Accepted Manuscript

Title: Synthesis of bis(trifluoromethyl)pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4-diones and evaluation of their antibacterial and antifungal activities



Author: Alexey Yu. Aksinenko Tatyana V. Goreva Tatyana A. Epishina Sergey V. Trepalin Vladimir B. Sokolov

PII:	S0022-1139(16)30165-8
DOI:	http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.jfluchem.2016.06.019
Reference:	FLUOR 8804
To appear in:	FLUOR
Received date:	21-4-2016
Revised date:	27-6-2016
Accepted date:	28-6-2016

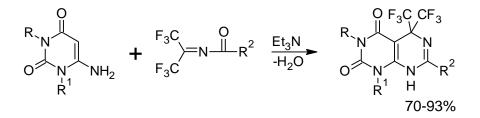
Please cite this article as: Alexey Yu.Aksinenko, Tatyana V.Goreva, Tatyana A.Epishina, Sergey V.Trepalin, Vladimir B.Sokolov, Synthesis of bis(trifluoromethyl)pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4-diones and evaluation of their antibacterial and antifungal activities, Journal of Fluorine Chemistry http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jfluchem.2016.06.019

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Synthesis of bis(trifluoromethyl)pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4-diones and evaluation of their antibacterial and antifungal activities

Alexey Yu. Aksinenko*, Tatyana V. Goreva, Tatyana A. Epishina, Sergey V. Trepalin, and Vladimir B. Sokolov

Institute of Physiologically Active Compounds of Russian Academy of Sciences, Severnyi pr. 1, Chernogolovka, Moscow region, 142432, Russia, e-mail: <u>alaks@ipac.ac.ru</u> Graphical abstract



Highlights

- Fluorinated pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4-diones have been prepared.
- Antibacterial and antifungal activities of synthesized compounds were evaluated.
- The obtained heterocycles are more active against the Gram-positive rather than the Gram-negative bacteria.

ABSTRACT

A series of 5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,6-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)diones has been prepared by the cyclocondensation of *N*-acylimines of hexafluoroacetone and 6aminouracils. The obtained compounds were screened for their activities against Gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Bacillus anthracis*) and Gram-negative (*Escherichia coli*) bacteria, as well as fungus *Candida albicans*. A few of the title compounds showed promising antimicrobial activity.

Key words: fluorinated heterocycles, pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidines, cyclocondensation.

1. Introduction

Pyrimidines represent one of the important classes of heterocyclic compounds occurring widely in living organisms. Thus, pyrimidine fragment is present in uracil, thymine and cytosine that are three important constituents of nucleic acids [1]. The synthesis of new uracil-annelated heterocycles has received considerable attention in the field of drug discovery since many monocyclic uracils (for example, 5-fluorouracil **1** and sulfonamides **2**), as well as their fused derivatives (for examples, acyclovir **3**, methotrexate **4**) have found wide clinical applications (Figure 1).

Among them, the pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidines that have close resemblance with purine and pteridine systems, are of high interest as potential biologically active compounds. However, their synthesis and biological effects, mainly antimicrobial and antifungal, have been described only in a few works.

The pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidine bicycle was formed by the Biginelli reaction [2] from aldehydes, barbituric acid/thiobarbituric acid and urea/thiourea [3,4] or a variation of this reaction: a) from pyrimidine-5-carboxylate and thioureas[5], b) from 6-aminouracils, araldehydes and isothioureas [6], c) from pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde, 2-aminobenzimidazole and 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid [7], d) by a three-component reaction of 6-[(dimethylamino)-methylene]-1,3-dimethylaminouracil, terephthalaldehyde and amine derivatives [8], e) by the reaction between 2-pyrrolidones and 6-aminopyrimidines followed by the cyclocondensation with benzoyl chloride [9]. Some of the described compounds showed good antibacterial and antifungal activities.

One of the modern synthetic approaches used in drug discovery to increase pharmaceutical effectiveness, biological half-life, and bioabsorption consists in an incorporation of fluorine atom or fluoroalkyl group into a molecule of the potential drug candidate (for example, into an aromatic or heterocyclic system) or synthesis of new drug candidates from highly reactive fluorinated building blocks [10-17]. As of now, about 36% of approved drugs and 40% of drug candidates that are currently in phase II–III clinical trials contain at least one fluorine atom [18].

In our previous works, a new approach to the construction of trifluoromethylated pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidine ring systems by the cyclocondensation of *N*-acylimines of hexafluoroacetone or methyl trifluoropyruvate with 6-aminouracils/thiouracils was reported [19-22]. Thus, in continuation of our research in the field of bioactive heterocyclic compounds, a number of unexplored fluorinated pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidines were synthesized and their antibacterial and antifungal activities were evaluated.

2. Results and discussion.

2.1. Chemistry.

The synthesis of titled compounds was performed through the *C*-alkylation of 6aminouracils **1a-h** with *N*-acylimines of hexafluoroacetone **2a-e**. The subsequent

cyclocondensation of the *in situ* generated intermediates **3** in the presence of Et₃N afforded pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidines **4a-k**. It should be mentioned that ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture containing uracil **1g** and imine **2g** that were kept in DMF for 0.5 h at room temperature in the absence of Et₃N showed two compounds – intermediate **3j** and product **4j**. Broad singlets at -57.9 and -70.0 ppm could be assigned to the intermediate **3j** that is a similar product of *C*alkylation of 6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracil with benzoylimine of hexafluoroacetone [19], while a narrow singlet at -70.8 ppm corresponds to the product **4j**. Thus, it demonstrates that the cyclocondensation of the intermediates **3** to form target compounds **4** occurs easily. The structures of compounds **4a-k** were confirmed by ¹H and ¹⁹F NMR, MS spectroscopies and elemental analysis.

In the ¹³C NMR spectra, the signals of carbon atoms of pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidin-2,4dione skeleton were assigned using "nmrshiftdb2" – a free NMR database [23]. The signals of carbon atoms of uracil ring are in the expected region of 149-155 ppm for C-2 and 159-161 ppm for C-4, 78-80 ppm for C-4a, and 150 ppm for C-8a, correspondingly. The signals of C-5 carbon atoms that are connected with two CF₃-groups appeared as septets at 64 - 66 ppm with the coupling constants ²*J*_{CF} 30 - 32 Hz. Finally, the signals of C-7 carbon atoms of second pyrimidine ring are at 158 - 160 ppm. It should be noted that chemical shifts of C-4, C-4a, C-5, and, especially, C-8a, as well as CF₃ carbon atoms do not sufficiently depend on substituents at 1- and 7-positions, the deviations do not exceed ±1.0 ppm: the $\Delta_{\delta} = (\delta_{max} - \delta_{min})$ is 1.3 ppm for C-4, 1.7 ppm for C-4a, 1.9 ppm for C-5, 0.8 ppm for C-8a (see Table 1). The signals of carbon atoms of substituents at 1- and 7-positions are in accordance with their structures.

In the ¹⁹F NMR spectra, the signals corresponding to CF₃ groups appeared as singlets at 4 - 6 ppm (**4a-g** and **4i-k**) in the range that is characteristic for this type of pyrimido[4,5*d*]pyrimidines [19]. However, CF₃ groups in **4h** are nonequivalent and they appeared as two quartets at -70.3 and -71.1 ppm with the coupling constant of $J_{FF} = 7$ Hz. The signals of fluorine

atoms that are directly connected with a phenyl ring (compounds **4a**, **4e** and **4g**) appeared in the corresponding region.

2.2. Antimicrobial and antifungal activity.

The newly synthesized compounds **4a-k** were evaluated for their *in vitro* antibacterial activity by well diffusion method expressed by zone of inhibition (mm in diameter) against Gram-positive, namely, *Staphylococcus aureus (SA), Staphylococcus epidermidis (SE)* and *Bacillus anthracis(BA)*, and Gram-negative - *Escherichia coli (EC)* bacterial strains. In addition, they were tested for their *in vitro* antifungal activity against *Candida albicans (CA)*. Streptocide and tetracycline were used as a reference to estimate the potency of the testing compounds under the same conditions. The results are presented in Table 2.

Most of the tested compounds revealed better activity against the Gram-positive rather than the Gram-negative bacteria. Heterocycles **4a-c** derived from dimethyluracil **1a** are active against almost all tested microorganisms. Compounds **4f**,**i** exhibited similar activity against Gram-positive bacteria. All compounds, excluding **4a**,**c**, demonstrated low antifungal activity against *Candida albicans*.

3. Conclusion

In the present work, a novel series of fluorinated pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4-diones was prepared by the reaction of 6-aminouracils with *N*-acylimines of hexafluoroacetone. The obtained compounds were screened for their potential antimicrobial and antifungal activity. Most of the tested compounds revealed better activity against the Gram-positive rather than the Gram-negative bacteria. Synthesized compounds has low, except **4a,c** antifungal activity.

4. Experimental

4.1. General

4.1.1 Chemistry

The ¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DXP at 200, 50, and 188 MHz, respectively, in CDCl₃ and Me₂SO-d₆ using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard and CFCl₃ as an external standard. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm units with the use of δ scale. Mass-spectra were recorded on a Finnigan 4021 spectrometer. Melting points were measured in open capillary tubes and are uncorrected.

4.1.2. Agar well diffusion method.

The assay was carried out by using 1 ml of inoculum $(1x10^9 \text{ colony forming units})$ prepared from an overnight culture for given test microorganisms. 1 ml of the resultant spore/cell suspension was poured in the petri plate and the plates were poured with respective medium to seed each prepared plate. The medium was allowed to solidify. Using a sterilized cork-borer, wells of 5mm diameter were made in the solidified inoculated medium and the plate area uniformly. The wells were filled with 3 drop (0.1 mL) of compound solution. Plates were then incubated aerobically at $37\pm 2^{\circ}$ C and the zone of inhibition if any was then measured in mm for the particular compound and specific organism after 24 hr. The efficiency of the tested compounds was compared to that of streptocide and tetracycline.

4.2. General procedure for preparation of 5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones **4a-k.**

To a solution of 5 mmol of uracil **1** in 10 ml of DMF while stirring at 20°C was added 5 mmol of imine **2**. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 20°C, then 0.1 g Et₃N was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80-90 °C during 2 h and poured into 50 ml of H₂O, the precipitate formed was separated and crystallized from 50% EtOH.

4.2.1. 1,3- Dimethyl-7-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4a**.

Yield 91%; mp 246-248 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 3.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.50 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.42 (t, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} =³*J*_{HF}= 8.9 Hz), 8.03 (dd, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.9 Hz, ⁴*J*_{HF}= 5.5 Hz), 10.10 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 27.8 (CH₃N), 29.9 (CH₃N), 65.9

(septet, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 32$ Hz, C-5), 78.7 (C-4a), 115.5 (d, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 22$ Hz, 3,5-C_{PhF}), 122.5 (q, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 291$ Hz, CF₃), 128.3 (d, ${}^{4}J_{CF} = 2$ Hz, 1-C_{PhF}),131.8 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CF} = 9$ Hz, 2,6-C_{PhF}), 150.8 (C-8a), 152.9 (C-2), 159.0 (C-7), 160.2 (C-4), 164.9 (d, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 251$ Hz, 4-C_{PhF}). 19 F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -105.1 (tt, 1F, ${}^{3}J_{FH} = 9.0$ Hz, ${}^{4}J_{FH}$ 5.5 Hz), -70.8 (s, 6F). EI-MS (m/z): 424 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₁₆H₁₁F₇N₄O₂: C, 45.29, H, 2.61, N, 13.21. Found: C, 45.48, H, 2.42, N, 13.27. 4.2.2. 1,3- Dimethyl-7-(4-cyanophenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4b**.

Yield 93%; mp 283-285 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 3.21 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.50 (s, 3H, CH₃), 8.05 (s, 4H, CH_{Ar}), 10.38 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 27.9 (CH₃N), 30.0 (CH₃N), 66.0 (septet, ²*J*_{CF} = 30 Hz, C-5), 79.1 (C-4a), 114.9 (4-C_{Ph}), 118.1 (C≡N), 122.6 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 290 Hz, CF₃), 129.6 (2,6-C_{Ph}), 132.3 (3,5-C_{Ph}), 136.0 (1-C_{Ph}), 150.7 (C-8a), 152.6 (C-2), 159.0 (C-7), 160.0 (C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -72.5 s. EI-MS (m/z): 431 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₁₇H₁₁F₆N₅O₂: C, 47.34, H, 2.57, N, 16.24. Found: C, 47.52, H, 2.44, N, 13.42.

4.2.3. 1,3- Dimethyl-7-(3-nitrophenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione 4c.

Yield 86%; mp 240-242 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 3.22 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.52 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.72 (t, 1H, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.2 Hz),8.31 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 8.40 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 8.75 (s, 1H, CH_{Ar}), 10.08 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 27.9 (CH₃N), 30.0 (CH₃N), 65.8 (septet, ²*J*_{CF} = 30 Hz, <u>C</u>CF₃), 79.2 (C-4a), 122.6 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 291 Hz, CF₃), 123.5 (2-C_{PhNit}), 127.2 (4-C_{Ph}), 130.3 (5-C_{Ph}), 133.2 (1-C_{Ph}), 135.3 (6-C_{Ph}), 147.5 (3-C_{Ph}), 150.8 (C-8a), 152.7 (C-2), 159.0 (C-7), 159.4 (C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -70.4 s. EI-MS (m/z): 451 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₁₆H₁₁F₆N₅O₄: C, 42.58, H, 2.46, N, 15.52. Found: C, 42.52, H, 2.40, N, 15.62.

4.2.4. 1- Phenyl-7-(3-nitrophenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione 4d.

Yield 88%; mp 294-295 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 7.30 – 7.60 (m, 5H,

CH_{Ar}), 7.73 (t, 1H, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 8.2$ Hz), 7.99 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz), 8.38 (s, 1H, CH_{Ar}), 8.41 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.9$ Hz), 10.30 (s, 1H, NH), 11.64 (s, 1H, NH). 13 C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 64.4 (septet, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 32$ Hz, C-5), 80.4 (C-4a), 122.9 (q, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 291$ Hz, CF₃), 124.2 (2-C_{PhNit}), 127.8 (4-C_{PhNit}), 128.8 (4-C_{Ph}), 129.1 (3-C_{Ph}), 130.0 (2-C_{Ph}), 130.6 (5-C_{PhNit}), 133.3 (1-C_{PhNit}), 135,3 (6-C_{PhNit}), 136.2 (1-C_{Ph}), 147.9 (3-C_{PhNit}), 150.6 (C-8a), 155.1 (C-2), 159.0 (C-7), 160.5 (C-4). 19 F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -70.7 s. EI-MS (m/z): 499 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₂₀H₁₁F₆N₅O₄: C, 48.11, H, 2.22, N, 14.03. Found: C, 48.32, H, 2.04, N, 14.16. 4.2.5. 1- (4-Fluorophenyl)-7-(3-nitrophenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4e**.

Yield 87%; mp 286-288 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 7.40 – 7.60 (m, 2H, CH_{Ar}), 7.76 (t, 1H, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 8.2$ Hz), 8.01 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.9$ Hz), 8.39 (s, 1H, CH_{Ar}), 8.42 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 8.2$ Hz), 10.31 (s, 1H, NH), 11.64 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 65.9 (septet, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 30$ Hz, C-5), 79.9 (br. s, C-4a), 115.3 (d, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 22$ Hz, 3,5-C_{PhF}), 122.5 (q, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 290$ Hz, CF₃), 123.6 (2-C_{PhNit}), 127.2 (4-C_{PhNit}), 130.1 (5-C_{PhNit}), 131.6 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CF} = 8$ Hz, 2,6-C_{PhF}), 131.7 (1-C_{PhF}), 132.8 (1-C_{PhNit}), 134.7 (6-C_{PhNit}), 147.4 (3-C_{PhNit}), 150.1 (C-8a), 154.5 (C-2), 158.5 (C-7), 160.0 (C-4), 161.7 (d, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 245$ Hz, 4-C_{PhF}). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -112.7 (s, 1F), -70.7 (s, 6F). EI-MS (m/z): 517 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₂₀H₁₀F₇N₅O₄: C, 46.43, H, 1.95, N, 13.54. Found: C, 46.33, H, 2.06, N, 13.38.

4.2.6. 1- (4-Methylphenyl)-7-(3-nitrophenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione 4f.

Yield 83%; mp 272-274 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 2.42 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.28 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.76 (t, 1H, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz), 7.86 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 8.2$ Hz), 8.02 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz), 8.38 (s, 1H, CH_{Ar}), 8.41 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz), 9.82 (s, 1H, NH), 11.56 (s, 1H, NH). 13 C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 20.4 (CH₃), 65.6 (septet, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 32$ Hz, C-5), 79.8 (C-4a), 117.5 (2-C_{Tol}), 122.4 (q, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 290$ Hz, CF₃), 124.0 (2-C_{PhNit}), 127.4 (4-

 C_{PhNit}), 128.9 (3- C_{Tol}), 130.4 (5- C_{PhNit}), 131, 2 (4- C_{Tol}), 132.9 (1- C_{PhNit}), 135,1 (6- C_{PhNit}), 137.8 (1- C_{Tol}), 147.5 (3- C_{PhNit}), 150.8 (C-8a), 152.4 (C-2), 158.7 (C-7), 160.1 (C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -70.6 s. EI-MS (m/z): 513 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₂₁H₁₃F₆N₅O₄: C, 49.13, H, 2.55, N, 13.64. Found: C, 49.23, H, 2.48, N, 13.53.

4.2.7. 1- (4-Fluorophenyl)-7-(3-methylphenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4g**.

Yield 87%; mp 297-299 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 2.38 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.05 – 7.32 (m, 6H, CH_{Ar}), 7.38 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz), 7.46 (s, 1H, CH_{Ar}), 9.40 (s, 1H, NH), 11.30 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 21.4 (CH₃), 66.3 (septet, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 32$ Hz, C-5), 80.0 (C-4a), 115.8 (d, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 23$ Hz, 3,5-C_{PhF}), 122.9 (q, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 291$ Hz, CF₃), 126.3 (6-C_{Tol}), 128.8 (5-C_{Tol}), 129.6 (2-C_{Tol}), 132.0 (4-C_{Tol}), 132.2 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CF} = 9$ Hz, 2,6-C_{PhF}), 132.6 (d, ${}^{4}J_{CF} = 3$ Hz, 1-C_{PhF}), 134.1 (1-C_{Tol}), 138.2 (3-C_{Tol}), 150.7 (C-8a), 155.5 (C-2), 160.6 (C-7), 161.1 (C-4), 162.1 (d, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 245$ Hz, 4-C_{PhF}). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -111.9 (tt, 1F, ${}^{3}J_{FH} = 9.2$ Hz, ${}^{4}J_{FH}$ 5.7 Hz), -69.8 (s, 6F). EI-MS (m/z): 486 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₂₁H₁₃F₇N₄O₂: C, 51.86, H, 2.69, N, 11.52. Found: C, 51.73, H, 2.78, N, 11.63.

4.2.8. 1- (2-Fluorophenyl)-7-(furan-2-yl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4h**.

Yield 78%; mp 261-264 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 6.71 (dd, 1H, CH_{Fur}, ³*J*_{HH} = 3.4 Hz, ³*J*_{HH} 1.5 Hz), 7.18 (d, 1H, CH_{Fur}, ³*J*_{HH} = 3.7 Hz), 7.26 – 7.45 (m, 2H, CH_{Ar}), 7.46 – 7.61 (m, 2H, CH_{Ar}), 8.02 (br. s, 1H, CH_{Fur}), 9.88 (s, 1H, NH), 11.68 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 65.3 (septet, ²*J*_{CF} = 32 Hz, C-5), 79.2 (C-4a), 113.1 (3-C_{Fur}), 122.2 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 290 Hz, CF₃), 122.3 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 290 Hz, CF₃), 115.7 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 19 Hz, 3-C_{PhF}), 119.0 (4-C_{Fur}), 123.2 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 13 Hz, 1-C_{PhF}), 124.5 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 3 Hz, 6-C_{PhF}), 130.8 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 8 Hz, 4-C_{PhF}), 131.7 (5-C_{PhF}), 144.5 (5-C_{Fur}), 148.6 (2-C_{Fur}), 149.4 (C-2), 150.7 (C-8a), 154.7 (C-7), 157.6 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 247 Hz, 2-C_{PhF}), 159.8 (C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -121.3 (m, 1F), -70.3 (q, 3F, ${}^{4}J_{FF} = 7.0$ Hz), -71.15 (q, 3F, ${}^{4}J_{FF} = 7.0$ Hz). EI-MS (m/z): 462 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₁₈H₉F₇N₄O₃: C, 46.77, H, 1.96, N, 12.12. Found: C, 46.92, H, 2.07, N, 12.33.

4.2.10. 1- (4-Chlorophenyl)-7-(furan-2-yl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4i**.

Yield 81%; mp 274-276 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 6.68 (dd, 1H, CH_{Fur}, ³*J*_{HH} = 3.4 Hz, ³*J*_{HH} 1.7 Hz), 7.18 (d, 1H, CH_{Fur}, ³*J*_{HH} = 3.2 Hz), 7.37 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.5 Hz), 7.51 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.5 Hz), 7.99 (d, 1H, CH_{Fur}, ³*J*_{HH} = 1.7 Hz), 9.73 (s, 1H, NH), 11.51 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 65.2 (septet, ²*J*_{CF} = 32 Hz, C-5), 79.3 (C-4a), 113.0 (3-C_{Fur}), 118.8 (4-C_{Fur}), 122.4 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 291 Hz, CF₃), 128.4 (2,6-C_{PhCl}), 131.5 (3,5-C_{PhCl}), 132.7 (1-C_{PhCl}), 134.7 (4-C_{PhCl}), 144.6 (5-C_{Fur}), 148.3 (2-C_{Fur}), 149.9 (C-2), 150.3 (C-8a), 154.8 (C-7), 159.8 (C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -72.4 s. EI-MS (m/z): 478 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₁₈H₉ClF₆N₄O₃: C, 45.16, H, 1.89, N, 11.70. Found: C, 45.02, H, 1.77, N, 11.63. *4.2.11. 1-Benzyl-7-(thiophen-2-yl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8-dihydropyrimido[4,5d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione 4j.*

Yield 72%; mp 270-272 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 5.24 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.17 – 7.41 (m, 6H, CH_{Ar}), 8.03 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 4.6 Hz), 8.47 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 3.4 Hz), 9.78 (s, 1H, NH), 11.48 (s, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 45.1 (CH₂), 66.2 (septet, ²*J*_{CF} = 32 Hz, C-5), 79.6 (C-4a), 122.9 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 290 Hz, CF₃), 127.8 (4-C_{Ph}), 127.9 (2-C_{Ph}), 129.0 (3-C_{Ph}), 129.5 (3-C_{Th}), 133.6 (4-C_{Th}), 135.9 (2-C_{Th}), 136.3 (1-C_{Ph}), 138.2 (1-C_{Th}), 150.9 (C-8a), 154.6 (C-2), 155.4 (C-7), 160.0 (C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -72.4 s. EI-MS (m/z): 474 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₁₉H₁₂F₆N₄O₂S: C, 48.11, H, 2.55, N, 11.81. Found: C, 48.03, H, 2.37, N, 11.68.

4.2.12. 1-[2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-7-(4-methylphenyl)-5,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5,8dihydropyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione **4k**.

Yield 69%; mp 223-225 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 2.38 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.83 (t, 2H, CH₂, ³*J*_{HH} = 6.6 Hz), 3.66 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 3.70 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 4.06 (t, 2H, CH₂, ³*J*_{HH} =

6.6Hz), 6.75 (dd, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J$ = 7.9 Hz, ${}^{4}J_{HH}$ 1.2 Hz), 6.81 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{4}J_{HH}$ = 1.2 Hz), 6.86 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH}$ = 7.9 Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz), 7.82 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ${}^{3}J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz), 9.83 (s, 1H, NH), 11.08 (s, 1H, NH). 13 C NMR (50 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): 39.2 (C<u>CH₂</u>C), 42.2 (CH₂N), 55.5 (CH₃O), 55.7 (CH₃O), 65.8 (septet, ${}^{2}J_{CF}$ = 30 Hz, C-5), 80.1 (C-4a), 111.8 (2,5-C_{Ph}), 120.8 (6-C_{Ph}), 122.6 (q, ${}^{1}J_{CF}$ = 290 Hz, CF₃), 125.5 (2-C_{Tol}), 130.1 (3-C_{Tol}), 130.5 (1-C_{Tol}), 131.8 (1-C_{Ph}), 140.2 (4-C_{Tol}), 147.4 (4-C_{Ph}), 148.7 (3-C_{Ph}), 150.6 (C-2), 150.7 (C-8a), 158.8 (C-7), 159.9 (C-4). 19 F NMR (188.29 MHz, Me₂SO-d₆, δ): -71.6 s. EI-MS (m/z): 556 [M]⁺. Calc. for C₂₅H₂₂F₆N₄O₄: C, 53.96, H, 3.98, N, 10.07. Found: C, 54.06, H, 3.77, N, 10.24.

4.3. General procedure for preparation of imines 2b-d.

To mixture of 0.1 mol of benzamide in 50 mL of benzene, 0.2 mol of pyridine, 0.11 mol of hexafluoroacetone was bubbled at stirring at 20°C during 30 min. Then, 0.1 mol of SOCl2 was added, and the mixture was stirred during 2 h. The formed precipitate was filtered off. After the solvent removal, the residue was fractionated for **2b,d** or crystallized from hexane for **2c**. *4.3.1. 4-Cyano-N-(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropan-2-ylidene)benzamide* **2b**.

Yield 82%; bp 81-82 °C (1 Torr). ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.86 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.0 Hz), 8.05 (d, 2H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.0 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -68.3 s. Calc. for C₁₁H₄F₆N₂O: C, 44.91, H, 1.37, N, 9.52. Found: C, 44.76, H, 1.26, N, 9.44. 4.3.2. *N*-(1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropan-2-ylidene)-3-nitrobenzamide **2c**.

Yield 71%; mp 83-84 °C. ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.74 (t, 1H, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.2 Hz), 8.32 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 8.38 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 8.65 (s, 1H, CH_{Ar}). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -67.45 s. Calc. for C₁₀H₄F₆N₂O₃: C, 38.23, H, 1.28, N, 8.92. Found: C, 38.56, H, 1.46, N, 8.76.

4.3.3. N-(1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropan-2-ylidene)-3-methylbenzamide 2d.

Yield 80%; bp 101-102 °C (20 Torr). ¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.08 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 7.26 (t, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 7.38 (d, 1H, CH_{Ar}, ³*J*_{HH} = 7.6 Hz), 7.46 (s, 1H,

CH_{Ar}). ¹⁹F NMR (188.29 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -69.53 s. Calc. for C₁₁H₇F₆NO: C, 46.66, H, 2.49, N, 4.95. Found: C, 46.52, H, 2.65, N, 4.73.

Acknowledgements

This publication was supported in the part by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project number 16-03-00696).

References

[1] K.S Jain, T.S. Chitre, P.B. Miniyar, M.K. Kathiravan, V.S. Bendre, V.S. Veer, S.R. Shahane,
C.J. Shishoo, Biological and medicinal significance of pyrimidines, Current Sci., 90 (2006) 793-803.

[2] C.O. Kappe, Recent Advances in the Biginelli Dihydropyrimidine Synthesis. New Tricks from an Old Dog, Acc. Chem. Res. 33 (2000) 879-888. DOI: 10.1021/ar000048h.

[3] S.V. Shinde, W.N. Jadhav, N.N. Karade, Three component solvent-free synthesis and fungicidal activity of substituted pyrimido [4,5-d] pyrimidine-2-(1H)-one, Orient. J. Chem., 26 (2010) 307-317.

[4] R. Gupta, A. Jain, R. Joshi, M. Jain, Eco-friendly Solventless Synthesis of 5-Indolylpyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidinones, Bull. Korean Chem. Soc., 32 (2011) 899-904. DOI 10.5012/bkcs.2011.32.3.899.

[5] P. Sharma, N. Rane, V.K. Gurram, Synthesis and QSAR studies of pyrimido[4,5-

d]pyrimidine-2,5-dione derivatives as potential antimicrobial agents, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.,

14 (2004) 4185-4190. DOI:10.1016/j.bmcl.2004.06.014.

[6] A.Bazgira, S.C.Azimi, Facile one-pot synthesis of pyrimido[4,5-*d*]pyrimidine-2,4-diones in Ionic Liquid and study of their antibacterial activities, Iran. J. catal., 3 (2013) 21-26.

[7] K. Gaganpreet, R. Tilak, K. Navneet, S. Narinder, Pyrimidine-based functional fluorescent organic nanoparticle probe for detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Org. Biomol. Chem., 13 (2015) 4673-4679. DOI: 10.1039/C5OB00206K.

[8] S. Das, A.J. Thakur, T. Medhi, B. Das, An efficient stereo-controlled synthesis of bis[pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidine] derivatives via aza-Diels-Alder methodology and their preliminary bioactivity, RSC Advances, 3 (2013) 3407-3413. DOI: 10.1039/c3ra22089c.

[9] A. Martirosyan, R. Tamazyan, S. Gasparyan, M. Alexanyan, H. Panosyan, V. Martirosyan, R. Schinazi, Synthesis of 6-imino-5-tetrahydro-1H-2-pyrrolylidenhexahydro-2,4-

pyrimidinediones as intermediates for the synthesis of C-azanucleosides, Tetrahedron Lett., 51 (2010) 231-233. DOI: 10.1016/j.tetlet.2009.11.010.

[10] T. Hiyama, Organofluorine Compounds: Chemistry and Applications. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2000.

[11] P. Kirsch, Modern Fluoroorganic Chemistry: Synthesis, Reactivity, Applications, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, 2004

[12] K. Muller, C. Faeh, F. Diederich, Fluorine in pharmaceuticals: looking beyond intuition, Science, 317 (2007) 1881-1886. DOI: 10.1126/science.1131943.

[13] S. Purser, P.R. Moore, S. Swallow, V. Gouverneur, Fluorine in medicinal chemistry, Chem.Soc. Rev., 37 (2008) 320–330. DOI: 10.1039/b610213c.

[14] W.K. Hagmann, The many roles for fluorine in medicinal chemistry, J. Med. Chem., 51(2008) 4359–4369. DOI: 10.1021/jm800219f.

[15] E.P. Gillis, K.J. Eastman, M.D. Hill, D.J. Donnelly, N.A. Meanwell, Applications of

Fluorine in Medicinal Chemistry, J. Med. Chem., 58 (2015) 8315–8359. DOI:

10.1021/acs.jmedchem.5b00258.

[16] J. Wang, M. Sanchez-Rosello, J.L. Acena, C. del Pozo, A.E. Sorochinsky, S. Fustero, V.A. Soloshonok, H. Liu, Fluorine in Pharmaceutical Industry: Fluorine-Containing Drugs Introduced to the Market in the Last Decade (2001-2011), Chem. Rev., 114 (2014) 2432-2506. DOI: 10.1021/cr4002879.

[17] W. Zhu, J. Wang, S. Wang, Z. Gu, J.L. Acena, K. Izawa, H. Liu, V.A. Soloshonok, Recent advances in the trifluoromethylation methodology and new CF3-containing drugs, J. Fluorine Chem., 167 (2014) 37-54. DOI: 10.1016/j.jfluchem.2014.06.026.

[18] Y. Zhou, J. Wang, Z.Gu, S. Wang, W. Zhu, J.L. Aceña, V.A. Soloshonok, K. Izawa, H. Liu Next Generation of Fluorine-Containing Pharmaceuticals, Compounds Currently in Phase II–III Clinical Trials of Major Pharmaceutical Companies: New Structural Trends and Therapeutic Areas, Chem. Rev., 116 (2016) 422–518. DOI: 10.1021/acs.chemrev.5b00392.

[19] V.B. Sokolov, A.Yu. Aksinenko, I.V. Martynov, Reaction of 6-amino-1,3dimethyluracil with hexafluoroacetone and ethyl trifluoropyruvate benzoylimines, Russ.
Chem. Bull., 50 (2001) 1113-1114. DOI: 10.1023/A:1011354326781.

[20] V.B. Sokolov, A.Yu. Aksinenko, I.V. Martynov, Acylimines of hexafluoroacetone in cyclocondensation with C,N-binucleophiles, Russ. Chem. Bull., 55 (2006) 731-734. DOI: 10.1007/s11172-006-0321-0.

[21] V.B. Sokolov, A.Yu. Aksinenko, I.V. Martynov, Hexafluoroacetone and methyl trifluoropyruvate acylimines in the cyclocondensation with amides, Russ. J. Gen. Chem., 82 (2012) 1180-1182. DOI: 10.1134/S1070363212060266.

[22] V.B. Sokolov, A.Yu. Aksinenko, T.A. Epishina, T.V. Goreva, Modification of biologically active amides and amines with fluorine-containing heterocycles
4.Trifluoromethyl-containing heterocyclic pyracetam derivatives, Russ. Chem. Bull. 59 (2010) 864-866. DOI: 10.1007/s11172-010-0176-2.

[23] S. Kuhn, N.E. Schlorer, Facilitating quality control for spectra assignments of small organic molecules: nmrshiftdb2 – a free in-house NMR database with integrated LIMS for academic service laboratories, Magnetic Resonance in Chemistry, 53 (2015) 582. DOI: 10.1002/mrc.4263.

[24] V.B. Sokolov, A.Yu. Aksinenko, T.A. Epishina, T.V. Goreva, 3-Substituted 2-

trifluoromethylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridines, Russ. Chem. Bull., 58 (2009) 631-633. DOI:

10.1007/s11172-009-0067-6.

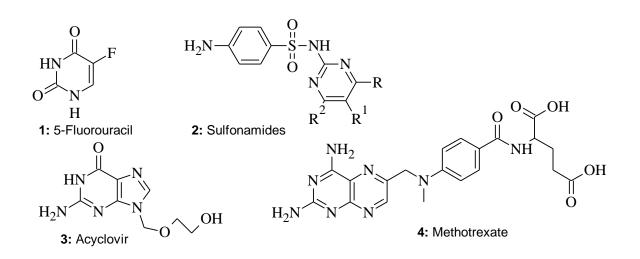
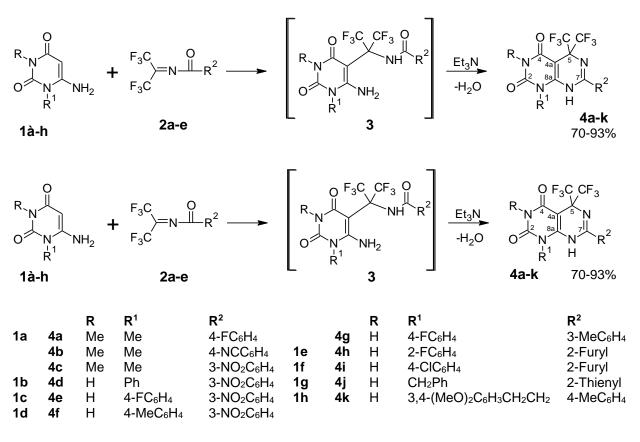
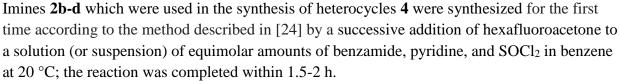


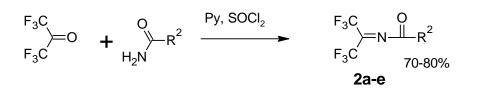
Figure 1. Pyrimidine-containing drugs.

Scheme 1





Scheme 2



$$\label{eq:R2} \begin{split} R^2 = 4 - FC_6H_4 \ \textbf{(2a)}, \ 4 - CN - C_6H_4 \ \textbf{(2b)}, \ 3 - NO_2C_6H_4 \ \textbf{(2c)}, \ 3 - MeC_6H_4 \ \textbf{(2d)}, \ 4 - MeC_6H_4 \ \textbf{(2e)}, \ 2 - Furyl \ \textbf{(2f)}, \ 2 - Thienyl \ \textbf{(2g)} \end{split}$$

Table 1.

Chemical shifts (δ) of carbon atoms of pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidin-2,4-dione skeleton for

compounds 4a-k

Comp.	C-2	C-4	C-4a	C-5	C-7	C-8a
4 a	152.9	160.2	78.7	65.9	159.0	150.8
4b	152.6	160.0	79.1	66.0	159.0	150.7
4c	152.7	159.4	79.2	65.8	159.0	150.8
4d	155.1	160.5	80.4	64.4	159.0	150.6
4e	154.5	160.0	79.9	65.9	158.5	150.1
4f	152.4	160.1	79.8	65.6	158.7	150.8
4g	155.5	161.1	80.0	66.3	160.6	150.7
4h	149.4	159.8	79.2	65.3	154.7	150.7
4i	149.9	159.8	79.3	65.2	154.8	150.3
4j	154.6	160.0	79.6	66.2	155.4	150.9
4k	150.6	159.9	80.1	65.8	158.8	150.7
*Δδ	5.7	1.3	1.7	1.9	5.9	0.8

* $\Delta_{\delta} = (\delta_{\max} - \delta_{\min})$

Table 2.

Compounds		Microorganisms and inhibition zone (mm)						
		Gram-positive			Gram- negative Fungi			
	%w	SE	SA	BA	EC	CA		
4a	1.0	18	19	20	17	20		
	0.1	21	22	33	17	25		
	0.01	25	26	36	16	27		
4 b	1.0	14	17	22	11	14		
	0.1	12	18	21	11	13		
	0.01	11	18	20	0	12		
4c	1.0	26	29	25	0	30		
	0.1	23	24	21	0	25		
	0.01	0	0	0	0	0		
4d	1.0	13	16	15	0	12		
	0.1	0	0	0	0	0		
	0.01	0	0	0	0	0		
4 e	1.0	15	19	19	0	12		
	0.1	11	14	12	0	11		
	0.01	0	0	0	0	0		
4 f	1.0	15	21	20	0	13		
	0.1	11	17	16	0	11		
	0.01	0	14	14	0	0		
4g	1.0	12	13	13	12	13		
0	0.1	0	0	12	11	12		
	0.01	0	0	0	0	0		
4h	1.0	11	12	17	0	0		
	0.1	0	0	11	0	0		
	0.01	0	0	0	0	0		
4i	1.0	20	18	19	12	11		
	0.1	11	12	12	0	0		
	0.01	0	11	12	0	0		
4j	1.0	11	11	13	0	13		
U	0.1	0	0	11	0	11		
	0.01		0	0	0	0		
4k	1.0	13	16	16	0	14		
	0.1	0	0	13	0	12		
	0.01	0	0	12	0	0		
Streptocide	1.0	51	58	11	38	11		
	0.1	35	29	0	30	0		
	0.01	22	18	0	20	0		
Tetracycline	10	25	38		32			
-	1.0	23	36		29			
	0.1	16	30		23			

Inhibition zones (in millimeters) of the synthesized compounds **4a-k**.

SA: Staphylococcus aureus, SE: Staphylococcus epidermidis, BA: Bacillus anthracis, EC: Escherichia coli, CA: Candida albicans