


Article

“One-Pot” CuCl₂-Mediated Condensation/C–S Bond Coupling Reactions to Synthesize Dibenzothiazepines by Bi-Functional-Reagent N, N'-Dimethylethane-1,2-Diamine

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Abstract: The efficient “One-pot” CuCl₂-catalyzed C–S bond coupling reactions were developed for the synthesis of dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines and 11-methyl-dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines via 2-iodobenzaldehydes/2-iodoacetophenones with 2-aminobenzenethiols/2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines by using bifunctional-reagent N, N'-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine (DMEDA), which worked as ligand and reductant. The reactions were compatible with a range of substrates to give the corresponding products in moderate to excellent yields.

Keywords: “one-pot”; CuCl₂-catalyzed; C–S bond coupling; bi-functional-reagent; DMEDA; dibenzothiazepines



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1. Introduction

Dibenzothiazepine derivatives are a class of molecules with important biological and pharmaceutical activities [1–4]. For example, Clotiapine (**A**) has good anti-hallucination, the delusion and the anti-excited restlessness function [5]. Quetiapine fumarate (**B**) is effective for both positive symptoms and negative symptoms of schizophrenia, it can also reduce the emotional symptoms associated with schizophrenia, such as depression, anxiety and cognitive deficits [6–8]. The 6-Sulfamoyl-10,11-dihydrodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine-8-carboxylic acid (**C**) is a structural analogue of nitroxazepine with high activity, indicating its potential medicinal value (Figure 1) [9].

Due to its wide applications, it is meaningful to find some simple, efficient and practical methods for the synthesis of dibenzothiazepines. In past studies, several typical methods have been developed, including the reactions of 2-halobenzaldehyde and 2-aminobenzenethiols or 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianiline [10–14], the intramolecular cyclization reactions [9,15], the intramolecular rearrangement reactions [16], and some other methods (Scheme 1) [17]. The previous reports have mainly focused on the classic coupling reactions of 2-halogenated benzaldehyde with 2-aminobenzenethiols or 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianiline because it is direct and effective. However, the classic copper-catalyzed coupling reactions for the synthesis of dibenzothiazepine are complicated, often required the copper salt, ligand, base and solvent and the substrate application scopes were limited [18]. For example, in 2009, Reiko Yanada et al. employed a Pd(OAc)₂-catalyzed one-pot reaction to synthesize dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines by microwave-accelerated tandem process of 2-bromobenzaldehyde and 2-aminobenzenethiols [19]. In 2015, Yie-jia Chergn et al. also reported the microwave-assisted strategy to assemble

dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines [10]. In the same year, Anuj Sharma et al. utilized a standard base-catalyzed condensation of amines with aldehydes to afford dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4] thiazepines [11]. Recently, Yun Luo and Jiayi Xu et al. synthesized these heterocyclic molecules using K_2CO_3 and ethane-1,2-diol. [20] Copper-catalyzed coupling reactions is a powerful tool for the construction of C–X (X = S, N, O, etc.) bonds and can be applied in the efficient synthesis of heterocyclic compounds in organic synthesis [21–27]. Simplifying the copper-catalyzed reaction conditions is also an irreplaceable advantage for the application of the reaction. Our group has been working on the copper-catalyzed coupling reactions to synthesize heterocyclic compounds, in continuation of our works to modify the copper-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions [28,29]. Here, we reported an “One-pot” $CuCl_2$ -catalyzed C–S bond coupling reactions for the synthesis of dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines and 11-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines via 2-iodobenzaldehydes/2-iodoacetophenones with 2-aminobenzenethiols/2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines by using bi-functional-reagent DMEDA. Compared to the previous reports of synthesizing dibenzothiazepines in entry 1, our research used DMEDA in small quantities as a bifunctional reagent, which worked as ligand and reductant; the substrate scope is wide (the reaction substrates 2-iodobenzaldehydes/2-iodoacetophenones and 2-aminobenzenethiols/2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines could cross-react with each other) and the reaction conditions were simplified, making the reaction conditions more suitable for large-scale production.

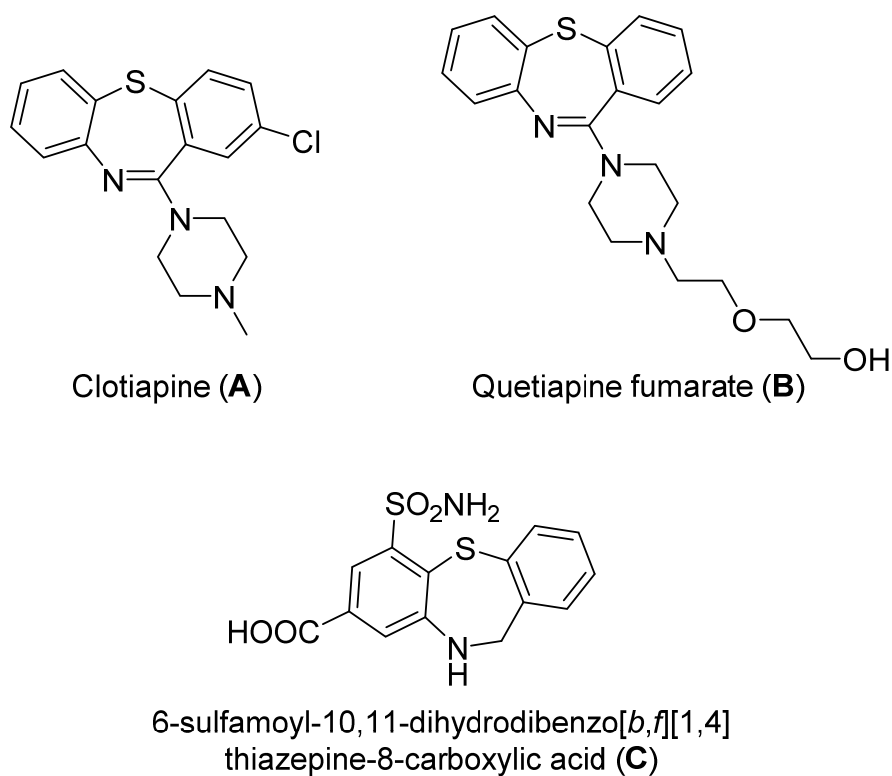
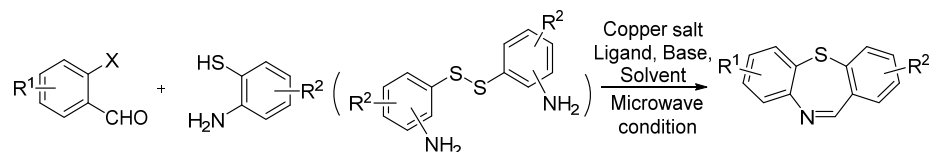


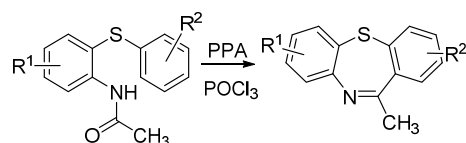
Figure 1. Some biological and pharmaceutical active dibenzothiazepines.

Previous work:

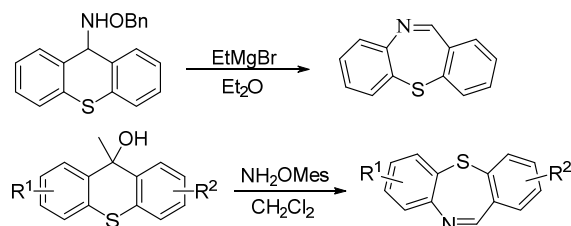
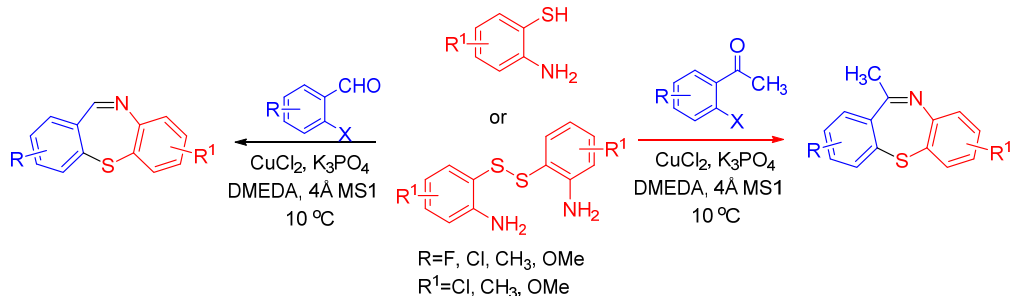
(1) The reactions of 2-halobenzaldehyde and 2-aminobenzenethiols or 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianiline



(2) The intramolecular cyclization reaction



(3) The intramolecular rearrangement reaction

**This work:**

Scheme 1. Previous work and this work to synthesize dibenzothiazepine derivatives.

2. Results

First, 2-iodobenzaldehyde (**1a**) and 2,2'-Disulfanediyl dianiline (**1b**) were selected to optimize the reaction conditions (Table 1). The reaction was conducted with CuCl₂ (15 mol%), **1a** (0.3 mmol), **1b** (0.15 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.6 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieve (25 mg) in DMEDA (0.50 mL) at 110 °C under N₂ atmosphere for 24 h, the product **1c** was produced in 73% (Table 1, entry 1). When we decreased the amount of DMEDA, 0.25 mL showed the best results (Table 1, entries 1–3). There was a significant decrease without inorganic base Cs₂CO₃ (Table 1, entry 4). When K₃PO₄ (0.6 mmol) was used for the reaction, **1c** was improved in 82% yield (Table 1, entries 5–6). Then, the reaction temperature was screened, it was found that higher reaction temperature did not change the reaction yield; 110 °C was the best choice (Table 1, entries 7–8). Finally, other copper salts, such as Cu(OAc)₂, CuSO₄·5H₂O, CuI, were surveyed under the conditions, the yields of **1c** were not increased (Table 1, entries 9–11). Without the 4 Å molecular sieves, the reaction yield was also reduced (Table 1, entry 12). A gram-scale reaction was also conducted, the yield of **1c** was the same as entry 5 (Table 1, entry 13). From the above results we could conclude that the bi-functional reagent DMEDA was necessary for the reaction.

Table 1. Optimization of the reaction conditions ^a.

Entry	Catalyst	DMEDA (mL)	Base	Yield (%) ^b
1	CuCl ₂	0.50	Cs ₂ CO ₃	73
2	CuCl ₂	0.25	Cs ₂ CO ₃	73
3	CuCl ₂	0.15	Cs ₂ CO ₃	46
4	CuCl ₂	0.25	/	22
5	CuCl ₂	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	82
6	CuCl ₂	0.25	K ₂ CO ₃	62
7	CuCl ₂	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	82 ^c
8	CuCl ₂	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	73 ^d
9	Cu(OAc) ₂	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	66
10	CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	69
11	CuI	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	72
12	CuCl ₂	0.25	K ₃ PO ₄	69 ^e
13	CuCl ₂	1.25	K ₃ PO ₄	82 ^f

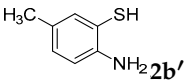
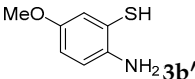
^a Reaction conditions: copper catalyst (15 mol%), 2-iodobenzaldehyde **1a** (0.3 mmol), 2,2'-disulfanediyldianiline **1b** (0.15 mmol), base (0.6 mmol), 4 Å molecular sieve (25 mg) in DMEDA reacted at 110 °C under N₂ atmosphere for 24 h. ^b The yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. ^c The reaction temperature is 120 °C. ^d The reaction temperature is 100 °C. ^e No 4 Å molecular sieve was used. ^f Gram-scale (5 mmol scale) reaction.

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, the reaction scope was investigated (Table 2). Our initial studies were focused on the reaction of 2-iodobenzaldehydes **a**, with 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines **b**, and the products **c** could be isolated in moderate-to-good yields. The 2-Bromobenzaldehyde and 2-chlorobenzaldehyde were used to react with **1b**, and the yields decreased. When 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines bearing electron-donating and electron-withdrawing groups were used to react with **1a**, the products were obtained in good yields (Table 2, entries 2–4). Substituted 2-iodobenzaldehydes were also used to react with **1b**, and the reactions yields were basically kept in good yields (Table 2, entries 5–9). Some cross-reactions were tested, and moderate-to-excellent yields were obtained. (Table 2, entries 10–12). The above results indicated that the reaction yields of 2-iodobenzaldehydes **a** with 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines **b** were not influenced significantly by the electronic effect and steric effect. Subsequently, we examined the reaction of 2-iodobenzaldehydes **a** with 2-aminobenzenethiols **b'**; the reactions proceeded smoothly, and the reaction yields were obtained in moderate-to-good yields (Table 2, entries 16–22).

Table 2. Scope of the CuCl₂-catalyzed condensation/C–S bond coupling reaction of 2-iodobenzaldehydes and 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines/2-aminobenzenethiols in DMEDA ^a.

Entry	a	b/b'	Product	Yield (%) ^b
1				82 (53 ^c , 35 ^d)
2				80
3				86
4				89
5				84
6				73
7				86
8				78
9				83
10				74
11				84
12				75
13				81

Table 2. Cont.

Entry	a	b/b'	Product	Yield (%) ^b
14	1a		2c	80
15	1a		3c	86
16	2a	1b'	5c	78
17	3a	1b'	6c	83
18	4a	1b'	7c	88
19	5a	1b'	8c	89
20	6a	1b'	9c	80
21	6a	2b'	11c	78
22	6a	3b'	12c	80

^a Reaction conditions: CuCl₂ (15 mol%), 2-iodobenzaldehydes **a** (0.3 mmol), 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines **b** (0.15 mmol)/2-aminobenzenethiols **b'** (0.3 mmol), K₃PO₄ (0.6 mmol), 4 Å molecular sieve in DMEDA (0.25 mL) reacted at 110 °C under N₂ atmosphere for 24 h. ^b Isolated yield after flash chromatography based on **a**; ^c 2-Bromobenzaldehyde was used; ^d 2-Chlorobenzaldehyde was used.

The scope of 2'-iodoacetophenones **d** and 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines **b**/2-aminobenzenethiol **1b'** was also investigated (Table 3). The 2'-Iodoacetophenone **1d** and 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianiline **1b** were used under the optimal conditions, and 75% yield of **1e** was isolated (Table 3, entry 1). We used 2'-iodoacetophenones **1d** and substituted 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines **2b–5b** to do the reaction, and the products **e** were isolated in moderate-to-good yields (Table 3, entries 2–5). Then, 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianiline **1b** was replaced by 2-aminobenzenethiols **1b'** and reacted with 2'-iodoacetophenone **1d** to obtain the desired product in 95% yield (Table 3, entry 6). Finally, (2-iodophenyl)(phenyl)methanone **3d** was used, and it could not react with **1b** to generate the product **6e** (Table 3, entry 7).

Finally, a possible mechanism was proposed for the reaction based on the experimental results (Scheme 2). Firstly, CuCl₂ coordinates with DMEDA and is reduced to generate the Cu(I) complex (**A**). At the same time, the starting material **1a** could react with **1b** to form the intermediate (**B**) through the intermolecular condensation. The intermediate (**C**) could be generated via the oxidative addition of (**A**) and (**B**). Then, (**C**) was converted to the intermediate (**D**), and DMEDA might act as the reductant. For the substrate **1a** and **1b'**, the intermediate (**D**) is also generated during the reaction process. After the transmetalation/reductive elimination reaction, the product **1c** could be formed. From the possible mechanism, we found that the bifunctional reagent DMEDA worked as ligand and reductant.

Table 3. Scope of the CuCl₂-catalyzed condensation/C–S bond coupling reaction of 2'-iodoacetophenones and 2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines/2-aminobenzenethiol in DMEDA ^{a,b}.

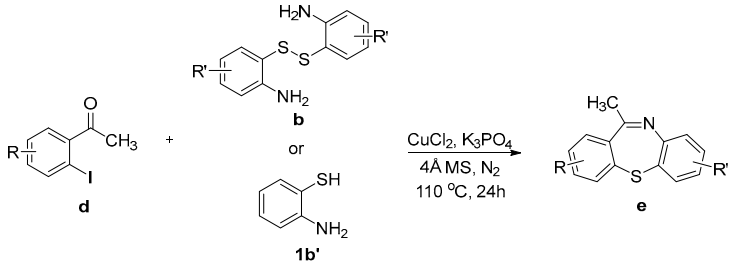
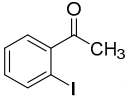
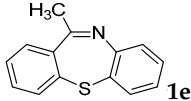
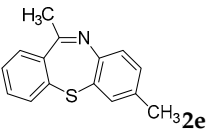
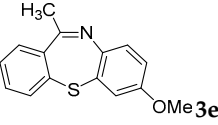
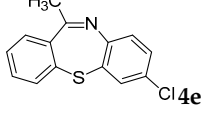
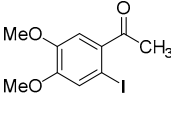
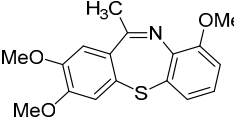
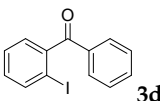
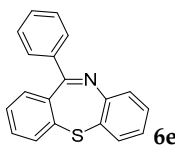
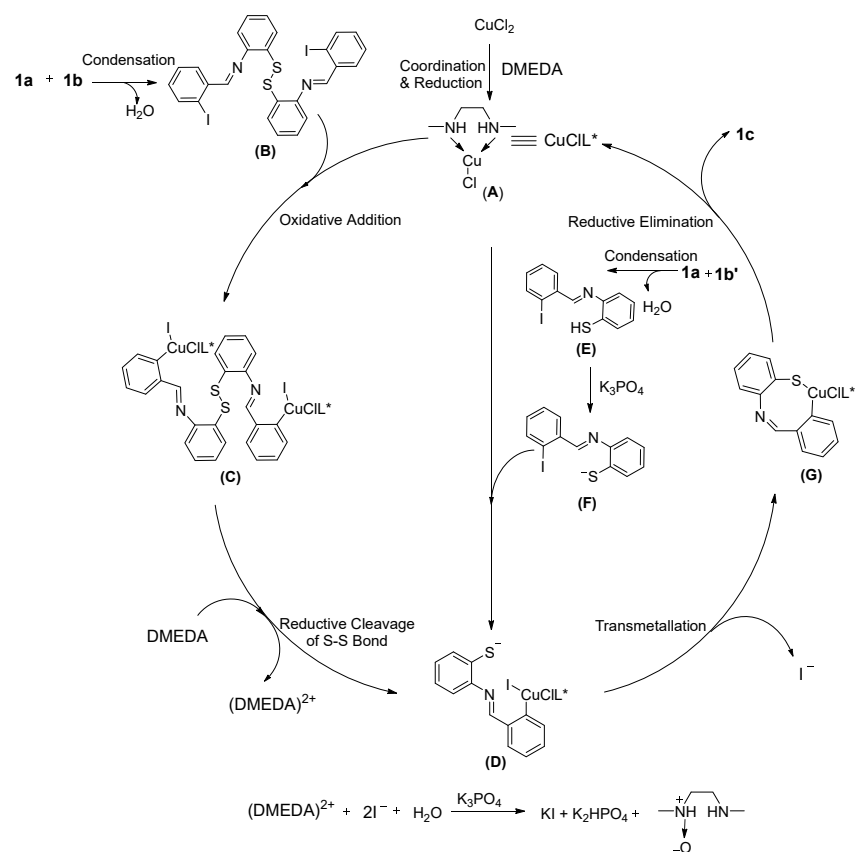
				
Entry	d	b/b'	Product	Yield (%) ^b
1		1b		75

Table 3. Cont.

Entry	d	b/b'	Product	Yield (%) ^b
2	1d	2b		74
3	1d	3b		69
4	1d	4b		61
5		5b		77
6	1d	1b'	1e	95
7		1b		

^a Reaction conditions: CuCl₂ (15 mol%), 2'-iodoacetophenones **d** (0.3 mmol), 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines **b** (0.15 mmol)/2-aminobenzenethiols **1b'** (0.3 mmol) in DMEDA reacted at 110 °C for 24 h. ^b Isolated yield after flash chromatography based on **d**.



Scheme 2. Possible mechanism.

3. Experimental Section

3.1. General

^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded 500 MHz (Bruker, Kanton Zug, Switzerland) instrument; CDCl_3 ($\delta_{\text{H}} = 7.26$ ppm, $\delta_{\text{C}} = 77.16$ ppm) was used as the internal standard. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm. Multiplicity was recorded: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), dd (doublet of doublets), dt (doublet of triplets), m (multiplet). The direct used reagents and solvents were pure analytical grade and purchased from commercial sources, if not stated otherwise. The starting substrates were synthesized according to the known literature. Column chromatography was hand packed with silica gel (200–300 mesh). The melting points were uncorrected. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Q-TOF Premier (ESI, Waters, Milford, CT, USA). The silica gel plates (GF254, 0.2 mm thick) were used for TLC testing.

3.2. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines (**1c–12c**) Catalyzed by CuCl_2 in DMEDA

An oven-dried 25 mL flask equipped with a rubber stopper was charged with a magnetic stir bar, CuCl_2 (15 mol%, 0.045 mmol), 2-iodobenzaldehyde **a** (0.3 mmol), 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines **b** (0.15 mmol)/ 2-aminobenzenethiols **b'** (0.3 mmol), K_3PO_4 (0.6 mmol), 4 Å molecular sieve (25 mg) and DMEDA (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 24 h. The reaction was monitored by TLC. When benzaldehydes **a** was consumed, the reaction was stopped and cooled to room temperature, the crude reaction mixture was diluted with 20 mL water, extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL \times 3), combined with organic phase, then washed organic phase with brine (20 mL), dried organic phase with anhydrous Mg_2SO_4 . The organic phase was concentrated and the residue was purified directly by column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc as eluent to give the pure products **c**.

3.3. General Procedure for the Synthesis of 11-Methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines (**1e–5e**) Catalyzed by CuCl_2 in DMEDA

An oven-dried 25 mL flask equipped with a rubber stopper was charged with a magnetic stir bar, CuCl_2 (15 mol%, 0.045 mmol), 1-(2-iodophenyl)ethan-1-ones **d** (0.3 mmol), 2,2'-disulfanediyldianilines **b** (0.15 mmol)/2-aminobenzenethiols **b'** (0.3 mmol), K_3PO_4 (0.6 mmol), 4 Å molecular sieve (25 mg) and DMEDA (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 24 h. The reaction was monitored by TLC. When benzaldehydes **d** was consumed, the reaction was stopped and cooled to room temperature, the crude reaction mixture was diluted with 20 mL water, extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL \times 3), combined with organic phase, then washed organic phase with brine (20 mL), dried organic phase with anhydrous Mg_2SO_4 . The organic phase was concentrated and the residue was purified directly by column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc as eluent to give the pure products **e**. For the NMR spectrum of compounds see the Supplementary Materials.

3.4. Characterization Data

The dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **1c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 126–128 °C (Lit: m.p. 124 °C) [30]; 52.0 mg; 82% yield (**1a** and **1b** were used); 51.3 mg; 81% yield (**1a** and **1b'** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 7.44–7.30 (m, 7H), 7.19–7.15 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 162.4, 148.7, 139.5, 137.4, 132.9, 131.8, 131.6, 129.5, 129.4, 129.0, 128.4, 127.3, 127.1.

The 7-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **2c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 115–117 °C; 54.0 mg; 80% yield (**1a** and **2b** were used); 54.0 mg; 80% yield (**1a** and **2b'** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.39–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 161.8, 146.3, 139.3, 137.6, 137.5, 133.2, 131.7, 131.5, 130.2, 129.5, 128.5, 128.3, 127.0, 20.7.

The 7-methoxydibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **3c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (5:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 101–102 °C; 62.2 mg; 86% yield (**1a** and **3b** were used); 62.2 mg; 86% yield (**1a** and **3b'** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 7.43–7.34 (m, 4H), 7.24 (s 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, *J*₁ = 9.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 160.8, 159.1, 142.4, 138.6, 137.5, 131.7, 131.5, 129.6, 129.4, 128.5, 128.4, 117.0, 115.6, 55.7. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₄H₁₂NOS [M + H]⁺: 242.0634, found: 242.0641.

The 7-chlorodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **4c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 75–76 °C; 65.6 mg; 89% yield (**1a** and **4b** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.87 (s, 1H), 7.44–7.36 (m, 5H), 7.28 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 162.7, 147.2, 138.6, 137.2, 132.8, 132.3, 131.90, 131.88, 130.3, 129.6, 129.5, 128.7, 128.0.

The 3-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **5c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent) Yellow solid; mp: 93–94 °C; 56.7 mg; 84% yield (**2a** and **1b** were used); 52.8 mg; 78% yield (**2a** and **1b'** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 7.42–7.40 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 3H), 7.20–7.14 (m, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 162.5, 148.7, 138.5, 137.2, 136.2, 132.8, 132.4, 131.6, 130.1, 129.29, 129.28, 127.2, 127.0, 21.1.

The 2-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **6c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 92–94 °C; 49.3 mg; 73% yield (**3a** and **1b** were used); 56.1 mg; 83% yield (**3a** and **1b'** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 7.42–7.40 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 3H), 7.20–7.14 (m, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 162.5, 148.8, 138.5, 137.2, 136.3, 132.8, 132.4, 131.6, 130.1, 129.33, 129.28, 127.2, 127.1, 21.1.

The 3-chlorodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **7c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). White solid; mp: 107–109 °C; 63.3 mg; 86% yield (**4a** and **1b** were used); 64.7 mg; 88% yield (**4a** and **1b'** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.84 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J*₁ = 7.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.29 (m, 4H), 7.19 (td, *J*₁ = 7.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 161.2, 148.6, 141.1, 137.8, 135.7, 133.0, 131.6, 130.5, 129.7, 128.6, 128.2, 127.6, 127.2.

The 3-fluorodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **8c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 54–56 °C; 53.5 mg; 78% yield (**5a** and **1b** were used); 61.1 mg; 89% yield (**5a** and **1b'** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.84 (s, 1H), 7.42–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.22–7.15 (m, 2H), 7.05 (td, *J*₁ = 8.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 3.0 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 164.4 (d, *J* = 253.6 Hz), 161.2, 148.6, 141.8 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 133.7 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 133.0, 131.4 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 129.7, 128.2, 127.5, 127.1, 118.8 (d, *J* = 22.3 Hz), 115.6 (d, *J* = 21.8 Hz).

The 2-chlorodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **9c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 111–112 °C; 61.2 mg; 83% yield (**6a** and **1b** were used); 58.9 mg; 80% yield (**6a** and **1b'** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.82 (s, 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.18 (td, *J*₁ = 7.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 160.7, 148.5, 138.5, 138.0, 134.7, 133.0, 132.9, 131.5, 129.7, 129.3, 128.5, 127.6, 127.1.

The 7-methoxy-3-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **10c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (5:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 128–129 °C; 56.8 mg; 74% yield (**2a** and **3b** were used); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃/TMS): δ 160.9, 159.0, 142.5, 138.6, 137.3, 135.2, 132.3, 131.6, 130.1, 129.7, 128.4, 116.9, 115.5, 55.7, 21.1. HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₄NOS [M + H]⁺: 256.0791, found: 256.0794.

The 2-chlorodibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **11c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Gray solid; mp: 110–111 °C; 65.4 mg; 84% yield

(**6a** and **2b** were used); 60.8 mg; 78% yield (**6a** and **2b'** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 7.36–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.19 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.13 (m, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 160.1, 146.1, 138.5, 137.9, 137.8, 134.6, 133.2, 132.9, 131.4, 130.5, 129.3, 128.0, 127.1, 20.7. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClNS}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 260.0295, found: 260.0284.

The 2-chloro-7-methoxydibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **12c** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (5:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 111–112 °C; 62.0 mg; 75% yield (**6a** and **3b** were used); 66.1 mg; 80% yield (**6a** and **3b'** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 8.71 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 3H), 7.25 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (dd, $J_1 = 2.8$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 159.3, 159.0, 142.2, 138.6, 137.0, 134.8, 133.0, 131.4, 129.3, 128.9, 128.6, 117.1, 115.8, 55.8. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClNOS}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 276.0244, found: 276.0235.

The 11-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **1e** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 75–76 °C (Lit. m.p. 76 °C) [31]; 50.0 mg; 75% yield (**1d** and **1b** were used); 64.2 mg; 95% yield (**1d** and **1b'** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 7.46–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.28–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.18 (dd, $J_1 = 1.3$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (td, $J_1 = 1.3$ Hz, $J_2 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.66 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 169.9, 148.8, 140.0, 139.5, 132.5, 132.0, 130.8, 129.2, 128.9, 128.5, 128.0, 125.6, 125.4, 29.6.

The 7,11-dimethyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **2e** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent) Yellow solid; mp: 115–117 °C; 53.1 mg; 74% yield (**1d** and **2b** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 7.46–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 2H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.09–7.05 (m, 2H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 169.3, 146.4, 139.9, 139.5, 135.6, 132.8, 131.9, 130.7, 130.1, 128.40, 128.39, 128.0, 125.3, 29.6, 20.7.

The 7-methoxy-11-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **3e** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (5:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 130–132 °C; 52.9 mg; 69% yield (**1d** and **3b** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 7.46–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, $J_1 = 2.8$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.64 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 168.5, 157.6, 142.5, 139.6, 139.4, 132.0, 130.7, 129.2, 128.5, 128.0, 126.6, 116.6, 115.7, 55.7, 29.5. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{NOS}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 256.0791, found: 256.0794.

The 7-chloro-11-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **4e** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (6:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 115–117 °C; 47.5 mg; 61% yield (**1d** and **4b** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 7.47–7.44 (m, 1H), 7.43–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.36–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.21 (dd, $J_1 = 2.3$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.65 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 170.4, 147.4, 139.3, 139.2, 132.2, 131.9, 131.0, 130.8, 130.1, 129.3, 128.8, 128.0, 126.4, 29.6. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClNS}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 260.0295, found: 260.0275.

The 2,3,9-trimethoxy-11-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepine **5e** (Flash column chromatography on silica gel using petrol/EtOAc (3:1, *v:v*) as eluent). Yellow solid; mp: 52–54 °C; 72.9 mg; 77% yield (**2d** and **5b** were used); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 7.10 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.95–6.90 (m, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.83 (dd, $J_1 = 2.8$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 6H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.62 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3/TMS): δ 167.9, 157.5, 150.9, 149.3, 142.5, 132.0, 130.9, 129.7, 126.5, 116.4, 115.6, 114.3, 110.7, 56.3, 56.2, 55.7, 29.3. HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 316.1002, found: 316.1012.

4. Conclusions

In summary, this paper reported a ‘one-pot’ CuCl_2 catalyzed synthesis of dibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines and 11-methyldibenzo[*b,f*][1,4]thiazepines via the condensation/C–S bond coupling reactions of 2-iodobenzaldehydes/2-iodoacetophenones with 2-aminobenzenethiols/2,2'-disulfanediyl dianilines in moderate-to-good yields. The reaction is easy to operate, uses readily available and bi-functional-reagent DMEDA working as ligand and reductant, and exhibits functional group tolerance.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/molecules27217392/s1>, Figure S1: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (1c); Figure S2: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (1c); Figure S3: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (2c); Figure S4: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (2c); Figure S5: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (3c); Figure S6: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (3c); Figure S7: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (4c); Figure S8: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (4c); Figure S9: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (5c); Figure S10: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (5c); Figure S11: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (6c); Figure S12: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (6c); Figure S13: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (7c); Figure S14: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (7c); Figure S15: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (8c); Figure S16: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (8c); Figure S17: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (9c); Figure S18: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (9c); Figure S19: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (10c); Figure S20: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (10c); Figure S21: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (11c); Figure S22: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (11c); Figure S23: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (12c); Figure S24: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (12c); Figure S25: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (1e); Figure S26: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (1e); Figure S27: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (2e); Figure S28: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (2e); Figure S29: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (3e); Figure S30: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (3e); Figure S31: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (4e); Figure S32: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (4e); Figure S33: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (5e); Figure S34: ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) spectrum of Compound (5e).

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