

# Supporting Information

## CONTENTS

- 1. General information**
- 2. Optimization of the Reaction Condition**
- 3. General Procedure**
- 4. Spectroscopic Data of Products**
- 5. References**
- 6. Copy of  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR Spectra of Products**

## 1. General information

Except for the substituted quinoline N-oxides, all reagents were from commercial sources and used as received without further purification. All solvents were dried by standard techniques, and distilled prior to use. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 meshes) using petroleum ether (bp. 60~90 °C) and ethyl acetate as eluent. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were taken on 400 MHz instruments and spectral data were reported in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard and CDCl<sub>3</sub> or DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> as solvent. Mass spectra (MS) were measured on spectrometer by direct inlet at 70 eV.

The substituted quinoline N-oxides used here were synthesized according to the reported methods.<sup>[1]</sup>

## 2. Optimization tables

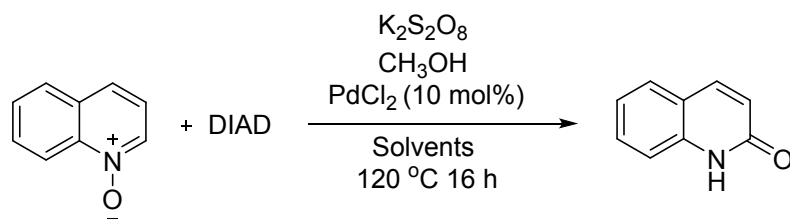
Entry	DIAD (eq.)	Oxidant	Additives (10 eq.)	Temp. (°C)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	2.0	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	MeOH	120	44
2	2.0	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<sup>t</sup> PrOH	120	34
3	2.0	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	47
4	2.0	DTBP	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	62
5	2.0	BQ	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	56
6	2.0	O <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	50
7	2.0	N <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	55
8 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	–	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	71
9 <sup>c,d</sup>	2.0	–	H <sub>2</sub> O	120	57
10 <sup>c,e</sup>	2.0	–	–	120	trace
11 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	–	H <sub>2</sub> O	90	83
12 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	–	H <sub>2</sub> O	60	68
13 <sup>c,f</sup>	2.0	–	H <sub>2</sub> O	90	88
14 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	–	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>

<sup>a</sup>Reaction condition: quinoline N-oxide (0.5 mmol), DIAD (1.0 mmol), oxidant (1.0 mmol), additives (5.0 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), solvent (2 mL), 120 °C, 16 h.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield. <sup>c</sup>The reaction was performed in air condition. <sup>d</sup>2.5 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O was added. <sup>e</sup>Without H<sub>2</sub>O.

<sup>f</sup>Solvent (1 mL).

Optimization of Reaction Conditions with the solvents

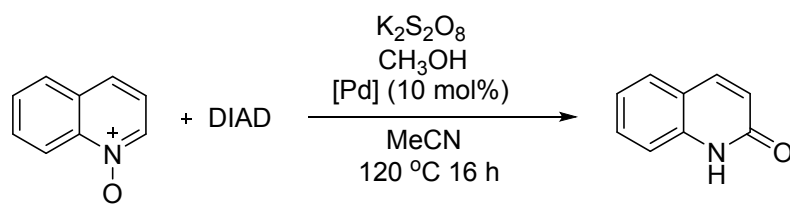


Entry <sup>a</sup>	Solvent	Yield[%] <sup>b</sup>
1	DCE	22
2	Toluene	30
3	dioxane	35
4	AcOH	trace
5	MeCN	45
6	DMF	trace
7	DMSO	trace
8	THF	35

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: quinoline N-oxide (0.5 mmol), DIAD (1 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1 mmol), MeOH (5 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), solvent 2 mL, 120 °C, 16 h.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

Optimization of Reaction Conditions with the palladium catalyst

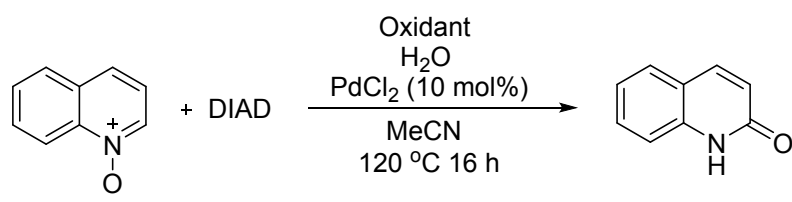


Entry <sup>a</sup>	[Pd]	Yield[%] <sup>b</sup>
1	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	43
2	Pd/C	25
3	(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> PdCl <sub>2</sub>	43
4	[PdCl <sub>2</sub> (cinnamyl)] <sub>2</sub>	33
5	Pd(TFA) <sub>2</sub>	19
6	Pd <sub>2</sub> dba <sub>3</sub>	10
7	PdBr <sub>2</sub>	26
8	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	27

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: quinoline N-oxide (0.5 mmol), DIAD (1 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1 mmol), MeOH (5 mmol), [Pd] (10 mol%), MeCN 2 mL, 120 °C, 16 h.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

Optimization of Reaction Conditions with the metal-based oxidant

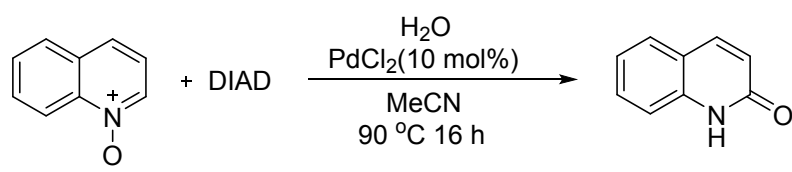


Entry <sup>a</sup>	Oxidant	Yield[%] <sup>b</sup>
1	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	<5
2	Cu(AcO) <sub>2</sub>	<5
3	Mn(AcO) <sub>3</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	trace

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: quinoline N-oxide (0.5 mmol), DIAD (1 mmol), Oxidant (1 mmol), H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), MeCN 2 mL, 120 °C, 16 h.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

Optimization of Reaction Conditions with the amount of DIAD

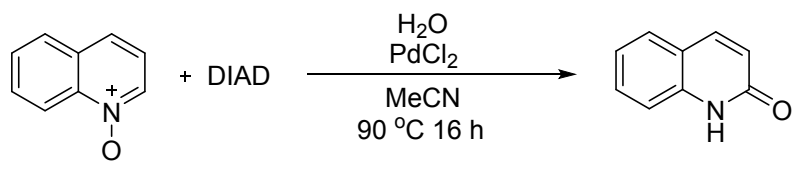


Entry <sup>a</sup>	Amount of DIAD	Yield[%] <sup>b</sup>
1	1.8 eq.	79
2	2.2 eq.	90
3	2.5 eq.	86
4	3.0 eq.	82
5	4.0 eq.	65
6	5.0 eq.	28
7 <sup>c,d</sup>	2.0 eq.	68
8	0 eq.	0

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: quinoline N-oxide (0.5 mmol), DIAD, H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), MeCN 2 mL, 90 °C, 16 h.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield. <sup>c</sup>Room temperature. <sup>d</sup>36 h.

Optimization of Reaction Conditions with the amount of PdCl<sub>2</sub>



Entry <sup>a</sup>	Amount of PdCl <sub>2</sub>	Yield[%] <sup>b</sup>
1	0	0
2	3 mol%	45
3	5 mol%	67

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: quinoline N-oxide (0.5 mmol), DIAD (1.1 mmol), H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub>,

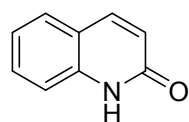
MeCN 2 mL, 90 °C, 16 h.

<sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

### 3. General Procedure

PdCl<sub>2</sub> (8.9 mg, 10 mol%), H<sub>2</sub>O (90 mg, 5 mmol), substituted quinoline N-oxides (0.5 mmol), DIAD (216 μL, 1.1 mmol) were transferred into an oven-dried tube. MeCN (1.5 mL) was added to the reaction tube. Then sealed the tube and the mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 16 h. After the reaction finished, The crude product was filtered and concentrated under vacuum and was purified by column chromatography on silica gel column EtOAc/petroleum ether (1:4 to 1:2, v/v) to give the desired product.

### 4. Spectroscopic Data of Products

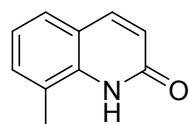


quinolin-2(*1H*)-one, **2a**, 90% yield

Following General Procedure, using quinoline 1-oxide (72.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2a** (65 mg, 90% yield) was obtained. **2a** was an off-white powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 12.86 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.27 – 7.18 (t, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 164.81, 141.11, 138.53, 130.68, 127.72, 122.70, 121.29, 119.92, 116.32.

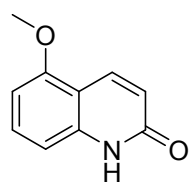


8-methylquinolin-2(*1H*)-one, **2b**, 67% yield

Following General Procedure, using 8-methylquinoline 1-oxide (79.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2b** (53.5 mg, 67% yield) was obtained. **2b** was a light yellow powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H).

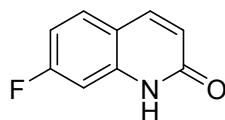
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 163.50, 141.30, 136.91, 131.82, 126.06, 123.29, 122.24, 121.40, 119.69, 16.89.



5-methoxyquinolin-2(*1H*)-one, **2c**, 73% yield

Following General Procedure, using 5-methoxyquinoline 1-oxide (87.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2c** (63.7 mg, 73% yield) was obtained. **2c** was a gray powder.

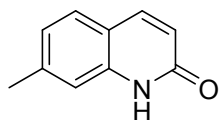
$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  11.75 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.42 (d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H).  
 $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (101 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}$ )  $\delta$  162.38, 155.98, 140.54, 134.54, 131.80, 120.89, 109.75, 108.23, 103.10, 56.25.



**7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2d, 84% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 7-fluoroquinoline 1-oxide (81.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2d** (68.2 mg, 84% yield) was obtained. **2d** was a brown powder.

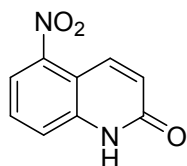
$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  11.83 (s, 1H), 7.87 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dt,  $J = 6.5, 3.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.36 (ddd,  $J = 24.8, 8.9, 4.1$  Hz, 2H), 6.56 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H).  
 $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (101 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}$ )  $\delta$  162.08, 158.51, 156.14, 139.86, 136.05, 123.65, 120.23, 120.14, 118.91, 118.67, 117.38, 117.30, 113.18, 112.96.



**7-methylquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2e, 87% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 7-methylquinoline 1-oxide (79.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2e** (69.4 mg, 87% yield) was obtained. **2e** was a light yellow powder.

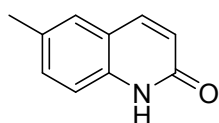
$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  11.69 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d,  $J = 9.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.20 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.41 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H).  
 $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (101 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}$ )  $\delta$  162.57, 140.87, 140.49, 139.46, 128.13, 123.62, 121.18, 117.46, 115.33, 21.82.



**5-nitroquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2f, 65% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 5-nitroquinoline 1-oxide (95 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2f** (61.2 mg, 65% yield) was obtained. **2f** was a khaki powder.

$^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  12.30 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d,  $J = 19.1$  Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H).  
 $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (101 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}$ )  $\delta$  161.28, 146.72, 140.71, 134.67, 130.56, 125.81, 121.49, 118.96, 111.95.



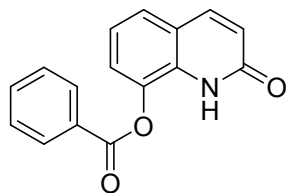
**6-methylquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2g, 80% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 6-methylquinoline 1-oxide (79.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound

**2g** (63.3 mg, 80% yield) was obtained. **2g** was a brown powder.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)** δ 11.68 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H).

**<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO)** δ 162.30, 140.41, 137.31, 131.98, 131.11, 127.80, 122.31, 119.50, 115.48, 20.80.

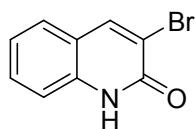


**2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-8-yl benzoate, 2h, 36% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 8-(benzoyloxy)quinoline 1-oxide (133 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2h** (48 mg, 36% yield) was obtained. **2h** was a white powder.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)** δ 10.29 (s, 1H), 8.34 – 8.29 (m, 2H), 7.80 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.61 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H).

**<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 164.58, 162.56, 140.41, 136.84, 134.11, 131.13, 130.58, 128.76, 128.72, 125.36, 123.62, 122.48, 122.18, 121.22.

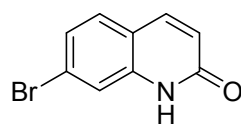


**3-bromoquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2i, 61% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 3-bromoquinoline 1-oxide (112 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2i** (69 mg, 61% yield) was obtained. **2i** was a khaki powder.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)** δ 12.27 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H).

**<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO)** δ 158.13, 142.13, 138.60, 131.16, 127.75, 122.74, 119.83, 117.54, 115.67.

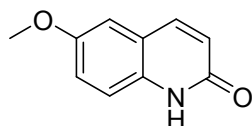


**7-bromoquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2j, 71% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 7-bromoquinoline 1-oxide (112 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2j** (80 mg, 71% yield) was obtained. **2j** was a brown powder.

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)** δ 10.64 (s, 1H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H).

**<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO)** δ 166.90, 145.17, 145.00, 135.01, 129.87, 128.63, 127.62, 123.40, 122.59.



**6-methoxyquinolin-2(1H)-one, 2k, 58% yield**

Following General Procedure, using 6-methoxyquinoline 1-oxide (87.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), compound **2k** (50.7 mg, 58% yield) was obtained. **2k** was a khaki powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 11.64 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.71, 159.30, 144.99, 138.56, 127.53, 124.88, 124.70, 121.58, 114.53, 60.65.

## 5. References

[1]. Allyn T. Londregan, Kristen Burford, Edward L. Conn, and Kevin D. Hesp, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, 16, 3336.



## 6. Copy of $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR Spectra of Products

