SYNTHESIS OF 6,7,8,13-TETRAHYDRO[1]BENZOPYRANO[4,3-b][1,4]BENZODIAZEPINE-6,8-DIONE

V. L. Savel'ev, A. V. Makarov, and V. A. Zagorevskii

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In connection with the fact that a great deal of attention is being paid to the chemical and pharmacological properties of areno-1,4- and -1,5-benzodiazepines, we have developed a synthesis of a new system, viz., 6,7,8,13-tetrahydro[1]benzopyrano[4,3-b][1,4]benzodiazepine-6,8-dione (I), a molecule of which contains 1,4-benzodiazepine and 1,5-hetarenodiazpine fragments, where the hetarene part is the partially aromatic 2-pyrone ring.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CI} & \text{HNC}_{6}\text{H}_{4}\text{COOH-}o \\ \\ \text{II} & \text{HNC}_{6}\text{H}_{4}\text{COOH-}o \\ \\ \text{III} & \text{HNC}_{6}\text{H}_{4}\text{COOH-}o \\ \\ \text{IV} & \text{H}^{+} & \text{HN} & \text{=} 0 \\ \\ \text{NH} & \text{NH} & \text{NH} \\ \\ \text{IV} & \text{NH} & \text{NH} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

The reaction 3-nitro-4-chlorocoumarin (II) with anthranilic acid gave 3-nitro-4-(2-carbox-yphenyl)coumarin (III) with mp 227-229°C (dec., from butanol) in 95% yield. Acid III was was hydrogenated in alcohol over Pd/BaSO4 under the usual conditions to give 3-amino-4-(2-carboxyphenyl)coumarin (IV) with mp 308-309°C (dec.) in 76% yield; the latter was cyclized to I with mp 311-313°C (dec., from acetic acid) in 80-87% yield by refluxing in concentrated hydrochloric or glacial acetic acid.

The molecular mass of I determined by mass spectrometry and the results of elementary analysis of I, III, and IV were in agreement with the calculated values.

Scientific-Research Institute of Pharmacology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow 125315. Translated from Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, No. 6, p. 845, June, 1983. Original article submitted December 10, 1982.