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### PREPARATION OF IMIDAZO[2,1-b]THIAZOLES AND THIAZOLO[3,2-a]-BENZIMIDAZOLES USING S-ETHENYLSULFILIMINES

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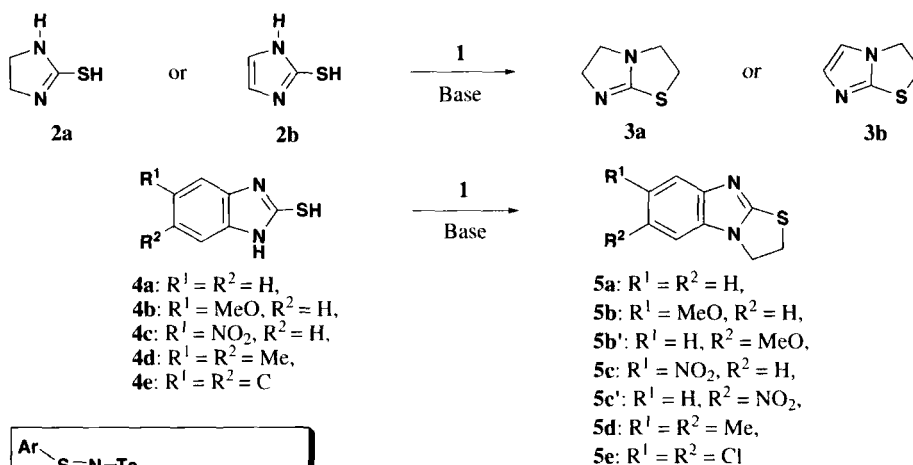
**PREPARATION OF IMIDAZO[2,1-b]THIAZOLES AND THIAZOLO[3,2-a]-  
BENZIMIDAZOLES USING S-ETHENYLSULFILIMINES<sup>†</sup>**

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We have been developing the use of S-ethenylsulfilimines (**1**) as a building block for ring construction. Previous papers reported the efficient preparation of cyclopropanes<sup>1</sup> and 2-substituted oxazolines<sup>2</sup> by the reaction of active methylene compounds and amides with **1**, respectively. The present paper describes the elaboration of thiaza five-membered ring upon imidazoles and imidazolines to generate thiazolo[2,1-b]imidazoles and imidazo[3,2-a]benzimidazoles. Thiazolo[2,1-b]imidazole derivatives have previously been obtained by the reaction of 2-mercaptoimidazoline with 1,2-dihaloethane,<sup>3</sup> cyclization of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-mercaptoimidazoline with 6N HCl,<sup>4</sup> cyclization of 2-(2-haloethyl)iminothiazoline (from 2-methylthio-2-thiazoline hydroiodide and 2-aminoethanol)<sup>5</sup> and by cyclization of 2-imino-3-(2-chloroethyl)thiazoline (from isothiocyanates and di-(2-haloethyl)amine).<sup>6</sup> Thiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole derivatives have been obtained by reaction of 2-mercaptobenzimidazoles with 1,2-dihaloethanes<sup>7</sup> and by cyclization of 1-(2-haloethyl)-2-mercaptobenzimidazoles.<sup>8</sup>

2-Mercaptoimidazoline (**2a**), 2-mercaptoimidazole (**2b**), and 2-mercaptobenzimidazoles (**4a-4e**) were selected as cyclic Michael donors toward **1** in a manner similar to our synthesis of 2-substituted oxazolines using **1**.<sup>1</sup> The reaction was allowed to proceed at room temperature for long



time or for shorter time at room temperature followed by warming at 40-45° in the presence of sodium hydride in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME) (See Table 1).

Higher yields were obtained with **2a**, **2b**, **4a**, **4b** and **4e**. The yields of imidazo[2,1-b]thiazole derivatives (**3a**, **3b**) and thiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole derivatives (**5a**, **5d** and **5e**) are superior to those in literature syntheses. In the case of the reaction of **1** with **4b** and **4c**, two cyclization products **5b** and **5b'** (from **4c**), and **5c** and **5c'** (from **4c**) were obtained, respectively. The higher ratios of **5b'** to **5b** and of **5c** to **5c'** were inversely proportional to the temperature, presumably due to the stability of the intermediate anion formed by proton transfer, thus leading to the higher selectivity is observed at lower temperature.

**Table 1.** Imidazo[2,1-b]thiazoles **3** and Thiazolo[3,2-a]-benzimidazoles **5** from Cyclic Michael Donors (**2** and **4**) and **1**<sup>a</sup>

Michael donor	Temp/Time °C / h		mp (°C)	Product Yield (%)	Ratio (%) <sup>b</sup>
2-Mercapto- imidazoline ( <b>2a</b> )	rt/15 → 40/1	<b>3a</b>	oil	90	
2-Mercapto- imidazole ( <b>2b</b> )	rt/15 → 40/1	<b>3b</b>	oil	80	
2-Mercapto- benzimidazole ( <b>4a</b> )	rt/15 → 45/1	<b>5a</b>	111.5-112.5 (108-109) <sup>c</sup>	90	
5-Methoxyl-2- mercaptobenz- imidazole ( <b>4b</b> )	rt/15 → 45/1	<b>5b</b>	105-110	83 <sup>d</sup>	46
		<b>5b'</b>			54
5-Methoxyl-2- mercaptobenz- imidazole ( <b>4b</b> )	rt / 72	<b>5b</b>	106-110	84	30
		<b>5b'</b>			70
5-Nitro-2-mer- captobenzimid- azole ( <b>4c</b> )	rt/15 → 45/1	<b>5c</b>	230-231 (229-230) <sup>e</sup>	28	66
		<b>5c'</b>	209-210 <sup>f</sup>	14	34
5-Nitro-2-mer- captobenzimid- azole ( <b>4c</b> )	rt / 72	<b>5c</b>	230-231 (229-230) <sup>e</sup>	74	88
		<b>5c'</b>	209-210	10	12
5,6-Dimethyl-2- mercaptobenz- imidazole ( <b>4d</b> )	rt/15 → 45/1	<b>5d</b>	186-187	85	
			(167-168) <sup>c</sup>		
5,6-Dichloro-2- mercaptobenz- imidazole ( <b>4e</b> )	rt/15 → 45/1	<b>5e</b>	181.0-182.5	91	

a) Solvent: Dry 1,2-dimethoxyethane. Molar ratio of NaH to **2**: 1.0. Molar ratio of **2** to **1**: 1.0. b) Composition of the mixtures was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. c) Ref. No. 7a. d) As a mixture. e) Ref. No. 8. f) Ref. No. 7b.

In comparison with the other methods, the present method has the merits that the ring products could be obtained under mild conditions by a simple procedure and thereby the selective preparation is possible, moreover the yields of the products **3s** are higher than those by the literature methods.

## EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

All melting points are uncorrected. The IR spectra were determined on a Shimadzu FTIR-8100A spectrophotometer and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra on a JEOL JNM-GSX270 spectrometer using TMS as an internal standard in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  unless otherwise noted. Mass spectral data were obtained on a JEOL JMS-AX505W. 4,5-Dimethyl- and 4,5-dichloro-1,2-diaminobenzenes, 2-mercaptoimidazoline, 2-mercaptoimidazole and 2-mercaptobenzimidazoles except for **4c**, **4d** and **4e** were reagents of Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd. The benzimidazole **4c** and 2-(2-amino-4-nitroanilino)ethanol were reagents of Aldrich Chemical Company Inc. S-Ethenyl-S-(4-methylphenyl)-N-tosylsulfilimine **1** was prepared by the reported method.<sup>9,10</sup>

**Preparation of 5,6-Substituted-2-mercaptobenzimidazole (4d and 4e).**- Compounds **4d** and **4e** were prepared by literature procedure.<sup>11</sup> Thus, to a stirred solution of 10.0 mmol of the corresponding 4,5-disubstituted-1,2-diaminobenzene in 40 mL of ethanol was added 11.0 mmol of KOH in 5 mL of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and followed by 11 mmol of carbon disulfide (below  $5^\circ$ ). After refluxing for 3 hr, the reaction solution was treated with activated carbon. The decolorized solution was neutralized with 50% aqueous acetic acid. The precipitated solid (**4d** and **4e**) was collected and recrystallized from EtOH.

**5,6-Dimethyl-2-mercaptobenzimidazole (4d):** 62% yield, mp  $303\text{-}304^\circ$  (dec.) (EtOH), *lit.*<sup>12</sup>  $328^\circ$  (dec.) (EtOH).  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  2.23 (s, 3H + 3H), 3.33 (s, 1H), 6.93 (s, 1H + 1H), 12.32 (s, 1H).

**5,6-Dichloro-2-mercaptobenzimidazole (4e):** 60% yield, mp  $350\text{-}354^\circ$  (EtOH), *lit.*<sup>13</sup>  $355^\circ$  (AcOH).  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  3.34 (s, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H + 1H), 12.80 (s, 1H).

**General Procedure of Imidazo[2,1-b]thiazoles (3) and Thiazolo[3,2-a]-benzimidazoles (5).** *Procedure A.*- In 20 mL of dry DME were dissolved 1.0 mmol of ESI **1** and 1.0 mmol of Michael donor (**2**), and then to the solution was added 1.0 mmol of sodium hydride. After stirring at room temperature for 15 hrs followed by heating at  $40\text{-}45^\circ$  for 1 hr, the solvent was removed by distillation *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was extracted with 20 mL of ether. The ethereal extract was evaporated to give an oil or solid residue of **3** and **5**. The solid residues were purified by recrystallization and the oil residues (**3a** and **3b**) were purified by fractional precipitation during cooling their THF solution. The isomeric mixtures of **4b** and **4b'**, and **4c** and **4c'** were separated by column chromatography on silica gel (Wako gel C300) with ethyl acetate as eluent. The structures of the products except for **4c** were confirmed by IR, NMR and mass spectra.

*Procedure B.*- In 20 mL of dry DME were dissolved 1.0 mmol of **1** and 1.0 mmol of Michael donor (**4b** and **4d**), and then to the solution was added a 1.0 mmol of sodium hydride. After stirring at room temperature for 72 hr, the precipitate was removed by suction filtration. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was worked up in a manner similar to that of *procedure A*.

**2,3,5,6-Tetrahydroimidazo[2,1-b]thiazole (3a):** 90% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  3.18 (t, 2H,  $J = 8.1$  Hz), 3.19 (t, 2H,  $J = 6.6$  Hz), 3.57 (t, 2H,  $J = 6.6$  Hz), 4.11 (t, 2H,  $J = 8.1$  Hz). Picrate of **3a** (EtOH): mp 178-179°, *lit.*<sup>3b</sup> 173.5-174.6°.

**2,3-Dihydroimidazo[2,1-b]thiazole (3b):** 80% yield.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  3.81 (t, 3H,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 4.15 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 6.95 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H). Picrate of **3c** (EtOH): mp 183-185°, *lit.*<sup>3b</sup> 182-184°.

**2,3-Dihydrothiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5a):** 90% yield, mp. 111.5-112.5° (EtOH), *lit.*<sup>7a</sup> 108-109° (from EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  3.99 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 4.30 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 7.14 (m, 3H), 7.59 (m, 1H).

**Mixture of 2,3-Dihydro-6-methoxythiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5b) and 2,3-Dihydro-7-methoxythiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5b')**: The separation of **5b** and **5b'** from the their mixture was not successful. The  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  data of each compound in the mixture are as follows: for **5b**,  $\delta$  3.84 (s, 3H), 3.91 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.27 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 6.81 (dd, 1H,  $J = 2.4$  and 8.8 Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.8$  Hz), 7.14 (d, 1H,  $J = 2.4$  Hz); for **5b'**,  $\delta$  3.84 (s, 3H), 3.91 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.25 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H,  $J = 2.4$  Hz), 6.82 (dd, 1H,  $J = 2.4$  and 8.8 Hz), 7.48 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.8$  Hz). HRMS (20eV) ( $M^+$ ) of the mixture: Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{OS}$ : 206.0512. Found: 206.0510.

**2,3-Dihydro-6-nitrothiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5c):** mp 230-231° (EtOH) *lit.*<sup>8</sup> 229-230°.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  4.02 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.40 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 7.25 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.8$  Hz), 8.16 (dd, 1H,  $J = 2.0$  and 8.8 Hz), 8.50 (d, 1H,  $J = 2.0$  Hz).

An authentic sample of **5c**, was prepared in 82% yield by the literature method.<sup>8</sup> mp. 231-233° (EtOH), *lit.*<sup>8</sup> 229-230°,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  4.02 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.40 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 7.25 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.8$  Hz), 8.16 (dd, 1H,  $J = 2.0$  and 8.8 Hz), 8.50 (d, 1H,  $J = 2.0$  Hz).

**2,3-Dihydro-7-nitrothiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5c')**: mp 209-210° (EtOH), *lit.*<sup>7b</sup> 175°.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  4.04 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.42 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 7.63 (d, 1H,  $J = 8.8$  Hz), 8.15 (dd, 1H,  $J = 8.8$  and 2.0 Hz), 8.16 (d, 1H,  $J = 2.0$  Hz). MS ( $M^+$ ): 221 (100%). HRMS ( $M^+$ ): Calcd. for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$ : 221.0253, found: 221.0247.

**2,3-Dihydro-6,7-dimethylthiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5d):** 85% yield, mp.198.5-199.5° (EtOH), *lit.*<sup>7a</sup> 167-168° (EtOH).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  2.34 (s, 6H), 3.89 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.21 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz). 6.96 (s, 1H), 7.36 (s,1H). HRMS ( $M^+$ ): Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}$ : 204.0733, found: 204.0727.

**2,3-Dihydro-6,7-dichlorothiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole (5e):** 91% yield, mp. 209-210° (EtOH),  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  3.96 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 4.28 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.67 (s.1H). HRMS ( $M^+$ ): Calcd. for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{-S}$ : 243.9691, found: 243.9690.

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b) V. M. Mao and V. M. Reddy, *J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, **61**, 89 (1984): the melting point (175°) described in this literature must be that of the mixture of **3e** and **3e'**. In our experiment by this procedure, a mixture of **3e** and **3e'** (molar ratio = 1) obtained from a reaction of **2e** with 1,2-dibromoethane was obtained in a yield of 58%. Moreover, in a trial experiment of the preparation of **3c** from **2c** and 1,2-dibromoethane, we experienced the troublesome isolation of **3c** from the reaction mixture. Thus this procedure is not simple and economical no matter how inexpensive the reagents used are. c) J.-W. Chern, K.-C. Liu, and M.-T. Lin, *J. Taiwan Pharm. Assoc.*, **38**, 144 (1986); *CA*, **107**, 168470e (1987).
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