

# Synthesis of Some New Series of Hydrazono Derivatives of 2-aminobenzothiazoles

R. N. GOYAL, RAJEEV JAIN and SUDHA TYAGI

Chemistry Department, University of Roorkee, Roorkee

Manuscript received 23 November 1979, revised 14 August 1980, accepted 29 October 1980

Some new series of hydrazono derivatives of 2-aminobenzothiazoles were synthesised. 2-aminobenzothiazoles were diazotised and then coupled with reactive methylene compounds viz., 2,4-pentanedione, ethyl-2-cyanoethanoate and 5,5-dimethylcyclohexane-1,3-dione in presence of sodium acetate. The three series of compounds are expected to possess remarkable biological activity.

THE sulphur containing organic compounds have been found variegated use in medicine, e.g., anti-tuberculous<sup>1</sup>, hypnotics<sup>2</sup>, local anaesthetics<sup>3</sup>, rodentisides<sup>4</sup> and antispasmodics<sup>5</sup>. Hypoglycemic activity<sup>6</sup> has also been claimed in some derivatives of the series.

Recently the derivatives of 2-aminobenzothiazoles have been clinically tested for local anaesthetics<sup>7-9</sup>. In this communication, we are reporting the results on the synthesis of some new amino-benzothiazoles in which the arylhydrazono group has been introduced to promote greater biological activity.

## Experimental

Several derivatives of 2-aminobenzothiazoles, e.g., 3-benzothiazolylhydrazonopentane-2, 4-diones (I), 2-benzothiazolylhydrazonoethyl-2-cyanoethanoates (II), and 2-benzothiazolylhydrazono-5, 5-dimethylcyclohexane-1, 3-diones (III) with substituents such as methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, chloro and nitro were synthesised.

The parent compounds viz., 2-aminobenzothiazoles were synthesised by the method given in

literature<sup>10</sup>. These benzothiazoles were diazotised<sup>11,12</sup> and subsequently coupled with reactive methylene compounds e.g., 2,4-pentanedione, ethyl-2-cyanoethanoate and 5,5-dimethylcyclohexane-1,3-dione. Coupling reactions of aromatic diazo compounds with nitroparaffins<sup>13,14</sup> and reactive methylene compounds such as 2,4-pentanedione, 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione-1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanedione, ethylacetooacetate, cyanoacetooacetate<sup>15-20</sup>, phenol ethers, polyalkoxybenzene, resorcinol and phloroglucinol<sup>21</sup> etc are known from a long time. The following procedure was adopted for synthesising the above mentioned hydrazono derivatives of 2-aminobenzothiazoles.

The required derivatives of 2-aminobenzothiazoles (3.75 g, 0.025 mol) were dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid (6.2 ml) and water (6.2 ml). The mixture was cooled to 0° in an ice bath. To this sodium nitrite (1.75 g, 0.025 mol), cooled to 0°, was added in small portions. The diazonium salts so obtained were filtered into cooled mixture of sodium acetate (15.0 gm) (in 40 ml ethyl alcohol) and reactive methylene compound (0.025 mol) : 2,4-pentanedione (2.5 g, 0.025 mol), ethyl 2-cyanoethanoate (2.8 g, 0.025 mol) and 5,5-dimethylcyclohexane-1,3-dione (3.5 g, 0.025 mol) for synthesising the I, II and III series of compounds respectively.

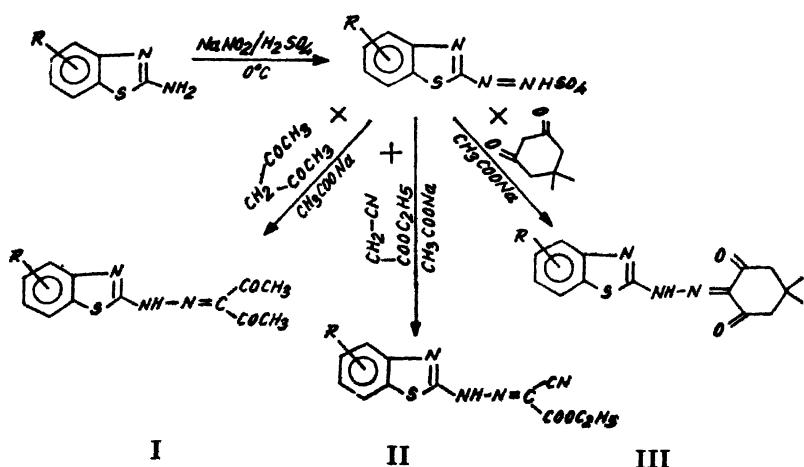
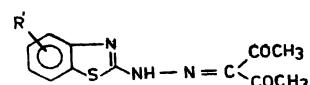
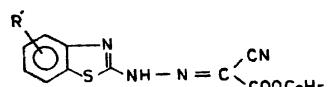


TABLE 1—CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME 3-BENZOTHIAZOLYLHYDRAZONOPENTANE-2,4-DIONES



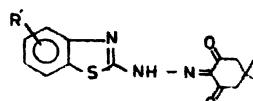
Sl. No.	R	m.p. °C	Yield	Colour	Formula	Analytical data		
						C%	H%	N%
1.	H	187	68	Yellowish Brown	$C_{12}H_{11}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 55.1 Found 55.0	4.2 4.0	16.0 15.8
2.	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	182	66	Brown	$C_{12}H_{13}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 56.7 Found 56.4	4.7 4.4	15.2 15.1
3.	5-CH <sub>3</sub>	165	65	Brown	$C_{12}H_{13}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 56.7 Found 56.5	4.7 4.4	15.0 15.2
4.	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	170	65	Brown	$C_{12}H_{13}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 56.7 Found 56.4	4.7 4.6	15.0 14.4
5.	4-OCH <sub>3</sub>	235	70	Brownish Red	$C_{12}H_{13}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 53.6 Found 53.4	4.4 4.0	14.2 14.2
6.	6-OCH <sub>3</sub>	247	69	Green	$C_{12}H_{13}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 53.6 Found 53.9	4.4 4.0	14.4 14.0
7.	4-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	125	64	Yellow	$C_{14}H_{15}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 55.0 Found 55.1	4.9 4.8	13.7 13.5
8.	6-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	160	65	Brown	$C_{14}H_{15}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 55.0 Found 55.1	4.9 4.7	13.7 13.6
9.	4-Cl	210	68	Yellow	$C_{12}H_{10}ClN_2SO_2$	Cal. 48.7 Found 48.6	9.3 9.3	14.2 14.0
10.	5-Cl	146	68	Yellow	$C_{12}H_{10}ClN_2SO_2$	Cal. 48.7 Found 48.6	3.8 3.2	14.2 14.0
11.	6-Cl	180	64	Brown	$C_{12}H_{10}ClN_2SO_2$	Cal. 48.7 Found 48.5	3.3 3.3	14.2 14.0
12.	4,7-(Cl) <sub>2</sub>	100	68	Yellow	$C_{12}H_9Cl_2N_2SO_2$	Cal. 49.6 Found 49.5	2.7 2.7	12.7 12.4
13.	4,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	159	68	Yellow	$C_{14}H_{15}N_2SO_2$	Cal. 58.1 Found 58.0	5.1 5.2	14.5 14.2
14.	6-NO <sub>2</sub>	233	69	Yellow	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4SO_4$	Cal. 47.0 Found 47.1	9.2 9.1	18.3 18.2

TABLE 2—CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME 2-BENZOTHIAZOLYLHYDRAZONOTHIYL-2-CYANOTHANOATE



Sl. No.	R	m.p. °C	Yield	Colour	Formula	Analytical data		
						C%	H%	N%
1.	H	190	68	Yellow	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 52.5 Found 52.4	3.6 3.5	20.4 20.4
2.	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	132	65	Yellow	$C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 54.1 Found 54.0	4.1 4.0	19.4 19.2
3.	5-CH <sub>3</sub>	210	66	Brown	$C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 54.1 Found 54.0	4.1 3.9	19.4 19.2
4.	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	225	65	Brown	$C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 54.1 Found 54.0	4.1 4.0	19.4 19.1
5.	4-OCH <sub>3</sub>	135	64	Brown	$C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 51.3 Found 51.0	3.9 3.8	18.4 18.3
6.	6-OCH <sub>3</sub>	205	64	Yellow	$C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 51.3 Found 51.2	3.9 3.8	18.4 18.2
7.	6-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	180	66	Brown	$C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 52.8 Found 51.9	4.4 4.2	17.6 16.9
8.	5-Cl	118	67	Brownish Black	$C_{12}H_9N_4ClO_2S$	Cal. 46.6 Found 46.5	2.9 2.8	18.1 18.1
9.	6-Cl	110	67	Black	$C_{12}H_9N_4ClO_2S$	Cal. 46.6 Found 46.6	2.9 2.7	18.1 18.0
10.	4,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	125	66	Yellow	$C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_2S$	Cal. 55.6 Found 55.5	4.6 4.5	18.5 18.0
11.	6-NO <sub>2</sub>	120	68	Yellow	$C_{12}H_9N_4O_2S$	Cal. 45.1 Found 45.0	2.8 2.7	21.9 21.4

TABLE 3—CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME 2-BENZOTHIAZOLYLHYDRAZONO-5,5-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANE-1,3-DIONES



Sl. No.	R	m.p. °C	Yield %	Formula	Colour	Analytical data		
						C%	H%	N%
1.	H	177	68	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Yellow	Cal. 59.8 Found 59.7	4.9 4.8	18.9 18.8
2.	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	122	66	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Brown	Cal. 60.9 Found 60.8	5.3 5.3	18.3 18.2
3.	5-CH <sub>3</sub>	161	65	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Yellow	Cal. 60.9 Found 60.7	5.3 5.2	18.2 18.1
4.	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	198	65	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Brown	Cal. 60.9 Found 60.5	5.3 5.2	18.3 18.0
5.	4-OCH <sub>3</sub>	200	64	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Yellow	Cal. 58.0 Found 58.1	5.1 5.0	12.6 12.4
6.	6-OCH <sub>3</sub>	210	65	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Yellow	Cal. 58.0 Found 58.2	5.1 4.9	12.6 12.4
7.	4-Cl	135	66	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> SCl	Yellow	Cal. 53.6 Found 53.5	4.1 4.0	12.5 12.3
8.	5-Cl	103	66	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> SCl	Yellow	Cal. 53.6 Found 53.4	4.1 4.0	12.5 12.4
9.	4-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	177	64	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Yellow	Cal. 59.3 Found 58.9	5.5 5.0	12.1 12.0
10.	6-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	140	65	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Brown	Cal. 59.3 Found 59.2	5.5 5.0	12.1 12.0
11.	4,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	167	64	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	Yellow	Cal. 62.0 Found 61.8	5.7 5.5	12.7 12.6

All the melting points (I-III Series) were uncorrected and were determined by Kofler hot stage apparatus.

The products so precipitated were filtered, washed with water and recrystallised from ethyl-alcohol. The characteristics of all these compounds are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The structures were confirmed on the basis of elemental analysis and ir spectra. Though the presence of a nitro group in the 6-position of the benzothiazole ring inhibits diazotisation of 2-amino group<sup>22</sup>, the electron withdrawing nature of this group enhances the electrophilic character of the resulting diazonium cation by increasing the positive charge on the diazo group thereby making the coupling easy. Thus yield of the nitro derivative is not low as may be expected due to weakened basic character of amino group in it.

#### IR spectra :

The ir spectral data provide evidence in support of structures I, II and III for these series of compounds.

Characteristic bands in the region 1600-1630 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1480-1550 cm<sup>-1</sup> due to the presence of -C=N- and -NH-N=C- grouping respectively, were given by all these compounds.

Sharp peaks for -C=O at about 1690 cm<sup>-1</sup> was obtained in case of 3-benzothiazolylhydrazono-pentane-2, 4-diones(I). All the 2-benzothiazolylhydrazonoethyl-2-cyanoethanoates(II) gave characteristic peaks at 2200-2220 cm<sup>-1</sup> of -C≡N group.

A peak at about 1680-1700 cm<sup>-1</sup>, characteristic of cyclic -C=O in case of 2-benzothiazolylhydrazono-5, 5-dimethylcyclohexane-1, 3-diones(III) was also distinguishable.

#### Acknowledgement

Thanks are due to Dr. W. U. Malik, Professor and Head of the Chemistry Department, University of Roorkee, Roorkee under whom guidance the present work was done. Two of the authors (S.T.) and (R.J.) are also thankful to CSIR, New Delhi for financial assistance.

#### References

- P. C. EISMAN, E. A. KONOPKA and R. L. MAYER, *Amer. Rev. Tuber.*, 1954, **70**, 121, 181.
- J. S. BUCK and E. J. DEBEER, *U. S. Patent*, 2, 250, 196, (*Chem. Abs.*, 1914, **35**, 8212).
- R. O. CLINTON, U. J. SALVADOR, S. C. LASKOWSKI and C. M. SUTTER, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1948, **70**, 950.
- A. SCHOBERAL and G. WICHLER, *Angew Chem.*, 1955, **67**, 417.
- D. F. DOGERING, *Organic Nitrogen Compounds*, Univ. Litho, Printers, Michigan, U. S. A., 1945, **60**, 454.
- H. RASKOVA and Z. VOLTAVA, *Z. Arch. Intern. Pharma.*, 1950, **82**, 85, (*Chem. Abs.*, 1950, **44**, 7982).
- P. N. BHARGAVA and M. G. R. NAIR, *J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 1957, **34**, 42.
- R. D. SHARMA, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Roorkee, 1976.

9. P. N. SRIVASTAVA, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Roorkee, 1970.
10. A. HUGERSHOFF, *Ber.*, 1901, **34**, 3130 ; 1903, **36**, 3121.
11. JOHNSON and HAMILTON, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1949, **71**, 74.
12. (a) ERLENMEYER *et al.*, *Helv. Chim. Acta.*, 1940, **23**, 828.  
(b) ELDERFIELD and SHORT, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1953, **18**, 1092.
13. V. MEYER and G. AMBUHL, *Ber.*, 1875, **8**, 1073.
14. J. JUBLIN, *Ber.*, 1877, **10**, 2087.
15. F. D. CHATTAWAY and R. J. LYNE, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1933, 489.
16. F. D. CHATTAWAY and R. J. LYNE, *Proc. Roy. Soc., London*, 1932, **137A**, 489.
17. F. D. CHATTAWAY and D. R. ASHWORTH, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1933, 143.
18. C. BEYER and L. CLARSEN, *Ber.*, 1888, **21**, 1697.
19. H. G. GARG and R. A. SHARMA, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1970, **59**, 1691.
20. K. RUCKEBERG, *J. Prakt. Chem.*, 1894, **49**, 321.
21. H. ZOLLINGER, "Azo and Diazo Chemistry", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1961.
22. R. C. ELDERFIELD, "Heterocyclic Compounds, Vol. 5", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1957.