

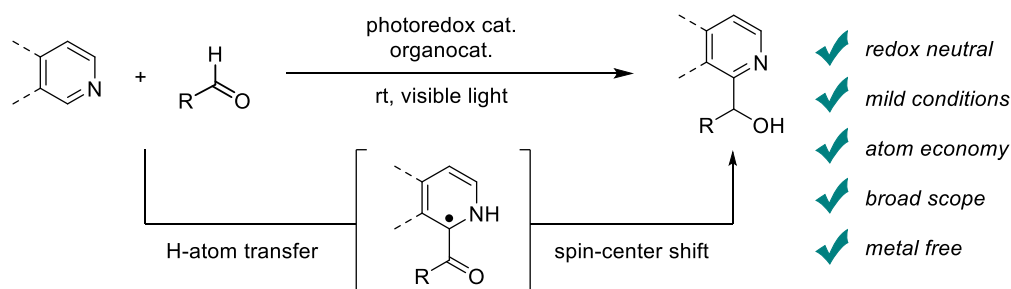
## Photocatalytic redox-neutral hydroxyalkylation of *N*-heteroaromatics with aldehydes

(<sup>1</sup>Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Tokyo, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, <sup>3</sup>Institute for Molecular Science) ○Hiromu Fuse,<sup>1</sup> Hiroyasu Nakao,<sup>1</sup> Yutaka Saga,<sup>2</sup> Arisa Fukatsu,<sup>3</sup> Mio Kondo,<sup>2</sup> Shigeyuki Masaoka,<sup>2</sup> Harunobu Mitsunuma,<sup>1</sup> Motomu Kanai<sup>1</sup>

**Keywords:** Radical chemistry; Minisci reaction; C-H activation; Photoredox catalyst; *N*-heteroaromatics

*N*-Heteroarylation of aldehydes affords hydroxyalkylated *N*-heteroaromatics as important intermediates for the synthesis of pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. In conventional methods, however, strong base was required for deprotonation of less acidic C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H bond in *N*-heteroaromatics. Recently, several C-H hydroxyalkylation reactions utilizing radical reactions were developed, but they suffered from unsatisfactory atom economy or substrate generality.<sup>1,2</sup> Therefore, we envisioned the development of *N*-heteroarylation of aldehydes which proceeded under mild conditions with excellent atom economy.

As a result, we developed hybrid catalysis comprising an acridinium photoredox catalyst and a thiophosphoric acid organocatalyst to activate the formyl C-H bonds in aldehydes and achieved the desired *N*-heteroarylation of aldehydes. The key steps in proposed catalytic cycle are 1) hydrogen atom transfer from formyl C-H bonds, 2) Minisci-type radical addition to *N*-heteroaromatics, 3) a subsequent spin-center shift process and 4) single-electron reduction and protonation of the benzylic anion. This reaction proceeded under mild conditions of visible light irradiation at room temperature without metal species. This method was applicable to various *N*-heteroaromatics including isoquinolines, quinolines and pyridines. Moreover, due to the high functional group compatibility, late-stage modification of drugs and their leads was achieved.<sup>3</sup>



1) C. A. Correia, L. Yang, C.-J. Li, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 4581. 2) B. Bieszczad, L. A. Perego, P. Melchiorre, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 16878. 3) H. Fuse, H. Nakao, Y. Saga, A. Fukatsu, M. Kondo, S. Masaoka, H. Mitsunuma, M. Kanai, *Chem. Sci.* **2020**, *11*, 12206.