

REACTION OF HALOACETOACETATE WITH L-CYSTEINE ETHYL ESTER

—SYNTHESIS OF 1,4-THIAZINE DERIVATIVES—

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Abstract — Reaction of ethyl 2-chloroacetoacetate (2a) with L-cysteine ethyl ester (1) gave 3,6-diethoxycarbonyl-5-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-thiazine (3a). Similarly, 2-chloroacetoacetanilides 2b-2d reacted with 1 to give 6-carbamoyl-5-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-thiazines 3b-3d.

Ethyl 4-bromoacetoacetate (4a) reacted with L-cysteine ethyl ester (1) to give 3-ethoxycarbonyl-5-(ethoxycarbonylmethylene)-tetrahydro-2*H*-1,4-thiazine (5a) in 62% yield. Reaction of 4-bromoacetoacetanilides 4b and 4c with 1 gave 5-(carbamoylmethylene)tetrahydro-2*H*-1,4-thiazines 5b and 5c, respectively.

The reaction of L-cysteine methyl ester with α -haloketones represents an important synthetic route to dihydrothiazines.¹⁻⁴ However, there is no report concerning such a reaction using haloacetoacetic acid derivatives.

Previously, we have reported that ethyl 4-haloacetoacetate reacted with thioacetanilides and 2-cyanoethene-1,1-dithiols to give thiazolidine-4-acetates and 1,3-dithiolane-4-acetates, respectively.^{5,6}

In a continuation of our study on the synthesis of sulfur containing heterocycles using haloacetoacetic acid derivatives, we now wish to report the reaction of L-cysteine ethyl ester with haloacetoacetic acid derivatives, which were easily prepared from diketene.⁷

When ethyl 2-chloroacetoacetate (2a) was allowed to react with L-cysteine ethyl ester (1), 3,6-diethoxycarbonyl-5-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-thiazine (3a) was obtained in 30% yield. Similarly, reaction of 2-chloroacetoacetanilides 2b-2d with 1 gave rise to the corresponding 3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-thiazines 3b-3d in 44-68% yields.

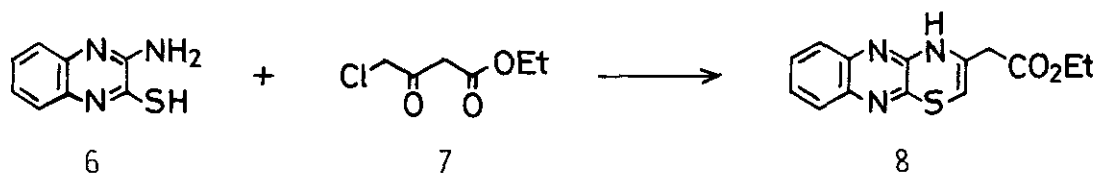
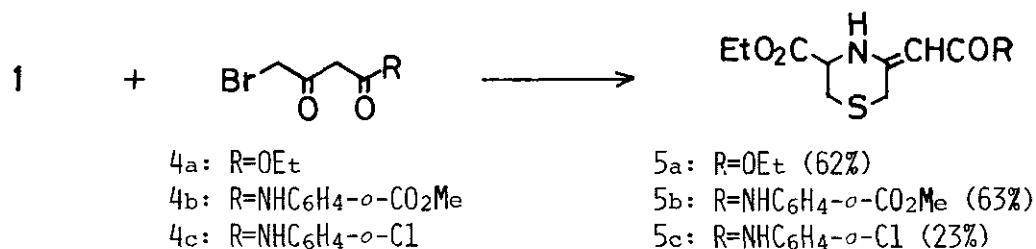
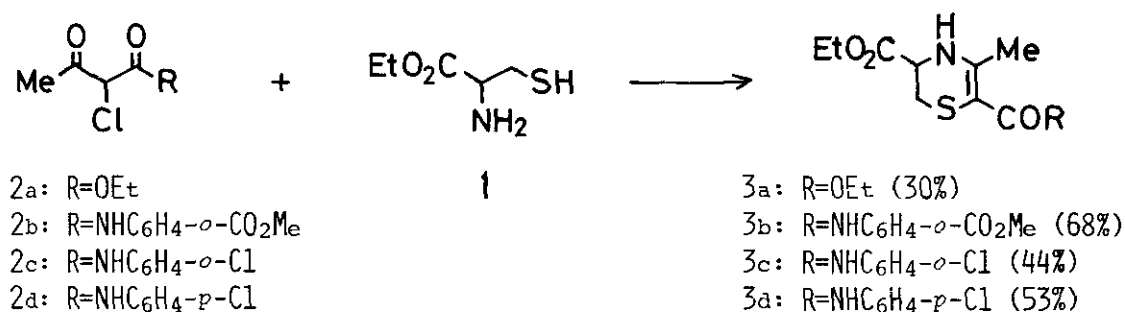


Chart 1

On the other hand, reaction of ethyl 4-bromoacetoacetate (4a) with 1 gave 3-ethoxycarbonyl-5-(ethoxycarbonylmethylene)tetrahydro-2H-1,4-thiazine (5a)⁸ in 62% yield. Its structure was confirmed by elemental analyses and spectral measurements. Safonova *et al.*⁹ reported that reaction of 2-amino-3-mercaptoquinoxaline (6) with ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate (7) afforded ethyl 4H-quinoxalino[2,3-b][1,4]thiazine-3-acetate (8). They concluded that compound 8 has the structure containing the C=C double bond in the ring.

Infrared (ir) spectrum of compound 5a indicated the band due to α,β -unsaturated ester carbonyl absorption at 1655 cm^{-1} . Nuclear magnetic resonance (nmr) spectrum of 5a showed the signal due to an N_4 proton at lower field (8.82-9.01 ppm) than that of compound 3a (4.70-5.00 ppm).

These spectral data showed the structure of compound 5a to be 5-(ethoxycarbonylmethylene)tetrahydro-2*H*-1,4-thiazine.

Similarly, 4-bromoacetoacetanilide derivatives 4b and 4c reacted with 1 to give the corresponding 5-(carbamoylmethylene)tetrahydro-2*H*-1,4-thiazines 5b and 5c.

Table I. Melting Points, ir Spectra and
Specific Rotations for 3a-d and 5a-c

No.	mp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	$\nu_{\text{max.}}$ (CHCl_3) cm^{-1}	$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{19}$
		C=O	(c=0.2, MeOH)
3a	56-57	1735, 1675	+135 $^{\circ}$
3b	111-112	1735, 1690, 1650	+19 $^{\circ}$
3c	105-106	1735, 1650	+41 $^{\circ}$
3d	114-116	1735, 1650	+90 $^{\circ}$
5a	94.5-95.5	1740, 1655	-50 $^{\circ}$
5b	112	1740, 1690, 1645	-58 $^{\circ}$
5c	83-84	1740, 1640	-14 $^{\circ}$

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are indebted to the Central Analysis Room of this Institute for elemental analyses and spectral measurements.

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8. 3-Ethoxycarbonyl-5-(ethoxycarbonylmethylene)tetrahydro-2H-1,4-thiazine (5a)
— A solution of ethyl 4-bromoacetoacetate (4a) (2.1 g, 0.01 mol) in ethanol (10 ml) was added dropwise to a solution of L-cysteine ethyl ester hydrochloride (1) (1.85 g, 0.01 mol) in ethanol (10 ml) under stirring at 0–10°C. After being stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h, the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was neutralized with saturated sodium carbonate, and the mixture was extracted with chloroform (50 ml). The chloroform layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Crystals thus obtained were recrystallized from ethanol to give the product 5a as colorless needles, mp 94.5–95.5°C. Yield, 1.6 g (62 %). Found: C, 51.03; H, 6.63; N, 5.28; S, 12.21. $C_{11}H_{17}NO_4S$ requires C, 50.95; H, 6.61; N, 5.40; S, 12.36%; $\nu_{\max}$ (CHCl₃) 3300, 1740, 1655, and 1610 cm⁻¹.
 δ (CDCl₃) 1.25 (3H, t, *J* 7 Hz, CH₂CH₃), 1.30 (3H, t, *J* 7 Hz, CH₂CH₃), 3.01 (1H, dd, *J* 8 Hz, 12 Hz, 2-H_{ax}), 3.22 (1H, dd, *J* 4 Hz, 12 Hz, 2-H_{eq}), 3.15 and 3.36 (2H, ABq, *J* 15 Hz, SCH₂C=), 4.12 (2H, q, *J* 7 Hz, OCH₂CH₃), 4.20 (1H, dd, *J* 4 Hz, 8 Hz, 3-H), 4.23 (2H, q, *J* 7 Hz, OCH₂CH₃), 4.60 (1H, s, CH=), and 8.82–9.01 (1H, br, NH). $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ –116.5 (c=0.4, MeOH).
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Received, 26th October, 1983