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Copper-mediated [3+2] oxidative cyclization of oxime acetate and their utility in formal synthesis of fentiazac

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1. General Information

All new compounds were fully characterized. NMR experiments were performed with 300 MHz, 400 MHz, and 500 MHz spectrometer, and chemical shifts are expressed in ppm (δ) with TMS as an internal reference. *J* values are given in hertz. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra are referenced to the residual solvent signals (7.26 ppm for ¹H and 77.0 ppm for ¹³C in CDCl₃, 2.50 ppm for ¹H and 39.9 ppm for ¹³C in DMSO-*d*_{δ}). IR spectra were recorded by using KBr pellets or neat. TOF and quadruple mass analyzer types were used for the HRMS measurements. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (100–200 mesh) in glass columns to purify the compounds and visualized with UV light (254 nm), PMA and DNP stain. Commercially available reagents and solvents were used without further purification and were purchased. Melting points were determined using open capillary tubes and are uncorrected.

2. Synthesis of starting material (oxime acetate)

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} NH_2OH.HCI \\ NaOAc \\ EtOH, 80 \ ^\circ C \\ Step-1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ Pyridine \\ DCM, 0 \ ^\circ C \ to \ rt \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ Pyridine \\ DCM, 0 \ ^\circ C \ to \ rt \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array}$$

Step 1: A mixture of $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$ (5.5 mmol), ketone (5 mmol), and NaOAc (6 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was stirred at 80 °C until the full conversion of ketone as determined by TLC. The reaction was cooled to room temperature. After removing most of the solvent under reduced pressure, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with aqueous NaHCO₃, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give the crude ketoximes for direct use in the next step without further purification.

Step 2: The obtained oximes was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (15 mL). After cooling to 0 °C, pyridine (7.5 mmol) was added. And then the acetyl chloride (6 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature until the completion of reaction. Water was added and the mixture was extracted three times with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, aqueous NaHCO₃, and brine. After drying with Na₂SO₄, filtering, and evaporating under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : petroleum ether = 1 : 10 to 1 : 6) to give the oxime acetates.



Figure 1. Starting Substrates

Oxime acetate of acetophenone (1a):¹

White solid, 85%, mp 52-57 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.1, *J*₂ = 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.47 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.0, 162.4, 134.8, 130.5, 128.5, 127.0, 19.8, 14.4.

Oxime acetate of *p*-methoxyacetophenone (1b):²

White solid, 85%, mp 53-55 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.2, 162.0, 161.6, 128.6, 127.1, 114.0, 55.4, 20.0, 14.2.

Oxime acetate of *p*-methylacetophenone (1c):²

White solid, 81%, mp 104-106 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.2, 162.4, 140.9, 132.0, 129.3, 127.0, 21.4, 20.0, 14.4.

Oxime acetate of m-hydroxylacetophenone (1d):

White solid, 84%, mp 212-215 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.31 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (t, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.1, 162.0, 161.6, 160.0, 128.6, 128.4, 127.1, 114.0, 26.5, 20.6; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁NO₃ [M+H]⁺, 194.0739, Found 194.0883.

Oxime acetate of meta-o-acetylacetophenone (1e):

White solid, 84%, mp 156-161 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, J = 7.9, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.2, 169.1, 162.0, 161.6, 160.0, 128.6, 128.4, 127.1, 114.0, 26.8, 26.5, 20.6; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₄ [M+H]⁺, 236.0845, Found 236.0932.

Oxime acetate of 3-hydroxyl-4-methoxy-acetophenone (1f):

White solid, 84%, mp 171-174 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.21 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.1, 162.0, 161.6, 160.0, 128.6, 128.4, 127.1, 114.0, 29.8, 26.5, 20.6; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃NO₄ [M+H]⁺, 224.0845, Found 224.0743.

Oxime acetate of 4-*N*-acetyl-acetophenone (1g):²

Yellow solid, 84%, mp 212-215 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.22 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.7, 168.5, 161.8, 141.6, 128.7, 127.6, 118.6, 24.1, 19.7, 13.7.

Oxime acetate of 4-fluoro-acetophenone (1i):²

White solid, 82%, mp decomposed \geq 143 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (dd, $J_I = 8.8$ Hz, $J_2 = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.16 - 7.11 (m, 2H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.8, 167.0, 164.5, 161.4, 131.0, 130.9, 129.1, 129.0, 115.7, 115.5, 26.5, 20.6.

Oxime acetate of 4-bromo-acetophenone (1j):^{4a,b}

Yellow solid, 84%, mp 95-97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (d, J_1 = 8.8 Hz, J_2 = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 7.3 (d, J_1 = 8.8 Hz, J_2 =5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.8, 164.5, 161.4, 131.9, 131.9, 129.1, 119.5, 119.5, 26.5, 20.6.

Oxime acetate of 2,4-dichloro-acetophenone (1k):²

White solid, 89%, mp 212-215 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.1, 161.2, 135.3, 135.1, 133.4, 130.9, 129.9, 127.2, 26.5, 20.6.

Oxime acetate of α-tetralone(1m):⁵

Thick liquid, 82%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.26 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 2.87 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.93 – 1.81 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.2, 161.3, 140.9, 130.7, 128.9, 128.7, 126.5, 125.5, 29.5, 25.5, 21.3, 19.8.

Oxime acetate of 4-methoxy-propinophenone (1n):⁶

Yellow thick liquid, 82%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.83 (q, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.3, 166.7, 161.5, 128.7, 128.7, 125.9, 114.0, 55.3, 21.4, 19.9, 11.4.

Oxime acetate of 4-chloro-phenyl-oxo-butyric ester (1p):

Thick liquid, 81%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.12 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.18 - 3.10 (m, 2H), 2.60 - 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.23 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.6, 168.3, 163.5, 137.0, 131.8, 129.0, 128.6, 60.9, 30.9, 23.4, 19.7, 14.1; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₆ClNO₄ [M+H]+, 298.0768, Found 298.0891.

Oxime acetate of 5-methyl-2-furanone (3a):⁷

Thick liquid, 76%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.79 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (dd, J = 3.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H); 13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.4, 155.8, 153.8, 146.4, 115.1, 108.0, 19.6, 13.9, 12.9.

Oxime acetate of 2-pyrralone (3b):⁸

White solid, 78%, mp 46-55 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26 (s, 1H), 6.90 (dt, *J*₁ = 4.1 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.62 – 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.24 (dd, *J*₁ = 6.2 Hz, *J*₂ = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.7, 154.8, 125.9, 122.2, 113.5, 109.6, 19.7, 12.8.

Oxime acetate of 2-thionone (3c):

White solid, 80%, mp 128-131 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 (ddd, $J_1 = 6.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.4$ Hz, $J_3 = 1.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.07 (dd, $J_1 = 5.1$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.7, 157.7, 137.9, 129.2, 129.1, 127.2, 19.4, 14.1.

3. Representative procedure for the synthesis of 2-aminothiazole (2a-p):

In a 50 mL round bottom flask, oxime acetate (50 mg, 0.28 mmol), copper iodide (26.8 mg, 50 mol%, 0.14 mmol) and potassium persulphate (114.5 mg, 0.42 mmol) was charged with sodium thiocyanate (27.5 mg, 0.33 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at preheated 110 °C for 3-4 h. The progress of the reaction was checked by TLC. After completion, reaction mixture was immediate filtered in hot condition otherwise impurities are developed in the reaction. Concentrated the reaction mixture under vaccume and purified by column chromatography using eluent (5% to 15% ethyl acetate in pet ether with 0.5 ml TEA) to afforded 2-aminothiazole (2a-p).

4-Phenyl-2-aminothiazole (2a):9

White solid; 32 mg; Yield 64%; mp: 148-151 °C; R_f : 0.5 (8:2:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3382 (w), 1610 (s), 1532 (s), 1489 (s), 1040 (s), 837 (s), 730 (s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 167.2, 151.3, 134.6, 128.6, 127.7, 126.0, 102.8; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₉H₈N₂S [M+H]⁺, 177.0408, Found 177.0818.

4-(4⁻-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2b): ⁹

White solid; 32 mg; Yield 64%; mp: 198-201 °C; R_f : 0.3 (9:1:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3438 (w), 3272 (w), 3116 (w), 1625 (s), 1607 (s), 1535 (s), 1492 (s), 1034 (s), 834 (s), 736 (s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.71 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (bs, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 168.8, 159.2, 129.9, 129.9. 127.3, 114.3, 114.0, 99.9, 55.5; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₀N₂OS [M+H]⁺, 207.0514, Found 207.0215.

4-(4`-Methyl-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2c): 9

White solid; 32 mg; Yield 64%; mp: 122-125 °C; R_f : 0.4 (8:2:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3451(w), 3296 (w), 3118 (w), 1626 (s), 1536 (s), 1490 (s), 1035 (s), 820 (s), 727 (s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.67 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (bs, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 168.8, 137.1, 129.5, 129.5, 129.2, 128.5, 125.9, 101.2, 21.2; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₀N₂S [M+H]⁺, 191.0565, Found 191.0758.

4-(3'-Hydroxyl-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2d): 10

Brown semi solid; 33 mg; Yield 66%; R_f : 0.1 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3439 (w), 1661 (w), 1051 (s), 1023 (s), 1003 (s), 821 (s), 758 (s); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 7.22 - 7.12 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 168.4, 157.8, 150.4, 136.6, 129.8, 116.8, 114.7, 113.0, 101.8; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₉H₈N₂OS [M+H]⁺, 193.0357, Found 193.0923.

4-(3`-O-Acetyl-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2e):

Yellow solid; 34 mg; Yield 68%; mp: 115-118 °C; R_f : 0.3 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3380 (w), 3314 (w), 1700 (s), 1531 (s), 1488 (s), 1041 (s), 829 (s), 741 (s); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.68 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 3H), 7.00 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 169.6, 168.6, 151.1, 149.2, 136.8, 129.7, 123.4, 120.8, 119.2, 103.0, 21.3; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀N₂O₂S [M+H]⁺, 235.0463, Found 235.0536.

4-(3'-Hydroxyl-4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2f):

Yellow thick liquid; 31 mg; Yield 62%; R_f : 0.5 (8:2:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3414 (w), 1659 (w), 1048 (s), 1023 (s), 999 (s), 823 (w), 760 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 9.00 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.75 (d, J

= 8.2 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 168.3, 150.5, 147.8, 146.4, 127.3, 118.7, 115.7, 110.2, 99.2, 56.0; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₀N₂O₂S [M+H]⁺, 223.0463, Found 223.0761.

4-(4`-N-Acetyl-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2g):

Brown thick liquid; 33 mg; Yield 66%; R_f : 0.3 (5:5:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3439 (w), 1662 (w), 1051 (s), 1023 (s), 1003 (s), 821 (w), 758 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (s, 2H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 1.99 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 168.7, 168.4, 150.1, 138.8, 130.3, 126.3, 126.3, 119.2, 119.2, 100.4, 21.7; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁N₃OS [M+H]⁺, 234.0623, Found 234.0231.

4-(3'-Nitro-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2h): 9

Yellow solid; 27 mg; Yield 54%; mp: 189-191 °C; R_f : 0.4 (6:4:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3388 (w), 3314 (w), 1580 (s), 1550 (s), 1600 (s), 1450 (s), 1043 (s), 837 (s), 739 (s); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 8.63 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (t, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (t, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (dd, $J_I = 8.2$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.24 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 169.0, 148.6, 147.8, 136.8, 131.8, 130.5, 122.1, 120.5, 104.7; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₉H₇N₃O₂S [M+H]⁺, 222.0259, Found 222.0332.

4-(4'-Flouro-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2i): 9

Yellow solid; 35 mg; Yield 70%; mp: 111-115 °C; R_f : 0.1 (9:1:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3470 (w), 3305 (w), 3125 (w), 1639 (s), 1532 (s), 1487 (s), 1037 (s), 832 (s), 728 (s); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.86 - 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.19 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 6.98 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 168.7, 163.0, 160.6, 149.3, 131.7, 127.9, 115.8; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₉H₇FN₂S [M+H]⁺, 195.0314, Found 195.0582.

4-(4`-Bromo-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2j): 9

White solid; 36 mg; Yield 72%; mp: 180-182 °C; R_f : 0.5 (8:2:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3427 (w), 3280 (w), 3109 (w), 1632 (s), 1532 (s), 1104 (s), 1067 (s), 1035(s), 907 (s), 725 (w), 694 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.74 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 173.5, 153.8, 139.3, 136.5, 132.7, 125.3, 107.6; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₉H₇BrN₂S [M+2], 255.9513, Found 255.9689.

4-(2`,4`-Dichloro-phenyl)-2-aminothiazole (2k):¹¹

White solid; 31 mg; Yield 62%; mp: 190-194 °C; R_f : 0.1 (9.5:0.5:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3394 (w), 1655 (w), 1047 (s), 1023 (s), 994 (s), 824 (w), 761 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO d_6): δ 7.88 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 167.7, 145.6, 132.8, 132.7, 132.4, 131.7, 130.1, 127.8, 107.4; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₉H₆Cl₂N₂S [M+H]⁺, 244.9629, Found 243.9891.

4-(4'-Naphathyl)-2-aminothiazole (21):¹²

White solid; 36 mg; Yield 72%; mp: 160-164 °C; R_f : 0.55 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3387 (w), 3030 (w), 1606 (s), 1540 (s), 1490 (s), 1041 (s), 830 (s), 730 (s); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 9.61 - 9.57 (m, 1H), 9.15 - 9.10 (m, 2H), 8.89 (dd, $J_I = 7.1$ Hz, $J_2 = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.77 - 8.72 (m, 3H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 6.68 (bs, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 162.6, 146.0, 129.1, 128.4, 126.7, 123.8, 123.5, 122.3, 121.4, 121.3, 121.1, 120.5, 101.3; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₂S [M+H]⁺, 227.0565, Found 227.0637.

4,5-Dihydronaphtho[1,2-d]thiazol-2-amine (2m):¹³

Brown semi-solid; 25 mg; Yield 57%; R_f : 0.1 (8:2:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3439 (w), 3263 (w), 1599 (w), 1529 (s), 1339 (s), 1062 (s), 763 (s), 739 (s), ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.52 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.22 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.11 (td, J_I = 7.5 Hz, J_I = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 167.0,

144.7, 134.7, 132.1, 128.1, 127.0, 126.6, 122.6, 118.0, 28.5, 20.7; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀N₂S [M+H]⁺, 203.0565, Found 203.0637.

4-(4`-Methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-aminothiazole (2n): 14

Yellow semi-solid; 32 mg; Yield 64%; R_f : 0.2 (8:2:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm-1): 3490 (w), 3030 (w), 1635 (w), 1253 (w), 1032 (w), 782 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 7.38 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (s, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO): δ 165.5, 158.5, 144.1, 129.7, 127.3, 114.6, 114.1, 55.4, 12.1; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₂N₂OS [M+H]⁺, 221.0670, Found 221.0981.

4-(4`-Methoxy-phenyl)- 5-ethylacetate-2-aminothiazole (20):

Brown semi-solid; 33 mg; Yield 66%; R_f : 0.5 (5:5:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 2993 (w), 1732 (m), 1611 (w), 1247 (w), 1027 (w), 742 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_{δ}): δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (s, 2H), 4.11 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_{δ}): δ 171.0, 166.4, 159.0, 147.7, 129.7, 129.7, 127.9, 114.1, 114.1, 110.4, 61.1, 55.5, 32.9, 14.4; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_3S$ [M+H]⁺, 293.0882, Found 293.0954.

4-(4`-Chloro-phenyl)- 5-ethylacetate-2-aminothiazole (2p):

Yellow solid; 35 mg; Yield 70%; mp: 160-164 °C; R_f : 0.2 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 2993 (w), 1732 (m), 1611 (w), 1250 (w), 1089 (w), 767 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.57 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (s, 2H), 4.14 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H);¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 175.5, 171.4, 151.3, 138.9, 137.0, 134.9, 134.9, 133.5, 133.5, 117.2, 65.9, 37.5, 19.2; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}CIN_2O_2S$ [M+H]⁺, 297.0386, Found 297.0459.

4-(2⁻-Methyl-furan)-2-aminothiazole (4a):

Yellow thick liquid; 31 mg; Yield 62%; R_f : 0.6 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 2990 (w), 1620 (w), 1250 (w), 1030 (w), 731 (w); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.08 (s, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.39 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 168.9, 151.3, 149.5, 142.3, 107.9, 107.2, 99.7, 14.1; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₈H₈N₂OS [M+H]⁺, 181.0357, Found 181.0218.

4-Pyrrole-2-aminothiazole (4b):

White solid; 32 mg; Yield 64%; mp: 155-161 °C; R_f : 0.4 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 2999 (w), 1600 (w), 1212 (w), 1034 (w), 679 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.95 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, 2H), 6.70 (dd, J = 4.2, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.30-6.27 (m, 1H), 6.01 (dd, J = 5.8, 2.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.2, 149.5, 133.3, 123.3, 113.4, 110.9, 101.2; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₇H₇N₃S [M+H]⁺, 166.0361, Found 166.0433.

4-Thiophene-2-aminothiazole (4c):¹²

Yellow liquid; 32 mg; Yield 64%; R_f : 0.4 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 2999 (w), 1612(w), 1257 (w), 1030 (w), 756 (w); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.41-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.13 (s, 2H), 7.04 (dd, $J_1 = 5.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 168.7, 144.8, 139.5, 128.2, 125.0, 123.1, 100.2; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₇H₆N₂S₂ [M+H]⁺, 182.9972, Found 182.8135.

4-Methyl-10H-thiazolo[4,5-a]carbazol-2-amine (4d):

White solid; 32 mg; Yield 65%; mp: 180-186 °C R_f : 0.2 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3400 (s), 3032 (w), 1612(s), 1224 (s), 1032 (s), 678 (s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.34 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (s, 2H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 166.5, 140.0,

137.2, 129.7, 128.0, 125.0, 123.3, 121.3, 120.9, 120.0, 118.8, 113.5, 111.7, 21.3; HRMS (ESIqTOF) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₁N₃S [M+H]⁺, 254.0674, Found 254.0992.

4. Representative procedure for the synthesis of substrate 7 (Sandmeyer reaction):

In 50 mL round bottom flask, CuBr₂ (0.278 g, 1.25 mmol) was added in acetonitrile (12 mL). Cool the reaction mixture at 0 \C . Then, t-butyronitrile (0.148 mL, 1.48 mmol) was added at 0 \C and allowed to stir for 10 min. Thereafter, substrate **2q** (0.200 g, 1.13 mmol) was dissolve in acetonitrile (2 mL) and added to reaction mixture at 0 \C in portionwise (do not remove ice cold condition). The progress of the reaction was checked by TLC after 2h. Pour the reaction mixture into crushed ice and keep at 5 \C for 12 h. The solid product was separated and purified by column chromatography (1% to 3% Ethyl acetate in per-ether) to afforded product **7**.

4-(4`-Chloro-phenyl)- 5-ethylacetate-2-bromothiazole (7):

Yellow thick liquid; 194 mg; Yield 71%; R_f : 0.8 (7:3:: EA:Pet ether); IR (v cm⁻¹): 3030 (w), 2991(w), 1710 (s), 1600(s), 1580 (s), 1224 (s), 1032 (s), 678 (s); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO d_6): δ 7.60 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.17 - 4.05 (m, 4H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 170.0, 151.1, 135.0, 133.6, 132.3, 130.5, 130.5, 130.3, 129.1, 129.1, 61.7, 32.5, 14.5; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₁BrClNO₂S [M+2]⁺, 360.9382, Found 360.9430.

5. Representative procedure for the synthesis of substrate 8 (Sukuzi coupling):

The substrate 7 (0.050 g, 0.28 mmol), phenyl boronic acid (0.052g, 0.42 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (10 mol%), X-Phos (20 mol%) and sodium carbonate (0.060 g, 0.56 mmol) was added in acetonitrile:water (5 ml). The reaction mixture was degased under argon atmosphere. Allow to stir the reaction mixture for 24 h at 80 °C. The process of the reaction was checked by TLC.

Concentrated under vacuum and purified by column chromatography (2% Ethyl acetate in perether) to afforded product **8**.

4-(4`-Chloro-phenyl)- 5-ethylacetate-2-phenylthiazole (8):

White solid; 41 mg; Yield 62%; R_f : 0.7 (9:1:: EA:Pet ether); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (dd, J = 16.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.79 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 - 7.39 (m, 5H), 4.23 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 2H), 1.30 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.0, 166.2, 152.8, 130.2, 130.1, 129.3, 128.9, 128.9, 128.8, 128.8, 128.7, 128.4, 127.2, 127.1, 126.4, 126.4, 61.6, 33.2, 14.1; HRMS (ESI-qTOF) Calcd for C₁₉H₁₆CINO₂S [M+H]⁺, 358.0590, Found 358.0666.

6. Mechanism investigation

6.1 XPS study

In a 50 mL round bottom flask, oxime acetate (50 mg, 0.028 mmol), copper iodide (26.8 mg, 0.014 mmol) and potassium persulphate (114.5 mg, 0.042 mmol) was charged with sodium thiocyanate (27.5 mg, 0.033 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at preheated 110 $\$ for 3-4 h. The progress of the reaction was checked by TLC. After completion, reaction mixture was immediate filtered in hot condition. The obtained residue was used for XPS study. The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis indicates that the oxidation state of Cu is +1.



Cu2p Scan 15 Scans, 5 m 15.8 s, 400µm, CAE 50.0, 0.10 eV



S16



6.2 Trapping experiment with TEMPO and BHT free radical

Two experiments were designed to rationalize the free reaction pathway. The radical scavenger 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy (TEMPO) and BHT was added to the standard conditions. No desired product **2a** was obtained; instead, **2aa** was detected in GCMS.



6.3 Cyclic voltammetry studies

Substrate redox potentials were determined using CV with the following method in figure 1. S5Cyclic voltammetry was conducted on an Autolab PGSTAT100 (Metrohm) using a 3-electrode cell configuration. A glassy carbon working electrode was employed alongside a platinum flag counter electrode and a silver pseudo-reference electrode. These values were converted to a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) scale. 5 mM oxime solutions were freshly prepared in acetonitrile along with 0.1M supporting electrolyte (tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate). Nitrogen was passed through the sample between measurements to avoid the deleterious influence of oxygen reduction, either directly or through indirect reaction with the oxime-derived species. Samples were examined at 4 different scan rates 0.05 Vs - 1 - 2.00 Vs - 1.



Fig 3. Different conditions used for cyclic voltammetry study



Fig 4. Cyclic voltragrams of reactants and their mixtures in a 0.1M supporting electrolyte (tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate).solution in ACN scan rate 0.1 V/s starting potential 0.5 V glass carbon (6mm diameter working electrode). Platinum plate (counter electrode). Ag/ AgCl (saturated KCl, reference electrode).

7. References

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8. ¹H and ¹³C spectrum of starting substrates



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9. ¹H, ¹³C and HRMS of products













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