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Electrochemical Halogenation of Naphthoquinones: A Modular and Sustainable Strategy towards Trypanocidal Compounds

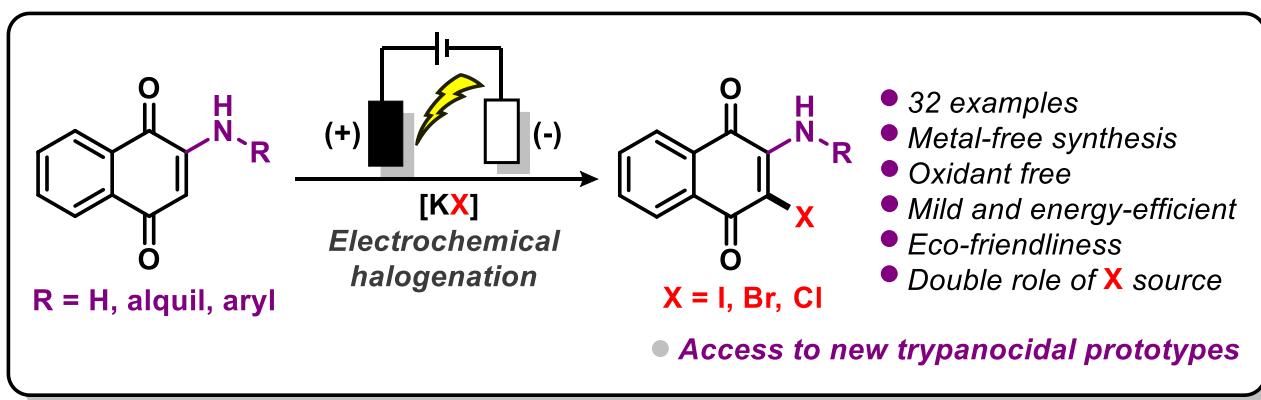
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ABSTRACT

Quinones are a class of privileged scaffolds, widely found in nature. Historically, these molecules have been used since antiquity as dyes and in popular medicine. Among quinoidal compounds, 1,4-naphthoquinones stand out due to their immense potential as pharmacological prototypes.^[1] In recent years, several 1,4-naphthoquinones containing amino and/or halogenated moieties have been identified as potent anti-infective agents, showing potential in combating *T. cruzi*, the causative agent of Chagas' disease.^[2] Electrochemistry has emerged as a powerful strategy for the structural modification of molecules, particularly through the insertion of halogens by electrochemical halogenation methods.^[3] This research aims to develop an environmentally friendly electrochemical halogenation of 2-amino-1,4-naphthoquinones. This new methodology works in the absence of oxidants, featuring a dual role of the employed salt, acting both as halogen source and electrolyte, resulting in 32 amino-halogenated derivatives with good yields under mild conditions. This novel approach provides access to new potent trypanocidal prototypes.



Scheme 1. Electrochemical halogenation of 2-amino-1,4-naphthoquinones.

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