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SYNTHESIS OF NEW AZASTEROID DERIVATIVES WITH FLUORESCENT PROPERTIES

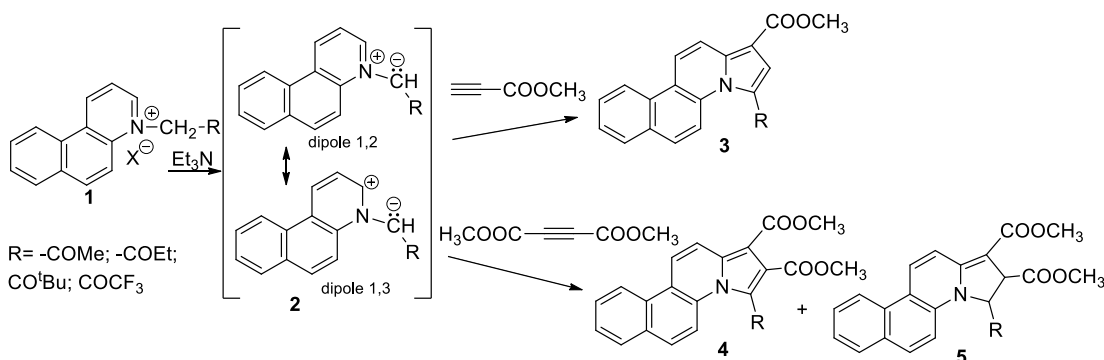
Gheorghita Zbancioc, Costel Moldoveanu, Vasilichia Antoci, Dorina Mantu, Ionel Mangalagiu

„Al. I. Cuza” University Iasi, Faculty of Chemistry, Carol I Bd., no. 11, Iasi, 700506, email:

gheorghita.zbancioc@uaic.ro;

The synthesis of highly fluorescent derivatives continues to arouse strong interest because of their fascinating applications such as sensors and biosensors, electroluminescent materials, lasers, and other semiconductor devices.¹⁻⁴

Initially, we generate *in situ* the benzo[f]quinolinium ylides from the corresponding benzo[f]quinolinium salts **1**, using Et₃N as base. In the next step, the ylides **2** were treated with methyl propiolate or DMAD (dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate) (as activated alkynes), leading to the corresponding azasteroid derivatives **3**, **4** and **5**.



The reaction mechanism occurs as a typical 3+2 dipolar cycloaddition. When methyl propiolate was used as dipolarophiles, an azasteroid fully aromatized was obtained. In the case of DMAD, the cycloaddition occurred with the obtaining of a mixture of dihydro- and fully aromatized azasteroids. The structures of all compounds were proved unambiguously by spectral analysis (IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C NMR, two-dimensional experiments).

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