

# Microwave promoted synthesis of functionalized 2-aminothiazoles

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**Abstract**—Microwave irradiation promotes the rapid one-pot synthesis of 2-aminothiazoles from the condensation of  $\alpha$ -bromoketones with thiourea.

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The biological activity of aminothiazoles has been well documented.<sup>1</sup> They have broad application in the treatment of allergies,<sup>2</sup> hypertension,<sup>3</sup> schizophrenia,<sup>4</sup> inflammation,<sup>5</sup> bacterial infections,<sup>6</sup> and HIV.<sup>7</sup> Recently they have been utilized for the treatment of pain,<sup>8</sup> as fibrinogen receptor antagonists with anti-thrombotic activity,<sup>9</sup> as inhibitors of bacterial DNA gyrase B,<sup>6</sup> and in the development of cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitors.<sup>10</sup>

Among the various methodologies reported for the preparation of thiazoles, solid supported syntheses have been used to generate small organic libraries<sup>11</sup> and solution phase preparations of combinatorial libraries have been prepared in DMF<sup>12</sup> as well as in 1,4-dioxane.<sup>13</sup> These methods require high temperatures, long reaction times, hazardous solvents, and often produce low yields.

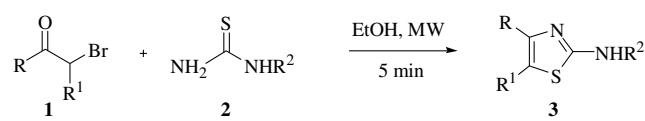
The use of microwaves in organic synthesis has recently gained in importance.<sup>14</sup> Microwave systems provide the opportunity to complete complex reactions in minutes. In this letter, we report the use of microwave irradiation to enhance condensation reactions between  $\alpha$ -bromoketones and thiourea. We have found that the condensation of  $\alpha$ -bromoketones with thioureas furnish the desired products within 5 min under microwave (MW) irradiation in the absence of catalysts. The results of the study are summarized in the Table 1.

In a typical procedure, a mixture of  $\alpha$ -bromoketone **1** (1.0 mmol) and a thiourea **2** (1.0 mmol) were placed in

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**Table 1.** Synthesis of 2-(*N*-substituted)aminothiazoles from  $\alpha$ -bromoketones<sup>a</sup>



Substrates <b>1</b> and <b>2</b>			Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
R	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	98
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	96
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	98
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	96
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	88
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	97
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	99
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	98
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	98
CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	H	98
CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	98
CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	98
NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	H	98
NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	97
NO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	97
CH <sub>3</sub> SC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	H	95
CH <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	H	87

<sup>a</sup> All products were identified by <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and comparison with authentic samples.

<sup>b</sup> Isolated yields.

a MW test tube (10 mL) containing a magnetic stirring bar, rubber cap, and 4 mL of ethanol. The test tube was placed in the microwave cavity (CEM, Discover) and subjected to MW irradiation at 50 °C (100 W) for 5 min. After completion of the reaction, the tube was removed, cooled to room temperature, and the contents added to water (10 mL). The product **3** was extracted

into methylene chloride (15 mL), which was filtered through a short silica column to afford the 2-aminothiazole after the solvent was removed under reduced pressure.

In conclusion, microwave irradiation promotes the condensation of  $\alpha$ -bromoketones with thioureas to provide an excellent route to highly functionalized 2-aminothiazoles.

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