

ringes erhalten werden. Das Spektrum C (siehe Fig.) zeigt kein Singulett mehr, und das Aromatenintegral entspricht nur noch 5 Indolprotonen (in D₂O).

Somit ist die ¹H-NMR.-Spektroskopie ein sicheres und rasches Verfahren für den Nachweis von Benzylschutzgruppen, die an Sauerstoffatomen sitzen.

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38. A New and Convenient Synthesis of Substituted Acylthioacylureas. Reaction of Aryl and Alkyl Thioamides with Acyl Isocyanates

by Victor Israel Cohen

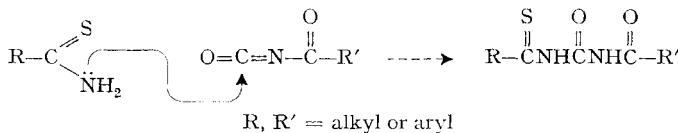
Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Sciences Faculty, Ferdowsi University, Mashhad, Iran

(17. XII. 75)

Summary. The addition of acyl isocyanates to a solution of aryl and alkyl thioamides affords substituted acylthioacylureas. The IR. spectra of substituted acylthioacylureas is described.

The synthesis of thioacylureas from thioamides and aryl isocyanates has been described previously [1]. In the present note we want to describe the preparation of substituted acylthioacylureas from thioamides and acyl isocyanates. When aliphatic or aromatic thioamides are refluxed with acyl isocyanate in benzene, toluene or xylene, substituted acylthioacylureas are obtained.

The above mentioned reaction provides a satisfactory preparation of acylthioacylureas for which we propose the following scheme:



The spectra of the acylthioacylureas (Table 1) showed a thiocarbonyl absorption at 1274–1235 cm⁻¹ (the related 1-alkyl or 1-aryl-3-acylureas show no absorption in this region), carbonyl(urea) absorption at 1705–1660 cm⁻¹ and carbonyl(acyl) absorption at 1745–1715 cm⁻¹; the intensity ratio $\nu(C=O)/\nu(C=S)$ is 1.4:1.0.

The reaction of acyl isocyanates with alkyl and aryl thioamides provides a general method for preparing substituted acylthioacylureas. The previous preparation has involved the addition of amide to thiobenzoyl isocyanate or a less direct method [2],

Substituted Acylthioacylureas: R-C≡CNHC≡C-R'

No.	B	R'	C=S (thioacyl)	C=O (urea)	M.p., °C	Cryst. solvent	Reflux time, min	Yield %	Reflux solvent	Color	Formula ^a
1	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	1251	1675	1715	230	1-Butanol	10	95	Benzene	Yellow
2	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	1242	1670	1730	235 ^b)	Benzene	2	95	Benzene	Purple
3	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	1247	1670	1730	250	1-Butanol	5	95	Xylene	Rose-coloured
4	(<i>p</i>)-Br-C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₄	1248	1670	1733	260	1-Butanol	5	98	Benzene	Rose-coloured
5	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	C ₆ H ₅	1260	1674	1730	206	1-Butanol	10	81	Toluene	Rose-coloured
6	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃	1274	1705	1730	130	Benzene	5	80	Xylene	Light yellow
7	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃	1255	1700	1740	167	Toluene	5	95	Xylene	Violet
8	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃	1255	1700	1740	148	Toluene	5	90	Xylene	Violet
9	(<i>p</i>)-Br-C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃	1245	1690	1735	178	Toluene	5	88	Xylene	Violet
10	CH ₃	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1265	1683	1718	224	Ethanol	5	53	Benzene	Light yellow
11	C ₆ H ₅	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1250	1673	1730	212	1-Butanol	5	75	Xylene	Rose-coloured
12	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1248	1670	1728	260	Benzene	5	70	Benzene	Rose-coloured
13	(<i>p</i>)-Br-C ₆ H ₄	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1250	1670	1730	261	1-Butanol	5	70	Benzene	Rose-coloured
14	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1258	1670	1725	216	Toluene	5	54	Benzene	Rose-coloured
15	CH ₃	(<i>o</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1240	1690	1730	158	Ethanol	5	85	Xylene	Yellow
16	C ₆ H ₅	(<i>o</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1245	1680	1730	183	Toluene	5	90	Xylene	Purple
17	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	(<i>o</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1247	1675	1745	182	Benzene	5	85	Benzene	Violet
18	(<i>p</i>)-Br-C ₆ H ₄	(<i>o</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1235	1660	1735	215	Anisole	5	95	Xylene	Violet
19	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	(<i>o</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	1248	1580	1729	174	Benzene	10	92	Toluene	Violet
20	C ₆ H ₅	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	1252	1675	1745	192	Benzene	5	50	Benzene	Rose-coloured
21	(<i>p</i>)-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	1249	1673	1730	190	Benzene	20	49	Benzene	Purple
22	(<i>p</i>)-Br-C ₆ H ₄	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	1247	1665	1740	224	1-Propanol	5	60	Xylene	Rose-coloured
23	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	α -C ₁₀ H ₇	1245	1678	1728	165	1-Butanol	1	25	Xylene	Violet

a) Satisfactory combustion analytical data C, H, N, and S ($\pm 0.4\%$) were found for these compounds. b) O. Tsigé, M. Tashiro, R. Mizuguchi & S. Kanemasa [12], report 186.

Experimental Part

General. – Melting points were measured on a *Köfle* hotbench apparatus. A *Beckman IR-20A* spectrophotometer was used for IR. spectra, which were run in KBr. Microanalyses were performed by CNRS (Service Central de Microanalyse; 2, rue Henry-Dunant, 94-Thiais, France).

Commercially available thioacetamide was used as received. Acyl isocyanates and arylthioamides were prepared by established procedures [3] [4]. Useful solvents for the reaction are benzene, toluene and xylene. To avoid side reaction, dry solvents should be used for reflux and recrystallisation. In a typical example a solution of 0.75 g (0.01 mol) of thioacetamide, 1.61 g (0.01 mol) of phenylacetyl isocyanate in 5 ml of anhydrous xylene was heated under reflux for 5 min. The product of reaction was filtered off. Recrystallisation from anhydrous benzene gave 1-thioacetyl-3-phenylacetylurea (80%): m.p. 130°.

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Errata

Helv. 58, 2529 (1975), Abhandlung von Schelz, D., und Priester, M.: Auf der Seite 2633, 20. Zeile von oben: anstatt 676 (erste Zahl in der Zeile) lies 267.

Die gleiche Zeile: anstatt 2,03(s, 4H, OCOCH₃) ; 4,56(s, (CH₂–CH₂)–N(8)) ; 26,9
lies: 2,03(s, OCOCH₃) ; 4,56(s, 4H(CH₂–CH₂)–N(8)) ; 6,96

Helv. 58, 2536 (1975), Abhandlung Schelz, D., und Priester, M.: 2. Zeile des englischen Titels: anstatt -quinoxalino- lies -isoquinolino-.

Helv. 58 1913 (1975), Contribution Nr. 210 by G. Balimann and P. S. Pregosin, p. 1914: in the line 8 of the text, in place of 'propanol' read 'propane'.

Helv. 56, 1879 (1973), Abhandlung Nr. 194 von Ohloff *et al.*, Tabelle: lies (–)-γ-Jonon (**E-4**) anstelle von (+)-γ-Jonon (4).
