


Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, 14, 4587

Iodine-catalyzed regioselective direct sulfenylation of uracil with sulfonyl hydrazide as sulfur source under solvent free conditions†

Cong Wang,^{‡ad} Qi-Yun Peng,^{‡a} Yi Wu,^a Yan-Ling He,^b Xiao-He Zheng,^b Hai-Bo Wang,^c Jia-Min Xin,^d Qing He,^a Jun Xie^{*a} and Lei Tang^{*ae}

Received 30th October 2023

Accepted 28th January 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d3ra07398j

rsc.li/rsc-advances

A facile method was developed for the selective thioetherification of uracils using sulfonyl hydrazide as the thioetherification reagent. This method offers advantages such as avoiding the use of additives and expensive metal catalysts, and providing good to excellent yields of various uracil thioethers. Experimental studies have demonstrated that the reaction follows a free radical pathway. Notably, the reaction can be carried out without solvent.

A diverse range of uracil-containing compounds show fascinating biological activity and many have been developed for clinical treatment in the field of chemotherapy and as nucleotide tools in molecular genetics.¹ In particular, 5-sulfur-substituted uracil occupies an important place in pharmaceutical chemistry, and has widespread applications as a key structural moiety of antivirals and anticancer agents (Fig. 1).² For example, 2,4-dihydroxy-5-pyrimidinyl imidothiocarbamate (DPI) is considered to be an antagonist of YB-1-like drugs for breast cancer treatment. 5-Phenylthioxypyrimidine (NSC210778) is thought to be effective in inhibiting mammalian thymidine phosphorylase, FUDR phosphorylase, DHUDase and UrdPase. 5-(Phenylthio)acyclouridine (PTAU) can efficiently and specifically inhibit uridine phosphorylase (UrdPase) to prevent its catabolism of uridine and improve the bioavailability of oral uridine. Hence, the development of novel efficient and green strategy for the direct construction of the 5-sulfur-substituted uracil is highly needed.

In literature, there are a large number of methods to construct C–S bonds, among which are coupling reactions with prefunctionalized uracil *via* thiols,³ disulfides,⁴ and Bunte salts.⁵ These processes frequently involve the use of oxidants and transition metal catalysts^{3,4} (Scheme 1a). Furthermore, C–S

bonds can be formed through the presence of nucleophilic auxiliary groups, such as NH₂ groups, and with the assistance of a metal-free environment containing I₂ or NCS.⁶ (Scheme 1b). Although they are useful in forming C–S bonds, they also have obvious limitations. The use of toxic thiols, the need for oxidizing agents, large amounts of reaction solvents, and scaled promoters are all issues of concern. Given the limitations of current methods, it is imperative that we develop a more straightforward and environmentally-friendly approach for synthesizing C–S bonds.

In recent years, sulfonyl hydrazides have gained popularity as sulfenylating agents due to their numerous advantages.⁷ They are readily available, easy to handle, odorless, and typically present as stable solids. As a result, there has been an increasing number of examples of their use in this capacity. We are committed to using ecologically safe raw materials and catalysts in the production of 5-sulfur-substituted uracil derivatives. Herein, In this paper, we introduce a novel method for directly coupling sulfonyl hydrazide and uracil without the use of solvents. This method utilizes iodine catalysis to facilitate the reaction. Notably, the process does not require solvents or oxidants and produces high yields of the desired product (Scheme 1c).

^aSchool of Pharmacy, Guizhou Provincial Engineering Technology Research Center for Chemical Drug R&D, Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang, China. E-mail: tlei1974@163.com; 1099252587@qq.com

^bZhejiang Hisun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, China

^cZhejiang Hongyuan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Linhai, Zhejiang 317016, China

^dThe First Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Formulation (R&D) Department, Guiyang 550001, China

^eState Key Laboratory of Functions and Applications of Medicinal Plants, Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang, China

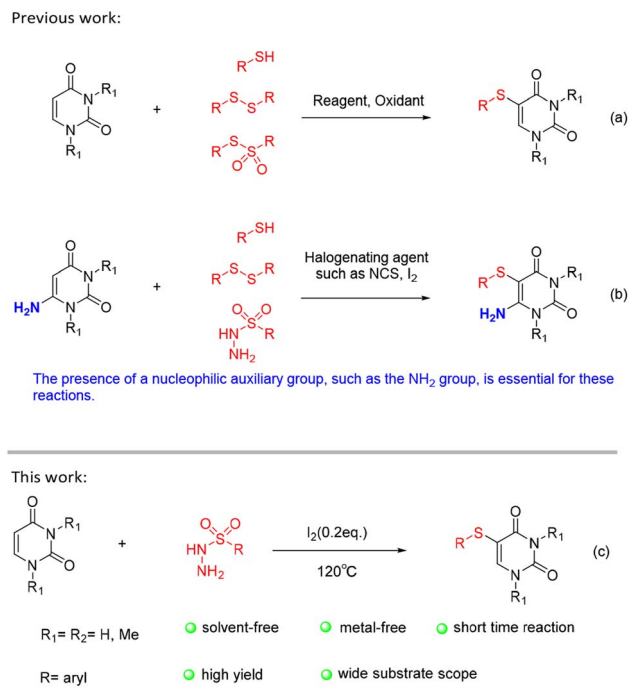
† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ra07398j>

‡ These authors contributed equally.



Fig. 1 Selected examples of biologically active 5-sulfur-substituted uracil.





Scheme 1 Previous protocols for the generation of 5-sulfur-substituted uracil derivatives (a and b) and our approach (c).

We found that a reaction of uracil (**1a**) and sulfonyl hydrazide (**2a**) in the presence of I₂ (1 equiv.) and TFA at 120 °C under atmospheric air produced a 99% yield of the 5-thio-substituted product **3a** (Table 1, entry 1). Subsequently, we investigate the

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^{a,b}

Entry	Additive	2a 2(eq.)	[I] (equiv.)	Temp (°C)	Time	Yield ^b (%)
1	TFA	1.5	I ₂ (1)	120	10 min	99
2	—	1.5	I ₂ (1)	120	10 min	99
3	TFA	1.5	—	120	0.5 h	Trace
4	—	1.5	KI (1)	120	3 h	Trace
5	—	1.5	NIS (1)	120	15 min	91.7
6	—	1.5	I ₂ (0.5)	120	10 min	97
7	—	1.5	I ₂ (0.2)	120	30 min	99
8	—	1.5	I ₂ (0.1)	120	26 h	99
9	—	1.5	I ₂ (0.2)	100	13 h	80
10	—	1.5	I ₂ (0.2)	110	12 h	95
11	—	1.5	I ₂ (0.2)	130	25 min	99
12	—	1.2	I ₂ (0.2)	120	8 h	95
13	—	1	I ₂ (0.2)	120	8 h	91

^a Reaction conditions: uracil **1a** (0.2 mmol, 28 mg, 1 equiv.), sulfonyl hydrazide **2a** (0.3 mmol, 56 mg, 1.5 equiv.), iodide source, designated temperature under open air for 0.5 h. ^b Isolated yield.

impact of additives and catalysts on the reaction. To our satisfaction, we observed that even in the absence of additives, the yield of product **3a** reached an impressive 99% (entry 2). It is shown that this iodine-catalyzed C–S bond formation is indeed necessary (entry 3).

Then, the effects of different iodine source on reaction were investigated. Among I₂, KI, and NIS, Obviously, I₂ produced the best yield 99% (entry 1 and entries 4, 5). Next, the effect of catalytic loading on the reaction was investigated. When the catalyst loading was decreased to 20 mol%, the product yield was 99% (Table 1, entry 7). However, when the catalyst loading decreased to 10 mol%, the yield did not decrease but the reaction time was extended to 26 h (Table 1, entry 8). The best option was 120 °C (entries 9–11) in the additional investigation of the effect of temperature. In avoiding waste of reagents, we screened the dosage of sulfonyl hydrazide **2a** and finally determined 1.5 eq. sulfonyl hydrazide as the optimal equivalent (entries 12 and 13). On the basis of detailed investigations, the optimized reaction conditions were determined as entry 7 after careful study.

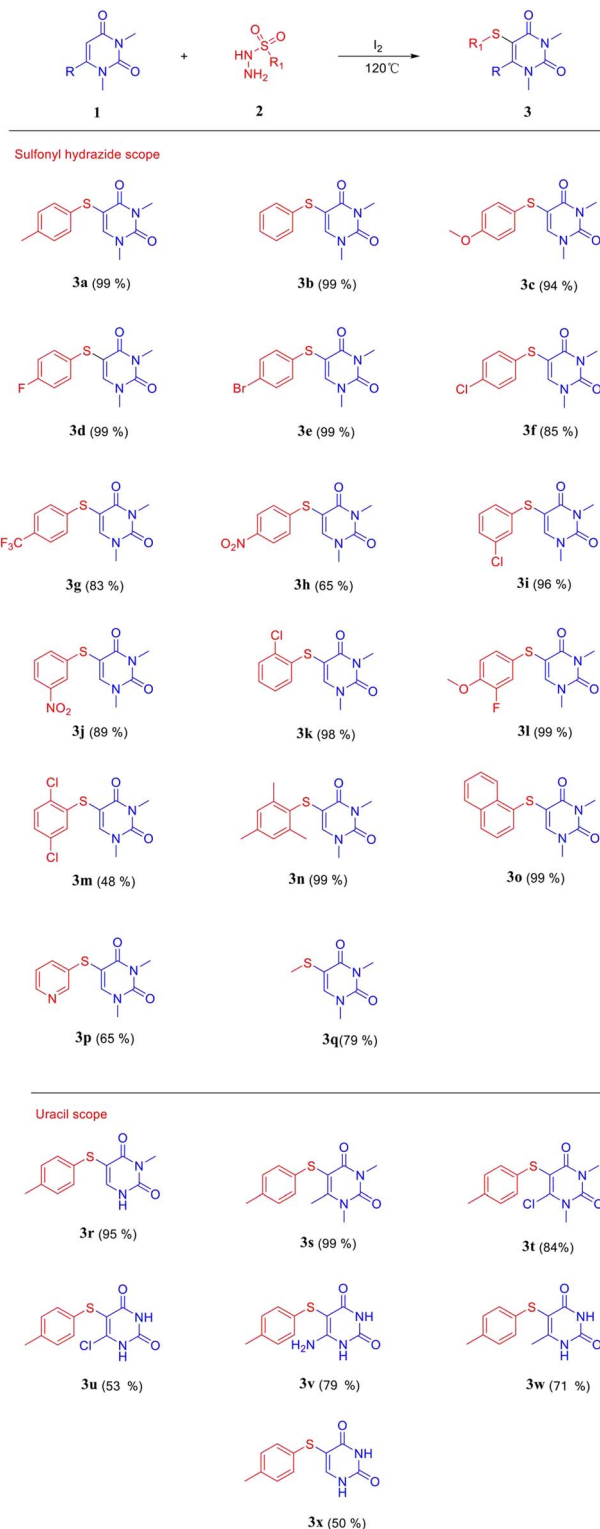
After the establishment of optimal reaction conditions, the substrate range and functional group tolerance of the procedure were explored (Scheme 2). Various substituted aryl sulfonyl hydrazides **2a–n**, naphthyl sulfonyl hydrazide **2o**, heteroaryl sulfonyl hydrazide **2p**, and alkanesulfonyl hydrazide **2q** were treated with uracil **1a**, resulting in good yields. In general, substituted aryl sulfonyl hydrazides with electron-donating groups (–Me, –OMe) proceeded very well, and excellent yields of the products were obtained (**3a** and **3c**).

Although the yield of para-NO₂ sulfonyl hydrazide (**3h**) was only 65%, meta-NO₂ substituted arylsulfonyl hydrazides and others electron-withdrawing groups (F/Cl/Br/CF₃) showed excellent conversions (**3d–3g**, **3i–3k**). The introduction of multiple electron-withdrawing groups on arylsulfonyl hydrazides leads to a decrease in the conversion rate. For example, the introduction of electron-withdrawing groups in both the neighbouring and interstitial positions of the sulfonyl hydrazide simultaneously leads to lower yield (**3m** 48%). Notably, the conversions of sulfonyl hydrazides with double steric hindrance and naphthyl sulfonyl hydrazides were also very high (**3n**, 99%, **3o**, 99%). Despite a decrease in the conversion of alkylsulfonylhydrazides and heteroarylsulfonylhydrazides, they still yielded 5-thiouracil (**3p**, 65% and **3q**, 79%) in moderate quantities. In addition, the scheme is applicable not only to *N*-substituted uracil but also to natural uracil and C6-substituted uracil. The *N*-substituted uracil and the single *N*-substituted uracil had excellent yields (**3r–3t**). C6-substituted uracil and natural uracil were also obtained in moderate to good yields (**3u–3x**).

Considering the significant application value of 5-sulfur-substituted uracil, we proceeded with an gram scale experiment. To our satisfaction, the reaction yielded an exceptionally high amount (99%) of the product **3a** [eq. (a)]. In addition, treatment of the compound **3a** with 3-Chloroperbenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA) gave the sulfone compounds product **4a** in high yield [eq. (b)] (Scheme 3).

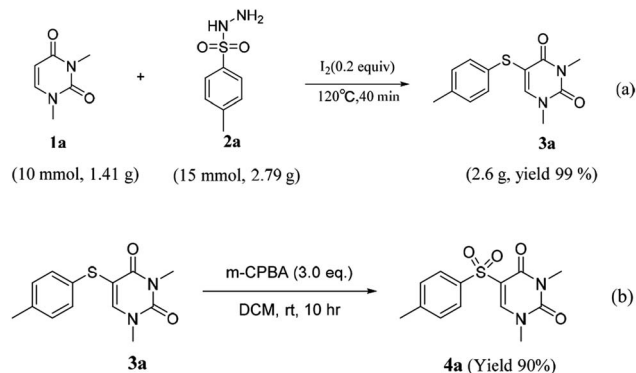
To clarify the reaction mechanism, several control experiments were performed (Scheme 4). The absence of product **3a**





Scheme 2 Range of substrates for sulfonyl hydrazide and uracil sulfonation.^[a,b]

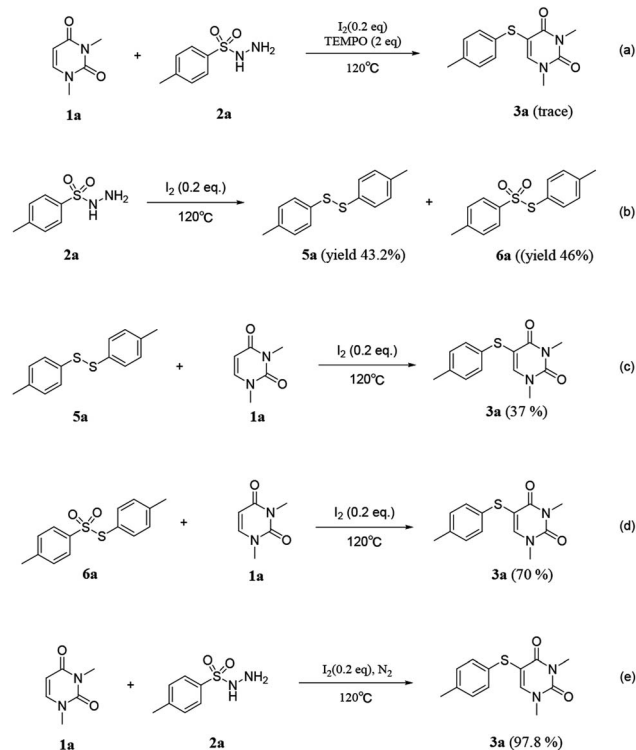
[Scheme 4(a)] after adding 2 equiv. of 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy (TEMPO) to the standard reaction indicates that the free radical pathway is involved in the reaction.



Scheme 3 Scale-up experiments and post-functionalization of sulfonylurea products.

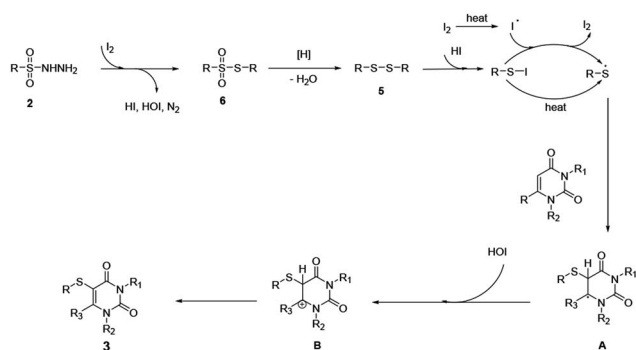
Subsequently, **2a** was subjected to standard conditions, resulting in the formation of **5a** (yield 43.2%) and **6a** (yield 46%) [Scheme 4(b)]. Further, both compounds **5a** and **6a** were reacted with **1a**, leading to the formation of the desired product **3a** with yields of 37% and 70% respectively [Scheme 4(c) and (d)]. This observation suggests that **5** and **6** serve as the two key intermediates in the reaction. Additionally, we discovered that **3a** can be obtained in high yield even under N_2 protection, indicating that the involvement of air is not necessary for the reaction [Scheme 4(e)].

According to the above results and previous studies. A probable mechanism of free radical-mediated reactions is outlined in Scheme 5. Initially, substrate **2** is converted to



Scheme 4 Control experiments.





Scheme 5 Possible radical-mediated reaction mechanism.

intermediate **6** catalyzed by iodine. Meanwhile, N_2 , HOI and HI are released during this conversion process.⁸ Subsequently, the intermediate **5** was produced by the removal of H_2O by reduction **6**.⁹

Which then converted to the sulfur radical (RS^\bullet) ether *via* direct radical cracking.¹⁰ Subsequently, the sulfur radical (RS^\bullet) was added to the double bond of uracil to form the uracil free radical **A**. Then, The uracil free radical intermediate **A** could be oxidized by HOI to an uracil carbon cation **B**.³ At last, product **3** is obtained after the subsequent loss of a proton from **B**.¹¹

Conclusions

In this study, we have successfully developed a solvent-free direct thioetherification reaction of sulfonhydrazine with uracil. The reaction employs iodine as a catalyst and demonstrates high selectivity. The method is characterized by the absence of a metal catalyst and solvent, making it straightforward to execute. Furthermore, the reaction can be applied to a diverse array of substrates. Notably, the reaction yields 5-thioxypyrimidine derivatives in high quantities.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 81560559), the Science and Technology Department of Guizhou Province (no. QKHSY[2015]3030), the Natural Science Research Fund of Guizhou Education Department (no. QJHKY[2021]161, QJHKY[2021]152), the Guizhou Provincial Natural Science Foundation [2020] no. 4Y237, the Science and Technology of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Ethnic Medicine in Guizhou Province QZYY-2023-105, the PhD Research Foundation of Guizhou Medical University (no. YBHJ[2014]029),

the Qiankehejichu-ZK[2023]Yiban 288, the High-Level Innovative Talent Training Program "Ten" Level Talents of Guizhou Province, Platform Talent of Scientific Collaboration of Guizhou Province (No. GCC[2023]002).

References

- (a) M. T. Nguyen, D. Moiani, Z. Ahmed, A. S. Arvai, S. Namjoshi, D. S. Shin, Y. Fedorov, E. J. Selvik, D. E. Jones, J. Pink, Y. Yan, D. J. Laverty, Z. D. Nagel, J. A. Tainer and S. L. Gerson, *Prog. Biophys. Mol. Biol.*, 2021, **163**, 143–159; (b) D. Ramesh, B. G. Vijayakumar and T. Kannan, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2020, **207**, 112801.
- (a) V. P. Gunasekaran, K. Nishi, D. Sivakumar, T. Sivaraman and G. Mathan, *Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.*, 2018, **116**, 2–14; (b) P. W. Woodman, A. M. Sarraf and C. Heidelberger, *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 1980, **29**, 1059–1063; (c) O. N. Al Safarjalani, X. J. Zhou, R. H. Rais, J. Shi, R. F. Schinazi, F. N. Naguib and M. H. El Kouni, *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.*, 2005, **55**, 541–551.
- (a) X. D. Li, Y. T. Gao, Y. J. Sun, X. Y. Jin, D. Wang, L. Liu and L. Cheng, *Org. Lett.*, 2019, **21**, 6643–6647; (b) D. Beukeaw, M. Noikham and S. Yotphan, *Tetrahedron*, 2019, **75**, 130537; (c) N. Probst, R. Lartia, O. Thery, M. Alami, E. Defrancq and S. Messaoudi, *Chem.-Eur. J.*, 2018, **24**, 1795–1800.
- (a) M. Noikham and S. Yotphan, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **2019**, 2759–2766; (b) F. Botha, M. Slavickova, R. Pohl and M. Hocek, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 10018–10022.
- F. Kopp and P. Knochel, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 1639–1641.
- (a) A. Jana, A. K. Panday, R. Mishra, T. Parvin and L. H. Choudhury, *ChemistrySelect*, 2017, **2**, 9420–9424; (b) G. Khalili, *Mol. Diversity*, 2016, **20**, 963–968; (c) J. Devi, N. Saikia, G. Choudhury and D. C. Deka, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2021, **65**, 152753.
- (a) J. Zhang, Z. Wang, L. Chen, Y. Liu, P. Liu and B. Dai, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 41651–41656; (b) W. Yueting, L. Yali, H. Jing, L. Xuezheng, L. Ping and Z. Jie, *Tetrahedron*, 2020, **76**, 131646; (c) L. Chen, P. Liu, J. Wu and B. Dai, *Tetrahedron*, 2018, **74**, 1513–1519; (d) T. Sang, F. Jia, J. He, Y. Liu, J. C. Liu and P. Liu, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 2023, **1292**, 136165; (e) P. J. L. Chen, P. Liu and B. Dai, *J. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **42**, 456–462.
- F. L. Yang and S. K. Tian, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 4929–4932.
- X. Kang, R. Yan, G. Yu, X. Pang, X. Liu, X. Li, L. Xiang and G. Huang, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2014, **79**, 10605–10610.
- Y. Gao, Y. Gao, X. Tang, J. Peng, M. Hu, W. Wu and H. Jiang, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 1158–1161.
- Y. Zheng, Y. He, G. Rong, X. Zhang, Y. Weng, K. Dong, X. Xu and J. Mao, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 5444–5447.

