NEW ROUTE FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF HYDROBROMIDES OF SUBSTITUTED 5,6-DIHYDRO-1,3,5-DITHIAZINES BY THE REACTION OF 1-ACYL-2-BROMOACETYLENES WITH DITHIOBIURET

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The 2,4,6-trisubstituted 5,6-dihydro-1,3,5-dithiazines are obtained by the reaction of aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes with ammonia and hydrogen sulfide in alcohol at 0°C [1]. The N-substituted 5,6-dihydro-1,3,5-dithiazines are obtained together with thioamides by the reaction of 2-substituted 1,3-dithietane with ethylamine in acetonitrile at 20°C [2].

We showed that 1-benzoyl- and 1-(2-thenoyl)-2-bromoacetylenes (Ia, b) react with dithiobiuret (II) in glacial acetic acid or benzene at 20°C with the formation of hydrobromides of 2-acylmethylene-4,6-diimino-5,6-dihydro-1,3,5-dithiazines (IIIa, b).

$$R-C-C = C-Br + S = C = NH_{2}$$

$$Ia, b \qquad II \qquad II$$

$$R-C-C = C-Br + S = C = NH_{2}$$

$$Ia, b \qquad II \qquad II$$

$$R-C-C = C-Br + S = NH_{2}$$

$$R-C-CH = C = NH_{2}$$

$$R-C-CH = C$$

$$R-C-CH =$$

It can be assumed that the reaction includes the formation of the intermediates (IVa, b), which further undergo intramolecular cyclization with the formation of the hydrobromides (IIIa, b). The structure of the compounds (IIIa, b) were confirmed by the data of the elemental analysis, IR, and NMR spectroscopy. The IR spectra were obtained on the UR-20 instrument (KBr tablets). The ¹H NMR spectra of solutions in DMSO-D₆ were obtained on the DS-487 spectrometer (80 MHz), and the internal standard was HMDS. The ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained on the FX-90 Q spectrometer (22.49 MHz, CDCl₃), and the internal standard was HMDS.

2-Benzoylmethylene-4,6-diimino-5,6-dihydro-1,3,5-dithiazine Hydrobromide (IIIa). To the solution of 1.0 g (5 mmole) of the ketone (Ia) in 20 ml of glacial acetic acid is added, with intensive stirring, 0.68 g (5 mmole) of dithiobiuret (II), and the mixture is stirred at 20°C for 5 h. The mixture is cooled to 0°C, and the precipitated residue is filtered off, washed with cold ether, and dried *in vacuo*. The yield of compound (IIIa) is 1.48 g (86%), and the mp is 240-242°C. When the reaction is conducted in benzene, the yield of compound (IIIa) is 64%. The IR spectrum (ν) is as follows: 1630 cm⁻¹ 1645 cm⁻¹ (C=O, C=N), 1680 cm⁻¹ (C=C), 3280 cm⁻¹, and 3340 cm⁻¹ (NH). The spectrum lacks the absorption band of the disubstituted C=C bond at 2200-2265 cm⁻¹. The ¹H NMR spectrum is as follows: 7.63 ppm (1H, s, CO-CH=), 7.8-8.2 ppm (5H, m, Ph), 10.11 ppm (1H, s, NH), and 10.35 ppm (1H, s, NH). The ¹³C NMR spectrum is as follows: 187.03 ppm (C=O), 140.01 ppm (CO-CH=), 121.08 ppm (C₍₂₎), 165.57 ppm (C₍₄₎), 167.78 ppm (C₍₆₎), 136.17 ppm, 133.96 ppm, 129.02 ppm, and 128.63 ppm (Ph). Found, %: C 38.42, H 3.00, Br 23.08, N 12.29, and S 18.42. C₁₁H₁₀BrN₃OS₂. Calculated, %: C 38.37, H 2.91, Br 23.26, N 12.21, and S 18.60.

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2-(2-Thenoyl)methylene-4,6-diimino-5,6-dihydro-1,3,5-dithiazine Hydrobromide (IIIb). This compound is synthesized by analogy with compound (IIIa) from 1.08 g (5 mmole) of the ketone (Ib) and 0.68 g (5 mmole) of dithiobiuret. The yield is 1.54 g (88%), and the mp is 234-236°C. When the reaction is conducted in benzene, the yield of compound (IVb) is 61%. The IR spectrum (ν) is as follows: 1630 cm⁻¹, 1648 cm⁻¹ (C=O, C=N), 1685 cm⁻¹ (C=C), 3285 cm⁻¹, and 3350 cm⁻¹ (NH). The spectrum lacks the absorption band of the disubstituted C=C bond at 2200-2265 cm⁻¹. The ¹H NMR spectrum is as follows: 7.61 ppm (1H, s, CO-CH=), 7.45-8.31 ppm (3H, m, C₄H₃S), 10.15 ppm (1H, s, NH), and 10.38 ppm (1H, s, NH). The ¹³C NMR spectrum is as follows: 187.11 ppm (C=O), 140.08 ppm (CO-CH=), 121.05 ppm (C₍₂₎), 165.44 ppm (C₍₄₎), 167.80 ppm (C₍₆₎), 136.50 ppm, 132.24 ppm, 130.87 ppm, and 129.40 ppm (C₄H₃S). Found, %: C 30.69, H 2.31, Br 22.69, N 11.88, and S 27.50. C₉H₈BrN₃OS₃. Calculated, %: C 30.86, H 2.29, Br 22.86, N 12.00, and S 27.43.

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