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AN IMPROVED SYNTHESIS OF FLUORENONE METHYLNITRONE

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Fluorenone methylnitrone (III) was originally prepared from fluorenone in an overall yield of 47%, using drastic conditions for two days.¹ We now report a convenient synthesis of the title compound (III) in 90% yield by treating N-fluorenylideneaniline (I) with N-methylhydroxylamine-O-sul-



The reaction is general for aldimines and ketimines and was found to be independent of the substituents on the imines.² When aldehyde imines are used, the methylnitrones obtained are in the more stable <u>trans</u> configuration.

EXPERIMENTAL

<u>N-Fluorenylideneaniline (I)</u>.- This compound was prepared in 82% yield from commercially available 9-fluorenone (Aldrich Chemical Co.) <u>via</u> its condensation with freshly distilled aniline using zinc chloride as catalyst³ mp. 87-89°, lit.³ mp. 88-89°.

<u>N-Methylhydroxylamine-O-sulfonic Acid (II)</u>.- This compound was prepared in 89% yield from N-methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride with chlorosulfonic acid.⁴ The reagent is very hygroscopic and should be used within 1 hr. The reagent may be stored in chlorosulfonic acid for a period of three weeks and regenerated prior to its use by addition of dry ether.

Fluorenone methylnitrone (III). Typical Procedure. - N-Methylhydroxylamine-Osulfonic acid (II) (0.7 g, 5.5 mmoles) was added slowly, over a period of 10 mins., to a stirred solution of 1.28 g (5.0 mmoles) of I in 50 ml of methanol at 0-10°. The reaction mixture was stirred for an additional hour at 0-10° and then diluted with 100 ml of ice water. The deep yellow solution was extracted with 90 ml of methylene chloride.⁵ The organic layer was washed three times with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and the solvent removed <u>in vacuo</u>. The remaining solid was recrystallized from 10 ml of absolute ethanol to afford 0.94 g (90% yield) of pure nitrone (III) as yellow needles, mp. 143-145°, 1it.¹ mp. 145-146°; IR (KBr): 1550 cm⁻¹ (C=N), 1290 cm⁻¹, 1200 cm⁻¹ (N + 0); NMR (CDCl₃): δ 4.25 (s, 3H, CH₃), 7.2-7.8 (m, 7H, aromatic), and 8.6-8.8 (m, 1H).

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5. The presence of aniline salt IV was ascertained by diazotization of the mother liquor and subsequent addition of an alkaline solution of phenol or β -naphthol. The formation of a red azo dye was observed in both cases.