This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research.

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Introduction

Chloroacetonitrile is a simple organic compound with a linear chemical structure. Both ends of this molecule have a reactive group: a cyano group on one side and a chloro substituent on the other side. The nitrile can be converted into an amine, amide, amidine, etc., whereas the chloro group plays an important role in different alkylation reactions. Chloroacetonitrile is known for the synthesis of heterocycles including thiophenes, thiazoles and thiazo[3,2-b][1,2,4]triazoles. Chloroacetonitrile is commercially available and can be synthesized by dehydration of chloroacetamide with phosphorous pentoxide.

Abstract

(A) Fadda et al. reported the conversion of thiocarbamoyl compounds into active thiophene derivatives using chloroacetonitrile.

(B) Chloroacetonitrile played an important role in the synthesis of the azatricyclo intermediate in the stereoselective synthesis of (–)-4-epiaxinyssamine.

(C) Legeay et al. reported the N-alkylation of 3,4-dihydropyrimidine-2(1H)-one using chloroacetonitrile via ionic liquid-phase technology.

(D) Regioselective Birch reductive alkylation of biaryls using chloroacetonitrile was achieved in the presence of Li/NH₃.
(E) M. R. Yadav et al.\(^{(1)}\) reported the synthesis of biological active quinazolines by cyclization and effective alkylation of anthranilamide ester in the presence of chloroacetonitrile.

(F) The S-alkylation of mercapto-1,2,4-triazole quinozolinones was achieved using chloroacetonitrile.\(^{(9)}\)

(G) Alkylation of the phenolic hydroxyl group using chloroacetonitrile in the presence of K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) and NaI gave the cyanomethylated product in 92% yield. These compounds are important intermediates for synthesis of various heterocycles possessing VEGFR-2 inhibitory activity.\(^{(10)}\)

(H) Chloroacetonitrile was also used in the preparation of important thioephene intermediates.\(^{(11)}\)

(I) E. Torres et al.\(^{(12)}\) reported the synthesis of benzopolycyclic cage amines using chloroacetonitrile as one of the key reagents.

(J) W. Fugel et al.\(^{(13)}\) reported the synthesis of 3,6-diamino-4-arylthieno[2,3-b]pyridine-5-carbonitriles as selective inhibitors of \textit{Plasmodium falciparum} glycogen synthase kinase-3 from 2-thioxo-1,2-dihydropyridines using chloroacetonitrile.

References


