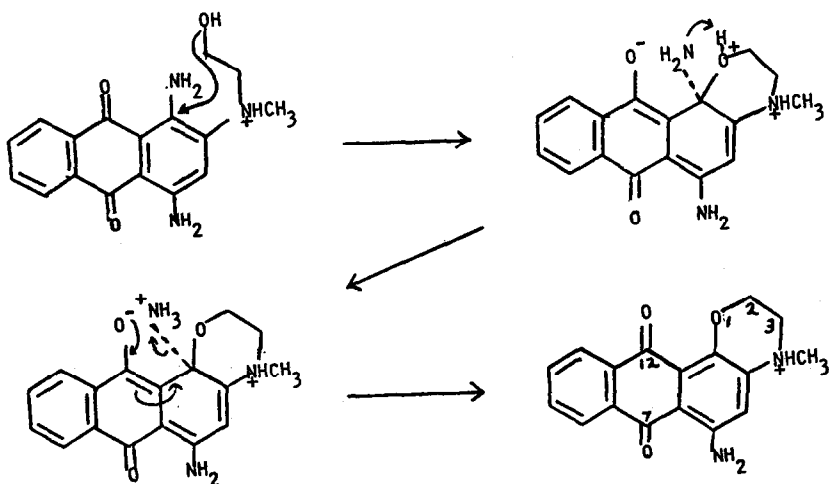


THE ACID CATALYZED CYCLIZATION OF 1,4-DIAMINO-2- $\beta$ -HYDROXYETHYLAMINO ANTHRAQUINONES:  
A SYNTHESIS OF THE ANTHRA[1,2-b]-1,4-OXAZINE-DIONE SYSTEM

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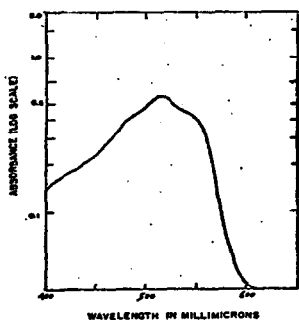
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In a recent communication (1) we described the formation of 1,4-diamino-2-(N-alkyl- $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino)anthraquinones by a Smiles rearrangement of 1,4-diamino-2-( $\beta$ -alkylaminoethoxy)anthraquinones. We now report a remarkably facile transformation of these 1,2,4-triaminoanthraquinones which leads to what we believe is the first preparation of the 4-H-anthra-[1,2-b]-1,4-oxazine ring system. We interpret the reaction as proceeding by this sequence:



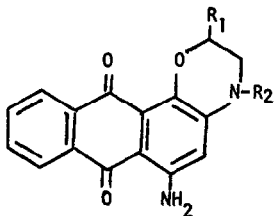
When an acetone solution of 1,4-diamino-2-(N-methyl- $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino)anthraquinone is stirred with 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid at 50° the red-violet solution clouds and an

orange hydrochloride salt precipitates. Neutralization and crystallization from methanol affords stout brown crystals analyzing for  $C_{17}H_{14}N_2O_3$ . The structure is reasoned from these considerations: 1. The loss of a molecule of ammonia is indicated by the empirical formula. 2. The visible spectrum (Figure) no longer shows the double peak characteristic of the 1,4-diaminoanthraquinone system. 3. The infra-red spectrum (KBr disk) shows a carbonyl band at  $1670\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the hydrochloride salt, shifting to  $1640\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the free base. This is additional evidence that the 1,4-diaminoanthraquinone system, in which both carbonyl frequencies are below  $1625\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (2), is no longer present. Disappearance of the 1,4-diamino system with concurrent loss of ammonia can be fully rationalized by the proposed cyclization to yield the oxazine ring. The NMR spectrum is in agreement with this structure.



$\delta$ (TMS)	Multiplicity	Protons	Assignment
2.94	singlet	3	N-CH <sub>3</sub>
3.46	triplet(J=5.0)	2	3-CH <sub>2</sub>
4.22	triplet(J=5.0)	2	2-CH <sub>2</sub>
6.22	singlet	1	5-CH
7.6-7.9	multiplet	2	9,10 =CH-CH=
7.9-8.25	multiplet	6	8,11 CH's 6-NH <sub>2</sub>

Other 1,4,-diamino-2-(N-alkyl- $\beta$ -hydroxyethylamino)anthraquinones react in analogous fashion to give the expected products. Data are summarized in the following table.



6-Amino-2-R<sub>1</sub>-4-R<sub>2</sub>-2,3,7,12-tetrahydroanthra[1,2-b]-1,4-oxazine-7,12-diones

R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	M.P. (°)	$\lambda_{\max}$ (m $\mu$ )	$\epsilon$	Solvent
H	CH <sub>3</sub>	296-6.5	514 sho.550	11,200 8,200	isopropanol
H	HOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	258-9	517 sho.555	10,600 8,000	isopropanol
CH <sub>3</sub>	HOCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub>	200-1	520 sho.550	12,000 9,600	isopropanol

1. M.S.Simon and J.F.Downey, Jr., Tetrahedron Letters, (1974)
2. B.E.Zaitsev, L.B.Preobrazhenskaya, B.N.Kolokolov, V.M.Allenov; Russian Journal of Physical Chemistry, 44, 1210 (1970) and references cited therein.