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Synthesis of New $1\lambda^4$ -[1,2,4,6]Thiatriazines

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A very short, effective and widely applicable synthesis of substituted 1-carbo- $1\lambda^4$ -[1,2,4,6]-thiatriazines is presented. The first step consisting of replacing the chlorine atom at the sulfur of trichlorothiatriazine by a carbon atom is described for the first time.

Keywords: thiatriazine; 1λ⁴-[1,2,4,6]-thiatriazine; trichlorothiatriazine

 $1\lambda^4$ -[1,2,4,6]-Thiatriazines are seldom encountered in the chemical literature. The corresponding trichlorothiatriazine <u>II</u> has been known for over 20 years^[1] but didn't find application despite of its convenient preparation and huge synthetic potential.

This communication deals with a novel synthetic approach to substituted 1-carbo- $1\lambda^4$ -[1,2,4,6]-thiatriazines of type $\underline{I}^{[2]}$ using \underline{II} as starting material and central building block (scheme 1). The three chlorine atoms of \underline{II} are successively substituted by the corresponding nucleophiles. The position at the sulfur is the most electrophilic one.

SCHEME 1 Synthesis of substituted $1\lambda^4$ -[1,2,4,6]-thiatriazines.

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Synthetic methods with general applicability allowing the introduction of various types of substituents (alkyl, α -alkenyl, α -alkinyl, aryl and heteroaryl) at the 1-position of the heterocycle are described. These methods mostly rely on organometallic chemistry (scheme 2).

SCHEME 2 a) Organo-ZnX, b) (Organo)₂AlCl, c) Organo-Zr(Cl) (Cp)₂, d) Nucleophilic alkene / Lewis acid cat., e) Lithium tetraalkinylalanate, f) Friedel-Crafts reaction, g) Organo-SiR₃ or organo-SnR₃ / Lewis acid catalysis.

The resulting dichlorothiatriazines <u>III</u> react with amines to the corresponding amino-derivatives <u>IV</u> which are converted to compounds <u>I</u> by treatment with a phenolate in presence of trimethylamine (scheme 3).

SCHEME 3 a) HN(R₁)(R₂) / THF / 0°-25°C, (85-99%), b) ArOH, NaOH, Me₃N, H₂O/CH₂Cl₂ / 25°C, (80-99%).

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