

Supporting Information

Palladium-Catalyzed, Ring-Forming Aromatic C-H Alkylations with Unactivated Alkyl Halides

Alexander R. O. Venning, Patrick T. Bohan, and Erik J. Alexanian*

Department of Chemistry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, United States

eja@email.unc.edu

Table of Contents

General Methods	S1 - S2
Substrate Preparation	S2 - S37
Palladium-Catalyzed Reactions	S38 - S51
Stereochemical Experiments	S52 - S54
Proposed Rearrangement Mechanism	S55
References	S56
¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra	S57 - S109

General Methods

Proton and carbon magnetic resonance spectra (¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR) were obtained using a Bruker model AVANCE III 400 or 600 (¹H NMR at 400 MHz or 600 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 100 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as internal reference (¹H NMR: CDCl₃ at 7.28 ppm, ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ at 77.00 ppm). ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, bs = broad singlet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Mass spectra were obtained using a Micromass (now Waters Corporation) Quattro-II, Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer, with a Z-spray nano-Electrospray source design, in combination with an Advion NanoMate chip-based electrospray sample introduction system or a Perkin Elmer Flexar SQ300 MS LC Detector.

Optical rotation measurements were obtained using a Jasco DIP-1000 Digital Polarimeter. Infrared (IR) Spectra were obtained using a Jasco 260 Plus Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. HPLC spectra were obtained using an Agilent 1200 series HPLC with detection at 210, 230, 250 and 254 nm using a Chiralpak IA & IC columns using a flow rate of 1 mL per minute. The solvent system used for HPLC resolution of enantiomers was hexanes (A1) and isopropanol (B2). Flash Chromatography was performed using SiliaFlash P60 silica gel (40-63 μm) purchased from Silicycle. Visualization was achieved using a short wave UV light (254 nm) and aqueous basic potassium permanganate solution. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O), dichloromethane (DCM), toluene, acetonitrile (MeCN), and dimethylformamide (DMF) were dried by passage through a column of neutral alumina under nitrogen prior to use. Acetone, 1,4-dioxane and tert-butylbenzene were dried over 3 Å molecular sieves and degassed with argon prior to use. All other reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification unless otherwise noted.

Substrate Preparation

General Procedure A: Sulfonation of Anilines¹.

To a 0°C solution of aniline (1 equiv) and pyridine (1.1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.35 M) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (1 equiv). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with 3N NaOH and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). The aqueous layer was acidified with conc. HCl and filtered through a fritted funnel. The recovered white precipitate was dried under vacuum.

General Procedure B: Alkylation of Methanesulfonamides.²

To a solution of methanesulfonamide (1 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.15 M) was added K₂CO₃ (3 equiv) and alkyl halide (8 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 20 hours before being quenched with H₂O and extracted with Et₂O (3x). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure C. Epoxidation of Terminal Alkenes.

To a room temperature solution of alkene (1 equiv) in DCM (0.3 M) was added mCPBA (70%, 2 equiv) portionwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours, and was quenched with saturated NaHSO₃ solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x) and the combined organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and H₂O, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure D: Opening of Terminal Epoxides with Super Hydride.

To a solution of epoxide (1 equiv) in THF (0.15 M) at -78°C was added Super-Hydride solution by syringe pump over 30 minutes (1M in THF, 1.2 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred, warming to room temperature for 1 hour. The solution was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl and extracted with Et₂O (3x). The organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure E: Iodination of Primary and Secondary Alcohols.

To a solution of triphenylphosphine (1.05 equiv) and imidazole (1.05 equiv) in toluene (0.2 M) was added iodine (1.05 M) and stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The alcohol (1 equiv) was then added, and the reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred for 16 hours. The solution was then quenched with H₂O, extracted with Et₂O (3x), and washed with saturated Na₂S₂O₃. The organic extracts were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography. As a precaution, alkyl iodide products were stored in the dark, under inert atmosphere, at -40°C upon purification.

General Procedure F: Bromination of Primary and Secondary Alcohols.

To a solution of secondary alcohol (1 equiv) in Et₂O (1.0 M) was added phosphorus tribromide (0.5 equiv) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, and was then quenched with H₂O. The aqueous layer was back extracted with Et₂O (3x) and the combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography

General Procedure G: Alkylation of Triethyl Methanetricarboxylate.

To a solution of sodium hydride (60 %, 1.02 equiv) in 1:1 DMF:Toluene (0.3 M) was added triethyl methanetricarboxylate (1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature before the addition of benzyl bromide (1.02 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 20 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O, extracted with EtOAc (5x) and washed with H₂O, sat'd NaHCO₃, and brine. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated.

General Procedure H: Decarboxylation of Benzyl Triesters.

To a solution of sodium hydride (60%, 1.1 equiv) in THF (0.4 M) was added ethanol (1.2 equiv) and stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Benzyl triester (1 equiv) was then added, and the solution was heated to reflux and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with 1N HCl, extracted with Et₂O, and washed with H₂O, sat'd NaHCO₃, and brine. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography

General Procedure I: Alkylation of Diethyl Benzylmalonates.

To a solution of sodium hydride (60%, 1.3 equiv) in THF (0.3 M) was added diethyl benzylmalonate (1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature and 1,2-dibromoethane (10 equiv) was then added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux, stirred for 24 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O, extracted with Et₂O (3x), washed with brine, Dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure J: Iodination of Primary Bromides and Chlorides.

To a solution of primary halide (1 equiv) in acetone (0.3 M) was added NaI (3 equiv) and 15-crown-5 (10 mol %). The solution was heated to reflux and stirred for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O, extracted with DCM (3x), and washed with sat'd Na₂S₂O₃ and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography. As a precaution, alkyl iodide products were stored in the dark, under inert atmosphere, at -40°C upon purification.

General Procedure K: Iodoalkylation of Diethylbenzylmalonates.

To a solution of sodium hydride (60%, 1.1 equiv) in THF (0.2 M) was added diethyl benzylmalonate (1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature before the addition of diiodomethane (2 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 20 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O, extracted with Et₂O, and

washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography. As a precaution, alkyl iodide products were stored in the dark, under inert atmosphere, at -40°C upon purification.

General Procedure L: Epoxykylation or Alkylation of Indoles and Pyrroles.

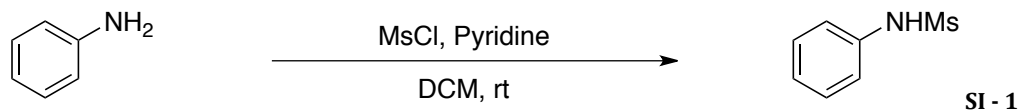
To a solution of indole or pyrrole (1 equiv) in DMF (0.3 M) was added KOH (1.1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 15 minutes at room temperature before the addition of alkyl halide (1.1 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred for 16 hours, before being quenched with H_2O , extracted with Et_2O (3x), and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure M: Alkylation of Indoles and Pyrroles with Dihaloalkanes.

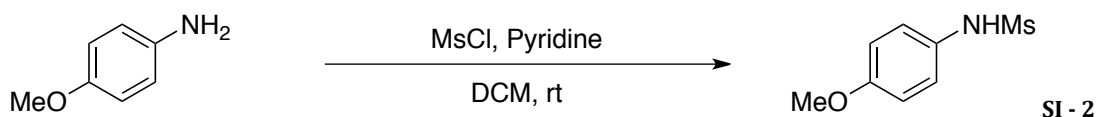
To a solution of indole or pyrrole (1 equiv) in DMSO (0.5 M) was added KOH (1.3 equiv). The solution was sonicated for 10 minutes before the addition of alkyl bromide (3 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 hours at room temperature, and was then quenched with H_2O , extracted with Et_2O (3x), and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure N: Iodination of Primary Alkyl Chlorides.

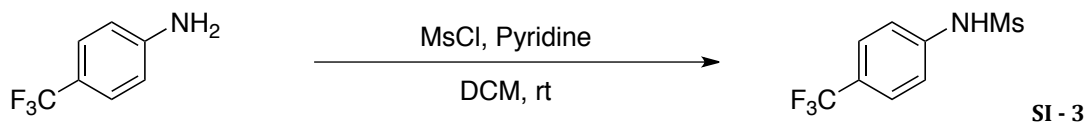
To a solution of primary halide (1 equiv) in acetonitrile (0.15 M) was added NaI (4.5 equiv). The solution was heated to reflux and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O , extracted with Et_2O (3x), and washed with sat'd $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography. As a precaution, alkyl iodide products were stored in the dark, under inert atmosphere, at -40°C upon purification.



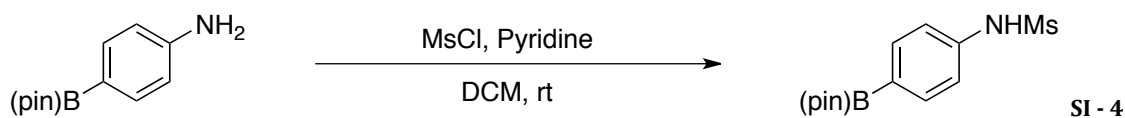
(SI-1): N-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Aniline (4.2 g, 45 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (5.2 g, 45 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (90% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.³



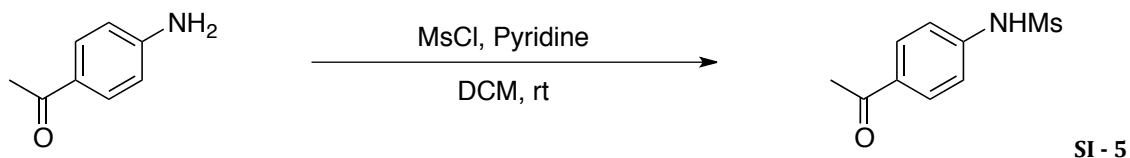
(SI-2): N-(4-methoxyphenyl)methanesulfonamide. p-Anisidine (5.0 g, 40.5 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (4.6 g, 40.5 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (83% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.³



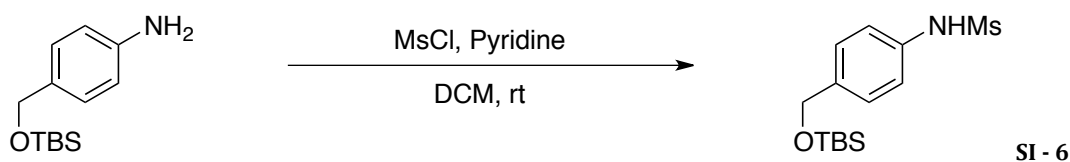
(SI-3): N-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanesulfonamide. p-Trifluoromethylaniline (10.0 g, 62 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (7.1 g, 62 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (82% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁴



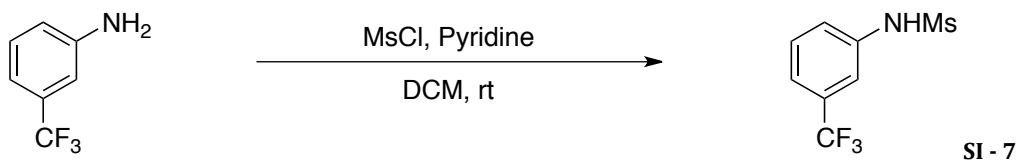
(SI-4): N-(4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. p-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)aniline (5.0 g, 23 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (2.6 g, 23 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (91% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.82 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 12H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.40, 136.46, 118.57, 83.95, 39.52, 24.86. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3253, 2979, 1608, 1361, 1332, 1143, 967, 857. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₃H₂₀BNO₄SN_a]⁺ 320.17, found 320.31.



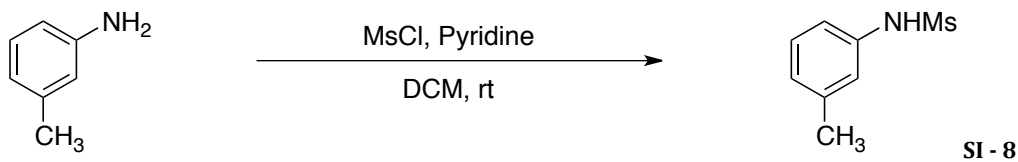
(SI-5): N-(4-acetylphenyl)methanesulfonamide. 4'-aminoacetophenone (9.0 g, 66.5 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (7.6 g, 66.5 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (85% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁵



(SI-6): N-(4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. 4-((tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)aniline (10 g, 42.2 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (4.8 g, 42.2 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (88% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, D₂O): δ 7.13 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.80, 132.22, 128.41, 121.97, 65.27, 38.43, 25.24, 17.74, -6.04. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2930, 1505, 1256, 1197, 1092, 999, 837, 775. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₄H₂₅NO₃SSiNa]⁺ 338.49, found 338.38.

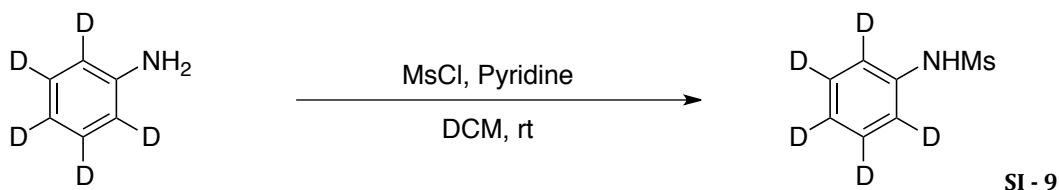


(SI-7): N-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanesulfonamide. m-Trifluoromethylaniline (7.3 g, 45 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (5.2 g, 45 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (52% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.³

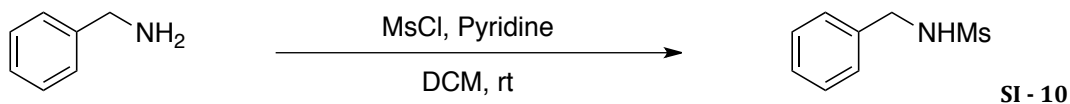


(SI-8): N-(3-tolyl)methanesulfonamide. m-Toluidine (4.8 g, 45 mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (5.2 g, 45 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude

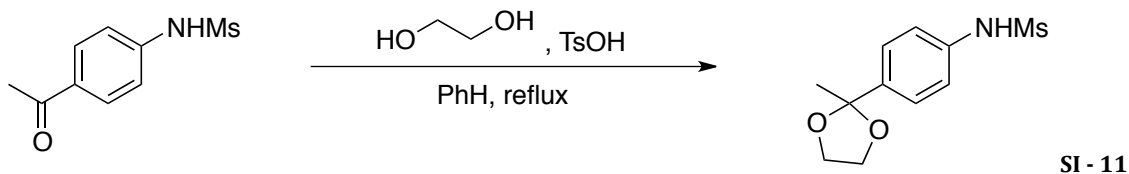
product was isolated as a pure white solid (98% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.³



(SI-9): N-(d₅-phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Aniline-2,3,4,5,6-d₅ (2.0 g, 20. mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (2.3 g, 20 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (94% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.33 (bs, 1H) 3.04 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.51, 126.39, 129.23, 129.06, 124.95, 120.48, 120.31, 120.15, 39.30. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3263, 1565, 1381, 1308, 1149, 911, 770, 555, 512. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₇H₄D₅NO₂SH]⁺ 177.07, found 177.08.

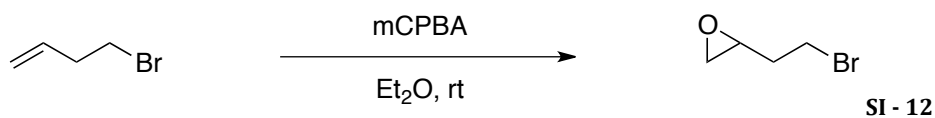


(SI-10): N-benzylmethanesulfonamide. Benzylamine (7.1 g, 66. mmol) was sulfonated with methanesulfonyl chloride (7.2 g, 66 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was isolated as a pure white solid (99% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁶

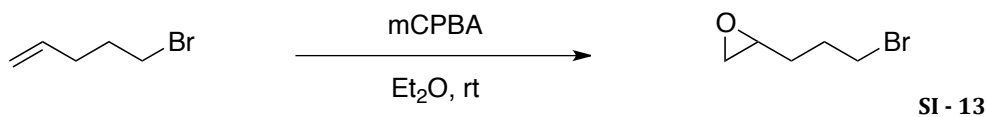


(SI-11): N-(4-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. To a solution of sulfonamide SI-5 (10.0 g, 46.9 mmol, 1 equiv.) in benzene (50 mL, 1.0 M) was added p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (0.89 g, 2.7 mmol, 10 mol%) and ethylene glycol (3.5 g, 56.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux using a Dean Stark apparatus and reflux condenser and stirred for 18 hours before being quenched with saturated NaHCO₃. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide epoxide SI-11 as a white solid (56% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (m, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.17, 130.83, 127.26, 120.89, 108.94, 64.99, 40.01, 28.01. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹):

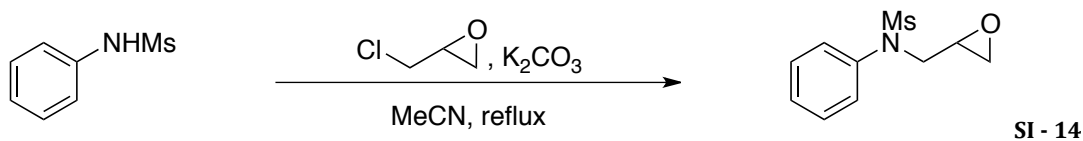
3251, 1673, 1603, 1329, 1153, 1037, 970. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[C_{11}H_{15}NO_4SNa]^+$ 280.30, found 280.31.



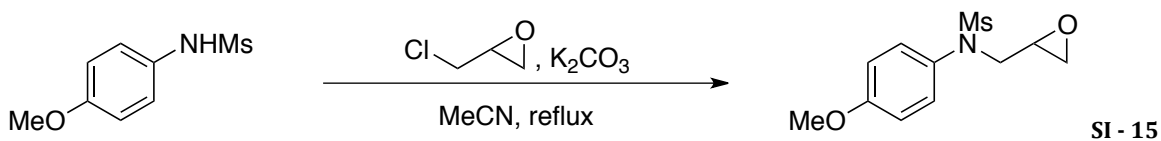
(SI-12): (2-bromoethyl)oxirane. Following General Procedure C, 4-bromo-1-butene (8.0 g, 59.3 mmol) was epoxidized with mCPBA (75%, 20 g, 88.9 mmol). The crude product was isolated as a pure clear oil (89% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁷



(SI-13): (2-bromoethyl)oxirane. Following General Procedure C, 5-bromo-1-pentene (6.0 g, 40 mmol) was epoxidized with mCPBA (75%, 15 g, 60 mmol). The crude product was isolated as a pure clear oil (97% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁸

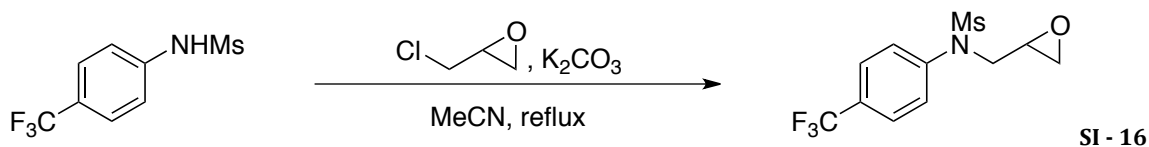


(SI-14): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-1 (8.6 g, 50 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (18.5 g, 200 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-14 as a white solid (70% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁹

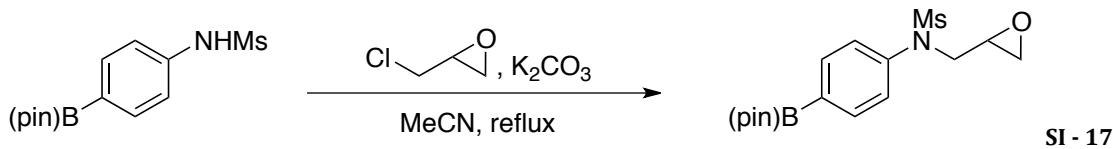


(SI-15): N-(4-anisyl-n-(2,3-epoxypropyl))methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-2 (3.2 g, 15.9 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (11.7 g, 127 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-15 as a white solid (53% Yield). ¹H-NMR

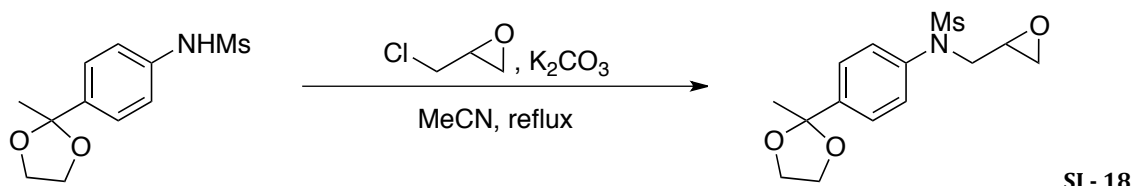
(600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34 (m, 2H), 6.95 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.83 (dd, J = 15.0 Hz, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (dd, J = 15.0 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (m, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.79 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.51, 131.96, 130.30, 114.82, 55.47, 54.00, 50.30, 45.90, 38.19. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2933, 1509, 1336, 1251, 1152, 1029, 960, 842. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₄SH]⁺ 258.08, found 258.00.



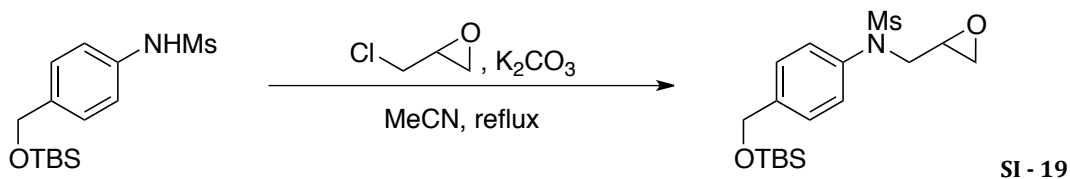
(SI-16): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-3 (6.0 g, 25.0 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (18.6 g, 200 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-16 as a white solid (77% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.07 (dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.72 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.34, 126.79, 126.77, 53.61, 50.27, 45.75, 38.71. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2365, 1616, 1325, 1185, 1121, 1069, 511. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂F₃NO₃SH]⁺ 296.06, found 296.06.



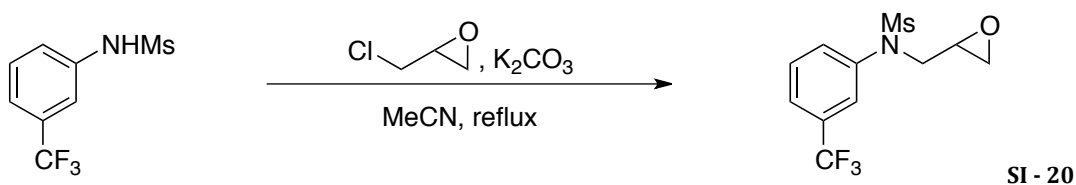
(SI-17): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-4 (6.0 g, 20.2 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (14.9 g, 162 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) to provide epoxide SI-17 as a white solid (47% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (dd, J = 15 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, J = 15, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (m, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 1.37 (s, 12H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.19, 136.17, 127.49, 84.10, 75.03, 53.54, 50.27, 45.99, 38.39, 24.86. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3528, 2980, 1605, 1361, 1148, 1093, 961, 857, 658, 550. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₄BNO₅SNa]⁺ 376.23, found 376.34.



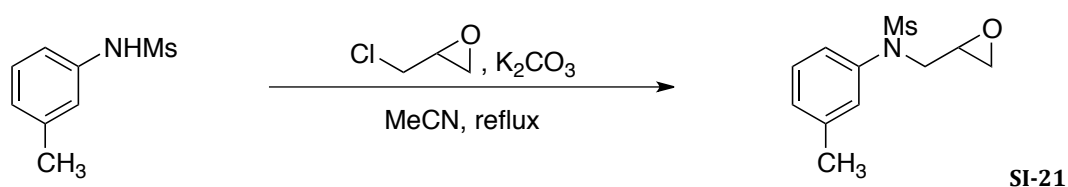
(SI-18): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(4-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-11 (6.0 g, 23.3 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (17.2 g, 186 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide epoxide SI-18 as a white solid (56% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4, 2H), 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.87 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.73 (dd, J = 15.0 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.79 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 1.65 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.27, 139.67, 128.89, 127.17, 108.93, 65.05, 54.34, 50.80, 46.45, 38.89, 28.07. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2989, 1506, 1340, 1155, 1037, 956, 872. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₄H₁₉NO₅SNa]⁺ 336.36, found 336.29.



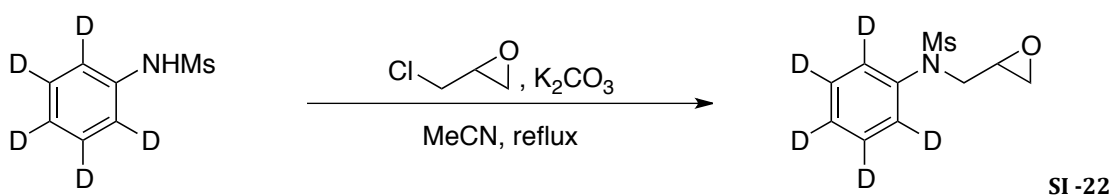
(SI-19): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-6 (7.0 g, 22.2 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (16.5 g, 178 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide epoxide SI-19 as a white solid (59% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (m, 4H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 3.86 (dd, J = 15.0 Hz, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (m, 1H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 2.80 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.03, 138.16, 128.55, 127.08, 64.26, 53.87, 50.30, 46.01, 38.30, 25.94, 18.41, -5.29. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2931, 1509, 1342, 1255, 1155, 1089, 840, 777. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₂₉NO₄SSiNa]⁺ 394.56, found 394.39.



(SI-20): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-7 (4.0 g, 16.70 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (12.4 g, 134 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-20 as a white solid (51 % Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 15.2 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.83 (dd, J = 4.0 Hz, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, J = 2.4 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.37, 132.19, 132.08, 131.97, 130.23, 125.15, 125.13, 125.08, 125.05, 124.28, 122.47, 53.77, 50.77, 50.18, 45.70, 38.60. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3068, 3010, 2934, 1593, 1491, 1445, 1331, 1158, 919, 809, 757, 700, 539. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂F₃NO₃SH]⁺ 296.06, found 295.99.

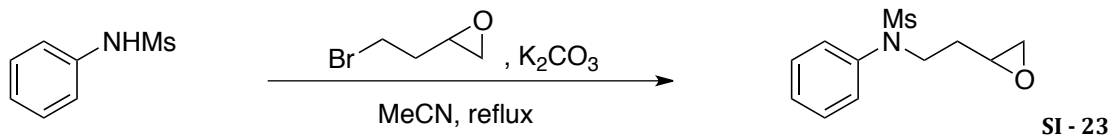


(SI-21): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(3-tolyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-8 (5.0 g, 27.0 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (19.9 g, 216 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-21 as a white solid (69% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H) 7.25-7.18 (m, 3H) 3.86 (dd, J = 14.8 Hz, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J = 14.8 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H) 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.79 (dd, J = 4.0 Hz, 4.0 Hz, 1H) 2.56 (dd, J = 2.4 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.72, 139.48, 129.43, 129.35, 129.27, 125.42, 53.80, 50.27, 45.93, 38.32, 21.30. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3005, 2929, 1605, 1487, 1337, 1155, 1074, 961, 825, 706, 612, 516. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₃SH]⁺ 242.08, found 242.12.

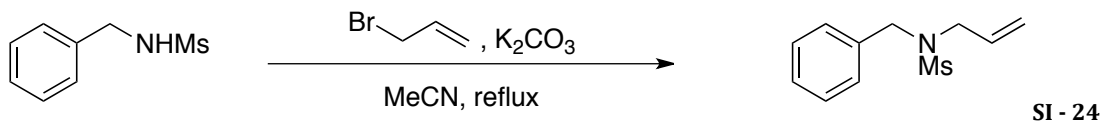


(SI-22): N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-(perdeuterophenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-9 (2.5 g, 14.2 mmol) was alkylated with epichlorohydrin (10.5 g, 113 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-22 as a white solid (61% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.90 (dd, J = 14.8 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 14.8 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.80 (dd, J = 4.4 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.56 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H). **¹³C-**

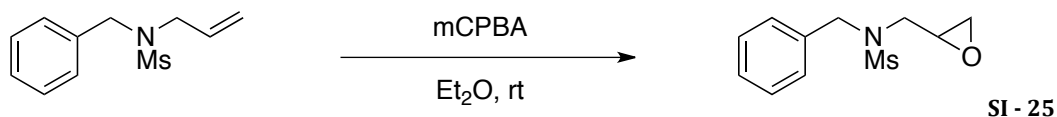
NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 53.82, 50.29, 45.94, 38.34. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 1382, 1336, 1152, 958, 815, 525. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₈D₅NO₃SH]⁺ 233.10, found 233.11.



(SI-23): N-(3,4-epoxybutyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-1 (2.3 g, 13.3 mmol) was alkylated with (2-bromoethyl)oxirane (3.0 g, 19.9 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-23 as a white solid (62% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50-7.33 (m, 5H), 3.89 (td, J = 7.2 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H) 2.78 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H) 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.99, 129.61, 128.50, 128.28, 49.80, 48.02, 46.90, 37.03, 32.01. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2930, 1491, 1336, 1153, 1074, 961, 769, 700, 543, 521. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₃SH]⁺ 242.08, found 242.12.

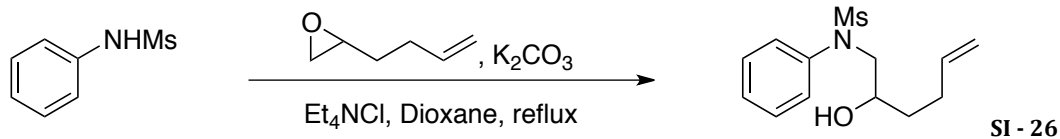


(SI-24): N-allyl-n-benzylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-10 (5.0 g, 27.0 mmol) was alkylated with allyl bromide (3.4 g, 28.3 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (6:1) to provide alkene SI-24 as a clear oil (75% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.⁶

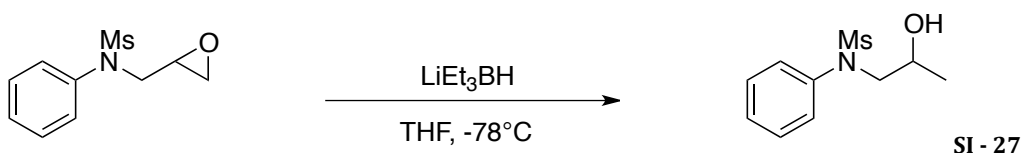


(SI-25): N-benzyl-n-(2,3-epoxypropyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure C, methanesulfonamide SI-24 (2.5 g, 11.1 mmol) was epoxidized with mCPBA (75%, 5.5 g, 22.2 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-25 as a white solid (56% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47-7.29 (m, 5H), 4.56 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (dd, J = 14.8 Hz, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (dd, J = 21.6 Hz, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.77 (dd, J = 4.4 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (dd, J = 4.8 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.64, 128.79, 128.59,

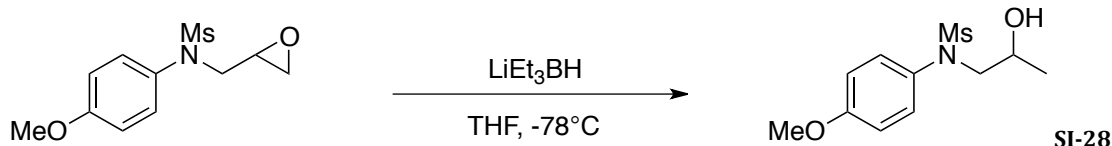
128.16, 51.63, 50.08, 49.21, 45.39, 39.59. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3007, 2929, 1722, 1329, 1255, 1149, 1027, 965, 935, 792, 700, 515. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3\text{SH}]^+$ 242.08, found 242.12.



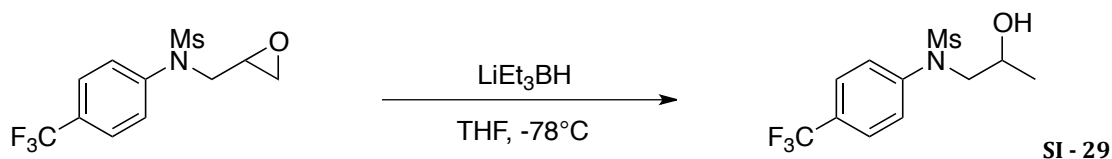
(SI-26): N-(2-hydroxyhex-5-enyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. To a solution of sulfonamide SI-1 (4.0 g, 23.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (120 mL, 0.2 M) was added K_2CO_3 (3.2 g, 23.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) and Et_4NCl (3.9 g, 23.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) and set to stir for 10 minutes at room temperature. 1,2-epoxy-5-hexene (2.3 g, 23.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) was then added, and the solution was heated to reflux and stirred for 24 hours before being quenched with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3x), and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide epoxide SI-26 as a white solid (32% Yield). **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 3H), 5.75 (m, 1H), 4.98 (dd, $J = 25.8$ Hz, 10.2 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.61 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.53 (m, 2H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 140.24, 138.43, 130.22, 129.09, 128.92, 115.62, 69.76, 57.80, 37.86, 33.96, 30.15. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3514, 2930, 1492, 1336, 1153, 965, 777, 698, 544. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3\text{SNa}]^+$ 292.35, found 292.38.



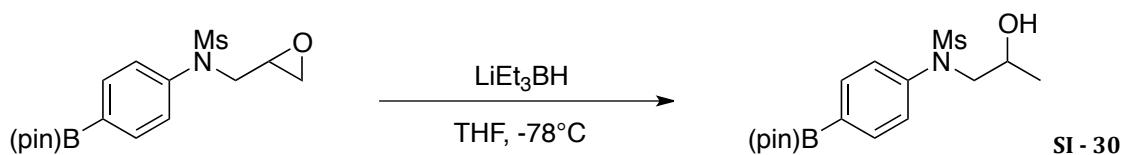
(SI-27): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-14 (3.5 g, 15.3 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 18.4 mL, 18.4 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-27 as a white solid (83% Yield). **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.39 (m, 3H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.77 (dd, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dd, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 139.72, 129.71, 128.62, 128.42, 65.80, 58.53, 37.37, 20.37. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3511, 2974, 2931, 1491, 1333, 1152, 1070, 968, 866, 778, 698, 544. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3\text{SH}]^+$ 230.08, found 230.09.



(SI-28): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(4-methoxyphenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-15 (2.4 g, 9.1 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 10.9 mL, 10.9 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-28 as a white solid (73% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.22 (m, 2H), 6.85 (m, 2H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.77 (m, 3H), 3.64 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.38, 132.02, 129.91, 114.80, 65.63, 58.63, 55.43, 387.20, 20.29. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3515, 2932, 1509, 1330, 1250, 1151, 1029, 970, 837. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₇NO₄SH]⁺ 260.10, found 260.17.

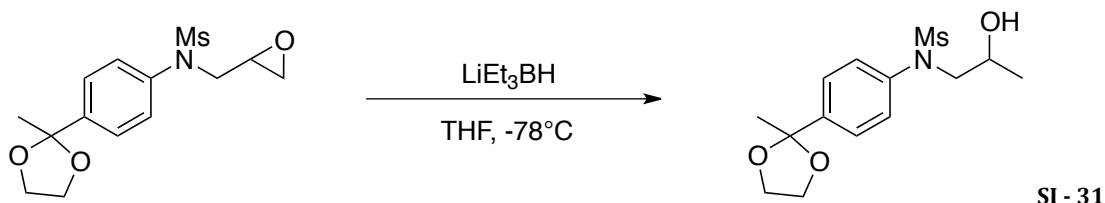


(SI-29): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-16 (4.0 g, 13.6 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 16.3 mL, 16.3 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-29 as a white solid (55% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 1.98 (bs, 1H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.14, 128.61, 126.84, 126.82, 126.80, 65.95, 58.21, 37.92, 20.63. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3505, 1615, 1325, 1159, 1126, 1070, 1017, 970, 873, 788, 525. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₄F₃NO₃SH]⁺ 298.07, found 298.09.

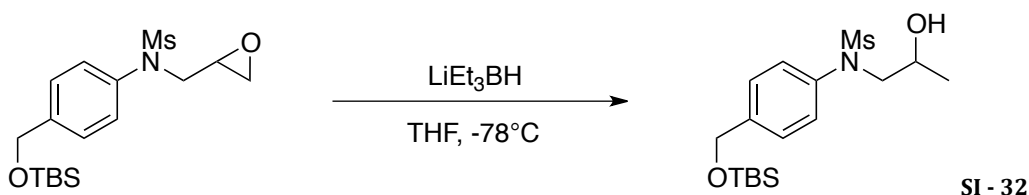


(SI-30): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-17 (1.5 g, 4.2 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 5.1 mL, 5.1 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary

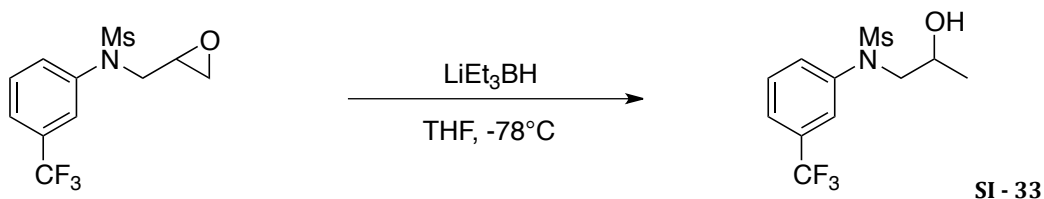
alcohol SI-30 as a white solid (60% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dd, J = 14.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 12H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.71, 137.66, 129.01, 90.06, 85.56, 67.35, 59.77, 54.98, 38.85, 26.29, 26.26, 21.82. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3504, 2978, 1605, 1361, 1146, 1092, 966, 857, 657. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₆BNO₅SNa]⁺ 378.25, found 378.36.



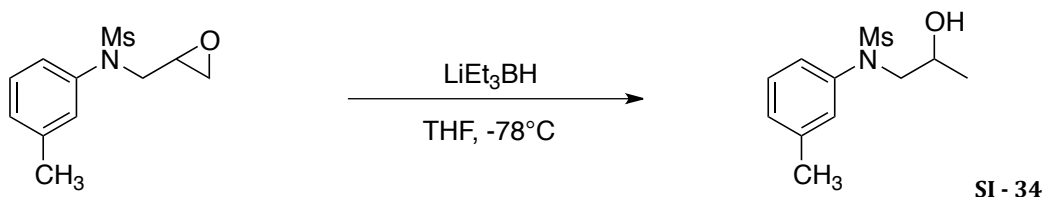
SI-31): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(4-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl)methane sulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-18 (2.5 g, 8.0 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 9.6 mL, 9.6 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-31 as a white solid (70% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 2H), 3.73 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.08 (bs, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.29, 139.71, 128.83, 127.20, 108.91, 66.31, 65.05, 59.07, 37.87, 28.06, 20.84. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3504, 2981, 1506, 1336, 1155, 1037, 969, 871. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₄H₂₁NO₅SNa]⁺ 338.37, found 338.32.



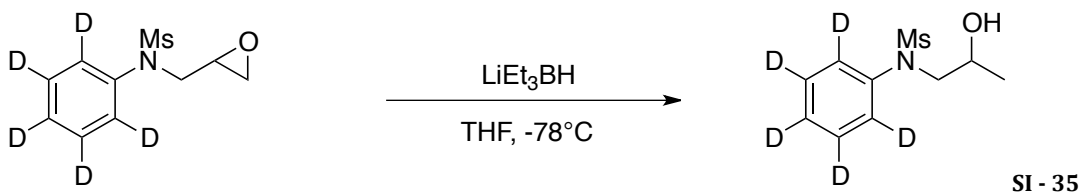
SI-32): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(4-(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy methyl)phenyl)methane sulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-19 (4.2 g, 11.3 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 13.6 mL, 13.6 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-32 as a white solid (69% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.00, 138.26, 128.44, 127.14, 65.83, 64.24, 58.60, 37.32, 25.94, 20.38, 18.42, -5.29. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3515, 2931, 1509, 1338, 1255, 1155, 1090, 969, 839, 778. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₃₁NO₄SSiNa]⁺ 396.57, found 396.43.



(SI-33): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-20 (1.9 g, 6.3 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 7.5 mL, 7.5 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-33 as a white solid (62% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (m, 4H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 14.0 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dd, J = 14.0 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 1.97 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.05, 139.66, 139.51, 129.40, 129.24, 129.00, 125.44, 65.42, 60.28, 37.35, 20.86. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3502, 2930, 1333, 1153, 1074, 970, 757, 514. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₄F₃NO₃SH]⁺ 298.07, found 298.06.

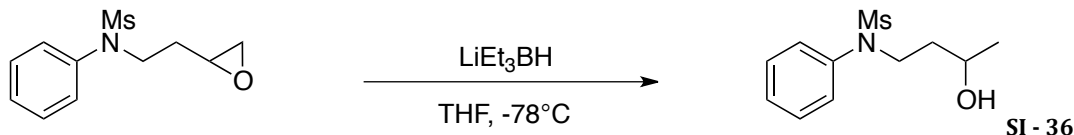


(SI-34): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(3-tolyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-21 (2.5 g, 10.4 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 12.4 mL, 12.4 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-34 as a white solid (58% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.76 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.86, 139.60, 129.46, 129.42, 129.30, 125.32, 65.81, 58.59, 37.36. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3507, 2973, 2929, 2360, 1605, 1333, 1154, 1074, 970, 709, 515. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₇NO₃SH]⁺ 244.10, found 244.11.

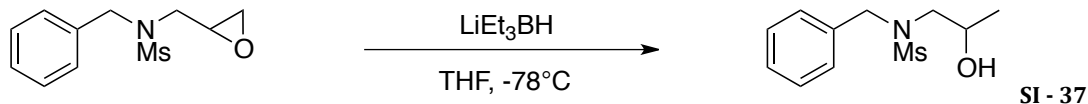


(SI-35): N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-n-(perdeuterophenyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-22 (1.8 g, 7.5 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in

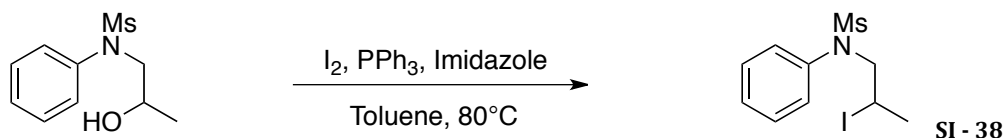
THF, 9.0 mL, 9.0 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-35 as a white solid (57% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.19 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.58, 129.37, 129.21, 129.05, 128.34, 128.18, 128.02, 65.79, 58.49, 37.34, 20.35. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3509, 2973, 2932, 1563, 1378, 1329, 1153, 1059, 971, 814, 763. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₁₀D₅NO₃SH]⁺ 235.12, found 235.08.



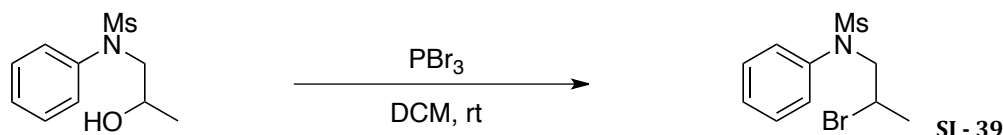
(SI-36): N-(3-hydroxybutyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-23 (2.0 g, 8.3 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 9.9 mL, 9.9 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-36 as a white solid (53% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 3H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 4.02-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.69 (m, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.27 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.87, 129.60, 128.57, 128.28, 64.15, 47.80, 37.44, 36.91, 23.20. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3506, 2930, 1492, 1332, 1153, 1075, 959, 775, 699, 543. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₇NO₃SH]⁺ 244.10, found 244.16.



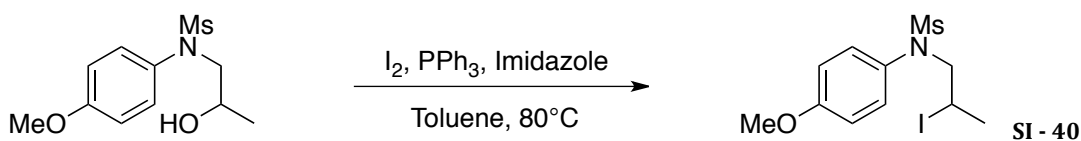
(SI-37): N-benzyl-n-(2-hydroxypropyl)methanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-25 (1.0 g, 4.1 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 4.9 mL, 4.9 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-37 as a white solid (76% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.35 (m, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 15.00 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (dd, J = 15.0 Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J = 15.0 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.89, 128.90, 128.49, 128.22, 65.74, 54.88, 52.39, 38.81, 20.80. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3504, 2930, 1321, 1145, 1022, 958, 795, 700, 518. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₇NO₃SH]⁺ 244.10, found 244.09.



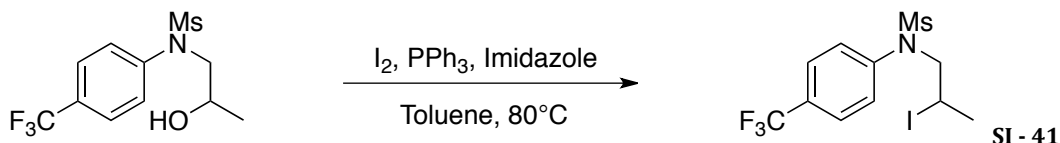
(SI-38): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-27 (1.0 g, 4.3 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.2 g, 4.6 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-38 as a white solid (62% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.38 (m, 3H), 4.13 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.90 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 1.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.93, 129.80, 128.59, 128.55, 60.29, 37.56, 24.93, 23.14. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2925, 1593, 1491, 1341, 1153, 1059, 964, 843, 776, 697, 541. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₁₄INO₂SH]⁺ 339.99, found 339.91.



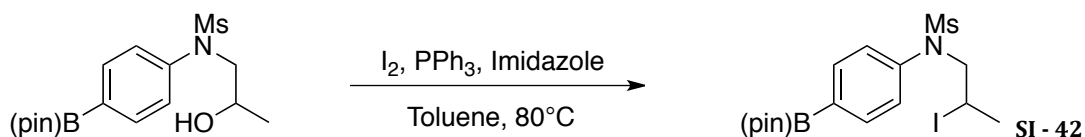
(SI-39): N-(2-bromopropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-28 (1.5 g, 6.3 mmol) was brominated with phosphorus tribromide (0.3 mL, 3.2 mmol) following General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary bromide SI-39 as a white solid (46% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 3H), 4.07 (dd, J = 13.2 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.90 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 1.73 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.08, 129.78, 128.66, 128.60, 58.70, 46.05, 37.77, 22.91. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2981, 2929, 2360, 1593, 1492, 1341, 1156, 1067, 965, 849, 777, 698, 542. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₁₄BrNO₂SH]⁺ 292.00, found 291.98.



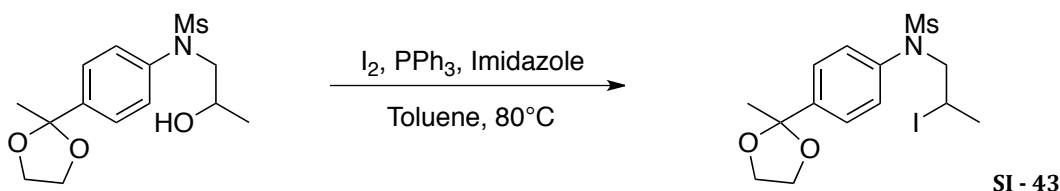
(SI-40): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-methoxyphenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-29 (1.6 g, 6.2 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.7 g, 6.5 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-40 as a white solid (72% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.32 (m, 2H), 6.95 (m, 2H), 4.07 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.82 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.54, 131.21, 129.90, 114.93, 60.45, 55.50, 37.47, 24.91, 23.34. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2929, 2838, 1606, 1509, 1448, 1339, 1251, 1153, 966, 843, 759, 545. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₆INO₃SH]⁺ 370.00, found 369.95.



(SI-41): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-30 (1.4 g, 4.7 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.3 g, 5.0 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-41 as a white solid (64% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.14 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.93 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 1.92 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.28, 128.56, 126.94, 126.92, 126.89, 60.03, 37.92, 24.94, 22.50. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2928, 1615, 1325, 1158, 1068, 965, 853, 785, 602, 522. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₃F₃INO₂SH]⁺ 407.97, found 408.02.

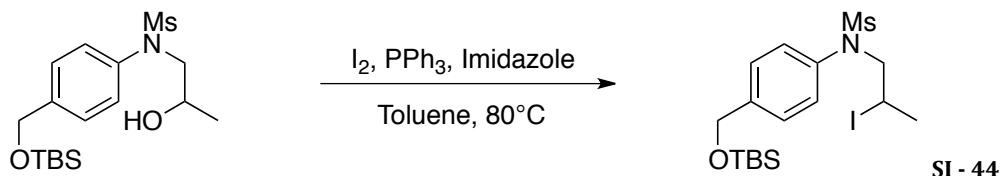


(SI-42): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-31 (0.7 g, 2.0 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (0.53 g, 2.1 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-42 as a white solid (56% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.15 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.92 (dd, J = 13.8, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.92 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 12H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.50, 136.25, 127.47, 84.15, 60.11, 37.59, 24.96, 24.86, 24.85, 22.99. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2978, 2360, 1605, 1359, 1150, 1093, 963, 856, 657. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₅BINO₄SnA]⁺ 488.14, found 488.32.

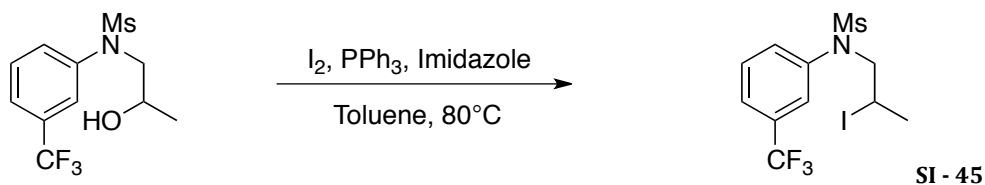


(SI-43): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-32 (1.5 g, 4.8 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.3 g, 5.0 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-43 as a white solid (64% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4

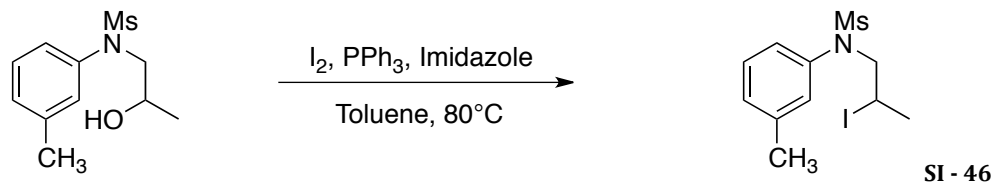
Hz, 2H), 4.09 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (m, 2H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.87 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (m, 2H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.92 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 138.87, 128.79, 127.29, 125.62, 108.91, 65.10, 60.79, 38.08, 28.06, 25.38, 23.57. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2985, 1505, 1341, 1154, 1038, 966, 872, 731. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{INO}_4\text{SNa}]^+$ 448.27, found 448.25.



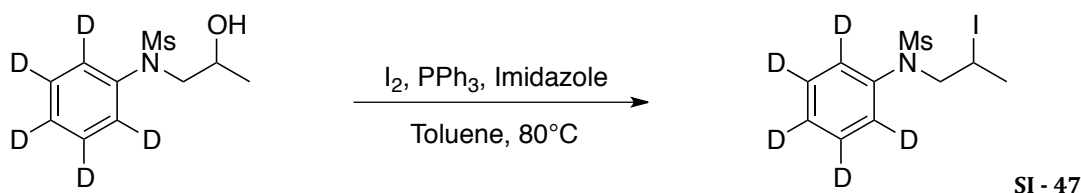
(SI-44): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxymethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-33 (2.0 g, 5.4 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.5 g, 5.7 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-44 as a white solid (65% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.41 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 4.12 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.89 (dd, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 1.94 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 0.15 (s, 6H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 142.17, 137.44, 128.38, 127.17, 64.22, 60.35, 37.53, 25.95, 24.95, 23.21, 18.43, -5.29. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2929, 1509, 1343, 1254, 1155, 1091, 966, 839, 777. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{30}\text{INO}_3\text{SSiNa}]^+$ 506.47, found 506.38.



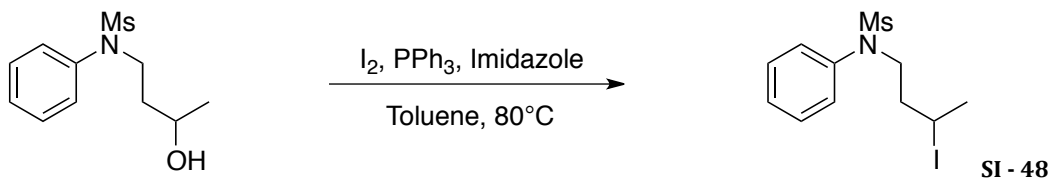
(SI-45): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-34 (0.4 g, 1.3 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (0.4 g, 1.4 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-45 as a white solid (77% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.68-7.58 (m, 4H), 4.12 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.91 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.93 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 139.80, 132.20, 130.42, 125.37, 125.08, 60.26, 37.90, 24.97, 22.63. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2927, 1593, 1491, 1447, 1328, 1156, 1069, 966, 810, 700, 539. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{F}_3\text{INO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 407.97, found 407.95.



(SI-46): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(3-tolyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-35 (0.5 g, 2.1 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (0.6 g, 2.2 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-46 as a white solid (54% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.17 (m, 3H), 4.11 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.88 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.94 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.91, 138.82, 129.50, 129.43, 129.29, 125.28, 60.33, 37.58, 24.94, 23.26, 21.35. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2923, 1604, 1486, 1340, 1153, 1065, 966, 808, 690. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₆INO₂SH]⁺ 354.00, found 354.07.

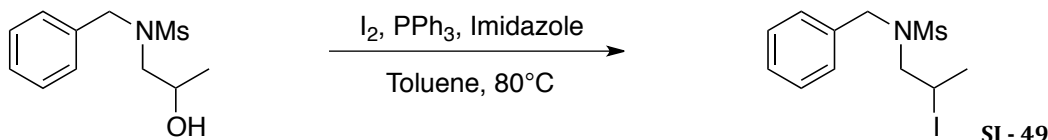


(SI-47): N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(perdeuterophenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-36 (1.0 g, 4.3 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.1 g, 4.5 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-47 as a white solid (51% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.13 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.90 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 1.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.80, 129.46, 129.30, 129.13, 128.27, 128.11, 127.95, 60.28, 37.53, 24.92, 23.14. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2925, 2360, 1562, 1339, 1153, 1053, 968, 812, 762, 520. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₉D₅INO₂SH]⁺ 345.02, found 344.97.

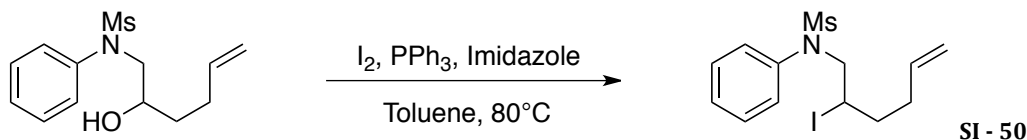


(SI-48): N-(3-iodobutyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-37 (1.0 g, 4.1 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.1 g, 4.3 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-48 as a white solid (64% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ

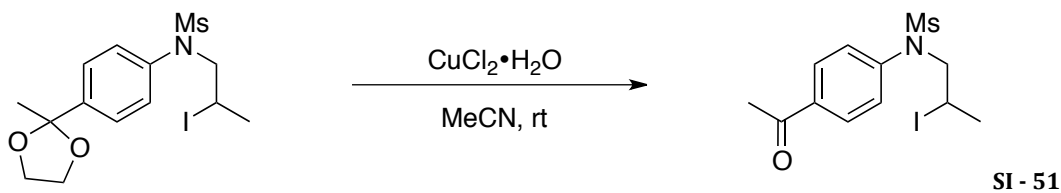
7.45 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (m, 3H), 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.79 (m, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.93 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.89 (m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 139.08, 129.63, 128.32, 128.29, 51.09, 41.63, 36.83, 28.80, 24.53. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2922, 1491, 1339, 1151, 1078, 958, 766, 698, 542, 520. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{INO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 354.00, found 354.06.



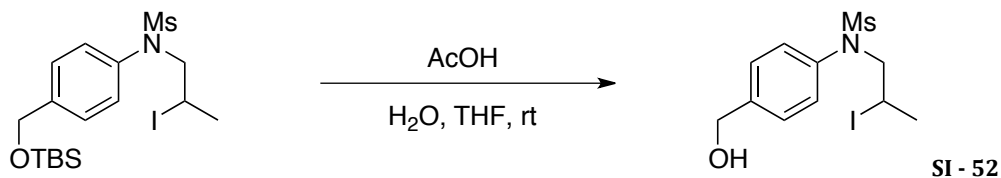
(SI-49): N-benzyl-N-(2-iodopropyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-38 (0.75 g, 3.1 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (0.79 g, 3.2 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-49 as a white solid (84% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.42-7.35 (m, 4H), 4.60 (d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.57 (dd, $J = 15.0$ Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, $J = 14.4$ Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.81 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 135.40, 128.94, 128.69, 128.40, 57.48, 52.69, 39.55, 25.18, 23.73. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2923, 1451, 1329, 1147, 1023, 962, 790, 700. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{INO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 354.00, found 354.07.



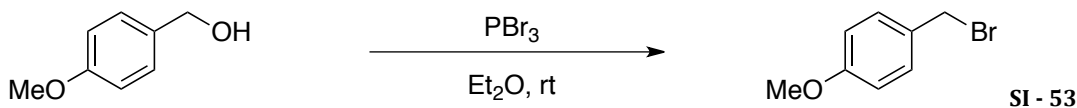
(SI-50): N-(2-iodohex-5-enyl)-N-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-26 (1.0 g, 3.7 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.0 g, 3.9 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-50 as a white solid (57% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 5.71 (m, 1H), 5.04 (m, 2H), 4.17 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (dd, $J = 13.8$ Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (m, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.12 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 138.83, 136.38, 129.78, 128.61, 128.50, 115.94, 58.68, 37.40, 35.11, 33.13, 32.28. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2927, 1593, 1491, 1342, 1154, 962, 775, 697, 542. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{INO}_2\text{SNa}]^+$ 402.25, found 402.23.



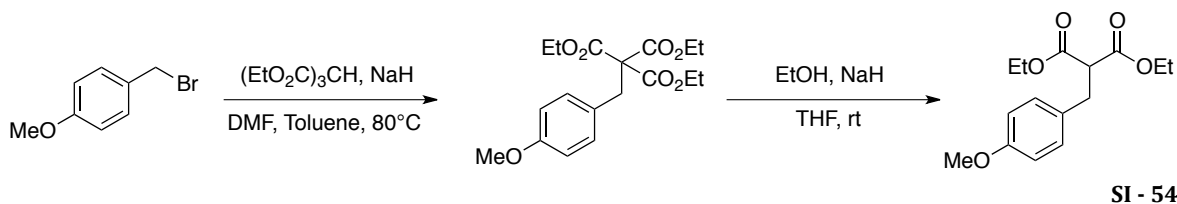
(SI-51): N-(4-acetylphenyl)-n-(2-iodopropyl)methanesulfonamide. To a solution of acetal SI-43 (1.2 g, 2.8 mmol) in acetonitrile (50 ml, 0.05 M) was added copper (II) chloride (0.97 g, 5.6 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature before being quenched with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x), and the combined aqueous layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-51 as a white solid (89% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.13 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.91 (dd, J = 14.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.89 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 197.32, 143.69, 137.04, 130.31, 128.58, 60.39, 38.40, 27.19, 25.47, 23.12. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2925, 1683, 1600, 1343, 1266, 1155, 963, 732, 599. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₂H₁₆INO₃SNa]⁺ 404.22, found 404.23.



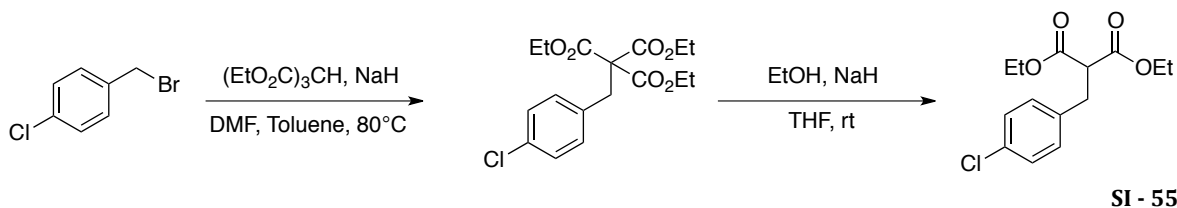
(SI-52): N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-n-(2-iodopropyl)methanesulfonamide. To a solution of acetic acid, water, and THF (3:1:1, 50 mL, 0.03 M) was added silyl ether SI-44 (0.75g, 1.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours before being quenched with NaHCO₃. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x), and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-52 as a white solid (72% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.76 (s, 2H), 4.12 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.88 (dd, J = 13.8 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 1.94 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.75 (bs, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.37, 138.17, 128.65, 128.18, 64.54, 60.29, 37.58, 24.93, 23.04. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3516, 2924, 1509, 1336, 1152, 1056, 966, 731. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₆INO₃SNa]⁺ 392.21, found 392.29.



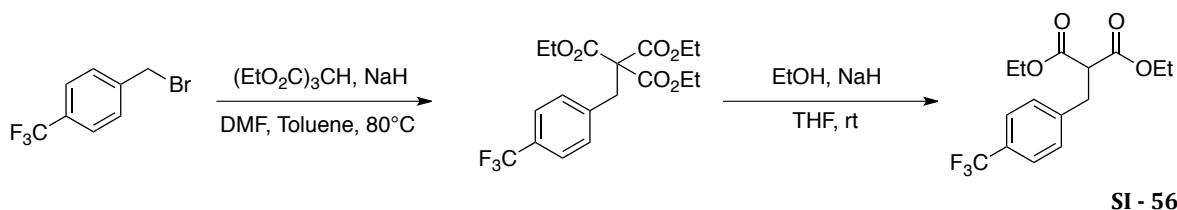
(SI-53): 4-Methoxybenzyl bromide. 4-Methoxybenzyl alcohol (10.0 g, 72.4 mmol) was brominated with phosphorus tribromide (3.6 mL, 38.1 mmol) following General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (19:1) to provide benzyl bromide SI-53 as a clear oil (88% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.



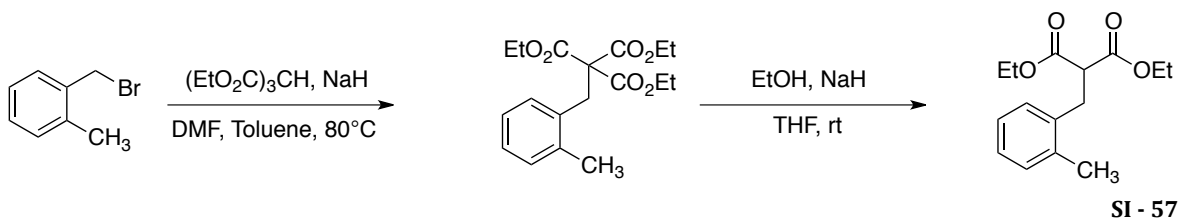
(SI-54): Diethyl (4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Triethyl methanetricarboxylate (6.8 g, 29.4 mmol) was alkylated with (4-methoxybenzyl) bromide (6.0 g, 30.0 mmol) following General Procedure G. The crude intermediate was then decarboxylated without further purification following General Procedure H. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide diethyl benzylmalonate SI-54 as a pale yellow oil (81% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁰



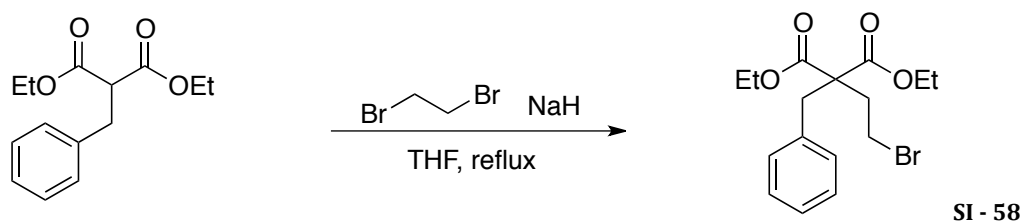
(SI-55): Diethyl (4-chlorobenzyl)malonate. Triethyl methanetricarboxylate (7.5 g, 32.2 mmol) was alkylated with 4-chlorobenzyl bromide (6.7 g, 32.8 mmol) following General Procedure G. The crude intermediate was then decarboxylated without further purification following General Procedure H. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide diethyl benzylmalonate SI-55 as a pale yellow oil (71% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



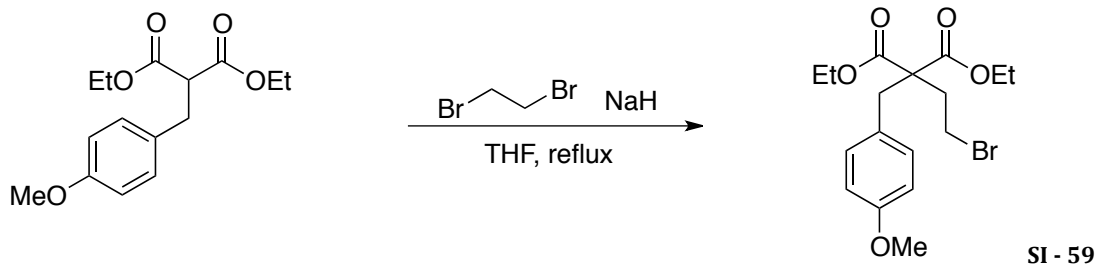
(SI-56): Diethyl (4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)malonate. Triethyl methanetricarboxylate (5.3 g, 22.7 mmol) was alkylated with 4-trifluoromethylbenzyl bromide (5.5 g, 23.2 mmol) following General Procedure G. The crude intermediate was then decarboxylated without further purification following General Procedure H. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide diethyl benzylmalonate SI-56 as a pale yellow oil (80% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁰



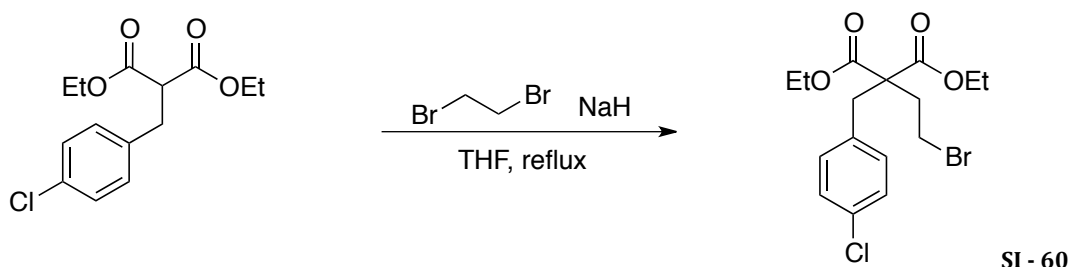
(SI-57): Diethyl (2-methylbenzyl)malonate. Triethyl methanetricarboxylate (8.6 g, 37.1 mmol) was alkylated with 2-methylbenzyl bromide (7.0 g, 37.8 mmol) following General Procedure G. The crude intermediate was then decarboxylated without further purification following General Procedure H. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide diethyl benzylmalonate SI-57 as a pale yellow oil (78% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹²



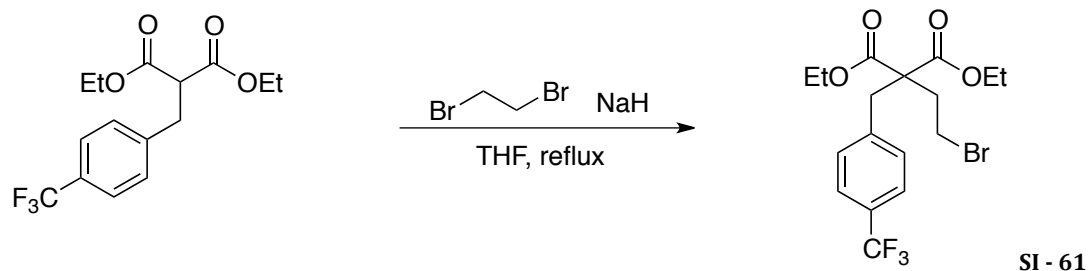
(SI-58): Diethyl benzyl(2-bromoethyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate (5.1 g, 20.4 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (38.3 g, 204 mmol) following General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide SI-58 as a clear oil (64% yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (m, 4H), 3.41 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (s, 2H), 2.38 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.24, 135.27, 129.83, 128.45, 127.23, 61.66, 61.64, 58.88, 39.22, 36.06, 27.23, 13.99. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2980, 1729, 1449, 1261, 1186, 1094, 1035, 861, 701. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₁BrO₄H]⁺ 357.07, found 357.15.



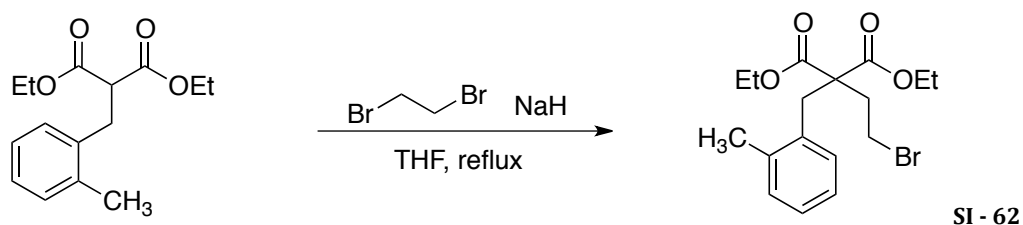
(SI-59): Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate SI-54 (6.1 g, 21.8 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (40.9 g, 218 mmol) following General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide SI-59 as a clear oil (52% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.02 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.40 (dd, J = 7.8 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 3.36 (dd, J = 7.8 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.32, 158.71, 130.84, 127.14, 113.84, 61.60, 58.98, 55.19, 55.16, 38.45, 36.07, 27.32, 14.01. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2979, 1729, 1612, 1512, 1445, 1248, 1181, 1033, 845. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₂₃BrO₄H]⁺ 387.08, found 387.01.



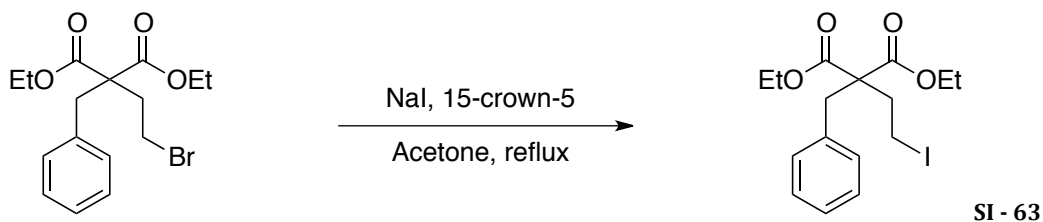
(SI-60): Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(4-chlorobenzyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate SI-55 (2.5 g, 8.8 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (16.5 g, 88 mmol) following General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide SI-60 as a clear oil (48% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (m, 4H), 3.39 (dd, J = 7.8 Hz, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (s, 2H), 2.36 (dd, J = 7.8 Hz, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.03, 133.81, 133.21, 131.20, 128.62, 61.76, 58.80, 38.70, 36.24, 26.99, 13.99. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2981, 1729, 1491, 1446, 1261, 1186, 1095, 1015, 861. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₀BrClO₄H]⁺ 391.03, found 391.15.



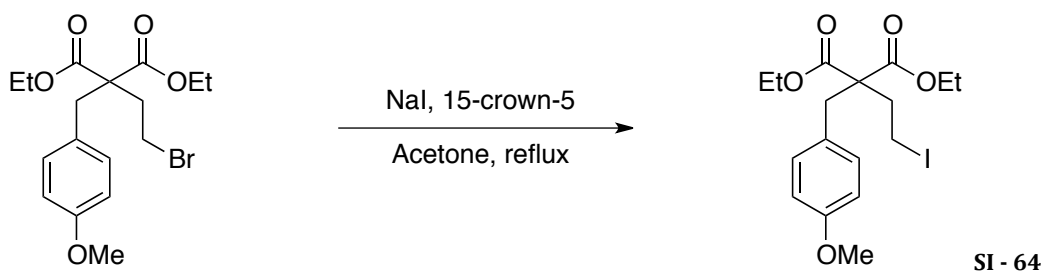
(SI-61): Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate SI-56 (1.5 g, 3.5 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (1.6 g, 10.6 mmol) following General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide SI-61 as a clear oil (62% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.4 Hz), 4.22 (m, 4H), 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.32 (s, 2H), 2.37 (m, 2H), 1.27 (t, 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.90, 139.58, 130.26, 125.36, 125.33, 61.85, 58.76, 39.14, 36.37, 26.83, 13.95. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2983, 1730, 1619, 1448, 1326, 1165, 1120, 1019, 857. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₂₀BrF₃O₄H]⁺ 425.06, found 425.14.



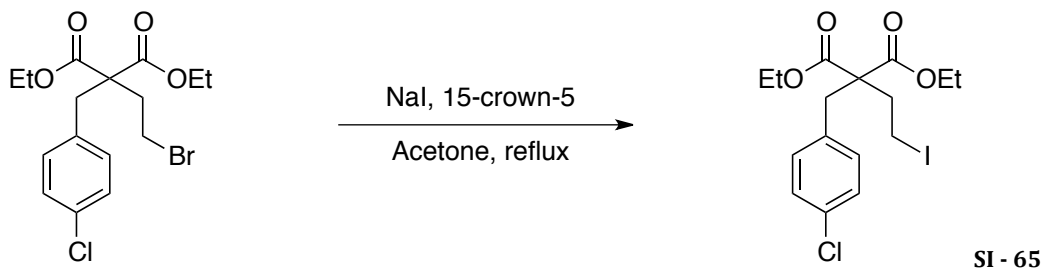
(SI-62): Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(2-methylbenzyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate SI-57 (4.0 g, 15.1 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (28.4 g, 151 mmol) following General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide SI-62 as a clear oil (73% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.14 (m, 3H), 7.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (m, 4H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.57, 137.12, 134.03, 130.74, 129.82, 127.06, 125.90, 61.65, 58.98, 36.78, 35.64, 27.52, 19.97, 13.92. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2980, 1729, 1447, 1245, 1217, 1159, 1054, 862, 742. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₂₃BrO₄H]⁺ 371.09, found 371.12.



(SI-63): Diethyl benzyl(2-iodoethyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-58 (3.0 g, 8.4 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (3.8 g, 25.2 mmol) following General Procedure J. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-63 as a clear oil (85% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.10 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 4.32 (m, 4H), 3.26 (s, 2H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.10, 135.31, 129.78, 128.47, 127.23, 61.62, 60.46, 38.82, 37.46, 14.02, -2.32. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2980, 1728, 1611, 1512, 1248, 1181, 1030, 842. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₁IO₄H]⁺ 405.06, found 405.20.

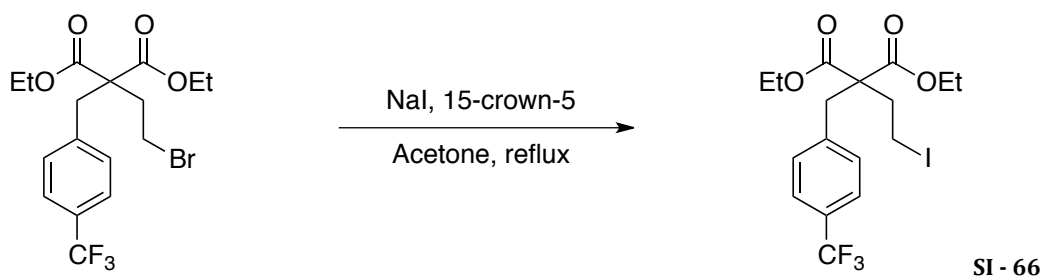


(SI-64): Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-59 (1.8 g, 4.7 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (2.1 g, 14.1 mmol) following General Procedure J. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-64 as a clear oil (45% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.00 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 4.22 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.19 (s, 2H), 3.14 (m, 2H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.17, 158.70, 130.78, 127.16, 113.85, 61.56, 60.54, 55.18, 38.04, 37.46, 14.04, -2.18. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2980, 1769, 1728, 1611, 1512, 1445, 1248, 1180, 1029, 839. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₂₃IO₅H]⁺ 435.07, found 435.07.

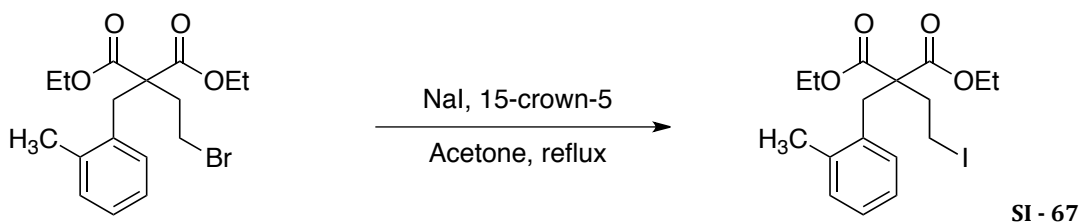


(SI-65): Diethyl (4-chlorobenzyl)(2-iodoethyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-60 (1.0 g, 2.6 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (1.2 g, 7.7 mmol) following General Procedure J. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-65 as a clear oil (58% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.21 (m, 4H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 3.12 (m, 2H), 2.39 (m, 2H), 1.27 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.85, 133.82, 133.17, 131.12, 128.60, 61.71,

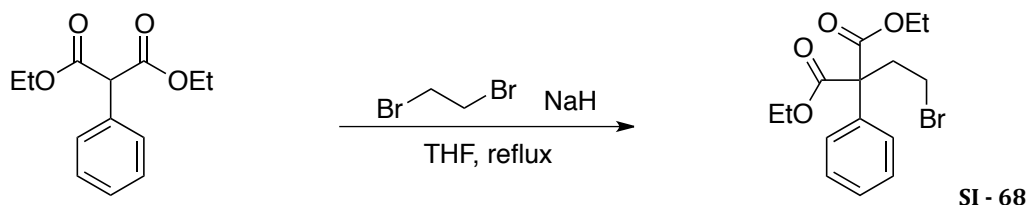
60.34, 38.28, 37.64, 14.00, -2.67. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2981, 1773, 1728, 1491, 1186, 1094, 1028, 859. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClIO}_4\text{H}]^+$ 439.02, found 438.96.



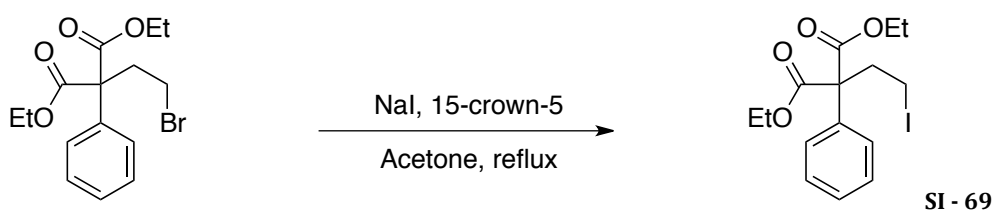
(SI-66): Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-61 (1.5 g, 3.5 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (1.6 g, 10.6 mmol) following General Procedure J. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-66 as a clear oil (62% yield). **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.56 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.22 (m, 4H), 3.30 (s, 2H), 3.13 (m, 2H), 2.41 (m, 2H), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 169.73, 139.60, 130.20, 125.35, 125.32, 61.80, 60.31, 38.72, 37.79, 13.96, -2.92. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3468, 2983, 1729, 1619, 1447, 1326, 1263, 1165, 1119, 1067, 1021, 858. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_3\text{IO}_4\text{H}]^+$ 473.05, found 473.17.



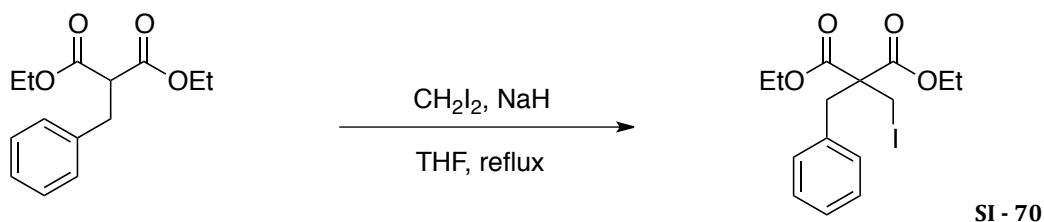
(SI-67): Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)(2-methylbenzyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-62 (3.0 g, 8.1 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (3.6 g, 24.2 mmol) following General Procedure J. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-67 as a clear oil (74% yield). **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.05 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (m, 4H), 3.33 (s, 2H), 3.14 (m, 2H), 2.47 (m, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.25 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 170.41, 137.08, 134.04, 130.72, 129.84, 127.04, 125.88, 61.59, 60.42, 38.23, 35.29, 19.89, 13.92, -1.82. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2979, 1729, 1447, 1237, 1194, 1035, 862, 747. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{IO}_4\text{H}]^+$ 419.07, found 419.18.



(SI-68): Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)phenylmalonate. Diethyl phenylmalonate (5.9 g, 25.0 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (47.0 g, 250 mmol) following General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide SI-68 as a clear oil (59% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 (m, 5H), 4.28 (m, 4H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 2.87 (m, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.83, 135.87, 128.49, 127.90, 127.70, 62.96, 61.99, 39.54, 27.66, 13.96. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2982, 1732, 1447, 1252, 1094, 1026, 860, 698. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₅H₁₉BrO₄H]⁺ 343.06, found 343.09.

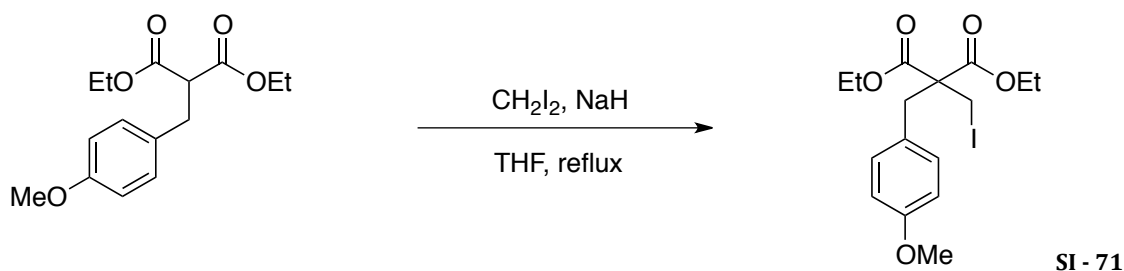


(SI-69): Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)phenylmalonate. Primary bromide SI-68 (3.0 g, 8.7 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (3.9 g, 26.1 mmol) following General Procedure J. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-69 as a clear oil (65% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 4.27 (m, 4H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.67, 135.74, 128.45, 127.83, 127.71, 64.37, 61.92, 41.05, 13.94, -1.44. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2979, 1775, 1727, 1448, 1371, 1214, 1162, 1024, 698. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₅H₁₉IO₄H]⁺ 391.04, found 391.07.

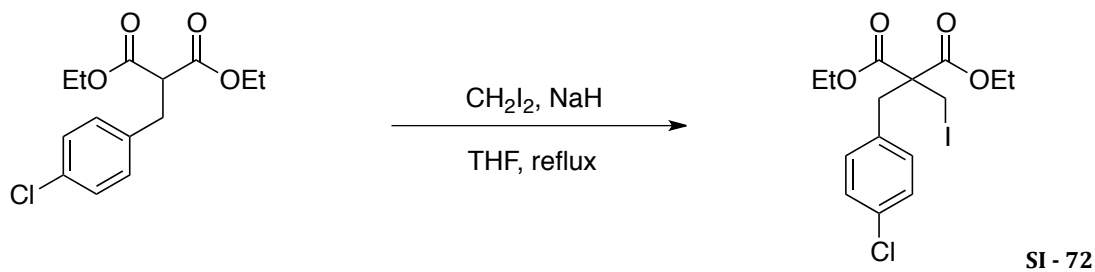


(SI-70): Diethyl benzyl(iodomethyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate (1.5 g, 5.8 mmol) was alkylated with diiodomethane (3.1 g, 11.6 mmol) following General Procedure K. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-70 as a clear oil (68% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.20

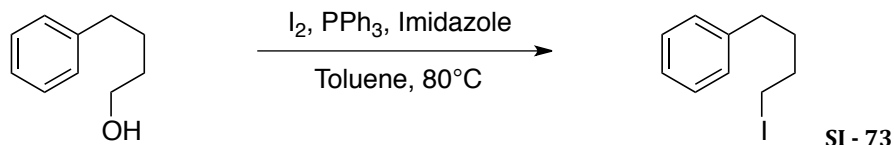
(m, 2H), 4.24 (m, 4H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 168.20, 135.18, 129.58, 128.50, 127.38, 62.06, 59.41, 37.97, 14.01, 7.08. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2981, 1734, 1443, 1271, 1183, 1032, 862, 741, 702. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{IO}_4\text{H}]^+$ 391.04, found 391.15.



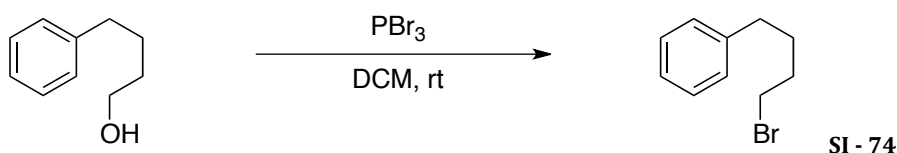
(SI-71): Diethyl (iodomethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate (4.5 g, 16.2 mmol) was alkylated with diiodomethane (8.6 g, 32.3 mmol) following General Procedure K. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-71 as a clear oil (60% yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.12 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (m, 4H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 3.34 (s, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 168.25, 158.85, 130.58, 127.01, 113.87, 61.98, 59.41, 55.13, 37.17, 14.01, 7.16. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2981, 2835, 1732, 1612, 1512, 1453, 1249, 1182, 1104, 1032, 948, 575. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{IO}_5\text{H}]^+$ 421.05, found 421.09.



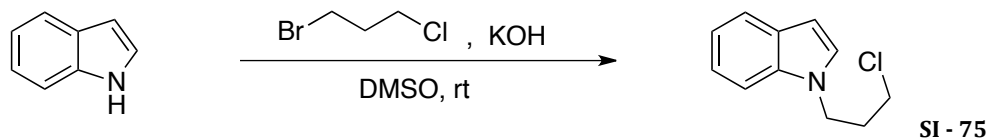
(SI-72): Diethyl (4-chlorobenzyl)(iodomethyl)malonate. Diethyl benzylmalonate (2.0 g, 7.0 mmol) was alkylated with diiodomethane (3.5 g, 14.0 mmol) following General Procedure K. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide iodide SI-72 as a clear oil (85% yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (m, 4H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 3.37 (s, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 168.01, 133.71, 133.37, 130.96, 128.69, 62.19, 59.31, 37.45, 14.02, 6.81. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2981, 1732, 1491, 1267, 1182, 1096, 1033, 851, 828, 576. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{ClIO}_4\text{H}]^+$ 425.00, found 425.06.



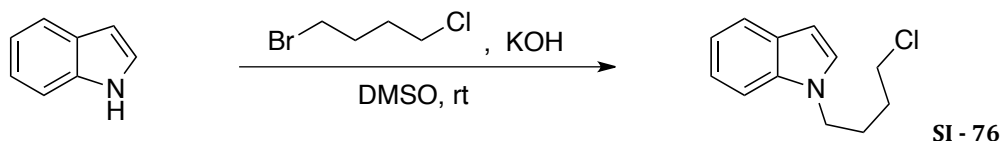
(SI-73): (4-iodobutyl)benzene. 4-Phenyl-1-butanol (2.0 g, 13.3 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (3.6 g, 14.0 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide primary iodide SI-73 as a clear oil (52% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹³



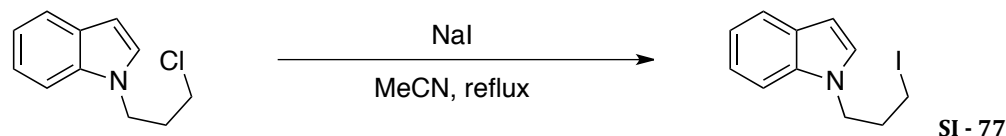
(SI-74): (4-bromobutyl)benzene. 4-Phenyl-1-Butanol (2.0 g, 13.3 mmol) was brominated with phosphorus tribromide (0.7 mL, 6.7 mmol) following General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide primary bromide SI-74 as a clear oil (57% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁴



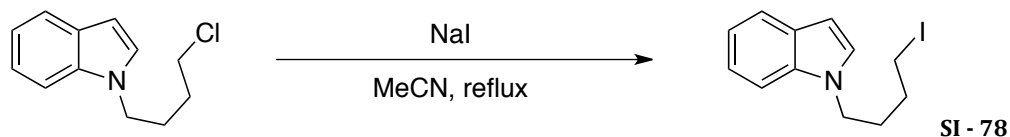
(SI-75): N-(3-chloropropyl)indole. Indole (3.0 g, 25.6 mmol) was alkylated with 1-bromo-3-chloropropane (12.1 g, 76.8 mmol) following General Procedure M. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide chloride SI-75 as a clear oil (72% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.53 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 128.68, 128.03, 121.62, 121.07, 119.47, 109.22, 101.48, 42.83, 41.86, 32.59. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2943, 1711, 1610, 1463, 1362, 1239, 1161, 740, 651. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂ClNH]⁺ 196.08, found 196.11.



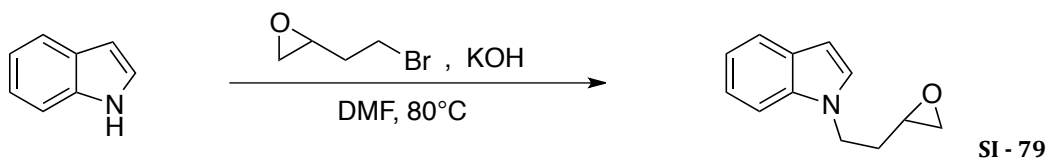
(SI-76): N-(4-chlorobutyl)indole. Indole (3.0 g, 25.6 mmol) was alkylated with 1-bromo-4-chlorobutane (13.3 g, 76.8 mmol) following General Procedure M. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide chloride SI-76 as a clear oil (61% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.53 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.80 (m, 2H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.88, 128.60, 127.59, 121.50, 121.04, 119.33, 109.22, 101.28, 45.61, 44.43, 29.84, 27.60. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3420, 2955, 2360, 1637, 1462, 1314, 781, 739. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₂H₁₄ClNH]⁺ 208.09, found 208.14.



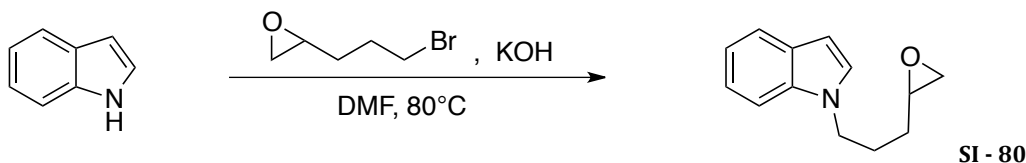
(SI-77): N-(3-iodopropyl)indole. Primary chloride SI-75 (2.5 g, 12.9 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (8.7 g, 58.1 mmol) following General Procedure M. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide iodide SI-77 as a white powder (59% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.17 (m, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (m, 2H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.84, 128.75, 128.00, 121.68, 121.14, 119.55, 109.34, 101.59, 46.10, 33.42, 3.24. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3049, 2935, 1510, 1461, 1314, 1209, 1166, 745. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂INH]⁺ 286.01, found 286.09.



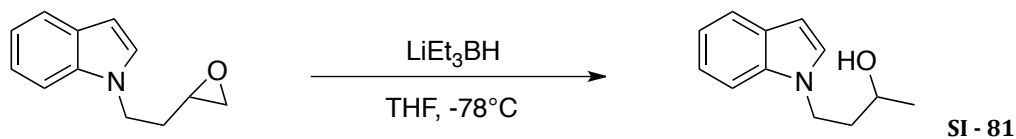
(SI-78): N-(4-iodobutyl)indole. Primary chloride SI-76 (2.5 g, 12.0 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (8.1 g, 54.2 mmol) following General Procedure M. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide iodide SI-78 as a clear oil (66% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (t, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.83, 128.57, 127.56, 121.49, 121.02, 119.32, 109.21, 101.29, 45.25, 31.08, 30.62, 5.76. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3049, 2935, 1509, 1462, 1315, 1237, 1203, 1167, 741. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₂H₁₄I₁NH]⁺ 300.03, found 300.11.



(SI-79): N-(3,4-epoxybutyl)indole. Indole (6.0 g, 51 mmol) was alkylated with (2-bromoethyl)oxirane (5.2 g, 56 mmol) following General Procedure L. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide epoxide SI-79 as a clear oil (45% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.54 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.35, 128.58, 128.25, 121.81, 119.66, 109.27, 101.94. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3053, 2924, 1511, 1462, 1316, 1255, 1201, 909, 850, 743. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₂H₁₃NOH]⁺ 174.13, found 174.03.

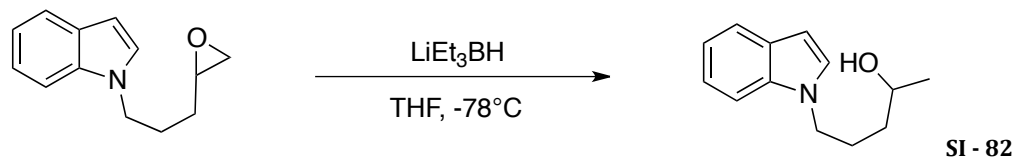


(SI-80): N-(4,5-epoxypentyl)indole. Indole (2.3 g, 20.0 mmol) was alkylated with (4-bromopropyl)oxirane (3.6 g, 22.0 mmol) following General Procedure L. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide epoxide SI-80 as a clear oil (52% yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.52 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.06-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.46 (m, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.87, 128.59, 127.74, 121.43, 120.99, 119.27, 109.27, 101.14, 51.77, 46.77, 45.88, 29.67, 26.80. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2938, 1509, 1462, 1315, 1183, 918, 837, 741. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₃H₁₅NOH]⁺ 202.13, found 202.12.

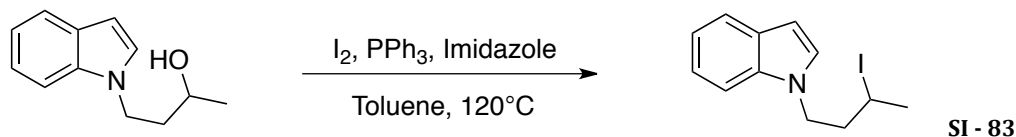


(SI-81): N-(3-hydroxybutyl)indole. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-79 (1.6 g, 8.9 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 10.7 mL, 10.7 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-81 as a clear oil (79% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H),

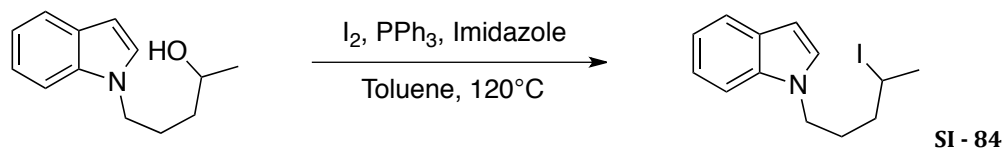
7.38 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 136.26, 128.61, 128.48, 121.64, 121.00, 119.51, 109.47, 101.56, 67.25, 60.38, 53.79, 20.44. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3381, 2970, 1511, 1461, 1314, 1206, 1081, 938, 837, 741. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NOH}]^+$ 189.12, found 189.05.



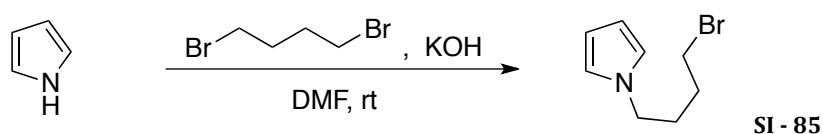
(SI-82): N-(4-hydroxypentyl)indole. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-80 (2.0 g, 9.9 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 11.9 mL, 11.9 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-82 as a clear oil (70% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.65 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.51 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.12, 135.80, 128.63, 127.69, 121.23, 119.00, 109.07, 101.03, 67.75, 67.02, 46.10, 23.73. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3388, 2965, 1702, 1464, 1368, 1133, 741. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{NOH}]^+$ 204.14, found 204.23.



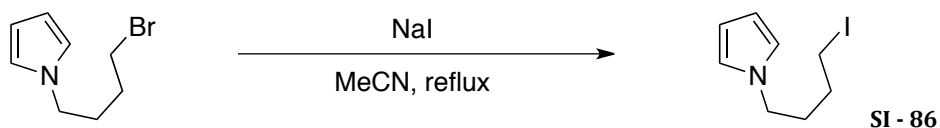
(SI-83): N-(3-iodobutyl)indole. Secondary alcohol SI-81 (1.21 g, 6.9 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.84 g, 7.2 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-83 as a clear oil (89% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.66 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.52 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.29 (m, 1H), 3.97 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.95 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 132.15, 132.09, 127.94, 121.63, 121.10, 119.49, 109.35, 101.47, 46.61, 42.61, 29.10, 26.28. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3051, 2921, 1460, 1315, 1192, 1116, 741. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{INH}]^+$ 300.03, found 300.05.



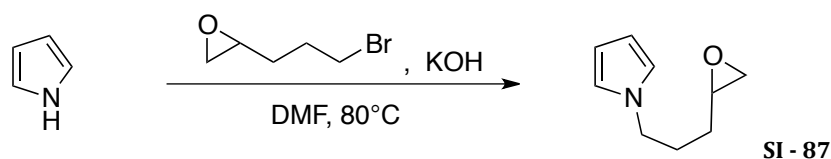
(SI-84): N-(4-iodopentyl)indole. Secondary alcohol SI-82 (1.0 g, 4.9 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.3 g, 5.2 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-84 as a clear oil (45% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (m, 2H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.91 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.63 (m, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.87, 128.57, 127.56, 121.49, 121.01, 119.31, 109.24, 101.26, 45.40, 39.86, 30.54, 28.98, 28.92. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3048, 2934, 1611, 1461, 1373, 1232, 1155, 1012, 742. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₃H₁₆INH]⁺ 314.04, found 314.14.



(SI-85): N-(4-bromobutyl)pyrrole. Pyrrole (3.0 g, 44.7 mmol) was alkylated with 1,4-dibromobutane (28.9 g, 134 mmol) following General Procedure M. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide SI-85 as a clear oil (45% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁵

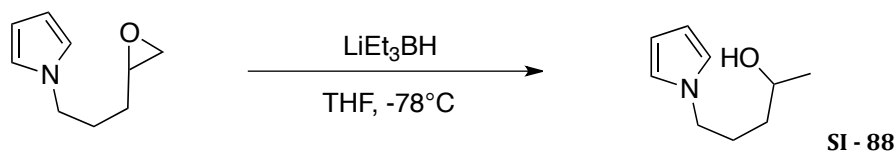


(SI-86): N-(4-iodobutyl)pyrrole. Primary chloride SI-85 (2.0 g, 9.9 mmol) was iodinated with sodium iodide (6.7 g, 44.6 mmol) following General Procedure M. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide iodide SI-86 as a clear oil (50% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁶

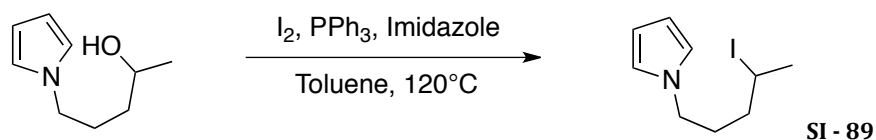


(SI-87): N-(4,5-epoxypentyl)pyrrole. Pyrrole (1.3 g, 20 mmol) was alkylated with (4-bromopropyl)oxirane (3.6 g, 22 mmol) following General Procedure L. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide epoxide SI-87

as a clear oil (58% yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁷



(SI-88): N-(4-hydroxypentyl)pyrrole. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-87 (0.6 g, 4.0 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 4.8 mL, 4.8 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-88 as a clear oil (70% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.68 (m, 2H), 6.16 (m, 2H), 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.91 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 120.44, 107.92, 67.69, 49.53, 36.17, 27.81, 23.69. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3372, 2928, 1673, 1501, 1375, 1281, 1089, 725. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₉H₁₅NOH]⁺ 154.13, found 154.19.



(SI-89): N-(4-iodopentyl)pyrrole. Secondary alcohol SI-88 (0.5 g, 3.2 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (0.86 g, 3.4 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (7:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-89 as a clear oil (57% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.67 (m, 2H), 6.17 (m, 2H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.61 (m, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 120.41, 108.12, 48.61, 39.68, 31.75, 29.02, 28.94. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2924, 1500, 1444, 1375, 1280, 1141, 1088, 723, 617.

Palladium-Catalyzed Reactions

C-H Alkylation Procedure A:

To a one-dram vial in a glove box under argon atmosphere was added primary or secondary iodide (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) and dissolved in 1,4-Dioxane (0.5 M). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (10 mol%) and K₃PO₄ (2 equiv) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated in a pie block to 100°C, stirring for 6-24 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

C-H Alkylation Procedure B:

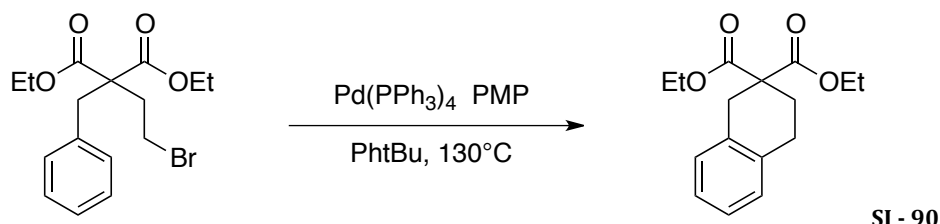
To a one-dram vial in a glove box was added primary iodide (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) and dissolved in tert-butylbenzene (0.5 M). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (10 mol%) and K₃PO₄ (2 equiv) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated in a pie block to 100°C, stirring for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

C-H Alkylation Procedure C:

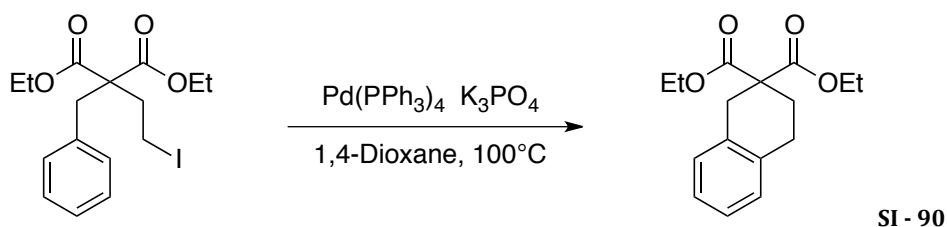
To a one-dram vial in a glove box was added primary bromide (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) and dissolved in tert-butylbenzene (0.5 M). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (10 mol%) and 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidine (2 equiv) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated in a pie block to 130°C, stirring for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

C-H Alkylation Procedure D:

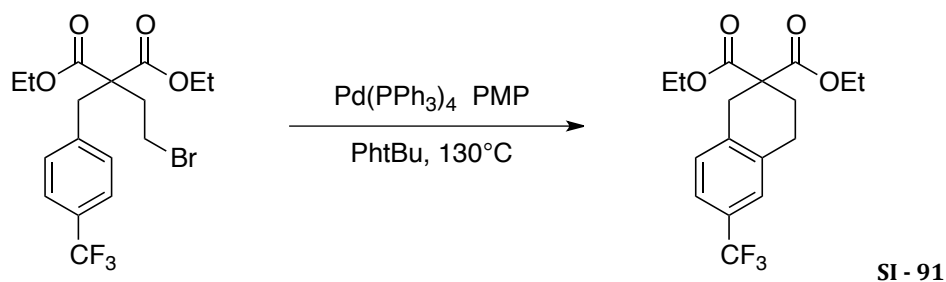
To a one-dram vial in a glove box was added primary or secondary bromide (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) and dissolved in tert-butylbenzene (0.5 M). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (10 mol%) and K₃PO₄ (2 equiv) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated in a pie block to 130°C, stirring for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.



Diethyl benzyl(2-bromoethyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-58 was made to react with $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure C. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-90 as a clear oil (62.6 mg, 91% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.07 (m, 1H), 4.21 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.29 (s, 2H), 2.86 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.35 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.25 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.34, 134.63, 133.59, 128.80, 128.57, 126.02, 125.93, 61.38, 53.61, 34.64, 28.08, 25.92, 13.99. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2980, 1732, 1451, 1226, 1175, 1083, 861, 745. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{H}]^+$ 277.15, found 277.06.

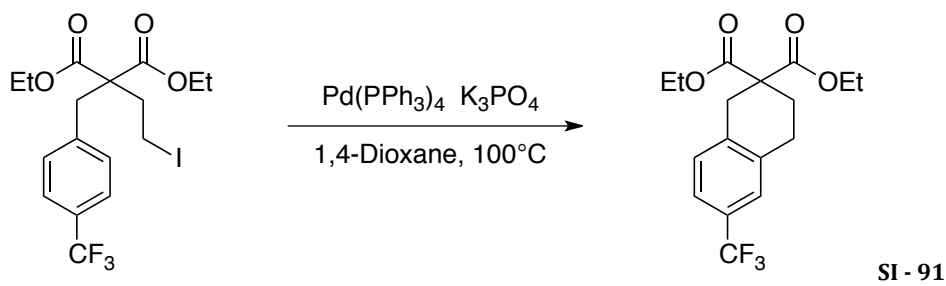


Diethyl benzyl(2-iodoethyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-63 was made to react with $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-90 as a clear oil (58.7 mg, 85% Yield).

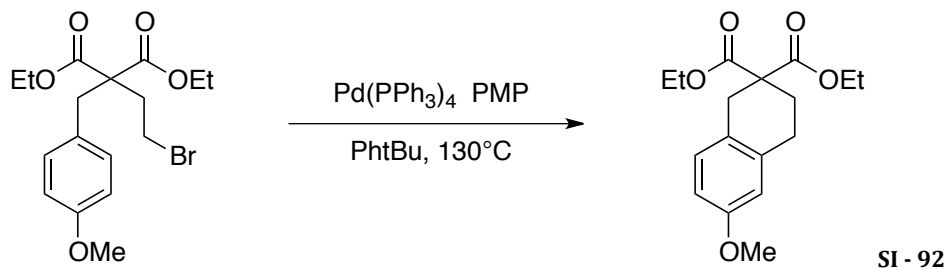


Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-61 was made to react with $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure C. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-91 as a clear oil (79.4 mg, 92% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz,

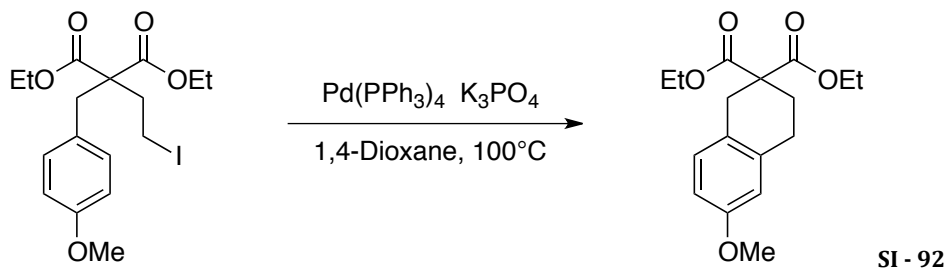
CDCl₃): δ 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 3.32 (s, 2H), 2.90 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.99, 137.82, 135.35, 129.23, 129.04, 128.27, 125.50, 125.47, 125.45, 125.12, 123.32, 122.74, 122.71, 61.61, 53.36, 34.60, 27.78, 25.94, 13.99. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2983, 1733, 1443, 1330, 1267, 1163, 1124, 1020, 859, 824. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₁₉F₃O₄H]⁺ 345.33, found 345.19.



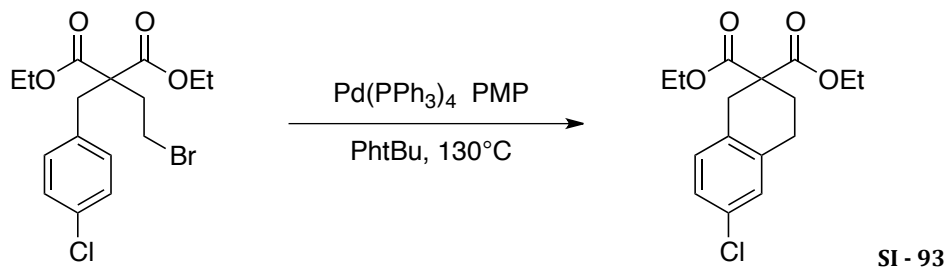
Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-66 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-91 as a clear oil (58.5 mg, 68% Yield).



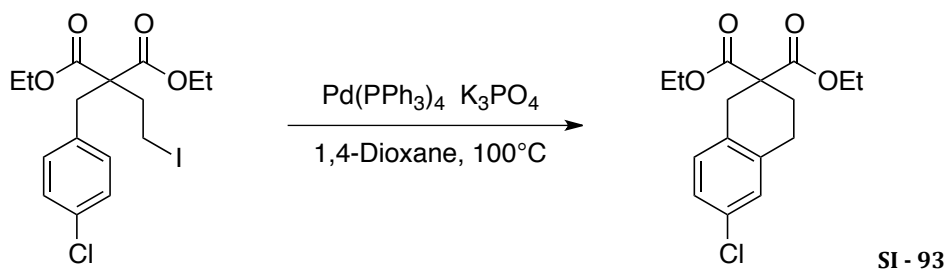
Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-59 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure C. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-92 as a clear oil (59.8 mg, 78% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.05 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (m, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 4.20 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.22 (s, 2H), 2.84 (s, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.38, 157.80, 135.73, 129.69, 125.69, 113.11, 112.41, 61.37, 55.17, 53.77, 33.95, 28.03, 26.25, 14.02. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2980, 1732, 1612, 1504, 1445, 1225, 1051, 858, 808. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₇H₂₂O₅H]⁺ 307.16, found 307.22.



Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-64 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-92 as a clear oil (50.6 mg, 66% Yield).

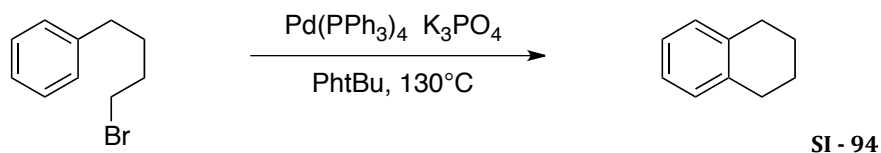


Diethyl (2-bromoethyl)(4-chlorobenzyl)malonate. Primary bromide SI-60 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure C. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-93 as a clear oil (58.4 mg, 75% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 4.20 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 3.23 (s, 2H), 2.83 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.08, 136.47, 132.12, 131.55, 130.08, 128.38, 126.17, 61.52, 53.46, 34.15, 27.73, 25.84, 14.00, 13.97. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2981, 1732, 1486, 1263, 1180, 1087, 1019, 858, 809. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₁₉ClO₄H]⁺ 311.11, found 311.08.

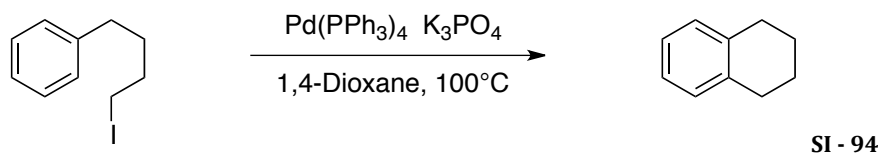


Diethyl (4-chlorobenzyl)(2-iodoethyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-65 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash

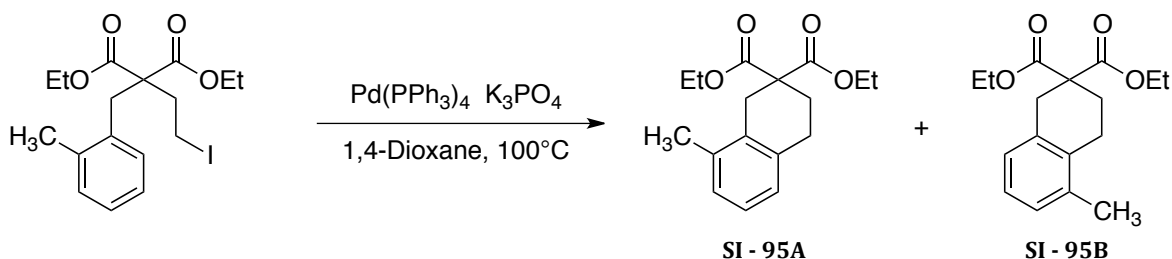
chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide tetrahydronaphthalene product SI-93 as a clear oil (45.8 mg, 59% Yield).



(4-bromobutyl)benzene. Primary bromide SI-74 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure D. The yield of the crude product was determined via gas chromatography using cyclooctane as internal standard (89% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.

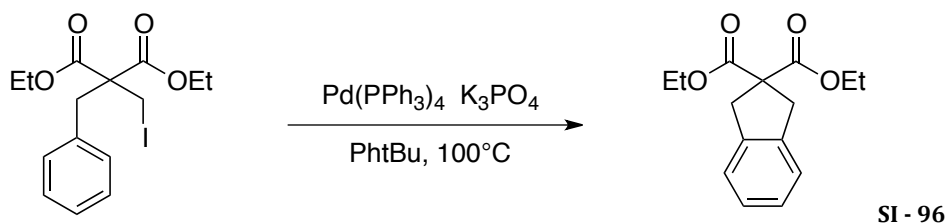


(4-iodobutyl)benzene. Primary iodide SI-73 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined via gas chromatography using cyclooctane as internal standard (51% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.

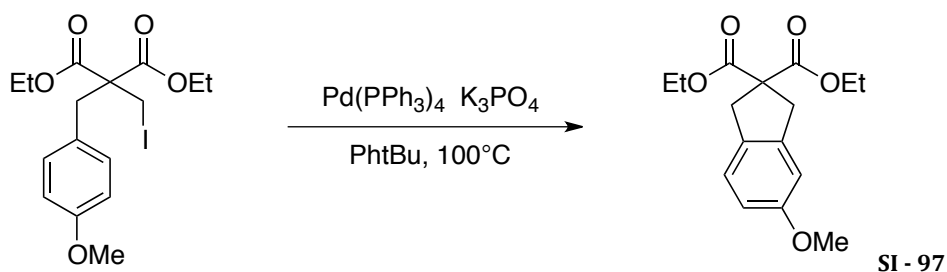


Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)(2-methylbenzyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-67 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide a 50:50 mixture of tetrahydronaphthalene products SI-95A and SI-95B as a clear oil (54.4 mg, 75% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.01 (m, 3H), 6.94 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 8H), 3.29 (s, 2H), 3.15 (s, 2H), 2.83 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.25 (m, 12H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.58, 171.36, 136.28, 136.13, 134.62, 133.38, 133.06, 132.16, 127.60, 127.51, 126.64, 126.36, 125.65, 125.61, 61.43, 61.36, 53.87, 53.27, 35.18, 31.89, 28.18, 27.70, 26.32, 23.69, 19.59,

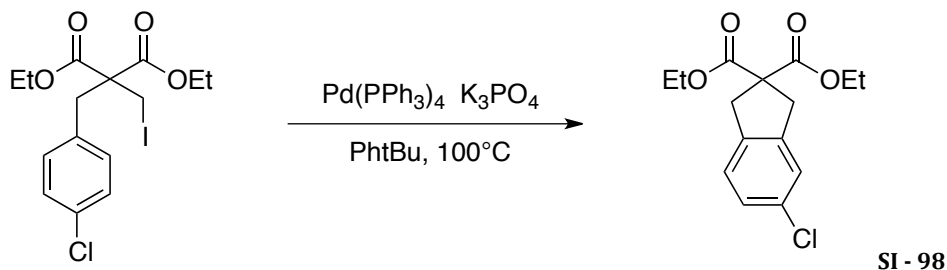
19.41, 14.00. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2978, 2935, 1733, 1463, 1257, 1176, 1090, 1024, 862, 767. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4\text{H}]^+$ 291.16, found 291.05.



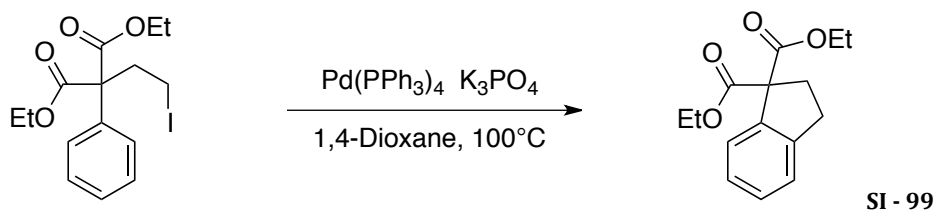
Diethyl benzyl(iodomethyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-70 was made to react with $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure B. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (88% Yield). The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide indane product SI-96 as a clear oil. **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 4.23 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 4H), 3.62 (s, 4H), 1.28 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.67, 139.98, 126.87, 124.18, 61.68, 60.30, 40.47, 14.02. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2980, 2929, 1732, 1461, 1280, 1246, 1188, 1068, 861, 740. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{H}]^+$ 263.13, found 263.16.



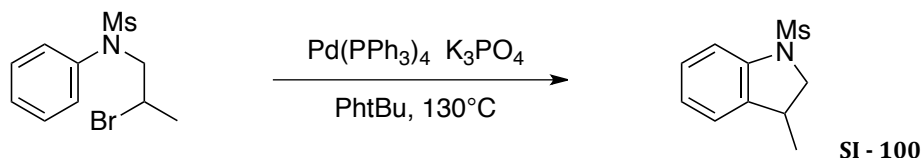
Diethyl (iodomethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-71 was made to react with $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure B. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (66% Yield). The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide indane product SI-97 as a clear oil. **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.10 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 4.22 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s, 2H), 3.54 (s, 2H), 1.28 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.67, 159.12, 141.47, 131.90, 124.74, 113.01, 109.50, 61.66, 60.79, 55.38, 40.61, 39.66, 14.02. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 3231, 3019, 1455, 1302, 1135, 1061, 972, 737, 700, 524. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_5\text{H}]^+$ 293.14, found 293.23.



(4-chlorobenzyl)(iodomethyl)malonate. Primary iodide SI-72 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure B. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (74% Yield). The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide indane product SI-98 as a clear oil. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 4.23 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 3.58 (s, 2H), 3.56 (s, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.28, 141.97, 138.47, 132.60, 127.10, 125.24, 124.43, 61.82, 40.22, 39.85, 13.99. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2982, 1732, 1473, 1274, 1245, 1189, 1069, 962. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₅H₁₇ClO₄H]⁺ 297.09, found 297.13.

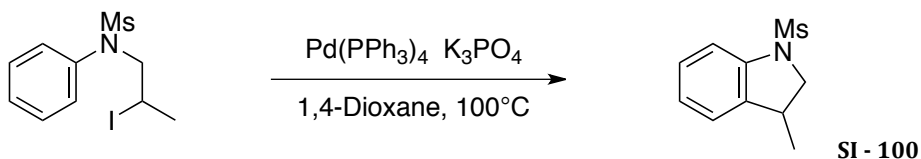


Diethyl (2-iodoethyl)phenylmalonate. Primary iodide SI-69 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide indane product SI-99 as a clear oil (54.7 mg, 83% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.59 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 4.23 (m, 4H), 3.05 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.77, 136.92, 128.13, 128.06, 127.38, 63.10, 61.40, 31.39, 28.85, 14.00, 13.95, 9.29. IR (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2980, 1731, 1238, 1025, 698, 509. LRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₅H₁₈O₄H]⁺ 263.13, found 263.17.



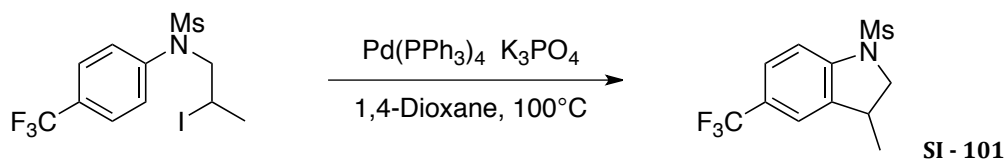
N-(2-bromopropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary bromide SI-39 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline product SI-

100 as a pale orange solid (28.5 mg, 54% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.08 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.47, 136.26, 128.14, 124.21, 123.75, 113.50, 58.03, 34.74, 34.27, 19.47. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3249, 1617, 1520, 1479, 1327, 1147, 979, 916, 844. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₁₃NO₂SH]⁺ 212.08, found 212.07.

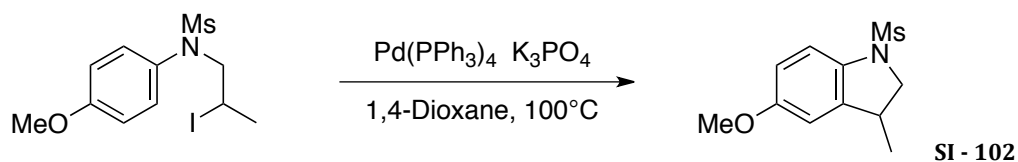


N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-38 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline product SI-100 as a pale orange solid (43.5 mg, 82% Yield).

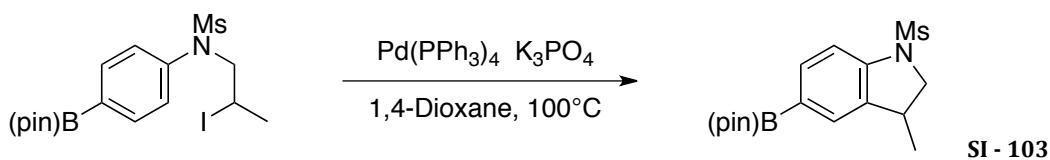
Iodide SI-38 (338 mg, 1.0 mmol) was set up to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ (116 mg, 0.1 mmol) and K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL 0.5 M) following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide indoline product SI-100 as a pale orange solid (177 mg, 84% Yield).



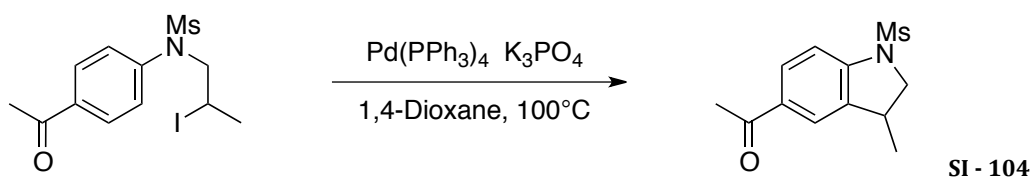
N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-41 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline product SI-101 as a pale orange solid (48.8 mg, 70% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 4.23 (m, 1H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.43, 136.87, 126.01, 125.90, 125.87, 125.80, 125.07, 123.27, 121.45, 121.43, 112.98, 58.16, 35.08, 34.51, 19.43. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2931, 1617, 1492, 1338, 1161, 1119, 985, 833, 770, 551. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂F₃NO₂SH]⁺ 280.06, found 280.11.



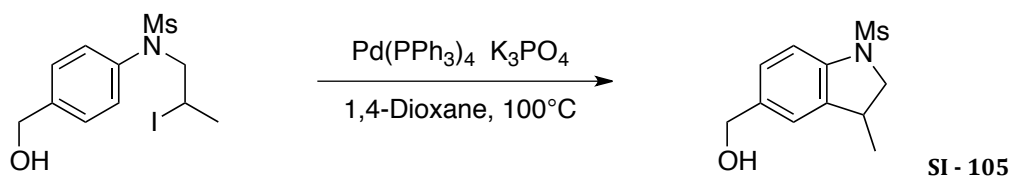
N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-methoxyphenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-40 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline product SI-85 as a pale orange solid (39.6 mg, 66% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.76 (s, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.49 (m, 2H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.90, 138.10, 134.97, 114.77, 112.70, 110.54, 58.38, 55.71, 35.04, 33.76, 19.27. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2964, 1596, 1485, 1344, 1232, 1159, 1032, 1159, 1032, 982, 850, 770. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₃SH]⁺ 242.09, found 242.02.



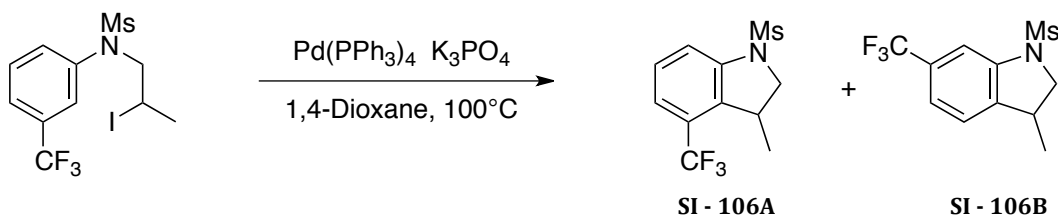
N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-42 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline product SI-85 as a pale orange solid (60.4 mg, 72% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.72 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 9.6 Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 12H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.56, 135.42, 130.54, 112.59, 83.81, 58.15, 34.53, 34.48, 24.89, 24.79, 19.53. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2976, 1608, 1351, 1161, 1122, 963, 861, 772. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₄BNO₄SNa]⁺ 360.23, found 360.44.



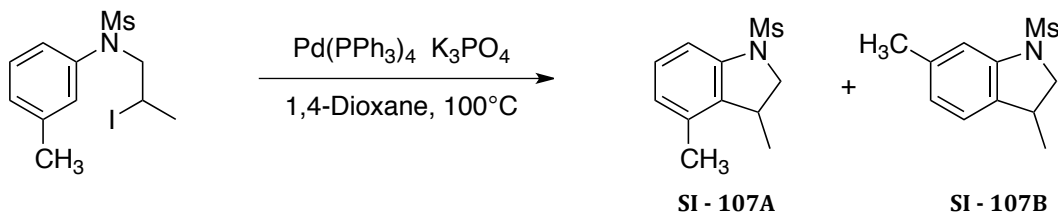
N-(4-acetylphenyl)-n-(2-iodopropyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-51 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide indoline product SI-104 as a pale orange solid (48.5 mg, 77% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 9.6 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 1.42 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 196.65, 145.61, 136.71, 133.00, 129.93, 124.31, 112.31, 58.26, 35.27, 34.29, 26.49, 19.52. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2965, 1675, 1604, 1483, 1351, 1258, 1161, 985, 771. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₂H₁₅NO₃SNa]⁺ 276.31, found 276.30.



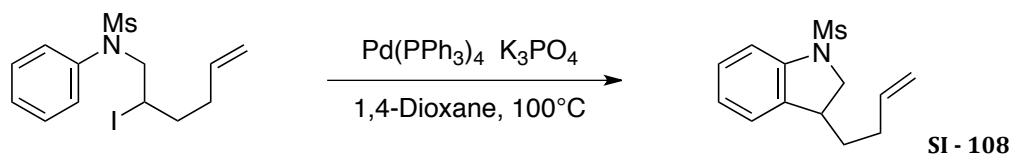
N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-n-(2-iodopropyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-52 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide indoline product SI-105 as a pale orange solid (34.5 mg, 57% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.18 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 1.68 (bs, 1H), 1.38 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.10, 136.79, 128.62, 127.21, 123.27, 113.48, 65.02, 58.24, 34.71, 34.23, 19.43. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 3522, 2928, 1485, 1343, 1159, 985, 771, 557. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₃SNa]⁺ 264.80, found 264.35.



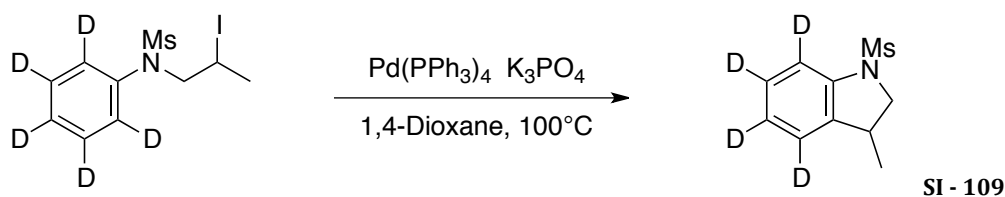
N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-45 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline products SI-106A and SI-106B as pale orange solids (56.7 mg, 81% Yield, 2.4:1 A:B). **SI-106A:** **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.63 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 3.94 (dd, J = 10.2 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (dd, J = 9.6 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 1.36 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.54, 134.38, 128.90, 127.36, 127.15, 124.87, 123.06, 120.81, 120.78, 120.75, 120.72, 116.49, 58.31, 34.72, 34.31, 21.09. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2934, 1596, 1453, 1353, 1318, 1252, 1162, 1122, 997, 801, 549. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂F₃NO₂SH]⁺ 280.06, found 280.10. **SI-106B:** **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 1.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 142.04, 124.55, 120.85, 110.18, 58.04, 34.96, 34.69, 19.38. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2933, 1432, 1351, 1321, 1276, 1162, 1123, 991, 824, 551. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂F₃NO₂SH]⁺ 280.06, found 280.11.



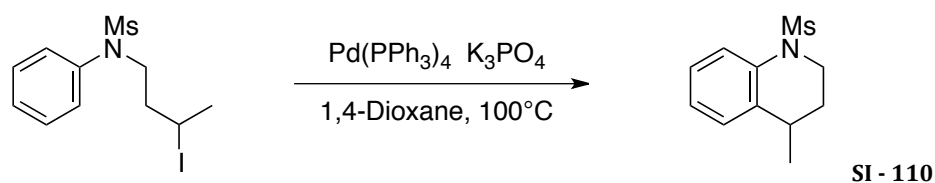
N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(3-tolyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-46 was made to react with $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (91% Yield, 2.0:1 A:B). The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide a mixture of indoline products SI-107A and SI-107B as a pale orange solid. **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.24 (s, 2H), 7.13 (t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 3H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.34 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.30 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 138.31, 134.68, 133.43, 128.25, 125.23, 124.46, 123.86, 114.19, 110.85, 58.36, 57.99, 34.42, 34.08, 21.57, 19.76, 19.59, 18.20. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2964, 2927, 1610, 1455, 1346, 1246, 1159, 1077, 956, 771, 550. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 226.09, found 226.00.



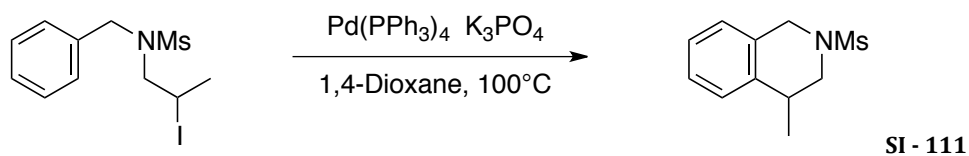
N-(2-iodohex-5-enyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-50 was made to react with $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide indoline product SI-108 as a pale orange solid (50.1 mg, 80% Yield). **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.42 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.08 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.85 (m, 1H), 5.09 (dd, $J = 26.4$ Hz, 10.2 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 1H). **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 141.63, 137.40, 134.88, 128.28, 124.63, 123.60, 115.61, 113.41, 56.18, 39.35, 34.23, 33.91, 31.13. **IR** (Thin Film, cm^{-1}): 2927, 1593, 1491, 1342, 1154, 962, 775, 697, 542. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2\text{SNa}]^+$ 274.33, found 274.38.



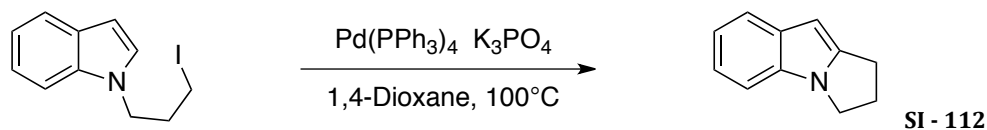
N-(2-iodopropyl)-n-(perdeuterophenyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-47 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide indoline product SI-109 as a pale orange solid. **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.40, 136.16, 127.79, 127.63, 127.47, 123.97, 123.81, 123.65, 123.41, 123.25, 123.09, 113.30, 113.13, 112.97, 58.04, 34.72, 34.23, 19.46. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2965, 2874, 2283, 1582, 1454, 1399, 1346, 1228, 1159, 1078, 975, 768. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₀H₉D₄NO₂SH]⁺ 216.10, found 216.16.



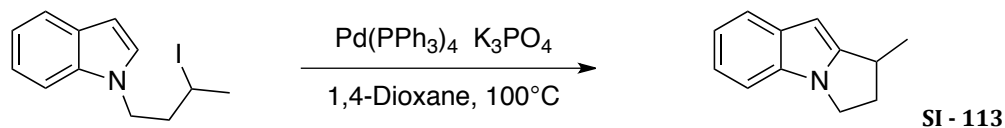
N-(3-iodobutyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-48 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide tetrahydroquinoline product SI-110 as a pale orange solid (32.0 mg, 57% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 2H), 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.39 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.28, 134.16, 128.53, 126.86, 124.59, 122.49, 44.16, 38.69, 30.69, 30.29, 22.23. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2931, 2360, 1487, 1339, 1156, 957, 839, 773. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₂SH]⁺ 226.09, found 226.09.



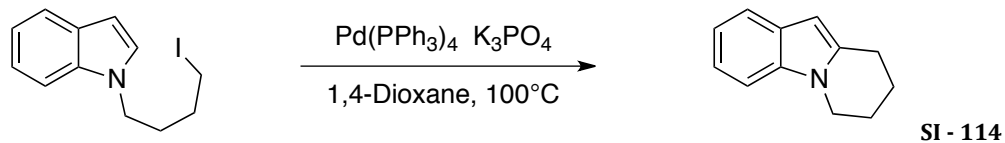
N-benzyl-n-(2-iodopropyl)methanesulfonamide. Secondary iodide SI-49 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide tetrahydroisoquinoline product SI-111 as a pale orange solid (34.2 mg, 61% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28-7.22 (m, 3H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.60, 131.09, 127.92, 127.15, 126.46, 126.24, 49.72, 47.62, 35.25, 32.93, 20.14. **IR** (Thin Film, cm⁻¹): 2965, 2928, 1454, 1329, 1156, 1037, 961, 808, 754, 519. **LRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₁₅NO₂SH]⁺ 226.09, found 226.09.



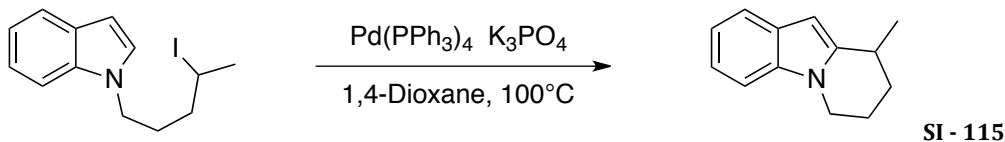
N-(3-iodopropyl)indole. Primary iodide SI-77 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (51% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁸



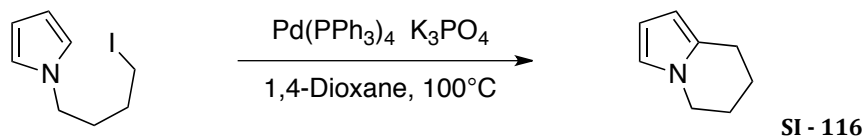
N-(3-iodobutyl)indane. Secondary iodide SI-83 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (71% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁹



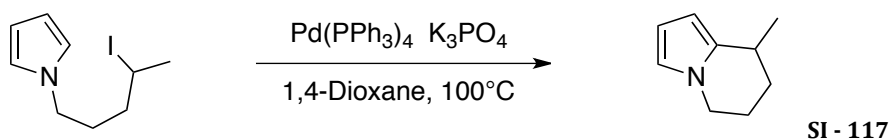
N-(4-iodobutyl)indane. Primary iodide SI-78 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (70% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.²⁰



N-(4-iodopentyl)indane. Secondary iodide SI-84 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (90% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁹

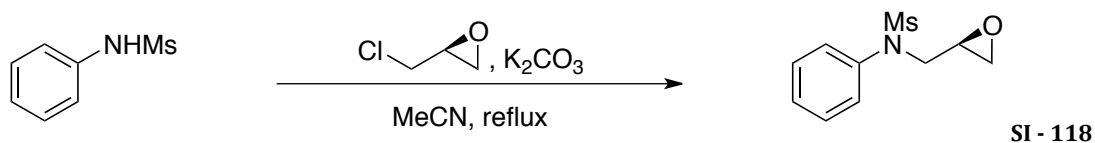


N-(4-iodobutyl)pyrrole. Primary iodide SI-86 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (64% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.²¹

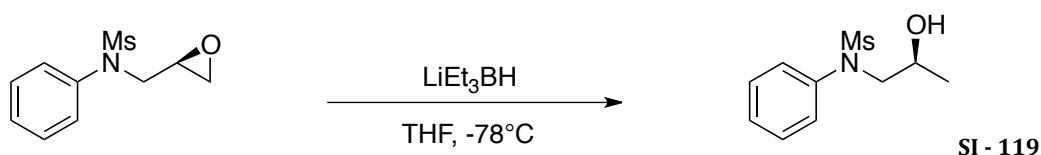


N-(4-iodopentyl)pyrrole. Secondary iodide SI-89 was made to react with Pd(PPh₃)₄ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (95% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with the literature data.¹⁶

Stereochemical Experiments

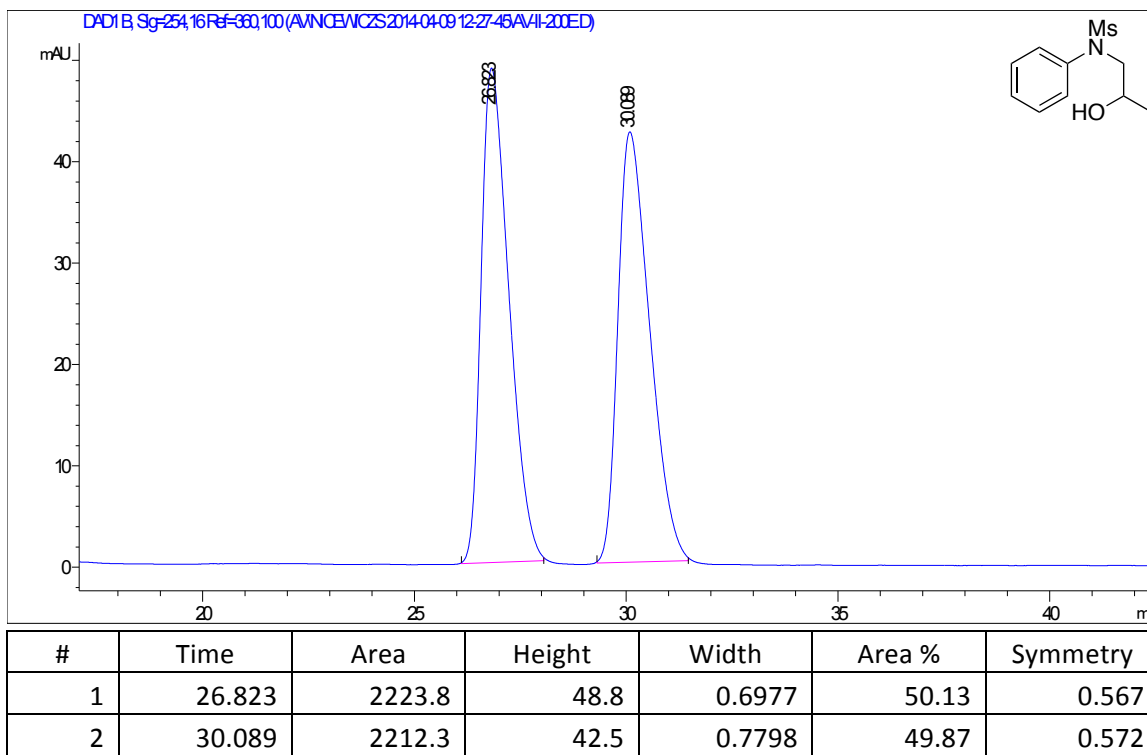


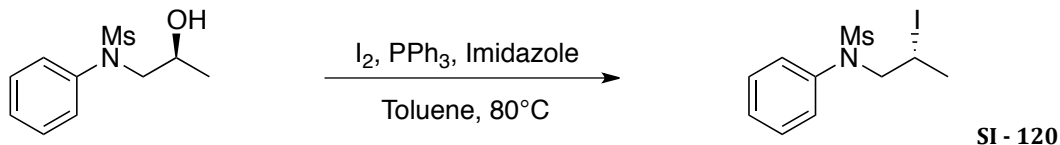
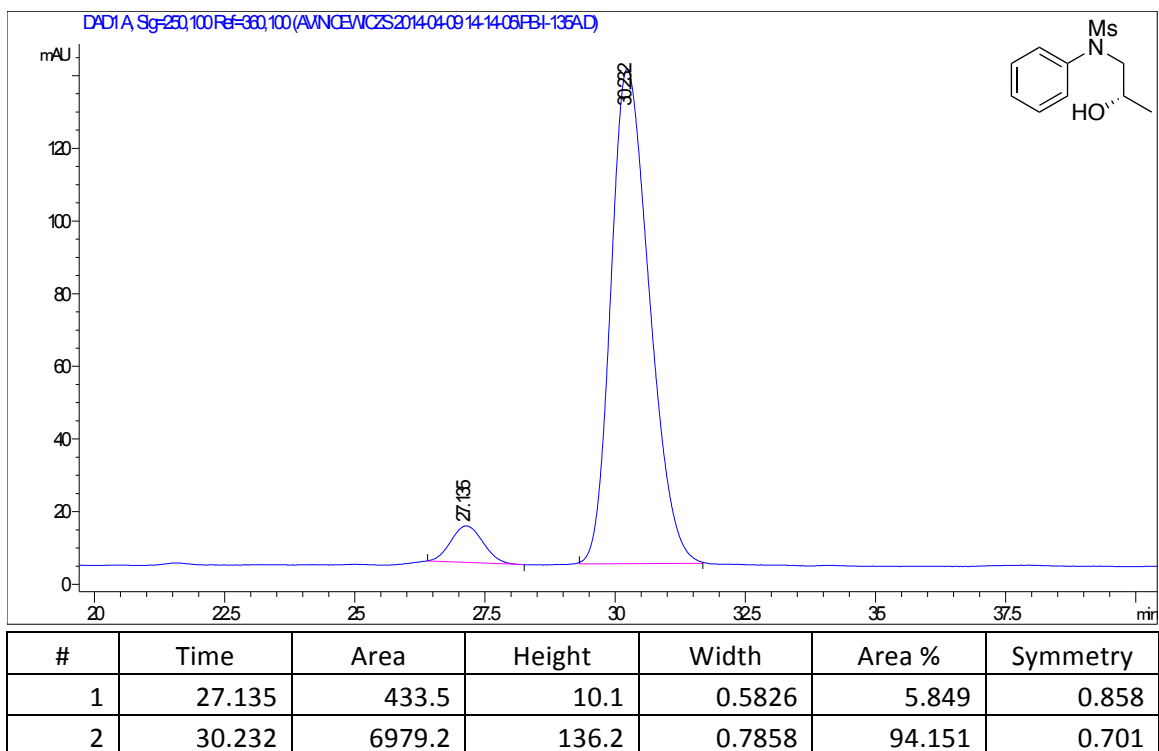
(SI-118): N-((S)-2,3-epoxypropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure B, methanesulfonamide SI-1 (3.0 g, 17.5 mmol) was alkylated with S-(+)-epichlorohydrin (6.5 g, 70 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide epoxide SI-118 as a white solid (61% Yield).



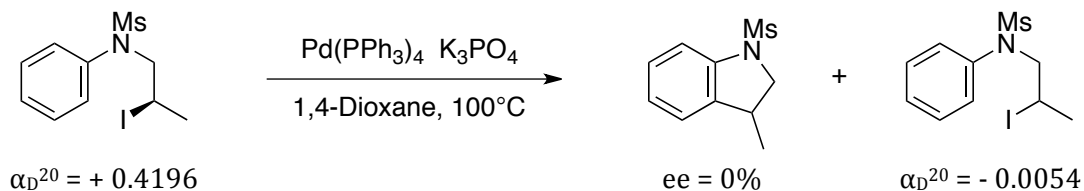
(SI-119): N-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Following General Procedure D, epoxide SI-118 (2.45 g, 10.7 mmol) was reduced with super hydride (1M in THF, 12.9 mL, 12.9 mmol). The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (1:1) to provide secondary alcohol SI-119 as a white solid (58% Yield).

Chiral HPLC (Column IC, 75:25 A1:B2): ee = 88.3%.



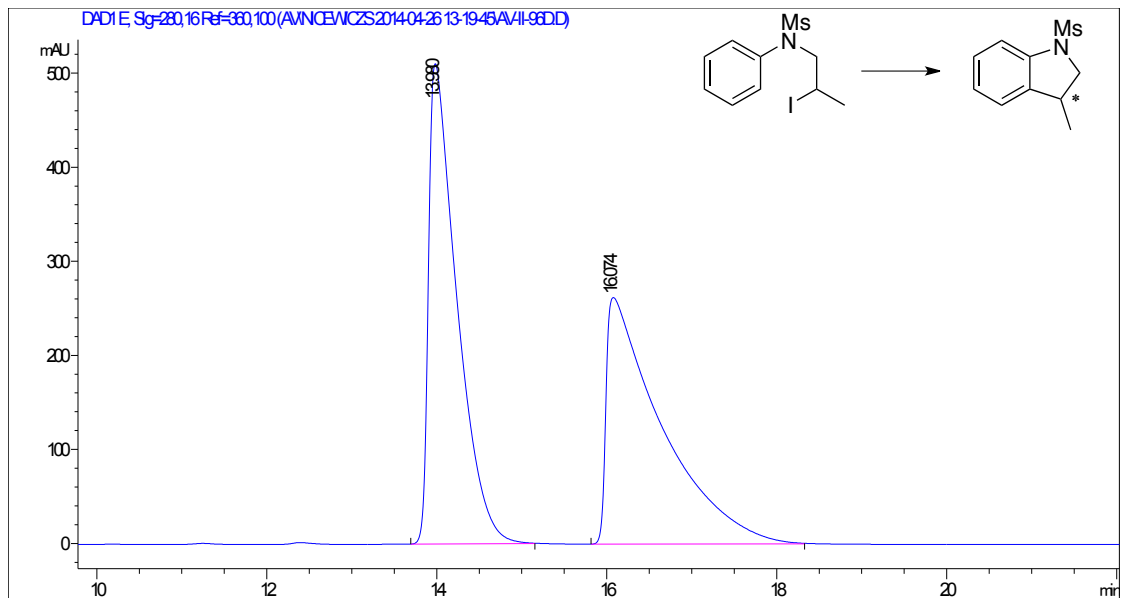


(SI-120): N-((R)-2-iodopropyl)-n-phenylmethanesulfonamide. Secondary alcohol SI-119 (1.4 g, 6.2 mmol) was iodinated with molecular iodine (1.7 g, 6.5 mmol) following General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide secondary iodide SI-120 as a white solid (52% Yield). **Optical Rotation:** $\alpha_D^{20} = +0.4196$.

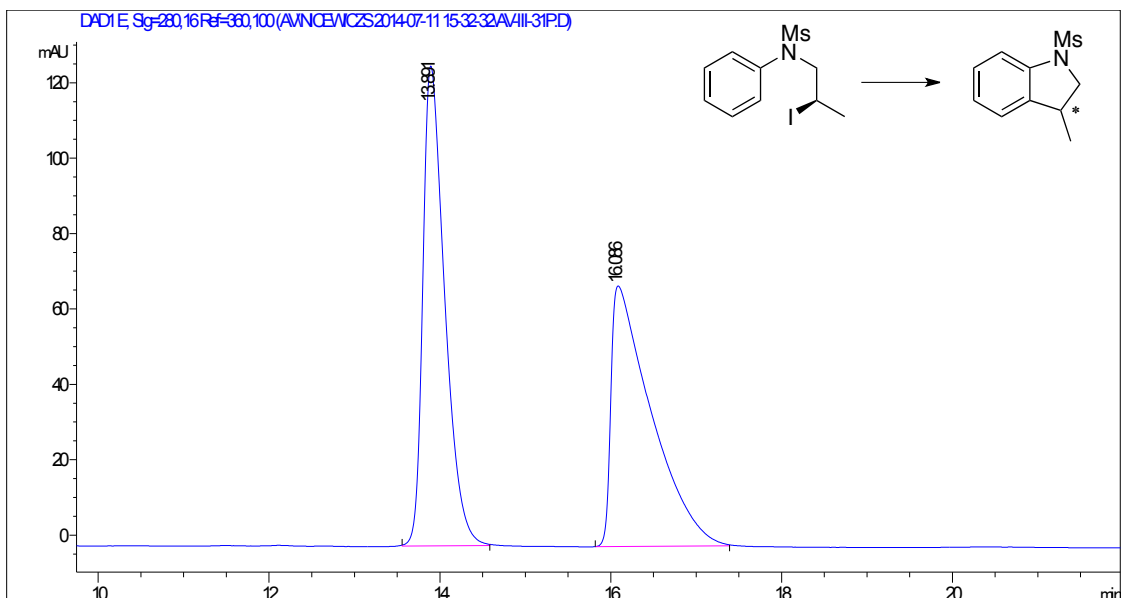


Secondary iodide SI-120 was made to react incompletely with $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ following C-H Alkylation Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide indoline cyclization product and unreacted starting material. The enantiomeric excess of the indoline product was determined to be 0% by chiral

HPLC analysis using 90:10 A1:B2 mobile phase and column IA. The recovered starting material was also determined to have racemized by measurement of its optical rotation ($\alpha_D^{20} = -0.0054$). By contrast, stereochemistry of the starting material was retained when iodide SI-120 was treated with potassium iodide in the absence of palladium ($\alpha_D^{20} = +0.4226$).



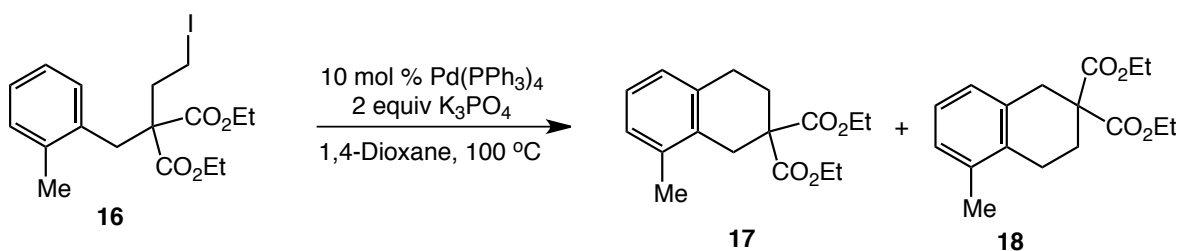
#	Time	Area	Height	Width	Area %	Symmetry
1	13.98	11846	510.7	0.3386	50.014	0.295
2	16.074	11839.4	262.2	0.6029	49.986	0.133



#	Time	Area	Height	Width	Area %	Symmetry
1	13.891	2270.8	127.4	0.27	50.05	0.535
2	16.086	2266.3	69.2	0.4483	49.95	0.2

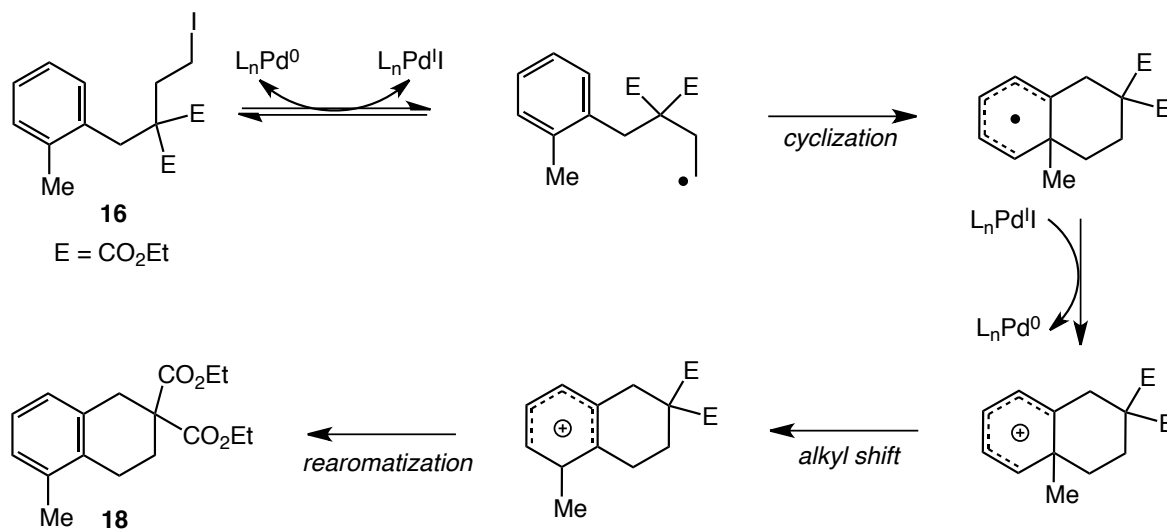
Proposed Rearrangement Mechanism

The following mechanism is proposed as an explanation for the formation of two products in equal quantities by *ortho*-substituted aromatic substrate **16**. Upon activation of the alkyl iodide, radical addition occurs irreversibly at both available sites with no regioselectivity. In each case, Pd^I oxidizes the alkyl radical to a cationic species. While one regioisomer can rearomatize upon oxidation, forming the expected product **17**, the intermediate forming a quaternary carbon center is not able to. This intermediate instead undergoes a 1,2-methyl shift, forming a cation that is then capable of rearomatization, forming the observed rearrangement product, **18**.



Mechanism accounting for product **18**:

75% combined yield, **17**:**18** = 50:50



References

1. Wang, Y.; Guziec, F.S. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 8293-8296.
2. Rudolph, A.; Rackelmann, N.; Lautens, M. *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed.* **2007**. 46, 1485-1488.
3. Tan, B.Y.; Teo, Y.; Seow, A. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2014**. 7, 1541-1546.
4. Crawford, S.M.; Lavery, C.B.; Stradiotto, M. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2014**. 19, 16760-16771.
5. Rosen, B.R.; Ruble, J.C.; Beauchamp, T.J.; Navarro, A. *Org. Lett.* **2011**. 13, 2564-2567.
6. O'Sullivan, S.; Doni, E.; Tuttle, T.; Murphy, J.A. *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed.* **2014**. 53, 474-478.
7. Wu, L.; Lal, J.; Simon, K.A.; Burton, E.A.; Luk, Y.Y. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**. 131, 7430-7443.
8. Yudin, A.K.; Chiang, J.P.; Adolfsson, H.; Copéret, C. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**. 66, 4713-4718.
9. Kimura, M.; Masuda, T.; Yamada, K.; Mitani, M.; Kubota, N.; Kawakatsu, N.; Kishii, K.; Inazu, M.; Kiuchi, Y.; Oguchi, K.; Namiki, T. *Biol. Med. Chem.* **2003**. 11, 3953-3963.
10. Inés, B.; Palomas, D.; Holle, S.; Steinberg, S.; Nicasio, J.A.; Alcarazo, M. *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed.* **2012**. 51, 12367-12369.
11. Boehme, T.M.; Keim, C.; Kreutzmann, K.; Linder, M.; Dingermann, T.; Dannhardt, G.; Mutschler, E.; Lambrecht, G. *J. Med. Chem.* **2003**. 46, 856-867
12. Zhang, X.; De Los Angeles, J.E.; He, M.; Dalton, J.T.; Shams, G.; Lei, L.; Patil, P.N.; Feller, D.R.; Miller, D.D.; Hsu, F. *J. Med. Chem.* **1997**. 40, 3014-3024.
13. Kulbitski, K.; Nisnevich, G.; Gandelman, M.; *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2011**. 353, 1438.
14. Murphy, J.A.; Schoenbeck, F.; Findlay, N.J.; Thomson, D.W.; Zhou, S.; Garnier, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**. 131, 6475-6479.
15. Riegel, N.; Darcel, C.; Stephan, O.; Juge, S. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1998**. 567, 219-233.
16. Ozaki, S.; Mitoh, S.; Ohmori, H. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1996**. 44, 2020-2024.
17. Tanis, S.P.; Raggon, J.W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1987**. 52, 819-827.
18. Pearson, W.H.; Fang, W. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**. 65, 7158-7174.
19. Dobbs, A.P.; Jones, K.; Veal, K.T. *Tetrahedron* **1998**. 54, 2149-2160.
20. Ishikura, M.; Ida, W.; Yanada, K. *Tetrahedron* **2006**. 62, 1015-1024.
21. Gracia, S.; Cazorla, C.; Metay, E.; Pellet-Rostaing, S.; Lemaire, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**. 74, 3160-3163.

¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra

