

Supporting Information

Synthesis of Di-, Tri- and Tetracyclopropylhydrazines

Aleksandr N. Shestakov, Mikhail A. Kuznetsov*

*Institute of Chemistry, Saint Petersburg State University,
Universitetsky pr. 26, 198504 Saint Petersburg, Russia
m.kuznetsov@spbu.ru*

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General Information. NMR spectroscopic data were recorded with a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer (400.13 MHz for ^1H , 100.61 MHz for ^{13}C , respectively) in CDCl_3 , C_6D_6 , or DMSO-d_6 and were referenced to the residual solvent proton ($\delta_{\text{H}} = 7.26, 7.16$ ppm) and carbon ($\delta_{\text{C}} = 77.16, 128.06$ or 39.52 ppm) signals. DEPT spectra were used for the assignment of carbon atoms signals. IR spectra were registered on Bruker Tensor 27 FT-IR spectrometer. Melting points were determined with a Stuart SMP30 instrument. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded with a Bruker Maxis HRMS-ESI-qTOF spectrometer (electrospray ionization mode). Column chromatography was performed on silica gel Merck 60. TLC monitoring was performed on Alugram SIL G/UV₂₅₄ plates (Macherey-Nagel).

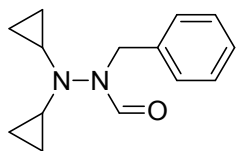
***N*-Nitrosodicyclopropylamine 7.** A solution of sodium nitrite (0.35 g, 5.1 mmol) in 2 mL of water was added dropwise to a solution of dicyclopropylamine hydrochloride (0.67 g, 5.0 mmol) in 5 mL water covered with 5 mL of ether. After that one drop of conc. HCl was added. After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours reaction mixture was extracted with ether (3*10 mL). Extracts were dried with K_2CO_3 and concentrated under reduced pressure yielding compound **7** (0.51 g, 81 %) as yellow oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.80-1.10 (m, 8H, 4 CH_2), 3.04-3.09 (m, 2H, 2 CH); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ 5.2 (2 CH_2), 6.0 (2 CH_2), 29.5 (CH), 32.4 (CH); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ 127.0866, found 127.0867.

1,1-Dicyclopropylhydrazine 3. A suspension of LiAlH_4 (0.28 g, 7.4 mmol) in dry ether (20 mL) was cooled to 4 °C and treated dropwise with the solution of *N*-nitrosodicyclopropylamine (0.47 g, 3.7 mmol) in dry ether (10 mL). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the excess hydride was destroyed by addition of water (2 mL). The suspension was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ether (3*3 mL). Combined extracts were dried (K_2CO_3) and ether was evaporated under reduced pressure, thus affording 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine (0.34 g, 82 %) pure according NMR spectra as yellowish oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.49-0.51 (m, 8H, 4 CH_2), 2.02-2.08 (m, 2H, 2 CH), 3.24 (br s, 2H, NH_2); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ 5.7 (CH_2), 41.4 (CH); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2$ [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$ 113.1073, found 113.1069.

***N',N'*-Dicyclopropylformic hydrazide 8.** A mixture of *N,N*-dicyclopropylhydrazine (300 mg, 2.68 mmol) and methyl formate (1 mL) was stirred for 3 days at r.t. To the residue obtained by evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure hexane (1 mL) was added and left overnight at 4-5 °C. Obtained crystals were filtered and washed with cold hexane (2*0.5 mL) affording **8** (278 mg, 74 %) which melted at r.t. giving yellow oil. NMR spectra demonstrate the existence of two rotamers in solution in ratio ~5:1, because of restricted rotation about amide C-N bond. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.49-0.59 (m, 8H, 4 CH_2), 2.31-2.36 and 2.6-2.7 (m, 1.6H and 0.3H, NCH), 7.07 (br. s, 0.2H, NH) and 7.52

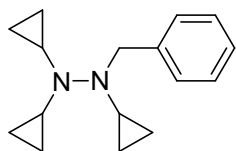
(br. d, $J \approx 10$ Hz, 0.8H, NH), 7.96 and 7.97 (s and d, $J = 11$ Hz, 1H, CH=O); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz); δ 6.1 (CH_2), 6.5 (CH_2), 38.5 (CH), 39.6 (CH), 159.2 (CH=O), 165.8 (CH=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{ONa}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 163.0842, found 163.0846.

***N*-Benzyl-*N'*,*N'*-dicyclopropylformic hydrazide **9**.** A mixture of hydrazide **8** (0.22 g, 1.57 mmol), finely powdered sodium hydroxide (0.22 g, 5.5 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.13 g), and tetra-*n*-butylammonium hydrogen sulfate (53 mg) in benzene (2 mL) was stirred vigorously at 35-40 °C for 30 min. The resulted



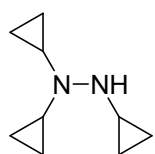
slurry was heated to 60°C and a solution of benzyl chloride (0.2 g, 1.58 mmol) in benzene (1 mL) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued for 4 h at 60-70 °C. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered and the solid was washed with benzene (2 mL). Combined benzene solution was washed with water (2*2 mL), dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel yielding **9** (293 mg, 81 %) as light yellow oil. ^{13}C NMR spectrum demonstrates broadening of methylene cyclopropyl signal that might be caused by restricted rotation about N-N bond of tetrasubstituted hydrazine what makes methylene groups diastereotopic one. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.42 (br. s 8H, 4 CH_2), 2.29-2.35 (m, 2H, 2 NCH), 4.79 (s, 2H, PhCH_2), 7.22-7.25 (m, 1H, H^p), 7.28-7.32 (m, 2H, H^m), 7.38-7.40 (m, 2H, H^o), 8.06 (s, 1H, CH=O); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz); δ 7.6 (br, 4 CH_2), 36.7 (2CH), 44.1 (CH_2Ph), 127.4 (C^p) 128.3 (2CH), 128.5 (2CH), 138.1 (C^i) 165.3 (CH=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 231.1492, found 231.1488.

1-Benzyl-1,2,2-tricyclopropylhydrazine **10.** A vigorously stirred solution of *N*-benzyl-*N'*,*N'*-dicyclopropylformic hydrazide **9** (300 mg, 1.3 mmol) and $(i\text{-PrO})_3\text{TiMe}$ (0.38 g, 1.6 mmol) in anhydrous THF (3 mL) was treated with the solution of ethylmagnesium bromide (prepared by slow addition of EtBr (0.2 mL, 2.7 mmol) in ether (1.5 mL) to Mg (62 mg, 2.6 mmol) in ether (0.5 mL))



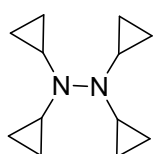
within 20 s (the color of the reaction mixture changed to brown-black and the temperature rose to about 45°C), and the resulted mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight. The reaction was then quenched by addition of H_2O (1 mL), stirred until a colorless precipitate had formed (1 h), filtered, and the filter cake was washed with Et_2O (2*2 mL). The filtrate was dried over K_2CO_3 and the solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane) yielding **10** (186 mg, 59 %) as yellowish oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.37-0.45 (m, 12H, 6 CH_2), 2.34-2.41 (m, 2H, 2 NCH), 2.43-2.49 (m, 1H, NCH), 3.99 (s, 2H, PhCH_2), 7.21-7.29 (m, 5H, Ph), ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz); δ 6.2 (4 CH_2), 7.1 (2 CH_2), 34.1 (CH), 34.6 (2CH), 59.2 (PhCH_2), 126.5 (C^p), 127.7 (2CH), 129.6 (2CH), 141.0 (C^i). HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 243.1856, found 243.1863

Tricyclopropylhydrazine **4.** A solution of 1-benzyl-1,2,2-tricyclopropylhydrazine **10** (150 mg, 0.62 mmol) in 5 mL of hexane was hydrogenated over 20 mg of 10% Pd on charcoal at



atmospheric pressure. After reaction completion the mixture was filtered from the catalyst through Celite. The catalyst was washed with 10 mL of hexane and the combined solutions was acidified by addition of ethereal solution of HCl, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 5 mL of water, and pH adjusted to 11-12 by slow addition of aqueous 10 % NaOH than extracted with ether (3*5 mL). Combined extracts were dried (K₂CO₃) and ether was evaporated under reduced pressure (~100 torr) at r.t., thus affording tricyclopropylhydrazine (94 mg, 87 %) as yellowish oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.41-0.66 (m, 12H, 6 CH₂), 2.17-2.22 (m, 2H, N-1-CH), 2.53-2.58 (m, 1H, N-2-CH), 2.98 (br.s, 1H, NH), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz); δ 5.7 (4CH₂), 6.5 (2CH₂), 29.5 (CH), 39.0 (2CH); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₇N₂ [M+H]⁺ 153.1386, found 153.1394.

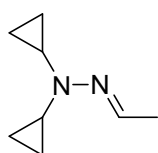
Tetracyclopropylhydrazine 5. To a mixture of 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine **3** (1 mmol, 112 mg), acetic acid (20 mmol, 1.2 g) and molecular sieves in 5 mL of methanol cyclopropanone



ethyl trimethylsilyl acetal (6 mmol, 1,04 g) and NaBH₃CN (9 mmol, 0.57 g) were added. After stirring at 60 °C for 6 hours reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 10 mL water, acidified with 10 % HCl to pH 1-2 and extracted with ether (2*5 mL) to remove byproducts. The pH of aqueous layer was adjusted to 4 by addition of aqueous 10 % NaOH than extracted with ether (3*5 mL). These extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and ether was evaporated under reduced pressure, thus affording tetracyclopropylhydrazine (98 mg, 51 %) as yellowish oil. The reaction of hydrazine with 12 eq of cyclopropanone ethyl trimethylsilyl acetal and 18 eq of NaBH₃CN for 10 hours gave the desired product **5** in 17 % yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.43-0.45 (m, 16H, 8 CH₂), 2.45-2.50 (m, 4H, 4 CH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 6.5 (CH₂), 34.6 (CH); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₂₀N₂ [M+H]⁺ 193.1699, found 193.1700.

General procedure for reaction of 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine with aldehydes. A suspension of MgSO₄ (150 mg) in solution of 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine (112 mg, 1 mmol) and aldehyde (1 mmol) in ether (2 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. After reaction completion suspension was filtered off and the solid was washed with ether (2 x 4 mL). Combined washings were concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane:EA).

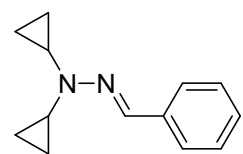
Acetaldehyde dicyclopropylhydrazone 15a: freshly distilled aldehyde was used; yield 105 mg,



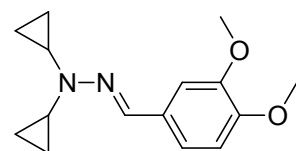
76 %. Colorless liquid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.58-0.67 (m, 8H, 4 H₂), 1.93 (d, *J*=5.2 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.16-2.21 (m, 2H, NCH), 7.43 (q, *J*=5.2 Hz, 1H, CH=N); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 6.0 (4 CH₂), 19.2 (CH₃), 35.6 (2 NCH),

138.2 (CH=N); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₈H₁₅N₂ [M+H]⁺ 139.1230, found 139.1227.

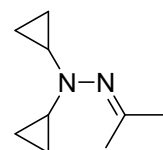
Benzaldehyde dicyclopropylhydrazone 15b. yield 168 mg, 84 %. Light yellow oil. IR (neat) ν , (cm⁻¹): 3090, 3060, 3014 ($\nu_{\text{CH}\square}$), 2953, 2852, 1591, 1562, 1492, 1447, 1026(ν_{\square}). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.74-0.83 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂), 2.45-2.50 (m, 2H, NCH), 7.23 (m, 1H, H^p,Ph), 7.33 (m, 2H, H^m,Ph), 7.60 (m, 2H, H^o,Ph), 7.95 (s, 1H, CH=N); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 6.0 (CH₂), 34.9 (CH), 126.1 (2CH), 127.7 (C^p), 128.6 (2CH), 135.3 (CH=N), 137.0 (Cⁱ); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₇N₂ [M+H]⁺ 201.1386, found 201.1387.



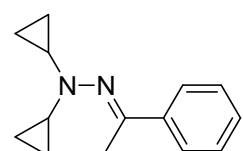
3,4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde dicyclopropylhydrazone 15c: yield 231 mg, 89 %. Colorless crystals; mp 87.5-88.0 °C. IR (KBr pellet) ν (cm⁻¹): 3092, 3013 ($\nu_{\square\text{CH}}$), 2951, 2902, 2839, 1602, 1570, 1514, 1462, 1260 (s, $\nu_{\text{C-O}}$), 1137, 1070, 1022 (ν_{\square}). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz): δ 0.49-0.54 (m, 4H), 0.74-0.79 (m, 4H), 2.24-2.29 (m, 2H, NCH), 3.40 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.47 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.65 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H, H⁵,Ph), 7.20 (dd, J=8.2 Hz, J=1.6 Hz, 1H, H⁶,Ph), 7.60 (d, J=1.6 Hz, 1H, H²,Ph), 8.05 (s, 1H, CH=N); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 100 MHz): δ 6.3 (CH₂), 35.3 (NCH), 55.5 (CH₃), 55.6 (CH₃), 109.3 (C-2), 112.0 (C-5), 120.3 (C-6), 131.0 (C-1), 135.8 (CH=N), 150.4 (C_{ar}-O), 150.6 (C_{ar}-O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₁N₂O₂ [M+H]⁺ 261.1598, found 261.1598.



Acetone dicyclopropylhydrazone 15d. 1,1-Dicyclopropylhydrazine (112 mg, 1 mmol) in dry acetone (0.5 mL) was refluxed for 3 hours. After that reaction mixture was concentrated under reduces pressure giving acetone dicyclopropylhydrazone (138 mg, 91 %) as light yellow oil (pure according NMR). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.34-0.44 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂), 1.82 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.97 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.27-2.34 (m, 2H, N-CH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 4.7 (CH₂), 19.3 (CH₃), 25.1 (CH₃), 38.9 (CH), 168.9 (C=N); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₇N₂ [M+H]⁺ 153.1386, found 153.1385.

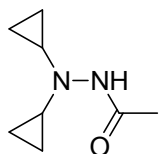


Acetophenone dicyclopropylhydrazone 15e. To a solution of 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine (112 mg, 1 mmol) and acetophenone (120 mg, 1 mmol) in benzene (3 mL) was added catalytic amount of PTSA and the mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. After reaction completion solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane:EA), affording acetophenone dicyclopropylhydrazone (154 mg, 72 %) as light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.46-0.52 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂), 2.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.47-2.54 (m, 2H, N-CH), 7.37-7.41 (m, 3H, H^{m,p}), 7.78-7.80 (m, 2H, H^o); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 4.8 (CH₂), 16.9 (CH₃), 39.1 (CH), 127.1 (2CH), 128.4 (2CH), 129.7 (C^p), 139.2 (Cⁱ), 167.2 (C=N); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₉N₂ [M+H]⁺ 215.1543, found 215.1544.

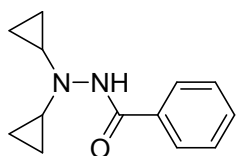


General procedure for preparation of *N,N*-dicyclopropyl-*N'*-acylhydrazines. A solution of acyl chloride (1 mmol) in ether (1 mL) was added dropwise at 4 °C to a mixture of 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine (112 mg, 1 mmol) and Et₃N (101 mg) in ether (7 mL). After stirring for 2 h at room temperature, the suspension was filtered and the solid was washed with ether. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by column chromatography giving acylhydrazines (hexane:EA).

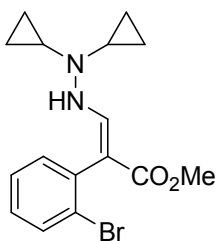
***N',N'*-Dicyclopropylacetohydrazide **16a**:** yield 125 mg, 81 %, colorless crystals; mp 125.3-126.2 °C. IR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3241 (s, ν_{NH}), 3072 (ν_{CH_2}), 3013(ν_{CH}), 2960, 2931, 2835, 1660 (s, $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1552, 1025(ν_{C}). NMR spectra demonstrate the existence of two rotamers in solution in ratio ~3:2, because of restricted rotation about amide C-N bond. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.46-0.56 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂), 1.91 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.26-2.32 and 2.63-2.69 (m, 1.2H and 0.8H, 2 CH), 6.94 and 7.01 (br. s, 0.6H and 0.4H, NH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 5.7 (CH₂), 6.0 (CH₂), 19.4 (CH₃), 21.8 (CH₃), 38.3 (CH), 40.1 (CH), 168.5 (C=O), 174.3 (C=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₈H₁₅N₂O [M+H]⁺ 155.1179, found 155.1179.



***N',N'*-Dicyclopropylbenzohydrazide **16b**:** yield 160 mg, 74%, colorless crystals; mp 159.4-159.9 °C. IR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3221 (s, ν_{NH}), 3077, 3056, 3007 (ν_{CH}), 2960, 2831, 1651 (s, $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1537, 1026(ν_{C}). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.50-0.64 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂), 2.87-2.89 (m, 2H, 2 NCH), 7.41 (m, 2H, H^m), 7.49 (m, 1H, H^p), 7.56 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.75 (m, 2H, H^o); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 6.2 (CH₂), 38.1 (CH), 127.2 (2CH), 128.7 (2CH), 131.6 (C^p), 134.3 (Cⁱ), 166.4 (C=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₇N₂O [M+H]⁺ 217.1335, found 217.1336.



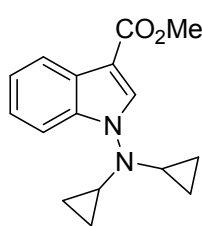
Methyl 2-(2-bromophenyl)-3-(2,2-dicyclopropylhydrazino)acrylate **18.** Mixture of 1,1-dicyclopropylhydrazine (112 mg, 1 mmol) and methyl 2-(2-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxyacrylate (256 mg, 1 mmol) in 1.5 mL of MeOH was stirred at r.t. for 4 h, the solvent was evaporated and residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:EA) affording **18** (304 mg, 87 %) as a mixture of (*Z*:*E*)-isomers =3:1, colorless oil.



(*Z*)-18**:** ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 0.52-0.58 (m, 8H, 4 CH₂), 2.28-2.41 (m, 2H, 2 NCH), 3.66 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.76 (d, *J*=11 Hz, 1H, CH), 7.06-7.10 (m, 1H, H), 7.22-7.24 (m, 2H, H), 7.56-7.58 (m, 1H, H), 9.07 (d, *J*=11 Hz, 1H, NH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 6.2 (CH₂, br), 40.0 (CH), 50.9 (CH₃), 95.3 (C), 127.0 (C), 127.1 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 132.7 (CH), 133.0 (CH), 138.7 (C), 153.9 (CH), 169.5 (C=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₀BrN₂O₂ [M+H]⁺ 351.0703, found 351.0695.

(E)-18: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.52-0.58 (m, 8H, 4 CH_2), 2.16-2.21 (m, 2H, 2 NCH), 3.65 (s, 3H, CH_3), 5.35 (d, $J=11.9$ Hz, 1H, NH), 7.16-7.20 (m, 1H, H), 7.23-7.26 (m, 1H, H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 1H, H), 7.58 (d, $J=11.9$ Hz, 1H, CH), 7.65-7.67 (m, 1H, CH); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ 6.3 (CH_2), 39.9 (CH), 51.3 (CH_3), 98.6 (C), 126.2 (C), 127.9 (CH), 129.1 (CH), 133.1 (CH), 133.3 (CH), 135.7 (C), 148.4 (CH), 168.1 (C=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 351.0703, found 351.0695.

Methyl 1-(dicyclopropylamino)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate 17. To a solution of **18** (210 mg, 0.6



mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added CuI (5.7 mg, 0.03 mmol) and anhydrous K_3PO_4 (0.254 g, 1.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 85 $^\circ\text{C}$ (bath temperature) for 2 h, cooled to r.t., poured into 10 mL of water and extracted with ether (3*5 mL). Extracts were dried with Na_2SO_4 , the solvent was evaporated and residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:EA)

affording **17** (104 mg, 64 %) as colorless crystal. M.p. 121.2-122.6 $^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 0.56-0.62 (m, 8H, 4 CH_2), 2.92-2.97 (m, 2H, 2 CH), 3.93 (s, 3H, CH_3), 7.23-7.26 (m, 2H, CH), 7.37-7.40 (m, 1H, CH), 8.13 (s, 1H, CH), 8.13-8.17 (m, 1H, CH); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz, 296 K): δ 6.7 (CH_2 , br), 39.1 (CH), 51.2 (CH_3), 105.9 (C), 110.3 (CH), 121.5 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 123.1 (CH), 124.2 (C), 130.7 (CH), 136.9 (C), 165.6 (C=O); HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 271.1441, found 271.1447.

^{13}C NMR spectrum of **17** measured at room temperature in CDCl_3 shows a broad signal of cyclopropyl CH_2 groups at δ 6.7 ppm. It might be caused by restricted rotation of either ester group (around C-C bond) or dicyclopropylamino group (around N-N bond) that should cause the diastereotopicity of methylene groups in each cyclopropyl substituent. It was confirmed by getting spectra of **17** in DMSO-d_6 upon heating that led to coalescence of this signal into a sharp singlet at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ (see the corresponding spectra below).

