# Synthesis and some properties of 3-substituted-5,5-Dimethyl-5,6-dihydrobenzo[H]quinazolin(1h,3h)2, 4-dione

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# ABSTRACT

Ethyl 2-cyano-3,3-dimethyl-4-phenylbutanoate was cyclized into 1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalene-2-ethylcarboxyiate condensation of which with primary amines synthesized 3 – substituted-5,5-dimethyl-5,6-dihydrobenzo[h]quinazolin-(1H,3H)2,4-dions. The method is based on the interaction of carbamate (II) with primary amines, which resulted in the preparation of 1,3-disubstituted urea without isolation formate reaction medium subjected to cyclization in the presence of alkali

**KEY WORDS:** CYCLIZATION, AMINOESTER, BENZO[H]QUINAZOLINE, SUBSTITUTION

#### **INTRODUCTION**

For this, ethyl 2-cyano-3,3-dimethyl-4- phenylbutanoate(I)in  $H_2SO_4$  solution was cyclized into 1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalene-2-ethylcarboxyiate(II), which was then reacted with chlorophenylformate (III)a method for the synthesis of 3-substituted 5,5-dimethyl-5,6-dihydrobenzo[h]quina zoline(1H,3H)2,4-dione. (IV) was developed. The method is based on the interaction of carbamate (II) with primary amines, which resulted in the preparation of 1,3-disubstituted urea without isolation formate reaction medium subjected to cyclization in the presence of alkali (Graddon & Nickel, 2012; Kwatkowski & Trojanowski, 2010)

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 $XV: R=CH_2C_6H_5; XVI:R=CH_2CH_2C_6H_5.$ 

# **EXPERIMENTAL CHEMICAL PART**

IR spectra were taken in mineral oil UR-20 and FT-IR Nexus instrument. PMR spectra, with or HMDS internal standard on a Varian Mercury-300 spectrometer (USA)

Table 1. 3-substituted-5,5-dimethyl-5,6-dihydrobenzo[h]quinazolin-(1H,3H)2,4-dions										
Compound	R	Yield, %	Mp,° C	Rf*	Theoretical, %			experimental, %		
					С	Н	N	С	С	N
22	NH <sub>2</sub>	96	228-230	0.43 (a)	65.48	5.97	16.50	65.33	5.88	16.32
23	CH <sub>3</sub>	43	>250	0.67 (a)	70.44	6.39	11.12	70.29	6.29	10.93
24	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	63	230-232	0.75 (B)	71.25	6.86	10.24	71.09	6.71	10.36
25	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	63	228-230	0.78 (a)	71.97	7.23	9.70	71.81	7.09	9.85
26	ISO-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	56	219-220	0.76 (δ)	71.88	7.19	10.01	71.81	7.09	9.85
27	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	83	180-182	0.53 (δ)	72.59	7.56	9.57	72.46	7.43	9.39
28	Cyclopentyl	70	>250	0.56 (π)	73.68	7.32	9.18	73.52	7.14	9.03
29	Cyclohexane	68	238-240	0.80 (r)	73.95	7.62	8.77	74.04	7.46	8.64
30	2-Furfuryl	68	219-220	0.71 (a)	70.86	5.77	8.50	70.79	5.63	8.69
31	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	94	>250	0.69 (a)	75.64	5.56	8.63	75.45	5.70	8.80
32	CH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	78	218-220	0.58 (π)	75.95	6.22	8.58	75.88	6.06	8.43
33	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	81	>250	0.73 (a)	76.43	6.57	7.95	76.28	6.40	8.09
34	3-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	55	>250	0.76 (δ)	67.93	5.01	7.82	68.09	4.86	7.94
TLC using Acetate:Benzen (1:2)										

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.Mass spectra were obtained on an MX-1321A spectrometer (USSR) using direct sample introduction into the ion source. TLC was carried out on Silufol R plates with detection by  $I_2$  vapor (Patel & Woods, 2001).

### 1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalene-2ethylcarboxylate(II)

Compound I (50g,0.193mol) was placed into a 250-mL flask, stirred at 10-15°C, treated in portions with conc.  $H_2SO_4$  (100mL), stirred at the same temperature for 7 h, neutralized with aqueous  $NH_4OH$ , and extracted with Et20(500 mL). The extract was washed twice with H20 and dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ . The solvent was distilled off. The solid was crystallized. The crystals were washed with EtOH(70%) and dried in air to afford II, 23g(46%yield), MP 58-60°c,Rf 0.67 (isooctane-ethylacetate,2:1) IR spectrum, v, cm-1: 1600 (c=c atom), 1643 (c=o), 3334, 3438(NH<sub>2</sub>). PMR spectrum (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>),  $\delta$ , ppm:1.16 (s, 6H, 2× CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.33 (t, J 7.1 Hz, 3H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.60 (s, 2H, 4-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.17 (q, J 7.1 Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.10 (m, 3H, 5-CH, NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.20 – 7.28 (m, 2H, 6-CH, 7-CH), 7.59 (m, 1H, 8-CH) (Popp et al., 2006).

#### ETHYL-3,3-DIMETHYL-1-( (PHENOXYCARBONYL) AMINO)-3,4-DIHYDRONAPHTALIN-2-CARBOXYL (III)

A mixture of II (24.5g, 0.1 moL), chlorophenyl formate (15.6 g, 0.1 mol) and Benzen (150 mol) was refluxed for 20h. The resulting crystals were filtered off, washed with  $H_2O$ , and crystallized from EtOH and wather (3:1) to afford (III) 31.5 gr (86.2% yield), mp 122-124°c, Rf 0.76 (Ethyl Acetate – Benzen, 1:2) IR spectrum, V, cm-1 :1600 (c=c arom), 1625 (c=c ethylen), 1710 (c=o), 1750 (NH). PMR spectrum (DMSOd6) $\delta$ , ppm : 9.10 (bs, 1H, NH) (Sahai & Singh, 1998).

### 3-Substituted 5, 5-dimethyl- 5, 6-dihydrobenzo [h] quinazolin-(1h, 3h ) 2,4-dions (v)

A mixture of carbamate (III) (3.65 gr, 0.01 mol), primary amine (0.01 mol) and ethanol (20 ml) was refluxed for 7 h, treated with KOH solution (1.1 gr 0.02 mol) in H<sub>2</sub>O (10 ml), refluxed for another 3 h, cooled, stirred, and acidified with HCL solution (18%) to PH 3.0 – 3.5. The resulting crystals were filtered off, washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and recrystallized from EtOH to afford (IV – XVI), MP >250 °C, R<sub>f</sub> 0.74 (benzoyl ethyl acetate, 2:1). IR spectrum: v, CM<sup>-1</sup>: 1605 (C=Carom.); 1646 (C=C-C=O); 1711 (C=O); 3240 (NH). <sup>1</sup>HPMR spectrum (DMSO -d<sub>6</sub>),  $\delta$ , ppm, Hz: 1.28 (6H, c, 2CH<sub>3</sub>); 2.76 (2H, c, 6-CH<sub>2</sub>); 7.14-7.51 (5H, m, arom.); 7.93 (1H,dd, J<sub>1</sub>=7.7, J<sub>2</sub>=1.2, 10-CH); 11.24 (1H, c, NH).

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