

· 研究简报 ·

新型甾体类吡唑并[1,5-a]嘧啶化合物的合成

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摘要: 以雄烯二酮为原料, 制得 16E-苯亚甲基甾体衍生物(**1**); **1** 和 3-氨基吡唑反应合成了 D-环吡唑并[1,5-a]嘧啶基修饰的雄烯二酮类衍生物, 收率达 72%, 其结构经¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR 和 HR-MS(ESI) 表征。

关 键 词: 雄烯二酮; 甾体衍生物; 吡唑; 吡啶; 合成

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Synthesis of A Novel Steroidal Pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine

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Abstract: The 16E-benzylidene steroid derivative was prepared from androstenedione, then reacted with 3-aminopyrazole in the presence of two equivalents of potassium *tert*-butoxide in ethanol to synthesis a novel D-ring fused pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine. The yield was up to 72% and the structure was characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and HR-MS(ESI).

Keywords: androstenedione; steroid derivative; pyrazolo; pyrimidine; synthesis

甾体化合物是一类天然生物活性物质。含杂环修饰的甾体化合物, 特别是在甾体骨架 D-环引入含氮杂环后的甾类衍生物, 具有抗癌^[1-4]和酶抑制^[5]等活性。吡唑并[1,5-a]嘧啶基衍生物有良好的生物活性^[6], 可作为抗血吸虫剂^[7]、抗肿瘤药物^[8-9], 以及治疗睡眠障碍药物^[10]。

雄烯二酮是一种重要的甾体激素, 在性生理机能表达中扮演了重要角色^[11]。随着甾体化学的不断发展, 研究人员发现雄烯二酮类衍生物还具有其它生物活性, 如抑制某种酶的作用^[12-13]、细胞毒活性^[14-16]等。

本文以雄烯二酮为原料, 制得 16E-苯亚甲基甾体衍生物(**1**); **1** 和 3-氨基吡唑反应合成了 D-

环吡唑并[1,5-a]嘧啶基修饰的雄烯二酮类衍生物(**2**, Scheme 1), 收率达 72%, 其结构经¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR 和 HR-MS(ESI) 表征。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与试剂

XT-4 型熔点仪; Bruker Advance III 500 MHz 型核磁共振仪 (CDCl₃ 为溶剂, TMS 为内标); AB SCIEX TripleTOF ⑧ 5600 型高分辨液质联用仪。

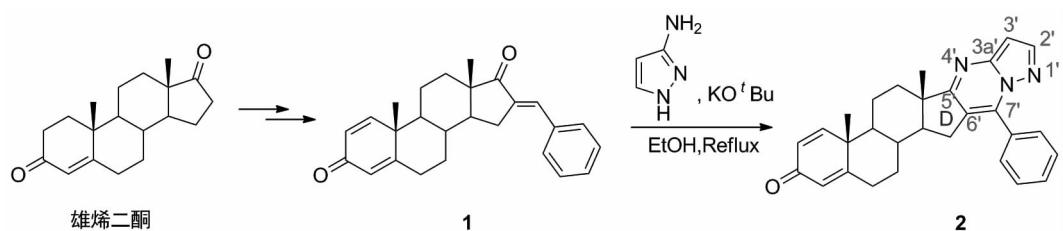
1 按文献方法^[17]合成; 雄烯二酮, 纯度 98%; 其余所用试剂均为分析纯。

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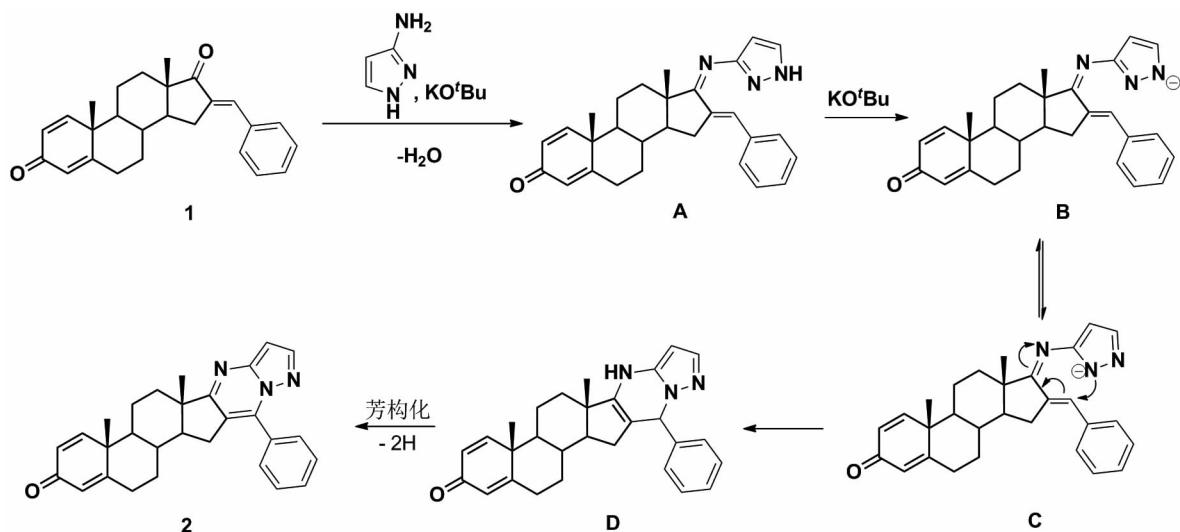
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Scheme 1



Scheme 2

1.2 **2** 的合成

将 **1** 0.372 g (1 mmol) 溶于 5 mL 无水乙醇中, 加入叔丁醇钾 0.224 g (2 mmol) 和 3-氨基吡唑 0.083 g (1 mmol), 搅拌下回流反应 6 h。冷却至室温, 减压浓缩, 粗产物加入 45 mL 乙酸乙酯和 15 mL 水, 萃取, 有机层用饱和氯化钠溶液 (15 mL) 洗涤, 无水硫酸钠干燥, 浓缩, 粗产物经硅胶柱层析 (洗脱剂: 二氯甲烷/甲醇 = 40/1, V/V) 纯化得淡黄色固体 **2** 0.313 g, 收率 72%, m. p. 178 ~ 180 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.13 ~ 1.19 (m, 1H), 1.23 (s, 3H, 18-H), 1.33 (s, 3H, 19-H), 1.63 ~ 1.71 (m, 3H), 1.98 ~ 2.08 (m, 4H), 2.33 ~ 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.51 ~ 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.64 ~ 2.74 (m, 2H), 6.09 (s, 1H, 4-H), 6.27 (dd, J = 1.5 Hz, 10.0 Hz, 1H, 2-H), 6.65 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H, 3'-H), 7.10 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 7.54 ~ 7.59 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.01 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H, 2-H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 17.51, 18.86, 22.57, 28.93, 32.60, 32.94, 32.97, 34.78, 43.60, 45.99, 52.52,

54.68, 96.23, 119.76, 124.32, 127.87, 128.63, 129.59, 130.23, 130.48, 142.15, 143.76, 149.27, 155.19, 168.03, 173.81, 186.18; HR-MS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₂₉H₃₀N₃O { [M + H]⁺ } 436.2383, found 436.2339。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 **2** 的合成反应机理

以催化剂叔丁醇钾为例, 分析了 **2** 的合成反应机理, 结果见 Scheme 2: 在叔丁醇钾作用下, 3-氨基吡唑与化合物 **1** 中的 α,β -不饱和酮片段脱去一分子水生成亚胺 **A**; **A** 在碱性环境中去质子化转变为 **B**; **B** 的互变异构体 **C** 发生分子内的内迈克尔加成反应得到中间体 **D**; **D** 经芳构化得到目标产物 **2**。

2.2 催化剂对反应的影响

以甲醇钠作为碱性催化剂, **2** 收率仅 23% (Entry 1), 即使延长反应时间至 12 h, 收率也没有明显提升 (Entry 2)。在证实了 **2** 的结构后, 考察了其它催化剂对收率的影响, 结果见表 1。以

氢氧化钾作为碱性介质,在乙醇中反应6 h的收率只有12% (Entry 3),如果碱换成叔丁醇钠或叔丁醇钾,反应6 h后的环化收率分别增至62%和72% (Entry 4~5),延长叔丁醇钾的反应时间至12 h,收率变化不大(Entry 6),可见大位阻碱有利于环化反应的发生。需要指出的是,如果无碱性介质参与反应,则关环反应不能进行(Entry 7)。

表1 催化剂对2收率的影响

Table 1 Effect of catalysts on the yield of 2

Entry	Base	Solvent	Time/h	Yield/%
1	NaOMe	EtOH	6	23
2	NaOMe	EtOH	12	27
3	KOH	EtOH	6	12
4	NaO'Bu	EtOH	6	62
5	KO'Bu	EtOH	6	72
6	KO'Bu	EtOH	12	73
7	-	EtOH	6	0

3 结论

以雄烯二酮为原料,合成了D-环吡唑并[1,5-*a*]吡啶基修饰的雄烯二酮类衍生物。该方法具有收率较高、操作简便等优点,为合成此类甾体类衍生物提供了参考。

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