

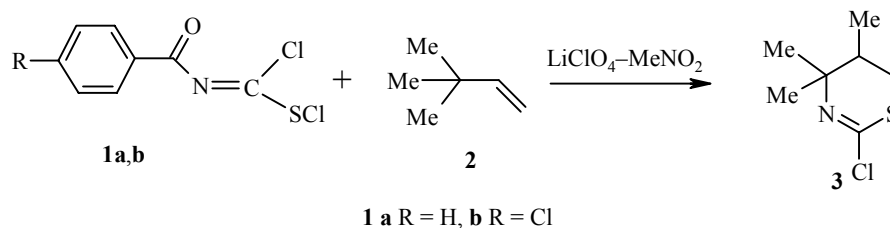
UNUSUAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CYCLOADDITION OF AROYLIMINOCHLORO- METHANESULFENYL CHLORIDES TO 3,3-DIMETHYL-2-BUTENE

A. V. Borisov, V. K. Osmanov, I. G. Sokolov, G. N. Borisova, and Zh. V. Matsulevich

Keywords: alkenes, sulfenyl chlorides, heterocyclization.

Fragment R is usually retained in the product structure upon heterocycle formation in the reactions of N-substituted iminochloromethanesulfenyl chlorides $RN=CClSCl$ with alkenes [1-6].

We have found that a sequence of transformations occurs in the reaction of N-benzoyl- (**1a**) and N-4-chlorobenzoyliminochloromethanesulfenyl (**1b**) chlorides with 3,3-dimethyl-2-butene (**2**) in nitromethane in the presence of lithium perchlorate, involving addition of the sulfur-containing electrophile at the double bond, 1,2-shift of methyl group, ring closure with nucleophilic participation of the nitrogen atom of the sulfenyl fragment, and elimination of the aroyl group. Heterocyclization product **3** is formed in 57% yield (in the case of sulfenyl chloride **1a**) and 52% yield (in the case of **1b**).



2-Chloro-4,4,5-trimethyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-1,3-thiazine (3). Sample of lithium perchlorate (30 mmol) in nitromethane (40 ml) and solution of alkene **2** (10 mmol) in nitromethane (10 ml) were added with stirring to solution of sulfenyl chloride **1a** or **1b** (10 mmol) in nitromethane (100 ml) at 20°C. After 30 min, the solvent was distilled off in vacuum. The residue was dissolved in methylene chloride (200 ml). The precipitates of LiCl and $LiClO_4$ were filtered off and washed repeatedly on the filter with methylene chloride. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuum. Recrystallization of the residue from 1:5 hexane–methylene chloride gave compound **3**; mp 122°C (dec.). IR spectrum (vaseline oil), ν , cm^{-1} : 1565 (C=N). 1H NMR spectrum (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz), δ , ppm, J (Hz): 3.17 and 2.92 (2H, dd and dd, $^3J = 3.8, 8.0$, $^2J = 12.6$, CH_2S); 1.75 (1H, m, CH); 1.17 and 1.06 (6H, s and s, 2 CH_3); 0.95 (3H, d, $^3J = 6.6$, 5- CH_3). Found, %: C 47.20; H 6.73; N 7.81; S 17.92. $C_7H_{12}ClNS$. Calculated, %: C 47.32; H 6.81; N 7.88; S 18.04. Mass spectrum, m/z (I_{rel} , %): 179 [$M+2$] (4), 177 [M^+] (12), 135 (20), 100 (100), 41 (35).

Nizhnii Novgorod State Technical University, 603606 Nizhnii Novgorod, Russia; e-mail: carbon@nnov.cityline.ru. Translated from *Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii*, No. 9, pp. 1307-1308, September, 2002. Original article submitted March 28, 2002.

REFERENCES

1. G. Ottmann and H. Hooks, *Angew. Chem.*, **78**, 210 (1966).
2. G. Ottmann, H. Hoberecht, and H. Hooks, *Angew. Chem.*, **79**, 1063 (1967).
3. E. Kuhle and G. Zumach, *Angew. Chem.*, **82**, 63 (1970).
4. E. Kuhle, *The Chemistry of the Sulfenic Acids*, Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart (1973), p. 163.
5. I. V. Koval', *Usp. Khim.*, **64**, 781 (1995).
6. A. V. Borisov, I. V. Bodrikov, G. N. Borisova, V. K. Belsky, W. A. Smit, and A. I. Lutsenko, *Mendeleev Commun.*, 52 (1996).