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Chen Jixiang <sup>a b</sup> & Geoffrey T. Crisp <sup>a</sup> <sup>a</sup> Department of Organic Chemistry , University of Adelaide , P. O. Box 498, Adelaide, Australia , 5001

<sup>b</sup> Department of Organic Chemistry, Shenyang College of Pharmacy, Shenyang City, 110015, People's Republic of China Published online: 23 Sep 2006.

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### PALLADIUM-CATALYSED COUPLING OF ORGANOTINSULFIDES WITH HETEROAROMATIC HALIDES.

Chen Jixiang<sup>1</sup> and Geoffrey T. Crisp\* Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Adelaide, P.O. Box 498, Adelaide, Australia 5001

Abstract : The palladium-catalysed coupling of 2- or 3-bromopyridine, 5-bromo or 2- chloro pyrimidine and 5-iodo-1,3-dibenzyluracil with phenyl tributyltin sulfide gave the corresponding heterocyclic phenyl sulfide in good yield.

The coupling of organostannanes with aromatic halides under the influence of a palladium catalyst represents a versatile method for carbon-carbon bond formation.<sup>2</sup> Organostannanes have been coupled to 5-halopyrimidines<sup>3</sup> and 5-iodouracil<sup>4</sup> previously to effect the elaboration of the heterocyclic compound with a carbon side chain. We have previously prepared modified uridine nucleosides by a palladium-catalysed coupling of organostannanes with suitably protected 5-iodouridine and 5-iodo-2'-deoxyuridine.<sup>5</sup> We wished to extend this methodology to thiostannanes with the view to preparing 5-thiouracil derivatives.

As a model system the coupling of phenyl tributyltin sulfide 1 with a variety of haloheterocyclic compounds was investigated.

 $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ R-X + PhSSnBu<sub>3</sub> ------ R-SPh

2-Bromo and 3-bromopyridine, 5-bromo and 2-chloropyrimidine and 5-iodo-1,3-dibenzyluracil 2 all underwent coupling with 1 in the presence of 10% Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> in toluene at 100°C and gave good yields of the expected phenylsulfide derivatives (Table 1). In addition, the coupling of ethyl tributyltin sulfide with 2 was undertaken and also gave the expected ethylthio coupled product in good yield.

Since tributytin cyanide 3 had been shown previously to couple with iodopurine nucleosides<sup>6</sup> the reaction of 3 with 2 was also briefly investigated and the 5-cyanouracil 4 was isolated in 70% yield.

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HALIDE	PRODUCT	YIELD %	FORMULA C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NS	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	
				Found 187.0454	Calculated
Br	SPh N	87	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NS	187.0463	187.0456
N Br	N SPh	94	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S	188.0407	188.0408
N N N	SPh N	95	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S	188.0417	188.0408
	BzN O Bz	89	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S	400.1230	400.1245
	BzN ON Bz	<sub>.</sub> СН <sub>3</sub> 71	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S	352.1254	352.1245
		70	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>2</sub>	317.1157	317.1164

TABLE 1 Products and Yields from Coupling Reactions

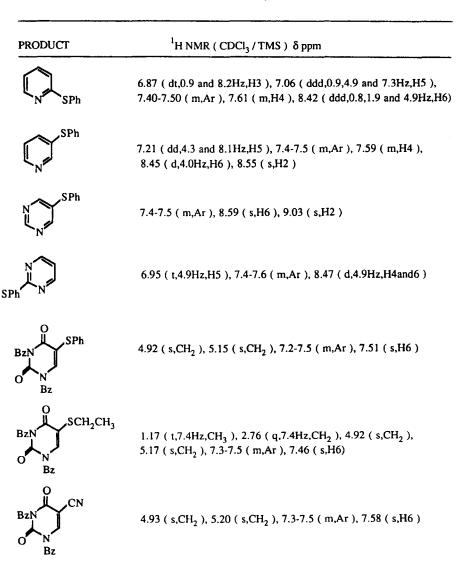


TABLE 2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR Data for Coupled Products

#### Experimental.

Organostannanes were obtained from commercial sources and were used as obtained. The palladium catalyst was prepared according to a literature procedure .<sup>7</sup> 5-Iodo-1,3-dibenzyluracil was prepared according to reference 8.

General Procedure.

To degassed toluene (10 mL) was added Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0.05 mmol), the haloheterocyclic compound (0.5 mmol) and the appropriate organostannane (0.55 mmol). The mixture was heated under nitrogen at 100°C for 24 hours. The toluene was removed under vacuum and the residue dissolved in a minimum volume of chloroform and applied to a silica gel column. The product was eluted with ethyl acetate / petroleum ether (1: 2 volume). The yields and spectroscopic data for the compounds are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

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