

**KF- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  MEDIATED MICROWAVE ASSISTED ONE POT SYNTHESIS OF BENZOPYRANYLPYRIMIDINES**

**M. M. V. Ramana<sup>\*</sup>, Prasanna B. Ranade, Rahul R. Betkar, Amey P. Nimkar, Balaji C. Mundhe.**

Department of Chemistry, University of Mumbai, Vidyanagari, Santacruz (East), Mumbai-400098.

Article Received on  
30 April 2015,

Revised on 25 May 2015,  
Accepted on 16 June 2015

**\*Correspondence for  
Author**

**M. M. V. Ramana**

Department of Chemistry,  
University of Mumbai,  
Vidyanagari, Santacruz  
(East), Mumbai-400098.

**ABSTRACT**

One pot three component condensation reaction between flavanone, aromatic aldehydes and guanidine hydrochloride in presence of KF- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  under microwave irradiation affords benzopyranylpurimidine in good yield. The synthesized benzopyranylpurimidine derivatives were characterized by FT-IR,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectroscopic techniques and elemental analysis.

**KEYWORDS:** Benzopyranylpurimidine, KF- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , Microwave irradiation, three component condensation.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Pyrimidine is an important class of heterocycle in the field of medicinal chemistry. Pyrimidine exhibits potential biological activities,<sup>[1]</sup> Pyrimidine derivatives are known to exhibit anti-HIV,<sup>[2]</sup> antiplasmodial,<sup>[3]</sup> anticancer,<sup>[4]</sup> activities. Benzopyranylpurimidine derivatives are reported to exhibit antimicrobial,<sup>[5]</sup> antiproliferative,<sup>[5]</sup> and antiplatelet activity,<sup>[6]</sup> The reported methods,<sup>[7-9]</sup> for synthesis of pyrimidines have certain limitations like poor yield, multi-step reaction, longer reaction time, use of solvents etc. Therefore there is need to develop simple and rapid method for synthesis of benzopyranylpurimidines.

The use of solid supported reagents,<sup>[10]</sup> in organic synthesis has received considerable attention due to their eco-friendly nature, reaction rate enhancement, selectivity and avoidance of aqueous workup. Due to surface properties of KF- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , variety of reactions occur easily,<sup>[11]</sup> KF- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is an inexpensive and commercially available reagent which has

been used in several organic transformations, such as acetylation of amines, alcohols and phenol, preparation of amides from nitriles and N-arylation of amines.<sup>[12-15]</sup>

We report for the first time one pot three component condensation reaction between flavanone, aromatic aldehyde and guanidine hydrochloride under microwave irradiation in presence of KF-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

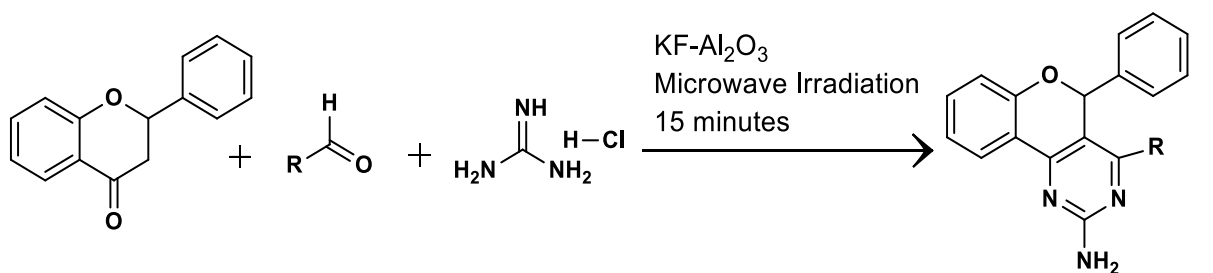
Unless otherwise stated, all reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (India) and used without purification. The melting points were determined using capillary tube and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on Frontier Perkin Elmer IR spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AVANCE 300 MHz instrument in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using TMS as internal standard. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are expressed in ppm and coupling constants *J* are given in Hz. Elemental analyses were carried out in EA 3000, Euro Vector, Italy. The reactions were carried out in Samsung Grill microwave model GW732KD-B.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We have carried out solvent free one pot three component condensation reaction between flavanone, aldehyde and guanidine hydrochloride for the synthesis of novel benzopyranylpurimidine derivatives in presence of KF-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> under microwave irradiation for 15 minutes (**Scheme-1**).

### 3.1 General Procedure

In a round bottom flask, mix dry KF (0.5g) and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (1g). Add flavanone **1** (0.001M), aromatic aldehyde **2** (0.001M) and guanidine hydrochloride (0.0015M) into it and subject the reaction mixture to microwave irradiation for 15 minutes (**Scheme-1**). After completion of reaction (TLC), it was extracted with chloroform and filtered. The chloroform extract was distilled and residue was purified by column chromatography to afford benzopyranylpurimidine **3** as yellow solid.



Flavanone  
1

Aromatic aldehyde  
2a-g

Guanidine  
Hydrochloride

Substituted Benzopyranypyrimidine  
3a-g

**Scheme-1**

Entry	R	Product	Yield %
3a	Phenyl		81
3b	4-Chlorophenyl		80
3c	4-Fluorophenyl		82
3d	4-Methoxyphenyl		85
3e	3-Nitrophenyl		78
3f	2-Furyl		82
3g	4-Pyridyl		78

**4, 5-diphenyl-5H-chromeno [4, 3-d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3a)**M.P. 184<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3505.14, 3351.89, 1624.07, 1568.57, 1225.19, 755.92, 697.03.<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.36(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.91-7.03(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.35-7.56(m, 4H aromatic), 7.85-7.86(m, 5H aromatic).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 102.12, 117.51, 118.77, 119.09, 127.13, 127.24, 128.91, 130.99, 133.17, 137.01, 160.44, 160.87, 166.17.Elemental analysis: C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O

Calculated: C (78.61%), H (4.81%), N (11.96%).

Observed: C (78.69%), H (4.79%), N (11.88%).

**4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-phenyl-5H-chromeno [4, 3-d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3b)**M.P. 186<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3505.76, 3352.87, 1624.63, 1569.87, 1225.47, 755.68, 696.76.<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.40(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.90-7.02(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.34-7.54(m, 4H aromatic), 7.84-7.88(m, 4H aromatic.)<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 102.08, 117.53, 118.75, 119.08, 127.12, 127.23, 128.51, 128.89, 129.08, 130.96, 133.14, 137.05, 160.46, 160.85, 166.12, 166.20.Elemental analysis: C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>ClO

Calculated: C (71.59%), H (4.18%), N (10.89%), Cl (9.19%).

Observed: C (71.87%), H (4.12%), N (10.67%), Cl (9.15%).

**4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-5H-chromeno [4, 3-d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3c)**M.P. 187<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3506.80, 3352.73, 1624.63, 1568.27, 1226.26, 756.77, 698.34.<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.36(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.90-7.02(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.34-7.55(m, 4H aromatic), 7.85-8.07(m, 4H aromatic.)<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 102.09, 117.58, 118.76, 119.07, 127.10, 127.23, 128.88, 130.93, 133.10, 137.14, 160.53, 160.87, 166.08, 166.30.Elemental analysis: C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>OF

Calculated: C (74.78%), H (4.37%), N (11.38%).

Observed: C (74.68%), H (4.41%), N (11.29%).

**4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-5H-chromeno [4, 3-d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3d)**M.P. 184<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3506.63, 3352.65, 1624.62, 1568.06, 1539.11, 1226.23, 756.75, 698.39.<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 2.16(s, 3H –OCH<sub>3</sub>), 5.46(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.91-7.03(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.35-7.55(m, 4H aromatic), 7.85-8.06(m, 4H aromatic).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 30.92, 102.10, 117.47, 118.80, 119.12, 127.17, 127.27, 128.94, 131.08, 133.29, 136.76, 160.29, 160.91, 165.86, 166.33.Elemental analysis: C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Calculated: C (75.57%), H (5.02%), N (11.02%).

Observed: C (75.89%), H (5.04%), N (10.92%).

**4-(3-nitrophenyl)-5-phenyl-5H-chromeno [4, 3-d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3e)**M.P. 187<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3507.21, 3352.70, 1624.51, 1567.91, 1538.85, 1380.88, 1358.32, 1226.26, 756.01, 698.53.<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.51(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.91-7.03(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.35-7.54(m, 4H aromatic), 7.85-8.04 (m, 4H aromatic).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 102.10, 117.44, 118.80, 119.14, 127.19, 127.28, 128.95, 131.10, 133.31, 136.72, 160.26, 160.92, 165.83, 166.34.Elemental analysis: C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Calculated: C (69.69%), H (4.07%), N (14.23%).

Observed: C (69.76%), H (4.02%), N (14.18%).

**4-(furan-2-yl)-5-phenyl-5H-chromeno [4, 3-d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3f)**M.P. 184<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3507.21, 3352.70, 1624.51, 1567.91, 1538.85, 1226.22, 756.01, 635.07.<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.34(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.45-7.03(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.23-7.39(m, 4H aromatic), 7.85-8.13 (m, 3H aromatic).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 102.08, 110.71, 112.02, 114.63, 117.58, 118.70, 121.60, 121.91, 125.17, 127.06, 127.69, 128.21, 128.34, 130.82, 132.99, 133.149, 139.25, 144.94, 151.34, 152.49, 155.49, 157.94, 160.69, 160.80, 162.31, 165.93.Elemental analysis: C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Calculated: C (73.89%), H (4.43%), N (12.31%).

Observed: C (74.21%), H (4.27%), N (12.24%).

**5-phenyl-4-(pyridin-4-yl)-5H-chromeno [4, 3 -d] pyrimidin-2-amine (3g)**M.P. 185<sup>0</sup>CIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3505.63, 3351.98, 1624.39, 1567.88, 1538.80, 1296.63, 755.79, 698.38<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.28(s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.90-7.03(m, 5H, aromatic and H-5), 7.34-7.55(m, 4H aromatic), 7.85-8.07 (m, 4H aromatic).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 102.10, 110.71, 112.02, 117.58, 118.73, 119.04, 127.08, 127.21, 128.86, 130.87, 133.03, 137.30, 160.63, 160.82, 165.99, 166.51.Elemental analysis: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O

Calculated: C (74.98%), H (4.58%), N (15.90%).

Observed: C (74.87%), H (4.71%), N (15.84%).

**4. CONCLUSION**

In summary, we have described an efficient and one pot three component condensation reaction for the synthesis of benzopyranypyrimidine derivatives under microwave irradiation in presence of KF-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The method is short, eco-friendly, inexpensive, shortens the reaction time and gives good yield.

**5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Authors are thankful to the Department of Chemistry, University of Mumbai, Mumbai for the funding facilities. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support from Department of Chemistry, University of Mumbai and University Grant Commission, New Delhi, INDIA.

**6. REFERENCES**

1. Singh R, Chouhan A, An Overview of Biological Importance of Pyrimidines. World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2014; 3(12): 574-97.
2. Fujiwara N, Nakajima T, Ueda Y, Fujita H, Kawakami H. Novel Piperidinylpyrimidine derivatives as inhibitors of HIV-1 LTR activation Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry, 2008; 16(22): 9804-9816.
3. Sharma N, Mohanakrishnan D, Sinha AK, Saha D. Design, economical synthesis and antiplasmodial evaluation of vanillin derived allylated chalcones and their marked synergism with artemisinin against chloroquine resistant strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2014; 79: 350-68.
4. Patravale AA, Gore AH, Patil DR, Kolekar GB, Deshmukh MB and Anbhule PV. Trouble- Free Multicomponent Method for Combinatorial Synthesis of 2-Amino-4-

- phenyl-5H-indeno [1,2-d]pyrimidine-5-one and Their Screening against Cancer Cell Lines. *Ind. Eng. Chem.Res.*, 2014; 53: 16568–78
5. Patil RB, Sawant SD. Synthesis, Docking Studies And Evaluation of Antimicrobial And In Vitro Antiproliferative Activity of 5H-Chromeno [4,3-d ]Pyrimidin-2-amine Derivatives. *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences.*, 2015; 7(2): 304-8.
  6. Bruno O, Schenone S, Ranise A, Bondavalli F, Barocelli E, Ballabeni V, Impicciatore M. New polycyclic pyrimidine derivatives with antiplatelet in vitro activity: synthesis and pharmacological screening. *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry*, 2001; 9(3): 629-363.
  7. Miyan SS and Amir A. Synthesis, characterization of 4,6-disubstituted aminopyrimidines and their sulphonamide derivatives as anti-amoebic agents. *Medicinal Chemistry Research*, 2014; 23(6): 2976-84.
  8. Wu C, Zeng H, Liu L, Wang D, Chen Y. Tandem allylic amination/ring-opening/oxa-Michael addition reactions of chromone-derived Morita Baylis Hillman acetates with amines *Tetrahedron*, 2011; 67: 1231-7.
  9. Kachroo M, Panda R and Yadav Y. Synthesis and biological activities of some new pyrimidine derivatives from chalcones. *Der Pharma Chemica*, 2014; 6(2); 352-9.
  10. DH Drewry, DM Coe and S Poon. Solid-supported reagents in organic synthesis *Medicinal Research Reviews*, 1999; 19(2): 97–148.
  11. Wang X, Zeng Z, Shi D, Wei X and Zong Z. KF-Alumina Catalyzed One-Pot Synthesis of Pyrido[2,3-d]Pyrimidine Derivatives. *Synthetic Communications* 2004; 34(23): 4331–4338 and references therein.
  12. VK Yadav, KG. Babu, M Mittal. KF- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is an efficient solid support reagent for the acetylation of amines, alcohols and phenols. Impeding effect of solvent on the reaction rate. *Tetrahedron* 2001; 57: 7047-7051.
  13. CG Rao. Facile Hydration of Nitriles to Amides Using Potassium Fluoride on Alumina *Synthetic. Communication.* 1982; 12(3): 177-81.
  14. Ramana MMV, Sharma MR. Synthesis of N-arylamines in dry media and their antibacterial activity. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*, 2013; 5(3): 122-33.
  15. Blass BE. KF/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Mediated organic synthesis. *Tetrahedron*, 2002; 58(46): 9301–20.