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PII: S0040-4020(15)30307-0

DOI: 10.1016/j.tet.2015.12.059

Reference: TET 27385

To appear in: *Tetrahedron*

Received Date: 27 October 2015

Revised Date: 7 December 2015

Accepted Date: 23 December 2015

Please cite this article as: Li T, Chen M, Yang L, Xiong Z, Wang Y, Li F, Chen D, Copper-catalyzed consecutive reaction to construct quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones, *Tetrahedron* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.tet.2015.12.059.

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Graphical Abstract

Copper-catalyzed consecutive reaction to construct quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and	Leave this area blank for abstract info.					
pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones Ting Li, Minglu Chen, Lei Yang, Zhengxin Xiong, Yongwei Wang, Fei Li* and Dongyin Chen* Department of Medicinal Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211166, China						
$ \begin{array}{c} $	$\frac{Br, L-proline}{ASO, 80^{\circ}C}$ $Y = CH, N$					
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Copper-catalyzed consecutive reaction to construct quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history: Received Received in revised form Accepted Available online

Keywords: Copper Consecutive reaction 2-Halobenzamide Sodium azide Quinazolin-4(3H)-ones An efficient and practical copper-catalyzed consecutive synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones from easily available 2-halobenzamides (or 2-halonicotinamides), aldehydes, and sodium azide has been developed, which gave the corresponding target products in 50-95% yields for 29 examples. This remarkable consecutive process involved sequential copper-catalyzed S_NAr , reduction, cyclization, and oxidation. Notably, this work would provide a novel synthetic strategy for bioactive molecules containing quinazolinone class skeletons.

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1. Introduction

Quinazolin-4(3H)-ones (1) are one of the most important fused nitrogen-containing heterocycles,¹ broadly occurring in many natural products and pharmaceutical drugs.² (Fig. 1) Various quinazolinone derivatives represent a wide range of biological activities,³ such as anticancer^{3a}, anti-inflammatory^{3b}, antibacterial^{3c}, antitubercular^{3d}, antihypertensive^{3e} and anticonvulsant^{3f}. As one of these quinazolinone analogs, the pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones (2) are also used as versatile building blocks for the direct synthesis of biologically active molecules.⁴ For example, a series of compounds containing pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one scaffolds have been developed as microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase-1 inhibitors.^{4a}

In view of the great value of quinazolinones and their analogs, various methodologies for their synthesis have been developed.⁵⁻⁹ The current synthetic methods of this skeleton are mainly summarized as the following five types: (i) the condensation of 2-aminobenzamide with suitable carbonyl compounds (ketones^{5a}, aldehydes^{5b}, acids^{5c}, or acid chlorides^{5d}), aryl halides^{5e}, methylarenes^{5f}, and ketoalkynes^{5g} under metal or metal-free conditions; (ii) the copper-catalyzed domino reactions of 2-halobenzamides with (aryl)methanamines^{6a,6d}, amides^{6b}, and enaminones^{6c}; (iii) the palladium-catalyzed insertion of carbon monoxide (CO) with o-iodoanilines^{7a}, N-arylamidines^{7b}, N-(o-halophenyl)imidoyl chlorides^{7c} or 2-aminobenzonitriles^{7d} as

starting materials; (iv) the copper-catalyzed expansion reaction of 2-arylindoles with amines using molecular oxygen as an oxidant;⁸ (v) the copper-catalyzed N-arylation/condensation of 2halobenzonitriles and amides⁹. Although these reactions provided efficient protocols to synthesize various substituted quinazolinones, their applications are limited due to certain disadvantages including tedious multi-step procedures, difficultto-prepare starting materials, the use of large excess oxidants, long reaction time, and harsh reaction conditions. Therefore, the development of a simple, effective, mild and economic method for the preparation of quinazolinones is still highly desirable.



Fig. 1. Structures of some selected natural products and drugs containing quinazolinone moiety.

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Recently, Guo and co-workers have developed a novel and efficient route toward quinazolinone derivatives through coppercatalyzed tandem reaction of 2-bromobenzamides with aldehydes and aqueous ammonia (Scheme 1).10 However, this strategy inevitably suffered from tedious operation, high reaction temperature, long reaction time, and the addition of base (Cs₂CO₃) due to the use of aqueous ammonia as nitrogen source in sealed tube. Sodium azide (NaN₃), as a convenient and inexpensive nitrogen source, has been widely applied in organic synthesis, mainly including 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition¹¹ and coppercatalyzed S_NAr reactions¹². Based on the recent report on coppercatalyzed multicomponent synthesis of fused N-heterocycles utilizing sodium azide as nitrogen source,¹³ herein we present a similar strategy to construct quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones from simple and readily available 2-halobenzamides (or 2-halonicotinamides) and aldehydes (Scheme 1). In this catalytic system, an integrated consecutive process involved copper-catalyzed S_NAr, reduction, cyclization, and oxidation sequences. Compared with the reported methods⁵⁻¹⁰, this approach is more smoothly applied to synthesize multifarious 2-substituted, 3-substituted and 2,3disubstituted quinazolinone derivertives from readily available substrates, featuring easy operation, high efficiency, and mild condition.





2. Results and discussion

To optimize the reaction conditions, an initial experiment was carried out using 2-iodobenzamide (3a), benzaldehyde (4a), and sodium azide as model substrates. Various reaction parameters were evaluated systematically, including catalysts, ligands, solvents, and temperatures; all cases are shown in Table 1. First, a series of copper catalysts were examined for this consecutive reaction with 0.2 equiv of L-proline (relative to amount of 3a) as the ligand and DMSO as the solvent at 80 °C (Table 1, entries 1-7), and CuBr showed the highest efficiency (Table 1, entry 3). Then, other three ligands such as 1,10-phenanthroline, picolinic acid and pentane-2,4-dione, were tested using 0.1 equiv CuBr (relative to amount of **3a**) as the catalyst in DMSO, and they provided lower yields (Table 1, entries 8-10). In the absence of ligand, the product was obtained in 44% yield (Table 1, entry 11), and the result showed significant effect of a suitable ligand to the reaction system. Next, solvent effects on this consecutive transformation in the presence of CuBr and L-proline at 80 °C were investigated, and DMSO was found to be the optimal solvent (Table 1, compare entries 3 and 12-16). It should be noted that this transformation afforded desired product in a moderate yield when using H_2O as solvent (Table 1, entry 14), suggesting that it had the potential of green chemistry to be widely applied. Changed the reaction temperature did not lead to any further improvement in the yield, and 80 °C gave the best result (Table 1, compare entries 3 and 17-19). When increasing amount of CuBr and sodium azide, and adding a base such as K_2CO_3 , the reactions did not give higher yields (Table 1, compare entries 3 and 20-22). Finally, the optimized reaction condition was determined that **3a** (2.0 mmol), **4a** (1.1 equiv) and sodium azide (2.0 equiv) were smoothly converted into 2phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**5a**) in 75% yield with CuBr (0.1 equiv) as the catalyst, L-proline (0.2 equiv) as the ligand, and DMSO as the solvent under an air atmosphere at 80 °C over 12 h (Table 1, entry 3).

Table 1

Investigation of conditions for copper-catalyzed synthesis of 5a using 3a and 4a as the substrates^a



Entry	Catalyst	Ligand	Solvent	Т	Yield
Lifti y	Catalyst	Ligand		(°C)	$(\%)^{b}$
1	CuI	L-1	DMSO	80	52
2	CuCl	L-1	DMSO	80	64
3	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	80	75
4	Cu ₂ O	L-1	DMSO	80	57
5	CuBr ₂	L-1	DMSO	80	59
6	$Cu(OAc)_2$	L-1	DMSO	80	50
7	CuCl ₂	L-1	DMSO	80	66
8	CuBr	L-2	DMSO	80	50
9	CuBr	L-3	DMSO	80	48
10	CuBr	L-4	DMSO	80	49
11	CuBr	-	DMSO	80	44
12	CuBr	L-1	DMF	80	52
13	CuBr	L-1	1,4-dioxane	80	66
14	CuBr	L-1	H_2O	80	60
15	CuBr	L-1	DCE	80	38
16	CuBr	L-1	toluene	80	trace
17	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	70	55
18	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	90	71
19	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	100	70
20 ^c	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	80	73
21 ^d	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	80	64
22 ^e	CuBr	L-1	DMSO	80	68

^a Reactions conditions: **3a** (2.0 mmol), **4a** (2.2 mmol), NaN₃ (4.0 mmol), catalyst (0.2 mmol), ligand (0.4 mmol), solvent (3 mL), under air for 12 h.

^b Isolated yield.

^c Extra NaN₃ (2.0 mmol) was added.

 d Extra NaN3 (2.0 mmol) and K2CO3 (2.0 mmol) was added.

^e Extra NaN₃ (2.0 mmol) and CuBr (0.2 mmol) were added.

Under the optimized conditions, we first investigated CuBrcatalyzed consecutive synthesis of quinazolinones 5 with 2halobenzamides 3 and aldehydes 4 as substrates. As shown in Table 2, a variety of aromatic aldehydes bearing different substituents reacted with 2-iodobenzamide (3a) to give the corresponding products 5a-5j in moderate to good yields (50%-95%). It was found that electron-neutral and electrondonating groups on the aromatic ring of aldehydes 4 did not impact the yields of the desired products. Much to our satisfaction, reactions with aromatic aldehydes containing 2phenolic hydroxyl and 3,5-dihalo groups proceeded smoothly to afford the corresponding products, which provided the possibility for further functionalization. Notably, the optimized conditions were also suitable enough for the transformation of sterically hindered substrates such as 3,5-di-tert-butyl-2hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2-methylbenzaldehyde and 2,6dimethylbenzaldehyde. Meanwhile, the A CuBr-catalyzed consecutive reactions had been successfully applied to synthesis of 2-heteroaryl quinazolinones 5k-5m in 71%-79% yields, when thiophene-2-carbaldehyde, furan-2-carbaldehyde, picolinaldehyde were employed as substrates respectively. Furthermore, 2-iodobenzamide 3a showed higher reactivity to provide the desirable product 5a in 75% yield, than the corresponding 2-bromobenzamide (give 5a in 72% yield) and 2chlorobenzamide (give 5a in 33% yield). Beyond that, the reactions showed good tolerance of alkylaldehydes including formaldehyde and n-butylaldehyde, and provided quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5n) in 71% yield and 2-propylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (50) in 65 % yield. Obviously, this is a quite general methodology for the preparation of 2-alkyl, 2-aryl, and 2heteroaryl quinazolin-4(3H)-ones.

Table 2

Scope of 2-halobenzamides and aldehydes^a



 $^{\rm a}$ Reaction conditions: 2-halobenzamide (2.0 mmol), aldehyde (2.2 mmol), NaN_3 (4.0 mmol), CuBr (0.2 mmol), and L-proline (0.4 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL) at 80 $^{\circ}{\rm C}$ under air for 5–12 h.

Next, the effects of the N-substituents of 2iodobenzamides **3** were explored. It is noteworthy to mention that N-alkyl groups (methyl, ethyl and cyclohexyl) and N-aryl groups (phenyl and substituted phenyl) were all well-tolerated in this reaction, affording a series of 3substituented and 2,3-disubstituented quinazolinones 5p-5yin moderate to good yields (58%–92%). Further, electronneutrals ((4-H) [4-Et), electron-donating (4-OEt), and electron-withdrawing (4-NO₂) groups of N-phenyl groups showed no significant difference on the yields of corresponding products 5u-5x (62%-72%). To our delight, the reaction for synthesis of 5y containing N-(3bromo)phenyl group proceeded smoothly in a good yield (92%), which allowed further modifications on the bromo group by coupling reactions. However, when using N-(2,6dimethylphenyl)-2-iodobenzamide as substrate under the optimized condition, the 2-azidobenzamide intermediate was afforded as a main product (it's structure was confirmed by ¹H NMR and MS; see supporting information) and could not be converted into the desired product, possibly due to the large steric hindrance. Based on the above findings, except for the steric effects, this approach showed high functional group tolerance and proved to be a quite general methodology for the preparation of multifarious 2substituted, 3-substituted and 2,3-disubstituted quinazolinone derivertives.

Besides that, we investigated the utility of this protocol for preparation of some pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one class compounds, which are structurally similar with quinazolin-4(3H)-ones. (Table 3) By this protocol, the pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones **7a-7d** were prepared successfully in 62-87% yield with 2-bromonicotinamides **6** and benzaldehyde (**4a**) as starting materials. Therefore, the results gave us great confidence to apply this method for the construction of some novel quinazolinone analogues.

Table 3





a Reaction conditions: 2-bromonicotinamide (2.0 mmol), benzaldehyde (2.2 mmol), NaN_3 (4.0 mmol), CuBr (0.2 mmol), and L-proline (0.4 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL) at 80 °C under air for 12 h.

In order to explore the reaction mechanism, some control experiments were performed. Initially, 2-iodobenzamide (**3a**) reacted with sodium azide (2 equiv) in DMSO at 50 °C for 4 h, giving 2-azidobenzamide **8** in 83% yield (Scheme 2a). The structure of **8** was confirmed by ¹H NMR and MS. Next, **8** was heated at 80 °C for 2 h in DMSO in the presence of CuBr and L-proline (Scheme 2b), and we fortunately observed the mass for 2-aminobenzamide **9** (m/z = 159.1, $[M + Na]^+$). Another experiment of **8** and benzaldehyde (**4a**) proceeded smoothly under standard conditions, and the target product **5a** was obtained in 84% yield (Scheme 2c). Moreover, the MS spectrum after 1 h reaction time showed mass for Schiff's base **V** or possibly its cyclized intermediate **VI** (m/z = 247.1, $[M + Na]^+$).

According to the above results and reported literature¹³⁻¹⁵, we proposed a possible reaction mechanism for the copper-catalyzed consecutive process. As shown in Scheme 3, copper-catalyzed S_NAr product 2-azidobenzamide I is first prepared from sodium azide and 2-halobenzamide 3 despite the *ortho*-substituent effect.¹⁴ Then, with the aid of L-proline and trace H₂O in DMSO, the copper-mediated denitrogenation of I affords 2-

aminobenzamide IV via Cu(I) complex II and Cu(III) complex M

III in turn,¹⁵ meanwhile releasing nitrogen. Next, **IV** could easily condense with benzaldehyde **4**, leading to the formation of Schiff's base **V**. Subsequently, intramolecular nucleophilic attack of nitrogen in amide to carbon in imine in **V** gives intermediate **VI**. Finally, **VI** undergoes oxidative dehydrogenation to produce the target product **5**.



Scheme 2. Control experiments.



Scheme 3. A possible mechanism.

3. Conclusion

In summary, we have developed a highly efficient and practical copper-catalyzed reaction for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones, starting from simple and readily available 2-halobenzamides (or 2-halonicotinamides), aldehydes, and sodium azide. The reactions underwent a consecutive process, involved copper-catalyzed S_NAr , reduction, cyclization, and oxidation sequences. It is worth mentioning that this protocol could provide diverse 2-substituted, 3-substituted and 2,3-disubstituted quinazolinone derivatives. Further utilizations of this protocol are underway to construct more complex molecules in our laboratory.

4. Experimental section

4.1. General information

All commercial materials and solvents were used directly without further purification. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured on a 300 MHz spectrometer using DMSO-d₆ as the solvent with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. Mass spectra (MS) were recorded in electron impact mode. Melting points were determined on a melting

point apparatus and were uncorrected. Reactions were monitored by TLC on silica gel 60 F254 plates (Qingdao Ocean Chemical Company, China). Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (200–300 mesh, Qingdao Ocean Chemical Company, China).

4.2. General procedure for preparation of quinazolin-**4(3H)**-ones (5) and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones (7)

To a solution of 2-iodobenzamide (3) or 2bromonicotinamide (6) (2.0 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL), was added aldehyde (2.2 mmol), NaN₃ (260 mg, 4.0 mmol), CuBr (29 mg, 0.2 mmol), and L-proline (46 mg, 0.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C under air. After disappearance of the reactant (monitored by TLC), water (30 mL) was added to the mixture, and then extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL) for three times. The extraction was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (10:1 to 3:1) as the eluent to give the desired products 5 or 7.

4.2.1. 2-Phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5a).^{6a} White solid; 333 mg (75% yield); m.p. 228–229 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.78 (br s, 1H), 8.32 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.17-8.19 (m, 2H), 7.79-7.89 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.61 (m, 3H), 7.49-7.58 (m, 1H). ESI-MS m/z 221.1 [M - H].

4.2.2. 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (**5b**).^{5a} Light yellow solid, 386 mg (81% yield); m.p. 250-252 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.35 (br s, 1H), 12.40 (br s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.83-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.6Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.48 (m, 1H), 6.93-7.02 (m, 2H). ESI-MS *m*/*z* 237.1 [M - H]⁻.

4.2.3. 2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5c).¹⁶ Light brown solid, 414 mg (82% yield); m.p. 183-185 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.08 (br s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H). ESI-MS m/z 275.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.4. 2-(2-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5d).¹⁷ Light yellow solid, 434 mg (81% yield); m.p. 283-284 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.90 (br s, 1H), 12.44 (br s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.89 (m, 3H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H). ESI-MS m/z 291.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.5. 2-(2-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5e).¹⁷ Light yellow solid, 451 mg (84% yield); m.p. 283-284 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.40 (br s, 1H), 12.59 (br s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.57 (m, 1H), 6.96-7.09 (m, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H). ESI-MS *m*/z 269.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.6. 2-(3,5-Dichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)one (5f).¹⁸ Light yellow solid, 454 mg (74% yield); m.p. > 290 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H). ESI-MS *m*/z 305.0 [M - H]⁻.

4.2.7. 2-(3,5-Dibromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)one (5g).¹⁹ Light yellow solid, 436 mg (55% yield); m.p. > 290 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 15.55 (br s, 1H), 12.87 (br s, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.84-7.92 (m, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H). ESI-MS m/z 394.9 [M - H]⁻.

4.2.8. 2-(3,5-Di-tert-butyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5h).²⁰ White solid, 666 mg (95% yield); m.p. > 290 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 14.88 (br s, 1H), M 12.78 (br s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.76-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.53 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.33 (s, 9H). ESI-MS *m*/*z* 351.2 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.9. 2-(o-Tolyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5i).⁸ Light yellow solid, 293 mg (62% yield); m.p. 223-224 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.41 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.35 (m, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ESI-MS *m*/z 259.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.10. 2-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (**5***j*).²¹ Light yellow solid, 250 mg (50% yield); m.p. 119-120 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.43 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 6H). ESI-MS *m*/z 273.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.11. 2-(Thiophen-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5k).^{6a} Yellow solid, 338 mg (74% yield); m.p. 137-139 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.64 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J = 3.7Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.22-7.25 (m, 1H). ESI-MS m/z 251.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.12. 2-(Furan-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one (5l).^{6a} Brown solid, 335 mg (79% yield); m.p. 209-211 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.48 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H). ESI-MS m/z 235.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.13. 2-(*Pyridin-2-yl*)*quinazolin-4*(3*H*)-*one* (**5***m*).²² Brown solid, 317 mg (71% yield); m.p. 144-146 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.80 (s, 1H), 8.77 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.06-8.11 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.60 (m, 1H). ESI-MS *m*/z 246.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.14. Quinazolin-4(3H)-one (**5***n*).²³ White solid, 208 mg (71% yield); m.p. 205-207 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.21 (br s, 1H), 8.09-8.14 (m, 2H), 7.79-7.84 (m, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.54 (m, 1H). ESI-MS *m*/z 147.0 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.15. 2-Propylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5o).²³ White solid, 245 mg (65% yield); m.p. 189-190 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 12.14 (br s, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.79 (m, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.50-2.60 (m, 2H), 1.68-181 (m, 2H), 0.85-0.96 (m, 3H). ESI-MS *m*/z 189.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.16. 3-Methylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5p).²⁴ White solid, 218 mg (68% yield); m.p. 58-60 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.84 (m, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.56 (m, 1H), 3.50 (s, 3H). ESI-MS *m*/*z* 161.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.17. 3-Phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5q).²⁴ White solid, 324 mg (73% yield); m.p. 128-130 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.63 (m, 6H). ESI-MS *m/z* 223.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.18. 3-Methyl-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5r).^{5f} White solid, 383 mg (81% yield); m.p. 112-114 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.82-7.87 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.69 (m, 3H), 7.56-7.59 (m, 4H), 3.36 (s, 3H). ESI-MS m/z 237.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.19. 3-Ethyl-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5s).²⁵ White solid, 415 mg (83% yield); m.p. 122-124 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.67 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.62 (m, 4H), 3.86-3.93 (m, 2H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). ESI-MS *m*/z 251.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.20. 3-Cyclohexyl-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5t).²⁶ Light yellow solid, 353 mg (58% yield); m.p. 113-115 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.16 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.64 (m, 7H), 3.74 (t, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2,50-2.60 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.74 (m, 4H), 1.47-1.52 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.02-1.19 (m, 1H), 0.77-0.90 (m, 2H). ESI-MS m/z 305.2 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.21. 2,3-Diphenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**5u**).^{5f} Light yellow solid, 370 mg (62% yield); m.p. 143-144 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.93 (m, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.21-7.24 (m, 4H). ESI-MS *m*/z 299.1 [M + H]⁺.

4.2.22. 3-(4-Ethylphenyl)-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5 ν). White solid, 457 mg (70% yield); m.p. 154-156 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.17-8.21 (m, 1H), 7.87-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.26 (m, 5H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.12 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³H NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.4, 156.6, 155.3, 147.2, 143.6, 135.7, 135.4, 134.7, 129.2, 128.8, 127.8, 127.4, 127.3, 127.1, 126.4, 27.6, 15.3. ESI-MS *m*/z 327.1 [M + H]⁺. HRMS calcd for C₂₂H₁₈N₂ONa [M + Na]⁺ 349.1317, found 349.1323.

4.2.23. 3-(4-Ethoxyphenyl)-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5w).²⁷ White solid, 493 mg (72% yield); m.p. 147-149 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.18 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.26 (m, 5H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.92-3.99 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.29 (m, 3H). ESI-MS m/z 365.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.24. 3-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5x).²⁷ Yellow solid, 460 mg (67% yield); m.p. 163-165 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.94 (m, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.28 (m, 5H). ESI-MS *m*/z 366.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.25. 3-(3-Bromophenyl)-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (5y). Yellow solid, 694 mg (92% yield); m.p. 189-191 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.16-8.23 (m, 3H), 7.91-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.28 (m, 3H). ¹³H NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.1, 154.1, 147.1, 146.7, 143.8, 135.1, 135.0, 131.2, 129.2, 128.9, 127.7, 127.5, 127.3, 126.4, 123.7, 120.6. ESI-MS *m/z* 400.1 [M + Na]⁺. HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₁₃BrN₂ONa [M + Na]⁺ 399.1317, found 399.1321.

4.2.26. 2-Phenylpyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (7a).²⁸ White solid, 321 mg (72% yield); m.p. 178-180 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.81 (s, 1H), 8.77 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.47 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.61 (m, 1H). ESI-MS m/z 246.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.27. 3-Methyl-2-phenylpyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (**7b**).²⁹ Light yellow solid, 294 mg (62% yield); m.p. 193-195 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.97-8.99 (m, 1H), 8.55-8.59 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.60 (m, 4H), 3.37 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 162.2, 159.1, 156.9, 156.0, 135.8, 135.0, 130.0, 128.4, 128.2, 122.5, 115.2, 34.1. ESI-MS *m*/*z* 260.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.28. 3-Benzyl-2-phenylpyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (7c).³⁰ White solid, 545 mg (87% yield); m.p. 110-111 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.01-9.03 (m, 1H), 8.60 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.64 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.52 (m, 5H), 7.21-7.23 (m, 3H), 6.96 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 162.1, 159.3, 156.8, 156.3, 156.1, 136.4, 136.2, 134.8, 130.0, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.2, 126.3, 122.9, 48.6. ESI-MS *m*/*z* 336.1 [M + Na]⁺.

4.2.29. 3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenylpyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (7d). White solid, 427 mg (64% yield); m.p. 217-218 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.03 (s, 1H), 8.58 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.65 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.42 (m, 6H), 7.28-7.30 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.9, 157.9, 157.1, 156.2, 136.5, 136.1, 135.1, 132.9, 131.3, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 127.6, 122.8, 116.0. ESI-MS m/z 356.0 [M] + M A Na]⁺. HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₂ClN₃ONa [M + Na]⁺ 356.1319, found 349.1323.

4.3. Experimental procedure for control experiments

To a solution of 2-iodobenzamide (**3a**) (2.0 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL), was added NaN₃ (260 mg, 4.0 mmol) and CuBr (29 mg, 0.2 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C under air for 4 h. Water (30 mL) was added to the mixture, and then extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL) for three times. The extraction was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (8:1) as the eluent to give **8** as a light brown solid (269 mg, 83% yield).

To a solution of **8** (162 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL), was added L-proline (23 mg, 0.2 mmol) and CuBr (15 mg, 0.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C under air for 2 h to give 2-aminobenzamide **9** (m/z = 159.1, [M + Na]⁺).

To a solution of **8** (162 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL), was added benzaldehyde (**4a**) (117 mg, 1.1 mmol), L-proline (23 mg, 0.2 mmol) and CuBr (15 mg, 0.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C under air. After disappearance of the reactant (monitored by TLC), water (30 mL) was added to the mixture, and then extracted with ethyl acetate (15 mL) for three times. The extraction was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (10:1) as the eluent to give **5a** as a white solid (186 mg, 84% yield).

4.3.1. 2-Azidobenzamide (8).³¹ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.54-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.35 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.26 (m, 1H). ESI-MS *m*/*z* 163.1 [M + H]⁺.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Universities Natural Science Research Project of Jiangsu Province (No. 15KJB350002), Nanjing Medical University Education Development Foundation (No. 2014NJMUZD019) and National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 21172108).

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Supplementary Material

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR copies of all synthesized compounds.

Supporting Information

Copper-Catalyzed Consecutive Reaction To Construct Quinazolin-4(3H)-ones and Pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-ones

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Copies of NMR spectra of compound 5a-5y	
Copies of NMR spectra of compound 7a-7d	
Copies of NMR spectra of compound 8	
Copies of NMR and MS spectra of 2-azido-N-(2.6-dimethylphenyl)benzamide	





































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