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Phosphorylation of glycoluril derivatives with phosphorus pentachloride

The paper presents the research results on the synthesis and study of new organophosphorus derivatives of glycoluril, obtained on the basis of pentavalent phosphorus. New organoelement phosphorus derivatives synthesized on the basis of N-acyl-substituted glycoluril have been obtained. They are of considerable interest due to the presence of effective reaction centers. Tetraacetyl-substituted glycoluril — 2,4,6,8-tetraacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3,3,0]octane-3,7-dione was chosen as the initial synthon. The use of unsubstituted glycoluril in the reaction of direct phosphorylation by the action of phosphorus trichloride or pentachloride is not possible due to the absence of active phosphorylation centers. It was experimentally shown that the reaction proceeds with prolonged heating for at least 48 hours in an argon. The initial acyl derivative of glycoluril and phosphorus pentachloride in the ratio of 1:6 and leads to the formation of diphosphonic complex of tetraacetyl-glycoluril — dihexachlorophosphate 2,6-diacetyl-(4,8-diacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione)-2,6-di(chloroethenyltrichlorophosphonium). The obtained compound is a white crystalline substance unstable in air. Decomposition of the diphosphonic complex was carried out using benzaldehyde and proceeds with the formation of the corresponding dichlorophosphate derivative, also unstable in air and rapidly decomposing at room temperature.

Keywords: glycoluril, bicyclic bisureas, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorylation, N-acylation, phosphorus, bicyclic, synthesis.

Introduction

Currently the synthesis of 2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione (glycoluril) derivatives and the study its properties remain one of the rapidly developing areas of modern chemistry of heterocyclic compounds. This substance is a representative of the bicyclic bisureas class. Glycolurils find wide application in various areas of industry: in particular, resins containing glycoluril are used for the manufacture of paints and coatings; in the pulp and paper industry, the application of glycoluril is also known as an intermediate product in the synthesis of antioxidants, detergents, disinfectants and bleaching agents [1–3].

All these properties of glycoluril make it a promising object among the researchers as this class of compounds possesses with many undiscovered potential properties. The first reports on the interaction of glycoluril and acetic anhydride with the formation of N-acetyl-substituted glycoluril derivatives date back to the beginning of the last century [4–8]. Despite the diversity of the N-acetyl-substituted bicyclic bisureas series, it was noted the N-acylation of glycoluril was limited by the synthesis of N,N-di- and N,N,N,N-tetraacetylated derivatives. It is obvious the possibilities of the glycoluril acylation reaction are larger and varied.

It is known N-substituted glycolurils have a wide spectrum of biological activity. Previously it was reported about the neuroleptic, antidepressant and psychostimulating activity of glycoluril and its derivatives. This property is the main reason that arouses a great interest in the syntheses of the new group compounds capable to show various activities.

Organic phosphorus compounds are also used in a different areas of human life and the synthesis of new organophosphorus derivatives with various biological activity continues to be a priority.

Experimental

Equipment. NMR spectra were recorded by a JeolECX-400 spectrometer for NMR (400 MHz) relatively TMS, for ³¹P NMR (162 MHz) versus an external standard (85 % H₃PO₄) and for ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) versus an internal standard — TMS in DMSO-solutions. d₆, CDCl₃, D₂O. IR spectra were recorded with the FSM-1201 Fourier spectrometer from 450 cm⁻¹ to 4000 cm⁻¹ in KBr pellets. NMR spectra were recorded in

the medium of argon. Mass spectra were recorded by a MicroTOF instrument (ESI-TOFMS), Bruker. Melting points were determined by the MP50 MeltingPointSystem.

The reactions procedure and the compounds identity were monitored by thin layer chromatography on standard Silufol UV-254 plates in the benzene: ethyl alcohol = 6:1 system. The plates were detected with iodine vapor and a UV lamp.

Synthesis of 2,4,6,8-tetraacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3,3,0]octane-3,7-dione (1)

153.0 g (1.5 mol) of acetic anhydride and 1 ml (0.01–0.02 mol) of 56 % perchloric acid were added to the 35.0 g (0.25 mol) of glycoluril with stirring. The mixture was heated until self-heating began. After complete homogenization, 20.0 g (0.2 mol) of sodium acetate was added to the reaction mixture and was boiled for an hour. The reaction mixture was cooled, the precipitated crystals were filtered off and washed with acetic anhydride and dried. Yield is 65.7 g (89 %), m.p. 244 °C. IR spectrum (ν , cm^{-1}): 1695 (C=O), 1780 (COCH₃). ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, DMSO), δ , ppm: 2.34 s (12H, COCH₃), 6.33 s (2H, CH). ¹³C NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): 59.95 (CH), 148.65 (CO), 167.57 (COCH₃). Found, %: C 46.93, H 4.78, N 18.28. C₁₂H₁₄N₄O₆. Calculated, %: C 46.45, H 4.52, N 18.06.

Synthesis of hexachlorophosphate of 2,6-di(4,8-diacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione)-2-hloroethenyltrichlorophosphonium (2)

2.0 g (0.0064 mol) of tetraacetyl glycoluril in chloroform was added to 21.5 g (0.103 mol) of phosphorus pentachloride in chloroform and in argon, then was heated for 48 hours with stirring. In an inert atmosphere, the solvent was distilled off, the crystals decomposing in air were filtered off then dried in a vacuum. Yield is 3.97 g (56 %), ³¹P NMR spectrum (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ , ppm.: 2.67 (PCl₃⁺), -97.03 (PCl₆⁻).

Synthesis of 2,6-di(2-chloroethynyl)-4,8-diacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione diphosphonic acid (3)

3.8 g (0.035 mol) of benzaldehyde was added to the suspension of 3.97 g (0.0035 mol) 2 and dry toluene in an argon. After complete dissolution, the mixture was heated at 80–90 °C for 3 hours. The solvent and low-boiling fractions were distilled off in a vacuum and the residue decomposed in air was recrystallized with dichloromethane. Yield is 1.0 g (48 %). ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃), δ , ppm: 2.46 s (6H, 2(COCH₃)), 3.71–3.79 m (2H, 2C = CH), 5.70 s (2H, CHCH). ³¹P NMR spectrum (162 MHz, CDCl₃), δ , ppm: 5.29.

Results and discussion

A detailed analysis of the literature data shows the lack of related reports on the study in particular, the phosphorylation of glycoluril and its derivatives. Previously there was a possibility of effective using glycoluril phosphorus derivatives according to the classical scheme of the Arbuzov reaction, i.e. by the interaction of bisacetyl brom derivatives of glycoluril — 1,4-bis(bromoacetyl)tetra-hydroimidazo[4,5-d]-imidazole-2,5(1H, 3H)dione with triethylphosphate [9]. As a result of the reaction, {(2,5-dioxohexahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole-1,4-diyl)-bis(2-oxoethane-2,1-diyl)}-bis(diethylphosphonate) was obtained as a non-distillable oil acid hydrolysis of which gave the corresponding {(2,5-dioxohexahydroimidazo[4,5-d]imidazole-1,4-diyl)-bis(2-oxoethane-2,1-diyl)}bisphosphonic acid.

Despite the wide range of possibilities for the chemical modification of trivalent phosphorus derivatives, pentavalent phosphorus derivatives continue to attract the attention of organic chemists as important synthons in the creating of new biologically active compounds.

The most promising reagent in the synthesis of trivalent phosphorus derivatives is undoubtedly phosphorus pentachloride. For the first time, the reaction of phosphorus pentachloride with methylene compounds was described in the nineteenth century.

Subsequently, various derivatives of styrenes, dienes, unsymmetrical ethylenes and acetylenes, ethers and esters of enols, as well as enamides were subjected to phosphorylation with phosphorus pentachloride. Most of these reactions were carried out at room temperature [10–12].

Continuing research in this direction, we attempted to synthesize for the first time a new organophosphorus compounds based on acylated derivatives of glycoluril. 2,4,6,8-Tetraacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3,3,0]octane-3,7-dione was chosen as an object in the phosphorylation reaction 1. The use of unsubstituted glycoluril in the reaction of direct phosphorylation by the action of phosphorus trichloride or pentachloride is not possible due to the absence of active centers for phosphorylation.

The reaction proceeds on heating for 48 hours in an argon atmosphere in a dry chloroform medium, in the ratio 1:6. The reaction resulted in diphosphonic complex tetraacetyl glycoluril — dihexachlorophos-

phorate 2,6-di-(4,8-diacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione) — 2,6-di(chloroethenyltrichlorophosphonium) 2 according to the following scheme:

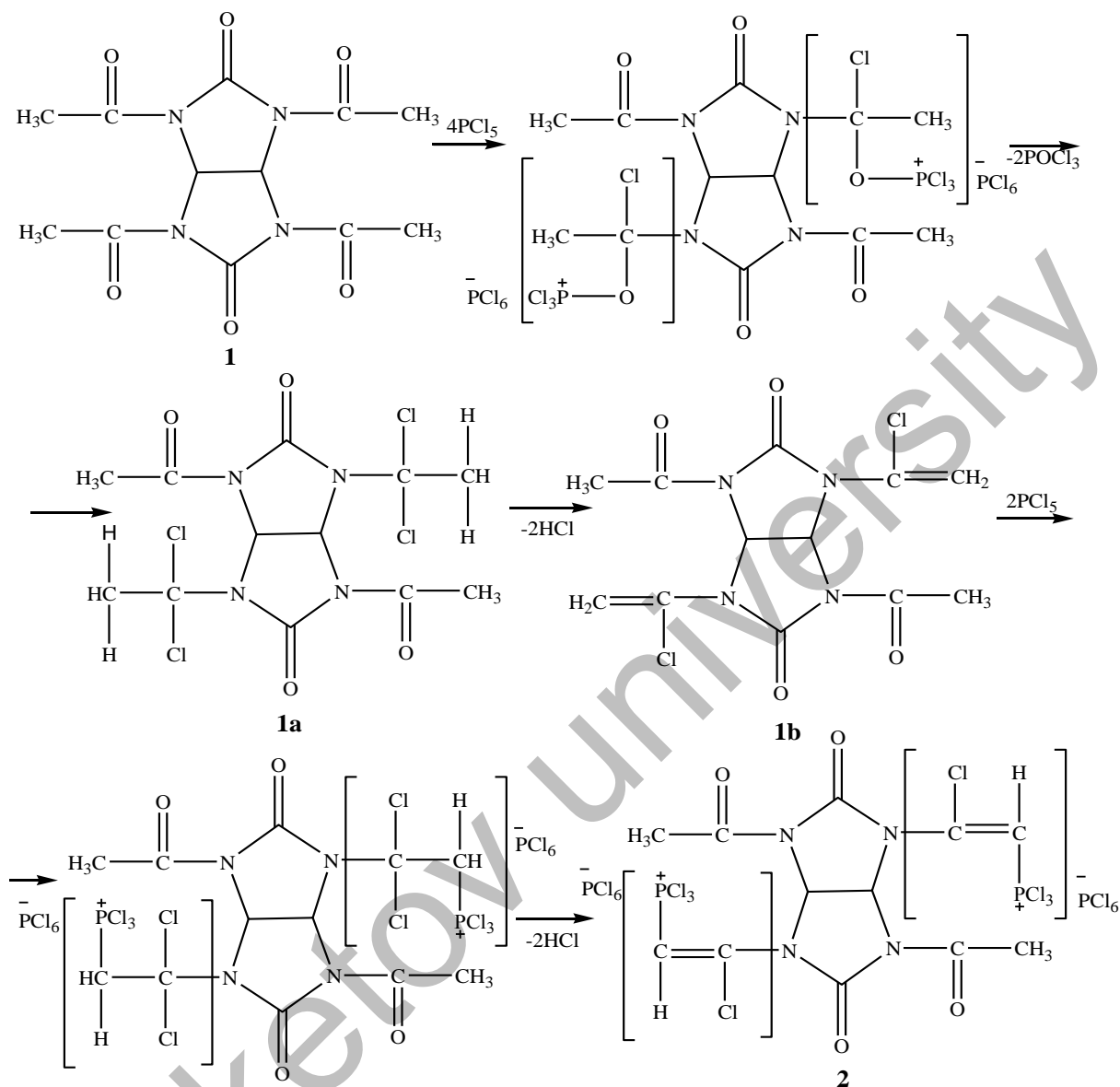


Figure 1. Phosphorylation of 2,4,6,8-tetraacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3,3,0]octane-3,7-dione

The product is a white crystalline substance unstable in air.

Obviously, the reaction proceeds through the stage of phosphorus pentachloride addition to the oxygen atom of the acetyl group, and the resulting adduct gradually decomposes to intermediate 1a, which is dehydrochlorinated under the reaction conditions to unsaturated chlorine derivative 1b. Further, product 1b is phosphorylated with phosphorus pentachloride forming the final product 2.

The structure of compound 2 was proved by spectral data. In particular the ³¹P NMR spectrum contains signals 2.67 (PCl₃⁺) and -97.03 (PCl₆⁻). Structure 2 shows that phosphorylation of 1 proceeds with the participation of two acetyl groups. The decomposition of the diphosphonic complex 2 was carried out using benzaldehyde and proceeds according to the following scheme:

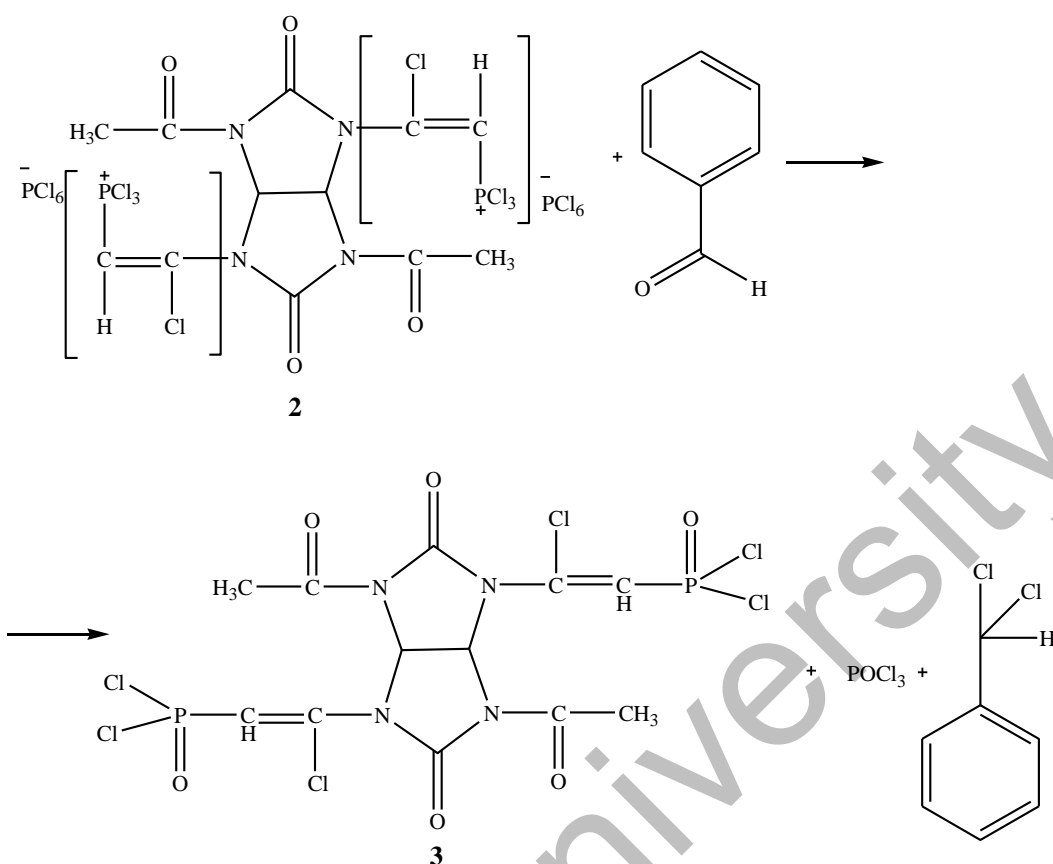


Figure 2. Decomposition of the diphosphonic complex with benzaldehyde

The structure of compound 3 was proved by spectral data. The ¹H NMR spectrum contains a signal of 2.46 ppm corresponding to the presence of six protons of two CH₃CO groups, a multiplet signal in the region of 3.71–3.79 ppm, corresponding to signals of two protons of C=CH groups, and a singlet in the region of 5.70 ppm., which characterizes the signal of protons of CHCH groups; in the ³¹P NMR spectrum there is a signal of 5.29 ppm corresponding to the vibrations of the phosphorus atom.

Conclusion

The corresponding acylated derivatives of the bicyclic bisureas class i.e. glycoluril have been obtained according to the reaction of phosphorylation with phosphorus pentachloride for the first time. It was shown the reaction proceeds on heating for 48 hours in the argon and in dry chloroform with a sixfold excess of PCl₅. The reaction leads to the formation of diphosphonic complex of tetraacetylglycoluril – dihexachlorophosphate 2,6-di-(4,8-diacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione)-2,6-di-(chloroethynyltrichlorophosphonium). This compound is a white crystalline substance unstable in air, the decomposition of which under the action of benzaldehyde leads to the corresponding 2,6-di-(2-chloroethynyl)-4,8-diacetyl-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione diphosphonic acid.

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Гликолурил туындыларын фосфордың пентахлоридімен фосфорлау

Мақалада бесвалентті фосфор негізінде алынған гликолурилдің жаңа фосфорорганикалық туындыларын алу және олардың құрамын зерттеу бойынша жасалған ғылыми жұмыстың нәтижелері келтірілген. Тиімді реакция орталықтарының болуы себебінен өте жоғары қызығушылық тудыратын N-ацил алмасқан гликолурил негізінде синтезделген фосфордың жаңа элементорганикалық туындылары алынған. Алғашқы синтон ретінде тетраацетил алмасқан гликолурил — 2,4,6,8-тетраацетил-2,4,6,8-тетраазабицикло[3,3,0]октан-3,7-дион алынды, себебі, үш немесе бесхлорлы фосфор әсерімен тікелей реакциясында алмаспаған гликолурилді қолдану фосфорлаудың белсенді орталықтары болмағандықтан мүмкін болмайды. Эксперимент нәтижесінде реакция өте ұзақ, 48 сағаттан аз емес уақыт аралығында, аргон атмосферасында алғашқы гликолурилдің ацил туындысы мен бесхлорлы фосфордың 1:6 қатынасында қыздыру арқылы іске асатыны көрсетілді. Реакция нәтижесінде ауада тұрақсыз, ақ кристалды зат болатын тетраацетилгликолурилдің — дигексахлорофосфат 2,6-ди-(4,8-диацетил-2,4,6,8-тетраазабицикло[3.3.0]октан-3,7-дион)-2,6-ди(хлорэтилтрихлорфосфония) дифосфоноды комплексі алынды. Дифосфоноды комплекстің ыдырауы бензальдегидті пайдалана отырып және ауада тұрақсыз болатын, бөлме температурасында тез ыдырайтын, сәйкес дихлорфосфатты туындының түзілуімен жүреді.

Кілт сөздер: гликолурил, бисмочевина, фосфорпентахлориді, фосфорлау, N-ацилдеу, фосфор, бициклді, синтез.

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Фосфорилирование производных гликолурила пентахлоридом фосфора

В статье представлены результаты научных исследований по синтезу и исследованию строения новых фосфорорганических производных гликолурила, полученных на основе пятивалентного фосфора. Синтезированы новые элементоорганические производные фосфора на основе N-ацилзамещенных гликолурилов, представляющих значительный интерес благодаря наличию эффективных реакционных центров. В качестве исходного синтона был выбран тетраацетилзамещенный гликолурил — 2,4,6,8-тетраацетил-2,4,6,8-тетраазабицикло[3,3,0]октан-3,7-дион, так как использование незамещенного гликолурила в реакции прямого фосфорилирования действием трех- или пятихлористого фосфора не представляется возможным из-за отсутствия активных центров фосфорилирования. Экспериментально было показано, что реакция протекает при длительном нагревании в течение не менее 48 ч

в атмосфере аргона исходного ацилпроизводного гликолурила и пятихлористого фосфора в соотношении 1:6 и приводит к образованию дифосфонового комплекса тетраацетилгликолурила — дигексахлорофосфат 2,6-ди-(4,8-диацетил-2,4,6,8-тетраазабицикло[3.3.0]октан-3,7-дион)-2,6-ди(хлорэтилтрихлорфосфония), представляющего собой неустойчивое на воздухе белое кристаллическое вещество. Разложение дифосфонового комплекса было проведено с использованием бензальдегида и протекало с образованием соответствующего дихлорфосфатного производного, так же неустойчивого на воздухе и быстро разлагающегося при комнатной температуре.

Ключевые слова: гликолурил, бисмочевина, пентахлорид фосфора, фосфорилирование, N-ацилирование, фосфор, бициклические, синтез.

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