

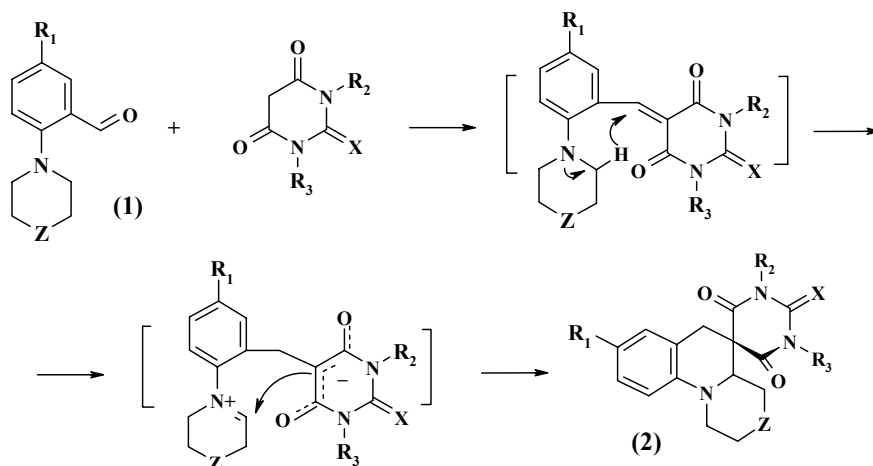
New T-Reactions in the Synthesis of Spiroheterocycles

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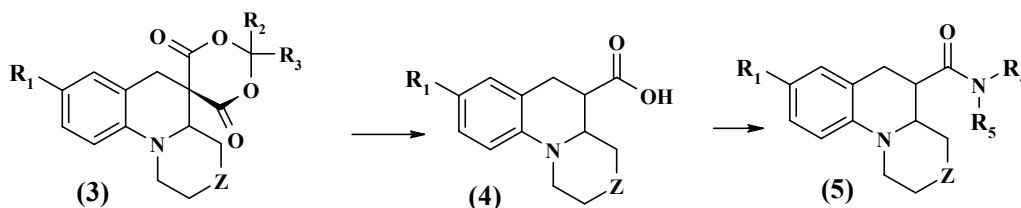
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Recently, we have discovered new readily occurring spiro-heterocyclization of some cyclic CH acids with aromatic (1) and heterocyclic *o*-aminoaldehydes termed as T-reactions (the term suggested by the authors in 2004 for the reactions occurring due to the "*o*-tert-amino effect" [1]). In some cases, the reaction proceeds at r.t. and affords respective heterocycles (2) (conventionally termed T-products) in 85–90% yield. For barbituric and thiobarbituric acids, we have demonstrated the feasibility of synthesizing new heterocyclic spiro-compounds and their derivatives through the T-reaction.



$R_1 = \text{H, NO}_2, \text{Cl, NAc}; R_2, R_3 = \text{H, Alk, Ar, Het}; X = \text{O, S}; Z = \text{NAlk, NAr, O, S, (CH}_2\text{)}_{0,1,2}$

Besides spiro-products (3), we managed to synthesize - by using Meldrum's acids hard-to-access amino acids (4), unique building blocks for physiologically active derivatives (5):



$R_1 = \text{H, NO}_2, \text{NAc}; R_2, R_3 = \text{Alk, Ar, (CH}_2\text{)}_{4,5}; R_4, R_5 = \text{H, Alk, Ar, Het}; Z = \text{(CH}_2\text{)}_n, \text{NR}_4, \text{O, S}$

The structure of synthesized compounds was confirmed by NMR(¹H, ¹³C) and mass spectra.

[1] Krasnov K.A., Kartsev V.G., *J.Org.Synth.*, 2004 (submitted).