

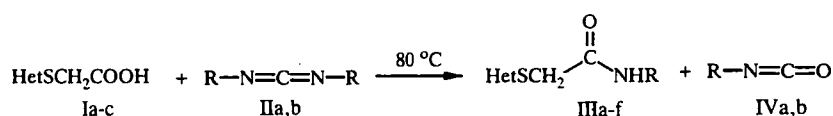
## DIRECT AMIDATION OF (2-BENZAZOLYLTHIO)ACETIC ACIDS BY STERICALLY HINDERED CARBODIIMIDES

M. V. Vovk, V. A. Kraitor, and N. V. Mel'nichenko

Carbon acids react with carbodiimides to form acid anhydrides and N,N'-disubstituted ureas and/or N-acyl-N,N'-disubstituted ureas [1, 2]. As a rule in this reaction only the simplest aliphatic and aromatic acids and carbodiimides have been investigated [3, 4].

There is only one report of the reaction of (2-heterylthio)acetic acids with carbodiimides. Specifically, it was shown [5] that (2-pyridylthio)acetic acid reacts with dicyclohexylcarbodiimides to give thiazolo[3,2-a]pyridine-3-oxide.

Our previous report [6] of the anomalous reaction of aliphatic and aromatic carbon acids with sterically hindered carbodiimides served as an important reason for investigation of (2-benzazolythio)acetic acids Ia-c. It was found that acids Ia-c react with the sterically hindered carbodiimides (IIa, b) when heated in benzene to give high yields of the (2-benzazolythio)acetic acid amides (IIIa-f) and isocyanates (IVa, b), i.e., achieving direct amidation of acids of type I.



I a Het = benzoxazol-2-yl; b Het = benzothiazol-2-yl, c Het = benzimidazol-2-yl;  
II, IV a R = 2,4,6-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, b R = 2,6-(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-i)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>; III a R = 2,4,6-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>,  
Het = benzoxazol-2-yl; b R = 2,6-(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-i), Het = benzothiazol-2-yl; c R = 2,4,6-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>,  
Het = benzimidazol-2-yl; d R = 2,6-(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-i)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>, Het = benzoxazol-2-yl;  
e R = 2,6-(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-i)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>, Het = benzothiazol-2-yl; f R = 2,6-(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-i)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>, Het = benzimidazol-2-yl

Bearing in mind that the basic compounds needed for the synthesis of amides of (2-benzazolythio)acetic acids (the acid chlorides) are not known but that the carbodiimides IIa, b are relatively available compounds [7, 8], the reported reaction can serve as a suitable method for the synthesis of sterically hindered (2-benzazolythio)acetic acid amides.

A mixture of the acid (Ia-c, 0.01 mole) and the carbodiimide (IIa, b, 0.01 mole) in benzene (25 ml) was refluxed for 5-18 h (the completion of the reaction was monitored by IR spectroscopy by following the disappearance of the carbodiimide group absorption band at 2170 cm<sup>-1</sup>). Solvent was evaporated and the residue was treated with hexane (10 ml) and held at 0-5°C for 12 h. The amide precipitate (IIIa-f) was filtered off and the isocyanates (IVa, b [9, 10]) were obtained by distillation of the filtrate in 60-63% yields. IR spectra were recorded in compressed KBr and PMR spectra in DMSO-D<sub>6</sub>.

**(Benzoxazolyl-2-thio)acetic Acid N-mesitylamide (IIIa).** mp 154-155°C (ethanol). IR spectrum: 1665 (C=O), 3275 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N-H). PMR spectrum: 2.10 (6H, s, two CH<sub>3</sub> groups); 2.20 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.36 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.84 (2H, s, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>); 7.24-7.87 (4H, m, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>); 9.60 ppm (1H, br.s, NH). Yield 95%. Found, %: N 8.73; S 10.14. C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S. Calculated, %: N 8.85; S 9.82.

**(Benzothiazolyl-2-thio)acetic Acid N-mesitylamide (IIIb),** mp 138-140°C (benzene-hexane, 1:2). IR spectrum: 1665 (C=O), 3275 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N-H). PMR spectrum: 2.13 (6H, s, two CH<sub>3</sub> groups); 2.22 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.35 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.84 (2H, s, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>); 7.43-7.92 (4H, m, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>); 8.74 ppm (1H, br.s, NH). Yield 77%. Found, %: N 8.01; S 18.44. C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OS<sub>2</sub>. Calculated, %: N 8.18; S 18.72.

Institute of Organic Chemistry, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev 253660. Translated from *Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii*, No. 9, pp. 1273-1275, September, 1998. Original article submitted June 16, 1998.

**(Benzimidazolyl-2-thio)acetic Acid N-mesitylamide (IIIc)**, mp 165-166°C (benzene-hexane, 1:1). IR spectrum: 1670 (C=O), 3260  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (N-H). PMR spectrum: 2.10 (6H, s, two  $\text{CH}_3$  groups); 2.19 (3H, s,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 4.60 (2H, s,  $\text{CH}_2$ ); 5.74 (1H, br.s, NH); 6.82 (2H, s,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2$ ); 7.11-7.96 (4H, m,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ); 8.70 ppm (1H, br.s, NH). Yield 64%. Found, %: N 13.12; S 10.07.  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{OS}$ . Calculated, %: N 12.91; S 9.85.

**(Benzoxazolyl-2-thio)acetic Acid N-(2,6-diisopropyl)phenylamide (IIIId)**, mp 150-151°C (benzene-hexane, 1:1). IR spectrum: 1675 (C=O), 3280  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (N-H). PMR spectrum; 1.06 (12H, d,  $J = 7$  Hz, four  $\text{CH}_3$  groups); 3.28 (2H, heptet,  $J = 7$  Hz, two CH groups); 4.36 (2H, s,  $\text{CH}_2$ ); 7.17-7.61 (7H, m,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ ); 8.95 ppm (1H, br.s, NH). Yield 80%. Found, %: N 7.80; S 9.14.  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ . Calculated, %: N 7.86; S 8.91.

**(Benzothiazolyl-2-thio)acetic Acid N-(2,6-diisopropyl)phenylamide (IIIe)**, mp 122-124°C (benzene-hexane, 1:1); IR spectrum: 1680 (C=O), 3290  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (N-H). PMR spectrum: 1.02 (12H, d,  $J = 7$  Hz, four  $\text{CH}_3$  groups); 3.15 (2H, heptet,  $J = 7$  Hz, two CH groups); 4.36 (2H, s,  $\text{CH}_2$ ); 7.17-7.61 (7H, m,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ ); 8.95 ppm (1H, br.s, NH). Yield 76%. Found, %: N 7.32; S 17.07.  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{OS}_2$ . Calculated, %: N 7.52; S 17.21.

**(Benzimidazolyl-2-thio)acetic Acid N-(2,6-diisopropyl)phenylamide (IIIff)**, mp 180-182°C (benzene-hexane, 1:1). IR spectrum: 1675 (C=O), 3310  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (N-H). PMR spectrum: 1.18 (12H, m,  $J = 7$  Hz, four  $\text{CH}_3$  groups); 3.32 (2H, heptet,  $J = 7$  Hz, two CH groups); 4.22 (2H, s,  $\text{CH}_2$ ); 7.21-7.92 ppm (8H, m,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ ). Yield 72%. Found, %: N 11.53; S 9.31.  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{OS}_2$ . Calculated, %: N 11.82; S 9.02.

## REFERENCES

1. H. G. Khorana, *Chem. Rev.*, **53**, 145 (1953).
2. H. G. Khorana, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2081 (1952).
3. M. Mikloajczyk and P. Kielbesinski, *Tetrahedron*, **37**, 239 (1981).
4. A. Williams and I. T. Ibrahim, *Chem. Rev.*, **81**, 589 (1981).
5. L. T. Gorb, I. N. Romanov, and A. I. Tolmachev, *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, No. 10, 1343 (1979).
6. M. V. Vovk, V. I. Dorokhov, and L. I. Samarai, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **23**, 1339 (1987).
7. N. I. Mycin, S. V. Fridland, N. I. Yurkova, and Yu. I. Dergunov, *Khim. Promyshlennost'*, No. 7, 398 (1984).
8. G. Himbert and W. Schwickerath, *Lieb. Ann. Chem.*, No. 1, 85 (1984).
9. W. Seifken, *Lieb. Ann. Chem.*, **562**, 75 (1949).
10. W. Neumann and P. Fischer, *Angew. Chem.*, **74**, 801 (1962).