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Microwave assisted synthesis of bis and tris(ω -bromoacetophenones): versatile precursors for novel bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines), bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidines) and their tris-analogs

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Abstract

Background: α -Bromination of the side chain of aromatic ketones using NBS in the presence of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (*p*-TsOH) in acetonitrile is very common. However, regioselective bromination of bis and tris(ω -bromoacetophenones) with NBS in the presence of *p*-TsOH in acetonitrile under microwave irradiation is quite novel. The bis- and tris(ω -bromoacetophenones) are used in synthesis of bis and tris(heterocycles). bis(heterocycles) have received a great deal of attention, because many biologically active natural and synthetic products have molecular symmetry. The use of the pressurized microwave irradiation is very advantageous to many syntheses and provide a large rate enhancement.

Results: Bis and tris(ω -bromoacetophenones) were obtained as single monobrominated derivatives in a shorter time than the conventional conditions. The results clearly demonstrate the better reactivity and selectivity of NBS/*p*-TsOH/CH₃CN as a brominating mixture under microwave conditions. The reaction of bis and tris(ω -bromoacetophenone) with 2-aminopyridine and 2-aminopyrimidine proceeded smoothly in a mixture of anhydrous ethanol and DMF under reflux or using 300 W/105°C/ 20 min microwave irradiation conditions to afford the corresponding bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine), bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine) and tris(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) derivatives in moderate to excellent yields. The carbonyl analogue of the targeted bis(imidazopyridines) could be synthesized by the reaction of *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-(pyridin-2-yl)formimidamide with bis(ω -bromoacetophenone) in refluxing ethanol. The structures of the newly synthesized compounds were confirmed by their spectral data as well as their elemental analyses.

Conclusion: In conclusion, selective α -bromination of bis- and tris(acetophenones) has been accomplished efficiently utilizing NBS/*p*-TsOH/CH₃CN under microwave irradiation. In addition, a facile synthesis of novel series of bis- and tris(imidazopyridine) and bis(imidazopyrimidine) derivatives.

Keywords: Bromination, Bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine), Bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine), Microwaves

Background

In recent decades, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine and the related imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidines derivatives have received a significant attention in pharmaceutical industry owing to their interesting biological activities [1]. They displayed a broad range of therapeutic activities, including antibacterial [2], antifungal [3], antiviral [4-6], and inhibitors of p38MAP kinase [7]. They have also been used as inotropic

and β -blocking agents [8], benzodiazepine receptor agonists [9], and anesthetic activity [10]. Drug formulations containing imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines are currently available on the market, for example alpidem (anxiolytic), zolpidem (hypnotic), and zolimidine (antiulcer). On the other hand, bis(heterocycles) have received a great deal of attention, not only as model compounds for main chain polymers but also because many biologically active natural and synthetic products have molecular symmetry [11-22]. Moreover, the synthesis of the imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine and imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine ring systems has been widely investigated [23-31]. One of the most common strategies

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uses 2-aminopyridine or 2-aminopyrimidine, and α -halocarbonyl compound as starting materials. However, up to the best of our knowledge no synthesis of bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) and bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine) ring systems were found in the literature, so far even under conventional conditions. Nowadays, the use of the pressurized microwave irradiation can be very advantageous to many chemistries where the solvent can be heated up to temperatures that are 2–4 times their respective boiling points and thus providing large rate enhancement [32–34]. In addition, keeping the atmosphere away from moisture that may affect the moisture sensitive reagents decreases the possibility of formation of the undesired byproducts. As a part of systematic interest in the synthesis of fused heterocyclic systems having potential unique properties [35–38], and in continuation to our interest in the synthetic utility of bis(ω -bromoacetophenones) as building blocks for novel bis (fused-heterocycles) [39], the aim of the present work is to define versatile route to synthesize bis- and tris (fused-heterocycles), in an efficient one step synthesis under microwave irradiation. Also, α -bromination of a structurally different acetophenones using NBS and toluenesulfonic acid as an inexpensive catalyst in acetonitrile under microwave irradiation was improved.

Results and discussion

α -Bromination of the side chain of aromatic ketones has attracted attention because the resulting bromoketones are important synthons used for the variety of biologically active heterocyclic compounds. Recently, we reported the synthesis of bis(ω -bromoacetophenones) using the reaction of their corresponding bis(acetophenones) with NBS in the presence of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (*p*-TsOH) in acetonitrile under conventional heating. However the long reaction time was one of the disadvantages at that time [39]. ω -Bromoacetophenones **3a–c** and **4a–c** were obtained as single monobrominated derivatives in a shorter time than the conventional conditions (Scheme 1, Table 1). The results clearly demonstrate the better reactivity and selectivity of NBS/*p*-TsOH/CH₃CN as a brominating mixture under microwave conditions,

Table 1 Yield % of the synthesized bis(ω -bromoacetophenones) **3a–c and **4a–c****

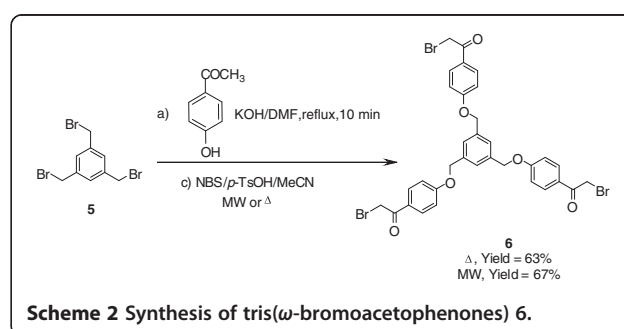
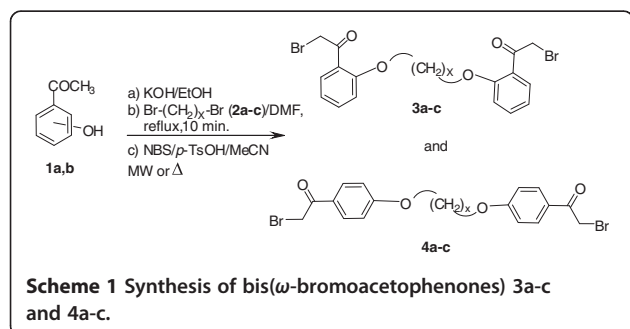
Entry	X	3a-c(o-isomer)	Yield% ^{a,[39]}	
			Δ	MW
1	2	3a	68	74
2	3	3b	83	86
3	4	3c	92	95
4a-c(p-isomer)				
4	2	4a	57	60
5	3	4b	85	89
6	4	4c	95	95

^aYields of isolated compounds.

in fact dibromination or aromatic ring bromination were not observed.

In the same manner, the structurally interesting tripodal ω -bromoacetophenone derivative **6** could be obtained by the reaction of the potassium salt of 4-hydroxyacetophenone (**1b**) with the appropriate 1,3,5-tris (bromomethyl)benzene **5**, in boiling DMF followed by NBS bromination under microwave irradiation (Scheme 2). The structure of the tris(ω -bromoacetophenone) derivative **6** was confirmed by its elemental analyses and spectral data. For example, the ¹H NMR spectra of **6** displayed a singlet signal at δ 4.40 due to CH₂ protons, a singlet signal at 5.19 due to CH₂O protons, two doublets at δ 7.01 and 7.93 (*J* = 9.0 Hz) due to aromatic protons, in addition to core aromatic ring protons singlet at δ 7.49.

Several routes for imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine and imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine skeletons have been developed [23–31], but, the access by the reported methods to those functionalized fused systems, is usually difficult. In this context, 2-aminoazines were chosen as bis(nucleophilic) heterocyclic reagents. These heterocyclic amines namely, 2-aminopyridine (**7a**) and 2-aminopyrimidine (**7b**) have readily accessible two nucleophilic centers for the preparation of bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) and bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine) derivatives, respectively. The reaction of bis(ω -bromoacetophenone) **3a–c** and **4b,c** with 2-aminopyridine and 2-aminopyrimidine (**7a,b**) proceeded smoothly in a



mixture of anhydrous ethanol and DMF under reflux or using 300 W/105°C/ 20 min microwave irradiation conditions to afford the corresponding bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) and bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine) derivatives **8a-e** and **9a-d** in good to excellent yields (Scheme 3, Table 2).

The structure of the products **8a-e** and **9a-d** were confirmed by their spectral data as well as their elemental analyses. For example, the disappearance of bands attributed C = O stretching frequency in the ir spectra is a good evidence for the structure given to those compounds. The ¹H NMR spectra of compounds **8a-e** and **9a-d** showed a characteristic singlet signal resonance around δ 8.50 due to (=C-H) of the imidazole ring (Additional file 1). In addition, the pyridine or pyrimidine ring protons were seen at the expected chemical shifts and integral values.

In the same manner when the tris(ω-bromoacetophenone) **5** was treated with 2-aminopyridine (**7a**), under the same microwave conditions, it afforded the tripodal imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine **10** (Scheme 4), however the yield of the product was moderate after 30 min. of irradiation.

The carbonyl analogue of the targeted bis(imidazopyridines) **14a,b** and **15a,b** could be synthesized by the reaction of *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-(pyridin-2-yl)formimidamide **12** with bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) **3a,c** and **4c,d** in refluxing ethanol (Scheme 5, Table 3).

The IR spectrum of compound **15a** (taken as an example) in KBr showed, in addition to the expected peaks of the imidazopyridines **15a**, a peak at wave numbers near 1660 cm⁻¹ corresponding to the C = O group. The presence C = O band was an evidence for the pathway of the cyclocondensation of the appropriate bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives with the *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-(pyridin-2-yl)formimidamide **12** as shown in Scheme 5. Moreover, the ¹H NMR spectra of the *p*-isomers of imidazoazines **15** showed that C5-*H* signal of **15b** is downfield of the corresponding proton for **9b**, respectively which provide an additional support for the suggestion that the carbonyl group anisotropy impacts the position of the aforementioned NMR signals as shown in Figure 1.

It was expected that the bis(imidazopyridine) **15b** could be obtained *via* the alternative one pot three component

Table 2 Yield % of the synthesized bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) and bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine) derivatives 8a-e and 9a-d

Entry	X	Y	8a-e(<i>o</i> -isomer)	Yield% ^a	MW
				Δ	
1	2	CH	8a	78	81
2	3	CH	8b	69	74
3	4	CH	8c	72	89
4	2	N	8d	53	70
5	3	N	8e	63	83
9a-d(<i>p</i>-isomer)					
6	3	CH	9a	55	82
7	4	CH	9b	65	87
8	3	N	9c	68	78
9	4	N	9d	64	86

^aYields of isolated compounds.

reaction of the bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivative **4c** (taken as an example), 2-aminopyridine (**7a**), and dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (**11**) under solvent free conditions. However, the reaction afforded a product identical in all respects (mp, mixed mp, and spectra) with the analogue imidazopyridine **9b** rather than **15b** as shown in Scheme 5.

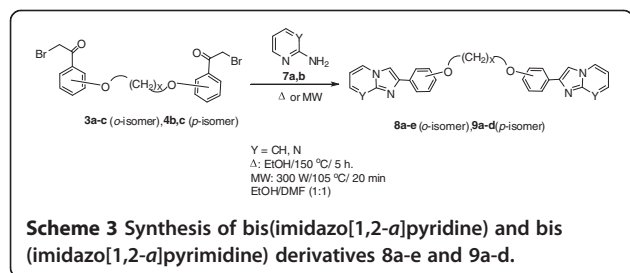
Conclusion

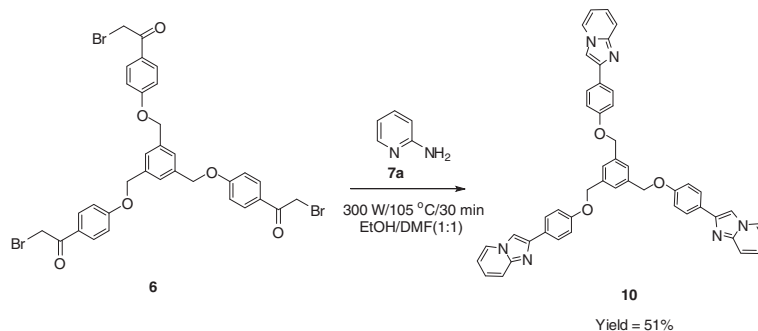
In conclusion, selective α-bromination of bis- and tris (acetophenones) has been accomplished efficiently utilizing NBS/*p*-TsOH/CH₃CN under microwave irradiation. In addition, a facile synthesis of novel series of bis- and tris(imidazopyridine) and bis(imidazopyrimidine) derivatives *via* the reaction of bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives with the appropriate aminoazine or their formidine derivatives was achieved. The synthesized bis-, and tris(fused-heterocycles) offer an advantage of their easy synthesis on a large scale quantities in a simple procedure from inexpensive starting materials and it is expected that they would be useful compounds with potentially high pharmacological and biological activities.

Experimental section

Materials and equipments

All melting points were measured on a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus. The infrared spectra were recorded in potassium bromide discs on a Pye Unicam SP 3-300 and Shimadzu FT IR 8101 PC infrared spectrophotometers. The NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury VXR-300 NMR spectrometer (¹H NMR (300 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (75.46 MHz)) and Bruker-500 NMR spectrometer (¹H NMR (500 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (125.77 MHz)) were run in deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO-*d*₆). Chemical shifts were related to that





Scheme 4 Synthesis of tris(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine) **10**.

of the solvent. Mass spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu GCMS-QP1000 EX mass spectrometer at 70 eV. Elemental analyses were carried out at the Micro-analytical Centre of Cairo University, Giza, Egypt and recorded on Elementar-Vario EL automatic analyzer. Microwave irradiation was performed using the MARS system of CEM which is a multi-mode platform equipped with a magnetic stirring plate and a rotor that allows the parallel processing of several vessels per batch. We used the HP-500 (teflon (TFA) insert) (vessel volume 80 mL, max pressure 350 psi, max temperature 210°C) in order to get the maximum save operation. 1,ω-bis(4-acetylphenoxy)alkane and tris(acetophenone) derivatives were prepared following the reported procedures [39-41].

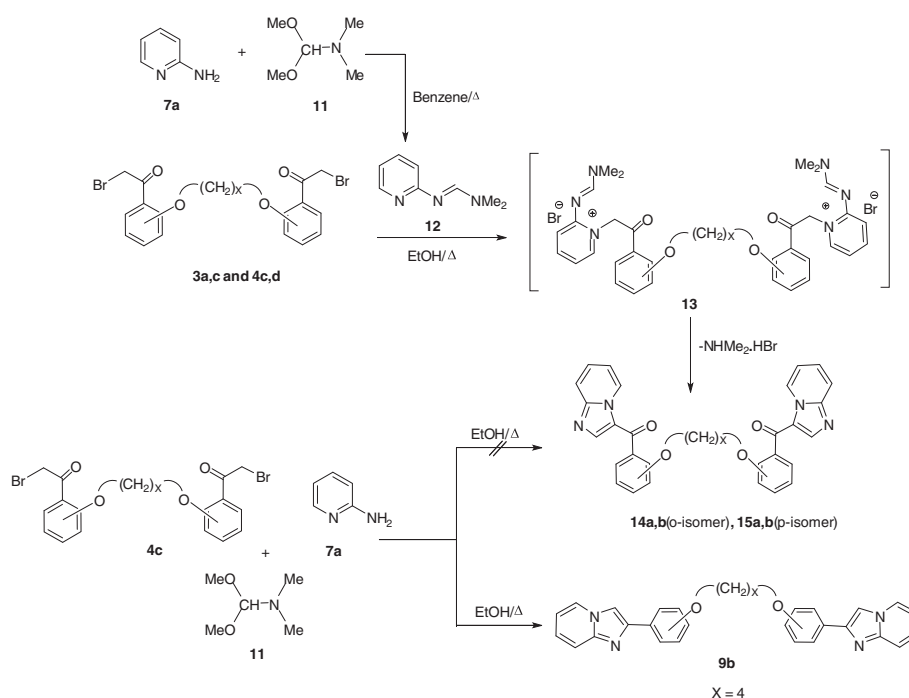
Synthesis and characterization

bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives 3a-c, 4a-c and 6

General procedure

Thermal method

The appropriate bis(acetylphenoxy)alkanes or Tris(acetylphenoxy)alkane (10 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulphonic acid (*p*-TsOH) (5.6 g, 20 mmol), in MeCN (50 mL), was slowly added *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) (3.6 g, 20 mmol). After addition of NBS was complete, the reaction mixture was refluxed with stirring for 2–3 h then left to cool to room temperature. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in CHCl₃ (50 mL), washed with



Scheme 5 Synthesis of the carbonyl analogue of the targeted bis(imidazoazines).

Table 3 Yield % of the synthesized carbonyl analogue of the targeted bis(imidazoazines)

Entry	X	14,b(o-isomer)	Yield% ^a
1	2	14a	58
2	4	14b	60
15-d(p-isomer)			
3	3	15a	78
4	4	15b	81

^aYields of isolated compounds.

water (3 × 20 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the resulting solid was recrystallized from benzene to afford the corresponding bis and tris (ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives **3a-c** **4a-c** and **6**, respectively [39].

Microwave method

The appropriate bis(acetylphenoxy)alkanes or Tris(acetylphenoxy)alkane (10 mmol) and *p*-TsOH (20 mmol) were mixed in a HP-500 process vial and NBS (10 mmol) was added portionwise with stirring for 5 min. before irradiation. The vial was capped properly and irradiated by microwaves using pressurized conditions at 90°C for 20–30 min. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in CHCl₃ (50 mL), washed with water (3 × 20 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the resulting solid was recrystallized from benzene to afford the corresponding bis and tris(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives **3a-c**, **4a-c** and **6**, respectively. The physical and spectral data

of the newly synthesized tris(ω-bromoacetophenone) **6** are listed below.

6: Yield 63% (thermally) and 67% (under microwave irradiation), mp. 130°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1672 (C=O); ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 4.40 (s, 6H), 5.19 (s, 6H), 7.02 (d, 6H, *J* = 9 Hz), 7.49 (s, 3H), 7.96 (d, 6H, *J* = 9 Hz). MS *m/z* 765 (M⁺+6), 763 (M⁺+4), 761 (M⁺+2), 759 (M⁺). For C₃₃H₂₇Br₃O₆ Calcd: C, 52.20; H, 3.58. Found: C, 52.22; H, 3.56.

Bis(imidazopyridine) and bis(imidazopyrimidine) derivatives **8a-e**, **9a-d** and **10**

General procedure

Thermal method

A mixture of the appropriate bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives **3a-c** or **4a,b** (5 mmol), 2-aminopyridine or 2-aminopyrimidine **7a,b** (10 mmol) in absolute EtOH, was heated at refluxing temperature for 5h. The reaction mixture was then left to cool and the resulting solid was collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with ethanol and dried. Recrystallization from DMF afforded the corresponding bis(fused-heterocyclic) derivatives **8a-e** and **9a-d**, respectively.

Microwave method

A mixture of the appropriate bis(ω-bromoacetophenone) or tris(ω-bromoacetophenone) derivatives **3a-c**, **4a,b** or **6** (5 mmol), 2-aminopyridine or 2-aminopyrimidine **7a,b** (10 mmol) in EtOH/DMF(1:1) were mixed in a HP-500

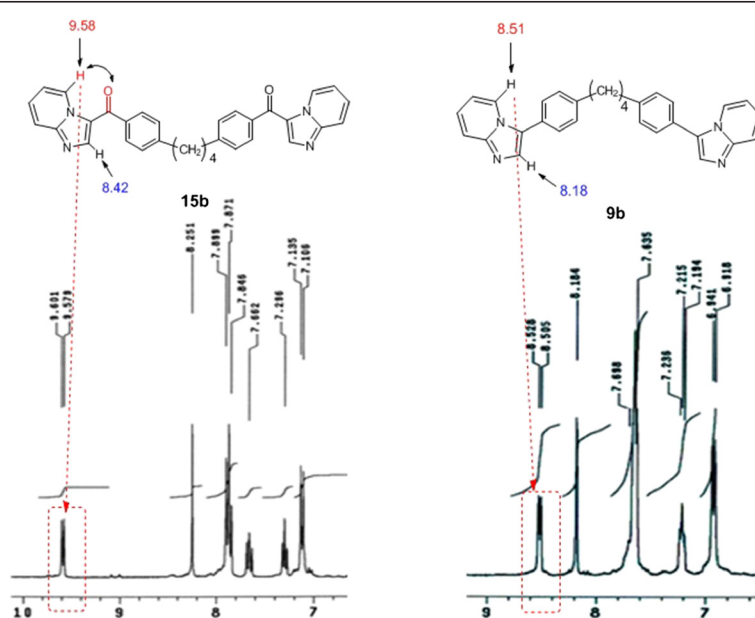


Figure 1 Aromatic region of the ¹H NMR spectra of the *p*-isomers of **15b** and **9b**.

process vial. The vial was capped properly and irradiated by microwaves using pressurized conditions at 105°C for 20–30 min. The reaction mixture was then left to cool and the resulting solid was recrystallized from DMF to afford the corresponding bis(fused-heterocyclic) derivatives **8a-e**, **9a-d** and **10**, respectively. The physical and spectral data of the newly synthesized compounds are listed below.

8a: mp 293–295°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1605 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 4.82 (s, 4H), 7.14–7.17 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.35–7.37 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.43–7.45 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.50–7.52 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.73–7.75 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.81–7.87 (m, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.54 (s, 2H), 8.55–8.57 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 67.64, 111.69, 112.13, 113.54, 114.06, 115.29, 116.83, 121.40, 127.66, 128.21, 131.56, 132.95, 139.03, 155.84. MS m/z 446 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 75.32; H, 4.97; N, 12.55. Found: C, 75.29; H, 4.95; N, 12.49.

8b: mp. 258–260°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1605 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.51–2.61 (br, 2H), 4.48–4.49 (br, 4H), 7.03–7.06 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.26–7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.39–7.42 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.48–7.51 (m, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.85–7.87 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.88–7.94 (m, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.70 (s, 2H), 9.02–9.03 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 27.84, 66.00, 111.85, 113.00, 113.49, 114.85, 116.78, 120.79, 127.71, 128.96, 131.44, 131.51, 133.10, 139.24, 155.84. MS m/z 460 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 75.63; H, 5.25; N, 12.17. Found: C, 75.66; H, 5.23; N, 12.18.

8c: mp. 267–268°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1605 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.16–2.18 (br, 4H), 4.37–4.39 (br, 4H), 7.08–7.12 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.20–7.22 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.36–7.38 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.47–7.48 (m, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.88–7.90 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.90–7.92 (m, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.63 (s, 2H), 8.95–8.97 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 25.38, 68.27, 111.89, 112.80, 113.43, 114.80, 116.81, 120.72, 127.73, 128.90, 131.38, 131.71, 133.09, 139.29, 155.78. MS m/z 474 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 75.93; H, 5.52; N, 11.81. Found: C, 75.91; H, 5.50; N, 11.83.

8d: mp. 293–294°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1600 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 4.81 (s, 4H), 7.15–7.17 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.31–7.33 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.43–7.45 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.50–7.52 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.71–7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.86–7.88 (m, 2H), 8.50–8.50 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 67.61, 111.83, 113.53, 114.02, 116.66, 121.39, 127.67, 128.13, 131.47, 132.68, 139.16, 145.36, 155.83. MS m/z 448 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 69.63; H, 4.49; N, 18.74. Found: C, 69.61; H, 4.51; N, 19.72.

8e: mp. 257–259°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1608 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.61–2.64 (m, 2H), 4.48–4.50 (m, 4H), 7.03–7.06 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.26–7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.38–7.42 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.46–7.49 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.89–7.95 (m, 4H), 8.71 (s, 2H), 9.03–9.04 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 27.83, 65.90, 111.96, 112.89,

113.39, 115.10, 116.49, 120.71, 127.68, 128.82, 131.24, 132.67, 139.37, 155.59. MS m/z 462 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 70.12; H, 4.79; N, 18.17. Found: C, 70.14; H, 4.76; N, 18.14.

9a: mp. 280–281°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1605 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.26–2.28 (br, 2H), 4.25–4.29 (br, 4H), 7.19–7.21 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.45–7.48 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.87–7.95 (m, 6H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.76 (s, 2H), 8.90–8.89 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 28.42, 64.88, 109.83, 113.36, 115.27, 116.74, 119.23, 127.67, 128.64, 132.36, 136.02, 140.16, 160.17. MS m/z 460 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 75.63; H, 5.25; N, 12.17. Found: C, 75.61; H, 5.23; N, 12.15.

9b: mp. 235–236°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1608 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 1.91–1.92 (br, 4H), 4.11–4.18 (br, 4H), 7.08–7.10 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.59–7.60 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.84–7.99 (m, 6H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.35 (s, 2H), 8.55–8.56 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 25.23, 66.59, 109.76, 114.03, 114.85, 117.15, 122.77, 126.81, 128.15, 130.94, 131.04, 148.07, 161.69. MS m/z 474 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 75.93; H, 5.52; N, 11.81. Found: C, 75.90; H, 5.50; N, 11.79.

9c: mp. 208–209°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1608 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.26–2.28 (m, 2H), 4.19–4.22 (m, 4H), 6.86–6.89 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.04–7.06 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.21–7.24 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.54–7.56 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.89–7.91 (d, 4H), 8.30 (s, 2H), 8.50–8.51 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz). MS m/z (%) 462 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 70.12; H, 4.79; N, 18.17. Found: C, 70.14; H, 4.77; N, 18.16.

9d: mp. 273–275°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1608 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 1.93–1.95 (m, 4H), 4.15–4.18 (m, 4H), 7.14–7.17 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.38–7.43 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.83–7.91 (m, 6H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.67 (s, 2H), 8.82–8.84 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 25.26, 67.41, 109.65, 112.14, 114.50, 115.24, 116.31, 120.57, 128.46, 136.91, 140.62, 159.86. MS m/z (%) 476 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ Calcd: C, 70.57; H, 5.08; N, 17.64. Found: C, 70.54; H, 5.10; N, 17.66.

10: mp. $>300^\circ\text{C}$; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1609 (C = N); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 5.25 (s, 6H), 7.14–7.17 (d, 6H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.14–7.17 (m, 6H), 7.96 (m, 9H), 7.83–7.91 (d, 3H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.63 (s, 3H), 9.02 (d, 3H, $J = 9$ Hz). MS m/z (%) 744 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_6\text{O}_3$ Calcd: C, 77.40; H, 4.87; N, 11.28. Found: C, 77.38; H, 4.85; N, 11.25.

Synthesis of carbonyl analogue bis(imidazopyridine) derivatives **14a,b** and **15a,b**

General procedure A mixture of 2-aminopyridine (10 mmol), in dry benzene, dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (DMF-DMA) (30 mmol) was heated at refluxing temperature for 8h. The solvent was then removed in *vacuo* and the remaining oil was dried, then added to the appropriate

bis(ω -bromoacetophenone) derivative (5 mmol), in absolute EtOH. The mixture was heated at refluxing temperature for 7h. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool and the resulting solid was collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with ethanol and dried. Recrystallization from EtOH/DMF to afford the corresponding carbonyl analogue of the fused heterocyclic derivatives **14a,b** and **15a,b**.

14a: mp. 295–297°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1710 (C=O); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 4.81 (s, 4H), 7.14–7.17 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.34–7.43 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.43–7.45 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.50–7.52 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.72–7.74 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.79–7.81 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.86–7.87 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.53 (s, 2H). MS m/z 502 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ Calcd: C, 71.70; H, 4.41; N, 11.15. Found: C, 71.72; H, 4.39; N, 11.13.

14b: mp. 263–265°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1682 (C=O); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.61–2.62 (m, 4H), 4.37–4.38 (m, 4H), 7.01–7.11 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.20–7.22 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.36–7.39 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.46–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.89–7.96 (m, 4H), 8.64 (s, 2H), 8.98–8.99 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 25.31, 68.20, 111.80, 112.04, 112.72, 113.35, 114.71, 116.73, 120.62, 127.67, 128.84, 131.29, 131.64, 133.02, 139.22, 144.06, 155.70, 185.70. MS m/z 530 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ Calcd: C, 72.44; H, 4.94; N, 10.56. Found: C, 72.42; H, 4.91; N, 10.55.

15a: mp. 213–214°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1660 (C=O); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.27 (m, 2H), 4.26 (m, 4H), 7.16–7.19 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.47 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.89–7.95 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.76 (s, 2H), 8.89 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz). MS m/z 516 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ Calcd: C, 72.08; H, 4.68; N, 10.85. Found: C, 72.09; H, 4.65; N, 10.83.

15b mp. 249–250°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1658 (C=O); ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 1.95 (m, 2H), 4.18 (m, 4H), 7.12 (d, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.26 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.66 (t, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz), 7.87 (t, 4H, $J = 9$ Hz), 8.25 (s, 2H), 8.57–8.60 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz). MS m/z 530 (M^+). For $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ Calcd: C, 72.44; H, 4.94; N, 10.56. Found: C, 72.42; H, 4.92; N, 10.52.

Additional file

Additional file 1: ^1H NMR spectra of the synthesized compounds.

Competing interests

The author declare that he has no competing interests.

Received: 18 March 2013 Accepted: 20 May 2013

Published: 19 June 2013

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doi:10.1186/1752-153X-7-105

Cite this article as: Shaaban: Microwave assisted synthesis of bis and tris(ω -bromoacetophenones): versatile precursors for novel bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines), bis(imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidines) and their tris-analogs. *Chemistry Central Journal* 2013 **7**:105.

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