

Solvent-free highly regioselective Michael addition of phenytoin to α,β -unsaturated esters in the presence of TBAB under ultrasound irradiation

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Abstract

The highly regioselective C-N bond formation between phenytoin and acrylic/fumaric esters was accomplished. Solvent-free media Michael addition of phenytoin to acrylic esters led to the selective synthesis of *N3*-substituted phenytoins (as mono-Michael adducts) in the presence of tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB) and potassium carbonate under ultrasonic irradiation conditions at room temperature. These reactions produced *N1,N3*-disubstituted phenytoins (as bis-Michael adducts) at 70 °C. Surprisingly, the addition of phenytoin to fumaric esters, instead of acrylic esters, selectively provided only *N3*-substituted phenytoins at both room temperature and 70 °C under the same conditions.

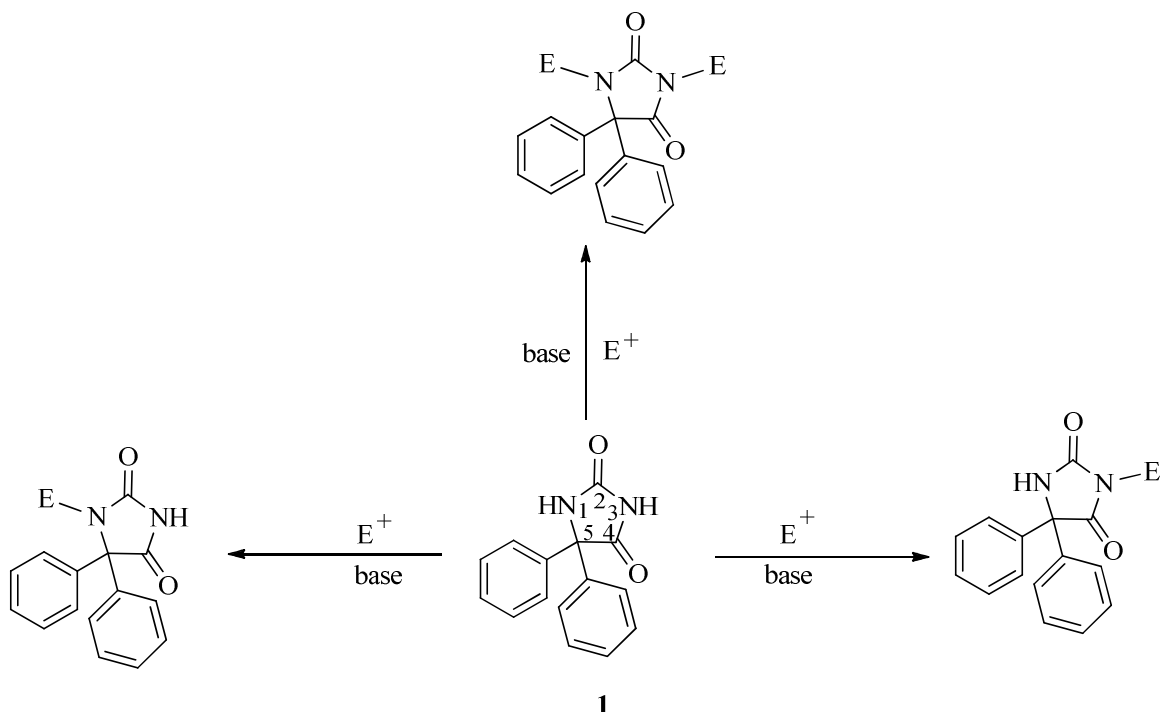
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Introduction

Among the five-membered ring compounds with two heteroatoms, hydantoin has high importance due to key building blocks for a large number of medically-relevant molecules and serves as fundamental scaffold for discovering drugs.¹ The chemistry and property of hydantoin and its derivatives have been investigated for more than 140 years. These studies indicate that hydantoin and its derivatives have a broad range of biological activities including anticonvulsants,² antiarrhythmics,³ antitumor,⁴ antidepressants,⁵ and antiviral agents.⁶ Phenytoin **1** (5,5-diphenylhydantoin, DPH) is one of the best known derivatives of hydantoin. This heterocycle is a useful pharmacological compound and extensively used as an anticonvulsant agent,⁷ treatment of epileptic seizures,^{8,9} epidermolysis bullosa,¹⁰ inflammatory conditions,¹¹ cardiac antiarrhythmic,¹² and for the treatment of many more diseases including HIV.¹³ In the

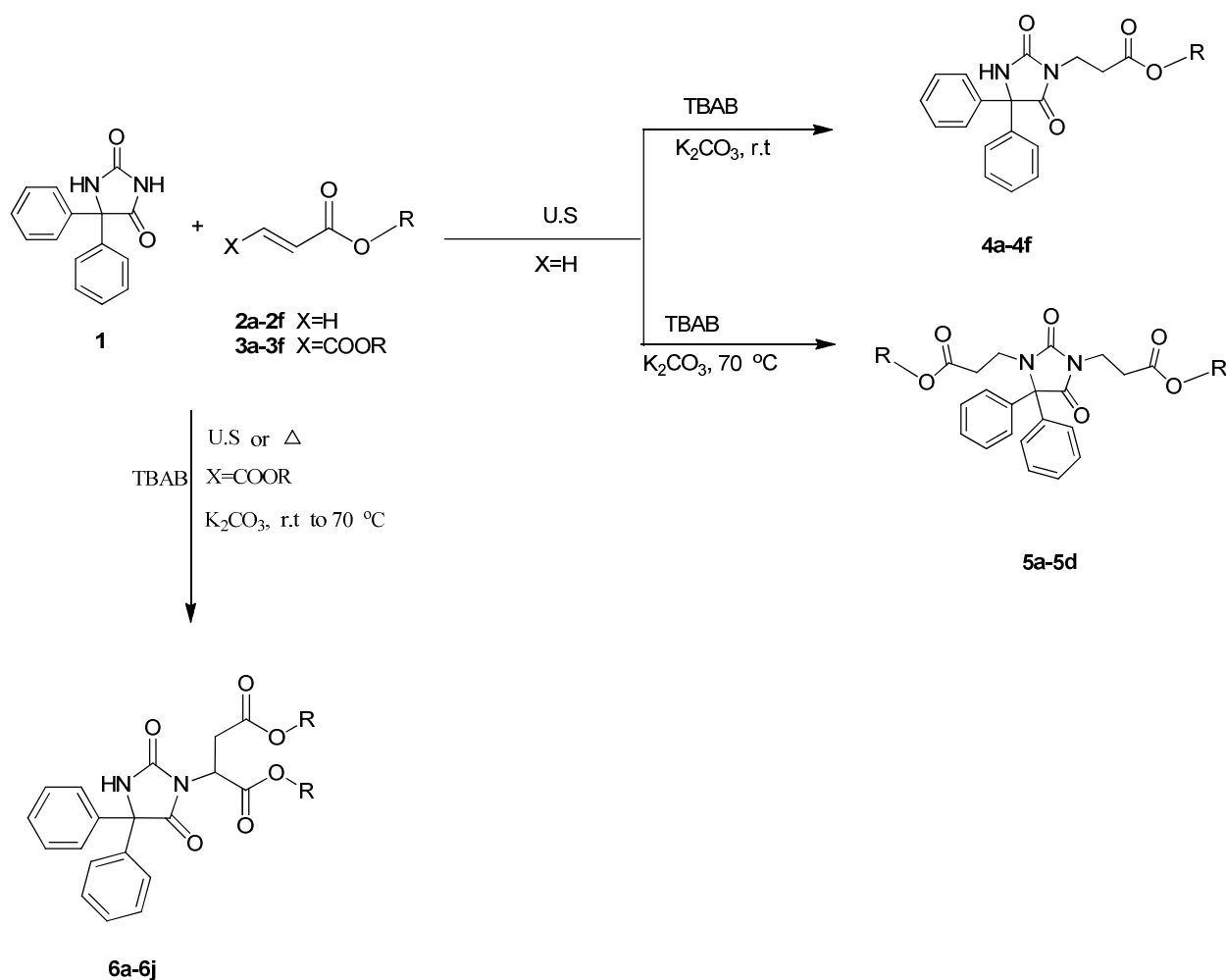
case of anticonvulsant activity of DPH, it has been established that the site of the action of this compound is the neuronal voltage-sensitive sodium channel, though no more information about the location and nature of this site has been reported.^{14,15}

In contrast to the many examples of the Michael addition amines on different unsaturated systems, there are only a few reports on the amides and imides Michael reaction (due to the low reactivity of them) with these systems.¹⁶⁻¹⁹ Although, neutral amides and imides have very restricted nucleophilicity, but in the presence of a convenient base, nitrogen anions derived from them can become more satisfactory nucleophiles in Michael-type reactions.²⁰ DPH contains both amide and imide moieties. Therefore, it contains two Michael donor positions, which under the treatment of proper base, may generate *N1*-position or *N3*-position DPH anions. Therefore, it is expected to have three possible products from reaction of DPH with an electrophile in the base media (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Nucleophilic reactions of diverse positions of DPH with an electrophile.

Ultrasound is a powerful tool that can be used in organic synthesis to achieve a number of chemical reactions in high yield and within a shorter reaction time. Therefore, recently, ultrasonic irradiation technique has received considerable attention of researchers.²¹⁻²⁵ In continuation of our ongoing research on the Michael addition of imides and amides to unsaturated systems,^{26,27} we report here an efficient strategy for synthesis of a series of DPH derivatives by Michael addition of this compound to α,β -unsaturated esters under ultrasound irradiation (Scheme 2).

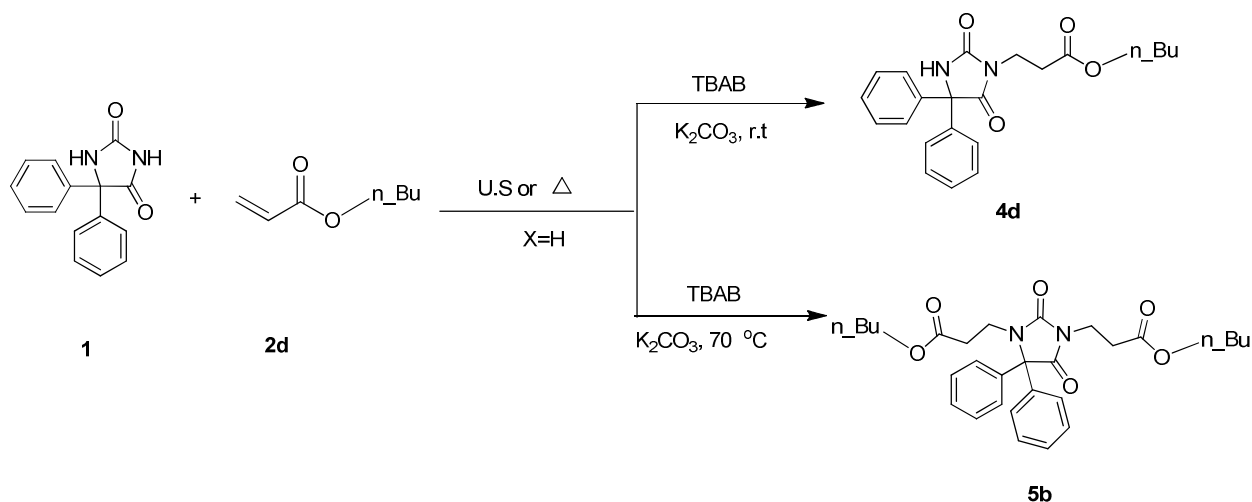


Scheme 2. Michael addition of DPH to α,β -unsaturated esters under both conventional heating and ultrasound irradiation.

Results and Discussion

The general method for the preparation of DPH involves the base catalysed condensation of benzil and urea, known as the Biltz synthesis of DPH.²⁸ Using this reaction, we prepared the starting material in 90% yield under ultrasound irradiation. Subsequently, we performed a model Michael addition reaction in which *n*-butyl acrylate ($R = n\text{-Bu}$, $X = H$, 1 mmol) was used as a Michael acceptor substrate to react with DPH (1 mmol) in the presence of TBAB, as a strong ionic salt, at room temperature under solvent-free and ultrasound irradiation conditions. Initially, this model reaction was examined in five different organic and inorganic bases (1 mmol), pyridine, triethylamine, 1,4-diaza-bicyclo[2,2,2]octane (DABCO), sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate. Surprisingly, we found that the reaction took place regioselectively at the *N3*-position of DPH and produced the corresponding mono-Michael adduct **4d** as the sole

product in the presence of each of these bases. Among these bases, potassium carbonate gave the best result under the ultrasound irradiation. We repeated the model reaction under the above conditions in the presence of 2 mmol potassium carbonate and 2 mmol butyl acrylate that after irradiation of the reaction mixture for 2 h, the mono-adduct **4d**, based on TLC test, was the only afforded product and no bis-adduct **5b** was obtained at all. Interestingly, by increasing the temperature of reaction mixture to 70 °C, bis-Michael adduct **5b** was obtained as sole product after 1 h irradiation (Scheme 3). The molar ratio of base was also optimized, and a good yield was obtained by employing 1 equiv of potassium carbonate.



Scheme 3. Michael addition of DPH to butyl acrylate under both conventional heating and ultrasound irradiation.

To evaluate the effects of solvents and ultrasound irradiation on the reactivity of reagents, the model reaction was performed in diverse solvents under both conventional heating and ultrasound irradiation conditions (Table 1). The best yields of products were obtained when TBAB was used as a strong ionic salt media under ultrasound irradiation (Table 1, entry 6). The desired mono-adduct **4d** was isolated in 80% yield within 2 h in presence of TBAB and under ultrasound irradiation (Table 1, entry 6). The reaction, within the same time, produced 30% yield of the Michael adduct **4d** when it was performed under conventional heating condition (Table 1, entry 6). Although, moderate yields of mono-adduct **4d** were afforded in DMF and DMSO solvents, bis-adducts **5b** were obtained in very low yields in these solvents (Table 1, entries 1 and 2). The reaction was unsuccessful in water as well as under solvent-free conditions (Table 1, entries 5 and 7). Ionic organic salts are solvents with high polarity and consequently capable to dissolve organic compounds and metallic salts.²⁹ Therefore, in our reaction, we can think that organic salt TBAB play role of a high polar solvent and accelerates the reaction with dissolving all of organic (ester and DPH) and inorganic salt (K₂CO₃) reactants.

Table 1. Effect of solvents on regioselective aza-Michael reaction of *n*-butyl acrylate and phenytoin

Entry	Solvent	Time h/(Yield 4d % ^a) ^b		Time h/(Yield 5b % ^a) ^c	
		US	Δ	US	Δ
1	DMF	2/(30)	2/(30)	8/(5)	8/(5)
2	DMSO	2/(50)	2/(10)	8/(5)	8/(0)
3	EtOH	2/(20)	2/(5)	8/(10)	8/(10)
4	CH ₃ COCH ₃	2/(10)	2/(10)	8/(0)	8/(0)
5	H ₂ O	2/(0)	2/(0)	8/(0)	8/(0)
6	TBAB	2/(80)	2/(30)	8/(50)	8/(20)
7	No solvent	2/(0)	2/(0)	8/(0)	8/(0)

^a Isolated yield.^b The reactions were performed with phenytoin (1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1 mmol) and *n*-butylacrylate (1 mmol) in tetrabutylammonium bromide (1 mmol) 5 mL solvent at room temperature.^c The reactions were performed with phenytoin (1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1 mmol) and *n*-butylacrylate (2 mmol) in tetrabutylammonium bromide (1 mmol) or 5 mL solvent at 70 °C.

Encouraged by this highly regioselective result, the model reaction was repeated with butyl fumarate, instead of butyl acrylate (Scheme 4). We observed a surprising phenomenon that the reaction provided mono-Michael adduct **6c** as the only product at both room temperature and 70 °C when the butyl fumarate and potassium carbonate loadings were changed from 1 equiv to 2 equiv (Scheme 4). We postulated that butyl fumarate can be considered as a derivatives of butyl acrylate, therefore, the presence of a butyloxycarbonyl (-COO*n*-Bu) in the β -position of *n*-butyl acrylate prevents the attacking of high hindrance nucleophilic *N1*-position, due to the steric effect of the two phenyl groups at C5 in DPH.

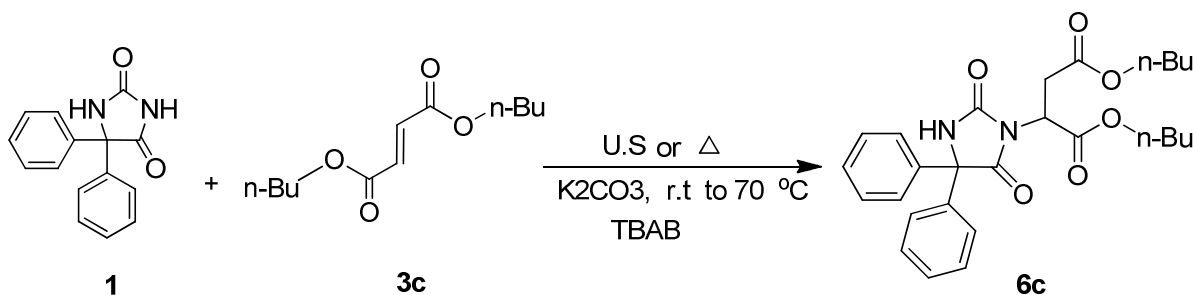
**Scheme 4.** Michael addition of DPH to *n*-butyl fumarate under both conventional heating and ultrasound irradiation.

Table 2. Regioselective Michael addition of DPH to acrylic and fumaric esters under ultrasound irradiation and conventional thermal heating conditions

Entry	X	R	Ester	Product	Time (h)		Yield (%) ^c	
					U.S	Δ	U.S	Δ
1 ^a	H	CH ₃	2a	4a	72	10	-	-
2 ^a	H	CH ₃ CHCH ₃	2b	4b	72	10	-	-
3 ^a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂	2c	4c	2	1	93	96
4 ^a	H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃	2d	4d	4	2	85	89
5 ^a	H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅	2e	4e	7	2	80	83
6 ^a	H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃ CH ₂)CH ₂	2f	4f	10	3.5	76	71
7 ^b	H	CH ₃ CH ₂	2c	5a	3	1.5	75	85
8 ^b	H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃	2d	5b	8	2	76	83
9 ^b	H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅	2e	5c	10	3	72	80
10 ^b	H	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH(CH ₃ CH ₂)CH ₂	2f	5d	19	5	60	65
11 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ CH ₂	3a	6a	36	8	63	74
12 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	3b	6b	40	9	61	72
13 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	3c	6c	48	9	55	69
14 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄	3d	6d	50	9	52	67
15 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₇	3e	6e	40	11	49	64
16 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉	3f	6f	52	15	41	60
17 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ CHCH ₃	3g	6g	72	10	-	-
18 ^c	COOR	CH ₃ CH(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	3h	6h	72	10	-	-
19 ^c	COOR	cyclohexyl	3i	6i	72	10	-	-
20 ^c	COOR	Ph	3j	6j	72	10	-	-

^a The reaction was performed with DPH (1 mmol), TBAB (1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1 mmol) and acrylic ester (1 mmol) at room temperature; ^b The reaction was performed with DPH (1 mmol), TBAB (1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1 mmol) and acrylic ester (2 mmol) at 70 °C; ^c The reaction was performed with DPH (1 mmol), TBAB (1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1 mmol) and fumaric ester (1 mmol) at room temperature; ^d Isolated yield.

Under the optimized conditions (see footnotes b and c of Table 1), other acrylic and fumaric esters were examined to explore the scope and limitations of this method and the results were summarized in Table 2. Upon the analysis of Table 2, it could be verified that the reaction could produce the desired mono-Michael adducts, as the only regioisomers, and bis-Michael adducts at room temperature and 70 °C respectively in good to high yields under both fore-mentioned conditions. However, compared with conventional heating conditions, most of reaction products have higher yields and the related reaction times are significantly lower under ultrasound

irradiation conditions (Table 2, entries 3-16). Long chain alkoxy groups like n-octyloxy, n-decyloxy of fumaric esters were less reactive under the ultrasound irradiation conditions (Table 2, entries 15 and 16). The reaction was not successful with acrylic or fumaric esters that bear phenoxy, secondary and tertiary alkoxy groups (Table 2, entries 2 and 17-20).

When methyl acrylate was employed as Michael acceptor under thermal heating or ultrasound irradiation conditions, acrylic acid and DPH **1** were obtained instead of the desired Michael adduct (Table 2, entry 1). We believe that methyl fumarate is more susceptible to hydrolysis, due to its smaller alkoxy group (-OMe), under the reaction conditions.

Conclusions

In conclusion, solvent-free ultrasound-induced high regioselective Michael addition, in the presence of TBAB, of DPH to α,β -unsaturated esters was reported. We have found that at room temperature the Michael-addition reaction between DPH and acrylic esters lead exclusively to *N3*-substituted phenytoins under ultrasound irradiation in solvent-free media. While, at 70 °C, the reaction products were *N1,N3*-disubstituted phenytoins. When acrylic esters were replaced by fumaric esters, only *N3*-substituted phenytoins were obtained as Michael adducts at both room temperature and 70 °C. This remarkable regioselectivity can be related to high steric hindrance of phenyl groups at C5-position that reduce the nucleophilicity of the N1-position of DPH.

Experimental Section

General. All acrylic and fumaric esters were synthesized in our laboratory according to the literature procedure³⁰ and their structures were confirmed by IR and ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The progress of the reactions was followed by TLC using silica gel SILIG/UV 254 plates. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz instrument. FT-IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer RX-1 instrument. Elemental analysis for C, H, and N were performed using a Heraeus CHN-O-Rapid analyzer. The melting points were determined in open capillaries with a Stuart Melting Point Apparatus and are uncorrected. Sonication was performed in a Parsonic 7500s ultrasonic bath, with a frequency of 50 kHz and a power 100 W was used for ultrasonic irradiation.

General procedure under conventional conditions (method A)

α,β -Unsaturated ester (2 mmol) was added to a well ground mixture of DPH (2 mmol), TBAB (2 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (2 mmol) and mixed thoroughly with a glass rod. The resulting mixture was kept at room temperature, or in an oil bath at 70 °C for appropriate time (Table 2). The progress of reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of reaction, the mixture was suspended in chloroform (40 mL), filtered and the filtrate was washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and dried with

MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting crude material was purified on short silica-gel column with *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate (9.5:0.5) as the eluent.

General procedure under sonochemical conditions (method B)

α,β -Unsaturated ester (2 mmol) was added to a well ground mixture of DPH (2 mmol), TBAB (2 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (2 mmol) and mixed thoroughly with a glass rod. The mixture was irradiated in the water bath of an ultrasonic cleaner at 25 °C or 70 °C. The progress of reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of reaction, the mixture was suspended in chloroform (40 mL), filtered and the filtrate was washed with water (3 \times 20 ml) and dried with MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting crude material was purified on short silica-gel column with *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate (9.5:0.5) as the eluent.

Ethyl 3-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (4c). White solid, mp96-98 °C. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3243, 3091, 2984, 1769, 1733, 1706, 1448, 1195, 709. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{H} 1.18 (t, 3H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₃), 2.7 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 3.9 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 4.1 (q, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 7.29-7.41 (m, 11H, NH, Ar). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{C} 14.06, 32.62, 34.92, 60.88, 70.13, 126.9, 128.6, 128.82, 139.03, 156.42, 170.64, 173.08. Anal. calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₂O₄: C, 68.17; H, 5.72; N, 7.95. Found: C, 68.21; H, 5.83; N, 7.91.

Butyl 3-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (4d). White solid, mp91-93 °C. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3283, 2959, 1774, 1747, 1706, 1452, 1173, 720. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{H} 0.91 (t, 3H, *J* 7.6 Hz, CH₃), 1.33 (sxt, 2H, *J* 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 1.54 (quint, 2H, *J* 6.8 Hz, CH₂), 2.71 (t, 2H, *J* 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 3.88 (t, 2H, *J* 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 4.03 (t, 2H, *J* 6.8 Hz, CH₂), 7.29-7.39 (m, 11H, NH, Ar). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{C} 13.71, 19.07, 30.47, 32.56, 34.88, 64.79, 70.12, 126.88, 128.59, 128.82, 139.04, 156.41, 170.70, 173.07. Anal. calcd for C₂₂H₂₄N₂O₄: C, 69.46; H, 6.36; N, 7.36. Found: C, 69.52; H, 6.38; N, 7.42.

Hexyl 3-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (4e). White solid, mp82-85 °C. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3288, 2959, 2932, 1743, 1772, 1704, 1452, 1178, 763, 699, 606. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{H} 0.91 (t, 3H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₃), 1.29-1.34 (m, 6H, 3CH₂), 1.56 (quint, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 2.73 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 3.9 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 4.03 (t, 2H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₂), 6.44 (br, 1H, NH), 7.29-7.42 (m, 10H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{C} 14.03, 22.54, 25.51, 28.42, 31.42, 23.54, 34.94, 65.10, 70.12, 126.91, 128.86, 138.98, 170.67, 172.99. Anal. calcd for C₂₄H₂₈N₂O₄: C, 70.57; H, 6.91; N, 6.86. Found: C, 70.51; H, 6.88; N, 6.86.

2-Ethylhexyl 3-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (4f). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3293, 2961, 2932, 1772, 1744, 1708, 1449, 1188, 707, 603, 492. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_{H} 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* 7.2 Hz, CH₃), 0.91 (t, 3H, *J* 6.8 Hz, CH₃), 1.28-1.39 (m, 8H, 4CH₂), 1.52-1.56 (m, 1H, CH), 2.71 (t, 2H, *J* 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 3.88 (t, 2H, *J* 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 3.93-4.02 (m, 2H, CH₂), 7.29-7.43 (m, 10H, Ar), 7.88 (s, br, 1H, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 100 MHz): δ_{C} 10.95, 14.10, 22.99, 23.66, 28.88, 30.28, 32.52, 34.79, 38.59, 67.34, 70.13, 126.87, 128.54, 128.80, 139.09, 170.80, 173.14. Anal. calcd for C₂₆H₃₂N₂O₄: C, 71.53; H, 7.39; N, 6.42. Found: C, 71.51; H, 7.43; N, 6.38.

Diethyl 1,3-di-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (5a). White Solid, mp83-85 °C. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 2984, 2933, 1771, 1729, 1717, 1455, 1197, 1020, 719. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 1.18 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 1.22 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 1.93 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.73 (t, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.66-3.70 (m, 2H, CH_2), 3.90 (t, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 4.02 (q, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 4.10 (q, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 7.28-7.44 (m, 10H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 14.08, 14.11, 32.31, 32.68, 35.24, 37.46, 60.54, 60.84, 74.71, 128.23, 128.97, 129.12, 136.76, 155.24, 170.65, 170.8, 173.22. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 66.36; H, 6.24; N, 6.19. Found: C, 66.39; H, 6.29; N, 6.11.

Dibutyl 1,3-di-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (5b). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 2959, 2874, 1774, 1715, 1452, 1014, 770, 697. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.89 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 0.92 (t, 3H, J 7.6 Hz, CH_3), 1.25-1.40 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 1.48-1.59 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 1.90 (t, 2H, J 7.6 Hz, CH_2), 2.73 (t, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.67 (t, 2H, J 7.6 Hz, CH_2), 3.90 (t, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.95 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 4.03 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 7.27-7.29 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.40-7.42 (m, 6H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 13.69, 13.72, 19.04, 19.08, 30.46, 30.50, 32.24, 32.61, 35.22, 37.46, 64.43, 64.76, 74.69, 128.21, 128.97, 129.11, 136.76, 155.22, 170.72, 170.87, 173.27. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 68.48; H, 7.13; N, 5.51. Found: C, 68.41; H, 7.18; N, 5.49.

Diethyl 1,3-di-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (5c). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3062, 2931, 2859, 1774, 1717, 1452, 1186, 770, 696, 604, 496. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.87- 0.89 (m, 6H, 2CH_3), 1.26-1.36 (m, 12H, 6CH_2), 1.51-1.59 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.57 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.91 (t, 2H, J 8.0 Hz, CH_2), 2.73 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 3.67 (t, 2H, J 8.0 Hz, CH_2), 3.91 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 3.96 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 4.03 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 7.26-7.29 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.40-7.42 (m, 6H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 13.95, 13.96, 22.46, 25.42, 25.45, 28.33, 28.38, 31.30, 31.35, 32.16, 32.50, 35.18, 37.42, 64.53, 64.87, 74.57, 128.19, 128.84, 128.97, 133.54, 136.84, 155.11, 170.57, 170.67, 173.07. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 70.19; H, 7.85; N, 4.96. Found: C, 70.25; H, 7.91; N, 4.98.

Di-2-Ethylhexyl 1,3-di-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)propanoate (5d). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 2958, 2930, 1775, 1727, 1735, 1454, 1420, 1184, 769, 696, 603. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.8-0.88 (m, 12H, 4CH_3), 1.20-1.35 (m, 16H, 8CH_2), 1.46-1.51 (m, 1H, CH), 1.53-1.56 (m, 1H, CH), 1.91 (t, 2H, J 8.0 Hz, CH_2), 2.72 (t, 2H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.66 (t, 2H, J 8.0 Hz, CH_2), 3.85-3.91 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 3.92-3.99 (m, 2H, CH_2), 7.27-7.28 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.38-7.39 (m, 6H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 10.92, 10.94, 14.03, 14.06, 22.92, 22.95, 23.66, 28.81, 28.86, 30.27, 32.20, 32.51, 35.16, 37.49, 38.55, 38.59, 66.89, 67.23, 74.67, 128.20, 128.93, 129.05, 136.81, 155.19, 170.71, 170.87, 173.14. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 71.58; H, 8.44; N, 4.51. Found: C, 71.52; H, 8.50; N, 4.55.

Diethyl 2-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)succinate (6a). White crystal, mp129-131 °C. IR (ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3232, 2983, 1777, 1740, 1715, 1429, 1287, 1182, 697. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 1.02 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 1.08 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 2.98, 3.19 (AMX, 2H, $\delta_{\text{A}} = 2.98$ ppm, $\delta_{\text{M}} = 3.19$ ppm, $J_{\text{AM}} = 16.4$ Hz, $J_{\text{AX}} = 9.2$ Hz, $J_{\text{MX}} = 6.0$ Hz, CH_2), 3.91-4.03 (m, 2H, CH_2), 4.06-4.15 (m, 2H, CH_2), 5.14 (AMX, 1H, $\delta_{\text{X}} = 5.14$ ppm, $J_{\text{XA}} = 9.2$ Hz, $J_{\text{XM}} = 6.0$ Hz, CH),

6.95 (s, 1H, NH), 7.18-7.32 (m, 10H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 13.87, 13.95, 33.69, 49.19, 61.04, 62.36, 70.28, 127.11, 128.66, 128.78, 138.67, 138.90, 155.42, 167.81, 169.79, 172.69. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 65.08; H, 5.70; N, 6.60. Found: C, 65.13; H, 5.65; N, 6.69.

Dipropyl 2-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)succinate (6b). White Crystal, mp80-82 °C. FT-IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3324, 2965, 2937, 1773, 1721, 1449, 1423, 1268, 1184, 707, 603. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.83 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 0.85 (t, 3H, J 7.6 Hz, CH_3), 1.47-1.6 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 3.11, 3.32 (AMX, 2H, δ_{A} = 3.11 ppm, δ_{M} = 3.32 ppm, J_{AM} = 17.6 Hz, J_{AX} = 8.8 Hz, J_{MX} = 6.2 Hz, CH_2), 3.96 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 4.09-4.14 (m, 2H, CH_2), 5.28 (AMX, 1H, δ_{X} = 5.28 ppm, J_{XA} = 8.8 Hz, J_{XM} = 6.2 Hz, CH), 7.04 (s, br, 1H, NH), 7.29-7.45 (m, 10H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 10.21, 10.25, 21.70, 21.75, 33.69, 49.21, 66.66, 67.94, 70.30, 76.75, 77.06, 77.38, 127.10, 127.12, 128.66, 128.77, 128.78, 138.67, 138.94, 155.42, 167.95, 169.89, 172.69. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 66.36; H, 6.24; N, 6.19. Found: C, 66.44; H, 6.21; N, 6.13.

Dibutyl 2-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)succinate (6c). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3325, 2967, 2935, 1781, 1730, 1422, 1273, 700, 669, 603. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.86 (t, 3H, J 7.6 Hz, CH_3), 0.89 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 1.21-1.34 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 1.46-1.54 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 3.09, 3.31 (AMX, 2H, δ_{A} = 3.09 ppm, δ_{M} = 3.31 ppm, J_{AM} = 16.8 Hz, J_{AX} = 8.6 Hz, J_{MX} = 6.2 Hz, CH_2), 4.0 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 4.09-4.16 (m, 2H, CH_2), 5.27 (AMX, 1H, δ_{X} = 5.27 ppm, J_{XA} = 8.6 Hz, J_{XM} = 6.2 Hz, CH), 7.0 (s, br, 1H, NH), 7.29-7.44 (m, 10H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 13.64, 13.67, 18.89, 19.00, 30.31, 30.39, 33.70, 49.19, 64.98, 66.24, 70.28, 127.08, 127.11, 128.66, 128.78, 128.79, 138.71, 138.95, 155.39, 167.94, 169.90, 172.64. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 67.48; H, 6.71; N, 5.83. Found: C, 67.52; H, 6.75; N, 5.81.

Dipentyl 2-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)succinate (6d). White Crystal, mp78-80 °C. FT-IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3312, 2934, 2957, 1781, 1731, 1423, 1264, 1179, 978, 699. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.76 (t, 3H, J 7.2 Hz, CH_3), 0.78 (t, 3H, J 8.0 Hz, CH_3), 1.12-1.19 (m, 8H, 4CH_2), 1.37-1.44 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 2.95, 3.19 (AMX, 2H, δ_{A} = 2.95 ppm, δ_{M} = 3.19 ppm, J_{AM} = 16.0 Hz, J_{AX} = 8.0 Hz, J_{MX} = 6.0 Hz, CH_2), 3.87 (t, 2H, J 8.0 Hz, CH_2), 3.97-4.02 (m, 2H, CH_2), 5.15 (AMX, 1H, δ_{X} = 5.15 ppm, J_{XA} = 8.0 Hz, J_{XM} = 6.0 Hz, CH), 7.18-7.33 (m, 10H, Ar), 7.41 (s, 1H, NH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{C} 13.88, 13.95, 22.18, 22.24, 27.11, 27.88, 27.96, 28.05, 33.73, 49.14, 65.23, 66.48, 70.27, 127.06, 128.57, 128.74, 138.77, 138.98, 155.64, 167.94, 169.89, 172.66. Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$: C, 68.48; H, 7.13; N, 5.51. Found: C, 68.52; H, 7.10; N, 5.57.

Diethyl 2-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)succinate (6e). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3354, 2928, 1780, 1721, 1429, 1266, 1177, 757, 698. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ_{H} 0.78-0.82 (m, 6H, 2CH_3), 1.14-1.16 (m, 20H, 10CH_2), 1.41-1.42 (m, 4H, 2CH_2), 2.97, 3.21 (AMX, 2H, δ_{A} = 2.97 ppm, δ_{M} = 3.21 ppm, J_{AM} = 16.4 Hz, J_{AX} = 8.4 Hz, J_{MX} = 6.4 Hz, CH_2), 3.91 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH_2), 3.93-4.07 (m, 2H, CH_2), 5.16 (AMX, 1H, δ_{X} = 5.16 ppm, J_{XA} = 8.4 Hz, J_{XM} = 6.4 Hz, CH), 6.70 (s, br, 1H, NH), 7.18-7.33 (m, 10H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl₃): δ_C 13.88, 13.95, 14.11, 22.18, 22.24, 26.62, 26.76, 28.29, 28.38, 29.12, 29.17, 31.78, 33.70, 49.19, 65.27, 66.53, 70.27, 76.73, 127.11, 127.27, 128.64, 128.77, 138.72, 138.94, 155.32, 167.91, 169.88, 172.61. Anal. calcd for C₃₅H₄₈N₂O₆: C, 70.92; H, 8.16; N, 4.73. Found: C, 70.87; H, 8.18; N, 4.80.

Didecyl 2-(2,5-dioxo-4,4-diphenylimidazolidin-1-yl)succinate (6f). Colourless oil. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 3255, 2292, 2854, 1780, 1740, 1710, 1423, 1270, 1178, 757, 698. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 0.78-0.82 (m, 6H, CH₃), 1.13-1.24 (m, 28H, 14CH₂), 1.38-1.44 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.94, 3.19 (AMX, 2H, δ_A = 2.94 ppm, δ_M = 3.19 ppm, J_{AM} = 16.4 Hz, J_{AX} = 8.4 Hz, J_{MX} = 7.4 Hz, CH₂), 3.51 (t, 2H, J 6.8 Hz, CH₂), 3.85-4.05 (m, 2H, CH₂), 5.15 (AMX, 1H, δ_X = 5.15 ppm, J_{XA} = 8.4 Hz, J_{XM} = 7.4 Hz, CH), 7.25-7.31 (m, 11H, NH, Ar). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 13.88, 13.94, 14.13, 22.69, 25.61, 25.77, 28.29, 28.38, 29.17, 29.22, 29.32, 29.45, 29.52, 29.55, 29.64, 31.90, 32.75, 33.73, 49.14, 62.97, 65.29, 66.50, 70.27, 127.09, 128.56, 128.73, 139.00, 155.53, 167.94, 169.89, 172.69. Anal. calcd for C₃₉H₅₆N₂O₆: C, 72.19; H, 8.70; N, 4.32. Found: C, 72.22; H, 8.76; N, 4.43.

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