

Note

Copper-Catalyzed Oxidative Amination of sp³ C-H Bonds under Air: Synthesis of 1,3-diarylated Imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines

Huiqiao Wang, Wentao Xu, Zhiqiang Wang, Lintao Yu, and Kun Xu

J. Org. Chem., Just Accepted Manuscript • DOI: 10.1021/jo5027723 • Publication Date (Web): 28 Jan 2015

Downloaded from <http://pubs.acs.org> on January 29, 2015

Just Accepted

"Just Accepted" manuscripts have been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication. They are posted online prior to technical editing, formatting for publication and author proofing. The American Chemical Society provides "Just Accepted" as a free service to the research community to expedite the dissemination of scientific material as soon as possible after acceptance. "Just Accepted" manuscripts appear in full in PDF format accompanied by an HTML abstract. "Just Accepted" manuscripts have been fully peer reviewed, but should not be considered the official version of record. They are accessible to all readers and citable by the Digital Object Identifier (DOI®). "Just Accepted" is an optional service offered to authors. Therefore, the "Just Accepted" Web site may not include all articles that will be published in the journal. After a manuscript is technically edited and formatted, it will be removed from the "Just Accepted" Web site and published as an ASAP article. Note that technical editing may introduce minor changes to the manuscript text and/or graphics which could affect content, and all legal disclaimers and ethical guidelines that apply to the journal pertain. ACS cannot be held responsible for errors or consequences arising from the use of information contained in these "Just Accepted" manuscripts.



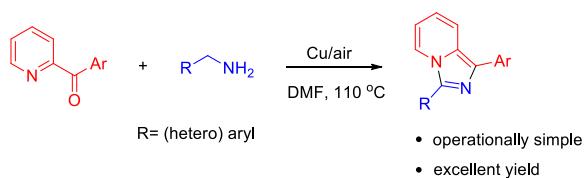
ACS Publications
High quality. High impact.

The Journal of Organic Chemistry is published by the American Chemical Society.
1155 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036
Published by American Chemical Society. Copyright © American Chemical Society.
However, no copyright claim is made to original U.S. Government works, or works
produced by employees of any Commonwealth realm Crown government in the
course of their duties.

1
2 **Copper-Catalyzed Oxidative Amination of sp^3 C–H Bonds under Air: Synthesis of 1,3-diarylated**
3
4 **Imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines**

5
6
7 Huiqiao Wang, Wentao Xu, Zhiqiang Wang, Lintao Yu and Kun Xu*

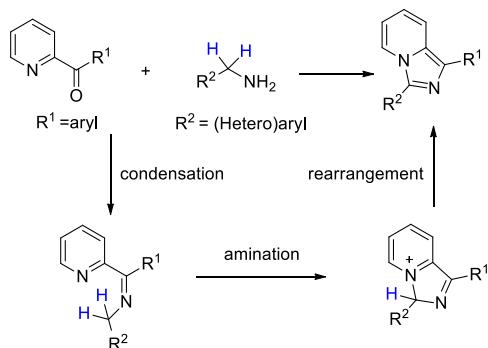
8
9
10 College of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Engineering, Nanyang Normal University, Nanyang, Henan, 473061, P. R. China
11
12 E-mail: xukun@nynu.edu.cn



Abstract: A copper (II)-catalyzed tandem reaction between pyridine ketone and benzylamine was developed by using clean O_2 as an oxidant. This transformation proceeded via an efficient condensation-amination-oxidative dehydrogenation process, affording 1,3-diarylated imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines in excellent yields.

Imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines exist widely in both natural products and synthetic compounds of high utility in pharmaceutical and materials chemistry.¹ However, only a few synthetic routes mainly relied on traditional Vilsmeier-type cyclizations² and other alternative methods³ are available so far. Therefore, more straightforward method for the preparation of imidazo[1,5-a] pyridines from easily available substrates is highly desirable.

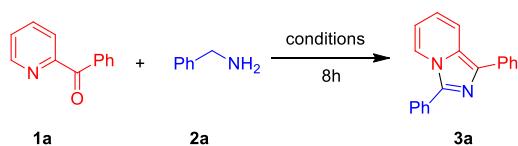
Transition-metal-catalyzed direct aminations of C–H bonds have emerged as important approaches for C–N bond formations. As a result, recent years have witnessed a rapid growth in the development of amination procedures. While synthetic methods enabling sp^2 C–N bond formation have been well-established⁴, facile intramolecular amination at sp^3 C–H bonds under aerobic oxidative conditions still remains a great challenge in synthetic chemistry.^{5, 6} As a continuous study on constructing C–C/C–N bonds more environmentally friendly⁷, we hypothesized that 1,3-diarylated imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine could be synthesized from pyridine ketone and benzylamine via a sp^3 C–H amination process under aerobic conditions (Scheme 1). We herein report our efforts to develop a new tandem reaction for the synthesis of 1,3-diarylated imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine by using clean O_2 as an oxidant.⁸



Scheme 1. Initial hypothesis pathway for sp^3 C–H amination

In order to explore aerobic oxidative amination of sp^3 C–H bonds, 2-benzoylpyridine **1a** was chosen as a model substrate to react with benzylamine **2a** under air (Table 1). First, the reactions were performed with different transition metal catalysts under air atmosphere, it was found that Cu(OAc)_2 was the most efficient catalyst for this reaction, which gave the desired product **3a** in 87% yield (Table 1, entry 2); while other Lewis acids, such as CuI , Cu(OTf)_2 and FeCl_3 gave the desired product in lower yields (Table 1, entries 1, 3–4). However, the reaction didn't work when Zn(OAc)_2 was employed as a catalyst (Table 1, entry 5). In the absence of the metal catalyst, the reaction didn't work at all (Table 1, entry 6), which indicated that copper salt played an essential role in this transformation. Subsequently, the influence of oxidants on this reaction was investigated. The results showed that air would be the best choice with the respect of chemical yields (Table 1, entries 2 vs 7–9). Further assessment of the reaction conditions indicated that DMF was the optimal solvent; while other solvents gave lower yields (Table 1, entries 2 vs 10–14). The temperature had an obvious effect on the reaction, for example, increasing the reaction temperature to 110 °C, the yield was improved to 93% (Table 1, entry 16).

Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions^a

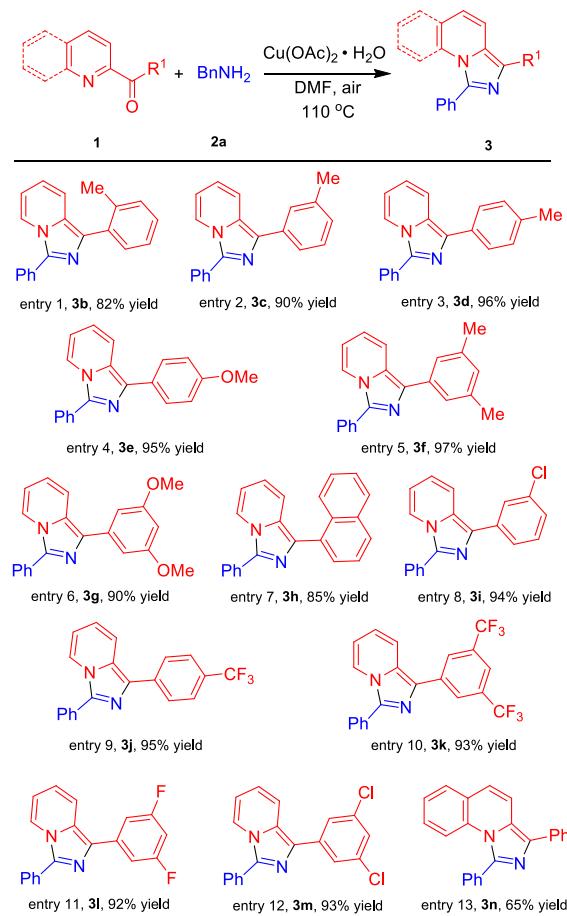


Entry	Catalyst	Oxidant	Temp(°C)	Solvent	Yield(%) ^b
1	CuI	air	90	DMF	57
2	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	90	DMF	87
3	Cu(OTf)_2	air	90	DMF	72
4	FeCl_3	air	90	DMF	63
5	Zn(OAc)_2	air	90	DMF	0
6	-	air	90	DMF	0
7	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	TBHP	90	DMF	0
8	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	H_2O_2	90	DMF	40
9	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	PhOOH	90	DMF	0
10	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	90	CH_3CN	77
11	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	90	dioxane	43
12	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	78	EtOH	39
13	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	66	THF	12
14	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	40	CH_2Cl_2	0
15	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	70	DMF	41
16	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	air	110	DMF	93

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (1.0 equiv, 0.2 mmol), **2a** (3.0 equiv), catalyst (0.15 equiv), oxidant (1 atm for air, 2 equiv for peroxide) in solvent (1 mL), 8 h.

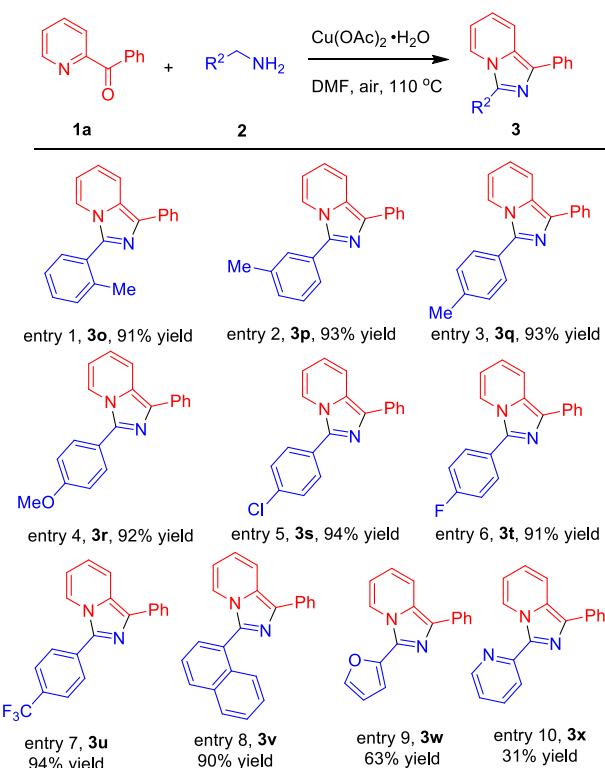
^b Isolated yield.

With the optimized conditions in hand (Table 1, entry 16), we next investigated the substrate scope of pyridine ketone derivatives (Table 2). Common substituents including electron-donating and electron-withdrawing groups were all tolerated under the standard conditions, giving the corresponding products **3b–3m** in good to excellent yields. The electronic effects of R^1 group had little influence on the yield; however, the steric hindrance of R^1 group had an obvious effect on the yield. The *ortho*-substituted methyl group on R^1 decreased the yield to 82% (entry 1), while the *para*-substitution and *meta*-substitution had little effect on the yield (entries 2–12). In addition, when 2-benzoyl quinoline **1n** was employed as the substrate, the corresponding product **3n** could be obtained in 65% yield (entry 13).

Table 2 The substrate scope of 2-benzoylpyridine derivatives ^a

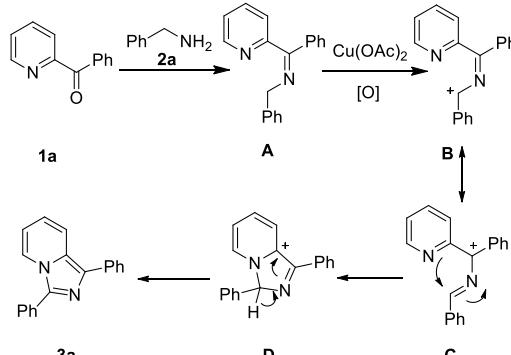
^a Reaction conditions: **1** (1.0 equiv, 0.2 mmol), **2a** (3.0 equiv), $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.15 equiv) in solvent (1 mL), 8h. ^b Isolated yield.

Subsequently, a series of benzylamine derivatives **2o-2w** were employed to react with 2-benzoylpyridine **1a** under the optimized conditions (Table 3). In general, a range of benzylamine derivatives with both electron-donating and electron-withdrawing groups worked well in this reaction, giving the corresponding products **3o-3u** in excellent yields (entries 1-7). The ring-fused benzylamine also gave the corresponding product **3v** in excellent yield (entry 8). Moreover, heterocyclic benzylamines could undergo the tandem reaction smoothly to give the corresponding product **3w** and **3x** in 63% and 31% yields respectively (entries 9 and 10). However, for other long chain aliphatic amines, no corresponding products were obtained.

Table 3 The substrate scope of benzylamine derivatives^a

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (1.0 equiv, 0.2 mmol), **2** (3.0 equiv), Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (0.15 equiv) in solvent (1 mL), 8h. ^b Isolated yield.

On the basis of the above results and previous reports, a possible mechanism is proposed and shown in Scheme 2. First, the condensation reaction between 2-benzoylpyridine **1a** and benzylamine **2a** generates intermediate **A**. Subsequently, an oxidative dehydrogenation in **A** gives intermediate **B**^{9,10}, which has a resonance structure of intermediate **C**. Then, the intramolecular amination in intermediate **C** leads to the formation of cyclised intermediate **D**¹¹, which can undergo sequential oxidative dehydrogenation and rearrangement to yield imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine **3a**.

Scheme 2. A tentative mechanism for the formation of **3a**.

In summary, we have developed an efficient oxidative amination of sp³ C-H bonds under air. This tandem reaction is operationally simple, and a wide range of substituents are tolerated well to give 1,3-diarylated imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines in good to excellent yields. This protocol can serve as a new tool for the synthesis of 1,3-diarylated imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines.

Experimental Section

General methods. NMR spectra were recorded on 300MHz or 400 MHz NMR spectrometer with CDCl₃ as the solvent and tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. Chemical shifts were reported in parts per million (ppm, δ scale) downfield from TMS at 0.00 ppm and referenced to the CDCl₃ at 7.26 ppm (for ¹H NMR) or 77.16 ppm (for ¹³C NMR). HRMS was obtained by Electron Ionization (EI) or Electrospray Ionization (ESI, only for product **3x**) on a TOF mass analyzer. Melting points were determined on a melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Pyridine ketones **1** were prepared by using the typical Grignard reactions according to the literatures.¹²⁻¹⁶ The benzylamine derivatives were commercially available and were used without further purification. DMF was distilled over calcium hydride under reduced pressure.

General procedure for the preparation of pyridine ketones. A solution of the bromobenzene (10.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in 15 mL of dry THF was treated with magnesium (12 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After the formation of the Grignard reagent, the solution was added to a solution of the carbonitrile (8 mmol, 0.8 equiv) in THF (10 mL) at 0 °C. After the reaction was completed, the reaction was quenched by addition of a solution of saturated NH₄Cl. The organic layer was separated and extracted twice with CH₂Cl₂. After evaporation, the organic layer was redissolved in Et₂O (30 mL) and 6 M HCl (6 mL) was added. After 30 min, the organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was basified with saturated NaHCO₃ and then extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography with petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (6:1) to afford **1a** as a white solid (79% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.70-8.67 (m, 1H), 8.10-8.06 (m, 1H), 7.89-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.5, 155.2, 149.4, 137.9, 137.7, 137.5, 131.5, 131.4, 130.9, 126.7, 125.1, 124.2, 20.6.

Other pyridine ketones **1b-1w** were prepared with the similar procedures, and characterized by GC-MS.

General procedure for the synthesis of 1, 3-diarylated imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines (Tables 2 and 3). To a solution of phenyl-(pyridin-2-yl)-methanone **1a** (0.2 mmol) in distilled DMF (1.0 mL) was added Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (0.03 mmol) and benzylamine **2a** (0.6 mmol) at room temperature. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at 110°C for 8 hours under air. After the reaction was completed, the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄. Then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hex:EtOAc= 4:1-2:1) to afford the desired product as a yellow solid.

1,3-diphenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3a)¹⁷. Isolated yield: 93% (50 mg), yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22-8.20 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.83-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.31-7.27 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.78-6.74 (m, 1H), 6.56-6.52 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.1, 135.0, 132.0, 130.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.3, 127.7, 126.8, 126.5, 121.7, 119.7, 119.1, 113.2. MS (EI) *m/z* 270 (M⁺); IR(KBr) 697, 841, 1518, 1598, 2921 cm⁻¹; mp 110-111°C.

3-phenyl-1-o-tolylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3b). Isolated yield: 82% (47 mg), yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.44-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 2H), 6.72-6.68 (m, 1H), 6.63-6.45 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.5, 133.7, 132.9, 130.9, 130.5, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 127.6, 125.7, 121.6, 119.3, 119.0, 113.3, 20.7. HRMS calc. C₂₀H₁₆N₂ (M⁺): 284.1313, Found: 284.1315. IR(KBr) 694, 822, 1500, 1601, 2915cm⁻¹; mp 121-122°C.

3-phenyl-1-m-tolylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3c). Isolated yield: 90% (51 mg), greenyellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.85–7.80 (m, 4H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J = 9.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.5, 138.1, 134.9, 132.2, 130.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.4, 127.73, 127.70, 127.5, 123.9, 121.8, 119.7, 119.3, 113.3, 21.7. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 284.1313, Found: 284.1318. IR(KBr) 698, 822, 1602, 2924 cm^{-1} ; mp111–112°C.

3-phenyl-1-p-tolylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3d)¹⁷. Isolated yield: 96% (55 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.83–7.79 (m, 5H), 7.55–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 6.54–6.51 (m, 1H), 2.40 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.0, 136.3, 132.23, 132.16, 130.3, 129.5, 129.1, 128.9, 128.4, 127.5, 126.8, 121.8, 119.5, 119.3, 113.3, 21.4. MS (EI) m/z 284 (M^+); IR(KBr) 696, 821, 1249, 1361, 1520, 1602, 2917 cm^{-1} ; mp 131–132°C.

1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3e)¹⁷. Isolated yield: 95% (57 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.21 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87–7.82 (m, 4H), 7.78–7.76 (m, 1H), 7.55–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.44–7.42 (m, 1H), 7.04–7.00 (m, 2H), 6.73 (ddd, J = 9.2, 6.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.60–6.46 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.7, 137.9, 132.1, 130.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.4, 128.2, 127.8, 127.2, 121.7, 119.3, 114.3, 113.3, 55.5. MS (EI) m/z 300 (M^+); IR(KBr) 694, 841, 1246, 1502, 2924 cm^{-1} ; mp 112–113°C.

1-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3f). Isolated yield: 97% (58 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.84–7.81 (m, 3H), 7.55–7.50 (m, 4H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.3, 138.0, 134.7, 132.3, 130.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.5, 128.5, 127.7, 124.8, 121.8, 119.6, 119.4, 113.4, 21.6. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 298.1470, Found: 298.1472. IR(KBr) 696, 824, 1602, 2929 cm^{-1} ; mp 123–124°C.

1-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3g). Isolated yield: 90% (59 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.25–8.24 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.88–7.85 (m, 3H), 7.57–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.45 (t, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 7.13–7.12 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 6.84–6.80 (m, 1H), 6.63–6.60 (t, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 6.46–6.45 (t, J = 4 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.1, 137.9, 136.7, 131.7, 130.0, 129.1, 128.9, 128.4, 127.9, 121.8, 120.0, 119.2, 113.4, 104.9, 99.2, 55.5. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ (M^+): 330.1368, Found: 330.1371. IR(KBr) 698, 704, 829, 1156, 1204, 1601, 2933 cm^{-1} ; mp 179–180°C.

1-(naphthalen-1-yl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3h). Isolated yield: 85% (54 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.41–8.36 (m, 1H), 8.34 (dt, J = 7.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.97–7.87 (m, 4H), 7.76 (dd, J = 7.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.61–7.54 (m, 3H), 7.54–7.43 (m, 4H), 6.73 (ddd, J = 9.2, 6.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.66–6.54 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.1, 134.3, 132.2, 131.9, 131.7, 130.4, 129.3 (d, J = 28.4 Hz), 128.9, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 126.6, 126.2, 125.9, 125.5, 121.7, 119.4, 113.5. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 320.1313, Found: 320.1317. IR(KBr) 698, 769, 1506, 2926 cm^{-1} ; mp 119–121°C.

1-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3i). Isolated yield: 94% (57 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.27–8.18 (m, 1H), 7.97–7.91 (m, 1H), 7.86–7.77 (m, 4H), 7.58–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.42 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.33 (m, 1H), 7.27–7.21 (m, 1H), 6.82 (ddd, J = 9.3, 6.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.63–6.53 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.5, 136.9, 134.8, 130.5, 130.03, 129.97, 129.2, 129.1, 128.4, 128.1, 126.7, 126.5, 124.7, 122.1, 120.6, 118.9, 113.5. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2$ (M^+): 304.0767, Found: 304.0771. IR(KBr) 691, 792, 1316, 1590, 2921 cm^{-1} ; mp 136–137°C.

3-phenyl-1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3j)^{3c}. Isolated yield: 95% (64 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.26 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.1, 6.7 Hz, 3H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.4 Hz,

1
2 2H), 7.48 (ddd, $J = 7.4, 3.8, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd, $J = 9.2, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.8,
3 138.6, 129.3, 128.5, 128.1 (d, $J = 32.4$ Hz), 126.6, 125.8 (q, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 124.6 (d, $J = 270$ Hz), 122.1, 120.9, 118.9, 113.6. MS (EI) m/z
4 338 (M^+); IR(KBr) 697, 853, 1020, 1516, 2927 cm^{-1} ; mp 184–185°C.
5
6

7 **1-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3k).** Isolated yield: 93% (75 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400
8 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.41 (s, 2H), 8.29 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.94–7.80 (m, 3H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.57 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.54–7.44 (m, 1H), 6.97
9 (dd, $J = 9.1, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.2, 137.3, 132.1 (q, $J = 33.0$ Hz), 129.6, 129.5, 129.4,
10 128.8, 128.6, 126.1, 123.7 (d, $J = 270$ Hz), 122.5, 121.9, 119.6 (q, $J = 4.0$ Hz), 118.3, 113.8. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 406.0905,
11 Found: 406.0907. IR(KBr) 698, 859, 1517, 2929 cm^{-1} ; mp 133–134°C.
12
13

14 **1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3l).** Isolated yield: 92% (56 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
15 8.25 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.91–7.74 (m, 3H), 7.55 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.52–7.43 (m, 3H), 6.89 (dd, $J = 9.0, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.71 (tt, $J = 9.0,$
16 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.6 (d, $J = 245$ Hz), 163.5 (d, $J = 245$ Hz), 138.6, 138.3 (t, $J =$
17 10.4 Hz), 129.8, 129.6, 129.3, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 122.3, 121.2, 118.6, 113.6, 109.2, 109.1, 109.0, 108.9, 101.6 (t, $J = 25.6$ Hz). HRMS
18 calc. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 306.0969, Found: 306.0975. IR(KBr) 698, 1067, 1127, 2927 cm^{-1} ; mp 160–161°C.
19
20

21 **1-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-3-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3m).** Isolated yield: 93% (63 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
22 8.24 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.84–7.79 (m, 5H), 7.56–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.24 (t, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dd, $J = 9.3, 6.4$ Hz, 1H),
23 6.68–6.58 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.8, 138.1, 135.3, 129.8, 129.3, 129.2, 129.0, 128.5, 126.1, 124.7, 122.3, 121.2,
24 118.6, 113.6. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 338.0378, Found: 338.0384. IR(KBr) 696, 1091, 1519, 2926 cm^{-1} ; mp 185–186°C.
25
26

27 **1,3-diphenylimidazo[1,5-a]quinoline (3n).** Isolated yield: 65% (42 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz,
28 2H), 7.74–7.65 (m, 3H), 7.62 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.59–7.53 (m, 3H), 7.49 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 3H), 7.33 (dt, $J = 10.2, 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.17 (dd, $J =$
29 11.6, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.1, 134.2, 133.6, 133.3, 132.5, 129.9, 129.7, 129.1, 128.8,
30 128.6, 127.7, 127.6, 127.2, 126.5, 125.8, 125.4, 122.4, 117.6, 117.5. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 320.1313, Found: 320.1315. IR(KBr)
31 696, 843, 1519, 2923 cm^{-1} ; mp 134–135°C.
32
33

34 **1-phenyl-3-o-tolylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3o).** Isolated yield: 91% (52 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.00 – 7.94 (m,
35 2H), 7.87 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.53–7.44 (m, 3H), 7.44–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.36–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.80 (dd, $J = 9.0, 6.1$
36 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.6, 137.9, 135.2, 131.2, 130.9, 130.7, 129.7, 129.3,
37 128.8, 126.7, 126.4, 126.2, 122.0, 119.7, 119.1, 112.9, 19.9. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 284.1313, Found: 284.1317. IR(KBr) 696, 822,
38 1249, 1360, 1521, 1603, 2918 cm^{-1} ; mp 119–120°C.
39
40

41 **1-phenyl-3-m-tolylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3p).** Isolated yield: 93% (53 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.08 (d, $J =$
42 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, $J =$
43 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, $J = 9.0, 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.40 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (s, 1H). ^{13}C
44 NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.9, 138.3, 135.1, 131.9, 130.1, 129.7, 129.3, 128.8, 128.8, 127.6, 126.8, 126.5, 125.1, 121.9, 119.7, 119.1,
45 113.2, 21.5. HRMS calc. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$ (M^+): 284.1313, Found: 284.1315. IR(KBr) 696, 821, 1250, 1363, 1520, 2916 cm^{-1} ; mp 107–109°C.
46
47

48 **1-phenyl-3-p-tolylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3q)^{3c}.** Isolated yield: 93% (53 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (d, $J =$
49 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.97–7.89 (m, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.30
50 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, $J = 9.2, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.57 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.8, 138.3,
51
52

1 135.1, 131.8, 129.7, 128.7, 128.3, 127.6, 127.3, 126.8, 126.5, 121.9, 119.6, 119.1, 113.1, 21.5. MS (EI) m/z 284 (M^+); IR(KBr) 696, 1518,
2 1601, 2915 cm^{-1} ; mp 137–138°C.

3 **3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3r)^{3c}.** Isolated yield: 92% (55 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
4 8.16 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, $J =$
5 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.86–6.70 (m, 1H), 6.55 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.3,
6 138.0, 134.8, 131.5, 130.0, 128.8, 127.4, 127.0, 126.6, 122.4, 121.9, 119.7, 119.3, 114.6, 113.3, 55.5. MS (EI) m/z 300 (M^+); IR(KBr) 699,
7 835, 1169, 1511, 2927 cm^{-1} ; mp 161–162°C.

8 **3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3s)¹⁸.** Isolated yield: 94% (57 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
9 8.21–8.18 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.94–7.79 (m, 5H), 7.53–7.45 (m, 4H), 7.33–7.26 (m, 1H), 6.85–6.79 (m, 1H), 6.64–6.60 (t, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H).
10 ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 136.9, 134.74, 134.65, 132.3, 129.5, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 127.9, 126.8, 126.7, 121.5, 119.9, 119.3, 113.6.
11 MS (EI) m/z 304 (M^+); IR(KBr) 694, 1089, 1518, 1315, 1598, 2921 cm^{-1} ; mp 169–170°C.

12 **3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3t)¹⁷.** Isolated yield: 91% (52 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
13 8.13 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.88–7.73 (m, 3H), 7.46 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.20 (m, 2H),
14 6.78 (dd, $J = 9.2, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.57 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.0 (d, $J = 249.2$ Hz), 137.2, 134.9, 132.1, 130.4
15 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 128.9, 127.7, 126.9, 126.7, 126.5 (d, $J = 2$ Hz), 121.6, 119.8, 119.3, 116.3 (d, $J = 21.8$ Hz), 113.5. MS (EI) m/z 288 (M^+);
16 IR(KBr) 698, 1065, 1126, 2925 cm^{-1} ; mp 167–168°C.

17 **1-phenyl-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3u)^{3c}.** Isolated yield: 94% (63 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz,
18 CDCl_3) δ 8.24 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H),
19 7.47 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, $J = 9.1, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
20 136.6, 134.7, 133.8, 132.9, 130.5 (q, $J = 33$ Hz), 128.9, 128.42, 128.36, 127.0, 126.1 (q, $J = 3.7$ Hz), 124.1 (d, $J = 272.1$ Hz), 121.7, 120.4,
21 119.5, 114.1. MS (EI) m/z 338 (M^+); IR(KBr) 697, 1067, 1124, 1167, 1321, 2926 cm^{-1} ; mp 138–139°C.

22 **3-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3v).** Isolated yield: 90% (58 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ
23 8.06–7.99 (m, 3H), 7.94 (dd, $J = 12.3, 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.68–7.58 (m, 2H), 7.57–7.43 (m,
24 4H), 7.31 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dd, $J = 9.3, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.49 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 136.9, 135.2, 134.1,
25 132.0, 131.7, 130.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 127.3, 127.2, 126.8, 126.5, 126.4, 125.7, 125.5, 122.3, 120.0, 119.0, 112.9. HRMS calc. $C_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$
26 (M $^+$): 320.1313, Found: 320.1319. IR(KBr) 669, 840, 1351, 2921 cm^{-1} ; mp 123–124°C.

27 **3-(furan-2-yl)-1-phenylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3w)¹⁸.** Isolated yield: 63% (33 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.67 (d,
28 $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.49–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.31 (m, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 6.85–
29 6.80 (t, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.71–6.66 (t, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.3, 142.1, 134.7, 132.4, 130.2,
30 128.7, 127.4, 127.0, 126.7, 123.2, 119.9, 118.9, 113.8, 111.7, 108.7. MS (EI) m/z 260 (M^+); IR(KBr) 921, 1520, 1600, 2921 cm^{-1} ; mp 123–
31 124°C.

32 **1-phenyl-3-(pyridin-2-yl)imidazo[1,5-a]pyridine (3x)** Isolated yield: 31% (17 mg), yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.03 (d,
33 $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.69–8.62 (m, 1H), 8.50 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.02–7.94 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.5$ Hz, 1H),
34 7.50 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.17 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.1, 148.2, 136.6, 135.1, 135.0,

1 132.4, 129.3, 128.9, 127.1, 126.9, 126.5, 122.4, 121.8, 121.2, 118.5, 113.9. HRMS calc. C₁₈H₁₄N₃ (M+H)⁺: 272.1188, Found: 272.1192.
2
3 IR(KBr) 921, 1520, 1600, 2921cm⁻¹; mp100-101°C.
4
5
6
7
8
9

10 Associated content

11

12 The ¹H and ¹³CNMR spectra for all products. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

13 **Note:** The authors declare no competing financial interest.

14 Acknowledgments

15

16 We are grateful to the Natural Science Foundation of China (21302105) and the financial support from Nanyang Normal University
17 (ZX2015009, ZX2015010).

18 References

19

- 20 1. (a) Kim, D. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2005**, *15*, 2129-2134; (b) Kakehi, S. H.; Okumura, Y.; Itoh, K.; Kobayashi, K.; Aikawa, Y.; Misawa, K. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **2010**, *58*, 1502-1510.
- 21 2. (a) Bower, J. D.; Ramage, C. R. *J. Chem. Soc.* **1955**, 2834-2837; (b) Pelletier, G.; Charette, A. B. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2290-2293 and references cited therein.
- 22 3. For selected examples, see: (a) Shibahara, F.; Kitagawa, A.; Yamaguchi, E.; Murai, T. *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 5621-5624 and references cited therein; (b) Wang, Q.; Zhang, S.; Guo, F. F.; Zhang, B. Q.; Hu, P.; Wang, Z. Y. *J. Org. Chem.* **2012**, *77*, 11161-11166 and references cited therein; (c) Shibahara, F.; Sugiura, R.; Yamaguchi, E.; Kitagawa, A.; Murai, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 3566-3568; (d) Shi, Y.; Gulevich, A. V.; Gevorgyan, V. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 14191-14195.
- 23 4. For recent reviews on sp² C-H amination, see: (a) Muller, P.; Fruit, C. *Chem. Rev.* **2003**, *103*, 2905-2920; (b) Davies, H. M. L.; Long, M. S. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 3518-3520; (c) Davies, H. M. L.; Manning, J. R. *Nature* **2008**, *451*, 417-424; (d) Collet, F.; Dodd, R. H.; Dauban, P. *Chem. Commun.* **2009**, *45*, 5061-5074; (e) Armstrong, A.; Collins, J. C. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 2282-2285; (f) Collet, F.; Lescot, C.; Dauban, P. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, *40*, 1926-1936; (g) Cho, S. H.; Kim, J. Y.; Kwak, J.; Chang, S. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, *40*, 5068-5083; (h) Louillat, M. L.; Patureau, F. W. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2014**, *43*, 901-910.
- 24 5. For recent reviews on sp³ C-H amination, see: (a) Che, C. M.; Lo, V. K. Y.; Zhou, C. Y.; Huang, J. S. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, *40*, 1950-1975; (b) Ramirez, T. A.; Zhao, B.; Shi, Y. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2012**, *41*, 931-942; For selected examples on sp³ C-H amination, see: (c) Nadres, E. T.; Daugulis, O. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 7-10; (d) Souto, J. A.; Zian, D.; Muñiz, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 7242-7275; (e) He, G.; Zhang, Y.; Nack, W. A.; Li, Q.; Chen, G. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 11124-11128. (f) Yan, Y. Z.; Zhang, Y. H.; Zha, Z. G.; Wang, Z. Y. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2274-2277; (g) Ilangoan, A.; Satish, G. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 5726-5729; (h) Xue, Q.; Xie, J.; Li, H.; Cheng, Y.; Zhu, C. *Chem. Commun.* **2013**, *49*, 3700-3702; (i) Jiang, Q.; Xu, B.; Zhao, A.; Jia, J.; Liu, T.; Guo, C. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, *79*, 8750-8756; (j) Lv, Y.; Li, Y.; Xiong, T.; Lu, Y.; Liu, Q.; Zhang, Q. *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 2367-2369. (k) Li, Q.; Huang, Y.; Chen, T.; Zhou, Y.; Xu, Q.; Yin, S.; Han, L. *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 3672-3675; (l) Zhang, X.; Wang, M.; Lia, P.; Wang, L. *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 8006-8009; (m) Zhao, D.; Wang, T.; Li, J. X. *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 6471-6474; (n) Zhu, X.; Chiba, S. *Org. Bio. Chem.* **2014**, *12*, 4567-4570; (o) Kang, T.; Kim, Y.; Lee, D.; Wang, Z.; Chang, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 4141-4144.

- 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
6. For examples on intramolecular sp³ C-H amination, see: Jeffrey, J. L.; Sarpong, R. *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, *4*, 4092-4106 and references cited therein.
 7. (a) Xu, K.; Hu, Y. B.; Zhang, S.; Zha, Z. G.; Wang, Z. Y. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 9793-9797; (b) Xu, K.; Fang, Y.; Yan, Z. C.; Zha, Z. G.; Wang, Z. Y. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2148-2151.
 8. During the preparation of this manuscript, a nice work by Ye and Zeng described the amination reaction between pyridine aldehyde and benzylamine, see: Li, M. Y.; Xie, Y.; Ye, Y.; Zou, Y.; Jiang, H. F.; Zeng, W. *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 6232-6235. In this paper, the authors report one example of the reaction between challenging pyridine ketone and benzylamine, however, the yield was only 42%.
 9. For examples on benzylic cation intermediate, see: Sun, C. L.; Li, B. J.; Shi, Z. J. *Chem. Rev.* **2011**, *111*, 1293-1314 and references cited therein.
 10. For examples on benzylic oxidation, see: (a) Brackman, W.; Gaasbeek, C. J. *Recl.Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas.* **1966**, *85*, 257-265; (b) Semmelhack, M. F.; Schmid, C. R.; Cortes, D. A.; Chou, C. S. *J. Am.Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 3374-3376; (c) Gamez, P.; Arends, I. W. C. E.; Reedijk, J.; Sheldon, R. A. *Chem. Comm.* **2003**, 2412-2415; (d) Kumpulainen, E. T. T.; Koskinen, A. M. P. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2009**, *15*, 10901-10911; (e) Hoover, J. M.; Stahl, S. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 16901-16910.
 11. For selected examples on conceptually similar synthesis, see: (a) Kondo, T.; Yang, S.; Huh, K. T.; Kobayashi, M.; Kotachi, S.; Watanabe, Y. *Chem. Lett.* **1991**, 1275-1278; (b) Chen, Y. X.; Qian, L. F.; Zhang, W.; Han, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 9330-9333; (c) Yu, J.; Xu, J.; Lu, M. *Appl. Organometal. Chem.* **2013**, *27*, 606-610.
 12. Maerten, E.; Sauthier, M.; Mortreux, A.; Castanet, Y. *Tetrahedron* **2007**, *63*, 682-689.
 13. Basil, B.; Coffee, E. C. J.; Gell, D. L.; Maxwell, D. R.; Sheffield, D. J.; Wooldridge, K. R. H. *J. Med. Chem.* **1970**, *13*, 403-406.
 14. Kim, S.-H.; Rieke, R. D. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2009**, *50*, 5329-5331.
 15. Mukhopadhyay, R.; Kundu, N. G. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, *41*, 9927-9930.
 16. Reuxa, B.; Nevalainenb, T.; Raitiob, K. H.; Koskinen, A. M. P. *Bio. Med. Chem.* **2009**, *17*, 4441-4447.
 17. Shibahara, F.; Yamaguchi, E.; Kitagawa, A.; Imai, A.; Murai, T. *Tetrahedron* **2009**, *65*, 5062-5073.
 18. Kovtun, P. Y.; Prostota, A. Y. *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.* **2000**, *36*, 557-559.