

Research of Biginelli Three-Component Reaction Catalyzed by Brønsted Acidic Ionic Liquid [DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]

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Abstract

In this paper, a series of 3,4-hydropyrimidine-2(1*H*)-ones/thiones was synthesized *via* the Biginelli three-component reaction using the Brønsted acidic ionic liquid 1,3-dicarboxy methylimidazole *p*-toluenesulfonate as a green and environmentally friendly catalyst. The method has the advantages of mild conditions, high yield, and short reaction time. In addition, the catalyst ionic liquid can be recycled five times without significant reduction in catalytic activity.

Keywords

Ionic Liquid, Catalysis, Biginelli Reaction, 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-Ones/Thiones

布朗斯特酸性离子液体[DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]催化Biginelli三组分反应的研究

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摘要

本文报道了布朗斯特酸性离子液体1,3-二羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐作为一种绿色、环境友好的催化剂,成功地催化Biginelli三组分反应合成了一系列3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1*H*)-酮或硫酮化合物。该方法具有条件温和、产率高、反应时间短的优点。此外,催化剂离子液体可循环使用五次且催化活性没有明显降低。

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关键词

离子液体, 催化, Biginelli反应, 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-酮/硫酮

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1. 引言

3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-酮及衍生物具有十分重要的生物和药理活性, 在抗病毒、降血压、杀菌、抗癌等[1]-[6]领域具有广阔的应用前景, 其合成受到化学家们的广泛关注。众所周知, Biginelli反应是合成3,4-二氢嘧啶-2-酮衍生物(DHPMs)的重要方法, 酸[7] [8]、碱[9]、有机小分子[10]等作为催化剂已被应用于该反应。

离子液体(ILs)因具有蒸汽压低、毒性低、可循环利用、热稳定性好和溶解性好等优点被应用于 Biginelli反应[11] [12] [13] [14] [15]。基于本课题组在离子液体合成和催化应用领域所积累的经验[16] [17], 我们发展了一种布朗斯特酸性离子液体[DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]催化 Biginelli 反应合成 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-酮/硫酮的方法。分别考察了催化剂的种类和用量、反应溶剂、反应时间和温度等因素对反应产率的影响, 同时对反应底物的普适性进行了研究。催化剂离子液体至少可以循环使用 5 次催化活性无明显下降。

2. 实验部分

2.1. 仪器与试剂

瑞士 Büchi B-560 型熔点仪; 德国 Bruker Equinox 55 红外光谱仪(KBr 压片); Varian inova-400 型核磁共振仪(400 MHz), 美国 HP1100 液相色谱质谱仪。所用药品及试剂均为市售分析纯, 用前未经处理。1,3-二丁基咪唑氯盐的合成参考文献[18]、1-乙基-3-羧甲基咪唑氯盐和 1,3-二羧甲基咪唑氯盐的合成参考文献[19]。

2.2. 离子液体 IL1-IL3 的合成

离子液体 1,3-二丁基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DBIM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃] (IL1)、1-乙基-3-羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[C₂O₂EIM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃] (IL2)和 1,3-二羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃] (IL3)的合成如式 1 所示。分别将 0.05 mol 1,3-二丁基咪唑氯盐、1-乙基-3-羧甲基咪唑氯盐、1,3-二羧甲基咪唑氯盐和 0.05 mol 对甲苯磺酸在 90℃ 下回流 72 h, 反应结束后用乙醚洗涤产物, 随后减压除去乙醚, 然后将产物置于 90℃ 真空干燥至恒重即得离子液体 IL1-IL3。

离子液体 IL1-IL3 的表征如下:

离子液体 1,3-二丁基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DBIM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]: 棕黄色液体: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O), δ: 0.84 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6 H, 2 × CH₃), 1.19~1.24 (m, 4 H, 2 × CH₂), 1.71~1.79 (m, 4 H, 2 × CH₂), 2.31 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.09 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4 H, 2 × CH₂), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 7.38 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 7.60 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 8.68 (s, 1 H, ArH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O), δ: 142.98, 140.31, 135.65, 130.08, 126.03, 122.97, 49.96, 31.91, 21.18, 19.44, 13.32; IR (KBr, v/cm⁻¹): 3400, 3140, 3088, 2962, 2935, 2874, 1711, 1601, 1564, 463, 1301, 1239, 1165, 1122, 1031, 1006, 818, 754, 681, 565; ESI-MS: *m/z* (%) = 181.2 (100) [M⁺], 171.0 (100) [M⁻].

离子液体 1-乙基-3-羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[C₂O₂EIM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]: 棕黄色固体: m.p. 123°C~127°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O), δ: 1.44 (t, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 3 H, CH₃), 2.33 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.16~4.22 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 5.00 (s, 2 H, CH₂), 7.29~7.30 (m, 2 H, ArH), 7.41 (s, 1 H, ArH), 7.47 (s, 1 H, ArH), 7.62~7.64 (m, 2 H, ArH), 8.76 (s, 1 H, ArH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O), δ: 170.76, 143.09, 140.24, 136.91, 130.12, 126.03, 124.23, 122.61, 50.64, 45.77, 21.17, 14.99; IR (KBr, v/cm⁻¹): 3144, 3109, 3059, 2985, 2953, 2863, 2797, 2712, 2617, 2524, 2134, 1891, 1735, 1570, 1494, 1454, 1415, 1332, 1229, 1162, 1119, 1034, 1007, 972, 895, 811, 779, 683, 652, 568, 433; ESI-MS: *m/z* (%) = 155.1 (100) [M⁺], 171.0 (100) [M⁻].

离子液体 1,3-二羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]: 棕黄色固体: m.p. 158°C~162°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O), δ: 2.32 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 5.08 (s, 4 H, 2 × CH₂), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 7.49~7.50 (m, 2 H, ArH), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 8.86 (s, 1 H, ArH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O), δ: 170.32, 143.10, 140.20, 138.84, 130.11, 126.01, 124.15, 50.77, 21.15; IR (KBr, v/cm⁻¹): 3164, 3137, 2965, 2625, 1734, 1591, 1565, 1500, 1449, 1414, 1347, 1244, 1220, 1177, 1142, 1032, 1006, 974, 899, 821, 768, 737, 680, 644, 566, 496, 443; ESI-MS: *m/z* (%) = 185.1 (100) [M⁺], 171.0 (100) [M⁻].

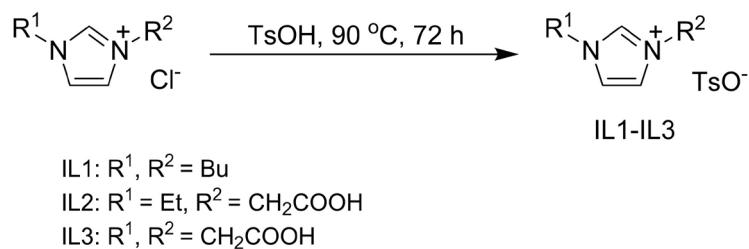
2.3. 目标化合物 4a-4n 的合成

化合物 **4a-4n** 的合成反应如式 2 所示。将 0.2 mmol 芳香醛、0.2 mmol 1,3-二羧基化合物、0.3 mmol 脲或硫脲和 20 mol% 的离子液体 1,3-二羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]在乙醇中回流反应 1 h。反应结束后, 向反应体系中加入大量碎冰, 室温下充分搅拌, 过滤, 产物经大量冰水洗涤, 即得纯净的产物 **4a-4n**。

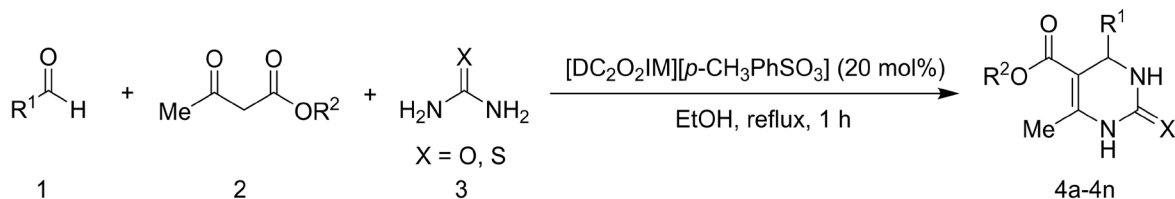
3. 结果与讨论

3.1. 反应条件优化

以苯甲醛、乙酰乙酸乙酯和脲三组分为模型反应, 考察了离子液体的种类及其用量、溶剂、反应时间、反应温度等对反应的影响。首先, 考察了不同咪唑离子液体对反应的影响, 发现当 IL3 作为催化剂时产物产率可以达到 93%, 即为最优催化剂(表 1, entries 1-3)。其次, 考察了不同催化剂用量对反应的



Scheme 1. The synthesis of ionic liquid
式 1. 离子液体的合成



Scheme 2. Synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones/thiones(4a-4n)

式 2. 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-酮/硫酮(4a-4n)的合成

Table 1. Optimization of reaction conditions^a**表 1.** 反应条件的优化^a

Entry	Cat. (mol%)	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield ^b
1	IL1 (20)	EtOH	1	80
2	IL2 (20)	EtOH	1	88
3	IL3 (20)	EtOH	1	93
4	IL3 (10)	EtOH	1	87
5	IL3 (30)	EtOH	1	94
6	IL3 (20)	EtOH	0.5	89
7	IL3 (20)	EtOH	1.5	94
8	IL3 (20)	EtOH	2	94
9 ^c	IL3 (20)	EtOH	1	45
10	IL3 (20)	CH ₃ CN	1	70
11	IL3 (20)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	1	40
12	IL3 (20)	EtOAc	1	75
13	IL3 (20)	H ₂ O	1	58

^a 反应条件: 苯甲醛(0.2 mmol), 乙酰乙酸乙酯(0.2 mmol), 脲(0.3 mmol), 离子液体, 80℃; ^b 分离产率; ^c 反应温度 50℃。

影响, 当催化剂用量为 10 mol%时, 反应产率明显降低, 当催化剂用量为 30 mol%时, 反应产率没有明显增加, 因此催化剂的最佳用量为 20 mol% (表 1, entries 3-5)。然后考察了反应时间对反应的影响, 当反应时间为 0.5 h 时, 反应产率降低至 89%, 当反应为 1.5 h 和 2 h 时, 反应产率没有明显提高, 因此最佳反应时间为 1 h (表 1, entries 3, 6-8)。反应温度对反应的影响研究发现, 当反应温度降到 50℃时只能以 45%的产率得到相应的目标化合物(表 1, entries 3, 9)。最后, 分别考察了反应溶剂为乙醇、乙腈、1,2-二氯乙烷、乙酸乙酯和水对反应的影响, 结果表明当反应溶剂为乙醇时反应效果最好(表 1, entries 3, 10-13)。综上, 该反应的最佳条件为: 离子液体 1,3-二羧甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DC₂O₂IM][*p*-CH₃PhSO₃]⁻的用量为 20 mol%, 反应溶剂为乙醇, 回流反应 1 h。

3.2. 底物普适性研究

在确定最佳反应条件后, 对底物的普适性进行了研究, 即选用不同的芳香醛, 不同的 1,3-二羰基化合物与脲或硫脲参与反应, 得到了一系列相应的 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1*H*)-酮或硫酮, 结果见表 2。从中可以看出所有反应都以良好到优秀的产率得到相应的目标化合物。取代苯甲醛的取代基无论是吸电子基团如 2-氟、3-氟、4-氟、2-氯、2-溴还是给电子基团如 4-甲基、3-甲氧基都能以优秀的产率得到相应产物, 取代

Table 2. Research of substratescope^a**表 2.** 底物的普适性研究^a

Entry	R ¹	R ²	X	Yields ^b (%)	m.p. (°C)	
					Found	Reported [lit.]
4 a	C ₆ H ₅	Et	O	93	201~202	200~202 [20]
4 b	2-F-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	95	234~235	236~237 [13]
4 c	3-F-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	94	209~211	209~211 [21]
4 d	4-F-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	95	175~177	175~177 [22]
4 e	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	92	211~213	211~213 [23]
4 f	2-Br-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	93	202~204	205~207 [13]
4 g	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	94	210~211	209~212 [24]
4 h	3-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	92	219~221	219~220 [25]
4 i	C ₆ H ₅	Et	S	86	201~204	202~204 [26]
4 j	4-F-C ₆ H ₄	Et	S	87	192~193	191~192 [27]
4 k	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	Et	S	89	184~186	185~186 [28]
4 l	4-F-C ₆ H ₄	Me	O	96	188~189	188~190 [29]
4 m	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	Me	O	93	202~204	202~204 [30]
4 n	3-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	Me	O	92	206~207	204~206 [20]

^a 反应条件: 芳香醛(0.2 mmol), 1,3-二羰基化合物(0.2 mmol), 脲/硫脲(0.3 mmol), 催化剂[DC₂O₂IM][p-CH₃PhSO₃] 20 mol%, 乙醇, 回流反应 1 h; ^b 分离产率。

基团的位置对产物的产率影响也不大(表 2, entries 4b-4h)。基于 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-硫酮的生物活性, 硫脲代替脲被用于 Biginelli 三组分反应, 成功地以 86%~89%的产率合成了产物 4i-4k, 显示硫脲与脲的反应特性相似。乙酰乙酸甲酯作为代替乙酰乙酸乙酯的一种 1,3-二羰基化合物也顺利地参与了反应(表 2, entries 4l-4n)。因此, 离子液体 1,3-二羰甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐催化合成二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-酮/硫酮化合物具有很好的底物普适性。

3.3. 离子液体循环使用性

将离子液体 1,3-二羰甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐[DC₂O₂IM][p-CH₃PhSO₃]用于催化苯甲醛、乙酰乙酸乙酯和脲三组分反应之后进行再生循环使用的研究。具体方法为: 两相分离后, 将水相用乙酸乙酯萃取除去有机物残留物, 再经旋转蒸发除水, 残余物在 90℃真空干燥至恒重后即得回收的离子液体, 直接加入原料应用于三组分循环反应的研究, 结果如图 1 所示。可以看出, 离子液体循环五次后, 目标化合物 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1H)-酮的产率仍然高达 88%。

4. 总结

我们发展了一种布朗斯特酸性新型离子液体 1,3-二羰甲基咪唑对甲苯磺酸盐作为催化剂成功催化

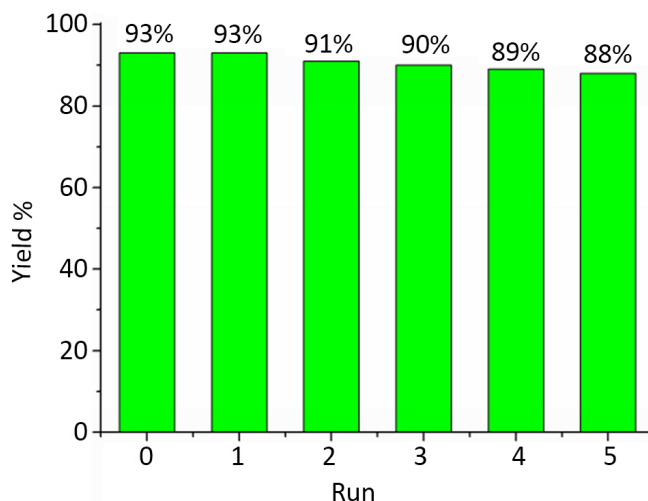


Figure 1. Recycling research of ionic liquid $[\text{DC}_2\text{O}_2\text{IM}][p\text{-CH}_3\text{PhSO}_3]$
图 1. 离子液体 $[\text{DC}_2\text{O}_2\text{IM}][p\text{-CH}_3\text{PhSO}_3]$ 的循环性研究

Biginelli 反应合成一系列 3,4-二氢嘧啶-2(1*H*)-酮和硫酮的方法。该方法具有条件绿色、温和、产率较高、反应时间较短等优点。催化剂离子液体至少可循环使用五次并且活性没有明显降低。因此, 该方法是离子液体催化 Biginelli 三组分缩合反应的一个重要补充。

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