

### Experimental Section

All analytical samples had proper uv and ir spectra; each moved as a single spot on Brinkman silica gel GF and gave combustion values for C, H, and N or F within 0.4% of theoretical. Melting points were taken in capillary tubes on a Mel-Temp block and are uncorrected. The physical properties of some compounds are given in Tables II and III.

**4-Cyano-3-methylphenol.**—A mixture of 35.5 g (0.25 mole) of 4-chloro-3-methylphenol, 31.3 g (0.35 mole) of  $\text{CuCN}$ ,<sup>18</sup> and 100 ml of dry N-methylpyrrolidone was refluxed with stirring for 18 hr. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to near dryness, then stirred with 50 ml of warm 6 N HCl for 30 min. After the addition of a solution of 100 g of  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in 100 ml of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the mixture was heated on a steam bath for 1 hr. The cooled

(18) H. J. Barber, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 79 (1943).

mixture was extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (four 200-ml portions). The combined extracts were washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , then evaporated to a residue which was crystallized from 25 ml of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . One recrystallization from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and three from  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  gave 15 g (43%) of product, mp 134–136° (lit.<sup>19</sup> mp 135–136° from an alternate process). This process has been previously employed for other benzonitriles.<sup>20</sup>

**4-Cyano-2-methoxyphenol** was synthesized in 80% yield, mp 87–89°, according to the general method of van Es;<sup>21</sup> lit.<sup>22</sup> mp 89–90° from an alternate method.

(19) R. J. S. Beer, K. Clark, H. G. Khorana, and A. Roberts, *ibid.*, 885 (1949).

(20) H. E. Harris and H. L. Herzog, U. S. Patent 3,259,646 (1966); *Chem. Abstr.*, **65**, 13621f (1966).

(21) T. van Es, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1564 (1965).

(22) H. Rupe, *Ber.*, **30**, 2449 (1897).

## Irreversible Enzyme Inhibitors. CLVIII.<sup>1,2</sup> Effect of Bridge Modification on the Selective Irreversible Inhibition of Dihydrofolic Reductase from L1210 Mouse Leukemia and Liver by 2,4-Diamino-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-[p-(m-fluorosulfonylbenzamidomethyl)phenoxy]methyl]pyrimidine. II

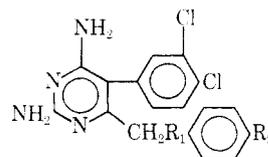
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The title compound (**1**) is an active-site-directed irreversible inhibitor of the dihydrofolic reductase from L1210 mouse leukemia that also showed specificity by its failure to inactivate this enzyme from three normal mouse tissues. However, **1** still had two shortcomings; its  $K_i = 0.06 \mu\text{M}$  was considered too large to be effective *in vivo* and it showed poor transport through the L1210 cell wall. Thirty variants of the bridge between the pyrimidine and benzenesulfonyl fluoride moieties have now been investigated, such as (1) replacement of the oxymethyl group by thiomethyl,  $(\text{CH}_2)_2$ , or  $(\text{CH}_2)_4$ , (2) substituent effects on the phenoxy group, (3) variation of the  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}$  moiety by  $\text{NH}$  and  $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}$ , and (4) variation of the amide linkage by  $\text{CONH}$ ,  $\text{NHCONH}$ , and  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}$  in the three previous classes. Sixteen of the compounds showed a predictable decrease in  $I_{50} = 6K_i \leq 0.1 \mu\text{M}$ , but specificity was decreased or lost. The best five compounds showed inhibition of L1210 cell culture in the 0.5–1  $\mu\text{M}$  range; this range is several magnitudes higher than that shown by the standard compound, 2,4-diamino-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-methylpyrimidine (**35**).

One of the types of active-site-directed irreversible inhibitors<sup>4</sup> that can inactivate dihydrofolic reductase from L1210 mouse leukemia with no inactivation of the enzyme from normal mouse liver, spleen, or intestine<sup>5</sup> is **1**.<sup>6</sup> The latter with its  $I_{50} = 6K_i = 0.4 \mu\text{M}$  was not considered a sufficiently good reversible inhibitor for *in vivo* activity<sup>5</sup> since too high an intracellular concentration of **1** would be required to form 50% reversible enzyme complex, the rate-determining species for active-site-directed irreversible inhibition.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, **1** required the relatively high concentration of 4  $\mu\text{M}$  for 50% inhibition ( $\text{ED}_{50}$ ) of L1210 cell culture,<sup>2</sup> showing insufficient cell wall penetration. Several types of studies, such as **2–4**, have been performed to try to increase the effectiveness of reversible inhibition without loss of irreversible specificity; compounds with  $I_{50} = 6K_i$  as good as 0.03  $\mu\text{M}$  were obtained, but either



1.  $\text{R}_1 = \text{O}$ ;  $\text{R}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{NHCOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{F}-m$
2.  $\text{R}_1 = \text{CH}_2$ ;  $\text{R}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{NHCOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{F}-m$
3.  $\text{R}_1 = \text{O}$ ;  $\text{R}_2 = \text{NHSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{F}-m$
4.  $\text{R}_1 = \text{CH}_2$ ;  $\text{R}_2 = \text{NHCOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{F}-m$

irreversible inhibition or selectivity was decreased.<sup>2,8–10</sup>

Since specificity is most apt to be obtained by bridge modification,<sup>9,11</sup> the following types of compounds have now been made: (1) the  $\text{R}_2$  group of **1** and **2** was moved to the *meta* position, (2) analogs of **3** were made with substituents on the phenyl bearing  $\text{R}_2$ , (3) the oxygen bridge was replaced by sulfur or  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-$ , and (4) the  $\text{R}_2$  bridge of **1** was extended to  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-$ . The results are the subject of this paper.

**Assay Results.**—Of the compounds of type **1** in Table

(8) B. R. Baker and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *J. Med. Chem.*, **12**, 86 (1969), paper CXXXVII of this series.

(9) B. R. Baker and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *ibid.*, **12**, 89 (1969), paper CXXXVIII of this series.

(10) B. R. Baker and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *ibid.*, **12**, 82 (1969), paper CXXXVI of this series.

(11) See ref 4, pp 172–184, for discussion of the bridge principle of specificity.

(1) This work was generously supported by Grant CA-08695 from the National Cancer Institute, U. S. Public Health Service.

(2) For the previous paper in this series, see B. R. Baker and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *J. Med. Chem.*, **12**, 680 (1969).

(3) N. M. J. V. wishes to thank the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Republic of South Africa, for a tuition fellowship.

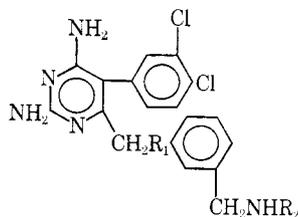
(4) B. R. Baker, "Design of Active-Site-Directed Irreversible Enzyme Inhibitors," John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1967.

(5) B. R. Baker, G. J. Lourens, R. B. Meyer, Jr., and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *J. Med. Chem.*, **12**, 67 (1969), paper CXXXIII of this series.

(6) B. R. Baker and P. C. Huang, *ibid.*, **11**, 495 (1968), paper CXX of this series.

(7) See ref 4, pp 122–129, for the kinetics of irreversible inhibition.

TABLE I  
INHIBITION<sup>a</sup> OF DIHYDROFOLIC REDUCTASE BY



No.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Enzyme source	I <sub>50</sub> , <sup>b</sup> μM	Inhib, μM	Time, min	% inactvn <sup>c</sup>	ED <sub>50</sub> , <sup>d</sup> μM	ED <sub>50</sub> / I <sub>50</sub>
5	O	COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	L1210/DF8		0.11	60	88	6	100
			Liver	0.057	0.11	60	46		
6	O	COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	L1210/DF8	0.066	0.13	60	85	0.5	8
			Liver		0.13	60	72		
7	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	L1210/DF8	0.068	0.068	60	93	0.6	9
			Liver		0.34	60	88		
					0.14	60	34		
8	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	L1210/DF8	0.085	0.17	60	95	3	40
			Liver		0.17	60	68		
9	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> -4-Me-3-SO <sub>2</sub> F	L1210/DF8	0.054	0.11	60	93	1	20
			Liver		0.16	60	7		
					0.75	60	74		
10	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> -2-Cl-5-SO <sub>2</sub> F	L1210/DF8		0.66	60	97	6	20
			Liver	0.33	1.2	60	93		
11	O	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	L1210/DF8		0.22	60	22	2	20
			Liver	0.11	0.22	60	25		
12	O	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	L1210/DF8		0.12	60	54	6	100
			Liver	0.056	0.12	60	17-41 <sup>e</sup>		
13	CH <sub>2</sub>	COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	L1210/DF8		0.084	60	98	4	100
			Liver	0.042	0.13	60	82		
14	CH <sub>2</sub>	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	L1210/DF8		0.084	60	98	0.6	7
			Liver	0.084	0.25	60	93		
15	CH <sub>2</sub>	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	L1210/DF8		0.16	60	100	2	30
			Liver	0.080	0.24	60	92		
16	CH <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	L1210/DF8		0.11	60	83	5	90
			Liver	0.060	0.18	60	69		
17	CH <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	L1210/DF8		0.11	60	84	3	60
			Liver	0.056	0.17	60	73		

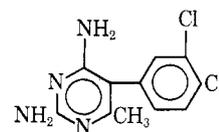
<sup>a</sup> The technical assistance of Diane Shea and Sharon Lafler with these assays is acknowledged. <sup>b</sup> I<sub>50</sub> = concentration for 50% inhibition when measured with 6 μM dihydrofolate and 0.15 M KCl at pH 7.4 as previously described.<sup>5</sup> <sup>c</sup> Enzyme was incubated with inhibitor at 37° in pH 7.4 Tris buffer containing 60 μM TPNH, then the remaining enzyme was assayed as previously described.<sup>5</sup> <sup>d</sup> Concentration for 50% inhibition of L1210 cell culture. <sup>e</sup> Difficulty was encountered in determining the zero-time point.<sup>5</sup>

I, ten (**5**, **6-9**, **13-17**) showed the desired I<sub>50</sub> = 6K<sub>i</sub> ≤ 0.1 μM and gave good irreversible inhibition of the dihydrofolate reductase from L1210. Unfortunately, none showed complete specificity by failure to inactivate the mouse liver enzyme; the greatest selectivity was shown by **9**. When measured for their ability to inhibit L1210 cells in culture,<sup>12</sup> the best ED<sub>50</sub>'s (0.5-1 μM) were shown by **6**, **7**, and **9**, although the range in the whole table was only about tenfold.

Of the compounds of types **2-4** in Table II, six (**22**, **25-29**) showed the desired I<sub>50</sub> = 6K<sub>i</sub> ≤ 0.1 μM as expected and gave good irreversible inhibition of the L1210 enzyme; however, all six also showed extensive inactivation of the mouse liver enzyme. The best compounds for inhibition of L1210 cell culture were **25**, **27**, and **29**, which showed ED<sub>50</sub>'s in the range of 0.5-0.7 μM. Since this range is several magnitudes less effective than **35** with ED<sub>50</sub> = 2 × 10<sup>-5</sup> μM,<sup>13</sup> the compounds in Tables I and II are transported too inefficiently through the L1210 cell wall to be effective. No

(12) We wish to thank Dr. Florence White of the CCNSC for these data obtained by Dr. Philip Himmelfarb of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

(13) B. R. Baker and R. B. Meyer, Jr., *J. Med. Chem.*, **12**, 668 (1969), paper CLIV of this series.



**35**

generalizations on the best structures for transport were apparent from the data in Tables I and II.

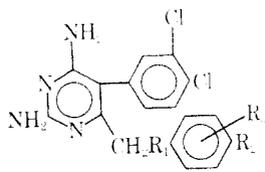
Studies of other bridge modifications on the 6 position of the pyrimidine ring are continuing to see if irreversible inhibitors with good specificity and good L1210 cell wall transport can be obtained.

**Chemistry.**—Alkylation of **36**<sup>14</sup> with *m*-cyanophenol in DMF in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub><sup>15</sup> afforded **37** (Scheme I). Hydrogenation of **37** in acid solution with Adams catalyst gave **39**.<sup>9</sup> Reaction of **39** with the appropriate acid chloride<sup>9</sup> or *O*-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-*N*-phenylurethane<sup>15,16</sup> gave irreversible inhibitors of type **42** (**5-12** in

(14) B. R. Baker, P. C. Huang, and R. B. Meyer, Jr., *ibid.*, **11**, 475 (1968), paper CXVI of this series.

(15) B. R. Baker and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *ibid.*, **12**, 74 (1969), paper CXXXIV of this series.

(16) B. R. Baker and N. M. J. Vermeulen, *ibid.*, **12**, 79 (1969), paper CXXXV of this series.

TABLE II: INHIBITION<sup>a</sup> OF DIHYDROFOLIC REDUCTASE BY


No.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	Enzyme source	I <sub>50</sub> <sup>b</sup> μM	Inhib. μM	Time, min	% inactv <sup>c</sup>	ED <sub>50</sub> <sup>d</sup> μM	ED <sub>50</sub> <sup>e</sup> I <sub>50</sub>
18 <sup>e</sup>	O	NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS	1.6	0.5	60	90	80	50
				Liver		1.0	60	43		
19	S	NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.14	60	72	6	40
				Liver	0.14	0.42	60	58		
20	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.30	60	98	10	80
				Liver	0.15	0.30	60	61		
21	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.11	60	66		
				Liver	0.11	0.22	60	77		
22 <sup>f</sup>	CH <sub>2</sub>	NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.19	60	75	3	90
				Liver	0.034	0.19	60	31		
23 <sup>f</sup>	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.018	60	42	1	60
				Liver		0.090	60	58		
24	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	2-Cl	L1210/DFS		0.058	60	23	6	200
				Liver	0.029	0.087	60	23		
25	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	3-Me	L1210/DFS		0.06	60	96	0.5	20
				Liver	0.020	0.10	60	97		
26 <sup>f</sup>	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.049	60	93	5	100
				Liver		0.098	60	73		
27	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	2-Cl	L1210/DFS		0.094	60	72	0.7	10
				Liver	0.047	0.14	60	57		
28	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	3-Me	L1210/DFS		0.11	60	97	5	100
				Liver	0.053	0.11	60	46		
29	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.11	60	91	0.6	10
				Liver	0.056	0.11	60	55		
30	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.32	60	87	1	6
				Liver	0.16	0.48	60	76		
31	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.22	60	98	4	40
				Liver	0.11	0.33	60	48		
32	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.30	60	84	6	40
				Liver	0.15	0.45	60	73		
33	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.098	60	60	6	100
				Liver	0.049	0.098	60	23		
34	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.22	60	82	5	50
				Liver	0.11	0.22	60	60		
1 <sup>g</sup>	O	CH <sub>2</sub> NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	L1210/DFS		0.37	60	88	4	10
						0.12	60	75		
				Liver	0.29	3.5	60	12		
						0.7	60	0		

<sup>a-d</sup> See corresponding footnotes in Table I. <sup>e</sup> Enzyme data from ref 15. <sup>f</sup> Enzyme data from ref 10. <sup>g</sup> Enzyme data from ref 5.

Table I). By a similar route employing *p*-hydroxyphenylacetone nitrile and **36** *via* **46** and **47**, inhibitors of type **48** (**29–34** in Table II) were prepared.

When **36** was alkylated with a 4-nitrophenol bearing either a 2-Cl or 3-Me group, **38** was obtained;<sup>6,15</sup> reduction of **38** to **40** was followed by conversion to inhibitors of type **41** (**24–28** in Table II). Similarly, alkylation of **36** with *p*-acetamidothiophenol afforded **43** which was hydrolyzed to **44** with base, then converted to **45** = **19** with *m*-fluorosulfonylphenyl isocyanate.

Wittig condensation of **49**<sup>10</sup> with *p*-nitrocinnamaldehyde<sup>17</sup> in DMF in the presence of DBN (1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonene)<sup>18</sup> afforded **50**<sup>9</sup> (Scheme II). Hydrogenation<sup>9</sup> to **52** was followed by conversion to inhibitors of type **53** (**20, 21** in Table II). Similarly, Wittig condensation of **49** with *m*-cyanobenzaldehyde

afforded **51** which was reduced to **54** and converted to inhibitors of type **55** (**13–17** in Table I).

### Experimental Section

All analytical samples had proper uv and ir spectra; each moved as a single spot on tic with Brinkmann silica gel GF and gave combustion values for C, H, and N or F within 0.4% of theoretical. Melting points were taken in capillary tubes on a Mel-Temp block and are uncorrected. The physical properties of some compounds are listed in Tables III–V.

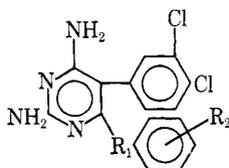
**6-(*p*-Acetamidophenylthiomethyl)-2,4-diamino-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrimidine (43) Hydrochloride.**—A mixture of 1.74 g (5 mmoles) of **36**,<sup>14</sup> 0.90 g (5.4 mmoles) of *p*-acetamidothiophenol, 0.69 g (5 mmoles) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, and 20 ml of DMF was stirred at ambient temperature for 14 hr. The mixture was diluted with several volumes of H<sub>2</sub>O; the solid was collected on a filter, washed (H<sub>2</sub>O), dried, and dissolved in THF. The solution was treated with HCl gas, then the product was collected by filtration. Two recrystallizations from EtOH gave 1.2 g (50%) of white crystals which gradually decomposed over 192°. *Anal.* (C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>5</sub>OS·HCl·0.5H<sub>2</sub>O) C, H, N.

**6-(*p*-Aminophenylthiomethyl)-2,4-diamino-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrimidine (44) Dihydrochloride.**—A mixture of 0.53 g

(17) B. R. Baker and J. H. Jordaan, *J. Med. Chem.*, **8**, 35 (1965).

(18) H. Oediger, H. Kabbe, F. Möller, and K. Eiter, *Chem. Ber.*, **99**, 2012 (1966).

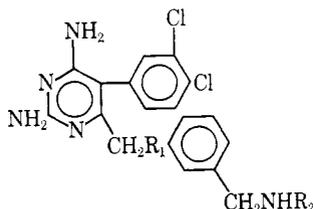
TABLE III: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF



No.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Method <sup>a</sup>	% yield	Mp °C	Formula	Analyses
37	CH <sub>2</sub> O	<i>m</i> -CN	A	62 <sup>b</sup>	191-193	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	C, H, N
39	CH <sub>2</sub> O	<i>m</i> -CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ·2HCl	C	57	Indef <sup>c</sup>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O·2HCl	
46	CH <sub>2</sub> O	<i>p</i> -CH <sub>2</sub> CN	A	55	176-178	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>15</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	C, H, N
47	CH <sub>2</sub> O	<i>p</i> -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ·2EtSO <sub>3</sub> H	C	95	Indef <sup>c</sup>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>19</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O·2C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> H	
50	(CH=CH) <sub>2</sub>	<i>p</i> -NO <sub>2</sub>	B	71 <sup>b</sup>	>172 <sup>d</sup>	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
51	CH=CH	<i>m</i> -CN	B	52 <sup>e</sup>	279-284	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub>	C, H, N
52	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	<i>p</i> -NH <sub>2</sub> ·2EtSO <sub>3</sub> H	C	93	Indef <sup>c</sup>	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>21</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> ·2C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> H	
54	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	<i>m</i> -CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ·2HCl	C	65	Indef <sup>c</sup>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> ·2HCl	

<sup>a</sup> Method A: see method A in ref 15; B: for Wittig conditions see ref 9; C: for hydrogenation conditions see ref 9 and 2. <sup>b</sup> Recrystallized from EtOH-THF. <sup>c</sup> One spot on tlc in EtOH, but solvation varied. <sup>d</sup> Gradually decomposes starting at this temperature. <sup>e</sup> Recrystallized from MeOEtOH.

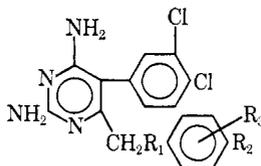
TABLE IV: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF



No.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Method <sup>a</sup>	% yield	Mp, °C, dec <sup>b</sup>	Formula <sup>c</sup>
5	O	COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	D	28 <sup>d</sup>	127	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
6	O	COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	D	27 <sup>d</sup>	150	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
7	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	E	36 <sup>d</sup>	210	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>21</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
8	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	E	17 <sup>d</sup>	213	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>21</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
9	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> -4-Me-3-SO <sub>2</sub> F	E	51 <sup>d</sup>	236	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
10	O	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> -2-Cl-5-SO <sub>2</sub> F	E	26	156	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
11	O	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	F	39 <sup>d</sup>	125	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
12	O	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	F	45 <sup>d</sup>	127	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
13	CH <sub>2</sub>	COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	D	36 <sup>d</sup>	130	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·MeOEtOH
14	CH <sub>2</sub>	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	E	42 <sup>d</sup>	170	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
15	CH <sub>2</sub>	CONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	E	25 <sup>e</sup>	182	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>23</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
16	CH <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	F	32 <sup>e</sup>	165	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
17	CH <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	F	20 <sup>e</sup>	163	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>

<sup>a</sup> Method D: the same as method C in ref 6; E: the same as method E in ref 15; F: the same as method C in ref 15. <sup>b</sup> Decomposition gradually occurred over a wide range starting at the temperature indicated. <sup>c</sup> Anal. C, H, F. <sup>d</sup> Recrystallized from MeOEtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O. <sup>e</sup> Recrystallized from EtOH.

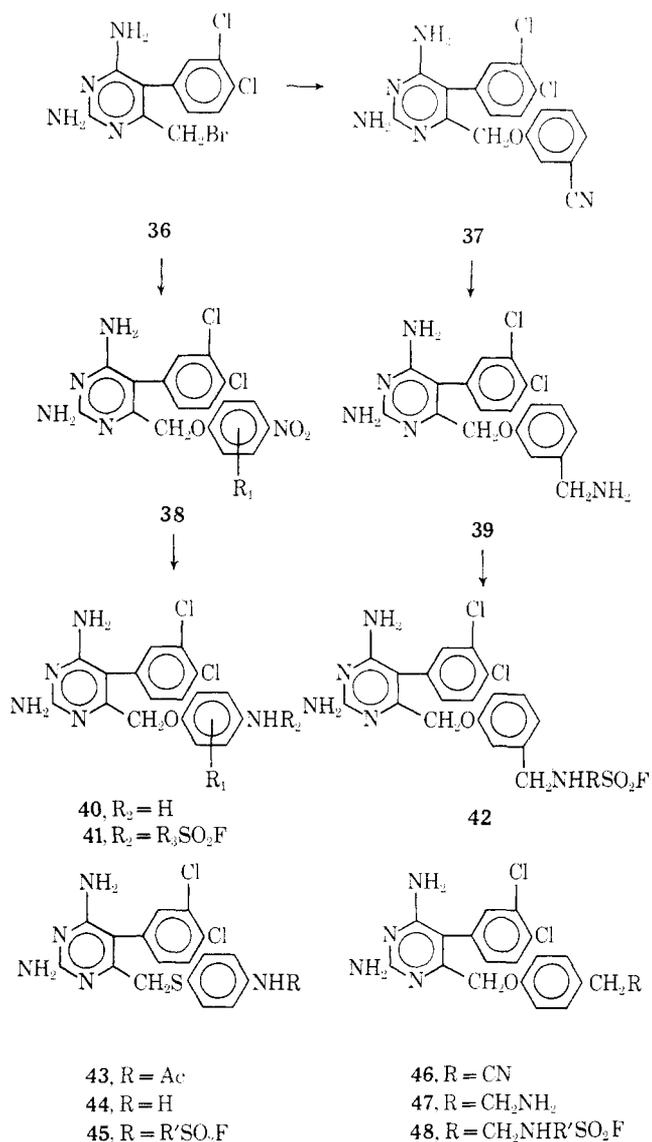
TABLE V: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF



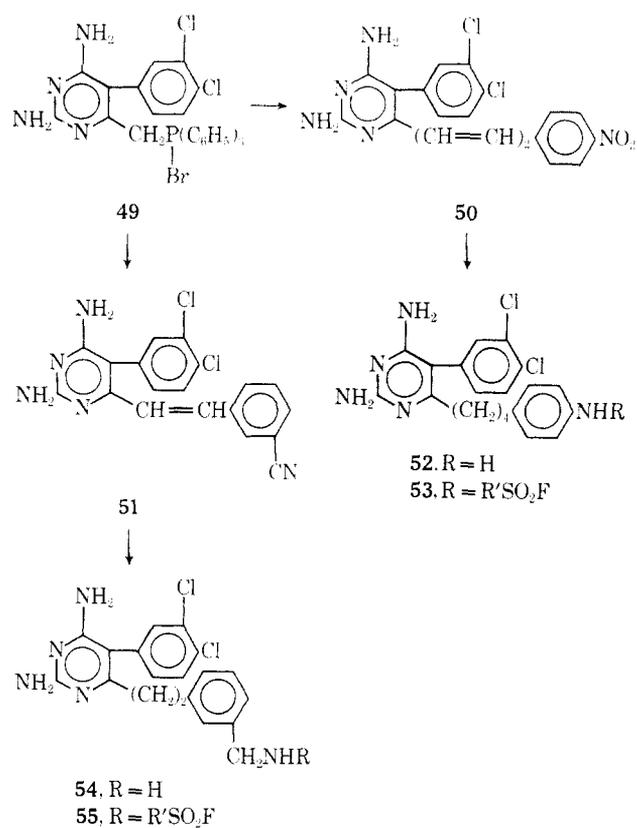
No.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	Method <sup>a</sup>	% yield	Mp, °C, dec <sup>b</sup>	Formula <sup>c</sup>
19	S	NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	E	36 <sup>d</sup>	198	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>19</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
20	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	D	58 <sup>e</sup>	140	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
21	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	D	49 <sup>e</sup>	181	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> O
24	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	2-Cl	F	33 <sup>e</sup>	159	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
25	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	3-Me	F	30 <sup>e</sup>	153	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
27	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	2-Cl	F	16 <sup>e</sup>	186	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
28	O	NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	3-Me	F	22 <sup>e</sup>	171	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
29	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	D	25 <sup>e</sup>	150	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
30	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	D	27 <sup>e</sup>	167	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
31	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	E	61 <sup>e</sup>	165	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O
32	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHCONHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	E	52 <sup>e</sup>	174	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O
33	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>m</i>	H	F	33 <sup>e</sup>	115	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·0.5MeOEtOH
34	O	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> F- <i>p</i>	H	F	31 <sup>e</sup>	130	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·0.5MeOEtOH

<sup>a-c</sup> See corresponding footnotes in Table IV. <sup>d</sup> Recrystallized once from EtOH-THF and once from MeOEtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O. <sup>e</sup> Recrystallized from MeOEtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O.

SCHEME I



SCHEME II



(1.1 mmoles) of **43**, 10 ml of EtOH, 2 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, and 2.5 ml of 50% aqueous NaOH was refluxed with stirring for 4 hr. Most of the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was stirred with 15 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O. The solid was collected on a filter, dissolved in THF, and treated with HCl gas. The product was collected on a filter and washed with THF, yielding 0.48 g (95%) which showed one spot on tlc in 1:9 EtOH-CHCl<sub>3</sub> and gave a positive Bratton-Marshall test for aromatic amine;<sup>19</sup> satisfactory analytical results were not obtained due to variable solvation.

(19) B. R. Baker, D. V. Santi, J. K. Coward, H. S. Shapiro, and J. H. Jordaan, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, **3**, 425 (1966).