This article was downloaded by:

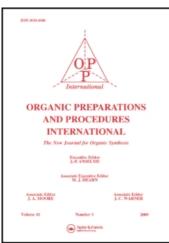
On: 27 January 2011

Access details: Access Details: Free Access

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-

41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Organic Preparations and Procedures International

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t902189982

α-ACETAMIDO-β-(1-AZULYL) PROPIONIC ACID

Arthur G. Anderson Jr.a; Robert C. Rhodesa

^a Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

To cite this Article Anderson Jr., Arthur G. and Rhodes, Robert C.(1969) ' α -ACETAMIDO- β -(1-AZULYL) PROPIONIC ACID', Organic Preparations and Procedures International, 1: 4, 249 - 251

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/00304946909458392 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00304946909458392

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

α -ACETAMIDO- β -(1-AZULYL)PROPIONIC ACID

Arthur G. Anderson, Jr. and Robert C. Rhodes

Department of Chemistry

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105

$$(CH_3)_{3}^{N^+} I^- CO_2Et NCCNHAC NCCNHAC$$

The title compound is a new azulene derivative and the azulene analog of N-acetylphenylalanine.

Experimental

α-Acetamido-β-(1-azuly1)propionic acid. To a stirred suspension of 0.6 g of NaH (mineral oil suspension) in 20 ml of anhydrous, redistilled DMF was added carefully, under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen, 1.3 g (7.73 mmol) of dry ethyl acetamidocyanoacetate. After the evolution of hydrogen had ceased, 900 mg (2.75 mmol) of 1-azuly1methy1trimethy1-ammonium iodide $(1)^2$ was added and the mixture was heated at

A. G. ANDERSON, JR., AND R. C. RHODES

100-110° for 3.5 hr. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was chromatographed over neutral Al_2O_3 . The blue fraction eluted with 3:1 CH_2Cl_2 -petroleum ether afforded 836 mg of a blue oil formulated as ethyl α -acetamido- α -cyano- β -(1-azulyl)propionate (2): uv (CH_2Cl_2) (D_{max}) 235 (0.40), 279 (1.0), 284 (0.92), 289 (0.85), 343 (0.11) and 358 mµ (0.06); visible (CH_2Cl_2) (D_{max}) 582 (1.0), 630 (0.93), and 692 (0.31) mµ.

A solution of 340 mg of the blue oil in 20 ml of a 10% solution of KOH in 50% aqueous EtOH was heated under reflux for 2 hr. The solution was then added to 50 ml of $\rm H_2O$ in a separatory funnel and the mixture was extracted with 100 ml of ether. The separated aqueous layer was acidified with $\rm 6N$ hydrochloric acid, the organic phase extracted into ether, and the solvent removed from the dried ($\rm Na_2SO_4$) ethereal solution. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel and the blue fraction eluted with ether yielded 179 mg (63%) of $\rm 3$ as blue crystals, mp 122-126°. Recrystallization from water gave 171 mg (60.5%), mp 126-128°: uv (MeOH) ($\rm D_{max}$) 238 (0.36), 277 (1.13), 283 (1.0), 331 (0.05), 343 (0.09) and 358 mµ (0.04); visible (MeOH) ($\rm D_{max}$) 595 (1.04), 643 (0.87) and 710 mµ (0.33); ir (CCl₄ mull) 2.98, 3.45, 5.8 (shoulders), 6.22, 6.32, 6.5, 7.15, 7.23, 7.45 and 8.12 µ.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{15}NO_3$: C, 69.99; H, 5.85; N, 5.44. Found: C, 69.66; H, 6.12; N, 5.20.

Acknowledgment

Support by a grant from the National Science Foundation and by a National Institutes of Health Predoctoral Fellowship (to R.C.R.) are gratefully acknowledged.

References

- J. D. Carbon and S. Brehm, J. Org. Chem., <u>26</u>, 3376 (1961).
- A. G. Anderson, Jr., R. G. Anderson, and T. Fujita, J. Org. Chem., <u>27</u>, 4535 (1962).

(Received May 21, 1969)