## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

#### AN IMPROVED SYNTHESIS OF AMANTADINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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# 1. GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF N- (1-

### ADAMANTYL) ACETAMIDE

### 1.1. Effect of reaction parameters on the yield of N-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4)

**Table S1.** Effect of reaction temperature on the yield of N-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4)

No.	Temperature (°C)	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	35	1.68	43.37
2	45	2.31	59.64
3	55	2.57	66.35
5	65	2.86	73.84
6	75	2.37	61.19
7	85	1.99	51.38

**Other reaction parameters**. Time = 3.5 h; Molar ratio of (sulfuric acid: acetonitrile: adamantane) = (18: 5: 1).

**Table S2.** Effect of reaction time on the yield of *N*-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4)

No.	Reaction time (h)	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	1.5	2.25	58.09
2	2.0	2.54	65.57
3	2.5	2.99	77.19
4	3.5	2.86	73.84
5	4.5	2.74	70.74

Other reaction parameters. Temperature =  $65^{\circ}$ C; Molar ratio of (sulfuric acid: acetonitrile: adamantane) = (18: 5: 1).

**Table S3.** Effect of molar ratio between  $CH_3CN$  and adamantane (2) on the yield of N-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4)

No.	Molar ratio of CH <sub>3</sub> CN : adamantane	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	2:1	2.18	56.28
2	3:1	2.67	68.93
3	4:1	3.06	79.00
4	5:1	2.99	77.19
5	6:1	2.88	74.35

Other reaction parameters. Time = 2.5 hours; Temperature = 65°C, Molar ratio of (sulfuric acid: adamantane) = (18: 1).

**Table S4.** Effect of molar ratio between sulfuric acid and adamantane (2) on the yield of N-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4)

No.	Molar ratio of H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> : adamantane	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	8:1	2.42	62.48
2	10:1	2.72	70.22
3	12 :1 :	2.96	76.42
4	14:1	3.11	80.29
5	16:1	3.07	79.26
6	18:1	3.06	79.00

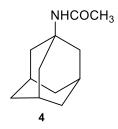
Other reaction parameters. Time = 2.5 h; Temperature =  $65^{\circ}\text{C}$ , Molar ratio of (acetonitrile: adamantane) = (4: 1).

Results. The combination of reaction parameters that gives the highest yield of N-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4): Temperature = 60-65°C; Time = 2.5 h; Molar ratio of (sulfuric acid: acetonitrile: adamantane) = (14: 4: 1).

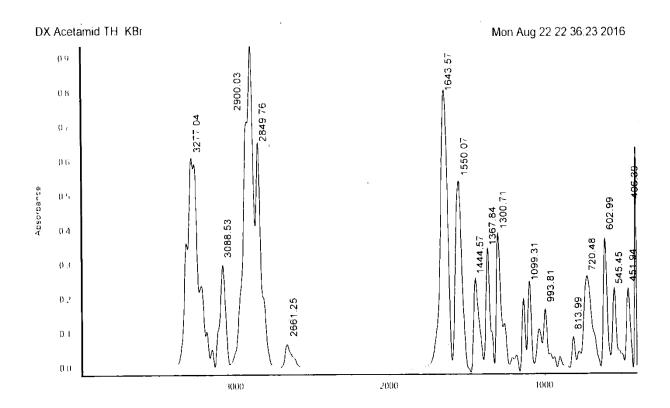
#### 1.2. Experimental section

*N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide* (**4**). To a mixture of 99.5% acetonitrile (400 mL, 7.66 mol) and 98% adamantane **2** (277g, 2.0 mol) was added dropwise 98% sulfuric acid (1.56 L, 28.4 mol) with stirring at 25-30°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60-65°C for an additional 2.5 h. At the end of the reaction, ice water (5.00 L) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 1.0 h at 0-5°C. The resulting mixture was then extracted with dichloromethane (8.00 L); the separated organic layer was washed with cold water (0-5°C) and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed under vacuum to yield **4** as a white solid. Yield: 314 g (82%). Purity (GC): 99.20%,  $t_R$  15.90 min; mp 147-149°C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz): δ 5.45 (s, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 6H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz): δ 169.32, 51.78, 41.58, 36.35, 29.41, 24.59. IR (KBr): cm<sup>-1</sup> 3277.04 (N-H); 2900.03-2849.76 (C-H); 1643.57 (C=O). MS: m/z = 194.0 [M+1]<sup>+</sup>, 151.9 [M-COCH<sub>3</sub>+1]<sup>+</sup>, 135.0 [M-NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

# IR spectrum of N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)



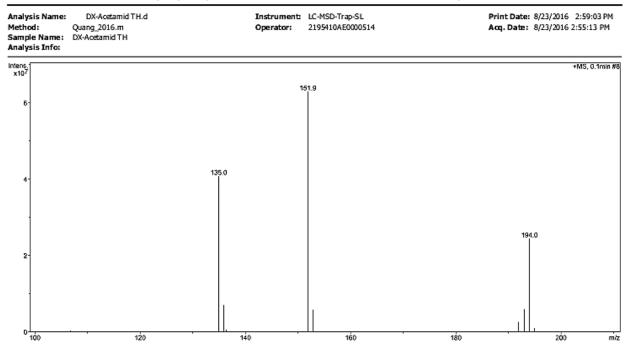
**IR** (**KBr**): cm<sup>-1</sup> 3277.04 (N-H); 2900.03-2849.76 (C-H); 1643.57 (C=O).



## MS spectrum of N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)

**MS**:  $m/z = 194.0 \text{ [M+1]+}, 151.9 \text{ [M-COCH}_3+1]+, 135.0 \text{ [M-NHCOCH}_3]+.$ 

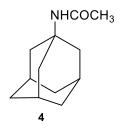
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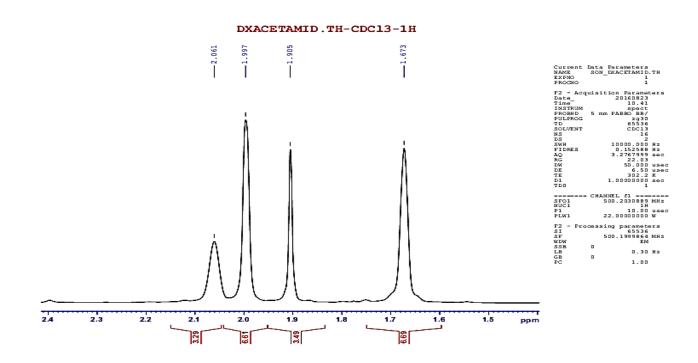
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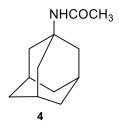
# $^{1}\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz): δ 5.45 (s, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 6H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 6H).

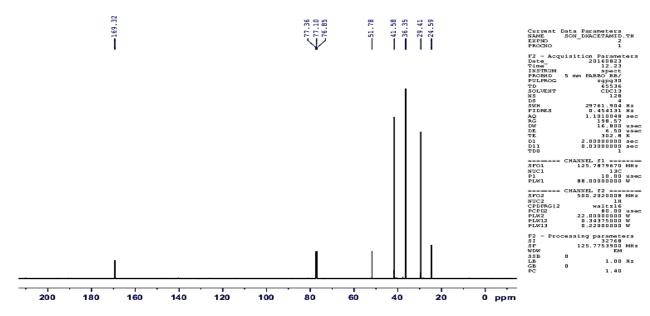


## <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

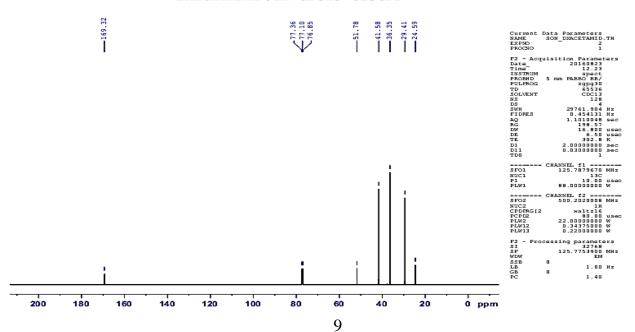


<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz):  $\delta$  169.32, 51.78, 41.58, 36.35, 29.41, 24.59.

#### DXACETAMID.TH-CDC13-C13CPD



#### DXACETAMID.TH-CDC13-C13CPD



# GC data of the synthesized N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)

GC conditions: FID Detector, temperature of 250°C

Column: (5%-Phenyl)-methylpolysiloxane, length of 30 m, diameter of 0.32 mm, film layer of 0.25  $\mu m.$ 

Column temperature of 115°C; Oven temperature of 250°C

Injection volume: 1 μl.

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                                                             Inj. No. :
Inj. Vol. :
Acq. Method : AMANTADI.M
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| Peak |
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# |
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205.135 | 99.200 |
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Instrument 1 Wed, 2. Aug. 2017 10:21:24 am Page 1 of 1

Figure S1. GC chromatogram of the synthesized N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)

# 2. GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF AMANTADINE HYDROCHLORIDE

## 2.1. Effect of reaction parameters on the synthesis of amantadine.HCl (1)

**Table S5.** Effect of temperature on the yield of amantadine.HCl (1)

No.	Temperature (°C)	Reaction time* (h)	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	188	3,5	0.84	55.62
2	150	4,5	1.00	66.22
3	140	7	1.03	68.20
4	130	6	1.12	74.16
5	125	8	1.15	76.15
6	120	10	1.14	75.49
7	110	15	1.03	68.20

Other reaction parameters. Molar ratio of reactants (KOH: PG:  $H_2O$ : N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)) = (5: 8: 3.7: 1).

Table S6. Effect of reaction time on the yield of amantadine.HCl

No.	Reaction time (h)	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	6	1.02	67.54
3	7	1.08	71.51
4	8	1.15	76.15
5	8.5	1.18	78.13
6	9	1.15	76.15

Other reaction parameters. Temperature = 125°C; Molar ratio of reactants (KOH:

PG:  $H_2O: N$ -(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)) = (5 : 8 : 3.7 : 1).

<sup>\*</sup> Time for reaction to finish determined by TLC.

**Table S7.** Effect of molar ratio of KOH to N-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4) on the yield of amantadine .HCl

No.	Molar ratio of KOH: Compound 4	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	3.5 : 1	0.61	40.39
2	4.5 : 1	1.05	69.53
3	5.0:1	1.18	78.13
4	5.5:1	1.21	80.12
5	6.0 : 1	1.22	80.78

Other reaction parameters. Temperature =  $125^{\circ}$ C; Time = 8.5 h; Molar ratio of reactants (PG: H<sub>2</sub>O: N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide (4)) = (8: 3.7: 1).

**Table S8.** Effect of mole ratio of PG to *N*-(1-adamantyl) acetamide (4) on the yields of amantadine. HCl

No.	Molar ratio of PG: Compound 4	Weight (g)	Yield (%)
1	5:1	0.99	65.55
2	6:1	1.19	78.80
3	7:1	1.23	81.44
4	8:1	1.21	80.12
5	9:1	1.18	78.13

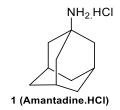
**Other reaction parameters.** Temperature = 125°C, Time = 8.5 h, Molar ratio of (KOH: H<sub>2</sub>O: *N*-(1-adamantyl)acetamide) = (5.5 : 3.7 : 1).

⇒ **Results.** The combination of reaction parameters that gives the highest yield of amantadine. HCl: Temperature = 125°C; Time = 8.5 h; Molar ratio of (KOH: PG: H<sub>2</sub>O: N-(1-adamantyl)acetamide molar ratio (4)) = (5.5: 7: 3.7: 1).

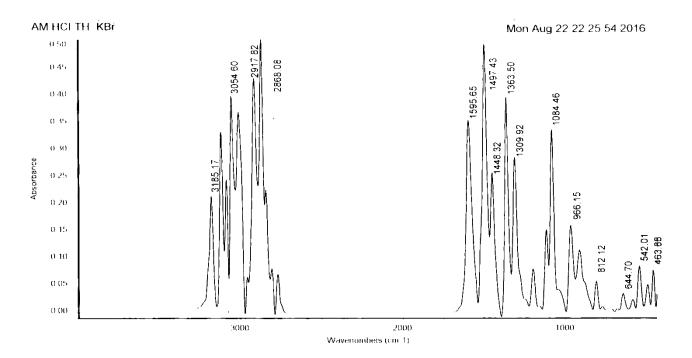
#### 2.2. Experimental section

Amantadine hydrochloride (1). A mixture of 82% potassium hydroxide (600 g, 8.74 mol), water (100 mL) and propylene glycol (750 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, to which was added 4 (290 g, 1.5 mol). The mixture was maintained at 125°C-130°C for 8.5 h, then cooled to room temperature and followed by the addition of ice-cold water (2.00 L). The reaction mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 2.00 L). The separated organic layer was concentrated by three-fold. To the concentrate was added 5N aq. HCl (1.40 L), stirred at 55-60°C for 1 h, and then cooled to room temperature. The resulting aqueous layer was evaporated under vacuum to give a white solid, to which was added acetone (200 mL), stirred at 50°C for 1 h, and then at 0-5°C for additional 1 h. The obtained colorless precipitate was filtered off and dried under vacuum to give 1. Yield: 232 g (82%).  $R_f$ =0.5 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH/25% aqueous NH<sub>3</sub>= 6:1:1). Purity (GC): 99.22%,  $t_R$  10.10 min; mp 360°C.  $^1$ H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.28 (br, s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 6H); 1.69 (s, 6H).  $^1$ 3C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz):  $\delta$  52.95, 40.56, 35.38, 28.97. IR (KBr): cm<sup>-1</sup> 3331.73-3185.17 (N-H); 3054.60-2917.82 (C-H); 1363.50 (C-N). MS: m/z = 151.9 [M+1]<sup>+</sup>, 135.0 [M-NH<sub>2</sub>-1]<sup>+</sup>.

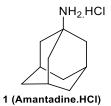
# IR spectrum of amantadine hydrochloride (1)



**IR (KBr):** cm<sup>-1</sup> 3331.73-3185.17 (N-H); 3054.60-2917.82 (C-H); 1363.50 (C-N)

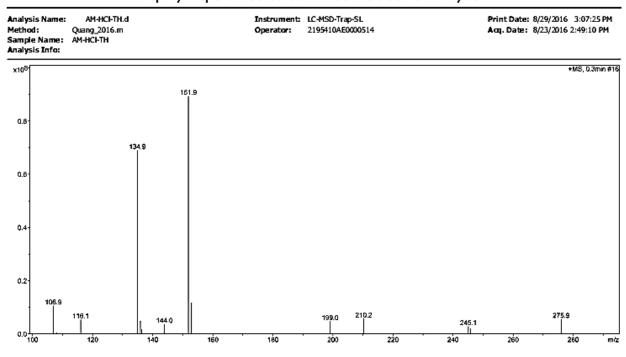


## MS spectrum of amantadine hydrochloride (1)



**MS**:  $m/z = 151.9 [M + 1]^+$ , 135.0 [M-NH<sub>2</sub>-1]<sup>+</sup>.

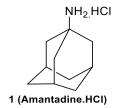
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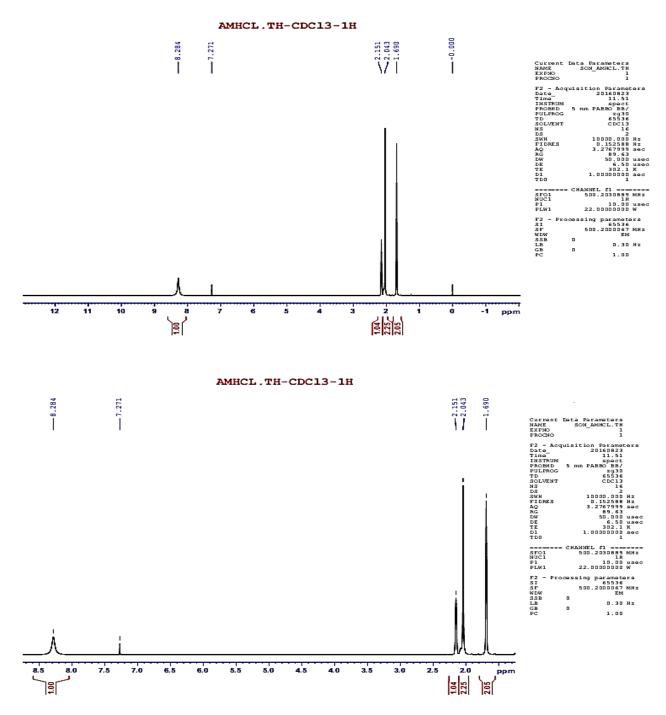
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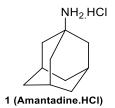
# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of amantadine hydrochloride (1) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



 $^{1}$ H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz):  $\delta$  8.28 (br, s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 6H); 1.69 (s, 6H).

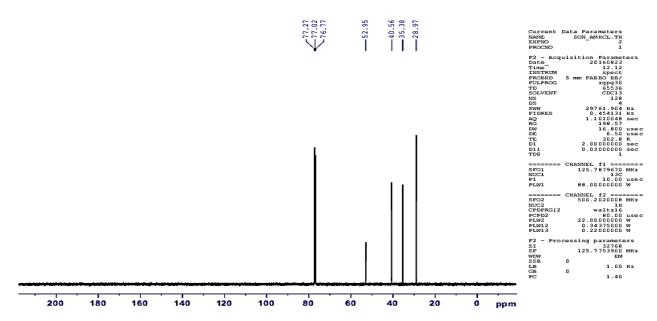


# <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of amantadine hydrochloride (1) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

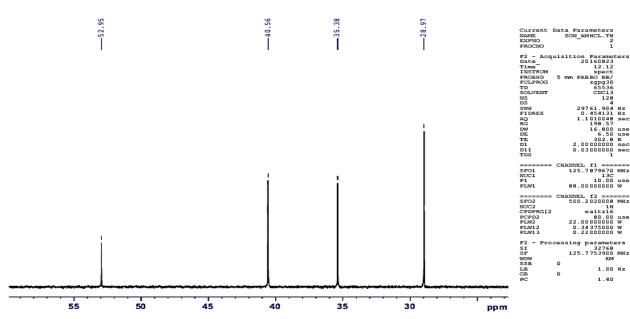


<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz): δ 52.95, 40.56, 35.38, 28.97.

#### AMHCL.TH-CDC13-C13CPD



#### AMHCL.TH-CDC13-C13CPD



# TLC of standard amantadine HCl (A), synthesized amantadine HCl (B), and a mixture of these two reagents (C)

Method: Silicagel Aluminium Art 5562 DC – Alurolle Kieselgel 60 F254 (Merck).

Solvent system: chloroform: methanol (9:1).

Visualization Reagents: Dragendorf reagent.

Samples for TLC: Synthesized amantadine. HCl, reference amantadine. HCl, and a mixture of these two reagents. The chemicals were dissolved in dichloromethane (0.1g/1ml).

Triple small spots of each solution were applied to a TLC plate. The plate was dried shortly in a vacuum chamber at room temperature. Development and visualization of TLC were performed following above conditions.

**Results:** Three red spots on TLC plate have the same  $R_{\rm f}$  value, indicating that they could be the same compound.

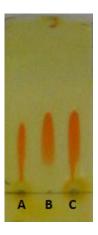


Figure S2. TLC of amantadine HCl. (A) standard amantadine HCl, (B) synthesized amantadine HCl, (C) a mixture of the two reagents.

## GC data of the synthesized amantadine hydrochloride (1)



GC condition: FID Detector, temperature of 250°C

Column: (5%-Phenyl)-methylpolysiloxane, length of 30 m, diameter of 0.32 mm, film layer of 0.25  $\mu m.$ 

Column temperature of 115°C; Oven temperature of 250°C

Injection volume: 1 μl.

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Inj. Vol. :
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Figure S3. GC chromatogram of the synthesized amantadine hydrochloride (1)