Rearrangement with Oxide Ion Transfer in Reactions of 4-Chloro-2-oxo-2,3-dihydrothiazole-5-carbaldehyde with Ureas. cis-(Z)-trans-(E) Isomerism of N-(2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl)ureas

N. V. Spitsyn and A. N. Vdovichenko

Litvinenko Institute of Physical Organic and Coal Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, ul. R. Lyuksemburg 70, Donetsk, 83114 Ukraine e-mail: Spitsyn@infou.donetsk.ua

Received December 22, 2004

Abstract—4-Chloro-2-oxo-2,3-dihydrothiazole-5-carbaldehyde reacted with monosubstituted ureas to give cis-(Z)- and trans-(E)-N-(2,4-dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl)ureas via rearrangement involving oxide ion transfer. cis (Z) Isomers were formed in methanol or dimethylformamide, while both individual cis (Z) and trans (E) isomers and their mixtures were isolated in the reaction performed in acetic acid.

DOI: 10.1134/S1070428006070189

Reactions of β-halovinyl aldehydes with formamide [1] and guanidine or urea derivatives [2] lead to the corresponding pyrimidine derivatives; however, publications on the reactions with ureas are few in number. We examined reactions of 4-chloro-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-thiazole-5-carbaldehyde (I) with monosubstituted ureas IIa–IIj. The reactions were carried out in methanol, DMF, and acetic acid. As a result, we isolated 40–70% of isomeric *cis-(Z)-* and *trans-(E)-N-*(2,4-dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl)ureas IIIa, IIIb, IIIf,

IIIh, IVc, IVe, and IVf which were formed via rearrangement involving oxide ion transfer according to Scheme 1. Alternative structures of hydrated thiazolopyrimidinones like V and VI were ruled out on the basis of the ¹H NMR data.

Aldehyde I reacted with *N-p*-tolylurea to give compounds having the same composition and similar melting points but different ¹H NMR spectra. From ureas IId, IIg, IIi, and IIj in acetic acid we obtained mixtures of products. Comparison of the ¹H NMR

 $R = CH_2 = CHCH_2(\mathbf{a}), PhCH_2(\mathbf{b}), Ph(\mathbf{c}), o-MeC_6H_4(\mathbf{d}), m-MeC_6H_4(\mathbf{e}), p-MeC_6H_4(\mathbf{f}), o-MeOC_6H_4(\mathbf{g}), p-MeOC_6H_4(\mathbf{h}), p-BrC_6H_4(\mathbf{i}), p-ClC_6H_4(\mathbf{j}).$

$$O = \bigvee_{N} \bigvee_{N} \bigcap_{N} O \cdot H_2O$$

$$V \qquad VI$$

spectra (DMSO- d_6) of compounds IIIf $[\delta, ppm]$: 11.83 s (1H, NH, ring), 9.65 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J =12 Hz), 9.15 s (1H, N³H, urea), 8.02 d (1H, =C**H**NH, J = 12 Hz), 7.35 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.07 d (2H, H_{arom} , J = 8 Hz), 2.28 s (3H, CH₃)] and **IVf** [δ , ppm: 11.93 s (1H, NH, ring), 10.26 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J =12 Hz), 9.90 s (1H, N³H, urea), 7.62 d (1H, =C**H**NH, J = 12 Hz), 7.33 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.03 d (2H, H_{arom} , J = 8 Hz), 2.29 s (3H, CH₃)] revealed an appreciable downfield shift of the N¹H and N³H signals of compound IVf relative to the corresponding signals of urea **IIIf**. The observed shift is typical of structures with an intramolecular hydrogen bond [3]. In our case, it may result from participation of the N¹H and N³H protons in dynamic equilibrium between quasipseudoaromatic structures [4] with six- and eight-membered H-bonded rings (structures IVA and IVB, respectively; Scheme 2). Thus the presence or absence of intramolecular hydrogen bond is indicative of trans (E) or cis (Z) structure of the isolated products.

In view of the above stated, compound **IVf** is *trans* (E) isomer, while **IIIf** is *cis* (Z) isomer. Likewise, the *trans*-(E)-isomer structure was assigned to compounds **IVc** and **IVe** which were isolated in the reactions of chloroaldehyde **I** with ureas **IIc** and **IIe** in acetic acid, while the reactions of **I** with ureas **IIa** and **IIb** in methanol were assumed to give *cis* (Z) isomers. In addition, we were able to identify particular isomers in the isomer mixtures obtained by the reactions of compound **I** with ureas **IId**, **IIg**, **IIi**, and **IIj** in acetic acid.

The proposed reaction mechanism (Scheme 1) follows from the fact that in all cases the reaction gives only the corresponding ureas, regardless of the solvent; therefore, the process cannot be regarded as substitution with subsequent cleavage involving acetate ion.

EXPERIMENTAL

The ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini 200 spectrometer from solutions in DMSO- d_6 . Initial 4-chloro-2-oxo-2,3-dihydrothiazole-5-carbaldehyde was synthesized by the procedure developed previously [5]. Substituted ureas were synthesized by the cyanate method [6].

N-[(Z)-2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]-ureas IIIa and IIIb (general procedure). A mixture of 1.64 g (10 mmol) of 4-chloro-2-oxo-2,3-dihydrothiazole-5-carbaldehyde (I), 0.82 g (10 mmol) of sodium acetate, and 10 mmol of N-allyl- or N-benzylurea in 8 ml of methanol was heated for 4 h under reflux. The mixture was then kept for 1 h at room temperature, and the precipitate was filtered off and washed with cold water and 5 ml of methanol.

N-Allyl-*N'*-[(*Z*)-2,4-dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]urea (IIIa). Yield 1.25 g (45%), fine colorless crystals, mp 208–210°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 12.03 s (1H, NH, ring), 9.55 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 7.91 d (1H, =CHNH, J = 12 Hz), 6.73 t (1H, N³H, urea), 5.84 m (1H, =CH, allyl), 5.11 t (2H, =CH₂, allyl), 3.76 t (2H, CH₂, allyl). Found, %: C 42.35; H 4.02; N 18.53; S 14.00. C₈H₉N₃O₃S. Calculated, %: C 42.38; H 3.99; N 18.49; S 14.11.

N-Benzyl-*N'*-[(*Z*)-2,4-dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]urea (IIIb). Yield 1.11 g (40%), yellowish crystals, mp 237–239°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 12.04 s (1H, NH, ring), 9.60 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 7.95 d (1H, =CHNH, J = 12 Hz), 7.27 m (5H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.04 t (1H, N³H, urea), 4.33 t (2H, PhCH₂). Found, %: C 52.02; H 4.03; N 15.18; S 11.51. C₁₂H₁₁N₃O₃S. Calculated, %: C 51.98; H 4.00; N 15.15; S 11.56.

N-[(*Z*)-2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]-*N*'-(4-tolyl)urea (IIIf). A mixture of 1.63 g (10 mmol) of compound **I**, 1.50 g (10 mmol) of *N*-*p*-tolylurea, and 8 ml of DMF was heated for 3 h at 70°C. After 24 h, the precipitate was filtered off and washed with 1 ml of DMF and 5 ml of ice water. Yield 1.75 g (63%), colorless crystals, mp 246–248°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 11.83 s (1H, NH, ring), 9.65 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 9.15 s (1H, N³H, urea), 8.02 d (1H, =C**H**NH, J = 12 Hz), 7.35 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.08 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz). Found, %: C 52.10; H 4.05; N 15.23; S 11.67. C₁₂H₁₁N₃O₃S. Calculated, %: C 51.98; H 4.00; N 15.15; S 11.56.

N-[(Z)-2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]-N'-(4-methoxyphenyl)urea (IIIh). A mixture of 1.63 g

(10 mmol) of aldehyde I, 1.83 g (11 mmol) of *N-p*-methoxyphenylurea, and 10 ml of acetic acid was heated for 30 min under reflux. The mixture was left to stand for 30 min at room temperature, and the precipitate was filtered off and washed with 3 ml of acetic acid and 10 ml of ice water. Yield 1.90 g (65%), slightly colored crystals, mp 246–248°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 11.89 s (1H, NH, ring), 9.24 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 8.64 s (1H, N³H, urea), 7.98 d (1H, =CHNH, J = 12 Hz), 7.34 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 6.82 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 3.75 s (3H, CH₃). Found, %: C 49.26; H 3.85; N 14.29; S 10.80. C₁₂H₁₁N₃O₄S. Calculated, %: C 49.14; H 3.78; N 14.33; S 10.93.

Compounds **IVc**, **IVe**, and **IVf** were synthesized in a similar way.

N-[(*E*)-2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]-*N*'-phenylurea (IVc). Yield 1.32 g (50%), colorless crystals, mp 250–252°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 11.97 s (1H, NH, ring), 10.30 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 10.04 s (1H, N³H, urea), 7.70 d (1H, =C**H**NH, J = 12 Hz), 7.50 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.29 t (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.01 t (1H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz). Found, %: C 50.29; H 3.51; N 16.03; S 12.30. C₁₁H₉N₃O₃S. Calculated, %: C 50.18; H 3.45; N 15.96; S 12.18.

N-[(*E*)-2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]-*N*'-(*m*-tolyl)urea (IVe). Yield 1.88 g (68%), light brown crystals, mp 235–237°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 11.98 s (1H, NH, ring), 10.29 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 9.96 s (1H, N³H, urea), 7.65 d (1H, =C**H**NH,

J = 12 Hz), 7.19 m (3H, H_{arom}, J 8 Hz), 6.80 d (1H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 2.33 s (3H, CH₃). Found, %: C 52.06; H 4.08; N 15.25; S 11.67. C₁₂H₁₁N₃O₃S. Calculated, %: C 51.98; H 4.00; N 15.15; S 11.56.

N-[(*E*)-2,4-Dioxothiazolidin-5-ylidenemethyl]-*N*'-(*p*-tolyl)urea (IVf). Yield 1.94 g (70%), slightly colored crystals, mp 248–250°C. ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 11.94 s (1H, NH, ring), 10.26 d (1H, N¹H, urea, J = 12 Hz), 9.90 s (1H, N³H, urea), 7.62 d (1H, =CHNH, J = 12 Hz), 7.33 d (2H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 7.03 d (1H, H_{arom}, J = 8 Hz), 2.29 s (3H, CH₃). Found, %: C 51.83; H 4.05; N 15.23; S 11.69. C₁₂H₁₁N₃O₃S. Calculated, %: C 51.98; H 4.00; N 15.15; S 11.56.

REFERENCES

- 1. Schulte, K.E., Reisch, J., and Stoes, V., *Angew. Chem.*, 1965, vol. 24, p. 1141.
- 2. Rylski, L., Sorm, F., and Arnold, Z., Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun., 1959, vol. 24, p. 1667.
- 3. Gragerov, I.P., Pogorelyi, V.K., and Franchuk, I.F., *Vodo-rodnaya svyaz' i bystryi protonnyi obmen* (Hydrogen Bond and Fast Proton Exchange), Kiev: Naukova Dumka, 1978, p. 21.
- 4. Kopteva, T.S. and Shigorin, D.N., *Zh. Fiz. Khim.*, 1974, vol. 48, p. 532.
- 5. Baranov, S.N., Kochkanyan, R.O., Zaritovskii, A.N., Belova, G.I., and Radkova, S.S., *Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin.*, 1975, p. 85.
- 6. Kurzer, F., Org. Synth., 1963, collect. vol. 4, p. 49.