

Supported Metal Catalysts for the Synthesis of *N*-Heterocycles

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Abstract: Nitrogen-containing heterocycles are important scaffolds for a large number of compounds with biological, pharmaceutical, industrial and optoelectronic applications. A wide range of different methodologies for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles are based on metal-catalyzed cyclization of suitable substrates. Due to the growing interest in Green Chemistry criteria over the past two decades, the use of supported metal catalysts in the preparation of *N*-heterocycles has become a central topic in Organic Chemistry. Here we will give a critical overview of all the solid supported metal catalysts applied in the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles, following a systematic approach as a function of the type of support: (i) metal catalysts supported on inorganic matrices; (ii) metal catalysts supported on organic matrices; (iii) metal catalysts supported on hybrid inorganic-organic matrices. In particular, we will try to emphasize the effective heterogeneity and recyclability of the described metal catalysts, specifying which studies were carried out in order to evaluate these aspects.

Keywords: cyclizations; heterocycles; metal catalysts; nitrogen heterocycles; supported catalysts

Citation: Aronica, L.A.; Albano, G.

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Catalysts **2022**, *12*, 68. <https://doi.org/10.3390/catal12010068>

Academic Editors: Carlos Vila and Ioannis D. Kostas

Received: 29 November 2021

Accepted: 5 January 2022

Published: 9 January 2022

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1. Introduction

Nitrogen-containing heterocycles represent important scaffolds for a large number of natural products [1,2], biologically active compounds with pharmaceutical interest [3,4], materials for chemical industry (e.g., pigments in paints, varnishes and plastics) [5] and organic optoelectronics (e.g., polymeric active layers for electroluminescent devices or organic photovoltaic cells) [6–8]. This explains the great and continuous interest of the Organic Chemistry community in the development of efficient and convenient methodologies for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles [9–12].

Although a wide range of different methodologies have been described depending on the structure of the *N*-heterocyclic target, many of them are based on the metal-catalyzed cyclization of suitable substrates. A broad variety of homogeneous catalytic systems, often based on metal complexes bearing suitable ligands, have been successfully developed for the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles [13–16], showing in general high activity and good versatility. However, the growing interest in Green Chemistry criteria [17] over the past two decades has highlighted the main issues of homogeneous metal catalysis: relatively high costs of metal species; low catalyst recoverability and recyclability; metal contamination of final products, often requiring complex purification methods. With environmental regulations becoming increasingly stringent, the need for more sustainable approaches for metal-catalyzed cyclizations became central in the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles.

The use of supported metal catalysts in the preparation of *N*-heterocycles is very attractive: on one hand, these systems can be easily separated from the reaction medium by simple filtration, thus making their recyclability possible; on the other hand, heterogeneous

catalysis in some cases allows a switch in reactivity with respect to the corresponding homogeneous processes, thus developing new advantageous synthetic protocols [18,19].

However, in some cases the true nature of catalytic species (heterogeneous vs. homogeneous) is unclear: supported metal catalysts, which are described in the literature as merely heterogeneous, can actually show a significant loss of their activities when reused, due to the metal leaching occurring during the reaction [20]. The problem of distinguishing heterogeneous from homogeneous catalysis is far from trivial: careful investigations such as hot filtration and recyclability tests, kinetic studies and selective catalyst poisons are very helpful to solve the question of heterogeneity.

To the best of our knowledge, a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of all the synthetic strategies for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles by supported metal catalysts is still missing in the literature. In fact, only sectorial mini-reviews have been reported so far, focused on some specific types of supports—nanomaterials [21–23], magnetic matrices [24–27], metal oxides [28,29], carbon materials [30,31]—or on selected classes of reactions and heterocycles [32–35]. Therefore, in this review we will give a critical overview of all the solid supported metal catalysts applied in the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles. In particular, we will mostly follow a systematic approach, organizing the manuscript in three parts as a function of the type of support: (i) metal catalysts supported on inorganic matrices (carbon, silica, metal oxides, minerals, magnetic core/inorganic shell composites); (ii) metal catalysts supported on organic matrices (polymers, polymer-anchored ligands, biopolymers); (iii) metal catalysts supported on hybrid inorganic-organic matrices (carbon-anchored ligands, silica-anchored ligands, metal oxides or minerals-anchored ligands, magnetic core/inorganic shell composite-anchored ligands, magnetic core/organic shell composites, metal organic frameworks).

It is worth pointing out that here we will not consider the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles by using neither semi-heterogeneous or quasi-heterogeneous catalytic systems, nor metal catalysts supported on soluble matrices. In fact, in our critical overview, we will try to emphasize the effective heterogeneity and recyclability of the described metal catalysts, specifying which studies were carried out in order to evaluate these aspects.

2. Metal Catalysts Supported on Inorganic Matrices for the Synthesis of *N*-Heterocycles

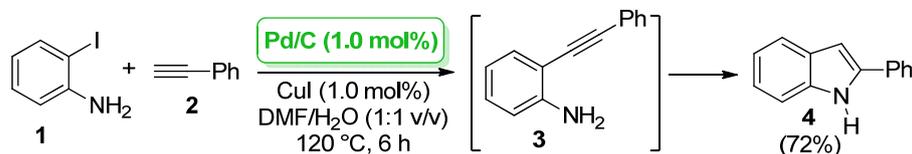
Inorganic matrices are widely used as support for the development of reusable metal catalysts: these materials are often commercially available at a low cost, showing good stability at high temperatures and pressures, excellent mechanical properties and long durability; moreover, they can be tailor-modified and implemented in the desired morphology, and in some cases are easy to regenerate [36]. A further advantage of inorganic matrices is that they are generally insoluble in organic solvents, thus allowing an easy recovery of the catalyst from the reaction medium by simple filtration.

It is therefore not surprising that over the past 20 years, metal catalysts supported on several inorganic matrices have been widely used for the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles: in addition to the most common charcoal (and related carbon materials), silica (including its mesostructured derivatives) and metal oxides, there are also examples of metal catalysts supported on minerals and, more recently, on magnetic core/inorganic shell composites. In this first section of the paper, we will organize literature following this above-mentioned order.

2.1. Metal Catalysts Supported on Carbon

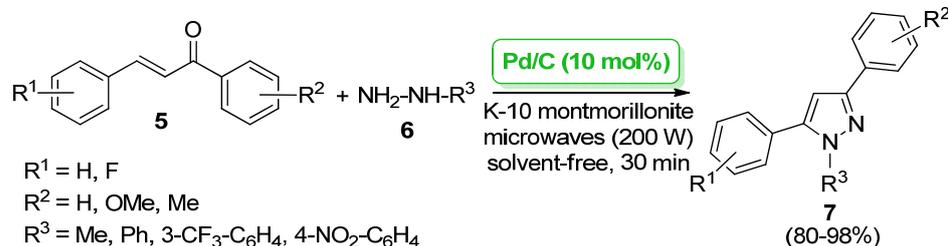
To the best of our knowledge, the first application of a metal catalyst supported on carbon was reported in 2004 by Djakovitch et al.: commercially available palladium on activated carbon (Pd/C) was successfully applied in several tandem reactions, including a one-pot synthesis of 2-phenylindole (**4**) by Sonogashira coupling of 2-iodoaniline (**1**) with phenylacetylene (**2**), followed by intramolecular heteroannulation of the intermediate **3** to form the final indole **4** [37]. The reaction was performed on a 5 mmol scale with a moderate catalyst loading (1 mol% of Pd/C), in the presence of CuI (1 mol%) as the co-catalyst and in

DMF/H₂O (1:1 *v/v*) as the solvent, at 120 °C for 6 h, affording indole **4** in 72% yield (Scheme 1). Recycling experiments of the recoverable Pd/C demonstrated a rapid deactivation of the catalyst: from 100% conversion for the first run to 20% for the second run and < 5% for the third run. This aspect, together with the use of homogeneous CuI as the co-catalyst, makes the protocol unattractive from the point of view of Green Chemistry criteria.



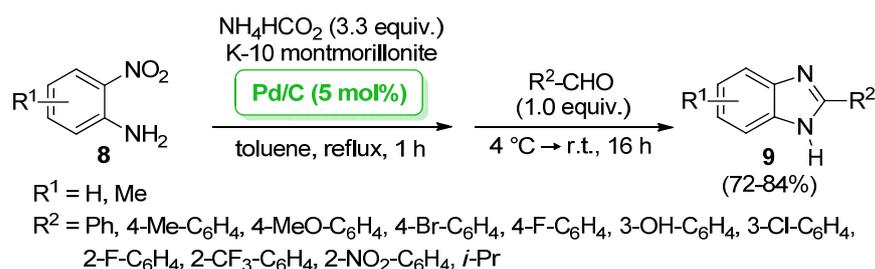
Scheme 1. Synthesis of 2-phenylindole (**4**) by tandem Sonogashira coupling/intramolecular heteroannulation catalyzed by commercial Pd/C, reported in 2004 by Djakovitch et al.

In 2007, Török and co-workers described the combined use of supported Pd/C and solid-acid K-10 montmorillonite as catalysts for the synthesis of pyrazoles **7** from chalcones **5** and hydrazines **6** via a tandem cyclization-dehydrogenation protocol, performed in only 30 min under microwaves irradiation and solvent-free conditions (Scheme 2) [38]. In particular, the use of solid-acid K-10 montmorillonite allowed the cyclization of chalcones **5** with hydrazines **6**, while Pd/C is responsible for the dehydrogenation step to give the final product **7**. The procedure is very appealing since it complies with most of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, thanks to the use of recoverable catalysts (**Principle 1**: Prevention of Waste; **Principle 4**: Designing Safer Chemicals; **Principle 8**: Catalysis), microwaves irradiation as non-conventional energy source (**Principle 6**: Design for Energy Efficiency) and solvent-free conditions (**Principle 5**: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries).



Scheme 2. Synthesis of pyrazoles **7** from chalcones **5** and hydrazines **6** via tandem cyclization-dehydrogenation catalyzed by supported Pd/C, reported in 2007 by Török and co-workers.

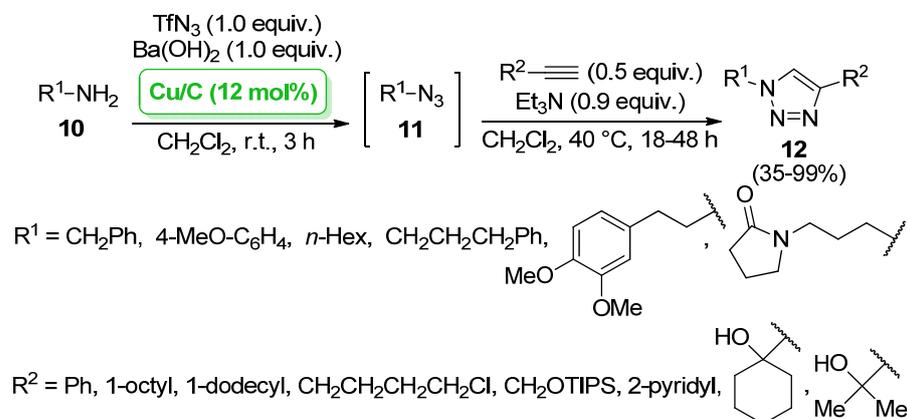
The successful combination of the supported Pd/C catalyst with the solid-acid K-10 montmorillonite was also more recently reported by Magolan and co-workers for the synthesis of benzimidazoles **9** from *ortho*-nitroanilines **8** by tandem transfer hydrogenation/condensation/dehydrogenation [39]. Reactions were performed by treating anilines **8** with NH₄HCO₂ (3.3 equiv.) as the hydrogen donor, in the presence of both Pd/C and K-10, for 1 h in refluxing toluene; then, a suitable aldehyde (1.0 equiv.) was added at ~ 4 °C, and the resulting mixture was left under stirring for 16 h at room temperature (Scheme 3). In particular, the role of Pd/C is to promote the starting transfer hydrogenation and the final dehydrogenation steps, while the acidity of montmorillonite is responsible for the condensation step. Compared to the protocol of Török and co-workers, the present study was less convenient from the point of view of sustainability, as it required a toxic solvent (i.e., toluene), high thermal heating and long reaction times. Moreover, although this study emphasized the benefits of using solid and recoverable catalysts, authors did not investigate their reusability in recycling tests, nor the heterogeneity of Pd/C by hot filtration tests, thus casting doubts on the real sustainability of this protocol.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of benzimidazoles **9** from *ortho*-nitroanilines **8** by tandem transfer hydrogenation/condensation/dehydrogenation catalyzed by Pd/C, reported in 2012 by Magolan et al.

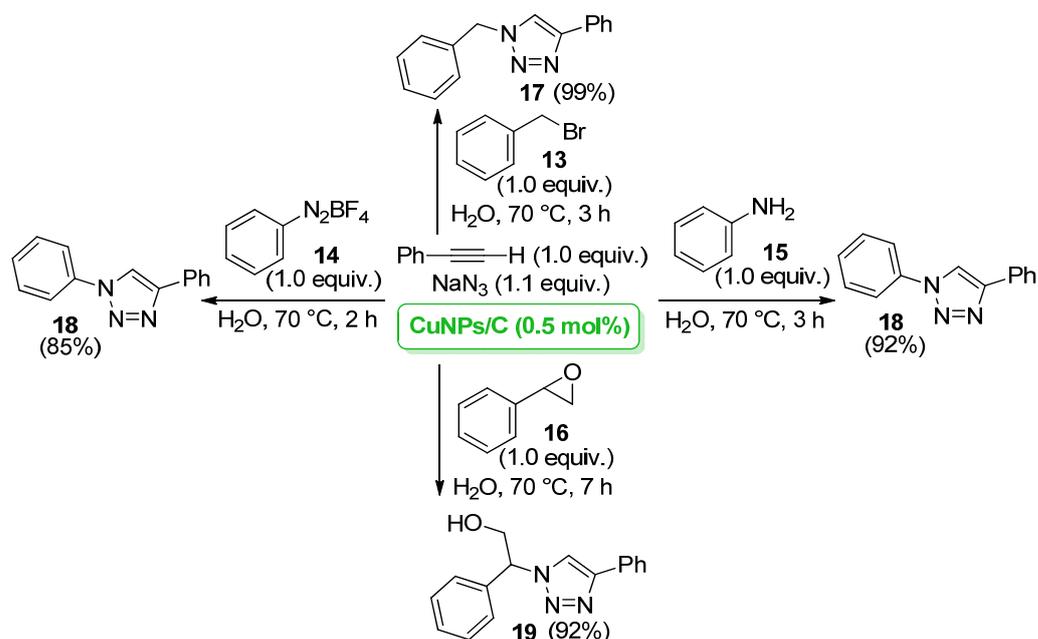
Interestingly, also bimetallic palladium-copper supported on charcoal (Pd-Cu/C) was successfully applied as a recoverable catalyst for the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds. Felpin and co-workers reported in 2014 the use of bimetallic Pd-Cu/C as a heterogeneous multi-task catalyst for the synthesis of triazoles by Sonogashira coupling of iodoarenes with trimethylsilylacetylene, followed by one-pot sequential desilylation and [3 + 2] cycloaddition with suitable azides [40]. Although authors pointed out the heterogeneity of the catalytic system, some recycling tests performed on a representative Sonogashira/click reaction revealed that Pd-Cu/C was almost inactive after the second run; moreover, ICP-MS analyses of the filtered solution after the second cycle showed a marginal leaching of Pd (< 0.2 wt.%) but a severe Cu leaching (~ 16 wt.%). Such results casted serious doubts on the real sustainability and actual benefits of this method.

However, copper-on-charcoal (Cu/C) is definitely the most common carbon-supported metal catalyst to be applied in the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds, especially for the preparation of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles via [3 + 2] cycloaddition reactions. The first study was reported in 2006 by Lipshutz et al.: a nanoparticle-sized Cu/C, bearing both CuO and Cu₂O as metal species within the carbon matrix, was prepared by the impregnation of activated wood charcoal with Cu(NO₃)₂ in water following drying at 120 °C under vacuum; it was then successfully used in the click reactions of benzyl, homobenzyl or adamantyl azides with several terminal alkynes, performed in dioxane at 60 °C and in the presence of Et₃N (1.0 equiv.), to give the corresponding triazoles in a few minutes and high yields (> 90%) [41]. In a following study, they applied the same Cu/C catalyst in a tandem diazo transfer/click reaction protocol: primary amines **10** were first treated with trifluoromethanesulfonyl azide (TfN₃, 1.0 equiv.) and Ba(OH)₂ (1.0 equiv.), in the presence of Cu/C (12 mol%) and in CH₂Cl₂ as the solvent, to give the corresponding azide intermediate **11**; then, alkynes (0.5 equiv.) and Et₃N (0.9 equiv.) were added to one pot, giving the final 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles **12** in most cases in high yields (Scheme 4) [42].



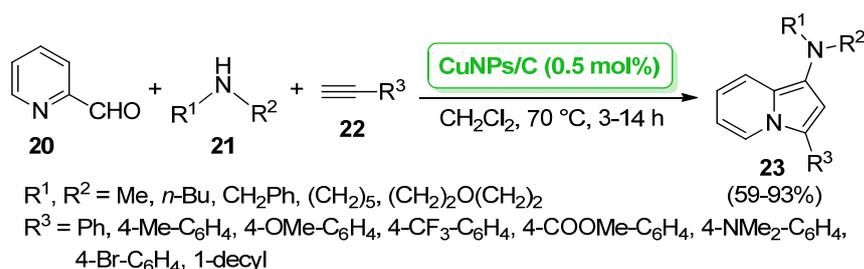
Scheme 4. Synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles **12** by tandem diazo transfer/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of primary amines **10** catalyzed by nanoparticle-sized Cu/C, reported in 2009 by Lipshutz and co-workers.

In 2010, Alonso, Yus and co-workers described the use of copper nanoparticles supported on carbon (CuNPs/C) as a catalyst for the synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles **17–19** by three-component 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of suitable organic azide precursors (bromides **13**, diazonium salts **14**, anilines **15** or epoxides **16**), with NaN₃ and terminal alkynes in water as the solvent, at 70–100 °C for 2–7 h (Scheme 5) [43]. A more extended study was performed in 2011 by the same authors, demonstrating the high stability and recyclability of CuNPs/C: the catalyst was used up to five runs without significant loss in the yield of triazole products; moreover, ICP-MS analyses of the aqueous reaction mixture after catalyst removal by filtration revealed low amounts (< 50 ppb) of Cu species leached into the solution, thus confirming that the catalytic process occurred through a merely heterogeneous mechanism [44].



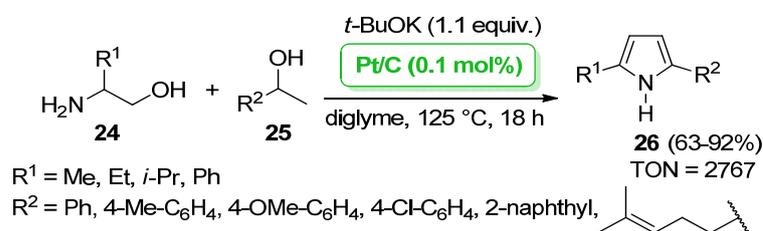
Scheme 5. Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles **17–19** by three-component 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of suitable organic azides precursors (bromides **13**, diazonium salts **14**, anilines **15** or epoxides **16**) catalyzed by CuNPs/C, reported in 2010 by Alonso, Yus and co-workers.

More recently, the same group reported the use of CuNPs/C as the supported catalyst for the synthesis of indolizines **23** by multicomponent reaction of pyridine-2-carbaldehyde (**20**) with secondary amines **21** and terminal alkynes **22** (mostly aryl acetylenes) [45]. Reactions were performed at 70 °C in CH₂Cl₂ using 0.5 mol% of the copper catalyst, affording the desired indolizines **23** in moderate-to-high yields (Scheme 6). Contrary to the good recyclability observed for CuNPs/C in the abovementioned three-component 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions, in this case Alonso and co-workers observed a severe catalyst deactivation after the first run, due to metal leaching and/or catalyst poisoning.



Scheme 6. Synthesis of indolizines **23** by multicomponent reaction of pyridine-2-carbaldehyde (**20**) with amines **21** and alkynes **22** catalyzed by CuNPs/C, reported in 2013 by Alonso et al.

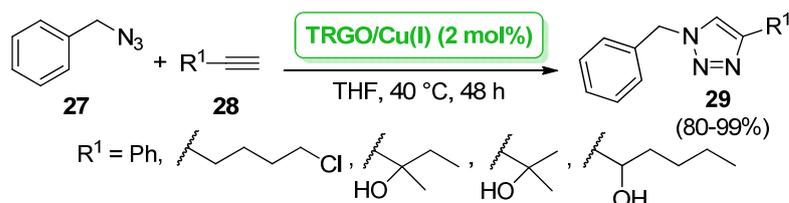
The use of a carbon-supported platinum catalyst (Pt/C) was reported in 2016 by Shimizu and co-workers for the synthesis of 2,5-disubstituted pyrroles **26** by dehydrogenative condensation of 1,2-aminoalcohols **24** with secondary alcohols **25**: reactions were performed in diglyme as the solvent, at 125 °C for 18 h, in the presence of potassium *t*-butoxide (1.1 equiv.) as the base and 0.1 mol% of the Pt/C catalyst (Scheme 7) [46]. Interestingly, recycling tests of the supported Pt/C catalyst revealed its high reusability (four runs with no loss of activity), while its heterogeneity was testified by ICP-AES analysis of the filtered reaction mixture after the first run, showing a platinum content leached into the solution below the detection limit. More recently, Fonseca, Pérez Mayoral and co-workers instead described the preparation of 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-1,5-benzodiazepine from *o*-phenylenediamine and acetone, catalyzed by zirconia or sulfated zirconia supported on two carbon materials with different textural properties (microporous Norit RX3 and mesoporous xerogel) [47]. Although authors emphasized in several points that their protocol was appealing from the point of view of Green Chemistry (as it was performed under solvent-free conditions), unfortunately no investigation on the effective heterogeneity or recyclability of the supported catalysts was carried out.



Scheme 7. Synthesis of pyrroles **26** by dehydrogenative condensation of 1,2-aminoalcohols **24** with secondary alcohols **25** catalyzed by Pt/C, reported in 2016 by Shimizu and co-workers.

In addition to (activated) charcoal, several other carbon-based materials have been successfully adopted as a support for metal catalysts: graphene and graphene oxide, carbon nanotubes, fly ash, carbon nitride or other nitrogen-doped carbon materials. These catalysts then found interesting applications in several organic transformations, including the preparation of *N*-heterocyclic compounds.

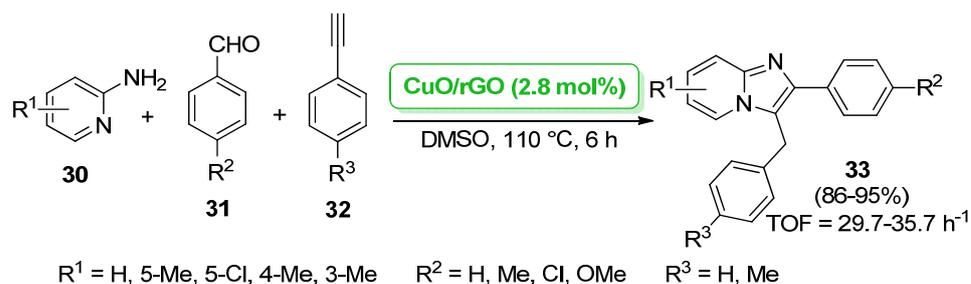
In 2014, Binder and co-workers reported the development of highly dispersed copper(I) nanoparticles immobilized onto graphene oxide, TRGO/Cu(I): a graphene oxide dispersion in H₂O was treated overnight with copper(II) acetate under stirring and then reduced under argon at 600 °C [48]. The obtained material was then used in representative tests of [3 + 2] cycloadditions of benzyl azide **27** with alkynes **28** for the synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **29**, performed with 2 mol% of copper loading in THF, for 48 h at 40 °C (Scheme 8). Although in recyclability tests TRGO/Cu(I) revealed a significant decrease (~ 30%) of triazole yields after four runs, this was ascribable to the agglomeration of copper nanoparticles, as confirmed by TEM microscopy images, rather than to metal leaching into the solution.



Scheme 8. Synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **29** by [3 + 2] cycloadditions of benzyl azide **27** with alkynes **28** catalyzed by TRGO/Cu(I), reported in 2014 by Binder and co-workers.

Das et al. instead reported the preparation of several copper catalysts supported on reduced graphene oxide (that is, Cu(0)/rGO, CuO/rGO and CuS/rGO) and the evaluation of their activity as recoverable catalysts for the preparation of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **33**

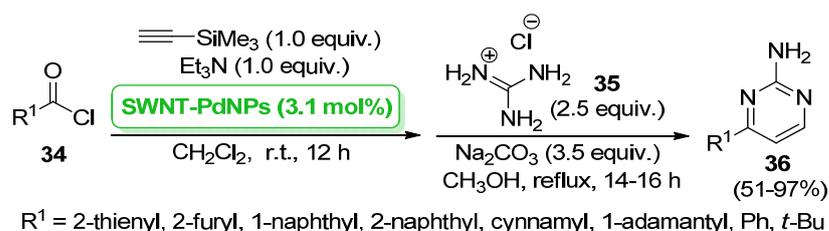
via a one-pot, three-component reaction of 2-aminopyridines **30**, benzaldehydes **31** and terminal alkynes **32** [49]. In particular, CuO/rGO showed the best performance due to its smaller average particle diameter (5 ± 1.43 nm, compared to 12 ± 4.82 nm of Cu(0)/rGO and 183 ± 48.51 nm of CuS/rGO), evaluated by TEM analysis. Under optimized conditions, reactions were carried out in DMSO at 110 °C for 6 h, using 1.0 equiv. of 2-aminopyridines **30**, 1.2 equiv. of aldehydes **31**, 1.2 equiv. of alkynes **32** and 2.8 mol% of the copper catalyst, affording imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **33** in 89–95% yields (Scheme 9). A hot filtration test proved the heterogeneity of CuO/rGO catalyst in this one-pot, three-component reaction, while recyclability studies confirmed that it can be used up to five times without loss of activity.



Scheme 9. Synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **33** by three-component reaction of 2-aminopyridines **30**, benzaldehydes **31** and terminal alkynes **32** catalyzed by CuO/rGO, reported in 2017 by Das et al.

A trimetallic supported catalyst, consisting of highly monodisperse palladium, ruthenium and nickel nanoparticles furnished with graphene oxide (named PdRuNi@GO), was prepared in 2016 by Sen, Kilbas and co-workers and used as a stable and highly reusable catalytic system for the synthesis of 1,4-dihydropyridines by multicomponent condensation of an aldehyde (typically benzaldehydes) with 2.0 equiv. of a β -keto ester and a nitrogen surrogate such as ammonium acetate [50]. Despite the good recyclability of PdRuNi@GO, the need for toxic DMF as a reaction medium limited the interest of the protocol from the Green Chemistry point of view.

In 2012, Mandal et al. described the preparation of palladium nanoparticles onto single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNT-PdNPs): nanotubes were functionalized with Pd nanoparticles by pyrolysis of Pd(OAc)₂ under inert atmosphere, in order to avoid the use of hazardous reducing agents [51]. The SWNT-PdNPs nanocomposite was successfully applied in the synthesis of pyrimidin-2-amines **36** through the Cu-free acyl Sonogashira step of acid chlorides **34** with trimethylsilylacetylene, performed for 12 h at room temperature in dry CH₃CN and in the presence of Et₃N, followed by treatment with guanidine hydrochloride **35** (2.5 equiv.) in the presence of Na₂CO₃ (3.5 equiv.) as the base (Scheme 10). Although recyclability tests were carried out on a simple acyl Sonogashira reaction, SWNT-PdNPs showed good reusability for seven runs, although a slight decrease in catalytic activity was observed from the fifth cycle.

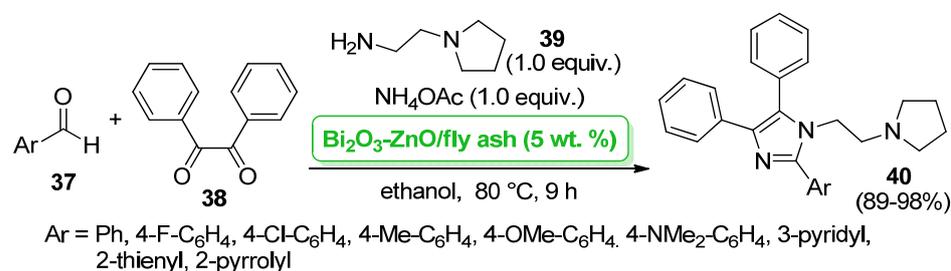


Scheme 10. Synthesis of pyrimidin-2-amines **36** by acyl Sonogashira reaction of acid chlorides **34** with trimethylsilylacetylene followed by treatment with guanidine hydrochloride **35** catalyzed by SWNT-PdNPs, reported in 2012 by Mandal et al.

Recently, Pérez Mayoral et al. reported the development of novel eco-sustainable catalysts based on CoO nanoparticles deposited on carbon supports with different morphol-

ogies and textures, including multiwall carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) [52]. Although all these materials were tested as catalysts for the synthesis of quinolines by Friedländer condensation from 2-aminobenzaldehydes and ethyl acetoacetate under solvent-free conditions, the best performance was obtained by 3 wt.% CoO nanoparticles on MWCNTs.

Compared to activated carbon and other typical carbon-based supports, fly ash is an inexpensive material, typically obtained as a pulverized by-product of coal burning. Interestingly, Krishnasamy, Swaminathan and co-workers in 2019 reported the development of a fly ash-supported bimetallic Bi₂O₃-ZnO catalyst, which was successfully applied in the one-pot synthesis of 1,2,4,5-tetra-substituted imidazoles **40** by a condensation-cyclization reaction of (hetero)aryl aldehydes **37**, benzyl **38** and *N*-(2-aminoethyl)pyrrolidine **39**, performed in the presence of ammonium acetate and in ethanol as the solvent, at 80 °C for 9 h (Scheme 11) [53]. The Bi₂O₃-ZnO/fly ash catalyst showed moderate recyclability, although a ~20% decrease in the imidazole yield was observed after the fourth run; however, no hot filtration test or ICP analysis was performed in order to evaluate the amount of metal leaching into the solution.

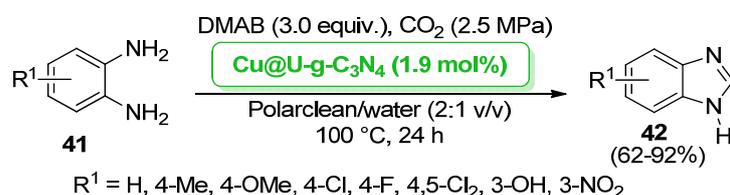


Scheme 11. Synthesis of imidazoles **40** by one-pot condensation-cyclization of (hetero)aryl aldehydes **37**, benzyl **38** and *N*-(2-aminoethyl)pyrrolidine **39** catalyzed by Bi₂O₃-ZnO/fly ash, reported in 2019 by Krishnasamy, Swaminathan and co-workers.

The interest in carbon nitride and other analogous nitrogen-doped carbon materials as support for metal catalysts has been developed in the last few years. In 2018, Dabiri et al. reported the incorporation of Cu nanoparticles on the surface of a mesoporous carbon nitride (MCN, prepared using mesoporous SBA-15 silica as a template) support, by treatment with Cu(NO₃)₂ in the presence of ascorbic acid as the reducing agent [54]. The obtained Cu NPs-MCN nanocomposite was then successfully used in several representative examples of the multicomponent 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of organic bromides, phenylacetylene and NaN₃, carried out at low copper loading (0.5 mol%) in a H₂O/ethanol (1:1 *v/v*) mixture, at 60 °C for 10 h. The protocol seems to respect several principles of Green Chemistry (in particular *Principle 2*: Atom Economy; *Principle 5*: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries; *Principle 8*: Catalysis), and the recyclability of Cu NPs-MCN was proven up to eight runs without a loss of activity.

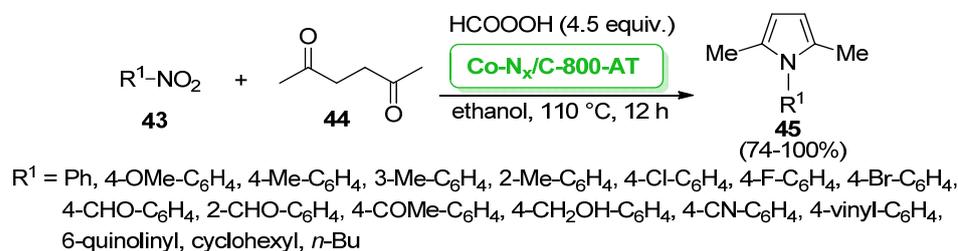
More recently, Bhanage and co-worker instead reported the use of urea-derived porous graphitic carbon nitride (U-g-C₃N₄) as a highly stable and biocompatible support for copper nanoparticles: the resulting Cu@U-g-C₃N₄ was then tested as a heterogeneous and recyclable catalyst in a green and sustainable route for the synthesis of benzimidazoles **42** by the reaction of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **41** with CO₂ as a C₁ carbon source and dimethylamine borane (DMAB) as hydrogen source [55]. Reactions were performed by the treatment of diamine **41** with DMAB (3.0 equiv.) and Cu@U-g-C₃N₄ catalyst (1.9 mol% of Cu loading) under CO₂ atmosphere (2.5 MPa), in a Polarclean/water (2:1 *v/v*) mixture as the solvent, at 100 °C for 24 h, affording the desired benzimidazoles **42** in good yields (Scheme 12). Although no hot filtration tests or other analyses have been performed to evaluate copper leaching, Cu@U-g-C₃N₄ exhibited a good recyclability, with only a slight decrease in the yield of benzimidazoles after five runs. This aspect, together with the use of a non-toxic, environmentally friendly reaction medium and the appealing opportunity of CO₂ fixation

through an organic transformation with a high atom economy, makes the protocol of particular interest from the point of view of Green Chemistry.



Scheme 12. Synthesis of benzimidazoles **42** by cyclization of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **41** with CO₂ as C₁ carbon source catalyzed by Cu@U-g-C₃N₄, reported in 2019 by Bhanage and co-worker.

Zhang et al. instead reported the use of a nitrogen-doped, carbon-based cobalt catalyst (which they named Co-N_x/C-800-AT) for the one-pot heterocyclization of nitro compounds **43** with 2,5-hexadione **44** to give 2,5-dimethyl *N*-substituted pyrroles **45** via the Paal–Knorr condensation process, performed in ethanol as the solvent and in the presence of an excess (4.5 equiv.) of formic acid as both the hydrogen donor and acid co-catalyst (Scheme 13) [56]. Other metal catalysts supported on nitrogen-doped carbon for the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles have been described in the last few years by Yang, Song and co-workers: in 2019, they reported the development of heterogeneous iron nanocomposites supported on *N*-doped porous carbon, used for the preparation of quinazolines by oxidative coupling of 2-aminobenzylamines with aldehydes [57]; in 2020, they instead reported the preparation of highly dispersed ultrafine Ni₂P nanoparticles supported on *N,P*-codoped biomass-derived porous carbon, which was used as a highly stable catalyst for the synthesis of quinazolines and benzimidazoles via oxidative cross-dehydrogenative coupling of alcohols with, respectively, 2-aminobenzylamines or *ortho*-phenylenediamines [58].



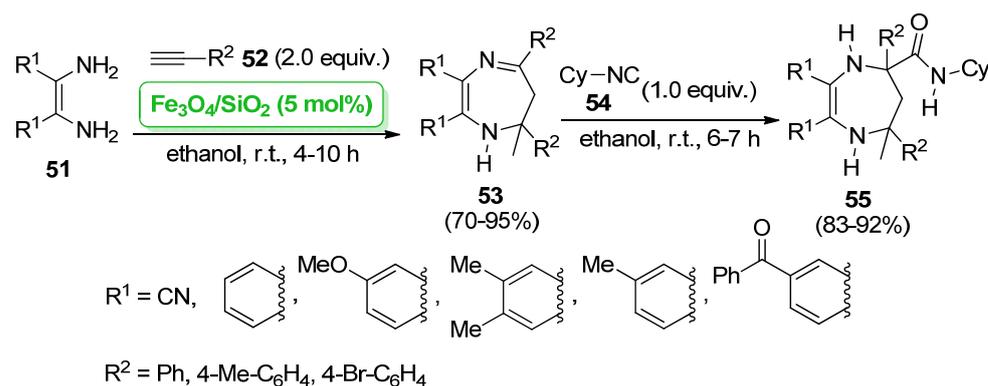
Scheme 13. Synthesis of 2,5-dimethyl *N*-substituted pyrroles **45** via Paal–Knorr condensation of nitro compounds **43** with 2,5-hexadione **44** catalyzed by Co-N_x/C-800-AT, reported in 2017 by Zhang et al.

2.2. Metal Catalysts Supported on Silica

To the best of our knowledge, the first application of a metal catalyst supported on silica was described in 2002 by de la Hoz and co-workers, which reported the cyclotrimerization of nitriles **46** to give 1,3,5-triazines **47** using silica-supported ZnCl₂, AlCl₃ and TiCl₄ as Lewis acid catalysts [59]. Reactions were carried out in solvent-free conditions, by treating nitriles **46** with 1.0 equiv. of anhydrous piperidine as nucleophilic species to induce cyclotrimerization and 2 mol% of the SiO₂-supported Lewis acid catalyst, under thermal heating (200 °C for 24 h) or under microwave irradiation (210 W for 2 min, then 150 W for 28 min), affording triazines **47** from modest to good yields (Scheme 14). Although the protocol seems very convenient from the point of view of Green Chemistry, thanks to the combination of supported metal catalysts with the use of a highly efficient non-conventional energy source (i.e., microwaves) and the absence of any reaction solvent, no studies on the catalysts recyclability and/or heterogeneity were performed.

In 2013, an easy synthetic route to benzimidazoles, benzothiazoles and benzoxazoles was reported by Mandal et al.: aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes were treated with, respectively, *ortho*-phenylenediamine, *ortho*-aminothiophenol and *ortho*-aminophenol in the presence of silica supported nano-copper (II) oxide (named CuO-np/SiO₂) as the catalyst [61]. The catalytic system showed good recyclability and the absence of any metal leaching into the solution during the cyclization reaction, testified by atomic absorption spectroscopy measurements.

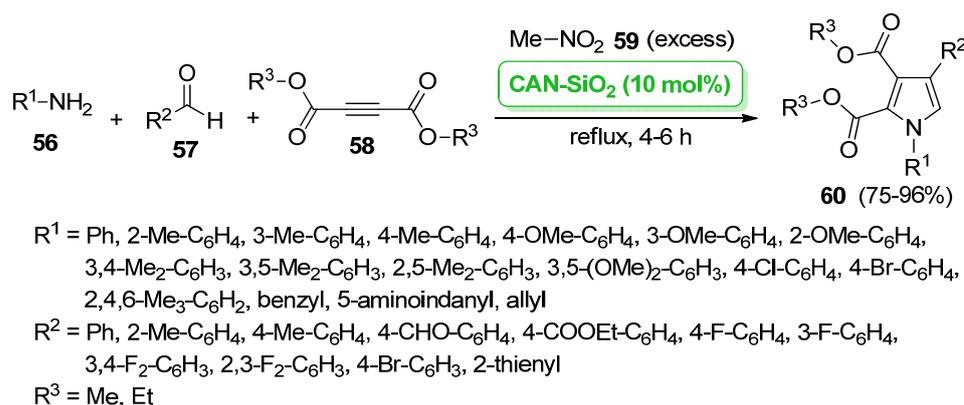
The use of iron oxide nanoparticles supported on silica (Fe₃O₄/SiO₂) was reported by Maleki for the synthesis of 6,7-dihydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepines **53** and 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepine **55** by one-pot multicomponent reactions: treatment of diamines **51** with terminal alkynes **52** (2.0 equiv.) in the presence of Fe₃O₄/SiO₂ (5 mol%), at room temperature and in ethanol as the solvent, afforded diazepine derivatives **53** in good yields in 4–10 h; however, the resulting reaction mixture can also be treated in one pot with cyclohexyl isocyanide (**54**), giving final tetrahydrodiazepine carboxamides **55** after 6 h at room temperature (Scheme 16) [62]. The Fe₃O₄/SiO₂ catalyst exhibited good recyclability (up to five runs) and the advantage to be magnetically recoverable, although no studies of metal leaching were performed in order to rule out the occurrence of homogeneous iron catalytic species. More recently, Behbahani et al. instead reported the use of Fe(ClO₄)₃/SiO₂ as a supported and recoverable catalyst for the Paal–Knorr synthesis of *N*-substituted pyrroles under solvent-free conditions by the reaction of 1,4-dicarbonyl compounds with primary amines [63].



Scheme 16. Synthesis of 6,7-dihydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepines **53** and 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepine **55** by one-pot multicomponent reactions of diamines **51** with alkynes **52** catalyzed by Fe₃O₄/SiO₂, reported in 2013 by Maleki.

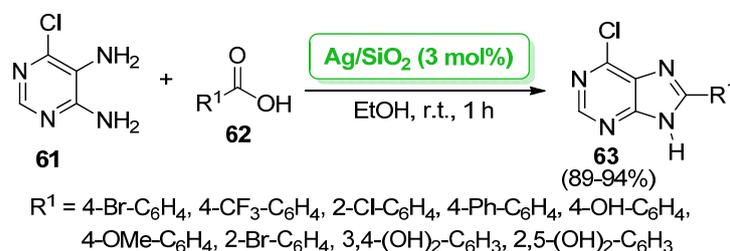
Safari and co-workers focused their attention on the catalytic properties of antimony trichloride supported on silica gel (SbCl₃/SiO₂), which was successfully used as a recoverable catalyst in the synthesis of tri-/tetra-substituted imidazoles by one-pot, multicomponent cyclocondensation reactions of benzaldehydes, benzyl and primary amines, in the presence of NH₄OAc and solvent-free conditions, under conventional thermal heating [64] or microwaves irradiation [65].

In 2015, Jeong and co-workers reported the preparation of a silica-supported cerium ammonium nitrate (CAN-SiO₂) by addition of a CAN aqueous solution to a suspension of silica in water [66]. The obtained material was then tested as a heterogeneous catalyst for the synthesis of tetrasubstituted pyrroles **60** through one-pot, four-component cyclocondensation of primary amines **56**, (hetero)aryl aldehydes **57**, dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylates **58** and nitromethane (**59**): reactions were performed with an excess of **59**, used as both the reactant and solvent, in the presence of 10 mol% of the CAN-SiO₂ catalyst, under reflux for 4–6 h (Scheme 17). Although CAN-SiO₂ showed excellent recyclability (as it worked for four cycles without a loss of catalytic activity), no studies have been performed to better clarify the occurrence of homogeneous or heterogeneous catalytic species. Moreover, the use of nitromethane (**59**) as a reaction medium limited the potential impact of this protocol in the context of Green Chemistry.



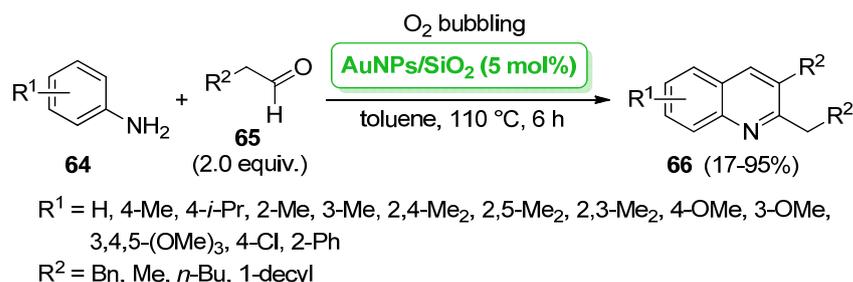
Scheme 17. Synthesis of tetrasubstituted pyrroles **60** by one-pot, four-component cyclocondensation of primary amines **56**, (hetero)aryl aldehydes **57**, dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylates **58** and nitromethane (**59**) catalyzed by CAN-SiO₂, reported in 2015 by Jeong and co-workers.

The synthesis of 6-chloro-8-substituted-9*H*-purines **63** by the reaction of 6-chloro-pyrimidine **61** with carboxylic acids **62** catalyzed by a silica-supported silver (Ag/SiO₂) catalyst was described in 2016 by Lavanya et al. [67]. The synthetic protocol was very appealing from a sustainability point of view, as it complies with most of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry: reactions were performed in ethanol as a non-toxic solvent (*Principle 5: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries*), at room temperature (*Principle 6: Design for Energy Efficiency*), with the generation of H₂O as the only co-product (*Principle 1: Prevention of Waste*); moreover, the silica-supported silver catalyst (*Principle 8: Catalysis*) showed high recyclability (five runs with no loss of activity), although the absence of hot filtration tests and/or metal leaching analysis cannot totally exclude the passage of metal species into the solution (Scheme 18).



Scheme 18. Synthesis of 6-chloro-8-substituted-9*H*-purines **63** by reaction of 6-chloro-pyrimidines **61** with carboxylic acids **62** catalyzed by Ag/SiO₂, reported in 2016 by Lavanya et al.

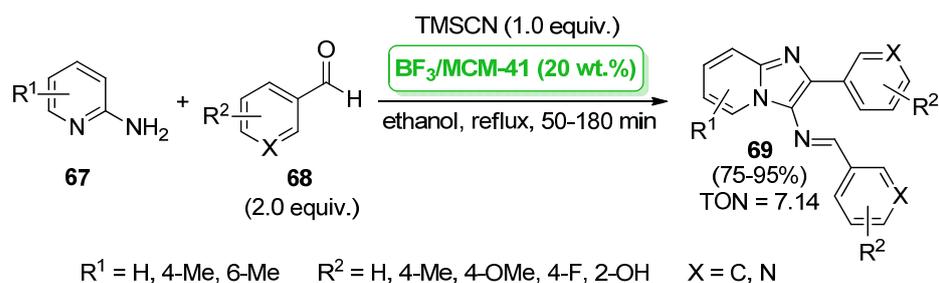
In 2011, Che and co-workers developed a silica-supported gold nanoparticles catalyst (AuNPs/SiO₂) by the deposition of gold nanoparticles (synthesized in situ from a refluxing solution of KAuCl₄ in toluene) onto the surface of a silica support [68]. Interestingly, the obtained material was found to be a very effective catalyst for the oxidative cyclization of anilines **64** with 2.0 equiv. of aldehydes **65** to form highly functionalized quinolines **66** in a one-pot protocol: reactions were carried out in toluene at 110 °C, by bubbling O₂ as the oxidant into the reaction mixture and in the presence of 5 mol% of AuNPs/SiO₂, affording final quinolines **66** in most cases in high yields (Scheme 19). Although detailed mechanistic studies have been carried out, no investigations were performed to clarify the real nature of the catalytically active gold species (that is, homogeneous species leached into the solution vs. heterogeneous species supported on silica); however, AuNPs/SiO₂ was found to be highly recyclable for seven runs, maintaining the same yields of quinoline **66** products.



Scheme 19. Synthesis of highly functionalized quinolines **66** by oxidative cyclization of anilines **64** with aldehydes **65** catalyzed by AuNPs/SiO₂, reported in 2011 by Che and co-workers.

More recently, ordered mesoporous silica has attracted growing attention: a plethora of materials (SBA-15, SBA-16, MCM-41, MCM-48, etc.) with a wide range of pore geometries (hexagonal, cubic, etc.) and particle morphologies have been successfully developed for several applications, including as a support for metal catalysts.

In this context, the first use of these catalysts for the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles was reported in 2013 by Abdollahi-Alibeik et al.: mesoporous silica MCM-41 nanoparticles were prepared by the sol-gel method, then boron trifluoride was supported by calcination at different temperatures in order to obtain the final nanostructured solid acid catalyst BF₃/MCM-41 [69]. It was then used (at 20 wt.% of BF₃ loading) for the synthesis of 3-iminoaryl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine derivatives **69** by reaction of 2-aminopyridines **67** with 2.0 equiv. of benzaldehydes **68**, in refluxing ethanol and in the presence of trimethylsilyl cyanide (TMSCN, 1.0 equiv.) as a CN⁻ anion source (Scheme 20). An interesting reusability study of the BF₃/MCM-41 catalyst was performed in the model reaction of 2-aminopyridine with benzaldehyde. In four runs, the supported catalyst showed a gradual increase in the reaction time and decrease in the yield of the imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine product. Since boron leaching from the MCM-41 surface was ruled out (BF₃ loading of the recovered catalyst was the same as freshly prepared samples, that is, 20 wt.%), the moderate deactivation was attributable to partial blockage of the catalytically active sites; in fact, calcination (400 °C for 2 h) of the recovered BF₃/MCM-41 catalyst after the fourth run allowed the complete recovery of its initial catalytic activity.

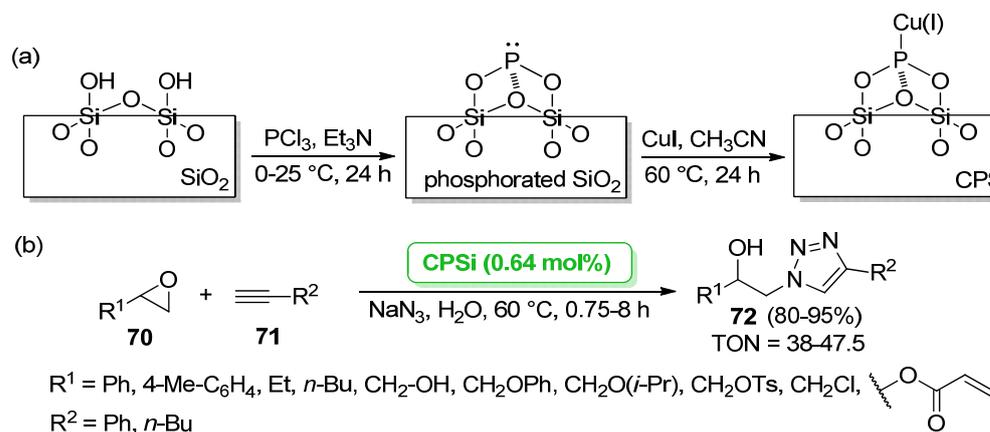


Scheme 20. Synthesis of 3-iminoaryl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **69** by reaction of 2-aminopyridines **67** with benzaldehydes **68** catalyzed by nanostructured solid acid catalyst BF₃/MCM-41, reported in 2013 by Abdollahi-Alibeik et al.

More recently, Biswas and co-workers reported the preparation of rare earth metal catalysts supported on MCM-41 mesoporous silica with large pores (also indicated as *l*-MSN): in a first study, ytterbium supported on large-pore MCM-41 (Yb@*l*-MSNs) was prepared by the wet impregnation method of ytterbium triflate and then tested as excellent catalysts in the synthesis of benzimidazoles through the reaction of aldehydes with *o*-phenylenediamines [70]; in a following investigation, samarium nitrate was impregnated into the *l*-MSN support to give the Sm@*l*-MSNs catalyst, which was explored in the preparation of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles through the reaction of benzonitriles with NaN₃, as well as in the preparation of 2-substituted benzothiazoles through the condensation of (hetero)aryl or alkyl aldehydes with 2-aminobenzenethiols [71]. For both catalysts, recyclability and heterogeneity were

investigated: if Yb@*l*-MSNs showed a decrease in catalytic activity after the fourth run, no significant changes were found for Sm@*l*-MSNs after five runs; moreover, hot filtration tests and ICP-AES analyses excluded the occurrence of metal leaching into the solution in both cases, thus confirming a merely heterogeneous mechanism.

If functionalization of the silica surface with suitable organic groups is quite common (see Section 4.2 below), its modification with inorganic units is less frequent. In this context, Naeimi et al. reported in 2014 the preparation of phosphorated SiO₂ through the treatment of activated silica gel with PCl₃ in the presence of triethylamine as a base; the resulting phosphorated SiO₂ was then treated with CuI in acetonitrile at 60 °C for 24 h, thus affording the final Cu(I)@phosphorated SiO₂ (named CPSi) catalyst (Scheme 21a) [72]. The present material was successfully applied as a supported catalyst (0.64 mol%) in the three-component synthesis of β-hydroxy-1,2,3-triazoles **72** through the treatment of epoxides **70** with NaN₃ and terminal alkynes **71**, at 60 °C and in water as a solvent (Scheme 21b); after the nucleophilic addition of sodium azide to the starting oxiranes **70**, the resulting β-hydroxy-azide intermediates gave a one-pot CPSi-catalyzed [3 + 2] cycloaddition with alkynes **71** affording the final triazoles **72**. Despite the good performance in comparison to other supported copper catalysts, CPSi showed rather limited recyclability, thus limiting their interest from the point of view of Green Chemistry.



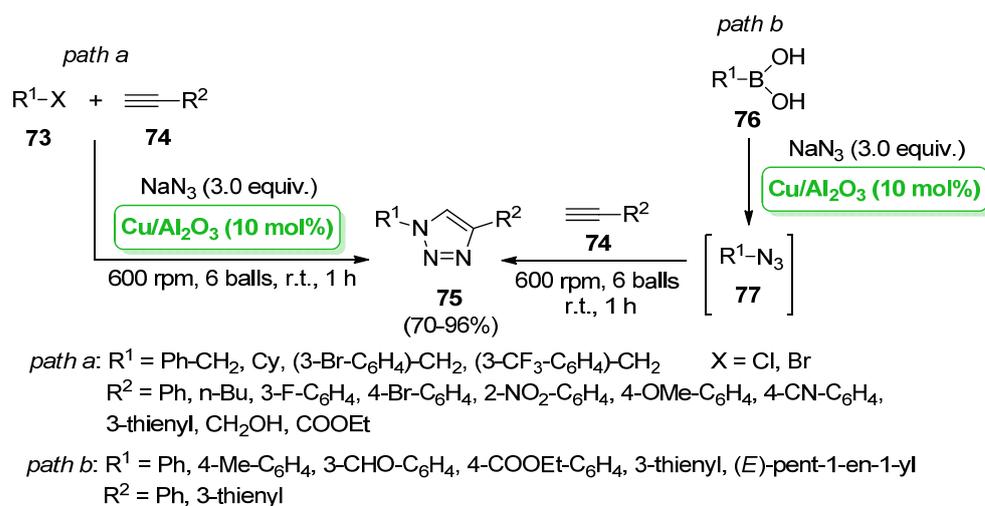
Scheme 21. (a) Schematic route for the preparation of Cu(I)@phosphorated SiO₂ (CPSi) catalyst. (b) Synthesis of β-hydroxy-1,2,3-triazoles **72** via three-component reaction of epoxides **70** with NaN₃ and terminal alkynes **71** catalyzed by CPSi, reported in 2014 by Naeimi et al.

2.3. Metal Catalysts Supported on Metal Oxides

Among all the metal oxides, alumina is definitely one of the most common supports for metal catalysts. In the context of the preparation of *N*-heterocyclic compounds, the first study was reported in 2006 by Razdan and co-workers: a bismuth(III) nitrate immobilized on a neutral alumina (Bi(III)-Al₂O₃) catalyst was used for the synthesis of 2,4,6-triarylpyridines from benzylideneacetophenones and (thio)urea derivatives [73]. Although the protocol was carried out under solvent-free conditions, it required a stoichiometric amount of Bi(III)-Al₂O₃, high temperatures (130 °C) and catalyst reactivation (hot air oven, at 110 °C for 6 h) each time before its use.

A very appealing and sustainable synthetic protocol was developed in 2013 by Ranu et al., consisting in the mechanochemical synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazole derivatives catalyzed by copper(II) sulfate supported on alumina (Cu/Al₂O₃) [74]. On one hand, benzyl halides **73** were treated with NaN₃ and terminal alkynes **74** into a multicomponent tandem nucleophilic substitution/[3 + 2] cycloaddition to give triazoles **75**, performed with 10 mol% of Cu/Al₂O₃ under ball milling (600 rpm, 6 balls) for 1 h. On the other hand, (hetero)aryl boronic acids **76** were first treated with NaN₃ (3.0 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.0 equiv.) and Cu/Al₂O₃ (10 mol%) in ball milling (600 rpm) for 1 h to give the corresponding organic azides **77**; then, terminal alkynes **74** were added in a one-pot fashion for the subsequent cycloaddition step, performed

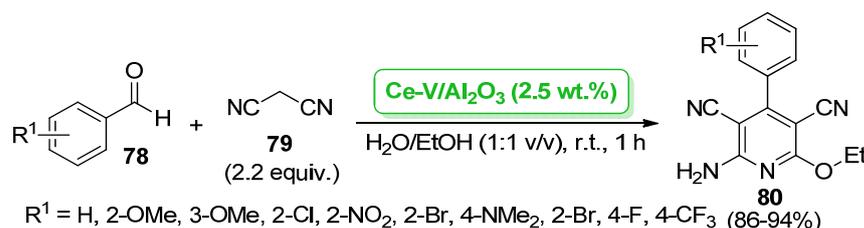
again under ball milling (600 rpm, 1 h) to give the final 1,2,3-triazole products **75** (Scheme 22). The abovementioned protocol was very convenient, complying with many of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry: the use of a cycloaddition reaction, characterized by high atom economy (*Principle 2: Atom Economy*), under mechanochemical-assisted conditions (*Principle 6: Design for Energy Efficiency*), which allowed one to work in the absence of solvents (*Principle 5: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries*), and in the presence of a recoverable catalyst (*Principle 1: Prevention of Waste; Principle 4: Designing Safer Chemicals; Principle 8: Catalysis*). Moreover, the Cu/Al₂O₃ catalyst revealed good recyclability: in the representative reaction of benzyl bromide with phenylacetylene, only a slight decrease in the triazole yield was observed after eight runs.



Scheme 22. Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles **75** by multicomponent reaction of benzyl halides **73**, NaN₃ and alkynes **74** (path a) or by one pot S_N2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of boronic acids **76**, NaN₃ and alkynes **74** (path b) catalyzed by Cu/Al₂O₃, reported in 2013 by Ranu et al.

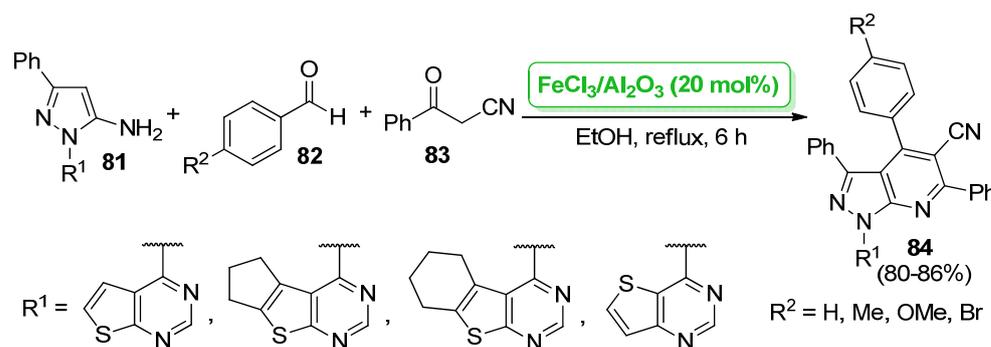
More recently, a similar multicomponent reaction of benzyl halides with sodium azide and terminal alkynes for the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles, although performed in H₂O under microwave irradiation or ultrasound sonication as the non-conventional energy source, was developed by Pore and co-workers using neutral alumina-supported copper iodide (named CuI/Al₂O₃) as the catalyst [75]. Interestingly, CuI/Al₂O₃ was chosen for its best performance after an extensive screening of homogeneous and heterogeneous copper catalysts, including the above-mentioned copper(II) sulfate on alumina (Cu/Al₂O₃).

A bimetallic cerium-vanadium catalyst supported on alumina (Ce-V/Al₂O₃) was developed in 2016 by Lavanya and co-workers for the synthesis of polysubstituted pyridines **80** through a multicomponent reaction of benzaldehydes **78**, malonitrile **79** (2.2 equiv.) and ethanol, carried out in H₂O/EtOH (1:1 v/v) as the solvent, at room temperature for 1 h (Scheme 23) [76]. Reusability tests of Ce-V/Al₂O₃ showed a minor loss of the catalytic activity after the fifth run, attributed to poisoning by organic impurities or to structural/morphological changes, rather than to a metal leaching into the solution (although no heterogeneity studies were performed in their work).



Scheme 23. Synthesis of pyridines **80** by multicomponent reaction of benzaldehydes **78**, malonitrile **79** and ethanol catalyzed by Ce-V/Al₂O₃, reported in 2016 by Lavanya and co-workers.

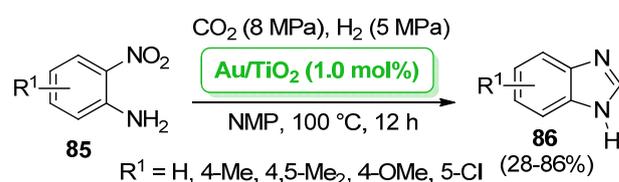
The use of iron(III) chloride supported on basic alumina (FeCl₃/Al₂O₃) was reported in 2017 by Song et al. for the synthesis of functionalized pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines **84** through the multicomponent reaction of 1-heteroaryl-3-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-5-amines **81**, benzaldehydes **82** and benzoylacetone nitrile **83** in refluxing ethanol (Scheme 24); however, no studies on the reusability and heterogeneity of the FeCl₃/Al₂O₃ catalyst were performed [77].



Scheme 24. Synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines **84** by multicomponent reaction of pyrazol-5-amines **81**, benzaldehydes **82** and benzoylacetone nitrile **83** catalyzed by FeCl₃/Al₂O₃, reported in 2017 by Song et al.

Few other protocols for the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles based on alumina-supported transition metal catalysts have been reported in recent years: Pd/Al₂O₃ was used in a single example of tandem isomerization/imine formation/ring closing/dehydrogenation of allyl alcohol with *o*-phenylenediamine for the synthesis of 2-ethyl-benzimidazole [78], as well as in the preparation of 2-methylpiperazine by reductive cycloamination of acetol in the presence of ethylenediamine [79]; supported Pt/Al₂O₃ was instead used in combination with ZnO and a homogeneous acid catalyst (*p*-toluenesulfonic acid) for the synthesis of indoles and quinolines by acceptorless dehydrogenative condensation of anilines with diols [80].

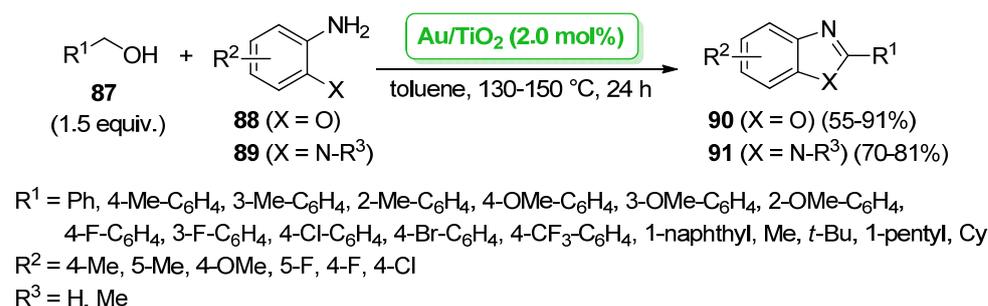
Titania (TiO₂) is another metal oxide widely used as a support for metal catalysts, particularly those based on gold species. In the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles, the first study was reported in 2014 by Liu and et al.: they tested the performance of several gold-supported catalysts in the synthesis of benzimidazoles **86** through the reaction of 2-nitroanilines **85** with CO₂ in the presence of H₂, but commercial Au/TiO₂ gave the best performance [81]. Under the optimized conditions, reactions were performed in NMP as the solvent, using 1 mol% of Au/TiO₂ under H₂ (5 MPa) and CO₂ (8 MPa) atmosphere, at 100 °C for 12 h (Scheme 25); unfortunately, the Au/TiO₂ catalyst showed low recyclability, probably due to a marked growth of the mean size of gold nanoparticles observed by TEM after the second run.



Scheme 25. Synthesis of benzimidazoles **86** by reaction of 2-nitroanilines **85** with CO₂ in the presence of H₂ catalyzed by commercial Au/TiO₂, reported in 2014 by Liu and et al.

In the same year, Wang and co-workers reported the preparation of gold nanoparticles supported on TiO₂ (Au/TiO₂) via the deposition-precipitation procedure, which were then used in the synthesis of benzoxazoles **90** and benzimidazoles **91** by two hydrogen-transfer reaction of alcohols **87** with, respectively, 2-nitrophenols **88** and 2-nitroanilines **89**, performed

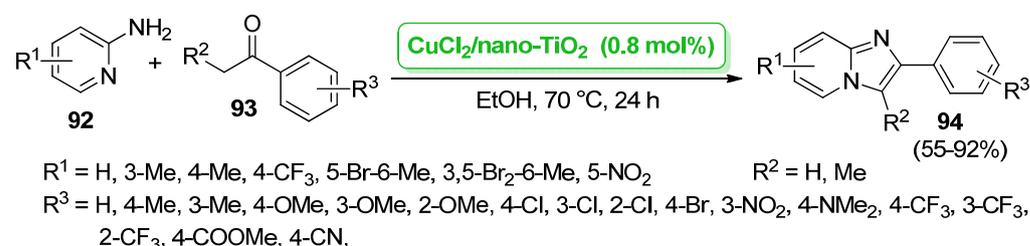
at 130–150 °C in toluene as the solvent (Scheme 26) [82]. Interestingly, this catalytic system showed better performance in terms of reusability compared to the above-described commercial Au/TiO₂ tested by Liu and et al.: in the reaction of 2-nitrophenol with benzyl alcohol, the catalyst was used for seven cycles without any reduction in the yield of the corresponding benzoxazole product; however, no hot filtration tests or metal leaching analysis have been performed in order to rule out the occurrence of homogeneous gold species in the solution. In a following publication, the same group extended the use of the same catalyst to the synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted quinazolines by a similar two-hydrogen-transfer reaction of primary alcohols with *ortho*-nitroacetophenones, although performed in the presence of ammonia as a nitrogen source [83].



Scheme 26. Synthesis of benzoxazoles **90** and benzimidazoles **91** by two hydrogen-transfer reaction of alcohols **87** with, respectively, 2-nitrophenols **88** and 2-nitroanilines **89** catalyzed by Au/TiO₂, reported in 2014 by Wang and co-workers.

Very recently, Lykakis and co-workers described the use of commercial Au/TiO₂ as the best gold-supported catalyst for the synthesis of 2-substituted benzimidazoles through the condensation of *ortho*-phenylenediamine and aldehydes; in addition to the use of a heterogeneous and reusable catalyst (as confirmed by hot filtration and recyclability tests), the present protocol was developed at room temperature, thus in agreement with *Principle 6* (Design for Energy Efficiency) of Green Chemistry [84].

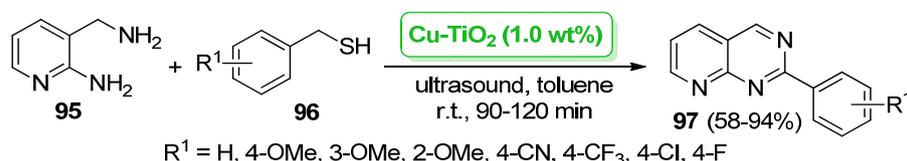
Titania has also been reported as the support for other metal species. In 2014, Zhao et al. described the preparation of CuCl₂ supported on nano-TiO₂ powder (named CuCl₂/nano-TiO₂) as a catalyst for the synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **94** through the reaction of 2-aminopyridines **92** and enolizable ketones **93** [85]. The protocol, working on a broad range of substrates, was quite appealing from a sustainability point of view: it required no ligands and additives, air as inexpensive oxidant and ethanol as green solvent (Scheme 27). However, recyclability studies of CuCl₂/nano-TiO₂ revealed a significant decrease in product yields after the third run, although it was not attributable to copper leaching into the solution (as verified by a hot filtration test and ICP-AES analysis of the resulting filtrate).



Scheme 27. Synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **94** by reaction of 2-aminopyridines **92** and enolizable ketones **93** catalyzed by CuCl₂/nano-TiO₂, reported in 2014 by Zhao et al.

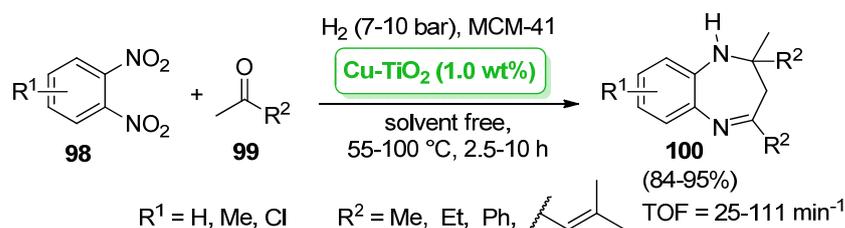
In 2020, Geesi and co-workers described the preparation of copper-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles by an ultrasound-assisted sol-gel process from tetrabutyl titanate and copper chloride; the obtained catalyst (known as Cu-TiO₂) was then tested in the ultrasound-assisted

synthesis of pyridopyrimidines **97** by reaction of 3-(aminomethyl)pyridin-2-amine **95** with benzyl thiols **96** [86]. Although the use of ultrasound as a non-conventional energy source allowed the reactions to be performed at room temperature in short reaction times (90–120 min), the use of PPh₃ as a ligand (10 mol%) suggests that the catalytically active species could actually be homogeneous copper complexes leached from the titania support, thus limiting the interest of the protocol in the context of Green Chemistry (Scheme 28).



Scheme 28. Synthesis of pyridopyrimidines **97** by reaction of 3-(aminomethyl)pyridin-2-amine **95** with benzyl thiols **96** catalyzed by Cu-TiO₂, reported in 2020 by Geesi and co-workers.

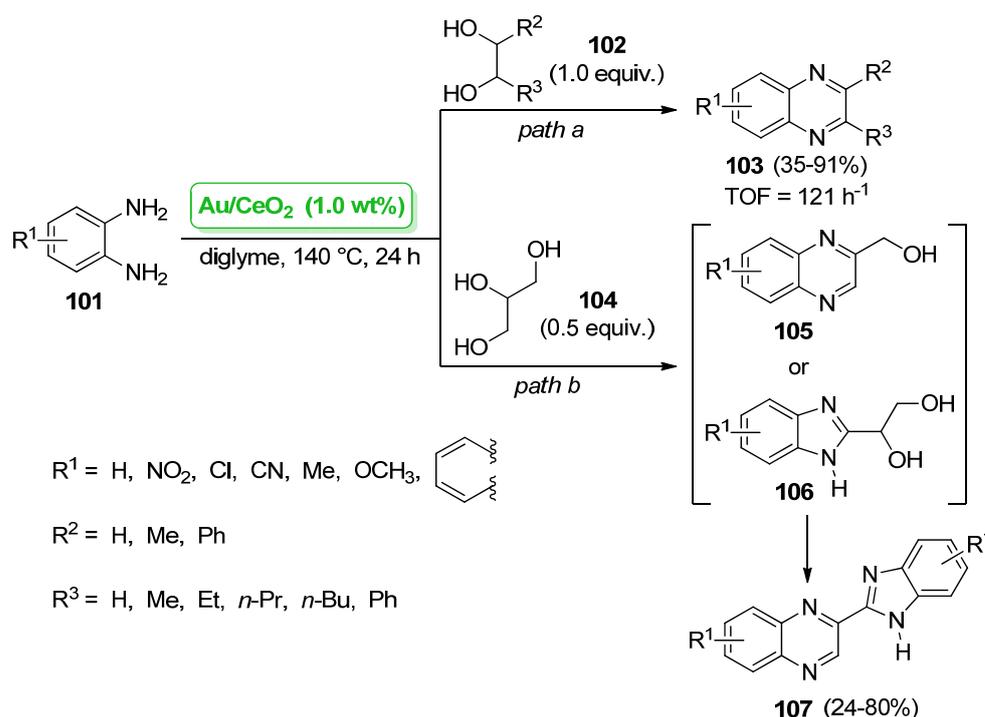
The cascade hydrogenation-cyclocondensation reaction of *ortho*-dinitrobenzenes **98** with enolizable ketones **99** for the synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepines **100**, performed in the presence of both Pt/TiO₂ and MCM-41 as heterogeneous catalysts, was reported in 2009 by Corma and co-workers; reactions were performed under H₂ pressure (7–10 bar) in the absence of a solvent, at 55–100 °C for 2.5–10 h (Scheme 29) [87]. In particular, Pt/TiO₂ was used as a catalyst of the starting hydrogenation step, while MCM-41 was used as a Lewis acid catalyst of the following cyclocondensation step. Unfortunately, no recyclability or heterogeneity studies of the Pt/TiO₂ catalyst were reported.



Scheme 29. Synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepines **100** by cascade hydrogenation-cyclocondensation reaction of *ortho*-dinitrobenzenes **98** with enolizable ketones **99** catalyzed by Pt/TiO₂ and MCM-41, reported in 2009 by Corma and co-workers.

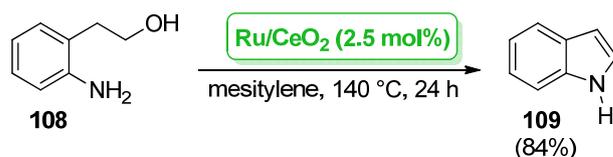
The same research group more extensively studied synthetic protocols based on the use of metal catalysts supported on ceria (CeO₂). In particular, in the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles, they used gold nanoparticles supported on nanoparticulated ceria (Au/CeO₂), prepared by mixing a basic solution (pH = 10) of HAuCl₄·3 H₂O with a colloidal solution of CeO₂ nanoparticles for 18 h at room temperature, followed by a reduction of the resulting solid material with 1-phenylethanol at 160 °C for 2 h. In the first study, Corma et al. reported the use of Au/CeO₂ (0.5 mol%) in the synthesis of 2-substituted benzimidazoles from primary alcohols and *ortho*-phenylenediamines by a one-pot, four-step protocol, performed at 90 °C in the presence of O₂ (5 bar) as the oxidant and trifluorotoluene as the solvent [88]. The authors pointed out the excellent reusability of the Au/CeO₂ catalyst (together with the absence of metal leaching or deactivation), although the number of cycles has not been specified; moreover, the need for high temperatures and pressures, as well as the use of a toxic solvent, makes the protocol hardly appealing from the point of view of Green Chemistry. In a second investigation, they successfully applied the Au/CeO₂ catalyst in the one-pot two-step synthesis of quinoxalines **103** by oxidative coupling of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **101** with biomass-derived glycols **102** [89]. Reactions were performed with 1 mol% of Au loading, in diglyme as the solvent, at 140 °C for 24 h, affording quinoxalines **103** in modest to good yields (Scheme 30, path a). Interestingly, in this case the authors performed a detailed study of stability and reusability of the

Au/CeO₂ catalyst, which showed a progressive decrease in the product yield after four runs; since the Au content in the recycled catalyst after four runs was the same of that in the freshly prepared sample (4.5 wt%, X-ray fluorescence analysis), they excluded the idea that catalyst deactivation was due to gold leaching from the support. Although a progressive increase in the size of Au nanoparticles due to metal agglomeration was observed by TEM analysis after each run, the authors hypothesized that the organic deposited on the catalyst surface could be the primary cause of its deactivation. In a third, more recent study, Corma et al. extended the abovementioned protocol to the synthesis of 2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)quinoxalines **107**: in this case, *ortho*-phenylenediamines **101** were treated with glycerol **104** under the same experimental conditions (Au/CeO₂ 1 mol%, diglyme, 140 °C, 24 h), thus affording the final product **107** through intermediates **105** or **106** (Scheme 30, path b) [90].



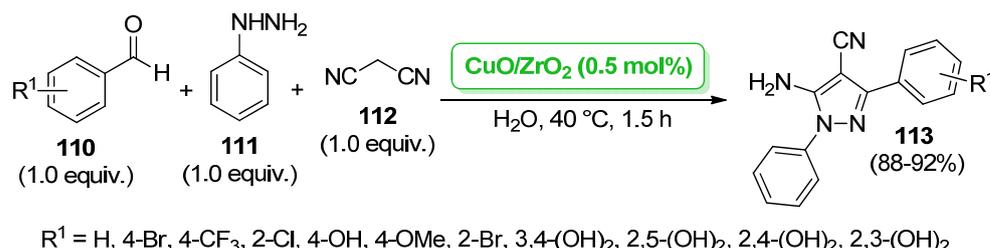
Scheme 30. Synthesis of quinoxalines **103** by oxidative coupling of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **101** with biomass-derived glycols **102** (path a) and synthesis of 2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)quinoxalines **107** by oxidative coupling of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **101** with glycerol **104** (path b) catalyzed by Au/CeO₂, reported in 2012–2013 by Corma and co-workers.

An example of ceria-supported ruthenium catalyst (Ru/CeO₂) was reported in 2011 by Wada et al. for the synthesis of indole **109** by intramolecular dehydrogenative heterocyclization of 2-(2-aminophenyl)ethanol **108** [91]. Although no substrate scope studies were carried out, the authors investigated the synthetic protocol from the catalyst point of view: Ru/CeO₂ was found to be the most effective system in comparison with other similar ruthenium species supported on other inorganic matrices (silica, alumina, titania and magnesia), affording indole in a 99% yield by the reaction at 140 °C for 24 h with 2.5 mol% of Ru loading (Scheme 31). Hot filtration tests and ICP-AES analysis of the resulting filtrate showed negligible leaching of Ru species into the solution, thus indicating that Ru/CeO₂ worked as a merely heterogeneous catalyst. Despite these appealing features, the main limitation of this investigation is represented by the recyclability studies: Ru/CeO₂ was tested only in two consecutive runs, which is too little to evaluate its effective reusability and stability.



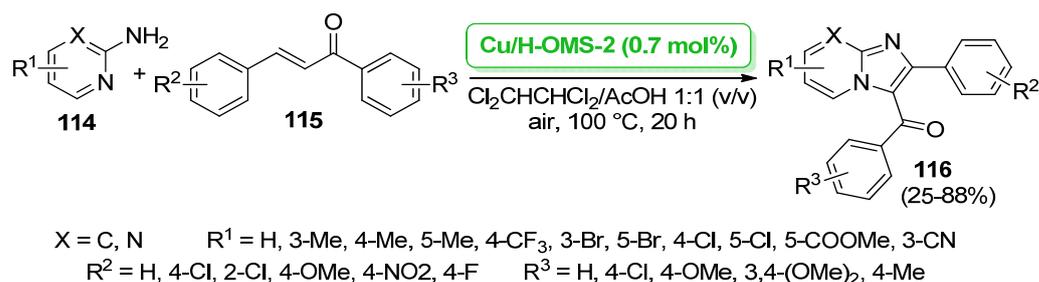
Scheme 31. Synthesis of indole **109** by dehydrogenative heterocyclization of 2-(2-aminophenyl)ethanol **108** catalyzed by Ru/CeO₂, reported in 2011 by Wada et al.

Zirconia is another typical metal oxide used as a support for several metal catalysts. In the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds, the only examples were reported by Jonnalagadda's research group. In 2015, they described the preparation of a ZrO₂-supported copper oxide catalyst (CuO/ZrO₂) by a typical deposition-precipitation method, which was successfully applied in the sustainable synthesis of pyrazole-4-carbonitrile derivatives **113** by a multicomponent reaction of substituted aldehydes **110** with phenylhydrazine **111** and malononitrile **112**, performed in water at 40 °C for 1.5 h (Scheme 32) [92]. The protocol was of high interest for scientists working in the field of sustainable chemistry, since the use of a non-toxic and inexpensive solvent, the need for modest thermal heating and short reaction times, and the good recyclability of the catalyst (five runs with no decrease in the catalytic activity) fit well with many principles of Green Chemistry. In a following study, they instead explored the use of samarium-doped ZrO₂ (Sm₂O₃/ZrO₂) as a catalyst for the synthesis of 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives through a similar multicomponent protocol, carried out at room temperature in ethanol as the solvent [93].



Scheme 32. Synthesis of pyrazole-4-carbonitrile derivatives **113** by multicomponent reaction of substituted aldehydes **110** with phenylhydrazine **111** and malononitrile **112** catalyzed by CuO/ZrO₂, reported in 2015 by Jonnalagadda et al.

Other metal oxides (manganese oxide, zinc oxide, niobium oxide) have only occasionally been used as supports of metal catalysts for the synthesis of nitrogen-based heterocycles. In 2015, Veisi et al. reported the synthesis of 2-aryl-1-arylmethyl-1*H*-1,3-benzimidazoles by the reaction of *ortho*-phenylenediamines with benzaldehydes (2.0 equiv.) under solvent-free conditions at 80 °C, promoted by cobalt-doped manganese oxide nanoparticles, which were tested as an easily recyclable catalyst for four consecutive runs [94]. Copper supported on acid-modified manganese oxide octahedral molecular sieves (named Cu/H-OMS-2) was developed in 2016 by Zhao and co-workers as an efficient catalytic system for the preparation of 3-arylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyri(mi)dines **116** through tandem Michael addition/oxidative cyclization of 2-aminopyri(mi)dines **114** with chalcones **115** [95]. Under optimized conditions, reactions were performed at 100 °C for 20 h under air (used as inexpensive sacrificial oxidant), in a tetrachloroethane/acetic acid mixture (1:1 *v/v*) as the solvent, which was found to be highly efficient in promoting both Michael addition and oxidative cyclization steps of the protocol (Scheme 33). However, the modest recyclability of Cu/H-OMS-2 (as testified by the product yield decrease from the second/third run), together with the use of a chlorinated toxic solvent, makes the protocol unattractive from the point of view of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry.

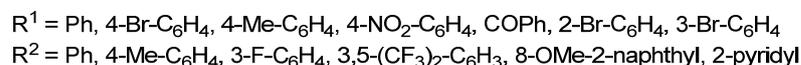
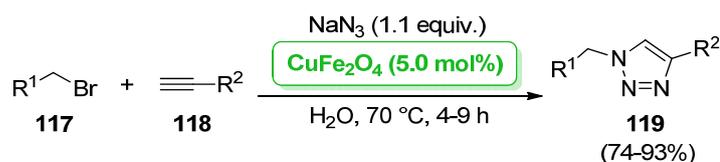


Scheme 33. Synthesis of 3-arylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyri(mi)dines **116** by tandem Michael addition/oxidative cyclization of 2-aminopyri(mi)dines **114** with chalcones **115** catalyzed by Cu/H-OMS-2, reported in 2016 by Zhao and co-workers.

A copper oxide supported on a zinc oxide (CuO/ZnO) nanocatalyst was described in 2015 by Albadi et al. for the synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzyl halides and terminal alkynes in water as the solvent [96]. In the same year, Shimizu and co-workers reported the dehydrogenative *N*-heterocyclization reaction of 2-(2-aminophenyl)ethanol to give 1*H*-indole, performed in refluxing *ortho*-xylene for 1 h in the presence of metallic platinum species supported on niobium oxide (Pt/Nb₂O₅) [97]. The catalyst, easily synthesized by wet impregnation of Nb₂O₅ with an aqueous HNO₃ solution of Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₃)₂, followed by drying and reduction under H₂ flow, was found to be easily recoverable and recyclable up to three runs with no loss of catalytic activity.

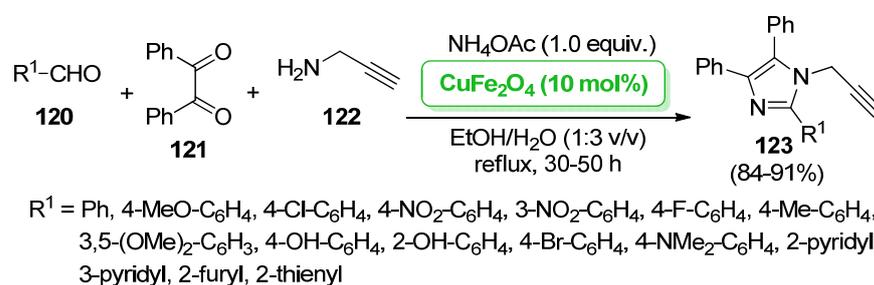
The last class of metal oxides as a support for metal catalysts that we will consider in this section is represented by iron oxides. There are various types of iron oxides, including wüstite (FeO), magnetite (Fe₃O₄), hematite (α-Fe₂O₃), iron(III) oxide beta phase (β-Fe₂O₃), maghemite (γ-Fe₂O₃) and iron(III) oxide epsilon phase (ε-Fe₂O₃). Most of these materials are used as valuable supports of transition metal catalysts, sometimes also in the form of ferrites (MFe₂O₄), i.e., ceramic materials made by iron oxides blended with small amounts of one or more additional metals. The most attractive feature of these magnetic systems is their easy separation without the need to utilize filtration or centrifugation techniques, by simply using a magnet.

In the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles, copper species supported on iron oxides in the form of CuFe₂O₄ ferrite have been widely investigated. In 2012, Nageswar et al. reported the use of copper ferrite (CuFe₂O₄) nanoparticles as a recoverable catalyst for the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles **119** by multicomponent tandem nucleophilic substitution/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of primary bromides **117**, terminal alkynes **118** and sodium azide [98]. In particular, reactions were performed in H₂O at 70 °C for 4–9 h, in the presence of 5 mol% of CuFe₂O₄ nanoparticles (Scheme 34). Recyclability studies carried out on four consecutive runs showed a progressive decrease in triazole yields, which was mostly attributed to a decrease in the amount of the recovered catalyst (despite the theoretical advantage to be magnetically recoverable), rather than to metal leaching into the solution. A very similar CuFe₂O₄-catalyzed multicomponent protocol for the synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles, involving boronic acids instead of primary bromides, was developed by Sreedhar and co-workers in 2013 [99].



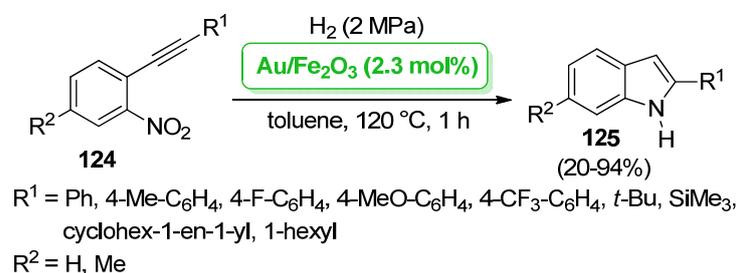
Scheme 34. Synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazoles **119** by multicomponent tandem nucleophilic substitution/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of primary bromides **117**, terminal alkynes **118** and sodium azide catalyzed by CuFe₂O₄, reported in 2012 by Nageswar et al.

CuFe₂O₄ nanoparticles were also successfully used as a heterogeneous and magnetically recoverable catalyst in the synthesis of 1,2,4,5-tetrasubstituted 1*H*-imidazoles **123** by one-pot condensation-cyclization of (hetero)aryl aldehydes **120**, 1,2-diketone **121** and propargylamine **122** in the presence of ammonium acetate and under an environmentally friendly ethanol/water (1:3 *v/v*) solvent mixture in only 30–50 min (Scheme 35) [100]. Recyclability studies of the CuFe₂O₄ catalyst showed that it could be used up to six times without any loss of the initial catalytic activity. Moreover, TEM analysis comparison between freshly-prepared and sixth cycle-recovered samples revealed almost the same mean diameter (24 vs. 26 nm), confirming a good stability. However, in the present investigation, hot filtration tests and/or metal leaching determinations are missing. In 2014, a three-component synthesis of 2,4,5-trisubstituted imidazoles from aromatic aldehydes, 1,2-diketones and NH₄OAc in ethanol as the solvent was described by Sanasi et al.: in this case, both copper and cobalt ferrites (CuFe₂O₄ and CoFe₂O₄) were successfully used as magnetically recoverable catalysts [101].



Scheme 35. Synthesis of 1,2,4,5-tetrasubstituted 1*H*-imidazoles **123** by one-pot condensation-cyclization of (hetero)aryl aldehydes **120**, 1,2-diketone **121** and propargylamine **122** catalyzed by CuFe₂O₄, reported in 2015 by El-Remaily et al.

If copper species supported on iron oxides are the most investigated catalytic systems in the context of the preparation of *N*-heterocycles, other transition metal catalysts have also been occasionally described. In 2009, Tokunaga and co-workers described a one-pot hydrogenation/hydroamination sequence to form indoles **125** from 2-alkynylnitrobenzenes **124**, catalyzed by gold nanoparticles supported on Fe₂O₃ (Au/Fe₂O₃) [102]. Reactions were carried out under H₂ (2.0 MPa) as the reducing agent and with a gold loading of 2.3 mol%, in toluene as the solvent, at 120 °C for 1 h, affording indoles **125** in good to excellent yields (Scheme 36). Preliminary recycling tests on the Au/Fe₂O₃ catalyst revealed a substantial decrease in its catalytic activity: although a clear aggregation of gold nanoparticles was found by TEM micrographs, the possibility of metal leaching from the support cannot be excluded.

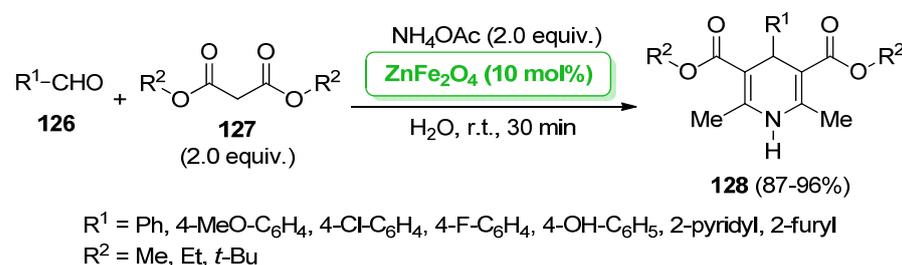


Scheme 36. Synthesis of indoles **125** by one-pot hydrogenation/hydroamination of 2-alkynylnitrobenzenes **124** catalyzed by Au/Fe₂O₃, reported in 2009 by Tokunaga and co-workers.

A magnetically recoverable nickel catalyst supported on iron oxides, in the form of nickel ferrite (NiFe₂O₄) nanoparticles, was developed in 2015 by Moghaddam et al. for the one-pot, four-component synthesis of pyrroles from benzaldehydes, 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds, primary amines and nitromethane, at 100 °C under solvent-free conditions [103]. Although this protocol respects many of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, due to the use of a

multicomponent reaction with a high atom economy (*Principle 2*: Atom Economy), the absence of any solvent (*Principle 5*: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries) and the presence of an easily recoverable catalyst (*Principle 1*: Prevention of Waste; *Principle 4*: Designing Safer Chemicals; *Principle 8*: Catalysis), a moderate activity decrease in recycling experiments casts doubts on the possibility of metal contamination into the final products due to the leaching from the support.

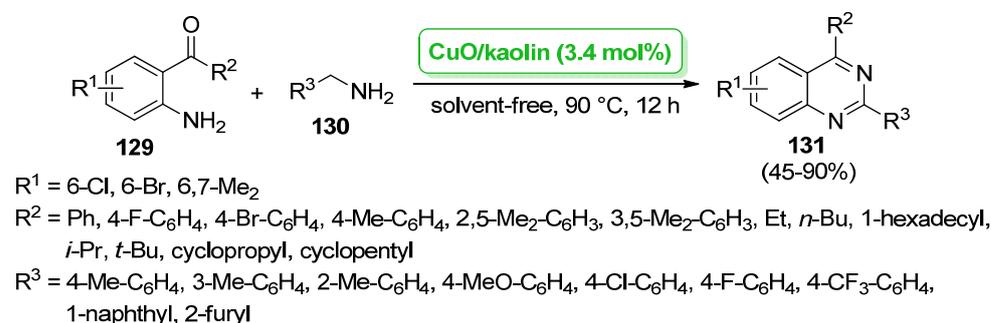
A rapid (30 min) multicomponent synthesis of 1,4-dihydropyridines **128** from aromatic aldehydes **126**, acetoacetates **127** and NH_4OAc catalyzed by zinc ferrite (ZnFe_2O_4) nanopowder, in water as the solvent and at room temperature, was described in 2016 by Ravikumar Naik et al. (Scheme 37) [104]. Interestingly, the ZnFe_2O_4 catalyst was found to be easily recoverable by simply using a magnet, and recyclable up to five runs with no loss of its catalytic activity, although no studies of metal leaching have been reported.



Scheme 37. Multicomponent synthesis of 1,4-dihydropyridines **128** from aldehydes **126**, acetoacetates **127** and NH_4OAc catalyzed by ZnFe_2O_4 , reported in 2016 by Ravikumar Naik et al.

2.4. Metal Catalysts Supported on Minerals

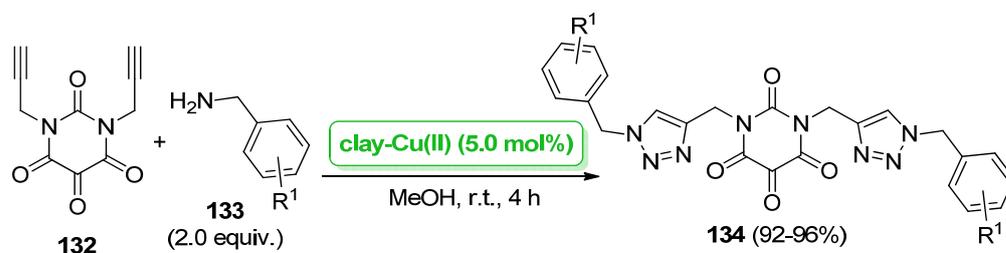
To the best of our knowledge, the first application in the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles of a metal catalyst deposited on minerals as a support was described in 2010 by Wang et al.: copper oxide nanoparticles supported on kaolin (named CuO/kaolin) were used as an efficient catalyst (3.4 mol% of copper loading) for the preparation of quinazolines **131** through the reaction of 2-aminobenzoketones **129** and benzylic amines **130** (1.5 equiv.), in the presence of *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (2.0 equiv.), at 90 °C for 12 h under solvent-free conditions (Scheme 38) [105]. Only a modest recyclability of the CuO/kaolin catalyst was found in the reaction of 2-aminobenzophenone and benzylamine, with a decrease in the product yield from 90% to 67% in only four runs, due to copper leaching from the kaolin support (ICP-AES analysis of the mother liquid after catalyst removal).



Scheme 38. Synthesis of quinazolines **131** by reaction of 2-aminobenzoketones **129** and benzylic amines **130** catalyzed by CuO/kaolin, reported in 2010 by Wang et al.

More recently, several other minerals have been successfully tested as a support for catalytic copper species. In 2012, Vishwakarma, Bharate and co-workers reported the preparation of a montmorillonite-supported copper(II) catalyst through the treatment of montmorillonite KSF clay with an aqueous $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution, followed by solvent evaporation, drying and calcination at 425 °C for 3 h [106]. Such a catalyst was then used (10 mol%)

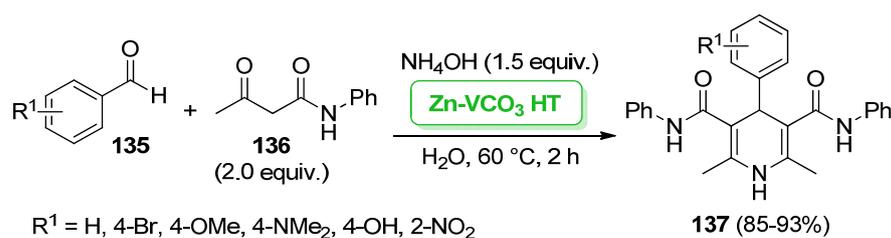
in the tandem azidation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of aryl boronic acids with NaN_3 and terminal alkynes to give 1*H*-1,2,3-triazoles, performed in water at room temperature. The protocol seems quite appealing from the point of view of Green Chemistry, as further testified by the good catalyst recyclability over several cycles without a loss of activity. However, a more appealing protocol from the synthetic point of view, since it was carried out on more functionalized reagents, was described in 2015 by Kumar et al.: a family of alloxan-derived bis-1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **134** was synthesized by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of bis-propargyl alloxan **132** with benzyl azides **133**, catalyzed by the same montmorillonite-supported copper(II) catalyst (indicated clay-Cu(II) by the authors) [107]. After a detailed study of the reaction conditions, the substrate scope was investigated in methanol as the best solvent, at room temperature for 4 h, giving final products **134** in almost quantitative yields (Scheme 39). However, in this work, the recyclability of the clay-Cu(II) catalyst appeared slightly lower than that reported in the previous investigation of Vishwakarma, Bharate and co-workers, with a ~ 20% decrease in the product yields after five runs. A bimetallic copper-aluminum system supported on hydrotalcite (named CuAl-HT) was developed in 2015 by Li et al. for the synthesis of 1*H*-indoles by intramolecular dehydrogenative *N*-heterocyclization of 2-(2-aminophenyl)ethanols, performed in the presence of 1.0 equiv. of potassium *t*-butoxide and *ortho*-xylene as the solvent [108].



$\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, 4\text{-OH}, 2\text{-Me}, 4\text{-Cl}, 4\text{-OMe}, 2\text{-OH}, 4\text{-Me}, 4\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}, 4\text{-Br}, 4\text{-NO}_2, 2\text{-Cl}, 2\text{-Br}, 2\text{-OMe}, 4\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OMe}$

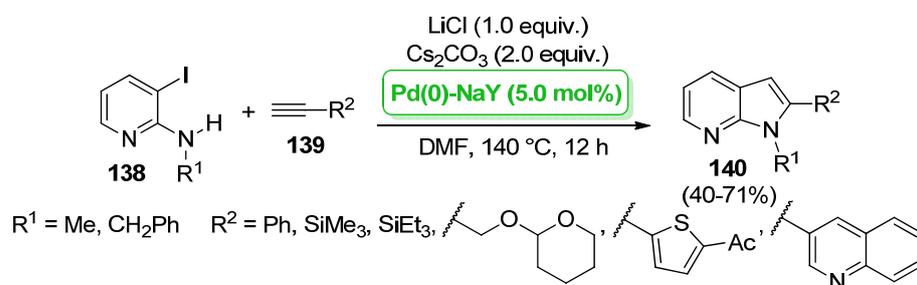
Scheme 39. Synthesis of alloxan-derived bis-1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **134** by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of bis-propargyl alloxan **132** with benzyl azides **133** catalyzed by clay-Cu(II), reported in 2015 by Kumar et al.

Hydrotalcite is definitely one of the most common minerals used as a support for metal catalysts. In addition to the above-mentioned investigation of Li et al. focusing on CuAl-HT, Jonnalagadda and co-workers in 2014 reported the development of a bimetallic zinc-vanadium catalyst supported on hydrotalcite (indicated in the paper as Zn-VCO₃ HT), prepared by the co-precipitation of zinc nitrate and ammonium metavanadate into a basic solution (pH 10–11) of Na₂CO₃ [109]. Such material was tested as an efficient and recoverable catalyst in the Hantzsch reaction of aromatic aldehydes **135** with acetoacetanilide **136** for the preparation of dihydropyridines **137**, carried out in water as the solvent, at 60 °C for 2 h (Scheme 40). The good sustainability of the protocol was further confirmed by the very excellent catalyst recyclability: Zn-VCO₃ HT was used for five runs showing the same activity (product yields ranging between 90% and 93%). However, an important limitation of this work is represented by the lack of studies for the determination of both metals loading on the support. Corma et al. described some representative examples of the synthesis of quinoxalines by oxidative coupling of *ortho*-phenylenediamines with biomass-derived glycols catalyzed by gold nanoparticles supported on hydrotalcite (Au/HT), used as a possible alternative to Au/CeO₂ (see Scheme 30, path a on Section 2.3), performed under air as an inexpensive oxidant at 140 °C and in diglyme as the solvent [89].



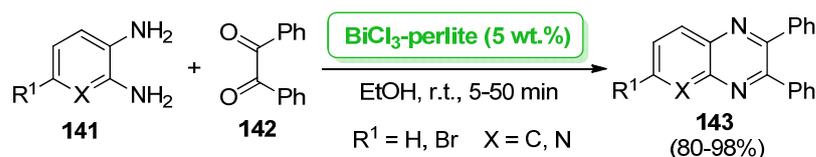
Scheme 40. Synthesis of dihydropyridines **137** by Hantzsch reaction of aromatic aldehydes **135** with acetoacetanilide **136** catalyzed by Zn-VCO₃ HT, reported in 2014 by Jonnalagadda and co-workers.

Zeolites received large attention as a support for metal catalysts, thanks to the possibility of easy tuning of their chemical and physical properties (in particular, their acidity and shape selectivity). In this context, a first preliminary study was reported in 2015 by Shimizu and co-workers: although they described the dehydrogenative *N*-heterocyclization reaction of 2-(2-aminophenyl)ethanol to give 1*H*-indole catalyzed by Pt/Nb₂O₅, they also reported the same reaction in the presence of platinum supported on HBEA zeolite (named Pt/HBEA), in refluxing *ortho*-xylene for 1 h [97]. A more appealing investigation was reported in 2017 by Hong and co-workers, where a Pd-zeolite catalyst was successfully used for the synthesis of azaindoles **140** [110]. The supported catalytic system was prepared through the treatment of commercial NaY zeolite with a 0.1 M aqueous solution of [Pd(NH₃)₄]Cl₂ for 24 h at room temperature, which afforded the ion-exchanged [Pd(NH₃)₄]²⁺-NaY zeolite, followed by calcination at 500 °C for 4 h under an O₂ atmosphere and a final reduction with H₂ at 300 °C for 4 h to give the final Pd(0)-NaY. The supported palladium catalyst was applied in the heteroannulation of various *ortho*-iodoaminopyridines **138** with acetylenes **139**, performed for 12 h at 140 °C in DMF with 5 mol% palladium in the presence of LiCl (1.0 equiv.) as an additive and Cs₂CO₃ (2.0 equiv.) as the base, to give pyrrolo-pyridines **140** in high yields (Scheme 41). The Pd(0)-NaY catalyst showed only a moderate reusability, with a gradual decrease in the catalytic activity after four runs.



Scheme 41. Synthesis of pyrrolo-pyridines **140** by heteroannulation of *ortho*-iodoaminopyridines **138** with acetylenes **139** catalyzed by Pd(0)-NaY, reported in 2017 by Hong and co-workers.

Very recently, the use of perlite as a catalyst support has also been reported. Amutha et al. described in 2019 the preparation of a perlite-supported bismuth chloride (indicated as BiCl₃-perlite) system by a simple dispersion method, which was then successfully applied as a recoverable Lewis acid catalyst in the condensation of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **141** with benzyl **142** for the synthesis of quinoxalines **143** [111]. The synthetic protocol complies well with most of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry: reactions were carried out at room temperature and in ethanol as a sustainable solvent, in very short times (5–50 min) using 5 wt.% of BiCl₃-perlite as a recoverable and highly recyclable (five runs with no loss of activity) catalyst (Scheme 42).

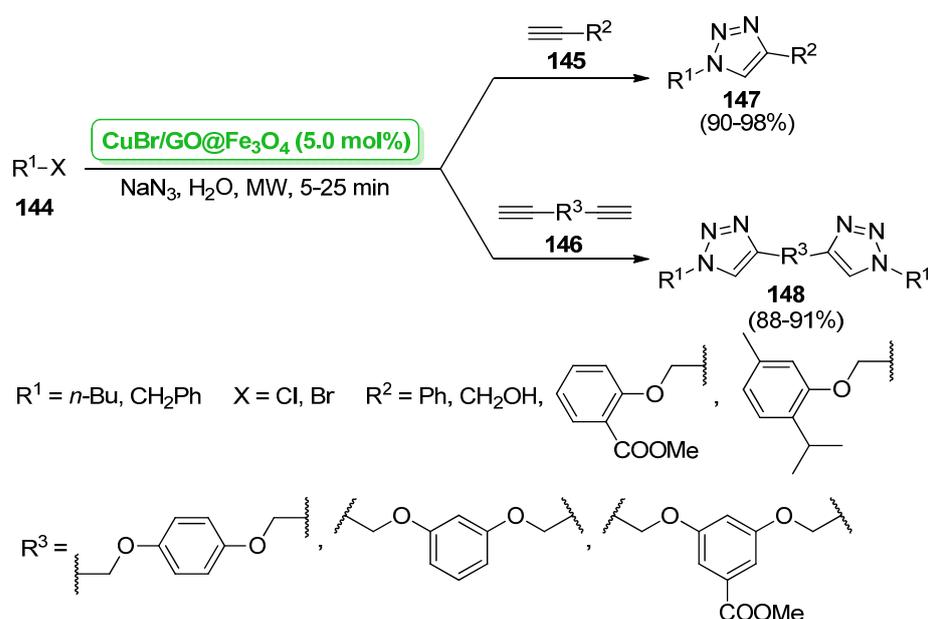


Scheme 42. Synthesis of quinoxalines **143** by condensation of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **141** with benzil **142** catalyzed by BiCl₃-perlite, reported in 2019 by Amutha et al.

2.5. Metal Catalysts Supported on Magnetic Core/Inorganic Shell Composites

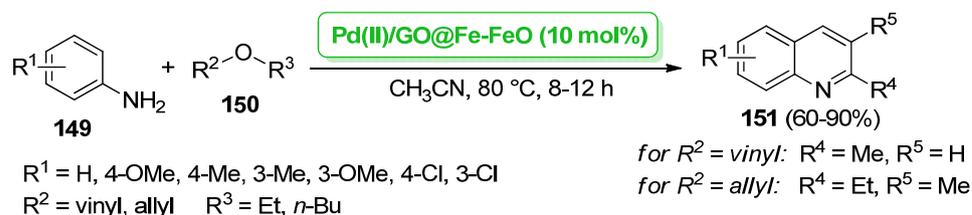
During the last decade, magnetic nanomaterials based on iron oxides have acquired large interest in the context of supported catalytic systems, because of their simple preparation, modification and easy separation without the need of filtration or centrifugation techniques, by simply using a magnet. As we described in Section 2.3, such systems are efficiently used as conventional supports for metal catalysts. However, a more recent and appealing alternative is represented by their application in core/shell nanocomposites. These structures, consisting of a magnetic core of iron oxides coated with a shell of a suitable inorganic (or organic) material, are emerging as new challenging supports for metal catalysts, able to combine physico-chemical properties of both constituent materials: the easy recoverability of the magnetic core on one hand, and compatibility with the metal catalyst of the shell on the other. In particular, in this section, we will consider the application of metal catalysts supported on magnetic core/inorganic shell composites for the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles.

Among all the inorganic shells investigated for the preparation of these catalytic composites, the most common are definitely the carbon-based ones, such as graphene oxide and carbon nanotubes. In 2014, Xiong and co-workers reported the preparation of copper bromide supported on core/shell superparamagnetic graphene oxide (CuBr/GO@Fe₃O₄) via a simple chemical method and its application for the synthesis of 1,2,3-*H*-triazoles **147–148** by the Cu(I)-catalyzed azide-alkyne 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition (CuAAC) reaction on a multi-gram scale [112]. Reactions were successfully performed by the treatment of aryl/alkyl halides **144**, NaN₃ and alkynes **145** or bis-alkynes **146** in water as the solvent, in the presence of 5.0 mol% of the supported copper catalyst and under microwave irradiation (Scheme 43). More interestingly, CuBr/GO@Fe₃O₄ can be separated from the reaction mixtures using an external permanent magnet and then reused up to six consecutive runs with no noticeable drop in the 1,2,3-*H*-triazole yield or its catalytic activity.



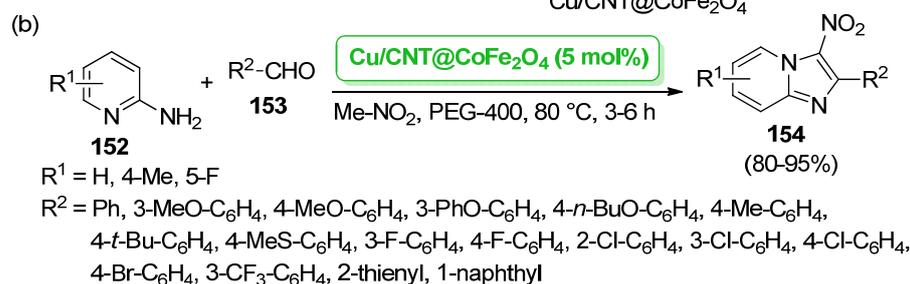
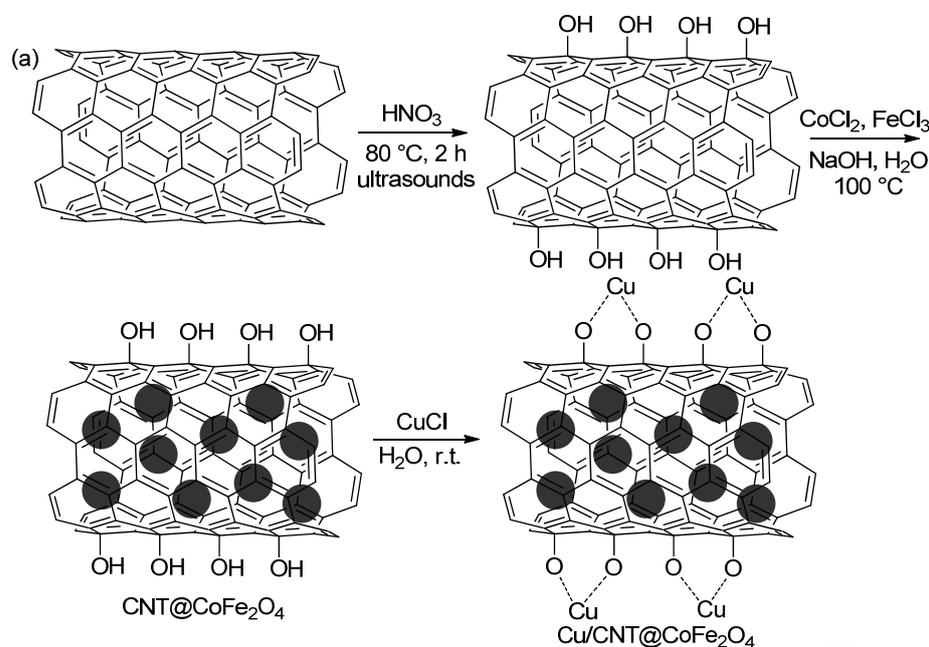
Scheme 43. Synthesis of 1,2,3-*H*-triazoles **147–148** by CuAAC reaction of aryl/alkyl halides **144**, NaN₃ and alkynes **145** or bis-alkynes **146** catalyzed by CuBr/GO@Fe₃O₄, reported in 2014 by Xiong et al.

In the same year, Jain et al. described the application of a palladium supported on iron nanoparticles–graphene oxide core/shell nanocomposite (Pd(II)/GO@Fe-FeO) as a heterogeneous catalyst (10 mol%) for the synthesis of 2-alkylquinolines **151** through the one-pot reaction of anilines **149** with vinyl or allyl ethers **150** (3.0 equiv.), performed in acetonitrile at 80 °C for 8–12 h (Scheme 44) [113]. Pd(II)/GO@Fe-FeO also showed high recyclability, since its catalytic activity remains unaltered even after six runs.



Scheme 44. Synthesis of 2-alkylquinolines **151** by one-pot reaction of anilines **149** with vinyl/allyl ethers **150** catalyzed by Pd(II)/GO@Fe-FeO, reported in 2014 by Jain et al.

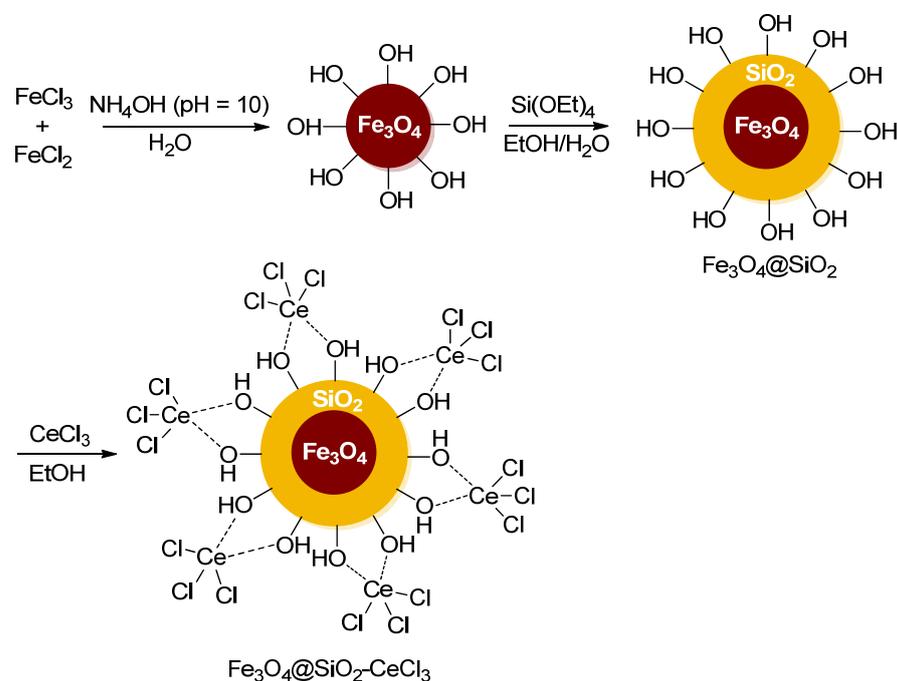
A copper catalyst supported on carbon nanotubes grafted on cobalt ferrite nanoparticles (indicated below as Cu/CNT@CoFe₂O₄) was prepared in 2016 by Zhang and co-workers in a three-step process, consisting of a) the oxidation of carbon nanotubes with HNO₃ at 80 °C for 2 h under ultrasound, in order to increase the –OH functional groups on the surface; b) synthesis of the magnetic core/inorganic shell CNT@CoFe₂O₄ nanocomposite, by co-precipitation of FeCl₃ and CoCl₂ within the carbon nanotubes under refluxing basic conditions; and c) treatment with CuCl in water at room temperature, giving the final Cu/CNT@CoFe₂O₄ system (Scheme 45a) [114]. Such a catalyst was then applied to the synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **154** by a one-pot multicomponent reaction of 2-aminopyridines **152**, benzaldehydes **153** and nitromethane, performed in PEG-400 as the solvent at 80 °C for 3–6 h (Scheme 45b).



Scheme 45. (a) Schematic route for the preparation of Cu/CNT@CoFe₂O₄ catalyst. (b) Synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **154** by multicomponent reaction of 2-aminopyridines **152**, benzaldehydes **153** and nitromethane catalyzed by Cu/CNT@CoFe₂O₄, reported in 2016 by Zhang and co-workers.

More recently, Gravel, Doris and co-workers reported the development of a new nano-hybrid catalyst, consisting of copper nanoparticles on magnetic carbon nanotubes, applied for the one-pot azide formation/1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of organic bromides and chlorides with terminal alkynes, carried out at room temperature for 24 h in a H₂O/EtOH (4:1 *v/v*) solvent mixture [115]. The protocol seems very convenient from the point of view of Green Chemistry, as further confirmed by good recyclability (four runs with only a negligible decrease in the 1,2,3-*H*-triazole products yields), suggesting a merely heterogeneous mechanism.

Other inorganic shells have been significantly less used for the preparation of metal catalysts supported on magnetic core/shell composites. In particular, in the context of the preparation of nitrogen-based heterocycles, very few works have been reported, and only very recently. In 2020, Wang et al. described the preparation of a cerium(III) chloride catalyst supported on silica-coated magnetite nanoparticles (indicated as Fe₃O₄@SiO₂-CeCl₃) by a rather simple, cost-effective and environmentally friendly procedure (Scheme 46); such material was then applied as a recoverable catalyst in a one-pot, three-component protocol and in a domino process for the synthesis of 3-substituted-1,5-benzodiazepines [116]. In the same year, Maleki and co-workers instead reported the preparation of a nickel catalyst supported on magnetic bentonite clay, obtained by introducing ferrite nanoparticles inside the porous structure of the mineral, which was then tested in the three-component condensation reaction of aldehydes, benzyl and ammonium acetate for the synthesis of imidazoles, performed at 80 °C in ethanol as the solvent and under ultrasound sonication [117].



Scheme 46. Schematic route for the preparation of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂-CeCl₃ catalyst developed in 2020 by Wang et al.

3. Metal Catalysts Supported on Organic Matrices for the Synthesis of *N*-Heterocycles

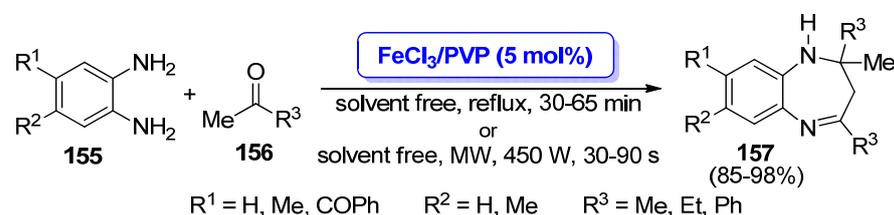
In the context of the development of supports for reusable metal catalysts, organic matrices represent a more recent and appealing alternative to inorganic materials. On the one hand, synthetic organic matrices (that is, polymers and polymer-anchored ligands) can be easily obtained with the desired chemical structure and morphology; on the other, natural

organic matrices (that is, biopolymers) are commercially available at a low cost and offer the possibility of an easy chemical modification. Moreover, a further benefit of organic supports is that they tend to give less interference in the whole catalytic process with respect to inorganic matrices [118].

In this second part of the manuscript, we will give an overview of the synthetic protocols for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles involving the use of metal catalysts supported on organic matrices; we will start from synthetic organic polymers, consisting of cross-linked polymeric matrices insoluble in the reaction medium (in the present review, we will not consider catalysts supported on soluble matrices, as stated in the introduction); then, we will consider polymer-anchored ligands, which offer the unprecedented opportunity for immobilization and heterogenization of homogeneous complexes; finally, we will take into account natural biopolymers, whose use perfectly fit with the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, as they are typically non-toxic, cheap and environmentally friendly.

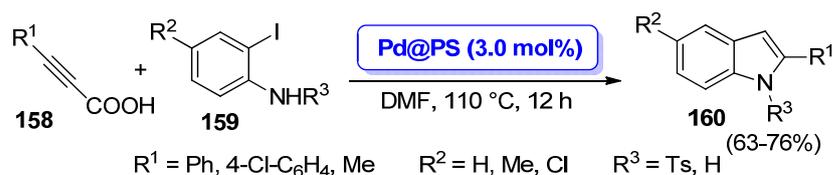
3.1. Metal Catalysts Supported on Organic Polymers

The first investigation focused on the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles promoted by a metal catalyst supported on a synthetic organic polymer was reported in 2005 by Adharvana Chari and co-workers: poly(4-vinylpyridine)-supported ferric chloride (FeCl₃/PVP) was used as an inexpensive and eco-friendly catalyst for the synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepine derivatives **157** through a condensation reaction of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **155** and enolizable ketones **156**, performed in solvent-free conditions under conventional thermal heating (reflux, 30–65 min) or microwave irradiation (450 W, 30–90 s) (Scheme 47) [119]. The authors strongly emphasized that their protocol was waste-free (with the generation of H₂O as the only by-product) and allowed for moderate catalyst recycling (product yields decreased by ~ 10% after four runs).



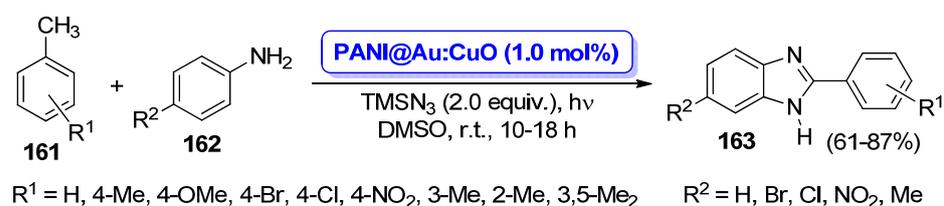
Scheme 47. Synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepines **157** by condensation of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **155** and enolizable ketones **156** catalyzed by FeCl₃/PVP, reported in 2005 by Adharvana Chari and co-worker.

Polystyrene-based materials are typical organic matrices used as a support for metal catalysts. In 2014, Heravi et al. described the in situ preparation of copper iodide nanoparticles supported on modified poly(styrene-*co*-maleic anhydride), which was called SMI-Cu(I) by the authors, used as an efficient and recyclable catalyst for the synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles from α -bromoketones, NaN₃ and terminal alkynes by tandem azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction, carried out for 20–65 min under refluxing H₂O [120]. A very interesting study was reported in 2016 by Das and co-workers: palladium nanoparticles supported on polystyrene (indicated as Pd@PS) were easily prepared through the treatment of commercially available Amberlite IRA 900 polystyrene resin with NaBH₄ in water at room temperature for 4 h, followed by the reaction of the resulting borohydride exchanged resin beads with Pd(OAc)₂ in DMF at 100 °C for 1 h [121]. The supported Pd@PS catalyst was used in the domino decarboxylative coupling/*5-exo-dig* cyclization of alkynyl carboxylic acids **158** with *ortho*-iodoanilines **159** for the preparation of indoles **160**; the reactions were carried out using 3 mol% of Pd@PS in the presence of DBU (3.0 equiv.) as the base, in DMF at 110 °C for 12 h (Scheme 48). The same protocol was also applied to amino benzocycloheptene bromides for the preparation of tricyclic 3-pyrroline derivatives.



Scheme 48. Synthesis of indoles **160** by domino decarboxylative coupling/*5-exo-dig* cyclization of alkyne carboxylic acids **158** with *ortho*-iodoanilines **159** catalyzed by Pd@PS, reported in 2016 by Das and co-workers.

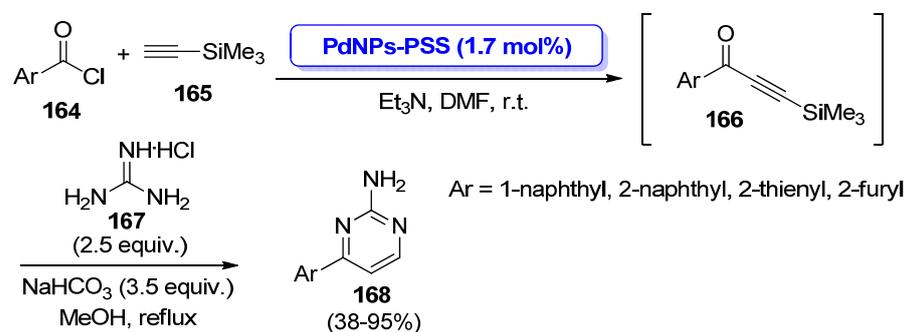
Polyanilines (PANIs) are conductive polymers with good thermal and chemical stability, which have found considerable attention as a support for transition metal catalysts. In 2010, Abdollahi-Alibeik et al. showed the application of ferric chloride-doped polyaniline nanoparticles (FeCl₃/PANI) as an efficient recyclable Lewis acid catalyst for the synthesis of 2-substituted benzimidazoles by the reaction of *ortho*-phenylenediamines with aldehydes [122]. Under optimized conditions, reactions were carried out at room temperature in ethanol as a sustainable solvent for 30–240 min; moreover, FeCl₃/PANI showed the advantage of an easy recovery (consisting of a simple filtration, washing with H₂O and acetone and final drying), which allowed for good recycling up to four runs with no loss of catalytic activity. Very recently, Bhalla and co-workers described the preparation of a bimetallic gold-copper oxide supported on polyaniline (named PANI@Au:CuO by the authors) as a recyclable photocatalyst for the construction of 2-arylbenzimidazole derivatives **163** under mild conditions by sequential amination/azidation/annulation reactions of toluene derivatives **161** with anilines **162** and azidotrimethylsilane (TMSN₃) (Scheme 49) [123]. The protocol, performed using 1.0 mol% of PANI@Au:CuO under visible light irradiation, at room temperature in DMSO as the solvent for 10–18 h, was very appealing since it complies with most of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, thanks to the use of recoverable catalysts (*Principle 1*: Prevention of Waste; *Principle 4*: Designing Safer Chemicals; *Principle 8*: Catalysis), visible light irradiation as a non-conventional energy source (*Principle 6*: Design for Energy Efficiency) and a sustainable reaction medium (*Principle 5*: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries).



Scheme 49. Synthesis of 2-arylbenzimidazoles **163** by sequential amination/azidation/annulation reactions of toluene derivatives **161** with anilines **162** catalyzed by PANI@Au:CuO, reported in 2019 by Bhalla and co-workers.

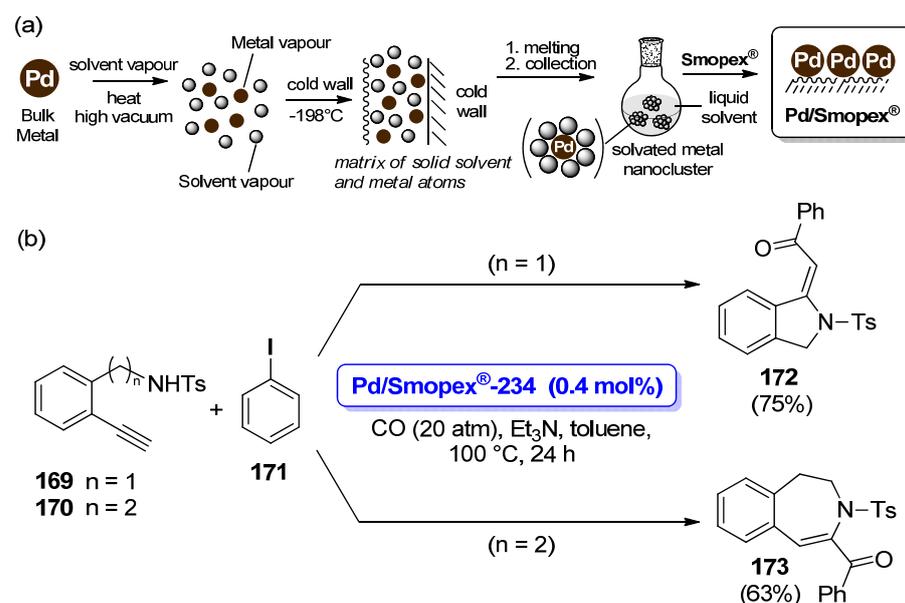
Polymeric resins containing sulfur-based functional groups are widely used as a support for metal catalysts, thanks to the ability of sulfur atoms to stabilize metal nanoparticles. In this context, in 2011 Mandal, Dash and co-workers reported an easy method for the preparation of palladium nanoparticles embedded into a poly(1,4-phenylene sulfide) matrix (indicated below as PdNPs-PSS) by thermolysis of Pd(OAc)₂ at 95 °C for 4 h in toluene [124]. Interestingly, this material was successfully applied as a recoverable catalyst for the synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted pyrimidines **168** by a tandem acyl Sonogashira coupling of acid chlorides **164** and trimethylsilylacetylene **165**, followed by the reaction of resulting propynone intermediates **166** with guanidinium salt **167** (Scheme 50). The protocol was carried out using 1.0 equiv. of acid chlorides **164**, alkyne **165** and triethylamine, with 1.7 mol% of PdNPs-PSS and in dry DMF as the solvent at room temperature; after completion of the first step, 2.5 equiv. of guanidinium salt **167**, 3.5 equiv. of NaHCO₃ as the base and methanol as a co-solvent were added and refluxed up to quantitative conversion. Although the synthetic approach was very interesting, PdNPs-PSS showed significant leaching (about 2% of the palladium con-

tent, as testified by ICP-AES) during its use, thus limiting its recyclability and implying the presence of palladium waste in the final product.



Scheme 50. Synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted pyrimidines **168** by tandem acyl Sonogashira/cyclization of acid chlorides **164**, trimethylsilylacetylene **165** and guanidinium salt **167** catalyzed by PdNPs-PSS, reported in 2011 by Mandal, Dash and co-workers.

Commercially available mercapto-functionalized polyolefin fibers Smopex[®]-111 and Smopex[®]-234 are typical scavengers of precious metals, which have also been successfully used as supports for metal catalysts. Very recently, our research group described the preparation of palladium nanoparticles immobilized on Smopex[®]-111 and Smopex[®]-234 fibers (named, respectively, Pd/Smopex[®]-111 and Pd/Smopex[®]-234) and their application in Cu-free cyclocarbonylative Sonogashira reactions for the synthesis of heterocycles [125]. Pd nanoparticles were obtained by the Metal Vapor Synthesis (MVS) technique [126,127], generating metal nanoclusters weakly stabilized by organic solvents, which were then dispersed on Smopex[®] supports by simple impregnation at 25 °C (Scheme 51a). In particular, Pd/Smopex[®]-234 was found to be very efficient for the synthesis of 1-alkylideneisoindoline **172** and dihydrobenzazepine **173** by the reaction of, respectively, 2-ethynylbenzyl tosylamide **169** and 2-ethynyl-homobenzyl tosylamide **170** with iodobenzene **171**, performed under a CO atmosphere (20 atm) in Et₃N with toluene as the reaction medium, at 100 °C for 24 h (Scheme 51b). Preliminary tests of metal leaching revealed that a very low palladium content (0.8 w/w% of the starting amount) was found in the reaction mixture after the removal of Pd/Smopex[®]-234 catalyst by hot filtration, thus suggesting the possibility of good recyclability.



Scheme 51. (a) Schematic route for the preparation of Pd nanoparticles supported on Smopex[®]-234 by Metal Vapor Synthesis. (b) Synthesis of 1-alkylideneisoindoline **172** and dihydrobenzazepine **173**

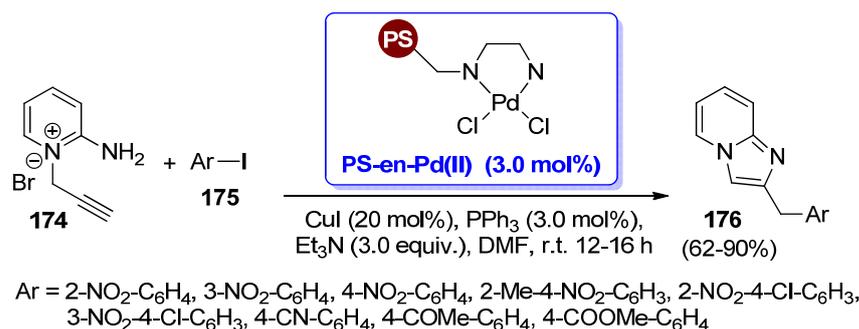
by cyclocarbonylative Sonogashira of 2-ethynyl(homo)benzyl tosylamides **169–170** with iodobenzene **171** catalyzed by Pd/Smopex[®]-234, reported in 2021 by Aronica et al.

Other synthetic organic polymers have only occasionally been adopted as a support for metal catalysts. In 2013, Rad, Behrouz et al. proposed the use of nanosized copper(I) oxide supported on a reticulated melamine-formaldehyde resin (named nano-Cu₂O-MFR) for the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of β -azido alcohols with alkynes to give 1*H*-triazoles with antibacterial activity [128]. In 2019, Sasidharan and co-workers reported the preparation of a copper catalyst supported on a hierarchical mesoporous organic polymer (indicated as Cu-HMOP by the authors) with nanorod morphology, showing high activity in the synthesis of quinolines by multi-step oxidative dehydrogenative coupling of *ortho*-aminobenzyl alcohol with aryl ketones (*t*-BuOK, O₂, toluene, 130 °C, 24 h), as well as in the synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles by a tandem azidation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of benzyl halides and terminal alkynes (NaN₃, Et₃N, H₂O, room temperature, 18 h) [129]. Interestingly, hot filtration tests and ICP analysis of the filtrate revealed a truly heterogeneous mechanism for the Cu-HMOP catalyst; moreover, its easy recoverability by centrifugation allowed an efficient recycling. In 2020, Islam et al. described a CO₂ fixation catalyzed by the copper nanoparticles-incorporated covalent organic framework (Cu-NPs@COF) for the synthesis of benzimidazoles from *o*-phenylenediamines under moderate conditions (CO₂ 1 atm, H₂O/EtOH 1:2 *v/v*, 100 °C, 12 h) [130].

3.2. Metal Catalysts Supported on Organic Polymer-Anchored Ligands

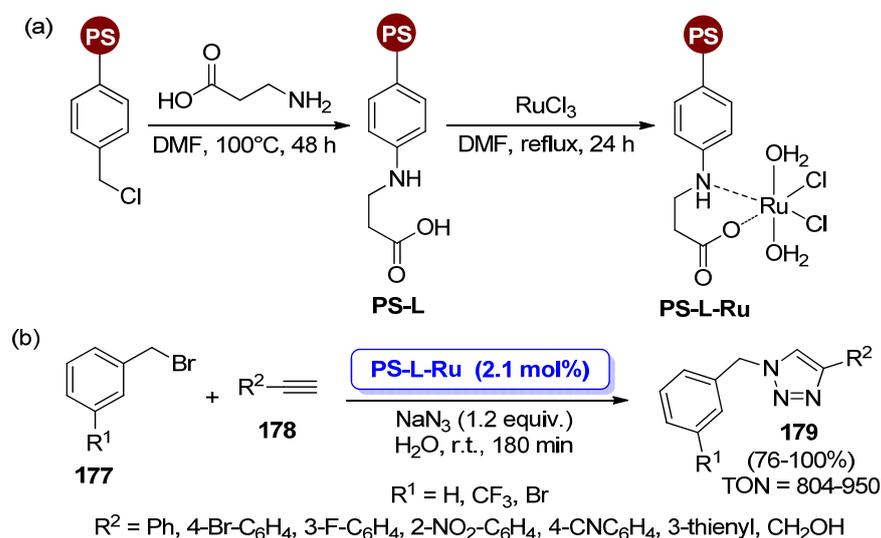
An appealing approach for the development of supported metal catalysts is the immobilization of homogeneous complexes on organic matrices, carried out by covalent grafting of suitable ligands to synthetic organic polymers, followed by complexation of the desired metal species. In the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles, to the best of our knowledge the first study was reported in 2000 by Grigg et al.: they reported the use of a palladium species coordinated to diphenylphosphinated DVB-crosslinked polystyrene (simply named PS-Pd by the authors), in combination with a homogeneous ruthenium benzylidene complex, in a cascade ring-closing metathesis/intramolecular Heck reaction protocol for the synthesis of bridged bicyclic and tricyclic nitrogen-containing heterocycles [131]. It is worth emphasizing that the use of a supported palladium catalyst was due in order to optimize the cascade protocol (since it did not work using both rhodium and palladium homogeneous catalysts), rather than the need of recoverable and recyclable catalytic systems.

However, nitrogen-based ligands are definitely the most used for this class of catalytic systems. Concerning anchored amine ligands, Bakherad and co-workers reported in 2009 the use of a polystyrene-supported palladium(II) ethylenediamine complex (simply named PS-en-Pd(II)) for the synthesis of 2-benzylimidazo[2,1-*b*]pyridines **176** through a tandem Sonogashira coupling/heteroannulation of 2-amino-1-(2-propynyl)pyridinium bromide **174** with aryl iodides **175** [132]. Reactions were carried out under typical Sonogashira coupling conditions, using 3 mol% of PS-en-Pd(II) as the catalyst, 20 mol% of CuI as the co-catalyst, 3 mol% of PPh₃ as an additional ligand and 3.0 equiv. of Et₃N as the base, in DMF at room temperature for 12–16 h (Scheme 52). Although the recyclability of the PS-en-Pd(II) catalyst in five consecutive runs was tested, the protocol appeared to be unappealing from the Green Chemistry point of view, due to the use of homogeneous copper iodide as the co-catalyst, with the risk of metal contamination of the imidazo[2,1-*b*]pyridine products, as well as the use of toxic DMF as the reaction medium.



Scheme 52. Synthesis of imidazo[2,1-*b*]pyridines **176** via tandem Sonogashira coupling/heteroannulation of 2-amino-1-(2-propynyl)pyridinium **174** with aryl iodides **175** catalyzed by PS-en-Pd(II), reported in 2009 by Bakherad and co-workers.

More recently, Islam et al. reported the development of a polystyrene-anchored bidentate amino acid ligand, used for the complexation of a ruthenium(III) species by treatment with RuCl₃ in refluxing DMF for 24 h (Scheme 53a) [133]. The resulting Ru-supported material (indicated below PS-L-Ru) was used as a catalyst for the preparation of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles **179** by sequential azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzyl bromides **177** and terminal alkynes **178**, carried out at room temperature and in water as the solvent (Scheme 53b). Interestingly, several studies were carried out in order to evaluate the reaction mechanism (homogeneous vs. heterogeneous) of the PS-L-Ru catalyst: recycling tests, performed by simply catalyst filtration, washing and drying, revealed the same catalytic activity for six runs; hot filtration tests of the reaction mixture at incomplete conversion and ICP-AAS analysis of the filtrate revealed the absence of any ruthenium leaching. These results suggested a merely heterogeneous mechanism, together with high thermal and chemical stability under the reaction conditions: features making this system compliant with many of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry.

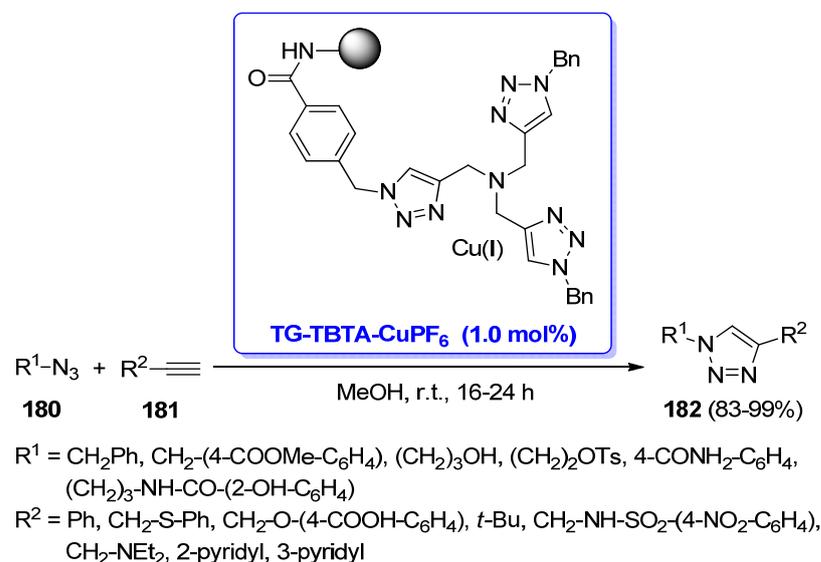


Scheme 53. (a) Schematic route for the preparation of PS-L-Ru catalyst. (b) Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles **179** by sequential azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzyl bromides **177** and terminal alkynes **178** catalyzed by PS-L-Ru, reported in 2015 by Islam et al.

Nitrogen atoms of *N*-heterocyclic compounds are typical ligands for metal complexes; therefore, it is not surprising that *N*-heterocycles have been successfully immobilized to organic polymers in order to obtain efficient and easily recoverable supports for transition metal catalysts. In 2009, Taran, Quignard et al. reported the synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of organic azides and terminal alkynes catalyzed by a Cu(I) species

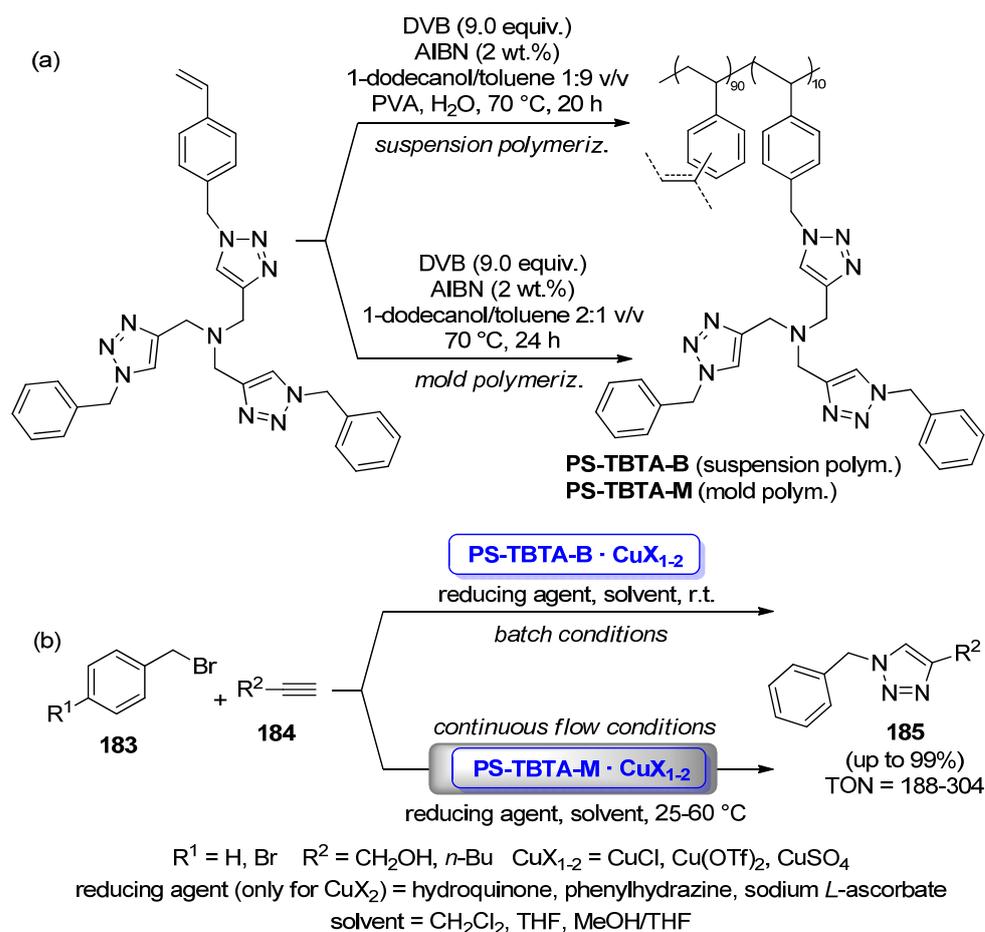
complexed on a chitosan-functionalized phenanthroline ligand; the reactions worked well both in water and ethanol as the reaction medium, at 70 °C for 12 h with 0.1 mol% of Cu loading; few tests were also carried out under microwave irradiation, in EtOH/Et₃N 95:5 *v/v* for 15 min [134].

Tris-(benzyltriazolylmethyl)amine (TBTA) is a *N*-heterocyclic ligand for copper(I) species, typically used in the [3 + 2] azide-alkyne cycloaddition under homogeneous conditions. However, the TBTA ligand has been successfully immobilized on synthetic organic polymers in order to obtain supported copper catalysts for the synthesis of 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles. In 2007, Fokin and co-workers reported the immobilization of the TBTA ligand on a TentaGel® resin, followed by metal loading with [Cu(MeCN)₄]PF₆ to give the final supported catalytic system TG-TBTA-CuPF₆ [135]. Such catalysts were then tested (1.0 mol% of copper loading) for the [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of azides **180** with terminal alkynes **181** (1.1 equiv.), performed in methanol at room temperature for 16–24 h to give triazoles **182** in excellent yields, mostly in yields > 90% (Scheme 54). The authors examined the recyclability of TG-TBTA-CuPF₆ resin in the reaction of benzyl azide with phenylacetylene. Interestingly, catalytic activity was unchanged for six consecutive cycles, while the yield of the triazole product remained > 90% up to the 10th run. From this study, it was clear that the TG-TBTA support showed strong affinity for copper, thus preventing the metal contamination of *1H*-triazole products.



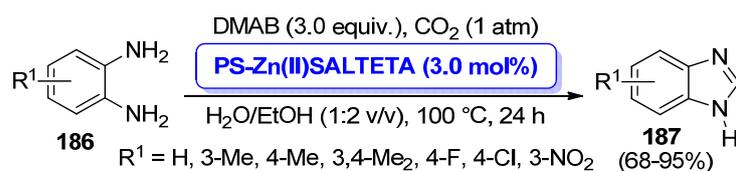
Scheme 54. Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles **182** by [3 + 2] azide-alkyne cycloaddition of azides **180** with terminal alkynes **181** catalyzed by TG-TBTA-CuPF₆, reported in 2007 by Fokin and co-workers.

Very recently, Mandoli et al. reported the covalent immobilization of TBTA on highly cross-linked polystyrene resins, obtained in the form of conventional beads (PS-TBTA-B) and porous monoliths (PS-TBTA-M) by, respectively, suspension and mold copolymerization of a TBTA-like monomer with styrene and divinylbenzene (Scheme 55a) [136]. Both materials were then charged with different Cu(I) or Cu(II) salts (in the last case together with a proper reducing agent), and tested in the [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of benzyl azides **183** with alkynes **184** to give *1H*-triazoles **185**. In particular, copper species supported on beads resin (PS-TBTA-B · CuX₁₋₂) were used in batch conditions, while copper species supported on porous monoliths resin (PS-TBTA-M · CuX₁₋₂) were used under continuous flow conditions (Scheme 55b).



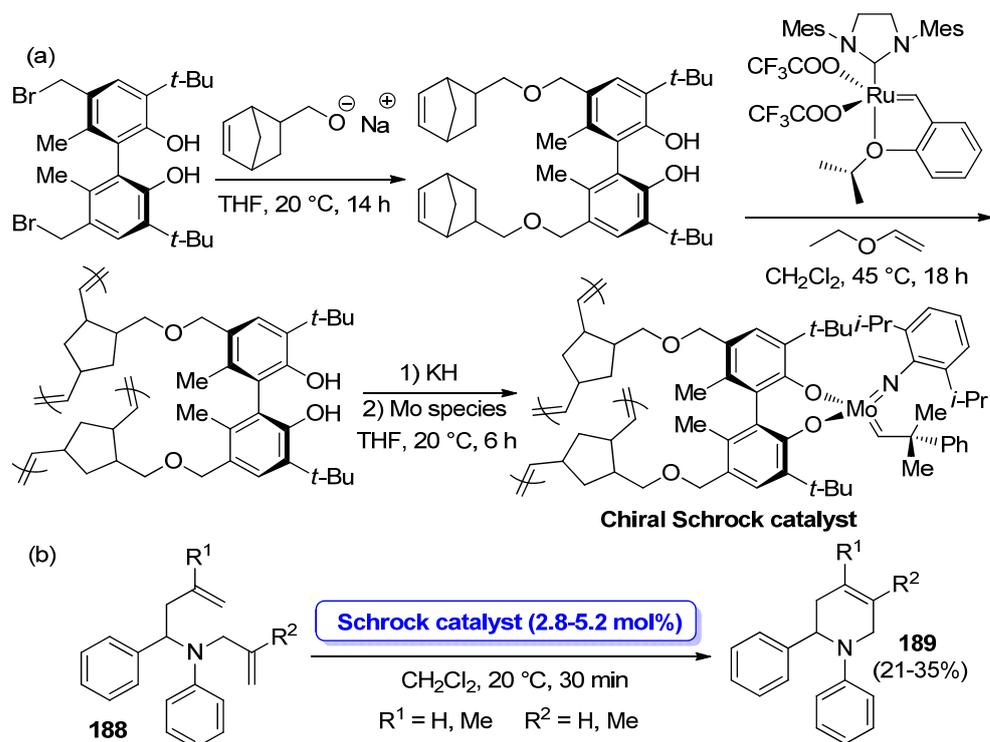
Scheme 55. (a) Schematic route for the immobilization of TBTA on cross-linked polystyrene resins, in the form of beads (PS-TBTA-B) and porous monoliths (PS-TBTA-M). (b) Synthesis of triazoles **185** by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of azides **183** with alkynes **184** catalyzed by PS-TBTA-B · CuX_{1-2} (batch conditions) or PS-TBTA-M · CuX_{1-2} (continuous flow conditions), reported in 2020 by Mandoli et al.

Other classes of nitrogen-based ligands anchored to organic polymers have been less investigated as supports of metal catalysts for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles. In 2007, in the context of an extended study on Mizoroki–Heck reactions of allyl alcohols, Nájera et al. reported several examples of the one-pot synthesis of quinolines via Mizoroki–Heck vinylation or indoles via sequential *N*-allylation/Mizoroki–Heck vinylation of 2-iodoaniline with allyl alcohols catalyzed by a palladium species complexed on Kaiser oxime resin (1 mol%), performed in H_2O or $\text{DMA}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as a reaction medium and in the presence of Cy_2NMe as a base (1.5 equiv.) and TBAB as an additive (1.0 equiv.) [137]. In 2019, Islam and co-workers reported the preparation of a zinc(II) catalyst supported on a polystyrene-anchored salen ligand (named PS-Zn(II)SALTETA by the authors) and its application in the synthesis of benzimidazoles **187** by CO_2 insertion of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **186** [138]. The protocol was performed with 3.0 mol% of the PS-Zn(II)SALTETA catalyst, dimethylamine borane (DMAB, 3.0 equiv.) as the base, under a CO_2 atmosphere (1 atm), in a $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{EtOH}$ 1:2 (*v/v*) mixture as the solvent, at 100 °C for 24 h (Scheme 56). The protocol was very appealing from the point of view of Green Chemistry, thanks to the use of recoverable catalysts (**Principle 1**: Prevention of Waste; **Principle 4**: Designing Safer Chemicals; **Principle 8**: Catalysis) and sustainable solvents (**Principle 5**: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries), as well as the fixation of CO_2 , which represents the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions (**Principle 1**: Prevention of Waste; **Principle 2**: Atom Economy).



Scheme 56. Synthesis of benzimidazoles **187** by CO₂ insertion of *ortho*-phenylenediamines **186** catalyzed by PS-Zn(II)SALTETA, reported in 2019 by Islam and co-workers.

Moving on to oxygen- and carbon-based ligands anchored to organic polymers, only very few examples of supported metal catalysts have been reported in the context of the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles. In fact, most of them are based on catalytic systems anchored to soluble polymers, which are outside the scope of this review. In 2003, Buchmeiser et al. reported the immobilization of a chiral Schrock's molybdenum catalyst into a insoluble polymer backbone via ring-opening metathesis polymerization of a norborn-2-ene-substituted chiral phenoxide ligand, followed by the complexation of the suitable Mo precursor (Scheme 57a) [139]. Such a catalyst was successfully used for enantioselective ring-closing olefin metathesis of prochiral or racemic substrates for the synthesis of chiral heterocycles, including tetrahydropyridines **189** from racemic amines **188**. Reactions were carried out in CH₂Cl₂ for 30 min at 20 °C, using 2.8–5.2 mol% of the supported Schrock's molybdenum catalyst, giving heterocyclic products **189** in modest yields but good enantiomeric excess (Scheme 57b). The authors also investigated the recyclability of the catalytic system, made possible by simple filtration, washing and drying; after three consecutive runs, ICP-OES analysis revealed only a small decrease (< 5%) in the Mo content in the polymeric matrix.



Scheme 57. (a) Schematic route for the immobilization of chiral Schrock's Mo catalyst into a insoluble polymer backbone. (b) Synthesis of optically active tetrahydropyridines **189** by ring closing metathesis of racemic **188** catalyzed by the supported chiral Schrock's Mo catalyst, reported in 2003 by Buchmeiser et al.

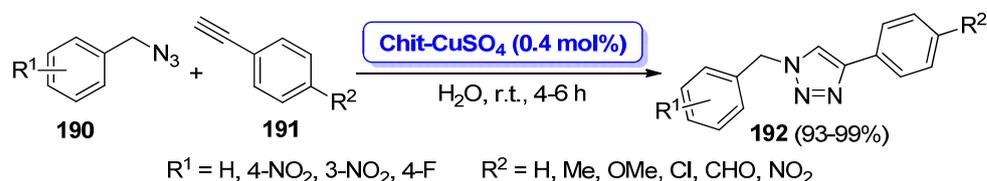
In 2016, the synthesis of several dihydropyrroles and tetrahydropyridines by ring closing metathesis was described by Bazzi and co-workers with the use of a polyisobutylene-supported bis(arylimino)acenaphthene *N*-heterocyclic carbene Ru complex (PIB-BIAN-NHC-Ru)

as the recoverable catalyst [140]. The protocol was developed in *n*-heptane as the solvent, at room temperature and in the presence of 1 mol% of the PIB-BIAN-NHC-Ru catalyst, affording the desired *N*-heterocyclic products in excellent yields after only 1 h. One of the most appealing features of this study is the high recyclability of the supported ruthenium species; in fact, it was used in eight consecutive runs with no significant loss of catalytic activity. Despite the high recyclability of PIB-BIAN-NHC-Ru, non-negligible metal leaching was observed in the reaction mixture (after catalyst removal by filtration) at the end of each cycle, thus limiting the impact of the present protocol in the context of Green Chemistry.

3.3. Metal Catalysts Supported on Biopolymers

The interest in natural biopolymers (in particular, chitosan, cellulose, alginate, lignin, wool and silk) as insoluble supports for metal catalysts [141–144] is more recent with respect to the other abovementioned classes of organic matrices, as it is closely related to the increasing impact of environmentally friendly experimental conditions in the context of organic synthesis. These materials are typically non-toxic, cheap and environmentally friendly, but they also offer several opportunities for functionalization, which allow for a fine tuning of their physico-chemical properties. However, studies on the preparation of *N*-heterocycles based on the use of metal catalysts supported on natural biopolymers are still quite limited.

The first study was reported in 2013 by Khalafi-Nezhad et al., wherein chitosan-supported magnetic ionic liquid nanoparticles (CSMIL) were developed as a heterogeneous iron catalyst (2.5 mol% of loading) for the solvent-free synthesis of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles by the reaction of NaN₃ with benzonitriles, performed for 6 h at 70 °C, and 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles by the reaction of NaN₃ with anilines and triethyl *ortho*-formate, carried out for 1 h at 70 °C [145]. The possibility of working without any solvent, in combination with the good recyclability of the CSMIL catalyst (successfully tested in the reaction of 4-nitrobenzonitrile with NaN₃ up to 5 runs with no significant loss of catalytic activity), makes the present protocol quite interesting from the point of view of Green Chemistry. In the same year, Varma and co-workers described an easy method for the immobilization of copper sulfate on a chitosan biopolymer (which was named Chit-CuSO₄ by the authors), by simply stirring a suspension of chitosan in water with CuSO₄ for 3 h at room temperature [146]. Interestingly, Chit-CuSO₄ was found to be very effective for the synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **192** by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzyl azides **190** and phenylacetylenes **191**, carried out in water as the solvent, at room temperature for 4–6 h, with a metal loading of only 0.4 mol% (Scheme 58). The Chit-CuSO₄ catalyst was removed from the reaction mixture by simple filtration and reused in five consecutive runs with no decrease in its catalytic activity; interestingly, ICP-AES analysis of the catalyst, freshly prepared and after the fifth cycle, revealed almost the same copper concentration (5.1 wt.% vs. 5.02 wt.%), thus confirming the absence of metal leaching into the solution.



Scheme 58. Synthesis of 1*H*-triazoles **192** by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzyl azides **190** and phenylacetylenes **191** catalyzed by Chit-CuSO₄, reported in 2013 by Varma and co-workers.

In 2020, Gu, Bai and co-workers reported the immobilization of a Cu species on modified lignosulfonate and its application as a recoverable catalyst for the preparation of nitrogen-containing heterocycles [147]. Sodium lignosulfonate, a typical waste biomass from the paper-making industry containing aryl and sodium sulfonate groups, was treated with sodium 2-formylbenzenesulfonate, followed by ion exchange and acidification; the phenyl-

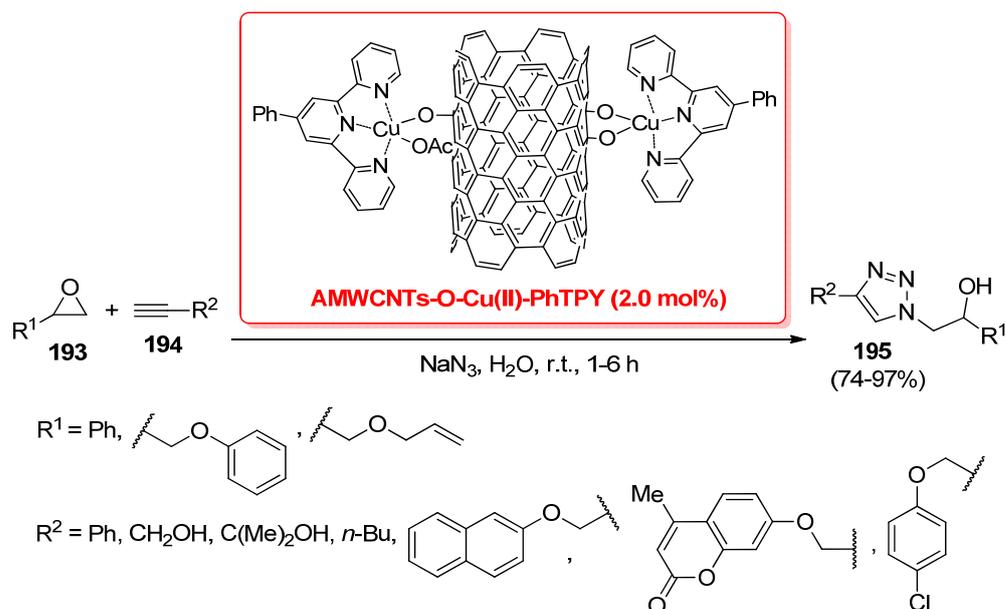
aldehyde condensation product was then used as a robust support (LS-FAS) for the immobilization of copper by treatment with $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ in refluxing ethanol. The final material (called LS-FAS-Cu) was successfully applied in the preparation of several classes of compounds: tricyclic 1*H*-indole derivatives by one-pot multicomponent reactions, 2-aryl pyridines by oxidative cyclization of diamines with ketones, and 3-aryl isoquinolines by cyclocondensation of *ortho*-alkynyl aromatic aldehydes with urea. Despite the easy recoverability by filtration, recyclability tests of LS-FAS-Cu revealed a decrease in catalytic activity starting from the third run; moreover, reaction conditions often required high temperatures (i.e., > 100 °C), thus limiting their advantages in the context of Green Chemistry.

4. Metal Catalysts Supported on Hybrid Inorganic–Organic Matrices for the Synthesis of *N*-Heterocycles

In the last part of this review, we will take into account all the synthetic protocols for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles involving the use of metal catalysts supported on hybrid inorganic–organic matrices, whose introduction in heterogeneous catalysis is definitely more recent with respect to conventional inorganic or organic supports. However, it is worth emphasizing that several supports with different physico-chemical features belong to this class: organic ligands anchored to inorganic matrices (i.e., the same as those mentioned in the first part of the manuscript: carbon, silica, metal oxides, minerals, magnetic core/inorganic shell composite), which offered novel opportunities for heterogenization of homogeneous complexes via covalent functionalization or non-covalent interactions; magnetic core/organic shell composites, acting similarly to cross-linked polymeric matrices but with the advantage of easy separation from the reaction mixture using an external magnet; metal organic frameworks, an emerging class of porous materials that represent the last frontier of hybrid inorganic–organic supports, showing excellent thermal and chemical stability and highly tunable structures. In this third section of the paper, we will organize the literature depending on the type of support following the above-mentioned order.

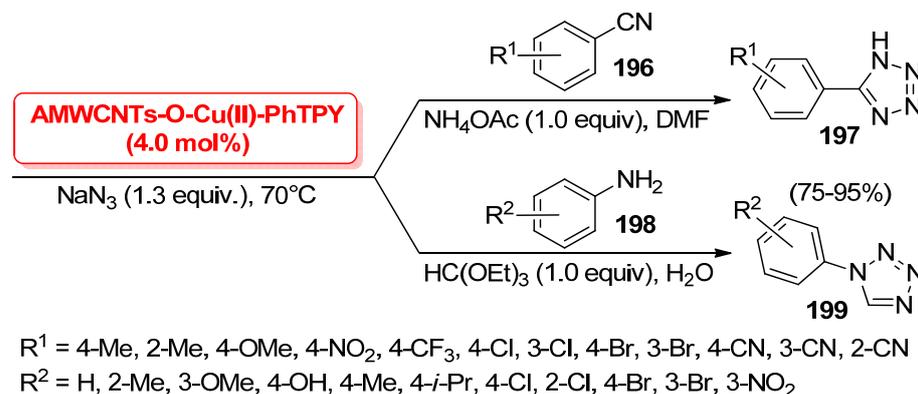
4.1. Metal Catalysts Supported on Carbon-Anchored Ligands

As already emphasized in Section 2.1, carbon-derived materials such as carbon nanotubes and reduced graphene oxide have been widely used as supports for the preparation of heterogeneous catalysts. In 2012, Sharghi, Doroodmand et al. reported the synthesis of a terpyridine Cu(II) complex (Cu(II)-PhTPY) and its covalent immobilization to activated multi-walled carbon nanotubes, to produce the supported catalyst AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY as a black solid, which was then applied to the synthesis of β -hydroxy-1,4-disubstituted triazoles **195** by the tandem azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of epoxides **193** with terminal alkynes **194** [148]. Reactions were carried out with equimolar amounts of **193** and **194** and a slight excess of sodium azide, in the presence of 2.0 mol% of supported catalyst loading, at room temperature for 1–6 h using H_2O as the solvent, affording the expected triazoles in good to excellent yields (Scheme 59). Under similar experimental conditions, 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles were also generated using benzyl or alkyl halides instead of epoxides. The AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY catalyst was also very appealing from the Green Chemistry point of view, as the authors hypothesized a merely heterogeneous mechanism, supported by recyclability tests (five consecutive runs with the same catalytic activity) and ICP analysis (Cu content of 4.895 wt.% for freshly prepared samples and 4.832 wt.% for the same catalyst after the fifth run).



Scheme 59. Synthesis of β -hydroxy-1,4-disubstituted triazoles **195** by tandem azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of epoxides **193** with alkynes **194** catalyzed by AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY, reported in 2012 by Sharghi, Doroodmand et al.

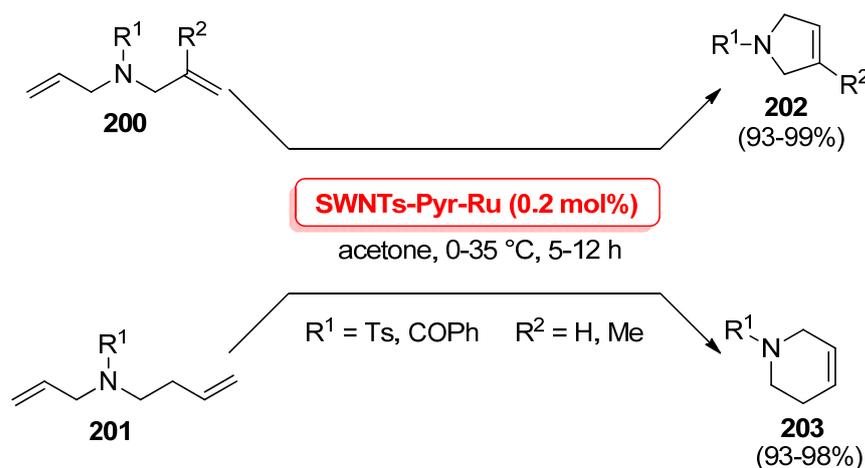
In a following study, the same research group explored the use of the same supported catalytic system AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY for the synthesis of several 1*H*-tetrazole derivatives [149]. In particular, 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **197** were obtained by the reaction of benzonitriles **196** with NaN₃ (1.3 equiv.), carried out with 4 mol% of the catalyst in the presence of 1.0 equiv. of NH₄OAc, at 70 °C in DMF as the solvent; 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **199** were instead synthesized by the reaction of anilines **198** with NaN₃ (1.3 equiv.) and triethyl *ortho*-formate (1.0 equiv.), using 4 mol% of the catalyst, at 70 °C in H₂O (Scheme 60).



Scheme 60. Synthesis of 1*H*-tetrazoles **197** and **199** by reaction of NaN₃ with, respectively, benzonitriles **196** and anilines **198** catalyzed by AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY, reported in 2013 by Sharghi et al.

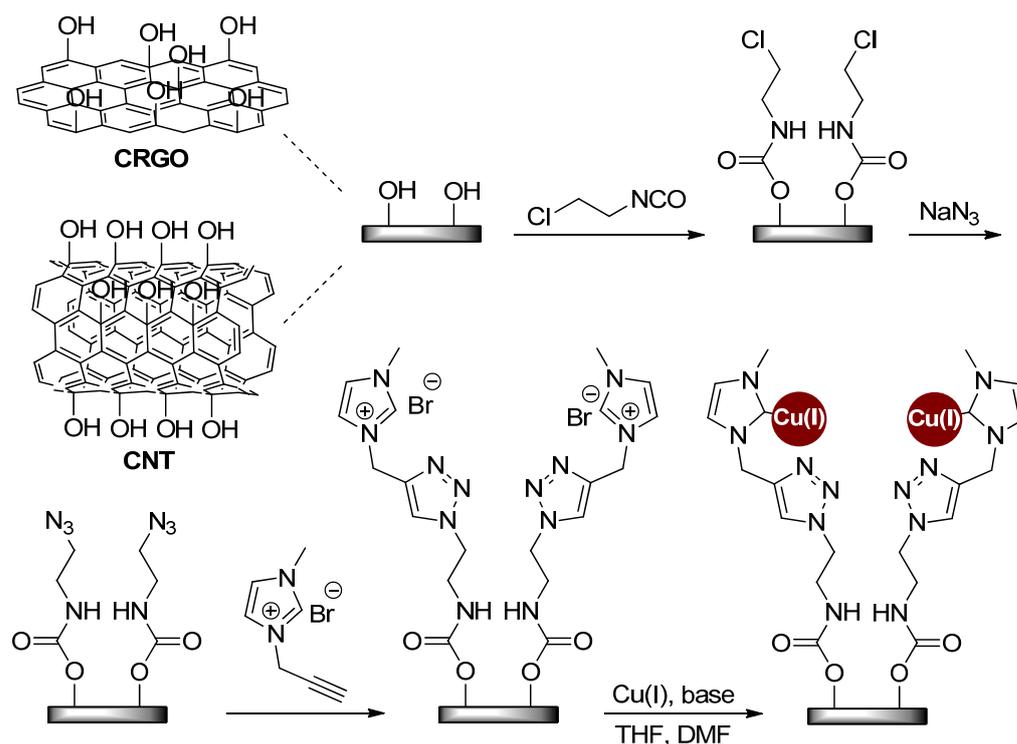
In 2009, Wang and co-workers employed single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) for the immobilization of a pyrene-tagged ruthenium carbene complex; very interestingly, they developed one of the first examples of a metal complex anchored to an inorganic matrix by non-covalent interactions, i.e., the π - π stacking between the pyrene moiety of the complex and the surface of carbon nanotubes [150]. An extended study of ruthenium desorption from the carbon support of such a catalytic system (named SWNTs-Pyr-Ru) was performed in different solvents; if significant desorption of the ruthenium carbene complex was found in non-polar solvents (benzene, toluene, CH₂Cl₂, THF), very minimal amounts leached into polar solvents such as ethyl acetate or acetone; moreover, no detectable desorption was ob-

served in acetone at room temperature, while ~ 80% leached after 24 h at 50 °C. Starting from these results, SWNTs-Pyr-Ru was tested in representative ring-closing metathesis of functionalized dienes, including amides **200** and **201** for the synthesis of, respectively, dihydropyrroles **202** and tetrahydropyridines **203**, performed for 5–12 h at 0–35 °C in acetone as the solvent (Scheme 61). Working under these experimental conditions, SWNTs-Pyr-Ru was efficiently recovered by filtration and reused without any further treatment up to seven consecutive runs. More recently, Schulz, Crévisy et al. proposed a similar non-covalent approach for the immobilization of several pyrene-tagged ruthenium complexes onto reduced graphene oxide, used as supported and recoverable catalysts (named rGO-Pyr-Ru) promoting the ring-closing metathesis of *N,N*-diallyl-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide to give the corresponding dihydropyrrole product [151].



Scheme 61. Synthesis of dihydropyrroles **202** and tetrahydropyridines **203** by ring-closing metathesis of, respectively, amides **200** and **201** catalyzed by SWNTs-Pyr-Ru, reported in 2009 by Wang et al.

In 2015, Binder and co-workers described the preparation of several carbon-supported copper nanomaterials and their application as heterogeneous catalysts for the [3 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of benzyl azides with terminal alkynes [152]. The surface of graphene or carbon nanotubes was first functionalized with –OH groups by literature procedures; then, treatment with 1-chloro-2-isocyanatoethane allowed the chlorination of the carbon surface, followed by the reaction with NaN_3 . The resulting azide-functionalized carbon surfaces were then treated with 1-propargyl-3-methylimidazolium bromide by the click reaction, thus allowing for the attachment of imidazolium moieties; finally, the addition of copper(I) salt gave the final graphene-anchored and carbon nanotubes-anchored *N*-heterocyclic carbene Cu(I) materials, called CRGO-Ima-Cu(I) and CNT-Ima-Cu(I), respectively (Scheme 62). In the [3 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of benzyl azides with terminal alkynes, full conversions were found only by using CRGO-Ima-Cu(I) at 2 mol%, while CNT-Ima-Cu(I) showed lower conversions even at 5 mol%; this result was tentatively attributed by the authors to the higher surface area of graphene, as well as to the better dispersion of copper complexes to the carbon surface. Interestingly, the CRGO-Ima-Cu(I) catalyst showed also high recyclability, with up to 10 consecutive runs with no significant loss of catalytic activity.



Scheme 62. Schematic route for the immobilization of *N*-heterocyclic carbene Cu(I) complexes to graphene and carbon nanotubes (CRGO-Ima-Cu(I) and CNT-Ima-Cu(I), respectively), reported in 2015 by Binder and co-workers.

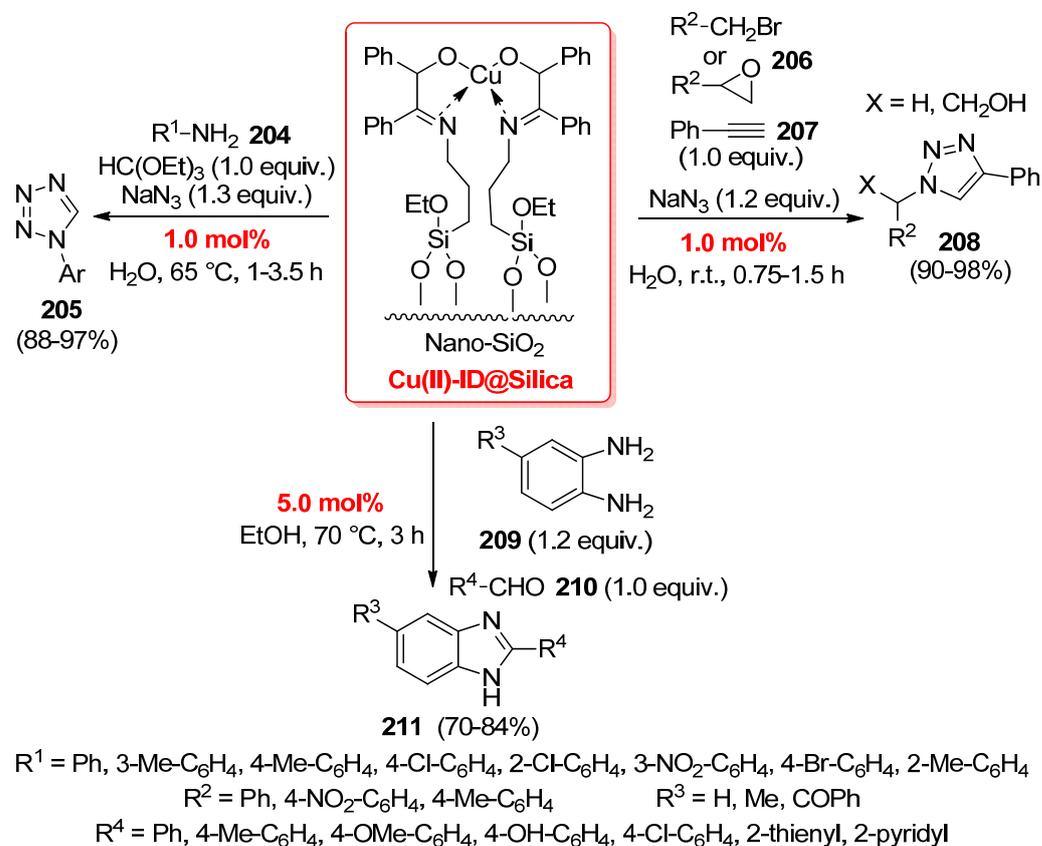
4.2. Metal Catalysts Supported on Silica-Anchored Ligands

Silica is definitely one of the most common inorganic materials used for the preparation of supported catalysts. Besides metal nanoparticles directly deposited onto SiO₂ (see Section 2.2), many catalytic systems based on the complexation of suitable metals on silica-anchored ligands have been developed and used in the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds.

In this context, copper catalysts are among the most investigated systems. In 2013, Díez-González and co-workers described the preparation of a *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand, the 1,3-diamantyl-4-hydroxyimidazol-2-ium tetrafluoroborate salt (^{OH}IAd·HBF₄), which was then connected to different carriers including silica flakes and silica nanoparticles via a reaction in DMF at 150 °C in the presence of molecular sieves [153]. The resulting anchored systems, ^{SiFK}IAd·HBF₄ and ^{SiNPT}IAd·HBF₄, were treated with CuI (NaOBu-*t*, THF, r.t.) to give the final supported catalysts, which were tested in the [3 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of azides with terminal alkynes, performed at room temperature and in H₂O as the solvent. Unfortunately, both ^{SiFK}IAd/Cu(I) and ^{SiNPT}IAd/Cu(I) catalysts showed only modest recyclability, with a clear decrease in their activity from the second cycle; very different behavior (nine runs with no decrease in catalytic activity) was instead observed for the parental system anchored on silica-coated magnetite, whose features will be discussed in detail in Section 4.4 below.

In 2017, Sharghi et al. developed the synthesis of a new amino-functionalized nano silica, which was used to link a copper(II)-2-imino-1,2-diphenylethanol complex, generating a supported copper catalyst (named Cu(II)-ID@Silica by the authors) with high performance in the synthesis of several *N*-heterocycles [154]. Indeed, 1-substituted 1*H*-1,2,3,4-tetrazoles **205** were generated from anilines **204** by three-component reactions with 1.0 equiv. of triethylorthoformate and 1.3 equiv. of NaN₃, performed at 65 °C and in water as the solvent, in the presence of 1 mol% of the Cu(II)-ID@Silica catalyst. The same amount of catalyst was also able to produce 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **208** by tandem azidation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of organic halides or epoxide **206** with NaN₃ (1.2 equiv.) and acetylenes **207** (1.0 equiv.), performed in H₂O at room temperature. The synthesis of 2-aryl-1*H*-benzo[*d*]im-

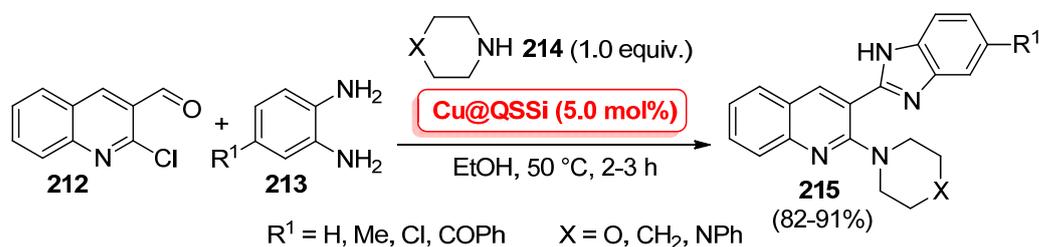
idazoles **211** from *o*-phenylenediamines **209** (1.2 equiv.) and benzaldehydes **210** (1.0 equiv.), carried out in ethanol as the solvent, required 5 mol% of the Cu(II)-ID@Silica catalyst (Scheme 63).



Scheme 63. Synthesis of 1*H*-1,2,3,4-tetrazoles **205**, 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **208** and 1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazoles **211** catalyzed by Cu(II)-ID@Silica, reported in 2017 by Sharghi et al.

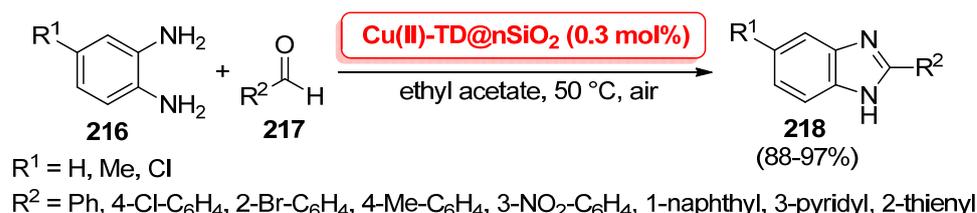
In 2018, the same group developed a benzimidazole-salen copper(II) complex anchored to a diamino moiety-modified silica (named BS-Cu(II)@SiO₂ by the authors) [155]. Such a catalyst was tested in the synthesis of several functionalized benzimidazole-triazole compounds through a four component C–H bond activation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition and through a tandem condensation/cyclization/aromatization sequence. The protocols reported in this study were very convenient from the point of view of Green Chemistry, as they are in full agreement with most of the famous Twelve Principles: reactions were carried out in ethanol as the sustainable solvent (**Principle 5**: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries), often at room temperature (**Principle 6**: Design for Energy Efficiency), using low amounts of a catalyst that is easily recoverable and recyclable up to eight times (**Principle 1**: Prevention of Waste; **Principle 4**: Designing Safer Chemicals; **Principle 8**: Catalysis); furthermore, the choice of tandem, multicomponent reactions for the synthesis of highly functionalized molecules is very convenient from the point of view of the atom economy (**Principle 2**: Atom Economy). Very recently, they started with the same amino-functionalized silica for the immobilization of a 2-oxoquinoline-3-carbaldehyde Schiff base ligand, which was then treated with copper(II) acetate in refluxing ethanol to give the final supported catalyst, named Cu@QSSi [156]. The catalyst was then used for the synthesis of benzimidazoles **215** by multicomponent reactions of 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde **212** with *o*-phenylenediamines **213** and secondary amines **214**, carried out at 50 °C in ethanol as the solvent for 2–3 h (Scheme 64). Similarly to BS-Cu(II)@SiO₂, good recyclability was also observed for the Cu@QSSi catalyst, with only a small decrease in the product yield after the seventh run, although no studies of metal

leaching were performed in order to rule out the occurrence of homogeneous copper species during the reactions.



Scheme 64. Synthesis of benzimidazoles **215** by reaction of 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde **212** with *o*-phenylenediamines **213** and secondary amines **214** catalyzed by Cu@QSSi, reported in 2019 by Sharghi et al.

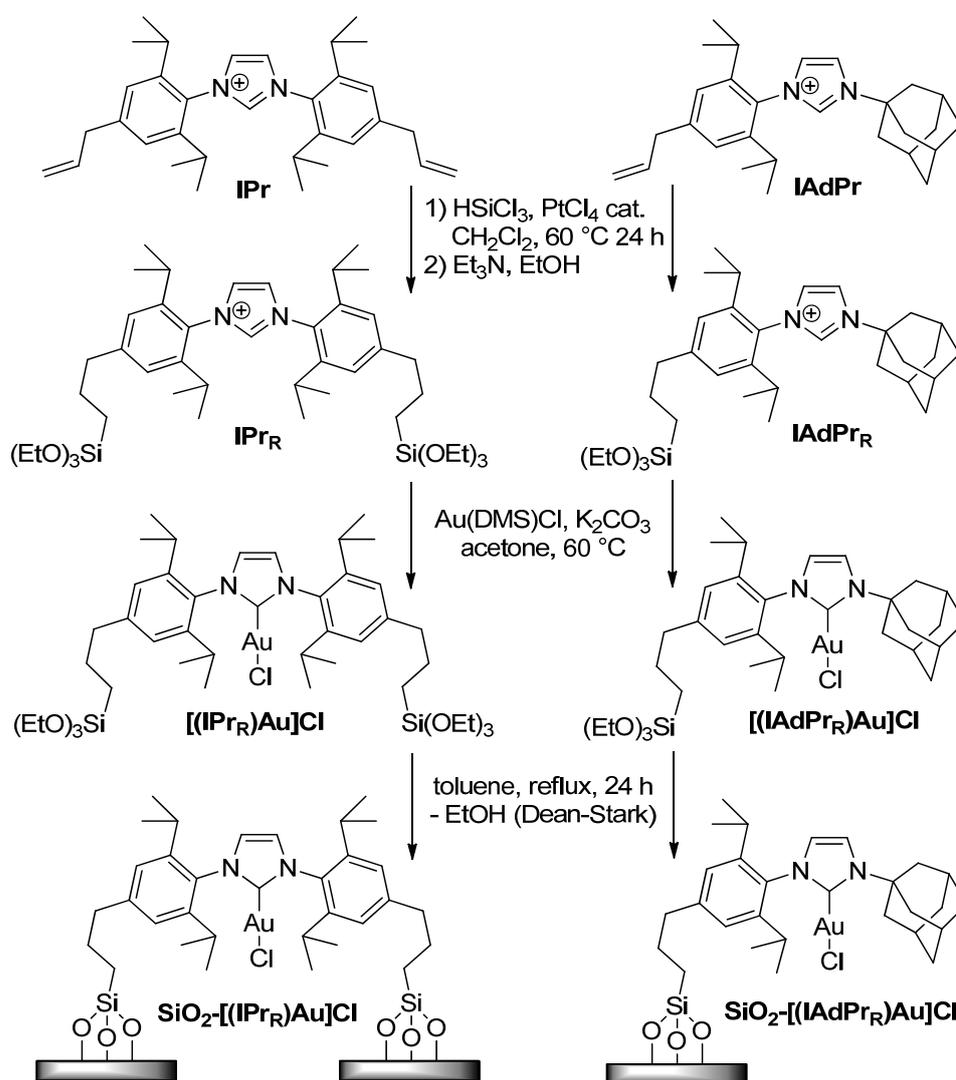
In 2011, Rajagopal and co-workers employed 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane for the synthesis of NH₂-modified silica nanoparticles, which were then treated with poly(ethyleneimine) (PEI)-stabilized copper nanoparticles (in turn obtained by the reaction of CuCl₂ with PEI in the presence of NaBH₄) to give a highly dispersed silica-supported nanocopper catalytic system, named CuNPs-PEI/SiO₂ [157]. Interestingly, it was applied as a very efficient catalyst in the [3 + 2] azide-alkyne cycloaddition reactions for the synthesis of 1,2,3-*H*-triazoles, carried out at room temperature in DMSO as solvent with very short durations (10–60 min), even with a very low amount of the catalyst (i.e., 0.05 mol%). Similar aminopropyl-modified silica nanoparticles (AP-*n*SiO₂) were used in 2013 by Koshropour et al.; in fact, triazine-based dendrimers were covalently anchored to AP-*n*SiO₂, and the resulting material was then treated with CuCl₂ in DMF at room temperature for 10 h, to give the final Cu(II)-TD@*n*SiO₂ supported catalyst after filtration and drying [158]. Cu(II)-TD@*n*SiO₂ was tested in the preparation of 2-substituted benzimidazoles **218** by condensation/cyclization of *o*-phenylenediamines **216** and aldehydes **217**, performed under air with 0.3 mol% of copper loading, at 50 °C in ethyl acetate as the solvent (Scheme 65). Moreover, the Cu(II)-TD@*n*SiO₂ catalyst showed good recyclability (up to eight consecutive runs) and a negligible level of metal leaching into the solution, as confirmed by ICP-OES analysis.



Scheme 65. Synthesis of 2-substituted benzimidazoles **218** by condensation of *o*-phenylenediamines **216** and aldehydes **217** catalyzed by Cu(II)-TD@*n*SiO₂, reported in 2013 by Koshropour et al.

More recently, 3-aminopropyl-functionalized silica was used by Evangelisti, Psaro and co-workers as a hybrid inorganic/organic matrix for the deposition of Cu nanoparticles prepared by the Metal Vapor Synthesis (MVS) technique [159]. The resulting catalyst (which was named Cu/APSiO₂ by the authors) was characterized by small copper nanoparticles with a mean diameter of 2.5 nm (HR-TEM analysis) and then tested in the preparation of representative 1,2,3-*H*-triazoles by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzyl azides with phenylacetylene, performed in both batch and continuous flow conditions (packed-bed reactors). In particular, in this last case, reactions were carried out with 0.5 mol% of Cu/APSiO₂, at room temperature in THF with a flow rate of 50 μL/min; moreover, packed-bed reactors were efficiently reused for five consecutive runs with no loss of activity, while a gradual decrease was observed in the following three runs. Two SiO₂-immobilized metal complexes used under continuous flow

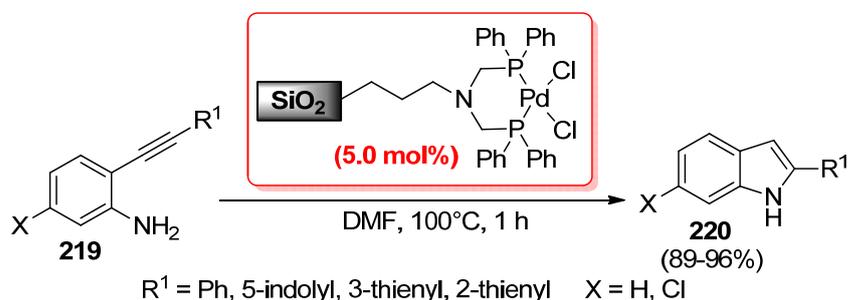
conditions were also reported by Asensio, Varea et al. in 2017; the *N,N'*-bis(4-allyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imidazolium and *N*-adamantyl-*N'*-(4-allyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imidazolium ligands (IPr and IAdPr, respectively) were first converted into the corresponding triethoxysilyl-substituted derivatives IPr_R and IAdPr_R by platinum-catalyzed hydrosilylation; then, silylated NHC-Au(I) complexes [(IPr_R)Au]Cl and [(IAdPr_R)Au]Cl were obtained by treatment with Au(DMS)Cl and K₂CO₃ in acetone at 60 °C; finally, these complexes were immobilized on activated silica in refluxing toluene using a Dean-Stark apparatus to produce the final supported catalysts SiO₂-[(IPr_R)Au]Cl and SiO₂-[(IAdPr_R)Au]Cl (Scheme 66) [160]. Such catalysts were employed in several organic transformations, including the cyclization of 1-(*ortho*-alkynylaryl)urea to generate an indole derivative under batch conditions (1 mol% of Au(I), in EtOH at room temperature), and the cycloisomerization of enynes to give dihydropyrrole and tetrahydropyridine derivatives under continuous flow conditions (1 mol% of Au(I), in dry CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature).



Scheme 66. Schematic route for the immobilization of Au(I) complexes [(IPr_R)Au]Cl and [(IAdPr_R)Au]Cl on activated silica, reported in 2017 by Asensio, Varea et al.

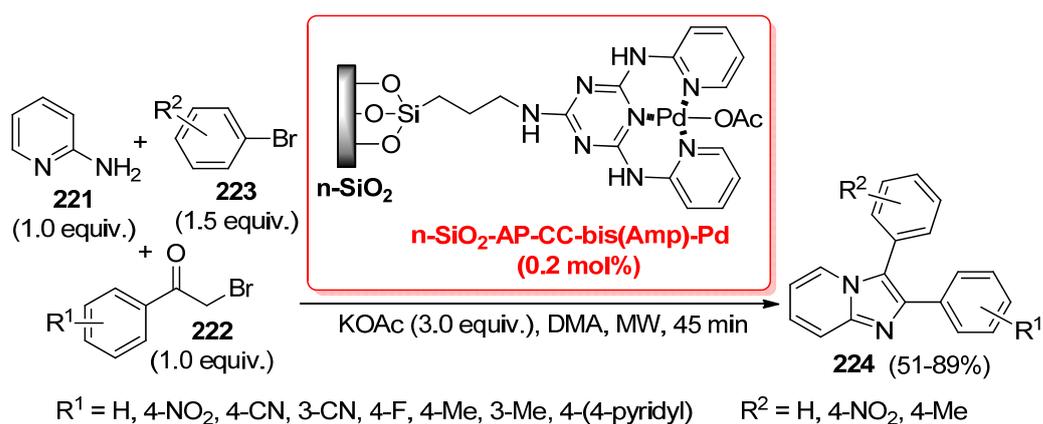
Moving to palladium catalysts supported on silica-anchored ligands, in 2009, Tyrell et al. reported the immobilization of [PdCl₂(NCPH)₂] to 3-aminopropyl-functionalised SiO₂; the resulting material was then tested in the synthesis of indoles derivatives **220** by the heteroannulation of 2-ethynylanilines **219** [161]. Reactions occurred in almost quantitative conversion and high yields when performed with 5 mol% of Pd loading, in DMF at 100 °C

for 1 h (Scheme 67). Although catalyst recyclability has not been directly tested on the heteroannulation reaction, authors actually found that it was recyclable up to four times in the reaction of Sonogashira coupling of terminal alkynes with alkenyl bromides.



Scheme 67. Synthesis of indoles derivatives **220** by heteroannulation of 2-ethynylanilines **219** catalyzed by $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{NCPh})_2]$ immobilized to 3-aminopropyl-functionalised SiO_2 , reported in 2009 by Tyrell et al.

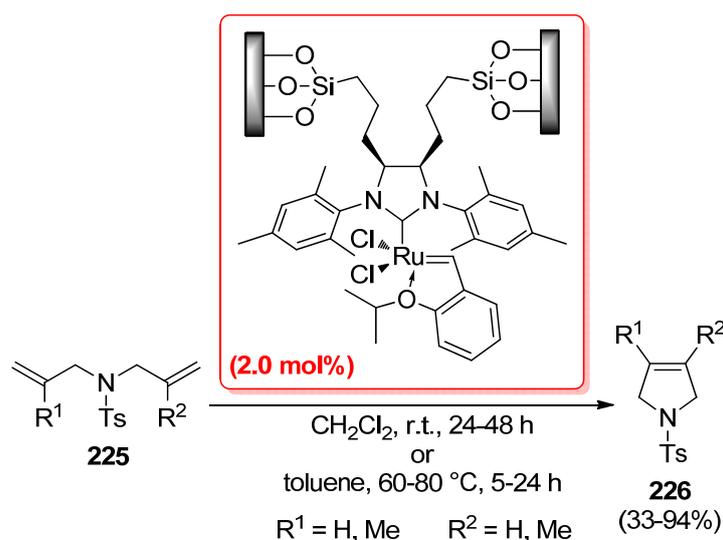
In 2018, Mohebat, Karimi-Jaberi and co-workers reported the preparation of a very interesting palladium complex immobilized on nano-silica (named $n\text{-SiO}_2\text{-AP-CC-bis(Amp)-Pd}$ by the authors); they first treated nano-silica with 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, in order to obtain a NH_2 -functionalized nano- SiO_2 ; then, it was treated with cyanuric chloride followed by 2-aminopyridine, giving the anchored ligand; finally, treatment with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ afforded the desired $n\text{-SiO}_2\text{-AP-CC-bis(Amp)-Pd}$ catalyst [162]. Such a catalyst was applied at low metal loading (0.2 mol%) in the synthesis of 2,3-diarylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **224** by the multicomponent reaction of 2-aminopyridine **221** (1.0 equiv.), 2-bromo-1-arylethanones **222** (1.0 equiv.) and aryl-bromides **223** (1.5 equiv.); reactions were carried out in DMA as the solvent, KOAc (3.0 equiv.) as the base and under microwave irradiation, which allowed for a reduction of the reaction time to 45 min (Scheme 68). Despite that the use of a toxic and harmful reaction medium represents a severe drawback, such a protocol appears quite appealing thanks to the high recyclability of $n\text{-SiO}_2\text{-AP-CC-bis(Amp)-Pd}$, which has been re-used in up to six consecutive runs without a decrease in catalytic activity, in combination with the reduced energy requirements thanks to the use of microwave irradiation.



Scheme 68. Synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **224** by multicomponent reaction of 2-aminopyridine **221**, 2-bromo-1-arylethanones **222** and aryl-bromides **223** catalyzed by $n\text{-SiO}_2\text{-AP-CC-bis(Amp)-Pd}$, reported in 2018 by Mohebat, Karimi-Jaberi and co-workers.

Silica was also used for the immobilization of second-generation ruthenium Grubbs catalysts, in order to obtain recoverable catalytic systems, which were successfully applied in the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles by ring-closing olefin metathesis reactions. In this context, Bannwarth et al. reported in 2006 the non-covalent immobilization of a Grubbs–Hoveyda ruthenium catalyst bearing a tris(perfluoroalkyl)silyl chain to a fluororous silica gel; the re-

sulting supported catalyst was applied in preliminary experiments of ring-closing-metathesis of nitrogen-functionalized α,ω -dienes, affording the corresponding *N*-heterocycles in excellent yields [163]. Interestingly, despite non-covalent immobilization (thanks to the hydrophobic interaction between the perfluorinated tags of both silica and ruthenium complex), the catalyst was successfully recycled for a second run with no loss of activity. A covalent immobilization was instead proposed in 2009 by Grubbs et al.: two triethoxysilyl-functionalized *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligands were synthesized and used to give the corresponding second-generation ruthenium olefin metathesis catalysts; such complexes were covalently grafted onto silica gel, thus affording the final supported catalysts, which were tested in ring-closing olefin metathesis reactions of several substrates, including *N,N*-diallyltosylamide to give the corresponding dihydropyrrole product in excellent yields after two hours [164]. A rather similar approach of covalent immobilization was used in 2012 by Pleixats and co-workers, who synthesized a bis-triethoxysilyl-functionalized Heoveyda–Grubbs Ru complex and then anchored to silica by co-gelification with tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS) [165]. The resulting anchored ruthenium catalyst was then tested in the preparation of dihydropyrroles **226** by ring-closing-metathesis of *N,N*-diallyltosylamides **225**, performed with 2 mol% of Ru loading, in dichloromethane at room temperature for 24–48 h, or in toluene at 60–80 °C for 5–24 h (Scheme 69). For these substrates, recyclability tests of the supported catalyst were carried out in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature; after the first two runs with no loss of activity, a progressive decrease in the product yield was observed for the third cycle.



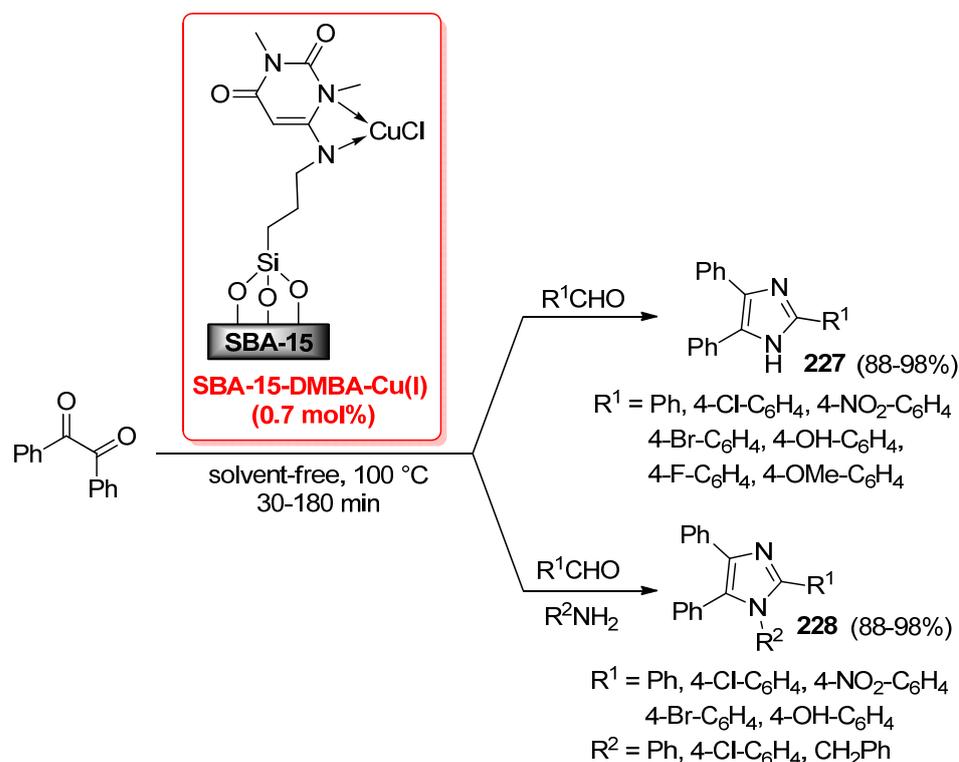
Scheme 69. Synthesis of dihydropyrroles **226** by ring-closing-metathesis of *N,N*-diallyltosylamides **225** catalyzed by Heoveyda–Grubbs ruthenium complex immobilized on silica, reported in 2012 by Pleixats and co-workers.

The 3-aminopropyl-functionalised silica was also used as an organic–inorganic hybrid material for the immobilization of a zirconium(IV) complex, as reported in 2011 by Sharma et al.; such a supported catalyst, named Zr-CAP-SG, showed remarkable activity in the one-pot condensation of 1,2-diketones with *ortho*-phenylenediamines or (hetero)aryl aldehydes affording quinoxalines and 2,4,5-trisubstituted imidazoles, respectively [166]. The optimized reaction conditions were very appealing from the point of view of Green Chemistry, thanks to the use of sustainable solvents (ethanol or acetonitrile), the need for room temperature and short reaction times (i.e., limited energy requirement) and the use of a highly recyclable catalytic system (up to five runs with no loss of activity).

As already mentioned in Section 2.2, a plethora of ordered mesoporous silica has recently found huge interest as a support for metal catalysts. Therefore, it should be not surprising that these materials have successfully been used for the immobilization of organic ligands,

suitable for the complexation of various metals to give valuable supported catalysts used in the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds.

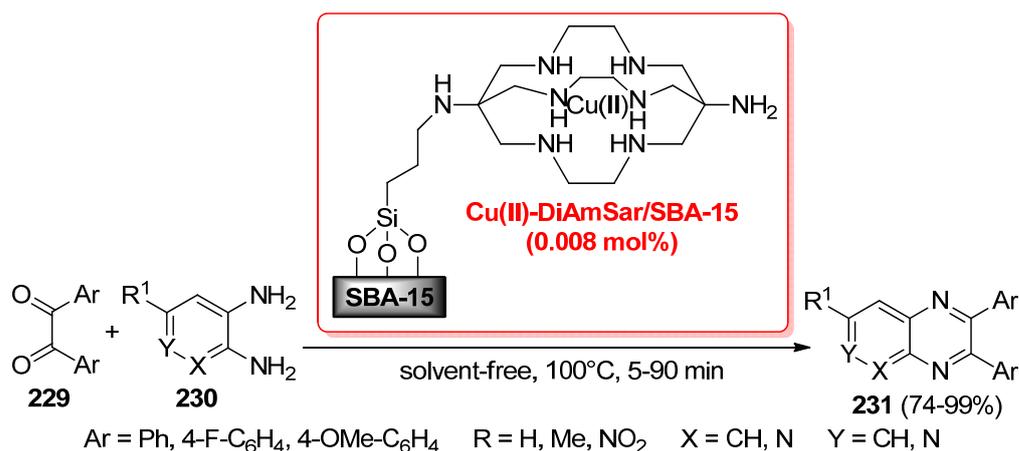
The Santa Barbara Amorphous-15 (SBA-15) mesoporous silica possesses hexagonal arrays of large pores (3–30 nm), with a large number of hydroxyls in the internal surfaces; moreover, it is characterized by high thermal and physical stability, making it particularly suitable as a support for metal catalysts. In 2017, Hajjami and co-workers described the synthesis of a Cu(I)-1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid complex immobilized on mesoporous SBA-15 silica. First, SBA-15 was treated with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane in order to obtain the corresponding amino-functionalized material (SBA-15-*n*-Pr-NH₂); then, such material was added to a solution of 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid in ethanol and refluxed for 48 h; finally, the SBA-15-anchored ligand was added to a solution of CuCl in acetonitrile and stirred for 24 h at room temperature, giving the final SBA-15-DMBA-Cu(I) catalyst [167]. Such a catalyst was then applied at low copper loading (0.7 mol%) to the one-pot synthesis of trisubstituted imidazoles **227** and tetrasubstituted imidazoles **228** under solvent-free conditions at 100 °C; the expected products were obtained in excellent yields and the SBA-15-DMBA-Cu(I) catalyst could be easily isolated and reused up to five times without a loss of activity (Scheme 70).



Scheme 70. One-pot synthesis of trisubstituted and tetrasubstituted imidazoles **227**–**228** catalyzed by SBA-15-DMBA-Cu(I), reported in 2017 by Hajjami and co-workers.

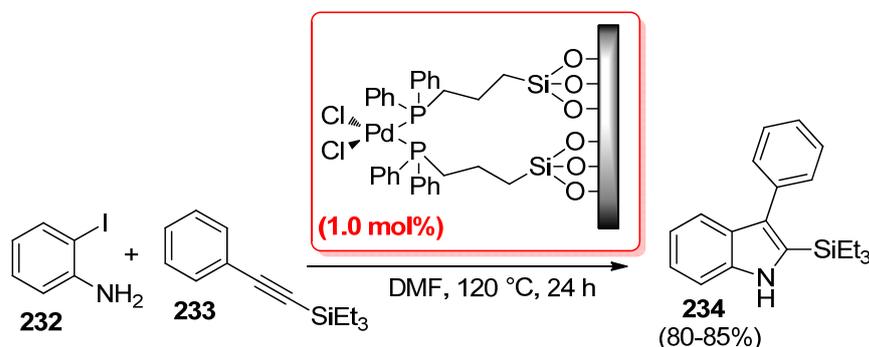
A copper(II) complex anchored to SBA-15 was instead prepared in 2015 by Bardajee and co-workers; they employed the hexaminemacrobicyclic ligand DiAmSar to encapsulate Cu(II) ions inside the macrocyclic cage, affording Cu(II)-DiAmSar species; the final heterogeneous catalyst Cu(II)-DiAmSar/SBA-15 was then generated by reaction of the –NH₂ groups of the ligand with (3-chloropropyl)trimethoxysilane, followed by the covalent immobilization onto SBA-15 through the trimethoxysilane moiety [168]. The obtained material was successfully tested as a supported catalyst for the synthesis of pyridopyrazine and quinoxaline derivatives **231** by condensation of 1,2-diketones **229** with 1,2-diamines **230**. Interestingly, reactions were carried out with a very low copper loading (only 0.008 mol%), under solvent-free conditions at 100 °C for 5–90 min (Scheme 71). The protocol appears

very interesting from the point of view of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, thanks to the absence of a reaction medium (*Principle 5: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries*) and very low amounts of a recoverable and recyclable catalyst (*Principle 1: Prevention of Waste; Principle 4: Designing Safer Chemicals; Principle 8: Catalysis*). A similar approach for the synthesis of quinoxalines and pyridopyrazine derivatives was reported by the same research group using iron [169], zirconium [170] and palladium [171] Schiff-base complexes grafted on SBA-15: each of them could be successfully used in water as the solvent with a low metal amount (0.1–0.5 mol%).



Scheme 71. Synthesis of pyridopyrazines and quinoxalines **231** by condensation of 1,2-diketones **229** with 1,2-diamines **230** catalyzed by Cu(II)-DiAmSar/SBA-15, reported in 2015 by Bardajee et al.

In 2010, Djakovitch, Dufaud et al. reported the preparation of four different palladium(II) complexes of the general formula PdCl_2L_2 , with $\text{L} =$ phosphine or nitrile ligand bearing a triethoxysilyl moiety, which were then covalently anchored to SBA-15 [172]. The performances of the four supported catalysts were compared in a representative example of Larock synthesis of indole **234** between 2-iodoaniline **232** and triethyl(phenylethynyl)silane **233**, performed in DMF at 120 °C with 1 mol% of palladium, in the presence of 3.0 equiv. of Na_2CO_3 . Among the four catalysts, the hybrid system in Scheme 72 showed the highest catalytic activity, but several mechanism investigations revealed its behavior as a reservoir of soluble active metal particles in the solution, responsible for substantial deactivation upon recycling.

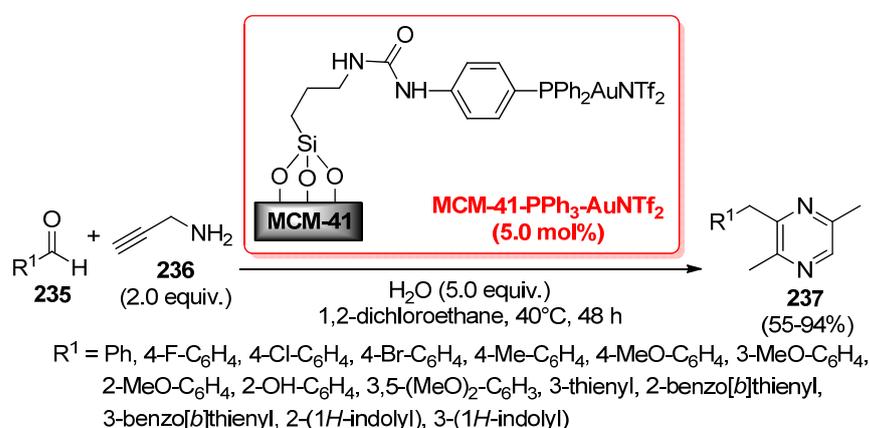


Scheme 72. Larock synthesis of indole **234** from 2-iodoaniline **232** and triethyl(phenylethynyl)silane **233** catalyzed by SBA-15-anchored PdCl_2L_2 complex, reported in 2010 by Djakovitch, Dufaud et al.

An ammonium tagged Hoveyda-type ruthenium catalyst bearing a sterically enlarged *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand was synthesized in 2015 by Skowerski and co-workers and then easily immobilized on mesoporous SBA-15 silica by non-covalent interactions [173]. The resulting supported material was then tested in the ring-closing metathesis of several

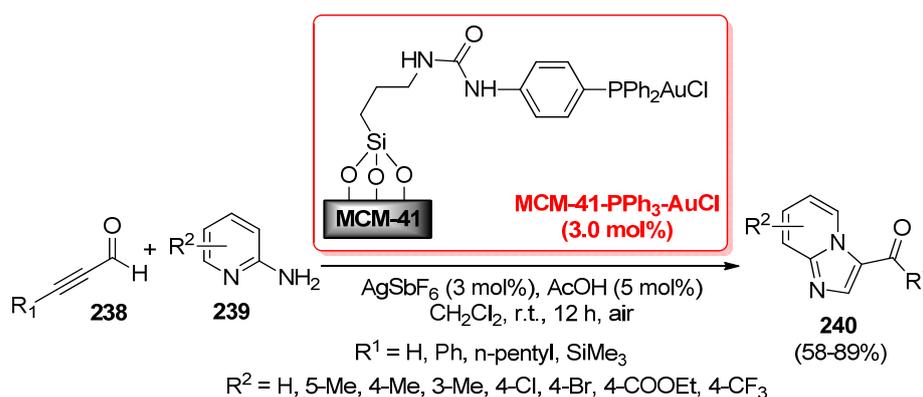
nitrogen-containing α,ω -dienes, to give the corresponding *N*-heterocyclic products; such a catalyst showed exceptionally high recyclability, with an average conversion of 66% after 23 cycles, which corresponded to a cumulative TON of 15180.

The Mobil Composition of Matter No. 41 (MCM-41) is a mesoporous material characterized by high surface area, large pore volume and uniform pore size. In 2017, Cai et al. described the synthesis of a heterogeneous gold catalyst (named MCM-41-PPh₃-AuNTf₂) by immobilization of a phosphine gold(I) complex onto MCM-41 [174]. This catalyst was then applied (at 5 mol% of Ru loading) in the cascade of annulation reactions of (hetero)aryl aldehydes **235** with propargylamine **236**, performed in the presence of H₂O (5.0 equiv.) as an additive, 1,2-dichloroethane as the solvent at 40°C for 48 h, to afford pyrazines **237** in good to excellent yields (Scheme 73). Moreover, MCM-41-PPh₃-AuNTf₂ could be easily recovered and reused for eight consecutive runs with no loss of catalytic activity; this was confirmed by ICP-AES analysis, revealing the absence of gold leaching from the heterogeneous catalyst into the solution.



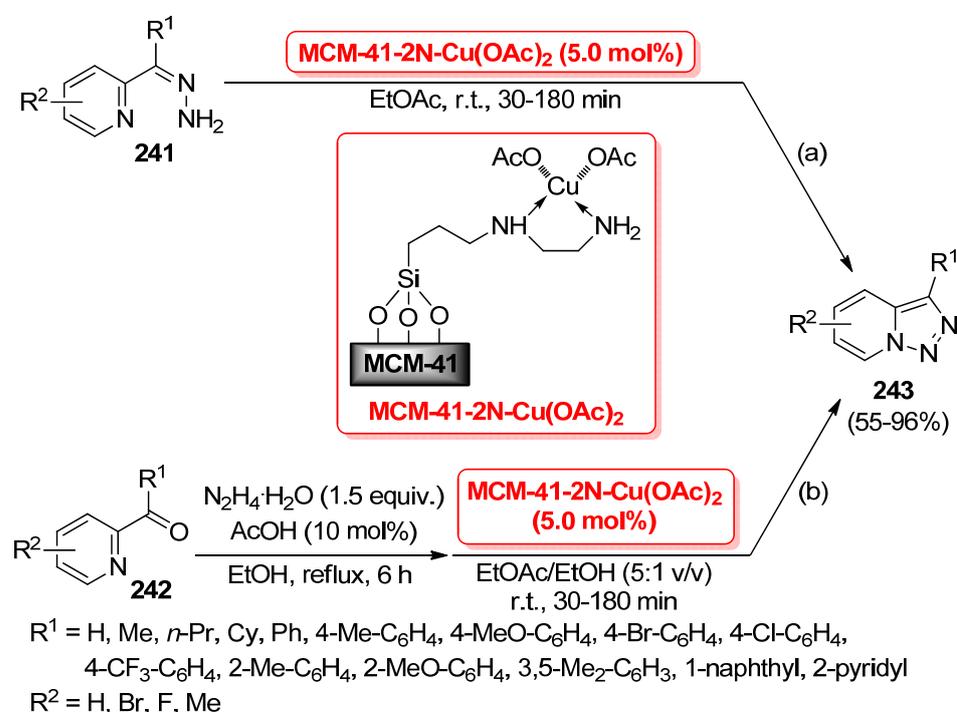
Scheme 73. Synthesis of pyrazines **237** by cascade annulation reactions of (hetero)aryl aldehydes **235** with propargylamine **236** catalyzed by MCM-41-PPh₃-AuNTf₂, reported in 2017 by Cai et al.

In a following study, the same authors developed a very similar Au(I)-phosphine complex immobilized onto MCM-41, called MCM-41-PPh₃-AuCl, which was applied in the annulations of 2-aminopyridines **238** with alkynyl aldehydes **239** to give the corresponding 3-acylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **240** [175]. Reactions were carried out with 3 mol% of Au loading, 3 mol% of AgSbF₆ as co-catalyst and 5 mol% of acetic acid as additive, in CH₂Cl₂ as the solvent at room temperature for 12 h (Scheme 74). Although MCM-41-PPh₃-AuCl showed recyclability very similar to the abovementioned MCM-41-PPh₃-AuNTf₂ (eight consecutive cycles without a decrease in the product yields), the presence of homogeneous AgSbF₆ as the co-catalyst represents the main issue of this protocol, since silver species could contaminate the final imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine products.



Scheme 74. Synthesis of 3-acylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **240** by annulations of 2-aminopyridines **238** with alkynyl aldehydes **239** catalyzed by MCM-41-PPh₃-AuCl, reported in 2018 by Cai et al.

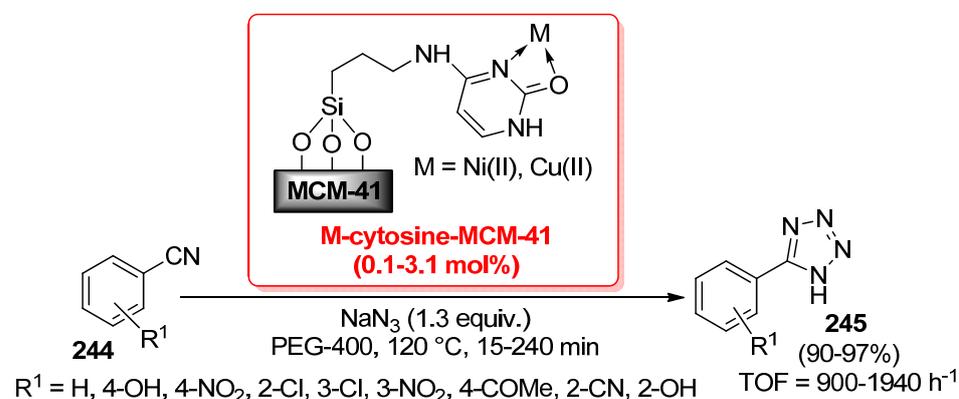
More recently, Cai et al. moved their attention to copper species anchored onto MCM-41 mesoporous silica. In more detail, a MCM-41-anchored bidentate 2-aminoethylamino Cu(II) complex (named MCM-41-2N-Cu(OAc)₂) was synthesized and then tested in the oxidative cyclization of 2-pyridine ketone hydrazones **241** [176]. Reactions were carried out in ethyl acetate as the solvent, with 5 mol% of Cu loading, at room temperature for 30–180 min, affording a variety of 1,2,3-triazolopyridines **243** in good to excellent yields (Scheme 75a). However, considering that hydrazones could be easily obtained from the corresponding ketones by the reaction with hydrazine, the authors also developed a protocol for the preparation of 1,2,3-triazolopyridines **243** directly from 2-acylpyridines **242**, involving a preliminary treatment with hydrazine monohydrate (1.5 equiv.) in the presence of AcOH (10 mol%), in refluxing EtOH for 6 h, followed by the oxidative cyclization step in EtOAc/EtOH (5:1 *v/v*) in the presence of MCM-41-2N-Cu(OAc)₂ (5 mol%) at room temperature for 30–180 min (Scheme 75b).



Scheme 75. Synthesis of 1,2,3-triazolopyridines **243** by (a) oxidative cyclization of 2-pyridine ketone hydrazones **241**; (b) tandem hydrazine synthesis/oxidative cyclization of 2-acylpyridines **242** catalyzed by MCM-41-2N-Cu(OAc)₂, reported in 2019 by Cai et al.

A *N*-heterocyclic carbene-Cu(I) species anchored to MCM-41 was described by Oro and co-workers, who then tested it as a recoverable catalyst for the synthesis of a functionalized 1,2,3-*1H*-triazole by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of benzylazide and phenylacetylene [177]. In 2020, Nikoorasm et al. reported the preparation of 5-substituted *1H*-tetrazoles **245** via the reaction of benzonitriles **244** with sodium azide catalyzed by copper(II) or nickel(II) complexed to a cytosine ligand anchored to mesoporous MCM-41 silica [178]. In particular, reactions were carried out at 120 °C in PEG-400 as the solvent for 15–240 min (Scheme 76); between the two catalysts, Ni(II)-cytosine-MCM-41 resulted as the most effective, yielding *1H*-tetrazole products in higher yields with a lower metal loading compared to Cu(II)-cytosine-MCM-41 (i.e., 0.1 mol% of Ni vs. 3 mol% of Cu). However, both catalytic systems exhibited comparable reusability: Ni(II)-cytosine-MCM-41 and Cu(II)-cytosine-MCM-41 were used for six consecutive runs with no significant loss of activity; the result was further confirmed by SEM analy-

sis of both catalysts after the sixth run of recycling, which showed that the size and morphology were very similar to the corresponding fresh catalysts. ICP-AAS analysis of the reaction mixture after catalyst removal revealed neither copper nor nickel leaching into the solution, thus confirming their merely heterogeneous nature. These features make both catalysts very appealing in terms of green and sustainable chemistry.



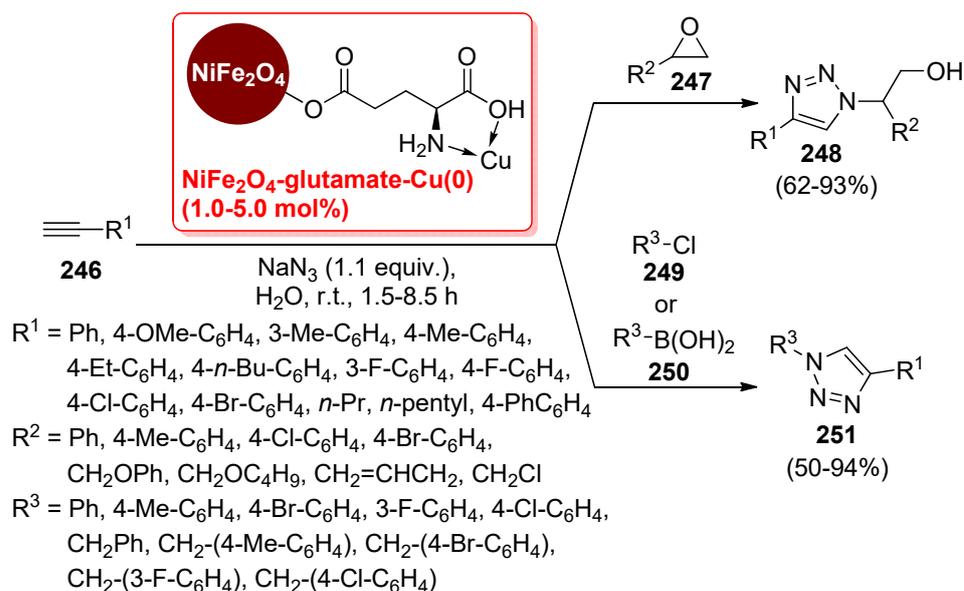
Scheme 76. Synthesis of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **245** by reaction of benzonitriles **244** with sodium azide catalyzed by Cu(II)-cytosine-MCM-41 and Ni(II)-cytosine-MCM-41, reported in 2020 by Ni-koorasm et al.

Other mesoporous silica materials have been only occasionally applied as a support for the immobilization of metal complexes to be used as catalysts for the synthesis of nitrogen-containing heterocycles. Córdova and co-workers reported the use of palladium nanoparticles immobilized on 3-aminopropyl-functionalized siliceous mesocellular foam (named Pd(0)-AmP-MCF) in combination with a chiral diphenylprolinol derivative as an organocatalyst, for the enantioselective tandem reaction of α,β -unsaturated aldehydes with propylamine to give the corresponding chiral dihydropyrroles with high yields and good enantiomeric excess (up to 98%) [179]. In a following study, the authors used the same combined catalytic system for the preparation of chiral aziridines [180]. In both studies, the authors found high recyclability for the supported palladium catalyst, as it was used for eight consecutive cycles with no evident loss of its catalytic activity.

4.3. Metal Catalysts Supported on Metal Oxides or Minerals-Anchored Ligands

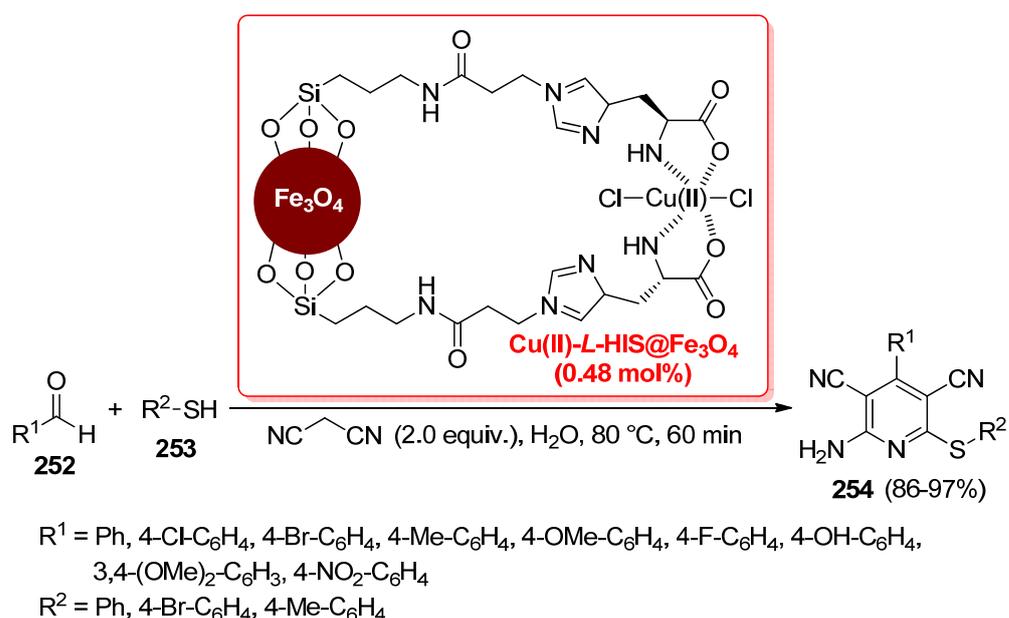
The development of metal catalysts supported on metal oxides-anchored ligands is a topic of recent interest: only in the last six years have some investigations involving the use of iron oxides (also in the form of ferrites) been reported in the context of the preparation of *N*-heterocycles.

The first study in this context was reported in 2015 by Zhang et al., whereby they functionalized nickel ferrite (NiFe₂O₄) nanoparticles with *L*-glutamate units through the –COOH of the side chains, and the resulting NiFe₂O₄-glutamate material was treated with Cu(OAc)₂ in combination with reducing agents (hydrazine and NaBH₄) to give the final NiFe₂O₄-glutamate-Cu(0) supported catalyst [181]. Such a catalyst exhibited excellent performance in the tandem S_N2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of terminal alkynes **246** and sodium azide with (a) epoxides **247** for the synthesis of β -hydroxy-1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **248** and (b) benzyl chlorides **249** or arylboronic acids **250** for the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **251**. The reactions were carried out with 1.0–5.0 mol% of the NiFe₂O₄-glutamate-Cu(0) catalyst, at room temperature in H₂O as the solvent for 1.5–8.5 h (Scheme 77). Interestingly, NiFe₂O₄-glutamate-Cu(0) showed high reusability (up to 10 times), although no studies were carried out in order to rule out copper leaching into the solution.



Scheme 77. Synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **248** and **251** by tandem S_N2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of terminal alkynes **246** catalyzed by NiFe₂O₄-glutamate-Cu(0), reported in 2015 by Zhang et al.

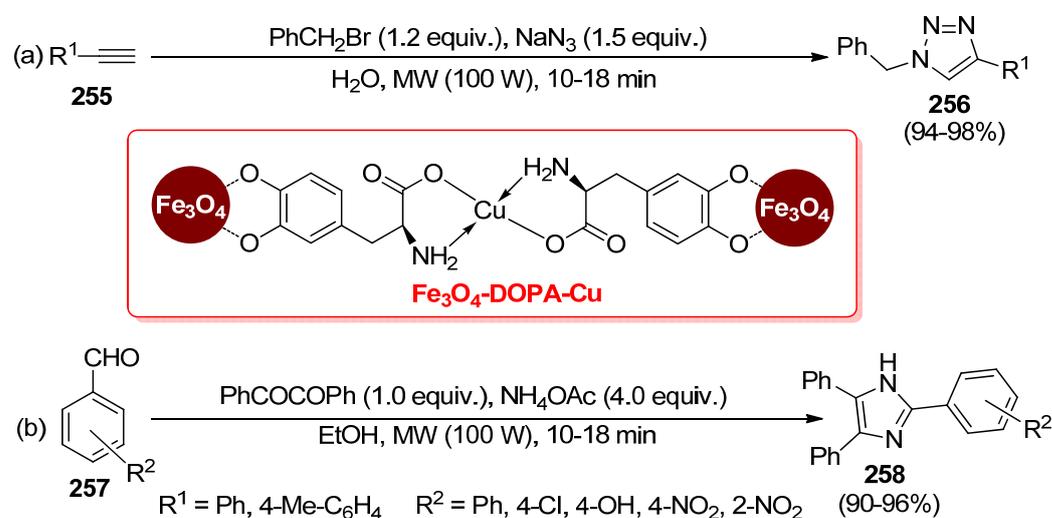
In 2016, Guorbani-Choghamarani and co-workers instead used a different α -amino acid, *L*-histidine, as a ligand for Cu species to be anchored onto iron oxides: magnetite (Fe₃O₄) was functionalized with the amino group and then used for the covalent immobilization of the imidazole units of *L*-histidines, able to coordinate copper(II) by treatment with CuCl₂ [182]. The resulting catalyst, named Cu(II)-L-HIS@Fe₃O₄ by the authors, was evaluated in a very appealing synthesis of 2-amino-3,5-dicarbonitrile-6-thio-pyridines **254** by the multicomponent reaction of benzaldehydes **252**, thiophenols **253** and malononitrile (2.0 equiv.), carried out in H₂O as the solvent, at 80 °C for 60 min with 0.48 mol% of copper loading (Scheme 78). Such a protocol fits well with most of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, thanks to the use of H₂O as a highly sustainable reaction medium, the need for moderate energy requirements with the use of thermal heating for a very short time and the application of a highly recyclable (up to six times) heterogeneous metal catalyst.



Scheme 78. Synthesis of 2-amino-3,5-dicarbonitrile-6-thio-pyridines **254** by multicomponent reaction of benzaldehydes **252**, thiophenols **253** and malononitrile catalyzed by Cu(II)-L-HIS@Fe₃O₄, reported in 2016 by Guorbani-Choghamarani and co-workers.

Copper(II) complexed to an Fe₃O₄-functionalized 5,10-dihydropyrido[2,3-*b*]quinoxaline-7,8-diol ligand was instead developed in 2018 by Habibi and co-workers for the synthesis of 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles by a one-pot, three-component reaction of anilines with sodium azide and triethylorthoformate [183]. Such a catalyst, named Fe₃O₄@Quinindiol@Cu by the authors, worked well with anilines bearing both electron-donating (–CH₃, –OCH₃) or electron-withdrawing functional groups (–Cl, –Br, –NO₂, –COCH₃, –CF₃), affording the desired *N*-heterocycles in high yields. Although the catalyst could be easily removed by the reaction mixture using an external magnet and reused for six runs without losing catalytic activity, copper leaching into the solution of about 0.25% (after the first run) and 2.5% (after the fifth run) was observed by AAS measurements.

In 2019, Gupta and co-workers functionalized magnetite (Fe₃O₄) nanoparticles with *L*-DOPA, and the α -amino acid portion of the resulting anchored ligand was employed for the coordination of copper(II) via treatment with CuCl₂, thus generating the final supported Fe₃O₄-DOPA-Cu nanocatalyst [184]. This copper species showed remarkable activity in promoting the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **256** by tandem S_N2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of terminal alkynes **255** with benzyl bromide and NaN₃, as well as the preparation of 2,4,5-trisubstituted 1*H*-imidazoles **258** by the condensation-cyclization reaction of aldehydes **257** with benzyl and ammonium acetate (Scheme 79). The reaction conditions appear quite compatible with the canons of Green Chemistry, since they were carried out in H₂O or ethanol as the solvent, under microwave irradiation for very short durations (10–18 min).

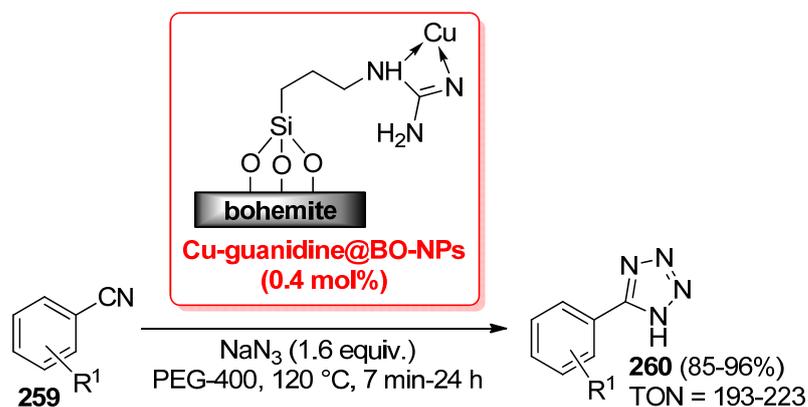


Scheme 79. Synthesis of: (a) 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **256** by tandem S_N2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition of terminal alkynes **255** with benzyl bromide and NaN₃; (b) 2,4,5-trisubstituted 1*H*-imidazoles **258** by condensation-cyclization of aldehydes **257** with benzyl and NH₄OAc catalyzed by Fe₃O₄-DOPA-Cu, reported in 2019 by Gupta and co-workers.

In 2017, Guorbani-Choghamarani et al. proposed the immobilization of a 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (AMPD) ligand to Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles and the subsequent complexation of a copper(II) species to give the final Fe₃O₄-AMPD-Cu supported catalyst; it exhibited high chemical stability and catalytic activity in the synthesis of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles from benzonitriles and NaN₃ [185].

Very recently, the same research group recently reported the only example of a metal catalyst supported on a mineral-anchored ligand: a copper(II)-guanidine complex anchored to bohemite [186]. The mineral was treated with 3-chloropropyltrimetoxysilane, affording the corresponding chlorinated material (*n*-PrCl@BO-NPs); then, the coupling with guanidine

ligand and the final treatment with $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 9 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ furnished the final heterogeneous catalyst Cu-guanidine@BO-NPs. It was successfully applied to the preparation of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **260** by the reaction of benzonitriles **259** with sodium azide, carried out in PEG-400 as a sustainable solvent at 120 °C (Scheme 80). Interestingly, the catalyst could be easily recovered by simple filtration and reused up to six times with no loss of its catalytic activity; however, no studies were carried out in order to verify the actual nature (homogeneous vs. heterogeneous) of the catalytically active species.



$\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, 2\text{-OH}, 4\text{-OH}, 3\text{-NO}_2, 4\text{-NO}_2, 2\text{-Cl}, 4\text{-COMe}, 4\text{-CN}, 2\text{-CN}$

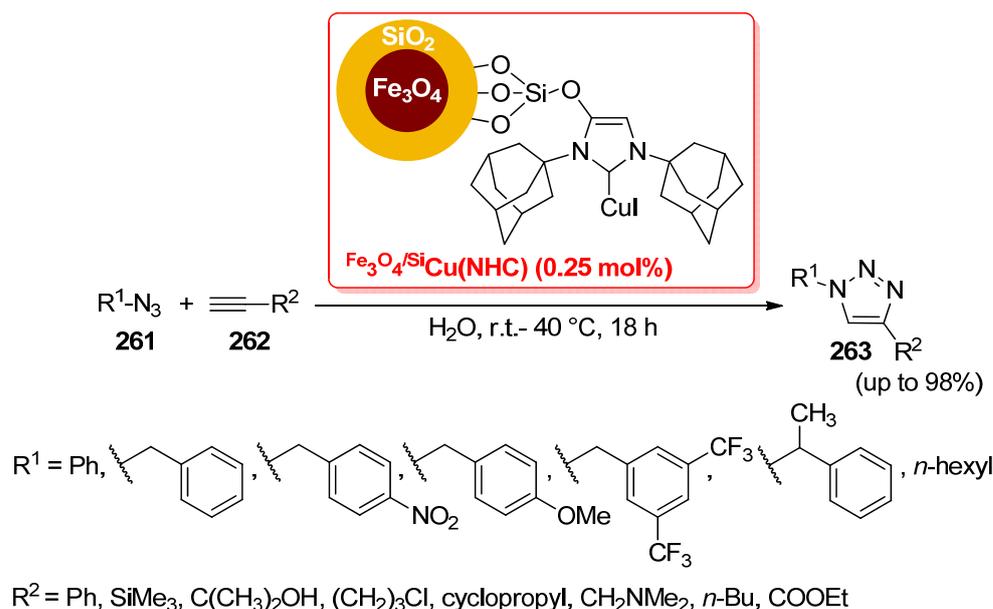
Scheme 80. Synthesis of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **260** by the reaction of benzonitriles **259** with sodium azide catalyzed by Cu-guanidine@BO-NPs, reported in 2020 by Guorbani-Choghamarani et al.

4.4. Metal Catalysts Supported on Magnetic Core/Inorganic Shell Composite-Anchored Ligands

As already described in Section 2.5, core/shell nanocomposites consisting of a magnetic core of iron oxides coated with a shell of a suitable inorganic material are emerging as new, challenging supports for metal catalysts. However, the inorganic shell of these nanocomposites—in most cases, a functionalized silica material—can then be subsequently functionalized with an organic ligand, able to complex a suitable metal species. Therefore, in this section, we take into account metal catalysts complexed to magnetic core/inorganic shell composite-anchored ligands.

Copper species are definitely the most common belonging to this class of supported catalysts, and several copper complexes bearing different organic ligands (carbene, salen, amines, triazoles and other *N*-heterocycles, dihydroxyanthraquinone, and so on) have been successfully immobilized to core/shell iron oxides@SiO₂ composites and then tested for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles.

The first system was developed in 2013 by Díez-González, Wilton-Ely et al., where they described the preparation of a *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand, which was then connected to core/shell Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ nanoparticles and finally treated with CuI to give the final supported catalyst, named Fe₃O₄/SiCu(NHC) by the authors [153]. The present catalytic system was found to be very efficient in promoting the synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **263** by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of azides **261** with terminal alkynes **262**, carried out in water as the solvent, at room temperature or under modest thermal heating (40 °C) for 18 h (Scheme 81). The main advantage of Fe₃O₄/SiCu(NHC) is its high reusability, with up to ten consecutive runs with no significant loss of activity, together with its very easy removal by means of a hand-held magnet.

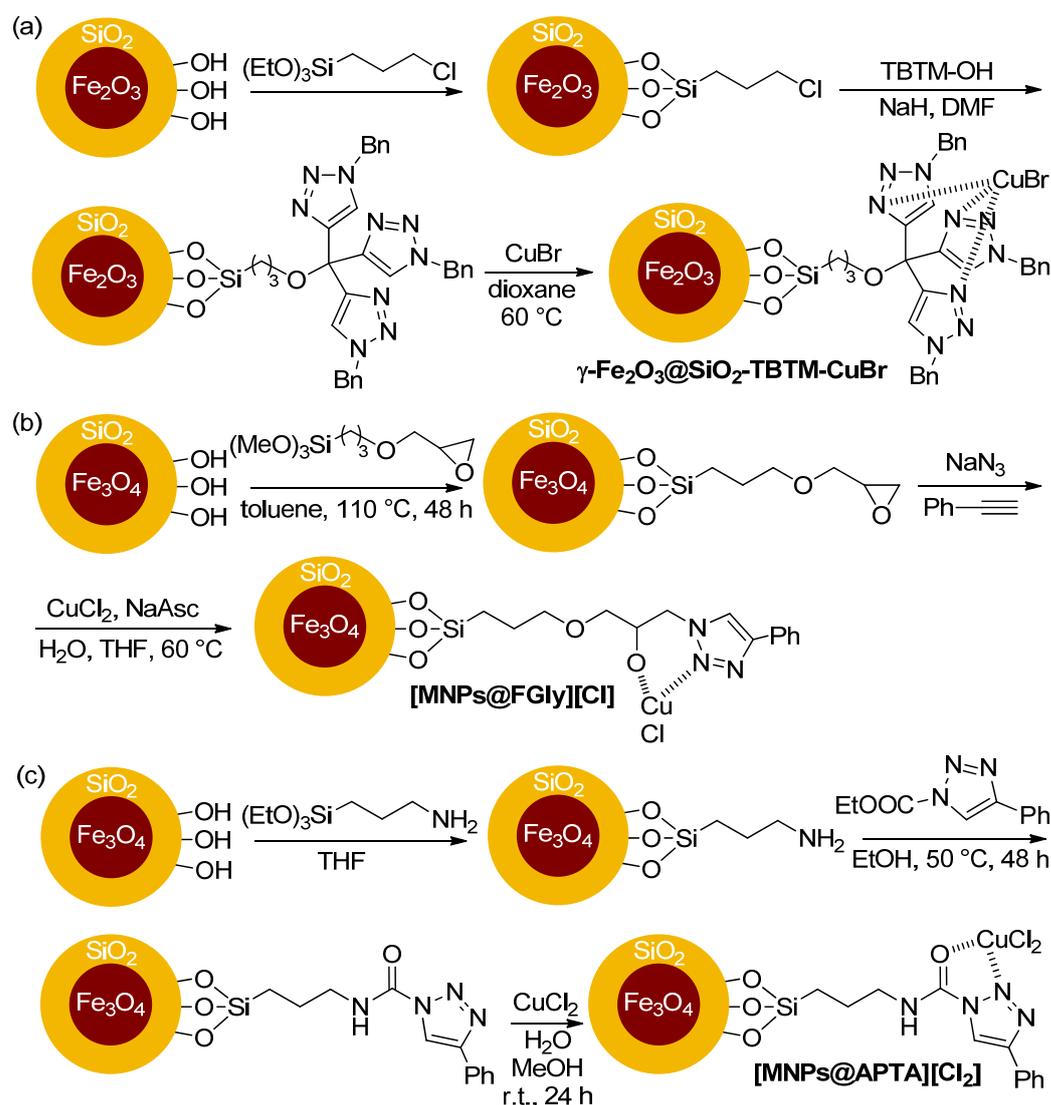


Scheme 81. Synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **263** by [3 + 2] cycloaddition of azides **261** with terminal alkynes **262** catalyzed by $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiCu(NHC)}$, reported in 2013 by Díez-González, Wilton-Ely et al.

In the same year, Sardarian and co-workers reported the development of a Cu(II)-salen complex immobilized on core/shell superparamagnetic $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ nanoparticles. First, salicylaldehyde was treated with 3-aminopropyl(triethoxy)silane to give a silylated salen ligand; then, Cu(OAc)_2 was added to give the corresponding silylated Cu(II)-salen complex, which was finally anchored to core/shell superparamagnetic $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ nanoparticles to give the final supported $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2/\text{salen-Cu(II)}$ catalyst [187]. Such a catalyst was successfully used for the synthesis of 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles by the reaction of anilines with sodium azide and triethyl orthoformate, as well as for the preparation of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles by the reaction of benzonitriles with sodium azide. $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2/\text{salen-Cu(II)}$ was used for seven consecutive runs without a significant loss of catalytic activity. This was well testified by the low amounts of Cu leaching into the solution, i.e., 0.2% after the first run and 5.4% after the seventh run (ICP analysis).

The immobilization of amine ligands to core/shell $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ nanoparticles was a more common approach for the development of supported copper catalysts. In 2013, Xiong et al. described a very efficient and practical approach for the synthesis of 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **266** by a tandem $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2/[3 + 2]$ cycloaddition of organic halides **264** and alkynes **265** [188]. The silica shell of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ nanoparticles was functionalized with 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (APTS) to yield an amino-functionalized composite, which was then treated with CuBr under DMF to give the final $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2\text{-APTS-CuBr}$ supported catalyst, used at 1.46 mol% of loading for the reaction of organic halides **264** and alkynes **265**, carried out in $\text{H}_2\text{O/PEG}$ as the solvent, under microwave irradiation (80 °C) for very short durations (15–26 min) (Scheme 82). The present protocol not only reflects many of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry, in terms of catalyst recyclability (**Principle 1**: Prevention of Waste; **Principle 4**: Designing Safer Chemicals; **Principle 8**: Catalysis), solvent sustainability (**Principle 5**: Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries) and low energy requirements (**Principle 6**: Design for Energy Efficiency), but also for its high robustness in scale-up, up to 60 times higher.

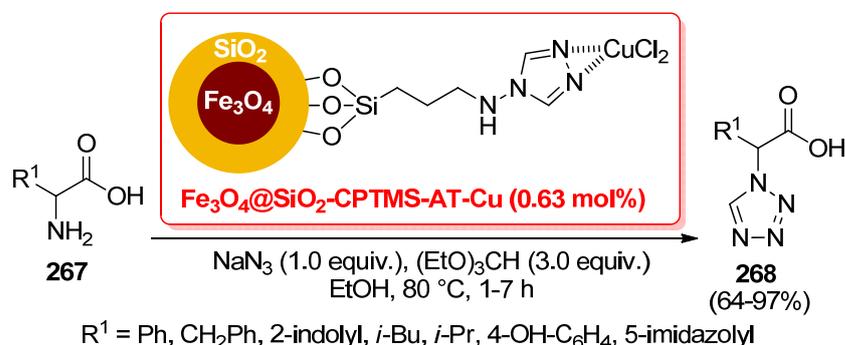
support for the complexation of copper species. First, (3-aminopropyl)triethoxysilane was used for the functionalization of the inorganic shell of magnetic nanoparticles with NH_2 groups; then, an ester-amide exchange reaction was performed by treatment with ethyl 2-(4-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)acetate to give the anchored triazole ligand; finally, the complexation of CuCl_2 afforded the final material $[\text{MNPs@APTA}][\text{Cl}_2]$ (Scheme 83c) [193]. These three copper catalysts exhibited high efficiency in the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles, carried out in aqueous reaction media under mild conditions; in particular, if Astruc's $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@(\text{SiO}_2\text{-TBTM})\text{-CuBr}$ showed modest recyclability, with a decrease in the product yields from the second run, Moghaddam's $[\text{MNPs@FGly}][\text{Cl}]$ and $[\text{MNPs@FGly}][\text{Cl}]$ showed almost the same catalytic activity after ten consecutive runs, with no significant metal leaching into the solution.



Scheme 83. Schematic route for the immobilization of copper-triazole complexes on magnetic iron oxides core/silica shell composite applied for the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles by [3 + 2] cycloaddition: (a) $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@(\text{SiO}_2\text{-TBTM})\text{-CuBr}$; (b) $[\text{MNPs@FGly}][\text{Cl}]$; (c) $[\text{MNPs@APTA}][\text{Cl}_2]$.

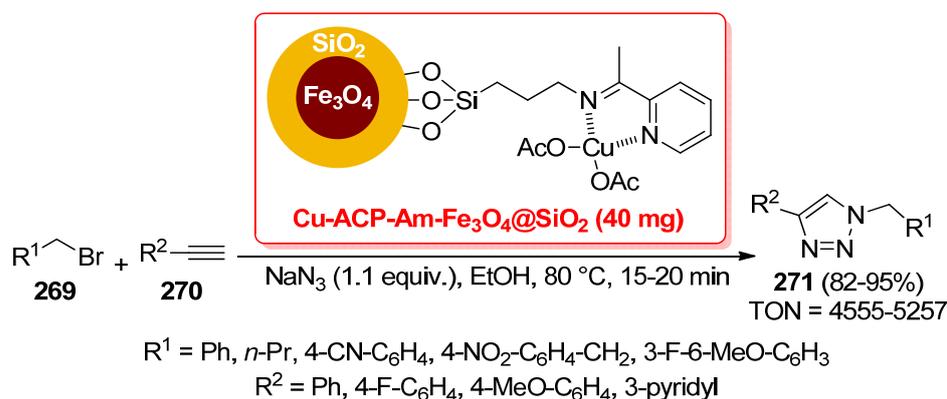
Very recently, Habibi and co-workers instead reported the preparation of a copper(II) species coordinated to an amino-triazole (AT) ligand immobilized to $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@(\text{SiO}_2)$ nanoparticles, named $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@(\text{SiO}_2\text{-CPTMS-AT-Cu})$. Such a catalyst resulted in being very efficient in promoting the preparation of 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **268** by the reaction of α -amino acids **267** with NaN_3 (1.0 equiv.) and triethylorthoformate (3.0 equiv.), performed

in ethanol at 80 °C for 1–7 h (Scheme 84) [194]. Unfortunately, no studies of heterogeneity (hot filtration tests) were carried out, thus it was not possible to understand its real impact in the field of Green Chemistry.



Scheme 84. Synthesis of 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **268** by reaction of α -amino acids **267** with NaN_3 and triethylorthoformate catalyzed by $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2\text{-CPTMS-AT-Cu}$, reported in 2019 by Habibi et al.

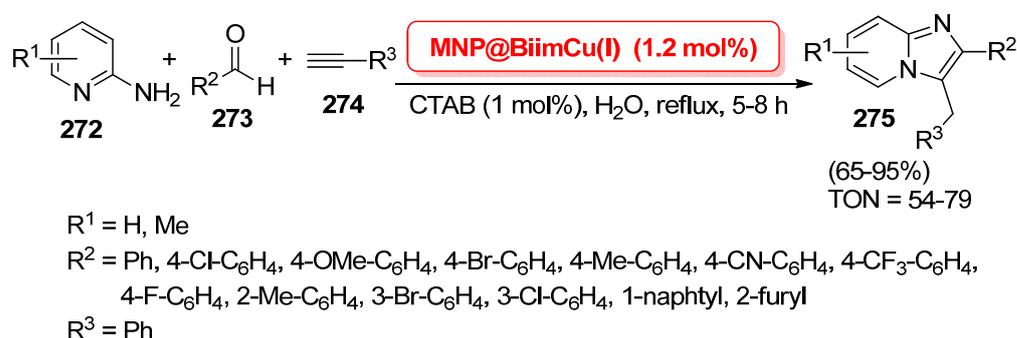
Other *N*-heterocycles are less common than triazoles as ligands for Cu species; however, in some cases, they have been covalently anchored to core/shell $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ nanoparticles for the development of supported Cu catalysts. In 2018, Pore and co-workers reported the preparation of a copper(II)/acetyl pyridine complex (Cu-ACP) immobilized through an iminopropyl moiety to silica-coated magnetite catalyst, named Cu-ACP-Am- $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ [195]. Further, in this case, the supported material was applied as a catalyst in the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles **271** by a three-component tandem $S_N2/[3 + 2]$ cycloaddition reaction of benzyl bromides **269** (1.0 equiv.) with NaN_3 (1.1 equiv.) and terminal alkynes **270** (1.0 equiv.), carried out in only 15–20 min at 80 °C using ethanol as the solvent (Scheme 85). The protocol appeared quite appealing in the frame of Green Chemistry, thanks to the following features: the choice of a tandem process, limiting the number of isolation/purification steps, the use of a sustainable reaction medium and the modest energy requirements due to the very short reaction times. Furthermore, moderate recyclability of the supported Cu-ACP-Am- $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ catalyst was observed up to six consecutive runs with only a modest reduction in the product yields.



Scheme 85. Synthesis of triazoles **271** by tandem $S_N2/[3 + 2]$ cycloaddition reaction of benzyl bromides **269** with NaN_3 and terminal alkynes **270** catalyzed by Cu-ACP-Am- $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$, reported in 2018 by Pore and co-workers.

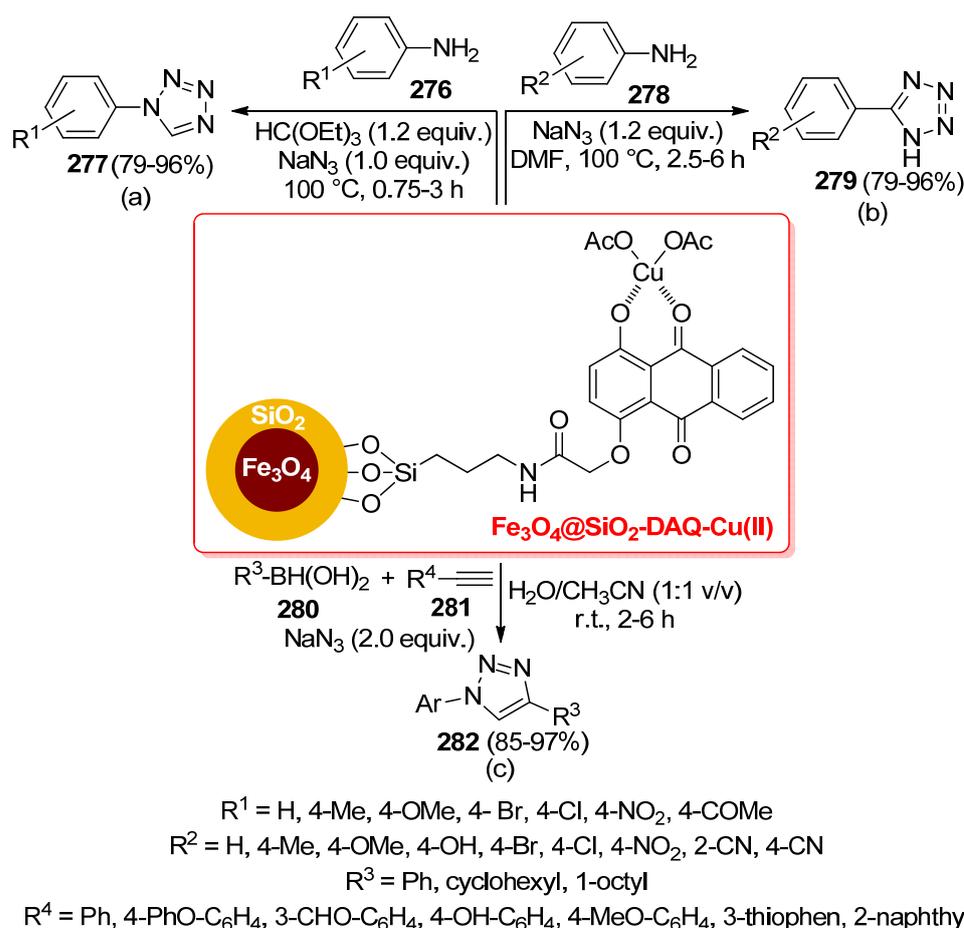
In 2014, Tajbakhsh et al. reported an appealing strategy for the preparation of a magnetically recoverable MNP@BiimCu(I) catalyst based on a biimidazole Cu(I) complex, involving the covalent grafting of biimidazole on chloride-functionalized core/shell $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ nanoparticles, followed by the complexation of CuI [196]. Such a catalyst was successfully

evaluated (1.2 mol%) in the synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **275** by a three-component coupling (TCC) reaction of 2-aminopyridines **272** with aromatic or aliphatic aldehydes **273** (1.0 equiv.) and alkynes **274** (1.1 equiv.), performed in aqueous media under reflux for 5–8 h (Scheme 86). At the end of these reactions, MNP@BiimCu(I) was easily removed using an external magnet, and after washing and vacuum drying, it was reused for ten consecutive runs without a significant decrease in its catalytic activity, thus demonstrating its exceptionally high thermal and chemical stability. In a following study, the same research group applied the same magnetically recoverable MNP@BiimCu(I) to the synthesis in good to excellent yields of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-*1H*-triazoles by means of Huisgen 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of primary halides with alkynes and NaN₃ [197]. Moreover, in this case, the catalyst was easily recovered using an external magnet and then reused for consecutive cycles with no loss of activity.



Scheme 86. Synthesis of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridines **275** by three-component coupling (TCC) reaction of 2-aminopyridines **272** with aldehydes **273** and alkynes **274** catalyzed by MNP@BiimCu(I), reported in 2014 by Tajbakhsh et al.

Esmailpour and co-workers studied, in detail, the development of oxygen ligand-based copper complexes immobilized on core/shell Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ nanoparticles as magnetically recoverable catalysts for several chemical reactions, including the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles. In 2016, they reported the preparation of a 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone-copper(II) complex immobilized on superparamagnetic Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ nanoparticles as an efficient and environmentally friendly catalytic system, named Fe₃O₄@SiO₂-DAQ-Cu(II), used for the synthesis of (i) 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **277** by the reaction of anilines **276** with sodium azide and triethyl *ortho*-formate, carried out under solvent-free conditions, at 100 °C for 0.75–3 h (Scheme 87a) [198]; (ii) 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **279** by the reaction of benzonitriles **278** with sodium azide, performed in DMF at 100 °C for 2.5–6 h (Scheme 87b) [198]; (iii) 1-aryl-1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **282** by the reaction of aryl boronic acids **280** with sodium azide and terminal alkynes **281**, carried out in H₂O/CH₃CN (1:1 *v/v*) as the reaction medium, at room temperature for 2–6 h (Scheme 87c) [199]. In all these protocols, the copper loading was quite low (ranging between 0.5 and 0.9 mol%), and the Fe₃O₄@SiO₂-DAQ-Cu(II) catalyst was quite efficiently recycled for six consecutive runs. Moreover, TEM analysis carried out after the sixth cycle did not observe any significant change in the morphology of the catalyst, although some nanoparticles might have aggregated onto the surfaces of the core/shell matrix. Despite the fact this catalyst was compatible with some appealing features in terms of sustainability (the use of solvent-free conditions in the synthesis of 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **277** and an aqueous medium in the synthesis of triazoles **282**, as well as the need for short reaction times), some issues still remained, in particular the choice of DMF as the solvent for the preparation of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **279** and the need for high temperatures for the synthesis of both **277** and **279**, thus limiting the interest of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂-DAQ-Cu(II) in the frame of Green Chemistry.

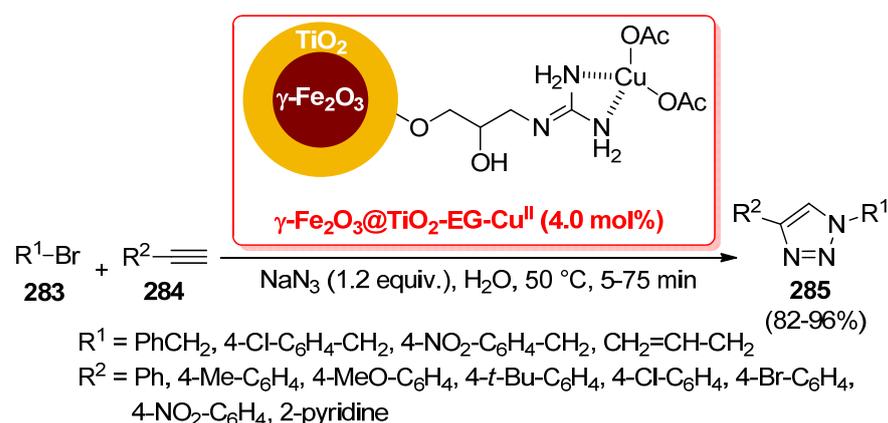


Scheme 87. Synthesis of (a) 1-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **277**; (b) 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles **279**; (c) 1-aryl-1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **282** catalyzed by $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2\text{-DAQ-Cu(II)}$, reported in 2016 by Esmailpour and co-workers.

In 2018, the same research group instead proposed the green synthesis of 5-substituted 1*H*-tetrazoles in excellent yields through the click reaction of aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes with hydroxylamine hydrochloride and sodium azide, performed for 4 h in refluxing H_2O in the presence of copper(II) supported on polyvinyl alcohol immobilized on core/shell $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ nanoparticles (named $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2\text{-PVA-Cu}^{2+}$ in the manuscript) [200]. In particular, the catalyst showed very good recyclability in these reactions, up to seven times, without any change in catalytic activity, as well as in the morphology of copper nanoparticles verified by SEM analysis. However, the amount of copper leaching into the solution increased from 0.53% in the first run to 4.41 in the seventh run, thus demonstrating the possibility of metal contamination that could limit the overall sustainability of the synthetic protocol in the frame of Green Chemistry.

Although the inorganic shell of all the above-described nanocomposites was based on functionalized silica materials, other inorganic matrices have also been used in a few cases. In this context, in 2016, Akhlaghinia et al. described the immobilization of copper(II) species on guanidinated epibromohydrin functionalized core/shell $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@TiO_2$ nanoparticles (named $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@TiO_2\text{-EG-Cu}^{II}$) [201]. In particular, after the preparation of titania-coated maghemite nanocomposites, treatment with epibromohydrin (used as both the reagent and solvent) at 60°C for 24 h and subsequent treatment with guanidine hydrochloride and NaHCO_3 in toluene afforded the anchored ligand, which was finally used for the immobilization of copper(II) species by treatment with $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in EtOH at room temperature for 4 h, to give the supported $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@TiO_2\text{-EG-Cu}^{II}$ material. This system was then used as a catalyst for the preparation of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **285** by three-component, one-pot azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reactions of bromides **283**,

terminal alkynes **284** and sodium azide, performed in water at 50 °C for 5–75 min (Scheme 88). It is worth emphasizing that the authors proved this system to be a heterogeneous catalyst, and it was easily isolated and reused for six consecutive runs without a loss of activity and negligible metal leaching after the sixth run, as verified by ICP analysis. The heterogeneity of $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@TiO_2\text{-EG-Cu}^{II}$, in combination with the use of H_2O as an environmentally friendly solvent and with the limited energy requirements due to the rather mild experimental conditions, makes the present protocol of high interest from the point of view of Green Chemistry.



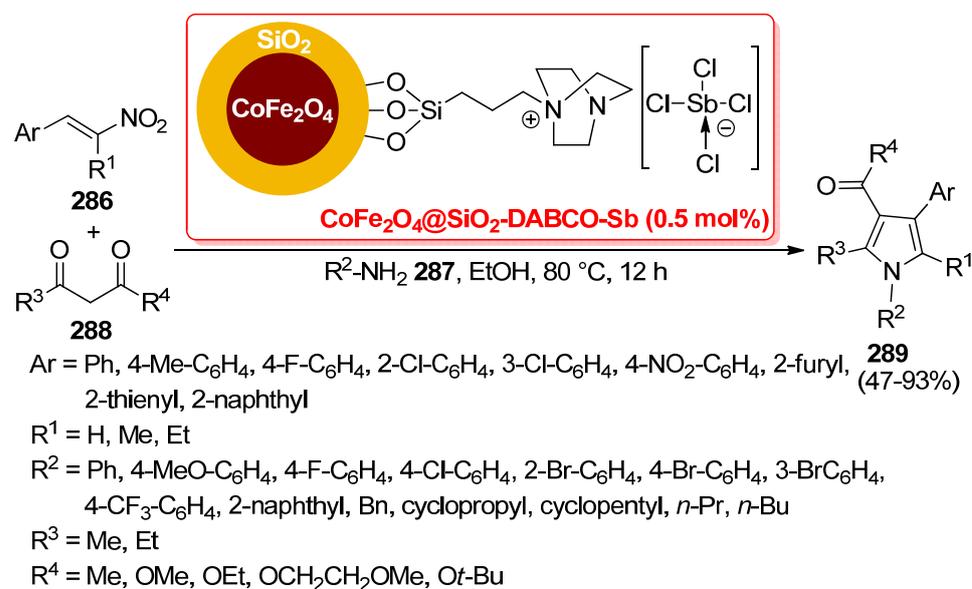
Scheme 88. Synthesis of triazoles **285** by tandem azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of organic bromides **283** with NaN_3 and terminal alkynes **284** catalyzed by $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@TiO_2\text{-EG-Cu}^{II}$, reported in 2016 by Akhlaghinia et al.

For the sake of completeness, we also briefly describe the few examples of applications of metal species coordinated to magnetic core/inorganic shell composite-anchored ligands to the synthesis of *N*-heterocycles. In 2015, Lee, Zhong and co-workers described the immobilization of a Grubbs–Hoveyda-type ruthenium–carbene complex on silica-coated magnetic nanoparticles through an imidazolium salt linker, tested in the ring-closing metathesis of dienes to give several cyclic compounds, including dihydropyrroles, tetrahydropyridines and tetrahydroazepines, performed in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature with low Ru loading (0.85 mol%) [202].

Salehzadeh et al. reported in 2016 a dioxomolybdenum complex covalently immobilized on core/shell magnetic $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ (named $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Si@MoO_2$), which was successfully tested in the synthesis of pyrazoles by three-component condensation of aromatic aldehydes with malononitrile and phenylhydrazine, performed at room temperature under solvent-free conditions [203]. Interestingly, the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Si@MoO_2$ catalyst could be recovered in a facile manner from the reaction mixture and recycled for eight runs without a loss of activity. Moreover, the determination of molybdenum in the pyrazole products after the catalyst removal by ICP-AES analysis showed no metal leaching occurring during the process. Zhang et al. proposed the preparation of the $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4@SiO_2\text{-PrNH}_2\text{-Mo}(\text{acac})_2$ catalyst, that is, a molybdenyl acetylacetonate complex covalently anchored, through a 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane spacer, to silica-coated cobalt ferrite nanoparticles [204]. Such a supported system showed remarkable activity and reusability (five consecutive cycles) in the preparation of various pyrroles in good to excellent yields by a one-pot, four-component reaction of amines, aldehydes, nitromethane and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds, carried out at 90 °C under solvent-free conditions. In both protocols, the use of an efficient and recoverable catalyst, working through a merely heterogeneous mechanism, in combination with the use of solvent-free conditions, allowed them to respect most of the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry: **Principle 1:** Prevention of Waste; **Principle 4:** Designing Safer Chemicals; **Principle 6:** Design for Energy Efficiency; **Principle 8:** Catalysis.

In 2014, Zhang et al. also reported an interesting antimony(III) supported catalyst, named $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4@SiO_2\text{-DABCO-Sb}$, obtained in three steps: (i) treatment of silica-coated cobalt ferrite

nanoparticles with 3-chloropropyltrimethoxysilane, to give the corresponding chlorinated material; (ii) a reaction with 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO) in refluxing acetone, affording a protonated DABCO ligand covalently anchored to magnetic nanoparticles; and (iii) a final reaction of $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ -DABCO with antimony trichloride in refluxing acetone, affording $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ -DABCO-Sb [205]. Therefore, in this case, antimony(III) was actually connected to the protonated DABCO ligand by an electrostatic interaction with SbCl_4^- . Such a catalyst was then evaluated in the one-pot, three-component synthesis of multi-substituted pyrroles **289** in the reaction of nitroolefins **286**, primary amines **287** and 1,3 diketones **288** (Scheme 89). The $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ -DABCO-Sb supported catalyst could be easily recovered using an external magnet and reused up to five times with no loss of catalytic activity. A further Sb(III) supported catalyst has been developed by the same authors by exploiting a similar electrostatic interaction of SbCl_4^- with a cationic *N*-methylimidazole unit anchored to silica-coated maghemite nanoparticles, indicated as $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3@SiO_2$ -Sb-IL [206]. Such a catalytic system, which is, in other words, a supported antimony(III)-based ionic liquid, has been successfully evaluated as a recoverable catalyst for the high-yield synthesis of *N*-substituted pyrroles by the Clauson–Kaas reaction in an aqueous medium. Hot filtration tests revealed no further product formation after catalyst removal, thus confirming the absence of antimony(III) species leached into the solution.



Scheme 89. Synthesis of pyrroles **289** by one-pot three-component reaction of nitroolefins **286**, primary amines **287** and 1,3 diketones **288** catalyzed by $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4@SiO_2$ -DABCO-Sb, reported in 2014 by Zhang et al.

4.5. Metal Catalysts Supported on Magnetic Core/Organic Shell Composites

In the previous Sections 2.5 and 4.4, we described a large number of metal catalysts immobilized (directly or through an intermediate organic ligand) on magnetic core/inorganic shell nanocomposites. A less investigated approach is the use, as a support for metal species, of core/shell composites based on a magnetic core of iron oxides coated with a shell of a suitable organic material. The few examples of such systems, which have been used for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles, are listed below.

Oligo/polysaccharide-based materials represent one of the most typical organic shells used for this class of composites. In 2016, Jafarpour and Rezaeifard described the synthesis of a zirconium-Schiff base complex anchored on starch-coated $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles (named $\text{ZrOL}_2@SMNP$ by the authors), showing remarkable activity in the synthesis of quinoxalines and pyridopyrazines **292** by the condensation of 1,2-diamines **290** with 1,2-diketones **291** [207]. In particular, reactions were carried out in ethanol as a solvent, at 60

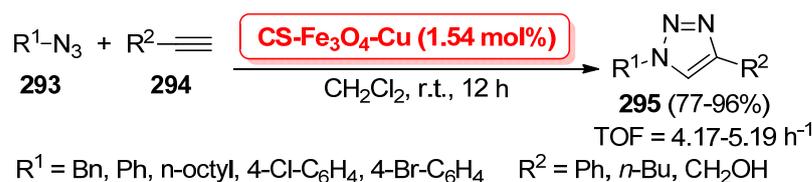
°C for 2–100 min, with a very low quantity of the $ZrOL_2@SMNP$ catalyst (0.004 mol%), which could be recycled at least four times without a loss of activity (Scheme 90).



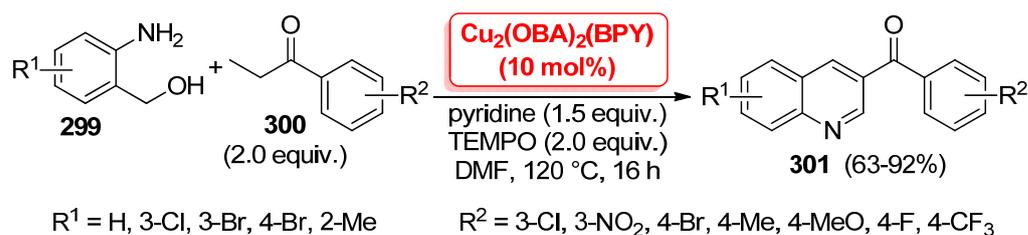
Scheme 90. Synthesis of quinoxalines and pyridopyrazines **292** by the condensation of 1,2-diamines **290** with 1,2-diketones **291** catalyzed by $ZrOL_2@SMNP$, reported in 2016 by Jafarpour and Rezaeifard.

Maleki et al. instead proposed the development of silver nanoparticles supported on cellulose-coated maghemite composites (indicated as cellulose/ $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ag}$). Such a catalyst was successfully used in the synthesis of 2,4,5-trisubstituted-1*H*-imidazoles by one-pot, three-component condensation of benzaldehydes with benzyl and ammonium acetate, performed at 100 °C under solvent-free conditions for 10 min [208]. The catalyst was recycled for five consecutive runs without a loss of activity, but neither studies of silver leaching nor hot filtration tests have been carried out. Therefore, although the authors defined this catalyst as heterogeneous, we cannot actually exclude the occurrence of metal leaching into the solution.

In 2016, Shafiee and co-workers reported the preparation of $\text{Cu}@\beta\text{-CD}@SPIO\text{Ns}$, that is, copper(I) species included in the internal cavity of β -cyclodextrin covalently immobilized to superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles [209]. Such material was successfully tested in the synthesis of 1-benzyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazoldibenzodiazepinone derivatives encompassing two consecutive series of condensation, cyclocondensation and click reaction starting from dimedone, *o*-phenylenediamines, 4-propargyloxybenzaldehydes and benzyl azides in a $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{EtOH}$ (1:1 *v/v*) mixture. Sarma et al. instead reported the development of copper(II) nanoparticles adsorbed on the external surface of chitosan-coated magnetic Fe_3O_4 core/shell composites, indicated as $\text{CS-Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{-Cu}$, which was used for the synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **295** by [3 + 2] Huisgen cycloaddition reactions of organic azides **293** and terminal alkynes **294**, carried out in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature for 12 h (Scheme 91) [210]. The $\text{CS-Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{-Cu}$ catalyst showed good recyclability (up to four runs), while hot filtration tests confirmed the occurrence of a merely heterogeneous mechanism. Despite these appealing features, as well as the need for mild experimental conditions, the use of dichloromethane as a solvent represents a major issue in the frame of protocol sustainability.



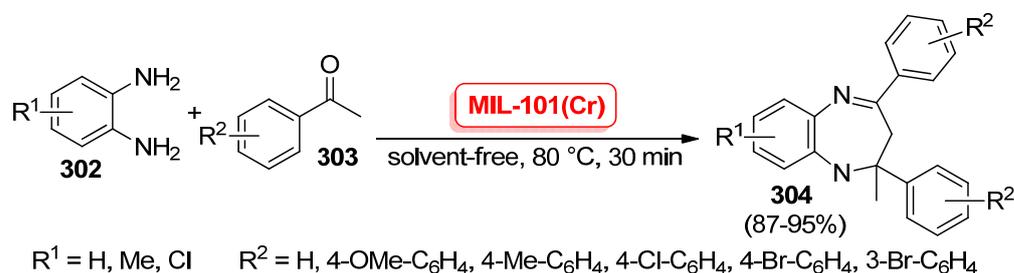
Scheme 91. Synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-1*H*-triazoles **295** by [3 + 2] Huisgen cycloaddition reactions of organic azides **293** and terminal alkynes **294** catalyzed by $\text{CS-Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{-Cu}$, reported in 2015 by Sarma et al.



Scheme 93. Synthesis of aroylquinolines **301** by one-pot domino reaction between 2-aminobenzylalcohols **299** and propiophenones **300** catalyzed by $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OBA})_2(\text{BPY})$ -MOF, reported in 2018 by Phan et al.

In 2019, Curyano and co-workers reported that the simple solid-state mixing and calcination of two different MOFs (that is, H-KUST1 and MOF-5) in the presence of copper or zinc aluminosilicates afforded highly active supported copper or zinc oxide nanoparticles [214]. Such catalysts were able to promote the synthesis of several heterocycles via C-C or C-N bond formation, including quinolines and indoles with high turnover frequencies.

Finally, in 2020, Pal et al. applied MIL-101(Cr), which is one of the most common MOFs, to the preparation of 1,5-benzodiazepine derivatives **304** by a cyclocondensation reaction of *o*-phenylenediamines **302** and enolizable ketones **303**, performed under solvent-free condition at 80 °C in only 30 min (Scheme 94) [215]. A broad substrate scope was investigated, with diamines and ketones possessing both electron-donating and electro-withdrawing functional groups. Moreover, the MIL-101(Cr) catalyst was reused in six consecutive runs without any substantial loss in its catalytic efficiency.



Scheme 94. Synthesis of 1,5-benzodiazepines **304** by cyclocondensation of *o*-phenylenediamines **302** and enolizable ketones **303** catalyzed by MIL-101(Cr), reported in 2020 by Pal et al.

5. Conclusions

In this review, we gave the first comprehensive and up-to-date overview of all the synthetic strategies for the preparation of *N*-heterocycles by supported metal catalysts. In particular, we decided to follow a systematic approach depending on the type of support. In the first part, we described metal catalysts supported on inorganic matrices; in addition to charcoal and related carbon materials, silica (including mesostructured derivatives) and metal oxides, we also described several examples of metal catalysts supported on minerals and magnetic core/inorganic shell composites. In the second part, we took into account metal catalysts supported on organic matrices: synthetic polymers and polymer-anchored ligands on the one hand and natural biopolymers on the other. In the third part, we highlighted metal catalysts supported on hybrid inorganic–organic matrices, whose introduction in heterogeneous catalysis is definitely more recent with respect to the other two previous classes: organic ligands anchored to inorganic matrices (that is, carbon, silica, metal oxides, minerals, magnetic core/inorganic shell composite), magnetic core/organic shell composites and very recently also metal organic frameworks. In this context, a fundamental aspect is given by the reusability of such supported catalysts. Aiming to provide a critical view of this literature, here we tried to give special emphasis to their potential heterogeneity and recyclabil-

ity, specifying (where possible) which studies were carried out in order to evaluate these aspects.

Although the choice of organizing such a huge amount of literature in a systematic approach depending on the type of support was, in our opinion, the most suitable for the broad community of scientists working in the field of catalysis, we still feel the need to provide with this review a very useful tool for synthetic organic chemists as well. For this reason, all the relevant information on the abovementioned catalytic systems (catalyst name, reaction type, metal loading, product yields, recycling, turnover number and/or frequency) has been organized in Table 1 below, depending on the class of *N*-heterocycle. This allowed for an easier and more immediate comparison of the critical parameters of different supported catalysts used for the synthesis of the same *N*-heterocycle.

Table 1. Supported metal catalysts for the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds: an overview of the literature cited in the previous sections, organized depending on the class of the *N*-heterocycle.

N-Heterocycle	Catalyst	Reaction Type	Metal Loading	Product Yields	Recycling	TON/TOF	Ref.
aziridine	Pd(0)-AmP-MCF	asymmetric cascade reaction	5 mol%	61%	8 runs	not calculated	[180]
1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole	Pt/C	dehydrogenative condensation	0.1 mol%	63–92%	4 runs	TON = 2767	[46]
	Co-N _x /C-800-AT	Paal-Knorr condensation	n.a.	74–100%	5 runs	not calculated	[56]
	Fe(ClO ₄) ₃ /SiO ₂	Paal-Knorr condensation	2 mol%	70–98%	5 runs	not calculated	[63]
	CAN-SiO ₂	four component cyclocondensation	10 mol%	75–96%	4 runs	not calculated	[66]
	NiFe ₂ O ₄	four-component reaction	5.0 mol%	80–96%	9 runs	not calculated	[103]
	CoFe ₂ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -PrNH ₂ -Mo(acac) ₂	multi-component reaction	1 mol%	48–91%	5 runs	TON = 48–91	[204]
	CoFe ₂ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -DABCO-Sb	multi-component reaction	0.5 mol%	47–93%	5 runs	not calculated	[205]
2,5-dihydro-1 <i>H</i> -pyrrole	γ-Fe ₂ O ₃ @SiO ₂ -Sb-IL	Clauson-Kaas reaction	5 mol%	81–96%	6 runs	not calculated	[206]
	PIB-BIAN-NHC-Ru	ring closing metathesis	1.0 mol%	95–99%	8 runs	not calculated	[140]
	SWNTs-Pyr-Ru	ring closing metathesis	0.2 mol%	93–99%	7 runs	not calculated	[150]
	rGO-Pyr-Ru	ring closing metathesis	1.0 mol%	94%	3 runs	not calculated	[151]
	SiO ₂ -supported Grubbs-Hoveyda Ru catalyst	ring closing metathesis	2.5 mol%	98%	2 runs	TON = 169	[163]
	SiO ₂ -supported Grubbs Ru catalyst	ring closing metathesis	0.4 mol%	84–85%	n.a.	not calculated	[164]
	SiO ₂ -supported Hoveyda-Grubbs Ru complex	ring closing metathesis	2.0 mol%	33–94%	3 runs	not calculated	[165]
	SBA-15-supported Hoveyda-type Ru catalyst	ring closing metathesis	0.1 mol%	69–89%	23 runs	TON = 3450–17400	[173]

	Pd(0)-AmP-MCF	asymmetric cascade reaction	3 mol%	53–84%	8 runs	not calculated	[179]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -supported Grubbs-Hoveyda-type Ru catalyst	ring closing metathesis	0.85 mol%	91–99%	6 runs	not calculated	[202]
1H-pyrazole	Pd/C + K-10 montmorillonite	cyclization/dehydrogenation	10 mol%	80–98%	n.a.	not calculated	[38]
	CuO/ZrO ₂	multicomponent reaction	0.5 mol%	88–92%	5 runs	not calculated	[92]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @Si@MoO ₂	multi-component reaction	20 mg/mmol	85–95%	8 runs	not calculated	[203]
1H-imidazole	Bi ₂ O ₃ -ZnO/fly ash	condensation/cyclization	5 wt.%	89–98%	4 runs	not calculated	[53]
	SbCl ₃ /SiO ₂	multi-component cyclocondensation	44 mol%	58–95%	n.a.	not calculated	[64]
	SbCl ₃ /SiO ₂	multi-component cyclocondensation	44 mol%	76–97%	5 runs	not calculated	[65]
	CuFe ₂ O ₄	condensation/cyclization	10 mol%	84–91%	6 runs	not calculated	[100]
	CuFe ₂ O ₄	three-component reaction	50 mg/mmol	92–96%	5 runs	not calculated	[101]
	CoFe ₂ O ₄	three-component reaction	50 mg/mmol	94–98%	5 runs	not calculated	[101]
	Ni-bentonite@ferrite	condensation/cyclization	37 mg/mmol	81–92%	8 runs	not calculated	[117]
	Zr-CAP-SG	condensation	10 wt.%	71–87%	5 runs	not calculated	[166]
	SBA-15-DMBA-Cu(I)	condensation/cyclization	0.7 mol%	88–98%	5 runs	not calculated	[167]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ -DOPA-Cu	tandem S _N 2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	30 mg/mmol	90–96%	6 runs	not calculated	[184]
	cellulose/γ-Fe ₂ O ₃ /Ag	multi-component reaction	15 mg/mmol	82–95%	5 runs	not calculated	[208]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ -PEG-Cu	multi-component reaction	10 mol%	88–98%	6 runs	not calculated	[211]
1,2,3-1H-triazole	Pd-Cu/C	So-no-gashira/desilylation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	5.0 mol%	52–76%	1 run	not calculated	[40]
	Cu/C	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	5.0 mol%	92–99%	3 runs	not calculated	[41]
	Cu/C	diazo transfer/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	12 mol%	35–99%	2 runs	not calculated	[42]
	CuNPs/C	three-component [3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.5 mol%	85–99%	2 runs	not calculated	[43]
	CuNPs/C	three-component [3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.5 mol%	64–99%	5 runs	not calculated	[44]
	TRGO/Cu(I)	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	2 mol%	80–99%	4 runs	not calculated	[48]
	Cu NPs-MCN	three-component [3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.5 mol%	78–98%	8 runs	not calculated	[54]

CDS/CS	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.05 mol%	80–93%	5 runs	not calculated	[60]
CPSi	three-component reaction	0.64 mol%	80–95%	5 runs	TON = 38–47.5	[72]
Cu/Al ₂ O ₃	nucleophilic substitution/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	10 mol%	70–96%	8 runs	not calculated	[74]
CuI/Al ₂ O ₃	azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	3 mol%	70–98%	8 runs	TON = 495 TOF = 1.37 s ⁻¹	[75]
CuO/ZnO	azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	22 mol%	89–92%	5 runs	not calculated	[96]
CuFe ₂ O ₄	nucleophilic substitution/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	5.0 mol%	74–93%	4 runs	not calculated	[98]
CuFe ₂ O ₄	multicomponent reaction	10 mol%	74–92%	3 runs	not calculated	[99]
clay-Cu(II)	azidation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	10 mol%	83–98%	5 runs	not calculated	[106]
clay-Cu(II)	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	5.0 mol%	92–96%	5 runs	not calculated	[107]
CuBr/GO@Fe ₃ O ₄	azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	5.0 mol%	88–98%	6 runs	not calculated	[112]
Cu/CNT@CuFe ₂ O ₄	azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.4 mol%	57–92%	4 runs	not calculated	[115]
SMI-Cu(I)	azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	35.1 mol%	71–91%	5 runs	not calculated	[120]
nano-Cu ₂ O-MFR	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.072 mol%	80–93%	5 runs	not calculated	[128]
Cu-HMOP	azidation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	10 wt. %	63–99%	5 runs	not calculated	[129]
PS-L-Ru	azide formation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	2.1 mol%	76–100%	6 runs	TON = 804–950	[133]
Chitosan-Phen-Cu(I)	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.1 mol%	64–99%	4 runs	not calculated	[134]
TG-TBTA-CuPF ₆	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.0 mol%	83–99%	10 runs	not calculated	[135]
PS-TBTA · CuX ₁₋₂ beads and flow	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.6–20 mol%	Up to 99%	up to 8 runs	TON = 188–304	[136]
Chit-CuSO ₄	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.4 mol%	93–99%	5 runs	not calculated	[146]
AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	2 mol%	74–97%	5 runs	not calculated	[148]
CRGO-Ima-Cu(I)	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	2.0 mol%	85–99%	10 runs	not calculated	[152]
Si ^{FK} IAd/Cu(I)	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.0 mol%	56–68%	3 runs	not calculated	[153]
Si ^{NF} IAd/Cu(I)						
Cu(II)-ID@Silica	azidation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.0 mol%	90–98%	12 runs	not calculated	[154]
BS-Cu(II)@SiO ₂	four component C–H bond activation/[3 + 2]	5.0 mol%	87–94%	7 runs	not calculated	[155]

		cycloaddition					
	CuNPs-PEI/SiO ₂	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.05 mol%	60–98%	3 runs	not calculated	[157]
	Cu/APSiO ₂	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.5 mol%	99%	5 runs	not calculated	[159]
	Cu-NHC-MCM-41	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	5 mol%	99%	4 runs	not calculated	[177]
	NiFe ₂ O ₄ -glutamate-Cu(0)	tandem S _N 2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.0–5.0 mol%	50–94%	10 runs	not calculated	[181]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ -DOPA-Cu	tandem S _N 2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.1 g/mmol	94–98%	6 runs	not calculated	[184]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ /SiCu(NHC)	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.25 mol%	up to 98%	10 runs	not calculated	[153]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -APTS-CuBr	tandem S _N 2/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.46 mol%	89–96%	7 runs	not calculated	[188]
	Cu(0)-Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ /NH ₂	multi-component reaction	0.25 mol%	90–95%	6 runs	not calculated	[189]
	γ-Fe ₂ O ₃ @SiO ₂ -TBTM-CuBr	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.5 mol%	82–96%	3 runs	not calculated	[191]
	[MNPs@FGly][Cl]	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	2.0 mol%	85–99%	10 runs	not calculated	[192]
	[MNPs@APTA][Cl ₂]	multi-component reaction	0.5 mol%	82–98%	10 runs	not calculated	[193]
	Cu-ACP-Am-Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂	S _N 2 substitution/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	40 mg/mmol	82–95%	6 runs	TON = 4555–5257	[195]
	MNP@BiimCu(I)	multi-component reaction	0.85 mol%	65–99%	10 runs	TON = 147–165	[197]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -DAQ-Cu(II)	multi-component reaction	0.5 mol%	85–97%	6 runs	not calculated	[199]
	γ-Fe ₂ O ₃ @TiO ₂ -EG-Cu ^{II}	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	4 mol%	82–96%	6 runs	not calculated	[201]
	Cu@β-CD@SPIONs	condensation/cyclocondensation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.0 mol%	71–87%	5 runs	not calculated	[209]
	CS-Fe ₃ O ₄ -Cu	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.54 mol%	77–96%	4 runs	TOF = 4.17–5.19 h ⁻¹	[210]
	MNP@PDMA-Cu	multi-component reaction	0.3 mol%	76–97%	7 runs	not calculated	[212]
1H-tetrazole	Sm@ l-MSNs	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.4 mol%	70–98%	5 runs	not calculated	[71]
	CSMIL	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	2.5 mol%	81–90%	5 runs	not calculated	[145]
	AMWCNTs-O-Cu(II)-PhTPY	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	4 mol%	75–95%	5 runs	not calculated	[149]
	Cu(II)-ID@Silica	three-component reaction	1.0 mol%	88–97%	n.a.	not calculated	[154]
	Ni(II)-cytosine-MCM-41	multi-component reaction	0.1 mol%	90–97%	6 runs	TOF = 900–1940 h ⁻¹	[178]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @Quinindiol@Cu	multi-component reaction	10 mg/mmol	84–93%	6 runs	not calculated	[183]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ -AMPD-Cu	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	4	86–97%	n.a.	not calculated	[185]

			mg/mmol			lated	
	Cu-guanidine@BO-NPs	[3 + 2] cycloaddition	0.44 mol%	85–96%	6 runs	TON = 193–223	[186]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ /salen-Cu(II)	multi-component reaction	0.4 mol%	75–96%	7 runs	not calculated	[187]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -TCT-NH ₂ -dendrimer-Cu(II)	multi-component reaction	0.4 mol%	81–96%	7 runs	not calculated	[190]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -CPTMS-AT-Cu	multicomponent reaction	6.6 mol%	64–97%	5 runs	not calculated	[194]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -DAQ-Cu(II)	multi-component reaction	0.8 mol%	79–96%	6 runs	not calculated	[198]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -PVA-Cu ²⁺	multi-component reaction	0.5 mol%	82–96%	7 runs	not calculated	[200]
pyridine	Bi(III)-Al ₂ O ₃	one-pot synthesis	5 wt. %	25–82%	n.a.	not calculated	[73]
	Ce-V/Al ₂ O ₃	multicomponent reaction	2.5 wt. %	86–94%	5 runs	not calculated	[76]
	LS-FAS-Cu	oxidative cyclization	40 mol%	39–76%	3 runs	not calculated	[147]
	Cu(II)-L-HIS@Fe ₃ O ₄	multi-component reaction	0.48 mol%	86–97%	6 runs	not calculated	[182]
1,4-dihydropyridine	PdRuNi@GO	multicomponent condensation	9.3 wt. %	86–96%	5 runs	TON = 149.6–167 TOF = 199–223 h ⁻¹	[50]
	Sm ₂ O ₃ /ZrO ₂	multicomponent reaction	0.4 mol%	87–96%	7 runs	not calculated	[93]
	ZnFe ₂ O ₄	multi-component reaction	3.3 mol%	87–96%	5 runs	not calculated	[104]
	Zn-VCO ₃ HT	Hantzsch reaction	not indicated	85–93%	5 runs	not calculated	[109]
1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine	Supported Schrock catalyst	ring closing metathesis	2.8–5.2 mol%	21–35%	3 runs	not calculated	[139]
	PIB-BIAN-NHC-Ru	ring closing metathesis	1.0 mol%	95–97%	3 runs	not calculated	[140]
	SWNTs-Pyr-Ru	ring closing metathesis	0.2 mol%	93–98%	7 runs	not calculated	[150]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -supported Grubbs-Hoveyda-type Ru catalyst	ring closing metathesis	0.85 mol%	99%	6 runs	not calculated	[202]
pyrimidine	SWNT-PdNPs	acyl Sonogashira coupling/cyclization	3.1 mol%	51–97%	7 runs	not calculated	[51]
	PdNPs-PSS	acyl Sonogashira coupling/cyclization	1.7 mol%	38–95%	6 runs	not calculated	[124]
pyrazine	MCM-41-PPh ₃ -AuNTf ₂	cascade annulation	5 mol%	55–94%	8 runs	not calculated	[174]
piperazine	Pd/Al ₂ O ₃	reductive cycloamination	0.17 wt. %	83%	3 runs + re-generated	TON = 818	[79]
1,3,5-triazine	ZnCl ₂ /SiO ₂			0–75%		not calculated	
	AlCl ₃ /SiO ₂	cyclotrimerization	2 mol%	0–72%	n.a.	not calculated	[59]
	TiCl ₄ /SiO ₂			0–63%			

2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-azepine	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -supported Grubbs-Hoveyda-type Ru catalyst	ring closing metathesis	0.85 mol%	99%	6 runs	not calculated	[202]
1H-1,4-diazepine	Fe ₃ O ₄ /SiO ₂	multicomponent reaction	5.0 mol%	70–95%	5 runs	not calculated	[62]
1H-indole	Pd/C	So-no-gashira/intramolecular heteroannulation	1.0 mol%	72%	3 runs	not calculated	[37]
	Pt/Al ₂ O ₃ + ZnO	dehydrogenative condensation	1.7 mol% Pt 4.5 mol% Zn	30–99%	n.a.	not calculated	[80]
	Ru/CeO ₂	intramolecular dehydrogenative heterocyclization	2.5 mol%	84%	2 runs	not calculated	[91]
	Pt/Nb ₂ O ₅	dehydrogenative N-heterocyclization	0.2 mol%	76%	3 runs	TON = 380	[97]
	Au/Fe ₂ O ₃	hydrogenation/hydroamination	2.3 mol%	20–94%	1 run	not calculated	[102]
	CuAl-HT	intramolecular dehydrogenative N-heterocyclization	0.2 g/mmol	94–100%	6 runs	not calculated	[108]
	Pt/HBEA	dehydrogenative N-heterocyclization	1.0 mol%	68–90%	3 runs	TON = 450	[97]
	Pd@PS	domino decarboxylative coupling/5- <i>exo-dig</i> cyclization	3 mol%	63–76%	5 runs	not calculated	[121]
	LS-FAS-Cu	multi-component reaction	20 mol%	37–80%	3 runs	not calculated	[147]
	SiO ₂ -[(IP _{TR})Au]Cl	cyclization	1.0 mol%	99%	5 runs	not calculated	[160]
	SiO ₂ -[(IAdP _{TR})Au]Cl						
	[PdCl ₂ (NCPH) ₂]	cyclization	5.0 mol%	89–96%	4 runs	not calculated	[161]
	SBA-15-anchored PdCl ₂ L ₂	Larock synthesis	1.0 mol%	80–85%	4 runs	not calculated	[172]
	CuOMOFY	multi-component reaction	0.7 mol%	91–94%	n.a.	TOF = 67–104 h ⁻¹	[214]
indolizine	CuNPs/C	multicomponent reaction	0.5 mol%	59–93%	1 run	not calculated	[45]
isoindoline	Pd/Smopex [®] -234	cyclocarbonylative Sonogashira coupling	0.4 mol%	75%	n.a.	not calculated	[125]
1H-benzo[d]imidazole	Pd/C + K-10 montmorillonite	transfer hydrogenation/condensation/dehydrogenation	5.0 mol%	72–84%	n.a.	not calculated	[39]
	Cu@U-g-C ₃ N ₄	CO ₂ -fixation/cyclization	1.9 mol%	62–92%	5 runs	not calculated	[55]
	Ni ₂ P/N,P-C-800	oxidative cross-dehydrogenative coupling	7.5 mol%	73–93%	5 runs	not calculated	[58]
	CuO-np/SiO ₂	condensa-	10 mol%	76–93%	5 runs	not calcu-	[61]

	Yb@l-MSNs	tion/dehydrogenation condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	2.25 mol%	80–92%	5 runs	lated TON = 27– 34	[70]
	Pd/Al ₂ O ₃	isomerization/imine formation/ring clos- ing/dehydrogenation	2.5 mol%	50%	4 runs	not calcu- lated	[78]
	Au/TiO ₂	hydrogenation/CO ₂ - fixation/cyclization	1.0 mol%	28–86%	1 run	not calcu- lated	[81]
	Au/TiO ₂	two hydrogen- trans- fer reaction	2.0 mol%	70–81%	7 runs	not calcu- lated	[82]
	Au/TiO ₂	condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	1 mol%	51–99%	5 runs	not calcu- lated	[84]
	Au/CeO ₂	one-pot four step protocol	0.5 mol%	13–91%	2 runs	not calcu- lated	[88]
	Co/MnO	condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	100 mg/mmol	89–97%	4 runs	not calcu- lated	[94]
	FeCl ₃ /PANI	condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	19 wt.%	70–97%	4 runs	not calcu- lated	[122]
	PANI@Au:CuO	amina- tion/azidation/annulat ion	1.0 mol%	61–87%	7 runs	not calcu- lated	[123]
	Cu-NPs@COF	CO ₂ -fixation/cyclizati on	30 mg/mmol	71–96%	6 runs	not calcu- lated	[130]
	PS-Zn(II)SALTETA	CO ₂ -fixation/cyclizati on	3.0 mol%	68–95%	7 runs	not calcu- lated	[138]
	Cu(II)-ID@Silica	one pot cyclization	5.0 mol%	70–84%	n.a.	not calcu- lated	[154]
	BS-Cu(II)@SiO ₂	condensa- tion/cyclization/arom atization	5.0 mol%	87–94%	5 runs	not calcu- lated	[155]
	Cu@QSSi	multi-component re- action	5.0 mol%	82–91%	7 runs	not calcu- lated	[156]
	Cu(II)-TD@nSiO ₂	condensa- tion/cyclization	0.3 mol%	88–97%	8 runs	TOF = 178– 856 h ⁻¹	[158]
benzo[d]oxazole	CuO-np/SiO ₂	condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	10 mol%	72–85%	5 runs	not calcu- lated	[61]
	Au/TiO ₂	two hydro- gen-transfer reaction	2.0 mol%	55–91%	7 runs	not calcu- lated	[82]
benzo[d]thiazole	CuO-np/SiO ₂	condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	10 mol%	80–88%	5 runs	not calcu- lated	[61]
1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b] pyridine	Pd(0)–NaY	heteroannulation	5.0 mol%	40–71%	4 runs	not calcu- lated	[110]
imidazo[1,2-a] pyridine	CuO/rGO	three-component re- action	2.8 mol%	86–95%	5 runs	TOF = 29.7–35.7 h ⁻¹	[49]
	BF ₃ /MCM-41	multi-component cy- clocondensation	20 wt.%	75–95%	5 runs	TON = 7.14	[69]
	CuCl ₂ /nano-TiO ₂	condensa- tion/dehydrogenation	0.8 mol%	55–92%	4 runs	not calcu- lated	[85]
	Cu/H-OMS-2	Michael addi- tion/oxidative cycliza- tion	0.7 mol%	39–88%	3 runs	not calcu- lated	[95]

	Cu/CNT@CoFe ₂ O ₄	multi-component reaction	5.0 mol%	80–95%	8 runs	not calculated	[114]
	n-SiO ₂ -AP-CC-bis(Amp)-Pd	multi-component reaction	0.2 mol%	51–89%	6 runs	not calculated	[162]
	MCM-41-PPh ₃ -AuCl	cascade annulation	3 mol%	58–89%	8 runs	not calculated	[175]
	MNP@BiimCu(I)	multi-component reaction	1.2 mol%	65–95%	10 runs	TON = 54–79	[196]
imidazo[2,1-<i>b</i>]pyridine	PS-en-Pd(II)	Sonogashira coupling/heteroannulation	3 mol%	62–90%	5 runs	not calculated	[132]
imidazo[1,2-<i>a</i>]pyrimidine	Cu/H-OMS-2	Michael addition/oxidative cyclization	0.7 mol%	25–81%	3 runs	not calculated	[95]
pyrazolo[3,4-<i>b</i>]pyridine	FeCl ₃ /Al ₂ O ₃	multicomponent reaction	20 mol%	80–86%	n.a.	not calculated	[77]
1,2,3-triazolo[1,5-<i>a</i>]pyridine	MCM-41-2N-Cu(OAc) ₂	one-pot reaction	5 mol%	55–96%	7 runs	not calculated	[176]
9<i>H</i>-purine	Ag/SiO ₂	condensation/dehydrogenation	3 mol%	89–94%	5 runs	not calculated	[67]
quinoline	CoO/MWCNTs	Friedländer condensation	0.86–4.2 mol%	51–86%	5 runs	TOF = 0.36–0.55 s ⁻¹	[52]
	AuNPs/SiO ₂	oxidative cyclization	5 mol%	17–95%	7 runs	not calculated	[68]
	Pt/Al ₂ O ₃ + ZnO	dehydrogenative condensation	1.7 mol% Pt 4.5 mol% Zn	18–62%	n.a.	not calculated	[80]
	Pd(II)/GO@Fe-FeO	one-pot reaction	10 mol%	60–90%	6 runs	not calculated	[113]
	Pd/Kaiser oxime resin	Mizoroki-Heck vinylation	1.0 mol%	34–44%	not specified	not calculated	[137]
	Cu ₂ (OBA) ₂ (BPY)-MOF	one-pot domino reaction	10 mol%	63–92%	8 runs	not calculated	[213]
	CuOMOFY	multi-component reaction	0.7 mol%	91–94%	n.a.	TOF = 67–104 h ⁻¹	[214]
isoquinoline	LS-FAS-Cu	cyclocondensation	10 mol%	85%	3 runs	not calculated	[147]
quinoxaline	Au/CeO ₂	oxidative coupling	1.0 wt.%	35–91%	4 runs	TOF = 121 h ⁻¹	[89]
	Au/CeO ₂	oxidative coupling	1.0 wt.%	24–80%	3 runs	not calculated	[90]
	Au/HT	oxidative coupling	0.7 wt.%	80–85%	4 runs + calcination	TOF = 132 h ⁻¹	[89]
	BiCl ₃ -perlite	condensation	5 wt.%	80–98%	5 runs	not calculated	[111]
	Zr-CAP-SG	condensation	10 wt.%	83–95%	5 runs	not calculated	[166]
	Cu(II)-DiAmSar/SBA-15	condensation	0.008 mol%	88–99%	7 runs	not calculated	[168]
	Fe-Schiff base/SBA-15	condensation	0.14 mol%	98–99%	6 runs	not calculated	[169]

	Zr(IV)-Schiff base/SBA-15	condensation	0.2 mol%	98–99%	7 runs	not calculated	[170]
	Pd(II)-Schiff base/SBA-15	condensation	0.5 mol%	95–99%	8 runs	not calculated	[171]
	ZrOL ₂ @SMNP	condensation	0.004 mol%	78–97%	4 runs	not calculated	[207]
quinazoline	Fe-Fe ₃ C/CN-800	oxidative coupling	4 mol%	78–98%	6 runs	not calculated	[57]
	Ni ₂ P/N,P-C-800	oxidative cross-dehydrogenative coupling	7.5 mol%	71–94%	5 runs	not calculated	[58]
	Au/TiO ₂	two hydrogen-transfer reaction	0.8 mol%	31–99%	8 runs	not calculated	[83]
	CuO/kaolin	not specified	3.4 mol%	45–90%	4 runs	not calculated	[105]
pyrido[2,3-<i>d</i>] pyrimidine	Cu-TiO ₂	not specified	1.0 wt. %	58–94%	n.a.	not calculated	[86]
pyrido[2,3-<i>b</i>] pyrazine	Cu(II)-DiAmSar/SBA-15	condensation	0.008 mol%	74–85%	7 runs	not calculated	[168]
	Fe-Schiff base/SBA-15	condensation	0.14 mol%	95–98%	6 runs	not calculated	[169]
	Zr(IV)-Schiff base/SBA-15	condensation	0.2 mol%	94–99%	7 runs	not calculated	[170]
	Pd(II)-Schiff base/SBA-15	condensation	0.5 mol%	95–98%	8 runs	not calculated	[171]
	ZrOL ₂ @SMNP	condensation	0.004 mol%	73–95%	4 runs	not calculated	[207]
2,3-dihydro-1<i>H</i>-benzazepine	Pd/Smopex [®] -234	cyclocarbonylative Sonogashira coupling	0.4 mol%	63%	n.a.	not calculated	[125]
2,3-dihydro-1<i>H</i>-1,4-benzodiazepine	Pt/TiO ₂ + MCM-41	hydrogenation/cyclocondensation	1.0 wt. %	84–95%	n.a.	TOF = 25–111 min ⁻¹	[87]
	Cu@β-CD@SPIONs	condensation/cyclocondensation/[3 + 2] cycloaddition	1.0 mol%	71–87%	5 runs	not calculated	[209]
	CuFe ₂ O ₄ @MIL-101(Cr)	cyclocondensation	0.005 mol%	87–95%	6 runs	not calculated	[215]
2,3-dihydro-1<i>H</i>-1,5-benzodiazepine	Zr/Norit RX3 Zr/xerogel	cyclocondensation	100 mg	up to 99%	n.a.	not calculated	[47]
	Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ -CeCl ₃	one-pot three-component reaction	8 mg/mmol	71–91%	8 runs	not calculated	[116]
	FeCl ₃ /PVP	condensation/cyclization	5.0 mol%	85–98%	4 runs	not calculated	[119]

We hope that this review will stimulate further research on the application of supported metal catalysts on the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic compounds trying to give more and more importance to all aspects in perfect agreement with the Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, G.A.; data curation, L.A.A. and G.A.; writing—original draft preparation, L.A.A. and G.A.; writing—review and editing, G.A.; supervision, G.A. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by the University of Pisa, grant number PRA_2020_21.

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

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