Reactions of α,β-Unsaturated Thioamides with Diazo Compounds

by **Daniel H. Egli**[1]), **Anthony Linden**, and **Heinz Heimgartner***

Organisch-chemisches Institut der Universität Zürich, Winterthurerstr. 190, CH-8057 Zürich
(phone: +41 44 635 42 82; fax: +41 44 635 68 12; e-mail: heimgart@oci.unizh.ch)

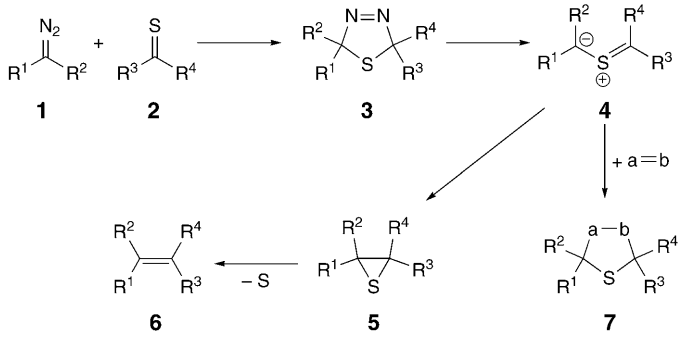
Several reactions of the α,β-unsaturated thioamide **8** with diazo compounds **1a**–**1d** were investigated. The reactions with CH_2N_2 (**1a**), diazocyclohexane (**1b**), and phenyldiazomethane (**1c**) proceeded *via* a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of the diazo dipole at the C=C bond to give the corresponding 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carbothioamides **12a**–**12c**, *i.e.*, the regioisomer which arose from the bond formation between the N-terminus of the diazo compound and the C(α)-atom of **8**. In the reaction of **1a** with **8**, the initially formed cycloadduct, the 4,5-dihydro-3*H*-pyrazole-3-carbothioamide **11a**, was obtained after a short reaction time. In the case of **1c**, two tautomers **12c** and **12c′** were formed, which, by derivatization with 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride **14**, led to the crystalline products **15** and **15′**. Their structures were established by X-ray crystallography. From the reaction of **8** and ethyl diazoacetate (**1d**), the opposite regioisomer **13** was formed. The monosubstituted thioamide **16** reacted with **1a** to give the unstable 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carbothioamide **17**.

1. Introduction. – In the last 20 years, reactions of thioketones with diazo compounds have been investigated extensively. It is generally accepted that the attack of the diazo compound **1** at the thioketone **2** leads to a 2,5-dihydro-1,3,4-thiadiazole **3**, which, in general, is not stable at room temperature and undergoes a 1,3-dipolar cycloreversion by elimination of N_2 to give the intermediate thiocarbonyl ylide **4**. This reactive intermediate can undergo different reactions to yield stable products (for reviews, see [1][2]). On the one hand, a 1,3-dipolar electrocyclization can take place to give the thiirane **5**, or, by subsequent desulfurization, to yield the olefin **6**. On the other hand, **4** can react with a dipolarophile in a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition to give the corresponding heterocycles **7** (*Scheme 1*). Furthermore, stabilization of **4** *via* dimerization or a [1,4]-H shift have also been reported.

Investigations concerning 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of diphenyldiazomethane (**1**, $R^1=R^2=$Ph) with different dipolarophiles by *Huisgen* and *Langhals* have shown that thiones **2**, especially aromatic ones, react extremely rapidly with diazo compounds and, therefore, were denominated as 'superdipolarophiles' [3]. Thioamides have not been included in these comparative studies, but amino substituents in the 4-position of thiobenzophenone led to a decrease of the reaction rate. As diazo compounds are classified as relatively electron-rich dipoles [4] and, therefore, electron-poor dipolarophiles are suitable for an optimal HOMO–LUMO interaction [5], it is a moot point as to whether thioamides, as relatively electron-rich dipolarophiles, undergo a 1,3-dipolar

[1]) Part of the Ph.D. thesis of *D. H. E.*, University of Zürich, 2006.

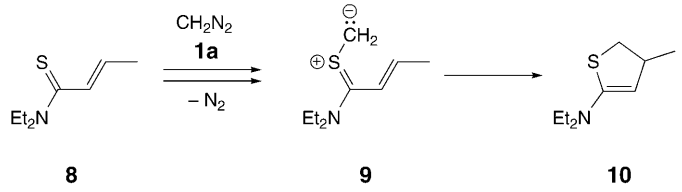
Scheme 1



cycloaddition with diazo compounds and the subsequent cycloreversion to give the intermediate thiocarbonyl ylides. Studies of *El-Sharif et al.* have shown that, in some cases, it is possible to generate thiocarbonyl ylide intermediates from thioamides, which lead *via* 1,3-dipolar electrocyclization and subsequent desulfurization to the corresponding olefins [6].

The aim of the present work was to clarify whether unsaturated thioamides like (*E*)-*N*,*N*-diethylbut-2-enethioamide (**8**) react with diazo compounds in the manner described above, or if the dipolarophilicity of the C=C bond exceeds that of the C=S group. If the cycloaddition at the C=S group would be preferred, a thiocarbonyl ylide of type **9** with an extended π-system (*i.e.*, **4**, R^2 = MeCH=CH) could be formed (*Scheme 2*). The latter should be able to undergo a 1,5-dipolar electrocyclization to give 2,3-dihydrothiophene **10**. Analogous 1,5-dipolar electrocyclizations of thiocarbonyl ylides bearing C=O [7–9] (and refs. cit. therein), C=S [9], and C=N groups [10] have been reported recently.

Scheme 2

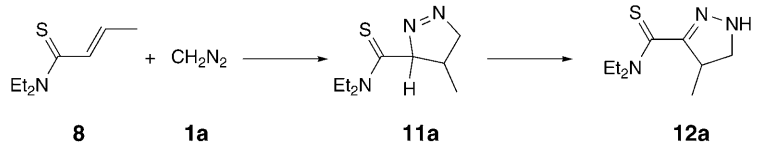


2. Results and Discussion. – Solutions of thioamide **8** [11] in CH_2Cl_2 reacted with different diazo compounds at room temperature without any catalyst within a few hours or days to give the corresponding 1:1 adducts in good yields. According to the NMR and mass spectra, the resulting products have not been formed by an attack of the diazo compound at the thiocarbonyl group, as was observed in the cases of the reactions with thioketones [7–9]. In the ^{13}C-NMR spectra of the products, a signal at *ca.* 190 ppm, which is characteristic for the thioamide C-atom, was present, and the CI-MS showed an $[M+1]^+$ peak of the 1:1 adducts, indicating that no N_2 elimination occurred. Thus, we propose a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of the diazo component at the C=C bond

conjugated with the C=S group. The formation of an intermediate thiocarbonyl ylide can consequently be excluded.

Investigations of the main product of the reaction of **8** with diazomethane (**1a**) obtained after a reaction time of 1 d, by using two-dimensional (2D) NMR (HMBC) and ^{15}N-NMR methods, show that it consists of a 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole and a *N*,*N*-diethylcarbothioamide group. If the reaction was quenched after 1 h by adding AcOH and the workup was carried out quickly, two isomeric products **11a** and **12a** were obtained, of which **11a** disappeared after a few h to give **12a** (*Scheme 3*). The less stable isomer **11a** is the result of a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition, and a subsequent rearrangement *via* a 1,3-H shift leads to the more stable product **12a**.

Scheme 3



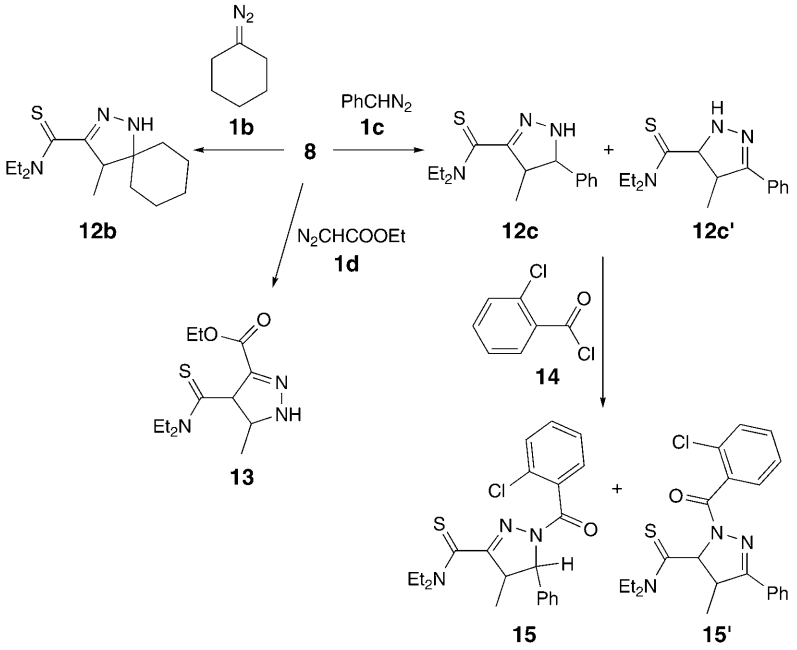
8 **1a** **11a** **12a**

It is surprising that no further reaction of the rearranged product with the diazo component could be observed. In a control experiment, **1a** was added to the pure product **12a**, but even stirring the mixture at room temperature for 2 d did not result in a new product.

The reactions of **8** with diazocyclohexane (**1b**) and phenyldiazomethane (**1c**), respectively, occurred in a similar way. Although an intermediate could be detected by TLC – most likely the initial [2+3]-cycloadduct of type **11** – only **12b** was isolated in the first case (*Scheme 4*). Two isomeric 1:1 adducts were obtained in the reaction with **1c**, but neither were the initial adduct of type **11**. Both isomers showed an NH absorption in the ^{1}H-NMR spectrum (*s* at 5.72–5.18 ppm) and a C=N signal at 155.6 ppm in the ^{13}C-NMR spectrum. The isomers could not be separated but interconverted quickly. On this basis, we proposed the two tautomeric structures **12c** and **12c′**. Derivatization with 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride led to the crystalline benzoyl derivatives **15** and **15′** (*Scheme 4*), which were separated by means of chromatography. Recrystallization from hexane/CH_2Cl_2 yielded suitable crystals for X-ray crystal-structure determinations (*Fig.*).

Since the space group of **15** is centrosymmetric, the compound in the crystal is racemic. The Me and Ph substituents on the five-membered ring are in a *cis*-configuration, and the five-membered ring has a slightly flattened envelope conformation with atom C(2) as the envelope flap. One of the Et groups of the Et_2N group is disordered over two equally occupied orientations as a result of random inversion of the position of the lone pair of electrons on the N-atom. Compound **15′** has crystallized in a space group that would allow for an enantiomerically pure compound, but refinement of the absolute structure parameter indicates that the crystals are most likely inversion twins. The five-membered ring has a slightly flattened envelope conformation with atom C(5) as the envelope flap, and the substituents at atoms C(4) and C(5) have a *trans*-relationship.

Scheme 4



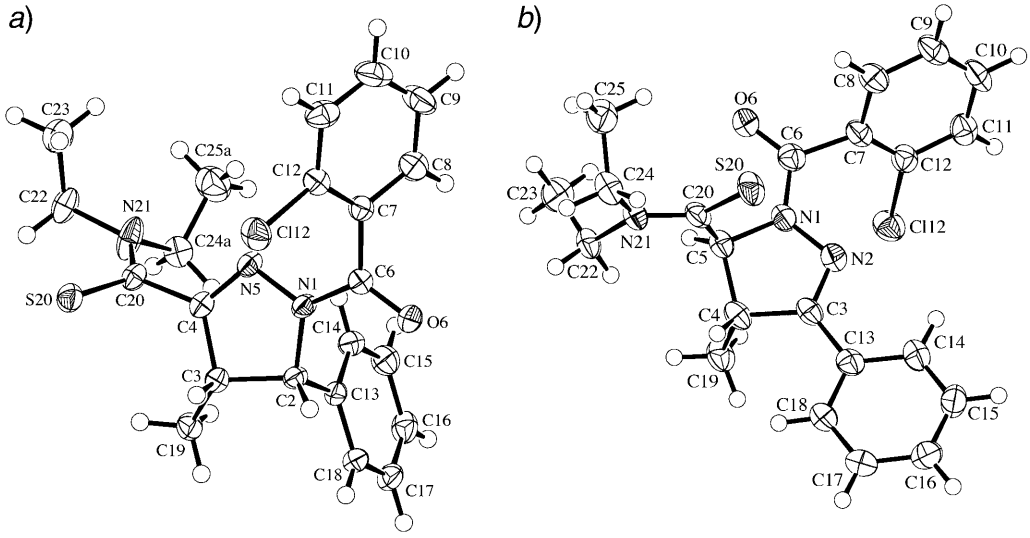


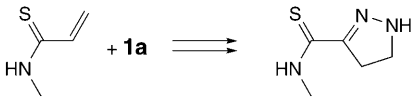
Figure. *ORTEP Plots* [12] *of the molecular structures of* a) *one of the two disordered conformations of* **15**, *and* b) *of* **15′** (50% probability ellipsoids, arbitrary numbering of the atoms)

The crystal-structure determinations of the derivatives **15** and **15′** established that the reaction of **8** with **1c** occurred regioselectively, but led to a mixture of two tautomers[2]), namely the 3-carbothioamide **12c** and the 5-carbothioamide **12c′** (*Scheme 4*). An explanation of the formation of **12c′** would be the conjugation of the C=N bond with the Ph group at C(3).

The 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of **8** with **1a**–**1c** all proceeded with the same regioselectivity, *i.e.*, the N-terminus of the diazo compound reacted with the C(α)-atom of the thioamide to give the intermediate 4,5-dihydro-3*H*-pyrazole-3-carbothioamides of type **11** (*Scheme 3*)[3]). On the other hand, the addition of ethyl diazoacetate (**1d**) with **8** led to the 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carboxylate **13** (*Scheme 4*), which bears the carbothioamide group at C(4). Therefore, the C-terminus of the diazo dipole reacted with the C(α)-atom of the thioamide.

The reaction of the *N*-monosubstituted α,β-unsaturated thioamide **16** with **1a** at room temperature led to an unstable product within a few min, which decomposed quickly. The NMR spectra of the crude product indicated the formation of the corresponding carbothioamide **17** with a 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole moiety (*Scheme 5*).

Scheme 5



16 **17**

3. Conclusions. – In all reactions of thioamide **8** with diazo compounds **1a**–**1d**, an addition of the dipole onto the C=C bond of **8** took place exclusively. Surprisingly, no addition onto the C=S group could be observed. The products formed are the corresponding dihydropyrazole-carbothioamides **12a**–**12c** and **13**. In the cases of **12a**–**12c**, the products were formed in a regioselective cycloaddition, in which the N-terminus of the diazo compound added to the C(α)-atom of **8**, followed by a 1,3-H shift. The α,β-unsaturated thioamide **16** reacted with **1a** analogously, but the corresponding product **17** is extremely unstable. In the case of the reaction of **8** with **1d**, the C-terminus of the diazo compound added to the C(α)-atom of **8** to give the opposite regioisomer **13**. In summary, in reactions with diazo compounds, the C=S group of α,β-unsaturated thioamides is less reactive than the C=C bond, and, therefore, thioamides of type **8** and **16** are not suitable precursors for the generation of thiocarbonyl ylides.

We thank the analytical units of our institute for spectra and analyses, and the *Swiss National Science Foundation* and *F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG*, Basel, for financial support.

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[2]) In the reaction of **8** with **1a** and **1b**, respectively, only the formation of the isomer with the C=N bond conjugated with the thioamide group, *i.e.*, **12a** and **12b**, respectively, was observed.

[3]) This regioselectivity is supported by the examination of the orbital coefficients of the HOMO (for **1a** and **1c**) and the LUMO (for **8**) calculated with AMPAC version 8.16.7 with the AM1-Hamilton. Unfortunately, the results of the analogous calculations for the reaction with ethyl diazoacetate (**1d**) are not in accordance with the different regioselectivity of the cycloaddition. We thank Dr. *R. W. Kunz* for carrying out the calculations.

Experimental Part

1. *General.* See [9]. For the assignment of ^{15}N signals, ^{15}N-HMBC 2D-NMR methods were employed.

2. *Starting Materials.* The thioamides and diazo compounds were prepared following known protocols: *diazomethane* (**1a**) [13], *diazocyclohexane* (**1b**) [14], *phenyldiazomethane* (**1c**) [15], *(*E*)-*N,N*-*diethylbut-2-enethioamide* (**8**) [11], N-*methylprop-2-enethioamide* (**16**) [16]. All other reagents are commercially available.

3. *Reaction of* **8** *with Diazo Compounds.* 3.1. N,N-*Diethyl-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-3*H-*pyrazole-3-carbothioamide* (**11a**) *and* N,N-*Diethyl-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-1*H-*pyrazole-3-carbothioamide* (**12a**). To a soln. of **8** (1.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) was added dropwise a soln. of **1a** (*ca.* 2 mmol) in Et_2O (6 ml). After 2 h, AcOH (*ca.* 10 drops) was added to quench the reaction. Purification of the crude product by CC (hexane/AcOEt 1:4 to 1:1) afforded 92 mg (45%) of **11a** and 66 mg (33%) of **12a**.

Data of **11a**. R_f (hexane/AcOEt 1:1) 0.15. Yellowish oil. IR (neat): 3306*m*, 2971v*s*, 2934v*s*, 2873*s*, 1688*m*, 1549*m*, 1505v*s*, 1454v*s*, 1428v*s*, 1381v*s*, 1359v*s*, 1305v*s*, 1272v*s*, 1233v*s*, 1139*s*, 1095*s*, 1077*s*, 980*w*, 921*m*, 888*w*, 856*w*, 836*m*, 783*w*, 757*w*, 736*m*. ^{1}H-NMR: 5.26–5.23 (*m*, H–C(3)); 4.95–4.85 (*dq*-like, 1 H of CH_2(5)); 4.39–4.14 (*m*, 1 H of CH_2(5), MeCH_2N); 3.96–3.76 (*m*, MeCH_2N); 3.00–2.91 (*m*, H–C(4)); 1.44 (*t*, *J*=7.2, *Me*CH_2N); 1.31 (*t*, *J*=7.1, *Me*CH_2N); 1.03 (*d*, *J*=7.1, *Me*CH(4)). ^{13}C-NMR: 194.3 (*s*, CS); 99.1 (*d*, C(3)); 85.4 (*t*, C(5)); 48.5, 46.5 (2*t*, 2 CH_2N); 33.2 (*d*, C(4)); 18.5 (*q*, *Me*–C(4)); 14.1, 10.9 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N). CI-MS (NH_3): 200 (100, $[M+1]^+$), 172 (33, $[M+1-N_2]^+$).

Data of **12a**. R_f (hexane/AcOEt 1:1) 0.1. Yellowish oil. IR (neat): 3295*m*, 2971*m*, 2934*m*, 2872*w*, 1502v*s*, 1431*s*, 1379*m*, 1360*w*, 1344*w*, 1304*m*, 1271*s*, 1251*m*, 1227*w*, 1208*m*, 1140*m*, 1114*w* 1076*w*, 1003*w*, 969*w*, 921*w*, 819*w*, 779*w*, 760*w*. ^{1}H-NMR: 5.50–5.00 (br. *s*, NH); 4.41–4.27 (*m*, MeCH_2N); 4.15–3.97 (*m*, MeCH_2N, H–C(4), 1 H of CH_2(5)), 3.39 (*t*, *J*=8.1, 1 H of CH_2(5)); 1.65–1.53 (*m*, 2 *Me*CH_2N); 1.50 (*d*, *J*=6.8, *Me*–C(4)). ^{13}C-NMR: 189.6 (*s*, CS); 156.7 (*s*, C(3)); 55.1 (*t*, C(5)); 47.8, 46.4 (2*t*, 2 CH_2N); 43.1 (*d*, C(4)); 15.5, 14.2 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N); 11.0 (*q*, *Me*–C(4)). CI-MS (NH_3): 200 (100, $[M+1]^+$).

In an analogous experiment, to a soln. of **8** (1.3 mmol) in dry THF (10 ml) was added dropwise a soln. of **1a** (*ca.* 3 mmol) in THF (*ca.* 8 ml). Then, the mixture was stirred for 1 day at r.t. Purification of the crude product by CC (hexane/AcOEt 1:2) afforded 218 mg (84%) of (**12a**) as a single product.

3.2. N,N-*Diethyl-4-methyl-1,2-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-2-ene-3-carbothioamide* (**12b**). To a soln. of **8** (200 mg, 1.3 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) was added dropwise a soln. of **1b** (*ca.* 2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (40 ml), and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 6 h. Purification of the crude product by CC (hexane/AcOEt 1:2) afforded 283 mg (81%) of **12b**. Yellowish crystals. M.p. 74–76°. IR (KBr): 3329*s*, 2966*m*, 2928v*s*, 2856*m*, 1622*w*, 1579*m*, 1512v*s*, 1451*s*, 1437*s*, 1405*m*, 1372*m*, 1356*m*, 1319*w*, 1297*m*, 1285*m*, 1267*s*, 1248*s*, 1209*m*, 1135*m*, 1097*m*, 1075*m*, 1061*m*, 1039*w*, 1019*m*, 981*w*, 948*m*, 936*w*, 916*m*, 855*w*, 844*w*, 831*w*, 809*w*, 781*m*, 738*s*, 698*s*, 666v*s*. ^{1}H-NMR: 5.2–4.7 (br. *s*, NH); 4.00–3.90, 3.73–3.65 (2*m*, 2 CH_2N); 3.31 (*q*, *J*=7.3, H–C(4)); 1.58–1.37 (*m*, 5 CH_2); 1.36–1.13 (*m*, 2 *Me*CH_2N); 0.96 (*d*, *J*=7.3, Me–C(4)). ^{13}C-NMR: 190.0 (*s*, CS); 156.4 (*s*, C(3)); 67.0 (*s*, C(5)); 50.3 (*d*, C(4)); 47.8, 46.5 (2*t*, 2 CH_2N); 36.3, 30.3, 25.4, 23.5, 22.6 (5*t*, cyclohexyl CH_2); 14.3, 11.0 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N); 10.1 (*q*, *Me*–C(4)). EI-MS: 267 (86, M^+), 252 (41, $[M-Me]^+$), 224 (56, $[M-Me-N_2]^+$), 151 (36, $[M-CSNEt_2]^+$), 98 (59, $C_6H_{12}N^+$), 72 (100, Et_2N^+).

3.3. N,N-*Diethyl-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H-*pyrazole-3-carbothioamide* (**12c**) *and* N,N-*Diethyl-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-3-phenyl-1*H-*pyrazole-5-carbothioamide* (**12c′**)[4]. To a soln. of **8** (843 mg, 5.2 mmol) in toluene (30 ml) was added dropwise a soln. of **1c** (*ca.* 7 mmol) in toluene (150 ml) over a period of 3 d. Purification of the crude product by CC (hexane/AcOEt 8:1 to 2:1) afforded 563 mg (52%) of a mixture of the two isomeric thioamides **12c** and **12c′** as an oil, and 197 mg of the starting material.

Data of **12c**. ^{1}H-NMR: 7.74–7.69 (*d*-like, 1 arom. H); 7.43–7.31 (*m*, 4 arom. H); 5.72–5.18 (br. *s*, NH); 4.41 (*d*, *J*=2.8, H–C(5)); 4.25–3.62 (*m*, 2 CH_2N); 3.54 (*dq*, *J*=2.8, 7.2, H–C(4)); 1.52 (*d*, *J*=7.2, Me–C(4)); 1.44–1.32 (*m*, 2 *Me*CH_2N). ^{13}C-NMR: 201.5 (*s*, CS); 155.6 (*s*, C(5)); 131.5 (*s*, 1

[4]) The tautomers **12c** and **12c′** could not be separated by HPLC because of a fast tautomerization. As it was not possible to isolate one of the two isomers in pure form, the correlation of the NMR signals with the arom. C-atoms and Et groups is not absolutely clear.

arom. C); 128.4, 127.5, 126.4 (3*d*, 5 arom. CH); 71.6 (*d*, C(3)); 48.7 (*t*, CH_2N); 48.0 (*d*, C(4)); 45.5 (*t*, CH_2N); 17.9 (*q*, *Me*–C(4)); 14.3, 13.3 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N). CI-MS (NH_3, mixture): 276 (100, $[M+1]^+$), 264 (36).

Data of **12c′**. ^{1}H-NMR: 7.74–7.69 (*d*-like, 1 arom. H); 7.43–7.31 (*m*, 4 arom. H); 5.72–5.18 (br. *s*, NH); 5.11 (*d*, *J*=10.1, H–C(3)); 4.25–3.79 (*m*, 2 CH_2N, H–C(4)); 1.44–1.32 (*m*, 2 *Me*CH_2N); 0.77 (*d*, *J*=8.4, Me–C(4)). ^{13}C-NMR: 189.2 (*s*, CS); 155.6 (*s*, C(3)); 137.7 (*s*, 1 arom. C); 128.8, 128.3, 127.2 (3*d*, 5 arom. CH); 68.3 (*d*, C(5)); 47.9 (*t*, CH_2N); 46.8 (*d*, C(4)); 46.7 (*t*, CH_2N); 11.3 (*q*, *Me*–C(4)); 11.0, 10.9 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N).

3.4. *1-(2-Chlorobenzoyl)*-N,N-*diethyl-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H-*pyrazole-3-carbothioamide* (**15**) *and 1-(2-Chlorobenzoyl)*-N,N-*diethyl-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-3-phenyl-1*H-*pyrazole-5-carbothioamide* (**15′**). To a soln. of a mixture of **12c** and **12c′** (275 mg, 1 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml) was added *2-chlorobenzoyl chloride* (**14**, 174 mg, 1 mmol) and Et_3N (111 mg). After 15 min, the mixture was poured on ice (50 g) and diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (30 ml). After separation of the two phases, the aq. phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2, the org. phase was dried ($MgSO_4$), and the solvent was evaporated. Purification of the crude product by CC (hexane/AcOEt 5:1) afforded 163 mg of **15** (40%), 100 mg of **15′** (25%), and 84 mg (20%) of a mixture of the two isomers.

Data of **15**. Yellowish crystals. M.p. 161–162°. IR (Golden Gate ATR): 3056*w*, 3031*w*, 2973*w*, 2935*w*, 2874*w*, 1634*m*, 1594*w*, 1579*w*, 1508*m*, 1493*w*, 1473*m*, 1444*m*, 1422*m*, 1380*w*, 1363*w*, 1309*w*, 1297*w*, 1282*w*, 1264*m*, 1253*m*, 1221*m*, 1201*w*, 1173*w*, 1139*m*, 1092*w*, 1076*w*, 1055*m*, 1037*w*, 979*w*, 918*w*, 841*m*, 822*m*, 772*m*, 746*s*, 691*s*. ^{1}H-NMR: 7.40–7.25 (*m*, 9 arom. H); 5.74 (*d*, *J*=11.6, H–C(5)); 4.41 (*dq*, *J*=11.6, 7.6, H–C(4)); 4.21–4.10 (*m*, 1 H of CH_2N); 3.83–3.64 (*m*, 2 CH_2N); 3.58–3.47 (*m*, 1 H of CH_2N); 1.24, 1.11 (2*t*, *J*=7.1, 2 *Me*CH_2N); 0.76 (*d*, *J*=7.6, Me–C(4)). ^{13}C-NMR: 187.1 (*s*, CS); 165.7 (*s*, CO); 158.4 (*s*, C(3)); 135.8, 130.8 (2*s*, 2 arom. C)[5]); 130.2, 129.1, 128.8, 128.5, 127.8, 126.8, 126.5 (7*d*, 9 arom. CH); 64.0 (*d*, C(5)); 48.3 (*t*, CH_2N); 47.7 (*d*, C(4)); 46.4 (*t*, CH_2N); 14.1 (*q*, *Me*–C(4)); 11.9, 10.8 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N). CI-MS (NH_3): 416 (41), 415 (25), 414 (100, M^+). Anal. calc. for $C_{22}H_{24}ClON_3S$ (413.96): C 63.83, H 5.84, Cl 8.56, N 10.15, S 7.75; found: C 63.80, H 5.77, Cl 8.56, N 10.07, S 7.84.

Crystals suitable for an X-ray crystal-structure determination were grown from CH_2Cl_2/hexane by slow evaporation of the solvent.

Data of **15′**. Colorless crystals. M.p. 176–179°. IR (Golden Gate ATR): 3066*w*, 2975*w*, 2939*w*, 2873*w*, 2833*w*, 1982*w*, 1962*w*, 1839*w*, 1637*m*, 1592*w*, 1567*w*, 1503*m*, 1454*m*, 1440*m*, 1421*m*, 1378*w*, 1306*w*, 1224*w*, 1155*w*, 1089*w*, 1059*w*, 833*w*, 784*m*, 770*m*, 745*m*, 692*m*. ^{1}H-NMR: 7.62–7.57 (*m*, 3 arom. H); 7.43–7.26 (*m*, 6 arom. H); 5.35 (*d*, *J*=3.3, H–C(3)); 4.26–4.07 (*m*, 2 CH_2N); 4.26–3.67 (*m*, CH_2N, H–C(4)); 1.49–1.44 (*m*, *Me*CH_2N, Me–C(4)); 1.32 (*t*, *J*=7.1, *Me*CH_2N). ^{13}C-NMR: 198.4 (*s*, CS); 165.3 (*s*, CO); 159.4 (*s*, C(5)); 135.2, 131.3 (2*s*, 2 arom. C)[6]); 130.3, 130.0, 129.7, 129.1, 128.5, 127.2, 126.3 (7*d*, 9 arom. CH); 68.5 (*d*, C(3)); 49.0 (*t*, CH_2N); 48.9 (*d*, C(4)); 46.5 (*t*, CH_2N); 18.5, 14.5, 10.9 (3*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N, *Me*–C(4)). CI-MS (NH_3): 416 (45), 415 (27), 414 (100, M^+).

Crystals suitable for an X-ray crystal-structure determination were grown from CH_2Cl_2/hexane by slow evaporation of the solvent.

3.5. *Ethyl 4-(Diethylthiocarbamoyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-1*H-*pyrazole-3-carboxylate* (**13**). To a soln. of **8** (200 mg, 1.3 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) was added dropwise a soln. of **1d** (*ca.* 6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml) over a period of 3 d, while the mixture was maintained at 45°. Purification of the crude product by CC (hexane/AcOEt 1:2) afforded 184 mg (50%) of **13**. IR (KBr): 3315*m*, 2978*s*, 2935*s*, 2874*m*, 1703v*s*, 1578*s*, 1503v*s*, 1450v*s*, 1426v*s*, 1374*s*, 1344*s*, 1304*s*, 1272v*s*, 1223v*s*, 1172*m*, 1132v*s*, 1079v*s*, 1019v*s*, 942*w*, 921*w*, 831*m*, 770*m*, 739*m*. ^{1}H-NMR: 7.45–6.80 (br. *s*, NH); 4.32 (*d*, *J*=3.3, H–C(4)); 4.28 (*q*, *J*=7.1, CH_2O); 4.19 (*m*, 1 H of CH_2N); 3.80–3.66 (*m*, 2 CH_2N); 3.62–3.50 (*m*, 1 H of CH_2N); 3.25 (*dq*, *J*=7.2, 3.3, H–C(5)); (*d*, *J*=7.2, Me–C(5)); 1.38–1.32 (2*t*, *J*=7.1, 7.2, *Me*CH_2O, *Me*CH_2N); 1.28–1.25 (*t*, *J*=7.1,

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[5]) The signal of the arom. CCl could not be detected. Perhaps, the signal overlaps with the signal at 135.8 ppm, which is more intense than expected.

[6]) The signal of the arom. CCl could not be detected.

MeCH_2N). ^{13}C-NMR: 200.0 (*s*, CS); 161.8 (*s*, COOEt); 146.3 (*s*, C(3)); 72.3 (*d*, C(4)); 61.1 (*t*, CH_2O); 48.7 (*t*, CH_2N); 46.9 (*d*, C(5)); 45.3 (*t*, CH_2N); 17.4 (*q*, *Me*–C(5)); 14.1 (*q*, *Me*CH_2O); 13.2, 10.8 (2*q*, 2 *Me*CH_2N). CI-MS (NH_3): 289 (9, $[M+NH_4]^+$), 272 (100, $[M+1]^+$), 244 (34, $[M-N_2+1]^+$).

4. *Reaction of* N-*Methylprop-2-enethioamide* (**16**) *with* **1a**. To a soln. of **16** (2.0 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added dropwise a soln. of **1a** (*ca.* 3 mmol) in THF (8 ml) at r.t., and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The crude product was purified by flash CC (hexane/AcOEt 3:1 to 1:2): *ca.* 100 mg (*ca.* 50%) of N-*methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H-*pyrazole-3-carbothioamide* (**17**). Yellowish oil[7]). ^{1}H-NMR: 8.60–8.10 (br. *s*, MeN*H*); 6.10–5.50 (br. *s*, HN(1)); 3.55–3.48 (*t*-like, CH_2(5)); 3.16 (*d*, MeN); 3.14–3.03 (*t*-like, CH_2(4)). ^{13}C-NMR: 188.3 (*s*, CS); 151.4 (*s*, C(3)); 49.3 (*t*, CH_2(5)); 32.5 (*t*, CH_2(4)); 31.9 (*q*, MeN).

Table. *Crystallographic Data of Compounds* **15** *and* **15′**

	15	**15′**
Crystallized from	hexane/CH_2Cl_2	hexane/CH_2Cl_2
Empirical formula	$C_{22}H_{24}ClN_3OS$	$C_{22}H_{24}ClN_3OS$
Formula weight [g mol^{-1}]	413.96	413.96
Crystal color, habit	yellow, prism	colorless, needle
Crystal dimensions [mm]	$0.30\times0.32\times0.35$	$0.05\times0.08\times0.22$
Temp. [K]	160(1)	160(1)
Crystal system	triclinic	orthorhombic
Space group	$P\bar{1}$	$P2_12_12_1$
Z	2	4
Reflections for cell determination	16212	173390
2θ Range for cell determination [°]	4–60	4–50
Unit cell parameters a [Å]	10.0771(2)	7.1060(2)
b [Å]	10.3993(2)	12.4905(4)
c [Å]	11.3362(2)	23.3874(8)
α [°]	77.840(1)	90
β [°]	65.069(1)	90
γ [°]	85.567(1)	90
V [Å^3]	1053.02(4)	2075.8(1)
D_x [g cm^{-3}]	1.305	1.324
μ(MoK_α) [mm^{-1}]	0.298	0.302
Scan type	ϕ and ω	ϕ and ω
2θ (max) [°]	60	50
Transmission factors (min; max)	0.761; 0.915	0.794; 1.002
Total reflections measured	27147	29663
Symmetry-independent reflections	6137	3662
Reflections with $I>2\sigma(I)$	5049	3178
Reflections used in refinement	6131	3662
Parameters refined; restraints	276; 48	258; 0
Final $R(F)$ [$I>2\sigma(I)$ reflections]	0.0465	0.0518
$wR(F^2)$ (all data)	0.1270	0.1192
Weighting parameters (a; b)[a]:	0.0645; 0.353	0.0458; 1.7391
Goodness-of-fit	1.062	1.130
Secondary extinction coeff.	0.27(1)	0.025(2)
Final Δ_{max}/σ	0.001	0.001
$\Delta\rho$(max; min) [e Å^{-3}]	0.51; −0.45	0.25; −0.27

[a]) $w^{-1}=\sigma^2(F_o^2)+(aP)^2+bP$ where $P=(F_o^2+2F_c^2)/3$

[7]) The product **17** is extremely unstable.

5. *X-Ray Crystal-Structure Determination of* **15** *and* **15′** (*Table* and *Fig.*)[8]). All measurements were performed on a *Nonius KappaCCD* diffractometer [17] using graphite-monochromated MoK_α radiation (λ 0.71073 Å) and an *Oxford Cryosystems Cryostream 700* cooler. The data collection and refinement parameters are given in the *Table*, and views of the molecules are shown in the *Figure*. Data reduction was performed with HKL Denzo and Scalepack [18]. The intensities were corrected for *Lorentz* and polarization effects, and absorption corrections based on the multi-scan method [19] were applied. Equivalent reflections, other than the *Friedel* pairs in **15′**, were merged. The structures were solved by direct methods using SIR92 [20], which revealed the positions of all non-H-atoms. In the case of **15**, one of the Et groups of the Et_2N group is disordered over two orientations. Two sets of positions were defined for the atoms of this Et group, and the site occupation factor of the major conformation was refined to a value close to 0.5, so the site occupation factors were fixed at 0.5 thereafter. Similarity restraints were applied to the chemically equivalent bond lengths and angles involving the ordered and disordered Et groups, while neighboring atoms within and between each conformation of the disordered Et group were restrained to have similar atomic displacement parameters. The non-H-atoms were refined anisotropically. All of the H-atoms were placed in geometrically calculated positions and refined by using a riding model where each H-atom was assigned a fixed isotropic displacement parameter with a value equal to $1.2U_{eq}$ of its parent atom ($1.5U_{eq}$ for the Me groups). The refinement of each structure was carried out on F^2 using full-matrix least-squares procedures, which minimized the function $\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$. Corrections for secondary extinction were applied. In the case of **15**, six reflections, whose intensities were considered as extreme outliers, were omitted from the final refinement. Refinement of the absolute structure parameter [21] for **15′** yielded a value of 0.44(10), which indicates that the crystals are most likely inversion twins. Neutral atom scattering factors for non-H-atoms were taken from [22a], and the scattering factors for H-atoms were taken from [23]. Anomalous dispersion effects were included in F_c [24]; the values for f' and f'' were those of [22b]. The values of the mass attenuation coefficients are those of [22c]. All calculations were performed using SHELXL97 [25] program.

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[8]) CCDC-616881 and -616882 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from the *Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center via* http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

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