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# EOSIN Y-CATALYZED PHOTO-INDUCED DIRECT C(SP<sup>2</sup>)-H BOND AZO COUPLING OF IMIDAZO-HETEROARENES WITH 4-METHOXYBENZENE DIAZONIUM TETRAFLUOROBORATE

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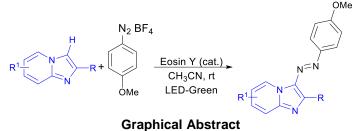
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#### Resumo

In this report, a highly efficient Eosin-Y-catalysed direct  $C(sp^2)$ -H bond azo coupling of imidazoheteroarenes with 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate was achieved using sustainable approaches. This acid-free, photo-induced protocol resulted in the desired products in good to excellent yields.



Palavras-chave: Green chemistry, Photo-catalysis, organic synthesis.

Apoio financeiro: PIBIC, CNPQ, CAPES.

## Trabalho selecionado para a JNIC: UFSC, UFMS.

## Introdução

The imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine (**IP**) core, found in many bioactive natural products and pharmaceuticals, represents an important "privileged scaffold.<sup>[1]</sup> Several commercially available drugs, e.g., alpidem, necopidem and saripidem (as anxiolytics), zolpidem (as a sedative), miroprofen (as an analgesic) and zolimidine (in the treatment of peptic ulcer) (Figure **1a-d**),<sup>[1a,2]</sup> have the **IP** moiety in their core structure. Besides, aryl-azo compounds are widely used in several areas, including the chemical industry, pharmaceuticals, chemo-sensors, electronics and liquid crystals (**1e-f**, Figure 1).<sup>[3]</sup>

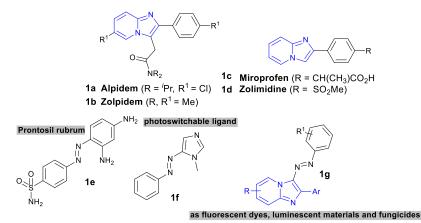


Figure 1. Examples of important azole-heterocyclic azo derivatives.

The development of new synthetic procedures to obtain multi-targeted hybrids of these skeletons (arylazo imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) in a single structure would be useful, due to their diverse applications (**1g**, Figure 1).<sup>[4]</sup>

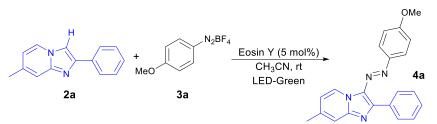
As part of our research interest in designing and developing sustainable processes as well as in the C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H functionalization of biologically relevant heteroarenes,<sup>[5]</sup> herein, we disclose for the first time a photoinduced eosin Y-catalyzed azo coupling of imidazo-heteroarenes with 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate.

## Metodologia

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) were obtained at 200 MHz on a Bruker AC-200 NMR spectrometer or at 400 MHz on a Varian AS-400 NMR spectrometer. Spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> solutions. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm, referenced to the solvent peak of CDCl<sub>3</sub> or tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the external reference. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker microTOF-Q II APPI/APCI mass spectrometer equipped with an automatic syringe pump for sample injection. The melting points were determined in a Microquimica MQRPF-301 digital model equipment with heating plate. Column chromatography was performed using Silica Gel (230-400 mesh). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Merck Silica Gel GF<sub>254</sub>, 0.25 mm thickness. For visualization, TLC plates were either placed under ultraviolet light, or stained with iodine vapor and acidic vanillin. Most reactions were monitored by TLC for disappearance of starting material.

#### **Resultados e Discussão**

For the optimization of this azo-coupling via  $C(sp^2)$ -H bond functionalization, we used 7-methyl-2-phenylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine **2a** and 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate **3a** as model substrates. Ideal condition was achieved by using one equiv. **2a** and one equiv. of **3a**, eosin Y (5 mol%) as a catalyst and 2 mL CH<sub>3</sub>CN under irradiations of green LED, with a reaction time of 2 h at rt (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Optimized reaction condition using 2a and 3a as substrates

With the best reaction parameters in hand, the generality and scope of the C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H bond azo coupling of other imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine (IPs) **2** with 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate **3a** were investigated (Figure 2).

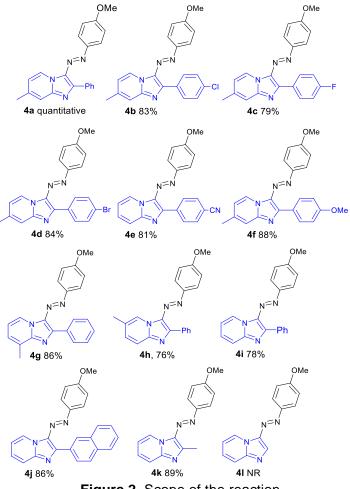


Figure 2. Scope of the reaction.

#### Conclusões

In conclusion, we have developed an acid free, eosin Y-catalyzed procedure for the direct  $C(sp^2)$ -H bond azo coupling of imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine (IPs) **2** with 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate **3a**. Under the optimized reaction conditions, this photo-redox approach worked efficiently to form the azo products in good to excellent yields.

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