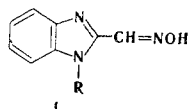


CONFIGURATION OF 1-SUBSTITUTED BENZIMIDAZOLE-2-ALDOXIMES

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The anti configuration was assigned [2,3] to 1-(5'-chloropentyl)benzimidazole-2-aldoxime [I, R = Cl-(CH₂)₅] [1-3] on the basis of chemical data. This assignment might have been extended also to other oximes [I, R = CH₃, Hal(CH₂)_n, R₂N(CH₂)_n] obtained from chloral oxime and o-phenylenediamines [1-5] because of the common source of the oximinomethyl group, the identical conditions of the synthesis, and the proximity of the chemical shifts of the methylidyne proton [2,3]. However, chemical methods for establishing the configuration of oximes are not reliable enough [6], and absolute determination only on the basis of the chemical shifts is possible only when both stereoisomers are present. The recently observed [7, 8] stereospecificity of the geminal spin-spin coupling of N¹⁵=C-H in aldoximes eliminates these difficulties. The magnitude of this coupling for cis orientation of the unshared pair of electrons of nitrogen and the methylidyne proton (anti-aldoxime) is 14-16 Hz compared with 2-4 Hz [7, 8] for a trans orientation (syn-aldoxime).



We obtained 1-methylbenzimidazole-2-aldoxime-N¹⁵ (I, R = CH₃, mp 212-213°)* and its methiodide (II, mp 205°)* by the usual method starting from the corresponding aldehyde and N¹⁵-hydroxylamine hydrochloride (95% enrichment); they were identical to the oximes obtained by the method mentioned above [4,5]. PMR spectra (δ , ppm) in dimethyl sulfoxide (Varian HA-100D-15 spectrometer); I, R = CH₃; 8.25 (=CH, doublet, 2.2 Hz); 12.00 (OH, doublet, about 0.9 Hz); II, 8.78 (=CH, doublet, 2.1 Hz); 13.45 (OH, broad singlet), and 1-N¹⁴, R = Cl(CH₂)₅, 8.24 (=CH, singlet); 12.00 (OH, singlet). These values, despite [2,3], constitute evidence for a syn configuration of the examined oximes.

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*The melting points given are for the unrecrystallized samples.

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