## **Supporting Information**

# Supported gold-catalyzed and ammonia-promoted selective synthesis of quinazolines in aqueous media

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## **General Remarks**

Unless otherwise indicated, all substrates of the alcohol were purchased commercially without further purification. CeO<sub>2</sub> (CAS: 1306-38-3), ZrO<sub>2</sub> (CAS: 1314-23-4), C (CAS: 7440-44-0), Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP K-30, CAS: 9003-39-8), Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA-124, CAS: 9002-89-5) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. TiO<sub>2</sub> (Degussa P25) was purchased from Ltd. Shanghai harbour plaza trade co., Ltd. Pt/C (5%) (CAS: 7440-06-4) was purchased from Shaanxi Reach Chemical Co., Ltd. Pd/C (10%) (CAS: 7440-05-3) was purchased from Shanghai Titan Technology Co., Ltd. Diatomite (CAS: 61790-53-2) was afforded by Alfa Aesar (Tianjin) chemical co., Ltd. The morphology and size of the nanoparticles were characterized on transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (JEOL-2010 and Hitachi H7650). The as-synthesized heterogenous catalysts dispersed with ethanol were used as samples directly and dried on the carbon-coated Cu grids. The accurate metal loading was directly determined by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer) using Perkin Elmer Optima 7300 DV. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR were recorded on a Bruker AC-400 FT (<sup>1</sup>H NMR 400 MHz, <sup>13</sup>C NMR 100 MHz) using TMS as internal reference. GC-MS samples were recorded on a Shimadzu QP-5050 GC-MS system. And the yields were determined using 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene as an internal standard.

## General procedures for the synthesis of heterogeneous catalysts

#### Preparation of Au/TiO<sub>2</sub>

Au/TiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst was prepared via deposition-precipitation (DP) procedure. 1 g TiO<sub>2</sub> was dispersed in 20 ml of deionized water. An appropriate volume of 2.5 mM HAuCl<sub>4</sub> solution was added, and the pH value raised to 7 using 1.0 M KOH. During the aging step, the slurry pH was maintained for 2 h at 343 K under constant stirring. Au/TiO<sub>2</sub> solid was then filtered and exhaustively washed with deionized water until no traces of chlorides were detected by the AgNO<sub>3</sub>. The catalyst was dried at 323 K under vacuum before calcination at 300 °C for 4 h.



 $Au/TiO_2$ 

#### **Preparation of Au/C**

This catalyst was synthesized as followed: to an aqueous HAuCl<sub>4</sub> solution of the desired concentration, the required amount of a PVA solution (1 wt %) was added (PVA/Au (w/w) = 1.2); a freshly prepared solution of NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.1 M, NaBH<sub>4</sub>/Au (mol/mol) = 5) was then added to the mixture. After 30 min of sol generation, the colloid was immobilized by adding an appropriate amounts of activated carbon (acidified at pH 1 by sulfuric acid) under vigorous stirring conditions. After 2 h, the slurry was filtered and the catalyst was washed thoroughly with deionized water (neutral mother liquors) until no traces of chlorides were detected by the AgNO<sub>3</sub> and then dried at 120 °C for 16 h.



Au/C

#### Preparation of Au/ZrO<sub>2</sub>

 $Au/ZrO_2$  catalyst was prepared via deposition-precipitation (DP) procedure. 1 g  $ZrO_2$  was dispersed in 20 ml of deionized water. An appropriate volume of 2.5 mM HAuCl<sub>4</sub>

solution was added, and the pH value raised to 9 using 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. During the aging step, the slurry pH was maintained overnight at 298 K under constant stirring. Au/ZrO<sub>2</sub> solid was then filtered and exhaustively washed with deionized water until no traces of chlorides were detected by the AgNO<sub>3</sub>. The catalyst was dried at room temperature under vacuum before calcination at 200 °C for 4 h.



Au/ZrO<sub>2</sub>

#### Preparation of Au/CeO<sub>2</sub>

Au/CeO<sub>2</sub> catalyst was prepared via deposition-precipitation (DP) procedure. 1 g CeO<sub>2</sub> was dispersed in 20 ml of deionized water. An appropriate volume of 2.5 mM HAuCl<sub>4</sub> solution was added, and the pH value raised to 8 using 0.2 M NaOH. During the aging step, the slurry pH was maintained overnight at 298 K under constant stirring. Au/CeO<sub>2</sub> solid was then filtered and exhaustively washed with deionized water until no traces of chlorides were detected by the AgNO<sub>3</sub>. The catalyst was dried at room temperature under vacuum before calcination at 200 °C for 4 h.



Au/CeO<sub>2</sub>

#### Preparation of Ni/ZrO<sub>2</sub>

Ni/ZrO<sub>2</sub> catalyst was prepared via a wet impregnation method. 1 g ZrO<sub>2</sub> was dispersed in 25 ml of deionized water. An appropriate amount of Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> •  $6H_2O$  was added, then this slurry was stirred for 24 h. This sample was dried using a rotary evaporator at 383 K under reduced pressure and reduced at 773 K for 2 h under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.



#### Preparation of Ru/ZrO<sub>2</sub>

 $Ru/ZrO_2$  catalyst was prepared via a wet impregnation method. 1 g  $ZrO_2$  was dispersed in 25 ml of deionized water. An appropriate amount of  $RuCl_3$  was added, then this slurry was stirred for 24 h. This sample was dried using a rotary evaporator at 373 K under reduced pressure and reduced at 723 K for 3.5 h under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.



#### **Preparation of Pd/diatomite**

This catalyst was synthesized according to ref. [1]. by our group. 200 mg of diatomite

was added to 10 mL of water, together with 1 mmol of  $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  and 3 mmol of CF<sub>3</sub>COOH. After the mixture was stirred for 1 h under room temperature, 200 mg of PVP (poly(vinylpyrrolidone)) and 100 mL of  $H_2PdCl_4$  (2 mM) were added. Then, the supported Pd nanoparticles were achieved by refluxing the above mixture.



Pd/diatomite

## TEM of commercial heterogeneous catalysts of Pd/C and Pt/C



Pd/C



Pt/C

#### General procedures for preparing of the substrates



X = F, Cl, Br

Detailed method<sup>[2],[3]</sup>: *o*-nitrobenzoic acid (5.014 g, 29.9 mmol) and anhydrous DMA (0.1 mL) were dissolved in dry DCM (105 mL) under argon. After cooling to 0 °C, oxalyl chloride (5.2 mL, 60 mmol) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, then at ambient temperature until the reaction became clear. Subsequently, the mixture was concentrated to leave the crude acid chloride as a light yellow oil. The oil was directly dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (11.6 mL) and fluorobenzene (4.5 mL, 48 mmol) and cooled to 0 °C. Anhydrous iron (III) chloride (5.35 g, 33.0 mmol) was added to the reaction in 3 portions over 30 min, and the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for another 1 h. Then the reaction mixture was poured onto ice-water (60 mL), and heated at 95 °C to remove 1,2-dichloroethane.When the temperature reach 75 °C,isobutanol (20 mL) was added and the hot solution was washed with water (50 mL x 3). After cooling to room temperature, the precipitate was collected, washed with water and purified by flash column chromatography to give the ((4-fluorophenyl))(2-nitrophenyl)methanone as a light brown solid (5.792g, 79% yield).



R<sup>1</sup> = H, Me, 2,4,6-tri-Me

Detailed method<sup>[2],[4]</sup>: 2-Nitrobenzoic acid (1.997 g, 12 mmol) and trifluoroacetic anhydride (4 g, 19 mmol) were stirred to homogeneous. After cooling in ice bath,

boron trifluoride-ether (1.701 g, 12 mmol) was added to the solution dropwise. The deep red solution was dropped to mesitylene (2.255g, 18.75 mmol) in ice bath, and stirred for another 2 h. Then the reaction mixture was poured onto ice and extracted with chloroform. The extract was washed with aqueous sodium hydroxide (40%), dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated to give a greyish-white solid. After recrystallization from EtOH, mesityl(2-nitrophenyl)methanone was obtained as a white solid (1.134 g, 35% yield).



Detailed method<sup>[5]</sup>: 2-Nitrobenzoic acid (1.67 g, 10 mmol) and 25 ml thionyl chloride was heated to 80 °C for 3h under argon. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was concentrated to leave the crude acid chloride as a light yellow oil. 1.66 ml diethyl malonate and magnesium ethoxide (1.1 eq., 1.25g) was refluxed in dry THF (10 ml) for 4 h, then the crude acid chloride dissolved in dry THF (5 ml) was added in the above mixture very slowly. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and treated with dilute sulfuric acid (1.0 mL of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in 10 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. Extracts were combined, and solvent was removed to yield crude diethyl-5-methyl-2-nitrobenzoylmalonate. A solution of 2 mL of glacial acetic acid and 4.0 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid was added, and the mixture was refluxed until no more carbon dioxide was evolved. The reaction mixture was cooled on an ice bath and made alkaline with NaOH solution, and the product 5-methyl-2nitroacetophenone 3 was extracted with ethyl acetate and purified by flash column chromatography to give yellow oil. (1.337g, 81% yield).

#### General procedures for synthesis of quinazolines

Solvent of water (0.5 ml) and toluene (0.5 ml) were added to the mixture of *o*-nitroacetophenone (41.25 mg, 0.25 mmol), benzyl alcohol (81.1 mg, 0.75 mmol), and metal catalyst (0.8 mol% metal), then ammonia (25% in H<sub>2</sub>O, 60  $\mu$ L, about 3.0 equiv.) was added in a Schlenk tube. The air in the reaction mixture was removed under vacuum and the reaction tube was refilled with N<sub>2</sub> under -30 °C. This procedure was repeated three times. The reaction mixture was then stirred under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 130 °C for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, the catalyst was recovered by filtering the solid from liquid phase and reused for the next round. Then, the liquid phase was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 15:1) to give the product as a white solid.

#### Analysis for the possible reactions and their stoichiometries



These were the possible reations using benzyl alcohol as the source of hydrogen and their stoichiometries of benzyl alcohol. From these reactions, we can know that **a** was the coupled product and a lot of **a** can be observed during the dehydrogenation of benzyl alcohol. Also, we can observe a trace of benzylbenzoate. But all the yield was based on *o*-nitrophenols, the possible measured products were **3a**, **3b**, **3c** and **3aa**. From reaction (6) we can know that the real stoichiometry of benzyl alcohol to 1-(2-nitrophenyl)ethanone was 2. Through the optimization of conditions in table 1, 1.5 equiv. of benzyl alcohol was used as the optimal conditions.

## Optimization of the reaction conditions catalyzed by Pd/C



## Control experiments for the reaction mechanism

<sup>15</sup>N-labeling experiment



HRMS [M+] calcd for C15H12<sup>14</sup>N<sup>15</sup>N: 221.0971, found 221.0974.

<sup>13</sup>C NMR showed two peaks of C1 from the coupling interaction of C-N bond.



<sup>13</sup>C NMR of the product

From these results, we can know that the additional nitrogen atom of the product was derived from nitrogen source.



Scheme S1 Some verification experiments.

To get insight into the mechanism of the reaction, verification experiments were performed (Scheme S1). (1) When o-nitroacetophenone was employed as the substrate to react with benzyl alcohol under the optimal conditions, the corresponding amine and imine was obtained in a moderate yield. This indicated that benzyl alcohol could be oxidized into benzaldehyde and nitro group could be reduced into amino group in situ. Then the imine was obtained through condensation of the corresponding aldehyde and amine. This was the first hydrogen-transfer process. (2) The reaction of o-nitroacetophenone with benzyl alcohol for 4 h under the optimal conditions only gave the product in 31% yield, and 68% of o-nitroacetophenone was obtained. (3) While the substrates were o-aminoacetophenone and benzaldehyde, this reaction could give the product in 99% yield for 4 h under the optimal conditions. From (2) and (3), these results revealed that the rate-limiting step of the reaction was the first hydrogen-transfer process and o-aminoacetophenone and benzaldehyde should be the intermediate of the product 3aa. (4) When styrene was added in this reaction, 92% of phenylethane was obtained, which indicated that the intermediate 4-methyl-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydroquinazoline (2d) could be oxidized into 3aa completely and the styrene was reduced into phenylethane in situ by the hydrogen liberated from 2d. This suggested that there was a second hydrogen-transfer process.

#### ICP-AES analysis after reaction with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl as the nitrogen source

ICP-AES analysis after reaction when  $NH_4Cl$  was used as the nitrogen source showed that the amount of Au in 2 ml of solvent was 1.02  $\mu$ g/ml.

## Characterization data of products

4-methyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3b)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>-DMSO):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 9.260 (d, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.905-7.881 (m, 1H), 7.555-7.534 (m, 1H), 7.453-7.353 (m, 3H), 6.803 (d, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.725-6.687 (m, 1H), 6.282 (t, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.542 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>-DMSO):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 201.4, 148.1, 140.4, 135.1, 133.1, 129.0, 128.5, 126.4, 117.8, 115.7, 112.7, 64.5, 28.1; GC-MS (EI): 223. HRMS (M+H)<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO: 224.10699 found 224.10634. This compound was purified by recrystallization with EtOAc/petroleum ether to give the product. This compound was known.<sup>[8]</sup>

4-methyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3aa)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>-DMSO):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.579-8.556 (m, 2H), 8.285 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.044-7.967 (m, 2H), 7.705 (t, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.586-7.546 (m, 3H), 2.997 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, d<sup>6</sup>-DMSO):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.8, 158.8, 149.6, 137.5, 134.3, 130.6, 128.6, 128.5, 128.0, 127.4, 125.8, 122.5, 21.9; GC-MS (EI): 220. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

4-methyl-2-p-tolylquinazoline (3ba)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.532 (d, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.101-8.058 (m, 2H), 7.869-7.827 (m, 1H), 7.579-7.538 (m, 1H), 7.334 (d, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.007 (s, 3H), 2.444 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.6, 160.2, 150.2, 140.9, 135.3, 133.7, 129.5, 129.0, 128.7, 126.9,

2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3ca)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.586 (d, 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.018 (d, 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.811 (t, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.506 (t, 7.8 HZ, 1H), 7.033 (d, 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.881 (s, 3H), 2.967 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.0, 161.7, 159.9, 150.4, 133.4, 130.9, 130.2, 128.9, 126.4, 125.0, 122.7, 113.9, 55.4, 22.0; GC-MS (EI): 250. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3da)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.13-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.89-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.72-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.03 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.01 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.1, 161.8, 157.7, 150.2, 133.6, 131.6, 130.7, 129.5, 129.3, 127.3, 125.0, 122.7, 120.9, 112.2, 56.1, 22.0; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 751, 1020, 1242, 1338, 1340, 1496, 1547; GC-MS (EI): 250. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O: 250.1106 found 250.1099.

2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3ea)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.28-8.26 (m, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.07-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.86-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.01 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.00 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.2, 160.0, 151.4, 150.6, 149.1, 133.6, 131.3, 129.1, 126.6, 125.1, 122.9, 122.1, 111.3, 110.9, 56.2, 56.1, 22.2; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 763, 1128, 1249, 1516, 1551, 1761; GC-MS (EI): 280. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: 280.1212 found 280.1206.

2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3fa)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.66-8.63 (m, 2H), 8.09-8.07 (m, 2H), 7.89-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 169.3, 166.2, 163.7, 158.9, 149.6, 134.3, 133.7, 131.2, 131.1, 128.7, 127.4, 125.2, 122.9, 115.8, 115.6, 22.2; GC-MS (EI): 238. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

2-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3ga)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.43 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.36-8.32 (m, 1H), 8.10 (d, 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.90-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.51-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.16 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 169.1, 164.6, 162.1, 158.8, 149.8, 140.3, 134.2, 130.2, 130.1, 129.0, 127.6, 125.2, 124.5, 123.2, 117.8, 117.6, 115.8, 115.6, 22.7; GC-MS (EI): 238. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

2-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3ha)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.61-8.58 (m, 2H), 8.10-8.07 (m, 2H), 7.89-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.61-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.47 (m, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.9, 159.1, 149.9, 137.0, 136.4, 134.1, 130.2, 129.0, 128.9, 127.4, 125.2, 123.1, 22.2; GC-MS (EI): 254. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3ia)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.165-8.098 (m, 2H), 7.935-7.893 (m, 1H), 7.792-7.769 (m, 1H), 7.689-7.651 (m, 1H), 7.532-7.509 (m, 1H), 7.419-7.376 (m, 2H), 3.035 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.5, 161.4, 150.0, 138.7, 134.0, 132.9, 131.6, 130.6, 130.3, 129.3, 127.8, 127.0, 125.1, 122.9, 22.0; GC-MS (EI): 254. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

2-(4-bromophenyl)-4-methylquinazoline (3ja)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.516 (d, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.089-8.059 (m, 2H), 7.887-7.846 (m, 1H), 7.654-7.541 (m, 3H); 3.004 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 169.1, 159.1, 149.8, 136.7, 134.2, 131.9, 130.5, 128.9, 127.5, 125.7, 125.2, 123.1, 22.2; GC-MS (EI): 298. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

methyl 4-(4-methylquinazolin-2-yl)benzoate (3ka)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.725-8.703 (m, 2H), 8.200-8.102 (m, 4H), 7.923-7.882 (m, 1H), 7.651-7.611 (m, 1H), 3.961 (s, 3H), 3.041 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 169.0, 167.1, 159.0, 149.9, 142.1, 134.1, 131.8, 129.9, 129.2, 128.7, 127.7, 125.5, 123.3, 52.4, 22.2; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 717, 860, 1054, 1105, 1245, 1278, 1375, 1764, 2993; GC-MS (EI): 278. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: 278.1055 found 278.1048.

4-methyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)quinazoline (3la)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.748 (d, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.109 (t, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.900 (t, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.772 (d, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.631 (t, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.035 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.8, 158.8, 150.3, 141.6, 134.0, 132.2, 131.9, 130.3, 129.5, 129.0, 127.6, 125.8, 125.6, 125.5, 125.5, 125.2, 123.4, 123.1, 22.2; GC-MS (EI): 288. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

4-methyl-2-(naphthalen-1-yl)quinazoline (3ma)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.637-8.613 (m, 1H), 8.242-8.148 (m, 3H), 7.996-7.915 (m, 3H), 7.708-7.611 (m, 2H), 7.545-7.515 (m, 2H), 3.100 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.7, 162.4, 149.8, 134.2, 134.1, 132.0, 131.2, 130.4, 129.5, 129.0, 128.5, 127.6, 126.8, 125.9, 125.8, 125.3, 125.1, 122.5, 22.0; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 760, 870, 1110, 1332, 1388, 1448, 1552, 1644, 3057, 3210; GC-MS (EI): 270. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: 270.1157 found 270.1156.

2,4-dimethylquinazoline (3na)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.059-8.036 (m, 1H), 7.933 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.851-7.810 (m, 1H), 7.576-7.536 (m, 1H), 2.918 (s, 3H), 2.846 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.3, 163.6, 149.9, 133.8, 128.3, 126.7, 125.0, 122.3, 26.5, 21.8; GC-MS (EI): 158. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

4-methyl-2-propylquinazoline (**3oa**)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.066-8.042 (m, 1H), 7.964-7.939 (m, 1H), 7.850-7.808

(m, 1H), 7.577-7.536 (m, 1H), 3.049-3.010 (m, 2H), 2.927 (s, 3H), 1.958-1.901 (m, 2H), 1.037 (t, 7.2 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.2, 166.9, 150.0, 133.6, 128.6, 126.7, 125.1, 122.6, 42.1, 22.6, 21.9, 14.2; GC-MS (EI): 186. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

2-tert-butyl-4-methylquinazoline (**3pa**)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.036-8.014 (m, 1H), 7.972 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.819-7.778 (m, 1H), 7.549-7.508 (m, 1H), 2.915 (s, 3H), 1.522 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 172.8, 167.4, 149.9, 133.0, 129.1, 126.4, 124.8, 122.4, 39.5, 29.8, 22.0; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 760, 1172, 1394, 1483, 1560, 1618, 2927, 2955, 3453; GC-MS (EI): 200. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: 200.1313 found 200.1308.

2-cyclohexyl-4-methylquinazoline (3qa)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.034 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.960 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.832-7.791 (m, 1H), 7.534 (t, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.027-2.952 (m, 1H), 2.919 (s, 3H), 2.076-2.043 (m, 2H), 1.893-1.802 (m, 2H), 1.778-1.708 (m, 3H), 1.514-1.301 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 170.1, 168.2, 150.0, 133.5, 128.6, 126.6, 125.0, 122.8, 47.9, 32.0, 26.5, 26.2, 21.9; GC-MS (EI): 226. This compound was known.<sup>[6]</sup>

4,6-dimethyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3ab)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.617-8.593 (m, 2H), 7.980 (d, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.822 (s, 1H), 7.697-7.671 (m, 1H), 7.548-7.481 (m, 3H), 2.982 (s, 3H), 2.565 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.6, 159.6, 148.9, 138.4, 137.1, 135.9, 130.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.5, 124.0, 123.0, 22.1, 22.0; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 708, 830, 1027, 1336, 1400, 1780, 1549, 3060; GC-MS (EI): 234. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>: 234.1157 found 234.1150.

6-fluoro-4-methyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3ac)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.609-8.585 (m, 2H), 8.101-8.065 (m, 1H), 7.684-7.602 (m, 2H), 7.552-7.493 (m, 3H), 2.972 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.9, 167.8, 161.5, 159.9, 159.8, 159.0, 147.5, 137.9, 131.9, 131.8, 130.6, 128.7, 128.5, 124.0, 123.7, 123.5, 123.4, 108.8, 108.5, 22.2; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 707, 837, 1185, 1224, 1399, 1436, 1500, 1549, 1582, 3064; GC-MS (EI): 238. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>: 238.0906 found 238.0908.

7-chloro-4-methyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3ad)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.620-8.596 (m, 2H), 8.077-7.995 (m, 2H), 7.545-7.500 (m, 4H), 2.988 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.6, 161.0, 150.9, 140.0, 137.6, 131.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.1, 126.6, 121.4, 22.2; IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 703, 760, 913, 1096, 1338, 1546, 1569, 1602, 3430; GC-MS (EI): 254. HRMS (M+) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>: 254.0611 found 254.0609.

2,4-diphenylquinazoline (3ae)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ [ppm] = 8.722-8.699 (m, 2H), 8.194-8.128 (m, 2H), 7.913-7.879 (m, 3H), 7.638-7.489 (m, 7H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ [ppm] = 168.5, 160.4, 152.0, 138.3, 137.8, 133.7, 130.7, 130.3, 130.1, 129.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.4, 127.2, 121.8; GC-MS (EI): 282. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup>

2-phenyl-4-p-tolylquinazoline (3af)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.761-8.735 (m, 2H), 8.176 (d, 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.892-7.824 (m, 3H), 7.570-7.524 (m, 4H), 7.438 (d, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.527 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 168.3, 160.2, 152.0, 140.1, 138.4, 134.9, 133.4, 130.4, 130.2, 129.2, 129.1, 128.7, 128.5, 127.1, 126.8, 121.7, 21.5; GC-MS (EI): 296. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup>

4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-phenylquinazoline (3ag)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.687-8.6682 (m, 2H), 8.164-8.071 (m, 2H), 7.921-7.862 (m, 3H), 7.571-7.493 (m, 4H), 7.315-7.248 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.2, 165.3, 162.8, 160.2, 152.1, 138.2, 133.9, 133.8, 133.7, 132.3, 132.2, 130.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.6, 127.2, 126.7, 121.6, 115.8, 115.6; GC-MS (EI): 300. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup>

4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenylquinazoline (3ah)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.705-8.681 (m, 2H), 8.218 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.094-8.073 (m, 1H), 7.932-7.890 (m, 1H), 7.862-7.835 (m, 2H), 7.599-7.513 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100

MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.8, 160.0, 151.2, 137.3, 136.7, 135.9, 134.3, 131.7, 131.1, 129.0, 129.0, 128.8, 127.6, 126.8, 121.5; GC-MS (EI): 316. This compound was known.<sup>[10]</sup>

4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-phenylquinazoline (3ai)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.697-8.665 (m, 2H), 8.166 (d, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.072 (d, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.927-7.900 (m, 1H), 7.895-7.726 (m, 4H), 7.590-7.506 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.0, 160.0, 152.1, 138.0, 136.5, 133.7, 131.8, 131.7, 130.6, 129.3, 128.6, 128.5, 127.2, 126.5, 124.6, 121.4; GC-MS (EI): 360. This compound was known.<sup>[11]</sup>

2-phenylquinazoline (3ak)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 9.481 (s, 1H), 8.633-8.609 (m, 2H), 8.102 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.949-7.895 (m, 2H), 7.623 (t, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.570-7.494 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 160.0, 159.4, 149.4, 136.9, 133.1, 129.5, 127.6, 127.5, 126.2, 126.1, 122.5; GC-MS (EI): 206. This compound was known.<sup>[7]</sup>

4-butyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3al)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.663-8.632 (m, 2H), 8.133-8.066 (m, 2H), 7.874-7.819 (m, 1H), 7.595-7.490 (m, 4H), 3.339 (t, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.003-1.952 (m, 2H), 1.585-1.511 (m, 2H), 1.030 (t, 7.6 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 171.6, 160.2, 150.9, 138.7, 133.4,

130.5, 129.5, 128.7, 128.7, 126.8, 124.8, 122.7, 34.5, 30.8, 23.0, 14.2; GC-MS (EI): 262. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup>

4-cyclopentyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3am)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.690-8.666 (m, 2H), 8.186-8.162 (m, 1H), 8.082 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.858-7.816 (m, 1H), 7.583-7.489 (m, 4H), 4.072 (t, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.243-2.169 (m, 4H), 1.990-1.979 (m, 2H), 1.842-1.813 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 174.4, 159.9, 150.9, 138.7, 133.1, 130.4, 129.5, 128.7, 128.5, 126.6, 124.7, 122.6, 42.6, 32.7, 26.3; GC-MS (EI): 274. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup>

4-hexadecyl-2-phenylquinazoline (3an)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.662-8.639 (m, 2H), 8.127-8.071 (m, 2H), 7.865-7.823 (m, 1H), 7.586-7.472 (m, 4H), 3.329 (t, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.026-1.950 (m, 2H), 1.606-1.479 (m, 2H), 1.420 (d, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.393-1.214 (m, 22H), 0.886 (t, 6.6 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 171.6, 160.2, 150.8, 138.6, 133.3, 130.4, 129.5, 128.7, 128.6, 126.7, 124.7, 122.6, 34.7, 32.0, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 28.6, 22.8, 14.2; GC-MS (EI): 430. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup>

6-chloro-2,4-diphenylquinazoline (3ao)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 8.698-8.674 (m, 2H), 8.138-8.099 (m, 2H), 7.886-7.811 (m, 3H), 7.635-7.609 (m, 3H), 7.563-7.516 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 167.9, 160.4, 150.2, 137.5, 137.1, 134.8, 132.9, 131.1, 130.7, 130.5, 130.2, 128.9, 128.7, 125.9, 122.3; GC-MS (EI): 316. This compound was known.<sup>[2]</sup> References:

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## NMR Spectra of products





























































