

Supporting Information

TEMPO-catalyzed Synthesis of 5-Substituted Isoxazoles from Propargylic Ketones and TMSN₃

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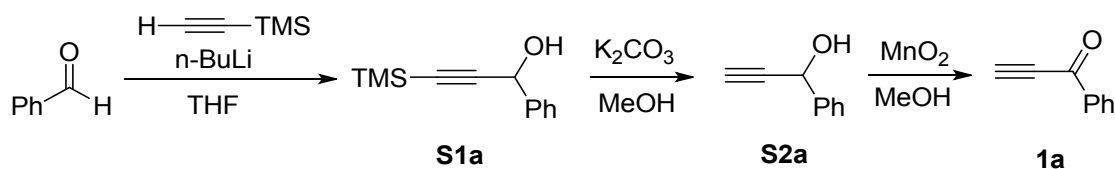
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General remarks

Melting points were measured with a SGW X-4 melting point instrument (uncorrected). Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (^1H NMR) and carbon nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (^{13}C NMR) were recorded at 400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively, using CDCl_3 as reference standard (δ 7.26 ppm) for ^1H NMR and (δ 77 ppm) for ^{13}C NMR. HRMS (ion trap) were recorded using ESI. Precoated silica gel plates GF-254 were used for thin-layer analytical chromatography. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (300-400 mesh). Starting materials azidomethyl aromatics were readily prepared according to literature procedures. Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were obtained commercially and used without further purification.

General preparation of propargylic ketones substrates

The following synthesis procedure is the general procedure used to prepare all substrates.



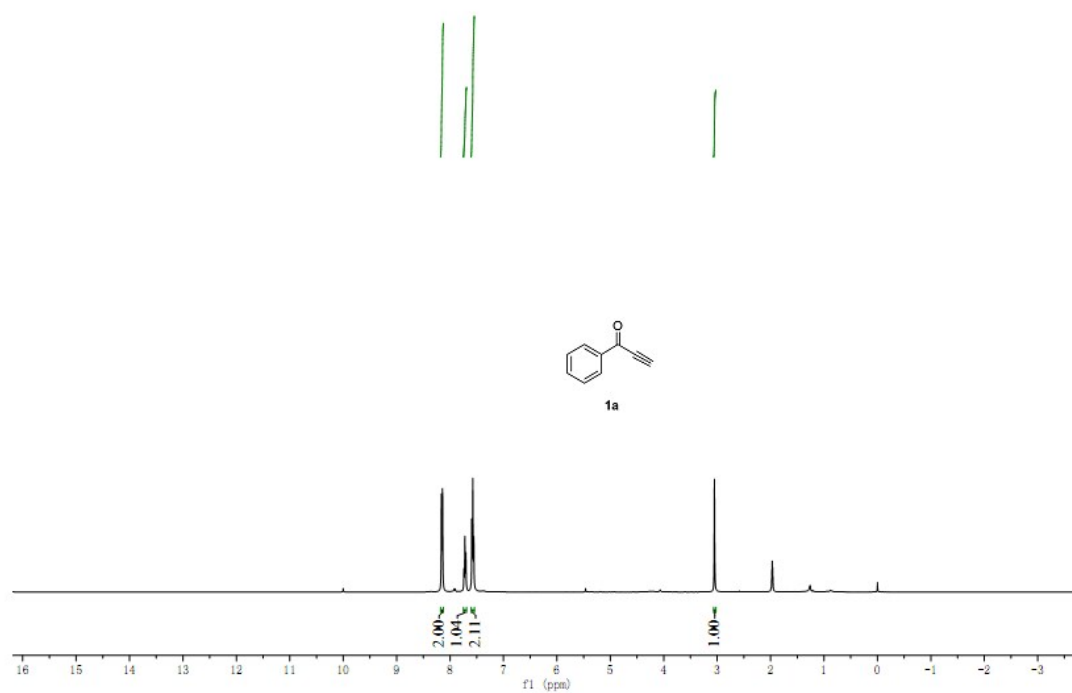
Under an Ar atmosphere, to a solution of trimethylsilylacetylene (1.5 mL, 10.00 mmol) in THF (20.0 mL) were added dropwise *n*-BuLi (9.38 mL, 1.6 M in hexane) at -78 °C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at the same temperature. To the above reaction mixture was added benzaldehyde (1.02 ml, 10.00 mmol) at -78 °C, and the mixture was stirred with slowly warming to room temperature. After stirring for 2 h at the same temperature, the reaction was quenched with sat. NH_4Cl aq., and the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (CH_2Cl_2 : hexane = 4:1) to afford 1-phenyl-3-trimethylsilanylprop-2-yn-1-ol (**S1a**) (2.01 g, 9.82 mmol) as colorless oil.

To a solution of **S1a** (2.01 g, 9.82 mmol) in MeOH (20.0 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (1.38 g, 10.00 mmol) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at the same temperature, and monitored periodically by TLC. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 1:20 to 1:10) to afford propargyl alcohols **S2a** (1.30 g, 9.8mmol).

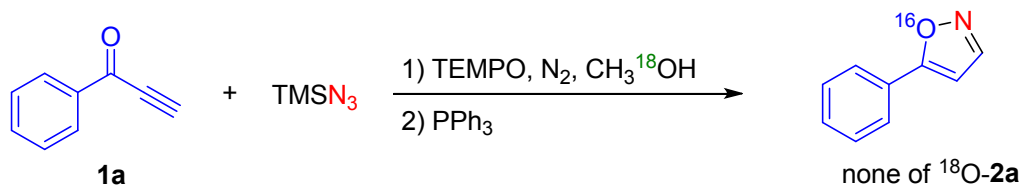
The crude alcohol was dissolved in dichloromethane and treated with MnO_2 (15 equiv.). After stirring at room temperature for 2h, the reaction was complete as

determined by TLC. Excess MnO_2 was removed by filtration of the reaction mixture through a pad of celite. The filtrate was washed sequentially with water and brine and dried over MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford a yellow residue that was purified by flash column chromatography. The crude residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate/petroleum ether = 1:20 to 1:10) to afford propargylic ketones **1a** (1.04 g, 8.00mmol).

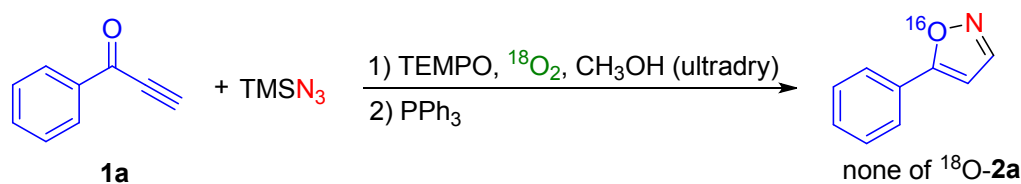
Propargylic ketones (**1a**) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3CN): δ 8.15–8.09 (m, 2H), 7.69 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.02 (s, 1H).



Labeling experiments:

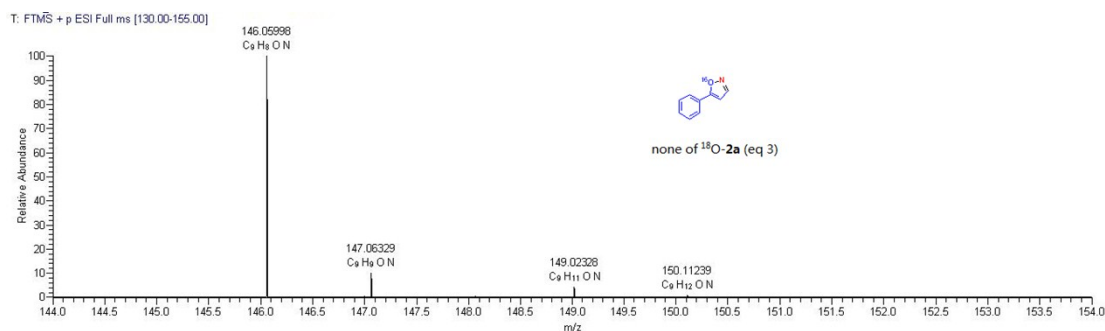
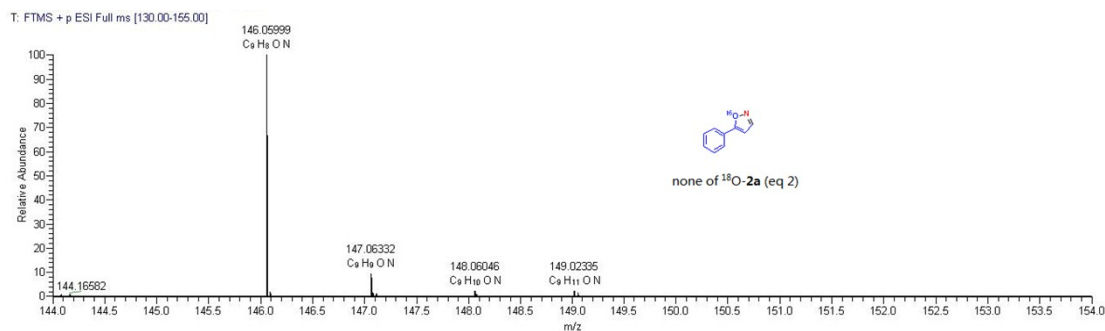


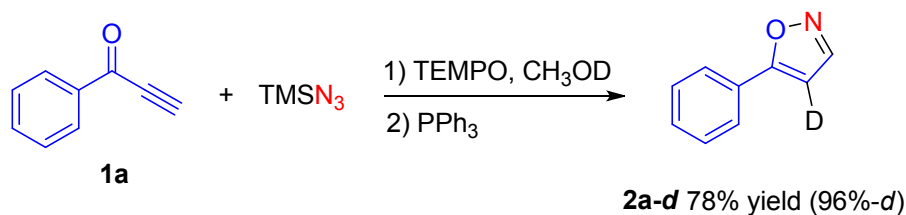
Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol), TMSN_3 (0.45 mmol), TEMPO (15 mol%) in $\text{CH}_3^{18}\text{OH}$ (2 mL) under argon atmosphere at room temperature. PPh_3 (1.0 equiv.) was added after 12 h and the mixture was stirred for another 1 h. The ^{18}O -**2a** was determined by HRMS.



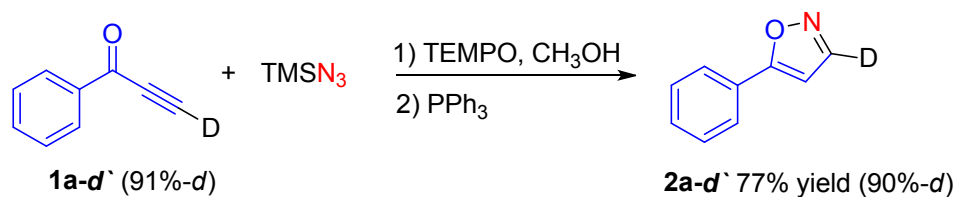
Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol), TMSN_3 (0.45 mmol), TEMPO (15 mol%) in CH_3OH (2 mL) under $^{18}\text{O}_2$ atmosphere at room temperature. PPh_3 (1.0 equiv.) was added after 12 h and the mixture was stirred for another 1 h. The ^{18}O -**2a** was determined by HRMS.

HRMS analysis of **2a**





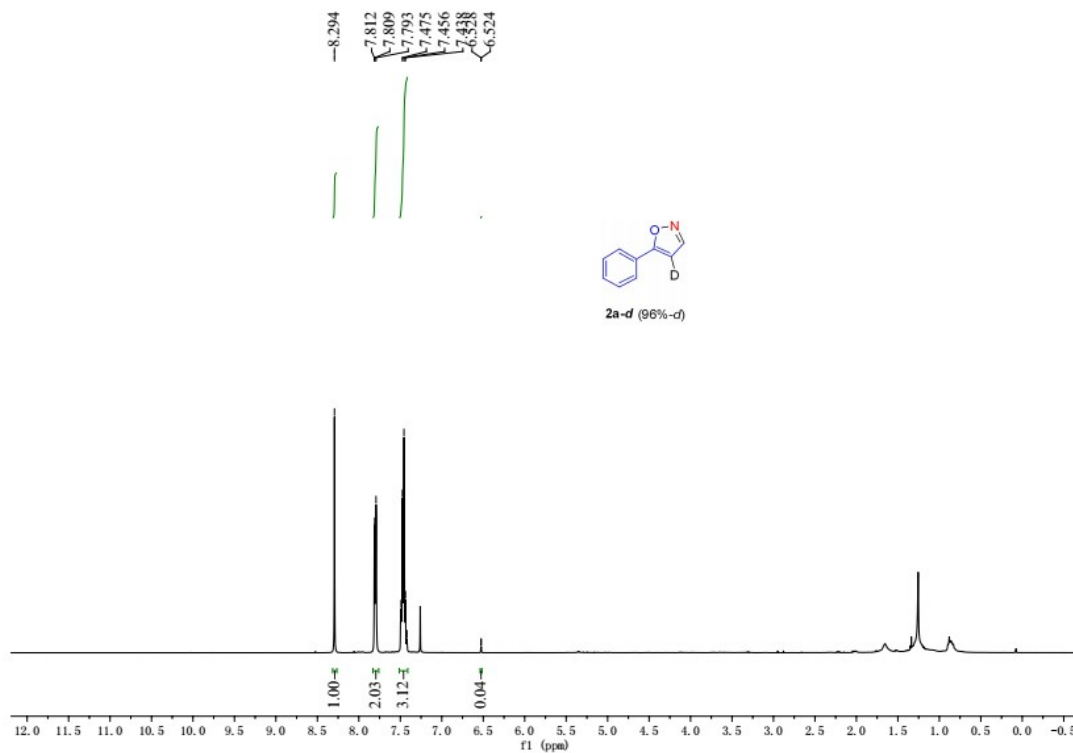
Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol), TMSN_3 (0.45 mmol), TEMPO (15 mol%) in CH_3OD (2 mL) under $^{18}\text{O}_2$ atmosphere at room temperature. PPh_3 (1.0 equiv.) was added after 12 h and the mixture was stirred for another 1 h. The **2a-d** was determined by ^1H NMR.



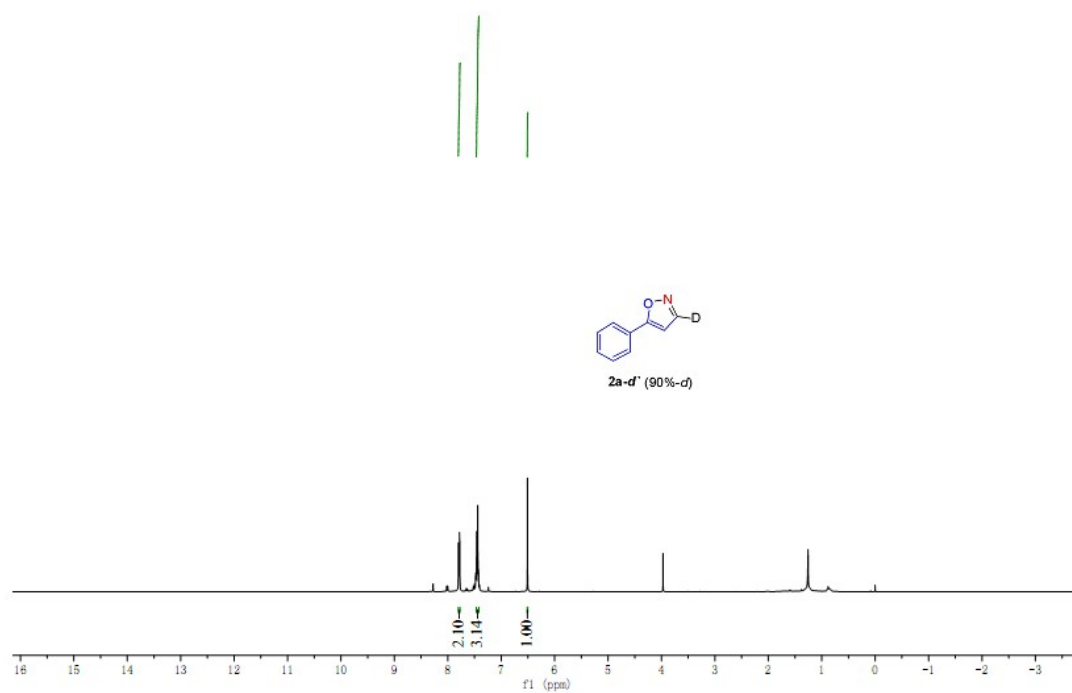
Reaction conditions: **1a-d'** (0.3 mmol), TMSN_3 (0.45 mmol), TEMPO (15 mol%) in CH_3OH (2 mL) under air atmosphere at room temperature. PPh_3 (1.0 equiv.) was added after 12 h and the mixture was stirred for another 1 h. The **2a-d'** was determined by ^1H NMR.

Spectral data of **2a-d** and **2a-d'**

2a-d ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.83–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.51–7.41 (m, 3H) ppm.



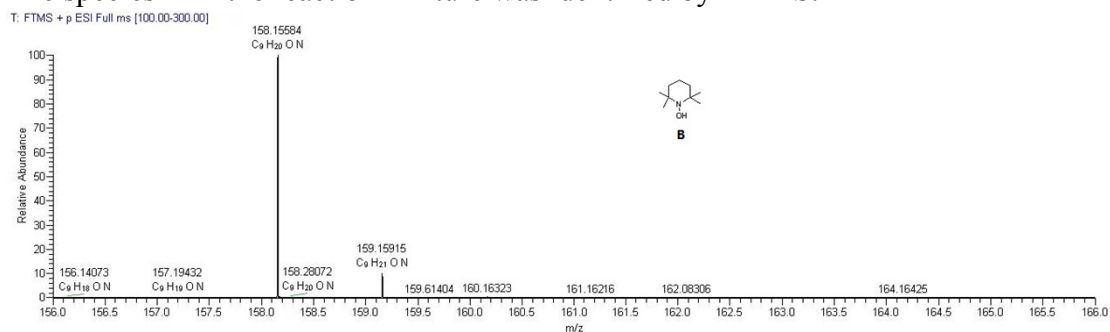
2a-d' ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (dd, $J = 7.9, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 3H), 6.53 (s, 1H)



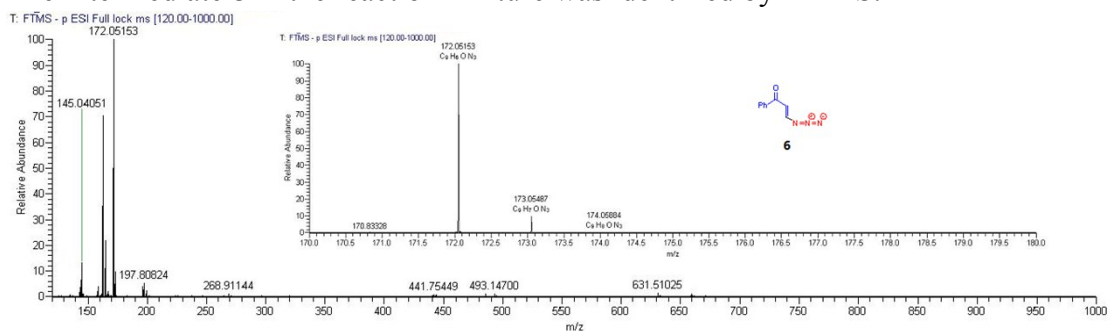
ESI/MS experiments:

1 (0.3 mmol), TMSN₃ (0.45 mmol), TEMPO (15 mol%) in CH₃OH (2 mL) under air at room temperature. PPh₃ (1.0 equiv.) was added after 12 h and the mixture was stirred for another 1 h and 50 μL of the mixture was used for the ESI analysis in CH₃OH.

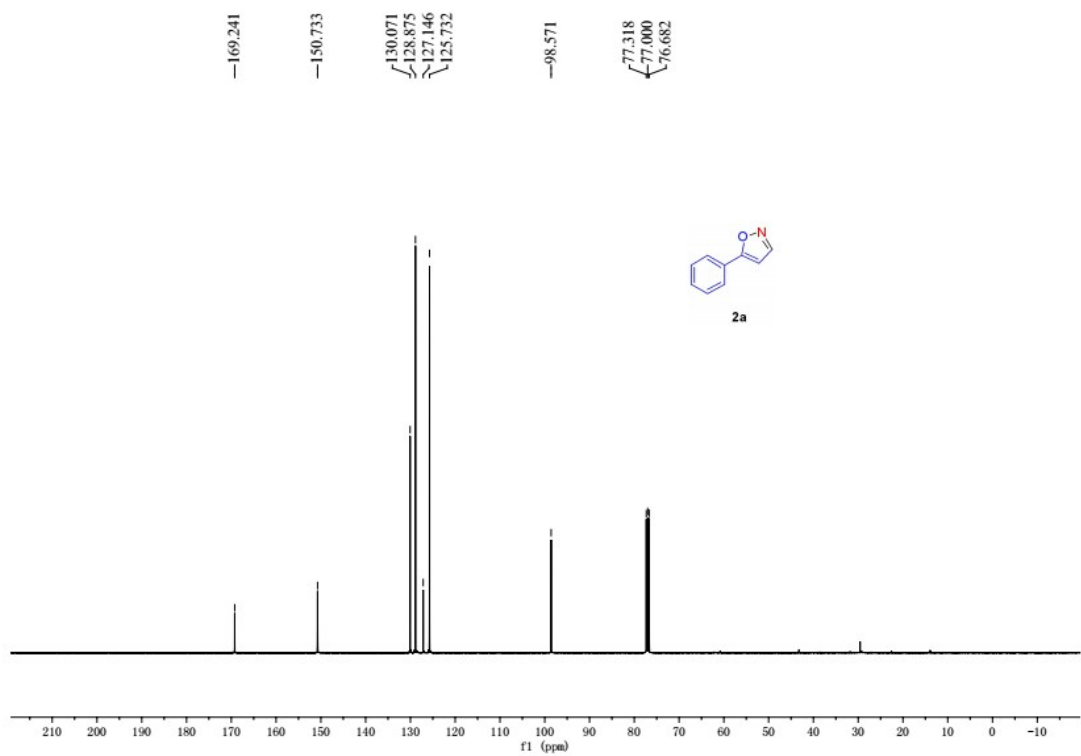
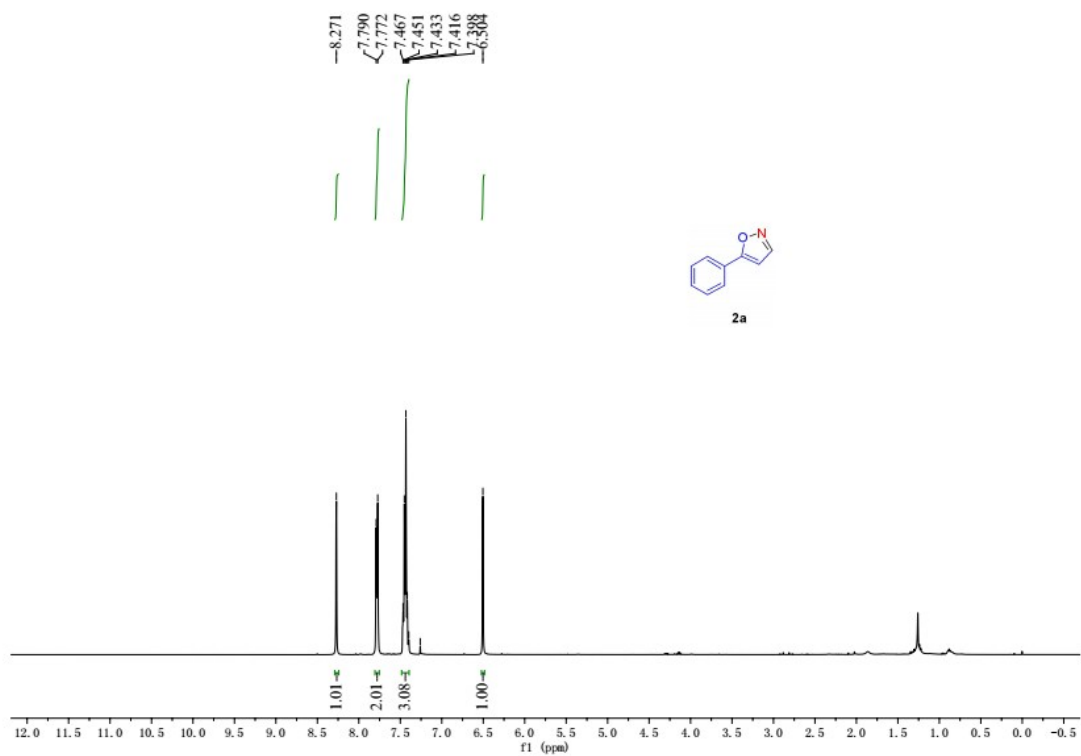
The species **B** in the reaction mixture was identified by HRMS.

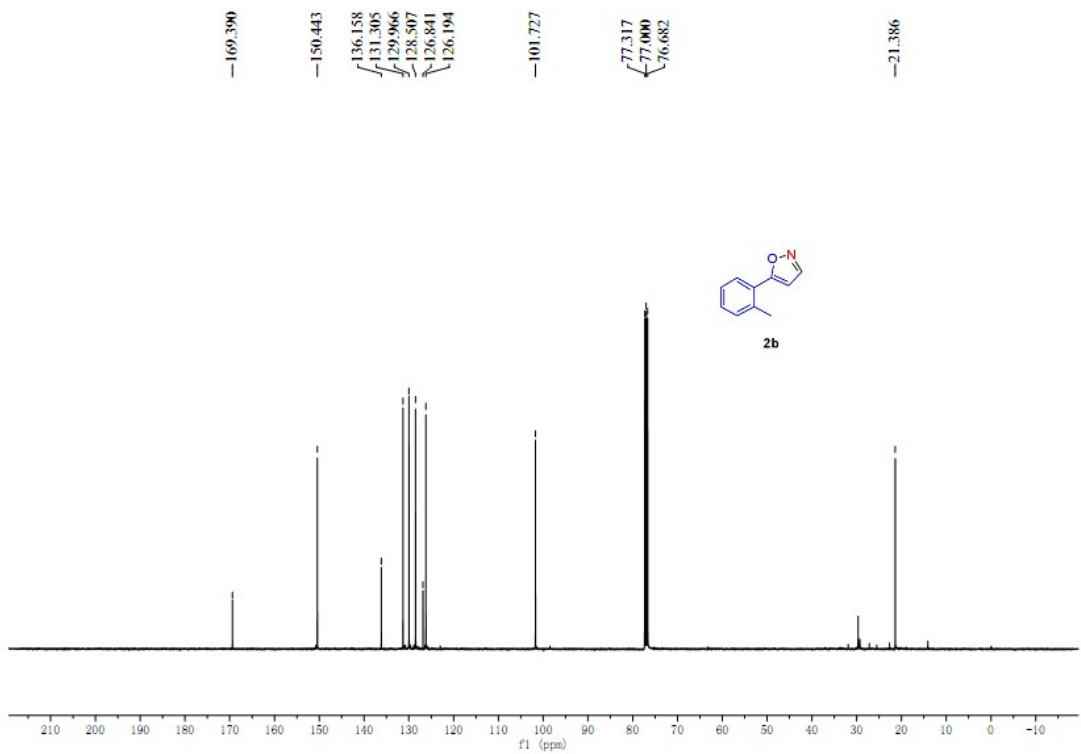
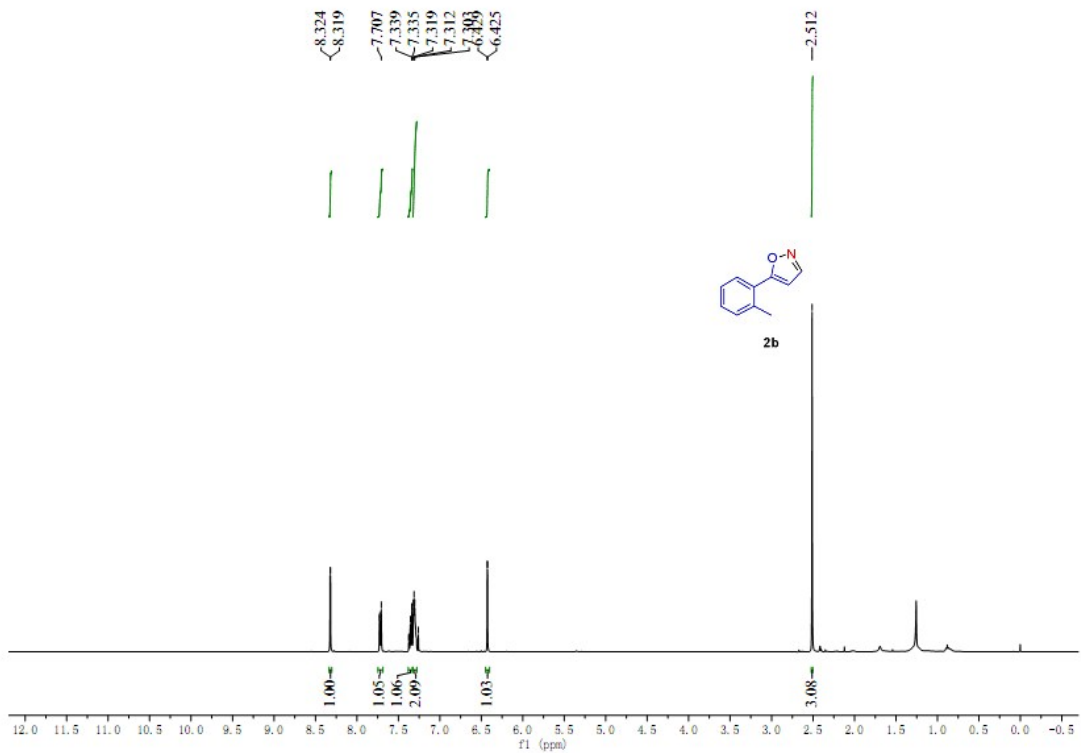


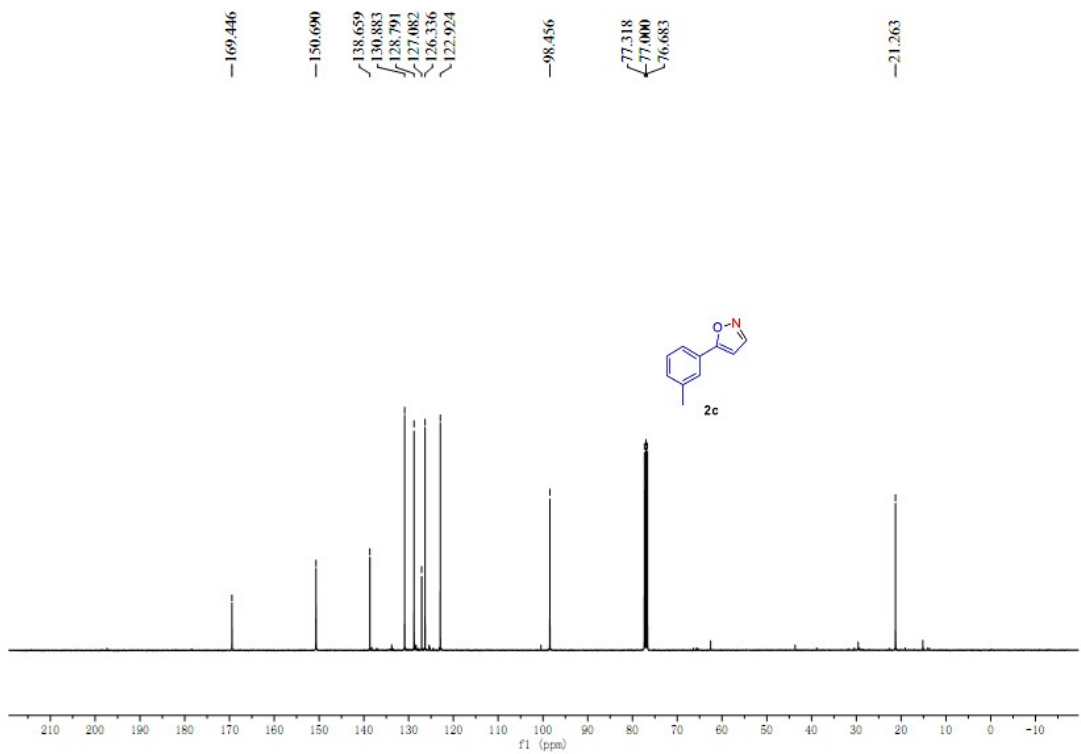
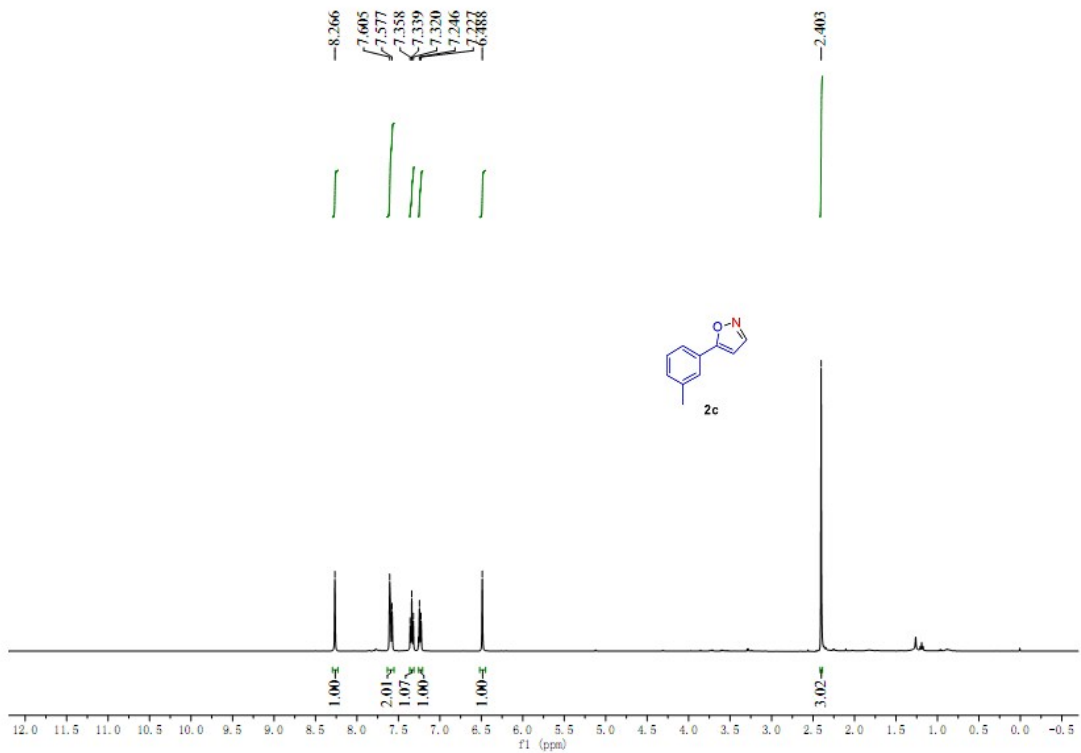
The intermediate **6** in the reaction mixture was identified by HRMS.

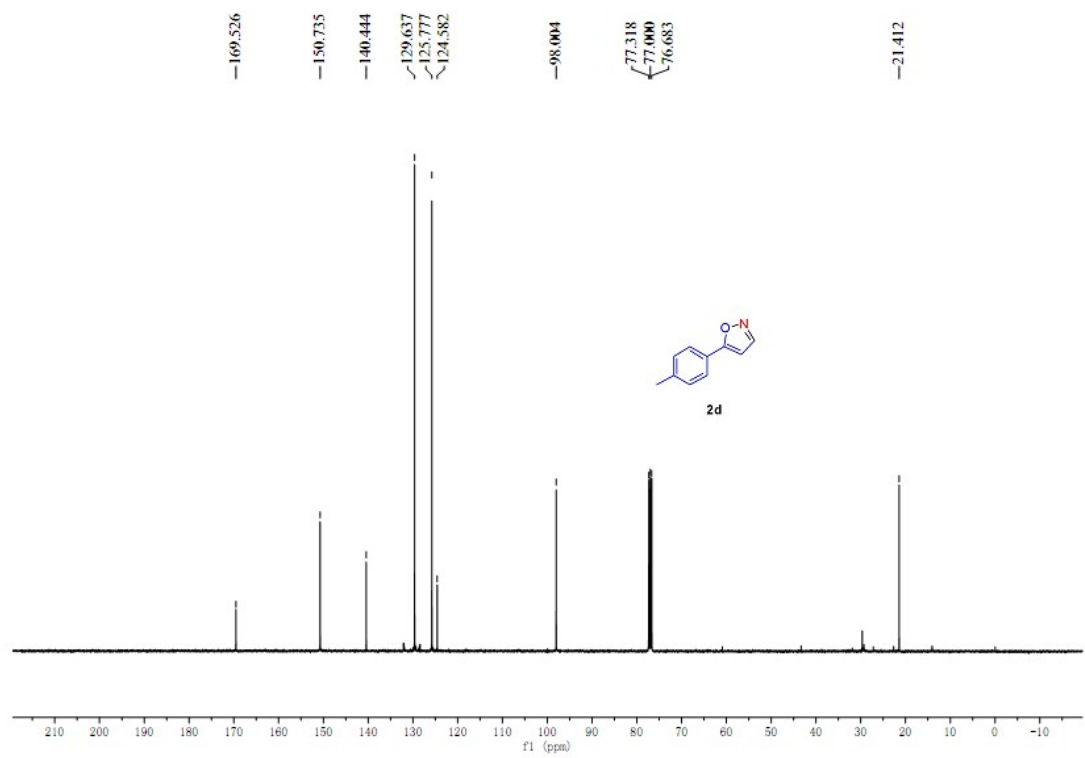
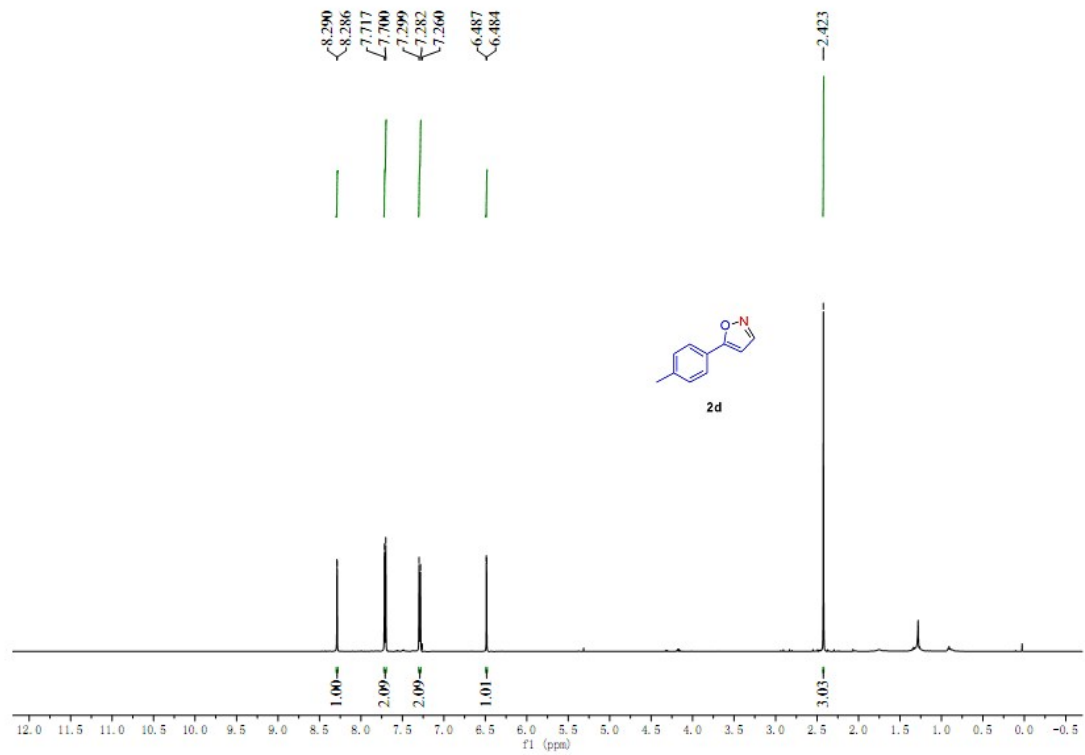


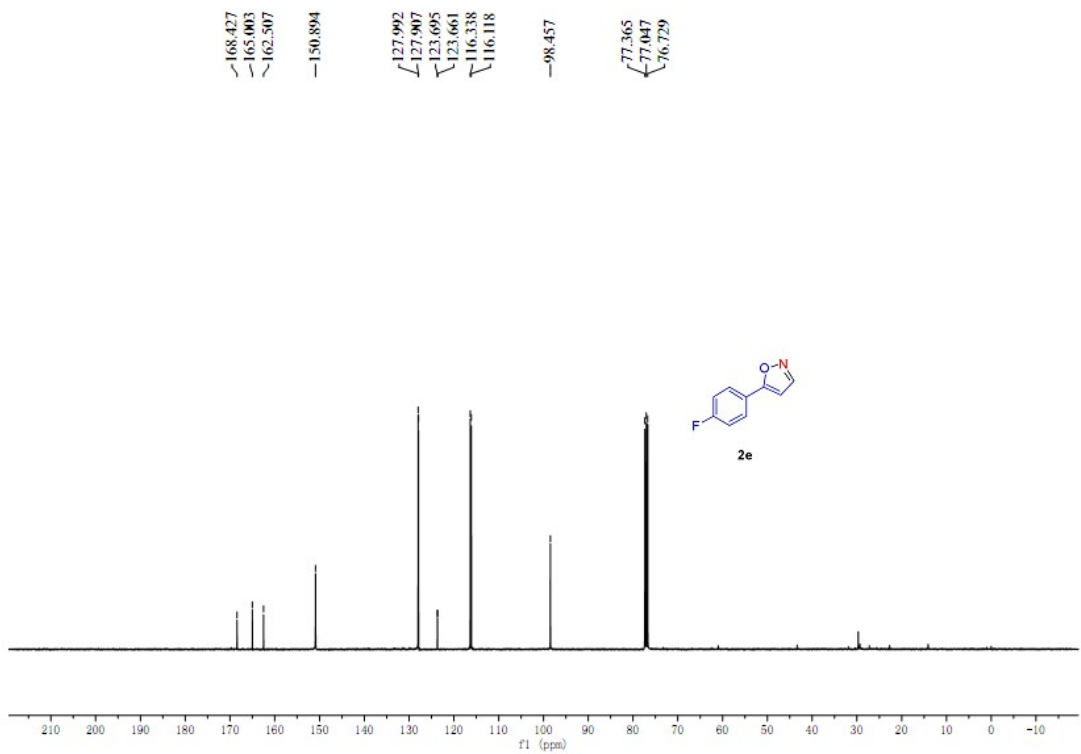
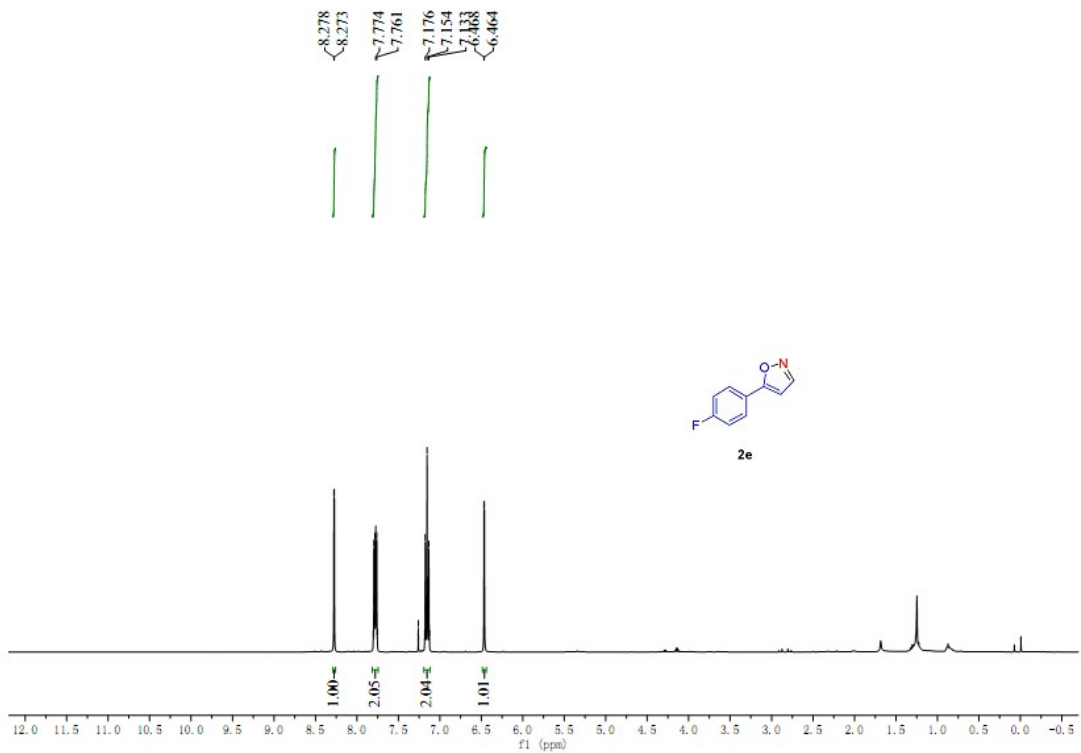
^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra for products

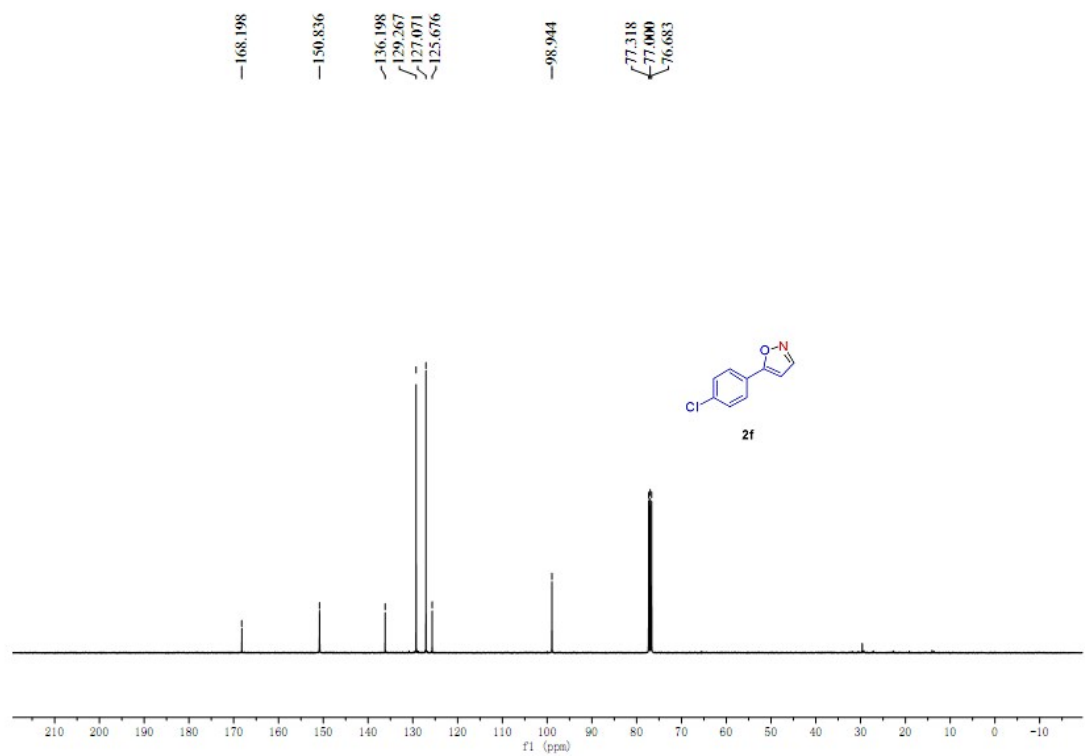
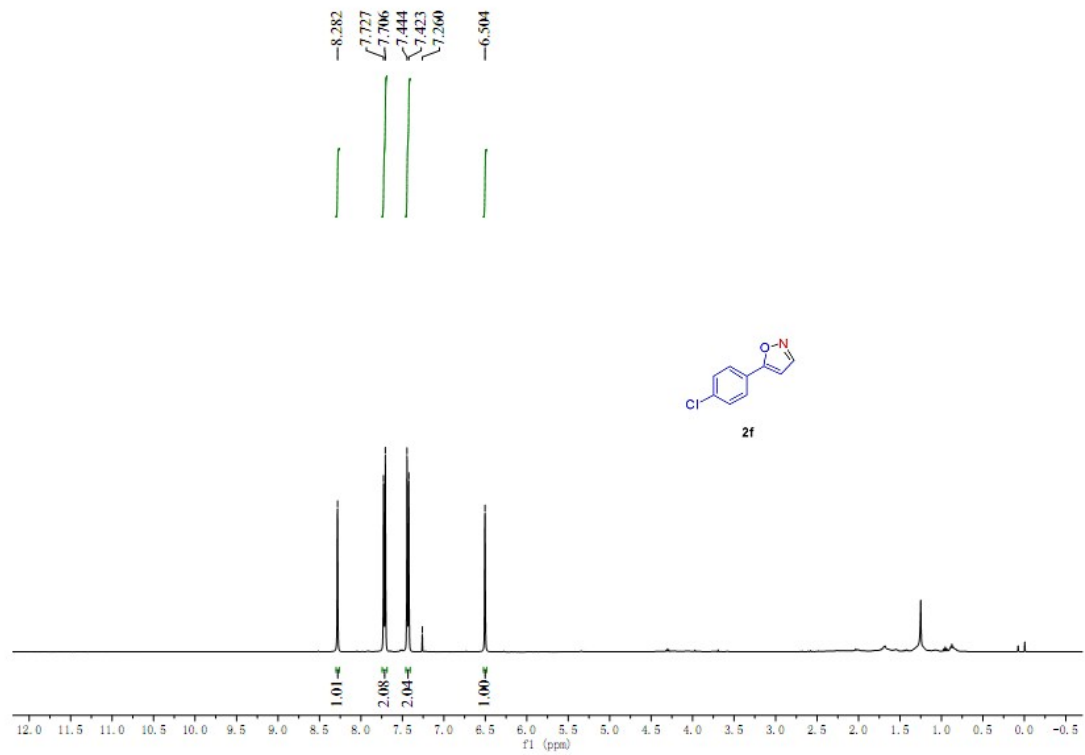


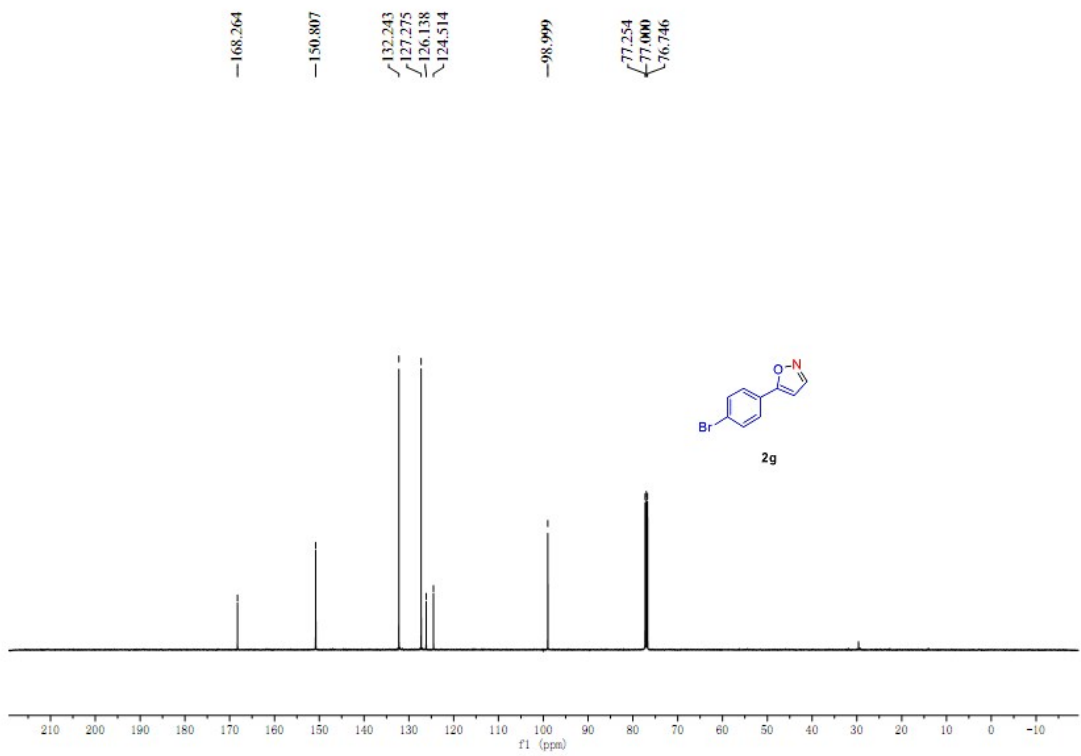
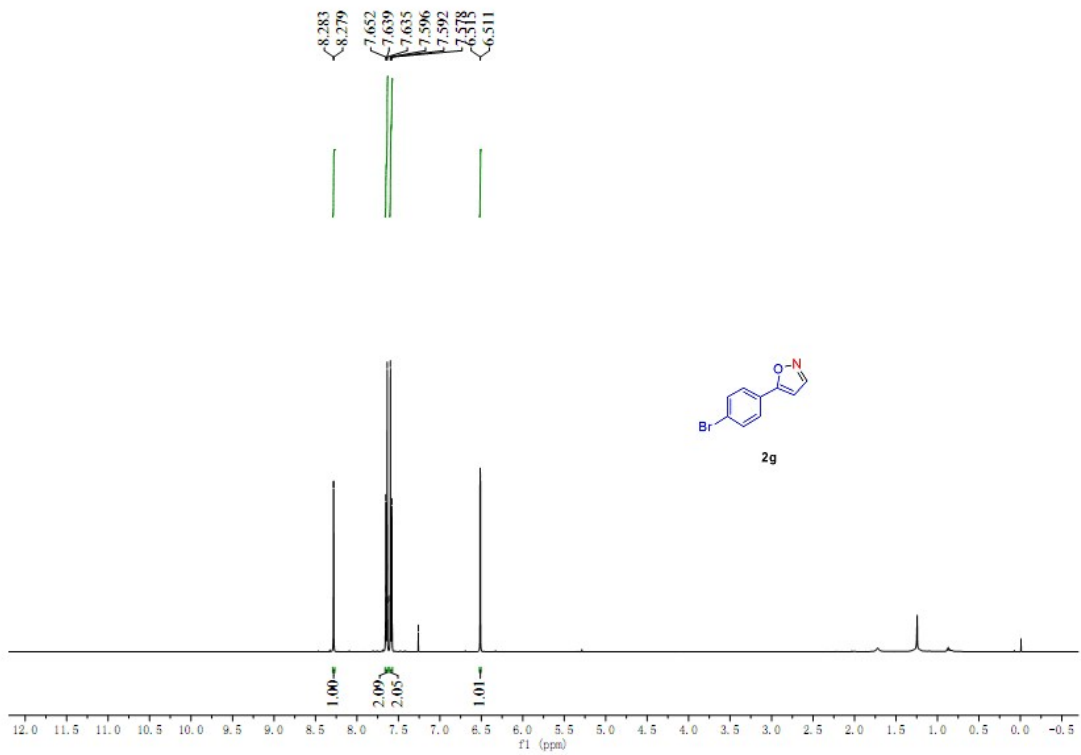


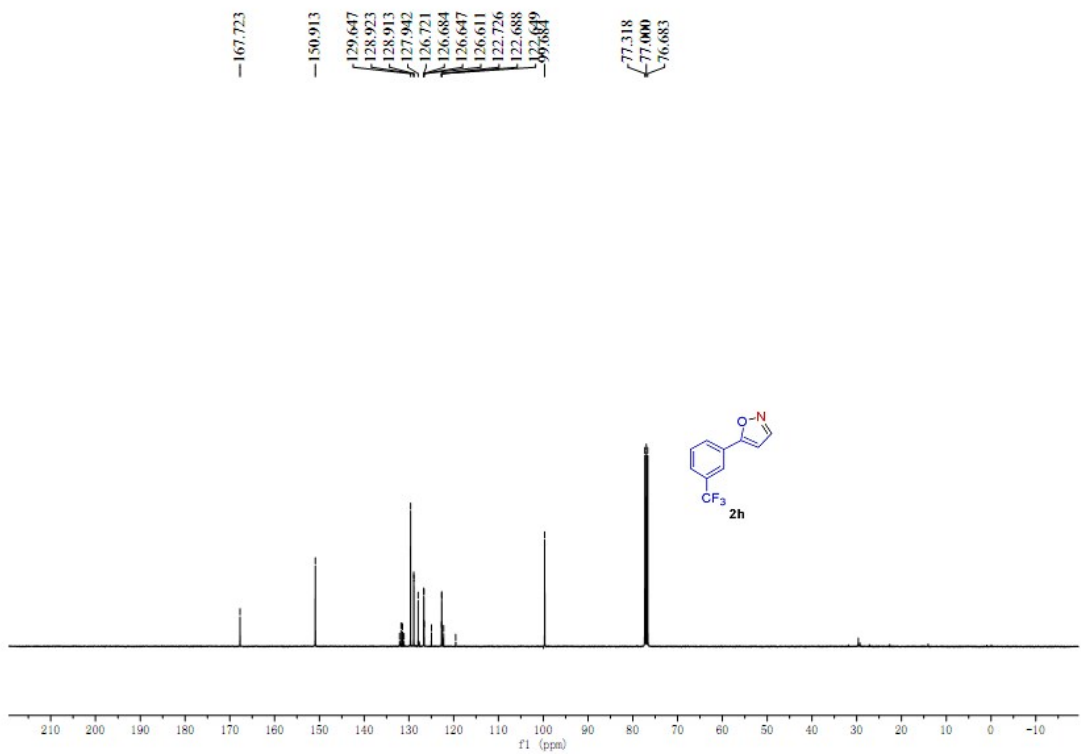
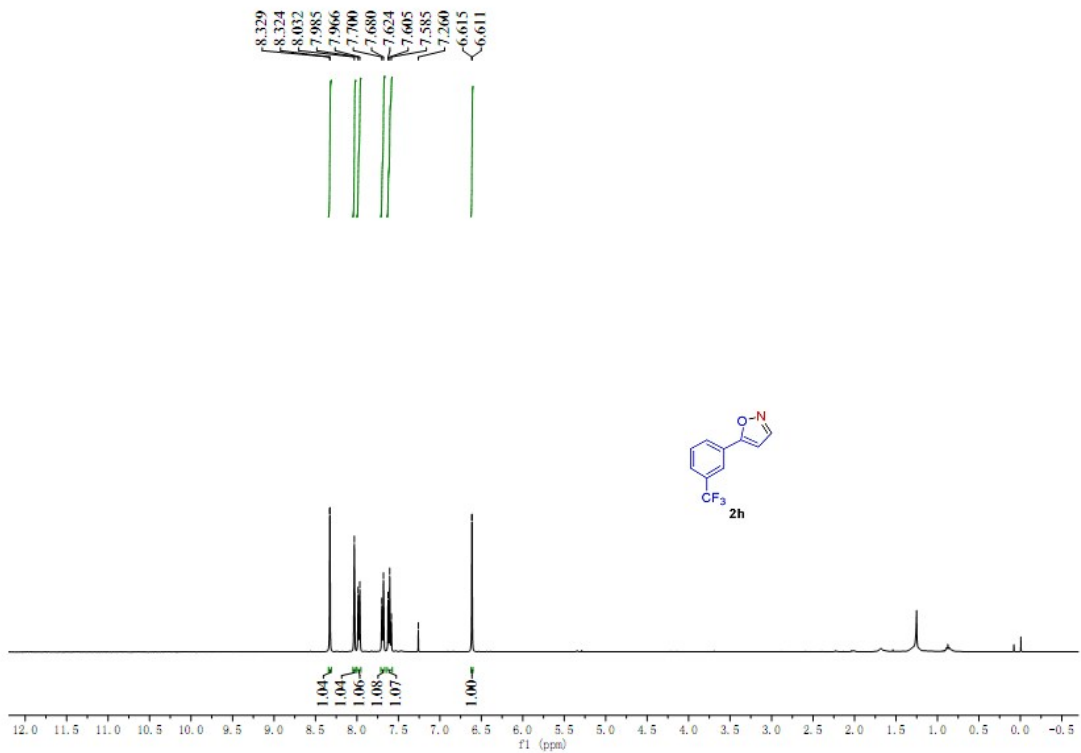


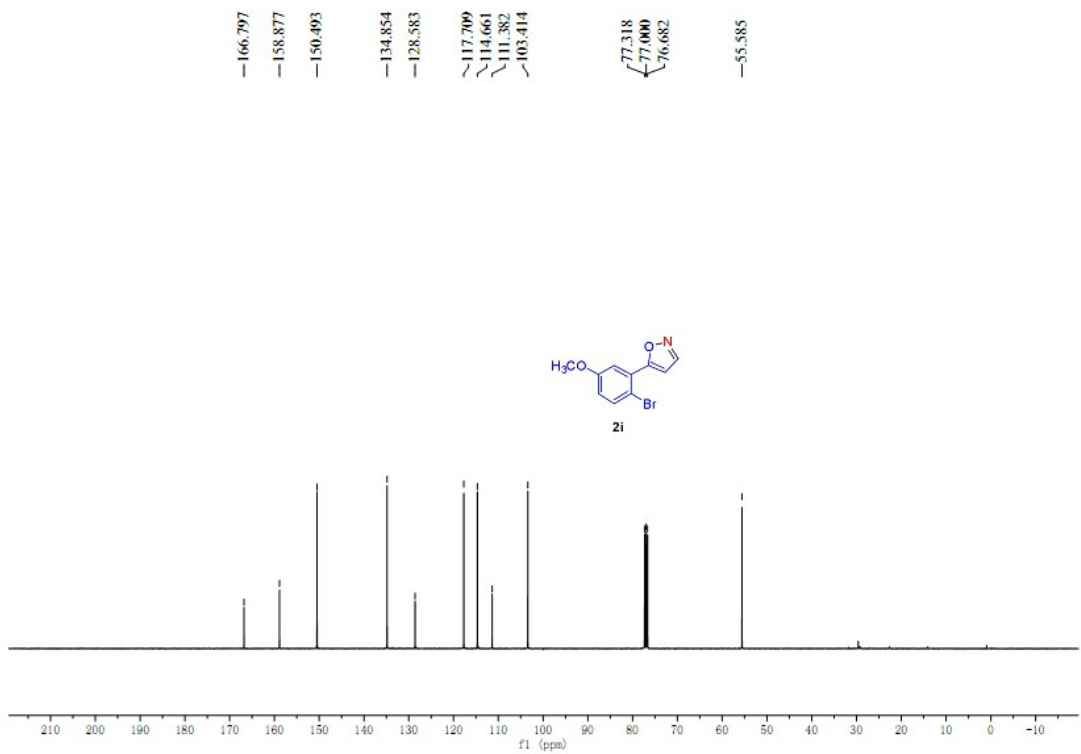
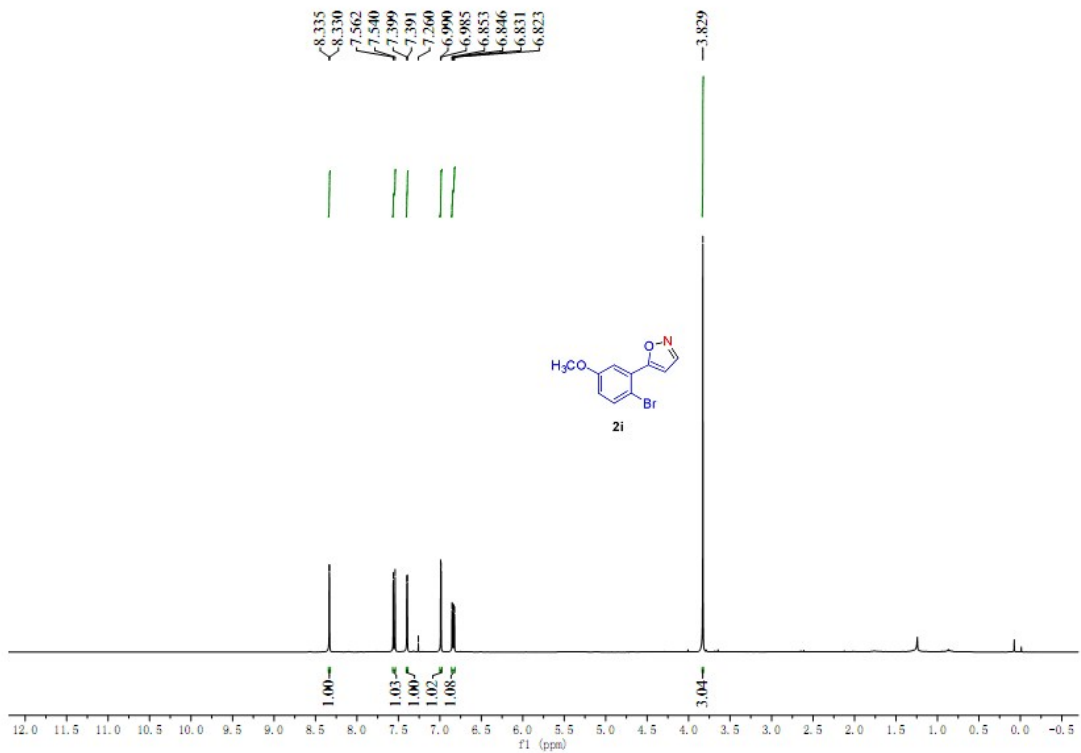


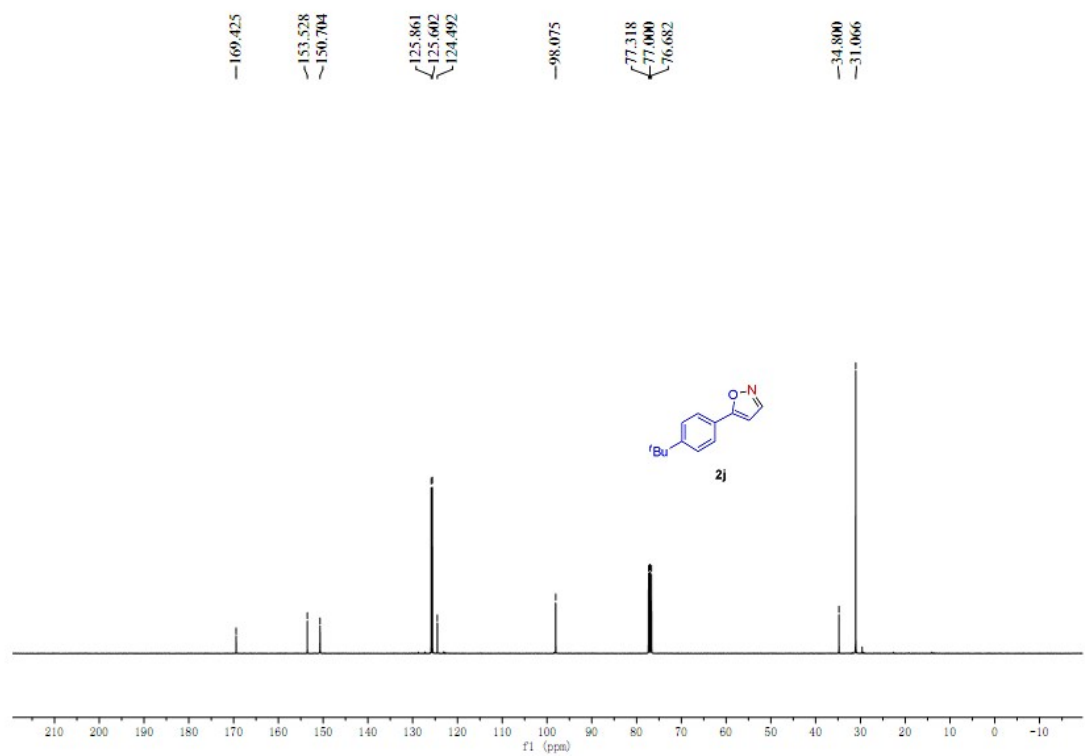
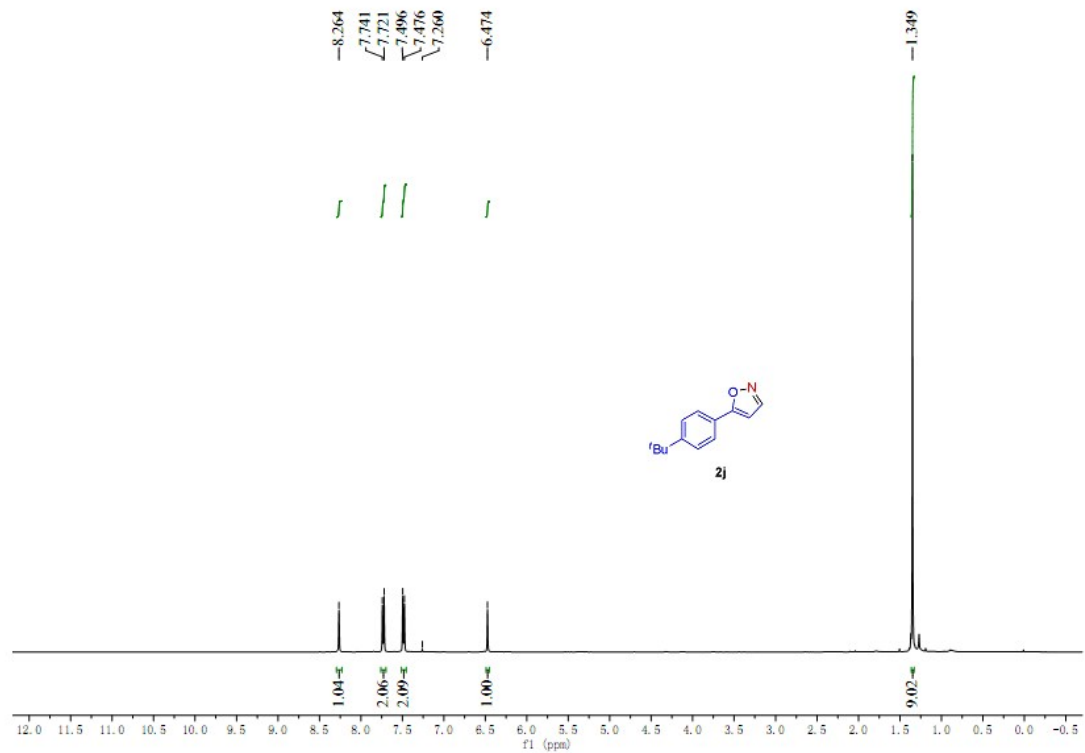


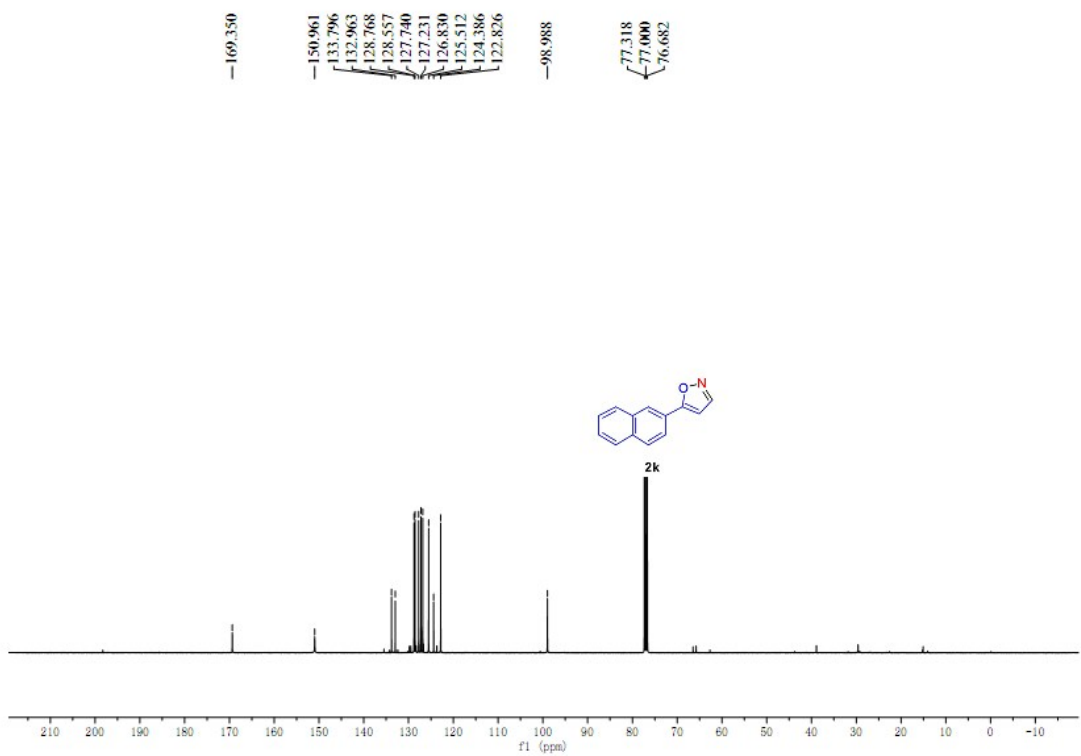
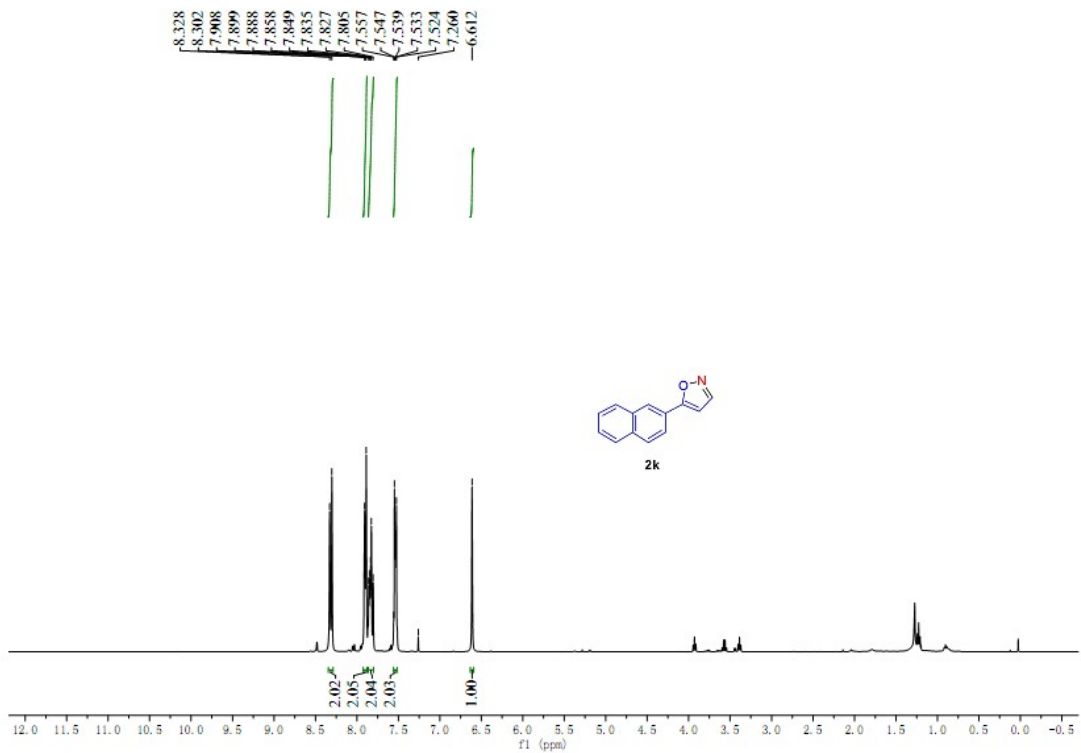


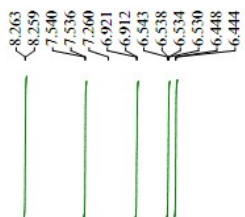




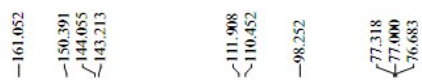
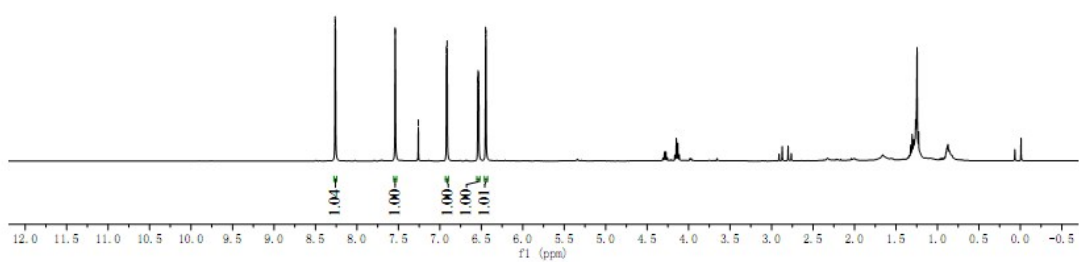








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