One pot synthesis of Pyrano [2,3-d][1,3]Thiazole-6-Carbonitrile Derivatives in Aqueous Medium

Sandip Gulve, 1 Vijay V Dabholkar, 2 Shrikanth Anpat, 3 Karthik Krishnan.

Organic Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Guru Nanak College, G.T.B Nagar, Mumbai-400 037.

Abstract

A one pot three-component condensation of rhodanine, malanonitrile and aryl aldehydes to generate a series of 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyrrano[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile derivatives. Reaction has been carried using magnetically separable CuFe$_2$O$_4$ nanoparticles in water as a green solvent at 90ºC. This methodology offers significant advantages with regard to the yield of products, simplicity in operation, and green aspects by avoiding toxic catalysts and solvents.

Keywords: Aromatic aldehydes, Rhodanine, Malanonitrile, Catalyst.

Introduction

Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) are one of the most important processes for the preparation of highly functionalized organic compounds in modern synthetic chemistry in which three or more reactants combined in a single chemical step to produce products that incorporate substantial portion of all the reactants. In recent years MCR becomes as an important tool in synthetic chemistry because of their high atom economy, energy efficiency, lower cost and simple purification technique. These reactions are effective in building highly functionalized small organic molecule and complex heterocyclic with high selectivity. Therefore nowadays, MCR process has become an integral part of pharmaceutical chemistry as well as discovery of new life saving drugs. Hence the development of novel and effective MCR protocols for synthesis of heterocyclic compound has attracted significant interest from heterogeneous catalyst, pharmaceutical group and scientific community across the world.

5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyrrano[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile derivatives are biologically important molecules possessing a wide spectrum of biological and pharmacological activities, such as antibacterial, antiviral, mutagenicity, antiproliferative, sex pheromone, antitumor, cancer therapy, central nervous system activity, and some of these compounds could also be used as inhibitors. Analogously, antipyrine derivatives reacted with these derivatives gives attraction to the several research groups due their potential activities. In this, a broad spectrum of bioactive derivatives have been investigated and diversities of bioactivities such as analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and anticancer activity have been reported.

In view of the immense biological significance of these heterocycles, many synthetic processes have been described and reported, for example the microwave, ultrasonic irradiation. In addition, there are several modified procedures using a variety of reagents, including the use of hexadecyl(dimethyl)benzyl ammonium bromide (HDMBAB), tetrabutylammmonium bromide (TBAB), fluoride ion, ionic liquids, rare earth perfluorooctanoate [RE(PFO)$_3$], Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$, high surface area MgO, nanosized MgO, solid acid, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, silica bonded n-propyl-4-aza-azoniabicyclo[2.2.2]octane chloride, DBU, and ZnFe$_2$O$_4$ as catalysts in a one-pot reaction. But, many of the above methods suffer from limitations such as prolonged reaction time, high temperature and tedious work-up processes, low yield, hazardous reaction conditions are environmentally unacceptable from green chemistry view point.

Having the above subjects in mind, we report here copper ferrite catalyze simple and highly efficient method for the one-pot synthesis for the formation of 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyrrano[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile derivatives. A green point of view, this method have many advantages shortened reaction time, high selectivity, recyclability of catalyst and excellent yield in water as solvent.
Material and Methods

Melting points of all synthesized compounds were determined in open capillary tubes on an electro thermal apparatus and are uncorrected. The purity of the compounds was monitored by thin layer chromatography on silica gel coated aluminum plates (Merck) as adsorbent and UV light as visualizing agent. 1H NMR spectra were recorded on BRUKER 500 MHz NMR Spectrophotometer using DMSO-d6 as solvent and TMS as an internal standard (chemical shifts in δ ppm).

Result & Discussion

CuFe₂O₄ nanoparticles were synthesized by sol gel method. The structural characterization of CuFe₂O₄ nanoparticles were done by X-ray Diffraction using CuKα radiation (λ = 1.54059 Å) at 40 kV and 15 mA shown in Fig.1.

Screening and Optimization of solvent.

(Table 1.) Synthesis of 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3, 7-dihydro-2H-pyran[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitriles under different solvent systems at 90°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Yield of product (%)</th>
<th>Time (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MeOH</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EtOH</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ETOH:Water</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EtOH: DMF(1:1)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DMSO</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Without solvent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After optimizing the different solvent for the reaction, we found that water is the best solvent for the reaction. Almost, all the employed aromatic aldehydes resulted in high yield of the corresponding product.

In addition to the above, the effect of catalyst concentration was also studied shown in (Table 2) Which indicated that 0.03g of the CuFe$_2$O$_4$ nanocatalyst was sufficient to catalyzed the reaction and increase the quantity of catalyst beyond this did not increase the yield.

Screening and Optimization of catalyst.

**Table 2. Effect of different quantity of catalyst on reaction.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst quantity (g)</th>
<th>Yield of product (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>0.03</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Reaction conditions: Rhodanine (3mmol), malononitrile (3mmol), aromatic benzaldehyde (3mmol), water (5ml) for different concentration of CuFe$_2$O$_4$ catalyst.

After optimizing the reaction conditions, we applied this catalyst for the synthesis of 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyrano[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile derivatives using substituted aromatic aldehyde. Almost, all the employed aldehyde resulted in good to excellent yield of the corresponding product.

Scheme: Rhodanine (3mmol), malononitrile (3mmol), aromatic benzaldehyde (3mmol), water (5 ml) and CuFe$_2$O$_4$ (0.3g) nanoparticles in water at 90°C temperature.
Preparation of library of substituted 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyran[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitriles. (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Ar</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Time/min</th>
<th>% Yield</th>
<th>M.P/°C Found</th>
<th>M.P/°C Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C6H5-</td>
<td>4a</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>194-196</td>
<td>195-197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3-NO2C6H4-</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>186-188</td>
<td>186-188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4-NO2C6H4-</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>181-183</td>
<td>182-184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4-CIC6H4-</td>
<td>4d</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>231-233</td>
<td>230-232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3-CIC6H4-</td>
<td>4e</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>182-184</td>
<td>180-182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4-OHC6H4-</td>
<td>4f</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>223-225</td>
<td>224-226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4-MeC6H4-</td>
<td>4g</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>162-164</td>
<td>160-162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MeOC6H4-</td>
<td>4h</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>135-136</td>
<td>135-137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reaction conditions**

(Tab le 3,) rhodanine (3mol), malonitrile (3mol), aromatic aldehyde (3mol), water (5ml) and CuFe₂O₄ (0.3g) nanoparticles in water at 90°C temperature. (Tab le 3)

**Experimental Section**

General procedure for the preparation derivatives of 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyran[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile:
A mixture of rhodanine (3 mmole), malanonitrile (3 mmol), various aromatic aldehydes (3 mmol), water (5 ml) followed by CuFe$_2$O$_4$ NPs (0.03 g) was stirred at 90°C for 90-110 min. Reaction mixture was monitored by TLC. After completion of reaction, filtered the solid which contained product and catalyst. Ethanol (10 mL) was added to the solid, warmed and filtered to separate the catalyst. Filtrate was evaporated followed by recrystallization from ethanol to afford the desired product. The separated catalyst was dried and reused for subsequent reactions.

5-amino-7-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyran[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile (4c)

IR (KBr, cm$^{-1}$): v$\text{max}$ 3463 (NH$_2$), 3134 (N-H), 2928 (C-H), 2193 (CN), 1673 (C=C), 1432 (NO$_2$), 1338 (C=S), 1020 (C=O), 801 (ArC-H).

$^1$H NMR (500MHz, DMSO-d6)

δ: 3.29 (s, 1H, CH), 6.19 (s, 2H, NH$_2$), 7.26 (s, 1H, NH), 7.73-8.29 (m, 4H, ArH).

$^{13}$C NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm): 8.59, 45.71, 120.82, 124.04, 130.26, 140.20, 141.83, 146.10, 182.94, 202.21

5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyran[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile (4a)

IR (KBr, cm$^{-1}$): v$\text{max}$ 3336 (NH$_2$), 3186 (N-H), 2852 (C-H), 2200 (CN), 1601 (C=C), 1194 (C=S), 763 (ArC-H).

$^1$H NMR (500MHz, DMSO-d6)

δ: 4.02 (s, 1H, CH), 5.28 (s, 2H, NH$_2$), 7.33 (s, 1H, NH), 7.53-7.66 (m, 5H, ArH).

$^{13}$C NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6, δ ppm): 14.06, 20.74, 59.73, 125.48, 127.89, 128.4, 128.95, 129.92, 130.44, 131.62, 132.93, 169.33, 195.66

Conclusion

1. A convenient one-pot procedure for the synthesis of 5-amino-7-phenyl-2-thioxo-3,7-dihydro-2H-pyran[2,3-d][1,3]thiazole-6-carbonitrile derivatives by a three-component coupling reaction of rhodanine, aromatic aldehydes, and malanonitrile in the presence of a catalytic amount of magnetic CuFe$_2$O$_4$ as a reusable catalyst in the absence of any organic solvents or additives, has been developed.

2. Easy and clean work-up for the isolation of the products without any chromatographic purification, high atom economy, green solvent, reusability of the catalyst, short reaction time, excellent yields and environmentally benign procedures are the main advantages of this method.

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References


