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A NEW ROUTE FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 2-MERCAPTO BENZIMIDAZOLES

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Abstract : Benzenes 1,2-bis-(3-methyl-2-thioureido) are refluxed in nonpolar solvents to get the title compounds and N,N'-dimethyl thiourea.

2-Mercapto benzimidazoles were found to be useful starting materials in the synthesis of pharmaceutical agents such as Lansoprazole,¹ an antiulcerative agent.² Its 5-OMe analogues served as a starting material in Omeprazole³ which was used in the treatment of Zoolinger Ellison Syndrome.⁴ These mercapto benzimidazoles were generally prepared⁵ by the reaction of 1,2-diamino benzene with an equimolar quantity of potassium ethyl xanthate, heated at 60°C using aq. AcOH as solvent.

Now we wish to present an efficacious process for the synthesis of substituted 2-mercaptobenzimidazoles and a useful side product N,N'dimethyl thiourea,⁶ from the 1,2-diamino benzene and methyl isothiocyanate (MiTC).

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The reaction of 1,2-diaminobenzene (1a) with methyl isothiocyanate (2) has been carried out in dry EtOH at reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The residue obtained on removal of the solvent under reduced pressure has been poured into coold water to yield crude product purified by using column chromatography (EtOAc:Benzene, 1:9) to a colourless crystalline compounds m.p. 165-167°C.

The mass spectrum of the compound recorded the molecular ion peak at m/z 254 corresponding to a molecular formula of $C_{10}H_{14}H_4S_2$. IR spectrum (KBR) showed absorptions at 3273, 3052 and 1140 cm⁻¹ attributed by the $-\overset{H}{C}-\overset{H}{NH}$, <u>HN</u>-CH₃ and C=S functions respectively. The ¹H NMR spectrum (DMSO-d₆) revealed signals at δ 2.8-2.9 (d, 6H, 2NH-<u>CH₃</u>), δ 7.2-7.4 (m, 4H, arom), δ 7.5 (br, 2H, NH of 2<u>NH</u>-CH₃), δ 9.0 (br, 2H, NH of 2<u>NH</u>- $\overset{H}{C}-$). These spectral data suggest the compound has the benzene 1,2-bis-(3-methyl-2-thioureido) structure (3a, scheme-1).

Reaction of benzene 1,2-bis-(3-methyl-2-thioureido) in 1,4-dioxane at reflux temperature for 2 hrs gave, after removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, a crude solid. Purification of the solid through column chromatography over neutral alumina using 9:1, benzene:EtOAc mixture yielded two colourless crystalline compounds. The compound-I (m.p. 69° C) gave absorptions in the IR spectrum (KBr) at 3270 (NH), 1140 cm⁻¹ (C=S) functions. The ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃ exhibited the signals at δ 2.8 (d, 6H, 2NH-<u>CH₃</u>) δ 6.5 (br, 2H, 2<u>NH</u>-CH₃, D₂O exchangeable). The spectral data and the super imposable IR with the



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	а	b	C	d	e
R	н	CH ₃	OCH ₃	Cl	NO ₂

known compound⁶ it has been assigned as N,N'-dimethyl thiourea structure (7, Scheme-1).

The other compound-II (m.p. 302°C) gave IR (KBr) absorptions at 3153, 1510 cm⁻¹ assignable for NH, SH functions respectively. The ¹H NMR spectrum (DMSO-d₆) exhibited the signals at δ 7.2-7.3 (s, 4H, arom), δ 12.2 (br, 2H, <u>NH</u> and <u>SH</u>, D₂O exchangeable). The spectral data and the IR super imposable with the known compound⁵ has suggested the compound-II has 2-mercapto benzimidazole structure (6a, Scheme-1).

Formation of the two produts can be explained by the initial nucleophilic attack of primary amino group of diamine (1) on the electrophilic carbon atom of the thiocarbonyl moieties of MITC (2) to give intermediate (3). After cyclisation on heating, nucleophilic attack of 2-methyl amino group on the thiocarbonyl carbon as in (4) lead to intermediate (5), which can collapse with exhusion of N,N'-dimethyl thiourea (7) gives the final compound 2-mercapto benzimidazole (6).

Similar cyclization of the compounds (3a,3b,3c) in refluxing 1,4dioxane. or xylene gave as expected the corresponding 2mercaptobenzimidazoles (6a,6b,6c) and N,N'-dimethyl thiourea (7). However, the compounds (3d,3e) on refluxing in 1,4-dioxane, xylene or in high boiling solvents like decaline, diphenyl ether remain unchanged even after prolonged reaction times.

Characterisation data of 3a-d:

- 3a : R=H, m.p. 165°C, yield 89%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm)
 2.8-2.9 (6H, d), 7.2-7.5 (4H, m), 7.5 (br, 2H, 2N<u>H</u>-CH₃)
 9.0 (br, 2H, 2-NH- c⁻-); MS m/z 254 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₄N₄S₂: C 47.24, H 5.51, N 22.04. Found : C 47.18, H 5.58, N 22.05.
- 3b : R=CH₃, m.p. 140°C, yield 79%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm)
 2.3 (3H, s), 2.8-2.9 (6H, d), 7.2-7.4 (3H, m), 7.5 (br, 2H, 2NH-CH₃)
 9.0 (br, 2H, 2N<u>H</u>- C -); MS m/z 268 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₆N₄S₂ : C 49.25, H 5.97, N 20.89. Found : C 49.28, H 5.92, N 20.91.
- 3c : R=OCH₃, m.p. 175°C, yield 78%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm) 2.8-2.9 (6H, d), 3.6 (3H, s), 7.2-7.8 (3H, m), 7.5 (br, 2H, 2N<u>H</u>-CH₃) 9.0 (br, 2H, 2N<u>H</u>- ^C/_c -); MS m/z 284 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₆N₄OS₂ : C 46.47, H 5.63, N 19.71. Found : C 46.48, H 5.60, N 19.75.
- 3d : R=Cl, m.p. 152°C, yield 72%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm) 2.8-2.9 (6H, d), 7.2-7.4 (3H, m), 7.5 (br, 2H, 2<u>NH</u>-CH₃) 9.0 (br, 2H, 2<u>NH</u>- \ddot{C} -); MS m/z 288 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₃ClN₄S₂ : C 41.66, H 4.51, N 19.44. Found : C 41.65, H 4.53, N 19.43.
- 3e : R=NO₂, m.p. 172°C, yield 75%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm) 2.8-2.9 (6H, d), 7.2-7.8 (3H, m) 7.5 (br, 2H, 2<u>NH</u>-CH₃), 9.0 (br, 2H, 2<u>NH</u>- C -); MS m/z 299 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₂S₂ : C 40.13. H 4.34, N 23.41. Found : C 40.16, H 4.32, N 23.42.

Characterisation data of 6a-c

6a : R=H, m.p. 302°C, yield 90%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm)
7.2-7.3 (4H, s), 12.2 (2H, br, D₂O exchangeable)
MS m/z 150 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₇H₆N₂S₂ : C 56.00, H 4.00, N 18.66. Found : C 56.02, H 4.00, N 18.64.

- 6b : R=CH₃, m.p. 296°C, yield 92%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm)
 2.3 (3H, s), 7.2-7.5 (3H, m)
 12.2 (2H, br, D₂O exchangable), MS m/z 164 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₈N₂S₂ : C 58.53, H 4.87, N 17.07. Found : C 58.58, H 4.84, N 17 09.
- 6c : R=OCH3, m.p. 275°C, yield 89%, ¹H NMR (δ ppm)
 3.6 (3H, s), 7.2-7.5 (3H, m)
 12.2 (2H, br, D2O exchangable), MS m/z 180 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₈N₂OS : C 53.33, H 4.44, N 15.55. Found : C 53.31, H 4.46, N 15.56.

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