

Supporting Information
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Supporting information

Easy Access to Isomeric 7-Deazapurine - 1,2,3-Triazole Conjugates via S_NAr and CuAAC Reactions of 2,6-Diazido-7-deazapurines.

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General information

All reactions and purity of the synthesized compounds were monitored by TLC using Silica gel 60 F254 aluminum plates (Merck). Visualization was accomplished by UV light. Column chromatography was performed using Silica gel 60 (0.040–0.063 mm) (Merck). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Ascend 400 spectrometer (400 MHz and 100 MHz for ^1H and ^{13}C , respectively). ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were referenced to residual solvent peaks. High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS) analyses were carried out on a time-of-flight mass spectrometer Dual-ESI Q-TOF 6520 (Agilent Technologies). Melting points were determined in open capillaries with a digital melting point IA9100 series apparatus (ThermoFischerScientific).

General procedures for 9-alkyl-2,6-dichloro-7-deazapurines (**1b-c**):

A mixture of 2,4-dichloro-7*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine (2.0 g, 10.64 mmol), 1-iodobutane (2.4 mL, 21.28 mmol) or 1-bromoheptane (3.3 mL, 21.28 mmol), DMSO (20 mL), aqueous 50% K_2CO_3 (20 mL) and catalytic amount of benzyltriethylammonium chloride (242 mg, 1.06 mmol) was vigorously stirred for 16 hours at r. t. Then the reaction mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The extracts were combined, washed with water (2 x 50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure gave the crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent – CHCl_3). Yield of **1b** 73% (1.9 g), yellow oil. Yield of **1c** 69% (2.1 g), yellow oil.

General procedure for 9-alkyl-2,6-diazido-7-deazapurines (**2a-c**):

A mixture of corresponding 9-alkyl-2,6-dichloro-7-deazapurine (**2a-c**) (1 eq.) and NaN_3 (2.2 eq.) in DMF (20 mL) was stirred at r. t. in a vessel protected from light for 24 h. Then the reaction mixture was poured into water (100 mL). Precipitate was filtered off, dried at r. t. in a dark place and stored in a vessel protected from sunlight. Products obtained as light brown solids. Yield of **2a** 78%; **2b** 88%; **2c** 85%.

General procedure for 9-alkyl- 2-dialkylamino-6-azido-7-deazapurines (**3a-d**)

A mixture of the corresponding diazide (**2a-c**) (0.4 mmol) and secondary amine (1.2 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) were stirred for 2-4 h at 40 °C in a reaction vessel protected from light. Completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Then the reaction mixture was poured into water (20 mL) and precipitate was filtered (**3a-c**) or extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) (**3d**). The extracts were combined, washed with water (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and solvent was removed on rotary evaporator. The obtained crude products were used further without purification. The obtained azides **3a-d** are highly sensitive to light and should be exposed as short as possible. Yields of crude products: **3a** 77%; **3b** 83%; **3c** 73%; **3d** 54%.

Procedure for 2-azido-9-methyl-6-piperidino-7-deazapurine (**5**):

A mixture of 9-methyl-2,6-dichloro-7-deazapurine (**1a**) (300 mg, 1.48 mmol) and piperidine (444 μL, 4.5 mmol) in CH₃CN (5mL) was stirred at r. t. for 3 h. Then the reaction mixture was poured into water (25 mL) and extracted with CHCl₃ (2 x 30mL). The extracts were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure gave the brown pale oil, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃ - EtOAc, 9:1) to afford the title compound as a yellow pale oil (326 mg, 88%).

Copies of NMR spectra for all products:







































































