

**Access to 6-hydroxy indolizines and related imidazo[1,5-a]pyridines
through the S_N2 substitution/condensation/tautomerization cascade
process**

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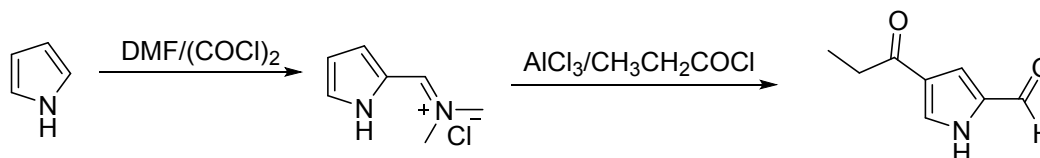
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Experimental section

General

^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance 400 (400 MHz) spectrometer (CDCl_3 or $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ as solvent and tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were measured on an Agilent 6546 LC/Q-TOF spectrometer using electron spray ionization (ESI) technique. Chromatographic separations were done by column chromatography using 200-300 mesh silica gel. UV-vis spectra and fluorescence spectra were recorded on a UV-2600 spectrometer (Shimadzu) and FS-5 luminescence spectrophotometer (Edinburg) at room temperature, respectively. All reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. 4-Iodo-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde **1g** and ethyl 5-formyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxylate **1j** were obtained from Innochem.

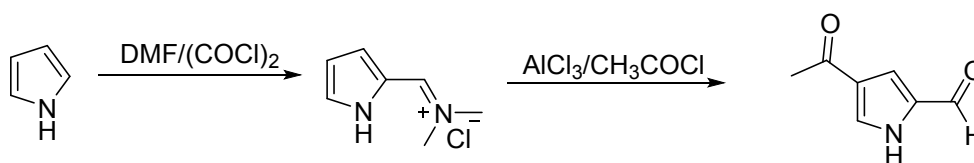
Preparation of 4-propionyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde **1a**



The literature procedure was followed with some modification.¹⁻² A solution of dimethylformamide (2.01 g, 27.5 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (10 mL) in a 3-necked flask was cooled in an ice bath. To the stirred and cooled solution was added a solution of oxalyl chloride (3.49g, 27.5 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (4 mL) over a period of 20 min. The suspension of white solid was then allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. The suspension was cooled in ice and a solution of pyrrole (1.68 g, 25 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (5 mL) was added over 30 min. The light orange solution obtained was allowed to stir 1 h at room temperature. To this was added aluminum chloride (7.34 g, 55 mmol), followed by propionyl chloride (2.31 g, 25 mmol), rapidly and at room temperature. A small amount of warming occurred and the solution soon darkened. After stirred for 12 h, the mixture was poured onto 200 mL of ice and water, 50% aqueous NaOH solution (20 mL) was added, and the

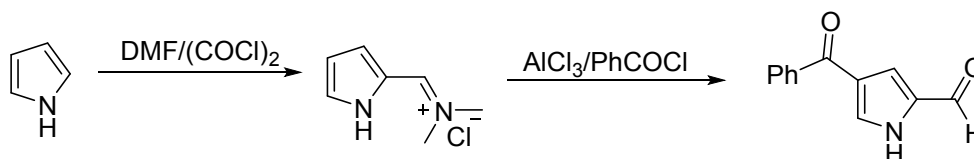
mixture was stirred rapidly for 30 min. The mixture was then made slightly acidic (pH = 4) with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The organic and aqueous layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL × 10). The combined organic layer and CH₂Cl₂ extract was dried (Na₂SO₄), evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane/EA = 5/1) to afford **2a** (2.87 g, 76%) as a grey solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.60 (s, 1H), 9.59 (s, 1H), 7.75 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

Preparation of 4-acetyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde 1b.



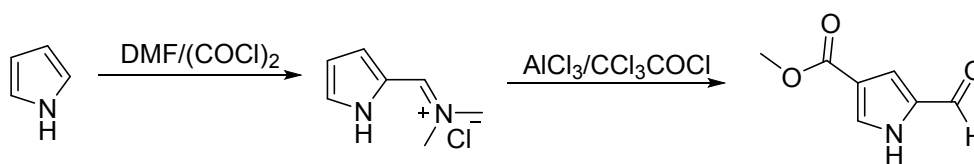
According to the synthesis of compound **2a**, the title compound was synthesized from pyrrole (1.68 g, 25 mmol) and acetyl chloride (1.96 g, 25 mmol). The product mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EA = 5/1) to afford **2b** (2.47 g, 72%) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.79 (s, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H).

Preparation of 4-benzoyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde 1c.



According to the synthesis of compound **2a**, the title compound was synthesized from pyrrole (1.68 g, 25 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (3.51 g, 25 mmol). The product mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EA = 5/1) to afford **2c** (4.08 g, 82%) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.55 (s, 1H), 9.62 (s, 1H), 7.85 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.50 (m, 3H).

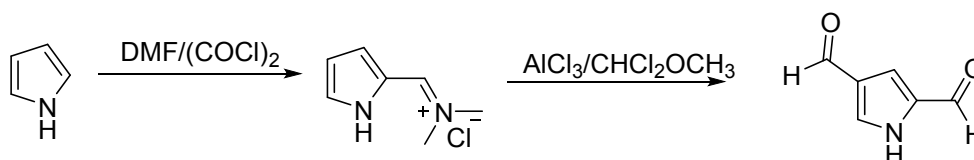
Preparation of methyl 5-formyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxylate 1d.



The literature procedure was followed with some modification.¹⁻² A solution of dimethylformamide (2.01 g, 27.5 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (10 mL) in a 3-necked flask was cooled in an ice bath. To the stirred and cooled solution was added a solution of oxalyl chloride (3.49 g, 27.5 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (4 mL) over a period of 20 min. The suspension of white solid was then allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. The suspension was cooled in ice and a solution of pyrrole (1.68 g, 25 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (5 mL) was added over 30 min. The light orange solution obtained was allowed to stir 1 h at room temperature. To this was added aluminum chloride (7.34 g, 55 mmol), followed by trichloroacetyl chloride (4.55 g, 25 mmol), rapidly and at room temperature.

After stirred for 12 h at room temperature, methanol (50 mL) was added and, after 5 min stirring, solution of sodium (4.00 g, 0.175 mol) in methanol (50 mL) was added and stirring continued for 2 h. The reaction product was then poured into cold water, stirred 10 min, and acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL × 10). The combined organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), evaporated, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane/EA = 5/1) to afford **2d** (2.87 g, 75%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.20 (s, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H).

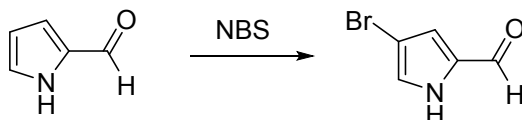
Preparation of 1H-pyrrole-2,4-dicarbaldehyde 1e.



The literature procedure was followed with some modification.¹⁻² A solution of dimethylformamide (2.01 g, 27.5 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (10 mL) in a 3-necked flask was cooled in an ice bath. To the stirred and cooled solution was added a

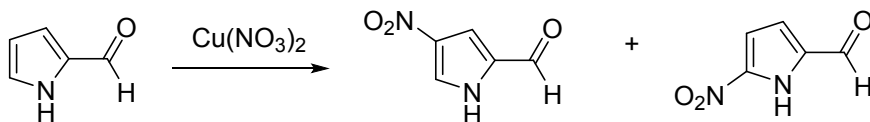
solution of oxalyl chloride (3.49 g, 27.5 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (4 mL) over a period of 20 min. The suspension of white solid was then allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. The suspension was cooled in ice and a solution of pyrrole (1.68 g, 25 mmol) in 1, 2-dichloroethane (5 mL) was added over 30 min. The light orange solution obtained was allowed to stir 1 h at room temperature. To this was added aluminum chloride (7.34 g, 55 mmol), followed by nitromethane (3.66 g, 60 mmol), rapidly and at room temperature. Then the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Dichloromethyl methyl ether (2.88 g, 25 mmol) was added all at once and the cooling bath removed shortly after. The solution was stirred for 12 h at room temperature and worked up in the usual manner giving a yellow-brown solid. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane/EA = 5/1) to afford **2e** (1.85 g, 60%) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.18 (s, 1H), 9.89 (s, 1H), 9.64 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H).

Preparation of 4-bromo-1H-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde 1f.

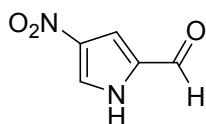


The literature procedure was followed with some modification.³ A solution of pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (3.80 g, 40 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen in a 100 mL round bottom flask. NBS (7.12 g, 40 mmol) was added all at once. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at 0 °C under nitrogen. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator. Water (20 mL) was added to the flask and the suspension was filtered. The filter cake was washed with an additional 20 mL of water. The solid was crystallized from the EtOH/H₂O solution (100 mL, EtOH/H₂O = 1:9) to give 4.82g of product (69%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 9.39 (s, 1H), 7.07 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H).

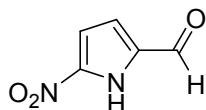
Preparation of 4-nitro-1H-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde 1h and 5-nitro-1H-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde 1i



The literature procedure was followed with some modification.³ The solution of pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (0.95 g, 1 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (5 mL) was treated with copper nitrate trihydrate (3.62 g, 1.5 mmol) and acetic anhydride (5.10 g, 5 mmol) and heated at 50 °C. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL × 2). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane/EA = 9/1) to afford **1h** (0.49 g, 35%) and **1i** (0.37 g, 26%).

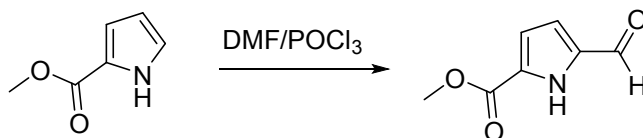


¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.27 (s, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H).



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 14.27 (s, 1H), 9.76 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H).

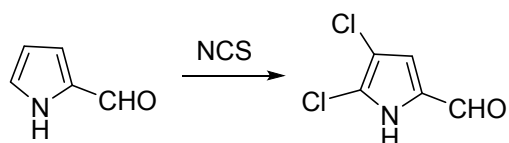
Preparation of methyl 5-formyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate **1k**



The literature procedure was followed with some modification.⁵ POCl₃ (2.30 g, 15 mmol) was added to DMF (1.10 g, 15 mmol) for 30 min at 0 °C under nitrogen condition. The solution was diluted with 1, 2-dichloroethane (10 mL) and stirred for 1 h at room temperature. Methyl 1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (1.25 g, 10 mmol) in DCE (10 mL) was added dropwise for 1 h. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously under reflux condition for 2 h and then neutralized with aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL). After

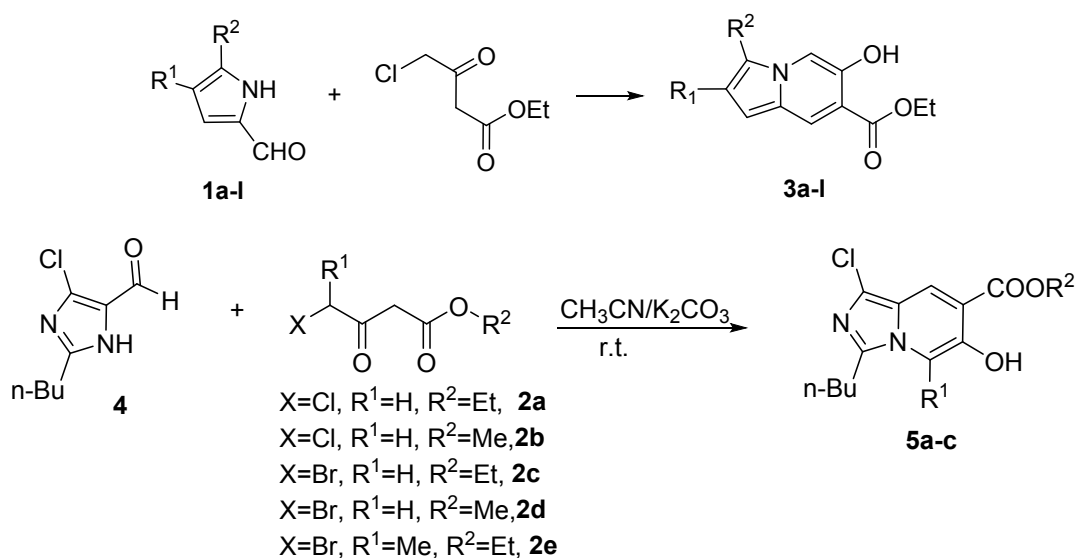
extraction with DCM (60 mL×5), the combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Flash column chromatography (hexane/EA = 2:1) afforded a pure compound as a yellow oil. Yield: 1.00 g (65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 9.67 (s, 1H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H).

Preparation of 4, 5-dichloro-1H-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde **II**



The literature procedure was followed with some modification.⁶ To a stirred solution of pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (0.95 g, 10 mmol) in acetonitrile (100 mL), NCS (3.34 g, 25 mmol) was added and the resulting solution was stirred 24 h at 50 °C. Then, the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was partitioned between water (100 mL) and DCM (100 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with DCM (2 × 50 mL). The combined extracts were washed with water (20 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄ and the solvents evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EA = 9:1) affording **II** as white solid (1.18g, 72 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.47 (s, 1H), 9.36 (s, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H).

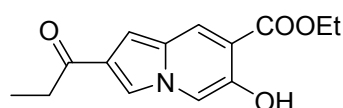
General Procedure for the Preparation of compounds **3a-3l** and **5a-5c**.



To a stirred solution of substituted pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde **1** or 2-butyl-4-

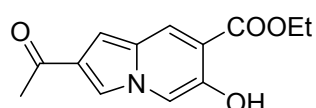
chloro-1*H*-imidazole-5-carbaldehyde **4** (1 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 mL), K₂CO₃ (0.42 g, 3 mmol) and 4-halogenated acetoacetic ester **2** (2 mmol) were added and the resulting solution was stirred 6 h at r.t. After the reaction was completed, the mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3×30 mL). The combined extracts were washed with water, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The crude products were purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EA = 20:1) to afford compounds **3a-3l** and **5a-5c**.

ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-propionylindolizine-7-carboxylate(3a)



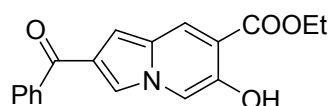
Yellow solid (70% yield). mp: 102-105 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.77 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 4.43 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.3, 168.6, 146.3, 129.5, 128.9, 125.0, 116.8, 110.4, 109.0, 105.6, 61.9, 33.2, 14.2, 8.4; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 262.1079, found 262.1073.

ethyl 2-acetyl-6-hydroxyindolizine-7-carboxylate (3b)



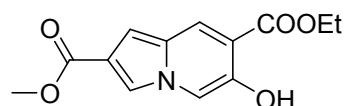
Yellow solid (72% yield). mp: 103-106 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.73 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 4.37 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.3, 167.5, 145.3, 128.8, 127.9, 124.0, 116.0, 109.5, 107.9, 104.8, 60.9, 28.7, 13.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 248.0923, found 248.0918.

ethyl 2-benzoyl-6-hydroxyindolizine-7-carboxylate (3c)



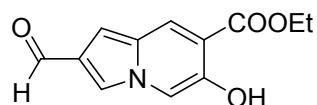
Yellow solid (65% yield). mp: 107-110 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.72 (s, 1H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 4.37 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 191.2, 168.6, 146.4, 139.1, 132.1, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 128.4, 125.1, 118.8, 110.6, 108.9, 107.8, 61.9, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 310.1079, found 310.1077.

7-ethyl 2-methyl 6-hydroxyindolizine-2,7-dicarboxylate (3d)



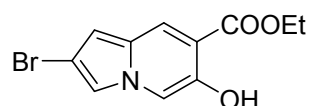
Yellow solid (69% yield). mp: 105-108 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.76 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 4.43 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 1.44 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 164.8, 146.1, 128.6, 124.7, 121.2, 117.8, 110.2, 108.9, 106.8, 61.9, 51.6, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 264.0872, found 264.0868.

ethyl 2-formyl-6-hydroxyindolizine-7-carboxylate (3e)



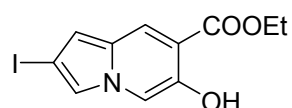
Yellow solid (75% yield). mp: 100-103 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.03 (s, 1H), 9.81 (s, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 4.44 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.7, 168.5, 146.6, 129.6, 129.4, 125.3, 117.9, 110.1, 109.2, 106.1, 62.0, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 234.0766, found 234.0761.

ethyl 2-bromo-6-hydroxyindolizine-7-carboxylate (3f)



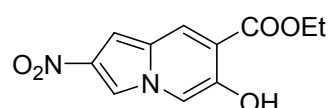
Yellow solid (60% yield). mp: 110-113 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.72 (s, 1H), 8.02(s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 4.42 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.5, 145.5, 128.8, 121.8, 115.2, 109.1, 108.6, 106.5, 104.3, 61.7, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M]⁺ 282.9844, found 282.2790.

ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-iodoindolizine-7-carboxylate (3g)



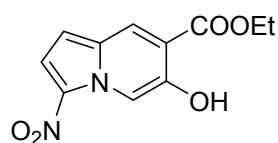
Yellow solid (55% yield). mp: 106-108 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.70 (s, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 4.42 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.5, 145.4, 130.2, 121.4, 119.8, 112.0, 109.0, 108.2, 61.7, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 330.9705, found 330.9700.

ethyl 6-hydroxy-2-nitroindolizine-7-carboxylate (3h)



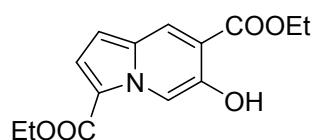
Yellow solid (74% yield). mp: 135-137 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 4.39 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 146.2, 126.2, 124.2, 113.3, 111.4, 108.4, 99.8, 61.3, 13.1; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 251.0668, found 251.0663. HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 251.0668, found 251.0663.

ethyl 6-hydroxy-3-nitroindolizine-7-carboxylate (3i)



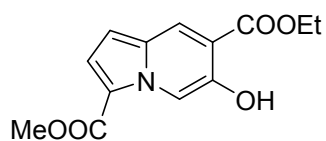
Yellow solid (66% yield). mp: 136-140 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.09 (s, 1H), 9.44 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.8, 149.9, 132.3, 121.5, 118.1, 114.3, 107.0, 62.8, 14.2;

diethyl 6-hydroxyindolizine-3,7-dicarboxylate (3j)



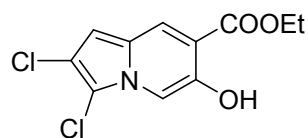
Yellow solid (66% yield). mp: 122-125 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.77 (s, 1H), 9.20 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.41 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 161.1, 146.9, 132.9, 121.5, 116.5, 112.9, 111.4, 105.4, 62.0, 60.2, 14.6, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 278.1028, found 278.1025.

7-ethyl 3-methyl 6-hydroxyindolizine-3,7-dicarboxylate (3k)



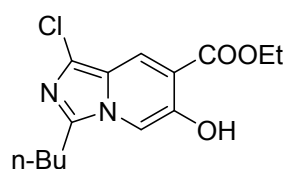
Yellow solid (70% yield). mp: 107-109 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.70 (s, 1H), 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.5, 160.4, 146.0, 131.9, 120.5, 120.4, 115.1, 111.9, 110.5, 104.5, 61.0, 50.3, 13.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 264.0872, found 264.0867.

ethyl 2,3-dichloro-6-hydroxyindolizine-7-carboxylate (3l)



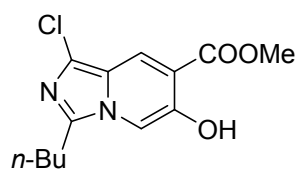
Yellow solid (62% yield). mp: 100-104 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 4.43 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.5, 146.3, 126.2, 121.9, 118.5, 106.2, 103.6, 62.1, 14.2; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 274.0038, found 274.2740.

ethyl 3-butyl-1-chloro-6-hydroxyimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine-7-carboxylate (5a)



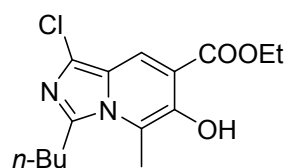
Yellow solid (2a: 63% yield; 2e: 68% yield). mp: 116-119 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.90 (s, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 4.45 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.76-1.83(m, 2H), 1.40-1.47(m, 5H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3, 146.4, 138.9, 124.4, 122.3, 122.0, 110.0, 103.8, 62.2, 28.7, 26.4, 22.5, 14.2, 13.8; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 297.1006, found 297.1010.

methyl 3-butyl-1-chloro-6-hydroxyimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine-7-carboxylate (5b)



Yellow solid (2b: 68% yield; 2d: 72% yield). mp: 87-90 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.73 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.69-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.40 (m, 2H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.8, 145.2, 138.0, 123.7, 121.4, 121.0, 108.6, 102.8, 51.8, 27.6, 25.4, 21.5, 12.8; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 283.0849, found 283.0852.

ethyl 3-butyl-1-chloro-6-hydroxy-5-methylimidazo[1,5-a]pyridine-7-carboxylate (**5c**)



Yellow solid (66% yield). mp: 70-73 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.93 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 4.36 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.18 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 1.69-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.39 (m, 5H), 0.89 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.6, 141.4, 140.1, 123.3, 122.0, 118.9, 114.6, 108.7, 61.1, 31.3, 29.1, 21.4, 13.2, 12.8, 10.8; HRMS: *m/z* calcd for [M+H]⁺ 311.1162, found 311.1171.

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Table S1 The optical characteristics of the compounds **3a-l** in EtOH

compounds	λ_{max} (nm)	λ_1 (nm)	λ_2 (nm)	λ_{em} (nm)
3a	257	290	395	540
3b	256	293	390	535
3c	252	310	415	450
3d	262	350	395	505
3e	254	340	405	425
3f	242	352	390	450
3g	243	353	395	450
3h	248	320	410	450
3i	242	320	445	455
3j	250	290	380	455
3k	236	290	385	455
3l	260	355	385	450

