

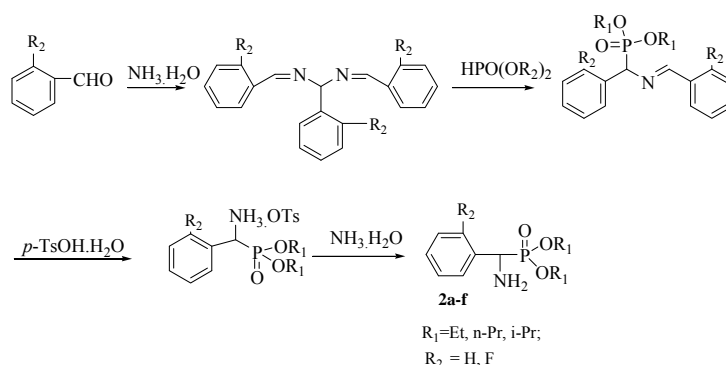
Rapid Synthesis and Antiviral Activity of (Quinazolin-4-Ylamino)Methyl-Phosphonates Through Microwave Irradiation

Supporting Information

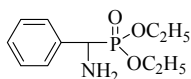
1. Instruments

The melting points of the products were determined on a XT-4 binocular microscope (Beijing Tech Instrument Co., China) and are uncorrected. IR spectra (KBr disks) were recorded on a Bruker Vector 22 spectrometer. ^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{31}P NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on a JEOL-ECX 500 NMR spectrometer operating at 500 and 125 MHz, respectively, using TMS as an internal standard. Microwave irradiations were carried out in a DiscoveryTM LabMate instrument. Elemental analysis was performed on an Elementar Vario-III CHN analyzer. Analytical TLC was performed on silica gel GF254. Column chromatographic purification was carried out using silica gel. All reagents were of analytical reagent grade or chemically pure. All solvents were dried, deoxygenated, and redistilled before use.

2. Synthesis of Intermediate 2a-f



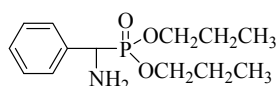
Diethyl amino(phenyl)methylphosphonate (2a)



The benzaldehyde (21.05 g, 0.2 mol) was slowly added to ammonium hydroxide (30%, 15 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 2 h under reflux. Then, a white precipitate was formed which was separated by filtration and dried. Intermediate 4 (6.02 g, 0.02 mol) was added to diethyl phosphonate (0.03 mol) and the mixture was stirred for 8 h at 75–85 °C. Chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/Petroleum ether (1:1) gave the pure intermediate 5 as oils. *p*-Toluenesulfonic acid (3.46 g, 0.02 mol) in 60 mL THF was added to the intermediate 5 (6.65 g, 0.02 mol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. The precipitate formed was removed by filtration and washed by THF (30 mL) several times to obtain white solid intermediate 6 (5.24 g, 0.013 mol). Ammonium hydroxide (30%, 80 mL) was slowly added to intermediate 6 and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature; the mixture was extracted with ethyl ether (2 × 20 mL), followed by evaporation to obtain crude products (2.02 g).

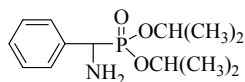
During this time, this products was chrom-atographed over a silica gel column using a solvent system (EtOAc/Petroleum ether = 1:10 to 1:0) to give the pure target intermediate **2a** (1.79 g, 58.2%) as Colorless viscous liquid; $n_D^{20} = 1.4950$; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ : 7.32–7.45 (m, 5H, Ar-2,3,4,5,6-H), 4.23 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H, CH), 4.02–4.09 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.01 (s, 2H, NH₂), 1.16–1.25 (m, 6H, 2CH₃), $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 125MHz): δ 137.60, 128.35, 127.76, 127.73, 127.68, 77.40, 62.79, 62.67, 16.39, 16.35, $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 25.3; IR (KBr): ν 3379.08, 2981.34, 1238.56, 1026.39; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₁H₁₈NO₃P: C 54.32, H 7.46, N 5.76; Found. C 54.56, H 7.25, N 5.84.

Di-*n*-propyl amino(phenyl)methylphosphonate (**2b**)



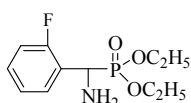
Intermediate **2b** was prepared by reacting intermediate **4** (6.02 g, 0.02 mol) with dipropyl phosphonate (0.03 mol) using a procedure similar to the preparation of **2a** to obtain colorless liquid of **2b** (1.83 g, 56.1%); $n_D^{20} = 1.4865$; $^1\text{H NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ : 7.35–7.46 (m, 5H, Ar-2,3,4,5,6-H), 4.24 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H, CH), 3.93–4.12 (m, 4H, 2OCH₂), 2.05 (s, 2H, NH₂), 0.94–1.26 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 0.87–0.93 (m, 6H, 2CH₃), $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz): δ 137.86, 128.32, 77.72, 77.18, 68.01, 60.29, 54.61, 53.43, 23.86, 20.94, 14.14, 9.97, 9.90, $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 24.7; IR (KBr): ν 3377.02, 2981.56, 1232.20, 1026.06; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₃H₂₂NO₃P: C 57.55, H 8.17, N 5.16; Found. C 57.26, H 8.23, N 10.95.

Diisopropyl amino(phenyl)methylphosphonate (**2c**)



Intermediate **2c** was prepared by contacting intermediate **4** (6.02 g, 0.02 mol) with diisopropyl phosphonate (0.03 mol) using a procedure similar to the preparation of **2a** to obtain colorless liquid of **2c** (1.87 g, 56.7%); $n_D^{20} = 1.4867$. $^1\text{H NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ : 7.33–7.45 (m, 5H, Ar-2,3,4,5,6-H), 4.76 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, CH), 4.59–4.66 (m, 1H, OCH), 4.48–4.54 (m, 1H, OCH), 2.04 (s, 2H, NH₂), 1.24–1.30 (m, 12H, 4CH₃), $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 125MHz): δ 128.33, 127.94, 127.90, 127.76, 127.75, 77.30, 77.06, 76.80, 71.46, 55.05, 24.20, 24.19, 23.90, $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 23.9; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): ν 3379.02, 2981.56, 1233.21, 1025.86; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₃H₂₂NO₃P: C 57.55, H 8.17, N 5.16; Found. C 57.41, H 8.16, N 10.87.

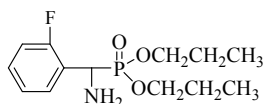
Diethyl amino(2-fluorophenyl)methylphosphonate (**2d**)



The 2-fluorobenzaldehyde (24.62 g, 0.2 mol) was slowly added to ammonium hydroxide (30%, 15 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 2 h under reflux. Then, a white precipitate was formed which

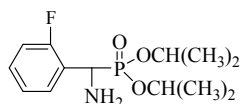
was separated by filtration and dried. Intermediate **7** (7.06 g, 0.02 mol) was added to diethyl phosphonate (0.03 mol) and the mixture was stirred for 8 h at 75–85 °C. Chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/Petroleum ether (1:1) gave the pure intermediate **8** as oils. 4-Methylbenzenesulfonic acid (3.46 g, 0.02 mol) in 60 mL THF was added to the intermediate **8** (6.65 g, 0.02 mol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. The precipitate formed was removed by filtration and washed by THF (30 mL) several times to obtain white solid intermediate of **9** (4.35 g, 0.01 mol). Ammonium hydroxide (30%, 80 mL) was slowly added to intermediate **9** and the Mixture was stirred for 2h at room temperature; the mixture was extracted with ethyl ether (2 × 20 mL), followed by evaporation to obtain crude products (1.68 g). During this time, this products was chromatographed over a silica gel column using a solvent system (EtOAc/Petroleum ether = 1:10 to 1:0) to give Colorless viscous liquid of the pure target intermediate **2d** (1.40 g, 53.2%) as Colorless viscous liquid; $n_D^{20} = 1.4766$; $^1\text{H NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 7.05–7.57 (m, 4H, Ar-3,4,5,6-H), 4.59 (d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, 1H, CH), 4.12–4.15 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.36 (s, 2H, NH₂), 1.15–1.32 (m, 6H, 2CH₃), $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ : 137.72, 128.18, 127.64, 127.60, 77.59, 62.61, 62.56, 16.28, 16.23, 16.15, $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 24.7; IR (KBr): ν 3377.36, 2981.95, 1234.44, 1028.06; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₁H₁₇FNO₃P: C 50.58, H 6.56, N 5.36; Found. C 50.41, H 6.27, N 5.74

Di-*n*-propyl amino(2-fluorophenyl)methylphosphonate (2e)



Intermediate **2e** was prepared by reacting intermediate **7** (7.06 g, 0.02 mol) with dipropyl phosphonate (5.10 g, 0.03 mol) using a procedure similar to the preparation of **2d** to obtain colorless liquid of **2e** (1.49 g, 52.7%); $n_D^{20} = 1.4826$; $^1\text{H NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 7.04–7.57 (m, 4H, Ar-3,4,5,6-H), 4.62 (d, 1H, $J = 15\text{Hz}$, CH), 4.03–4.13 (m, 4H, 2OCH₂), 2.05 (s, 2H, NH₂), 0.96–1.26 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 0.82–0.94 (m, 6H, 2CH₃), $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 125MHz): δ 129.42, 124.45, 77.38, 77.12, 68.44, 60.50, 47.05, 45.86, 22.98, 22.89, 21.15, 14.29, 9.94, $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ : 24.7; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): ν 3296.35, 2931.80, 1235.56, 1053.13; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₃H₂₁FNO₃P: C 53.97, H 7.32, N 4.84; Found. C 54.21, H 7.16, N 4.87.

Diisopropyl amino(2-fluorophenyl)methylphosphonate(2f)



Intermediate **2f** was prepared by reacting intermediate **7** (7.06 g, 0.02 mol) with diisopropyl phosphonate (5.10 g, 0.03 mol) using a procedure similar to the preparation of **2d** to obtain colorless liquid of **2f** (1.70 g, 52.1%); $n_D^{20} = 1.4826$; $^1\text{H NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ 7.05–7.59 (m, 4H, Ar-3,4,5,6-H), 4.72–4.74 (m, 2H, 2OCH), 4.52 (d, $J = 15\text{Hz}$, 1H, CH), 2.17 (s, 2H, NH₂), 1.24–1.34 (m, 12H, 4CH₃); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 128.97, 125.68, 125.57, 123.99, 115.01, 114.70, 77.50, 71.23, 45.87, 45.77, 23.70, 23.83, 23.57; $^{31}\text{P NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) δ : 23.0; IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): ν 3346.16, 2951.73, 1223.90, 1015.46; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₃H₂₁FNO₃P: C 53.97, H 7.32, N 4.84; Found.

C 54.16, H 7.53, N 4.99.

3. NMR Spectra (^1H , ^{13}C and ^{31}P) for 1a-d, 2a-f, 3a-3x

