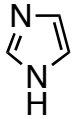


# 1,3-AZOLES



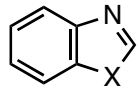
Imidazole



Thiazole



Oxazole



X=NH: 1*H*-Benzimidazole  
 X=O: Benzoxazole  
 X=S: Benzotiazole

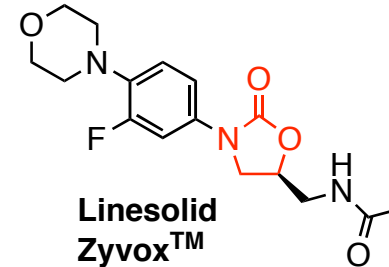


2-Oxazoline  
 (4,5-Dihydrooxazol)

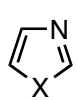


Oxazolidine

Oxazolidinone antibiotic



## Reactivity towards E-files

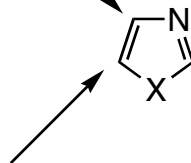


← ≈ pyridine



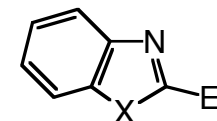
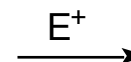
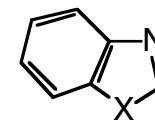
≈ pyrazole  
 thiophene  
 furan

≈C3/C4 in pyrrole etc  
 + inductive effect from N



← ≈ C2/C6 in pyridine

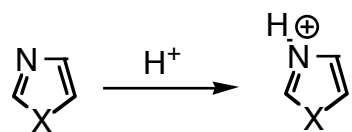
← ≈C2/C5 in pyrrole etc



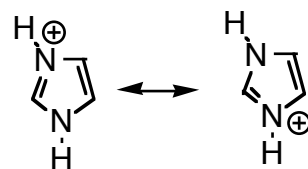
Few examples

React. generally in benzene ring

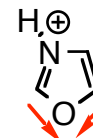
# Reaction with electrophiles on N - Protonation



**pKa**  
**X=NH: 7.1**  
**X=S: 2.5**  
**X=O: 0.8**

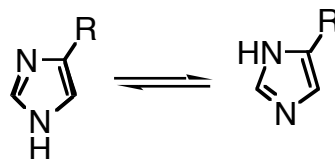


stabilized



Destabilized

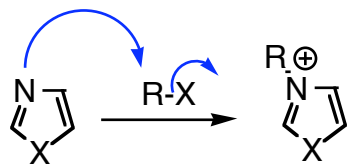
Taut.:



R= Me: ca 1 : 1  
R=NO<sub>2</sub>: ca 400 : 1

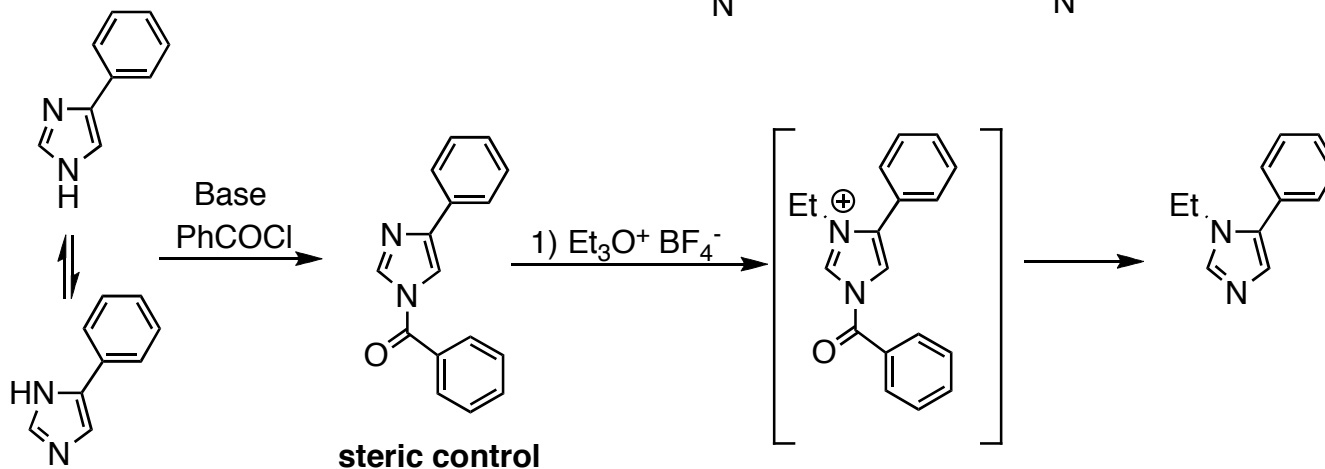
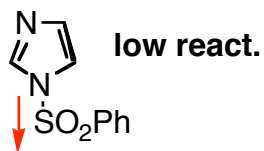
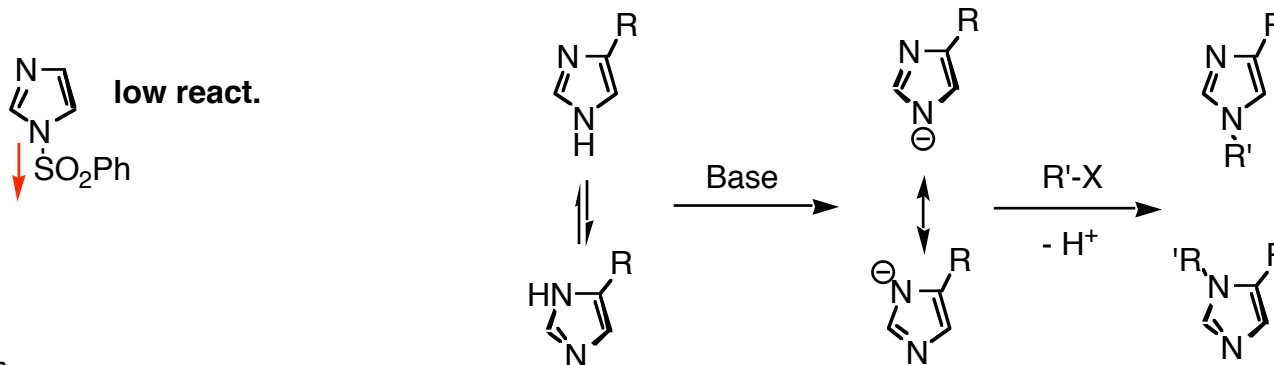
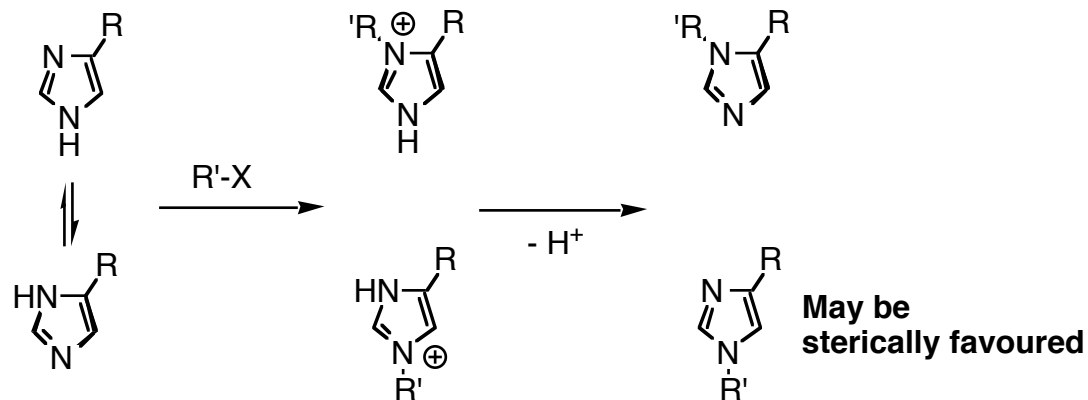
# Reaction with electrophiles on N

## N-Alkylation



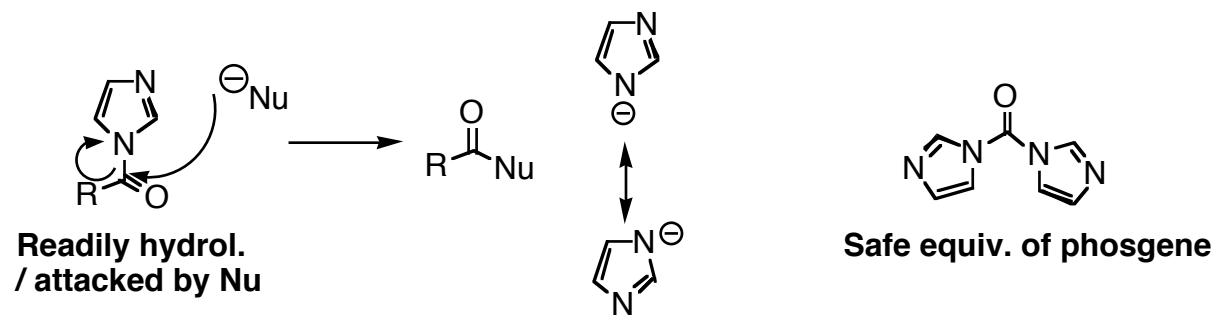
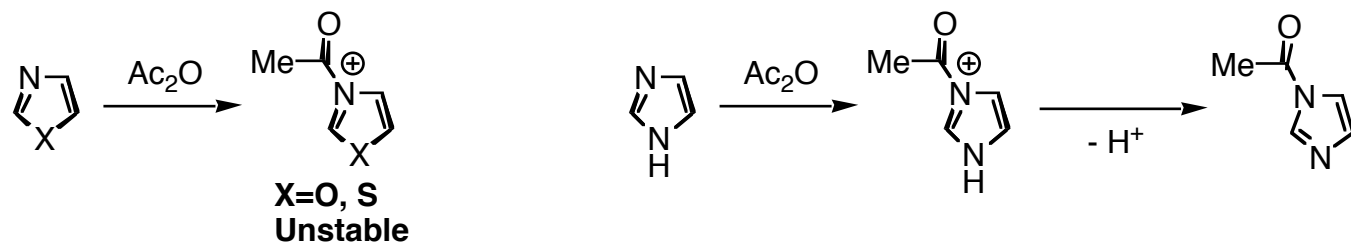
Reactivity:

X = N-Me : X=S : X=O  
900 : 15 : 1

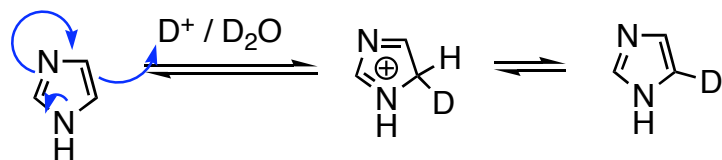


# Reaction with electrophiles on N - N-Acylation

Only rel. for imidazole

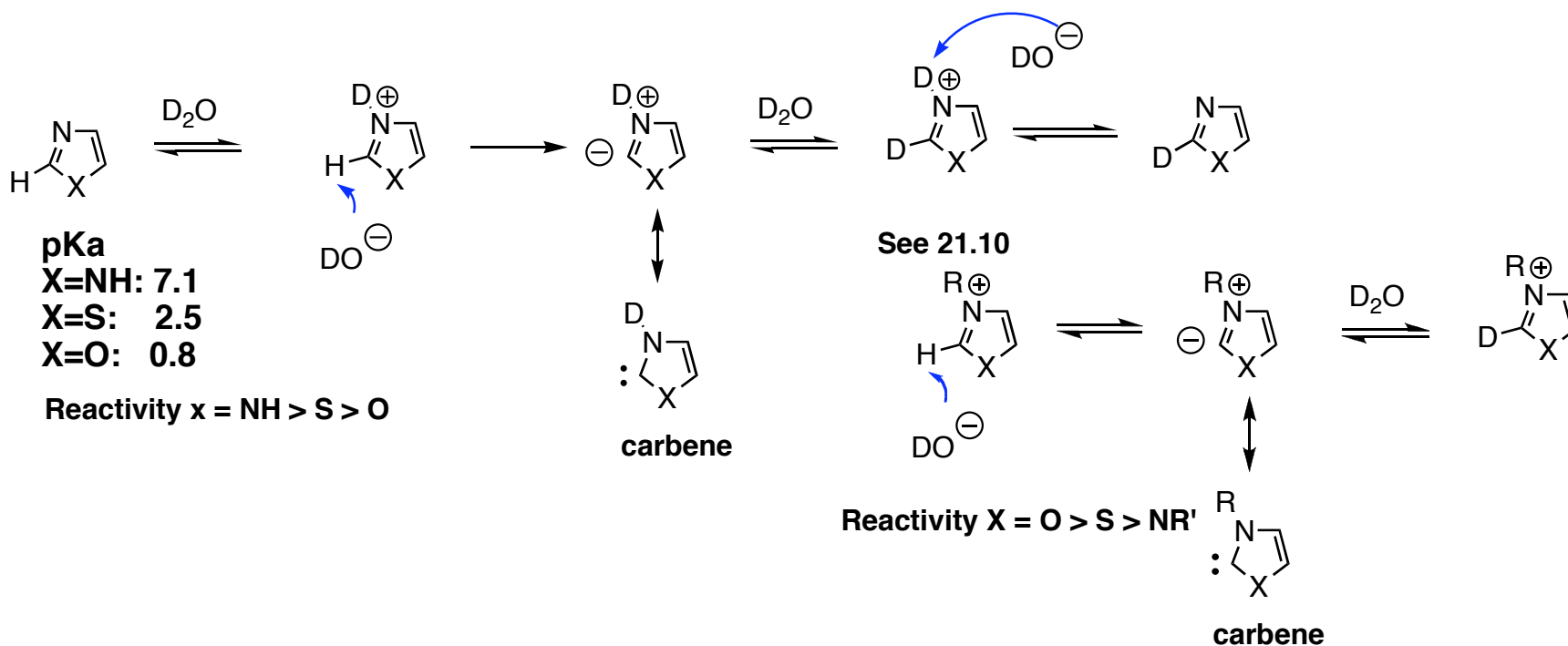


# Reaction with electrophiles on C - protonation (H / D exchange)



Slow react  
 Reactivity C-5 > C4 > C2

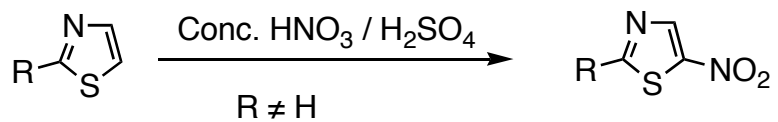
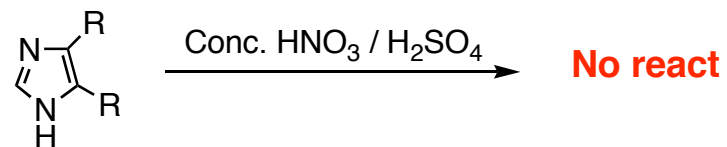
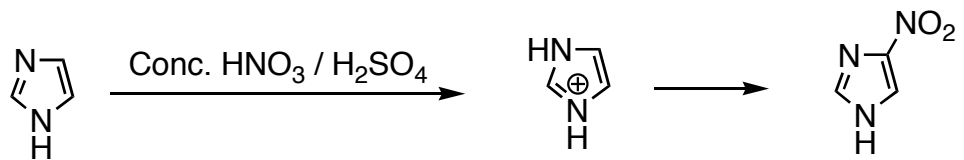
Neutral / basic cond. - Faster exchange - React. in the 2-pos.



# Nitration



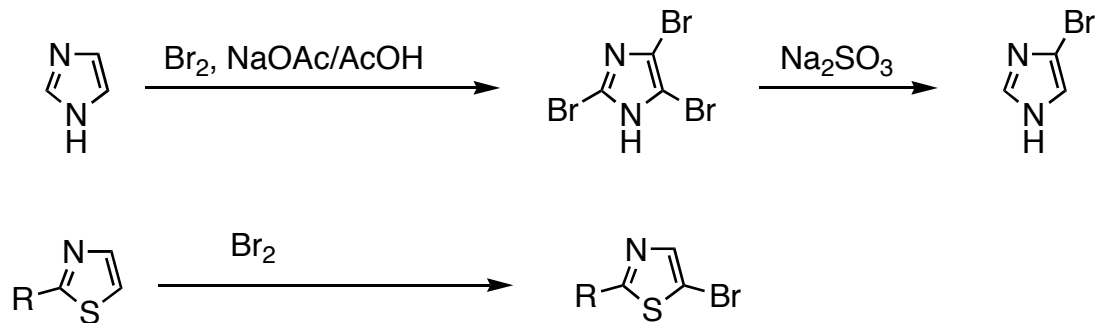
Reactivity X = NH > S > O



**Oxazoles: No react.**

# Bromination

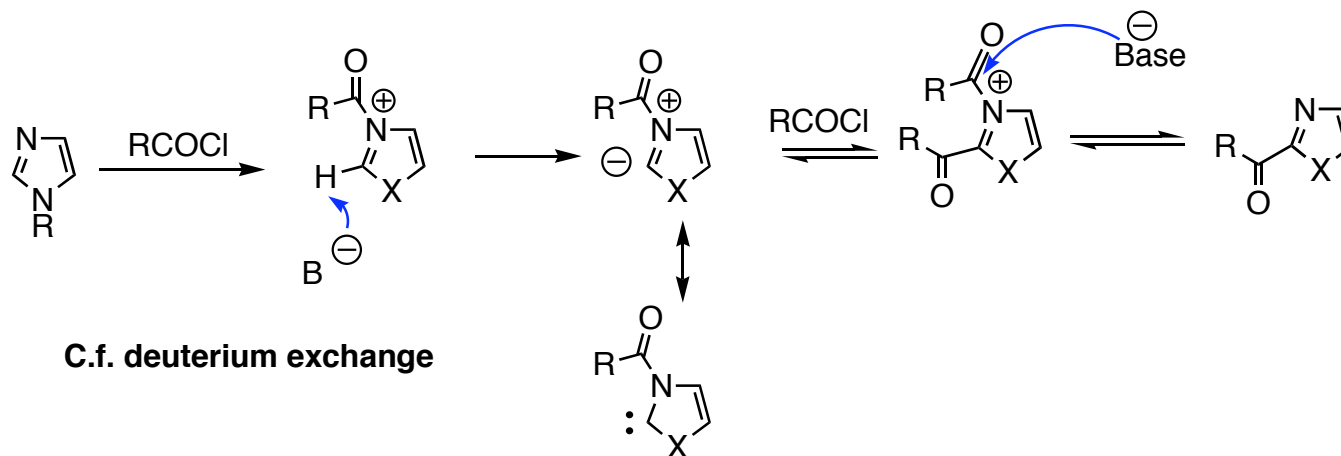
Reactivity X = NH > S > O



Oxazoles: **No react.**

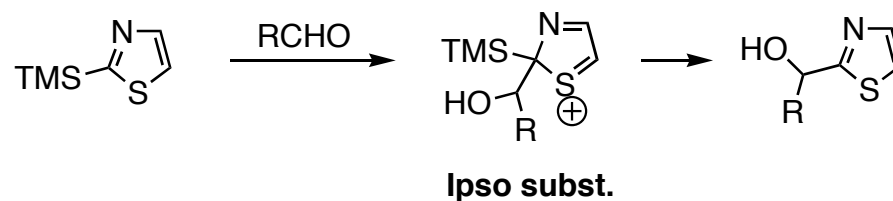
# Acylation

No Lewis acid cat react. (Friedel Craft, basic N)



# Condensation react

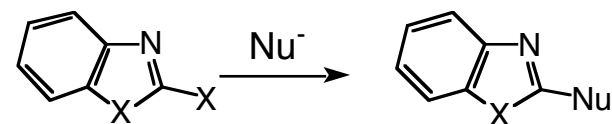
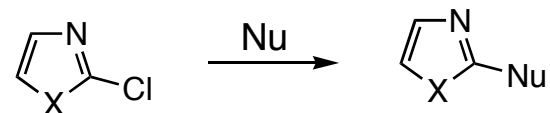
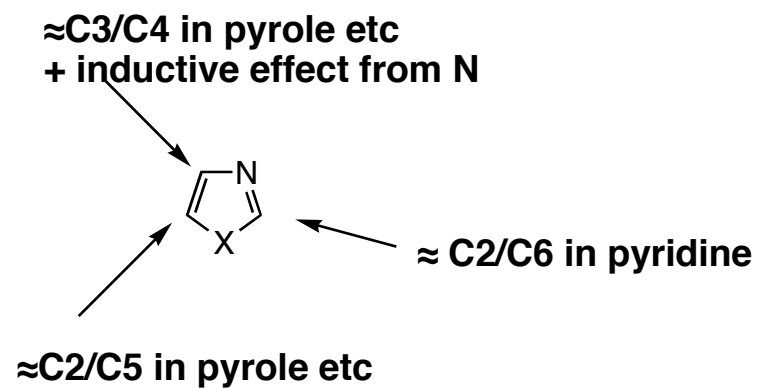
Few ex. comp. to pyrrole / thiophene / furan



## Reaction with Nucleophiles

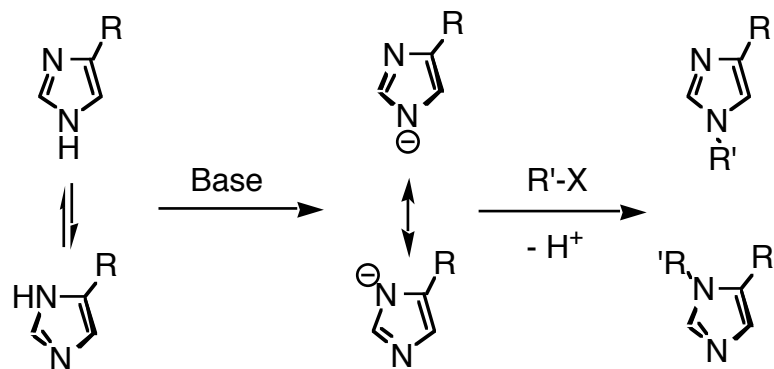
No Nu displacement of H

Some ring opening react. on oxazole

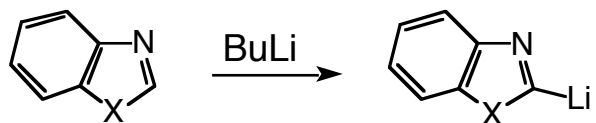
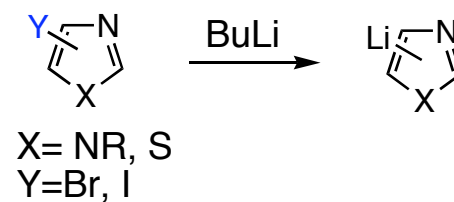
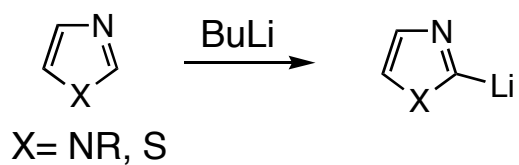




## Deprotonation at N - Further reactions

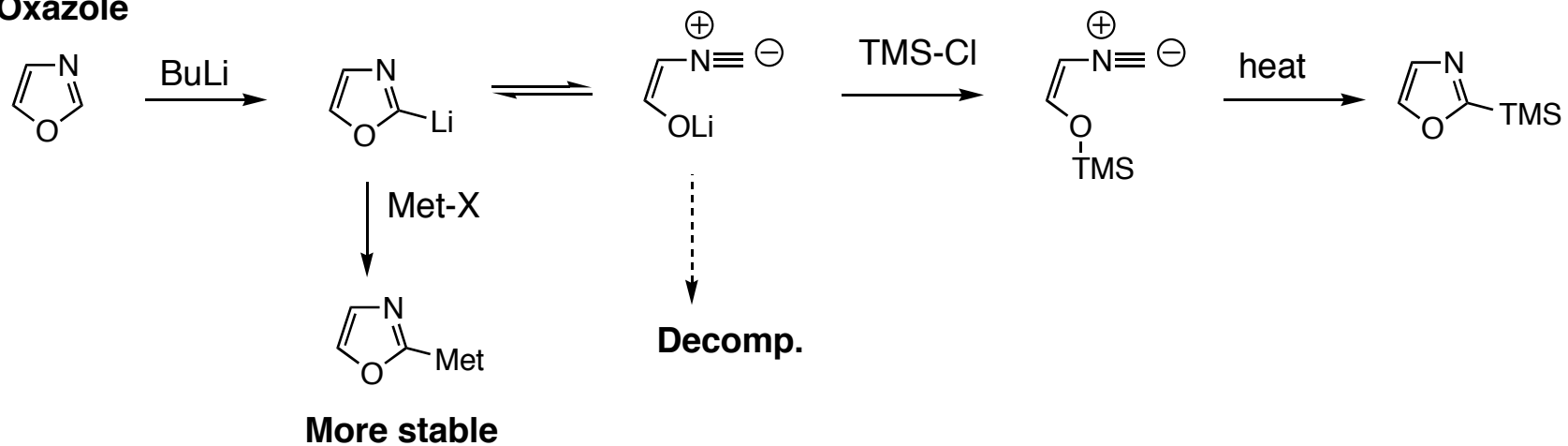


## C-metallation - Further reactions

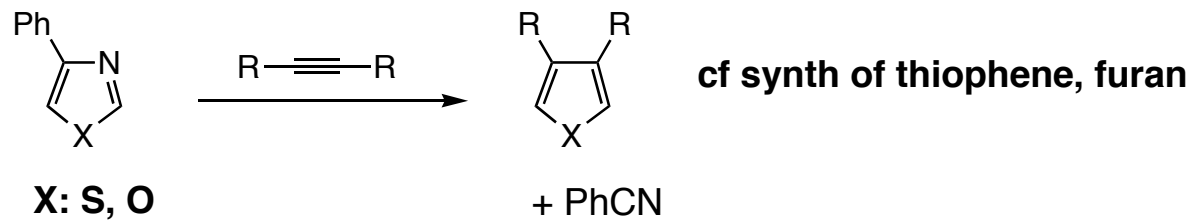


- **Transmetallation**
- **Coupling react**

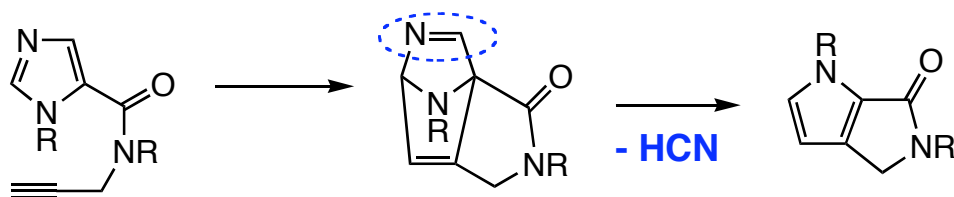
## Oxazole



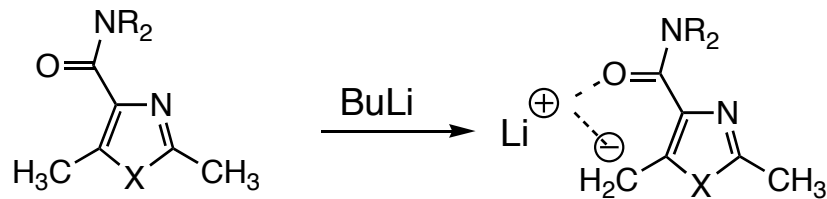
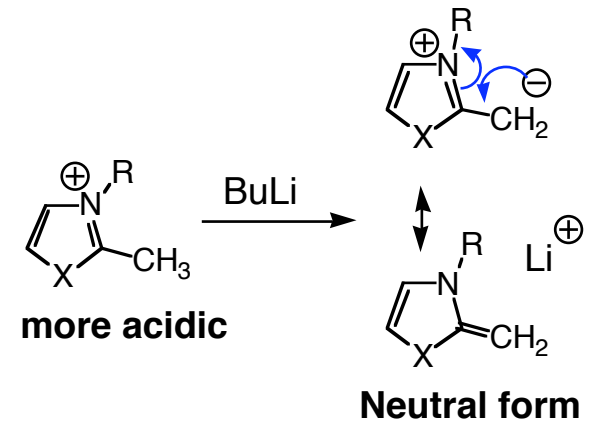
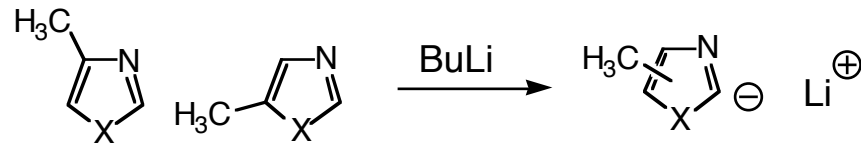
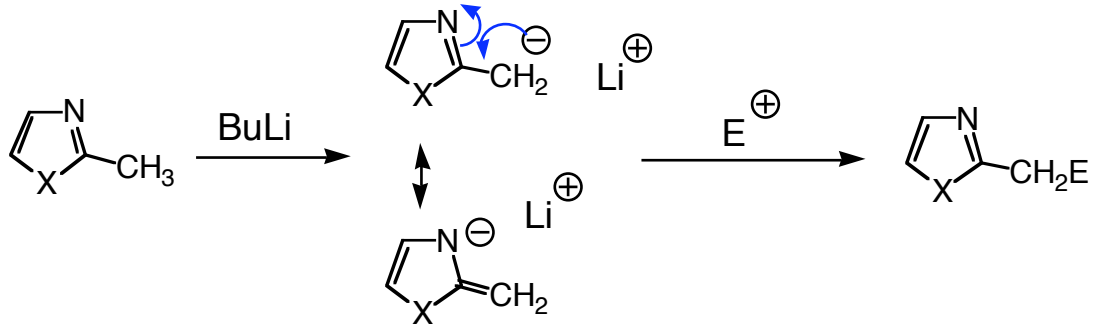
## Cycloaddition



## Imidazole - only intramolec. examples

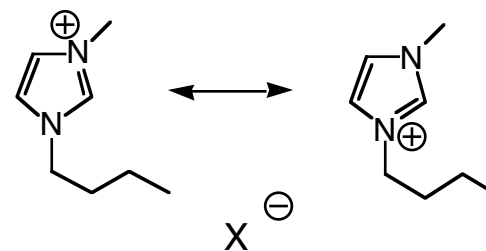
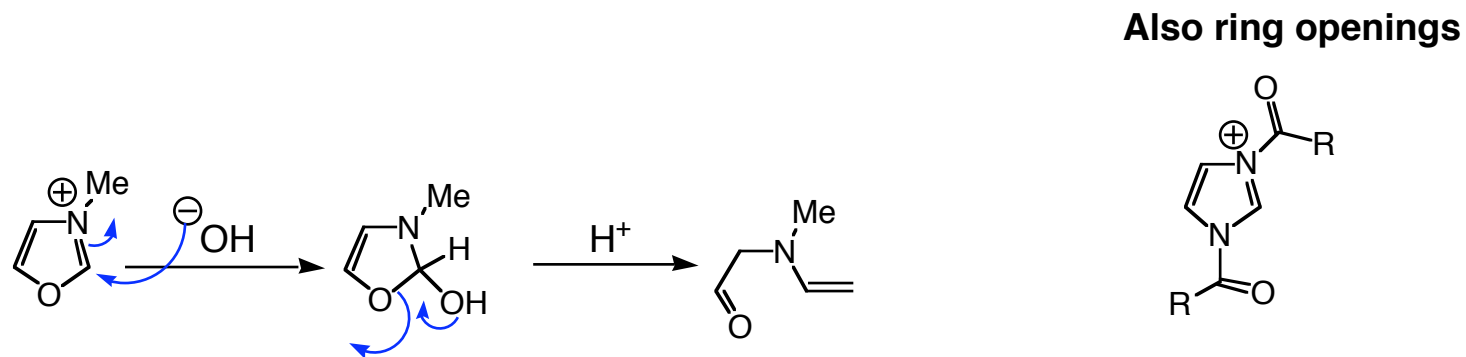
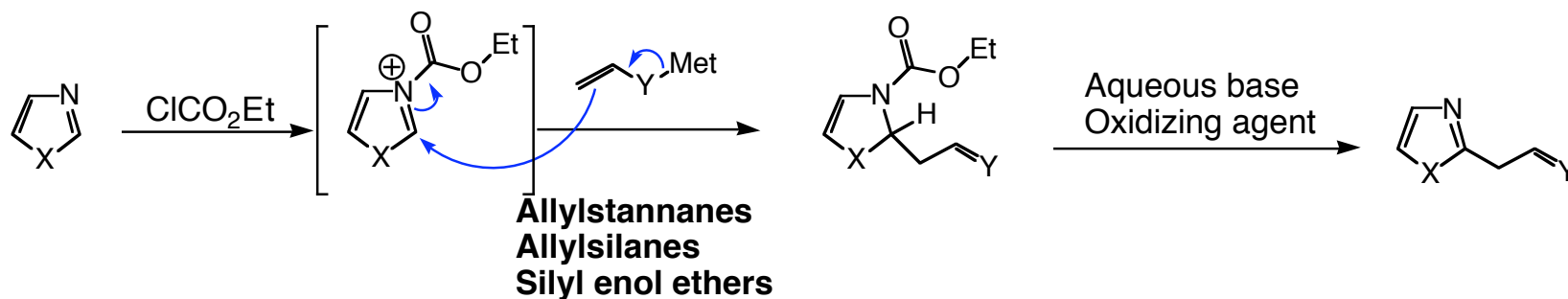


# Alkylazoler

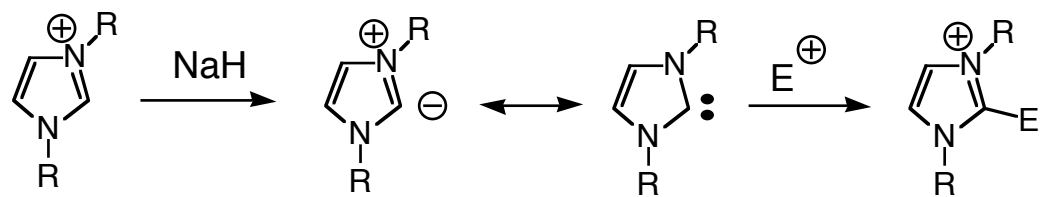


**Other ODG  
react in 2-pos**

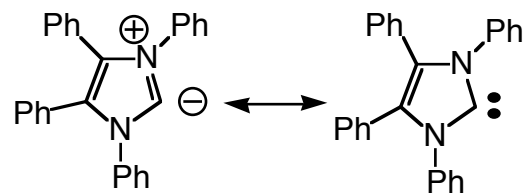
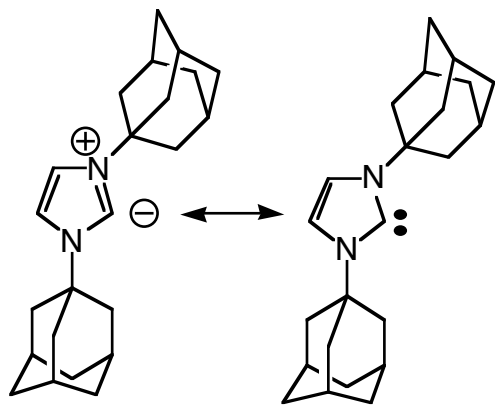
# Quaternary 1,3-Diazolium Salts



Stable compounds  
Ionic liquids  
(bmim)

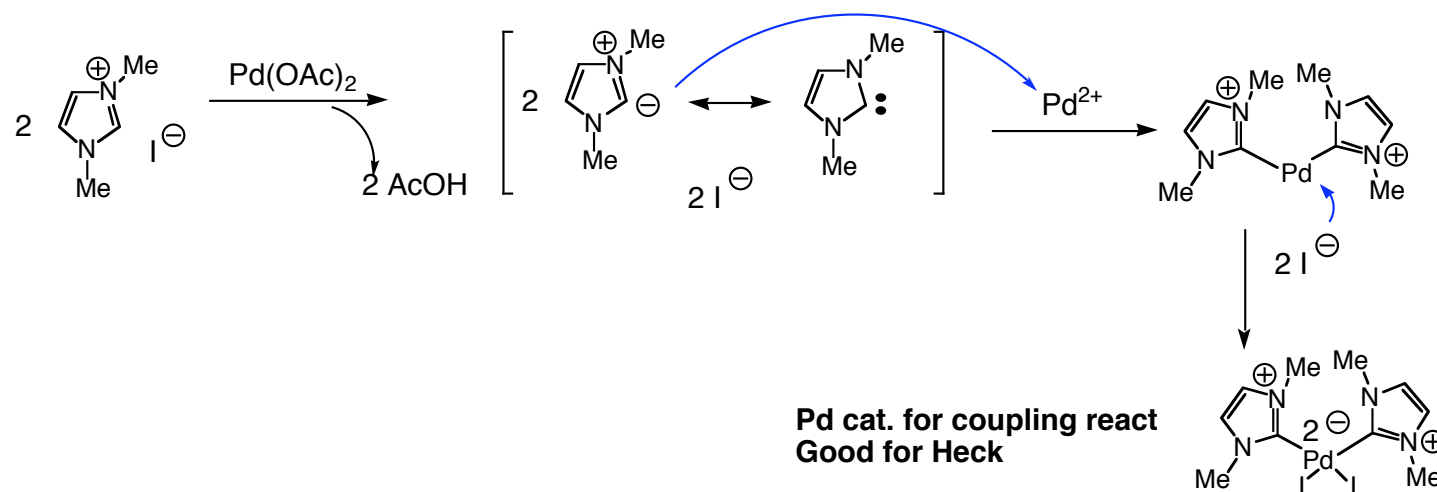


### Stable crystalline compds



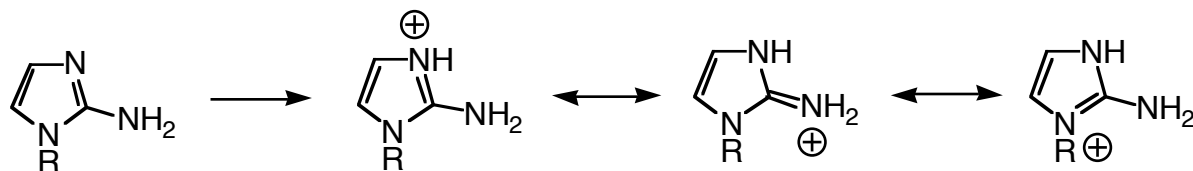
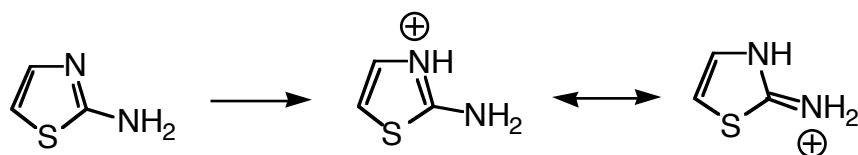
# N-heterocyclic carbenes as ligands in transition metal catalyzed reactions.

Modified properties compared to phosphine ligands

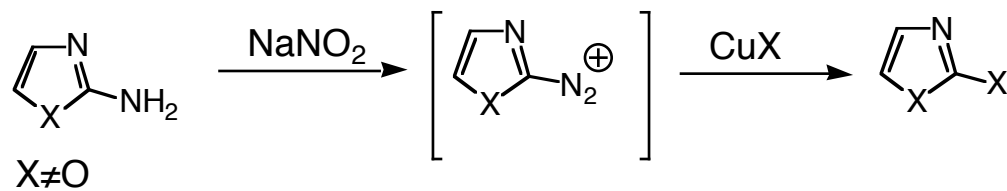


# Amino 1,3-azoles

All as aminotautomers, all are protonated in the ring



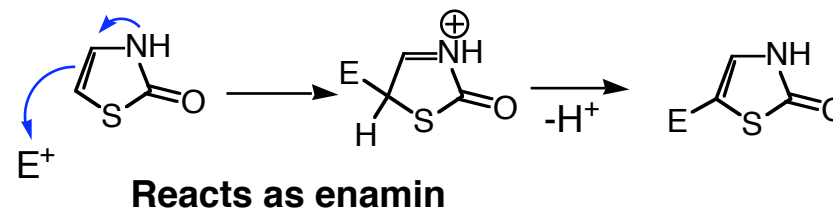
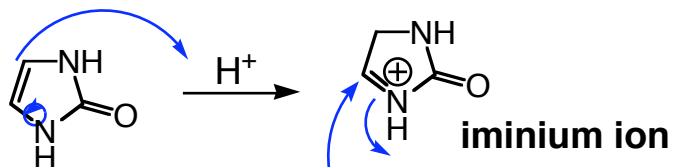
More basic ( $\approx$ guanidin)



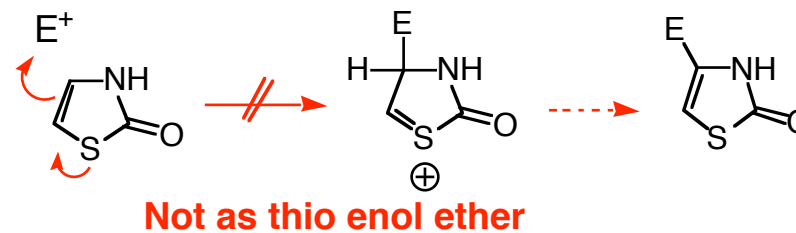
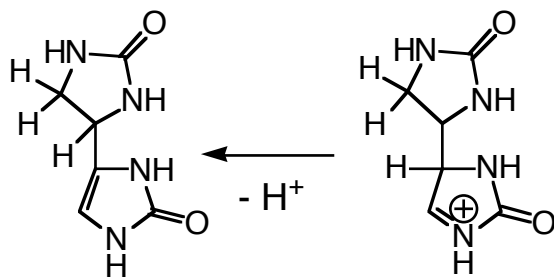
# Oxy 1,3-azoles

All as oxo (carbonyl)

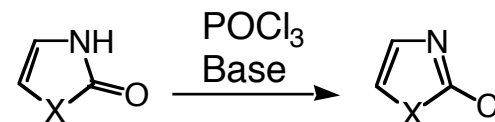
Generally low aromaticity



Stable  
No rearomatisation



Not as thio enol ether

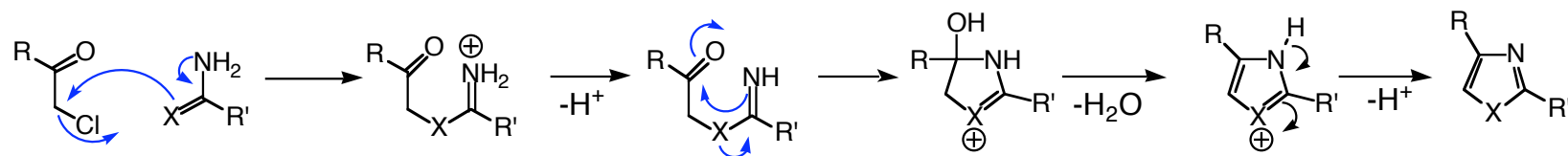
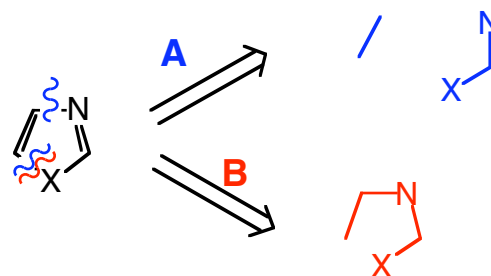




# Synthesis of 1,3-azoles

## Carbonyl condensations

### Strategy A



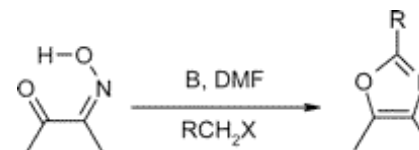
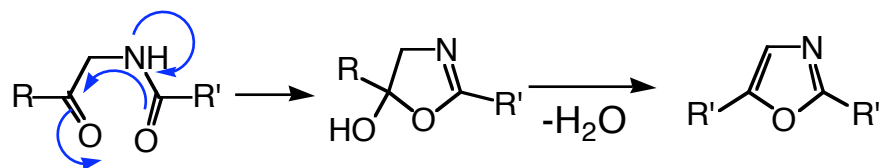
**X=NH, O, S**  
**R=H, Alkyl/aryl, NH<sub>2</sub> etc**



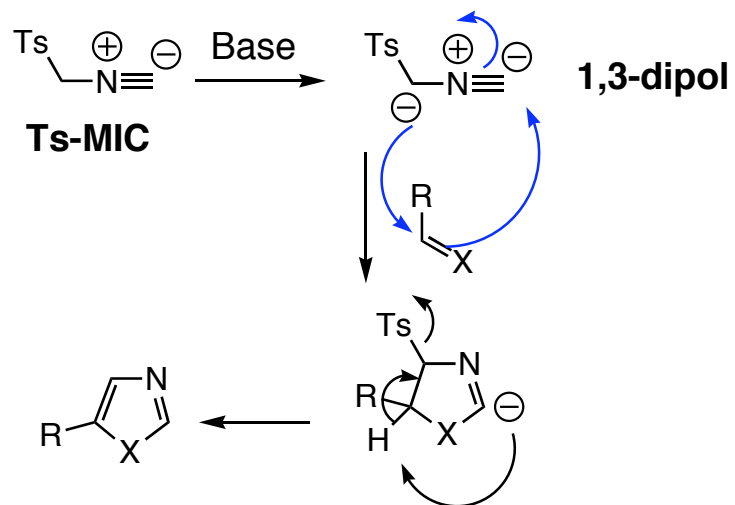
### Strategy B

**Especially valuable for oxazoles**

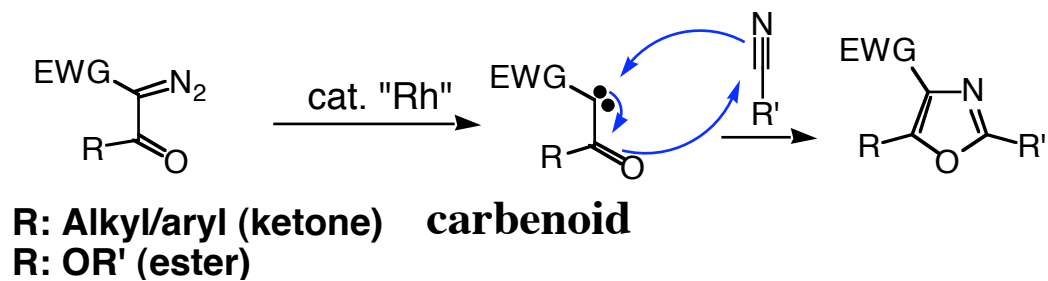
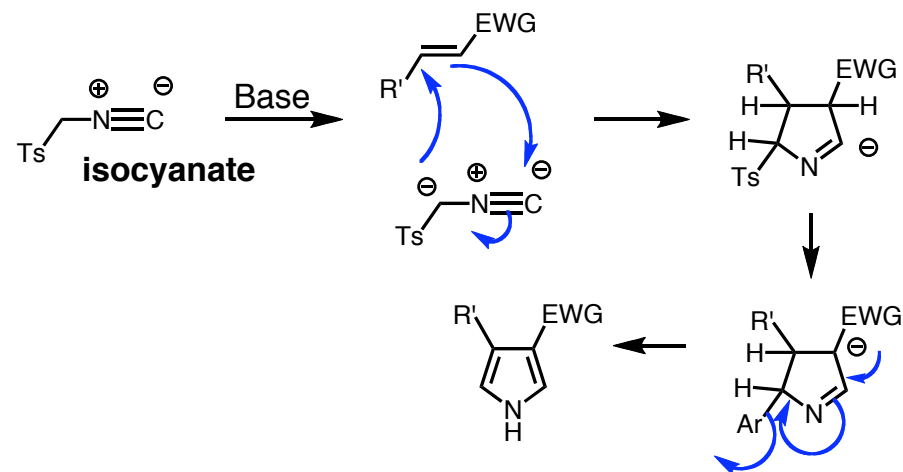
**JOC 2003, 9093**



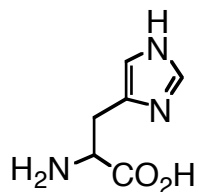
# Cycloadditions



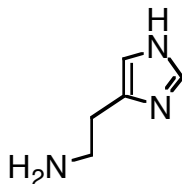
c.f. van Leusen synth. pyrrole



# Bioactive 1,3-azoles

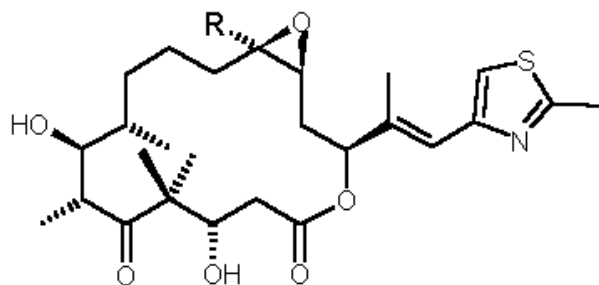


**Histidine (His)**



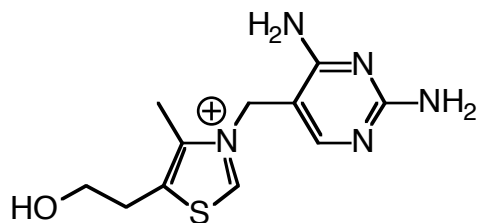
**Histamine**

**Imidazol common in nature**



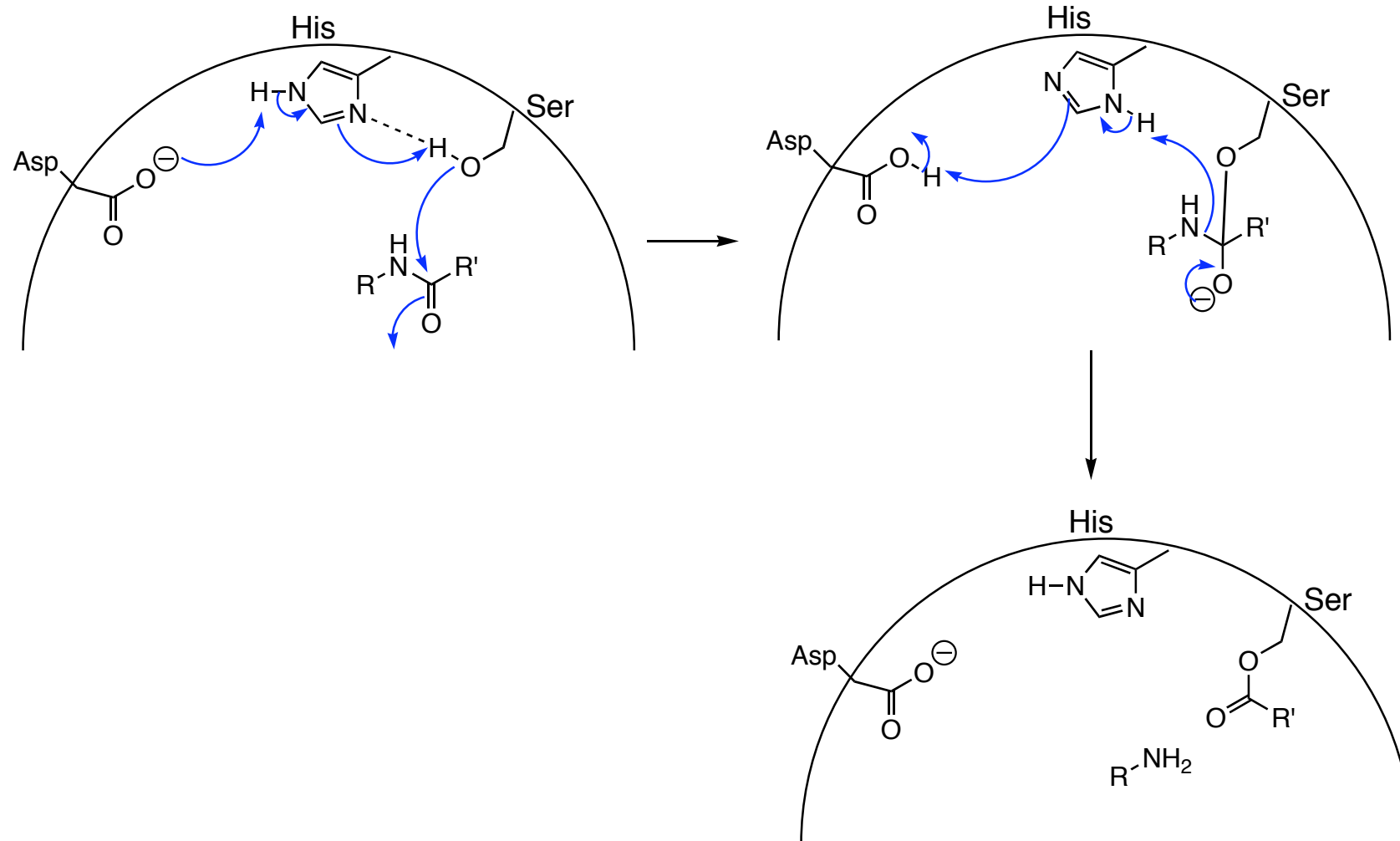
**Epothilone A: R=H**  
**Epothilone B: R=Me**  
**From myxobacteria**  
**Potential anticancer drugs**  
**Mechanism  $\approx$  taxol**

**Co-enzyme in biochem. processes:**

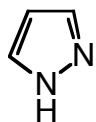


**Thiamin**  
**(Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)**

# Chymotrypsin: Cleavage of peptides



# 1,2-AZOLES



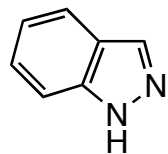
Pyrazole



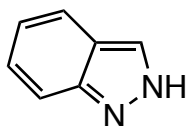
Isothiazole



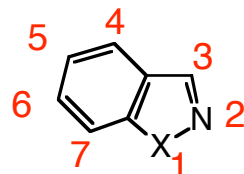
Isoxazole



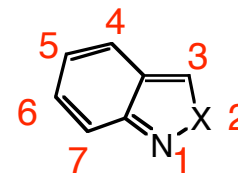
1H Benzindazol



Not detectable

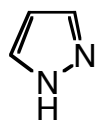
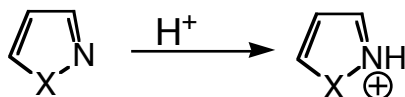


X=S: 1,2-Benzisothiazol  
X=O: 1,2-Benzisoxazol

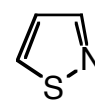


X=S: 2,1-Benzisothiazol  
X=O: 2,1-Benzisoxazol  
(Antranil)

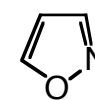
## Reaction with electrophiles on N: Protonation



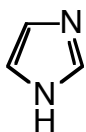
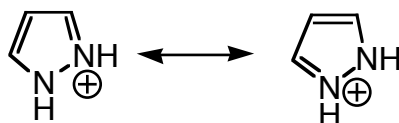
pKa 2.5



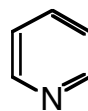
-0.5



-3.0



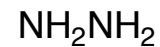
pKa 7.1



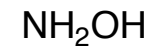
pKa 5.2



NH<sub>3</sub>  
pKa 9.3



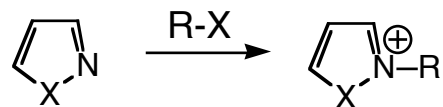
7.9



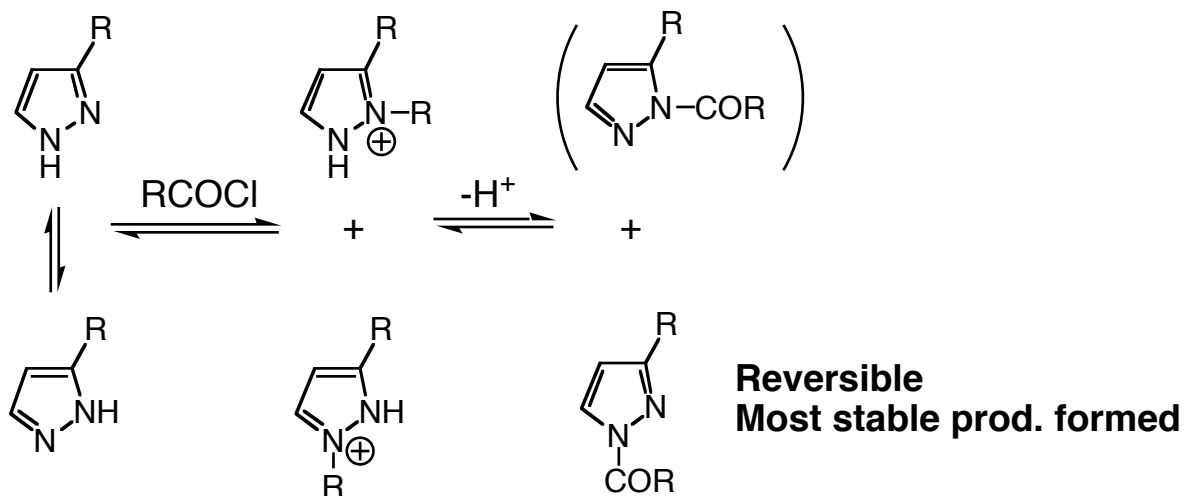
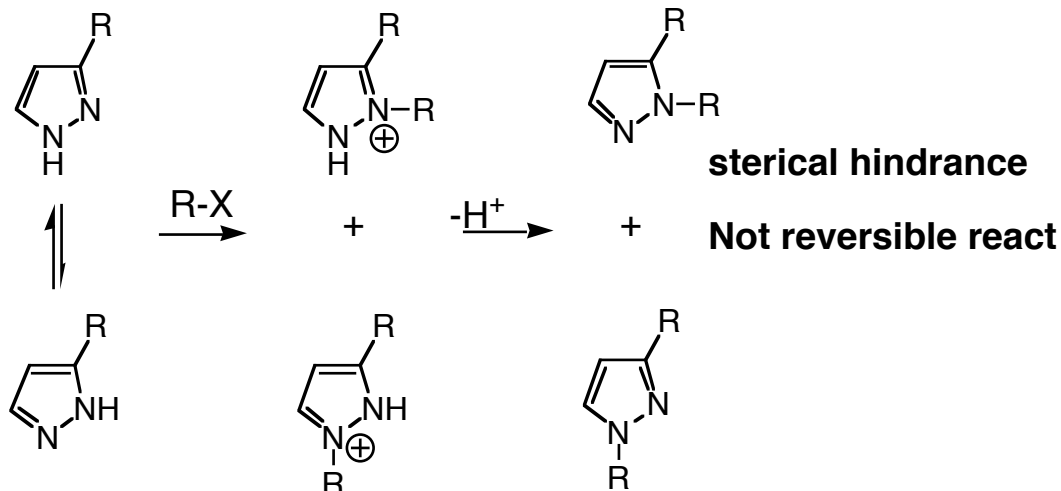
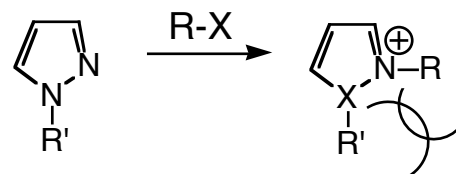
5.8

# N- Alkylation and acylation

Generally more difficult than with 1,3-diazoles

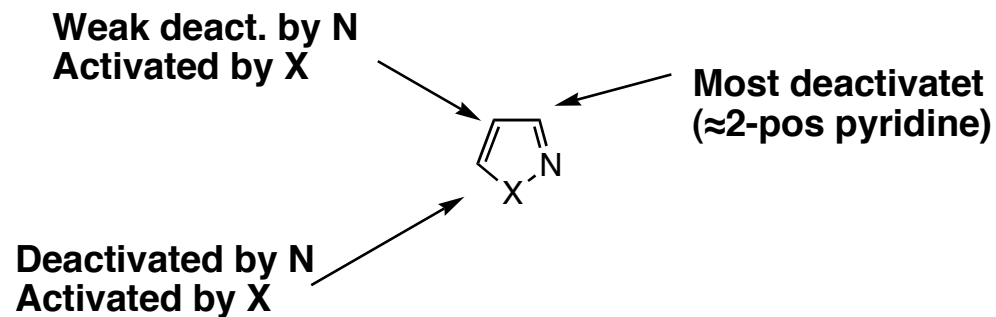


$X=S$ : Ok with reactive  $RX$   
 $X=O$ : Ring opening

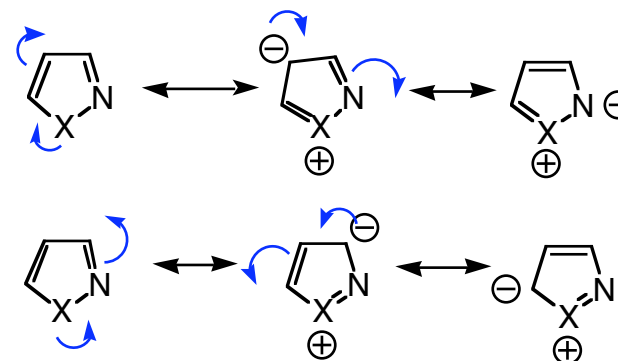


# Reaction with electrophiles on C

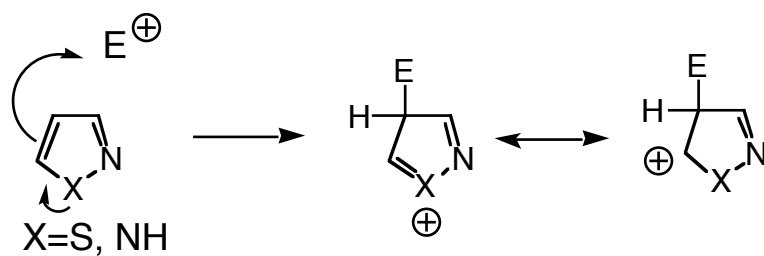
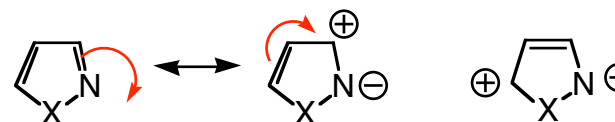
## Reactivity towards electrophiles



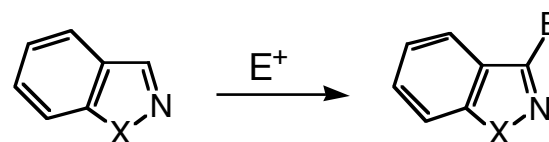
## Activation by X



## Deactivation by N



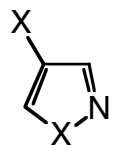
$X=O$ : low reactivity



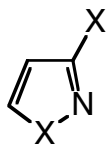
Reaction may also occur in the benzene ring

# Reaction with nucleophiles

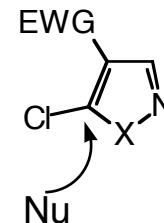
Not replacement of H



Reactivity as PhX

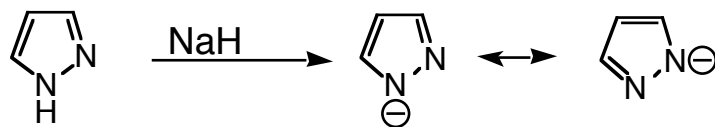


Not reactive towards Nu !?!

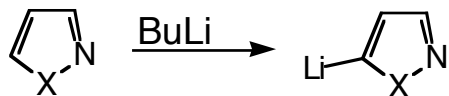


Also activated by EWG

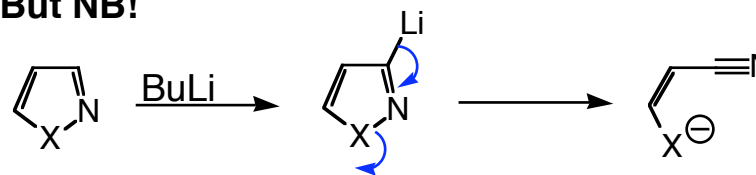
# Reaction with base



pKa 14.2 (Imidazole 17.5)



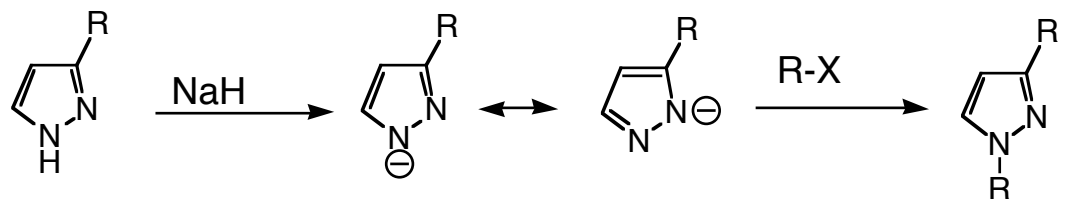
But NB!



X = O, (S)



## Reaction of metallated compounds

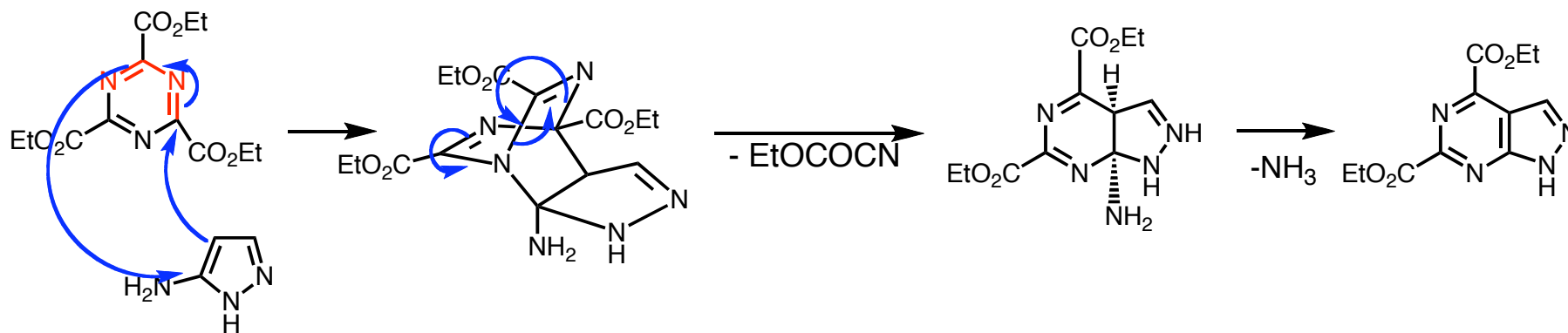


**"C-Met":** Reactivity as expected

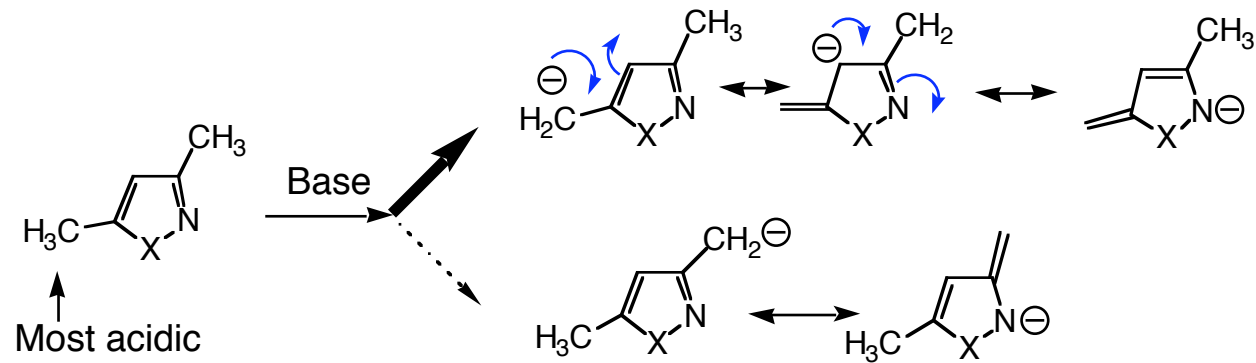
**Major isomer**  
**Sterically favoured**

## Cycloadditions

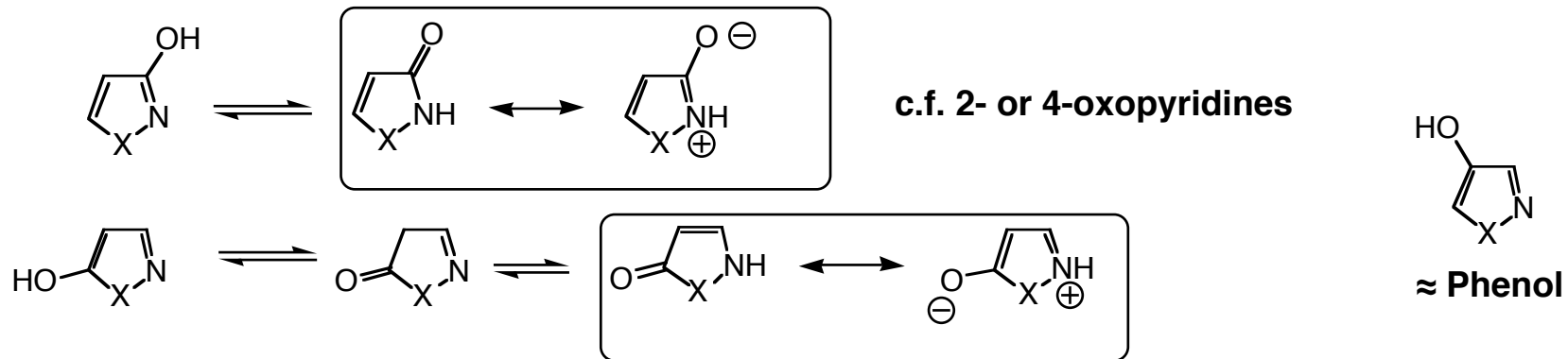
**No ex. of 1,2-azoles as dienes in DA**



## Alkyl 1,2-azoles

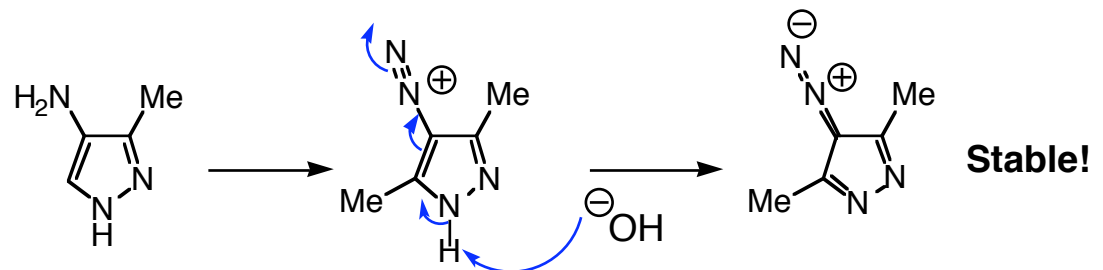


## Oxy 1,2-diazoles



## Amino 1,2-diazoles

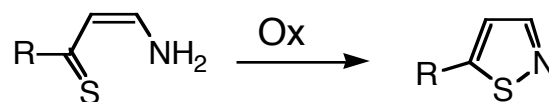
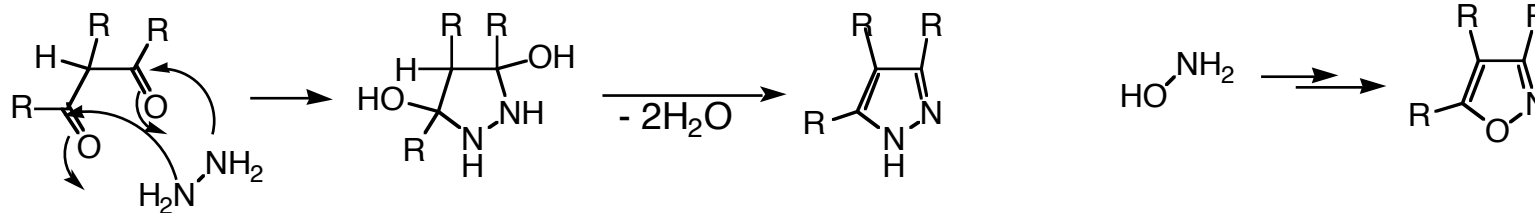
-amino form  
-3 / 5-amino- ≈ anilin, diazotation etc



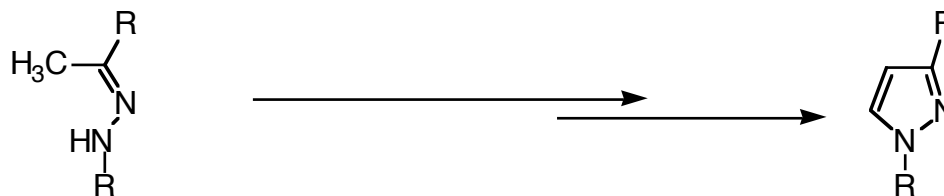
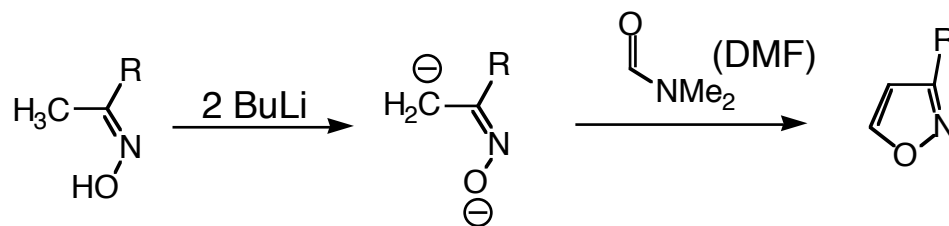
# Synthesis of 1,2-azoles

## Carbonyl condensations

R: few restrict



## From oximes / hydrazones



# Cycloadditions

