

SYNTHESIS OF NEW KINDS OF N-ALKOXYHYDANTOINS

V. G. Shtamburg¹, Doctor of SCI, professor, A. A. Anishchenko², Ph. D., docent, S. V. Kravchenko³, Ph.D., docent, A. V. Mazepa⁴, Ph.D., Senior Researcher, E. B. Rusanov⁵, Ph.D., Senior Researcher

¹Ukrainian State Chemical Technology University, 49005 Dnipro, Gagarina str., 8;

²Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, 49050, Dnipro, Naukova str., 25;

³Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, 49600, Dnipro, Efremova str., 25;

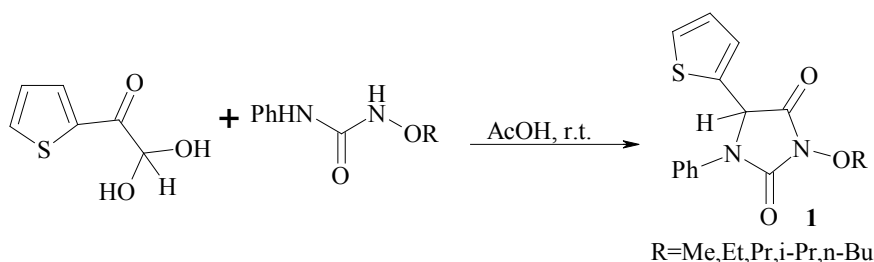
⁴A.V. Bogatsky Physico-Chemical Institute of NAS of Ukraine,
65080, Odesa, Luystdorfskaya Doroga str., 86;

⁵Institute of Organic Chemistry of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,
02660, Kyiv, Murmanska str., 5

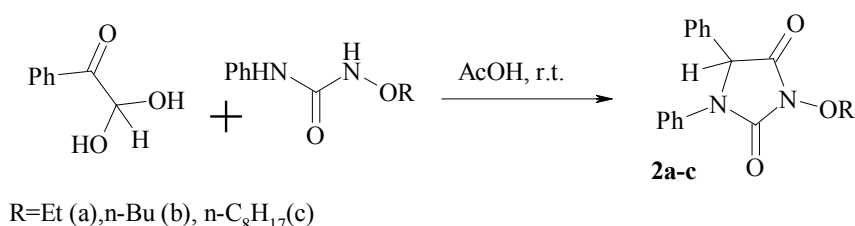
e-mail: svtailor@ukr.net

The relevance of the products which obtained by the *N*-alkoxy-*N'*-arylureas interaction with the arylglyoxals is significant because of the importance of imidazolidin-2-ones and hydantoin among pharmaceutical materials.

We had found that 2-thienylglyoxal selectively reacted with *N*-alkoxy-*N'*-phenylureas yielding the unknown 3-alkoxy-1-phenyl-5-(2-thienyl)hydantoin **1**.



Phenylglyoxal reacts with *N*-alkoxy-*N'*-phenylureas in acetic acid at room temperature in most cases giving only 3-alkoxy-1,5-bis(phenyl)hydantoin **2**.



Phenylglyoxal interacts with *N*-alkoxy-*N'*-(4-nitrophenyl)ureas yielding only 3-alkoxy-*cis*-4,5-dihydroxy-1-(4-nitrophenyl)-5-phenylimidazolidin-2-ones **3**.

