Synthesis and styrene copolymerization of ring-disubstituted 2methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates

Imaad Allahrakha, Vikram Bhagavat, Justin Bodner, Deanna M. Briones, Jacqueline C. Calderon, Nadia Quad, Abdul Rafay, Claire M. Sagartz, Sid Sarfaraz, Adam W.T. Steffeck, Sabah M. Sulaiman, Stephanie L. Taiberg, Skyler M. Thompson, Joanna L. Torres, Sara M. Rocus, William S. Schjerven, and Gregory B. Kharas

DePaul University, Chemistry and Biochemistry Department, 1110 West Belden Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-3214

Abstract

Novel ring-disubstituted 2-methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates,

RPhCH=C(CN)CO₂CH₂CH₂OCH₃ (where R is 4-methoxy-2-methyl, 4-methoxy-3-methyl, 3-ethoxy-4-methoxy, 4-ethoxy-3-methoxy, 3,4-dibenzyloxy, 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxy, 4benzyloxy-3-methoxy, 2-bromo-5-methoxy, 3-bromo-4-methoxy, 5-bromo-2-methoxy, 2chloro-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-4-methoxy, 2-chloro-6-methyl, 3-chloro-4-methyl) were prepared and copolymerized with styrene. The acrylates were synthesized by the piperidine catalyzed Knoevenagel condensation of ring-substituted benzaldehydes and 2-methoxyethyl cyanoacetate, and characterized by CHN analysis, IR, ¹H and ¹³C NMR. All the acrylates were copolymerized with styrene in solution with radical initiation (ABCN) at 70°C. The compositions of the copolymers were calculated from nitrogen analysis.

*Contact: gkharas@depaul.edu

1. Introduction

4-Methoxy-3-methyl ring-disubstituted ethyl phenylcyanoacrylate (PCA) was involved in the discovery of potent, orally bioavailable pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile-6-alkyl CXCR2 receptor antagonists [1], and in synthesis of methoxytolylsuccinic acids [2]. 3-Ethoxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ring-disubstituted ethyl PCA is reported in syntheses of 4benzyl-2-imidazolidinones from N-[(1-cyano-2-phenyl)ethyl] carbamates [3], whereas 3,4diethoxy PCA in synthesis of 3-hydroxypyridines via condensation of aromatic aldehydes with ethyl cyanoacetate [4]. 3,4-Dibenzyloxy ring-disubstituted ethyl PCA was part of synthesis and studies of in vitro anticancer activity of new 2-thioxo-oxazolidin-4-one derivatives [5]. 4-Benzyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl ethyl PCA was part of solvent-free antimony trichloride catalyzed Knoevenagel condensation reaction under microwave irradiation [6, 7]. 3-Bromo-4-methoxyphenyl ethyl PCA is reported in synthesis of thiazacridine derivatives as anticancer agents against breast and hematopoietic neoplastic cells [8]; in biochemical evaluation of virtual screening methods related to cell-active inhibitor of the cancerpromoting phosphatases of regenerating liver [9]; in synthesis, mass spectra investigation and study of biological activity of pyrimidine derivatives [10]; in synthesis, in study of vitro anticancer activity and in silico study of new disubstituted thiazolidinedione derivatives

[11]; in preparation of thiazacridines as anticancer agents [12]; in synthesis and study of in vitro anticancer activity of novel thiazacridine derivatives [13]; in synthesis and study of anti-inflammatory activity of new arylidene-thiazolidine-2,4-diones as PPARγ ligands [14]; in preparation of 2,4-thiazolidinedione derivatives having hypoglycemic activity [15], and in synthesis and study of anti-inflammatory activity of new thiazolidine-2,4-diones, 4-thioxothiazolidinones and 2-thioxoimidazolidinones [16].

In this work we have prepared ring-disubstituted 2-methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates, (MEPA), RPhCH=C(CN)CO₂CH₂CH₂OCH₃, where R is 4-methoxy-2-methyl, 4-methoxy-3-methyl, 3-ethoxy-4-methoxy, 4-ethoxy-3-methoxy, 3,4-dibenzyloxy, 3-benzyloxy-4methoxy, 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxy, 2-bromo-5-methoxy, 3-bromo-4-methoxy, 5-bromo-2methoxy, 2-chloro-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-4-methoxy, 2-chloro-6-methyl, 3-chloro-4-methyl, and explored the feasibility of their copolymerization with styrene. To the best of our knowledge there have been no reports on either synthesis of these compounds, nor their copolymerization with styrene [17].

2. Experimental

4-Methoxy-2-methyl, 4-methoxy-3-methyl, 3-ethoxy-4-methoxy, 4-ethoxy-3-methoxy, 3,4dibenzyloxy, 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxy, 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxy, 2-bromo-5-methoxy, 3bromo-4-methoxy, 5-bromo-2-methoxy, 2-chloro-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-4-methoxy, 2chloro-6-methyl, 3-chloro-4-methyl-substituted benzaldehydes, 2-methoxyethyl cyanoacetate (≥98.0%), piperidine (99%), styrene (≥99%), 1,1'- azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile) (98%), (ABCN), and toluene (98%) supplied from Sigma-Aldrich Co., were used as received. Instrumentation is reported in [18].

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Synthesis and characterization of 2-methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates

All MEPA compounds were synthesized by Knoevenagel condensation [19] of appropriate benzaldehydes with 2-methoxyethyl cyanoacetate, catalyzed by base, piperidine (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 2-methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates where R is 4-methoxy-2methyl, 4-methoxy-3-methyl, 3-ethoxy-4-methoxy, 4-ethoxy-3-methoxy, 3,4-dibenzyloxy, 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxy, 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxy, 2-bromo-5-methoxy, 3-bromo-4methoxy, 5-bromo-2-methoxy, 2-chloro-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-4-methoxy, 2-chloro-6methyl, 3-chloro-4-methyl.

The preparation procedure was essentially the same for all the MEPA compounds. In a typical synthesis, equimolar amounts of 2-methoxyethyl cyanoacetate and an appropriate benzaldehyde were mixed in equimolar ratio in a 20 mL vial. A few drops of piperidine were added with stirring. The product of the reaction was isolated by filtration and purified by crystallization from 2-propanol. The condensation reaction proceeded smoothly, yielding

products, which were purified by conventional techniques. The compounds were characterized by IR, ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopies. No stereochemical analysis of the novel alkoxy ring-substituted MEPA was performed since no stereoisomers (E or/and Z) of known configuration were available.

3.1.1. 2-Methoxyethyl 4-methoxy-2-methylphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield: 74%; ¹H NMR: δ 8.5 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.3-6.7 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.6 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.3 (s, 3H, PhCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 164 (C=O), 152 (HC=), 143, 135, 131, 128, 124, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 100 (C=), 74 (OCH₂), 66 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃), 20 (CH₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2932 (m, C-H), 2220 (m, CN), 1751 (s, C=O), 1567 (s, C=C), 1292 (s, C-O-CH₃), 804, 779 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₁₅H₁₇NO₄: C, 65.44; H, 6.22; N, 5.09; Found: C, 62.98; H, 6.19; N, 4.93.

3.1.2. 2-Methoxyethyl 4-methoxy-3-methylphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield: 83%; ¹H NMR: δ 8.1 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.0-6.8 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.6 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.3 (s, 3H, PhCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 163 (C=O), 155 (HC=), 143, 134, 129, 128, 124, 110 (Ph), 116 (CN), 99 (C=), 74 (OCH₂), 66 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃), 20 (CH₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2930 (m, C-H), 2222 (m, CN), 1763 (s, C=O), 1599 (s, C=C), 1267 (s, C-O-CH₃), 818, 762 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₁₅H₁₇NO₄: C, 65.44; H, 6.22; N, 5.09; Found: C, 63.87; H, 6.11; N, 4.80.

3.1.3. 2-Methoxyethyl 3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield 83%; ¹H NMR δ 8.1 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.0-6.8 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 4.4 (q. 2H, PhOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.5 (t, 3H, CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 164 (C=O), 156 (HC=), 153, 148, 126, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 99 (C=), 70 (OCOCH₂), 65 (PhOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃), 15 (PhCH₂<u>C</u>H₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2928 (m, C-H), 2220 (m, CN), 1749 (s, C=O), 1587 (s, C=C), 1265 (s, C-O-CH₃), 860, 812, 762 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₁₆H₁₉NO₅: C, 62.94; H, 6.27; N, 4.59; Found: C, 61.47; H, 6.02; N, 4.32.

3.1.4. 2-Methoxyethyl 4-ethoxy-3-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield 85%; mp 87.6°C; ¹H NMR δ 8.2 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.9-6.9 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 4.2 (q. 2H, PhOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.5 (t, 3H, CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 164 (C=O), 154 (HC=), 153, 148, 126, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 99 (C=), 70 (OCOCH₂), 65 (PhOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃), 15 (PhCH₂CH₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2943 (m, C-H), 2220 (m, CN), 1722 (s, C=O), 1580 (s, C=C), 1263 (s, C-O-CH₃), 852, 797 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₁₆H₁₉NO₅: C, 62.94; H, 6.27; N, 4.59; Found: C, 62.84; H, 6.20; N, 4.45.

3.1.5. 2-Methoxyethyl 3,4-dibenzyloxyphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield 89%; mp 105.5°C; ¹H NMR δ 8.1 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.9-7.2 (m, 3H, Ph), 5.2 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.4 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 164 (C=O), 156 (HC=), 153, 149, 137, 129, 128, 127, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 101 (C=), 71 (PhCH₂), 66 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2932 (m, C-H), 2216 (m, CN), 1724 (s,

C=O), 1589 (s, C=C), 1259 (s, C-O-CH₃), 852, 737, 696 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₂₇H₂₅NO₅: C, 73.12; H, 5.68; N, 3.16; Found: C, 73.58; H, 5.39; N, 3.43.

3.1.6. 2-Methoxyethyl 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxylphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield 74%; ¹H NMR δ 8.2 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.6-6.9 (m, 3H, Ph), 5.2 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.3 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.6 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 163 (C=O), 155 (HC=), 153. 139, 137, 132, 129, 128, 127, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 99 (C=), 71 (PhCH₂), 70 (OCH₂), 61 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2934 (m, C-H), 2220 (m, CN), 1749 (s, C=O), 1595 (s, C=C), 1273 (s, C-O-CH₃), 862, 814, 741 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₂₁H₂₁NO₅: C, 68.65; H, 5.76; N, 3.81; Found: C, 67.45; H, 6.00; N, 3.80.

3.1.7. 2-Methoxyethyl 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield 74%; ¹H NMR δ 8.2 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.8-6.9 (m, 3H, Ph), 5.2 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.3 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.6 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ 163 (C=O), 154 (HC=), 150. 138, 137, 133, 129, 128, 127, 114 (Ph), 116 (CN), 99 (C=), 74 (PhCH₂), 71 (OCH₂), 64 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃); IR: (cm⁻¹) 2934 (m, C-H), 2220 (m, CN), 1767 (s, C=O), 1597 (s, C=C), 1287 (s, C-O-CH₃), 858, 810, 735 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. calcd. for C₂₁H₂₁NO₅: C, 68.65; H, 5.76; N, 3.81; Found: C, 68.76; H, 5.21; N, 3.28.

3.1.8. 2-Methoxyethyl 2-bromo-5-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylates

Yield 89%; mp 49.1°C; ¹H NMR δ 8.7 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.8-6.8 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.3 (s, 3H, CH₃O); ¹³C NMR δ 162

(C=O), 154 (HC=), 131, 126, 125, 114, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 105 (C=), 70 (OCH₂), 65 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2945 (m, C-H), 2224 (m, CN), 1749 (s, C=O), 1583 (s, C=C), 1263 (s, C-O-CH₃), 822, 760 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄BrNO₄: C, 49.43; H, 4.15; N, 4.12; Found: C, 49.11; H, 4.10; N, 4.12.

3.1.9. 2-Methoxyethyl 3-bromo-4-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylate

Yield 78%; ¹H NMR δ 8.6 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.9-6.7 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.3 (s, 3H, CH₃O); ¹³C NMR δ 163 (C=O), 150 (HC=), 132, 126, 125, 114, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 100 (C=), 70 (OCH₂), 64 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2943 (m, C-H), 2224 (m, CN), 1749 (s, C=O), 1576 (s, C=C), 1268 (s, C-O-CH₃), 816, 745 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄NO₄: C, 49.43; H, 4.15; N, 4.12; Found: C, 47.71; H, 3.98; N, 3.92.

3.1.10. 2-Methoxyethyl 5-bromo-2-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylates

Yield 92%; mp 109.3°C; ¹H NMR δ 8.6 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.4-6.8 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, CH₃O); ¹³C NMR δ 163 (C=O), 156 (HC=), 138, 137, 132, 131, 114, 112 (Ph), 116 (CN), 105 (C=), 70 (OCH₂), 65 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 57 (PhOCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2937 (m, C-H), 2218 (m, CN), 1753 (s, C=O), 1591 (s, C=C), 1203 (s, C-O-CH₃), 824 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄BrNO₄: C, 49.43; H, 4.15; N, 4.12; Found: C, 48.91; H, 3.92; N, 4.22.

3.1.11. 2-Methoxyethyl 2-chloro-3-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylates

Yield 91%; ¹H NMR δ 8.7 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.1-7.1 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.4 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.9 (s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, CH₃O); ¹³C NMR δ 163 (C=O), 155

(HC=), 134, 131, 128, 127, 125, 121, 120 (Ph), 117 (CN), 106 (C=), 74 (OCH₂), 64 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 57 (PhOCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2935 (m, C-H), 2228 (m, CN), 1753 (s, C=O), 1574 (s, C=C), 1279 (s, C-O-CH₃), 862, 785 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄ClNO₄: C, 56.86; H, 4.77; N, 4.74; Found: C, 53.87; H, 4.56; N, 4.16.

3.1.12. 2-Methoxyethyl 3-chloro-4-methoxyphenylcyanoacrylates

Yield 83%; ¹H NMR δ 8.1 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.0-7.0 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.4 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 4.0

(s, 3H, PhOCH₃), 3.6 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, CH₃O); ¹³C NMR δ164 (C=O), 155

(HC=), 133, 132, 131, 130, 125, 124 (Ph), 116 (CN), 101 (C=), 74 (OCH₂), 66

(OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 56 (PhOCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2949 (m, C-H), 2224 (m, CN), 1749 (s,

C=O), 1593 (s, C=C), 1312 (s, C-O-CH₃), 862, 770 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd.

for C₁₄H₁₄ClNO₄: C, 56.86; H, 4.77; N, 4.74; Found: C, 53.02; H, 4.82; N, 4.37.

3.1.13. 2-Methoxyethyl 2-chloro-6-methylphenylcyanoacrylates

Yield 79%; ¹H NMR δ 8.4 (s, 1H, CH=), 7.4-7.1 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.4 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 3.7 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 2.6 (s, 3H, PhCH₃); ¹³C NMR δ 163 (C=O), 155 (HC=), 143, 140, 138, 135, 128 (Ph), 117 (CN), 103 (C=), 74 (OCH₂), 64 (OCOCH₂), 59 (OCH₃), 21 (PhCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2932 (m, C-H), 2264 (m, CN), 1749 (s, C=O), 1591 (s, C=C), 1190 (s, C-O-CH₃), 862, 783 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄ClNO₃: C, 60.11; H, 5.04; N, 5.01; Found: C, 58.87; H, 4.96; N, 4.90.

3.1.14. 2-Methoxyethyl 3-chloro-4-methylphenylcyanoacrylates

Yield 73%; ¹H NMR δ 8.2 (s, 1H, CH=), 8.0-7.3 (m, 3H, Ph), 4.5 (t, 2H, OCOCH₂), 36 (t, 2H, OCH₂), 3.4 (s, 3H, CH₃O), 2.5 (s, 3H, PhCH₃); ¹³C NMR δ 163 (C=O), 154

(HC=), 143, 136, 132, 131, 129, 128 (Ph), 115 (CN), 103 (C=), 74 (OCH₂), 66 (OCOCH₂), 60 (OCH₃), 21 (PhCH₃); IR (cm⁻¹): 2949 (m, C-H), 2224 (m, CN), 1749 (s, C=O), 1593 (s, C=C), 1312 (s, C-O-CH₃), 862, 770 (s, C-H out of plane). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄CINO₃: C, 60.11; H, 5.04; N, 5.01; Found: C, 58.83; H, 4.80; N, 5.00.

3.2. Synthesis and characterization of styrene – MEPA copolymers

Copolymers of the ST and the MEPA compounds, P(ST-co-MEPA) were prepared in 25mL glass screw cap vials at ST/MEPA = 3 (mol) the monomer feed using 0.12 mol/L of ABCN at an overall monomer concentration 2.44 mol/L in 10 mL of toluene. The copolymerization was conducted at 70°C. After a predetermined time, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, and precipitated dropwise in methanol. The composition of the copolymers was determined based on the nitrogen content (cyano group in MEPA monomers). The novel synthesized MEPA compounds copolymerized readily with ST under free-radical conditions (Scheme 2) forming white flaky precipitates when their solutions were poured into methanol. The conversion of the copolymers was kept between 10 and 20% to minimize compositional drift (Table 1).



Scheme 2. Copolymerization of ST and phenoxy ring-substituted 2-methoxyethyl
phenylcyanoacrylates, $RPhCH = C(CN)CO_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$. R is 4-methoxy-2-methyl, 4-
methoxy-3-methyl, 3-ethoxy-4-methoxy, 4-ethoxy-3-methoxy, 3,4-dibenzyloxy, 3-
benzyloxy-4-methoxy, 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxy, 2-bromo-5-methoxy, 3-bromo-4-methoxy,
5-bromo-2-methoxy, 2-chloro-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-4-methoxy, 2-chloro-6-methyl, 3-
chloro-4-methyl.

ST in MEPA in Yield^a Ν copol. copol. (mol%) (wt%) (wt%) (mol%)R 4-Methoxy-2-methyl 10.2 1.45 86.9 13.1 4-Methoxy-3-methyl 17.5 2.11 78.9 21.1 3-Ethoxy-4-methoxy 80.9 19.1 15.7 1.88 4-Ethoxy-3-methoxy 17.4 2.04 78.6 21.4 3,4-Dibenzyloxy 1.99 12.2 71.4 28.6 3-Benzyloxy-4-methoxy 15.6 1.67 81.9 18.1 4-Benzyloxy-3-methoxy 13.7 1.31 87.1 12.9 2-Bromo-5-Methoxy 75.9 11.3 2.1 24.1 3-Bromo-4-methoxy 15.4 1.35 87.0 13.0 5-Bromo-2-methoxy 15.1 2.26 72.9 27.1 2-Chloro-3-methoxy 13.2 1.99 79.7 20.3 3-Chloro-4-methoxy 81.9 16.1 1.83 18.1 2-Chloro-6-methyl 13.2 0.81 82.6 17.4 3-Chloro-4-methyl 15.1 1.89 81.6 18.4

Table 1. Copolymerization of Styrene and 2-Methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates.

Nitrogen elemental analysis showed that between 12.9 and 28.6 mol% of MEPA is present in the copolymers prepared at ST/MEPA = 3 (mol), which is indicative of relatively high reactivity of the MEPA monomers towards ST radical which is typical of ring-disubstituted phenylcyanoacrylates. Since MEPA monomers do not

homopolymerize, the most likely structure of the copolymers would be isolated MEPA monomer units alternating with short ST sequences (Scheme 2).

The copolymers prepared in the present work are all soluble in ethyl acetate, THF, DMF and CHCl₃ and insoluble in methanol, ethyl ether, and petroleum ether.

4 Conclusions

Novel ring-disubstituted 2-methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates,

RPhCH=C(CN)CO₂CH₂CH₂OCH₃ (where R is 4-methoxy-2-methyl, 4-methoxy-3-methyl, 3-ethoxy-4-methoxy, 4-ethoxy-3-methoxy, 3,4-dibenzyloxy, 3-benzyloxy-4-methoxy, 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxy, 2-bromo-5-methoxy, 3-bromo-4-methoxy, 5-bromo-2-methoxy, 2-chloro-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-4-methoxy, 2-chloro-6-methyl, 3-chloro-4-methyl) were prepared and copolymerized with styrene.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to acknowledge that the project was partly supported by Chicago Society of Coating Technology (CSCT).

References

 The discovery of potent, orally bioavailable pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile-6-alkyl CXCR2 receptor antagonists. Porter, David W.; Bradley, Michelle; Brown, Zarin; Charlton, Steven J.; Cox, Brian; Hunt, Peter; Janus, Diana; Lewis, Sarah; Oakley, Paul; O'Connor, Des; et al. Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2014), 24(15), 3285-3290. 2. Methoxytolylsuccinic acids. Vyas, V. A.; Bokil, K. V.; Nargund, K. S. Journal of the University of Bombay, Science: Physical Sciences, Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Medicine (1940), 9(Pt. 3), 140-4.

3. 4-Benzyl-2-imidazolidinones from N-[(1-cyano-2-phenyl)ethyl] carbamates.

Gruenman, Vsevolod; Hoffer, Max. U.S. (1975), US 3923833 A 19751202.

4. Synthesis of 3-hydroxypyridines. I. Condensation of aromatic aldehydes with ethyl cyanoacetate. Popp, Frank D. Journal of Organic Chemistry (1960), 25, 646-7.

5. Synthesis and in vitro anticancer activity of new 2-thioxo-oxazolidin-4-one derivatives. Campos, Julia Furtado; Pereira, Michelly Cristiny; Batista de Sena, Wanessa Layssa; Martins, Caio Gomes de Barros; Ferreira de Oliveira, Jamerson; Amorim, Cezar Augusto da Cruz; Barreto de Melo Rego, Moacyr Jesus; Pitta, Marina Galdino da Rocha; Alves de Lima, Maria do Carmo; Pitta, Maira Galdino da Rocha; et al. Pharmacological Reports (2017), 69(4), 633-641.

6. Solvent-free Knoevenagel condensation reaction under microwave irradiationexploiting a new reagent: antimony trichloride. Mitra, Alok Kumar; Karchaudhuri, Nilay;De, Aparna. Journal of the Indian Chemical Society (2005), 82(2), 177-179.

7. Solvent-free microwave enhanced Knoevenagel condensation of ethyl cyanoacetate with aldehydes. Mitra, Alok Kumar; De, Aparna; Karchaudhuri, Nilay. Synthetic Communications (1999), 29(16), 2731-2739.

8. Synthesis of thiazacridine derivatives as anticancer agents against breast and hematopoietic neoplastic cells. Galdino-Pitta, Marina R.; Pereira, Michelly C.; Quirino,

Michael W. L.; Rego, Moacyr J. B. M.; Lima, Maria do Carmo A.; Pitta, Maira G. R.; Pitta, Ivan R. Latin American Journal of Pharmacy (2017), 36(1), 59-67.

 Biochemical evaluation of virtual screening methods reveals a cell-active inhibitor of the cancer-promoting phosphatases of regenerating liver. Hoeger, Birgit; Diether, Maren; Ballester, Pedro J.; Koehn, Maja. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2014), 88, 89-100.

10. Synthesis, mass spectra investigation and biological activity of some pyrimidine derivatives. Abd El-Moneim, Mohamed. IOSR Journal of Applied Chemistry (2014), 7(1), 67-76, 10.

11. Synthesis, in vitro anticancer activity and in silico study of new disubstituted thiazolidinedione derivatives. de Melo Rego, Moacyr Jesus Barreto; Galdino-Pitta, Marina Rocha; Pereira, Daniel Tarciso Martins; da Silva, Juliana Cruz; Rabello, Marcelo Montenegro; do Carmo Alves de Lima, Maria; Hernandes, Marcelo Zaldini; Pitta, Ivan da Rocha; Galdino, Suely Lins; da Rocha Pitta, Maira Galdino. Medicinal Chemistry Research (2014), 23(6), 3220-3226.

 Preparation of thiazacridines as anticancer agents. Lins, Galdino. Suely; Da Rocha Pitta, Ivan; Do, Carmo Alves de Lima. Maria; Galdino da Rocha Pitta, Marina; Araujo Barros, Francisco Washington; Do O Pessoa, Claudia; De Moraes Filho, Manoel Odorico; Da Rocha Pitta, Maira Galdino. PCT Int. Appl. (2013), WO 2013053034 A2 20130418. | Language: Portuguese, Database: CAPLUS.

13. Synthesis and in vitro anticancer activity of novel thiazacridine derivatives. Pitta, Marina Galdino da Rocha; Souza, Erika Silva; Barros, Francisco Washington Araujo; Moraes Filho, Manoel Odorico; Pessoa, Claudia O.; Hernandes, Marcelo Zaldini; Alves de Lima, Maria do Carmo; Galdino, Suely Lins; Pitta, Ivan da Rocha. Medicinal Chemistry Research (2013), 22(5), 2421-2429.

14. Synthesis and anti-inflammatory activity of new arylidene-thiazolidine-2,4-diones as PPARγ ligands. Barros, Cleiton Diniz; Amato, Angelica Amorim; Bento de Oliveira, Tiago; Iannini, Karime Bicas Rocha; Lauro da Silva, Anekecia; Goncalves da Silva, Teresinha; Leite, Elisa Soares; Hernandes, Marcelo Zaldini; Alves de Lima, Maria do Carmo; Galdino, Suely Lins; et al. Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2010), 18(11), 3805-3811.

15. Preparation of 2,4-thiazolidinedione derivatives having hypoglycemic activity. Pitta,
Ivan da Rocha; Galdino, Suely Lins; Alves de Lima, Maria do Carmo. Braz. Pedido PI
(2007), BR 2006001826 A 20071127. Language: Portuguese, Database: CAPLUS.

16. Synthesis and anti-inflammatory activity of new thiazolidine-2,4-diones, 4-

thioxothiazolidinones and 2-thioxoimidazolidinones. Santos, L. C.; Uchoa, F. T.; Canas,

A. R. P. A.; Sousa, I. A.; Moura, R. O.; Lima, M. C. A.; Galdino, S. L.; Pitta, I. R.;

Barbe, J. Heterocyclic Communications (2005), 11(2), 121-128.

17. SciFinder structure search, Apryl 4, 2022.

 Synthesis and styrene copolymerization of novel trisubstituted ethylenes: 1. Alkyl ring-substituted 2-methoxyethyl phenylcyanoacrylates Maddy E. Ablan, Samer A.
 Abuelroos, Ryan C. Arthur, Sonya Balaji, Kimberly L. Burns, Ivana A. Chychula, Kayla
 L. Corcoran, Yangfei Deng, Yelena Gritsaeva, Ana K. Hernandez, Sara M. Rocus, William S. Schjerven, and Gregory B. Kharas. ChemRxiv Version 1, Nov 22, 2020. https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv.13262660.v1

19. Smith, M. B.; March, J. Addition to Carbon-Hetero Multiple Bonds, In March's

Advanced Organic Chemistry, J. Wiley & Sons: New York, Ch.16, 1225, 2001.