

Short Note

Methyl (2*E*)-3-[3-Benzyl-2-(3-methoxy-3-oxoprop-1-yn-1-yl)-2-(1-naphthyl)imidazolidin-1-yl]acrylate

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Abstract: Compounds with propargylamine moiety are useful synthetic precursors of several important classes of nitrogen-containing heterocycles. The title compound, methyl (2*E*)-3-[3-benzyl-2-(3-methoxy-3-oxoprop-1-yn-1-yl)-2-(1-naphthyl)imidazolidin-1-yl]acrylate, has been prepared by domino-reaction, employing easily available 1-benzyl-2-(1-naphthyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazole and methyl propiolate in a high 92% yield. The structure of title compound was determined using ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, UV, FT-IR and HRMS (High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry).

Keywords: propargylamine; imidazolidine; electron-deficient alkyne



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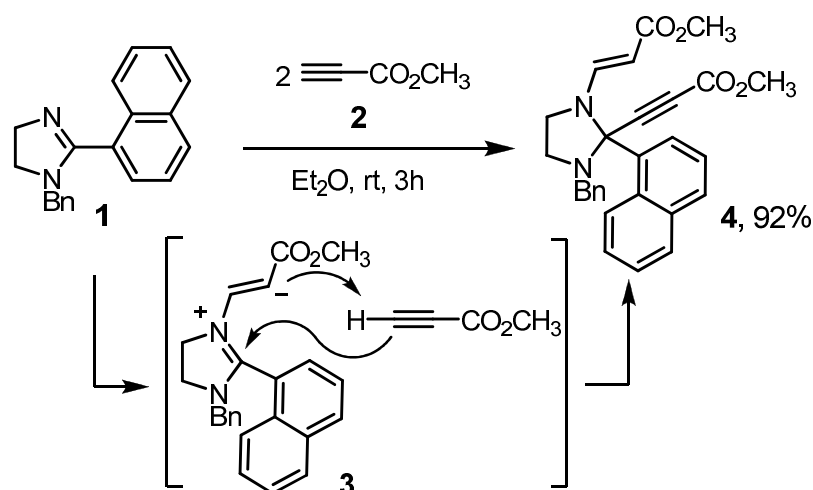
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1. Introduction

Propargylamines are widely used as convenient synthetic intermediates for the preparation of various heterocyclic and pharmaceutically relevant compounds [1–3]. A special place among propargylamines is occupied by *N*-vinylpropargylamines due to the fact that the profile of their reactivity includes [3,3]-sigmatropic aza-Claisen rearrangement as well as 5-exo-dig- and 6-endo-dig-cyclizations, leading to such attractive heterocyclic compounds as pyrroles and pyridines [4–14]. Recently, we have proposed a new type of *N*-vinylpropargylamines, which can be easily obtained by the reaction of 1,2-disubstituted 2-imidazolines with such electron-deficient alkynes as methyl propiolate or acetylacetylene [15]. It was also shown that refluxing these compounds in *o*-xylene solution under aerobic conditions led to polysubstituted pyrroles through a domino-sequence starting with [3,3]-sigmatropic aza-Claisen rearrangement and final oxidative step. At the same time, the synthetic potential of such propargylamines, in our opinion, is far from being exhausted. Herein, we report a convenient preparative synthesis of a new derivative from the aforementioned group of compounds, containing a condensed aromatic fragment as a substituent.

2. Results and Discussion

The starting material, 1-benzyl-2-(1-naphthyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazole (**1**), was obtained through a slightly modified Fujioka's procedure by condensation of *N*-benzylethane-1,2-diamine (CAS 4152-09-4) with 1-naphthaldehyde (CAS 66-77-3) and subsequent oxidation of cyclic amina by NBS (CAS 128-08-5) [16,17]. The reaction of imidazoline **1** with 2 equivalents of methyl propiolate (**2**, CAS 922-67-8) in diethyl ether at room temperature was completed in 3 h according to TLC (Scheme 1). Target methyl (2*E*)-3-[3-benzyl-2-(3-methoxy-3-oxoprop-1-yn-1-yl)-2-(1-naphthyl)imidazolidin-1-yl]acrylate (**4**) was isolated in 85% yield by concentrating the reaction mixture and crystallization from diethyl ether at 0–5 °C. Isolation of the product by column chromatography using chloroform: hexane, 100:50 as an eluent led to an increase in yield up to 92%.



Scheme 1. Preparation of the title compound.

The mechanism of imidazolidine 4 formation includes the conjugated addition of 2-imidazoline (1) at the triple bond of the first alkyne molecule, leading to the zwitterion (3), which then deprotonates the second methylpropiolate molecule to form an acetylide ion. At the final stage, nucleophilic addition of the obtained acetylide ion occurs at the position 2 of the 2-imidazolium ion. Thus, this interaction is an example of a pseudo three-component domino reaction.

The structure determination of the title compound 4 was performed with ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy, IR and UV spectroscopy, and also mass spectrometry. In the ¹H-NMR spectrum, six protons of the two methoxy groups of ester fragments of propiolic and aminoacrylic acids appeared as two peaks at 3.51 ppm (s, 3H) and 3.89 ppm (s, 3H). Two protons of the methylene group of the benzyl fragment appeared in the spectrum as two doublets at 3.56 ppm (1H) and 4.68 ppm (1H), which confirms the presence of chiral carbon atom in the product structure. CH-protons of the double bond of the aminoacrylic acid residue, containing an electron-withdrawing ester group on the one hand and an electron-donating nitrogen atom of the imidazolidine fragment on the other, appeared as two doublets at 4.68 ppm and 7.11 ppm with constant 13.1 Hz which is characteristic for CH-protons of double bond in trans-configuration. In the IR spectra of adduct 4, there is a band at 2220 cm⁻¹, characteristic for stretching vibrations of the triple bond; a high-intensity band at 1715 cm⁻¹, characteristic of vibrations of the carbonyl groups of ester fragments; and at 1614 cm⁻¹, characteristic for stretching vibrations of the double bond. The brutto formula was devised with the help of high-resolution mass spectrometry. The spectral characteristics of α-naphthyl derivative 4 were in good agreement with the data of previously obtained analogous compounds.

In summary, using the elaborated method, compound 4 has been synthesized for the first time in a high yield. These results can be useful for further research on propargylamines and their subsequent transformations.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. General

Starting reagents were purchased from commercial sources and were used without any additional purification (Acros Organics, Geel, Belgium). ¹H and ¹³C-NMR spectra were acquired on a Jeol JNM-ECA 600 spectrometer (Jeol Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) (with operating frequencies of 600 and 150 MHz, respectively) at room temperature and referenced to the residual signals of the solvent. The solvent used for NMR was CDCl₃. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (δ/ppm). Coupling constants are reported in Hertz (J/Hz). The peak patterns are indicated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quadruplet; m, multiplet; dd, doublet of doublets and br s, broad singlet. Infrared spectra were measured

on an Infracum FT-801 FT/IR instrument (Simex, Novosibirsk, Russia). The wavelengths are reported in reciprocal centimeters ($\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$). UV spectra were recorded using Varian Cary 50 (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Mass spectra were recorded with LCMS-8040 Triple quadrupole liquid chromatograph mass-spectrometer from Shimadzu (ESI) and Kratos MS-30 mass-spectrometer (EI, 70 eV) (Shimadzu, Tokyo, Japan). HRMS spectra were recorded on a Bruker MicrOTOF-Q II (Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA). The reaction progress was monitored by TLC and the spots were visualized under UV light (254 or 365 nm) (UVGL-25, UVP, Upland, CA, USA). Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (60–75 mesh) (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany). Melting points were determined on a SMP-10 apparatus (Stuart, Stone, UK) and were uncorrected. Solvents were distilled and dried according to standard procedures.

3.2. Methyl (2E)-3-[3-Benzyl-2-(3-methoxy-3-oxoprop-1-yn-1-yl)-2-(1-naphthyl)imidazolidin-1-yl]acrylate

Methyl propiolate (0.182 mL, 2.2 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-benzyl-2-(1-naphthyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole (0.3 g, 1 mmol) in dry ether (4 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred for 3h at rt. After the interaction completion (TLC monitoring) the solution was concentrated approximately two times in vacuo and cooled to 0–5 °C. The resultant crystals were filtered and dried at rt to give the title compound **3** (404 mg, 85%) as a yellow powder; m.p. 142–143 °C (Et₂O). Purification by column chromatography on SiO₂ (CHCl₃/Hexane, 100:50) instead of crystallization gave 440 mg (92%) of the title compound **3**. TLC: R_f = 0.35 (CHCl₃). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm: 2.95 (q, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 3.32 (d, 1H, J = 13.1 Hz), 3.38 (t, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 3.50 (t, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 3.51 (s, 3H), 3.56 (d, 1H, J = 12.6 Hz), 3.69 (q, 1H, J = 17.7 Hz), 3.89 (s, 3H), 4.68 (d, 1H, J = 13.1 Hz), 6.98 (dd, 2H, J = 6.3, J = 2.8 Hz), 7.11 (d, 1H, J = 13.1 Hz), 7.14–7.16 (m, 3H), 7.48–7.52 (m, 3H), 7.88–7.89 (m, 1H), 7.95 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 8.28 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 8.45 (d, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ , ppm: 168.9 (Cq), 153.8 (Cq), 144.1 (CH), 137.3 (CH), 135.2 (CH), 132.4 (CH), 131.3 (CH), 130.1 (CH), 129.4 (Cq), 129.2 (Cq), 128.8 (2C, CH), 128.4 (2C, CH), 127.4 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 126.2 (Cq), 125.9 (CH), 124.5 (Cq), 89.8 (CH), 85.0 (Cq), 81.9 (Cq), 81.3 (Cq), 53.7 (CH₂), 53.2 (CH₂), 50.7 (CH₃), 48.0 (CH₃), 44.9 (CH₂). EI-MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 455 (100%), 456 (30%), 457 (6%). HRMS Electrospray ionization (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₈H₂₇N₂O₄⁺ = 455.1965, found 455.1965. λ_{\max} , MeCN: 220 (ϵ = 48,800), 275 (ϵ = 29,800) nm. IR (KBr), ν (cm⁻¹): 3028 (Ar-H), 2948 (C-H), 2835 (C-H), 2220 (C≡C), 1715 (C=O), 1614 (C=C), 1245 (C-O ether), 1158 (C-O ether).

Copies of all spectra and ESI-HRMS (Figures S1–S6) are provided in the Supplementary Materials file.

Supplementary Materials: Copies of ¹H-, ¹³C-NMR, IR, UV and HRMS spectra are available online.

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