

SYNTHESIS OF A NOVEL CLASS OF CONDENSED 1,2-THIAZINE-S-OXIDES.  
CYCLOADDITION REACTION OF N-ARYL-4H-5,7a-EPOXYISOINDOLINES WITH  
N-SULPHINYLANILINE

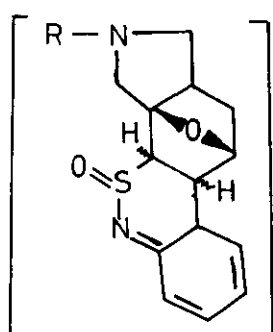
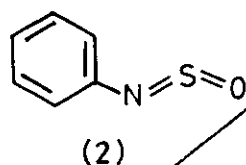
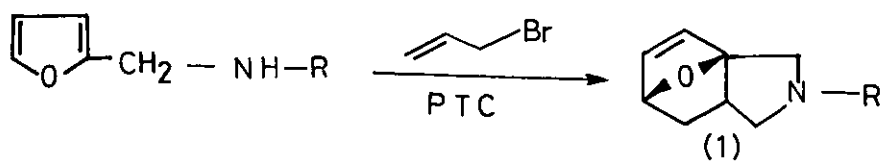
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**Abstract** - N-Sulphinylaniline (2) reacts readily with N-aryl-4H-5,7a-epoxyisoindolines (1) to give a novel class of condensed 1,2-thiazine-S-oxides (3) in good yields.

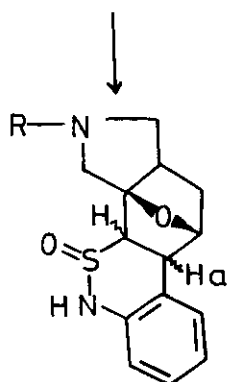
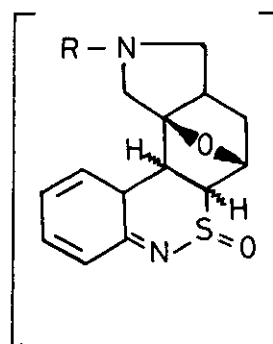
Diels-Alder reaction constitutes a powerful synthetic tool for the synthesis of a variety of polycyclic organic compounds. In the recent years the inverse electron demand Diels-Alder reaction has attracted much attention and is of continuing interest in the synthesis of complex heterocycles as well as natural products<sup>1</sup>. In this context N-sulphinylanilines are typical heterodienophiles and in few cases are reported to react with azadienes<sup>2</sup> as well as alkenes<sup>3</sup>. In case of alkenes only bridged alkenes like norbornenes<sup>4</sup> are found to be reactive. Here we wish to describe an interesting example of inverse electron demand Diels-Alder reaction employing N-sulphinylaniline and N-aryl-4H-5,7a-epoxyisoindolines (1) as dienophilic partners affording us a novel class of condensed 1,2-thiazine-S-oxides (3) in good yields.

N-Aryl-4H-5,7a-epoxyisoindolines (1) were prepared according to our earlier reported<sup>5</sup> procedure and were reacted with N-sulphinylaniline<sup>6</sup> (2) in equimolar quantities in dry benzene. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h and then kept at ambient temperature for 48 h, the removal of solvent and usual workup gave a white crystalline solid (3a) mp 248-250°C (dec.) in 70% yield<sup>7</sup>.

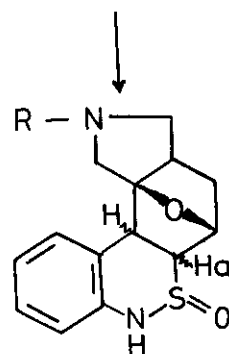
The molecular formula  $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3S$  of (3a) was determined by high resolution mass spectrometry in which molecular ion showed at  $m/z$  396.1524 (100%) (calculated value 396.1508) and other major fragments at 380(28%), 367(24%),



+



(3)



(4)

	<u>R</u>	Mp ( °C )
3a	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (p)	248 - 250 (dec.)
3b	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - OCH <sub>3</sub> (p)	235 - 237 (dec.)
3c	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - CH <sub>3</sub> (p)	> 275
3d	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - Cl(p)	258 - 260 (dec.)
3e	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - Br(p)	268 - 270 (dec.)

201(20%), 150(16%) and 118(28%). The IR (KBr) spectrum showed a band at  $1075\text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicating the presence of  $\text{-S=O}$  and other typical absorption at  $3190\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to  $\text{-NH}$  group. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (100 MHz, TFA)  $\delta$ : 1.45 (3H, t), 2.20-2.80 (2H, m), 3.40-5.00 (10H, m) and 6.80-7.70 (8H, m, aromatic) consistent with the structure (3a). Similarly were prepared compounds (3b-e) in 61-70% yield and their characteristics are recorded in the Table.

Table : Physical Data of 1,2-Thiazine-5-oxides (3a-e)

Compd.	Rectn. time	Yield %	* Molecular formula	MS ( $M^+$ ) m/z	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ (KBr) $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$^1\text{H}$ (100 MHz, $\text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$ )
3a	48 h	70	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$	396	3190, 1075	1.45(3H, t), 2.20-2.80 (2H, m), 3.40-5.00(10H, m), 6.80-7.70(8H, m, aromatic).
3b	50 h	65	$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$	382	3200, 1075	2.15-2.75(2H, m), 3.45-5.05(11H, m), 6.85-7.80(8H, m, aromatic).
3c	48 h	66	$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$	366	3210, 1065	1.60(3H, s), 2.40-2.90 (2H, m), 3.30-4.75(8H, m), 6.90-7.80(8H, m, aromatic).
3d	65 h	61	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{SCl}$	386	3200, 1070	2.30-2.85(2H, m), 3.50-5.10(8H, m), 6.85-7.65 (8H, m, aromatic).
3e	68 h	68	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{SBr}$	431	3250, 1075	2.35-2.91(2H, m), 3.53-5.05(8H, m), 6.90-7.70 (8H, m, aromatic).

\*The microanalyses of these compounds were in satisfactory agreement with the expected results (C  $\pm$  0.43, H  $\pm$  0.30, N  $\pm$  0.26 ).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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7. The formation of regioisomer (4) was observed 5-10% vide tlc and in one case i.e. (3e) the regioisomer separation was effected to isolate (4e) in 10% yield mp 225-227°C (dec.). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (3e) and (4e) was clearly distinctive and supporting the regioisomers. In (3e) the bridge head proton showed a doublet at  $\delta$  4.5 while in (4e) this proton shifted downfield and showed at  $\delta$  4.7. In both the cases it was a clean doublet showing no coupling with ring junction proton Ha which proved the endo configuration of the later.

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