

N-Methyl-N-propyl-9-(1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachlorobicyclo[2.2.1]-5-hepten-2-yl)nonanamide (16, Table I) was prepared by reaction of *N*-methyl-*N*-propyl-10-undecenamide (I) with hexachlorocyclopentadiene (II). The former (I) was prepared by the reaction of 10-undecenoyl chloride with *N*-methylpropylamine in the usual manner.

I (7 g, 0.03 mol) and II (8 g, 0.03 mol) were allowed to react for 10 hr at 135°, after which the mixture was dissolved in MeOH and filtered. The MeOH and unreacted hexachlorocyclopentadiene were removed by distillation at reduced pressure. Unadducted amide was removed by the urea complex method of Swern.⁷

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Adduct of Oleoyl Chloride (III).—Oleoyl chloride (80 g, 0.27 mol) and II (145.2 g, 0.53 mol) were allowed to react under N₂ in a flask equipped with a condenser for 28 hr at 135° as previously described for the petroselinic acid adduct.⁸

N-[8-(1,4,5,6,7,7-Hexachloro-3-octylbicyclo[2.2.1]-5-hepten-2-yl)octanoyl]-*N'*-methylpiperazine (7, Table I).—Compound III (25.6 g, 0.05 mol) was added to a vigorously stirred PhH solution containing 5 g (0.05 mol) of *N*-methylpiperazine and 5.1 g (0.05 mol) of Et₃N. Stirring was continued for an additional hour. The mixture was filtered, after which the filtrate was dried (Na₂SO₄), percolated through activated alumina, and stripped. Remaining unadducted amide was removed by the urea complex method of Swern.⁷ The stripped product was dissolved in CHCl₃, filtered, and stripped.

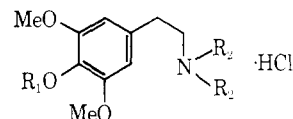
***N,N*-Dibutyl-8-(1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro-3-octylbicyclo[2.2.1]-5-hepten-2-yl)octanamide (15, Table I).**—Compound III (57 g, 0.1 mol) was added dropwise to a vigorously stirred PhH solution containing 14.6 g (0.11 mol) of Bu₂NH and 11.4 g (0.11 mol) of Et₃N. Stirring was continued for an additional hour. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was washed (dilute HCl, H₂O), dried (Na₂SO₄), percolated through activated alumina, and stripped. Remaining unadducted amide was removed by the urea complex method of Swern. The stripped product was dissolved in hexane, washed (HCl, H₂O), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and stripped.

The remaining amides were prepared by interaction of equimolar proportions of the respective acid chloride adduct and amine as described for the *N,N*-Bu₂ derivative.

Screening on agar plates by a method previously described⁵ revealed that most of the compounds tabulated in Table I showed slight to moderate activity against one or more of the following organisms: *Bacillus* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., *Aspergillus flavus*, *Candida albicans*, *Microsporium gypseum*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, and *T. violaceum*.

(7) D. Swern, in "Fatty Acids," K. S. Markley, Ed., Part III, Interscience Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1964, p 2309.

(8) J. P. Moreau, R. L. Holmes, and G. Sumrell, *J. Amer. Oil Chemists' Soc.*, **43**, 33 (1966).



- 1, R₁, R₂ = Me
2, R₁ = H; R₂ = Me
3, R₁, R₂ = H

Experimental Section³

4-Desmethyltrichocereine Hydrochloride (2). A. From 1.—A solution of 3 g (11 mmol) of trichocereine·HCl (1), obtained by the reductive condensation of mescaline with CH₂O⁴ (see procedure below), in 60 ml of 20% HCl was refluxed for 2 hr and evaporated at 50° under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from EtOH-Et₂O to give 2.1 g (74%) of 2, mp 215–216°; *R*_f 0.52; uv max (EtOH) 230 mμ (ε 7450) (sh), 273 (1300); uv max (1 N KOH) 240 (7800) (sh), 285 (2450); nmr δ 2.78 [N⁺(CH₃)₂], 3.77 (2 CH₃O), 6.53 (aromatics), 8.18 (OH). Anal. (C₁₂H₁₉NO₃·HCl) C, H.

B. From 3.—To a soln of 1.1 g (4.7 mmol) of 4-desmethylmescaline (3)^{1a} in 10 ml of MeOH was added 260 mg (4.8 mmol) of NaOMe followed by 3 ml of 37% CH₂O. The mixture, after storage overnight at 25°, was hydrogenated in the presence of 500 mg of Raney Ni at 3.5 kg/cm² and 25° and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated, the residue extracted (C₆H₆), the extract was acidified with ethanolic HCl and evaporated, and the residue crystallized from EtOH-Et₂O to give 1.1 g (90%) of 2, mp 215–216°; identical in mixture melting point, lc, uv, and nmr with 2 obtained from 1.

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(3) Melting points (corrected) were taken in open capillary tubes with a Thomas-Hoover melting apparatus. Tlc employed silica gel G plates developed for 15 cm with EtOAc-MeOH-concentrated NH₄OH (100:10:1) and detected with Dragendorff's reagent. Uv spectra were measured with a Cary Model 14M spectrophotometer and the nmr spectra were obtained with a JEOLCO C-60H instrument using DMSO-*d*₆ and Me₄Si as internal standard.

(4) For alternate, multistep syntheses, see L. Reti and J. A. Castrillon, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 1767 (1951), and F. Benington, R. D. Morin, and L. C. Clark, Jr., *J. Org. Chem.*, **22**, 227 (1957).

Quaternization Products of *S*-(–)-Nicotine

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The following selectively quaternized *S*-(–)-nicotine derivatives have been synthesized for neuromuscular junction activity studies.

Experimental Section

Microanalyses were performed by Midwest Microlab Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. Where analyses are indicated only by elemental symbols, analytical results for those elements were within ±0.4% of theoretical values.

Bis-*p*-methylbenzyl-*S*-(–)-nicotinium Diiodide.—A mixture of 1.6 g (0.01 mol) of *S*-(–)-nicotine and 3.9 g of *α*-bromo-*p*-xylene was warmed to effect solution. After 24 hr an amber glass developed which showed no contamination with unreacted *S*-(–)-nicotine. It was dissolved in MeOH and treated with 15 ml of MeI. After 72 hr crystalline diiodide precipitated. The product was crystallized from MeOH-C₆H₆ to yield 3.0 g (48%).

4-Desmethyltrichocereine

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The preferential cleavage of the middle of three vicinal OMe aromatic groups^{1,2} has been applied to the alkaloid trichocereine (1) to afford 4-desmethyltrichocereine (2) which was identical with the tertiary amine obtained from 4-desmethylmescaline (3)^{1a} by conventional means.

(1) (a) A. Brossi and S. Teitel, *Org. Prep. Proc.*, **1**, 171 (1969); (b) *Helv. Chim. Acta*, **52**, 1228 (1969); (c) M. Kuhn, C. Keller-Juslén, and A. von Wartburg, *ibid.*, **52**, 944 (1969); (d) T. Kametani, N. Wagatsuma, and F. Sasaki, *Yakugaku Zasshi*, **10**, 913 (1966).

(2) (a) O. Yonemitsu, H. Nakai, Y. Kanaoka, I. L. Karle, and B. Witkop, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 4591 (1969); (b) C. F. Wilcox, Jr., and M. A. Seager, *J. Org. Chem.*, **34**, 2319 (1969); (c) R. G. Wilson and D. H. Williams, *J. Chem. Soc., C*, 2475 (1968).