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Spiroheterocyclic Compounds Based on 2-Bromobutanolides

T. V. Kochikyan

Erevan State University, ul. Aleka Manukyana 1, Erevan, 375025 Armenia

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Abstract—Bromination of ethyl 5-alkoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates afforded ethyl 5-alkoxymethyl-3-bromo-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates which reacted with thiourea, substituted thioureas, benzimidazole-2-thiol, and benzothiazole-2-thiol to give new heterocyclic compounds.

We previously showed that ethyl 5-alkoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates as CH acids successfully undergo condensation with conjugated unsaturated compounds according to the Michael reaction pattern [1, 2] and alkylation with halogen derivatives [3]. In continuation of studies in this line, the present communication reports on the bromination of ethyl 5-alkoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates I-III, which was performed with a view to extend the series of synthons containing a lactone fragment.

Compounds I-III were readily brominated with molecular bromine in inert solvents at room temperature. The best results were obtained by treatment of **I**-**III** with an equimolar amount of bromine in dry carbon tetrachloride. The corresponding ethyl 5-alkoxymethyl-3-bromo-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates IV-VI were thus obtained in high yields (87-91%; Scheme 1).





Halogen-substituted butanolides are used in the synthesis of various compounds [4–6]. In order to obtain new heterocyclic derivatives of 4-butanolides, specifically those in which the heteroring is spirofused to the butanolide ring (they are analogs of natural compounds [7, 8]), bromo derivatives IV-VI were brought into reactions with thiourea and substituted thioureas. These reactions included initial replacement of the bromine atom and subsequent heterocyclization to previously unknown 8-alkoxymethyl-2-amino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione hydrobromides. Treatment of the latter with aqueous ammonia gave the corresponding free bases VII-XVI in good yields (Scheme 2). It is advisable to carry out the reaction with equimolar amounts of the reactants in anhydrous acetone (reaction time 2 h).



VII, R = i-Pr, R' = Ph; **VIII**, R = i-Pr, R' = p-MeC₆H₄; IX, R = i-Pr, R' = m-MeC₆H₄; X, R = i-Bu, R' = H; XI, R = i-Bu, R' = i-Bu, R' = H; XI, R = i-Bu, R' = i-Bu, R'*i*-Bu, R' = Ph; **XII**, R = *i*-Bu, R' = p-MeC₆H₄; **XIII**, R = *i*-Bu, R' = o-MeC₆H₄; **XIV**, $R = C_5H_{11}$, R' = H; **XV**, R = C_5H_{11} , R' = Ph; **XVI**, R = C_5H_{11} , R' = *p*-MeC₆H₄.

Under analogous conditions, compound IV readily reacted with benzimidazole-2-thiol and benzothiazole-2-thiol to afford ethyl 3-(2-benzimidazolylsulfanyl)and 3-(2-benzothiazolylsulfanyl)-5-isopropoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates XVII and XVIII, respectively, in high yields (Scheme 3).

The newly synthesized compounds were characterized by the spectral (IR and ¹H NMR) and analytical data, and their purity was checked by thin-layer chromatography (see table).



EXPERIMENTAL

The IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet FTIR Nexus instrument from samples prepared as thin films (**IV–VI**) or dispersed in mineral oil (**VII–XVIII**). The ¹H NMR spectra were measured from solutions in chloroform-*d* on a Varian Mercury-300 spectrometer (300 MHz). Silufol UV-254 plates were used for thinlayer chromatography (eluent ethanol–benzene, 1:5; development with iodine vapor). The melting points were determined on a Boetius melting point apparatus. Initial ethyl 5-alkoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylates **I–III** were synthesized by the procedure reported in [9].

Ethyl 3-bromo-5-isopropoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylate (IV). A solution of 16 g (0.1 mol) of bromine in 30 ml of dry carbon tetrachloride was added dropwise to a mixture of 23 g (0.1 mol) of compound I and 70 ml of dry carbon tetrachloride. The rate of bromine addition was controlled judging by decoloration of the solution. When the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred for 15 min, hydrogen bromide was removed under reduced pressure (14–20 mm) on cooling, and the solvent was then removed under reduced pressure on heating. The residue was subjected to vacuum distillation at 121–122°C (1 mm). Yield 27.5 g (89%), $n_D^{20} = 1.4750$, $d_4^{20} = 1.3676$, R_f 0.67. Found, %: C 42.85; H 5.35; Br 25.95. C₁₁H₁₇BrO₅. Calculated, %: C 42.72; H 5.50; Br 25.89.

Ethyl 3-bromo-5-isobutoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylate (V) was synthesized in a similar way from 18.3 g (0.075 mol) compound **II** and 12 g (0.075 mol) of bromine in 25 ml of dry carbon tetrachloride. Yield 22 g (91%), bp 135°C (1 mm), $n_D^{20} = 1.4720$, $d_4^{20} = 1.3138$, $R_f = 0.58$. Found, %: C 44.45; H 5.95; Br 24.90. C₁₂H₁₉BrO₅. Calculated, %: C 44.58; H 5.75; Br 24.77.

Ethyl 3-bromo-5-pentyloxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylate (VI) was synthesized in a similar way from 12.9 g (0.05 mol) of compound III and 8 g (0.05 mol) of bromine in 20 ml of dry carbon tetrachloride. Yield 13.8 g (82%), bp 159°C (2 mm), $n_D^{20} = 1.4705$, $d_4^{20} = 1.2767$, R_f 0.65. Found, %: C 46.35; H 6.15; Br 23.90. C₁₃H₂₁BrO₅. Calculated, %: C 46.29; H 6.23; Br 23.74.

IR spectra of compounds **IV–VI**, v, cm⁻¹: 1780 (C=O, lactone); 1725 (C=O, ester); 1275, 1170, 1125 (C–O–C); 945 (C–Br).

2-Amino-8-isopropoxymethyl-7-oxa-1-thia-3azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione hydrobromide. A mixture of 1.1 g (0.005 mol) of compound **IV** and 1.5 g (0.005 mol) of thiourea in 5 ml of anhydrous acetone was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and for 1 h on heating in such a way that the mixture slightly boiled. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with anhydrous diethyl ether, and dried. Yield 1.5 g (89%), mp 149–151°C. IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 1783 (C=O, lactone); 1697 (C=O, amide); 1125, 1170 (C–O–C);

Comp.	Yield,	mp, °C	R_{f}	Found, %				Formula	Calculated, %			
no.	%			С	Н	Ν	S	romuna	С	Н	Ν	S
VII	60	230-231	0.43	57.30	4.85	8.50	9.45	$C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4S$	57.49	4.79	8.38	9.58
VIII	75	255-257	0.47	58.80	5.65	8.15	9.05	$C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_4S$	58.62	5.75	8.05	9.20
IX	81	217-219	0.57	58.51	5.83	8.12	9.32	$C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_4S$	58.62	5.75	8.05	9.20
Х	80	188–191	0.41	48.40	6.00	10.40	11.60	$C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_4S$	48.53	5.88	10.29	11.76
XI	90	204-205	0.67	58.75	5.70	8.15	9.05	$C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_4S$	58.62	5.75	8.05	9.19
XII	97	249	0.62	59.55	6.15	7.85	9.10	$C_{18}H_{22} \ N_2O_4S$	59.67	6.08	7.73	8.84
XIII	92	176–177	0.64	59.85	5.95	7.90	8.70	$C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_4S$	59.67	6.08	7.73	8.84
XIV	70	146–147	0.41	50.25	6.40	9.90	11.05	$C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_4S$	50.35	6.29	9.79	11.19
XV	85	192–193	0.56	59.75	5.95	7.85	8.75	$C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_4S$	59.67	6.08	7.73	8.84
XVI	88	211-212	0.53	60.55	6.45	7.55	8.40	$C_{19}H_{24}\ N_2O_4S$	60.64	6.38	7.45	8.51

Yields, melting points, R_f values, and elemental analyses of 3-alkyl(aryl)amino-8-alkoxymethyl-7-oxa-4-thia-2-azaspiro[4.4]-non-2-ene-1,6-diones **VII**-**XVI**

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1610 (C=C_{arom}); 1528 (C=N); 2700 (HN⁺); 3130, 3300 (NH₂). Found, %: C 35.50; H 4.55; Br 23.75; N 8.35; S 9.30. $C_{10}H_{15}BrN_2O_4S$. Calculated, %: C 35.40; H 4.42; Br 23.60; N 8.26; S 9.44.

8-Isobutoxymethyl-2-*p***-tolylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione hydrobromide** was synthesized in a similar way from 2.4 g (0.005 mol) of compound **II** and 0.8 g (0.005 mol) of *N*-(*p*-tolyl)thiourea in 5 ml of anhydrous acetone. Yield 2.1 g (95%), mp 244–245°C. IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 3300, 3130 (NH); 3080 (C–H_{arom}); 2710 (HN⁺); 1783 (C=O, lactone); 1697 (C=O, amide); 1610 (C=C_{arom}); 1528 (C=N); 1170, 1125 (C–O–C). Found, %: C 48.55; H 5.05; Br 17.95; N 7.35; S 7.40. C₁₈H₂₃BrN₂O₄S. Calculated, %: C 48.76; H 5.19; Br 18.06; N 6.32; S 7.22.

8-Isobutoxymethyl-2-*p*-tolylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-**3-azaspiro**[**4.4**]**non-2-ene-4,6-dione** (**XII**). *a*. The procedure was the same as in the preceding experiment. After removal of acetone, the residue was cooled, water was added, and the mixture was treated with aqueous ammonia to pH 9–10. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water, and dried. Yield 1.8 g (97%), mp 249°C, R_f 0.62. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 0.92 t [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.93 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.35 s (3H, CH₃C₆H₄), 2.55 d and 3.15 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.43 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.62 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.90 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.15 m (3H, H_{arom}), 7.60 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.20 s (1H, NH). Found, %: C 59.75; H 6.20; N 7.85; S 8.75. C₁₈H₂₂O₄N₂S. Calculated, %: C 59.67; H 6.08; N 7.73; S 8.84.

b. Water, 50 ml, was added to 1.8 g (0.005 mol) of 8-isobutoxymethyl-3-*p*-tolylamino-7-oxa-4-thia-2-aza-spiro[4.4]non-2-ene-1,6-dione hydrobromide, and aqueous ammonia was added to the mixture under stirring until pH 9–10. The mixture was left to stand for 2 h, and the precipitate was filtered off, washed with water until neutral washings, and dried. Yield quantitative, mp 249°C, R_f 0.62. Sampes of **XII** prepared as described in *a* and *b* showed no depression of the melting point on mixing.

Compounds **VII–XI** and **XIII–XVI** were synthesized as described above for **XII**, method *a* (see table). IR spectra, v, cm⁻¹: 3300, 3130 (NH, NH₂); 3080 (C–H_{arom}); 1783 (C=O, lactone); 1697 (C=O, amide); 1610 (C=C_{arom}); 1528 (C=N); 1170, 1125 (C–O–C).

8-Isopropoxymethyl-2-phenylamino-7-oxa-1thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (VII). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 1.15 t and 1.23 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.85 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.50 d and 3.10 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.60 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.95 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.25 m (4H, H_{arom}), 7.68 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.25 s (1H, NH).

8-Isopropoxymethyl-2-*p*-tolylamino-7-oxa-1thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (VIII). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 1.15 t and 1.22 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.65 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.25 s (3H, CH₃C₆H₄), 2.50 d and 3.15 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.55 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.83 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.00 m (1H, H_{arom}), 7.10 m (2H, H_{arom}), 7.20 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.90 s (1H, NH).

8-Isopropoxymethyl-2-*m*-tolylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (IX). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 1.15 t and 1.22 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.93 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.25 s (3H, CH₃C₆H₄), 2.55 d and 3.10 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.60 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.95 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.15 m (3H, H_{arom}), 7.60 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.20 s (1H, NH).

2-Amino-8-isobutoxymethyl-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (X). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 0.91 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.90 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.48 d and 3.05 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.25 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.58 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.93 m (1H, CH, ring), 8.95 s (2H, NH₂).

8-Isobutoxymethyl-2-phenylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (XI). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 0.95 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.85 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.55 d and 3.10 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.25 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.60 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.90 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.10 m (1H, H_{arom}), 7.35 m (3H, H_{arom}), 7.75 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.23 s (1H, NH).

8-Isobutoxymethyl-2-*o***-tolylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (XIII).** ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 0.85 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.70 d.d [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.25 s (3H, CH₃C₆H₄), 2.55 d and 3.20 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.30 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.62 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.90 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.00 m (1H, H_{arom}), 7.25 m (3H, H_{arom}), 11.95 s (1H, NH).

2-Amino-8-pentyloxymethyl-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (**XIV**). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 0.95 t (3H, C**H**₃CH₂), 1.15–1.60 m [6H, CH₃(C**H**₂)₃], 2.55 d and 3.10 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.42 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.60 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.95 m (1H, CH, ring), 8.95 s (2H, NH₂).

8-Pentyloxymethyl-2-phenylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione (XV). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 0.90 t (3H, CH₃CH₂), 1.15–1.63 m [6H, CH₃(CH₂)₃], 2.58 d and 3.09 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.44 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.62 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.95 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.20 m (1H, H_{arom}), 7.35 m (3H, H_{arom}), 7.75 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.23 s (1H, NH). **8-Pentoxymethyl-2***p***-tolylamino-7-oxa-1-thia-3-azaspiro[4.4]non-2-ene-4,6-dione** (**XVI**). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 0.92 t (3H, CH₃CH₂), 1.15–1.60 m [6H, CH₃(CH₂)₃], 2.30 s (3H, CH₃C₆H₄), 2.55 d and 3.15 d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.43 d (2H, CH₂O), 3.62 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.95 m (1H, CH, ring), 6.85 m (2H, H_{arom}), 7.15 m (1H, H_{arom}), 7.65 m (1H, H_{arom}), 11.25 s (1H, NH).

Ethyl 3-(2-benzimidazolylsulfanyl)-5-isopropoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylate (XVII). A mixture of 1.6 g (0.005 mol) of compound IV and 0.8 g (0.005 mol) of benzimidazole-2-thiol in 5 ml of anhydrous acetone was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and for 1 h on heating to maintain the mixture slightly boiling. The mixture was cooled and diluted with water, and aqueous ammonia was added to pH 9-10. The precipitate was filtered off, washed, and dried. Yield 1.4 g (75%), mp 121-123°C, Rf 0.60. IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 3080 (C–H_{arom}); 3130–3300 (N–H); 1770 (C=O, lactone); 1730 (C=O, ester); 1610 (C=C_{arom}); 1528 (C=N); 1230, 1170, 1125 (C-O-C). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 1.05 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.40 t (3H, OCH₂CH₃), 1.80 m and 2.17 m [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.45 d.d and 2.58 d.d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.80 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.25 d.d (2H, OCH₂CH₃), 4.80 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.10 m (2H, H_{arom}), 7.43 m (2H, H_{arom}), 12.45 s (1H, NH). Found, %: C 57.24; H 6.00; N 7.55; S 8.55. C₁₈H₂₂N₂O₅S. Calculated, %: C 57.14; H 5.82; N 7.41; S 8.47.

Ethyl 3-(2-benzothiazolylsulfanyl)-5-isopropoxymethyl-2-oxotetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylate (XVIII) was synthesized in a similar way from 1.9 g (0.006 mol) of compound IV and 1 g (0.006 mol) of benzothiazole-2-thiol in 5 ml of anhydrous acetone. Yield 1.7 g (71%), mp 168–170°C, R_f 0.73. IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 3080 (C–H_{arom}); 1770 (C=O, lactone); 1730 (C=O, ester); 1610 (C=C_{arom}); 1528 (C=N); 1230, 1170, 1125 (C–O–C). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 0.98 t [6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.43 t (3H, OCH₂CH₃), 1.75 m and 2.00 m [1H, CH(CH₃)₂], 2.35 d.d and 2.45 d.d (2H, CH₂, ring), 3.75 d (2H, OCH₂), 4.20 d.d (2H, OCH₂CH₃), 4.65 m (1H, CH, ring), 7.25 m (2H, H_{arom}), 7.55 m (2H, H_{arom}). Found, %: C 54.54; H 5.22; N 3.70; S 16.35. C₁₈H₂₁NO₅S₂. Calculated, %: C 54.68; H 5.32; N 3.54; S 16.20.

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