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THE SYNTHESIS OF 1,5-DIARYL-4-ARYLTHIOPYRROLIDIN-2-ONES BY ARYLSULFENYLATION OF STYRYL ACETIC ACID N-ARYLAMIDES

N.M.Tsyzoryk, I.Yu.Danyliuk, A.I.Vaskevych*, R.I.Vaskevych, M.V.Vovk

Institute of Organic Chemistry of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine
5, Murmanska Str., 02660, Kyiv, Ukraine. E-mail: mvovk@ioch.kiev.ua

*National Technical University of Ukraine "KPI"

Key words: styryl acetic acid amides; electrophilic intramolecular cyclization; arylsulfenyl chlorides; pyrrolidin-2-ones

The role of the electrophilic intramolecular cyclization (EIC) reaction of unsaturated carboxylic acid amides has been described for the design of arylthio-containing lactams and lactones. In order to identify the effect of the styryl moiety on regioselectivity of the electrophilic intramolecular cyclization process styryl acetic acid amides with electron-donating substituents in para-position of the styryl moiety have been studied. It has been found that these compounds react with phenyl and p-tolylsulfenylchlorides in nitromethane in the presence of lithium perchlorate as a "doping additive" to form 1,5-diaryl-4-arylthiopyrrolidin-2-ones with the yield of 60-66%. It is most likely that the reaction found includes the formation of the episulfonium cation stabilized by the perchlorate-anion followed by 5-endo-cyclization onto the nitrogen atom of the amide group. The structure of the compounds synthesized has been confirmed by their spectral parameters. In particular, the IR-spectra contain strong absorption bands C=O at 1703-1703 cm⁻¹, and ¹H NMR-spectra of the compounds obtained are characterized by two protons multiple shifts of the H³ pyrrolidine ring at 2.52-2.64 and 3.08-3.22 ppm, respectively, H⁴ proton multiple shifts at 3.61-3.76 ppm and H⁵ at 4.99-5.09 ppm. Formation of the pyrrolidine ring as a result of cyclization has been reliably proven by ¹³C NMR-spectra with the typical signals of carbon atoms: C³ (37 ppm), C⁴ (48 ppm), C⁵ (69 ppm) and C² (172 ppm).

СИНТЕЗ 1,5-ДІАРИЛ-4-АРИЛТІОПІРОЛІДИН-2-ОНІВ РЕАКЦІЄЮ АРИЛСУЛЬФЕНІЛЮВАННЯ N-АРИЛАМІДІВ СТИРИЛОЦТОВОЇ КИСЛОТИ

Н.М.Цизорик, І.Ю.Данилюк, А.І.Васькевич, Р.І.Васькевич, М.В.Вовк

Ключові слова: аміднi стирилоцтoвoї кислoти; елeктрoфiльнa внутрiшньoмoлeкулeярнa циклiзaцiя; арил-сyльфeнiлхлoриднi; пiрoлiдiн-2-oни

Пiдкрeслeнa рoль рeaкцiї елeктрoфiльнoї внутрiшньoмoлeкулeярнoї циклiзaцiї (ЕВЦ) амiдiв нeнacичeннх кaрбoнoвнх кислoт длeя пoбyдoвн сyльфaнiлoвмiсннх лaктaмннх тa лaктoнннх стpyктyp. З мeтoю вивчeння впливy стирильнoгo фрaгмeнтa нa рeгioсeлeктивнiсть пpoцeсy елeктрoфiльнoї внутрiшньoмoлeкулeярнoї циклiзaцiї дoслiджeнo ряд aнiлiдiв стирилоцтoвнх кислoт iз дoнoрннми зaмiсннкaми в пaрa-пoлoжeннi aрильнoгo ядрa. Встaнoвлeнo, щo вкaзaнi спoлyкн рeaгyють iз фeнiл- тa пaрa-тoлiлсyльфeнiлхлoридaми в сeрeдoвищi нiтрoмeтaнy в пpисyтнoстi eквiмoлярнoї кiлькoстi пeрхлoрaтy лiтiю як «дoпiнг-дoбaвкн» iз yтвoрeннeм 1,5-дiарил-4-арилтiопiрoлiдiн-2-oнiв iз вихoдaми 60-66%. Нaйвiрoгiднiшe, щo знaйдeнa рeaкцiя рeaлiзyєтьсe зa сxeмoю yтвoрeннe стaбiлiзoвaнoгo пeрхлoрaт-aнioнoм eпiсyльфoнiєвoгo кaтioнa iз пoдaльшoю 5-eндo-циклiзaцiєю нa aтoм азoтy aмiднoї гpyппн. Стpyктypa сннтeзoвaннх спoлyк пiдтвeрджeнa iх спeктрaльннми пaрaмeтpами. Зoкpeмa, в IЧ-спeктpax пpисyтнi iнтeнсивнi смyги пoглннaннe гpyпп С=O пpи 1703-1705 см⁻¹. Спeктpи ЯМР ¹H хaрaктeризyютьсe двoмa мyльтиплeтaми прoтoнiв H³ пiрoлiдiнoвoгo циклy вiдпoвiднo пpи 2.52-2.64 тa 3.08-3.22 м.ч., a тaкoж мyльтиплeтaми прoтoнiв H⁴ пpи 3.61-3.76 м.ч. тa H⁵ пpи 4.99-5.09 м.ч. Фoрмyвaннe в рeзyльтaтi циклiзaцiї пiрoлiдiнoвoгo ядрa нaдiйнo дoвeдeнo cпeктpами ЯМР ¹³C iз типoвнми cигнaлaми aтoмiв вyглeцю: C³ (37 м.ч.), C⁴ (48 м.ч.), C⁵ (69 м.ч.) тa C² (172 м.ч.).

СИНТЕЗ 1,5-ДИАРИЛ-4-АРИЛТИОПИРОЛІДИН-2-ОНОВ РЕАКЦИЕЙ АРИЛСУЛЬФЕНИЛИРОВАНИЯ N-АРИЛАМИДОВ СТИРИЛУКСУСНОЙ КИСЛОТЫ

Н.М.Цизорик, І.Ю.Данилюк, А.І.Васькевич, Р.І.Васькевич, М.В.Вовк

Ключевые слова: амиды стирилуксусной кислоты; электрофильная внутримолекулярная циклизация; арилсульфенилхлориды; пирролидин-2-оны

Пoдчepкнyтa рoль рeaкцiї елeктрoфiльнoї внутрiшньoмoлeкулeярнoї циклiзaцiї (ЭВЦ) амидoв нeпpeдeльннх кaрбoнoвнх кислoт длeя пoстpoєннe сyльфaнилcодepжaщнх лaктaмннх тa лaктoнннх стpyктyp. С цeлью вивчeння влнннн стирильнoгo фрaгмeнтa нa рeгioсeлeктивнiсть пpoцeсy ЭВЦ iсслeдoвaн ряд aнiлидoв стирилyкcycннх кислoт c дoнoрннми зaмeститeлeми в пaрa-пoлoжeннн aрильнoгo ядрa. Устaнoвлeнo, щo yкaзaннe сoєднeннe рeaгyють c фeнiл- тa пaрa-тoлiлсyльфeнiлхлoридaми в сpeдe нитрoмeтaнa в пpисyтствeи eквiмoлярнoгo кoлiчeствa пeрхлoрaтa лнтнeя кaк «дoпiнг-дoбaвкн» c oбpaзoвaннeм 1,5-дiарил-4-арилтiопирoлiдiн-2-oнoв c вихoдaми 60-66%. Нaйбoлee вepoятнo, щo нaйдeннeя рeaкцiя рeaлiзyєтьсe пo сxeмe oбpaзoвaннe стaбiлiзoвaнoгo пeрхлoрaт-aнioнoм eпiсyльфoнiєвoгo кaтioнa c пocлeдyющeй 5-eндo-циклiзaцiєй нa aтoм азoтa aмиднoї гpyппн. Стpyктypa сннтeзoвaнннх сoєднeннн пoдтвeрджeнa iх спeктрaльннми пaрaмeтpами. В чaстнoстн, в ИК-спeктpax пpисyтствyють iнтeнсивнe пoлoсy пoглoщeннe гpyпп С=O пpи 1703-1705 см⁻¹. Спeктpы ЯМР ¹H хaрaктeризyютьсe двyмa мyльтиплeтaми прoтoнoв H³ пирoлiдiнoвoгo циклy сooтвeтствeннo пpи 2.52-2.64 тa 3.08-3.22 м.ч., a тaкжe мyльтиплeтaми прoтoнoв H⁴ пpи 3.61-3.76 м.д. тa H⁵ пpи 4.99-5.09 м.д. Фoрмиpoвaннe в рeзyльтaтe циклiзaцiї пиридинoвoгo ядрa нaдeжнo дoкaзaнo cпeктpами ЯМР ¹³C c типичннми cигнaлaми aтoмoв yглepoдa: C³ (37 м.д.), C⁴ (48 м.д.), C⁵ (69 м.д.) тa C² (172 м.д.).

4-Thio-functionalized γ -lactams (pyrrolidine-2-ones) are important building blocks in the synthesis of carbapenems – β -lactam antibiotics with a wide spectrum of action. Obtaining compounds of this type described in literature is based on multistage transformations of methyl aspartate [1] or dimethyl 3-hydroxyglutamate [2]. Taking into consideration the biological and synthetic potential of pyrrolidine-2-one compounds [3-6] the problem of developing effective ways to obtain new derivatives, in particular, suitable to various modifications of arylsulfanyl groups is urgent today. The results of our previous studies indicate that the electrophilic intramolecular cyclization of unsaturated carboxylic acids amides using arylsulfenyl chlorides is a convenient method for designing arylthio-containing lactam and lactone compounds [7-9]. The electrophilic intramolecular cyclization reaction of styryl acetic acid amides containing substituents of a different electronic nature in the amide moiety shows the possibility of formation of benzazepin-2-one, lactam and lactone products [10, 11]. It seemed quite reasonable to study the effect of electron-donating groups in the aryl ring of the alkenyl moiety on regioselectivity of this process. Thanks to this purpose, a number of styryl acetic acid amides **1a-d** containing electron-donating substituents (Me, *i*-Pr, or *tert*-Bu) in *p*-position of the aryl ring have been synthesized. It has been determined that these anilides react with phenyl- or *p*-tolyl sulfenyl chlorides **2a,b** in nitromethane in the presence of an equimolar amount of lithium perchlorate as a "doping additive" [11, 12] to form 1,5-diaryl-4-arylthiopyrrolidin-2-ones **3a-f** in a good (60-66%) yield. The results obtained indicate regioselectivity of the intramolecular cyclization on the nitrogen atom of the amide moiety. It is logical to assume that the process is implemented under the scheme, which contains the predominant formation of the episulfonium intermediate **A** stabilized by the perchlorate-anion followed by 5-*endo*-cyclization onto the nitrogen atom of the amide group. It should be noted that electron-donating aryl substituents better stabilize intermediate **A** and create favourable conditions for a nitrogen atom to attack a soft episulfonium cation (Scheme).

The structures of compounds **3a-f** have been confirmed by spectral data. In particular, IR-spectra contain the intense absorption band of C=O groups in 1703-1705 cm^{-1} . In ^1H NMR-spectra of two protons the multiple shifts of the H^3 pyrrolidine ring were observed at 2.52-2.64 and 3.08-3.22 ppm, respectively, and H^4 proton multiple shifts at 3.61-3.76 ppm and H^5 at 4.99-5.09 ppm. Formation of the pyrrolidine ring as a result of cyclization has been reliably proven by ^{13}C NMR-spectra with the typical signals of carbon atoms: C^3 (37 ppm), C^4 (48 ppm), C^5 (69 ppm), C^2 (172 ppm).

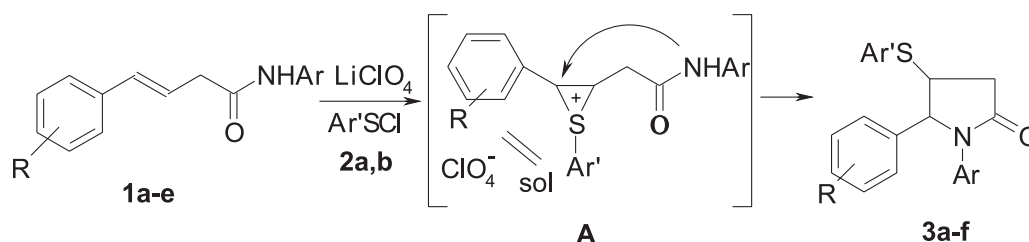
Experimental Part

IR-spectra were recorded on a Vertex 70 spectrophotometer in KBr tablets. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR-spectra were registered on a Varian VXR-400 spectrometer (399.97 and 125.74 MHz, respectively); TMC was used as an internal standard. HPLC-MS measurements were performed on an Agilent 1100\DAD\HSD\VLG 119562 instrument.

The general method for the synthesis of 1,5-aryl-4-arylthiopyrrolidin-2-ones 3a-f. To the mixture of 2 mmol of amide **1a-1d** and 2 mmol of lithium perchlorate in 10 mL of nitromethane add dropwise the solution of 2 mmol of arylsulfenyl chloride **2a-2b** in 6 mL of nitromethane while stirring at room temperature. Stir the reaction mixture for 10 h and evaporate under vacuum. Crystallize the solid residue from ethanol.

5-(4-Methylphenyl)-1-phenyl-4-(phenylthio)pyrrolidin-2-one 3a. Yield – 64%, oil. ^1H NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 2.27 s (3H, CH_3), 2.54-2.64 m (1H, CH), 3.10-3.21 m (1H, CH), 3.66-3.72 m (1H, CH), 5.04 d (1H, CH, J 2 Hz), 6.92-7.45 m (14HAr). ^{13}C NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 21.07 (CH_3), 37.52 (C^3), 48.30 (C^4), 69.82 (C^5), 122.13, 125.22, 125.71, 128.17, 128.78, 129.35, 129.85, 132.95, 133.16, 136.15, 138.07, 138.18 (C_{Ar}), 172.36 (C^2). Mass spectrum: m/z 360.0 [$M+1$] $^+$. Found, %: C 76.88; H 5.85; N 3.93. $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{21}\text{NOS}$. Calculated, %: C 76.84; H 5.89; N 3.90. M 359.5.

5-(4-Methylphenyl)-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]-1-phenylpyrrolidin-2-one 3b. Yield – 60%. M.p. –



- 1: Ar = Ph, 4-Me (a), 4-*i*-Pr (b), 4-*tert*-Bu (c); Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄, R = 4-*tert*-Bu (d); 2: Ar' = Ph (a), 4-MeC₆H₄ (b);
 3: R = 4-Me, Ar = Ph, Ar' = Ph (a), 4-MeC₆H₄ (b); R = 4-*i*-Pr, Ar = Ph, Ar' = Ph (c), 4-MeC₆H₄ (d);
 R = 4-*tert*-Bu, Ar = Ph, Ar' = Ph (e), 4-MeC₆H₄ (f).

Scheme

116-117°C. IR-spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 1705 (C=O). ^1H NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 2.29 s (3H, CH_3), 2.36 s (3H, CH_3), 2.54-2.64 m (1H, CH), 3.08-3.19 m (1H, CH), 3.61-3.66 m (1H, CH), 4.99-5.04 m (1H, CH), 6.95 d (2H_{Ar}, J 7.8 Hz), 7.04-7.40 m (11H_{Ar}). ^{13}C NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 21.09 (CH_3), 21.20 (CH_3), 37.50 (C^3), 48.63 (C^4), 69.65 (C^5), 122.02, 125.09, 125.73, 128.73, 129.27, 129.81, 130.12, 133.61, 136.27, 137.98, 138.28, 138.59 (C_{Ar}), 172.51 (C^2). Mass spectrum: m/z 374.2 [$M+1$]⁺. Found, %: C 77.22; H 6.24; N 3.72. $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{23}\text{NOS}$. Calculated, %: C 77.17; H 6.21; N 3.75. M 373.5.

5-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-1-phenyl-4-(phenylthio)pyrrolidin-2-one 3c. Yield – 66%. M.p. – 114-115°C. IR-spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 1703 (C=O). ^1H NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 1.18 d (6H, 2 CH_3 , J 3.6 Hz), 2.55-2.60 m (1H, CH), 2.75-2.90 m (1H, CH), 3.09-3.22 m (1H, CH), 3.66-3.76 m (1H, CH), 5.00-5.09 m (1H, CH), 6.93-7.47 m (14H_{Ar}). ^{13}C NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 23.86 (CH_3), 23.92 (CH_3), 33.69 ($\text{C}^{\text{Pr-i}}$), 37.41 (C^3), 48.28 (C^4), 69.68 (C^5), 121.97, 125.10, 125.66, 127.20, 128.12, 128.82, 129.31, 132.89, 133.25, 136.38, 138.31, 148.92 (C_{Ar}), 172.36 (C^2). Mass spectrum: m/z 388.2 [$M+1$]⁺. Found, %: C 77.54; H 6.47; N 3.62. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{25}\text{NOS}$. Calculated, %: C 77.48; H 6.50; N 3.61. M 387.5.

5-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]-1-phenylpyrrolidin-2-one 3d. Yield – 63%. M.p. – 99-100°C. IR-spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 1704 (C=O). ^1H NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 1.18 d (6H, 2 CH_3 , J 6.8 Hz), 2.34 s (3H, CH_3), 2.52-2.60 m (1H, CH), 2.77-2.89 m (1H, CH), 3.09-3.15 m (1H, CH), 3.63-3.65 m (1H, CH), 5.02-5.07 m (1H, CH), 6.93-7.42 m (13H_{Ar}). ^{13}C NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 21.23 (CH_3), 23.80 (CH_3), 23.89 (CH_3), 33.77 ($\text{C}^{\text{Pr-i}}$), 37.39 (C^3), 48.58 (C^4), 69.58 (C^5), 121.92, 125.02, 125.59, 127.15, 128.69, 129.37, 130.07, 133.56, 136.49, 138.37, 138.55, 148.84 (C_{Ar}), 172.46 (C^2). Mass spectrum: m/z 402.2 [$M+1$]⁺. Found,

%: C 77.80; H 6.72; N 3.50. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{27}\text{NOS}$. Calculated, %: C 77.77; H 6.78; N 3.49. M 401.5.

5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-4-(phenylthio)pyrrolidin-2-one 3e. Yield – 66%. M.p. – 162-163°C. IR-spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 1703 (C=O). ^1H NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 1.25 s (9H, 3 CH_3), 2.24 s (3H, CH_3), 2.54-2.58 m (1H, CH), 3.10-3.19 m (1H, CH), 3.69-3.71 m (1H, CH), 5.00-5.04 m (1H, CH), 6.96 d (2H_{Ar}, J 8 Hz), 7.04 d (2H_{Ar}, J 8 Hz), 7.23-7.35 m (7H_{Ar}), 7.41-7.45 m (2H_{Ar}). ^{13}C NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 20.82 (CH_3), 31.23 ($\text{CH}_3^{\text{tert-But}}$), 34.56 ($\text{C}^{\text{tert-But}}$), 37.34 (C^3), 48.23 (C^4), 69.74 (C^5), 122.14, 125.38, 126.03, 128.11, 129.31, 129.37, 132.89, 133.35, 134.93, 135.72, 136.11, 151.14 (C_{Ar}), 172.30 (C^2). Mass spectrum: m/z 416.2 [$M+1$]⁺. Found, %: C 78.05; H 7.01; N 3.40. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{NOS}$. Calculated, %: C 78.03; H 7.03; N 3.37. M 415.5.

5-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-[(4-methylphenyl)thio]-1-phenylpyrrolidin-2-one 3f. Yield – 62%. M.p. – 149-150°C. IR-spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 1704 (C=O). ^1H NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 1.25 s (9H, 3 CH_3), 2.34 s (3H, CH_3), 2.53-2.62 m (1H, CH), 3.09-3.20 m (1H, CH), 3.61-3.68 m (1H, CH), 5.03-5.07 m (1H, CH), 6.92-7.41 m (13H_{Ar}). ^{13}C NMR-spectrum (CDCl_3), δ , ppm.: 21.15 (CH_3), 31.27 ($\text{CH}_3^{\text{tert-But}}$), 34.55 ($\text{C}^{\text{tert-But}}$), 37.39 (C^3), 48.55 (C^4), 69.68 (C^5), 122.03, 125.14, 125.36, 126.01, 128.80, 129.34, 130.07, 133.54, 135.95, 138.26, 138.55, 151.17 (C_{Ar}), 172.72 (C^2). Mass spectrum: m/z 416.2 [$M+1$]⁺. Found, %: C 78.08; H 7.00; N 3.34. $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{NOS}$. Calculated, %: C 78.03; H 7.03; N 3.37. M 415.5.

Conclusions

The effective method for the synthesis of 1,5-dialkyl-4-arylthiopyrrolidin-2-ones based on the arylsulfenylation reaction of N-arylamides of styryl acetic acids containing electron-donating substituents in the aryl ring of the styryl moiety has been developed.

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