A Novel Synthesis of Unsymmetrical a-Amino Sulfides via the Sm/ZnCl₂ System in THF-Water†

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Unsymmetrical α -amino sulfides are synthesized in moderate to good yields via the reactions of $1-(\alpha-\text{aminoalkyl})$ benzotriazoles with sodium alkylthiosulfates promoted by the Sm/ZnCl₂ system in THF-water.

Benzotriazole methodology has been already come a long way and in the last decade, benzotriazole has been found to be an excellent synthetic auxiliary in many useful synthetic transformations. 1-5 Because the benzotriazolate anion is a good leaving group, it may used in place of a halogen in many reactions. The use of benzotriazole as a synthetic auxiliary has a number of significant advantages. For example, it is readily available and quite cheap; in addition it is acidic with a p K_a of ca. 8, which enables easy separation and recovery. Many types of compounds have been synthesized via the benzotriazole auxiliary.⁵

Although α-amino sulfide (N,S-acetal) structures in fiveor six-membered rings are very common in heterocyclic chemistry and are readily available, open chain hemithioaminals have been relatively little explored. Aminomethyl phenyl sulfides are useful percursors in the preparation of (aminomethyl)trialkylstannanes.^{7,8} Some methods have been reported for the preparation of hemithioaminals, for example, condensation of thiophenols with secondary amines and formaldehyde,9 reactions of N-[1-(benzotriazol-1-yl)alkyl]amine with sodium salts of thiols, ¹⁰ etc. However, these methods require the use of metallic sodium, alkaline media and thiophenols. Here we wish to report that unsymmetrical α-amino sulfides can be synthesized in moderate to good yields via the reactions 1-(α-aminoalkyl)benzotriazoles with alkylthiosulfates promoted by the Sm/ZnCl₂ system in THF-water in moderate to good yields.

Table 1 Synthesis of unsymmetrical α -amino sulfides

Entry	R^1	\mathbb{R}^2	R	Yield ^a (%)
1	Ph	Н	n-C₄H ₉	86
2	Ph	Me	n-C ₈ H ₁₇	82
3	Ph	Me	$n-C_{10}H_{21}$	80
4	Ph	Н	$n-C_{10}H_{21}$	88
5	$o ext{-}MeC_6H_4$	Н	n - C_4H_9	90
6	$o ext{-}MeC_6H_4$	Me	n-C ₈ H ₁₃	85
7	$o ext{-}MeC_6H_4$	Me	<i>n</i> −C ₄ H ₁₇	85
8	o -CIC $_6$ H $_4$	Н	n - C_4H_9	78
9	o -CIC $_6$ H $_4$	Me	n - C_4H_9	80
10	o -CIC $_6$ H $_4$	Н	$n-C_6H_{13}$	76
11	o-CIC ₆ H ₄	Н	<i>n</i> −C ₈ H ₁₇	76

^aIsolated yields of oils based on sodium alkylthiosulfates.

The products and yields are listed in Table 1. the reactions were conducted in air and at room temperature in THF-H₂O (4:1). 1-(α-Aminoalkyl)benzotriazoles are very easy to prepare¹¹ and in view of the easily available starting material, high yields, mild and neutral reaction conditions as well as simple operation, we believe that the present procedure provides a useful method for the synthesis of unsymmetrical α-amino sulfides.

Experimental

Typical Procedure.—2 mmol Sm powder, 2 mmol ZnCl₂, 8 ml THF, 2 ml H₂O, 2 mmol RNH₂CH₂Bt and 2 mmol RSSO₃Na were placed in a 50 ml three-necked flask and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 4h. The mixture was extracted with Et2O. After drying over MgSO₄, the solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the product isolated by preparative TLC on silica gel using light petroleum (bp 35-60°C)-diethyl ether (15:1) as eluent. The products were characterized by their ¹H NMR, IR and mass spectra.

1. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3440 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.7 (m, 7H), 2.61 (t, 2H), 3.82 (s, 1H, NH), 4.19 (s, 2H), 6.8–7.2 (m, 5H); m/z 195 (M⁺).

2. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3435 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.8 (m, 18H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 3.78 (s, 1H, NH), 4.40 (q, 1H), 6.7–7.2 (m, 5H); m/z 265 (M⁺). 3. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3438 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.8 (m, 22H), 2.65 (t, 2H), 3.75

(s, 1H, NH), 4.45 (q, 1H), 6.7–7.2 (m, 5H); m/z 321 (M⁺).

4. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3440 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.7 (m, 19H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 3.76 (s, 1H, NH), 4.20 (s, 2H), 6.7–7.2 (m, 5H); m/z 307 (M⁺). 5. Oil; $v_{\rm max}/{\rm cm}^{-1}$ 3440 (NH); $\delta_{\rm H}$ 0.8–1.7 (m, 7H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.63

(t, 2H), 3.80 (s, 1H, NH), 4.07 (s, 2H); 6.4-7.3 (m, 4H); m/z 209 (M⁺).**6**. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3435 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.8 (m, 14H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 3.70 (s, 1H, NH), 4.18 (q, 1H), 6.3-7.3 (m, 4H); m/z 251 (M⁺).7. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3438 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.8 (m, 18H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.58 (t, 2H), 3.75 (s, 1H, NH), 4.18 (q, 1H), 6.3-7.3 (m, 4H); m/z 279 (M⁺). **8**. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3440 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.7 (m, 7H), 2.53 (t, 2H), 4.05 (s, 1H, NH), 4.11 (s, 2H), 6.6-7.4 (m, 4H); m/z 229 (M⁺).

9. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3435 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.8 (m, 10H), 2.50 (t, 2H), 4.05

(s, 1H, NH), 4.13 (q, 1H), 6.6–7.4 (m, 4H); m/z 243 (M⁺). **10**. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3430 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.8 (m, 11H), 2.50 (t, 2H), 3.98 (s, 1H, NH), 4.10 (s, 2H), 6.6–7.4 (m, 4H); *m/z* 257 (M⁺).

11. Oil; $v_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 3434 (NH); δ_{H} 0.8–1.7 (m, 15H), 2.55 (t, 2H), 4.05 (s, 1H, NH), 4.08 (s, 2H), 6.6–7.4 (m, 4H); m/z 285 (M⁺).

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