## Synthesis of 3,7-dichlorobisisothiazolo[4,5-b:4',5'-e]pyrazine: the first representative of a new heterocyclic system

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The title compound has been synthesized for the first time by reaction of 3,5-dichloro-4-(dibromamino)isothiazole with Cu-powder in the presence of collidine.

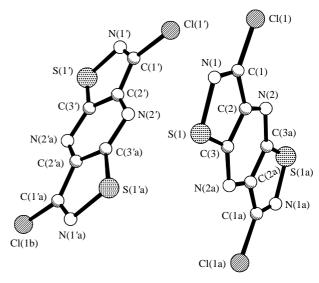
It has been reported<sup>1,2</sup> that reaction of heterylamines with dibromoisocyanurate (DBI) gave symmetric heteryldiazenes.

We have shown that, unlike the previously described conversions, reaction of 3,5-dichloro-4-aminoisothiazole³ with DBI gave a relatively stable 3,5-dichloro-4-(dibromamino)-isothiazole 1 (yield 75%) along with a small quantity of the expected *N,N'*-bis(3,5-dichloroisothiazol-4-yl)diazene 2 (yield 18%). The compound 1 gradually transformed at room temperature to a mixture of compounds, from which we have been able to isolate the diazene 2 and 3,7-dichlorobisisothiazolo[4,5-*b*:4',5'-*e*]pyrazine 3. We have managed to obtain the heterocycle 3 in 67% yield by treating a solution of 1 (either isolated by TLC or prepared *in situ* from 3,5-dichloro-4-aminoisothiazole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> with Cu-powder in the presence of collidine.<sup>†</sup>

As far as we know, the compound  $\bf 3$  is the first representative of a condensed heterocyclic system of bisisothiazolo[4,5-b: 4',5'-e]pyrazine. The structure of  $\bf 3$  has been established by  $^{13}$ C NMR, MS spectra and X-ray analysis. $^{\ddagger}$ 

<sup>†</sup> To a solution of 3,5-dichloro-4-aminoisothiazole (0.22 g, 1.3 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 ml) was added DBI (0.74 g, 2.6 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel to give: 0.32 g (75%) of 1, yellow-brown liquid,  $R_{\rm f}$  = 0.70 (benzene–hexane 1 : 1); IR ( $\nu$ /cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1583, 1532, 1197, 985, 785, 750, 736; <sup>13</sup>C NMR, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ/ppm: 128.3 (C–NBr<sub>2</sub>); 141.3 (N=C–Cl); 167.4 (C–S); MS, m/z (%): M<sup>+</sup> 330 (5), 328 (14), 326 (15), 324 (6), 251 (M<sup>+</sup>–Br, 100%); 0.04 g (18%) of 2, red crystals,  $R_{\rm f}$  = 0.37 (benzene–hexane 1 : 1), mp 219–220 °C; IR ( $\nu$ /cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1472, 1362, 1137, 986, 855, 840; MS, m/z (%): M<sup>+</sup> 338 (7), 336 (23), 334 (41), 332 (34).

A mixture of 3,5-dichloro-4-aminoisothiazole (0.95 g, 5.6 mmol), DBI (2.09 g, 7.3 mmol) and  $\mathrm{CH_2Cl_2}$  (10 ml), was stirred for 30 min at room temperature and the resulting precipitate was filtered off. To the solution were added Cu-powder (0.54 g) and collidine (1.36 g, 11 mmol) and the mixture was kept for 48 h at room temperature. The precipitate was filtered off, the solvent evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was recrystallised from DMF, washed with water and air dried to give 0.5 g (67%) of 3, yellow crystals, mp 207–208 °C;  $^{13}\mathrm{C\ NMR}$ ,  $[^{2}\mathrm{H_6}]\mathrm{DMSO}$ ,  $\delta/\mathrm{ppm}$ : 162.1 (C–S); 145.6 (N=C–Cl); 138.6 (C–C–Cl); MS, m/z (%): M<sup>+</sup> 266 (25), 264 (100), 262 (100).



**Figure 1** Crystal structure of **3**.

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Crystal data for 3:  $C_6Cl_2N_4S_2$ , M = 263.12, triclinic, space group  $P\overline{1}$ , at 20 °C: a = 6.7695(9),  $\bar{b} = 7.887(1)$ , c = 9.735(1) Å,  $\alpha = 104.57(1)$ ,  $\beta = 106.74(1), \quad \gamma = 104.38(1)^{\circ},$  $V = 451.9(1) \text{ Å}^3, \quad Z = 2$ crystallographically independent molecules, occupying special positions in the inversion centre),  $d_{\rm c}=1.934~{\rm g~cm^{-3}}$ . Unit cell parameters and 2478 reflection intensities were measured using an automated four-circle P3/PC diffractometer (293 K, λΜοΚα, monochromator,  $\theta/2\theta\text{-scan},\,\theta<30^\circ).$  The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by a full-matrix least-squares technique in anisotropic approximation. The final descrepancy factors are  $R_1 = 0.031$ for 2069 unique reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  and  $wR_2 = 0.086$  for 2232 unique reflections. All calculations were carried out using SHELXTL PLUS and SHELXL-93 programs. Atomic coordinates, bond lengths and angles and thermal parameters have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC). For details, see 'Notice to Authors', Mendeleev Commun., 1997, Issue 1. Any request to the CCDC for data should quote the full literature citation and the reference number 1135/16.