

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **A Site Selective C-H Arylation of Free-(NH<sub>2</sub>) Adenines with Aryl Chlorides: Application to the Synthesis of 6,8-Disubstituted Adenines**

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### General experimental methods

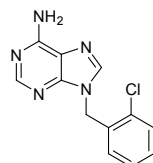
All reactions were conducted under an argon atmosphere. Solvents: cyclohexane, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), methylene chloride (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), methanol (MeOH) for extraction and chromatography were technical grade. Diethylether (Et<sub>2</sub>O) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were distilled under argon from sodium-benzophenone ketyl and piperidine, *n*-butylamine, aniline, morpholine from potassium hydroxide.

### Instrumentation

The compounds were all identified by usual physical methods, i.e. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, IR, elemental analysis. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were measured in CDCl<sub>3</sub> or DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> on a 300 MHz spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H chemical shifts are reported in ppm from an internal standard TMS or of residual chloroform (7.27 ppm). The following abbreviation are used: m (multiplet), s (singlet), br s (broad singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet) dd (doublet of doublet), td (triplet of doublet), q (quadruplet), quint (quintuplet). <sup>13</sup>C chemical shifts are reported in ppm from the central peak of deuteriochloroform (77.14). IR spectra were acquired on a FT-IR and are reported in wave numbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Elemental analyses were performed with a Perkin-Elmer 240 analyser. R<sub>f</sub> values refer to TLC on 0.25 mm silica gel plates (60-F<sub>254</sub>). Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (0.040-0.063 mm). Melting points (m.p.) were determined on a capillary melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Aryls chlorides, bromides and iodides are commercially available compounds. Adenines **1a**<sup>1</sup>, **1b**<sup>2</sup> and **1c**<sup>2</sup> were synthesized as described.

### Synthetic details for adenine compounds **1d**<sup>2</sup> and **2a**<sup>3</sup>

#### Compound 1d



In a double-necked round bottom flask (100 mL) equipped with a condenser was added a mixture, consisting of alcohol (0.01 mol), TsIm (0.012 mol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.02 mol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.01 mol), and adenine (0.01 mol) in DMF (30 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux, and in most cases, darkening occurred. Heating was continued until TLC indicated no further improvement in the conversion. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the remaining foam was dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (100 mL) and subsequently washed with water (2×100 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH : 97/3 yielded the desired product **1d**.

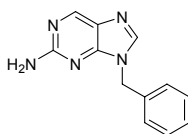
Yield: 54% (1.38 g); white solid; mp: 259-261 °C; TLC : R<sub>f</sub> 0.48 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH : 9/1); IR (neat): ν(cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3078, 2361, 1678, 1602, 1574, 1474, 1416, 1306, 1242, 1142, 1081, 1050, 751; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.26 (s, 2H, *NH*), 6.98 (m, 1H), 5.46 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 156.0, 152.6, 149.5, 134.0, 131.8, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 127.5, 118.5, 44; *m/z* MS (ES+) (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 260; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>ClN<sub>5</sub> (259,69): C 55.50, H 3.88, N 26.97; found: C 55.93, H 4.09, N 27.13.

1 Sun, Z.; Hosmane, R.-S. *Synth. Commun.* **2001**, *31*, 549-554

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3 Isobe, Y.; Kurimoto, A.; Tobe, M.; Hashimoto, K.; Nakamura, T.; Norimura, K.; Ogita, H.; Takaku H. *J. Med. Chem.* **2006**, *49*, 2088-2095.

**Compound 2a**



To a suspension of 2-amino purine (0.68 g, 4 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.7 g, 5 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added 2-chlorobenzyl chloride (1.0 g, 6.2 mmol) and tetrabutyl ammonium iodide (catalytic amount). The mixture was stirred for 24h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH : 97/3.

Yield: 30% (270 mg); light yellow solid; mp: 179-181 °C; TLC : R<sub>f</sub> 0.40 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH : 9/1); IR (neat): ν(cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3463, 3279, 3131, 2924, 1609, 1576, 1516, 1460, 1423, 1363, 1296, 1259, 1211, 1168, 1027, 973, 951, 848, 790; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.30 (m, 5H), 6.52 (s, 2H, *NH*), 5.29 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 160.6, 152.9, 149.0, 142.6, 136.9, 128.6 (2C), 127.5, 127.0 (2C), 126.6, 45.3; *m/z* MS (ES<sup>+</sup>) (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 226; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>5</sub> (225,1): C 6.99, H 4.92, N 31.09; found C 64.14, H 5.10, N 31.31.

