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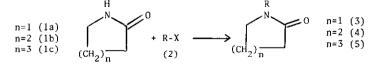
N-ALKYLATION OF LACTAMS WITH PHASE TRANSFER CATALYST

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Abstract—— N-Alkylation of lactams (la,b,c) with alkyl halides (2) with phase transfer catalyst afforded various N-alkyl lactams (3,4, and 5) in good yields.

Reaction using phase transfer catalyst (PTC) has rately been versatile means for substitution, alkylation, carbene formation, oxidation, and so on.² However, there have been few papers for N-alkylation of the amide groups with PTC.³ We now describe studies on N-alkylation of lactams (la,b,c) in a heterogenous solid/liquid system. In contrast to the precedents,⁴ a versatile and mild procedure for the preparation of N-substituted lactams was realized by the use of a solid/liquid two phase system consisting of pulverized KOH

and THF as a solvent together with tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB).



(2) R-X, a) CH_3I , b) n-BuBr, c) n-BuC1, d) sec-BuBr, e) $NCCH_2CH_2C1$, f) $(MeO)_2CHCH_2CH_2C1$ g) $PhCH_2Br$, h) $PhCH_2CH_2Br$, 1) $O_N - CH_2CH_2C1$

General procedure for N-alkylation— A solution of 2 (0.05 mol) and 1 (0.05 mol) in 20 ml of dry THF was added to a suspension of pulverized KOH (0.055 mol) and TBAB (0,01 mol) in 50 ml of dry THF over 1 hr at room temperature. After completion of addition, the reaction mixture (2, X=Br,I) was stirred for 3-7 hr at room temperature. On the other hand, the reaction mixture (2, X=Cl) required a reflux for 2-3 hr. The precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo to leave an oil, to which was added CH_2Cl_2 and H_2O . The organic phase was washed with saturated aqeuous NaCl and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gave 3,4, and 5.

Products	Yield (%) ^b	Condition ^C	b.p,/torr	Lit, b.p./torr	I.R. (neat)
			or m.p. (°C)	or m.p. (°C)	$v = 0 (cm^{-1})$
3a	92 (93) ^d	r.t. 3 hr	76/10	202/760 ⁵	1660
4a	95 (92) ^d	r.t. 3 hr	97/10	108/18 ⁵	1650
5a	96	r.t. 3 hr	75/2	75/1.7 ⁶	1640
3b	85 (71) ^e	r.t. 4 hr	105/10	121/16 ⁵	1660
4b	82	r.t. 4 hr	135/11	131/11 ⁵	1660
5b	79	r.t. 5 hr	101/1	121/5 ⁶	1640
3c	90 (55) ^e	refl. 2 hr			
4c	85	refl. 2 hr		·····	
5c	87 (82) ^d	refl. 3 hr	- 1 - 11		
3d	71	r.t. 7 hr	101/12	101/8 ⁷	1650
4d	65	r.t. 7 hr	75/2.5		1640
5d	66	r.t. 7 hr	38		1640 ^f
3e	71 (72) ^d	refl. 3 hr	140/2	121/0.18	1660
4e	70 .	refl. 3 hr	147/2.5		1640
3f	70	refl. 3 hr	110/0.4		1640
4f	69	refl. 3 hr	105/0.1		1640
3g	89	r.t. 4hr	140/2	144/39	1660
4 g	91	r.t. 4 hr	156/4	193/8 ⁵	1640
3h	45	r.t. 5 hr	140/2	105/0.05 ¹⁰	1660
4h	38	r.t. 6 hr	43	45 ¹¹	1660 ^f
3i	45	refl. 3 hr	65		1660 ^f

Table 1. Formation of N-Substituted Lactams^a

a) All new products exhibited the expected pmr, ms, and analytical data.

b) Isolated yields after distillation.

c) THF was used as a solvent.

d) CH_3CN was used as a solvent.

e) CH_2C1_2 was used as a solvent.

f)I.R. (nujol).

The results are summarized in Table 1. The reaction time increases with decreasing amount of catalyst TBAB¹², and in the absence of catalyst, practically the reaction gave 3b (9%) and 3c (5%) in low yields. Primary halides react faster than secondary ones, and bromides are more reactive than chlorides. The replacement of THF with CH_3CN caused no changes in yields of the products, but the use of CH_2Cl_2 as a solvent caused decrease in yield.

Next, the compounds (3e and 3f) and (4e and 4f) were used as synthons for the syntheses of 8,13and 5,9-diazasteroids, respectively.¹³ We are currently investigating intramolecular N-alkylation of β -halopropionamides with phase transfer catalyst and a useful synthesis of monocyclic β -lactams will be reported soon.

References and Notes

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