## Supplementary Materials: An Expeditious and Greener Synthesis of 2-Aminoimidazoles in Deep Eutectic Solvents

## Martina Capua, Serena Perrone, Filippo Maria Perna, Paola Vitale, Luigino Troisi<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Salomone and Vito Capriati

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## Synthesis of 2-Aminoimidazoles 3a-g in THF (Table 1, Main Manuscript)

The appropriate  $\alpha$ -chloroketone **1** (1.0 mmol), guanidine **2a** (1.3 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (1 mmol) were added to dry THF (6 mL), under an argon atmosphere and magnetic stirring, and the mixture was then heated under reflux for a period of 10–12 h, until the ketone **1** disappeared, as revealed by GC-MS analysis. After this time, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and 10 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O were added. The resulting aqueous solution was then extracted with AcOEt (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel; petroleum ether/AcOEt 80:20–95:5) to give products **3a–g**.

## Synthesis of 2-Aminoimidazoles 3h,i in EtOH (Table 1, Main Manuscript)

Guanidinium carbonate 2b·H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.3 mmol) and KOH (1.3 mmol) were added to EtOH (6 mL) under magnetic stirring, and the mixture was then heated under reflux for a period of 30 min, so as to liberate the free base of guanidine 2b in situ. After this time,  $\alpha$ -chloroketone 1 and triethylamine (1.3 mmol) were added and the reaction stirred at reflux for 10–12 h until the ketone 1 disappeared, as revealed by GC-MS analysis. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and 10 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O were added. The resulting aqueous solution was extracted with AcOEt (3 × 10 mL), and the combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel; petroleum ether/AcOEt 20:80–40:60) to give products **3h–i**.





















