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Synthesis and spectral characterization of some new 2- (substituted)-5-methyl/chloro-2,3-dihydro-1,3,2 λ^5 - benzoxazaphosphol - 2 -thiones / -2- ones

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ABSTRACT

Synthesis of 2-(substituted)-5-methyl / 5-chloro2,3-dihydro-1,3,2 λ 5benzoxaza- phosphol- 2- thiones / 2 - ones was accomplished in a two - step process. The structures of these compounds was confirmed by analytical and spectral data (IR, ¹H, ¹³C, ³¹P NMR and Mass). © 2012 Trade Science Inc. - INDIA

4-methyl-2-

4-methyl-2-aminophenol; 4-chloro-2-aminophenol; Thiophosphoryl chloride; Phosphoryl chloride; Phenols; Aromatic amines.

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphorus compounds being ubiquitous in nature, found multifaceted applications^[1,2]. Organophosphorus esters are commercial pesticides^[2] and insecticides^[3-6]. Cyclophosphamide is a well known anticancer agent^[7]. This background provided great impetus for a systematic research in the synthesis of new organophosphorus heterocycles containing O, N, and S with potential bio-activity.

Organic compounds containing two same or different facile groups such as $-NH_2$, -OH, -SH were largely used as substrates in the synthesis of organophosphorus heterocycles. Reagents like phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus oxychloride, their alkyl / aryl derivatives and alkyl / aryl phosphites were used for cyclocondensation, in the preparation of intermediates and final products. Koizumi et al.^[8] reported the formation of 2-phenoxy 3, 4 –dihydro–1H–1, 3, 2–benzoxazaphophole– 2–oxides by reacting 2–amino phenol with phenyl phosphoro dichloridates.

Syam Prasad et al.^[9] reported the synthesis of 5 – substituted–2–(methoxy phenyl)–3H–benzo[1,3,2]oxaza phosphole-2-sulfides by the condensation of 4chloro/methyl amino phenol with Lawesson's reagent. Zimmer and Sill^[10] prepared the pyridine analog of Benzodiazophosphole - 2 – oxide and this compound also proved to be an effective anti-cancer agent. Venkateswarlu et al.^[11] reported the synthesis of 2-(substituted)-1, 3, $2\lambda^5$ –oxazaphosphinan–2–ones/-2thiones from 3–aminopropanol.

Organo phosphorus cyclic compounds with oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen in the ring system are expected to be more active due to the presence of hetero atoms. In view of this applicability, synthesis of new 2–substi-

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tuted–5–methyl / 5 - chloro - 2, 3-dihydro-1, 3, 2 λ^{5} benzoxazaphosphol - 2-thiones / - 2 - ones was accomplished with good to moderate yields.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined in open capillary tubes on a Mel-Temp apparatus and were uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded in KBr pellets on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR 1000 spectrophotometer. The ¹H, ¹³C and ³¹P NMR spectra were taken on Bruker ACF NMR spectrophotometer operating at 400 MHz, 100 MHz and 161.89 MHz respectively, in CDCl₃ and were referenced to TMS (¹H and ¹³C) and 85% H₃PO₄ (³¹P). Mass spectral data were collected on LCMS – 2010A, Shimadzu Spectrometer.

Synthesis of 5-methyl-2-(2-toluidino)-2, 3 - dihydro - 1, 3, 2, λ^5 -benzoxazaphosphol-2-thione (6)

Phosphoryl chloride (0.31 g, 0.002 mole) in 20 mL of benzene was added drop wise over a period of 20 minutes to a stirred solution of 4-methyl-2-aminophenol (0.245 g, 0.002 mole) and TEA (0.404 g, 0.004 mole) in 30 mL of dry benzene at 0°C. After the addition, the temperature of the reaction was raised to $45 - 55^{\circ}$ C and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours. Completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC analysis (hexane and ethyl acetate 3:1). After cooling the reaction mixture, 2-methyl aniline (0.201 g, 0.002 mole), TEA (0.201 g, 0.002 mole) were added at 20°C in situ and raised the temperature to $45 - 55^{\circ}$ C. Stirring of the reaction mixture was continued for 4 hours. Completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC (hexane and ethyl acetate 3:1). The precipitated triethylamine hydrochloride was removed by filtration and the solvent was removed from the filtrate in a rota-evaporator. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (60-120 mesh) as adsorbent using hexane and ethyl acetate (2:1) as an eluent to afford the analytically pure 5-methyl - 2 - (2-toluidino) - 2, 3-dihydro-1,3,2 λ^{5} benzox azaphosphol - 2 - one (6). All other compounds are prepared by following the same procedure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A simple two-step procedure, for the synthesis

of 2-substituted bezoxazaphosphol-2-thiones/-2ones with moderate yields has been employed. Synthesis of the title compounds (**3-12**) was accomplished in a two - step process. The synthetic route involves the condensation of 4-methyl-2-aminophenol / 4chloro-2-aminophenol (**1**) with thiophosphoryl chloride / phosphoryl chloride in dry benzene in the presence of triethylamine (TEA) at 45 - 55°C with the continuous stirring of the reaction mixture for 4-6 hours to afford the corresponding intermediate 2 chloro -5 - methyl - 2,3-dihydro-1,3,2 λ^5 benzoxazaphosphol-2-thione / 2-chloro- 5-chloro – 2, 3 dihydro – 1, 3, 2 λ^5 - benzoxaza phosphol -2one (**2**). The progress of the reaction was followed by TLC (hexane - ethyl acetate, 3:1).

In the second step, the intermediate compound (2) was reacted in situ with various phenols and aromatic amines, in dry benzene in the presence of TEA to obtain the title compounds (3-12) in moderate yields. The triethylamine hydrochloride formed in the reaction being insoluble in benzene was separated by filtration. The second step of the reaction was completed at 45-55°C by continuous stirring of the reaction mixture for 3-5 hours. The progress of the reaction was followed by TLC (hexane – ethyl acetate, 3:1). The crude products obtained after removing the solvent, from the filtrate by rota-evavoparator, were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane-ethyl acetate, 7:3). All the title compounds were readily soluble in polar solvents and melted in the range of 135 – 162°C (3-8) and 214 – 226°C (9-12). Their yields were in the range of 50-81%.

The synthetic and analytical data of compounds (**3-12**) are given in the TABLE 1. The IR data and ³¹P NMR data are presented in TABLE 2. The compounds (**3-12**) exhibited stretching frequencies in the regions 709-772 (P=S), 1227-1233 (P=O), 3361-3470 (N-H) and 940-1022, 1160-1219 cm⁻¹ (P-O-C_{(aromatic}))^[12].

The proton NMR spectral data of the compounds are furnished in the TABLE 3. The aromatic protons showed a complex multiplet in the region $\delta 6.3 - 7.5$ ppm. C-5-CH₃ proton signal appeared as singlet in the range of $\delta 2.11 - 2.32$. Ar-NH _(endocyclic) proton resonated in the region of $\delta 5.45-5.69$ ppm as a doublet with J a value ≈ 20 Hz due to its coupling with the

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Scheme 1

FABLE 1 : Physical and analytical data of the compound	S
3-12)	

FABLE 2 : IR and ³¹ P NMF	data for the compounds (3-12	2)
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I R Frequencies in cm⁻¹

	m.p.	Viold	Molecular	Elemental Analysis			
Comp.		(0())	Family	Fouun	d (Cal	cd.) %	
_	C	(%)	Formula	С	Н	Ν	
3	135-137	67	C., H., N. PSO.	58.65	3.89	8.46	
5	155-157	07	$C_{16} \Pi_{13} \Pi_{2} \Pi_{5} O_{2}$	(58.53)	(3.96)	(8.53)	
4	138-140	69	C., H., NPSO	57.82	4.76	4.87	
-	150-140	07	$C_{14} m_{14} m_{14} m_{502}$	(57.73)	(4.81)	(4.81)	
5	146 148	81	C H NDSO	62.41	4.22	4.19	
5	140-140	01	$C_{17} \Pi_{14} \Pi_{15} O_2$	(62.38)	(4.28)	(4.28)	
6	152 154	72	C U N DSO	57.85	5.21	9.72	
0	152-154	12	$C_{14} \Pi_{15} \Pi_2 \Gamma_{50}$	$_{14} \Pi_{15} \Pi_{2} PSO$ (57.93) (5	(5.17)	(9.65)	
7	156 159	64	C U N DSO	48.63	3.69	13.12	
/	150-158	04	$C_{13} \Pi_{12} \Pi_{3} \Gamma_{3} C_{3}$	(48.59)	(3.73)	(13.08)	
0	160-162	50	C II N DSO	62.57	4.57	8.62	
0	100=102	20	$C_{17} \Pi_{15} \Pi_2 PSO$	(62.57)	(4.60)	(8.58)	
0	214 216	50		51.06	3.24	4.88	
9	214-210	30	$C_{12} \Pi_9 \text{ NPCIO}_3$	(51.15)	(3.19)	(4.97)	
10	210 220	51		52.79	3.72	4.67	
10	218-220	54	$C_{13} \Pi_{11} \text{ NPCIO}_3$	(52.79)	(3.72)	(4.73)	
11	210 220	55		52.79	3.72	4.67	
11	210-220	35	$C_{13} \Pi_{11} \text{ NPCIO}_3$	(52.79)	(3.74)	(4.76)	
12	224 224	50		45.54	2.55	4.35	
12	224-220	50	$C_{12} \Pi_8 \text{ INFCIO}_3$	(45.57)	(2.53)	(4.43)	

³¹P NMR^a P-O-C_(aromatic) Comp. ррт б P=S P=O -NH P - O 0 - C 3 940 1160 709 3411 67.37 _ 4 751 3470 962 1202 59.62 _ 5 769 3394 980 1194 66.56 6 772 3372 1022 1219 62.15 _ 7 750 994 1178 3361 64.42 _ 8 762 3422 998 1192 61.79 9 1227 3418 955 1206 -41.5 _ 10 1233 3413 955 1214 -41.5 _ 11 1229 3415 951 1`206 -41.5 _ 12 1229 3414 956 1210 -41.5

 $\overline{a = 85\% H_3PO_4}$ external standard

These amidic protons presence were confirmed by a D_2O exchange experiments.

The ¹³C NMR spectral data of these compounds (**3-12**) are presented in TABLE 4. ¹³C NMR spectral data was assigned based on additivity rules, intensity of signals, carbon coupling with phosphorus

neighbouring phosphorus^[13]. Ar-NH $_{(exocyclic)}$ proton of 6, 7, 8 resonated as doublet in the region of δ 6.29 – 8.07 ppm with a J value in the range of 8.0–9.2 Hz.



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TABL	E 3	: ¹ H NM	R spectral data ^{a,b} of compounds (3-1	2)

Comp	A 11	C 5 CH	Ar–NH	Ar–NH	
Comp.	Аг-н	С-5-СН3	(endocyclic)	(exocyclic)	
2	6.44-7.49	2.11	5.56		
3	(m, 9H)	(s, 3H)	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	-	
4	6.38-7.23	2.17	5.64		
4	(m, 7H)	(s, 3H)	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	-	
5	6.47-7.31	2.24	5.69		
3	(m, 10H)	(s, 3H)	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	-	
6	6.34-7.32	2.26	5.67	6.29	
0	(m, 7H)	(s, 3H)	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	(d, J=8.0 Hz)	
7	6.43-7.23	2.17	5.45	8.07	
/	(m, 7H)	(s, 3H)	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	(d, J=9.2 Hz)	
8	6.39-7.27	2.32	5.54	8.0	
0	(m, 10H)	(s, 3H)	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	(d, J=8.0Hz)	
0	6.5-7.1		5.6		
2	(m)	-	(d, J=20.0 Hz)	-	
10	6.5-7.1	_	5.6	_	
10	(m)		(d, J=20.0 Hz)		
11	6.5-7.0	_	5.6	_	
	(m)		(d, J=20.0 Hz)		
12	6.5-7.5	_	5.6	-	
12	(m)	_	(d, J=19.6 Hz)	-	
a = TMS	as internal	standard b	= ppm δ		

and model compounds. The oxygen attached carbon (7a) is resonated as a doublet in the region δ 141.20-143.86 (d, ${}^{2}J_{P-Q-C} = 10$ Hz) and C-3a gave a doublet in the range δ 130.1 - 131.27 (d, ³J_{P-N-} $_{\rm C} \approx 10$ Hz). The down field signal of C-7a is due to ortho effect of oxygen atom. Nitrogen attached carbon (3a) is also deshielded and resonated in the range δ 130.1 -131.3 as a doublet (d, ²J_{P-O-C} / ²J_{P-N-C} = 2-4Hz), C-1' is resonated as a doublet due to coupling with phosphorus in the region of δ 115.0 -121.05 (d, ${}^{2}J_{P-O-C} = 5Hz$). The remaining carbons are resonated in the expected region. ³¹P NMR spectral data for all the title compounds are given in TABLE 2. ³¹P NMR chemical shifts of these compounds appeared in the region 59.62 - 67.37 ppm for compounds (3-8) and for compounds (9-12) with a value -41.5ppm^[14]. The LCMS data of compounds (6-12) are presented in the TABLE 5.

CABLE 4 : ¹³ C NMR s	spectral dataª of compounds (3-12)	

Comp.	Chemical Shifts in δ ppm
3	115.5 (C-4), 121.7 (C-5), 127.7 (C-6), 115.5 (C-7), 142.4 (C-7a), 130.4 (C-3a), 20.6 (C-5-CH ₃), 152.3 (C-1 ³), 110.1
	(C-2), 127.7 (C-3), 120.4 (C-4), 147.8 (C-5), 118 (C-6), 128.5 (C-7), 117.8 (C-8), 142.4 (C-9)
4	116.0 (C-4), 120.3 (C-5), 127.8 (C-6), 116.0 (C-7), 141.8 (C-7a), 130.2 (C-3a), 20.4 (C-5-CH ₃), 146.2 (C-1), 116.3
4	(C-2), 129.6 (C-3), 120.6 (C-4), 134.4 (C-5), 122.7 (C-6).
5	116.4 (C-4),119.2 (C-5), 129.3 (C-6), 115.2 (C-7), 141.8 (C-7a), 130.6 (C-3a), 20.8 (C-5-CH ₃), 110.6 (C-1 ³), 152.3
5	(C-2), 116.6 (C-3), 129.8 (C-4), 127.4 (C-5), 122.6 (C-6), 125.8 (C-7), 126.0 (C-8), 133.7 (C-9), 129.7 (C-10)
6	115.0 (C-4), 119.8 (C-5), 130.7 (C-6), 115.0 (C-7), 141.9 (C-7a), 130.7 (C-3a), 20.6 (C-5-CH ₃), 141.9 (C-1 ³), 115.0
0	(C-2), 119.8 (C-3), 117.7 (C-4), 130.7 (C-5), 119.8 (C-6), 18.6 (C-2?CH ₃)
7	115.7 (C-4), 120.7 (C-5), 130.2 (C-6), 116.2 (C-7), 142.5 (C-7a), 130.9 (C-3a), 20.0 (C-5-CH ₃), 150.3 (C-1), 129.6
/	(C-2?C-6?), 126.8 (C-3? C-5?), 118.3 (C-4?)
8	116.6 (C-4), 120.2 (C-5), 129.03 (C-6), 116.3 (C-7), 141.2 (C-7a), 130.1 (C-3a), 20.3 (C-5-CH ₃), 141.0 (C-1 ³), 110.2
0	(C-2), 126.9 (C-3), 118.1 (C-4), 127.8 (C-5), 126.8 (C-6), 124.3 (C-7), 120.7 (C-8), 123.8 (C-9), 132.9 (C-10)
9	120.68 (C-4), 124.06 (C-5), 129.28 (C-6), 110.54 (C-7), 143.81 (C-7a), 131.27 (C-3a), 143.84 (C-1), 124.69(C-2),
	131.06 (C-3), 125.27 (C-4), 129.26 (C-5), 121.10 (C-6)
10	120.54(C-4), 121.66 (C-5), 131.01 (C-6), 110.43 (C-7), 143.81(C-7a), 131.22 (C-3a), 143.81 (C-1 ³), 125.14 (C-2 ³),
10	139.33 (C-3), 125.37 (C-4), 128.84 (C-5), 117.89 (C-6) CH ₃ /CH2-(21.1)
12	121.05 (C-4), 125.04 (C-5), 131.06 (C-6), 110.51 (C-7), 143.86 (C-7a), 131.06 (C-3a), 148.94 (C-1'), 125.57 (C-2'),
12	131.27 (C-3'), 122.80 (C-4'), 129.25 (C-5'), 120.69 (C-6')
$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{TMS}$	as internal standard
TAD	

TABLE 5 : Mass spectral data of compounds 3, 6-12

Compound	m/z (%)
3	331 (M+3, 6), 330 (M+2, 35), 329 (M+1, 100), 282(7)
6	292 (M+2, 15), 291 (M+1, 100).
7	322 (M+1, 3), 321 (M^{+} , 100), 320 (M-1, 2).
8	326 (M ⁺ , 100), 325 (M-1, 3), 311(5), 282 (2)
9	318 (15), 317 (10), 316 (15), 315 (20), 314 (50), 313 (20), 312 (100)
10	316 (15), 315 (10), 314 (63), 313 (14), 312 (100) (M ⁺ +CH ₃)
11	316 (22), 314 (72), 313(15), 312(100)
12	316 (10), (M ⁺ +1), 315 (8) (M ⁺), 314 (52), 313 (14), 312 (100)
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