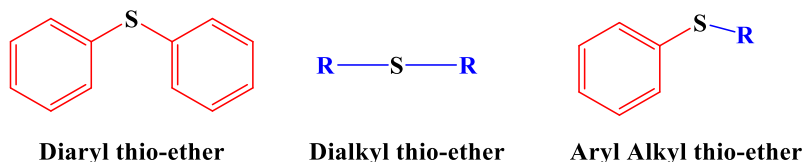


THIOETHERS

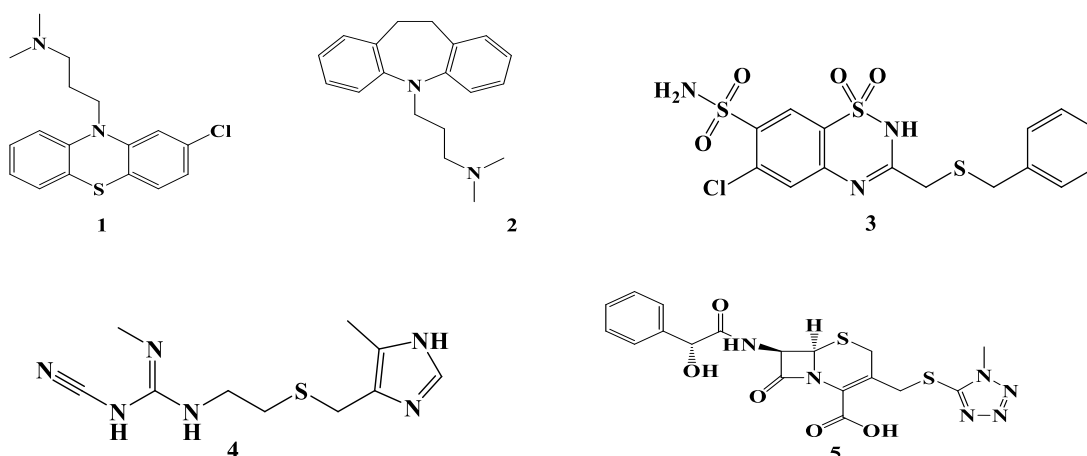
The thioether is mentioned because it is found in a variety of drug molecules as a diaryl-, dialkyl-, or aryl alkyl thioether

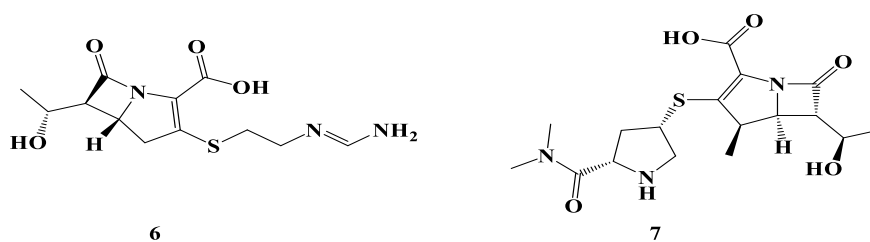


General structures of thioethers

SOME DRUG CLASSES CONTAINING THIOETHERS

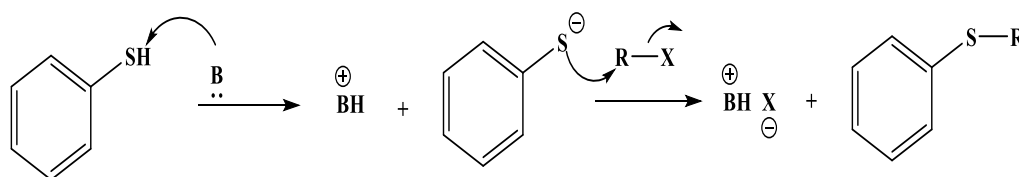
- a. Slight structural changes in which the sulphur is removed can alter the biological activity of a drug as in chlorpromazine (**1**) which has antipsychotic while imipramine (**2**) is antidepressant.
- b. In diuretics; Substitution with a lipophilic group such as thioether at position 3 gives an increase in the diuretic potency and duration of action as in benzthiazide (**3**)
- c. In H₂-receptor antagonist for example cimetidine (**4**); thioether has important role, can you mention it??
- d. The largest series of compounds containing a thioether group are β-lactam antibiotics (**5**), (**6**), (**7**).





CHEMISTRY OF THIOETHER

Reaction between an nucleophilic species [thiol containing compounds] with an alkyl or aryl halide in the presence of base, the product will be called thioether .



Mechanism of thioether synthesis by SN² mechanism.

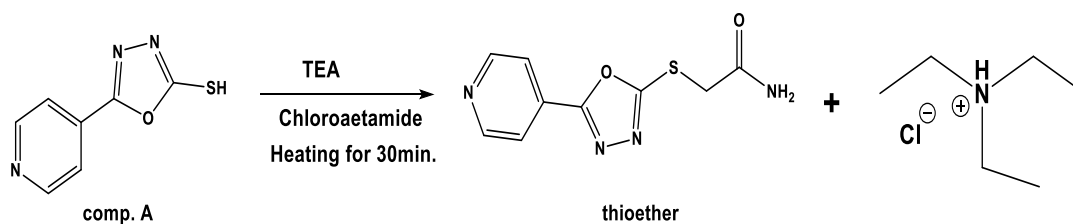
PROCEDURE of S-Alkylation

Objectives

- To make Students Familiar with S-Alkylation Procedure in Drug Design
- SAR study to evaluate the effect of (R) group on activity of the new derivative; see details in O-alkylation lab.

PROCEDURE

- 1) Put **0.4g** of thiol containing compound (comp. A) in round bottomed flask and add **3ml** of **96%** ethanol.
- 2) Add **0.36ml** of Triethylamine (base) [what are its roles?] with stirring until clear solution is obtained.
- 3) To this solution add **0.21g** of alkyl halide (in our experiment is chloroacetamide).
- 4) Heat gently for **30 minutes** and observe the changes.
- 5) Switch of the heat, add DW (why?) with shaking for **30-60** seconds
- 6) Filter, dry, and weigh.



QUESTIONS

- a. How will SN¹ mechanism be operated?