

## One-pot Synthesis of 2, 5-Disubstituted Oxazoles Using Poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)]

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**Abstract:** 2, 5-Disubstituted oxazoles were prepared conveniently by treatment of aromatic  $\alpha$ -methyl ketones and nitriles with poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)] in one-pot process.

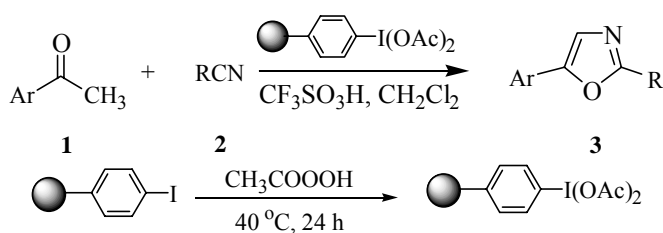
**Keywords:** Poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)], one-pot synthesis, 2, 5-disubstituted oxazoles.

Polymer-supported organic reagents have been rapidly applied to the preparation of small organic molecules<sup>1</sup>. Recently, polymer-supported hypervalent iodine compounds are increasingly used in organic synthesis and in the pharmaceutical industries as environmentally friendly reagents with their versatile reactivity. Among them, poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)] is most widely used as a mild and clean oxidant<sup>2</sup>.

Oxazole derivatives have attracted attention because of their potential biological activity<sup>3</sup>. Herein, we report a convenient method for the conversion of aromatic  $\alpha$ -methyl ketones to oxazoles using poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)] in one-pot process with outstanding advantages of easy operations, high yields, and environmental benign characteristics compared with the same reaction carried out in solution conditions<sup>4</sup>.

The synthesis of oxazole derivatives was simply carried out by stirring a mixture of resin (2.0 mmol) with the aromatic  $\alpha$ -methyl ketones **1** (1.0 mmol) and nitriles **2** (1.0 mmol) in the presence of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid in dichloromethane and refluxed for 5 h (**Scheme 1**). The results are summarized in **Table 1**. The resin could be regenerated and reused<sup>5</sup> (**Scheme 1**).

**Scheme 1**



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**Table 1** Synthesis of 2, 5-disubstituted oxazoles

Entry	Ar	R	Yield <sup>a</sup> (%)	Entry	Ar	R	Yield <sup>a</sup> (%)
1	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	93	6	2,4-Cl <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	83
2	4-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	89	7	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>	78
3	4-BrC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	87	8	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	ClCH <sub>2</sub>	83
4	4-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	90	9	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	92 <sup>b</sup>
5	4-CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	92				

a. The yields are based on the aromatic  $\alpha$ -methyl ketones. b. Using regenerated resin.

We have developed a convenient method to prepare oxazole derivatives with poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)]. The reaction is easily operated and environmental benign. And also the poly[styrene(iodosodiacetate)] can be regenerated and reused.

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