

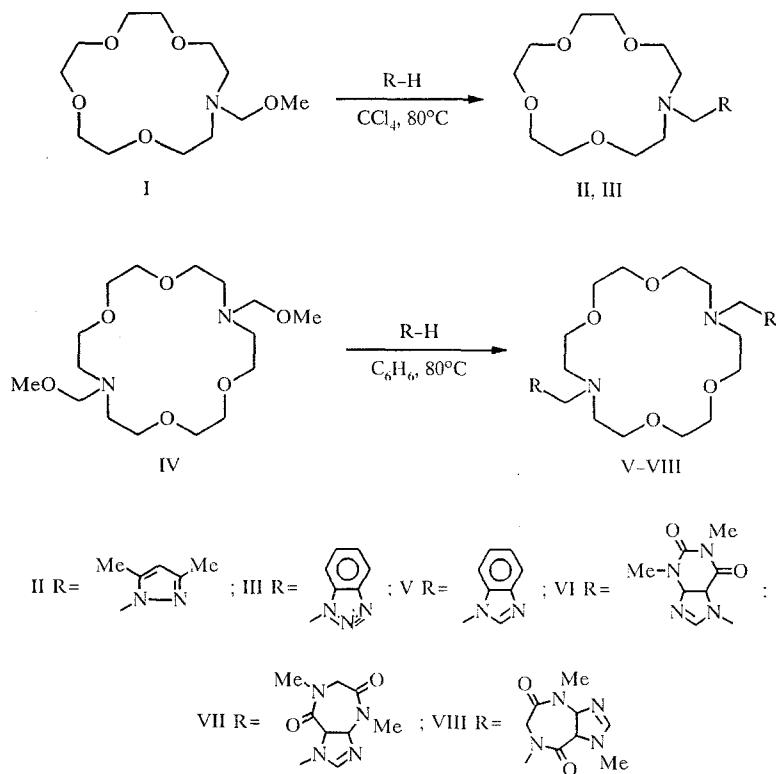
SIMPLE METHOD OF INTRODUCING AZOLES INTO THE SIDE CHAIN OF AZACROWN ETHERS

N. G. Luk'yanenko, V. N. Pastushok, A. V. Bordunov,
É. I. Ivanov, G. D. Kalayanov, and I. Ya. Yaroshchenko

We have previously reported an efficient method for synthesizing azacrown ether derivatives containing phenol, nitro, amide, and sulfamide groups [1-3]. The method is based on C- and N-aminomethylation of nucleophilic substrates by N-methoxymethylazacrown ethers. In the present communication, we demonstrate a simple method for preparing azacrown ethers with azoles in the side chain.

The reaction of 3,5-dimethylpyrazole and benzotriazole with equimolar amounts of N-methoxymethylaza-15-crown-5 (I) in boiling CCl_4 produced the previously unknown crown ethers II and III. Analogously, the reaction of N,N'-bis(methoxymethyl)diaza-18-crown-6 (IV) with imidazole derivatives produced crown ethers V-VII.

As previously reported, 2-pyrrolidone, in contrast with acyclic secondary amides, smoothly reacts with macrocyclic N-methoxymethylamines [1, 4]. The synthesis of VIII provides an example that 7-membered cyclic amides also easily react through aminomethylation at the secondary amide.



A. V. Bogatskii Physical Chemistry Institute, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Odessa 270080. Translated from Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, No. 2, pp. 270-271, February, 1993. Original article submitted March 4, 1992.

Compound II ($C_{16}H_{29}N_3O_4$). Oil. PMR* spectrum: 2.13 (3H, s, 5-CH₃), 2.21 (3H, s, 3-CH₃), 2.83 (4H, t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, NCH₂), 3.62 (16H, m, OCH₂), 4.75 (2H, s, NCH₂N), 5.68 ppm (1H, s, C=CH). M⁺ 327. Yield 97%.

Compound III ($C_{17}H_{26}N_4O_4$). Oil. PMR spectrum: 2.92 (4H, t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, NCH₂), 3.66 (16H, m, OCH₂), 5.53 (2H, s, NCH₂N), 7.57 ppm (4H, m, ArH). M⁺ 350. Yield 98%.

Compound V ($C_{28}H_{38}N_6O_4$). mp 95-96°C. PMR spectrum: 2.95 (8H, t, $J = 5.1$ Hz, NCH₂), 3.65 (16H, m, OCH₃), 5.25 (4H, s, NCH₂N), 7.60 ppm (9H, m, ArH, HCHN). M⁺ 522. Yield 98%.

Compound VI ($C_{28}H_{46}N_{10}O_8$). mp 194-195°C. PMR spectrum: 2.99 (8H, t, $J = 5.1$ Hz, NCH₂), 3.41 (6H, s, CH₃), 3.68-3.60 (22H, m, OCH₂, CH₃), 5.41 (4H, s, NCH₂N), 7.98 ppm (2H, s, NCHN). M⁺ 646. Yield 68%.

Compound VII ($C_{30}H_{50}N_{10}O_8$). mp 150-151°C. PMR spectrum: 2.92 (8H, t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, NCH₂), 3.17 (6H, s, CH₃), 3.46 (6H, s, CH₃), 3.62-3.56 (16H, m, OCH₂), 3.99 (4H, s, CH₂CO), 5.31 (4H, s, NCH₂N), 7.81 ppm (2H, s, NCHN). M⁺ 660. Yield 64%.

Compound VIII ($C_{30}H_{50}N_{10}O_8$). mp 145-146°C. PMR spectrum: 2.89 (8H, $J = 5.4$ Hz, NCH₂), 3.43 (6H, s, CH₃), 3.63-3.58 (16H, m, OCH₂), 3.88 (6H, s, CH₃), 4.07 (4H, s, CH₂CO), 4.40 (4H, s, NCH₂N), 7.40 ppm (2H, s, NCHN). M⁺ 660. Yield 72%.

REFERENCES

1. A. V. Bogatsky, N. G. Lukyanenko, V. N. Pastushok, and R. G. Kostyanovsky, *Synthesis*, No. 12, 992 (1983).
2. N. G. Luk'yanenko, R. G. Kostyanovskii, V. N. Pastushok, and A. V. Bogatskii, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, No. 3, 413 (1986).
3. N. G. Lukyanenko, V. N. Pastushok, and A. V. Bordunov, *Synthesis*, No. 3, 241 (1991).
4. N. G. Luk'yanenko and V. N. Pastushok, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **25**, 2435 (1989).

*Here and henceforth the spectra are recorded in CDCl₃ with an internal standard of HMDS on a 250 MHz instrument.