

Short Note

***N*¹-(((1*H*-Indazol-5-yl)methylene)-*N*²-(2-((2-(((1*H*-indazol-6-yl)methylene)amino)ethyl)amino)ethyl)amino)ethyl)ethane-1,2-diamine**

Cristina Núñez ^{1,*}, Javier Fernández-Lodeiro ², Adrián Fernández-Lodeiro ², Emília Bértolo ³, José Luis Capelo ^{1,2} and Carlos Lodeiro ^{1,2,*}

¹ REQUIMTE, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science and Technology, University Nova of Lisbon, 2829-516, Monte de Caparica, Portugal

² BIOSCOPE Group, Faculty of Science, Physical-Chemistry Department, Ourense Campus, University of Vigo, 32004, Ourense, Spain

³ Ecology Research Group, Department of Geographical and Life Sciences, Canterbury Christ Church University. Canterbury, Kent. CT1 1QU, UK

* Authors to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mails: cristina.nunez@fct.unl.pt (C.N.); cle@fct.unl.pt (C.L.).

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Abstract: One novel molecular emissive probe **L** has been synthesized by classical Schiff-base reaction between 1*H*-indazole-6-carboxaldehyde and tetraethylenepentamine. The structure of compound **L** was confirmed by melting point, elemental analysis, ESI-MS spectrometry and by IR and ¹³C-NMR and ¹H-NMR spectroscopy.

Keywords: imine compounds; amine compounds; indazol

Indazole ring systems have an interesting chemistry, which has been used in biology, catalysis, and medicinal chemistry [1]. Although rare in nature [2], indazoles exhibit a variety of biological activities such as HIV protease inhibition [3–5], antiarrhythmic and analgesic activities [6], antitumor activity [7,8], and antihypertensive properties [9]. Furthermore, antimicrobial and antineoplastic activities have also been shown to be associated with certain indazole derivatives [10].

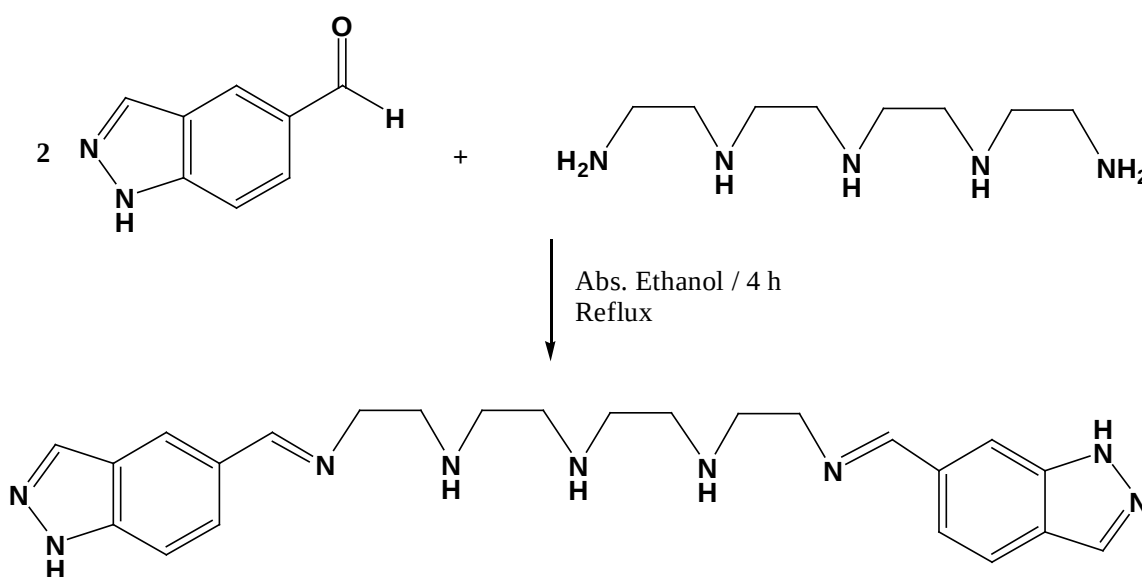
As a part of our ongoing research into the design and synthesis of novel organic molecular probes, luminescent materials and MALDI-TOF-MS matrices [11–14], here we report the synthesis and

characterization of a new Schiff-base compound **L** containing two indazole units linked by a flexible polyethylene bridged (See scheme 1).

Experimental

A solution of 1H-indazole-6-carboxaldehyde (0.254 g, 1.718 mmol) in absolute ethanol (10 mL) was added dropwise to a refluxing solution of tetraethylenepentamine (0.162 g, 0.859 mmol) in the same solvent (30 mL) (See scheme 1). The resulting solution was gently refluxed with magnetic stirring for ca. 4 h. The colour changed from yellow to brown. After that time, the mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and a brown powder precipitate was formed; this was then filtered off, washed with cold absolute ethanol and cold diethyl ether and dried under vacuum. The resulting compound was characterized as **L** follow purification by column chromatography.

Scheme 1. Schematic representation of compound **L**.



Melting point: 163–165 °C.

Yield: 382 mg (**L**) (93%).

ESI-MS: *m/z* (rel. int%): 446.27 (100) ([**L**+H]⁺).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) (**L**): δ = 12.1 (s, 2H, N–H); 8.4 (s, 2H, N=C–H); 8.2–7.0 (m, 6H, C–H_{ar}); 3.9–2.1 (m, 16H, CH₂); 1.5 (s, 3H, NH) ppm.

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) (**L**): δ = 160.5; 150.3; 147.2; 133.6; 131.2; 127.9; 126.1; 125.0; 124.2; 119.7; 112.3; 110.4; 56.2; 50.6; 49.8.

IR (cm⁻¹) (**L**): 3051 (C–H, Ar), 1638 (C=N, Imine), 1618, 1593, 1562 and 1509 (C=C, Ar).

Elemental analysis: Calcd for C₂₄H₃₇N₉O₃: C, 57.70; H, 7.45; N, 25.25. Found (**L**): C, 58.00; H, 7.15; N, 25.00.

Uv-vis (CHCl_3), $[\text{L}] = 1.00 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$, λ_{max} 275 and 324 nm.

Fluorescence Emission (CHCl_3); $[\text{L}] = 1.00 \times 10^{-5}$): λ_{max} 427 nm.

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