

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(1-pyrrodidinyl)propane·HCl (169).—To a suspension of 29.5 g (0.1 mole) of **15** in 600 ml of liq NH₃ and 15.4 ml of EtOH was slowly added during 2.5 hr 6.92 g (0.3 g-atom) of Na (spheres). The mixt was then stirred for an addl 1.5 hr and allowed to evap overnight. Ice water was added and the mixt was extd with Et₂O. The Et₂O soln was washed (H₂O, satd NaCl) and dried (Na₂SO₄). Filtn and removal of the solvent gave 28.2 g of nearly colorless oil. This was dissolved in 250 ml of hexane and chromatogd on a column of 1 kg of neutral Al₂O₃ (Woelm) and eluted with 1-l. portions of hexane contg increasing amounts of abs Et₂O. The bulk of the product came off with solvent contg 2% Et₂O giving 15.4 g of oil. This

was dissolved in Et₂O and acidified with ethanolic HCl, yielding 18.85 g (57%) of white solid, mp 214.5–217°.

The same compd (**169**) was obtained in poor yield by treating **16** with SOCl₂, removing the solvent, and hydrogenating the resulting crude 3-chloro-3,3-diphenyl-2-methylpropyl-1-pyrrolidine·HCl in the presence of Pd/C. *Anal.* (C₂₀H₂₆ClN) C, H, Cl, N.

Acknowledgments.—The authors wish to thank our Physical and Analytical Chemistry Unit for analytical and spectral data, Mr. R. F. Tripp for technical assistance, and Dr. R. V. Heinzelman for guidance.

Central Nervous System Agents. 2. Synthesis of Diphenyl Primary and Secondary Aminopropanols

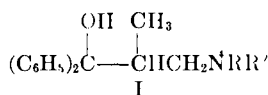
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Received March 12, 1971

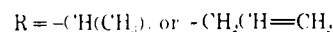
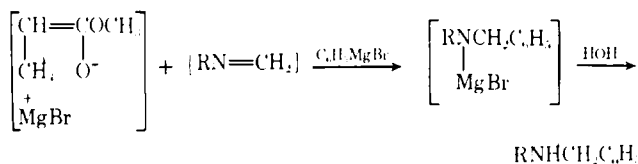
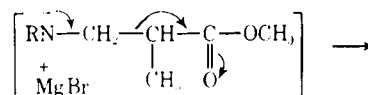
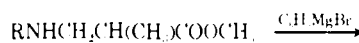
A series of 1,1-diaryl-2-methyl-3-[(primary and secondary)amino]propanols (I, R and/or R' = H) were prepared for testing as CNS agents (anticonvulsants, anorexigenics, and their effect on simple reflexes). The primary amines were prepared by reduction of the corresponding nitriles and most of the secondary amines by reductive alkylation of the primary amines. A new cleavage of β -amino esters by Grignard reagents is described. The primary amine (1,1-diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol) was resolved into its optical isomers and the *l* isomer was tested in man.

The interesting CNS stimulating effects accompanied by low anticholinergic side effects found for the tertiary amines¹ (I) have encouraged us to expand the series to



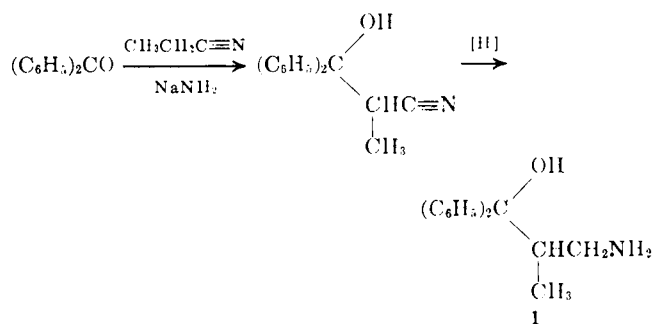
include primary and secondary amines (I, R and/or R' = H) (Table I). These could not be satisfactorily prepared by the methods used for the tertiary amines. Although some workers² have successfully prepared similar primary or secondary amino alcohols by the Grignard reaction on β -amino esters or β -amino ketones, we found these methods unsatisfactory for our compounds. When methyl β -(isopropylamino)isobutyrate or β -(allylamino)isobutyrate were added to PhMgBr or PhLi under conditions that worked well with tertiary amino esters¹ none of the desired amino alcohols were isolated but instead about a 50% yield of *N*-isopropyl- or *N*-allylbenzylamine was obtained. This might be formulated as a reverse condensation reaction and explained by cleavage of the anion formed by initial abstraction of the proton from N, followed by addition of more PhMgBr to the formal compound.

Of course, PhMgBr may also add to the ester prior to, simultaneously with, or subsequent to the cleavage. This novel reaction may prove useful for the preparation of benzylamines from aromatic Grignard reagents. When the Grignard reaction was carried out at -20° as suggested by Adamson^{2a} a small yield of the desired *N*-isopropylamino alcohol **28** was obtained. However,



this was much better obtained by reductive alkylation of the primary amine.

The primary amine **1** was obtained in good yield by the method Henecka, *et al.*,³ used for analogous amino alcohols. This involved condensation of benzophenone with propionitrile in the presence of NaNH₂ and reduction of the resulting nitrile either with LAH or by catalytic hydrogenation.

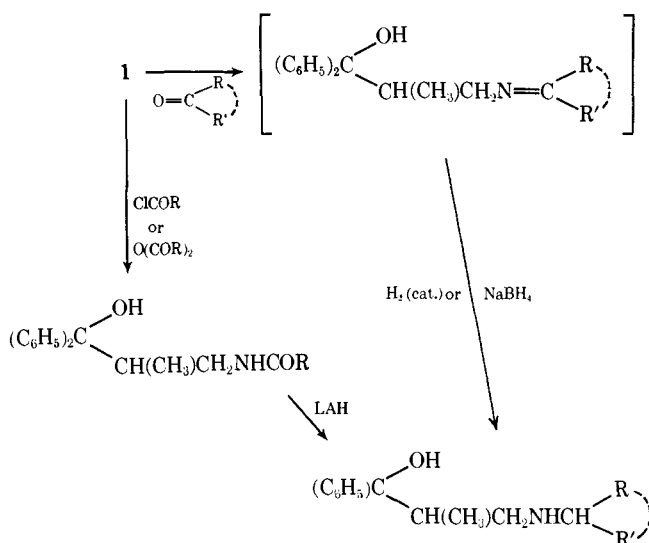


(1) Article 1: R. B. Moffett, R. E. Strube, and L. L. Skaletzky, *J. Med. Chem.*, **14**, 1088 (1971).

(2) (a) D. W. Adamson, *J. Chem. Soc., Suppl.*, **1**, S144 (1949); (b) K. Takagi, Y. Kasuya, and K. Hottori, *Yakugaku Zasshi*, **72**, 1592 (1952); *Chem. Abstr.*, **47**, 9312b (1953); (c) H. S. Mosher, M. B. Frankel, and M. Gregory, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **75**, 5326 (1953); (d) J. English and A. D. Bliss, *ibid.*, **78**, 4057 (1956).

(3) H. Henecka, R. Lorenz and R. Gösswald, British Patent 811,659 (1959); *Chem. Abstr.*, **54**, 424a (1960).

A variety of secondary amines were prepared from the primary amine **1** by either of the two methods indicated.



The *N*-methyl compounds **17** and **19** were prepared by hydrogenolysis of the corresponding *N*-benzyl-*N*-methylamines.¹

The primary amine **1** proved to have very interesting CNS stimulating properties in animals⁴ and was therefore resolved into its *d* and *l* forms. This was accomplished by crystallizing its *d*-tartrate salt to furnish the *l* isomer and its *l*-tartrate salt to give the *d* isomer. The levo rotating isomer (**6**) proved to be the more potent although the *d* isomer (**9**) also had interesting properties, being half as active on some parameters but only 0.2 as active on others.⁴ The *l* isomer (**6**) was sent to the clinic for testing in humans afflicted with various mental diseases. However, undesirable side effects were encountered which may limit its use as an anti-depressant.

Experimental Section⁵

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol (1).—To a mixt of 113.5 g (2.91 moles) of NaNH_2^6 and 1.75 l. of abs Et_2O was slowly added with stirring a soln of 500 g (2.75 moles) of Ph_2CO and 330 ml (6 moles) of EtCN in 2 l. of abs Et_2O . After refluxing for 3 hr and standing overnight the mixt was poured into 6 l. of ice water. The aq soln was extd with Et_2O and the Et_2O solns were washed (H_2O , dil HCl, H_2O , satd NaCl) and dried (Na_2SO_4). After filtn, the Et_2O soln of the crude nitrile was concd to 4 l. and slowly added with vigorous stirring to 343 g (9 moles) of LAH and 500 ml of abs Et_2O . The Et_2O gently refluxed during the 3.5 hr which was required for the addn. The mixt was then stirred under reflux overnight and cooled with an ice bath. To the reaction mixt was carefully added dropwise 360 ml of H_2O and then 54 g of NaOH in 1.5 l. of H_2O . After thorough mixing, the mixt was filtd and the solid was well extd with Et_2O . The Et_2O filtrates were extd with several portions of dil HCl and the acid exts were washed (Et_2O). The aq solns were basified with cold dil NaOH and the cryst free base was collected, washed (H_2O), and dried, giving 313 g of white crystals, mp 122.5–124.5°.

(4) The pharmacology of these compounds is reported in article 3 of this series, H. H. Keasling and R. B. Moffett, *J. Med. Chem.*, **14**, 1106 (1971).

(5) Mps were taken in capillary tubes with a partial immersion thermometer. Calibration of the app against standard compds showed no need for correction. Absorption peaks of spectra (ir and in selected cases nmr on a Varian A-60 instrument) were as expected. Where anal. are indicated only by symbols of the elements, anal. results obtained for these elements were within $\pm 0.4\%$ of the theor values.

(6) Free-flowing powder from Farchan Research Laboratories, Wickliffe, Ohio.

This was recrystd from 1.7 l. of *i*-PrOH, yielding 266.7 g of white crystals, mp 125–126.5°.

Hydrochloride 2.—An *i*-PrOH soln of 20 g (0.083 mole) of the base (**1**) was acidified with a slight excess of ethanolic HCl. Diln of the soln with abs Et_2O gave 17.5 g of white crystals, mp 213° dec.

Maleate 3.—A warm soln of 1.2 g (0.01 mole) of maleic acid in 10 ml of EtCOMe was added to a warm soln of 2.4 g (0.01 mole) of the base **1** in 15 ml of the same solvent. The maleate salt crystd almost immediately, giving 3.5 g of white crystals, mp 179–181.5°.

Alternate Method⁷ for 1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol (1).—A soln of 6.232 kg (26.2 moles) of 2-(α -benzhydro)propionitrile⁸ in 28 l. of 95% EtOH and 3.85 l. of NH_4OH (29% NH_3) was hydrogenated in a 120-l. autoclave with 1.5 l. of Raney Ni at 75° and 70.3 kg/cm². The hydrogenation was complete in about 30 min. The product was washed from the autoclave with EtOH and CH_2Cl_2 , filtd, and concd under reduced pressure. The residual oil was dissolved in PhH and extd with dil HCl. The aq soln was washed (Et_2O) and basified with cold dil NaOH giving 6.04 kg of crude base. This was recrystd from 40 l. of *i*-PrOH, yielding 5.135 kg (81%) of white crystals, mp 124.5–126.5°.

***l*-1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol *d*-Tartrate (4).**—A mixt of 326.4 g (1.35 moles) of the base **1** and 202.5 g (1.35 moles) of *d*-tartaric acid was recrystd first from 6 l. of 85% (by vol) of aq Me_2CO and then from 2.5 l. of H_2O giving 169 g of white crystals, mp 154–158° dec. A sample dried at 60° (0.1 mm) was found by Karl Fischer anal. to cont 0.6 mole of water, $[\alpha]^{25\text{D}} -19 \pm 1^\circ$ in H_2O ($\alpha -0.352 \pm 0.02^\circ$, $c, 0.9368 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$).

***l*-1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol (5).**—The above *l* base *d*-tartrate (**4**) was dissolved in warm H_2O and basified with NaOH. The cryst solid was collected, dried, and recrystd from 600 ml of *i*-PrOH, yielding 86.5 g of *l* base, mp 148–149.5°, $[\alpha]^{25\text{D}} -15.8^\circ$. A sample recrystd from *i*-PrOH had mp 148.5–150°, $[\alpha]^{25\text{D}} -18.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ in MeOH ($\alpha -0.305$, $c, 0.8204 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$).

***l*-1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol·HCl (6).**—The *l* base (**5**) was dissolved by warming in 240 ml of *i*-PrOH contg a slight excess of ethanolic HCl. On cooling cryst hydrochloride sepd giving 85.8 g of white crystals, mp 193–196°, resolidified at about 197°, and remelted at 205–215°, $[\alpha]^{27\text{D}} -41.6 \pm 1^\circ$ in H_2O ($\alpha -0.75$, $c, 0.902 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$); $[\alpha]^{27\text{D}} -38.25 \pm 1^\circ$ in MeOH ($\alpha 0.65$, $c, 0.860 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$).

By reworking various filtrates, a small addl yield of pure **6** was obtained. The total overall yield for the resoln was 51% of the theoretical yield (one-half of the starting [*dl*] material).

***d*-1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol *l*-Tartrate (7).**—The filtrates from the prepn of the above *l* base *d*-tartrate (**4**) were evapd to dryness and all fractions having rotation $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +23^\circ$ to $+29^\circ$ were combined (about 300 g). This was dissolved in H_2O and basified with NaOH. The solid base was collected, washed well (H_2O), and dissolved in 3 l. of hot 85% aq Me_2CO contg a slight excess of *l*-tartaric acid. On cooling, crude *d* base *l*-tartrate crystd and was recrystd from 1.7 l. of H_2O , yielding 192.2 g of white crystals, mp 152–158°. A sample was dried at 40° (0.1 mm), $[\alpha]^{26\text{D}} +19.0 - 1^\circ$ in H_2O ($\alpha = +0.342^\circ$, $c, 0.881 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$). Karl Fischer anal. indicated only 0.38% H_2O . Anal. ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_7$) Calcd: C, 61.37; H, 6.44; N, 3.58. Found: C, 59.87; H, 6.93; N, 3.55.

***d*-1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol (8).**—The above *d* base *l*-tartrate (**7**) was dissolved in warm H_2O and basified with NaOH, the cryst solid was collected, dried, and recrystd from 800 ml of *i*-PrOH, yielding 104.1 g of *d* base, mp 148–149.5°, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +17.7 \pm 1^\circ$ in MeOH ($\alpha +0.340^\circ$, $c, 0.9606 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$).

***d*-1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol·HCl (9).**—A soln of 10.2 g of the *d* base **8** in 65 ml of warm *i*-PrOH was acidified with ethanolic HCl giving 8.7 g of white crystals, mp 191–192°, resolidified, and remelted at 205–210°, $[\alpha]^{26\text{D}} +42.2 \pm 1^\circ$ in H_2O ($\alpha +0.70^\circ$, $c, 0.8216 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$); $[\alpha]^{25\text{D}} +38.45 \pm 1^\circ$ in MeOH ($\alpha +0.648^\circ$, $c, 0.8426 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml}$, $l = 2$).

1,1-Diphenyl-3-aminobutanol⁹ (10).—A soln of 510 ml (1.53 moles) of 3 *M* PhMgBr was cooled to -20° and a soln of 2.5 g (0.19 mole) of ethyl 3-aminobutyrate in 100 ml of abs Et_2O was slowly added with stirring at -20° . The mixt was stirred at -20° for 2 hr, then at 0° for 2 hr, and poured into ice water contg a slight excess of HBr. The aq layer (contg a little gummy hydro-

(7) This method was developed by Mr. Melvin A. Rebenstorf of our high pressure laboratory.

(8) H. Lettre and K. Wick, *Justus Liebig's Ann. Chem.*, **603**, 189 (1957).

(9) A. T. Austin and J. Howard [*J. Chem. Soc.*, 3278 (1961)] report (without details) an optically active (+) isomer of this compound.

TABLE I: DIARYLAMINO ALCOHOLS AND DERIVATIVES
Ar₂C(OH)ANHR·HX

No. ^a	Structure	·HX	Method of prepn	Yield, % ^b	Mp, °C	Crystallizing solvent	Formula	Anal.
1	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	Base	<i>c</i>	40	125–126.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ NO	C, H, N
2	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	HCl	<i>c</i>	76	213 dec	<i>i</i> -PrOH–Et ₂ O	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
3	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ ^d	<i>c</i>	97	179.5–181.5	MeEtCO	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ NO ₅	C, H, N
4	<i>l</i> -(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₆ O ₆ ^e	<i>c</i>	62	154–158	H ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ NO ₇ ·0.6H ₂ O	C, H, N
5	<i>l</i> -(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	Base	<i>c</i>	78	148–149.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ NO	C, H, N
6	<i>l</i> -(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	HCl	<i>c</i>	86	193–215 ^f	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
7	<i>d</i> -(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	<i>l</i> -C ₄ H ₆ O ₆ ^g	<i>c</i>	79	152–158	H ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ NO ₇ · <i>x</i> H ₂ O ^f	C, H, N
8	<i>d</i> -(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	Base	<i>c</i>	81	148–149.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ NO	C, H, N
9	<i>d</i> -(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	HCl	<i>c</i>	74	191–210 ^f	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
10	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)NH ₂	Base	<i>c</i>	3.2	156.5–157.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ NO	C, H, N
11	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	Base	<i>h</i>	72	131–132	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO	C, H, N
12	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	HCl	<i>i</i>	90	182.5–183.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH–Et ₂ O	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
13	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH[CH(CH ₃) ₂]CH ₂ NH ₂	HCl	<i>j</i>	68	232–232.5	EtOH	C ₁₈ H ₂₄ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
14	(<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	Base	<i>k</i>	26	137–138.5 dec	Me cyclohexane	C ₁₈ H ₂₃ NO	C, H, N
15	(<i>m</i> -FC ₆ H ₄) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ ^d	<i>l, m</i>	28	176–177 dec	95% EtOH	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ F ₂ NO ₅	C, H, F, N
16	(<i>m</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH ₂	HCl	<i>l, n</i>	18	203.5–204.5 dec	MeEtCO	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ Cl ₃ NO	C, H, Cl, N
17	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH ₃	Base	<i>c</i>	81	112–114	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO	C, H, N
18	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH ₃	HCl	<i>o</i>	83	221–222 dec	EtOH	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
19	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)NHCH ₃	Base ^p	<i>q</i>	74	158.5–160	EtOAc	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO	C, H, N
20	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)NHCH ₃	HCl	<i>r</i>	88	190.5–191.5 dec	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
21	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCOCH ₃	Base	<i>c</i>	96	158–159	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₂	C, H, N
22	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₃	Base	<i>c</i>	57	103–104	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₈ H ₂₃ NO	C, H, N
23	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₃	HCl	<i>s</i>	71	187–188	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₈ H ₂₄ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
24	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCOCH ₂ CH ₃		<i>t</i>	29	119–121	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO	C, H, N
25	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ ^d	<i>c</i>	43	145–146.5	EtOAc	C ₂₃ H ₂₉ NO ₅	C, H, N
26	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ N=C(CH ₃) ₂	Base	<i>c</i>	79	135.5–137.5	Me ₂ CO	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO	C, H, N
27	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₃) ₂	Base	<i>c</i>	100	95–99.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₁₉ H ₂₅ NO	C, H, N
28	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₃) ₂	HBr	<i>u</i>		186–188	H ₂ O	C ₁₂ H ₂₆ BrNO	C, H, Br, N
29	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCO(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		<i>c</i>	55	107–109	Et ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ NO	C, H, N
30	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	Base	<i>v</i>	70	80–82	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₂₀ H ₂₇ NO	C, H, N
31	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ ^d	<i>w</i>	79	148–148.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ NO	C, H, N
32	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCOCH ₂ CH ₂	Base	<i>x</i>	72	152–154	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ NO ₂	C, H, N
33	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Base	<i>v</i>	42	100.5–102	Et ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ NO	C, H, N
34	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ N=C(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	Base	<i>y, z</i>	70	120.5–122.5	MeOH	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ NO	C, N, N
35	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ ^{aa}	Base	<i>c</i>	30	99–101	Pentane	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ NO	C, N, N
36	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ ^{aa}	HCl	<i>r</i>	79	189–190.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₂₁ H ₂₈ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
37	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ ^{bb}	Base	<i>c</i>		68–71	50% <i>i</i> -PrOH–H ₂ O	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ NO	C, H, N
38	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	HCl	<i>c</i>	30	199.5–201.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N
39	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂	Base	<i>cc</i>	86	108–109.5	EtOH	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ NO	C, H, N
40	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ NHCH(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂	HCl	<i>dd</i>	98	215–217	MeOH– <i>i</i> -PrOH	C ₂₁ H ₂₈ ClNO	C, H, Cl, N

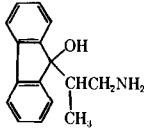
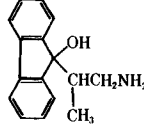
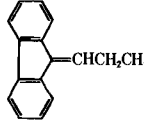
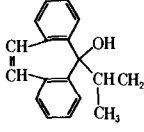
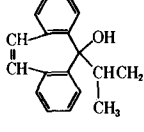
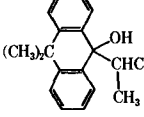
41	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2N=CHC_6H_5$	Base	<i>c</i>	90	132-136	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{23}H_{23}NO$	C, H, N
42	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2C_6H_5$	Base	<i>c</i>	96	106-108	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{23}H_{25}NO$	C, H, N
43	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2[3,4,5-(OCH_3)_3C_6H_2]$	Base	<i>c</i>	76	120-123	EtOH	$C_{26}H_{31}NO_4$	C, H, N
44	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2[3,4,5-(OCH_3)_3C_6H_2]$	HCl	<i>ee</i>	57	155.5-157.5	MeEtCO- <i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{26}H_{32}ClNO_4$	C, H, Cl, N
45	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2N=CHC=CHCH=CHO$	Base	<i>y</i>	88	122-123.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{21}H_{21}NO_2$	C, H, N
46	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2C=CHCH=CHO$	Base	<i>ff</i>	97	94.5-96	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{21}H_{23}NO_2$	C, H, N
47	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2C=CHCH=CHO$	$C_4H_4O_4^d$	<i>gg</i>	97	167.5-169.5	Me ₂ CO	$C_{25}H_{27}NO_6$	C, H, N
48	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2N=CHC=CHCH=CHS$	Base	<i>y</i>	90	125.5-127.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{21}H_{21}NOS$	C, H, N, S
49	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2C=CHCH=CHS$	Base	<i>ff</i>	96	107-108.5	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{21}H_{23}NOS$	C, H, N, S
50	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2C=CHCH=CHS$	$C_4H_4O_4^d$	<i>gg</i>	96	177.5-178.5	Me ₂ CO	$C_{25}H_{27}NO_5S$	C, H, N, S
51	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2C(CH_3)_2COOH$		<i>c</i>	41	233.5-235.5	DMF	$C_{21}H_{27}NO_3$	C, H, N
52	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCHCH_2CH_2N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2$	Base	<i>hh</i>	92	118.5-120	60% aq EtOH	$C_{22}H_{30}N_2O$	C, H, N
53	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCHCH_2CH_2N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2$	2HCl	<i>o</i>	96	253-254 dec	EtOH	$C_{22}H_{32}Cl_2N_2O$	C, H, Cl, N
54	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2NHCH_2SO_2(p-CH_3C_6H_4)$		<i>c</i>	40	140-141	PhH	$C_{23}H_{25}NO_3S$	C, H, N, S
55	$(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)CH_2N(CH_2CH=CH_2)SO_2C_6H_5$		<i>c</i>	75	122-124	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{25}H_{27}NO_3S$	C, H, N, S
56		Base	<i>l</i>	<i>ii</i>	135-136	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{16}H_{17}NO$	C, ⁱⁱ H, N
57		HCl	<i>ii</i>	4 ⁱⁱ	232-234	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{16}H_{18}ClNO$	C, H, Cl, N
58		HBr	<i>c</i>	3.5	252-255 dec	H ₂ O	$C_{16}H_{16}BrN$	C, H, Br, N
59		Base	<i>c</i>		178.5-179.5	$CH_2(C_6H_{11})^{ii}$	$C_{18}H_{19}NO$	C, H, N
60		HCl	<i>c</i>	18	280-281	EtOH	$C_{18}H_{20}ClNO$	C, H, Cl, N
61		$C_4H_4O_4^d$	<i>l, m</i>	47	154-155 dec	<i>i</i> -PrOH	$C_{23}H_{17}NO_5$	C, H, N

TABLE I (Continued)

^a Compds in this article are numbered consecutively for easy reference in the following article¹ on the pharmacology of this series. ^b Unless otherwise indicated, the yields of primary amines are based on the starting diaryl ketone. Yields of compds prepared from primary amines are based on these primary amines. Yields of salts are based on the free amines. Unless otherwise indicated yields are reported for material melting not lower than 2° below the highest mp obtained. ^c The prepn of this compd is described in the Experimental Section and the yield is based on the starting material specified. ^d Maleic acid salt. ^e *l*-(levo rotating) base *d*-tartrate salt. ^f See Experimental Section. ^g *d*-(dextro rotating) base *l*-tartrate salt. ^h Prepared by LAH reduction of 2-(α -benzhydryl)butyronitrile [W. Chodkiewicz, P. Cadiot, A. Willemart, and S. Prevost, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.*, 1386 (1958)] by the procedure described for **1**. The method reported by W. Heinrich and W. Heigel [German Patent 1,122,514 (1962)] (hydrogenation over Pt) failed in our hands. ⁱ Prep'd from the base as described for **2**. ^j Prep'd from the nitrile **62** by the method used for **1**. The free base was not isolated but the Et₂O soln from the work-up of the LAH reduction was treated with dil HCl. ^k Prep'd as described for **1** except anhyd KOH was used in place of NaNH₂. ^l Prep'd by procedure described for **1** except LiN(Et)₂ (equimolar amounts of C₄H₉Li and Et₂NH) was used in place of NaNH₂. An excess of LAH was added to the reaction mixt without sep'g the nitrile. ^m The free base was not cryst. It was converted to the maleate salt in Et₂O. ⁿ The free base was not cryst. It was converted to the hydrochloride in Et₂O. ^o The free base in EtOH was converted to the hydrochloride with ethanolic HCl. ^p This free base has been prep'd by Takagi, Kasuya, and Hattori [*Yakugaku Zasshi*, **71**, 1328 (1951)]; *Chem. Abstr.*, **46**, 2732c (1952); Japan Patent 4483 (1952); *Chem. Abstr.*, **48**, 8264 (1954)] in unspecified yield using C₄H₉MgBr on ethyl β -(methylamino)butyrate. It is erroneously called the hydrochloride in *Chem. Abstr.*, **46**, 2732c (1952). ^q Prep'd by hydrogenolysis of 1,1-diphenyl-3-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-methylamino)butanol (ref 1) as described for **17**. The hydrogenation went much more slowly even with 7 g of catalyst for a 0.05 mole rxn. ^r Prep'd from the base in *i*-PrOH with ethanolic HCl. ^s Prep'd from the base in Et₂O with ethanolic HCl. ^t Prep'd as described for **21** using (EtCO)₂O in place of Ac₂O. ^u The base was dissolved in hot H₂O containing a slight excess of HBr. The salt crystd on cooling. ^v Prep'd by method described for **22**. ^w The maleate was prep'd by mixing equimolar ethanolic solns of the base **30** and maleic acid. ^x Prep'd by method described for **29**. ^y Prep'd by method described for the benzylidene compd (**41**). ^z Two days reflux with the Dean-Stark trap was required to remove all H₂O. ^{aa} Racemate A. ^{ab} Racemate B. ^{ac} Prep'd by the method described for **27**, using 0.2 mole of cyclopentanone per 0.1 mole of **1** in 100 ml of abs EtOH and no AcOH. Solid sep'd during the hydrogenation and redissolved on warming before filtration from the catalyst. ^{ad} Prep'd from the base in EtCOMe with ethanolic HCl. ^{ae} Prep'd from the base in EtOAc with ethanolic HCl. ^{af} Prep'd as described for **42**. ^{ag} Prep'd by mixing warm Me₂CO solns of the base **46** and of maleic acid and cooling. ^{ah} Prep'd by the method described for **27**, using 0.15 mole of *N*-methyl-4-piperidone per 0.1 mole of **1** in 120 ml of EtOH and no AcOH. ^{ai} Only a small sample of the free base was purified for anal. C: Calcd, 80.30; found, 79.50. The bulk of the crude base in EtOH was converted to the hydrochloride with ethanolic HCl and dild with Et₂O, and recryst from *i*-PrOH. The overall yield is based on 9-fluorenone. ^{aj} Methylcyclohexane.

bromide) was washed (Et₂O) and basified with NaOH. The mixt was well extd with Et₂O and the exts were washed (H₂O, sat NaCl) and dried (Na₂SO₄). Filtn and evapn of the solvent *in vacuo* gave gummy solid which was crystd twice from *i*-PrOH, yielding 1.47 g of cryst solid, mp 156.5–157.5°.

2-(α -Benzhydryl)-3-methylbutyronitrile (62).—To 20.17 g (0.53 mole) of NaNH₂⁶ in 200 ml of abs Et₂O was slowly added with stirring a soln of 91.0 g (0.5 mole) of Ph₂CO and 90.5 g (1.09 moles) of isovaleronitrile in 300 ml of abs Et₂O. After stirring under reflux for 3 hr, the mixt was cooled and poured into ice water. The aq layer was extd with Et₂O and the Et₂O solns were washed (H₂O, dil HCl, H₂O, satd NaCl). After drying (Na₂SO₄) and filtg, the Et₂O was evapd giving 134 g of crude nitrile. This was crystd from 400 ml of PhH, yielding 66.7 g (50%) of white crystals, mp 167–169°. *Anal.* (C₁₈H₁₉NO) C, H, N.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(methylamino)propanol (17).—A soln of 34.5 g (0.1 mole) of 1,1-diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-methylamino)propanol¹ in 200 ml of MeOH was hydrogenated with 2 g of 10% Pd/C at 3.5 kg/cm² and room temp. The theoretical amt of H₂ was absorbed in 3 hr. Filtn and evapn *in vacuo* gave white cryst solid which was recrystd from 125 ml of *i*-PrOH, yielding 20.7 g of white crystals, mp 112–114°.

***N*-(3,3-Diphenyl-3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)acetamide (21).**—A soln of 30.3 g (0.12 mole) of **1** in 1.2 l. of Et₂O was added with stirring to a mixt of 10.2 g (0.13 mole) of pyridine and 13.3 g (0.13 mole) of Ac₂O in 100 ml of Et₂O. After refluxing for 2 hr the mixt was poured into ice water. The product remained insol in both layers yielding 33 g of white crystals, mp 158–159°. Recrystn from *i*-PrOH did not raise the mp.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(ethylamino)propanol (22).—A soln of 24 g (0.12 mole) of amide **21** in 300 ml of THF was slowly added with stirring to 9.1 g (0.24 mole) of LAH in 100 ml of THF. After refluxing overnight most of the solvent was distd and replaced by Et₂O. There was then slowly added in succession 9.1 ml of H₂O, 9.1 ml of 20% NaOH, and 27.3 ml more of H₂O. The mixt was filtd and the solids were well extd with Et₂O. The Et₂O solns were extd with dil HCl and the aq acid extract was basified with NaOH. The free base was recrystd from *i*-PrOH, yielding 18.3 g of white solid, mp 103–104°.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(propylamino)propanol Maleate (25).—A 0.1-g sample of PtO₂ in 50 ml of EtOH was hydrogenated to Pt. Then were added 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1** in 150 ml of EtOH and 6.4 g (0.1 mole) of EtCHO. This was hydrogenated at 3.5 kg/cm² and room temp. About 75% of the theor amt of H₂ was absorbed in 5 hr by which time the uptake was very slow. The soln was filtd and evapd giving 28.9 g of nearly colorless oil. This crude free base was dissolved in EtOAc and a soln of 11.6 g (0.1 mole) of maleic acid was added. This soln was dild to turbidity with Et₂O and on standing crystals sep'd, yielding 33.7 g of white solid, mp 116–135°. By repeated fractional crystn from EtOAc the desired product was sep'd from the less sol maleate of the starting amine **3**, yielding 17.3 g of white crystals, mp 145–146.5°.

α -[2-(Isopropylideneamino)-1-methylethyl]benzhydryl (26).—A soln of 12.1 g (0.05 mole) of **1** was dissolved in 75 ml of Me₂CO at the bp. The soln was filtd and coned by boiling to 50 ml, giving, on cooling, 11.1 g of white crystals, mp 135.5–137.5°.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(isopropylamino)propanol (27).—A soln of 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1**, 36.8 ml (0.5 mole) of Me₂CO, and 28.7 ml (0.5 mole) of AcOH in 75 ml of EtOH was hydrogenated with 1 g of PtO₂ at 3.5 kg/cm² and room temp. The theoretical amt of H₂ was absorbed in 5 min. The soln was filtd, evapd, dissolved in dil HCl, and washed (Et₂O). The aq soln was basified with NaOH and extd with Et₂O. After washing (H₂O, satd NaCl) and drying (Na₂SO₄) the Et₂O was removed giving 28.4 g of white crystals, mp 95–99.5°. Recrystn from *i*-PrOH raised the mp to 101–102°. In another run Raney Ni was successfully used (without AcOH) in place of the PtO₂.

PhMgBr on Methyl β -(Isopropylamino)isobutyrate.—To 1 l. (3 moles) of ethereal 3 *M* PhMgBr in 1.2 l. of THF was added 79.5 g (0.5 mole) of methyl β -(isopropylamino)isobutyrate¹⁰ in 800 ml of THF. After refluxing for 3.5 hr about two-thirds of the solvent was distd, and the residue was poured into ice water contg a slight excess of HBr. The aq soln was washed (Et₂O) and basified with NaOH. The suspension of Mg(OH)₂ was well extd with Et₂O which was washed (H₂O, satd NaCl) and dried (Na₂SO₄). After filtn and evapn of the solvent, 70 g of crude liquid free

base was obt'd. This was dissolved in 200 ml of hexane and after standing in the refrigerator was filt'd from a small amount of cryst solid to unknown structure, mp 139–141°. The hexane filtrate was evap'd to dryness *in vacuo*, the residual oil was dissolved in Et₂O and acidified with ethanolic HCl. The resulting hydrochloride was collected, washed (Et₂O), and dried, giving 66.7 g of crude hydrochloride, mp 167–172°. This was recryst'd from *i*-PrOH, yielding 40.4 g (43.6%) of salt, mp 192–193°. Recrystn from abs EtOH gave 27.5 g of crystals, mp 192–194°. This was found by ir, nmr, anal., and mmp with an authentic sample to be *N*-benzylisopropylamine·HCl.¹¹

Another run, using 0.6 mole of PhMgBr and 0.2 mole of methyl β -(isopropylamino)isobutyrate in Et₂O, was stirred below –20° for 2 hr and below 0° for an additional 2 hr. It was decomp'd with ice and aq NH₄Cl giving 3 layers. The oily middle layer was strongly acidified with aq HBr and washed (Et₂O). Crystals sepd giving 13.13 g of solid, mp 169–174°. This was recryst'd first from *i*-PrOH and then from H₂O, yielding 6.66 g (9.3%) of white crystals, mp 186–188°. This was identical with the hydrobromide **28** (Table I).

A run using PhLi in place of PhMgBr at 0° to 5° gave as the only product isolated a 50% yield of *N*-benzylisopropylamine·HCl.

***N*-Benzylisopropylamine·HBr (63)**.—An Et₂O soln of 5 g (0.033 mole) of *N*-benzylisopropylamine was acidified with 48% aq HBr giving 5.6 g (72%) of the salt, mp 213–215°. This was recryst'd from *i*-PrOH, yielding 4.6 g of white crystals, mp 214–216°. Anal. (C₁₀H₁₆BrN) C, H, Br.

PhMgBr on Methyl β -(Allylamino)isobutyrate.—In a similar way 39.2 g (0.25 mole) of methyl β -(allylamino)isobutyrate¹² and PhMgBr were allowed to react in Et₂O at reflux temp for 5 hr. The reaction mixt was worked up as above and the crude free base in Et₂O was converted to the hydrochloride with ethanolic HCl giving 34.3 g of crude salt, mp 125–129°. Recrystn from EtCOMe yielded 22.7 g (50%) of white crystals of *N*-allylbenzylamine·HCl,¹³ mp 145–146°.

***N*-(3,3-Diphenyl-3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)butyramide (29)**.—To 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1** and 9 ml (0.108 mole) of Et₃N in 1 l. of abs Et₂O was added dropwise 17 ml (17 g, 0.108 mole) of PrCOCl. After stirring under reflux for 2 hr, the reaction mixt was poured into ice water and acidified with HCl. The Et₂O layer was sepd, washed (dil NaOH, H₂O), and dried (K₂CO₃). The Et₂O soln was conc'd and on standing cryst'd, giving 18.8 g of white solid, mp 107–109°.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(1-cyclopropylethylamino)propanol (Racemate A) (35).—A mixt of 12.1 g (0.0394 mole) of **34** and 1.9 g (0.05 mole) of NaBH₄ in 125 ml of MeOH was allowed to stand for 2.5 hr and then heated under reflux for 2 hr. Most of the MeOH was evap'd *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in cold dil HCl and washed well (Et₂O). The aq soln was basified with NaOH and the resulting oil was ext'd with Et₂O. The exts were washed (H₂O, sat'd NaCl) and dried (Na₂SO₄). After filt'n and removal of the Et₂O, the free base was cryst'd from 30 ml of pentane, yielding 3.7 g of cryst base, mp 92.5–96.5°. Recrystn from pentane raised the mp to 99–101°. Ir and nmr indicate this is essentially one isomer (racemate A).

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(1-cyclopropylethylamino)propanol (Racemate B) (37).—The filtrate from base **35** was conc'd to a very small vol, giving cryst of a second racemate which was recryst'd from 50% *i*-PrOH, mp 68–71°. Ir and nmr spectra are very similar to but not identical with those of racemate A, indicating this is essentially the other racemate.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(cyclobutylamino)propanol·HCl (38).—A soln of 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1** and 14.0 g (0.2 mole) of cyclobutanone in 15 ml of PhH was refluxed with a Dean-Stark trap for 20 min. The soln was evap'd *in vacuo* giving crude α -[2-(cyclobutylideneamino)-1-methylethyl]benzhydrol as a waxy solid. This was dissolved in 250 ml of MeOH and 7.6 g (0.2 mole) of NaBH₄ was slowly added portionwise. After refluxing for 3 hr, most of solvent was evap'd *in vacuo*, and the residue was shaken with Et₂O and cold dil HCl. An oily hydrochloride remained insol in both layers. The aq layer and oil were sepd, washed (Et₂O), and basified with NaOH. The free base sepd as an oil

which soon cryst'd giving 29 g of white solid, mp 70–90°. Recrystn from *i*-PrOH–H₂O gave 20.2 g of white solid, mp 86–96°. A soln of this base in 300 ml of Et₂O acidified with ethanolic HCl gave gummy hydrochloride. This was recryst'd from 300 ml of *i*-PrOH, yielding 10.3 g of white crystals, mp 199.5–201.5°.

α -[2-(Benzylideneamino)-1-methylethyl]benzhydrol (41).—A soln of 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1** and 13.2 g (0.12 mole) of PhCHO in 100 ml of PhH was refluxed with a Dean-Stark trap for 45 min by which time the theoretical amt of H₂O had sepd. The soln was evap'd to dryness *in vacuo* giving a cryst residue which was recryst'd from 250 ml of *i*-PrOH yielding 29.4 g of white needles, mp 132–136°.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(*N*-benzylamino)propanol (42).—To a suspension of 33 g (0.1 mole) of Schiff's base **41** in 250 ml of MeOH, 7.6 g (0.2 mole) of NaBH₄ was added portionwise with stirring under reflux. The mixt was heated for 1.5 hr more and the MeOH was evap'd. The solid residue was mixed with H₂O and Et₂O and acidified with HCl. An oily hydrochloride remained insol in both layers. The oil and the aq layer were sepd from the Et₂O soln and the Et₂O was repeatedly ext'd with dil HCl. The combined aq soln and oil were basified with NaOH giving 31.7 g of white solid, mp 104.5–106.5°. This was recryst'd from 175 ml of *i*-PrOH yielding 30.0 g of white crystals, mp 106–108°.

1,1-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzylamino)propanol (43).—A soln of 12.05 g (0.05 mole) of **1** and 9.81 g (0.05 mole) of 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzaldehyde in 100 ml of PhH was refluxed with a Dean-Stark trap until the theor amt of H₂O was collected (about 0.5 hr). The PhH soln was evap'd giving the benzylidene compound as a yellow gum. This was dissolved in 150 ml of abs EtOH and hydrogenated with 0.1 g of PtO₂ and 2 g of 10% Pd/C at 3.5 kg/cm² and room temp. After 22 hr, the theor amt of H₂ had been absorbed, the soln was warmed to dissolve a little solid and was filt'd. The filtrate was conc'd to 130 ml, giving 15.9 g of white solid, mp 119–122°. This was recryst'd from 100 ml of EtOH, yielding 14.9 g of white crystals, mp 120–123°.

***N*-(3,3-Diphenyl-2-methyl-3-hydroxypropyl)- α,α -dimethyl- β -alanine (51)**.—A soln of 12.06 g (0.05 mole) of **1** and 5.0 g (0.05 mole) of pivalolactone¹⁴ in 100 ml of MeOH was allowed to stand at room temp for 3 days and then evap'd *in vacuo*. The residue was boiled with 110 ml of *i*-PrOH and the product was recryst'd from 75 ml of DMF giving 7.0 g of white solid, mp 233.5–235.5°.

***N*-(3-Hydroxy-2-methyl-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-*p*-toluenesulfonamide (54)**.—A soln of 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1** in 1 l. of Et₂O was added to a mixt of 21 g (0.11 mole) of TsCl in 100 ml of Et₂O and 4.4 g (0.11 mole) of NaOH in 50 ml of H₂O. The mixt was stirred under reflux for 3 hr, cooled, and washed (dil HCl and dil NaOH). Evap'n of the Et₂O gave nearly white solid which was recryst'd from MeOH, then from EtOAc, and finally from PhH, yielding 16 g of white solid, mp 140–141°. Even though this is a mono-substituted sulfonamide, it is nearly insol in dil NaOH.

***N*-Allyl-*N*-(3,3-diphenyl-2-methyl-3-hydroxypropyl)benzenesulfonamide (55)**.—To a soln of 24.1 g (0.1 mole) of **1** in 500 ml of dioxane was slowly added with stirring 35.3 g (0.2 mole) of PhSO₂Cl during 30 min. During this addn 131 ml (0.25 mole) of 50% NaOH, dild with 200 ml of H₂O, was added in 4 portions. After stirring for an addl 30 min, 30 g (0.25 mole) of allyl bromide was added. The soln was refluxed for 2 hr more and conc'd to a small vol *in vacuo*, giving 48.5 g of crude product, mp 110–118°. This was dissolved in Et₂O, washed (dil NaOH, H₂O, sat'd NaCl), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evap'd. The residue was cryst'd from 200 ml of *i*-PrOH yielding 31.6 g of white crystals, mp 122–124°.

Fluorene- Δ^9,γ -propylamine·HBr (58).—Crude β -(9-hydroxyfluoren-9-yl)propionitrile was prepared by the method of Campbell and Fairfull.¹⁵ It failed to crystallize but was reduced with LAH as described for **1**. Attempts to isolate the expected 3-(9-hydroxy-9-ylfluoren)propylamine either as the free base or hydrochloride failed but conversion of the crude free base to the hydrobromide gave a small yield of the dehydrated product. This was recryst'd from EtOH and twice from H₂O, yielding 3.3% overall of light brown crystals, mp 252–255° dec.

5-(2-Amino-1-methylethyl)-2*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-ol·HCl (60) was prep'd by the method used for **1** using 0.4 mole of LiNEt₂¹⁶ in place of NaNH₂, 70 g (0.34 mole) of 5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-one in place of Ph₂CO, and 22 ml (0.4 mole) of EtCN in 500 ml of Et₂O. The crude nitrile was reduced with

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16.8 g (0.46 mole) of LAH, and treatment of the Et₂O soln of the crude free base with 5% aq HCl gave cryst hydrochloride insol in both layers. It was collected, dried, and recrystd first from a mixt of *i*-PrOH and EtOH and then from EtOH yielding 18.5 g of white crystals, mp 280–281°.

Free Base 59.—A sample of the hydrochloride was converted to the free base with NaOH and recrystd from methylcyclohexane giving white crystals, mp 178.5–179.5°.

9-(2-Amino-1-methylethyl)-10,10-dimethyl-9-anthrol maleate (61) was prepd from 22 g (0.1 mole) of 10,10-dimethyl-9-anthrone and 6.6 g (0.123 mole) of EtCN by the method used for **1** using

0.12 mole and LiNEt₂¹⁶ in place of the NaNH₂. The crude free base was isolated as an oil, dissolved in Et₂O, and acidified with a slight excess of ethanolic maleic acid. The resulting maleate salt was recrystd from 100 ml of *i*-PrOH, yielding 18.8 g of light tan crystals, mp 154–155° dec.

Acknowledgments.—The authors wish to thank our Physical and Analytical Chemistry Unit for analytical and spectral data, Mr. R. F. Tripp for technical assistance, and Dr. R. V. Heinzelman for guidance.

Central Nervous System Agents. 3.¹ Structure-Activity Relationship of a Series of Diphenylaminopropanols

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Received March 12, 1971

A series of diphenylaminopropanols was evaluated for acute toxicity, anticonvulsant, anorexigenic, and anticholinergic activity as well as effect on simple reflexes. Therapeutic ratio was maximized in 1,1-diphenyl-2-methyl-3-aminopropanol·HCl (II-2). Anticholinergic activity was minimized by the presence of a 2-Me group. In general, tertiary amines were less active as anticonvulsants and on simple reflexes, than primary or secondary amines. Also increasing the size of the substituents on the amine decreased activity. Substitution on the Ph rings decreased activity except for the *m*-F derivative which was more active than II-2 but also more toxic. The optical isomers of II-2 were resolved and the *l* isomer (II-6) was no more toxic but markedly superior in activity.

The synthesis of a series of diphenyl aminopropanols which we have studied is reported in the two preceding communications.¹ Our interest in the compounds was due to their unique dose-related spectrum of pharmacologic activity. Administration of one of the more potent analogs to a variety of species produces apparent stimulation at low doses. At slightly higher doses the effect is one of mixed stimulation and depression with marked motor incoordination. In this dose range some of the compounds appeared to be potent anticonvulsants. Still higher doses produce convulsions in rats and mice and an apparent paralysis with occasional clonic twitching in cats and dogs. Because of this spectrum of effects, structure-activity studies had to include a broad spectrum of tests. For this reason, testing included effects of the compounds on anticonvulsant and anorexigenic end points as well as effects on several simple reflexes. Anticholinergic testing was also included since many diphenyl aminopropanols are known cholinergic

blocking agents.² Although it is not known which, if any, of the CNS effects are mediated by a cholinergic mechanism, it was hoped useful compounds could be found by maximizing the CNS effects while minimizing the peripheral effects.

Methods.—Male albino mice of the Carworth Farms strain (18–22 g) and adult mongrel dogs were used in all studies. For studies in mice, compounds were suspended or dissolved in 0.25% aq methylcellulose and administered ip. At least 3 dose levels spaced at a 0.3 log interval were used for each end point. The effective dose (ED₅₀) was calcd by the Spearman and Karber method.³

Procedures for measuring acute toxicity (LD₅₀), antagonism of nicotine seizure (N₅₀), and antagonism of isolation-induced stress (FM₅₀) have been described.⁴ The same source also describes methods for evaluation of compounds on simple behavioral reflexes—traction

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