

Synthesis of heterocyclic compounds

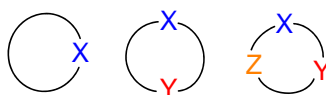
Tapio Nevalainen
Drug synthesis II
2010

<http://www.scripps.edu/chem/baran/heterocycles/>



Heterocyclic compounds

- Heterocycles contain one or more heteroatoms in a ring

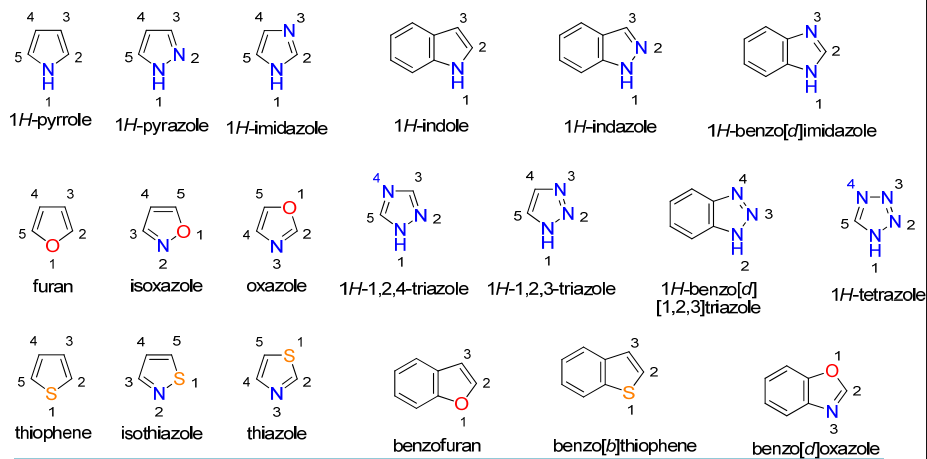


X,Y,Z are usually N,O,S



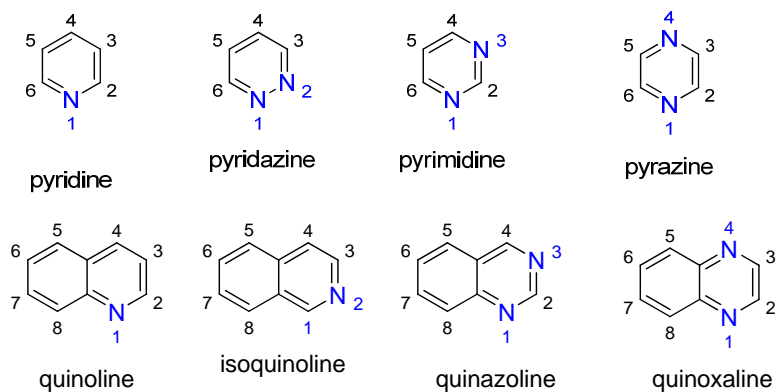
Heterocycles

• Aromatic five-membered heterocycles



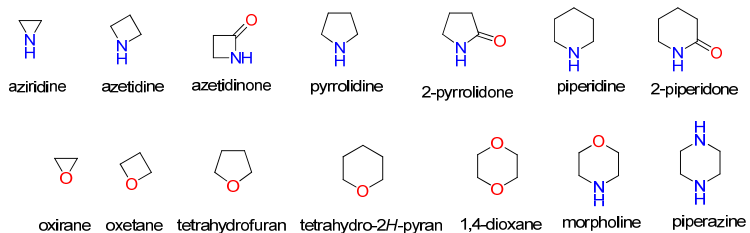
Heterocycles

• Aromatic six-membered heterocycles



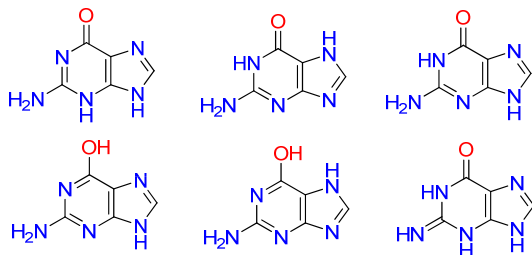
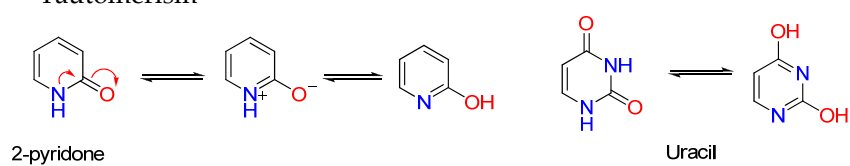
Heterocycles

• Aliphatic heterocycles



Heterocycles

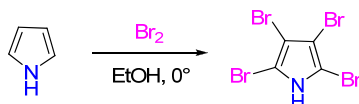
• Tautomerism



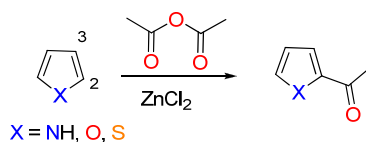
Reactions of heterocycles

Five-membered heterocycles are good nucleophiles

- Reaction with bromine requires no Lewis acid and leads to substitution at all four free positions.

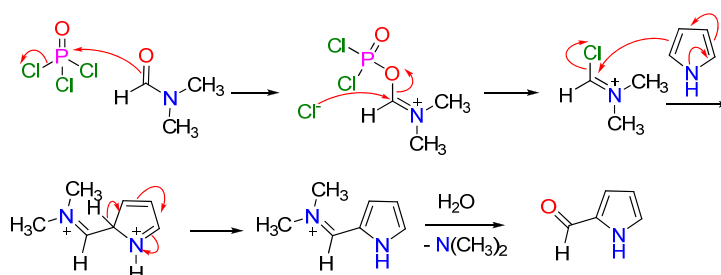
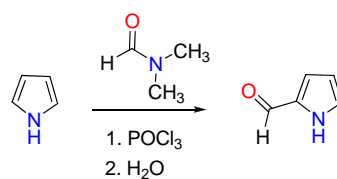


- In Friedel–Crafts reactions the 2-position is more reactive than the 3-position



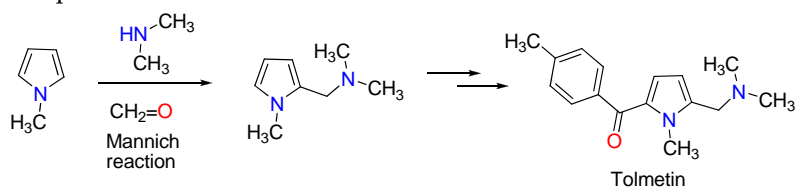
Reactions of heterocycles

- Vilsmeier reaction (Vilsmeier-Haack reaction) allows the formylation of heterocyclic and electron-rich arenes. The formylating agent, chloroiminium ion, is formed in situ from *N,N*-dimethylamide and POCl_3

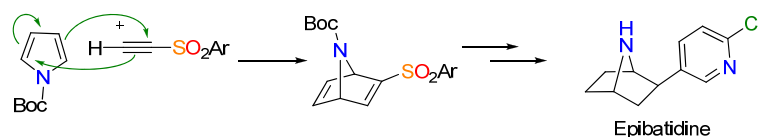


Reactions of heterocycles

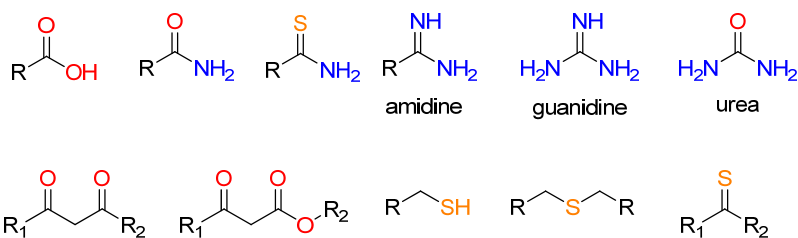
- Aromatic heterocycles undergoes aminoalkylation (Mannich reaction)
- For example N-methylpyrrole reacts at the 2-position. Reaction is used in the manufacture of the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory compound, tolmetin.



- Five-membered heterocycles act as dienes in Diels–Alder reactions

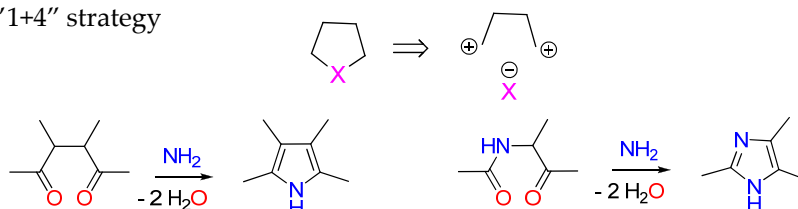


Common building-blocks for heterocyclic compounds

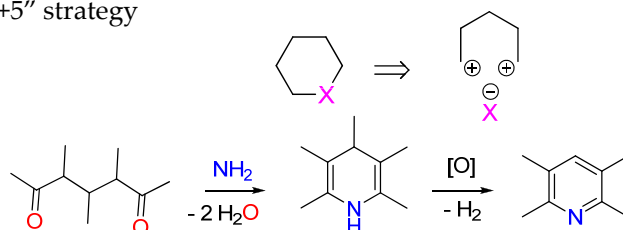


General strategies for heterocycle synthesis

- "1+4" strategy

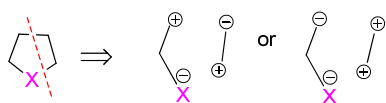


- "1+5" strategy

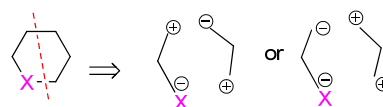


General strategies for heterocycle synthesis

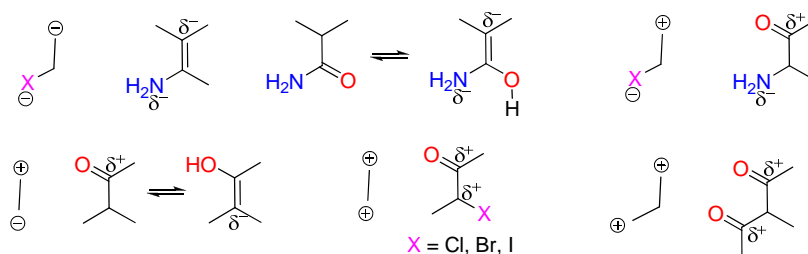
- "2+3" strategy



- "3+3" strategy

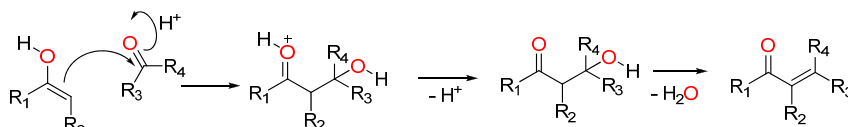


- Examples

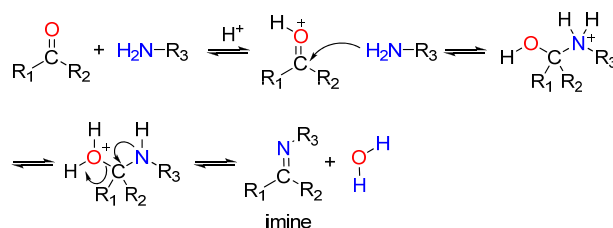


Reactions used in heterocyclic ring synthesis

- Aldol-type reactions of enols or enolate anions with electrophiles.

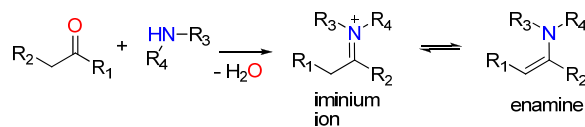


- Imine/enamine formation

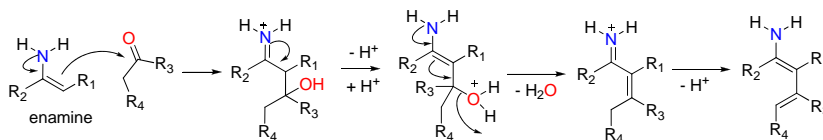


Reactions used in heterocyclic ring synthesis

- Enamine is tautomeric form of imine. If dialkylamine is used, enamine is formed

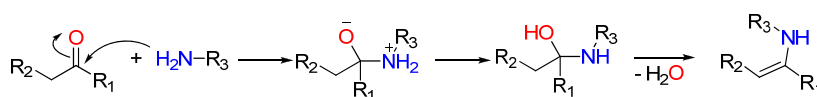
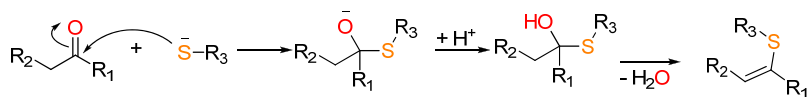


- Enamines can function as enolates



Reactions used in heterocyclic ring synthesis

- When the process leads to C-heteroatom bond formation, then the nucleophile is an appropriate heteroatom.

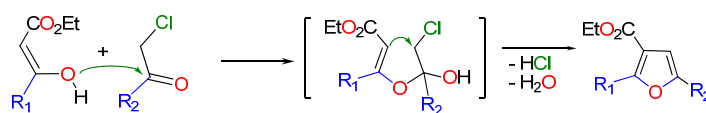


Furans

■ Paal Knorr

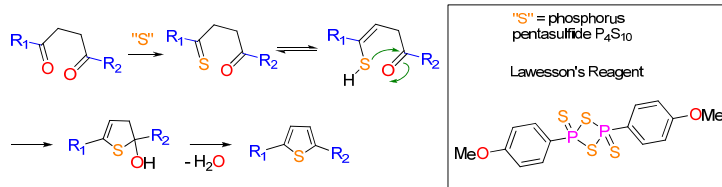


■ Feist-Benary

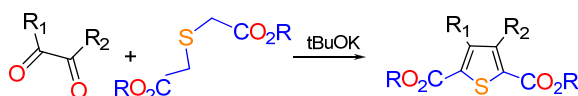


Thiophenes

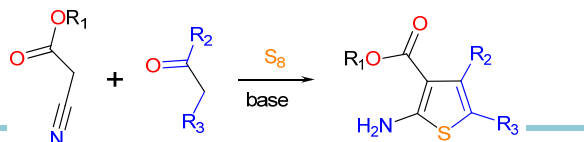
■ Paal Knorr



• Hinsberg Synthesis of Thiophene Derivatives

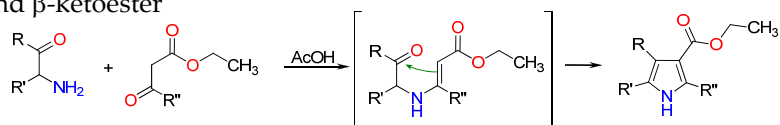


■ Gewald reaction



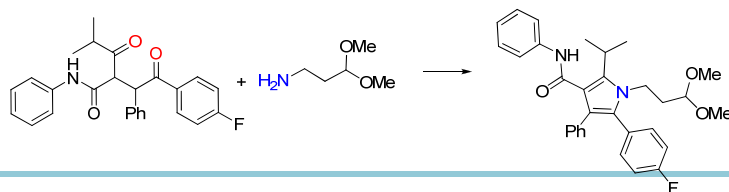
Pyrroles

• Knorr pyrrole synthesis: Condensation of α -aminoketone and β -ketoester



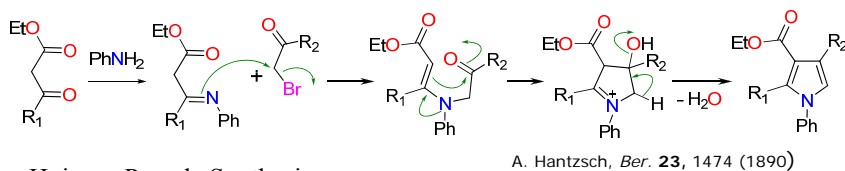
■ Paal-Knorr Pyrrole-Synthesis: condensation amine and 1,4-ketone

■ Example: Synthesis of atorvastatin (Lipitor)



Pyrroles

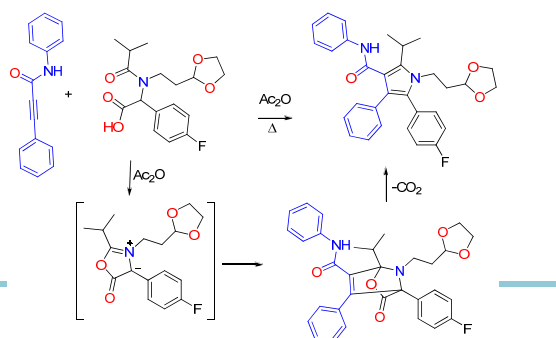
- Hantzsch pyrrole synthesis: from α -halomethyl ketones, β -keto esters and ammonia or amines



A. Hantzsch, *Ber.* **23**, 1474 (1890)

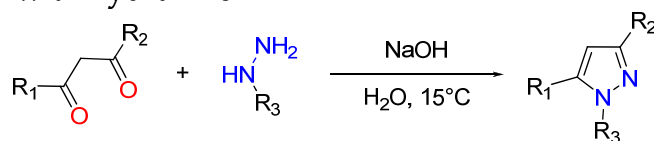
- Huisgen Pyrrole Synthesis

From Amino acids and alkynes. Example: atorvastatin

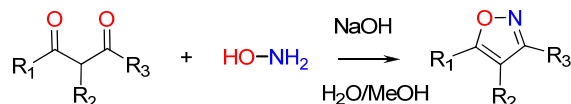


1,2-Azoles

- Pyrazoles can be synthesized from 1,3-dicarbonyls with hydrazine

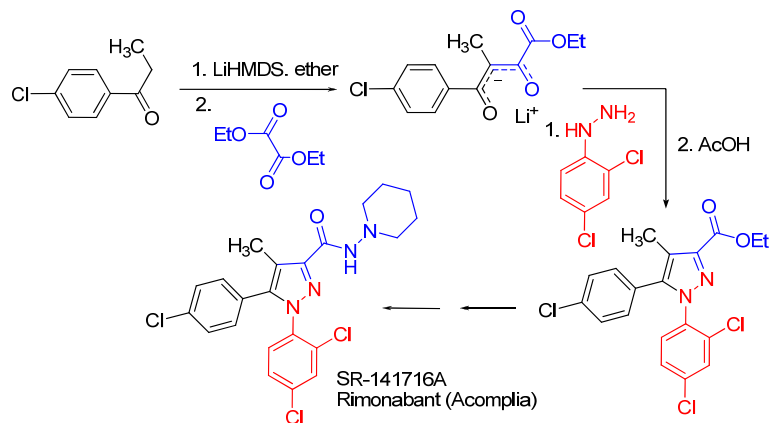


- Isoxazoles can be made from 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds or β -ketoesters with hydroxylamine



1,2-Azoles

Example of pyrazole synthesis: Rimonabant



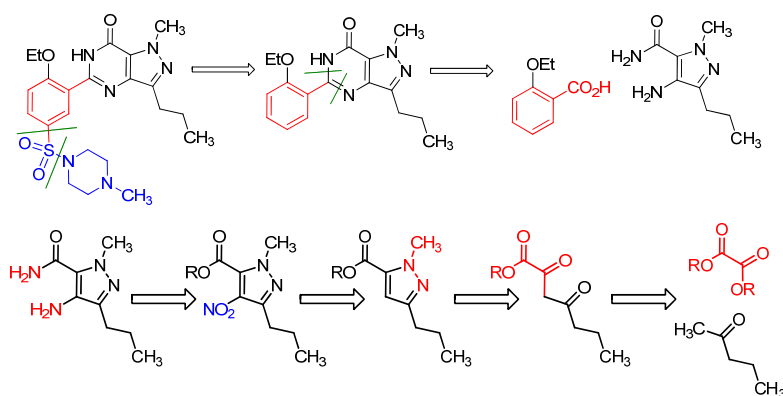
Org. Process Res. Dev., 2007, 11 (5), 910–912



1,2-Azoles

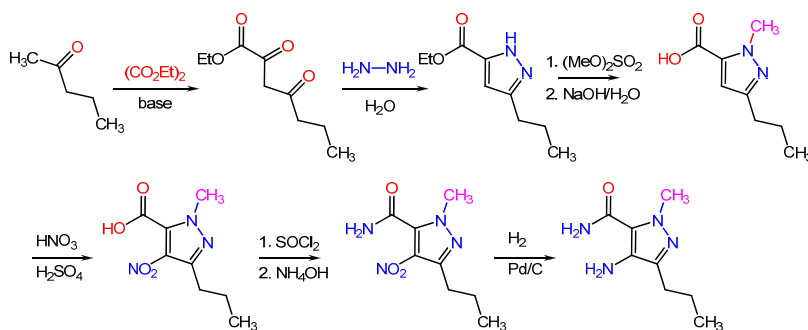
The synthesis of sildenafil (Viagra)

Retrosynthesis



1,2-Azoles

The synthesis of sildenafil (Viagra)

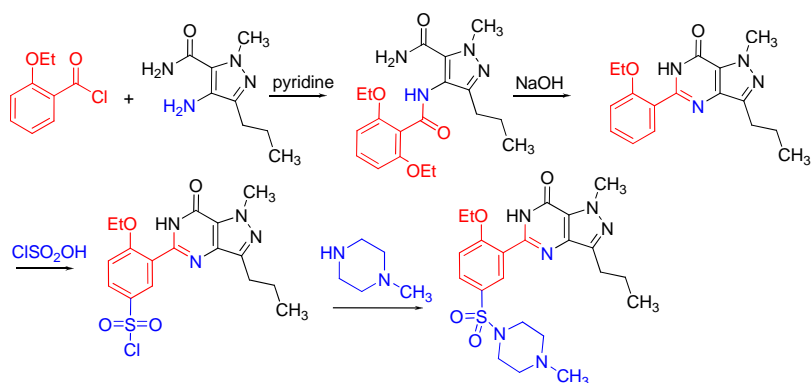


Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 6, pp. 1819, 1996



1,2-Azoles

The synthesis of sildenafil (Viagra)



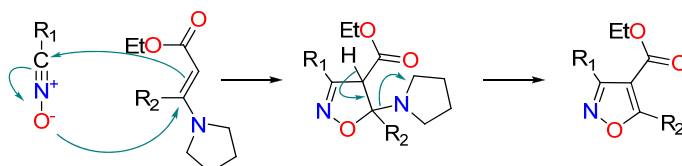
Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 6, pp. 1819, 1996



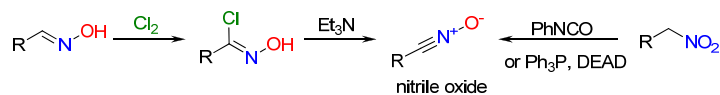
1,2-Azoles

synthesis of isoxazoles

- By 1,3-cycloaddition from nitrile oxides and unsaturated compounds

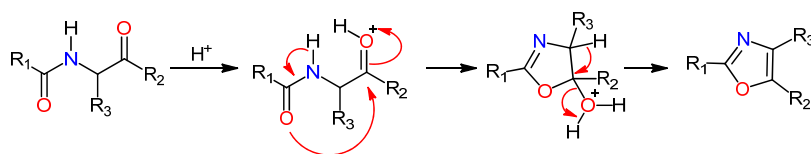


- Nitrile oxides can be prepared by the γ -elimination of chlorooximes or the dehydration of nitroalkanes

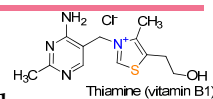
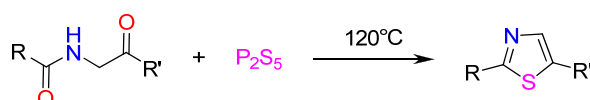


1,3-Azoles

- Oxazoles and thiazoles can be obtained by the Robinson-Gabriel synthesis from 2-acylamino-ketones.

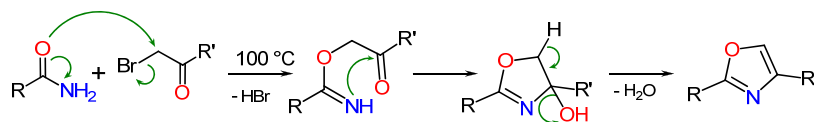


- 2-acylamino-ketones reacts with phosphorus pentasulfide to form thiazoles

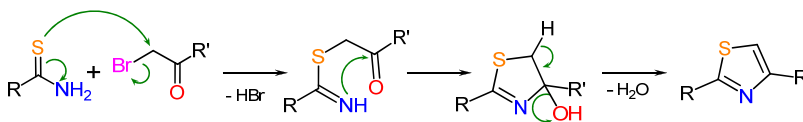


1,3-Azoles

- Oxazoles can be made by Blümllein-Lewy Synthesis: heating an α -haloketone with amide

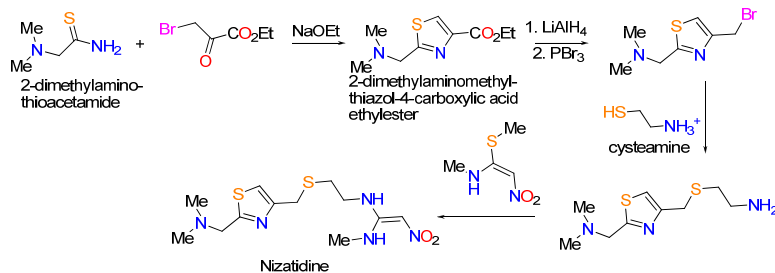


- Most important method for thiazoles is Hantzsch thiazole synthesis from thioamides and α -halocarbonyl compounds



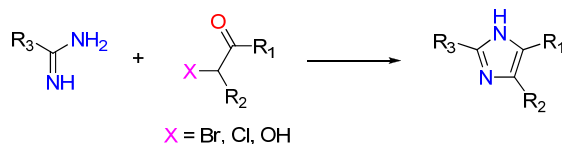
1,3-Azoles

- Example: synthesis of nizatidine

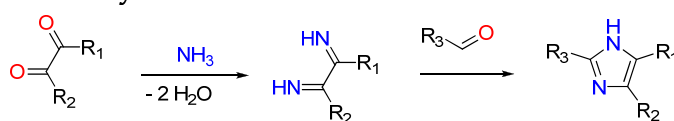


1,3-Azoles: Synthesis of imidazoles

- From amidines and hydroxy or halocarbonyl compounds



- Debus-Radziszewski imidazole synthesis:** diketone and ammonia form an diimine, which condenses with the aldehyde



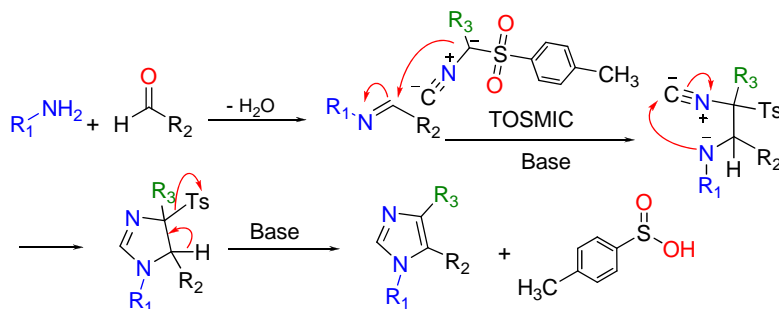
For more imidazole syntheses, look:

http://www.scripps.edu/chem/baran/images/grpmtgpdf/Zografos_Feb_04.pdf



1,3-Azoles: Imidazoles from isocyanides

- The reaction of aldehydes, primary amines and toluenesulfonylmethyl isocyanide (TOSMIC) yield 1,4,5-trisubstituted imidazoles (van Leusen et al. *J. Org. Chem.* 1977, 42, 1153).

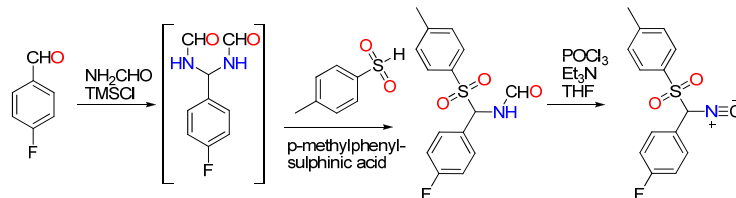


<http://www.organic-chemistry.org/Highlights/2005/05May.shtm>

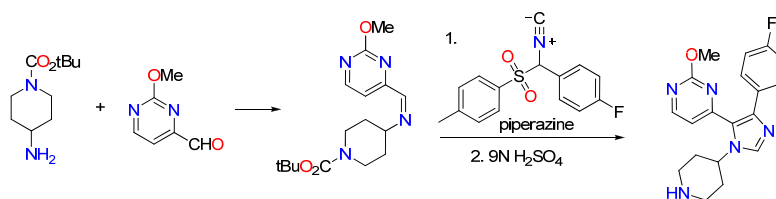


1,3-Azoles: Imidazoles from isocyanides

- Substituted tosylmethyl isocyanides (TosMICs) are synthesized from tosylmethyl formamides and *p*-methylphenylsulphonic acid.



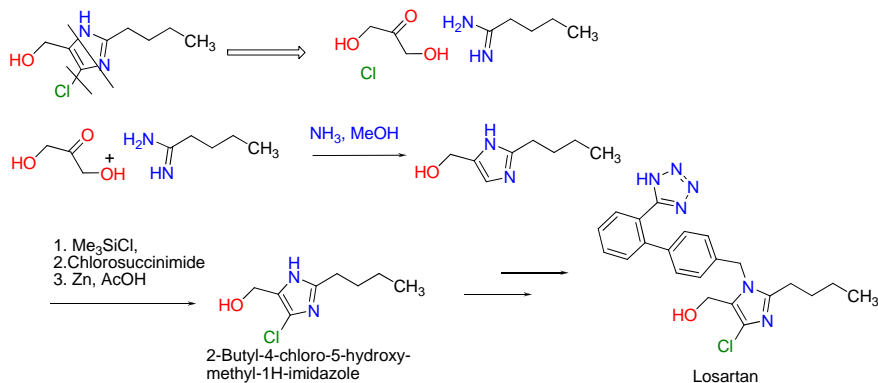
- Synthesis of the GSK p38 kinase inhibitor



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1,3-Azoles

- Synthesis of 2-Butyl-4-chloro-5-hydroxymethyl-1H-imidazole



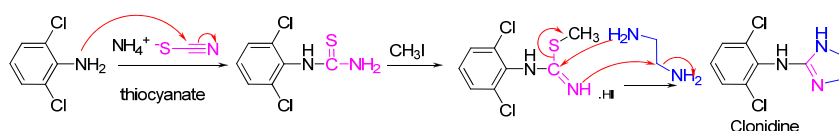
Synthetic Communications (1993), 23(18), 2623-30.



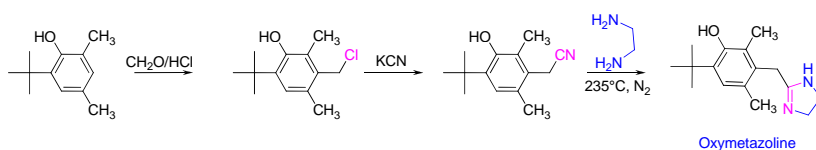
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Dihydroimidazoles

Clonidine (anti-hypertensive agent)

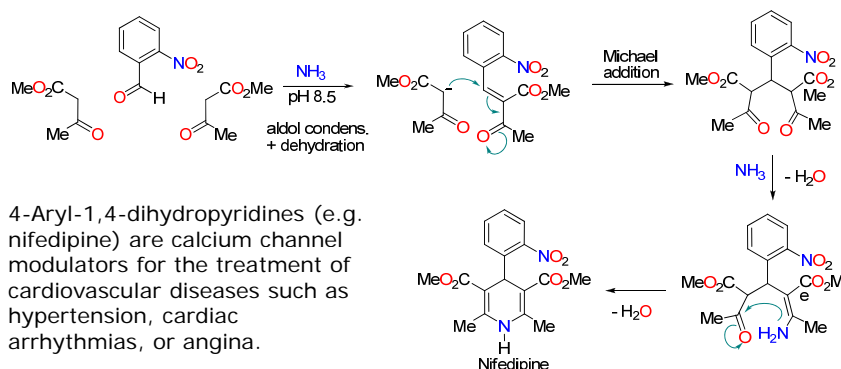


Oxymetazoline (topical decongestant)



1,4-Dihydropyridines

- Hantzsch Dihydropyridine (Pyridine) Synthesis

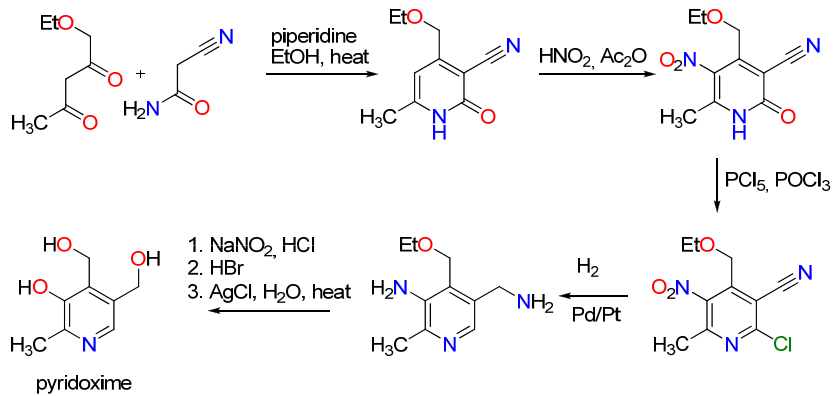


- 4-Aryl-1,4-dihydropyridines (e.g. nifedipine) are calcium channel modulators for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, or angina.



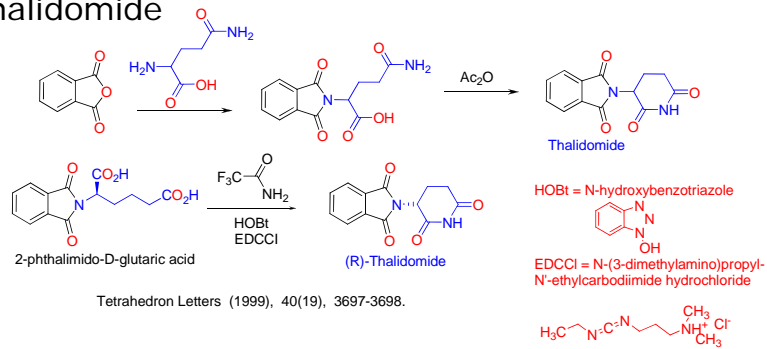
Pyridines

- Pyridoxine, vitamin B6, has been synthesised by Guareschi ring synthesis

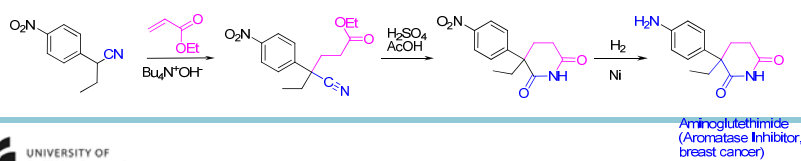


Glutarimides

Thalidomide

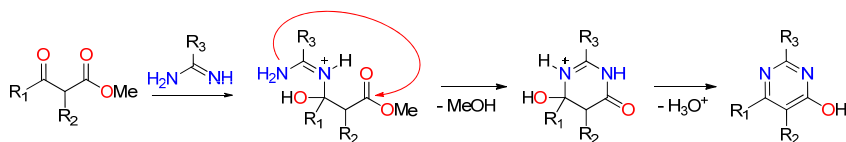


Aminoglutethimide

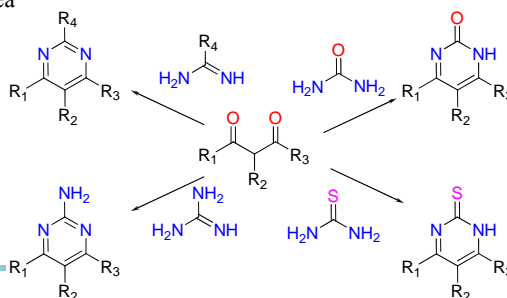


Pyrimidines

- Pinner pyrimidine synthesis: from 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds and amidines

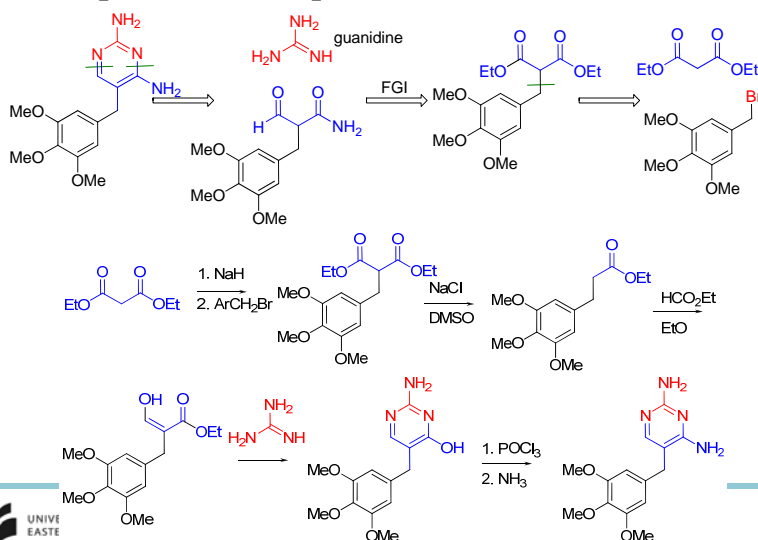


- Instead of amidines, pyrimidines are obtained also by using guanidine, urea and thiourea



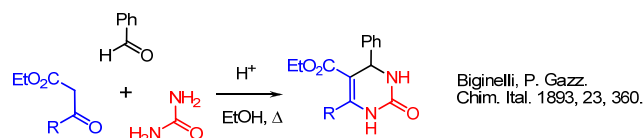
Pyrimidines

- Example: trimethoprim (bacteriostatic antibiotic)

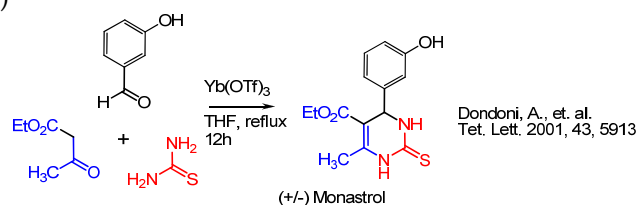


Pyrimidines

- **Biginelli Reaction:** acid-catalyzed, reaction between an aldehyde, α,β -ketoester and urea constitutes a rapid and facile synthesis of tetrahydropyrimidones.

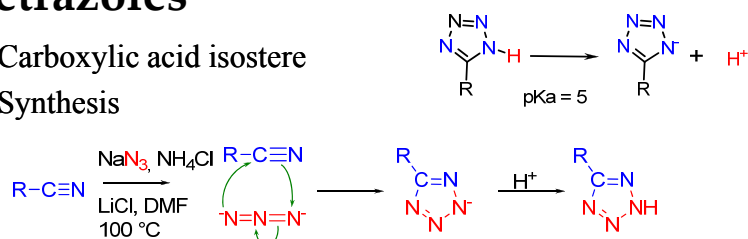


- **Synthesis of *rac*-Monastrol** (Mitosis blocker by kinase Eg5 inhibition)

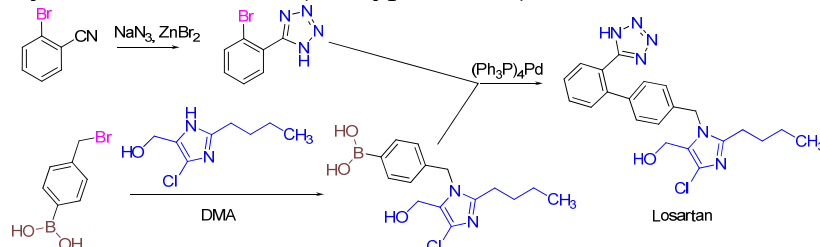


Tetrazoles

- Carboxylic acid isostere
- Synthesis

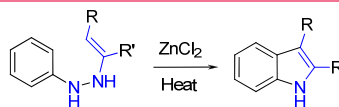


- **Synthesis of Losartan (antihypertensive)**

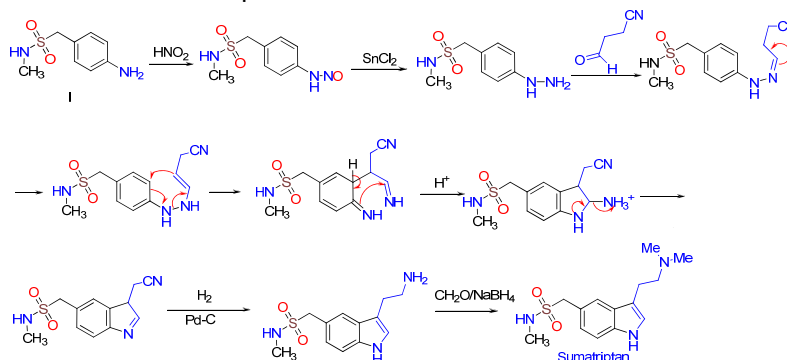


Indoles

- Fischer Indole Synthesis:
The conversion of aryl hydrazones to indoles; requires elevated temperatures and the addition of Brønsted or Lewis acids



- Synthesis of Sumatriptan

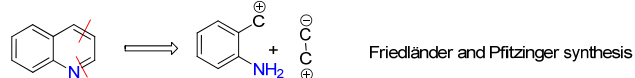
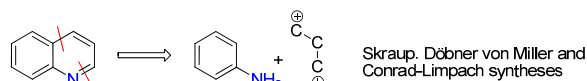


(Daniel Lednicher: Strategies for Organic Drug Synthesis and Design)

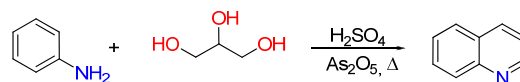


Quinolines

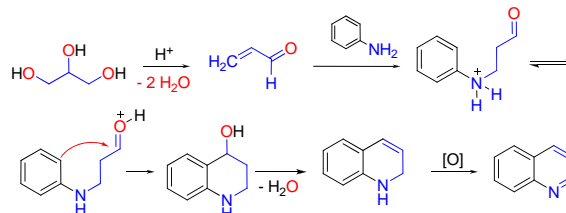
- Quinoline nucleus is usually formed in one of two ways



- Skraup-reaction

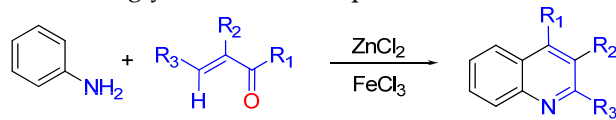


- Mechanism:

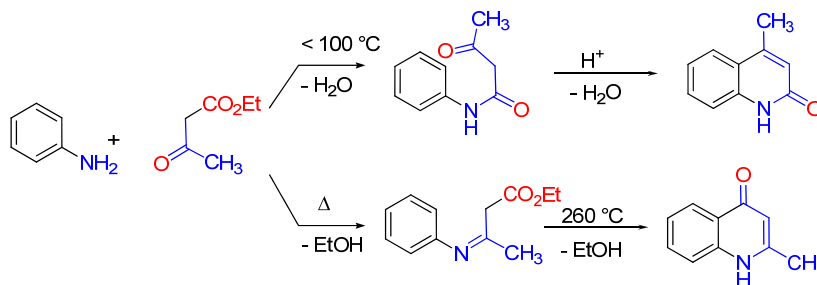


Quinolines

- **Doebner-Miller reaction:** α,β -unsaturated ketone or aldehyde can be used instead of glycerol to form a quinoline

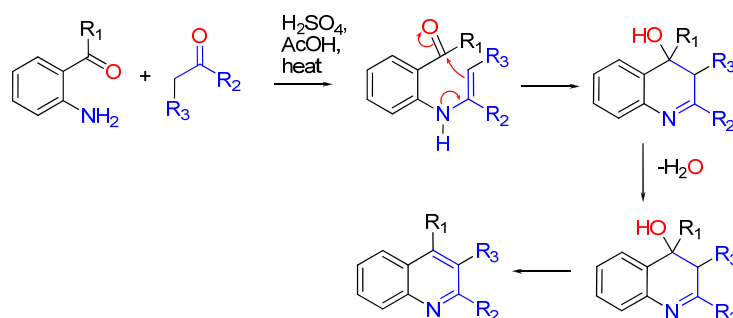


- **Conrad-Limpach reaction:** Synthesis of 4-oxyquinolines by condensation of esters of beta-keto acids with aromatic amines



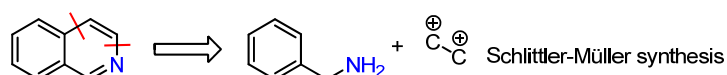
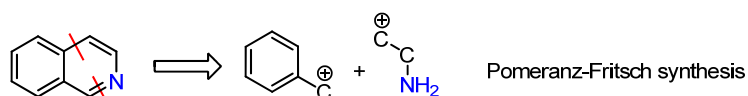
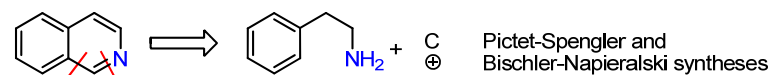
Quinolines

- **Friedländer-quinoline synthesis**



Isoquinolines

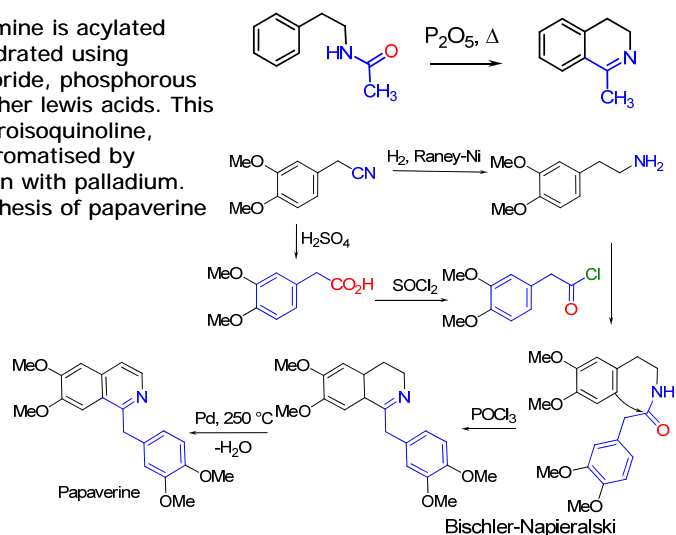
- The general synthetic routes to isoquinolines involve the following skeletal types:



Isoquinolines

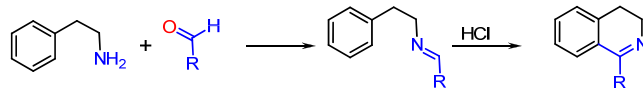
•Bischler-Napieralski Reaction:

- β-Phenylethylamine is acylated then cyclodehydrated using phosphoryl chloride, phosphorous pentoxide or other Lewis acids. This gives the dihydroisoquinoline, which can be aromatised by dehydrogenation with palladium. E.g. in the synthesis of papaverine



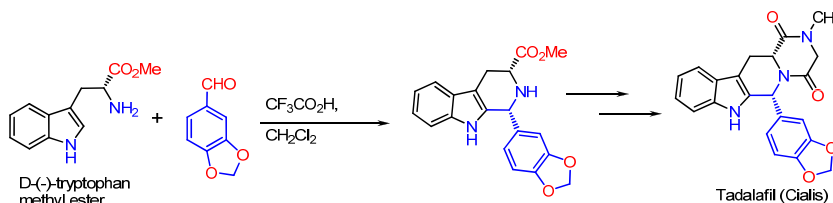
Isoquinolines

- Pictet-Spengler synthesis: β -Arylethylamine is heated in the presence of an aldehyde and acid.
- A special case of the **Mannich reaction**.



A. Pictet and T. Spengler, Ber. 44, 2030 (1951)

Synthesis of Tadalafil

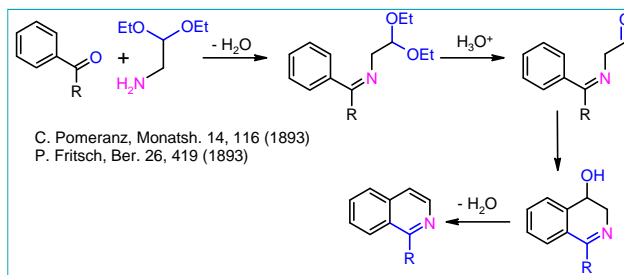


J. Med. Chem. 2003; 46(21); 4525-4532



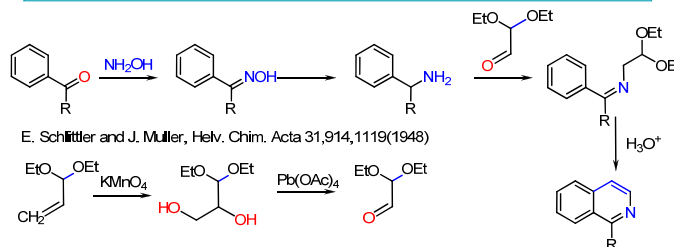
Isoquinolines

- Pomeranz-Fritsch Reaction



C. Pomeranz, Monatsh. 14, 116 (1893)
P. Fritsch, Ber. 26, 419 (1893)

- Schlittler-Müller Reaction

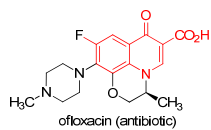
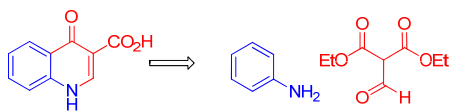


E. Schlittler and J. Müller, Helv. Chim. Acta 31,914,1119(1948)

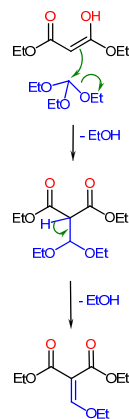
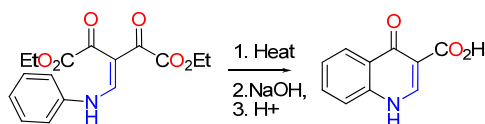
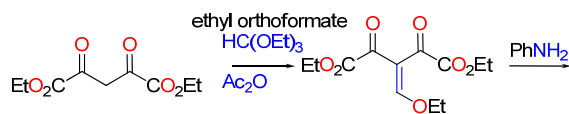


Quinolones

• Retrosynthesis



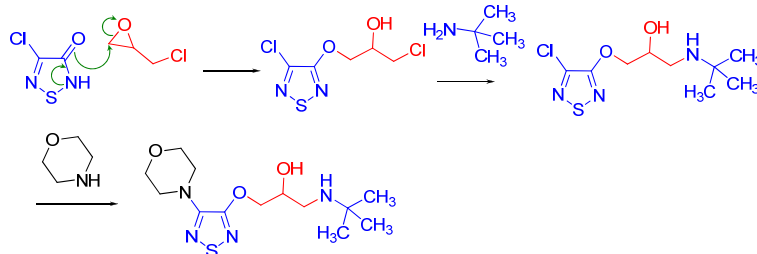
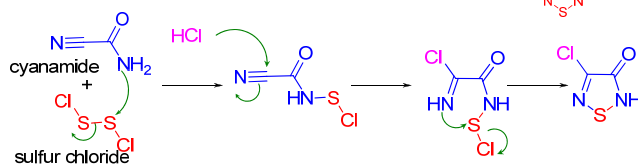
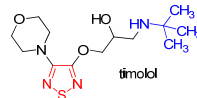
■ Synthesis



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Thiadiazoles

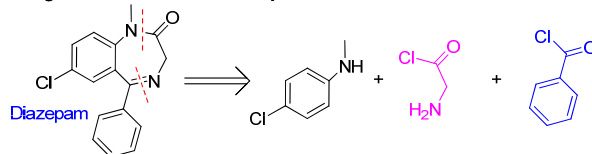
• Synthesis of Timolol (β -blocker)



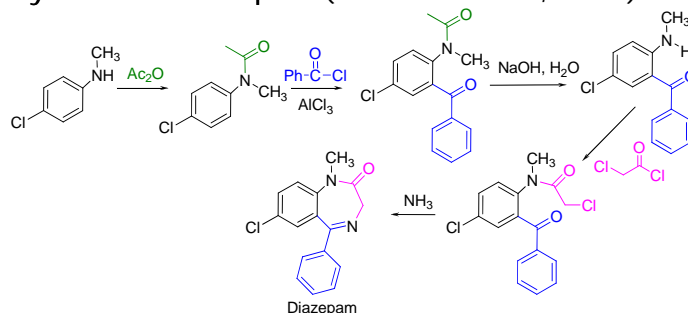
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Benzodiazepines

- The retrosynthesis of diazepam

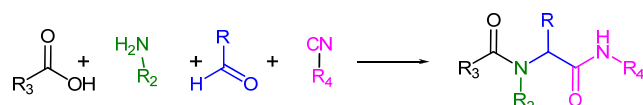


- The synthesis of diazepam (Sternbach et al, 1961).



Benzodiazepines

- Ugi Reaction** (Ugi, I., *et. al. Angew. Chem.* **1959**, 71, 386)



- Concise synthesis of benzodiazepines with Ugi Reaction (Hulme, C., *et. al. J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 63, 8021)

