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Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

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SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SOME NEW PYRIDO[3',2':4,5]THIENO[3,2-d]-PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

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Published online: 12 Aug 2010.

To cite this article: Etify A. Bakhite, Abdu E. Abdel-Rahman & Elham A. Al-Taifi (2004) SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SOME NEW PYRIDO[3',2':4,5]THIENO[3,2-d]-PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES, *Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements*, 179:3, 513-520, DOI: [10.1080/10426500490422155](https://doi.org/10.1080/10426500490422155)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426500490422155>

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SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SOME NEW PYRIDO[3',2':4,5]THIENO[3,2-d]- PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

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(Received May 15, 2003; accepted September 17, 2003)

5-Acetyl-3-amino-4-aryl-6-methylthieno[2,3-b]pyridine-2-carboxamides (1a,b) were reacted with aromatic aldehydes or with some cycloalkanonones to give the corresponding tetrahydropyridothienopyrimidinone derivatives 2a-f and 4a-d. The reaction of compound 1b with urea and/or carbon disulfide has been carried out and their products were identified. Some representative compounds were screened in vitro for their antimicrobial activities.

Keywords: Antimicrobial activity; pyridothienopyrimidines; spiro compounds; thieno[2,3-b]pyridines

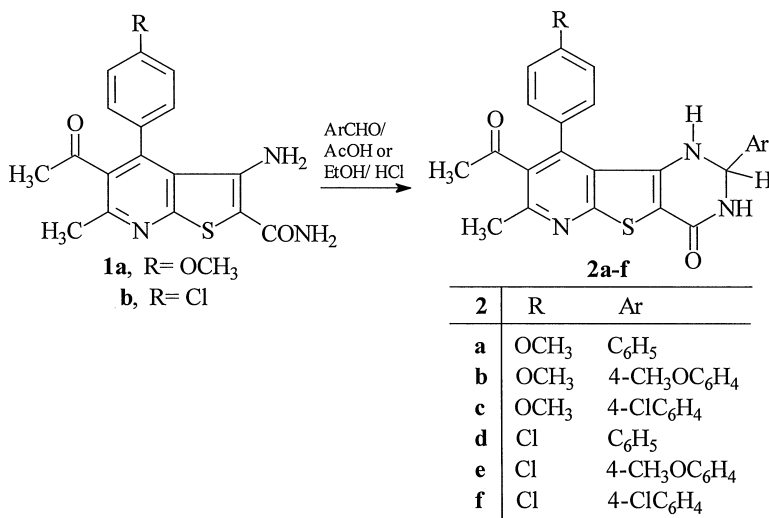
In view of the wide spectrum of biological activity associated with many condensed pyrimidines,^{1,2} thienopyridines,^{3–7} and pyridothienopyrimidines,^{8,9} and as a continuation of our work on pyridothienopyrimidines with anticipated biological activities,^{10–12} we undertook the synthesis of the title compounds and their evaluation regarding antimicrobial properties.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5-Acetyl-3-amino-4-aryl-6-methylthieno[2,3-b]pyridine-2-carboxamides (1a,b) were prepared following our previous method¹² and used as a starting materials in this investigation. Thus, when compounds 1a,b were heated with aromatic aldehydes in acetic acid or in ethanol containing few drops of conc. HCl, a cyclocondensation reaction

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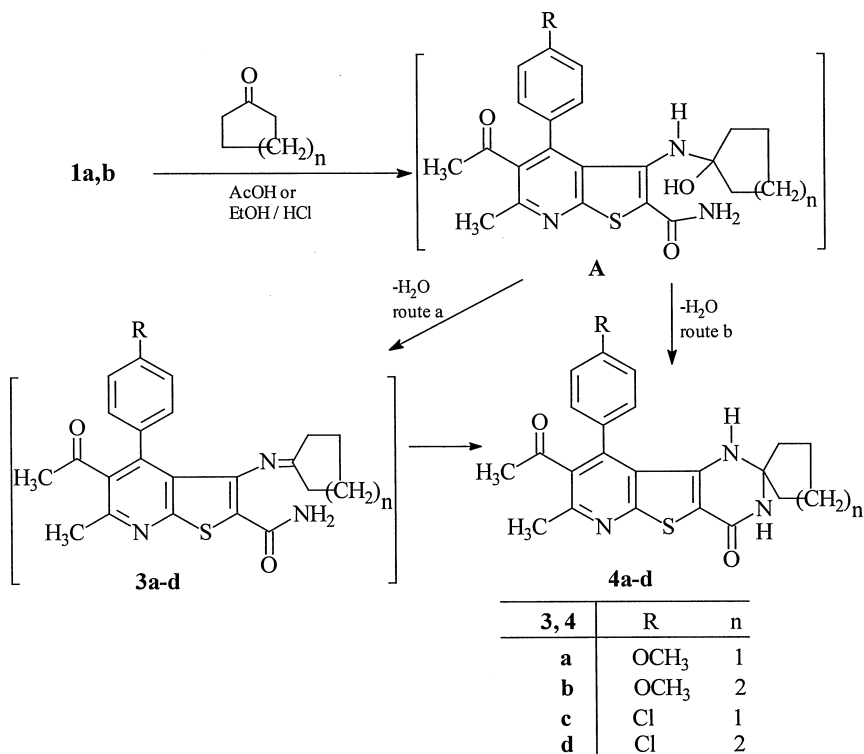
occurred and tetrahydropyridothienopyrimidines **2a-f** were obtained (Scheme 1).



SCHEME 1

The *o*-aminoamides **1a,b** also were reacted with cyclopentanone or cyclohexanone upon refluxing in glacial acetic acid or ethanol containing few drops of HCl. In view of the earlier reports,¹³ the products of this reaction were identified as spiro compounds **4a-d** rather than Schiff's bases **3a-d**. The proposed pathway of this reaction is depicted in Scheme 2. Thus, this reaction involves the formation of addition product A which underwent spontaneous dehydration to give the expected products **3a-d** or **4a-d** via two probable routes (a and b). If compounds **3a-d** formed they may be underwent cycloaddition reaction to give **4a-d**. The reaction of compound **1b** with urea by refluxing in decalin led to the formation of pyridothieno-pyrimidindione **5**. The thioxo analogue **6** was prepared by heating **1b** with carbon disulfide in pyridine. Compound **6** was reacted with an equimolar quantity of 4-bromophenacyl bromide to give the *S*-alkylated product **7** which upon, with conc. H₂SO₄ furnished thiazolopyridothienopyrimidine **8**¹⁴ (Scheme 3). The structures of all newly synthesized compounds were confirmed by elemental analyses (Table I) as well as spectroscopic data (Table II).

Finally, eight compounds were screened in vitro for their antimicrobial activity against three strains of bacteria (*Serratia rhodenii*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Micrococcus roseus*) and two fungal species (*Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Fusarium oxysporum*) using filter paper

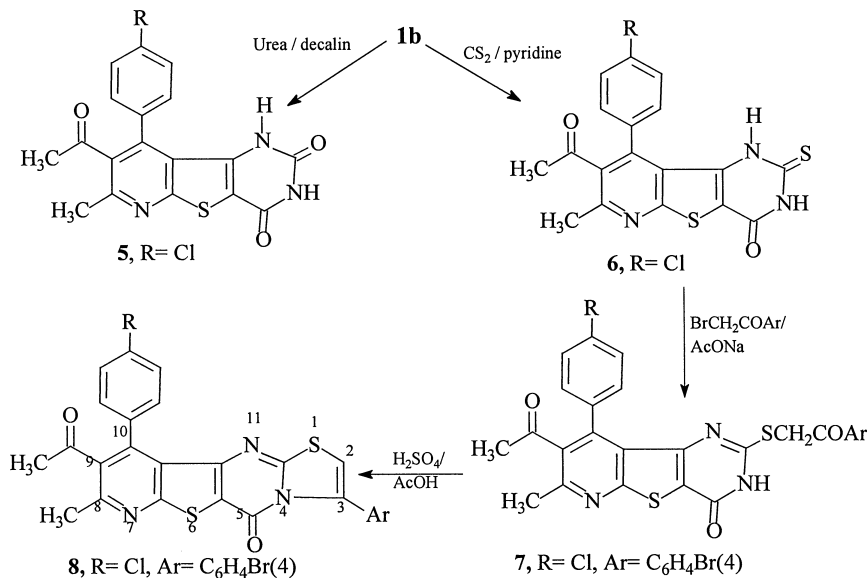


SCHEME 2

disc method.¹⁵ The results revealed that: (1) all tested compounds showed high activity against *Serratia rhodenii* and no activity against *Echerichia coli*; (2) most of the tested compounds exhibited considerable activity against *Micrococcus roseus*; (3) only compound **4b** inhibited the growth of *Aspergillus fumigatus*; and (4) Compounds **4b**, **4c**, **4d** showed moderate activity against *Fusarium oxysporum* (Table III).

EXPERIMENTAL

All melting points are uncorrected and measured on a Gallan-Kamp apparatus. IR spectra were recorded on a Shmiadzu 470 IR-spectrophotometer (KBr; ν_{max} in cm^{-1}). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra on a Varian EM-390, 90 MHz spectrometer with TMS as internal standard or on a Jeol LA 400 MHz FT-NMR spectrometer (δ in ppm); MS on a



SCHEME 3

Jeol JMS-600 mass spectrometer. Elemental analyses on an Elemental Analyses system GmbH VARIOEL V_{2,3} July 1998 CHNS Mode.

8-Acetyl-2,9-diaryl-7-methyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrido[3',2':4,5]thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidines (**2a-f**)

A mixture of **1a,b** (0.002 mmol) and the respective aldehyde (0.002 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (15 mL) or in ethanol (20 mL) containing few drops of HCl was heated under reflux for 3 h. The product was collected and recrystallized from acetic acid to give **2a-f** in the form of yellow needles.

Reaction of **1a,b** with Cycloalkanones; Formation of Spiro Compounds **4a-d**

A mixture of **1a,b** (0.002 mmol) and cyclopentanone or cyclohexanone (0.002 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (15 mL) or in ethanol (20 mL) containing a few drops of HCl was heated under reflux for 3 h. The precipitate that formed on cooling was collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give yellow crystals of **4a-d**.

TABLE I Melting Points, Yields, and Analytical Data of All Newly Synthesized Compounds

Comp. no.	m.p. (°C) (yield%)	Mol. formula (M.wt)	Analysis; calculated/found (%)				
			C	H	N	S	Cl
2a	>360 (89)	C ₂₅ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₃ S (443.52)	67.70 67.89	4.77 4.58	9.47 9.41	7.23 7.00	— —
2b	>360 (82)	C ₂₆ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₄ S (473.55)	65.95 65.87	4.90 5.14	8.87 8.92	6.77 6.53	— —
2c	225–226 (80)	C ₂₅ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₃ S (477.97)	62.82 62.71	4.22 4.32	8.79 8.77	6.71 7.00	7.42 7.71
2d	322–323 (85)	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ ClN ₃ O ₂ S (447.94)	64.35 64.44	4.05 4.11	9.38 9.39	7.16 7.35	7.91 7.72
2e	>360 (87)	C ₂₅ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₃ S (477.97)	62.82 63.18	4.22 4.18	8.79 8.36	6.71 6.91	7.42 7.25
2f	317 (83)	C ₂₄ H ₁₇ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂ S (482.38)	59.76 59.91	3.55 3.47	8.71 8.58	6.65 6.42	14.70 14.51
4a	268–270 (90)	C ₂₃ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₃ S (421.51)	65.54 65.73	5.50 5.48	9.97 9.82	7.61 7.44	— —
4b	323–224 (94)	C ₂₄ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₃ S (435.54)	66.19 66.37	5.79 5.74	9.65 9.87	7.36 7.52	— —
4c	278–279 (92)	C ₂₂ H ₂₀ ClN ₃ O ₂ S (425.93)	62.04 62.38	4.73 4.79	9.87 9.77	7.53 7.60	8.32 8.21
4d	338–339 (91)	C ₂₃ H ₂₂ ClN ₃ O ₂ S (439.96)	62.79 63.03	5.04 5.13	9.55 9.44	7.29 7.36	8.06 8.28
5	>360 (73)	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₃ S (385.82)	56.04 56.21	3.13 3.17	10.89 10.70	8.31 8.00	9.19 9.43
6	>360 (78)	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₂ S ₂ (401.89)	53.80 53.70	3.01 3.07	10.46 10.31	15.95 16.19	8.82 8.72
7	298–299 (69)	C ₂₆ H ₁₇ BrClN ₃ O ₃ S ₂ 598.92	52.14 52.28	2.86 2.91	7.02 7.30	10.71 10.50	— —
8	285–286 (66)	C ₂₆ H ₁₅ BrClN ₃ O ₂ S ₂ 580.90	53.76 53.41	2.60 2.73	7.23 7.15	11.04 11.32	— —

8-Acetyl-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-methylpyrido[3',2':4,5]-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**5**)

A mixture of **1b** (1.43 g, 0.004 mmol) and urea (0.3 g, 0.005 mmol) in decalin (30 mL) was refluxed for 4 h. The white product was collected and crystallized from chloroform to give **5**.

8-Acetyl-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-methyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-thioxopyrido[3',2':4,5]-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine (**6**)

A mixture of **1b** (1.79 g, 0.005 mmol) and carbon disulfide (6 mL) in dry pyridine (30 mL) was heated under reflux on a water bath for 48 h.

TABLE II Spectral Data of All Newly Synthesized Compounds

Comp. no.	Spectral data
2a	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 7.73 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, CONH); 6.98–7.53 (m, 9H, ArH's); 5.89 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, NH); 5.79 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, CH at C-2); 3.91 (s, 3H, OCH ₃); 2.74 (3H, COCH ₃); 2.07 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7).
2b	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O).
2c	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆): 8.43 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, CONH); 7.09–7.41 (m, 8H, ArH's); 5.74 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, CH at C-2); 5.18(d, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, NH); 3.82(s, 3H, OCH ₃); 2.49 (3H, COCH ₃); 1.96 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7). MS: 479.7 (M ⁺ + 2, 11%); 478.7 (M ⁺ + 1, 38%); 477.6 (M ⁺ , 41%); 476.6 (M ⁺ - 1, 37%); 475.6 (M ⁺ - 2, 100%); 364.9 (M ⁺ - 2-C ₆ H ₄ Cl, 91%).
2d	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O).
2e	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 7.85 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, CONH); 6.87–7.44 (m, 8H, ArH's); 6.08 (d, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, NH); 5.70 (t, <i>J</i> = 4.0 Hz, 1H, CH at C-2); 3.86 (s, 3H, OCH ₃); 2.64 (3H, COCH ₃); 2.05 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7).
2f	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O).
4a	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O).
4b	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 7.31–7.33 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH's); 7.06–7.08 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH's); 6.18 (s, 1H, CONH); 4.09 (s, 1H, NH); 3.88 (s, 3H, OCH ₃); 2.62 (3H, COCH ₃); 2.06 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7); 1.90–1.96 (m, 2H, CH ₂ of cyclohexylidene ring); 1.13–1.49 (m, 6H, 3 CH ₂ of cyclohexylidene ring); 0.81–0.83 (m, 2H, CH ₂ of cyclohexylidene ring).
4c	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 7.52–7.54 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 2H, ArH's); 7.32–7.34 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.3 Hz, 2H, ArH's); 6.17 (s, 1H, CONH); 3.64 (s, 1H, NH); 2.62 (3H, COCH ₃); 2.10 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7) 1.29–1.77 (m, 8H, 4CH ₂ of cyclopentylidene ring).
4d	IR: 3400, 3200(2NH); 1690, 1640(2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 7.56–7.58 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH's); 7.41–7.43 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH's); 6.42(s, 1H, CONH); 3.85 (s, 1H, NH); 2.66 (3H, COCH ₃); 2.15 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7); 1.92–1.95 (m, 2H, CH ₂ of cyclohexylidene ring); 1.17–1.54 (m, 6H, 3 CH ₂ of cyclohexylidene ring); 0.78–0.80 (m, 2H, CH ₂ of cyclohexylidene ring). MS: 441 (M ⁺ + 2, 1%); 440 (M ⁺ + 1, 5%); 439 (M ⁺ , 18%); 438 (M ⁺ - 1, 13%); 437 (M ⁺ - 2, 42%); 396 (M ⁺ -COCH ₃ , 41%); 394 (M ⁺ - 2-COCH ₃ , 100%).
5	IR: 3500–3200 (2NH); 1750-1650 (3C=O). MS: 387 (M ⁺ + 2, 9%); 386 (M ⁺ + 1, 3%); 385 (M ⁺ , 26%); 370 (M ⁺ -CH ₃ , 38%); 369 (M ⁺ - 1-CH ₃ , 63%); 354.9 (M ⁺ - 1-2CH ₃ , 100%).
6	IR: 3400, 3100(2NH); 1690, 1650(2C=O).
7	IR: 3250 (NH); 1690, 1650 (2C=O).). ¹ H-NMR (CD ₃ CO ₂ D): 7.1–7.6 (m, 8H, ArH's); 5.0 (s, 2H, SCH ₂); 2.8 (s, 3H, CH ₃); 2.2 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-7).). MS: 598 (M ⁺ , 28%); 594 (M ⁺ - 4, 100%); 592 (M ⁺ -6, 70%); 570 (M ⁺ -CO, 30%).
8	IR: 1690 (2C=O). ¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 7.46–7.56 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 4H, ArH's); 7.28–7.36 (dd, <i>J</i> = 8.0 Hz, 4H, ArH's); 6.76 (s, 1H, CH-thiazole); 2.68 (3H, COCH ₃); 2.03 (s, 3H, CH ₃ at C-8).

TABLE III The Antimicrobial Activities of Some Representative Compounds

Compd. no.	2f	4b	4c	4d	5	6	7	8	Tioconazole tyrosyd
<i>S. rhodenii</i>	++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	+++	++
<i>E. coli</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	++
<i>M. roseus</i>	+	—	++	—	—	+++	+	++	+
<i>A. fumigatus</i>	—	++	—	—	—	—	—	—	+++
<i>F. oxysporum</i>	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+++

—: No activity; +: moderate activity (inhibition zone 7–10 mm); ++: strong activity (inhibition zone 11–15 mm); +++: very strong activity (inhibition zone 16–20 mm).

During reaction time H₂S evolved. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure and the residue was crystallized from acetic acid as yellow crystals of **6**.

8-Acetyl-2-(4-bromophenacylthio)-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-methylpyrido[3',2':4,5]thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine-4(3H)-one (7)

To a mixture of **6** (0.8 g, 0.002 mmol), 4-bromophenacyl bromide (0.55 g, 0.002 mmol) and sodium acetate trihydrate (0.27 g, 0.002 mmol) in ethanol (30 mL) were then added. The mixture was refluxed for 3 h. The precipitate which formed on cooling was filtered off and recrystallized from ethanol to give pale yellow crystals of **7**.

9-Acetyl-3-(4-bromophenyl)-10-(4-chlorophenyl)-8-methylthiazolo[3'',2''-a]pyrido[3',2':4,5]thieno[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-5-one (8)

To a sample of **7** (0.59 g, 0.001 mmol) in acetic acid (10 mL), conc. sulfuric acid (3 mL) was added and the mixture was gently heated for 6 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured onto ice-water (30 mL) and neutralized with NaHCO₃ solution. The precipitate was collected and crystallized from ethanol to give compound **8**.

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