# SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF 5-SUBSTITUTED 2-FURANCARBOHYDROXIMOYL CHLORIDES\*

E.JEDLOVSKÁ, J.KOVÁČ, A.PIKLEROVÁ and P.ZÁLUPSKÝ

Department of Organic Chemistry, Slovak Institute of Technology, 880 37 Bratislava

Received October 28th, 1975

Synthesis of 5-X-substituted 2-furancarbohydroximoyl chlorides ( $X = NO_2$ , 4-, 3-, 2- $NO_2$ -phenyl) and their reactions with thiols, morpholine and sodium *p*-toluenesulphinate are described.

Carbohydroximoyl chlorides are the best starting compounds for the preparation of the generally very unstable nitrile oxides which readily react with wide variety of nucleophilic reagents by 1,3-additions<sup>1-3</sup>. Within the framework of investigations of phenylfuran and furan derivatives we synthesized new 5-substituted 2-furancarbohydroximoyl chlorides I-III by the reaction of nitro substituted 5-phenyl-2-furaldehyde oximes<sup>4,5</sup> with nitrosyl chloride and studied their reactions, as well as reactions of 5-nitro-2-furancarbohydroximoyl chloride<sup>6</sup>, with benzenethiol, phenylmethanethiol, 2-furylmethanethiol, morpholine and sodium *p*-toluenesulphinate.

The most convenient method for the preparation of 5-nitrophenyl-2-furancarbohydroximoyl chlorides was the chlorination of the corresponding oximes with nitrosyl chloride in ether at  $-20^{\circ}C^{7}$ . Direct chlorination of the oximes with chlorine in chloroform, tetrachloromethane or 8M-HCl did not afford homogeneous products and the yields of carbohydroximoyl chlorides were very low. We transformed the mentioned carbohydroximoyl chlorides by the action of triethylamine in ether at low temperature into nitrile oxides and these were converted by a 1,3-addition with thiols into substituted furancarbohydroximethioates in 70-80% yields, following the procedure of Benn<sup>8</sup>. Similarly we prepared from carbohydroximoyl chlorides and morpholine (in 100% excess) the corresponding substituted furancarbomorpholidoximes in 80-93% yields. S, S-Dioxo-S-tolyl-5-substituted furancarbohydroximethioates were prepared in 60-80% yield by boiling carbohydroximoyl chlorides with sodium *p*-toluenesulphinate in acetone. This reaction proceeds most probably as a direct nucleophilic substitution of the chlorine atom. We have obtained no direct evidence about the intermediate nitrile oxide.

The prepared compounds, together with their analytical and spectral data, are

<sup>\*</sup> Part LXXXV in the series Furan Derivatives; Part LXXXIV: This Journal 41, 2577 (1976).

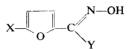
### 3086

listed in Tables I and II. The purity and homogeneity of the compounds was checked using elemental analysis, IR and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy and thin-layer chromatography.

### EXPERIMENTAL

The starting oximes were prepared according to ref.<sup>4,5,9</sup>. The IR spectra ( $800-3650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) were taken on a double-beam UR-20 spectrophotometer. The UV absorption spectra were measured on a recording spectrophotometer Specord UV VIS (Zeiss, Jena) in the region 200 to 480 nm. The measurements were carried out at room temperature in 1 cm cells, concentration  $5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{M}$  in ethanol (spectral grade). 5-Nitro-2-furancarbohydroximoyl chloride was prepared according to ref.<sup>6</sup>.

TABLE I					
Synthesized	Com	pounds	of the	Formula	



Compound	х	Formula	Calculate	ed/Found	l M.p., °C	
(yield, %)	Y	(mol.w.)	% N % S		(solvent)	
I <sup>a</sup>	4-NO <sub>2</sub> —C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	10·50		170—175	
(78)	Cl	(266·6)	10·69		—	
11 <sup>a</sup> (80·4)	3-NO <sub>2</sub> —C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (266·6)	10·50 10·49		170-173	
<i>III<sup>a</sup></i> (85•6)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{2-NO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$	$C_{11}H_7CIN_2O_4$ (266.6)	10∙50 10∙56	—	161-162	
<i>IV</i>	NO <sub>2</sub>	$C_{11}H_8N_2O_4S$	10∙60	12·13	148–150	
(75)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> S	(264·2)	10∙65	11·94	(benzene)	
<i>V.</i>	NO <sub>2</sub>	$C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_4S$	10∙06	11·52	83-84	
(74)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> S	(278·2)	10∙04	11·53	(tetrachloromethane)	
<i>VI</i>	NO <sub>2</sub>	$C_{10}H_7N_2O_5S$	10·51	11·93	91-92	
(72)	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> S	(268·2)	10·73	11·89	(benzene)	
VII	$\begin{array}{l} \text{4-NO}_2 - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S} \end{array}$	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S	8·23	9·35	157 158	
(82·3)		(340·3)	8·25	9·35	(ethanol)	
VIII	$4-NO_2 - C_6H_4$	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S	7·91	9∙04	195—197	
(84·3)	$C_6H_5CH_2S$	(354·3)	7·99	9∙08	(ethanol)	
IX	4-NO <sub>2</sub> —C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_5S_{(344\cdot4)}$	8·12	9·30	191–192	
(67)	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> S		8·23	9·27	(ethanol)	

### 5-Substituted 2-Furancarbohydroximoyl Chlorides

TABLE I

(Continued)

Compound	x	Formula	Calculate	M.p., °C	
(yield, %)	Y	(mol.w.)	% N	% N % S	
X	$3-NO_2 - C_6H_4$	$C_{17}H_{12}N_2O_4S$	8.23	9.42	143-145
(79·4)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> S	(340.3)	8.31	9-50	(ether)
XI	$3 - NO_2 - C_6 H_4$	$C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_4S$	7.91	9.04	161-162
(77)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> S	(354.3)	7.94	8.89	(ethanol)
XII	$3-NO_2-C_6H_4$	$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_5S$	8.12	9.30	150-152
(72.6)	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> S	(344.4)	8.20	9.34	(ethanol)
XIII	$2-NO_2-C_6H_4$	$C_{17}H_{12}N_2O_4S$	8.23	9.42	166-167
(84.6)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> S	(340.3)	8.27	9.37	(ethanol)
XIV	$2 - NO_2 - C_6 H_4$	$C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_4S$	7.91	9.04	103-104
(80)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Š	(354.3)	7.84	8·97	(benzene)
XV	$2 - NO_2 - C_6 H_4$	$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_5S$	8.12	9.30	110-111
(83)	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> S	(344.4)	8.22	<b>9·2</b> 9	(benzene)
XVI	NO <sub>2</sub>	$C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_6S$	9.02	10.33	165-166
(74·2)	$p-CH_3C_6H_4SO_2$	(310.3)	9.08	10.30	(ethanol)
XVII	$4-NO_2-C_6H_4$	$C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_6S$	7.24	8.29	199 — <b>2</b> 00
(61)	$p-CH_3C_6H_4SO_2$	(386-4)	7.09	<b>8</b> ∙16	(acetone)
XVIII	$3-NO_2-C_6H_4$	$C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_6S$	7.24	8.29	186-187
(78)	p-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub>	(386.4)	7.32	8.34	(ethanol)
XIX	$2-NO_2-C_6H_4$	$C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_6S$	7.24	8.29	166-168
(67)	p-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>2</sub>	(386-4)	7.30	8.30	(dil. ethanol)
$XX^b$	NO <sub>2</sub>	$C_9H_{11}N_3O_5$	17.42		134-135
(80)	4-morpholinyl	(241.2)	17.17		(benzene)
XXI <sup>c</sup>	$4-NO_2-C_6H_4$	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	13-24	_	190-192
(81)	4-morpholinyl	(317.3)	13.25		(ethanol)
XXII. <sup>c</sup>	$3 - NO_2 - C_6 H_4$	$C_{15}H_{15}N_{3}O_{5}$	13-24		165-167
(93)	4-morpholinyl	(317.3)	13.29		(ethanol)
XXIII <sup>c</sup>	$2 - NO_2 - C_6 H_4$	$C_{15}H_{15}N_{3}O_{5}$	13-24		129-130
(90)	4-morpholinyl	(317.3)	13.20		(ethanol)

<sup>*a*</sup> % Cl calculated (% Cl found): *I*, 13·29 (13·37); *II*, 13·29 (13·34); *III*, 13·29 (13·30). <sup>*b*</sup> Calculated (found) % C: 44·81 (45·04), % H: 4·59 (4·70). <sup>*c*</sup> Calculated (found) *XXI* % C: 56·78 (56·5), % H: 4·76 (4·81); for *XXII* % C: 56·78 (56·63), % H: 4·76 (4·71); *XXIII* % C: 56·78 (56·71), % H: 4·76 (4·79).

5-Substituted 2-Furancarbohydroximoyl Chlorides I-III

Nitrosyl chloride (2 ml) was added at  $-20^{\circ}$ C to a solution of the oxime (0.01 mol) in ether and the mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at  $-20^{\circ}$ C. After standing overnight the solvent was removed *in vacuo* at a temperature below 20°C and the residue was crystallized from dichloroethane-light petroleum.

## TABLE II

IR and UV Data for the Compounds I - XXIII ( $\lambda$  in nm,  $\nu$ (NO<sub>2</sub>),  $\nu$ (C=N) in cm<sup>-1</sup>)

Compound	λ	log ε	λ	log ε	λ	log ε ·	$v(NO_2)_{as}$	ν(NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>s</sub>	v(C==N)
I	355	4.33	appendit.			_	_	1 350	1 615
П	315	4.64					_	1 360	1 620
III	303	4.23	_		_	-	_	1 359	1 622
IV	333	4.09	208	4.26			1 532	1 350	1 638
V	352	4.06	209	4.25			1 535	1 354	1 637
VI	351	4.05	227	4.29	—		1 537	1 350	1 630
VII	372	4.38	207	4.19	_		1 517	1 337	1 603
VIII	373	4.42	208	4.40	-		1 520	1 338	1 606
IX	372	4.38	220	4.34			1 518	1 338	1 606
X	314	4.20	210	4.30			1 537	1 347	1 623
XI	320	4.19	211	4.26	<u> </u>		1 527	1 347	1 606
XII	318	4.41	219	4.44	—	_	1 526	1 345	1 604
XIII	305	4.37	209	4.41		_	1 530	1 364	1 619
XIV	298	4.23	211	4.42		_	1 547	1 372	1 618
XV	299	4-28	221	4.44	_		1 534	1 638	1 620
XVI <sup>a</sup>	207	4.25	234	4.32	324	4.15	1 549	1 358	1 603
XVII <sup>b</sup>	206	4.40	231	4.40	364	4.54	1 530	1 360	1 611
XVIII <sup>c</sup>	207	4.26	228	4·27	321	4.37	1 520	1 355	1 605
XIX <sup>d</sup>	208	4.42	229	4.41	310	4.38	1 515	1 360	1 620
XX	222	4.11	250	3.92	317	4.08	1 538	1 365	1 638
XXI	207	4·27	269	4.09	369	<b>4</b> ∙ <b>4</b> 4	1 527	1 365	1 612
XXII	213	4.30	307	4.40			1 548	1 358	1 635
XXIII	210	4.24	292	4.26			1 541	1 362	1 638

 $^{a} \nu(SO_{2})_{as} 1331 \text{ cm}^{-1}; {}^{b} \nu(SO_{2})_{as} 1342 \text{ cm}^{-1}; {}^{c} \nu(SO_{2})_{as} 1332 \text{ cm}^{-1}; {}^{d} \nu(SO_{2})_{as} 1338 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$ 

Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. [Vol. 41] [1976]

3088

### 5-Substituted 2-Furancarbohydroximethioates IV-XV

Triethylamine (0.02 mol) was added portionwise to a solution of the corresponding chloride (0.01 mol) and thiol (0.01 mol) in ether (approx. 100 ml) at  $-30^{\circ}$  to  $-35^{\circ}$ C. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at about  $-15^{\circ}$ C and for 1 h at room temperature. The pH was adjusted to a slightly acid reaction by addition of  $0.25M-H_2SO_4$ , the ethereal layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted several times with ether. The combined ethereal solutions were dried over sodium sulphate, the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was crystallized from an appropriate solvent.

### 5-Substituted S,S-Dioxo-2-furancarbohydroximethioates XVI-XIX

A mixture of the corresponding chloride (0.01 mol) and sodium *p*-toluenesulphinate (0.01 mol) in acetone was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the separated NaCl was filtered off, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the solid residue was crystallized from a suitable solvent.

### 5-Substituted 2-Furancarbomorpholidoximes XX-XXIII

A solution of morpholine (0.02 mol) in ether (5 ml) was added at  $-30^{\circ}$ C to the corresponding chloride (0.01 mol) in ether in the course of 5 minutes and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours at room temperature. After addition of  $0.25M-H_2SO_4$  (about 30 ml) the ethereal layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted several times with ether. The combined ethereal extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was crystallized from a suitable solvent.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Grundmann C., Mini V., Dean J. M., Frommeld H. D.: Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. 687, 191 (1965).
- 2. Grundmann C.: Angew. Chem. 75, 450 (1963); Int. Ed. Engl. 2, 260 (1963).
- 3. Grundmann C., Frommeld H. D.: J. Org. Chem. 31, 157 (1966).
- 4. Olejnik A. F., Vozjakova T. J., Modnikova G. A., Novickii K. Yu.: Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin. 1972, 1448.
- 5. Frimm R., Kováč Š., Giller S. A.: Chem. Zvesti 23, 916 (1969).
- 6. Lenaers R., Eloy F.: Helv. Chim. Acta 46, 1073 (1963).
- 7. Rheinboldt H., Dewald M., Jansen F., Schmitz-Dumont O.: Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. 451, 161 (1927).
- 8. Benn M. H.: Can. J. Chem. 42, 2393 (1964).
- 9. Micetich R. G.: J. Med. Chem. 12, 611 (1969).

Translated by M. Tichý.