

3-Chloropropionyl Chloride

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Introduction

Acyl chlorides are highly reactive derivatives of carboxylic acids and therefore are applied widely in acylations. 3-Chloropropionyl chloride is an important bifunctional reagent. It is capable of acylation and possesses a 2-chloroethyl fragment (CH₂CH₂Cl), which can be subjected to nucleophilic substitution and serves as a masked vinyl group. It can be used as a starting material in many reactions to construct a variety of (hetero)cyclic compounds.

Preparation

3-Chloropropionyl chloride (1) is commercially available and can be prepared from β-propiolactone (2) and thionyl chloride. Other standard methods available for the preparation of acyl chlorides can also be applied: the reaction of acrylic acid (3) or 3-chloropropionic acid (4) with thionyl chloride, phosphoryl chloride, phosgene, or phosphorus trichloride.

Table 1 Use of 3-chloropropionyl chloride

(A) The Friedel–Crafts acylation of tert-butylbenzene (5) with 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1) followed by cyclization provided indanone 6, which was further transformed into urea derivative 7, a potent TRPV1 antagonist.²

(B) A novel high-yielding one-pot microwave-assisted synthesis of condensed 5-substituted pyranoisoquinoline-1,6-diones 9 from 2-substituted isoquinoline-1,3-diones 8 and 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1) was reported.³

(C) Aouf et al. reported the titanium tetrachloride mediated addition of 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1) to 2,3,6,7-tetramethyl-1,8-bis(trimethylsilyl)-octa-2,6-diene (10) leading to cyclopentanol derivative 11, which contains three quaternary carbons.⁴
(D) Acylation of 2-aminophenol (12) with 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1), followed by cyclization in the presence of polyphosphoric acid (PPA), gave benzoxazole (13), which was further reacted with 4-chlorophenyl-1-piperazine to yield the target benzodioxazole analogue (14), a selective dopamine D₄ receptor ligand.5

(E) Acylation of substituted nitriles (15) with 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1) and subsequent intramolecular cyclization afforded 2-aryl-2-pyrrolidinecarbonitriles (16) which were subsequently hydrolysed to 2-aryl-2-pyrrolidincarboxamides (17), showing moderate anti-cancer activity.6

(F) 3-Chloropropionyl chloride (1) was applied in the preparation of intermediate (19) in the synthesis of cephalotaxine (20). The γ-lactam ring in (19) was constructed in a two-step sequence involving N-acylation and intramolecular alkylation.7

(G) Ozcan et al. reported the synthesis of oxadiazoloisopropylamide (23) as potent and noncovalent proteasome inhibitor: O-Acylation of N-hydroxamidine (21) with 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1) and subsequent intramolecular cyclization afforded the intermediate oxadiazole (22), which was further transformed into (23) in good yield.8

(H) The synthesis of 2-imidazolidinones (25) and (26) (potential TACE inhibitors) started with the preparation of an unstable isocyanate (24) by reacting 3-chloropropionyl chloride (1) with sodium azide.9

References