

Letters to the Editor

N-(2-Nitroxyethyl)nicotinamide (Nicorandil) as a monomer in quaternization polymerization

A. M. Korolev,^{a*} L. T. Eremenko,^a V. V. Dubikhin,^a Yu. A. Ol'khov,^a V. V. Charskii,^a
V. P. Lodygina,^a I. L. Eremenko,^b G. V. Lagodzinskaya,^a and L. V. Meshikhina^a

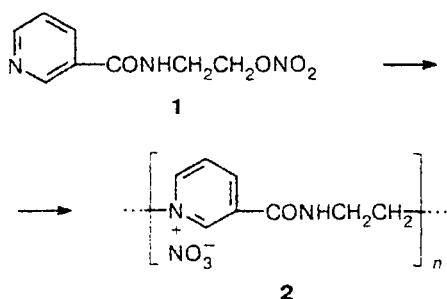
^aInstitute of Problems of Chemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences,
142432 Chernogolovka, Moscow Region, Russian Federation.

Fax: +7 (096) 515 3588. E-mail: elt@icp.ac.ru

^bN. S. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences,
31 Leninsky prosp., 117907 Moscow, Russian Federation.

Fax: +7 (095) 952 1279. E-mail: ilerem@ionchran.rinet.ru

The chemical properties of *N*-(2-nitroxyethyl)-nicotinamide (**1**), known as a cardioactive medicine (Nicorandil),¹ have been studied in aqueous solutions.² We showed that compound **1** (m.p. 92–93 °C) undergoes solid-state polymerization at 40–70 °C. The polymer obtained is well soluble in water and virtually insoluble in organic solvents. Based on the data from elemental analysis, IR and ¹H NMR spectroscopy, and thermomechanical analysis,^{3,4} one can conclude that the major reaction product is polymer (**2**) (95 wt %) with relatively high molecular mass (3 · 10⁴–5 · 10⁴) and low glass-transition temperature (–48 °C), which results from quaternization polymerization of **1**.



The rest of the reaction products is a low-molecular-mass (10³) polymer with higher glass-transition temperature (76 °C). Supposedly, it is a product of quaternization polymerization of 2-(3-pyridyl)-4,5-dihydrooxazole, which seems to be formed from compound **1**² and composed of the corresponding *N*-acylethylenimine units.⁵

The possibility of these solid-state reactions was confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis^{6,7} of compound **1**. In its molecule, the side chain exists in a twisted, cisoid conformation so that there are short distances between the corresponding reaction centers.

Polymerization of compound 1. Compound **1**⁷ (1 g, 4.7 mmol) was heated in an evacuated sealed tube at 70 °C for 3 days. The weight and appearance of the sample remained unchanged. It was dissolved in hot 50% MeOH to give a colorless powder in almost quantitative yield on cooling. Found (%): C, 45.55; H, 4.48; N, 19.95. (C₈H₉N₃O₄)_x. Calculated (%): C, 45.50; H, 4.30; N, 19.90. IR (KBr, ν/cm⁻¹): 3250 (NH); 1675 (C=O, CONH); 1590 (pyridinium ring); 1555 (NH); 1495 (pyridinium ring); 1385 (NO₃⁻); 1365 (CH₂); 1310 (C–N, CONH); 1195, 1145, 1090, 1045, 1030, 830 (pyridinium ring); 745, 680 (pyridinium ring). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 3.95 (br.m, 2 H, NHCH₂CH₂); 4.85 (br.m, 2 H, NHCH₂CH₂); 8.22 (dd, 1 H, H-5, ³J_{H-5,H-6} ≈ 5.6 Hz, ³J_{H-5,H-4} ≈ 8.0 Hz); 8.80 (d, 1 H, H-4, ³J_{H-4,H-5} ≈ 8.0 Hz); 9.18 (d, 1 H, H-6, ³J_{H-6,H-5} ≈ 5.6 Hz); 9.38 (br.m, 1 H, CONH); 9.44 (br.s, 1 H, H-2).

This work was financially supported by the International Scientific and Technical Center (Project No. 123-94).

References

1. *A Symposium: A New Treatment for Angina Pectoris and Heart Failure, San Francisco, October 17, 1987, Am. J. Cardiology*, 1989, **63**, No. 21, 1.
2. H. Nagai, M. Kikuchi, H. Nagano, and M. Shiba, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1984, **32**, 1063.
3. Yu. A. Ol'khov and V. I. Irzhak, *Vysokomol. Soedin., Ser. B*, 1998, **40**, 1706 [*Russ. J. Polym. Sci., B*, 1998, **40** (Engl. Transl.)].
4. B. Jurkowska, Yu. A. Ol'khov, and B. Jurkowski, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 1999, **74**, 490.
5. W. Seeliger, E. Aufderhaar, W. Diepers, R. Feinauer, R. Nehring, W. Thier, and H. Hellmann, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 1966, **5**, 875.
6. Y. Nawata, N. Terao, T. Terazono, K. Igusa, Y. Yutani, and K. Ochi, *Acta Crystallogr.*, 1987, **43C**, 2460.
7. I. L. Eremenko, M. A. Golubnichaya, S. E. Nefedov, I. B. Baranovskii, I. A. Ol'shitskaya, O. G. Ellert, V. M. Novotortsev, L. T. Eremenko, and D. A. Nesterenko, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.*, 1996, **41**, 2029 [*Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 1996, **41** (Engl. Transl.)].

Received December 15, 1999;
in revised form May 25, 2000