## a-Amination of Carboxylic Acids: a New Synthesis of a-Amino-acids

By Shun-ichi Yamada,\* Tomei Oguri, and Takayuki Shioiri

(Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan)

Summary Amination of  $\alpha$ -lithiated carboxylic acid salts provides a new preparative method of  $\alpha$ -amino-acids.

WE report a new method for the synthesis of  $\alpha$ -amino-acids by the amination of  $\alpha$ -lithiated acid salts<sup>1</sup> [see reaction (1)].

$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{RCH}_{2}\operatorname{CO}_{2}H \xrightarrow{\operatorname{LiNPr}^{1}_{2}} \operatorname{RCH}(\operatorname{Li})\operatorname{CO}_{2}\operatorname{Li} \\ & \downarrow \operatorname{NH}_{2}X \\ \operatorname{RCH}(\operatorname{NH}_{2})\operatorname{CO}_{2}H \end{array}$$
(1)

For example, phenylacetic acid was lithiated in tetrahydrofuran--hexane using hexamethylphosphoramide as cosolvent,<sup>2</sup> and treated with O-methylhydroxylamine at ca.  $-15^{\circ}$  for 2 h. After work-up,  $\alpha$ -phenylglycine<sup>†</sup> was obtained in 55.5% yield, with 32.8% recovery of the starting acid.

Isovaleric acid was aminated under the same conditions to give valine  $\dagger$  in 33.9% yield. In an attempt to improve the yield, several aminating reagents were investigated: ‡ Oethylhydroxylamine (22.2%), O-isopropylhydroxylamine (25.4%), O-t-butylhydroxylamine (18.3%), O-benzylhydroxylamine (trace), chloramine (7.7%), O-mesitoylhydroxylamine (4.3%), O-(3.5-dinitromesitoyl)hydroxylamine§  $(5\cdot3\%)$ , and hydroxylamine O-sulphonic acid (trace).

This is the first method reported for the preparation of  $\alpha$ -amino-acids from carboxylic acids by a one stage procedure. Application of the method to the synthesis of other amino-acids is under way.

We thank the Ministry of Education for a Grant-in-Aid.

(Received, 28th March 1972; Com. 534.)

† Racemic form.

‡ Yields were determined by an amino-acid analyser. We thank Drs. Y. Ogihara and T. Tanimura for the measurement.

§ M.p. 150-153° (decomp.), prepared from mesitoic acid by successive treatment with fuming nitric acid, thionyl chloride, t-butyl N-hydroxycarbamate, and hydrogen chloride.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. P. L. Creger, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1967, 89, 2500; 1970, 92, 1396, 1397; G. W. Moersch and A. R. Burkett, J. Org. Chem., 1971, 36, 1149. <sup>2</sup> P. E. Pfeffer and L. S. Silbert, J. Org. Chem., 1970, 35, 262; P. E. Pfeffer and L. S. Silbert, Tetrahedron Letters, 1970, 699.