## SYNTHESIS OF 2-METHYLPHENANTHRO[2, 1-d]THIAZOLE

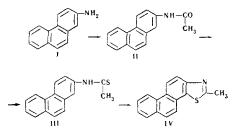
V. P. Bronovitskaya, A. A. Kizil'shtein, and A. Ya. Berlin

Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 939-940, 1968

UDC 547.789.6.07

2-Methylphenanthro[2, 1-d]thiazole has been synthesized by the oxidative cyclization of 2-thioacetylaminophenanthrene.

In continuation of our previous investigations [1], we have synthesized the first homolog of phenanthro[2, 1-d]thiazole, containing a methyl group in position 2. For the synthesis we used the method [2] employed previously in this series to obtain 2-methylphenanthro [9, 10-d]thiazole [3]. Starting from 2-aminophenanthrene (I) [4], by its acetylation with acetic anhydride in pyridine solution we obtained 2-acetylaminophenanthrene (II) in almost quantitative yield and this was then converted into 2-thioacetylaminophenanthrene (III) by reaction with phosporus pentasulfide:



2-Methylphenanthro[2, 1-d]thiazole (IV) was synthesized from III by cyclization in ethanolic alkaline solution in the presence of potassium ferricyanide.

The figure shows the UV spectra of compound IV and of phenanthro[2, 1-d]thiazole [1].

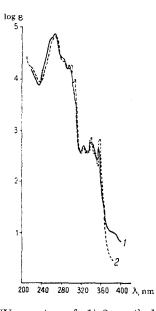
## EXPERIMENTAL

2-Acetylaminophenanthrene (II) was obtained from 2-aminophenanthrene [4] by acetylation with acetic anhydride in pyridine at room temperature. Yield 98%. Colorless crystals, mp 224°-226° C.

2-Thioacetylaminophenanthrene (III). With stirring, 1.0 g (0.0045 mole) of powdered phosphorus pentoxide was slowly added to a boiling solution of 1.0 g (0.0042 mole) of 2-acetylaminophenanthrene in 250 ml of anhydrous p-xylene. The reaction mixture was boiled for 1 hr. The hot xylene solution was decanted off and concentrated to small bulk. On cooling, 0.6 g (56%) of substance III deposited. After recrystallization from ethanol (with carbon), lustrous colorless plates were obtained with mp 178°-179° C. Found, % C 76.17; H 4.93; S 12.34%. Calculated for  $C_{16}H_{13}NS$ , %: C 76.49; H 5.18; S 12.75%.

2-Methylphenanthro[2, 1-d]thiazole (IV). A suspension of 0.37 g of III in 7.5 ml of methanol heated to boiling was treated with 15 ml of 10% NaOH. The thioacetylamino compound went into solution and, after the solution had been filtered, it was treated slowly with stirring with a solution of 3.7 g of potassium ferricyanide in 15 ml of water.

On the following day the precipitate was filtered off and recrystallized from methanol. Yield 0.21 g (62%). Colorless plates, mp 172°-173° C (from acetone). Found, %: C 77.05; H 4.63%. Calculated for  $C_{16}H_{11}NS$ , %: C 77.11; H 4.42%. Picrate-yellow silky needles, mp 209.5°-210° C (from ethanol). Found, %: C 55.63; H 3.20; N 11.99%. Calculated for  $C_{16}H_{11}NS \cdot C_6H_3N_3O_7$ , %: C 55.23; H 2.92; N 11.72%.



UV spectra of: 1) 2-methylphenanthro[2, 1-d]thiazole (IV); 2) phenanthro[2, 1-d] thiazole.

## REFERENCES

1. V. P. Bronovitskaya and A. Ya. Berlin, KhGS [Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds], 2, 710, 1966.

2. P. Jacobson, Ber., 19, 1067, 1886.

3. G. Keyes and L. Brooker, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 59, 77, 1937.

4. W. Bachmann and C. Boatner, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 58, 2097, 1936.

5. A. Werner and J. Kunz, Ber. 34, 2524, 1901.

15 February 1967 Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, AMS USSR, Moscow