumigatus	+									
Trichophyton rubrum	+	+	+	+			+			
Trichophyton schoenleini	+			+						
Trichophyton mentagrophytes										+
Histoplasma capsulatum	+									

[a] + means a total inhibition of microbial growth.

required for the preparation of **11**, was obtained employing the procedure described for analogous compound.[12]

Preparation of Compounds 1–11.—Thenoyl chloride (3.66 g, 0.024 mole) was added dropwise during 0.5 hr to a well-stirred and ice-cooled solution of 0.02 mole of the particular amine in 20 ml of pyridine. To complete the reaction in the case of **1, 2, 5, 6,** and **10,** the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hr at room temperature. To prepare **3, 4, 7–9,** and **11** the mixture was refluxed for 6 hr. After cooling overnight, **9** and **10** separated. Crude products were collected on a filter, washed with dilute HCl (*ca.* 3%), and recrystallized. Other products crystallized on pouring the reaction mixture on ice and were filtered off, washed with dilute HCl, and recrystallized.

2-(2-Thenoylamino)-5-chlorobenzophenone Hydrazone (12).—Compound **10** (6.7 g, 0.025 mole) and 0.81 g (0.025 mole) of hydrazine in 15 ml of EtOH were placed in a sealed tube and heated for 5 hr at 150°. The reaction mixture was cooled and poured on ice. The crude product which separated was filtered off, dried (6.3 g, 70%), and recrystallized as indicated in Table I.

2-(2-Thenyl)-4-phenyl-6-chloroquinazoline (13).—Compound **10** (2 g, 0.0076 mole) in 13 ml of 6.5% NH_3 solution in EtOH was sealed in a glass tube and heated for 5 hr at 140°. On cooling the crude product which separated was collected on a filter, washed (EtOH), and recrystallized.

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Synthesis of 5,8-Quinazolinedione

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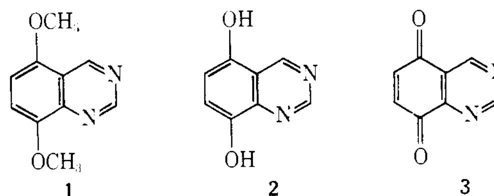
Received July 28, 1969

Quinones containing heterocyclic rings appear to be interesting from various points of view. Of a large number of 4,7-indolequinone derivatives related to mytomicin antibiotics,[1] several had interesting antibacterial activities. Various 5,8-quinolinediones were studied in relation to their antibacterial and cytostatic activities.[2] Recently also 5,8-isoquinolinedione[3] and some 5,8-quinoxalinedione derivatives have been prepared and studied. We were therefore led to investigate the closely related 5,8-quinazolinedione.

We recently prepared 5,8-dimethoxyquinazoline (**1**) and some derivatives,[5] for instance, 5-methoxy-8-hydroxyquinazoline. This compound was found to have antibacterial properties analogous to those of 8-hydroxyquinoline.



The complete demethylation of **1** was achieved by heating the substance with $AlCl_3$ at 180°. 5,8-Quinazolinedione (**3**) was prepared by $K_2Cr_2O_7$ oxidation. It was stable under normal conditions of storage and displayed typical quinonic behavior to $KI–H_2SO_4$, diphenylbenzidine–H_2SO_4,[6a] and ethyl cyanoacetate–alcohol NH_3[6b] test reagents. Mixed with 5,8-dihydroxyquinazoline it easily formed the quinhydrone derivative.

Biological Results[7]—5,8-Dihydroxyquinazoline (**2**) was tested on three strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* (I 67, Pd 2, Ba 61) and on *Streptococcus pyogenes* (N.T.C.C.S.T.A.), both in the absence and in the presence of equal molar amounts of Fe^{3+}. 5,8-Quinazolinedione (**3**) was tested on the same strains of *S. aureus* and of *S. pyogenes* and on *Escherichia coli* (Pd 3), *Salmonella typhi* (murium), and *Candida albicans*. Neither **2** nor **3** exhibited antibacterial activity below a concentration of 100 μg/ml.

5,8-Dihydroxyquinazoline (**2**) has a structure analogous to that of 8-hydroxyquinoline; the antibacterial activity of this substance is related to complex formation with various transition metal ions.[8] The ineffective antimicrobial activity of **2**, which does form stable metal ion complexes, may be attributable to its low partition coefficient in oleyl alcohol–H_2O (0.33). This factor in many cases can be correlated with the antibacterial activity of 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives.[9a,b]

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Compound **3** displayed practically no antitumor activity against Sarcoma 180 and mouse Ehrlich ascites; its acute LD_{50} on mice was 8.4 mg/kg ip.

Experimental Section

Melting points are uncorrected. Microanalyses are indicated only by symbols of the elements; unless otherwise stated, analytical results were within ±0.4% of the theoretical values. The uv absorption spectra were measured on an Optica CF 4 spectrometer. Ir spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 21 spectrometer.

5,8-Dihydroxyquinazoline (2).—A mixture of 4.5 g (23.7 mmoles) of 5,8-dimethoxyquinazoline (**1**) and 20 g (150 mmoles) of anhydrous $AlCl_3$ was heated in an oil bath at 170–180° for 8 hr. The reaction mixture was dissolved in 200 ml of H_2O and the solution was extracted with Et_2O (six 500-ml portions). The combined yellow extracts, which were dried (Na_2SO_4) and distilled at atmospheric pressure, yielded 1.08 g of a yellow solid which was sublimed *in vacuo* (0.001 mm). The fraction which sublimed below 140° was discarded, while the crystalline product which sublimed between 160 and 170° was crystallized from EtOAc; yield 0.48 g (12.5%) of yellow needles: mp 253°; λ_{max}^{EtOH} 205 nm (log ϵ 4.21), 249 (4.46), 340 (3.49); ν_{max} (KBr) 3455 (OH) and 1028 cm^{-1}. *Anal.* ($C_8H_6N_2O_2$) C, H, N.

Physical Measurements.—The acid ionization constant of **2** was determined by potentiometric titration:[10] pK_a (acid) at 20°, 8.4. The stability constants of metal complexes of **2** were determined by potentiometric titrations[9a,c,d] With Cu^{2+}, log K' = 9.8; with Co^{2+}, log K' = 8.0.

The partition coefficient in oleyl alcohol-H_2O was determined according to the method of Albert and Hampton;[9a] at 20°, the value is 0.33.

5,8-Quinazolinedione (3).—To an ice-cold stirred solution of 0.5 g (3.1 mmoles) of 5,8-dihydroxyquinazoline (**2**) in 50 ml of 10% H_2SO_4 was added a solution of 0.35 g (1.2 mmoles) of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 6 ml of H_2O. The solution was stirred with cooling (ice bath) for 45 min and extracted with $CHCl_3$ (five 300-ml portions). After distillation of the solvent at atmospheric pressure, the residue, crystallized three times from C_6H_6–petroleum ether (bp 30–50°) (1:1) yielded 0.37 g (74.9%) of a crystalline yellow-brown substance which decomposed, without melting, above 350°; λ_{max}^{EtOH} 205 nm (log ϵ 4.21), 249 (4.33), 325 (3.40), 341 (3.49); ν_{max} 1678 (C=O), 1575 cm^{-1}. *Anal.* ($C_8H_4N_2O_2$) C, H, N.

The quinhydrone of 2 and 3 was prepared by mixing separate solutions containing 25 mg each of **2** and **3** dissolved in 5 ml of PhMe. After standing in the cold, red-brown crystals formed, mp 318°. *Anal.* ($C_{16}H_{10}N_4O_4$) H, N; C: calcd, 59.63; found, 58.83.

Acknowledgment.—These studies were supported by the financial aid of Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome.

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Terpene Compounds as Drugs. VII. Terpenylhydroxamic Acids

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Received July 8, 1969

Hydroxamic acids possess biologic effects which include a particularly valuable antifungal activity.[1] As part of our program in the field of terpene compounds, we have prepared a series of terpenylhydroxamic acids and tested their antifungal properties. A report[2] on a possible therapeutic application of the urease inhibitory effect of hydroxamic acids[3] prompted us to test our compounds for this activity as well. The compounds were prepared by reaction of NH_2OH with the appropriate carboxylic ester; their chemical data are listed in Table I.

Antifungal activity was evaluated against four fungi according to a method previously described;[4] for comparative purposes 10-undecenohydroxamic acid (**10**) and nystatin were assayed concurrently. The results, reported in Table II, indicate that only compounds derived from sesquiterpenes displayed interesting antifungal activity; among them **6**, which proved as active as nystatin, appears to be worthy of a more detailed study. The inhibitory effect of terpenylhydroxamic acids on bacterial urease *in vitro* was tested, in comparison with acetohydroxamic acid, according to a new procedure.[5] The enzyme was incubated at 37° in a solution of urea in phosphate buffer with addition of the test compound. After 20 and 30 min, NH_3 liberated by the enzyme was assayed according to the method of McCullough.[6] The inhibitions, reported in Table III, were calculated for control tests performed without any addition of compounds. Potency of **3** and **9** *in vitro* was comparable with that of acetohydroxamic acid; **4** was less active, whereas other compounds were inactive. Compounds **3**, **4**, **9**, and acetohydroxamic acid were tested on hyperammonemia induced by intraperitoneal injections of urea (200 mg/kg) and urease (25 mg/kg) in rats.[5] Acetohydroxamic acid, at a dose of 100 mg/kg orally, significantly reduced blood NH_3 2, 4, 6, and 8 hr after urea–urease injections; compounds **3**, **4**, and **9**, tested at the same dose, exhibited no activity.

Experimental Section[7]

Method A. Geranoylhydroxamic Acid (1).—A solution of NaOH (12.4 g, 0.36 mole) in 50% MeOH (50 ml) was added at 10–15° with stirring under N_2 to $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$ (18.1 g, 0.26 mole) dissolved in H_2O (23 ml). Methyl geranate (36.5 g, 0.2 mole) was subsequently added and the mixture was stirred for 6 hr at room temperature. Acidification to pH 2–3 with 15% HCl and evaporation of MeOH at reduced pressure gave a suspension which was extracted with Et_2O. The Et_2O layer was extracted with 3% NaOH and the alkaline solution was acidified with 15% HCl to give an oil which was extracted with Et_2O and dried ($MgSO_4$). Evaporation of the solvent gave a residue (10.2 g) of crude **1**. This product, dissolved in AcOH (15 ml), was dropped with vigorous stirring into a solution of copper acetate (16.6 g, 0.083 mole) in H_2O (230 ml). The green gummy precipitate was thoroughly washed (H_2O, absolute EtOH), filtered, and dried. The solid obtained was then shaken with Et_2O (300 ml) and 25% H_2SO_4 (100 ml) to complete dissolution. The Et_2O layer, washed (H_2O) and dried (Na_2SO_4), was evaporated to give 5.5 g of **1** as a colorless oil.

Method B. Citronelloylhydroxamic Acid (2).—Crude citronelloylhydroxamic acid (prepared according to method A) was taken up in petroleum ether (bp 40–70°) and allowed to stand in an

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