Site-Specific Alkene Hydromethylation via Protonolysis of Titanacyclobutanes

James A. Law, Noah M. Bartfield, and James H. Frederich*

(corresponding author e-mail: jfrederich@fsu.edu)

Supporting Information

Table of Contents

1. Materials and Methods	S1–S2
2. Synthesis, Titration, and Handling of Tebbe's Reagent (1)	S2-S4
Temperature Profile of Titanacyclobutanes	S5–S8
4. Hydromethylation of fusicoccane substrate 2	S8
5. Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data	S9-S22
6. References	S23-S24
7. Copies of ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR Spectra	S25-S98

1. Materials and Methods

Unless otherwise stated, reactions were conducted in oven-dried glassware (140 $^{\circ}$ C) under an atmosphere of nitrogen gas (N₂) using anhydrous solvents. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), diethyl ether (Et₂O), and toluene (PhMe) were dried by passage through activated alumina using a solvent purification system. PhMe used for the synthesis of the Tebbe's Reagent (1) was degassed by freeze-pump-thaw cycling. Bis(cyclopentadienyl)titanium dichloride was purchased from TCl and stored in a nitrogen glovebox. Solutions of AlMe₃ (2.0 M, PhMe) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used as received. Starting materials prepared using literature procedures are listed in Figure S1. All other commercial reagents, including **9a**, **9d** and **9e**, were used as received.

One representative reaction and yield of the product is described in detail; isolated yields reported are the average of duplicate reactions, typically within \pm 5% of the reported yield. Column chromatography was carried out using silica gel 60 (SiO₂, 240-400 mesh) as stationary phase. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using pre-coated, glass-backed plates (SiO₂, 60 PF254, 0.25 mm) and visualized by exposure to UV light (254 nm) or by anisaldehyde and/or potassium permanganate staining.

¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz, 600 MHz or 700 MHz and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), and integration. Splitting patterns are abbreviated as follows: singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), quintet (quint), multiplet (m), broad (br), apparent (app), and combinations thereof. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 100 MHz or 150 MHz. Data for ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in order of carbon multiplicity (C = quaternary, CH = methine, CH₂ = methylene, CH₃ = methyl) and chemical shift. Carbon multiplicity was established by DEPT135 and/or HSQC experiments. Reported melting points of solids are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on an FT-IR spectrometer and reported in terms of frequency (cm⁻¹). Mass spectra were collected on an LCT spectrometer utilizing direct analysis in real time (DART) ionization.

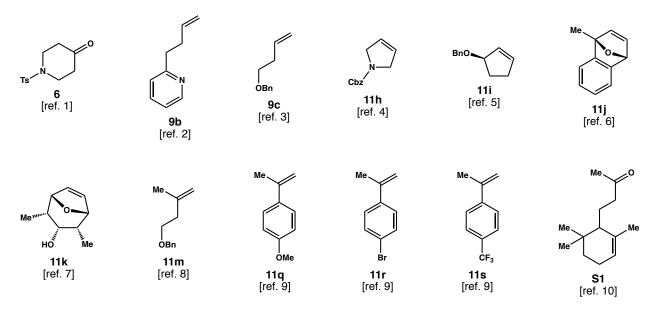


Figure S1. Starting materials prepared according to reported literature procedures.

2. Synthesis, Titration and Handling of Tebbe's Reagent (1).

Synthesis of $[Cp_2Ti(\mu_2-Cl)(\mu_2-CH_2)AlMe_2]$ (1). Following a modification of the procedure reported by Grubbs, ¹¹ a flame-dried Schlenk tube (100 mL) equipped with a Teflon-coated stir bar was pumped into a glovebox. Under inert atmosphere (N₂), the flask was charged with bis(cyclopentadienyl)titanium dichloride (2.48 g, 10.0 mmol), capped with a yellow polyethylene stopper (Figure S2A), and removed from the glovebox. A 14/20 septa was used to seal the vessel and the flask was purged with a balloon of Ar using a vacuum line (Figure S2B). As shown in Figure S2C and D, the red solid was suspended in degassed PhMe (12 mL), protected from light, and treated with a solution of AlMe₃ (11 mL, 22 mmol) in PhMe (2.0 M) at ambient temperature. The resulting dark red slurry was maintained at ambient temperature for 60 h and then titrated as described below to establish the concentration of 1 (0.37 M, 85% yield). Solutions of 1 prepared in this way could be maintained on the benchtop ~120 h without complication.

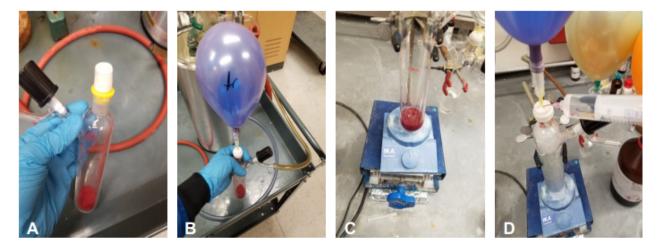


Figure S2. Tebbe Prep: (A) Schlenk tube charged with Cp₂TiCl₂ (red) and sealed with yellow PE cap/septa combination. (B) Solids placed under Ar using a Schlenk/vacuum line. (C) Stirred suspension of Cp₂TiCl₂

in degassed PhMe (12 mL). (D) The reaction vessel was protected from light and treated with 2.0 M solution of AlMe₃ in PhMe (commercial, used as received).

Titration of 1. The concentration of the solution of 1 prepared above was established in the following manner: A flame-dried Schlenk tube (25 mL) was charged with freshly distilled *p*-anisaldehyde (136 mg, 1.00 mmol). The reaction vessel was purged with nitrogen using a Schlenk line. The Schlenk tube was placed under a balloon of nitrogen and THF (0.3 mL) was added via syringe. The resulting solution was cooled to –40 °C and maintained for 15 min. An aliquot for the solution of 1 (0.60 mL, 0.260 mmol *theoretically*) was added stream-wise via syringe and the slurry was maintained at –40 °C (Figure S3A). After 15 min, the reaction mixture was treated with 0.1 M aq. NaOH (0.03 mL) at –40 °C and warmed to rt over 30 min. The resulting suspension was filtered over Celite (150 mg) using a pipette (Figure S3B) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The unpurified residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) to determine the ratio of unreacted *p*-anisaldehyde and *p*-methoxystyrene. A representative ¹H NMR spectra is shown in Figure S3. The ratio of *p*-anisaldehyde (**AA**) to *p*-methoxystyrene (**MS**) (3.44:1, 22% conversion vs. 26% theoretical) was determined by integrating the signals at 7.84 ppm and 7.35 ppm, respectively.

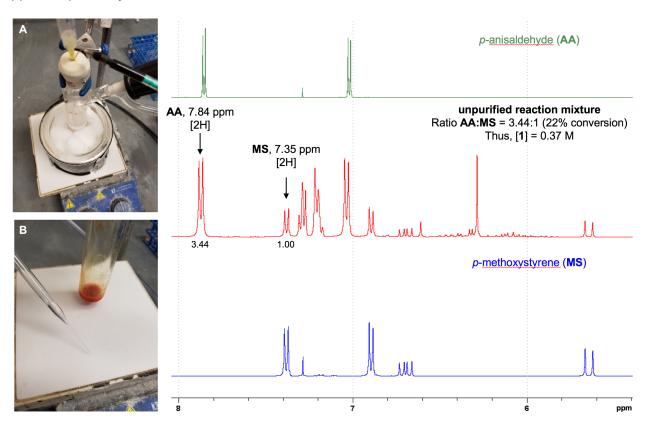


Figure S3. Titration Protocol: (A) General reaction setup. (B) Filtration of the unpurified reaction mixture. (C) Representative ¹H NMR of the unpurified reaction mixture to determine [1].

Handling solutions of 1. We observed that solutions of 1 prepared as described above could be maintained under a balloon of argon at ambient temperature for 5–7 days without issue. It was helpful to replace the argon balloon every 48 h to prolong the lifetime of the reagent. As shown in Figure S4, aged solutions of 1 turn noticeably brown. These old solutions contained active reagent ([1] ~ 0.25 M), but gave poor results in our hands. The optimal concentration of 1 was 0.4-0.3 M

based on the titration protocol above. Caution – solutions of 1 contain residual AlMe $_3$ and react vigorously with water.

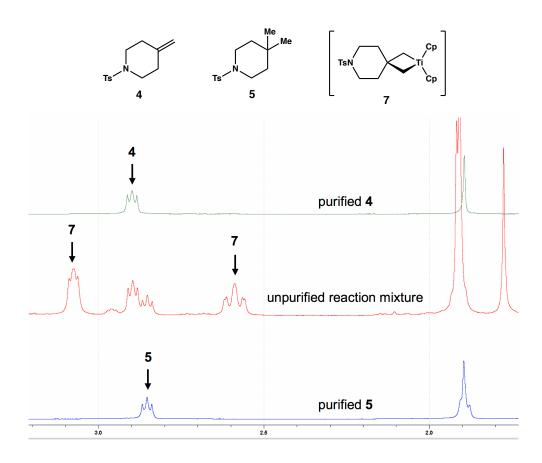


Figure S4. Active solution of 1 in PhMe (right) versus an aged solution of 1 in PhMe (left).

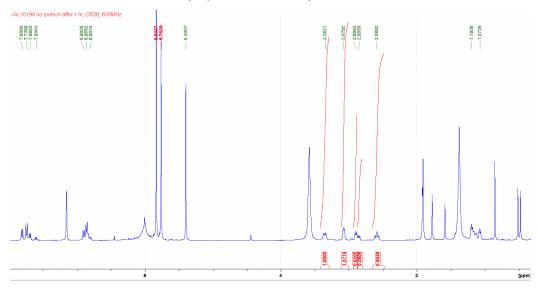
Cost analysis for the synthesis of 1. Titanocene dichloride (Cp₂TiCl₂, 1271-19-8) was purchased from TCl for \$100 (50 g, 200 mmol). A 2.0 M solution of trimethylaluminum in PhMe was purchased from Sigma Aldrich for \$378 (1 L, 2000 mmol). Based on these prices, the 0.37 M solution prepared above (8.5 mmol, 85% yield) cost \$9.40 in reagents. Therefore, prepared as described here, reagent 1 costs ~\$1.1/mmol. We note that the cost will vary depending on the choice of vendor and quantity of reagents ordered.

3. Temperature Profile of Titanacyclobutanes

Detection of transient titanacyclobutane 7 by ¹H NMR (C₆D₆).



Unpurified reaction mixture in C₆D₆ (expanded window)



Thermal stability of titanacyclobutane 7 in situ.

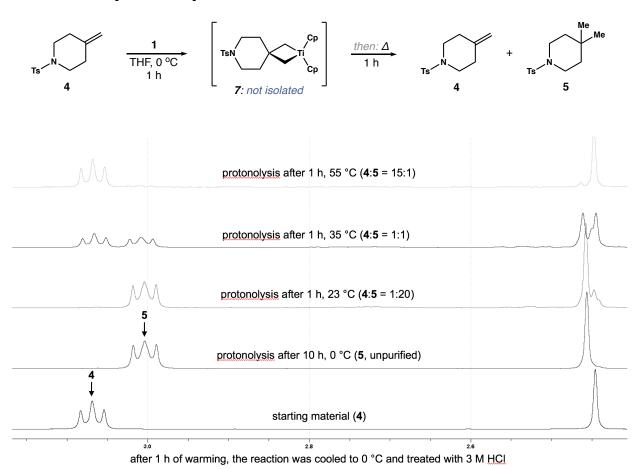
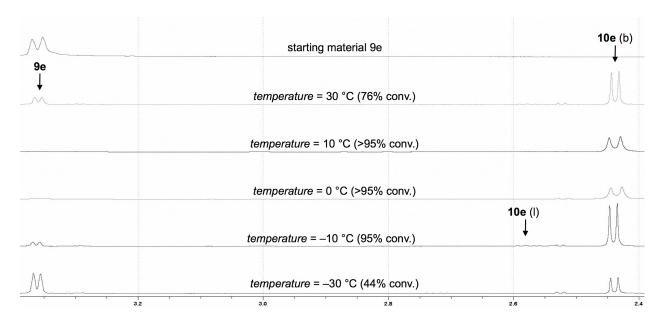


Figure S5. Supporting data for Scheme 1. The stability of titanacyclobutane **7** *in situ* at various temperatures was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. As a representative experiment: **4** was reacted with 1.2 equiv **1** in THF (0.1 M) at 0 °C. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was warmed to rt. After 1 h, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C and treated sequentially with 3 M HCl (2 mL) and EtOAc (2 mL). The resulting slurry was rapidly stirred at 0 °C for 3 h, then warmed to rt and transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (10 mL). The organic layer was washed with saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (2 x 10 mL) dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The unpurified residue was then analyzed by NMR.

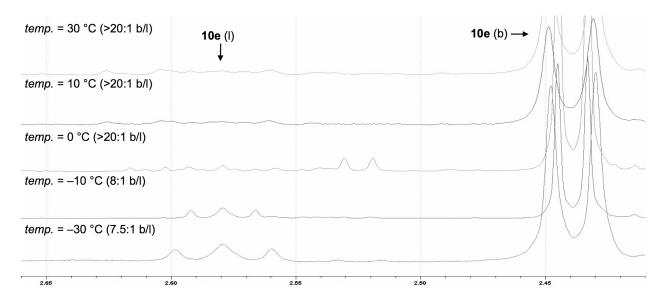
Impact of reaction temperature of conversion and branch/linear (b/l) ratio.

temperature (°C)	conversion to 10e (%)	b/l ratio (¹ H NMR)
-40	11	
-30	44	7.5:1
-20	59	8:1
-10	95	8:1
0	99	>20:1
10	99	>20:1
23	88	>20:1
30	76	>20:1
40	46	>20:1
50	35	

a. reaction conversion as a function of temperature (¹H NMR spectroscopy, 600 MHz, CDCl₃)



b. regioselectivity as a function of temperature (¹H NMR spectroscopy, 600 MHz, CDCl₃)



4. Hydromethylation of fusicoccane substrate 2.

deviation from optimal conditions	observations	3:S2:S3 (by NMR)	3 (% yield)
none	>95% conversion	21:1:0	68
1.0 equiv. 1	~20% conversion	1:0:20	n.d.
aq. HCl (3 M) as proton source	complex, intractable mixture	n.d.	n.d.
reaction temp = 50 °C	no rxn	n.d.	n.d.
reaction temp = 23 °C	47% conversion	5:1:3	8
reaction temp = -20 °C	87% conversion	19:1:0	46
PhMe/THF (2:1)	85% conversion	19:2:1	61
PhMe, 1 equiv DMAP	63% conversion	2:1:1	29

5. Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data

C3-desmethyl-fusioccane 3. A flask charged with a solution of 2¹² (55 mg, 0.20 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Separately, a Schlenk tube (25 mL) was charged with a 0.36 M (PhMe) solution of 1 (0.11 mL, 0.30 mmol) and concentrated under reduced pressure (ca. 1.0 Torr, 30 min). The Schlenk tube was backfilled with nitrogen and cooled to 0 °C. The solution of 2 in THF (2.0 mL) was added to the Schlenk flask via syringe and the reaction was maintained at 0 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was then transferred via cannula to a stirred suspension of SiO₂

(2 g) in EtOAc (5 mL) maintained at 0 °C. The resulting slurry was rapidly stirred for 6 h then filtered and the filter cake was washed with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 5:1 hexanes/Et₂O) to afford **3** (41 mg, 0.14 mmol, 68% yield) as a yellow oil: 1 **H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.61 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (sept, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.27–2.18 (m, 3H), 2.18–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.02–1.95 (m, 2H), 1.94–1.89 (m, 1H),1.88–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.70 (m, 5H), 1.60–1.51 (m, 3H), 1.37–1.29 (m, 2H) 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); 13 **C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_c **C**: 148.7, 148.2, 117.4, 77.4; **CH**: 141.3, 113.4, 106.5; **CH**₂: 36.7, 24.3; **CH**₃: 26.1, 9.9; **IR** (thin film): 3443, 2930, 1466 cm⁻¹. **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₉H₃₁O₂ = 291.2324; found 291.2302. The relative stereochemistry of structure **3** was confirmed by X-ray crystallography. These data have been deposited in the Cambridge Crystalographic Data Center (CCDC) under **Deposition Number 2059774**.

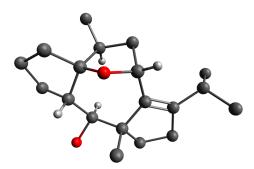
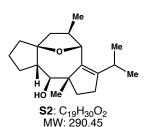
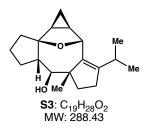


Figure S3. X-ray crystal structure of 3 [CCDC 2059774].



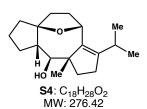
C8-regioisomer of 3 (S2). An analytical sample of **S2** was prepared by preparatory TLC (9:1 hexanes/Et₂O): ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.06 (s, 1H), 3.33 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (sept, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.29–2.19 (m, 2H), 2.20–2.09 (m, 4H), 2.05–1.92 (m, 4H), 1.81–1.69 (m, 4H), 1.68–1.51 (m, 6H), 1.39–1.31 (m, 2H), 1.15 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C:** 148.7, 148.2, 117.4, 77.4; **CH:** 141.3, 113.4, 106.5; **CH₂:** 36.7, 24.3; **CH₃:** 26.1, 9.9; **IR** (thin film): 3443, 2930, 1466 cm⁻¹. **HRMS-**

DART (m/z) $[M+H]^+$ calculated for $C_{19}H_{31}O_2 = 291.2324$; found 291.2302.



Cyclopropyl fusicoccane analog S3. A Schlenk flask was added Et_2Zn (1.2 mL, 1.0 mmol, 0.83 M in hexanes) and 0.26 mL CH_2Cl_2 . The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of freshly distilled $CF_3CO_2H^2$ (0.08 mL, 1 mmol) in 0.2 mL of CH_2Cl_2 was added via syringe over 5 min. The mixture was then stirred at 0 °C for 20 min during which time a white precipitate formed. The reaction mixture was warmed to 35 °C in a pre-heated oil bath for 10 min to create a homogenous solution, then cooled back down to 0 °C for 5 min. A solution of CH_2l_2 (0.08 mL, 1 mmol) in 0.2 mL of CH_2Cl_2

was added to the reaction at 0 °C over 5 min. The reaction mixture was maintained at 0 °C for 20 min, then a solution of **2** (0.055 g, 0.20 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.2 mL) was added over 5 min. The reaction was warmed to rt and maintained for 4 h. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), transferred to a separatory funnel, and washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed sat. sodium thiosulfate (20 mL), then with brine (20 mL). The organic layer was then dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. No further purification was necessary. This procedure returned an intractable mixture of **S3** and **2** (9:1, 0.055 g). Characterization data for **S3** = ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.81 (br s, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J = 10.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (hep, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.29–2.12 (m, 3H), 2.02–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.69 (m, 5H), 1.50–1.45 (m, 1H), 1.26 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.22–1.17 (m, 1H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.52–0.47 (m, 1H), 0.39 (q, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 141.4, 141.3, 89.3, 54.9; CH: 79.2, 77.0, 49.9, 26.9, 25.2, 19.6; CH₂: 38.3, 33.3, 26.7, 25.1, 18.5, 6.8; CH₃: 21.2, 20.9,17.2; **IR** (thin film): 3481, 1447 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₉H₂₉O₂ = 289.2168; found 289.2173.



Net-hydrogenation product S4. An authentic sample of this compound was prepared by hydrogenation: A solution of RhCl(PPh₃)₃ (14 mg, 0.015 mmol) in PhH (0.9 mL) was treated with a solution of **2** (27 mg, 0.10 mmol) in PhH (2.4 mL). The reaction was equipped with a balloon of hydrogen gas and maintained at rt. After 1.5 h, an additional quantity of RhCl(PPh₃)₃ (14 mg, 0.015 mmol) was added. The reaction was continued at rt. After 12 h, the reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting

crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂; 4:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **S4** (11 mg, 0.040 mmol, 40% yield) as a white foam; ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.04 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (heptet, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.24–2.11 (m, 4H), 1.99–1.89 (m, 3H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.53 (m, 4H), 1.52–1.46 (m, 1H), 1.39–1.32 (m, 2H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 141.9, 141.7, 89.4, 55.6; CH: 80.9, 76.8, 50.3, 27.0; CH₂: 38.5, 38.1, 35.2, 29.6, 26.6, 25.4, 18.4; CH₃: 20.9, 20.7, 17.1; **IR** (thin film): 3438, 1466, 1453 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-**DART (m/z) [M+NH₄]⁺ calculated for C₁₈H₃₂O₂N = 294.2428; found 294.2422.

Substrate Synthesis

Alkenes **6**, **11a**, **11c**–**11g**, **11o** and **11p** were prepared via Wittig olefination of the corresponding ketones as described below.

General procedure: A freshly titrated solution of n-BuLi (1.1 equiv) in THF was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of Ph₃PMeI (1.4 equiv) in Et₂O (0.5 M) at 0°C. The resulting solution was maintained at 0°C for 1 h, then treated with a solution of ketone (1 equiv) in Et₂O (1 M). The ketone was generally consumed within 1–6 h as judged by TLC of the unpurified reaction mixture. At this point, saturated aq. NH₄Cl (1 mL/mmol) was added via syringe and the reaction vessel was warmed to rt. The resulting slurry was added to a separatory funnel and extracted with Et₂O

(3 x 10 mL/mmol). The combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over MqSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residues were purified as indicated.

I: C₁₃H₁₇NO₂S MW: 251.34

4-Methylene-1-tosylpiperdine (4). The title compound was prepared from 6 using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 4:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 4 (7.23 g, 28.8 mmol, 61% yield): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.64 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.69 (s, 2H), 3.04 (t, J= 5.8 Hz, 4H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.30 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H). All other characterization data

was identical to previously reported values.¹³



tert-Butyl-4-methylene-1-tosylpiperdine (11a). The title compound was prepared from commercial 1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-piperdone [79099-07-3] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **11a** (1.91 g, 9.60 mmol, 96% yield): **H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.76, (s, 2H), 3.44 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 2.20 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 4H), 1.50 (s,

9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values. 14



tert-Butyl-4-methylene-3,4-dihydroquinoline-1(2H)-carboxylate (11c). The title compound was prepared from commercial tert-butyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoline-1(2H)-carboxylate [179898-00-1] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 11c (335 mg, 1.37 mmol, 68% yield): ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.68 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.00 (s, 1H); 3.82 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.55 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR

(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 153.6, 139.0, 138.3, 81.1; CH: 127.8, 127.3 124.8, 124.2, 123.9; **CH**₂: 109.3, 44.2, 32.8; **CH**₃: 28.5; **IR** (thin film): 1365, 1694, 2977 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{15}H_{19}NO_2H = 246.1494$; found 246.1494.



tert-Butyl-3-methyleneazetidine-1-carboxylate (11d). The title compound was prepared from commercial 1-Boc-3-azetidinone [398489-26-4] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **11d** (247 mg, 1.64 mmol, 82% yield): ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.00 (m, J = 2.4Hz, 2H), 4.50 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 4H), 1.47 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.¹⁵



MW: 223.29

3-Methylene-1-tosylazetidine (11e). The title compound was prepared from commercial N-tosyl-3-azetidinone [76543-27-6] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 7:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **11e** (328 mg, 1.47 mmol, 76% yield): ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.94 (app quint, J = 2.5 Hz, 2H), 4.41 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 4H), 2.48 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 144.1, 134.4, 131.2; CH: 129.7, 128.1; CH₂: 108.2, 59.6; **CH₃**: 21.3; **IR** (thin film): 1152, 1338, 2967 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{11}H_{14}NO_2S = 224.0745$; found 224.0737.



tert-Butvl-3-methylenepyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (11f). The title compound was prepared from commercial N-Boc-3-pyrrolidinone [101385-93-7] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/Et₂O) afforded **11f** (217 mg, 1.18 mmol, 59% yield): ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.99–4.91 (m, 2H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 2.57 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values. 16



tert-Butyl-4-methyleneazepane-1-carboxylate (11g). The title compound was prepared from commercial N-Boc-hexahydro-1H-azepin-4-one [188975-88-4] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/Et₂O) afforded **11g** (513 mg, 2.43 mmol, 97% yield): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.89–4.69 (m, 2H), 3.44–3.30 (m, 4H), 2.43 (br s, 2H), 2.25 (br s, 2H), 1.71-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.¹⁷

11o: C₁₈H₁₇NO₂S MW: 311.40

3-(Prop-1-en-2-yl)-1-tosyl-1H-indole (11o). The title compound was prepared from commercial 3-acetyl-N-(p-toluenesulfonyl)indole [104142-24-7] using the Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, General Procedure. hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 11o (737 mg, 2.37 mmol, 79% yield): 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.99 (dq, J = 0.7, 0.6 Hz 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.3Hz, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.36-7.20 (m, 5H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 5.22 (t, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.17 (g, J = 0.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 145.1, 136.3,

135.7, 135.2, 129.0, 124.0; CH: 129.9, 126.9, 124.7, 123.6, 123.5, 121.4, 113.7; CH₂: 113.8; CH₃: 23.1, 21.5; IR (thin film): 1173, 1370, 1597 cm⁻¹; HRMS-DART (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{18}H_{18}NO_2S = 312.1058$; found 312.1068.

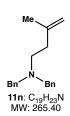


2-(prop-1-en-2-yl)pyridine (11p). The title compound was prepared from commercial 2-acylpyridine [1122-62-9] using the General Procedure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 99:1 pentane/Et₂O) afforded **11g** (388 mg, 3.24 mmol, 81% yield): ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 8.59 (ddd, J = 4.8, 1.8, 0.9, 1H), 7.65 (ddd, J = 15.5, 1.8, 1.8, 1H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.16 (ddd, J = 7.4, 4.8, 1.1, 1H), 5.85 (d, J = 0.7, 1H), 5.30 (app g, J = 1.4, 1H), 2.22 (d, J = 0.7, 3H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values. 18

Other Substrates



1-(4-methylenepiperidin-1-yl)ethan-1-one (11b). The title compound was prepared from 11a using the procedure described by Li. 19 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCI_3$) δ_H 4.78, (s. 2H), 3.59 (t. J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t. J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (dt. J = 6.2 Hz, 4H), 2.12 (s, 3H). All characterization data was identical to previously reported values. 19



N,N-Dibenzyl-3-methylbut-3-en-1-amine (11n). Sodium iodide (1.49 g, 10.0 mmol) was added in a single portion to a solution of (O-tosyl)-3-methyl-3-butene-1-ol (1.20 g, 5.00 mmol) in acetone (10 mL) at rt. Dibenzylamine (1.0 mL, 10 mmol) was added via syringe and the reaction mixture was heated to 70 °C. After 18 h, the resulting slurry was cooled to rt and filtered through a pad of Celite. The filter cake was washed with acetone (3 x 10 mL) and the combined filtrate fractions were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography

(SiO₂, benzene) to afford **11n** (1.09 g, 4.11, 82% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ_H 7.40–7.25 (m, 10H), 4.73 (br s, 1H), 4.66 (br s), 1H), 3.61 (s, 4H), 2.59 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (t, J = 6.7 Hz) 1.63 (s, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 144.4, 140.0; **CH**: 128.9, 128.3, 126.9; **CH**₂: 111.0, 58.2, 51.8, 35.4; **CH**₃: 22.5; **IR** (thin film): 3051, 2928, 1097 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₉H₂₄NO = 266.1908; found 266.1909.

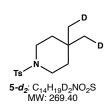
Data for structures in Table 1 and Scheme 1

Ts 5: C₁₄H₂₁NO₂S

MW: 267.39

4,4-Dimethyl-1-tosylpiperdine (5). Gram-scale procedure: A two-neck flask equipped with a Schlenk adapter was flushed with nitrogen and then charged with a solution of **1** (0.36 M in PhMe, 13.2 mL, 4.78 mmol). Under a positive pressure of nitrogen, the flask was equipped with a distillation head. PhMe was removed by distillation and trace PhMe was removed under vacuum (0.1 torr, 30 min). The

flask was backfilled with nitrogen and cooled to 0 °C. After 10 min, a pre-cooled (0 °C) solution of **4** (1.00 g, 3.98 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL) was added stream-wise via syringe. The red solution was maintained at 0 °C for 1 h, then treated sequentially with HCl (20 mL of a 3.0 M in H₂O) and EtOAc (20 mL). After 1 h, the reaction mixture was warmed to rt. After 3 h, the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel using EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 4:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to provide **5** (947 mg, 3.54 mmol, 89% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.64, (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.98 (app t, J = 5.7 Hz, 4H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.43 (app t, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 0.83 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 143.3, 133.3, 28.2; **CH**: 129.6, 127.6; **CH**₂: 42.6, 37.8; **CH**₃: 27.5, 21.5; **IR** (thin film): 1456, 1410, 2928 cm⁻¹. **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₂₂NO₂S = 268.1371; found 268.1381.



4,4-Bis(dimethyl-d)-1-tosylpiperdine (5- d_2 **).** A solution of **1** (0.36 M in PhMe, 0.67 mL, 0.24 mmol) was concentrated in a Schlenk tube under reduced pressure (0.1 torr, 30 min). The flask as backfilled with nitrogen and cooled to 0 °C. After 10 min, a pre-cooled (0 °C) solution of **4** (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added stream-wise via syringe. The red solution was maintained at 0 °C for 1 h, then treated sequentially with DCI (2.0 mL of a 3.0 M in D₂O) and

EtOAc (4 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to rt. After 3 h, the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel using EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (2 x 10 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 4:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to provide **5-** d_2 (49 mg, 0.18 mmol, 90% yield): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.67, (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (app t, J = 5.7 Hz, 4H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.46 (app t, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 0.83 (s, 4H); HRMS-DART (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₂₀D₂NO₂S = 270.1527; found = 270.1544. The percent deuterium incorporation was determined by integration of distinct signals at 0.81 ppm (**5**) and 0.79 ppm (**5**- d_2). This analysis revealed a >90% deuterium incorporation.

4-Methyl-1-tosylpiperdine-4-carbaldehyde (8). A solution of **1** (0.36 M in PhMe, 1.67 mL, 0.60 mmol) was concentrated in a Schlenk tube under reduced pressure (0.1 torr, 30 min). The flask as backfilled with nitrogen and cooled to 0 °C. After 10 min, a pre-cooled solution of **4** (126 mg, 0.50 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) at 0 °C was added stream-wise via syringe. The red solution was maintained at 0 °C for 1 h, then purged with O_2 . The reaction mixture was maintained under a balloon of O_2

at 0 °C. After 3 h, the reaction was treated with 3 M aq. HCl (5 mL) and the stirred slurry was warmed to rt. After 5 h, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel using EtOAc (10 mL) and washed with saturated aq. NaHCO $_3$ (2 x 10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer

was separated, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Analysis of the unpurified reaction mixture by 1 H NMR spectroscopy reveled ~42% conversion of **4** to **8**, alongside several other intractable impurities and net hydromethylation product **5**. An analytical sample of **8** (23 mg, 0.08 mmol, 16% yield) was prepared by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2:1 hexanes/EtOAc): 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} 9.32 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (m, 2H), 2.51 (td, J = 3.2, 2.9, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.04 (m, 2H), 1.60 (td, J = 4.3, 3.5, 3.4 Hz, 2H), 1.0q (s, 3H); 13 C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{C} **C**: 143.8, 133.0, 44.4; **CH**: 204.5; **CH**₂: 43.2, 31.4; **CH**₃: 129.7, 127.6, 21.7, 21.5; **IR** (thin film): 1161, 1721, 2924 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H] $^{+}$ calculated for C₁₄H₂₀NO₃S = 282.1164; found 282.1151.

General Procedure: A solution of **1** (ca. 0.36 M in PhMe, 1.2 equiv) was concentrated in a Schlenk tube under reduced pressure (0.1 torr, 30 min). The flask as backfilled with nitrogen and cooled to 0 °C. After 10 min, a pre-cooled solution of alkene (1 equiv) in THF (0.1 M) at 0 °C was added stream-wise via syringe. The resulting red solution was maintained at 0 °C for the indicated amount of time, then treated with a proton source following one of the workup procedures listed below:

Workup A (HCI): Following the indicated reaction time, the reaction mixture was transferred via cannula to a cooled slurry of 3 M aq. HCI (5 mL/mmol alkene) and EtOAc (5 mL/mmol alkene) maintained at –10 °C. The resulting rapidly stirred slurry was allowed warm to rt over 6 h, then added to a solution of saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL/mmol of alkene). The resulting slurry was rapidly stirred for 4 h. A gradual color change from red to yellow to colorless indicated breakdown of titanium & aluminum impurities. The slurry was added to a separatory funnel and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (25 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude reside was then purified as indicated.

Workup B (SiO₂): Following the indicated reaction time, the reaction mixture was transferred via cannula to a cooled slurry of SiO_2 (3 g/mmol alkene) and EtOAc (3 mL/mmol alkene) maintained at -10 °C. The resulting rapidly stirred slurry was allowed warm to rt over 6 h, then filtered over a pad of celite. The filter cake was washed with EtOAc (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were added to a solution of saturated aq. $NaHCO_3$ (10 mL/mmol of alkene). The resulting slurry was rapidly stirred for 4 h. A gradual color change from red to yellow to colorless indicated breakdown of titanium & aluminum impurities. The slurry was added to a separatory funnel and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (25 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude reside was then purified as indicated.

Workup C (TFA): Following the indicated reaction time, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and TFA (15 equiv) was added via syringe. The reaction mixture was maintained at -78 °C for 15 min, then allowed to warm to rt over the course of 6 h. The resulting mixture was exposed to air and added to a solution of saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL/mmol of alkene). The resulting slurry was rapidly stirred for 4 h. A gradual color change from red to yellow to colorless indicated breakdown of titanium & aluminum impurities. The slurry was added to a separatory funnel and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (25 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude reside was then purified as indicated.

Data for structures in Scheme 2

10a: C₁₁H₁₆

MW: 148.25

Isopentylbenzene (10a). The title compound was prepared from 9a (44 mg, 0.33 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexane) to afford 10a (35 mg, 0.23 mmol, 71% yield, >20:1 b/l ratio) as a colorless oil: ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.38–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.17 (m, 3H), 2.64 (app t, J =8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.62 (app. sept., J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (g, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.4Hz, 6H). All other characterization was identical to reported values.²⁰

10b: C₁₀H₁₅N MW: 149.24

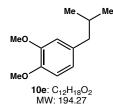
2-Isopentylpyridine (10b). The title compound was prepared from 9b (67 mg, 0.50) mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **10b** (63 mg, 0.42 mmol, 71% yield, 6:1 b/l ratio) as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) major isomer δ_H 8.51 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.81-2.72 (m, T)2H), 1.65–1.55 (m, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 6H). minor isomer $\delta_H 8.51$ (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.81– 2.72 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.37–1.30 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). All other characterization was identical to reported values.²¹

ÓВп **10c**: C₁₂H₁₈O MW: 178.28

Benzyl isoamyl ether (10c). The title compound was prepared from 9c (82 mg, 0.50 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 hexane/Et₂O) to afford **10c** (46 mg, 26 mmol, 52% yield, >20 b/l ratio) as a yellow oil: ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.39–7.33 (m. 4H), 7.33–7.29 (m. 1H), 4.53 (s. 2H). 3.52 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.76 (app. sept., J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). All other characterization was identical to reported values.²²

10d: C₁₀H₁₄ MW: 134.22

IsobutyIbenzene (10d). The title compound was prepared from **9d** (0.07 mL, 0.50 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 6 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 20:1 pentanes/Et₂O) to afford **10d** (52 mg, 0.39 mmol, 78% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.34–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.14 (m, 3H), 2.50 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (app. sept., J = 6.8 Hz), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). All other characterization was identical to reported values.²³



4-IsobutyI-1,2-dimethoxybenzene (10e). The title compound was prepared from **9e** (0.36 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 99:1 hexanes/Et₂O) to afford **10e** (33 mg, 0.17 mmol, 87% yield, >20:1 b/l ratio) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 6.85–6.77 (m, 1H), 6.74–6.66 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.44 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (app. sept., J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). All other characterization was identical to reported values.²⁴

Data for structures in Scheme 3

MW: 213.32

tert-Butyl-4,4,-dimethylpiperidine-1-carboxylate (12a). The title compound was prepared from 11a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 20:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford 12a (95 mg, 0.45 mmol, 89% yield) as a colorless oil: 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} 3.36

(t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.39 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 0.94 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta_{\rm C}$ C: 155.0, 79.1, 40.3; CH₂: 38.3, 28.8; CH₃: 28.5, 27.7; IR (thin film): 1262, 1695, 2921 cm⁻¹. HRMS-DART (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₂H₂₄NO₂ = 214.1807; found 214.1815.



MW: 155.24

1-(4,4-Dimethylpiperidin-1-yl)ethan-1-one (12b). The title compound was prepared from **11b** (0.28 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 4:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **12b** (24 mg, 0.15 mmol, 77%) as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 3.55, (t, J = 5.9 Hz,

2H), 3.38 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.34 (m, J = 6.0 Hz, 4H), 0.97 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3) δ_C C: 169.0; CH₂: 43.3, 39.2, 38.3, 38.2, 32.2, 31.6, 29.7; CH₃: 29.2, 27.7, 21.5; IR (thin film): 1262, 1695, 2921 cm⁻¹; HRMS-DART (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₉H₁₈NO = 156.1388; found 156.1326.



12с: С₁₆Н₂₃NО₂ MW: 261.37 **tert-Butyl-4,4-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinoline-1(2H)-carboxylate** (12c). The title compound was prepared from 11c (28 mg, 0.20 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11c and 12c was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with *m*-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by

flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 hexanes/Et₂O) to afford **12c** (38 mg, 0.16 mmol, 31% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.61 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.75 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.30 (s, 6H). ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 154.1, 138.0, 137.3, 80.9, 33.2; **CH**: 125.9, 125.7, 124.5, 123.6, 41.9, 38.7; **CH**₂: 30.4, 28.6; **CH**₃: 41.9, 38.7; **IR** (thin film): 1155, 1698, 2966 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₆H₂₄NO₂ = 262.1807; found 262.1793.



tert-Butyl-3,3-dimethylazetidine-1-carboxylate (12d). The title compound was prepared from 11d (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 pentanes/Et₂O) to afford 12d (31 mg, 0.17 mmol, 83% yield) as a colorless oil: 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $δ_H$ 3.61 (s, 4H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.26 (s, 6H); 13 C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) $δ_C$ C: 156.9, 79.2, 30.8; CH₂:

61.5; **CH**₃: 28.6, 27.1; **IR** (thin film): 1396, 1704, 2924 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{10}H_{20}NO_2 = 186.1494$; found 186.1491.



3,3-Dimethyl-1-tosylazetidine (12e). The title compound was prepared from **11e** (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **12e** (36 mg, 0.18 mmol, 92% yield) as a yellow oil: ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36

(d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (s, 4H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C:

143.8. 131.8. 30.4: CH: 129.6. 128.3: CH₂: 62.5: CH₃: 26.6. 21.6 IR (thin film): 1229. 1341. 2959 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{12}H_{18}NO_2S = 240.1058$; found 240.1052.



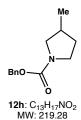
tert-Butyl-3,3-dimethylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (12f). The title compound was prepared from 11f (37 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 1 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **12f** (35 mg, 017 mmol, 87% yield) as a colorless oil. 12g was isolated as a mixture of rotational isomers carbamate bond: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) isomer 1: δ_H 3.43 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H),

3.11 (br s, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.08 (s, 6H);) **isomer 2**: δ_H 3.38 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (br s, 1H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.08 (s, 6H). The remaining ¹H resonances could not be resolved; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) isomer 1: δ_C C: 154.9, 79.0, 29.7; CH₂: 58.9, 45.2, 39.3; CH₃: 28.6, 26.2; isomer 2: δ_C C: 154.9, 79.0, 29.7; CH₂: 58.3, 44.9, 38.6; CH₃: 28.4, 26.2 IR (thin film): 1399, 1699, 2959 cm⁻² ¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) $[M+H]^+$ calculated for $C_{11}H_{22}NO_2 = 200.1651$; found 200.1644.



tert-Butyl-4,4-dimethylazepane-1-carboxylate (12g). The title compound was prepared from 11g (42 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup A. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 hexanes/Et₂O) to afford **12g** (29 mg, 0.16 mmol, 81% yield) as a yellow oil. 12g was isolated as a mixture of rotational isomers carbamate bond: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) isomers 1 & 2 are

indistinguishable by ¹H NMR: δ_H 3.39, (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (dd, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.50 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.37 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 0.92 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) isomer 1: δ_C C 155.7, 78.9, 32.9, 28.2; CH₂: 46.1, 42.6, 41.5, 41.0, 24.1; **CH**₃: 29.2, 28.5;) **isomer 2**: δ_C **C** 155.7, 78.9, 32.9, 28.18; **CH**₂: 45.4, 42.0, 41.1, 40.6, 24.1; CH₃: 29.0, 28.5; IR (thin film): 1165, 1692, 2929 cm⁻¹; HRMS-DART (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{13}H_{26}NO_2 = 228.1964$; found 228.1956.

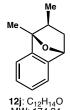


Benzyl-3-methylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (12h). The title compound was prepared from 11h (102 mg, 0.50 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup B. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/Et₂O) to afford **12h** (79 mg, 0.36 mmol, 72% yield) as a yellow oil: 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} 7.44–7.27 (m, 5H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 3.68–3.45 (m, 2H), 3.35 (app. q, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.99–2.82 (m, 1H), 2.24 (dt, J = 14.6, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.05–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.57–1.39 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.²⁵

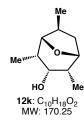


cis-(((2-Methylcyclopentyl)oxy)methyl)benzene (12i). The title compound was prepared from 11i (86 mg, 0.50 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup B. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) to afford 12i (56 mg, 0.36 mmol, 60% yield) as an inseparable mixture of proximal (α) and distal (β) isomers (13:1 ratio): ¹**H NMR**

(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.41–7.21 (m, 5H), 4.50 (app. q., J = 17.8 Hz, 2H) 3.49 (app q, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.08-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.22-1.11 (dd J = 12.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.26



cis-1.2-Dimethyl-1.2.3.4-tetrahydro-1.4-epoxynaphthalene compound was prepared from 11j (32 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup B. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, benzene) to afford 12j (17 mg, 0.10 mmol, 50% yield) as a yellow oil: 1 **H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} 7.25–7.11 (m, 4H), 5.27 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 1.84–1.68 (m, 5H), 1.64 (ddd, J = 10.9, 4.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 149.0, 146.7, 78.1; CH: 126.4, 126.2, 118.5, 117.6, 87.0, 38.7; **CH₂:** 36.3; **CH₃:** 17.6, 14.2; **IR** (thin film): 3048, 2958, 1363 cm⁻¹. **HRMS-ESI** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₂H₁₅O = 175.1123; found 175.1126.



2,4,6-timethyl-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-ol (12k). The title compound was prepared from 11k (30 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup B. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 benzene/Et₂O) to afford **12k** (16 mg, 0.09 mmol, 47%) as a yellow oil: ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.05 (dd, J = 7.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (br s, 1H), 3.55 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.64–2.55 (m, 1H), 2.41 (dd, J = 12.1, 8.6 Hz, 1H, 2.05-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.25-1.19 (m, 1H), 1.04 (d, J = 7.1 Hz,3H), 0.99 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃)

 δ_C CH: 85.4, 79.2, 71.9, 38.9, 31.9, 29.7; CH₂: 34.5; CH₃: 23.4, 12.9, 12.8. IR (thin film): 3446 (br), 2930, 2871 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-ESI** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₀H₁₉O₂ = 171.1139; found 171.1141.



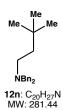
Neopentylbenzene (121). The title compound was prepared from 11I (59 mg, 0.50 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11I and 12I was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with m-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The

resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, 99:1 pentane/Et2O) to afford 12I (45 mg, 0.31 mmol, 61% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.28–7.11 (m, 5H), 2.50 (s, 2H), 0.90 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.27



((3,3-Dimethylbutoxy)methyl)benzene (12m). The title compound was prepared from 11m (53 mg, 0.20 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11m and 12m was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with m-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash

chromatography (SiO₂, benzene) to afford 12m (42 mg, 0.15 mmol, 75% yield) as a colorless oil: δ_H 7.40–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 3.57 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.61 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 0.95 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.²⁸



N,N-Dibenzyl-3,3-dimethylbutan-1-amine (12n). The title compound was prepared from 11n (53 mg, 0.20 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11n and 12n (1:3 ratio, 34 mg of 12n, 0.12 mmol, est. 61% yield based on NMR). An analytical sample of 12n was prepared by pTLC (benzene): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.40–7.25 (m, 10H), 3.59 (s, 4H), 2.47 (app t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (app t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 0.84 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 140.1, 29.9; CH₂: 58.2, 49.3, 40.32; CH₃: 29.5; IR (thin film): 3078, 2958 cm⁻ ¹; **HRMS-ESI** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₂₀H₂₈N = 282.2222; found 282.2224.

12o: C₁₉H₂₁NO₂S

MW: 327.44

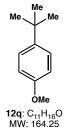
3-(tert-Butyl)-1-tosyl-1H-indole (12o). The title compound was prepared from 11o (62 mg, 0.20 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h. the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11o and 12o was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with m-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 4:1 pentanes/Et₂O) to afford 12o (29 mg, 0.09 mmol, 44% yield) as a

colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.98 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 144.8, 136.2, 135.6, 132.8, 129.8, 32.0; **CH**: 129.9, 126.9, 124.1, 122.7, 122.0, 121.2; **CH**₃: 30.3, 21.7; **IR** (thin film): 1172, 1367, 2960 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for $C_{19}H_{22}NO_2S = 328.1371$; found 327.1395.

12p: C₉H₁₃N

MW: 135.21

2-(tert-Butyl)pyridine (12p). The title compound was prepared from 11p (60 mg, 0.50 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, pentanes) to afford 12p (55 mg, 0.41 mmol, 81% yield) as a colorless oil: 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} 8.57 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (td, J = 7.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (ddd, J = 7.0, 4.9, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 1.37 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.29



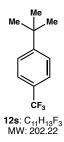
1-(tert-Butyl)-4-methoxybenzene (12q). The title compound was prepared from 11q (74 mg, 0.50 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11q and 12q was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with m-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 10:1 pentanes/Et₂O) to afford 12q (31 mg, 0.19 mmol, 38% yield) as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR

 $(400 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta_H 7.31 \text{ (d, } J = 8.8 \text{ Hz, 2H)}, 6.85 \text{ (d, } J = 9.2 \text{ Hz, 2H)}, 3.80 \text{ (s, 3H)}, 1.30 \text{ (s, 9H)}.$ All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.³⁰

12r: C₁₀H₁₃Br

1-(tert-Butyl)-4-bromobenzene (12r). The title compound was prepared from 11r (98 mg, 0.50 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10°C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11r and 12r was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with m-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, pentanes) to afford **12r** (65 mg, 0.31 mmol, 61% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H

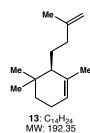
7.43 (dd, J = 8.5, 4.7 Hz, 2H), 7.32–7.25 (m, 2H), 1.32 (s, 9H). All other characterization data was identical to previously reported values.31



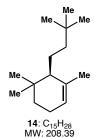
1-(*tert*-Butyl)-4-trifluoromethyl-benzene (12s). The title compound was prepared from 11s (93 mg, 0.50 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of 1 at -10° C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue consisting of an inseparable mixture of 11s and 12s was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and treated with *m*-CBPA (34 mg, 0.20 mmol) at rt. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, pentanes) to afford 12s (76 mg, 0.35 mmol, 70% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.52 (dd, J = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (s, 9H). All other characterization data

was identical to previously reported values.³²

Data for structures Scheme 4



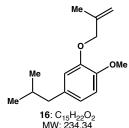
1,5,5-Trimethyl-6-(3-methylbut-3-en-1-yl)-cyclohex-1-ene (13). The title compound was prepared from **S1** using the protocol described by Shoenebeck: **1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) **1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.32 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 2.09–2.04 (m, 2H), 2.01–1.96 (m, 2H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.63–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.40 (m, 2H), 1.17–1.11 (m, 1H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 3H). All other characterization data was identical to reported values.



6-(3,3-Dimethylbutyl)-1,5,5-trimethylcyclohex-1-ene (14). The title compound was prepared from **13** (96 mg, 0.50 mmol) following a modification of General Procedure employing 2.0 equiv of **1** at -10° C. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 20:1 hexanes/Et₂O) to afford an inseparable mixture of **14** and unreacted **13** (3:1 ratio, 73% yield combined, 40% yield of **14**). An analytical sample of **14** was prepared by pTLC (benzene): ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.29 (s, 1H), 2.04–1.97 (m, 2H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.69 (app d, J = 13.7 Hz, 2H), 1.53–

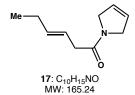
1.38 (m, 2H), 1.33–1.19 (m, 4H), 1.16–1.09 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 0.93 (s, 6H), 0.89 (s, 9H). ¹³C **NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 137.2, 31.7, 30.7; **CH**: 119.5, 31.8; **CH**₂: 49.8, 29.3, 27.7, 27.5; **CH**₃: 44.9, 25.9, 23.0; **IR** (thin film): 3073, 2868, 1508 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-ESI** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₅H₂₉ = 209.2269; found 209.2271.

4-AllyI-1-methoxy-2-((2-methylallyI)oxy)benzene (15). The title compound was prepared from eugenol using the protocol described by Shoenebeck: ³³ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 6.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.01–5.88 (m, 1H), 5.11–5.01 (m, 2H), 4.96 (br s, 1H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.32 (d, J = 6.64 Hz, 2H), 1.82 (s, 3H). All other characterization data was identical to reported values.



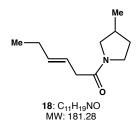
4-IsobutyI-1-methoxy-2-((2-methylallyI)oxy)benzene (16). The title compound was prepared from **15** (44 mg, 0.20 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 6 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) to afford **16** (40 mg, 0.17 mmol, 84% yield) as a 15:1 mixture of branched and linear regioisomers. The major (branched) regioisomer was characterized: ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 6.78 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (br s, 1H), 4.96 (br s, 1H), 4.48 (s, 2H), J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.88–1.75 (m, 4H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H): ¹³**C NMR** (150

3.86 (s, 3H), 2.40 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.88–1.75 (m, 4H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ C: 149.2, 146.3, 141.2, 134.8; CH: 121.0, 113.6, 113.0, 19.4; CH₂: 112.5, 72.9, 45.1; CH₃: 56.0, 30.3, 22.4; IR (thin film): 3084, 2943, 1108 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₅H₂₃O₂ = 235.1698; found 235.1699.



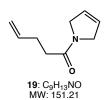
(*E*)-1-(2,5-Dihydro-1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hex-3-en-1-one (17). A solution of (*E*)-3-hexenoic acid (0.1 mL, 1 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was treated sequentially with Et_3N (0.3 mL, 2 mmol), HATU (370 mg, 1.20 mmol) and 3-pyrroline (0.1 mL, 1 mmol) at rt. After 18 h, the reaction mixture was treated with water (10 mL) and transferred to a separatory funnel with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were

washed with water (2 x 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2:1 PhH/EtOAc) to afford **17** (126 mg, 0.76 mmol, 76% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.89 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.67–5.53 (m, 2H), 4.27 (s, 4H), 3.05 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.13 –2.02 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C:** 170.1; **CH**: 135.9, 126.4, 124.9, 121.2; **CH**₂: 53.4, 53.1, 38.8, 25.6; **CH**₃: 13.6; **IR**: 2926, 1618, 1358. **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+1] calculated for C₁₀H₁₆NO = 166.1232; found 166.1232.



(*E*)-1-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)hex-3-en-1-one (18). The title compound was prepared from 17 (83 mg, 0.50 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 6:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford 18 (62 mg, 0.34 mmol, 68% yield) as a 1:1 mixture of isomers about the amide bond: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) isomer 1, δ_H 3.68 (dd, J = 11.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dddd, J = 12.1, 7.9, 3.3, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (app. sext, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (qd, 12.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 1.06 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); isomer 2,

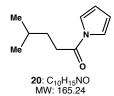
 δ_H 3.57 (dd, J = 9.5, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.55–3.49 (m, 1H), 2.20 (app. sext, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (qd, 12.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); remaining ¹H resonances could not be resolved.; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C isomer 1, δ_C C: 170.1; CH: 135.4, 121.7, 34.0; CH₂: 54.0, 46.4, 39.1, 32.3, 25.6; CH₃: 17.7, 13.6; isomer 2, δ_C C: 170.1; CH: 135.4, 121.7, 33.9; CH₂: 52.7, 45.5, 38.9, 32.1, 25.6; CH₃: 17.6, 13.6 IR: 2936, 1641, 1438. HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₁H₂₀NO = 182.1545; found 182.1545.



1-(2,5-Dihydro-1*H***-pyrrol-1-yl)pent-4-en-1-one (19).** A solution of 4-pentenoic acid (200 mg, 2.00 mmol) in CH_2CI_2 (6 mL) was treated sequentially with Et_3N (0.6 mL, 4 mmol), HATU (740 mg, 2.40 mmol) and 3-pyrroline (0.2 mL, 2 mmol) at rt. After 18 h, the reaction mixture was treated with water (20 mL) and transferred to a separatory funnel with CH_2CI_2 (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH_2CI_2 (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed

with water (2 x 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 4:1

hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **19** (257 mg, 1.70 mmol, 85% yield) as a colorless oil: ¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.99–5.85 (m, 2H), 5.81 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (s, 4H), 2.50–2.33 (m, 4H); ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C **C**: 171.0; **CH**: 137.6, 126.5, 124.8; **CH**₂: 115.2, 53.3, 52.9, 33.65, 28.8; **IR** (thin film): 3008, 2870, 1655 cm⁻¹; **HRMS-DART** (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₉H₁₄NO = 152.1075; found 152.1068.



4-Methyl-1-(1*H***-pyrrol-1-yl)pentan-1-one (20).** The title compound was prepared from **19** (76 mg, 0.50 mmol) following the General Procedure. After 3 h, the reaction was completed using Workup C. The resulting crude residue was digested in CHCl₃ (3 mL) and stirred under a balloon of O_2 (1 atm). After 16 h, the mixture was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 9:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **20** (59 mg, 0.36 mmol, 72% yield) as a yellow oil:

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.35 (br s, 2H), 6.33 (app t, J = 2.3 Hz, 2H), 2.85 (app t, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 1.72–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.43–1.34 (m, 1H) 0.98 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C C: 171.0; CH: 119.0, 113.0, 27.7; CH₂: 33.4, 32.6, CH₃: 22.3; IR: 2963, 1641, 1438. HRMS-DART (m/z) [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₀H₁₅NO = 165.1154; found 165.1155.

6. References

- (1) Abd Rabo Moustafa, M. M.; Pagenkopf, B. L. Org. Lett. 2010, 12, 3168-3171.
- (2) Alacid, E.; Najera, C. Org. Lett. 2008, 10, 5011-5014.
- (3) Xu, Y.-C.; Kohlman, D. T.; Liang, S.X.; Erikkson, C. Org. Lett. 1999, 1, 1599–1602.
- (4) Davis, B. G.; Maughan, M. A. T.; Champman, T. M.; Villard, R.; Courtney, S. *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 103–106.
- (5) Crotti, P.; Dussolo, V. D.; Favero, L.; Macchia, F.; Pinechi, M. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 1998, 1675–1686.
- (6) Zhou, H.; Li, J.; Yang, H.; Xia, C.; Jiang, G. Org. Lett. 2015, 17, 4628-4631.
- (7) Yadav, J.S.; Hossain, S.; Madhu, M.; Mohapatra, D.K. J. Org. Chem. 2009, 74, 8822-8825.
- (8) Cleary, P. A.; Woerpel, K. A. Org. Lett. 2005, 7, 5531-5533.
- (9) (a) Zhang, M.-M.; Liu, F. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2018**, *5*, 3343–3347; (b) Lux, M.; Klussmann, M. *Org. Lett.* **2020**, *22*, 3697–3701.
- (10) Baker, B. A.; Boskovic, Z. C.; Lipshutz, B. H. Org. Lett. 2008, 10, 289-292.
- (11) Cannizzo, L. F.; Grubbs, R. H. J. Org. Chem. 1985, 50, 2386-2387.
- (12) The synthesis and characterization data for **2** will be reported as part of a separate manuscript that is currently in progress.
- (13) Romanov-Michailidis, F; Sedillo, K.F.; Neely, J.M; Rovis, T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2015, 137, 8892–8895.
- (14) Siu, J.C.; Parry, J.B.; Lin, S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 2825-2831.
- (15) Matos, J.L.M.; Vásquez Céspedes, S.; Gu, J.; Oguma, T.; Shenvi, R.A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 16976–16981.
- (16) Green, S.A.; Vásquez-Céspedes, S.; Shenvi, R.A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2018, 140, 11317–11324.
- (17) Tran, N.C.; Dhondt, H.; Flipo, M.; Deprez, B.; Willand, N. Tetrahedron Lett. 2015, 56, 4119–4123.
- (18) Watson, D.W.; Gill, M.; Kemmitt, P.; Lamont, S.G.; Popescu, M.V.; Simpson, I. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2018**, *59*, 4479–4482.
- (19) Zhang, C.; Li, Z.; Zhu, L.; Yu, L.; Wang, Z.; Li, C. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2013, 135, 14082–14085.
- (20) Stakem, F. G.; Heck, R. F. J. Org. Chem. 1980, 45, 3584-3593.
- (21) Fukuyama, T.; Nishikawa, T.; Yamada, K.; Ravelli, D.; Fagnoni, M.I Ryu, I. *Org. Lett.*, **2017**, *19*, 6436–6439.
- (22) Zhao, C.; Sojdak, C. A.; Sejdel, D. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2017, 139, 10224-10227.
- (23) Baldwin, J. Tetrahedron Lett. 1986, 42, 4235–4236.

- (24) Khrimian, A. P.; DeMilo, A. B.; Waters, R. M.; Cunningham, R. T.; Leonhardt, B. A. *J. Chem. Ecol.* **1993**, *19*, 2935–2946.
- (25) Xue, W.; Xu, H.; Liang, Z.; Qian, Q.; Gong, H. Org. Lett. 2014, 16, 4984-4987.
- (26) Molander; G. A.; Hoberg, J. O. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1992, 114, 3123-3125.
- (27) Furstner, A.; Martin, R.; Krause, H.; Seidel, G.; Goddard, R.; Lehmann, C.W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 8773–8787.
- (28) Urgnoitia, G.; SanMartin, R.; Herrero, M. T.; Domigues, E. *Adv. Synth. & Catalysis*, **2016**, *358*, 3307–3312.
- (29) Mita, T.; Michigami, K.; Sato, Y. Chem. Asian. J. 2013, 8, 2970–2973.
- (30) Cheung, C. W.; Buchwald, S. L. Org. Lett. 2013, 15, 3998–4001.
- (31) Patra, T.; Mukherjee, S.; Ma, J.; Strieth-Kalthoff, F.; Glorius, F. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2019**, *58*, 10514–10520.
- (32) Huang, Y.; Fang, X.; Lin, X.; Li, H.; He, W.; Huang, K.-W.; Yuan, Y; Weng, Z. *Tetrahedron* **2012**, *68*, 9949–9953.

