

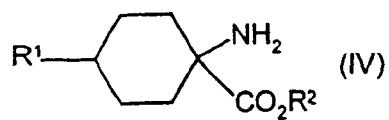
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54	4-ALKOXY CYCLOHEXANE-1 AMINO CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS AND METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION THEREOF				
57	ABSTRACT (NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS)				NUMBER OF PAGES 37

FOR ABSTRACT SEE THE NEXT SHEET

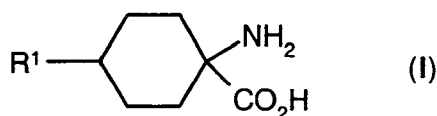


(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to novel 4-alkoxy cyclohexane-1 amino carboxylic acid esters of formula (IV) wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  have the designation cited in the description; intermediate products; and a method for the production of said esters. The invention also relates to the use thereof as intermediate products for the synthesis of insecticide, acaricide and herbicide compounds or pharmaceutical active ingredients.

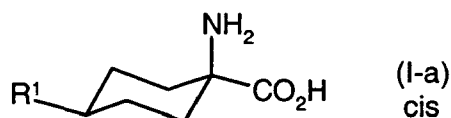
**4-Alkoxy-cyclohexane-1-amino-carboxylic esters and processes for their preparation**

5 The invention relates to novel 4-alkoxy-cyclohexane-1-amino-carboxylic esters, to intermediates and processes for their preparation and to their use as intermediates in the synthesis of insecticidal, acaricidal and herbicidal compounds or pharmaceutically active compounds.

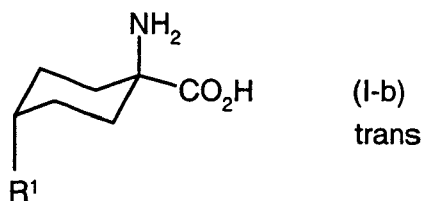
10 Substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids can generally be obtained by the Bucherer-Bergs synthesis or by the Strecker synthesis, resulting in each case in different isomeric forms. Thus, using the conditions of the Bucherer-Bergs synthesis in the preparation of the substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids of the general formula (I)



give predominantly the isomer (I-a),

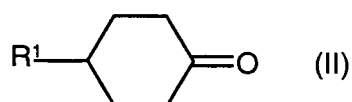


in which the radical  $R^1$  and the amino group are arranged cis to one another, whereas the conditions of the Strecker synthesis give predominantly the trans isomer (I-b)

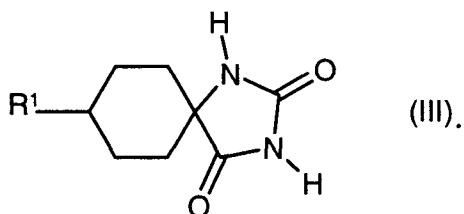


(J. Chem. Soc. **1961**, 4372-4379; Chem. Pharm. Bull. **21** (1973) 685-691; Chem. Pharm. Bull. **21** (1973) 2460-2465; Can. J. Chem. **53** (1975) 3339-3350).

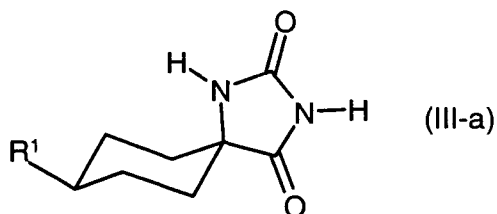
5 The Bucherer-Bergs reaction is generally carried out by reacting a substituted cyclic ketone of the general formula (II)



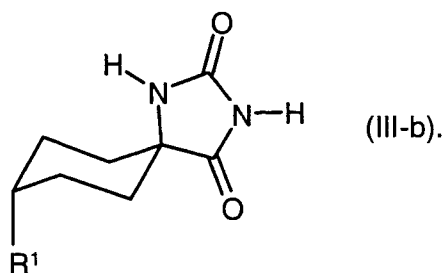
10 in a solvent or solvent mixture with ammonium carbonate and an alkali metal cyanide, generally sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide, followed by isolation of the resulting hydantoin of the general formula (III)



15 Here, the hydantoin of the general formula (III) are usually obtained as mixtures of the cis isomers (III-a)

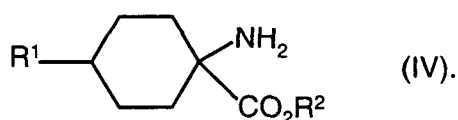


20 and trans isomers (III-b)

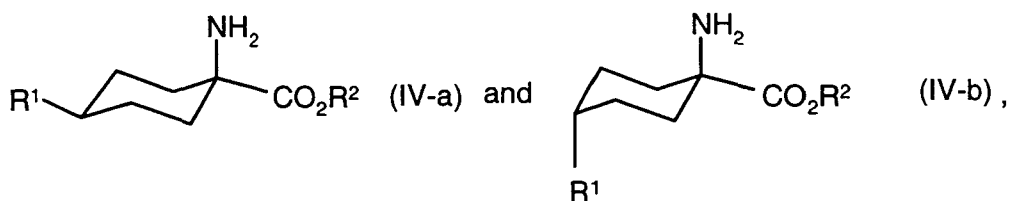


The hydantoin of the general formula (III) are subsequently hydrolysed by known methods, under acidic or alkaline conditions, to give the substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids of the general formula (I).

The substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids of the general formula (I) can then be esterified by known methods of organic chemistry to give the substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic esters of the general formula (IV)



We have found novel compounds of the formulae (IV-a) and (IV-b)



in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

R<sup>2</sup> represents alkyl and

R<sup>3</sup> represents alkyl.

Preference is given to compounds of the formulae (IV-a) and (IV-b), in which

5

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

R<sup>2</sup> represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl and

10 R<sup>3</sup> represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formulae (IV-a) and (IV-b) in which

15 R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

R<sup>2</sup> represents methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or n-butyl and

R<sup>3</sup> represents methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or i-butyl.

20

Some compounds (for example from EP-A-596298; WO 95/20572, EP-A-668267; WO 95/26954; WO 96/25395; WO 96/35664; WO 97/02243; WO 97/01535; WO 97/36868; WO 98/05638) require substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic esters of the general formula (IV) as precursors.

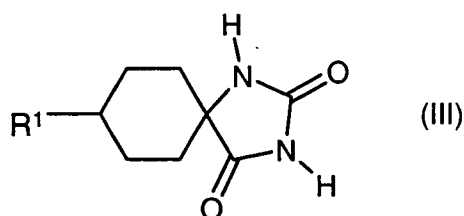
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For certain of these compounds disclosed, for example, in EP-A-596298; WO 95/20572; EP-A-668267; WO 95/26954; WO 96/25395; WO 96/35664; WO 97/02243; WO 97/01535; WO 97/36868; WO 98/05638, a preparation with the use of substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic esters of the general formula (IV) in which the

30 cis isomer (IV-a) is the only or at least the predominant isomer may be advantageous.

Solvents used for the Bucherer-Bergs reaction are, in general, approximately 50% strength aqueous methanol (J. Org. Chem. **53** (1988) 4069-4074) or approximately 50% strength aqueous ethanol (J. Chem. Soc. **1961**, 4372-4379; Chem. Pharm. Bull. **21** (1973) 685-691; Chem. Pharm. Bull. **21** (1973) 2460-2465; Can. J. Chem. **53** (1975) 3339-3350; Can. J. Chem. **57** (1979) 1456-1461). In optimized Bucherer-Bergs reactions, too, the solvent used was aqueous ethanol (J. Heterocycl. Chem. **21** (1984) 1527-1531). A further solvent known for the Bucherer-Bergs reaction is N,N-dimethylformamide (Helv. Chim. Acta **67** (1984) 1291-1297). However, if these solvents are used for preparing the hydantoin of the general formula (III), unsatisfactory yields are obtained. Moreover, the isolated products are contaminated considerably by inorganic fractions. Additional purification operations result in products having compositions which vary considerably with respect to cis and trans isomers, so that a constant product quality cannot be ensured.

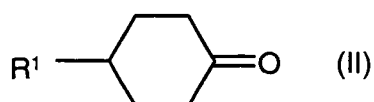
It has been found that compounds of the formula (III)



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above,

are obtained by reacting compounds of the formula (II)



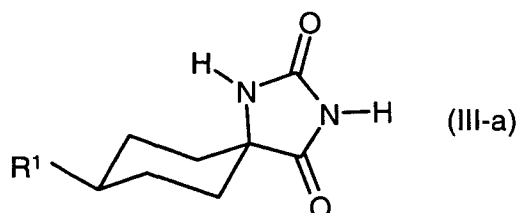
in which

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above

with ammonium carbonate and alkali metal cyanides or trimethylsilyl cyanide (TMSCN) in the solvent water.

5

Surprisingly, by the process according to the invention, the compounds of the formula (III) can be obtained in high yield and purity and with a high and reproducible proportion of the cis isomer (III-a)



10

in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

15

where

R<sup>3</sup> represents alkyl.

In the general formulae (II), (III) and (III-a), the radical

20

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

where

25

R<sup>3</sup> preferably represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

Particularly preferably, R<sup>3</sup> represents methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or i-butyl.



Very particularly preferably,  $R^3$  represents methyl.

Emphasis is given to the compound of the formula (III-a), in which  $R^3$  represents methyl.

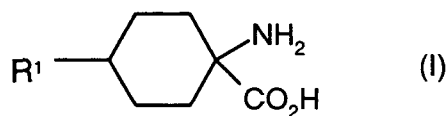
5

The compounds of the formula (III) and the isomers of the formulae (III-a) and (III-b) are novel and form part of the subject-matter of this invention.

In the general formula (III-b), the variable  $R^1$  is as defined above.

10

Compounds of the formula (III) can be hydrolysed by known methods to give the compounds of the formula (I)



15

in which

$R^1$  is as defined above

and then esterified by known methods to compounds of the formula (IV).

20

Preferred alkali metal cyanides which can be used for preparing the compounds of the formula (III) are lithium cyanide, sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide; particular preference is given to sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide.

25

Based on the ketone, the amount of alkali metal cyanide or  $TMSCN$  is from 0.9 to 3 mol per mole of ketone. Preference is given to using amounts from 1 to 2.5 mol per mole of ketone; particular preference is given to amounts from 1.1 to 2 mol of alkali metal cyanide per mole of ketone.

The amount of ammonium carbonate is from 0.5 to 7 mol of ammonium carbonate per mole of ketone. Preference is given to using amounts from 0.8 to 5 mol per mole of ketone; particular preference is given to amounts from 1 to 5 mol of ammonium carbonate per mole of ketone.

5

The reaction temperature for the process according to the invention is from 20 to 100°C; preference is given to a temperature range from 30 to 70°C.

It is also possible to carry out the reaction under elevated or reduced pressure.

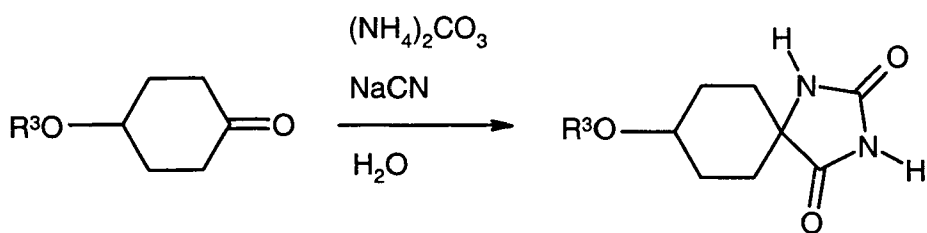
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The reaction product is isolated in a simple manner by filtering the reaction mixture and drying the filter residue. The filtration is carried out at a temperature of from 0 to 40°C, preferably at a temperature of from 15 to 30°C.

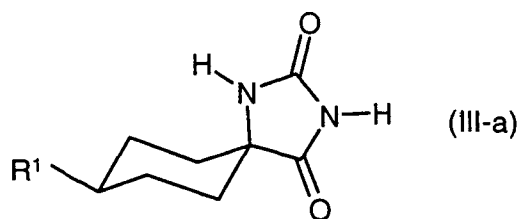
15 In this manner, the desired hydantoins of the formula (III) are obtained in high yield and purity, with a reproducible isomer ratio.

The process according to the invention can be illustrated, for example, by the scheme below:

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This invention also provides a process for preparing the compounds of the formula (III-a)

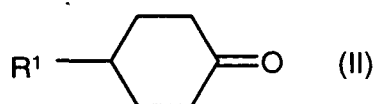


in which

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above,

5

characterized in that compounds of the formula (II),



in which

10

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above

are reacted with an alkali metal cyanide and ammonium carbonate in water.

15 Particular preference is given to a process for preparing the compound of the formula (III-a), in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

20 where

R<sup>3</sup> represents methyl,

25 characterized in that 4-methoxycyclohexanone is reacted with an alkali metal cyanide and ammonium carbonate in water.

Suitable for use as alkali metal cyanides are lithium cyanide, sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide; preference is given to sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide. Particular preference is given to sodium cyanide.

5      Based on the compound of the formula (II), the amount of alkali metal cyanide is from 0.9 to 3 mol per mole of the compound of the formula (II). Preference is given to amounts of from 0.9 to 2.5 mol per mole of the compound of the formula (II); particular preference is given to amounts of from 1 to 2 mol of alkali metal cyanide per mole of the compound of the formula (II).

10

At the same time, the amount of ammonium carbonate is from 0.8 to 2 mol of ammonium carbonate per mole of the compound of the formula (II). Preference is given to using amounts of from 1 to 1.8 mol per mole of the compound of the formula (II).

15

The amount of the solvent water is from 500 to 3000 ml of water per mole of the compound of the formula (II); preference is given to an amount of water of from 1000 to 2500 ml per mole of the compound of the formula (II).

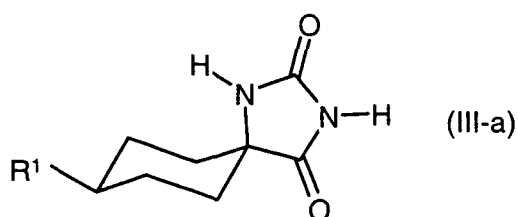
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The reaction temperature for the process according to the invention is from 20 to 100°C; preference is given to a temperature range of from 30 to 70°C.

25

The reaction product is isolated in a simple manner by filtering the reaction mixture and drying the filter residue. The filtration is carried out at a temperature of from 0 to 40°C, preferably at a temperature of from 0 to 20°C.

This invention also provides a process for isolating the compound of the formula (III-a),



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above,

5

characterized in that compounds of the formula (III) (cis/trans mixtures (III-a)/(III-b)) are treated with aqueous ammonia, and the solid which remains undissolved is isolated in a known manner.

10

Based on the trans isomer of the formula (III-b) present in the mixture, the amount of ammonia is from 1 to 30 mol per mole of the trans isomer of the formula (III-b). Preference is given to amounts of from 4 to 20 mol per mole of the trans isomer of the formula (III-b); particular preference is given to amounts of from 6 to 15 mol of ammonia per mole of the trans isomer of the formula (III-b).

15

The amount of the solvent water is from 500 to 3000 ml of water per mole of the compound of the formula (III); preference is given to an amount of water of from 1000 to 2500 ml per mole of the compound of the formula (III).

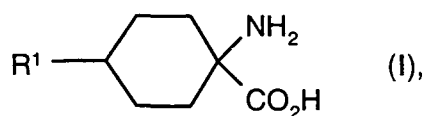
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The temperature for the process according to the invention is from 0 to 100°C; preference is given to a temperature range of from 10 to 60°C.

25

The hydantoins of the general formula (III) can be hydrolysed by known methods to the amino acids of the general formula (I), which can then be esterified by known methods to give compounds of the formula (IV).

The present invention also provides substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids of the general formula (I)



in which

5

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

where

10 R<sup>3</sup> represents alkyl, preferably C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

The substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids of the general formula (I) can be present either as mixtures of the cis isomers (I-a) and trans isomers (I-b), or as pure isomers.

15

The compounds of the formula (I) are novel and form part of the subject-matter of this invention.

Particular preference is given to compounds of the general formula (I) in which

20

R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

where

25 R<sup>3</sup> represents methyl or ethyl.

Very particular preference is given to compounds of the general formula (I-a), in which

30 R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>3</sup>,

where

R<sup>3</sup> represents methyl or ethyl.

5

Substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids of the formula (I) or aminocarboxylic esters of the formula (IV) are intermediates in the preparation of other compounds which are used, for example, as active compounds in plant protection or as pharmaceutically active compounds.

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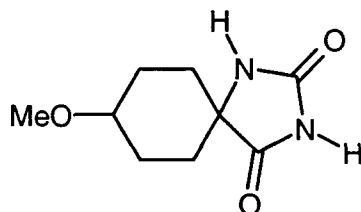
Thus, for example, EP-A-596 298, WO 95/20572, EP-A-668 267, WO 95/26954, WO 96/25395, WO 96/35664, WO 97/02243, WO 97/01535, WO 97/36868, WO 98/05638 disclose that substituted cyclic aminocarboxylic acids are required for preparing substituted phenylketoenols which can be used as pesticides and herbicides.

15

The subject-matter of the invention is illustrated by the examples below, without limiting it in any way.

## **Preparation Examples**

### **Comparative Example 1**



5

26.9 g [280 mmol] of ammonium carbonate and 5.88 g [120 mmol] of sodium cyanide are initially charged in 110 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, a solution of 7.7 g [60 mmol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone in 110 ml of ethanol is added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at 55-60°C for 16 hours and then concentrated completely (according to HPLC, the cis/trans ratio is 66:34). The crude product is stirred with 100 ml of 50% strength aqueous ethanol for 1 hour, cooled to 0-5°C, stirred at 0-5°C for 1 hour and filtered. The filter residue is dried, giving 12.07 g of a solid having a product content of 57.8% (HPLC, compared to standard), resulting in a yield of 58.7% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 91:9. Elemental analysis shows a sodium content of 16%.

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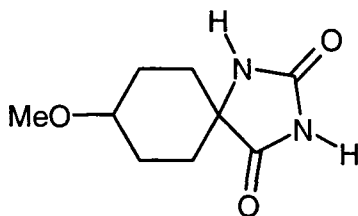
### **Comparative Example 2**

The procedure of Comparative Example 1 was repeated. Following work-up, a product having a cis/trans ratio of 80:20 was obtained.

20



**Example 1**



5        134.6 g [1.4 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 29.4 g [0.6 mol] of sodium cyanide  
are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g  
[0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is  
stirred at 55-60°C for 16 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for  
2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 57.88 g of a solid  
10        having a product content of 93.4% (HPLC, compared to standard), resulting in a  
yield of 90.9% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 71:29. Elemental analysis shows a  
sodium content of 1.2%.

**Example 2**

15        134.6 g [1.4 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 22.05 g [0.45 mol] of sodium cyanide  
are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g  
[0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is  
stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for  
20        2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 57.64 g of a solid  
having a product content of 93.7% (HPLC, compared to standard), resulting in a  
yield of 90.8% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 72:28. Elemental analysis shows a  
sodium content of 1.3%.

**Example 3**

134.6 g [1.4 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 16.17 g [0.33 mol] of sodium cyanide are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g  
5 [0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 61.02 g of a solid having a product content of 94.1% (HPLC, compared to standard), resulting in a yield of 96.5% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 71:29.

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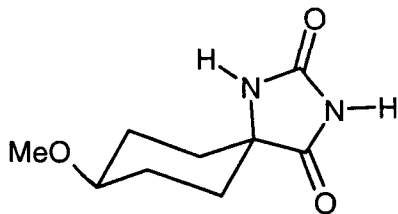
**Example 4**

The procedure of Example 3 is repeated. This gives 59.54 g of a solid having a product content of 93.6% (HPLC, compared to standard), resulting in a yield of 93.7%  
15 of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 71:29.

**Example 5**

134.6 g [1.4 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 16.17 g [0.33 mol] of sodium cyanide  
20 are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g [0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours and then stirred at room temperature overnight. At room temperature the solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 58.5 g of a solid having a product content of 95.4% (HPLC, compared to standard), resulting in  
25 a yield of 93.9% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 71:29.

**Example 6**



5      43.2 g [0.45 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 29.4 g [0.6 mol] of sodium cyanide  
are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g  
[0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is  
stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for  
2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 26.4 g of a solid,  
10      resulting in a yield of 44.4% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is > 99.7 : 0.3.

Melting point: 267-268°C (sublimation).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, d-DMSO): δ = 1.38 - 1.48 (m; 2H), 1.57 - 1.68 (m; 4H), 1.91 -  
15      1.95 (m; 2H), 3.14 - 3.17 (m; 1H), 3.23 (s; 3H), 8.37 (s; 1H) ppm.

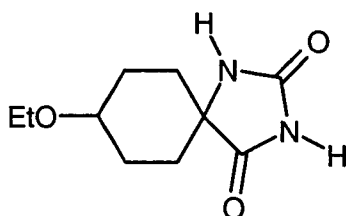
**Example 7**

34.6 g [0.36 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 29.4 g [0.6 mol] of sodium cyanide  
20      are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g  
[0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is  
stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for  
2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 18.8 g of a solid,  
resulting in a yield of 31.6% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 99.4 : 0.6.

### Example 8

28.8 g [0.3 mol] of ammonium carbonate and 16.2 g [0.33 mol] of sodium cyanide are initially charged in 560 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 38.5 g [0.3 mol] of 4-methoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 15.5 g of a solid, resulting in a yield of 26.1% of theory; the cis/trans ratio is 99.2 : 0.8.

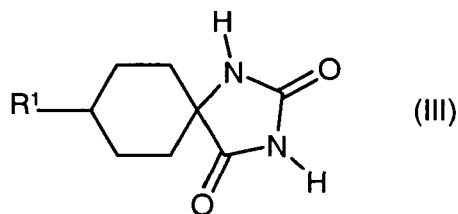
### Example 9



13.5 g [140 mmol] of ammonium carbonate and 1.62 g [33 mmol] of sodium cyanide are initially charged in 56 ml of water. Starting at room temperature, 4.3 g [30 mmol] of 4-ethoxy-cyclohexanone are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at 55-60°C for 4 hours, cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 5.55 g of a solid (78.8% of theory); the cis/trans ratio is 72:28.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, d-DMSO):  $\delta$  = 1.09 (t; 3H, cis), 1.12 (t; 3H, trans), 1.3 - 1.48 (m; 2H, cis + trans), 1.57 - 1.64 (m; 4H, cis + trans), 1.77 - 1.95 (m; 2H, cis + trans), 3.25 - 3.3 (m; 1H, cis + trans), 3.40 (q; 2H, trans), 3.45 (q; 2H, cis), 8.40 (s, br; 1H, cis + trans) ppm.

Further examples of the formula (III)



5 which may be mentioned are:

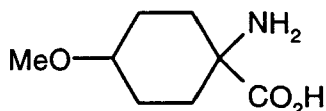
**Example 10:**  $R^1 = O\text{-}^n\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$  m.p. > 250°C cis/trans = 87/13

**Example 11:**  $R^1 = O\text{-}^n\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$  m.p. > 250°C cis/trans = 85/15

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**Example 12:**  $R^1 = O\text{-}^i\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$  m.p. > 250°C cis/trans = 51/49

**Example 13**



15

In an autoclave, 19.8 g [0.1 mol] of 4-methoxycyclohexane-1-spiro-5'-hydantoin (cis/trans ratio 71:29), 4 g [0.1 mol] of sodium hydroxide and 400 ml of water are heated at 160°C for 24 hours. With ice-cooling, the reaction mixture is adjusted to pH 3 using hydrochloric acid and concentrated substantially under reduced pressure. The remaining water is removed by azeotropic distillation with toluene. This gives 29.6 g of a solid.

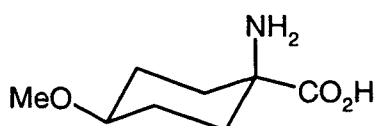
20

According to GC/MS (after silylation), 3.7% of starting material and 89.3% of 4-methoxycyclohexane-1-amino-carboxylic acid are present; the cis/trans ratio is 70:30.

25

GC/MS(sil.): m/e = 302 (product (disilylated) - 15), 200 (base peak, product (disilylated) - CO<sub>2</sub>SiMe<sub>3</sub>), 168 (200 - MeOH).

5     **Example 14**

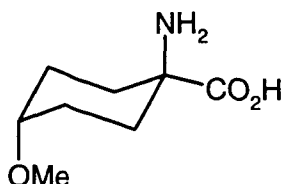


10     In an autoclave, 7.9 g [40 mmol] of cis-4-methoxycyclohexane-1-spiro-5'-hydantoin, 160 ml of water and 1.6 g [40 mmol] of sodium hydroxide are heated at 160°C for 24 hours. With ice-cooling, the reaction mixture is adjusted to pH 3 using hydrochloric acid and substantially concentrated under reduced pressure. The remaining water is removed by azeotropic distillation with toluene. This gives 11.2 g of a solid.

15     m.p. >400°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO): δ = 3.17 (m, 1H, CHOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.22 (s, 3H, OCH3) ppm.

20     **Example 15**

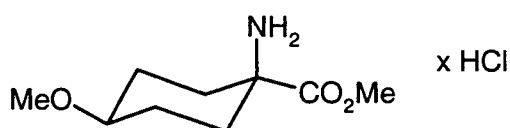


25     In an autoclave, 1 g [5 mmol] of trans-4-methoxycyclohexane-1-spiro-5'-hydantoin, 20 ml of water and 0.2 g [5 mmol] of sodium hydroxide are heated at 160°C for 24 hours. With ice-cooling, the reaction mixture is adjusted to pH 3 using hydrochloric

acid and substantially concentrated under reduced pressure. The remaining water is removed by azeotropic distillation with toluene.

This gives 0.8 g of a solid.

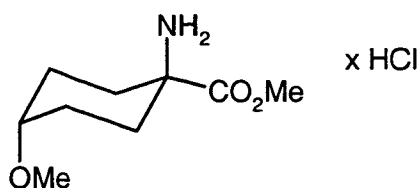
5     **Example 16**



6.9 g [40 mmol] of cis-4-methoxycyclohexane-1-aminocarboxylic acid are suspended  
10 in 50 ml of anhydrous methanol. The mixture is briefly heated to reflux and then cooled to 0°C. At 0-5°C, 6.9 g [58 mmol] of thionyl chloride are added dropwise. The mixture is stirred at 0-5°C for half an hour, then allowed to warm to room temperature, heated to 40°C and stirred at 40°C overnight. The reaction mixture is filtered, the filter residue is washed with 20 ml of methanol and the filtrate is  
15 concentrated. The residue is stirred with 50 ml of methyl tert-butyl ether and filtered off with suction, and the residue is dried. This gives 5.6 g of methyl cis-4-methoxycyclohexane-1-aminocarboxylate hydrochloride (63% of theory).  
m.p. 298°C

20     <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, d-DMSO): δ = 1.64 - 1.80 (m; 4H), 1.88 - 1.96 (m; 4H), 3.23 (s; 3H), 3.29 - 3.32 (m; 1H), 3.76 (s; 3H), 8.67 (s, br; 3H) ppm.

**Example 17**



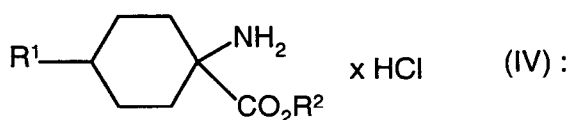
25

In the same manner as described in Example 12, methyl trans-4-methoxycyclohexane-1-aminocarboxylate hydrochloride is prepared.

m.p. 173°C

- 5  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO):  $\delta$  = 1.85-2.37 (4 m, 8H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 3.32 (s, 3H,  $\text{CHOCH}_3$ ), 3.50 ("d", 1H,  $\text{CHOCH}_3$ ), 3.82 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 8.94 (br, 3H,  $\text{NH}_3^+$ ) ppm.

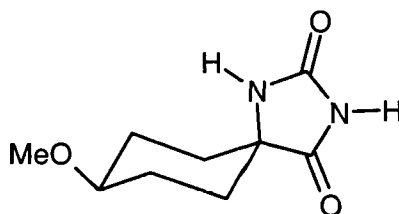
- 10 Similarly to Example 15, the following amino acid esters of the formula (IV) are obtained



- 15 **Example 18:**  $\text{R}^1 = \text{O-C}_2\text{H}_5$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{Me}$  m.p. > 220°C
- Example 19:**  $\text{R}^1 = \text{O-}^n\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{Me}$  m.p. > 220°C
- Example 20:**  $\text{R}^1 = \text{O-}^n\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{Me}$  m.p. 183°C
- 20 **Example 21:**  $\text{R}^1 = \text{O-}^i\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{Me}$  m.p. 179°C
- Example 22:**  $\text{R}^1 = \text{OMe}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{Et}$  MS(silyl.): m/e = 273 ( $\text{M}^+$ )
- 25 **Example 23:**  $\text{R}^1 = \text{OMe}$   $\text{R}^2 = ^n\text{Bu}$   $^1\text{H}$ -NMR  
 $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz, d-DMSO):  $\delta$  = 0.88 - 0.92 (t; 3 H), 1.32 - 1.41 (m; 2 H), 1.57 - 1.68 (m; 2 H), 1.69 - 2.1 (m; 10 H), 3.23 (s; 3 H), 3.27 - 3.31 (m; 1H), 4.14 - 4.18 (m; 2 H), 8.77 (s, br; 3 H) ppm.



**Example 24**



5

10.2 g of the compound of the formula (III) where  $R^1 = OR^3$ ,  $R^3$  being methyl (8-methoxy-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decane-2,4-dione; 97% pure, cis/trans ratio = 75 : 25) are stirred at 55°C in 86 ml of water and 9.8 g of 26% strength ammonia for 4 hours. The mixture is cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 5.37 g of a solid; the cis/trans ratio is 98.3 : 1.7.

10

**Example 25**

15 Example 24 is repeated, except that the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. This gives 5.03 g of a solid having a cis/trans ratio of 97.7 : 2.3.

**Example 26**

20 10.2 g of the compound of the formula (III) where  $R^1 = OR^3$ ,  $R^3$  being methyl (8-methoxy-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decane-2,4-dione; 97% pure, cis/trans ratio = 75 : 25) are stirred at 55°C in 86 ml of water and 6.5 g of 26% strength ammonia for 4 hours. The mixture is cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 5.73 g of a solid; the cis/trans ratio is 97.3 : 2.7.

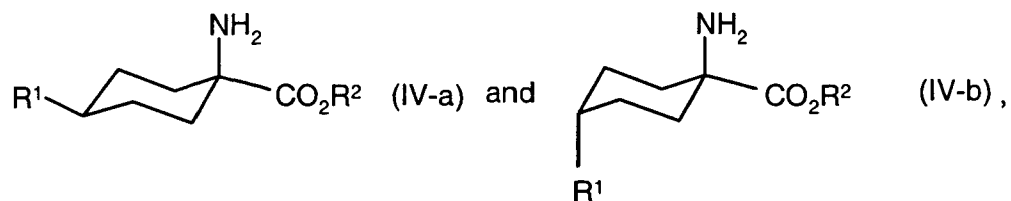
25

**Example 27**

5 10.4 g of the compound of the formula (III) where  $R^1 = OR^3$ ,  $R^3$  being methyl (8-methoxy-1,3-diazaspiro[4.5]decane-2,4-dione; 95.3% pure, cis/trans ratio = 98.2 : 1.8) are stirred at 55°C in 17 ml of water and 0.69 g of 26% strength ammonia for 4 hours. The mixture is cooled to 0-5°C and stirred at this temperature for 2 hours. The solid is filtered off with suction and dried. This gives 9.58 g of a solid; the cis/trans ratio is > 99.7 : 0.3.

**Patent Claims**

1. Compounds of the formulae (IV-a) and (IV-b)



in which

$R^1$  represents  $OR^3$ ,

$R^2$  represents alkyl and

$R^3$  represents alkyl.

2. Compounds of the formulae (IV-a) and (IV-b) according to Claim 1,

in which

$R^1$  represents  $OR^3$ ,

$R^2$  represents  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and

$R^3$  represents  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

3. Compounds of the formulae (IV-a) and (IV-b) according to Claim 1,

in which

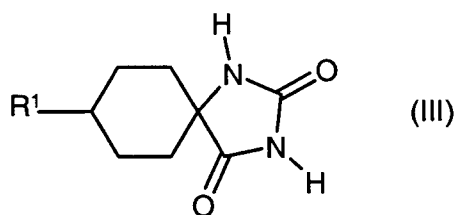
$R^1$  represents  $OR^3$ ,

$R^2$  represents methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or n-butyl and

$R^3$  represents methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or i-butyl.

5

4. Compounds of the formula (III)

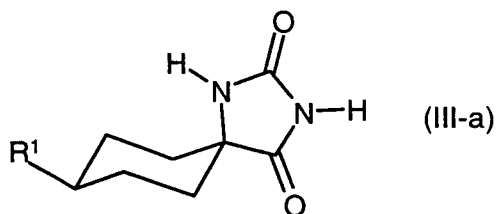


in which

10

$R^1$  is as defined above.

5. Compounds of the formula (III-a)



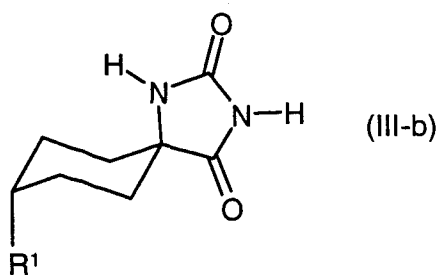
15

in which

$R^1$  is as defined above.

20

6. Compounds of the formula (III-b)

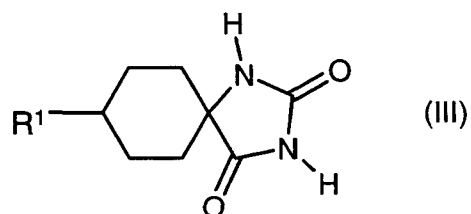


in which

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above.

5

7. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (III),

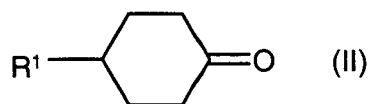


in which

10

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above,

characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)



15

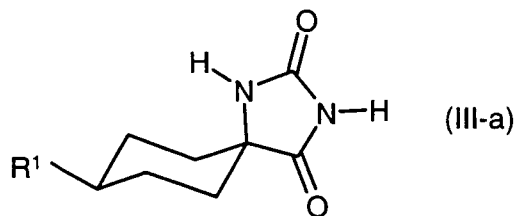
in which

R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above

20

are reacted with ammonium carbonate and alkali metal cyanides or trimethylsilyl cyanide (TMSCN) in the solvent water.

8. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (III-a),

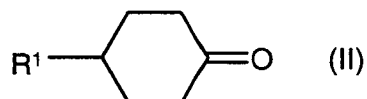


in which

5

$R^1$  is as defined above,

characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)



10

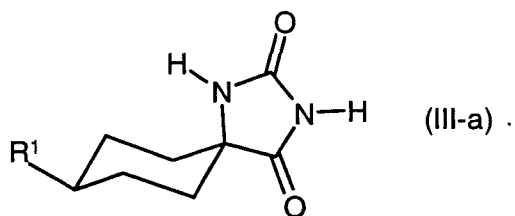
in which

$R^1$  is as defined above

15

are reacted with an alkali metal cyanide and ammonium carbonate in water.

9. Process for isolating compounds of the formula (III-a)



20

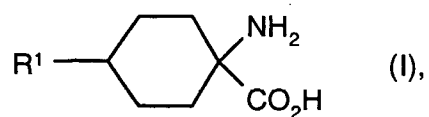
in which

$R^1$  is as defined above,

characterized in that compounds of the formula (III) are treated with aqueous ammonia.

10. Compounds of the general formula (I)

5



in which

$\text{R}^1$  represents  $\text{OR}^3$ ,

10

where

$\text{R}^3$  represents alkyl.

- 15 11. Compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 9,

in which

$\text{R}^1$  represents  $\text{OR}^3$ ,

20

where

$\text{R}^3$  represents  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl.

- 25 12. Compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 9,

in which

$\text{R}^1$  represents  $\text{OR}^3$ ,

30

where

$\text{R}^3$  represents methyl or ethyl.