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Synthesis and photophysical properties of 2-aryl-5-carbonyl indolizines

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Over the last few years, indolizines have received great attention due to its successful application in many fields, such as agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals and in medicinal chemistry. This success is because indolizine scaffolds have been found in many bioactive natural products, drug molecules and organic fluorescent materials.1 More recently, indolizines have proved to be versatile intermediates in countless organic transformations. Consequently, many synthetic strategies have been developed for the construction of new fucntionalised indolizines. Among the most important methodologies are Tschitschibabin reaction, 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions, cycloisomerisation and intramolecular cyclisation. In this work, we have prepared 20 new fluorescent indolizines through the reaction between organolithium intermediates and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) or CO_2. After, these compounds were converted into carbonylated derivatives. Finally, these 20 molecules had their photophysical properties evaluated (Scheme 1). Scheme 1: Preparation of new fluorescent indolizines .

Biography

Camila Rodrigues de Souza Bertallo completed her bachelor's degree in pharmacy-biochemistry at the University of São Paulo under the supervision of professor Giuliano Cesar Clososki. In 2015, she started her PhD with professor Giuliano Cesar Clososki in natural and synthetic products. She has published an article and a chapter of a book. Now, she is at Durham University, England as a visiting PhD student.

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