2302687 – Heterocyclic Compounds – Part I

Lecture 5-2

# **Ring Synthesis of Pyrrole**



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**Recommended Textbook:** 

*Heterocyclic Chemistry*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, J. A. Joule, K. Mills, **2010**, Wiley

1) From 1,4-Dicarbonyl Compounds and Ammonia or Primary Amines



The Paal – Knorr Synthesis



1) From 1,4-Dicarbonyl Compounds and Ammonia or Primary Amines



#### 2) From *a*-Aminocarbonyl-Compounds and Activated Ketones



#### The Knorr Synthesis

This widely used general approach to pyrroles utilizes two components:

- The α-aminocarbonyl component, supplies the nitrogen and C-2 and C-3
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> component supplies the remaining two carbons and must possess a methylene group
  α to a carbonyl



#### 2) From *a*-Aminocarbonyl-Compounds and Activated Ketones

Since free  $\alpha$ -aminocarbonyl compounds self-condense very readily, carbonyl-protected amines have been used



#### 3) From Isocyanides

- Tosylmethyl isocyanide anion reacts with α,β-unsaturated esters, ketones or sulfones with loss of toluenesulfinate
- Isocyanoacetates react with  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated nitro-compounds with loss of nitrous acid



#### 3) From Isocyanides

The van Leusen Synthesis



4) From Azines

The Piloty – Robinson Synthesis





5) From Alkynes and Oxido-Oxazoliums



Dipolar cycloaddition of alkynes to mesoionic oxido-oxazoliums, followed by expulsion of carbon dioxide, yields pyrroles

