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Synthesis of a New Class of Triazole-Linked Benzoheterocycles via 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition

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Synthesis of terminal alkynes (1a-e)

1 mmol of benzoheterocyclic and 1 mmol of K_2CO_3 were suspended in anhydrous DMF (5 mL). Then, 1.5 equiv. of propargyl bromide (80% solution in toluene) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at room temperature. The mixture was then extracted with dichloromethane/water. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate anhydrous and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (hexane:EtOAc, 7:3) to afford the corresponding propargylic benzoheterocycles (**1a-e**).

Synthesis of N-3-(azidopropyl)phthalimide (**2a**) or N-4-(azidobutyl)phthalimide (**2b**)

N-(bromoalkyl)phthalimide (500 mg) in 2.5 mL of DMF was charged in a round-bottom flask. Then, 1.5 equiv. of sodium azide was introduced and the reaction mixture was

allowed to stir at 60 °C for 24 h under argon atmosphere. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and extraction with dichloromethane was done. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate anhydrous and concentrated under reduced pressure.

N-3-(azidopropyl)phthalimide (2a)

Yield 75%; white solid; IR ν_{max} /cm⁻¹: 2945, 2100 (N₃), 1711 (C=O), 1399, 1040, 723. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ 1.96 (q, 2H), 3.38 (t, 2H, *J* 6.9 Hz), 3.79 (t, 2H, *J* 6.9 Hz), 7.73 (dd, 2H, *J* 5.7 and 3.0 Hz), 7.86 (dd, 2H, *J* 5.7 and 3.0 Hz).

N-4-(azidobutyl)phthalimide (2b)

Yield 61%; white solid; IR v_{max} /cm⁻¹: 2950, 2096 (N₃), 1709 (C=O), 1396, 719. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 3.33 (t, 2H, *J* 6.6 Hz), 3.79 (t, 2H, *J* 6.9 Hz), 7.72 (dd, 2H, *J* 5.7 and 3.0 Hz), 7.85 (dd, 2H, *J* 5.7 and 3.0 Hz).



Figure S1. ¹H (300 MHz) and ¹³C (75.5 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 3a in CDCl₃.



Figure S2. 1 H (300 MHz) and 13 C (75 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 3b in CDCl₃.



Figure S3. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 3c in CDCl₃.



Figure S4. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 3d in CDCl₃.



Figure S5. ¹H (300 MHz) and ¹³C (75.5 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 3e in CDCl₃.



Figure S6. $^1\mathrm{H}$ (300 MHz) and $^{13}\mathrm{C}$ (75.5 M Hz) NMR spectrum of compound 3f in CDCl3.



Figure S7. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 4a in CDCl₃.



Figure S8. ¹H (300 MHz) and ¹³C (75.5 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 4b in CDCl₃.



Figure S9. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 4c in CDCl₃.



Figure S10. ¹H (300 MHz) and ¹³C-APT (125 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 4d CDCl₃.



Figure S11. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 4e CDCl₃.



Figure S12. ¹H (500 MHz) and ¹³C-APT (125 MHz) NMR spectrum of compound 4f in CDCl₃.



Figure S13. IR spectrum of compound 3a.



Figure S14. IR spectrum of compound 3b.



Figure S15. IR spectrum of compound 3c.



Figure S16. IR spectrum of compound 3d.



Figure S17. IR spectrum of compound 3e.



Figure S18. IR spectrum of compound 3f.



Figure S19. IR spectrum of compound 4a.



Figure S20. IR spectrum of compound 4b.



Figure S21. IR spectrum of compound 4c.



Figure S22. IR spectrum of compound 4d.



Figure S23. IR spectrum of compound 4e.



Figure S24. IR spectrum of compound 4f.



Figure S25. m/z LC-MS spectrum graph of the compounds 3a, 3c, 3e and 3f.



Figure S26. *m/z* LC-MS spectrum graph of the compounds 4b, 4d and 4f.