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### Reaction of Phosphonodithioformates with Nucleophilic Reagents; Potential Synthetic Uses

Andrew Bulpin<sup>a</sup>; Serge Masson<sup>a</sup>; Aboubacary Sene<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Laboratoire de Chimie des Composés Thioorganiques (U.A. CNRS 480), ISMRA, Université, Caen, France

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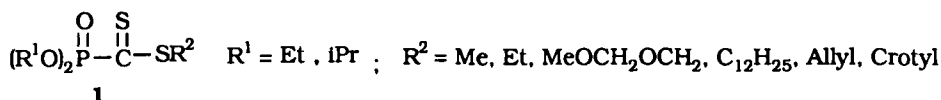
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## REACTION OF PHOSPHONODITHIOFORMATES WITH NUCLEOPHILIC REAGENTS ; POTENTIAL SYNTHETIC USES.

Andrew BULPIN, Serge MASSON and Aboubacary SENE.  
 Laboratoire de Chimie des Composés Thioorganiques (U.A. CNRS 480),  
 ISMRA, Université, F 14032 Caen, France.

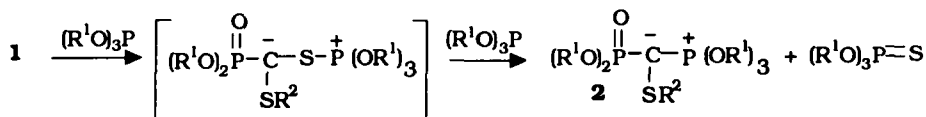
**Abstract:** The reactivity of phosphonodithioformates with trialkylphosphites, organometallics and thiols is studied. The thiophilic addition of these nucleophilic reagents makes the aforementioned dithioesters, suitable precursors of substituted methylene bis-phosphonates and Wittig-Horner reagents.

Phosphodithioformates **1** are readily available compounds from dialkylphosphites and carbon disulfide <sup>1</sup>. For these non-enethiolisable dithioesters, the thiophilic addition of nucleophiles to the thiocarbonyl group was expected to be enhanced by its conjugation with the  $\alpha$ -phosphonyl substituent <sup>2</sup>. This communication concerns the reactions of these functionalised dithioesters with some nucleophilic reagents. Stabilised ylids, precursors of substituted methylene bis-phosphonates (compounds of biological interest), are prepared with trialkylphosphites and Wittig-Horner reagents are obtained via the thiophilic addition of organometallics and thiols.

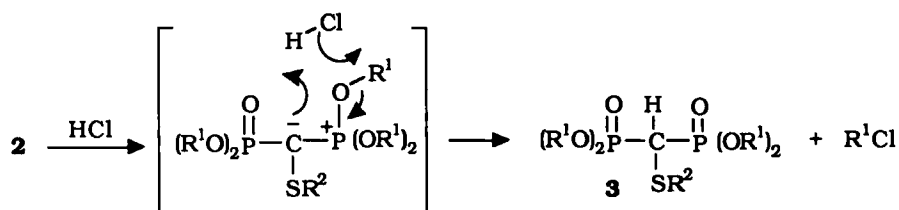


### REACTION WITH TRIALKYLPHOSPHITES

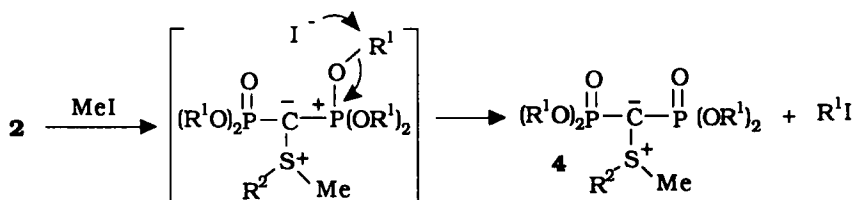
The reactions of trialkylphosphites with thiocarbonyl compounds are quite varied. Products of coupling reactions <sup>3</sup>, alkenes <sup>4</sup> or phosphonium ylids <sup>5</sup> are obtained via thiophilic addition and desulfurisation. Carbophilic addition <sup>6</sup> and enethiolisation <sup>7</sup> are also observed. From phosphonodithioformates **1**, which react (via an assumed thiophilic addition and desulfurisation) with two equivalents of trialkylphosphite, stabilized phosphonium ylids **2** were isolated.



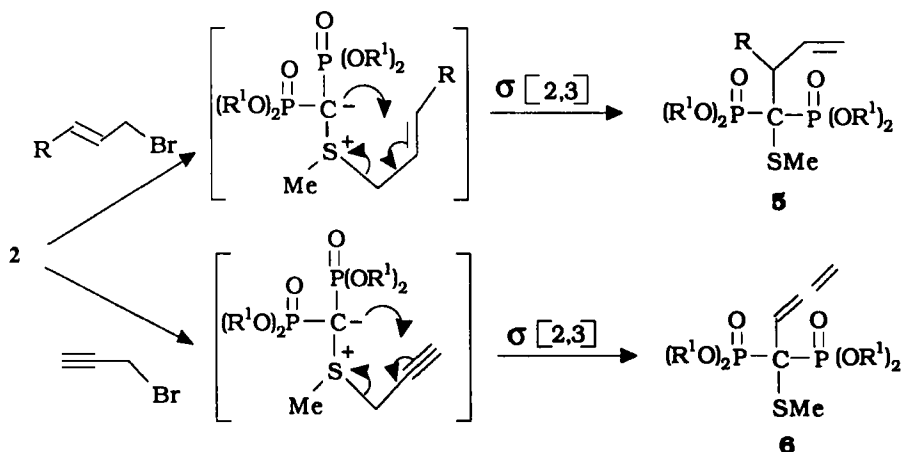
Protonation of the central carbon with Arbuzov-type dealkylation of the phosphonium moiety was observed by reaction of **2** with hydrochloric acid. Alkylthio-methylene bis-phosphonates **3** were obtained quantitatively.



With methyl iodide, S-methylation with alkoxyphosphonium-dealkylation led quantitatively to very stable sulfonium ylids **4**.



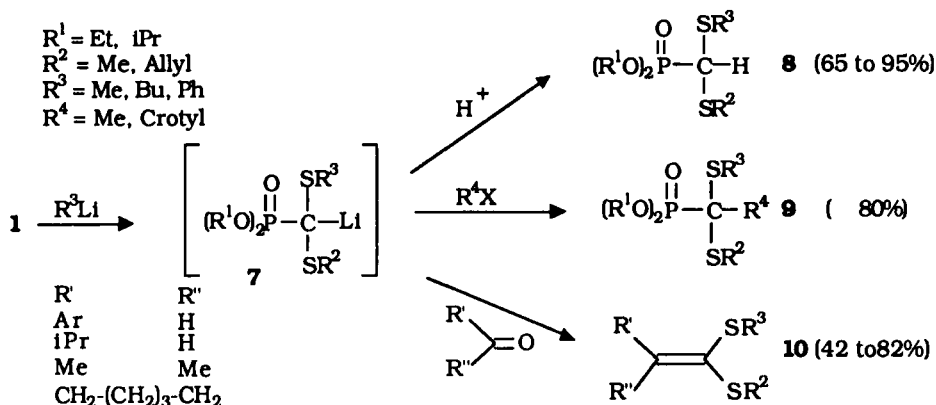
Addition of allylic or propargylic bromide to ylides **2** led to the respective allylic or allenic bis-phosphonates (**5** and **6**). This C-alkylation with inversion of the unsaturated chain is rationalized by a [2,3] sigmatropic rearrangement of an initially formed allylic or propargylic sulfonium ylid.



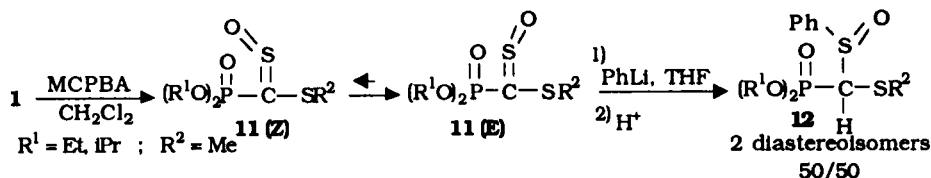
### REACTION WITH ORGANOMETALLICS

Dithioacetals of formylphosphonates<sup>8,9</sup> are known to be useful Wittig-Horner reagents for the synthesis of ketene dithioacetals. The thiophilic addition of organolithium com-

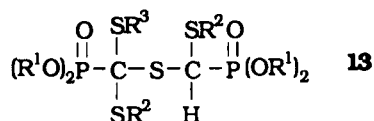
pounds to phosphonodithioformates **1** led readily to metallated dithioacetals of formylphosphonates **7** which can be protonated (**8**), alkylated (**9**) or used "in situ" as Wittig-Horner reagents (**10**).



Oxidation of **1** with metachloroperbenzoic acid gave the sulfine **11**, equally suitable for thiophilic addition of organometallics <sup>10</sup>.



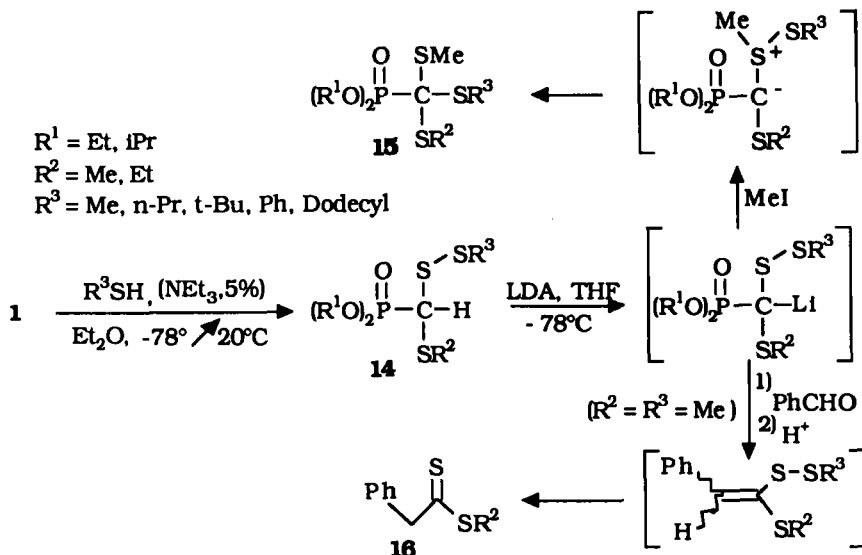
An excess of Grignard reagent is necessary in order to obtain the magnesium analogue of **7** to avoid its thiophilic addition to the starting phosphonodithioformate which leads to **13**.



## REACTION WITH THIOLS

Although the addition of amines to phosphonodithioformates **1** was exclusively carbophilic (and was used to prepare the corresponding thioamides), the base catalyzed addition of thiols to phosphonodithioformates **1** led nearly quantitatively to the dithioacetal-disulfides **14**. This regioselectivity demonstrates again the tendency of these  $\alpha$ -phosphonodithioesters to undergo thiophilic addition.

The reactivity of metallated dithioacetal-disulfides was examined:



Metallation of the dithioacetals **14** followed by methylation led to (tris-alkylthio)-methylphosphonates **15**. The formation and rearrangement of an intermediate ylid is assumed to explain this reaction. When benzaldehyde was added to the metallated dithioacetal **14** ( $R^2 = \text{Me}$ ;  $R^3 = \text{Me}$ ) dithioester **16** (40%, non-optimised yield) was isolated after work up.

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