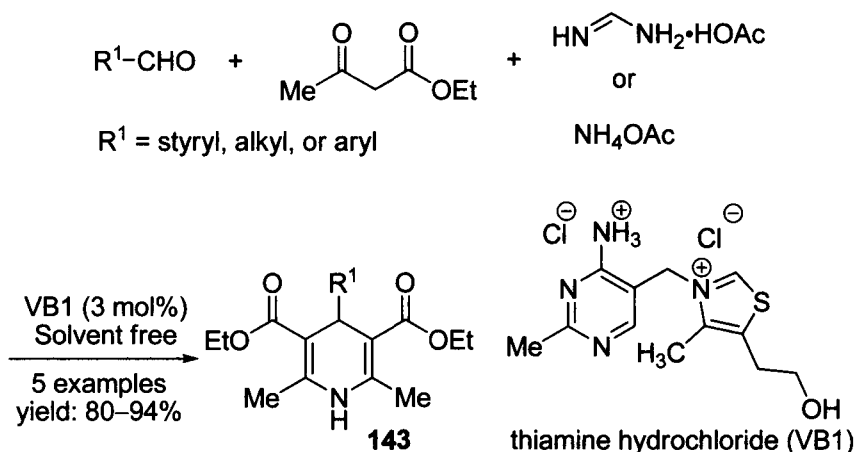


Several reagents and reaction conditions such as TMSI (generated *in situ* from TMSCl and NaI),<sup>91</sup> magnesium nitride ( $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$ ),<sup>92</sup> triphenylphosphine ( $\text{PPh}_3$ ),<sup>93</sup> thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin  $\text{B}_1$ ),<sup>94</sup> grinding under solvent-free conditions,<sup>95</sup> PTSA with ultrasonic irradiation<sup>96</sup> were recently reported to mediate efficiently the Hantzsch dihydropyridine synthesis. For instance, 1,4-dihydropyridines **143** were obtained in good yields using thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin  $\text{B}_1$ ) as the catalyst under solvent-free conditions at room temperature.<sup>94</sup>



A one-pot, three-component synthesis was reported to give the 2-arylpyridines **144** in good to excellent yields under solvent-, catalyst-, and heat-free conditions.<sup>97</sup> The authors reinvestigated the classic Hantzsch reaction under different reaction conditions, analyzed by-products, and further elucidated the mechanism.

