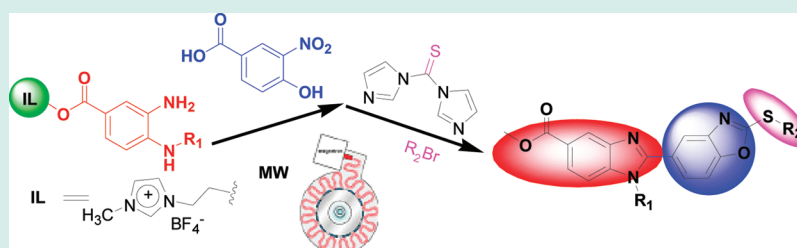


Microwave-Assisted Linear Approach Toward Highly Substituted Benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole on Ionic Liquid Support

Kaushik Chanda, Barnali Maiti, Chih-Chung Tseng, and Chung-Ming Sun*

Laboratory of Combinatorial Drug Design, Department of Applied Chemistry, National Chiao-Tung University, Hsinchu 300-10, Taiwan

Supporting Information



ABSTRACT: A novel and efficient diversity-oriented synthetic approach was employed to access the benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole on ionic liquid support, which helps to absorb microwave irradiation. In this paper, we successfully coupled 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzoic acid onto ionic liquid-immobilized *o*-phenylenediamine, which subsequently underwent an acid mediated, ring closure reaction leading to benzimidazole derivatives. After hydrogenation of the nitro group to an amine, the resulting ionic liquid conjugate was reacted with 1,1-thiocarbonyldiimidazoles to yield an ionic liquid tagged-benzoxazol. Final skeletal diversity of the present scaffold was further achieved by S-alkylation with alkyl and aryl bromides. The benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole was finally cleaved smoothly from the ionic liquid support with sodium methoxide in methanol under microwave irradiation. This methodology has provided access to a small, diverse library by straightforward and simple operations and could be applied readily in various drug discovery programs.

KEYWORDS: microwave-assisted, benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole, ionic liquid-immobilized

INTRODUCTION

With the introduction of chemical genetics, the study of important biological targets has basically relied on the extensive use of small molecules.¹ The design and proficient assembly of molecularly diverse heterocyclic libraries are key for medicinal chemists. The small molecule focused libraries have been used to investigate particular targets that could perturb the specific function of the targets in a systematic manner with the generation of information for further biomedical research.^{2,3} Because of the increasing demand of novel small molecules for high-throughput screening, numerous synthetic methodologies in combinatorial chemistry including solid support and solution phase strategies have been developed through multidisciplinary approaches.⁴ Drawbacks in solid-phase organic synthesis (SPOS) has encouraged research in ionic liquid phase organic synthesis.⁵ It has been increasingly feasible to construct the complex molecular architectures through multistep synthetic sequence on the basis of ever expanding range of ionic liquids. Recently, ionic liquids (ILs) have received considerable attention as environmentally benign reaction medium for chemical reactions, including some enzymatic reactions in organic chemistry.⁶ The most prominent feature of ionic liquids is their tunable solubility and phase separation from organic to aqueous phase depending on the choice of cations and anions. Because of this property, ionic liquids have emerged as a

soluble support for small molecule organic synthesis by retaining the advantages of product isolation and purification of solid-phase synthesis along with benefits of traditional solution phase chemistry.⁷ The organic substrate can be anchored on the ionic liquid support initially while carrying out the planned multistep synthesis without detaching the ionic liquid for monitoring reaction progress at every stage. Since the desired synthetic sequence can be carried out in a homogeneous phase, the excess amounts of reagents and side products are removed simply by washing with less polar organic solvents. Once the desired transformations have been accomplished, the ionic liquid support can be removed to release the target libraries. Finally, the liberated ionic liquid can be recycled and resubjected to other ionic liquid organic synthesis. The importance of the ionic liquid phase organic synthesis has been effectively utilized for the diversity-oriented synthesis to synthesize small molecules and peptides.⁸ To facilitate the design of novel bioactive compounds, the combination of different pharmacophores into one framework can lead to new hybrid molecules with better binding opportunities inside target active sites. By simply changing

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the substitution pattern, new scaffolds obtained from the combinatorial techniques have been able to address the different targets. In view of our continuous interests on benzimidazole and benzoxazol moieties, the combination of two pharmacophore, benzoxazol and benzimidazole moieties into one molecule may offer interesting biological profiles.⁹

To demonstrate the diversity-oriented synthesis on an ionic-liquid support, benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazoles were chosen as the target compounds that have very distinct biological activity as therapeutic agents. Benzimidazoles are an important class of heterocyclic compound in diverse therapeutic areas including antiulcer, antihypertensive, antiviral, anticancer, antifungal, antitubercular, antiallergic, antihistaminic, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activities.¹⁰ Prominently, the benzoxazol and its thio-analogues are potential KDR inhibitors **1**, cyclooxygenase inhibitors **2**, selective 5-HT_{1A} serotonin receptor ligands **3** (Figure 1).¹¹

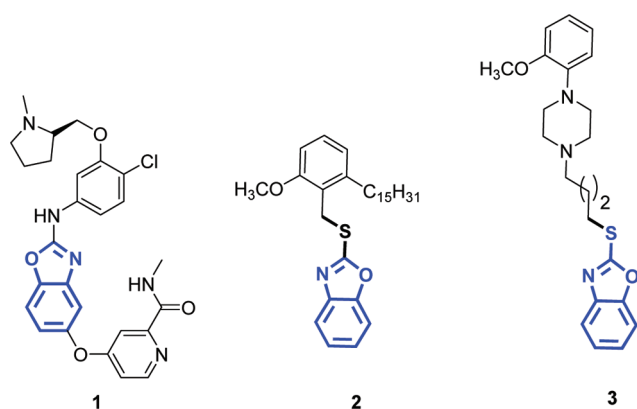


Figure 1. Biologically active benzoxazols derivatives.

The existing synthetic strategies to benzoxazols mainly rely on solid-phase synthetic approaches.¹² In view of the potential bioactivity of benzoxazol cores and their limited synthetic scope, we report an application of microwave irradiation for parallel synthesis of benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazoles using ionic liquid as a phase tag, which is envisaged to provide a homogeneous media for better reaction kinetics and enable direct monitoring of reactions not achieved by solid-phase approaches.

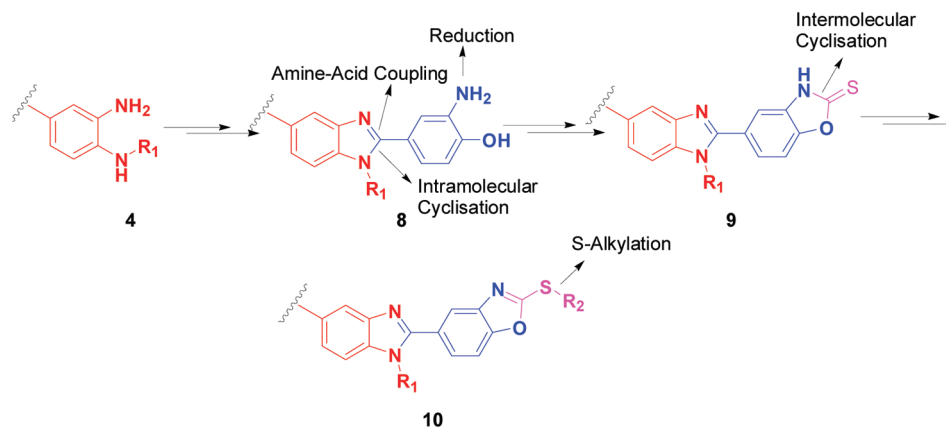
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Our synthetic strategy to develop the intended molecular framework of the benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole is depicted in Scheme 1. The planned strategy commenced with the application of the ionic liquid 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate ([*hyd*emim][BF₄]) equipped with a hydroxyl group linker as a soluble support. Accordingly, the ionic liquid-bound *ortho*-phenylenediamine **4** was synthesized from 4-fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid with built-in structural diversity (R₁) through a three-step protocol.¹³ We envisioned to apply amide coupling and subsequent cyclization at the primary amine functionality on ionic liquid conjugate **4** leading to an aryl imidazole skeleton, which can be further elaborated on benzoxazol **9** and S-alkylated benzoxazol **10** as downstream products.

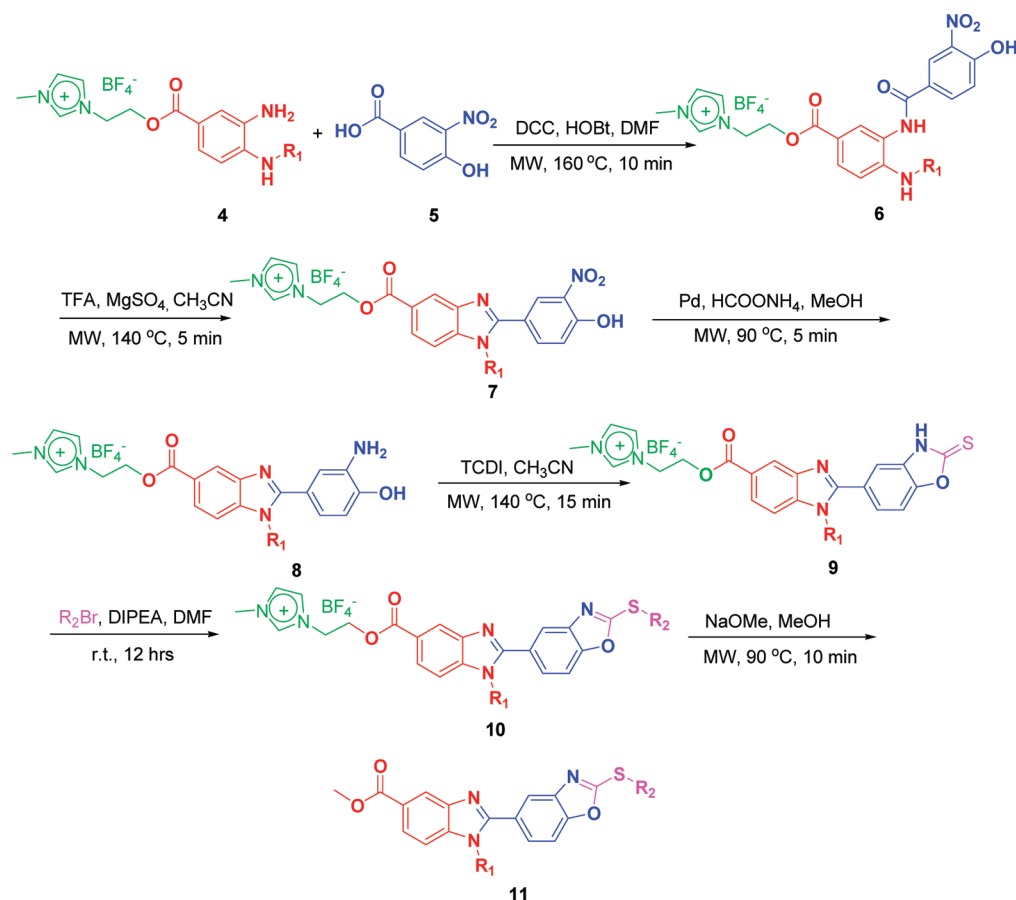
The ionic liquid bound compound **4** was then N-acylated at the primary amine with 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzoic acid **5** as shown in Scheme 2. Accordingly, the anilide conjugates **6** were obtained by the condensation of 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzoic acid **5** with ionic liquid conjugates **4** via DCC/HOBt activation for 12 h under refluxing *N,N'*-dimethylformamide (DMF). However, the use of microwave irradiation at 160 °C dramatically reduced the reaction time to 10 min.

By taking the advantage of the solubility profile of ionic liquids, we further purified the reaction mixture by precipitation with ether. For the construction of benzimidazole ring, anilide conjugates **6** were subjected to acid-catalyzed cyclization in presence of 10% trifluoroacetic acid under refluxing CH₃CN for 5 h. To facilitate the synthesis of the target compounds, we applied the microwave irradiation (140 °C) for the same reaction to complete in 5 min to yield 2-arylbenzimidazole conjugates **7**. Reduction of the nitro group on conjugate **7** was achieved by palladium on activated charcoal (10%) with ammonium formate in methanol under microwave heating at 90 °C for 5 min. The formation of the amine conjugates **8** could also be confirmed by color change of the reaction mixture from yellow to blue along with the change in the chemical shifts of aromatic regions in ¹H NMR spectra of the crude products. The reaction mixture was precipitated with ether to obtain the conjugates **8**. Our main goal is to construct benzoxazole ring in conjunction with additional diversity through simple operations. The elaboration of ionic liquid bound 3-amino-4-hydroxy benzimidazolyl derivatives **8** to the desired core structure requires a one carbon synthon. We envisioned thiocarbonyl diimidazole (TCDI) to be suitable as a one-

Scheme 1. Synthetic Strategy for the Benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole **10**



Scheme 2. General Strategy of Microwave-Assisted Synthesis of Benzimidazolyl Benzoxazols on Ionic Liquid Support



carbon electrophile to fulfill our desire for the construction of benzoxazole ring at this penultimate step. The amine conjugates **8** were condensed with thiocarbonyl diimidazole in anhydrous CH₃CN under microwave irradiation at 140 °C to furnish the ionic liquid bound benzoxazole conjugates **10** in 15 min. In comparison, the same transformation required 6 h under conventional refluxing conditions to reach full conversion. The S-alkylation of ionic liquid conjugates benzoxazolin-2-thione **9** is the second access point to extend the chemical diversity. Literature survey revealed that S-alkylation of such heterocyclic system can occur under mild alkaline conditions, which were employed to synthesize a number of biologically active sulfides.¹⁴ In principle, this alkylation could take place at N- or S-terminus to afford a mixture of products. To our delight, subjection of benzoxazolin-2-thione **9** with various alkyl bromides in presence of diisopropylethylamine at room temperature led to S-alkylated conjugates **10** in good yields. The bis-heterocyclic molecules consisting of benzimidazolyl benzoxazole were cleaved off from ionic liquid support using 0.1 M solution of NaOMe in MeOH at room temperature for 12 h. The same cleavage exercise was complete in 10–15 min under microwave conditions. Ionic liquid support was then removed by filtration after precipitation with ether and the final compounds were quantified by HPLC analysis indicating 76–99% crude purity of title compounds. Purification the resulting crude products by column chromatography afforded the thio analogs of bis-benzimidazolyl benzoxazole derivatives **11** in good overall yields. By manipulation of reaction sequence, a variety of 2-sulphanylated

benzo[*d*]oxazol-5-yl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole **11** were rapidly obtained (Table 1).

However, to confirm the formation of N- or S-alkylated product, we cleaved the ionic liquid bound benzimidazole linked benzoxazolin-2-thione **9**{**2**} using 0.1 M solution of NaOMe in MeOH under the microwave condition (90 °C) for 10 min to obtain the intermediate **A** and characterized by the study of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy and LR, HR spectra (see Supporting Information). Exclusive formation of S-alkylated product has been concluded by examination of its ¹³C NMR spectrum revealing the resonance signal at 181.9 ppm representing the C=S fragment in benzoxazolin-2-thione (**A**) upfield shifted to 168.0 ppm after been alkylated with cinnamyl bromide (Figure 2).

Unlike solid-support approaches, the main advantage of using an ionic liquid as support was its direct reaction monitoring facility by standard analytical techniques, such as ¹H, ¹³C NMR, and mass spectroscopy without cleaving the ionic liquid tag. Key ionic liquid-tagged intermediates en route toward the final target molecule were examined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy to demonstrate this advantageous in reaction monitoring and structural characterization of products (see Supporting Information).

Unambiguous structural assignment of nonplanar thio analogue of benzimidazolyl benzoxazol skeleton **11** was confirmed by signal crystal X-ray diffraction in the case of compound **11**{**2,1**} (Figure 3).¹⁵

The crystal structure reveals the biheterocyclic configured with nonplanarity in the core skeleton. Moreover, it has been found that the benzoxazole moiety is located perpendicular to

Table 1. Synthesis of Thio Analogues of Benzimidazolyl Benzoxazol Derivatives 11 using Microwave Irradiation on Ionic Liquid Support

Entry	R ₁ NH ₂ (1-6)	R ₂ Br (1-5)	Products	Yield ^a	Purity ^b	LRMS ^c
1			11{1,1}	79	77	550
2			11{2,1}	81	95	498
3			11{3,2}	90	98	518
4			11{3,3}	92	91	450
5			11{2,2}	89	99	518
6			11{1,2}	91	95	570
7			11{1,3}	95	97	502
8			11{4,4}	88	95	434
9			11{4,2}	84	97	530
10			11{5,5}	89	87	511
11			11{5,4}	88	86	461
12			11{5,2}	90	93	557
13			11{6,4}	89	92	446
14			11{6,2}	80	76	542
15			11{2,4}	94	97	422
16			11{2,5}	90	92	472

^aIsolated yields determined on weight of purified samples (%).
^bDetermined by HPLC analysis (UV detection at 254 nm) of the crude product (%).
^cLRMS were detected with ESI ionization source.

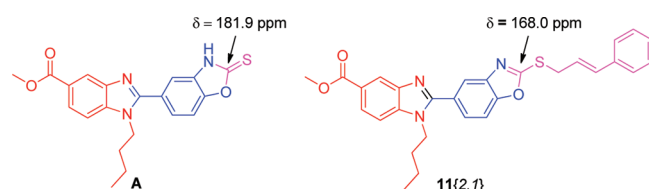


Figure 2. Comparison of ¹³C NMR chemical shifts between compounds A and 11{2,1} at the indicated carbon.

the plane occupied by the benzimidazole moiety, whereas cinnamyl ring remains perpendicular to the plane which was confirmed from its 3D model.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have developed an efficient microwave-assisted synthesis toward a bis-heterocycle library of benzimidazolyl benzoxazols on ionic liquid support. Using this strategy, we have synthesized a wide variety of functionalized derivatives exploiting the readily available primary amine and substituted bromide. The construction of benzoxazols over benzimidazole involves the sequential amine-acid coupling, cyclization,

reduction and final cyclization reactions with 1,1-thiocarbonyldiimidazole. Final diversification was achieved via S-alkylation with substituted bromides without cleavage of the ester bond at the ionic liquid attached site under microwave harsh conditions. This multistep synthetic strategy allowed us to obtain IL-attached intermediates with low levels of impurities by simple precipitation. Furthermore, it should be noted that the thio analogs of benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole are virtually unprecedented in literature. Coupled with the use of inexpensive starting materials, operational simplicity, and short reaction time under microwave irradiation on ionic liquid support makes the method potentially scalable and should be applied to prepare a wide range of analogues.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Procedure for the Preparation of Ionic Liquid Bound 3-(4-Hydroxy-3-nitrobenzamido)-4-(substituted amino) Carboxylates 6. To a solution of *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) (710 mg, 3.45 mmol, 1.4 equiv) in *N,N'*-dimethylformamide (DMF) was added 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzoic acid 5 (585 mg, 3.20 mmol, 1.3 equiv) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (432 mg, 3.20 mmol, 3.20 equiv) in a sequential order. The resulting slurry was stirred for 5 min at room temperature, and then ionic liquid (IL) anchored *o*-phenylene diammine 4 (1.0 g, 2.46 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DMF (5 mL) was added. The reaction mixtures were subsequently heated with stirring in a 10 mL microwave process vial at 160 °C for 10 min to obtain the ionic liquid conjugate 6. After completion of the reaction, the suspension byproducts were filtered through filter paper. The reaction mixture was precipitated by slow addition of cold ether and precipitated amide conjugates 6 were filtered through fritted funnel. The crude product was washed in succession with ether (100 mL × 3) to remove the undesired impurity and dried for further steps.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Ionic Liquid Bound 2-(4-Hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole Carboxylates 7. To a solution of ionic liquid-bound 3-(4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzamido)-4-(substituted amino) carboxylates 6 in acetonitrile, trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL) and MgSO₄ (500 mg) were added, and the mixture was subsequently heated with stirring in a 10 mL microwave process vial at 140 °C for 5 min. After completion of the reaction, MgSO₄ was removed through Celite. The reaction mixtures were precipitated by slow addition of excess of cold ether (100 mL), and filtered through a fritted funnel to obtain the ionic liquid 2-(4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates 7 in high purity.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Ionic Liquid Polymer Bound 2-(3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole Carboxylates 8. To a solution of 7 in methanol, Pd on charcoal (1.30 g, 12.65 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) and ammonium formate (1.12 g, 17.72 mmol, and 7.0 equiv) were added. The reaction mixture was subsequently heated with stirring in a 10 mL microwave process vial (90 °C) for 5 min in the appropriate mode of pressure and temperature to complete reduction of nitro group which was evident from color change (yellow to greenish blue). After completion, the reaction mixtures were then subjected to centrifugation for removal of Pd on charcoal, and the supernatant liquid was concentrated by rotary evaporation to remove methanol. Acetonitrile (10 mL) was then added to salt out ammonium

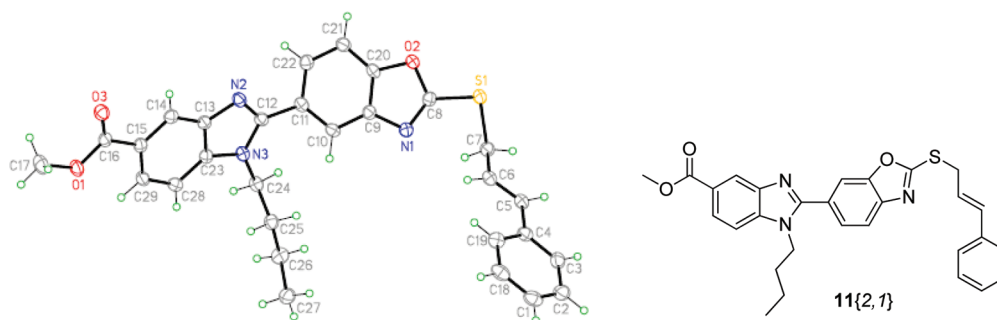


Figure 3. ORTEP diagram of 1-Butyl-2-(2-(cinnamylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester **11**{2,1} (Table 1, entry 2).

formate. The reaction mixtures were filtered through fritted funnel to remove ammonium formate to obtain the ionic liquid bound 2-(3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates **8**.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Ionic liquid Bound 2-(2-Mercaptobenzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole Carboxylates **9.** To a stirred solution of ionic liquid bound 2-(3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates conjugates **8** in CH₃CN (5 mL), 1,1-thiocarbonyldiimidazole (663 mg, 3.73 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The reaction mixtures were subsequently heated with stirring in a 10 mL microwave process vial (140 °C) for 5 min in the appropriate mode of pressure and temperature for complete cyclization. After completion, the reaction mixture was precipitated by slow addition of excess of cold ether (100 mL) and filtered through a fritted funnel to obtain the ionic liquid 2-(2-mercaptobenzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates **9** in high purity.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Ionic liquid Bound 2-(2-(alkylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates **10.** To a stirred solution of ionic liquid bound 2-(2-(alkylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates conjugates **9** in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) (DMF), *N,N*-diisopropylethyl amine (480 mg, 3.71 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and various alkyl bromides (3.71 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were added. The reaction mixtures were subsequently stirred for 12 h under room temperature for complete alkylation. After completion, the reaction mixture were precipitated by slow addition of excess of cold ether (100 mL) and filtered through a fritted funnel to obtain the ionic liquid 2-(2-(alkylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole carboxylates **10** in high purity.

General Procedure for the Cleavage of Ionic liquid Bound 2-(2-(Alkylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-alkyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole Carboxylate **11.** To a solution of conjugates **10** in methanol (20 mL), NaOMe (100 mg) was added and irradiated under pressured microwave irradiation at (90 °C) for 12 min. After completion of the reaction, the crude product was precipitated with excess of cold ether (100 mL), the ionic liquid was filtered off and subjected to evaporation. The residue was dried under vacuum, and subjected to crude HPLC analysis with UV detection at $\lambda = 254$ nm (column, sphereclone 5 μ Si (250 \times 4.6 mm); gradient, 35% ethyl acetate in hexane; flow rate, 1 mL/min.). The purity of crude products was as indicated in Table 1. The obtained slurry mixtures were purified by silica gel flash chromatography eluting with a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (1:3) to obtain the pure compounds **11** in good yields.

2-(2-(Cinnamylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-(2-cyclohexylethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester **11{1,1}:** ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.54 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48–7.30 (m, 6H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (m, 1H), 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.38 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 2.37 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.85–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.74–1.70 (m, 4H), 1.48–1.44 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.1, 166.6, 155.6, 153.2, 142.9, 142.8, 139.3, 136.5, 135.1, 133.3, 129.1, 128.5, 126.9, 126.8, 126.1, 125.2, 124.9, 124.7, 123.3, 122.7, 119.7, 110.9, 110.4, 52.6, 44.3, 38.2, 35.4, 28.6, 25.5, 22.9, 22.3; MS (ESI) *m/z* 550 (MH⁺); HRMS (ESI, *m/z*) calcd for C₃₃H₃₂N₃O₃S: *m/z* 550.2164; Found 550.2168; IR (KBr) 2927, 1712, 1612, 1496, 1440, 1296 cm⁻¹.

1-Butyl-2-(2-(cinnamylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester **11{2,1}:** ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.55 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.35–7.30 (m, 3H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (m, 1H), 4.29 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 1.80 (quint, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.33–1.21 (sext, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.0, 166.6, 155.5, 153.2, 143.1, 142.8, 139.3, 136.6, 135.1, 129.0, 128.5, 127.0, 126.9, 126.2, 125.1, 124.8, 123.3, 122.7, 119.7, 110.8, 110.2, 52.5, 45.2, 35.3, 32.2, 20.3, 13.9; MS (ESI) *m/z* 498 (MH⁺); HRMS (ESI, *m/z*) calcd for C₂₉H₂₈N₃O₃S: *m/z* 498.1851; Found 498.1849; IR (KBr) 2956, 1707, 1606, 1492, 1460, 1300 cm⁻¹.

2-(2-(3,7-Dimethylocta-2,6-dienylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-isobutyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester **11{3,2}:** ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.53 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.12 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 2.13–2.04 (m, 5H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 0.72 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.0, 167.4, 155.9, 153.1, 143.2, 142.9, 142.8, 139.4, 132.3, 127.2, 126.2, 124.9, 124.7, 123.9, 122.7, 119.6, 117.4, 110.8, 110.7, 52.5, 39.9, 31.0, 29.2, 26.6, 26.1, 20.4, 18.1, 16.8; MS (ESI) *m/z* 518 (MH⁺); HRMS (ESI, *m/z*) calcd for C₃₀H₃₆N₃O₃S: *m/z* 518.2477; Found 518.2474; IR (KBr) 2960, 1714, 1496, 1434, 1288, 1232, 1103 cm⁻¹.

1-Isobutyl-2-(2-(3-methylbut-2-enylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester **11{3,3}:** ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.54 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz,

1H), 8.06 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.64 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 4.03 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.79 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 0.74 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 168.1, 167.3, 155.9, 155.1, 142.9, 142.8, 139.7, 139.5, 127.2, 126.2, 124.9, 124.1, 122.7, 119.7, 117.6, 110.8, 110.6, 52.5, 31.1, 29.2, 26.2, 20.4, 18.4; MS (ESI) m/z 450 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z 450.1851; Found 450.1853; IR (KBr) 2960, 1706, 1496, 1442, 1295, 1218, 1099 cm^{-1} .

1-Butyl-2-(2-(3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{2,2}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.55 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.47 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.29 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 4.04 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 2.09–1.98 (m, 4H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.74–1.67 (m, 5H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.33–1.20 (sext, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 0.86 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 168.1, 167.3, 155.5, 153.2, 143.2, 143.0, 139.3, 132.3, 126.9, 126.1, 125.0, 124.8, 123.9, 122.7, 119.5, 117.4, 110.8, 110.2, 52.5, 45.2, 39.9, 32.2, 30.1, 26.7, 26.1, 20.3, 18.1, 16.7, 13.9; MS (ESI) m/z 518 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z 518.2477; Found 518.2480; IR (KBr) 2931, 1716, 1616.

1-(2-Cyclohexenylethyl)-2-(2-(3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{1,2}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.56 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 (m, 1H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.40 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.04 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 2.37 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.09–1.96 (m, 4H), 1.83–1.80 (m, 2H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.73–1.71 (m, 4H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.49–1.44 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.9, 167.5, 155.8, 153.3, 143.2, 143.0, 142.9, 138.9, 133.2, 132.4, 126.7, 126.2, 125.3, 125.0, 123.9, 122.3, 119.5, 117.4, 110.9, 110.6, 52.6, 44.4, 39.9, 36.1, 31.2, 28.6, 26.7, 26.1, 25.5, 22.9, 22.3, 18.1, 16.7; MS (ESI) m/z 570 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z 570.2790; Found 570.2793; IR (KBr) 2970, 1710, 1608, 1502, 1440 cm^{-1} .

1-(2-Cyclohexenylethyl)-2-(2-(3-methylbut-2-enylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{1,3}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.56 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.47 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 (m, 1H), 4.39 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.03 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 2.37 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.83–1.82 (m, 2H), 1.79 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.73–1.71 (m, 2H), 1.50–1.38 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.5, 166.9, 154.9, 152.9, 142.5, 141.0, 139.2, 138.5, 132.7, 125.8, 125.7, 124.9, 124.5, 121.9, 119.1, 117.2, 110.4, 110.0, 52.1, 43.9, 37.7, 30.7, 28.2, 25.7, 25.0, 22.5, 21.8, 17.9; MS (ESI) m/z : 502 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z 502.2164; Found 502.2162; IR (KBr): 2927, 1712, 1602, 1492, 1442, 1303 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(Allylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-cyclopentyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{4,4}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.54 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.55 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.06 (m, 1H), 5.43 (dd, $J = 16.9, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (dd, $J = 10.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.94 (quint, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 2.37–2.30 (m, 2H),

2.17–2.05 (m, 4H), 1.77–1.72 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.5, 166.1, 155.5, 152.8, 143.1, 142.2, 136.4, 131.8, 126.6, 125.9, 124.4, 123.8, 122.5, 119.6, 119.4, 111.5, 110.4, 57.8, 52.1, 34.9, 30.4, 25.2; MS (ESI) m/z 434 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z 434.1538; Found 434.1535; IR (KBr) 2952, 1714, 1614, 1498, 1436, 1298, 1222 cm^{-1} .

1-Cyclopentyl-2-(2-(3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{4,2}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.53 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.63–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.44 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.91 (q, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.02 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 2.38–2.26 (m, 2H), 2.16–1.93 (m, 10H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.76–1.72 (m, 2H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.59 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.9, 167.3, 156.0, 153.1, 143.6, 143.1, 142.8, 136.8, 132.3, 126.2, 125.5, 124.2, 123.7, 123.9, 122.9, 119.6, 117.4, 111.9, 110.8, 58.2, 52.5, 37.5, 31.0, 30.8, 26.6, 26.0, 25.6, 18.1, 16.7; MS (ESI) m/z 530 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$ m/z 530.2477; Found 530.2480; IR (KBr) 2956, 1714, 1614, 1496, 1441, 1298, 1220 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(Benzylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{5,5}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.57 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.50–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 5.0, 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.9, 166.8, 155.4, 153.4, 142.9, 142.8, 139.2, 138.6, 135.9, 129.5, 129.2, 128.5, 127.7, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 126.1, 125.6, 125.2, 122.7, 119.9, 110.9, 110.6, 52.6, 44.7, 37.1; MS (ESI) m/z 512 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$ m/z 512.1103; Found 512.1104; IR (KBr) 3052, 1714, 1616, 1495, 1433, 1300, 1216 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(Allylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{5,4}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.56 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 5.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.05 (m, 1H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 5.44 (dd, $J = 16.9, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 (dd, $J = 10.1, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.97 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.9, 166.6, 155.4, 153.4, 142.9, 142.8, 139.2, 138.6, 132.2, 127.7, 126.3, 126.1, 125.5, 125.1, 124.5, 120.5, 120.4, 120.0, 119.9, 110.9, 110.6, 52.6, 44.7, 35.4; MS (ESI) m/z 462 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$ m/z 462.0946; Found 462.0949; IR (KBr) 2929, 1714, 1614, 1498, 1434, 1296 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(3,7-Dimethylocta-2,6-dienylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{5,2}: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.57 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, $J = 7.2, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 5.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 5.40 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 5.08 (m, 1H), 4.03 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 2.10–2.05 (m, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.8, 167.5, 155.4, 153.5, 143.2, 142.9, 142.0, 139.1, 138.5, 132.3,

127.7, 126.3, 126.2, 126.1, 126.0, 125.9, 123.9, 122.8, 119.7, 117.4, 110.9, 110.6, 52.6, 44.7, 39.9, 31.0, 26.1, 25.9, 18.1, 16.8; MS (ESI) m/z 558 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{31}H_{32}N_3O_3S_2$ m/z 558.1885; Found 558.1887; IR (KBr): 2929, 1710, 1610, 1496, 1439, 1296, 1219 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(Allylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-(furan-2-ylmethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-Carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{6,4}: 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.56 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, $J = 2.5, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.38 (dd, $J = 3.2, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.09 (m, 1H), 5.44 (dd, $J = 16.9, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 5.26 (dd, $J = 10.1, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.97 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 167.8, 166.7, 155.5, 153.5, 148.8, 145.5, 145.0, 143.7, 142.8, 139.2, 133.2, 132.2, 126.6, 125.7, 125.4, 122.4, 120.2, 120.0, 111.1, 110.9, 110.8, 52.6, 42.8, 33.6; MS (ESI) m/z 446 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{24}H_{20}N_3O_4S$ m/z 446.1174; Found 446.1175; IR (KBr) 2925, 1710, 1614, 1500, 1452, 1288 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(3,7-Dimethylocta-2,6-dienylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-(furan-2-ylmethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{6,2}: 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.06 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.31 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.46 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 4.06 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.09–2.06 (m, 4H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 167.8, 167.4, 155.5, 153.5, 148.9, 143.7, 143.2, 142.9, 142.0, 139.2, 132.3, 126.5, 126.3, 123.9, 122.8, 119.7, 117.4, 111.1, 110.9, 110.6, 109.5, 52.6, 42.8, 39.9, 30.1, 26.7, 26.1, 25.9, 18.1, 16.7; MS (ESI) m/z 542 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{31}H_{32}N_3O_4S_2$ m/z 542.2113; Found 542.2110; IR (KBr) 2925, 1716, 1616, 1448, 1295, 1224 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(Allylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-butyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{2,4}: 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.52 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.04 (m, 1H), 5.42 (dd, $J = 16.8, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd, $J = 10.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.26 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 1.77 (quint, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.28–1.20 (sext, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.83 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 168.0, 166.6, 155.5, 153.2, 143.0, 142.7, 139.2, 132.2, 126.9, 126.2, 125.0, 124.8, 122.7, 120.0, 119.6, 110.8, 110.3, 52.5, 45.2, 35.4, 32.2, 20.3, 13.9; MS (ESI) m/z 422 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{23}H_{24}N_3O_3S$ m/z 422.1538; Found 422.1539; IR (KBr) 2960, 2933, 1704, 1680, 1496, 1442, 1278, 1220 cm^{-1} .

2-(2-(Benzylthio)benzo[d]oxazol-5-yl)-1-butyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester 11{2,5}: 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.55 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.51–7.45 (m, 3H), 7.40–7.32 (m, 3H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.29 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 1.82 (quint, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.27 (sext, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.87 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 167.7, 167.0, 154.8, 153.5, 142.8, 138.6, 135.9, 129.6, 129.5, 129.2, 128.5, 126.4, 125.8, 125.3, 122.1, 122.0, 119.7, 111.1, 110.6, 52.6, 45.4, 37.1, 32.1, 20.3, 13.9; MS (ESI) m/z 472 (MH^+); HRMS (ESI, m/z) calcd for $C_{27}H_{26}N_3O_3S$ m/z

472.1695; Found 472.1696; IR (KBr) 2861, 1710, 1612, 1498, 1442, 1288, 1218 cm^{-1} .

1-Butyl-2-(2-thioxo-2,3-dihydro-1,3-benzoxazol-5-yl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole-5-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester (A): 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.66 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.30 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 1.79 (quint, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.26 (sext, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 181.9, 167.4, 154.3, 150.1, 141.6, 138.4, 132.7, 126.5, 125.0, 123.9, 122.1, 111.6, 110.3, 110.2, 52.2, 44.9, 31.8, 19.9, 13.5; MS (EI) m/z 381 (M^+); HRMS (EI, m/z) calcd for $C_{20}H_{19}N_3O_3S_1$ m/z 381.1147; Found 381.1149.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

General experimental procedures and representative 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, crude HPLC, LRMS, HRMS, and FT-IR spectral data of compounds 11, as well as the intermediates. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*E-mail: cmsun@mail.nctu.edu.tw.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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(15) Final product **11b** was crystallized by slow evaporation of a solution of ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1, v/v) at room temperature. Crystal data: C₂₉H₂₇N₃O₃S, *M* = 497.60, monoclinic, space group *P1c1*, *a* = 9.2486(3) Å, *b* = 13.4063(5) Å, *c* = 10.1854(3) Å, *V* = 1229.01(7) Å³, *Z* = 2, *D*_{calcd} = 1.354 Mg m⁻³, *T* = 296(2) K, *μ* = 1.469 mm⁻¹, *F*(000) = 524, and independent reflections 2658. The crystal data has been deposited at Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre [CCDC No. 842895]. Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html or CCDC, 12 Union Road, 50 Cambridge CB2 1EZ, U.K.

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