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Silyl Esters of Iminosulfenic Acids

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Aminosulfines (thioamide S-oxides) were converted to silyl esters of iminosulfenic acids by treatment with trialkylsilyl triflates in the presence of triethylamine. Reaction of the title compounds with *in situ* prepared ketenes yields the corresponding new β -lactams having a silylsulfenate moiety at the 4-position of the ring.

Keywords: thioamide S-oxides; aminosulfines; sulfenate esters; ketene-Imine cyclization; β-lactam

INTRODUCTION

As part of the ongoing research program on sulfines (thione S-oxides)^[1] we currently pay attention to aminosulfines (thioamide S-oxides). This type of sulfines is already known for quite some time^[2], however, its chemistry has received little attention so far. Previously we showed that O-alkylation of appropriately substituted aminosulfines can be readily achieved using triethyloxonium tetrafluoroborate. Subsequent treatment with aqueos sodium carbonate then gives O-ethyl iminosulfenates^[3].

In this communication we describe the O-silylation of a series of aminosulfines. Treatment of secondary aminosulfines 1 with a trialkylsilyl triflate in the presence of gives the expected O-trialkylsilyl iminosulfenic esters (Scheme 1), which can be isolated as such when R¹ is an aromatic group and R² is an isopropyl group.

The thus prepared functionalized imines were subjected to a [2+2]-cycloaddition reaction with *in situ* generated ketenes with the objective to prepare the β -lactams 3 (Scheme 2).

$$\begin{bmatrix}
S & OSiR^{2}_{3} \\
Ph & N \sim R^{1}
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c}
1. Et_{3}N \\
2. R_{3}R_{4}CHCOCI \\
-78'C \longrightarrow 0'C
\end{array}}
\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c}
R^{3} & SOSiR^{2}_{3} \\
R^{4} & Ph \\
O & R^{1}
\end{array}}$$

Entry	R¹	R²	R³	R ⁴	yield (%)
1	Ph	Et	Н	PhtN	72
2	Ph	iPr	Н	PhtN	54
3	Ph	iPr	Cl	CI	80
4	allyl	Et	H	PhtN	52
5	(+)a-MeBn	iPr	Н	PhO	76*

SCHEME 2

This β-lactam formation proceeds in acceptable to good yields. The four membered ring formation takes place in a regiospecific and stereospecific manner, whereby the silyl sulfenate ester group is located in the 4-position and the C-3 proton is *cis*, with respect to the C-4 ester moiety. This was confirmed by an X-ray analysis of the compound in entry 1.

A related sulfenate substituted β -lactam has been reported before and was obtained from penicilline S-oxide derivatives^[4]. The present synthesis is the first example of a preparation from acyclic precursors.

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