TMSOTf-catalyzed synthesis of trisubstituted imidazoles using hexamethyldisilazane as a nitrogen source under neat and microwave irradiation conditions†

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In the process of drug discovery and development, an efficient and expedient synthetic method for imidazole-based small molecules from commercially available and cheap starting materials has great significance. Herein, we developed a TMSOTf-catalyzed synthesis of trisubstituted imidazoles through the reaction of 1,2-diketones and aldehydes using hexamethyldisilazane as a nitrogen source under microwave heating and solvent-free conditions. The chemical structures of representative trisubstituted imidazoles were confirmed using X-ray single-crystal diffraction analysis. This synthetic method has several advantages including the involvement of mild Lewis acid, being metal- and additive-free, wide substrate scope with good to excellent yields and short reaction time. Furthermore, we demonstrate the application of the methodology in the synthesis of biologically active imidazole-based drugs.

Introduction

In the drug discovery and development process, obtaining small organic molecules in pure and sufficient amounts is one of the major challenges.1 To access biologically active small molecules, the development of an efficient synthetic methodology from cheap starting materials is highly desirable.2,3 Imidazoles, a class of nitrogen-containing five-membered ring heterocyclic compounds, have a unique chemical behavior and a broad range of biological activities.4–6 The diverse therapeutic properties of these heterocycles include anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, antimicrobial, anticancer, antihypertensive and inhibition of p38 MAP-kinase, angiotensin II receptor blockers and cytotoxicity.7–11 Imidazole-based compounds have also been used as important precursors in synthesizing pharmaceuticals and natural products like alkaloids.5,9,13 Some representative examples of biologically active multisubstituted imidazole drugs are shown in Fig. 1.

Trifenagrel is a type of imidazole-related drug that inhibits both arachidonate cyclooxygenase and platelet aggregation in many animal species and humans.16,17 Fenflumizol and neurodazene are also bioactive imidazole derivatives having potential neurogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.18,19 The tetraaryl-substituted imidazole apoptozole was reported to induce apoptosis (a programmed cell death) in murine P19 embryonic carcinoma cells and could bind to the heat shock proteins Hsp72 and Hsc70.20,21 The first angiotensin II receptor antagonist, losartan which is mainly used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension) and diabetic kidney disease, whereas the fused imidazole omeprazole is used as proton pump inhibitor.22 The imidazole alkaloid, namely, lepidilines B, was isolated from the root extract of Lepidium meyenii and inhibits potentially cytotoxic reactions against numerous human cancer cell lines,23 while cimetidine is a histamine H-2-receptor antagonist that inhibits gastric acid secretion.

Fig. 1 Representative examples of biologically active imidazole-based drugs.
production. Substituted imidazoles also have important applications in the chemistry of materials such as in functional polymers, photophysical materials, ionic liquids, semiconductor devices, fluorescent probes, and N-heterocyclic carbenes.

Because of their versatile applications, several approaches have been developed for the chemical synthesis of imidazoles. The most commonly known synthetic methods are (i) the three-component condensation reaction of benzils with -aryl aldehydes, primary alcohols, and ammonium acetate (NH₄OAc)/amines using a microwave (MW) irradiation under ionic liquid, HOAc, Fe, Ni, and Co catalysts, in the presence of acids, urea/hydrogen peroxide (UHP), organic bases, and transition-metal (TM) catalysts such as TiCl₄/SiO₂, Cu, and Fe/Ag nanoparticles (NPs), La/Mn NPs, Au(i) and Ru(ii) complexes, urea/ZnCl₂, MoO₃/SiO₂, I₂, ZrO₂/Al₂O₃, sulfated SnO₂ (Scheme 1a) (ii) via reaction of α,β-unsaturated ketones/alddehydes and internal alkynes with amidoximes using Fe(ii)-catalyzed cross-dehydrogenative coupling and Cs₂CO₃-promoted annulation (Scheme 1b) (iii) from α-nitro-epoxides and amidines with an excess base as promoter (Scheme 1c), and (iv) from base-promoted nitrile-alkyne domino-type cyclization (Scheme 1d).

Although these synthetic strategies are widely established, they are performed in the presence of expensive catalysts, ligands/additives, toxic organic solvents, and under harsh reaction conditions. Owning to the fascinating and wide range of applications of multisubstituted imidazoles in biological, pharmaceutical, and material chemistry, the development of an efficient, environmentally friendly, and economic synthetic method from commercially available starting materials and mild reagents is worth considering.

Hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS), a stable and inexpensive reagent, has been used in silylation and ring closure reactions in the presence of protic and Lewis acid catalysts. In our previous work on silylation of free sugars, we found that activation of HMDS by triethylamine (TEA) generated gaseous ammonia (NH₃) as a byproduct, making it a useful condition for the synthesis of substituted quinazolines. Continuing our work on the development of an efficient synthetic methodology for the microwave-assisted synthesis of heterocycles, herein we describe for the first time, TMSOTF-catalyzed solvent-free synthesis of trisubstituted imidazoles using HMDS as nitrogen source under microwave irradiation conditions (Scheme 1e).

Results and discussion

To optimize the reaction condition for the formation of the 2,4,5-triarylated imidazole 3a under microwave irradiation, we selected the commercially available 1,2-diketone (1a, 1 equiv.) and benzaldehyde (2a, 2 equiv.) as model substrates using HMDS (5 equiv.) as the nitrogen source in the absence and presence of various acids as catalysts (0.1 equiv.) (Table 1). To start with, we attempted to synthesize imidazole 3a without any catalyst. Accordingly, 3a was formed in 18% and 16% yields in toluene and water, respectively, which was then improved to 63% when the reaction was carried out in catalyst- and solvent-free systems with microwave heating (150 °C) (Table 1, entries 1–3). This improved yield (63%) indicated that the HMDS can serve both as a reagent and a solvent.

To further prepare compound 3a in a high yield, we conducted the reaction in the presence of Lewis acid as a catalyst. Interestingly, 84% yield of 3a was obtained under the AgOTf catalysis system in toluene (Table 1, entry 4). Based on this promising result, we screened several Lewis acids as catalysts. A slightly higher yield of 3a was obtained with Cu(OTf)₂; however, the yield dropped to 50% and 49% when Sc(OTf)₃ and AlCl₃ were employed, respectively (Table 1, entries 6 and 7) showing their low catalytic activity. Remarkably, a high yield (90%) of imidazole 3a was achieved with protic acid (TfOH) under the same reaction condition (Table 1, entry 8).

Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
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</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Cu(OTf)₂</td>
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<td>Toluene</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sc(OTf)₃</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AlCl₃</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>Quant.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>TMSOTF</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>75</td>
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</table>

*a Reaction conditions: 1a (0.48 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 2a (0.95 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), HMDS (2.38 mmol, 5.0 equiv.), catalyst (0.048 mmol, 0.1 equiv.)." Isolated yields.
We continued to investigate the reaction conditions to obtain a better yield of imidazole 3a. Gratifyingly, the desired product 3a was obtained in a quantitative yield with a catalytic amount of TMSOTf under microwave heating in toluene (Table 1, entry 9). We also examined the role of dichloromethane and acetonitrile on the reaction yields that could achieve good results like that with toluene (Table 1, entries 10 and 11). Importantly, the triaryl substituted imidazole 3a was isolated in 96% yield under solvent-free conditions (Table 1, entry 12). The yield of 3a was not significantly affected by lowering the reaction temperature from 150 to 100 °C, but dropped to 47% when the reaction was performed at 25 °C under a neat condition (Table 1, entries 13 and 14). On the other hand, increasing the reaction temperature to 200 °C decreases the yield of imidazole 3a (Table 1, entry 15). Indeed, the desired product 3a was formed in excellent yields with or without solvents under the TMSOTf-catalyzed system at 150 °C. Therefore, we preferred to use the solvent-free reaction condition (Table 1, entry 12) to investigate the substrate scope based on the principles of green chemistry.73

We also evaluated the preparation of 3a from 1a and 2a under conventional reflux heating condition, and the reaction performed well affording a comparable yield (89%) of 3a as that of microwave-assisted reaction. Muthusubramanian and Esmaeilpour groups have also isolated similar yields of 2,4,5-trisubstituted imidazoles for reactions carried out under thermal and microwave irradiation.43,74 It is reported that microwave-assisted organic synthesis has several advantages such as rapid homogeneous heating, suppression of side product, convenience of handling, simple work-up, short reaction time, and required less energy compared to conventional heating.36,41–43,69,74–76 Bearing of these advantages in mind, we investigated the substrate scope under the microwave irradiation.

Next, we explored the substrate scope and generality of the imidazole formation from various substituted aryl (2b-x) and alkyl (2y, 2z, 2aa, 2ab) aldehydes and benzil (1a) (Table 2) using the optimized reaction conditions. Thus, the aryl aldehydes having electron-withdrawing groups (2b-e, 2i-j, 2l-m, and 2r), electron-donating substituents (2f-h, 2k, and 2n-q), and heterocycles (2u-x) reacted smoothly with the 1,2-diketone 1a to provide the corresponding imidazole derivatives 3b-x in moderate to quantitative yields. The reaction yield of 1a with benzaldehyde derivatives bearing halides (2b-d) and phenyl (2h) groups at para-position was observed to be higher (90–96%) than those using aldehydes 2f-g and 2k which contained activating groups (methyl and methoxy) either at the para- or meta-positions (58%, 75–79%) and deactivated substituents (2i-j) at meta-positions (73–76%). On other hand, a moderate yield (66%) of 3e was achieved by coupling 1a with the aryl aldehyde 2e having a nitro group, which is a stronger deactivator than halogens.

The reaction of 1,2-diketone 1a with aryl aldehydes 2l-m which bear weak electron-donating effects, such as chloro, bromo, and methyl groups at ortho-position of the aromatic ring affords in excellent yields of imidazoles 3l-m than those aldehydes with strong electron-rich groups, such as the methoxy group (2o). Similarly, multisubstituted aldehyde substrates 2p-s with electron-donating or electron-withdrawing functionalities performed well to produce high yields of the corresponding imidazole derivatives 3p-s ranging from 89% to quantitative under the established reaction conditions. Interestingly, high yields of trisubstituted imidazoles 3t and 3u were achieved by reacting 1a with bulkier substrates 2t and 2u that contain fused rings, indicating that the steric effect has no influence on the formation of these imidazoles. Additionally, the scope of the reaction on heterocyclic carbaldehydes such as 2-thiophenyl 2v, 2-furanyl 2w, and 2-pyridyl 2x was investigated. Hence, the condensation reaction of 2-thiophenyl 2v with 1a afforded a high yield (91%) of the imidazole 3v, whereas, the reaction of aromatic aldehydes 2w and 2x with 1a gave the desired products 3w and 3x, respectively in moderate yields (63–68%).

After adequately evaluating the scope of substituted aryl aldehydes, we examined the performance of the reaction with alkyl aldehydes such as cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde (2y), valeraldehyde (2z) and phenylacetaldehyde (2aa). Gratifyingly, the alky substituted aldehydes well tolerated to the established reaction conditions, providing the desired 2-alkyl-4,5-diaryl substituted imidazoles 3y-3aa in moderate to excellent yields (40–90%) (Table 2). The yield of imidazole 3y was significantly improved (90%) in this study compared to the literature report
yields (18–22%) using NH$_4$OAc as nitrogen source.$^{78,79}$ Furthermore, the reaction was carried out on formaldehyde (2ab), and the corresponding 4,5-disubstituted derivative 3ab was obtained in 61% yield. Unfortunately, the reaction of glyoxal (2ac) with benzaldehyde (2a) failed to give the desired 2-aryl substituted product 3ac. We believe that the failure of this reaction might be attributed to the low boiling point (51°C) of glyoxal (2ac) leading to its evaporation before effective reaction with benzaldehyde (2a).

After having screened the substrate scope of the aldehydes, we tested the condensation reaction of benzaldehyde (2a) with various 1,2-diketones containing electron-deficient (1b–d), electron-rich (1e–g), and heteroaromatic (1i–l) functional groups (Table 3). We observed that both electron-deficient (fluoro, chloro, and bromo) and electron-rich (methyl, methoxy) containing 1,2-diketones delivered very good to excellent yields (79% to quantitative) of the corresponding triaryl imidazoles 4a–f under the established reaction condition. These results indicate that the electronic effect of the substrates has no influence on the reaction yields of 4a–f. We also evaluated the reaction condition of unsymmetrical aryl 1,2-diketone 1h having an electron-releasing (R$_1$) and electron-withdrawing group (R$_2$). Gratifyingly, 91% yield of the trisubstituted imidazoles 4g was obtained by coupling of 2-chloro-3',4'-dimethoxystyril with 2a. Our methodology also worked on heteroaromatic (1i–l) [R$_1$ = R$_2$ = 2-furfuryl, 2-thienyl and 2-pyridyl] and aliphatic 1,2-diketones 1m–o (R$_1$ = Me, Et or Pr, R$_2$ = Me). Accordingly, the reaction of 2,2'-thienyl (1i) and benzaldehyde (2a) gave a very good yield (86%) of the imidazole 4h. However, in the case of 1,2-diketone substrates bearing O- and N-heteroatoms (1k and 1l), the yield of imidazoles 4i and 4j decreased. The desired products 4k–m were isolated in moderate to good yields (51–73%) through the reaction of an aliphatic 1,2-diketones 1m–o and aldehyde 2a.

| Table 3 | Substrate scope with respect to 1,2-diketones 1 |

![Image of Table 3]

The structures of some of the trisubstituted imidazoles 3n, 3q, 3s, 3w, 3z and 4h were confirmed using single X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2). X-ray data revealed that 3q and 3w are two independent isomorphous molecules.

Compared with the earlier reports, this new synthetic method for trisubstituted imidazoles has several advantages, such as the use of mild TMSOTf as a catalyst, metal- and additive-free condition, wide substrate scope with good to excellent yields and short reaction time. Moreover, the synthesis of an imidazole-based small molecule library is important for the identification of bioactive compounds that can treat several diseases.$^{21,81}$ To this end, our new synthetic methodology was applied in the synthesis of imidazole-containing drugs. Accordingly, trifenagrel (5a),$^{16,36,55}$ a novel potent platelet aggregation and arachidonic acid inhibitor in various animal species and humans, was synthesized in a good yield (72%) via the condensation of benzil (1a) with the aldehyde 2ad under the optimized reaction condition (Scheme 2). This drug was previously synthesized in over two steps either from 1a and 2ad in the presence of catalysts and additives such as urea/ZnCl$_2$,$^{55}$ Co(acac)$_2$/Ag$_2$O,$^{82}$ and silica/acid$^{83}$ using NH$_4$OAc as nitrogen source or from the reaction 2-(4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl) phenol and 2-bromo-N,N-dimethylethanamine under basic condition.$^{82,84}$

This synthesis method described here was also employed in the preparation of fenflumizol (5b),$^{85}$ a biologically active imidazole-based drug having potential platelet aggregation and anti-inflammatory activities.$^{18,86}$ The synthesis of drug 5b was

![Image of Scheme 2]
achieved by the reaction of the benzil derivative 1f with the aromatic aldehyde 2ae under the established reaction condition. Remarkably, this biologically active compound was obtained in 93% yield (Scheme 3). Previously, this imidazole-based natural product was synthesized from 4,4′-dimethoxybenzil (1f) and 2,4-difluorobenzaldehyde (2ae) for a longer reaction time (3 h) using NH4OAc as the nitrogen source and acetic acid as solvent at 100 °C.55

Based on the experimental results in Table 1 and literature reports, we propose a plausible reaction mechanism for the formation of 2,4,5-trisubstituted imidazoles (Scheme 4). First, the carbonyl oxygen of aldehyde 2a is activated by TMOTf to form complex A which then leads to a nucleophilic addition with HMDS to afford the tetrahedral intermediate B along with the regeneration of TMOTf. Next, nucleophilic addition of the silanamine intermediate B to the carbonyl carbon of the activated benzil C produces complex D. A stepwise elimination of TMOTf and TMSOH from D gave an imine E, which was then followed by increasing the electrophilicity of its carbonyl group through coordination with TMOTf to furnish a complex F. Then the electrophilic carbonyl carbon of F reacts with HMDS to form the tetrahedral intermediate G with a concomitant recovery of TMOTf. Next, elimination of TMSOH from G provides 1,2-diimine intermediate H, which in turn undergoes intramolecular cyclization to form the five-membered ring intermediate I upon the expulsion of (TMS)2O. Finally, the desired imidazole 3a is obtained through the aromatization of I under microwave irradiation. Interestingly, the formation of the ethane-1,2-diimine intermediate H was confirmed by mass spectrometry analysis (see ESI†).

Conclusion

We have developed a successfully and highly efficient method for the synthesis of trisubstituted imidazoles by coupling the readily available 1,2-diketones and aldehydes in the presence of TMSOTf as Lewis acid catalyst and HMDS as a nitrogen source under microwave heating and solvent-free conditions. This new synthetic method features wide substrate scope with good to excellent yields, simple starting materials, metal- and additive-free and with a short reaction time. The chemical structures of representative trisubstituted imidazoles were confirmed by X-ray single-crystal diffraction analysis. Furthermore, the potential of the methodology described here was demonstrated through the synthesis of biologically important imidazole-based drugs such as trifenagrel and fenflumizol.

Experimental section

General information

All reagents obtained from commercial sources were used without purification, unless otherwise mentioned. Column chromatography was carried out by Silica Gel Geduran® Si 60 (0.040–0.063 mm, E. Merck). TLC was performed on pre-coated glass plates of Silica Gel 60 F254 (0.25 mm, E. Merck); detection was executed by spraying with a solution of Ce(SO4)2, (NH4)2MoO4, and H2SO4 in water and subsequently heating on a hot plate. UV light for TLC analysis was UVGL-25 compact UV lamp (4 watt/254 nm). Melting points were determined with a MP-2D melting apparatus. 1H NMR, 13C NMR, and DEPT spectra were recorded by Bruker DRX500 and AVIII 500. Chemical shifts are in ppm from Me4Si, generated from the DMSO-d6 and CDCl3 lock signal at δ 2.50, 7.24 and 40.00, 77.16 ppm for 1H and 13C NMR, respectively. Multiplicities are reports by using the following abbreviations: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, s = sextet, m = multiplet, br = broad, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, td = triplet of doublets; J = coupling constant values in Hertz. High resolution mass spectrometry (HR-MS) was performed on a Waters Premier XE instrument with ESI source. Structural assignments were made with additional information from selective 1D-TOCSY, 2D-HSQC, 2D-HMBC and X-ray experiments.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2,4,5-trisubstituted imidazoles

1,2-Diketone derivatives 1a–m (0.272 to 1.160 mmol, 1 equiv.), aryl aldehydes 2a–ae (2.32 to 0.543 mmol, 2 equiv.), and tri-methylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.027 to 0.116 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) in hexamethyldisilazane (1.64 to 5.81 mmol, 5 equiv.) were added into a dried 15 mL microwave vial at 25 °C. The mixture was placed in a microwave irradiation instrument and stirred at 150 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to 25 °C, dissolved in ethyl acetate and diluted with water. Next, the crude product was extracted from the aqueous phases with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO4, filtered and concentrated in rotary vacuum to afford the crude product. Purification of the crude products by column chromatography using 3 to 15% ethyl acetate in hexane afforded the corresponding pure imidazoles 3, 4 and 5.
2,4,5-Triphenyl-1H-imidazole (3a). White solid (152.2 mg, 96% yield); mp: 273–275 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 12.68 (s, 1H, NH, D2O), 8.07 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.54 (d, J = 7.50 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.50–7.42 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.37 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.31 (t, J = 7.50 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.22 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H, ArH); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 154.6, 136.7, 135.7, 131.6, 130.9, 129.3, 129.2, 128.9, 128.8, 128.4, 127.7, 127.1, 125.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z: caled for C21H16N2Cl [M + H]+ 311.0997, found 311.0999.

2-(2-Biphenyl-4-yl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3h). White solid (164.6 mg, 93% yield); mp: 229–231 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 12.75 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.19 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.81 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.77–7.75 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.55–7.25 (m, 13H, ArH); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 145.7, 140.1, 140.0, 137.8, 135.6, 131.5, 129.9, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 128.3, 128.1, 127.6, 127.4, 127.2, 127.0, 126.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z: caled for C22H19N2O [M + H]+ 373.1699, found 373.1696.

2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3j). White solid (114.5 mg, 73% yield); mp: 279–281 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 12.82 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.15 (br s, 1H, ArH), 8.05 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.56–7.22 (m, 12H, ArH); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 144.4, 137.9, 135.4, 134.1, 132.8, 131.3, 131.2, 129.2, 129.8, 128.7, 128.4, 128.2, 127.8, 127.0, 126.2, 124.1, 122.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z: caled for C21H15BrN2Cl [M + H]+ 375.0491, found 375.0482.

4,5-Diphenyl-2-(3-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazole (3k). White solid (84.8 mg, 58% yield); mp: 301–303 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 12.63 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.93 (br s, 1H, ArH), 7.87 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.53 (dd, J = 7.4, 23.8 Hz, 4H, ArH), 7.44 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.37 (q, J = 7.2, 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.30 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.21 (dd, J = 7.4, 18.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 2.39 (t, 3H, CH3); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 146.1, 138.3, 137.5, 135.7, 131.6, 130.7, 129.4, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 127.6, 127.0, 126.2, 21.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z: caled for C22H19N2 [M + H]+ 311.1543, found 311.1541.

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3l). White solid (159.4 mg, quantitative yield); mp: 197–199 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 10.23 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.44 (dd, J = 1.7, 7.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.48–7.25 (m, 11H, ArH); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 143.3, 138.0, 134.7, 131.0, 130.6, 129.7, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 127.6, 127.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z: caled for C22H19N2Cl [M + H]+ 331.0997, found 331.0998.

2-(2-Biphenyl-4-yl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3n). White solid (180.9 mg, quantitative yield); mp: 209–211 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 10.20 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.31 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.61 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.57 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.42 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.37–7.13 (m, 8H, ArH); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 144.0, 138.1, 134.7, 133.9, 131.7, 131.0, 130.2, 130.0, 129.2, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 127.9, 127.7, 127.2, 119.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z: caled for C22H19N2Br [M + H]+ 375.0491, found 375.0487.

4,5-Diphenyl-2-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazole (3m). White solid (128.9 mg, 87% yield); mp: 255–257 °C; 1H NMR
White solid (203.8 mg, 99% yield); mp: 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.88 (s, 3H, OCH3); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 159.9, 146.1, 137.7, 135.2, 129.6, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 127.9, 127.7, 127.4, 127.0, 121.8, 118.3, 111.3, 56.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calculated for C22H19N2 [M + H]+ 327.1492, found 327.1489.

4,5-Diphenyl-2-(2-pyridyl)-1H-imidazole (3p).88 White solid (203.8 mg, 99% yield); mp: 223–225 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 9.57 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.56–7.45 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.35–7.20 (m, 11H, ArH), 6.87 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.16 (s, 2H, OCH2) 3.88 (s, 3H, OCH3); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 150.2, 149.0, 149.2, 136.9, 128.7, 128.1, 128.0, 127.5, 127.4, 123.7, 112.9, 109.6, 71.2, 56.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calculated for C22H19N2O2 [M + H]+ 343.1911, found 343.1912.

2-(4-Benzylamino-3-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3q).6 White solid (150.1 mg, 89% yield); mp: 240–242 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 12.66 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.55–7.37 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.32–7.29 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.22 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.51 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH3); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ (ppm) 161.2, 145.8, 137.8, 135.6, 132.6, 131.5, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 123.6, 127.6, 127.0, 103.6, 103.5, 101.1, 55.8; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calculated for C25H19N2O [M + H]+ 357.1598, found 357.1592.

2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3r).5 White solid (154.9 mg, quantitative yield); mp: 236–238 °C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 9.67 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.60 (br s, 2H, ArH), 7.40–7.36 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.33–7.22 (m, 7H, ArH); 13C{H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 140.5, 136.7, 131.1, 129.9, 128.9, 128.4, 128.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calculated for C22H14N2Cl2 [M + H]+ 365.0607, found 365.0599.

2-Bromo-4-(dimethylamino)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole (3s).5 White solid (201.5 mg, 97% yield); mp: 235–237 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 10.26 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.86 (br s, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.47 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.37 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.33–7.29 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.25–7.22 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.03 (s, 1H, ArH), 3.90 (s, 3H, OCH3); 13C{H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 149.9, 148.8, 144.1, 137.8, 134.7, 131.7, 129.1, 128.4, 128.0, 128.7, 127.4, 127.2, 122.8, 116.1, 113.4, 109.6, 56.4, 56.3; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calculated for C23H21N2OBr [M + H]+ 435.0703, found 435.0706.
5-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (4g). White solid (117.2 mg, 91% yield); mp 205–207°C; 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 10.81 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.85 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.38 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.31–7.27 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.21 (td, J = 1.6, 15.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.14 (td, J = 9.0, 15.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.91 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.65 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.50 (s, 3H, OCH3); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 148.6, 148.0, 146.2, 134.2, 132.7, 130.0, 129.9, 129.5, 128.8, 127.9, 126.9, 125.6, 119.1, 111.1, 110.1, 55.8, 55.4; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calcd for C23H25N3O2Cl [M + H]+ 391.1208, found 391.1199.

4.5-(Di(thiophen-2-yl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (4h). White solid (119.0 mg, 86% yield); mp 269–271°C; 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 8.87 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.05–8.03 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.71 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.50–7.47 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.43–7.38 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.22 (dd, J = 3.6, 5.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.17 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.02 (dd, J = 3.7, 4.9 Hz, 1H, ArH); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 148.2, 137.9, 134.1, 131.2, 130.2, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 125.8, 125.3, 123.9, 121.2; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calcd for C17H13N2S [M + H]+ 309.0515, found 309.0513.

4.5-(Di(furan-2-yl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (4i). Brown solid (45.1 mg, 31% yield); mp 192–194°C; 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 7.89 (dd, J = 1.4, 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.47 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.42–7.39 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.37–7.34 (m, 1H, ArH), 6.95 (br s, 2H, ArH), 6.50 (dd, J = 1.8, 3.3 Hz, 2H, ArH); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 146.3, 141.6, 129.4, 129.3, 129.0, 125.6, 111.9, 107.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calcd for C14H11N2O2 [M + H]+ 277.0972, found 277.0971.

4.5-(Di(pyridin-2-yl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (4j). Pale yellow solid (61.6 mg, 44% yield); mp 181–183°C; 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 11.24 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.58 (br s, 3H, ArH), 8.19–8.13 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.98 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.77–7.67 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.43–7.40 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.37–7.33 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.18 (br s, 2H, ArH); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 148.6, 146.3, 136.8, 136.4, 131.9, 130.5, 129.2, 129.0, 125.8, 121.6, 121.0; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calcd for C15H12N4Na [M + Na]+ 321.1111, found 321.1109.

4.5-(Di(methyl-phenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (4k). Pale yellow solid (73.7 mg, 52% yield); mp 171–173°C; 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 7.81 (dd, J = 1.3, 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.36–7.33 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.05 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 6H, CH3); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 144.1, 131.3, 130.5, 128.9, 128.0, 124.8, 11.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calcd for C16H15N2 [M + H]+ 273.1073, found 273.1069.

4.5-(Methyl-ethyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (4l). Pale yellow solid (135.8 mg, 73% yield); mp 151–153°C; 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 2.20 (s, 3H, CH3); 3.72 (m, 6H, ArH); 7.33 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.26 (td, J = 1.1, 7.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 2.56 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 3.28 (s, 4H, ArH); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ (ppm) 141.3, 130.7, 128.9, 128.0, 124.9, 11.4; HRMS (ESI) m/z: calcd for C16H13N2 [M + H]+ 220.0730, found 220.0729.

4.5-(Methyl-4-propyl-1H-imidazole (4m). Yellow sticky paste (132.3 mg, 70% yield); 1H NMR [500 MHz, CDCl3]: δ (ppm) 7.82 (dd, J = 1.4, 8.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.24–7.20 (m, 1H, ArH), 2.47 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH2), 2.15 (s, 3H, ArH).
lethanamine (5a).36,55,82,84 White solid (131.1 mg, 72% yield); mp: 115–116.5 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3); δ (ppm) 8.45 (dd, J = 1.7, 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.56 (br s, 4H, ArH), 7.31–7.24 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.10 (td, J = 1.0, 15.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.00 (dd, J = 0.6, 8.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.21 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H, OCH2), 2.65 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H, NCH2), 1.96 (s, 6H, CH3); 13C{1H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3); δ (ppm) 155.2, 143.9, 129.2, 129.0, 128.5, 122.3, 120.4, 113.8, 65.8, 58.2, 44.6; HRMS [ESI] m/z: calcd for C25H25N3O4 [M + H]+ 384.2070, found 384.2063.

4,5-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-difluorophenyl)-1H-imidazole (5b).85 White solid (131.1 mg, 72% yield); mp: 58–60 °C; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3); δ (ppm) 9.56 (s, 1H, NH), 8.38–8.33 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.53–7.38 (m, 4H, ArH), 6.99 (td, J = 2.3, 10.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.93–6.88 (m, 5H, ArH), 3.81 (s, 6H, CH3); 13C{1H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3); δ (ppm) 163.7 (d, J = 12.7 Hz), 161.7 (d, J = 12.7 Hz), 160.4 (d, J = 11.8 Hz), 159.5, 159.4, 158.9, 158.5 (d, J = 11.7 Hz), 140.0, 130.1 (dd, J = 4.9, 9.4 Hz), 129.1, 114.4 (dd, J = 3.3, 10.6 Hz), 114.0, 112.7 (d, J = 21.4 Hz), 104.3 (t, J = 26.2 Hz), 55.4; HRMS [ESI] m/z: calcd for C25H25N3O4F2 [M + H]+ 393.1409, found 393.1403.

Author contributions
The manuscript has been prepared with contributions from all the authors.

Conflicts of interest
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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Notes and references
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