

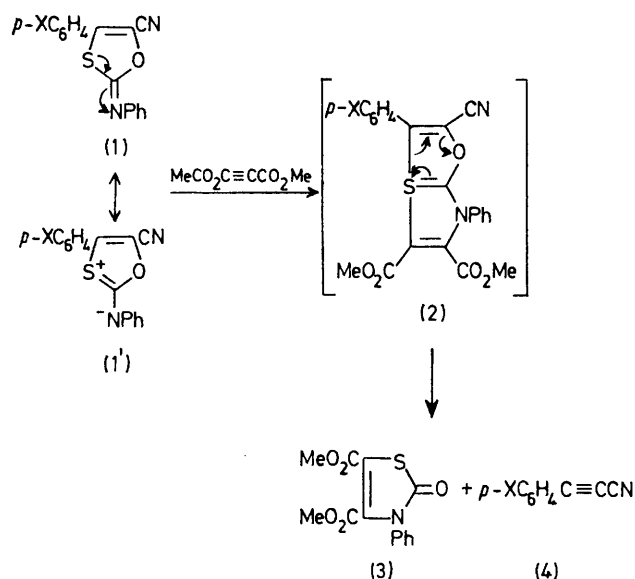
## Cycloaddition of Dimethyl Acetylenedicarboxylate with 2-Imino-1,3-oxathioles

By MICHÈLE BAUDY and ALBERT ROBERT\*

(Groupe de Recherches de Chimie Structurale, E.R.A. 389 Université de Rennes, Avenue du Général Leclerc, Rennes, France)

**Summary** 2-Phenylimino-1,3-oxathioles (**1**), acting as masked 1,3-dipoles with carbon as the central atom, add dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate to give aryl propionitriles (**4**) and dimethyl 2,3-dihydro-3-phenyl-2-oxothiazole-4,5-dicarboxylate (**3**), probably as a result of thermal decomposition of a 1:1 cycloadduct (**2**).

In the course of our study of the addition of thiocarbonyl compounds to *gem*-dicyano epoxides<sup>1</sup> we prepared the imino-oxathioles (**1**).<sup>2</sup> The mesomeric form (**1'**) shows that these compounds are potential 1,3-dipoles with carbon as the central atom. Compounds (**1**) are therefore similar to 3-imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles or 3-imino-1,2,4-thiadiazoles which have been shown recently to add dipolarophiles.<sup>3-5†</sup> We have now shown that the imino-oxathioles (**1**) can also add dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (100 h in boiling xylene) to give the thiazolone (**3**), m.p. 125 °C,  $\nu_{\max}$  1752, 1720, and 1707  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$  3.7 (3H, s) and 3.87 (3H, s), *m/e* 293.057 (99% yield), and the aryl propionitriles (**4**)<sup>6</sup> [(**4a**) m.p. 41 °C,  $\nu_{\max}$  2250, 2200, and 2146  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; (**4b**), m.p. 140 °C,  $\nu_{\max}$  similar to (**4b**)] (Scheme). These results may be rationalized by assuming that, in the first step, the reaction leads to the bicyclic tetravalent sulphur compound (**2**) which decomposes in boiling xylene leading to (**3**) and (**4**). In similar reactions described in the literature<sup>3-5</sup> analogous tetravalent sulphur compounds were isolated only in the work reported in ref. 3, where the reaction was carried out at 70 °C for 1-2 h. Methyl maleate or methyl fumarate failed to react with (**1**). We are now attempting to prove whether or not this reaction is truly a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition.



SCHEME

a; X = H  
b; X =  $\text{NO}_2$

(Received, 2nd July 1976; Com. 743.)

† These reactions are claimed to be 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions but only ref. 5 describes the *cis*-addition of methyl maleate and methyl fumarate with 3-imino-1,2,4-thiadiazoles.

<sup>1</sup> M. Ferrey, A. Robert, and A. Foucaud, *Compt. rend.*, 1973, 277C, 1153; *Synthesis*, 1976, 261; M. Baudy and A. Robert, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1976, 23.

<sup>2</sup> A. Robert and M. Baudy, unpublished results.

<sup>3</sup> K. Akiba, T. Tsuchiya, M. Ochiomi, and N. Inamoto, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1975, 455.

<sup>4</sup> K. Akiba, M. Ochiomi, T. Tsuchiya, and N. Inamoto, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1975, 459; J. E. Oliver and A. B. De Milo, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1974, 39, 2225; J. E. Oliver and R. T. Brown, *ibid.*, p. 2228, and references cited therein.

<sup>5</sup> J. Goerdeler and H. W. Linden, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1975, 3387.

<sup>6</sup> The phenyl propionitrile (**4**; X = H) was not purified, but was identified by g.l.c. comparison with an authentic sample: I. Kazunari and N. Toshio, *Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokai shi*, 1970, 28, 80 (*Chem. Abs.*, 1970, 72, 900,001q).