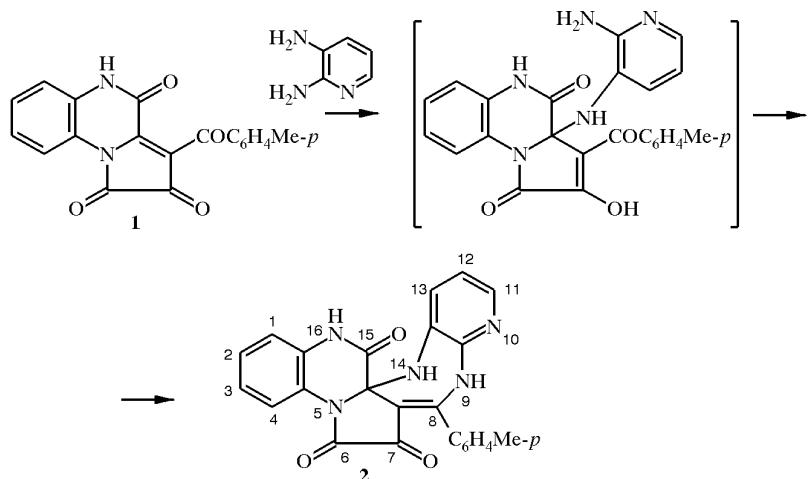


**A METHOD FOR CONSTRUCTION
OF NEW CONDENSED SYSTEM –
QUINOXALINO[1,2-*a*]PYRROLO-
[2,3-*b*][1,5]PYRIDODIAZEPIN**

I. V. Mashevskaya, S. V. Kol'tsova, A. V. Duvalov, and A. N. Maslivets

Keywords: 2,3-diaminopyridine, pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]quinoxalino-1,2,4-trione, quinoxalino[1,2-*a*]pyrrolo[2,3-*b*][1,5]pyridodiazepin.

We are the first to report the reaction of 3-*p*-toluyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-*a*]quinoxaline-1,2,4-trione (**1**) [1] with 2,3-diaminopyridine, leading to the formation of 8-*p*-tolyl-6,7,9,14,15,16-hexahydroquinoxalino[1,2-*a*]pyrrolo[2,3-*b*][1,5]pyridodiazepin-6,7,15-trione (**2**).



Quantum chemical calculations of the 2,3-diaminopyridine molecule by semi-empirical and nonempirical methods do not provide the correct explanation of the observed direction of the reaction of this compound with pyrroloquinoxalinetrione **1**. Furthermore, the significant downfield shift for N_{(9)H} in the ¹H NMR spectrum of **2** relative to the spectral data for model compound 8-*p*-tolyl-6,7,9,14,15,16-hexahydroquinoxalino[1,2-*a*]pyrrolo[2,3-*b*][1,5]benzodiazepin-6,7,15-trione (from 12.58 [2] to 13.70 ppm) along with the lack of shift for N_{(14)H} (6.87 ppm for **2** and 6.90 ppm for the model compound) suggests specific initial nucleophilic attack by N₍₃₎ in 2,3-diaminopyridine and supports the structure proposed for **2**.

Perm State University, 614000 Perm, Russia; e-mail: info@psu.ru. Institute of Technical Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, Urals Branch, 614000 Perm, Russia; e-mail: cheminst@tmpm.ru. Translated from Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, No. 9, pp. 1281-1282, September, 2000. Original article submitted June 30, 2000.

This reaction is a method for constructing quinoxalino[1,2-*a*]pyrrolo[2,3-*b*][1,5]pyridodiazepin, which had previously been an unavailable functionalized condensed heterocyclic system.

8-*p*-Tolyl-6,7,9,14,15,16-hexahydroquinoxalino[1,2-*a*]pyrrolo[2,3-*b*][1,5]pyridodiazepin-6,7,15-trione (2). A solution of 2,3-diaminopyridine (1.09 g, 10 mmol) in absolute dioxane (20 ml) was added to a solution of **1** (3.3 g, 10 mmol) in absolute dioxane (50 ml). The mixture was heated at reflux for 5 min and cooled. The precipitate formed was filtered off to give 3.81 g (90%) of compound **2**; mp 275-276°C (dioxane-acetonitrile, 1:1). IR spectrum, cm^{-1} : 3220 ($\text{N}_{(5)}\text{HCO}$), 3160 br (NH), 1700 ($\text{C}_{(6)}=\text{O}$), 1680 ($\text{C}_{(7)}=\text{O}$, $\text{C}_{(15)}=\text{O}$). ^1H NMR spectrum (DMSO-d_6), δ , ppm: 2.39 (3H, s, CH_3); 6.87 (1H, s, $\text{N}_{(14)}\text{H}$); 7.05-8.15 (11H, m, $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_3$); 11.85 (1H, s, $\text{N}_{(16)}\text{H}$); 13.70 (1H, s, $\text{N}_{(9)}\text{H}$). Found, %: C 68.15; H 4.17; N 16.38. $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3$. Calculated, %: C 68.08; H 4.05; N 16.54.

REFERENCES

1. *Chemistry of Five-Membered 2,3-Dioxoheterocycles* [in Russian], Izd. Permsk. Gosud. Univ., Perm, Russia (1994), p. 91.
2. I. V. Mashevskaya, A. V. Duvalov, S. V. Kol'tsova, and A. N. Maslivets, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, 701 (2000).