

# Synthesis of 7-aryl(alkyl)1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine Using Conventional Methods

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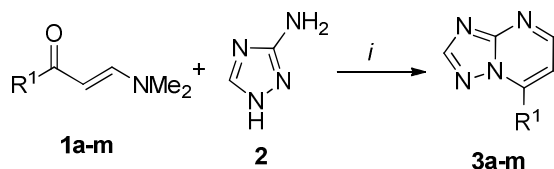
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## INTRODUCTION

The chemistry of 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine derivatives has been of considerable interest of medicinal and agricultural chemistry for many years<sup>1</sup>. Two very important herbicides, Flumetsulam and Metosulam show acetohydroxyacid synthase inhibitor properties<sup>2</sup>. Other [1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines with antiparasitic, antimicrobial<sup>3</sup> and anticancer<sup>4</sup> activities also are documented. The more related route to 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine is by use of unsymmetrical vinylogous iminium salts<sup>5</sup>. Other route know-well are cyclocondensation reactions of aminoazoles with,  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ketoesters and aldehydes in multicomponent reactions<sup>6</sup>. In this context, the objective of this work is synthesized 7-aryl(alkyl)1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine from cyclocondensation reaction of  $\beta$ -dimethylaminovinyl ketones and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine **3a-m** were prepared from cyclocondensation reaction between the corresponding  $\beta$ -dimethylaminovinyl ketones **1a-m** (1.0 mmol) and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole **2** (1.0 mmol) in acid acetic (5mL) under reflux during 24 hours (Figure 1). After the reaction time the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The products were extracted with dichloromethane (5mL), washed with water (3 x 5mL) and dried on magnesium sulfate.



*i* = acid acetic, 118°C, 24h.

**Figure 1.** Synthesis of 7-aryl(alkyl)1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine **3a-m**

The products were obtained with moderate to good yields at a high degree of purity and without additional step of purification (Table 1). The

structure of 1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines were determined by spectroscopy of <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and X-ray diffraction.

**Table 1.** Yields of 7-aryl(alkyl)1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine **3a-m**.

Product	R <sup>1</sup>	yields <sup>a</sup> (%)
<b>3a</b>	CH(OMe) <sub>2</sub>	63
<b>3b</b>	CCl <sub>3</sub>	83
<b>3c</b>	CF <sub>3</sub>	73
<b>3d</b>	Ph	61
<b>3e</b>	Ph-Ph	89
<b>3f</b>	4-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	69
<b>3g</b>	4-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	78
<b>3h</b>	4-I-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	85
<b>3i</b>	Tien-2-il	75
<b>3j</b>	Pirrol-2-il	55
<b>3l</b>	4-OMe-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	71
<b>3m</b>	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	87

<sup>a</sup>Yield of isolated product.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the synthesis of 7-aryl(alkyl)1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine described in this paper is a highly regioselective. The method is practical and simple, resulting in products with moderate to good yields.

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