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1 General Information

All reactions were carried out in flame dried glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. Glassware and stir bars contaminated with transition metals were treated with aqua regia (conc. HCl/conc. HNO₃ 3:1) prior to cleaning. For cleaning, glassware and stir bars were kept in a PrOH/KOH bath overnight, rinsed with H₂O, kept in a citric acid/H₂O bath overnight and finally rinsed with dest. H₂O and dried at 120 °C. Solutions and reagents were added with nitrogen-flushed disposable syringes/needles. Solvents were added using glass syringes and stainless steel needles (stored at 120 °C). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel 60 G/UV₂₅₄ aluminium sheets (Macherey-Nagel). Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel Davisil LC60A (40-63 µm, pore size 60 Å, Grace) using the indicated solvents. NMR spectra were recorded on AV400 or AV500 instruments (Bruker) at the Institut für Chemie of Technische Universität Berlin. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) and are referenced to the residual solvent resonance as the internal standard according to the standard literature.^[1] Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (br s = broad singlet, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet, m_c = centrosymmetric multiplet, app = apparent), coupling constants (Hz), integration and - if possible - atom assignment. The assignment refers to the atom number shown in the corresponding molecule figure and was achieved by analysis of DEPT (DEPT 135) and 2D-NMR spectra (COSY, HMQC, HMBC, NOESY). If a distinct assignment was not possible, atoms were marked with "*" and can be interchanged. Designation "Ar" refers to atoms of an aromatic system where a distinct assignment was not possible. Melting points (m.p.) were determined using a Leica Galen III melting point apparatus (Wagner & Munz). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Cary 630 FT-IR spectrometer equipped with an ATR unit (Agilent Technologies). Mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained from the Analytical Facility at the Institut für Chemie at Technische Universität Berlin (ESI/APCI: LTQ Orbitrap XL, Thermo Scientific; EI: GC-system 5975C, HP-5MS, Agilent Technologies). All hydrogenation reactions were carried out in glass vials (50 x 14 mm, Schütt), equipped with a magnetic stir bar, a rubber septum pinched with a needle (0.90 x 50 mm, Braun) in autoclaves

BR-100 or BR-300 (including the appropriate heating blocks; *Berghof*).

1.1 Solvents

THF and 1,4-dioxane were dried over sodium/benzophenone and distilled under a N_2 atmosphere prior to use. Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂ and Et₂O were dried over CaH₂ and distilled under a N_2 atmosphere prior to use. Acetonitrile (99.9%, extra dry) was purchased from *Acros*. Benzene (puriss., absolute) was purchased from *Sigma Aldrich*. Solvents (technical grade) for extraction/chromatography (EtOAc, cyclohexane, CH₂Cl₂, Et₂O, *tert*-butyl methyl ether) were distilled under reduced pressure prior to use.

1.2 Chemicals

The following chemicals were purchased commercially: Ethynylbenzene (S2), 1,2-Diphenylethyne (3k), Dodec-6-yne (3o), Methyl-non-2-ynoate (3q), ß-(E)-bromostyrene The following chemicals were synthesized according to literature procedures: (5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1yn-1-yl)benzene **(1**),^[2] Methyl 4-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)benzoate (3a),^[2] 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-methoxybenzene (**3b**),^[2] 1-(4-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-(**3f**),^[2] 2-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)thiophene (**3q**),^[2] yl)phenyl)ethan-1-one 2-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)pyridine (**3h**),^[2] 3-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)pyridine (**3i**),^[2] 4-(5-(**3j**),^[2] ((Pent-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (**S1**),^[2] 6-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)pyridine (Benzyloxy)hex-2-yn-1-ol (S4),^[2] [IPrCuOH],^[3] [IPr*CuOH].^[4]

2 Additional screening results

2.1 Influence of the solvent



Entry	Solvent	Conversion [%] ^[a]	Z / E / alkane ^[a]			
1	THF	87	>99 / 0 / 0			
2	DMF	25	>99 / 0 / 0			
3	benzene	32	>99 / 0 / 0			
4	toluene	26	>99 / 0 / 0			
5	chlorobenzene	13	>99 / 0 / 0			
6	1,2-dichlorobenzene	5	>99 / 0 / 0			
7	2-Me-THF	27	>99 / 0 / 0			
8	<i>n</i> -hexane	4	>99 / 0 / 0			
9	1,4-dioxane	15	>99 / 0 / 0			

[a] Determined by GC analysis and ¹H NMR.

2.2 Influence of pressure and temperature



Entry	Pressure [bar]	Temperature [°C]	Conversion [%] ^[a]	Z/E/alkane ^[a]
1	50	40	87	>99 / 0 / 0
2	70	40	98	>99 / 0 / 0
3	80	40	full (93%)	>99 / 0 / 0
4	100	40	full	>99 / 0 / 0
5	50	60	full	>99 / 0 / 0
6	40	60	95	>99 / 0 / 0
7	30	60	61	>99 / 0 / 0
8	1	60	0	0/0/0

[a] Determined by GC analysis and ¹H NMR.

2.3 Investigation of *in situ* activation of the catalyst

To probe whether an *in situ* activation of the copper(I) hydroxide catalyst was possible, it was attempted to generate an active catalyst directly from the corresponding copper(I) halide complexes with a variety of hydroxides. None of the reactions displayed any turnover, demonstrating the need for a preactivated catalyst.



3.1 General procedure – Sonogashira coupling (GP1)



According to a literature procedure, the terminal alkyne (**S1**, **S2**, 1.0 equiv.) is added dropwise to a stirred mixture of $[(PPh_3)_2PdCl_2]$ (1 mol%), Cul (1 mol%) and the corresponding aryl halide (1.2 equiv.) in Et₃N (0.2 M) at 0 °C. After complete addition the mixture is allowed to warm to r.t. and stirred until full conversion of the starting material is detected by TLC or NMR analysis (for reaction time see corresponding substrates). The reaction is quenched by adding H₂O (5 mL/mmol) and extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL/mmol). The layers are separated and the organic phase is washed with aq. HCl-solution (2M, 5 mL/mmol), brine (5 mL/mmol) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, all volatiles are removed under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. Purification by flash column chromatography (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether) affords the pure products (**2**, **3**).

3.1.1 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-chlorobenzene (**3c**)



Prepared from **S1** (0.70 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 1-chloro-4iodobenzene (1.1 g, 4.8 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) using [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (28 mg, 40 µmol, 1 mol%) and Cul (7.6 mg, 40 µmol, 1 mol%) following **GP1**. The reaction mixture was stirred for 22 h at rt. Purification by flash column chromatography (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 100:1) yielded internal alkyne **3c** (0.66 g, 2.3 mmol, 58%) as a pale yellow oil.

R_f = 0.67(cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.83 (m_c, 2H), 2.45 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (t, ³*J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 7.15-7.21 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.27 (m, 4H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.3, 228.8, 68.7, 73.0, 79.8, 90.7, 122.4, 127.5, 127.6, 128.4, 128.5, 132.8, 133.5, 138.5 ppm. **HRMS** (APCI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₈ClO⁺ [(M+H)⁺]: 285.1041, found: 285.1035. **IR** (ATR) ν = 2856 (w), 1489 (s), 1453 (m), 1089 (s), 1027 (m), 1014 (s), 827 (s), 733 (s), 696 (s), 521 (s), 472 (m) cm⁻¹.

3.1.2 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-bromobenzene (3d)



Prepared from **S1** (1.0 g, 5.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 1,4dibromobenzene (1.6 g, 6.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) using [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (40 mg, 57 µmol, 1 mol%) and Cul (11 mg, 57 µmol, 1 mol%) following **GP1**. The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at rt. Purification by flash column chromatography (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 100:1) yielded internal alkyne **3d** (0.72 g, 2.2 mmol, 38%) as a

colorless oil. $\mathbf{R}_{f} = 0.35$ (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 10:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.91$ (m_c, 2H), 2.53 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (t, ³*J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.54 (s, 2H), 7.22 (m_c, 2H), 7.27-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.41 (m_c, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 16.5$, 28.9, 68.9, 73.1, 80.0, 91.1, 121.8, 123.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.5, 131.5, 133.2, 138.6 ppm. **HRMS** (EI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇BrO⁺ [(M)⁺]: 328.0457, found: 328.0461. **IR** (ATR) $\nu = 2858$ (w), 1484 (s), 1453 (m), 1099 (s), 1069 (s), 1028 (s), 1010 (s), 822 (s), 735 (s), 697 (s), 522 (s), 457 (s) cm⁻¹.

3.1.3 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (3e)



Prepared from **S1** (1.2 g, 6.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 4bromobenzotriflouride mmol. (1.6)a, 6.9 1.2 equiv.) using [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (97 mg, 140 µmol, 1 mol%) and Cul (26 mg, 140 µmol, 1 mol%) following GP1. The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at rt. Purification by flash column chromatography (cyclohexane/tert-butyl methyl ether 100:1) yielded internal alkyne 3e (1.0 g, 3.3 mmol, 47%)

as a colorless oil. $\mathbf{R}_{f} = 0.38$ (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 10:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.93$ (m_c, 2H), 2.57 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t, ³*J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 7.27-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.54 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 16.5$, 28.9, 68.8, 73.1, 79.9, 92.6, 124.2 (q, ¹*J* = 272 Hz), 125.2 (q, ³*J* = 4.0 Hz), 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.5, 129.5 (q, ²*J* = 32.5 Hz), 131.9, 138.6 ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -62.7$ ppm. HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₇FO⁺ [(M)⁺]: 318.1226-, found: 318.1229. IR (ATR) $\nu = 2858$ (w), 1615 (m), 1321 (s), 1164 (s), 1121 (s), 1104 (s), 1066 (s), 1017 (m), 841 (s), 735 (m), 697 (s), 598 (m) cm⁻¹.

3.1.4 1-Methoxy-4-(phenylethynyl)benzene (3I)



Prepared from **S2** (1.0 g, 9.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 1-iodo-4methoxybenzene (2.5 g, 11. mmol, 1.1 equiv.) using $[(PPh_3)_2PdCl_2]$ (69 mg, 98 µmol, 1 mol%) and Cul (19 mg, 98 µmol, 1 mol%) in Et₃N (50 mL) following **GP1**. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at rt. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel using cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 100:1 as eluent yielded **3I** (2.0 g, 9.8 mmol, 99%) as a white solid. **R**_f = 0.54 (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl

methyl ether 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CD_2CI_2): δ = 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.89 (m_c, 2H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.48 (m_c, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CD_2CI_2): δ = 55.4, 88.2, 89.5, 114.1,

115.5, 123.8, 128.1, 128.4, 131.6, 133.2, 159.8 ppm. **HRMS** (EI) calcd for $C_{15}H_{12}O^+$ [(M)⁺]: 208.0883, found: 208.0883. The data is in accordance with the literature.^[5]

3.1.5 1-Chloro-4-(phenylethynyl)benzene (3m)



Prepared from **S2** (0.41 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 1-chloro-4iodobenzene (0.96 g, 4.8 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) using $[(PPh_3)_2PdCl_2]$ (28 mg, 40 µmol, 1 mol%) and Cul (7.6 mg, 40 µmol, 1 mol%) in Et₃N (15 mL) following **GP1**. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at rt Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel using pentane as eluent yielded **3m** (0.64 g, 3.0 mmol, 75%) as a white solid. **R**_f = 0.55 (cyclohexane). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.32-7.38 (m, 5H), 7.45-

7.47 (m_c, 2H), 7.51-7.55 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 88.4, 90.5, 121.9, 123.1, 128.5, 128.6, 128.8, 131.7, 133.0, 134.4 ppm. **HRMS** (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₉Cl⁺ [(M)⁺]: 212.0387, found: 212.0393.

The data is in accordance with the literature.^[6]

3.1.6 (*E*)-But-1-en-3-yne-1,4-diyldibenzene (7)



Prepared from **S2** (0.41 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and ß-(E)-bromostyrene (0.88 g, 4.8 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) using [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (28 mg, 40 µmol, 1 mol%) and Cul (7.6 mg, 40 µmol, 1 mol%) in Et₃N (15 mL) following GP1. The reaction mixture was stirred for 23 h at rt. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel using cyclohexane as eluent yielded 7 (0.55 g, 2.7 mmol, 67%) as a pale yellow solid. E/Z-7 = 99:1 as judged by ¹H NMR. $R_{f} = 0.31$ (cyclohexane). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 6.43$ (d, ${}^{3}J$ = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, ${}^{3}J$ = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.38 (m, 6H), 7.44-7.51 (m, 4H) ppm. ${}^{13}C$ NMR (126 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 89.2, 92.0, 108.4, 123.8, 126.7, 128.7, 128.8, 129.1, 129.2, 131.9, 136.7, 141.7 ppm. **HRMS** (EI) calcd for $C_{16}H_{12}^+$ [(M)⁺]: 204.0939, found: 204.0930. The data is in accordance with the literature.^[7]

((Hept-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (**3n**) 3.1.7



On the basis of a literature procedure^[8] a solution of **S1** (0.70 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in THF (13 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. n-Butyllithium (2.5M in hexane, 1.6 mL, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added dropwise. After 20 min the mixture was allowed to warm to rt. Then, iodoethane was added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 22 h. After cooling down to rt the reaction was quenched by the addition of H_2O (30 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with TBME (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration under reduced pressure the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using cyclohexane/tert-butyl methyl ether 150:1 as eluent to yield **3n** (0.69 g, 3.4 mmol, 85%) as a colorless liquid. $R_f = 0.62$ (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.10 (t, ³*J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.79 (m_c, 2H), 2.15 (qt, ${}^{3}J$ = 7.5 Hz, ${}^{5}J$ = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (tt, ${}^{3}J$ = 7.1 Hz, ${}^{5}J$ = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (t, ${}^{3}J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 7.28 (m_c, 1H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 4H) ppm. ${}^{13}C$ NMR $(126 \text{ MHz}, \text{ CDCl}_3)$: $\delta = 13.5, 14.5, 15.7, 29.4, 69.1, 73.1, 78.9, 82.1, 127.6, 127.7, 128.5, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127$ 138.8 ppm. **HRMS** (EI) calcd for $C_{16}H_{12}^+$ [(M)⁺]: 204.0939, found: 204.0930. The data is in accordance with the literature.^[2]

3.1.8 ((6-(Benzyloxy)hex-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)triisopropylsilane (3p)



In a flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask, S4 (0.50 g, 2.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), imidazol (0.20 g, 2.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP, 15 mg, 0.12 mmol, 5 mol%) were dissolved in DMF (5 mL). Triisopropylsilylchloride (0.47 g, 2.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred overnight at rt and was guenched by addition of water (50 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with TBME (3 x 15 mL), the combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration and removal of all volatiles under reduced pressure the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using cyclohexane/tert-butyl methyl ether 50:1 as eluent to afford **3p** (0.776 g, 2.15 mmol, 88%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.48$ (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 30:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.06-1.09 (m, 18H), 1.10-1.16 (m, 3H), 1.81 (m_c, 2H), 2.34 (tt, ${}^{3}J$ = 7.1 Hz, ${}^{5}J$ = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (t, ${}^{3}J$ = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (t, ${}^{5}J$ = 2.2 Hz, 2H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 7.27-7.36 (m, 5H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 12.2, 15.8, 18.1, 29.0, 52.3, 69.1, 73.1, 79.3, 84.5, 127.7, 127.8, 128.5, 138.7 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.0 ppm. **HRMS** (APCI) calcd for $C_{22}H_{35}O_2Si^+$ [(M-H)⁺]: 359.2401, found: 359.2410. **IR** (ATR) $\nu = 2942$ (s), 2864 (s), 1454 (m), 1364 (m), 1141 (s), 1082 (s), 1065 (s), 882 (s), 733 (s), 680 (s), 659 (m) cm^{-1} .

3.1.9 1,4-Diphenylbuta-1,3-diyne (**5**)



Following a literature procedure,^[9] in a flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask CuCl₂ (0.79 g, 5.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was suspended in DMF (12 mL). TMEDA (0.68 g, 5.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and **S2** (0.60 g, 5.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were added and the mixture was heated to 70 °C for 48 h. The reaction mixture was poured onto water (100 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with TBME (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over

MgSO₄. After filtration and removal of all volatiles under reduced pressure the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using cyclohexane as eluent to afford **5** (0.33 g, 1.6 mmol, 55%) as a white crystalline solid. $R_f = 0.52$ (cyclohexane). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\bar{\delta} = 7.32$ -7.40 (m, 6H), 7.52-7.55 (m, 4H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\bar{\delta} = 74.1$, 81.7, 122.0, 128.6, 129.4, 132.7 ppm. HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₀⁺ [(M)⁺]: 202.0777, found: 202.0787.

The data is in accordance with the literature.^[9]

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S22



S23















S30

¹H, ¹³C HMBC











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S110









































































130.6 129.2 128.6 127.5

¹³C DEPT NMR




S145



























¹³C NMR

CI




















































































S194




































































