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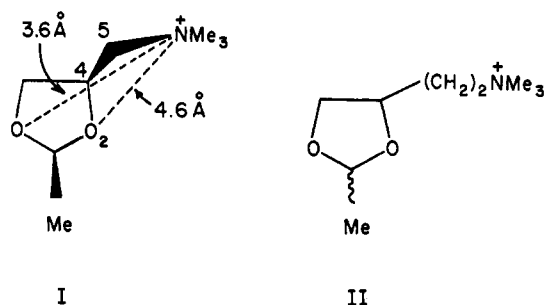
Studies on the Cholinergic Receptor. 6.¹ Synthesis and Muscarinic Activity of 2-Methyl-4-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-1,3- dioxolane Methiodide²

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Previous studies^{3a-c} utilizing conformationally restricted 1,3-dioxolane analogs of the highly potent muscarinic agent I have suggested that the "active" conformation of I is that in which the N⁺Me₃ group is maximally extended from O₁ and O₃. Some further confirmation of this is offered by the finding that II (approximately 80% cis, 20% trans) in which the N⁺Me₃ group can sweep an area significantly greater than in I but cannot attain conformation I is very significantly less active than I (ED₅₀, I, 3 × 10⁻⁸ M; II, 1.9 × 10⁻⁵ M; *inter alia*, I and II = 1).



It is of interest that the conformation I deduced by us on the basis of conformationally restricted analogs is in reasonable agreement with that obtained for *cis*-2(*S*)-methyl-4(*R*)-dimethylaminomethyl-1,3-dioxolane methiodide by Pauling and Petcher through X-ray analysis⁴ (torsion angle, O₂C₄C₃N⁺, +94°, N⁺ → O₁, 3.2 Å, N⁺ → O₂, 4.79 Å). However, a number of arguments can be advanced^{1,5,6} to suggest quite strongly that there is not a single unique binding conformation for muscarinic agonists: hence, the conformation shown in I may be quite irrelevant to the binding conformations of other agents, particularly if they are structurally unrelated.

(1) Part V of this series: J. F. Moran and D. J. Triggle in "Cholinergic Ligand Interactions," D. J. Triggle, J. F. Moran, and E. A. Barnard, Ed., Academic Press, London and New York 1971.

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(5) J. F. Moran and D. J. Triggle, in "Fundamental Concepts in Drug-Receptor Interactions," J. F. Danielli, J. F. Moran, and D. J. Triggle, Ed., Academic Press, London and New York, 1970.

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Experimental Section

Chemistry.—Melting points were determined on a Thomas-Kofler hot stage and are corrected. Nmr spectra were recorded with a Varian A-60; glpc analyses were carried out with a 10% Carbowax column using an F and M Research Chromatograph (Model 5750). Elemental analyses were by Dr. A. E. Bernhardt and, where indicated only by symbols of the elements, are within ±0.4% of the theoretical values.

2,2-Dimethyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3-dioxolane was prep'd in 46% yield from acetone (6.4 g, 0.11 mole), 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (10.6 g, 0.1 mole), and *p*-TsOH (0.05 g) in refluxing PhH (50 ml) with azeotropic removal of H₂O and had bp 52–55° (0.2 mm); nmr (neat, Me₄Si), 2-CH₃, τ 8.66, 8.74 (singlets, *cis* and *trans*, respectively, to the 4 substituent), CH₂CH₂OH, 8.21 (asymmetric quartet), multiplets at 6.36, and 5.91. *Anal.* (C₇H₁₄O₃) C, H.

2-Methyl-4-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-1,3-dioxolane Methiodide (II).—2,2-Dimethyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3-dioxolane (0.1 mole) was converted to the chloro compound by treatment in CHCl₃ (50 ml) with an equimolar amt of SOCl₂ at 0°. The mixt was stirred at 35° for 120 min, and then refluxed with an equal vol of MeOH for 15 min and stripped *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in CHCl₃, washed (aq K₂CO₃), dried, and stripped to give crude 4-chloro-1,2-dihydroxybutane which was converted to 2-methyl-4-(2-chloroethyl)-1,3-dioxolane by reaction with paraldehyde in refluxing PhH with azeotropic removal of H₂O; this had bp 56° (15 mm); nmr (neat, Me₄Si), 2-CH₃, τ 8.71 (major doublet, *cis*), 8.75 (minor doublet, *trans*), 2-H, 5.0 (unsymmetrical quartet). *Anal.* (C₈H₁₁ClO₂) C, H, Cl. 2-Methyl-4-(2-chloroethyl)-1,3-dioxolane was treated with Me₂NH in PhH at 100° for 24 hr and subsequently quaternized with MeI in Et₂O to give II (65%) as colorless prisms with mp 148–151°; nmr (CD₃CN, Me₄Si), 2-CH₃, τ , 8.65 (major doublet, *cis*), 8.70 (minor doublet, *trans*), 2-H, 5.0 (overlapping quartets), N⁺-(CH₃)₃, 6.80. *Anal.* (C₉H₂₀INO₂), C, H, I, N.

Biology.—Muscarinic activities were determined using the rat jejunum as previously described.^{3a-c}

Potential Folic Acid Antagonists. 5. Synthesis and Dihydrofolate Reductase Inhibitory Activities of 2-Amino-4,6-substituted-5-arylazopyrimidines

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Our previous studies of the structural requirements of 5-arylazopyrimidines¹ for inhibitory activity toward dihydrofolate reductase have been largely concerned with 2,4,6-triamino-5-arylazopyrimidines. Optimum activity was found with 2,4,6-triamino-5-(2 ethyl-phenyl)azopyrimidine.² We now report the effect of additional substitution in the pyrimidine ring.

The data in Table I show, in accord with much previous work,^{3,4} that significant activity is associated with the 2,4-diaminopyrimidine nucleus. However, optimum activity is found with the 2,4-diamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine nucleus (4 and 5) an observation contrasting

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