A new method for the synthesis of alcohols of a number of N-substituted pyrroles from 2-methoxy-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,4]nonanes and primary amines is described.

Alcohols of the pyrrole series are of interest in connection with the presence of physiological activity (antimicrobial and anesthetic action) in some of their derivatives, particularly their esters [1-3]. The most widespread methods for the preparation of alcohols of the pyrrole series are based on alkylation of the nitrogen atom of pyrrole and its homologs [1] or on the reaction of 1,4-dicarbonyl compounds with primary amino alcohols [2, 3]. These methods are distinguished by their multistep character [1], by the use of starting compounds that are difficult to obtain [2, 3], and by the possibility of the production of only N-alkanols of the pyrrole series.

We have developed a method for the preparation of N-aryl-, N-alkyl-, and N-hydroxy-alkyl-substituted 1-(2-pyrrolyl)-3-alkanols that is based on the reaction of 2-methoxy-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,4]nonane and its homologs with primary aromatic and aliphatic amines or amino alcohols.

The IR spectra of these compounds contain absorption bands characteristic for the pyrrole ring: two bands at $1550-1660~\rm cm^{-1}$ (C=C) and an intense band at $1274-1295~\rm cm^{-1}$ for N-alkyl substituted compounds and at $1325-1327~\rm cm^{-1}$ for N-aryl-substituted compounds, which is in agreement with [4], and vibrations at $3360-3380~\rm cm^{-1}$ (associated OH).

EXPERIMENTAL

The IR spectra of thin capillary layers of the compounds between potassium bromide plates were recorded with a UR-20 spectrometer.

2-Methoxy-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,4]nonane (XIV), 2-methoxy-7-methyl-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,4]-nonane (XV), and 2-methoxy-7,7-dimethyl-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,4]nonane (XVI) were obtained by known methods [5].

N-Substituted 1-(2-Pyrroly1)-3-alkanols. 1-(N-Pheny1-2-pyrroly1)-3-propanol (I). A mixture of 4.74 g (0.03 mole) of XIV, 2.88 g (0.031 mole) of aniline, and 15 ml of propionic acid was heated on a boiling-water bath for 1.5 h, after which it was cooled and poured into 150 ml of water. The aqueous mixture was cooled, and potassium hydroxide was added until it was alkaline. It was then extracted with ether,* and the ether extracts were dried with calcined magnesium sulfate. The ether was removed by distillation, and the residue was vacuum distilled to give 5.25 g (87%) of product.

*When monoethanolamine was used as the starting amine, the extraction was carried out with ethyl acetate, prior to which the aqueous solution was saturated with sodium chloride.

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TABLE 1. N-Substituted 1-(2-Pyrroly1)-3-alkanols

Com- pound	R	R'	R"	bp, °C (mm)	n _D 20	Empirical formula	
I III IV V VI VIII IX X XI XII XIII	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₅ 0-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ 0-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ 0-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ n-C ₄ H ₉ n-C ₄ H ₉ tret-C ₄ H ₉ HOCH ₂ CH ₂ HOCH ₂ CH ₂ HOCH ₂ CH ₂	H CH ₃ CH ₃ H CH ₃ H CH ₃ H CH ₃ H CH ₃	H H CH ₃ H CH ₃ H H H H CH ₃	144—145 (2) 158—159 (3) 171,5—173,5 (8) 170,5—171,5 (9) 140 (1,5) 125—126 (1) 116—117 (1) 131 (3) 135—136 (5) 162—163 (3) 152—153 (2) 172,5—173 (3)	1,5760 1,5682 1,5608 1,5610 1,5545 1,5468 1,5015 1,4997 1,5040 1,4968 1,5187 1,5180 1,5158	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ NO C ₁₄ H ₁₇ NO C ₁₅ H ₁₉ NO C ₁₄ H ₁₇ NO C ₁₅ H ₁₉ NO C ₁₆ H ₂₁ NO C ₁₁ H ₁₉ NO C ₁₁ H ₁₉ NO C ₁₃ H ₂₃ NO C ₁₆ H ₁₅ NO ₂ C ₁₆ H ₁₇ NO ₂ C ₁₆ H ₁₇ NO ₂ C ₁₁ H ₁₉ NO C ₁₁ H ₁₉ NO	

Com-	Found, %			Calc., %			IR spectra, v, cm-1		
pound	С	н	. N	СС	н	N	0-н	C-N(N-R)	Yield, %
I II III IV VIII VIII IX XII XII XII	77,6 78,0 78,4 78,0 78,3 78,8 73,0 73,7 72,7 74,3 63,7 65,3 66,6	7,9 8,0 8,4 8,0 8,8 8,4 10,7 10,7 10,6 11,1 9,2 9,3 9,6	6,8 6,7 6,0 6,4 6,1 5,6 7,6 7,3 7,9 6,7 8,1 7,7	77,6 78,1 78,6 78,1 78,6 79,0 72,9 73,8 72,9 74,6 63,9 65,5 67,0	7,5 8,0 8,4 8,0 8,4 8,7 10,6 10,9 10.6 11,1 8,9 9,4	7,0 6,5 6,1 6,5 6,1 5,8 7,7 7,2 7,7 6,7 8,3 7,6	3360 3380 3375 3380 3380 3375 3380 3375 3380 3375 3380 3375 3380	1325 1325 1325 1327 1327 1327 1290 1291 1280 1274 1293 1295	87 81 73 98 81 72 62 56 44 42 56 60 67

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