

Supplemental Information

for

Chitosan-Supported Cul-Catalyzed Cascade Reaction of 2-Halobenzoic Acids and Amidines for the Synthesis of Quinazolinones

Xuhong Zhao, Weishuang Li,* Mengli Yang, Bojie Li, Yaoyao Zhang, Lizhen Huang* and Lei Zhu*

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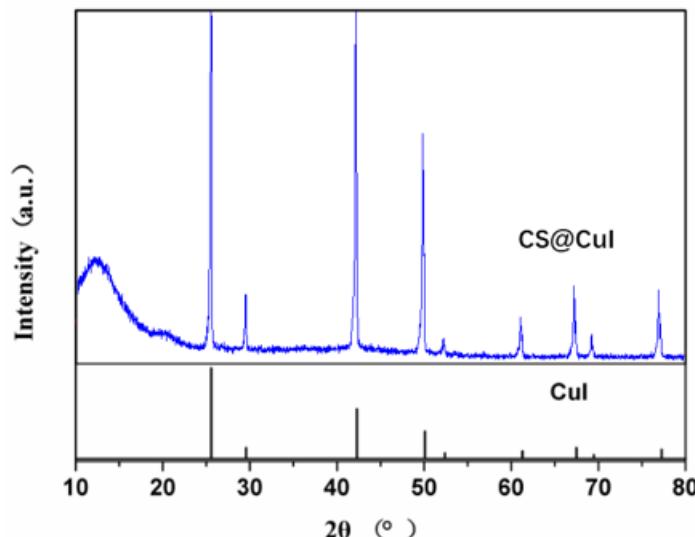
General Information and Materials

Unless otherwise stated, all experiments were carried out open in the air. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). TLC was performed using Huanghai 8 ± 0.2 μm precoated glass plates (0.25 mm) and visualized by UV fluorescence quenching, KMnO₄, or phosphomolybdic acid staining. Huanghai silica gel (200 – 300 mess) was used for chromatography. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Bruker Advance III 400 MHz spectrometer, and were reported relative to residual CDCl₃ (δ 7.26 ppm). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Advance III 400 MHz spectrometer (100 MHz) and were reported relative to CDCl₃ (δ 77.16 ppm). Data for ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR were reported as chemical shift (δ ppm) (multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), integration) using standard abbreviations for multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, m = multiplet, and brs = broad signal. Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were purchased commercially and used without further purification. Petroleum ether (PE) (60 – 90 °C) and ethyl acetate (EA) were used as eluent for silica gel chromatography.

General Procedure for Preparing the Chitosan-Supported on Cul

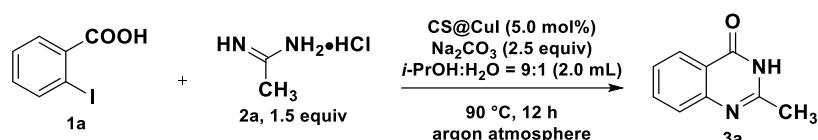
General procedure: Preparation method according to known literature, [1] to a 20 mL flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar were added Cul (500.2 mg), chitosan (499.8 mg) and H₂O (10.0 mL), the whole system were stirred at room temperature for 3 h. After completion of the reaction, filtered and washed with water (50 mL). Then the filter residue was dried at 50 °C to obtain the chitosan-supported on Cul (CS@Cul) and the content of copper in the catalyst was 14.6% by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) atomic emission spectrometry. At the same time, the catalytic material was characterized by XRD, the results show that the CS@Cul diffraction peak corresponds to Cul standard card (JCPDS,

06-0246), indicating that the copper ions on the catalyst are mainly in the form of Cul (Scheme S1).



Scheme S1 XRD spectra of CS@Cul

General Procedure for Preparing the Quinazolinones



General procedure: Under argon atmosphere, to a 3.0 mL reaction tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar were added **1a** (124.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), amidines hydrochloride (70.7 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), CS@Cul (10.0 mg, 5.0 mol%), Na₂CO₃ (132.6 mg, 1.25 mmol) and 2.0 mL of mixed solvents (*i*-PrOH: H₂O = 9:1). The whole reaction was stirred at 90 °C for 12 h. After completion the reaction, it was cooled to room temperature, quenched with H₂O and filtered through celite. The whole aqueous solution was extracted with EA (10 mL × 3), separated and combined the organic phase, then washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and the organic solvents were removed under vacuum and the desired product **3a** (96% yield) was obtained.

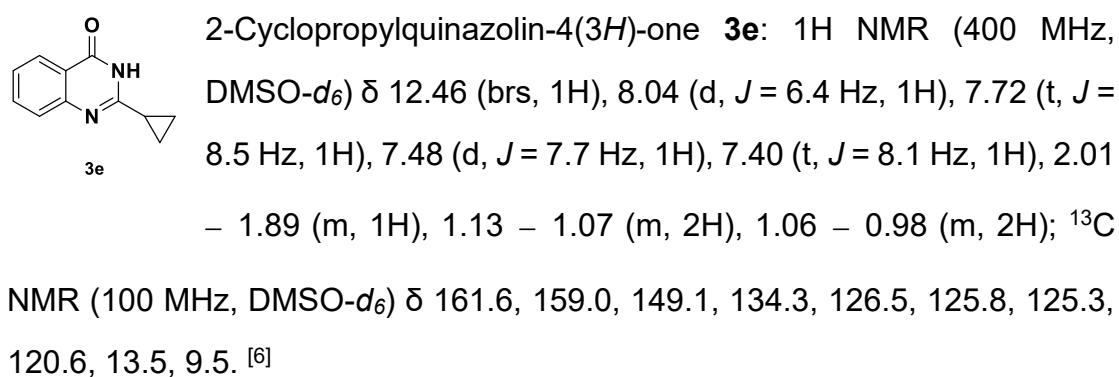
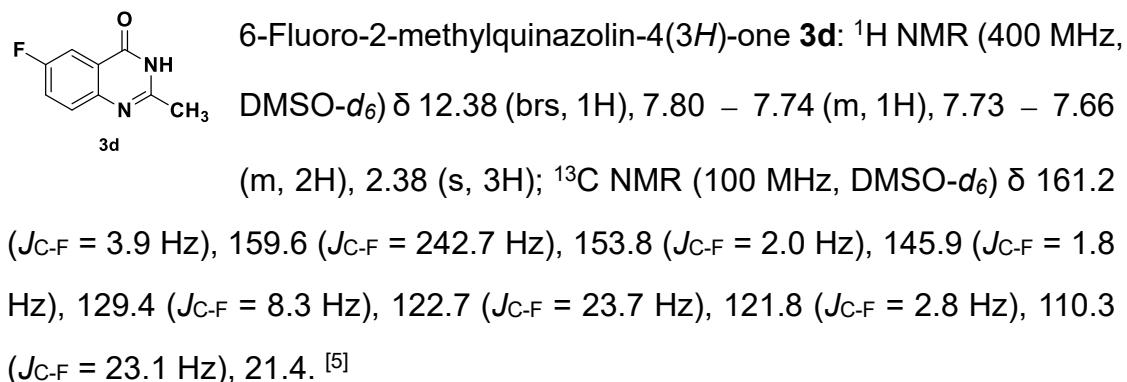
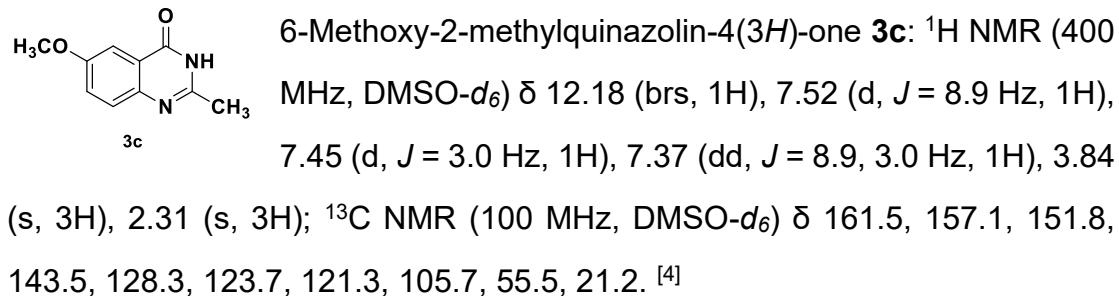
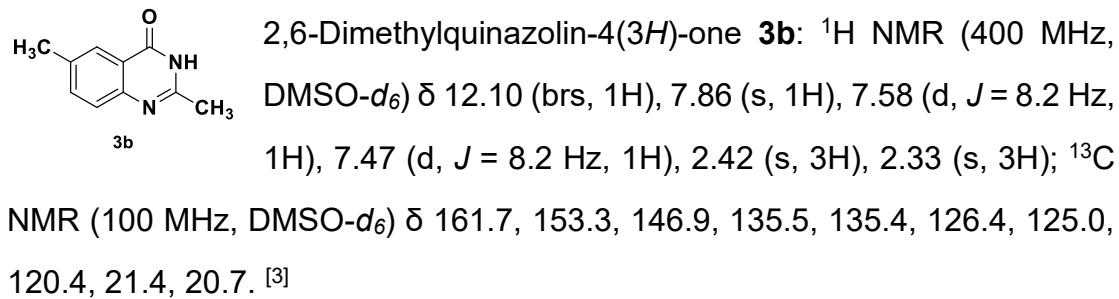
as a white solid after purification by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 5:1).

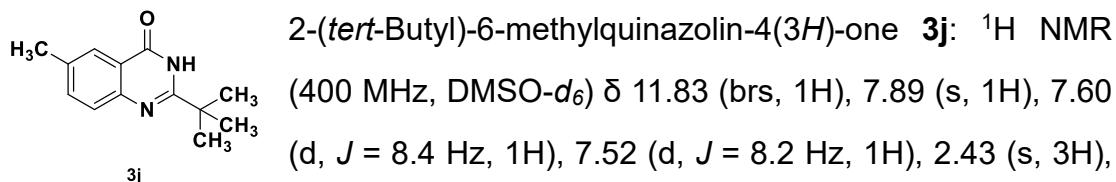
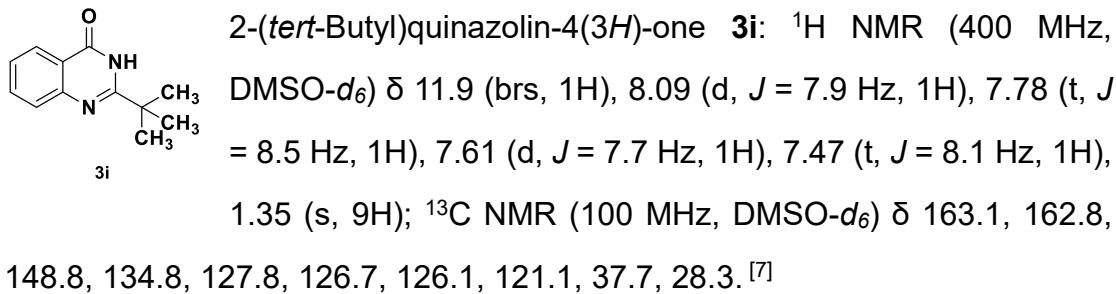
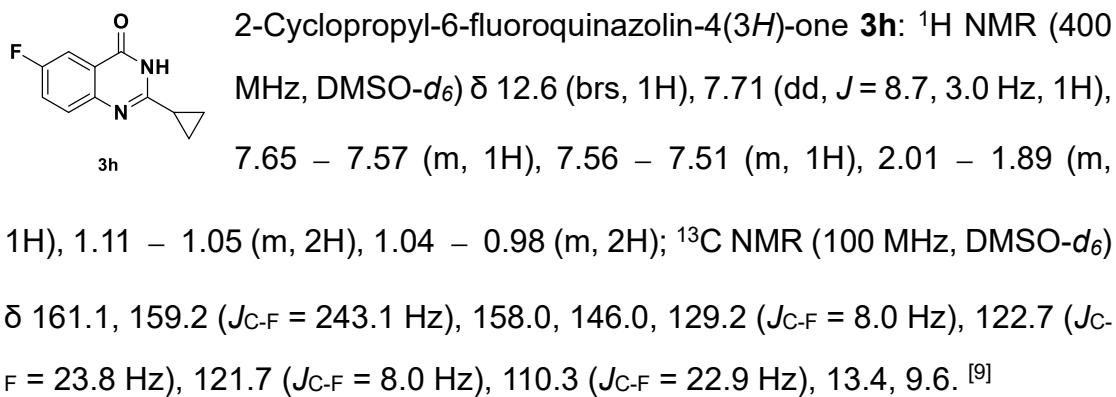
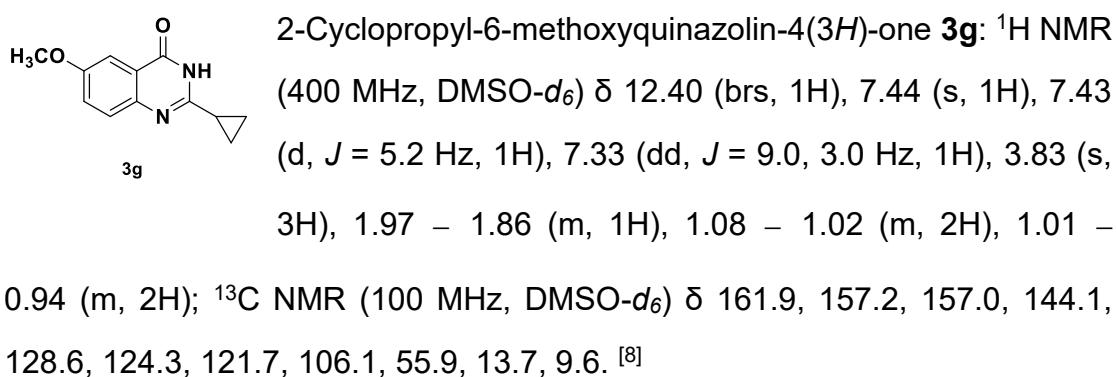
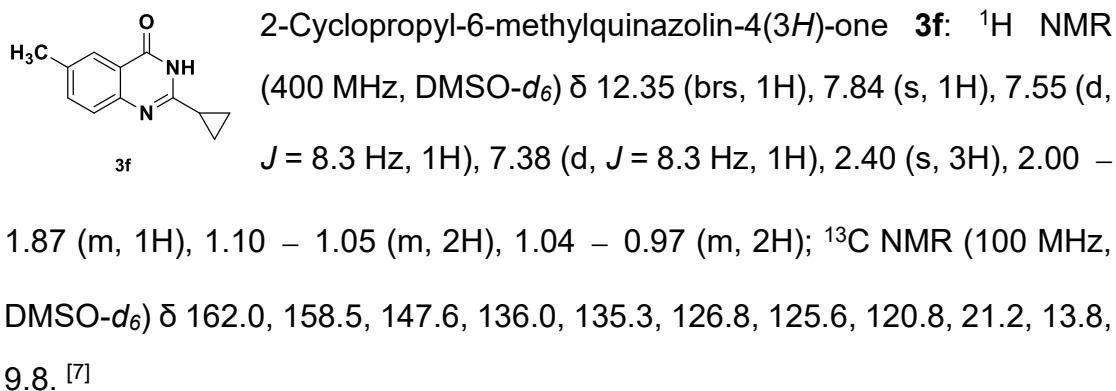
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.20 (brs, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 7.76

(t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H);

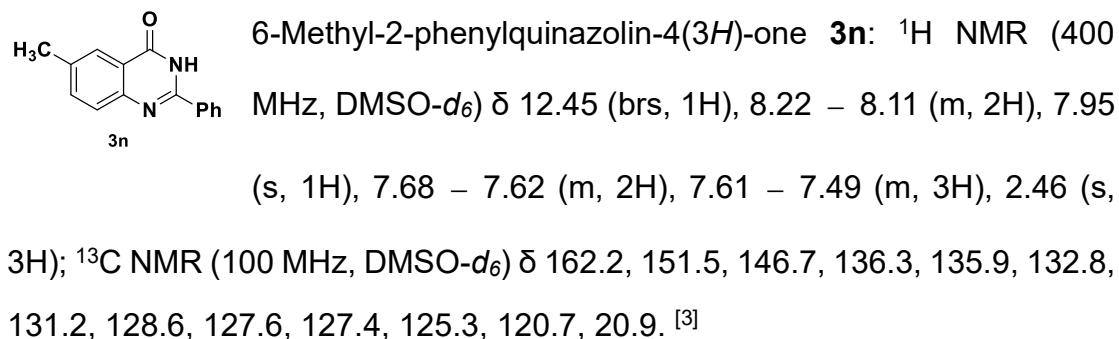
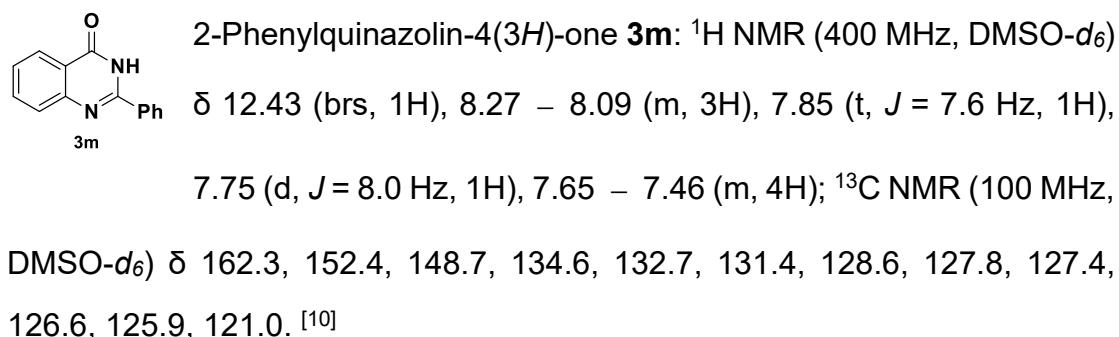
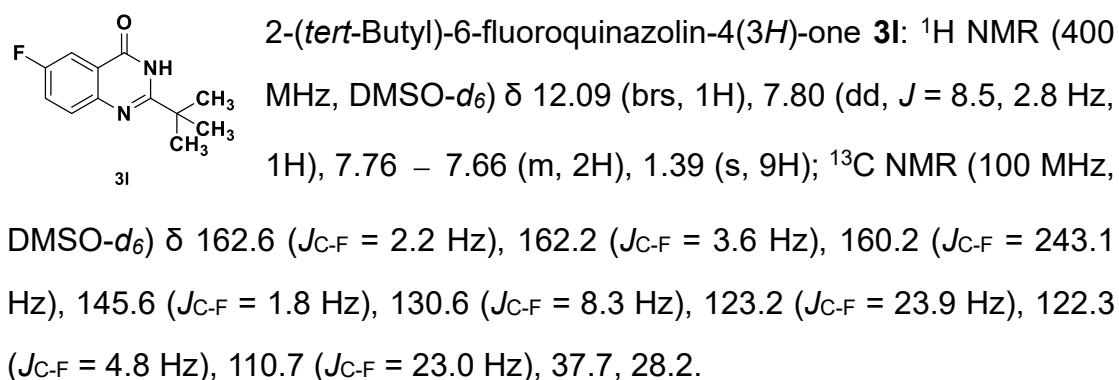
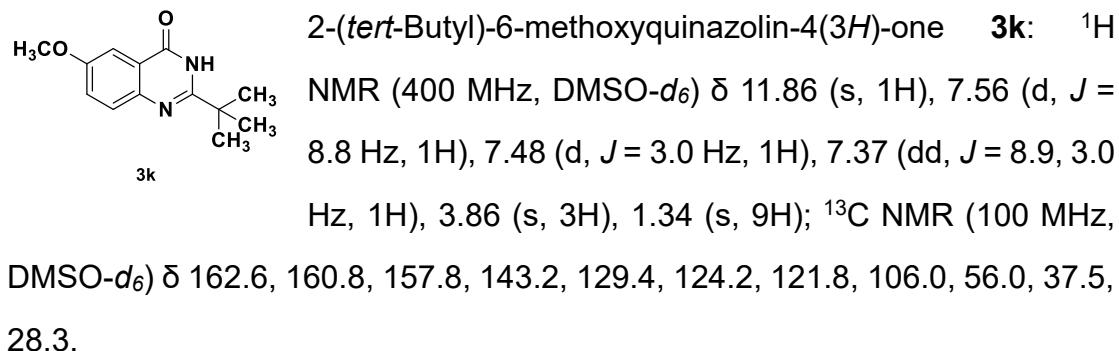
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 162.2, 154.7, 149.4, 134.7, 127.0, 126.3,

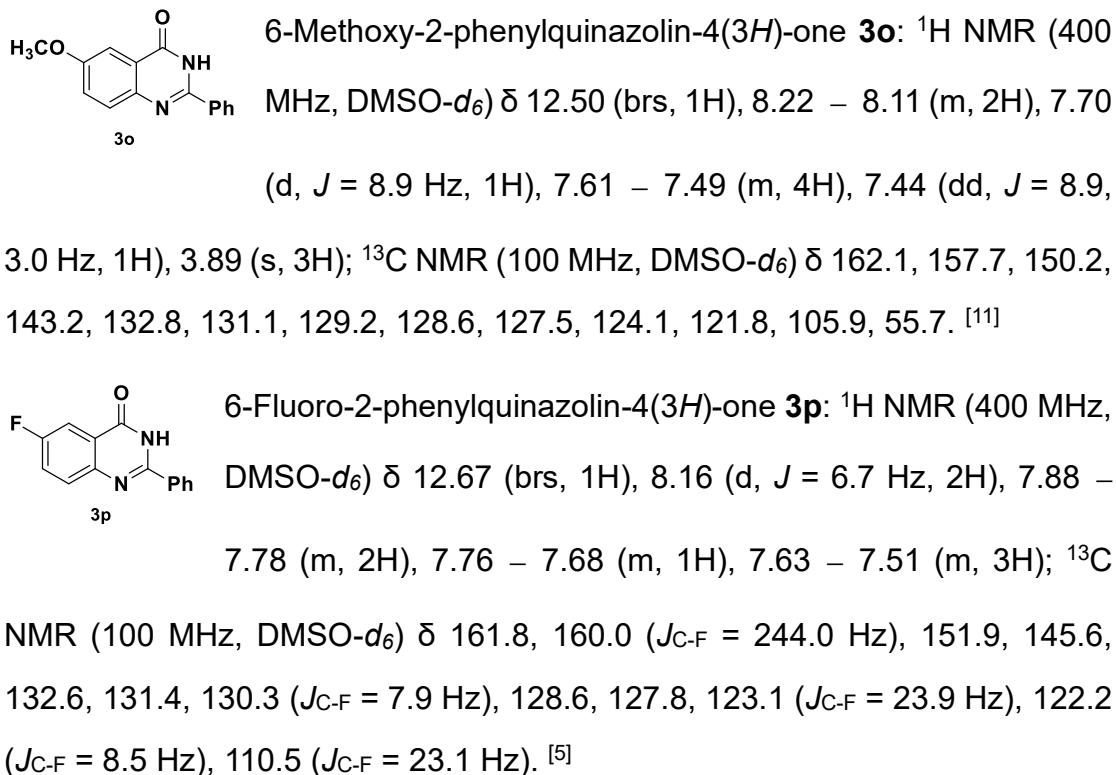
126.1, 121.1, 21.9. [2]





1.34 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 162.7, 162.2, 146.8, 136.2, 136.0, 127.6, 125.4, 120.8, 37.6, 28.3, 21.2.



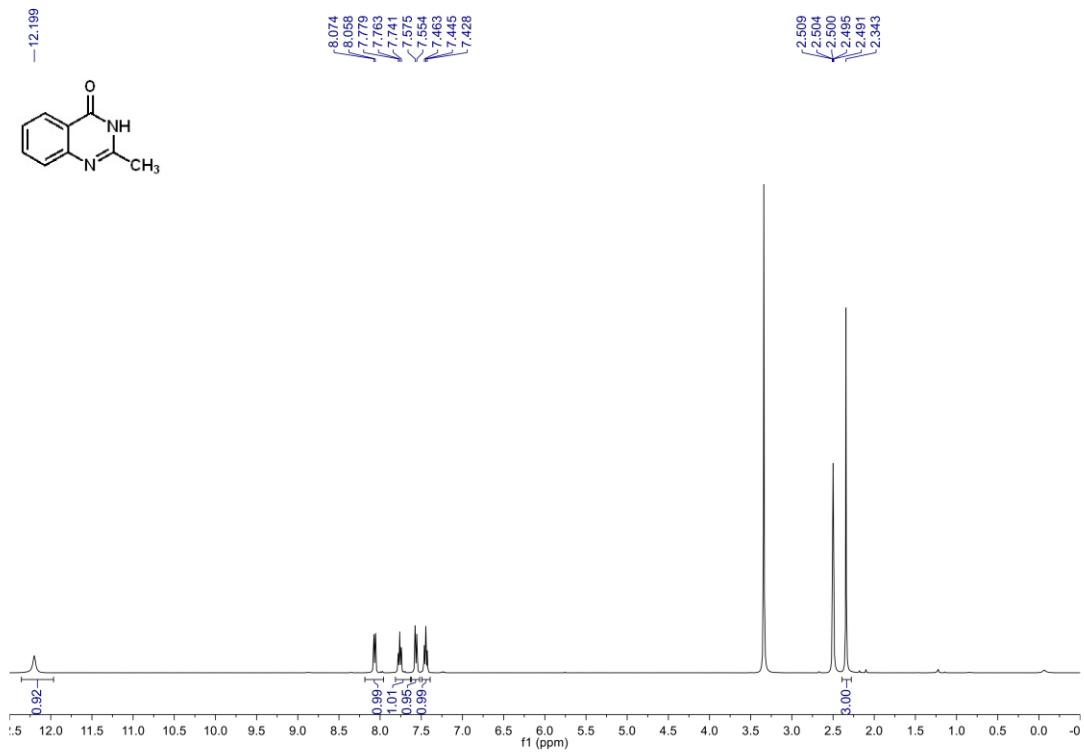


References

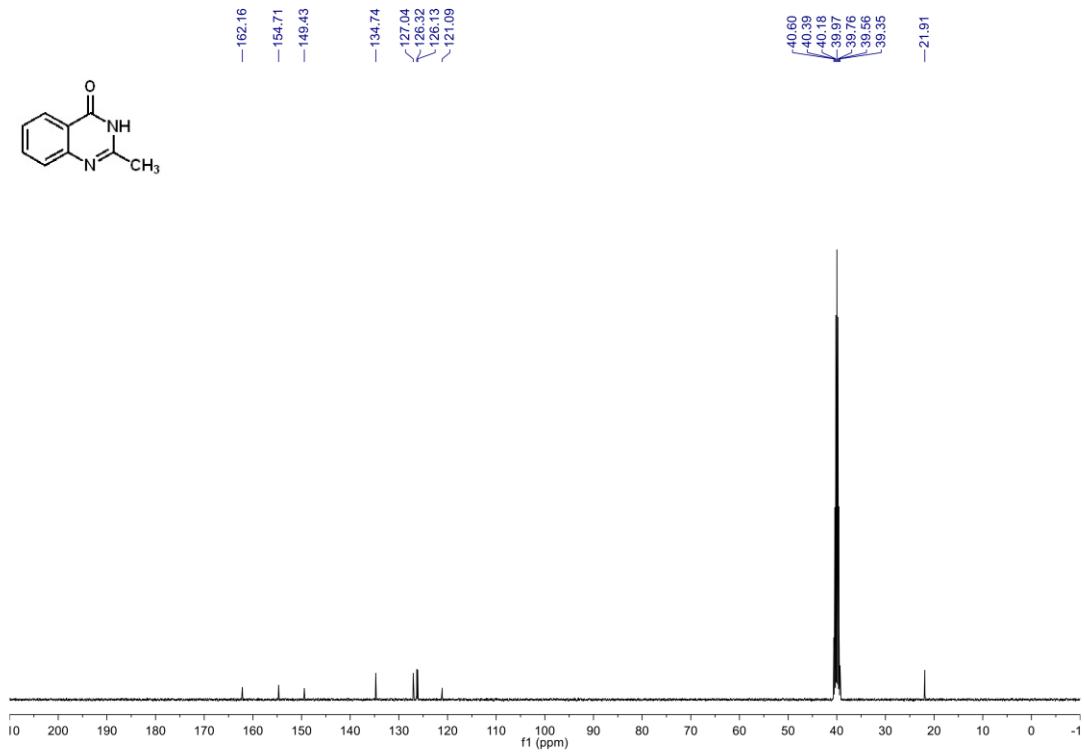
- [1] Baig, R. B. N.; Varma, R. S. *Green Chem.* **2013**, *15*, 1839.
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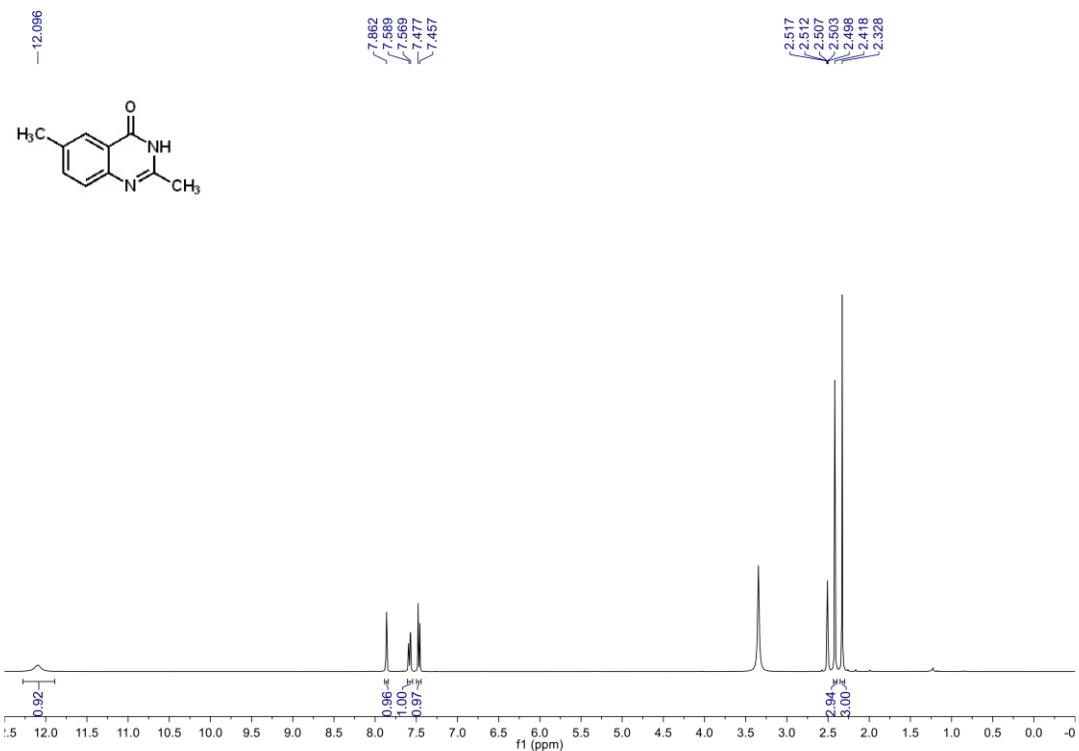
¹H NMR spectrum and ¹³C NMR spectrum



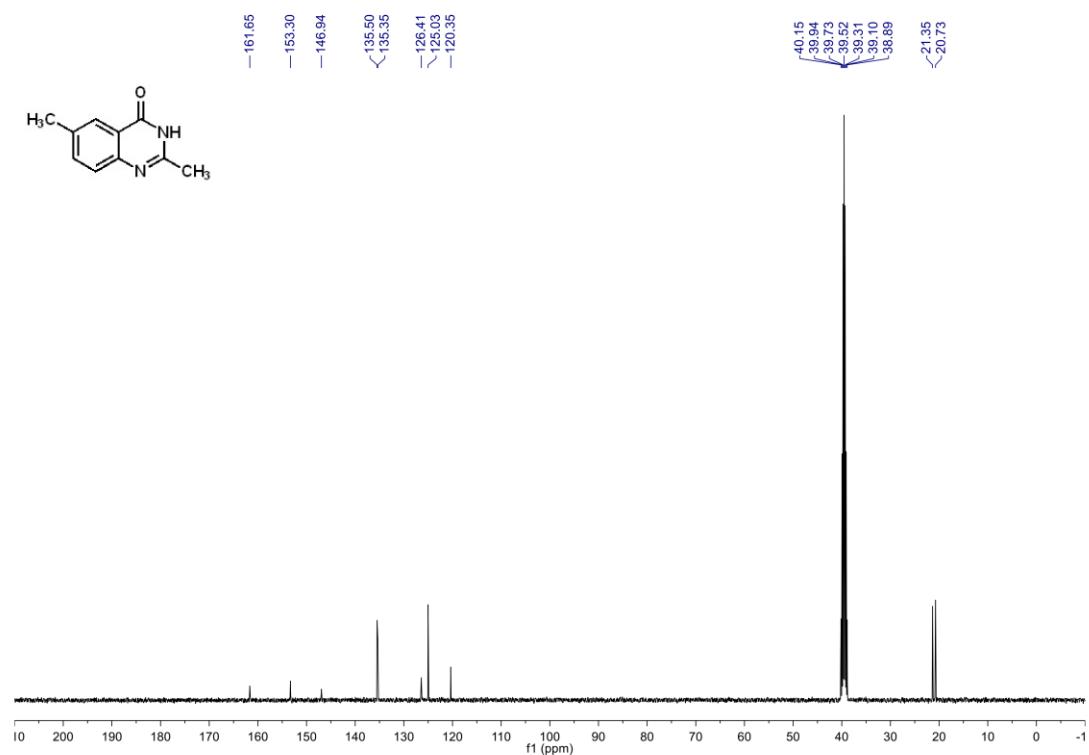
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound 3a.



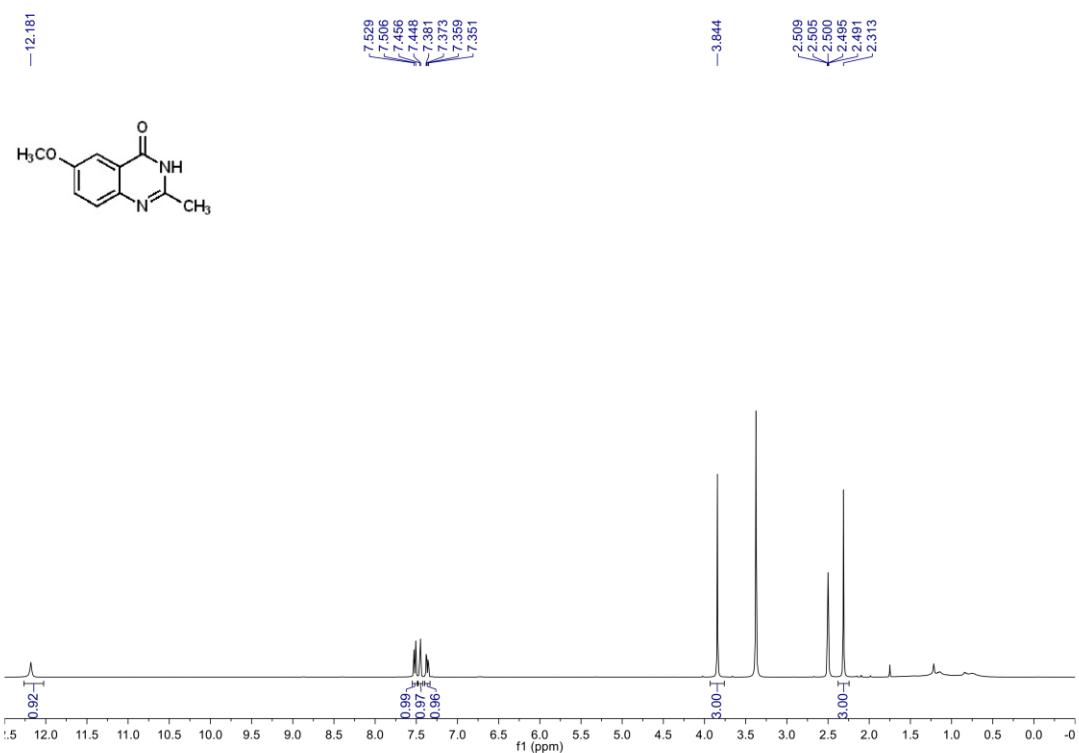
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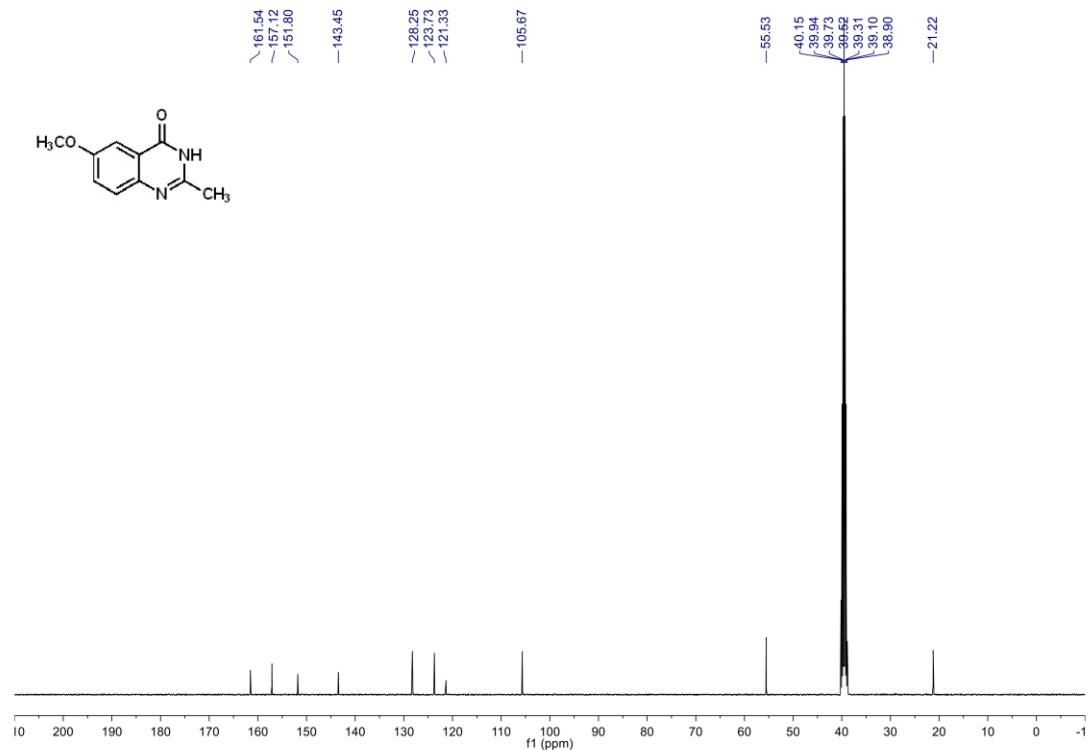
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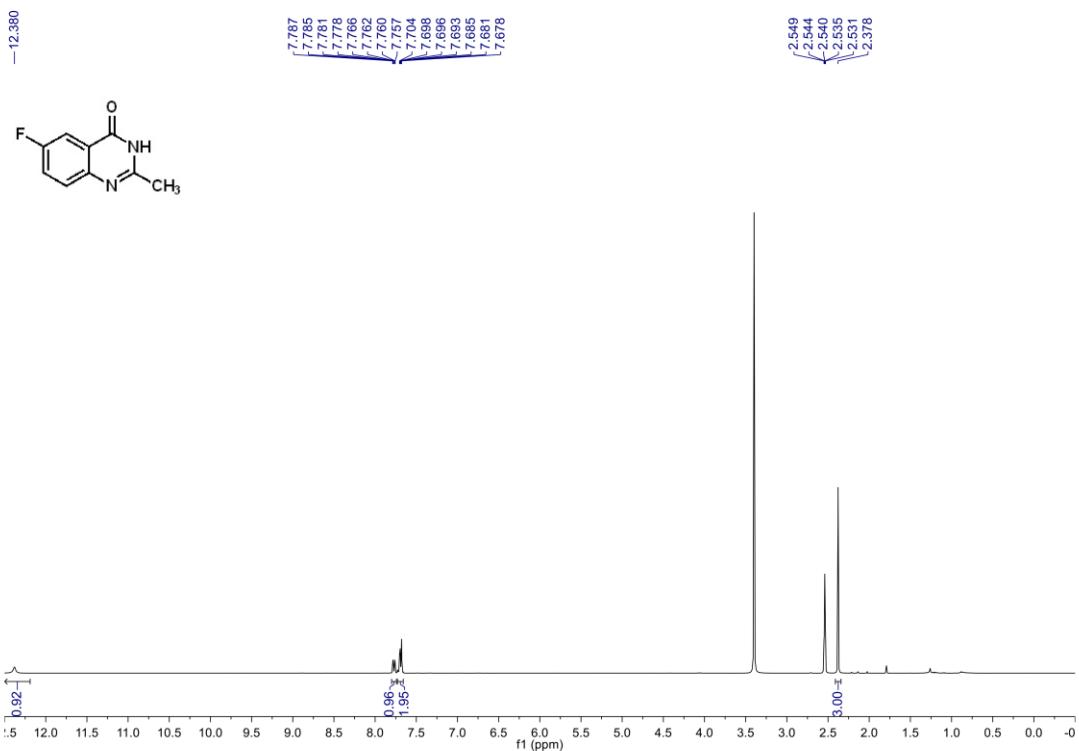
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound **3b**.



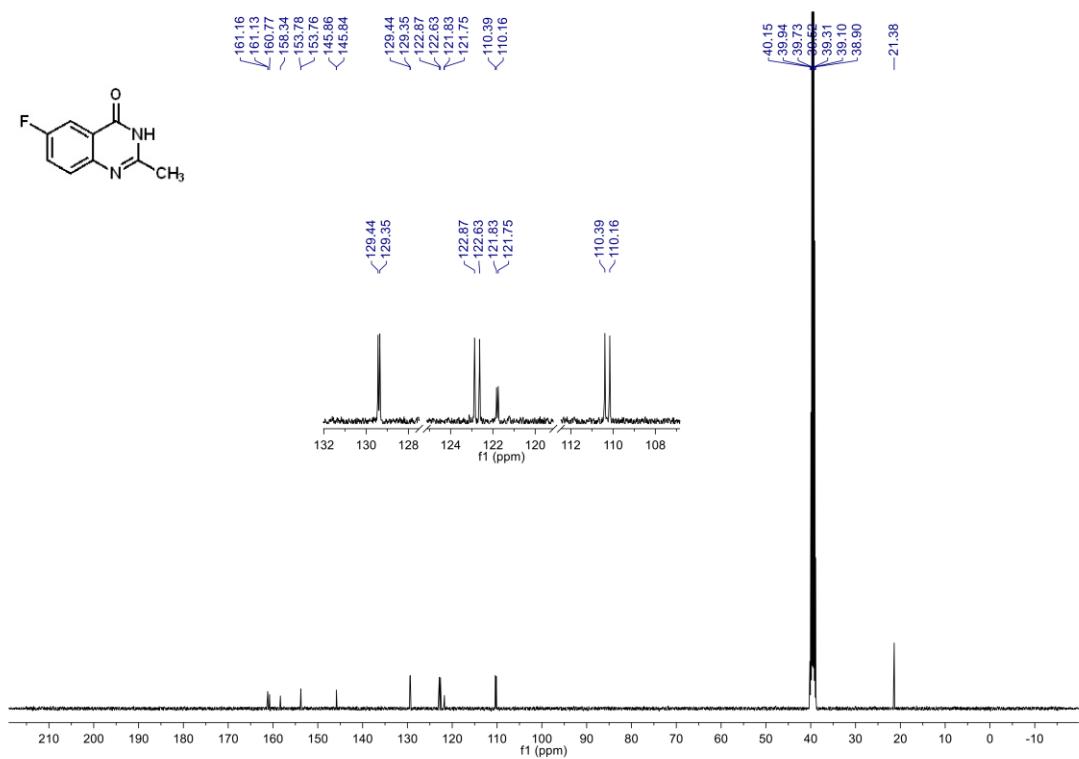
^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) of compound **3c**.



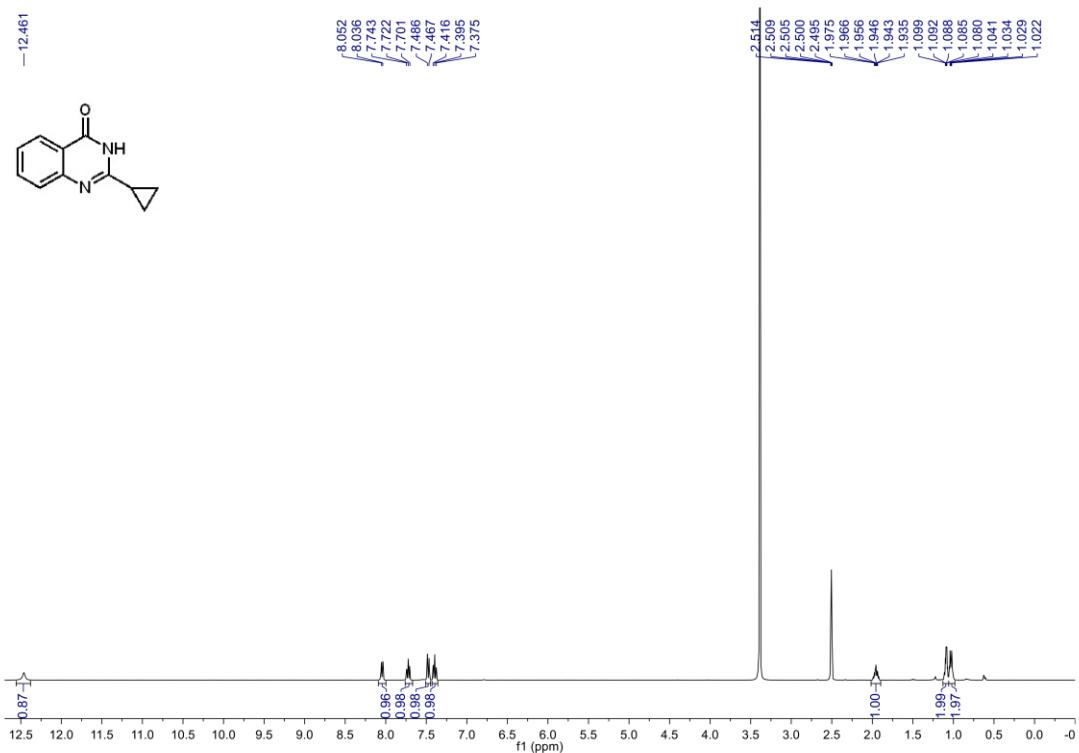
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) of compound **3c**.



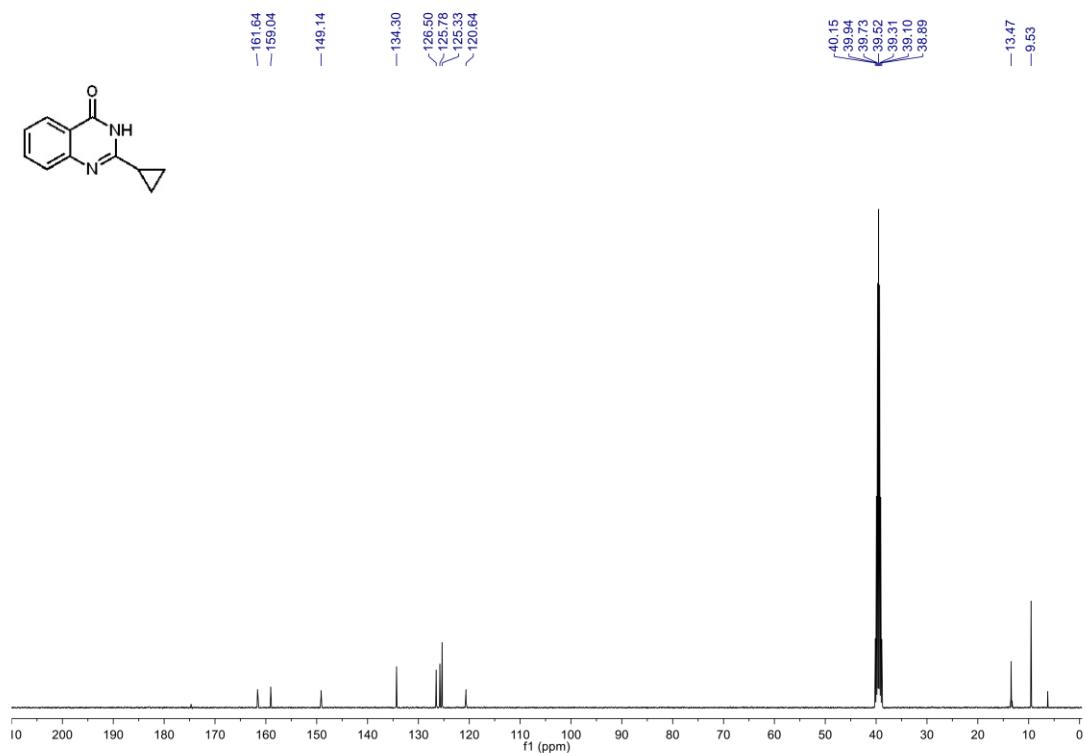
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound 3d.



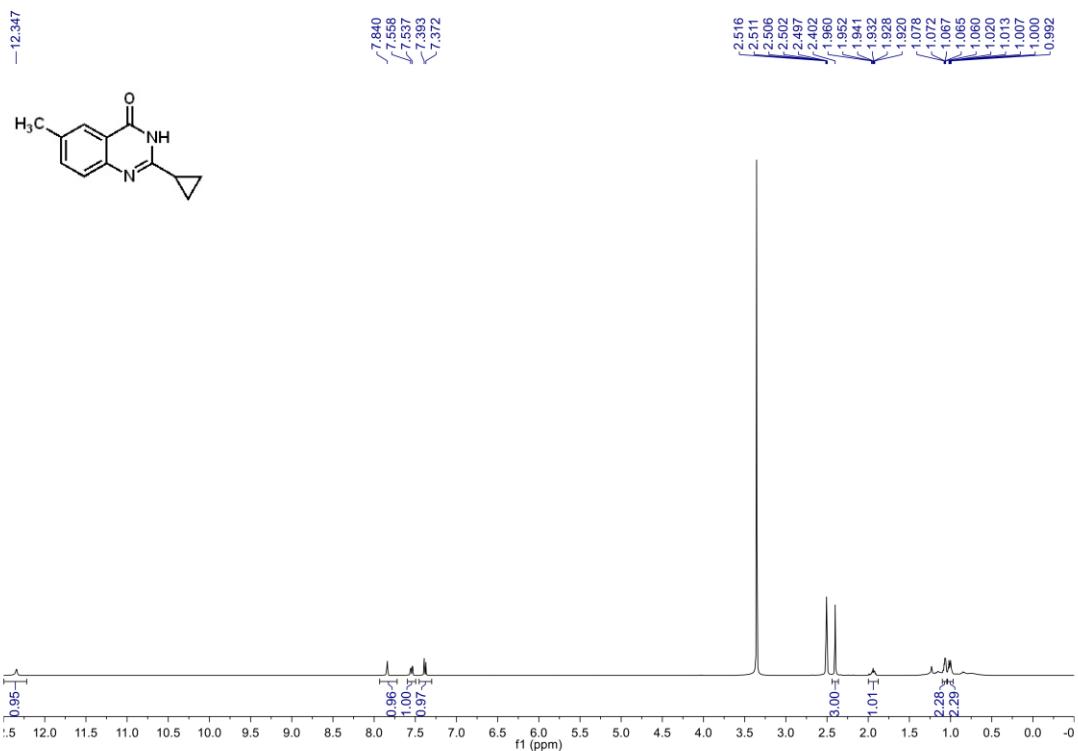
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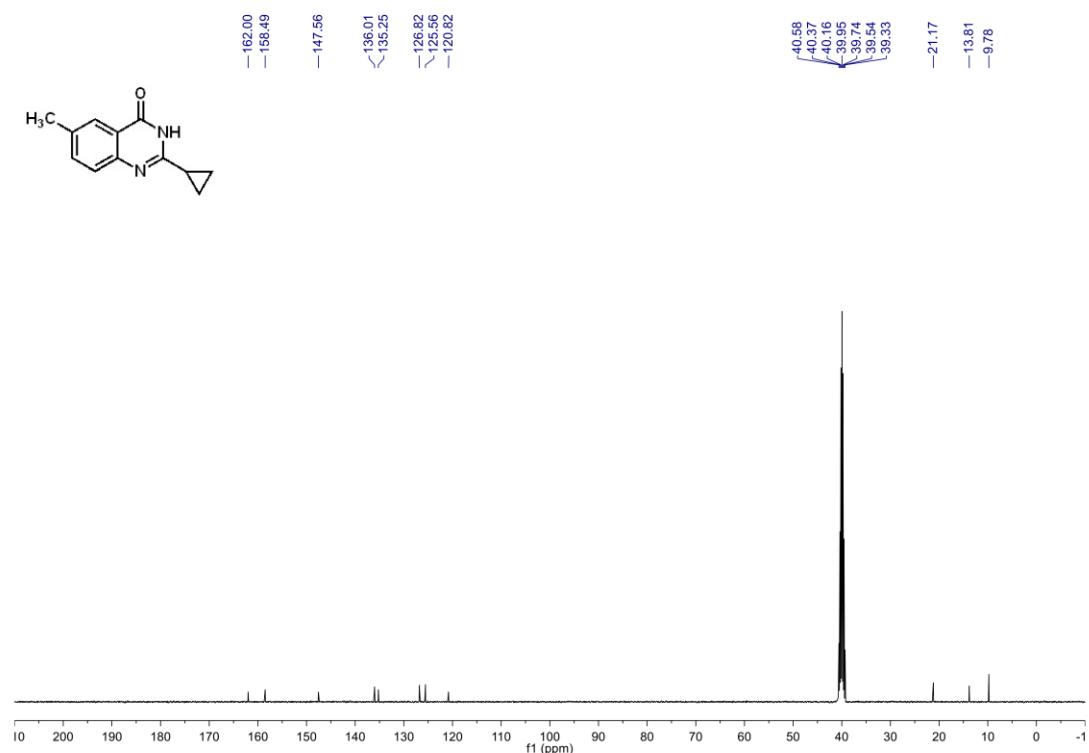
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) of compound **3e**.



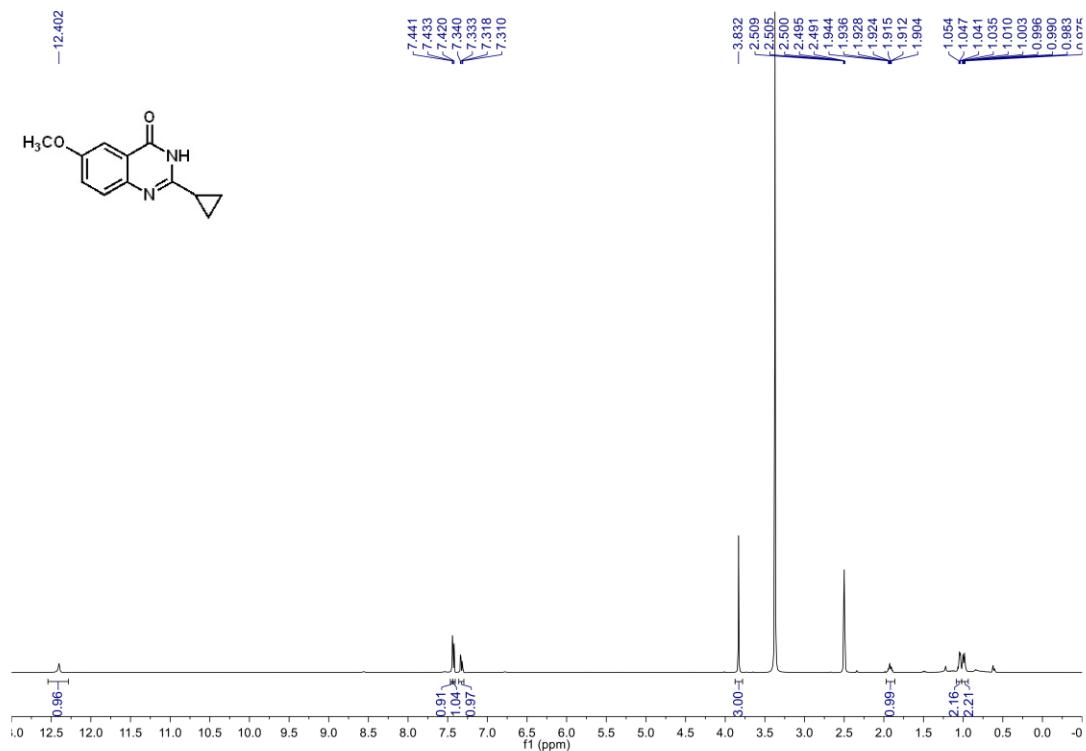
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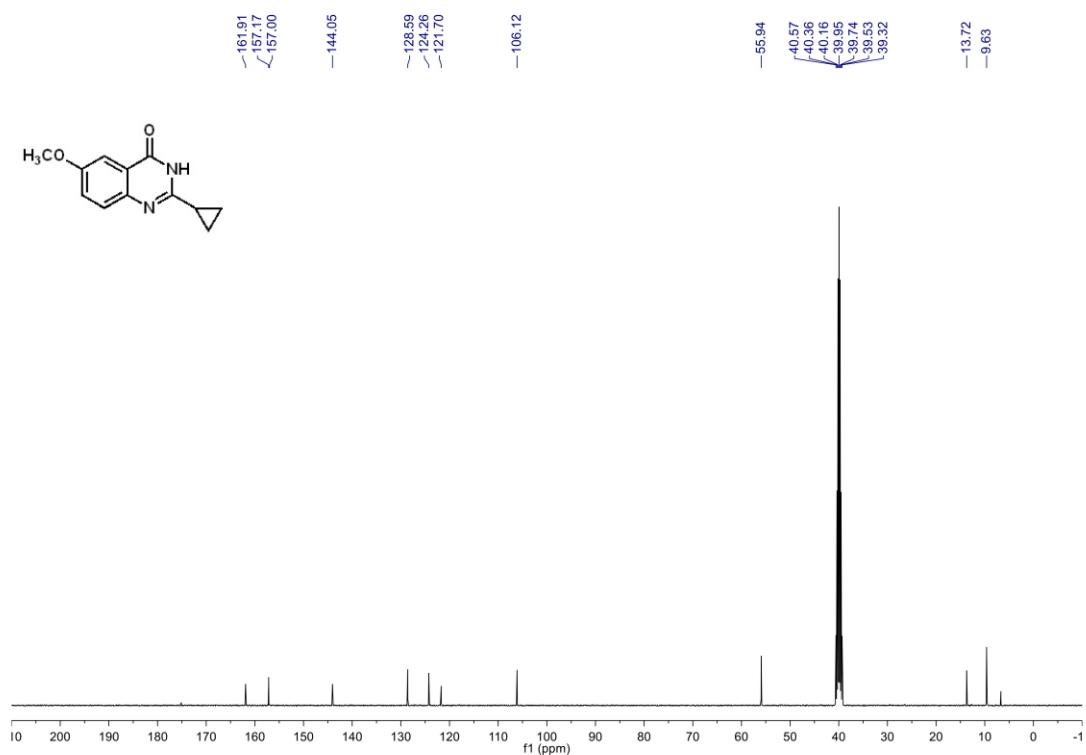
^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) of compound **3f**.



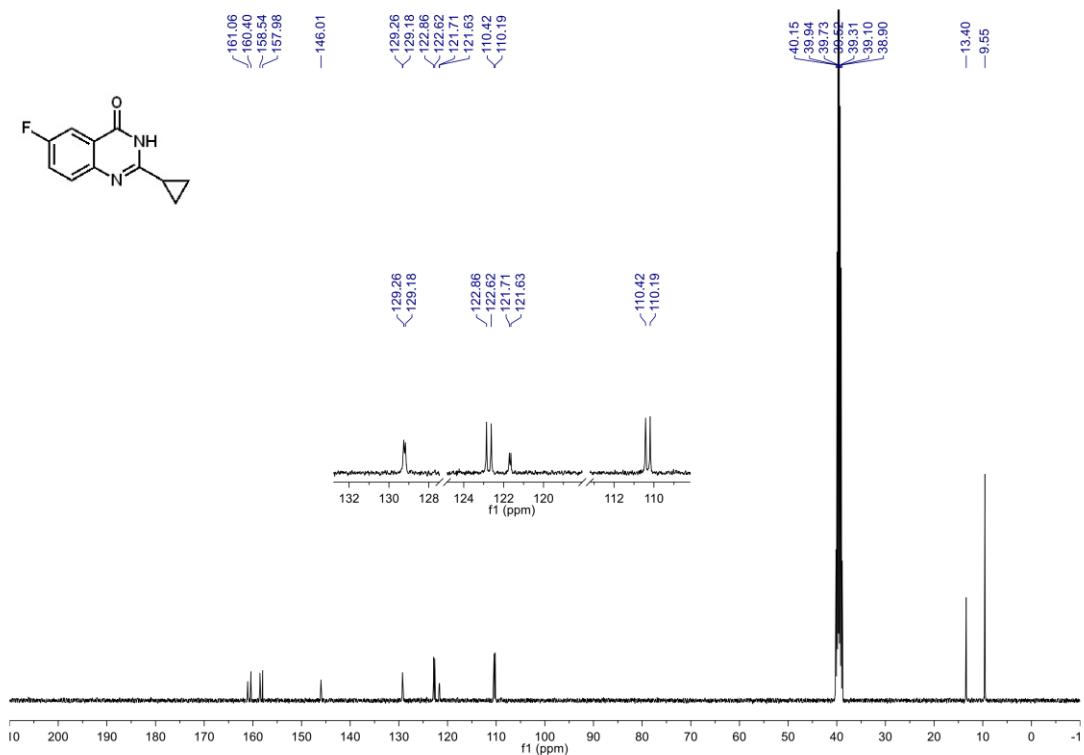
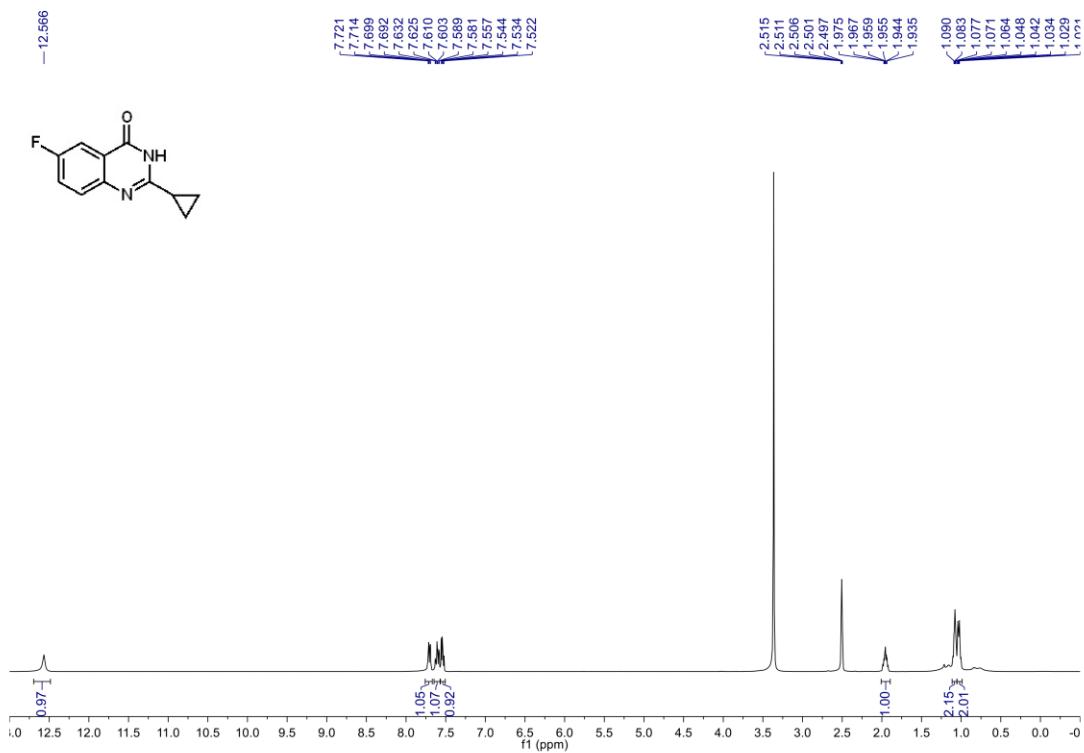
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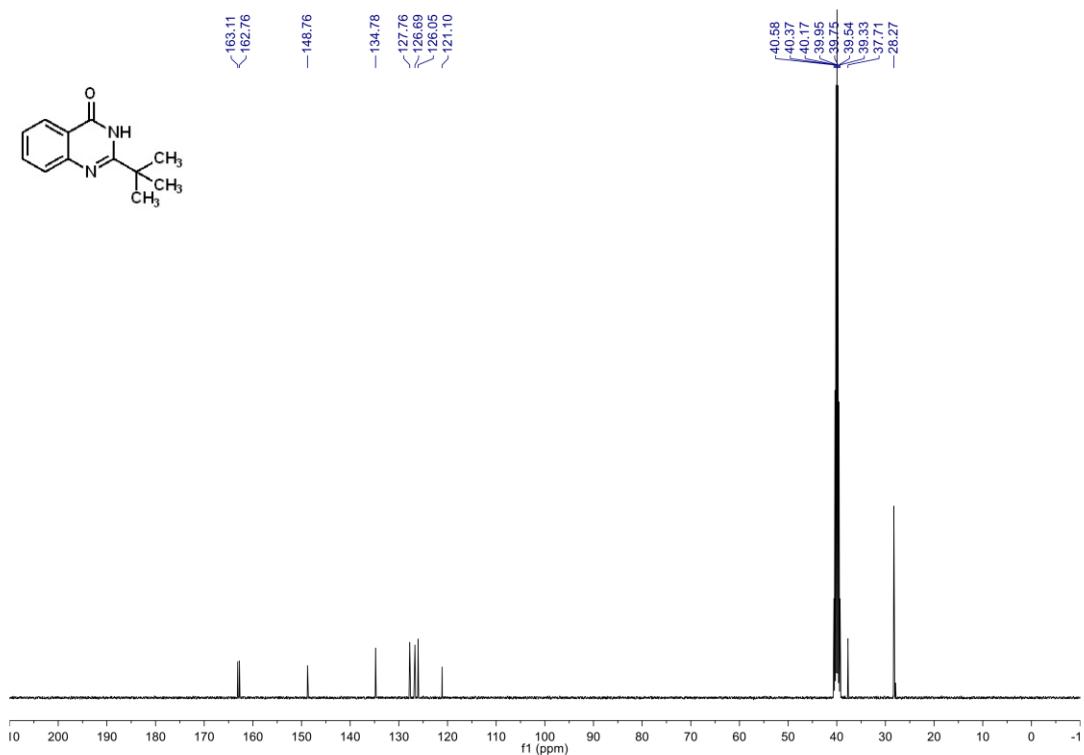
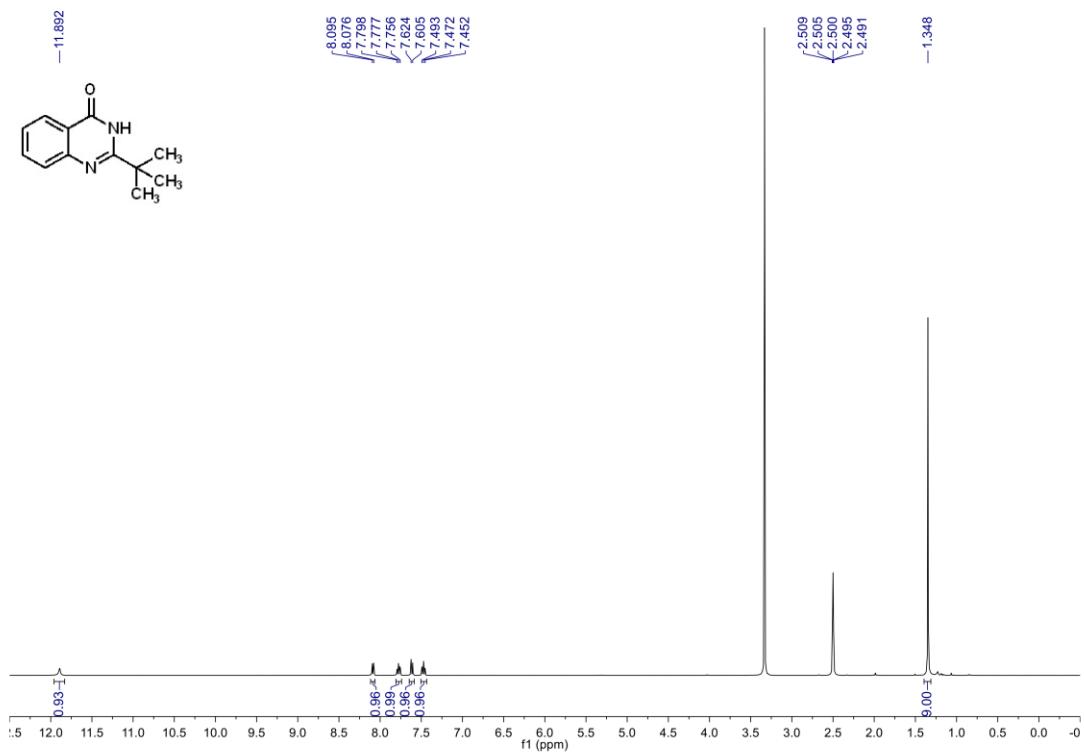


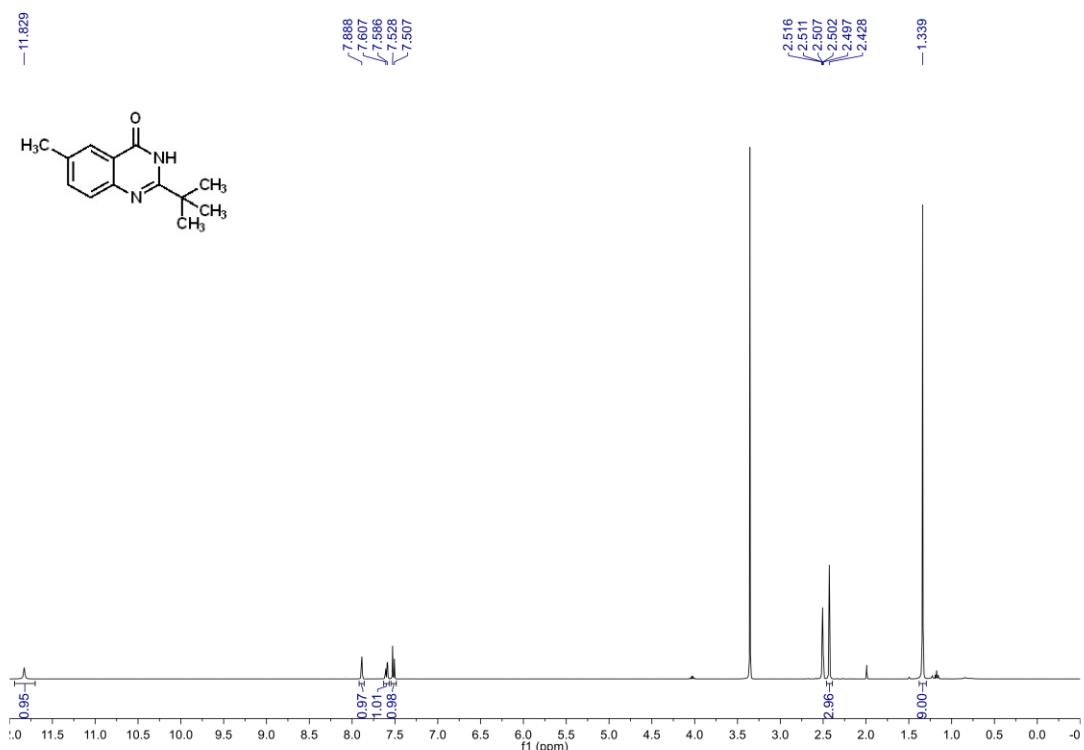
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound **3g**.



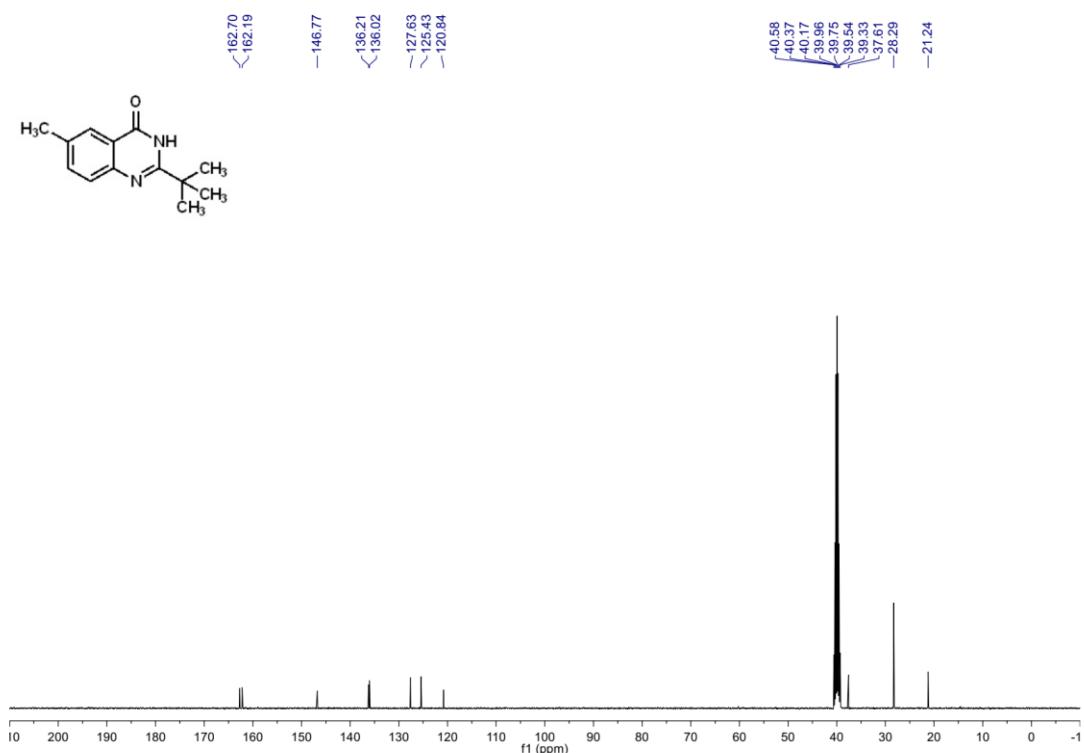
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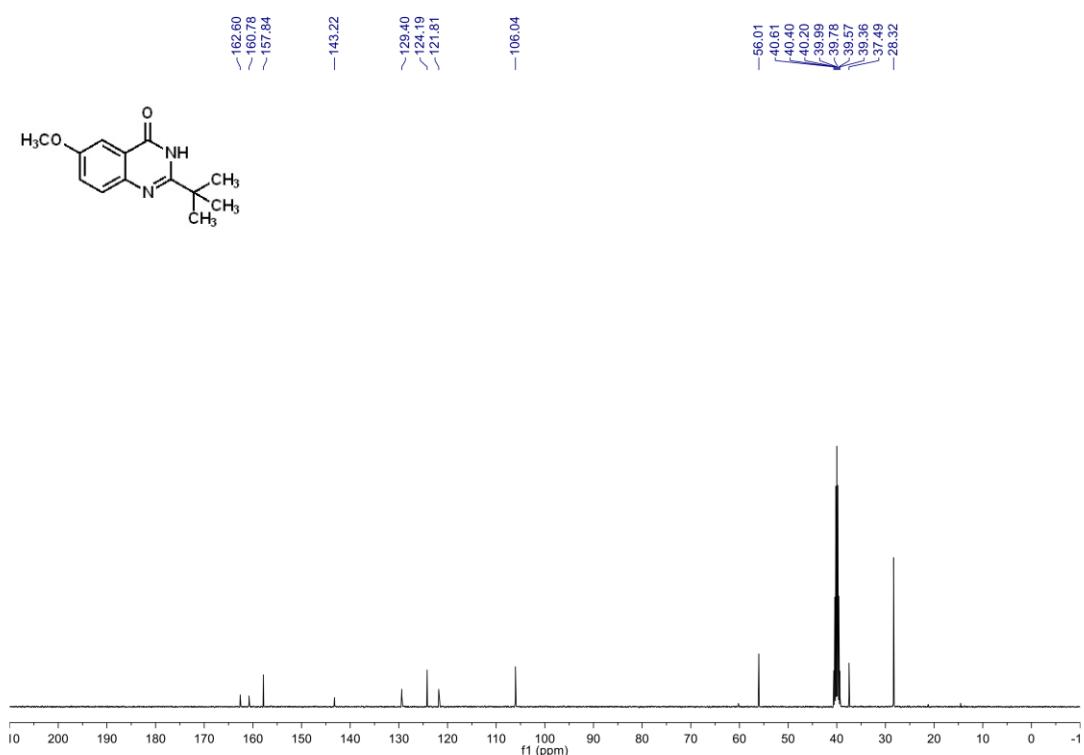
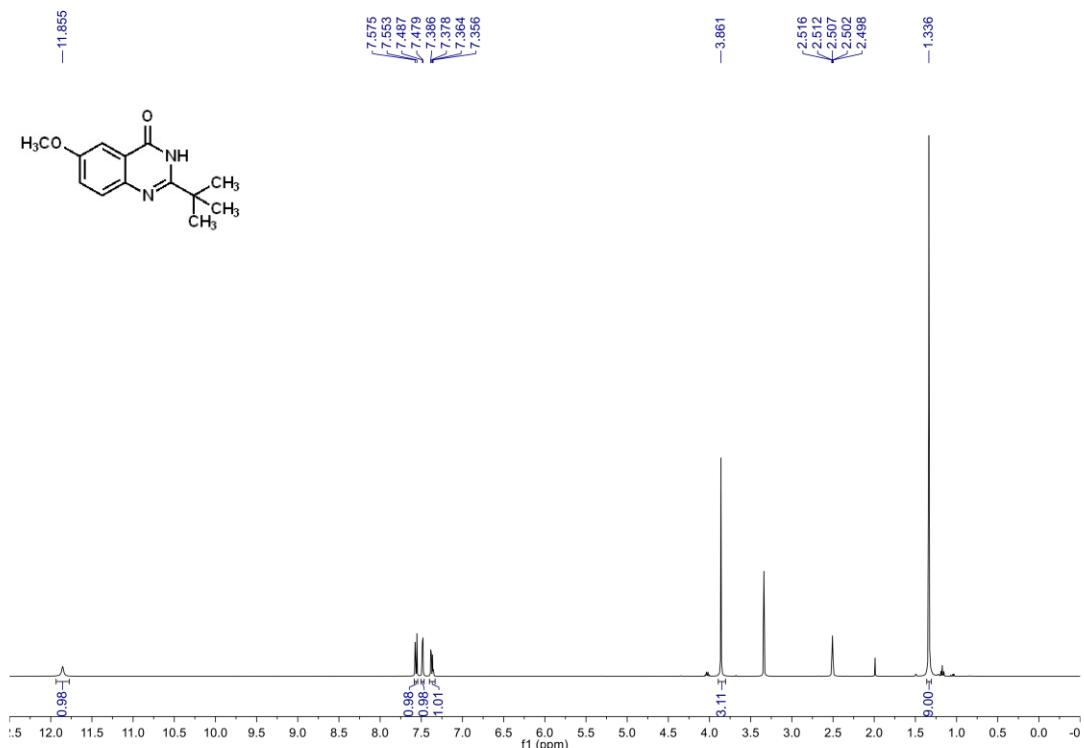


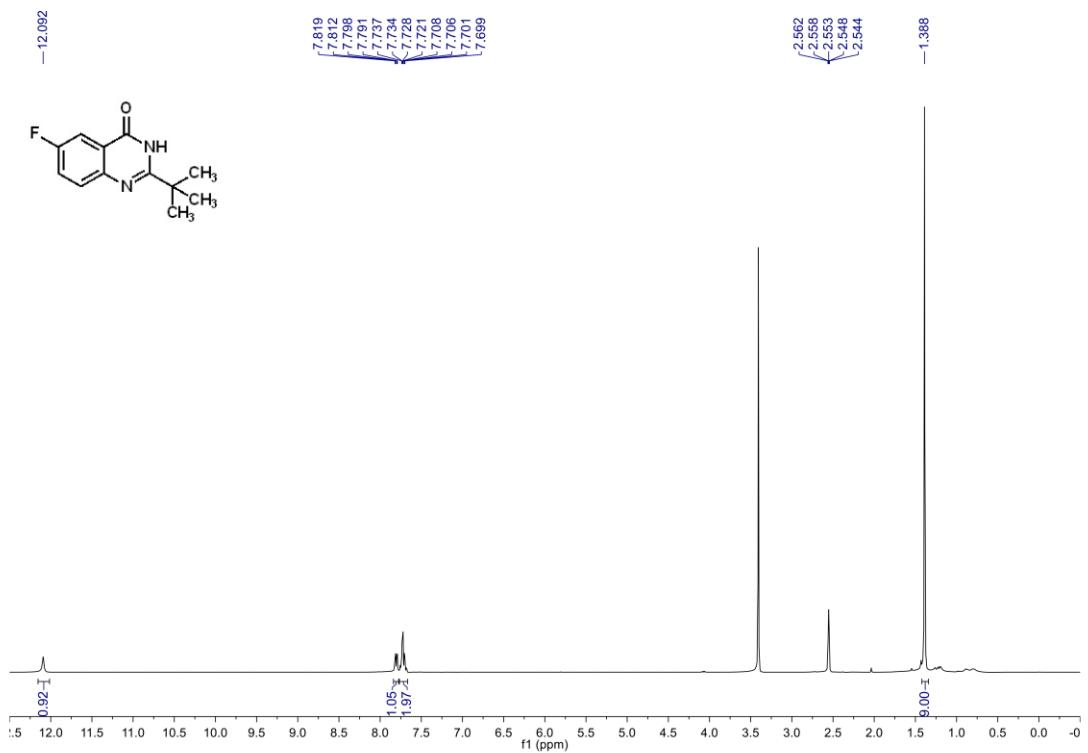


¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound **3j**.

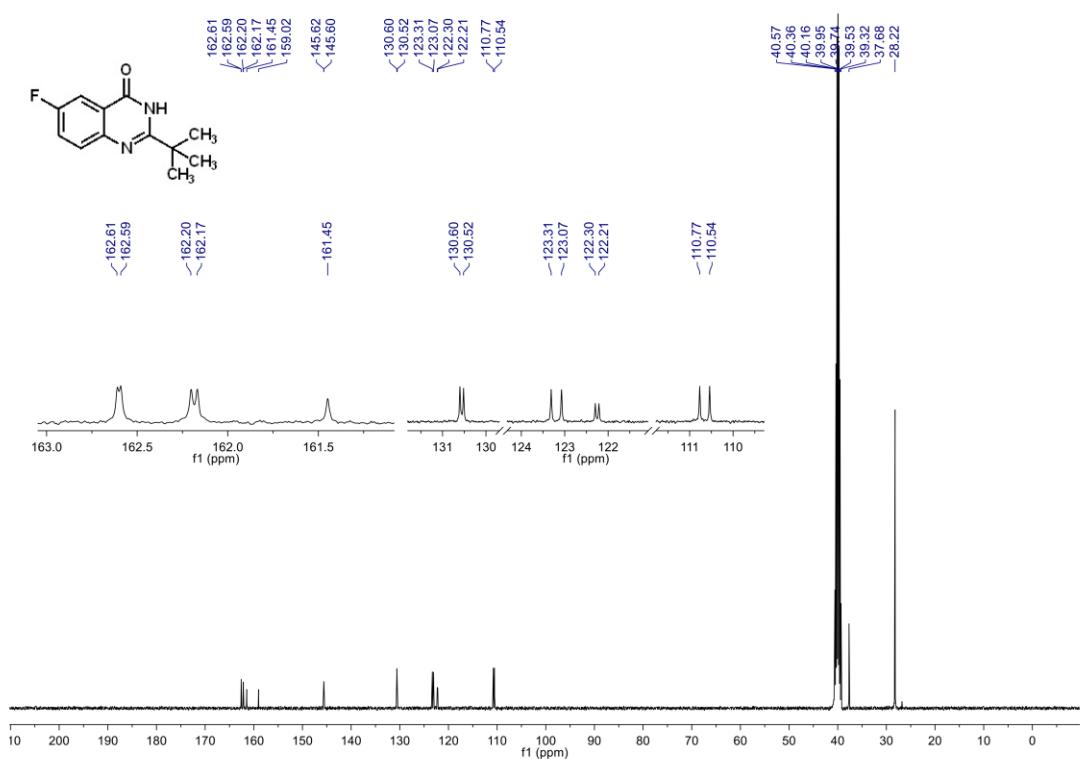


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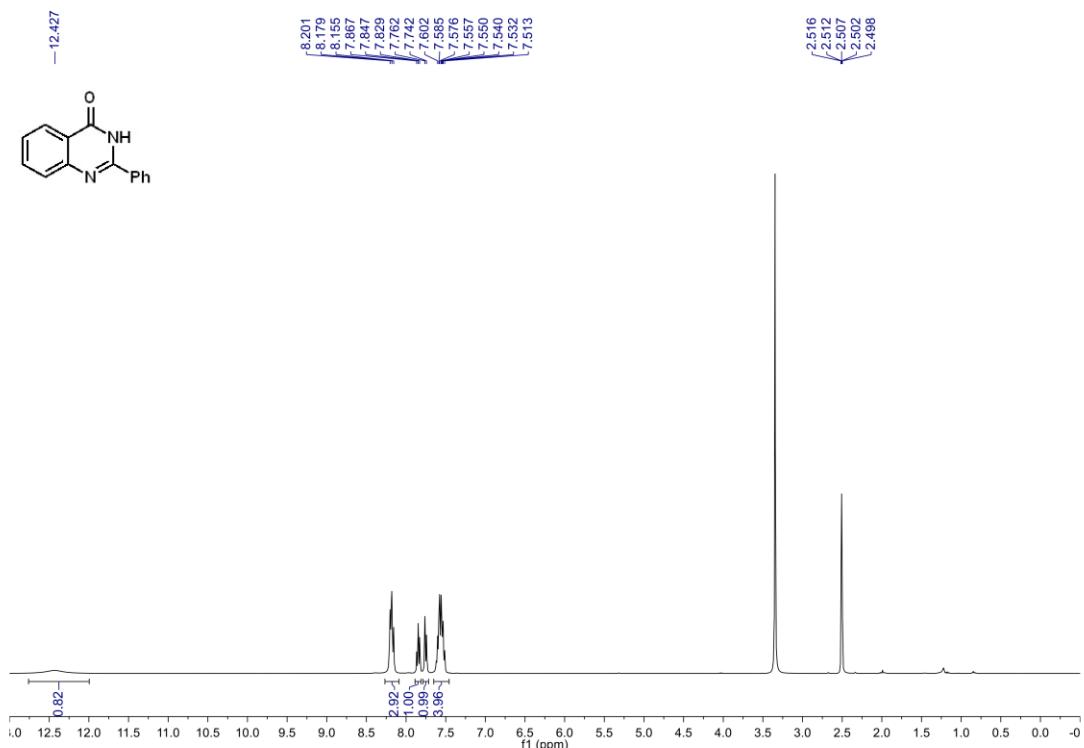




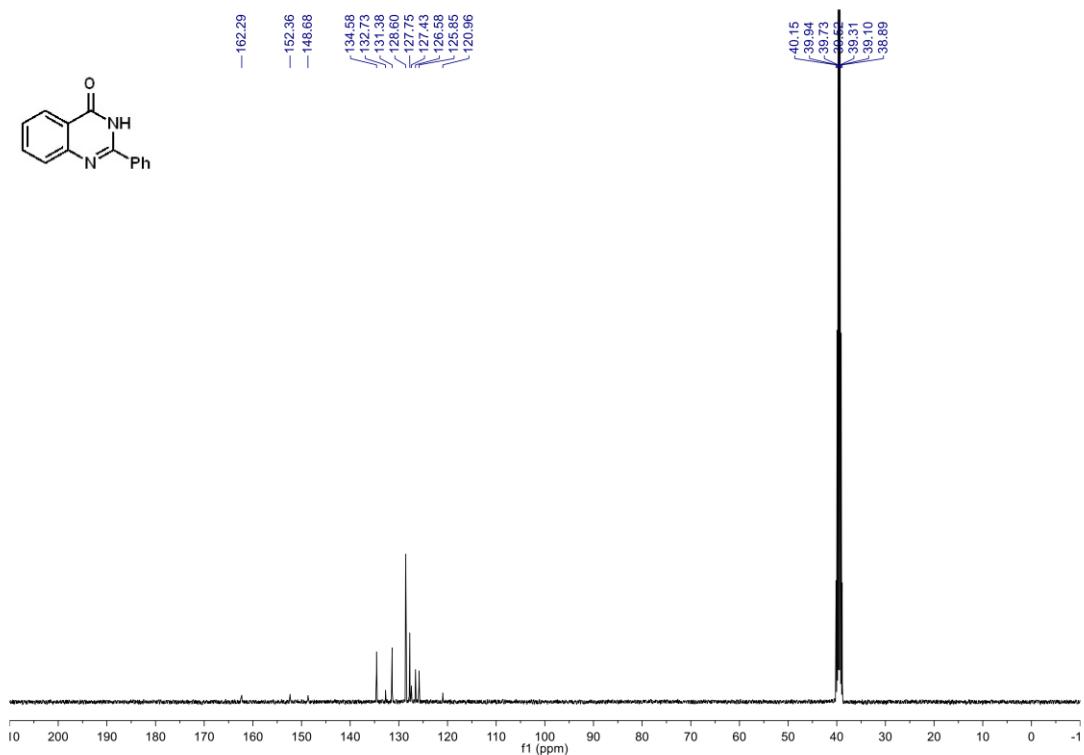
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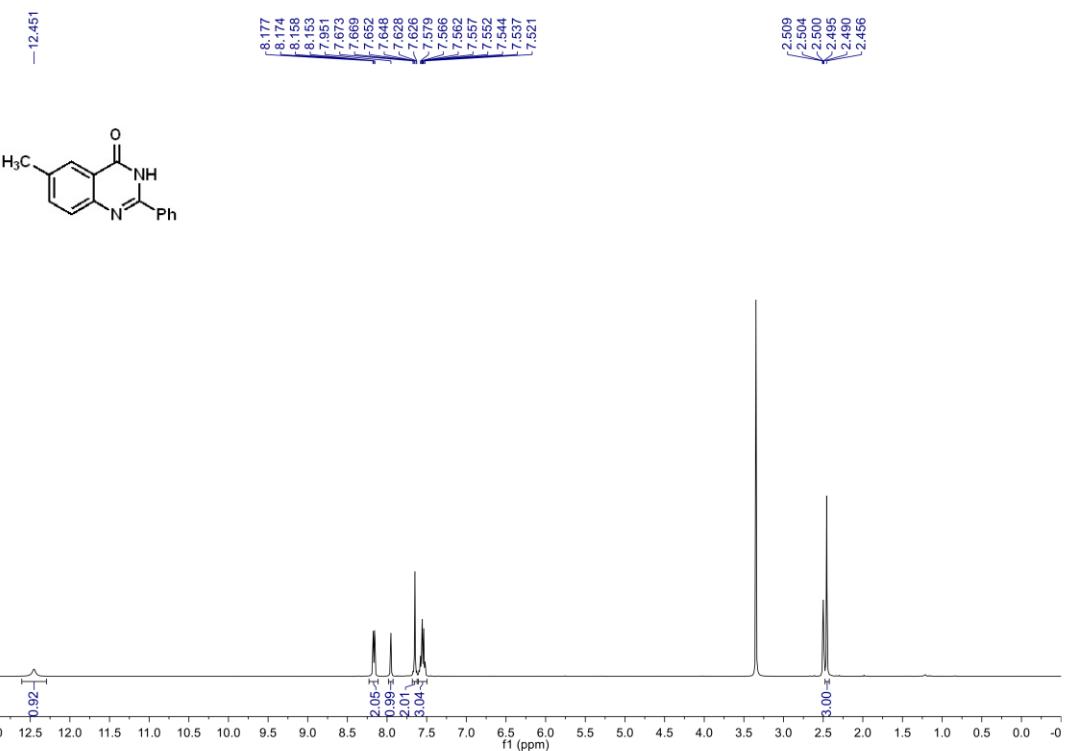
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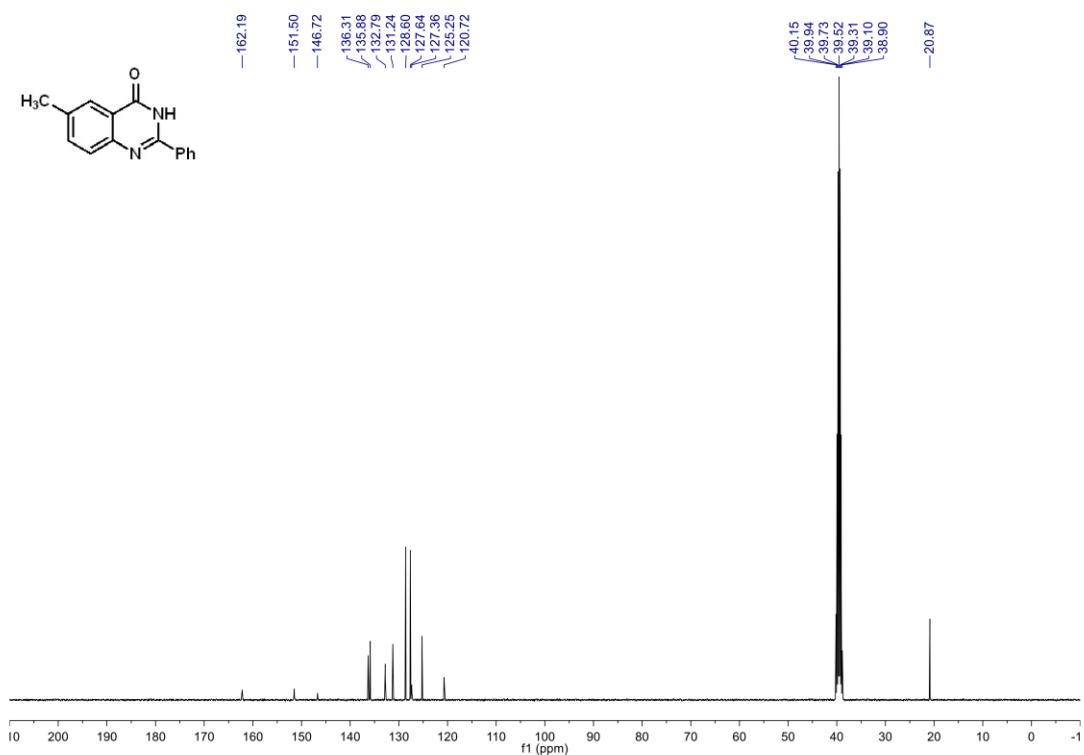
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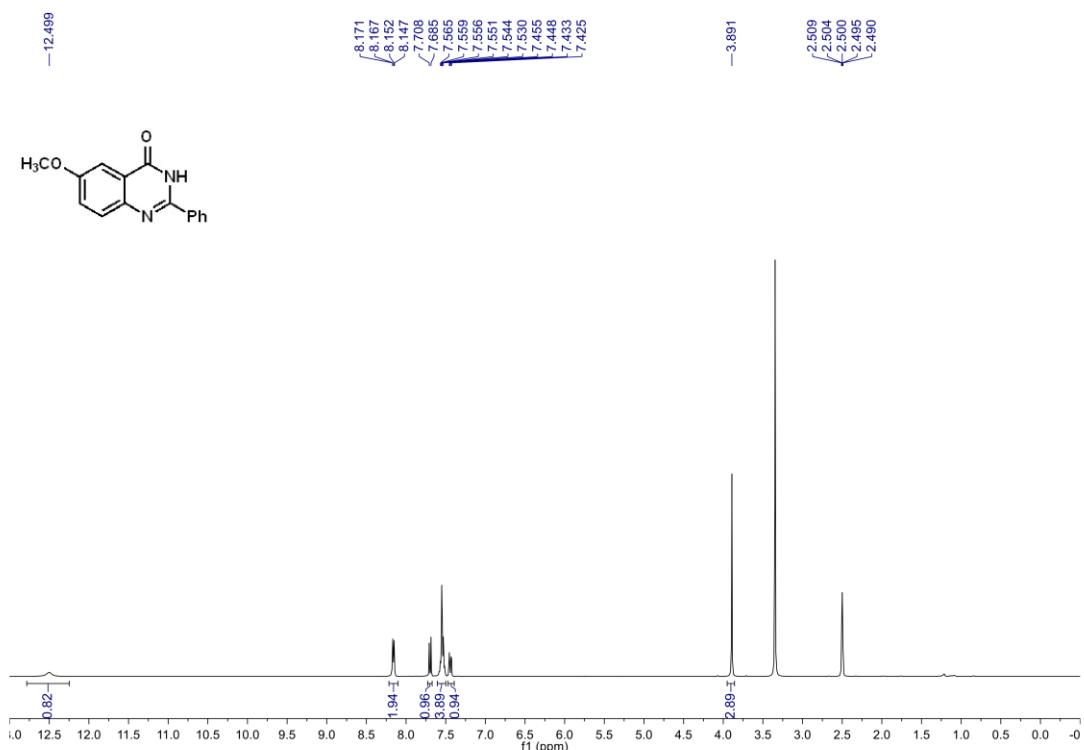
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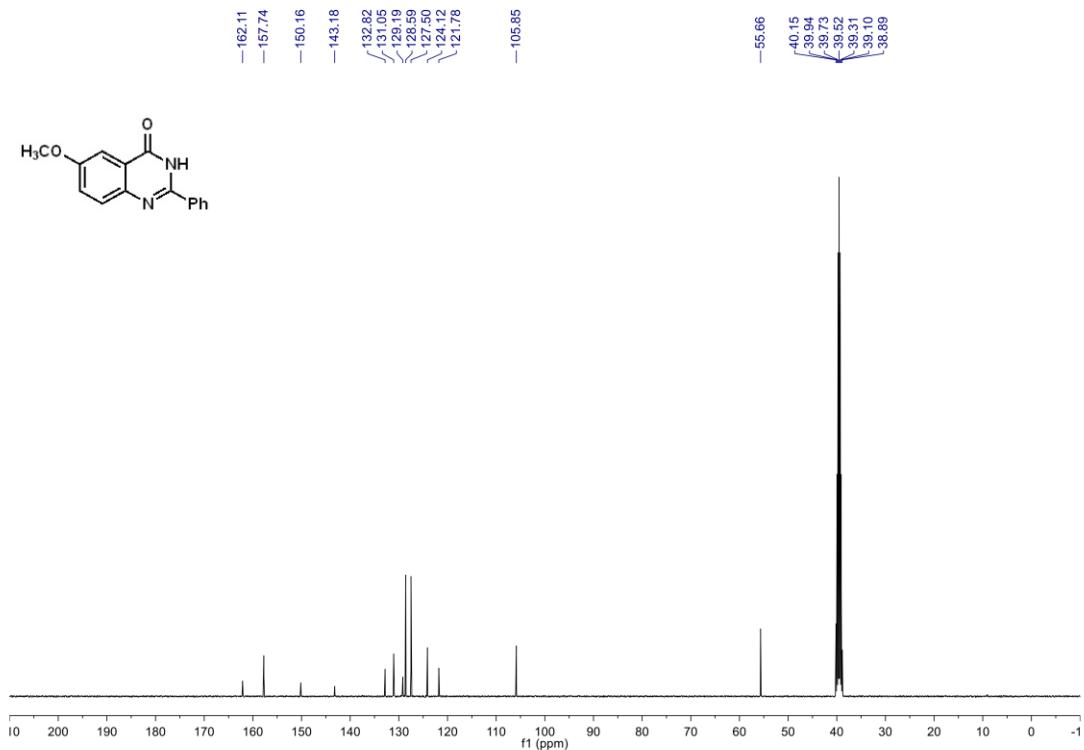
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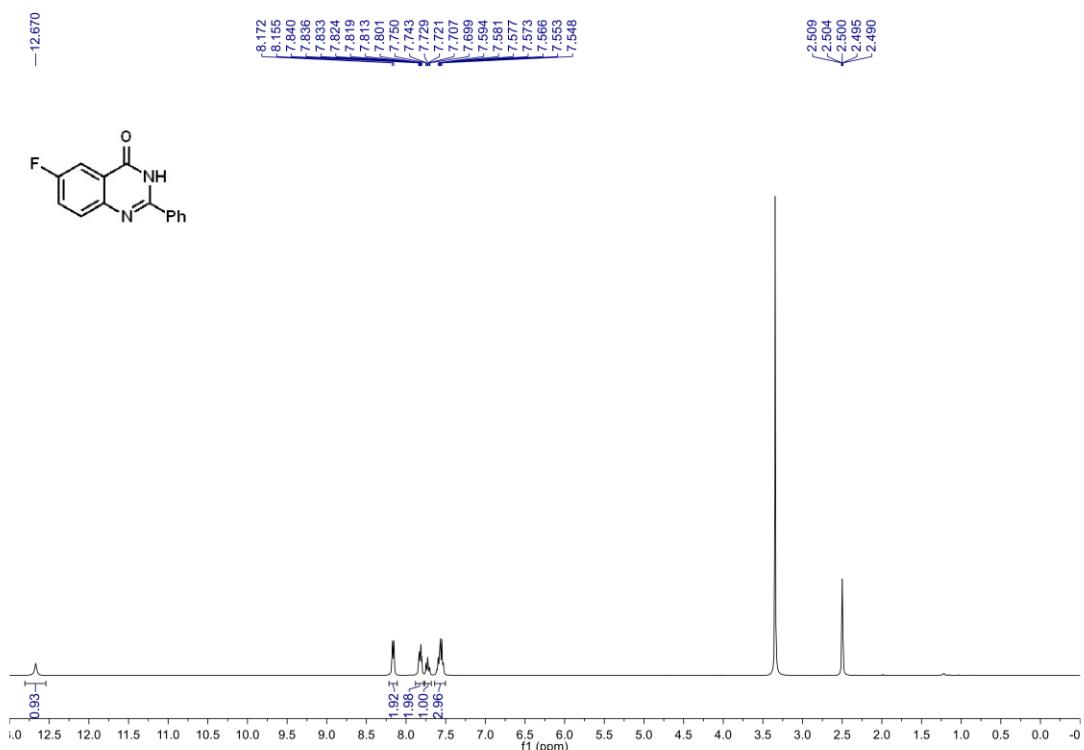
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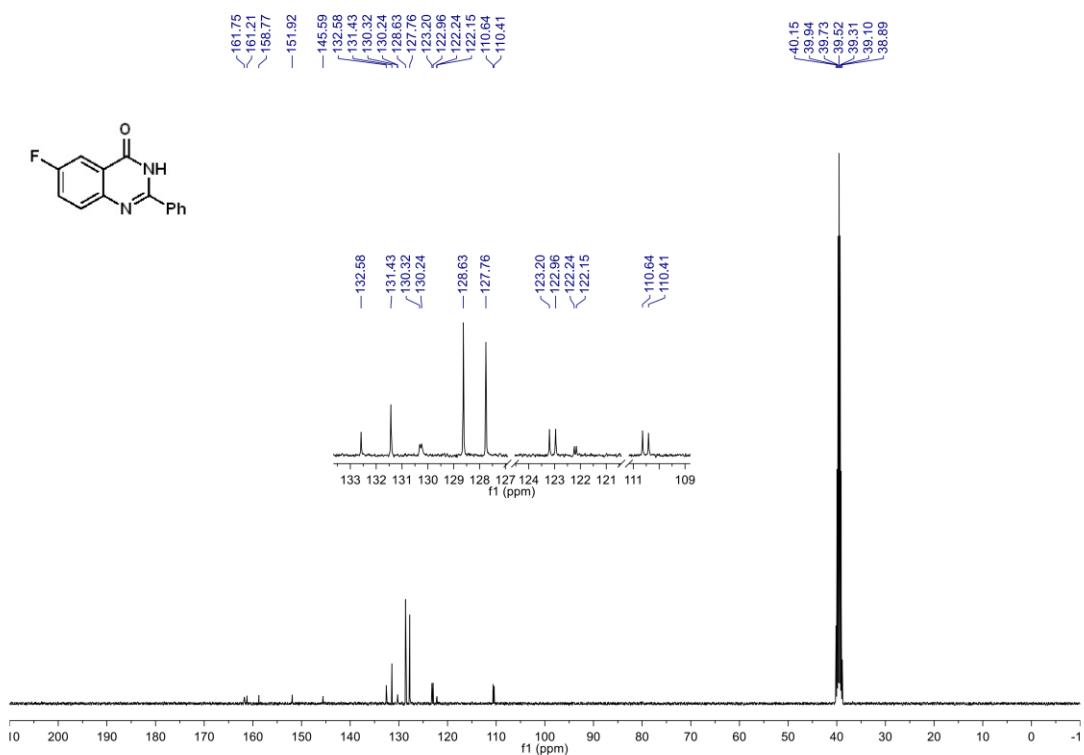
^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) of compound **3o**.



^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) of compound **3o**.



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound **3p**.



¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound **3p**.