

Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions of 5-methylene-2-oxazolidinone and 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione with isocyanates

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5-Methylene-2-oxazolidinone (1) and 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione (4) react with various isocyanates to give the corresponding urethanes 3 and 5 in high yields in the presence of palladium(0) or palladium(II) catalyst under mild reaction conditions. A mechanism is proposed. Copyright © 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEYWORDS: transition metal; catalyst; 5-methylene-2-oxazolidinone; 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione; isocyanates; urethanes

INTRODUCTION

Advantage has been taken of the coordination of transition metals to stabilize reactive intermediates, such as carbene, cyclobutadiene, trimethylenemethane (TMM; Fig. 1), etc. There is also much that can be learned by the preparation of new transition-metal complexes of otherwise unstable and highly reactive chemical species.¹ Carbene complexes have shown widespread utility for organic synthesis,² and the introduction of the TMM–palladium complex by Trost and coworkers, amongst others, has provided fruitful chemistry in cycloaddition constructing cyclopentane skeletons.^{3–6} Transition-metal complexes of heterotrimethylenemethane,^{7–12} silatrimethylene-methane,^{13,14} and thiatrimethylenemethane^{15,16} have been investigated from the point of view of their structural interest and synthetic utility. Especially, the reaction of 5-methylene-1,3-dioxolan-2-one with aromatic isocyanates to give the

corresponding oxazolidinones as a result of [3 + 2] cycloaddition is very attractive.^{17,18} During our own investigation on the fixation of carbon dioxide using propargylamine in the presence of palladium(0) catalyst, we found that cyclic enol carbamate **1** and cyclic urethane **2** could be obtained in moderate yields (Scheme 1). (Mitsudo *et al.*¹⁹ have reported ruthenium-catalyzed selective synthesis of enol carbamates (5-methylene-2-oxazolidinones).) Thus, we examined the reaction of enol carbamate (5-methylene-2-oxazolidinone) (**1**) or cyclic urethane **2** with isocyanates in the presence of metal catalysts because we expected that [3 + 2] cycloadditions in the fashion of Murai would take place. Herein, we wish to report the full details of the reactions of **1,2** and 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione (**4**) with isocyanates in the presence of transition-metal catalysts, along with a proposed reaction mechanism.

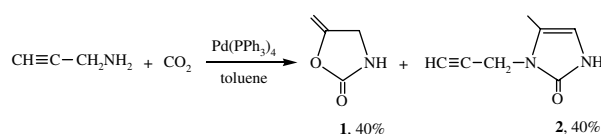
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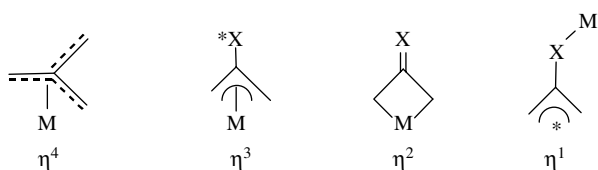
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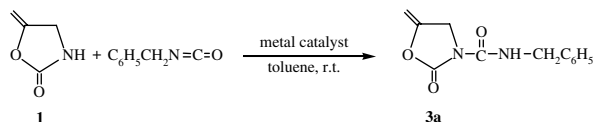
Scheme 1.

Figure 1. TMM-PdL₂ complexes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We found that 5-methylene-2-oxazolidinone (**1**) can react with benzylisocyanate in the presence of Pd(PPh₃)₄, Pd₂(dba)₃, or Pd(OAc)₂ catalyst to give the condensed product **3a** in excellent yields under mild reaction conditions rather than a [3 + 2] cycloaddition product (Scheme 2; Table 1, entries 1–3). However, the other transition-metal catalysts, such as RuH₄(PPh₃)₂, CuBr, Ni(acac)₂, gave low yields of **3a** under the same reaction conditions (Table 1, entries 4–9). No reactions occurred in the absence of metal catalysts. The aliphatic isocyanate can also react with **1** to give the condensed product **3b** at room temperature (Scheme 3; Table 2, entry 1). As can be seen from Table 2, aromatic isocyanates needed higher temperature to complete the reaction and 73–95% of the condensed products could be obtained at 60 °C (Scheme 3; Table 2, entries 2–9).

In fact, the reactivities of isocyanates have been well documented,²⁰ and it is known that tertiary amines,²⁰ organolithium,²¹ lead²² and tin^{23–26} compounds have good to excellent catalytic activities for the reaction of alcohols and



Scheme 2.

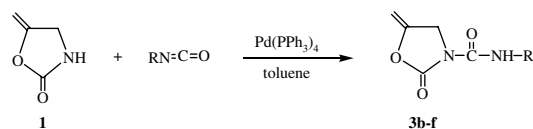
Table 1. Transition-metal-catalyzed reactions of 5-methylene-2-oxazolidinone (**1**) with benzylisocyanate

Entry	Transition-metal catalyst	Yield ^a (%)
1	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	99
2	Pd(OAc) ₂	99
3	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	99
4	RuH ₄ (PPh ₃) ₂	5
5	Ir(CO)Cl(PPh ₃) ₂	5
6	NiBr ₂ (PPh ₃) ₂	3
7	CuBr	30 ^b
8	Ni(acac) ₂	20 ^c
9	V(acac) ₂	5 ^d

^a Isolated yield.^b 99% at 60 °C.^c 60% at 60 °C.^d 7% at 60 °C.

Table 2. Palladium-catalyzed reactions of 5-methylene-2-oxazolidinone (**1**) with isocyanate

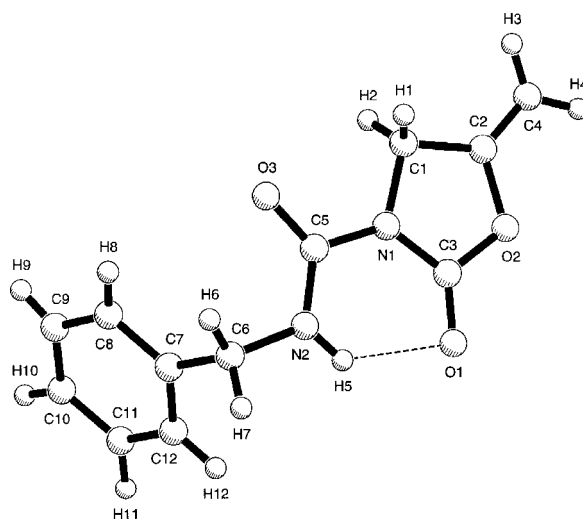
Entry	Isocyanate RN=C=O	Temperature (°C)	Product	Yield ^a (%)
1	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₇	20	3b	99
2	<i>p</i> -MeOC ₆ H ₄	20	3c	79
3	<i>p</i> -MeOC ₆ H ₄	60	3c	95
4	<i>m</i> -MeOC ₆ H ₄	20	3d	38
5	<i>m</i> -MeOC ₆ H ₄	60	3d	71
6	<i>o</i> -EtOC ₆ H ₄	20	3e	47
7	<i>o</i> -EtOC ₆ H ₄	60	3e	95
8	<i>p</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄	20	3f	34
9	<i>p</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄	60	3f	90

^a Isolated yield.

Scheme 3.

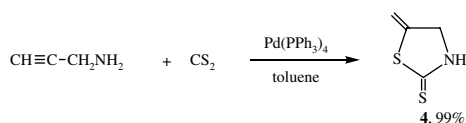
amines with isocyanates. However, the reactions of amides or carbamates with isocyanates are, in general, very difficult to carry out. Only some very special amides and carbamates can react with isocyanate under basic conditions.^{27–31} Moreover, the palladium-catalyzed reactions of carbamates with isocyanate have been seldom reported so far. The crystal structure of **3a** was found by X-ray analysis (Fig. 2).

On the other hand, we also found that the reaction of propargylamine with carbon disulfide in the presence

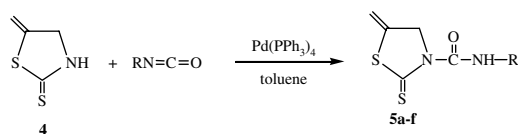
Figure 2. ORTEP drawing of **3a**.

of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ can give the corresponding 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione (**4**) in excellent yield (99%; Scheme 4). (Hanefield and Bercin³² have reported the synthesis of 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione from the direct reaction of propargylamine with carbon disulfide in 45% yield.) Thus, we also examined the reactions of 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione (**4**) with isocyanates in the presence of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (10 mol%; Scheme 5). Among these isocyanates, the aliphatic isocyanates, such as benzylisocyanate or octadecylisocyanate, gave the corresponding products **5** in 50% yield at room temperature, but almost quantitatively gave the final products in 99% yield at 60 °C. By contrast, the aromatic isocyanates gave the products in high yields only at 60 °C. The results are summarized in Table 3. The crystal structure of **5a** was found by X-ray analysis (Fig. 3).

Furthermore, we also found that 1*H*-imidazole-2-one, 1,2-dihydro-4-methyl-3-(2-propynyl) (**2**) can react with benzylisocyanate in toluene in the presence of palladium catalyst at 60 °C to give the corresponding condensed compound **6** in moderate yield (Scheme 6). In comparison, compound **1** is the most reactive substrate with isocyanates. Compound **4** is more reactive than **2** with isocyanates.



Scheme 4.



Scheme 5.

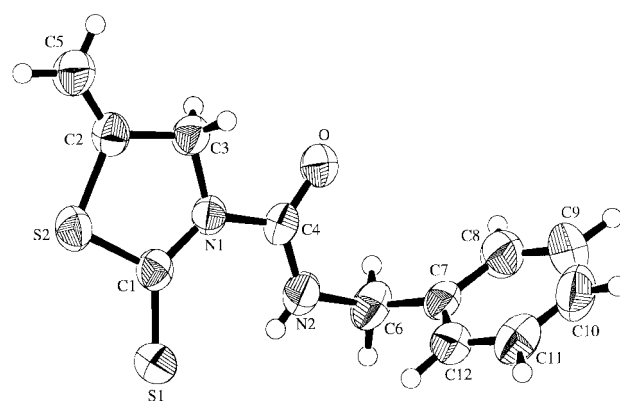
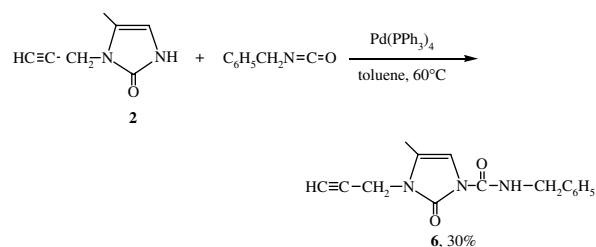
Table 3. Palladium-catalyzed reactions of 5-methylene-1,3-thiazolidine-2-thione (**4**) with isocyanate

Entry	Isocyanates $\text{RN}=\text{C}=\text{O}$	Temperature (°C)	Product	Yield ^a (%)
1	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$	20	5a	50
2	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$	60	5a	99
3	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$	60	5a	99 ^b
4	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}$	60	5b	97 ^c
5	<i>p</i> - MeOC_6H_4	60	5c	80
6	<i>m</i> - MeOC_6H_4	60	5d	70
7	<i>o</i> - EtOC_6H_4	60	5e	78
8	<i>p</i> - ClC_6H_4	60	5f	60

^a Isolated yield.

^b $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ was used as a catalyst.

^c 50% isolated yield at room temperature.

Figure 3. ORTEP drawing of **5a**.

Scheme 6.

It should be emphasized here that two isomers (the *endo* and *exo* forms) of **3a–g** and **5a–f** may be produced at the same time, owing to the C–N bond of carbamate having double bond character, but during the above reactions only one isomer of **3a–g** and **5a–f**, which has been determined as the *syn* form by X-ray analysis, was formed exclusively. From the crystal structures of **3a** and **5a** (Figs 2 and 3 and Tables 4 and 5; data deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and allocated the deposition numbers CCDC 160760 and 160761 respectively.), it is very clear that the intramolecular hydrogen bond between the carbonyl oxygen atom or the thiocarbonyl sulfur atom and the hydrogen atom of amide to form a six-membered ring is the driving force to give the *endo* form configurations of **3** and **5** ($\text{O1} \cdots \text{H5} = 2.064 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{S1} \cdots \text{H5} = 2.417 \text{ \AA}$; Fig. 4). We believe that the *endo* form is more stable than the *exo* one because of the intramolecular hydrogen bonding. Selected bond lengths and angles for **3a** and **5a** are listed in Tables 6 and 7 respectively.

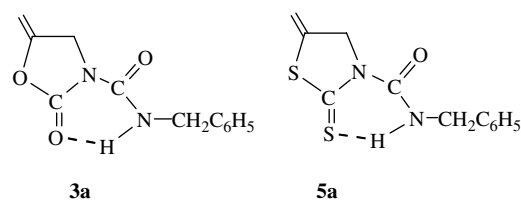
Figure 4. The intramolecular hydrogen bonds of **3a** and **5a**.

Table 4. Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement parameters for **3a**

<i>Crystal data</i>	
Empirical formula	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃
Formula weight	232.24
Crystal size (mm ³)	0.20 × 0.20 × 0.30
Crystal color, habit	Colorless, primitive
Temperature (°C)	20
Radiation, wavelength (Å)	Mo Kα, 0.71069
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$ (no. 2)
Unit cell dimensions	
<i>a</i> (Å)	10.621(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.393(3)
<i>c</i> (Å)	4.4400(9)
α (°)	92.721(10)
β (°)	95.086(10)
γ (°)	96.772(10)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	577.1(2)
<i>Z</i>	2
<i>D</i> _{calc} (g cm ⁻³)	1.337
Absorption coefficient μ (cm ⁻¹)	0.98
Crystallization solvent	Ethyl acetate–hexane
<i>Data collection</i>	
Instrument	Rigaku AFC7R
Scan	ω –2 θ , 16° min ⁻¹ (in ω)—up to 3 scans
Measured reflections	2161
Independent reflections	2040
Reflections with <i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)	5667
Intensity check	3 representative reflections every 200 reflections
Corrections	Lorentz and polarization
Secondary extinction coefficient	1.59956 × 10 ⁻⁵
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.017
θ_{\max} (°)	25
<i>Refinement</i>	
Refinement on <i>F</i> ²	
H atoms constrained	
Final <i>R</i> indices [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0388, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0983
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0663, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1109
Goodness-of-fit indicator	1.012
Parameters	203
Extinction coefficient	0.097(10)
Largest difference peak and hole (e ⁻ Å ⁻³)	0.143 and -0.156

Table 5. Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement parameters for **5a**

<i>Crystal data</i>	
Empirical formula	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃ S ₂
Formula weight	264.36
Crystal size (mm ³)	0.20 × 0.20 × 0.30
Crystal color, habit	Colorless, primitive
Temperature (°C)	20
Radiation, wavelength (Å)	Mo Kα, 0.710 69
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$ (no. 2)
Unit cell dimensions	
<i>a</i> (Å)	10.769(1)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.311(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	4.7820(7)
α (°)	97.058(10)
β (°)	97.173(10)
γ (°)	88.613(10)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	642.2(2)
<i>Z</i>	2
<i>D</i> _{calc} (g cm ⁻³)	1.406
Absorption coefficient μ (cm ⁻¹)	4.10
Crystallization solvent	Ethyl acetate–hexane
<i>Data collection</i>	
Instrument	Rigaku AFC7R
Scan	ω – 2 θ , 16° min ⁻¹ (in ω)—up to 4 scans
Measured reflections	3009
Independent reflections	2858
Reflections with <i>I</i> > 3 σ (<i>I</i>)	1951
Intensity check	3 representative reflections every 200 reflections
Corrections	Lorentz and polarization
Secondary extinction coefficient	2.34193 × 10 ⁻⁶
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.018
θ_{\max} (°)	27.5
<i>Refinement</i>	
Refinement on <i>F</i> ²	
H atoms constrained	
Final <i>R</i> indices [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0527, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1389
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0733, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1539
Goodness-of-fit indicator	1.052
Parameters	203
Extinction coefficient	0.022(8)
Largest difference peak and hole (e ⁻ Å ⁻³)	0.463 and -0.382

In order to clarify the scope and limitations of this novel palladium-catalyzed reaction, we carried out the reaction of linear amides with isocyanate but found that no reaction could take place under the same reaction conditions (Scheme 7).

Table 6. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for **3a**

O(1)–C(3)	1.192(2)
O(2)–C(2)	1.394(2)
O(2)–C(3)	1.356(2)
O(3)–C(5)	1.222(2)
N(1)–C(1)	1.454(2)
N(1)–C(3)	1.364(2)
N(1)–C(5)	1.407(2)
N(2)–C(5)	1.330(2)
N(2)–C(6)	1.463(3)
C(1)–C(2)	1.495(3)
C(2)–C(4)	1.299(3)
C(6)–C(7)	1.498(3)
C(7)–C(8)	1.371(3)
C(7)–C(12)	1.378(3)
C(8)–C(9)	1.395(4)
C(9)–C(10)	1.358(4)
C(10)–C(11)	1.352(4)
C(11)–C(12)	1.366(3)
C(2)–O(2)–C(3)	110.1(1)
C(1)–N(1)–C(3)	111.6(2)
C(1)–N(1)–C(5)	120.3(1)
C(3)–N(1)–C(5)	128.0(2)
C(5)–N(2)–C(6)	120.6(2)
N(1)–C(1)–C(2)	101.2(1)
O(2)–C(2)–C(1)	108.1(2)
O(2)–C(2)–C(4)	120.9(2)
C(1)–C(2)–C(4)	131.0(2)
O(1)–C(3)–O(2)	122.4(2)
O(1)–C(3)–N(1)	128.7(2)
O(2)–C(3)–N(1)	108.9(2)
O(3)–C(5)–N(1)	118.2(2)
O(3)–C(5)–N(2)	125.2(2)
N(1)–C(5)–N(2)	116.5(2)
N(2)–C(6)–C(7)	113.2(2)
C(6)–C(7)–C(8)	121.8(2)
C(6)–C(7)–C(12)	120.2(2)
C(8)–C(7)–C(12)	118.0(2)
C(7)–C(8)–C(9)	120.3(2)
C(8)–C(9)–C(10)	120.3(2)
C(9)–C(10)–C(11)	119.4(3)
C(10)–C(11)–C(12)	120.9(3)
C(7)–C(12)–C(11)	121.0(2)

Table 7. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for **5a**

S(1)–C(1)	1.641(3)
S(2)–C(1)	1.741(3)
S(2)–C(2)	1.755(3)
O–C(4)	1.221(3)
N(1)–C(1)	1.369(4)
N(1)–C(3)	1.468(4)
N(1)–C(4)	1.440(3)
N(2)–C(4)	1.312(4)
N(2)–C(6)	1.471(4)
C(2)–C(3)	1.506(4)
C(2)–C(5)	1.305(4)
C(6)–C(7)	1.513(4)
C(7)–C(8)	1.378(4)
C(7)–C(12)	1.380(4)
C(8)–C(9)	1.374(6)
C(9)–C(10)	1.375(6)
C(10)–C(11)	1.363(6)
C(11)–C(12)	1.384(5)
C(1)–S(2)–C(2)	94.5(1)
C(1)–N(1)–C(3)	117.1(2)
C(1)–N(1)–C(4)	128.4(3)
C(3)–N(1)–C(4)	114.4(2)
C(4)–N(2)–C(6)	120.7(3)
S(1)–C(1)–S(2)	118.8(2)
S(1)–C(1)–N(1)	130.6(2)
S(2)–C(1)–N(1)	110.6(2)
S(2)–C(2)–C(3)	109.7(2)
S(2)–C(2)–C(5)	124.9(2)
C(3)–C(2)–C(5)	125.4(3)
N(1)–C(3)–C(2)	108.0(2)
O–C(4)–N(1)	117.0(3)
O–C(4)–N(2)	125.2(3)
N(1)–C(4)–N(2)	117.8(3)
N(2)–C(6)–C(7)	113.5(3)
C(6)–C(7)–C(8)	120.3(3)
C(6)–C(7)–C(12)	121.3(3)
C(8)–C(7)–C(12)	118.4(3)
C(7)–C(8)–C(9)	121.1(4)
C(8)–C(9)–C(10)	119.9(4)
C(9)–C(10)–C(11)	119.9(4)
C(10)–C(11)–C(12)	120.1(4)
C(7)–C(12)–C(11)	120.6(3)

For the cyclic carbamate **7**, the reaction could take place, but the condensed product **8** was obtained in only 30% yield (Scheme 7). At present, we do not understand why **1** and **4** can react with isocyanates to give the coupling products in such high yields.

Concerning the reaction mechanism, three fundamental mechanisms of base-catalyzed reactions of isocyanates with hydrogen-acidic compounds have been discovered,³² but the transition-metal-catalyzed reaction remains uncertain.

Recently, Roy and coworkers³³ reported efficient organotin catalysts for the formation of urethanes and carried out kinetic and mechanistic investigations by spectroscopic analysis. Based on their findings, we believe that the reaction of **1,2** or **4** with isocyanates proceeded via a similar mechanism. A mechanism is proposed in Scheme 8, which consists of two stages: an initiation step and a propagation step. In the first stage, pre-coordination of isocyanates to palladium occurred to produce intermediate **A**, which underwent further attack



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mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by a silica-gel column chromatograph (eluent: petroleum ether/EtOAc = 5/1) to give **3a** as a white solid: 93 mg, 99% yield; m.p. 83–85 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1780 and 1702 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 4.49 (2H, d, J = 5.7, CH₂), 4.49 (1H, dd, J = 4.1, 2.2, CH₂), 4.63 (2H, t, J = 2.4, CH₂), 4.88 (1H, dd, J = 6.3, 2.7, CH₂), 7.26–7.38 (5H, m, Ar), 7.98 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 44.19, 46.23, 88.91, 127.63, 127.69, 128.77, 137.63, 147.30, 150.63 (C=O), 153.23 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 232 (M⁺). Anal. Found: C, 61.90; H, 5.23; N, 11.97. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃ (232.2354): C, 62.06; H, 5.21; N, 12.06%.

The formation of compound **3b**

This compound was prepared in the same manner as that described above. A white solid, 158 mg, 99% yield; m.p. 80–82 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1780 and 1704 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 0.85 (3H, t, J = 7.0, CH₃), 1.16–1.27 (30H, m, CH₂), 1.32–1.60 (2H, m, CH₂), 3.27 (2H, q, J = 7.0, CH₂), 4.32 (1H, dd, J = 4.3, 1.6, CH₂), 4.57 (2H, t, J = 2.3, CH₂), 4.84 (1H, dd, J = 5.6, 2.9, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 14.13, 22.71, 26.83, 29.26, 29.38, 29.53, 29.58, 29.60, 29.66, 29.72, 31.95, 40.34, 46.22, 88.67, 147.41, 150.52 (C=O), 153.27 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 395 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₂₃H₄₂N₂O₃ (394.5913), requires M, 394.3195; found: M⁺ 394.3190. Anal. Found: C, 70.10; H, 10.63; N, 7.07. calc. for C₂₃H₄₂N₂O₃ (394.5913): C, 70.01; H, 10.73; N, 7.10%.

The formation of compound **3c**

This compound was prepared in the same manner as that described above. A white solid, 95 mg, 95% yield; m.p. 116–118 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1778 and 1704 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 3.81 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.54 (1H, dd, J = 4.0, 2.2, CH₂), 4.69 (2H, t, J = 2.3, CH₂), 4.94 (1H, dd, J = 6.3, 2.7, CH₂), 6.88–6.92 (2H, m, Ar), 7.39–7.42 (2H, m, Ar), 9.48 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 46.17, 55.51, 89.23, 114.34, 122.03, 129.65, 147.05, 148.51, 153.02 (C=O), 156.79 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 248 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₄ (248.2348), requires M, 248.0797; found: M⁺ 248.0796. Anal. Found: C, 58.04; H, 4.73; N, 11.27. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₄ (248.2348): C, 58.06; H, 4.87; N, 11.29%.

The formation of compound **3d**

A white solid, 71 mg, 71% yield; m.p. 116–118 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1770 and 1713 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.52 (1H, dd, J = 3.9, 2.2, CH₂), 4.66 (2H, t, J = 2.4, CH₂), 4.92 (1H, dd, J = 5.8, 3.0, CH₂), 6.68 (1H, dt, J = 8.1, 0.8, Ar), 7.0 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 1.3, Ar), 7.10–7.30 (2H, m, Ar), 9.62 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 46.07, 55.31, 89.26, 105.61, 110.46, 112.15, 129.80, 137.90, 146.93, 147.77, 153.28 (C=O), 160.24 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 248 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₄ (248.2348), requires M, 248.0797; found: M⁺ 248.0779. Anal. Found: C, 57.94; H, 4.78; N, 11.33. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₄ (248.2348): C, 58.06; H, 4.87; N, 11.29%.

The formation of compound **3e**

A white solid, 101 mg, 95% yield; m.p. 117–119 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1780 and 1704 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 1.48 (3H, t, J = 7.0, CH₃), 4.08 (2H, q, J = 7.0, CH₂), 4.49 (1H, dd, J = 4.1, 2.3, CH₂), 4.66 (2H, t, J = 2.3, CH₂), 4.89 (1H, dd, J = 6.1, 2.8, CH₂), 6.90 (1H, dt, J = 6.5, 1.3, Ar), 6.93 (1H, dd, J = 7.9, 1.4, Ar), 7.02 (1H, dt, J = 6.1, 1.6, Ar), 8.15 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.6, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 14.75, 46.14, 64.54, 88.98, 111.35, 119.35, 120.92, 123.99, 127.10, 147.19, 147.73, 147.94 (C=O), 153.01 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 262 (M⁺). Anal. Found: C, 59.46; H, 5.51; N, 10.73. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₄: C, 59.54; H, 5.34; N, 10.68.

The formation of compound **3f**

A white solid, 93 mg, 90% yield; m.p. 162–164 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1778 and 1700 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 4.54 (1H, dd, J = 4.1, 2.2, CH₂), 4.67 (2H, t, J = 2.4, CH₂), 4.94 (1H, dd, J = 6.3, 2.8, CH₂), 7.26–7.32 (2H, m, Ar), 7.42–7.47 (2H, m, Ar), 9.65 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 46.06, 89.49, 121.20, 129.16, 129.69, 135.31, 146.80, 147.82 (C=O), 153.31 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 252 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₁H₉N₂O₃Cl (252.6535), requires M, 252.0302; found: M⁺ 252.0299. Anal. Found: C, 52.35; H, 3.62; N, 11.13. Calc. for C₁₁H₉ClN₂O₃: C, 52.29; H, 3.59; N, 11.09%.

The formation of compound **4**

A white solid, 472 mg, 99% yield; m.p. 120–121 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1626, 1490, 902. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 4.67 (2H, t, J = 2.7, CH₂), 5.14 (1H, dd, J = 5.4, 2.7, CH₂), 5.24 (1H, dd, J = 4.8, 2.4, CH₂), 7.96 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 57.05, 105.67, 141.13, 199.11 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 131 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₄H₆NS₂ (132.2292) (M + 1)⁺, requires M, 131.9942; found: M⁺ 131.9954. Anal. Found: C, 36.55; H, 3.72; N, 10.81. Calc. for C₄H₅NS₂: C, 36.61; H, 3.84; N, 10.67%.

The formation of compound **5a**

A white solid, 103 mg, 99% yield; m.p. 40–42 °C; IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1731 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 4.53 (2H, d, J = 5.6, CH₂), 5.07 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 2.7, CH), 5.25 (3H, d, J = 2.4, CH), 7.26–7.36 (5H, m, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 44.53, 62.00, 105.22, 127.49, 127.51, 128.66, 134.03, 137.27, 151.81 (C=O), 197.49 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 264 (M⁺); HR-EIMS: calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂OS₂ (264.3686), requires M, 264.0391; found: M⁺ 264.0386. Anal. Found: C, 54.66; H, 4.63; N, 10.77. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂OS₂: C, 54.52; H, 4.58; N, 10.60%.

The formation of compound **5b**

A white solid, 95 mg, 97% yield; m.p. 76–78 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1705 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.3, CH₃), 1.19–1.31 (30H, m, CH₂), 1.52–1.59 (2H, m, CH₂), 3.32 (2H, q, J = 6.8, CH), 5.07 (1H, dd, J = 5.1, 2.6, CH₂), 5.25 (3H, d, J = 2.5, CH). ¹³C

NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 14.11, 22.69, 26.97, 29.10, 29.18, 29.37, 29.49, 29.57, 29.64, 29.70, 31.93, 40.74, 62.10, 105.08, 134.26, 151.76 (C=O), 197.33 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 426 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₂₃H₄₂N₂O₂S₂ (426.7245), requires M, 426.2739; found: M⁺ 426.2713. Anal. Found: C, 64.63; H, 9.87; N, 5.63. Calc. for C₂₃H₄₂N₂O₂S₂: C, 64.74; H, 9.92; N, 5.56%.

The formation of compound 5c

A white solid, 89 mg, 80% yield; m.p. 104–106 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1705 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 3.79 (3H, s, OCH₃), 5.11 (1H, dd, J = 5.0, 2.6, CH), 5.30 (3H, d, J = 4.3, CH), 6.85–6.89 (2H, m, Ar), 7.39–7.42 (2H, m, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 55.51, 62.03, 105.52, 114.37, 122.29, 129.62, 133.61, 149.26, 156.92 (C=O), 197.13 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 280 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S₂ (280.3680), requires M, 280.0340; found: M⁺ 280.0351. Anal. Found: C, 51.36; H, 4.26; N, 9.85. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S₂: C, 51.41; H, 4.31; N, 9.99%.

The formation of compound 5d

A white solid, 78 mg, 70% yield; m.p. 106–108 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1704 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 3.82 (3H, s, OCH₃), 5.13 (1H, dd, J = 5.2, 2.6, CH), 5.33 (3H, d, J = 2.6, CH), 6.70 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 1.9, Ar), 7.04 (1H, dd, J = 6.7, 1.3, Ar), 7.20 (1H, dd, J = 4.4, 2.2, Ar), 7.26 (1H, d, J = 7.8, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 55.31, 61.91, 105.58, 106.17, 110.67, 112.72, 129.77, 133.41, 137.82, 146.89, 160.20 (C=O), 197.79 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 280 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S₂ (280.3680), requires M, 280.0340; found: M⁺ 280.0338. Anal. Found: C, 51.53; H, 4.23; N, 10.03. Calc. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S₂: C, 51.41; H, 4.31; N, 9.99%.

The formation of compound 5e

A white solid, 92 mg, 78% yield; m.p. 117–119 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1704 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 1.45 (3H, t, J = 7.0, CH₃), 4.09 (2H, q, J = 7.0, CH₂), 5.10 (1H, dd, J = 5.0, 2.6, CH), 5.29 (1H, dd, J = 4.8, 2.4, CH), 5.33 (2H, dd, J = 5.0, 2.4, CH), 6.89 (1H, td, J = 8.1, 1.3, Ar), 6.95 (1H, td, J = 7.7, 1.3, Ar), 7.08–7.25 (1H, m, Ar), 8.22 (1H, ddd, J = 8.1, 6.6, 1.6, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 15.05, 29.72, 62.11, 64.52, 105.24, 111.29, 120.42, 120.78, 125.04, 126.68, 134.15, 148.50 (C=O), 197.22 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 294 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₂S₂ (294.3945), requires M, 294.0497; found: M⁺ 294.0483. Anal. Found: C, 53.16; H, 4.83; N, 9.55. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₂S₂: C, 53.04; H, 4.79; N, 9.52%.

The formation of compound 5f

A white solid, 68 mg, 60% yield; m.p. 152–154 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1724 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 5.13 (1H, dd, J = 5.0, 2.5, CH), 5.31 (3H, d, J = 2.4, CH), 7.25–7.32 (2H, m, Ar), 7.42–7.51 (2H, m, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 61.88, 105.80, 121.67, 128.59, 129.19, 132.21, 133.29, 135.32, 148.98 (C=O), 198.03 (C=S). EI-MS: m/z 285 (MH⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₁H₉ClN₂O₂S₂ (284.7867), requires M,

283.9845; found: M⁺ 283.9839. Anal. Found: C, 46.33; H, 3.12; N, 9.76. Calc. for C₁₁H₉ClN₂O₂S₂: C, 46.39; H, 3.19; N, 9.84%.

The formation of compound 6

A white solid, 32 mg, 30% yield; m.p. 123–125 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1713 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 2.17 (3H, s, CH₃), 2.30 (1H, t, J = 2.1, CH), 4.41 (2H, d, J = 2.3, CH₂), 4.45 (2H, d, J = 5.8, CH₂), 6.74 (1H, s, CH), 6.91–7.37 (5H, m, Ar), 8.92 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 10.0, 30.18, 43.90, 72.61, 104.07, 119.77, 127.43, 127.55, 128.64, 137.88, 150.09 (C=O), 151.60 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 269 (MH⁺). EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₂ (269.2986), requires M, 269.1164; found: M⁺ 269.1165. Anal. Found: C, 66.87; H, 5.77; N, 15.56. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₂: C, 66.90; H, 5.61; N, 15.60%.

The formation of compound 8

A white solid, 30 mg, 30% yield; m.p. 66–68 °C. IR (CHCl₃) cm⁻¹: ν 1691 and 1749 (C=O). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz): δ 3.91 (2H, dd, J = 8.6, 7.2, CH₂), 4.25 (2H, dd, J = 8.6, 7.2, CH₂), 4.42 (2H, d, J = 5.9, CH₂), 7.19–7.32 (5H, m, Ar), 8.14 (1H, s, NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz): δ 42.10, 43.57, 62.09, 127.12, 127.17, 128.31, 137.84, 151.41 (C=O), 155.43 (C=O). EI-MS: m/z 220 (M⁺); EI-HRMS: calc. for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₃ (220.2247), requires M, 220.0848; found: M⁺ 220.1165. Anal. Found: C, 59.76; H, 5.42; N, 12.79. Calc. for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₃: C, 59.99; H, 5.49; N, 12.72%.

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