

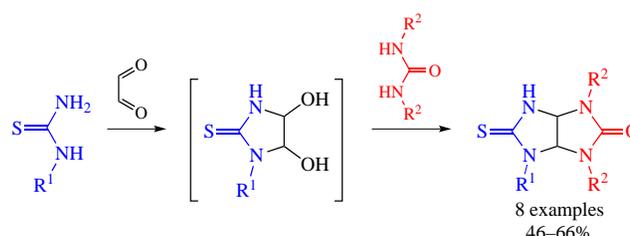
Synthesis of trialkyl semithioglycolurils from alkylthiourea-glyoxal cyclic adducts and dialkylureas

Anton A. Galochkin, Vladimir V. Baranov,* Natal'ya G. Kolotyrkina and Angelina N. Kravchenko

 N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, 119991 Moscow,
 Russian Federation. Fax: +7 499 135 5328; e-mail: Ase1313@mail.ru

DOI: 10.1016/j.mencom.2022.11.021

Condensation of 1-alkyl-4,5-dihydroxyimidazolidine-2-thiones (monoalkylthiourea-glyoxal cyclic adducts) with 1,3-dialkylureas affords novel 1,4,6-trialkylsemithioglycolurils having non-substituted NH group linked to C=S function. Such compounds can be accessed in two-stage one-pot reaction sequence from alkylthioureas and glyoxal followed by treatment of the resulting adduct with 1,3-dialkylureas.



Keywords: 1,4,6-trialkylsemithioglycolurils, one-pot synthesis, 4,5-dihydroxyimidazolidin-2-ones, 4,5-dihydroxyimidazolidine-2-thiones, alkylthioureas, dialkylureas.

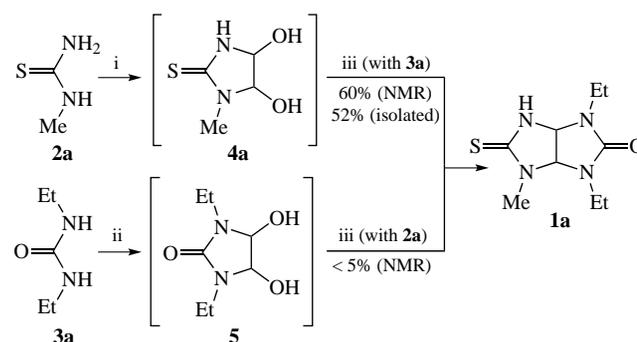
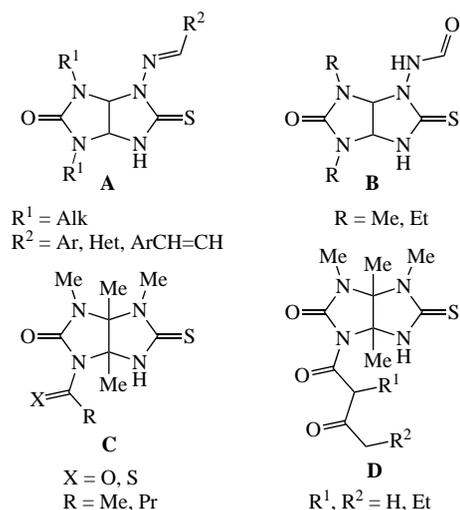
The chemistry of glycolurils (perhydroimidazo[4,5-*d*]imidazole-1(3*H*)-2,5-diones) is developing continuously.^{1–5} In the past few decades, methods for the synthesis and properties of semithioglycolurils (5-thioxoperhydroimidazo[4,5-*d*]imidazol-1(3*H*)-4-ones) have been studied.^{1,2,6–11} These compounds comprise a thioamide moiety NH–C=S that can be used as the basis for synthesizing new heterocyclic compounds. However, reactions involving semithioglycolurils (in particular, S-methylation, synthesis of iminoglycolurils and the Dimroth-type rearrangements of 1,4,6-trisubstituted semithioglycolurils) have been studied insufficiently.^{6,7,10,11}

To expand the range of compounds with the thioamide moiety, we herein developed a method for the synthesis of novel 1,4,6-trialkylsemithioglycolurils **1** by the condensation of 1-alkylated 4,5-dihydroxyimidazolidine-2-thiones (DHITs) with 1,3-dialkylureas. Known trisubstituted semithioglycolurils with the moiety of interest are represented in the literature by types **A–D**.^{1,2,7} Compounds **A**, **B** were obtained by triazine ring contraction in 5,7-dialkyl-3-hexahydro-1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*e*][1,2,4]-

triazine-6(2*H*)-thiones in reactions with aromatic aldehydes or with formic acid.^{1,2} Compounds **C** were synthesized by replacement of the oxygen atom by sulfur in 1-acyl-3,3a,4,6a-tetramethylsemithioglycoluril on treatment with the Lawesson reagent.⁷ Certain examples of compounds **D** were synthesized by rearrangements of 1,6-diacyl-3,3a,4,6a-tetramethylsemithioglycolurils on treatment with LiOCMe₂Et.⁷

These methods are not suitable for synthesizing the target semithioglycolurils **1** (Scheme 1). Therefore, we performed model reactions to synthesize 1,3-diethyl-4-methylsemithioglycoluril **1a** by two methods (see Scheme 1).

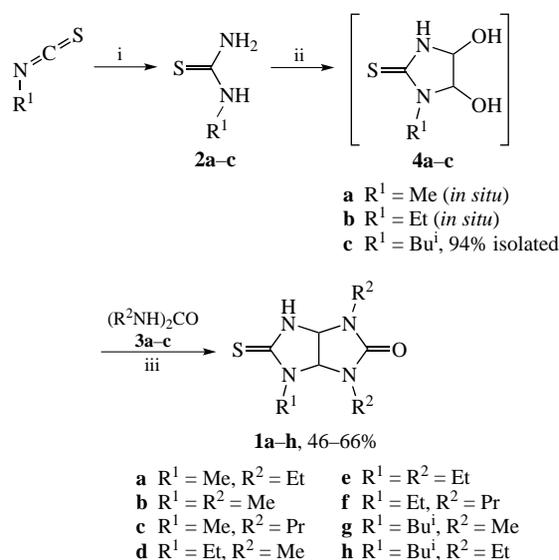
At the first stages, reactions of glyoxal with 1-methylthiourea **2a** (method 1) or 1,3-diethylurea **3a** (method 2) were performed to give 1-methylated DHIT **4a** or 1,3-diethylated 4,5-dihydroxy-1,3-diethylimidazolidin-2-one (DHI) **5**, respectively. The completeness of the reactions was estimated by ¹H NMR spectra. In both cases, the reaction mixtures were kept until complete disappearance of signals from NH-groups of thiourea **2a** and urea **3a** and appearance of proton signals of DHIT **4a** at δ 2.95 (s, 3H, Me), 4.62–4.82 (m, 2H, CH), 6.25 (d, 1H, OH, *J* 7.1), 6.54 (d, 1H, OH, *J* 7.1), 8.86 (s, 1H, NH)⁸ or DHI **5** at δ 1.08 (t, 6H, Me), 3.15 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 3.30 (m, 2H, NCH₂),



Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: i, glyoxal trimer dihydrate (1/3 equiv.), H₂O, 50 °C, 1 h; ii, glyoxal trimer dihydrate (1/3 equiv.), H₂O, 50 °C, 7 h; iii, **3a** or **2a** (1 equiv.), HCl, 76–80 °C, 15 min.

4.70 (s, 2H, CH).^{12,13} The specific feature of our procedure is that a freshly prepared aqueous solution of glyoxal trimer dihydrate is used instead of the commercial 40% aqueous glyoxal solution.^{8,12} Compounds **4a** and **5** were formed in quantitative yields and were further used without isolation in the reactions with 1,3-diethylurea or 1-methylthiourea, respectively, similarly to the synthesis of 1-substituted semithioglycolurils from 1-substituted ureas and DHIT.⁹ We used the ¹H NMR monitoring of dry reaction mixture aliquots (after 5, 10, 15, 20 min). The estimation was based on the disappearance of proton signals for the CH₃CH₂ group of urea **3a** at δ 0.97 (t, 6H)¹⁴ and appearance of new proton signals for the CH₃CH₂ group semithioglycoluril **1a** at δ 1.06 (t, 3H) and 1.10 (t, 3H). The maximum yield of product **1a** (60%) was observed in the condensation of DHIT **4a** with urea **2a** after 15 min (isolated yield 52%). Longer processing, raising the temperature to the boiling point, and acid catalysis (0.08, 0.04 or 0.12 ml of conc. HCl) did not improve the yield. In the reverse synthesis comprising DHI **5** and 1-methylthiourea **2a** (method 2), the yield of compound **1a** did not exceed 5% under similar conditions.

Method 1 was used to synthesize a series of 1,3,4-trialkylsemithioglycolurils **1a–h** in reasonable yields (Scheme 2).[†] To synthesize compounds **1a–f**, at stage ii we performed reactions of glyoxal trimer dihydrate with 1-methyl- and 1-ethylthioureas **2a,b** to *in situ* obtain the corresponding



Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, NH₃, MeOH, 50–55 °C, 3 h; ii, glyoxal trimer dihydrate (1/3 equiv.), H₂O, 50 °C, 1 h; iii, (R²NH)₂CO **3a–c**, H₂O, HCl, 76–80 °C, 15 min.

[†] *Synthesis of compounds 1a–f (general procedure).* A suspension of 1-substituted thiourea **2a,b** (3.0 mmol) and glyoxal trimer dihydrate (0.210 g, 1.0 mmol) in water (10 ml) was stirred at 50 °C for 1 h. Then HCl (80 μl, 35% aq.) and the corresponding 1,3-disubstituted urea **3a–c** (2.5 mmol) were added, and this was stirred at 76–80 °C for 15 min. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted with CHCl₃ (2 × 10 ml). The organic extract was evaporated to dryness, and the residue was triturated with EtOAc. The resulting solid crude product was filtered and recrystallized from water.

Synthesis of semithioglycolurils 1g,h (general procedure). A suspension of DHIT **4c** (0.475 g, 2.5 mmol) and the corresponding 1,3-disubstituted urea **3a,b** (2.5 mmol) in water (10 ml) with addition of HCl (80 μl, 35% aq.) was stirred at 76–80 °C for 15 min. In case of compound **1g**, water (5 ml) was added, the mixture was heated to boiling and filtered hot. The filtrate was cooled to room temperature, and the precipitate of compound **1g** that formed was filtered off. In the preparation of **1h**, the product did not precipitate and was extracted with CHCl₃ (10 ml). This extract was evaporated to dryness, and the residue was recrystallized from EtOAc (4 ml).

DHITs **4a,b**, which were used at stage iii in condensations with 1,3-dialkylureas **3a–c**. Compounds **1g,h** were obtained by the reaction of 1,3-dialkylureas **3a,b** with pure 1-isobutyl-containing DHIT **4c**. Compound **4c** could be obtained pure as it precipitated during its preparation due to poor solubility in water.

The required starting 1,3-dipropylurea **3c** was synthesized from 1-propylurea and PrBr.¹⁵ Commercially unavailable thioureas **2b,c**^{16,17} were synthesized in quantitative yields by a modified technique reported previously¹⁸ when gaseous ammonia was bubbled through solutions of the corresponding isothiocyanates in MeOH.

To summarize, two reverse methods for the synthesis of semithioglycolurils **1** by condensation of 1-alkylated DHIT **4** with 1,3-dialkylurea **3** (method 1) or 1,3-dialkylated DHI **5** with alkylthiourea **2** (method 2) were tested, the practical one having been method 1. New eight 1,4,6-trialkylsemithioglycolurils were obtained in two-stage one-pot reactions of alkylthioureas with glyoxal followed treatment with 1,3-dialkylureas.

This work was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project RSF 22-23-00769, <https://rscf.ru/en/project/22-23-00769/>).

Online Supplementary Materials

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at doi: 10.1016/j.mencom.2022.11.021.

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Received: 22nd August 2022; Com. 22/6985