



Visible Light Photoalkylation of 2-Arylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridines on C3 Position via EDA Complex Formation with Katritzky Salts

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ABSTRACT

The use of visible light-driven photochemical reactions has become increasingly frequent in organic synthesis, as it usually allows for good selectivity, safety and mild conditions. Unfortunately, most organic systems do not absorb visible light^{1,2} requiring the addition of a photocatalyst or the formation of an Electron Donor-Acceptor (EDA) complex as a way of activating the system³. The formation of EDA complexes alters the region in which the organic compounds absorb, making it possible for them to be activated by visible light⁴. In the present study we explored the C3-alkylation⁵ of 2-aryllimidazo[1,2-a]pyridines derivates in the presence of Katritzky salts and morpholine under visible light. Optimization of the reaction conditions was conducted and substrate scope valuation is ongoing, with 9 examples accomplished so far, with up to 92% yield. Among the compounds obtained is a known precursor of Zolpidem^{6,7}, a sedative-hypnotic drug⁸. This may represent an alternative synthesis for this pharmaceutical.

$$R^{2} \xrightarrow{N} R^{1} + Ph \xrightarrow{N^{+}} O \xrightarrow{Me} Me \xrightarrow{DMF (0,4M) \atop Morpholine (1,6 \text{ equiv.})} R^{2} \xrightarrow{N} R^{1}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{1} \text{ equiv.} \qquad 1,5 \text{ equiv.} \qquad E = \frac{1}{1} \text{ equiv.}$$

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