

at 25° to remove MeOH. NaOH (100 ml, 0.5 *N*) was added to the residue and the mixture was extracted with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. This extract furnished crude product, mp 102°, [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -17.3° (*c* 0.98, EtOH). A solution of 9 g (0.0393 mole) of this crude base and 7.58 g (0.0196 mole) of (+)-O,O-di-*p*-toluoyltartaric acid in 60 ml of MeOH and 45 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O at 50° was cooled slowly to room temperature. The solid which separated was isolated and crystallized from aqueous 66% MeOH (by volume) until the rotation became constant. (-)-1-(+)-O,O-di-*p*-toluoyltartrate trihydrate was obtained.

( $\alpha S, \beta R$ )-(+)-2-(1-Methyl-2-phenylethylamino)-1-(2-naphthyl)ethanol and ( $\alpha R, \beta R$ )-(-)-2-(1-Methyl-2-phenylethylamino)-1-(2-naphthyl)ethanol.—NaBH<sub>4</sub> (5 g) was added during 30 min to a stirred solution of 2-naphthylglyoxal hydrate (21.5 g, 0.106 mole) and (*R*)-(-)-1-methyl-2-phenylethylamine (13.6 g, 0.101 mole) in MeOH (180 ml) at 0°. The mixture was stirred for 16 hr and then the solvent was evaporated. HCl (500 ml, 1 *N*) was added to the residue and the mixture was extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> (300 ml). The extract was washed (H<sub>2</sub>O) and dried, and then the CHCl<sub>3</sub> was evaporated. The residual oil was dissolved in EtOAc (30 ml) and ethereal HCl was added until a slight excess of HCl was present. Et<sub>2</sub>O was added and the solid which separated was isolated by filtration, the filtrate being retained for further examination. The solid, mp 167–168°, [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> +23.1° (*c* 0.97, EtOH), was crystallized from MeOH–EtOAc and then from MeOH until the rotation became constant. ( $\alpha S, \beta R$ )-(+)-6 hydrochloride was obtained.

The Et<sub>2</sub>O–EtOAc filtrate retained above and the MeOH–EtOAc mother liquors remaining after as much of the ( $\alpha S, \beta R$ )-(+)-isomer as possible had been removed were combined and evaporated to small volume. The solid, mp 145–146°, [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -40.6° (*c* 0.98, EtOH), which separated on cooling the solution was recrystallized from MeOH–EtOAc and then from MeOH until the rotation became constant. ( $\alpha R, \beta R$ )-(-)-6 hydrochloride was obtained.

( $\alpha R, \beta S$ )-(-)-2-(1-Methyl-2-phenylethylamino)-1-(2-naph-

thyl)ethanol and ( $\alpha S, \beta S$ )-(+)-2-(1-Methyl-2-phenylethylamino)-1-(2-naphthyl)ethanol.—The previous experiment was repeated using (*S*)-(+)-1-methyl-2-phenylethylamine in place of (*R*)-(-)-1-methyl-2-phenylethylamine.

**Racemic 2-(1-Methyl-2-phenylethylamino)-1-(2-naphthyl)ethanol.**—Equal weights of ( $\alpha S, \beta R$ )-(+)- and ( $\alpha R, \beta S$ )-(-)-2-(1-methyl-2-phenylethylamino)-1-(2-naphthyl)ethanol were mixed and the mixture was crystallized from EtOAc–petroleum ether (bp 40–60°). The racemate formed prisms, mp 93–94°, identical in melting point, mixture melting point, and ir spectrum with the racemate 51B.<sup>1</sup>

**Isopropyl-2-(2-naphthyl)ethylamine.**—A solution of 2-(2-naphthyl)ethylamine (0.88 g) in EtOH (20 ml) and Me<sub>2</sub>CO (5 ml) was hydrogenated at room temperature and atmospheric pressure in the presence of PtO<sub>2</sub> (0.3 g). The organic base was isolated, dissolved in EtOAc, and converted to the hydrochloride by adding ethereal HCl. Isopropyl-2-(2-naphthyl)ethylamine hydrochloride formed plates, mp 206–207°, from MeOH–EtOAc. *Anal.* (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>ClNO) C, H, N.

**1-(3-Isopropylaminopropoxy)naphthalene.**—1-Naphthol (21.6 g) was added to a solution of Na (3.45 g) in absolute EtOH (120 ml). The resulting solution was added during 1 hr to a boiling solution of 1-bromo-3-chloropropane (30 ml) in absolute EtOH (60 ml). The mixture was refluxed overnight and then the EtOH was evaporated. The residue was shaken with a mixture of H<sub>2</sub>O and Et<sub>2</sub>O. The Et<sub>2</sub>O extract was washed with 5% NaOH (400 ml) and then H<sub>2</sub>O and dried. The Et<sub>2</sub>O was evaporated and the 1-(3-chloropropoxy)naphthalene was distilled, bp 164–168° (2 mm). 1-(3-Chloropropoxy)naphthalene (3 g) and *i*-PrNH<sub>2</sub> (10 ml) were heated at 100° for 10 hr in a sealed tube. Excess *i*-PrNH<sub>2</sub> was evaporated, 2 *N* NaOH (25 ml) was added, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The extract was dried and then a slight excess of ethereal HCl was added. 1-(3-Isopropylaminopropoxy)naphthalene hydrochloride was obtained; mp 185–186°, from MeOH–EtOAc. *Anal.* (C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>ClNO) C, H, N.

## Some Epinephrine Analogs

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Received November 21, 1967

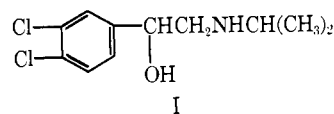
Revised Manuscript Received July 10, 1968

A number of epinephrine analogs and corresponding 1-aryl-2-alkylaminoethyl chloride hydrochlorides and bromide hydrobromides have been prepared. The central intermediates of the syntheses were the 5-aryl-3-alkyl-2-oxazolidones (IV), accessible by alkylation of the product obtained using the Reformatsky reaction of an aromatic aldehyde with ethyl bromoacetate. The results of a pharmacological study of the products obtained are summarized.

Based on the great variety of epinephrine analogs which have been studied, some theories have been advanced regarding the correlation between structure and activity, especially in the case of antiadrenergic activity.<sup>1</sup> The latter has been observed in halogen-substituted compounds carrying halogen either in the benzene ring of the 2-alkylamino-1-phenylethanol skeleton or instead of the hydroxyl group in this structure. An example of the former is dichloroisoproterenol (I), which blocks the  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors;<sup>2</sup> examples for the second group, the  $\alpha$ -adrenergic receptor blocking agents, have been described, *e.g.*, by Chapman and

Triggle,<sup>3</sup> and investigated pharmacologically by Hunt,<sup>4</sup> Ferguson and Wescoe,<sup>5</sup> and Graham and Karrar.<sup>6</sup>

An additional stimulus for a further study of this series was the observation that epinephrine accelerates glycolysis in the liver and in the muscle.<sup>7</sup>



One of the aims of this investigation was to prepare and study the nuclear-fluorinated 2-amino- and 2-alkylamino-1-phenylethanols and the corresponding 1-

(1) *Cf.* (a) N. B. Chapman, K. Clarke, and R. D. Strickland, *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)*, **163B**, 116 (1965); (b) N. B. Chapman and G. D. P. Graham in "Drugs Affecting the Peripheral Nervous System," A. Burger, Ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1967, p 473 ff; (c) B. Belleau, *Can. J. Biochem. Physiol.*, **36**, 731 (1958); (d) D. J. Triggle, *J. Theoret. Biol.*, **7**, 241 (1964); (e) B. Belleau, *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, **139**, 580 (1967).

(2) B. Levy and R. P. Ahlquist, *J. Pharmacol. Exptl. Therap.*, **130**, 334 (1960); E. E. Vogin and W. W. Baker, *Am. J. Pharm.*, **133**, 314 (1961).

(3) N. B. Chapman and D. J. Triggle, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1358 (1963).

(4) C. C. Hunt, *J. Pharmacol. Exptl. Therap.*, **95**, 177 (1949).

(5) F. C. Ferguson and W. C. Wescoe, *ibid.*, **100**, 100 (1950).

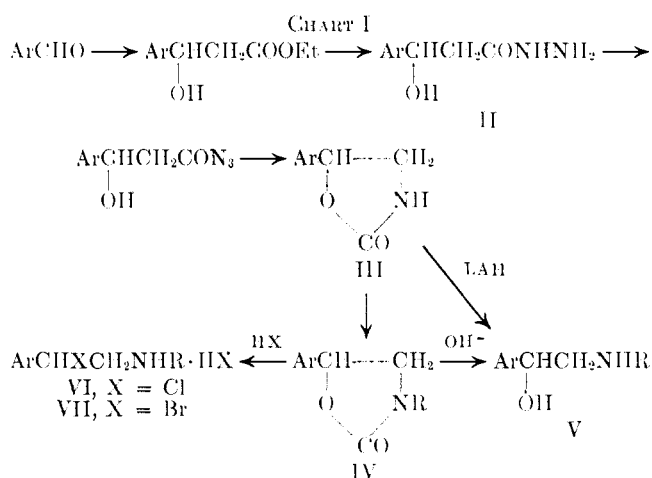
(6) G. D. P. Graham and M. A. Karrar, *J. Med. Chem.*, **6**, 103 (1963).

(7) *Cf.* A. Holzbauer and J. H. Gaddum, *Vitamins Hormones*, **15**, 151 (1957).

arylethyl chlorides and bromides, because of the well-known effect that fluorine substitution produces antimetabolites.<sup>8</sup>

Equally, we have prepared some analogs in which the aryl group was 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-furyl, and 1- and 2-naphthyl. Fluorine-substituted compounds of the phenethylamine series have been prepared before,<sup>1a,9</sup> among them also 1-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-2-methylaminoethanol. Some representatives of the  $\beta$ -thienyl-,<sup>10a</sup>  $\beta$ -furyl-,<sup>10b</sup> and  $\beta$ -naphthylethylamine<sup>10c</sup> series have been also described; 1-(2-naphthyl)-2-isopropylaminoethanol (propranolol) has found clinical application as a  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptor blocking agent.<sup>11</sup>

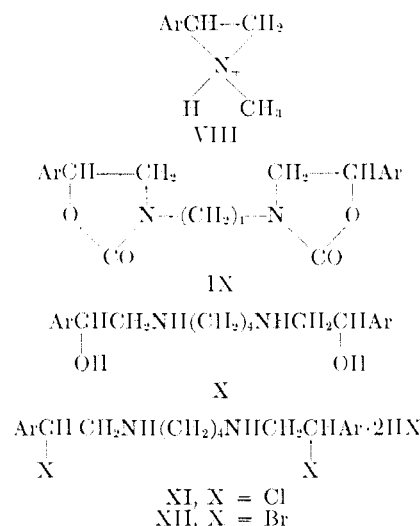
The method used in the synthesis of the desired compounds was one designed by Bergmann and Sulzbacher<sup>12</sup> which has since been employed for the preparation of labeled epinephrine.<sup>13</sup> This simple method (Chart I) involves the following steps: (1) Reformatsky con-



denensation of an aromatic aldehyde with ethyl bromoacetate, (2) transformation of the (crude) hydroxy ester obtained into the hydrazide II, (3) reaction of the hydrazide with sodium nitrite and Curtius rearrangement of the azide formed into 5-aryl-2-oxazolidone (III), (4) methylation (by successive treatment with NaH and MeI or Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) to a 5-aryl-3-methyl-2-oxazolidone (IV, R = CH<sub>3</sub>). The latter is hydrolyzed by alkali to the 1-aryl-2-methylaminoethanol (V, R = CH<sub>3</sub>) which is also obtained when oxazolidone III is reduced (LiAlH<sub>4</sub>), the carbonyl group forming the methyl in the final product.<sup>14</sup> In addition to its simplicity, this method has the advantages that it can be used for the preparation of other monoalkyl derivatives, *e.g.*, by alkylation with isopropyl iodide or 1,4-dibromobutane, and that it permits the easy synthesis of 1-aryl-2-alkylaminoethyl chloride hydrochlorides (VI) or bromide

hydrobromides (VII). They are obtained when the oxazolidone IV is treated with gaseous HCl or HBr in a suitable solvent. As examples of alkylation with radicals other than methyl, the preparation of 5-(2-naphthyl)-3-isopropyl-2-oxazolidone and of difunctional compounds of formula IX (*e.g.*, Ar = thienyl) may be cited, from which again substances such as X, XII are accessible.<sup>15</sup>

Compounds of type VI and VII are stable in the form of their hydrohalides (with the exception of the thienyl derivatives which decompose very rapidly in the presence of even traces of moisture); in neutral or alkaline aqueous solution the side-chain halogen is eliminated probably *via* the cyclic intermediate VIII which is assumed to be the form in which these substances act on adrenergic receptors.<sup>1</sup>



**Pharmacology.**—A summary of the pharmacological testing is given in Table I. The tests in which some of the compounds in this series have shown activity are indicated. In addition, a notation is included showing which compounds were evaluated for these activities. None of the compounds described demonstrated marked activity. The activity was considered significant but quite weak. These compounds were not tested specifically for epinephrine antagonist activity. It is noted that compounds 1, 4–10, 13, 15–18, 22–24, 26, 27, 34–37, and 39 were screened for several other pharmacological activities such as hypotensive, hypoglycemic, antiinflammatory, antifertility, anorexic, diuretic, anticonvulsant, and antiparkinsonism activity. Since none of the compounds described in this report demonstrated activity in these areas, the details of the test models will not be described.

## Experimental Section

### Pharmacological Methods. Central Nervous System Activity.

—All of the compounds in Table I were tested for general CNS activity in the mouse. The CNS testing includes determination of reflex depressant, behavioral depressant, muscular relaxation, motor stimulation, and antidepressant activities. The test compound treated animals were observed and compared to control animals employing a rigid scoring system. The mice were carefully observed for signs of behavioral depression or stimulation. Their reaction to auditory, painful, and tactile stimuli was also determined. Spontaneous motor activity was

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(13) L. Pichat and M. Audinot, *Bull. Soc. Chim. France*, 2255 (1961).

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TABLE I  
 PHARMACOLOGICAL DATA

No.	Compd	Tests performed <sup>a</sup>						MED <sup>b</sup>	
		CNS	Spinal depressant	Analgetic	Sm muscle relax.	Local anesth.	Anti-microbial		Significant act. obad
1	III, Ar = C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	Antidepressant	150
2	III, Ar = 3-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	+	+	+	- <sup>d</sup>	-	+	Analgetic	80
3	III, Ar = 3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	Antidepressant	300
								Muscle relaxant	300
								Analgetic	150
4	III, Ar = 3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	Antidepressant	300
								Analgetic	40
5	III, Ar = 1-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	+	-	+	+	+	+	Antifungal <sup>e</sup>	12.5-25
6	III, Ar = 4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	+	+	+	-	+	+	None	
7	III, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	+	-	+	+	-	+	None	
8	III, Ar = 2-thienyl	+	-	+	+	-	+	None	
9	III, Ar = 3-thienyl	+	-	+	+	-	+	None	
10	III, Ar = 2-furyl	+	-	+	+	+	+	None	
11	IV, Ar = C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	Analgetic	150
12	IV, Ar = 3-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	Analgetic	40
13	IV, Ar = 4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	Analgetic 150	May not represent analgetic activity in view of spinal depressant activity.
								Spinal depressant 150	
14	IV, Ar = 3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	Analgetic	80
15	IV, Ar = 3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	None	
16	IV, Ar = 1-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	-	+	Antifungal <sup>e</sup>	50
17	IV, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	+	+	+	+	None	
18	IV, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	+	-	+	+	+	+	Antifungal <sup>e</sup>	50
19	V, Ar = 3-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	-	-	-	-	CNS stimulant	300
20	V, Ar = 3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	CNS stimulant	300
21	V, Ar = 3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	-	-	-	-	CNS stimulant	300
22	V, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	+	+	+	+	Intestinal smooth muscle relaxant	10
23	V, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	+	-	+	+	+	+	Intestinal smooth muscle relaxant	10
								Local anesthetic	0.5
24	V, Ar = 4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	None	
25	V, Ar = 3-thienyl, R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	-	+	None	
26	V, Ar = 2-thienyl, R = CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	+	+	+	+	-	-	None	
27	V, Ar = 2-furyl, R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	None	
28	VI, Ar = 3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	-	-	-	+	CNS stimulant	200-300
29	VI, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	+	-	+	-	-	+	Muscle relaxant	300
30	VI, Ar = C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	+	+	None	
31	VI, Ar = 3-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	-	-	-	+	None	
32	VI, Ar = 3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	+	+	None	
33	VII, Ar = 3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	+	+	None	
34	VII, Ar = 1-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	-	+	Intestinal smooth muscle relaxant	10
35	VII, Ar = C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	None	
36	VII, Ar = 3-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	-	+	+	None	
37	VII, Ar = 4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	+	+	+	+	+	None	
38	VII, Ar = 3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	-	-	-	+	None	
39	VII, Ar = 2-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , R = CH <sub>3</sub>	+	-	+	+	-	+	None	

<sup>a</sup> In addition to the testing described, compounds 1, 4-10, 13, 15-18, 22-24, 26, 27, 34-37, and 39 were screened for several other general pharmacological activities. Since no activity was found, these tests will not be described. <sup>b</sup> Minimal effective dose for CNS, spinal depressant, and analgetic activity (mg/kg *po*), local anesthetic activity (%), and smooth muscle relaxation ( $\mu$ g/ml); minimal inhibitory concentration for microbiological activity ( $\mu$ g/ml). <sup>c</sup> Test performed. <sup>d</sup> Not tested for activity indicated. <sup>e</sup> *Microsporum canis*.

compared to that of control animals. The animals were observed for the presence or absence of the righting, pinna, and corneal reflexes. The status of muscle tone was determined by evaluation of the abdominal and limb tone. In addition, grip strength was checked by placing the mice on a vertical pole. Inability to climb the pole or to maintain themselves on the pole indicated a reduction of the parameter.

Testing for antidepressant activity was performed in mice by intravenous injection of reserpine (5 mg/kg) 3 hr after the oral administration of test compound. Reserpine normally induces ptosis and decreased motor activity in these animals. A "reserpine reversal" as indicated by one or more of the observations given below suggests antidepressant activity: (a) increased motor activity, (b) profuse salivation, (c) reversal of reserpine ptosis.

**Spinal depressant activity** was evaluated in mice according to the method of Bastian and Ridlon.<sup>17</sup> An increase of at least 30% over control in the latency between decapitation and onset of clonic convulsions was considered significant.

**Smooth Muscle Relaxant Activity.**—Test compounds were evaluated for intestinal smooth muscle relaxant activity employing guinea pig ileum strips *in vitro* according to the method of Magnus.<sup>18</sup> As another part of this test, the compounds were evaluated for antihistaminic and anticholinergic activity. In addition, the compounds also were evaluated for uterine smooth muscle relaxant activity employing isolated rat uterus.

**Analgetic activity** was determined employing a modification

(17) J. W. Bastian and S. A. Ridlon, *Fed. Proc.*, **17**, 1367 (1958).

(18) R. Magnus, *Arch. Ges. Physiol.*, **102**, 123 (1904).

of the phenylquinone method of Signmund, Cadmus, and Lu.<sup>19</sup> The total number of writhes for a group of test compound phenylquinone-treated mice was compared to that of a group receiving only phenylquinone. Evaluation was 60 min after test compound administration. A reduction of 30% in the number of writhes was considered significant.

**Anorexic activity** was evaluated in mice which were trained to consume their daily food intake over an 8-hr period. The amount of food intake for a group of mice treated with a test compound was determined and compared to that of a nontreated control group. A reduction of 30% in the test group was considered significant.

**Local anesthetic activity** was evaluated by instilling a solution of the test compound into a rabbit eye and determining the presence or absence of the corneal reflex. Absence of the corneal reflex is taken as an indication of local anesthetic activity. The lowest concentration (per cent) preventing the corneal reflex is taken as the minimal effective dose for local anesthetic activity.

**Microbiological Testing.**—Test compounds were evaluated for antimicrobial activity employing a series of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms. In addition, these compounds are also tested for antitrichomonal and antifungal activity. All of these tests were performed *in vitro*.

**Chemistry.**—Where analyses are indicated only by symbols of the elements, analytical results obtained for these elements are within 0.4% of the theoretical values.

3- and 4-fluorobenzaldehydes were prepared according to the literature method;<sup>20</sup> 3,4-difluorobenzaldehyde was prepared analogously from 3,4-difluorotoluene,<sup>21</sup> bp 82–84° (30 mm), yield 70%; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, mp 288° (from DMF-MeOH) [Anal. (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) C, H, F]; semicarbazone, mp 222° (from EtOH) [Anal. (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O) C, H, F]. Also prepared according to the literature method were 2-thenaldehyde,<sup>22</sup> 3-thenaldehyde,<sup>23</sup> and 1- and 2-naphthaldehydes.<sup>24</sup>

**General Procedures.**—Ethyl  $\beta$ -arylhydraacrylates<sup>25</sup> and  $\beta$ -arylhydraacrylyl hydrazides (II) were prepared essentially by the method of Bergmann and Sulzbacher.<sup>12</sup> The former were used in their crude form for the preparation of the hydrazides, which are described in Table II.

TABLE II  
 $\beta$ -ARYLHYDRACRYLYL HYDRAZIDES (II)

Aryl	Mp, °C	Yield, % <sup>a</sup>	Recrystn solvent	Formula	Analyses
<i>p</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	180	57	Ethanol	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F
<i>m</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	183	50	Ethanol	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F
3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	167	65	Ethanol	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F
3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	186	70	Ethanol	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H, Cl
1-Naphthyl	202	76	Cellosolve	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H
2-Naphthyl	207	64	Cellosolve	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H
2-Thienyl	138	34	Dimethoxyethane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	C, H
3-Thienyl	146	70	Dimethoxyethane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	C, H
2-Furyl	141	50	Dimethoxyethane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C, H

<sup>a</sup> Calculated on the aldehyde.

**5-Aryl-2-oxazolidones (III).**—With stirring and a temperature not exceeding 15°, 2.1 g (0.03 mole) of NaNO<sub>2</sub> in 10 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O was added to a mixture of 0.03 mole of the hydrazide and 40 ml of 0.1 N HCl (AcOH was used in the case of the thienyl and furyl derivatives). Stirring was continued for another 15 min and the suspension was extracted with three 50-ml portions of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. This solution was dried quickly (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and heated to 50–60° when an exothermic reaction set in with vigorous evolution of N<sub>2</sub>. After the reaction had subsided, the mixture was refluxed for 15 min and concentrated to 20 ml, whereupon the oxazolidone crystallized (sometimes hexane was added to complete the crystallization). The products were recrystallized from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-hexane (Table III).

**5-Aryl-3-alkyl-2-oxazolidones (IV).**—A solution of 0.01 mole of the oxazolidone (III) in 20 ml of dry DMF was added to a well-

TABLE III

5-ARYL-2-OXAZOLIDONES (III)

Aryl	Mp, °C	Yield, %	Formula	Analyses
<i>p</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	110	55	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>8</sub> FNO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
<i>m</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	72	55	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> FNO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F, N
3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	92–93	50	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> F <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F
3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	108–109	71	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
1-Naphthyl	147	70	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
2-Naphthyl	173	62	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
2-Thienyl	94–95	69	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	C, H, N
3-Thienyl	109–110	51	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	C, H, N
2-Furyl	90	75	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N

stirred suspension of 0.3 g of hexane-washed NaI in the same solvent (50 ml). The mixture was stirred until H<sub>2</sub> evolution had ceased, treated with 0.015 mole of the alkyl iodide in 10 ml of DMF, stirred 1 hr, and gently refluxed for another 1 hr. It was then concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (100 ml), washed (H<sub>2</sub>O), and dried. The crude product which remained after removing the solvent was purified either by vacuum distillation or by recrystallization from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-hexane (Table IV).

TABLE IV

5-ARYL-3-ALKYL-2-OXAZOLIDONES (IV)

Aryl	Alkyl	Mp or bp (mm), °C	Yield, %	Formula	Analyses
<i>p</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	58	70	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FNO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F, N
<i>m</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	43	70	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FNO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	70	82	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>9</sub> F <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, F
3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	96–97	80	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>9</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, Cl
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>a</sup>	CH <sub>3</sub>	53	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
1-Naphthyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	82	54	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
2-Naphthyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	112	62	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
2-Naphthyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	77	70	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
2-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	146–147 (0.5)	73	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	C, H, N
2-Thienyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	160–162 (0.8)	63	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>13</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	C, H, N
3-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	147–149 (0.2)	60	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	C, H, S
3-Thienyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	150–152 (0.5)	50	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>13</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	C, H, S

3,3'-TETRAMETHYLENEBIS(5-ARYL-2-OXAZOLIDONES) (IX)

2-Thienyl	114	51	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
3-Thienyl	118–120	56	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N

<sup>a</sup> 5-Phenyl-2-oxazolidone has been described by M. S. Newman and A. Kutner, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 4199 (1951).

The analogous procedure was carried out for the preparation of the 3,3'-tetramethylenebis(5-thienyl-2-oxazolidones) (IX) using 0.005 mole of 1,4-dibromobutane.

**1-Aryl-2-alkylaminoethanols (V).**—A mixture of 0.5 g of the foregoing compound, 15 ml of 10% NaOH, and 5 ml of EtOH was refluxed 4 hr, cooled, and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> (sometimes the product crystallized out directly). The solution was dried, the solvent evaporated, and the residue, after it had solidified, recrystallized from hexane (Table V). For the preparation of the hydrochlorides, the bases were dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O, containing a little EtOH, and treated with HCl gas. They could be recrystallized from *i*-PrOH by addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O. The benzoates were prepared by mixing an ethereal solution of the bases with a solution of benzoic acid in Et<sub>2</sub>O. They crystallized out immediately.

**1-Aryl-2-methylaminoethanols (V, R = CH<sub>3</sub>) (Reduction with LiAlH<sub>4</sub>).**—A solution of 0.01 mole of the oxazolidone III in 50 ml of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> was slowly added to a stirred slurry of 1 g of LAH in 50 ml of Et<sub>2</sub>O. The mixture was refluxed for 6 hr, cooled, and carefully decomposed with H<sub>2</sub>O (*ca.* 5 ml). Then 5 g of MgSO<sub>4</sub> was added and the gelatinous mass was stirred for 10 min, filtered, washed several times with Et<sub>2</sub>O, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was recrystallized from hexane.

**1-Aryl-2-alkylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochlorides (VI). (a) Aryl  $\neq$  Thienyl.**—HCl gas was passed into a solution of 0.5 g of a 5-aryl-3-alkyl-2-oxazolidone (IV) in EtOH. The solution was refluxed for 3 hr and evaporated *in vacuo* to dryness and the residue was recrystallized from *i*-PrOH by addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O (Table VI).

(b) Aryl = Thienyl.—A solution of 0.5 g of 5-thienyl-3-alkyl-2-oxazolidone in 25 ml of Et<sub>2</sub>O was added to 50 ml of ether, saturated with HCl gas. After 24 hr the product, which crystal-

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(23) E. Campaigne, R. C. Bourgeois, and W. C. McCarthy, *ref 22*, p 918.

(24) S. J. Angyal, J. R. Tetaz, and J. G. Wilson, *ref 22*, p 690.

(25) Ethyl  $\beta$ -(2- and 3-thienyl)hydraacrylates have been described by R. D. Schuetz and W. H. Houff, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 1835 (1955).

TABLE V

Aryl	Alkyl	Mp, °C	Yield, %	Formula	Analyses	Salt	Mp, °C	Analyses
1-Aryl-2-alkylaminoethanols (V)								
<i>p</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	83	87	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> FNO	C, H, F, N	HCl	136-137 <sup>a</sup>	Cl
<i>m</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	80	80	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> FNO	C, H, F, N			
3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	54	80	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> F <sub>2</sub> NO	C, H, F, N	HCl	139 <sup>b</sup>	F
3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	94-95	95	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO	C, H, N	HCl	187	Cl
2-Naphthyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	109	68	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>15</sub> NO	C, H, N			
2-Naphthyl <sup>c</sup>	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	106	67	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NO	C, H, N			
2-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	54-55	50	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NOS	C, H, N	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	115	C, H
2-Thienyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	58-59	64	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>13</sub> NOS	C, H, N	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	114	C, H
3-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	64	84	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NOS	C, H, N	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	110	C, H
2-Furyl <sup>d</sup>	CH <sub>3</sub>	122	70	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>17</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N			
N,N'-Tetramethylenebis(1-aryl-2-aminoethanols) (X) <sup>e</sup>								
2-Thienyl		173	67	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N			
3-Thienyl		154	70	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H			

<sup>a</sup> Lit.<sup>9c</sup> mp 118-121°. <sup>b</sup> Compound described by L. Villa and E. Grana, *Farmaco (Pavia), Sci. Ed.*, **18**, 871 (1963); *Chem. Abstr.*, **60**, 5370 (1964). <sup>c</sup> Hydrochloride was described in ref 10c. <sup>d</sup> Characterized as the benzoate. <sup>e</sup> Recrystallized from EtOH.

TABLE VI

Aryl	Alkyl	Mp, °C dec	Yield, %	Formula	Analyses
1-Aryl-2-alkylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochlorides (VI)					
<i>p</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	164	87	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN	C, H, F
<i>m</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	166	87	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> FN	C, H, Cl, F
3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	164-165	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N	Cl, N
3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	186-188	80	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub> N	C, H, N
Phenyl <sup>a</sup>	CH <sub>3</sub>	164	69	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N	C, H
2-Naphthyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	182	75	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>19</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N	C, H, N
2-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	106	80	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H, N
3-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	139	55	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H, Cl
3-Thienyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	152	36	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H, Cl

N,N'-Tetramethylenebis(1-aryl-2-aminoethyl Chloride) Hydrochlorides (XI)

2-Thienyl	146	83	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H, Cl
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<sup>a</sup> Compound described (mp 177°) by H. Bretschneider, *Oesterr. Akad. Wiss. Math-Naturw. Kl. Sitzber. Ab. IIb*, **159**, 372 (1950); *Chem. Abstr.*, **47**, 6860 (1953).

lized out, was filtered and washed thoroughly with Et<sub>2</sub>O. It is very sensitive to moisture and decomposes slowly, even if kept in a desiccator, with evolution of HCl.

Analogous treatment of 5-aryl-3-alkyl-2-oxazolidones (IV) with ethereal HBr gave a precipitate of 1-aryl-2-alkylaminoethyl bromide hydrobromides (VII) (Table VII).

TABLE VII

Aryl	Alkyl	Mp, °C dec	Yield, %	Formula	Analyses
1-Aryl-2-alkylaminoethyl Bromide Hydrobromides (VII)					
<i>p</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	159-160	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> FN	C, H, Br, F
<i>m</i> -FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	167	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> FN	C, H, Br
3,4-F <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	167-168	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N	C, H, F
3,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	173-175	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N	C, H
Phenyl <sup>a</sup>	CH <sub>3</sub>	153	70	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N	C, H, Br
1-Naphthyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	163	90	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>15</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N	C, H, N
2-Naphthyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	160	66	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>15</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N	C, H, N
2-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	87	83	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H, Br, N
2-Thienyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	107	82	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H, N
3-Thienyl	CH <sub>3</sub>	126-127	80	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H
3-Thienyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	140	90	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NS	C, H, Br

N,N'-Tetramethylenebis(1-aryl-2-aminoethyl Bromide) Hydrobromides (XII)

2-Thienyl	104	60	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Br <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N
3-Thienyl	136	80	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Br <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C, H, N

<sup>a</sup> Lit.<sup>3</sup> mp 142-143°.

**Acknowledgment.**—We wish to thank Mrs. M. Goldstein and the staff of the Microanalytical Laboratory of the department for performing the analyses.