

A Novel Synthesis of Thiazolo[2,3-*a*]pyridine Derivatives

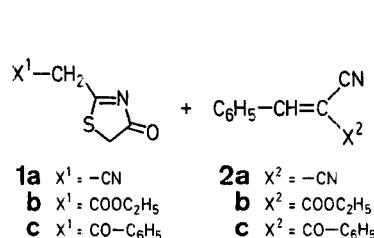
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As a part of a medicinal chemistry project we became interested in the synthesis of some thiazolo[2,3-*a*]pyridines. Derivatives of this ring system are generally synthesised via alkylation of 2-mercaptopyridine derivatives with α -functionalised reagents and subsequent cyclisation of the resulting alkylated products^{1,2,3}. This approach is limited by the accessibility of polyfunctionally substituted 2-mercaptopyridines. Two syntheses of thiazolo[2,3-*a*]pyridines from thiazoles have been reported^{4,5}. Both are limited because of the nature of the intermediates utilised in these syntheses.

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We have previously reported a simple and efficient synthesis of 2-(α -functionally substituted alkyl)-4-hydroxythiazoles **1a–c**^{6,7}. We now report a novel synthesis of thiazolo[2,3-*a*]pyridines utilising **1a–c** as starting components. Thus, it has been found that **1a** reacts with 2-cyanocinnamonic nitrile (**2a**) to yield a product **4aa** or **5aa**. Better yields were obtained using a 2:1 molar ratio of **2a**:**1a**.



Structure **5aa** was confirmed by the presence of a C=O absorption in the I.R. spectrum at $\nu = 1720\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and by independent synthesis from 2-cyanomethyl-5-benzylidene-2-thiazolin-4-one (**6a**) and **2a**. Compound **6a** was, in turn, prepared from mercaptocinnamic acid (**7**) and malononitrile.

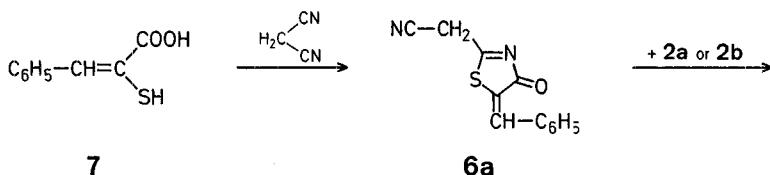
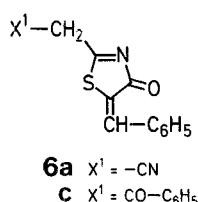
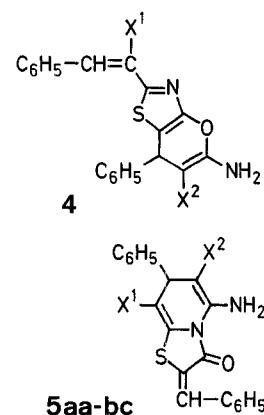


Table. *7H*-Thiazolo[2,3-*a*]pyridines **5** prepared

Product No.	X^1	X^2	Yield [%]	m.p. [°C] (solvent)	Molecular formula ^a	I.R. (KBr) $\nu [\text{cm}^{-1}]$	¹ H-N.M.R. $\delta [\text{ppm}]$
5aa	—CN	—CN	70	265° (DMF/C ₂ H ₅ OH)	C ₂₂ H ₁₄ N ₄ OS (382.4)	3420, 3320, 3230 (NH ₂); 2980, 2940 (CH); 2200 (CN); 1730 (CO); 1660 (C=C); 1630 (NH ₂)	4.50 (s, 1H); 6.73 (br s, 2H); 7.3–7.6 (m, 10H); 7.93 (s, 1H)
5ba	COOC ₂ H ₅	—CN	70	267° (dioxan)	C ₂₄ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₃ S (429.4)	3400, 3320 (NH ₂); 3000, 2950 (CH, CH ₂ , CH ₃); 2220 (CN); 1730, 1690 (CO)	1.16 (t, 3H); 4.16 (m, 2H); 4.50 (s, 1H); 6.73 (br s, 2H); 7.3–7.9 (m, 11H)
5ab	—CN	COOC ₂ H ₅	55	228° (dioxan)	C ₂₄ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₃ S (429.4)	3400, 3320 (NH ₂); 3000, 2950 (CH, CH ₂ , CH ₃); 2200 (CN); 1700, 1600 (CO); 1630 (C=C)	1.16 (t, 3H); 4.16 (m, 2H); 5.01 (s, 1H, CH); 6.66 (br s, 2H); 7.3–7.9 (m, 11H)
5ac	—CN	CO—C ₆ H ₅	55	160° (dioxan)	C ₂₈ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₂ S (461.5)	3500–3050 (NH ₂); 2200 (CN); 1730 (CO); 1670–1630 (CO, C=C)	4.73 (s, 1H); 6.83 (br s, 2H); 7.3–7.9 (m, 16H)
5bb	COOC ₂ H ₅	COOC ₂ H ₅	60	213° (dioxan)	C ₂₆ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₅ S (476.5)	3440, 3300 (NH); 3000, 2960, 2940 (CH, CH ₂ , CH ₃); 1730–1700 (CO); 1670 (CO); 1630 (C=C)	1.16 (2t, 6H); 4.16 (2q, 4H); 5.00 (s, 1H); 6.33 (br s, 2H); 7.3–7.9 (m, 11H)
5bc	COOC ₂ H ₅	CO—C ₆ H ₅	75	195° (dioxan)	C ₃₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₄ S (508.6)	3400 (NH); 3000, 2950 (CH); 1730–1700 (CO ester); 1680 (CO-ring); 1622 (C=C)	1.16 (t, 3H); 4.16 (q, 2H); 5.01 (s, 1H); 6.73 (br s, 2H); 7.3–7.9 (m, 16H)

^a Satisfactory microanalyses obtained: C ± 0.22, H ± 0.32, N ± 0.34, S ± 0.36.

Reactions of **1b** with **2a–c** proceeded similarly. In contrast, **1c** reacted with **2a–c** to give the corresponding benzylidene derivatives **6**. Formation of **5** from **1** and **2** may be assumed to proceed via the 1:2 adduct **3** which cyclises with loss of ma-



lononitrile, ethyl cyanoacetate, or benzoylacetonitrile to give the product. Further work is now in progress to explore the potential utility of **2a–c** and other α,β -unsaturated nitriles for the synthesis of other heterocyclic systems.

I.R. spectra were recorded as KBr discs using a Pye-Unicam SP-1100 spectrophotometer. ¹H-N.M.R. spectra were recorded on a Varian A-60 spectrometer using TMS as internal standard. Analytical data were obtained from the analytical data unit at Cairo University.

5-Amino-2-benzylidene-6,8-disubstituted-7-phenyl-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-7*H*-thiazolo[2,3-*a*]pyridines (5aa–bc); General Procedure:

A solution of **1a** or **1b** (0.1 mol) in ethanol (100 ml) is treated with reagent **2** (0.1 mol) then with piperidine (1 ml). The mixture is heated under reflux for 3 h and evaporated in vacuo. The residue is triturated with water, the resulting solid product is collected by filtration, and crystallised from a suitable solvent (Table).

Compounds **5** can also be obtained from the reaction of **6a** with **2a** or **2b** following the above procedure.

2-Cyanomethyl-5-benzylidene-2-thiazolin-4-one (6a):

To a solution of malononitrile (6.6 g, 0.1 mol) in acetic acid (100 ml), α -mercaptopropanoic acid (**7**; 18.0 g, 0.1 mol) is added. The mixture is heated under reflux for 3 h and then evaporated. The residue is triturated with ethanol, the resulting solid product is collected by filtration, and crystallised from ethanol to give yellow crystals; yield: 11.5 g (50%); m.p. 202 °C.

C₁₂H₈N₂OS calc. C 63.16 H 3.53 N 12.28 S 14.00
(228.2) found 63.34 3.75 12.30 13.88

I.R. (KBr): $\nu = 2960, 2950$ (CH, CH₂); 2230 (CN); 1720 cm⁻¹ (CO).

2-Benzoylmethyl-5-benzylidene-2-thiazolin-4-one (6c):

Prepared from the reaction of **1c** with **2a–c** following the general procedure for **5** to give yellow crystal of **6c**; yield: 70–80%; m.p. 184 °C (from dioxan).

C₁₈H₁₃NO₂S calc. C 70.35 H 4.26 N 4.56 S 10.41
(307.3) found 70.46 4.30 4.66 10.50

I.R. (KBr): $\nu = 1680$ cm⁻¹ (CO).

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