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Synthetical Application of Alkyl 2-isothiocyanatocarboxylates. A Simple Synthesis of 5-Substituted-3-amino-2-thioxo-4imidazolidinones (3-Amino-2-thiohydantoins)

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Abstract: The title 3-amino-2-thiohydantoins 3 has been prepared in very good yields by the reaction of alkyl isothiocynatocarboxylates 1 with hydrazine hydrate. The synthesis of starting isothiocyanates as well as spectral data of 3-aminothiohydantoins and alkyl isothiocyanatocarboxylates has been presented.

Keywords: thiohydantoin, isothiocyanate, thiosemicarbazide, agrochemicals.

Introduction

In the last twenty years, much interest has been focused on the synthesis of N-aminoheterocycles, since this class of compounds has interesting biological properties. Numerous heterocyclic compounds having a thiourea or a thiosemicarbazide moiety have been found to be active as agrochemicals [1-3]. As a part of our research in the synthesis of novel heterocycles derived from α -aminoacids we have found a very simple way leading to the 3-aminothiohydantoins.

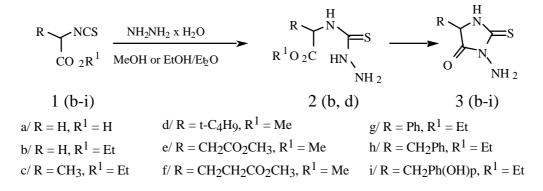
The title compounds of the general formula 3 are novel, except for 3b (R=H), which has been pos-

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tulated as a product of sodium ethoxide catalyzed cyclization of the thiosemicarbazide **2b** [4], or by thermal cyclization of the compound **2b** [5]. Gut *et all.* [6], relying mainly on infrared spectral evidence, showed that 6-oxo-3-thioxo-hexahydro-1,2,4-triazine prepared by Gante and Lautsch [7] is in reality 3-amino-2-thiohydantoin **3b**. 3-Acetamino-2-thiohydantoin was prepared as a side product of the thermal cyclization of 1-Acetylamino-4-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-3-thiosemicarbazide in dimethyl-formamide [8]. N-substituted derivatives of 3-aminothiohydantoins can be prepared by the reaction of α -chlorocarboxylic acid hydrazides with potassium thiocyanate in acetonitrile proceeding via thiocyanates and isothiocynates, respectively [9,10].

Results and discussion

The general method of preparation **3b-i** is based on the reaction of alkyl 2isothiocyanatocarboxylates **1** with the hydrazine hydrate (Scheme 1). This method allows preparation of title compounds **3** starting from α -aminoacids, which are subsequently transformed to isothiocyanates **1**. As it has been stated in our previous paper, isothiocyanatocarboxylates are mostly stable and good accessible compounds [11].



Scheme 1.

Isothiocyanate **1d** prepared by the thiophosgene method [11] is until now an unknown compound. ¹H-, and ¹³C-NMR spectra of **1d-i**, have not been reported yet (Table 1). The reaction of isothiocyanates with hydrazine hydrate is stopped in the case of **1b** on the stage of 4ethoxycarbonylmethylthiosemicarbazide **2b** either by cooling to laboratory temperature, or by the reflux of isothiocyanate **1b** and hydrazine hydrate in ethanol. Compound **2b** cyclised to **3b** when heated to its melting, or by a short reflux (1 minute) in ethanol in the presence of a subequimolar amount of sodium ethanolate. A longer reflux (0.5 hour) with an equimolar amount of sodium ethanolate led to the sodium carboxylatemethythiosemicarbazide or carboxymethylthiosemicarbazide **2a**, respectively. The Conversion of **2d** to **3d** was carried out and monitored in an NMR tube without isolation of **3d**. In all other cases 3-amino-2-thiohydantoins **3** were isolated, without thiosemicarbazide intermediate **2**. Our attempts to prepare **2c**, **e-i** by change of temperature (0° C) or by change of the solvent (diethyl ether) failed. Compound **3c** crystallized with difficulties and a prolonged standing upon crystallization from ethanol-diethyl ether was necessary.

The physicochemical data 3-aminothiohydantoins **3** are summarized in the Table 2 and Table 3. Structural assignment of isothiocyanates **1** and 3-aminothiohydantoins **3** is based on spectroscopic data (IR, ¹H, ¹³C NMR, mass spectrometry) (Tables 1-3).

In summary, we have synthesized in novel and facile way 3-aminothiohydantoins **3** and a new isothiocyanate **1d**.

Experimental

Hydrazine hydrate, thiophosgene, glycine, L- α -alanine, DL-tert-leucine, L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, DL-phenylglycine, DL-phenylalanine, L-tyrosine were purchased from Fluka. Solvents were purified, dried and distilled. Melting points (uncorrected) were determined on a Boetius hot plate. Chromatography: TLC: Silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ (Merck). Column chromatography: Silica gel 60, mesh size 0.04 - 0.0630 mm (Merck). Elemental analyses were obtained using Carlo Erba CHNS-OEA 1108 - Elemental Analyzer. Optical rotation values were measured on a Perkin Elmer P 241 polarimeter. IR spectra were recorded using a Philips FTIR PU 9800 spectrometer, with only selected peaks reported. UV spectra were measured in MeOH solution and were recorded on a Specord UV-VIS M-40 (Zeiss Jena) instrument. Mass spectra were recorded on a AEI MS 902 S electron ionization spectrometer (EI = 70eV). ¹H NMR (300 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (75 MHz) spectra were recorded on a Varian VXR 300. Spectra were internally referenced to TMS. Peaks are reported in ppm down field of TMS. ¹³C NMR peak assignments were made by DEPT editing of the spectra.

General metod for preparation of isothiocyanates 1b-i

A solution of the requiste amino ester hydrochloride (1g) in water (10ml) was mixed with chloroform (10ml) and a stock solution of thiophosgene (1.05 mol-equivalent) was added under stirring with simultaneous addition of a reagent neutralizing the hydrogen chloride, liberated during the reaction (NaHCO₃). The addition was carried out at such rate as to maintain the coloration of the reaction mixture due to an excess of thiophosgene. After the carbon dioxide evolution had ceased, the chloroform layer was separated, washed successively with 0.1M-HCl (2×10 ml) and water (3×10 ml), dried over sodium sulphate and taken down at 25°C. The oily residue was distilled under diminished pressure, or, alternatively, the solid compound was crystallized from a suitable solvent [11] (Tab.1).

Ethoxycarbonylmethylthiosemicarbazide (2b)

Yield 95%, mp. 172°-174° C, lit. [5] 171° C, Elemental anal. for C₅H₁₁N₃O₂S (M 177.24), calc. / found %C 33,88 / 33.76, %H 6.26 / 6.31, %N 23.71 / 23.67, %S 18.09 / 18.07 .

MS (70eV) m/z (%): 177 (M⁺, 96), 132 (13), 131 (100), 118 (10), 115 (6), 104 (30), 103 (47), 102 (5), 90 (12), 75 (26), 74 (41), 73 (14), 72 (81), 70 (5), 62 (7), 60 (28), 59 (15), 56 (5), 55 (17), 46 (22), $\frac{1}{2}$

45 (44), 44 (38), 43 (37), 42 (22), 41 (13).

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) : 3351, 3312, 3271, 3215, 1750, 1632, 1545, 1497, 1398, 1206, 1375, 1341, 1296, 1240, 1208.

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ / TMS) : 1.18 (t, J = 7.1, 3H, CH₃), 3.27 (s, 4.07 (q, J = 7.1, 2H, OCH₂), 4.21 (d, J = 3.0, 2H, <u>CH₂NH</u>), 4.48 (br, 2H, NH₂), 8.11 (t, J = 3.0, 1H, <u>NH</u>-CH₂), 8.89 (s, 1H, NH-N).

¹³C-NMR (DMSO- d_6 / TMS): 14.1 (CH₃), 44.7 (CH₂NH), 60.2 (CH₂O), 169.8 (C=O), 181.9 (C=S).

Methoxycarbonyl-t-butylmethylthiosemicarbazide (2d)

Yield 60%, m.p. 108° - 111°C,

MS (70eV) m/z (%): 219 (M⁺, 54), 188 (14), 187 (24), 184 (10), 160 (12), 159 (12), 146 (8), 144 (10), 131 (24), 128 (18), 115 (20), 112 (10), 99 (14), 90 (12), 89 (18), 88 (28), 86 (74), 84 (28), 73 (20), 72 (42), 69 (36), 58 (44), 57 (64), 56 (32), 55 (28), 41 (60), 37 (42), 35 (100), 32 (100). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3368, 3316, 3295, 2972, 2959, 1730 cm⁻¹.

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆ / TMS) : 0.95 (s, 9H, (CH₃)₃C), 3.65 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.70 (br, 2H, NH₂), 4.79 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.3, CH), 7.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.3, <u>NH</u>-CH), 9.05 (s, 1H, NH-N). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆ / TMS) : 26.53, 34.31, 51.55, 63.56, 171.5, 181.3

3-Aminothiohydantoin (3b)

Method A: 0.44 g (3 mM) of **2b** is heated (160° C) under vacuum (0.1 mbar) for 0.5 hours. The dark solid afforded after recrystallization from ethanol (charcoal) 0.12 g (36%) of gray crystals, mp. 159-160° C, with satisfactory spectral data (Table 2).

Method B: 1.64g (9.2 *mM*) of **2b** was dissolved in ethanol (50 ml) under reflux, water solution of sodium hydroxide (0.1g in 2 ml H₂O) was added, reaction mixture was after 1 minute cooled to 50° C, acidified by diluted HCl (1:10) to pH 6.5. Purification of the reaction mixture with active charcoal and crystallization afforded 0.4 g (33%) of **3b**, mp 156 -158° C. Recrystallisation from methanol gave sample with mp.159 -160° (TLC: CHCl₃ / MeOH 9:1, R_f 0.27) having satisfactory elemental analysis data and identical spectral data as the compound **3b** prepared by the method A.

3-Aminothiohydantoins 3; General procedure

A solution of hydrazin hydrate 80% (0.62 g, 11 mM) in MeOH or EtOH (3 mL) was added dropwise to an intensively stirred cooled solution (0° C) of the appropriate isothiocyanate **1b-i** (10 mM) in diethyl ether (20 mL). The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at laboratory temperature (22°C) and then allowed to stand in refrigerator (4°C) for 2 hours. The precipitate was separated by suction filtration, and washed by Et₂O. Recrystallization from EtOH / Et₂O resulted in white crystals (Table 2, Table 3).

Product	$[\alpha]^{22}$	IR	¹ H NMR (CDCl ₃ /TMS)	¹³ C NMR (CDCl ₃ /TMS)		
	(g /100ml)	(cm ⁻¹)	δ (ppm), J (Hz)	δ (ppm)		
	n - hexane					
1d ^c	±	2081,	1.06 (s, 9H, (CH ₃) ₃ C), 3.81 (s, 3H,	26.5 (CH ₃), 36.8 (<u>C(</u> CH ₃) ₃), 68.		
		1750 ^b	OCH ₃), 3.96 (s, 1H, H-2)	(OCH ₃), 136.1 (NCS), 167.8 (C=O)		
1e	-26.2°	2054,	2.98 (dd, $J = 11.2$, 5.5, H-3a), 3.04	36.9 (C-3), 52.0, 53.2 (2xOCH ₃), 55.		
	(0,29)	1740 ^a	(dd, 1H, J = 11.2, 5.5, H-3b), 3.75 (s,	(C-2), 139.0 (NCS), 167.4, 168.		
			3H, OCH ₃), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 4.75	(2xC=0)		
			$(dd, 1H, 2 \ge J = 4.9, H-2)$			
1f	-32.4°	2085,	2.16 (m, 1H, H-3a), 2.30 (m, 1H, H-	28.2 (C-4), 29.4 (C-3), 51.6, 53.		
	(0.37)	1740 ^b	3b), 2.53 (m, 2H, H-4), 3.71 (s, 3H,	(2xOCH ₃), 58.2 (C-2), 137.8 (NCS		
			OCH3), 3.83 (s, 3H, OCH3), 4.44 (dd,	166.2, 171.9 (2xC=O)		
			1H, 2 x $J = 4.9$, H-2)			
1g	±	2052,	1.25 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$, OCH ₂ <u>CH</u> ₃), 4.21	14.0 (OCH ₂ <u>CH</u> ₃), 62.9 (OCH ₂), 62.		
		1749	(q, 2H, $J = 7.1$, O <u>CH</u> ₂ CH ₃ , 5.26 (s,	(C-2), 126.8, 129.1, 129.3 (C _{arom} .		
			1H, H-2), 7.42-7.98 (m, 5H _{arom.})	131.0 (C-1'arom.), 139.8 (NCS), 167.		
				(C=O)		
1h	±	2110,	1.27 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$, OCH ₂ CH ₃), 3.23	14.1 (OCH ₂ <u>CH</u> ₃), 39.7 (C-3), 60.9 (C		
		2170,	(dd, 1H, $J = 4.8$, 13.7, H-3a), 3.11 (dd,	2), 62.6 (OCH ₂), 127.6, 128.8, 129.4		
		1742,	1H, $J = 8.2, 13.7, H-3b$), 4.22 (q, 2H,	(3xC _{arom.}), 135.1		
		1732 ^a	$J = 7.2, OCH_2CH_3), 4.44 (dd, 1H, 2 x)$	(C-1'arom.), 138.0 (NCS), 167.		
			J = 4.8, H-2), 7.21-7.35 (m, 5H, H _a -	(C=O)		
			rom)			
1i	-35.3°	2064,	1.29 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$, O <u>CH</u> ₂ CH ₃), 3.07	14.1 (OCH ₂ <u>CH</u> ₃), 38.9 (C-3), 61.1 (C		
	(0.45)	1760,	(dd, 1H, $J = 7.8$, 14.0, H-3a), 3.17 (dd,	2), 62.7 (OCH ₂), 115.7 (C-2',6'), 127		
		1749 ^a	1H, $J = 4.8$, 14.0, H-3b), 4.21 (q, 2H, 2	(C-1'), 130.7 (C-3',5' _{arom.}), 137.		
			$x J = 7.2, OCH_2CH_3), 4.41 (dd, 1H, 2)$	(NCS), 155.1 (C-4'), 168.1 (C=O)		
			x $J = 4.7$, H-2), 6.79 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$,			
			H_{arom}), 7.09 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$, H_{arom} .)			

 Table 1. Spectral Data of Isothiocyanates 1.

a-CHCl₃ solution b-KBr disc/film c-yield 21%, b.p.29°C/0.09 mbar

Product	$[\alpha]^{22}$ (g / 100 ml)	UV (MeOH) λ_m (nM)	IR (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H NMR (DMSO-d ₆ /TMS)	¹³ C NMR (DMSO d ₆ /TMS) δ (ppm)	
				δ (ppm), J (Hz)		
					C-2,4,5	others
3b	-	239.5 (3.84)	3283, 3179,	4.08 (s, 2H, CH ₂), 4.96 (s, 2H, NH ₂),	183.55	_
			3135, 1742,	10.06 (bs, 1H, NH)	169.42	
			1514		46.99	
3c	+3.7° (0.4)	234.0 (3.48)	3304, 3240,	1.46 (d, 3H, $J = 7.1$, CH ₃), 4.09 (dq, 1H,	182.63	16.21
	MeOH	264.0 (3.97)	3210, 1741,	J = 7.1, 1.3, CH, 9.65 (bs, 1H, NH)	172.47	
			1507		53.09	
3d	<u>+</u>	_	_	0.94 (s, 9H, (CH ₃) ₃ C)), 3.73 (s, 2H, NH ₂),	183.10	34.91
				3.89 (s, 1H, CH), 10.27 (bs, 1H, NH)	170.49	25.27
					65.59	
3e	- 25.4°	235.8 (3.85)	3360, 3230,	2.81 (d, 2H, $J = 5.1$, CH ₂), 3.60 (s, 3H,	183.40	169.23
	(0.45)	264.8 (4.35)	1744, 1729	OCH ₃), 4.43 (dd, 1H, 2 x $J = 5.4$, CH),	170.73	51.74
	4% HCl			4.98 (s, 2H, NH ₂), 10.18 (bs, 1H, NH)	53.75	34.41
3f	- 25.3°	235.8 (3.83)	3343, 3240,	1.9 (m, 2H, CCH ₂), 2.43 (m, 2H,	183.0	171.35
	(0.27)	264.6 (4.32)	3196, 1740,	CH_2CO), 3.60 (s, 3 H, OCH ₃), 4.23 (dd,	172.25	51.44
	4% HCl		1732, 1501	1H, 2 x $J = 5.4$, CH), 4.98 (s, 2H, NH ₂),	56.29	28.46
				10.29 (bs, 1H, NH)		26.04
3g	±	270.0 (4.17)	3324, 3248,	5.08 (s, 2H, NH), 5.38 (s, 1H, CH), 7.45 -	183.30	134.40
			3162, 1757,	7.26 (m, 5H, H _{arom.}), 10.70 (bs, 1H, NH)	170.22	128.76
			1518		60.59	127.57
						126.88
3h	<u>+</u>	238.0 (3.78)	3308, 3235,	3.05 (dd, 1H, J = 14.1, 6.1, CHH), 3.21	182.66	134.91
		266.0 (4.25)	3179, 1736,	(dd, 1H, J =14.3, 4.4, CHH), 3.30 (s, 2H,	170.78	129.4
			1510	NH ₂), 4.31 (dd, 1H, $J = 6.1, 4.3, CH$),	58.16	128.11
				7.20-7.43 (m, 5H, H _{arom.}), 9.90 (bs, 1H,		126.77
				NH)		35.83
3i	+12.0°	226.7 (4.04)	3435, 3299,	2.47 (m, 2H, CH ₂), 4.42 (m, 1H, CH),	182.61	156.09
	(0.14)	266.2 (4.26)	3237, 3177,	4.83 (s, 1H, NH ₂), 6.60 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$,	170.90	130.42
	4% HCl		1724, 1514	$H_{arom.}$), 6.92 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$,	58.48	124.80
				H arom.), 9.28 (s, 1H, OH), 10.25 (bs, 1H,		114.96
				NH)		35.02

 Table 2. Spectral data of 3-Aminothiohydantoins 3.

Prod-	mp (°C)	Moleculare	MS m/z (%)
uct	Yield (%)	Formula ^a	
		M.W.	
3 b	159 - 160	C ₃ H ₅ N ₃ OS	131 (M ⁺ ·, 100), 103 (47), 74 (20), 73 (5), 72 (11), 60 (6), 55 (4), 47 (5), 45 (10),
	80	131.15	43 (13), 34 (41), 33 (14)
3c	161 - 163	C ₄ H ₇ N ₃ OS	145 (M ⁺ ·, 100), 117 (27), 86 (17), 74 (13), 60 (8), 44 (56)
	70	145.18	
3e	152 - 154	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O ₃ S	203 (M ⁺ ·, 100), 175 (13), 172 (14), 171 (6), 144 (20), 143 (16), 130 (11), 116
	72	203.22	(5), 113 (30), 112 (9), 102 (96), 101 (25), 86 (22), 85 (29), 75 (24), 74 (39), 70
			(39), 60 (26), 59 (42), 58 (8), 57 (16), 55 (34), 54 (5), 43 (46)
3f	160 - 61	C7H11N3O3S	217 (M ⁺ ·, 100), 186 (18), 185 (49), 158 (5), 144 (11), 143 (15), 126 (11), 116
	75	217.34	(11), 114 (5), 102 (8), 98 (17), 84 (60), 75 (9), 74 (12), 59 (5), 56 (13), 55 (13)
3g	157 - 158	C9H9N3OS	207 (M ⁺ ·, 100), 205 (7), 179 (20), 148 (47), 147 (27), 118 (14), 106 (58), 104
Jg	80	207.25	(14), 102 (5), 91 (8), 90 (15), 89 (5), 79 (8), 77 (10), 74 (15), 51 (6)
	80	207.25	(14), 102 (5), 91 (8), 90 (15), 89 (5), 79 (8), 77 (10), 74 (15), 51 (0)
3h	234 - 235	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ N ₃ OS	221 (M ⁺ ·, 61), 193 (26), 163 (5), 162 (5), 131 (7), 130 (13), 128 (13), 121 (6),
	75	221.28	120 (64), 119 (5), 118 (5), 117 (17), 116 (20), 106 (45), 104 (13), 103 (16), 102
			(12), 92 (23), 91 (100), 89 (5), 86 (5), 78 (8), 77 (17), 75 (18), 65 (23), 63 (6), 51
			(12), 50 (6)
3i	210 - 212	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ N ₃ O ₂ S	237 (M ⁺ ·, 12), 131 (10), 122 (9), 108 (9), 107 (100), 77 (5)
	64	237.27	

Table 3. Physicochemical data and Mass spectra of 3-Aminothiohydantoins 3.

^a Satisfactory microanalyses obtained: C± 0.3, H± 0.2, N±0.3, S± 0.4

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Sample Availability: Available from the authors.

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