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# The Quantitative Structure-Herbicidal Activity Relationship of 1-Alkyl-1,3,2-Diazaphospholidin-4-Thione-2-Sulfides

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A number of 1-alkyl-1,3,2-diazaphospholidin-4-thione-2-sulfides(2) have been synthesized by the cyclization reaction of Lawesson's reagent with 3- alkyl- glycinamides(1). The bio-assay indicates that some of compounds prepared have good selective herbicidal activity and the quantitative structure- herbicidal activity relationship (QSAR) of compounds(2) has also been studied.

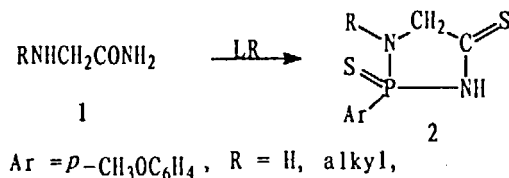
**Keywords:** Lawesson's reagent; 1,3,2-diazaphospholidin-2-sulfides; herbicidal activity; QSAR

## INTRODUCTION

In our previous work<sup>[1-4]</sup>, a number of 1,4,2-diazaphospholidines and 1,3,2-diazaphospholidinthiones were synthesized by a Mannich-type reaction and heterocyclization reaction of Lawesson's reagent with bifunctional substrates. Glycinamides are known as biologically active materials, for example, herbicides, plant-growth regulators. We have found that the reaction of 3-aryl glycinamides with Lawesson's reagent lead to 1-aryl-1,3,2-diazaphospholidin-4-thione-2-sulfide, which possess good selective herbicidal activity against rape<sup>[5,6]</sup>. For the purpose of making sure the relationship between the structure and the properties, 1-Alkyl-1,3,2-diazaphospholidin-4-thione-2-sulfide(2) were synthesized. The quantitative structure- herbicidal activity relationship (QSAR) of compounds(2) is described in this paper<sup>[7]</sup>.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The title compounds 2 were synthesized by the reaction of Lawesson's reagent with 3-alkyl glycinamides 1 in dry benzene at 70°C in moderate yield, as shown in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1

The herbicidal activity of compounds 2 was tested. A set amount of each sample was dissolved in acetone to which a drop of an emulsifier

was added. Then, the solution was diluted with water until it reached the concentration required. Some herbs such as rape, oats, flax and barnyard grass were subjected to the leaf treatment. Preliminary bioassay indicated that some of them displayed good selective herbicidal activity against rape. The results are given in Table 2 in terms of activity indicator (D):

$$D = \lg [a/(100-a)] + \lg MW$$

Where *a* refers to inhibition percentage against rape at 100ppm. MW is the molecular weight. Determination of *a* was repeated for at least three runs and averaged.

TABLE 2 The Herbicidal Activity of Compounds(2) against rape

No.	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f
R	Me	Et	n-Pr	i-Pr	n-Bu	i-Bu
Ar	<i>P</i> -MeOPh	<i>P</i> -MeOPh	<i>P</i> -MeOPh	<i>P</i> -MeOPh	<i>P</i> -MeOPh	<i>P</i> -MeOPh
D	3.76	4.23	4.03	4.25	3.26	3.86

2g	2h	2i	2j	2k	2l	2k
Pentyl	Me	Et	n-Pr	i-Pr	n-Bu	i-Bu
<i>P</i> -MeOPh	PhS	PhS	PhS	PhS	PhS	PhS
3.05	4.29	4.16	4.04	4.18	3.62	3.92

The quantitative relationship between the structure of **2** and their herbicidal activity on the rape was analyzed, using the physico-chemical parameter of the substituents in the benzene ring by regression analysis. The following regression equation could be established:

$$D = 2.980 \pi + 2.035 \sigma - 0.150 E_s + 2.947$$

$$n=13, r=0.872, s=0.211$$

The equation indicates that the relationship between the hydrophobic parameter ( $\pi$ )<sup>6</sup>, steric parameter (Taft constant:  $E_s$ ) and electronic effect parameter ( $\sigma$ ) of substituent and herbicidal activity with a significant regression coefficient. Although the steric parameter also affected herbicidal activity but the contribution was much smaller than that of the hydrophobic property and electronic parameter. The results were used in guiding the synthesis of higher active compounds.

### Acknowledgment

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