

# Electrophilic Diamination of Functionalized Alkenes Directly without Any metal Catalysts

Javed Khan<sup>a\*</sup>, Mirza Shahed Baig<sup>b</sup>, Shujat Quadri<sup>a</sup>, Maqdoom Farooqui<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Maulana Azad College & Research Centre, Rauza Bagh, Aurangabad-431001, Maharashtra State, INDIA.

<sup>b</sup> Y. B. Chavan College of Pharmacy, Rauza Bagh, Aurangabad-431001, Maharashtra State, INDIA.

\*Corresponding Address:

[javedkhanchem97@yahoo.com](mailto:javedkhanchem97@yahoo.com)

## Research Article

**Abstract:** A novel direct electrophilic diamination reaction of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated esters has been established without the use of any metal catalysts resulting in the synthesis of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  differentiated diamines and imidazolines. Different aromatic and aliphatic ester had been synthesized and reactions employ electron-deficient alkenes as the substrates and take the advantage of readily available N,N-dibromo-p-toluene sulfonamide (TsNBr<sub>2</sub>) as electrophilic nitrogen source and acetonitrile as the nucleophilic nitrogen source. A new mechanism has also been proposed to explain the resulting regio – and stereo selectivity.

**Keywords:**  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated esters, Bromine – T, Acetonitrile, Electrophilic diamination.

### Introduction

In organic chemistry formation of regio – and stereoselective diamination of alkenes has been a challenging and important topic because the resulting vicinal diamine products are extremely important for medicinal chemistry and pharmaceutical research.<sup>1,2</sup> Enantiomerically pure diamine derivatives are often utilized as chiral auxiliaries and ligands for asymmetric synthesis and catalysis.<sup>3-6</sup> so far, most olefinic diamination have been achieved by using non functionalized alkenes as the starting materials in the presence of various metal promoters derived from metals such as thallium, Palladium, osmium, and mercury.<sup>7,8</sup> This article describes the synthesis of aromatic and aliphatic  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  –unsaturated esters which employs as electron-deficient alkenes substrates and take the advantage of readily available N,N-Dibromo-p-toluene sulfonamide (TsNBr<sub>2</sub>) as electrophilic nitrogen source and acetonitrile as the nucleophilic nitrogen source resulting in  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  differentiated diamines and imidazolines. It is very convenient to carry out the present diamination reaction simply by mixing reactants in a one pot operation at room temperature. Since there are no sensitive catalysts involved, the reaction can thus be performed without the special protection from inert gases.

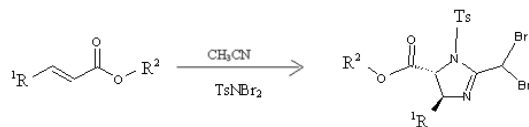
### Results and Discussion

The synthesis of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  differentiated diamines and imidazolines are carried out by direct electrophilic diamination reaction of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated esters without the use of any metal catalysts. The reactions between electron-deficient alkenes, N,N-Dibromo-p-toluene sulfonamide (TsNBr<sub>2</sub>) and acetonitrile result in different aliphatic and aromatic esters for which new mechanism has also been proposed to explain the resulting region – and stereoselectivity. The melting point, synthesis time in hour, Stereo selectivity, and percent yield of the synthesized products are stated in Table no.1. The further characterization and qualitative analysis was done on the synthesized products by using FTIR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C MR. This confirms the authentication of the synthesized product.

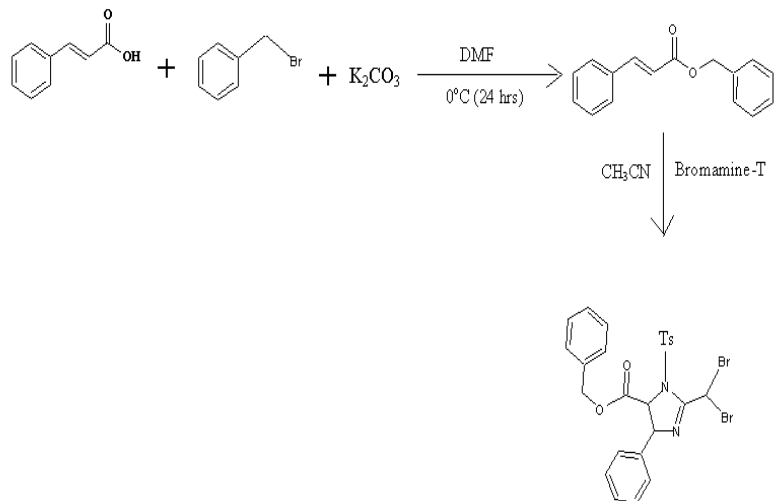
### Experimental Procedures

Different  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated esters required for the reaction are synthesized by continuous stirring of cinnamic acid with different bromide reagents like benzyl bromide, methyl bromide, ethyl bromide and propyl bromide in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and DMF (dimethylformamide) at 0°C for 24 hours.

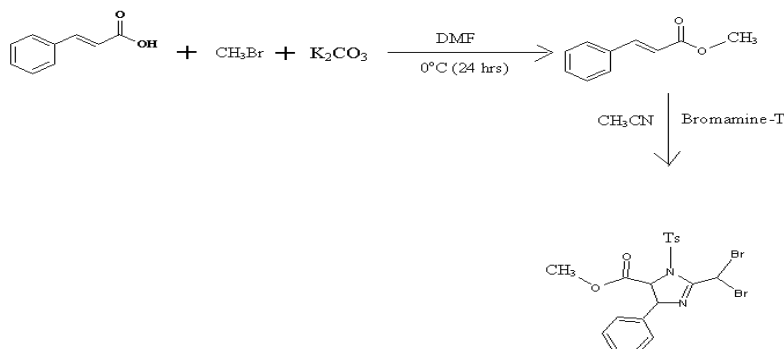
The corresponding esters formed are recrystallized and purified esters are subjected to further direct diamination reactions in which esters and N, N-dibromo-p-toluene sulfonamide (TsNBr<sub>2</sub>) are taken into a dry vial. Freshly distilled acetonitrile was then added into the above mixture. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature until the reaction was finished as revealed by TLC. The reaction times are indicated in Tables 1. The reaction was quenched by 5.0 ml of saturated aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> solution. The other solid precipitates in the reaction was filtered off and washed with EtOAc through 4 Å (angstrom) molecular sieves. The two phases were separated from the filtrate and the aqueous phase was extracted further with EtOAc. The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Purification by flash chromatography provided pure product.



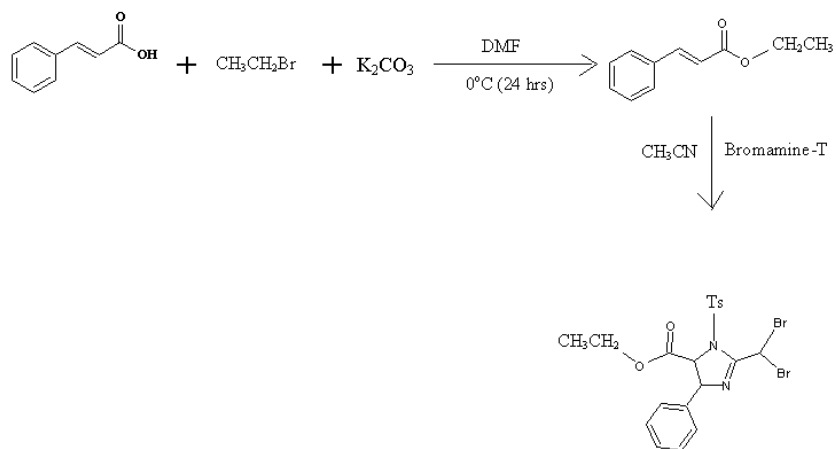
Scheme I

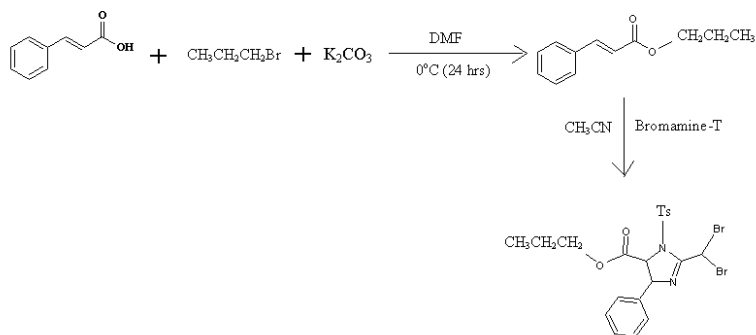


Scheme II



Scheme III



**Scheme IV****Table 1:** Results of Non Catalytic Diamination of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ - unsaturated esters

Sr. No.	Substrates	Products ( $\pm$ )	Stereoselectivity	Time (h)	yield (%)
1			>95	35	73
2			>95	32	68
3			>95	31	70
4			>95	34	72

**Scheme I**

I.R. 3057 (w), 2924 (m) 1759 (s)  
 1641 (m) 1454 (m) 1370 (s)  
 1160 (s) 1090 (m) 10181 (w) 728 (w)  
 666 (s)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR 400 MHz  
 7.67 (2H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 7.26 – 7.15 (5H, M),  
 7.09 (1H, s), 6.87 (2d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ) s 21 (1H, d,  $J=\text{MHz}$ )  
 5.56 (1H, d,  $J=\text{MHz}$ ), 3.81 (3H, S) 2.40 (3H, s)

$^{13}\text{C}$  (100 MHz)  
 169.7, 156.9, 145.6, 134.4, 133.6, 130.0,  
 286.6, 127.8, 127.5, 125.7, 71.7, 69.4, 53.1, 27.7, 21.5

**Scheme II**

IR = 2921 (M) 2852 (W), 1745 (S) 1640 (W)  
 1371 (W) 1162 (S) 1067 (M) 1019 (M)  
 608 (M) 667 (S)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

7.65 (2H, d, J = 6Hz), 7.63 – 7.32 (5H,m)  
 7.25 – 7.12 (5H, m) 7.076 (1H, s) 6.81 (2H, d, J= 6Hz)  
 5.23 (2H, s) 5.18 (1H,d, J=3Hz) 4.60 (1H, d, J = 3Hz)  
 2.39 (3H, s)

C13 (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

169.1, 157.0, 145.6, 139.3, 130.0, 128.7  
 128.6, 128.2, 127.9, 127.6, 125.8, 71.88, 69.61, 67.7, 24.6, 27.7, 21.6.

### Scheme III

I.R. 2919(W) 710 (S) 1574 (M) 421 (W)  
 1258 (W) 1036 (S) 1000(M) 701 (M)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

7.68 (2H, d, J = 8Hz) 7.26 – 7.15 (5H, m)  
 7.09 (1H, s), 6.88 (2H, d, J= 8Hz)

5.19 (1H, d, 4H2) 4.54 (1H, d, J = 4H2)

2.26(2H, 9, J = 8Hs) 2.40 (3H,S)

1.30 (3H, t, J = 8Hz )

C13 (100 MHz) CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

169.3, 157.0, 145.6, 139.5, 153.9, 130.0, 128.7, 128.1, 127.9, 127.6, 125.8, 71.9, 69.6, 62.3, 27.9, 21.6, 14.0

### Scheme IV

<sup>1</sup>H (300MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

7.79(2H,d,J= 9Hz),7.71(2H,D,J= 9Hz)

7.44(2H,d,J= 6Hz), 7.34-7.23(6H,M)

7.08 (1H,s),6.87 (2H,d,J=6Hz)4.47 (1H,d,J=6Hz)

5.01 (1H,d,J=6Hz) ,2.46 (3H, S)

C13 (75MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

192.5, 157.1, 145.8, 141.0, 138.7, 134.2, 131.8  
 130.2, 129.3, 129.1, 128.7, 127.9, 120.5, 72.3,  
 72.0, 27.5, 21.7

## Conclusion

A novel direct electrophilic diamination reaction of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated esters has been successfully carried out without the use of any metal catalysts resulting in the synthesis of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  differentiated diamines and imidazolines. The products from are aromatic and aliphatic ester by reaction electron-deficient alkenes with N,N-Dibromo -p-toluene sulfonamide (TsNBr<sub>2</sub>) in the presence of acetonitrile as the nucleophilic nitrogen source.

## Acknowledgement

The authors are very thankful to Mrs. Fatma Rafiq Zakari, Chairman Maulana Azad Educational Trust and Dr. Maqdoom Farooqui, Principal Maulana Azad Collage for providing the facilities in completion of research work.

## References

- (a) Ojima I. In the Organic Chemistry of B. Lactams Georg G. I. Ed. VCH Publishers, New Your 1992 pp197  
 (b)Ojima I. Acc. Chem. Res. 1992.28.385
- (a)Lucar D; Le Gall T ; Mioskowski. C. Angew. Chem Int. Ed. 1998. 37: 2580 (b) Vico A Fernandez be la Pradilla R Recent Res Devel Org. chem.. transworld Research Network, Trivandrum 82000.
- Cory, E.J. Lee. D.H. Sarshar S. Tetrahedron Asymmetry 1995 6.3 (b) Chong A.O. Oshima K. :Sharpless K.B.J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1977. 99.3420.(c) Reetz M.: Jaehner R: Drewlies, R.: Hubel M.M. Angew Chem in ted. Engl. 1991 30 103 (d) Hayashi T. Kishi E. Solohonok V. A. Uozumi Y. Tetrahedron Lett 1996, 36.4955.
- (a)Rechardron. P.f. Nelson L.T.J. Sharpless K.B. Tetrahedron let. 1995,36.9421 (b) O. Brien p.: Towers T.D.J.org. chem2002. 67.304. (c) Alexakis A.: Aujard I.: Mangeney p Synlett 1998.873 (d) DGHAYM R.D. Dhawan R.: Arndtsen B.A. Angew Chem int .ed. 2001 40.3228.
- (a) Zhang W. Loebach J.L. Wilson S.R. Jacobsen E.N.J. Am. Chem. Soc1990 112.2801 (b) Deng L.: Jacobsen E.N.J. org. chem.. 1991 57.4320 (c) Irie R. Node K.: Ito Y.: Matsumoto, N.: katsuki Y. Tetrahydron Lett. 1990, 31, 7345 (d) Irie R.: Ito Y.: Katsuki Y. Synlett 1991. 265.
- (a) Makiyama T.: Soai K.: sato T.: Shimizy. H.: Shimizy Suzuki K.J. am Chem Soc. 1979 101. 1455 (b) Daavies S.G.: Mortlok A.A. Tetrahedron Lett. 1991 2. 1001. (c) Berger S.: Langer : Lutz C.: Knochel P. Angew Chem Int. Ed. 1997. 36. 1496.
- Backwell, E. Tetrahedron Lett. 1975.2225 (b) O. Chang .K. Oshima K.B.
- Sharpless J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1977.99.3420 (c) Barluenga J. Alonsocires L.Asensio G. Synthesis 1981.376.
- Li. G. Wie H. X. Kim S. H. Carducci M. D. Angew Chem Int. Ed. 2001,40,4277.