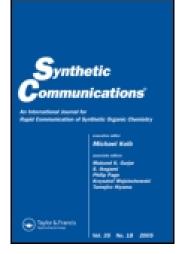
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# A NOVEL ROUTE TO SPIRO PHOSPHORUS-HETEROCYCLE VIA LAWESSON'S REAGENT

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### A NOVEL ROUTE TO SPIRO PHOSPHORUS-HETEROCYCLE VIA LAWESSON'S REAGENT

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#### ABSTRACT

2-Aryl-spiro-[5,5]-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane-2-sufides were prepared by the cyclization reaction of Lawesson's reagent with pentaerythritol and monobenzalpentaerythritol, respectively.

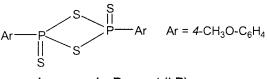
*Key Words:* Cyclization; Lawesson's reagent; Pentaerythritol; Spiro phosphorus heterocycle

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In recent years, our research interest has been focused on the development of new synthetic methodology centered around biologically active phosphorus heterocycles,<sup>1</sup> because functionalized phosphorus heterocycles and their derivatives are bioactive substances of great interest with various properties.<sup>2-6</sup> In the preceding papers,<sup>1</sup> we disclosed a methodology to prepare 5-membered and 6-membered phosphorus heterocycles with biological activity via cyclization of Lawesson's reagent, 2,4-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,2,4-dithiadiphosphetane-2,4-disulfide, with bifunctional substrates. The fact that this cyclization reaction is readily applicable to other bifunctional compounds to form different kinds of phosphorus-heterocycles prompted us to develop a new method for synthesis of spiro phosphorus-heterocycles. The preparation of spiro crown ethers and rings are of importance since their complexes play an important role in biological systems and coordination chemistry.<sup>7</sup> We report here the synthesis of 2-aryl-spiro-[5,5]-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane-2-sufides 3 and 4 starting from pentaerythritol 1 and monobenzalpentaerythritol 2 using Lawesson's reagent.



Lawesson's Reagent (LR)

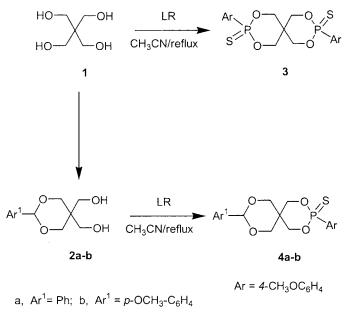
#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Lawesson's reagent reacted with pentaerythitol 1 in anhydrous acetonitrile as a solvent using 2.2:1 molar ratio at reflux under dry nitrogen for 6-8 h to afford the spiro heterocyles 3 in significant yields, as well as thioacetamide (m.p.  $113^{\circ}$ C) as a side product, as depicted in Scheme 1. Similarly, 1.1 molar equivalent of Lawesson's reagent was treated with monobenzalpentaerythritol **2a-b** to provide the ring **4a-b**. All new compounds were identified satisfactorily by elemental analyses and spectral data (IR, NMR, and MS) (Scheme 1).

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

Melting points were determined with a model  $X_4$  apparatus and are uncorrected. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra and <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra were recorded on a

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Varian XL-200 MHz spectrometer. Mass spectra were measured on a HP 5988A spectrometer. Elemental analyses were measured with a PE-2400 elementary analyzer. The IR spectra were measured by using a Shimadzu-408 instrument. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel II (10–40  $\mu$ , Hai Yang Chemical Factory of Qingdao). All solvents and materials were reagent grade and purified as required. Monobenzalpenta-erythritol **2a–b** were obtained from pentaerythritol and benzaldehyde in the usual way.<sup>8</sup> Lawesson's reagent was prepared in a yield of 75% according to published procedure.<sup>9</sup>

General procedure for synthesis of 3 and 4a–b: A three-necked flask equipped with a dropping funnel, stirrer, drying CaCl<sub>2</sub> tube and nitrogen gas inlet was charged with 10 ml of anhydrous acetonitrile and 1 mmol of pentaerythritol 1 or monobenzalpentaerythritol 2a–b. Then Lawesson's reagent (2.2 mmol, 1.1 mmol for preparation of 4a–b) was added to the flask at room temperature. After complete addition, the stirred reaction mixture was refluxed under dry nitrogen for 6–8 h until no starting materials could be detected (TLC). Evaporation of the solvent followed by column chromatography on silica gel (column size: 4 cm in diameter × 15 cm cm long; 10 grams of silica gel,  $R_f = 0.55$ ) using light petroleum ether (b.p.  $40-60^{\circ}$ C)-dry ethyl ether as eluent yielded the corresponding heterocycles **3** and **4a–b**. Yields were determined after separation on silicon gel column. The structures of the new compounds were confirmed by elemental analyses and spectral results.

**3:** m.p. 197–198°C; 0.169 g (yield 35.8%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 3.84 (s, 6H, 2 × CH<sub>3</sub>O), 4.1–4.2 (m, 8H, 4 × CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.0–8.0 (m, 8H, aromatic protons, Ar-H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR  $\delta_{\rm P}$  (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 89.09. IR v (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 750 (P=S), 1050 (P-O-C). EI-MS (int. rel) m/z (%): 472 (M<sup>+</sup>, 88). Anals. calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>6</sub>P<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: C, 48.31; H, 4.66. Found: C, 48.22; H, 4.48.

**4a:** m.p. 131–132°C; 0.127 g (yield 32.4%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 3.87 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>O), 4.0–4.2 (m, 8H, 4×CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.0–7.9 (m, 9H, aromatic protons, Ar-H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR  $\delta_{\rm P}$  (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 88.34. IR v (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 750 (P=S), 1060 (P-O-C). EI-MS (int. rel) m/z (%): 392 (M<sup>+</sup>, 48). Anals. calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>5</sub>PS: C, 58.16; H, 5.36. Found: C, 58.34; H, 5.12.

**4b:** m.p. 137–138°C; 0.162 g (yield 38.4%); <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 3.89 (s, 6H, 2 × CH<sub>3</sub>O), 4.1–4.2 (m, 8H, 4 × CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.1–7.8 (m, 8H, aromatic protons, Ar-H). IR v (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 760 (P=S), 1060 (P-O-C). EI-MS (int. rel) *m*/*z* (%): 422 (M<sup>+</sup>, 32). Anals. calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>6</sub>PS: C, 56.87; H, 5.45. Found: C, 56.63; H, 5.61.

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