

Chitosan: A Highly Efficient Renewable and Recoverable Bio-Polymer Catalyst for Expeditionary Synthesis of α -Amino nitriles and Imines under Mild Conditions

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Experimental

All chemicals were purchased from Merck or Aldrich and used as received except for benzaldehyde which a fresh distilled sample was used. Chitosan (MW= 600000-800000 Dalton) was purchased from Acros Organics company and used without any post-modification. Melting points were determined using an Electrothermal 9100 apparatus and are uncorrected. FT-IR spectra were recorded as KBr pellets on a Shimadzu FT IR-8400S spectrometer. ¹H NMR (500 MHz) spectra were obtained using a Bruker DRX-500 AVANCE spectrometer. Analytical TLC was carried out using Merck 0.2 mm silica gel 60 F-254 Al-plates.

General procedure for synthesis of α -amino nitriles **4** catalysed by chitosan (**1a**)

In a 5 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic bar and condenser, a mixture of aldehyde **2** (1 mmol), amine **3** (1 mmol), and TMSCN (1.2 eq, 0.15 mL) and 6 mg chitosan (**1a**) was stirred under solvent-free conditions at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, as indicated by precipitation of solid products from liquid reaction mixture and TLC experiments using authentic samples,⁸ the reaction mixture was crystallized from EtOH 96% (5 mL) to afford pure desired α -amino nitriles **4**.^{8,10,26i,j,27a}

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General procedure for synthesis of imines **5** catalysed by chitosan (**1a**)

In a 5 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic bar and condenser, a mixture of aldehyde **2** (1 mmol), amine **3** (1 mmol) and 6 mg chitosan was added to 0.5 mL of EtOH 96%. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for times indicated in Table 4. After completion of the reaction, as indicated by precipitation of solid products from liquid reaction mixture and TLC experiments using authentic samples,⁸ the crude product was recrystallized from EtOH 96% (mL) to afford pure desired imines **5**.⁴³⁻⁵⁶

References: (a) K. A. T. E. Saitou, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1969, **42**, 2693-2694; (b) J. S. Bennett, K. L. Charles, M. R. Miner, C. F. Heuberger, E. J. Spina, M. F. Bartels and T. Foreman, *Green Chem.*, 2009, **11**, 166-168; (c) Y. M. S. A. Al-Kahraman, H. M. F. Madkour, D. Ali and M. Yasinzi, *Molecules*, 2010, **15**, 660-671; (d) Z. Galewski, *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 1990, **191**, 211- 218; (e) M. Á. Vázquez, M. Landa, L. Reyes, R. Miranda, J. Tamariz and F. Delgado, *Synth. Commun.*, 2004, **34**, 2705-2718; (f) R. A. Champa, *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 1973, **19**, 233-247; (g) A. S. Hirwe, R. L. Metcalf and I. P. Kapoor, *J. Agri. Food Chem.*, 1972, **20**, 818-824; (h) K. Tanaka, R. Shiraishi, *Green Chem.*, 2000, **2**, 272-273; (i) I. Kraicheva, A. Bogomilova, I. Tsacheva, G. Momekov and K. Troev, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **44**, 3363-3367; (j) J. Schmeyers, F. Toda, J. Boy and G. Kaupp, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, 1998, 989-993; (k) H. R. Snyder and J. R. Demuth, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1956, **78**, 1981-1984; (l) C. G. Overberger, N. P. Marullo and R. G. Hiskey, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, **83**, 1374-1378; (m) S. Inoue, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 1967, **15**, 1540-1556; (n) V. Madan and L. B. Clapp, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1969, **91**, 6078-6083.

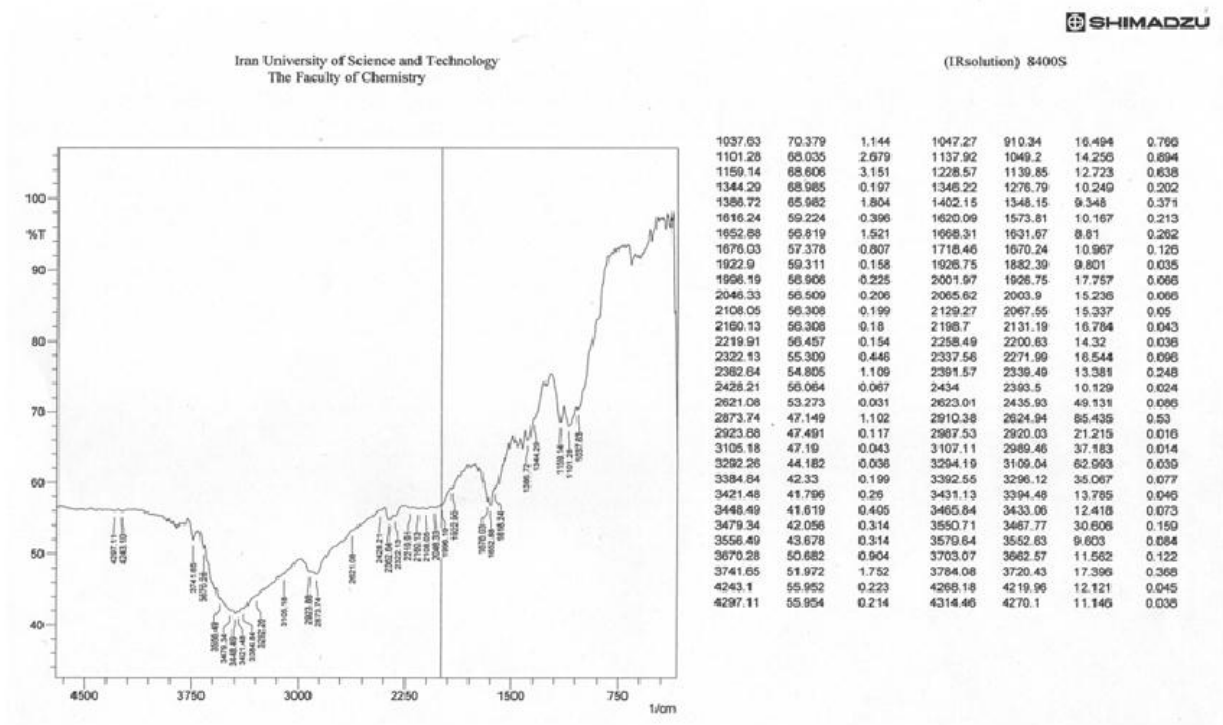


Fig.1 FT-IR spectrum of the commercial chitosan

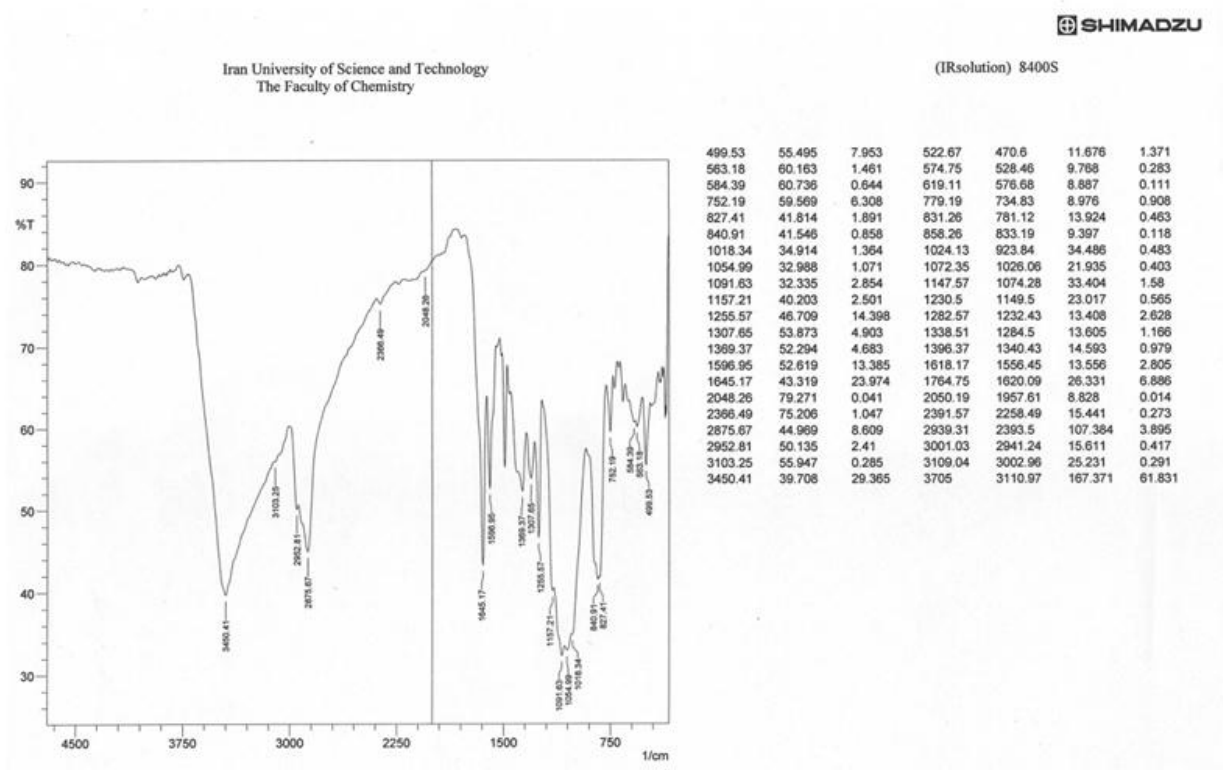
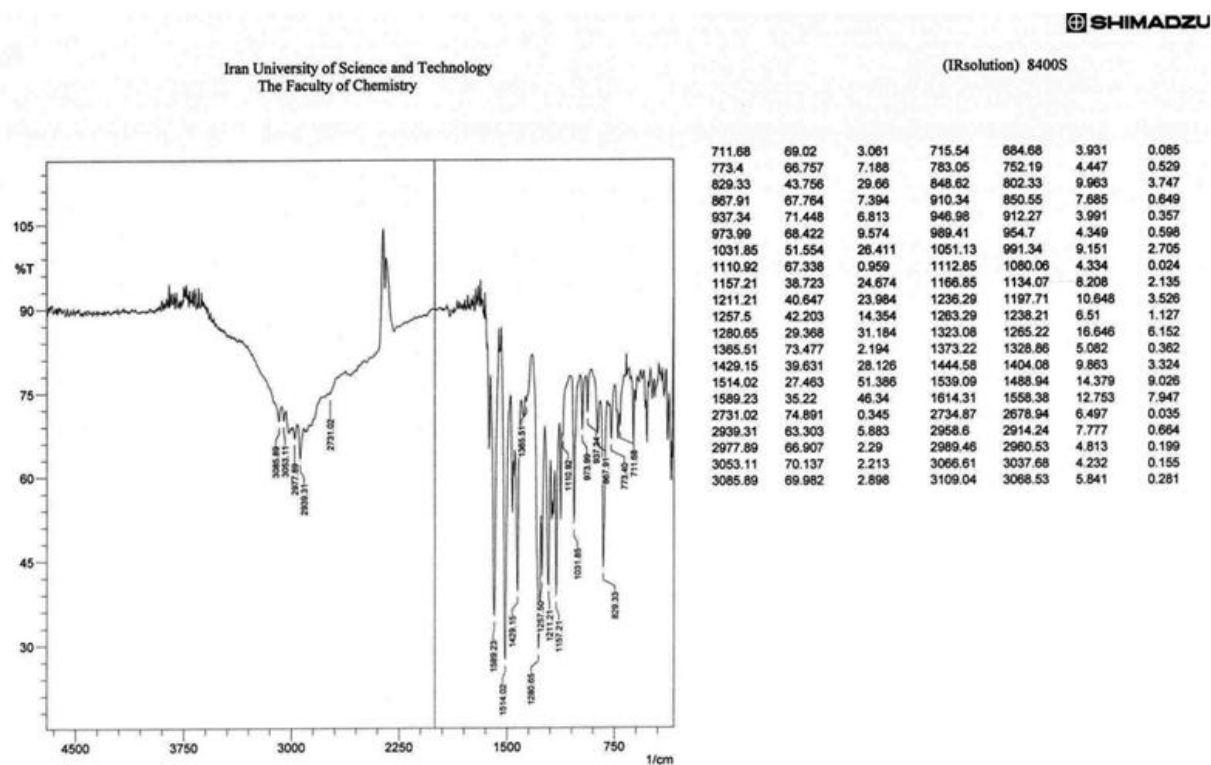
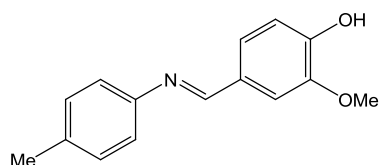


Fig.2 FT-IR spectrum of the chitosan after first run in the Strecker reaction



4

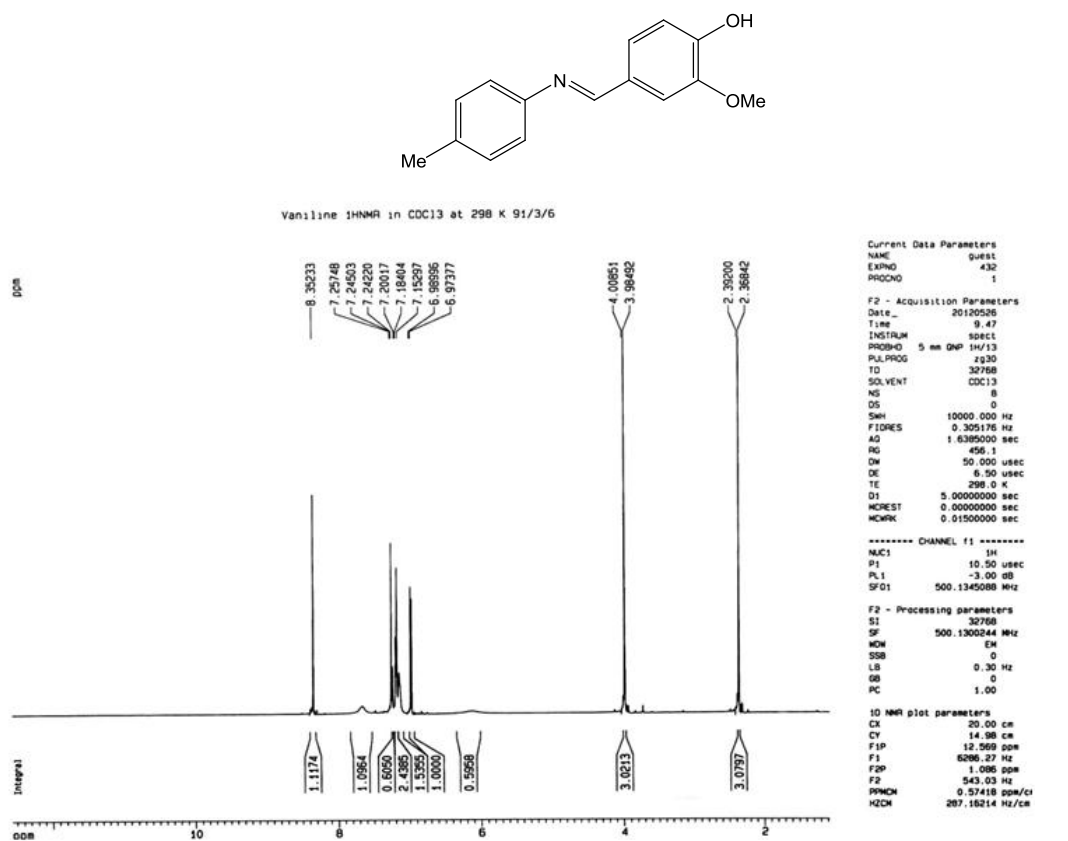


Fig. 4. ¹H NMR spectrum of (4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzylidene)-*p*-Tolyl amine

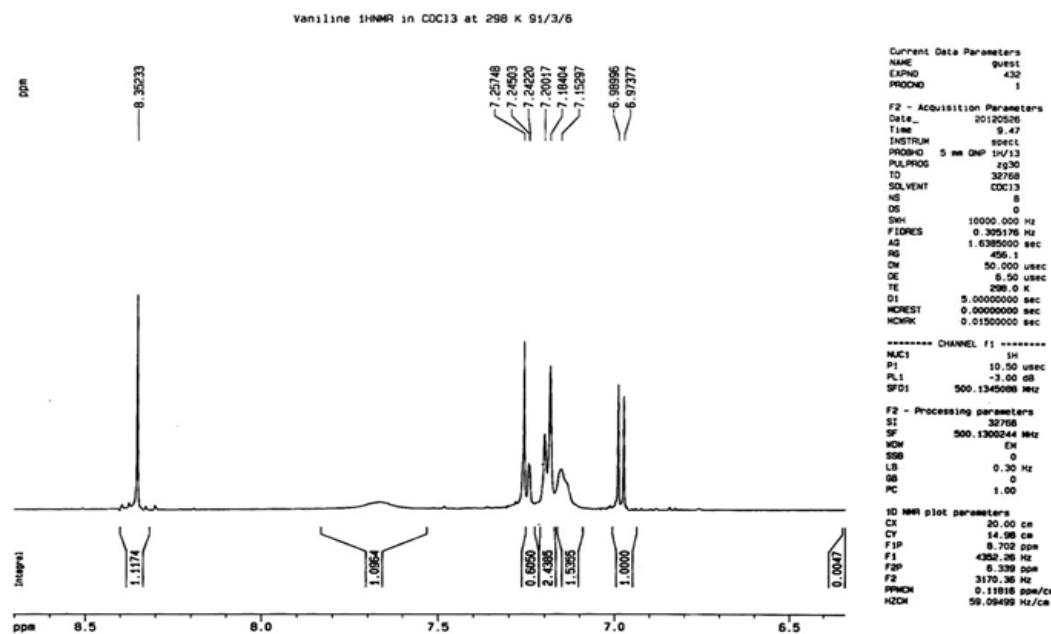


Fig. 5. ¹H NMR spectrum of (4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzylidene)-*p*-tolyl amine (Expanded aromatic region)

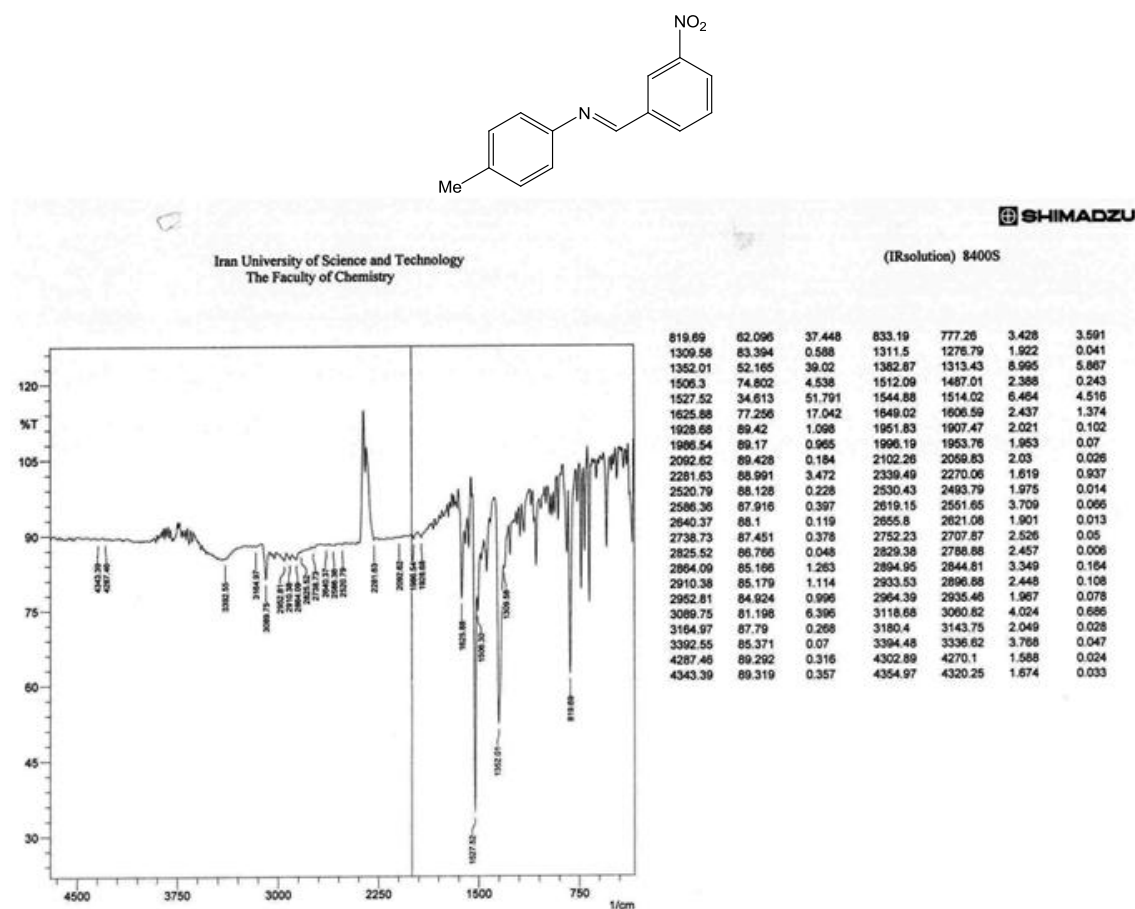


Fig. 6. FT-IR spectrum of (3-Nitro benzylidene)-*p*-tolyl amine

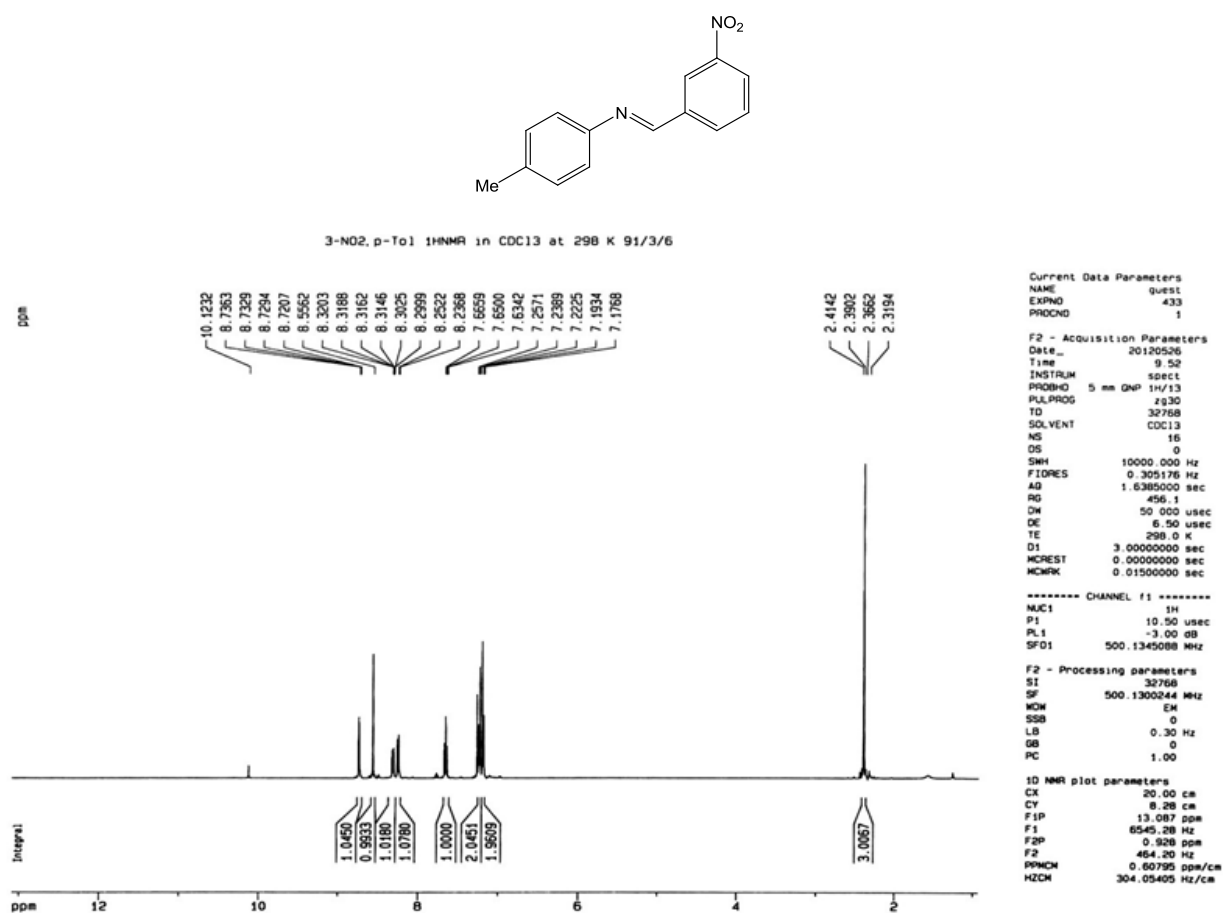


Fig. 7. ¹H NMR spectrum of (3-Nitro benzylidene)-*p*-tolyl amine

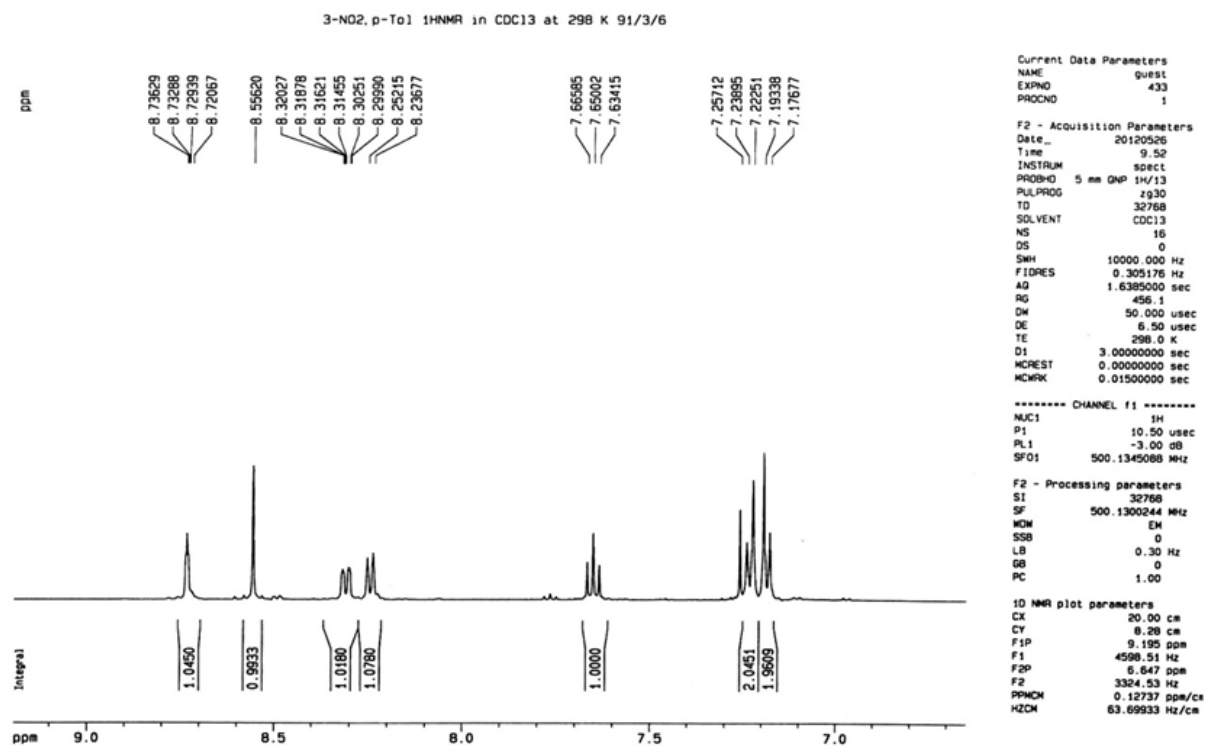


Fig. 8. ¹H NMR spectrum of (3-Nitro benzylidene)-*p*-tolyl amine (Expanded aromatic region)