2302687 – Heterocyclic Compounds – Part I

Lecture 6-1

Ring Synthesis of 1,3-Azoles



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Recommended Textbook:

Heterocyclic Chemistry, 5th Edition, J. A. Joule, K. Mills, **2010**, Wiley

1,3-Azoles: Imidazoles, Thiazoles and Oxazoles



- The three 1,3-azoles, **imidazole**, **thiazole** and **oxazole**, are all very stable compounds that do not autoxidise
- They are the parent structures of the related series of 1,3-azoles containing a nitrogen atom plus second heteroatom in a 5-membered ring
- Their aromaticity derives from delocalization of the lone pair from the second heteroatom



Bioactive and Drugs Containing 1,3-Azoles



Name: **Azathioprine** 2008 Sales: \$53 million Disease: Kidney transplant rejection



Name: **Mirapex** 2008 Sales: \$340 million Company: Boehringer Ingelheim Disease: Parkinson's disease



Name: **Norvir** 2008 Sales: \$310 million Company: Abbott Disease: HIV/AIDS

> Name: **Cozaar** 2008 Sales: \$690 million Company: Merck Disease: Hypertension



1) From an *α*-Halo-Carbonyl-Component (or an Equivalent) and a Three-Atom Unit Supplying C-2 and Both of the Heteroatoms



Thiazoles (Hantzsch synthesis)



1) From an *α*-Halo-Carbonyl-Component (or an Equivalent) and a Three-Atom Unit Supplying C-2 and Both of the Heteroatoms



2) By Cyclising Dehydration of α -Acylamino-Carbonyl-Compounds



Oxazoles (*Robinson–Gabriel synthesis*) – analogous to the cyclising dehydration of 1,4-dicarbonyl compounds to furans



Me

Nt-Bu

3) From Isocyanides

Tosylmethylisocyanide (TosMIC), can be used for the synthesis of all three 1,3 - azole types

NEC

94%



t-Bu

Anions derived from other isocyanides can be acylated (or thioformylated), the products spontaneously closing to oxazoles (thiazoles)

NHt-Bu

