Silver-Catalyzed Formal Inverse Electron-Demand Diels-Alder Reaction of 1,2-Diazines and Siloxy Alkynes

Supporting Information

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General Information. All reactions were performed using oven or flame-dried glassware under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen. Silver-catalyzed reactions were performed with the fume hood lights off, but no other precautions were taken to exclude ambient light. Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on Whatman silica gel 60 Å F254 plates and visualized by UV and/or with KMnO₄ staining solution. Flash column chromatography was performed on Silicycle 40-63 µm Flash silica gel. NMR spectra were measured on Brüker DRX and DMX spectrometers at 500 MHz for ¹H spectra and 125 MHz for ¹³C spectra and calibrated from internal standard (TMS, 0 ppm) or residual solvent signals (chloroform at 7.26 ppm, benzene at 7.16 ppm and methylene chloride at 5.32 ppm for ¹H spectra; chloroform at 77.0 ppm, benzene at 128.39 ppm and methylene chloride at 54.0 ppm for ¹³C spectra). ¹H-NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift (parts per million, ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, quin = quintet, sep = septet, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, m = multiplet, br =broad, app = apparent), coupling constant (Hz) and integration. Infrared spectra were measured on a Nicolet 6700 FT-IR spectrometer on NaCl plates. Mass spectral analysis was performed by the College of Sciences Major Instrumentation Cluster at Old Dominion University (Norfolk, VA) directed by Susan Hatcher. Melting points were determined using a Thomas Hoover Uni-Melt Capillary Melting Point Apparatus and are uncorrected.

Materials. Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were purified by passage over activated alumina using an Innovative Technology solvent purification system. Triisopropyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TIPSOTf) was distilled under reduced pressure over calcium hydride. Hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) was distilled under positive pressure of nitrogen over calcium hydride. Phthalazine was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate) and stored in a desiccator. 1-chlorophthalazine was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient of EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂) prior to use. Silver trifluoromethanesulfonate (AgOTf) (99%) was purchased from Strem Chemicals, Inc. and stored in a desiccator. Silver bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (AgNTf₂) (97%) was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and stored in a desiccator. All other commercially available reagents were used as received unless stated otherwise.



Preparation of Siloxy Alkynes

The previously known siloxy alkynes 2a,¹ 2g,² 2h,³ 2j,⁴ 2k,² 2l⁵ and 2m² were prepared according to the reported procedures.



A 500-mL flame-dried, three-necked, round-bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar, fitted with rubber septa and a nitrogen inlet was charged with THF (125 mL) and (but-3-yn-1-yloxy)triisopropylsilane (9.06g, 40.0 mmol). The resulting solution was cooled to - 78 °C and anhydrous *t*-BuOOH (10.0 mL of a 4.40 M solution in nonane, 44.0 mmol) was added dropwise. CAUTION! SOLUTIONS OF OXIDANTS AND OXIDIZABLE SUBSTRATES ARE POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS AND POSSIBLY SUBJECT TO VIOLENT DECOMPOSITION BY ADVENTITIOUS CATALYSIS. A syringe pump was used to add freshly prepared LiHMDS (96.0 mL of a 1M solution in THF, 96.0 mmol) to the reaction mixture over a period of 30 minutes. The resultant mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C, and was stirred at this temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -78 °C, TIPSOTF (11.82 mL, 44.0 mmol) was added dropwise via a syringe pump over a period of 10 min, and the mixture was allowed to stir for 5 min at this temperature. The reaction vessel was transferred to a 0 °C ice water bath and was

¹ Schramm, M. P.; Shubinets, V.; Kozmin, S. A. Org. Synth. 2010, 87, 253-263.

² Sun, J.; Keller, V. A.; Meyer, S. T.; Kozmin, S. A. Adv. Synth. Catal. **2010**, 352, 839-842.

³ Zhang, L.; Kozmin, S. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2004, 126, 10204-10205.

⁴ Montavon, T. J.; Li, J.; Cabrera-Pardo, J. R.; Mrksich, M.; Kozmin, S. A. Nat. Chem. 2012, 4, 45-51.

⁵ Sun, J; Meyer, S. T.; Kozmin, S. A. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2006**, 45, 4991-4993.

allowed to stir for an additional 30 minutes. The reaction was quenched by addition of hexanes (200 mL). The crude mixture was then transferred to a separatory funnel and was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (150 mL). The organic layer was collected, and the aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (125 mL) and brine (100 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation. Volatile impurities were removed by Kugelrohr distillation, and the resulting mixture was purified via flash chromatography over basic alumina using hexanes as the eluent, affording siloxy alkyne **2i** as a clear oil (6.62 g, 16.6 mmol, 42 % yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 3.83 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.19-1.03 (m, 42H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 88.4, 64.4, 28.3, 22.8, 18.6, 17.9, 12.7, 12.5; IR (film): 2945, 2868, 2282, 1464, 1249, 1108, 883 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₂H₄₆O₂Si₂)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 421.2929, Found: 421.2922.



The previously known ethoxy alkyne 11^6 and ynamide 12^7 were prepared according to the reported procedures.

⁶ Davies, P. W.; Cremonesi, A.; Dumitrescu, L. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2011, 50, 8931-8935.

⁷ Frederick, M. O.; Mulder, J. A.; Tracey, M. R.; Hsung, R. P.; Huang, J.; Kurtz, K. C. M.; Shen, L.; Douglas, C. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 2368-2369.

Preparation of 1,2-Diazines

General Procedure for the Reduction of Dicarboxylic Acids.



Naphthalene-2,3-diyldimethanol (14). The following procedure was adapted from the work of Weber and Wilcox.⁸ A 250-mL flame-dried, three-necked, round-bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar, fitted with rubber septa and a nitrogen inlet was charged with naphthalene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (13) (6.350 g, 29.4 mmol) and THF (40 mL). The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C and BH₃ • THF (76.4 mL of a 1 M solution, 76.4 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe pump at a rate of 0.3 mL/min. After addition of BH₃•THF was complete, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and allowed to proceed for 24 h. The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched by dropwise addition of a 1:1 mixture of THF:H₂O (40 mL). Solid K₂CO₃ was added until the aqueous and organic layers separated. The resulting mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel; the organic layer was collected, and the aqueous layer was extracted with THF (2 x 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The residue was dried *in vacuo* to give 5.534 g of **14** (29.4 mmol, quantitative yield) as a white solid, which was used without further purification. Spectral data for **14** matches published reports.⁸



(4,5-Dichloro-1,2-phenylene)dimethanol (16). Following the general procedure for reduction of dicarboxylic acids, 9.725 g of 16 (46.97 mmol, quantitative yield) was obtained from the reduction of 4,5-dichlorophthalic acid (15) (11.040 g, 46.97 mmol)

⁸ Wilcox, C. F. Jr.; Weber, K. A. J. Org. Chem. **1986**, 51, 1088-1094.

with BH₃•THF (122.1 mL of a 1 M solution, 122.1 mmol). Spectral data for **16** matches published reports.⁹

General Procedure for the Swern Oxidation



Naphthalene-2,3-dicarbaldehyde (17). The following procedure was adapted from the work of Farooq.9 A 250-mL flame-dried, three-necked, round-bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar, fitted with rubber septa and a nitrogen inlet was charged with 100 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and oxalyl chloride (5.23 mL, 61.8 mmol), and the resulting solution was cooled to -78 °C. A solution of DMSO (8.80 mL, 123.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ was added to the flask via syringe pump at a rate of 0.35 mL/min and the resulting mixture was stirred for 10 minutes after the addition of DMSO was complete. A solution of diol 14 (5.291g, 28.11 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ was then added to the reaction mixture via syringe pump at a rate of 0.35 ml/min. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and Et₃N (68.6 mL, 491.9 mmol) was added at a rate of 0.75 ml/min via a syringe pump. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 10 min, warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 2 hours. Following warming to room temperature, the reaction mixture was guenched with 200 mL of cold water and transferred to a separatory funnel. The organic layer was collected, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (1 x 100 mL), brine (1 x 200 mL), collected, dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated via rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes:ethyl acetate 9:1 to 4:1) to give 5.330 g of 17 (28.94 mmol, 81 % yield) as a white solid. Spectral data for 17 matches published reports.¹⁰

⁹ Farooq, O. *Synthesis* **1994**, 1035-1036.

¹⁰ Lin, C-H.; Lin, K-H.; Pal, B.; Tsou, L-D. Chem. Commun. **2009**, 803-805.



4,5-Dichlorophthalaldehyde (18). Following the general procedure for the Swern oxidation of diols, 2.253 g of 18 (11.10 mmol, 70 % yield) was obtained from (4,5-dichloro-1,2-phenylene)dimethanol (16) (3.282 g, 15.85 mmol) after purification by flash chromatography (hexanes: ethyl acetate 9:1 to 4:1). Spectral data for 18 matches published reports.⁹



4,5-Dimethylphthalaldehyde (20). Following the general procedure for the Swern oxidation of diols, 5.330 g of 20 (32.86 mmol, 92 % yield) was obtained from (4,5-dimethyl-1,2-phenylene)dimethanol (19) (5.951 g, 35.80 mmol) after purification by flash chromatography (hexanes to 9:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate). Spectral data for 20 matches published reports.⁹

General Procedure for the Synthesis of 1,2-Diazines



Benzo[g]phthalazine (1b). The following procedure was adapted from work of Sivasankaran and Zimmerman.¹¹ A solution of dialdehyde 17 (3.990g, 21.66 mmol) in 1:1 CH₂Cl₂:EtOH (40 mL) was added to a round-bottomed flask containing a solution of H₂NNH₂ • H₂O (3.16 mL, 64.99 mmol) in 33 mL of EtOH at 0 °C via syringe pump at a rate of 0.25 mL/min. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and was allowed to

¹¹ Sivasnkaran, R.; Zimmerman, K. International Patent WO2008/008821, **2008**.

proceed for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated via rotary evaporation. Toluene (100 mL) was added to the crude material, the resulting mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature, and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. This process was repeated with CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL), and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate to 9:1 ethyl acetate:isopropanol) to give 3.549 g of **1b** as a white solid (19.69 mmol, 91 % yield).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.62 (s, 2H), 8.54 (s, 2H), 8.17-8.16 (m, 2H), 7.72-7.70 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.7, 135.1, 129.0, 128.4, 126.5, 123.0; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉N₂⁺ (M+H)⁺ : 181.0766, Found: 181.0769.



6,7-Dichlorophthalazine (1c). Following the general procedure for the synthesis of 1,2diazines, 1.637 g of 1c (8.220 mmol, 67 % yield) was obtained as a white solid from 4,5dichlorophthalaldehyde (18) (2.490 g, 12.267 mmol) and H₂NNH₂ • H₂O (1.79 mL, 36.80 mmol) after purification by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ to 1:1 CH₂Cl₂: ethyl acetate).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.49 (s, 2H), 8.11 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.4, 137.8, 127.7, 125.2; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₅N₂Cl₂⁺ (M+H)⁺ : 198.9830, Found: 198.9825.



6,7-Dimethylphthalazine (1d). Following the general procedure for synthesis of 1,2diazines, 4.081 g of 1d (25.80 mmol, 79 % yield) was obtained as a white solid from 4,5dimethylphthalaldehyde (20) (5.323 g, 32.82 mmol) and $H_2NNH_2 \cdot H_2O$ (4.78 mL, 98.5

mmol) after purification by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate to 9:1 ethyl acetate:isopropanol).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.41 (s, 2H), 7.70 (s, 2H), 2.53 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.4, 143.3, 125.7, 125.5, 20.7; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁N₂⁺ (M+H)⁺: 159.0922, Found: 159.0918.



1f

Diazine 1f was prepared according to the reported procedure.¹²



Pyrido[2,3-d]pyridazine **10**¹³ was prepared as follows:

A 250-mL, oven-dried, round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with oxalyl chloride (1.21 mL, 14.3 mmol) and 20 mL of CH_2Cl_2 , and the resulting solution was cooled to -78 °C. A solution of DMSO (2.02 mL, 28.5 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL + 3 mL for rinsing the flask) was added to the oxalyl chloride solution dropwise over 20 min and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min. A solution of 2,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)pyridine¹⁴ (901 mg, 6.5 mmol) in a mixture of 10 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 1.0 mL DMSO was then added to the reaction over 20 min. The flask of the diol was rinsed once more with a mixture of 5 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 0.5 mL DMSO. The resulting mixture was

¹² Gomtsyan, A.; Bayburt, E. K.; Schmidt, R. G.; Zheng, G. Z.; Perner, R. J.; Didomenico, S.; Koenig, J. R.; Turner, S.; Jinkerson, T.; Drizin, I.; Hannick, S. M.; Macri, B. S.; McDonald, H. A.; Honore, P.;

Wismer, C. T.; Marsh, K. C.; Wetter, J.; Stewart, K. D.; Oie, T.; Jarvis, M. F.; Surowy, C. S.; Faltynek, C. R.; Lee, C. H. J. Med. Chem. 2005, 48, 744-752.

¹³ Paul, D. B.; Rodda, H. J. Aust. J. Chem. **1968**, 21, 1291-1310.

¹⁴ Yoshiizumi, K.; Yamamoto, M.; Miyasaka, T.; Ito, Y.; Kumihara, H.; Sawa, M.; Kiyoi, T.; Yamamoto, T.; Nakajima, F.; Hirayama, R.; Kondo, H.; Ishibushi, E.; Ohmoto, H.; Inoue, Y.; Yoshino, K. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2003**, *11*, 433-450.

stirred at -78 °C for 30 min and Et₃N (15.8 mL, 113.3 mmol) was added over 15 min. After stirring at -78 °C for an additional 5 min, the dry ice-acetone bath was replaced with ice-water bath and the reaction was allowed to proceed for 1 h at 0 °C and for 1 h at room temperature. NH₂NH₂•H₂O (0.94 mL, 19.4 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. It was then diluted with CH₂Cl₂, filtered through a plug of silica and washed several times with several EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (EtOAc only) to afford pure pyrido[2,3-d]pyridazine **10** (534 mg, 63%) as a yellow solid.

mp: 149-150 °C (lit.¹³ mp: 154-155 °C); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.78 (s, 1H), 9.58 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.26 (dd, J = 4.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (dt, J = 8.3, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.6, 153.0, 150.7, 141.9, 134.1, 127.4, 122.2.

Representative Procedure for the Cycloaddition Reaction of 1,2-Diazines and Siloxy Alkynes:



An oven-dried test tube was charged with phthalazine **1a** (130 mg, 1.0 mmol), evacuated under vacuum and refilled with nitrogen three times. Another oven-dried test tube was charged with 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol). It was evacuated and refilled with nitrogen three times and then 2.5 mL of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 was added. The resulting clear, colorless solution was stirred under nitrogen for 10 min and 0.5 mL of this solution was added via syringe to the test tube containing phthalazine. An additional 0.5 mL of CH_2Cl_2 was added and the resulting clear, light yellow solution was stirred for 15 min. Siloxy alkyne **2a** (331 mg, 1.3 mmol) was weighed in a 1.0 mL syringe and added to the reaction mixture slowly as a neat liquid. The color turned yellow first, then brownish green as the reaction proceeded. The reaction was monitored by TLC and at the end of 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel with several CH_2Cl_2 washings. This operation removed AgNTf₂ and ligand **8** and gave a mixture of the unreacted siloxy alkyne **2a** and the product. Unreacted siloxy alkyne was removed by heating in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (125 °C; 3 mmHg) for 1 h. The resulting mixture was then purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) to give pure siloxy naphthalene **3a** (291 mg, 82%) as a colorless oil.

(3-butylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3a: colorless oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.34 (dt, J = 8.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 2.77 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.68-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.37 (m, 5H), 1.15 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.0, 135.0, 133.2, 129.0, 128.2, 127.0, 126.0, 125.1, 123.4, 112.4, 32.2, 31.1, 22.8, 18.1, 14.1, 13.1; IR (film): 2945, 2867, 1631, 1599, 1499, 1466, 1258, 929, 883 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₃H₃₆OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺ : 379.2428, Found: 379.2430.

Alternatively, an acidic work-up can be applied to remove the unreacted siloxy alkyne in place of the Kugelrohr distillation:

The reaction was carried out according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.005 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.0055 mmol, 1.1 mol%) and siloxy alkyne **2a** (165 mg, 0.65 mmol). At the end of 2 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with 0.5 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 0.5 mL MeOH. 25 μ L TFA (trifluoroacetic acid) was added and the resulting solution was stirred under air for 15 min. It was then diluted with H₂O, and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x10 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash colum chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene product **3a** (145 mg, 81%) as a colorless oil.

Cycloaddition of Phthalazine 1a with Siloxy Alkyne 2a on a 20 mmol Scale:

A 100-mL, oven-dried, round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with phthalazine **1a** (2.60 g, 20.0 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (34.4 mg, 0.22 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (77.6 mg, 0.20 mmol). The flask was evacuated and refilled with nitrogen three times. Anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added and the resulting clear, light yellow solution was stirred for 15 min under nitrogen. Siloxy alkyne **2a** (6.62 g, 26.0 mmol) was weighed in a 10-mL syringe and added to the reaction mixture slowly as a neat liquid. After a few minutes, vigorous gas evolution (N₂) started and the color turned first yellow, then brownish green. The reaction was exothermic and the flask was inserted into a water bath to maintain room temperature. At the end of 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through silica gel (5.5 g), washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a yellow-orange oil. The unreacted siloxy alkyne **2a** was removed by heating in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under vacuum (2 mmHg; 1.5 h at 130 °C, then 4 h at 140 °C). Flash column chromatography of the resulting mixture (eluted with hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene product **3a** (5.26 g, 74%) as a very light yellow oil.



(3-butylanthracen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3b: Siloxy anthracene 3b was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using benzo[g]phthalazine 1b (90 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2a (165 mg, 0.65 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto benzo[g]phthalazine 1b followed by the addition of 1.0 mL more CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 1.5 h, 1.0 mL MeOH and 25 μ L TFA were added to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for 10 min. It was then diluted with H₂O and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column

chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy anthracene **3b** (147 mg, 72%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.40-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 2.82 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.74-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.40 (m, 5H), 1.18 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.0, 136.2, 132.0, 131.5, 130.4, 128.5, 128.1, 127.8, 127.5, 125.0, 124.9, 124.1, 123.3, 110.7, 32.1, 31.4, 22.8, 18.2, 14.1, 13.1; IR (film): 2945, 2866, 1634, 1459, 1279, 1214, 1147, 901, 882 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₇H₃₈OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 429.2584, Found: 429.2581.



(3-butyl-6,7-dichloronaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3c: Siloxy naphthalene 3c was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine 1c (100 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.005 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.0055 mmol, 1.1 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2a (165 mg, 0.65 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (5.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 0.5 mL of this solution was added onto a solution of phthalazine 1c in 4.5 mL CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 7 h, 2.0 mL MeOH and 25 μ L TFA were added to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was stirred for 5 min. It was then diluted with H₂O and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene 3c (167 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 2.75 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.45-1.34 (m, 5H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.0, 136.6, 132.3, 129.3, 128.0,

127.9, 127.2, 126.9, 111.3, 32.0, 31.1, 22.7, 18.1, 14.0, 13.1; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 154.8, 137.4, 132.9, 129.5, 128.6, 128.4, 127.7, 127.5, 127.4, 111.9, 32.6, 31.6, 23.3, 18.4, 14.4, 13.6; IR (film): 2946, 2867, 1629, 1584, 1488, 1385, 1359, 1252, 933, 883, 827 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₃H₃₄Cl₂OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺ : 447.1648, Found: 447.1648.



(3-butyl-6,7-dimethylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3d: Siloxy naphthalene 3d was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine 1d (158 mg, 1.0 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.02 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.022 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2a (331 mg, 1.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 2.0 mL of this solution was added onto a solution of phthalazine 1d in 2.0 mL CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (120 °C, 3 mmHg) for 1.5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene 3d (325 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44 (s, 2H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 2.74 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.34 (m, 5H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.4, 134.6, 133.9, 132.7, 132.0, 127.9, 127.2, 126.5, 125.7, 111.6, 32.3, 31.1, 22.7, 20.1, 20.0, 18.1, 14.1, 13.1; IR (film): 2944, 2867, 1640, 1610, 1499, 1466, 1388, 1372, 1253, 1208, 1147, 905, 882 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₅H₄₀OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺ : 407.2741, Found: 407.2734.



(3-butyl-1-chloronaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3e: Siloxy naphthalene 3e was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using 1-chlorophthalazine (82 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2a (165 mg, 0.65 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto 1-chlorophthalazine.] At the end of 4 h, 1.0 mL MeOH and 2 drops of TFA were added to the reaction mixture. The resulting solution was stirred for 3 min, filtered first through basic alumina and then silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene 3e (130 mg, 67%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.67 (app quin, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.53-1.40 (m, 5H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 18H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.8, 135.5, 130.6, 129.6, 127.2, 126.5, 126.1, 124.3, 123.6, 118.8, 32.1, 31.4, 22.7, 18.1, 14.5, 14.0; IR (film): 2946, 2867, 1596, 1441, 1362, 1256, 1151, 1115, 964, 883 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₃H₃₅ClOSi)H⁺ (M+H)⁺: 391.2218, Found: 391.2217.

Discussion on the Regiochemistry of the Siloxy Naphthalene 3e: In order to determine the regiochemistry of **3e**, the corresponding brominated analog **21** was prepared by the electrophilic bromination of **3a** according to the procedure shown below. In the ¹H-NMR of **3a**, the two singlets at 7.56 and 7.09 ppm were assigned as the signals of H_a and H_b , respectively, based on the regular electronic considerations. The latter signal (7.09 ppm) disappeared upon bromination of **3a** supporting that the electrophilic substitution took place at the 1- position. This is in accord with the known reactivity of 2-naphthols in

electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions. The ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of **3e** and **21** exhibit close similarities in terms of the signal pattern and chemical shifts.



(1-bromo-3-butylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 21: The following procedure was adapted from the work of Corey and co-workers.¹⁵ To a solution of the siloxy naphthalene **3a** (40 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 0.5 mL of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 was added propylene oxide (39 μ L, 0.56 mmol). The resulting clear solution was cooled to 0 °C and 0.5 M Br₂ in CCl₄ (225 μ L, 0.11 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting light yellow solution was stirred for 10 min at the same temperature and then filtered through a pad of silica gel with several washings with hexanes. Removal of all volatiles *in vacuo* afforded the product (46 mg, 94%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.47 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.71-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.54 (sept, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H), 1.43 (sext, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 18H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.3, 135.5, 132.0, 130.0, 127.4, 127.3, 126.5, 126.4, 124.3, 112.0, 32.1, 31.6, 22.7, 18.1, 14.6, 14.1; IR (film): 2946, 2867, 1558, 1450, 1360, 1251, 1151, 1018, 954, 883 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₃H₃₅BrOSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺ : 457.1533, Found: 457.1526.

¹⁵ Liang, H.; Hu, L.; Corey, E. J. Org. Lett. 2011, 13, 4120-4123.



Prepared according to the Representative Procedure using 5-nitrophthalazine 1f (88 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2a (165 mg, 0.65 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto a mixture of 5-nitrophthalazine 1f and 1.0 mL CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 4 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. It was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (3 mmHg; 120 °C) for 2 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes to 0.5% EtOAc in hexanes) gave siloxy naphthalene product 3f (149 mg, 74%) as a 1.9:1 regioisomeric mixture (yellow oil).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.7, 154.0, 146.2, 144.3, 139.3, 136.6, 134.8, 134.3, 132.6, 130.4, 129.1, 125.6, 124.4, 123.7, 123.4, 121.6, 121.4, 120.6, 112.9, 108.3, 32.1, 31.8, 31.7, 30.8, 22.8, 22.7, 18.08, 18.06, 14.0, 13.0, 12.9; IR (film): 2947, 2868, 1631, 1604, 1522, 1462, 1326, 1271, 1135, 997, 882, 804 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $(C_{23}H_{35}NO_{3}Si)Na^{+}$ (M+Na)⁺: 424.2278, Found: 424.2277.

Major regioisomer:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.04 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 2.83 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.69-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.38 (m, 5H), 1.16 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

Minor regioisomer:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.26 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 1.69-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.38 (m, 5H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

Discussion on the Regiochemistry of the Major and Minor Isomers of 3f: The regioisomeric mixture **3f** was desilylated according to the procedure shown below and the resulting 2-naphthol products **22** (major) and **23** (minor) were separated by flash column chromatography. The isolated yields for these products (62% and 33%) reflected well the regioisomer ratio (1.9:1) of **3f**. NOESY spectra of both compounds were recorded and the key NOEs shown below by the curved arrows support the structural assignments of these regioisomers.¹⁶



To a solution of the regioisomeric mixture **3f** (119 mg, 0.3 mmol) in 5 mL of anhydrous THF was added TBAF (0.44 mL, 0.44 mmol, 1.0 M in THF) at room temperature, under nitrogen. The bright yellow solution immediately turned dark blue upon addition of TBAF. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min at which time TLC analysis indicated full consumption of the starting material. It was then quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution (10 mL) and the color turned back to bright yellow. The mixture was diluted with H₂O (5 mL) and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3x15 mL). The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a yellow oil. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes to 2% to 5%

¹⁶ For the NOESY spectra of **22** and **23**, see pages S-59 and S-62, respectively.

to 10% to 20% EtOAc in hexanes) gave pure 2-naphthol derivatives **22** (45 mg, 62%, major regioisomer) and **23** (24 mg, 33%, minor regioisomer) as yellow solids.



3-butyl-5-nitronaphthalen-2-ol 22:

mp 108-109 °C; $R_f = 0.12$ (10% EtOAc in hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 1H), 2.83 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.73-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.44 (sext, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.5, 146.2, 135.3, 134.7, 132.5, 124.0, 123.8, 121.7, 120.7, 110.0, 31.7, 30.7, 22.6, 13.9; IR (film): 3388 (br s), 2951, 2861, 1630, 1606, 1516, 1462, 1307, 1186, 1123, 981 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₁₄H₁₄NO₃)⁻ (M-H)⁻ : 244.0979, Found: 244.0984.



3-butyl-8-nitronaphthalen-2-ol 23:

mp 129-130 °C; $R_f = 0.41$ (10% EtOAc in hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.28 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 2.82 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.74-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.44 (sext, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.4, 144.1, 134.7, 133.3, 130.5, 129.5, 125.6, 124.7, 121.4, 105.4, 31.4, 30.0, 22.6, 14.0; IR (film): 3411 (br s), 2924, 2866, 1634, 1503, 1464, 1444, 1323, 1214 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₁₄H₁₄NO₃)⁻ (M-H)⁻: 244.0979, Found: 244.0988.



Triisopropyl(3-methylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)silane 3g: Siloxy naphthalene **3g** was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine **1a** (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne **2g** (212 mg, 1.0 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 0.5 mL of this solution was added onto a solution of phthalazine **1a** in 0.5 mL CH₂Cl₂. After 1.5 h, 0.5 mL more catalyst stock solution was added resulting in a total of 2 mol% catalyst loading.] At the end of 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (75 °C; 1 mmHg) for 2 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3g** (115 mg, 73%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.39 (sept, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.3, 133.3, 130.6, 129.1, 128.9, 126.8, 126.1, 125.1, 123.4, 112.4, 18.1, 17.8, 13.0; IR (film): 2945, 2867, 1631, 1601, 1501, 1467, 1333, 1260, 1180, 1161, 1109, 929, 881 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₀H₃₀OSi)H⁺ (M+H)⁺: 315.2139, Found: 315.2143.



Triisopropyl(3-phenethylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)silane 3h: Siloxy naphthalene **3h** was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine **1a** (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy

alkyne **2h** (227 mg, 0.75 mmol) and CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto phthalazine **1a**.] At the end of 1 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The sulting mixture was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (1 mmHg; at 150 °C for 45 min, then 200 °C for 1.5 h). Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3h** (141 mg, 70%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.36 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (app t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H), 7.24-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.14 (s, 1 H), 3.12-3.08 (m, 2H), 3.01-2.97 (m, 2H), 1.43 (sept, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.9, 142.2, 133.8, 133.4, 129.0, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 127.1, 126.1, 125.8, 125.3, 123.5, 112.5, 36.5, 33.3, 18.2, 13.2; IR (film): 2945, 2866, 1631, 1600, 1499, 1466, 1388, 1363, 1335, 1258, 1180, 1104, 929, 882 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₇H₃₆OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 427.2428, Found: 427.2434.



Triisopropyl(3-(2-(triisopropylsilyloxy)ethyl)naphthalen-2-yloxy)silane 3i: Siloxy naphthalene **3i** was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine **1a** (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.005 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.0055 mmol, 1.1 mol%), siloxy alkyne **2i** (259 mg, 0.65 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 0.5 mL of this solution was added onto phthalazine **1a**.] At the end of 1 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes to 2% EtOAc in hexanes) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3i** (204 mg, 81%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 3.96 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (sept, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 1.08-1.01 (m, 21H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.9, 133.4, 131.1, 129.7, 129.0, 127.1, 126.0, 125.3, 123.4, 112.4, 63.3, 35.0, 18.1, 18.0, 13.1, 12.0; IR (film): 2944, 2866, 1633, 1600, 1500, 1466, 1387, 1258, 1180, 1158, 1110, 929, 883 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₃₀H₅₂O₂Si₂)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 523.3398, Found: 523.3379.



(3-cyclopropylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3j: Siloxy naphthalene 3j was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine 1a (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2j (238 mg, 1.0 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto phthalazine 1a.] At the end of 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (1 mmHg; at 75 °C for 30 min, then 115 °C for 1 h). Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene 3j (128 mg, 75%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.26 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1 H), 2.34-2.29 (m, 1H), 1.43 (sept, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H), 1.01-0.97 (m, 2H), 0.77-0.73 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.8, 135.9, 132.9, 129.0, 127.0, 126.0, 125.1, 123.6, 123.4, 112.4, 18.1, 13.1, 10.9, 8.0; IR (film): 2945, 2867, 1632, 1600, 1498, 1472, 1449, 1334, 1261, 1179, 1051, 930, 883 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₂H₃₂OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 363.2115, Found: 363.2119.



(3-cyclohexylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3k: Siloxy naphthalene 3k was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine 1a (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 2 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.011 mmol, 2.2 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2k (210 mg, 0.75 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto phthalazine 1a.] At the end of 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (120 °C; 2 mmHg) for 1 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene 3k (158 mg, 83%) as a colorless oil, which solidified upon standing in the refrigerator to form a white solid.

mp: 65-66 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.34 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 3.10 (br t, 1H), 1.98 (br d, 2H), 1.87 (br s, 2H), 1.78 (br d, J = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 1.49-1.37 (m, 7H), 1.34-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.16 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.4, 139.8, 132.8, 129.1, 127.2, 125.9, 125.2, 125.1, 123.3, 112.3, 37.5, 33.5, 27.2, 26.5, 18.2, 13.1; IR (film): 2926, 2866, 1631, 1599, 1497, 1466, 1389, 1252, 1179, 1101, 1001, 929, 882 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₅H₃₈OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 405.2584, Found: 405.2575.



(3-*tert*-butylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 31: A test tube charged with phthalazine 1a (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) was evacuated and refilled with nitrogen three times. 0.5 mL of

anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 was added and the resulting clear, light yellow solution was stirred for 15 min under nitrogen. Siloxy alkyne **2l** (255 mg, 1.0 mmol) was weighed in a 1.0-mL syringe and added to the reaction mixture slowly as a neat liquid. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature, under nitrogen for 22 h. It was then filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a yellow-orange oil. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3l** (120 mg, 67%) as a colorless oil, which solidified upon standing to form a white solid.

The same reaction was performed once more using phthalazine **1a** (65 mg, 0.5 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol), AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol), siloxy alkyne **2l** (255 mg, 1.0 mmol) and anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) according to the procedure described above. The reaction mixture was stirred in refluxing CH_2Cl_2 (45 °C) for 7 h. It was then filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford an orange oil. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3l** (142 mg, 80%) as a colorless oil, which solidified upon standing to form a white solid.

Cycloaddition of Phthalazine 1a with Siloxy Alkyne 2l on a 10 mmol Scale:

A 50-mL, oven-dried, single-necked, round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with phthalazine **1a** (1.30 g, 10.0 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (171.8 mg, 1.1 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (388.0 mg, 1.0 mmol). The flask was evacuated under vacuum for 5 min and refilled with nitrogen. 10 mL of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 was added and the resulting clear, light yellow solution was stirred for 15 min under nitrogen. Siloxy alkyne **21** (3.82 g, 15.0 mmol) was weighed in a 10-mL syringe and added to the reaction mixture slowly as a neat liquid. The resulting clear, yellow solution was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. The reaction flask was then quickly fitted with a reflux condenser and inserted into a preheated oil bath at 45 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred in refluxing CH_2Cl_2 , under nitrogen for 10 h during which time the color first turned green and then brown. The reaction mixture was filtered through silica gel (6 g), washed with additional CH_2Cl_2 (120 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford an orangebrown oil. Flash column chromatography of the resulting mixture (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **31** (2.97 g, 83%) as a white solid.

mp: 59-60 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dt, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1 H), 1.56-1.50 (m, 12H), 1.23 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.7, 140.9, 132.9, 128.7, 127.5, 125.7, 125.44, 125.39, 123.4, 113.2, 35.3, 29.9, 18.3, 113.4; IR (film): 2947, 2868, 1632, 1594, 1464, 1330, 1253, 1215, 1184, 1059, 926, 882, 871, 822 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₃H₃₆OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 379.2428, Found: 379.2425.



Triisopropyl(3-phenylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)silane 3m: Siloxy naphthalene **3m** was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using phthalazine **1a** (130 mg, 1.0 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.011 mmol, 1.1 mol%), siloxy alkyne **2m** (357 mg, 1.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto phthalazine **1a**.] At the end of 1 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was then heated in a Kugelrohr distillation apparatus under reduced pressure (170 °C; 1 mmHg) for 1 h. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3m** (357 mg, 95%) as a light yellow oil, which solidified upon standing in the refrigerator to form a white solid.

This reaction was performed according to the above procedure using phthalazine **1a** (130 mg, 1.0 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.0055 mmol, 0.55 mol%), siloxy alkyne **2m** (357 mg, 1.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) (Reaction time = 3

h). Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3m** (347 mg, 92%) as a light yellow oil.

mp: 57-58 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.33 (dt, *J* = 7.7, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (s, 1 H), 1.20 (sept, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.7, 139.1, 134.9, 133.9, 129.90, 129.85, 129.1, 127.7, 127.6, 126.9, 126.1, 126.0, 123.8, 113.8, 17.9, 12.9; IR (film): 3056, 2945, 2866, 1630, 1595, 1502, 1493, 1462, 1437, 1356, 1336, 1277, 1267, 1246, 1201, 1179, 992, 929, 882, 857 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₅H₃₂OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 399.2115, Found: 399.2117.



Triisopropyl(3-phenylanthracen-2-yloxy)silane 3n: Siloxy anthracene **3n** was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using benzo[g]phthalazine **1b** (180 mg, 1.0 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (0.011 mmol, 1.1 mol%), siloxy alkyne **2m** (357 mg, 1.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto the solution of benzo[g]phthalazine **1b** in 2.0 mL CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 3 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy anthracene **3n** (356 mg, 84%) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.94 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 6H), 1.25 (sept, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.6, 139.0, 136.1, 132.3, 132.0, 130.6, 129.9, 128.4, 128.2, 127.8, 127.6, 127.1, 126.1, 125.4, 124.4, 123.5, 112.2, 17.9, 12.9; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 152.2, 139.6, 136.7, 132.9, 132.6, 131.2, 130.5,

130.4, 129.0, 128.7, 128.4, 128.1, 127.7, 126.6, 126.0, 125.1, 124.0, 112.8, 18.3, 13.5; IR (film): 2944, 2866, 1629, 1457, 1436, 1293, 1212, 1175, 994, 900, 884 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $(C_{29}H_{34}OSi)Na^+$ (M+Na)⁺: 449.2271, Found: 449.2263.



(6,7-dichloro-3-phenylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 30: Siloxy naphthalene 30 was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using 6,7-dichlorophthalazine 1c (100 mg, 0.5 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.005 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (0.0055 mmol, 1.1 mol%), siloxy alkyne 2m (178 mg, 0.65 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (5.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine 8 (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 0.5 mL of this solution was added onto the solution of 6,7-dichlorophthalazine 1c in 4.5 mL CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene 3o (190 mg, 85%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 1.19 (sept, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.9, 138.3, 136.3, 132.9, 130.2, 129.8, 128.8, 128.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.7, 127.3, 127.0, 112.7, 17.8, 12.9; IR (film): 2945, 2867, 1627, 1584, 1479, 1399, 1354, 1121, 973, 885, 813 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₅H₃₀Cl₂OSi)H⁺ (M+H)⁺: 445.1516, Found: 445.1508.



(6,7-dimethyl-3-phenylnaphthalen-2-yloxy)triisopropylsilane 3p: Siloxy naphthalene 3p was prepared according to the Representative Procedure using 6,7dimethylphthalazine **1d** (158 mg, 1.0 mmol), AgNTf₂ (0.01 mmol, 1 mol%), 2,2'bipyridine **8** (0.011 mmol, 1.1 mol%), siloxy alkyne **2m** (357 mg, 1.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL). [The catalyst stock solution was prepared by dissolving 2,2'-bipyridine **8** (8.6 mg, 0.055 mmol) and AgNTf₂ (19.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 5.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ and 1.0 mL of this solution was added onto the solution of 6,7-dimethylphthalazine **1d** in 1.0 mL CH₂Cl₂.] At the end of 6 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel, washed with additional CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography (hexanes only) gave pure siloxy naphthalene **3p** (378 mg, 94%) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.56 (app d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.39 (app t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (app t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.18 (sept, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.1, 139.4, 135.7, 133.9, 133.3, 132.7, 129.9, 128.8, 128.0, 127.7, 127.1, 126.7, 125.8, 113.0, 20.2, 20.0, 17.9, 12.9; IR (film): 2943, 2866, 1609, 1463, 1411, 1371, 1267, 1201, 990, 900, 830 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) Calcd for (C₂₇H₃₆OSi)Na⁺ (M+Na)⁺: 427.2428, Found: 427.2421.

¹H- and ¹³C-NMR Studies on the Complexation of Ag⁺ to Phthalazine:

¹H- and ¹³C-NMR experiments were carried out to see the effect of the complexation of AgNTf₂ to phthalazine in the presence of 2-2'-bipyridine. CD_2Cl_2 was used as the solvent in all experiments. First, the ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of bipyridine and a 1:1 mixture of bipyridine and AgNTf₂ at 0.1 M concentrations were recorded (Tables 1 and 2, entries 1-2). The chemical shift of H_d of bipyridine shifted upfield from 8.43 ppm to 8.21 ppm whereas all the other signals shifted downfield upon complexation with AgNTf₂. This upfield shift of H_d can be attributed to the different conformations of bipyridine in the absence and presence of AgNTf₂ as shown below.



Then, the ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of phthalazine were recorded in the presence of 0, 20, 50 and 100% AgNTf₂-bipyridine (1:1) (Tables 1 and 2, entries 3,4,5 and 6). In all experiments, only one set of signals was observed for each species with no line broadening, which indicated rapid complexation-decomplexation processes. Moreover, the chemical shift of H_e of phthalazine shifted gradually downfield from 9.52 to 9.69 ppm with the increasing amounts of AgNTf₂-bipyridine added. On the other hand, the chemical shifts of bipyridine in these experiments were very close to those found in entry 2 (Table 1) which suggested that bipyridine stayed complexed to AgNTf₂ in the presence of phthalazine. A similar trend was observed in ¹³C-NMR spectra in which the increasing amounts of AgNTf₂-bipyridine 3,4,5 and 6). As a control experiment, the ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of a 1:1 mixture of phthalazine and bipyridine (0.1 M) were recorded and the values were found to be essentially the same as those when the NMRs of both compounds were recorded separately (Tables 1 and 2, entry 8). It should also be noted that, in all experiments, the ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded after 10

and 45 minutes in order to see if an equilibration process would cause any change and the same spectra were obtained in each case.

Finally, ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of a mixture of phthalazine and AgNTf₂ $(1:0.2)^{17}$ were recorded (Tables 1 and 2, entry 7). The chemical shifts of H_e and C₁ of phthalazine were found to be affected more in the absence of bipyridine (9.65 and 153.1 ppm, respectively).

		¹ H-NMR (ppm) ^a						
		Phthalazine	2-2'-Bipyridine					
		He	Ha	H_{d}	H _c	H _b		
1	0.1 M bipyridine	-	8.66	8.43	7.83	7.32		
2	0.1 M bipyridine+AgNTf ₂ (1:1)	-	8.70	8.21	8.07	7.60		
3	0.1 M phthalazine	9.52	-	-	-	-		
4 ^b	Phthalazine + bipyridine + AgNTf ₂ (1:0.2:0.2)	9.57	8.73	8.27	8.06	7.57		
5 ^b	Phthalazine + bipyridine + AgNTf ₂ (1:0.5:0.5)	9.64	8.71	8.26	-	7.58		
6 ^b	Phthalazine + bipyridine + AgNTf ₂ (1:1:1)	9.69	8.69	8.24	-	7.58		
7 ^b	Phthalazine + AgNTf ₂ (1:0.2)	9.65	-	-	-	-		
8	0.1 M phthalazine + bipyridine (1:1)	9.51	8.65	8.43	7.82	7.31		

 Table 1. ¹H-NMR Studies

^a Solvent (CD₂Cl₂) signal was calibrated to 5.32 ppm. ^b[phthalazine] = 0.1 M.

 $^{^{17}}$ An attempt to prepare a 0.1 M, 1:1 mixture of phthalazine and AgNTf₂ failed due to the insolubility of the mixture.

Table 2. ¹³C-NMR Studies

		¹³ C-NMR (ppm) ^a							
		Phthalazine		2-2'-Bipyridine					
1	0.1 M bipyridine	-	-	156.6	149.7	137.4	124.3	121.4	
2	0.1 M bipyridine+AgNTf ₂ (1:1)	-	-	151.7	151.7	140.1	126.6	122.9	
3	0.1 M phthalazine	151.6	133.1	-	-	-	-	-	
4 ^b	Phthalazine + bipyridine + AgNTf ₂ (1:0.2:0.2)	152.3	133.7	152.8	151.5	139.6	126.1	123.0	
5 ^b	Phthalazine + bipyridine + AgNTf ₂ (1:0.5:0.5)	153.3	134.4	152.5	151.6	139.8	126.3	123.2	
6 ^b	Phthalazine + bipyridine + AgNTf ₂ (1:1:1)	155.0	135.5	152.3	151.6	139.9	126.4	123.2	
7 ^b	Phthalazine + AgNTf ₂ (1:0.2)	153.1	134.1	-	-	-	-	-	
8	0.1 M phthalazine + bipyridine (1:1)	151.6	133.1	156.6	149.7	137.4	124.3	121.3	

^a Solvent (CD₂Cl₂) signal was calibrated to 54.0 ppm. ^b[phthalazine] = 0.1 M.









































































































