


 Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2024, 60, 10752

 Received 5th June 2024,
 Accepted 13th August 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cc02742f

rsc.li/chemcomm

Direct C–H amidation of 1,3-azoles: light-mediated, photosensitiser-free vs. thermal†

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We have developed one thermal and one light-mediated method for direct Minisci-type C–H amidation of 1,3-azoles, which are applicable to thiazoles, benzothiazoles, benzimidazoles, and for the first time, imidazoles. The new visible light-mediated approach can be rendered photosensitiser/photocatalyst-free and likely proceeds via an electron donor–acceptor (EDA) complex, the first direct Minisci-type amidation to do so.

1,3-Azoles are important scaffolds in medicinal chemistry.¹ For example, thiazoles, imidazoles and benzimidazoles are included in the top 25 most frequent N-heterocycles in FDA approved drugs,^{1,2} while benzothiazoles have emerged as an important scaffold in drug design.¹ Efficient routes for late-stage C–H functionalisation of these 1,3-azoles would therefore be highly desirable. The Minisci reaction³ could potentially be a powerful method, but 1,3-azoles are more electron-rich and thus more challenging substrates compared to more typically studied electron-poor 6-membered N-heterocycles such as quinolines, pyrazines and pyridines, leading to far fewer reports on 1,3-azoles.³ Azole drugs are notably absent from a recent review of drug molecules that can undergo Minisci-type reactions.⁴

In particular, the ability to directly C–H amidate 1,3-azoles would be of interest, given the diverse activities of azole-2-carboxamides (*e.g.* Fig. 1), as well as the paucity of direct methodologies.⁵ Nevertheless, there are currently only two Minisci-type carboxyamidation studies that are focussed on 1,3-azoles (Scheme 1).⁶ There are also no reported Minisci amidations on imidazoles, a particularly challenging substrate, despite their prevalence in medicinal chemistry.

In Wang's seminal work, TBPB (flash point 93 °C) is heated at 100 °C, which may have safety implications (Scheme 1A),^{6a}

and may also be problematic for late-stage functionalisations. Ji revealed a milder method using a stoichiometric photosensitiser (Scheme 1B),^{6b} but the reaction is limited to primary amidations, and radical precursor **2a** is used in large excess (172 equiv.). A handful of other studies have included only 2–3 benzimidazoles or benzothiazoles as part of their wider substrate scope studies, with low to moderate yields (0–59%).⁷

It is therefore clear that major limitations exist, including: (i) no successful Minisci amidations on imidazoles, (ii) issues with either safety or limited substrate scope, (iii) no late-stage functionalisations. We herein report two metal-free methodologies (one thermal, one light-mediated *via* EDA) that address all the aforementioned limitations (Scheme 1C). Crucially, we show that imidazoles can be C–H amidated for the first time *via* a Minisci reaction, along with benzimidazoles and (benzo)thiazoles, the 1,3-azoles which are the most important scaffolds in drug design.^{1,2} We also demonstrate the first photosensitiser-free, light-mediated direct Minisci amidation, which occurs *via* EDA complexes.⁸

We based our initial studies on our persulfate-mediated metal and light-free methodology⁹ (conditions A) using oxamic acid¹⁰ **4a** as radical precursor (Table 1). Upon full optimisation studies (see ESI†), it became apparent that concentration was the most crucial variable for achieving good yields (*e.g.* entries 1–3) and that different optimal concentrations were required for each azole class (*e.g.* entries 2 vs. 4). The reaction under thermal conditions A occurs just as well in the dark (entry 5), confirming it is not mediated by ambient light.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures, full optimisation studies, mechanistic studies, characterisation data and copies of NMR spectra of new compounds. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4cc02742f>

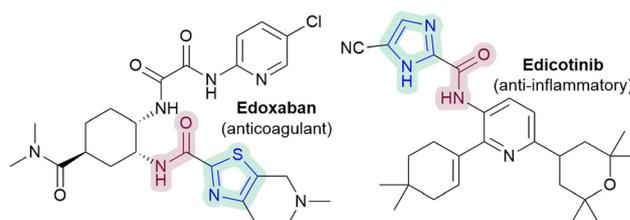
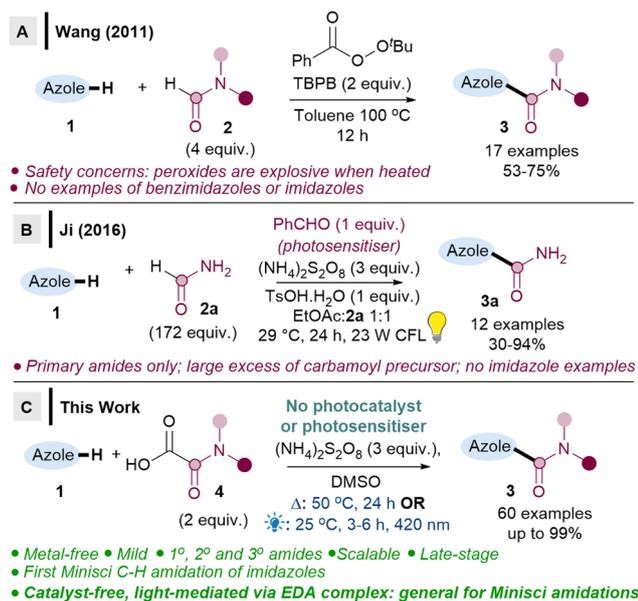


Fig. 1 Examples of biologically active 1,3-azole-2-carboxamides.





Scheme 1 Direct C–H amidations of 1,3-azoles.

Notably, a second, novel light-mediated reaction was developed (conditions B, see ESI[†]), in a bid for a milder, room temperature reaction. Initially, various photocatalysts were evaluated (entries 6–8) as they were previously thought to be necessary,^{7a,b,9a,b,d,11} but to our surprise, the reaction worked well in the absence of photocatalyst (entry 10). In fact, the new photocatalyst-free reaction is also more efficient than thermal conditions A (3 h vs. 24 h). Control reactions confirm that both light (entry 11) and persulfate (entry 12) are necessary under conditions B.

Table 1 Selected optimisation studies and control experiments^a

Entry	1	Cond.	Deviation/notes	Yield (%)	
Δ	1	1a	A	0.4 M	50
	2	1a	A	0.5 M	70
	3	1a	A	0.6 M	15
	4	1b	A	0.3 M	82
	5	1b	A	0.3 M in the dark	84
☀	6	1b	— ^b	Ir cat. 1.5 mol%, 450 nm, 24 h	85
	7	1b	— ^b	[Mes-Acr] ⁺ [ClO ₄] ⁻ 1 mol%, 450 nm, 24 h	70
	8	1b	— ^b	4CzIPN 1 mol% 450 nm, 24 h	41
	9	1b	B ^b	No cat., 450 nm, 24 h	85
	10	1b	B ^b	None (420 nm, no cat. 3 h)	85
	11	1b	B ^b	In the dark, 3 h	— ^c
	12	1b	B ^b	No persulfate, 3 h	— ^c

^a Yields determined by ¹H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. Conditions B were carried out in a Penn PhD M2 photoreactor at 100% light intensity. Non-anhydrous DMSO used. See ESI for full optimisation studies. ^b 0.35 M. ^c No reaction. Ir cat. = Ir(dF(CF₃)ppy)₂(dtbpy)PF₆; Ad = 1-adamantyl.

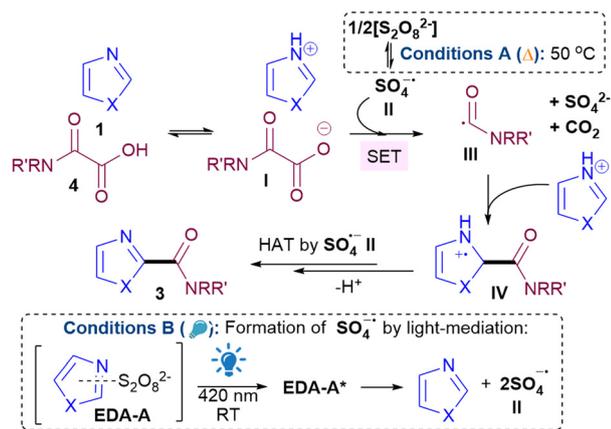
Next, the benzothiazole scope was investigated using both conditions (Table 2). Pleasingly, Br substitutions at 4-,5-,6- and 7-positions were tolerated well under both conditions (3b–3e) as are Cl (3f) and ester groups (3g). Benzothiazoles with electron-donating substituents (3h–i) generally performed better than electron-withdrawing ones (3b–g). A variety of thiazoles also reacted well (3j–3r). Notably, the yields with 3p and 3q exemplify that the milder light-mediated Conditions B can be more functional group tolerant (3p A: <5%; B: 55%). Unlike benzothiazoles, electron-withdrawing substituent on thiazoles caused poor reactivity (3s–3u) but boronic ester was pleasingly tolerated (3r). The reaction was successfully scaled up in batch under both conditions but thermal conditions A (3a, 1 g scale of 1, 81%) performed better than light-mediated conditions B (3a, 5.25 mmol scale of 1, 67%), as expected.¹²

Next, the benzimidazole and imidazole scope was investigated (Table 2). Both benzimidazole (3x) and *N*-Ph-benzimidazoles (3y-aa) performed well. Substituents on the benzimidazole core produced isomers, as expected due to tautomerisation,¹³ although the conversions were also hampered (3ab–3ac). Pleasingly, phenyl imidazole underwent amidation with good yields (3ad) and various electron-donating (3ae, 3an) as well as withdrawing substituents (3af–am) were tolerated, although an sp³C substituent on the N causes the conversion to drop (3ao).¹⁴

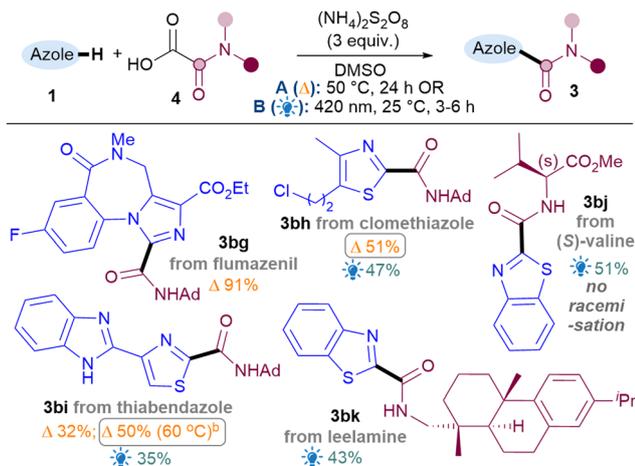
For the oxamic acid scope studies, we initially wanted to ascertain whether primary, secondary and tertiary amides are all tolerated for each class of 1,3-azole investigated (Table 3A). For installing primary amides, Conditions A were better for (benz)imidazole (3ap, 3ar) cores while the light-mediated conditions B were better for (benzo)thiazoles (3au, 3aw). Secondary amides were all installed smoothly using both conditions (3y, 3ad, 3a, 3j). Tertiary amides were sluggish with imidazoles (3as, 3at) but installed well on the others (3aq, 3av, 3bc). A more comprehensive oxamic acid scope was also carried out with thiazoles (Table 3B). Conditions B were used in most cases here since they were generally found to produce higher yields with thiazoles (Table 2). Gratifyingly, primary (3aw), secondary (3ax–bb, 3j) and tertiary amides were all successfully installed, including cyclic (3bc–be) and acyclic ones (3bf).

Next, we set out to ascertain why conditions B can occur in the absence of any photocatalyst and a potential explanation is the formation of EDA complexes.¹⁵ While EDA complexes have been exploited in Minisci alkylations¹⁶ and acylations,¹⁷ they have typically involved redox active esters¹⁶ or α-keto acids¹⁷ as acceptors. There are no examples of EDA induced, light-mediated direct Minisci amidations. UV-vis absorption studies show that apart from 1b, other 1,3-azoles 1 investigated do not absorb at 420 nm and only showed increased absorption, bathochromic shift and colour change for 1 + persulfate (EDA-A), indicating that any general mechanism for 1,3-azoles likely proceeds *via* EDA-A (Fig. 2 and ESI[†]). Job's plot analyses¹⁸ show maximum absorptions that are not at 1 : 1 ratio (see ESI[†]), implying that the mechanism does not proceed *via* a SET from donor to acceptor of the EDA.¹⁹ Instead, since the trends in yields are generally similar for both conditions A and B, we propose that the reaction goes *via* a similar general pathway





Scheme 2 Proposed mechanisms.

Table 4 Application to amino acids, natural products and late-stage C–H functionalisations^a

^a Isolated yields, 2 equiv. of **4** used. ^b Reaction temperature of 60 °C with 4 equiv. of **4**.

chloroalkyl (**3bh**) and benzimidazole (**3bi**). More complex amides were also successfully applied, such as amino acid valine (**3bj**, 51%) and natural product leelamine (**3bk**, 43%).

In conclusion, we have developed direct Minisci-type C–H amidations of 1,3-azoles, which are amenable to late-stage C–H functionalisations. A wide substrate scope of amides can be directly installed, providing a significant advance on previous methods and facilitating rapid access to a wide range of amidated 1,3-azoles. We also reveal the first photocatalyst-free, light-mediated direct decarboxylative Minisci amidation which occurs *via* EDA complexes, allowing for more efficient, cheaper and more atom economical C–H amidation reactions.

We thank the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council and AstraZeneca for financial support [Industrial CASE PhD studentship to DTM; grant code: EP/V519522/1].

Data availability

Data available at <https://doi.org/10.17861/4616a665-9166-4a45-8541-c643e58d7054> and in the ESI.†

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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