

Exploring the reaction of multifunctional allylic bromides with *N,S*-dinucleophiles: isothiuronium salts and analogs as useful motifs to assemble the 1,3-thiazine core

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Abstract

The reactivity profile of allylic bromides (derived from the Morita-Baylis-Hillman reaction) towards thiourea derivatives and further transformations of the resulting isothiuronium bromides are described. Isothiuronium salts, prepared in near quantitative yields, undergo a selective acetylation or a base-promoted intramolecular cyclization to give 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones in good overall yields. Besides the simplicity of the reaction, conditions, and purification steps, the methods presented here furnished high-purity products. The structural characterization of representative compounds was unequivocally confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis.

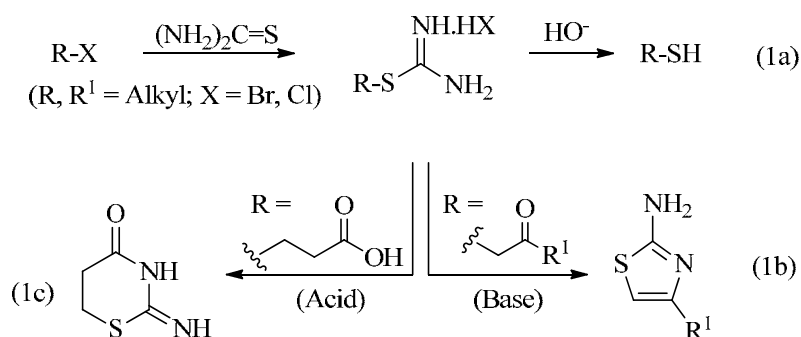
Keywords: Allylic bromide, isothiuronium salt, 1,3-thiazinone, aqueous solvent

Introduction

Isothiuronium salts have attracted the attention of the scientific community due to their unique chemical and biological properties.¹ They have been explored as prodrugs of the alcohol-deterrent cyanamide,² as agonists of GABA-type receptors,³ as local anesthesiophores,⁴ and as cationic detergents for the template-assisted assembly of plasmid DNA into stable nanomeric particles.⁵ Isothiuronium-containing molecules are also widely employed in the selective recognition of anions,⁶ particularly oxo-anions such as phosphates, sulfates and carboxylates.⁷ Isothiuronium salts are typically obtained through the displacement reaction of alkyl halides with thiourea and serve as convenient starting materials for the preparation of thiols due to their

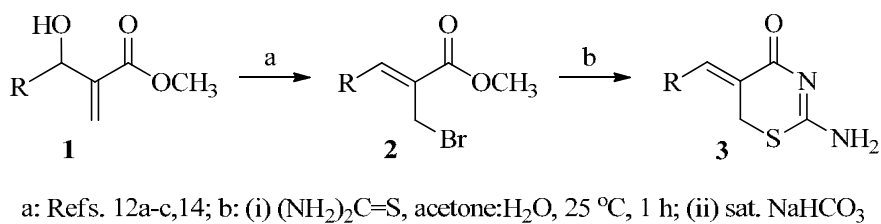
propensity to undergo cleavage of the amidino group by base-mediated solvolysis (Scheme 1a).⁸ It is known that the rate of the cleavage of the isothiuronium group is highly pH-dependent and occurs very fast even under mild alkaline conditions.⁵ However, the fate of the isothiuronium salt as an electrophile in aqueous alkaline medium can be dramatically changed if other competitive electrophilic sites are available. For instance, the well-studied synthesis of 2-aminothiazoles⁹ from α -bromoketones and thiourea derivatives involves the intermediacy of reactive isothiuronium salts that undergo cyclization even in the absence of a base¹⁰ (Scheme 1b).

While five-membered rings can be made available using this methodology, the homologous cyclization to afford the 1,3-thiazine framework has been rather underexplored, studies being restricted to simple β -haloacids such as 3-chloropropionic acid¹¹ (Scheme 1c).



Scheme 1

As part of our research interest in synthetic transformations¹² involving Morita-Baylis-Hillman adducts¹³ **1**, we recently reported that reaction of diverse allylic bromides **2** with thiourea in aqueous acetone and subsequent treatment of the intermediate isothiuronium salts with aqueous bicarbonate furnished 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones **3** in high yields under mild conditions¹⁴ (Scheme 2).



Scheme 2

Herein, we present a full account of the preparation of isothiuronium salts and 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones derived from Morita-Baylis-Hillman adducts, their selective acetylation in aqueous alkaline medium and further transformations wherein the thioureido unit plays a direct role.

Results and Discussion

Preparation of isothiuronium salts

Treatment of allylic bromides **2a-h** (readily available from the bromination of Morita-Baylis-Hillman adducts **1** with LiBr in acidic medium^{12a,c}) with 0.95 equiv of thiourea **4a** (Figure 1) in aqueous acetone at room temperature furnished, in near quantitative yields, the corresponding isothiuronium salts **5a-h**, which were easily isolated in pure form after an operationally simple work-up consisting of evaporating the solvent followed by trituration of the residue with a mixture of ether/CH₂Cl₂ (Scheme 3 and Table 1). Salts **5a-h** are stable crystalline solids that can be stored for months at 0 °C without any noticeable decomposition.

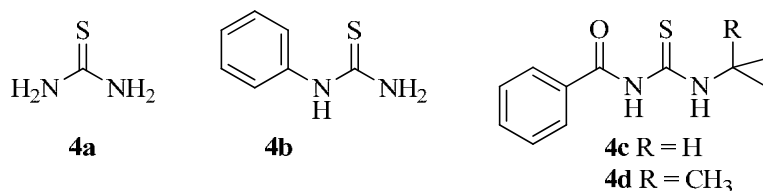
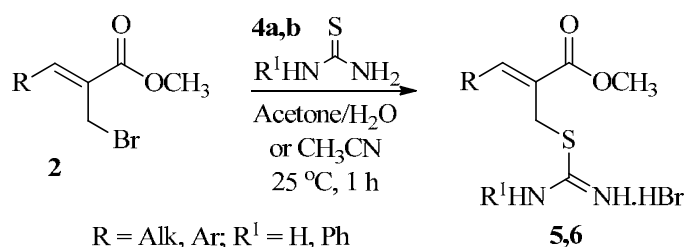


Figure 1



Scheme 3

Table 1. Synthesis of isothiuronium salts **5** and **6**

Entry	R	R ¹	Product	Yield (%) ^a
1	C ₆ H ₅	H	5a	95
2	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	H	5b	94
3	3,4-(OCH ₂ O)C ₆ H ₃	H	5c	95
4	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	H	5d	94
5	2-ClC ₆ H ₄	H	5e	91
6	2-C ₁₀ H ₇	H	5f	97
7	CH ₃	H	5g	90
8	CH ₃ CH ₂	H	5h	92
9	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	6a	90
10	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	6b	91
11	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	6d	92

^aIsolated yields.

Considering that thiourea is an ambident nucleophile, either the sulfur or one of the nitrogen atoms is able to participate in a nucleophilic attack on one of the several electrophilic sites available in the allylic bromides **2**. Therefore, caution must be taken before assuming any product structure, especially due to the frequency with which the reactions of thiourea with electrophilic reagents have led to products whose structures have been subsequently revised.¹⁵ Besides their full spectroscopic characterization, mainly based upon the characteristic signals for the SC(=NH)NH and CH₂S groups (> 170 and < 30 ppm, respectively) in the ¹³C NMR spectra of all purified products, the structural elucidation of isothiuronium salts **5a-h** was further confirmed by X-ray crystallographic analysis¹⁶ after the isolation of isothiuronium **5b** as a single crystal from ethanol (Figure 2).

The reactivity profile of allylic bromides **2a-h** was further studied with a non-symmetric S,N-dinucleophile, namely *N*-phenylthiourea **4b**. In this case, the use of aqueous acetone as the solvent system did not lead to acceptable results. However, a smooth conversion to the expected S-alkylated salts **6** was achieved in acetonitrile, which also facilitated the work-up because the products precipitated out and were separated by simple filtration, requiring no further purification (Table 1). In spite of the mild conditions and high yields obtained with thioureas **4a,b**, allylic bromides **2** were not reactive in the presence of the *N*-benzoylated thioureas **4c** or **4d** (Figure 1), probably due to their lower nucleophilicity.

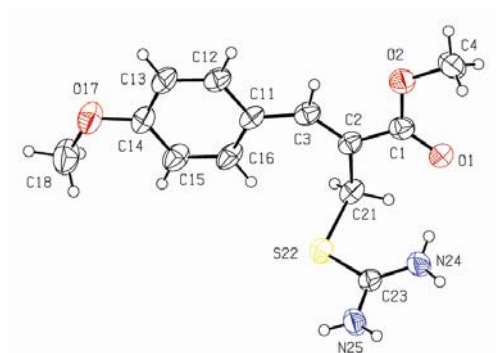


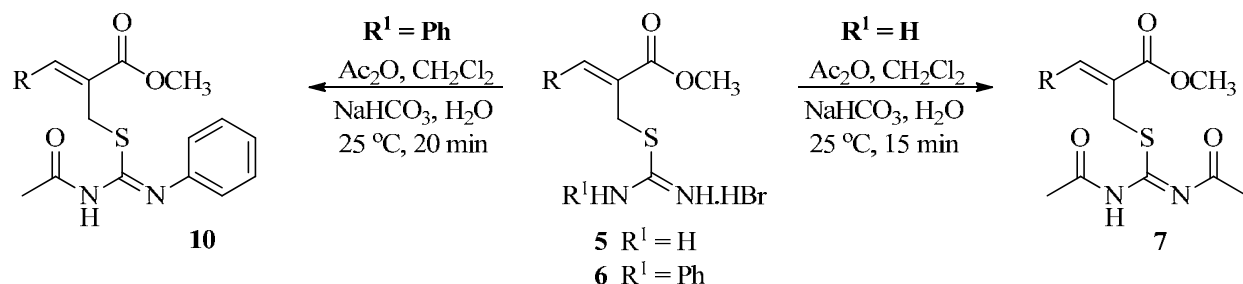
Figure 2. ORTEP plot of compound **5b**; ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level.

Acetylation of isothiuronium salts

The unusual behavior of isothiuronium salts and their application as key intermediates in various transformations for the preparation of sulfur-containing compounds provided the motivation for further studies of the reactivity of allylic salts **5** and **6**. Recently, mono- and diacetylation of isothiuronium salts in basic medium has led to useful building blocks and *N*-acylimidocarbamates of biological importance.^{17,18}

Due to the high propensity of isothiuronium salts **5a-h** to readily cyclize to 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones **3** in basic medium (see below), acetylation was carried out by mixing **5** and an excess of acetic anhydride in CH₂Cl₂ followed by quenching the mixture by the addition of aqueous NaHCO₃. This resulted in a smooth transformation wherein a pre-formed isothioureido intermediate was intercepted by Ac₂O to give *N,N'*-diacetylated products **7a-h** in excellent yields

(Scheme 4 and Table 2). No signal of cyclization products was detected. It is worth noting that the collection of the ^{13}C NMR spectroscopic data for the diacetylated products **7** in CDCl_3 was not straightforward due to the absence of the characteristic signals for the acetyl groups at 25.0-29.0 (CH_3) and 179.0-185.0 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$) ppm. This suppression was probably a manifestation of stereo-electronic effects related to the nitrogen inversion barrier.¹⁹ Nevertheless, this problem was conveniently solved by acquiring all spectra in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$. A single crystal of **7b** was collected from ethanol and was analyzed by X-ray methods, confirming the proposed structure (Figure 3a).



Scheme 4

Table 2. Synthesis of acetylated isothioureas **7** and **10**

Entry	R	R ¹	Product	Yield (%) ^a
1	C ₆ H ₅	H	7a	92
2	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	H	7b	97
3	3,4-(OCH ₂ O)C ₆ H ₃	H	7c	98
4	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	H	7d	95
5	2-ClC ₆ H ₄	H	7e	91
6	2-C ₁₀ H ₇	H	7f	95
7	CH ₃	H	7g	78
8	CH ₃ CH ₂	H	7h	81
9	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	10a	- ^b
10	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	10b	65
11	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	10d	63

^aIsolated yields for the reaction carried out in sat. $\text{NaHCO}_3/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$.

^bProduct **10a** decomposed during attempted purification.

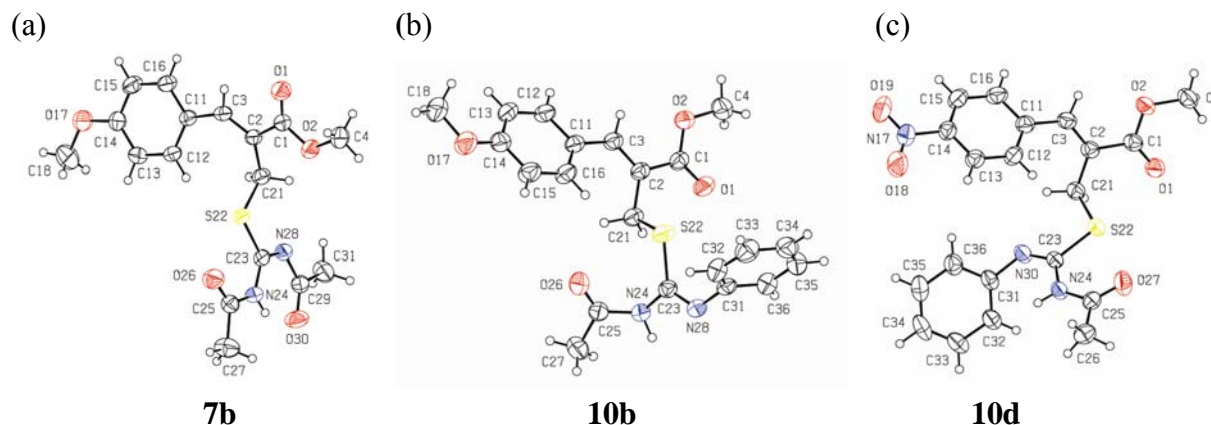
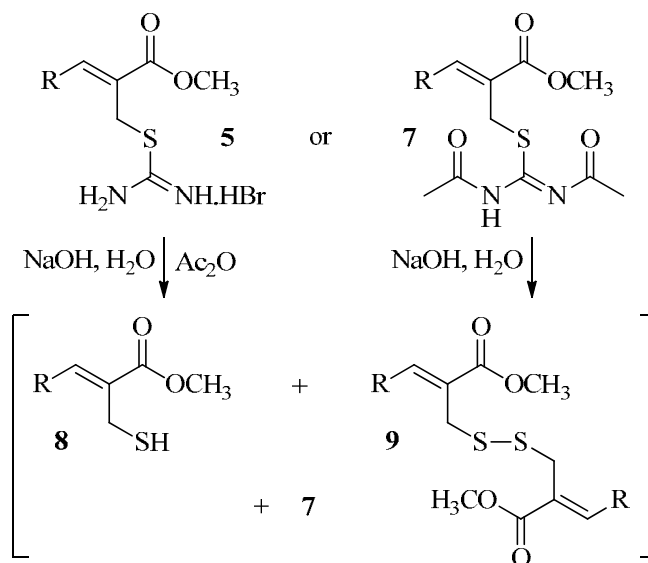


Figure 3. ORTEP plot of compounds **7b** (a), **10b** (b) and **10d** (c); ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level.

Other reliable conditions for the diacetylation with Ac_2O in basic medium include the use of pyridine in excess or a combination of DBU in CH_3CN , although the conditions with aqueous NaHCO_3 gave cleaner reactions. On the other hand, employing a 2 M NaOH solution led not only to the formation of diacetylated products **7** but also the concurrent hydrolysis of the S-CN bond to give^{20,21} a mixture of thiol **8** and disulfide **9** as by-products in 10-25% combined yield after chromatography (Scheme 5). However, efforts to increase the formation of the thiol/disulfide mixture by changing the reaction conditions, the work-up, or the starting materials **5** or **7** were unsuccessful.



Scheme 5

Acetylation of N-phenylisothiuronium salts **6** under the aqueous conditions described above ($\text{Ac}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{-NaHCO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$) led to somewhat different results. In the three cases studied, the

major product observed was the monoacetyl isothiourea **10** (Scheme 4 and Table 2, entries 9-11). The corresponding 4-methoxy- and 4-nitro-substituted isothioureas **10b** and **10d** were easily separated from the unidentified minor by-products by recrystallization from ethyl acetate or by chromatography. The unequivocal determination that the unsubstituted NH group was selectively acetylated and not the N-aryl-substituted one was achieved by single crystal X-ray methods after recrystallization of each monoacetylated product **10b** and **10d** from ethyl acetate (Figure 3b,c). Unfortunately, all attempts to purify the phenyl-substituted derivative **10a**, either by crystallization or column chromatography, failed due to extensive decomposition. Other basic conditions were also tested without success.

Unexpectedly, running the acetylation of the nitro-substituted salt **6d** with acetic anhydride under basic medium at room temperature for longer periods (3-15 days) allowed the formation of the rearranged thiourea **11d** (Figure 4) in up to 31% yield, together with the expected monoacetylated isothiourea **10d** as the major product (*ca.* 60-68% yield). All spectral data are consistent with the proposed structure for the by-product **11d**, mainly based upon the appearance of typical signals for the terminal olefinic moiety ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}$) at around 6.0-6.5 ppm in the ^1H NMR spectrum, as well as the existence of a pair of doublets ($J = 8.4$ Hz), which establishes the connectivity between C3-H (6.78 ppm) and the NH group (12.64 ppm, D_2O -exchangeable). The unexpected *aza*-Morita-Baylis-Hillman adduct **11d** may be formed by a 3,3-sigmatropic rearrangement of the monoacetylated isomer **A** (Fig. 4), which could be generated by a competitive acetylation of the isothiuronium salt **6d** at the less preferred N-phenyl site. Evidence for the formation of intermediate **A** was found in the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR analysis of the crude reaction in the early stages, although its isolation was not possible due to a low stability. In addition, all attempts to convert the major product **10d** into the rearranged **11d** (by a phenyl or acetyl group migration from one nitrogen atom to the other) failed, but further studies will be necessary to unravel the mechanistic process associated with the formation of by-product **11d**.

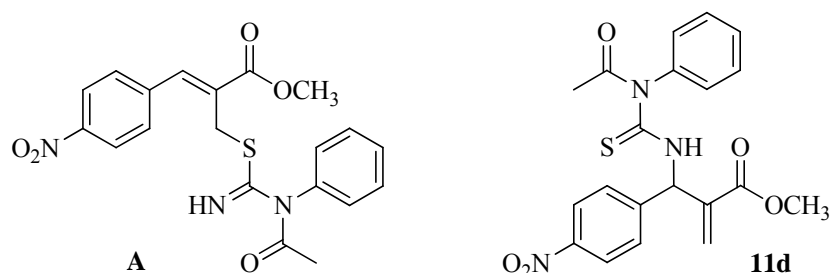
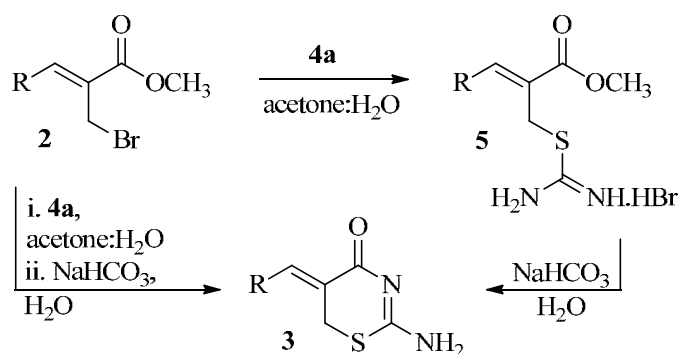


Figure 4

Cyclization to thiazinones

1,3-Thiazines constitute an important class of compounds in organic chemistry, and are common structural motifs in numerous bioactive molecules.²² Thiazines decorated with reactive functional groups, such as 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones, have recently attracted much attention due to their versatile applications as synthetic intermediates.²³ According to our preliminary report,¹⁴ the

one-step reaction of allylic bromides **2a** with thiourea and subsequent addition of NaHCO₃ as an acid scavenger gave 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones **3** as insoluble solids (Scheme 6). The results supported by NMR (taken in deuterated trifluoroacetic acid due to the very low solubility of thiazinones **3** in the majority of usual NMR solvents) were further validated by X-ray analysis after the isolation of 1,3-thiazin-4-one **3a** as a single crystal.¹⁴ Therefore, in the absence of an external electrophile (such as Ac₂O) an intramolecular attack of the nucleophilic isothioureido group on the carboxylate moiety takes place that ultimately produces the cyclized product **3** exclusively. Under these conditions, no product of alkaline hydrolysis (thiols, disulfides) was detected in the crude reactions (checked by NMR).



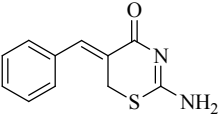
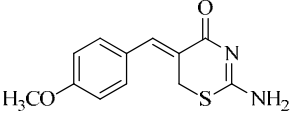
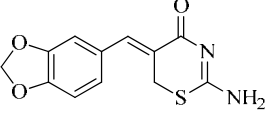
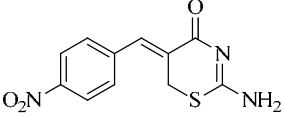
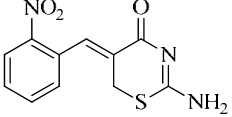
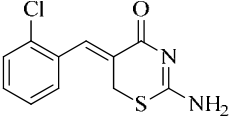
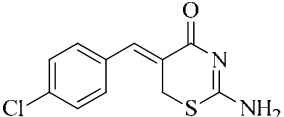
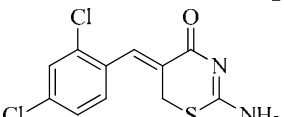
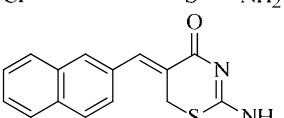
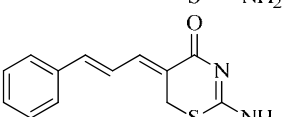
Scheme 6

This practical and straightforward reaction was extended to a variety of allylic bromides **2** and similar results were observed (Table 3). NaHCO₃ was the base selected, but other bases such as NaOH and Et₃N were also suitable promoters of this transformation.

Although providing high yields and a simple work-up for most of the cases studied, the one-step procedure did not give a clean conversion to the naphthyl derivative **3i** for which an acceptable match was not found in the elemental analysis. On the other hand, a two-step protocol, consisting of isolating the isothiuronium intermediate **5i** prior to the basic treatment, not only produced the product **3i** with analytical purity but also in higher overall yield (entry i). In a few other cases studied, the two-step procedure also proceeded cleanly to give the expected thiazinones **3** in high purity, although the yields were usually lower than in the one-step strategy.

Unfortunately, the presence of the phenyl groups in the N-phenylisothiuronium salts **6** was detrimental to the intramolecular cyclization process and no expected thiazinone was observed after several trials under a variety of basic procedures. Because of the high reactivity associated with N2-arylated 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones in aqueous medium,²⁴ harsher conditions led to a complex mixture of products.

Table 3. Synthesis of 1,3-thiazin-4-ones **3** from allylic bromides **2**

Product	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^a
3a 	1	90
3b 	1	85 [68]
3c 	1	87 [76]
3d 	1	85 [57]
3e 	1.5	90
3f 	1	90
3g 	1	91
3h 	1	75
3i 	3	60 [76]
3j 	1	76

^aIsolated yields from bromides **2** (one-step protocol); numbers in brackets refer to yields from isothiuronium salts **5** (two-step).

Conclusions

Reactions of allylic bromides **2** with thiourea (or *N*-phenylthiourea) in aqueous medium offer a smooth, efficient, and clean protocol to obtain multifunctionalized isothiuronium salts **5** (or **6**) which were able to participate in selective acetylation reactions in the presence of Ac₂O to give

diacetylated products **7** (or monoacetylated derivatives **10**), according to the substitution pattern of the thioureido framework. Isothiuronium salts **5** also participate in a base-promoted intramolecular cyclization to 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones **3**. One of the most remarkable aspects of these methodologies is their simplicity in terms of setting up the reaction as well as the subsequent work-up and purification steps, affording in most cases high-purity products in nearly quantitative yields. The potential applicability of these multifunctionalized allylic products derived from the Morita-Baylis-Hillman reaction in further synthetic transformations is currently under research.

Experimental Section

General. All chemicals were of reagent grade and were used as received. Melting points were determined using a Microquímica MQPF301 apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were acquired with a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR 1600 spectrometer (range 4000–400 cm^{-1}) using KBr for solids and film for liquid samples. ^1H NMR (400 MHz) and ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, fully decoupled) spectra were recorded with a Varian AS-400 spectrometer. Samples were prepared in an appropriate deuterated solvent (DMSO- d_6 , CDCl_3 , D_2O , or TFA- d_1). Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (δ). Coupling constants (J) are measured in Hertz (Hz) and coupling patterns are designated as s (singlet); d (doublet); t (triplet); q (quartet); m (multiplet); brs (broad signal). X-ray analysis was carried out with an automatic diffractometer for monocrystals ENRAF NONIUS CAD-4. Elemental analyses were conducted in a CHNS-O Carlo Erba EA-1110 by UFSC-Central Analítica, Departamento de Química, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil. Purifications by column chromatography were performed with silica gel (Aldrich, 100–200 mesh particle size). The allylic bromides **2**^{12a-c} and thiourea derivatives²⁵ **4b**, **4c** and **4d** were prepared according to the described methods. Detailed characterization of thiazin-4-ones **3a**, **3g** and **3j** was previously presented.¹⁴

Typical procedure for the synthesis of isothiuronium bromides (**5**)

To a stirred solution of allylic bromide **2** (1.0 mmol) in 5.0 mL of acetone/ H_2O (4:1 v/v) at 25 °C was added 0.95 mmol of thiourea. After stirring for 1 h, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting solid was crushed with ethyl ether/ CH_2Cl_2 (4:1) and filtered to give pure isothiuronium salt **5**.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-3-phenyl-2-propenoate hydrobromide (5a). White solid, mp 156.0-157.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3272, 3172, 3061, 2723, 1707, 1628, 1445, 1272, 1219, 1084, 762. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 3.70 (s, 3H), 4.08 (s, 2H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 5H), 7.81 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 30.4 (CH_2), 54.5 (OCH_3), 126.0 (C), 130.6 (2 x CH), 130.9 (2 x CH), 131.7 (CH), 135.0 (C), 146.8 (=CH), 170.0 (C), 171.9 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (%): C, 43.51; H, 4.56; N, 8.46; S, 9.68. Found: C, 43.26; H, 4.65; N, 8.38; S, 9.28.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate hydrobromide (5b). White solid, mp 157.0-159.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3408, 3331, 3265, 3048, 2956, 2711, 1712, 1639, 1598, 1514, 1437, 1265, 1174, 1076, 702; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 4.11 (s, 2H), 6.89 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.69 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 30.6 (CH_2), 54.4 (OCH_3), 57.0 (OCH_3), 116.1 (2 x CH), 123.2 (C), 127.7 (C), 133.5 (2 x CH), 146.6 (=CH), 162.0 (C), 170.5 (C), 172.2 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$ (%): C, 43.22; H, 4.74; N, 7.75; S, 8.88. Found: C, 42.99; H, 4.63; N, 7.77; S, 8.86.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-propenoate hydrobromide (5c). Yellow solid, mp 177.0-178.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3179, 3049, 2736, 1669, 1596, 1498, 1444, 1295, 1250, 1032, 676; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 3.70 (s, 3H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 5.89 (s, 2H), 6.80-6.87 (m, 3H), 7.68 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 30.4 (CH_2), 54.4 (OCH_3), 103.4 (CH_2), 110.5 (CH), 110.6 (CH), 123.5 (C), 127.2 (CH), 128.8 (C), 146.5 (=CH), 149.4 (C), 150.5 (C), 170.1 (C), 171.9 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (%): C, 41.61; H, 4.03; N, 7.47; S, 8.55. Found: C, 41.54; H, 3.93; N, 7.42; S, 8.59.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-propenoate hydrobromide (5d). Yellow solid, mp 187.0-189.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3477, 3413, 3185, 3056, 2725, 1719, 1656, 1597, 1512, 1429, 1339, 1256, 1216, 1076, 692; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 3.73 (s, 3H), 4.05 (s, 2H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 30.2 (CH_2), 54.6 (OCH_3), 125.6 (2 x CH), 129.7 (C), 131.6 (2 x CH), 142.0 (C), 144.1 (=CH), 149.2 (C), 169.4 (C), 171.5 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$ (%): C, 38.31; H, 3.75; N, 11.17; S, 8.52. Found: C, 38.42; H, 3.53; N, 11.10; S, 8.75.

Methyl (Z)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-2-propenoate hydrobromide (5e). White solid, mp 84.0-87.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3591, 3415, 3244, 3068, 2740, 1704, 1661, 1634, 1441, 1302, 1259, 1213, 1168, 1078, 778; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 4H), 7.82 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 30.3 (CH_2), 54.5 (OCH_3), 129.0 (CH), 129.7 (C), 131.2 (CH), 131.3 (CH), 132.6 (CH), 133.9 (C), 134.7 (C), 143.2 (=CH), 169.2 (C), 171.2 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{BrClN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (%): C, 37.56; H, 4.20; N, 7.30; S, 8.36. Found: C, 37.56; H, 4.19; N, 7.26; S, 8.29.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-3-(2-naphthyl)-2-propenoate hydrobromide (5f). White solid, mp 115.0-118.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3339, 3182, 2947, 1687, 1642, 1617, 1429, 1267, 1244, 1191, 760; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 7.58-7.67 (m, 3H), 7.95-8.00 (m, 2H), 8.04-8.06 (m, 2H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 9.10-9.25 (brs, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 30.1 (CH_2), 53.7 (OCH_3), 125.3 (C), 127.2 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 129.5 (2 x CH), 131.0 (CH), 132.0 (C), 133.6 (C), 134.1 (C), 144.9 (=CH), 167.3 (C), 170.3 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (%): C, 48.13; H, 4.80; N, 7.02; S, 8.03. Found: C, 48.23; H, 4.70; N, 7.00; S, 8.00.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-2-butenolate hydrobromide (5g). White solid, mp 101.5-103.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3266, 3070, 2695, 1729, 1648, 1438, 1281, 1197, 1183, 1057, 766, 690; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 1.84 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 7.13 (q, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 15.9 (CH_3), 28.5 (CH_2), 54.0 (OCH_3), 126.8 (C), 147.9 ($=\text{CH}$), 169.1 (C), 171.9 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (%): C, 31.24; H, 4.87; N, 10.41; S, 11.91. Found: C, 31.22; H, 4.84; N, 10.30; S, 12.24.

Methyl (Z)-2-(isothioureidomethyl)-2-pentenoate hydrobromide (5h). Brown solid, mp 145.5-148.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3294, 3249, 3098, 2717, 1703, 1648, 1631, 1429, 1359, 1295, 1256, 1197, 1144, 635; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 0.94 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H), 2.21 (dq, $J = 7.5$ and 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.99 (s, 2H), 7.03 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O , DMSO- d_6 as internal standard): δ 13.8 (CH_3), 23.7 (CH_2), 28.8 (CH_2), 54.1 (OCH_3), 125.4 (C), 154.2 ($=\text{CH}$), 169.7 (C), 172.1 (C); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (%): C, 33.93; H, 5.34; N, 9.89; S, 11.32. Found: C, 33.71; H, 5.25; N, 10.02; S, 11.17.

Typical procedure for the synthesis of *N*-phenylisothiuronium bromides (6)

To a stirred solution of allylic bromide **2** (1.0 mmol) in 5.0 mL of acetonitrile at 25 °C was added *N*-phenylthiourea (0.95 mmol). After stirring for 1 h, the insoluble solid formed was separated by filtration and washed with acetonitrile to give pure *N*-substituted isothiuronium salts **6**.

Methyl (Z)-3-phenyl-2-[(*N*-phenylisothioureido)methyl]-2-propenoate hydrobromide (6a). White solid, mp 174.5-177.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3440, 3260, 2991, 2857, 2767, 1709, 1645, 1625, 1563, 1450, 1282, 1206, 777, 755, 696; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 7.30-7.55 (m, 10H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 9.57 (brs, NH), 11.49 (brs, NH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 31.0 (CH_2), 53.6 (OCH_3), 125.5 (C), 126.1 (2 x CH), 129.2 (CH), 130.0 (2 x CH), 130.6 (2 x CH), 130.9 (2 x CH), 131.0 (CH), 134.4 (C), 135.9 (C), 144.8 ($=\text{CH}$), 167.3 (C), 168.2 (C); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (%): C, 53.08; H, 4.70; N, 6.88; S, 7.87. Found: C, 53.04; H, 4.95; N, 6.81; S, 7.87.

Methyl (Z)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-[(*N*-phenylisothioureido)methyl]-2-propenoate hydrobromide (6b). White solid, mp 193.0-195.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3276, 3100, 1712, 1627, 1601, 1572, 1510, 1432, 1255, 1170, 835; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 7.06 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.48-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 9.60 (brs, NH), 11.50 (brs, NH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 31.2 (CH_2), 53.5 (OCH_3), 56.4 (OCH_3), 115.6 (2 x CH), 122.2 (C), 126.2 (2 x CH), 126.6 (C), 129.2 (CH), 130.9 (2 x CH), 133.1 (2 x CH), 135.9 (C), 144.6 ($=\text{CH}$), 161.8 (C), 167.6 (C), 168.3 (C); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$ (%): C, 52.18; H, 4.84; N, 6.41; S, 7.33. Found: C, 52.36; H, 4.82; N, 6.34; S, 7.78.

Methyl (Z)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-[(*N*-phenylisothioureido)methyl]-2-propenoate hydrobromide (6d). White solid, mp 199.0-201.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3254, 3100, 1723, 1631, 1590, 1576, 1517, 1436, 1345, 1277, 1207; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 7.27 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H),

7.96 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 9.55 (brs, NH), 11.40 (brs, NH); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 30.5 (CH₂), 53.8 (OCH₃), 124.9 (2 x CH), 125.7 (2 x CH), 129.1 (CH), 129.4 (C), 130.8 (2 x CH), 131.6 (2 x CH), 135.9 (C), 141.1 (C), 142.0 (=CH), 148.4 (C), 166.8 (C), 167.4 (C); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₈BrN₃O₄S (%): C, 47.80; H, 4.01; N, 9.29; S, 7.09. Found: C, 47.96; H, 3.92; N, 9.15; S, 6.86.

Typical procedure for the acetylation of isothiuronium bromides (5)

To a stirred suspension of isothiuronium bromide **5** (1.0 mmol) in 3.0 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 25 °C was added acetic anhydride (3.0 mmol) followed by sat. NaHCO₃ (3.0 mL). After stirring for 15 min, the final mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic extract was washed with H₂O and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the corresponding acetylated products **7**.

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisothioureido)methyl]-3-phenyl-2-propenoate (7a). White solid, mp 101.0-104.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3429, 3014, 2952, 1723, 1709, 1614, 1541, 1435, 1370, 1258, 1213, 1188, 1152, 766; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.90 (brs, 3H), 1.95 (brs, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 7.42-7.51 (m, 5H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 10.95 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 24.4 (CH₃), 27.0 (CH₃), 29.1 (CH₂), 53.4 (OCH₃), 127.6 (C), 129.8 (2 x CH), 130.4 (CH), 130.6 (2 x CH), 135.2 (C), 142.6 (=CH), 152.9 (C), 167.9 (C), 169.8 (C), 181.0 (C); Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₄S (%): C, 57.47; H, 5.43; N, 8.38; S, 9.59. Found: C, 57.87; H, 5.41; N, 8.42; S, 9.81.

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisothioureido)methyl]-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate (7b). White solid, mp 140.5-142.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3429, 3014, 2957, 1723, 1706, 1619, 1602, 1538, 1438, 1384, 1275, 1261, 1177, 1152; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.97 (s, 6H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 7.01 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 10.98 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 24.4 (CH₃), 27.2 (CH₃), 29.4 (CH₂), 53.2 (OCH₃), 56.3 (OCH₃), 115.3 (2 x CH), 124.5 (C), 127.4 (C), 132.8 (2 x CH), 142.7 (=CH), 153.3 (C), 161.4 (C), 168.1 (C), 169.9 (C), 181.2 (C); Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N₂O₅S (%): C, 56.03; H, 5.53; N, 7.69; S, 8.80. Found: C, 55.93; H, 5.18; N, 7.52; S, 9.04.

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisothioureido)methyl]-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-propenoate (7c). White solid, mp 128.5-130.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3440, 3294, 2942, 1723, 1703, 1642, 1611, 1566, 1502, 1440, 1348, 1239, 1152; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.97 (s, 6H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 6.07 (s, 2H), 7.00 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 10.98 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 24.4 (CH₃), 27.1 (CH₃), 29.3 (CH₂), 53.3 (OCH₃), 102.6 (CH₂), 109.6 (CH), 110.3 (CH), 125.2 (C), 126.3 (CH), 129.0 (C), 142.7 (=CH), 148.7 (C), 149.5 (C), 153.2 (C), 168.0 (C), 169.9 (C), 181.1 (C); Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈N₂O₆S (%): C, 53.96; H, 4.79; N, 7.40; S, 8.47. Found: C, 53.75; H, 4.76; N, 7.14; S, 8.66.

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisothioureido)methyl]-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-propenoate (7d). Yellowish solid, mp 142.0-143.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3422, 3103, 2952, 1726, 1707, 1625, 1542, 1519, 1342, 1258, 1230, 1212, 1188, 1152, 1068, 850, 755; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-

d_6): δ 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.04 (s, 2H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.81 (s, 1H); 8.28 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 10.92 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 24.4 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₃), 28.5 (CH₂), 53.6 (OCH₃), 124.6 (2 x CH), 131.4 (C), 131.6 (2 x CH), 139.8 (C), 142.0 (=CH), 148.2 (C), 152.3 (C), 167.5 (C), 169.8 (C), 180.8 (C); Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₇N₃O₆S (%): C, 50.65; H, 4.52; N, 11.08; S, 8.45. Found: C, 50.95; H, 4.40; N, 10.81; S, 8.54.

Methyl (Z)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisoithioureido)methyl]-2-propenoate (7e).

White solid, mp 89.0-90.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3434, 3103, 3019, 2957, 1726, 1706, 1622, 1538, 1519, 1435, 1387, 1256, 1205, 1186, 1152, 758; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 2H), 7.39-7.57 (m, 4H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 10.88 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 24.4 (CH₃), 26.9 (CH₃), 28.5 (CH₂), 53.5 (OCH₃), 128.3 (CH), 130.5 (C), 130.6 (CH), 131.3 (CH), 131.8 (CH), 133.7 (C), 134.1 (C), 138.8 (=CH), 152.6 (C), 167.4 (C), 169.8 (C), 180.9 (C); Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₇ClN₂O₄S (%): C, 52.10; H, 4.65; N, 7.60; S, 8.69. Found: C, 52.47; H, 4.64; N, 7.56; S, 8.58.

Methyl (Z)-3-(2-naphthyl)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisoithioureido)methyl]-2-propenoate (7f).

White solid, mp 114.5-116.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3434, 3058, 2957, 1730, 1709, 1623, 1539, 1428, 1389, 1251, 1210, 1192, 1154, 816; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.14 (s, 2H), 7.50-7.65 (m, 3H), 7.89-8.00 (m, 4H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 10.97 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 24.4 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₃), 29.1 (CH₂), 53.4 (OCH₃), 127.6 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.8 (C), 128.3 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 130.8 (CH), 132.8 (C), 133.6 (C), 133.9 (C), 142.5 (=CH), 153.0 (C), 167.9 (C), 169.8 (C), 181.0 (C); Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₂O₄S (%): C, 62.48; H, 5.24; N, 7.29; S, 8.34. Found: C, 62.63; H, 5.29; N, 7.21; S, 8.19.

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisoithioureido)methyl]-2-butenolate (7g).

Clear yellow oil, IR (neat) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3002, 2952, 1717, 1628, 1544, 1435, 1384, 1267, 1213, 1191; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 1.87 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.97 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 6.90 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 10.93 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 15.6 (CH₃), 24.4 (CH₃), 27.3 (CH₃), 27.4 (CH₂), 52.9 (CH₃), 128.8 (C), 142.6 (=CH), 153.2 (C), 167.3 (C), 169.8 (C), 181.1 (C).

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N,N'-diacetylisoithioureido)methyl]-2-pentenoate (7h).

Clear yellow oil, IR (neat) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3288, 2963, 2873, 1718, 1625, 1545, 1437, 1384, 1365, 1256, 1213, 1194; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 0.98 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.98 (brs, 3H), 2.07 (brs, 3H), 2.28 (dq, $J = 7.4$ and 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 6.79 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 10.94 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 14.0 (CH₃), 22.9 (CH₂), 24.4 (CH₃), 27.3 (CH₃), 27.5 (CH₂), 52.9 (CH₃), 127.4 (C), 148.8 (=CH), 153.4 (C), 167.4 (C), 169.8 (C), 181.2 (C).

Typical procedure for the acetylation of isothiuronium bromides (6)

To a stirred suspension of the isothiuronium bromide **6** (1.0 mmol) in 3.0 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 25 °C was added acetic anhydride (3.0 mmol) followed by sat. NaHCO₃ (3.0 mL). After stirring for 20 min, the final mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic extract was washed with H₂O

and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by recrystallization with ethyl acetate to give the corresponding products **10**.
Methyl (Z)-2-[(N-acetyl-N'-phenylisothioureido)methyl]-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate (10b). White solid, mp 153.5-155.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3445, 3244, 2997, 2947, 2835, 1717, 1692, 1600, 1513, 1435, 1273, 1256, 1222, 1177, 1160, 1077; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.88 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 2H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.98-7.03 (m, 3H), 7.27 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (brs, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 9.87 (brs, NH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 23.9 (CH₃), 30.1 (CH₂), 53.2 (OCH₃), 56.3 (OCH₃), 115.3 (2 x CH), 121.6 (2 x CH), 124.4 (CH), 124.8 (C), 127.4 (C), 129.9 (2 x CH), 132.9 (2 x CH), 142.4 (=CH), 148.7 (C), 151.3 (C), 161.3 (C), 168.1 (C), 169.8 (C); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₄S (%): C, 63.30; H, 5.56; N, 7.03; S, 8.05. Found: C, 62.82; H, 5.60; N, 6.69; S, 7.76.

Methyl (Z)-2-[(N-acetyl-N'-phenylisothioureido)methyl]-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-propenoate (10d). Yellow solid, mp 135.5-137.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3445, 3356, 3058, 2998, 2952, 1717, 1706, 1610, 1593, 1587, 1519, 1345, 1258, 1242, 1160, 1080; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.83 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 4.09 (s, 2H), 6.60 (brs, 2H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 8.14 (brs, 2H), 9.81 (brs, NH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 23.9 (CH₃), 29.0 (CH₂), 53.5 (OCH₃), 121.5 (2 x CH), 124.4 (CH), 124.5 (2 x CH), 129.7 (2 x CH), 129.8 (C), 131.5 (2 x CH), 139.5 (=CH), 142.0 (C), 148.1 (C), 148.3 (C), 150.5 (C), 167.6 (C), 169.6 (C); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₉N₃O₅S (%): C, 58.10; H, 4.63; N, 10.16; S, 7.76. Found: C, 58.47; H, 4.69; N, 10.10; S, 7.63.

Methyl 3-(N-acetyl-N-phenylthioureido)-2-methylene-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propanoate (11d). To a stirred suspension of the isothiuronium bromide **6d** (1.0 mmol) in 3.0 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 25 °C was added acetic anhydride (3.0 mmol) followed by sat. NaHCO₃ (3.0 mL). After stirring for 15 days, the resulting mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic extract was washed with H₂O and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The final residue was submitted to chromatography (4:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to give the monoacetyl product **10d** (63% yield) and the rearranged adduct **11d** as a pale yellow oil (31% yield); IR (neat) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3339, 3204, 3120, 2947, 2924, 1721, 1681, 1596, 1520, 1492, 1348, 1252, 1108; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.99 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.21 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 12.64 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, D₂O exchange); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 28.3 (CH₃), 52.7 (OCH₃), 61.7 (CH), 124.2 (2 x CH), 127.9 (2 x CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.9 (4 x CH), 130.0 (=CH₂), 137.8 (C), 142.4 (C), 146.4 (C), 147.6 (C), 165.8 (C), 175.5 (C), 184.3 (C).

Synthesis of 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-ones (**3**)

From the allylic bromides (2). To a stirred solution of allylic bromide **2** (1.0 mmol) in 4.0 mL of acetone/H₂O (3:1 v/v) at 25 °C was added 2.0 mmol of thiourea. After stirring for 1-3 h, the final mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic extract was discarded. The aqueous phase was then treated with 5.0 mL of sat. NaHCO₃ and the remaining basic solution was immediately extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic extract was concentrated under reduced

pressure and the resulting solid was washed with H₂O, EtOH and acetone to give the corresponding 2-amino-1,3-thiazin-4-one **3**.

From the isothiuronium bromides (5). To a stirred suspension of isothiuronium salt **5** (1.0 mmol) in 3.0 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added sat. NaHCO₃ (3.0 mL). After stirring for 15 min, the final mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic extract was washed with H₂O and concentrated under reduced pressure. The solid formed was crushed with CH₂Cl₂ and filtrated to give the corresponding thiazin-4-one **3**.

(5Z)-2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-[5-(4-methoxybenzylidene)]-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3b). White solid, mp 199.5-201.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3257, 2971, 1636, 1588, 1503, 1308; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 4.33 (s, 3H), 4.82 (s, 2H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.50 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 26.0, 55.4, 115.2, 116.4, 126.5, 132.8, 148.9, 161.8, 166.4, 174.2; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂S: C, 58.05; H, 4.87; N, 11.28; S, 12.91. Found: C, 57.88; H, 5.00; N, 11.41; S, 12.85.

(5Z)-2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-[5-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzylidene)]-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3c). Yellow solid, mp 208.0-210.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3279, 2894, 1641, 1595, 1491, 1309; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 4.76 (s, 2H), 6.32 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.35 (m, 3H), 8.37 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 26.0, 102.3, 109.4, 109.7, 116.4, 127.0, 127.1, 148.7, 148.9, 151.1, 166.2, 174.2; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₃S: C, 54.95; H, 3.84; N, 10.68; S, 12.23. Found: C, 54.72; H, 3.71; N, 10.47; S, 12.57.

(5Z)-2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-[5-(4-nitrobenzylidene)]-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3d). Yellow solid, mp 232.0-235.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3256, 2944, 1635, 1589, 1504, 1308; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 4.60 (s, 2H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 25.5, 123.0, 124.5, 130.5, 139.6, 144.4, 148.6, 164.7, 174.0; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₉N₃O₃S: C, 50.18; H, 3.45; N, 15.96; S, 12.18. Found: C, 49.85; H, 3.42; N, 15.90; S, 11.86.

(5Z)-2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-[5-(2-nitrobenzylidene)]-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3e). Yellow solid, mp 219.5-220.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3272, 2972, 1648, 1614, 1523, 1490, 1343, 1313; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 4.51 (s, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.76 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 25.8, 121.1, 126.2, 129.0, 130.4, 131.9, 135.6, 145.1, 147.1, 165.1, 174.4; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₉N₃O₃S: C, 50.18; H, 3.45; N, 15.96; S, 12.18. Found: C, 49.75; H, 3.43; N, 15.73; S, 12.48.

(5Z)-2-Amino-[5-(2-chlorobenzylidene)]-5,6-dihydro-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3f). White solid, mp 213.0-214.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3286, 2968, 1645, 1611, 1475, 1318; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 4.61 (s, 2H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, TFA-*d*₁, C₆D₆ as internal standard): δ 26.0, 121.1, 127.4, 129.8, 130.6, 131.0, 132.5, 134.9, 145.6, 165.5, 174.4; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₉ClN₂OS: C, 52.28; H, 3.59; N, 11.08; S, 12.69. Found: C, 51.92; H, 3.46; N, 11.44; S, 12.77.

(5Z)-2-Amino-[5-(2,4-dichlorobenzylidene)]-5,6-dihydro-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3h). White solid, mp 204.5-206.5 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3294, 2954, 1636, 1603, 1481, 1306; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, TFA- d_1 , C_6D_6 as internal standard): δ 4.61 (s, 2H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, $J = 8.8$ Hz and 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.53 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, TFA- d_1 , C_6D_6 as internal standard): δ 26.0, 121.8, 127.9, 129.5, 130.6, 130.7, 135.8, 138.7, 144.1, 165.3, 174.2; Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{OS}$: C, 46.01; H, 2.81; N, 9.76; S, 11.17. Found: C, 45.72; H, 2.38; N, 9.47; S, 10.91.

(5Z)-2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-5-(naphthalen-2-yl)methylene]-1,3-thiazin-4-one (3i). White solid, mp 183.5-186.0 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3293, 2992, 1639, 1600, 1489, 1302; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, TFA- d_1 , C_6D_6 as internal standard): δ 4.74 (s, 2H), 7.65-8.20 (m, 7H), 8.54 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, TFA- d_1 , C_6D_6 as internal standard): δ 26.0, 118.3, 125.4, 127.6, 127.7, 127.9, 128.7, 129.4, 129.9, 131.6, 133.3, 134.8, 149.2, 166.0, 174.1; Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{OS}$: C, 67.14; H, 4.51; N, 10.44; S, 11.95. Found: C, 66.79; H, 4.28; N, 10.34; S, 11.78.

Supplementary Material

Full crystallographic tables for compounds **5b**, **7b**, **10b** and **10d** have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication number CCDC 772863 (**5b**), CCDC 772864 (**7b**), CCDC 772865 (**10b**) and CCDC 772866 (**10d**). Copies of the data can be obtained, free of charge, on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK [fax: +44 (0) 1223 336033 or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

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