

## Priprema nekih 4-hidroksimetil oksazola

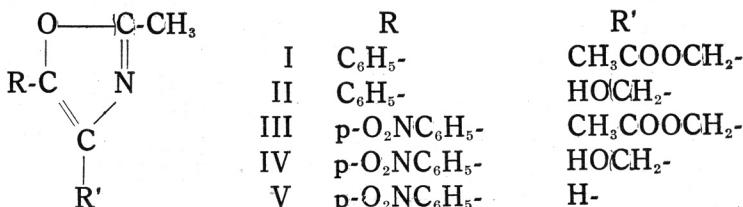
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U vezi s radom na supstancama strukturno srodnima /-/D-treo-2-dikloracetamido - 1 - p-nitrofenilpropandiolu-1,3 (kloramfenikolu, kloromicetinu) ukazala se potreba, da se pripreme neki derivati 4-hidroksimetil-5-fenilosazola.

Nakon razmatranja reakcionalih mehanizama i uslova, pod kojima nastaju 2,5-disupstituirani oksazoli iz aciliranih  $\alpha$ -aminoketona<sup>1),2)</sup>, zaključeno je da bi se iz 1-fenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1, odnosno iz njegovih derivata, moglo u reakciji s acetanhidridom i sumpornom kiselinom doći u jednom reakcionom stepenu do 2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-fenilosazola (I), odnosno do analognih supstituiranih spojeva. Provedeni pokusi potvrdili su tu pretpostavku. Iz 1-fenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1 dobiven je 2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-fenilosazol (I). Ovaj je spoj osapunjnjem sa 2n sumpornom kiselinom preveden u 2-metil-4-hidroksimetil-5-fenilosazol (II). Isto tako je iz 1-p-nitrofenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1 dobiven 2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (III), koji je sa 2n sumpornom kiselinom osapunjen u 2-metil-4-hidroksimetil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (IV).

Nitriranjem reakcione smjese dobivene otapanjem 1-fenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1 u smjesi acetanhidrida i sumporne kiseline dobiven je također 2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (III).

Poznato je, da 2,5-difenilosazol nitriranjem daje 5-p-nitrofenilderivat<sup>3), 4)</sup> i da se 2-metil-4-fenilosazol može nitriranjem prevesti u 2-metil-4-p-nitrofenilosazol<sup>5)</sup>, no nije opisano nitriranje 2-metil-5-fenilosazola. Zbog toga je nitriranjem 2-metil-5-fenilosazola priređen 2-metil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (V), a isti spoj dobiven je i kratkim grijanjem p-nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamidoacetofenona s acetanhidridom i sumpornom kiselinom.



<sup>1)</sup> R. Robinson, J. Chem. Soc. 95 (1909) 2167.

<sup>2)</sup> S. Gabriel, Ber., 43 (1910) 134.

<sup>3)</sup> S. Minovici, C. D. Nenitzescu i B. Angelescu, Bull. Soc. Chim. Rom., 10 (1928) 149; (C. 1929, I, 2186). Vidi i: S. Minovici, Ber., 29 (1896) 2097. (C. 1896, II, 872).

<sup>4)</sup> J. Lister i R. Robinson, J. chem. Soc., 101 (1912) 1297.

<sup>5)</sup> B. S. Friedman, M. Sparks i R. Adams, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 59 (1937) 2262.

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#### EKSPERIMENTALNI DIO\*

**2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-fenilosazol (I).** 30 ml (0,32 m) acetanhidrida pomiješano je s 15 ml (0,27 m) koncentrirane sumporne kiseline i ohlađeno. Toj je smjesi dodano 4 g (0,0193 m) 1-fenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1 ( $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hidroksipropropofenona)<sup>6)</sup> i ostavljeno da stoji preko noći. Reakcionala je smjesa zatim grijana kroz pola sata na vodenoj kupelji i nakon ohlađenja izlivena na 200 g leda. Dobivena otopina neutralizirana je dodatkom koncentriranog amonijaka. Izlučeno ulje izmućkano je eterom, a voden i sloj izmućkan je još tri puta eterom. Eterska otopina sušena je nad  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , eter otparen i ostatak destiliran u vakuumu vodene sisaljke. Dobiveno je 3,7 g (83% teorije) bezbojnog ulja sa T. v. 15 mm 170—175°C.

Za analizu je tvar predestilirana još jedamput u vakuumu preko Widmerove kolone.

10,070 mg tvari daje 24,95 mg  $\text{CO}_2$  i 5,00 mg  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3\text{N}$  rač.: C 67,51 H 5,67%  
nađ.: C 67,61 H 5,56%

**2-metil-4-hidroksimetil-5-fenilosazol (II).** 0,47 g (0,002 m) 2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-fenilosazola (I) kuhan je kroz jedan sat s 5 ml 2n sumporne kiseline. Ovako dobivena otopina neutralizirana je nakon ohlađenja dodatkom koncentriranog amonijaka. Izlučeni kristali su odsisani. T. t. 120°C. Iskorištenje je gotovo kvantitativno. Za analizu tvar je prekristalizirana iz vodenog etanola i više puta iz benzena, te sušena kroz 2 sata na 80°C kod 0,025 mm. T. t. 123,5—124°C.

11,480 mg tvari daje 29,42 mg  $\text{CO}_2$  i 6,16 mg  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N}$  rač.: C 69,82 H 5,86%  
nađ.: C 69,93 H 6,01%

**2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (III).** 0,5 g (0,002 m) 1-p-nitrofenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1 (p-nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hidroksipropropofenona)<sup>7)</sup> otopljeno je u 3 ml (0,032 m) acetanhidrida i 1,5 ml (0,027 m) sumporne kiseline, zagrijano do vrenja i kuhan još dvije minute. Nakon ohlađenja izlivena je reakcionala smjesa na 10 g leda, te je neutralizirana koncentriranim amonijakom uz hlađenje. Izlučeni su kristali odsisani. Prinos 0,455 g (83,5% teorije). Za analizu je tvar prekristalizirana jedamput iz vodenog etanola i dva puta iz etilnog acetata. Dobivene svilenaste, poput limuna žute iglice imale su t. t. 140,5—141°C. Tvar je sušena kroz 5 sati kod 100°C uz 0,025 mm Hg.

15,320 mg tvari daje 31,83 mg  $\text{CO}_2$  i 6,03 mg  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$  rač.: C 56,52 H 4,38%  
nađ.: C 56,70 H 4,41%

\* Tališta su korigirana.

<sup>6)</sup> L. M. Long i H. D. Troutman, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **71** (1949) 2472.

<sup>7)</sup> L. M. Long i H. D. Troutman, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **71** (1949) 2475.

Isti je spoj (III) priređen i na slijedeći način: 1,5 g (0,0072 m) 1-fenil-2-acetamido-3-hidroksipropanona-1 otopljen je u smjesi od 12 ml (0,127 m) acetanhidrida i 6 ml (0,108 m) koncentrirane sumporne kiseline, te ostavljen da stoji preko noći. Poput meda gusta reakciona smjesa ohlađena je na  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , te je uz miješanje dokapano 1,8 ml (0,026 m)  $\text{HNO}_3$  sp. tež. 1,4 kod temperature niže od  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Ostavljen je da poprimi sobnu temperaturu, pa zatim izliveno na 50 g leda i 50 ml vode, te odsisano. Prinos: 1,52 g (76% teorije) sa t. t.  $136-138^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Jednokratnom kristalizacijom iz etilnog acetata dobivene su poput limuna žute iglice sa t. t.  $140-141^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*2-metil-4-hidroksimetil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (IV).* 0,35 g (0,00127 m) 2-metil-4-acetoksimetil-5-p-nitrofenilosazola (II) kuhan je kroz jedan sat sa 20 ml 2n sumporne kiseline. Nakon ohlađenja odsisani su izlučeni kristali. Prinos 0,24 g (81% teorije).

Za analizu prekristalizirana je tvar dva puta iz etilnog acetata. Poput limuna žute iglice sa t. t.  $196,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Tvar je sušena 2 sata kod  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  uz 0,04 mm Hg.

9,380 mg tvari daje 19,46 mg  $\text{CO}_2$  i 3,77 mg  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$  rač.: C 56,41 H 4,30%  
nad.: C 56,61 H 4,50%

*2-metil-5-p-nitrofenilosazol (V).* 0,44 g (0,002 m) p-nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamidoacetofenona<sup>7)</sup> grijano je sa 3 ml (0,032 m) acetanhidrida i 1,5 ml (0,027 m) koncentrirane sumporne kiseline kroz 2 minute kod temperature ključanja. Nakon ohlađenja ulivena je reakciona smjesa u 20 ml vode, te je neutralizirana dodatkom koncentriranog amonijaka. Izlučeni su kristali odsisani. Prinos je gotovo kvantitativan. Za analizu prekristalizirana je tvar jedamput iz vodenog etanola, a jedamput iz etilnog acetata, te sušena kroz 2 sata kod  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  uz 0,016 mm Hg. Svjetlo žute iglice sa t. t.  $162,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

6,015 mg tvari daje 13,00 mg  $\text{CO}_2$  i 2,22 mg  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_3\text{N}_2$  rač.: C 58,82 H 3,95%  
nad.: C 58,98 H 4,13%

Ista je tvar priređena i nitriranjem 2-metil-5-fenilosazola. K otopini od 1,2 g (0,0075 m) 2-metil-5-fenilosazola u 15 ml (0,27 m) koncentrirane sumporne kiseline, koja je chlađena na  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  dokapano je uz miješanje 2 ml (0,029 m)  $\text{HNO}_3$  sp. tež. 1,4 kod temperature niže od  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Reakciona je smjesa ostavljena da poprimi sobnu temperaturu i zatim izlivena na 50 g leda i 50 ml vode. Nakon što je neutralizirano amonijakom, odsisani su izlučeni kristali. Prinos 1,4 g (91% teorije) sa t. t.  $144^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Nakon dvokratne kristalizacije iz vodenog etanola tvar se talila kod  $162^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Mikroanalize je izvršio prof. dr. L. Filipović u mikro-kemijskom laboratoriju Kemiskog instituta Prirodoslovno - matematičkog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

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## ABSTRACT

## Preparation of some 4-hydroxymethylated oxazoles

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In connection with the preparation of some substances related structurally to  $\alpha$ -D-threo-2-dichloracetamido - 1 - p - nitrophenylpropane - 1,3-diol (Chloramphenicol, Chloromycetin) it was necessary to obtain certain derivatives of the 4-hydroxymethyl-5-phenyloxazole. This was accomplished by an one-step acetylation and cyclization of appropriately substituted acetylated  $\alpha$ -aminoketones. So  $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hydroxypropiophenone ( $N$ -[ $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl-phenacyl]-acetamide) gave 2-methyl-4-acetoxyethyl-5-phenyloxazole (I), which upon hydrolysis with 2n  $H_2SO_4$  yielded 2-methyl-4-hydroxymethyl-5-phenyloxazole (II). In the same manner 2-methyl-4-acetoxyethyl-5-p-nitrophenyloxazole (III) was prepared from p-nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hydroxypropiophenone ( $N$ -[ $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl]-nitrophenacyl)-acetamide) and hydrolyzed to 2-methyl-4-hydroxymethyl-5-p-nitrophenyloxazole (IV). (III) was also prepared by nitration of the crude reaction mixture obtained by dissolving  $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hydroxypropiophenone in a mixture of acetic anhydride and sulfuric acid.

As the nitration of the 2-methyl-5-phenyloxazole has not yet been described, this compound was nitrated to give 2-methyl-5-p-nitrophenyloxazole (V). Cyclization of p-nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamidoacetophenone ( $N$ -phenacylacetamide) gave also (V).

## EXPERIMENTAL\*

**2-Methyl-4-acetoxyethyl-5-phenyloxazole (I).** 4 g (0.0193 mole) of  $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hydroxypropiophenone<sup>6</sup>) was dissolved in 30 ml. of acetic anhydride and 15 ml. of concentrated sulfuric acid and left standing overnight. The reaction mixture was then heated on a water bath for half an hour, poured onto ice, neutralized with ammonia and extracted with ether. Yield: 3.7 g. (83%) of (I) as a colorless oil, b. p. 170—175°C/15 mm. Hg.

Calcd. for  $C_{13}H_{13}O_3N$ : C 67,51% H 5,67%; Found: C 67,61% H 5,56%.

**2-Methyl-4-hydroxymethyl-5-phenyloxazole (II).** 0,47 g. (0,002 mole) of the compound (I) was boiled for one hour with 5 ml. of 2n sulfuric acid, cooled and neutralized with ammonia. The compound (II) separated as white crystals in almost quantitative yield. Recrystallized from aqueous ethanol and several times from benzene it melted at 123,5—124°C.

Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{11}O_2N$ : C 69,82% H 5,86%; Found: C 69,93% H 6,01%.

**2-Methyl-4-acetoxyethyl-5-p-nitrophenyloxazole (III).** A solution of 0,5 g. (0,002 mole) of p-nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hydroxypropiophenone<sup>7</sup>) in a mixture of 3 ml. of acetic anhydride and 1,5 ml. of concentrated sulfuric acid was boiled for two minutes. After quenching the reaction mixture with ice and neutralizing it with ammonia and after filtration, the compound (III) separated (0,455 g.; 83,5%). Recrystallized from aqueous ethanol and twice from ethylacetate it was obtained in silky, yellow needles which melted at 140,5—141°C.

Calcd. for  $C_{13}H_{12}O_5N_2$ : C 56,52% H 4,38%; Found: C 56,70% H 4,41%.

A solution of 1,5 g (0,0072 mole) of  $\alpha$ -acetamido- $\beta$ -hydroxypropiophenone in 12 ml. of acetic anhydride and 6 ml. of concentrated sulfuric acid was allowed to stand overnight. The crude reaction mixture was nitrated by adding 1,8 ml. of conc. nitric acid (sp. gr. 1,4) and allowing it to attain room temperature. After quenching with ice 1,52 g. (76%) of a product with m. p. 136—138°C was obtained. Recrystallization from ethyl acetate yielded 1,3 g. of (III) with m. p. 140—141°C.

\* All melting points are corrected.

*2-Methyl-4-hydroxymethyl-5-p-nitrophenyloxazole (IV).* The compound (III) (0,35 g.; 0,00127 mole) was hydrolyzed with 2n sulfuric acid by refluxing for two hours. After cooling 0,24 g. (81%) of compound (IV) was obtained. Recrystallized twice from ethyl acetate it melted at 196,5°C.

Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{10}O_4N_2$ : C 56,41% H 4,30%; Found: C 56,61% H 4,50%

*2-Methyl-5-p-nitrophenyloxazole (V).* p-Nitro- $\alpha$ -acetamidoacetophenone<sup>7)</sup> (0,44 g.; 0,002 m) was boiled with 3 ml. of acetic anhydride and 1,5 ml. of concentrated sulfuric acid for two minutes. After cooling 20 ml. of water were added, the mixture neutralized with ammonia and filtered. The compound (V) was obtained in almost quantitative yield. Recrystallized once from aqueous ethanol and once from ethyl acetate it separated in yellow needles, m. p. 162,5°C.

Calcd. for  $C_{10}H_8O_3N_2$ : C 58,82% H 3,95%; Found: C 58,98% H 4,13%

The same product was obtained by the nitration of 1,2 g. (0,0075 mole) of 2-methyl-5-phenyloxazole dissolved in 15 ml. of concentrated sulfuric acid with 2 ml. of nitric acid (sp. gr 1,4) at a temperature below 5°C. The reaction mixture was then allowed to attain room temperature, quenched with ice and neutralized with ammonia.

A product of m. p. 144° C (1,4 g; 91%) was obtained, which recrystallized twice from aqueous ethanol had a m. p. 162°C.

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