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# Benzoylation of 2(3H)-benzothiazolones in the Presence of 8 Equivalents of Zinc Chloride in N,N-dimethylformamide

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### BENZOYLATION OF 2(3H)-BENZOTHIAZOLONES IN THE PRESENCE OF 8 EQUIVALENTS OF ZINC CHLORIDE IN N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE

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The use of the mixture of aluminum chloride-N,N-dimethyl-formamide<sup>1,2</sup> (AlCl<sub>3</sub>-DMF, 11:1) reagent in the Friedl-Crafts C acylation reaction of 2(3H)-benzothiazolones was previously reported.<sup>3</sup> These acylations reactions were found to proceed with high regioselectivity. The precise position of acylation was uniquivocally assigned by x-ray single-crystal defraction in the case of 6-benzoyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolone.<sup>4</sup> The assignment of the position of acylation was extended to other compounds by the use of high-field <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.<sup>3</sup>

Keywords: 2(3H)-benzothiazolones; 6-benzoyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolones; acylation reaction; benzoyl chloride; benzoylation; zinc chloride

6-Benzoyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolones are obtained by the reaction of 2(3H)-benzothiazolones with benzoic acid in polyphosporic acid as solvent and catalyst or with benzoyl chloride in the mixture AlCl<sub>3</sub>-DMF.<sup>3</sup>

We conducted the reaction of 2(3H)-benzothiazolones (1**a–b**) with benzoyl chloride in the presence of **8** equivalents of zinc chloride in N,N-dimethylformamide as solvent<sup>5</sup> at 140°C for 2 h and obtained the corresponding 6-benzoyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolones (2**a–b**) with high yields (Scheme 1).

The benzoylation of 2(3H)-benzothiazolones with the mixture of zinc chloride-DMF was realized for the first time.

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$$O = \begin{cases} R_1 & \text{ZnCl}_2 / \text{DMF} \\ N & \text{Signature} \end{cases}$$

$$1a - R_1 = H$$

$$1b - R_1 = CH_3$$

$$2a - R_1 = H$$

$$2b - R_1 = CH_3$$

**SCHEME 1** 

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

Melting points were determined using an electrothermal melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. The **IR** spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu 40-spectrometer and the <sup>1</sup>**H-NMR**. Spectra were recorded using a Bruker 80 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with tetramethylsilane as internal standard and were compatible with the compounds obtained by the AlCl<sub>3</sub>-DMF method.

#### 6-Benzoyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolone (2a)

Dimethyl formamide (0.037 mol, 2.8 ml) was slowly added to zinc chloride (0.104 mol, 14.18 g). The mixture was stirred and maintained at 75°C and 2(3H)-benzothiazolone (1a) (0.013 mol, 2 g) and benzoyl chloride (0.0195 mol, 2.73 ml) were added. The reaction mixture was warmed at 140°C under stirring for 2 h. After cooling the complex was decomposed by addition of ice water. The resulting residue was stirred for 1 h, filtered, washed with water, and recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (yield: 82%): m.p. 216–217°C; **IR** (KBr): 3220, 1680, 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H-NMR**. (DMSO-D<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$  in ppm) 7.23 (d, 1 H, J<sub>0</sub> = 8.40 Hz); 7.60 (m, 6H); 8.00 (d, 1H, j<sub>m</sub> = 1.7 Hz); 12.10 (s, 1H, amide).

## 3-Methyl-6-benzoyl-2(3H) benzothiazolone (2b)

Dimethyl formamide (0.037 mol, 2.8 ml) was slowly added to zinc chloride (0.104 mol, 14.18 g). The mixture was stirred and maintained at 75°C and 3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolone (**1b**) (0.013 mol, 2.16 g) and benzoyl chloride (0.0195 mol, 2.73 ml) were added. The reaction mixture was warmed at 140°C under stirring for 2 h. After cooling the complex was decomposed by addition of ice water. The resulting residue was stirred for 1 h, filtered, washed with water, and recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (yield: 86%): m.p. 147–148°C; **IR** (KBr): 1670, 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>**H-NMR**. (DMSO-D<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$  in ppm) 3.46 (s, N–CH<sub>3</sub>); 7.35 (d, 1H, J = 8.70 Hz); 7.50 (m, 7H).

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