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A Simple Method for N-Phenoxyethylation of Anilines

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Abstract: We wanted to search for new reaction conditions to prepare the title compounds, to be checked later in novel syntheses of heterocyclic compounds. To the best of our knowledge, there was no report in the literature of any well-established method for the preparation of N-(2-phenoxyethyl)anilines $\mathbf{1}$.

The scarce previously reported preparations involved large excesses of some starting materials, relatively high temperatures and long reaction times [1, 2]. We have recently reported a general procedure for that preparation [3] although at that stage only moderate yields were obtained. We describe here a better and simpler procedure for achieving not only compounds 1 in good yields, but also for extending the scope of the reaction to the synthesis of the related bis-N-(2-phenoxy-ethyl)anilines 2. In order to avoid β -elimination reactions in molecules bearing a phenoxyethyl group, the reaction was carried out precluding strong acidic or basic media, see Scheme.

$$R1 \longrightarrow R2 \longrightarrow R2$$

$$anh. K_2CO_3 / DMSO \longrightarrow R1 \longrightarrow R2$$

$$1: Y = H; 2: Y = -CH_2-CH_2O \longrightarrow R2$$

Scheme. N-phenoxyethylation reaction of anilines.

Dependimng on the product desired, 1-bromophenoxyethanes (3) or anilines (4) were used in molar excess. To prepare mono-*N*-(2-phenoxyethyl)anilines (1) the reagent 4 was used in excess, yielding 70-80% (see Table), whereas an excess of 3 lead to 2 with yields ranging in 50-70%.

Reaction conditions involve typically 90°C, DMSO as solvent and anhydrous K_2CO_3 as the base. Yields are substantially improved as compared with those already obtained using triethylamine [3]. New compounds **2b** and **2c** gave satisfactory analytical and spectroscopic data.

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Table . Selected examples of N-(2-phenoxyethyl)anilines 1 and 2.

Compound	R 1	R2	% Yield
1a	Н	Н	75
1b	Н	OMe	72
1 c	Н	NO_2	71
1d	OMe	Н	79
1e	NO_2	Н	58
2a	Н	Н	55
2 b	Н	Cl	59
2c	Cl	Н	63

References and Notes

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