AN UNUSUAL REARRANGEMENT OF KETOXIME DERIVATIVES +) H. NEYGENFIND and H. HETTLER

Max-Planck-Institut für experimentelle Medizin, Göttingen

(Received in UK 9 September 1968; accepted for publication 4 October 1968)

3-Chloro benzisothiazole-1,1-dioxide ("pseudosaccharinchloride") I reacts
very smoothly with syn-aldoximes and ketoximes to form "pseudosaccharin

Under standard conditions $^{2)}$ the derivatives of ketoximes IIb will undergo BECKMANN-rearrangement. Surprisingly the pseudosaccharin syn-aldoxime ethers IIa on reaction with trifluoro-acetic acid, depending on the nature of substituents R_{2} , yielded the corresponding formanilides $HCO-NHR_{2}$. Experimental results in the literature on aldoximes and their derivatives seemed to indicate that nitrile formation, which may be followed by hydrolysis was by far the predominant reaction (BECKMANN-fragmentation) 2,3,4 .

We now wish to report the result of a thermal rearrangement of pseudosaccharin ketoxime ethers IIb.

Benzophenone oxime ether $^{1)}$ IIb 1 (R₁, R₂ = Pheny1) when heated above its melting point (mp. 173°) rearranges to form 3-(N-pheny1-N-benzoyl amino)-benzisothiazole-1,1-dioxide III in over 50 % yield.

The structure of III was proved by a simple synthesis. The potassium salt of

+) Reactions with Pseudosaccharinchloride, Part VI

5510 No.53

3-anilino benzisothiazole-1,1-dioxide IV ⁵⁾ in pyridine solution was reacted with benzoyl chloride. The resulting product was identical with III in every respect.

III $c_{20}^{H_{14}N_2o_3^{S}}$ mw. 362.39 Anal. Calcd. C, 66.28 H, 3.90 N, 7.73

Found C, 66.50 H, 3.82 N, 7.80

On slow heating the substance melts at 235-241° resolidifies at least partially at 270° and is melted finally at 310-318° (melting point of IV?). When the pseudosaccharin ether of acetophenone oxime 1) VI was heated the isolated product turned out to be 3-anilino benzisothiazole-1,1-dioxide IV. It is conceivable that the expected 3-(N-phenyl-N-acetylamino)-benzisothiazole-1,1-dioxide V undergoes a fragmentation reaction 1) with formation of ketene. The experimental proof for ketene formation is still missing.

The reported rearrangement bears a superficial resemblance to the formation of N-benzoyl-N,N-diphenyl benzamidine VII from benzophenone oxime in polyphosphate ester 6).

We consider the initial product of BECKMANN-rearrangement VIII as a possible intermediate for the formation of III.

REFERENCES

- 1. H. HETTLER and H. NEYGENFIND, Tetrahedron Letters, 6031 (1966)
- L.G. DONARUMA and W.Z. HELDT in "Organic Reactions XI", Ed. A.C. COPE,
 J. WILEY, London 1960
- P.A. SMITH in P. de MAYO Interscience, "Molecular Rearrangements" New York 1963, Part 1 pg. 483
- 4. There are a few isolated examples of BECKMANN-rearrangements with aldoximes in the literature c.f.; A. HANTZSCH and A. LUCAS, <u>Ber.</u> 28, 744 (1895) E.C. HORNING and V.L. STROMBERG, <u>J.Am.Chem.Soc.</u> 74, 5151 (1952)
- 5. J.A. JESURUN, <u>Ber.</u>, <u>26</u>, 2286 (1893)
- 6. Y. KANAOKA, O. YONEMITSU, E. SATO and Y. BAN, Chem. Pharm. Bull. (Tokyo) 16, 280 (1968)