

FORMATION OF 2-METHYL-3-HYDROXY-PYRIDINE FROM FURYL-METHYLKETONE

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FORMATION OF 2-METHYL-3-HYDROXY-PYRIDINE FROM FURYL-METHYLKETONE*,**

By

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The author reported⁽¹⁾ that β -hydroxy-pyridine (I) was obtained by heating aqueous solution of furfural (II) and NH3-salts in autoclave.

This experiment was done on the idea that 2-methyl-3-hydroxy-pyridine (III) would be obtained from furyl-methylketone (IV) and NH3-salt by same mechanism (2).

Contribution from the Laboratory of Chemurgy.

This experiment was reported at the scientific meeting of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (Tokyo), autumn, 1942.

The crystal obtained is a colorless prism, melts at 167-168, and indicates a deep red color by FeCl₃, and its picrate melts at 202-203 (decomposes).

Because its properties are similar to 2-methyl-5-hydroxy-pyridine (V) obtained⁽²⁾ from 5-methyl-furfural (VI) and NH₃-salt by same reaction (3), the author measured the melting points of these mixed crystals.

The resulting melting points were dropped 11° and 12° (picrate) respectively. The two crystals, therefore, are not same material.

But $Dornow^{(3)}$ synthesizes 2-methyl-3-hydroxy-pyridine (III) from a stardpoint of similar constitution of vitamin P_6 (VII), and reports that it has not a vitamin P_6 -like activity.

It is reported that the crystal (\mathbb{II}) is a colorless prism, melts at 167-8° and indicates deep red color by $F \in \mathbb{Cl}_3$, and its picrate melts at 204° (decomposes).

Though (II) was not synthesized, the author believes the crystals obtained from furyl-methylketone to be (II) from the fact presented above.

Experimental part

Furyl-methylketone 4g, ammonium sulfate 5g and H_2O 50cc are heated in an autoclave at a temperature of 160-161° for 2 hours. After cooling, the solution is filtered, concentrated to half of original volume under reduced pressure, alkalified with sodium carbonate, and extracted with ether.

Yellow crystals are obtained by removing ether from the extract, which is then recrystalized from benzol after one sublimation.

It is a colorless prism, melts at 167-8°, and indicates a deep red color by FeCl₃.

Microanalysis.

ialysis.	N (cc)	b (mm)	t° (c)	N (%)
Sample (mg)	= , ,	758	15	13.16
2.738	0.311 0.301	759	16	13.31
2.615 C ₆ H ₇ O		1tipally		

Its picrate is obtained by addition of picric acid ether solution and is a yellow needle and melts at 202°-3° (decomposes),

Microanalysis.

14.70.0	N (cc)	b (mm)	t ° (c)	N (%)
Sample (mg)	0.401	758	15	16.81
2.764 2.674	0.384	759	16	16.60
C ₆ H ₇	ON. C_6H_2 (OH	$(NO_2)_3 \cdots$	theoretically	16.57

Acknowledgment.

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Literature

- (1) The Bulletin of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Vol. 18, 171-176 (1939). (Japanese report).
- (2) Ibid. report, Vol. 18, 182-184 (1939).
- (3) Dornow. 1940. Ber., 73, 78-80.