Recent advances in the synthesis and synthetic applications of Betti base (aminoalkynaphthol) and bis-Betti base derivatives

Abolfazl Olyaei* and Mahdieh Sadeghpour

The multicomponent reaction between 2-naphthol, arylaldehydes and ammonia yields aminobenzylnaphthols in a process known as the Betti reaction, which was first uncovered at the beginning of the 20th century. Various methods have been reported for the synthesis of aminobenzynaphthol (Betti base) and bis-Betti base derivatives using various types of naphthols, aromatic amines, heteroaromatic amines, and aliphatic and cyclic amines instead of ammonia or diamines and aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes or dialdehyde compounds under various conditions in recent years. The Betti reaction produces racemic and non-racemic aminobenzynaphthol ligands. It is also clear that the most important area of application of the non-racemic aminonaphthols prepared in this manner is their use in asymmetric synthesis, either as chiral ligands or as chiral auxiliaries. The functional groups in these Mannich products offer many ring closure possibilities. Some of these products or the starting bifunctional compounds possess biological activity. Herein, we present a selection of the relevant studies on this topic.

1. Introduction

Senator Mario Betti (1875–1942) (Fig. 1) was a distinguished Italian chemist, very active at the beginning of the 20th century. In 1892 Betti registered as a student at the chemistry school of the University of Pisa. In 1897, Betti obtained his degree with a thesis on the reaction of methylisoxazolones with aldehydes and co-authored with Roberto Schiff the first two papers of his career. In 1898, Betti moved to the University of Florence as an assistant of Ugo Schiff, who was founder and director of the Institute of Chemistry. In the Florence laboratories, Betti developed his interests in stereochemistry with

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important studies on the relationship between optical rotatory power and the structure of groups connected with the stereocentre.\(^5\) Noyori considered him to be the real pioneer of asymmetric synthesis,\(^6\) since Betti reacted methylmagnesium iodide and benzaldehyde in the presence of \(N,N\)-dimethylbornylamine.

On performing these studies, a great advantage was achieved by the synthetic versatility of the reaction, nowadays known as the Betti reaction, that in the original version produced \(1-(\alpha\text{-aminobenzyl})-2\text{-naphthol (1)}\) (Fig. 2), starting with 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde, and ammonia.\(^7\) The product began to be known by the name of the author (i.e. Betti base) and the multi-component process was published in *Organic Syntheses,*\(^8\) a prestigious international book series, where only independently checked synthetic procedures are reported. Finally, the base was also easily resolved into its optical isomers by means of tartaric acid.\(^9\)

Also, he worked at the universities of Cagliari, Siena, Genoa and finally Bologna, where he was the successor of Giacomo Ciamician. In 1939, he was appointed a Senator of the Kingdom of Italy.

The purpose of the present review is to summarize the utility of the Betti bases and bis-Betti bases with emphasis on recent synthesis and synthetic applications.

2. The Betti reaction

This synthetic strategy originated between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century when research in several laboratories was performed on reactions between ammonia, or amines, formaldehyde and enolisable carbonyl compounds.\(^10\) The first two components yield an imine that reacts with the carbonyl compound. These procedures are commonly classified as Mannich aminoaalkylations, after the systematic work of the latter author, which began in 1912, thus subsequent to Betti’s research.\(^7,11\) Eventually, Betti also reported that the product 2 (Scheme 1) could be obtained from a three-component condensation of 2-naphthol, an ethanolic solution of ammonia and 2 equiv. of benzaldehyde (91% yield). Actually, the product of the reaction is represented by the forms 2a and 2b in equilibrium.\(^12\) The intermediate 2 was treated with hydrochloric acid to obtain the salt of the Betti base 1a HCl (91% yield, Scheme 1). Addition of a solution of sodium hydroxide to chloride yielded Betti base 1 (75% yield).\(^7,13\)

3. Synthesis and synthetic applications of Betti base derivatives

In 1930, after a long period of silence, work was performed by Littman and Brode, who used different secondary amines such as dimethylamine and piperidine instead of ammonia in a one-pot multicomponent process.\(^14\) In this reaction, dimethylaminoderivative of the Betti base 3 and 1-(1-piperidylbenzyl)-2-naphthol (4) were obtained (Scheme 2).\(^14\) According to Littman and Brode, secondary amines should react with benzaldehyde via the formation of a benzylidenediamine. This intermediate attacks 2-naphthol and yields amino-benzynaphthol, after the elimination of an amine molecule.
Two decades ago, Cardellicchio et al. reported a protocol for the resolution of the Betti base and the absolute configuration of the Betti base hydrobromide was established by means of X-ray diffractometry. Also, a series of optically active derivatives such as the $N,N$-dimethyl and the $N,N,O$-trimethyl derivatives were prepared in racemic form by means of the Betti reaction and were resolved into two enantiomers with an extremely easy and efficient procedure. The configuration of each base was determined by correlation with the configuration of the Betti amine. In their work, the $N$-benzyl derivative was easily obtained by reducing $(S)$-$(+)-5$ with hydrogen in the presence of Pd/C, or with NaBH$_4$ (Scheme 3).

In 1999, Naso and coworkers reported a procedure for the synthesis of l-$(a-N$-butylaminobenzyl)$-2$-naphthol $(7)$ via condensation of 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde and $n$-butylamine in EtOH $(95\%)$ at room temperature for 6 days, obtaining the corresponding product in $76\%$ yield (Scheme 4).

In 1999, Naso and coworkers reported a procedure for the synthesis of 1-$(a-N$-butylaminobenzyl)$-2$-naphthol $(7)$ via condensation of 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde and $n$-butylamine in EtOH $(93\%)$ at room temperature for 6 days, obtaining the corresponding product in $76\%$ yield (Scheme 4).

Also, in order to establish the configuration of product 7, the Betti base $(S)$-$(+)-1$ was treated with $n$-butanal, yielding the oxazine $(−)-8$, which was reduced to $(+)-7$ by NaBH$_4$; thus the $(S)$ configuration has been assigned to compound $(+)-7$ and consequently the $(R)$ configuration to $(−)-7$ (Scheme 5). The chiral non-racemic aminonaphthols 7 were tested as complexing agents in the catalytic enantioselective addition of diethylzinc to arylaldehydes. The use of these bases gave high ee...
values (up to >99%). An important role was played by the solvent. Toluene or hexane gave the best results and THF lowered the ee values of the resulting alcohol.\textsuperscript{16}

Wang et al.\textsuperscript{17} have obtained optically active aminonaphthols 9 and 10 through the reaction of 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde, and \((S)\)-methylbenzylamine in EtOH at room temperature for 6 days in 70% yield. Moreover, \(N\)-methylation of 9 with paraformaldehyde and NaBH\(_4\) in THF at room temperature gave 1-\((S)\)-(phenyl\((1\text{'}S\text{'}-1\text{'}-phenylethyl)methylamino)methyl)-2-naphthol (11) in 65% yield (Scheme 6). Aminonaphthol 11 (15 mol\%) catalyzed the enantioselective ethylation of ary-laldehydes to secondary alcohols (70–98% yields) with high

Scheme 8  Diastereoselective synthesis of Betti bases 13–16.

Scheme 9  Aminooalkylation of 2-naphthol on acidic alumina promoted by microwave irradiation.

Scheme 10  Synthesis of chiral ligands (S)-18.

Scheme 11  Synthesis of secondary aminooalkynaphthols 20.

Scheme 12  Synthesis of tertiary aminooalkynaphthols 21 and 22.
enantioselectivities (up to 99.8%) in toluene at room temperature for 24 h.

Saidi et al. described an efficient three-component and one-pot method for aminokylation of electron-rich aromatic compounds using aldehydes, (trimethylsilyl)dialkylamines, and an electron-rich aromatic compound such as 1-naphthol, 2-naphthol, 1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 6-hydroxyisoquinoline, 7-hydroxycoumarin, indole or N-methylindole, at room temperature for 1–6 h in a concentrated solution of lithium perchlorate in diethyl ether. The reaction gives good yields up to 95% of aminokylated aromatic and aliphatic compounds.
compounds 12 and with moderate yield (35%) in the case of aliphatic aldehydes (Scheme 7).

Gong et al. demonstrated diastereoselective Friedel-Crafts reaction of 2-naphthol with \(\alpha\)-trifluoromethylimines derived from chiral amines. The reactions proceeded readily at room temperature for 48 h in the presence of \(\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}\), resulting in the corresponding chiral Betti bases 13 and 14 in yields of 86% and 71%, respectively. Then, hydrogenolysis of 14 was carried out in methanol at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere in the presence of \(\text{Pd/C}\). Under these conditions, compound 14 gave 1-(1-amino-2,2,2-trifluoro)ethylnaphthalen-2-ol (15) (72%) and 1-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylamino) ethylnaphthalen-2-ol (16) (20%) (Scheme 8).

The Mannich reaction on acidic alumina assisted by microwave irradiation was reported for the aminoalkylation of 2-naphthol with aromatic aldehydes and secondary amines such as piperidine, pyrrolidine and morpholine for 5 min under...
solvent-free condition, resulting in the desired products 17 in 67–91% yields (Scheme 9).

A procedure for selective direct \(N, N\)-alkylation of the chiral Betti base was developed, and a family of chiral ligands, \((S)\)-1-\((\alpha\)-cycloaminobenzyl\)-2-naphthols 18, were prepared. Initially, oxazine derivatives 19 were achieved by the condensation of \((S)\)-1-\((\alpha\)-aminobenzyl\)-2-naphthol and bis-aldehydes in the presence of NaBH\(_4\)CN in a buffer solution (aqueous EtOH solution of Na\(_2\)HPO\(_4\)–KH\(_2\)PO\(_4\)) at 0 °C in 1.5 h. Subsequently, compounds 19 were treated with LiAlH\(_4\), the C–O bond being cleaved selectively to yield the desired products 18 in 94–98% yields at –10 °C in 1.5 h without any loss of enantiomeric excess (Scheme 10).

A practical procedure for the stereoselective synthesis of a group of functionalized secondary and tertiary

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**Scheme 22** Synthesis of chiral tertiary aminonaphthol 44 and catalyzed enantioselective phenyl transfer to aryl aldehydes.

**Scheme 23** Total syntheses of enantiopure \((2S,6R)\)-dihydropinidine and \((2S,6R)\)-isosolenopsins 45.

**Scheme 24** Chiral aminonaphthol 46-catalyzed enantioselective carbonyl addition of diethylzinc to aromatic aldehydes.

**Scheme 25** Synthesis of 1-\((\alpha\)- or \(\beta\)-hydroxynaphthyl\)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines 47 and 48.

**Scheme 26** Synthesis of THIQNOL (49) and catalyzed asymmetric addition of diethylzinc to aldehydes.
aminoalkylnaphthols (20, 21 and 22) was employed by Palmieri et al.22 A series of secondary aminoalkylnaphthols were prepared by heating a mixture of 2-naphthol, (R)-amines and aldehydes at 60 °C in 8–30 h, under solvent-free conditions with yields from 45 to 95% (Scheme 11). Then, selective N-alkylation was carried out by cyclization of compounds 23 with formaldehyde, followed by reduction or alkylation with organometallic reagents (R4M), resulting in the corresponding chiral tertiary aminonaphthols 21 and 22 (Scheme 12). The catalytic activity of this class of compounds was used in the addition of diethylzinc to benzaldehyde in toluene at room temperature, resulting in moderate to good enantioselectivities (12–89% ee) and 26–97% yields.

A practical procedure for the stereoselective synthesis of a group of functionalized aminoalkynaphthols (24) in 45–95% yields was reported, involving heating a mixture of 2-naphthol, secondary amines (R) and aldehydes at 60 °C within 8–30 h under solvent-free conditions (Scheme 13). It is noteworthy that the aminonaphthols obtained as the major diastereomer (dr: 71–84%) in the solvent-free synthesis have the best asymmetric induction properties in the alkylation reaction.22

Condensation of 2-naphthol and substituted benzaldehydes in the presence of 25% methanolic ammonia, and subsequent acidic hydrolysis afforded the aminoalkynaphthols 25 in 45–71% yields. The crystalline product 26 separated out after 2 days, which was suspended in 20% HCl and the mixture was stirred and refluxed for 3 h (Scheme 14).22

The Mannich reaction of 2-naphthol and 1-naphthol with in situ prepared imines from (R)-1-phenylethylamine and aromatic aldehydes in 5 M ethereal lithium perchlorate at room temperature in the presence of TMSCl under an argon atmosphere within 6 h afforded the corresponding aminoalkylated products 27 and 28 in moderate to good yields (35–78%) with moderate to very high diastereoselectivities (75–99%) (Scheme 15).24

Chan et al.25 reported a one-step procedure for the synthesis of optically active tertiary aminonaphthol 29 via benzaldehyde, (S)-(−)-N,R-dimethylbenzylamine and 2-naphthol at 95 °C for 30 h in 78% yield (Scheme 16). Optically active tertiary aminonaphthol 29 (15 mol%) was found to catalyze the enantioselective alkenylation of various aldehydes in toluene at −30 °C for 15 h with high ee values (up to >99%), which provides
a practical method for the synthesis of chiral \((E)\)-allyl alcohols in 77–95% yields.

Saidi et al.\(^2\) reported a one-pot, three-component Mannich reaction of 2-naphthol or 1-naphthol with \((R)\)-1-phenylethylamine and an aromatic aldehyde in concentrated ethereal lithium perchlorate solution at room temperature, which afforded highly diastereoselective access to the requisite 2-aminoalkylated products 30 and 31 in high to low yields, respectively (Scheme 17).

In 2004, a one-pot preparation of chiral \(N\)-methyl-\(N\)-alkyl Betti bases 32 was reported involving a highly regioselective \(N\)-alkylation of \((S)\)-(+)Betti base. The strategy involved formation

![](image1)

**Scheme 30** Synthesis of optically active aminonaphthols.

![](image2)

**Scheme 31** Synthesis of aminonaphthols 60 in water.

![](image3)

**Scheme 32** Microwave-assisted synthesis of (aminoalkyl)naphthols 61, 62 and (aminoalkyl)quinolinols 63.

amiokylated products 30 and 31 in high to low yields, respectively (Scheme 17).

In 2004, a one-pot preparation of chiral \(N\)-methyl-\(N\)-alkyl Betti bases 32 was reported involving a highly regioselective \(N\)-alkylation of \((S)\)-(+)Betti base. The strategy involved formation
of an oxazine ring (33), obtained by condensation of \((S)\, (+)\)-Betti base and aldehydes, and \(N\)-methylation with \(\text{BtCH}_2\text{OH}\) under neutral conditions to yield oxazine 34. Chiral \(N\)-methyl-\(N\)-alkyl Betti base 32 was then obtained by simultaneously cleaving the \(\text{C}-\text{Bt}\) bond and \(\text{C}-\text{O}\) bond in the structure of 34 via \(\text{LiAlH}_4\) (Scheme 18).

Hu et al.28 improved the synthesis of homochiral 1-[\(\alpha\)-azacycloalkyl]benzyl]-2-naphthols 35 and 1-[\(\alpha\)-aryl]piperidyl] benzyl]-2-naphthols 36 by employing diastereomerically pure \(\alpha\)-benzotriazolyl-1-azacycloalka[2,1-\(b\)][1,3]oxazines 37 and 38 as homochiral precursors, which were obtained by condensation
between nonracemic Betti base and dialdehydes in the presence of benzotriazole. Reduction of oxazines 37 with LiAlH₄ afforded chiral ligands 35 in yields of 89–94%. Moreover, oxazines 38 can be arylated with ArMgBr, followed by reduction with LiAlH₄ to give a group of potential chiral ligands 36 in 84–92% yield (Scheme 19).

The aminonaphthols 39a–c were obtained in high yields (89–94%) from the reaction of oxazines 40a–c with LiAlH₄ within half hour at −5 to 0 °C. Also, by using compound 40b as a model, the arylation at its α-position was carried out by treating it with ArMgBr at −5 to 0 °C to give a series of diastereopure compounds 41 after 2–3 h in 73–85% yields. Reductions of 41 via LiAlH₄ at 0 °C within 0.5 h yielded a group of highly hindered 1,3-aminophenols (42) in 84–92% yields, which could serve as potential chiral ligands in catalytic asymmetric reactions (Scheme 20).

Wu et al.30 introduced a fluorescent chemosensor (43) containing aminonaphthol, which selectively recognizes fluoride anions with high sensitivity. A fluoride anion can strongly interact with a hydrogen-donating group such as hydroxyl or amide through hydrogen bonding interaction to form HF. Aminonaphthol 43 was synthesized from the reaction of 2-naphthol and 4-aminoantipyrine in ethanol at reflux for 4 h. Then reduction with NaBH₄ in EtOH afforded the desired product after 4 h in 80% yield (Scheme 21).

Chiral tertiary aminonaphthol ligand 44 was synthesized via the condensation of 1-naphthaldehyde, (S)-(−)-N,N-dimethylbenzylamine and 2-naphthol in the absence of solvent at 85 °C for 72 h in 51% yield. It served as a highly efficient ligand for the asymmetric catalytic phenyl transfer to aromatic aldehydes and a variety of chiral diarylmethanols was prepared in toluene at −15 °C for 15 h with high ee values (ee up to 99%) and in 87–95% yields (Scheme 22).

Total syntheses of enantiopure alkaloidal natural products (2S,6R)-dihydropinidine (as hydrochloride) and (2S,6R)-iso-solenopsins (as hydrochlorides) (45) were achieved in four steps and in 80–82% total yields by using a synthetic strategy involving the formation and cleavage of 1,3-oxazinane. (S)-Betti base proved to be an excellent chiral auxiliary and a novel Pd/C-
catalyzed N-debenzylation straightforwardly to amine hydrochloride in the presence of CH2Cl2 was developed (Scheme 23).

Optically active aminonaphthol derivatives 46 were obtained by condensation of 2-naphthol, substituted benzaldehyde, and \((S)-methylbenzylamine\) in THF at 73 °C for 17–18 h under an argon atmosphere in 48–81% yields. The addition of diethylzinc to aromatic aldehydes was considerably accelerated by the presence of a catalytic amount of crystalline 46 in toluene at room temperature for 24 h to give, after hydrolysis, the corresponding 1-phenylpropanol in good enantiomeric purity (up to >99% ee) and 80–92% yields (Scheme 24).33

Solvent-free synthesis of 1-(\(\alpha\)- or \(\beta\)-hydroxynaphthyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines 47 and 48 has been described by Fulop et al.44 via nucleophilic addition of 1- or 2-naphthol to 3,4-dihydroisoquinolines in MeCN at room temperature for 10–14 days under solvent-free conditions or using microwave irradiation at 70–90 °C within 40–60 min. The reactions yielded the corresponding products in 35–85% yields (Scheme 25).

A self-catalyticaza-Friedel–Crafts method was employed to generate various chiral 1-naphtholyl tetrahydroisoquinoline products (THIQNOL) 49 from 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline and naphthols at 60 and 90 °C under neat conditions after 16 h (Scheme 26). A marked electronic effect was observed in the reaction: 2-naphthols with electron-donating substituents gave excellent yields (62–97%), whereas 2-naphthols with electron-withdrawing substituents gave lower yields (12–54%). A method was developed to resolve the two enantiomers of a THIQNOL derivative. The enantiomerically pure derivative showed moderate catalytic activity in the asymmetric diethylzinc addition to aldehydes and afforded, enantioselectively, 1-propanol derivatives (up to 70% ee) in heptane-toluene at 0 °C within 72 h in 55–85% yields.

In 2007, Alfonsov et al.37 reported a new approach to the synthesis of benzylidene derivatives of 1-(\(\alpha\)-aminobenzyl)-2-naphthols (Betti bases) 51, by reaction of 2-naphthol with 1,3,5-triaryl-2,4-diazapenta-1,4-dienes (3 : 2) 52 in refluxing benzene for 5–17 h. This method provides desired products in high yields (70–96%) and purity, facilitating subsequent separation into the individual enantiomers (Scheme 28).

Palmieri et al.38 introduced a short and stereoselective synthesis of vicinal aminodiols, diamines and diaminols in good yields, through a three-component aromatic Mannich-type reaction. Initially, the reaction of 2-naphthol, enantiopure aldehydes containing stereogenic centres and amines at room temperature in solventless conditions for 12–36 h...
afforded a mixture of two diastereomers of amino-alkynaphthols 52 in 8–62% yields. Then, the obtained aminoalkynaphthols 52 were subjected to acid hydrolysis (HCl

Scheme 49 Synthesis of 1-(amino(2-aminophenyl)methyl)-2-naphthol 87.

Scheme 50 Spontaneous asymmetric synthesis of non-natural hydroxyaryl glycinate 88.

Scheme 51 BzCPN-catalyzed asymmetric synthesis of aza-Friedel–Crafts products 89.

Scheme 52 Synthesis of aminocycloalkynaphthols 90 and 91.

Scheme 53 Synthesis of racemic Betti bases 92.

Scheme 54 Sulfonamide 93-catalyzed asymmetric hetero-Diels–Alder reaction of ethyl glyoxylate with Danishefsky’s diene.
aq./THF) under reflux conditions for 2 h, to deprotect amino and hydroxyl groups in aldehydes resulting in enantiopure aminoalkylnaphthols 53 in 40–95% yields (Scheme 29).

Fulop et al. 39 achieved optically active aminonaphthols 54 and 55 by condensation of 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde and (R)- or (S)-1-arylethylamine at 65 °C within 72 h under solvent-free conditions. Then, the reaction of aminonaphthols 54 and 55 with paraformaldehyde in toluene at room temperature for 10 and 12 h afforded naphthoxazines 56 and 57, respectively. Naphthoxazines were reduced to chiral aminonaphthols 58 and 59 in THF at room temperature in 4 and 6 h by LiAlH4 (Scheme 30).

Ghandi et al. 40 described the reaction of 2-naphthol, aromatic aldehyde, and heteroarylamine in water at room temperature for 25–65 min, furnishing the 1-[(aryl( heteroarylamino)methyl)naphthalene-2-ols 56 in 95–98% yields for the first time (Scheme 31).
Also, Fulop et al.\textsuperscript{41} reported that ammonium carbamate and ammonium hydrogen carbonate can be used as very effective solid ammonia sources to prepare different [aminoalkyl]naphthols 61 and 62 and (aminoalkyl)quinolinols 63 in ethanol and water as solvents under microwave conditions in modified three-component Mannich reactions. Depending on the solid ammonia source, the yields of the desired products obtained were 68–92% (Scheme 32).

Scheme 63 Resolution of Betti bases 103 by (\((R)\)-1,1' -binaphthalene-2,2'-diyl sodium phosphate.

Scheme 64 Diastereoselective synthesis of 1,3-aminonaphthols 104 and catalyzed addition of diethylzinc and alkynylzinc reagents to aldehydes.
The reaction of 2-naphthol, 3-aminopyridine, and aromatic aldehydes in water at 50 °C afforded a number of N-heteroarylaminonaphthols 64 after 5–55 min in 91–97% yields (Scheme 33). The reaction of 2-naphthol, 3-aminopyridine, and aromatic aldehydes in water at 50 °C afforded a number of N-heteroarylaminonaphthols 64 after 5–55 min in 91–97% yields (Scheme 33).
Palmieri et al. demonstrated that 1-(aminoalkyl)naphthols can be used as ligands in the nickel-catalyzed enantioselective addition of organozinc to chalcones in CH$_3$CN at $\sim$30 $^\circ$C to room temperature for 4 h and afforded the corresponding products in 15–99% yields and 14–64% ee (Scheme 34).

Kumar et al. succeeded in the preparation of Betti bases from secondary amine, aromatic aldehydes and 2-naphthol using a non-ionic surfactant (Triton X-100, 5 mol%) at room temperature. All the aromatic aldehydes reacted almost equally well to afford Betti bases in excellent yields (80–94%) (Scheme 35).
Kumar et al. have devoted considerable attention to a sodium dodecylsulfate (20 mol%)-catalyzed aminoalkylation of 2-naphthols with aldehydes and 2-aminobenzothiazole in water at reflux. The corresponding products were isolated after 1–5 h in 71–93% yields (Scheme 36).

A series of novel N-heteroaryl α-arylglycines containing naphthol rings has been prepared by one-pot, three-component condensation reactions of glyoxalic acid, heteroarylamines and naphthols. The reactions were performed in water at ambient temperature within 3.5–20 h which afforded desired products in 75–90% yields (Scheme 37). A one-pot procedure was reported by Foroughifar et al. for the preparation of 4,9-dihydroxy-1,3-diaryl-2,3-dihydro-2-zaphenalenes in 78–92% yields after 8–15 h from aromatic aldehydes, 2,7-naphthalenediol and ammonium hydrogen phosphate ((NH₄)₂HPO₄) in a mixture of ethanol-water (3 : 1) under reflux conditions (Scheme 38).

A self-catalytic protocol was developed using an aza-Friedel–Crafts method to generate 1-naphthoyltetrahydroisoquinoline products in 12–100% yields under solvent-free conditions. The reaction proceeded at 60, 80 and 90 °C within 16 h in the absence of any additional catalyst (Scheme 39).

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**Scheme 80** Synthesis of Betti base derivatives 122.

**Scheme 81** Triton X-100-catalyzed synthesis of 2-aminobenzothiazolomethylnaphthol derivatives 123.

**Scheme 82** Synthesis of bifunctional phosphorus Betti bases 124.

**Scheme 83** Synthesis of Betti bases 125 catalyzed by CAN.

**Scheme 84** Synthesis of 1-(α-aminoalkyl)-2-naphthol derivatives 126 in the presence of ASA NPs.

**Scheme 85** Diastereoselective synthesis of α-aminophosphonates 127.
Hui et al. have reported an asymmetric aza-Friedel–Crafts reaction of 2-naphthol with tosylimines catalyzed by a dinuclear zinc complex. The expected products were obtained in 76–95% yields and good to excellent enantioselectivities of 74–98% ee in toluene at 30 °C after 48 h (Scheme 40).

Addition of (R)-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline to 2-naphthols in water at 80 °C overnight led to the formation of (S)-(R)-1,3-disubstituted tetrahydroisoquinolines 74 as chiral ligands in 40–69% yields (Scheme 41). These chiral ligands were then used to catalyze asymmetric addition of diethylzinc to aldehydes in toluene at 0 °C for 72 h and the desired products were obtained in up to 97% ee.

Scheme 86 Synthesis of N-[(N-((2-hydroxynaphthelen-1-yl)(phenyl)methyl)sulfonyl)phenyl)acetamide derivatives 128.

Scheme 87 Synthesis of compounds 129 catalyzed by oxalic acid.

Scheme 88 Fe3O4 is an efficient and robust catalyst for the one-pot synthesis of Betti bases 130.

Scheme 89 Reaction scope of aza-Friedel–Crafts reaction of naphthols to isatin ketimines.

Scheme 90 One-pot synthesis of aminonaphthols 133, using nano-SiO2–H3BO3 as a catalyst.

Scheme 91 Synthesis of Betti base derivatives 134 catalyzed by reverse ZnO nanomicelles.

Scheme 92 Synthesis of Betti bases 135 based on kojic acid derivatives.
products were achieved in 57–93% yields with high enantioselectivities (up to 97% ee).

TBN (N-tylosil-1-α-amino(3-bromophenyl)methyl-2-naphthol; 75) was prepared from the reaction of tylosin tartrate, the Betti base 1-α-amino(3-bromophenyl)methyl-2-naphthol and formic acid in EtOH at room temperature for 24 h in 81% yield (Scheme 3).

Investigation of results indicated that TBN is a potent modulator of the P-gp membrane pump and that the compound could be of clinical relevance to improve the efficacy of chemotherapy in MDR cancers.31

Scheme 93 Synthesis of Betti bases 136 by a modified Betti reaction.

Scheme 94 Synthesis of 1-aminoalkyl-2-naphthols 137 in deep eutectic solvent (DES).

Scheme 95 Iodine-catalyzed synthesis of 1-((2-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yl)(aryl))pyrrolidin-2-ones 138.

Scheme 96 Synthesis of vanillin-based aminoalkynaphthol 139.

Scheme 97 Synthesis of aminobenzynaphthol 140 bearing two stereogenic centers.

Scheme 98 Synthesis of Betti bases 141.

Scheme 99 MK30-catalyzed synthesis of Betti bases 142.

Scheme 100 Solvent-free synthesis of Betti bases 143 catalyzed by sulfated polyborate.
Triton X-100 as a non-ionic surfactant catalyst was used for the synthesis of Betti bases 76 from secondary amine, aromatic aldehydes, and 2-naphthol using Mannich-type reaction in water at room temperature. The catalyst gave the best results and the reaction proceeds through imine formation, which is stabilized by colloidal dispersion and undergoes nucleophilic addition to afford the corresponding N,N-dialkylated Betti bases in excellent yields (80–94%) after 2–4 h (Scheme 43).22

Olyaei et al.51 demonstrated a convenient and efficient method for the synthesis of N-heteroarylaminonaphthols 77 by using heteroarylamines such as 2-aminopyrimidine, 2-aminopyrazine, 2-aminopyridine and 3-aminopyridine under solvent-free conditions at 125 °C. The reactions completed in 4–25 min with products obtained in 87–94% yields (Scheme 44).

Jha et al.44 have devoted considerable attention to an efficient synthesis of 1-(2-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yl)aryl(methyl)piperidin-4-ol prototypes 78 as racemic mixtures via the Mannich reaction protocol from 2-naphthol, 4-piperidinol, and different aromatic aldehydes. The reaction proceeded in the presence of p-TSA as catalyst in ethanol at reflux and was complete within 72 h to produce the corresponding products in 65–85% yields (Scheme 45). These chiral Mannich bases were then resolved utilizing an enzyme-assisted chemo-, regio-, and enantioselective (Novozyme 435®) acetylation process in CHCl₃.
Chan et al.\textsuperscript{55} reported the synthesis of chiral aminonaphthol ligands \textit{79} from the reaction of 2-naphthol, (\textit{S})-1-phenylethylamine, and aldehydes at 60 °C under solvent-free conditions within 8–36 h. Then, the reaction of aminonaphthols \textit{79} with 35\% aqueous formaldehyde in THF at room temperature afforded naphthoxazines \textit{80}, and addition of NaBH₄ to the solution of naphthoxazines in THF and AcOH at room temperature led to the formation of chiral tertiary amino-naphthol ligands \textit{81} in 52–91\% yields. The results of asymmetric phenyl transfer to aromatic aldehydes catalyzed by these chiral ligands in toluene indicated that enantioselectivities (up to 97\% ee) were greatly influenced by the electronic and steric effects of the ligands \textit{81} (Scheme 46).

In 2011, stereoselective synthesis of vicinal diaminoalkynaphthols \textit{82} in 22–64\% yields was reported by Cimarelli \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{56} The desired products were obtained by three-component Mannich-type reaction of \textit{\alpha,\beta}-unsaturated aldehydes with 2-naphthol and amines (benzylamine, pyrrolidine and 1-phenylethanamine) under solventless condition at room temperature within 4–72 h (Scheme 47). The relative and absolute configurations of the products obtained were assigned on the basis of the \textit{3}J values of \textit{1H} NMR spectra, in combination with the conformational analysis of the molecules done by molecular modelling.
An eco-friendly method for the synthesis of the Betti bases 1-(x-aminoalkyl)naphthols 83 has been carried out over a basic nanocrystalline MgO catalyst in aqueous condition at room temperature. The reactions worked well with almost all the aldehydes and aliphatic amines within 2–6 h and gave the corresponding products in 78–92% yields (Scheme 48).

Surprisingly, the reaction was not successful with aromatic amines which might be due to their reduced nucleophilicity.57 Nitro derivative 84 was achieved from treatment of 2-naphthol, 2-nitrobenzaldehyde and tert-butyl carbamate under...
followed by reduction of the nitro group by means of catalytic (Pd/C) hydrogenation, yielding 1-(amino[2-aminophenyl] methyl)-2-naphthol (86) (68%). Also, using the reaction of 2-naphthol, 2-nitrobenzaldehyde and benzyl carbamate under solvent-free conditions, 87 was synthesized at 80 °C after 32 h in 76% yield. Removal of the protecting group and reduction of the nitro group were accomplished in one step by catalytic (Pd/C) hydrogenation, yielding 86 (69%) (Scheme 49).  

A synthesis of useful enantiomerically pure arylglycinates 88 via spontaneous reaction between phenol or naphthol derivatives and enantiopure z-imino glyoxylate in toluene at -15 °C within 3–10 h in the absence of an acid catalyst was reported. A library of enantiopure substituted phenol or naphthol glycinates was obtained in 58–79% yields and high diastereoselectivities (62–87%) (Scheme 50). Diastereomerically pure aryl glycinates were obtained via flash chromatographic separation of the crude reaction mixture.  

The cuprene-derived bifunctional organocatalyst BzCPN efficiently catalyzes the formation of aza-Friedel–Crafts products 89 in toluene and 4 A MS as the additives from naphthols and N-sulfonylimines within 48 h in good to excellent yields (up to 99%) with high enantioselectivities (up to 99.5 : 0.5 er) under mild reaction conditions, with a low catalyst loading (5 mol%), and in an aerobic environment (Scheme 51). A large library of aminocycloalkynaphthols 90 is obtained by the Betti reaction between activated naphthols (1-naphthol, 2-naphthol and 4-methoxy-1-naphthol) and five- and six-membered cyclic imines in CH2Cl2 within 3–7 h at room temperature in 49–81% yields. Betti base derivatives 90 were methylated at the nitrogen atom by cyclization with formaldehyde to the corresponding oxazolidines, followed by reduction with sodium triacetoxyborohydride in THF, to form the corresponding products 91 in yields of 79 and 85% (Scheme 52).  

Aminocycloalkynaphthol derivatives 92 were obtained in 38–47% yields by performing a Mannich reaction between 2-naphthol, 4-piperidinol and appropriate 4-(2-(dialkylamino)ethoxy)benzaldehydes in the presence of catalytic amounts of p-toluene-sulfonic acid in a microwave reactor after 7–10 min (Scheme 53).  

(S)-Betti base 1 was converted into sulfonamide organocatalysts 93 by the reaction with corresponding sulfonyl chlorides in the presence of pyridine in CH2Cl2 at room temperature for 24 h in 12–56% yields. Next, the hetero-Diels–Alder reaction of ethyl glyoxylate with Danishefsky’s diene was carried out in a catalytic manner using the chiral sulfonamide 93 (30 mol%) in CH2Cl2 at -20 °C for 24 h, followed by treatment with TFA at room temperature for 1 h to obtain corresponding 2-substituted 2,3-dihydropryan-4-ones 94 in 20–86% yields (Scheme 54).  

Bedekar and Chaudhary achieved 1-(z-aminobenzyl)-2-naphthols 95 by the reaction of 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde and primary or secondary amines in absolute alcohol at room temperature for 48 h or under solvent-free condition at 60 °C for 24 h in 30–81% yield. Compounds 95 were used as ligands in palladium-catalyzed Mizoroki–Heck reaction in dimethylacetamide in the presence of K2CO3 at 140 °C for 40 h with a variety of substrates and afforded trans-stilbene in 60–96% yields. High turnover numbers are observed for the reactions with both aryl
bromides and iodides, while aryl chlorides are inert (Scheme 55).

(S,S)-Aminobenzalzaphnths 96 were obtained by a Betti reaction of 2-naphthol, benzaldehyde or p-halobenzaldehyde with (R)- or (S)-1-arylethylamine for two days at 60 °C without any solvent in 51–68% yields (Scheme 56). The crystal structures of (S,S)-aminobenzalzaphnths, easily produced by a chromatography-free highly stereoselective Betti reaction, were investigated by means of single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis, and the main intra- and intermolecular interactions were described.66

An efficient catalyst-free synthesis of Betti base derivatives via Mannich-type one-pot three-component condensation reaction of 2-aminopyrimidine derivatives, salicylaldehyde and naphthols (2-naphthol, 1-naphthol, 2,7-naphthalenediol and 2,3-naphthalenediol) under solvent-free conditions has been described. The reactions were carried out at 80 °C within 25–30 min, affording the desired aminonaphthols 97 in 85–93% yields (Scheme 57).

Hosseinian et al.67 have reported that 1-(benzothiazolylamino)ethyl-2-naphthol derivatives 98 are achieved from one-pot, three-component condensation of aldehydes, 2-naphthol, and 2-aminobenzothiazole in the presence of sodium hydroxide sulfate as an effective catalyst at 80 °C after 4–30 min. The reactions worked well with a variety of heterocyclic aldehydes, aliphatic aldehydes, and aryl aldehydes including those bearing electron-withdrawing and electron-donating groups, and the desired compounds were obtained in 52–93% yields (Scheme 58).

A methodology has been developed for the multicomponent one-pot synthesis of aminonaphthophthls 99 in 74–95% yields in dichloromethane under catalyst-free conditions at room temperature within 2–3 h. Secondary amines such as piperidine, pyrrolidine, morpholine, N-methylpiperazine, and dimethylamine were used in the reaction and the yields of the desired products were moderate to excellent (Scheme 59).68

Nanocrystalline TiO2–HClO4-catalyzed three-component preparation of 1-(x-aminokyl)-2-naphthols 100 in 90–93% yields under solvent-free condition at room temperature within 22–30 min has been reported by Shaterian et al. This white acidic heterogeneous catalyst is very stable under the reaction conditions and was reused several times without significant loss of activity (Scheme 60).69

Jeong et al.70 described Cu(OTf)2·SiO2 (10 mol%)-catalyzed three-component coupling of aldehyde, 2-naphthol, and allylic amine to generate Betti bases 101 in 72–95% yields under neat conditions at room temperature to 40 °C after 0.5–3 h without additional co-catalyst or additive in air (Scheme 61).

Betti bases 102 were obtained in 76–94% yields via the condensation reaction of aromatic aldehydes, secondary amines and 2-naphthol in PEG-400 as solvent in the absence of catalyst at room temperature after 2–4 h. In this reaction, aromatic aldehydes and heteroaromatic carbaldehydes worked satisfactorily, but the reaction with aromatic amines was not successful (Scheme 62).71

Song et al.72 developed a new method for the synthesis of enantiomerically pure Betti bases 103. By using trifluoroacetic acid to replace the more traditionally used hydrochloric acid, the hydrolysis procedure used in the classical synthesis of racemic Betti base was carried out at 50 °C in CH2Cl2/H2O with an improved yield (up to 96%), which was followed by a new and efficient resolution using recyclable (R)-1,1’-binaphthalene-2,2’-diyl sodium phosphate to provide enantiomerically pure (S)-Betti base 103a in 95% yield with up to 99% ee and (R)-Betti base 103b in 93% yield with 90% ee in one resolution step (Scheme 63).

A series of chiral aminonaphthophths 104 has been synthesized diastereoselectively in 33–82% yields by applying a solvent-free ‘Betti-type’ condensation using 2,6- and 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalenes, 2-naphthol, (S)-phenylethylamine as a chiral auxiliary, and aldehydes at 80 °C after 24 and 72 h (Scheme 64). The major diastereomers (90–96%) formed could be isolated in pure form.73

These chiral aminonaphthophths have been used as pre-catalysts for the addition of diethylzinc and alkylzinc reagents to aldehydes in toluene at room temperature with enantioselectivities of up to 98% and 50% ee, respectively. Ganesan et al.74 described the Betti reaction in glycerol solvent. The expected Betti bases 105 were obtained at 40 or 90 °C after 3–10 min in 68–91% yields. The reaction works well for representative cyclic, acyclic and aliphatic aldehydes (Scheme 65).

Naimi-Jamal et al.75 published a simple procedure for the three-component one-pot aminomethylation of various aromatic electron-rich compounds using [omim][BF4] ionic liquids as the catalyst and solvent at room temperature. The process led to an efficient synthesis of Mannich bases 106 and 107 after 1–6 h in 54–99% yields under mild conditions using no additive or catalyst (Scheme 66).

Sulfanilic acid-functionalized silica-coated nano-Fe3O4 particles (MNPs–PhSO3H) as an efficient, reusable and magnetically separable catalyst has been studied for the solvent-free synthesis of 1-aminokyl-2-naphthols 108 at 120 °C. Treatment of a variety of aldehydes and 2-naphthol with heterocyclic amines afforded the corresponding 1-aminokyl-2-naphthol derivatives in 81–92% yields after 10–20 min (Scheme 67). The reaction with the usual aromatic amines such as aniline and p-toluidine afforded Schiff bases instead of the corresponding aminokylnaphthophths.76

A reaction of triethyl phosphate with 3-alkyl-1-phenylphosphinazoxines in the presence of halothymethylsilanels in toluene with subsequent removal of the trimethylsilyl group by hydrolysis furnished diastereomeric x-aminokylphosphonic derivatives of Betti base 109. The highest diastereomeric excess was observed in the reaction with bromothymethylsilane at low temperature (Scheme 68).77

Aminobenzalzaphnths 110 and 111 were synthesized in 36 and 37% yields via the reaction of 2-naphthol, arylaldehyde and (S)- or (R)-prolinol at 60 °C under solvent-free conditions for two days (Scheme 69). These aminobenzalzaphnths, synthesized from different components and thus having different structural features, were tested as anti-yeast agents inhibiting Candida albicans. The activity towards C. albicans of these prolinol derivatives was interesting and could represent a promising...
alternative to overcome the problem of strains resistant to the traditional antifungals.\textsuperscript{78}

A reaction of triethyl phosphate with 3-alkyl-1-phenylthiooxazinones in the presence of halotrimethylsilanes in toluene at \( -30 ^\circ C \) for 6 h with subsequent removal of the trimethylsilyl group by hydrolysis furnished diastereomeric \( \alpha \)-aminoalkylphosphonic derivatives of Betti base \textsuperscript{112} with high diastereoselectivity (de up to 75\%) (Scheme \textsuperscript{70}).\textsuperscript{79}

4-Aminonitropyridine derivatives \textsuperscript{113} were achieved in 92–95\% yields by the condensation of aromatic aldehyde, 4-aminoantipyrine, and 8-hydroxyquinoline in the presence of fluoride as catalyst in ethanol at room temperature for 10–15 min (Scheme \textsuperscript{71}). All derivatives showed \textit{in vivo} and \textit{in vitro} anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial activities against reference drugs diclofenac and albendazole.\textsuperscript{80}

Jana \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{81} reported the reaction of 2-hydroxynaphthaldehyde with two equivalents of pyrrolidine in xylene under microwave irradiation at 170 \( ^\circ C \) within 20 min, giving 2-hydroxy-1-naphthylmethylamine (\textsuperscript{114}) as the major product. Similarly, various aldehydes and ketones were reacted with different cyclic saturated amines producing structurally diverse mono- or di-arylmethylamines \textsuperscript{114} in 60–74\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{72}).

The direct three-component modified Mannich reaction \textit{via} condensation of aromatic aldehydes, 2-naphthol or 2,7-naphthalendiol and piperidine to generate Betti bases \textsuperscript{115} in 90–96\% yields has been carried out over \( \lambda \)-proline (20 mol%) with high efficiency under solvent-free conditions at 70 \( ^\circ C \) within 2.5–4 h (Scheme \textsuperscript{73}).\textsuperscript{82}

BiCl\textsubscript{3} (7.5 mol\%) as an efficient catalyst has been reported for the synthesis of aminonaphthols \textsuperscript{116} \textit{via} the reaction of naphthols, 2-bromobenzaldehydes and cyclic secondary amines at 80 \( ^\circ C \) without solvent within 10–15 min in 85–93\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{74}).\textsuperscript{83}

A Bronsted acidic ionic liquid, \([\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{HMIM}]\text{HSO}_4\), as an efficient catalyst has been reported for the synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthols \textsuperscript{117} at 100 \( ^\circ C \) (or 75 \( ^\circ C \) for heterocyclic aldehydes) under solvent-free condition within 5–30 min. A wide range of aldehydes readily undergo condensation with 2-naphthol and 2-aminobenzothiazole to afford the desired products in 53–94\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{75}).\textsuperscript{84}

Heravi \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{85} have shown solventless synthesis of Betti bases 1-(\( \alpha \)-aminoalkyl)naphthols \textsuperscript{118} catalyzed by Fe\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{4} nanoparticles (5 mol\%) at room temperature. All the aromatic aldehydes and cyclic and acyclic amines reacted with 2-naphthol almost equally well to afford the Betti bases in 86–95\% yields after 1–2 h. The reaction was not successful with aromatic amines, which might be due to their reduced nucleophilicity (Scheme \textsuperscript{76}).

Shahriza \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{86} have obtained aryaminonaphthols \textsuperscript{119} from the condensation of 2-naphthol, aldehydes, and amines in the presence of \( N,N \)-dimethylethanolamine (7.5 mol\%) as an organocatalyst at 50 \( ^\circ C \) under solvent-free conditions. The reaction of aromatic and heteroaromatic aldehydes with piperidine, morpholine, aromatic amines and heteroaromatics in the presence of catalytic amounts of DMEA also afforded desired products after 30–45 min in 83–95\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{77}).

The first example of incorporating the oxindole moiety into Betti bases has been reported by Yan \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{87} The new type of Betti bases \textsuperscript{120} were conveniently synthesized in 42–88\% yields from the three-component reaction of 2-naphthol, isatins and cyclic amines, such as piperidine or morpholine, in CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} at reflux within 24 h without any other catalyst (Scheme \textsuperscript{78}). Other secondary amines, such as pyrrolidine, dimethylamine, diethy lamine, and di(n-propyl)amine, and \( \alpha \)-naphthol, resorcinol, and pyrogallol did not affect the expected products under similar reaction conditions.

Pyrazine-1,4-diamine trinitromethane \([\text{1,4-DHPyrazine}][\text{C(NO2)}\textsubscript{3}]\) as a green and novel nanostructured molten salt catalyzed the synthesis of new 1-(\( \alpha \)-aminoalkyl)-2-naphthol derivatives \textsuperscript{121} \textit{via} the reaction between 2- or 4-amino pyridine, aromatic aldehydes and 2-naphthol at room temperature under solvent-free conditions in comparison with Ag–TiO\textsubscript{2} nanocomposite. The reactions with \([\text{1,4-DHPyrazine}][\text{C(NO2)}\textsubscript{3}]\) (1 mol\%) and Ag–TiO\textsubscript{2} (2 mol\%) afforded the desired products after 5–25 min and 10–40 min in 92–98\% and 90–95\% yields, respectively (Scheme \textsuperscript{79}).\textsuperscript{88}

Xu \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{89} demonstrated that Betti bases \textsuperscript{122} can be easily synthesized without a solvent by condensation of 2-naphthols, aromatic aldehydes, and 1-phenylethylamines at 60 \( ^\circ C \) for 4–8 h under nitrogen atmosphere in 56–92\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{80}). Also, these compounds can be converted to \( \gamma \)-amino alcohols and downstream pyrrolidine derivatives by highly diastereoselective [1,2]-Wittig rearrangement and intramolecular cyclization with perfect chirality transfer (up to 99.9% de) and in good yields.

An efficient method has been described for the synthesis of 2-aminobenzothioazolomethylnaphthol derivatives \textsuperscript{123} by one-pot three-component reaction of aldehydes, 2-naphthol, and 2-aminobenzothiazole using Triton X-100 as a catalyst in water at 60–65 \( ^\circ C \) within 1.0–1.8 h in 75–95\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{81}). It was shown that the synthesized derivatives demonstrated good antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and antifungal activity against fungal strains such as \textit{Aspergillus niger}, \textit{Aspergillus fumigatus}, and \textit{Aspergillus flavus}.\textsuperscript{90}

Wu \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{91} demonstrated for the first time a straightforward and one-pot strategy to synthesize the bifunctional phosphorus Betti bases \textsuperscript{124} in 52–95\% yields under solvent-free conditions at 180 \( ^\circ C \) within 0.5–2 h \textit{via} the condensation of 2-naphthol, aryldiethyldiphosphine oxide in the presence of \( p \)-toluenesulfonic acid (Scheme \textsuperscript{82}). The procedure worked well with almost all the aldehydes.

Abdel Hameed \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{92} reported an efficient multicomponent, one-pot synthesis of Betti bases \textsuperscript{125} catalyzed by cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate (CAN) (10 mol\%) in MeOH as solvent at ambient temperature. The reaction worked well for representative anilines, morpholine, piperidine and aromatic aldehydes, and led to the formation of the desired products after 10–50 min in 80–92\% yields (Scheme \textsuperscript{83}).

The work of Nasr-Esfahani \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{93} demonstrated that various Betti bases \textsuperscript{126} could be synthesized in one-pot three-component condensation of aldehydes, 2-naphthol, and cyclic and acyclic amines in the presence of aluminatesulfonic acid nanoparticles (ASA NPs) (10 mol\%) as recoverable catalyst at 80 \( ^\circ C \) under solvent-free conditions. Aromatic aldehydes
containing either electron-donating or electron-withdrawing groups reacted successfully and gave the products within 10–24 min in 88–94% yields (Scheme 84).

Sadkova et al.44 developed a diastereoselective (de 80–92%) synthesis of \( \alpha \)-aminophosphonates 127 by reaction of diethyl phosphate sodium salt with 3-R-1-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-naphth[1,2-\( \epsilon \)][1,3]oxazines being the products of aminooctalization of aldehydes with 1-(\( \alpha \)-aminobenzyl)-2-naphthol (Betti base). The reaction mixtures were vigorously stirred for 6 h at room temperature, followed by the addition of 96% ethanol (Scheme 85).

Meshram et al.45 synthesized a series of sulfonamides fused with Betti bases 128 in 63–80% yields by the reaction of substituted 1-(amino(phenyl)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol and acetamidobenzensulfonyl chloride in DMF and triethylamine at 150 °C for 10–12 hours (Scheme 86). On the basis of the results obtained from docking studies, some of the synthesized sulfonamide derivatives 128 might show significant anticancer activity by inhibiting DNA topoisomerase II.

A green protocol for one-pot three-component synthesis of 1-(benzothiazolylamino)methyl-2-naphthols 129 via the reaction of aromatic aldehydes, 2-naphthol and 2-aminobenzothiazole catalyzed by oxalic acid (20 mol%) under thermal and solvent-free conditions is described by Magsnosdoulou et al. The reaction was carried out under solvent-free condition at 80 °C for 4–30 min to give the corresponding products in 57–98% yields (Scheme 87).46

The direct three-component reaction via condensation of aldehydes, 2-naphthols and piperidine has been reported, generating 1-aryl(piperidin-1-yl)methyl)naphthalene-2-ol derivatives 130 over Fe\(_2\)O\(_4\) magnetic nanoparticles with high efficiency (90–97% yields) under ultrasound irradiation (frequency of 40 kHz and an input power of 600 W) and solvent-free condition at 80 °C for 20–25 min (Scheme 88).47

Aza-Friedel–Crafts reaction of N-alkoxycarbonyl isatin ketimines with naphthols using a new 2-adamantyl-substituted quinine-derived squaramide catalyst (2 mol%) and 25 mg 4 Å molecular sieve in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) at −20 °C for 12–48 h afforded chiral tetrasubstituted 3-amin-2-oxindoles 131 and 132 with excellent enantioselectivity up to greater than 99% ee and in 61–99% yields (Scheme 89).48

Nano-SiO\(_2\)-H\(_2\)BO\(_3\) was introduced as an environmentally benign and recyclable heterogeneous catalyst for the synthesis of aminonaphthols 133 at 40 °C under solvent-free conditions after 30–45 min in 88–95% yields without an additional cocatalyst or additive in air by Teimuri-Mofрад et al.49 (Scheme 90).

Pei et al.50 reported a highly efficient one-pot three-component Betti reaction using reverse ZnO micelles as a recoverable and reusable catalyst. Reactions were conducted with 2-naphthol, aromatic aldehydes, amines and reverse ZnO nanomicelles (10 mol%) in water at room temperature within 4–60 min, affording Betti base derivatives 134 in 29–96% yields (Scheme 91).

Novel Betti bases 135 based on kojic acid derivatives have been synthesized by coupling 2-naphthol, aniline derivatives and kojic aldehyde in the presence of Fe\(_2\)O\(_4\)@SiO\(_2\)-boric acid nanocatalyst at 40 °C min under solvent-free condition (Scheme 92). The reactions were carried out efficiently within 55–60 min and the desired products obtained in 87–90% yields.103

Georgieva et al.102 synthesized several Betti bases 136 by a modified Betti reaction via the condensation reaction of primary heterocyclic amine, aromatic aldehydes, 8-quinolinol and halogeno-substituted aromatic aldehydes. The reaction mixtures were allowed to stand for 21 days in absolute ethanol at room temperature in a closed flask affording the corresponding products in yields of 80–98% (Scheme 93).

Synthesis of aminoaalkynaphthols 137 from aldehydes, 2-naphthol, and secondary amines in deep eutectic solvent (DES) based on urea and choline chloride has been developed. A broad range of aminoaalkynaphthols can be obtained at 60 °C within 1–3 h in 72–95% yields in biodegradable choline chloride-based DES (urea–ChCl2 (2:1)). Heteroaromatic as well as sterically hindered aromatic aldehydes also gave good product yields with aliphatic aldehydes failing to produce corresponding Betti bases (Scheme 94).103

Iyer et al.104 achieved a series of 1-(2-hydroxynaphthalen-1-yl)(phenyl)(methyl)pyrrolidin-2-one derivatives 138 in 65–90% yields by an efficient iodine (20 mol%)-catalyzed domino reaction involving various aromatic aldehydes, 2-pyrrolidinone and 2-naphthol in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) at room temperature after 5 h (Scheme 95).

Subsequently, they were evaluated for cytotoxicity against breast cancer (MCF-7) and colon cancer (HCT116) cell lines. Regarding the cytotoxicity, the relative inhibition activity was notably found to be moderate to high in MCF-7 cell line. Also, they were docked into the active site of phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) (PDB ID: 4JPS) which is a crucial regulator of apoptosis or programmed cell death. Results showed that the hydrophobic interactions in the binding pockets of PI3K exploited the affinity of the most favorable binding ligands.

Cost-effective green chemical methods are reported for the one-pot multicomponent solventless synthesis of 1-aminoaalkyl-2-naphthol 139 in 52–90% yields by the reaction of vanillin, 2-naphthol and 4-nitroaniline in the presence of tannic acid as a Lewis acid catalyst. A mixture was stirred by following various green protocols such as oil bath at 120–125 °C for 10–15 min, microwave irradiation at 100 W for 1–4 min, hot plate with magnetic stirrer at about 120–125 °C for 20–25 min, grindstone method for 10–15 min and finally conventional heating method with a few drops of methanol at reflux for 60–90 min (Scheme 96). Antibacterial activity of the synthesized compound against Bacillus subtilis was tested by zone inhibition method, showing negligible inhibition against the growth of this bacterium.105

Cardellichio and Capozzi106 succeeded in the preparation of aminobenzynaphthol 140 bearing two stereoenic centers from the condensation of 2-naphthol, aroylaldehydes and valine methyl ester at 60 °C under solvent-free condition for two days or in Et\(_2\)O at 35 °C for two days in 35–68% yields (Scheme 97).

The Betti bases 141 in 52 and 62% yields were obtained from the reaction of (S)-5-[[ tert butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]methyl]pyrrolidin-2-one or (S)-5-(azidomethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one and 2-naphthol in dry CHCl\(_3\) under microwave irradiation at 120 °C for 2 h (Scheme 98).107
Bosica et al. reported that the reaction of 2-naphthol, aromatic aldehydes and amines in the presence of montmorillonite K30 as a heterogeneous catalyst at 60 °C under neat conditions yielded aminocycloalkynaphthols after 2–12 h. The catalyst is fully recoverable and recyclable for up to 5 runs. Furthermore, it could catalyze reactions involving both secondary and primary aliphatic amines to give products usually in 37–92% yields (Scheme 99).

Chaturbhuj et al. succeeded in the preparation of 1-aminoalkyl-2-phenol Betti bases from one-pot three-component condensations of aldehyde, 2-naphthol, and morpholine in the presence of sulfated polyborate catalyst, under a solvent-free condition at 100 °C. Various aromatic/heteroaromatic aldehydes and cyclic amines (morpholine, piperidine, and pyrrolidine) reacted well and afforded higher yields (91–98%) of Betti base in shorter reaction time (10–45 min) (Scheme 100).

Synthesis of Betti base derivatives catalyzed by nano-CuO-ionic liquid has been reported from the reaction of 2-naphthols, aromatic aldehydes and cyclic amines in [BMIM] [OH] at 60 °C. The desired products were obtained in a short period of time (40–60 min) in good yields (81–90%) (Scheme 101). All of the synthesized aminonaphthol derivatives exhibit good inhibitory effects toward mild steel corrosion with inhibition efficiencies in the range of 84–95%. Therefore, these compounds can be practically used as effective corrosion inhibitors for acid pickling applications. 

Janati introduced a nanocomposite of Fe3O4/cellulose/vitamin C as a new biopolymer catalyst for synthesis of pharmacologically active 1-(α-aminoalkyl)naphthols via one-pot condensation of 2-naphthol, alkylamines and aldehydes at room temperature within 20–55 h under solvent-free conditions in 80–95% yields (Scheme 102).

Chaturbhuj et al. succeeded in preparing 1-(amino)alkyl-2-naphthols via one-pot multi-component reaction of benzaldehyde, 2-naphthol and cyclic amines using activated Fuller’s earth as a heterogeneous catalyst under solvent-free condition at 110 °C within 5–15 min in 89–94% yields (Scheme 103).

γ-Aminobutyric acid (GABA) and isinglass, a collagen peptide, have been utilized as highly efficient bifunctional biocatalysts for the efficient and convenient synthesis of 2-aminoazahexamethyl-2-naphthols through a one-pot three-component Mannich reaction between diverse aldehydes, 2-naphthol and 2-aminoazahexazole under solvent-free condition in high yields. The reaction in the presence of GABA (10 mol%) was carried out under a microwave irradiation power of 900 W for 3–5 min and with isinglass at 110 °C for 85–125 min to afford the desired products in 87–97% and 80–95% yields, respectively (Scheme 104).

Application of novel 1,2,3-triazolylferrocene-containing ionic liquid supported on Fe3O4 nanoparticles in the synthesis of new pyran-substituted Betti bases has been reported by Safa et al. The catalytic activity of the magnetic nanoparticles was evaluated in the one-pot three-component synthesis of a wide variety of Betti bases in 85–96% yields from kojic aldehyde, 2-naphthol or 6-bromo-2-naphthol and aniline derivatives in EtOH–H2O at room temperature for 40–50 min (Scheme 105).

Synthesis of 1-(α-aminoalkyl)-2-naphthol derivatives employing combined ultrasonic/Mo Schiff base complex immobilized on Fe3O4 nanoparticles (Fe3O4@SiO2@MoSB) as a heterogeneous acid catalyst has been reported via the reaction of 2-naphthol, aromatic aldehydes and 2-, 3- or 4-aminopyridine under ultrasound irradiation without solvent at room temperature. All the reactions proceeded equally smoothly and afforded the desired products in 85–97% yields and short reaction time within 10–40 min irrespective of the nature of the substituents (Scheme 106). Additionally, binding interactions of 1-(phenyl(pyridin-2-ylamino)methyl)naphthalene-2-ol with various types of rigid DNA and HSA have been investigated by molecular modeling study. In vitro studies under physiological conditions showed that the desired derivative interacts with calf-thymus DNA via an intercalative binding mode.

Fathalipour et al. studied aqueous suspension of biocompatible reduced graphene oxide–AuNPs composite (rMGO–AuNPs) as an effective recyclable catalyst in a Betti reaction. In this process, 1-(α-aminoalkyl)naphthols were obtained at 50 °C under solvent-free conditions after 20–60 min in 80–95% yields (Scheme 107).

4. Synthesis of bis-Betti base derivatives and synthetic applications

Among Betti bases, the bis derivatives are less studied. Zhang et al. reported new kinds of chiral alkyldiminoenzyl-naphthols (bis-Betti bases) and 151 and 152 enantioselectively synthesized for the first time via the reaction of methylbenzylamine, dialdehydes and 2-naphthol in THF at 80 °C for 24 h in 32 and 45% yields, respectively. Subsequently, treatment of bis-Betti bases 151 and 152 with formaldehyde in the presence of TFA in THF at room temperature for 4 h followed by reduction with LiAlH4 within 5 h in THF at 80 °C afforded bis-Betti bases 153 and 154 in 60 and 69% yields, respectively (Scheme 108).

Xiong described a short and facile synthesis of bis-Betti bases with two chiral carbon centers via the reaction of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene, piperidine or morpholine and cyanobenzaldehyde at 100 °C under reflux condition, affording the anticipated products in 81–86% yields (Scheme 109). This reaction has two steps. Firstly, the reaction of 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene with cyanobenzaldehyde and piperidine or morpholine affords mono-Betti base products. And then, mono-Betti base product is used as 2-naphthalene continuously to react with excess cyanobenzaldehyde and piperidine or morpholine to give the final bis-Betti base products.

Microwave-assisted synthesis of bis-Mannich bases and 156 of 2-naphthols derived from aromatic aldehydes and diamines namely piperazine and N,N′-dialkylethylenediamines was studied under two conditions, as follows: (A) solvent-free microwave irradiation using a CEM Discover S Class microwave oven at 125 °C for five minutes in the absence of any catalyst; (B) reflux in ethanol for 72 h in the presence of catalytic amount of pTSA (Scheme 110).

Weng and Li disclosed that bis-Betti base-derived tetradentate ligand could be synthesized by the reaction of Betti base with glyoxal in MeOH at room temperature for 6 h. The
The high number of publications in the literature that have recently appeared on the syntheses of Betti bases and bis-Betti base derivatives with different methods using various types of naphthols, amines and aldehydes in various conditions indicates the importance of these compounds. These procedures are commonly classified as Mannich aminokylation. The non-racemic nature of the Betti base and derivatives could be of special interest for organic chemists working in the field of ligand–metal catalyzed reactions. It is also clear that the most important area of application of the non-racemic aminonaphthols is their use in asymmetric transformations, either as chiral ligands or as chiral auxiliaries. Investigation of Betti base structures indicated that some of these products possess biological activity. However, in spite of the number of structures reported, it is possible to synthesize and investigate applications of the various structures of these compounds due to their importance.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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Notes and references

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