



A mild approach to synthesise enantiopure glycine-derived 5-phenylthiomorpholinone

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ABSTRACT

A seven-step synthetic route has been developed to access the labile C-3 unsubstituted 5-phenylthiomorpholinone system for the first time. The key step involved the nucleophilic ring opening of Boc-phenylmorpholinone to give the corresponding methyl ester. The sulfur introduction was accomplished through a Mitsunobu reaction to yield a thioacetate, which was then hydrolysed to provide the thiol acid. Cyclization of the thiol acid was achieved using DCC in the presence of DMAP, to give Boc-phenylthiomorpholinone and subsequent deprotection afforded the elusive C-3 unsubstituted 5-phenylthiomorpholinone.

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1. Introduction

Peptide synthesis is limited to C- to N-terminus direction in a linear extension protocol due to the epimerization problems associated with C-terminus activated, N-acylated amino acids [1]. The Harwood group has discovered the possibility for peptide coupling in a manner similar to the way that Nature carries it out, namely in the N- to C-terminus direction, based on the morpholinone template [1] and two simple tripeptides, L-Ala-L-Ala-L-Ala and L-Ala-D-Ala-L-Ala were successfully synthesized by adopting this approach in which the middle amino acid residue was synthesized *de novo*, followed by N-terminus extension and completed by C-terminus extension without epimerization of the C-terminus residue due to oxazolone formation being blocked [1,2].

Central to this approach, it has been demonstrated that the N-acylated morpholinone ring can react with nucleophilic species, leading to opening of the lactone ring [1] and that the N-acylated morpholinone could thus play the role of a C-terminus activated dipeptide that would prevent the formation of oxazolone and therefore epimerization of the activated amino acid. However, on increasing the steric bulk of the C-3 substituent of the

morpholinone template, it was found that the aminolysis of the lactone ring was increasingly impeded [3].

We proposed that the improved version of this system using a more electrophilic thiomorpholinone could widen its versatility in a peptide bond formation. Thiolactones are known to be more prone to nucleophilic attack than lactones [4]. Therefore, a synthetic route to the novel thiomorpholinone analogues was developed in our group to investigate the reactivity of this system towards amide bond formation via thiolactone ring opening with the aim of finding milder and more efficient conditions for C-terminus extension [4].

Several 3(S)-R-5(R)-phenylthiomorpholinone derivatives possessing bulky substituents such as benzyl, *iso*-propyl, butyl and the less bulky methyl group have been successfully synthesized in a previous study in good overall yields that range from 46 to 86%. This motif was developed based on a three step procedure through the formation of a thioester and cyclization to an imine and enamine mixture, followed by reduction to the desired thiomorpholinones [4,5]. This study also revealed that the thiolactone was readily attacked by nucleophilic solvents such as methanol, a process that did not occur in the morpholinone system. The greater tendency of this template towards nucleophilic attack lent support to the proposal that the thiomorpholinone template could facilitate amide bond formation and improve the C-terminus extension for peptide coupling reaction.

However, the synthesis of the glycine-derived, C-3

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unsubstituted thiomorpholinone **1** could not be achieved through the procedure developed to prepare 3,5-disubstituted thiomorpholinones (Scheme 1) [4]. Although the cyclization to the mixture of imine and enamine isomers was successful, the final reduction step to the C-3 unsubstituted thiomorpholinone was found to be impossible, despite many attempts being carried out [6]. All attempts led either to the thiomorpholinone dimer or decomposition [6].

At this stage, it was therefore decided to focus on developing an alternative synthetic route to obtain the C-3 unsubstituted glycine thiomorpholinone **1** as the absence of substitution at C-3 appeared to render the parent thiomorpholinone template highly susceptible to nucleophilic ring opening. Previous study from Alper and Khumtaveeporn [7], on the preparation of *N*-benzyl unsubstituted thiomorpholinone derivatives with the absence of percentage yield reported suggesting a poor yield produce. Thus, we report herein an alternative synthetic approach to access glycine-derived, C-3 unsubstituted thiomorpholinone **1**.

2. Result and discussion

It was planned to use monosubstituted 5(*S*)-phenylmorpholinone **7** as the initial precursor for conversion to 5(*S*)-phenylthiomorpholinone **1**. The starting material **7** was prepared and protected with a Boc group by the standard procedure described by Dellaria and Santarsiero [8]. The condensation of phenylglycinol and phenylbromoacetate gave pure phenylmorpholinone at 70% yield. The *N*-protection of **7** was performed immediately to avoid any loss due to dimerization. Boc-protected morpholinone **2** gave broadened signals on its room temperature 400 MHz NMR spectrum due to restricted rotation of the acyl group attached to the nitrogen. An attempt at spectroscopic characterization at elevated temperatures up to 85 °C was able to improve the appearance of the spectrum, leading to the signals becoming more, but not totally, resolved.

At 85 °C, the broad signals centred at δ 4.64 ppm and δ 4.48 ppm [7] for **2** were simplified into two double doublets at δ 4.64 ppm ($J = 8.0$ Hz, $J' = 4.0$ Hz) and δ 4.47 ppm ($J = 12.0$ Hz, $J' = 4.0$ Hz) and the broad resonance centred at δ 5.05 ppm became a broad triplet resonating at δ 5.05 ppm ($J = 4.0$ Hz) corresponding to the ABX

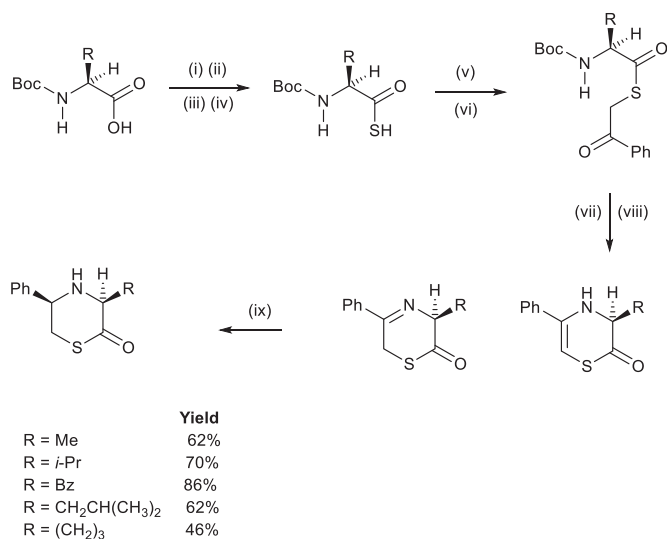
system for the protons at C-5 and C-6. Two doublets were also observed centred on δ 4.43 ppm ($J = 12.0$ Hz) and δ 4.31 ppm ($J = 12.0$ Hz), indicating the presence of the AB system at C-3. All ABX and the AB protons of **2** were shifted downfield from the parent compound **7** due to the deshielding effect of the Boc group.

The key step for the next stage was the lactone ring opening. This step posed a great challenge as the chosen reagent should be able to cleave the ester without removing the protecting group. Our initial attempts at opening the morpholinone **2** template with benzyl mercaptan and installing sulfur in one go by adapting Lumma's methodology (NaH, DMF, reflux, N₂) failed [9]. Therefore, we decided to change our strategy by converting the protected morpholinone to the ring-opened δ -hydroxy methyl ester under basic conditions following an adaption of Corey's methodology [10]. With a large excess of methanol, the nucleophilic ring opening was carried out at room temperature for 24 h in the presence of 6.0 equivalents of triethylamine to give crude δ -hydroxy methyl ester **3** as a colourless oil. Attempts at purification of the crude material by silica chromatography gave slightly impure **3** in ~76% yield along with some starting material being recovered (Scheme 2). The methanolysis of **2** was then extended from 24 h to 48 h and 72 h, with the reaction being monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, based on the decrease of the proton resonance in **2** at δ 5.05 ppm ($J = 4.0$ Hz) for C-5. However, this showed that there was no significant change in the ratio of **2** and **3** over that period of time suggesting that both **2** and **3** exist in equilibrium under these conditions. This conclusion is supported by work of Kashima and Harada, who reported that several morpholin-2-one derivatives exist in equilibrium with their open chain methyl esters during methanolysis [11,12]. In the reaction, the lactone was favoured over the methyl ester, by increasing the degree of ring substitution, most likely an illustration of the Thorpe-Ingold effect [11,12].

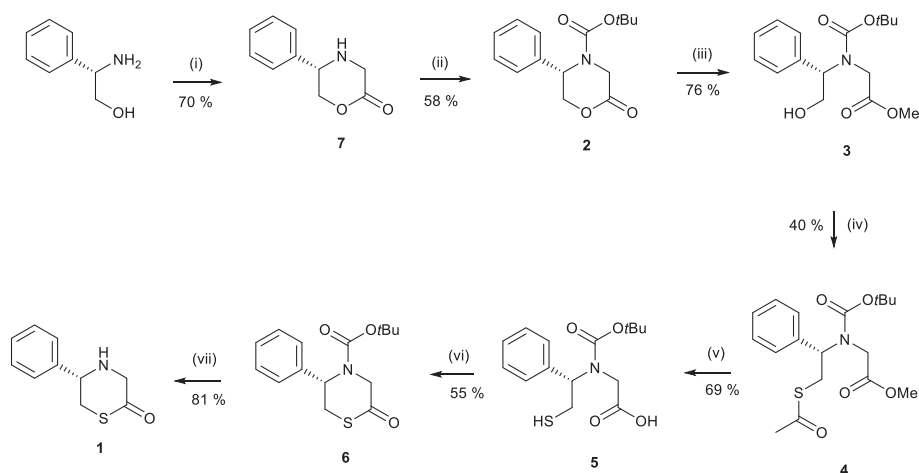
The partial success of ring opening resulting in conversion to δ -hydroxy methyl ester **3** was indicated by a singlet appearing at δ 3.58 ppm revealing the presence of the methyl ester and this was supported by a mass ion observed at 332.1468 [MNa⁺]. A broad absorption centred on 3486 cm⁻¹ in the IR spectrum, corresponding to the free alcohol, gave further support for the formation of **3**.

For the sulfur introduction in the next step, we were considering an approach that would not require any heating as our previous work had indicated that the Boc group could not withstand high temperatures in this system. Thus, with δ -hydroxy methyl ester **3** in hand, we decided to apply a Mitsunobu reaction procedure to attempt to prepare the δ -thioacetate methyl ester at temperatures from 0 °C to room temperature (Scheme 2) [13]. Treatment of δ -hydroxyl methyl ester **3** with thioacetic acid, in the presence of triphenylphosphine and diisopropylazodicarboxylate (DIAD) afforded thioacetate methyl ester **4** as a yellow oil in 40% yield after 24 h. The reaction required anhydrous THF and an inert atmosphere for the DIAD to be reduced and this could be observed when a milky mixture was formed after about 15 min. Separation of thioacetate methyl ester **4** from the triphenylphosphine oxide and hydrazine side products was best achieved by column chromatography and slow elution with hexane – ethyl acetate (7 : 1). In the beginning, it proved difficult to separate **4** from triphenylphosphine oxide as both compounds had similar R_f values of 0.3 and 0.4 respectively in hexane – ethyl acetate (4 : 1). However, prior to carrying out the column chromatography, the crude product required around 20–25 min for complete dissolution in dichloromethane before loading onto the column. Heating to speed up the dissolution rate did not help as a white precipitate would then form on top of the column during elution, rendering the column ineffective. A singlet observed at δ 2.33 ppm in the ¹H NMR spectrum signified the presence of an acylthio group in **4**.

The thioacetate methyl ester **4** was then hydrolysed with



Scheme 1. [4] (i) Et₃N, DMF, 0 °C, 30 min, (ii) ClCO₂Et, 0 °C, 30 min, (iii) NaHS, 0 °C, 30 min, (iv) 1 M HCl, 0 °C (v) KEH, Et₂O, 30 min (vi) 2-bromo-acetophenone, DMF, 18 h (vii) TFA, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 2 h (viii) Cs₂CO₃ or K₂CO₃, CH₂Cl₂, rt, 24 h (ix) (i) NaBH₃CN, AcOH, THF, rt, 48.



Scheme 2. (i) Phenyl bromoacetate, DIPEA, CH₃CN, rt, 24 h (ii) Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate, Et₃N, EtOAc, rt, 6 h (iii) MeOH, Et₃N, rt, 24 h (iv) DIAD, triphenylphosphine, dry THF, 0 °C, 30 min, N₂ atm, thioacetic acid, dry THF, 0 °C, 1 h, rt, 24 h, N₂ atm (v) LiOH, water, *i*-PrOH, rt, overnight (vi) DCC, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 15 min, DMAP, rt, overnight (vii) TFA, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 30 min, rt, 1 h 30 min.

lithium hydroxide to give isolated thiol acid **5** at 69% yield (Scheme 2). The absence of singlets at δ 2.33 ppm and δ 3.61 ppm in the ¹H NMR spectrum showed that the acyl and methoxy groups respectively had been completely removed.

For the initial attempt to complete the final step of thiolactonization, we considered dicyclohexylcarbodiimide as the condensing agent. Other approaches for thiolactid ring closure using 10-camphorsulfonic acid or toluenesulfonic acid required heating to reflux at 110 °C, which could not be applied to our *N*-Boc protected compound [14,15]. Over sixty years ago, Woodward et al. demonstrated that treatment of hydroxyacids with DCC in the presence of pyridine resulted in very effective conditions for lactonization [16,17]. Furthermore, in 1969, Steglich and Höfle demonstrated that 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) was superior to pyridine [18]. Therefore, the cyclization of thiol acid **5** was performed by reacting it with DCC in dichloromethane at 0 °C for 15 min before adding DMAP and leaving the mixture at room temperature overnight (Scheme 2). The formation of a white precipitate, presumed to be dicyclohexyl urea, was observed and the resulting mixture was filtered with suction through Celite®, and the filtrate concentrated to give the crude cyclized product as a yellow oil. Purification of the crude product over silica, eluting with hexane – ethyl acetate (4 : 1), afforded **6** as a yellow oil in 55% yield.

As expected, Boc-protected thiomorpholinone **6** gave broadened signals on ¹H NMR analysis at 400 MHz, once again requiring analysis at elevated temperature. A sample, dissolved in DMSO-d₆, was analysed from 25 °C to 85 °C at 500 MHz, with analysis at 85 °C giving a spectrum in which the resonances had become better defined although not fully resolved. At the higher temperature, the two broad A₂X signals resonating at δ 5.02 ppm and δ 3.65–3.56 ppm in the 400 MHz NMR spectrum were simplified into a broadened triplet at δ 5.14 ppm (J = 7.0 Hz) and a broad doublet at δ 3.57 (J = 7.0 Hz), integrating to one proton (C-5) and two protons respectively (C-6). Two doublets at δ 4.52 ppm (J = 16.0 Hz) and δ 4.33 ppm (J = 16.0 Hz) were also observed, corresponding to the AB system. The appearance of a resonance at δ 200 ppm in the ¹³C NMR spectrum that could be assigned to a thiolactone also suggested that the ring closure had occurred. This was further supported by strong overlapping absorptions around 1697 cm⁻¹ in the infra-red spectrum signifying the presence of the thiolactone and Boc carbonyl groups. Final supporting evidence was obtained from the mass spectrum that showed a molecular ion at 316.0978 [MNa⁺], also indicating that *N*-Boc-protected

thiomorpholinone **6** had been successfully synthesized.

Removal of the Boc protecting group from Boc-thiomorpholinone **6** was conveniently achieved using 50% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane (Scheme 2). The desired 5-phenylthiomorpholinone **1** was obtained as a yellow oil in 81% yield. The deprotection was also examined using 4 M HCl in dioxane as these conditions were reported to improve the yields of Boc removal and lead to shorter reaction times [19]. However, this resulted in a lower yield (42%), even though reaction was complete in 30 min to give the thiomorpholinone HCl salt. This poor yield might be due to nucleophilic attack of free amino group to carbonyl group resulting to the formation of dimer as the main product under this condition. The use of a low concentration of HCl/Et₂O (2 M) for deprotection of *N*-Boc group was not investigated as it was reported slower in most cases [19].

The formation of **1** was verified by the presence of the thiomorpholinone characteristic resonances in the ¹H NMR spectrum, with two double doublets at δ 4.24 ppm (J = 11.0 Hz, J' = 3.5 Hz) and δ 3.19 ppm (J = 12.0 Hz, J' = 3.5 Hz) and a triplet at δ 3.48 ppm (J = 12.0 Hz) corresponding to the ABX system. All three ABX protons were shifted upfield in comparison to the *N*-Boc precursor **6**. In addition, the two AB coupled protons had also shifted upfield to δ 3.86 ppm (J = 17.5 Hz) and δ 3.81 ppm (J = 17.5 Hz) due to the removal of the deshielding effect of the *N*-Boc group. Furthermore, the IR spectrum showed a broad N–H stretching centred around 3320 cm⁻¹, indicating the presence of a free secondary amine, and a single carbonyl stretching absorption at 1664 cm⁻¹. Final evidence came from the mass spectrum, with a molecular ion observed at 194.0634 [MH⁺] and so we were able to conclude that the elusive glycine-derived thiomorpholinone **1** had at last been obtained. It is important to note that the *N*-protection was essential throughout the synthetic sequence to ensure the success of template preparation. This approach provides the first synthetic route to access the C-3 unsubstituted 5-phenylthiomorpholinone template that can now be used as a key structural motif for convergent synthesis of peptides containing a glycine amino acid residue at the coupling site at either C- or N- terminus.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, a synthetic route to access the previously elusive C-3 unsubstituted thiomorpholinone template **1** has been developed for the first time, comprising seven steps from commercially

available 2-amino-2-phenylethanol (five steps from the known *N*-Boc-protected morpholinone **2**). Attempts at improvement of this developed pathway and the incorporation of a 5-(4-methoxyphenyl) group on the thiomorpholinone system are ongoing.

4. Experimental section

4.1. General procedure

All chemicals and reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar and Tokyo Chemical Industries. Acetonitrile was dried over 4 Å molecular sieves and tetrahydrofuran was dried by distillation from sodium benzophenone ketyl. All ^1H NMR spectra were recorded either at 400 MHz on a Bruker Avance DPX400 spectrometer or at 500 MHz on a Bruker AVIII500 spectrometer. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 100 MHz on the first spectrometer. NMR solvents used were chloroform-*d* and dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆. Spectra are reported on the δ scale referenced to tetramethylsilane (TMS). The abbreviations s, d, t, m, dd, br, app are used to denote singlet, doublet, triplet, multiplet, double doublet, broad and apparent respectively. Infrared spectra were recorded on a PerkinElmer spectrometer in the frequency range 4000–400 cm^{-1} . Mass spectrometry and accurate mass measurements (HRMS) were determined on a Thermo Scientific LTQ-Orbitrap-XL mass spectrometer using electrospray ionization (ESI). Specific rotations were determined on a PerkinElmer polarimeter at the sodium D line (589 nm). Melting points were determined with a Büchi melting point apparatus. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analyses were performed using 0.25 mm thick silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates in the appropriate solvent system. Compound visualization was carried out using a UV source at 254 nm and by staining with potassium permanganate solution. Column chromatography was conducted either using silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh).

4.2. Synthesis of methyl (*S*)-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-(2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)glycinate (**3**)

To a solution of Et₃N (6.99 g, 69.1 mmol, 6.0 equiv) in MeOH (50.0 mL) was added a solution of **2** (3.19 g, 11.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeOH (5.00 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h and then concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude product that was purified over silica eluting with petroleum ether – diethyl ether (1 : 2) to afford ester **3** (2.72 g, 76%) as a colourless oil. IR (ATR): ν_{max} 3486, 3032, 2978, 1762, 1698 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.40–7.24 (5H, m, Ph), 5.22 (1H, app t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, PhCH), 4.87–4.81 (2H, m, CH₂OH), 3.91–3.84 (2H, m, CH₂N), 3.58 (3H, s, OCH₃), 1.35 (9H, bs, *t*-butyl). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 170.9, 154.3, 138.6, 128.1, 127.7, 126.0, 79.4, 60.6, 51.6, 45.5, 27.7. HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₄NO₅: 310.1654 and C₁₆H₂₃NO₅Na: 332.1474, found 310.1649 (MH⁺) and 332.1468 (MNa⁺).

4.3. Synthesis of methyl (*S*)-*N*-(2-(*acetylthio*)-1-phenylethyl)-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)glycinate (**4**)

DIAD (3.49 g, 17.3 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of triphenylphosphine (4.53 g, 17.3 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in dry tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen at 0 °C for 30 min. A milky white mixture resulted. A solution of **3** (2.67 g, 8.64 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and thiolacetic acid (1.32 g, 17.3 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in dry tetrahydrofuran (25.0 mL) was then added dropwise and the stirring was continued for 1 h at 0 °C and the mixture then left overnight at room temperature resulting in a clear yellow solution. Ether (25.0 mL) was added and the solution was washed with water (50.0 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated

in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography, eluting with hexane – ethyl acetate (7 : 1) to give **4** (1.28 g, 40%) as a yellow oil. IR (ATR): ν_{max} 3029, 2977, 1756, 1690 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.30 (5H, m, Ph), 5.54 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, PhCH), 3.79 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, CH₂N), 3.61 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.56 (1H, app d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, CH₂N), 3.44–3.38 (2H, bm, CH₂S), 2.33 (3H, s, CH₃COS), 1.44 (9H, bs, *t*-butyl). ^{13}C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 195.4, 170.7, 154.9, 152.9, 129.0, 128.1, 126.2, 81.7, 72.4, 70.6, 69.8, 28.4, 25.3, 21.9. HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₆NO₅S: 368.1532 and C₁₈H₂₅NO₅SNa: 390.1351, found 368.1524 [MH⁺] and 390.1346 (MNa⁺). [α]_D²⁰ – 10.4 (c 0.3, CHCl₃).

4.4. Synthesis of (*S*)-*N*-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-*N*-(2-mercapto-1-phenylethyl)glycine (**5**)

To a solution of **4** (1.16 g, 3.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in *i*-PrOH (80.0 mL) was added dropwise a solution of lithium hydroxide (531 mg, 12.6 mmol, 4.0 equiv) in water (50.0 mL) at room temperature under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (50.0 mL) was then added and the pH of the mixture was adjusted to pH 5 with 1 M HCl. The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 100 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by column chromatography, eluting with hexane – ethyl acetate – formic acid (4 : 1 : 0.01) afforded **5** (684 mg, 69%) as a yellow oil. IR (ATR): ν_{max} 3494, 3034, 2977, 1732, 1686 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.35–7.27 (5H, m, Ph), 5.28 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, PhCH), 3.63 (1H, d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, CH₂N), 3.55 (1H, d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, CH₂N), 3.09 (2H, bm, CH₂SH), 1.37 (9H, bs, *t*-butyl). ^{13}C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 173.4, 154.6, 137.7, 129.0, 128.4, 127.7, 81.3, 61.1, 45.3, 29.8, 28.4. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₂₂NO₄S: 312.1270 and C₁₅H₂₁NO₄SNa: 334.1089, found 312.1264 (MH⁺) and 334.1084 (MNa⁺).

4.5. Synthesis of *tert*-butyl (*S*)-2-oxo-5-phenylthiomorpholine-4-carboxylate (**6**)

DCC (452 mg, 2.19 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added to a solution of **5** (620 mg, 1.99 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dichloromethane (50.0 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min. DMAP (267 mg, 2.19 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was then added and the mixture was left overnight at room temperature. Dicyclohexylurea, formed as a white precipitate, was removed by filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified over silica, eluting with hexane – ethyl acetate (4 : 1) giving **6** (322 g, 55%) as pale yellow oil. IR (ATR): ν_{max} 3029, 2980, 1697, 1391, 1156 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, 85 °C) δ 7.35 (5H, m, Ph), 5.14 (1H, app t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, PhCH), 4.52 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, CH₂N), 4.33 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, CH₂N), 3.57 (2H, br d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, CH₂S), 1.26 (9H, s, *t*-butyl). ^{13}C NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 200.2, 154.7, 142.8, 129.0, 128.1, 126.5, 80.8, 58.1, 51.6, 28.2. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₉NO₃SNa: 316.0983, found 316.0978 (MNa⁺). [α]_D²⁰ – 38.2 (c 0.3, CHCl₃).

4.6. Synthesis of (*S*)-5-phenylthiomorpholin-2-one (**1**)

To a solution of **6** (300 mg, 1.02 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dichloromethane (5.00 mL) was added TFA (5.00 mL) at 0 °C and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was monitored by TLC until the starting material was consumed. The resulting mixture was evaporated *in vacuo*, redissolved in dichloromethane (5.00 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2.00 mL) and brine (2.00 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **1** as a yellow oil (160 mg, 81%). IR (ATR): ν_{max} 3320, 2931, 1664 cm^{-1} .

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43–7.31 (5H, m, Ph), 4.24 (1H, dd, $J = 11.0$ Hz, $J' = 3.5$ Hz, PhCH), 3.86 (1H, d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, CH_2CO), 3.81 (1H, d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, CH_2CO), 3.48 (1H, t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, CH_2S), 3.19 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0$ Hz, $J' = 3.5$ Hz, CH_2S), 2.04 (1H, bs, NH). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 198.2, 141.7, 129.0, 128.3, 126.3, 58.5, 58.3, 36.8. HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NOS}$: 194.0640, found 194.0634 (MH^+). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} - 119$ (c 0.5, CHCl_3).

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tet.2021.132035>.

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