

2-Amino-1-azetines, a New Class of Strained Amidines

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Summary The reaction of amide chlorides with *N*-benzhydrylimines yields azetidin-2-iminium salts, which, upon hydrogenolysis and treatment with base, are converted into 2-amino-1-azetines.

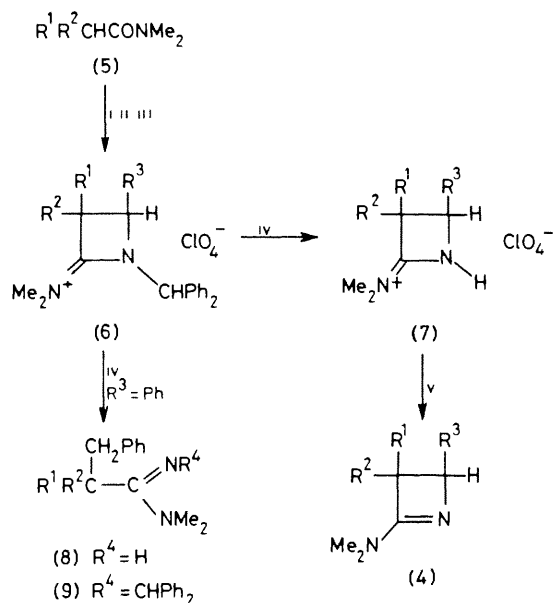
In spite of much work on the β -lactams (**1**), very few studies have been devoted to the corresponding imines (**2**) and iminium salts (**3**). We have previously described^{1,2} a procedure for the synthesis of (**3**). However, the method



- (1) X = O
(2) X = NR'
(3) X = $\overset{+}{N}R_2$

(4)

did not apply to the synthesis of *N*-unsubstituted azetid-2-iminium salts (**3**) ($R = H$) which are potential sources of the virtually unknown³ 2-amino-1-azetines (**4**)



- SCHEME 1
- a $R^1 = R^2 = Me, R^3 = Ph$
 - b, $R^1 = Me, R^2 = H, R^3 = Ph$
 - c $R^1 = H, R^2 = Me, R^3 = Ph$
 - d, $R^1 = R^2 = H, R^3 = Ph$
 - e, $R^1 = R^2 = Me, R^3 = CO_2Me$
 - f $R^1 = Me, R^2 = H, R^3 = CO_2Me$
 - g, $R^1 = H, R^2 = Me, R^3 = CO_2Me$
 - h, $R^1 = R^2 = H, R^3 = C_6H_{11}$

Reagents i, $COCl_2$, ii, $R^3CH=NCHPh_2-NEt_3$, iii, $NaClO_4$, iv, H_2 , Pd/C-MeOH, v, KOH-MeOH or DBN- Et_2O (DBN = 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene)

We report here a simple route to these new strained amidines. The *N*-benzhydrylazetid-2-iminium perchlorates (**6**) were readily obtained from the reaction of the amides (**5**) with phosgene⁴ followed by treatment of the crude amide chlorides with a Schiff's base and triethylamine. Hydrogenolysis of (**6**) yielded the *N*-unsubstituted azetid-2-iminium salts (**7**). However, when $R^3 =$ phenyl, cleavage of the benzylic C(4)-N bond leading to (**8**) or (**9**) competed with removal of the benzhydryl group, at least for the less substituted azetid-2-iminium salts (**6c**) and (**6d**).

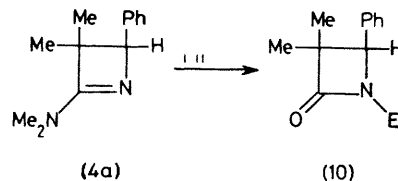
Finally, treatment of (**7**) with bases quantitatively yielded the 2-amino-1-azetines (**4**) (Scheme 1, Table) as

TABLE % Yields of products obtained in the preparation of the 2-amino-1-azetines (**4**)

Adducts ^a	Hydrogenolysis products ^a			2-Amino-1-azetines (4)
	(6)	(7)	(8)	
a	80	80	0	100 ^d
b	90 ^b	100	0	100 ^d
c		0	70	—
d		88	0	48
e	60	100	0	100 ^e
f	20 ^c	92	0	100 ^e
g		99	0	100 ^e
h	80	95	0	100 ^d

^a Yields are for the purified perchlorates. ^b Mixture of *cis* (25%) and *trans* (75%) isomers. ^c Yields are for the pure isomers separated by crystallization in ethanol. ^d From the reaction of (**7**) with KOH in MeOH. ^e From the reaction of (**7**) with DBN in diethyl ether.

stable liquids, fully characterized by their spectral properties. The azetines (**4**) react readily with alkylating and acylating agents, or with Michael acceptors such as acrylonitrile, to give, after hydrolysis,¹ the *N*-substituted azetid-2-ones (**10**) (Scheme 2).



- SCHEME 2
- a, E = Me (90% yield)
 - b, E = $CH_2=CH-CH_2$ (95% yield)
 - c, E = PhCO (50% yield)
 - d, E = $CH_2=CH-CN$ (70% yield)

i, (a) MeI, (b) $CH_2=CH-CH_2Br$, (c) $PhCOCl$ (d) $CH_2=CH-CN$, ii, KOH-MeOH or NaOH aq. $-CH_2Cl_2$

The sequence (**5**)—(**10**) represents a potentially useful method for the synthesis of a variety of *N*-substituted azetid-2-ones.

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