

### Shift Parameter Induced by Tris (dipivalomethanato) Europium and Steric Strain Energies of Aliphatic Amines

Treatment of organic molecules having a lone pair of electrons on a nitrogen atom with tris (dipivalomethanato) europium,  $\text{Eu}(\text{DPM})_3$ ,<sup>1)</sup> is known to induce a paramagnetic shift of the proton magnetic resonance spectrum. The magnitude of the induced shift is thought to depend on the angle and spatial distance of the pseudocontact interaction. However, an anomalous shift observed for a proton situated two or three bonds from the coordination site is affected by a contribution due to an additional contact term.<sup>2a,b)</sup> This communication reports the induced shift parameters,  $S$  values,<sup>3)</sup> of simple aliphatic amines in dilute  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solution at  $34^\circ$ . (cf. Table I). Values are compared with the steric strain energies,  $\Delta\Delta E_R$ , of amine- $\text{BMe}_3$  addition compounds<sup>4a-c)</sup> (cf. Table II), because these two parameters can be expected to reflect an analogous mode of reaction. The correlations between the  $S$  values and steric strain energies of these addition compounds are shown in Fig. 1. This curve suggests

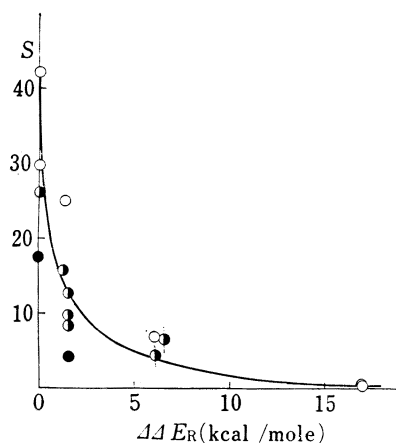


Fig. 1. Correlations between  $S$  Values and Steric Strain Energies,  $\Delta\Delta E_R$ , of Simple Aliphatic Amines

○:  $S_\alpha$ ; ◐:  $S_\beta$ ; ●:  $S_\gamma$

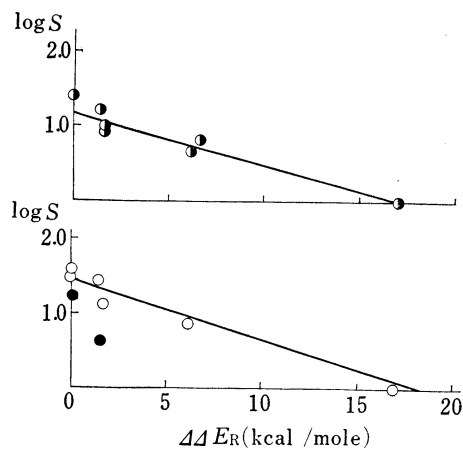


Fig. 2. Correlations between  $\log S$  and Steric Strain Energies,  $\Delta\Delta E_R$ , of Simple Aliphatic Amines

○:  $S_\alpha$ ; ◐:  $S_\beta$ ; ●:  $S_\gamma$

TABLE I.  $\text{Eu}(\text{DPM})_3$  Induced Shift Parameters,  $S$  Values, of Simple Aliphatic Amines

Amine	$S_\alpha$	$S_\beta$	$S_\gamma$
$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2$	42.0	26.0	17.5
$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_2$	29.5		
$\text{iso-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2$	25.0	15.5	
$s\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_2$	12.5	Me 9.5	4.0
		$\text{CH}_2$ 8.0	
$t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_2$		6.5	
$\text{Et}_2\text{NH}$	7.0	4.5	
$\text{Et}_3\text{N}$	0	0	

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TABLE II. Steric Strain Energies,  $\Delta\Delta E_R$ , (kcal/mole) of Amine-BMe<sub>3</sub> Addition Compounds

Amine	$\Delta\Delta E_R$ kcal/mole
<i>n</i> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	0.0
<i>n</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	0.0
iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	1.4
<i>s</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	1.6
<i>t</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	6.6
Et <sub>2</sub> NH	6.1
Et <sub>3</sub> N	17

that the  $S$  value is an exponential function of  $\Delta\Delta E_R$ , and  $\log S$  is linearly related to  $\Delta\Delta E_R$ , as shown in Fig. 2. These relations can be expressed by the following empirical equations:

$$S_\alpha = 28.9 e^{-0.21\Delta\Delta E_R} \quad S_\beta = 11.6 e^{-0.16\Delta\Delta E_R}$$

where  $S_\alpha$  and  $S_\beta$  = Shift parameters of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -H, respectively, induced by Eu(DPM)<sub>3</sub>  
 $\Delta\Delta E_R$  = Steric strain energy (kcal/mole) of the amine-BMe<sub>3</sub> addition reaction

Thus there seems to be an analogy between the coordination scheme of the shift reagent and BMe<sub>3</sub> on the lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen, and the contribution of the steric strain is probably a major factor in determining the magnitude of the  $S$  value. Details of this work will be published elsewhere.

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### Enzymic Synthesis of 2-Alanyl-3-isoxazolin-5-one from O-Acetylserine and Isoxazolin-5-one by Pisum Seedling Extracts

In recent years two UV-sensitive heterocyclic amino acids, that may be regarded as  $\beta$ -substituted alanines, have been isolated by Lambein, *et al.* from pea (*Pisum sativum*) seedlings.<sup>1,2)</sup> These amino acids are not present in the dry seeds, but they can be detected after germination for two or three days. The structures assigned on the basis of chemical and spectroscopic methods were 2-alanyl-3-isoxazolin-5-one (I) and 2-( $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl)-4-alanyl-3-isoxazolin-5-one.

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