

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Synthesis of Functionalized Tetrahydroquinoline Containing Indole Scaffold via Chemoselective Annulation of Aza-ortho-quinone Methide Precursor

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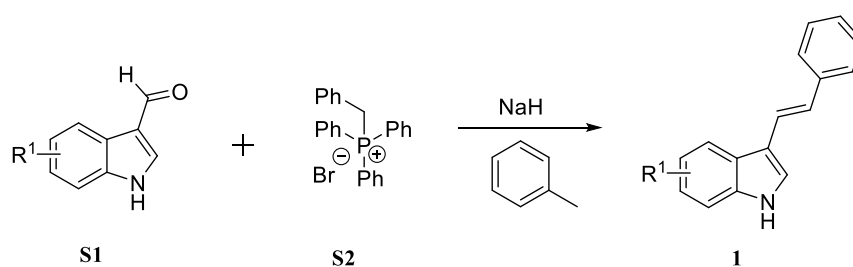
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1) General information

All reactions were carried out in the air. All reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless otherwise noted. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using silica gel GF254 precoated plates (0.20–0.25 mm thickness) with a fluorescent indicator. Visualization on TLC was achieved by UV light (254 nm). Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 90, 200–300 mesh. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR (400 and 100 MHz, respectively) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer. ^1H NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent resonance employed as the internal standard (CDCl_3 , δ 7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz) and integration. ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 , δ 77.16). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained using a fourier transfer ion cyclotron resonance (FTICR) mass spectrometer and electrospray ionization (ESI).

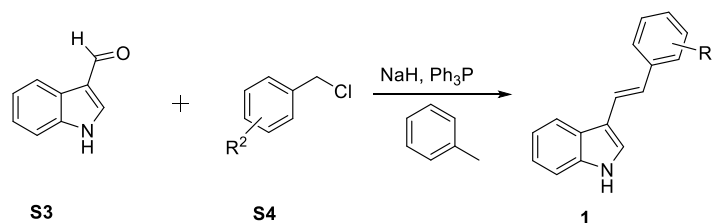
2) General procedure for substrates 1¹



Scheme S1. The synthesis of 1

Sodium hydride in mineral oil (540 mg, 60%, 22 mmol) was added to the suspension of BnPh_3PBr (10.0 g, 23 mmol) in toluene (80 mL) at $-5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 min followed by the addition of indole 3-carboxaldehyde (12 mmol) in toluene (20 mL). Then the mixture was heated to $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h monitored by TLC and quenched by saturated solution of

NH₄Cl at room temperature. The extracts with ethyl acetate were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography petroleum ether/EtOAc 20:1 to give **1a-e** (50–75 % yields).



Scheme S2. The synthesis of 1

To the solution of Ph₃P (22 mmol) in toluene benzyl chloride **S4** (11 mmol) was added at rt, and then refluxed overnight providing BnPh₃PdCl. NaH in mineral oil (270 mg, 60%, 11 mmol) was added to the suspension of BnPh₃PdCl (4.8 g, 11 mmol) in toluene (40 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min followed by the addition of indole 3-carboxaldehyde (5.57 mmol) in toluene (10 mL). Then the mixture was heated to 80 °C for 2 h monitored by TLC and quenched by saturated solution of NH₄Cl at room temperature. The extracts with ethyl acetate were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography petroleum /EtOAc 20:1 to give **1f-l** (65–80 % yields).

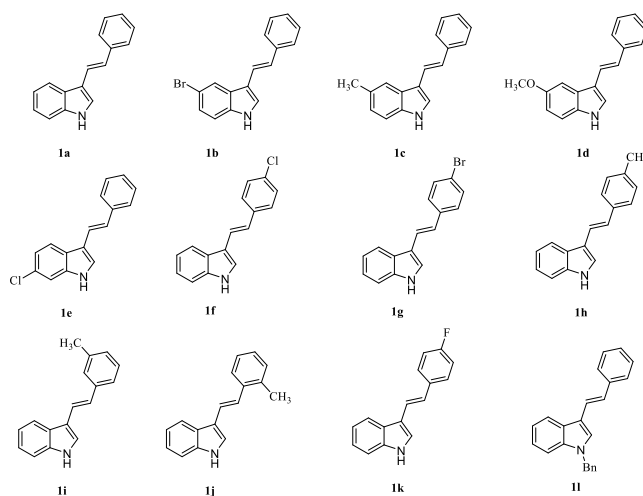
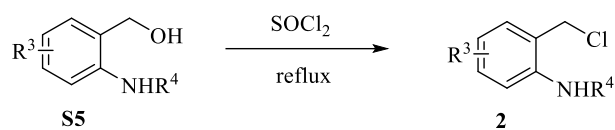


Figure S1. The structure of 1

3) General procedure for substrates **2**²



Scheme S3. The synthesis of **2**

To a solution of thionyl chloride (13.93 mmol) in CHCl_3 (5 mL), was added a solution of **S5** (5.8 mmol) in CHCl_3 (20 mL) over 5 min. The mixture was heated to 40 °C for overnight. After the reaction cooled to room temperature, then poured into ice water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl_3 (100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL), and dried over MgSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography afforded **2**.

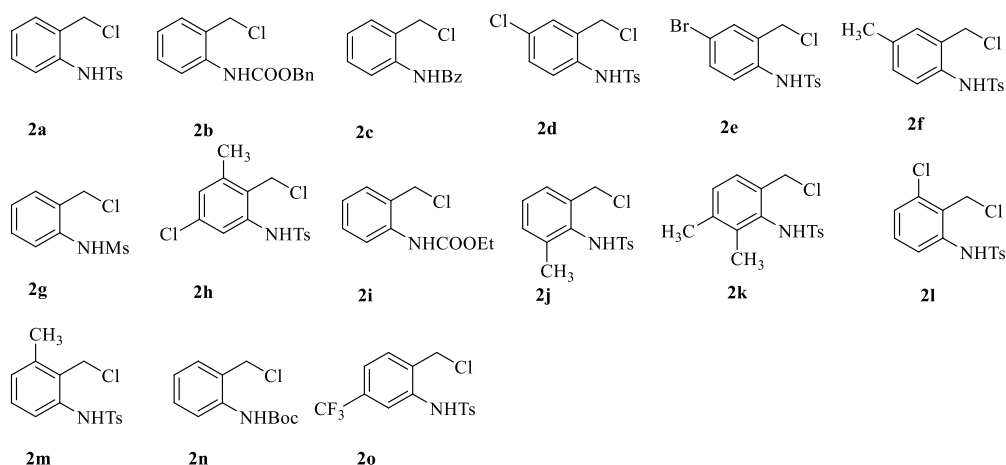


Figure S2. The structure of **2**

4) The x-ray data of **3a**



Single crystal of **3a** [C₃₀H₂₆N₂O₂S] was obtained from the CDCl₃. CCDC 2205697 containing the supplementary crystallographic data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif

Identification code **3a**
 Empirical formula C₃₁H₂₇Cl₃N₂O₂S
 Formula weight 597.95
 Temperature/K 293.15
 Crystal system monoclinic
 Space group P2₁/n
 a/Å 10.4332(6)
 b/Å 13.1692(7)
 c/Å 20.7935(14)
 α /° 90
 β /° 90.877(5)
 γ /° 90
 Volume/Å³ 2856.6(3)
 Z 4
 ρ calcg/cm³ 1.390
 μ /mm⁻¹ 0.426
 F(000) 1240.0
 Crystal size/mm³ 0.35 × 0.3 × 0.25
 Radiation MoKα (λ = 0.71073)

2 θ range for data collection/° 6.188 to 52.744

Index ranges $-13 \leq h \leq 13$, $-16 \leq k \leq 14$, $-22 \leq l \leq 25$

Reflections collected 13843

Independent reflections 5824 [Rint = 0.0305, Rsigma = 0.0585]

Data/restraints/parameters 5824/2/360

Goodness-of-fit on F2 1.029

Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] R1 = 0.0802, wR2 = 0.2101

Final R indexes [all data] R1 = 0.1347, wR2 = 0.2486

Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å⁻³ 0.39/-0.74

5) References

- [1] Guan, X. K.; Liu, G. F.; An, D.; Zhang, H.; Zhang, S. Q. Chiral Imidodiphosphoric Acid-Catalyzed Highly Diastereo- and Enantioselective Synthesis of Poly-Substituted 3,4-Dihydro-2H-pyrans: [4 + 2] Cycloadditions of β,γ -Unsaturated α -Ketoesters and 3-Vinylindoles. *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 14, 5438.
- [2] (a) Wagner, A. M.; knezevic, C. E. K.; Wall, J. L.; Sun, V. L.; Buss, J. A.; Allen, L. T.; Wenzel, A. G. Green synthesis of novel chalcone and coumarin derivatives via Suzuki coupling reaction. *Tetrahedron. Lett.* **2012**, *53*, 833. (b) Yang, Q. Q.; Xiao, C.; Lu, L. Q.; An, J.; Tan, F.; Li, B. J.; Xiao, W. J. Synthesis of Indoles through Highly Efficient Cascade Reactions of Sulfur Ylides and N-(ortho-Chloromethyl) aryl Amides. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 9137.

6) NMR spectra

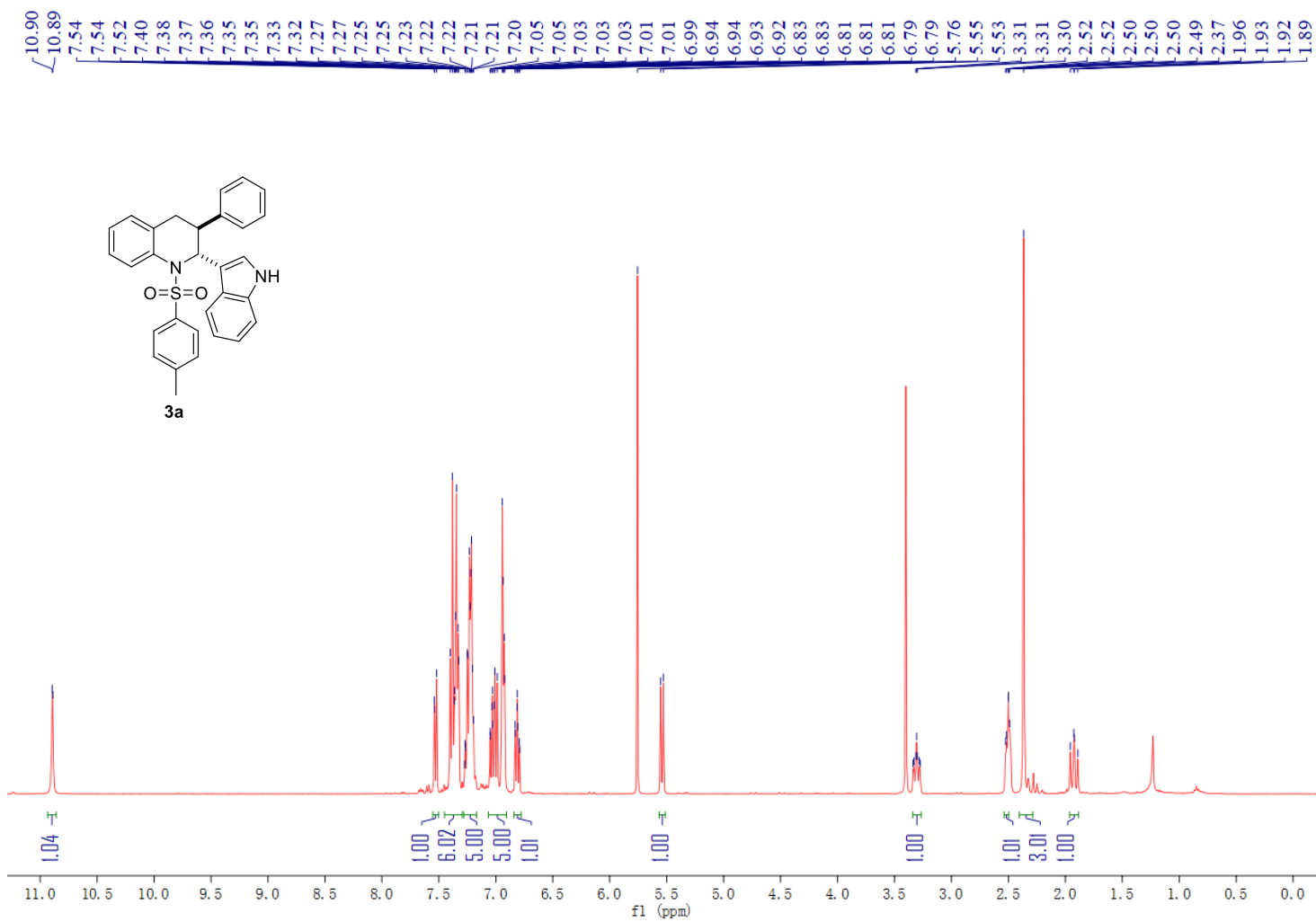


Figure S3. The ^1H NMR of **3a**

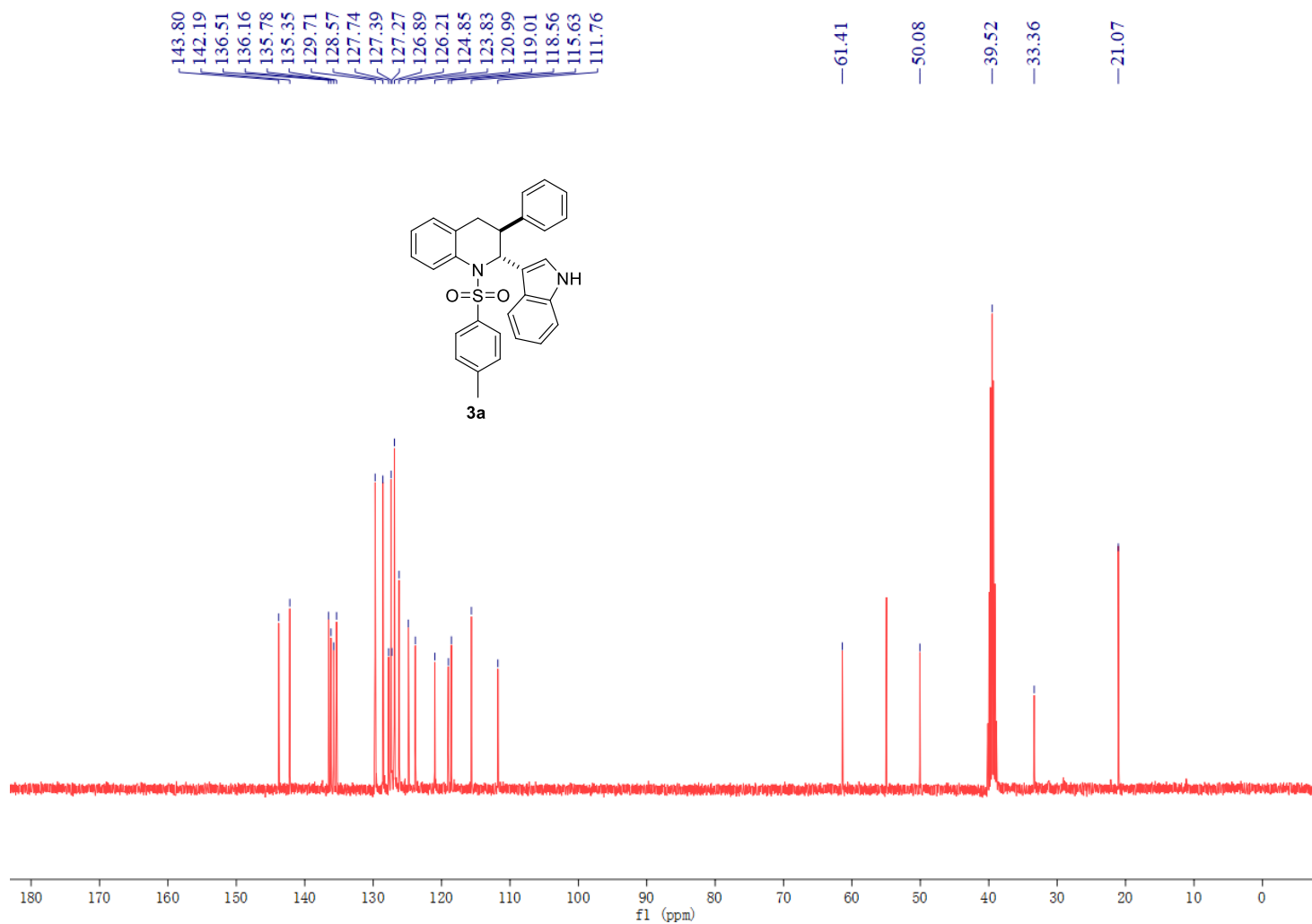


Figure S4. The ^{13}C NMR of **3a**

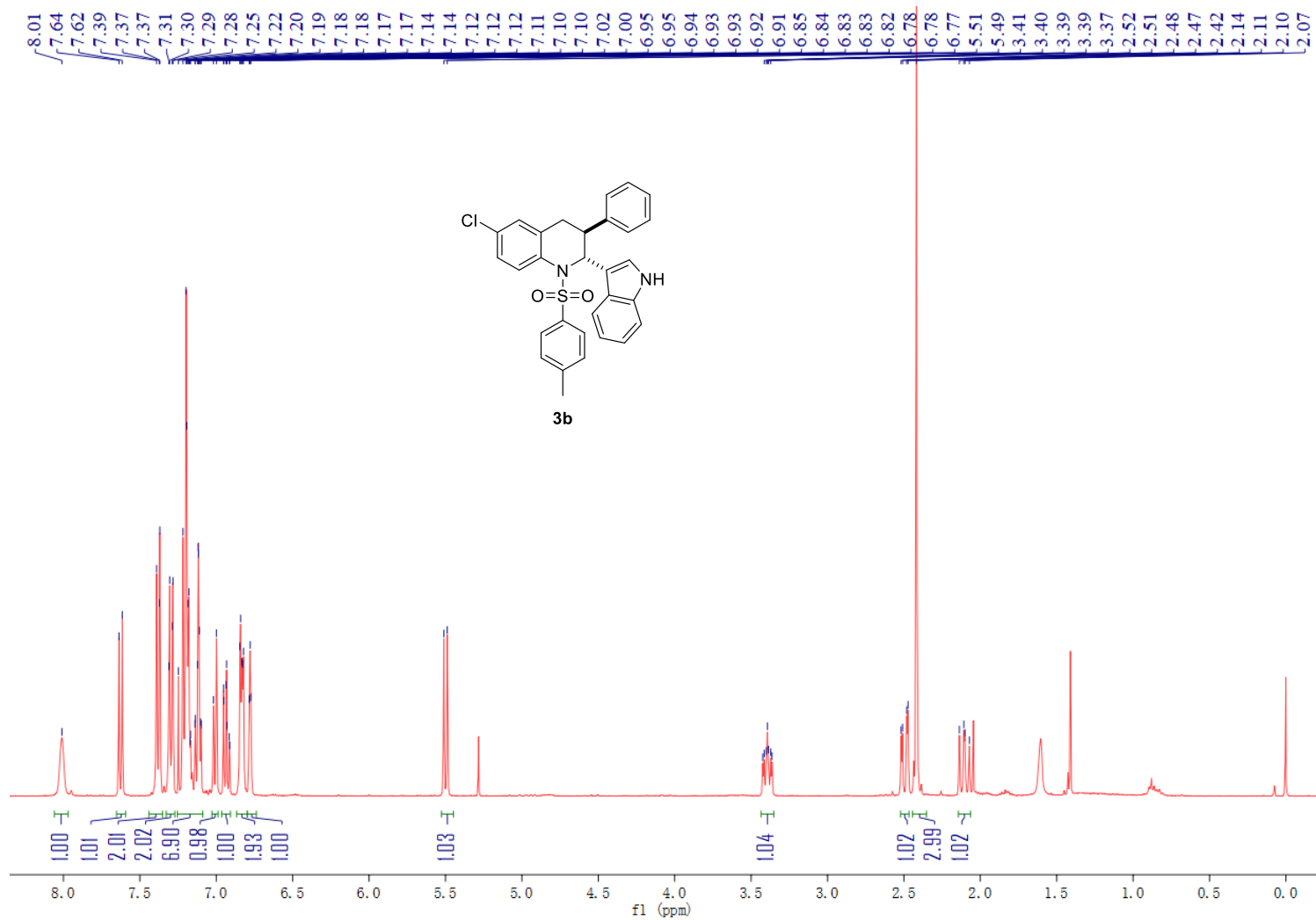


Figure S5. The ^1H NMR of **3b**

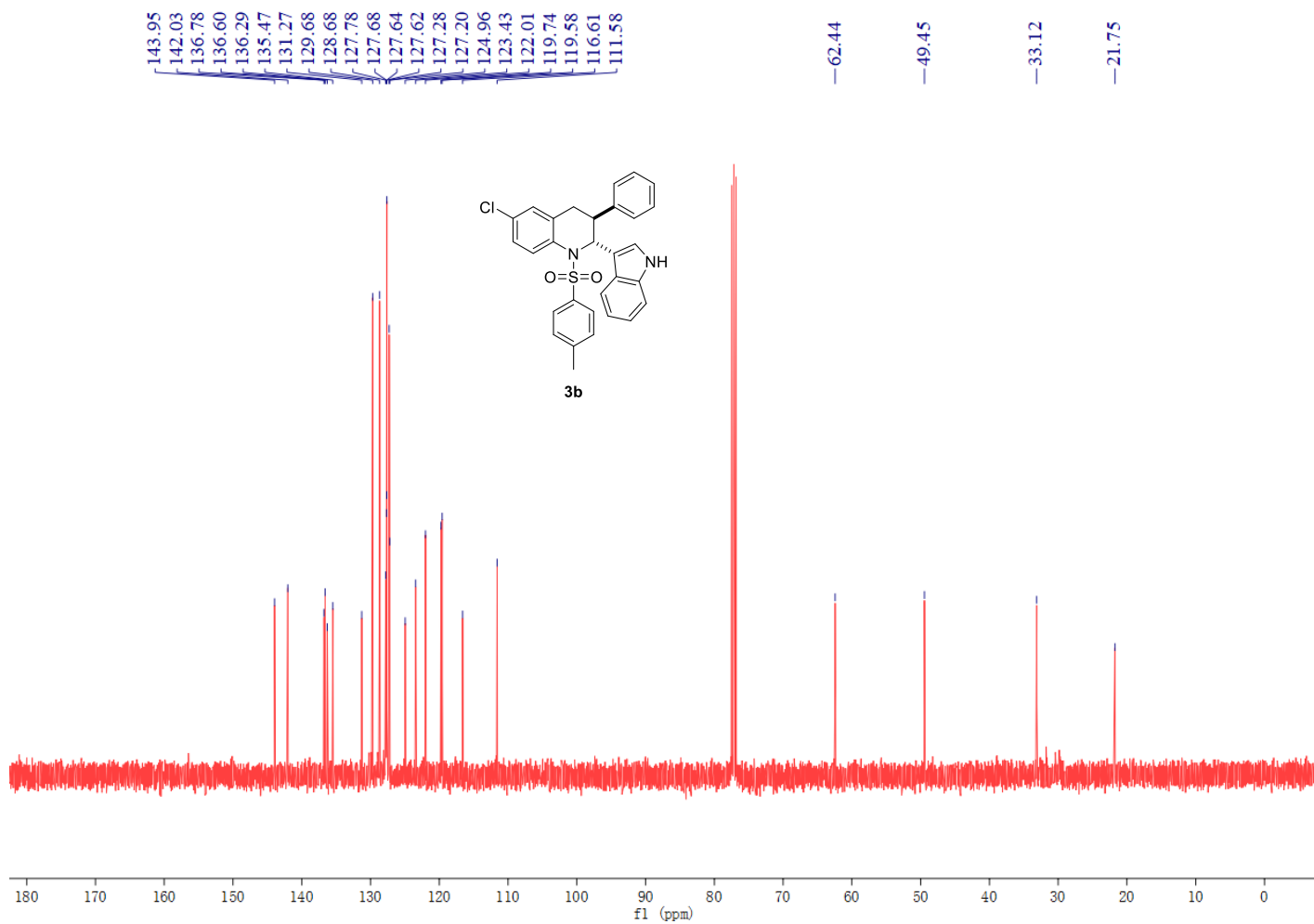


Figure S6. The ^{13}C NMR of **3b**

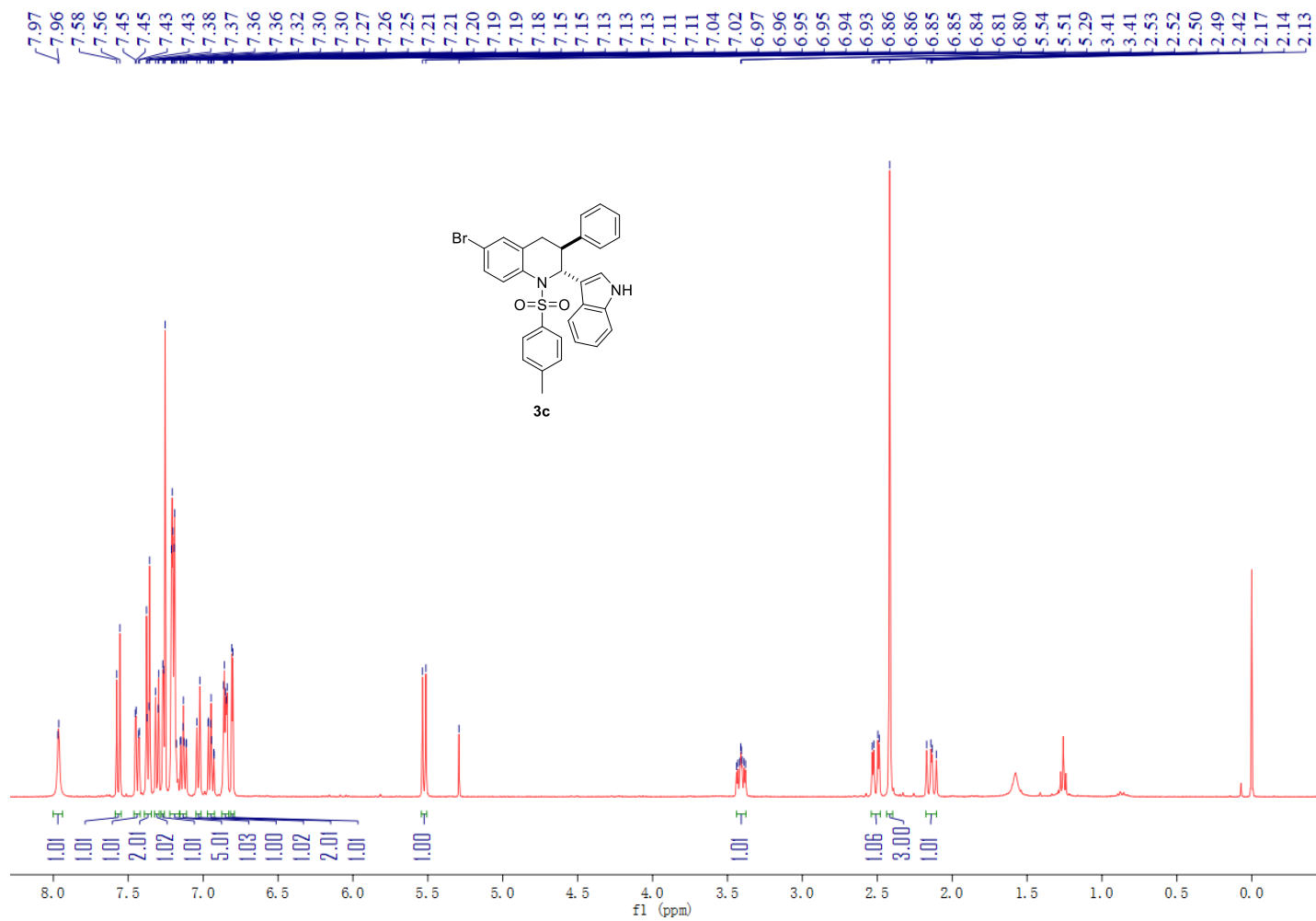


Figure S7. The ^1H NMR of **3c**

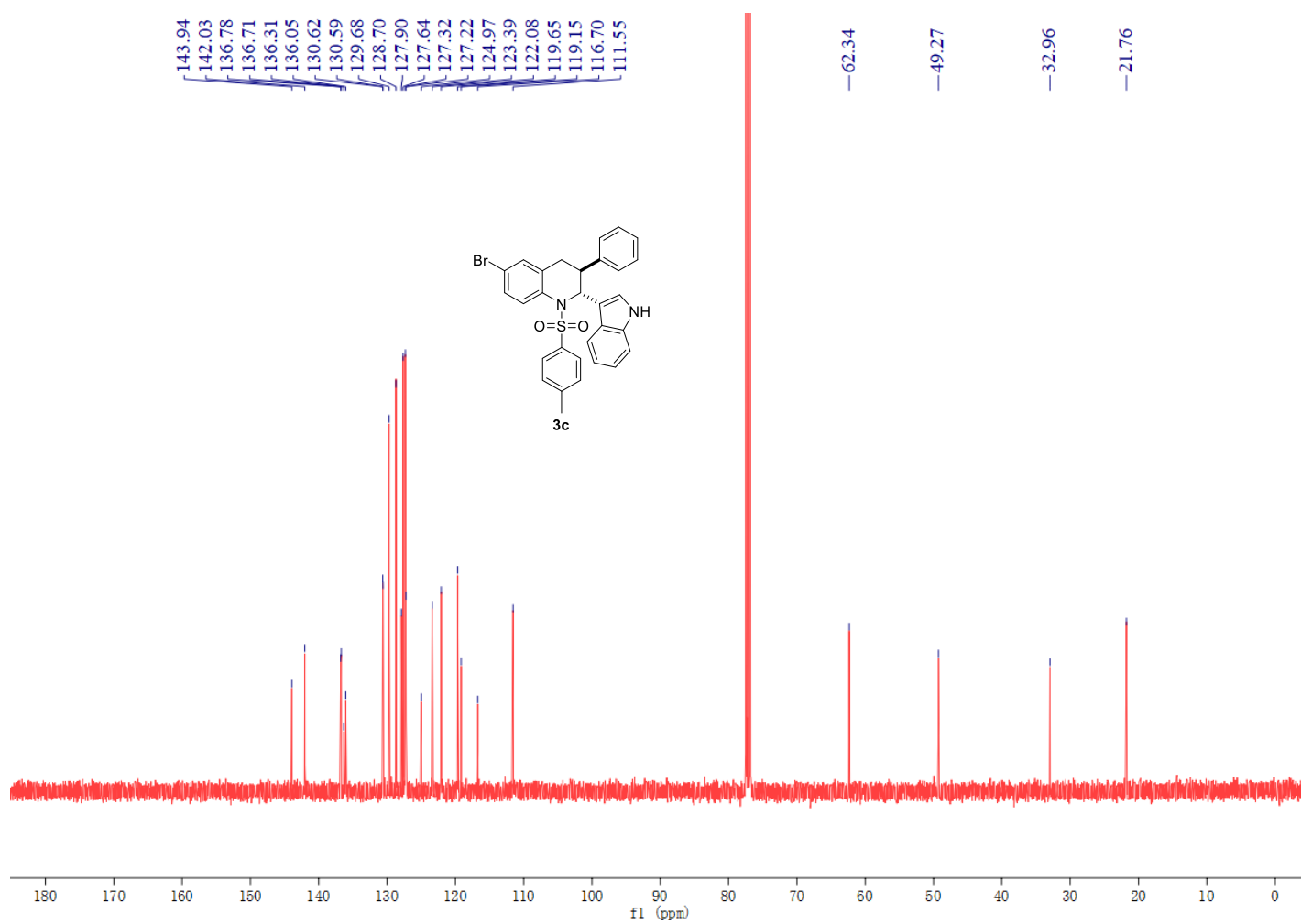
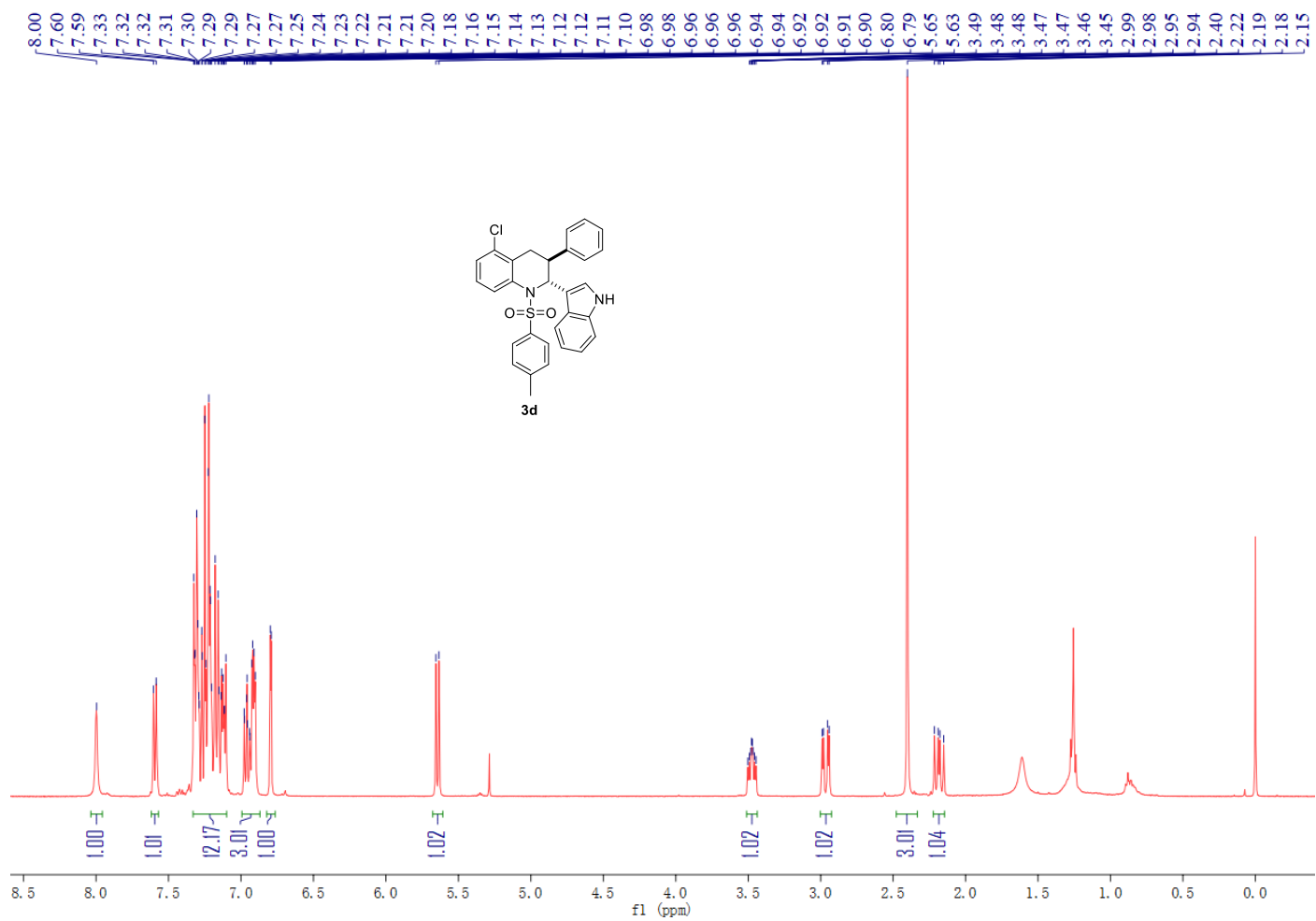


Figure S8. The ^{13}C NMR of **3c**



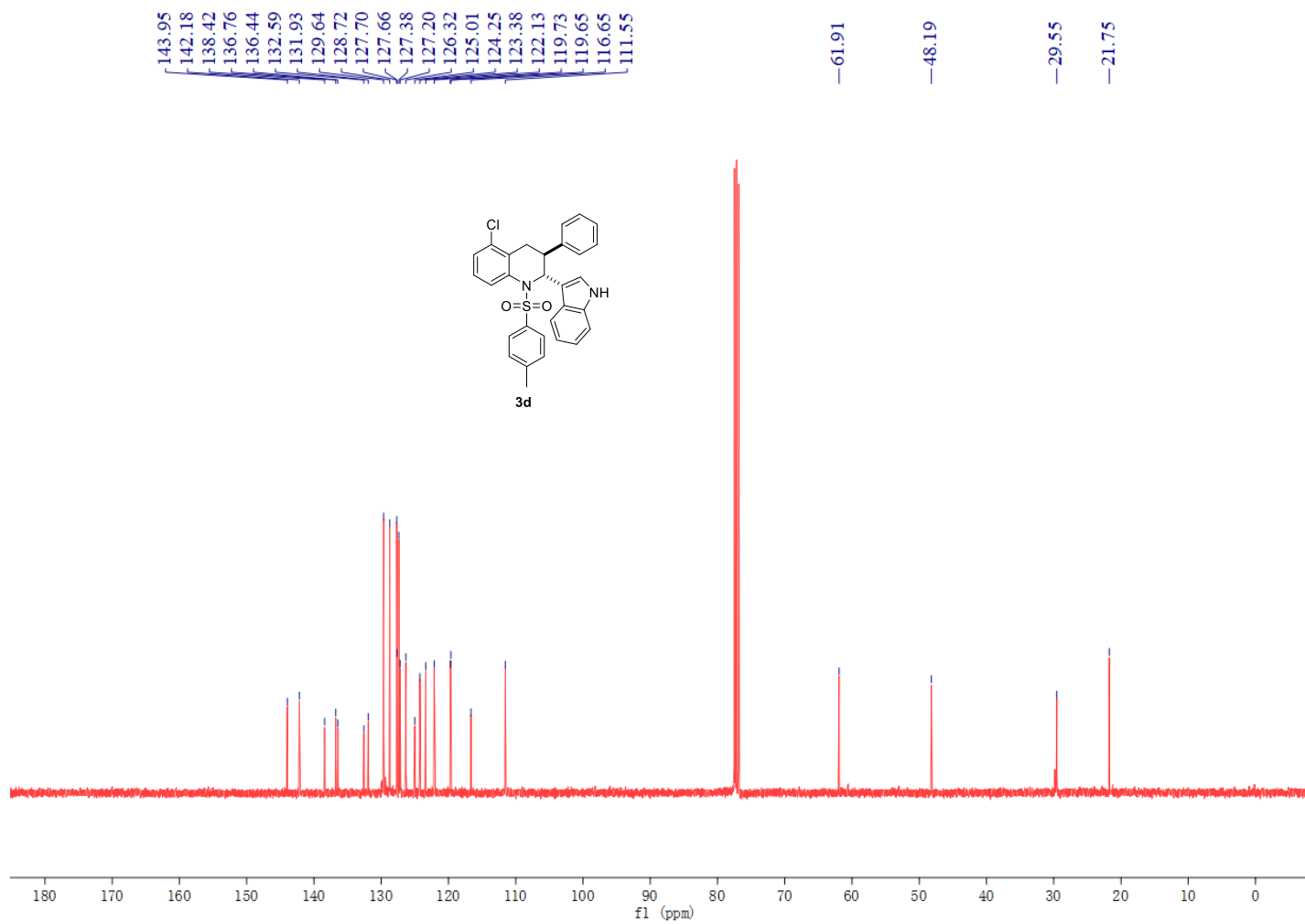


Figure S10. The ^{13}C NMR of **3d**

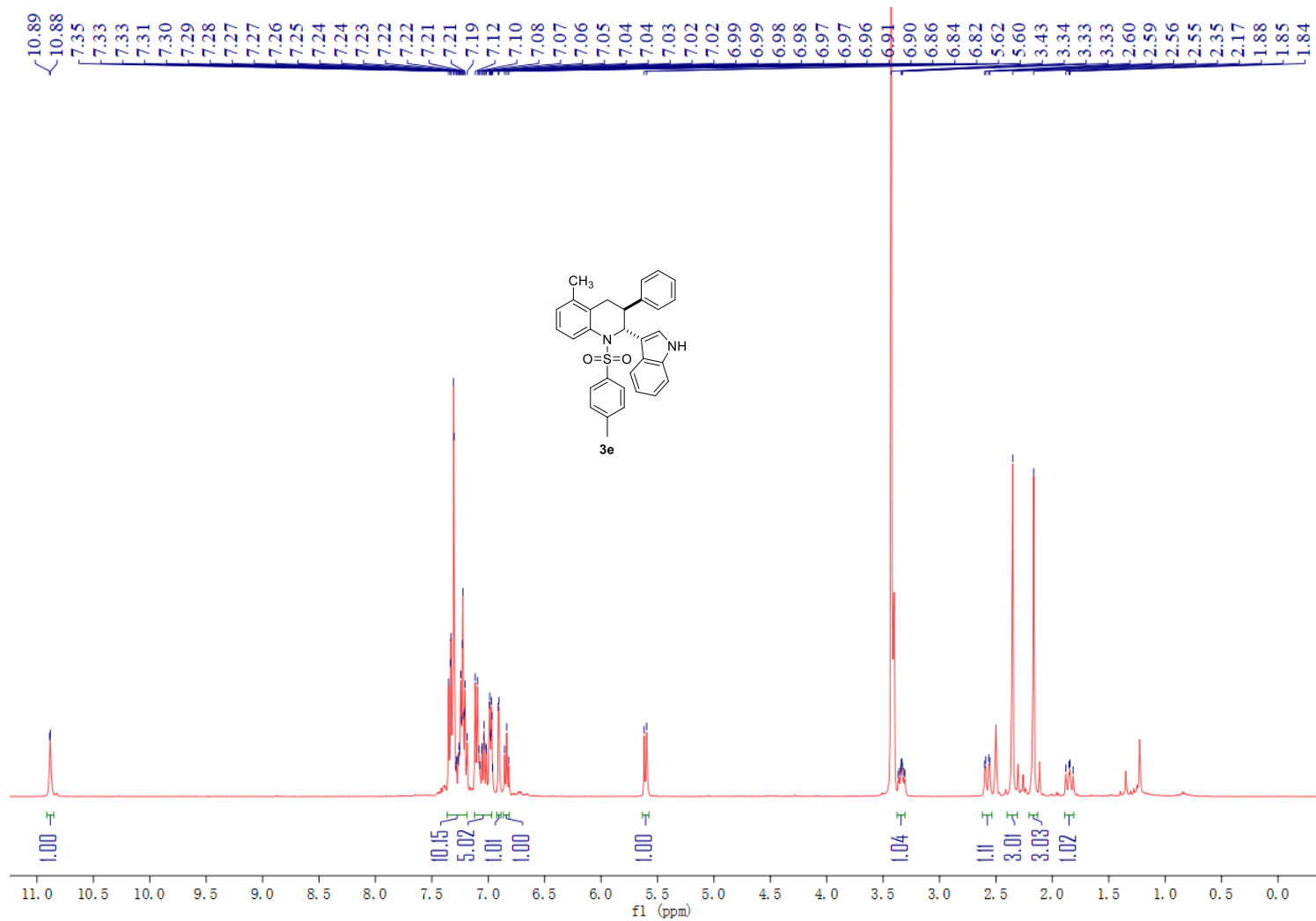


Figure S11. The ¹H NMR of **3e**

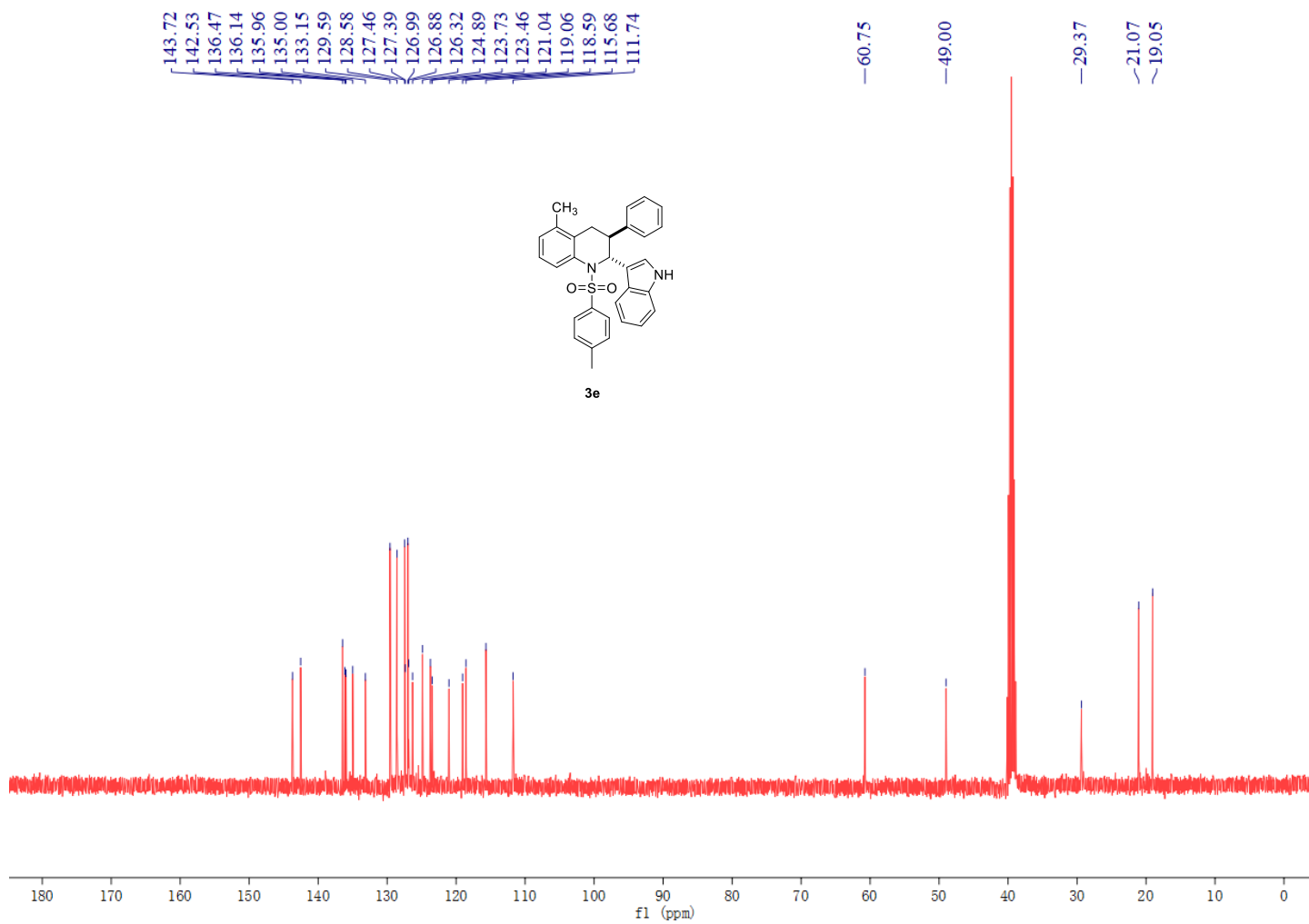


Figure S12. The ¹³C NMR of **3e**

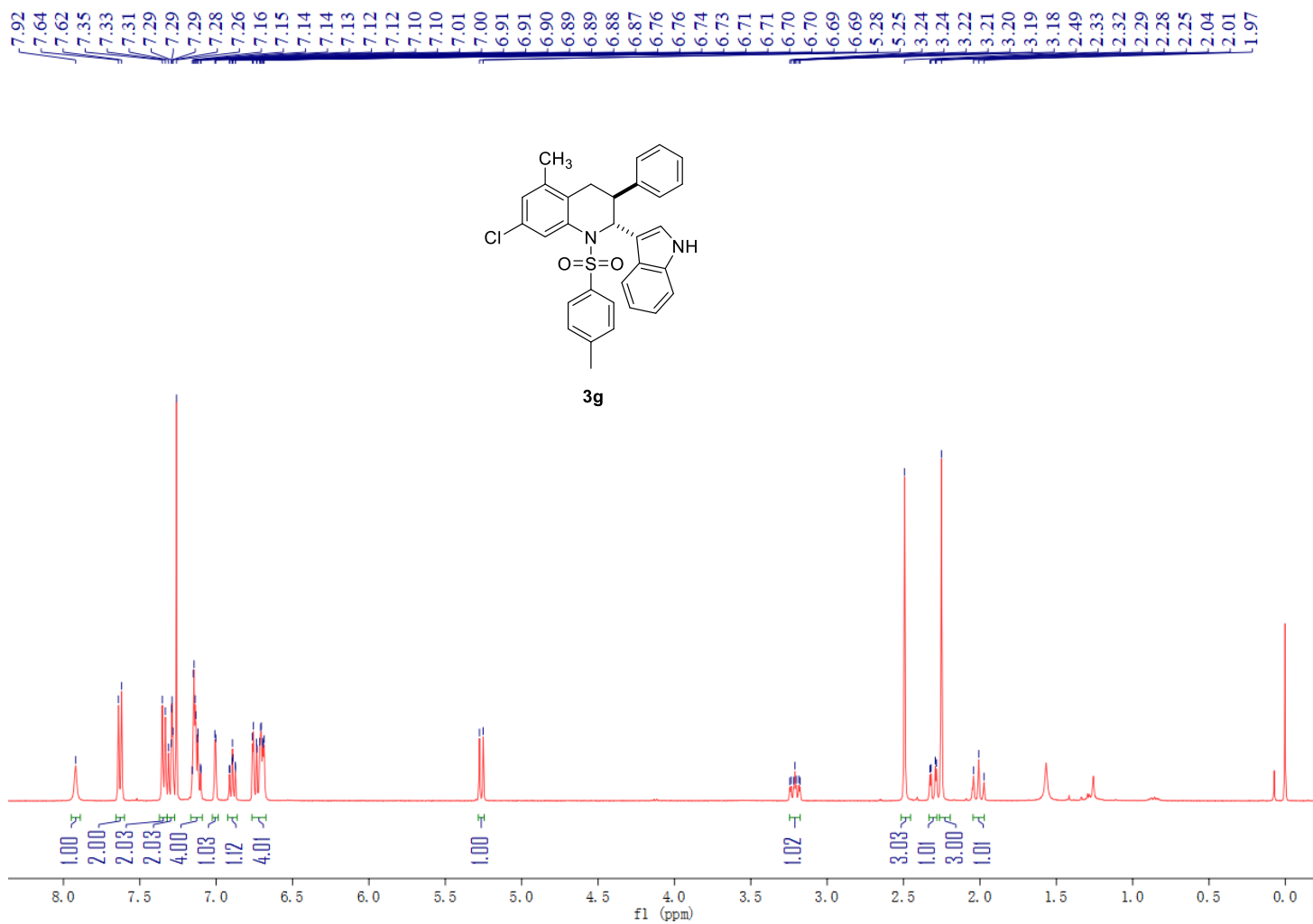


Figure S13. The ¹H NMR of **3g**

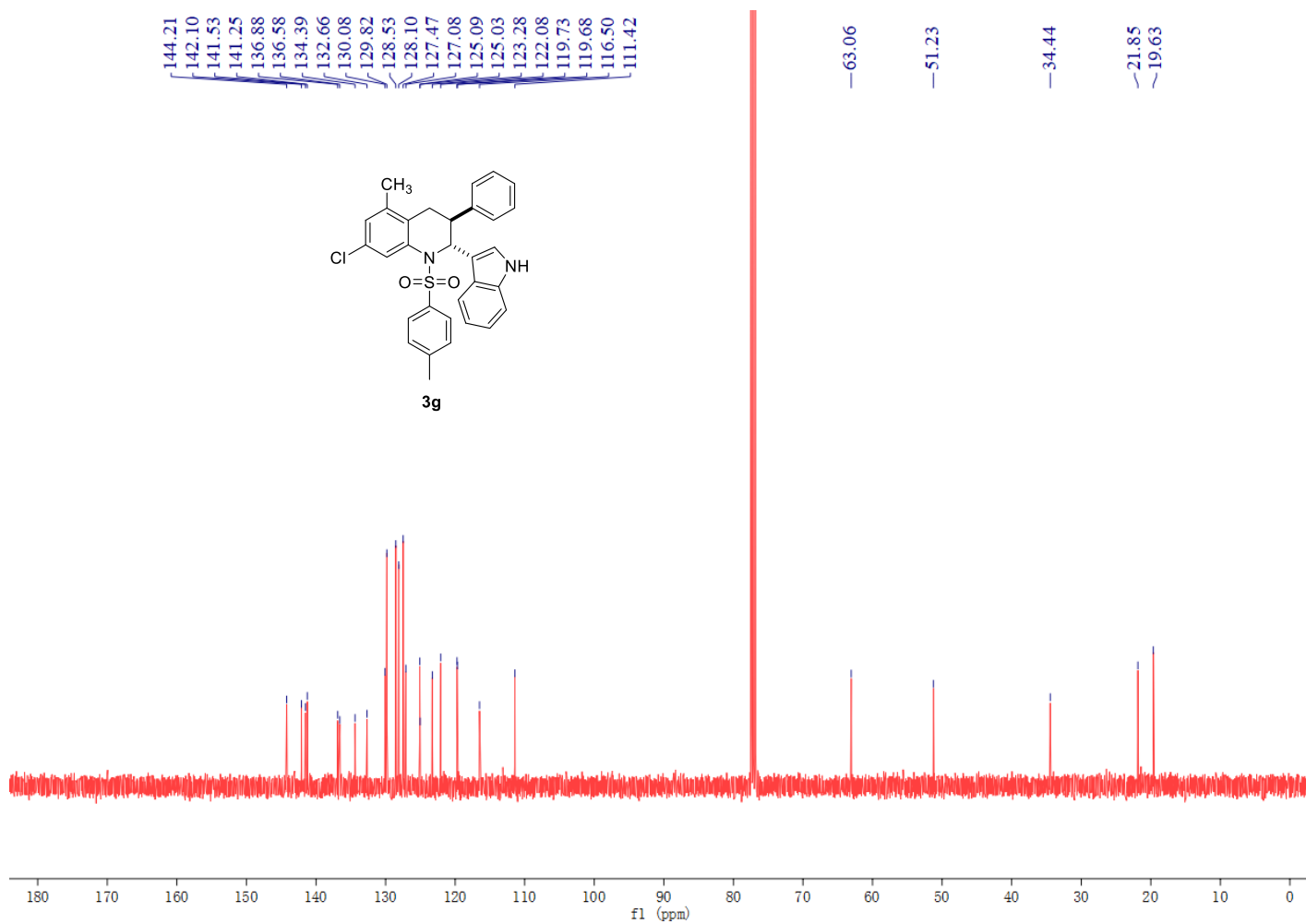


Figure S14. The ¹³C NMR of **3g**

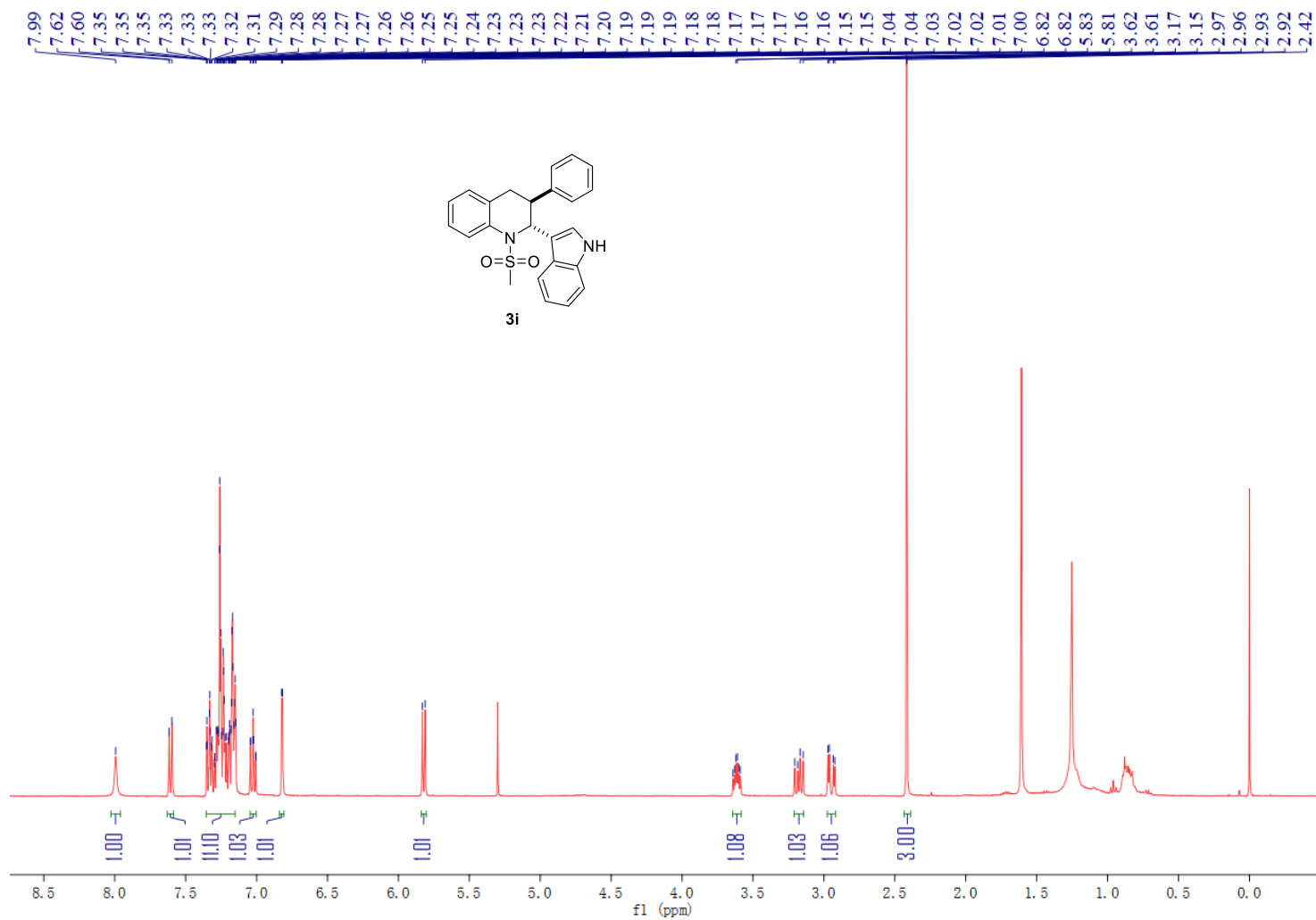


Figure S15. The ¹H NMR of **3i**

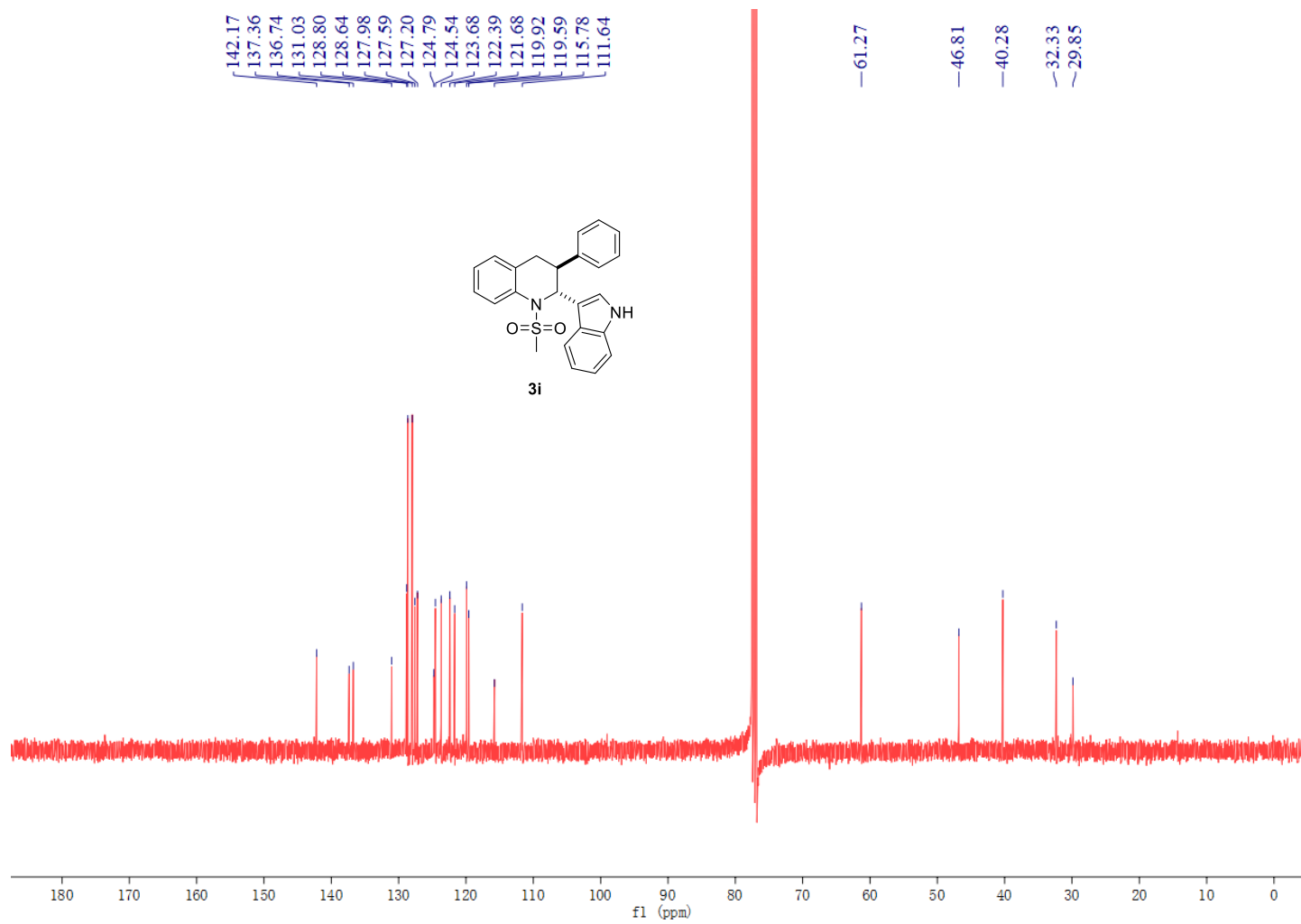


Figure S16. The ^{13}C NMR of **3i**

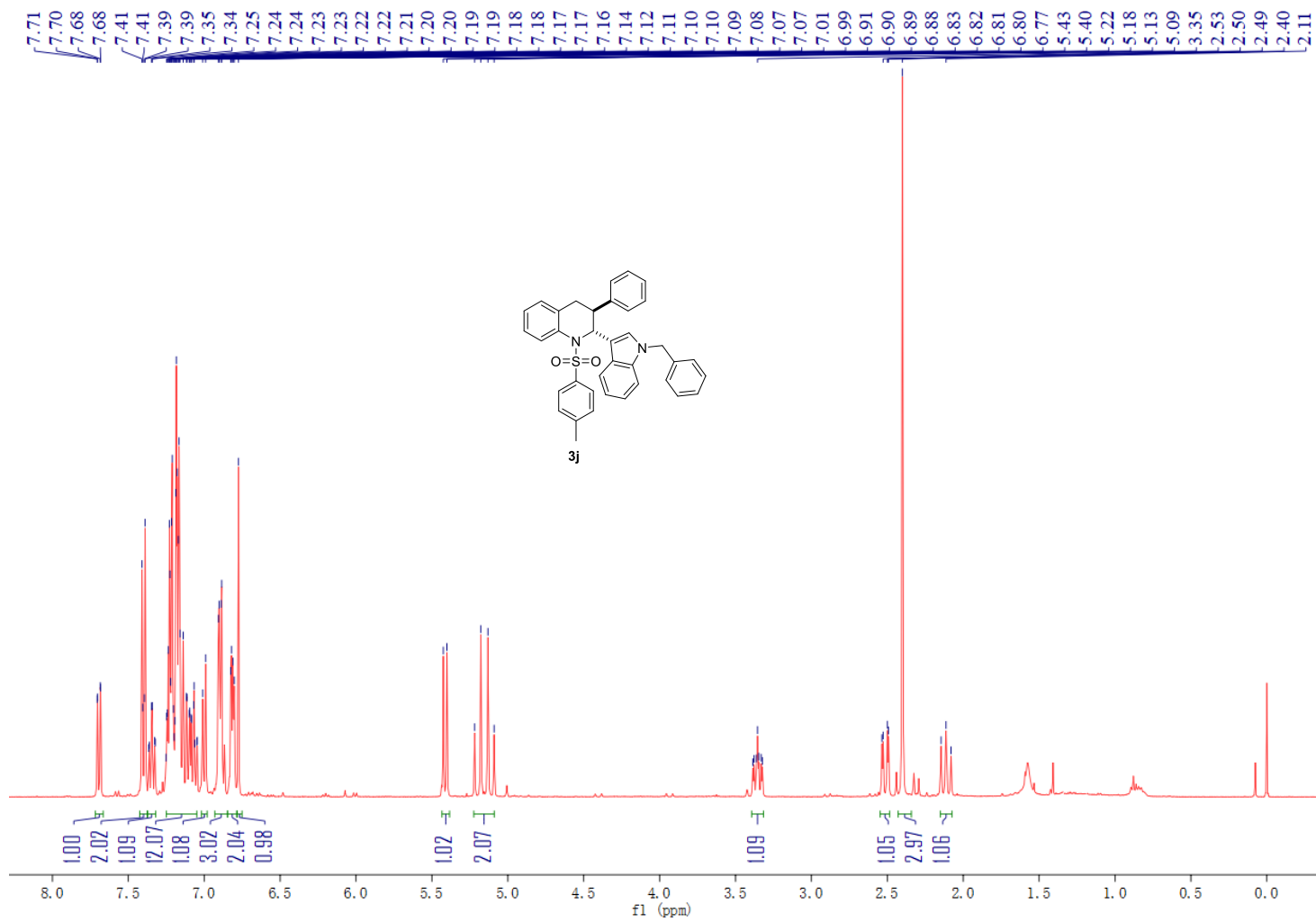


Figure S17. The ^1H NMR of **3j**

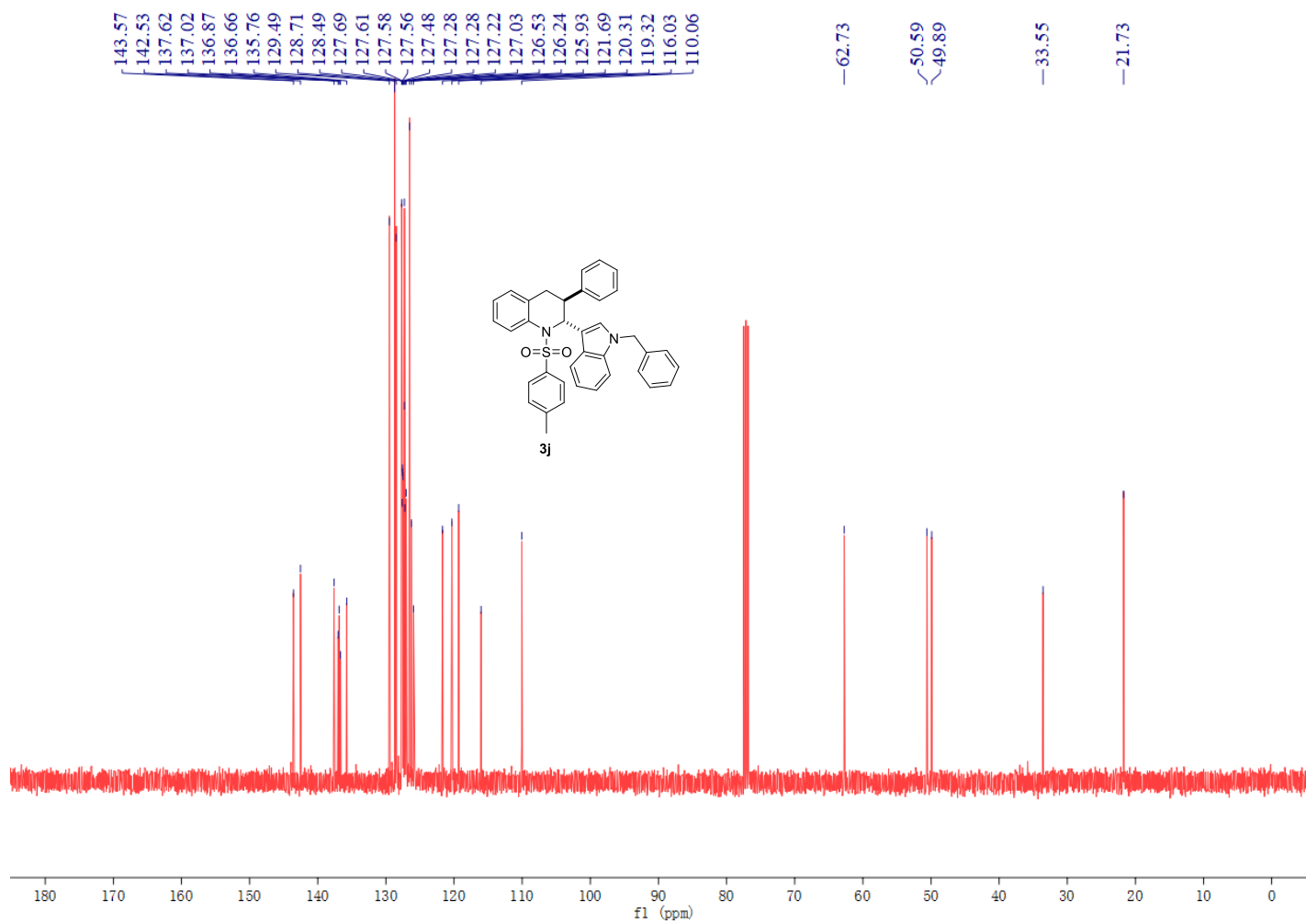


Figure S18. The ¹³C NMR of 3j

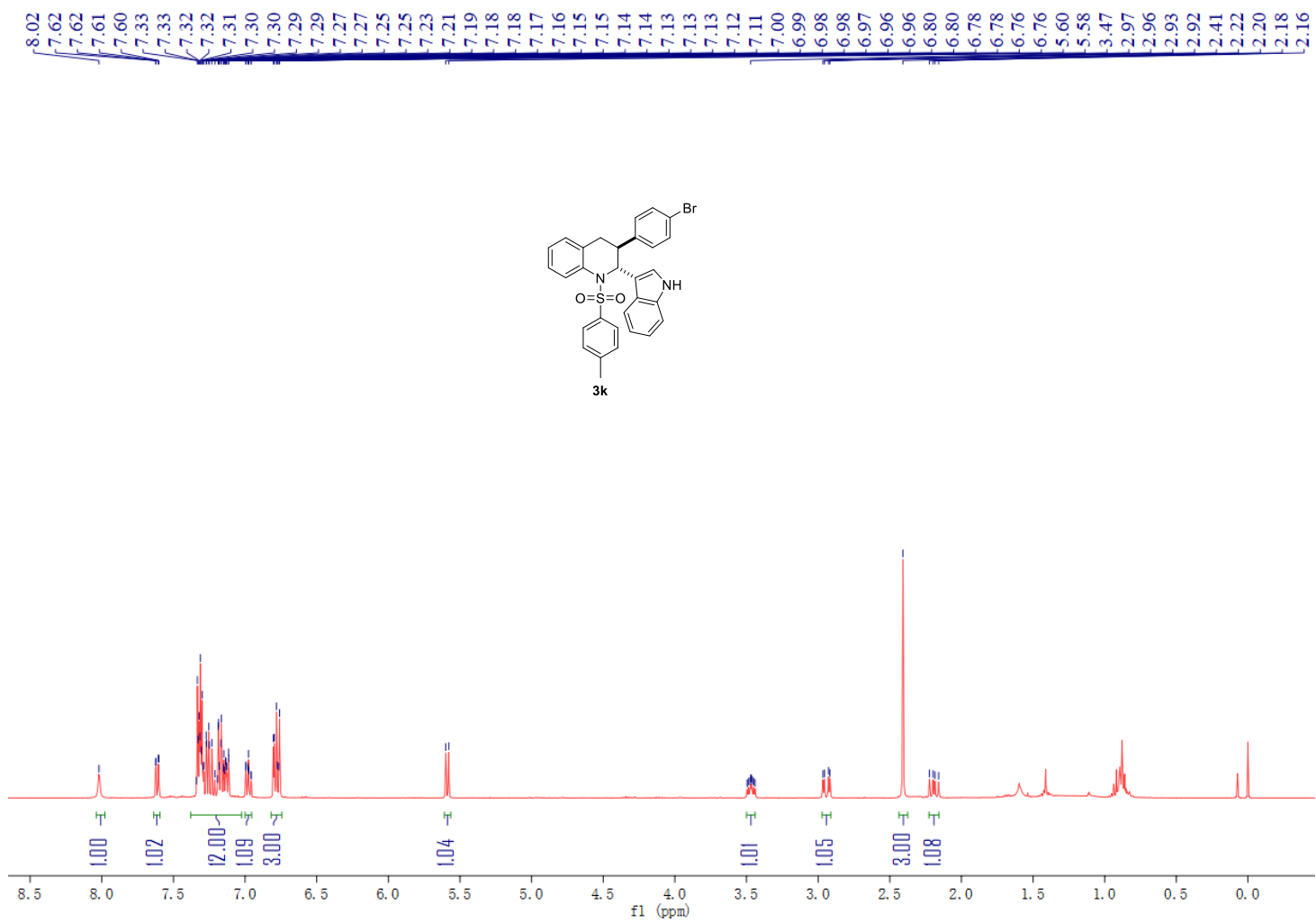


Figure S19. The ^1H NMR of 3k

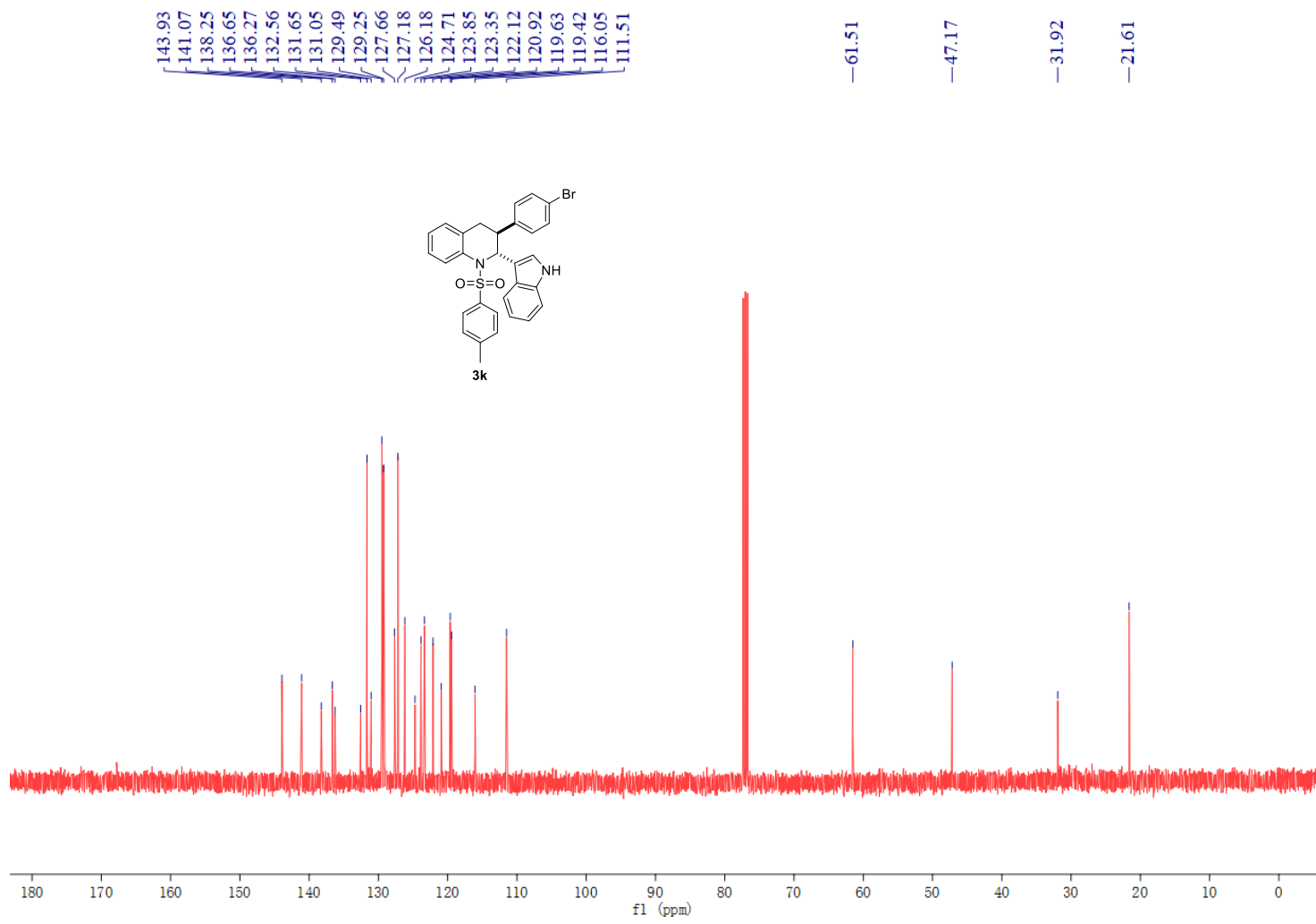


Figure S20. The ¹³C NMR of 3k

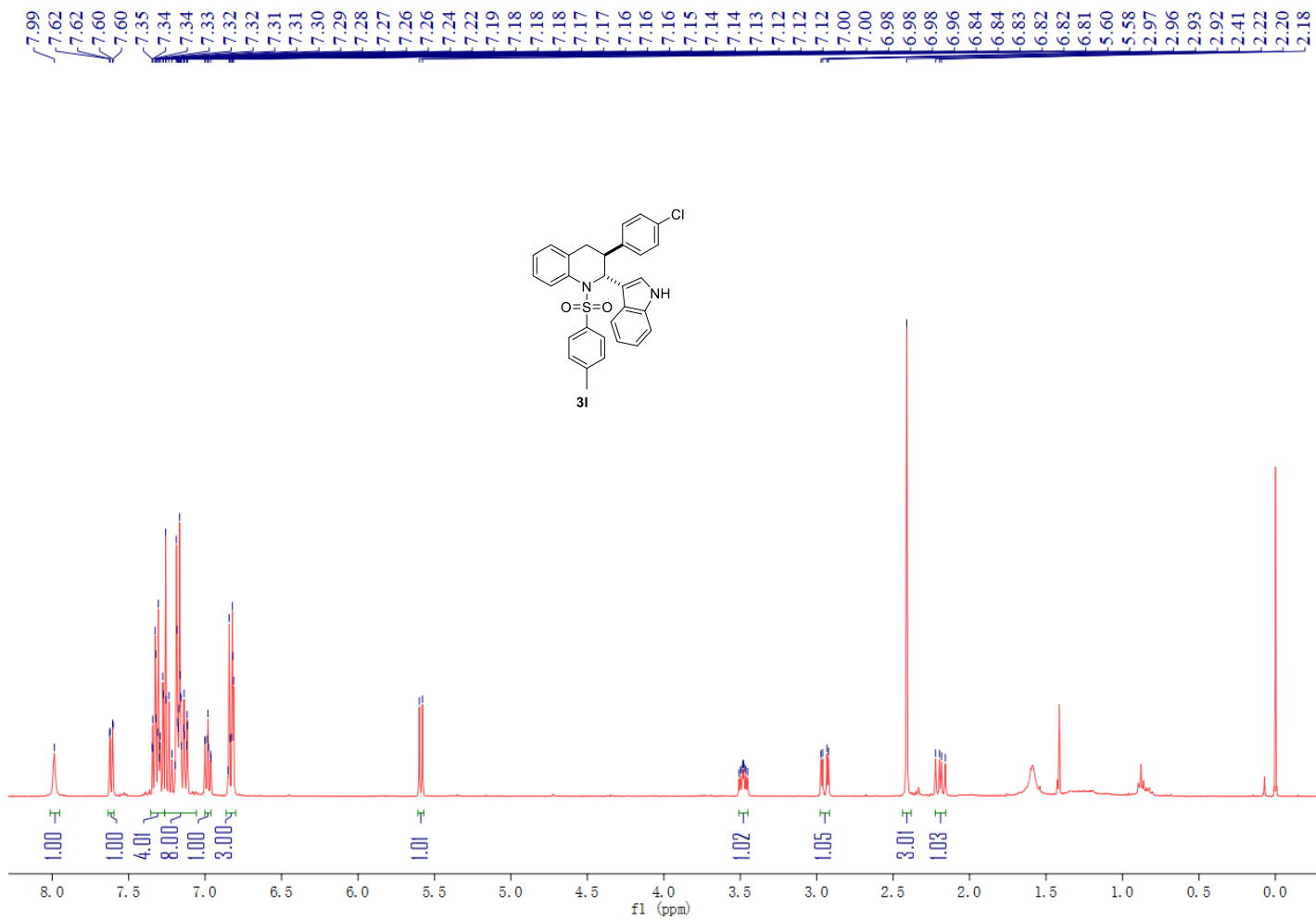


Figure S21. The ¹H NMR of 31

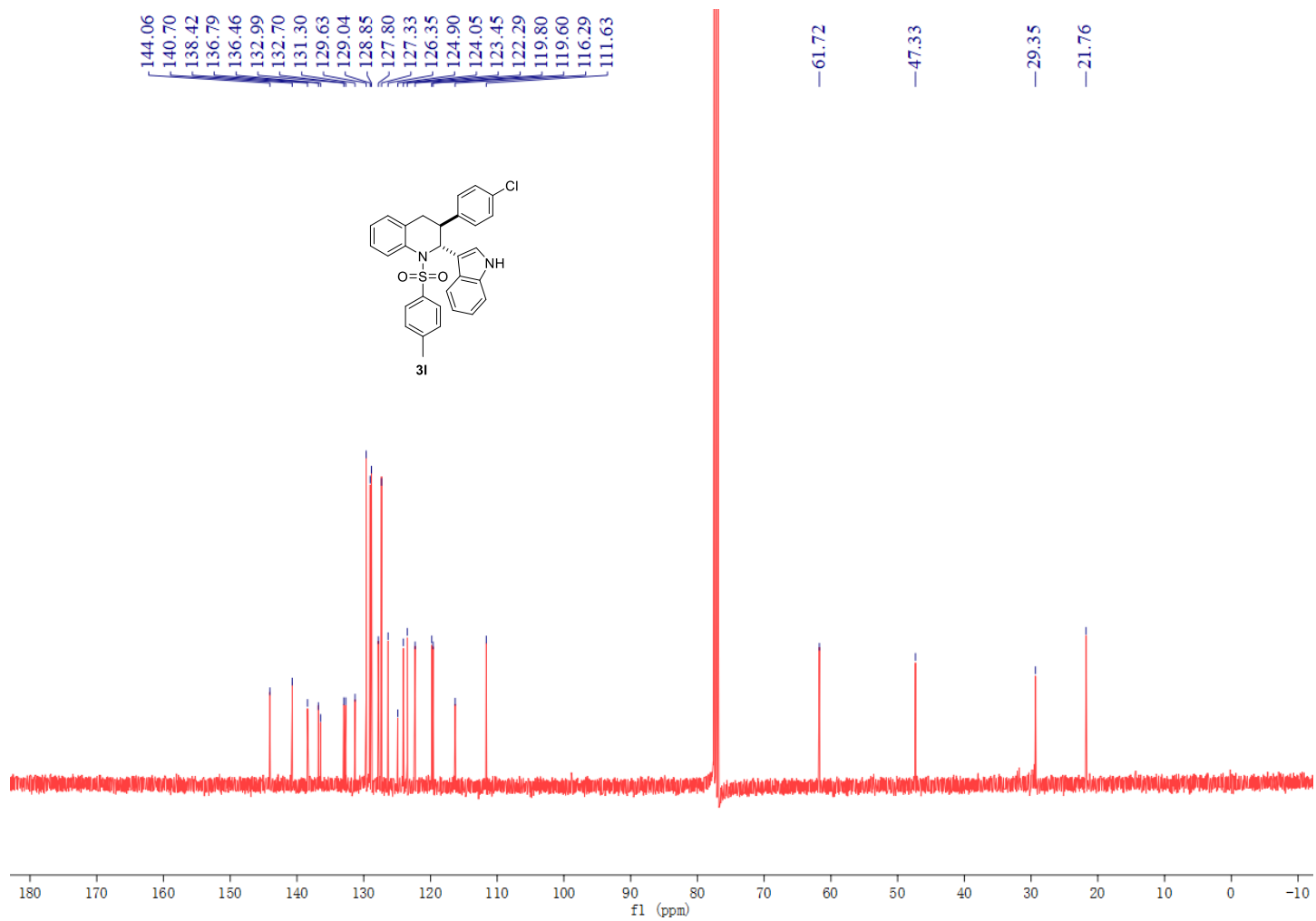


Figure S22. The ^{13}C NMR of **31**

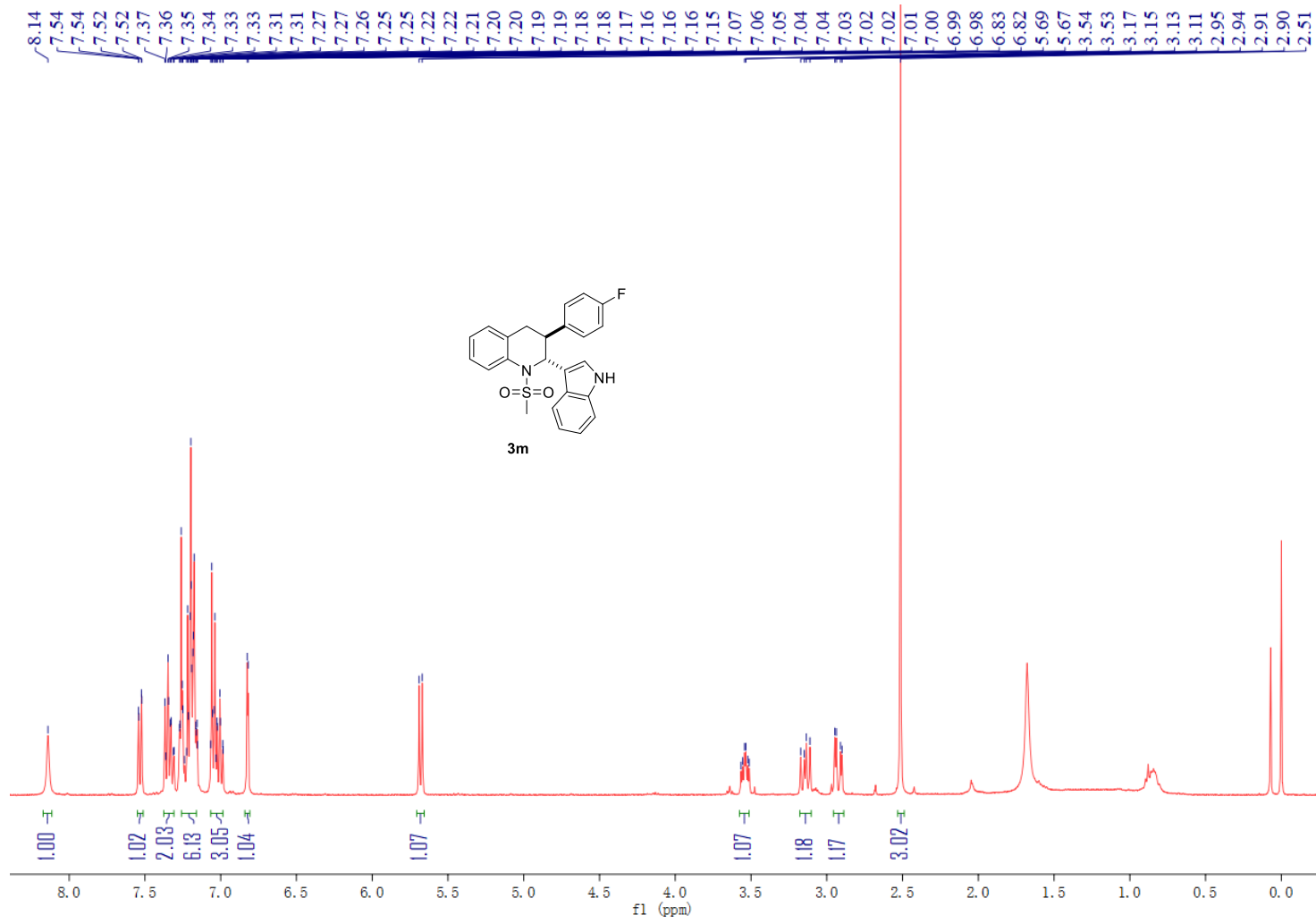


Figure S23. The ¹H NMR of **3m**

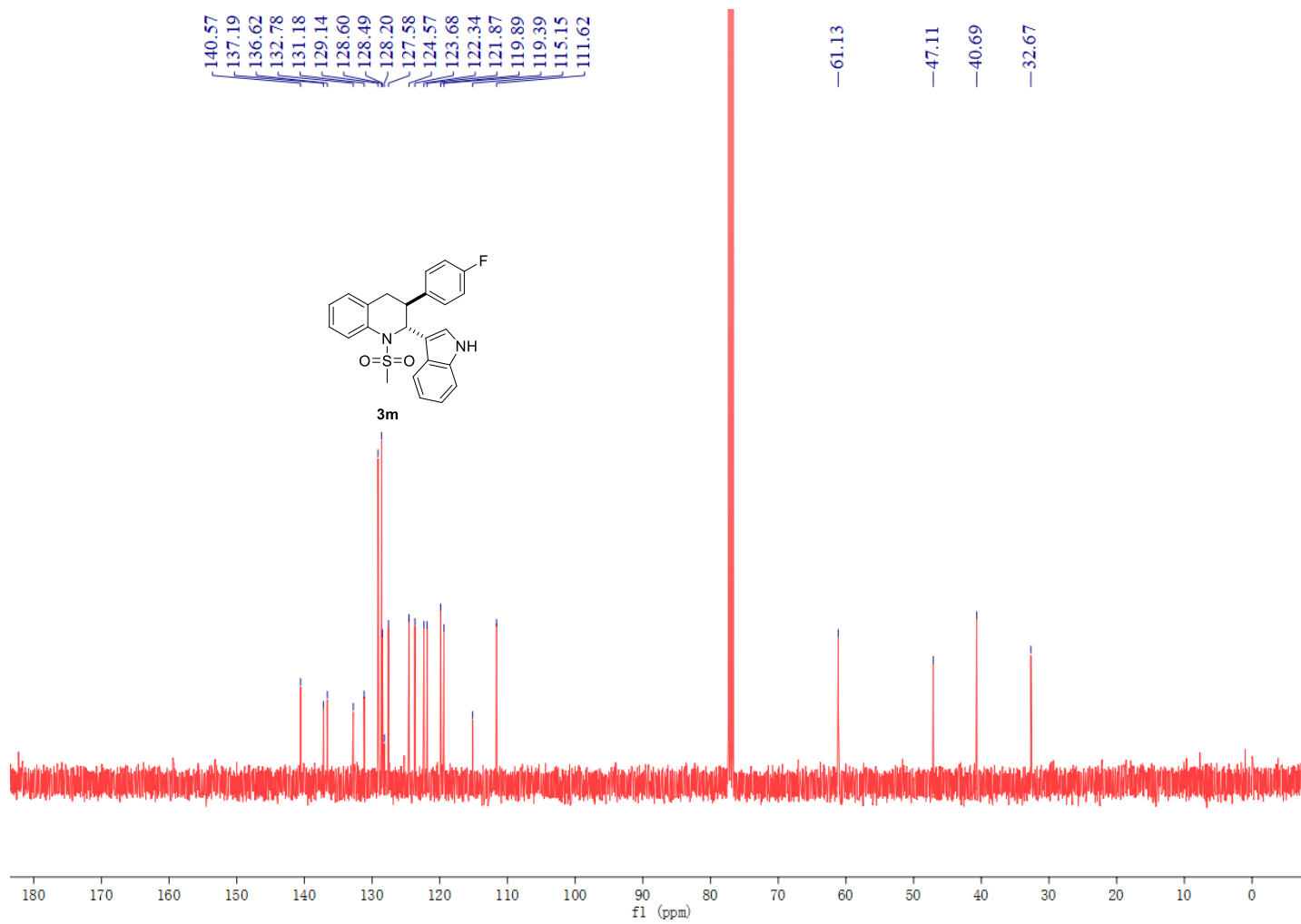


Figure S24. The ¹³C NMR of **3m**

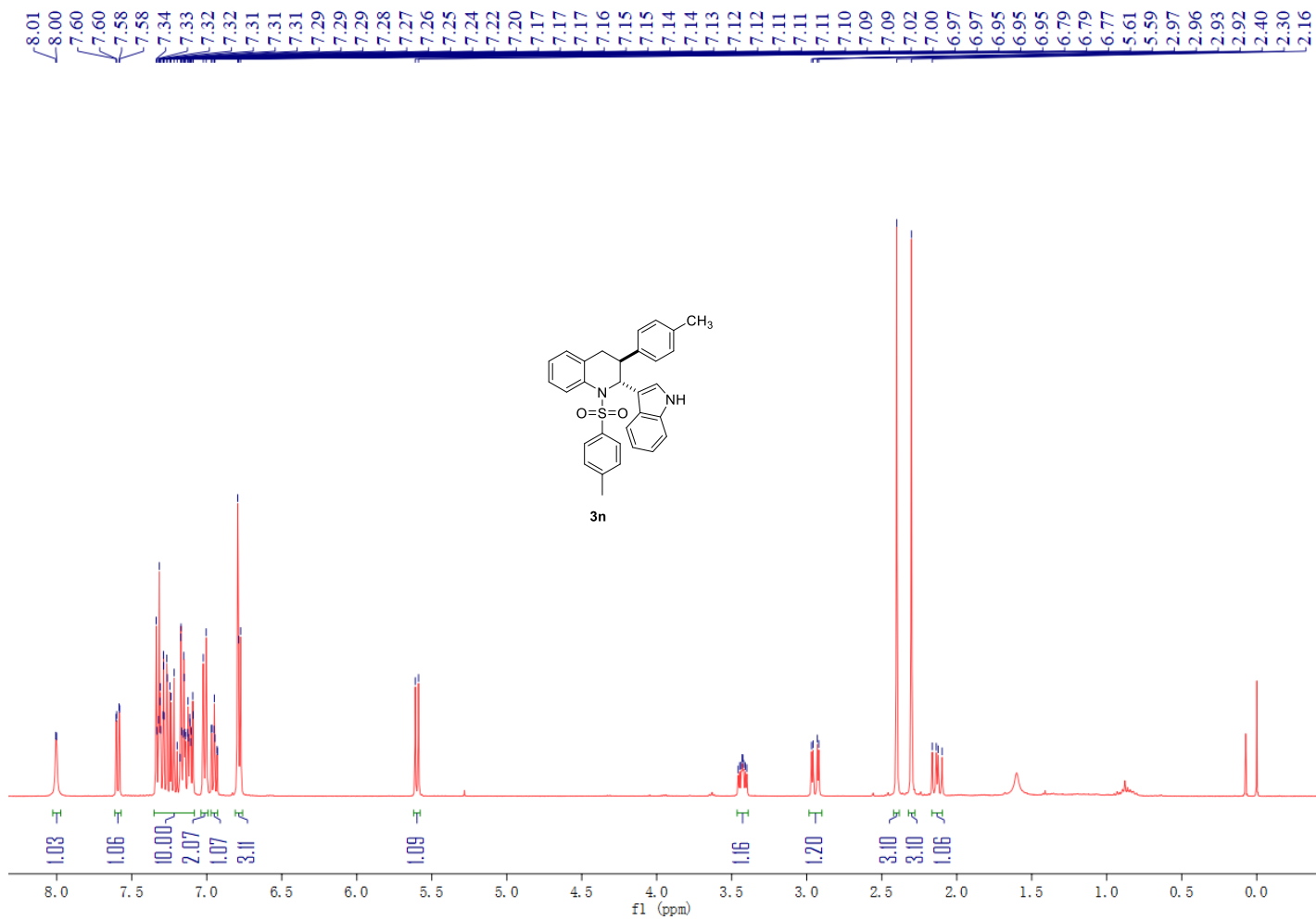


Figure S25. The ¹H NMR of **3n**

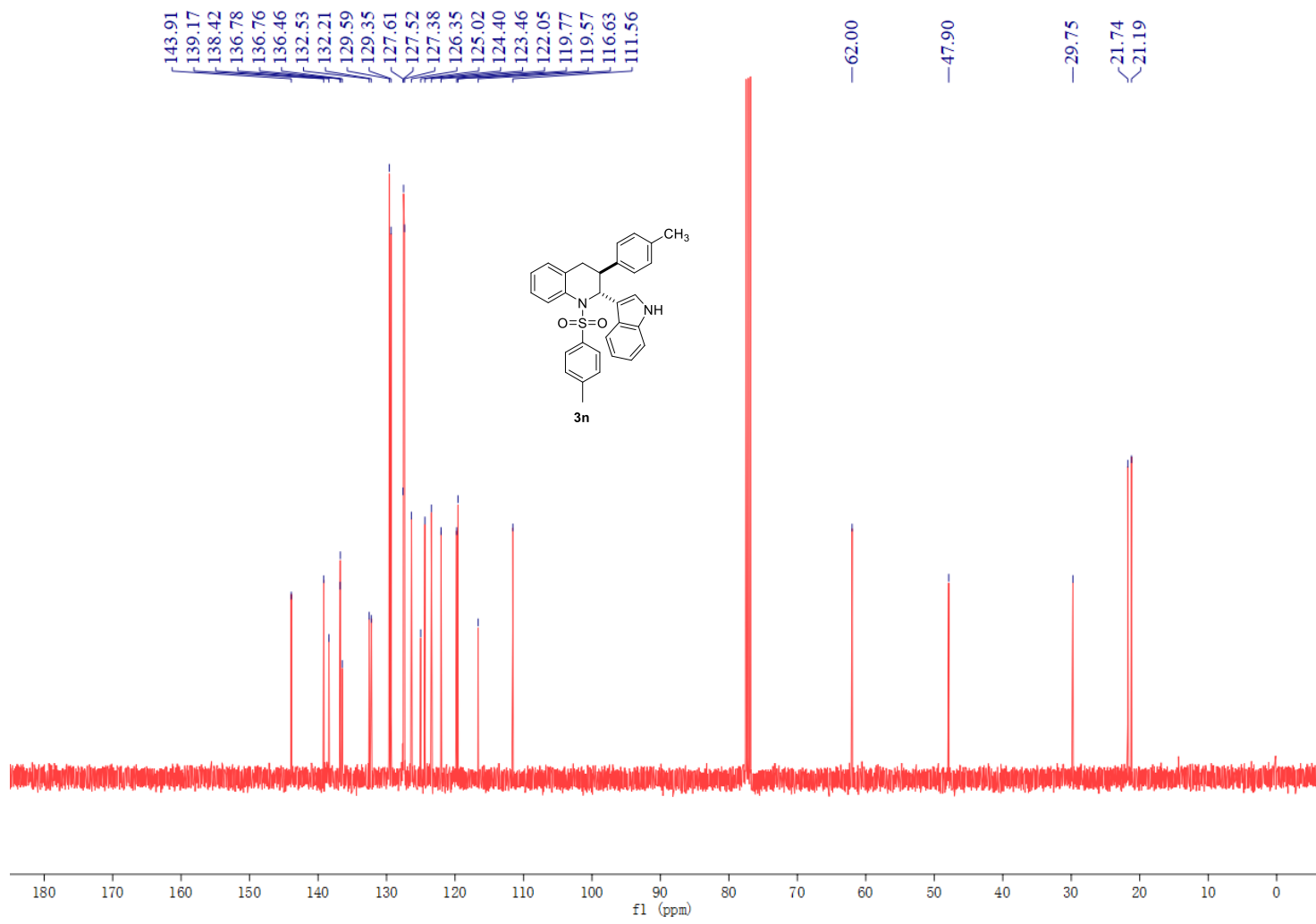


Figure S26. The ¹³C NMR of 3n

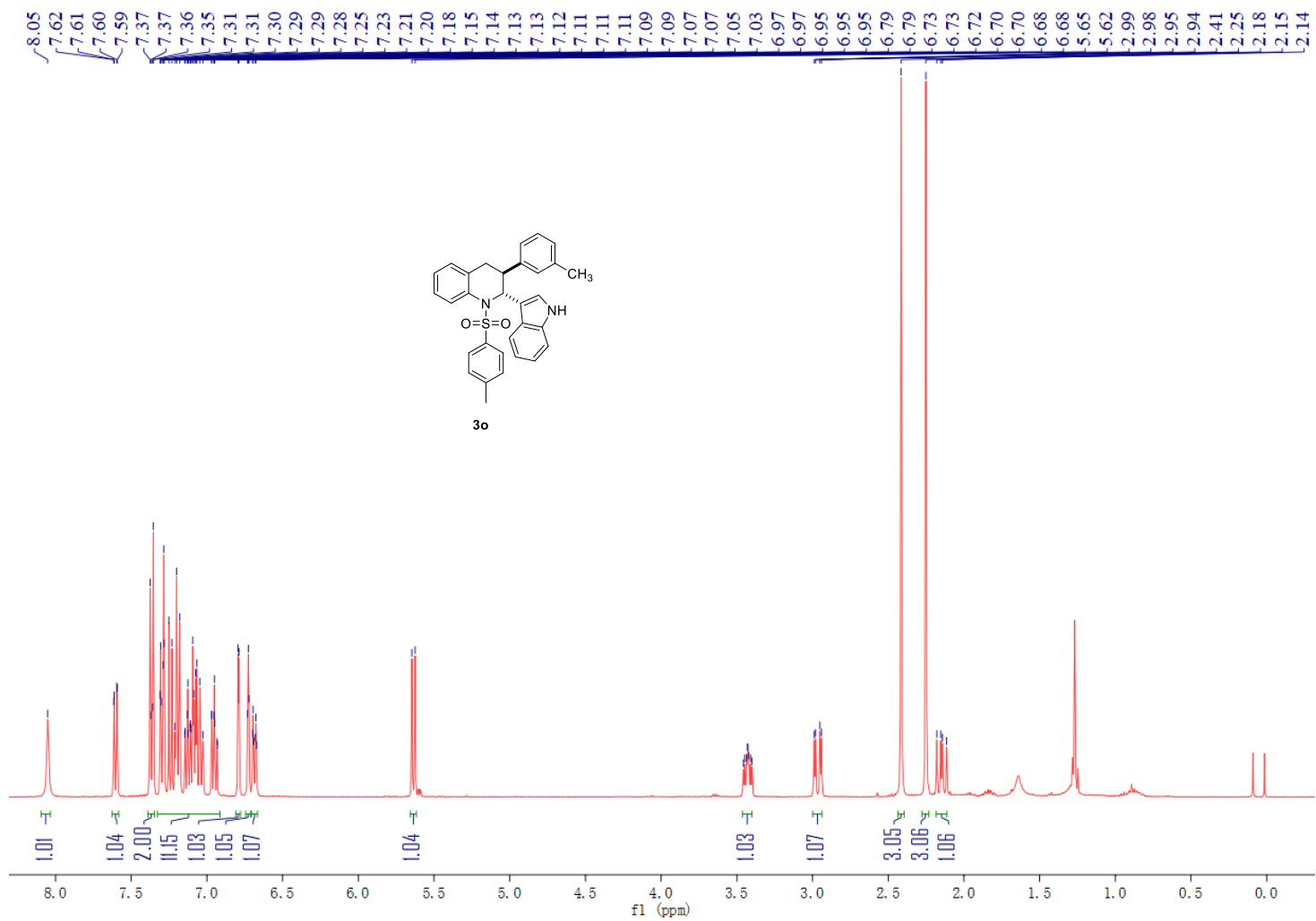


Figure S27. The ^1H NMR of **3o**

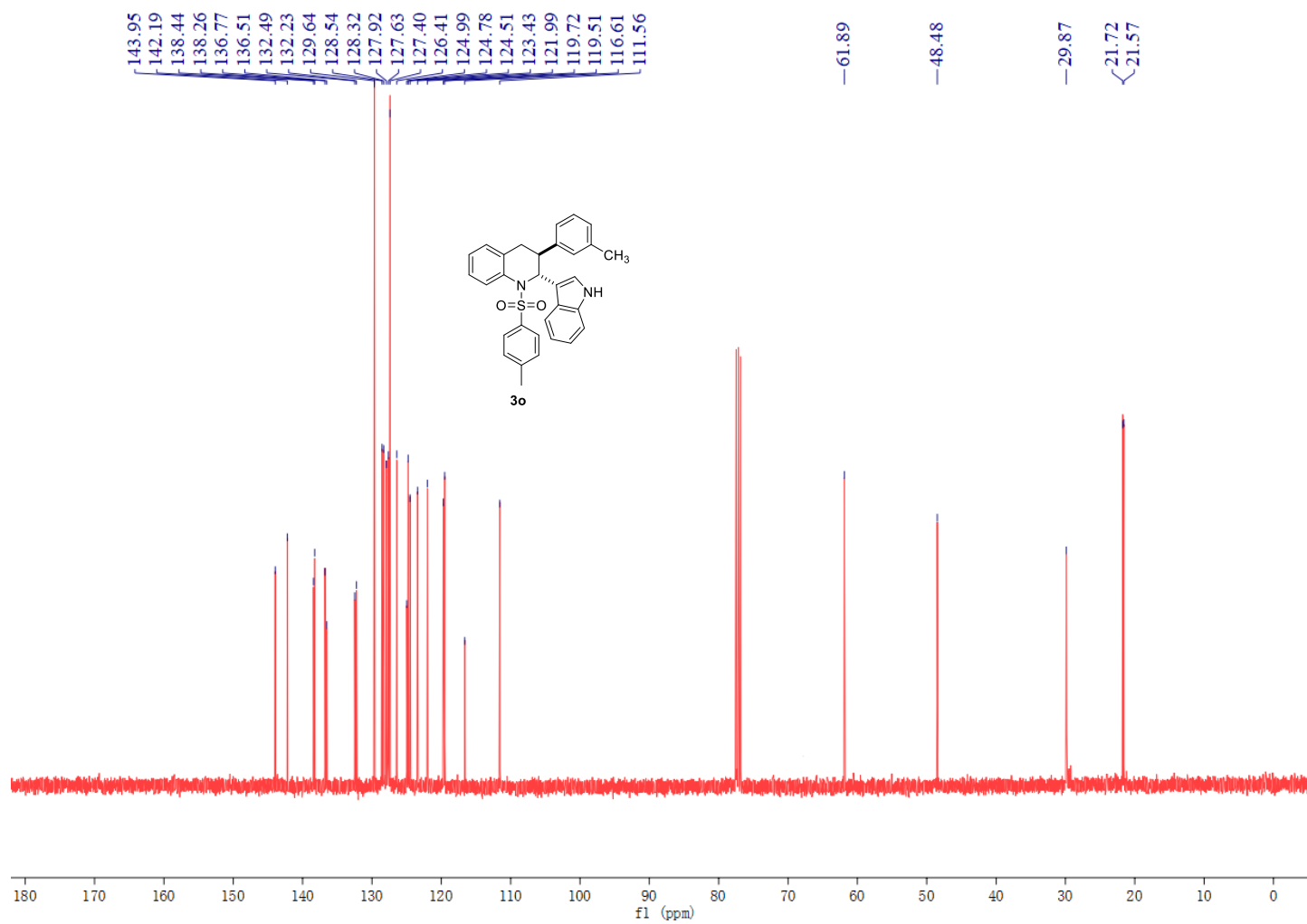


Figure S28. The ^{13}C NMR of **3o**

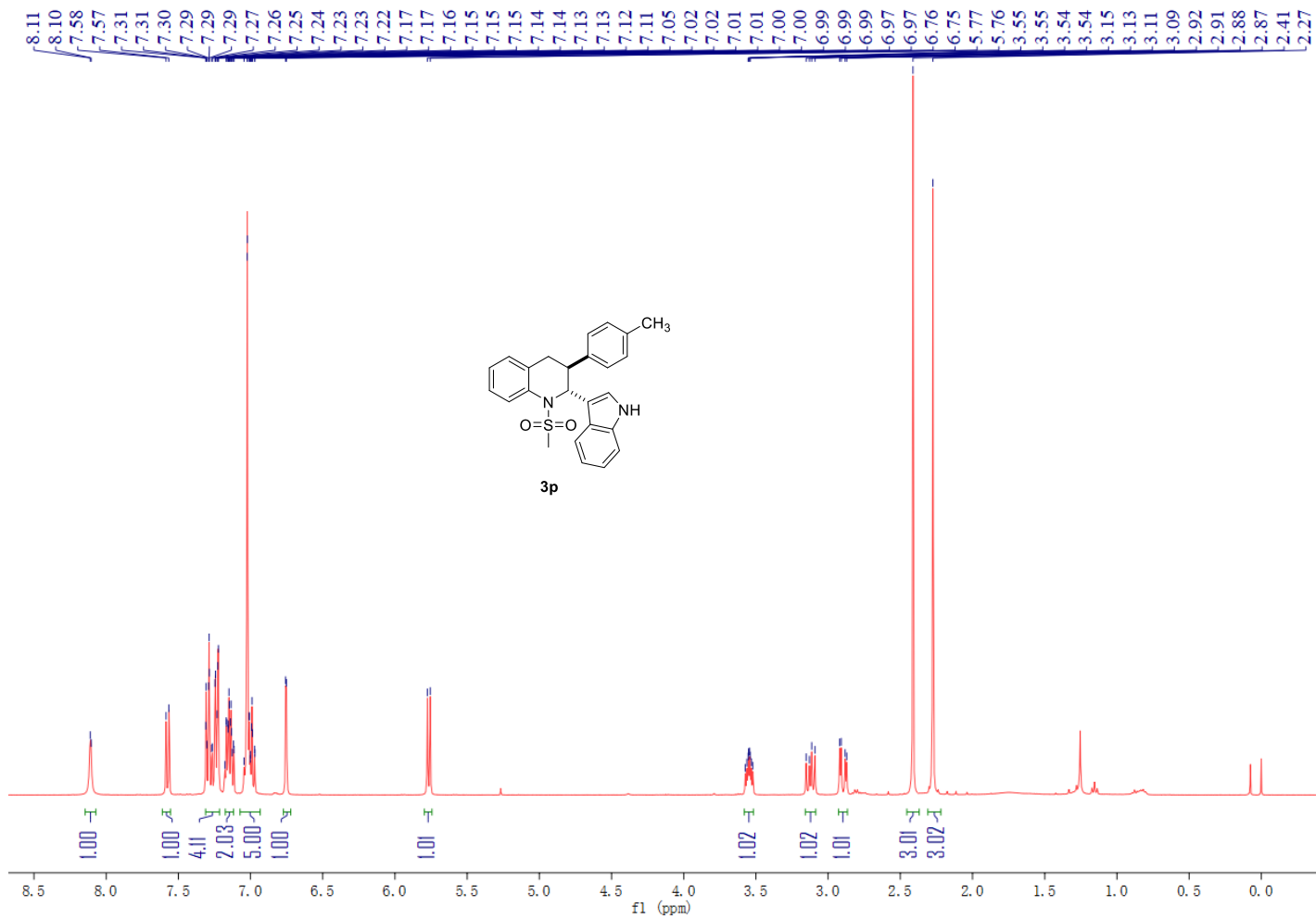


Figure S29. The ^1H NMR of 3p

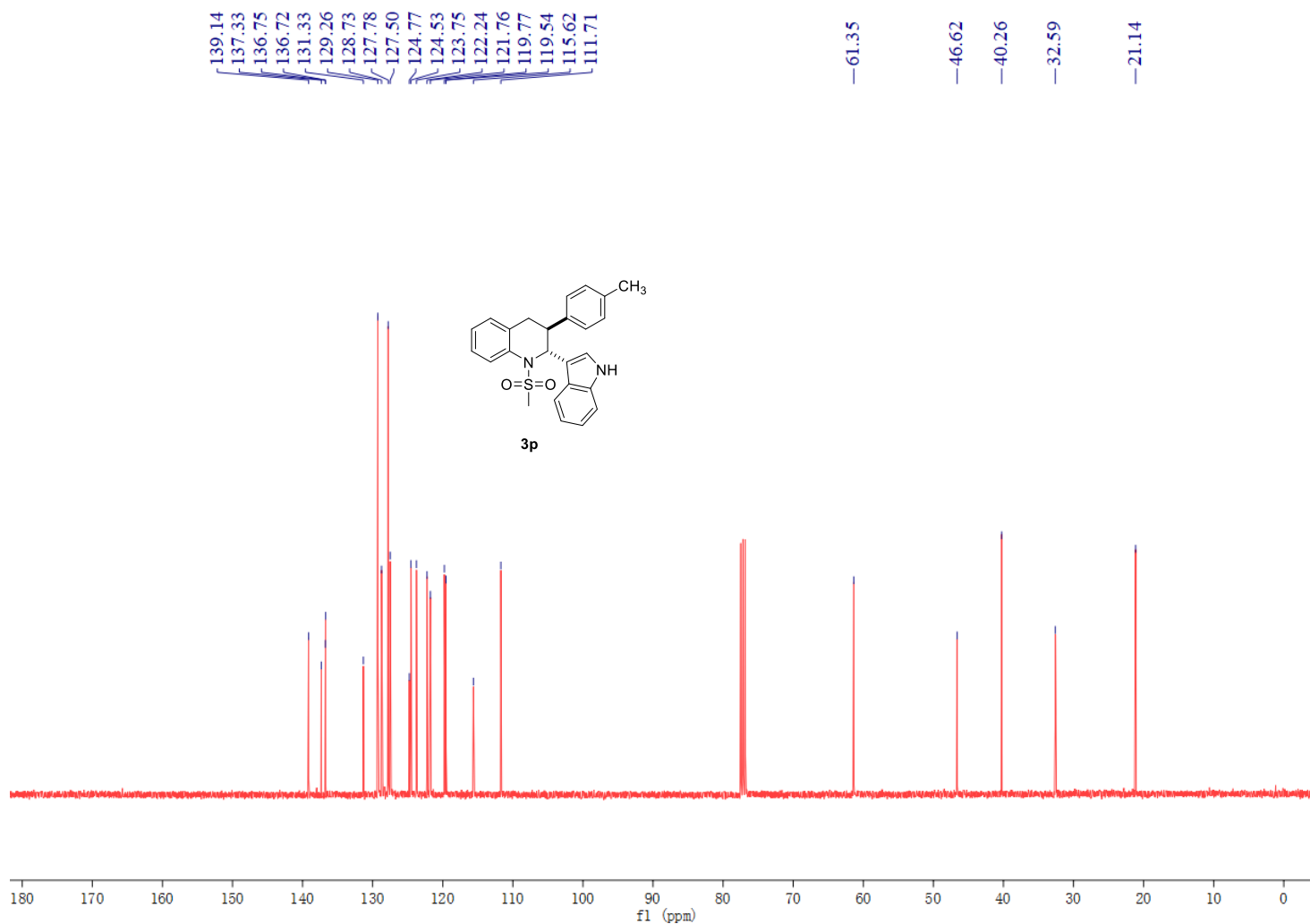


Figure S30. The ¹³C NMR of 3p

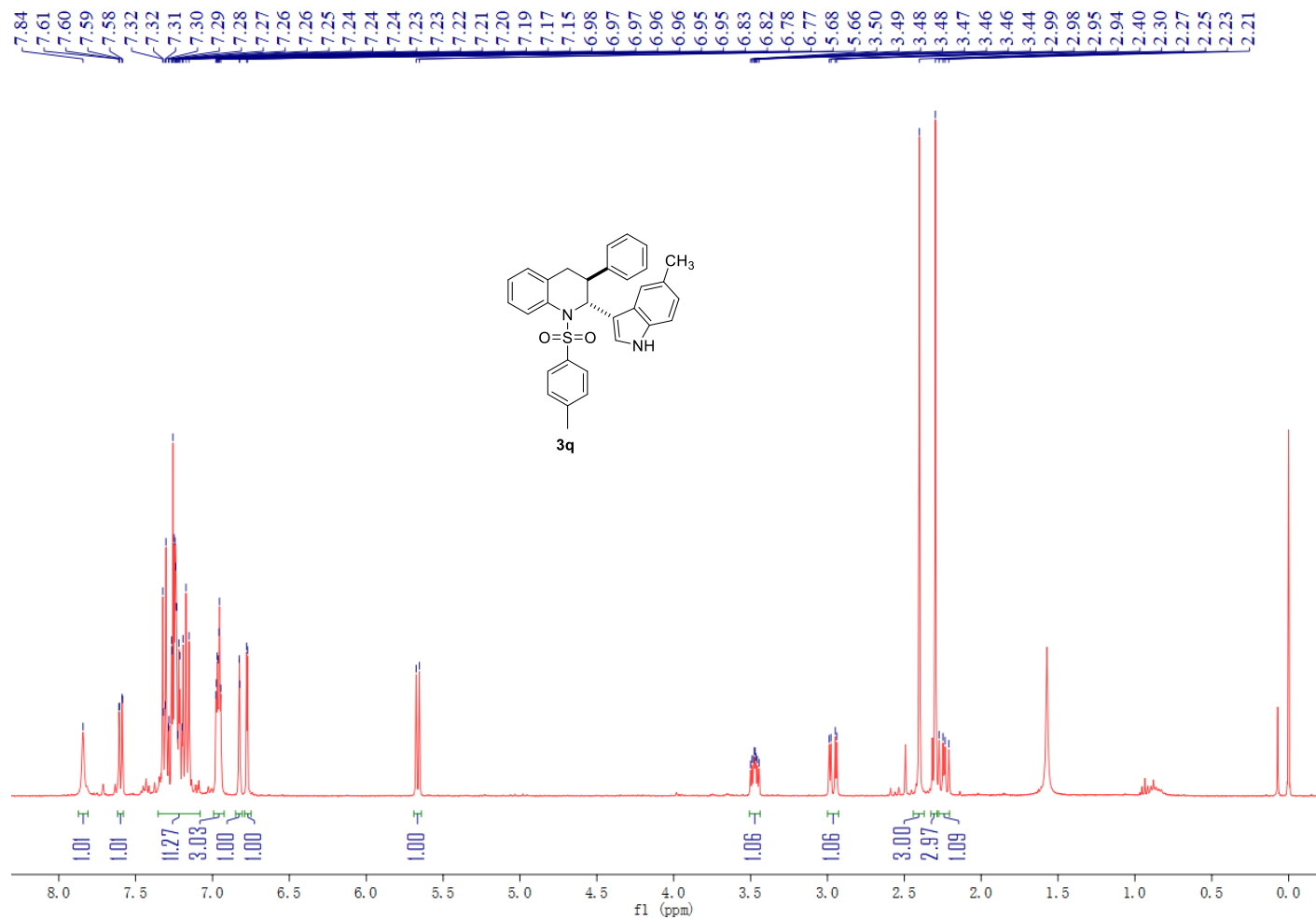


Figure S31. The ¹H NMR of **3q**

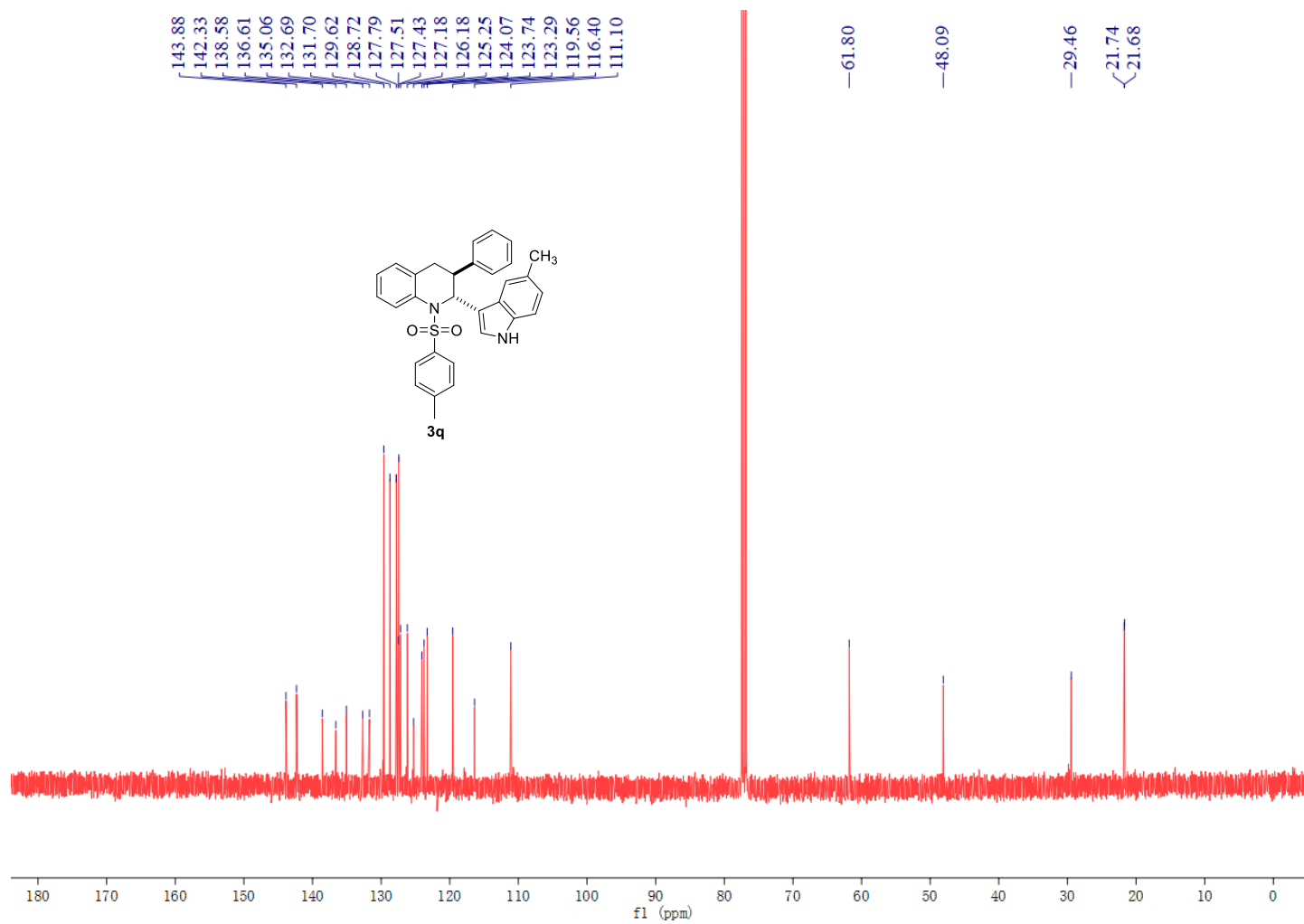


Figure S32. The ^{13}C NMR of **3q**

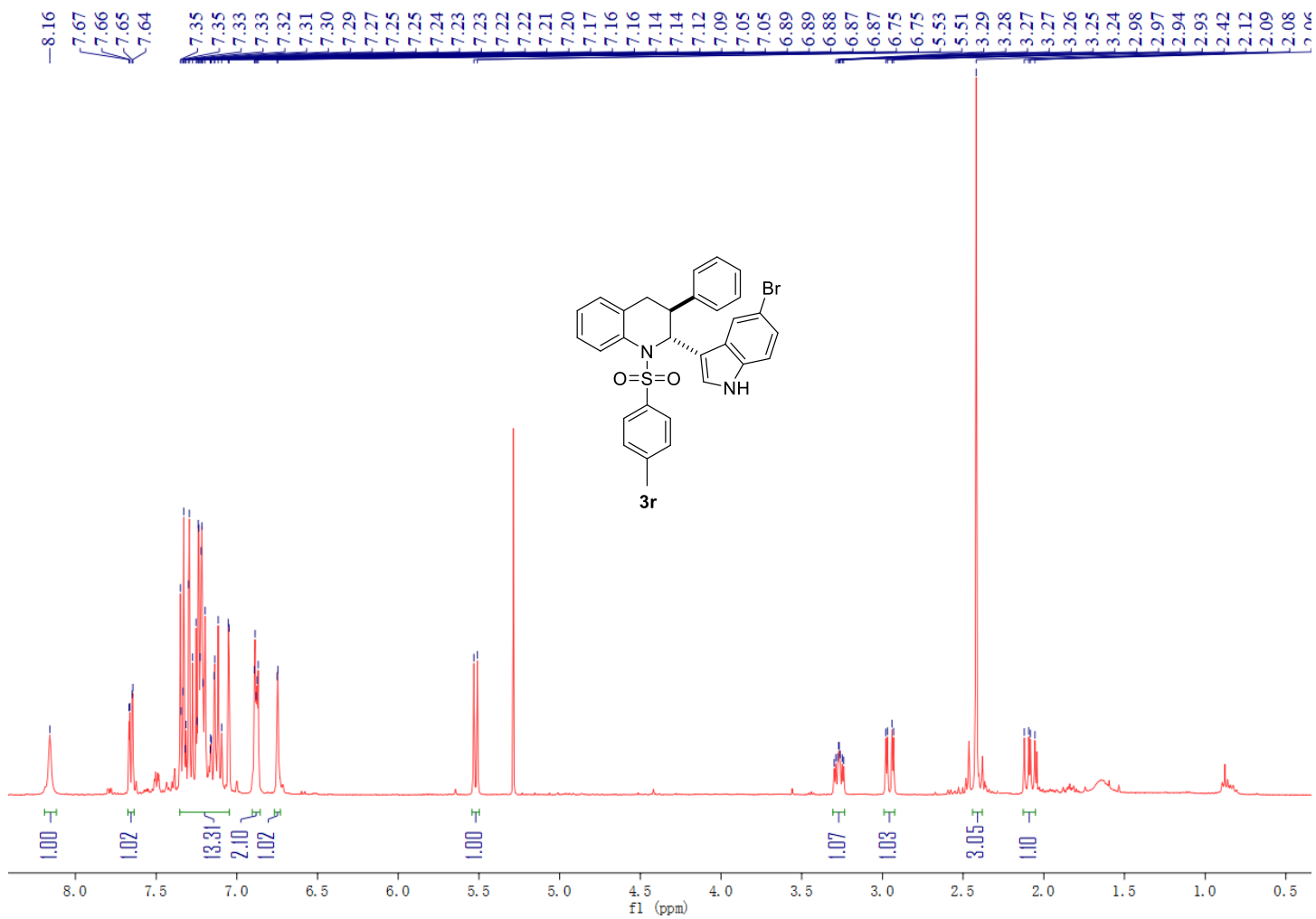


Figure S33. The ^1H NMR of **3r**

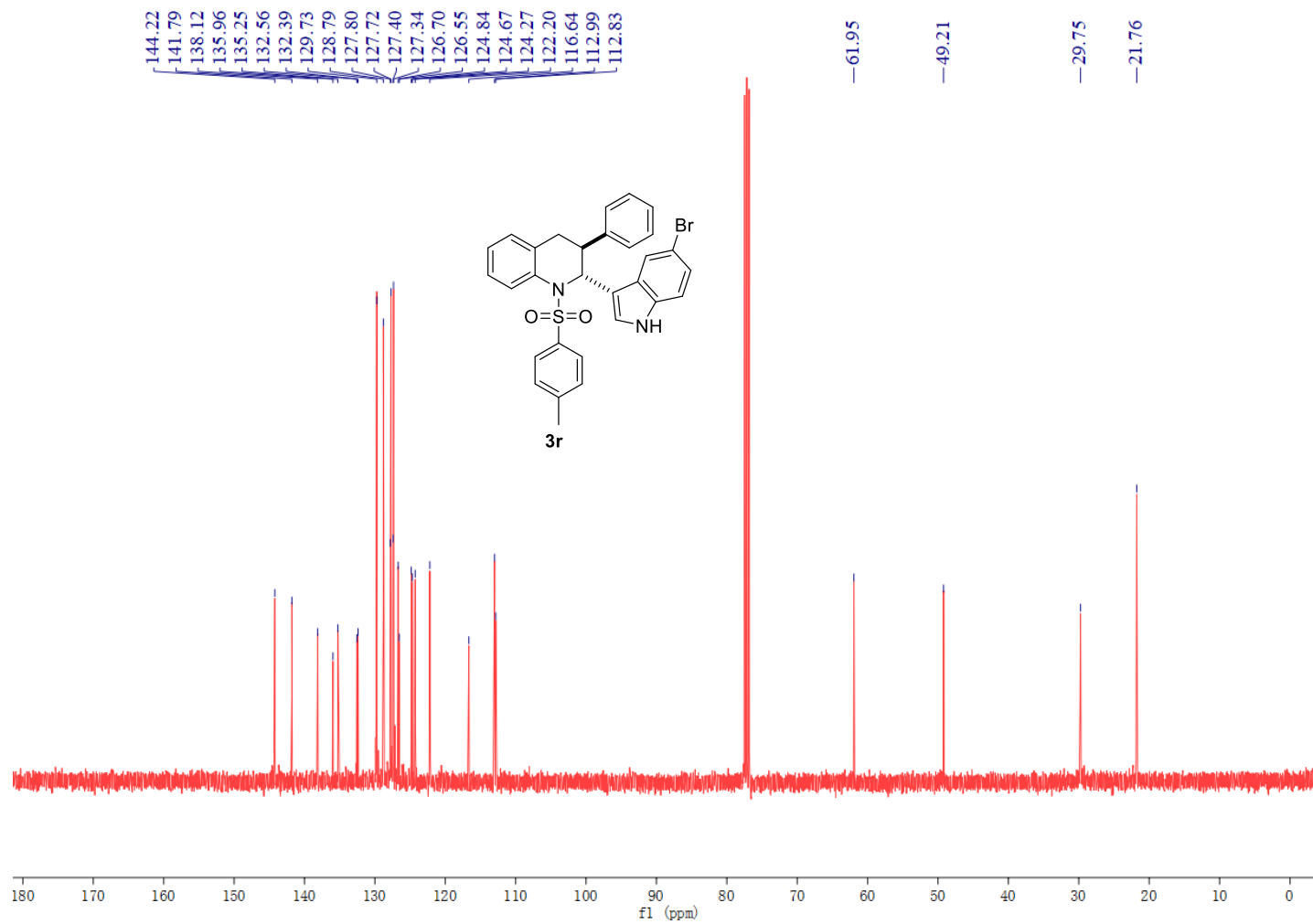


Figure S34. The ^{13}C NMR of **3r**

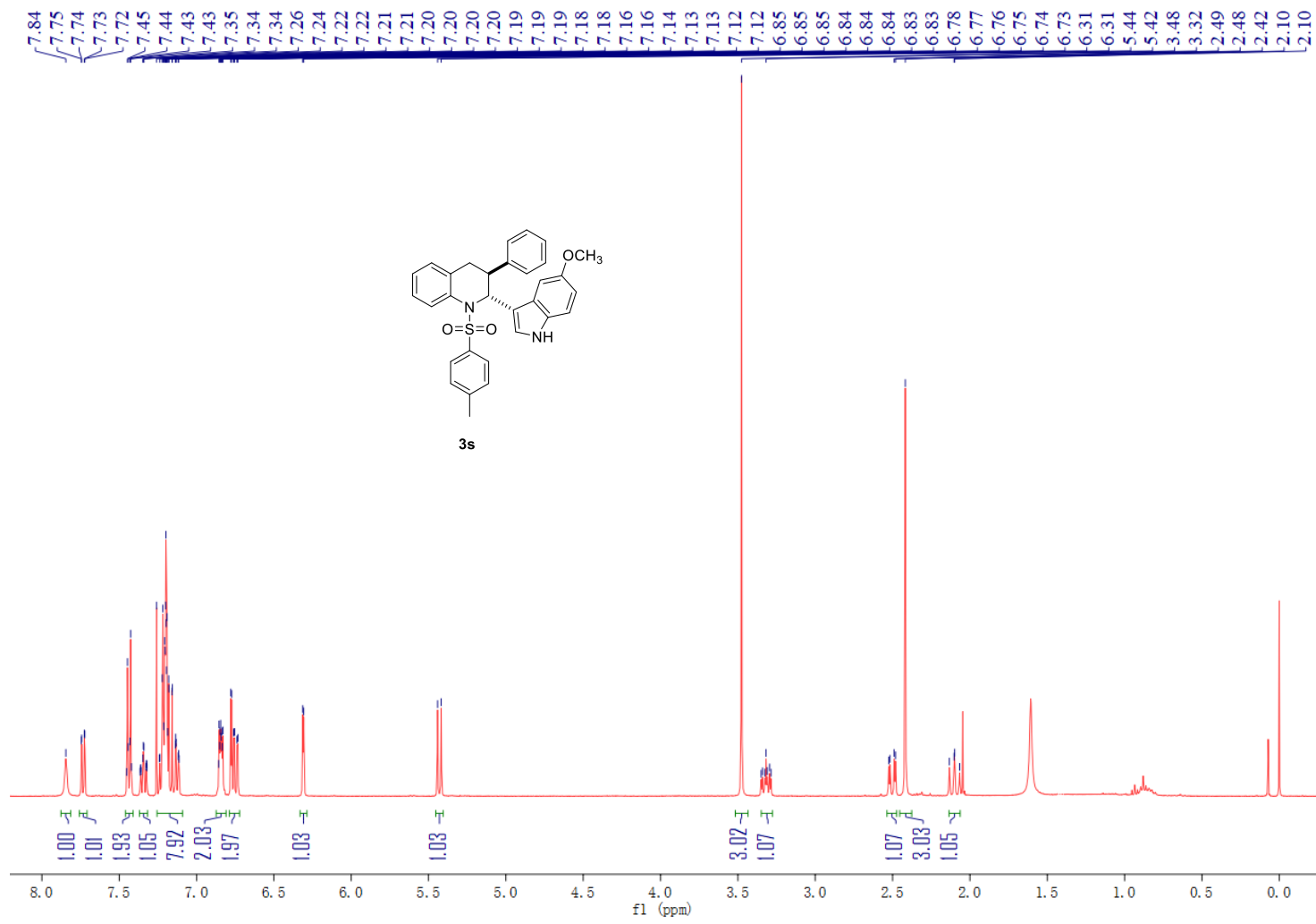


Figure S35. The ¹H NMR of **3s**

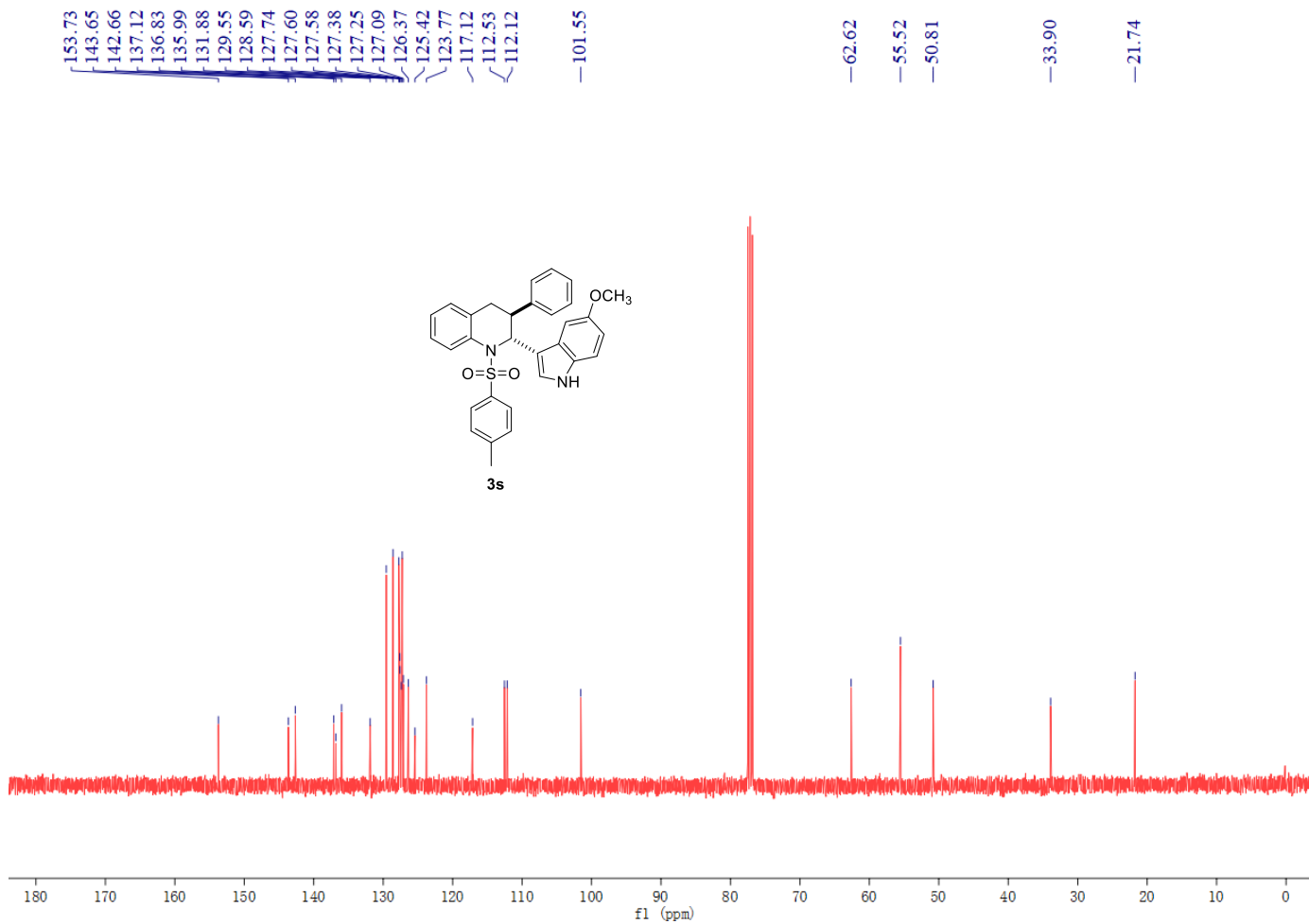


Figure S36. The ¹³C NMR of **3s**

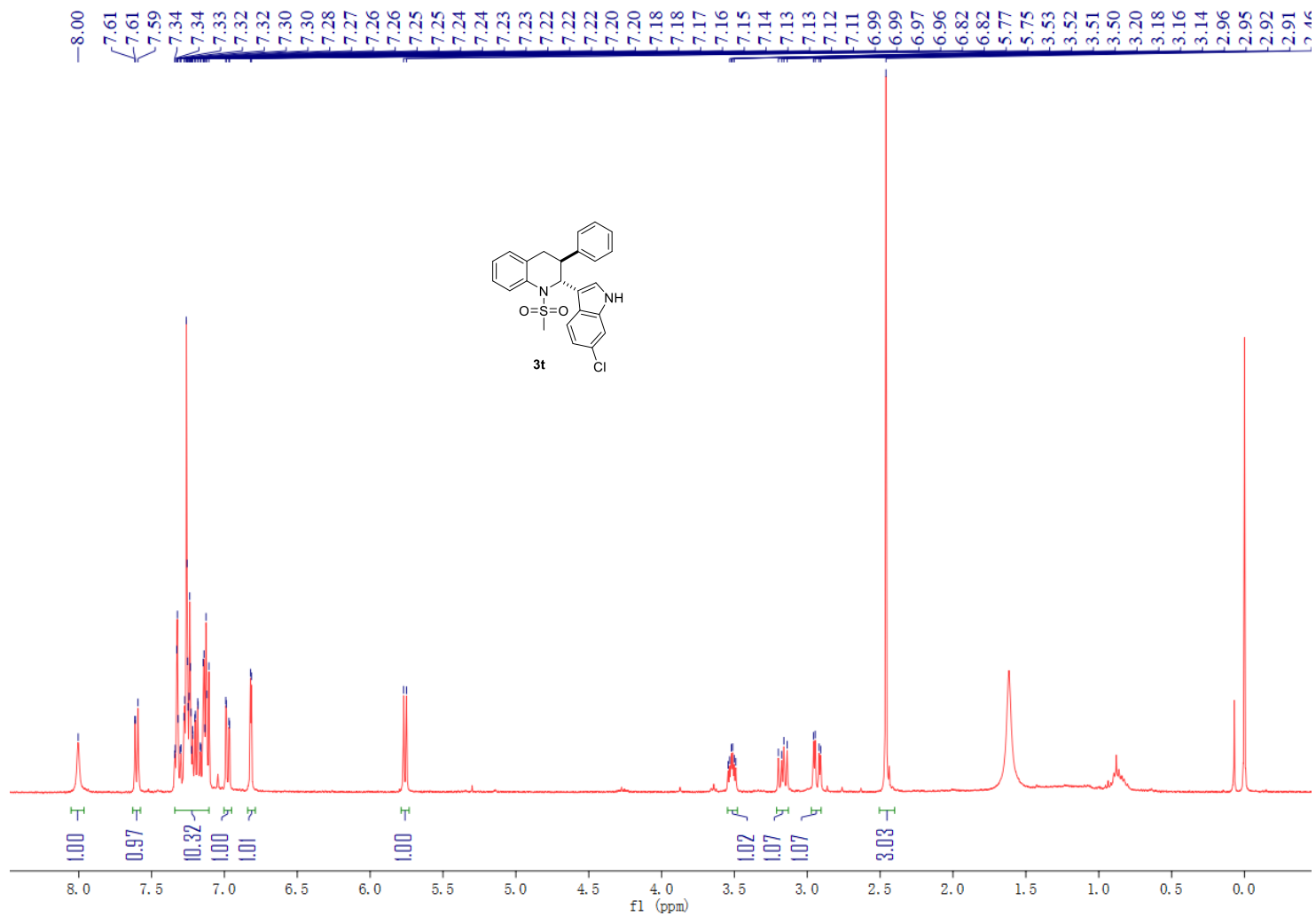


Figure S37. The ^1H NMR of **3t**

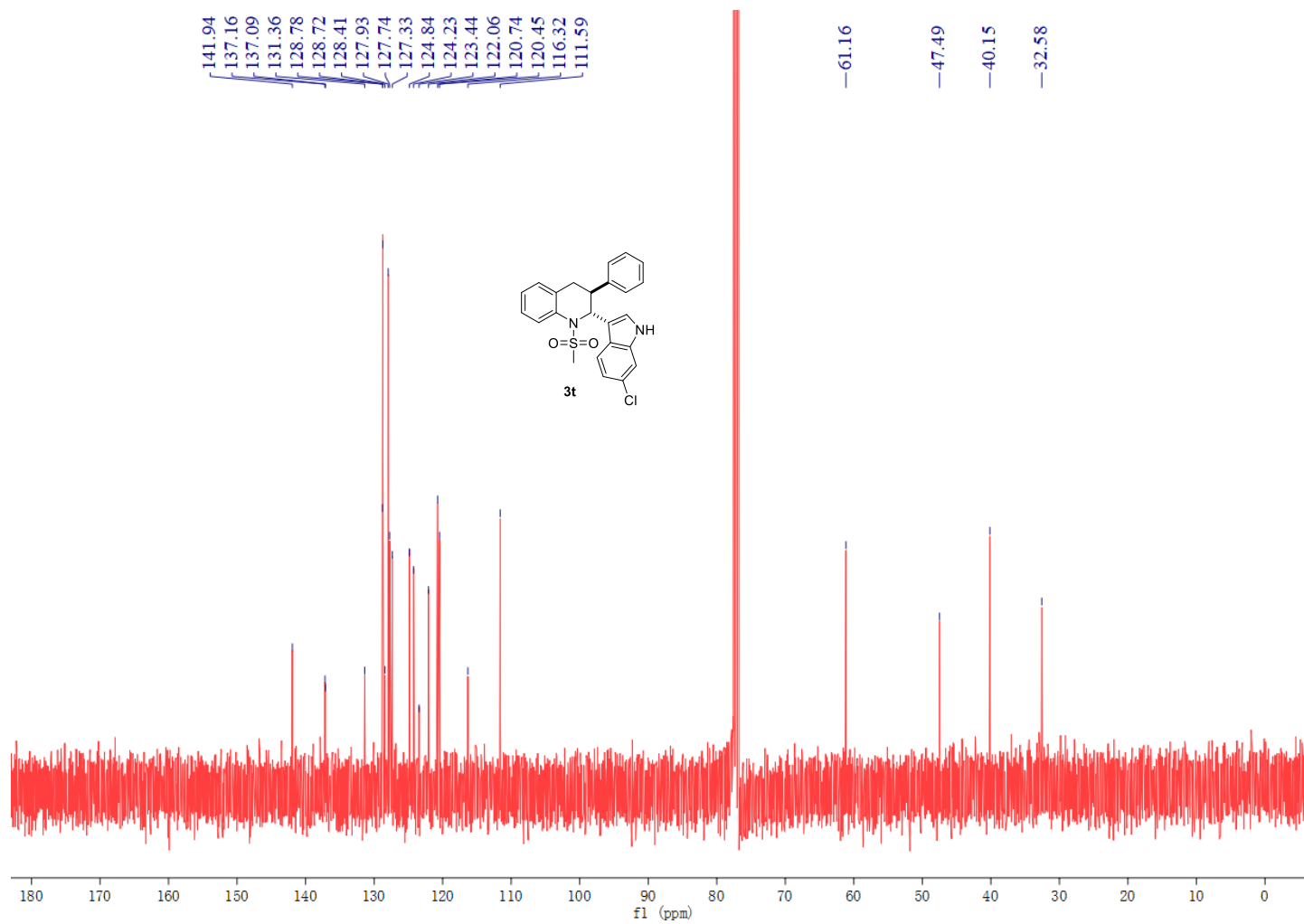


Figure S38. The ^{13}C NMR of **3t**

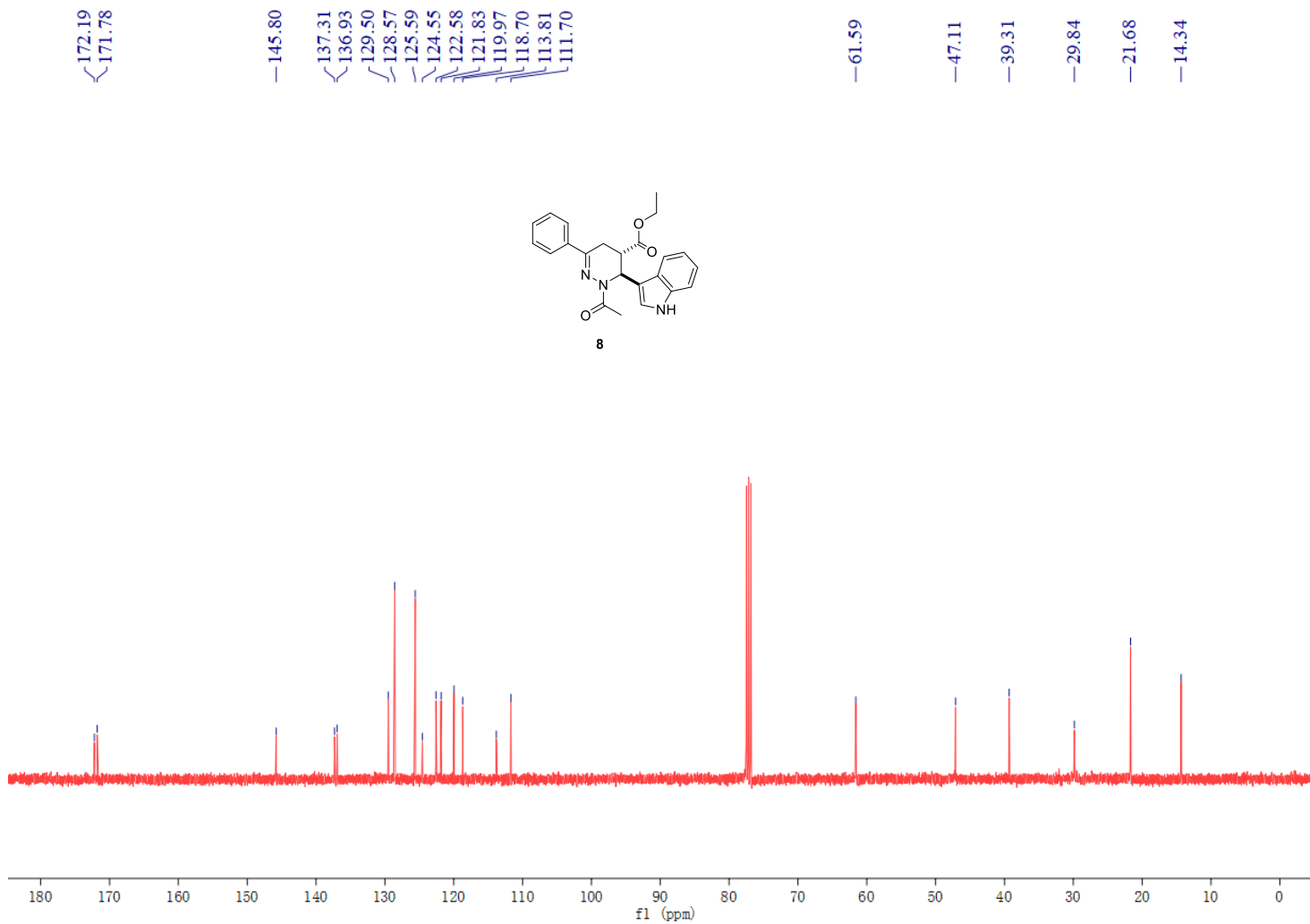


Figure S40. The ¹³C NMR of 8

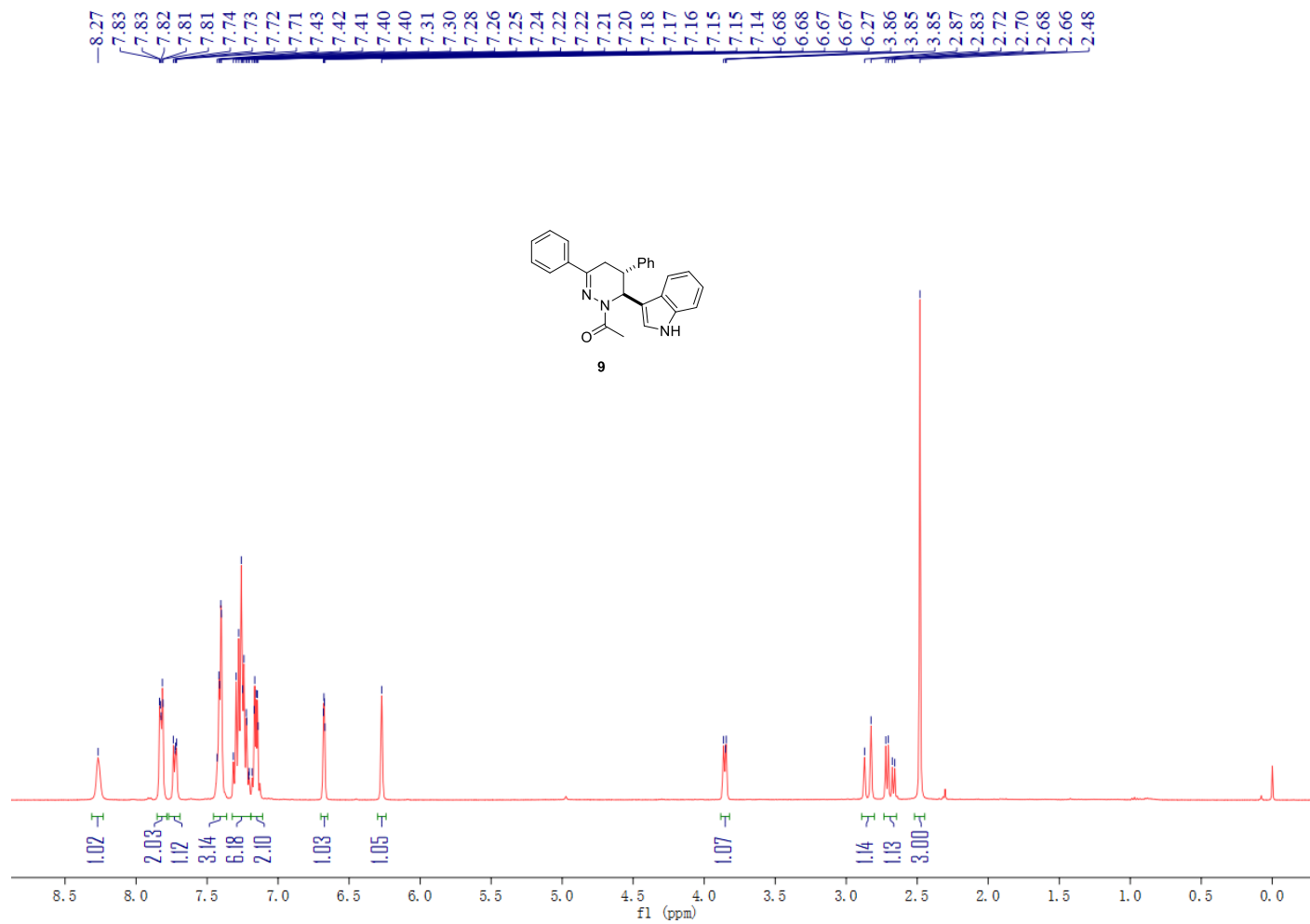


Figure S41. The ¹H NMR of 9

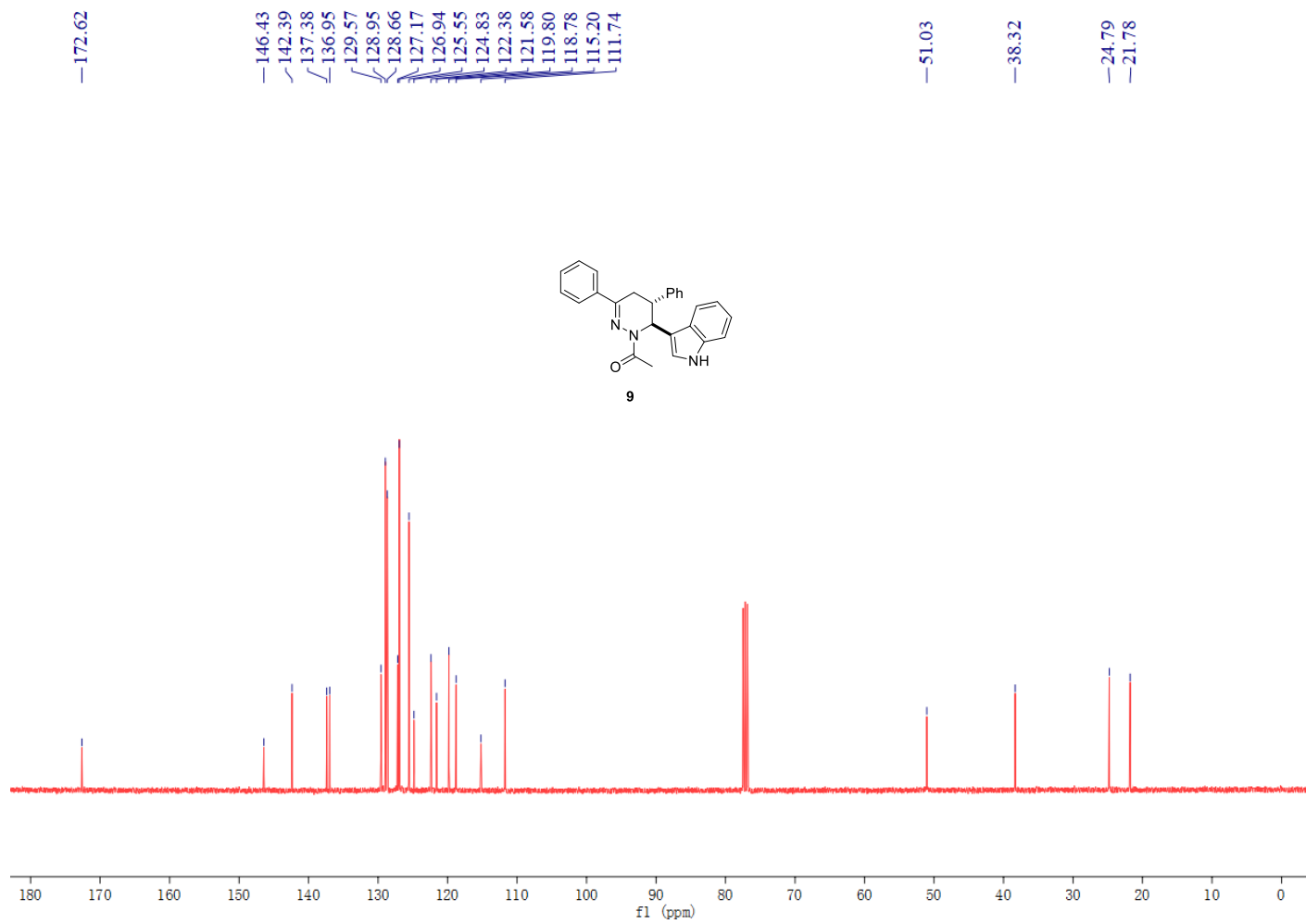


Figure S42. The ¹³C NMR of 9