Indolyne Experimental and Computational Studies: Synthetic Applications and Origins of Selectivities of Nucleophilic Additions

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¹³ C NMR Spectra	511(
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Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen using anhydrous solvents (either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). All commercially obtained reagents were used as received unless otherwise specified. Cesium fluoride (CsF) was obtained from Strem Chemicals. 6-Benzyloxyindole was obtained from Combi-Blocks, Inc. The following reagents were distilled prior to use: chlorotrimethylsilane (TMSCl), trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf), tertbutyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TBSOTf), and tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA); triethylamine (Et₃N) was distilled from calcium hydride; 1,2-dibromoethane was purified by successive aqueous washes (12 M HCl, H₂O, and saturated sodium bicarbonate), dried over CaCl₂, and then distilled neat; 1,4-dioxane was degassed (two freeze-pump-thaw cycles), and then distilled over sodium metal. 2-Isopropoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane was dried over 3 Å molecular sieves. Diethylamine (Et₂NH) was stirred over KOH for 1 h and then passed over basic Brockman Grade I 58 Å activated alumina prior to use. Aniline was passed over neutral Brockman Grade I 58 Å activated alumina prior to use. DMSO, *n*-pentane, and furan were dried over MgSO₄. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator, and unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (rt, approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates (0.25 mm) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, iodine, vanillin, and potassium permanganate staining. Silicycle Siliaflash P60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ¹H NMR and 2D-NOESY spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 300 MHz or 500 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 75 or 125 MHz). Data for ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift, and when necessary, multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and carbon type. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 100 spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹). High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility.

Experimental Procedures.

A. Synthesis of a 4,5-indolyne precursor and synthetic applications

Supporting information for the synthesis of silvltriflate **27** and its synthetic applications has previously been reported in an earlier publication from our laboratory.¹

B. Stability and functionalization of indolyne precursors



3-Bromo silyltriflate 49. To a solution of silyltriflate **27** (69.1 mg, 0.20 mmol) in THF (2 mL) at -78 °C was added NBS (39.2 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.1 equiv). After stirring for 5 min, the reaction was allowed to warm to 0 °C over 5 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous Na₂S₂O₅ (5 mL), further diluted with Et₂O (5 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 °C. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (8:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to give 3-bromo silyltriflate **49** (64.2 mg, 76% yield) as a white crystalline solid. *R*_f 0.43 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.04 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 0.77 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 149.0, 134.6, 131.8, 130.7, 125.0, 118.9 (q, *J* = 319, CF₃), 115.4, 111.9, 89.2, 31.6, 3.4; IR (film): 1415, 1397, 1212, 1131 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₆BrF₃NO₃SSi, 429.9756; found, 429.9738.



3-Formyl silyltriflate 50: To a vial containing DMF (1.5 mL) at 0 °C was added POCl₃ (150 μ L, 1.61 mmol, 2.5 equiv). After stirring for 5 min, silyltriflate **27** (223.4 mg, 0.64 mmol) was added as a solution in DMF (1.25 mL), and the reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After stirring for 45 min, the reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 40 °C. After stirring for an additional 45 min, the reaction was cooled to 23 °C and saturated

aqueous NaHCO₃ (7 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 3.3 h, then diluted with Et₂O (15 mL). The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (5 mL), then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded 3-formyl silyltriflate **50** (194.6 mg, 81% yield), which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. R_f 0.42 (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.11 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 0.51 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 184.9, 150.9, 139.3, 136.3, 130.6, 127.0, 120.4, 118.8 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 116.9, 112.9, 34.2, 2.0; IR (film): 3063, 2952, 1663, 1527, 1414, 1202, 1132 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₆F₃NO₄SSiNa, 402.0419; found, 402.0424.



3-Acetyl silyltriflate 51. To a solution of silyltriflate **27** (1 g, 2.85 mmol) and 2,6-di-*t*butylpyridine (700 µL, 3.24 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in toluene (26 mL) at 0 °C was added sequentially acetyl chloride (370 µL, 5.20 mmol, 1.8 equiv) and a solution of SnCl₄ in CH₂Cl₂ (1 M, 5.25 mL, 5.25 mmol, 1.8 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min, poured into a 23 °C solution of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (25 mL), and further diluted with brine (25 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (2:1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) to afford 3acetyl silyltriflate **51** (800 mg, 71% yield) as a white solid. R_f 0.44 (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 0.43 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 192.2, 151.1, 137.6, 135.8, 130.3, 128.8, 120.2, 118.5 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 116.3, 111.9, 33.6, 27.4, 2.0; IR (film): 2956, 1647, 1525, 1406, 1212, 1198 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₅H₁₈F₃NO₄SSiNa, 416.0576; found, 416.0577.



3-Bromo Diels–Alder adduct 52. To a solution of 3-bromo silyltriflate **49** (30.7 mg, 0.071 mmol) and furan (**24**) (26 μ L, 0.359 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (0.8 mL) was added CsF (33.9 mg, 0.223 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 40 °C for 90 min. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction was filtered over silica gel (99:1 EtOAc:Et₃N eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (60:20:20:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O:Et₃N) to give Diels–Alder adduct **52** (15.0 mg, 76% yield) as a white crystalline solid. *R*_f 0.38 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.5, 1H), 6.77 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.5, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 2.65 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.5, 143.4, 142.0, 141.9, 135.8, 129.6, 122.8, 115.3, 104.7, 86.5, 82.4, 80.6, 33.2; IR (film): 3116, 3017, 2919, 1523, 1290, 1279, 1042 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₀BrNONa, 297.9843; found 297.9853.



3-Formyl Diels–Alder adduct 53. To a solution of aldehyde **50** (32.2 mg, 0.085 mmol) and furan (**24**) (31 μ L, 0.428 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (0.9 mL) was added CsF (42.0 mg, 0.276 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 40 °C for 2 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to give adduct **53** (13.9 mg, 73% yield)

as a white solid. $R_f 0.22$ (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.86 (s, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.5, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J = 5.4, 1.7, 1H), 7.09 (dd, J = 5.4, 1.6, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): (13 of 14 C), δ 183.1, 145.2, 144.3, 143.7, 141.7, 137.2, 119.3, 117.4, 116.3, 105.2, 84.0, 82.7, 33.9; IR (film): 3101, 2800, 1655, 1533 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₁NO₂Na, 248.0687; found, 248.0685.



3-Acetyl Diels–Alder adduct 54. To a solution of ketone **51** (31.1 mg, 0.079 mmol) and furan (**24**) (30 µL, 0.414 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (0.8 mL) was added CsF (36.2 mg, 0.238 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 130 min. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAC eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to give adduct **54** (16.4 mg, 87% yield) as a white solid. $R_{\rm f}$ 0.20 (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 7.8, 1H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.9, 1H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.8, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 5.81 (s, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 191.5, 144.9, 144.6, 144.5, 143.6, 137.9, 136.9, 120.6, 116.0, 115.9, 104.9, 84.4, 82.6, 33.7, 26.9; IR (film): 3013, 1635, 1533, 1454, 1374 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₅H₁₃NO₂Na, 262.0844; found, 262.0844.



3-Boronic ester silyltriflate 56. To a solution of 3-bromo silyltriflate **49** (72.9 mg, 0.169 mmol) in THF (2 mL) at -78 °C was added *t*-BuLi (550 µL, 0.484 mmol, 2.9 equiv) dropwise over 3 min. After stirring for 20 min, boronic ester **55** (175 µL, 0.856 mmol, 5.1 equiv) was added dropwise over 2 min. The reaction was stirred for 5.5 h, quenched with aqueous NH₄Cl (1 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 °C. The solution was further diluted with H₂O (5 mL) and Et₂O (10 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (12:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford boronic ester **56** (58.2 mg, 72% yield) as a white solid. *R*_f 0.34 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.9, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.9, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 12H), 0.53 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): (12 of 13 C): δ 150.0, 142.3, 137.0, 136.2, 127.8, 118.8 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 115.0, 111.6, 83.3, 33.4, 25.1, 2.1; IR (film): 2987, 1516, 1415, 1217, 1132 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₉H₂₇BF₃NO₅SSiNa, 500.1326; found, 500.1331.



3-Phenyl silyltriflate 57. 57 was prepared following the general procedure described by Fürstner for cross-coupling of indolyl 3-boronic esters.² A Schlenk tube was charged with boronic ester **56** (61.1 mg, 0.128 mmol) and K_3PO_4 (81.6 mg, 0.384 mmol, 3 equiv), and then brought into a glovebox. To this mixture was added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (8.4 mg, 7.3 µmol, 0.057 equiv), iodobenzene

(22 µL, 0.197 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and 1,4-dioxane (1 mL). The vessel was sealed under inert atmosphere, removed from the glovebox, and heated to 80 °C. After 19.5 h the temperature was raised to 100 °C and maintained for 8 h. The reaction was then cooled to 23 °C, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), and filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (8:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:Et₂O) to afford cross-coupled product **57** (47.7 mg, 87% yield) as an off-white solid. R_f 0.51 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.41 (app. t, *J* = 7.6, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.4, 137.4, 135.6, 131.3, 130.9, 129.0, 128.5, 126.4, 125.9, 120.5, 118.6 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 114.7, 111.8, 33.1, 1.8; IR (film): 2948, 1604, 1417, 1405, 1207 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calculated for C₁₉H₂₁O₃NF₃SSi, 428.0963; found, 428.0969.



3-Phenyl Diels–Alder adduct 26. To a solution of silyltriflate **57** (35.9 mg, 0.084 mmol) and furan (**24**) (30 µL, 0.414 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (0.85 mL) at 23 °C was added CsF (38.2 mg, 0.251 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 6.25 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (6:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to give adduct **26** (16.1 mg, 70% yield) as a white solid. R_f 0.37 (6:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.52–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.36–7.32 (m, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 7.20 (app. t, *J* = 1.0, 2H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 1.0, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.2, 142.4, 142.0, 141.2, 136.7, 135.7, 128.52, 128.48, 128.4, 126.1, 122.2, 115.6, 114.7, 104.5, 82.6, 81.9, 33.1; IR (film): 3021, 2922, 1601, 1549, 1456, 1416, 1214

cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI $[M + Na]^+$ calculated for $C_{19}H_{15}NONa$, 296.1051; found, 296.1056.

C. Generation and trapping of 5,6- and 6,7-indolynes

Supporting information for the synthesis of *N*-methyl silyltriflates **59** and **68**, and their reactions with various nucleophiles has previously been reported in earlier publications from our laboratory.^{1,3}



N-Methyl-benzyloxyindole 60. Benzyloxyindole 60 was prepared following a known procedure, with minor modifications.⁴ 95% NaH (0.23 g, 9.0 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to a solution of 7-benzyloxyindole (SI-1) (1.0 g, 4.5 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (12.4 mL) and DMSO (1.4 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 23 °C for 40 min, then MeI (0.42 mL, 6.7 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 1 min. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1.5 h, then quenched with H₂O (4 mL), then brine (4 mL). The biphasic mixture was further diluted with H₂O (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL). The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded crude **60** (1.04 g, 98% yield) as a red oil, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. $R_{\rm f}$ 0.67 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.51 (d, J = 7.3, 2H), 7.44–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 6.99 (app. t, J = 8.2, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 6.71 (d, J = 7.7, 1H), 6.44 (d, J = 2.9, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): § 146.9, 137.2, 131.0, 129.8, 128.5, 127.8, 127.4, 126.4, 119.7, 114.0, 103.4, 100.9, 70.3, 36.6; IR (film): 3064, 3030, 2953, 2923, 1575, 1258 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₆NO, 238.1232; found, 238.1236.



Carbamate 61. *N*-Methyl-benzyloxyindole **60** (0.50 g, 2.1 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (4.9 mL) and 10% Pd/C (0.11 g, 0.11 mmol, 5.0 mol% Pd) was added.⁵ The mixture was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen (double-balloon), stirred for 11 h at 23 °C, and then filtered over celite (MeOH eluent, 200 mL). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded hydroxyindole **SI-2** (0.30 g, crude) as a grey solid, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. R_f 0.41 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

To a solution of crude **SI-2** in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) were added sequentially *i*-PrNCO (0.59 mL, 6.0 mmol, 3 equiv) and Et₃N (0.084 mL, 0.6 mmol, 0.3 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 9 h, then concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) provided carbamate **61** (0.41 g, 85% yield, 2 steps). R_f 0.21 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 7.02 (app. t, *J* = 7.7, 1H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 2.9, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.6, 1H), 6.45 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 3.98–3.87 (m, 4H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.5, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.1, 136.8, 131.9, 130.3, 128.8, 119.4, 118.4, 115.2, 101.3, 43.5, 35.4, 22.9; IR (film): 3333, 2978, 1696, 1517 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₆N₂O₂Na, 255.1109; found, 255.1116.



Silyl carbamate 66. To a solution of carbamate 65^3 (146.4 mg, 0.630 mmol) in 3:1 Et₂O:THF (6.05 mL) at -78 °C was added TMEDA (0.132 mL, 0.882 mmol, 1.40 equiv), followed by a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 0.573 mL, 0.756 mmol, 1.2 equiv).^{6,7,8} After stirring for 30 min, the white suspension was allowed to warm to 23 °C over 80 min, by which time

TMEDA·TfOH had formed as an oil on the bottom of the flask. TMEDA (0.329 mL, 2.21 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added, and the mixture was cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}C.^{9}A$ solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (1.85 M, 1.19 mL, 2.21 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min.¹⁰ The mixture was stirred at $-78 \,^{\circ}C$ for 3 h, then neat TMSCl (0.560 mL, 4.41 mmol, 7.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at $-78 \,^{\circ}C$ for 2 h, quenched with 0.5 M aqueous NaHSO₄ (5 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 $\,^{\circ}C$ over 1 h with vigorous stirring. The organic layer was separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed successively with 0.5 M aqueous NaHSO₄ (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (6:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford silylcarbamate **66** (0.180 g, 94% yield). Spectral data match those reported in a previous publication.³



Furan Diels–Alder adduct 72. To a stirred solution of silyltriflate **68**³ (39.4 mg, 0.1121 mmol) and furan (**24**) (40.8 μL, 0.561 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.1 mL) was added CsF (34.1 mg, 0.561 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 3 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (3:1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) to provide adduct **72** (21.1 mg, 95% yield). R_f 0.33 (3:1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 (d, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 7.29–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.5, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 6.403–6.400 (m, 1H), 5.97 (d, *J* = 1.0, 1H), 4.03 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.8, 144.2, 143.4, 132.1, 131.2, 130.4, 128.9, 117.2, 113.2, 101.6, 83.0, 81.2, 34.9; IR (film): 3089, 3033, 2908, 1304, 1276 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₁NONa, 220.0738; found, 220.0737.

D. Indolyne precursors with alternative N-substituents



N-TIPS benzyloxyindole 73. To a solution of 5-benzyloxyindole (33) (3.00 g, 13.4 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (42.0 mL) at 0 °C was added 60% NaH (1.07 g, 26.9 mmol, 2 equiv). The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min, then TIPSCI (4.31 mL, 20.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min. The resulting mixture was removed from the bath and allowed to warm to 23 °C. After stirring for an additional 90 min, the reaction was quenched with brine (60 mL). The biphasic mixture was further diluted with EtOAc (60 mL). The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 60 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), H₂O (20 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded crude 73, which was further purified by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to afford 73 (4.79 g, 94% yield) as a white solid. $R_{\rm f}$ 0.73 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60–7.30 (m, 8H), 7.02 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.4, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 1.75 (septet, J = 7.8, 3H), 1.25 (d, J = 7.5, 18H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.5, 138.0, 136.1, 132.1, 132.0, 128.6, 127.8, 127.7, 114.6, 112.1, 104.7, 103.7, 70.7, 18.2, 12.9; IR (film): 2943, 2864, 1463, 1450, 1158 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₃₃NOSiNa, 402.2229; found, 402.2217.



N-**TIPS carbamate 74.** Carbamate **73** was prepared following the general procedure described by Igarashi.¹¹ To a solution of *N*-TIPS benzyloxyindole (4.79 g, 12.6 mmol) in 1:1:1 *i*-PrOH:Hexanes:EtOAc (108 mL) was added 5% Pd/C (0.67 g, 0.32 mmol, 2.5 mol% Pd). The

mixture was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen (double-balloon), stirred for 2.5 h at 23 °C, and then filtered over celite (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded crude **SI-3** as a pink solid, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. $R_{\rm f}$ 0.07 (2:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂).

Crude **SI-3** was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (63.1 mL), and Et₃N (0.53 mL, 3.79 mmol, 0.3 equiv), followed by *i*-PrNCO (2.66 mL, 27.1 mmol, 2.1 equiv), was added. The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 24 h, then concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (7:3 Hexanes:Et₂O) provided *N*-TIPS carbamate **74** (4.42 g, 94% yield, 2 steps). R_f 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (d, J = 2.0, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 6.91 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.0, 1H), 6.58 (d, J = 3.5, 1H), 4.87 (d, J = 7.0, 1H), 3.91 (m, 1H), 1.68 (septet, J = 7.5, 3H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.5, 6H), 1.13 (d, J = 7.5, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0, 145.0, 138.7, 132.6, 132.2, 116.0, 114.2, 112.9, 105.3, 43.7, 23.3, 18.4, 13.1; IR (film): 3281, 2955, 2868, 1712 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₄N₂O₂SiNa, 397.2287; found, 397.2282.



N-TIPS silylcarbamates 75. Silyl carbamate 75 was prepared following the general procedure described by Hoppe and Snieckus for *o*-lithiation of isopropyl carbamates, with minor modifications.^{6,7} To a solution of *N*-TIPS carbamate 74 (1.02 g, 2.72 mmol) and TMEDA (0.61 mL, 3.82 mmol, 1.4 equiv) in 3:1 Et₂O:THF (27 mL) at 0 °C was added a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 3.21 mL, 3.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 5 min, the white suspension was allowed to warm to 23 °C over 30 min. TMEDA (1.53 mL, 9.56 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 8 min. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h, then neat TMSCl (2.43 mL, 19.1 mmol, 7 equiv) was added dropwise over 15 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, quenched with 1 M NaHSO₄ (25 mL), and

allowed to warm to 23 °C over 45 min with vigorous stirring. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 1 M NaHSO₄ (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (15:1:1 Hexanes:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂) to afford *N*-TIPS silylcarbamate **75** (1.10 g, 90% yield). $R_{\rm f}$ 0.27 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 3.5, 1H), 4.82 (d, J = 8, 1H), 3.98–3.92 (m, 1H), 1.69 (septet, J = 7.5, 3H), 1.24 (d, J = 6.5, 6H), 1.15 (d, J = 7.5, 18H), 0.44 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1, 150.0, 138.0, 136.1, 132.1, 121.7, 116.6, 115.6, 106.6, 43.6, 23.3, 18.5, 13.1, 1.5; IR (film): 3400, 2945, 2869, 1742 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₄₂N₂O₂Si₂Na, 469.2682; found, 469.2666.



N-**TIPS silyltriflate 76.** To a solution of silyl carbamate **75** (6.29 g, 14.1 mmol) in THF (142 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of *n*-BuLi (1.43 M, 12.5 mL, 17.9 mmol, 1.3 equiv) dropwise over 30 min. Et₂NH (1.90 mL, 18.4 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, then allowed to warm to 23 °C over 15 min. Next, PhNTf₂ (7.58 g, 21.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added as a solid. The mixture was allowed to stir for 2 h and then passed over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:Benzene) to provide *N*-TIPS silyltriflate **76** (6.74 g, 97% yield). *R*_f 0.74 (2:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 1.71 (septet, *J* = 7.5, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 7.5, 18H), 0.53 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.2, 138.8, 136.5, 133.3, 123.1, 118.8 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 115.8, 113.6, 107.2, 18.2, 13.0, 1.3; IR (film): 2955, 2872, 1411, 1391, 1401 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₄F₃NO₃SSi₂Na, 516.1648; found, 516.1649.



N-H silyltriflate 77. To a solution of *N*-TIPS silyltriflate 76 (0.427 g, 0.865 mmol) in THF (8.9 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of TBAF in THF (1.0 M, 0.865 mL, 0.865 mmol, 1 equiv) dropwise over 2 min. The solution was stirred for 15 min, then quenched with H₂O (10 mL). After warming to 23 °C, the biphasic mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (10 mL). The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to provide *N*-H silyltriflate 77 (289 mg, 99% yield). *R*_f 0.37 (3:1:1 Hexanes:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.33 (br s, 1H), 7.35 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 0.8, 1H), 7.30 (app. t, *J* = 2.9, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.9, 1H) 6.78–6.77 (m, 1H), 0.56 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.8, 133.5, 132.5, 126.1, 123.7, 118.7 (q, *J* = 319, CF₃), 114.9, 113.2, 105.0, 1.0; IR (film): 3446, 1396, 1211 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅F₃NO₃SSi, 338.0494; found, 338.0490.



N-Boc silyltriflate 78. *N*-Boc silyltriflate 78 was prepared following the general procedure described by Gribble for Boc-protection of indoles.¹² DMAP (5.4 mg, 0.044 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added to a solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 77 (0.150 g, 0.44 mmol) in THF (5 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 23 °C for 5 min, then Boc₂O (97 mg, 0.44 mmol, 1 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 h, then filtered over silica gel (Et₂O eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded *N*-Boc silyltriflate 78 (0.195 g, quantitative yield). $R_{\rm f}$ 0.74 (3:2 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.26 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 3.8, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 9.1, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 3.8, 1H), 1.68 (s, 9H), 0.51 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.3, 149.2, 135.9, 133.3, 127.5, 124.7, 118.7 (g, *J* = 319, CF₃), 117.4, 116.3,

108.5, 84.4, 28.1, 1.1; IR (film): 2982, 1742, 1399, 1210 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₂F₃NO₅SSiNa, 460.0838; found, 460.0835.



Furan Diels–Alder adduct 80. To a stirred solution of silyltriflate **76** (35.0 mg, 0.0708 mmol) and furan (**24**) (25.7 μL, 0.354 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.4 mL) was added CsF (32.3 mg, 0.212 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 3.5 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (3:1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) to provide adduct **80** (10.1 mg, 78% yield) as a white solid. R_f 0.27 (3:1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.11 (br s, 1H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 2.5, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 7.16 (app. qd, *J* = 5.5, 2.0, 2H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.5, 1H), 6.50–6.49 (m, 1H), 6.04–6.03 (m, 1H), 5.86–5.85 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.1, 143.0, 142.0, 141.0, 135.0, 126.2, 123.1, 115.1, 106.2, 99.6, 83.2, 82.0; IR (film): 3293, 3011, 1430 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₉NONa, 206.0582; found, 206.0583.



Furan Diels–Alder adduct 80. To a stirred solution of silyltriflate **77** (32.2 mg, 0.0954 mmol) and furan (**24**) (34.7 μ L, 0.477 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.9 mL) was added CsF (29.0 mg, 0.1908 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 2 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (3:1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O) to provide adduct **80** (16.9 mg, 97% yield) as a white solid. Spectral data match those reported above (S18).



N-TIPS benzyloxyindole 90. To a solution of 6-benzyloxyindole 89 (3.00 g, 13.4 mmol) in 1,2dimethoxyethane (37.0 mL) and DMSO (4.1 mL) at 0 °C was added 95% NaH (0.97 g, 40.3 mmol, 3 equiv). The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, then TIPSCI (5.73 mL, 26.8 mmol, 2 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, and then the reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After 24 h, the mixture was placed in a 0 °C bath and additional NaH (0.50 g, 20.8 mmol, 1.56 equiv), followed by TIPSC1 (5.70 mL, 26.6 mmol, 1.99 equiv) were added. The reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C and stirred for 18.5 h. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and additional NaH (0.5 g, 20.8 mmol, 1.56 equiv) and TIPSCI (5.7 mL, 26.6 mmol, 1.99 equiv) were added. The reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C. Following 23 h of stirring at 23 °C, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with brine (60 mL). The biphasic mixture was further diluted with EtOAc (60 mL) and H₂O (60 mL). The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2×60 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with washed brine (60 mL), H_2O (60 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded crude 90, which was further purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes \rightarrow 3:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to afford **90** (4.65 g, 91% yield). *R*_f 0.74 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 7.0, 2H), 7.38 (app. t, J = 8.0, 2H), 7.33–7.30 (m, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 3.5, 11H), 7.00 (d, J = 2.0, 1H), 6.89 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.0, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 3.5, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 1.58 (septet, J = 7.5, 3H), 1.09 (d, J = 7.0, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.1, 141.6, 138.0, 130.3, 128.7, 127.8, 127.3, 126.0, 120.8, 110.4, 104.5, 100.0, 71.1, 18.2, 12.9; IR (film): 2948, 2868, 1416, 1207 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₃₃NOSiNa, 402.2229; found, 402.2233.



N-**TIPS carbamate 91.** To a solution of *N*-TIPS benzyloxyindole **90** (4.65 g, 12.2 mmol) in 1:1:1 *i*-PrOH:Hexanes:EtOAc (45 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (1.29 g, 1.22 mmol, 10 mol% Pd). The mixture was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen (double-balloon), stirred for 25.5 h at 23 °C, at which point was added additional 10% Pd/C (2.07 g, 1.95 mmol, 15 mol% Pd). After stirring for another 48 h at 23 °C was added additional 10% Pd/C (1.16 g, 1.09 mmol, 9 mol% Pd). The reaction was stirred for 5 h at 23 °C, and then filtered over celite (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded crude **SI-4** as a light brown oil, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. R_f 0.63 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).

Carbamate **91** was prepared following the general procedure described by Igarashi.¹¹ Crude **SI-4** was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (61.0 mL), and Et₃N (0.85 mL, 6.1 mmol, 0.5 equiv), followed by *i*-PrNCO (1.41 mL, 14.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), was added. The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 4 h, and then additional *i*-PrNCO (1.41 mL, 14.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The solution continued to be stirred for 11 h, and then additional *i*-PrNCO (0.70 mL, 7.1 mmol, 0.58 equiv) was added. After stirring at 23 °C for 3 h, the mixture was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) provided *N*-TIPS carbamate **91** (3.74 g, 82% yield, 2 steps). R_f 0.63 (2:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 3.5, 1H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5, 1H), 6.60 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 0.5, 1H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 6.0, 1H), 3.95–3.91 (m, 1H), 1.68 (septet, *J* = 7.5, 3H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.0, 6H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.5, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.4, 146.6, 140.8, 131.8, 129.2, 120.6, 114.5, 107.0, 104.8, 43.5, 23.2, 18.4, 13.0; IR (film): 3324, 2950, 2867, 1735, 1470 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₄N₂O₂SiNa, 397.2287; found, 397.2286.



N-TIPS silylcarbamate 92. N-TIPS silyl carbamate 92 was prepared following the general procedure described by Hoppe and Snieckus for o-lithiation of isopropyl carbamates, with minor modifications.^{6,7} To a solution of N-TIPS carbamate 91 (0.659 g, 1.76 mmol) and TMEDA (0.394 mL, 2.47 mmol, 1.4 equiv) in 3:1 Et₂O:THF (16.9 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 1.61 mL, 2.11 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 5 min, the white suspension was allowed to warm to 23 °C over 35 min. TMEDA (0.987 mL, 6.16 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added, and the mixture was cooled to -78 °C. A solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (1.54 M, 4.00 mL, 6.16 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 20 min. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 3 h, then neat TMSCl (1.56 mL, 12.3 mmol, 7 equiv) was added dropwise over 16 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, quenched with 1 M NaHSO₄ (10 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 °C over 45 min with vigorous stirring. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 1 M NaHSO₄ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes: Acetone) to afford N-TIPS silylcarbamate 92 (0.570 g, 73% yield). R_f 0.67 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 3.5, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J = 3.0, 0.5, 1H), 4.70 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 3.99–3.93 (m, 1H), 1.69 (septet, J = 7.5, 3H), 1.24 (d, J = 6.5, 6H), 1.15 (d, J = 8.0, 18H), 0.32 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.3, 151.1, 142.0, 131.8, 129.4, 126.7, 122.9, 107.9, 104.8, 43.5, 23.3, 18.3, 12.9, -0.3; IR (film): 3331, 2945, 2868, 1704 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₄₂N₂O₂Si₂Na, 469.2682; found, 469.2677.



N-**TIPS silyltriflate 93.** To a solution of *N*-TIPS silylcarbamate **92** (0.468 g, 1.05 mmol) in THF (10.5 mL) at -78 °C were added *n*-BuLi in hexanes (2.91 M, 0.432 mL, 1.26 mmol, 1.2 equiv)

and Et₂NH (0.130 mL, 1.26 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, then allowed to warm to 23 °C over an additional 30 min. Next, PhNTf₂ (0.449 g, 1.26 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added as a solid in a single portion. After stirring for 1 h, the reaction mixture was passed over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (98:2 Hexanes:Benzene) to provide silyltriflate **93** (0.456 g, 88% yield) as a white solid. R_f 0.79 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 3.0, 1H), 1.67 (septet, *J* = 2.5, 3H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.5, 18H), 0.40 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.2, 141.5, 133.4, 130.8, 127.7, 122.5, 118.8 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 105.4, 105.0, 18.1, 12.8, -0.3; IR (film): 2955, 2866, 1417, 1138 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₄F₃NO₃SSi₂Na, 516.1648; found, 516.1634.



N-H silyltriflate 94. To a solution of *N*-TIPS silyltriflate 93 (0.440 g, 0.891 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of TBAF in THF (1.0 M, 0.891 mL, 0.891 mmol, 1 equiv) dropwise. The solution was stirred for 10 min, diluted with Et₂O (5 mL), then quenched with H₂O (5 mL). The biphasic mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C over 30 min. The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide *N*-H silyltriflate 94 (285 mg, 85% yield). *R*_f 0.21 (4:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.28 (br s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 3.1, 2.5, 1H), 6.59–6.58 (m, 1H), 0.44 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.0, 136.0, 128.0, 127.2, 126.2, 122.5, 118.5 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 102.7, 102.4, -0.5; IR (film): 3447, 2958, 1208 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅F₃NO₃SSi, 338.0494; found, 338.0490.



N-Boc silyltriflate 95. *N*-Boc silyltriflate 95 was prepared following the general procedure described by Gribble for Boc-protection of indoles.¹² To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 94 (0.200 g, 0.59 mmol) in THF (6 mL) were added Boc₂O (0.142 g, 0.65 mmol, 1 equiv) and then DMAP (7.2 mg, 0.059 mmol, 0.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 14 h, then additional Boc₂O (70 mg, 0.32 mmol, 0.54 equiv) was added. After stirring at 23 °C for an additional 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded *N*-Boc silyltriflate 95 (0.261 g, quantitative yield). *R*_f 0.57 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.692–7.687 (m, 2H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 1.69 (s, 9H), 0.41 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 152.2, 149.1, 135.5, 129.6, 127.9, 127.7, 125.9, 118.5 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 106.9, 106.7, 84.7, 28.0, -0.8; IR (film): 2983, 1740, 1140 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₂F₃NO₅SSiNa, 460.0838; found, 460.0842.



N-Boc carbamate 96. *N*-Boc benzyloxyindole SI-5 was prepared following the general procedure described by Gribble for Boc-protection of indoles.¹² To a stirred solution of benzyloxyindole 89 (5.00 g, 22.4 mmol) in THF (223 mL) were added Boc_2O (5.38 g, 24.6 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and DMAP (0.274 g, 2.24 mmol, 0.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 2 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure

afforded crude **SI-5**, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. R_f 0.49 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.48–7.46 (m, 3H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 7.39 (app. t, J = 7.7, 2H), 7.32 (app. t, J = 7.4, 1H), 6.95 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.3, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 3.7, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 1.67 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 156.9, 149.7, 137.2, 136.1, 128.3, 127.7, 127.4, 124.6, 124.5, 121.1, 112.7, 106.9, 100.8, 83.3, 70.5, 28.1; IR (film): 2979, 2917, 1729, 1343, 1151 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₁NO₃Na, 346.1419; found, 346.1422.

Crude **SI-5** was dissolved in 1:1:1 *i*-PrOH:Hexanes:EtOAc (120 mL), then 10% Pd/C (2.38 g, 2.24 mmol, 10 mol% Pd) was added. The mixture was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen (double-balloon), stirred for 14 h at 23 °C, and then filtered over celite (EtOAc eluent, 250 mL). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded crude **SI-6** as a light brown oil, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. R_f 0.35 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 (br s, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 5.47 (br s, 1H), 3.97 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 8.3, 2H), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 8.4, 2H), 1.56 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 155.5, 152.6, 143.6, 124.9, 122.8, 108.9, 102.9, 80.9, 48.4, 28.2, 26.4; IR (film): 3329, 2989, 1657 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₇NO₃Na, 258.1106; found, 258.1110.

Carbamate **96** was prepared following the general procedure described by Igarashi et al.¹¹ To a solution of crude **SI-6** in CH₂Cl₂ (224 mL) was added subsequently *i*-PrNCO (3.30 mL, 33.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and Et₃N (0.936 mL, 6.72 mmol, 0.3 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 18 h, then concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (7:3 Hexanes:EtOAc) provided *N*-Boc carbamate **96** (6.83 g, 95% yield over 3 steps). R_f 0.25 (3:2 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 7.54 (br s, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 7.8, 1H), 4.79 (br s, 1H), 3.98 (app. t, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 3.88 (d, *J* = 5.9, 1H), 3.03 (app. t, *J* = 8.6, 2H), 1.55 (s, 9H), 1.22 (d, *J* = 5.4, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 153.8, 152.2, 150.6, 143.4, 127.8, 124.4, 115.1, 108.9, 80.8, 48.2, 43.3, 28.3, 26.7, 22.8; IR (film): 3348, 2977, 1732, 1681 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₄N₂O₄Na, 343.1634; found, 343.1632.



N-Boc silylcarbamate indoline 97. N-Boc silylcarbamate **97** was prepared following the general procedure described by Hoppe and Snieckus for o-lithiation of isopropyl carbamates, with modifications.^{6,7} To a solution of N-Boc carbamate 96 (3.70 g, 11.5 mmol) and TMEDA (1.32 mL, 16.2 mmol, 1.4 equiv) in 3:1 Et₂O:THF (116 mL) at 0 °C was added a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 10.7 mL, 13.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 5 min, the mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C over 30 min. TMEDA (3.12 mL, 38.1 mmol, 3.3 equiv) was added, and the mixture was cooled to -78 °C. A solution of n-BuLi in hexanes (1.60 M, 23.8 mL, 38.1 mmol, 3.3 equiv) was added dropwise over 45 min. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 4 h, then neat TMSCl (10.3 mL, 80.8 mmol, 7 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, then stirred at -10 °C for 14 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C, then quenched with 1 M NaHSO₄ (90 mL) and allowed to warm to 23 °C over 1 h with vigorous stirring. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 1 M NaHSO₄ (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (85:15 Hexanes: Acetone) to afford N-Boc silvlcarbamate **97** (1.58 g, 35% yield). $R_{\rm f}$ 0.29 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.13 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 4.72 (br s, 1H), 4.05 (t, J = 7.7, 2H), 3.93 (br s, 1H), 2.91 (t, J = 7.7, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.24 (d, J = 6.5, 6H), 0.30 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125) MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 155.1, 155.0, 153.7, 148.8, 129.8, 124.8, 122.5, 118.0, 80.4, 50.1, 43.2, 28.7, 28.3, 22.8, 0.3; IR (film): 3343, 2976, 2245, 1722, 1683 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₃₂N₂O₄SiNa, 415.2029; found, 415.2028.



N-Boc silyltriflate indole 98. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate indoline 97 (1.11 g, 2.83 mmol) in toluene (28 mL) was added DDQ (0.770 g, 3.39 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an oil bath maintained at 80 °C for 2.5 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over neutral Brockman Grade I 58 Å activated alumina (packed with Hexanes; EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (7:3 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide 98 (0.933 g, 85% yield) as a white solid. R_f 0.56 (7:3 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 3.8, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.4, 1H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 4.83 (d, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 3.98–3.91 (m, 1H), 1.60 (s, 9H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.5, 6H), 0.36 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.1, 154.0, 150.5, 140.8, 128.11, 128.08, 121.9, 119.7, 118.2, 107.8, 83.1, 43.2, 28.1, 22.9, 1.4; IR (film): 2978, 2250, 1737, 1153 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₄SiNa, 413.1873; found, 413.1873.



N-Boc silyltriflate 99. To a solution of *N*-Boc silylcarbamate 98 (1.05 g, 2.69 mmol) in THF (27 mL) at -78 °C was added Et₂NH (0.334 mL, 3.23 mmol, 1.2 equiv), followed by a solution of KHMDS in toluene (0.5 M, 6.45 mL, 3.23 mmol, 1.2 equiv) dropwise over 10 min. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 20 min, then additional KHMDS in toluene (0.5 M, 1.61 mL, 0.805 mmol, 0.30 equiv), followed by Et₂NH (83 µL, 0.805 mmol, 0.30 equiv), was added. After stirring for 20 min at -78 °C, a solution of PhNTf₂ (1.44 g, 4.03 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (8 mL) was added. After stirring for 1 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23 °C. The reaction stirred for an additional 14 h at 23 °C, then was passed over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further

purified by flash chromatography (85:15 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide *N*-Boc silyltriflate **99** (0.830 g, 71% yield). R_f 0.46 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.57–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 3.8, 1H), 1.62 (s, 9H), 0.43 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.5, 149.9, 140.7, 130.0, 129.6, 122.7, 122.4, 118.5 (q, J = 318, CF₃), 116.3, 107.4, 84.0, 28.0, 1.5; IR (film): 2985, 1737, 1199 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₂F₃NO₅SSiNa, 460.0838; found, 460.0838.



N-H silyltriflate 100. A solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate 99 (0.234 g, 0.53 mmol) in DMSO (5.3 mL) was stirred at 150 °C for 1 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was poured into a 1:1 solution of Et₂O:H₂O (15 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was further diluted with H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O, followed by EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed successively with H₂O (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) to afford *N*-H silyltriflate 100 (0.180 g, quantitative yield). R_f 0.29 (6:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.52 (br s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.7, 1H), 7.31 (app. t, *J* = 2.9, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.7, 1H), 6.61 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 2.0, 1H), 0.59 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.1, 139.5, 126.3, 126.0, 123.0, 118.6 (q, *J* = 318, CF₃), 113.1, 112.4, 102.5, 0.7; IR (film): 3489, 2957, 1410, 1208 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₄F₃NO₃SSiNa, 360.0313; found, 360.0312.



N-Allyl silylether 102. To a solution of hydroxyindole 101 (1.60 g, 12.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (120 mL) and DMF (12 mL) at 0 °C was added imidazole (2.05 g, 30.1 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and TBSCl (2.18 g, 14.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv). After stirring for 10 min at 0 °C, the mixture was warmed to 23 °C and allowed to stir for an additional 80 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (80 min), and stirred for 1 min. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford *N*-H silylether SI-7 as a white solid, which was used directly in the subsequent step. R_f 0.29 (6:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); SI-7: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93 (br s, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.06 (dd, *J* = 3.1, 2.4, 1H), 6.873–6.870 (m, 1H), 6.79 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.1, 1H), 6.53–6.52 (m, 1H), 1.10 (s, 9H), 0.29 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.6, 136.5, 123.3, 122.7, 120.8, 114.4, 102.3, 101.7, 25.8, 18.2, -4.4; IR (film): 3400, 2955, 2929, 2887, 2858, 1621, 1252 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₂NOSi, 248.1471; found, 248.1474.

To a solution of *N*-H silyl ether **SI-7** in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (120 mL) and DMSO (12 mL) at 0 °C was added 60% NaH (1.36 g, 34.0 mmol, 2.8 equiv). The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min, then allyl bromide (1.5 mL, 17.0 mmol, 1.4 equiv) was added dropwise over 5 min. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, warmed to 23 °C over 90 min, then quenched with H₂O (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred for an additional 10 min. The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (30 mL), washed with brine (30 mL), then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (97:3 Hexanes: Et₂O) to provide *N*-allyl silyl ether **102** (3.10 g, 90% yield over 2 steps) as a colorless oil. *R*_f 0.64 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 3.1, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 1.8, 1H), 6.72 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.1, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 3.1, 1H), 6.04–5.97 (m, 1H), 5.22 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 1.3, 1H), 5.11 (dd,

17.06, 1.4, 1H), 4.66 (dd, J = 3.8, 1.2, 2H), 1.05 (s, 9H), 0.24 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.4, 136.8, 133.3, 126.9, 123.4, 121.0, 117.1, 113.9, 101.1, 100.4, 48.8, 25.8, 18.2, -4.4; IR (film): 2955, 2930, 2858, 1620, 1486, 1263 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₆NOSi, 288.1784; found, 288.1776.



N-Allyl carbamate 103. To a solution of *N*-allyl silyl ether 102 (4.06 g, 14.12 mmol) in THF (150 mL) at 0 °C was added a solution of TBAF in THF (1.0 M, 15.5 mL, 15.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 1 h, then quenched with H₂O (100 mL) and diluted with Et₂O (50 mL) allowed to warm to 23 °C over 60 min. The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3×100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded crude product SI-8, which was further purified by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) and then used in the subsequent reaction. *R*_f 0.10 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.4, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 3.2, 1H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 2.2, 1H), 6.67 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.2, 1H), 6.44 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 0.7, 1H), 6.01–5.93 (m, 1H), 5.21 (dq, *J* = 10, 1.5, 1H), 5.08 (dq, *J* = 17.5, 1.5, 1H), 4.64–4.63 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.4, 136.9, 133.2, 126.9, 123.1, 121.4, 117.1, 109.3, 101.3, 95.4, 48.7; IR (film): 3338, 2919, 1624, 1180 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₂NO, 174.0919; found, 174.0916.

Crude **SI-8** was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) and *i*-PrNCO (2.08 mL, 21.18 mmol, 1.5 equiv), followed by Et₃N (0.590 mL, 4.24 mmol, 0.3 equiv), was added. The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h, then concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (99:1 DCM:Et₂O) provided *N*-allyl carbamate **103** (2.89 g, 79% yield over 2 steps) as a white solid. R_f 0.29 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 1.3, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 3.1, 1H), 6.88 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 3.0, 1H), 6.02–5.94 (m, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 10.2, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 17.1, 1H), 4.87 (br s, 1H), 4.68 (d, J

= 4.5, 2H), 3.95–3.90 (m, 1H), 1.24 (d, J = 6.3, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.3, 146.5, 136.0, 133.1, 128.2, 126.1, 121.0, 117.3, 114.0, 102.7, 101.4, 48.8, 43.3, 22.9; IR (film): 3302, 2975, 1736, 1702, 1239 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₂Na, 281.1266; found, 281.1260.



N-Allyl silylcarbamate 104. N-allyl silylcarbamate 104 was prepared following the general procedure described by Hoppe and Snieckus for o-lithiation of isopropyl carbamates, with modifications.^{6,7} To a solution of *N*-allyl carbamate **103** (1.45 g, 5.61 mmol) in 3:1 Et₂O:THF (60 mL) at -78 °C was added TMEDA (1.15 mL, 14.0 mmol, 2.5 equiv), followed by a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 8.64 mL, 11.22 mmol, 2.0 equiv) dropwise over 10 minutes. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 5 minutes and allowed to warm to 23 °C over 30 min, by which time TMEDA TfOH had formed as an oil on the bottom of the flask. TMEDA (1.89 mL, 22.45 mmol, 4 equiv) was added, and the mixture was cooled to -95 °C. A solution of n-BuLi in hexanes (1.43 M, 15.7 mL, 22.45 mmol, 4 equiv) was added dropwise over 60 min. The mixture was stirred at -95 °C for 4 h, then neat TMSOTf (7.11 mL, 39.29 mmol, 7.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 30 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -95 °C for 5 min. stirred at -78 °C for 2 h, then quenched with 1 M aqueous NaHSO₄ (50 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 °C over 1 hour with vigorous stirring. The biphasic mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (50 mL). The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 1 M aqueous NaHSO₄ (50 mL) and brine (40 mL), then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford N-allyl silvlcarbamate **104** (1.45 g, 78% yield). $R_{\rm f}$ 0.53 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.58 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 3.2, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 3.3, 1H), 5.88-5.81 (m, 1H), 5.14 (d, J = 10.2, 1H), 4.96 (d, J = 17.1, 1H), 4.79 (d, J = 5.2, 3H), 3.97-3.91(m, 1H), 1.24 (d, J = 6.5, 6H), 0.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.5, 152.5, 141.9, 134.2, 130.1, 127.0, 123.0, 117.3, 115.2, 113.3. 103.6, 52.1, 43.3, 22.9, 2.4; IR (film): 3325,

2972, 1706, 1513, 1200, 1168 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₆N₂O₂SiNa, 353.1661; found, 353.1659.



N-Allyl silyltriflate 105. To a solution of *N*-allyl silylcarbamate 104 (1.08 g, 3.26 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at -78 °C were added dropwise over 10 min *n*-BuLi in hexanes (1.59 M, 2.4 mL, 3.84 mmol, 1.2 equiv), and then Et₂NH (405 μL, 3.91 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 25 min, then allowed to warm to 23 °C over an additional 30 min. Next, PhNTf₂ (1.42 g, 3.90 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added as a solid in a single portion. After stirring for 1 h, the reaction mixture was passed over a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes: Et₂O) to provide *N*-allyl silyltriflate 105 (1.00 g, 88% yield). *R*_f 0.65 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 3.2, 1H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 3.2, 1H), 5.86–5.78 (m, 1H), 5.14 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 0.5, 1H), 4.93 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 0.5, 1H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 5.4, 2H), 0.54 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.0, 142.0, 133.3, 131.9, 128.7, 123.5, 118.6 (q, *J* = 319, CF₃), 117.8, 115.5, 113.6, 103.7, 52.3, 2.0; IR (film): 2959, 1408, 1210 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₈F₃NO₃SSi, 378.0807; found, 378.0800.



N-H silyltriflate 100. To a solution of *N*-allyl silyltriflate 105 (0.210 g, 0.56 mmol) in toluene (5.5 mL) was added HRuCl(CO)(PPh₃)₃ (26.6 mg, 27.9 μ mol, 0.05 equiv). The flask was topped with a reflux condenser and left open to the air. The flask was placed in a preheated oil bath

maintained at 120 °C. After 55 min, the flask was removed from the oil bath. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexane:Benzene) to provide the isomerized product **SI-9** (202.2 mg, 96% yield) as a mixture of isomers (E:Z = 3:1), which was used in the next step without further purification. $R_f = 0.59$ (9:1 Hexane:EtOAc).

To a solution of **SI-9** (31.3 mg, 0.083 mmol) in acetone (1.6 mL, filtered over activated, neutral alumina prior to use) were added a 0.035 M aqueous solution of RuCl₃•H₂O (85 μ L, 2.9 μ mol, 0.035 equiv) and NaIO₄ (73.6 mg, 0.344 mmol, 4.1 equiv, added as 4 equal portions over 5 min). The reaction was stirred for 4 h and then Et₂O (1 mL) was added. After stirring for 1 min, the reaction was further diluted with a solution of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (1 mL) and stirred for 10 min. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (2 mL), and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude reaction mixture was redissolved in MeOH (1.5 mL), and Et₃N (2.5 μ L, 18 μ mol, 0.2 equiv) was added. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford crude **100**, which was further purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexane:EtOAc) to provide *N*-H silyltriflate **100** (16.4 mg, 59% yield from **SI-9**, 68% based on recovered **SI-9**). Spectral data of **100** match those reported above (**SX**).

E. Regioselectivity in nucleophilic additions to indolynes

Supporting information for the products of the reactions of the *N*-Me- 4,5-, 5,6-, and 6,7indolyne precursors with various nucleophiles has previously been reported in an earlier publication from our laboratory.^{1,3}



F. Influence of N-substituents on the Regioselectivity of indolyne reactions.

N-H Ethers SI-10a and SI-10b. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate **77** (40 mg, 0.12 mmol) and *p*-cresol (64 mg, 0.59 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.6 mL) was added CsF (54 mg, 0.360 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (65:35 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide a mixture of *N*-H ethers SI-10a and SI-10b (5:1 ratio of SI-10a:SI-10b, 17.6 mg, 67% yield). An analytical sample of SI-10a was obtained by preparative TLC (1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂). SI-10a: $R_{\rm f}$ 0.31 (1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15 (br s, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.7, 1H), 7.27–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.24 (app. t, *J* = 2.8, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 6.95 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.3, 1H), 6.90–6.87 (m, 2H), 6.50–6.49 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.8, 150.6, 132.5, 131.4, 129.9, 128.4, 125.2, 117.5, 115.4, 111.7, 110.6, 102.6, 20.5; IR (film): 3420, 3030, 2921, 1504 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₃NONa, 246.0895; found, 246.0892. SI-10b: $R_{\rm f}$ 0.34 (1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂).



N-Boc Ethers SI-11a and SI-11b. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate **78** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and *p*-cresol (7.4 mg, 0.068 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by preparative TLC (1:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc ethers **SI-11a** and **SI-11b** (8.2:1 ratio of **SI-11a:SI-11b**, 9.6 mg, 68% yield). An analytical sample of **SI-11a**: was obtained by flash chromatography (85:15 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) → 4:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂). **SI-11a**: *R*_f 0.57 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.09 (d, *J* = 8.9, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 2.4, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.4, 1H), 6.92–6.89 (m, 2H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 3.6, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃, 15/16 C): δ 156.0, 153.1, 149.5, 132.0, 131.4, 129.9, 126.7, 118.1, 116.3, 115.9, 110.4, 106.9, 83.5, 28.1, 20.4; IR (film): 2979, 1734, 1464 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₁NO₃Na, 346.1419; found, 346.1417. **SI-11b**: *R*_f 0.57 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O).



N-H Amines SI-12a and SI-12b. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate **77** (20 mg, 0.059 mmol) and aniline (27 μ L, 0.30 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50

°C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (3:7 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide a mixture of *N*-H amines **SI-12a** and **SI-12b** (6.4:1 ratio of **SI-12a**:**SI-12b**, 11.4 mg, 93% yield). An analytical sample of **SI-12a** was obtained by preparative TLC (100% CH₂Cl₂). **SI-12a**: R_f 0.40 (100% CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.09 (br s, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 1.9, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.6, 1H), 7.23–7.20 (m, 3H), 7.04 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.1, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.7, 2H), 6.82 (app. t, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 6.50–6.49 (m, 1H), 5.64 (br s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.1, 135.1, 132.6, 129.1, 128.5, 124.8, 118.9, 118.2, 115.2, 113.0, 111.5, 102.3; IR (film): 3403, 3043, 2918, 2850, 1712, 1598, 1496, 1307 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₃N₂, 209.1079; found, 209.1080. **SI-12b**: R_f 0.49 (100% CH₂Cl₂).



N-Boc Amines SI-13a and SI-13b. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate **78** (25 mg, 0.057 mmol) and aniline (26 μ L, 0.29 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (26 mg, 0.17 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc amines SI-13a and SI-13b (8.3:1 ratio of SI-13a:SI-13b, 14.7 mg, 84% yield). An analytical sample of SI-13a was obtained by preparative TLC (7:3 Hexanes:Et₂O). SI-13a: R_f 0.58 (3:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.05 (br s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 2.0, 1H), 7.26–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.08 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.0, 1H), 7.02–7.01 (m, 2H), 6.88 (app. t, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 3.5, 1H), 5.68 (br s, 1H), 1.68 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.6, 144.7, 137.9, 131.4, 130.9, 129.2, 126.4, 119.9, 117.9, 116.2, 115.7, 111.2, 106.9, 83.4, 28.1; IR (film): 3393, 2979,
2936, 1730, 1371, 1126 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₁₉H₂₁N₂O₂, 309.1603; found, 309.1596. **SI-13b**: $R_f 0.58$ (3:1 Hexanes:Et₂O).



N-H triazoles SI-14a and SI-14b. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate **77** (20 mg, 0.059 mmol) and benzyl azide¹³ (39 mg, 0.30 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) at 23 °C was added a solution of TBAF in THF (1.0 M, 120 μL, 0.120 mmol, 2 equiv). The solution was stirred for 10 min, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (3:2 Hexanes:EtOAc) → 1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to provide a mixture of *N*-H triazoles SI-14a and SI-14b (1.7:1 ratio of SI-14a:SI-14b, 11 mg, 75% yield). These compounds were characterized as a mixture. *R*₁ 0.34 (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); SI-14a: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): δ 11.65 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.453–7.445 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.37 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.20 (m, 5H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 5.93 (s, 2H); SI-14b: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): δ 11.76 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.453–7.445 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.37 (m, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 6.07 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.1, 140.4, 135.5, 135.1, 134.2, 132.1, 129.0, 128.82, 128.79, 128.1, 128.0, 127.8, 127.3, 126.9, 124.1, 123.2, 117.3, 113.5, 113.4, 110.5, 109.9, 103.4, 101.4, 100.8, 52.6, 52.3; IR (film): 3194, 3079, 2920, 1221 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₂N₄Na, 271.0960; found, 271.0965.



N-Boc triazoles SI-15a and SI-15b. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate **78** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and benzyl azide¹³ (30 mg, 0.23 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) at 23 °C was added a solution of TBAF in THF (1.0 M, 90 μL, 0.090 mmol, 2 equiv). The solution was stirred for 10 min, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (7:3 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc triazoles SI-15a and SI-15b (5:1 ratio of SI-15a:SI-15b, 12.4 mg, 78% yield). These compounds were characterized as a mixture. *R*_f 0.17 (3:2 Hexanes:Et₂O); SI-15a: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.36 (d, *J* = 9.0, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 3.5, 1H), 7.33–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.21–7.20 (m, 2H), 5.89 (s, 2H), 1.68 (s, 9H); SI-15b: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.29 (d, *J* = 9.5, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9.5, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 3.5, 1H), 7.33–7.26 (m, 5H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 3.5, 1H), 6.04 (s, 2H), 1.68 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.7, 149.5, 143.5, 140.2, 135.5, 135.1, 134.1, 132.0, 130.2, 129.2, 129.1, 128.5, 128.4, 127.6, 127.2, 126.9, 126.7, 126.0, 120.8, 116.6, 115.6, 113.6, 113.1, 105.4, 105.1, 104.1, 84.9, 84.5, 53.0, 52.6, 28.28, 28.25; IR (film): 2981, 1734, 1126 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₁N₄O₂, 349.1664; found, 349.1666.



N-H cyanoindoles SI-16a and SI-16b. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate **77** (20 mg, 0.059 mmol) and potassium cyanide (5.8 mg, 0.089 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica

gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded a mixture of crude *N*-H cyanoindoles **SI-16a** and **SI-16b**. This crude mixture was dissolved in THF (1 mL) and treated with DMAP (1 mg, 0.0082 mmol, 0.14 equiv). The mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 5 min, then Boc₂O (13 mg, 0.059 mmol, 1 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for an additional 14 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:Et₂O) and then preparative TLC (4:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide *N*-Boc cyanoindoles **SI-17a and SI-17b** (5.7 mg and 1.7 mg, respectively; 3.4:1 ratio of **SI-17a:SI-17b**, 67% combined yield). Spectral data of **SI-17a** and **SI-17b** match those reported below (S39).



N-Boc cyanoindoles SI-17a and SI-17b. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate **78** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and potassium cyanide (4.5 mg, 0.069 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by preparative TLC (4:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide *N*-Boc cyanoindoles SI-17a and SI-17b (6.7 mg and 1.9 mg, respectively; 3.5:1 ratio of SI-17a:SI-17b, 78% combined yield). SI-17a: R_f 0.30 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 1.0, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 3.6, 1H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.5, 1H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 1.68 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 148.9, 137.0, 130.4, 128.0, 127.2, 125.7, 119.7, 115.9, 106.8, 106.0, 84.8, 28.0; IR (film): 2930, 2226, 1741, 1365 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₂Na, 265.0953; found, 265.0956. SI-17b: R_f 0.34 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.4, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 7.35 (app. t, *J* = 8.1, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 1.69 (s, 9H);

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 148.9, 135.1, 132.2, 128.3, 127.0, 123.9, 119.6, 117.5, 105.3, 103.8, 84.7, 28.0; IR (film): 2980, 2225, 1726, 1120 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₂Na, 265.0953; found, 265.0948.



N-H ethers SI-10a and SI-10c. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 94 (20 mg, 0.059 mmol) and *p*-cresol (32 mg, 0.30 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 80 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (7:3 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide a mixture of *N*-H ethers SI-10a and SI-10c (2:1 ratio of SI-10a:SI-10c, 8.9 mg, 72% yield). Spectral data of SI-10a and SI-10c match those reported above (S34) and below (S45), respectively.



N-Boc ethers SI-11a and SI-11c. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silvltriflate 95 (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and *p*-cresol (7.4 mg, 0.069 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained 80 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc ethers SI-

11a and **SI-11c** (1.1:1 ratio of **SI-11a**:**SI-11c**, 10.7 mg, 71% yield). Spectral data of **SI-11a** and **SI-11c** match those reported above (S35) and below (S46), respectively.



N-H amines SI-12a and SI-12c. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 94 (21.4 mg, 0.0634 mmol) and aniline (24.9 μ L, 0.317 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.26 mL) was added CsF (28.9 mg, 0.190 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 80 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (100% Benzene) to provide a mixture of *N*-H amines SI-12a and SI-12c (2.9:1 ratio of SI-12a:SI-12c, 12.0 mg, 91% yield). Spectral data of SI-12a and SI-12c match those reported above (S36) and below (S46), respectively.



N-Boc amines SI-13a and SI-13c. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate 95 (25.7 mg, 0.0587 mmol) and aniline (26.8 μ L, 0.294 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.17 mL) was added CsF (17.8 mg, 0.117 mmol, 2 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 15.5 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (1.5:1 Benzene:Hexanes) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc amines SI-13a and SI-13c (1.5:1 ratio of SI-13a:SI-13c, 15.1 mg, 83% yield).

Spectral data of SI-13a and SI-13c match those reported above (S36) and below (S47), respectively.



N-H triazoles SI-18a and SI-18b. To a stirred solution of N-H silvltriflate 94 (20 mg, 0.059 mmol) and benzyl azide¹³ (39 mg, 0.30 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 80 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (7:3 Hexanes:EtOAc \rightarrow 1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to provide a mixture of N-H triazoles SI-18a and SI-18b (1.8:1 ratio of SI-18a:SI-18b, 13.2 mg, 90% yield). Analytical samples of **SI-18a** and **SI-18b** were obtained by preparative TLC (4:1 Hexanes: Acetone). SI-18a: R_f 0.25 (1:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.65 (br s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.42 (app. t, J = 2.9, 1H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 5H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 5.89 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.1, 135.6, 135.2, 131.0, 129.7, 129.3, 128.8, 128.1, 127.4, 101.5, 98.6, 97.6, 52.1. IR (film): 3182, 2919, 1447, 1242 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₁₅H₁₃N₄, 249.1140; found, 249.1141. **SI-18b:** $R_f 0.33$ (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.10 (br s, 1H), 7.32–7.25 (m, 6H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 5.86 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₂): δ 143.1, 137.6, 135.1, 130.6, 128.8, 128.3, 128.1, 127.6, 127.3, 109.6, 102.8, 88.0, 52.0; IR (film): 3204, 2918, 1250 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₂N₄Na, 271.0960; found, 271.0956.



N-Boc triazoles SI-19a and SI-19b. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate 95 (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and benzyl azide¹³ (30 mg, 0.23 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (3:2 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc triazoles SI-19a and SI-19b (1.3:1 ratio of SI-19a:SI-19b, 13 mg, 82% yield). These compounds were characterized as a mixture. R_f 0.29 (7:3 Hexanes:EtOAc); SI-19a: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.76 (br s, 1H), 7.75 (br s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.34–7.25 (m, 5H), 6.56 (d, *J* = 3.8, 1H), 5.86 (s, 2H), 1.70 (s, 9H); SI-19b: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (br s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.64 (br s, 1H), 7.34–7.25 (m, 5H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 3.8, 1H), 5.87 (s, 2H), 1.64 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.5, 149.4, 145.1, 143.6, 136.0, 135.0, 134.9, 133.5, 132.8, 131.5, 130.2, 130.1, 129.9, 128.84, 128.81, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 127.31, 127.30, 110.2, 107.4, 106.7, 104.8, 98.9, 94.4, 84.1, 83.8, 52.1, 51.8, 28.14, 28.08; IR (film): 2979, 2933, 1727, 1143 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₂Na, 371.1484; found, 371.1473.



N-H cyanoindoles SI-16a and SI-16c. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 94 (20 mg, 0.059 mmol) and potassium cyanide (14.7 mg, 0.226 mmol, 3.8 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 80 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica

gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded crude *N*-H cyanoindoles **SI-16a** and **SI-16c**. This crude mixture was dissolved in THF (1 mL) and treated with DMAP (1 mg, 0.0081 mmol, 0.14 equiv) and Boc₂O (14.2 mg, 0.065 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for an additional 14 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:Et₂O \rightarrow 9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc cyanoindoles **SI-17a** and **SI-17c** (1.8:1 ratio of **SI-17a:SI-17c**, 4.4 mg, 40% yield). Spectral data of **SI-17a** and **SI-17c** match those reported above (S39) and below (S50), respectively.



N-Boc cyanoindoles SI-17a and SI-17c. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate 95 (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and potassium cyanide (38 mg, 0.584 mmol, 12.7 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 24 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide a mixture of *N*-Boc cyanoindoles SI-17a and SI-17c (1.6:1 ratio of SI-17a:SI-17c, 7.4 mg, 67% yield) as a white solid. Spectral data of SI-17a (S39) and SI-17c (S50) match those reported above and below, respectively.



N-H ethers SI-10c and SI-10d. To a stirred solution of N-H silvltriflate **100** (37.5 mg, 0.11 mmol) and p-cresol (60 mg, 0.56 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.2 mL) was added CsF (51 mg, 0.33 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 80 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were purified by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide N-H ether SI-10c (11.8 mg) and crude SI-10d. Further purification by preparative TLC (3:2 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) afforded SI-10d (1.1 mg; 10.7:1 ratio of **SI-10c**:**SI-10d**, 52% combined yield). **SI-10c**: *R*_f 0.12 (85:15 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.05 (br s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 7.16 (app. t, J = 2.9, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.01 (d, J = 1.8, 1H), 6.93–6.91 (m, 2H), 6.88 (dd, J = 6.4, 2.1, 1H), 6.54– 6.53 (m, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.1, 153.3, 136.1, 131.9, 130.0, 124.02, 123.97, 121.3, 118.1, 113.1, 102.5, 101.3, 20.5; IR (film): 3418, 2921, 1506, 1491, 1243, 1219 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₄NO, 224.1075; found, 224.1075. SI-10d: $R_{\rm f}$ 0.25 (85:15 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.24 (br s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.18 (app. t, J = 2.7, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.02 (app. t, J = 7.8, 1H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.5, 2H), 6.73 (d, J = 7.7, 1H), 6.58 (app. t, J = 2.8, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₂): δ 154.6, 142.6, 132.6, 130.3, 130.1, 127.7, 124.1, 120.1, 118.0, 115.8, 110.1, 102.9, 20.6; IR (film): 3426, 2924, 2852, 1713, 1505, 1241 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₄NO, 224.1075; found, 224.1079.



N-Boc ether SI-11c. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate **99** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and *p*cresol (24.7 mg, 0.23 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) at 23 °C was added CsF (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The solution was stirred for 18 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (85:15 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂ → 3:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide *N*-Boc ether SI-11c (8.7 mg, 59% yield) as a light pink solid. *R*_f 0.31 (4:1 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (br s, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 3.5, 1H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 6.97–6.93 (m, 3H), 6.53 (dd, *J* = 3.7, 0.5, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.4, 155.3, 149.6, 135.6, 132.4, 130.1, 126.1, 125.5, 121.3, 118.8, 114.7, 107.0, 105.5, 83.7, 27.9, 20.6; IR (film): 2979, 1735 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₁NO₃Na, 346.1419; found, 346.1412.



N-H amines SI-12c and SI-12d. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 100 (40 mg, 0.12 mmol) and aniline (54 μ L, 0.59 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.2 mL) at 23 °C was added CsF (54 mg, 0.36 mmol, 3 equiv). The solution was stirred for 14 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (2:3 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) to provide a mixture of *N*-H amines SI-12c and SI-12d (13.8:1 ratio of SI-12c:SI-12d, 19.6 mg, 79% yield). An analytical sample of SI-12c was obtained by preparative TLC (3:7 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂). SI-12c: R_f 0.46 (3:7

Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.98 (br s, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 7.26–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.178–7.176 (m, 1H), 7.12 (app. t, J = 3.0, 1H), 7.04–7.03 (m, 2H), 9.19 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.0, 1H), 6.87 (app. t, J = 7.5, 1H), 6.51–6.50 (m, 1H), 5.70 (br s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 137.9, 136.5, 129.2, 123.5, 123.4, 121.2, 119.7, 116.3, 114.8, 102.5, 101.6; IR (film): 3399, 3048, 1627, 1597, 1494 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₃N₂, 209.1079; found, 209.1078. **SI-12d:** *R*_f 0.46.



N-Boc amine SI-13c. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate **99** (40 mg, 0.091 mmol) and aniline (43 μL, 0.46 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) at 23 °C was added CsF (42 mg, 0.27 mmol, 3 equiv). The solution was stirred for 14 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (97:3 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide *N*-Boc amine **SI-13c** (18.6 mg, 66% yield). $R_{\rm f}$ 0.17 (95:5 Hexanes:CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 7.94 (br s, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.4, 1H), 7.26 (app. t, *J* = 7.8, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.6, 2H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.0, 1H), 6.91 (app. t, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 6.50 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 5.75 (br s, 1H), 1.64 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 149.7, 144.0, 140.3, 136.2, 129.2, 125.2, 124.7, 121.2, 120.4, 117.2, 115.3, 107.1, 105.2, 83.4, 28.1; IR (film): 3391, 2979, 2931, 1727, 1337, 1149 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₀N₂O₂Na, 331.1422; found, 331.1423.



N-H triazoles SI-20a and SI-20b. To a stirred solution of N-H silvltriflate **100** (20 mg, 0.059) mmol) and benzyl azide¹³ (39 mg, 0.30 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (85:15 Hexanes: EtOAc) to provide a mixture of N-H triazoles SI-20a and SI-20b (6.9:1 ratio of SI-20a:SI-20b, 8.8 mg, 60% yield). An analytical sample of SI-20a was obtained by preparative TLC (4:1 Hexanes: Acetone). SI-20a: R_f 0.46 (3:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.3 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.7, 1H), 7.36– 7.28 (m, 6H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.7, 1H), 6.72 (app. t, J = 2.3, 1H), 5.91 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): § 134.9, 134.8, 130.9, 128.8, 128.2, 127.3, 124.4, 123.7, 122.6, 122.3, 104.0, 101.7, 52.4; IR (film): 3181, 3113, 2921, 2851, 1225 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for $C_{15}H_{12}N_4Na$, 271.0960; found, 271.0963. **SI-20b:** R_f 0.46 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); 7.75 (d, J = 8.8, 1H), 7.68 (br s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.9, 1H), 7.46 (m, 3H), 7.35–7.34 (m, 2H), 7.01 (app. t, J = 2.5, 1H), 6.63 (app. t, J = 2.3, 1H), 6.05 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.7, 134.9, 129.8, 129.1, 127.0, 126.5, 123.7, 121.9, 118.7, 118.2, 111.8, 104.6, 53.5; IR (film): 3256, 2918, 1235 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₂N₄Na, 271.0960; found, 271.0963.



N-Boc triazole SI-21. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silvltriflate **99** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and benzyl azide¹³ (30.4 mg, 0.23 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) at 23 °C was added CsF (21 mg,

0.14 mmol, 3 equiv). The solution was stirred for 18 h, then filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (95:5 Benzene:Et₂O) to provide *N*-Boc triazole **SI-21** (10 mg, 63% yield). R_f 0.31 (3:2 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.68 (d, J = 3.6, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 7.31–7.24 (m, 5H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 3.6, 1H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 1.78 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.0, 135.9, 134.9, 132.4, 128.8, 128.2, 127.3, 126.4, 125.1, 123.7, 121.7, 107.8, 105.0, 84.8, 52.2, 28.1; IR (film): 2979, 2933, 1760, 1732, 1327, 1150 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₂Na, 371.1484; found, 371.1478.



N-H cyanoindoles SI-16c and SI-16d. To a stirred solution of *N*-H silyltriflate 100 (20 mg, 0.060 mmol) and potassium cyanide (49.0 mg, 0.30 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (27 mg, 0.18 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude products, which were further purified by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to provide a mixture of *N*-H cyanoindoles SI-16c and SI-16d (7.6:1 ratio of SI-16c:SI-16d, 5.4 mg, 44% yield). An analytical sample of SI-16c was obtained by preparative TLC (1:1 Hexanes:Et₂O). SI-16c: *R*_f 0.29 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.51 (br s, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.2, 1H), 7.43 (app. t, *J* = 2.8, 1H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.1, 1H), 6.65–6.64 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 134.5, 131.0, 127.8, 122.7, 121.4, 120.5, 115.8, 104.4, 103.4; IR (film): 3414, 2220, 1348 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₉H₆N₂Na, 165.0429; found, 165.0430. SI-16d: *R*_f 0.29 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc).



N-Boc cyanoindole SI-17c. To a stirred solution of *N*-Boc silyltriflate **99** (22.0 mg, 0.050 mmol) and potassium cyanide (41.5 mg, 0.25 mmol, 5 equiv) in MeCN (1.0 mL) was added CsF (23.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 14 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide cyanoindole **SI-17c** (9.8 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid. R_f 0.26 (9:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 40 °C, CDCl₃): δ 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 3.7, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.1, 1H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.2, 1H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 3.6, 1H), 1.70 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.8, 134.2, 133.7, 129.1, 125.6, 121.5, 119.7, 119.6, 107.2, 107.1, 84.9, 28.0; IR (film): 2981, 2224, 1736, 1342 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₂Na, 265.0953; found, 265.0948.



G. Influence of a C3 halide substituent on the regioselectivities of 4,5-indolyne reactions.

3-Bromo triazoles 108a and 108b. To a solution of 3-bromo silvltriflate 49 (41.6 mg, 0.097 mmol), and benzyl azide¹³ (55.8 mg, 0.420 mmol, 4.3 equiv) in MeCN (1 mL) was added CsF (45.2 mg, 0.300 mmol, 3.1 equiv). The reaction vessel was placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 50 °C for 7.75 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to give a mixture of 3-bromo triazoles 108a and 108b (6.8:1 ratio of 108a:108b, 26.0 mg, 79% yield) as a white solid. These compounds were characterized as a mixture. $R_f 0.21$ (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); **108a:** ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.16 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 7.35–7.23 (m, 5H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, J = 9.0, 1H), 5.89 (s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H); **108b:** ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.85 (d, J = 9.1, 1H), 7.35–7.23 (m, 4H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.10–7.06 (m, 2H), 6.55 (s, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): § 143.0, 139.9, 137.0, 135.8, 135.2, 132.8, 129.4, 129.0, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 127.8, 127.6, 127.4, 126.7, 117.0, 114.6, 111.6, 110.2, 109.1, 104.3, 87.9, 86.5, 54.8, 52.4, 34.1, 33.9; IR (film): 3028, 2945, 1447, 1307, 1102 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₆H₁₃N₄BrNa, 363.0221; found, 363.0227. The major isomer was identified by dissolving the mixture of isomers in EtOAc and exposing the mixture to a balloon of H₂ in the presence of Pd/C (10 mol%) and $Et_{3}N$ (1 equiv) to afford the corresponding debrominated compounds. Spectral data of the debrominated compounds match those previously reported.¹

¹H NMR Spectra:






























































Im et al.: Indolynes – Supporting Information – S83




















































¹³C NMR Spectra:









Im et al.: Indolynes – Supporting Information – S114





























= CHANNEL f2 ===== 32 waltz16 1H 80.00 usec -2.00 dB 14.85 dB 14.85 dB 300.1318008 MHz Current Data Parameters NAME smb-3-177carbon EXPNO 1 PROCNO 1 F2 – Processing parameters SI 32768 SF 75.4677389 MHz WDW 6M SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 1.40 = CHANNEL f1 ==== 13C 7.00 usec -4.00 dB 75.4768051 MHz av300 5 mm PABBO BB-F2 – Acquisition Parameters Date_____20100428 Time_____9.08 18832.393 Hz 0.287360 Hz 0.287360 Hz 0.287360 Hz 32768 sec 32768 26.550 usec 26.550 usec 6.00 usec 299.3 K 2.0000000 sec 0.0300000 sec ن الخار zgdc30 65536 CDCI3 11759 Time INSTRUM PROBHD 5 PULPROG TD SSCVENT SSC CPDPRG2 CPDPRG2 NUC2 PCPD2 PL12 PL12 SFO2 3 PL1 SF01 SF01 шdd 9 2 30 40 50 8 carbon parameters 70 80 779.18 -83.203 6 8 899.66 106.217 110 default 115.051 120 156.228 156.228 130 - 145.108 - 141.036 - 141.036 - 141.036 140 150 160 80 170 180 190












































































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¹⁰ The exothermic additions of *n*-BuLi and TMSCl should be executed at such a rate to maintain an internal reaction temperature below -70 °C to avoid C2 lithiation.

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