2-ARYL-6,8-DIBROMO-4-CHLOROQUINAZOLINE AS SCAFFOLD FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL 2,6,8-TRIARYL-4-(PHENYLETHYNYL)QUINAZOLINES WITH POTENTIAL PHOTOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES

by

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DECLARATION

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I, Hugues Kamdem Paumo sincerely and solemnly declare that the work:

2-ARYL-6,8-DIBROMO-4-CHLOROQUINAZOLINE AS SCAFFOLD FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL 2,6,8-TRIARYL-4-(PHENYLETHYNYL)QUINAZOLINES WITH POTENTIAL PHOTOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES is my own work and that all the sources that I have used have been indicated and acknowledged by means of references

........................................... ...........................................

SIGNATURE DATE

(MR. H. KAMDEM PAUMO)
This thesis is dedicated to my parents, Michel Paumo and Therese Tokam.
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ABSTRACT

The 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones were prepared in a single-pot operation by condensing 6,8-dibromoanthranilamide and aryl aldehydes in the presence of molecular iodine in ethanol. Treatment of the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones with thionylchloride in the presence of dimethylformamide afforded the corresponding 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines. Palladium(0)-copper iodide catalysed Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines with terminal alkynes at room temperature afforded series of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(alkynyl)quinazolines. Further transformation of the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines via Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling with arylboronic acids occurred without selectivity to afford the corresponding 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines. The compounds were characterized using a combination of NMR (\(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C) and IR spectroscopic techniques as well as mass spectrometry. The absorption and emission properties of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines were determined in solution.

Keywords: 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones; 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines; 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines; 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines; Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction; Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction; absorption and emission properties
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration i
Dedication ii
Acknowledgements iii
Abstract iv

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Structure and application of quinazoline derivatives 1
1.2 Synthesis of quinazolin-4-one derivatives 5
  1.2.1 Methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(1H)-ones 5
  1.2.2 Methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 8
    1.2.2.1 Indirect methods involving dehydrogenation of quinazolin-4(1H)-ones 8
    1.2.2.2 Direct methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 9
    1.2.2.3 Synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones \textit{via} transition metal-catalyzed
cyclocondensation 11
1.3 Synthesis of quinazolines 13
  1.3.1 Oxidative-aromatization of quinazolin-4(3H)-one derivatives 13
  1.3.2 Direct synthesis of quinazolines from substituted anthranilamide derivatives 14
  1.3.3 Synthesis of carbo-substituted quinazoline derivatives \textit{via} metal-catalyzed
cross-coupling reactions 17
    1.3.3.1 Kumada cross-coupling reaction 20
    1.3.3.2 Negishi cross-coupling reaction 21
    1.3.3.3 Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction 21
    1.3.3.4 Stille cross-coupling reaction 24
    1.3.3.5 Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction 24
1.4 Research objectives 27

CHAPTER 2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION 29

2.1 Synthesis of substrates 30
  2.1.1 Synthesis of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones 30
2.1.2 Synthesis of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines 35
2.2 Sonogashira cross-coupling of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines 37
2.3 Suzuki cross-coupling of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 42
2.4 Photophysical property studies of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 47
2.4.1 Absorption properties of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 47
2.4.2 Emission properties of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 51

CHAPTER 3 CONCLUSION 58

CHAPTER 4 EXPERIMENTAL 60

4.1 General 60
4.2 Preparation of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 61
4.3 Preparation of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones derivatives 62
4.4 Preparation of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazoline derivatives 64
4.5 Preparation of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(alkynyl)quinazoline derivatives 66
4.6 Preparation of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline derivatives 73

REFERENCES 81
CHAPTER 1       INTRODUCTION

Organic heterocyclic compounds comprise a vast field for the search of new materials possessing diverse applications, such as pharmaceutical products,\textsuperscript{1} agrochemical products\textsuperscript{2} and organic light-emitting materials.\textsuperscript{3,4} Although several methods have been developed for the synthesis of polysubstituted quinazoline derivatives, to our knowledge, there are no derivatives bearing two aryl rings on the fused benzo ring. The main focus of the current investigation is on the design and synthesis of polyaryl substituted quinazolines, in which the electron-deficient quinazoline framework is linked to the 4-phenyl ring via a $\pi$-conjugated spacer and to the 2-, 6- and 8-aryl rings directly to afford donor-acceptor systems. It is envisaged that the prepared compounds would exhibit interesting photophysical properties. The challenge in synthesizing the desired tetraaryl substituted quinazolines is that the preformed quinazoline moiety must be suitably functionalized to allow directed metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions. In this investigation, attention is focused on methods that involve the use of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazolines as precursors for sequential metal catalyzed C-C bond formation.

1.1 Structure and application of quinazoline derivatives

Quinazoline is a compound made up of two fused aromatic rings, that is, the benzene and the pyrimidine ring. It was first prepared by Gabriel in 1903 and isolated from the Chinese plant aseru.\textsuperscript{1} The quinazoline scaffold is one of the most encountered moieties in medicinally important compounds with a wide range of biological properties including cardiovascular,\textsuperscript{2} anti-cancer,\textsuperscript{3} anti-bacterial,\textsuperscript{4} anti-malarial\textsuperscript{5} and anti-inflammatory activities.\textsuperscript{6,7} Prazosin 1, for
example, was found to possess antihypertensive activity and it is a sympatholytic drug used for the treatment of high blood pressure. In addition, Prazosin is a prototype of several quinazoline based antihypertensive drugs such as Terazosin, Doxazosin and Trimazosin.

The study on 4-anilinoquinazoline derivatives as inhibitors of tyrosine kinase activity of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) resulted in the approval of Gefitinib for the treatment of lung cancer. Protein tyrosine kinases are enzymes involved in many cellular processes and are known to be activated in cancer cells to drive tumour growth and progression. Blocking tyrosine kinase activity therefore represents a rational approach to cancer therapy. Erlotinib or Tarceva, a 4-anilinoquinazoline derivative bearing an alkynyl moiety on the aniline ring, is also known as a tyrosine kinase inhibitor which acts on the epidermal growth factor receptor.
A series of quinazolines bearing a thiophenoxy group at position 4 and a trichloromethyl group at position 2 were synthesized and found to exhibit antiplasmodial activity \textit{in vitro}.\textsuperscript{11} 4-(4-Chlorophenylthio)-2-(trichloromethyl)quinazoline \textbf{4}, for example, appears to be a new promising candidate for the development of anti-malaria pharmacophores.

![Chemical structure of quinazoline 4](image)

Biological activity of quinazolines is not only restricted to heteroatom-substituted derivatives. During the course of the exploration of non-anilino quinazoline scaffolds, trisubstituted quinazoline derivatives such as 4-(3-bromophenyl)-8-(trifluoromethyl)-2-phenylquinazoline \textbf{5} were prepared as part of a series of liver X receptor modulators.\textsuperscript{12} 4-Alkynylquinazolines \textbf{6} were found to be potent EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors.\textsuperscript{13}

![Chemical structure of quinazoline 5 and 6](image)

Heterocyclic compounds with intramolecular charge transfer properties, on the other hand, have attracted considerable attention for potential applications in organic electroluminescent diodes,\textsuperscript{14} organic solar cells,\textsuperscript{15,16} polarity probes\textsuperscript{17} and nonlinear optics.\textsuperscript{18} Polysubstituted quinolines in which an electron acceptor 2-aryl-4-methoxyquinoline framework is linked to
the $\pi$-conjugated spacer through positions 6 and 8 to form donor-$\pi$-acceptor systems were reported as precursors for compounds with potential photonic or electronic properties.\textsuperscript{19} The substitution of a phenyl fragment in stilbene with a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic unit has been established to have a significant effect on their photophysical properties, due to the involvement of the $n\rightarrow\pi^*$ electronic state.\textsuperscript{20} The photophysical properties of 2-styrylquinazolin-4(3$H$)-ones have been reported and these compounds can be regarded as candidates for organic electroluminescent diodes.\textsuperscript{21} 5-Phenyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5,6-dihydro[1,2,4]triazolo-[1,5-c]-quinazoline 7, a heteroannulated quinazoline derivative, was found to represent a new class of luminescent compounds in the solid state and in solution.\textsuperscript{22} Compound 7 can therefore be recommended as a molecular probe and fluorescent label in microbiological assays.

Owing to their diverse applications, the development of methods for the synthesis of quinazoline derivatives has attracted considerable attention over the years. Diverse synthetic approaches towards the construction of quinazoline skeletons have been reported in the literature and the common procedure involves the oxidative aromatization of the corresponding quinazolinone precursors.
1.2 Synthesis of quinazolin-4-one derivatives

The most general method for the synthesis of quinazolinones involves cyclocondensation of anthranilamide derivatives with aldehydes in the presence of various reagents such as p-toluenesulfonic acid,\textsuperscript{23} sodium bisulfite (NaHSO\textsubscript{3}),\textsuperscript{24} or manganese dioxide (MnO\textsubscript{2}),\textsuperscript{25} etc.

1.2.1 Methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(1H)-ones

A number of methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(1H)-ones have been reported in literature including reductive cyclization and metal-mediated reactions. The condensation of anthranilamide 8 with salicyladehyde 9 in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid (p-TsOH) as a catalyst in ethanol at reflux afforded 2-hydroxyphenyl-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one 10 (Scheme 1).\textsuperscript{23} p-TsOH is an easily available and cheap reagent, which is used as a catalyst to promote the cyclocondensation of anthranilamide derivatives with carbonyl containing compounds.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} & \quad \text{NH}_2 \\
\text{NH}_2 & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{H} & \quad \text{N} \\
\text{H} & \quad \text{O} \\
& \quad \text{HO}
\end{align*}
\]

\textit{Reagents and conditions:} (i) p-TsOH, EtOH, reflux, 1 h.

\textbf{Scheme 1:} Synthesis of 2-hydroxyphenyl-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one using p-TsOH as a catalyst
Reductive cyclisation of anthranilamide 8 and aldehydes 11 using silica-supported ferric chloride (SiO$_2$-FeCl$_3$) as catalyst under solvent-free conditions afforded the 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one derivatives 12 (Scheme 2).$^{26}$ Iron(III) chloride is a strong Lewis acid which promotes the cyclocondensation.

\[ \text{O} \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{NH}_2 \quad \text{O} \quad + \quad \text{Ar CHO} \quad \overset{(i)}{\longrightarrow} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{NH} \quad \text{Ar} \]

8 11 12

Reagents and conditions: (i) SiO$_2$-FeCl$_3$, solvent-free, 80 °C.

Scheme 2: SiO$_2$-FeCl$_3$ catalysed synthesis of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones under solvent-free conditions

During the course of studies on green chemistry, M. Wang et al. developed a new procedure for the synthesis of 2-substituted 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones 14, which involves the grinding of anthranilamide 8 with aldehydes or ketones 13 at room temperature in the presence of cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate (CAN) and water. The reaction mixture was later heated at 60 °C until completion of the transformation (Scheme 3).$^{27}$ Cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate is a versatile single-electron oxidant that promotes the cyclisation of anthranilamide derivatives with carbonyl containing compounds. The grinding step was found to be essential to increase the surface area and lead to increased yields.
Reagents and conditions: (i) CAN, Grinding.

Scheme 3: CAN-mediated synthesis of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones

The reaction of o-nitrobenzamide 15 and cyclic ketone 16 in the presence of low valent titanium prepared from titanium tetrachloride and zinc powder in anhydrous THF afforded 2,2-polymethylene-2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one 17 (Scheme 4). Zinc metal is used to effect the reduction of o-nitrobenzamide to o-aminobenzamide. Low-valent titanium tetrachloride, on the other hand, activates the carbonyl group to promote cyclocondensation.

Reagents and conditions: (i) TiCl₄-Zn, THF.

Scheme 4: Low-valent titanium-promoted synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones

The dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one core can allow different degrees of unsaturation via dehydrogenation or aromatization to afford the corresponding quinazolin-4(3H)-ones or the fully aromatic quinazolines.
1.2.2 Methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones

Tautomeric quinazolin-4(3H)-ones can be obtained from the corresponding dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones through dehydrogenation using an oxidizing reagent to introduce an unsaturation between N-1 and C-2 of the scaffold. Alternatively, quinazolin-4(3H)-ones are prepared directly in a single-pot procedure from anthranilamide derivatives and various carbonyl compounds by oxidative cyclocondensation or transition metal-catalyzed reactions.

1.2.2.1 Indirect methods involving dehydrogenation of quinazolin-4(1H)-ones

2-Hydroxyarylquinazolin-4(3H)-one derivatives 20, for example, were prepared by the oxidation of the dihydro derivatives 18 with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) in ethanol at reflux (Scheme 5).23 DDQ acts as an oxidizing reagent to introduce an unsaturation between N-1 and C-2. However quinazolin-4-ones were reported to exist in two different forms: the lactam form (major) and the iminol form (minor).30

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} & \quad \text{N} \\
\text{NH} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{HO} & \quad \text{R}_1 \\
\text{R}_2 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

(i)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{NH} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{HO} & \quad \text{R}_1 \\
\text{R}_2 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

18

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{NH} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{HO} & \quad \text{R}_1 \\
\text{R}_2 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

19 (iminol)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{NH} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{HO} & \quad \text{R}_1 \\
\text{R}_2 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

20 (lactam)

Reagents and conditions: (i) DDQ, EtOH, reflux.

Scheme 5: Synthesis of 2-hydroxyarylquinazolin-4(3H)-ones with DDQ
Similarly, the oxidation of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-ones 21 with iron(III) chloride hexahydrate (2 equiv) as an oxidizing agent, in refluxing water afforded the 2-substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 22 in 77 to 92% yield (Scheme 6). \(^{31}\)

![Chemical structure](image)

**Reagents and conditions**: (i) FeCl\(_3\).6H\(_2\)O, H\(_2\)O, reflux.

**Scheme 6**: Oxidation of 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one with FeCl\(_3\).6H\(_2\)O

Although effective, the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones by means of dehydrogenation of the corresponding quinazolin-4(1H)-ones involve the use of non-environmentally friendly oxidative reagents in large excess. To minimise the risk of pollution, methods for one-pot synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones continue to appear in the literature.

**1.2.2.2 Direct methods for the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones**

The single-pot reaction of 2-aminobenzoic acid 23 with formamide at 150 °C was found to proceed through an \(\sigma\)-amidine intermediate 24 to afford the quinazolin-4(3H)-one 25 in 59% yield (Scheme 7). \(^{32}\)
Reagents and conditions: (i) H₂N-CHO, 150 °C, 6 h.

Scheme 7: Single-pot reaction of 2-aminobenzoic acid with formamide

A mixture of anthranilamide 8 and aldehyde derivatives in refluxing ethanol for 3 hours afforded compounds 26 in 82 to 91% yield. The latter were converted within 2 hours to the corresponding quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 27 in the presence of copper chloride (3 equiv) in refluxing ethanol (Scheme 8). This procedure has the advantage of using low temperature to achieve complete conversion of anthranilamide. The use of high temperature may produce complex decomposition mixtures.

Reagents and conditions: (i) RCHO, EtOH, 78 °C (ii) CuCl₂, EtOH, 78 °C.

Scheme 8: Oxidative cyclization of anthranilamide and aldehydes with CuCl₂

Mehdi Bakavoli and his group reported the oxidative cyclocondensation of anthranilamide 8 with aromatic aldehydes 28 in the presence of molecular iodine (1.2 equiv) (Scheme 9). Iodine is a Lewis acid that promotes the cyclocondensation and also effects the dehydrogenation.
Reagents and conditions: (i) I₂, EtOH, rt.

Scheme 9: Iodine-promoted oxidative cyclization of anthranilamide and aldehydes

Non-classical methods such as transition metal-catalyzed cyclocondensation have also been described in the literature and those are discussed below.

1.2.2.3 Synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones via transition metal-catalyzed cyclocondensation

X. Wei et al., reported the synthesis of 2-arylsubstituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 32 by copper(I) bromide catalyzed reaction of halobenzamides 30 and arylmethanamines 31 in the presence of potassium carbonate as a base in DMSO under air as the oxidant at 110 °C (Scheme 10).³⁶

Reagents and conditions: (i) CuBr, K₂CO₃, DMSO, 110 °C, 8 h.

Scheme 10: CuBr catalysed reaction of halobenzamides with arylmethanamines
A one-pot oxidative cyclization of anthranilamides 33 with primary alcohols 34 to afford quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 35 was successfully achieved using bis[pentamethylcyclopentadienyl iridium chloride] as a catalyst in refluxing xylene (Scheme 11).37

Reagents and conditions: (i) [CpIrCl\(_2\)]\(_2\), K\(_2\)CO\(_3\), xylene, 140 °C, 62 h.

Scheme 11: Iridium-catalyzed one-pot synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones

W. Xiao-Feng et al. reported the synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones 37 from 2-aminobenzamide 8 and aryl bromides 36 in the presence of palladium(II) acetate as a source of Pd(0) catalyst, butyldiadantylphosphine (BuPAd\(_2\)) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) in DMF at 120 °C under 10 bar of CO (Scheme 12).38

Reagents and conditions: (i) Pd(OAc)\(_2\), BuPAd\(_2\), DBU, CO, DMF, 120 °C, 16 h.

Scheme 12: Palladium-catalyzed one-pot synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones

The quinazolin-4(3H)-one nucleus is a key intermediate for the preparation of quinazolines through oxidative aromatization.
1.3 Synthesis of quinazolines

Diverse synthetic approaches towards the construction of quinazoline skeleton have been reported in the literature using different starting materials, such as quinazolin-4(3H)-ones, N-substituted anthranilamides and isatoic anhydride derivatives.

1.3.1 Oxidative-aromatization of quinazolin-4(3H)-one derivatives

4-Halogenoquinazolines are important intermediates in the synthesis of substituted quinazolines due to the increased reactivity of the C-X bond towards various nucleophiles. The common method for the preparation of 4-chloroquinazoline derivatives involves oxidative aromatization of the corresponding quinazolin-4(3H)-ones using reagents such as thionyl chloride (SOCl₂),⁴⁹ phosphoryl chloride (POCl₃)⁴⁰,⁴¹ or a combination of phosphorus pentachloride (PCl₅) and phosphoryl chloride (POCl₃).⁴²,⁴³ The synthesis of 3-(6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazolin-2-yl)-2-propenoic acid 39, for example, was achieved via the aromatization of the quinazolin-4(3H)-one precursor 38 using a mixture of POCl₃ and PCl₅ in a boiling water bath (Scheme 13).⁴²

![Chemical Diagram]

*Reagents and conditions: (i) POCl₃, PCl₅, 70 °C.*

**Scheme 13:** Oxidative aromatization of quinazolin-4(3H)-one 38 with PCl₅ and POCl₃
The reaction of 2-trichloromethylquinazolin-4(3H)-one 40 with either tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBABr) or tetrabutylammonium iodide (TBAI) in the presence of phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) in toluene, on the other hand, afforded the corresponding brominated or iodinated quinazoline derivatives 41 or 42, respectively (Scheme 14).^{44}

![Chemical Structures]

\[ \text{Reagents and conditions: (i) TBABr, P_2O_5, toluene. (ii) TBAI, P_2O_5, toluene.} \]

**Scheme 14: Oxidative aromatization of quinazolin-4(3H)-one 40 with TBABr or TBAI**

In addition to undergoing nucleophilic displacement of the 4-halogeno atom with various heteroatom-containing nucleophiles,^{40,41,44} the 4-halogenoquinazolines easily undergo metal-catalyzed cross-coupling to afford carbo-substituted quinazoline derivatives.^{46}

### 1.3.2 Direct synthesis of quinazolines from substituted anthranilamide derivatives

The microwave-assisted reaction of \( N \)-(2-acetylphenyl)alkylamide 43 and ammonium formate was found to proceed via the formation of an imine intermediate 44 to afford the 2,4-dialkyl or -aryl quinazolines 45 in 50 to 65% yield (Scheme 15).^{47} During the course of this reaction, ammonium formate is decomposed at high temperature to form ammonia which generates the imine that cyclises in the acid environment due to the presence of excess ammonium formate.
Reagents and conditions: (i) HCOONH₄, MW 150 °C, 3 to 9 min (ii) HCOOH.

Scheme 15: Microwave-assisted synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted quinazolines

The reaction of 2-aminobenzonitrile 46 with aniline in the presence of aluminium chloride afforded 2-amino-N-phenylbenzamidine 47, which upon heating with NaOH in formic acid yielded 4-phenylaminoquinazoline 48 (Scheme 16).⁴⁸

Reagents and conditions: (i) C₆H₅NH₂, AlCl₃, 180 °C (ii) HCOOH, NaOH, 90 °C, 2 h.

Scheme 16: Synthesis of 4-phenylaminoquinazoline from 2-aminobenzonitrile and aniline

A one-pot cyclisation involving heating of 2-amino-N-(3-chlorophenyl)benzamidine 49 with isatoic anhydride 50 in absolute ethanol afforded 2-(2-aminophenyl)-N-(3-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4-amine 51 in 70% yield (Scheme 17).⁴⁹
Reagents and conditions: (i) EtOH, 180 °C, 3 h.

Scheme 17: Reaction of 2-amino-3-chlorophenylbenzimidamide with isatoic anhydride

The 4-alkyl/arylaminoquinazolines are also commonly prepared through dechloroamination of the corresponding 4-chloroquinazolines. The condensation of 2-carboxyvinyl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazoline 38 with ethanolamine in boiling ethanol, afforded the alkyl amino derivative 52 in 72% yield (Scheme 18). The nitrogen atom of the ethanolamine is more nucleophilic than the more electronegative oxygen atom.

Reagents and conditions: (i) H₂N(CH₂)₂OH, EtOH, 80 °C.

Scheme 18: Condensation of 2-carboxyvinyl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazoline with ethanolamine
The reaction of 4-chloro-2-(trichloromethyl)quinazoline 53 and 4-chlorothiophenol 54 in DMSO under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature afforded 4-(4-chlorophenylthio)-2-(trichloromethyl)quinazoline 55 in 68% yield (Scheme 1).^11

![Chemical Structures]

**Reagents and conditions:** (i) NaH, DMSO, N₂, rt, 1 h 20 min.

**Scheme 19:** Preparation of 4-(4-chlorophenylthio)-2-(trichloromethyl)quinazoline

Halogenated quinazolines also constitute important substrates for structural elaboration via metal-catalyzed carbon-carbon bond formation to afford novel polysubstituted quinazolines as described below.

### 1.3.3 Synthesis of carbo-substituted quinazoline derivatives via metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions

The development of metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions over the past decade has revolutionized the way carbon-carbon bonds are formed. Kumada, Negishi, Suzuki-Miyaura, Stille, and Sonogashira cross-coupling reactions represent powerful synthetic tools for the construction of highly substituted heterocycles. The mechanism for metal-catalyzed cross-coupling usually occurs in three steps, namely, oxidative addition, transmetallation and reductive elimination. In the case of palladium cross coupling reactions, a catalytically active 14-electron...
Pd(0) species is first generated from a pre-catalyst, either by ligand dissociation for Pd(0) precursors (Scheme 20) or by palladium reduction for Pd(II) precursors (Scheme 21). A wide range of palladium(0) catalysts or precursors are used for cross-coupling reaction. Pd(PPh₃)₄ is most commonly used, but PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ and Pd(OAc)₂ plus PPh₃ or other phosphine ligands are also efficient since they are stable to air and readily reduced to the active Pd(0) complexes with phosphines.⁵¹

\[
\text{Pd(0)L}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{L}} \text{Pd(0)L}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{L}} \text{Pd(0)L}_2
\]

\begin{align*}
&\text{18-electron} & \text{16-electron} & \text{14-electron} \\
&\text{palladium(0)} & \text{palladium(0)} & \text{palladium(0)}
\end{align*}

**Scheme 20**: Palladium ligand dissociation

\[
\text{Pd(II)(OAc)}_2 \xrightarrow{2\text{L}} \text{Pd(II)OAc} \xrightarrow{\text{L}} \text{[Pd(II)L}_2\text{X]}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{L}} \text{[Pd(0)OAc]}^{-}
\]

\[
\text{L} \quad \text{L} \quad \text{L} \quad \text{L}
\]

**Scheme 21**: Palladium reduction of Pd(OAc)₂

The palladium cross-coupling start with oxidative addition of the active palladium(0) catalyst Pd(0)L₂ A to the aryl halide (Figure 1). During this step, the Csp²-X bond breaks and a palladium(II) complex trans-R₂Pd(II)L₂X B bearing both aryl and halide components as ligands. The rate of the oxidative addition is influenced by the reactivity of the aryl halide and the nature of the ligand present in the palladium(0) precursor.⁵¹ An order of reactivity of aryl halides is in
agreement with the C-X bond strengths. Likewise, alkylphosphine ligands are known to increase the electron density of palladium and, in turn, accelerate the oxidative addition step. The palladium(II) complex B formed is a 16-electron tetra-coordinated and square-planar species which can undergoes transmetallation via ligand exchange process with the aid of a base to formed an organopalladium(II) complex R_1Pd(II)L_2Nu C (Figure 1). The organic ligands of compound C are trans oriented and are converted to cis in a trans-cis isomerization to form isomer D. In the final step, known as reductive elimination, the organopalladium(II) complex cis-R_1Pd(II)L_2Nu D releases the coupled product and regenerates the catalyst Pd(0). An increase of the electron density at the metal center facilitates the reductive elimination. Alkylphosphine ligands are known to coordinate with palladium and increase its electron density more than arylphosphines. The general catalytic cycle for such reaction can be represented as follows:

**Figure 1:** Generalised cycle for palladium-catalysed cross coupling
1.3.3.1 Kumada cross-coupling reaction

The Kumada cross-coupling reaction involves the reaction of an organohalide with an organomagnesium compound (Grignard reagent) to yield the cross-coupled product using a palladium or nickel species as a catalyst. The reaction of 4-chloro-2-phenylquinazoline 56 with phenylmagnesium chloride 57 using anhydrous manganese chloride (MnCl$_2$) or manganese chloride tetrahydrate (MnCl$_2$.4H$_2$O) in tetrahydrofuran (THF), for example, afforded 2,4-diphenylquinazoline 58 in 71% yield (Scheme 22).$^{52}$ The reaction is complete within 1.5 hour because of the $\alpha$-nitrogen effect that activates the C-4 position of the quinazoline ring.

![Chemical structure](image)

$\text{Reagents and conditions: (i) MnCl}_2$ or MnCl$_2$.4H$_2$O, THF, 0 °C 1.5 h.

**Scheme 22**: Manganese-catalyzed cross-coupling of 4-chloro-2-phenylquinazoline with phenylmagnesium chloride

The mild reaction conditions as well as the lower cost of manganese chloride, as compared to palladium or nickel salts, render this transformation an attractive alternative for the synthesis of carbo-substituted heterocycles. However, due to the high nucleophilicity of Grignard reagents, limited functional groups can be tolerated on both of the coupling partners and this makes the Kumada cross-coupling less applicable.
1.3.3.2 Negishi cross-coupling reaction

The Negishi cross-coupling is the reaction between an organohalide with an organozinc compound in the presence of a palladium or nickel catalyst. The alkylation at C-2 position of 4-substituted 2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline 59 was achieved via Negishi cross-coupling with methyl lithium and zinc(II) chloride using tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) [Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$] as a catalyst in dioxane to afford the coupled product 60 (Scheme 23).

Reagents and conditions: (i) MeLi, ZnCl$_2$, Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$, dioxane.

Scheme 23: Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of 4-substituted 2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline 59 with MeLi and ZnCl$_2$

The main drawbacks of organozinc reagents are their incompatibility with a number of functional groups and their sensitivity to water and air.

1.3.3.3 Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction

Palladium-catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction between organoboron compounds and organic halides or triflates is a general and efficient method for the formation of $Csp^2$–$Csp^2$ bonds. This cross-coupling reaction has several advantages including
functional group compatibility, low toxicity of reagents and intermediates, easy availability of boron derivatives, high thermal stability and good tolerance toward oxygen and aqueous solvents. The reaction has a wide application in organic syntheses, material and medicinal chemistry and it is still an area of intense research. P. Verhaeghe et al. subjected 4-chloro-2-trichloromethylquinazoline 61 to Suzuki cross-coupling with arylboronic acids (2.5 equiv) in the presence of Pd(OAc)$_2$ in DMF to afford the corresponding 4-aryl-2-trichloromethylquinazolines 62 in 50 to 65% yield (Scheme 24). Compounds 62 were found to exhibit antiplasmodial activity.

![Chemical structure](image)

**Reagents and Conditions:** (i) ArB(OH)$_2$ (2.5 equiv), Cs$_2$CO$_3$, Pd(OAc)$_2$, DMF, reflux, 2 h.

**Scheme 24:** Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling of 4-aryl-2-trichloromethylquinazolines

The Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling of 4,7-dichloro-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)-6-nitroquinazoline 63 with arylboronic acids (1.5 equiv), Na$_2$CO$_3$ and Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ in DME-ethanol (9:1, v/v) under microwave irradiation afforded the monosubstituted C-4 products 64 exclusively in 48 to 63% yield (Scheme 25). In the case of the 4-methoxy derivative, the monosubstituted C-4 product was obtained using 1.2 equivalents of the 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid. The use of 1.5 equivalents of the electron rich 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid, on the other hand, afforded the monosubstituted product 64 in 45% yield and the disubstituted product in 15% yield. The latter was obtained as the only product when using 4 equivalents of the 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid.
Reagents and Conditions: (i) ArB(OH)$_2$ (4 equiv), Na$_2$CO$_3$, Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$, DME/ethanol (9:1, v/v), MW (300 W), 80 °C, 3 h.

**Scheme 25:** Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling of 4,7-diarylquinazolines

The Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of \( N-(3\text{-fluorophenyl})-6\text{-iodoquinazolin-4-amine} \) 65 with 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid 66 using Pd(OAc)$_2$ as a catalyst and Cs$_2$CO$_3$ as a base in aqueous dioxane led to \( N-(3\text{-fluorophenyl})-6-(4\text{-methoxyphenyl})\text{quinazolin-4-amine} \) 67 in 70% yield (Scheme 26).$^{58}$

Reagents and Conditions: (i) Cs$_2$CO$_3$, Pd(OAc)$_2$, dioxane-water (3:1, v/v), reflux 30 min.

**Scheme 26:** The Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of \( N-(3\text{-fluorophenyl})-6\text{-iodoquinazolin-4-amine} \)
1.3.3.4 Stille cross-coupling reaction

The Stille cross-coupling involves a cross-coupling between organostannanes and organic halides in the presence of Pd catalyst. Attempts to achieve monosubstitution via the Stille cross-coupling of 6-bromo-2,4-dichloroquinazoline 68 with trimethylalane (1.2 equiv) in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) \[\text{Pd(PPh}_3\text{)}_4\] as a catalyst resulted in mixture of both the C-4 69 (47% yield) and C-6 70 (16% yield) cross-coupled products (Scheme 27).

![Chemical structure of 68, 69, and 70]

Reagents and Conditions: (i) Al(CH\text{3})_3, Pd(PPh\text{3})_4, THF, reflux.

Scheme 27: Regioselective alkylation of 6-bromo-2,4-dichloroquinazoline

1.3.3.5 Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction

The Sonogashira coupling reaction of aryl halides with terminal acetylenes provides an effective route for \(\text{Csp-}\text{Csp}^2\) bond formation to afford arylalkynes and conjugated enynes. The reaction is widely applied as a key step in natural product synthesis and the preparation of molecular organic materials. The use of both palladium and copper catalyst results in the increased reactivity of the reagents and the ability of the reaction to be carried out at room temperature. The alkynylation of 4-chloroquinazoline 71 with various terminal alkynes 72 (1.5 equiv) was achieved in the presence of palladium catalyst, with copper(I) iodide as a co-
catalyst and triethylamine (Et$_3$N) as a base in DMF to afford the 4-alkynylquinazolines 73 as new scaffolds for potent epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) tyrosine kinase inhibitors (Scheme 28).

Reagents and conditions: Et$_3$N, Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$, CuI, DMF, rt.

Scheme 28: Sonogashira cross-coupling of 6,7-disubstituted-4-chloroquinazoline

Attempted Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction between 4-chloro-2-trichloromethylquinazoline 61 and phenylacetylene 74 using triethylamine as a base, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) [Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$] as a source of a reactive Pd(0) species and copper(I) iodide (CuI) as a co-catalyst in THF under nitrogen atmosphere did not afford the expected cross-coupled product. The presence of the trichloromethyl group at position 2 was found to complicate the outcome of this reaction. The use of cesium carbonate (Cs$_2$CO$_3$) as a base and palladium(II) acetate [Pd(OAc)$_2$] as a catalyst in dimethylformamide (DMF), on the other hand, afforded the cross-coupled product 75 in low yield (15%) along with other undesirable products (Scheme 29).
Reagents and conditions: (i) Cs₂CO₃, Pd(OAc)₂, CuI, DMF, N₂, rt, 3 h.

Scheme 29: Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction of 4-chloro-2-trichloromethylquinazoline

The selective mono-alkynylation of 6-bromo-2,4-dichloroquinazoline 68 with tert-butyl acetylene 76 in the presence of bis(tryphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride [PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂] and copper(I) iodide as catalyst complex and triethylamine as a base in THF at room temperature afforded the C-4 substituted product 77 in 67% yield (Scheme 30). The selectivity of Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling favours C-4 substitution due to α-nitrogen effect. On the other hand, heating the reaction mixture of 6-bromo-2,4-dichloroquinazoline with tert-butyl acetylene at 65 °C afforded the trisalkynylated derivative 78 in 54% yield (Scheme 30).
During our research on the development of polysubstituted heterocycles, we became interested in the synthesis of 2,4,6,8-tetrasubstituted quinazolines in which the electron-deficient quinazoline framework is linked at C-4 to an aryl ring via π-conjugated spacer and directly at C-2, C-6 and C-8 to aryl rings to form donor-acceptor systems. Organic compounds with intramolecular charge transfer properties have potential applications in
organic electroluminescent diodes, organic solar cells, polarity probes and nonlinear optics. A broad variety of donor-acceptor compounds with different configurations have been extensively developed because their absorption spectra and energy gaps can be tuned by controlling the intramolecular charge transfer from the electron donors to the electron acceptor. We envisioned that the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazolines represent suitable candidates for sequential Pd-catalyzed Sonogashira and Suzuki cross-coupling to afford the requisite polysubstituted quinazolines with potential photophysical properties. The main objectives of this investigation are to:

(i) effect direct one-pot synthesis of the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones using 3,5-dibromoanthranilamide and substituted benzaldehydes as substrates,

(ii) prepare the corresponding 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazolines via oxidative-aromatization of the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones,

(iii) subject the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazolines to sequential palladium catalyzed Sonogashira and Suzuki-Miyaura cross coupling reactions, and

(iv) to study the absorption and emission properties of the resultant 2,4,6,8-tetrasubstituted quinazolines using UV-Vis and fluorescence spectroscopic techniques.
CHAPTER 2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Brief overviews of all the reaction steps undertaken in this investigation are summarized in scheme 31. The 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones 81a-d were prepared by condensing 6,8-dibromoanthranilamide 79 and benzaldehyde derivatives 80a-d in the presence of molecular iodine in ethanol at 80 °C. Treatment of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones 81a-d with thionyl chloride in the presence of DMF afforded the corresponding 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines 82a-d. The latter were, in turn, subjected to Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction with terminal alkynes in the presence of Pd(PPh₃)₄-CuI catalyst mixtures and Cs₂CO₃ as a base in THF at room temperature to afford novel 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(alkynyl)quinazolines 83a-h.

Scheme 31: Generalized scheme illustrates reaction pathways followed to prepare the compounds described in this investigation
The 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl) quinazolines 83a-d were subjected to Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling with arylboronic acids in the presence of PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$-PCy$_3$ catalyst complex and K$_2$CO$_3$ in dioxane-water (3:1, v/v) to afford the corresponding 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 84a-l.

2.1 Synthesis of substrates

2.1.1 Synthesis of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones

The first requirement of this investigation was to synthesize the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones 81a-d to be used as substrates for the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazolines 82a-d. The quinazolin-4(3H)-one scaffold is generally accessible via dehydrogenation of the corresponding 2,3-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one precursors using oxidants such as KMnO$_4$, CuCl$_2$ and DDQ in stoichiometric quantities or in large excess. The 2-substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones have also been synthesized directly from anthranilamide and aldehydes using NaHSO$_3$, DDQ or I$_2$ as catalysts. In order to synthesize the required 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones, we needed 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79 as a precursor. 3,5-Dibromoanthranilamide analogue was previously prepared by reacting anthranilic acid with bromine in glacial acetic acid. However, because of the lack of selectivity of bromine, this reaction results in a mixture of mono- and dibromoanthranilic acids. The reaction of 2-aminobenzamide 8 with N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) in chloroform at room temperature afforded 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79 in 70% yield (Scheme 32). The amino group is a strong ortho/para director and this effect is relatively reinforced by the presence of the strong electron withdrawing amide group thus...
activating both positions 3 and 5 for attack by the electrophilic bromide ion. The $^1$H NMR spectrum of compound 79 reveals the presence of a singlet at $\delta$ ca. 6.77 ppm integrating for two hydrogen atoms and corresponding to the protons of amino group (Figure 2). The singlets at $\delta$ ca 7.72 ppm and $\delta$ ca 7.77 ppm correspond to 4-H and 6-H, respectively. The amide protons resonate at $\delta$ ca 7.47 ppm and 8.05 ppm. This non-equivalence between the two amide protons is due to the presence of an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the proton (H$_a$) at 8.05 ppm and the amine nitrogen in analogy with the literature precedent on the 2-aryliminocoumarin-3-carboxamides.$^{71}$

Reagents and conditions: (i) NBS (2 equiv), CHCl$_3$, rt, 3 h.

Scheme 32: Bromination of 2-aminobenzamide with NBS
With 3,5-dibromoanthranilamide 79 in hand, we decided to investigate the possibility of synthesizing 2-aryl-6,8-dibroquinazolin-4(3H)-ones via one-pot cyclocondensation and dehydrogenation with benzaldehyde derivatives. Compounds 81a-d were prepared in a single-pot operation by the oxidative cyclocondensation of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79 with benzaldehyde derivatives 80a-d in the presence of molecular iodine (2 equiv) in absolute ethanol at 80 °C (Scheme 33). Molecular iodine in this case serves as a catalyst to
effect the cyclocondensation and as an oxidant to introduce dehydrogenation. The prepared compounds 81a-d were characterized using $^1$H NMR, IR, and mass spectroscopic techniques. Because of a poor solubility of 81a-d in DMSO-$d_6$ we were not able to obtain their $^{13}$C NMR spectra. The $^1$H NMR spectra of products 81a-d reveal the presence of a singlet at $\delta$ ca. 12.94 ppm corresponding to the N-H proton, and resonances in the region $\delta$ 7.11–8.39 ppm for the aromatic protons (Figure 3). Their amide nature is also confirmed by the presence of IR bands in the region $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 1660–1680 cm$^{-1}$ and $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 1550–1595 cm$^{-1}$ corresponding to C=O and C-N, respectively. The accurate calculated $m/z$ values in each case are consistent with the observed molecular weight of the assigned structure.

Reagents and conditions: (i) I$_2$ (2 equiv), EtOH, 80 °C, 7 h.

**Scheme 33:** Iodine-promoted oxidative cyclocondensation of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide with aldehydes
2-Phenyl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-one 81a was previously found to exhibit antibacterial and antiinflammatory properties. Moreover, the 2-substituted 6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones were reported as starting materials for the synthesis of a series of 2,4-disubstituted quinazolines as antibacterial and antifungal agents. Compounds 81a-d represents suitable scaffolds for further dehydrogenation to afford the fully aromatic quinazoline derivatives.

Figure 3: $^1$H NMR spectrum of 81b in DMSO-$d_6$ at 300 MHz
2.1.2 Synthesis of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines

Several methods have been described for the synthesis of 4-chloroquinazolines via oxidative aromatization of the quinazolin-4(3H)-ones. 4-Chloro-5,7-difluoroquinazoline, for instance, was prepared following the condensation of 5,7-difluoroquinazolin-4(3H)-one in an excess of phosphoryl chloride (POCl₃) in the presence of tertiary amine as a catalyst.⁷⁴ Attempted oxidative aromatization of compounds 81a-d with POCl₃, POCl₃–amine or POCl₃–DMF mixtures under reflux led to incomplete conversion (tlc monitoring) to the requisite 4-chloroquinazolines. The 4-chloroquinazolines 82a-d were prepared with thionyl chloride in the presence of trace amounts of DMF under reflux for 2 h (Scheme 34).³⁹ The success of this transformation was confirmed by the absence of an N-H signal in the ¹H NMR spectra of compounds 82a-d and the presence of additional aromatic proton signals in the region δ 7.08–8.28 ppm (Figure 4). Moreover, the IR spectra of products 82a-d are characterized by the absence of the C=O stretch found in the spectra of the corresponding substrates.

Reagents and conditions: (i) SOCl₂, DMF, 120 °C, 2 h.

Scheme 34: Oxidative aromatization of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin–4(3H)-ones
Figure 4. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 82b in CDCl$_3$ at 300 MHz

It is well known in the literature that the C-4 position of the quinazoline moiety is highly electrophilic due to the $\alpha$-nitrogen effect.$^{56}$ The reaction of 4-chloroquinazoline derivatives with hydrazine hydrate and subsequent condensation with different aromatic aldehydes furnished a series of fused 5-substituted-[1,2,4]triazoloquiazoline derivatives.$^{42}$ Likewise, interaction of 6,8-dibromo-4-chloro-2-methylquinazoline with acetyl acetone in boiling ethanol in the presence of sodium ethoxide as a catalyst afforded 6,8-dibromo-2-methyl-4-(diacetyl methyl)quinazoline.$^{73}$
Moreover, compounds 82 represent suitable candidates for further transformation via metal catalyzed cross-coupling due to the presence of halogens at positions 4, 6 and 8. In this investigation, we focused our attention on the reactivity of compounds 82a-d in Sonogashira cross-coupling with terminal alkynes as models for Csp²–Csp bond formation.

2.2 Sonogashira cross-coupling of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines

The choice of Sonogashira cross-coupling is based on the fact that this reaction occurs under mild conditions and can tolerate various functional groups. At first we reacted 4-chloro-6,8-dibromo-2-phenylquinazoline 82a with phenylacetylene (1.2 equiv) using tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) [Pd(PPh₃)₄] as a Pd(0) source, copper(I) iodide (CuI) as co-catalyst and Cs₂CO₃ as a base in DMF under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 3 hours in analogy with previous literature procedure. We recovered the starting material 82a. We then reacted 82a with phenylacetylene (1.2 equiv) in the presence of Pd(PPh₃)₄, CuI and Cs₂CO₃ in THF under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 24 hours. Compound 83a was isolated in 59% yield and the reaction conditions were extended to other derivatives using phenylacetylene, 2-ethynylpyridine, and 3-butyn-2-ol as coupling partners to afford product 83b-h (Scheme 35). The ¹H NMR spectra of compounds 83a-h reveal two singlets at δ ca. 8.28 and 8.47 ppm corresponding to 5-H and 7-H, respectively (Figure 5). The ¹H NMR spectrum of 83h is also characterised by the presence of a doublet at δ ca. 1.70 ppm, a singlet at δ ca. 2.35 ppm, and a quartet at δ ca. 4.94 ppm corresponding to CH₃, OH and CH of the 1-hydroxyethyl group, respectively. The ¹³C NMR spectra of 80a-h show, as expected, an increased number of resonances and the alkyne carbons resonating at δ ca. 84.9 ppm (=C−R’), and 99.0 ppm (C(4)−C≡) respectively (Figure 6). Likewise, their IR
spectra reveal the presence of an intense absorption band at $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 2210 cm$^{-1}$ which corresponds to the C–C triple bond (Figure 7). The accurately calculated $m/z$ values in all cases confirm the replacement of the 4-Cl due to the absence of peaks attributed to the chlorine isotopes ($m/z$ 35 and 37). On the other hand, the appearance of Br isotopes ($m/z$ 79 and 81) peaks confirmed the presence of two bromine atoms.

Reagents and conditions: (i) R'C≡CH, Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$, CuI, Cs$_2$CO$_3$, THF, rt, 24 h.

Scheme 35: Sonogashira cross-coupling of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines with terminal akynes
Figure 5: $^1$H NMR spectrum of 83a in CDCl$_3$ at 300 MHz
Figure 6: $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 83a in CDCl$_3$ at 75 MHz
Several examples of 2-substituted quinazolines bearing an alkynyl substituent at the C-4 position have been reported to exhibit excellent epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) activity. The two bromine atoms on the fused benzo ring in compounds 83 makes them

Figure 7: IR spectrum of 83a
suitable candidates for subsequent elaboration via metal-catalyzed cross-coupling. We decided to investigate the reactivity of compounds 83 in palladium catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling with arylboronic acids.

2.3 Suzuki cross-coupling of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines

The displacement of halogen atoms on dihalogenated heterocyclic compounds bearing different halogens via cross-coupling reactions is known to follow the trend: I > Br > Cl. The C-X bond dissociation energies decrease down the halogen group with the electronegativity. In the case of dihalogenated heterocycles bearing the same halogen atoms, the challenge is to study the reactivity of both halogens in a cross-coupling reaction. Suzuki cross-coupling of 6,8-dibromo-4-methoxy-2-phenylquinoline, for example, with arylvinylboronic acid (1 equiv) using Pd(PPh₃)₄ as Pd(0) source, led to the recovery of the starting material. The reaction failure was attributed to the inhibiting role of the extra PPh₃ generated from the ligand exchange between Pd(PPh₃)₄ and the solvent. However, the use of dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) [PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂] afforded the doubly coupled product and the starting material. The double coupled product, on the other hand, was obtained as a sole product with an excess of arylvinylboronic acid (2.5 equiv) in the presence of PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂-tricyclohexylphosphine catalyst complex. Prompted by the above result, we decided to investigate the reactivity of the two bromine atoms of the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 83 via Suzuki cross-coupling with arylboronic acids. At first we reacted compounds 83a with phenylboronic acid (1.5 equiv) using PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂-PCy₃ as catalyst complex and K₂CO₃ as a base in dioxane under reflux. After 4 hours we isolated by column chromatography on silica gel, the 2,6,8-triphenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84a.
in 30% along with the starting material. This observation was found to compare with the previous literature data for the analogous 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-methoxyquinolines.\textsuperscript{19} We then opted for the use of an excess arylboronic acid (2.5 equiv) on compounds 83\textit{a-d} and we isolated the corresponding 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 84\textit{a-l} in 57−78% yield (Scheme 36). The prepared compounds 84\textit{a-l} were characterized using a combination of NMR (\textsuperscript{1}H and \textsuperscript{13}C), IR and mass spectroscopic techniques. The \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectra of products 84\textit{a-l} show an increase number of proton signals in the aromatic region $\delta$ \textit{ca.} 6.86−8.03 ppm (Figure 8). The \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectra also show an increase in the number of peaks in the aromatic region corresponding, in each case, to double aryl substitution on the fused benzo ring (Figure 9). Moreover, the absence of Br isotope peaks further confirms double aryl substitution.
Reagents and conditions: (i) Ar′′B(OH)_2, PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2, PCy_3, K_2CO_3, dioxane-H_2O (3:1, v/v), 2 h.

Scheme 36: Suzuki cross-coupling reaction of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl) quinazolines with arylboronic acids
Youssef Kabri et al in a recent publication also describe the synthesis of 2,4,6,8-tetrasubstituted quinazolines via microwave-assisted consecutive bis-S_NAr/bis-Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reactions of the 6,8-dibromo-2,4-dichloroquinazoline.\textsuperscript{76}

\textbf{Figure 8:} $^1$H NMR spectrum of 84a in CDCl$_3$ at 300 MHz
2,6,8-Triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 84a-l comprise an electron-deficient quinazoline framework as an electron-acceptor linked directly to aryl rings or through the alkyne bridge to form donor-acceptor systems. We decided to determine the absorption and emission properties of compounds 84a-l in solvents of different polarity.
2.4 Photophysical property studies of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines

The absorption properties of compounds 84a-l were measured in chloroform (Figure 10-12) and methanol-chloroform (1:1, v/v) (Figure 13-15), whereas their emission properties were determined in chloroform (Figure 16-18) and DMF (Figure 19-21). Quantum yield and Stokes shift calculations to establish the effect of substituents on the absorption and emission properties of these polysubstituted quinazolines were also reported (Table 1).

2.4.1 Absorption properties of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines

Compounds 84a-l are characterized by intense absorption bands in the region $\lambda$ 270−300 nm in CHCl$_3$ which are due to $\pi\rightarrow\pi^*$ transition, attributed to the conjugated quinazoline ring. In the case of phenyl derivatives 84a-d, the sharp peak observed for 84a and 84b is probably due to the presence of the less electron donating 2-phenyl or 2-(4-fluorophenyl) group as compared to 84c and 84d bearing a strong electron withdrawing 2-(4-chlorophenyl) and electron donating 2-(4-methoxyphenyl) groups respectively. However, the intensity of their absorption peaks decrease with the strong resonance effect of the aryl substituent at position 2: 84a > 84b > 84c and 84d (Figure 10). A combination of the less electron donating 2-(4-chlorophenyl) or 2-phenyl group and the relatively electron donating 4-fluorophenyl group at positions 6 and 8 enhance the absorptivities for 84g and 84e, respectively (Figure 11). A strong electron donating 4-methoxyphenyl group at positions 6 and 8 seems to increase the electron density of the quinazoline ring for 84j and 84k (Figure 12) whereas the same group at position 2 decreases the electron density for 84d, 84h and 84l. On the other hand, the strong electron donating 4-methoxyphenyl group is also responsible for a blue shift observed
in solutions of compounds 84. Therefore, the strong electron donating group has a considerable effect on the conjugation of the $\pi$ electron of the quinazoline scaffold.

Figure 10: UV-Vis spectra of 84a-d in CHCl$_3$ (2.2×10$^{-5}$ mol/l)

Figure 11: UV-Vis spectra of 84e-h in CHCl$_3$ (2.2×10$^{-5}$ mol/l)
Solvent effects on absorption spectra of compounds 84 have also been studied. In this investigation, we opted for a mixture methanol-chloroform (1:1, v/v) because of the poor solubility of these compounds in methanol. Solutions of compounds 84 are characterised by single absorption bands in the region \( \lambda \) 296–318 nm. The absorption spectra of compounds 84 in methanol-chloroform solution are red shifted with lower intensities as compared to solutions of these compounds in chloroform. This observation indicates the relatively strong interaction between N-1 of the quinazoline receptor and the polar protic methanol solvent in a form of hydrogen-bonding. In addition, the spectral shifts of compounds 84d, 84h and 84l bearing a methoxy group are also attributed to hydrogen-bonding between oxygen of the donor 4-phenylmethoxy group with methanol (Figure 13, 14 and 15). The longest wavelength is observed for compound 84l bearing the strong electron donating 4-methoxyphenyl group at positions 2, 6 and 8 (Figure 15). In the case of phenyl derivatives 84a-d or 4-methoxyphenyl derivatives 84i-l, the broad band observed in 84c and 84k is due to the strong electron
withdrawing 4-chlorophenyl group at position 2 (Figure 13 and 15). Consequently, the solvent effect on absorption spectra of compounds 84 strongly depend on the nature of the substituent on the aryl groups.

**Figure 13**: UV-Vis spectra of 84a-d in MeOH-CHCl₃ (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)

**Figure 14**: UV-Vis spectra of 84e-h in MeOH-CHCl₃ (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)
2.4.2 Emission properties of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines

In order to investigate the emission properties of compounds 84a-l, the photoluminescence spectra of these compounds were obtained at room temperature in the non-polar chloroform (Figure 16-18) and in the strongly polar DMF (Figure 19-21) at the excitation wavelengths $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 380$ nm and 400 nm, respectively. The spectra of compounds 84a-l show similar pattern and are characterized by single emission band in the region $\lambda$ 450−480 nm in CHCl$_3$ and 450−500 nm in DMF. This observation is due to $\pi\rightarrow\pi^*$ transition attributed to the conjugated quinazoline ring system. In CHCl$_3$ compounds 84a, 84e and 84i bearing the relatively less electron donating 2-phenyl group exhibit relatively reduced emission intensities reflecting the following trend: 84i > 84e > 84a. This trend reflects the conjugative effect of the aryl group at positions 6 and 8. Moreover, Stokes shift and fluorescence quantum yield display the same trend (Table 1). The strong electron donating 2-(4-methoxyphenyl) group seems to enhance the
emission intensities of 84d, 84h and 84l as compared to the moderately donating 2-(4-fluorophenyl) (Figure 16, 17, 18). Nevertheless, in the case of 4-fluorophenyl derivatives, a strong electron donating group at position 2 causes a bathochromic shift for solutions of compounds 84.

Figure 16: Emission spectra of 84a-d in CHCl₃ (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)

Figure 17: Emission spectra of 84e-h in CHCl₃ (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)
In the case of phenyl derivatives, the strong electron withdrawing 4-chlorophenyl group at position 2 causes a red shift in solutions of compounds 84. In DMF, a combination of the strong electron donating 2-(4-methoxyphenyl) group and the relatively less electron donating phenyl group at positions 6 and 8 of the benzo ring reduce the emission intensity of 84d as compared to 84h and 84l bearing the moderately and strongly electron donating 4-fluorophenyl and 4-methoxyphenyl groups at positions 6 and 8, respectively. This observation can be attributed to the \( \pi \)-electron delocalization into the quinazoline ring caused by the electrons donating aryl substituents at positions 6 and 8. In the case of 4-methoxy derivatives 84i-l, the intensities of emission maxima seem to be influenced by the conjugative effect of the substituent 2-aryl group reflecting the following trend 84l > 84i > 84j > 84k (Figure 21). The emission spectra of compounds 84a-l in a strongly polar DMF exhibit lower intensities and are red shifted as compared to solution of the same compounds in CHCl\(_3\).
Figure 19: Emission spectra of 84a-d in DMF (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)

Figure 20: Emission spectra of 84e-h in DMF (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)
Figure 21: Emission spectra of 84i-l in DMF (2.2×10⁻⁵ mol/l)

The attachment of the electron donating 4-methoxyphenyl/4-trifluoromethylphenyl group at positions 1, 3, 5 and 9 of the electron deficient pyrene framework, for example, was found to lower the energy gap between the highest occupied and lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals (HOMO-LUMO) as compared to the phenyl group. The calculated energy gaps were 3.40 eV and 3.43 eV for the 4-methoxyphenyl/4-trifluoromethylphenyl and phenyl derivatives, respectively. The energy needed for the transition state electrons in the case of 4-methoxyphenyl/4-trifluoromethylphenyl derivative is reduced and the emission spectra shift to longer wavelength. Based on this literature precedent, we attribute the red shift observed for compounds 84e-l bearing the strongly or moderately electron donating 4-methoxyphenyl or 4-fluorophenyl group at positions 6 and 8 of the electron deficient quinazoline core to be due to the decrease in the HOMO-LUMO energy gap. To further understand the electronic properties of compounds 84a-l, density functional theory (DFT) calculations at B3LYP/6-31G* level were carried out using Gaussian 09 for the geometry
ZINDO/S calculations were performed in chloroform for the optimized configuration. The lowest-energy absorption transition at 373 nm in 84a, chosen as a representative model was best characterized by a transition from the HOMO to the LUMO. The optimized structures and orbital distributions of the HOMO and LUMO of 84a, 84f and 84l are shown in figure 22. The HOMO levels mainly involved contributions of the π-orbitals from the entire quinazoline while the LUMO move toward the quinazoline-based moiety as an electron acceptor representing the π*-orbitals.

Figure 22: Computed molecular orbital of 84a, 84f and 84l
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( \lambda_{\text{max}} ) (nm) CHCl(_3)</th>
<th>( \lambda_{\text{max}} ) (nm) CH(_3)OH-CHCl(_3) (1:1, v/v)</th>
<th>Molar Extinction Coefficient (( \varepsilon )) ( \text{dm}^3\text{Mol}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1} )</th>
<th>( \lambda_{\text{em}} ) (nm) CHCl(_3)</th>
<th>Stokes shift</th>
<th>Quantum yields ((a)\Phi)</th>
<th>( \lambda_{\text{em}} ) (nm) DMF</th>
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<td>156.5</td>
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(a) Obtained by calculation, based on quinine sulfate in H\(_2\)SO\(_4\) 0.5 M as the standard

**Table 1:** The absorption and emission data for compounds 84a-l
A single-pot iodine-mediated cyclocondensation of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide and subsequent dehydrogenation of the intermediate 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(1H)-one in ethanol to afford 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-one derivatives has been achieved. Molecular iodine serves as a Lewis acid to effect the cyclocondensation and at the same time acts as an oxidant to promote the dehydrogenation step. The oxidative aromatization of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones was achieved using thionyl chloride in the presence of DMF to afford novel 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines. However, oxidative aromatization of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones with POCl₃, POCl₃-tertiary amine or POCl₃-DMF mixture resulted in incomplete conversion. Selective alkynylation of the 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines was achieved via Sonogashira cross-coupling with alkyne derivatives to afford novel 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(alkynyl)quinazolines. The C-4 position of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazolines is highly activated due to α-nitrogen effect. The Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines with arylboronic acids occurs without selectivity to afford the corresponding novel 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline derivatives. The lack of selectivity is presumably the consequence of comparable C(6)-Br and C(8)-Br bond strengths as was observed with analogous 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-methoxyquinolines. The absorption and emission properties of compounds 84a-l prepared in this investigation showed strong correlation with the substituent on the 2-, 6- and 8-aryl groups. The absorption spectra of solutions of these compounds in a polar protic methanol-chloroform mixture were characterized by bathochromic and hypsochromic shift as compared to solutions of these compounds in non-polar chloroform due to hydrogen bonding with methanol. The solutions of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline exhibited intense emission in non-polar chloroform.
and polar aprotic dimethylformamide. The prepared 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines 84a-l can be used as substrates for possible coordination with metals such as palladium81 or iridium82 because analogous metal complexes have applications in materials and medicinal chemistry. Palladium(II) complexes of 8-aminoquinoline analogues, for example, were found to interact with extracellular protein responsible for the blood acidity and pressure.81 an iridium complex containing a phenyl quinazoline ligand, on the other hand, has found application in polymer light-emitting diodes.82 The molecular architecture of the compounds makes them suitable candidates for further studies of chemical transformation and for application in materials reseach. Future research extending from this investigation could include the following:

- Subjecting the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines to Heck, Suzuki or Sonogashira cross-coupling with aryl alkenes, arylvinylboronic acids or aryl alkynes, respectively, to afford polyaryl substituted quinazolines, in which the quinazoline core is linked to aryl rings via π-conjugated spacers.

- Synthesis and electrophosphorescence studies of iridium complexes containing 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines ligands as a prelude to compounds with potential application in light-emitting diodes82

- Synthesis of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazolines palladium(II) complexes with potential biological activities in analogy with palladium(II) complexes of 8-aminoquinoline

In conclusion, the results of this investigation represent an application of the 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-chloroquinazoline in the synthesis of polysubstituted quinazolines. The preliminary photophysical properties of compounds 84 serve as a prelude to compounds with potential electronic properties. The synthesis of the compounds prepared in this investigation
and the result of photophysical (absorption and emission) property studies of compounds 84 have since been published. 83

CHAPTER 4 EXPERIMENTAL

4.1 General

Reagents and solvents were used as supplied or purified by conventional methods. All melting points reported were determined on a Stuart melting point apparatus. Merk silica gel 60 F254 plates were used for thin-layer chromatography and the powder 90% (0.0063-0.10 mm) and flow time < 80 s/10 cm was used as stationary phase for column chromatography. IR spectra were recorded as powders on a Bruker Vertex 70 FTIR. 1H NMR and 13C NMR spectra were obtained using a Varian Mercury 300 MHz spectrometer. High and low resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Waters API Q-TOF Ultima mass spectrometer at the University of Stellenbosch. Absorption spectra were recorded on a CECIL CE9500 spectrophotometer and fluorescence spectra on a Perkin Elmer LS55 spectrometer. The quantum efficiencies of fluorescence (Φx) were obtained with the following equation:

$$\Phi_x = \Phi_{st} \times (F_x/F_{st}) \times (A_{st}/A_x) \times (\frac{n^2}{n_{st}^2})$$

F denotes the area under the fluorescence band ($F = a I_{fl}(\lambda)$, where $I_{fl}(\lambda)$ is the fluorescence intensity at each emission wavelength), A denotes the absorbance at the excitation wavelength, and n is the refractive index of the solvent. 84

The following abbreviations are used throughout for NMR spectral data:

ppm = parts per million; J = coupling constant in Hz; δ = chemical shift values in ppm.
Splitting patterns: s = singlet, d = doublet, dd = doublet of doublets, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet

4.2 Preparation of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79

A mixture of 2-aminobenzamide 8 (5.00 g, 36.7 mmol) and N-bromosuccinimide (14.23 g; 80.0 mmol) in CHCl₃ was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. After completion of the reaction which was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) using dichloromethane as mobile phase, the resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with cold ethanol to afford 79 as an orange solid (7.51 g, 70%), mp. 215–218 °C; IR (neat): ν_max 541, 644, 860, 1240, 1602, 1641, 3181, 3325, 3369 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ: 6.77 (2H, s, NH₂), 7.47 (1H, s, NHₐ), 7.72 (1H, s, ArH), 7.77 (1H, s, ArH), 8.05 (1H, s, NH₈); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6) δ: 105.4 (C-5), 110.8 (C-3), 117.3 (C-4), 131.2 (C-2), 137.2 (C-1), 146.5 (C-6), 169.7 (C(1)-C) ; m/z (100, MH⁺) 293; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 292.8928. C₁₂H₁₀N₂O⁶⁹Br₂⁺ requires 292.8925.
4.3 Preparation of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromoquinazolin-4(3H)-one derivatives 81a-d

![81a-d](image)

4.3.1 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-phenylquinazolin-4(3H)-one 81a (4’-R=H)

A stirred mixture of 79 (1.00 g, 3.3 mmol), iodine (1.90 g, 6.7 mmol) and benzaldehyde 80a (0.43 g, 4.0 mmol) in absolute ethanol (100 ml) was heated under reflux for 7 hours. After completion of the reaction which was monitored by TLC using dichloromethane as mobile phase, water (100 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with aqueous sodium thiosulfate. The solid obtained was recrystallized from acetonitrile to afford 81a as a white solid (1.06 g, 80%), mp. 332–335 °C; IR (neat): \( \nu_{\text{max}} \) 690, 737, 1562, 1600, 1666, 3092, 3167 cm\(^{-1} \); \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-\( d_6 \)) \( \delta \): 7.58–7.61 (3H, m, ArH), 8.23–8.26 (3H, m, ArH), 8.39 (1H, s, Ar), 12.54 (1H, s, NH); m/z (100, MH\(^+ \)) 379; HRMS (ES): MH\(^+ \), found 378.9087. C\(_{14}\)H\(_9\)N\(_2\)O\(_7\)Br\(_2\) requires 378.9082.

4.3.2 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-fluorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one 81b (4’-R=F)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 81a was followed using a mixture of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79 (1.00 g, 3.3 mmol), iodine (1.90 g, 6.7 mmol), 4-fluorobenzaldehyde 80b (0.50 g, 4 mmol) in absolute ethanol (100 ml). Work-up and
recrystalization afforded 81b as a white solid (1.20 g, 89%), mp. > 345 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 722, 794, 836, 1236, 1583, 1676, 3162 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$: 7.42 (2H, t, $J$ 9.3 Hz, ArH), 8.19 (1H, s, ArH), 8.28–8.34 (3H, m, ArH), 12.94 (1H, s, NH); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 397; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 396.8975. C$_{14}$H$_8$N$_2$OF$_7$Br$_2$ requires 396.8987.

4.3.3 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one 81c (4'-R=Cl)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 81a was followed using a mixture of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79 (1.00 g, 3.3 mmol), iodine (1.90 g, 6.7 mmol), 4-chlorobenzaldehyde 80c (0.56 g, 4.00 mmol) in absolute ethanol (100 ml). Work-up and recrystalisation afforded 81c as a white solid (1.37 g, 94%), mp. > 345 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 695, 728, 793, 1558, 1601, 1672, 3154 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$: 7.65 (2H, d, $J$ 9.3 Hz, ArH), 8.19 (1H, s, ArH), 8.27 (2H, d, $J$ 9.3 Hz, ArH), 8.34 (1H, s, ArH), 12.98 (1H, s, NH); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 413; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 412.8683. C$_{14}$H$_8$N$_2$O$_3$Cl$_7$Br$_2$ requires 414.8692.

4.3.4 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one

81d (4'-R=OCH$_3$)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 81a was followed using a mixture of 2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzamide 79 (1.00 g, 3.3 mmol), iodine (1.90 g, 6.7 mmol), 4-methoxybenzaldehyde 80d (0.54 g, 4.0 mmol) in absolute ethanol (100 ml). Work-up and recrystalisation afforded 81d as a white solid (1.28 g, 89%), mp. 302–304 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 792, 851, 873, 1253, 1556, 1602, 1663, 3167 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) $\delta$: 3.85
(3H, s, CH₃), 7.11 (2H, d, J 9.3 Hz, ArH), 8.17 (1H, s, ArH), 8.25–8.31 (3H, m, ArH), 12.73 (1H, s, ArH); m/z (100, MH⁺) 409; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 408.9190. C₁₅H₁₁N₂O₂⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 408.9187.

4.4 Preparation of 2-aryl-4-chloro-6,8-dibromoquinazoline derivatives 82a-d

4.4.1 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-4-chloro-2-phenylquinazoline 82a (4'-R=H)

DMF (1 ml) was added dropwise at room temperature to a stirred mixture of 81a (1.00 g, 2.6 mmol) and thionyl chloride (30 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for 2 hours and then allowed to cool to room temperature. Ice-cold water was added to the reaction and the mixture was extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford 82a as a white solid (0.99 g, 96%), mp. 185–188 °C; IR(neat) νmax 685, 705, 1297, 1331, 1551, 1582 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.51–7.56 (3H, m, ArH), 8.30 (1H, d, J 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.36 (1H, d, J 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.61–8.65 (2H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 121.2 (C-4a), 123.9 (C-6), 125.6 (C-5), 127.6 (C-8), 128.7 (C-2' and C-6'), 129.0 (C-3' and C-5'), 131.8 (C-4'), 135.7 (C-1'), 140.9 (C-7), 148.1 (C-8a), 160.6 (C-4), 161.6 (C-2); m/z (100, MH⁺) 397; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 396.8733. C₁₄H₈N₂³⁵Cl⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 396.8743.
4.4.2 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-4-chloro-2-(4-fluorophenyl)quinazoline 82b (4’-R=F)

A procedure for the preparation of 82a was followed using a mixture of 81b (1.00 g, 2.4 mmol), thionyl chloride (30 ml) and DMF (1 ml). Work-up afforded 82b as a white solid (0.84 g, 81%), mp. 206–208 °C; IR (neat) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 721, 769, 848, 1215, 1300, 1332, 1585, 1597 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.19 (2H, t, $J 8.7$ Hz, ArH), 8.30 (1H, d, $J 2.1$ Hz, ArH), 8.35 (1H, d, $J 2.1$ Hz, ArH), 8.63 (2H, t, $J 8.7$ Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 115.8 (d, $^2J_{\text{CF}}$ 21.7 Hz, C-3’ and C-5’), 121.3 (C-4a), 123.8 (C-6), 125.5 (C-5), 127.6 (C-8), 131.3 (d, $^3J_{\text{CF}}$ 8.3 Hz, C-2’ and C-6’), 132.0 (d, $^4J_{\text{CF}}$ 3.2 Hz, C-1’), 141.0 (C-7), 148.1 (C-8a), 159.6 (C-4), 161.6 (C-2), 165.3 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}}$ 251.2 Hz, C-4’); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 415; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 414.8641. C$_{14}$H$_7$N$_2$F$_3$Cl$_7$Br$_2$ requires 414.8649.

4.4.3 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-4-chloro-2-(4-chlorophenyl)quinazoline 82c (4’-R=Cl)

A procedure for the preparation of 82a was followed using a mixture of 81c (1.00 g, 2.4 mmol), thionyl chloride (30 ml) and DMF (1 ml). Work-up afforded 82c as a white solid (0.80 g, 77%), mp. 239–240 °C; IR(neat) $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 734, 786, 867, 1298, 1333, 1553, 1578 cm$^{-1}$; (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.50 (2H, t, $J 7.8$ Hz, ArH), 8.31 (1H, d, $J 2.1$ Hz, ArH), 8.36 (1H, d, $J 2.1$ Hz, ArH), 8.57 (2H, d, $J 7.8$ Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 121.6 (C-4a), 124.1 (C-6), 125.6 (C-5), 127.7 (C-8), 129.1 (C-2’ and C-6’), 130.3 (C-3’ and C-5’), 134.4 (C-1’), 138.2 (C-4’), 141.1 (C-7), 148.1 (C-8a), 159.7 (C-4), 161.8 (C-2); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 431; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 430.8339. C$_{14}$H$_7$N$_2$F$_3$Cl$_7$Br$_2$ requires 430.8353.
4.4.4 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-4-chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinazoline 82d (4'-R=OCH₃)

A procedure for the preparation of 82a was followed using a mixture of 81d (1.00 g, 2.4 mmol), thionyl chloride (30 ml) and DMF (1 ml). Work-up afforded 82d as a yellow solid (1.02 g, 91%), mp. 200–202 °C; IR(neat) νmax 728, 766, 1026, 1297, 1335, 1554, 1583, 1607 cm⁻¹; (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.89 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.00 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 8.25 (1H, d, J 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.30 (1H, d, J 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.56 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.4 (OCH₃), 114.1 (C-3' and C-5'), 120.5 (C-4a), 123.6 (C-6), 125.3 (C-5), 127.6 (C-8), 128.5 (C-2' and C-6'), 130.9 (C-1'), 140.8 (C-7), 148.2 (C-8a), 160.5 (C-4), 161.4 (C-4'), 162.8 (C-2); m/z (100, MH⁺) 427; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 426.8841. C₁₅H₁₀N₂O₃Cl⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 426.8848.

4.5 Preparation of 2-aryl-6,8-dibromo-4-(alkynyl)quinazoline derivatives 83a-h
4.5.1 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-phenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 83a (4'-R=H)

A mixture of 82a (0.50 g, 1.3 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) in THF (30 ml) was purged with argon gas. Phenyl acetylene (0.14 g, 1.4 mmol) was added using a syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. Water was then added and the mixture was extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified using column chromatography on silica gel to afford 83a as a yellow solid (0.35 g, 59%), Rₖ (petroleum ether, toluene 1/1) 0.58, mp. 192–195 °C; IR (neat): ν_max 678, 730, 752, 777, 1525, 1670, 2215 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.44–7.49 (6H, m, ArH), 7.77 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz, ArH), 8.28 (1H, s, ArH), 8.47 (1H, s, ArH), 8.70 (2H, t, J 3.3 Hz, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 84.9 (Ph-C≡), 99.1 (C(4)-C≡), 120.7 (C-6), 120.8 (C-1″), 125.4 (C-4a), 125.9 (C-8), 128.3 (C-2’ and C-6’), 128.6 (C-3” and C-5”), 128.7 (C-4”), 129.0 (C-4’), 130.5 (C-5), 131.3 (C-1’), 132.7 (C-3’ and C-5’), 136.9 (C-2” and C-6”), 140.2 (C-7), 147.2 (C-8a), 152.3 (C-4), 161.5 (C-2); m/z (100, MH⁺) 463; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 462.9435. C₂₂H₁₃N₂⁷⁹Br₂ requires 462.9445.

4.5.2 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 83b (4'-R=F)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 83a was followed using a mixture of 82b (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and phenyl acetylene (0.14 g, 1.4 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and
column chromatography afforded **83b** as a yellow solid (0.35 g, 59%), $R_f$ (petroleum ether, toluene 1/1) 0.62, mp. 217–220 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 683, 753, 802, 872, 1527, 1601, 2210 cm$^{-1}$. $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.20 (2H, t, $J$ 7.8 Hz, ArH), 7.45–749 (3H, m, ArH), 7.77 (2H, d, $J$ 6 Hz, ArH), 8.29 (1H, s, ArH), 8.46 (1H, s, ArH), 8.71 (2H, dd, $J$ 9.3, 6 Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 84.8 (Ph-C≡), 99.4 (C(4)-C≡), 115.6 (d, $^2J_{CF}$ 21.6 Hz, C-3′ and C-5′), 120.6 (C-6), 120.7 (C-1″), 125.3 (C-4a), 125.7 (C-8), 128.3 (C-3″ and C-5″), 128.5 (C-4″), 130.6 (C-2″ and C-6″), 131.2 (d, $^3J_{CF}$ 8.8 Hz, C-2′ and C-6′), 132.7 (C-5), 133.1 (d, $^4J_{CF}$ 3.4 Hz, C-1′), 140.4 (C-7), 147.2 (C-8a), 152.4 (C-4), 160.6 (C-2), 165.1 (d, $^1J_{CF}$ 250.2 Hz, C-4′); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 481; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 480.9347. C$_{22}$H$_{12}$N$_2$F$_7$Br$_2$ requires 480.9351.

### 4.5.3 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline **83c** (4′-R=Cl)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of **83a** was followed using a mixture of **82c** (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs$_2$CO$_3$ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and phenyl acetylene (0.14 g, 1.4 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and column chromatography afforded **83c** as a yellow solid (0.40 g, 70%), $R_f$ (petroleum ether, toluene 1/1) 0.7, mp. 223–226 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 683, 748, 801, 868, 1467, 1524, 1544, 2209 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.45–750 (5H, m, ArH), 7.77 (2H, d, $J$ 6 Hz, ArH), 8.29 (1H, s, ArH), 8.46 (1H, s, ArH), 8.64 (2H, d, $J$ 9.3 Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 84.8 (Ph-C≡), 99.4 (C(4)-C≡), 120.7 (C-6), 121.0 (C-1″), 125.5 (C-4a), 125.8 (C-8), 128.3 (C-3″ and C-5″), 128.8 (C-4″), 128.9 (C-1′), 130.3 (C-2′ and C-6′), 130.6 (C-5), 132.7 (C-3′ and C-5′), 135.4 (C-2″ and C-6″), 137.7 (C-4′), 140.4 (C-7), 147.2 (C-8a), 152.4
(C-4), 160.6 (C-2); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 497; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 496.8040. C$_{22}$H$_{12}$N$_2$Cl$^{79}$Br$_2^+$ requires 496.8056.

4.5.4 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl) quinazoline 83d (4'-R=OCH$_3$)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 83a was followed using a mixture of 82d (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs$_2$CO$_3$ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and phenyl acetylene (0.14 g, 1.4 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and column chromatography afforded 83d as a yellow solid (0.42 g, 71%), R$_f$ (petroleum ether, toluene 1/1) 0.3, mp. 194–198 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 722, 801, 828, 1255, 1524, 1543, 2210 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 3.89 (3H, s, CH$_3$), 7.03 (2H, d, $J$ 7.2 Hz, ArH), 7.40–7.48 (3H, m, ArH), 7.76 (2H, d, $J$ 6.9 Hz, ArH), 8.26 (1H, s, ArH), 8.44 (1H, s, ArH), 8.64 (2H, d, $J$ 6.9 Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 55.4 (OCH$_3$), 85.0 (Ph-C≡), 98.7 (C(4)-C≡), 114.0 (C-3 and C-5), 120.0 (C-6), 120.8 (C-1”), 125.1 (C-1’), 125.6 (C-4a), 128.3 (C-8), 128.7 (C-3’ and C-5”), 129.9 (C-2’ and C-6’), 130.5 (C-4”), 130.8 (C-5), 132.7 (C-2” and C-6”), 140.1(C-7), 147.4 (C-8a), 152.2 (C-4), 161.4 (C-4’), 162.4 (C-2); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 493; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 492.9541. C$_{23}$H$_{15}$N$_2$O$^{79}$Br$_2^+$ requires 492.9551.
4.5.5 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-phenyl-4-(pyridin-2-yylethynyl)quinazoline 83e (4’-R=H)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 83a was followed using a mixture of 82a (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and 2-ethynylpyridine (0.14 g, 1.3 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and column chromatography afforded 83e as an orange solid (0.36 g, 65%), Rf (toluene) 0.15, mp. 207–209 °C; IR (neat): νmax 688, 733, 775, 1304, 1464, 1527, 1543, 2228 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.39–7.44 (1H, m, ArH), 7.54–7.55 (4H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.82 (2H, m, ArH), 8.30 (1H, s, ArH), 8.54 (1H, s, ArH), 8.69–8.76 (2H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 83.5 (C″(1)-C≡), 96.4 (C(4)-C≡), 121.1 (C-6), 124.5 (C-4″), 125.5 (C-4a), 125.9 (C-8), 128.2 (C-2’ and C-6′), 128.6 (C-2″), 128.7 (C-4′), 130.0 (C-5), 131.4 (C-3’ and C-5′), 136.5 (C-1′), 136.8 (C-3″), 140.6 (C-7), 141.5 (C-1′), 147.4 (C-5″), 150.6 (C-8a), 151.7 (C-4), 161.5 (C-2); m/z (100, MH⁺) 464; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 463.9398. C₂₁H₁₂N₃⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 463.9398.

4.5.6 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(pyridin-2-yylethynyl)quinazoline 83f (4’-R=F)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 83a was followed using a mixture of 82b (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and 2-ethynylpyridine (0.14 g, 1.3 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and column chromatography afforded 83f as an orange solid (0.38 g, 67%), Rf (toluene) 0.2, mp. 216–218 °C; IR (neat): νmax 702, 777, 802, 1306, 1409, 1465, 1527, 2219 cm⁻¹; ¹H
NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.21 (2H, t, J 7.8 Hz, ArH), 7.42–7.44 (1H, m, ArH), 7.81–7.86 (2H, m, ArH), 8.30 (1H, s, ArH), 8.54 (1H, s, ArH), 8.69–8.78 (3H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 83.4 (C″(1)-C≡), 96.6 (C(4)-C≡), 115.6 (d, ²JCₓF 21.6 Hz), 121.1 (C-6), 124.6 (C-4″), 125.4 (C-4a), 125.7 (C-8), 128.3 (C-2″), 128.6 (C-5), 131.3 (d, ³JCₓF 8.8 Hz, C-3′ and C-5′), 133.1 (d, ⁴JCₓF 3.4 Hz, C-2′ and C-6′), 136.5 (C-3″), 140.7 (C-7), 141.4 (C-1″), 147.4 (C-5″), 150.7 (C-8a), 151.7 (C-4), 160.6 (C-2), 165.1 (d, ¹JCₓF 250.2 Hz, C-4′); m/z (100, MH⁺) 482; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 481.9301. C₂₁H₁₁N₃F⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 481.9304.

4.5.7 Preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(pyridin-2-yethynyl)quinazoline 83g (4′-R=OCH₃)

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 83a was followed using a mixture of 82d (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and 2-ethynylpyridine (0.14 g, 1.3 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and column chromatography afforded 83g as an orange solid (0.32 g, 55%), Rₜ (toluene) 0.2, mp. 204–206 °C; IR (neat): ν_max 723, 801, 868, 1023, 1163, 1258, 1525, 2221 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.90 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.03 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.40–743 (1H, m, ArH), 7.79–7.77 (2H, m, ArH), 8.26 (1H, s, ArH), 8.50 (1H, s, ArH), 8.65 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 8.74 (1H, s, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.4 (OCH₃), 83.6 (C″(1)-C≡), 96.1 (C(4)-C≡), 114.0 (C-3′ and C-5′), 120.3 (C-6), 124.5 (C-1′), 125.1 (C-4″), 125.6 (C-4a), 128.2 (C-8), 128.5 (C-2″), 129.5 (C-2′ and C-6′), 130.8 (C-5), 136.4 (C-3″), 140.4 (C-7), 141.5 (C-1″), 147.4 (C-5″), 150.7 (C-8a), 151.4 (C-4), 161.3 (C-4′), 162.4 (C-2); m/z (100, MH⁺) 494; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 493.9517. C₂₂H₁₄N₃O⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 493.9504.
4.5.8 Preparation of 4-(6,8-dibromo-2-phenylquinazolin-4-yl)but-3-yn-2-ol 83h

An experimental procedure employed for the preparation of 83a was followed using a mixture of 82a (0.50 g, 1.2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol), CuI (0.01 g, 0.06 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (0.60 g, 1.7 mmol) and 3-butyn-2-ol (0.12 g, 1.7 mmol) in THF (30 ml). Work-up and column chromatography afforded 83h as a brown solid (0.28 g, 56%), Rₜ (ethyl acetate, hexane 1/1) 0.7, mp. 162–165 °C; IR (neat): νmax 682, 703, 734, 1304, 1365, 1457, 1529, 2221, 3372 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.68 (3H, d, J 6.6 Hz, CH₃), 2.97 (1H, s, OH), 4.90–4.92 (1H, q, J 6.6 Hz, CH), 7.48–7.50 (3H, m, ArH), 8.17 (1H, s, ArH), 8.55–859 (3H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 23.6 (CH₃), 58.6 (CHOH), 79.4 (C(4)-C≡), 100.9 (C(CH₃)-C≡), 120.8 (C-6), 125.0 (C-4a), 125.7 (C-8), 127.9 (C-2’ and C-6’), 128.6 (C-4’), 128.9 (C-5), 131.4 (C-3’ and C-5’), 136.5 (C-1’), 140.3 (C-7), 147.0 (C-8a), 151.6 (C-4), 161.2 (C-2); m/z (100, MH⁺) 433; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 432.9371. C₂₂H₁₄N₃O⁷⁹Br₂⁺ requires 432.9371.
4.6 Preparation of 2,6,8-triaryl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline derivatives 84a-1

![Chemical Structure](attachment:image.png)

84a-1

4.6.1 Preparation of 2,6,8-triphenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84a (R=H, R”=H)

A mixture of 83a (0.30 g, 0.6 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.20 g; 1.6 mmol), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.02 g, 0.03 mmol), PCy$_3$ (0.02 g, 0.06 mmol) and K$_2$CO$_3$ (0.23 g, 1.6 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was purged with nitrogen gas. The mixture was then heated with stirring at 80 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 2 hours and allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, then dried over MgSO$_4$ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified using a column chromatography on silica gel to afford 84a as a yellow solid (0.18 g, 71%), $R_f$ (hexane, toluene 1/1) 0.4, mp. 184–186 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 687, 718, 755, 1534, 1561, 2208 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.43–7.60 (12H, m, ArH), 7.77–7.82 (4H, m, ArH), 7.90 (2H, d, $J$ 7.5 Hz, ArH), 8.24 (1H, s, ArH), 8.57–8.59 (3H, m, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 85.9, 97.7, 121.3, 123.3, 124.5, 127.4, 127.8, 127.9, 128.1, 128.5, 128.6, 128.7,
128.9, 129.1, 130.1, 130.6, 131.0, 132.5, 134.2, 137.8, 137.9, 139.9, 140.1, 140.7, 147.9, 153.1, 160.0; m/z (100, MH⁺) 459; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 459.1870. C₃₄H₂₃N₂⁺ requires 459.1861.

4.6.2 Preparation of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6,8-diphenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84b (R=F, R''=H)

A mixture of 83b (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.13 g, 1.0 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy₃ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.14 g, 1.0 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84b as a yellow solid (0.12 g, 57%), Rf (hexane, toluene 1/1) 0.54, mp. 250–252 °C; IR (neat): νmax 686, 741, 812, 1558, 1574, 2210 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.14 (2H, t, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 7.42–7.60 (9H, m, ArH), 7.75–7.81 (4H, m, ArH), 7.87 (2H, d, J 8.1 Hz, ArH), 8.22 (1H, s, ArH), 8.53–8.58 (3H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 85.8, 97.9, 115.4 (d, ²J CF 21.6 Hz), 121.3, 123.3, 124.4, 127.4, 127.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.6, 129.1, 130.1, 130.8 (d, ³J CF 8.8 Hz), 130.9, 132.5, 133.9 (d, ⁴J CF 3 Hz), 134.3, 137.8, 139.8, 140.1, 140.6, 147.8, 153.1, 159.0, 164.6 (d, ¹J CF 255 Hz); m/z(100, MH⁺) 477; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 477.1772. C₃₄H₂₂FN₂⁺ requires 477.1767.

4.6.3 Preparation of 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8-diphenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84c (R=Cl, R''=H)

A mixture of 83c (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.12 g, 1.0 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy₃ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.14 g, 1.0 mmol) in dioxane-
water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84c as a yellow solid (0.16 g, 78%), Rf (hexane, toluene 1/1) 0.6, mp. 246–248 °C; IR (neat): νmax 686, 739, 752, 1557, 1576, 2211 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.42–7.59 (11H, m, ArH) 7.78–7.80 (4H, m, ArH), 7.87 (2H, d, J 6.9, ArH), 8.23 (1H, s, ArH), 8.51 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 8.57 (1H, s, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 85.8, 98.0, 121.2, 123.2, 124.5, 127.4, 127.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.6, 128.7, 129.1, 130.1, 130.9, 132.5, 134.3, 136.3, 136.7, 137.8, 139.7, 140.2, 140.7, 147.8, 153.1, 159.0; m/z (100, MH⁺) 493; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 493.1475. C₃₄H₂₂ClN₂⁺ requires 493.1472.

4.6.4 Preparation of 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6,8-diphenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84d (R=OCH₃, R”=H)

A mixture of 83d (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.13 g, 1.0 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy₃ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.14 g, 1.0 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 83d as a yellow solid (0.14 g, 68%), Rf (hexane, toluene 1/2) 0.17, mp. 220–223 °C; IR (neat): νmax 685, 699, 752, 1161, 1247, 1533, 2205 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.88 (3H, s, ArH), 7.01 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz, ArH), 7.43–7.59 (9H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.81 (4H, m, ArH), 7.89 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz, ArH), 8.22 (1H, s, ArH), 8.51–8.54 (3H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.3, 86.0, 97.5, 113.8, 121.4, 123.3, 124.2, 127.4, 127.7, 127.9, 128.0, 128.4, 128.6, 129.1, 130.0, 130.3, 130.5, 130.9, 132.5, 134.1, 138.0, 139.5, 140.0, 140.4, 148.0, 153.0, 159.8, 161.8; m/z (100, MH⁺) 489; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 489.1976. C₃₅H₂₅ON₂⁺ requires 489.1967.
4.6.5 Preparation of 6,8-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-2-phenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84e (R=H, R”=F)

A mixture of 83a (0.20 g, 0.43 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.15 g, 1.07 mmol), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy$_3$ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K$_2$CO$_3$ (0.15 g, 1.1 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 83e as a yellow solid (0.14 g, 66%), R$_f$ (hexane, toluene 1/1) 0.48, mp. 228–230 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 691, 708, 825, 1232, 1509, 2205 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.44–7.49 (6H, m, ArH), 7.72–7.79 (4H, m, ArH), 7.85 (2H, ddd, $J$ 3.3, 6.45, 9.15 Hz, ArH), 8.12 (1H, d, $J$ 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.49 (1H, d, 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.55 (2H, dd, $J$ 2.1, 7.0 Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 85.8, 97.9, 114.9 (d, $^2J_{CF}$ 21.3 Hz), 116.1 (d, $^2J_{CF}$ 21.3 Hz) 121.3, 123.2, 124.5, 128.5 (d, $^3J_{CF}$ 8.3 Hz), 128.7, 129.1 (d, $^3J_{CF}$ 8.2 Hz), 130.1, 130.7, 132.5, 132.6, 133.7 (d, $^4J_{CF}$ 3.4 Hz), 133.8, 135.9 (d, $^4J_{CF}$ 3.1 Hz), 137.6, 139.8, 147.7, 153.1, 160.1, 162.7 (d, $^1J_{CF}$ 245.9 Hz), 162.9 (d, $^1J_{CF}$ 246.9 Hz); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 495; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 495.1685. C$_{34}$H$_{21}$F$_2$N$_2$+ requires 495.1673.

4.6.6 Preparation of 2,6,8-tris(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84f (R=F, R”=F)

A mixture of 83b (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.15 g, 1.1 mmol), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy$_3$ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K$_2$CO$_3$ (0.15 g, 1.1 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84f as a yellow solid (0.16 g, 76%), R$_f$ (hexane, toluene 1/1) 0.58, mp. 255–257 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 685, 750, 824, 1232, 1536, 2207
4.6.7 Preparation of 6,8-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84g (R=Cl, R′=F)

A mixture of 83c (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.14 g, 1.1 mmol), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy$_3$ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K$_2$CO$_3$ (0.14 g, 1.1 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84g as a yellow solid (0.16 g, 75%), R$_f$ (hexane, toluene 1/1) 0.72, mp. 243–245 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 683, 747, 809, 1231, 1508, 2205 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 7.24 (4H, dd, $J$ 6.9, 15.3, ArH) 7.44–7.49 (6H, m, ArH), 7.43–7.51 (5H, m, ArH), 7.72–7.84 (6H, m, ArH), 8.12 (1H, d, $J$ 2.4 Hz, ArH), 8.46–8.49 (3H, m, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 85.7, 98.2, 114.9 (d, $^2$J$_{CF}$ 21.3 Hz), 116.1 (d, $^2$J$_{CF}$ 21.3 Hz) 121.1, 123.1, 124.4, 128.7, 128.8, 129.1 (d, $^3$J$_{CF}$ 8.2 Hz), 129.9, 130.2, 132.4 (d, $^3$J$_{CF}$ 8.3 Hz), 132.5, 133.6 (d, $^4$J$_{CF}$ 3.3 Hz), 133.8, 135.8 (d, $^4$J$_{CF}$ 3.3 Hz), 136.1, 136.9, 139.1, 139.7, 147.6, 153.1, 159.0, 162.7 (d, $^1$J$_{CF}$ 246.2 Hz), 163.0 (d, $^1$J$_{CF}$ 247.0 Hz); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 529; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 529.1282. C$_{34}$H$_{20}$ClF$_2$N$_2$ requires 529.1283.
4.6.8 Preparation of 6,8-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84h (R=OCH$_3$, R”=F)

A mixture of 83d (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (0.14 g, 1.1 mmol), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy$_3$ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K$_2$CO$_3$ (0.14 g, 1.1 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84h as a yellow solid (0.14 g, 65%), $R_f$ (hexane, toluene 1/2) 0.5, mp. 211–213 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 683, 750, 809, 1157, 1507, 2205 cm$^{-1}$; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 3.87 (3H, s, ArH), 6.99 (3H, d, $J$ 7.8, ArH), 7.24–7.21 (4H, m, ArH), 7.47 (3H, s, ArH), 7.83–7.73 (5H, m, ArH), 8.06 (1H, s, ArH), 8.48 (3H, t, $J$ 7.8 Hz, ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$: 55.3, 85.9, 97.6, 113.8, 114.9 (d, $^2J_{\text{CF}}$ 21.3 Hz), 116.1 (d, $^2J_{\text{CF}}$ 21.3 Hz) 121.3, 123.1, 124.1, 128.5, 128.7, 129.0 (d, $^3J_{\text{CF}}$ 8.2 Hz), 130.1, 130.3, 131.7, 132.5, 132.6 (d, $^3J_{\text{CF}}$ 8.5 Hz), 133.7, 133.8 (d, $^4J_{\text{CF}}$ 3.1 Hz), 135.9 (d, $^4J_{\text{CF}}$ 3.1 Hz), 138.4, 139.4, 147.8, 152.9, 159.9, 161.8 162.7 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}}$ 245.5 Hz), 162.9 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}}$ 246.7 Hz); m/z (100, MH$^+$) 525; HRMS (ES): MH$^+$, found 525.1785. C$_{35}$H$_{23}$OF$_2$N$_2^+$ requires 525.1778.

4.6.9 Preparation of 6,8-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenyl-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84i (R=H, R”=OCH$_3$)

A mixture of 83a (0.30 g, 0.6 mmol), 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.20 g, 1.6 mmol), PdCl$_2$(PPh$_3$)$_2$ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy$_3$ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K$_2$CO$_3$ (0.23 g, 1.6 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84i as a yellow solid (0.23 g, 69%), $R_f$ (hexane, toluene 1/2) 0.28, mp. 209–212 °C; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}}$ 691, 758, 831, 1243, 1510, 2209
cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.89 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.93 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.07 (4H, dd, J 8.4, 12.6 Hz, ArH), 7.17 (2H, d, J 2.1 Hz, ArH), 7.44–7.47 (6H, m, ArH), 7.72–7.80 (4H, m, ArH), 7.86 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 8.47 (1H, d, J 2.1 Hz, ArH), 8.56–8.60 (2H, m, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.3, 86.0, 97.5, 113.4, 114.5, 121.4, 121.7, 124.5, 128.4, 128.5, 129.9, 130.3, 130.4, 132.1, 133.4, 137.8, 139.5, 133.9, 140.0, 147.5, 152.7, 159.3, 159.4, 159.7; m/z (100, MH⁺) 519; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 519.2071. C₃₆H₂₇O₂N₂⁺ requires 519.2073.

### 4.6.10 Preparation of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6,8-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl) quinazoline 84j (R=F, R”=OCH₃)

A mixture of 83b (0.40 g, 0.8 mmol), 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.26 g, 2.1 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.03 g, 0.04 mmol), PCy₃ (0.02 g, 0.08 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.30 g, 2.1 mmol) and dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 30 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84j as a yellow solid (0.29 g, 62%), Rₓ (hexane, toluene 1/2) 0.33, mp. 236–239 °C; IR (neat): ν max 760, 808, 831, 1248, 1508, 2208 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.89 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.93 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.04–7.17 (6H, m, ArH), 7.44–7.47 (3H, m, ArH), 7.70–7.83 (6H, m, ArH), 8.16 (1H, s, ArH), 8.45 (1H, s, ArH), 8.56 (2H, t, J 5.4 Hz, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.3, 55.4, 85.9, 97.7, 113.4, 114.5, 115.4 (d, JCF 21.3 Hz), 121.3, 121.9, 124.5, 128.5, 128.6, 130.0, 130.3, 130.6 (d, JCF 8.4 Hz), 132.0, 132.2, 132.5, 133.6, 134 (d, JCF 3.0 Hz), 139.7, 140.1, 147.6, 152.8, 158.6, 159.8, 164.5 (d, JCF 247.5 Hz); m/z(100, MH⁺) 537; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 537.1986. C₃₆H₂₆O₂F₂N₂⁺ requires 537.1978.
4.6.11 Preparation of 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6,8-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84k (R=Cl, R”=OCH₃)

A mixture of 83c (0.30 g, 0.6 mmol), 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.20 g, 1.6 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.02 g, 0.03 mmol), PCy₃ (0.02 g, 0.06 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.23 g, 1.6 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84k as a yellow solid (0.27 g, 76%), Rₜ (hexane, toluene 1/2) 0.38, mp 233–235 °C; IR (neat): νₘₐₓ 746, 807, 830, 1248, 1511, 2210 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.88 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.92 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.42–7.59 (11H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.80 (4H, m, ArH), 7.87 (2H, d, J 6.9, ArH), 8.23 (1H, s, ArH), 8.51 (2H, d, J 8.7 Hz, ArH), 8.57 (1H, s, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.3, 55.4, 85.9, 97.8, 113.4, 114.6, 115.4, 121.3, 121.8, 124.6, 128.5, 128.6, 128.7, 129.9, 130.1, 130.2, 130.6, 132.0, 132.2, 132.5, 133.6, 136.4, 136.6, 138.2, 140.1, 147.6, 152.8, 158.6, 159.4, 159.8; m/z (100, MH⁺) 553; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 553.1689. C₃₆H₂₆O₂ClN₂⁺ requires 553.1683.

4.6.12 Preparation of 2,6,8-tris(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(phenylethynyl)quinazoline 84l (R=OCH₃, R”=OCH₃)

A mixture of 83d (0.20 g, 0.4 mmol), 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (0.15 g, 1.0 mmol), PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.01 g, 0.02 mmol), PCy₃ (0.01 g, 0.04 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.14 g, 1.0 mmol) in dioxane-water (3:1 v/v, 20 ml) was treated as described for the synthesis of 84a. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel afforded 84l as a yellow solid (0.13 g; 60%), Rₜ (hexane, toluene 1/2) 0.2, mp 237–239 °C; IR (neat): νₘₐₓ 685, 753, 808, 8.32, 1243, 1491, 2207 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 3.87 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.88 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.93 (3H, s,
CH₃), 6.98–7.12 (6H, m, ArH) 7.47 (3H, s, ArH), 7.78–7.80 (4H, m, ArH), 7.81–7.86 (6H, m, ArH), 8.16 (1H, s, ArH), 8.46 (1H, s, ArH), 8.55 (2H, d, J 9.3 Hz, ArH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 55.3, 55.3, 55.4, 86.1, 97.2, 113.3, 113.7, 114.5, 121.4, 121.8, 124.3, 128.4, 128.5, 129.9, 130.2, 130.4, 130.6, 132.1, 132.3, 132.4, 133.4, 139.0, 139.8, 147.6, 152.6, 159.3, 159.4, 159.7, 161.6; m/z (100, MH⁺) 549; HRMS (ES): MH⁺, found 549.2192.

C₃₇H₂₉O₃N₂⁺ requires 549.2178.

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