## **Electronic supplementary information**

## Synthesis and spectral properties of 8-anilinonaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid (ANS) derivatives prepared by microwave-assisted copper(0)catalyzed Ullmann reaction

Nan Wang,<sup>a</sup> Erik B. Faber<sup>a</sup> and Gunda I. Georg\*

Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Institute for Therapeutics Discovery and Development, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, 717 Delaware Street, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414 (USA) <sup>a</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work. \*Corresponding author Email address: georg@umn.edu

# **Supporting Information**

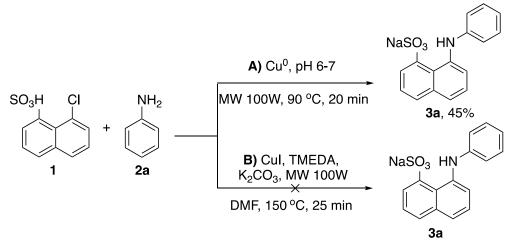
## Contents

I. Method Optimization	S4
Scheme S1	S4
Table S1. Reaction optimization	S5
II. Spectra of analogs	S6
Figure S1. Proton NMR for 3a	
Figure S2. Carbon NMR for 3a	S7
Figure S3. Fluorescent spectra for 3a	S7
Figure S4. Proton NMR for 3b	S8
Figure S5. Carbon NMR for 3b	
Figure S6. Fluorine NMR for 3b	
Figure S7. Fluorescent spectra for 3b	S10
Figure S8. Proton NMR for 3c	
Figure S9. Carbon NMR for 3c	
Figure S10. Fluorine NMR for 3c	
Figure S11. Fluorescent spectra for 3c	
Figure S12. Proton NMR for 3d	
Figure S13. Carbon NMR for 3d	
Figure S14. Fluorine NMR for 3d.	
Figure S15. Fluorescent spectra for 3d	S16
Figure S16. Proton NMR for 3e	S17
Figure S17. Carbon NMR for 3e	
Figure S18. Fluorescent spectra for 3e	
Figure S19. Proton NMR for 3f	
Figure S20. Carbon NMR for 3f	
Figure S21. Fluorescent spectra for 3f	S20
Figure S22. Proton NMR for 3g	
Figure S23. Carbon NMR for 3g	
Figure S24. Fluorescent spectra for 3g	S22
Figure S25. Proton NMR for 3h	
Figure S26. Carbon NMR for 3h	
Figure S27. Fluorescent spectra for 3h	
Figure S28. Proton NMR for 3i	
Figure S29. Carbon NMR for 3i	S26
Figure S30. Fluorescent spectra for 3i	
Figure S31. Proton NMR for 3j	
Figure S32. Carbon NMR for 3j	
Figure S33. Fluorescent spectra for 3j	
Figure S34. Proton NMR for 3k	
Figure S35. Carbon NMR for 3k	
Figure S36. Fluorescent spectra for 3k	
Figure S37. Proton NMR for 31	S31

Figure S38. Carbon NMR for 31	S32
Figure S39. Fluorescent spectra for 31	
Figure S40. Proton NMR for 3m	
Figure S41. Carbon NMR for 3m	
Figure S42. Fluorescent spectra for 3m	
Figure S43. Proton NMR for 3n	
Figure S44. Carbon NMR for 3n	
Figure S45. Fluorescent spectra for 3n	
Figure S46. Proton NMR for 30	
Figure S47. Carbon NMR for 30	
Figure S48. Fluorescent spectra for 30	
III. Hammett Plot of ANS derivatives	
Figure S49. Hammett Plot for ANS derivatives.	
IV. References	S39

## I. Method optimization

#### Scheme S1



We initially investigated two Ullman coupling conditions for reacting 8-chloronaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid with aniline (Scheme S1 and Table S1).

<u>Method A:</u><sup>1-3</sup> To 8-chloronaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid (1, 1 equiv), elemental copper (cat. amount), and aniline (**2a**, 2 equiv) in H<sub>2</sub>O, were added NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> to adjust the pH to 6-7. Then the reaction was conducted under microwave conditions at 90 °C for 20 min.

<u>Method B</u><sup>.4, 5</sup> To 1 (1 equiv) in DMF, were added tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA, cat. amount), CuI (cat. amount),  $K_2CO_3$  (1.5 equiv) and aniline (2 equiv). Then the reaction was conducted under microwave conditions at 150 °C for 25 min.

Method A resulted in a 45% isolated yield of **3a** and no product was obtained from method B. Therefore, we next optimized method A by screening copper catalysts, the amount of aniline, reaction time, and temperature (summarized in the table below). The optimized conditions are as follows: reaction in the presence of **1** (0.41 mmol, 1 equiv), **2a** (0.46 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and a catalytic amount copper element (10 mol%) in a buffer solution (pH 6-7) of Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (pH 9.6) and NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (pH 4.2) for 1 h at 100 °C under microwave (100 W) conditions, through which the yield of **3a** was improved to 63%.

#### Table S1. Reaction optimization

	SO <sub>3</sub> H Cl	NH <sub>2</sub> 1) C	Catalyst, pH 6-7 MW, Temp	NaSO <sub>3</sub> HN	
	1	2) Nac 2a	DH adjust pH > 12	<b>3a</b> <sup><i>a,b</i></sup>	
Entry	Catalyst (mol %)	Equiv of aniline	Temp (° C)	Reaction time	Yield $(\%)^b$
1	CuI (10)	1.1	80	1 h	trace
2	CuCl (10)	1.1	80	1 h	trace
3	$Cu^{0}(10)$	1.1	80	1 h	47
4	$Cu^{0}(15)$	1.1	80	1 h	47
5	$Cu^{0}(10)$	2	80	1 h	47
7	$Cu^{0}(10)$	1.1	100	1 h	53
8	$Cu^{0}(10)$	1.1	120	1 h	52
10	$Cu^{0}(10)$	1.1	100	1.5 h	63
11	$Cu^{0}(10)$	1.1	100	2 h	63

<sup>a</sup>Reaction was carried out in 5 ml sealed microwave tube. 1 (0.41 mmol, 1 equiv), 2a and catalyst were added into a buffer solution (pH 6-7) of Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> and NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and irradiated by microwave (100 W).

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yields.

## II. Spectra of analogs

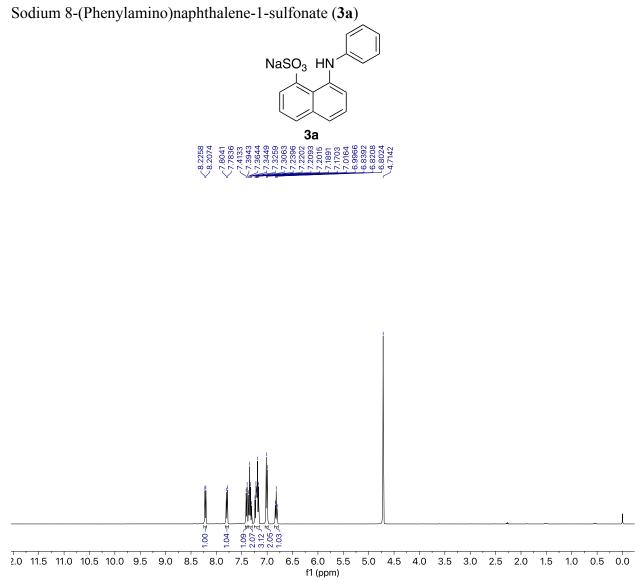


Figure S1. Proton NMR for 3a.

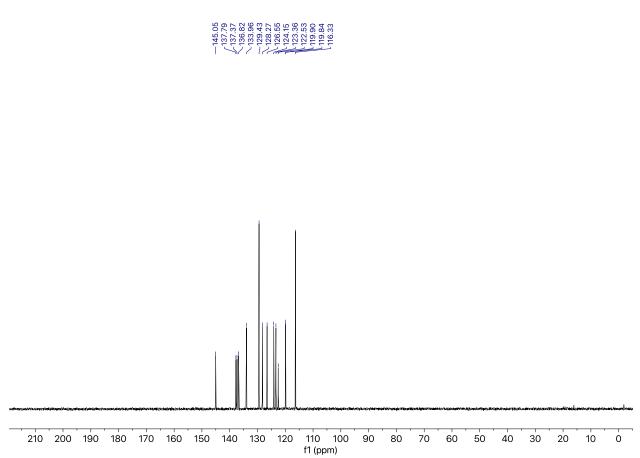
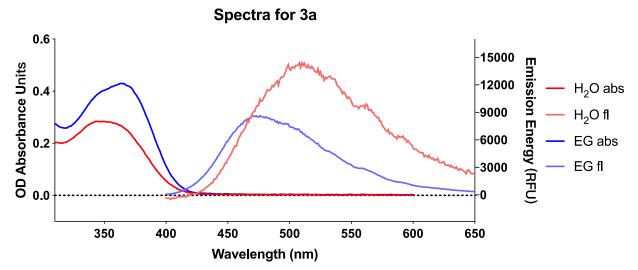
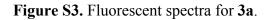


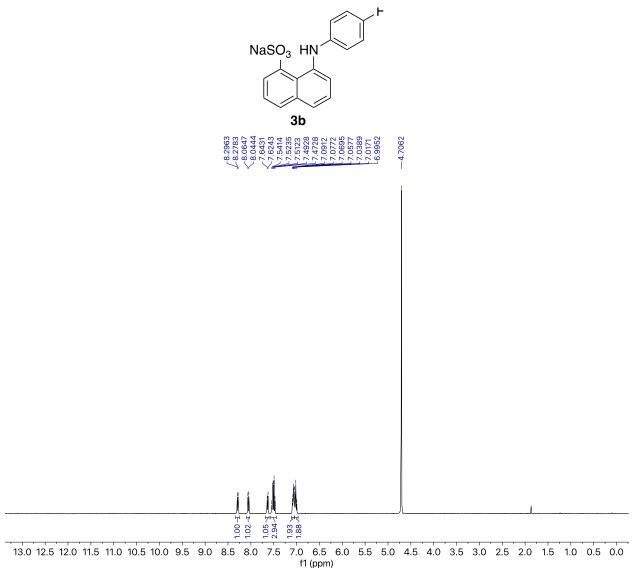
Figure S2. Carbon NMR for 3a.

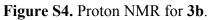


\*Fluorescence spectrum in ethylene glycol was taken at a lower gain to achieve an emission spectrum within the measurement parameters of the instrument.



Sodium 8-((4-Fluorophenyl)amino)naphthalene-1-sulfonate (3b)





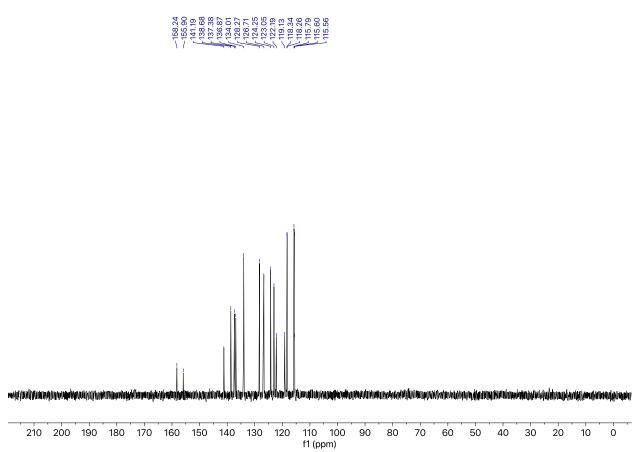


Figure S5. Carbon NMR for 3b.

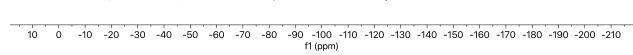


Figure S6. Fluorine NMR for 3b.

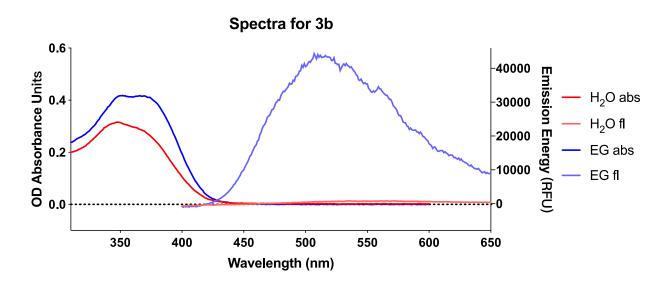
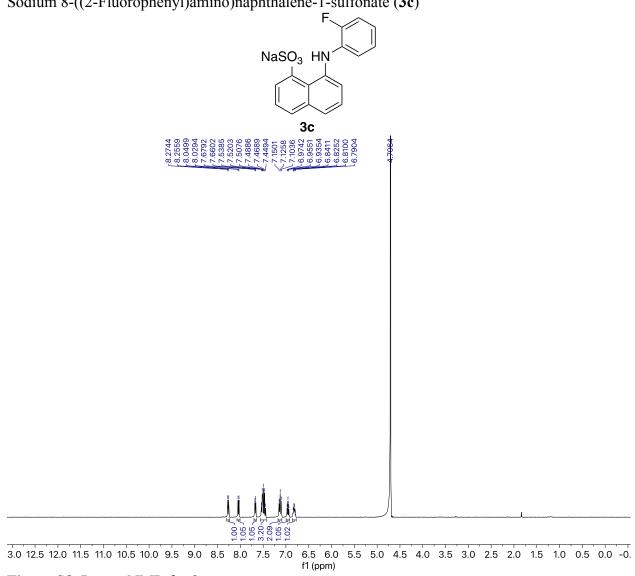


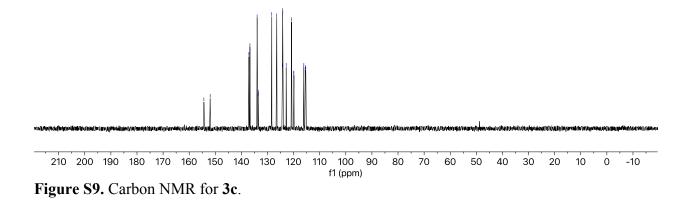
Figure S7. Fluorescent spectra for 3b.



Sodium 8-((2-Fluorophenyl)amino)naphthalene-1-sulfonate (3c)

Figure S8. Proton NMR for 3c.





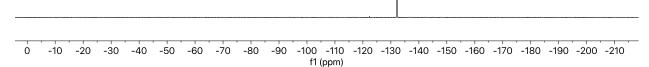
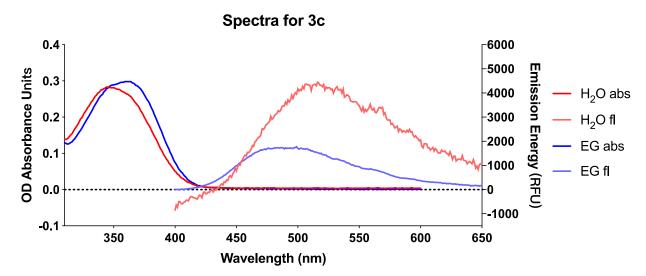


Figure S10. Fluorine NMR for 3c.



\*Fluorescence spectrum in ethylene glycol was taken at a lower gain to achieve an emission spectrum within the measurement parameters of the instrument.

Figure S11. Fluorescent spectra for 3c.

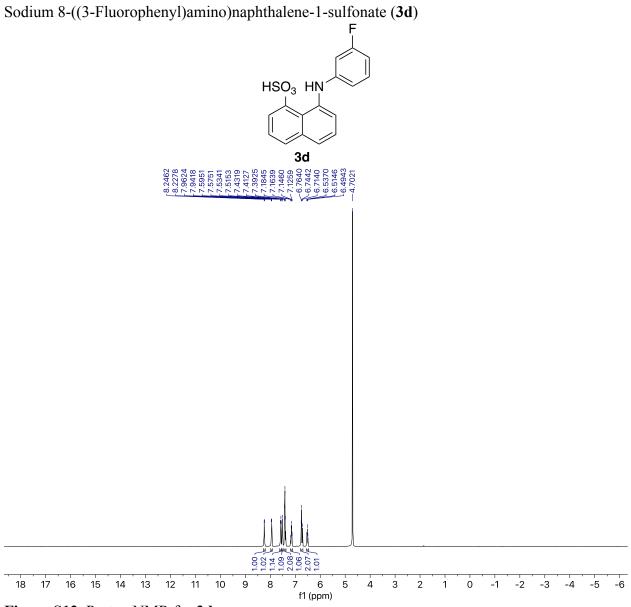
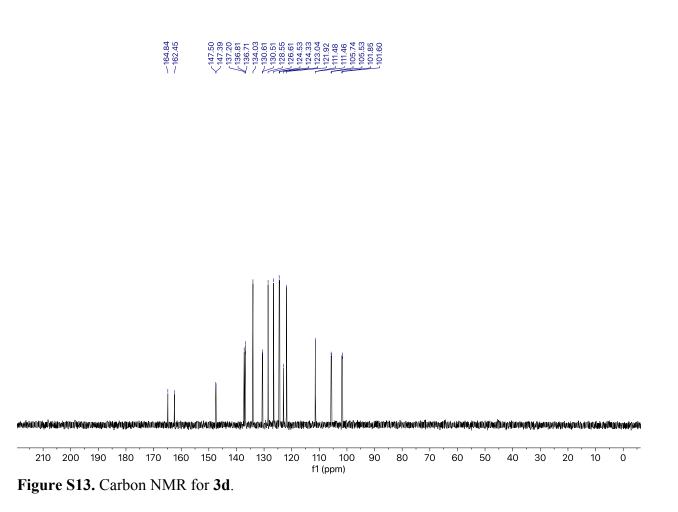
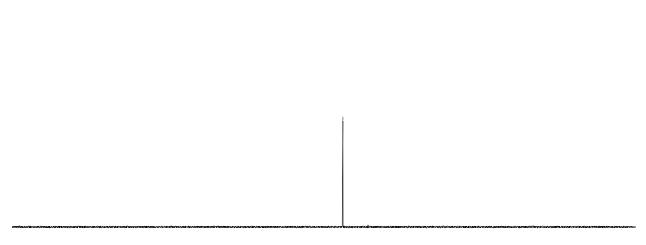


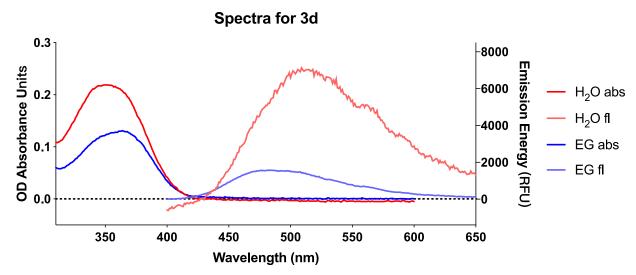
Figure S12. Proton NMR for 3d.





0 -10 -20 -30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -200 -210 f1 (ppm)

Figure S14. Fluorine NMR for 3d.



\*Fluorescence spectrum in ethylene glycol was taken at a lower gain to achieve an emission spectrum within the measurement parameters of the instrument.

Figure S15. Fluorescent spectra for 3d.

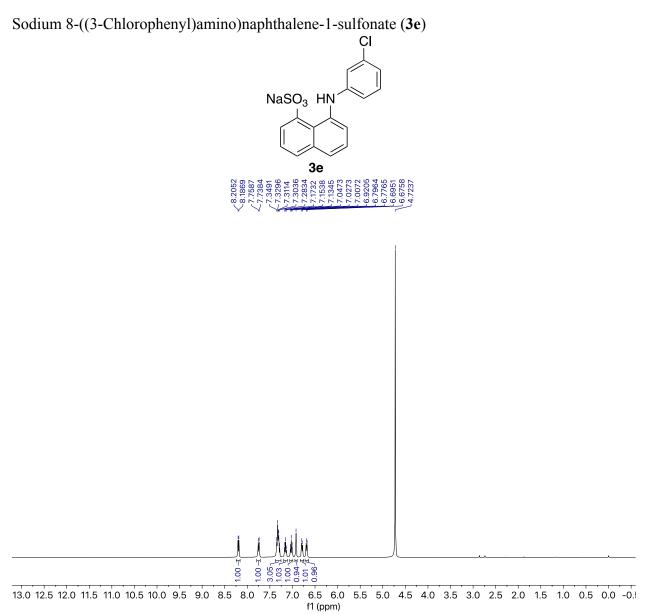


Figure S16. Proton NMR for 3e.

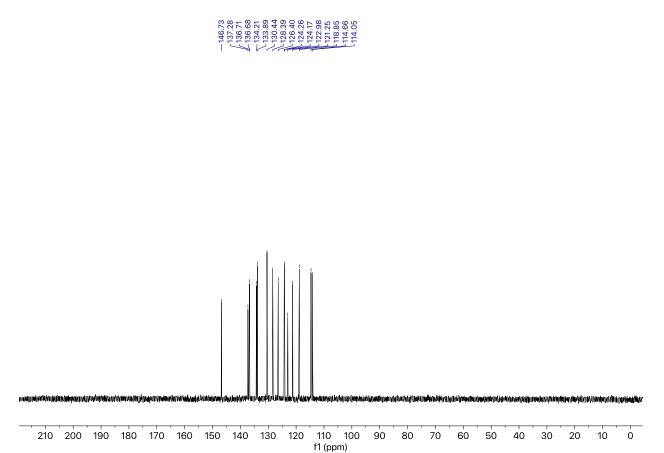
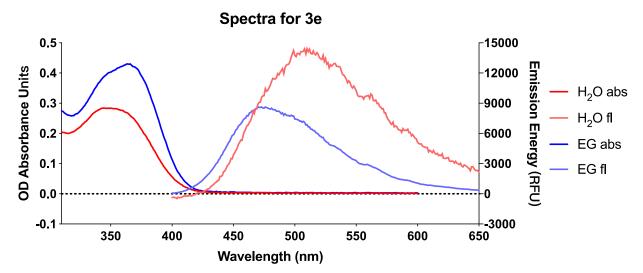
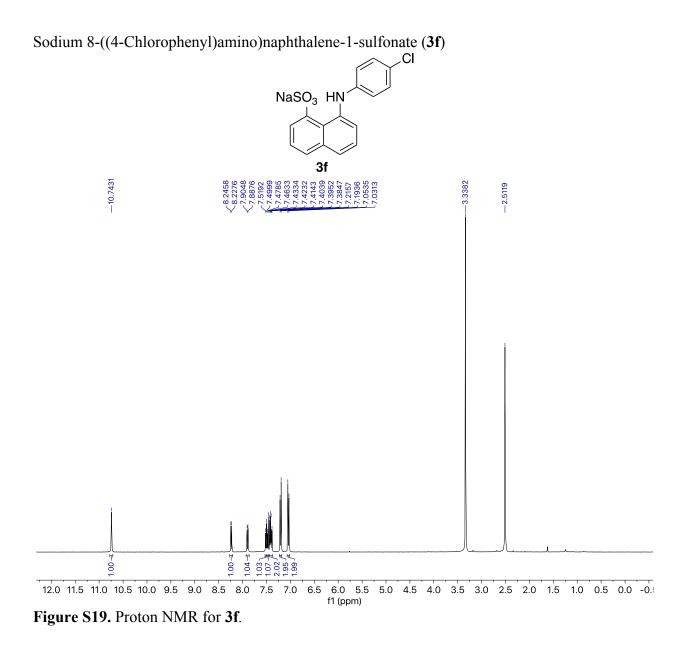


Figure S17. Carbon NMR for 3e.



\*Fluorescence spectrum in ethylene glycol was taken at a lower gain to achieve an emission spectrum within the measurement parameters of the instrument.

Figure S18. Fluorescent spectra for 3e.



S1

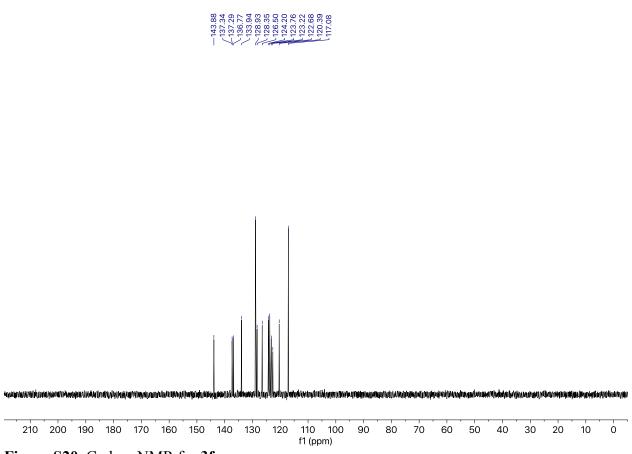


Figure S20. Carbon NMR for 3f.

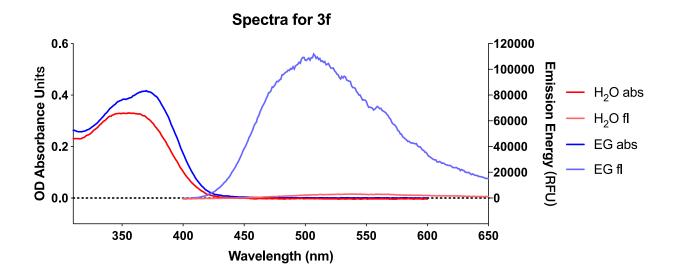


Figure S21. Fluorescent spectra for 3f.

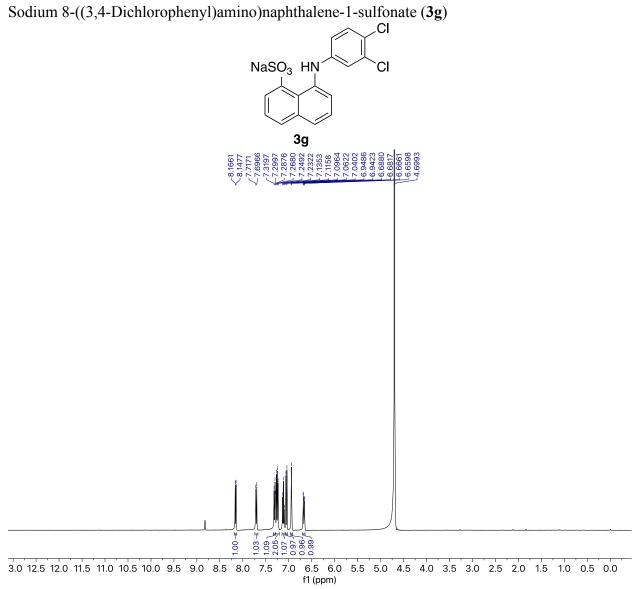


Figure S22. Proton NMR for 3g.



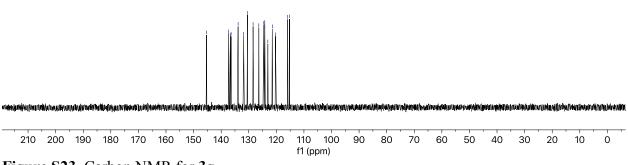
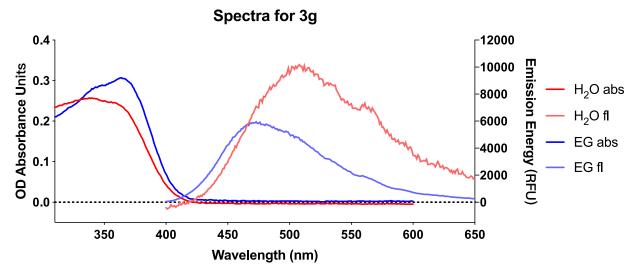


Figure S23. Carbon NMR for 3g.



\*Fluorescence spectrum in ethylene glycol was taken at a lower gain to achieve an emission spectrum within the measurement parameters of the instrument.

Figure S24. Fluorescent spectra for 3g.

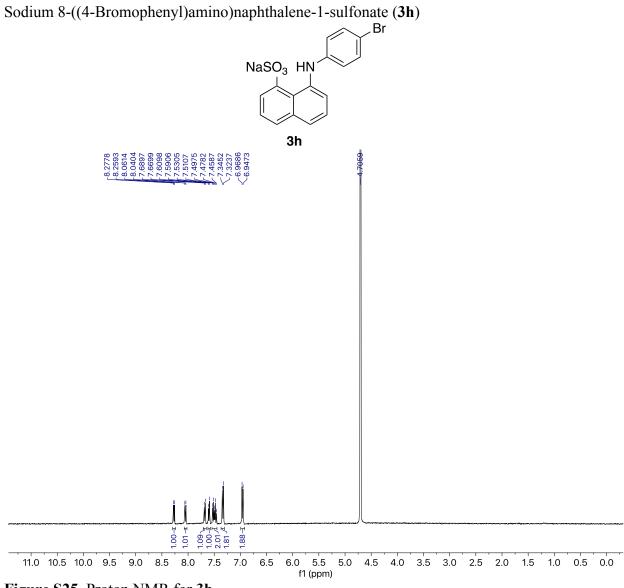
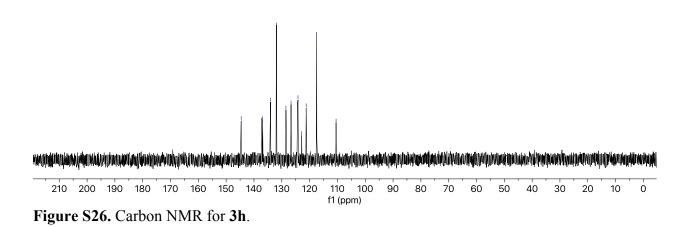


Figure S25. Proton NMR for 3h.

#### -110.48 -110.48 -110.48 -110.48 -110.48 -110.48 -110.48



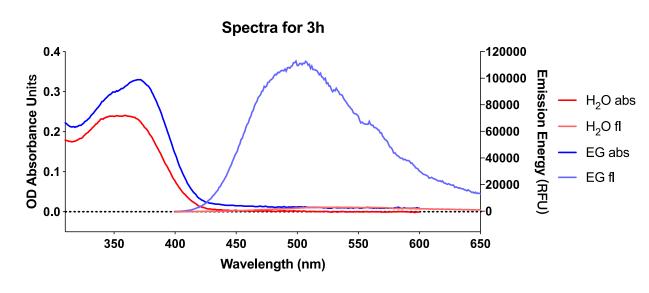


Figure S27. Fluorescent spectra for 3h.

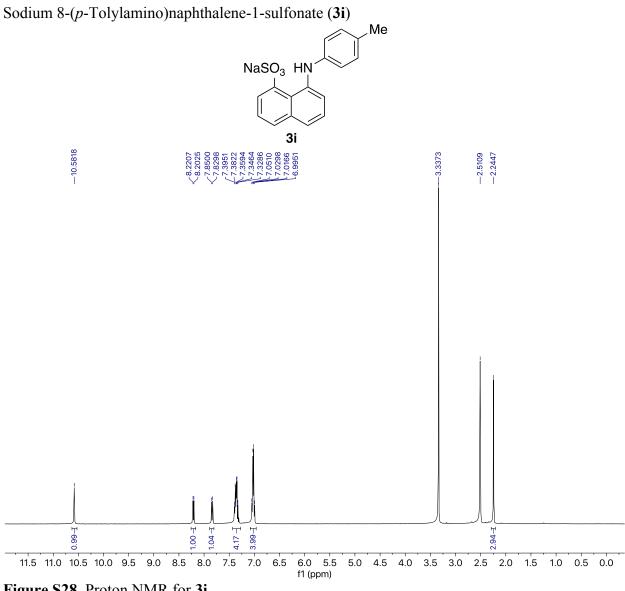


Figure S28. Proton NMR for 3i.

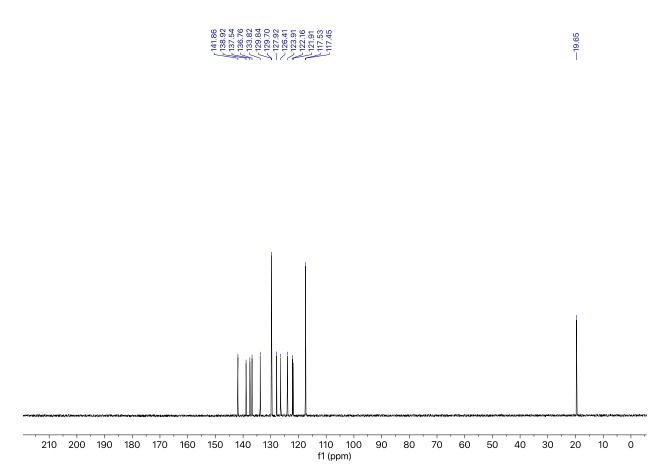


Figure S29. Carbon NMR for 3i.

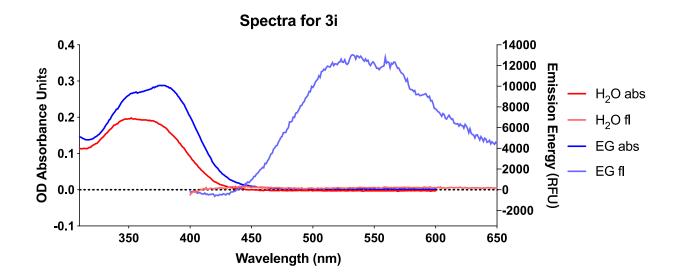


Figure S30. Fluorescent spectra for 3i.

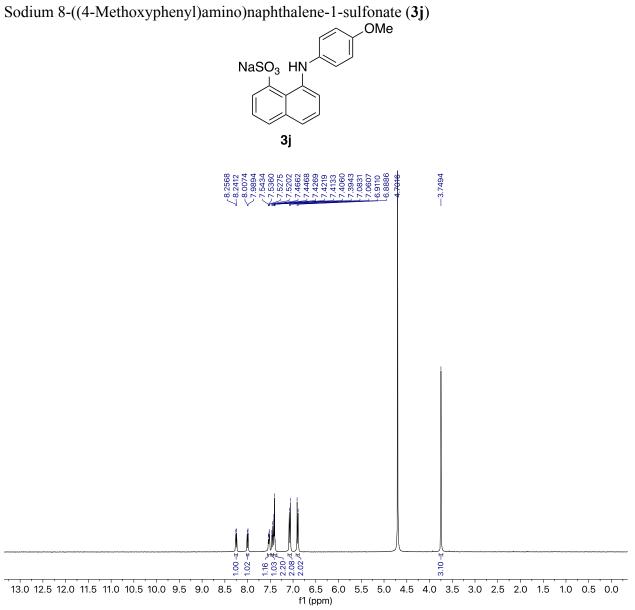


Figure S31. Proton NMR for 3j.

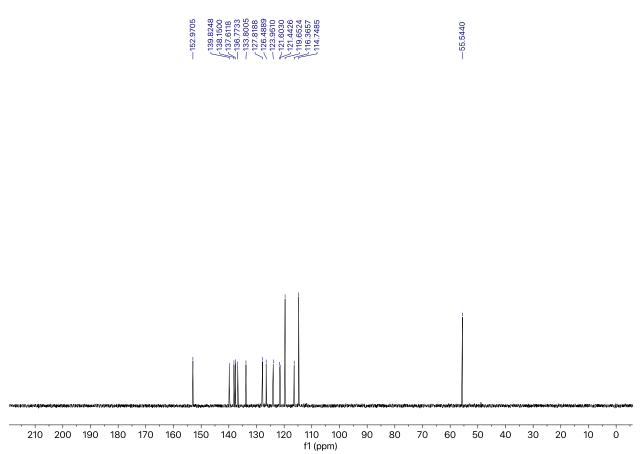


Figure S32. Carbon NMR for 3j.

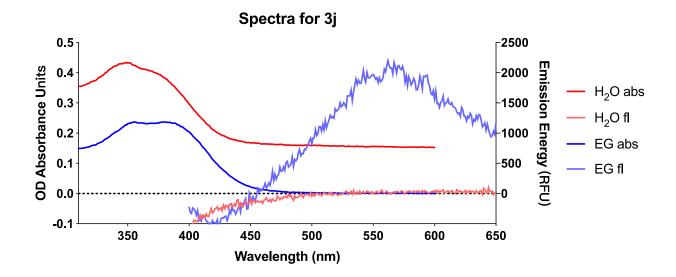


Figure S33. Fluorescent spectra for 3j.

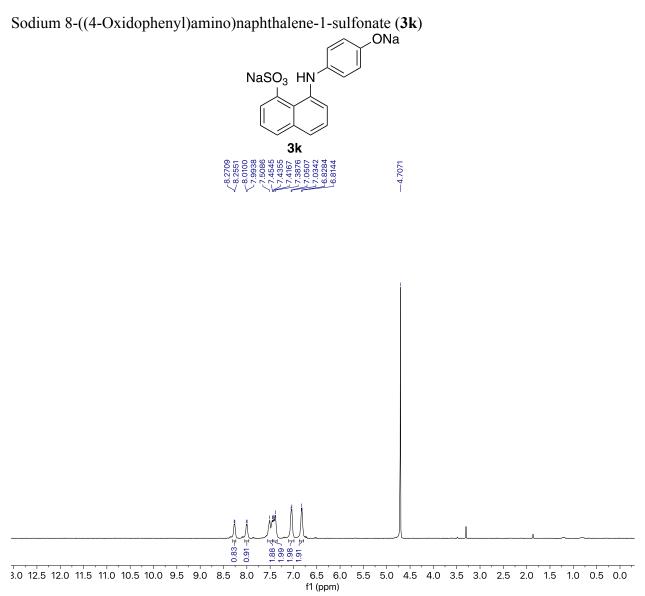


Figure S34. Proton NMR for 3k.

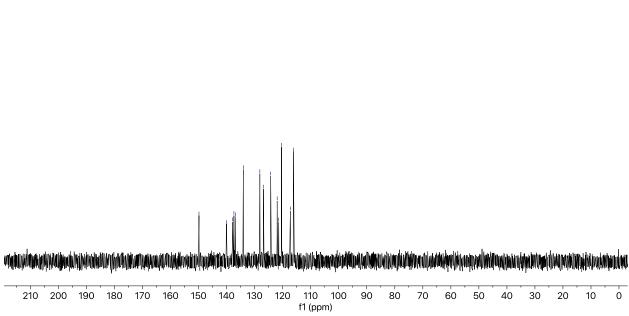
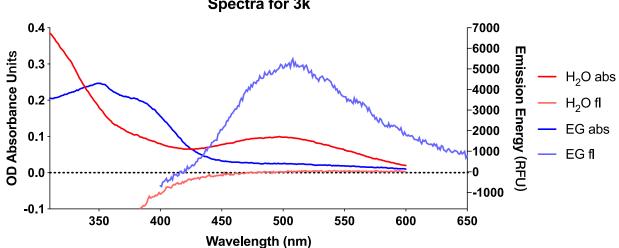


Figure S35. Carbon NMR for 3k.



Spectra for 3k

-149.87 -149.87 -140.07 -132.86 -1334.05 -134.05 -134.05 -124.28 -124.28 -121.98 -121.98 -121.98 -121.98 -172.040 -172.040 -116.20

Figure S36. Fluorescent spectra for 3k.

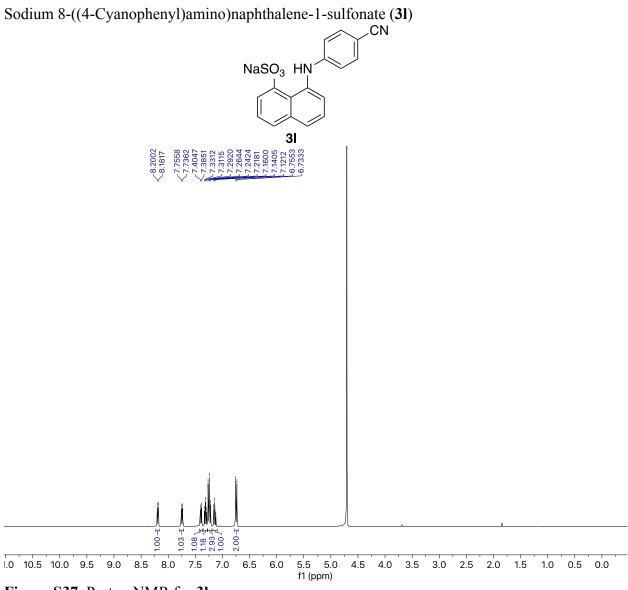
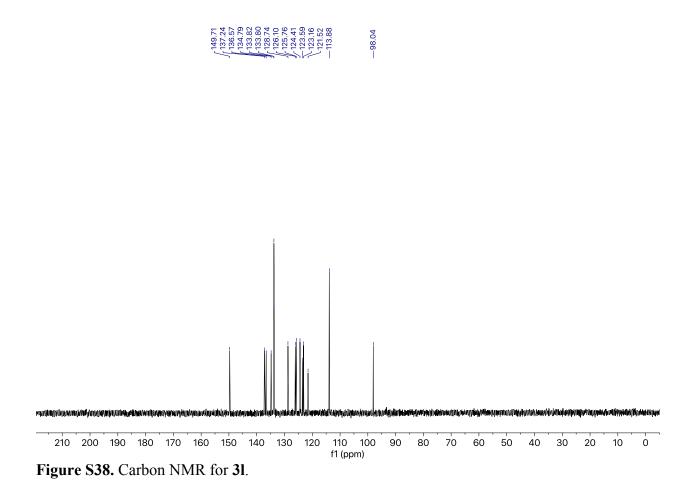


Figure S37. Proton NMR for 3l.



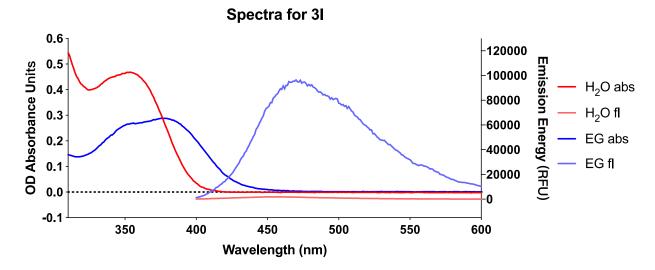


Figure S39. Fluorescent spectra for 31.

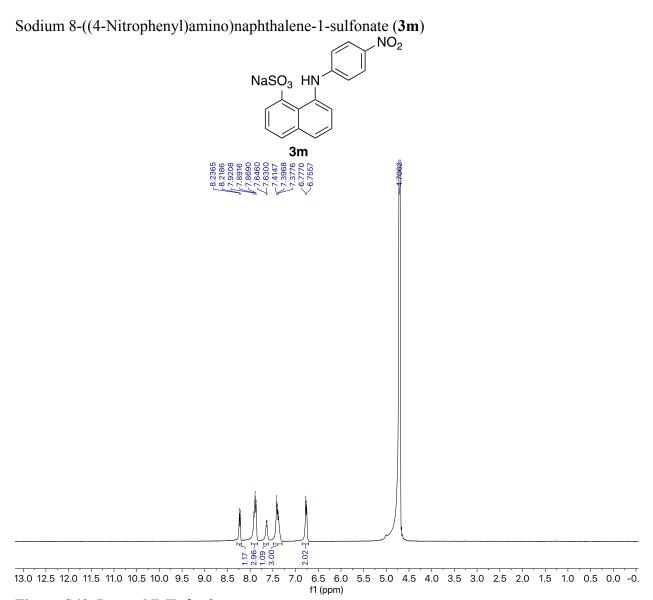
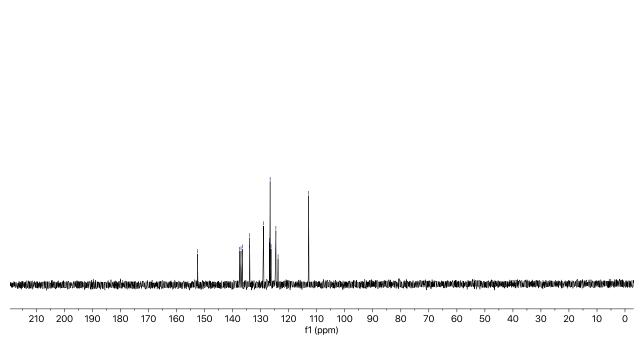


Figure S40. Proton NMR for 3m.



152.51 137.51 137.51 137.02 133.99 133.99 128.99 128.88 128.88 126.61 126.61 126.63 124.64 124.64 124.64

Figure S41. Carbon NMR for 3m.

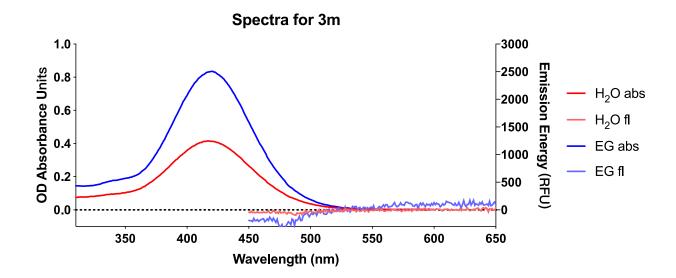


Figure S42. Fluorescent spectra for 3m.

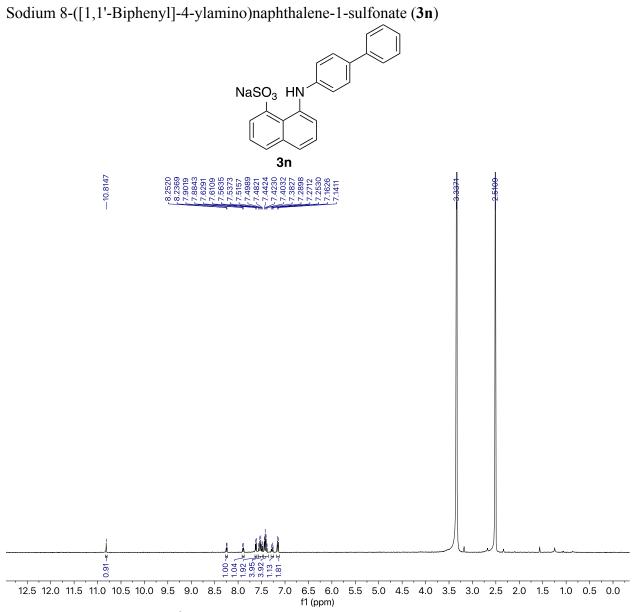
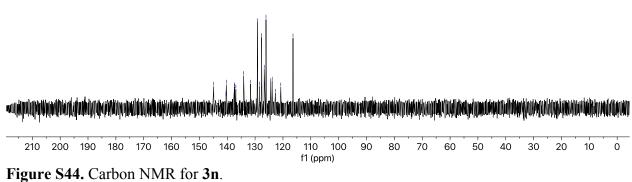
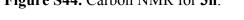


Figure S43. Proton NMR for 3n.

#### 144.86 140.47 140.47 140.47 140.47 137.43 133.22 133.41 133.63 133.41 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.63 133.73 133.63 133.73 13





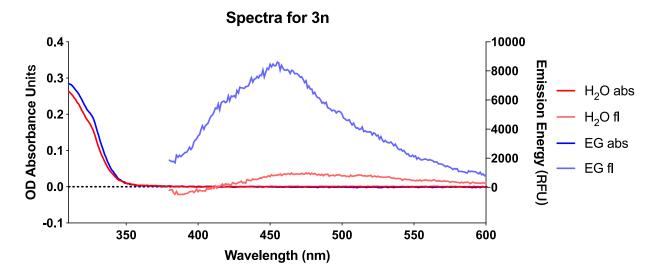
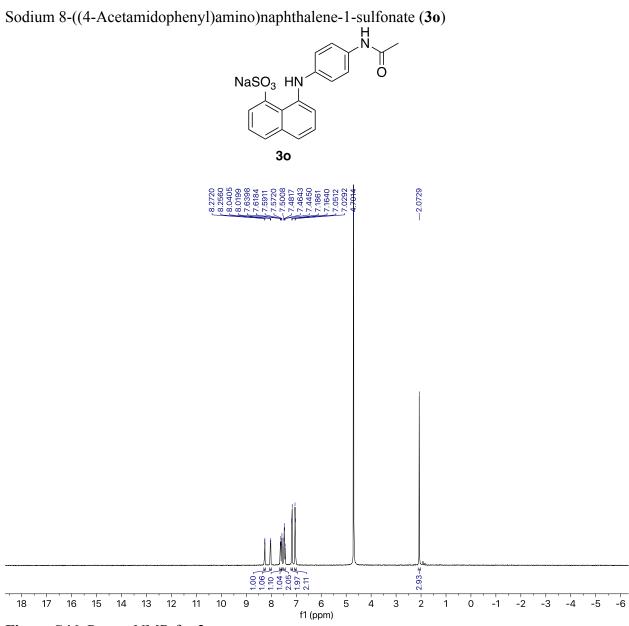


Figure S45. Fluorescent spectra for 3n.



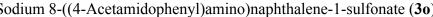
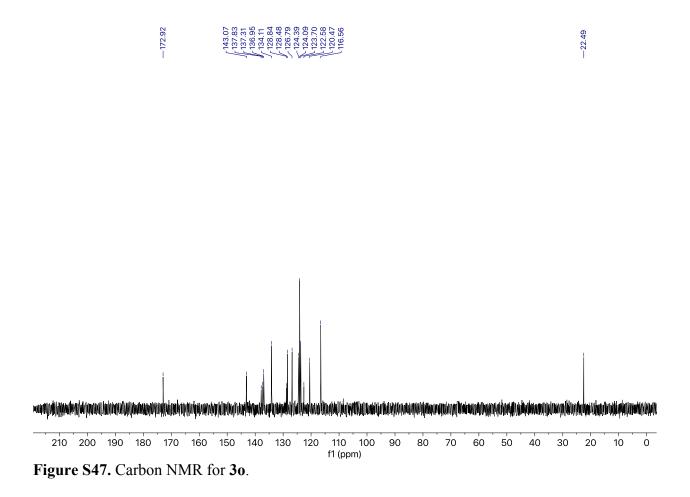


Figure S46. Proton NMR for 30.



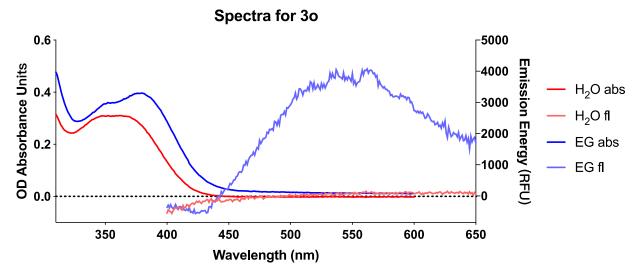


Figure S48. Fluorescent spectra for 30.

#### **III. Hammett Plot of ANS derivatives**

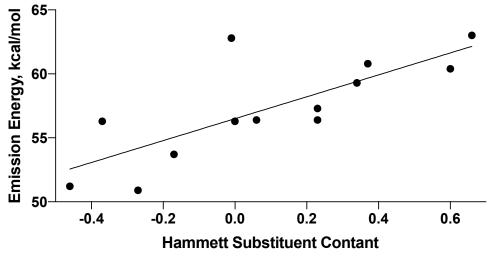


Figure S49. Hammett Plot for ANS derivatives.

## **IV. References**

1. Baqi, Y.; Muller, C. E. Rapid and efficient microwave-assisted copper(0)-catalyzed ullmann coupling reaction: general access to anilinoanthraquinone derivatives. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 1271-1274.

2. Baqi, Y.; Muller, C. E. Synthesis of alkyl- and aryl-amino-substituted anthraquinone derivatives by microwave-assisted copper(0)-catalyzed Ullmann coupling reactions. *Nat. Protoc.* **2010**, *5*, 945-953.

3. Baqi, Y.; Hausmann, R.; Rosefort, C.; Rettinger, J.; Schmalzing, G.; Muller, C. E. Discovery of potent competitive antagonists and positive modulators of the P2X2 receptor. *J. Med. Chem.* **2011**, *54*, 817-830.

4. Buck, E.; Song, Z. J.; Tschaen, D.; Dormer, P. G.; Volante, R. P.; Reider, P. J. Ullmann diaryl ether synthesis: rate acceleration by 2,2,6,6-tetramethylheptane-3,5-dione. *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 1623-1626.

5. Sun, Q.; Zhang, Y. Y.; Sun, J.; Han, Y.; Jia, X.; Yan, C. G. Copper-catalyzed selective 1,2dialkylation of N-heteroarenes via a radical addition/reduction process: application for the construction of alkylated dihydroazaarenes derivatives. *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *83*, 6640-6649.