

## Synthesis of 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one by Conventional heating and Microwave Irradiation

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### Abstract

This study aims to compare conventional heating and microwave irradiation methods on the synthesis 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one. For the compound to be completely synthesized which needed to carry out much heating for a long period of time. The reaction using conventional heating was required for 10 hours, whereas it takes only 5 minutes was conducted under 800 W microwave irradiation. The result showed that using microwave irradiation method significantly provided higher yield percentage (87%), compared to conventional heating (79%). This is considerably due to the mechanism transfer energy of both methods. Identification using FT-IR spectrophotometry and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrometry profile confirmed that the product for both methods was 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one.

**Keywords:** methods, reaction, microwave-assisted synthesis.

### 1. Introduction

Quinazoline is an aromatic bicyclic compound with two nitrogen atoms in its structure. It consists of two six-membered aromatic rings fused together, which are benzene and pyrimidine rings. Compound with quinazoline ring system has pharmacodynamic versatility, that many of researcher developing this compound to be promising drugs[1]. Due to its potency, quinazoline compound from the starting material of anthranilic acid was synthesized. The synthesis of 3-amino-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one

from anthranilic acid had been widely practiced[2-3]. Therefore, it is useful to develop a new method for the synthesis of 3-amino-2-(chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one, which is simple and environmentally friendly and given unsatisfactory yields..

The wide applicability of microwave irradiation in chemical reaction enhancement is due to its high reaction rates, formation of cleaner products, and operational simplicity[4]. This forms the basis of this study aimed to compare conventional heating with microwave irradiation.

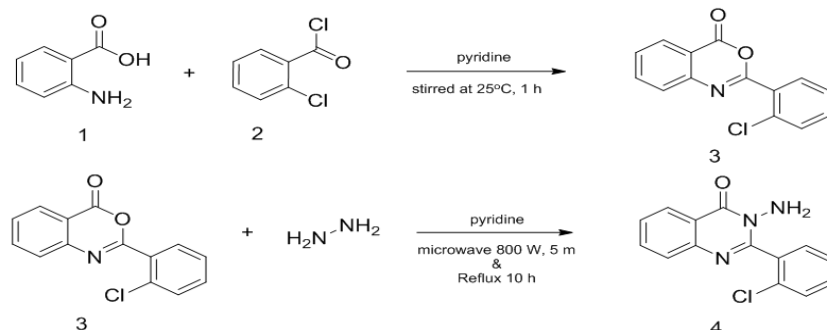


Figure 1: Synthesis route for 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one

## 2. Materials

All chemicals were supplied by Sigma Aldrich and Merck. The reaction conditions were optimized using pre-coated thin layer chromatography aluminum sheets (silica gel GF254) with 0.2 mm layer thickness (E. Merck). Melting points of the synthesized compounds were determined with electrothermal melting point apparatus. IR spectra were obtained using Perkin Elmer Spectrum One spectrophotometer using KBr disks.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectra were obtained on JEOL JNM-ECS 400 ( $^1\text{H-NMR}$ : 400 MHz,  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ : 100 MHz) instrument from Institute of Tropical Disease Airlangga University. DMSO- $d_6$  was used as solvent for  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  analysis. Chemical shifts were measured in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane, the  $J$  values were given in Hz. Abbreviations used were as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), dd (double of doublet), td (triple of doublets), and m (multiplet). The reaction was executed using commercial microwave oven (Samsung ME731K 800W).

## 3. Results

The synthesis of 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[ $d$ ][1,3] oxazin-4-one (**3**) derived from Anthranilic acid. Anthranilic acid (**1**) was dissolved in pyridine and then 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride (**2**) was slowly added into this solution at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  with constant stirring. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes using mechanical stirrer at room temperature. The semisolid mass obtained was treated with sodium bicarbonate 10% solution and diluted with water until the effervescence ceased. The solution was filtered and washed with water to remove inorganic material and pyridine. The solid was dried and recrystallized using diluted ethanol. The results were as follows: Obtained percent yield was 92%; MP  $141-142^\circ\text{C}$ ; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1769 (C=O lactone); 1625 (C=N); 1315 (C-N); 1474 dan 1605 (C=C aromatics); 3036 ( $\text{sp}^2\text{C-H}$ ); 762 (C-Cl); 1272 (C-O-C).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ , ppm : 8,16 (1H, dd,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , Ar-H), 7,96 (1H, td,  $J=7,8\text{Hz}$ ; 1,6Hz, Ar-H), 7,90 (1H, dd,  $J=7,2\text{Hz}$ , Ar-H), 7,72-7,58 (4H, m, Ar-H), 7,52 (1H, dt,  $J=7,2\text{Hz}$ ; 1,2Hz, Ar-H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ , ppm:  $\delta$  159,3 (C=O); 156,3; 146,4; 137,6; 133,4; 132,3; 132,2; 131,2; 130,7; 129,9; 128,6; 128,1; 127,7; 117,4.

The synthesis of 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one synthesis (**4**) derived from 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[ $d$ ][1,3]oxazin-4-one. 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[ $d$ ][1,3]oxazin-4-one (5 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml pyridine, then added dropwise into 5 ml pyridine solution containing hydrazine hydrate (10

mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred constantly for 30 minutes at room temperature. In this step, two different methods were used, which were conventional heating and microwave irradiation. By conventional heating, reaction mixture was heated under reflux ( $115^\circ\text{C}$ ) for 10 hours, and by microwave irradiation, reaction mixture was irradiated using microwave (800 W) for 5 minutes. Then, the reaction results obtained were poured into water (containing a few drops of HCl). The separated solid was filtered and washed repeatedly with water. It was dried and recrystallized using diluted ethanol. The results were as follows: Obtained percent yield was 87 % (microwave) and 79 % (reflux); MP  $154-155^\circ\text{C}$ ; IR (KBr,  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 1672 (C=O amida); 1672 (C=N); 1338 (C-N); 1471 dan 1614 (C=C aromatis); 3012 (C-H); 772 (C-Cl); 3461 dan 1614 (N-H).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ , ppm 8,20 (1H, dd,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , Ar-H), 7,84 (1H, dt,  $J=7,2\text{Hz}$ ; 1,2Hz, Ar-H), 7,69 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , Ar-H), 7,59-7,42 (5H, m, Ar-H), 5,51 (2H, s,  $\text{NH}_2$ ).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ , ppm: 161,5 (C=O); 154,9; 147,2; 135,4; 135,0; 132,0; 131,1; 130,6; 129,3; 128,0; 127,8; 127,4; 126,6; 121,1.

## 4. Discussion

In the first step of the reaction, anthranilic acid was reacted with 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride in pyridine, then 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[ $d$ ][1,3]oxazin-4-one was obtained. This reaction occurred by N-acylation via dehydrative cyclization mechanism[2-3].

The second reaction occurred between 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[ $d$ ][1,3]oxazin-4-one and hydrazine hydrate to obtain 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one. This reaction began with nucleophilic attacking from hydrazine to the carbonyl group of lactone rings. This reaction formed an open-ring compound of 2-chloro-N-(2(hydrazinecarbonyl) phenyl) benzamide. A long-term heating exposure and pyridine support caused intramolecular reaction, forming quinazoline rings of 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one [4]. In this reaction, an alternative methodology for the synthesis using microwave was used. This method was more convenient and time-saving since it only took 5 minutes using 800 watts of microwave power, whereas conventional method took 10 hours for the reaction. It was found that using microwave irradiation in synthesis of 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one improved the percentage yields (87%) if compared with conventional heating (79 %). The main reason is microwaves can carry energy into the reaction system without having physical contact with the reaction vessel[5].

**Table 1. Yields and total reaction time for synthesised 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl) quinazolin-4(3H)-one**

Replication	Conventional heating (115 <sup>o</sup> C)		Microwave, 800W	
	Time (hour)	Yield (%)	Time (minutes)	Yield (%)
1	10	76,2	5	84,2
2	10	79,8	5	87,2
3	10	80,1	5	90,5

## 5. Conclusion

The results of the study suggested that there was an improvement in percent yields of 3-amino-2-(2-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one and a drastic reduction in total reaction time when performing microwave-assisted synthesis.

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