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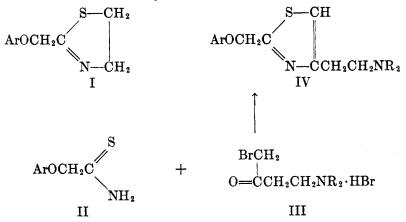
## 2-SUBSTITUTED-4-(2-DIALKYLAMINOETHYL)THIAZOLES

CARL DJERASSI<sup>1</sup>, R. H. MIZZONI, AND C. R. SCHOLZ

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In an earlier article (1) there was described a series of 2-(aryloxymethyl)thiazolines (I), which were subjected to pharmacological screening and proved to be rather nontoxic. It was of interest to extend the biological investigation to analogous thiazole derivatives, which should be much more stable in aqueous solution than the thiazolines. The present paper describes the chemical portion of this research; the bacteriological and pharmacological results will be published elsewhere.

Since a series of aryloxyacetothioamides (II) was available from the thiazoline work (1), the conventional thiazole synthesis involving condensation of a thioamide with an  $\alpha$ -haloketone was employed. Brominated "Mannich bases" have recently been used (2) with success in the preparation of thiazoles, and several readily available 1-bromo-4-dialkylaminobutan-2-one hydrobromides (III) were selected as the haloketone components.



Most of the "Mannich bases" were synthesized by the Mannich reaction (3), though occasionally the condensation of a secondary amine with methyl vinyl ketone proved superior. Bromination with elementary bromine or pyridine hydrobromide perbromide (4) in hydrogen bromide—acetic acid solution (2, 5) yielded the brominated "Mannich bases" (III) (Table I), which on short warming with an equimolar amount of thioamide (II) (1) led to the desired 2-(aryloxy-methyl)-4-(2-dialkylaminoethyl)thiazoles (IV) (Table II). In general, the thiazoles (IV) proved to be much more toxic than the corresponding thiazolines (I) (1).

In addition to 2-aryloxymethyl substituents, a number of 2-unsubstituted-4-(2-dialkylaminoethyl)thiazoles (V, R' = H) (Table III) were synthesized from

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	RCH2CH2COCH2Br·HBr
TABLE I	1-BROMO-4-DIALKYLAMINOBUTAN-2-ONE HYDROBROMIDES

						INNA	ANALYSIS		
24	м.Р., С°.	VIELD, %	FORMULA		Calc'd			Found	
				C	Н	Br	JU	H	Br
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N <sup>a</sup> .	84-85	16	C.H13Br2NO·H2O		4.80 (N)	27.376		4.78 (N)	27.25
(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N	82-83	36	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NO		4.62 (N)	52.74		4.79 (N)	52.40
(n-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N.	114.5-115.5	38	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NO	36.27	6.39		36.54	5.99	47.96
(iso-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N	143-143.5	42	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NO	36.27	6.39		36.10	6.43	
(n-C,H,),N	126.5-127.5	61	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NO	40.13	7.02	3.90 (N) 40.02	40.02	6.83	3.78 (N)
C,HION®	157-158	55							
C,H.NO.	164-165	68	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>15</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		4.42 (N)	$25.18^{b}$		4.68 (N)	25.44

<sup>a</sup> Mannich (5) reported m.p. 103<sup>o</sup> for the anhydrous material. <sup>b</sup> Ionic halogen. <sup>c</sup> See ref. (2) and (4).

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		-		TT	ໝູ	CH				
2-Aryloxymeth	нүр4-(2-ріаікугамін	оетнуг)ті	HAZOLE	$2$ -Акулохуметнур. $4$ - $(2$ -dialkylaminoетнуl)тніаzole Dihydrobromides ArOCH $_2$	CHrC			· 2HBr	ßr	
					Z	-CCH	N-CCH2CH2R			
							ANALYSES	SES	1	
ARO	Я	м.р., C°.	VIELD,	FORMULA		Calc'd			Found	
					с	H	Br	c	H	Br
Phenoxy	Morpholino	205-207	09	$C_{16}H_{22}Br_2N_2O_2S$		4.76	34.28	41.52	5.08	33.77
p-Toloxy	, tt	193-195	11	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	42.51	5.04	33.28	41.99	5.45	33.26
2,5-Dimethylphenoxy	33	208-210	8	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S		5.30	32.34	43.96	5.71	32.44
o-Isopropylphenoxy	"	207-209	88	C19H28Br2N2O2S		5.55	31.44	44.80	5.75	31.66
Thymoxy		199-200	41	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>30</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	45.98 80.98	5.79	30.60	45.55	5.74	30.01
p-Diphenyloxy <sup>a</sup> .	; :	193-194	21	C22H25BIN2O20		0.40	11.32	01.44	01.6	10.80
<i>m</i> -Chlorophenoxy	,, ,,	193-195	51	Ci (H21Br2CIN2C22	30.30	4.23	31.92	37. 45 20 70	4.44	31.9U
p-Unloropnenoxy	Pinaridino	939-934	95	CI, H., Br.CIN, OS		4.65	32.05	41 36	4 89	31.68
	Diethylamino	173-174	32	CleH.Br.N.OS		5.35	35.34	42.59	5.42	34.89
p-Toloxy	33	182-184	69	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OS		5.62	34.28	44.07	5.60	33.84
2.5-Dimethylphenoxy	73	172-174	73	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>28</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OS		5.88	33.28	44.67	6.14	33.63
o-Isopropylphenoxy	55	184-186	36	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>30</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OS		6.12	32.33	46.01	5.78	31.83
Thymoxy	33	202-204	20	C20H32Br2N2OS		6.35	31.44	47.66	6.04	31.71
m-Chlorophenoxy	: :	1061-921	29	CleH <sub>23</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> CIN <sub>2</sub> OS		4.70	32.84	39.47	4.09	32.42
<i>p</i> -Chlorophenoxy		190-197	2	CleH2BF2CIN2OS		4.70	32.84	39.73	4-03 2 03	32.30
p-Diphenyloxy	Diethylamino	103-100	69		20.26	0.04 5.00	07. De	49.93	40.0 40.0	00.67
Phenoxy	uning a stropyrammo	011-211	66				20.22	15.02	00.0	80.90 80.90
9 f. Dimothulahanawa	33	152-154	38	Clarify Str. N. OS	47.94	6.35	31 44	47 03	9.9 9.9	31 70
2,9-Duneury ipromovy	**	164-166	62	C.,HalBr,N,OS	48.28		30.60	48.58	6.41	30.96
Thymoxy	3	159-161	51	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>36</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OS			29.84	49.62	6.76	29.65
p-Diphenyloxy <sup>a</sup>	>>	157-159	R	C24H31BrN.OS			16.81	60.67	6.73	16.31
m-Chlorophenoxy	33	125-127	62	$C_{18}H_{27}Br_2CIN_2OS$	8	5.29		41.60	5.54	
<i>p</i> -Chlorophenoxy	"	137-138	61	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>27</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> CIN <sub>2</sub> OS	42.00	5.29	31.05	41.95	5.56	30.77
		and 182–184	_							
Phenoxy	Di-n-butylamino	173-175	48	$\mathrm{C_{20}H_{32}Br_2N_2OS}$	47.25	6.35	31.44	46.83	6.58	31.86
<i>p</i> -Chlorophenoxy	Di-n-butylamino	105-107	74	C20H31Br2CIN2OS	44.25			43.71	5.91	29.28

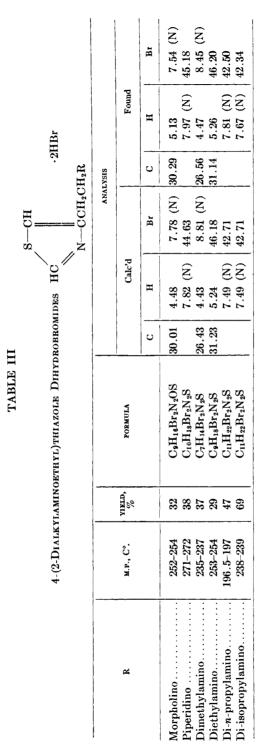
TABLE II

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" Monohydrobromide.

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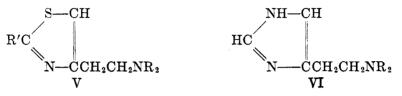
·2HBr	H, K
S-CH N-Alkylamino)-4-(2-dialkylaminosthyl)thiazole Dihydrobromides R'NHC	
2-(N-ALK)	

									AT2.	
							INN	ANALYSIS		
ĸ	R	м.Р., С°.	VIELD,	FORMULA		Calc'd			Found	
					υ	Н	Z	υ	Н	N
11. 1.	Mornholino	185.5-186.5	75	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>21</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> OS	34.71	5.10	10.12	34.66	4.73	9.82
Anilino		204-205	70	C116H21Br2N3OS	39.93	4.69		39.38	4.72	
Banzul	<sup>33</sup>	193.5-195.5	91	C16H23Br2N3OS	41.30	4.98	9.03	41.08	5.49	8.88
A nilino	Pineridino	208-210	78	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>23</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> S	42.77	5.16	9.35	42.71	5.07	9.44
Bonard		206.5 - 208	67	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> S	44.07	5.44		44.11	5.60	
DEILØY1	Diethylamino	190-191	61	C12H23Cl2N2Sa	46.15	7.42	13.45	3.45 46.56	7.22	12.95
Anilian		176.5-177	75	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>23</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> S	41.20	5.30	9.61	41.22	5.38	9.72
Alluno	Di." - nronvlamino	192.5-193	55	C14H27Br2N3S	39.17	6.34	9.81	39.37	6.16	9.52
Aujino		136-138	2	CITH27Br2N3S	43.88	5.85	9.03	44.83	6.04	9.00
Description	"	185-187	45	C18H28Br2N3S	45.10	6.10	8.77	45.06	6.20	8.73
Deuzyı	Di-isonronvlamino	177-178	87	C <sub>1</sub> ,H <sub>2</sub> ,Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> S		7.47 (S)	9.79		7.45 (S)	9.63
Auty	n national data and the second	159-160	8	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>27</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> S		34.35 (Br)	9.03		34.16 (Br)	9.17
Allyl	Di-n-butylamino	175.5-177	46	C16H31Br2N3S	42.02	6.83	9.19	9.19 42.61	6.32	9.29
		-	-							

<sup>a</sup> Dihydrochloride.

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thioformamide and III, in order to be compared with the corresponding imidazoles (VI), which have recently been prepared in this laboratory (6). Finally, several N-substituted thioureas (allyl, phenyl, benzyl) were condensed with the brominated "Mannich bases" (III) thus affording a series of N-substituted 2-amino-4-(2-dialkylaminoethyl)thiazoles (V, R' = NHR'') (Table IV).



## EXPERIMENTAL<sup>2</sup>

4-Dialkylaminobutan-2-ones ("Mannich Bases")  $R_2NCH_2CH_2COCH_3$ ,  $R = CH_3$  (7),  $C_2H_5$  (7, 8),  $n-C_3H_7$  (7),  $n-C_4H_9$  (7), piperidine ( $R_2N$ ) (9), and morpholine ( $R_2N$ ) (10), were prepared by the Mannich reaction (3) from the amine hydrochloride, formalin solution, and acetone. The use of methyl vinyl ketone is illustrated with diisopropylamine:

A mixture of 38 g. of methyl vinyl ketone (85% azeotrope) and 50.5 g. of diisopropylamine was heated for six hours on the steam-bath and the upper layer was separated and distilled; 39.6 g. (46%) of 4-diisopropylaminobutan-2-one, b.p. 95-99° at 12 mm. was obtained.

Anal. Calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO: Neut. equiv., 171.3. Found: Neut. equiv., 175.2.

1-Bromo-4-dialkylaminobutan-2-one hydrobromides (III). The bromination of the "Mannich bases" was conducted in 35-40% hydrogen bromide-acetic acid solution (2, 5) except that the reaction mixture was cooled rather than warmed (2). Such a procedure or the use of pyridine hydrobromide perbromide (4) invariably led to colorless material. The pertinent information is summarized in Table I.

Preparation of thiazoles. The following procedure is typical: To a hot solution of 20.2 g. of phenoxyacetothioamide (1) in ethanol was added in one portion 40 g. of 1-bromo-4di-n-propylaminobutan-2-one hydrobromide and the mixture was shaken while warm until all the hydrobromide was dissolved. After gradual cooling to room temperature, the product was partially precipitated by the addition of ca. one-fifth the volume of anhydrous ether. The crude material (42.1 g., m.p. 170-173° with previous sintering) was recrystallized from ethanol-ether and afforded 40 g. (69%) of colorless crystals of 2-phenoxymethyl-4-(2-din-propylaminoethyl)thiazole dihydrobromide (Table II) melting at 172-173°. In a few instances (Table IV), the dihydrobromide was oily, whereupon it was converted to the free base and thence the hydrochloride. In the preparation of 2-unsubstituted thiazoles (Table III), the thioformamide represented a 1:1 mixture of formamide and thioformamide (11) and hence a proportionately larger amount had to be used. The formamide presented no complication in the isolation procedure since it remained in solution.

Acknowledgment: The authors are indebted to the Misses Frances Hofmann, Edwina Leathem, and Verda Powell for their capable assistance.

### SUMMARY

1-Bromo-4-dialkylaminobutan-2-one hydrobromides, obtainable from the corresponding "Mannich bases", were condensed with (a) aryloxyacetothioamides to yield a series of 2-(aryloxymethyl)-4-(2-dialkylaminoethyl)thiazole dihydro-

<sup>2</sup> The microanalyses were performed by G. L. Stragand, Microchemical Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh.

bromides; (b) thioformamide, to give the corresponding 2-unsubstituted thiazole derivatives; and (c) N-alkylated thioureas, to provide the N-monosubstituted 2-amino-4-(2-dialkylaminoethyl)thiazole dihydrobromides.

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