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CHEMISTRY OF CYCLIC POLYSULFIDES. OXIDATION OF BENZOBISTRITHIOLE AND THE RELATED REACTIONS

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CHEMISTRY OF CYCLIC POLYSULFIDES. OXIDATION OF BENZOBISTRITHIOLE AND THE RELATED REACTIONS

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<u>Abstract</u>: A new type of compound, 4,8-dialkylbenzo[1,2-d;4,5-d']bis-1,2,3-trithiole, was synthesized in satisfactory yields by novel reaction of 1,4-dialkyl-2,3,5,6-tetrabromobenzenes with elemental sulfur in liquid ammonia. Some interesting chemical behaviors of the obtained compounds were observed upon treating with reducing and oxidizing agents.

Some natural products containing many sulfur-sulfur linkages in the molecule such as lenthionine have attracted much attention of organosulfur chemists. On the other hand, cyclic polysulfides e.g. sporidesmine have also been characterized to have antivacterial activity. In these viewpoints, many reports on synthesis and reactions of cyclic polysulfides have appeared. Recently, we have reported synthesis of many cyclic polysulfides from the corresponding α , ω -alkanedithiols and the related compounds with elemental sulfur in lig-

uid ammonia. Based on the above results, we have challenged to synthesis of new types of cyclic polysulfides. Consequently, we succeeded in synthesis of novel cyclic polysulfide, 6,10-dialkoxy[1,2,3]trithiolo[5,4-h]benzopentathiepin (TTBPT), bearing both trithiole and pentathiepin rings on benzene ring from the corresponding benzobisdithiole-2-thiones with elemental sulfur in liquid ammonia (Scheme 1).

$$S = \langle S \rangle | S \rangle$$

Four TTBPT were obtained in good yields as stable reddish brown crystals (62-99%) and were shown to be cis conformation for all substituents by X-ray crystallography. Furthermore, we have tried to synthesize directly such cyclic polysulfides from polyhalobenzenes. When 1,4-dialkyl-2,3,5,6-tetrabromobenzenes were treated with elemental sulfur in liquid ammonia at 100 °C, two interesting products, 6,10-dialkyl[1,2,3]trithiolo[5,4-h]benzopentathiepins (TTBPT) and 4,8-dialkylbenzo[1,2-d;4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]trithioles (BBTT), were obtained in satisfactory yields as shown in Scheme 2.6 The X-ray crystallography of these compounds clearly demonstrated

R	TTBPT/%	BBTT/%		Ŗ
-CH ₃	70	11		s, s \(\sigma_s \)
-CH ₂ CH ₃	64	27	+	3\s \\ s'^3
				Ŕ
		Scheme 2		BBTT

that the structure of TTBPT is cis conformation for all substituents, whereas BBTT is trans.

A reduction of trithiole ring of BBTT-Me followed by alkylation with 1,2-dibromoethane gave benzodithiane derivative (Scheme 3).

An oxidation of BBTT-Me with mcpba at room temperature afforded preferentially BBTT 1-oxide as shown in Scheme 4. BBTT 2-oxide was formed as a minor product.

BBTT-Me
$$\xrightarrow{\text{mcpba}}$$

$$S \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3} \overset{0}{S} S + S \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3} \overset{C}{S} S \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3} S \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3}$$

Scheme 4 BBTT 1-oxide BBTT 2-oxide

Moreover, a slow conversion of BBTT 2-oxide to BBTT 1-oxide was observed in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature.

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