

Supplementary Data

Mechanistic Considerations in the Synthesis of 2-Aryl-Indole Analogues under Bischler-Mohlau Conditions

Matthew T. MacDonough^a, Zhe Shi^a, and Kevin G. Pinney^{a,*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Baylor University, One Bear Place #97348,
Waco, Texas 76798-7348, United States of America (USA)

*Corresponding author. Tel.: 254-710-4117

Email address: Kevin_Pinney@baylor.edu

Table of Contents

Experimental Procedures	Pages S3-S9
NMR Spectra, HPLC Traces, and HRMS Data for Compounds	Pages S10-S34
DEPT NMR for ^{13}C Labeled Indole 16	Page S35
Predicted (ChemBioDraw, Version 13.0.2.3020) ^{13}C NMR Values for Possible Indole Regioisomers	Pages S36-S37
X-ray Crystallographic Data for ^{13}C Labeled Indole 16	Pages S38-S44

Experimental Procedures

CH₂Cl₂, THF, EtOH, and Et₂O were used in their anhydrous forms as obtained from the chemical suppliers. Reactions were performed under an inert atmosphere using nitrogen gas, unless specified otherwise. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) plates (precoated glass plates with silica gel 60 F254, 0.25 mm thickness) were used to monitor reactions. Purification of intermediates and products was carried out with a flash purification system (Biotage Isolera 1 or 4) using silica gel (200-400 mesh, 60 Å) prepacked columns. Intermediates and products synthesized were characterized on the basis of their ¹H NMR (500 MHz), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz), and DEPT ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) spectroscopic data using a Varian VNMRS 500 MHz instrument. Spectra were recorded in CDCl₃. All of the chemical shifts are expressed in ppm (δ), coupling constants (*J*) are presented in Hz, and peak patterns are reported as broad (br), singlet (s), doublet (d), double doublet (dd), quartet of doublets (qd) quartet (q), and multiplet (m). ¹³C-labeled atoms have their ¹³C-NMR chemical shift values denoted with bold text in each appropriate experimental write-up.

3-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-methoxybenzaldehyde 11

To a clean dry round bottom flask 3-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde **10** (5.02 g, 32.9 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C and Et₃N (5.04 mL, 36.2 mmol) was added followed by the addition of *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (0.402 g, 3.29 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (TBSCl) (5.29 g, 36.2 mmol) was added

gradually. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 12 hours. The reaction was diluted with water (50 mL), transferred to a separatory funnel, and was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic extracts were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The TBS benzaldehyde product **11** (9.24 g, 34.7 mmol) was isolated quantitatively as a yellow oil and was taken to the next step without further purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 9.80 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.35 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.87 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 0.99 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.16 (s, 6H, Si(CH₃)₂).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz): δ 190.2, 156.2, 145.2, 130.0, 126.0, 119.4, 110.9, 55.1, 25.3, 18.0, -5.0.

3-tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-1-(1'-hydroxyethyl)-4-methoxybenzene 12

To a solution of magnesium turnings (0.40 g, 17 mmol) in diethyl ether (Et₂O) was added ¹³C-labeled methyl iodide (1.00 mL, 16.0 mmol). The solution was refluxed for 30 minutes until the turnings were dissolved. The solution was cooled to room temperature and TBS benzaldehyde **11** (1.92 g, 7.20 mmol) in Et₂O was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 hours. Upon completion the reaction mixture was slowly quenched with 0.1 M HCl and extracted with Et₂O. The organic extracts were washed sequentially with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and water. The organic layer was further dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was subjected to flash chromatography using a prepacked 50 g silica column

[solvent A, EtOAc, solvent B, hexanes; gradient, 7%A / 93%B (1 CV), 7%A / 93%B → 60%A / 40%B (10 CV), 60%A / 40%B (2 CV); flow rate, 40 mL/min; monitored at 254 and 280 nm] to yield ¹³C-labeled alcohol **12** (1.54 g, 5.45 mmol, 75%, R_f = 0.47 (70:30 hexanes:EtOAc)) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 6.90 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.88 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.81 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.79 (qd, *J* = 6.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.79 (s, 1H, OH), 1.45 (dd, *J* = 6.4 Hz, *J*_{C-H} = 126.6 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.00 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.16 (s, 6H, Si(CH₃)₂).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 150.30, 145.02, 138.64, 118.50 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 118.27 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 111.96, 69.96 (d, *J* = 38.6 Hz), 55.56, 25.73, **24.96**, 18.45, -4.59 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz).

HRMS [M+Na]⁺: 306.1578 (calcd for [C₁₄¹³CH₂₆NaO₃Si]⁺, 306.1577).

3-tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-4-methoxyacetophenone 13

The crude alcohol **12** (1.76 g, 6.23 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). Celite (1.5 g) was added and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) (1.48 g, 6.86 mmol) was added in small increments allowing 10 minutes of stirring between each addition. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through a 50/50 mixture of silica

gel/celite rinsing well with CH₂Cl₂. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure providing the desired ¹³C-labeled acetophenone **13** (1.48 g, 5.28 mmol, 85%) as a pale yellow solid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.58 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.47 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.87 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.53 (d, *J* = 127.3 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.01 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.17 (s, 6H, Si(CH₃)₂).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 196.71 (d, *J* = 42.7 Hz), 155.31, 144.83, 130.59 (d, *J* = 13.9 Hz), 123.50, 120.47, 110.78, 55.48, **26.30**, 25.68, 18.44, -4.63.

HRMS [M+H]⁺: 282.1603 (calcd for [C₁₄¹³CH₂₅O₃Si]⁺, 282.1601).

1-(3-tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-trimethylsilylethene 14

To a solution of diisopropylamine (1.1 mL, 7.0 mmol) in THF (30 mL) at 0 °C was added *n*-butyllithium (3.2 mL, 7.9 mmol) dropwise. The LDA solution was allowed to stir for 15 minutes and a solution of TBS acetophenone **13** (1.48 g, 5.26 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred for 10 min and TMSCl (1.0 mL, 7.9 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature. The solution was stirred for 12 hours and was quenched using 10% NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with Et₂O, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure resulting in ¹³C-labeled TMS enol ether **14**

(1.95 g, 5.51 mmol) quantitatively as a dark yellow oil which was taken to the next step without purification.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.23 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H ArH), 7.18 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.82 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.83 (dd, *J* = 1.5 Hz, *J*_{C-H} = 159.5 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 4.38 (dd, *J* = 1.5 Hz, *J*_{C-H} = 159.0 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 3.83 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.08 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.32 (s, 9H, Si(CH₃)₃), 0.23 (s, 6H, Si(CH₃)₂).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz): δ 155.4 (d, *J* = 82.0 Hz), 151.3, 144.6, 130.8 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 118.9 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 118.2 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 111.3 (d, *J* = 42.6 Hz), **89.6**, 55.5, 25.9, 18.6, 0.2, -4.5.

3'-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4'-methoxy-2-bromoacetophenone 15

A solution of crude **14** (1.95 g, 5.51 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) and K₂CO₃ (0.033 g, 0.239 mmol) was cooled to 0 °C. Bromine (0.17 mL, 3.3 mmol) was added dropwise and the solution was allowed to stir for 30 minutes. The reaction was quenched with 10 % sodium thiosulfate solution, transferred to a separatory funnel, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was subjected to flash chromatography using a prepacked 100 g silica column [solvent A, EtOAc, solvent B, hexanes; gradient, 2%A / 98%B (4 CV), 2%A / 98%B → 20%A / 80%B (10 CV), 20%A / 80%B (2 CV); flow rate, 50

mL/min; monitored at 254 and 280 nm] to yield ¹³C-labeled bromoacetophenone **15** as a tan solid (1.16 g, 3.22 mmol, 58%, R_f = 0.29 (80:20 hexanes:EtOAc)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.62 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.49 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.38 (d, *J*_{C-H} = 150.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.89 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.01 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.18 (s, 6H, Si(CH₃)₂).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 189.89 (d, *J* = 43.8 Hz), 156.10, 145.13, 127.12 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz), 124.21, 121.10, 111.00, 55.55, **30.69**, 25.65, 18.43, -4.61.

HRMS [M+Na]⁺: 382.0533 (calcd for [C₁₄¹³CH₂₃BrNaO₃Si]⁺, 382.0526).

2-(3'-tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-4'-methoxyphenyl)-6-methoxyindole 16

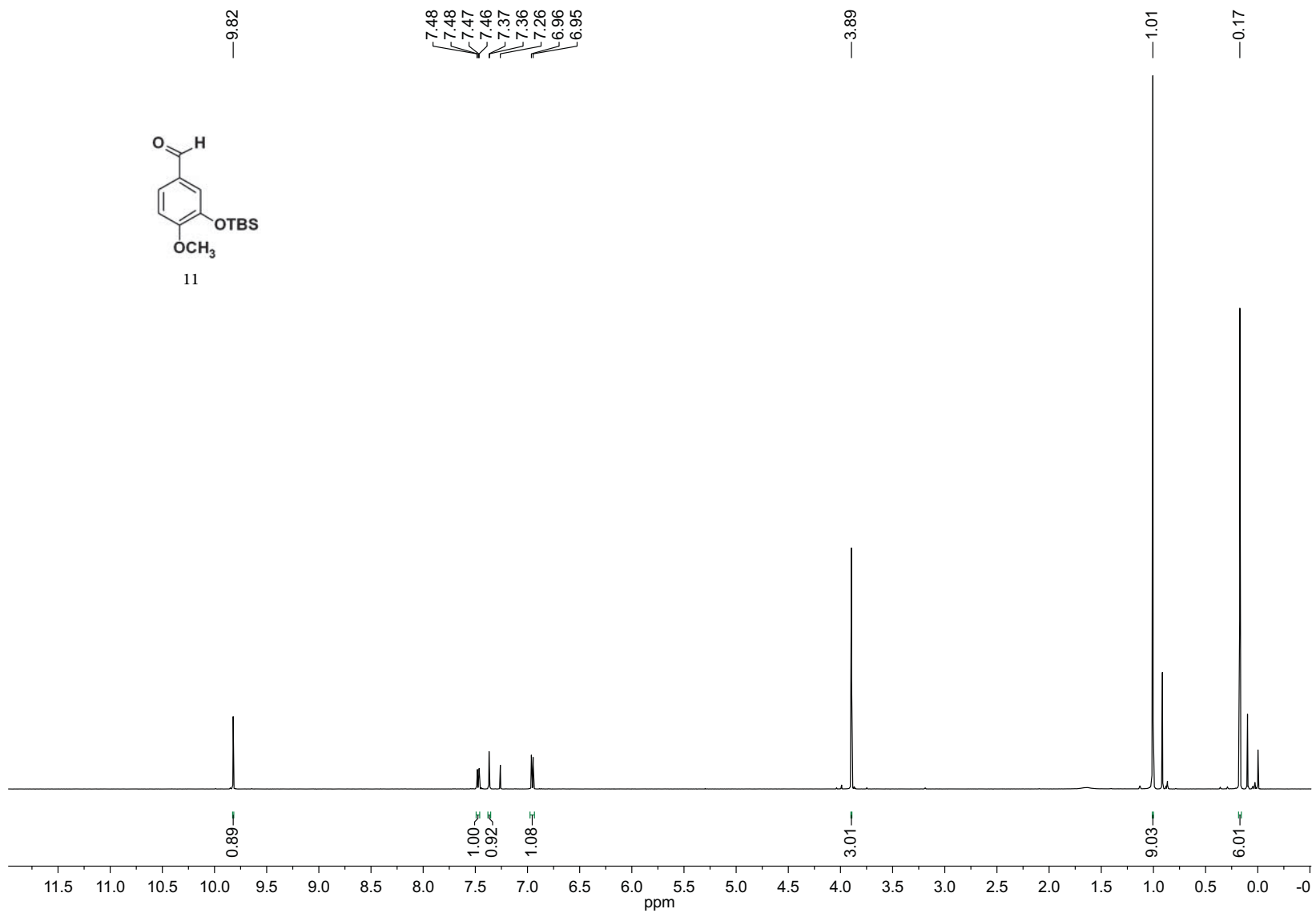
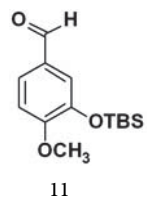
A solution of *m*-anisidine (0.41 mL, 3.7 mmol) was dissolved in *N,N*-dimethylaniline (10 mL) and was heated to reflux at 170 °C. A solution of **15** (0.40 g, 1.1 mmol) in EtOAc (1 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 170 °C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography using a prepacked 50 g silica column [solvent A, EtOAc, solvent B, hexanes; gradient, 2%A / 98%B (1 CV), 2%A / 98%B → 25%A / 75%B (10 CV), 25%A / 75%B (2 CV); flow rate, 40 mL/min; monitored at 254 and 280 nm] resulted in the desired ¹³C-labeled phenylindole **16** (0.312 g, 0.81 mmol, 73%, R_f = 0.48 (50:50 hexanes:EtOAc)) as a light

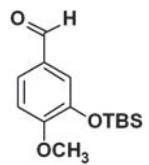
tan solid. A portion of compound **16** was recrystallized from hexane and dichloromethane to obtain the analytical data.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 8.14 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2.9 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.16 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.90 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.83 – 6.40 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.87 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 1.06 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.22 (s, 6H, Si(CH₃)₂).

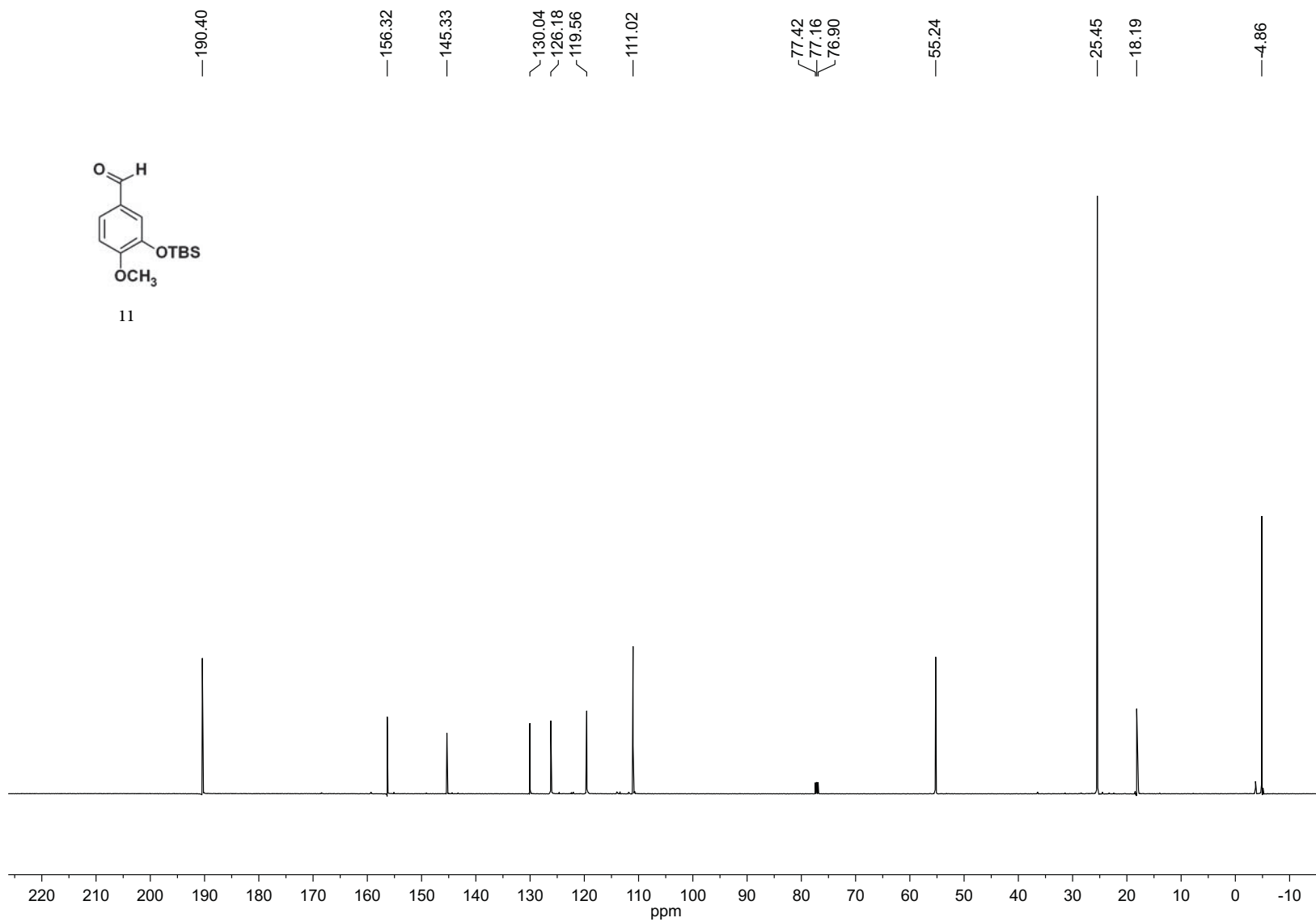
¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz): δ 156.36 , 150.57 , 145.39 , 137.37 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 136.85, 125.77 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 123.68 (d, *J* = 56.5 Hz), 120.89 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 118.18 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 117.81 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz), 112.36 , 109.89 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz), **98.68**, 94.46 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 55.68 , 55.53 , 25.75 , 18.49 , -4.57 .

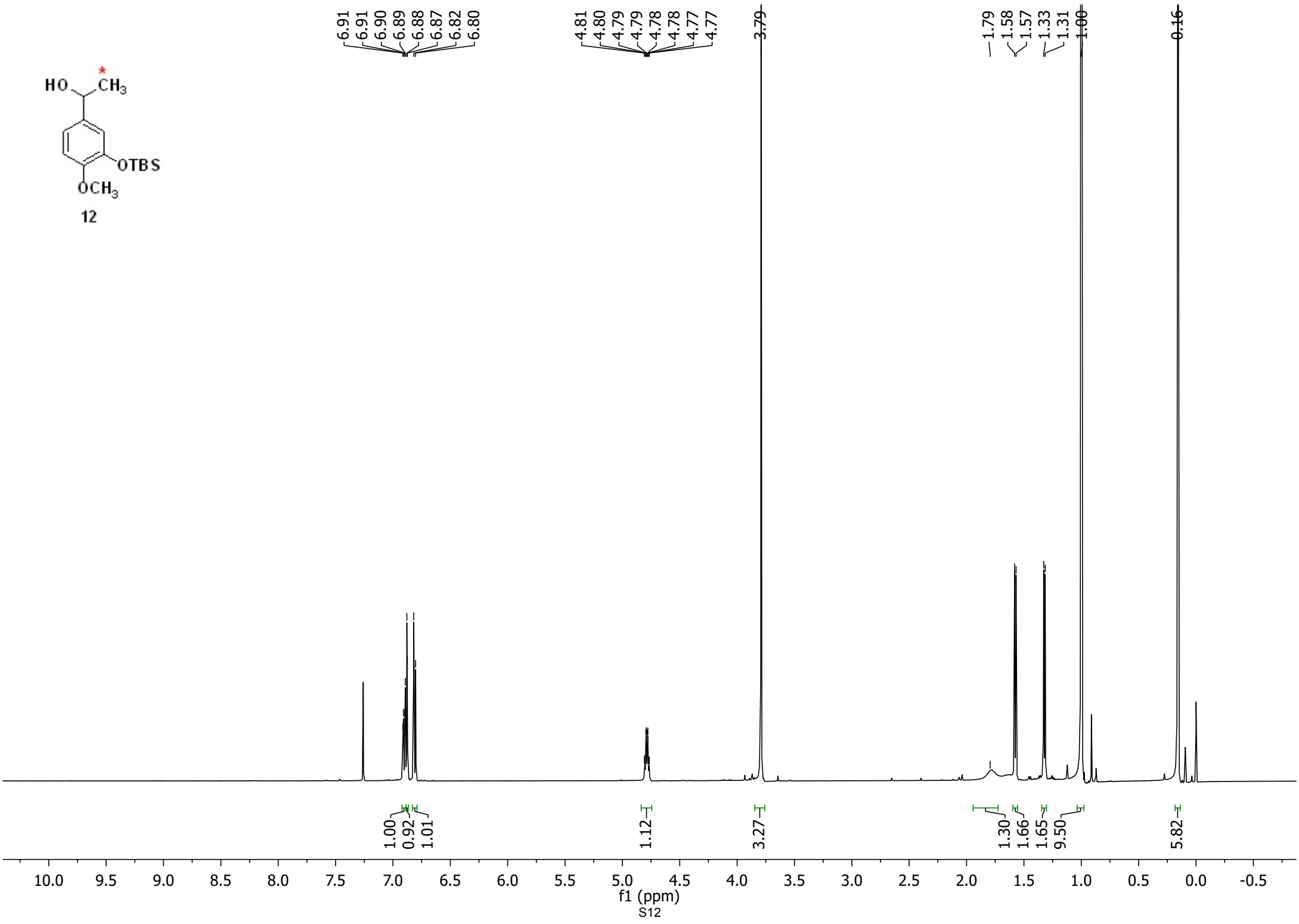
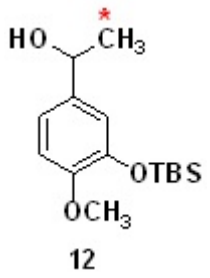
HRMS [M+H]⁺: 385.2031 (calcd for [C₂₁¹³CH₃₀NO₃Si]⁺, 385.2023).

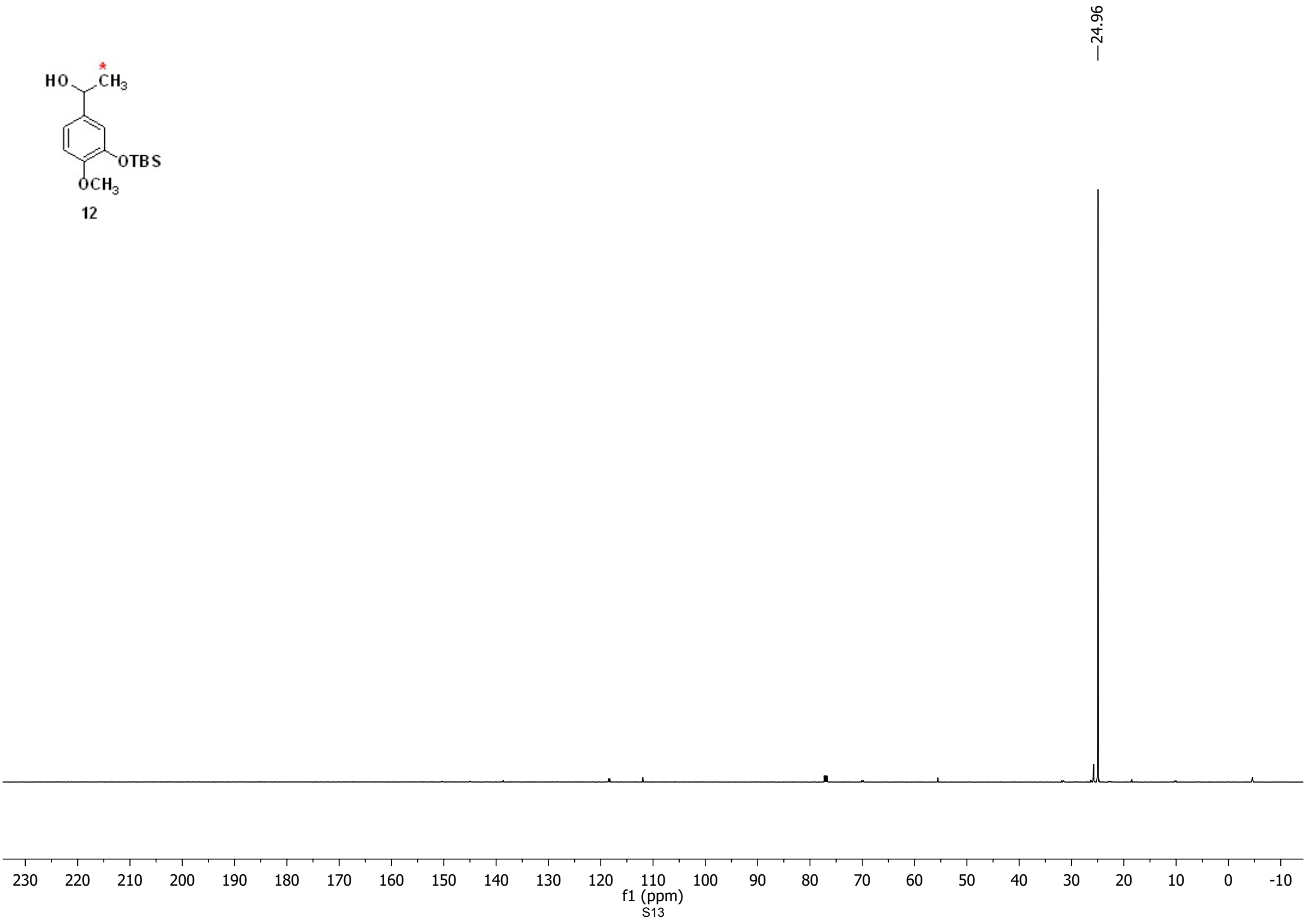
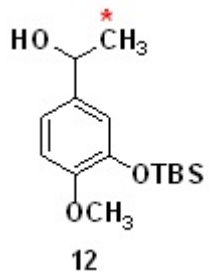


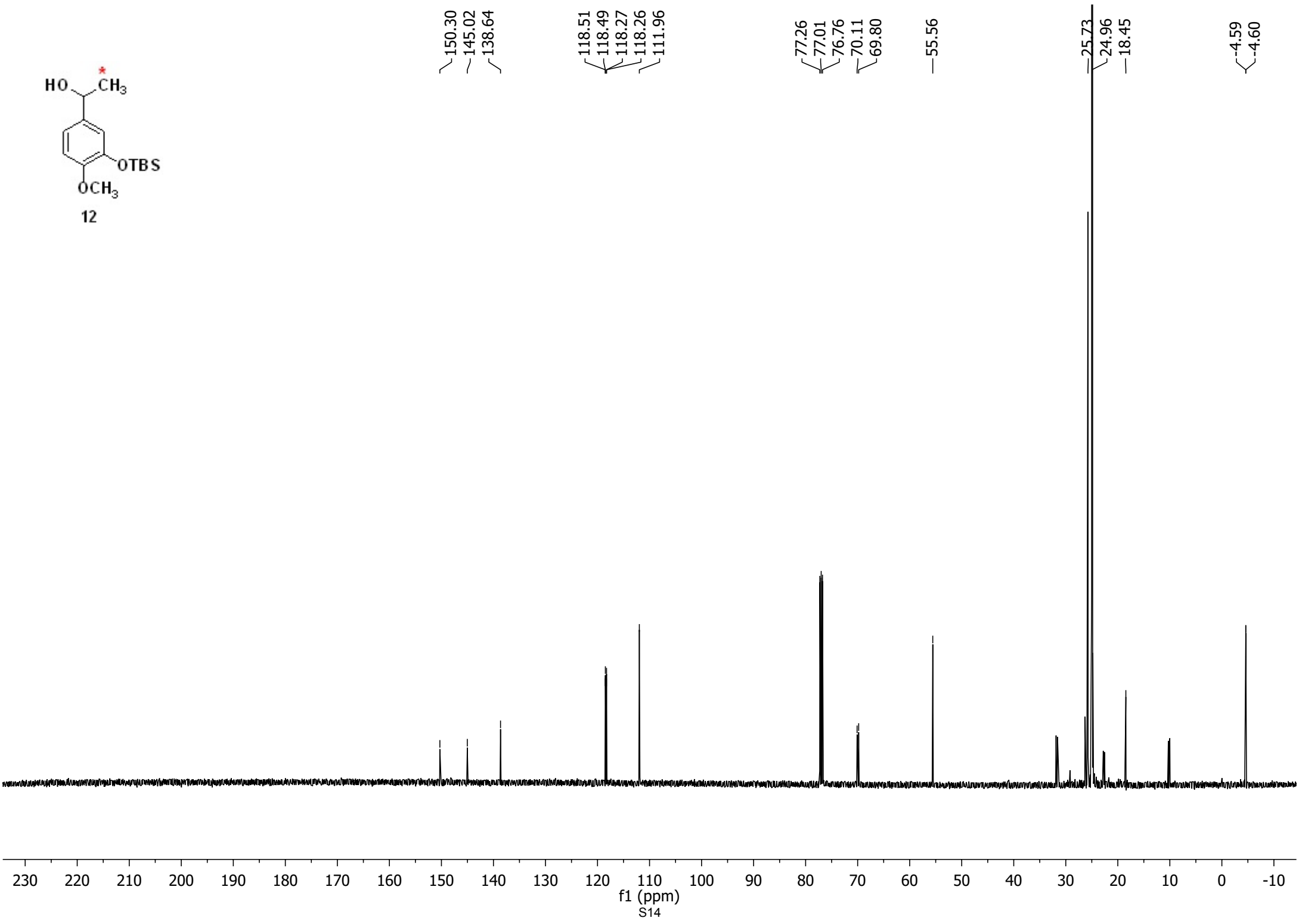
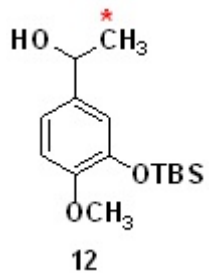


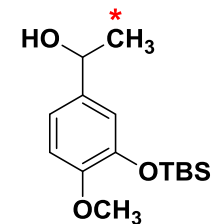
11











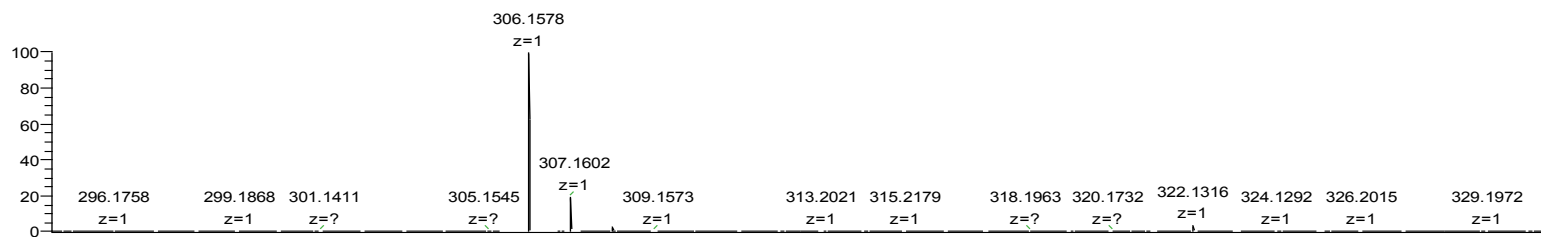
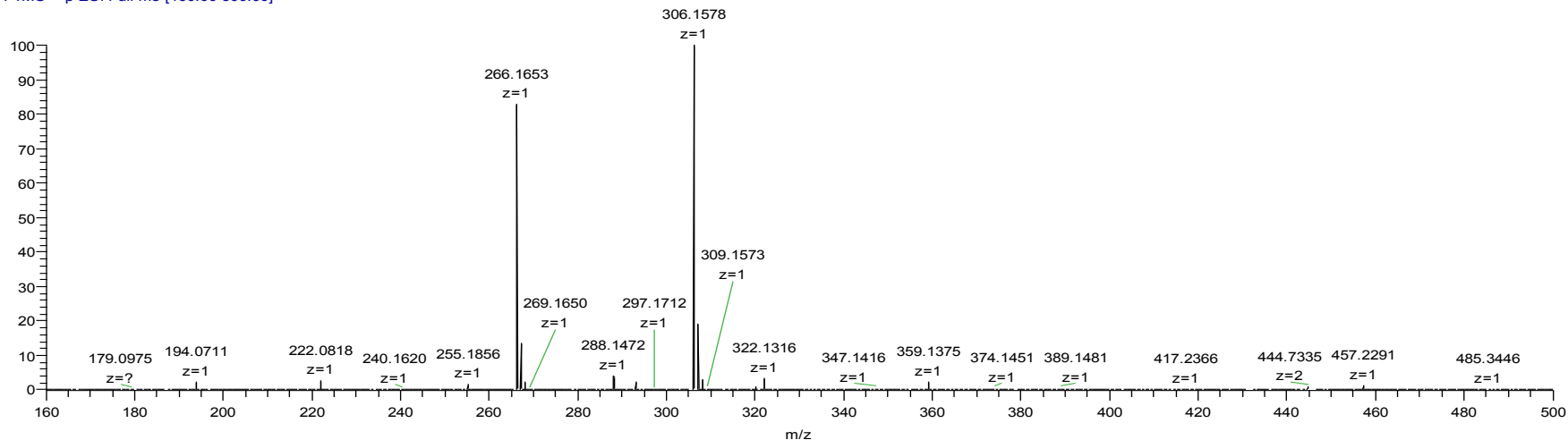
12

C:\Xcalibur\...MTM-IV-35_Orbi_+ESI
in MEOH

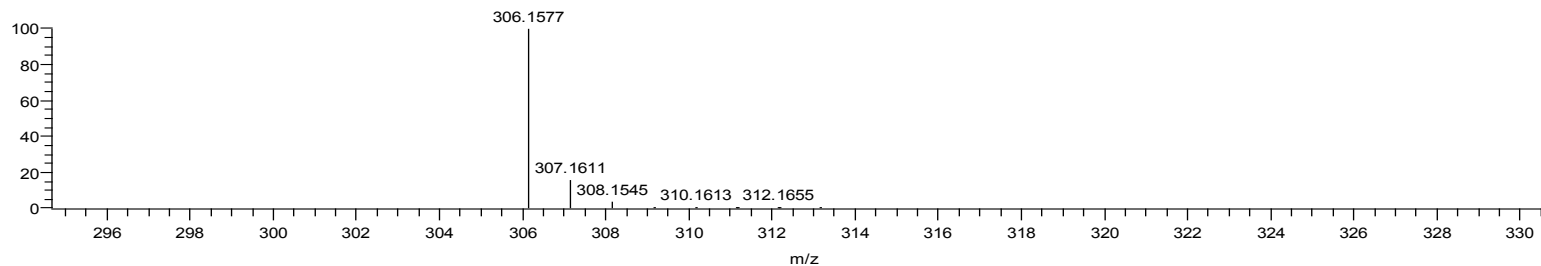
8/14/2013 2:53:57 PM

MTM-IV-35

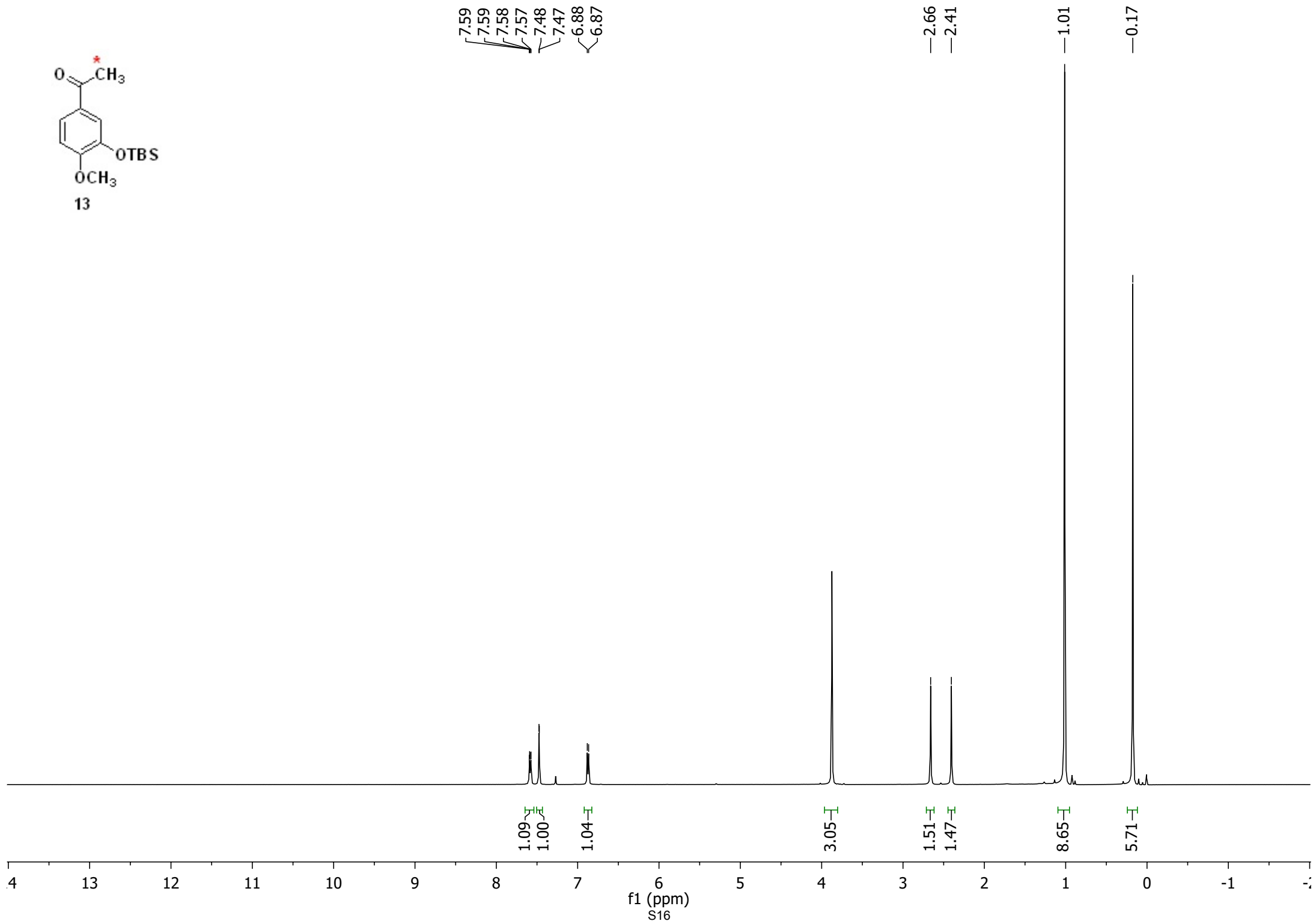
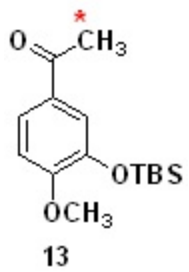
MTM-IV-35_Orbi_+ESI #50 RT: 0.39 AV: 1 NL:
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [160.00-500.00]

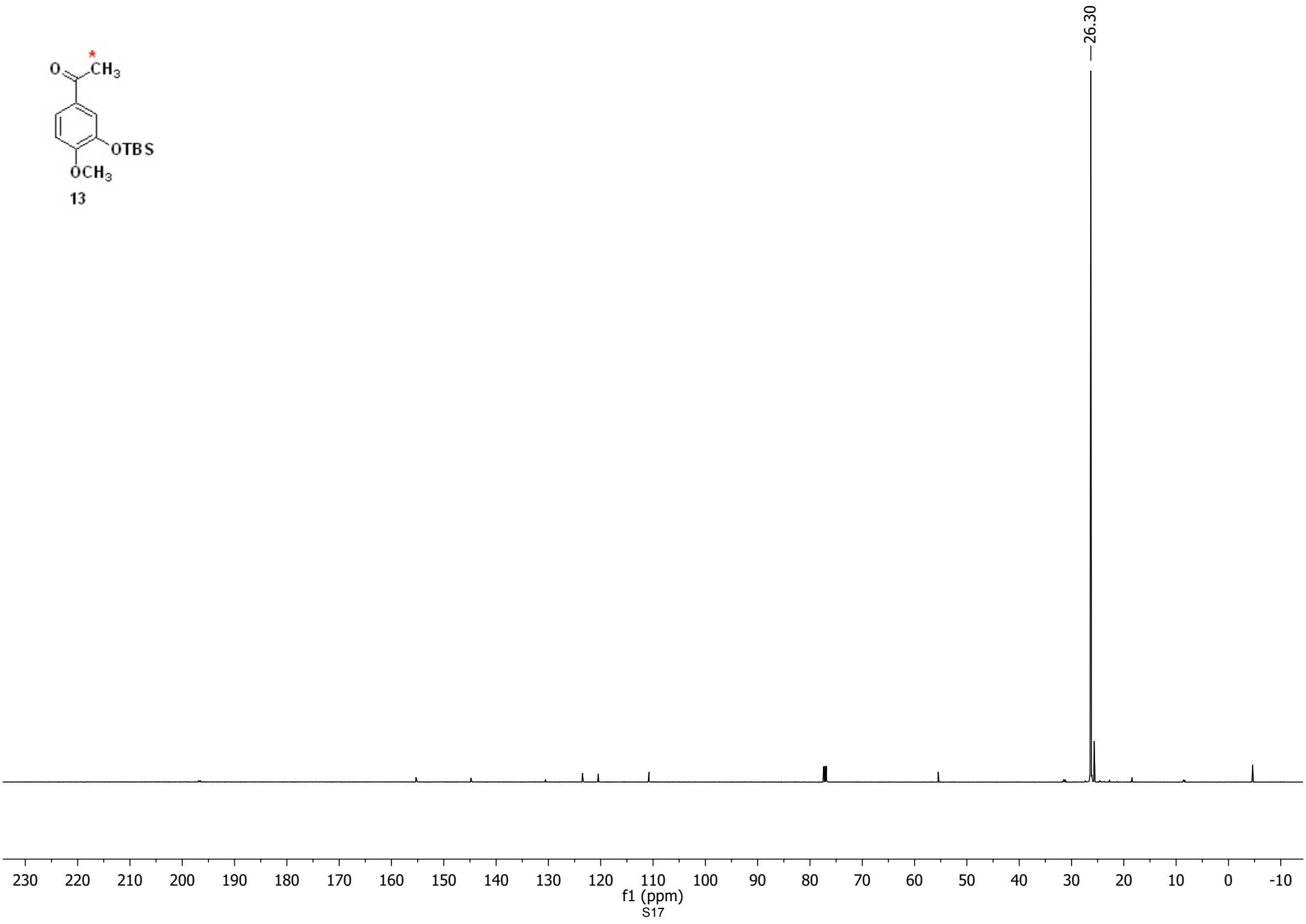
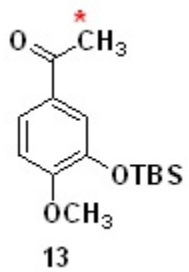


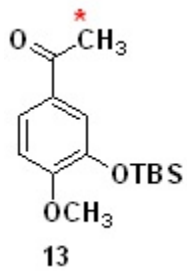
NL:
1.41E9
MTM-IV-35_Orbi_+
ESI#50 RT: 0.39
AV: 1 T: FTMS + p
ESI Full ms
[160.00-500.00]



NL:
7.85E5
C₁₄ ¹³C₂₆ NaO₃ Si:
C₁₄ ¹³C₁H₂₆ Na₁O₃ Si₁
pa Chrg 1







196.88
196.54

155.31

144.83

130.65

130.54

123.50

120.47

110.78

77.37

77.12

76.86

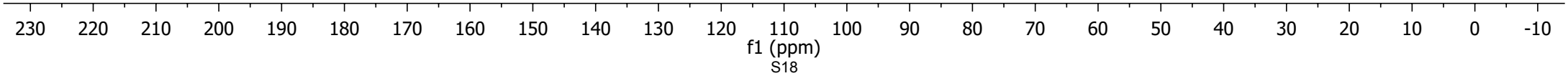
55.48

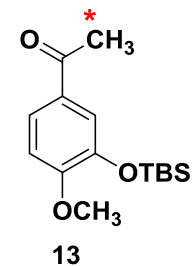
26.30

25.68

18.44

-4.63



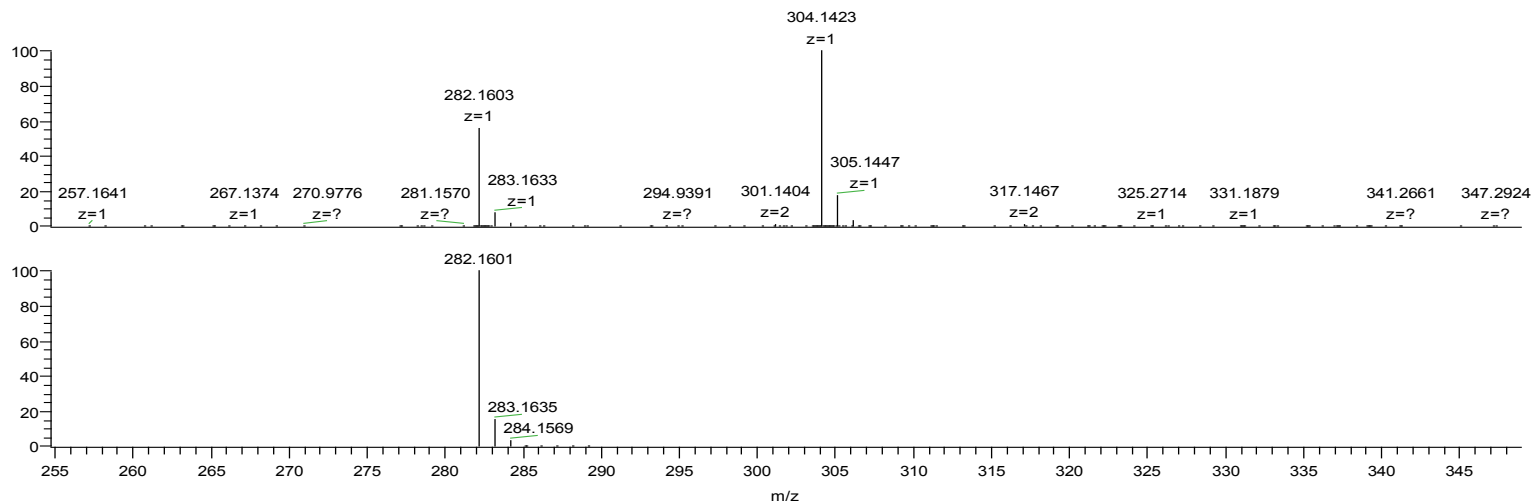
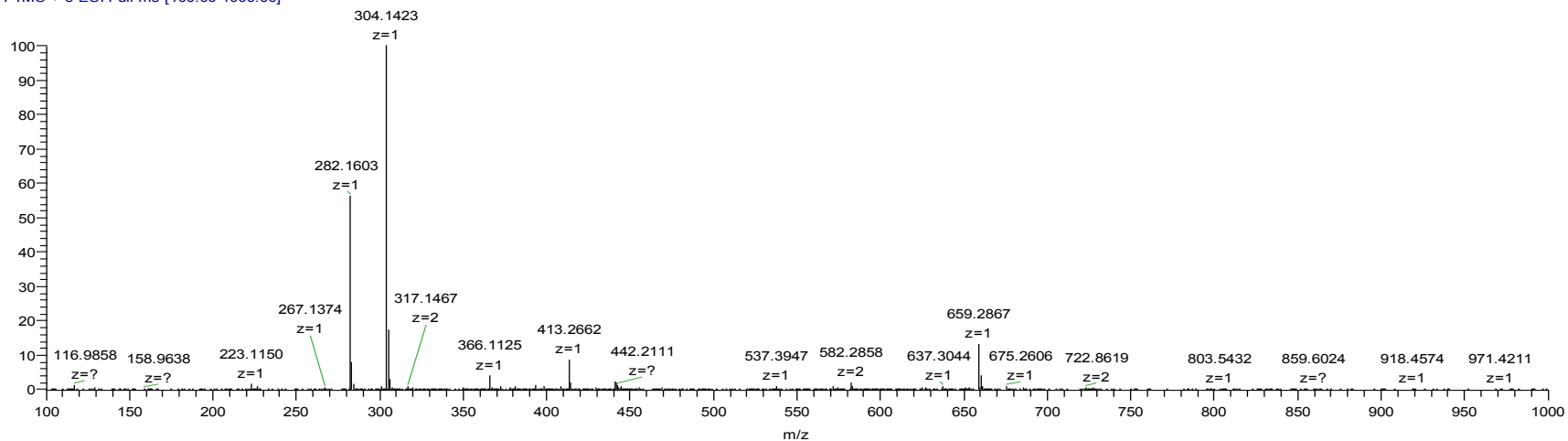


C:\Xcalibur\...MTM_IV_37_Orbi_+ESI

12/31/2014 1:13:46 AM

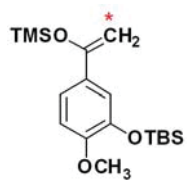
MTM_IV_37

MTM_IV_37_Orbi_+ESI #20 RT: 0.24 AV: 1 NL
 T: FTMS + c ESI Full ms [100.00-1000.00]

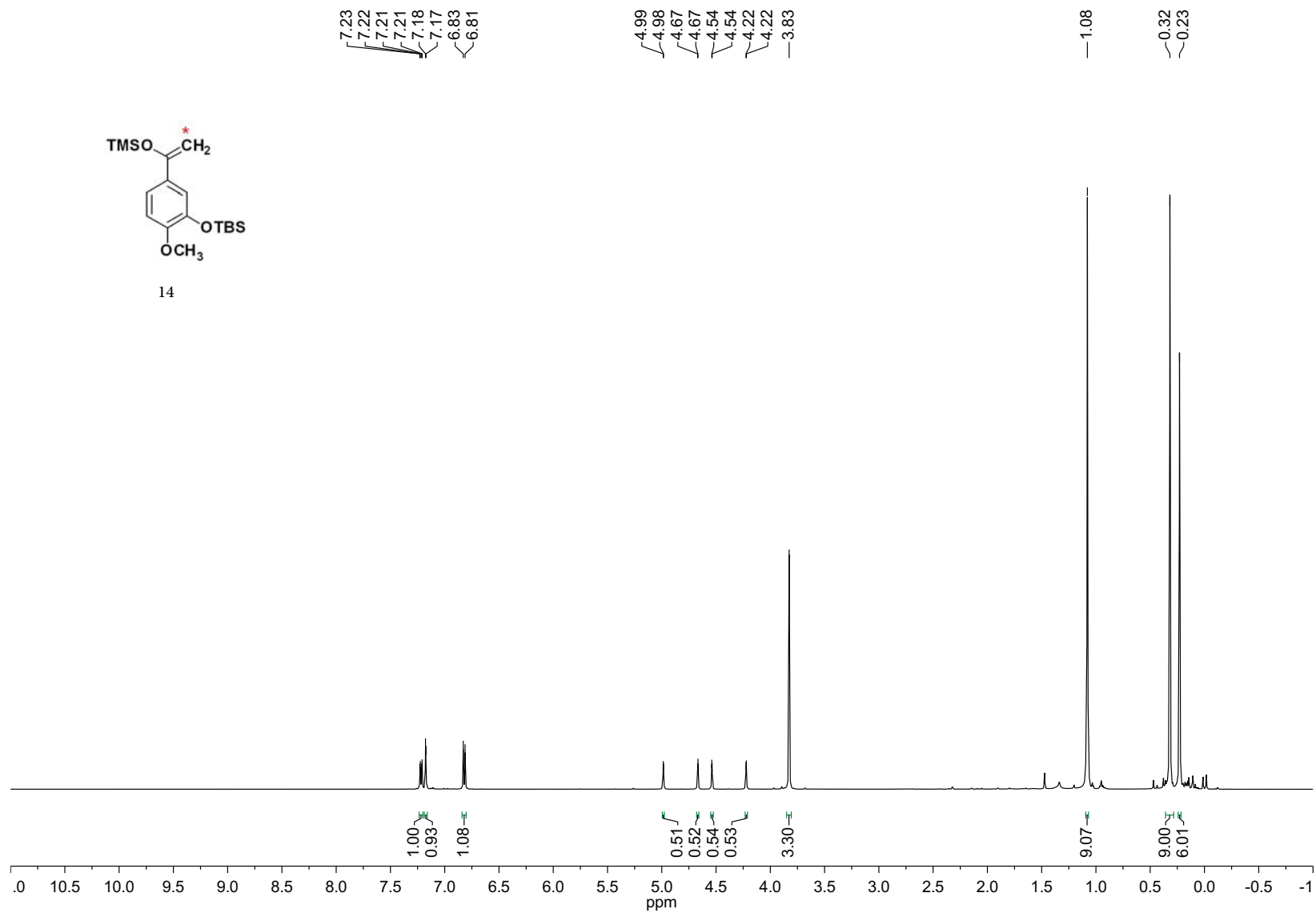


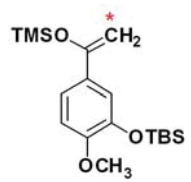
NL:
 4.06E6
 MTM_IV_37_Orbi_+
 ESI#20 RT: 0.24
 AV: 1 T: FTMS + c
 ESI Full ms
 [100.00-1000.00]

NL:
 7.85E5
 $C_{14}^{13}H_{25}O_3Si_1$
 $C_{14}^{13}H_{25}O_3Si_1$
 pa Chrg 1

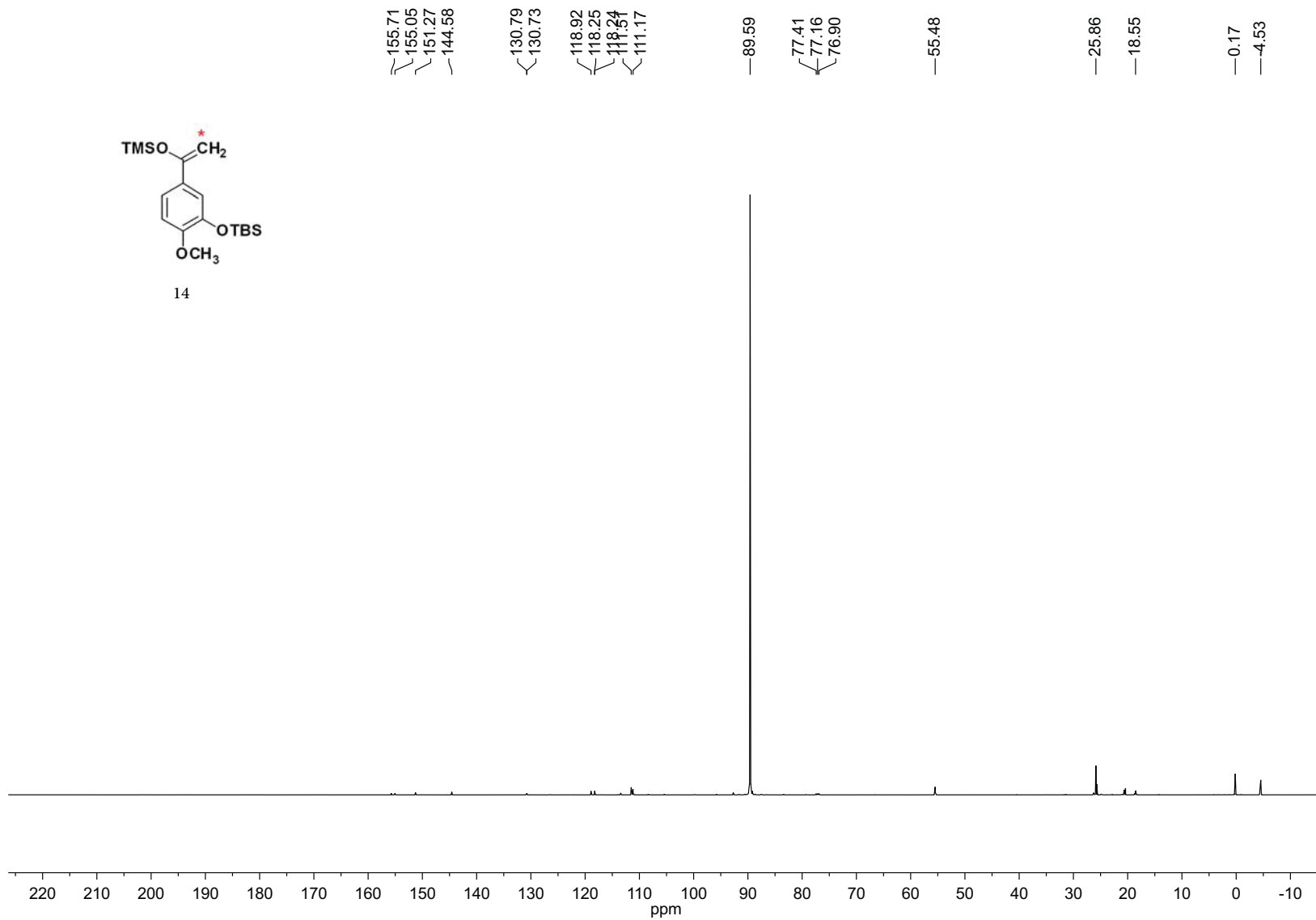


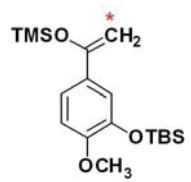
14



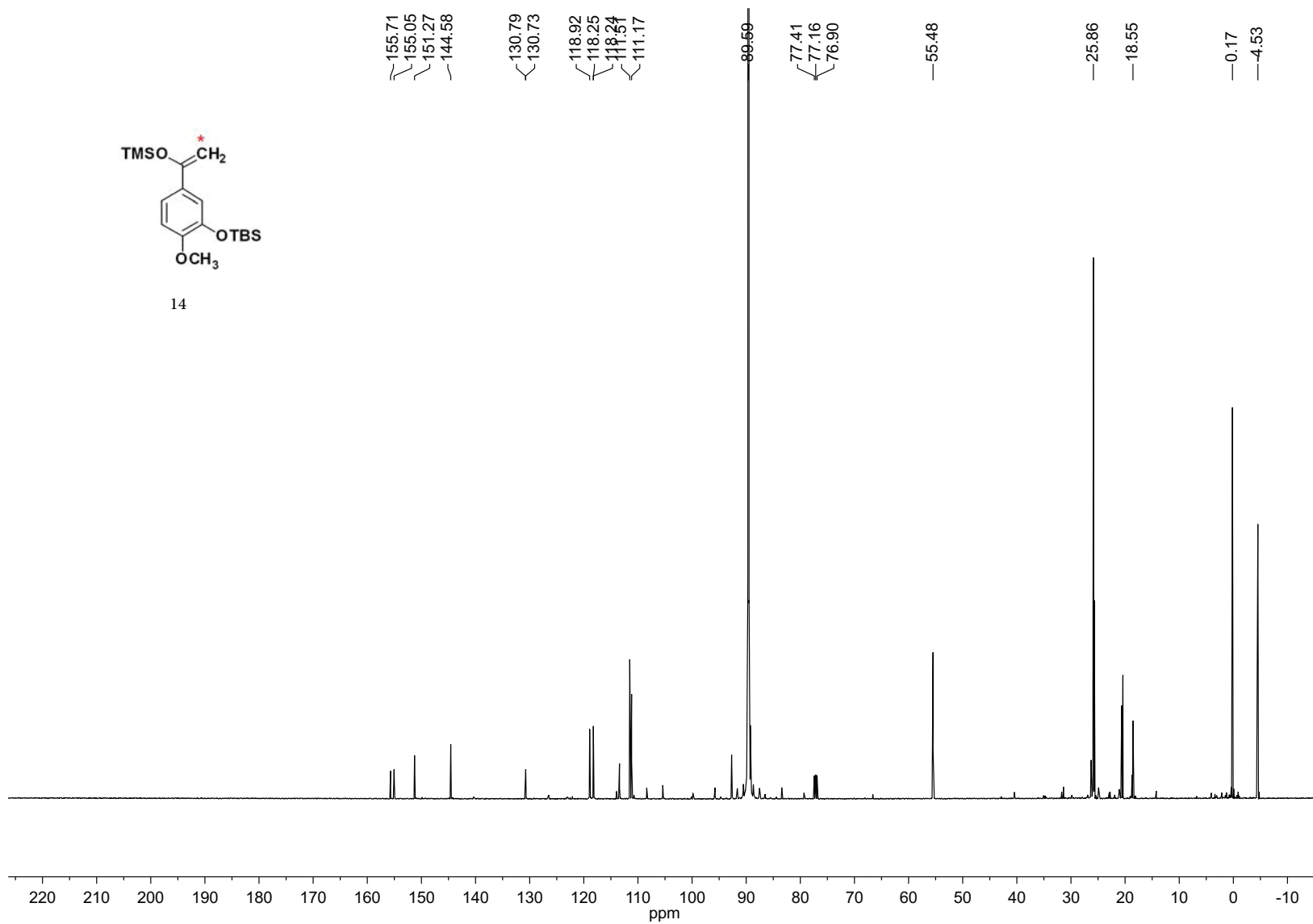


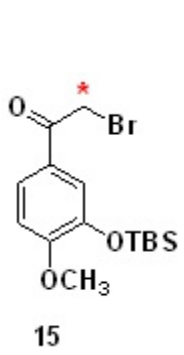
14





14

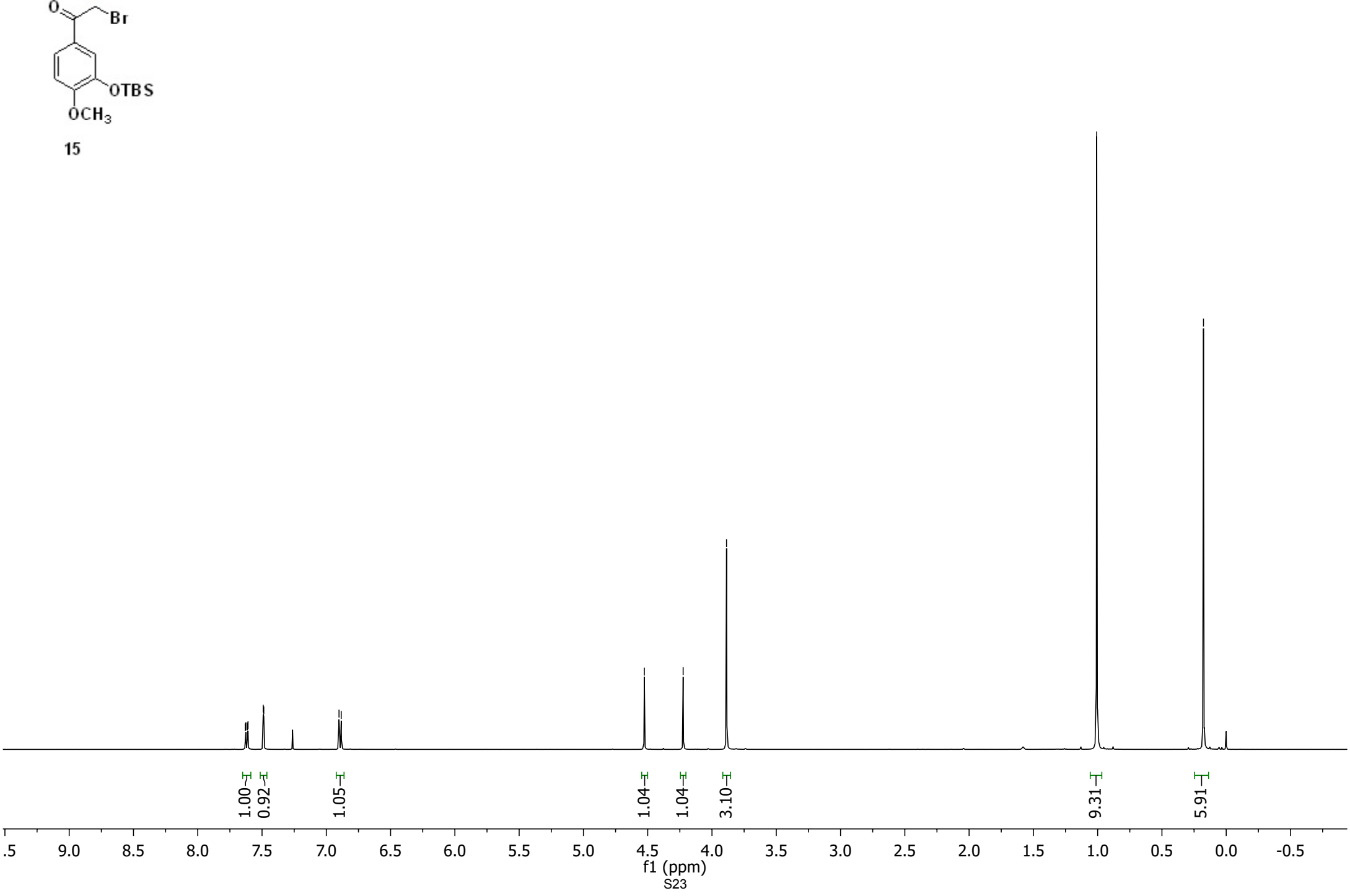




7.63
7.63
7.61
7.61
7.49
7.49
6.90
6.88

4.53
4.22
3.89

1.01
0.18



1.00
0.92

1.05

1.04

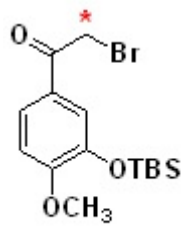
1.04

3.10

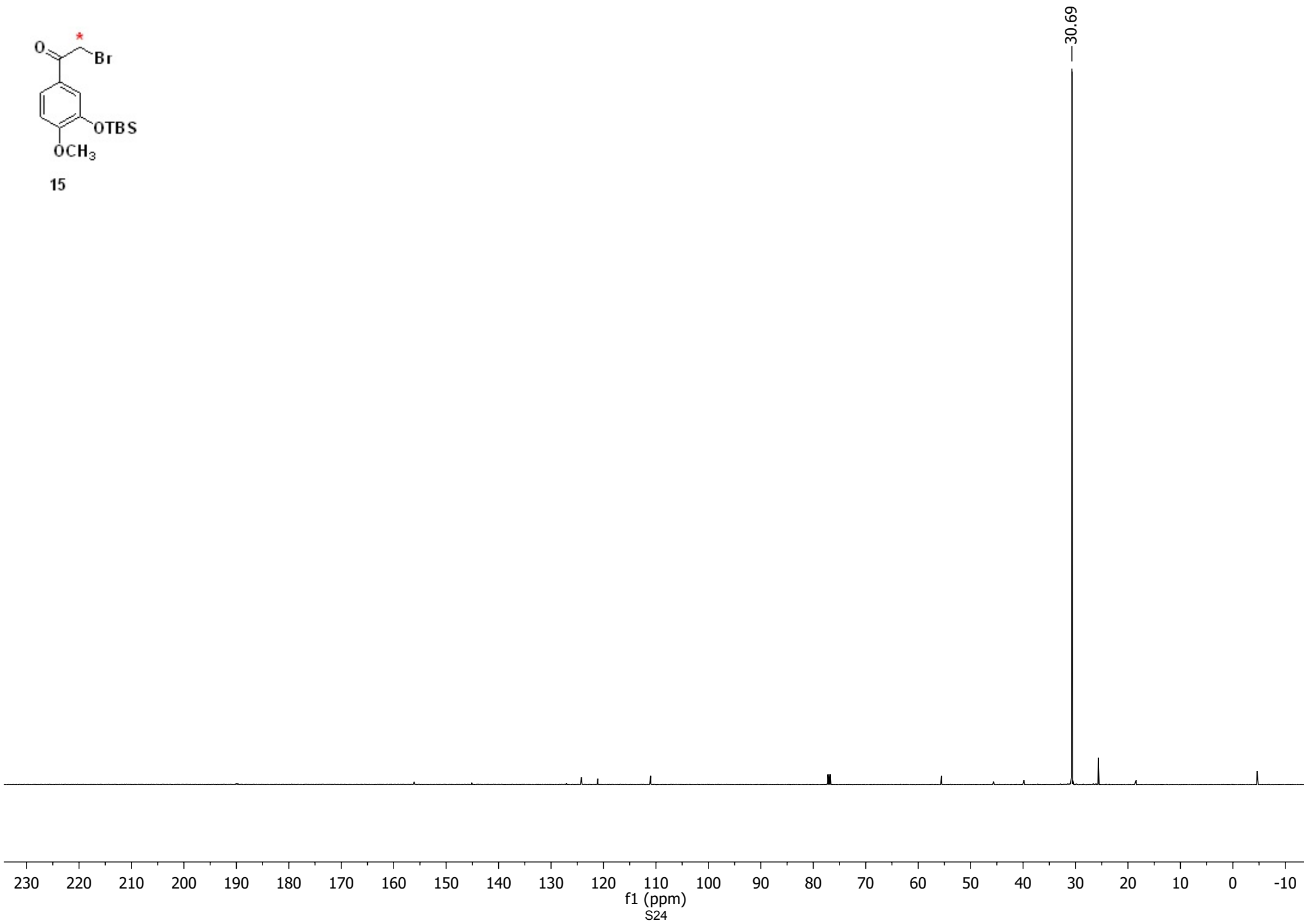
9.31

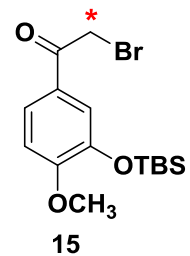
5.91

f1 (ppm)
S23



15



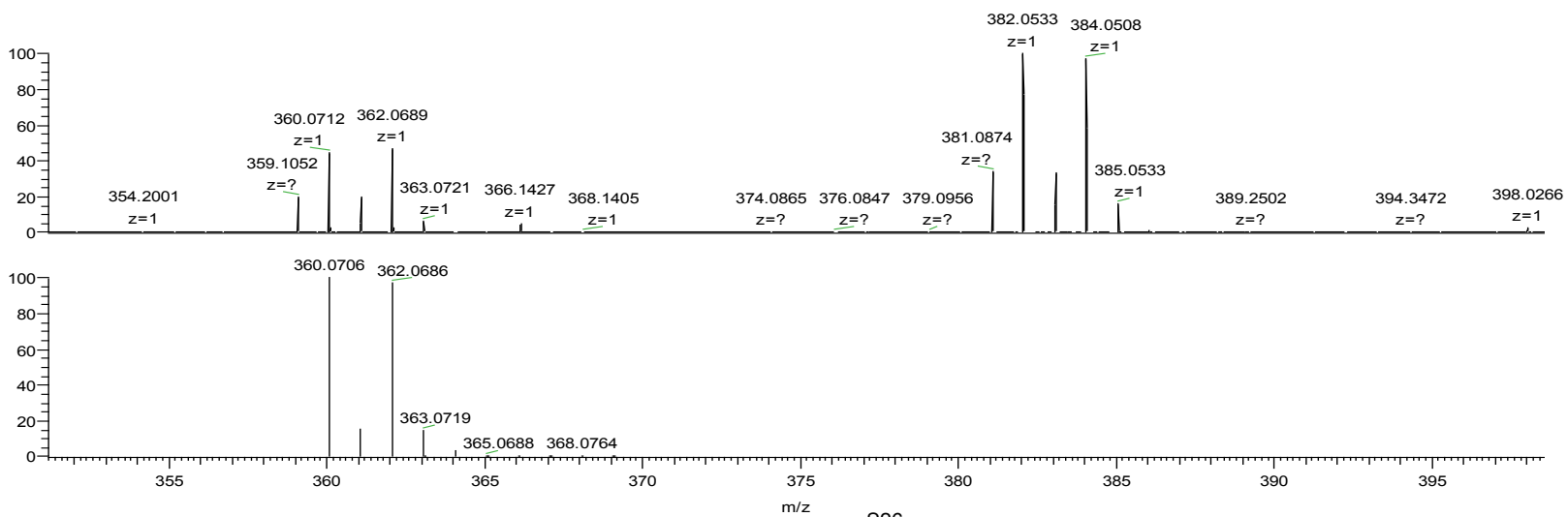
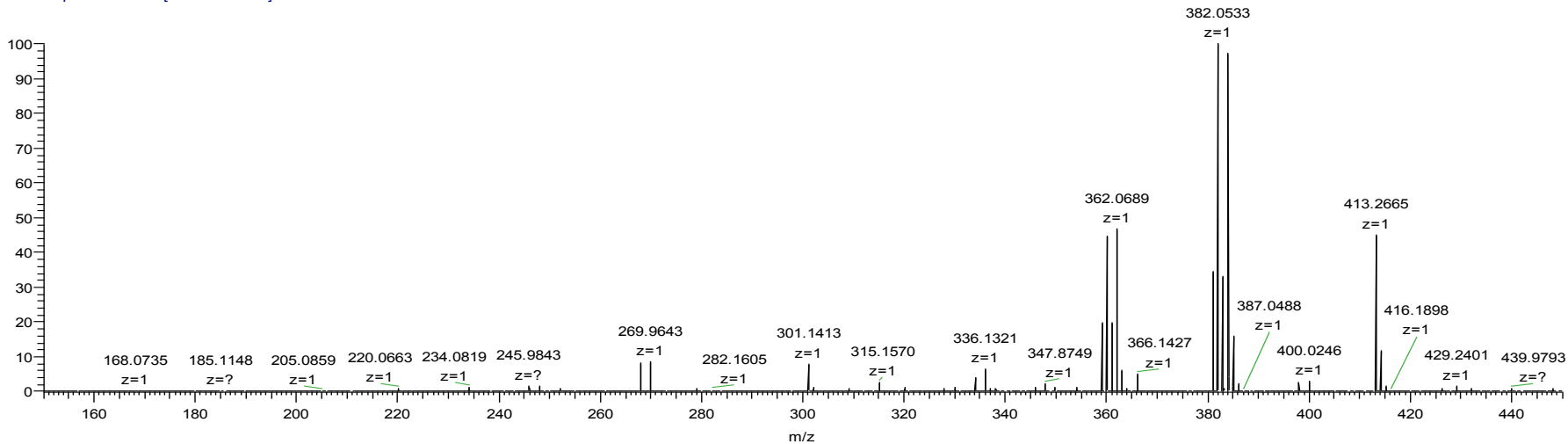


C:\Xcalibur\...MTM_IV_41_130821155352

8/21/2013 3:53:52 PM

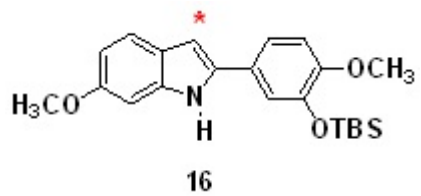
MTM_IV_41

MTM_IV_41_130821155352 #50 RT: 0.38 AV: 1
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [150.00-450.00]



NL:
2.99E8
MTM_IV_41_13082115
5352#50 RT: 0.38
AV: 1 T: FTMS + p
ESI Full ms
[150.00-450.00]

NL:
3.98E5
C₁₄¹³CH₂₄ BrO₃ Si:
C₁₄¹³C₁H₂₄ Br₁O₃ Si₁
pa Chrg 1

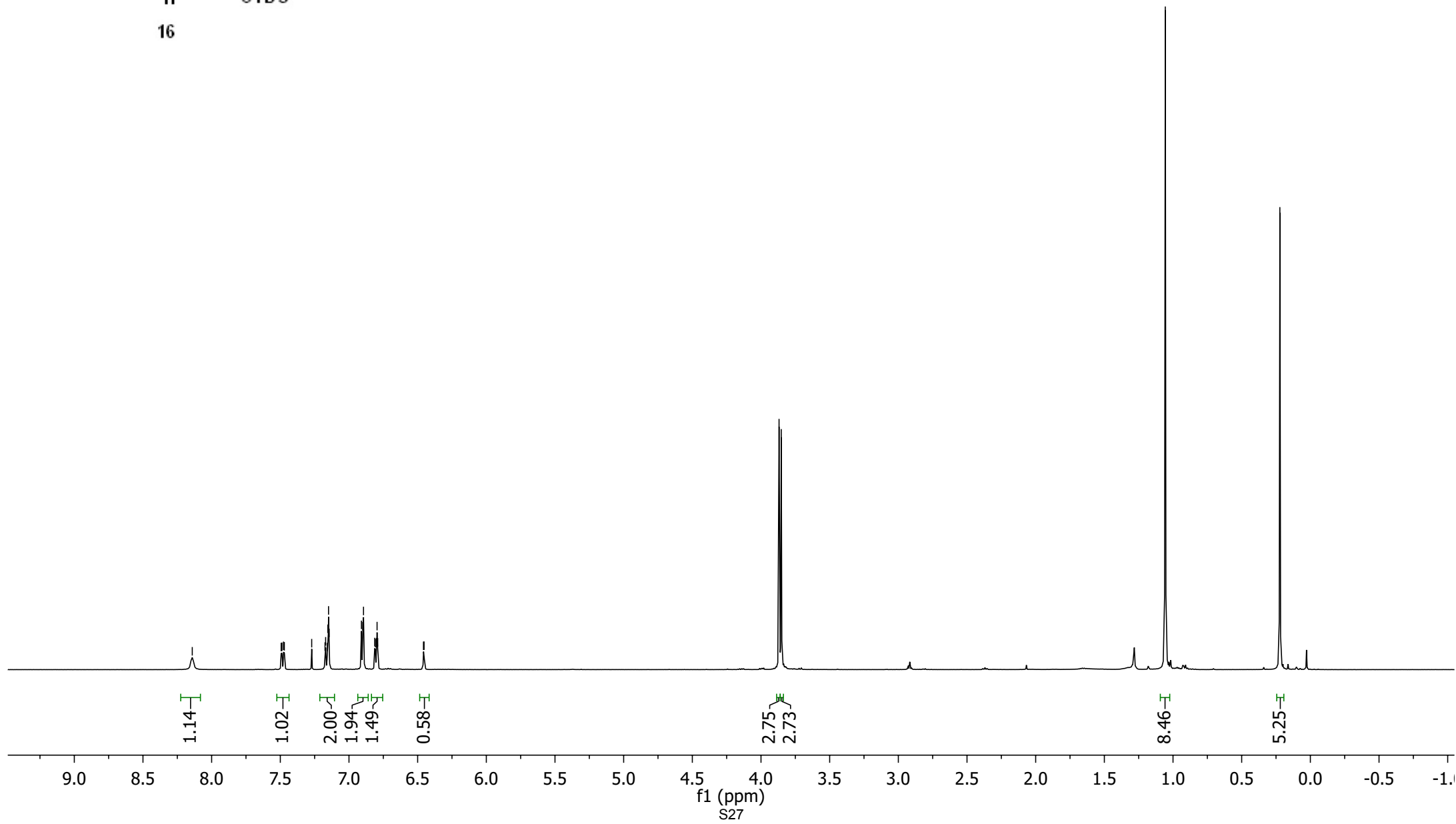


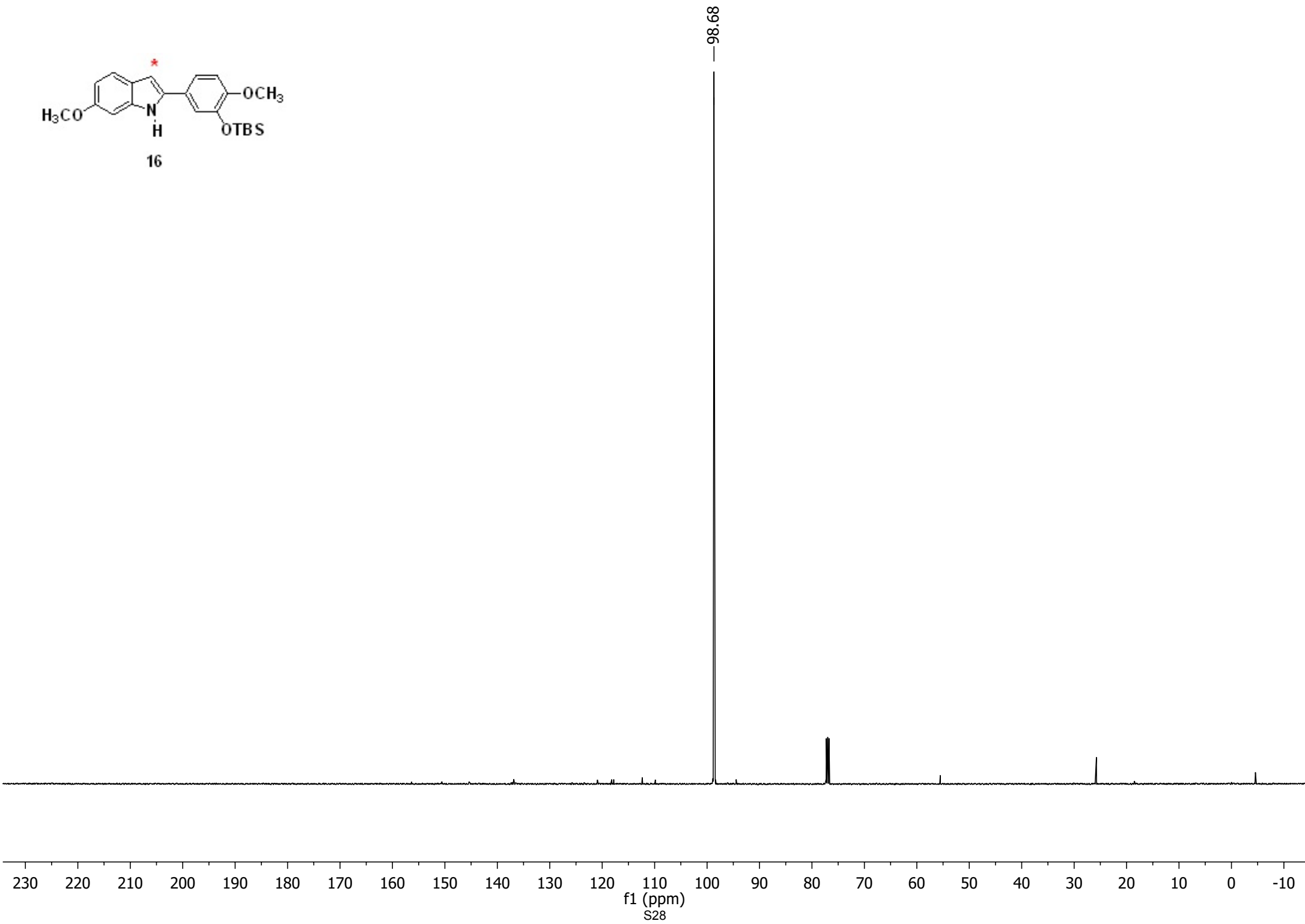
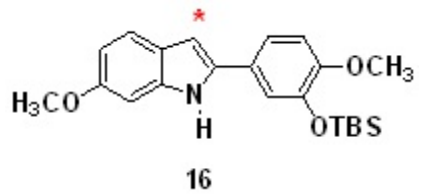
8.14
 7.49
 7.49
 7.48
 7.47
 7.27
 7.17
 7.17
 7.16
 7.15
 7.15
 7.14
 6.91
 6.90
 6.89
 6.81
 6.81
 6.80
 6.80
 6.79
 6.46
 6.45

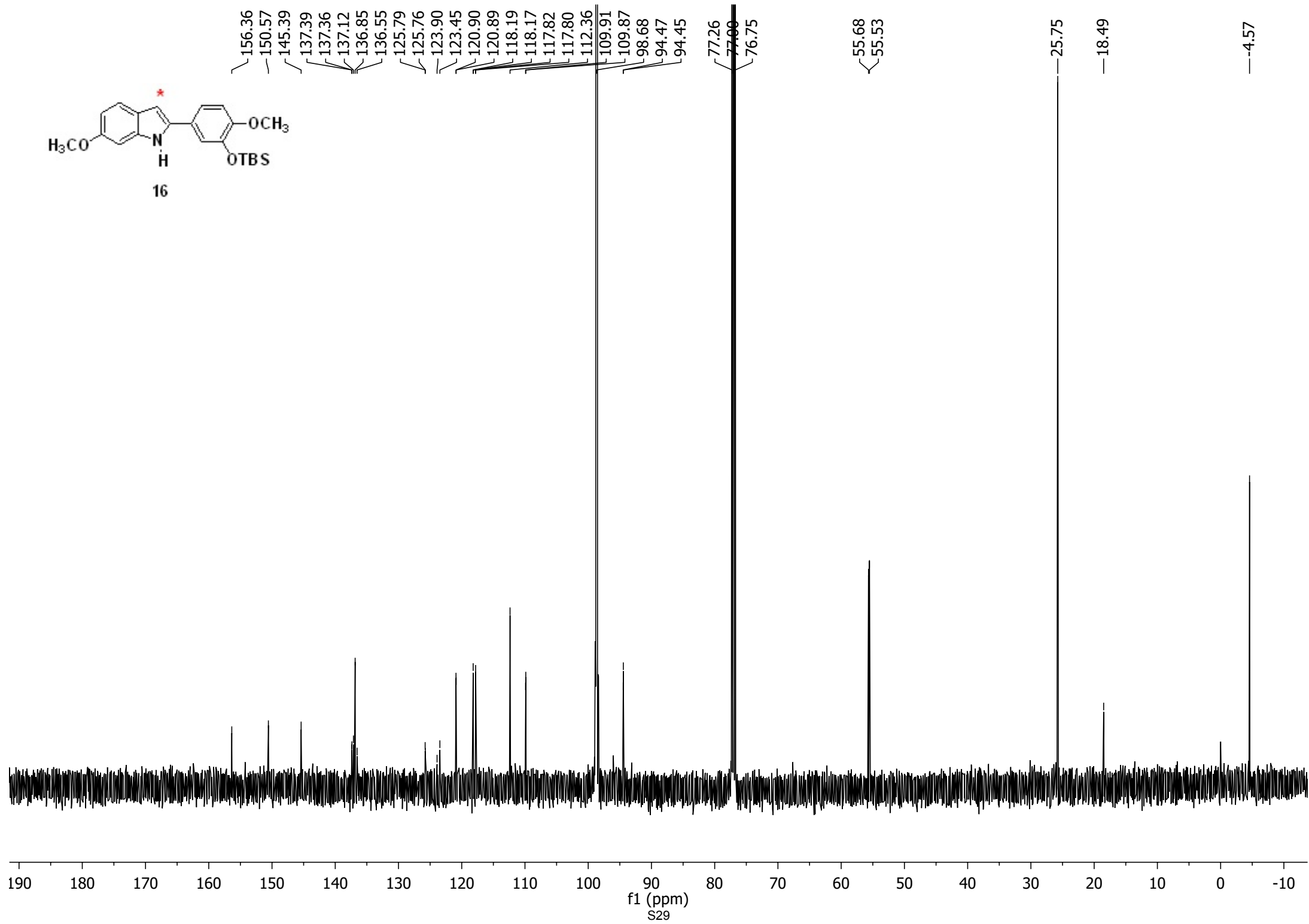
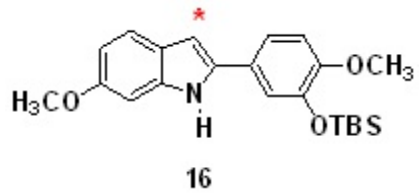
3.87
 3.85

1.06

0.22

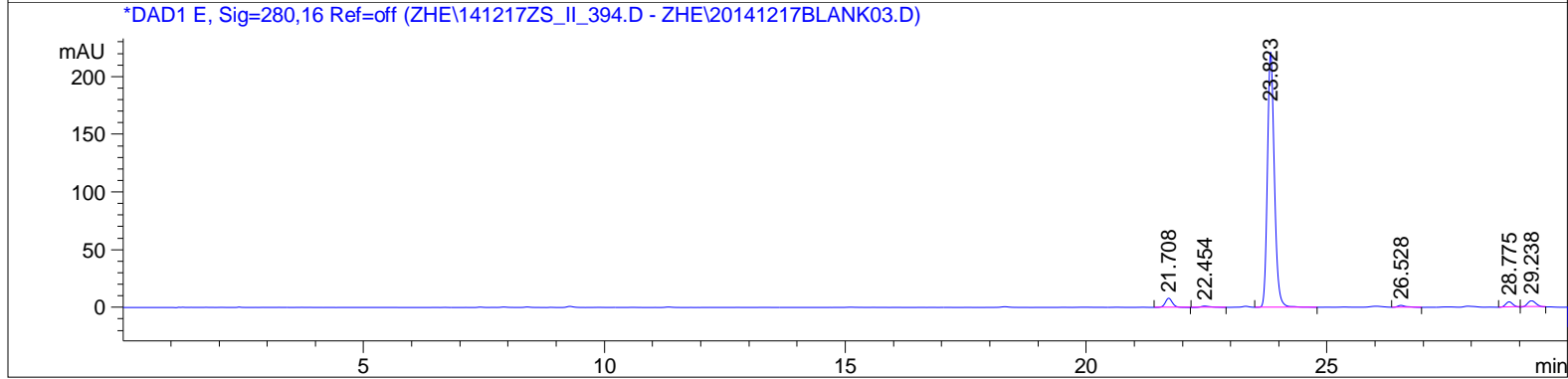
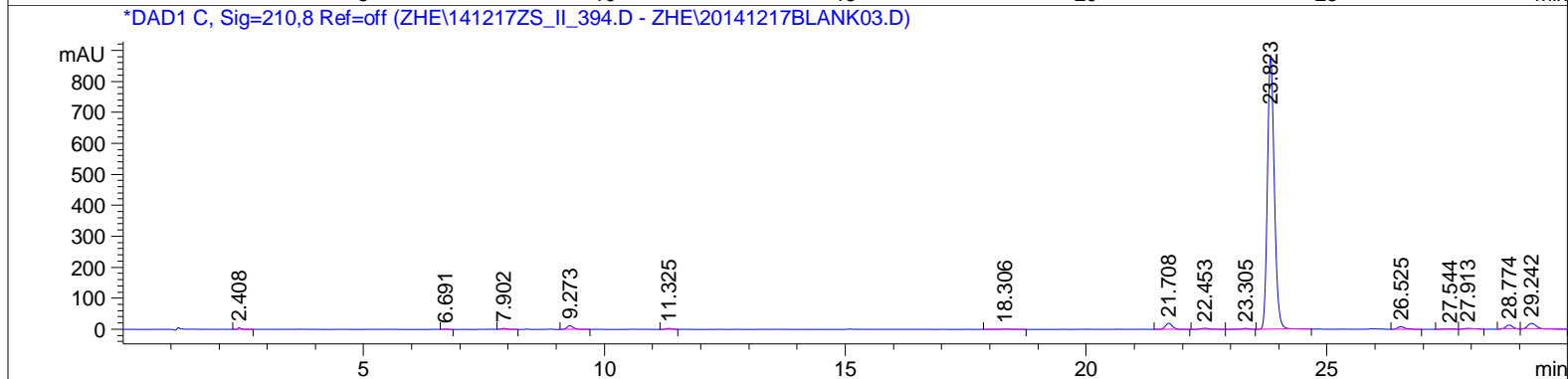
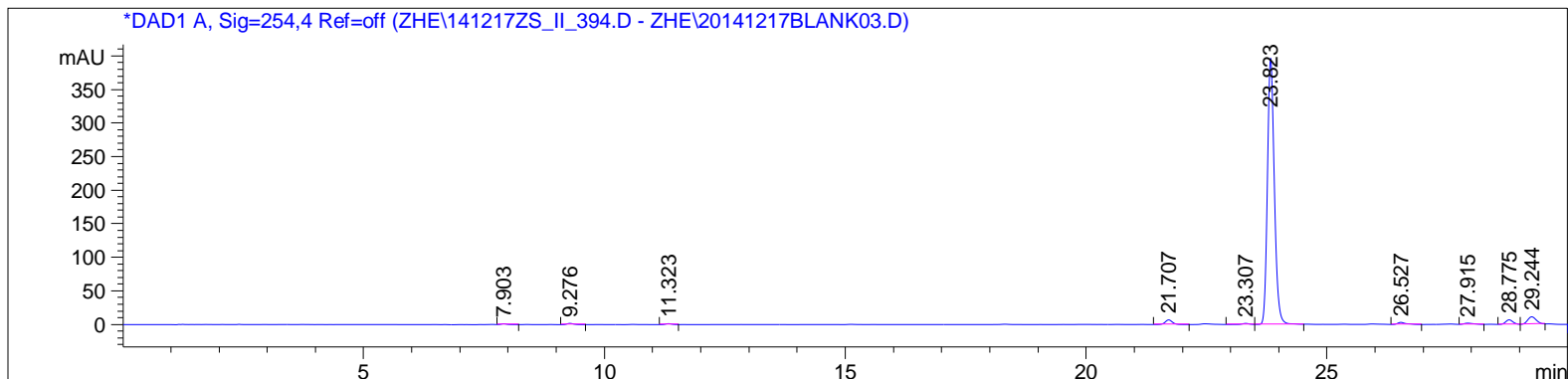




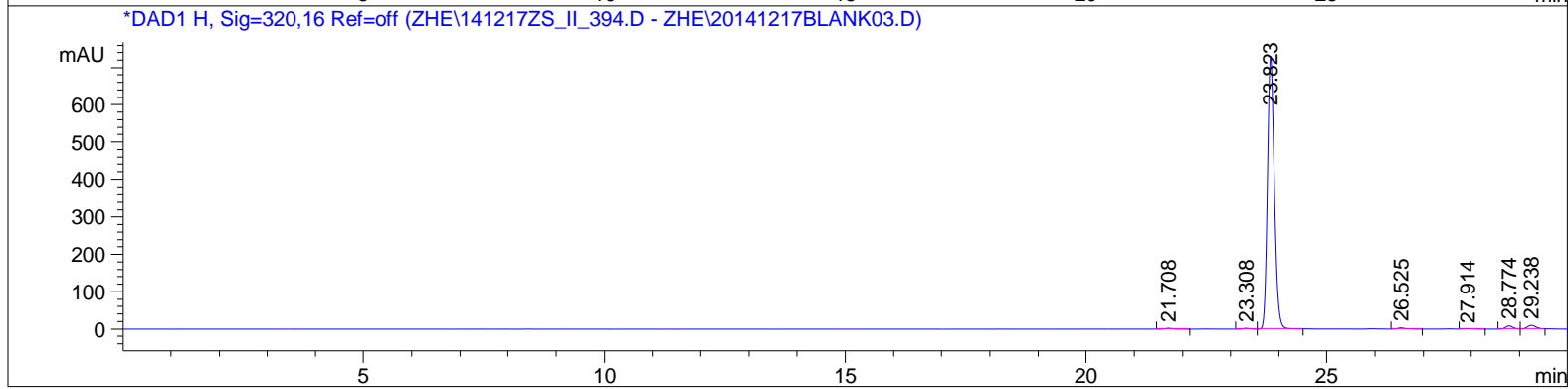
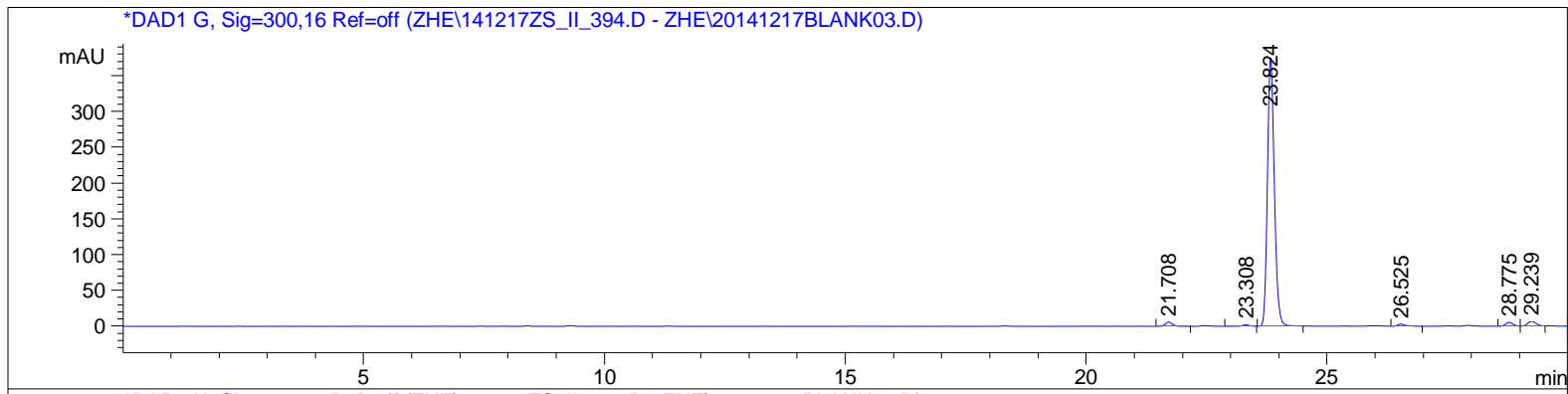


Sample Name: C13indole

=====
Acq. Operator : HAICHAN NIU
Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1 Location : -
Injection Date : 12/17/2014 1:24:43 PM
Acq. Method : C:\CHEM32\1\METHODS\GRAD 2 50-90 ACN.M
Last changed : 12/17/2014 1:22:13 PM by HAICHAN NIU
Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\ZHE\141217ZS_II_394.D\DA.M (GRAD 2 50-90 ACN.M)
Last changed : 12/30/2014 4:47:19 PM by ERICAP
Sample Info : GRAD 2 50 -90 ACN
C13indole
20141217



Sample Name: C13indole



=====
 Area Percent Report
 =====

Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier : 1.0000
 Dilution : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,4 Ref=off
 Signal has been modified after loading from rawdata file!

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.903	BB	0.1237	8.97274	1.09440	0.2070
2	9.276	BB	0.1403	16.84550	1.81463	0.3886
3	11.323	BB	0.1362	12.08191	1.35247	0.2787
4	21.707	BB	0.1573	72.22176	6.94540	1.6662
5	23.307	BB	0.1472	14.23725	1.49431	0.3285
6	23.823	BB	0.1541	3944.59912	396.45770	91.0046
7	26.527	BB	0.1736	37.00466	3.09254	0.8537
8	27.915	BB	0.1954	23.40132	1.75668	0.5399
9	28.775	BB	0.1618	70.08858	6.71465	1.6170
10	29.244	BB	0.1943	135.05341	10.91752	3.1158

Totals : 4334.50624 431.64030

Sample Name: C13indole

Signal 2: DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=off

Signal has been modified after loading from rawdata file!

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	2.408	BB	0.0683	22.30968	4.97948	0.2266
2	6.691	VB	0.1052	8.28824	1.19031	0.0842
3	7.902	BB	0.1218	25.92144	3.22458	0.2633
4	9.273	BB	0.1402	112.41674	12.11774	1.1418
5	11.325	BB	0.1379	28.51899	3.20380	0.2897
6	18.306	BB	0.1813	17.94281	1.44024	0.1823
7	21.708	BB	0.1557	202.23770	19.70864	2.0542
8	22.453	BB	0.1920	45.83818	3.47165	0.4656
9	23.305	BB	0.1578	29.30734	2.80739	0.2977
10	23.823	BB	0.1541	8799.65332	884.17999	89.3806
11	26.525	BB	0.1619	95.05730	8.80946	0.9655
12	27.544	BV	0.2140	17.40180	1.16646	0.1768
13	27.913	VB	0.1982	39.21973	2.89218	0.3984
14	28.774	BV	0.1639	143.44379	13.50203	1.4570
15	29.242	VB	0.2077	257.59482	19.05302	2.6165

Totals : 9845.15189 981.74698

Signal 3: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=off

Signal has been modified after loading from rawdata file!

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	21.708	BB	0.1556	81.35815	7.93701	3.3271
2	22.454	BB	0.1947	14.99190	1.10235	0.6131
3	23.823	BB	0.1549	2214.12866	221.04308	90.5459
4	26.528	BB	0.1712	19.06033	1.62073	0.7795
5	28.775	BB	0.1619	48.55169	4.64699	1.9855
6	29.238	BB	0.1939	67.21884	5.44941	2.7489

Totals : 2445.30957 241.79956

Signal 4: DAD1 G, Sig=300,16 Ref=off

Signal has been modified after loading from rawdata file!

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	21.708	BB	0.1539	59.15012	5.85095	1.4892
2	23.308	BB	0.1493	18.53098	1.90773	0.4666
3	23.824	BB	0.1539	3725.80444	375.04620	93.8063

Sample Name: C13indole

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
4	26.525	BB	0.1657	34.37233	3.04487	0.8654
5	28.775	BB	0.1619	55.19741	5.28453	1.3897
6	29.239	BB	0.1927	78.75215	6.43651	1.9828

Totals : 3971.80744 397.57080

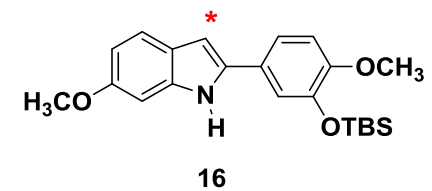
Signal 5: DAD1 H, Sig=320,16 Ref=off

Signal has been modified after loading from rawdata file!

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	21.708	BB	0.1544	23.81687	2.34698	0.3156
2	23.308	BB	0.1461	19.31839	2.04754	0.2560
3	23.823	BB	0.1537	7247.35693	730.59741	96.0400
4	26.525	BB	0.1665	35.64434	3.13880	0.4723
5	27.914	BB	0.1906	13.79213	1.09783	0.1828
6	28.774	BB	0.1616	87.57129	8.40103	1.1605
7	29.238	BB	0.1930	118.68315	9.68232	1.5728

Totals : 7546.18311 757.31191

=====
*** End of Report ***

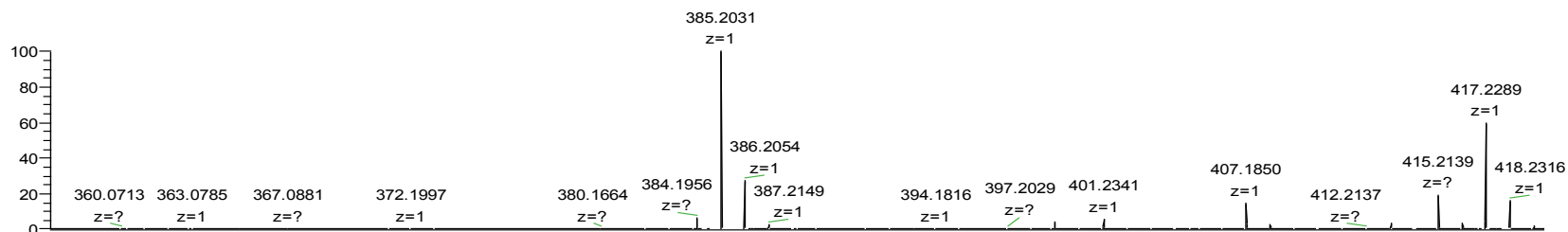
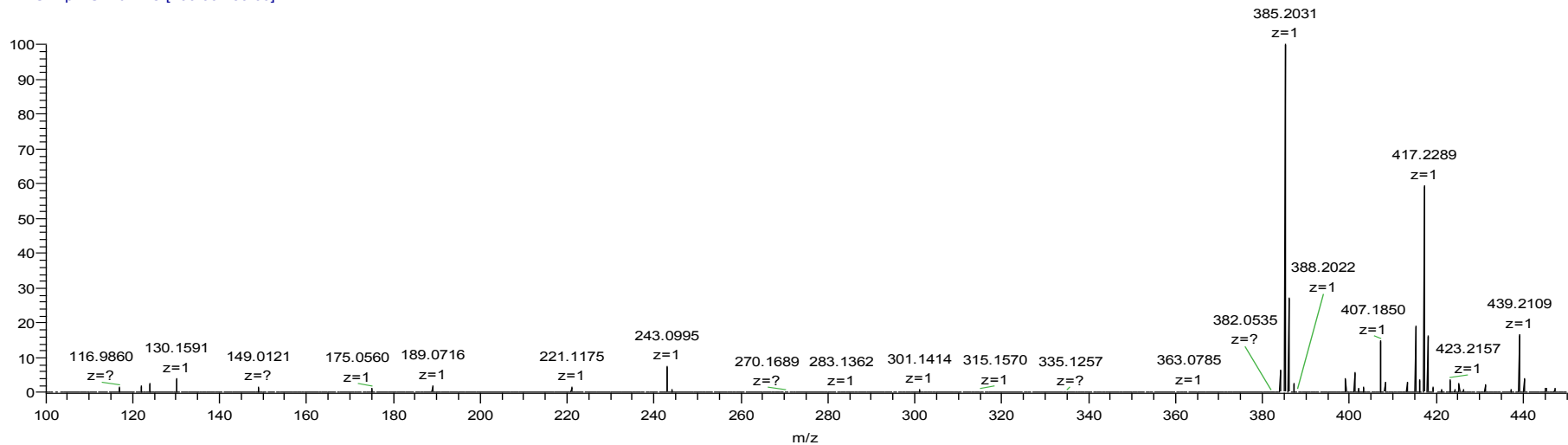


C:\Xcalibur...MTM_IV_43_Orbi_+ESI

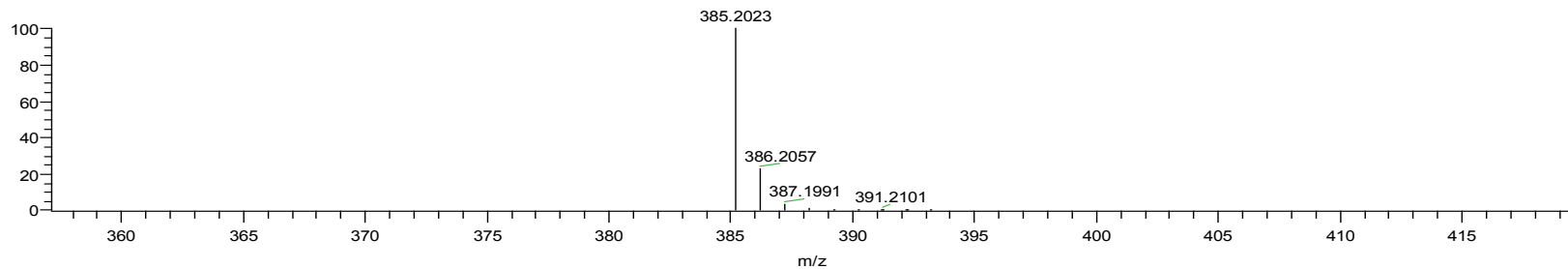
8/21/2013 3:17:34 PM

MTM_IV_43

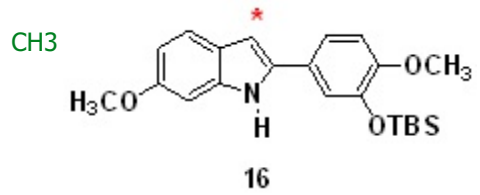
MTM_IV_43_Orbi_+ESI #50 RT: 0.39 AV: 1 NL
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.00-450.00]



NL:
2.50E8
MTM_IV_43_Orbi_+
ESI#50 RT: 0.39
AV: 1 T: FTMS + p
ESI Full ms
[100.00-450.00]



NL:
7.25E5
C₂₁¹³CH₃₀NO₃Si:
C₂₁¹³C₁H₃₀N₁O₃Si₁
pa Chrg 1

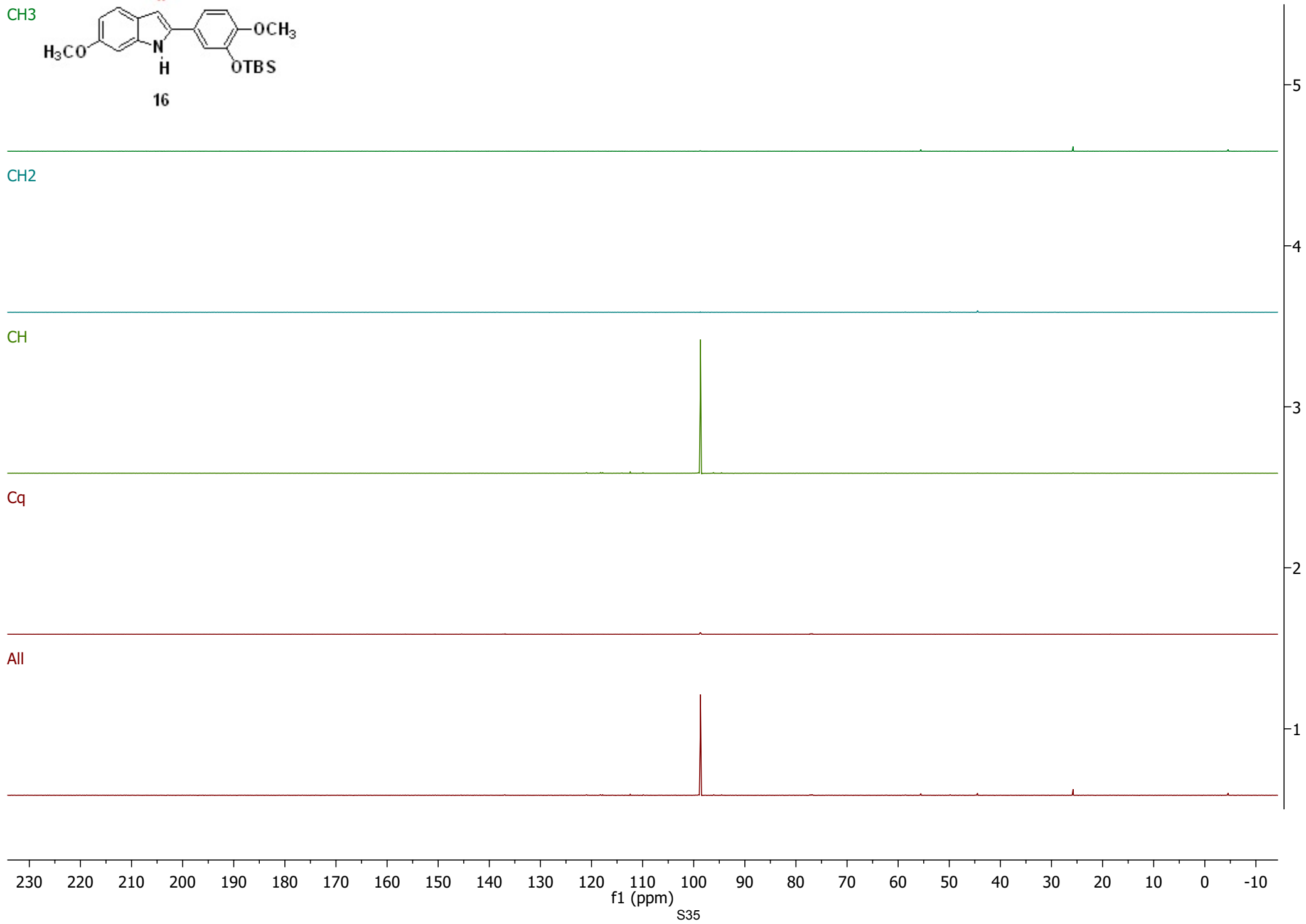


CH2

CH

Cq

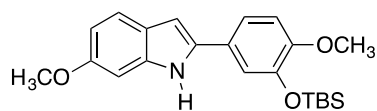
All



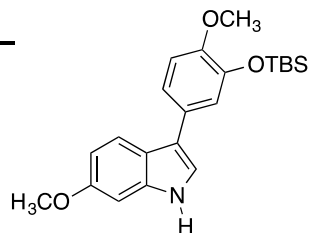
Predicted (ChemBioDraw, Version 13.0.2.3020) ¹³C NMR
Values for Possible Indole Regioisomers

Indole Regioisomers as Possible Products Under Bischler-Mohrlau Reaction Conditions

Cyclization *para* to methoxy group

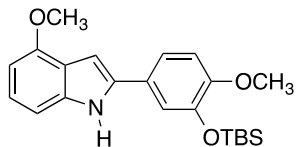


(with rearrangement)

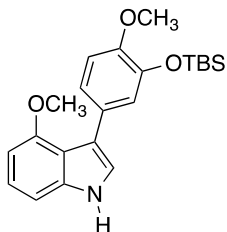


(no rearrangement)

Cyclization *ortho* to methoxy group

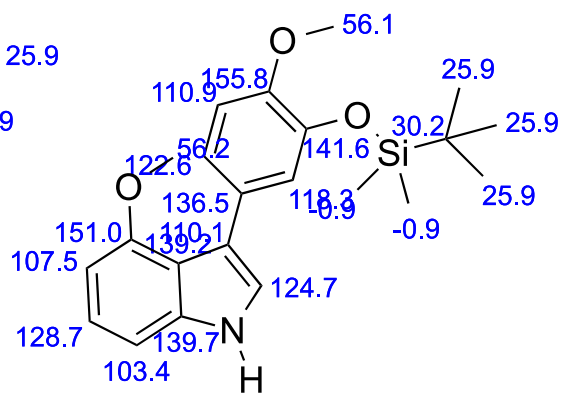
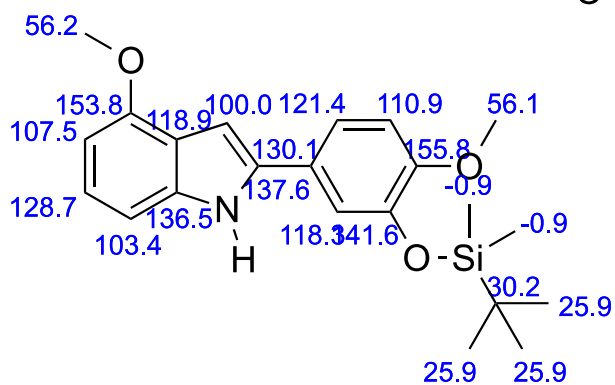
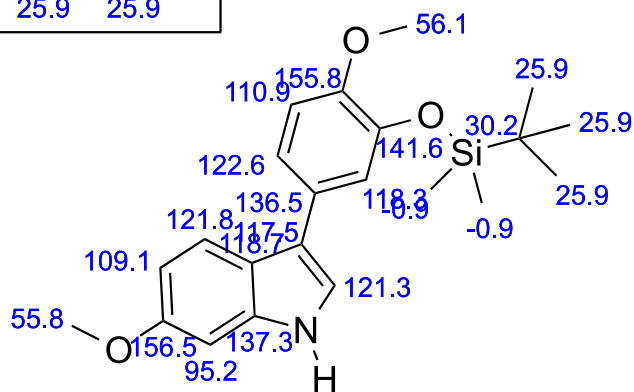
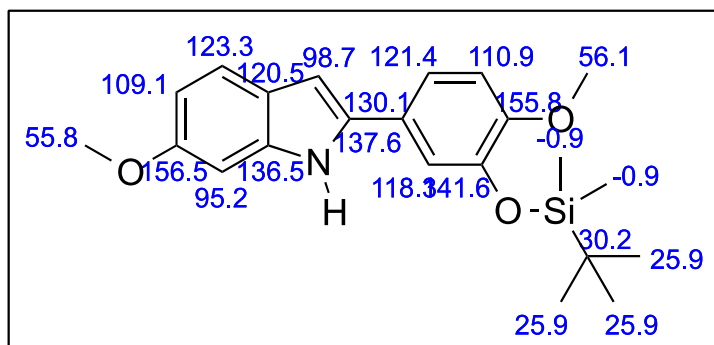


(with rearrangement)



(no rearrangement)

¹³C-NMR Predicted (ChemBioDraw, Version 13.0.2.3020) Chemical Shifts for Possible Indole Regioisomers



X-ray Crystallographic Data for ^{13}C Labeled Indole 16

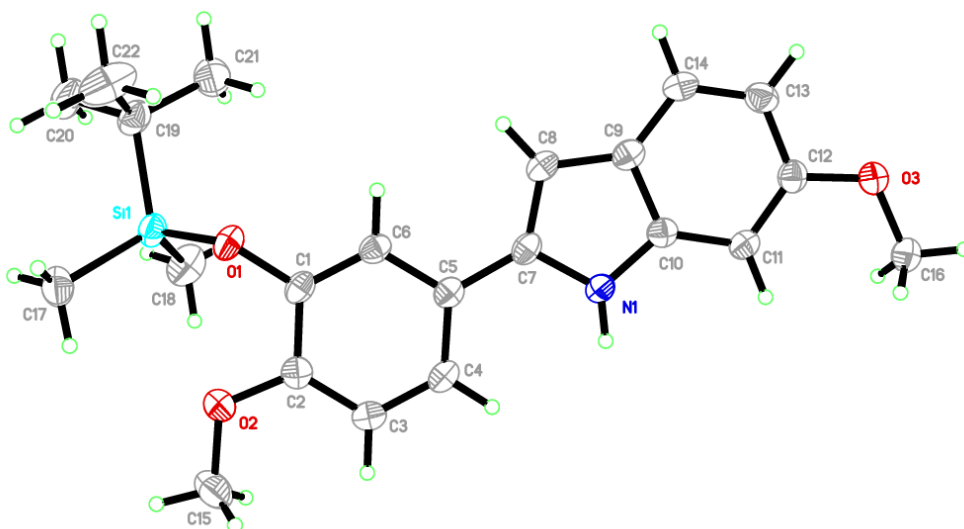
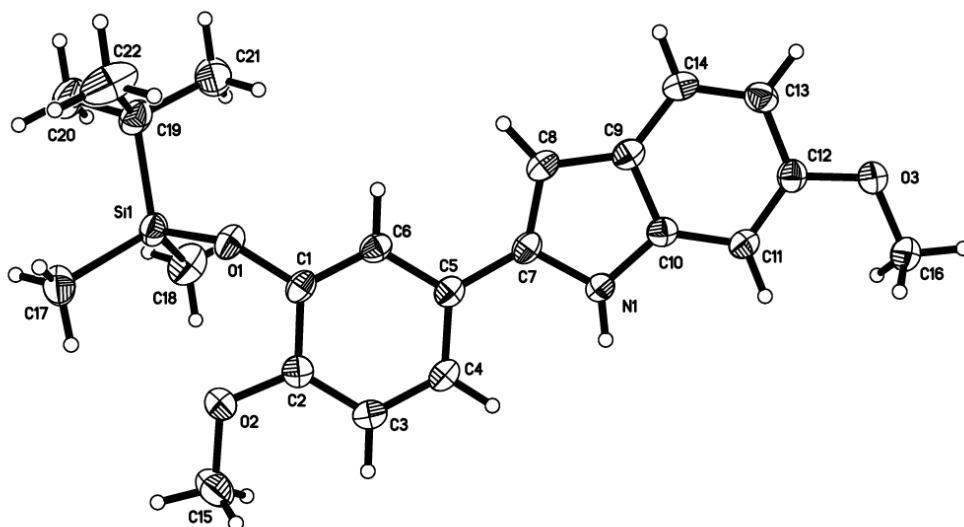


Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for Indole **16**.

Identification code	kp66	
Empirical formula	C ₂₂ H ₂₉ N O ₃ Si	
Formula weight	383.55	
Temperature	150(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P2(1)/c	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.5182(6) Å	α = 90°.
	b = 23.1476(10) Å	β = 100.7843(17)°.
	c = 7.5208(3) Å	γ = 90°.
Volume	2140.79(16) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.190 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.130 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	824	
Crystal size	0.38 x 0.16 x 0.12 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.42 to 26.85°.	
Index ranges	-15 ≤ h ≤ 15, -29 ≤ k ≤ 25, -9 ≤ l ≤ 9	
Reflections collected	25973	
Independent reflections	4565 [R(int) = 0.0410]	
Completeness to theta = 26.85°	99.4 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9843 and 0.9526	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	4565 / 0 / 251	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.569	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0419, wR2 = 0.1071	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0590, wR2 = 0.1115	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.307 and -0.225 e.Å ⁻³	

Table S2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for indole **16**. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
Si(1)	-2359(1)	615(1)	10812(1)	28(1)
O(1)	-1718(1)	1161(1)	9999(1)	29(1)
O(2)	-1373(1)	1655(1)	13280(1)	33(1)
O(3)	5990(1)	2021(1)	6358(1)	33(1)
N(1)	2891(1)	1943(1)	9526(2)	25(1)
C(1)	-729(1)	1406(1)	10656(2)	25(1)
C(2)	-534(1)	1682(1)	12347(2)	25(1)
C(3)	451(1)	1958(1)	12936(2)	27(1)
C(4)	1238(1)	1962(1)	11862(2)	27(1)
C(5)	1069(1)	1687(1)	10190(2)	23(1)
C(6)	65(1)	1405(1)	9622(2)	25(1)
C(7)	1881(1)	1681(1)	9018(2)	24(1)
C(8)	1838(1)	1437(1)	7346(2)	26(1)
C(9)	2848(1)	1544(1)	6794(2)	25(1)
C(10)	3495(1)	1863(1)	8189(2)	24(1)
C(11)	4555(1)	2038(1)	8135(2)	25(1)
C(12)	4965(1)	1880(1)	6621(2)	26(1)
C(13)	4339(1)	1563(1)	5201(2)	29(1)
C(14)	3297(1)	1398(1)	5277(2)	29(1)
C(15)	-1193(1)	1901(1)	15046(2)	45(1)
C(16)	6666(1)	2332(1)	7773(2)	38(1)
C(17)	-3537(1)	901(1)	11724(2)	45(1)
C(18)	-1395(1)	230(1)	12588(2)	45(1)
C(19)	-2826(1)	149(1)	8766(2)	34(1)
C(20)	-3455(1)	-377(1)	9276(2)	43(1)
C(21)	-1833(2)	-63(1)	8029(3)	57(1)
C(22)	-3569(2)	496(1)	7300(3)	59(1)

Table S3. Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for indole **16**.

Si(1)-O(1)	1.6721(10)
Si(1)-C(18)	1.8536(16)
Si(1)-C(17)	1.8602(16)
Si(1)-C(19)	1.8804(16)
O(1)-C(1)	1.3674(16)
O(2)-C(2)	1.3690(17)
O(2)-C(15)	1.4236(18)
O(3)-C(12)	1.3744(17)
O(3)-C(16)	1.4253(17)
N(1)-C(10)	1.3785(17)
N(1)-C(7)	1.3892(17)
C(1)-C(6)	1.3717(19)
C(1)-C(2)	1.403(2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.386(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.385(2)
C(4)-C(5)	1.3909(19)
C(5)-C(6)	1.4090(19)
C(5)-C(7)	1.4651(19)
C(7)-C(8)	1.3703(19)
C(8)-C(9)	1.4244(19)
C(9)-C(14)	1.404(2)
C(9)-C(10)	1.4078(19)
C(10)-C(11)	1.3953(19)
C(11)-C(12)	1.382(2)
C(12)-C(13)	1.4077(19)
C(13)-C(14)	1.371(2)
C(19)-C(22)	1.531(2)
C(19)-C(21)	1.533(2)
C(19)-C(20)	1.538(2)
O(1)-Si(1)-C(18)	109.52(6)
O(1)-Si(1)-C(17)	109.55(7)
C(18)-Si(1)-C(17)	111.09(8)
O(1)-Si(1)-C(19)	103.37(6)

C(18)-Si(1)-C(19)	111.97(8)
C(17)-Si(1)-C(19)	111.05(7)
C(1)-O(1)-Si(1)	130.24(9)
C(2)-O(2)-C(15)	117.18(12)
C(12)-O(3)-C(16)	116.89(11)
C(10)-N(1)-C(7)	109.62(12)
O(1)-C(1)-C(6)	119.82(12)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	120.58(13)
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	119.54(13)
O(2)-C(2)-C(3)	125.42(13)
O(2)-C(2)-C(1)	115.06(12)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	119.52(14)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	120.28(14)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	121.31(13)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	117.51(13)
C(4)-C(5)-C(7)	122.88(13)
C(6)-C(5)-C(7)	119.61(12)
C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	121.83(13)
C(8)-C(7)-N(1)	108.04(12)
C(8)-C(7)-C(5)	130.01(13)
N(1)-C(7)-C(5)	121.95(12)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	108.10(12)
C(14)-C(9)-C(10)	118.06(13)
C(14)-C(9)-C(8)	134.94(13)
C(10)-C(9)-C(8)	106.99(12)
N(1)-C(10)-C(11)	129.53(13)
N(1)-C(10)-C(9)	107.25(12)
C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	123.21(13)
C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	116.66(13)
O(3)-C(12)-C(11)	123.82(13)
O(3)-C(12)-C(13)	114.63(12)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	121.54(13)
C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	120.84(13)
C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	119.67(13)
C(22)-C(19)-C(21)	109.39(15)
C(22)-C(19)-C(20)	108.96(13)

C(21)-C(19)-C(20)	108.91(13)
C(22)-C(19)-Si(1)	110.02(11)
C(21)-C(19)-Si(1)	109.30(11)
C(20)-C(19)-Si(1)	110.23(11)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table S4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for indole **16**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
Si(1)	24(1)	25(1)	35(1)	0(1)	7(1)	-4(1)
O(1)	25(1)	29(1)	32(1)	1(1)	2(1)	-7(1)
O(2)	31(1)	35(1)	35(1)	-7(1)	12(1)	-2(1)
O(3)	28(1)	38(1)	33(1)	-6(1)	10(1)	-6(1)
N(1)	26(1)	25(1)	24(1)	-2(1)	4(1)	-4(1)
C(1)	24(1)	18(1)	30(1)	3(1)	1(1)	-3(1)
C(2)	27(1)	22(1)	28(1)	2(1)	6(1)	1(1)
C(3)	30(1)	26(1)	25(1)	-2(1)	2(1)	0(1)
C(4)	24(1)	24(1)	30(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	-4(1)
C(5)	25(1)	19(1)	25(1)	4(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
C(6)	29(1)	20(1)	24(1)	1(1)	2(1)	-3(1)
C(7)	23(1)	19(1)	28(1)	3(1)	1(1)	-2(1)
C(8)	25(1)	21(1)	29(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)
C(9)	28(1)	19(1)	26(1)	1(1)	1(1)	0(1)
C(10)	29(1)	18(1)	24(1)	2(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C(11)	26(1)	22(1)	27(1)	-2(1)	2(1)	-2(1)
C(12)	28(1)	23(1)	29(1)	3(1)	6(1)	0(1)
C(13)	34(1)	26(1)	28(1)	-3(1)	9(1)	2(1)
C(14)	32(1)	25(1)	28(1)	-5(1)	1(1)	0(1)
C(15)	38(1)	67(1)	32(1)	-5(1)	10(1)	9(1)
C(16)	30(1)	45(1)	42(1)	-10(1)	12(1)	-10(1)
C(17)	36(1)	46(1)	58(1)	-10(1)	19(1)	-9(1)
C(18)	47(1)	36(1)	48(1)	10(1)	0(1)	-4(1)
C(19)	32(1)	26(1)	42(1)	-3(1)	6(1)	-7(1)
C(20)	35(1)	32(1)	60(1)	-4(1)	6(1)	-8(1)
C(21)	54(1)	50(1)	75(1)	-29(1)	29(1)	-18(1)
C(22)	77(2)	43(1)	48(1)	0(1)	-14(1)	-12(1)

NOTE:

Crystallographic data for ¹³C labeled indole regioisomer **16** presented in this paper have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC deposition number 1041417). Copies of the data can be obtained, free of charge, on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK, (fax: +44-(0)1223-336033 or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).