This article was downloaded by: [University of Kent] On: 07 May 2014, At: 05:30 Publisher: Taylor & Francis Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20

Green Synthesis of Quinazolinone Derivatives Catalyzed by lodine in lonic Liquid

Shu-Liang Wang a , Ke Yang a , Chang-Sheng Yao a & Xiang-Shan Wang a

^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xuzhou Normal University, Key Laboratory of Biotechnology on Medical Plant, Xuzhou Jiangsu, China Accepted author version posted online: 20 Jul 2011.Published

Accepted author version posted online: 20 Jul 2011. Published online: 06 Oct 2011.

To cite this article: Shu-Liang Wang , Ke Yang , Chang-Sheng Yao & Xiang-Shan Wang (2012) Green Synthesis of Quinazolinone Derivatives Catalyzed by Iodine in Ionic Liquid, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 42:3, 341-349, DOI: 10.1080/00397911.2010.524340

To link to this article: <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397911.2010.524340</u>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing,

systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions



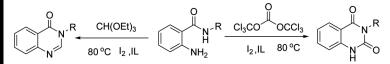
Synthetic Communications[®], 42: 341–349, 2012 Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC ISSN: 0039-7911 print/1532-2432 online DOI: 10.1080/00397911.2010.524340

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF QUINAZOLINONE DERIVATIVES CATALYZED BY IODINE IN IONIC LIQUID

Shu-Liang Wang, Ke Yang, Chang-Sheng Yao, and Xiang-Shan Wang

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xuzhou Normal University, Key Laboratory of Biotechnology on Medical Plant, Xuzhou Jiangsu, China

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



Abstract A series of quinazolinone derivatives were synthesized by the reaction of 2-aminobenzamides and triethyl orthoformate or triphosgene in ionic liquid of $[BMIm]BF_4$ at 80 °C catalyzed by iodine in good yields. Compared to other methods, this new procedure has the advantages of mild reaction conditions, good yields, operational simplicity, and environmentally friendly procedure.

Keywords 2-Aminobenzamides; ionic liquid; quinazolinone; synthesis

INTRODUCTION

Quinazolinone and its derivatives are important compounds for their wide range of biological activities.^[1] These include anti-inflammatory,^[2] antihypertensive,^[3] anticancer,^[4] antitumor,^[5] and antibacterial activity.^[6] Therefore, the synthesis of quinazolinone derivatives is currently of great interest. Although many methods^[7] have been reported for the synthesis of quinazolinones in the literature, the known methods are not straightforward and involve various disadvantages, such as poor yields, prolonged reaction times, and the use of toxic organic reagents.

Room-temperature ionic liquids,^[8] especially those based on the 1-*N*-alkyl-3methyl imidazolium cation, have attracted much attention in recent years as alternative green reaction media because of their unique chemical and physical properties of nonvolatility, nonflammability, thermal stability, and controlled miscibility. Therefore, room-temperature ionic liquids have found growing applications in organic reactions. Several examples of these reactions include hydrogenations,^[9]

Received March 9, 2010.

Address correspondence to Xiang-Shan Wang, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xuzhou Normal University, Key Laboratory of Biotechnology on Medical Plant, Xuzhou Jiangsu 221116, China. E-mail: xswang1974@yahoo.com

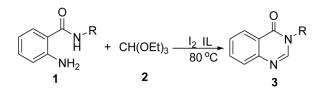
Friedel–Crafts reactions,^[10] Heck reactions,^[11] Bishler–Napieralski reactions,^[12] olefin hydrodimerizations,^[13] and olefin dimerizations.^[14]

As a part of a program toward the synthesis of suitably functionalized heterocyclic compounds of potential biological activity in green media,^[15] herein we report a green synthesis of quinazolinone derivatives by the reaction of 2-aminobenzamides and triethyl orthoformate or triphosgene in ionic liquid of [BMIm]BF₄ catalyzed by iodine at 80 °C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When the reaction of 2-aminobenzamides 1 and triethyl orthoformate 2 was performed in ionic liquid of $[BMIm]BF_4$ at 80 °C in the presence of 5 mol% iodine, good yields of quinazolin-4(3*H*)-one derivatives 3 were obtained (Scheme 1).

At completion as monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC), the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. A little amount of water was added to the mixture, and the crude product was isolated by filtration. The water in the filtrate was removed by distillation under reduced pressure, and the ionic liquid in the residue was then recovered for reuse by evaporation at 80 °C for several hours in vacuum. Investigations using triethyl orthoformate and 2-aminobenzamide as model substrates showed the successive reuse of the recycled ionic liquid. Even in the fourth round, the yield of the product 3a is fairly high (89%).



Scheme 1. Iodine-catalyzed reactions of 1 and 2 in ionic liquid.

Entry	R	Products	Time (min)	Isolated yields (%)
1	Н	3a	40	90
2	$4-MeC_6H_4$	3b	35	93
3	$4-\text{MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$	3c	30	98
4	$4-FC_6H_4$	3d	50	95
5	C_6H_5	3e	45	95
6	$C_6H_5CH_2$	3f	30	98
7	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	3g	45	99
8	4-i-PrC ₆ H ₄	3h	45	87
9	4-MeC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	3i	30	90
10	3,4-OCH ₂ OC ₆ H ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	3j	30	92
11	3- <i>n</i> -Bu	3k	30	98
12	2-FurylCH ₂	31	30	90

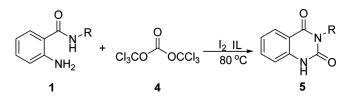
Table 1. Synthetic results of **3** in ionic liquid at 80 °C catalyzed by iodine^a

^{*a*}Reaction condition: [BMIm]BF₄ (2 mL), **1** (2 mmol), **2** (0.311 g, 2.1 mmol), iodine (0.026 g, 0.1 mmol), 80 °C.

	•				
Entry	R	Products	Time (min)	Isolated yields (%)	
1	Н	5a	45	92	
2	C ₆ H ₅	5b	45	98	
3	Cyclohexyl	5c	30	98	
4	$4-FC_6H_4$	5d	45	93	
5	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	5e	30	95	
6	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	5f	45	90	
7	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	5g	60	92	
8	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	5h	60	93	

Table 2. Synthetic results of **5** catalyzed by iodine in ionic liquid^a

 aReaction condition: [BMIm]BF4 (2 mL), 1 (2 mmol), 4 (0.296 g, 1 mmol), iodine (0.026 g, 0.1 mmol), 80 $^\circ C.$



Scheme 2. Iodine-catalyzed reactions of 1 and 4 in ionic liquid.

To demonstrate the efficiency and the applicability of the present method, we performed the reactions of a variety of 2-aminobenzamides 1 with 2 at $80 \,^{\circ}$ C in the presence of iodine in [BMIm]BF₄. As shown in Table 1, a series of 2-aminobenzamides 1 reacted well with 2 to give the corresponding products 3 in good yields under the same reaction conditions. For aldehyde 1, the yields of 3 were not sensitive to the electronic properties of the aromatic ring in the presence of electron-withdrawing groups (such as halide) or electron-donating groups (such as alkyl and alkoxyl group) (Table 1).

To obtain quinazoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione derivatives, triphosgene **4** was selected to react with 2-aminobenzamides instead of triethyl orthoformate. As expected, 3-substited quinazoline-2,4(1H,3H)-diones **5** were isolated in good yields (Table 2) in the same reaction conditions (Scheme 2).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we found a green method for the syntheses of quinazolinone derivatives by the reactions of 2-aminobenzamides and triethyl orthoformate or triphosgene at 80 °C in ionic liquid catalyzed by iodine. The features of this procedure are mild reaction conditions, good yields, operational simplicity, and environmentally friendly procedure. Meanwhile, [BMIm]BF₄ could be reused for several rounds without significant loss of activity.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined in open capillaries and are uncorrected. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Tensor 27 spectrometer in KBr. ¹H NMR spectra were obtained from solution in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO- d_6) with Me₄Si as internal standard using a Bruker-400 spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectrographic (HRMS) analyses were carried out using a Bruker-micro-TOF-Q-MS analyzer.

General Procedure for the Syntheses of Quinazolin-4(3*H*)-one Derivatives

A dry 50-mL flask was charged with triethyl orthoformate (0.311 g, 2.1 mmol), 2-aminobenzamides (2.0 mmol), and ionic liquid of [BMIm]BF₄ (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 30–50 min and then cooled to room temperature. A little amount of water (5 mL) was added to the mixture, and the generated solid was filtered off. The water in the filtrate was removed by distillation under reduced pressure, and the ionic liquid in the residue was then recovered for reuse by evaporating at 80 °C for 4 h in a vacuum. The crude yellow products were washed with water and purified by recrystallization from 95% EtOH to give **3**.

Selected Data

Quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3a.** Mp 212–214 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.51–7.55 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.80–7.84 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.11–8.14 (m, 2H, ArH + CH), 12.25 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3134, 3043, 1704, 1666, 1611, 1468, 1388, 1326, 1255, 1234, 1170, 921, 826, 807, 764, 684 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₈H₆N₂ONa (M + Na⁺) 169.0378; found 169.0382.

3-p-Tolylquinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3b.** Mp 144–145 °C (lit.^[7k] 146–147 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 2.39 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.36 (d, *J*=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.42 (d, *J*=8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.57–7.61 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (d, *J*=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.86–7.90 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.20 (dd, *J*=8.0 Hz, *J*=0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.32 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3032, 2915, 1691, 1642, 1599, 1564, 1513, 1471, 1407, 1324, 1293, 1259, 1190, 1112, 917, 816, 771, 749, 694 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, *m/z*): Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂ONa (M + Na⁺) 259.0847; found 259.0852.

3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3c.** Mp 193–194 °C (lit.^[7k] 189–191 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 3.84 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 7.10 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.47 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.58–7.62 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.86–7.90 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.20 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.31 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3044, 2955, 1682, 1613, 1565, 1516, 1470, 1442, 1414, 1324, 1288, 1264, 1214, 1181, 1113, 1036, 917, 831, 769,750, 694 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₂Na (M + Na⁺) 275.0796; found 275.0788.

3-(4-Fluorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3d.** Mp 204–206 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.12 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.60 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.74 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.88 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.20 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.31 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3067, 1665, 1611, 1564, 1511, 1469, 1419, 1405, 1327, 1293, 1261, 1225, 1185, 1161, 1143, 1113, 1019, 927, 914, 774, 751, 696 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for $C_{14}H_9FN_2ONa$ (M + Na⁺) 263.0597; found 263.0594.

3-Phenylquinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3e.** Mp 141–142 °C (lit.^[7k] 139–140 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.52–7.63 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.88–7.92 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.22 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, J' = 0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.36 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3050, 2938, 1728, 1666, 1608, 1589, 1478, 1443, 1393, 1328, 1297, 1265, 1238, 1158, 1070, 1024, 918, 772, 748, 700 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₄H₁₀N₂ONa (M + Na⁺) 245.0691; found 245.0683.

3-Benzylquinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3f.** Mp 119–120 °C (lit.^[7k] 117–118 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 5.21 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.26–7.39 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.52–7.56 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.70 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.80–7.84 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.16 (dd, J=8.0 Hz, J'=0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.60 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3065, 3036, 2988, 2945, 1678, 1606, 1561, 1474, 1441, 1412, 1366, 1319, 1257, 1226, 1209, 1149, 1102, 1076, 1025, 938, 915, 869, 776, 747, 701, 691 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂ONa (M + Na⁺) 259.0847, found 259.0856.

3-(4-Methoxybenzyl)quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3g.** Mp 134–135 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 3.72 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.13 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.36 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.55 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.68 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.80–7.84 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.16 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, J' = 0.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.58 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3058, 3001, 2956, 2913, 2837, 1665, 1610, 1563, 1513, 1471, 1368, 1323, 1293, 1245, 1184, 1165, 1103, 1026, 959, 817, 769, 694 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₆H₁₄N₂O₂Na (M + Na⁺) 289.0953; found 289.0964.

3-(4-*i***-Propylphenyl)quinazolin-4(3***H***)-one 3h.** Mp 126–127 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 1.27 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 6H, 2CH₃), 2.97–3.04 (m, 1H, CH), 7.43–7.47 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.61 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.74–7.60 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.87–7.91 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.21 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.35 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3051, 2960, 2925, 2870, 1680, 1614, 1598, 1562, 1509, 1473, 1423, 1324, 1294, 1257, 1185, 1112, 1022, 913, 845, 816, 771, 696 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₇H₁₆N₂NaO (M + Na⁺) 287.1160; found 287.1167.

3-(4-Methylbenzyl)quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3i.** Mp 133–135 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 2.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.16 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.15 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.27 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.56 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.84 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.16 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.56 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3030, 2985, 2942, 2922, 2861, 1672, 1607, 1563, 1517, 1471, 1360, 1321, 1291, 1254, 1173, 1154, 1101, 942, 782, 699, 573 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₆H₁₄N₂NaO (M + Na⁺) 273.1004; found 273.1015.

3-(2-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl)ethyl)quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3j. Mp 129–130 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d_6, 400 MHz): \delta_{\rm H} 2.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 4.18 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 5.98 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.87 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.56 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.80–7.84 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.15 (s, 1H, CH), 8.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH); IR (KBr): 3056, 2977, 2947, 2898, 2777, 1665, 1612, 1561, 1504, 1488, 1443, 1366, 1326, 1270, 1245, 1202, 1156, 1041, 926, 879, 856, 774, 701, 606 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₇H₁₄N₂NaO₃ (M + Na⁺) 317.0902; found 317.0921.**

3-(*n***-Butyl**)quinazolin-4(3*H*)-one 3k. Mp 70–72 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 0.92 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.29–1.35 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.64–1.72

(m, 2H, CH₂), 3.98 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 7.53–7.57 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.68 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.81–7.85 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.16 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.40 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3061, 2955, 2930, 2869, 1670, 1612, 1561, 1472, 1372, 1326, 1289, 1256, 1175, 1143, 1107, 937, 876, 768, 696 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₂H₁₄N₂NaO (M + Na⁺) 225.1004; found 225.1010.

3-((Furan-2-yl)methyl)quinazolin-4(3*H***)-one 3l.** Mp 128–129 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 5.24 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.43–6.48 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.55–7.58 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.62 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.68–7.71 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.82–7.86 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.16 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 8.49 (s, 1H, CH); IR (KBr): 3105, 3069, 3053, 2938, 1671, 1612, 1561, 1499, 1474, 1355, 1318, 1261, 1178, 1157, 951, 775, 759, 689, 601 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₃H₁₀N₂NaO₂ (M + Na⁺) 249.0640; found 249.0655.

General Procedure for the Syntheses of 3-Substituted Quinazoline-2,4(1H,3H)-diones

A dry 50-mL flask was charged with triphosgene (1.0 mmol), 2-aminobenzamides (2.0 mmol), and ionic liquid of [BMIm]BF₄ (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 30–60 min and then cooled to room temperature. A little amount of water (5 mL) was added to the mixture, and the generated solid was filtered off. The water in the filtrate was removed by distillation under reduced pressure, and the ionic liquid in the residue was then recovered by evaporating at 80 °C for 4 h in a vacuum. The crude yellow products were washed with water and purified by recrystallization from 95% EtOH to give **5**.

Selected Data

Quinazoline-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-dione 5a. Mp >300 °C (lit.^[71]>300 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.16–7.20 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.62–7.66 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.16 (s, 1H, NH), 11.30 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3210, 3165, 3056, 1704, 1662, 1618, 1506, 1484, 1444, 1405, 1300, 1141, 1039, 859, 779, 757, 684 cm⁻¹.

3-Phenylquinazoline-2,4(1*H***,3***H***)-dione 5b.** Mp 280–282 °C (lit.^[7m] 280–282 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): ($\delta_{\rm H}$ 7.22–7.25 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.33 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.41–7.45 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.47–7.51 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.69–7.73 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.95 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.57 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3198, 3072, 3008, 1728, 1659, 1611, 1492, 1448, 1402, 1341, 1289, 1242, 1151, 868, 821, 782, 755, 707, 685 cm⁻¹.

3-Cyclohexylquinazoline-2,4(1*H,3H***)-dione 5c.** Mp 272–273 °C (lit.^[7m] 270–271 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 1.13–1.19 (m, 1H,), 1.25–1.35 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.57–1.64 (m, 3H, CH₂+CH), 1.80 (d, 2H, J=12.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.34–2.43 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.70–4.76 (m, 1H, CH), 7.12–7.19 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.60–7.64 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.90 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.32(s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3228, 2930, 2860, 1716, 1640, 1505, 1448, 1400, 1378, 1348, 1279, 1262, 1182, 1157, 1113, 1004, 895, 746, 689 cm⁻¹.

3-(4-Fluorophenyl)quinazoline-2,4(1*H***,3***H***)-dione 5d. Mp 270–272 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d_6, 400 MHz): \delta_{\rm H} 7.22–7.25 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.32 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.39 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.69–7.73 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.94 (d, J=7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.59 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3205, 1730, 1651, 1602, 1508, 1440, 1402, 13442, 1275, 1243, 1213, 1169, 840, 811, 761, 718, 690 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₄H₉FN₂O₂Na (M + Na⁺) 279.0546; found 279.0536.**

3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)quinazoline-2,4(1*H***,3***H***)-dione 5e.** Mp > 300 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 3.81 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.20–7.24 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.68–7.71 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.94 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.52 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3196, 3068, 3002, 2933, 2896, 1722, 1662, 1606, 1513, 1489, 1448, 1405, 1284, 1247, 1175, 1156, 1029, 826, 791, 760, 670 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, *m/z*): calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₃Na (M + Na⁺) 291.0746; found 291.0771.

3-Benzylquinazoline-2,4(1*H***,3***H***)-dione 5f**. Mp 233–234 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 5.10 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.20–7.26 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.29–7.32 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.66–7.70 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.95 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.55 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3191, 3054, 3003, 2905, 1712, 1654, 1491, 1453, 1427, 1410, 1353, 1301, 1072, 956, 815, 755, 714 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₂Na (M + Na⁺) 275.0796; found 275.0782.

3-(4-Methoxybenzyl)quinazoline-2,4(1*H***,3***H***)-dione 5g.** Mp 219–220 °C. ¹H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ_H 3.70 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.02 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.18–7.21 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.29 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.62–7.66 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.93 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.51 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3057, 3004, 2905, 1716, 1663, 1609, 1511, 1454, 1429, 1413, 1352, 1306, 1247, 1174, 1098, 1031, 958, 822, 754 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI, m/z): calcd. for $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_3Na$ (M + Na⁺) 305.0902; found 305.0908.

3-*p***-Tolylquinazoline-2,4(1***H***,3***H***)-dione 5h.** Mp 269–270 °C. (lit.^[7m] 265–266 °C). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): $\delta_{\rm H}$ 2.38 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.68–7.72 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 11.54 (s, 1H, NH); IR (KBr): 3197, 3069, 3006, 2937, 1722, 1665, 1621, 1607, 1512, 1489, 1447, 1404, 1287, 1243, 1154, 872, 817, 754, 715, 671 cm⁻¹.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to the National Natural Science Foundation of China (20802061), the Natural Science Foundation (08KJD150019) of Jiangsu Education Committee, and the Qing Lan Project (08QLT001) for financial support.

REFERENCES

 Mhaske, S. B.; Argade, N. P. The chemistry of recently isolated naturally occurring quinazolinone alkaloids. *Tetrahedron* 2006, 62, 9787–9826.

- Alagarsamy, V.; Raja, S. V.; Dhanabal, K. Synthesis and pharmacological evaluation of some 3-Phenyl-2-substituted-3*H*-quinazolin-4-one as analgesic, Anti-inflammatory agents. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2007, 15, 235–241.
- Alagarsamy, V.; Pathak, Urvishbhai S. Synthesis and antihypertensive activity of novel 3-Benzyl-2-substituted-3*H*-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-*b*]quinazolin-9-ones. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2007, 15, 3457–3462.
- Murugan, V.; Kulkarni, M.; Anand, R. M.; Kumar, E. P.; Suresh, B.; Reddy, V. M. Synthesis of 2-[{bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino}methyl]-6,8-dinitro-1-(4-substitutedphenyl)-1-H-quinazolin-4-one derivatives as possible antineoplastic agents. Asian J. Chem. 2006, 18, 900–906.
- Godfrey, A. A. A preparation of quinazolin-4-ones via cyclization of N-(cyanophenyl) acetamide derivatives. PCT Int. Appl. WO Patent 2005012260 A2, Feb. 10, 2005, Chem. Abstr. 2005, 142, 198095.
- Selvam, P.; Girija, K.; Nagarajan, G.; De Clerco, E. Synthesis, antibacterial, and anti-HIV activities of 3-[5-amino-6-(2,3-dichloro-phenyl)-[1,2,4]triazin-3-yl]-6,8-dibromo-2-substituted-3*H*-quinazolin-4-one. *Indian J. Pharm. Sci.* 2005, 67, 484–487.
- 7. (a) Shi, D. Q.; Rong, L. C.; Wang, J. X.; Wang, X. S.; Tu, S. J.; Hu, H. W. Synthesis of 1,2-Dihydroquinazolin-4(3H)-ones promoted by low-valent titanium. Chem. J. Chin. Univ. 2004, 25, 2051-2054; (b) Shi, D. Q.; Rong, L. C.; Wang, J. X.; Zhuang, Q. Y.; Wang, X. S.; Hu, H. W. Synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and 1,2-dihydroquinazolin-4 (3H)-ones with the aid of a low-valent titanium reagent. Tetrahedron Lett. 2003, 44, 3199-3201; (c) Shi, D. Q.; Shi, C. L.; Wang, J. X.; Rong, L. C.; Zhuang, Q. Y.; Wang, X. S. An efficient synthesis of quinazoline derivatives with the aid of low-valent titanium reagent. J. Heterocycl. Chem. 2005, 40, 173-183; (d) Yoo, C. L.; Fettinger, J. C.; Kurth, M. J. Stannous chloride in alcohol: A one-pot conversion of 2-Nitro-N-arylbenzamides to 2,3-Dihydro-1H-quinazoline-4-ones. J. Org. Chem. 2005, 70, 6941-6943; (e) Baghbanzadeh, M.; Salehi, P.; Dabiri, M.; Kozehgarya, G. Water-accelerated synthesis of novel bis-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one derivatives. Synthesis 2006, 344-348; (f) Salehi, P.; Dabiri, M.; Zolfigol, M. A.; Baghbanzadeh, M. A Novel method for the one-pot three-component synthesis of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones. Synlett 2005, 1155-1157; (g) Dabiri, M.; Salehi, P.; Otokesh, S.; Baghbanzadeh, M.; Kozehgarya, G.; Mohammadi, A. A. Efficient synthesis of mono- and disubstituted 2,3-Dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones using KAl(SO₄)₂ · 12H₂O as a reusable catalyst in water and ethanol. Tetrahedron Lett. 2005, 46, 6123–6126; (h) Salehi, P.; Dabiri, M.; Baghbanzadeh, M.; Bahramnejad, M. One-pot, three-component synthesis of 2,3-dihydro-4(1H)quinazolinones by Montmorillonite K-10 as an efficient and reusable catalyst. Synth. Commun. 2006, 36, 2287; (i) Chen, J. X.; Su, W. K.; Wu, H. Y.; Liu, M. C.; Jin, C. Eco-friendly synthesis of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones in ionic liquids or ionic liquid-water without additional catalyst. Green Chem. 2007, 9, 972; (j) Chen, J.; Wu, D.; He, F.; Liu, M.; Wu, H.; Ding, J.; Su, W. Gallium(III) triflate-catalyzed one-pot selective synthesis of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones and quinazolin-4(3H)-ones. Tetrahedron Lett. 2008, 49, 3814-3818; (k) Radmoghadam, K. S.; Mamghani, M. H.; Samavi, L. H. Convergent one-pot synthesis of 3-Substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones under solvent-free conditions. Synth. Commun. 2006, 36, 2245-2252; (1) Takumi, M.; Yoshio, I. Highly efficient synthesis of 2,4-dihydroxyquinazolines using carbon dioxide in the presence of catalytic amount DBU. Tetrahedron Lett. 2002, 58, 3155-3158; (m) Taub, B.; Hino, J. B. 3-Substituted 2,4-quinazolinediones. J. Org. Chem. 1961, 26, 5238-5239.
- (a) Wasserscheid, P.; Keim, W. Ionic liquids—new solutions for transition metal catalysis. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2000, 39, 3772–3789; (b) Welton, T. Room-temperature ionic liquids: Solvents for synthesis and catalysis. *Chem. Rev.* 1999, 99, 2071–2083.

- 9. Dyson, P. J.; Ellis, D. J.; Parker, D. G.; Welton, T. Arene hydrogenation in a room-temperature ionic liquid using a ruthenium cluster catalyst. *Chem. Commun.* **1999**, 25–26.
- Stark, A.; MacLean, B. L.; Singer, R. D. 1-Ethyl-3-methylimidazolium halogenoaluminate ionic liquids as solvents for friedel–crafts acylation reactions of ferrocene. *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* 1999, 63–66.
- (a) Böhm, V. P. W.; Herrmann, W. A. Coordination chemistry and mechanisms of metal-catalyzed C-C coupling reactions, part 12: nonaqueous ionic liquids: Superior reaction media for the catalytic heck vinylation of chloroarenes. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2000, 6, 1017–1025; (b) Carmichael, A. J.; Earle, M. J.; Holbrey, J. D.; McCormac, P. B.; Seddon, K. R. The heck reaction in ionic liquids: A multiphasic catalyst system. *Org. Lett.* 1999, *1*, 997–1000.
- Judeh, Z. M. A.; Chi, B. C.; Jie, B.; McCluskey, A. The first bischler-napieralski cyclization in a room-temperature ionic liquid. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2002, 43, 5089–5091.
- Dullius, J. E. L.; Suarez, P. A. Z.; Einloft, S.; De Souza, R. F.; Dupont, J.; Ischer, J.; Cian, A. D. Selective catalytic hydrodimerization of 1,3-butadiene by palladium compounds dissolved in ionic liquids. *Organometallics* 1998, 17, 815–819.
- Ellis, B.; Keim, W.; Wasserscheid, P. Linear dimerisation of but-1-ene in biphasic mode using buffered chloroaluminate ionic liquid solvents. *Chem. Commun.* 1999, 337–338.
- (a) Wang, X. S.; Wu, J. R.; Li, Q.; Yao, C. S.; Tu, S. J. A novel and green method for the synthesis of indeno[2,1-c]pyridine derivatives in ionic liquid catalyzed by malononitrile. *Synlett.* 2008, 1185–1188; (b) Wang, X. S.; Zhang, M. M.; Li, Q.; Yao, C. S.; Tu, S. J. An unexpected ring opening of 2-pyrone ring in the synthesis of 1-arylbenzo[f] quinoline-2-carboxmide derivatives in Aqueous media catalyzed by TEBAC. *Synlett.* 2007, 3141–3144; (c) Wang, X. S.; Zhang, M. M.; Jiang, H.; Shi, D. Q.; Tu, S. J.; Wei, X. Y.; Zong, Z. M. An improved and benign synthesis of 9,10-diarylacridin-1,8-dione and indenoquinoline derivatives from 3-arylamino-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-enone, arylal-dehyde and 1,3-dicarbonyl compound in ionic liquid medium. *Synthesis* 2006, 4187–4199.