

**Synthesis of bioactive
2-(arylamino)thiazolo[5,4-f]-quinazolin-9-ones via the
Hügershoff reaction or Cu- catalyzed intramolecular C-S
bond formation**

Damien Hédou, Carole Dubouilh-Benard, N. Loaëc, L. Meijer, Corinne Fruit,
Thierry Besson

► **To cite this version:**

Damien Hédou, Carole Dubouilh-Benard, N. Loaëc, L. Meijer, Corinne Fruit, et al.. Synthesis of bioactive 2-(arylamino)thiazolo[5,4-f]-quinazolin-9-ones via the Hügershoff reaction or Cu- catalyzed intramolecular C-S bond formation. *Molecules*, MDPI, 2016, 21 (6), pp.794. 10.3390/molecules21060794 . hal-02046212

HAL Id: hal-02046212

<https://hal-normandie-univ.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02046212>

Submitted on 6 Sep 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Article

Synthesis of Bioactive 2-(Arylamino)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]-quinazolin-9-ones via the Hügershoff Reaction or Cu-Catalyzed Intramolecular C-S Bond Formation

Damien Hédou¹, Carole Dubouilh-Benard¹, Nadège Loaec^{2,3}, Laurent Meijer³, Corinne Fruit¹ and Thierry Besson^{1,*}

¹ Normandie Univ, UNIROUEN, INSA Rouen, CNRS, COBRA, 76000 Rouen, France; d.hedou@laposte.net (D.H.); carole.dubouilh@univ-rouen.fr (C.D.-B.); corinne.fruit@univ-rouen.fr (C.F.)

² Protein Phosphorylation & Human Disease group, Station Biologique, 29680 Roscoff, France; Nadege.Loaec@univ-brest.fr

³ Manros Therapeutics, Centre de Perharidy, 29680 Roscoff, France; meijer@manros-therapeutics.com

* Correspondence: thierry.besson@univ-rouen.fr; Tel.: +33-235-522-904

Academic Editor: Philippe Belmont

Received: 22 April 2016; Accepted: 13 June 2016; Published: 18 June 2016

Abstract: A library of thirty eight novel thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-one derivatives (series **8**, **10**, **14** and **17**) was prepared via the Hügershoff reaction and a Cu catalyzed intramolecular C-S bond formation, helped by microwave-assisted technology when required. The efficient multistep synthesis of the key 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**3**) has been reinvestigated and performed on a multigram scale from the starting 5-nitroanthranilic acid. The inhibitory potency of the final products was evaluated against five kinases involved in Alzheimer's disease and showed that some molecules of the **17** series described in this paper are particularly promising for the development of novel multi-target inhibitors of kinases.

Keywords: Hügershoff reaction; thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones; microwave-assisted synthesis; protein kinases; CDK5; GSK-3; CLK1; CK1; DYRK1A

1. Introduction

The occurrence and properties of the thiazole ring in various natural and synthetic products have been the interest of many research groups on account of its useful biological properties [1–5]. Since the 2000s our laboratory has been involved in a research program dealing with the preparation and pharmacological evaluation of original heterocyclic derivatives bearing a thiazole ring, mostly inspired by marine alkaloids [6–10]. In this context, our research group is mainly invested in the synthesis of C,N,S-containing bioactive molecules able to modulate the activity of deregulated kinases (CDK5, GSK-3, CLK1, CK1 and the dual-specificity kinase DYRK1A) involved to some extent in Alzheimer's disease (AD) [11–18]. Consequently, the reactivity of 4,5-dichloro-1,2,3-dithiazolium chloride (Appel's salt) [19] has been extensively studied for the synthesis of sulfur-nitrogen heteroarenes bearing a thiazole ring, substituted by a carbonitrile group at C-2. The chemistry of this versatile function was explored allowing access to novel imidate derivatives [11–18]. Among them some thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones (Figure 1) have been revealed of particular interest in the design of multi-target-directed ligands (MTDLs), a new strategy for the development of powerful tools against neurodegenerative diseases [20–24].

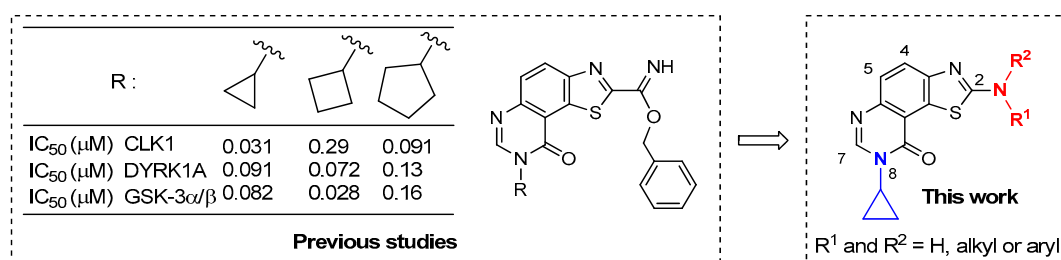


Figure 1. General formula of lead kinases inhibitors previously described [25] and new targeted molecules.

The result of preliminary docking studies is schematized in Figure 2 and concerns the ATP-binding site of GSK-3β [11,12]. The nitrogen in position 6 of the thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9-one core seems to form a hydrogen bond with a NH-residue in the hinge segment, whilst the benzyl-carbimide function linked to the thiazole moiety may form a polar interaction with the amino group of Lys85. In this hypothesis the bulky substituent may not fit into the hydrophobic backpocket of GSK-3β.

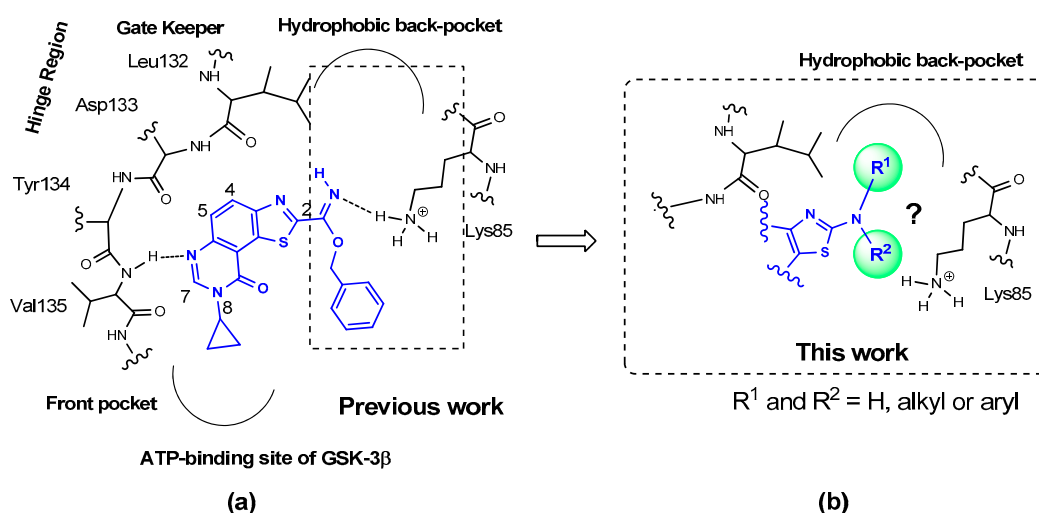


Figure 2. (a) Schematic representation of binding mode of one of the lead compounds in the ATP-binding site of GSK-3; (b) Description of the aminoalkyl and aryl substituents envisioned in position 2 of the thiazole with the aim of a better affinity and selectivity for target kinases (e.g., GSK-3).

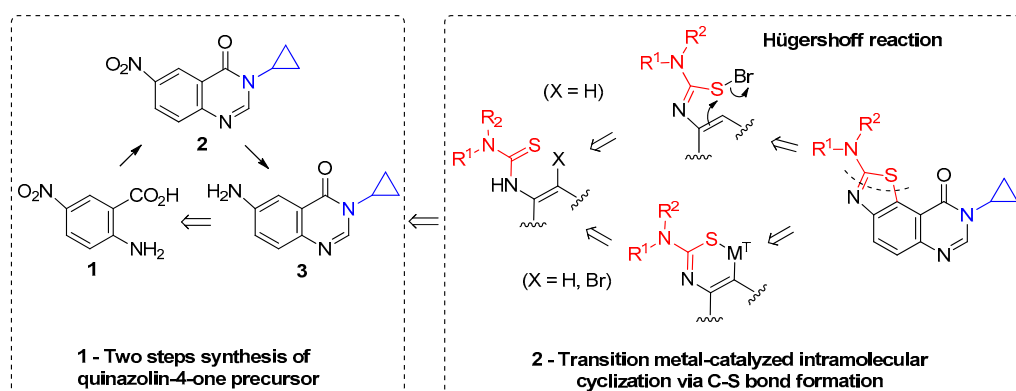
Considering that this region of the ATP-binding site of kinases can be used to gain affinity as well as selectivity, the synthetic route to novel C-2 substituted thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9-ones (Figure 1) bearing aminoalkyl and aminoaryl substituents at position C-2 of the thiazole moiety was investigated. In this study, the substituent present on position N-8 of the tricyclic structure was restrained to cyclopropyl, which has proved its efficiency in previous studies concerning this kinase group (see IC₅₀ values in Figure 1) [25].

This paper describes the development of various methods allowing the preparation of a library of novel 2-aminoalkyl and 2-aminoarylthiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones for which interesting multi-target kinase inhibitory activities were expected. Following our previous strategies, the synthetic routes for this work were envisioned starting from commercially available anthranilic acids. A part of the chemistry described in this paper was achieved under microwave irradiation as a continuation of our global strategy consisting in the design of appropriate reagents and techniques offering operational, economic, and environmental benefits over conventional methods [26–28].

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Chemistry

The target molecules were thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones substituted in position N-8 by a cyclopropyl chain (Figure 1). The envisioned synthetic route is depicted in Scheme 1. The key intermediate 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**3**) was obtained from the corresponding nitro derivative **2**, itself obtained from 5-nitroanthranilic acid (**1**). The second part of the synthesis consisted in transforming the amine function into its thiourea analogue which can be cyclized into a thiazole ring by various methods. The first planned strategy uses the Hügershoff reaction, a bromine-mediated cyclization process involving electrophilic addition to the thiocarbonyl of the thiourea to afford a transient intermediate (e.g., by the seminal Br₂ [29,30] or its recent equivalent such as benzyltrimethylammonium bromide [31]), which is then attacked by the π system of the aromatic ring, followed by rapid formation of thiazole ring. The second route imagined concerns a metal catalyzed intramolecular C-S bond formation [32–36] previously described for the synthesis of variously 2-substituted benzothiazoles from thiobenzanilides (Scheme 1).

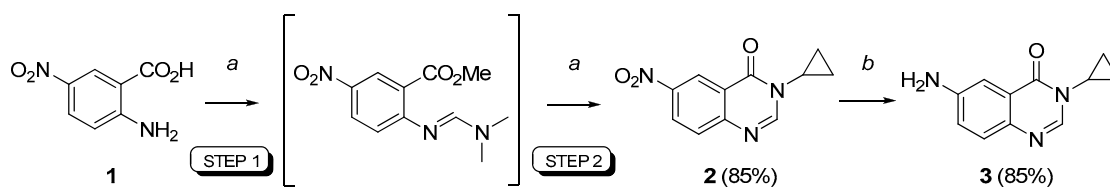


Scheme 1. Envisioned retrosynthetic pathway for the synthesis of the target products, via Hügershoff reaction [29–31] or transition metal-catalyzed intramolecular C-S bond formation [32–36].

2.1.1. Synthesis of the Key 6-Amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**3**)

To obtain an efficient route to the key 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**3**), the multistep strategy described in our previous works [11,12] was transformed into a convenient one-pot sequential process which was perfectly controlled using microwave heating at atmospheric pressure. Experimentally, the sequential MCR procedure consisted in irradiating of the starting 5-nitroanthranilic acid (**1**) and DMFDMA (2.5 equiv) in DMF for 15 min at 100 °C. After evaporation of the basic solvent (DMF), cyclopropylamine (1.1 equiv) and acetic acid were immediately added in the reaction flask and heated under microwaves at 100 °C for a further 15 min.

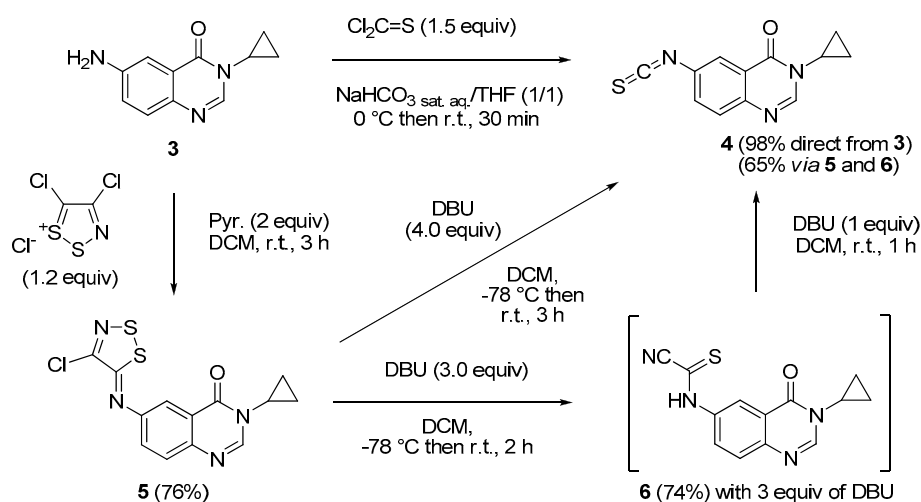
As depicted in Scheme 2 condensation of cyclopropylamine with the intermediate carbimide gave 3-cyclopropyl-6-nitroquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**2**, 85% yield) which was reduced by treatment with ammonium formate in the presence of a catalytic amount of 10% palladium charcoal to afford the strategic 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**3**) in very good yield (85%). Some comments concerning the microwave procedure as well as the technical and practical aspects are warranted. In the case of the microwave-assisted synthesis, DMF and acetic acid present the advantage of having good dielectric properties, thus facilitating an efficient heating of the reaction mixture [37–39]. A reactor able to work at atmospheric pressure had some advantages, such as the possibility of easier scale-up and the use of common laboratory glassware. In the synthetic pathway steps described in this paper, an irradiation power at 900 W was enough to efficiently reach the programmed temperature with a short time ramp (2 min, not added to the reaction time indicated in schemes).



Scheme 2. Sequential MCR procedure for convenient synthesis of 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**3**) from **1**. *Reagents and conditions:* (a) Step 1: DMFDMA (2.5 equiv), DMF, 100 °C (μ w), 15 min; Step 2: Cyclopropylamine (1.1 eq), AcOH, 100 °C (μ w), 15 min; 85%; (b) HCO₂NH₄ (5.0 equiv), Pd/C (10%), EtOH, 85 °C (μ w), 15 min; 85%.

2.1.2. Synthesis of 2-Aminoarylthiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9-ones via Hügershoff Reaction

The seminal work of Hügershoff described the cyclization of thioureas with liquid bromine in chloroform to form the corresponding 2-aminobenzothiazoles [29,30]. According to these facts, the key isothiocyanate intermediate was needed as further precursor of substituted thioureas and their corresponding thiazoles. As described in Scheme 3, isothiocyanate **4** was obtained in nearly quantitative yield (98%) by treatment of amine **3** in the presence of thiophosgene in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (THF) and a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃. The less toxic 1,1'-thiocarbonyl-diimidazole (TCDI) was found to be less effective.

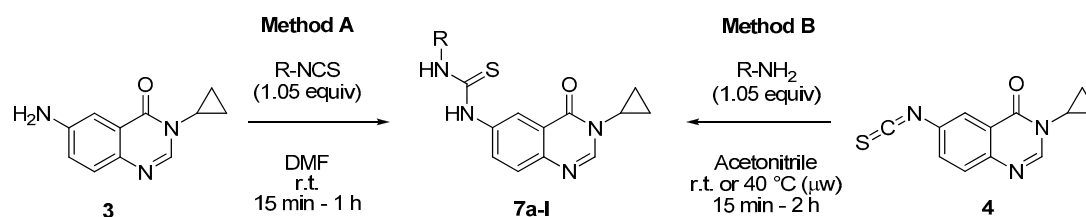


Scheme 3. Synthetic routes for access to the key isothiocyanate **4**.

According to previous works, the chemistry of 4,5-dichloro-1,2,3-dithiazolium chloride (Appel's salt) allowed the safer synthesis of the attempted isothiocyanate precursor **4** [40,41]. Treatment of amine **3** with Appel's salt in dichloromethane (DCM), in the presence of pyridine gave the corresponding imino-1,2,3-dithiazole derivative **5** which was stirred in DCM in the presence of 4 equiv of DBU [40], at -78 °C and then at room temperature, to afford **4** in a quite good yield (65%). Despite a low yield compared to the procedure using thiophosgene, this alternative synthesis has the advantage of being less toxic and safer than the former one. It can be noticed that treating **3** with 3 equiv of DBU led to the unique formation of the intermediate cyanothioformamide **6** (74%) [40]. The addition of 1 equiv. of DBU to **6** and stirring at room temperature for 1 h produced isothiocyanate **4** in a 88% yield (Scheme 3).

Two methods were tested for the synthesis of the expected thioureas **7**, as depicted in Scheme 4 and Table 1. The first one depended of the availability of some isothiocyanates from commercial sources. It involved condensation of amine **3** with various aryl isothiocyanates to give compounds **7** (method A). In other cases, isothiocyanate **4** was treated with aniline derivatives to give **4** (method B). It should be noticed that in the case of less nucleophilic aromatic amines (e.g., 4-trifluoro-methylaniline

and 3-aminopyridine), heating at 40 °C under microwave irradiation was required for access to the corresponding thioureas **7d** and **7g**.



Scheme 4. Synthesis of isothiocyanates **7a-l** from amines **3** or from isothiocyanates **4**.

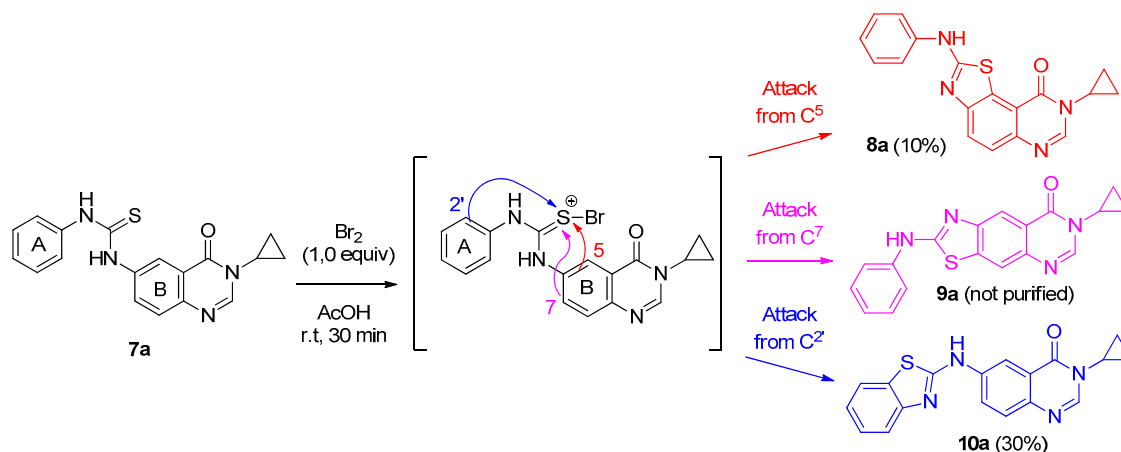
Table 1. Chemical structures and yields obtained for the synthesis of series **7a-l**.

-R ^a	Compound	Method	Time (h)	Yield ^b (%)
Ph	7a	A/B	1/2	84/80
4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	7b	A	1	91
4-F-C ₆ H ₄	7c	B	2	90
4-CF ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	7d	B ^c	1	84
4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	7e	A	0.5	74
2,4-diCl-C ₆ H ₃	7f	B	1	89
3-Py	7g	B ^c	2	89
4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	7h	A	2	89
4-OMe-C ₆ H ₄	7i	A	2	87
4-NMe ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	7j	B	10 min	87
2,4-diOMe-C ₆ H ₃	7k	B	5 min	97
3,4-diOMe-C ₆ H ₃	7l	B	5 min	88

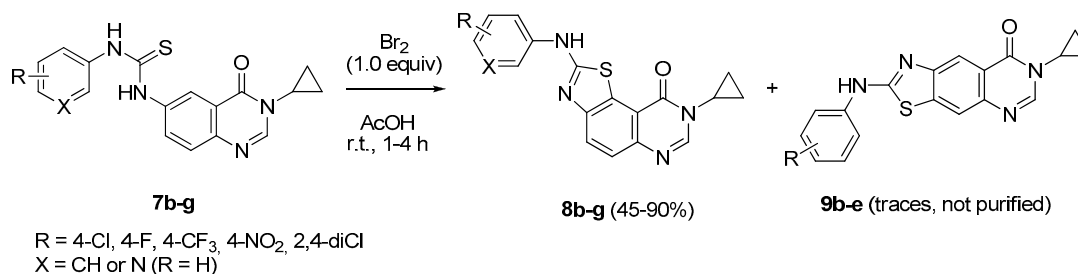
^a This list of anilines was established, based on the Topliss schemes [42], in order to get the most potent compounds as early as possible; ^b Isolated yield; ^c heated for 1 h at 40 °C under microwaves.

With thioureas **7a–7l** in hand, the conditions of the Hügershoff reaction were examined using the *N*-phenylthiourea **7a**, with various oxidizing agents and solvents. The best results were obtained when **7a** was treated with 1.0 equiv of Br₂ in acetic acid at room temperature (Scheme 5). However, although cyclization seemed effective, it was not regioselective. In the case of the *N*-phenyl derivative, the process resulted in a mixture of three isomeric compounds. NMR analysis demonstrated that the minor derivatives were the two tricyclic isomers **8a** and **9a**, whilst the major product was the benzothiazole derivative **10a** resulting from the attack of the benzene ring (A in Scheme 5) on the electrophilic sulfur atom, after oxidation of the thiourea with bromide. This result demonstrated that the benzene group (A) of the starting diarylthiourea **7a** possessed the most electron-rich *ortho*-carbon, compared to the quinazolin-4-one ring (B in Scheme 5).

Furthermore, analysis of isomers **8a** and **9a** confirmed that the most abundant was the angular derivative **8a** which was purified in poor yield (10%) whilst traces of **9a** did not allow its complete purification. Although the compound **10a** was isolated in a low yield (30%), the quantities obtained were sufficient for the biological experiments. Taking all these facts into account, the experimental conditions described above were extended to series **7b–7g** in which electron-deficient phenyl substituents are present in ring A of the thiourea derivatives (Scheme 6). Results are given in Table 2 where it was observed that isomers **9b–e** were apparently formed (per NMR analysis of crude reaction mixtures) without being purified. It was noted that compound **8b** was not separated from **9b**, whatever chromatographic methods were used.



Scheme 5. Hügershoff cyclization mechanism applied to thiourea **7a** and compounds **8a**, **9a** and **10a** identified.



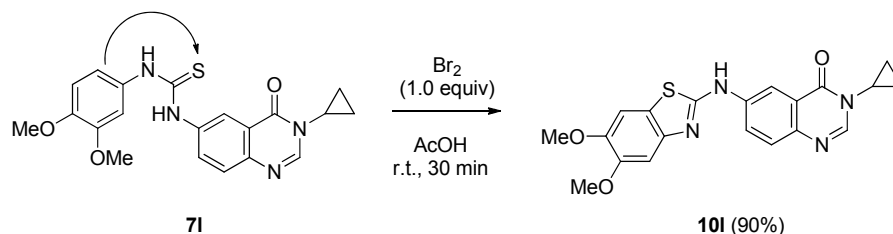
Scheme 6. Synthesis of 8-cyclopropyl-2-(arylamino)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(*8H*)-ones **8b-f** and their pyrido analog **8g**.

Table 2. Chemical structures and yields obtained for the synthesis of series **8a-g** via the Hügershoff reaction.

	Compound	Time (h)	Yield ^a (%)
	8a	0.5	10 ^{b,c}
	8b	1	- ^d
	8c	1	45 ^b
	8d	1	79 ^b
	8e	4	86 ^b
	8f	1.5	90
	8g	4	80

^a Isolated yield; ^b Traces of compounds of the **9** series were detected but not purified; ^c In this case only compound **10a** was isolated in a 30% yield; ^d Not isolated.

The Hügershoff conditions were also applied to a thiourea possessing highly electron-rich phenyl substituents (e.g., 3,4-diOMe). Compound **71** was stirred for 30 min at room temperature to give unambiguously the corresponding benzothiazole **101** (90% yield) via the regioselective cyclization of the 3,4-dimethoxyphenylthiourea into the thiazole ring (Scheme 7). At this stage of the study, a small library of 2-(arylamino)-8-cyclopropylthiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones **8a**, **8c–g** was prepared accompanied by the two 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylamino)-8-cyclopropylthiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-one derivatives **10a** and **101**.



Scheme 7. Hügershoff conditions applied to **71** giving the corresponding 2-substituted benzothiazole **101** selectively.

The results of this oxidative cyclization of thioureas depend of the substituents present on the aryl groups with a low tolerance. To overcome this drawback a metal catalyzed C-H functionalization/intramolecular C-S bond formation was envisioned, inspired by the work of Doi *et al.* on the synthesis of variously 2-substituted benzothiazoles from thiobenzanilides [32,33].

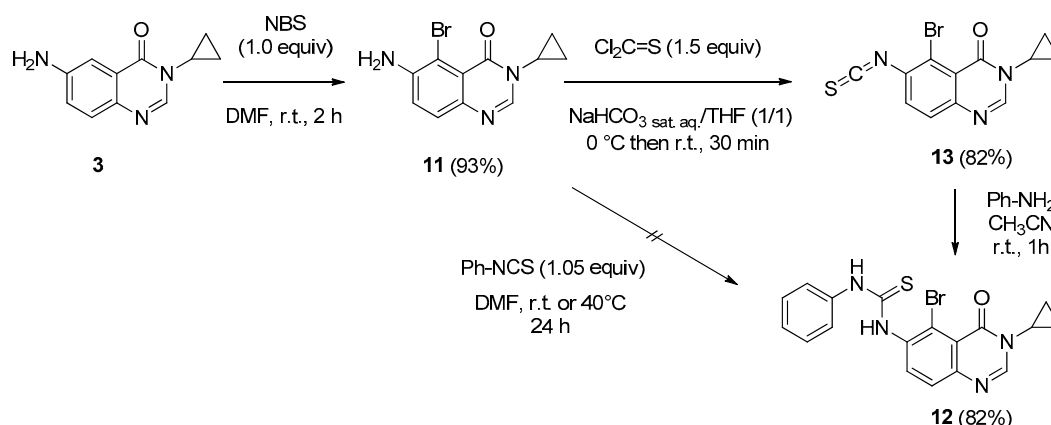
2.1.3. Synthesis of 2-Aminoaryl- and 2-Aminoalkylthiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9-ones via Metal Catalyzed C-S Bond Formation

According to the conditions described by Doi *et al.* [32,33], thiourea **7a** was stirred in the presence of palladium dichloride (PdCl₂), copper iodide (CuI) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB) in a DMSO/NMP (1:1, *v/v*) mixture as solvent. After 2 h of heating at 120 °C, all the starting material **7a** disappeared and workup revealed a mixture of three products. Analyses allowed us to identify **8a**, **9a** and **10a** (see Scheme 5), demonstrating a lack of selectivity under such conditions.

Needing regioselectivity in the cyclization process, we focused our attention on the work described ten years ago by Batey and Evidar on the conversion of *ortho*-bromoanilides or *ortho*-bromothioanilides into the corresponding benzoxazoles or benzothiazoles via intramolecular C-O or C-S bond formation [34–36]. Optimal conditions for cyclization used a catalyst combination of CuI (5 mol %) and 1.10-phenanthroline (10 mol %) in the presence of Cs₂CO₃ (2.0 equiv) in dimethoxyethane (DME).

In a first approach, it was decided to prepare the phenylthiourea **12** for testing the metal-catalyzed cyclization conditions. Our study started from the *ortho*-brominated derivative of **3** which was easily obtained by stirring the starting amine **3** with *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS, 1.0 equiv) in DMF at room temperature for 2 h. 6-Amino-5-bromo-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**11**) was obtained in a high yield of 93% (Scheme 8).

The key *ortho*-brominated thiourea **12** was synthesized according to the aforementioned strategy used for the synthesis of **7a**. Unfortunately condensation of amine **11** with phenyl isothiocyanate was not fructuous, certainly due to the steric hindrance of the bromide associated with the low nucleophilicity of the aromatic amino group. To overcome this drawback the 5-bromo-6-isothiocyanatoquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**13**) was readily prepared (82% yield) by treatment of **11** with thiophosgene in a mixture of THF/NaHCO₃ sat. aq. (1:1, *v/v*), as previously described. The phenyl-thiourea **12** was obtained by condensation of aniline with isothiocyanate **13** in acetonitrile at room temperature for 1 h (82% yield) (Scheme 8).



Scheme 8. Synthesis of thiourea **12** via condensation of aniline with isothiocyanate **13**.

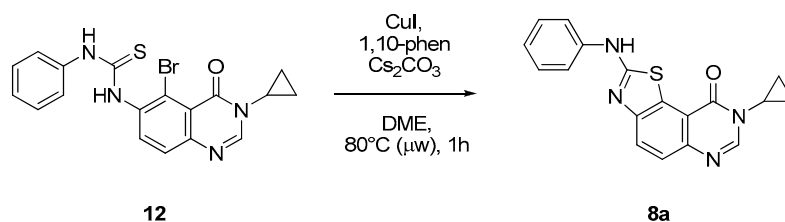
Experimental conditions for metal-catalyzed cyclization of thiourea **12** were adapted according to Batey *et al.* [34–36]: CuI 10 mol %, 1,10-phenanthroline (20 mol %) and Cs₂CO₃ (2.0 equiv) as a base. Instead of 24 h of conventional heating conditions, only 1 h of microwave-assisted heating (80 °C) allowed complete conversion of the starting material **12** (according to NMR analysis) into the cyclized product **8a** (Table 3, entry 1).

Table 3. Experimental condition optimization for the intramolecular metal-catalyzed cyclization of **12**.

Entry	CuI (mol %)	Ligand ^a	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (Equiv)	Conversion ^b (%) (Isolated Yield)
1	10	20	2	100
2	10	-	2	100 (80)
3	5	-	2	80 ^b
4	10	-	-	65 ^b
5	-	-	2	- ^c

^a 1,10-phenanthroline; ^b Reaction conversion was determined by ¹H NMR analysis; ^c Traces.

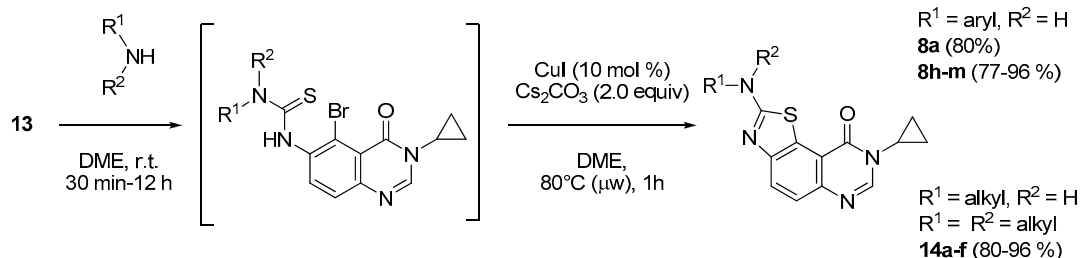
Encouraged by this good result, a short optimization study was engaged in order to extend the best experimental conditions to a larger scope of products (Scheme 9, Table 3). Various conditions were screened, changing the quantities of copper catalyst, ligand and base. It was quickly confirmed that 10 mol % of CuI was necessary for a successful cyclization, under ligand-free conditions and in the presence of 2.0 equiv of Cs₂CO₃ as a base (Table 3, entry 2).



Scheme 9. General description of the intramolecular metal-catalyzed cyclization of **12**.

Once cyclization conditions were optimized, a sequential one-pot version of the transformation of isothiocyanate **13** into the tricyclic arene **8** series was considered. This approach required the complete conversion of the starting material **13** into the corresponding thiourea intermediate (in square brackets in Scheme 10) before addition of other reagents (CuI and Cs₂CO₃) and microwave-assisted cyclization by heating for 1 h. Depending on the nature of aniline, the conversion time can vary from 30 min (electron-rich compounds e.g., 4-OMe, 3,4-diOMe or 4-NMe₂ anilines) to an overnight stirring (12 h)

as observed for the deactivated aniline substituted by a sulfonamide function (see compound **8m** in Scheme 10 and Table 4). Because electron-poor anilines required several hours for completion of the first part of the reaction, the Hügershoff reaction was found to be more efficient in these cases (products **8d–f**).



Scheme 10. One-pot sequential CuI catalyzed intramolecular cyclization of intermediates thioureas (from **13**) for the synthesis of series **8** and **14**.

Table 4. Chemical structures and yields obtained for the sequential MCR-synthesis of **8a**, **8c** and **8h–m** via Cu catalyzed intramolecular cyclization.

$-R^1$	$-R^2$	Compound	Time ^a (h)	Yield ^b (%)
	H	8a	1	80
	H	8c	2	96
	H	8h	1	89
	H	8i	0.5	88
	H	8j	0.5	87
	H	8k	0.5	86
	H	8l	0.5	90
	H	8m	12	77

^a Time of the conversion of **13** into the corresponding thioureas (step 1); ^b Isolated yield.

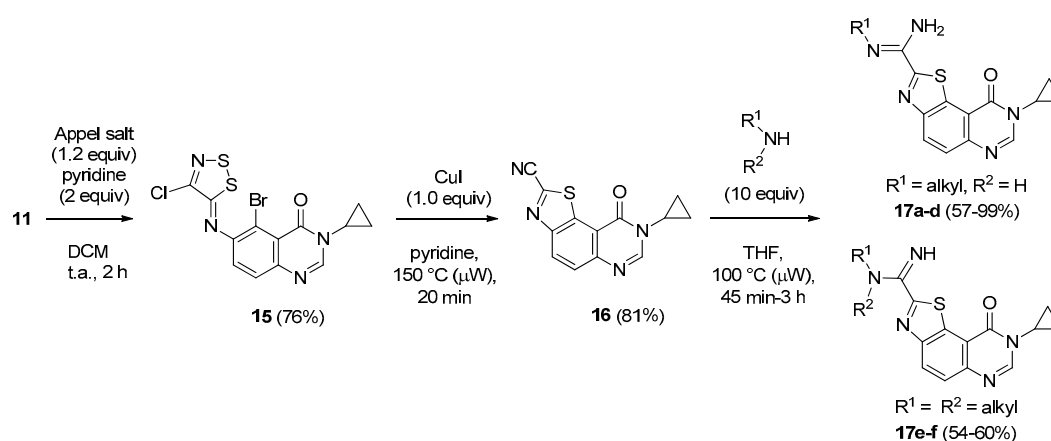
The methodology described for the anilines **8h–m** was then extended to various alkylamines chosen for their frequency in various bioactive molecules. All the thiourea intermediates were formed *in situ* after 30 min of stirring. Microwave-assisted heating at 80 °C for 1 h complete the sequence to afford the expected cyclized compounds (series **14a–f**) in very good yields (80%–96%, see Table 5).

Table 5. Chemical structures and yields obtained via the sequential MCR synthesis of **14a–14f**.

$-R^1$	$-R^2$	Compound	Time ^a (h)	Yield ^b (%)
	H	14a	0.5	80
	H	14b	0.5	96
	H	14c	0.5	89
	H	14d	0.5	88
		14e	0.5	87
		14f	0.5	86



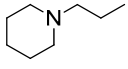
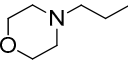


^a Time of the conversion of **13** into the corresponding thioureas (step 1); ^b Isolated yield.

With the intent to compare the biological results of the aforementioned products **14a–f** with their imidate analogues, the synthesis of a small library of 9-oxo-(8*H*)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazoline-2-carboximidamides was undertaken via the synthesis of the key 8-cyclopropyl-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazoline-2-carbonitrile (**16** in Scheme 11). Compound **16** was obtained by reaction of **11** with 4,5-dichloro-1,2,3-dithiazolium chloride (Appel's salt) following by a copper-mediated cyclization of the intermediate imine **15** (Scheme 11). As described in previous works [16,17] the versatile carbonitrile function in position 2 of the thiazole ring may allow the synthesis of various amidine or imidate derivatives. A new set of six novel carboximidamides **17a–f** was prepared by stirring **16** with the appropriate amines (10 equiv) under microwave-assisted heating at 100 °C. The chemical structures and yields obtained for the synthesis of the series of compounds **17a–f** prepared are described in Table 6.

**Scheme 11.** Synthesis of carboximidamides **17a–f** from brominated amine **11**.

These studies showed that the synthetic access to fourteen novel 2-arylamino-substituted thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones can be performed from *ortho*-brominated thioureas via a regio-selective intramolecular C-S coupling reaction, catalyzed by copper iodide. Optimization of experimental conditions served to develop a one-pot sequential process helped by microwave assisted heating. This allowed the convenient synthesis of new thiazoloquinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones substituted in position 2 by various aromatic and aliphatic amine groups for which biological activity was expected.

Table 6. Chemical structures and yields obtained for the synthesis of 17a–f.

-R ¹	-R ²	Compound	Time ^a (min)	Yield ^b (%)
	H	17a	45	82
	H	17b	45	99
	H	17c	45	87
	H	17d	45	57
		17e	90	60
		17f	180	54

^a Time of the conversion of 16 into the corresponding carboximidamides; ^b Isolated yield.

2.2. Biological Studies

Products of series 7a–l, 8a–m, 10a and 10l, 14a–f and 17a–f were tested in five different *in vitro* kinase assays (CDK5/p25 (cyclin-dependent kinase), CK1δ/ε (casein kinase 1), GSK-3α/β (glycogen synthase kinase 3), DYRK1A (dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation regulated kinase) and CLK1 (cdc2-like kinase 1) to evaluate their inhibition potency [43–48]. All compounds were first tested at a final concentration of 10 μM. Compounds showing less than 50% inhibition were considered as inactive (IC₅₀ > 10 μM). Compounds displaying more than 50% inhibition at 10 μM were next tested over a wide range of concentrations (usually 0.01 to 10 μM), and IC₅₀ values were determined from the dose-response curves (Sigma-Plot). Harmine (Table 7) is a β-carboline alkaloid known to be a potent inhibitor of DYRK1A [49]. It was also tested as positive control and its IC₅₀ values were compared to those obtained for the compounds under study.

Results given in Table 7 demonstrate that none of the tricyclic derivatives prepared in series 7, 8, 10 and 14 showed significant inhibitory activity against the set of five kinases tested. Other derivatives substituted in position 2 of the thiazole by an aminoaryl or aminoalkyl group were completely inactive against all kinases.

On a general aspect, most interesting biological activity of the tested compounds was oriented towards one kinase of the initial panel: CLK1. This latter is one of the four isoforms (CLK1-4) of the cdc2-like kinase family. In humans, the highest levels of CLK1 expression were found in the brain. It was described that inhibitors CLK inhibitors may alter the splicing of microtubule-associated protein tau implicated in Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease [48]. Three molecules of series 8 (8a, 8g and 8j), compound 10a and products 14a, 14d and 14e, have shown micromolar activity (1.3 μM < IC₅₀ < 8.1 μM) against the CLK1 kinase.

In series 8a–m and in all the compounds prepared in series 7, 8, 10 and 14, only one compound inhibits in the micromolar range (1.3 μM < IC₅₀ < 7.3 μM) CLK1, DYRK1A and GSK3. This compound is the 8-cyclopropyl-2-[(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)amino-thiazolo [5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (8j) which possesses a tertiary amine in the *ortho*-position of the aminoarene substituent.

Undoubtedly, the most active molecules prepared in this study were members of the 17a–f series in which the final carboximidamide functions were obtained after attack of various amines on the initial carbonitrile function. Most of these compounds showed micromolar or submicromolar activities against CLK1 (0.38 μM < IC₅₀ < 0.61 μM), DYRK1A (0.14 μM < IC₅₀ < 0.82 μM) and GSK-3α/β (0.23 μM < IC₅₀ < 0.43 μM).

Table 7. Kinase inhibitory activity ^{a,b,c} of the thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazoline series (**7a–l**, **8a–m**, **10a** and **10l**, **14a–f** and **17a–f**).

Compounds	CDK5/p25	CK1δ/ε	CLK1	DYRK1A	GSK-3α/β
7a–l	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
8a	>10	>10	3.4	>10	≥10
8c–f	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
8g	>10	>10	1.7	>10	≥10
8h–i	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
8j	>10	>10	1.3	2.0	7.3
8k–m	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
10a	>10	>10	5.2	4.8	≥10
10l	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
14a	>10	>10	3.4	>10	>10
14b	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
14c	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
14d	>10	>10	8.1	8.2	≥10
14e	>10	>10	5.3	>10	≥10
14f	>10	>10	>10	>10	≥10
17a	>10	>10	1.0	0.67	0.4
17b	>10	>10	0.29	4.4	1.1
17c	>10	>10	2.3	3.2	2.8
17d	>10	>10	2.1	2.9	3.9
17e	>10	1.9	0.38	0.14	0.23
17f	>10	>10	0.61	0.82	0.49
Harmine	>10	1.5	0.026	0.029	>10

^a IC₅₀ values are reported in μM. The most significant results are presented in bold; ^b Kinases activities were assayed in triplicate; ^c Typically, the standard deviation of single data points was below 10%.

The two derivatives **17e** and **17f** are the most active products of this study, their interesting IC₅₀ values being slightly better for **17e** than for **17f**. These two isosters are also bioisosters, considering the results given in Table 7.

Comparing the results of this study with our previous works, it seems rather obvious that having such molecular scaffolds with submicromolar affinities for various kinases is related to the presence of carboximidamide or carboximidate functions that result from the substitution of a carbonitrile group itself present in position 2 of the thiazole.

Because drugs focusing their activity against a single target may generate low benefits, recent studies are encouraged in the direction of multi-targeting strategies. In the present case, the novel structures studied are not the most valuable for the further discovery of multi-kinases inhibitors. Developing molecules showing submicromolar affinities on a panel of two or three kinases needs to leave a substituted carbon on position 2 of the thiazole part of these scaffolds.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. General Information

Materials were obtained commercially and used without further purification. All reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography with silica gel 60 F254 precoated aluminium plates (0.25 mm). Visualization was performed with UV light at wavelengths of 254 and 312 nm. Purifications were conducted with a flash column chromatography system equipped with a dual UV/Vis spectrophotometer (200–600 nm), a fraction collector (176 tubes), a dual piston pump (1 to 200 mL/min, P_{\max} = 15 bar), which allowed quaternary gradients, and an additional inlet for air purge. The melting points of solid compounds were measured with a STUART Melting Point SMP3 instrument (Bibby Scientific Ltd., Roissy, France) with a precision of 1.5 °C. IR spectra were recorded with a Spectrum

100 Series FTIR spectrometer (PerkinElmer, Villebon S/Yvette, France). Liquids and solids were investigated with a single-reflection attenuated total reflectance (ATR) accessory; the absorption bands are given in cm^{-1} . The NMR spectra (^1H and ^{13}C) were acquired at 295 K using a WP 300 spectrometer AVANCE 300 MHz spectrometer (Bruker, Wissembourg, France) at 300 and 75.4 MHz, using TMS as an internal standard. Coupling constants J are in Hz, and chemical shifts are given in ppm. Signals in ^{13}C spectra were assigned based on the result of ^{13}C DEPT135 experiments (see Supplementary Materials). Mass spectrometry was performed by the Mass Spectrometry Laboratory of the University of Rouen. The mass spectra [ESI, EI, and field desorption (FD)] were recorded with a LCP 1er XR spectrometer (WATERS, Guyancourt, France). Microwave experiments were conducted in a commercial microwave reactor especially designed for synthetic chemistry. Start STM (Milestone S.r.l., Bergamo, Italy) is a multi-mode cavity with a microwave power delivery system ranging from 0 to 1200 W. The temperatures of the reactions were mainly monitored via contact-less infrared pyrometer which was calibrated in control experiments with a fibre-optic contact thermometer protected in a Teflon coated ceramic well inserted directly in the reaction mixture. Open vessel experiments were carried out in a 50–250 mL round bottom flask fitted with a reflux condenser. The vessel contents were stirred by means of an adjustable rotating magnetic plate located below the floor of the microwave cavity and a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar inside the vessel. Temperature and power profiles were monitored in both cases through the EASY-Control software provided by the manufacturer (Milestone S.r.l., Bergamo, Italy). The times indicated in the various protocols are the times measured when the mixtures reached the programmed temperature after a ramp period of 2 min.

3.2. Chemistry

3-Cyclopropyl-6-nitroquinazolin-4(3H)-one (2). A stirred suspension of 5-nitroanthranilic acid **1** (1.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) in DMFDMA (500 μL , 2.5 equiv.) and DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 15 min under microwave (after a ramp period of 2 min at 900 W). Solvents were removed *in vacuo* and cyclopropylamine (1.65 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added followed with AcOH (1.5 mL). The mixture was irradiated at 100 °C (900 W) for 15 min (ramp: 2 min). Evaporation of the solvent gave a crude product which was purified by column chromatography using petroleum ether/methylene chloride (100:0 to 0:100, *v/v*) as eluent. Compound **2** was isolated as a light yellow solid (295 mg, 85%), mp. 174–176 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 8.82 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.54 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.7$ Hz, 1H, H₇), 8.45 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.86 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H, H₈), 3.34–3.25 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–0.99 (m, 4H, CH), $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 160.6, 151.6, 151.3, 145.1, 128.9, 128.1, 121.9, 121.4, 29.5, 5.9; ν_{max} 3356, 3102, 1675, 1600, 1512, 1300, 1275, 936, 855, 752 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for C₁₁H₁₀N₃O₃ [M + H]⁺ 232.0722 found 232.0719.

6-Amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (3). A stirred mixture of 6-nitro-3-cyclopropyl-quinazolin-4(3H)-one **2** (15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), ammonium formate (5.0 equiv.) and a catalytic (10 mol %) amount of 10% palladium charcoal in ethanol (0.2 M solution) was heated under microwaves for 20 min (300 W, 85 °C). The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite[®] and washed with hot ethanol. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give the crude product which was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the reduced compound as a pale yellow solid (2.6 g, 85%), mp. 172–174 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 7.94 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.22 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.07 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.7$ Hz, 1H, H₇), 5.66 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 3.20–3.16 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.03–1.01 (m, 2H, CH), 0.90 (m, 2H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 161.3, 148.1, 142.7, 138.3, 127.9, 122.3, 122.0, 106.1, 28.9, 6.0; ν_{max} 3420, 3336, 3222, 1653, 1627, 1600, 1491, 1325, 830, 791 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for C₁₁H₁₂N₃O [M + H]⁺ 202.0980 found 202.0974.

3-Cyclopropyl-6-isothiocyanatoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (4). Method A: A solution of DBU (542 mg, 3.57 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) in methylene chloride (1.0 mL) was added drop wise to a stirred solution of 6-aminoquinazolin-4(3H)-one **5** (400 mg, 1.19 mmol) in methylene chloride (7 mL) maintained at –78 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. One equivalent of DBU (181 mg, 1.19 mmol) was added and the black solution was stirred for 1 h. Evaporation of

solvent gave a crude mixture which was adsorbed on Celite[®] and purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate and methylene chloride (0/100 to 50/50, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish **4** as a white solid (188 mg, 65%). Method B: Thiophosgene (0.57 mL, 7.47 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added drop wise to a stirred solution of 6-aminoquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one **3** (1.00 g, 4.97 mmol) in a mixture of THF (5.0 mL) and a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ (5.0 mL) maintained at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. On completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (25 mL) and ethyl acetate (25 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layers were washed with water and brine. Evaporation of solvent gave a crude mixture which was adsorbed on Celite[®] and purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate and methylene chloride (0/100 to 50/50, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish **4** as a colorless solid (1.18 g, 98%); mp. 146–148 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.31 (s, 1H, H₂), 8.04 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.2 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H₈), 3.28–3.21 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–0.97 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 161.2, 147.4, 146.2, 137.8, 131.7, 130.6, 129.2, 123.3, 122.9, 29.6, 6.7; ν_{max} 2118, 1669, 1602, 833, 535 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₂H₁₀N₃OS [M + H]⁺ 244.0545 found 244.0537.

6-[(4-Chloro-5*H*-1,2,3-dithiazol-5-yl)amino]-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**5**). A suspension of 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**3**, 300 mg, 1.49 mmol) and 4,5-dichloro-1,2,3-dithiazolium chloride (1.2 equiv.) in DCM (0.1 M solution) was stirred for 1 h at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. Pyridine (2.0 equiv.) was added and the mixture was stirred again for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting solution was concentrated under *vacuo* to give a crude residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/DCM (5/95 then 50/50, *v/v*) to give the expected iminodithiazole as a yellow solid (382 mg, 76%), mp. 190–192 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.29 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.97 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₇), 3.20–3.16 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.09–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.0, 160.4, 149.0, 147.7, 147.0, 145.4, 129.1, 128.2, 122.3, 114.2, 29.3, 5.9; ν_{max} 3073, 1659, 1592, 1530, 1454, 1305, 951, 842, 581 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₄OS₂Cl₂ [M + H]⁺ 336.9985 found 336.9974.

(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)carbamoithiocy cyanide (**6**). A solution of DBU (542 mg, 3.57 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) in methylene chloride (1.0 mL) was added drop wise to a stirred solution of iminodithiazole **5** (400 mg, 1.19 mmol) in methylene chloride (7.0 mL) maintained at –78 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. Evaporation of solvent gave a crude mixture which was adsorbed on Celite[®] and purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate/methylene chloride (0/100 to 50/50, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish **6** as an orange solid (250 mg, 74%), mp. 196–198 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.72 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.91 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.32 (s, 1H, H₂), 8.16 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.76 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H₈), 3.20–3.16 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.09–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.1, 160.8, 148.4, 146.0, 136.9, 128.7, 128.0, 121.4, 118.7, 114.0, 29.3, 5.9; ν_{max} 3519, 3430, 2944, 2055, 1641, 1601, 1487, 1389, 1256, 1193, 1021, 847, 739 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₁₁N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 271.0654 found 271.0655.

6-Amino-5-bromo-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**11**). To a stirred solution of 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolinone **3** (5.5 g, 27.3 mmol) was added NBS (4.9 g, 27.3 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) at room temperature. After 2 h of stirring at room temperature, the solvent was removed under *vacuum* and the crude residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc/DCM (20/80 to 50/50, *v/v*) as eluent to give the compound **11** as a colorless solid (7.1 g, 93%), mp. 172–174 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.03 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 5.86 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 3.18–3.13 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.03–0.99 (m, 2H, CH), 0.91–0.85 (m, 2H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 159.6, 146.1, 144.0, 140.4, 127.4, 121.7, 119.5, 100.5, 29.4, 6.0; ν_{max} 3088, 3017, 2926, 2848, 1675, 1508, 1335, 1141, 855, 752, 699 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₁H₁₁N₃O⁷⁹Br [M + H]⁺ 280.0085 found 280.0095 (100%), calcd for C₁₁H₁₁N₃O⁸¹Br [M + H]⁺ 282.0065 found 282.0072 (93%).

1-(5-Bromo-3-cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-3-phenylthiourea (**12**). A solution of isothiocyanate **13** (0.200 g, 0.62 mmol) and aniline (61 μ L, 0.65 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) in acetonitrile (2.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the crude residue was adsorbed on Celite[®] and purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate and methylene chloride (0/1 to 5/5, *v/v*) to furnish the expected thiourea **12** as a colorless solid (0.211 g, 82%), mp. 212–214 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.11 (s, 1H, NH), 9.47 (s, 1H, NH), 8.31 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.57–7.55 (m, 2H, Ph), 7.39–7.34 (m, 2H, Ph), 7.19–7.14 (m, 1H, Ph), 3.22–3.17 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.04–0.92 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 180.2, 159.6, 148.2, 147.8, 139.0, 137.9, 135.1, 128.6, 126.4, 124.8, 123.7, 119.6, 119.1, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{\max} 3315, 2930, 1677, 1619, 1515, 1324, 1297, 897, 696, 501 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₆N₄OS⁷⁹Br [M + H]⁺ 415.0228 found 415.0233 (93%), for C₁₈H₁₆N₄OS⁸¹Br [M + H]⁺ 417.0208 found 417.0197 (100%).

5-Bromo-3-cyclopropyl-6-isothiocyanatoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**13**). According to the previous procedure described for compound **4**, 6-amino-5-bromoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**11**, 1.00 g, 3.57 mmol) was stirred with thiophosgene (0.410 g, 5.35 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in a mixture of THF (3.5 mL) and a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ (3.5 mL) to furnish **13** as a colorless solid (0.940 g, 82%), mp. 210–212 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.36 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 3.23–3.16 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.05–0.93 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 159.9, 148.0, 147.6, 138.7, 132.1, 131.3, 128.3, 121.1, 120.0, 30.1, 6.7 (2C); ν_{\max} 3061, 2921, 2122, 1688, 1588, 1454, 1314, 1259, 838 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₂H₉N₃OS⁷⁹Br [M + H]⁺ 321.9650 found 321.9647, for C₁₂H₉N₃OS⁸¹Br [M + H]⁺ 323.9629 found 323.9630.

(*Z*)-5-Bromo-6-[(4-chloro-5H-1,2,3-dithiazol-5-ylidene)amino]-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**15**). A suspension of 6-amino-5-bromo-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**11**, 2.0 g, 1.0 equiv.) and 4,5-dichloro-1,2,3-dithiazolium chloride (1.2 equiv.) in DCM (0.1 M solution) was stirred for 1 h at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. Pyridine (2.0 equiv.) was added and the mixture was stirred again for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting solution was concentrated under *vacuo* to give a crude residue which was purified by chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/DCM (5/95 then 50/50, *v/v*) to give the desired iminodithiazole as an orange solid (2.3 g, 76%), mp. 204–206 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.33 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 3.24–3.17 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.06–1.00 (m, 2H, CH), 0.97–0.94 (m, 2H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 163.2, 159.6, 150.5, 147.9, 146.8, 145.8, 129.0, 124.6, 120.3, 111.3, 29.7, 6.0 (2C); ν_{\max} 3003, 1862, 1675, 1593, 1452, 1325, 1293, 1148, 826, 759 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₉N₄OS₂⁷⁹BrCl [M + H]⁺ 414.9090 found 414.9088.

8-Cyclopropyl-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazoline-2-carbonitrile (**16**). A suspension of imine **15** (2.00 g, 1.0 equiv.), copper iodide (CuI, 2.0 equiv.) in pyridine (0.33 M solution) was irradiated under microwaves at 115 °C (power input: 300 W) for 20 min. After cooling, the mixture was diluted in EtOAc, washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with EtOAc/methylene chloride (0/100 to 20/80, *v/v*) as eluent to give the expected compound as a colorless solid (1.05 g, 81%), mp. 248–250 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.63 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₄), 8.61 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.99 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H₅), 3.42–3.36 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.13–1.09 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 160.2, 150.3, 149.5, 148.2, 139.2, 131.6, 129.9, 127.8, 115.4, 113.5, 29.7, 5.9 (2C); ν_{\max} 3067, 2233 (C≡N), 1664, 1579, 1441, 1353, 1303, 1222, 1038, 839, 692 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₃H₉N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 269.0497 found 269.0487.

3.2.1. General Procedures for the Synthesis of *N*-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-aryl or Alkylthioureas **7a–l** from 3-Cyclopropyl-6-isothiocyanatoquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**4**) or 6-Amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**3**)

Method A: To a stirred solution of isothiocyanate **4** (250 mg, 1.03 mmol) in acetonitrile (3 mL) was added the appropriate amine (1.08 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for nucleophilic amines for 15 min to 2 h or under microwave at 40 °C

for 1 h. On completion, the solvent was evaporated under *vacuum*. Trituration of crude mixture in diethyl ether (6 mL) followed by filtration furnished the expected thiourea derivatives **7a**, **c–d**, **g**, **j–l**.

Method B: To a stirred solution of 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolinone (**3**, 250 mg, 1.24 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) was added the appropriate arylisothiocyanate (1.05 equiv.) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min to 4 h. On completion, the solvent was evaporated under *vacuum*. Trituration of crude mixture in diethyl ether (8 mL) followed by filtration furnished the expected thiourea derivatives **7a–b**; **e–f**; **h**, **i**.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-phenylthiourea (**7a**): According to the method A (40 °C, 1 h) or the method B (r.t., 2 h), product **7a** was obtained as a colorless solid (291 mg, 84%) or (333 mg, 80%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.09 (s, 1H, NH), 10.00 (s, 1H, NH), 8.25 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.21 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.34 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.14 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ph), 3.26–3.19 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.03–0.92 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 179.7, 161.0, 146.8, 144.1, 139.1, 138.3, 130.1, 128.5, 127.0, 124.5, 123.6, 121.1, 118.8, 29.1, 5.9; ν_{max} 3292, 3069, 2990, 1649, 1592, 1511, 1492, 1303, 1246, 1163, 1037, 821, 610, 580 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₇N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 337.1123 found 337.1109.

N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-*N'*-(3-cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)thiourea (**7b**): According to the method B (r.t., 1 h), compound **7b** was obtained as a colorless solid (418 mg, 91%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.17 (s, 1H, NH), 10.06 (s, 1H, NH), 8.26 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.23 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.93 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 3.28–3.18 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–0.95 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 179.8, 161.1, 147.0, 144.2, 138.2, 130.2, 128.5, 128.4, 127.2, 125.3, 121.3, 119.0, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3290, 1645, 1506, 1488, 1305, 1245, 1087, 787, 654, 525 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₆N₄OS Cl [M + H]⁺ 371.0733 found 371.0721.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(4-fluorophenyl)thiourea (**7c**): According to the method A (r.t., 2 h), compound **7c** was isolated as a colorless solid (331 mg, 90%), mp. 194–196 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.07 (s, 1H, NH), 9.94 (s, 1H, NH), 8.26 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.22 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.93 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.50–7.46 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.22–7.16 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.25–3.20 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 180.1, 161.1, 159.3 (d, *J* = 240 Hz, C4'-F), 146.9, 144.1, 138.3, 135.5, 130.2, 127.1, 126.2 (d, *J* = 8.25 Hz, 2C, C2'-F), 121.2, 119.0, 115.2 (d, *J* = 22.5 Hz, 2C, C3'-F), 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3324, 3195, 3055, 1651, 1633, 1606, 1510, 1300, 1221, 836, 717, 545 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₆N₄OFS [M + H]⁺ 355.1029 found 355.1014.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thiourea (**7d**): According to the method A (40 °C, 1 h), compound **7d** was isolated as a light yellow solid (351 mg, 84%), mp. 198–200 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.33 (s, 1H, NH), 10.29 (s, 1H, NH), 8.28 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.23 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.94 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 3.25–3.21 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -60.4 (3F, CF₃); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 179.8, 161.1, 147.1, 144.3, 143.1, 138.0, 130.2, 127.2, 125.7 (q, *J* = 37.5 Hz, 2C, C3'-F), 124.1 (q, *J* = 32.0 Hz, C4'-F), 122.9, 121.2, 119.0, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3167, 2988, 1684, 1604, 1487, 1323, 1289, 1190, 1068, 835, 613 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₆N₄OF₃S [M + H]⁺ 405.0997 found 405.0996.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(4-nitrophenyl)thiourea (**7e**): According to the method B (r.t., 30 min.), compound **7e** was isolated as a yellow solid (351 mg, 74%), mp. 198–200 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.56 (s, 1H, NH), 10.55 (s, 1H, NH), 8.31 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.24 (s, 1H, H₂), 8.22 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 3.28–3.22 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.06–0.95 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 179.5, 161.0, 147.2, 146.0, 144.4, 142.4, 137.8, 130.1, 127.3, 122.4, 121.3, 119.1, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3331, 3215, 3094, 3067, 1650, 1626, 1490, 1322, 1246, 1106, 847, 705, 527 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₆N₅O₃S [M + H]⁺ 382.0974 found 382.0959.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thiourea (**7f**): According to the method B (r.t., 1 h), compound **7f** was isolated as a colorless solid (446 mg, 89%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.28 (s, 1H, NH), 9.70 (s, 1H, NH), 8.32 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.24 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.72 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H_{3'}), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H_{6'}), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H, H_{5'}), 3.28–3.20 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–0.95 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 180.5, 161.1, 147.1, 144.3, 138.0, 135.4, 131.4, 131.2, 131.0, 130.2, 129.0, 127.5, 127.2, 121.3, 119.3, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3234, 1650, 1518, 1445, 1346, 1209, 840, 808, 665, 499 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₅N₄OSCl₂ [M + H]⁺ 405.0344 found 405.0344.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(pyridin-3-yl)thiourea (**7g**): According to the method A (40 °C (μW), 1 h), compound **7g** was isolated as a colorless solid (309 mg, 89%), mp. 188–190 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.29 (s, 1H, NH), 10.05 (s, 1H, NH), 8.62 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H_{2'}), 8.35 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H, H_{6'}), 8.27 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.24 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.96–7.92 (m, 2H, H₇ + H_{4'}), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.39 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 4.5 Hz, 1H, H_{5'}), 3.27–3.22 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.06–0.95 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 180.4, 161.1, 147.0, 145.44, 145.37, 144.3, 138.0, 136.1, 131.4, 130.3, 127.2, 123.2, 121.3, 119.1, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3217, 3011, 1656, 1539, 1485, 1363, 1257, 839, 707, 558 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₆N₅OS [M + H]⁺ 338.1076 found 338.1071.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(*p*-tolyl)thiourea (**7h**): According to the method B (r.t., 2 h), compound **7h** was obtained as a colorless solid (386 mg, 89%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.99 (s, 1H, NH), 9.90 (s, 1H, NH), 8.27 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.22 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.94 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 3.26–3.19 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.05–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 179.7, 161.1, 146.8, 144.0, 138.5, 136.5, 133.9, 130.2, 129.0, 127.0, 123.9, 121.2, 118.8, 29.2, 20.5, 6.0; ν_{max} 3290, 3072, 2993, 1648, 1596, 1513, 1492, 1303, 1246, 1163, 1037, 827, 654, 608, 580 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₉N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 351.1280 found 351.1276.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiourea (**7i**): According to the method B (r.t., 2 h), compound **7i** was isolated as a colorless solid (395 g, 87%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.91 (s, 1H, NH), 9.81 (s, 1H, NH), 8.27 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.22 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.94 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, ArH), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.26–3.19 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.05–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 180.0, 161.1, 156.7, 146.8, 144.0, 138.54, 131.8, 130.2, 127.0, 126.0, 121.2, 118.9, 113.8, 55.2, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3296, 1648, 1565, 1514, 1306, 817, 719, 574 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₉N₄O₂S [M + H]⁺ 367.1229 found 367.1222.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiourea (**7j**): According to the method A (r.t., 10 min.), compound **7j** was isolated as a grey solid (340 mg, 87%), mp. 210–212 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.77 (s, 1H, NH), 9.70 (s, 1H, NH), 8.27 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.20 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.93 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.22 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.72 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 2.89 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 3.33–3.21 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.05–0.93 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 179.7, 161.1, 148.3, 146.7, 143.9, 138.7, 130.2, 127.9, 126.9, 125.7, 121.1, 118.8, 112.3, 40.3, 29.1, 6.0; ν_{max} 3290, 3245, 1649, 1524, 1311, 1243, 704 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₂₂N₅OS [M + H]⁺ 380.1545 found 380.1530.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiourea (**7k**): According to the method A (r.t., 30 min.), product **7k** was isolated as a black solid (396 mg, 97%), mp. 166–168 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.90 (s, 1H, NH), 9.22 (s, 1H, NH), 8.33 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₅), 8.21 (s, 1H, H₂), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H₇), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₈), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H_{6'}), 6.64 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H, H_{3'}), 6.53 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H_{5'}), 3.83 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.25–3.20 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.05–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 180.1, 161.1, 159.5, 154.2, 146.8, 143.9, 138.6, 130.1, 128.2, 126.9, 121.1, 120.1, 118.8, 104.3, 99.0, 55.7, 55.3, 29.1, 6.0; ν_{max} 3156, 2969, 1674,

1601, 1510, 1487, 1282, 1236, 1206, 1031, 834, 686, 540 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 397.1334 found 397.1319.

N-(3-Cyclopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)-*N'*-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiourea (**7l**): According to the method A (r.t., 5 min.), compound **7l** was isolated as a black solid (359 mg, 88%), mp. 196–198 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 9.87 (s, 1H, NH), 9.83 (s, 1H, NH), 8.24 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H_5), 8.21 (s, 1H, H_2), 7.93 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H_7), 7.60 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H_8), 7.10 (s, 1H, ArH), 6.93 (s, 2H, ArH), 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.26–3.16 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.05–0.94 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 179.7, 161.1, 148.4, 146.8, 146.4, 144.1, 138.5, 131.9, 130.4, 126.9, 121.2, 119.1, 116.5, 111.7, 109.3, 55.7, 55.5, 29.1, 6.0; ν_{max} 3271, 1670, 1602, 1511, 1233, 1130, 1024, 835, 566 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 397.1334 found 397.1342.

3.2.2. General Procedure for the Synthesis of 8-Cyclopropyl-2-arylaminothiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-ones **8d–g** and 3-Cyclopropyl-6-[(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)amino]quinazolin-4(3H)-ones **10a; 10l** via the Hügershoff Reaction

To a solution of appropriate thiourea derivative **7** (125 mg, 1 equiv.) in acetic acid (0.2 M solution) maintained at 0 °C was added dropwise bromine (Br_2 , 1.0 equiv.). The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. to 4 h. On completion, the solvent was removed under *vacuum*. The crude residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (25 mL). The organic layer was washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO_3 , then with water and brine. Evaporation of solvent gave a crude mixture which was adsorbed on Celite[®] and purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate and methylene chloride (100:0 to 0:100%, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish the expected fused 2-arylaminothiazole **8** or **10**.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**8d**): from **7d** (125 mg, 0.31 mmol) in presence of bromine (16.0 μL , 0.31 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 1 h at room temperature. After purification, **8d** was isolated as a colorless solid (98 mg, 79%), mp > 265 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 11.06 (s, 1H, NH), 8.31 (s, 1H, H_2), 8.09 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, H_4), 8.03 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.75 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, H_5), 3.36–3.28 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.10–1.03 (m, 4H, CH); $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (282 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ -60.4 (3F, CF_3); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 164.5, 160.5, 150.7, 146.2, 143.8, 144.3, 143.1, 126.3, 125.9, 125.6, 124.8 (q, $J = 37.5$ Hz, 2C, $\text{C}3'-\text{F}$), 124.1 (q, $J = 32.0$ Hz, $\text{C}4'-\text{F}$), 122.9 (2C), 121.2, 117.5, 115.4, 29.3, 5.9; ν_{max} 3263, 3061, 3018, 1661, 1532, 1318, 1066, 1108, 831 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{OSF}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 403.0842 found 403.0840.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(4-nitrophenyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**8e**): from **7e** (125 mg, 0.33 mmol) in presence of bromine (16.8 μL , 0.33 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 4 h at room temperature. After purification, **8e** was isolated as a yellow solid (108 mg, 86%), mp > 265 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 11.41 (s, 1H, NH), 8.34 (s, 1H, H_7), 8.31 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 8.15 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H_4), 8.07 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.72 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H_5), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 164.0, 160.5, 150.4, 146.4, 146.2, 144.0, 140.8, 125.9, 125.3, 125.2, 117.1, 115.4, 29.3, 5.9; ν_{max} 3291, 3111, 1643, 1560, 1500, 1327, 1307, 1254, 1110, 826 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3\text{S}$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 380.0817 found 380.0824.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-(2,4-dichlorophenylamino)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**8f**): from **7f** (125 mg, 0.31 mmol) in presence of bromine (15.8 μL , 0.31 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 1 h 30 at room temperature. After purification, **8f** was isolated as a colorless solid (112 mg, 90%), mp > 265 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 10.25 (s, 1H, NH), 8.47 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H, H_6'), 8.31 (s, 1H, H_7), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H_4), 7.71 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H_3'), 7.65 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, H_5), 7.51 (dd, $J = 2.4, 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H_5'), 3.33–3.28 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 165.9, 160.5, 150.4, 146.1, 143.6, 136.0, 129.1, 127.8, 127.5, 125.4, 124.9, 124.7, 124.0, 115.4, 29.3, 6.0; ν_{max} 3217, 3094, 1662, 1584, 1521, 1456, 1298, 901, 831, 622, 536 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_4\text{OSCl}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 403.0187 found 403.0180.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-(pyridin-3-ylamino)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-one (8g): from **7g** (125 mg, 0.37 mmol) and bromine (19.0 μ L, 0.37 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 2 h at room temperature. After purification, **8g** was isolated as a colorless solid (100 mg, 80%), mp > 265 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 10.89 (s, 1H, NH), 8.94 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H $_2'$), 8.39 (dd, J = 2.4, 8.2 Hz, 1H, H $_6'$), 8.31 (s, 1H, H $_7$), 8.26 (dd, J = 2.4, 4.5 Hz, 2H, H $_4'$), 8.08 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H $_4$), 7.67 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H $_5$), 7.43 (dd, J = 4.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H, H $_5'$), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 164.8, 160.5, 150.8, 146.1, 143.6, 142.9, 139.5, 137.2, 125.6, 125.5, 125.0, 124.3, 123.8, 115.4, 29.3, 5.9; ν_{max} 3659, 3256, 2973, 1662, 1521, 1426, 1280, 826, 799 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for C $_{17}$ H $_{14}$ N $_5$ OS [M + H] $^+$ 336.0919 found 336.0910.

3-Cyclopropyl-6-[(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)amino]quinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (10a): from **7a** (125 mg, 0.37 mmol) in presence of bromine (18.9 μ L, 0.37 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), after 1 h at room temperature. After purification, **10a** was isolated as a colorless solid (37 mg, 30%), mp. 258–260 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 10.93 (s, 1H, NH), 8.72 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H, H $_5$), 8.18 (s, 1H, H $_2$), 8.10 (dd, J = 2.3, 8.7 Hz, 1H, H $_7$), 7.85 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H $_8$), 7.69–7.64 (m, 2H, H $_5'$ +H $_6'$), 7.40–7.35 (m, 1H, H $_4'$), 7.22–7.17 (m, 1H, H $_7'$), 3.31–3.21 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.09–0.95 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 161.3, 161.2, 151.9, 146.0, 142.5, 139.4, 130.1, 128.0, 126.1, 124.7, 122.7, 122.0, 121.3, 119.5, 112.4, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{max} 3401, 1657, 1623, 1599, 1537, 1490, 1315 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for C $_{18}$ H $_{15}$ N $_4$ OS [M + H] $^+$ 335.0967 found 335.0966.

3-Cyclopropyl-6-((5,6-dimethoxybenzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)amino)quinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (10l): from **7l** (125 mg, 0.32 mmol) and bromine (16.4 μ L, 0.32 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 30 min at room temperature. After purification, **10l** was isolated as a colorless solid (113 mg, 90%), mp. 200 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 10.73 (s, 1H, NH), 8.71 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H, H $_5$), 8.35 (s, 1H, H $_2$), 8.07 (dd, J = 2.5, 8.8 Hz, 1H, H $_7$), 7.68 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H, H $_8$), 7.48 (s, 1H, H $_4'$), 7.28 (s, 1H, H $_7'$), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH $_3$), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH $_3$), 3.33–3.28 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 160.3, 160.1, 150.4, 148.6, 147.3, 146.1, 145.3, 140.3, 137.5, 125.0, 121.4, 120.7, 104.3, 103.3, 56.0, 55.7, 30.0, 6.0; ν_{max} 3380, 3240, 2999, 1693, 1552, 1482, 1219, 625, 527 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for C $_{20}$ H $_{19}$ N $_4$ O $_3$ S [M + H] $^+$ 395.1178 found 395.1173.

3.2.3. General Procedure for the Synthesis of 8-Cyclopropyl-2-arylaminothiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones 8a; c; h–n and 8-Cyclopropyl-2-alkylaminothiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones 14a–f from 5-Bromo-3-cyclopropyl-6-isothiocyanatoquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (13) via a One-Pot Regio-Controlled Copper(I) Mediated C-S Coupling of Intermediates 7

To a solution of 5-bromo-3-cyclopropyl-6-isothiocyanatoquinazolin-4(3*H*)-one (**13**, 100 mg, 0.31 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DME (3 mL) was added the appropriate amine (0.33 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) at room temperature for 30 min. to 12 h. After completion, copper(I) iodide (5.7 mg, 0.03 mmol, 10 mol %) and cesium carbonate (208 mg, 0.64 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) were added and the resulting suspension was heated under microwave at 80 °C for 1 h. The resulting mixture was adsorbed on Celite[®] and purified by flash chromatography using ethyl acetate/methylene chloride (0/100 to 50/50, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish the expected fused 2-arylaminothiazoloquinazolinones **8a; c; h–n** and **14a; f** or methanol/methylene chloride (0:100 to 5:95, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish the 2-alkylaminothiazoloquinazolinones **14b–e**.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-(phenylamino)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-one (8a): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and aniline (30.7 mg) after 12 h at room temperature. After purification, **8a** was isolated as a colorless solid (82.9 mg, 80%), mp. 204–206 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 10.69 (s, 1H, NH), 8.30 (s, 1H, H $_7$), 8.04 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H $_4$), 7.85–7.83 (m, 2H, H $_2$ + H $_6'$), 7.64 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H $_5$), 7.41–7.37 (m, 2H, Ph), 7.07–7.03 (m, 1H, Ph), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.09–1.02 (m, 4H, CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (75 MHz, $-d_6$) δ 165.1, 160.6, 151.2, 145.9, 143.3, 140.5, 129.0 (2C), 125.5, 125.2, 124.8, 122.2, 117.8, 115.4, 20.3, 6.0; ν_{max} 3257, 3078, 1674, 1516, 1317, 1243, 828, 751, 696 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for C $_{18}$ H $_{15}$ N $_4$ OS [M + H] $^+$ 335.0967 found 335.0951.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(4-fluorophenyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-one (8c): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 4-fluoroaniline (56.8 mg) after 2 h at room temperature. After purification, **8c** was isolated as a white solid (104.9 mg, 96%), mp > 265 °C; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.69 (s, 1H, NH), 8.29 (s, 1H, H $_7$), 8.05 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H $_4$), 7.88–7.86 (m, 1H,

Ph), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.24 (m, 2H, Ph), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.09–1.02 (m, 4H, CH); ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ –120.8; ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.1, 160.6, 157.4 (d, $J = 237$ Hz, C4'-F), 151.1, 145.9, 143.4, 137.0, 125.4, 125.2, 124.9, 119.5 (d, $J = 7.50$ Hz, 2C, C2'-F), 115.7, 115.4 (d, $J = 22.5$ Hz, 2C, C3'-F), 29.2, 5.9 (2C); ν_{\max} 3291, 3111, 1643, 1560, 1500, 1327, 1307, 1254, 1110, 826 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₄N₄OSF [M + H]⁺ 353.0872 found 353.0861.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-(*p*-tolylamino)thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (8h): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and *p*-toluidine (35.4 mg) after 2 h at room temperature. After purification, **8h** was isolated as a colorless solid (96 mg, 89%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.56 (s, 1H, NH), 8.28 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.63 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.20 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.29 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.2, 160.6, 151.3, 145.8, 143.3, 138.0, 131.1, 129.4, 125.4, 125.1, 124.8, 118.0, 115.4, 29.3, 20.4, 5.9; ν_{\max} 3191, 3041, 1640, 1564, 1501, 1327, 1317, 1254, 1140, 840 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₇N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 349.1118 found 349.1123.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (8i): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and *p*-anisidine (40.6 mg) after 2 h at room temperature. After purification, **8i** was isolated as a colorless solid (99.4 mg, 88%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.50 (s, 1H, NH), 8.26 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.72 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 6.98 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ph), 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.38–3.26 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.6, 160.6, 154.8, 151.4, 145.7, 143.1, 133.8, 126.5, 125.3, 124.9, 124.8, 119.8, 115.4, 114.2, 115.4, 55.2, 29.1, 5.9; ν_{\max} 3267, 3195, 2994, 1679, 1565, 1505, 1295, 1228, 1029, 826, 522 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₇N₄O₂S [M + H]⁺ 365.1072 found 365.1066.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(4-dimethylamino)phenyl]amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (8j): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 4-(dimethylamino)aniline (44.9 mg) after 1 h at room temperature. After purification, **8j** was isolated as a pale yellow solid (101.7 mg, 87%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.27 (s, 1H, NH), 8.24 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.94 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.61–7.56 (m, 3H, Ph + H₅), 7.78 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H, Ph), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.88 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 166.2, 160.6, 151.7, 146.9, 145.5, 142.9, 130.4, 125.3, 124.7, 120.3, 115.4, 113.1, 40.3, 29.2, 5.9; ν_{\max} 3184, 2992, 1644, 1574, 1501, 1427, 1347, 1244, 840 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₅OS [M + H]⁺ 378.1389 found 378.1376.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (8k): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 2,4-dimethoxyaniline (50.5 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **8k** was isolated as a brown solid (105.1 mg, 86%), mp. 240–242 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.75 (s, 1H, NH), 8.24 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H_{6'}), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.59 (d, 1H, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H₅), 6.69 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H_{3'}), 6.60 (dd, $J = 2.4, 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H_{5'}), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 167.9, 160.6, 151.8, 151.4, 145.5, 142.9, 125.9, 124.6, 124.5, 123.4, 122.3, 115.4, 104.4, 99.1, 55.7, 55.3, 29.2, 5.9; ν_{\max} 3402, 3061, 2932, 2826, 1669, 1563, 1532, 1451, 1178, 1023, 822, 514 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₁₉N₄O₃S [M + H]⁺ 395.1178 found 395.1178.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (8l): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 4-aminoveratrole (50.5 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **8l** was isolated as a colorless solid (110 mg, 90%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.47 (s, 1H, NH), 8.27 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.63 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.46 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H_{2'}), 7.34 (d, $J = 2.4, 8.8$ Hz, 1H, H_{6'}), 6.98 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H, H_{5'}), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.38–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.5, 160.6, 151.4, 148.9, 145.7, 144.4, 143.2, 134.2, 125.3, 125.0, 124.8, 115.4, 112.5, 110.1, 103.8, 55.8, 55.4, 29.2, 5.9; ν_{\max} 3273, 3201, 2937, 2832, 1659, 1564, 1516, 1455, 1226, 1025, 826, 537 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₁₉N₄O₃S [M + H]⁺ 395.1178 found 395.1166.

4-[(8-Cyclopropyl-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-2-yl)amino]benzenesulfonamide (**8m**): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 4-aminobenzenesulfonamide (56.8 mg) after 12 h at room temperature. After purification, **8l** was isolated as a beige solid (128.1 mg, 77%), mp > 265 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.10 (s, 1H, NH), 8.30 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H₄), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H, Ph), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, Ph), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.28 (br, 2H, NH₂), 3.39–3.28 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 164.5, 160.5, 150.7, 146.2, 143.7, 143.2, 136.9, 127.0, 125.6, 125.0, 117.2, 115.4, 29.3, 6.0; ν_{max} 3486, 3296, 3067, 1655, 1591, 1556, 1518, 1153, 832, 534 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₁₆N₅O₃S₂ [M + H]⁺ 414.0695 found 414.0692.

2-(Benzylamino)-8-cyclopropylthiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**14a**): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and benzylamine (35.4 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **14a** was isolated as a colorless solid (91.8 mg, 85%), mp. 262–264 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.73 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H, NH), 8.21 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.40–7.27 (m, 5H Ph), 4.64 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.33–3.28 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.07–0.99 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 169.8, 160.5, 151.6, 145.2, 142.4, 138.7, 128.4 (2C), 127.4 (2C), 127.1, 125.7, 124.5, 124.2, 115.4, 47.2, 29.1, 5.9; ν_{max} 3223, 3067, 2907, 1658, 1589, 1455, 1311, 826, 703, 686 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₇N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 349.1117 found 349.1123.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(2-(dimethylamino)ethyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**14b**): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and *N,N*-dimethylethylenediamine (29.1 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **14b** was isolated as a colorless solid (98.0 mg, 96%), mp. 210–212 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆/CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.63 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H₅), 7.37 (s, 1H, NH), 3.70 (m, 2H, CH₂NH), 3.35–3.30 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.89–2.85 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 2.50 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 1.28 (m, 2H, CH), 1.04 (m, 2H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆/CDCl₃) δ 170.1, 160.8, 151.6, 143.9, 142.2, 126.0, 124.2, 124.1, 115.3, 56.9, 44.3, 41.1, 25.7, 6.0; ν_{max} 3201, 2942, 2776, 1659, 1592, 1571, 1456, 1340, 1314, 1164, 825 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₅OS [M + H]⁺ 330.1389 found 330.1392.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**14c**): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 2-piperiridinylethylamine (43.0 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **14c** was isolated as a colorless solid (104 mg, 91%), mp. 218–220 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.25–8.20 (m, 2H, H₇ + NH), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.54 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H₅), 3.56–3.54 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 3.41–3.31 (m, 2H, CH₂NH), 3.30–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.65–2.59 (m, 2H, CH₂N), 1.55–1.54 (m, 4H, CH), 1.41–1.39 (m, 4H, CH), 1.10–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 169.6, 160.5, 151.7, 145.2, 142.3, 125.6, 124.4, 124.0, 115.4, 64.8, 54.1, 53.8, 40.1, 29.1, 15.1, 5.9; ν_{max} 3279, 2960, 2860, 1660, 1566, 1529, 1453, 1297, 1113, 833 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₂N₅O₂S [M + H]⁺ 372.1494 found 372.1487.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[(2-morpholinoethyl)amino]thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**14d**): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and 2-morpholinoethylamine (43.0 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **14d** was isolated as a colorless solid (102 mg, 89%), mp. 222–224 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.27 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.25 (br, 1H, NH), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.61 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H₅), 3.67–3.63 (m, 4H, OCH₂), 3.60–3.57 (m, 2H, CH₂NH), 3.30–3.24 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.57–2.53 (m, 2H, CH₂N), 2.44–2.42 (m, 4H, NCH₂), 1.09–1.00 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 169.6, 160.6, 151.8, 145.1, 142.3, 125.6, 124.4, 124.0, 115.4, 66.1, 57.0, 53.3, 41.1, 29.1, 5.9; ν_{max} 3279, 2960, 1665, 1566, 1529, 1454, 1111, 835 cm⁻¹.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-(piperidin-1-yl)thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**14e**): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and piperidine (26.3 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **14e** was isolated as a colorless solid (90.1 mg, 89%), mp. 244–246 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.63 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H₅), 3.68 (m, 4H, NCH₂), 3.30–3.25 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.71 (m, 6H, CH₂), 1.21 (m, 2H, CH), 0.97 (m, 2H, CH); ¹³C-NMR

(CDCl₃) δ 172.3, 161.6, 152.8, 144.0, 142.0, 126.1, 125.1, 124.9, 49.5, 29.3, 25.3, 24.2, 6.5; ν_{\max} 2949, 2860, 1659, 1522, 1432, 1254, 1120, 824 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₄OS [M + H]⁺ 327.1280 found 327.1283.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-(piperidin-1-yl)thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (14f): According to the general procedure, thiourea intermediate was obtained from **13** and morpholine (28.7 mg) after 30 min. at room temperature. After purification, **14f** was isolated as a colorless solid (93.6 mg, 92%), mp. 230–232 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.26 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₅), 3.79–3.75 (m, 4H, OCH₂), 3.65–3.60 (m, 4H, NCH₂), 3.33–3.28 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.08–1.00 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 171.7, 160.5, 151.4, 145.6, 142.7, 125.4, 125.0, 124.8, 115.5, 65.5, 47.9, 29.2, 6.0; ν_{\max} 3061, 2971, 2860, 1655, 1561, 1456, 1432, 1340, 1112, 823 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₆H₁₇N₄O₂S [M + H]⁺ 329.1072 found 329.1060.

3.2.4. General Procedure for the Synthesis of *N*-Alkyl-8-cyclopropyl-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-f]quinazoline-2-carboximidamides **17a–f** from **16**

In a sealed tube, a solution of carbonitrile derivative **16** (75 mg, 0.28 mmol) and the appropriate amine (2.8 mmol, 10 equiv.) in THF (1 mL) was heated under microwaves at 100 °C for 45 min under argon atmosphere. The solvent was removed under *vacuum* and the crude residue was adsorbed on Celite® and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel with methanol/methylene chloride (0/100 to 2/98, *v/v*) as eluent to furnish the desired amidine compound.

***N*-Benzyl-8-cyclopropyl-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-f]quinazoline-2-carboximidamide (17a)**: beige powder (105 mg, 93%), mp. 148–150 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.48 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.43 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.84 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H₅), 7.49–7.23 (m, 5H, Ph), 6.99 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 4.48 (s, 2H, CH₂Ph), 3.39–3.33 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.14–1.01 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 161.0, 152.1, 146.9, 146.8, 129.4, 129.0, 128.6, 127.5, 127.1, 126.1, 29.7, 6.6; ν_{\max} 3456, 3328, 3187, 1699, 1653, 1604, 1586, 1448, 1342, 1311, 1091, 826, 738 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₁₈N₅OS [M + H]⁺ 376.1232 found 376.1240.

(*Z*)-8-Cyclopropyl-*N'*-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-f]quinazoline-2-carboximidamide (17b): colorless solid (99 mg, 99%), mp. 168–170 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.46 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₅), 6.75 (br s, 2H, NH₂), 3.38–3.33 (m, 1H, NCH), 3.31 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 2.56 (m, 2H, NCH₂), 2.23 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 1.11–1.04 (m, 4H, CH); ν_{\max} 3398, 3329, 3203, 2829, 1653, 1589, 1507, 1453, 1350, 1314, 829 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₇H₂₁N₆OS [M + H]⁺ 357.1498 found 357.1500.

(*Z*)-8-Cyclopropyl-*N'*-(2-morpholinoethyl)-9-oxo-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-f]quinazoline-2-carboximidamide (17c): colorless solid (63 mg, 57%), mp. 154–156 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₄), 8.22 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₅), 3.76–3.74 (m, 4H, OCH₂), 3.48 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H_{1'}), 3.37–3.32 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.76 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H_{2'}), 2.63–2.60 (m, 4H, NCH₂), 1.30–1.23 (m, 2H, CH), 1.22–1.03 (m, 2H, CH), ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 169.2, 161.0, 153.0, 152.2, 146.9, 133.4, 129.5, 126.3, 116.4, 67.0, 58.3, 53.9, 42.6, 29.7, 6.7; ν_{\max} 3480, 3374, 2966, 1642, 1316, 1110, 832, 521 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₂₃N₆O₂S [M + H]⁺ 399.1603 found 399.1604.

(*Z*)-8-Cyclopropyl-9-oxo-*N'*-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl]-8,9-dihydrothiazolo[5,4-f]quinazoline-2-carboximidamide (17d): colorless solid (96 mg, 87%), mp. 180–182 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₄), 8.22 (s, 1H, H₇), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H, H₅), 3.52–3.48 (m, 2H, H_{1'}), 3.37–3.33 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.70–2.66 (m, 1H, H_{2'}), 2.52–2.50 (m, 4H, NCH), 1.65–1.59 (m, 4H, CH), 1.49–1.30 (m, 4H, CH), 1.30–1.26 (m, 2H, CH), 1.22–1.03 (m, 2H, CH), ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 169.8, 161.0, 152.3, 146.8, 133.5, 129.4, 126.1, 116.5, 54.9, 29.7, 26.1, 24.4, 6.7; ν_{\max} 3463, 3325, 2933, 1650, 1588, 1345, 1040, 825, 568 cm⁻¹; HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₂₅N₆OS [M + H]⁺ 397.1811 found 397.1811.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[imino(morpholino)methyl]thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (17e): colorless solid (53.7 mg, 54%), mp. 184–186 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.48 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.45 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H₄), 8.83 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, H₅), 3.71–3.68 (m, 4H, OCH₂), 3.48–3.45 (m, 4H, NCH₂), 3.39–3.33 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.12–1.07 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 162.0, 160.8, 159.5, 151.6, 148.7, 147.1, 131.4, 129.7,

126.7, 116.0, 66.3, 46.9, 30.0, 6.4; ν_{\max} 3279, 2955, 2854, 1660, 1586, 1496, 1436, 1347, 1109, 830 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$. $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 356.1188 found 356.1190.

8-Cyclopropyl-2-[imino(piperidin-1-yl)methyl]thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-one (**17f**): colorless solid (54.0 mg, 59%), mp. 204–206 °C ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 8.50 (s, 1H, H₇), 8.48 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₄), 7.18 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, H₅), 3.43 (m, 4H, NCH₂), 3.39–3.33 (m, 1H, NCH), 1.70–1.56 (m, 6H, CH₂), 1.11–1.05 (m, 4H, CH); ν_{\max} 3162, 2936, 2848, 1678, 1587, 1345, 829 cm^{-1} ; HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$. $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 354.1389 found 354.1389.

3.3. In Vitro Kinase Preparation and Assays

3.3.1. Buffers

Buffer A: MgCl_2 (10 mM), 1 mM ethylene glycol-bis(2-aminoethylether)- N,N,N',N' -tetraacetic acid (EGTA), 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 25 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 50 μg heparin/mL.

Buffer B: β -Glycerophosphate (60 mM), 30 mM p-nitrophenylphosphate, 25 mM 3-(N -morpholino)propanesulfonic acid (Mops) (pH 7.2), 5 mM EGTA, 15 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM DTT, 0.1mM sodium vanadate.

3.3.2. Kinase Preparations and Assays

Kinase activities were assayed in triplicates in buffer A or B, for 30 min. at 30 °C, at a final adenosine triphosphate (ATP) concentration of 15 μM . Blank values were subtracted and activities expressed in % of the maximal activity, *i.e.*, in the absence of inhibitors. Controls were performed with appropriate dilutions of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO). IC_{50} values were calculated from dose-response curves established by Sigma-Plots. The GSK-3, CK1, DYRK1A and CLK1 peptide substrates were obtained from Proteogenix (Oberhausbergen, France) [43,44].

CDK5/p25. (Human, recombinant) was prepared as previously described [45]. Its kinase activity was assayed in buffer A, with 1 mg of histone H1/mL, in the presence of 15 μM [γ - ^{33}P] ATP (3000 Ci/mmol; 10 mCi/mL) in a final volume of 30 μL . After 30 min incubation at 30 °C, 25 μL aliquots of supernatant were spotted onto sheets of Whatman P81 phosphocellulose paper, and 20 s later, the filters were washed eight times (for at least 5 min each time) in a solution of 10 mL phosphoric acid/L of water. The wet filters were counted in the presence of 1 mL ACS (Amersham) scintillation fluid.

GSK-3 α/β . (Porcine brain, native) was assayed, as described for CDK5/p25 but in buffer A and using a GSK-3 specific substrate (GS-1: YRRAVPPSPSLSRHSSPHQpSEDEEE) (pS stands for phosphorylated serine) [46].

CK1 δ/ϵ . (Porcine brain, native) was assayed as described for CDK5/p25 but using the CK1-specific peptide substrate RRKHAAIGpSAYSITA [47].

DYRK1A. (Rat, recombinant, expressed in *E. coli* as a glutathione transferase (GST) fusion protein) was purified by affinity chromatography on glutathione-agarose and assayed, as described for CDK5/p25 using Woodtide (KKISGRSLPIMTEQ) (1.5 μg /assay) as a substrate.

CLK1. (Human, recombinant, expressed in *E. coli* as GST fusion protein) was assayed in buffer A (+0.15 mg BSA/mL) with RS peptide (GRSRRSRSRSR) (1 μg /assay).

4. Conclusions

A library of thirty eight novel thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazoline derivatives (series **8**, **10**, **14** and **17**) has been prepared, using microwave-assisted technology. An efficient multistep synthesis of 6-amino-3-cyclopropylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (**3**) was developed and optimized to the multigram scale, affording the synthesis of large quantities of a versatile and efficient precursor for the various target molecules in this study. The synthetic routes to these variously 8-aminoaryl thiazolo[5,4-f]quinazolin-9(8H)-ones, incited us to re- explore some aspects of the Hügershoff reaction involving a first bromination on thiocarbonyl group of a thiourea, followed by intramolecular

electrophilic aromatic substitution. Whilst the second route was envisioned via a CuI catalyzed ligand-free intramolecular C-S bond formation allowing the target 2-substituted benzothiazoles from thiourea precursors. The inhibitory potency of the final products against five kinases involved in AD was evaluated. Our study demonstrates that molecules of the **8**, **10** and **14** series described in this paper are not pertinent for the development of kinases inhibitors. The most active compounds are carboximidamides analogues of the target compounds of this study. They showed submicromolar IC₅₀ values for CLK1, DYRK1A and GSK-3 α / β over the other tested enzymes, suggesting that only chemical functions derived from a carbonitrile or a carbonyl carbon may generate affinity and specificity for a set of specific kinases.

Supplementary Materials: Supplementary materials can be accessed at: <http://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/21/6/794/s1>.

Acknowledgments: Financial support from the MESR (French Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur & de la Recherche) is gratefully acknowledged for the doctoral fellowships to D.H. We thank the LABEX SynOrg (ANR-11-LABX-0029) for financial support (J.G.). We also acknowledge Milestone S.r.l. (Italy) for provision of multi-mode microwave reactor (Start STM) and for technical support. This research was partly supported by grants from the "Fonds Unique Interministériel" (FUI) TRIAD (LM) projects, the "Fondation Jérôme Lejeune" (LM), and an FP7-KBBE-2012 grant (BlueGenics) to LM.

Author Contributions: T.B. conceived the project, helped by C.F., T.B. and D.H. designed the experiments and D.H. executed the chemical synthesis accompanied by C.D., N.L. and L.M. designed and performed the biological experiments. T.B. and C.F. wrote the paper. All authors discussed the results and commented on the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
CMGC group	Group of kinases including Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs), Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAP kinases), Glycogen synthase kinases (GSK) and Cyclin dependent kinases (CDK-like kinases)
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide
DMFDMA	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal
MCR	Multi-component reaction
MTDL	Multi-target-directed ligand
NBS	<i>N</i> -Bromosuccinimide

References

1. Wells, G.; Bradshaw, T.D.; Diana, P.; Seaton, A.; Shi, D.-F.; Westwell, A.D.; Stevens, M.F.G. Antitumor benzothiazoles. Part 10. The synthesis and antitumor activity of benzothiazole substituted quinol derivatives. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2000**, *10*, 513–515. [[PubMed](#)]
2. Bradshaw, T.D.; Wrigley, S.; Shi, D.-F.; Schultz, R.J.; Paull, K.D.; Stevens, M.F.G. 2-(4-Aminophenyl)benzothiazoles: Novel agents with selective profiles of in vitro anti-tumour activity. *Br. J. Cancer* **1998**, *77*, 745–752. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Molinski, T.F. Marine pyridoacridine alkaloids: structure, synthesis, and biological chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* **1993**, *93*, 1825–1838. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. Gunawardana, G.P.; Kohmoto, S.; Gunasekara, S.P.; McConnel, O.J.; Koehn, F.E. Dercitine, a new biologically active acridine alkaloid from a deep water marine sponge, *Dercitus* sp. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 4856–4858. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Gunawardana, G.P.; Kohmoto, S.; Burren, N.S. New cytotoxic acridine alkaloids from two deep water marine sponges of the family Pachastrellidae. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1989**, *30*, 4359–4362. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Bénétiau, V.; Besson, T. Synthesis of novel pentacyclic pyrrolothiazolobenzoquinolinones, analogs of natural marine alkaloids. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2001**, *42*, 2673–2676. [[CrossRef](#)]

7. Lamazzi, C.; Chabane, H.; Thiéry, V.; Pierre, A.; Léonce, S.; Pfeiffer, B.; Renard, P.; Guillaumet, G.; Besson, T. Synthesis and cytotoxic evaluation of novel thiazolocarbazoles. *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *17*, 397–401. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
8. Frère, S.; Thiéry, V.; Bailly, C.; Besson, T. Novel 6-substituted benzothiazol-2-yl indolo[1,2-*c*]quinazolines and benzimidazo[1,2-*c*]quinazolines. *Tetrahedron* **2003**, *59*, 773–779. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Chabane, H.; Pierre, A.; Léonce, S.; Pfeiffer, B.; Renard, P.; Thiéry, V.; Guillaumet, G.; Besson, T. Synthesis and cytotoxic activity of thiazolofluorenone derivatives. *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.* **2004**, *19*, 567–575. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
10. Testard, A.; Picot, L.; Fruitier-Arnaudin, I.; Piot, J.M.; Chabane, H.; Domon, L.; Thiéry, V.; Besson, T. Microwave-assisted synthesis of novel thiazolocarbazoles and evaluation as potential anticancer agents. Part III. *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.* **2004**, *19*, 467–473. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
11. Logé, C.; Testard, A.; Thiéry, V.; Lozach, O.; Blairvacq, M.; Robert, J.-M.; Meijer, L.; Besson, T. Novel 9-oxo-thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazoline-2-carbonitrile derivatives as dual cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (CDK1)/glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK-3) inhibitors: Synthesis, biological evaluation and molecular modeling studies. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2008**, *43*, 1469–1477. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
12. Testard, A.; Logé, C.; Léger, B.; Robert, J.-M.; Lozach, O.; Blairvacq, M.; Meijer, L.; Thiéry, V.; Besson, T. Thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9-ones, inhibitors of glycogen synthase kinase-3. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2006**, *16*, 3419–3423. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. Loidreau, Y.; Deau, E.; Marchand, P.; Nourrisson, M.-R.; Logé, C.; Coadou, J.M.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Besson, T. Synthesis and molecular modelling studies of 8-arylpyrido[3',2':4,5]thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amines as multitarget Ser/Thr kinases inhibitors. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2015**, *92*, 124–134. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
14. Loidreau, Y.; Marchand, P.; Dubouilh-Benard, C.; Nourrisson, M.-R.; Duflos, M.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Besson, T. Synthesis and biological evaluation of *N*-aryl-7-methoxybenzo[*b*]furo[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amines and their *N*-arylbenzo[*b*]thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amine analogues as dual inhibitors of CLK1 and DYRK1A kinases. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2013**, *59*, 283–295. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Loidreau, Y.; Marchand, P.; Dubouilh-Benard, C.; Nourrisson, M.-R.; Duflos, M.; Lozach, O.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Besson, T. Synthesis and biological evaluation of *N*-arylbenzo[*b*]thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-amines and their pyrido and pyrazino analogues as Ser/Thr kinase inhibitors. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2012**, *58*, 171–183. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. Foucourt, A.; Hédou, D.; Dubouilh-Benard, C.; Désiré, L.; Casagrande, A.-S.; Leblond, B.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Besson, T. Design and synthesis of thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolines as DYRK1A inhibitors, Part I. *Molecules* **2014**, *19*, 15546–15571. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
17. Foucourt, A.; Hédou, D.; Dubouilh-Benard, C.; Désiré, L.; Casagrande, A.-S.; Leblond, B.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Besson, T. Design and synthesis of thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolines as DYRK1A inhibitors, Part II. *Molecules* **2014**, *19*, 15411–15439. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
18. Leblond, B.; Casagrande, A.-S.; Désiré, L.; Foucourt, A.; Besson, T. DYRK1 inhibitors and uses thereof WO 2013026806. *Chem. Abstr.* **2013**, *158*, 390018.
19. Appel, R.; Janssen, H.; Siray, M.; Knoch, F. Synthese und Reaktionen des 4,5-Dichlor-1,2,3-dithiazolium-chlorids. *Chem. Ber.* **1985**, *118*, 1632–1643. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Esvan, Y.J.; Zeinyeh, W.; Boibessot, T.; Nauton, L.; Théry, V.; Knapp, S.; Chaikuad, A.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Anizon, F.; *et al.* Discovery of pyrido[3,4-*g*]quinazoline derivatives as CMGC family protein kinase inhibitors: Design, synthesis, inhibitory potency and X-ray co-crystal structure. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2016**. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
21. Schmitt, C.; Miralinaghi, P.; Mariano, M.; Hartmann, R.W.; Engel, M. Hydroxybenzothiophene ketones are efficient pre-mRNA splicing modulators due to dual inhibition of Dyrk1A and Clk1/4. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2014**, *5*, 963–967. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
22. Dehbi, O.; Tikad, A.; Bourg, S.; Bonnet, P.; Lozach, O.; Meijer, L.; Aadil, M.; Akssira, M.; Guillaumet, G.; Routier, S. Synthesis and optimization of an original V-shaped collection of 4-7-disubstituted pyrido[3,2-*d*]pyrimidines as CDK5 and DYRK1A Inhibitors. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2014**, *80*, 352–363. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
23. Bajda, M.; Guzior, N.; Ignasik, M.; Malawska, B. Multi-target-directed ligands in Alzheimer's disease treatment. *Curr. Med. Chem.* **2011**, *18*, 4949–4975. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

24. Cavalli, A.; Bolognesi, M.L.; Minarini, A.; Rosini, M.; Tumiatti, V.; Recanatini, M.; Melchiorre, C. Multi-target-directed ligands to combat neurodegenerative diseases. *J. Med. Chem.* **2008**, *51*, 347–372. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
25. Hédou, D.; Godeau, J.; Loaëc, N.; Meijer, L.; Fruit, C.; Besson, T. Synthesis of Thiazolo[5,4-*f*]quinazolin-9(8*H*)-ones as Multi-Target Directed Ligands of Ser/Thr Kinases. *Molecules* **2016**, *21*, 578. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
26. Alexandre, F.R.; Domon, L.; Frère, S.; Testard, A.; Thiéry, V.; Besson, T. Microwaves in drug discovery and multi-step synthesis. *Mol. Divers.* **2003**, *7*, 273–280. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
27. Alexandre, F.R.; Berecibar, A.; Wrigglesworth, R.; Besson, T. Efficient synthesis of thiazoloquinazolinone derivatives. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2003**, *44*, 4455–4458. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Besson, T.; Guillard, J.; Rees, C.W. Multistep synthesis of thiazoloquinazolines under microwave irradiation in solution. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, *41*, 1027–1030. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Hugershoff, A. Einwirkung von Brom auf aromatische Thioharnstoffe. *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1903**, *36*, 3121–3134. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Hugershoff, A. Einwirkung von Halogenen auf Thioharnstoffe. *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1901**, *34*, 3130–3135. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Jordan, D.A.; Luo, C.; Reitz, A. Efficient conversion of substituted aryl thioureas to 2-aminobenzothiazoles using benzyltrimethylammonium bromide. *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68*, 8693–8696. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
32. Inamoto, K.; Hasegawa, C.; Kawasaki, J.; Hiroya, K.; Doi, T. Use of molecular oxygen as a reoxidant in the synthesis of 2-substituted benzothiazoles via palladium-catalyzed C-H functionalization/intramolecular C-S bond formation. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2010**, *352*, 2643–2655. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Inamoto, K.; Hasegawa, C.; Hiroya, K.; Doi, T. Palladium-catalyzed synthesis of 2-substituted Benzothiazoles via C-H functionalization/intramolecular C-S bond formation process. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 5147–5150. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
34. Joyce, L.L.; Batey, R.A. Heterocycle formation via palladium-catalyzed intramolecular oxidative C-H bond functionalization: An Efficient Strategy for the Synthesis of 2-aminobenzothiazoles. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 2792–2795. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
35. Evindar, G.; Batey, R.A. Parallel Synthesis of a library of benzoxazoles and Benzothiazoles using ligand-accelerated copper-catalyzed cyclizations of *ortho*-halobenzanilides. *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 1802–1808. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
36. Joyce, L.L.; Evindar, G.; Batey, R.A. Copper- and palladium-catalyzed intramolecular C-S bond formation: A convenient synthesis of 2-aminobenzothiazoles. *Chem. Commun.* **2004**, 446–447. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
37. Hédou, D.; Harari, M.; Godeau, J.; Dubouilh-Benard, C.; Fruit, C.; Besson, T. Synthesis of polyfunctionalized benzo[*d*]thiazoles as novel anthranilic acid derivatives. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2015**, *56*, 4088–4092. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Hédou, D.; Deau, E.; Harari, M.; Sanselme, M.; Fruit, C.; Besson, T. Rational multistep synthesis of a novel polyfunctionalized benzo[*d*]thiazole and its thiazolo[5,4-*b*]pyridine analogue. *Tetrahedron* **2014**, *70*, 5541–5549. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Hédou, D.; Guillon, R.; Lecoite, C.; Logé, C.; Chosson, E.; Besson, T. Novel synthesis of angular thiazolo[5,4-*f*] and [4,5-*h*]quinazolines, preparation of their linear thiazolo[4,5-*g*] and [5,4-*g*]quinazoline analogs. *Tetrahedron* **2013**, *69*, 3182–3191. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Michaelidou, S.S.; Koutentis, P.A. The synthesis of 2-cyano-cyanothioformanilides from 2-(4-chloro-5*H*-1,2,3-dithiazol-5-ylideneamino)benzonitriles using DBU. *Synthesis* **2009**, 4167–4174.
41. Besson, T.; Guillard, J.; Rees, C.W.; Thiéry, V. New syntheses of aryl isothiocyanates. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* **1998**, *1*, 889–892. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Topliss, J.G. Utilization of operational schemes for analog synthesis in drug design. *J. Med. Chem.* **1972**, *15*, 1006–1011. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
43. Giraud, F.; Alves, G.; Debiton, E.; Nauton, L.; Thery, V.; Durieu, E.; Ferandin, Y.; Lozach, O.; Meijer, L.; Anizon, F.; *et al.* Synthesis, protein kinase inhibitory potencies, and *in vitro* antiproliferative activities of meridianin derivatives. *J. Med. Chem.* **2011**, *54*, 4474–4489. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
44. Bach, S.; Knockaert, M.; Reinhardt, J.; Lozach, O.; Schmitt, S.; Baratte, B.; Koken, M.; Coburn, S.P.; Tang, L.; Jiang, T.; *et al.* Roscovitine targets, protein kinases and pyridoxal kinase. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**, *280*, 31208–31219. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

45. Leclerc, S.; Garnier, M.; Hoessel, R.; Marko, D.; Bidd, J.A.; Snyder, G.L.; Greengard, P.; Biernat, J.; Mandelkow, E.-M.; Eisenbrand, G.; *et al.* Indirubins inhibit glycogen synthase kinase-3 β and CDK5/P25, two protein kinases involved in abnormal tau phosphorylation in Alzheimer's Disease: A property common to most cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors? *J. Biol. Chem.* **2001**, *276*, 251–260. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
46. Primot, A.; Baratte, B.; Gompel, M.; Borgne, A.; Liabeuf, S.; Romette, J.L.; Jho, E.H.; Costantini, F.; Meijer, L. Purification of GSK-3 by affinity chromatography on immobilized axin. *Protein Expr. Purif.* **2000**, *20*, 394–404. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
47. Reinhardt, J.; Ferandin, Y.; Meijer, L. Purification of CK1 by affinity chromatography on immobilised axin. *Protein Expr. Purif.* **2007**, *54*, 101–109. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
48. Jain, P.; Karthikeyan, C.; Moorthy, N.S.H.N.; Waiker, D.K.; Jain, A.K.; Trivedi, P. Human CDC2-like kinase 1 (CLK1): A novel target for Alzheimer's disease. *Curr. Drug Targets* **2014**, *15*, 539–550. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
49. Patel, K.; Gadewar, M.; Tripathi, R.; Prasad, S.K.; Patel, D.K. A review on medicinal importance, pharmacological activity and bioanalytical aspects of beta-carboline alkaloid "Harmine". *Asian Pac. J. Trop. Biomed.* **2012**, *2*, 660–664. [[CrossRef](#)]

Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds **8**, **10**, **14** and **17** are not available from the authors.



© 2016 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).