

Short Note

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# Rel-(2R, 3S)-2- ((Diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-Oxo-5- Phenyl-3-(Thiophen-2-Yl)pentanenitrile

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Keywords: 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile; Michael addition; non-proteinogenic aminoacids



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Short Note

# *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-((Diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-oxo-5-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)pentanenitrile

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**Abstract:** The reaction of 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile with (*E*)-1-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one was performed by using 33% NaOH in CH<sub>3</sub>CN for 30 min at 0°C. The main product - *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-oxo-5-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)pentanenitrile was isolated and characterized by IR, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS).

**Keywords:** 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile; Michael addition; non-proteinogenic aminoacids

## 1. Introduction

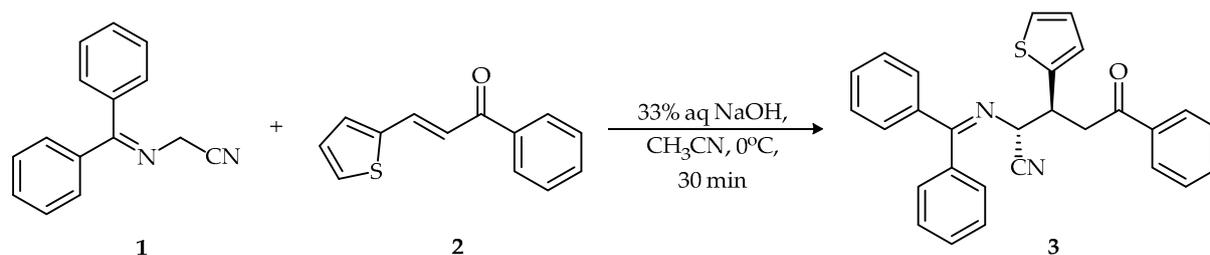
Non-proteinogenic  $\alpha$ -amino acids play an important role in biological systems, which determines the importance of developing synthetic routes for their synthesis [1]. Imines of glycine esters and aminoacetonitrile are useful building blocks for the synthesis of nonproteinogenic  $\alpha$ -amino acids and their derivatives [2-4]. O'Donnell Schiff bases have been used for the synthesis of unnatural  $\alpha$ -amino acids by alkylation reactions [5-9], aldol reactions [10-12] and Michael additions [13-20].

In our previous work we reported the reaction of 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile and several arylmethyleneacetophenones in aqueous conditions. The substituted 2-amino-5-oxonitriles obtained were converted to 3,5-diaryl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrrole-2-carbonitriles [15].

The aim of present work is the reaction of 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile with chalcone, containing heterocyclic ring for synthesis of *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-oxo-5-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)pentanenitrile.

## 2. Results and Discussion

The synthesis of *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-oxo-5-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)pentanenitrile (**3**) was performed by the Michael reaction of 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile (**1**) and (*E*)-1-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one (**2**) under the conditions previously described by us (33% NaOH in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at 0°C) [15] for 30 min (Scheme 1).



**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-oxo-5-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)pentanenitrile (**3**).

The reaction proceeds with high diastereoselectivity and the diastereoisomeric ratio 95:5 ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR) was observed for the crude product **3**. The major diastereoisomer was isolated with 83% yield after the recrystallization of crude crystalline product from ethyl acetate-methanol. The structure of compound **3** was confirmed by IR and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR and HRMS. A *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-configuration for the major diastereoisomer of oxonitrile **3** was assigned based on a comparison between the proton NMR spectra of this compound and the proton NMR spectra of oxonitriles, previously reported by us [15].

### 3. Materials and Methods

#### 3.1. General

All starting chemicals were purchased from Acros Organics and Fisher Scientific GmbH. The nitrile Schiff base **1** [5] and chalcones **2** [21] were prepared according to literature procedures. Reaction and purity of the final compound was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on silica gel aluminium plates Kieselgel 60 F<sub>254</sub> (Merck), using petroleum ether/acetone (6:1 *v/v*) as eluent. Melting points were determined on a Boetius micromelting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Infrared spectrum (FT-IR) was acquired on a Nicolet 6700 FT-IR Thermo Scientific infrared spectrophotometer. NMR spectra were recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , on a Bruker Avance III HD 500, operating at 500.13 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and at 125.76 MHz for  $^{13}\text{C}$ . Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) and were referenced to the tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. Coupling constants (*J*) were measured in hertz (Hz). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) was obtained with Q Exactive hybrid quadrupole-Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific Co, USA) equipped with TurboFlow<sup>®</sup> LC system, heated electrospray model HESI II on IonMax<sup>®</sup> (Thermo Scientific Co, USA).

#### 3.2. Synthesis of *rel*-(2*R*,3*S*)-2-((Diphenylmethylene)amino)-5-oxo-5-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)pentanenitrile

Cooled to 0°C aqueous sodium hydroxide (33% NaOH, 0.75 mL) was added to a cooled (0°C) solution of 2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)acetonitrile (0.55 g, 2.5 mmol) and (*E*)-1-phenyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one (0.54 g, 2.5 mmol) in 1.25 mL  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0°C. Water (50 mL) was added and the crystalline product **3** was filtered, washed with water to neutral and dried. The crude product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-methanol. Yield: 83% (0.90 g)

White crystals, m.p.: 154-156°C (ethyl acetate-methanol). IR (KBr): 2235 ( $\nu_{\text{CN}}$ ), 1690 ( $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ ), 1623 ( $\nu_{\text{C=N}}$ ), 1595, 1578, 1489, 1446 ( $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ ), 764, 695 ( $\gamma_{\text{C-H}}$ )  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500.13 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  (ppm): 3.76, 3.87 (2dd, 2H,  $^2J = 17.6$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 4.6$  Hz,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$ ), 4.32-4.35 (m, 1H,  $\text{CHC}_4\text{H}_5\text{S}$ ), 4.55 (d, 1H,  $^3J = 4.4$  Hz,  $\text{CHCN}$ ), 6.90 (dd, 1H,  $^3J = 5.0$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.6$  Hz, aromatic), 6.93-6.95 (m, 3H, aromatics), 7.14-7.15 (m, 1H, aromatic), 7.36-7.39 (m, 2H, aromatics), 7.42-7.48 (m, 6H, aromatics), 7.55-7.59 (m, 1H, aromatic), 7.67-7.69 (m, 2H, aromatics), 7.96-7.98 (m, 2H, aromatics).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125.76 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  (ppm): 40.59, 41.19, 57.98, 118.18, 124.73, 126.07, 126.72, 127.13, 128.14, 128.27, 128.67, 128.92, 129.24, 129.31, 131.41, 133.35, 135.01, 136.68, 138.30, 141.95, 174.84, 196.91. HRMS (ESI): calculated for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{OS}$  [ $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup> *m/z* 435.1526, found 435.1545.

**Supplementary Materials:** Figure S1: FT-IR spectrum of compound **3**; Figure S2:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3**; Figure S3:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3**; Figure S4: HRMS of compound **3**; Figure S5: HRMS/ESI-MS<sup>2</sup> spectrum of compound **3**; Figure S6: HRMS/ESI-MS<sup>2</sup>: proposed structure of the fragment ions of compound **3**.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, D.N.T. and V.M.M.; methodology, V.M.M.; writing—original draft preparation, D.N.T. and V.M.M.; writing—review and editing, D.N.T. and V.M.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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