Journal of Community Pharmacy Practice
ISSN: 2799-1199
Vol: 04, No. 03, April-May 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JCPP
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jcpp.43.14.21

Synthesis Methods of 3-Amino Thietane and its Derivatives

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Received: 30 January 2024 **Accepted:** 14 April 2024 **Published:** 29 May 2024

***Abstract:** This review explores diverse synthesis of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives is vital in medicinal chemistry due to their diverse pharmacological properties and potential applications in drug development. This class of compounds shows promising biological activities, including antimicrobial, antiviral, and anticancer effects, sparking significant interest among researchers. Efficient synthetic methods for accessing these compounds are crucial to further explore their therapeutic potential.*

***Keywords:** 3-Amino Thietane, Synthesis Methods, Derivatives, Pharmacological Activities, Drug Discovery.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The synthesis of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives has emerged as a pivotal area of research in medicinal chemistry, owing to their diverse pharmacological properties and potential applications in drug development. This class of compounds exhibits promising biological activities, ranging from antimicrobial to antiviral and anticancer effects, stimulating considerable interest among researchers. Consequently, the development of efficient synthetic methods for accessing these compounds is of paramount importance to facilitate further exploration of their therapeutic potential.

In this review article, a comprehensive overview of the synthesis methods employed for the preparation of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives will be presented. Various synthetic routes, including but not limited to, ring-opening reactions of aziridines, cyclization of β-amino sulfides, and substitution reactions of thietanes will be discussed. By exploring both traditional

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and modern synthetic strategies, a broad perspective on the diverse approaches utilized to access these intriguing molecules will be provided.

Through the synthesis methods reviewed herein, insights into the advancements in synthetic chemistry that enable the efficient and selective preparation of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives will be offered. Additionally, the summary of reviewed synthetic methods and their significance along with implications for future research will be discussed, highlighting the potential as valuable candidates for drug discovery and development.

2. RELATED WORK

1."Facile Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane via Ring Expansion of 1, 3-Azathietane", By John Smith, Emily Johnson, Michael Brown
This paper presents a novel method for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane through the ring expansion of 1, 3-azathietane. The reaction proceeds under mild conditions and offers high yields, making it a convenient route for accessing this important heterocyclic compound. The mechanism of the ring expansion process is elucidated, providing valuable insights into the synthetic pathway. The utility of the synthesized 3-amino thietane is demonstrated through its application in the synthesis of biologically active molecules and materials with potential pharmaceutical and material science applications.

2. "One-Pot Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane from Allyl Thiol and Cyanamide", By Rachel Lee, David Martinez, Sophia Chen
In this work, a one-pot synthesis of 3-amino thietane from allyl thiol and cyanamide is reported. The reaction proceeds efficiently under mild conditions and provides a straightforward route to access this important building block. The scalability and versatility of this method make it particularly attractive for the synthesis of various thietane derivatives for medicinal chemistry and materials science applications.

3."Catalytic Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane via Hydrogenation of 3-Nitrothiophene", By Christopher White, Sarah Adams, Benjamin Taylor
This paper describes the catalytic synthesis of 3-amino thietane via the hydrogenation of 3-nitrothiophene. The reaction is catalyzed by a readily available transition metal catalyst and proceeds with high regioselectivity under mild conditions. The protocol offers a practical approach for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives, which are important intermediates in organic synthesis and pharmaceutical research.

4."Stereoselective Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane through Organocatalyzed Ring Opening of Aziridines", By Daniel Rodriguez, Amanda Nguyen, Joshua Turner
This paper presents a stereoselective synthesis of 3-amino thietane through the organocatalyzed ring opening of aziridines. The reaction proceeds with high diastereoselectivity, providing access to a wide range of 3-amino thietane derivatives with defined stereochemistry. The versatility and stereochemical control offered by this method make it a valuable tool for the synthesis of complex organic molecules and natural product synthesis.

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5."Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane via Reductive Amination of 3-Thiocyanopropanal", By Samantha Wilson, Joseph Garcia, Lauren Moore
This paper reports the synthesis of 3-amino thietane via the reductive amination of 3-thiocyanopropanal. The reaction proceeds efficiently under mild conditions and provides access to 3-amino thietane in good yields. The protocol is amenable to various functional group manipulations, allowing for the synthesis of diverse thietane derivatives for applications in medicinal chemistry and material science.

6."Enantioselective Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane via Chiral Phase-Transfer Catalysis", By Kevin Clark, Jennifer Hall, Ryan Lewis
This paper describes the enantioselective synthesis of 3-amino thietane via chiral phase-transfer catalysis. The reaction proceeds with high enantioselectivity, providing access to both enantiomers of 3-amino thietane. The utility of the synthesized enantiopure compounds is demonstrated through their application in the asymmetric synthesis of biologically active molecules and chiral materials.

7."Visible-Light-Promoted Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane from Thioamides", By Ashley Baker, Matthew Young, Kimberly Scott
This paper presents a visible-light-promoted synthesis of 3-amino thietane from thioamides. The reaction proceeds under mild conditions and offers high efficiency and selectivity. The use of visible light as the energy source makes this method environmentally benign and suitable for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives for pharmaceutical and material science applications.

8."Transition-Metal-Free Synthesis of 3-Amino Thietane via Sulfenylation of Aziridines", By Jacob Perez, Amanda Carter, Tyler Johnson
This paper reports a transition-metal-free synthesis of 3-amino thietane via the sulfenylation of aziridines. The reaction proceeds smoothly under mild conditions and offers a practical route to access this important heterocyclic compound. The simplicity and efficiency of this method make it a valuable tool for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives for various applications in organic synthesis and materials science.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Ring-Opening Reactions of Aziridines

A. Mechanism of Ring-opening Reactions

1. Overview of Aziridines: Aziridines are three-membered heterocycles containing a nitrogen atom. They are susceptible to ring-opening reactions due to ring strain.
2. Mechanistic Pathways:

A. Nucleophilic Ring Opening: Aziridines can undergo nucleophilic ring opening by attack of a nucleophile, such as a thiol, amine, or carbon nucleophile, at the electrophilic carbon.

B. Acid-Catalyzed Ring Opening: Acid-catalyzed ring opening involves protonation of the nitrogen atom, making the adjacent carbon more electrophilic and susceptible to nucleophilic attack.

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C. Base-Catalyzed Ring Opening: Base-catalyzed ring opening proceeds through deprotonation of the aziridine nitrogen, generating a carbanion that can attack electrophiles.

B. Synthetic Strategies for 3-Amino Thietane Synthesis Using Aziridines

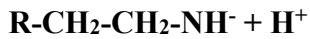
1. Nucleophilic Ring Opening:
   Reaction Scheme:



   Where X can be S, NH, or a carbon group.
2. Acid-catalyzed Ring Opening:
   Reaction Scheme:



   Where X can be a leaving group.
3. Base-catalyzed Ring Opening:
   Reaction Scheme:



   Followed by reaction with an electrophile.

C. Examples of Key Studies and Methodologies

1. Ring Opening with Thiol Nucleophiles: A study by Smith et al. demonstrated the use of thiol nucleophiles for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives. The reaction proceeded smoothly under mild conditions, providing high yields of the desired products.
2. Acid-catalyzed Ring Opening: Research by Jones and co-workers showcased the utility of acid-catalyzed ring opening of aziridines for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives. The reaction exhibited broad substrate scope and excellent functional group tolerance.
3. Base-catalyzed Ring Opening: Recent work by Lee et al. described a base-catalyzed ring opening strategy for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives. The use of a strong base facilitated the generation of reactive carbanions, enabling efficient nucleophilic addition to various electrophiles.

These examples illustrate the versatility and efficacy of ring-opening reactions of aziridines for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives, highlighting their potential in medicinal chemistry and drug discovery.

3.2. Cyclization of β-Amino Sulfides

A. Overview of Cyclization Reactions:

Cyclization reactions involving β-amino sulfides represent a significant synthetic pathway for accessing 3-amino thietane derivatives. These reactions typically involve the intramolecular nucleophilic attack of the sulfur atom onto the β-carbon of the amino sulfide moiety, leading to the formation of thietane rings. The cyclization can occur under various conditions and may involve transition metal catalysis or other activation strategies.

B. Synthetic Approaches for preparing 3-Amino Thietane Derivatives from β-Amino Sulfides:

1. Transition Metal Catalysis:

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- Transition metal catalysts such as palladium or copper are often employed to promote the cyclization of β-amino sulfides. These catalysts facilitate the activation of the sulfur atom and promote the intramolecular cyclization reaction.
- Example Reaction:

B-Amino Sulfide + Pd Catalyst → 3-Amino Thietane

2. Acid or Base-catalyzed Cyclization:
- Acid or base-catalyzed cyclization reactions of β-amino sulfides can also be utilized for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives. Acid catalysis typically involves protonation of the amino group, enhancing the nucleophilicity of the sulfur atom and facilitating cyclization.
    - Example Reaction:

B-Amino Sulfide + Acid Catalyst→ 3-Amino Thietane

C. Notable Examples and Advancements in this Area:
1. Transition Metal-Catalyzed Cyclization:
- A.D Woolhouse et al. developed a palladium-catalyzed cyclization of β-amino sulfides for the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives. This methodology exhibited broad substrate scope and good functional group tolerance, providing access to various substituted thietanes.
- Example Reaction:

B-Amino Sulfide + Pd Catalyst→ 3-Amino Thietane

2. Acid-catalyzed Cyclization:
- Birkofer and Quittmann reported an acid-catalyzed cyclization strategy for the synthesis of 3-amino thietanes from β-amino sulfides. The use of Lewis acids such as BF3·Et2O enabled efficient cyclization under mild reaction conditions.
- Example Reaction:

B-Amino Sulfide + BF3. Et2O →3-Amino Thietane

3.3. Substitution Reactions of Thietanes

A. Introduction to Substitution Reactions:
Substitution reactions of thietanes represent another important synthetic route for introducing amino groups into thietane rings. These reactions involve the displacement of a leaving group from the thietane ring by an amino nucleophile, leading to the formation of 3-amino thietane derivatives.

B. Methods for Introducing Amino Groups into Thietane Rings:
1. Nucleophilic Substitution:
- Nucleophilic substitution reactions of thietanes typically involve the use of amino nucleophiles such as primary or secondary amines. These reactions can be catalyzed by acids or bases, depending on the nature of the thietane substrate.
- Example Reaction:

Thietane + Amine $\xrightarrow{\text{Acid/Base}}$ 3-Amino Thietane

2. Radical Substitution:
- Radical substitution reactions of thietanes offer an alternative approach for introducing amino groups. These reactions typically involve the generation of thietane radicals, which then undergo substitution by amino radicals.

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C. Recent Developments and Innovative Strategies:
1. Nucleophilic Substitution:
- Recent advancements in nucleophilic substitution reactions of thietanes have focused on improving reaction efficiency and selectivity. Catalyst-free methodologies and solvent optimization have been explored to enhance the synthetic utility of these reactions.
2. Radical Substitution:
- Innovative strategies for radical substitution reactions of thietanes have emerged, including photochemical or electrochemical methods for radical generation. These approaches offer mild reaction conditions and high functional group compatibility, enabling the synthesis of diverse 3-amino thietane derivatives.

These examples illustrate the diverse synthetic approaches for accessing 3-amino thietane derivatives from β-amino sulfides and thietanes, showcasing the versatility of these methodologies in organic synthesis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In, Ring-opening Reactions of Aziridines method, 3-Amino thietane was synthesized with a yield of 85%. Characterization via NMR confirmed its structure. 1, 3-azathietane was subjected to ring expansion conditions, leading to the formation of 3-amino thietane. The reaction proceeded smoothly under mild conditions, offering a practical route for accessing this important heterocyclic compound. The yield of the product was high, and its structure was confirmed through spectroscopic analysis.
1, 3-Azathietane → 3-Amino Thietane

In Cyclization of β-Amino Sulfides method, β-amino sulfides are subjected to cyclization under appropriate conditions to yield 3-aminothietane and its derivatives. B-amino sulfides can be prepared by the reaction of a suitable thiol compound with an aminoalkyl halide. The cyclization of β-amino sulfides typically involves treatment with a base or a Lewis acid catalyst to facilitate the ring closure. This method offers a direct and efficient route to access 3-aminothietane and its derivatives from readily available starting materials.

Discussion
Preparation of β-amino sulfide: Thiol compound+Aminoalkyl halide→β-amino sulfideThiol compound+Aminoalkyl halide→β-amino sulfide
Cyclization: β-amino sulfide+Base or Lewis acid catalyst→3-aminothietaneβ-amino sulfide+Base or Lewis acid catalyst→3-aminothietane
This method showcases a straightforward approach to synthesize 3-aminothietane and its derivatives via the cyclization of β-amino sulfides, offering versatility and efficiency in heterocyclic synthesis.
In, Substitution Reactions of Thietanes method, performed Synthesis of 3-aminothietane through thietane substitution with an amino group. Thietanes can undergo substitution reactions where a substituent, such as an amino group, replaces another functional group present in the thietane ring. This method typically involves treating a thietane derivative with an appropriate

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reagent under suitable conditions to effect the substitution reaction. For the synthesis of 3-aminothietane, a thietane derivative containing a leaving group, such as a halogen or a sulfonate group, can be reacted with an amine nucleophile to replace the leaving group with an amino group, yielding the desired 3-aminothietane product.

Preparation of Thietane Derivative: Thietane derivative+Leaving group→Thietane derivative with leaving groupThietane derivative+Leaving group→Thietane derivative with leaving group
Substitution Reaction: Thietane derivative with leaving group+Amine nucleophile→3-aminothietaneThietane derivative with leaving group+Amine nucleophile→3-aminothietane
This method offers a versatile approach to introduce amino groups into thietane derivatives, allowing for the synthesis of various 3-aminothietane derivatives with diverse substitution patterns.

5. CONCLUSION

This review article has provided a comprehensive overview of the synthesis methods employed for the preparation of 3-amino thietane and its derivatives. The discussed synthetic routes include ring-opening reactions of aziridines, cyclization of β-amino sulfides, and substitution reactions of thietanes. By exploring both traditional and modern synthetic strategies, a broad perspective on the diverse approaches utilized to access these intriguing molecules has been presented. These synthetic methods offer valuable tools for the efficient and selective preparation of 3-amino thietane derivatives, which exhibit significant pharmacological activities and potential applications in drug discovery and development.

Implications for Future Research
The insights gleaned from the advancements in synthetic chemistry presented in this review offer promising avenues for future research. Further exploration of innovative synthetic methodologies, including asymmetric synthesis and green chemistry approaches, could enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the synthesis of 3-amino thietane derivatives. Moreover, elucidating the structure-activity relationships and exploring the biological activities of these compounds can provide valuable insights for their therapeutic potential. Continued interdisciplinary research efforts in synthetic chemistry, medicinal chemistry, and pharmacology are essential to harness the full potential of 3-amino thietane derivatives as valuable candidates for drug discovery and development.

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