

Synthesis of Tetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolines via Ph₃PAuOTf-Catalyzed Double Hydroamination of Terminal Alkynes

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An efficient tandem process is developed by using $Ph_3PAuOTf$ -catalyzed double hydroamination of alkynes for the synthesis of new fused tetrazolo[1,5-*c*]quinazolines, with 2-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)anilines and alkynes in DCE at 100 °C.

Keywords: Ph₃PAuOTf, 2-(1*H*-Tetrazol-5-yl)anilines, Alkynes, Tetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazolines, Double hydroamination.

INTRODUCTION

Metal catalyzed tandem reactions for the addition of nucleophiles to unactivated alkynes is one of the simplest and atom economical¹ synthetic transformation for the synthesis of various poly heterocyclic compounds². Among all transition metals³ shown significant activity for the addition of N-H bonds across unactivated C-C triple bonds⁴.

Metal-catalyzed double addition of nucleophiles to alkynes is playing a prominent role in the synthesis of privileged complex compounds⁵. In this regard we developed double hydroamination of terminal alkynes⁶ by using tetrazole substituted anilines as nucleophiles for the formation of new fused tetrazole quinazolines.

EXPERIMENTAL

General method for the synthesis of fused tetrazoloquinazolines: To a screw cap vial containing a stir bar, were added 2-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)aniline (1) (0.621 mmol), alkyne 2 (0.745 mmol) and 2 mol % Ph₃PAuOTf (Ph₃PAuCl/AgOTf) in DCE (2 mL). The reaction vial was evacuated and filled with nitrogen and heated at 100 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through a plug of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (90/10) as an eluent to afford analytically pure compound **3**.

5-Methyl-5-phenyl-5,6-dihydrotetrazolo[**1,5-***c*]**quinazoline** (**3a**): 85 % yield; light yellow solid; m.p. = 170-172 °C; $R_f = 0.31$ (hexane/EtOAc = 70/30); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.93 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 6H), 7.04-

6.95 (m, 2H), 5.40 (bs, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 149, 141.4, 133.3, 128.7, 125.8, 124.9, 120.8, 116.1, 109.1, 76.9, 28.7; IR (KBr, $\nu_{max},$ cm $^{-1}$): 3369, 3205, 3080, 2861, 1693, 1645, 1612, 1500, 1468, 1453, 992, 910; HRMS Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{14}N_5$ (M $^+$ + H) 264.1249, found 264.1245.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Firstly 2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)aniline⁷ (1a) when treated with ethynylbenzene (2a) in the presence of different metal catalysts and with various solvents, finally found that the best condition for the formation of expected product 5-methyl-5-phenyl-5,6dihydrotetrazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline (**3a**) in 85 % yield was in the presence of 2 mol % Ph₃PAuOTf catalyst in DCE at 100 °C for 24 h was optimal. Likewise, treated 1a with other alkynes oct-1-yne (2b) and but-3-ynylbenzene (2c) gave the expected products **3b** and **3c** in 78 and 79 % yield, respectively. Next to check the generality methyl substituted **1a** *i.e.*, **1b**⁸ reacted well with the alkynes 2a, 2b and 2c afforded 3d, 3e and 3f in 81, 83 and 72 % yield, respectively. Finally, 4-methoxy-2-(1Htetrazol-5-yl)aniline⁸ (1c) was used as the substrate to react with the alkynes 2a, 2b and 2c gave the corresponding products 3g, 3h and 3i in increasing yield, 89, 80 and 82 % respectively (Table-1).

Conclusion

We have developed Ph₃PAuOTf-catalyzed direct double hydroamination of alkynes for the synthesis of new fused tetrazolo[1,5-*c*]quinazolines from 2-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)anilines and alkynes in the presence of 2 mol % Ph₃PAuOTf catalyst in DCE at 100 °C for 24 h.



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