

An efficient, four-component reaction for the synthesis of novel carbamodithioates

Seyed Esmail Sadat-Ebrahimi, Leila Karim, Setareh Moghimi, Azadeh Yahya-Meymandi, Mohammad Mahdavi, Mohsen Vosooghi, Alireza Foroumadi & Abbas Shafiee

To cite this article: Seyed Esmail Sadat-Ebrahimi, Leila Karim, Setareh Moghimi, Azadeh Yahya-Meymandi, Mohammad Mahdavi, Mohsen Vosooghi, Alireza Foroumadi & Abbas Shafiee (2016): An efficient, four-component reaction for the synthesis of novel carbamodithioates, Journal of Sulfur Chemistry, DOI: [10.1080/17415993.2016.1225215](https://doi.org/10.1080/17415993.2016.1225215)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17415993.2016.1225215>



View supplementary material [↗](#)



Published online: 03 Sep 2016.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 2



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)

An efficient, four-component reaction for the synthesis of novel carbamodithioates

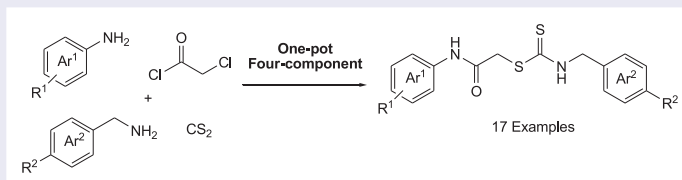
Seyed Esmail Sadat-Ebrahimi^a, Leila Karim^a, Setareh Moghimi^b,
Azadeh Yahya-Meymandi^a, Mohammad Mahdavi^c, Mohsen Vosooghi^b,
Alireza Foroumadi^{b,c} and Abbas Shafiee^b

^aSchool of pharmacy, International Campus, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS-IC), Tehran, Iran;

^bDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; ^cDrug Design and Development Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT

A series of substituted phenylcarbamoyl methyl benzylcarbamodithioates have been synthesized using the multicomponent condition. The reaction proceeded under mild practical condition and afforded the desired products in good yields.



ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 8 May 2016
Accepted 13 August 2016

KEYWORDS


Dithiocarbamate;
four-component; one-pot;
CS₂; chloroacetyl chloride

1. Introduction

The multi-component reaction (MCR) plays an undeniable role for the interfacing of chemistry with biology to introduce novel biologically active molecules [1]. The advantageous features of this reaction make this protocol well suited for the one-pot generation of drug targets. Despite the presence of few drugs based on multicomponent synthesis in the market [2], there is an ever increasing effort directed toward combinatorial library construction [3,4] with the hopes for finding interesting scaffolds, exhibiting reasonable levels of bioactivities.

In the literature, dithiocarbamates have been identified as a potent building block in a number of useful biomolecules [5–16]. The presence of this moiety in phytoalexins brassinin [17–22], the antimicrobial agent produced by genus *Brassica* in the case of exposure to chemical and biological stress [23,24], along with its incorporation as a side chain into various cores [25] like quinazoline [26–29] and pyrrolidine [30] led to the significant

CONTACT Abbas Shafiee  ashafiee@ams.ac.ir

 Supplemental data for this article can be accessed here. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17415993.2016.1225215>

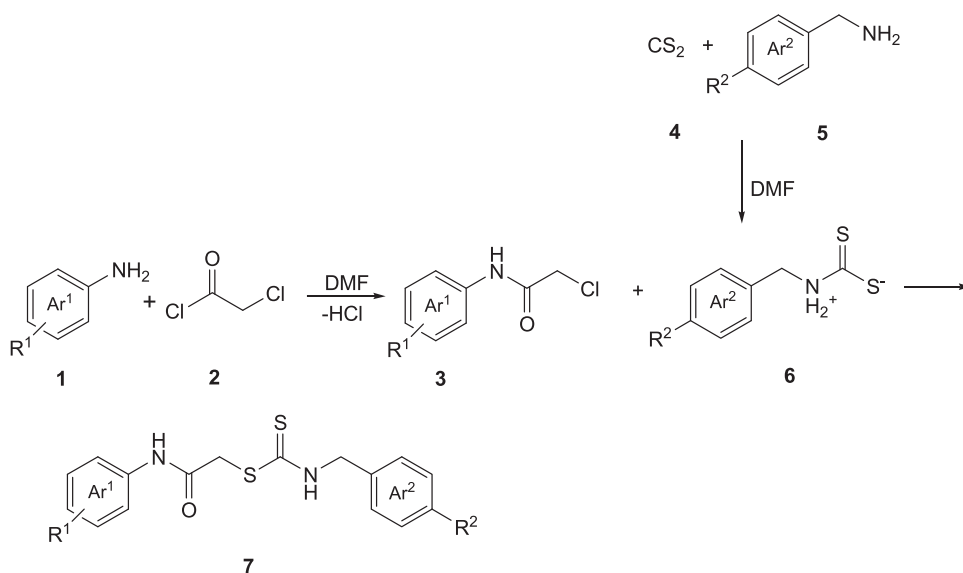
cancer chemopreventive and cytotoxic activities. Dithiocarbamates have also found applications in organic synthesis mainly relying on their role as a mediator in carbamoyl radical cyclization reactions [31]. Because of the important biological and synthetic applications of dithiocarbamates, it is a highly desirable endeavor to synthesize such an important building block in a simple and one-pot manner.

As part of our ongoing research program aimed at the synthesis of novel molecules, [32–38] in this paper, we present a simple, four-component synthesis of substituted phenyl-carbamoyl methyl benzylcarbamodithioates by the reaction of aniline derivatives, benzyl amines, chloroacetyl chloride, and carbon disulfide.

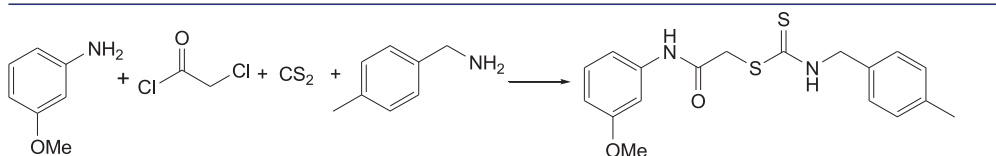
2. Results and discussion

The reaction of anilines and chloroacetyl chloride produced compounds **3** upon stirring at room temperature. The addition of carbon disulfide and benzyl amines to this pot generated compounds **7** in good yields (Scheme 1).

In an effort to find the optimal reaction condition, we chose *meta*-anisidine **1b**, chloroacetyl chloride **2**, carbon disulfide **4** and 4-methyl benzylamine **5b** as model substrates and tested the reaction in different solvents (including DMF, acetonitrile, acetone, THF, ethanol and methanol) at room temperature. The sequence of the addition was also important to achieve high yields in short reaction times. The results are given in Table 1. By employing DMF as the medium, the reaction proceeded rapidly and afforded the product in high yield (Table 1, entry 1). DMF is effective for this reaction, due to the stabilizing effect of this solvent and its ability to solubilize intermediate salt **6**. Other solvents were less effective in terms of the isolated yields and reaction times (Table 1, entries 2–6).



Scheme 1. One-pot, four-component synthesis of carbamodithioates.

Table 1. Solvent screening.^a


Entry	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^b
1	DMF	1	81
2	Acetonitrile	3	54
3	Ethanol	8	51
4	Methanol	6	47
5	Acetone	12	38
6	THF	12	31

^aReactions were run at room temperature.^bIsolated yields.**Table 2.** Substrate scope of the reaction (Scheme 1).

Compound	Ar ¹	Ar ²	Time (min)	Yield (%) ^a
7a	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	70	70
7b	C ₆ H ₅	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	90	75
7c	C ₆ H ₅	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	120	68
7d	3-MeOC ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	90	74
7e	3-MeOC ₆ H ₄	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	60	81
7f	3-MeOC ₆ H ₄	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	105	70
7g	2-FC ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	140	68
7h	2-FC ₆ H ₄	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	100	69
7i	2-FC ₆ H ₄	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	160	65
7j	3-ClC ₆ H ₄	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	120	71
7k	2,5-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	C ₆ H ₅	130	70
7l	2,5-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	110	75
7m	2,5-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	170	69
7n	3,4-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	C ₆ H ₅	130	71
7o	3,4-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	120	76
7p	3,4-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	150	70
7q	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	180	67

^aIsolated yields.

For library construction, the optimized condition was used for different commercially available primary amines. The presence of both electron-withdrawing and electron-donating groups in these compounds at different positions led to the easy generation of the desired products **7a–7q** (Table 2). Electron-donating groups gave rise to the corresponding products in higher yields.

The structure of compounds **7a–7q** were confirmed by IR, ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound **7p** exhibited two singlet peaks for the methylene groups at 4.26 and 4.83 ppm along with characteristic signals for aryl and NH protons (9.99 and 10.62 ppm). The ¹³C NMR spectrum of this compound exhibited characteristic signals for CH₂S at 40 ppm and CH₂N at 49 ppm in the aliphatic region. The C=O and C=S groups appeared at 166 and 196 ppm, respectively, along with 10 aromatic carbons.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, we have developed an efficient one-pot, four-component synthesis of substituted phenylcarbamoyl methyl benzylcarbamodithioates. Given the large number of commercially available aniline and benzyl amines derivatives, this method was applicable for the synthesis of a library of compound 7.

4. Experimental

Melting points were taken on a Kofler hot-stage apparatus and are uncorrected. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker FT-500, using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. The infrared (IR) spectra were obtained on a Nicolet Magna FT-IR 550 spectrophotometer (KBr disks). Mass spectra were recorded on an Agilent Technology (HP) mass spectrometer operating at an ionization potential of 70 eV. Elemental analyses were carried out with a Perkin-Elmer model 240-C apparatus.

4.1. General procedure for the synthesis of compounds 7a–7q

To a stirred solution of substituted aniline (1 mmol) and chloroacetyl chloride (1 mmol) which was stirred in 5 mL DMF for 20 min, were added benzyl amine derivatives (1.3 mmol) and CS_2 (5 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for required additional time (Table 2). Then, 5 mL of water was added and the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate and dried over sodium sulfate and purified by passing over a silica gel column chromatography using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (8:2).

4.1.1. (Phenylcarbamoyl)methyl benzylcarbamodithioate (7a)

Colorless powder; Yield 70%; mp 122–124°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3206, 1666, 1600, 1537, 1495, 1442, 1394, 1328, 922, 750, 690; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 4.07 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.92 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.10 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar^1}), 7.25–7.36 (m, 7H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{2,6\text{Ar}^1}$), 7.82 (brs, NH), 8.76 (s, NH). EI-MS: 316 (M^+ , 18), 182 (33), 134 (100), 106 (56), 92 (62), 77 (45). Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{OS}_2$: C 60.73, H 5.10, N 8.85; found: C 60.64, H 5.19, N 8.78.

4.1.2. (Phenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-methylbenzylcarbamodithioate (7b)

Colorless powder; Yield 75%; mp 115–117°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3148, 1676, 1601, 1546, 1518, 1497, 1442, 1356, 941, 831, 750; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.17 (s, 3H, CH_3), 4.08 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.87 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.11 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar^1}), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{3,5\text{Ar}^2}$), 7.22 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{2,6\text{Ar}^2}$), 7.31 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{3,5\text{Ar}^1}$), 7.50 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{2,6\text{Ar}^1}$), 7.73 (brs, NH), 8.79 (s, NH). Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{OS}_2$: C 61.79, H 5.49, N 8.48; found: C 61.86, H 5.60, N 8.55.

4.1.3. (Phenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzylcarbamodithioate (7c)

Colorless powder; Yield 68%; mp 130–131°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3247, 1643, 1600, 1519, 1497, 1443, 1326, 918, 832, 754; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 4.20 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.83 (s, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.06 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar^1}), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{2,6\text{Ar}^2}$), 7.33 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{3,5\text{Ar}^2}$), 7.39 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, $\text{H}_{3,5\text{Ar}^1}$), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H,

H_{2,6Ar¹}), 10.22 (s, NH), 10.59 (brs, NH). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 39.4 (CH₂S), 48.9 (CH₂N), 119.1, 123.4, 127.9, 128.8, 129.1, 131.7, 136.1, 138.8, 165.7 (C=O), 196.2 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for C₁₆H₁₅ClN₂OS₂: C 54.77, H 4.31, N 7.98; found: C 54.83, H 4.40, N 8.06.

4.1.4. (3-Methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)methyl benzylcarbamodithioate (7d)

Colorless powder; Yield 74%; mp 80–82°C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3142, 1677, 1610, 1521, 1495, 1326, 1283, 1206, 1085, 936, 752, 694; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.06 (s, 2H, CH₂S), 4.91 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂NH), 6.6 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar¹}), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar¹}), 7.19 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H_{5Ar¹}), 7.25 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H, H_{2Ar¹}), 7.32–7.36 (m, 5H), 8.02 (brs, NH), 8.83 (s, NH). Anal. calcd. for C₁₇H₁₈N₂O₂S₂: C 58.93, H 5.24, N 8.09; found: C 58.99, H 5.17, N 8.16.

4.1.5. (3-Methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-methylbenzylcarbamodithioate (7e)

Colorless powder; Yield 81%; mp 114–116°C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3266, 1660, 1611, 1548, 1514, 1464, 1322, 1212, 916, 845, 753; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 2.28 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.73 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.17 (s, 2H, CH₂S), 4.78 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂NH), 6.64 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar¹}), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar¹}), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H, H_{3,5Ar²}), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H, H_{2,6Ar²}), 7.22 (m, 1H, H_{2Ar¹}), 7.26 (m, 1H, H_{5Ar¹}), 10.19 (s, NH), 10.52 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, NH). Anal. calcd. for C₁₈H₂₀N₂O₂S₂: C 59.97, H 5.59, N 7.77; found: C 60.04, H 5.66, N 7.89.

4.1.6. (3-Methoxyphenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzylcarbamodithioate (7f)

Colorless powder; Yield 70%; mp 104–106°C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3220, 1674, 1609, 1523, 1494, 1426, 1326, 1283, 1088, 931, 843; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.03 (s, 2H, CH₂S), 4.89 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂NH), 6.67 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar¹}), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar¹}), 7.18–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H_{2,6Ar²}), 8.33 (brs, NH), 8.78 (s, NH). Anal. calcd. for C₁₇H₁₇ClN₂O₂S₂: C 53.60, H 4.50, N 7.35; found: C 53.71, H 4.57, N 7.47.

4.1.7. (2-Fluorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl benzylcarbamodithioate (7g)

Colorless powder; Yield 68%; mp 128–130°C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3200, 1704, 1617, 1536, 1496, 1376, 1346, 1299, 1193, 754; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.26 (s, 2H, CH₂S), 4.85 (s, 2H, CH₂NH), 7.15–7.18 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.28–7.35 (m, 4H), 7.88–7.90 (m, 1H), 9.99 (s, NH), 10.59 (brs, NH). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 40.3 (CH₂S), 49.8 (CH₂N), 115.4, 123.7, 124.3, 125.3, 125.8, 127.3, 128.2, 128.4, 137.1, 154.4 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 225 Hz), 166.4 (C=O), 195.9 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for C₁₆H₁₅FN₂OS₂: C 57.46, H 4.52, N 8.38; found: C 57.38, H 4.65, N 8.29.

4.1.8. 4(2-Fluorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-methylbenzylcarbamodithioate (7h)

Colorless powder; Yield 69%; mp 119–121°C; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3185, 1665, 1539, 1525, 1490, 1457, 1330, 908, 824, 760; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.35 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.15 (s, 2H, CH₂S), 4.87 (s, 2H, CH₂NH), 7.06–7.11 (m, 3H), 7.16–7.58 (m, 4H), 7.58 (m, 1H), 8.25 (brs, NH), 8.77 (s, NH). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 21.1 (CH₃), 39.2 (CH₂S), 52.0 (CH₂N), 114.8, 115.0, 121.9, 124.5, 128.0, 128.3, 129.7, 132.5, 138.2, 156.9

(d, $J_{C-F} = 250$ Hz), 167.1 (C=O), 196.0 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{17}H_{17}FN_2OS_2$: C 58.60, H 4.92, N 8.04; found: C 58.53, H 5.01, N 8.11.

4.1.9. (2-Fluorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzylcarbamodithioate (7i)

Colorless powder; Yield 65%; mp 100–103°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 1676, 1633, 1489, 1456, 1328, 1083, 925, 752; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 4.26 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.85 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.15–7.17 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{2,6Ar^2}$), 7.39 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 7.86–7.90 (m, 1H), 9.98 (s, NH), 10.61 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 49.0 (CH_2S), 66.9 (CH_2N), 115.4, 123.7, 124.3, 125.3, 125.9, 128.1, 128.4, 129.2, 136.1, 159.2 (d, $J_{C-F} = 212$ Hz), 166.4 (C=O), 196.1 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{14}ClFN_2OS_2$: C 52.10, H 3.83, N 7.59; found: C 51.99, H 3.92, N 7.48.

4.1.10. (3-Chlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-methylbenzylcarbamodithioate (7j)

Colorless powder; Yield 71%; mp 115–117°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3225, 1657, 1643, 1592, 1532, 1426, 1368, 1319, 916, 822, 781; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 2.28 (s, 3H, CH_3), 4.20 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.78 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 7.18 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{2,6Ar^2}$), 7.32–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.43 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar^1}), 7.79 (s, 1H, H_{2Ar^1}), 10.42 (brs, NH), 10.55 (s, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 20.6 (CH_3), 40.6 (CH_2S), 49.6 (CH_2N), 118.5, 123.0, 127.7, 128.8, 130.3, 130.5, 133.0, 134.0, 136.3, 140.3, 166.2 (C=O), 195.6 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{17}H_{17}ClN_2OS_2$: C 55.95, H 4.70, N 7.68; found: C 56.03, H 4.59, N 7.76.

4.1.11. (2,5-Dichlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl benzylcarbamodithioate (7k)

Colorless powder; Yield 70%; mp 107–109°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3210, 1680, 1582, 1519, 1452, 1404, 1368, 1093, 1058, 917, 754; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 4.23 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.92 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.32–7.37 (m, 7H), 7.51 (s, 1H, H_{6Ar^1}), 8.87 (s, NH), 8.93 (brs, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 39.4 (CH_2S), 52.2 (CH_2N), 121.7, 124.8, 125.4, 128.3, 128.4, 129.0, 129.8, 129.8, 134.5, 135.5, 167.0 (C=O), 195.6 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{14}Cl_2N_2OS_2$: C 49.87, H 3.66, N 7.27; found: C 49.98, H 3.73, N 7.16.

4.1.12. (2,5-Dichlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-methylbenzylcarbamodithioate (7l)

Colorless powder; Yield 75%; mp 131–133°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3215, 1673, 1579, 1523, 1448, 1409, 1369, 1089, 1043, 927, 854, 742; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 2.27 (s, 3H, CH_3), 4.27 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.79 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.13 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, $H_{2,6Ar^2}$), 7.26 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar^1}), 7.54 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{3Ar^1}), 7.95 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar^1}), 9.77 (s, NH), 10.61 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 20.6 (CH_3), 38.7 (CH_2S), 49.7 (CH_2N), 125.4, 125.6, 127.7, 128.8, 130.7, 130.8, 131.6, 133.9, 135.8, 136.4, 166.9 (C=O), 195.3 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{17}H_{16}Cl_2N_2OS_2$: C 51.13, H 4.04, N 7.01; found: C 51.18, H 4.09, N 6.92.

4.1.13. (2,5-Dichlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzylcarbamodithioate (7m)

Colorless powder; Yield 69%; mp 129–131°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 1680, 1583, 1519, 1490, 1453, 1366, 1093, 1072, 920, 842; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 4.28 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.82 (s, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.25 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{4Ar^1}), 7.30 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{2,6Ar^2}$), 7.39 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 7.55 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{3Ar^1}), 7.90 (s, 1H, H_{6Ar^1}), 9.96 (s, NH), 10.67 (brs, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 40.1 (CH_2S), 49.1 (CH_2N), 123.7,

124.8, 125.5, 126.4, 128.1, 129.6, 130.8, 131.6, 135.4, 145.9, 166.8 (C=O), 195.9 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{13}Cl_3N_2OS_2$: C 45.78, H 3.12, N 6.67; found: C 45.84, H 3.04, N 6.72.

4.1.14. (3,4-Dichlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl benzylcarbamodithioate (7n)

Colorless powder; Yield 71%; mp 102–104°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3201, 1680, 1588, 1530, 1474, 1453, 1391, 1335, 811, 702; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 4.23 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.84 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.31–7.36 (m, 5H), 7.49 (dd, $J = 9.0, 3.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar^1}), 7.56 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{5Ar^1}), 7.98 (s, 1H, H_{2Ar^1}), 10.57 (s, NH), 10.61 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 40.1 (CH_2S), 49.8 (CH_2N), 119.2, 120.3, 124.8, 127.8, 128.2, 128.4, 130.6 (2C), 137.1, 138.9, 166.3 (C=O), 195.8 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{14}Cl_2N_2OS_2$: C 49.87, H 3.66, N 7.27; found: C 49.94, H 3.58, N 7.33.

4.1.15. (3,4-Dichlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-methylbenzylcarbamodithioate (7o)

Colorless powder; Yield 76%; mp 120–122°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3197, 1670, 1595, 1536, 1476, 1392, 1378, 919, 894; 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 2.32 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.87 (s, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar^1}), 7.30–7.33 (m, 3H, $H_{2,6Ar^2}$, H_{5Ar^1}), 7.64 (s, NH), 7.71 (s, 1H, H_{2Ar^1}), 9.06 (brs, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 21.1 (CH_3), 38.9 (CH_2S), 50.9 (CH_2N), 119.1, 121.5, 128.0, 128.3, 129.7, 129.9, 130.4, 132.2, 137.3, 138.4, 167.2 (C=O), 196.7 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{17}H_{16}Cl_2N_2OS_2$: C 51.13, H 4.04, N 7.01; found: C 51.19, H 4.00, N 6.95.

4.1.16. (3,4-Dichlorophenylcarbamoyl)methyl 4-chlorobenzylcarbamodithioate (7p)

Colorless powder; Yield 70%; mp 103–105°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3209, 1675, 1532, 1489, 1455, 1374, 1327, 1257, 1082, 830, 751, 623; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 4.26 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.83 (s, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.15 (dd, $J = 6.0, 3.0$ Hz, 1H, H_{6Ar^1}), 7.30–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 7.49 (s, 1H, H_{2Ar^1}), 9.99 (s, NH), 10.62 (brs, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 40.4 (CH_2S), 49.0 (CH_2N), 115.4, 123.8, 124.2, 125.3, 128.1, 128.4, 129.3, 129.6, 131.7, 136.1, 166.4 (C=O), 196.1 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{13}Cl_3N_2OS_2$: C 45.78, H 3.12, N 6.67; found: C 45.69, H 3.21, N 6.72.

4.1.17. (4-Bromophenylcarbamoyl)methyl benzylcarbamodithioate (7q)

Colorless powder; Yield 67%; mp 126–128°C; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3182, 1662, 1535, 1488, 1394, 1354, 1322, 922, 825, 699; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 4.21 (s, 2H, CH_2S), 4.84 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H, CH_2NH), 7.27–7.36 (m, 5H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{2,6Ar^2}$), 7.55 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, $H_{3,5Ar^2}$), 10.38 (s, NH), 10.60 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, NH). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 40.1 (CH_2S), 49.8 (CH_2N), 114.9, 121.0, 127.3, 127.8, 128.4, 131.4, 131.6, 137.1, 166.0 (C=O), 195.9 (C=S). Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{15}BrN_2OS_2$: C 48.61, H 3.82, N 7.09; found: C 48.56, H 3.75, N 7.00.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Funding

This work was supported and funded by Research Council of International Campus, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS-IC) and Iran National Science Foundation (INSF).

References

- [1] Tan DS. Diversity-oriented synthesis: exploring the intersections between chemistry and biology. *Nat Chem Biol.* **2005**;1:74–84.
- [2] Zarganes-Tzitzikas T, Dömling A. Modern multicomponent reactions for better drug syntheses. *Org Chem Front.* **2014**;1:834–837.
- [3] Weber L, Illgen K, Almstetter M. Discovery of new multi component reactions with combinatorial methods. *Synlett.* **1999**;1999:366–374.
- [4] Bienaymé H, Hulme C, Oddon G, et al. Maximizing synthetic efficiency: multi-component transformations lead the way. *Chem Eur J.* **2000**;6:3321–3329.
- [5] Caladas ED, Hosana Conceicua M, Miranda MCC, et al. Determination of dithiocarbamate fungicide residues in food by a spectrophotometric method using a vertical disulfide reaction system. *J Agric Food Chem.* **2001**;49:4521–4525.
- [6] Rafin C, Veignie E, Sancholle M, et al. Synthesis and antifungal activity of novel bisdithiocarbamate derivatives of carbohydrates against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. lini. *J Agric Food Chem.* **2000**;48:5283–5287.
- [7] Erian AW, Sherif SM. The chemistry of thiocyanic esters. *Tetrahedron.* **1999**;55:7957–8024.
- [8] Wood TE, Gardner JH. The synthesis of some dialkylaminoalkyl arylthiourethans and thioureas. *J Am Chem Soc.* **1941**;63:2741–2742.
- [9] Bowden K, Chana RS. Structure–activity relations. Part 6. The alkaline hydrolysis of 3-methyl-5-methylidene- and 3,5-dimethylthiazolidine-2,4-diones. The addition of thiols to 3-methyl-5-methylidenethiazolidine-2,4-dione. *J Chem Soc Perkin Trans.* **1990**;2:2163–2166.
- [10] Len C, Boulogne-Merlot A-S, Postel D, et al. Synthesis and antifungal activity of novel bis(dithiocarbamate) derivatives of glycerol. *J Agric Food Chem.* **1996**;44:2856–2858.
- [11] Schreck R, Meier B, Männel DN, et al. Dithiocarbamates as potent inhibitors of nuclear factor kappa B activation in intact cells. *J Exp Med.* **1992**;175:1181–1194.
- [12] Ha T, Li Y, Gao X, et al. Attenuation of cardiac hypertrophy by inhibiting both mTOR and NFkappaB activation in vivo. *Free Radic Biol Med.* **2005**;39:1570–1580.
- [13] Goel A, Mazur SJ, Fattah RJ, et al. Benzamide-based thiolcarbamates: a new class of HIV-1 NCp7 inhibitors. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* **2002**;12:767–770.
- [14] Mizuno T, Nishiguchi I, Okushi T, et al. Facile synthesis of S-alkyl thiocarbamates through reaction of carbamoyl lithium with elemental sulfur. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1991**;32:6867–6868.
- [15] Beji M, Sbihi H, Baklouti A, et al. Synthesis of F-alkyl N-sulfonyl carbamates and thiocarbamates. *J Fluor Chem.* **1999**;99:17–24.
- [16] Ertan M, Eckmen H, Ureten M, et al. Bazi as tetrahidro 1,3,5-tiadiazin turevi bilesiklerin antifungal etkileri uzerinde arastirmalar. *Mikrobiol Bult.* **1982**;16:268–278.
- [17] Mehta RG, Liu J, Constantinou A, et al. Cancer chemopreventive activity of brassinin, a phytoalexin from cabbage. *Carcinogenesis.* **1995**;16:399–404.
- [18] Sabol M, Kutschy P, Siegfried L, et al. Cytotoxic effect of cruciferous phytoalexins against murine L1210 leukemia and B16 melanoma. *Biologia Bratislava.* **2000**;55:701–707.
- [19] Banerjee T, DuHadaway JB, Gaspari P, et al. A key in vivo antitumor mechanism of action of natural product-based brassinins is inhibition of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase. *Oncogene.* **2008**;27:2851–2857.
- [20] Gaspari P, Banerjee T, Malachowski WP, et al. Structure–activity study of brassinin derivatives as indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase inhibitors. *J Med Chem.* **2006**;49:684–692.
- [21] Budovská M, Pilátová M, Varinská L, et al. The synthesis and anticancer activity of analogs of the indole phytoalexins brassinin, 1-methoxyspirobrassinol methyl ether and cyclobrassinin. *Bioorg Med Chem.* **2013**;21:6623–6633.
- [22] Mezencev R, Mojzis J, Pilatova M, et al. Antiproliferative and cancer chemopreventive activity of phytoalexins: focus on indole phytoalexins from crucifers. *Neoplasma.* **2003**;50:239–245.
- [23] Purkayastha RP. In handbook of phytoalexin metabolism and action. In: Daniel M, Purkayasta RP, editors. *Progress in phytoalexin research during the past 50 years*. New York: Marcell Dekker; **1995**. p. 1–39.

- [24] Pedras MS, Yaya EE, Glawischnig E. The phytoalexins from cultivated and wild crucifers: chemistry and biology. *Nat Prod Rep.* **2011**;28:1381–1405.
- [25] Hou X, Ge Z, Wang T, et al. Dithiocarbamic acid esters as anticancer agent. Part 1: 4-substituted-piperazine-1-carbodithioic acid 3-cyano-3,3-diphenyl-propyl esters. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* **2006**;16:4214–4219.
- [26] Cao SL, Wang Y, Zhu L, et al. Synthesis and cytotoxic activity of *N*-((2-methyl-4(3*H*)-quinazolinon-6-yl)methyl) dithiocarbamates. *Eur J Med Chem.* **2010**;45:3850–3857.
- [27] Cao SL, Feng YP, Jiang YY, et al. Synthesis and in vitro antitumor activity of 4(3*H*)-quinazolinone derivatives with dithiocarbamate side chains. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* **2006**;14:1425–1430.
- [28] Liu S, Liu F, Yu X, et al. The 3D-QSAR analysis of 4(3*H*)-quinazolinone derivatives with dithiocarbamate side chains on thymidylate synthase. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* **2005**;15:1915–1917.
- [29] Cao SL, Feng YP, Zheng XL, et al. Synthesis of substituted benzylamino- and heterocyclylmethylamino carbodithioate derivatives of 4-(3*H*)-quinazolinone and their cytotoxic activity. *Arch Pharm Chem Life Sci.* **2006**;339:250–254.
- [30] Malaguarnera L, Pilastrro MR, Vicari L, et al. Pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate induces apoptosis in human acute myelogenous leukemic cells affecting NF-kappaB activity. *Cancer Invest.* **2005**;23:404–412.
- [31] Grainger RS, Innocenti P. New applications of dithiocarbamates in organic synthesis. *Heteroatom Chem.* **2007**;18:568–571.
- [32] Ramazani A, Khoobi M, Torkaman A, et al. One-pot, four-component synthesis of novel cytotoxic agents 1-(5-aryl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-1-(1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)methanamines. *Eur J Med Chem.* **2014**;78:151–156.
- [33] Dianat S, Mahdavi M, Moghimi S, et al. Combined isocyanide-based multi-component Ullmann-type reaction: an efficient access to novel nitrogen-containing pentacyclic compounds. *Mol Divers.* **2015**;19:797–805.
- [34] Rasouli A, Mahdavi M, Rashidi Ranjbar P, et al. A green one-pot synthesis of *N*-alkyl-2-(2-oxoazepan-1-yl)-2-arylacetamide derivatives via an Ugi four-center, three-component reaction in water. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2012**;53:7088–7092.
- [35] Farjadmand F, Arshadi H, Moghimi S, et al. Synthesis and evaluation of novel quinazolinone-1,2,3-triazoles as inhibitors of lipoxygenase. *J Chem Res.* **2016**;40:188–191.
- [36] Shariatifar N, Rezaei M, Sayadi M, et al. In-vitro antibacterial evaluation of some fluoroquinolone derivatives against food borne bacteria. *J Sci I. R. Iran.* **2016**;27:129–133.
- [37] Pilali H, Kamazani SF, Moradi S, et al. Efficient three-step synthesis of benzo[e]imidazo[1,2-*c*][1,2,3] Triazines. *Synth Commun.* **2016**;46:563–567.
- [38] Arab S, Sadat-Ebrahimi SE, Mohammadi-Khanaposhtani M, et al. Synthesis and evaluation of chroman-4-one linked to *N*-benzyl pyridinium derivatives as new acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. *Arch Pharm Chem Life Sci.* **2015**;348:643–649.