THE REACTION OF A 1,2-DISUBSTITUTED IMIDAZOLE-4,5-DICARBOXALDEHYDE
WITH THIO-, SULFINYL-, AND SULFONYLDIACETIC ACID METHYL ESTER.

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Base catalyzed condensations of o-phthalaldehyde with sulfides of type RCH_SCH_R (R=aroyl, alkoxycarbonyl) are well documented. Such transformations, leading initially to 2,4-disubstituted 3-benzothiepins, are at times accompanied by sulfur extrusion, thereby producing 2,3-disubstituted naphthalenes. In a recent report from these laboratories the preparation of certain 1,2-disubstituted imidazole-4,5-dicarboxaldehydes is described. Having these compounds on hand prompted us into examining the behavior of one of them, namely 1, with thio-, sulfinyl-, and sulfonyldiacetic acid methyl esters (IIa-c) respectively, thereby hoping to gain facile entry into imidazothiepins and 5.6-disubstituted benzimidazoles.

Compound 1, mp 74-75° is readily prepared by refluxing 1-benzyl-2-isopropylimidazole⁵ for 96 hr in buffered (AcOH-AcONa) formol, followed by oxidation of the resulting 1-benzyl-2-isopropyl-imidazole-4,5-dimethanol (mp 170-171°) with Pb(OAc)₄ in pyridine. Condensations of I with lia-c were best carried out at room temperature. Treatment of I with lia in CH₃OH containing 2 equiv of CH₃ONa gave as only isolable product a sulfur-free material C₂H NO (10-15%) whose spectral data were consistent with structure III: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{KBr}{max}}$ cm⁻¹ 1740, 1720 (2 C=0). $\sqrt[3]{\frac{CDCl}{3}}$ -(CD₃)2^{CO} 7.55, 7.28 S (2H, Ar-H), 7.04-6.57 m (5H, C₆H₅), 5.32 S (2H, CH₂C₆H₅), 3.66, 3.60 S (6H, 2 CH₃O), 3.10 m (1H, (CH₃)₂CH) 1.31, 1.20 d (6H, (CH₃)₂CH). Variation in reaction conditions (DMF-CH₃ONa; DMF-Et₃N) or prolonged reaction-times were of no avail in bringing about yield increments. In contrast, reaction of I with diphenacyl sulfide and dipinacolyl sulfide did give, under comparable reaction conditions, 80% of the 5,6-dibenzoylbenzimidazole, mp 189-190° and 79% of the 5,6-dipivaloylbenzimidazole, mp 156-157°.4

Attention was hereafter focussed on the reaction of sulfinyl diester (IIb) with 1. Addition of CH_3ONa to a methanolic solution of the reagents led to a moderately exothermic reaction.

Isolation after 3 hr at room temperature gave once again compound III, this time, however, in 75% yield. To the best of our knowledge carbonyl-condensations on 11b are novel and we are currently investigating the applications of IIb as a synthetic tool.

Sulfone IIc has been reported to undergo Knoevenagel reactions. 5 On the other hand, IIc has been shown to be inert towards \underline{o} -phtalaidehyde. 6 In our case, heterocyclic dialdehyde I did react smoothly with IIc; the reaction, carried out in $CH_{q}OH$ containing 2 equiv of $Et_{q}N$ led, after 18 hr at room temperature, to the deposition of a product ${\rm C_{21}H_{22}N_{20}6S}$, mp 160-161°,(60%). Spectral data, V KBr cm⁻¹ 1720, 1710 (2 C=O), 1350, 1140, (SO₂). S CDC 3 8.33, 7.88 S (2H, C=CH) 7.33-6.75 m (5H, $C_{6}H_{5}$), 5.37 S (2H, $C_{12}C_{6}H_{5}$), 3.86, 3.78 S (6H, 2 $C_{13}H_{5}$ 0), 3.12 m (IH, ($C_{13}H_{5}$ 1), $C_{13}H_{5}$ 1) 1.37, 1.23 d (6H, $(CH_{\tau})_2$ CH) leave no doubt as to its being IV. It proved to be remarkably stable, being unaffected by 2.5 hr in refluxing DMF. The compound decomposed slowly in refluxing sulfolan; SO₂ was evolved and after 1.5 hr at least 35% of III was isolated.

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