A Facile Synthesis of Thiophenacylketene S,N-Acetals from Treatment of 2-Alkyl-3-alkylthio-5-phenylisothiazolium Salts with Sodium Borohydride

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Thiophenacylketene S,N-acetal (1) is an analog of phenacylketene S,N-acetal, which has been known as a potential intermediate for the preparation of various heterocyclic compounds. In comparison with the utility of phenacylketene S,N-acetal, I has been rarely studied. Only 1-methylamino-1-methylthio-3-phenylpropene-3-thione (1a) was reported to be isolated from the reactions of 2-methyl-3-methylthio-5-phenylisothiazolium iodide (2, R=Me, R'=Me, X=I) with benzylamine in 12% yield, with benzoyl acetate in 10% yield, and with ethanolic sodium hydrosulfide in 32% yield.

In the previous paper,⁴ we reported that the reaction of 2-alkyl-3-(carbethoxyacetylmethylthio)-5-phenylisothiazolium chlorides (2, $R' = \text{MeCOCHCO}_2\text{Et}$, X = CI) with NaBH₄ in a mixture of chloroform and ethanol at room temperature underwent easily S-N bond cleavage to give ring-opened intermediates 1 ($R' = \text{MeCOCHCO}_2\text{Et}$) which then immediately cyclized to afford 3-alkyl-5-carbethoxy-4-methyl-2-thiophenacylidene-1,3-thiazole (3) as shown in Scheme 1. A similar reaction was obtained from the reaction of 2,3,5-trimethyl-4-substituted isothiazolium tetrafluoroborate with either NaBH₄ or LiAlH₄ at -78°C.⁵

We have found that the reactions of 2-alkyl-5-phenyliso-thiazolium halides (2, X=Br, I) having simple alkylthio group at C-3 with NaBH₄ in ethanol at room temperature gave 1 in good to excellent yields. Compound 1, to the best of our knowledge, is not currently accessible by the reported methods. Typical experimental procedure: To the suspension of 3-ethylthio-2-methyl-5-phenylisothiazolium iodide (2b)

Scheme 1.

Table 1. Yields and Physical Properties of Thiophenacylketene S.N-Acetals (1)

1	R	R'	Yield(%)*	mp*	Color
			Tieta (70)	mp	COIOI
8	Me	Me	83	91.5-92.5	yellow
b	Me	Et	98	148-149	yellow
c	Me	allyl	91	liq	yellow
d	Et	Me	94	74-75	yellow
e	Et	Et	95	73-74	yellow
f	Et	allyl	98	liq	yellow
g	allyi	Me	93	lig	brown
h	allyl	$C_6H_5CH_2$	89	95-96	yellow
j	cyclohexyl	Me	100	70-71	yellow
j	cyclohexyl	Et	87	liq	yellow
k	cyclohexyl	allyl	98	148-149	yellow
1	phenylethyl	Me	93	112-113	yellow
m	phenylethyl	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	96	106-107	yellow
n	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	Me	80	112.5-113.5	yellow
0	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	Et	96	liq	yellow
p	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	allyl	96	liq	yellow
q	4-Me-C ₆ H₄CH ₂	Me	93	102-103	yellow
г	4-MeO-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	Me	97	120.0-121.5	yellow
\$	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	Me	86	83-84	scarlet
t	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	Me	97	99-100	orange
ш	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	Me	90	98-99	yellow
v	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	94	160.5-162	yellow

[&]quot;Isolated yields. "All melting points are uncorrected.

(0.490 mmol) in 95% ethanol (2 ml) was added portionwise NaBH₄ (0.490 mmol). Upon addition of NaBH₄, the solid dissolved and the solution turned to dark yellow. The reaction was monitored by TLC until all of 2b had disappeared. The solvent was evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Merck, silica gel, 230-400 mesh) using CH₂Cl₂ as an eluent. The yield of 1b was 98%. Yields and physical properties of 1 are summarized in Table 1.

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