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 α -Methoxynitrones have not been studied extensively [1] but hold promise for the synthesis of α -substituted nitrones such as α -aminonitrones (AN), which have not been readily available. We have found that 4-methoxy-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-imidazoline-3-oxides (MN) (Ia)-(Id) [2] react with NH₃ and methylamine in ethanol at 20°C to give the corresponding AN (IIa)-(IId), (IIIb), and (IIIc) in 70-80% yield. This approach, in contrast to the reductive cyclization of 3-nitroalkyl cyanides in the preparation of pyrrole AN [3], gives a greater scope for the synthesis of AN for other heterocyclic systems.

 $R = O'(a), H(b), CH_3(c), NO(d); R' = H(II), CH_3(III)$

The elemental composition of the AN synthesized was determined by high-resolution mass spectrometry. The UV spectra of AN (II) and (III) show characteristic absorption at 230-240 nm (log ϵ ~ 4), while the IR spectra show the ν C=N band at 1670 cm⁻¹ and ν NH bands at 3100-3400 cm⁻¹ [4]. The structure of the AN was confirmed by 1 H, 13 C, and 14 N NMR spectroscopy. The mp of (IIa) is 165-167°C (from ethanol). The mp of (IIb) is 157-160°C (from 3:1 hexane-ethyl acetate). The mp of (IIc) is 190°C (dec.) (from 2:1 hexane-ethyl acetate). The mp of (IIId) is 226-229°C (from ethanol). The mp of (IIIb) is 125-126°C (from 3:1 hexane-ethyl acetate).

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