Preferred Conformations of Some 2-Pyridyl Substituted Thiourea Derivatives. A Reinvestigation of NMR Spectral Data

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A previous report involving ¹H nmr spectra of some 1-phenyl and 1-benzoyl 3-(2-pyridyl)thioureas was reinvestigated and found to be incorrect. Analysis of the data permits the designation of preferred conformations for these systems.

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Some time ago, we observed a strong anisotropic deshielding effect on H-3 (on the order of 2 ppm for a typical value of δ 8.60) in the ¹H nmr spectra of pyridyl substituted cinnamamide derivatives 1, which was attributed to a coplanar proximity of the carbonyl group [1]. Recently,

$$R \xrightarrow{H_3} 0$$

$$N \xrightarrow{C} C = C \xrightarrow{H} Ph$$

the ¹H nmr spectral data of some pyridyl substituted thiourea derivatives **2** was reported [2]. While the values presented for the 1-phenyl derivatives [H-3 at δ 6.97 (2a) and 6.67 (2c)] suggest a conformation wherein the pyridine ring is not as in **1**, those furnished for the 1-benzoyl derivatives [with H-3 varying from δ 7.26 (2h) to 8.43 (2f)] do not allow a reliable interpretation. The unexpected effect of alkyl substitution in the pyridine ring on the chemical shift of H-3 in the latter prompted a reinvestigation of this study.

In addition to the reported 2-pyridyl derivatives, several new ones were prepared according to the furnished procedure. The structures and physical properties of these compounds are given in Table 1. The ¹H nmr spectral data

for 2a-k is presented in Table 2, where two general trends for H-3 are apparent. Firstly, and in contrast to the previous report, values of H-3 for 1-benzoyl derivatives 2f,h-

k appear in the range δ 8.60-8.84, clearly indicative of a coplanar proximity of C = S. Several values for other hydrogens were also found to be incorrect. The presence of a low field NH absorption (\sim 13 ppm) shows the existence of intramolecular hydrogen bonding. These findings are consistent with conformation **A**. A second trend for H-3 is observed in the case of 1-phenyl derivatives **2a,c-e**, wherein normal values are encountered (δ 6.72-6.97), in agreement with the previous report. A low field NH absorption (\sim 13.8 ppm) is observed here also. Conformation **B** is consistent with these findings. The use of a 300 MHz instrument in this study also permitted the observation of a deshielding anisotropic effect on the *ortho* hydrogens of the 1-phenyl group (Table 2), which would be expected for conformation **B**.

In the previous study, a thiol-thione tautomerism was proposed based on the appearance of high field absorption in the 'H nmr spectra of these compounds. No evidence of such absorption was found in the present study.

Table 1
Physical Properties of New 2-Pyridyl Substituted Thiourea Derivatives 2 R-(2-Py)NHCSNHR

Compound 2	R	R'	Molecular	Mр	Yield	Reaction	Calcd.			Found		
•			Formula	°C	%	Medium	С	H	N	C	H	N
b	3-Me	Phenyl	$C_{13}H_{13}N_3S$	128-129	90	Benzene	64.17	5.38	17.27	64.56	5.41	16.95
d	5-Me	Phenyl	$C_{13}H_{13}N_3S$	176-176.5	90	Benzene	64.17	5.38	17.27	64.16	5.35	17.03
e	6-Me	Phenyl	$\mathrm{C_{13}H_{13}N_{3}S}$	181-181.5	90	Benzene	64.17	5.38	17.27	64.10	5.37	16.98
g	3-Me	Benzoyl	$C_{14}H_{13}N_3OS$	126-128	85	Benzene	61.97	4.82	15.49	62.35	4.83	15.80
i	5-Me	Benzoyl	$C_{14}H_{13}N_3OS$	157-159	90	Benzene	61.97	4.82	15.49	62.18	4.88	15.52

Table 2

1H NMR Spectral Data of 2-Pyridyl Substituted Thiourea Derivatives (2) R-(2-Py)NHCSNHR'

Compound 2	R	R'	NH	H_3	H_4	H_5	H ₆	Me	$\mathbf{H_o}$	$H_{\mathbf{m}}$	H_p
а	Н	Ph	9.55 13.69		$7.60 \atop (m, +H_o)$	$^{6.98}_{(\text{m, +H}_3)}$	8.24 (dd, J = 6.0, 1.8)	-	7.65 (d, J = 7.8)	7.42 (t, $J = 7.8$)	7.25 (t, J = 7.8)
b	3-Ме	Ph	8.01 13.80	-	7.52 (d, J = 7.2)	6.94 (m)	8.09 (d, $J = 5.1$)	2.30	7.69 (d, J = 7.8)	7.40 (t, $J = 7.8$)	7.25 (t, J = 7.8)
c	4-Me	Ph	9.06 13.80		-	6.81 (d, J = 5.1)	8.06 (d, $J = 5.1$)	2.30	7.68 (d, $J = 7.8$)	7.40 (t, $J = 7.8$)	7.25 (t, J = 7.8)
d	5-Me	Ph	9.52 13.70	6.90 (d, J = 8.4)	7.40 (m, +H _m)	-	8.01 (d, $J = 2.1$)	2.30	7.67 (d, $J = 7.8$)	7.41 (t, $J = 7.8$)	7.25 (t, J = 7.8)
e	6-Me	Ph	9.49 14.12		7.53 (t, J = 8.0)	6.83 (d, J = 8.0)		2.50	7.74 (d, $J = 7.8$)	7.40 (t, J = 7.8)	7.25 (t, J = 7.8)
f	H	COPh	9.13 13.10	8.80 (d, $J = 8.4$)	7.78 (t, $J = 8.4$)	7.18 (m)	8.44 (d, $J = 4.2$)	-	7.90 (d, $J = 7.5$)	7.51 (t, J = 7.5)	7.60 (t, J = 7.5)
g	3-Ме	COPh	9.35 12.37	-	7.60 $(m, +H_p)$	7.25 (m)	8.42 (m)	2.41	7.92 (d, $J = 7.5$)	7.51 (t, J = 7.5)	7.60 (m, +H ₄)
h	4-Me	COPh		8.64 (s)	-	7.00 (d, J = 5.1)	8.30 (d, J = 5.1)	2.41	7.90 (d, $J = 7.5$)	7.54 (t, J = 7.5)	7.64 (t, J = 7.5)
i	5-Me	COPh	9.09 13.04		$7.60 \ (m, +H_p)$	-	8.27 (s)	2.34	7.90 (d, J = 7.5)	7.54 (t, J = 7.5)	7.60 (m, +H ₄)
j	5-Cl	COPh	9.14 13.16		7.71 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.3)	_	8.30 (d, J = 2.3)	-	7.90 (d, $J = 7.5$)	7.52 (t, J = 7.5)	7.60 (t, $J = 7.5$)
k	6-Me	COPh	9.09 13.00		$7.65 \ (m, +H_p)$	7.03 (d, J = 7.5)	_	2.53	7.92 (d, J = 7.5)	7.54 (t, J = 7.5)	

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined on a Hoover-Unimelt apparatus and are uncorrected. Elemental analyses were performed by Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Instituto de Química, Brazil. The 'H nmr spectra were recorded with a Varian Gemini 300 MHz spectrometer in deuteriochloroform with tetramethylsilane (TMS) an internal standard.

All thioureas were prepared according to the general procedure cited in the previous report [2]. The physical properties of unreported derivatives are given in Table 1. The 'H nmr spectra are presented in Table 2.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- [1] A. Kascheres and J. Rodrigues, J. Org. Chem., 40, 1440 (1975).
- [2] G. Y. Sarkis and E. D. Faisal, J. Heterocyclic Chem., 22, 137 (1985).