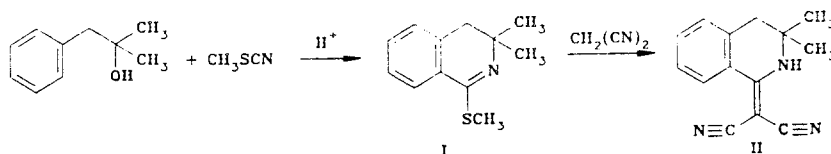


## NOVEL SYNTHON IN THE 3,4-DIHYDROISOQUINOLINE SERIES

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**3,3-Dimethyl-1-methylthio-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (I, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NS)** has been prepared via the Ritter reaction between 2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-2-ol and methyl thiocyanate in concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> [90% yield. PMR spectrum (CCl<sub>4</sub>): 1.06 (6H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); 2.30 (3H, s, SCH<sub>3</sub>); 2.60 (2H, s, 4-H); 7.00-7.67 ppm (4H, m, H<sub>arom</sub>). IR spectrum: 1625 (C=N), 1325 cm<sup>-1</sup> (S-CH<sub>3</sub>)].



Other 3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline derivatives, substituted in the 1-position of the heterocycle, can be prepared based on this thio ether I. Thus, for example, mixing equimolar amounts of malonodinitrile and thio ether I at 40°C for 5 min results in the formation of **3,3-dimethyl-1-dicyanomethylene-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (II, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)** [78% yield, mp 215-216°C (from ethyl acetate); R<sub>f</sub> 0.85 (acetone-alcohol-chloroform, 1:3:6). PMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.32 (6H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); 2.90 (2H, s, 4-H); 6.61 (1H, s, NH); 7.20-8.33 ppm (4H, m, H<sub>arom</sub>). IR spectrum: 3300 (N-H); 2210 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C≡N)].

The results of elemental analysis of compounds I and II corresponded with calculations.