ACYLATION AND ALKOXYCARBONYLATION OF BENZ-OXAZOLINE-2-THIONE AND BENZOTHIAZOLINE-2-THIONE

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Abstract- Acylation of benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) and benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) with acetic anhydride (3) and acyl chlorides (4) gave *N*-acyl (5, 6) and/or *S*-acyl (7, 8) derivatives depending on the nature of acylating agents and bases used. Alkoxycarbonylation of 1 with aralkyl chlorocarbonates (9) gave *N*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives (10) mainly, while that of 2 with aralkyl chloroccarbonates (9) gave *S*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives (12) exclusively. Photolysis of *N*-acyl derivatives (5 or 6) in the presence of alcohols afforded 1 or 2, respectively, together with esters (16).

INTRODUCTION

A variety of methodologies for activation of carboxy group have been developed. *N*-Acyl and *S*-acyl derivatives of benzoxazoline-2-thione (**1**) and benzothiazoline-2-thione (**2**) have been widely applied as acylating agents for the synthesis of amides, esters and peptides.^{1,2} In continuation of our studies on the photochemistry of benzoxazoline-2-thiones³ and benzothiazoline-2-thiones,⁴ we were seeking a simple method for the synthesis on *N*-acyl- (**5**) or *N*-alkoxycarbonylbenzoxazoline-2-thiones (**10**) and *N*-acyl- (**6**) or *N*-alkoxycarbonylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (**15**). The literature on the synthesis of such compounds by acylation and alkoxycarbonylation of benzoxazoline-2-thione (**1**) and benzothiazoline-2-thione (**2**) is somewhat confusing because of tautomer of **1** and **2** (Scheme 1).^{1,2} In this paper we report the reaction of acylation and alkoxycarbonylation of **1** and **2** under various conditions and photochemical behaviour of *N*-acylbenzoxazoline-2-thiones (**5**) and *N*-acylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (**6**).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Acylation of Benzoxazoline-2-thiones (1) and Benzothiazoline-2-thione (2).

Benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) was heated in acetic anhydride at reflux temperature for 3 h to yield N-

acetylbenzoxazoline-2-thione (5a) (N-acyl derivative) as the sole product, while benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) was heated in acetic anhydride under the same conditions to yield a mixture of two isomers, Nacetylbenzothiazoline-2-thione (6a) (N-acyl derivative) and S-(benzothiazol-2-yl) thioacetate (8a) (S-acyl derivative) (Method A). Treatment of 1 with acyl chloride in the presence of sodium hydride at room temperature gave *N*-acyl derivatives (**5b-c**, **e-g**), exclusively (Method B). On the contrary, treatment of **1** with benzoyl chloride gave a mixture of both isomers (5h and 7h). S-Acyl derivative (7h) was obtained as main product when 1 was treated with benzovl chloride at room temperature. At higher temperature, Nacyl derivative (5h) was produced predominately. The kinetically controlled product by this reaction is probably S-benzovl derivative (7h), which rearranged thermally to yield thermodynamically more stable isomer N-benzovl derivative (5h)^{2a} Treatment of benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) with acetyl chloride yielded N- and S-acetyl derivatives (6a) and (8a), while that of 2 with phenylacetyl chloride yielded Nphenylacetyl derivative (6e) exclusively. Benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) was treated with acetyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine to yield N- and S-acetyl derivatives (6a) and (8a) (Method C). Benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) was treated with acyl chloride to yield N-acyl derivatives (6b, e-h). However, S-pivaloyl derivatives (7d, 8d) were obtained by the treatment of thiones (1, 2) with pivaloyl chloride. The structures of 5-8 were assigned on the basis of spectral data and microanalyses. Additional proof for the structures of *N*-acyl derivatives (5, 6) of 1 and 2 was obtained through the photochemical behavior as described in section 3.



2. Alkoxycarbonylation of Benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) and Benzothiazoline-2-thione (2).

Alkoxycarbonylation of benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) with phenyl and allyl chlorocarbonates (9) in the presence of bases such as sodium hydride (Method B) and triethylamine (Method C) gave exclusively *N*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives (10c, e). When 1 was treated with benzyl chlorocarbonate in the presence of triethylamine, both *N*- and *S*-benzyloxycarbonyl derivatives (10b) and (11b) were obtained in 60 and 30% yields, respectively. Wunsch *et al.* reported *N*-benzyloxycarbonyl derivative (10b) was obtained as the

Material		Reagent	Method	Yield (%) ^a	
	Х	R		5/6	7/8
1	0	Me	Α	5a (88)	
2	S	Me	Α	6a (15)	8a (26)
2	S		В	6a (29)	8a (62)
2	S		С	6a (33)	8a (48)
1	0	<i>i</i> -Pr	В	5b (98)	
2	S	<i>i</i> -Pr	С	6b (93)	
1	0	<i>i</i> -Bu	В	5c (81)	
1	0	<i>t</i> -Bu	С		7d (95)
2	S	<i>t</i> -Bu	С		8d (95)
1	0	PhCH ₂	В	5e (61)	
2	S	PhCH ₂	В	6e (95)	
2	S		С	6e (21)	
1	0	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	В	5f (92)	
2	S	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	С	6f (85)	
1	0	PhOCH ₂	В	5g (35)	
2	S	PhOCH ₂	С	6g (83)	
1	0	Ph	В	5h (12)	7h (87)
1	0		B^b	5h (92)	7h (8)
2	S	Ph	С	6h (89)	

Table 1. Acylation of Benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) and Benzothiazoline-2-thione (2)

^aIsolated yield. ^bReflux, 3 h.

Starting

Method A: (CH₃CO)₂O, Reflux, 2 h.

Method B: RCOCl/NaH, rt, 2-5 h.

Method C: RCOCl/Et₃N, rt, 1 h.

sole product in the reaction of 1 with benzyl chlorocarbonate under similar conditions.^{2b} On the other hand, alkoxycarbonylation of benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) with alkyl, phenyl, and allylchlorocarbonates (9) in the presence of bases such as sodium hydride, triethylamine, and sodium carbonate (Method D) gave exclusively *S*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives (12a-e). The structures of *N*- and *S*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives (12a-e). The structures of *N*- and *S*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives (10-12) were determined on the basis of spectral data and elemental analyses. The result obtained for 12b differed from literature data published earlier by Wunsch *et al.*⁵ The IR and NMR

spectra of *N*-methoxycarbonyl- and *N*-benzyloxycarbonylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (**15a**, **b**) prepared by thiation of *N*-alkoxycarbonylbenzothiazolin-2-ones (**14a**, **b**) with Lawesson's reagent (Scheme 3) ensured the assignment of the *S*-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives(**12a**, **b**).



Table 2. Alkoxycarbonylation of Benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) and Benzothiazoline-2-thione(2)

Starting							
Material		Reagent	Method	Yield (%) ^a			
	Х	R		10	11/12		
2	S	Me	С		12a (89)		
1	0	PhCH ₂	С	10b (60)	11b (30)		
2	S	PhCH ₂	В		12b (quant)		
2	S	PhCH ₂	С		12b (quant)		
1	0	Ph	С	10c (92)			
2	S	Ph	С		12c (quant)		
2	S	9-Fluorenylmethyl	D		12d (77)		
1	0	Allyl	В	10e (95)			
2	S	Allyl	С		12e (quant)		

^aIsolated yield.

Method B: ROCOCl/NaH, rt, 1 h.

Method C: ROCOCl/Et₃N, rt, 1 h.

Method D: ROCOCl/Na₂CO₃, rt, 1 h.



3. Photolysis of N-Acylbenzoxazoline-2-thiones (5) and N-Acylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (6).

N-Acylbenzoxazoline-2-thiones (5) and *N*-acylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (6) are stable at room temperature. However, upon irradiation with a high-pressure mercury lamp, these compounds undergo cleavage of the acyl substituent to give benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) and benzothiazoline-2-thione (2), respectively. Irradiation of **5a** or **6a** in CDCl₃ in the presence of a few drops of EtOH gave ethyl acetate (16a) and 1 or 2, respectively (Table 3). Similarly, the corresponding ethyl esters (16b, c, e-g) were obtained along with the thione (1 or 2) when **5b-c**, e-g or **6b**, e-f were irradiated under the same conditions. Irradiation of **6e** in benzene in the presence of alcohols such as MeOH, EtOH and *iso*-PrOH in preparative scale gave the corresponding esters (16e, h-i) and benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) in excellent yields (Scheme 5). The formation of esters (16a-c, e-i) is shown in Scheme 6, involving intermediates (B) and (C). A ketene intermediate (C) reacted alcohols to yield the corresponding esters (16). Analogous γ -hydrogen abstractions were observed in the photolysis of *N*-acyl-2-thionothiazolidines⁶ and *N*-acylindoline-2-thiones.⁷

Scheme 4 $\downarrow \downarrow N = S$ $\downarrow N = S$ $\downarrow N = S$

Th	ione	Irr. time	Yield (%) ^a		
	R	(h)	16	1/2	Rec.
5a	Me	15	16a (46)	1 (46)	5a (54)
6a	Me	5	16a (>95)	2 (>95)	6a (~0)
5b	<i>i</i> -Pr	20	16b (71)	1 (71)	5b (29)
6b	<i>i</i> -Pr	6.5	16b (>95)	2 (95)	6b (~0)
5c	<i>i</i> -Bu	20	16c (27)	1 (27)	5c (73)
5e	PhCH ₂	5	16e (>95)	1 (>95)	5 e (<5)
6e	PhCH ₂	5	16e (>95)	2 (>95)	6e (~0)
5 f	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	20	16f (64)	1 (64)	5f (34)
6f	PhCH ₂ CH ₂	5	16f (>95)	2 (>95)	6f (~0)
5g	PhOCH ₂	20	16g (64)	1 (64)	5g (36)
6g	PhOCH ₂	3	16g (>95)	2 (>95)	6g (~0)

Table 3. Photolysis of *N*-Acylbenzoxzoline-2-thiones (5) and *N*-acylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (6).

^aYield was determined by ¹H-NMR spectrometry.





EXPERIMENTAL

Flash chromatography was carried out with silica gel (Wakogel C-300 or Merck 60). Melting and boiling points were determined on a Yanaco micro melting-point apparatus (MP-J3) and a Shibata glass tube oven distillation apparatus (GTO-350RD), respectively and uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded with JASCO FT/IR-300 spectrophotometer. ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded with JEOL JNM-EX-270 (270 MHz) and Varian GEMINI 200 (200 MHz) with CDCl₃ as solvent and Me₄Si as an internal standard; *J*-values are expressed in Hz.

Acylation of Benzoxazoline-2-thione (1) and Benzothiazoline-2-thione (2). General Procedure. Method A: A solution of 1 (or 2) (10 mmol) in acetic anhydride (20 mL) was refluxed under argon for 2 h and then poured into water. Product was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the solution was worked up. After removal of the solvent, the residue was recrystallized from CHCl₃-hexane or chromatographed on a silica gel column with toluene/ethyl acetate 4:1 to yield *N*-acyl (5, 6) and *S*-acyl derivatives (8). Method B: To a solution of 1 (or 2) (10 mmol) and NaH (15 mmol-equiv.) in THF (30 mL)/benzene (20 mL) was added a solution of acyl chloride (4) (12 mmol) in benzene (20 mL) dropwise with stirring in an ice bath and the mixture was stirred for 2-5 h at rt under argon. Usual work-up gave *N*-acyl (5, 6) and/or *S*-acyl derivatives (7, 8). Method C: To a solution of 1 (or 2) (10 mmol) in benzene (20 mL) dropwise in an ice bath under argon. The mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h and then usual work-up gave 6-8.

N-Acetylbenzoxazoline-2-thione (5a): mp 119-120°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane) (lit.,^{2a} mp 120-121°C); IR (KBr) 1740 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 3.05 (*s*, 3H), 7.26-7.35 (*m*, 3H), 8.05-8.10 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 27.8, 109.6, 116.5, 125.5, 126.2, 129.8, 146.4, 170.9, 179.2.

N-Acetylbenzothiazoline-2-thione (6a): mp 73-74°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1740 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 2.56 (*s*, 3H), 7.26-7.62 (*m*, 2H), 7.88-7.92 (*m*, 1H), 8.02-8.06 (*m*, 1H). ¹³C-NMR δ 30.6, 121.2, 123.1, 125.6, 126.3, 127.2, 136.1, 151.6, 190.6. Anal. Calcd for C₉H₇NOS₂: C, 51.64; H, 3.37; N, 6.69. Found: C, 51.99; H, 3.25; N, 7.01.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) Thioacetate (8a): mp 75-75.5°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1720 [C(=O)-S]; ¹H-

NMR δ 2.98 (*s*, 3H), 7.30-7.43 (*m*, 3H), 7.57-7.62 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 28.1, 115.0, 120.8, 125.8, 127.3, 128.1, 139.7, 157.4, 173.2. Anal. Calcd for C₉H₇NOS₂: C, 51.64; H, 3.37; N, 6.69. Found: C, 51.48; H, 3.26; N, 6.85.

N-(*iso*-Butyryl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (5b): mp 194-195°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1715 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 1.34 (*d*, *J* = 6.6, 3H), 1.35 (*d*, *J* = 6.6, 3H), 4.78-4.82 (*m*, 1H), 7.27-7.36 (*m*, 3H), 7.94-8.00 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 18.8, 34.6, 109.6, 116.0, 125.5, 125.9, 130.3, 146.5, 178.4, 178.5. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NO₂S: C, 59.70; H, 5.01; N, 6.33. Found: C, 59.67; H, 4.99; N, 6.30.

N-(*iso*-Butyryl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (6b): mp 170-171°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane). IR (KBr) 1700 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 1.33 (*d*, *J* = 6.9, 6H), 2.95 (*sept. J* = 6.9, 1H), 7.37-7.52 (*m*, 2H), 7.87-7.91 (*m*, 1H), 8.01-8.05 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 19.0, 43.6, 121.1, 122.9, 125.4, 126.2, 136.1, 151.6, 157.7, 198.6. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NOS₂: C, 55.66; H 4.67; N, 5.90. Found: C 55.53; H, 4.33; N, 5.60.

N-(*iso*-Valeryl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (5c): mp 72-72°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1735 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 1.07 (*d*, *J* = 6.6, 3H), 1.08 (*d*, *J* = 6.6, 3H), 2.31-2.42 (*m*, 1H), 3.41 (*d*, *J* = 6.9, 2H), 7.26-7.37 (*m*, 3H), 8.05-8.09 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 22.4, 25.1, 43.7, 109.6, 116.3, 125.5, 126.0, 130.0, 146.5, 173.4, 178.8. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₂S: C, 61.25; H, 5.57; N, 5.95. Found: C, 61.17; H, 5.52; N, 5.92.

S-(Benzoxazol-2-yl) Thiopivalate (7d): mp 169-170°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1735 [C(=O)-S]; ¹H-NMR δ 1.36 (*s*, 9H), 7.35-7.41 (*m*, 2H), 7.55-7.59 (*m*, 1H), 7.77-7.81 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 27.0, 48.1, 110.8, 120.4, 124.7, 126.0, 141.9, 152.8, 156.0, 200.0. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₂S: C, 61.25; H, 5.57; N, 5.95. Found: C, 61.55; H, 5.72; N, 5.74.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) Thiopivalate (8d): mp 56-57°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1690 [C(=O)-S]; ¹H-NMR δ 1.38 (*s*, 9H), 7.38-7.52 (*m*, 2H), 7.88-7.92 (*m*, 1H), 8.02-8.06 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 27.1, 47.2, 121.2, 123.0, 125.4, 126.2, 137.3, 152.8, 157.5, 168.1. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NOS₂: C, 57.33; H, 5.21; N, 5.57. Found: C, 57.35; H, 5.22; N, 5.58.

N-(Phenylacetyl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (5e): mp 117-119°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1730 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 4.89 (*s*, 2H), 7.21-7.41 (*m*, 8H), 8.02-8.05 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 45.3, 109.7, 116.4, 125.6, 126.2, 127.5, 128.7, 129.8, 132.5, 146.5, 172.3, 178.7; Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁NO₂S: C, 66.89; H, 4.12; N 5.20. Found: C, 67.06; H, 4.12; N 5.36.

N-(Phenylacetyl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (6e): mp 168-170°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1710 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 4.01 (*s*, 2H), 7.21-7.51 (*m*, 7H), 7.85-7.89 (*m*, 1H), 7.99-8.03 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 50.4, 121.2, 123.0, 125.6, 126.3, 128.1, 128.9, 129.9, 131.7, 135.9, 151.6, 157.6, 192.6. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁NOS₂ (285.32): C, 63.14; H, 3.89; N, 4.91. Found: C, 63.48; H, 4.03; N, 4.99.

N-(Phenylpropionyl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (5f): mp 87-88°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1725 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 3.10 (*t*, *J* = 7.3, 2H), 3.78 (*t*, *J* = 7.3, 2H), 7.17-7.31 (*m*, 8H), 7.99-8.01 (*m*, 1H). ¹³C-NMR δ 30.1, 40.6, 109.5, 116.3, 125.4, 125.9, 126.3, 128.4, 128.5, 129.7, 139.8, 146.3, 170.0, 178.4. Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃NO₃S: C, 67.82; H, 4.62; N 4.94. Found: C, 67.55; H, 4.64; N 4.95.

N-(Phenylpropionyl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (6f): mp 71-72°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1715 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 3.08 (*br s*, 4H), 7.18-7.52 (*m*, 7H), 7.86-7.90 (*m*, 11H), 8.00-8.04 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 30.8, 45.5, 121.1, 122.9, 125.5, 126.3, 126.5, 128.3, 128.6, 136.0, 139.0, 151.4, 157.2, 193.3. Anal. Calcd For C₁₆H₁₃NOS₂: C, 64.18; H, 4.38; N, 4.68. Found: C, 63.98; H, 4.34; N, 4.58.

N-(Phenoxyacetyl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (5g): mp 121-122°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1740 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 5.71 (*s*, 2H), 6.99-7.05 (*m*, 3H), 7.24-7.40 (*m*, 5H), 8.13-8.18 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 69.5, 109.8, 114.8, 116.5, 122.0, 125.9, 126.6, 129.5, 129.7, 147.1, 157.5, 169.2, 178.0. Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{11}NO_3S$: C, 63.14; H, 3.89; N, 4.91. Found: C, 63.05; H, 3.95; N 4.76.

N-(Phenoxyacetyl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (6g): mp. 68-69°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1690 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 4.86 (*s*, 2H), 6.96-7.10 (*m*, 3H), 7.26-7.53 (*m*, 4H), 7.87-7.92 (*m*, 1H), 8.02-8.06 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 70.6, 115.0, 121.2, 122.7, 123.1, 125.7, 126.4, 129.6, 136.3, 151.8, 155.8, 157.2, 194.5. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁NO₂S₂: C, 59.77; H, 3.68; N 4.65. Found: 59.94; H, 3.68; N, 4.51.

N-Benzoylbenzoxzoline-2-thione (5h): mp 117-118°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane) (lit.,^{2a} mp 117-118°C); IR (KBr) 1695 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 7.26-7.59 (*m*, 6H), 7.65-7.72 (*m*, 1H), 7.88-7.93 (*m*, 2H); ¹³C-NMR δ 110.3, 112.8, 125.3, 125.6, 128.8, 130.5, 131.4, 134.6, 147.3, 168.1, 179.1.

S-(Benzoxazol-2-yl) Thiobenzoate (7h): mp 83-84°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane) (lit.,^{2a} mp 83-85°C); IR (KBr) 1695 [C(=O)-S]; ¹H-NMR δ 7.35-7.70 (*m*, 6H), 7.79-7.87 (*m*, 1H), 7.95-8.00 (*m*, 2H); ¹³C-NMR δ 110.9, 120.5, 124.8, 126.2, 127.9, 129.1, 134.8, 135.1, 141.8, 152.8, 154.9, 185.3.

N-Benzoylbenzothiazoline-2-thione (6h): mp 101-102°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1670 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 7.40 (*m*, 5H), 7.92-8.09 (*m*, 4H); ¹³C-NMR δ 121.1, 123.0, 125.6, 126.3, 127.7, 129.1, 134.6, 135.5, 136.1, 151.7, 186.9. Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₉NOS₂: C, 61.96; H, 3.34; N, 5.16. Found: C, 61.97; H, 3.27; N, 5.08.

Alkoxycarbonylation of Benzoxazoline-2-thiones (1) and Benzothiazoline-2-thiones (2). General Procedure. Method B: To a solution of 1 (or 2) (10 mmol) and NaH (15 mmol-equiv.) in THF (30 mL)/benzene (20 mL) was added a solution of alkoxycarbonyl chloride (9) (11 mmol) in benzene (15 mL) dropwise in an ice bath under argon and then the mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. Usual work-up gave *N*-(10) and *S*-alkoxycarbonyl products (12). Method C: To a solution of 1 (or 2) (10 mmol) and Et₃N (25 mmol) in benzene (20 mL) was added a solution of 9 (12 mmol) in benzene (20 mL) dropwise in an ice bath under argon and then the mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. Usual work-up yielded 10-12. Method D: To a solution of 2 (10 mmol) and sodium carbonate (6 mmol) in ethyl acetate (30 mL) was added a solution of 9 (12 mmol) in benzene and then the mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. Usual work-up yielded 12.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) Methyl Thiocarbonate (12a): mp 45-45.5°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1725 [S-C(=O)-O]; ¹H-NMR δ 3.96 (*s*, 3H), 7.38-7.52 (*m*, 2H), 7.88 (*d*, *J* = 7.6), 8.02 (*d*, *J* = 7.6); ¹³C-NMR δ 55.4, 121.1, 123.0, 123.6, 126.4, 136.4, 152.0, 157.7, 166.7; MS m/z = 225 [M⁺], 186, 166, 148, 108.

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₇NO₂S₂: C, 47.98; H, 3.13; N, 6.22. Found: C, 48.24; H, 3.16; N, 6.24.

N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (10b): mp 87-88°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane) (lit.,^{2b} mp 89-92°C); IR (KBr) 1750 [C(=O)-O]; ¹H-NMR δ 5.54 (*s*, 2H), 7.21-7.46 (*m*, 6H), 7.52-7.58 (*m*, 2H), 7.65-7.73 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 70.4, 110.0, 115.1, 125.3, 125.9, 128.7, 129.0, 129.1, 133.7, 146.2, 149.7, 176.7.

S-(Benzoxazol-2-yl) Benzyl Thiocarbonate (11b): mp 86-87°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1735 [S-C(=O)-O]; ¹H-NMR δ 5.31 (*s*, 2H), 7.32-7.45 (*m*, 7H), 7.55-7.59 (*m*, 1H), 7.76-7.80 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 71.0, 110.9, 120.6, 124.9, 126.4, 128.6, 129.0, 133.9, 141.5, 152.5, 154.5, 164.3. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁NO₃S: C, 63.14; H, 3.89; N, 4.91. Found: C, 63.05; H, 3.98; N, 4.90.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) Benzyl Thiocarbonate (12b): mp 88-89°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane) (lit.,^{2b} mp 87°C); IR (KBr) 1730 [S-C(=O)-O]; ¹H-NMR δ 5.36 (*s*, 2H), 7.35-7.52 (*m*, 7H), 7.85-7.90 (*m*, 1H), 8.01 (*d*, *J* = 6.3, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 70.6, 121.1, 123.0, 125.6, 126.4, 129.0, 134.0, 136.4, 152.0, 157.7, 166.2; MS m/z = 301 [M⁺], 257, 224, 166, 91.

N-(Phenoxycarbonyl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (10c): mp 149-150°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1780 [C(=O)-S]; ¹H-NMR δ 7.18-7.52 (*m*, 8H), 7.81-7.87 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 110.1, 115.2, 120.8, 121.1, 125.4, 126.2, 127.0, 129.8, 146.3, 148.3, 149.7, 176.4. Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₉NO₃S: C, 61.98; H, 3.34; N, 5.16. Found: C, 61.97; H, 3.27; N, 5.08.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) Phenyl Thiocarbonate (12c): mp 83-85°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1735 [S-C(=O)-O]; ¹H-NMR δ 7.20-7.53 (*m*, 7H), 7.89-7.90 (*m*, 1H), 8.02-8.06 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 121.0, 121.2, 123.1, 125.7, 126.5, 126.8, 129.7, 136.5, 150.8, 152.0, 157.1, 165.4. Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₉NO₂S₂: C, 58.53; H, 3.16; N, 4.88. Found: C, 58.84; H, 3.26; N, 4.86.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) 9-Fluorenylmethyl Thiocarbonate (12d): mp 100.5-101°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane) (lit.,^{2b} m.p. 96-98°C); IR (KBr) 1705 [S-C(=O)-O]; ¹H-NMR δ 4.30 (*t*, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 4.61 (*d*, *J* = 7.3, 2H), 7.23-7.59 (*m*, 8H), 7.71-7.74 (*m*, 2H), 7.84-7.88 (*m*, 1H), 8.01-8.05 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 46.5, 70.6, 120.1, 123.2, 125.0, 125.7, 126.4, 127.2, 128.0, 136.7, 141.2, 142.7, 152.1, 157.2, 166.2.

N-(Allyloxycarbonyl)benzoxazoline-2-thione (10e): mp 64-65°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1740 [C(=O)-S], 1650 (C=C); ¹H-NMR δ 5.02 (*dd*, *J* = 1.0, 5.9, 2H), 5.43 (*dd*, *J* = 1.0, 10.8, 1H), 5.59 (*dd*, *J* = 1.0, 17.2, 1H), 6.02-6.17 (*m*, 1H), 7.28-7.34 (*m*, 3H), 7.73-7.78 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 69.2, 110.0, 115.1, 120.8, 125.3, 126.0, 129.1, 130.1, 146.3, 149.6, 176.7. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₉NO₃S: C, 56.15; H, 3.86; N 5.96. Found: C, 56.26; H, 3.64; N, 5.86.

S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) Allyl Thiocarbonate (12e): mp <30°C; IR (KBr) 1725 [S-C(=O)-O], 1650 (C=C); ¹H-NMR δ 4.82-4.86 (*m*, 2H), 5.31-5.46 (*m*, 2H), 5.88-6.08 (*m*, 1H), 7.37-7.52 (*m*, 2H), 7.86-7.90 (*m*, 1H), 8.00-8.04 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 69.4, 120.4, 121.1, 123.0, 125.5, 126.3, 130.4, 136.4, 152.0, 157.7, 165.9. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₉NO₂S₂: C, 52.56; H, 3.61; N, 5.58. Found: C, 52.81; H, 3.83; N, 5.58.

Alkoxycarbonylation of Benzothiazolin-2-one (13): To a solution of 13 (10 mmol) and Et₃N (25 mmol)

in THF (15 mL) was added a solution of **9** (15 mmol) in THF (15 mL) dropwise in an ice bath under argon, then the whole was stirred for 2 h at rt, and usual work-up gave N-alkoxycarbonylbenzothiazolin-2-ones (14).

N-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzothiazolin-2-one (14a): bp 195°C/2 Torr; mp. 32°C; IR (KBr) 1745, 1720 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 4.08 (*s*, 3H), 7.21-7.39 (*m*, 3H), 7.99 (*d*, *J* = 8.2, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 54.8, 116.4, 121.6, 122.1, 125.2, 126.9, 134.0, 150.9, 167.9. Anal. Calcd for C₉H₇NO₃S: C, 52.66; H, 3.37; N, 6.70. Found: C, 52.51; H, 3.28; N 6.60.

N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)benzothiazolin-2-one (14b): mp 55-56°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1740, 1710 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 5.48 (*s*, 2H), 7.18-7.44 (*m*, 7H), 7.49-7.53 (*m*, 1H), 7.93-7.98 (*m*, 1H); ¹³C-NMR δ 67.9, 116.3, 121.5, 122.1, 126.8, 128.3, 128.7, 134.0, 134.3, 150.1, 173.6. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁NO₃S: C, 63.14; H, 3.89; N 4.91. Found: C, 62.93; H, 3.87; N, 4.78.

Thiation of *N*-(Alkoxycarbonyl)benzothiazolin-2-one (14) with Lawesson's Reagent (LR): A solution of 14 (5 mmol) and LR (5.5 mmol) in toluene (50 mL) was refluxed for 5 h under argon. After removal of the solvent, the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column with toluene/ethyl acetate (50:1) to yield the corresponding thiones (15).

N-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (15a): mp 46-48°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1750 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 4.15 (*s*, 3H), 7.26-7.49 (*m*, 4H); ¹³C-NMR δ 55.7, 114.1, 120.9, 125.7, 127.3, 127.4, 134.0, 139.2, 150.7, 189.5; MS m/z = 225 [M⁺], 181, 166, 148, 108. Anal. Calcd for C₉H₇NO₂S₂: C, 47.98; H, 3.13; N, 6.22. Found: C, 48.22; H, 3.15; N 6.13.

N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (15b): mp 72-72.5°C (CHCl₃/*n*-hexane); IR (KBr) 1765 (C=O); ¹H-NMR δ 5.54 (*s*, 2H), 7.23-7.45 (*m*, 7H), 7.49-7.55 (*m*, 2H); ¹³C-NMR δ 71.3, 114.0, 120.8, 125.6, 127.2, 127.4, 128.7, 128.9, 129.1, 133.4, 139.3, 150.2, 189.3; MS m/z = 301 [M⁺]; Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁NO₂S₂: C, 59.77; H, 3.68; N, 4.65. Found: C, 59.56; H, 3.74; N, 4.40.

Photolysis of *N*-Acylbenzoxazoline-2-thiones (5) and *N*-Acylbenzothiazoline-2-thiones (6): Analytical Irradiation: A solution of 5 (or 6) (50 mg) in CDCl₃ (0.4 mL) containing a few drops of EtOH in a NMR-tube was irradiated under argon with a high-pressure mercury lamp (500 W) at rt for 3-20 h. Photoproducts (1, 2, 16) were proven to be identical with their authentic samples by direct comparison of their ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra. Yields were determined by ¹H-NMR analysis. **Preparative Irradiation:** A solution of *N*-(phenylacetyl)benzothiazoline-2-thione (6e) (1 mmol) in benzene (70 mL) containing the corresponding alcohols (5 mL) was irradiated under the same conditions for 5 h. After removal of the solvent, the residue was chromatographed with toluene/ethyl acetate (50:1) to yield benzothiazoline-2-thione (2) and the corresponding esters (16).

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