

Synthesis, spectral and B3LYP analysis of 1-*R*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium halides

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Dedicated to Professor Jan Epsztajn on his 75th birthday

Abstract

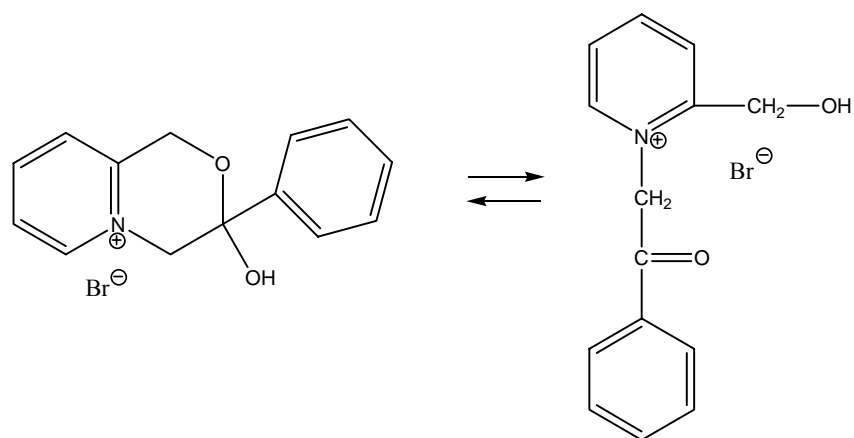
2-NHR-Pyridines (R=H, CH₃) on the reaction with 3-halogenopropionic acids have been found to give 1-*R*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium halides (**1** (R=Me), **2** (R=H)). Their structures have been confirmed by the ¹H, ¹³C NMR spectra in DMSO-d₆ solution using 2D NMR techniques (HETCOR, COSY, HMBC), FTIR spectra and B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) calculations. Only **2** on the reaction with propylene oxide is converted into betaine, 3-(2-amino-pyridinium)-propionate (**4**). This suggest that in solution 1-*H*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride is in an equilibrium with *N*-carboxyethyl-2-amino-pyridinium chloride (**2** ⇌ **3**).

Keywords: 1-*R*-2-Oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium halides, 3-(2-amino-pyridinium)-propionate, NMR and FTIR spectra, DFT calculations, conformation of pyrimidinium ring

Introduction

Quaternization of six-membered heteroaromatic compounds has been carried out with a wide range of alkylation agents.¹⁻⁹ Several *N*-phenacylpyridinium halides have been the focus of a great deal of attention.¹⁰⁻¹⁵ Acidic hydrogens of the N⁺-CH₂ group are easily exchangeable for deuterium in D₂O and can be converted into highly reactive ylides.¹⁶ Pyridines with α-substituents usually are slightly less reactive, which is probably caused by steric factors.¹⁰ Several 2-substituted pyridines (CN, CH=NOH, CH₂OH, COCH₂R, CONH₂, COOEt, etc.) during quaternization immediately cyclized to pyrido[2,1*c*]pyrazinium or pyrido[2,1*c*]oxazinium halides.¹⁷⁻²¹

Recently, we have described the synthesis and the crystal structure of 3-hydroxy-3-phenyl-pyrido[2,1-*c*][1,4]dihydrooxazinium bromide, which in DMSO and D₂O solutions exist in an equilibrium with *N*-phenacyl-2-hydroxymethyl-pyridinium bromide (Scheme 1).²²

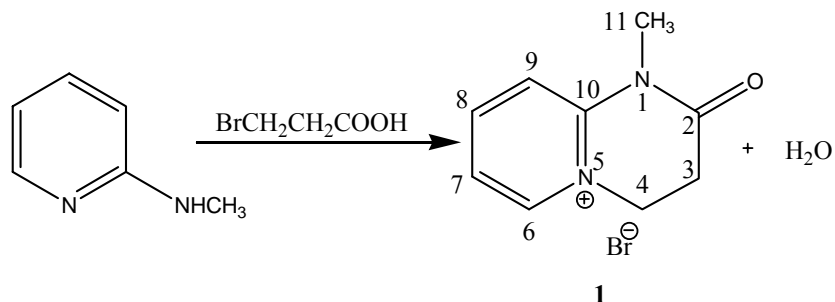


Scheme 1. An equilibrium between 3-hydroxy-3-phenyl-pyrido[2,1-*c*][1,4]dihydrooxazinium and *N*-phenacyl-2-hydroxymethyl-pyridinium bromides.

In this work we describe the reactions of 2-NH₂- and 2-NHMe-pyridines with 3-halogenopropionic acids using the procedure developed by Kröhnke et al.¹⁷ and analyze structures of the compounds obtained.

Results and Discussion

Quaternization of 2-NHMe-pyridine with 3-bromopropionic acids gave 1-Me-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide (**1**), which does not react with propylene oxide (Scheme 2). Both ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of **1** are typical for pure compound and suggests that in solution it exists in a cyclic structure. The νC=O band at 1714 cm⁻¹ and the lack of the νNH band above 2000 cm⁻¹ in the IR spectrum confirm the cyclic structure of **1**. Additionally the ¹H¹³C HMBC spectrum (Figure 1) shows a three bond correlation between the N-CH₃ protons and C=O carbon in compound **1**.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of 1-Me-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]-dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide (**1**).

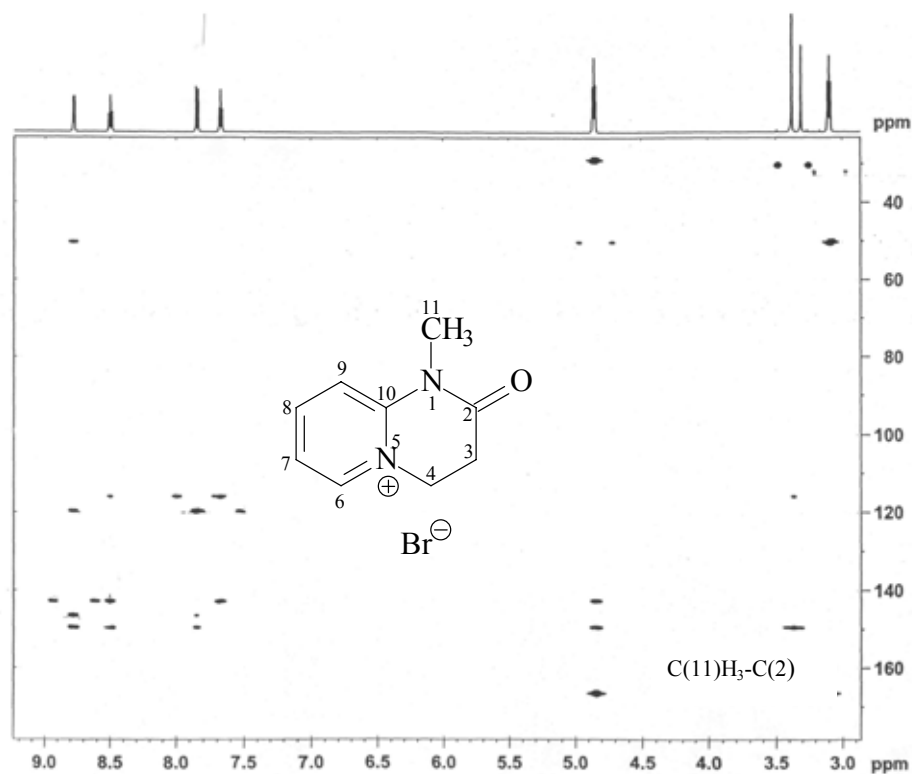


Figure 1. $^1\text{H}^{13}\text{C}$ HMBC spectrum of 1-Me-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide (**1**) in DMSO-d_6 .

2-Aminopyridine with 3-chloropropionic acid gave 1-*H*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride (**2**). The FTIR spectrum in solid state shows the νNH band at 2657 cm^{-1} and two $\nu\text{C=O}$ bands at 1706 and 1723 cm^{-1} . Two $\nu\text{C=O}$ bands in the spectrum suggest the presence of two conformers in the crystal. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra in DMSO-d_6 (Figure 2) are typical of mixture of **2** (main component) and 3-(2-amino-pyridinium)-propionate hydrochloride, **3** (small amount).

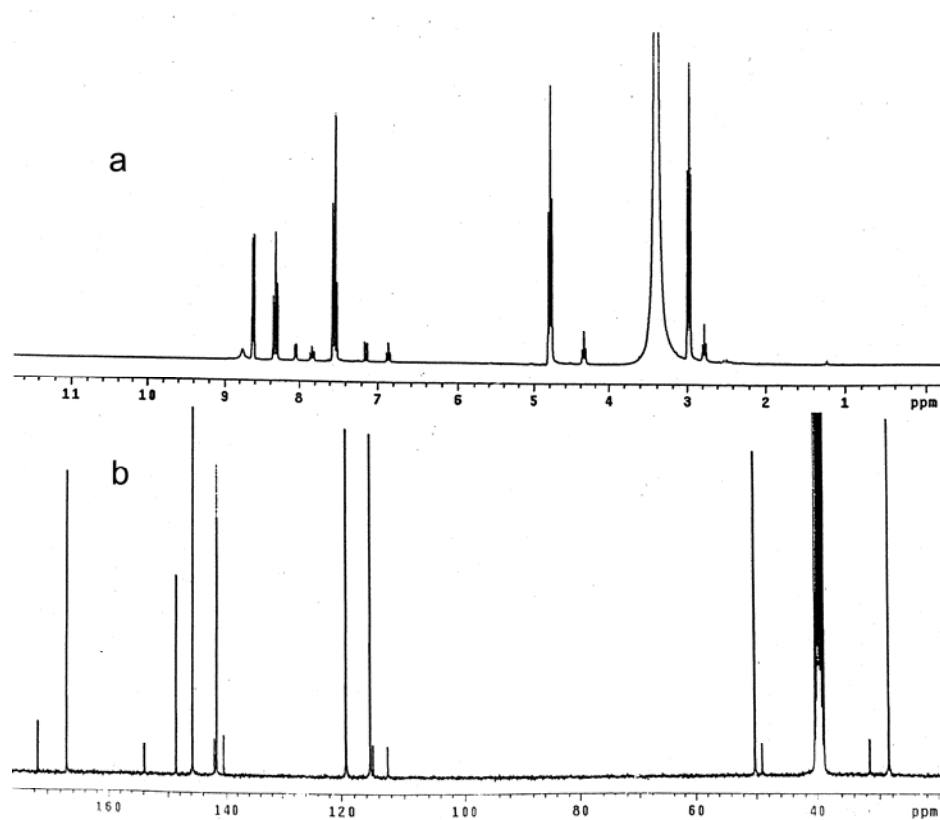
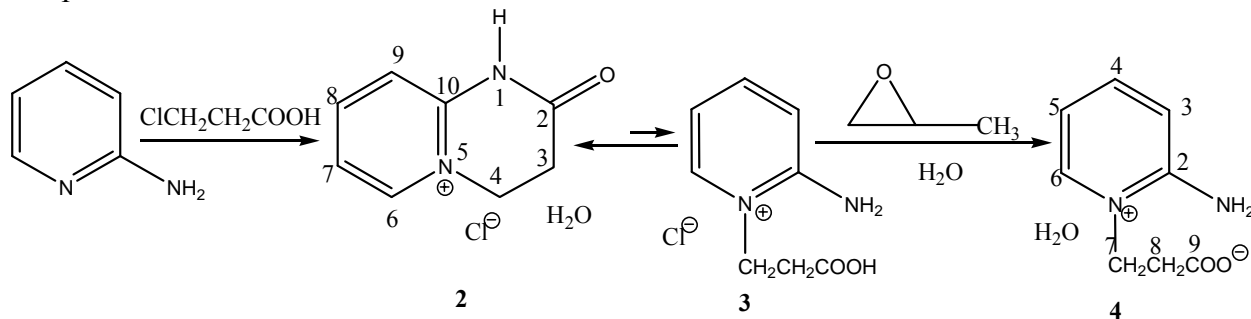


Figure 2. The NMR spectra of 1-*H*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride (**2**) in DMSO- d_6 , a) ^1H NMR spectrum ; b) ^{13}C NMR spectrum.

Conversion of **3** with propylene oxide into 3-(2-amino-pyridinium)-propionate (**4**) confirmed an equilibrium $\mathbf{2} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{3}$ (Scheme 3). Propylene oxide was used to abstract hydrochloride from betaine hydrochlorides.^{23,24} Mechanism of this reaction is probably similar to the reaction of propylene oxide with aqueous hydrochloric acid.²⁵ Carboxylic acids, and probably amides, are less reactive with oxiranes and require catalyst.^{26,27} Thus reaction of **2** with propylene oxide is less probable.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of 1-*H*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride (**2**) and 3-(2-amino-pyridinium)-propionate (**4**).

Two conformers of 1-Me-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide, denoted as **1a** and **1b** and two conformers of 1-H-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride denoted as **2a** and **2b** were optimized by the B3LYP/631G(d,p) level of theory and selected data are listed in Table 1. Their structures are shown in Figure 3. Conformers **a** and **b** have, respectively, very similar energy, slightly different dipole moments, but the opposite sign of the N(5)-C(4)-C(3)-C(2) dihedral angle. The energy barrier between **a** and **b** cations, calculated by the PM3 method using the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) geometries, is 4.9 and 1.7 kcal/mol for **1** and **2**, respectively (Figure 4).

Table 1. Selected parameters of conformers **1a-b** and **2a-b** estimated by B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) calculations

Parameter	Conformer			
	1a	1b	2a	2b
Energy (a.u)	-3106.042687	-3106.042688	-952.221649	-952.221649
Dip. Moment (D)	7.8254	7.8206	15.2888	15.2873
C(2)=O(1) (Å)	1.215	1.215	1.210	1.210
N(1)⋯Br/Cl	4.843	4.843	2.893	2.893
N-H			1.135	1.135
H⋯Cl			1.777	1.777
N-H⋯Cl (deg.)			166.6	166.6
N(5)⋯Br/Cl (Å)	3.165	3.165	4.887	4.887
N(5)-C(4)-C(3)-C(2) (deg)	56.12	-56.12	53.04	-53.04
C(10)-N(5)-C(4)-C(3)	-36.91	36.94	-38.46	38.44
C(6)-N(5)-C(4)-C(3)	129.07	-129.00	146.10	-146.10
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-35.67	35.53	-36.53	36.52

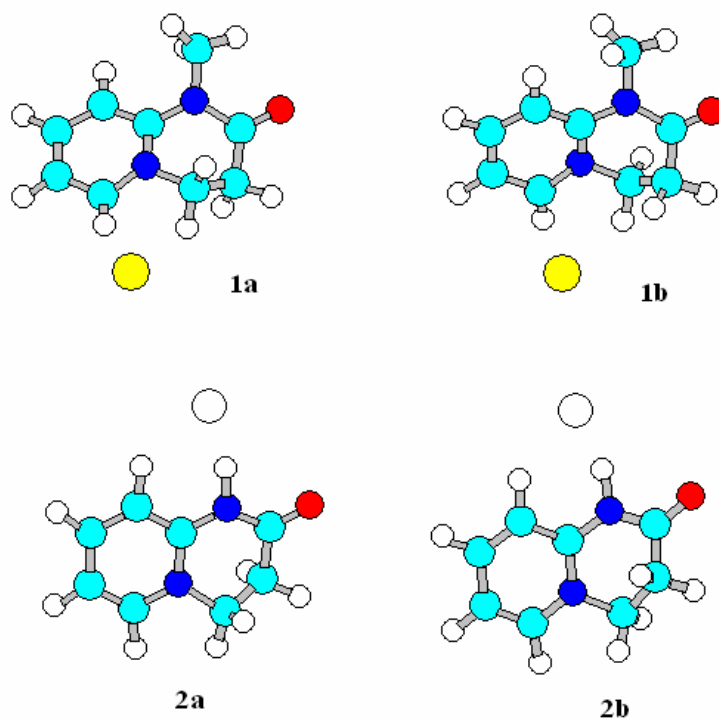


Figure 3. Structures of conformers 1-methyl-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide (**1a-b**) and 1-*H*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride (**2a-b**) calculated by the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) method.

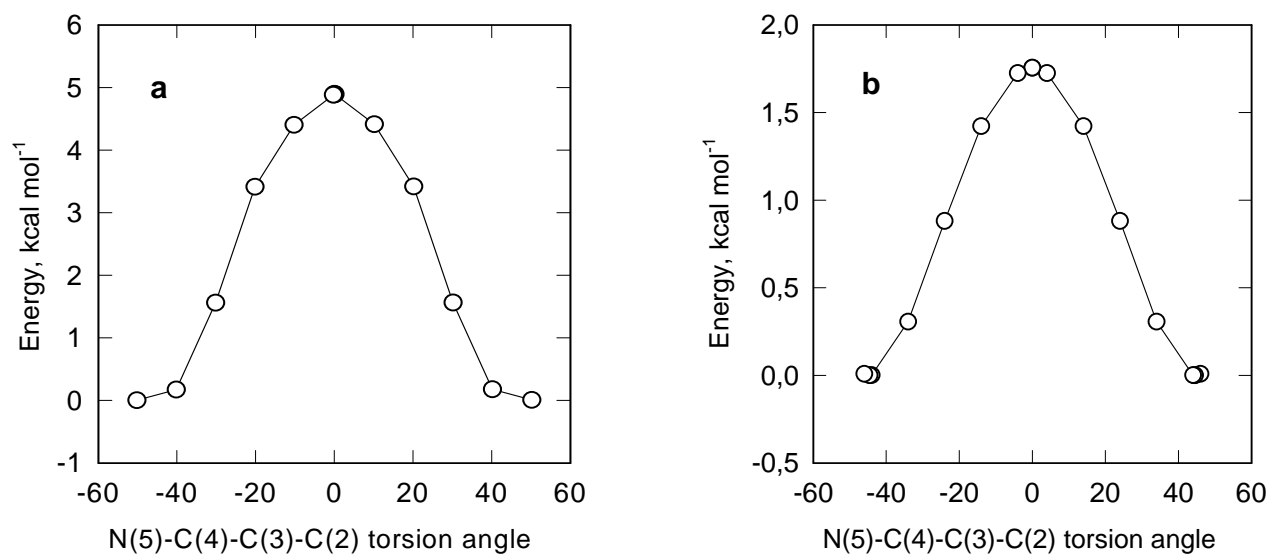


Figure 4. Potential energy as a function of the N(5)-C(4)-C(3)-C(2) torsion angle: a) 1-methyl-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide, **1** and b) 1-*H*-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1*b*][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride, **2**.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All NMR spectra were measured with a Varian Gemini 300 VT spectrometer, operating at 300.07 and 75.4614 Hz for ^1H and ^{13}C , respectively. Typical conditions for the proton spectra were: pulse width 32° , acquisition time 5s, FT size 32 K and digital resolution 0.3 Hz per point, and for the carbon spectra pulse width 60° , FT size 60 K and digital resolution 0.6 Hz per point, the number of scans varied from 1200 to 10000 per spectrum. The ^{13}C and ^1H chemical shifts were measured in DMSO- d_6 and are reported in δ (ppm) relative to an internal standard of tetramethylsilane (TMS). All proton and carbon-13 resonances were assigned by ^1H (COSY), ^{13}C (HETCOR, HMBC). The FTIR spectra were recorded in Nujol and Florolube mulls at 2 cm^{-1} resolution on a Bruker IFS 113v spectrometer, which was evacuated to avoid water and CO_2 absorption. Each spectrum consists of 250 scans at 31°C . The calculations were performed using the GAUSSIAN 03 package²⁸ at the B3LYP level of theory²⁹⁻³¹ and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set³².

1-Methyl-2-oxo-pyrido[2,1b][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium bromide (1). 2-Methylamino-pyridine (2.19 g, 0.02 M) and 3-bromopropionic acid (3.06 g, 0.02 M) in 20 ml acetonitrile were stirred at room temperature up to solification and then left to stand for 2 days. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dried over P_4O_{10} and then recrystallized from anhydrous methanol, yield 84%, m.p. 281-282 $^\circ\text{C}$. Analysis: found (calc) %C 44.45 (44.47); %H 4.70 (4.56); %N 11.54 (11.52). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 3.38 (3H, s, C(11) H_3), 3.09 (2H, t, C(3) H_2), 4.85 (2H, t, C(4) H_2), 7.85 (1H, d, C(9)H), 8.50 (1H, t, C(8)H), 7.68 (1H, t, C(7)H), 8.78 (1H, d, C(6)H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 30.4 (C(11)), 28.9 (C(3)), 50.1 (C(4)), 149.2 (C(10)), 115.7 (C(9)), 142.5 (C(8)), 119.5 (C(7)), 146.1 (C(6)), 166.4 (C(2)); FTIR: $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ at 1714 cm^{-1} ; ES⁺MS m/z 163 ($\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}$).

2-Oxo-pyrido[2,1b][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride (2). 2-Amino-pyridine (1.88 g, 0.02 M) and 3-chloropropionic acid (1.89 g, 0.02 M) in 20 ml acetonitrile were stirred at room temperature up to solification and then left to stand for 10 days. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dried over P_4O_{10} and then recrystallized from anhydrous ethanol, yield 73%, m.p. 278-279 $^\circ\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 2.98 (2H, t, C(3) H_2), 4.81 (2H, t, C(4) H_2), 7.64 (1H, d, C(9)H), 8.34 (1H, t, C(8)H), 7.54 (1H, t, C(7)H), 8.66 (1H, d, C(6)H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 28.5 (C(3)), 50.1 (C(4)), 148.4 (C(10)), 115.2 (C(9)), 141.5 (C(8)), 119.0 (C(7)), 145.5 (C(6)), 166.7 (C(2)); FTIR: $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ at 1723 and 1706 cm^{-1} , νNH at 2657 cm^{-1} as a broad band; ES⁺MS m/z 149 ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}$).

3-(2-Amino-pyridinium)propionate monohydrate (4). 2-oxo-pyrido[2,1b][3,4]dihydro-pyrimidinium chloride (3.68 g, 0.02 M) was dissolved in water and propylene oxide (1.45 g, 0.025 M) was added slowly and left for 4 days. To remove chloropropanols, the reaction mixture was extracted six times with ether and the residue was evaporated under reduced pressure to dryness. The raw product was recrystallized from methanol, m.p. 124-126 $^\circ\text{C}$, yield 63%. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 2.54 (2H, t, C(8) H_2), 4.18 (2H, t, C(7) H_2), 6.83 (1H, d, C(3)H), 7.60 (1H,

t, C(4)H), 6.69 (1H, t, C(5)H), 7.65 (1H, d, C(6)H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 35.8 (C(8)), 51.9 (C(7)), 154.7 (C(2)), 114.5 (C(3)), 140.4 (C(4)), 115.9 (C(5)), 143.4 (C(6)), 178.5 (C(9)); FTIR: $\nu(\text{COO})$ at 1696 cm^{-1} , $\nu(\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O})$ in $3500\text{-}2600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region.

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