Synthesis of new thiazole and thiazolyl derivatives of medicinal significant—a short review

Abstract
In the field of therapeutic science, thiazoles are of extraordinary importance, because of their potent and significant biological activities. Likewise thiazole and their derivatives are found in various powerful naturally and biologically active compounds which possess a broad spectrum of biological activity therefore, synthesis of this compound is of remarkable concern. This review primarily focuses on the updated research papers reported in literature for the synthesis of thiazole and thiazolyl compounds.

Keywords: thiazoles, thiazolyl, synthetic procedures, biological activity

Introduction
The synthesis of heterocyclic rings has been a fascinating field in therapeutic science. Various heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen and sulfur have flexible frameworks for drugs development and design. Thiazole is one of the most intensively studied classes of aromatic five-membered heterocycles. It was first defined by Hantzsch and Weber in 1887. Thiazoles are important class of heterocyclic compounds, found in many powerful biologically active drugs such as Sulfathiazol (antimicrobial drug), Ritonavir (antiretroviral drug), Abafungin (antifungal drug) and Tiazofurin (antineoplastic drug). Thus, thiazole or thiazolyl moiety if it is present in any compound will show numerous biological activities such as antimicrobial & antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antinecancer, antihypertensive, anti-HIV, anticonvulsant and anti-diabetic activities. Accordingly, this imperative ring framework keeps on pulling in consideration from the medicinal chemists and new synthetic way for the development of this heteroaromatic ring keeps on being developed. This short review mainly focuses on the research work reported in the recent literatures on various synthetic methods of thiazole and thiazolyl compounds.

Synthesis of thiazole & thiazolyl derivatives
Santana et al. reported the synthesis of new substances belonging to thiosemicarbazones and thiazoles to develop powerful therapeutic agents for cancer treatment. The intermediate thiosemicarbazones were prepared in reaction between the 4'-trifluoromethyl-benzaldehyde with the corresponding thiosemicarbazide under reflux and catalytic amount of HCl. These intermediate compounds then react with different α-halogenated ketones, to obtain the series with yields of 22% to 94% (Figure 1).

Figure 1 (A) Corresponding thiosemicarbazide, ethanol, HCL, reflux,2-3h; (B) Corresponding haloketone, 2-propanol,rt,1h.

Kaplancikli et al. reported a simple and three steps-reaction procedure for the synthesis of new benzimidazole-thiazole derivatives. 4-(1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)benzaldehyde was prepared by reacting 1H-benzimidazole and 4-fluorobenzaldehyde under microwave irradiation, then, the reaction between 4-(1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)benzaldehyde and hydrazine carbothioamide gave as a result 2-(4-(1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)benzylidene)hydrazine-1-carbothioamide derivatives which on reaction with appropriate 2-bromoacetophenones produced the final compounds (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Synthesis of targeted compounds

Bikobo et al. synthesized a series of novel N-phenyl-4-(4-(thiazol-2-yl)-phenyl)thiazol-2-amine and 3-(2-(phenylamino)thiazol-4-yl)benzamide ether derivatives First of all, 4-(a-bromoacetyl)benzonitrile was refluxed with N-phenyl thiourea, to obtain 4-((2-phenylamino)thiazol-4-yl)-benzonitrile, which undergoes Willgerodt-Kindler reaction (FeS, TEA and HCl) producing H2S,to then condensed with various halo-ketones in acetone or ethanol, to afford, N-phenyl-4-(4-(thiazol-2-yl)phenyl)thiazol-2-amine derivatives. In another case, N-phenylthiourea was heated with 2-hydroxy-5-(a-bromoacetyl) benzamide, and gave 2-hydroxy-5-(2-(phenylamino)thiazol-4-yl)benzamide ether, which was then treated with K2CO3, in acetone-DMF and stirred at room temperature, to give the corresponding potassium phenolate. The later one was treated with a-halo-ketones, in order to give the 5-(2-(phenylamino)thiazol-4-yl) benzamide ethers in good yields (72–96%) (Figure 3).
Farghaly et al.\textsuperscript{13} described the synthesis of new thiazole derivatives. The thiocroman-4-thiocarbohydrazone was used in this work as starting material for synthesis of new series of thiochromanes incorporating thiazole moiety by its reaction with a variety of hydrazonoyl chlorides using triethylamine as a catalyst (Figure 4).

Turan-Zitouni et al.\textsuperscript{14} reported the synthesis of new 2-[2-[4-(ethyl/phenyl)cyclohexylidene]hydrazinyl]-4-(4-substitutedphenyl)thiazole by two step synthesis, thus the reaction of 4-(ethyl/phenyl)cyclohexanone with thiosemicarbazide resulted to the formation of 2-[4-(ethyl/phenyl)cyclohexylidene]hydrazine-1-carbothioamide derivatives. Then equimolar quantities of above mentioned compounds with appropriate phenacyl bromide in ethanol as solvent resulted to the formation of the final compound (Figure 5).

Tabbi et al.\textsuperscript{15} synthesized new thiazolylpyrazoline derivatives by reacting substituted 3,5-diaryl-1-thiocarbamoyl-2-pyrazolines with phenacyl bromides. The intermediate products were synthesized via the base catalyzed Claisen–Schmidt condensation. All the synthesized compounds displayed good antibacterial activity against K. pneumoniae and P. aeruginosa, with a MIC value of 200µg/mL (Figure 6).

Gomha et al.\textsuperscript{16} reported the synthesis of new thiazolyl-thiazole derivatives by the reaction of 5-acetyl-2-amino-4-methylthiazole with thiosemicarbazide and thiourea in absolute ethanol and in the presence of a catalytic amount of concentrated HCl as indicated in Figure 7.

Özkay et al.\textsuperscript{17} synthesized some hydrazine derivatives of thiazole to evaluate their anticholinesterase activities. Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehydes reacted with thiosemicarbazide in ethanol then, the thiosemicarbazones obtained were condensed with α-bromoacetophenone derivatives (Hantzsch reaction) to give 1-substituted pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (4-(4-substituted phenyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl) hydrazones (Figure 9).

Penta et al.\textsuperscript{18} developed a novel one-pot synthesis of thiazoles and thiazolyl-pyrazole derivatives via multi component approach. The condensation of 3-(2-bromoacetophenyl)-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one, thiosemicarbazide and various carbonyl compounds gave corresponding thiazole and thiazolylpyrazole derivatives in good yields by using Hantzsch-Thiazole synthesis. In addition, this method does not include the use of organic solvents thus it is an

\textbf{Figure 3} Synthesis procedure

\textbf{Figure 4} General way for synthesis

\textbf{Figure 5} Synthesis of the compounds. Reactants and reagents: (A) EtOH, acetic acid, reflux, 2h, B. appropriate phenacyl bromide, EtOH, 1-8 h, room temperature.

\textbf{Figure 6} Synthesis of the compounds. Reactants and reagents: (A) EtOH, acetic acid, reflux, 2h, B. appropriate phenacyl bromide, EtOH, 1-8 h, room temperature.

\textbf{Figure 7} Synthesis of thiazole derivatives.

\textbf{Figure 8} Synthesis of title compounds.

\textbf{Figure 9} Synthesis of title compounds.

\textbf{Figure 10} Synthesis of title compounds.
environmentally friendly process (Figure 10).

Thus, in this study, 4-substituted-2-(chloroacetylamino) thiazole was prepared by reacting 2-amino-4-substituted-thiazole with chloroacetyl chloride. The reaction of 4-substituted-2-(chloroacetylamino)thiazole, benzimidazole/ benzoxazole-2-thiol, and anhydrous potassium carbonate in acetone gave the 4- substituted-2-[[benzoxazole/ benzimidazole-2-yl]sulfanyl]acetylamino]thiazole derivatives as final products (Figure 11).

Figure 8 Synthesis of the compounds. Reagents are (i) 10% HCl, EtOH, reflux; (ii) chloroacetyl chloride, TEA, THF, r.t; and (iii) appropriate 4-substituted piperazine derivatives, K2CO3, acetone, reflux.

Figure 9 The synthetic protocol of the final compounds.

Kaplancikli et al.20 described the synthesis 2-[[benzoxazole/ benzimidazole-2-yl]sulfanyl]acetylamino]thiazoles derivatives.

Figure 10 One-pot reaction synthesis.

Figure 11 Synthesis of the compounds.

Current development in the synthesis of thiazoles

The synthetic significance of thiazole derivatives have been increased much by their recent medicinal applications as anticancer, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antihypertensive, anti-HIV, anticonvulsant and antidiabetic thus, thiazole chemistry has developed in steady state as we can see in many recent literatures.21,22 Based on this; many recent articles showed the use of palladium(II) acetate which catalyzes a really selective coupling of 4-substituted 2-aminothiazoles from vinyl azides and potassium thiocyanate, whereas iron(III) bromide supports the formation of 4-substituted
5-thiocyanato-2-aminothiazoles. In addition, a copper-catalyzed reaction of oxime acetates with isothiocyanates gives various 4-substituted and 4,5-disubstituted 2-aminothiazoles under mild reaction conditions via copper-catalyzed N-O bond splitting, activation of vinyl sp2 C-H bonds, and C-S-C-N bond formations. Copper also, facilitated [3+1+1]-type condensation of oximes, anhydrides and potassiumthiocyanate (KSCN) to give thiazoles in very good yields under very mild reaction conditions. The uses of DABCO (1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane) as an organocatalyst for synthesis of new thiazole derivatives in short reaction times and good to high yields was also reported. Due to reactivity of 2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile towards thioglycolic acid the latter was used with different chemical reagents to give many thiazole derivatives.

**Conclusion**

In the current years, numerous thiazole derivatives have been synthesized and subjected to fluctuate the biological activity of thiazole. In this article, we try to survey the simplest synthetic way for thiazole-based derivatives and feature their parts in new leads recognizable proof and medication disclosure. In this way the journey to investigate numerous more changes on thiazole moiety should be proceeded.

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**Conflict of interest**

There is no conflict of interest.

**Reference**