SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**Novel Tandem Hydration/Cyclodehydration of α -Thiocyanatoketones to
2-Oxo-3-thiazolines.**

Application to Thiazolo[5,4-*c*]quinoline-2,4(3*aH*,5*H*)-dione Synthesis

Antonín Klásek,^a Vladimír Mrkvička,^a Andrej Pevec,^b and Janez Košmrlj*^b*

^a Department of Food Engineering and Chemistry, Faculty of Technology, Tomas Bata University, CZ-762 72 Zlín, Czech Republic (e-mail: klasek@ft.utb.cz),

^b Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, University of Ljubljana, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia (e-mail: janez.kosmrlj@uni-lj.si).

Figure S1. Structures of **5**, **6**, and **7**.

Figure S2. Partial packing diagram for **5g** along the *b*-axes; O: red, N: blue, S: yellow. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level, hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Crystals of **5g** were grown by dissolving the compound in DMSO-*d*₆ followed by slow evaporation of the solvent in a stream of nitrogen at 23 °C. There are two independent and slightly different molecules of **5g** in the structure (shown). Two solvent molecules of DMSO-*d*₆ per asymmetric unit were also found in the structure.

Figure S3. ORTEP view of **4g** from the X-ray crystal structure; O: red, N: blue, S: yellow (thermal ellipsoids are at 70% probability). Crystals were prepared by crystallization of **4g** from a benzene-hexane mixture.

Figure S4. Aromatic region of variable temperature ^{13}C NMR spectra of **4g** in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.