

# Basicity of 4-Aminopyrimidine and 2,4-Diaminopyrimidine Derivatives

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**Summary.** The basic dissociation constants for a series of 30 4-aminopyrimidine and 2,4-diaminopyrimidine derivatives were determined in 2% v/v aqueous methanol by a spectrophotometric method. The determined  $pK_a$  values correlate well with *Hammett's*  $\sigma$  constants.

**Keywords.** Aminopyrimidine; *Hammett* constants; Basicity.

## Basizität von 4-Aminopyrimidin- und 2,4-Diaminopyrimidinderivaten

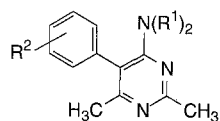
**Zusammenfassung.** Die basischen Dissoziationskonstanten einer Reihe von 30 4-Aminopyrimidin- und 2,4-Diaminopyrimidinderivaten wurden in 2% v/v wäßrigem Methanol durch spektroskopische Methoden bestimmt. Die ermittelten  $pK_a$ -Werte korrelieren gut mit den entsprechenden *Hammett*-Parametern  $\sigma$ .

## Introduction

4-Amino- and 2,4-diaminopyrimidine derivatives are of importance owing to their biological activity. Particularly derivatives of 2,4-diaminopyrimidine are of great interest because of their various growth-inhibitory properties, especially antifolic activity. A lot of 4-amino- and 2,4-diaminopyrimidine derivatives has been prepared, and the basic dissociation constants for most of these compounds have been determined [1–8]. Recently, we reported on the synthesis of new 4-amino- and 2,4-diaminopyrimidine derivatives (4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidine, 4-dimethylamino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidine, 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyrimidine, and a series of their derivatives substituted in the benzene ring [9–11]). The synthesis of 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine and some 5-alkyl-2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidines has also been described [11].

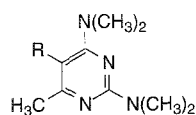
We now have examined the basicity of these compounds, and we have correlated the determined  $pK_a$  values for 4-amino-6-phenyl- and 2,4-diamino-5-phenylpyrimidine derivatives with the *Hammett* constants of the substituents in the benzene ring.

**Table 1.**  $pK_a$  values and ultraviolet absorption data of 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidines and 4-dimethylamino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidines



	$R^1$	$R^2$	m.p. (°C) or b.p. (°C/torr)	$pK_a$ (20 °C)	Ultraviolet absorption <sup>a</sup>	
					Neutral species $\lambda_{max}$ ( $\epsilon \times 10^{-3}$ )	Monocation $\lambda_{max}$ ( $\epsilon \times 10^{-3}$ )
1	H	H	202–203	7.02	239(9.3) 274(7.4)	260(12.2)
2	H	3-CH <sub>3</sub>	177–178	7.05	240(8.1) 273(7.0)	261(11.2)
3	H	3-OCH <sub>3</sub>	200–202	6.95	241(11.8) 278(8.3)	250(12.4), 269(11.1)
4	H	3-Cl	187–189	6.78	242(8.9) 277(7.8)	260(13.9)
5	H	3-NO <sub>2</sub>	203–205	6.57	278(12.2)	263(16.3)
6	H	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	179–180	7.10	241(8.9), 274(7.5)	264(11.8)
7	H	4-OCH <sub>3</sub>	152–154	7.18	224(15.6), 243(8.8) 274(8.6)	225(13.8), 268(10.5)
8	H	4-Cl	200–201	6.90	240(9.0) 274(7.6)	259(12.6)
9	H	4-Br	189–190	6.88	229(17.0) 241(10), 278(7.8)	227(16.4), 263(11.3)
10	H	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	267–268	6.48	238(14.5) 278(16.5)	266(19.9)
11	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	152–154 / 2.5	7.94	263(13.7)	283(13.9)
12	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-CH <sub>3</sub>	160–162 / 2.5	8.00	265(11.0)	277(13.5)
13	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-OCH <sub>3</sub>	158–160 / 1	7.75	230(23.4) 272(9.7)	236(20.6) 247(21.8) 282(12.5)
14	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-Cl	67.5–68.5	7.60	266(10.8)	277(13.5)
15	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-NO <sub>2</sub>	139–140	7.38	270(16.9)	272(19.2)
16	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	74–76	8.10	273(12.7)	281(13.8)
17	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-OCH <sub>3</sub>	172–174 / 2.5	8.15	231(12.9) 272(10.6)	228(14.0) 280(13.8)
18	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-Cl	135–136	7.70	224(16.9) 268(10.4)	278(14.9)
19	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-Br	118–120	7.73	228(17.0) 267(10.1)	275(11.7)
20	CH <sub>3</sub>	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	142–143	7.10	266(16.7) 335(5.4)	279(19.2)

<sup>a</sup> Recorded on a Specord M-40 spectrophotometer

**Table 2.**  $pK_a$  values and ultraviolet absorption data of 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methyl-5-substituted pyrimidines

	R	m.p. (°C) or b.p. (°C/torr)	$pK_a$ (20 °C)	Ultraviolet absorption <sup>a</sup>	
				Neutral species $\lambda_{max}$ ( $\epsilon \times 10^{-3}$ )	Monocation $\lambda_{max}$ ( $\epsilon \times 10^{-3}$ )
21	H	158 / 31	8.73	228(23.0) 298(8.3)	229(26.0) 255(13.3)
22	CH <sub>3</sub>	140 / 31	8.68	242(18.8) 309(7.5)	230(21.1) 264(12.4)
23	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	160 / 28	8.71	244(18.6) 311(7.0)	231(22.7) 266(12.3)
24	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH	163 / 31	8.57	243(18.8) 311(6.1)	233(22.5) 267(11.6)
25	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	86–87	8.37	236(21.4) 308(7.9)	234(30.6)
26	4-CH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	88–90	8.64	235(19.9) 307(6.9)	235(28.6) 290(8.0)
27	3-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	68–69	8.12	239(17.3) 305(6.9)	235(27.8)
28	4-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	126–128	8.22	243(12.0) 307(9.3)	235(32.8)
29	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	134–135	7.94	239(17.8) 273(11.6) 300(8.9)	236(26.1) 260(22.0)
30	3-CH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	220 / 31	8.48	237(25.6) 308(10.5)	235(30.6)

<sup>a</sup> Recorded on a Specord M-40 spectrophotometer**Table 3.** Correlation of  $pK_a$  values with *Hammett*  $\sigma$  constants for compounds 1–30

	$\rho$	$r^2$	$n$
4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidine derivatives (1–10)	–0.64	0.992	10
4-dimethylamino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenyl-pyrimidine derivatives (11–20)	–0.92	0.973	10
2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyrimidine derivatives (25–30)	–0.75	0.958	6

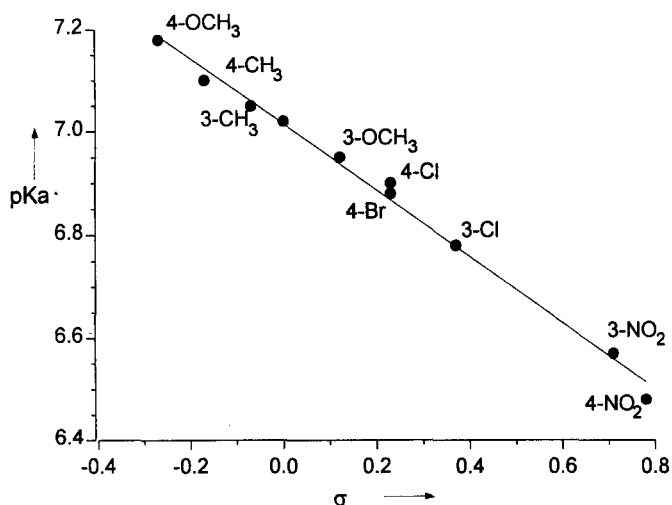


Fig. 1. Plot of  $pK_a$  values of 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidine derivatives (1–10) vs. Hammett constants

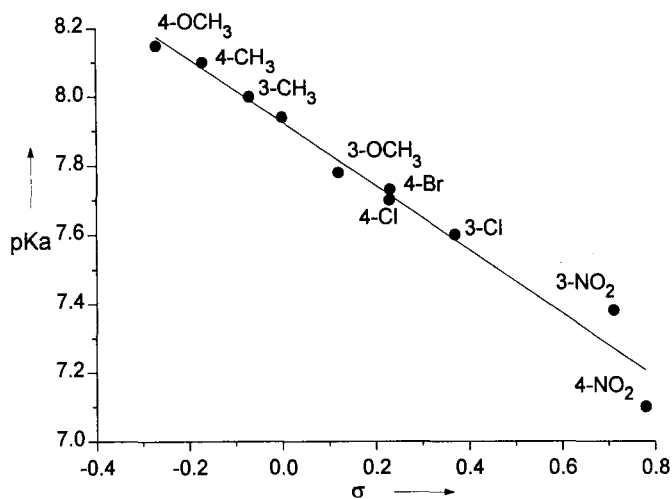


Fig. 2. Plot of  $pK_a$  values of 4-dimethylamino-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrimidine derivatives (11–20) vs. Hammett constants ( $\sigma$ )

## Results and Discussion

The basic dissociation constants of the aminopyrimidines under investigation were determined by spectrophotometric means, employing a method similar to that reported by *Albert and Serjeant* [12]. Because of the poor solubility of the studied compounds in water, the  $pK_a$  values were determined at 20 °C in a 2% v/v aqueous methanol solution. The  $pH$  was adjusted by means of a *Britton and Robinson* buffer solution. The UV/Vis spectra of the corresponding pyrimidinium cations were obtained in 0.01 M hydrochloric acid solutions; 0.01 M sodium hydroxide solutions were applied to obtain the spectra of the non-protonated forms. The dissociation constants and ultraviolet spectroscopic data for 4-amino- and 4-dimethylamino-pyrimidine derivatives are given in Table 1. Table 2 shows the corresponding data of the 2,4-bis-dimethylaminopyrimidine derivatives.

Least-squares plots of the data from Tables 1 and 2 reveal that for each series of the 4-amino-, 4-dimethylamino-, and 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-pyrimidines a good linear correlation exists between the  $pK_a$ s and the Hammett  $\sigma$  values of the

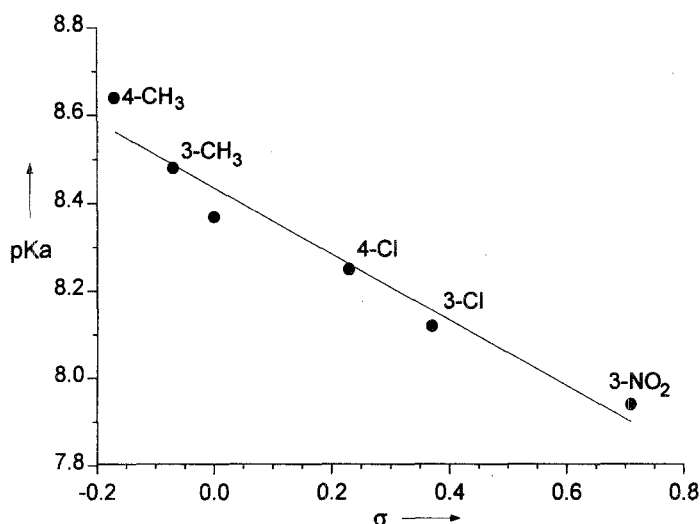


Fig. 3. Plot of  $pK_a$  values of 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methyl-5-phenylpyrimidine derivatives (25–30) vs. Hammett constants ( $\sigma$ )

substituents at the benzene ring. Table 3 lists the reaction constants obtained from linear regression analysis of Figs. 1–3.

The basicity of the investigated pyrimidines clearly depends on the nature of the substituent at the benzene ring, increasing with increasing electron donating properties. 4-Dimethylamino derivatives 11–20 are appreciably stronger bases than 4-amino-derivatives 1–10. 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine (21) and 5-alkyl-2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidines (22–24) have closely similar basic strengths and are stronger bases than 2,4-bis-dimethylamino-6-methyl-5-phenylpyrimidine (25). Analysing all data, we can say that the polar effects of the substituents on the base strength of the pyrimidines are proportional to the substituent constants.

## References

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