

Electrochemically induced oxidative S-O coupling: synthesis of sulfonates from sulfonyl hydrazides and *N*-hydroxyimides or *N*-hydroxybenzotriazoles

Alexander O. Terent'ev,*^{a,b} Olga M. Mulina,^a Vadim D. Parshin,^b
Vladimir A. Kokorekin^{a,c} and Gennady I. Nikishin^a

^a N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, 47 Leninsky prospect, Moscow, 119991, Russian Federation

Fax: +7 499 135 53 28; e-mail: terentev@ioc.ac.ru

^b D.I. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia, 9 Miusskaya square, Moscow, 125047, Russian Federation

^c Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, 8-2 Trubetskaya street, Moscow, 119991, Russian Federation

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Table of Contents

General.....	2
Electrochemical Study of Redox Properties of the Reagents	3
Electrochemical reaction of sulfonyl hydrazides with <i>N</i> -hydroxy compounds.....	6
Control experiment (Scheme 4).....	10
References	11
NMR spectra of synthesized compounds	12

General

NMR spectra were registered on Bruker Avance II 300 MHz instrumental. Chemical shifts were measured relative to residual solvent peaks as an internal standard set to δ 7.25 and δ 77.0 (CDCl_3), δ 2.50 and δ 39.51 (DMSO-d_6). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were measured on a Bruker maXis instrument equipped with an electrospray ionization (ESI) ion source.^[1] The measurements were done in a positive ion mode (interface capillary voltage 4500 V); the mass ratio was from m/z 50 to 3000 Da; external/internal calibration was done with Electrospray Calibrant Solution. A syringe injection was used for solutions in CH_3CN (flow rate 3 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$). Nitrogen was applied as a dry gas; interface temperature was set at 180°C. The TLC analyses were carried out on standard silica-gel chromatography plates. The melting points were determined on a Kofler hot-stage apparatus. Chromatography was performed on silica gel (60–200 mesh).

p-Toluenesulfonohydrazide (**1a**), benzenesulfonohydrazide (**1j**), methanesulfonohydrazide (**1m**), N-hydroxysuccinimide (**2a**), 2-hydroxyisoindoline-1,3-dione (**2b**), 4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-2-hydroxyisoindoline-1,3-dione (**2c**), 2-hydroxy-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-1*H*-4,7-methanoisoindole-1,3-dione (**2d**), 1*H*-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-ol (**2e**), 7-chloro-1*H*-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-ol (**2f**), sodium *p*-toluenesulfinate (**4a**), sodium benzenesulfinate (**4j**), 4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride, 4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride, 4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride, 4-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride, 4-iodobenzenesulfonyl chloride, 4-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl chloride, naphthalene-2-sulfonyl chloride, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonyl chloride, isothiazole-5-sulfonyl chloride, thiophene-2-sulfonyl chloride, tetrabutylammonium perchlorate, NH_4I , NH_4Br , NH_4Cl , KBr, NaBr, LiClO_4 , Na_2SO_4 , Br_2 , KOH, THF, MeCN, MeOH, EtOH, CHCl_3 , petroleum ether (PE, 40/70), ethyl acetate (EA) were purchased from commercial sources and were used as is.

4-Methoxybenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1b**), 4-fluorobenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1c**), 4-chlorobenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1d**), 4-bromobenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1e**), 4-iodobenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1f**), 4-acetamidobenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1g**), naphthalene-2-sulfonohydrazide (**1h**), 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonohydrazide (**1i**), isothiazole-5-sulfonohydrazide (**1k**), thiophene-2-sulfonohydrazide (**1l**) were synthesized according to the literature through the reaction between corresponding sulfonyl chlorides and hydrazine hydrate.^[2] Sodium *p*-chlorobenzene sulfinate (**4d**) was synthesized according to the literature through the reduction of *p*-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride.^[3]

Voltammetric studies were carried out using potentiostat Elins P-30JM with the scan 100 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ in a temperature-controlled (25 °C) glass cell (V = 10 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere. A glassy carbon disk ($d = 2.9$ mm) was used as the working electrode (polished before each measurement). Software iR compensation using ferrocene ($R = 700 \Omega$) was used in all experiments. A saturated calomel electrode (SCE) separated from the solution being studied by a salt bridge filled with the supporting electrolyte (0.1 M Bu_4NClO_4 in H_2O -THF (1:1)) was used as the reference electrode. A platinum plate (3 cm^2) was used as the counter electrode. All experiments were performed with the concentration of a studied compound of 3 mM in H_2O -THF (1:1).

Electrochemical Study of Redox Properties of the Reagents

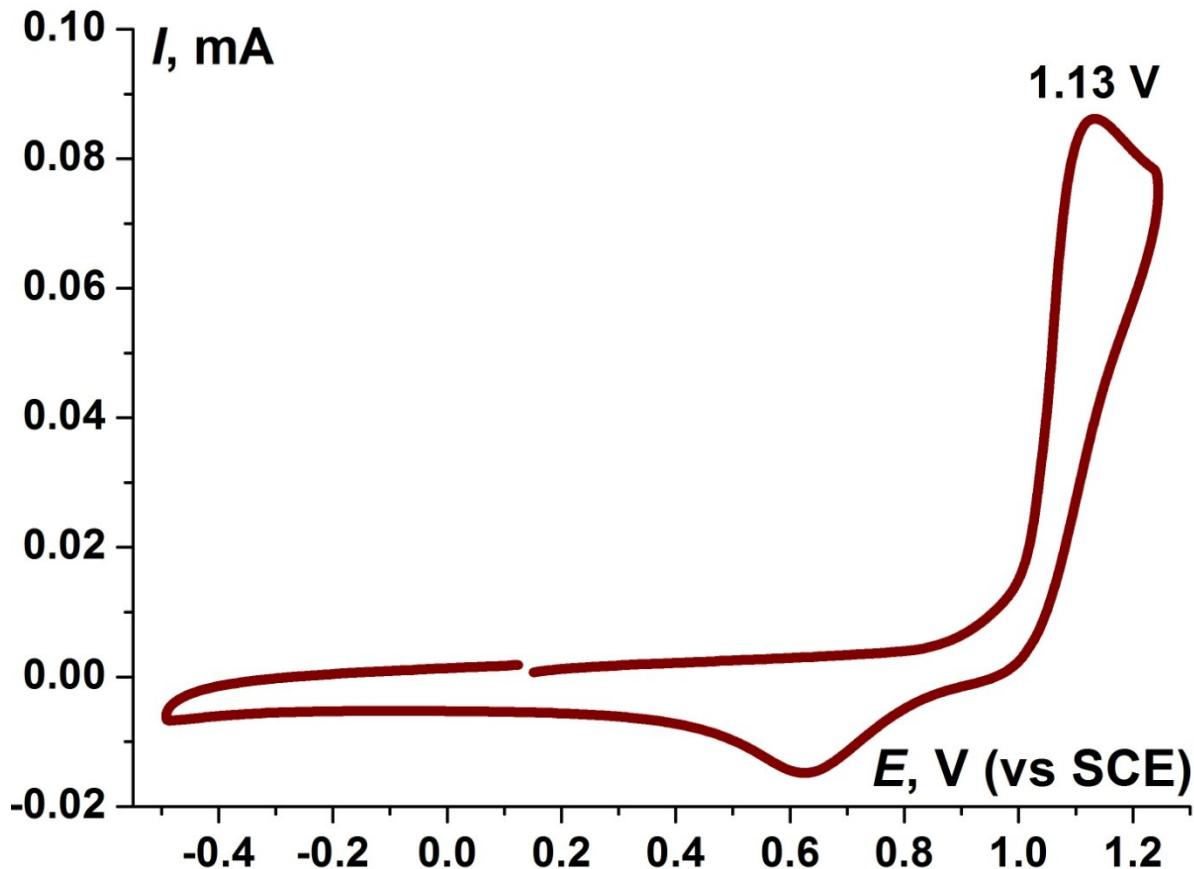


Figure 1a. The CV curve obtained for $3.0 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ solution of NH_4Br in $0.1 \text{ M Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ in $\text{H}_2\text{O-THF}$ (1:1) on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 2.9 \text{ mm}$) at a scan rate of $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

Table 1a. CV curve parameters in V vs SCE for NH_4Br solution in $0.1 \text{ M Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ in $\text{H}_2\text{O-THF}$ (1:1) on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 2.9 \text{ mm}$) under a scan rate of $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

<i>Substance</i>	E^{onset}	<i>Scan direction</i>	$E_{\text{forward}}^{\text{peak}}$	$E_{\text{reverse}}^{\text{peak}}$	$E^{1/2}$
Br^-	0.85	+	1.13	0.63	1.05

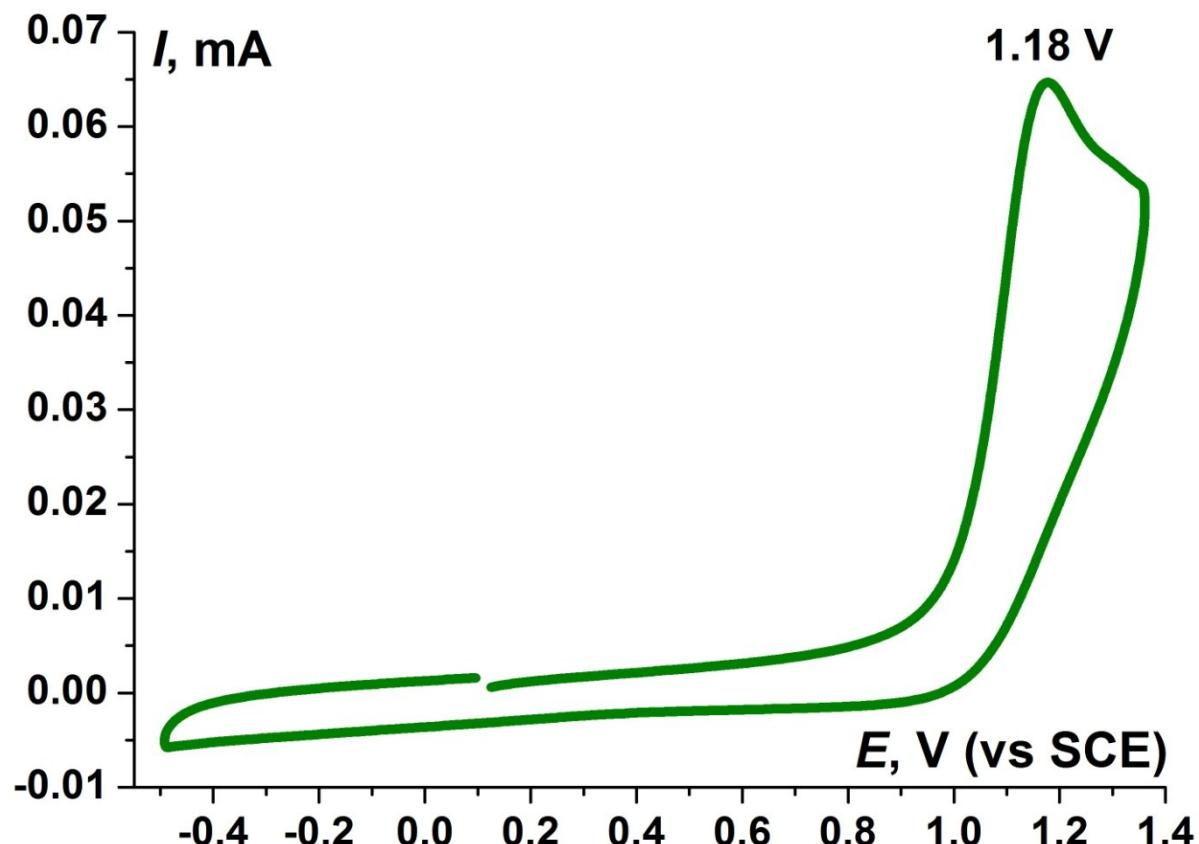


Figure 2a. The CV curve obtained for $3.0 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ solution of *p*-toluenesulfonyl hydrazide **1a** in $0.1 \text{ M Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ in $\text{H}_2\text{O-THF}$ (1:1) on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 2.9 \text{ mm}$) at a scan rate of $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

Table 2a. CV curve parameters in V vs SCE for *p*-toluenesulfonyl hydrazide **1a** solution in $0.1 \text{ M Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ in $\text{H}_2\text{O-THF}$ (1:1) on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 2.9 \text{ mm}$) under a scan rate of $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

Substance	E^{onset}	Scan direction	$E_{forward}^{peak}$	$E_{reverse}^{peak}$	$E^{1/2}$
TsNHNH ₂	0.92	+	1.18	-	1.08

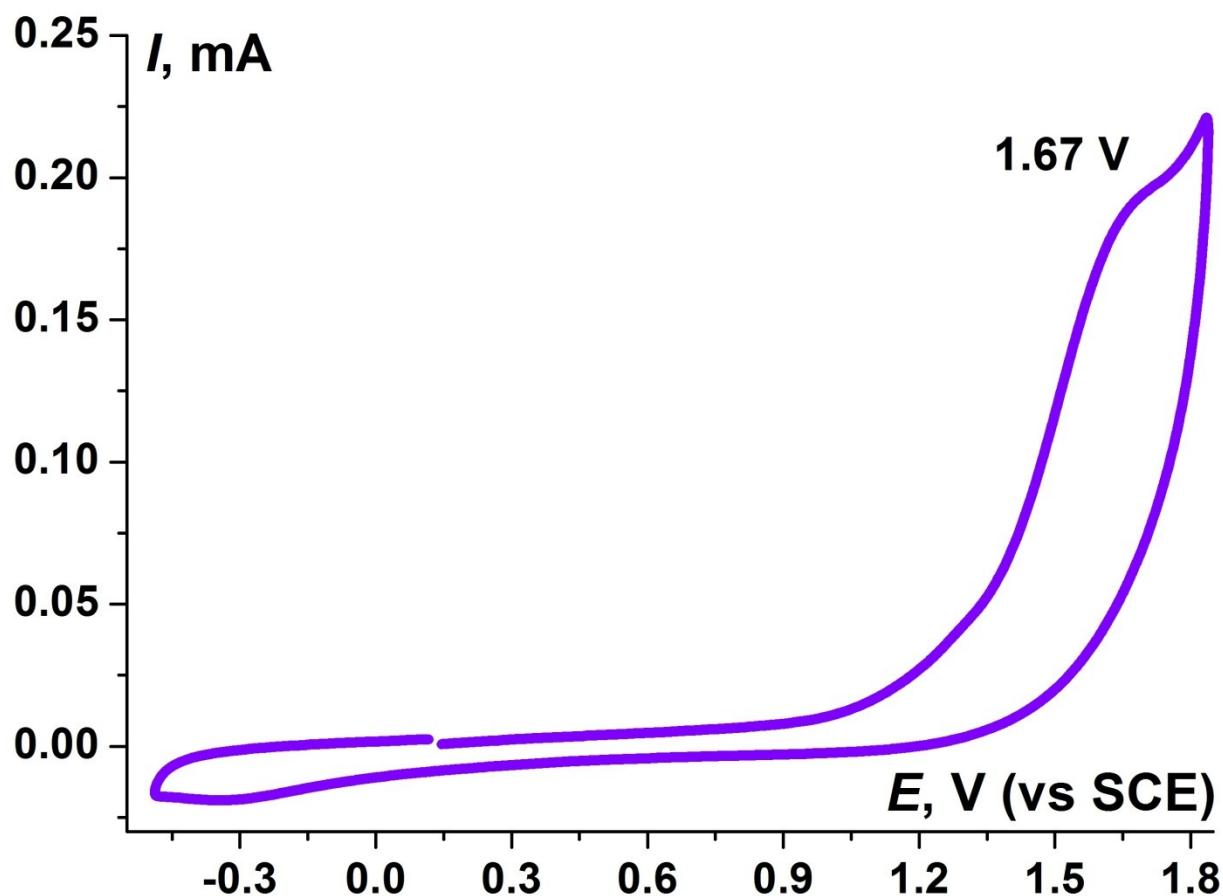


Figure 3a. The CV curve obtained for $3.0 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ solution of *N*-hydroxysuccinimide **2a** in $0.1 \text{ M} \text{ Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ in $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{THF}$ (1:1) on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 2.9 \text{ mm}$) at a scan rate of $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

Table 3a. CV curve parameters in V vs SCE for *N*-hydroxysuccinimide **2a** solution in $0.1 \text{ M} \text{ Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ in $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{THF}$ (1:1) on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 2.9 \text{ mm}$) under a scan rate of $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

<i>Substance</i>	E^{onset}	<i>Scan direction</i>	$E_{forward}^{peak}$	$E_{reverse}^{peak}$	$E^{1/2}$
<i>N</i> -hydroxysuccinimide	1.13	+	1.67	-	1.47

Electrochemical reaction of sulfonyl hydrazides with *N*-hydroxy compounds

General procedure 1. Optimization of the reaction conditions for synthesis of 3aa from sulfonyl hydrazide 1a and *N*-hydroxysuccinimide 2a (Table 1): An undivided cell was equipped with a carbon plate anode (5 cm^2) and a stainless steel plate cathode (5 cm^2) and connected to a DC regulated power supply. The solution of *p*-toluenesulfonyl hydrazide **1a** (1 mmol, 186 mg), *N*-hydroxysuccinimide **2a** (1 mmol, 115 mg) and supporting electrolyte (0.2-3 mmol, 20-435 mg) in H_2O -THF (1:1, 30 mL), H_2O -MeCN (1:1), MeOH-THF (1:1) or MeOH was electrolyzed under constant current conditions (60 mA/cm^2 at $25\text{-}60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) under magnetic stirring. Electrodes were washed with EA (10 mL), after that reaction mixture was diluted with this EA and organic and water layers were separated. Water layer was extracted with EA (3×10 mL). Combined organic phase was washed with brine (2×8 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from EtOH to give pure desired **3aa** product.

Calculation of the time, which is necessary for passing of exact amount of electricity (representative example Table 1, entry 1).

It is necessary to pass 4 F/mol **1a** of electricity.

$$Q = N \cdot F \cdot n_r$$

Q — amount of passed electric current, C (Coulomb)

N — number of electrons passed in the cell per 1 molecule of sulfonyl hydrazide **1a**, F/mol

F — Faraday constant, $F = 96485\text{ C} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

n_r — amount of sulfonyl hydrazide **1a**, mol

$$Q = 4 \cdot 96485 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-3} = 386\text{ C}$$

$$t = \frac{Q}{I}$$

t — time, sec

Q — amount of passed electric current, C (Coulomb)

I — electric current, A

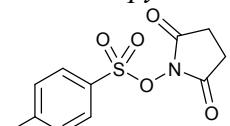
$$t = \frac{386}{0.3} = 1286\text{ sec} = 21.5\text{ min}$$

General procedure 2. Synthesis of products 3aa-3ma, 3ab-3af (Table 2). An undivided cell was equipped with a carbon plate anode (5 cm^2) and a stainless steel plate cathode (5 cm^2) and connected to a DC regulated power supply. The solution of sulfonyl hydrazide **1a-1m** (1 mmol), *N*-hydroxy compound **2a-2f** (1 mmol) and supporting electrolyte NH_4Br (3 mmol) in 30 ml of THF- H_2O (1:1) was electrolyzed using constant current conditions ($I = 300\text{ mA}$, $j = 60\text{ mA/cm}^2$, $\tau = 1$ hour, $T = 40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) under magnetic stirring. Electrodes were washed with EA (10 mL), after that reaction mixture was diluted with this EA and organic and water layers were separated. Water layer was extracted with EA (3×10 mL). Combined organic phase was washed with brine (2×8 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The desired products **3aa-3ma**, **3ab-3af** were isolated by chromatography on SiO_2 with elution using PE-EA in a gradient of the latter from 10 to 75 vol %.

General procedure 3. Synthesis of products 3aa, 3da, 3ja (Scheme 2) from sodium sulfinites **4a, **4d**, **4j** and *N*-hydroxysuccinimide **2a** (Scheme 2).** An undivided cell was equipped with a carbon plate anode (5 cm^2) and a stainless steel plate cathode (5 cm^2) and connected to a DC regulated power supply. The solution of sodium sulfinate **4a**, **4d**, **4j** (1

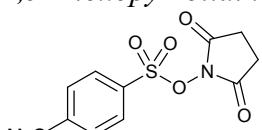
mmol), *N*-hydroxysuccinimide **2a** (1 mmol) and supporting electrolyte NH₄Br (3 mmol) in THF-H₂O (1:1, 30 mL) was electrolyzed using constant current conditions ($I = 300$ mA, $j = 60$ mA/cm², $\tau = 1$ hour, $T = 40$ °C) under magnetic stirring. Electrodes were washed with EA (10 mL), after that reaction mixture was diluted with this EA and organic and water layers were separated. Water layer was washed with EA (3×10 mL). Combined organic phase was washed with brine (2×8 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The yields of desired products **3aa**, **3da**, **3ja** were determined with NMR using 1, 4-dinitrobenzene as internal standard.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (3aa).^[4]



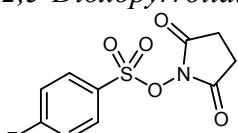
White solid, m.p. = 143-144 °C. Yield 95%. $R_f = 0.49$ (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.78 (s, 4H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.89 ($J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 21.8, 25.3, 129.3, 130.0, 131.0, 147.0, 168.6.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-methoxybenzenesulfonate (3ba).



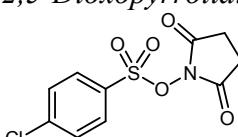
White solid, m.p. = 172-173 °C. Yield 67%. $R_f = 0.25$ (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.70 (s, 4H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.94 ($J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 25.4, 56.1, 115.1, 124.1, 131.7, 165.0, 169.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na⁺) calculated for [C₁₁H₁₁NNaO₆S]⁺: 308.0199. Found: 308.0204.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-fluorobenzenesulfonate (3ca).



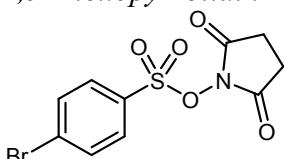
White solid, m.p. = 113-114 °C. Yield 73%. $R_f = 0.55$ (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.69 (s, 4H), 7.51-7.57 (m, 2H), 8.10-8.14 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 25.4, 117.3 (d, $^2J = 11.6$ Hz), 129.5 (d, $^4J = 1.1$ Hz), 132.7 (d, $^3J = 5.5$ Hz), 166.3 (d, $^1J = 128.3$ Hz), 169.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na⁺) calculated for [C₁₀H₈FNNaO₅S]⁺: 295.9999. Found: 296.0005.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-chlorobenzenesulfonate (3da).



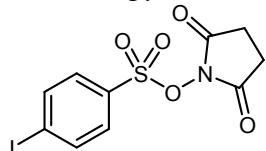
White solid, m.p. = 171-172 °C. Yield 75%. $R_f = 0.56$ (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.70 (s, 4H), 7.77 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.04 ($J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 25.5, 130.1, 131.0, 132.2, 141.2, 169.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na⁺) calculated for [C₁₀H₈ClNNaO₅S]⁺: 311.9704. Found: 311.9713.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-bromobenzenesulfonate (3ea).



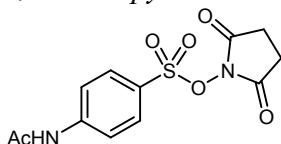
White solid, m.p. = 197-198 °C. Yield 65%. R_f = 0.56 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.70 (s, 4H), 7.90-7.97 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 25.4, 130.5, 130.9, 132.6, 133.0, 169.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na⁺) calculated for [C₁₀H₈BrNNaO₅S]⁺: 357.9178. Found: 357.9187.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-iodobenzenesulfonate (3fa).



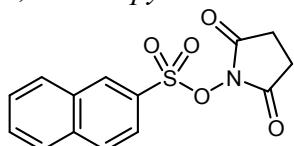
White solid, m.p. = 209-210 °C. Yield 19%. R_f = 0.56 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.70 (s, 4H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 8.09 (J = 7.3 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 25.4, 105.6, 130.3, 132.9, 138.8, 169.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na⁺) calculated for [C₁₀H₈INNaO₅S]⁺: 403.9060. Found: 403.9054.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 4-acetamidobenzenesulfonate (3ga).



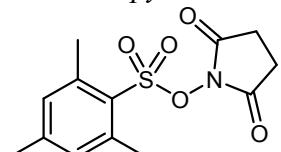
White solid, m.p. = 232-232.5 °C. Yield 45%. R_f = 0.24 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:5). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.68 (s, 4H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 10.54 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 24.2, 25.4, 118.6, 125.7, 130.7, 145.8, 169.4, 169.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+H⁺) calculated for [C₁₂H₁₂N₂NaO₆S]⁺: 335.0308. Found: 335.0308.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl naphthalene-2-sulfonate (3ha).



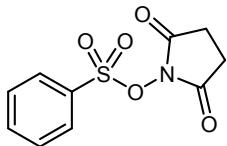
White solid, m.p. = 164-165 °C. Yield 87%. R_f = 0.46 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 2.69 (s, 4H), 7.73 (dd, J = 8.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.79 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d₆), δ: 25.4, 122.9, 128.0, 128.1, 129.8, 129.9, 130.3, 130.4, 131.5, 131.6, 135.6, 169.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na⁺) calculated for [C₁₄H₁₁NNaO₅S]⁺: 328.0250. Found: 328.0249.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 2,4,6-trimethylbenzenesulfonate (3ia).^[5]



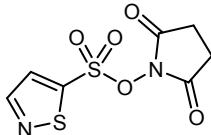
White solid, m.p. = 147-148 °C. Yield 17%. R_f = 0.56 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.65 (s, 6H), 2.76 (s, 4H), 7.00 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 21.2, 22.9, 26.3, 129.9, 131.9, 141.1, 145.1, 168.6.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl benzenesulfonate (3ja)^[6]



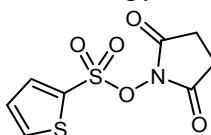
White solid, m.p. = 96-98 °C. Yield 62%. R_f = 0.59 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ : 2.79 (s, 4H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3), δ : 25.4, 129.3, 129.4, 134.2, 135.5, 168.4.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl isothiazole-5-sulfonate (3ka)



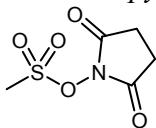
Yellow solid, m.p. = 83-85 °C. Yield 41%. R_f = 0.34 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6), δ : 2.74 (s, 4H), 8.36 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.86 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6), δ : 25.5, 132.0, 155.5, 159.5, 169.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na $^+$) calculated for $[\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_5\text{S}_2]^+$: 284.9610. Found: 284.9613.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl thiophene-2-sulfonate (3la)



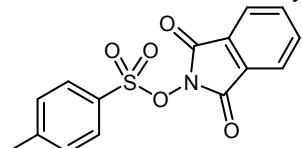
Yellow solid, m.p. = 109-111 °C. Yield 52%. R_f = 0.19 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ : 2.80 (s, 4H), 7.19-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3), δ : 25.4, 128.2, 132.7, 137.1, 137.6, 168.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na $^+$) calculated for $[\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NNaO}_5\text{S}_2]^+$: 283.9658. Found: 283.9654.

2,5-Dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl methanesulfonate (3ma).^[7]



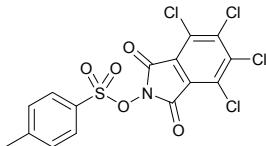
White solid, m.p. = 151-153 °C. Yield 67%. R_f = 0.27 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:5). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6), δ : 2.76 (s, 4H), 3.55 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6), δ : 25.5, 29.5, 170.2.

1,3-Dioxoisooindolin-2-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (3ab).



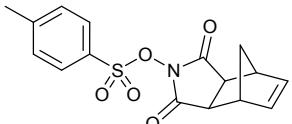
White solid, m.p. = 161-162 °C. Yield 53%. R_f = 0.73 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ : 2.48 (s, 3H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.78-7.86 (m, 4H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3), δ : 21.9, 124.2, 128.4, 129.5, 130.0, 130.7, 135.1, 147.0, 161.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na $^+$) calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{NNaO}_5\text{S}]^+$: 340.0250. Found: 340.0246.

*4,5,6,7-Tetrachloro-2-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyloxy]-1*H*-isoindole-1,3(2*H*)-dione (3ac)*



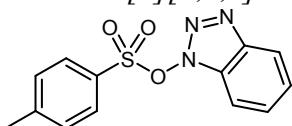
Yellow solid, m.p. = 203.5-205 °C. Yield 38%. R_f = 0.48 (TLC, PE:EA, 5:1). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6), δ : 2.46 (s, 3H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6), δ : 21.3, 125.5, 128.8, 129.3, 129.5, 130.4, 139.2, 147.4, 157.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na $^+$) calculated for [C₁₅H₇Cl₄NNaO₅S] $^+$: 475.8691. Found: 475.8688.

2-[(4-Methylphenyl)sulfonyl]oxy)c-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-4,7-methanoisoindole-1,3-dione (3ad)



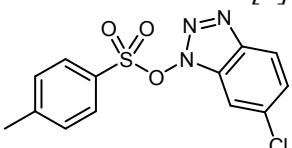
White solid, m.p. = 128.5-130.5 °C. Yield 55%. R_f = 0.32 (TLC, PE:EA, 2:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl₃), δ : 1.47 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.22-3.26 (m, 2H), 3.40-3.42 (m, 2H), 6.13-6.14 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃), δ : 21.8, 42.8, 44.9, 51.1, 129.3, 129.9, 131.2, 134.8, 146.8, 169.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na $^+$) calculated for [C₁₆H₁₅NNaO₅S] $^+$: 356.0563. Found: 356.0558.

1H-Benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (3ae).



White solid, m.p. = 108-110 °C. Yield 25%. R_f = 0.72 (TLC, PE:EA, 2:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl₃), δ : 2.42 (s, 3H), 7.33-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.49-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃), δ : 21.7, 109.2, 120.0, 125.1, 128.5, 128.8, 129.1, 129.6, 130.3, 142.7, 147.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+H $^+$) calculated for [C₁₃H₁₂N₃O₃S] $^+$: 290.0594. Found: 290.0599.

6-Chloro-1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (3af).



White solid, m.p. = 159-161 °C. Yield 53%. R_f = 0.24 (TLC, PE:EA, 1:1). ^1H NMR (CDCl₃), δ : 2.49 (s, 3H), 7.37 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃), δ : 22.0, 109.3, 121.2, 126.6, 128.9, 129.3, 129.8, 130.6, 136.0, 141.4, 148.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+Na $^+$) calculated for [C₁₃H₁₀ClN₃NaO₃S] $^+$: 346.0024. Found: 346.0017.

Control experiment (Scheme 4)

1. Synthesis of *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide A. *p*-Toluenesulfonyl hydrazide **1a** (2 mmol) was dissolved in CHCl₃ (10 ml) and cooled to 0°C. At this temperature molecular bromine (5 mL) dissolved in CHCl₃ (5mL) was added while vigorous stirring until reaction mixture stops to discolor. Then 3 ml of 1M Na₂SO₃ was added to neutralize remaining bromine. The reaction mixture was washed with water (3×5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced

pressure. Target *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide was isolated by chromatography on SiO₂ with elution using PE-EA in a linear gradient of the latter from 0 to 15 vol %. Yield 55%, m.p. = 95–97 °C. R_f = 0.78 (TLC, PE:EA, 10:1). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 2.48 (s, 3H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 21.8, 126.5, 130.1, 144.6, 146.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z (M+H⁺) calculated for [C₇H₈BrO₂S]⁺: 234.9428. Found: 234.9423.

2. Synthesis of potassium salt of *N*-hydroxysuccinimide C'. Potassium hydroxide (3.5 mmol) was added to the solution of *N*-hydroxysuccinimide **2a** (3.5 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL). Reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 minutes, crystals of target salt precipitated from the solution. After that the reaction mixture was filtered under reduced pressure, precipitate was washed with EtOH (3×5 mL) and dried. Yield 78%. ¹H NMR (D₂O), δ: 2.65 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (D₂O), δ: 26.2, 179.9.

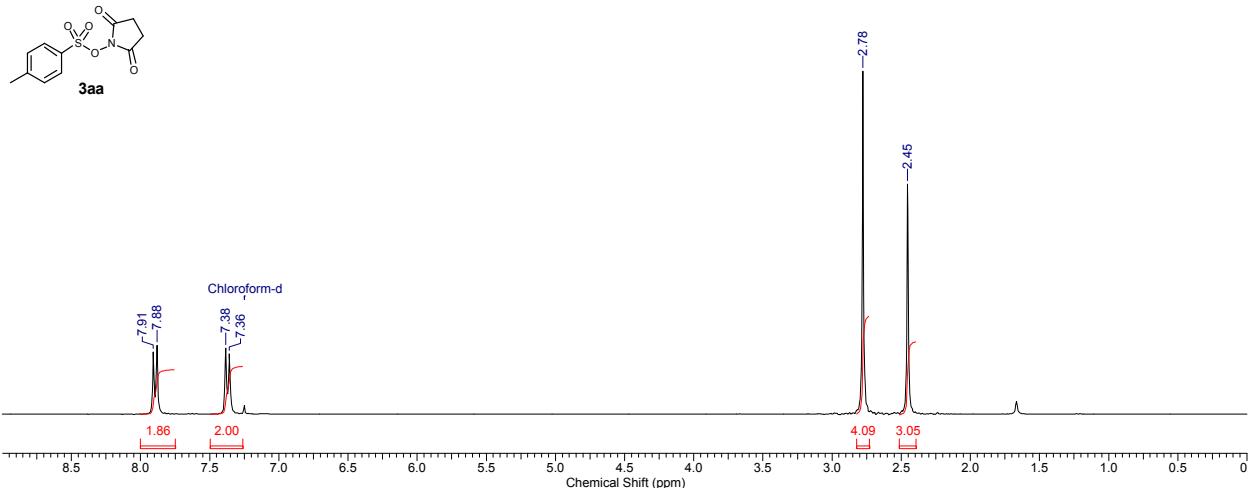
3. Synthesis of coupling product **3aa from *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide **A** and potassium salt of *N*-hydroxysuccinimide C'.** The solution of potassium salt of *N*-hydroxysuccinimide C' (1 mmol) in H₂O (1 mL) was added to the solution of *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide **A** (1 mmol) in THF (5 mL). The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred at 40 °C for an hour. After that it was washed with EA (3×5mL). Combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The yield of desired product **3aa** was determined by NMR using 1, 4-dinitrobenzene as internal standard.

References

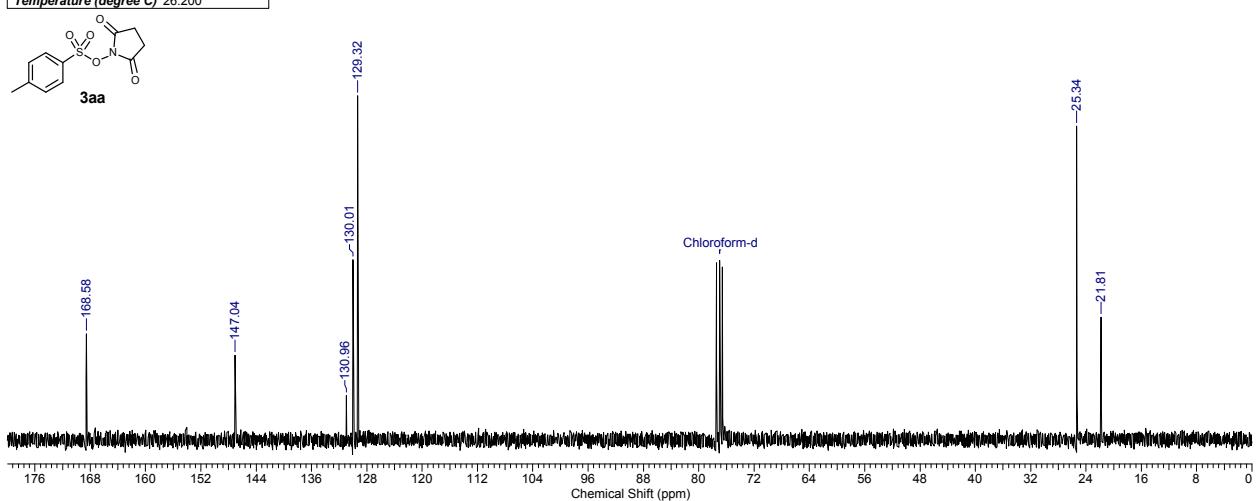
1. A. M. Tsedilin, A. N. Fakhrutdinov, D. B. Eremin, S. S. Zalesskiy, A. O. Chizhov, N. G. Kolotyrkina and V. P. Ananikov, *Mendeleev Commun.*, 2015, **25**, 454.
2. A. O. Terent'ev, O. M. Mulina, D. A. Pirlgach, A. I. Illovaisky, M. A. Syroeshkin, N. I. Kapustina and G. I. Nikishin, *Tetrahedron*, 2017, **73**, 6871.
3. A. U. Meyer, S. Jäger, D. Prasad Hari and B. König, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2015, **357**, 2050.
4. P. Stefanowicz, L. Jaremko, M. Jaremko and T. Lis, *New J. Chem.*, 2006, **30**, 258.
5. M. Chanmiya Sheikh, S. Takagi, A. Ogasawara, M. Ohira, R. Miyatake, H. Abe, T. Yoshimura and H. Morita, *Tetrahedron*, 2010, **66**, 2132.
6. M. E. VanVerst, C. L. Bell and L. Bauer, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 1979, **16**, 1329.
7. M. Cal, M. Jaremko, L. Jaremko and P. Stefanowicz, *Amino Acids*, 2013, **44**, 1085.

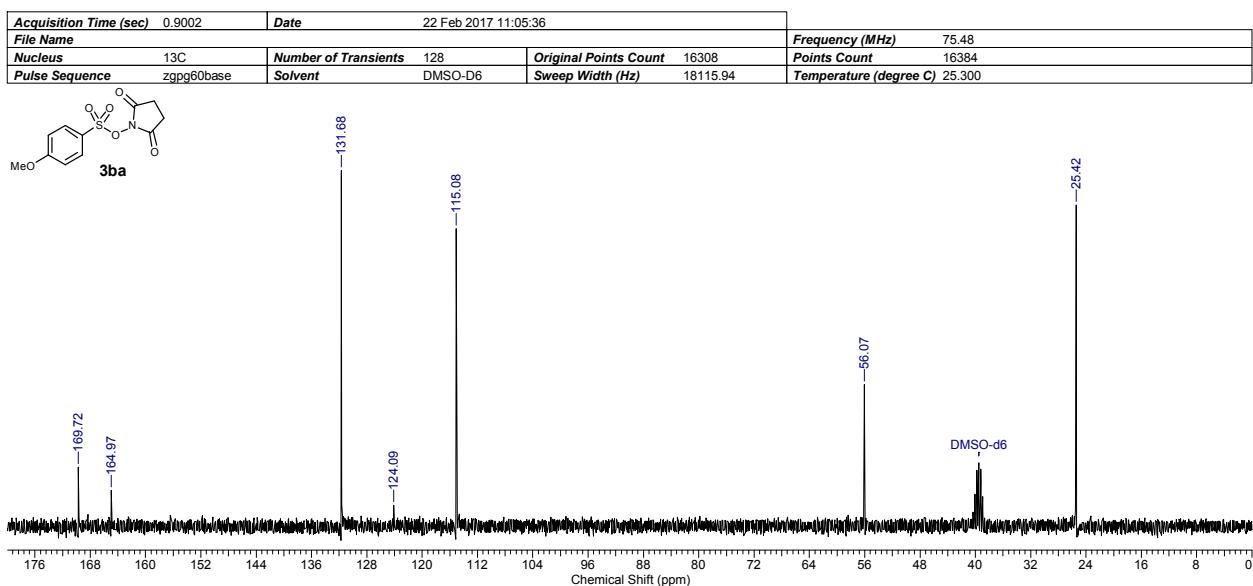
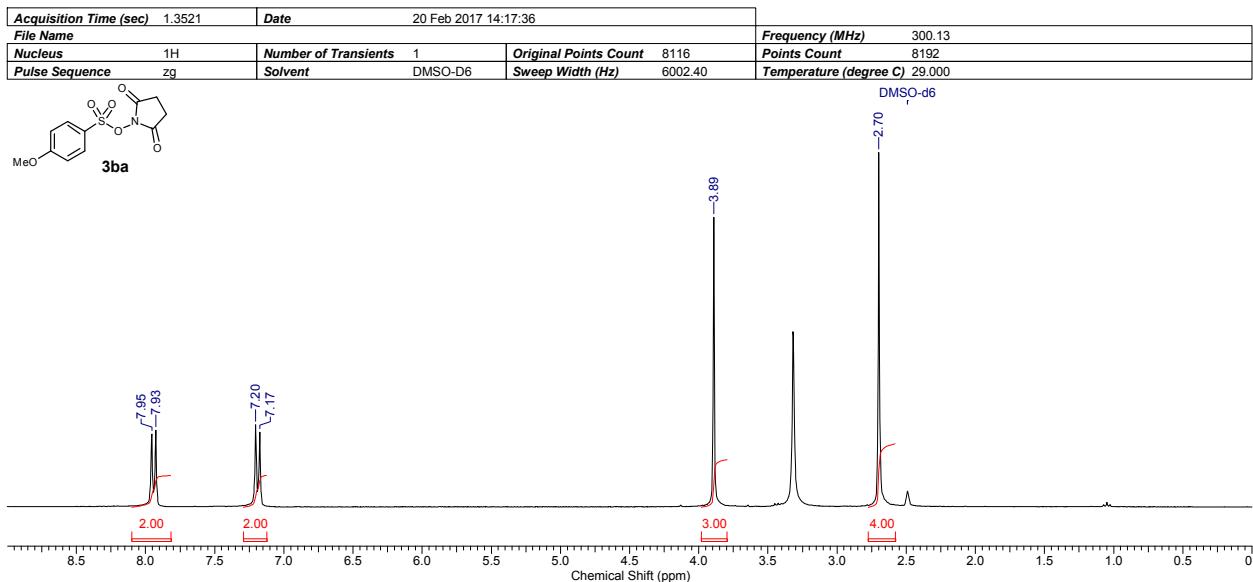
NMR spectra of synthesized compounds

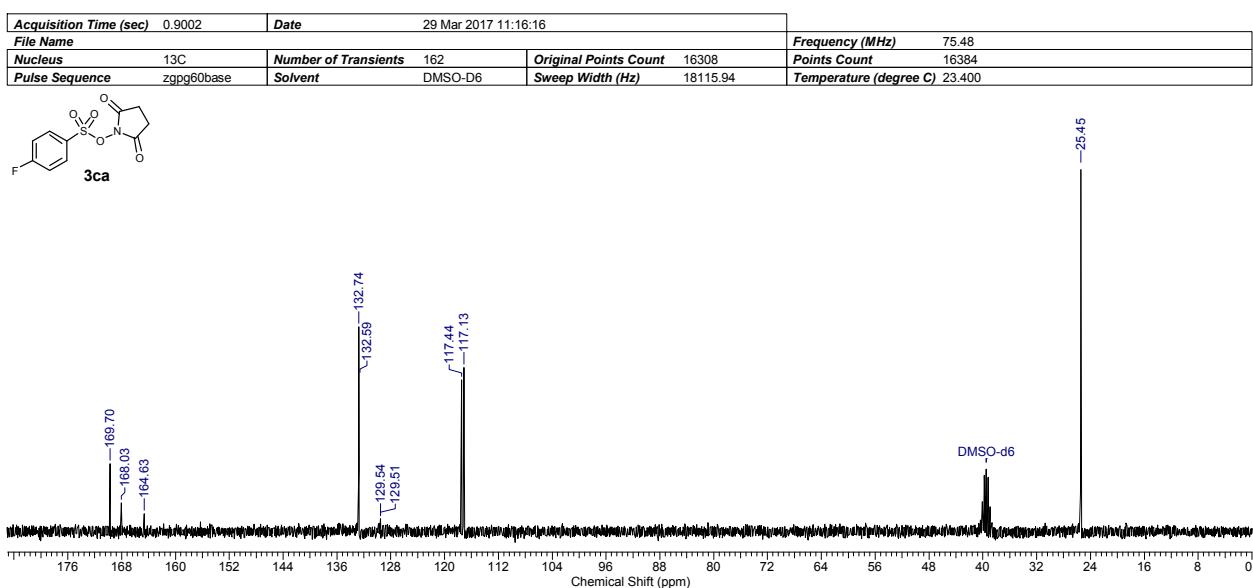
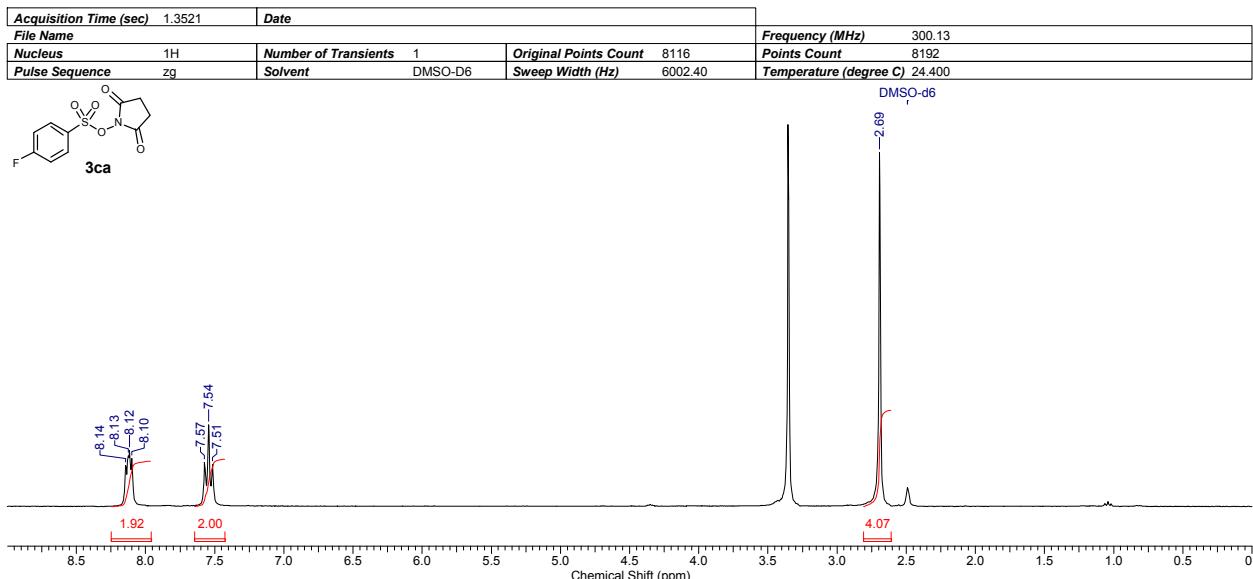
Acquisition Time (sec)	1.3518	Date	19 Jul 2016 10:59:12	Frequency (MHz)	300.13
File Name				Points Count	8192
Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	1	Original Points Count	8124
Pulse Sequence	zg	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D	Sweep Width (Hz)	6009.62
Temperature (degree C)	26.200				

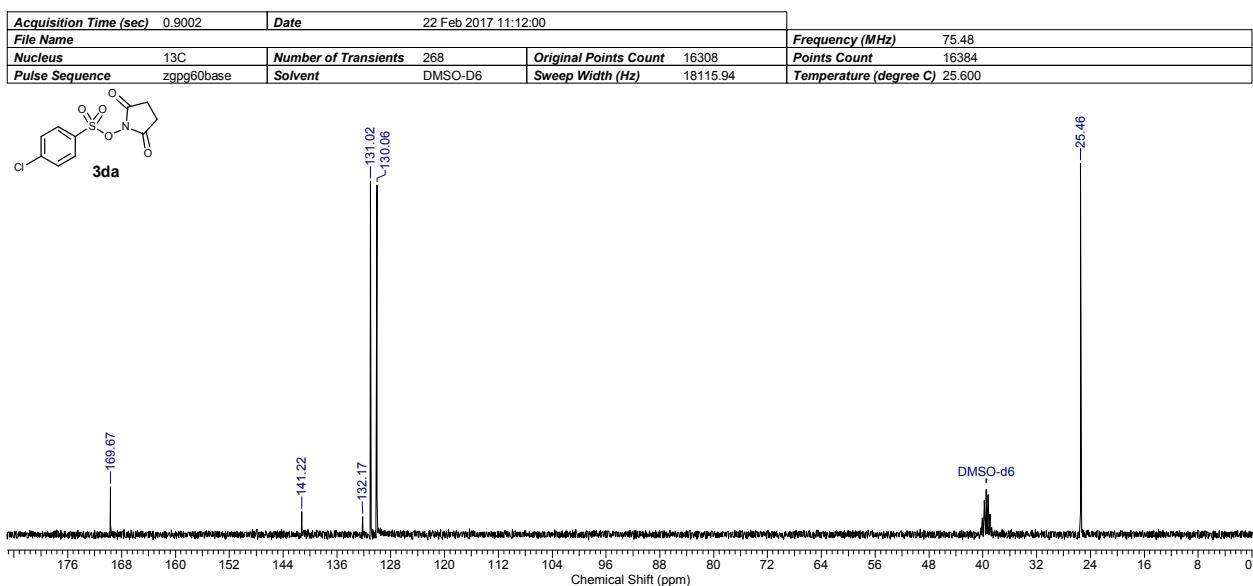
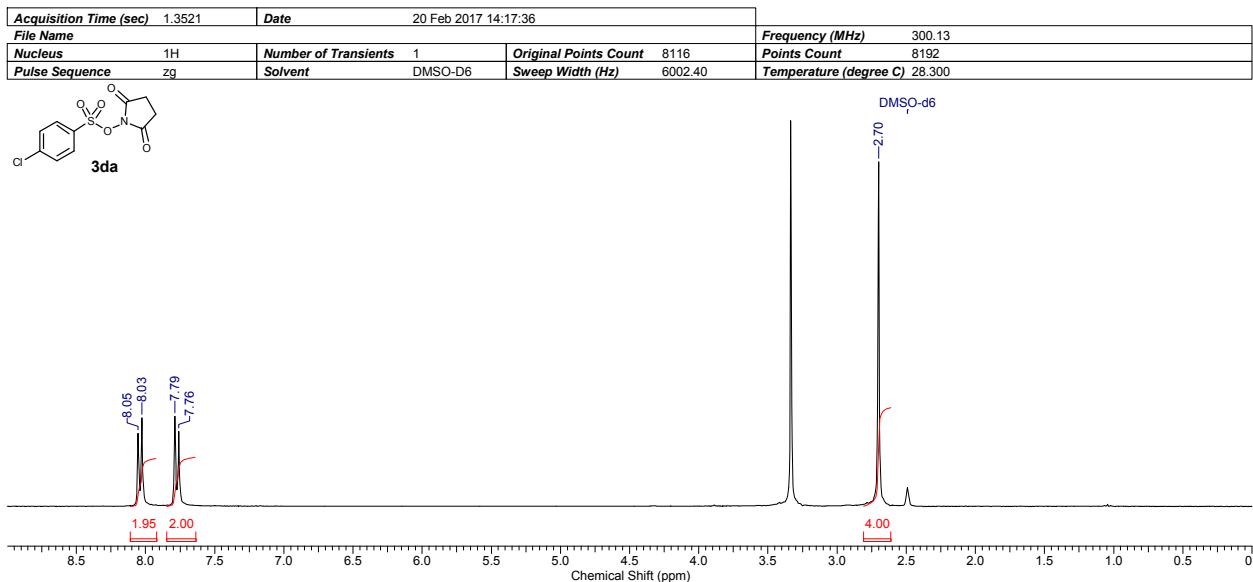


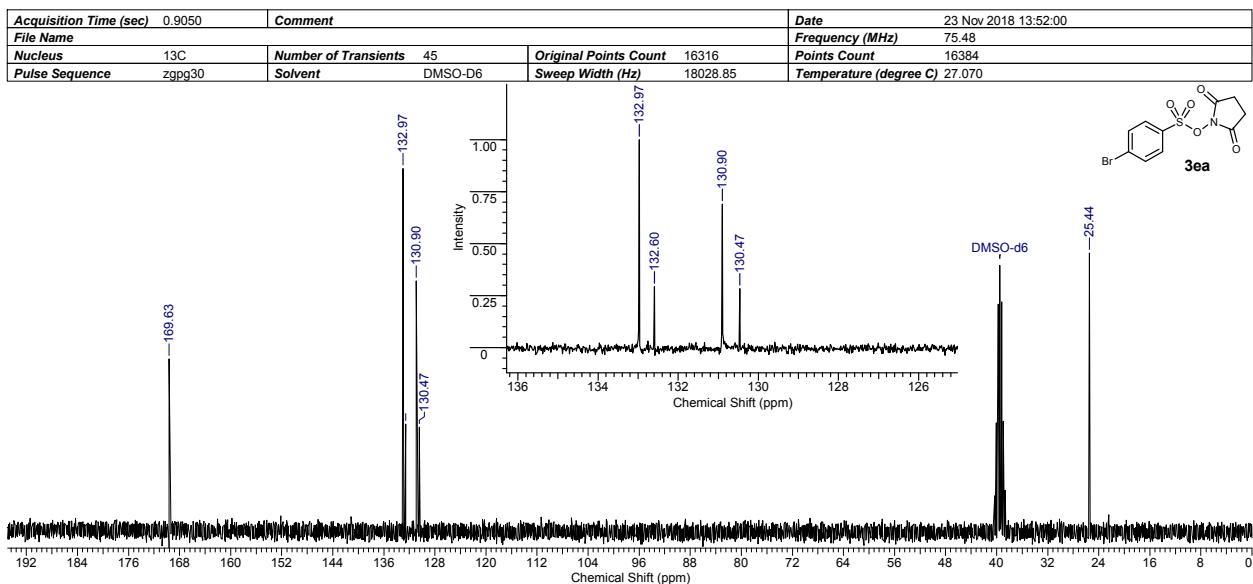
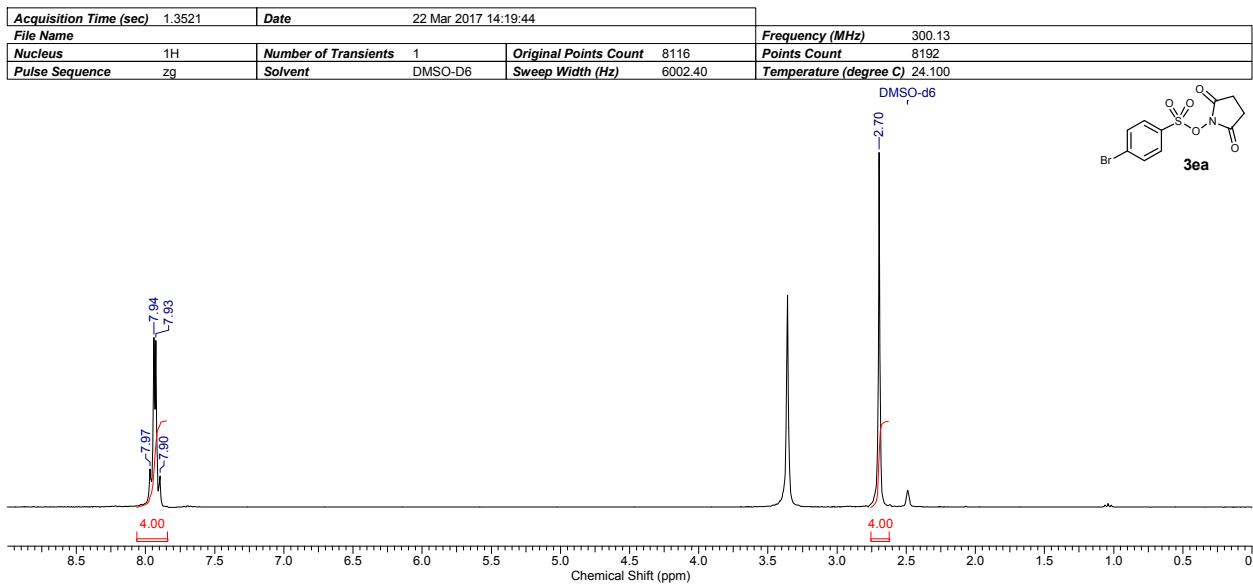
Acquisition Time (sec)	0.9006	Date	19 Jul 2016 11:01:20	Frequency (MHz)	75.48
File Name				Points Count	16384
Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	106	Original Points Count	16316
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D	Sweep Width (Hz)	18115.94
Temperature (degree C)	26.200				

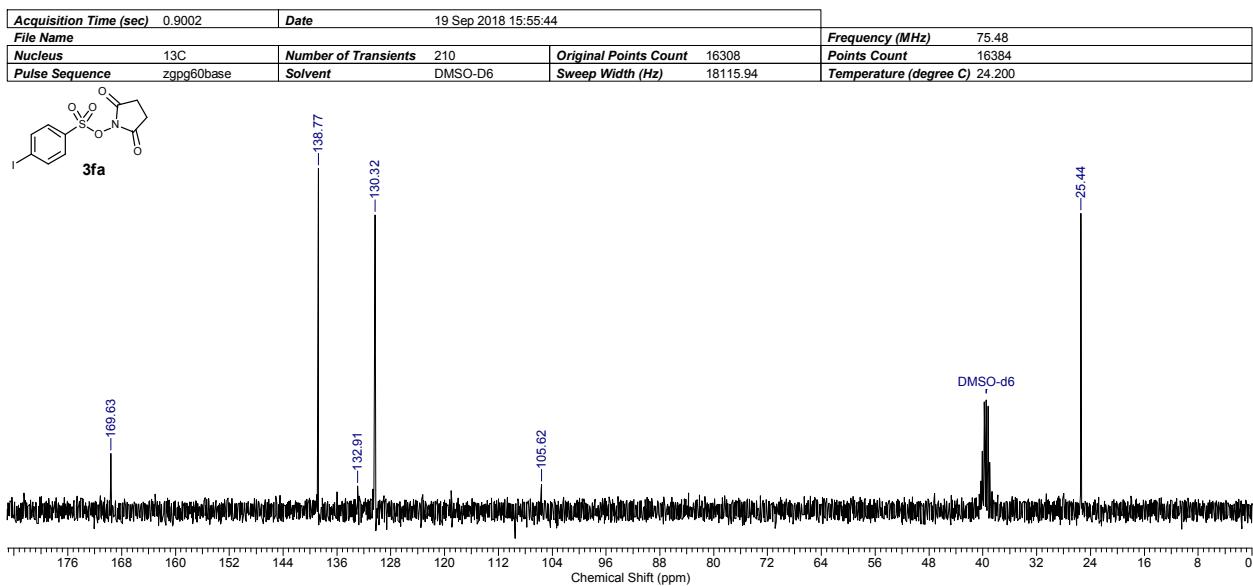
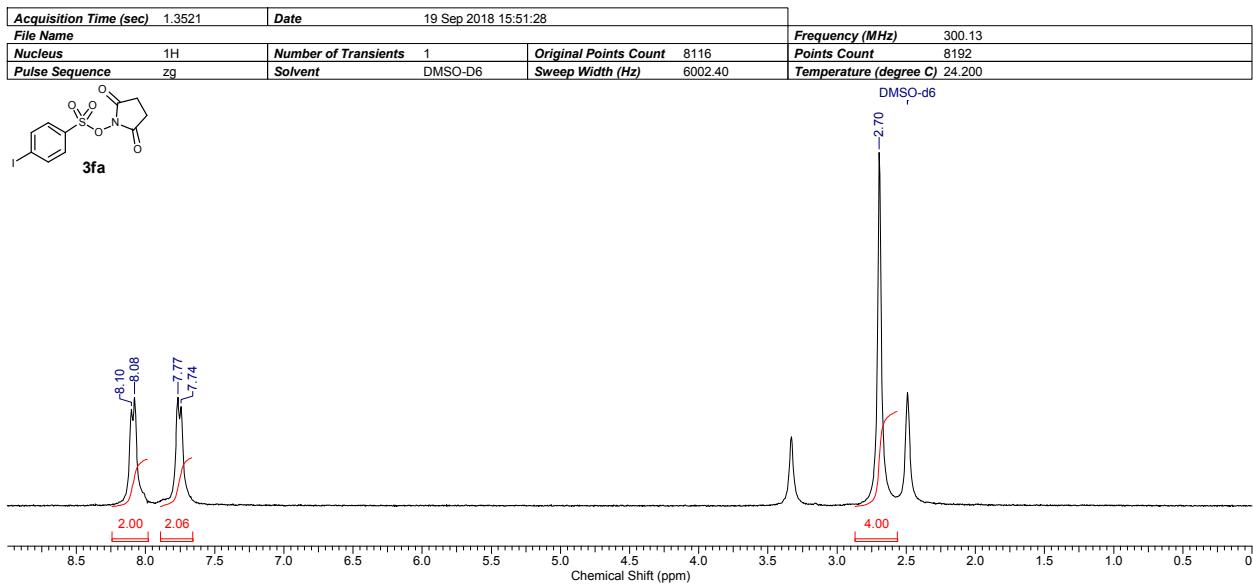


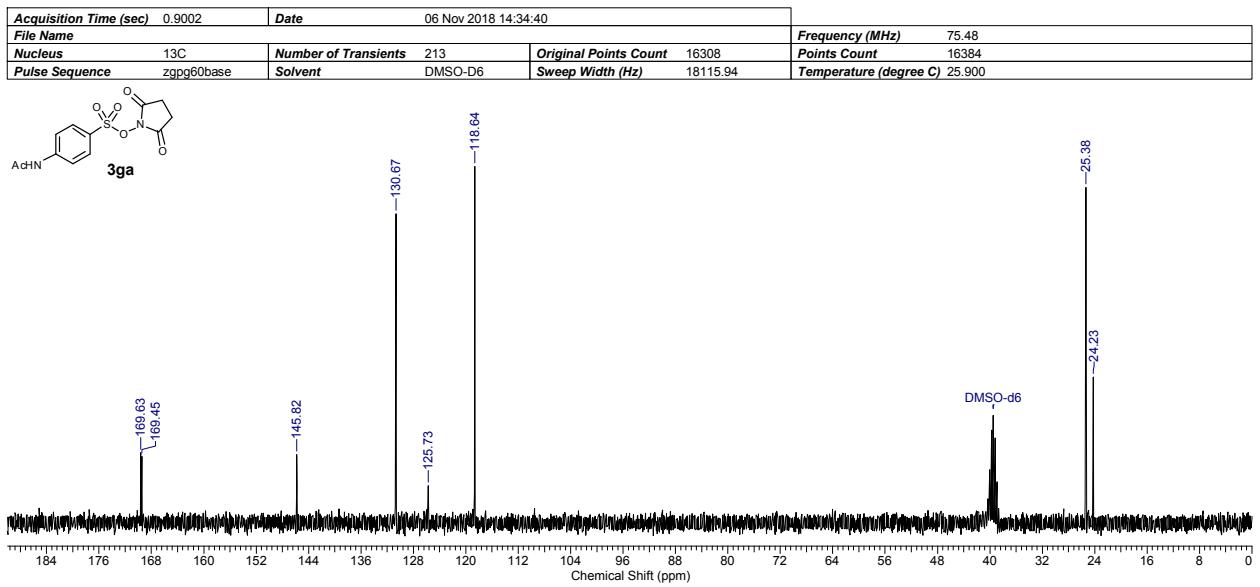
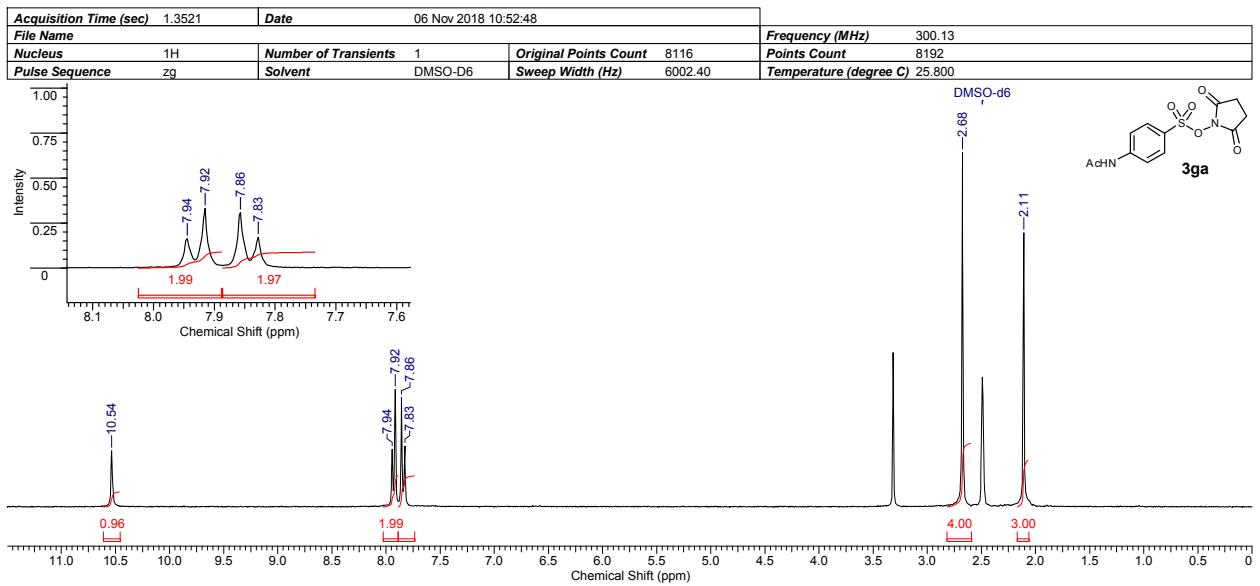


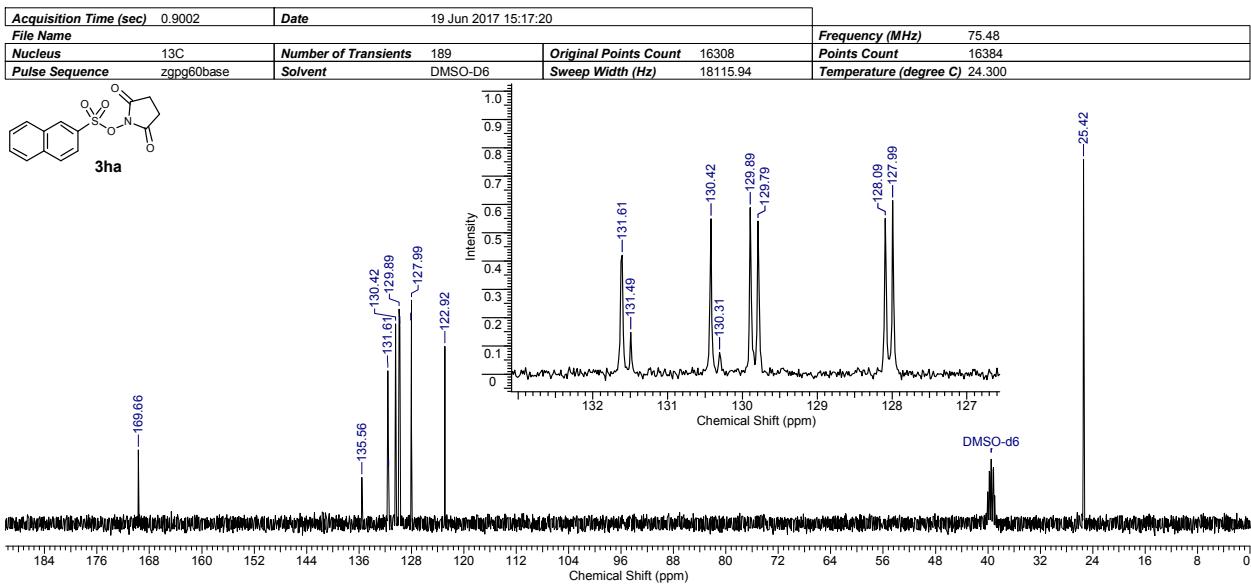
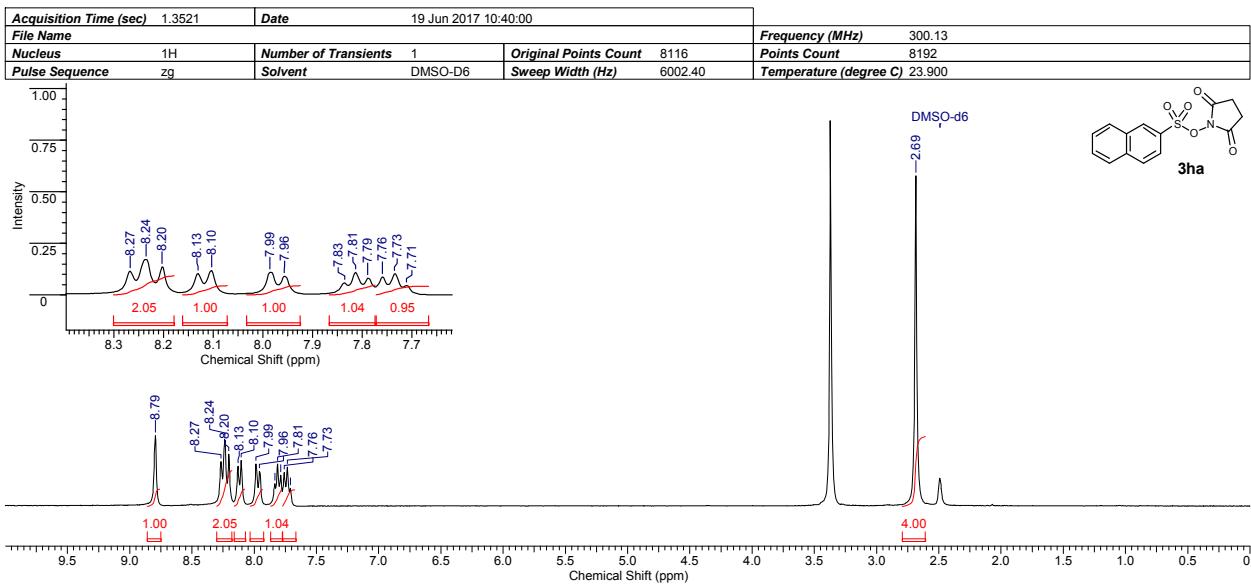


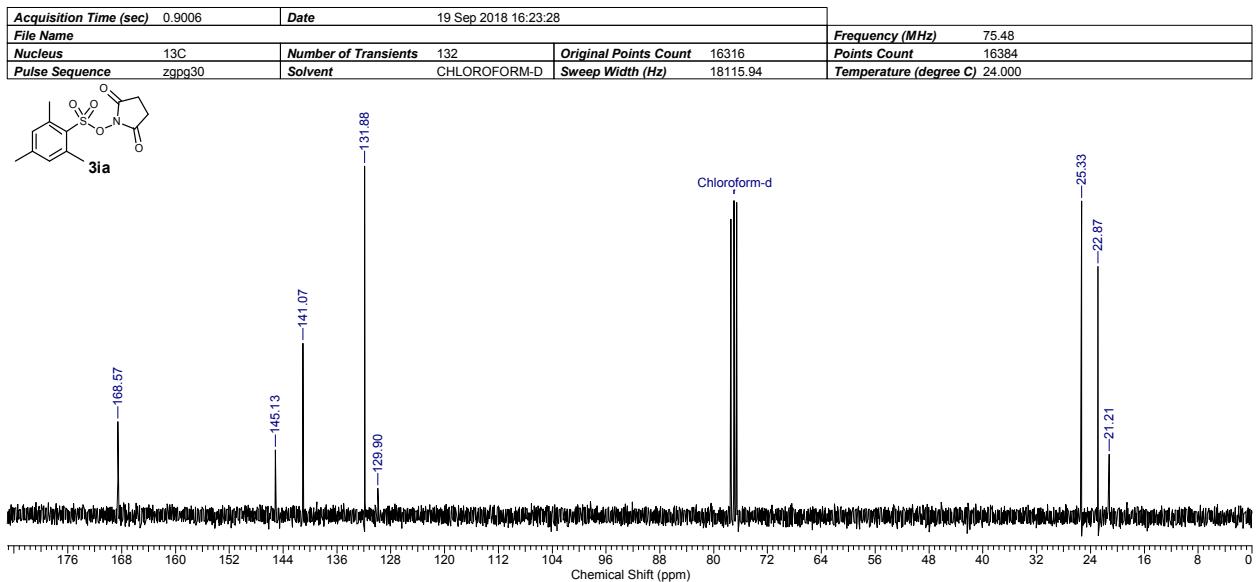
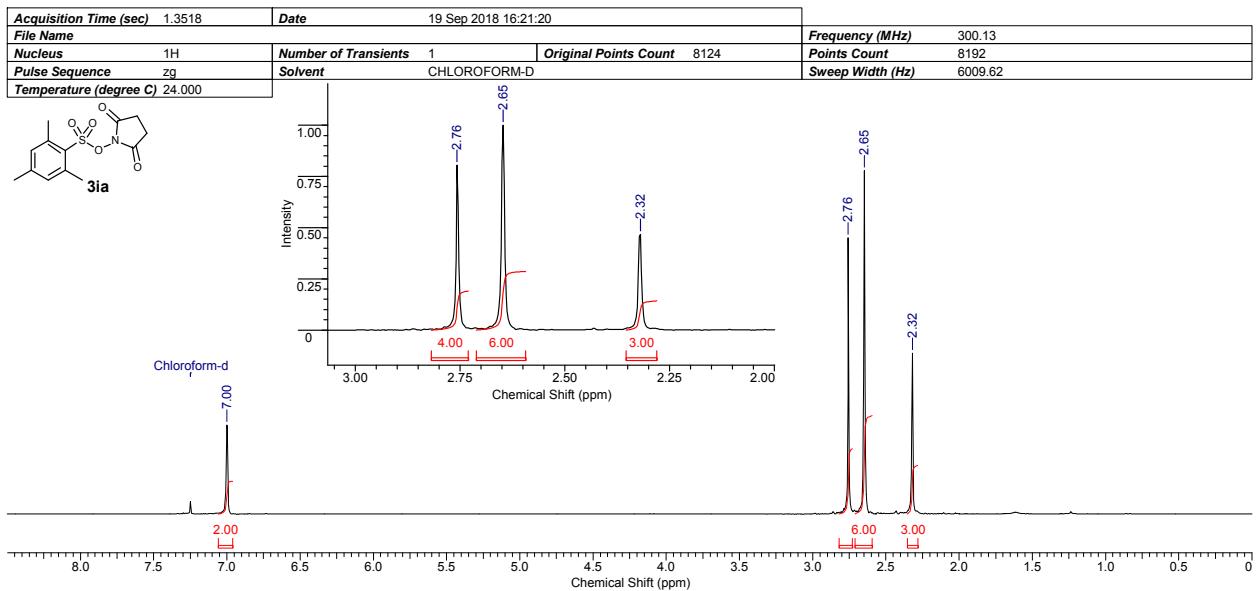




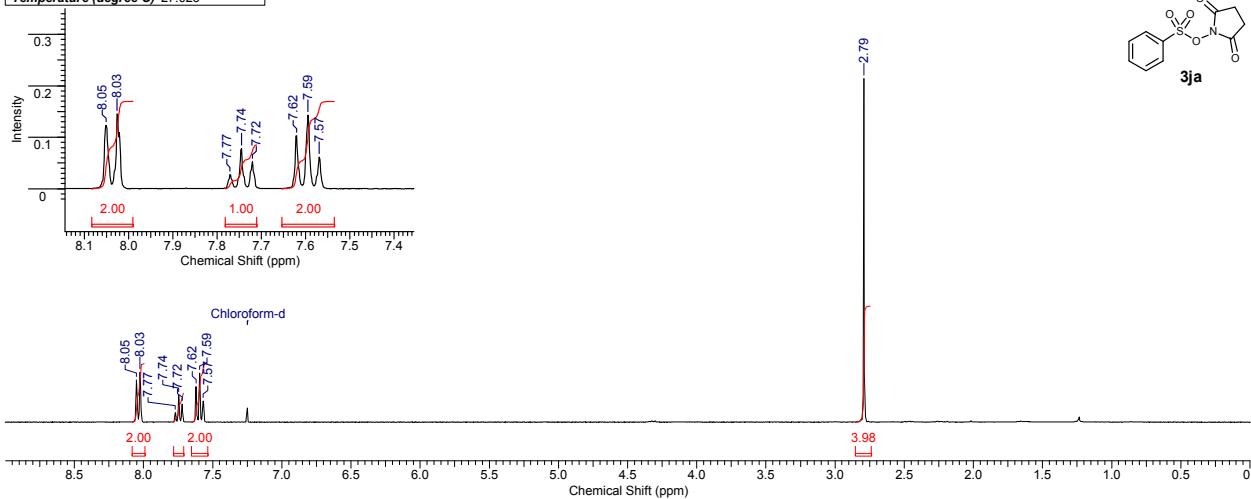




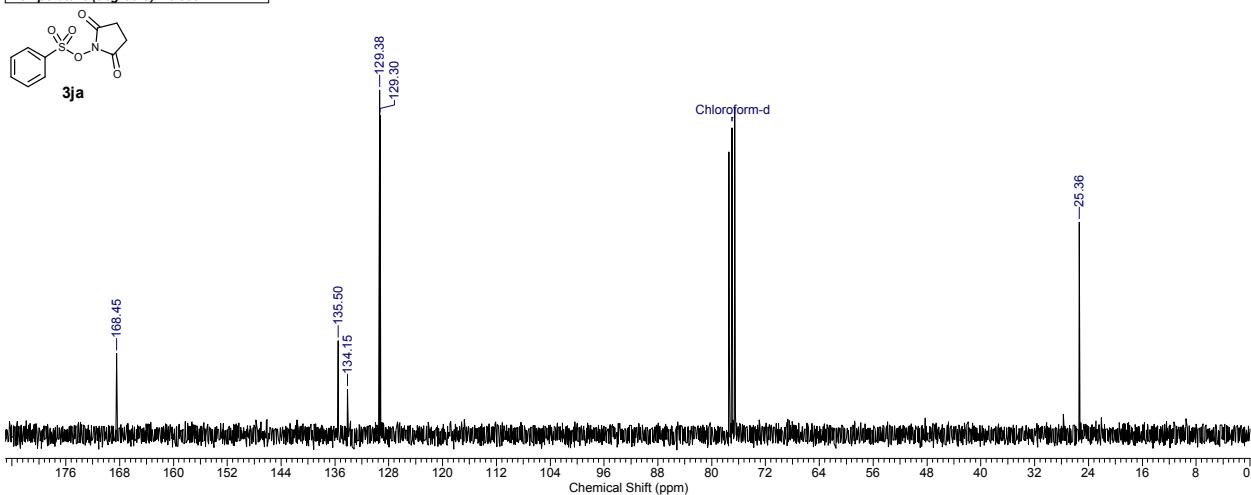


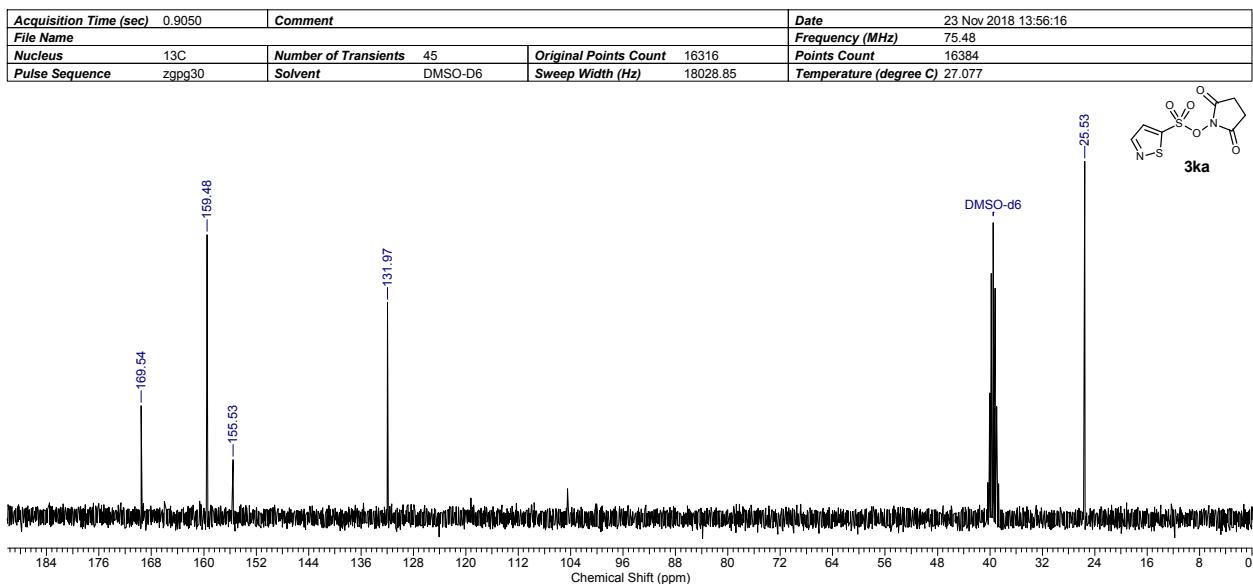
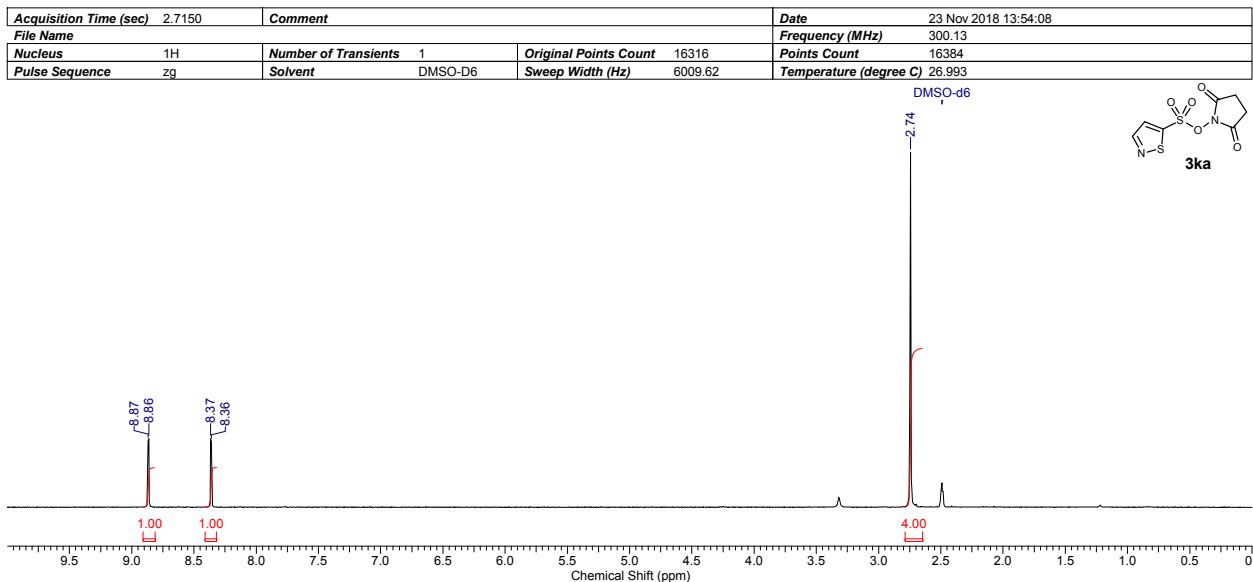


Acquisition Time (sec)	2.7150	Comment	Date	16 Nov 2018 12:39:28	
File Name			Frequency (MHz)	300.13	
Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	1	Points Count	16384
Pulse Sequence	zg	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D	Sweep Width (Hz)	6009.62
Temperature (degree C)	27.023				

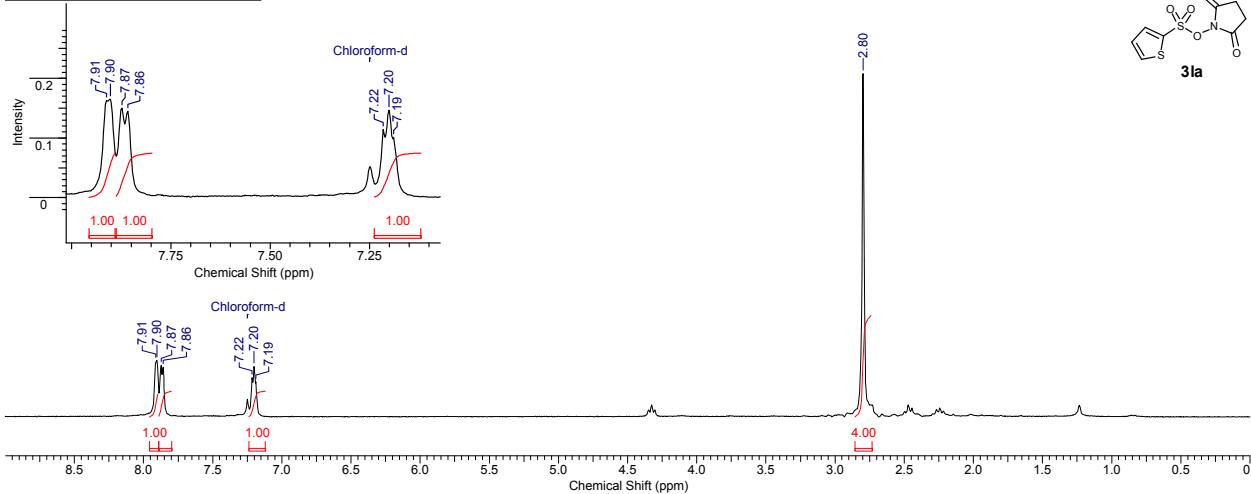


Acquisition Time (sec)	0.9006	Date	19 Nov 2018 10:54:56		
File Name			Frequency (MHz)	75.48	
Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	180	Points Count	16384
Pulse Sequence	zpg30	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D	Sweep Width (Hz)	18115.94
Temperature (degree C)	26.300				

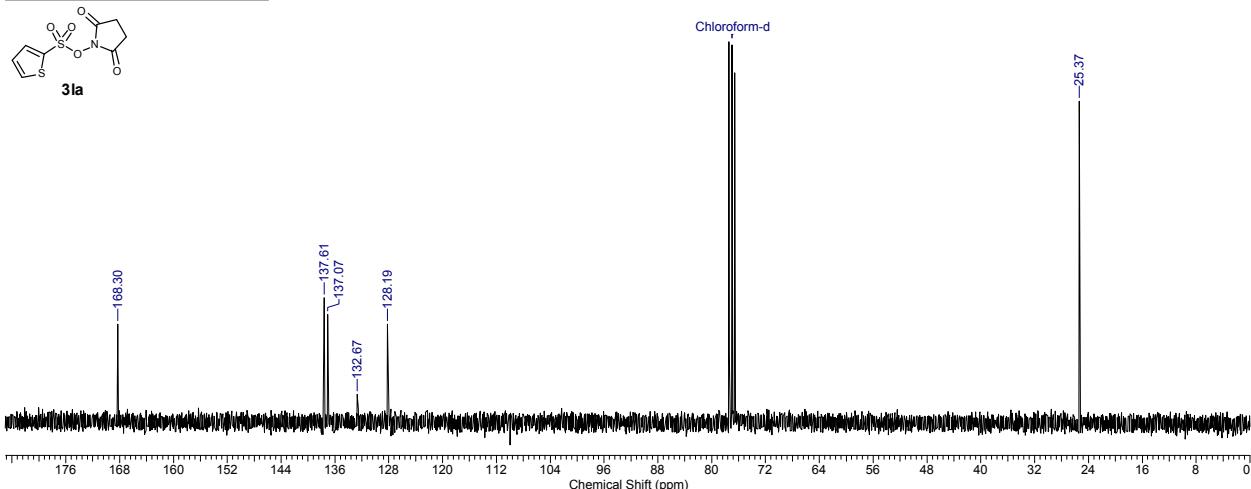


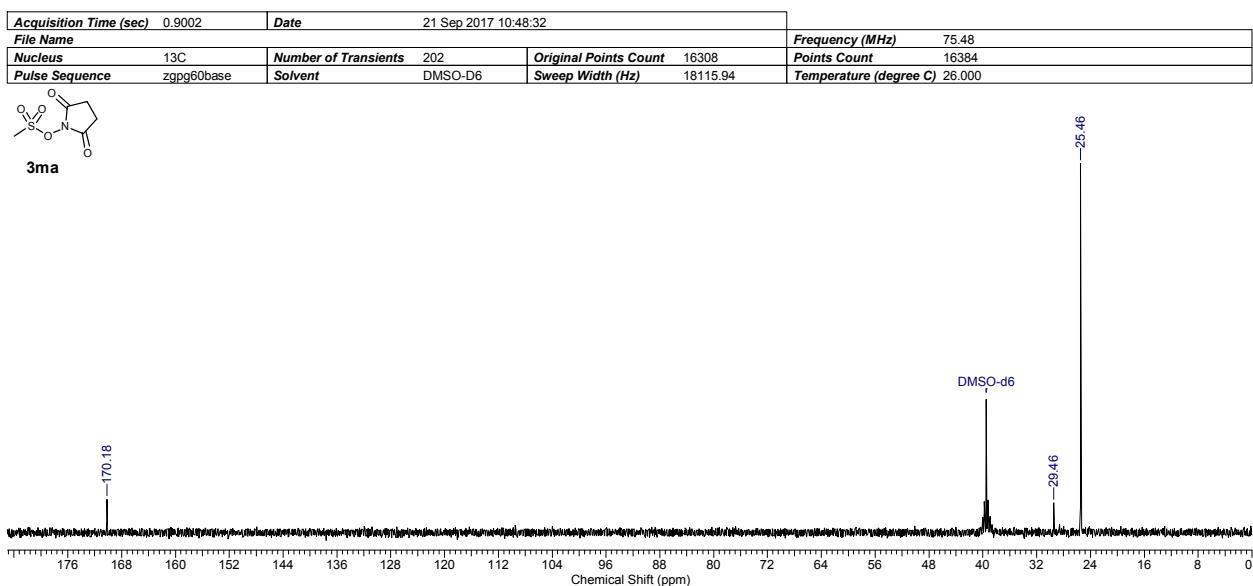
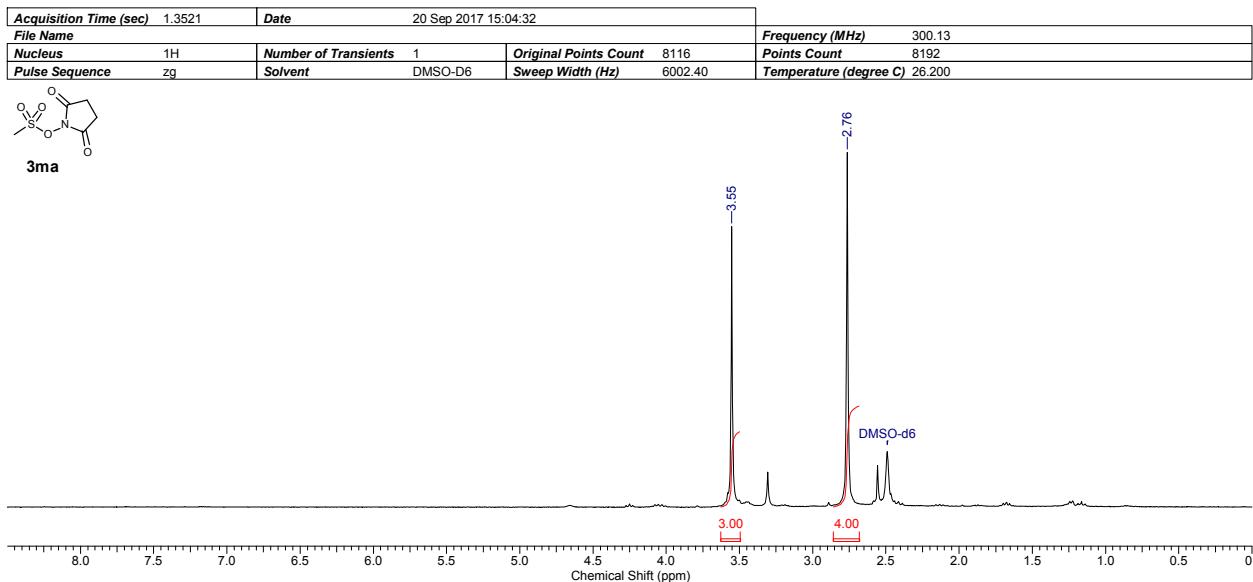


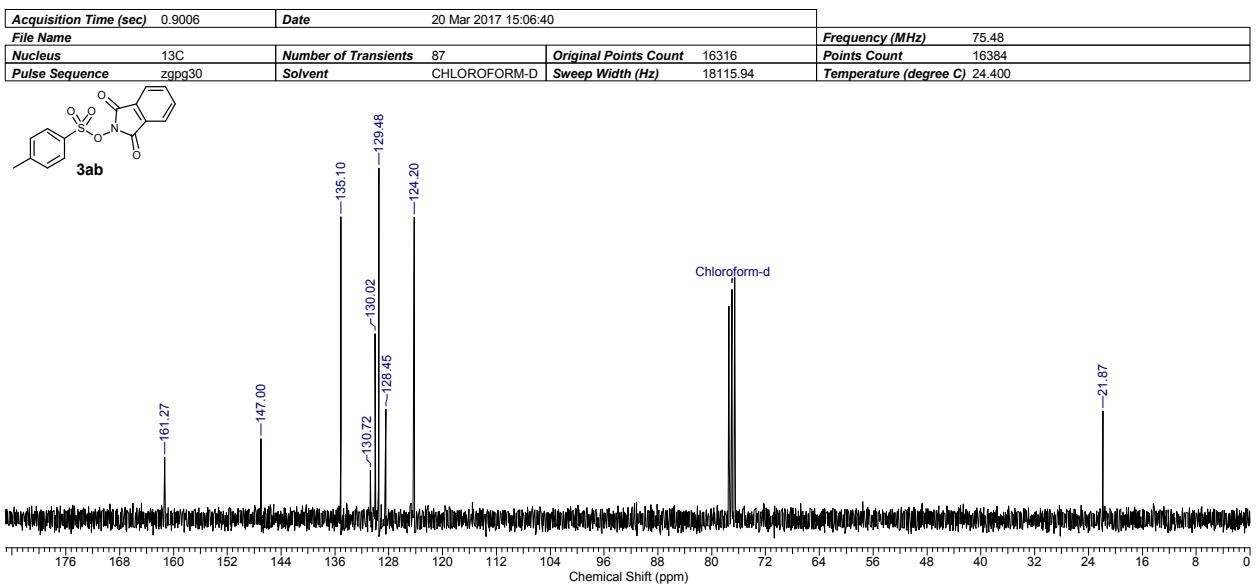
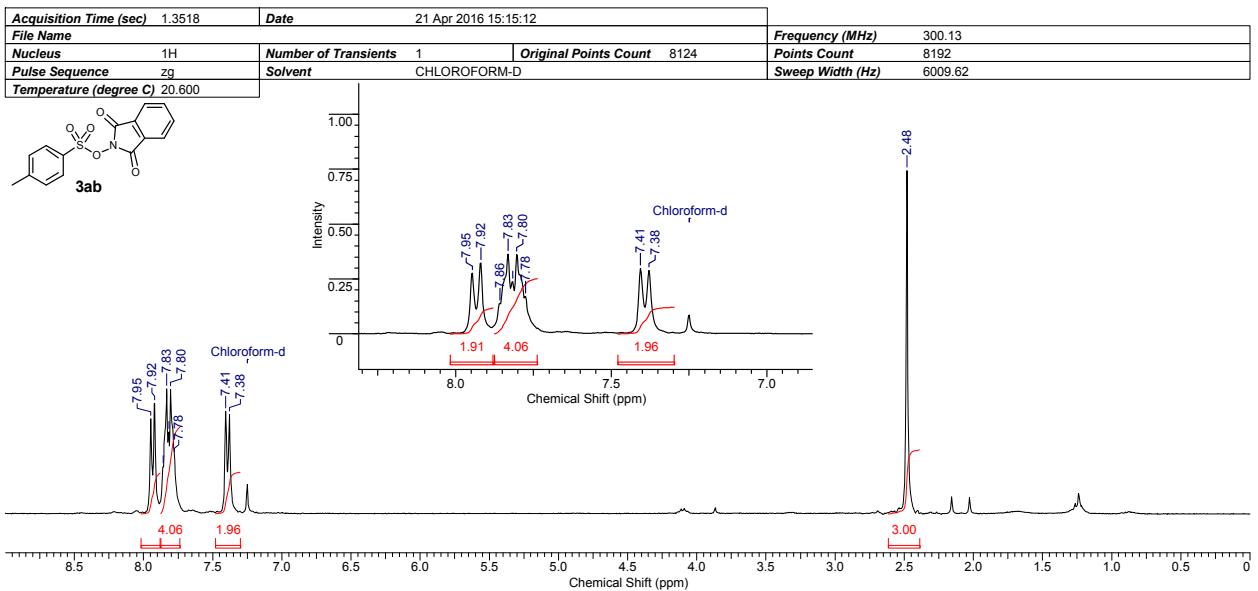
Acquisition Time (sec)	1.3518	Date	14 Nov 2018 09:55:12	Frequency (MHz)	300.13
File Name				Points Count	8192
Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	1	Sweep Width (Hz)	6009.62
Pulse Sequence	zg	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D		
Temperature (degree C)	25.900				

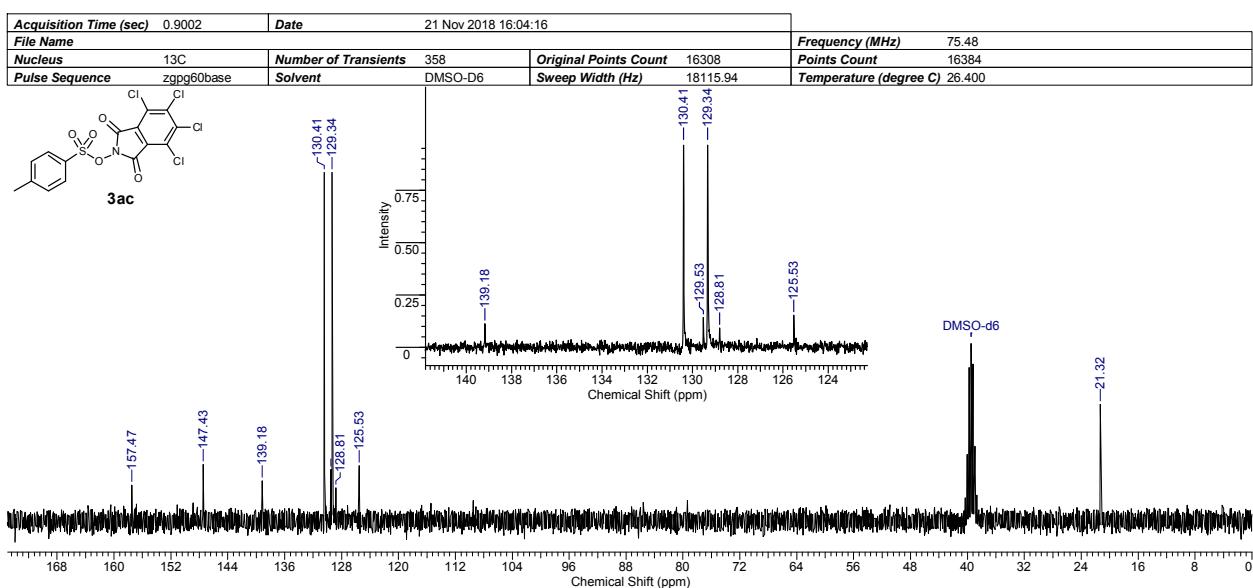
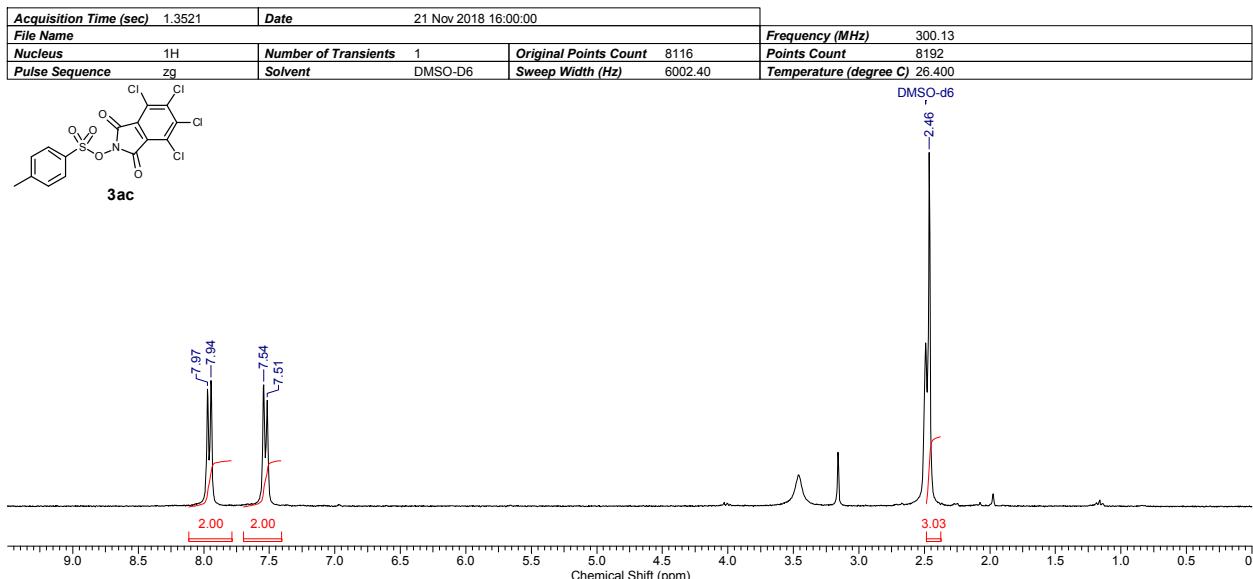


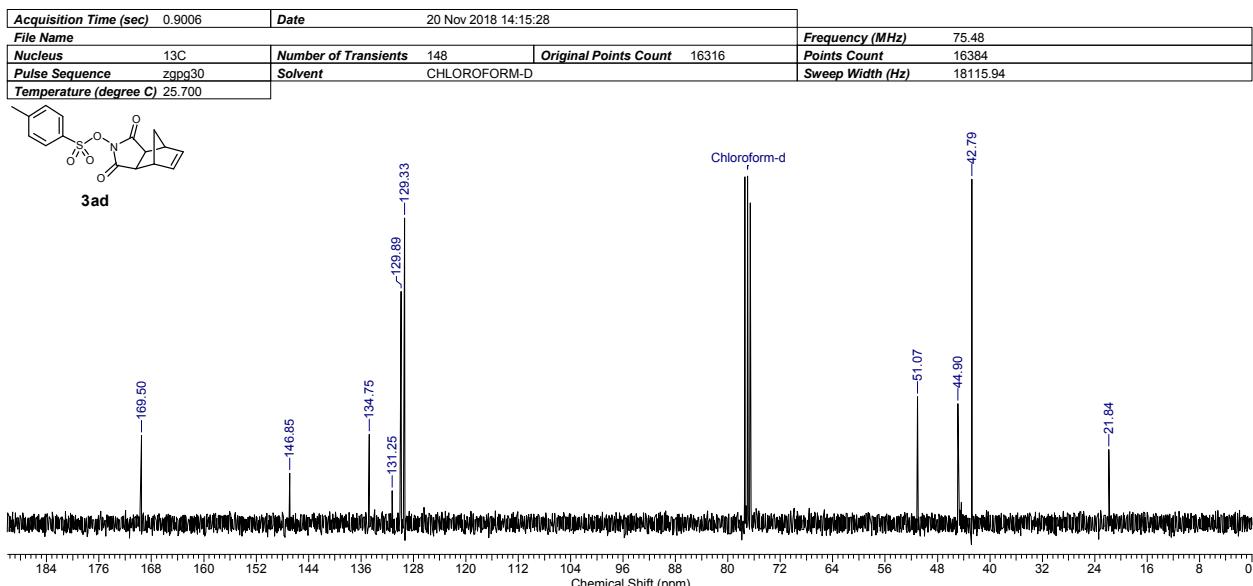
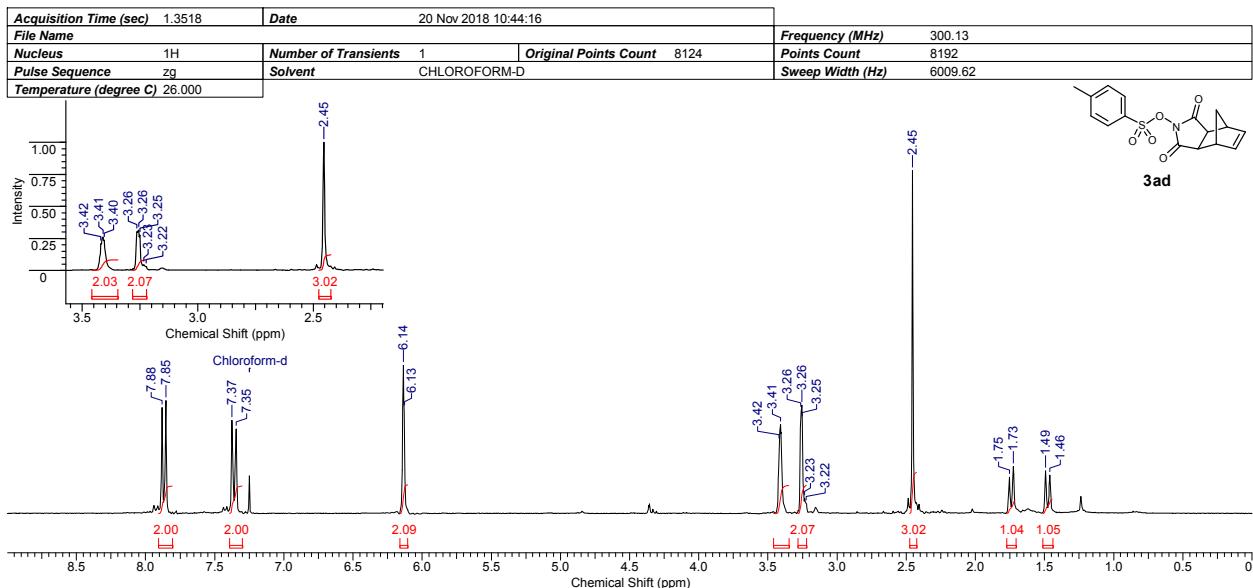
Acquisition Time (sec)	0.9006	Date	14 Nov 2018 11:35:28	Frequency (MHz)	75.48
File Name				Points Count	16384
Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	269	Original Points Count	16316
Pulse Sequence	zpgg30	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D	Sweep Width (Hz)	18115.94
Temperature (degree C)	25.600				

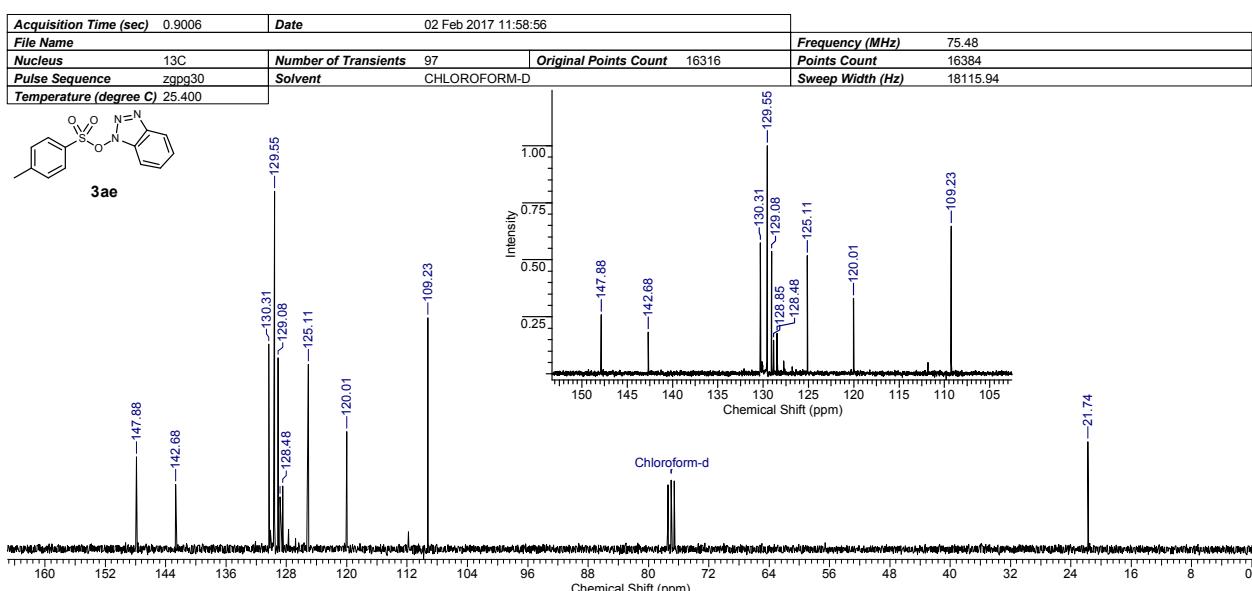
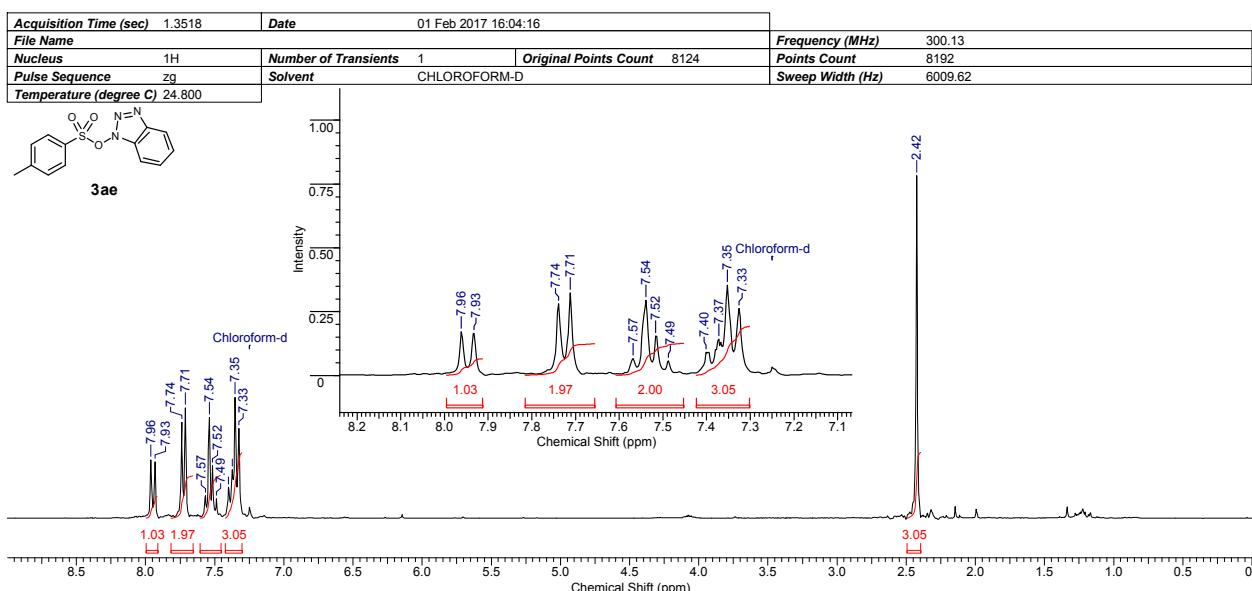






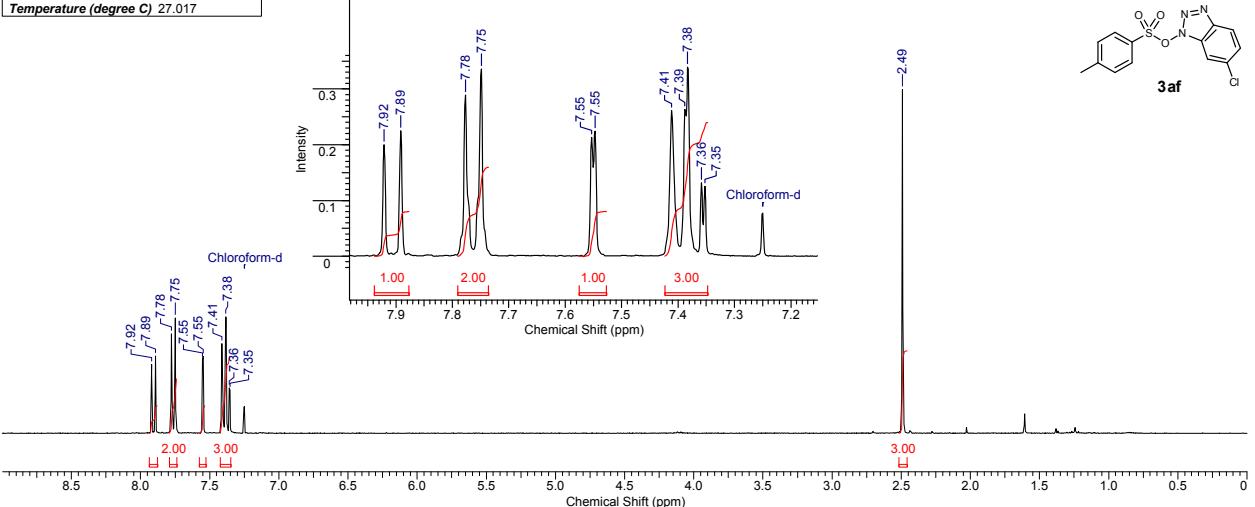
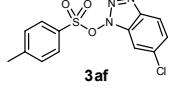






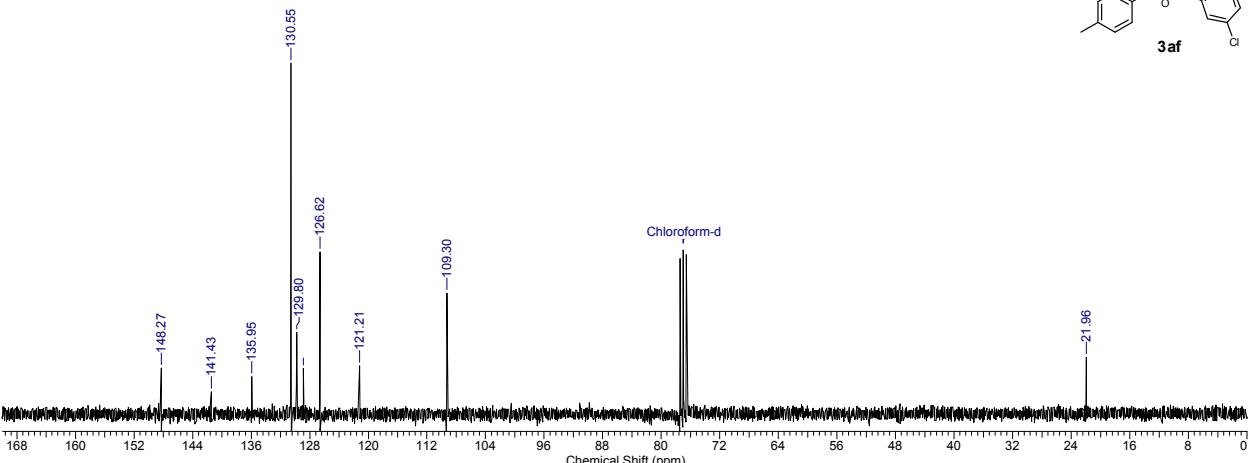
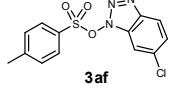
Acquisition Time (sec)	2.7150	Comment
File Name		
Nucleus	1H	Number of
Pulse Sequence	zg	Solvent
Temperature (degree C)	27.017	

Date	23 Nov 2018 13:39:12
Frequency (MHz)	300.13
Points Count	16384
Scan Width (Hz)	6009.6?

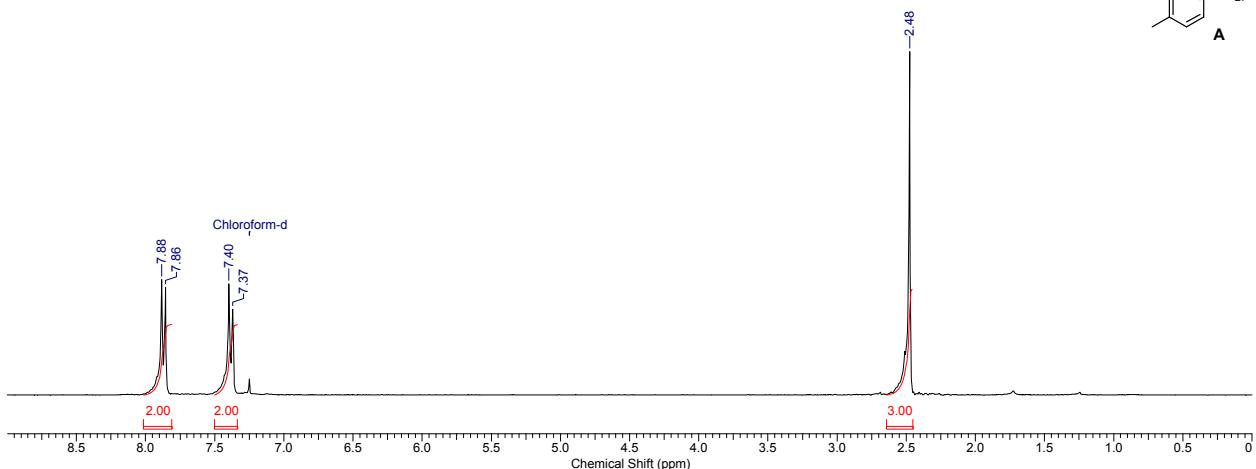
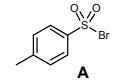


Acquisition Time (sec)	0.9050	Comment
File Name		
Nucleus	13C	Number of
Pulse Sequence	zgppg30	Solvent
Temperature (degree C)	27.052	

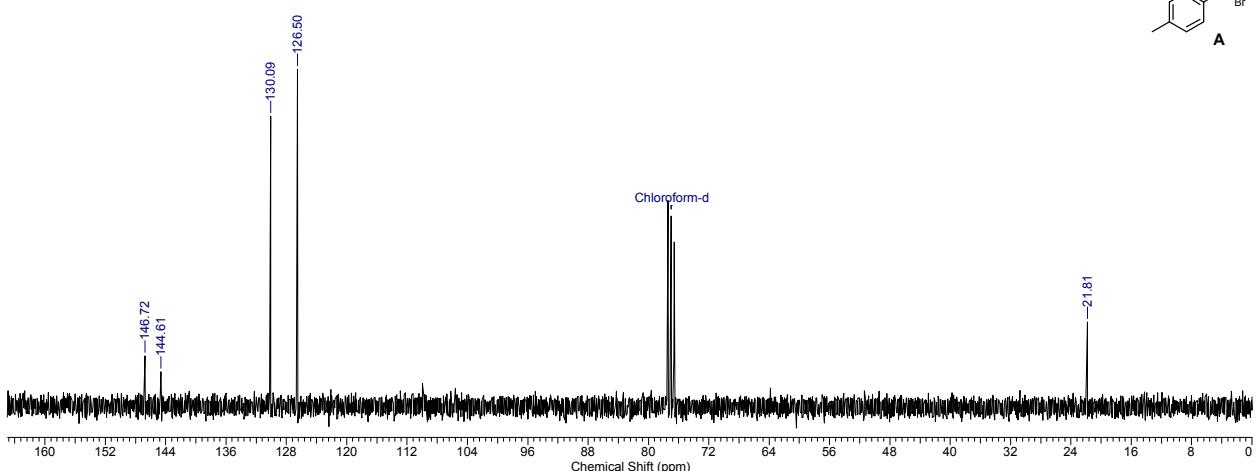
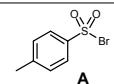
Date	23 Nov 2018 13:41:20
Frequency (MHz)	75.48
Points Count	16384
Sweep Width (Hz)	18028.85



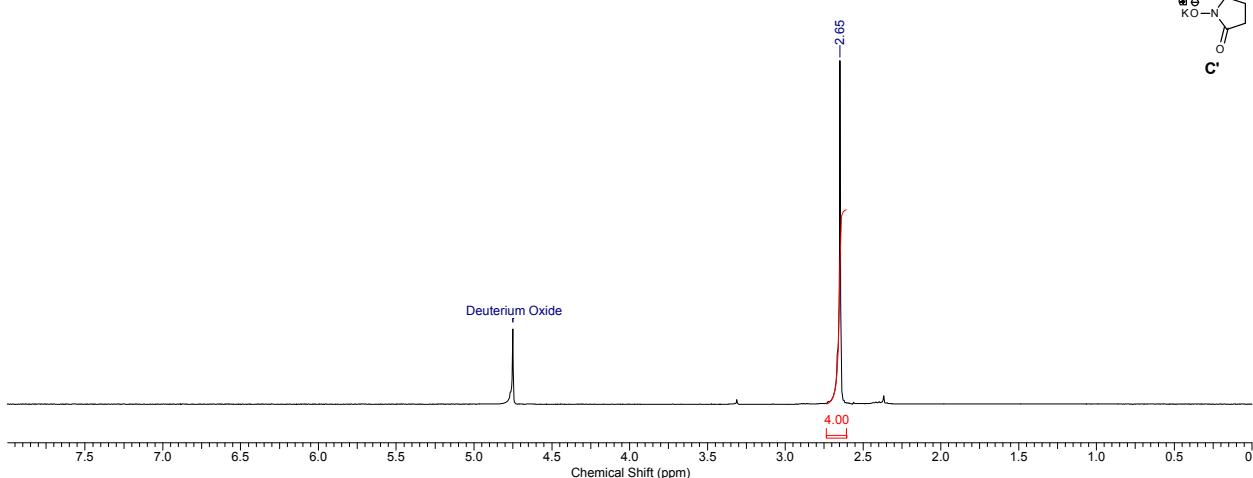
Acquisition Time (sec)	1.3518	Date	29 Nov 2018 09:04:00	Frequency (MHz)	300.13
File Name				Points Count	8192
Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	1	Sweep Width (Hz)	6009.62
Pulse Sequence	zg	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D		
Temperature (degree C)	27.000				



Acquisition Time (sec)	0.9006	Date	29 Nov 2018 09:04:00	Frequency (MHz)	75.48
File Name				Points Count	16384
Nucleus	¹³ C	Number of Transients	110	Original Points Count	16316
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-D	Sweep Width (Hz)	18115.94
Temperature (degree C)	27.100				



Acquisition Time (sec)	1.3518	Date	29 Nov 2018 10:08:00	Frequency (MHz)	300.13
File Name				Points Count	8192
Nucleus	1H	Number of Transients	1	Original Points Count	8124
Pulse Sequence	zg	Solvent	DEUTERIUM OXIDE	Sweep Width (Hz)	6009.62
Temperature (degree C)	26.800				



Acquisition Time (sec)	0.9002	Date	29 Nov 2018 10:10:08	Frequency (MHz)	75.48
File Name				Points Count	16384
Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	117	Original Points Count	16308
Pulse Sequence	zpgg30base	Solvent	DEUTERIUM OXIDE	Sweep Width (Hz)	18115.94
Temperature (degree C)	26.900				

