

Supporting Information

A New Synthetic Route to 5,6,11,12-Tetraarylethynyltetracenes

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1. General

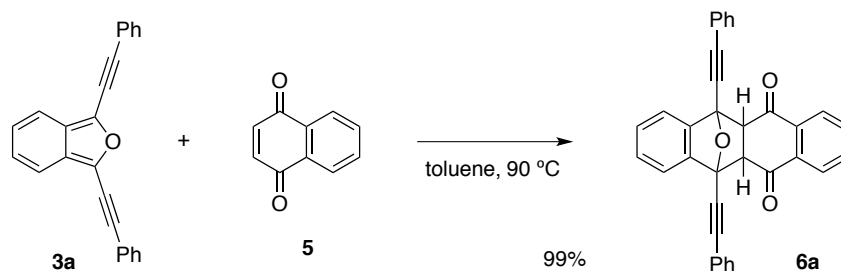
All experiments dealing with air- and moisture-sensitive compounds were conducted under an atmosphere of dry argon. THF (anhydrous; Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) and toluene (anhydrous; Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) were used as received.

For thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis, Merck pre-coated plates (silica gel 60 F₂₅₄, Art 5715, 0.25 mm) were used. For flash column chromatography, silica gel 60 N (spherical, neutral, 63–210 μ m) from Kanto Chemical was used. Silica gel preparative TLC (PTLC) was performed on Merck silica gel 60 PF₂₅₄ (Art 7749).

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR were measured on a JEOL JNM ECA-300 or a JEOL JNM ECZ-500R spectrometer. Attenuated Total Reflectance Fourier Transformation Infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-4200 infrared spectrometer. Photoluminescence spectra were recorded on a JASCO FP-8500 spectrofluorometer. UV-VIS spectra were recorded on a JASCO V-630 spectrophotometer. High resolution mass spectra were obtained with a JEOL The AccuTOF LC-plus JMS-T100LP, a JEOL SpiralTOF JMS-S3000, or a Bruker micrOTOF spectrometer. Melting points (Mp) were measured on a MPA100 OptiMelt Automated Melting Point System from Stanford research systems and are uncorrected.

2. Syntheses of π -extended rubrenes

General Procedure 1



Scheme S1

A mixture of isobenzofuran **3a** (640 mg, 2.01 mmol) and 1,4-naphthoquinone (**5**) (380 mg, 2.40 mmol) in toluene (5.0 mL) was stirred at 90 °C for 3.5 h. After cooling to room temperature, the precipitates were collected by filtration (ice-cold toluene) to provide cycloadduct **6a** (944 mg, 99%) as a white solid.

mp 127 °C (dec);

R_f 0.30 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/2);

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) 4.11 (s, 2H), 6.93–6.98 (m, 2H), 7.13–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.36–7.41 (m, 4H), 7.46–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.64–7.68 (m, 4H), 7.70–7.73 (m, 2H);

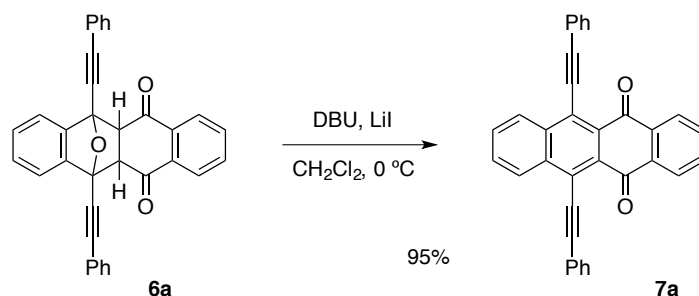
^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 56.3, 81.7, 83.1, 90.7, 120.8, 121.6, 126.4, 128.3, 129.2, 132.3, 134.0, 134.2, 141.4, 191.7;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3051, 2239, 1676, 1585, 1490, 1443, 1362, 1319, 1275, 1147, 1120, 1063, 974, 913, 881, 804, 749, 686, 631;

HRMS (DART) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 477.1491; found: 477.1507.

*During the course of the NMR measurement, retro Diels–Alder reaction of **6a** partially proceeded.*

General Procedure 2



Scheme S2

To a mixture of cycloadduct **6a** (238 mg, 0.499 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was sequentially added LiI (134 mg, 1.00 mmol) and DBU (448 μL , 3.00 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction was quenched by addition of 1 M HCl and the products were extracted with CH_2Cl_2 ($\times 3$). The combined extracts were washed with brine, and then dried over Na_2SO_4 . The crude products were triturated with Et_2O to give tetracenequinone **7a** (217 mg, 95%) as a yellow solid.

mp 205 °C (dec);

R_f 0.40 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/2);

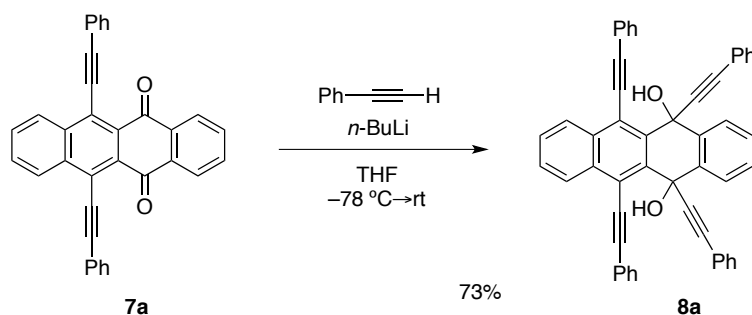
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) 7.43–7.50 (m, 6H), 7.78–7.84 (m, 4H), 7.86–7.89 (m, 4H), 8.36–8.40 (m, 2H), 8.86–8.90 (m, 2H);

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 88.0, 103.9, 123.0, 123.3, 127.3, 128.57, 128.63, 129.3, 130.1, 131.5, 132.3, 133.8, 134.4, 135.1, 182.2;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3054, 2360, 2199, 1672, 1591, 1488, 1442, 1373, 1345, 1283, 1254, 1220, 1155, 1025, 981, 917, 771, 723, 687;

HRMS (MALDI, TCNQ matrix) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 459.1380; found: 459.1398.

General Procedure 3



Scheme S3

To a solution of phenylacetylene (264 μL , 2.40 mmol) in THF (5.0 mL) was added $n\text{-BuLi}$ (1.58 M in hexane, 1.37 mL, 2.16 mmol) at -20°C . After stirring for 10 min, tetracenequinone **7a** (90.5 mg, 0.197 mmol) was added at -78°C . After gradual warming to room temperature, the mixture was stirred for 12 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of sat. aq. NH_4Cl and the products were extracted with EtOAc ($\times 3$). The combined extracts were washed with brine, and then dried over Na_2SO_4 . The crude products were triturated with Et_2O to give diol **8a** (94.8 mg, 73%) as a white solid.

mp 198°C (dec);

R_f 0.33 (hexane/ EtOAc = 8/2);

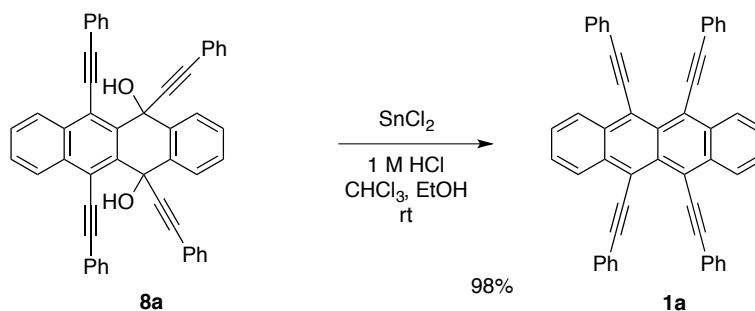
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) 5.44 (s, 2H), 7.10–7.23 (m, 6H), 7.25–7.29 (m, 4H), 7.40–7.45 (m, 6H), 7.54–7.58 (m, 2H), 7.69–7.73 (m, 2H), 7.74–7.78 (m, 4H), 8.18–8.23 (m, 2H), 8.64–8.68 (m, 2H);

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 67.0, 86.3, 86.9, 93.7, 106.5, 120.3, 122.4, 122.7, 126.7, 128.0, 128.2, 128.7, 128.8, 129.1, 129.4, 131.7, 133.6, 135.0, 137.8;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3495, 3050, 2360, 1490, 1442, 1348, 1220, 1011, 968, 913, 771, 685;

HRMS (ESI^+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{30}\text{NaO}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 685.2138; found: 685.2150.

General Procedure 4



Scheme S4

A mixture of diol **8a** (13.4 mg, 20.2 μ mol) and SnCl₂ (38 mg, 0.20 mmol) in CHCl₃ (0.8 mL)/EtOH (0.2 mL)/1 M HCl (0.2 mL) was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, and then stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was diluted with H₂O and CHCl₃. The products were extracted with CHCl₃ ($\times$ 3) and the combined extracts were washed by brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/acetone = 9/1) afforded π -extended rubrene **1a** (12.4 mg, 98% yield) as a blue solid.^[1]

mp 150 °C (dec);

R_f 0.53 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/2);

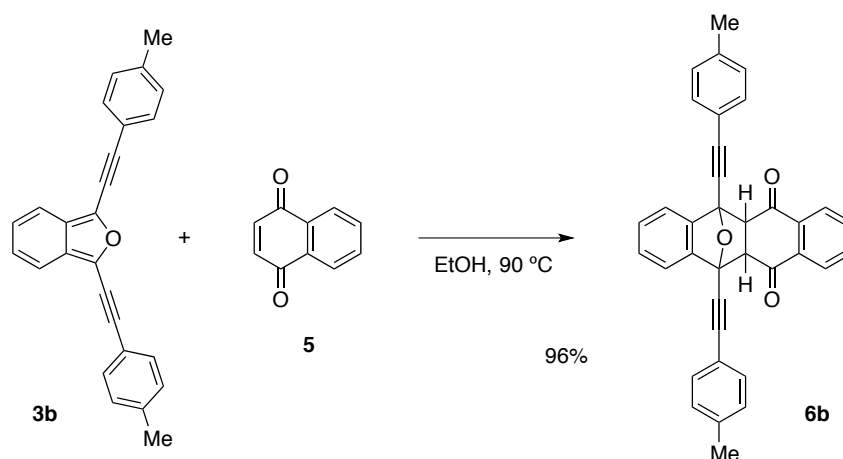
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.17–7.29 (m, 12H), 7.50–7.57 (m, 8H), 7.62–7.67 (m, 4H), 8.84–8.90 (m, 4H);

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 89.5, 108.4, 118.9, 123.9, 127.6, 128.1, 128.3, 131.5, 134.0;

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3033, 2360, 2341, 1541, 1489, 1441, 1406, 1220, 1068, 1025, 914, 772, 686;

HRMS (MALDI, TCNQ matrix) *m/z* calcd for C₅₀H₂₈ [M]⁺: 628.2186; found: 628.2200.

Data of Cycloaddition Products



Scheme S5

Following *General Procedure 1*, cycloaddition of isobenzofuran **3b**^[2] (133 mg, 0.384 mmol) and 1,4-naphthoquinone (**5**) (76.0 mg, 0.481 mmol) in EtOH (1.0 mL) at 90 °C for 9 h gave adduct **6b** (186 mg, 96%) as a white solid.

R_f 0.28 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1);

Mp 159 °C (dec);

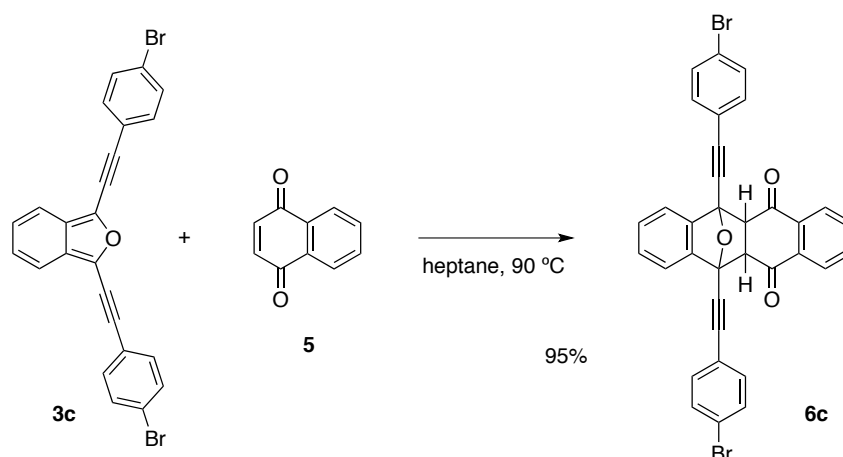
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) 2.39 (s, 6H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 6.94–6.96 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, 4H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.19–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.47–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.55 (d, 4H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.70–7.73 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) 21.6, 56.4, 81.0, 83.2, 90.9, 118.6, 120.8, 126.4, 128.3, 129.1, 132.2, 133.9, 134.3, 139.5, 141.4, 191.8;

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 2915, 2237, 1676, 1585, 1509, 1459, 1362, 1318, 1276, 1119, 1061, 969, 914, 885, 815, 770, 681, 630;

HRMS (DART) *m/z* calcd for C₃₆H₂₅O₃ [M+H]⁺: 505.1804; found: 505.1802.

During the course of the NMR measurement, retro Diels–Alder reaction of 6b partially proceeded.



Scheme S6

Following *General Procedure 1*, cycloaddition of isobenzofuran **3c**^[2] (194 mg, 0.407 mmol) and 1,4-naphthoquinone (**5**) (76.0 mg, 0.481 mmol) in heptane (1.0 mL) at 90 °C for 6.5 h gave adduct **6c** (244 mg, 95%) as a white solid.

R_f 0.29 (hexane/acetone = 8/2);

Mp 148 °C (dec);

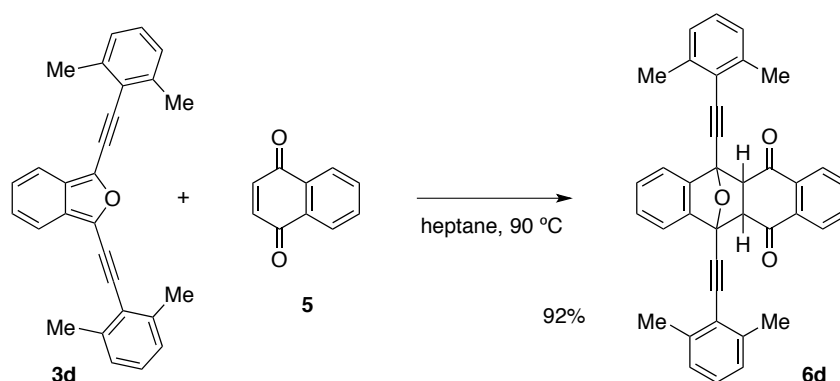
^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 4.10 (s, 2H), 6.95–6.98 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.55 (m, 10H), 7.71–7.74 (m, 2H);

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 56.1, 82.8, 83.1, 89.6, 120.5, 120.8, 123.8, 126.5, 128.4, 131.7, 131.8, 133.7, 134.1, 141.1, 191.6;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3076, 2245, 1678, 1586, 1486, 1457, 1394, 1362, 1319, 1280, 1261, 1154, 1121, 1069, 1010, 968, 924, 822, 767, 726, 626;

HRMS (DART) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{19}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 634.9684; found: 634.9638.

*During the course of the NMR measurement, retro Diels–Alder reaction of **6c** partially proceeded.*



Scheme S7

Following *General Procedure 1*, cycloaddition of isobenzofuran **3d**^[2] (150 mg, 0.400 mmol) and 1,4-naphthoquinone (**5**) (76.0 mg, 0.481 mmol) in heptane (1.0 mL) at 90 °C for 8 h gave adduct **6d** (195 mg, 92%) as an off-white solid.

R_f 0.40 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/2);

Mp 119 °C (dec);

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 2.62 (s, 12H), 4.14 (s, 2H), 6.94–6.97 (m, 2H), 7.11 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.19 (dd, 2H, $J = 8.0, 8.0$ Hz), 7.19–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.69–7.72 (m, 2H);

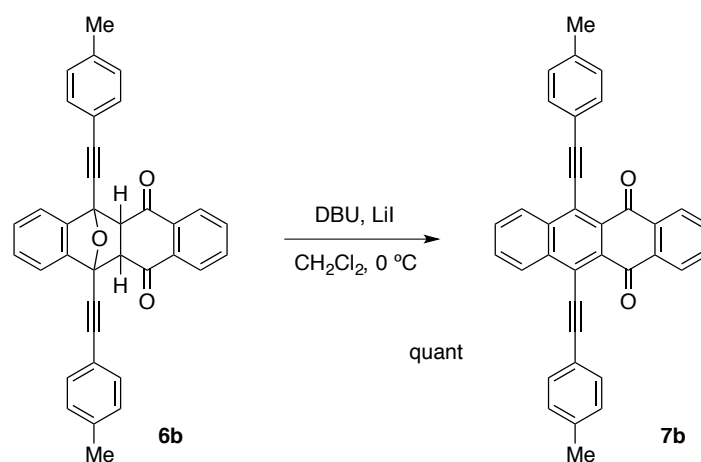
^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 21.3, 56.7, 83.5, 88.6, 89.9, 120.7, 121.5, 126.4, 126.8, 128.3, 128.7, 133.9, 134.3, 141.4, 141.6, 191.7;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 2944, 2228, 1680, 1591, 1464, 1285, 1256, 1125, 1062, 974, 929, 889, 744, 629;

HRMS (DART) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 533.2117; found: 533.2116.

*During the course of the NMR measurement, retro Diels–Alder reaction of **6d** partially proceeded.*

Data of Tetracenequinones



Following *General Procedure 2*, cycloadduct **6b** (101 mg, 0.200 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 was charged with LiI (54.0 mg, 0.403 mmol) and DBU (179 μL , 1.20 mmol) to give tetracenequinone **7b** (97.3 mg, quant) as a yellow solid.

R_f 0.48 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/2);

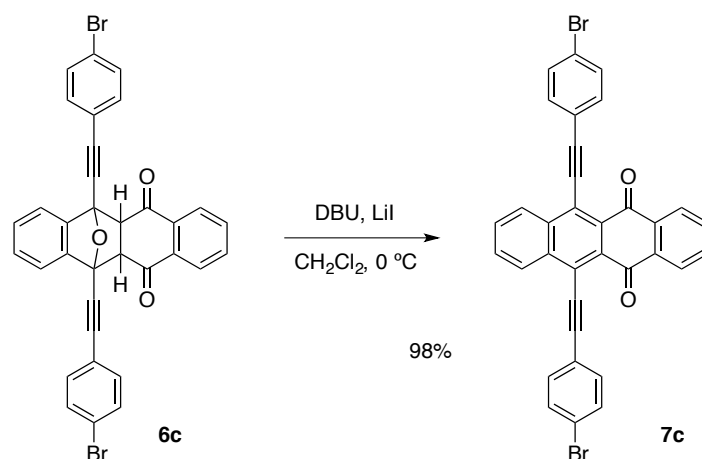
Mp 212 °C (dec);

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 2.44 (s, 6H), 7.28 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.77 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.77–7.84 (m, 4H), 8.36–8.40 (m, 2H), 8.86–8.90 (m, 2H);

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 21.7, 87.6, 104.2, 120.2, 123.0, 127.2, 128.7, 129.4, 130.0, 131.4, 132.3, 133.7, 134.4, 135.1, 139.7, 182.3;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 2911, 2197, 1669, 1590, 1506, 1375, 1344, 1289, 1252, 1159, 1060, 980, 818, 769, 722;

HRMS (MALDI, TCNQ matrix) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 487.1693; found: 487.1689.



Scheme S9

Following *General Procedure 2*, cycloadduct **6c** (177 mg, 0.279 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (11 mL) was charged with LiI (83.6 mg, 0.625 mmol) and DBU (261 μL , 1.75 mmol) to give tetracenequinone **7c** (169 mg, 98%) as a yellow solid.

R_f 0.44 (hexane/acetone = 8/2);

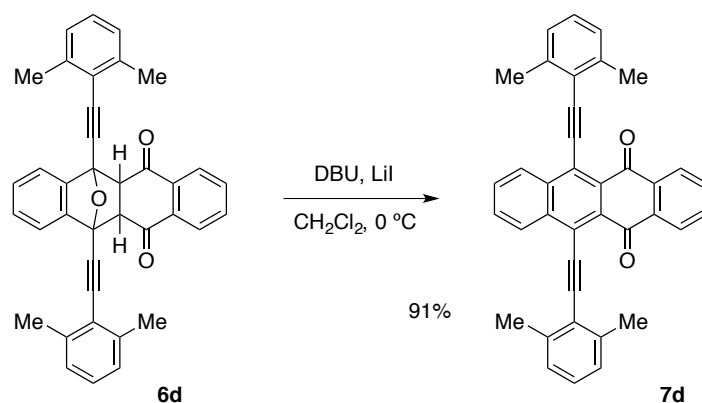
Mp 176 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec);

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 7.60 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.71 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.76–7.81 (m, 4H), 8.32–8.85 (m, 2H), 8.75–8.79 (m, 2H);

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 89.0, 102.6, 122.2, 122.7, 123.8, 127.3, 128.5, 130.2, 131.6, 131.9, 133.7, 133.9, 134.3, 134.9, 182.1;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3065, 2203, 1673, 1592, 1484, 1377, 1348, 1290, 1257, 1155, 1068, 1010, 983, 822, 764, 718;

HRMS (MALDI, TCNQ matrix) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2\text{Br}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 614.9590; found: 614.9595.



Scheme S10

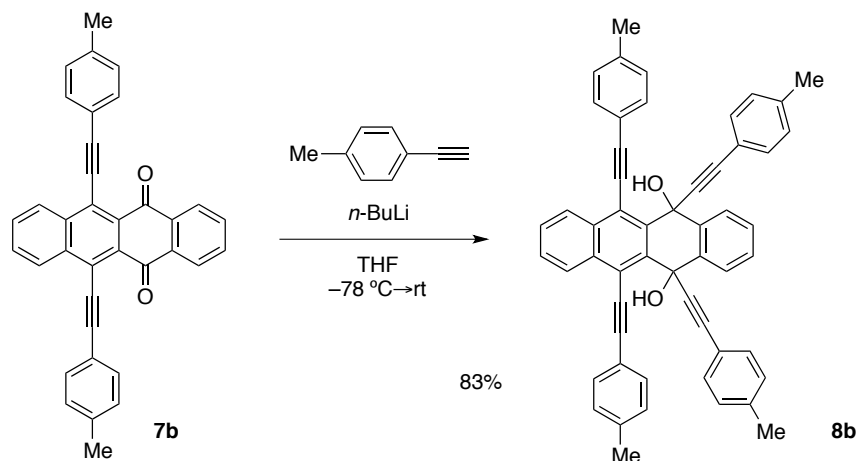
Following *General Procedure 2*, cycloadduct **6d** (100 mg, 0.188 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (7.5 mL) was charged with LiI (50.3 mg, 0.376 mmol) and DBU (168 μL , 1.13 mmol) to give tetracenequinone **7d** (88.7 mg, 91%) as a yellow solid.

R_f 0.43 (hexane/EtOAc = 9/1);

Mp 228 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec);

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 2.79 (s, 12H), 7.13–7.18 (m, 4H), 7.20–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.76–7.81 (m, 4H), 8.31–8.35 (m, 2H), 8.98–9.02 (m, 2H);
 ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 21.7, 95.4, 101.9, 123.1, 123.3, 127.1 ($\times 2$), 128.8 ($\times 2$), 129.9, 131.4, 133.7, 134.5, 135.3, 141.4, 182.3;
 IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 2921, 2166, 1679, 1594, 1468, 1376, 1346, 1260, 1162, 1054, 985, 760, 721;
 HRMS (MALDI, TCNQ matrix) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 515.2006; found: 515.2019.

Data of Diols



Scheme S11

Following *General Procedure 3*, tetracenequinone **7b** (51.0 mg, 0.105 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL) was reacted with the lithium acetylide generated from 4-ethynyltoluene (76 μL , 0.60 mmol) and *n*-BuLi (1.60 M in hexane, 0.31 mL, 0.50 mmol) to give diol **8b** (62.3 mg, 83%, *dr* 80:20) as a white solid.

R_f 0.38 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/2);

Mp 224 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (dec);

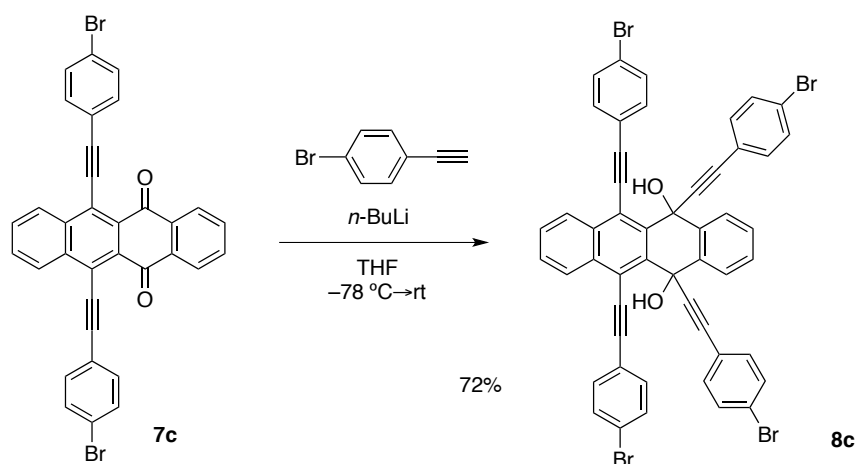
^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 2.24 (s, 1.2H), 2.26 (s, 4.8H), 2.42 (s, 6H), 5.49 (s, 1.6H), 5.82 (s, 0.4H), 6.91 (d, 0.8H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 6.96 (d, 3.2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.13 (d, 0.8H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.16 (d, 3.2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.23 (d, 4H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.53–7.56 (m, 2H), 7.65 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.67–7.70 (m, 2H), 8.16–8.21 (m, 2H), 8.63–8.66 (m, 2H);

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 21.4, 21.7, 66.4*, 67.0, 85.8*, 86.2*, 86.3, 86.4, 92.1*, 93.2, 106.6*, 106.7, 119.3*, 119.4, 119.64*, 119.69*, 119.74, 120.2, 126.6*, 126.7, 127.8*, 127.9*, 128.0, 128.7*, 128.8, 128.9*, 129.0, 129.4, 131.56, 131.63*, 133.5, 134.9*, 135.0, 137.7, 138.06*, 138.16*, 138.22, 139.67, 139.73*;

The signals marked with an asterisk (*) were assigned to the minor diastereomer.

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3507, 3025, 2207, 1508, 1340, 1285, 1193, 1124, 1032, 997, 965, 811, 762, 684;

HRMS (ESI^+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{38}\text{NaO}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 741.2764; found: 741.2765.



Scheme S12

Following *General Procedure 3*, tetracenequinone **7c** (28.1 mg, 0.0456 mmol) in THF (1.3 mL) was reacted with the lithium acetylide generated from *p*-bromophenylacetylene (61.2 mg, 0.338 mmol) and *n*-BuLi (1.60 M in hexane, 0.17 mL, 0.27 mmol) to give diol **8c** (32.2 mg, 72%, *dr* >99:1) as a white solid.

R_f 0.28 (hexane/acetone = 8/2);

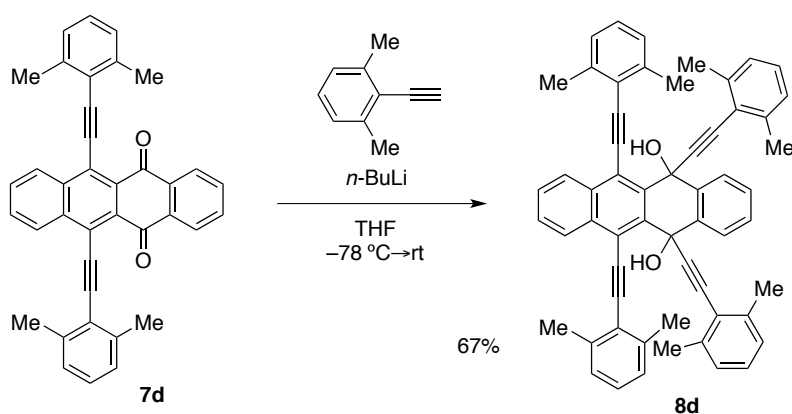
Mp 173 °C (dec);

¹H NMR (C₂D₂Cl₄, 500 MHz) 5.21 (s, 2H), 7.16 (d, 4H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.36 (d, 4H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.58–7.64 (m, 10H), 7.78–7.81 (m, 2H), 8.17–8.21 (m, 2H), 8.62–8.65 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (C₂D₂Cl₄, 125 MHz) 66.9, 85.4, 87.8, 94.5, 105.8, 120.3, 121.1, 121.4, 122.9, 124.2, 126.7, 128.89, 128.90, 129.6, 131.6, 132.2, 133.0, 133.2, 133.5, 134.7, 137.4;

IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 3510, 2924, 2853, 2204, 1715, 1486, 1362, 1259, 1227, 1071, 1010, 968, 820, 763;

HRMS (ESI⁺) *m/z* calcd for C₅₀H₂₆Br₄NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 996.8533; found: 996.8559.



Scheme S13

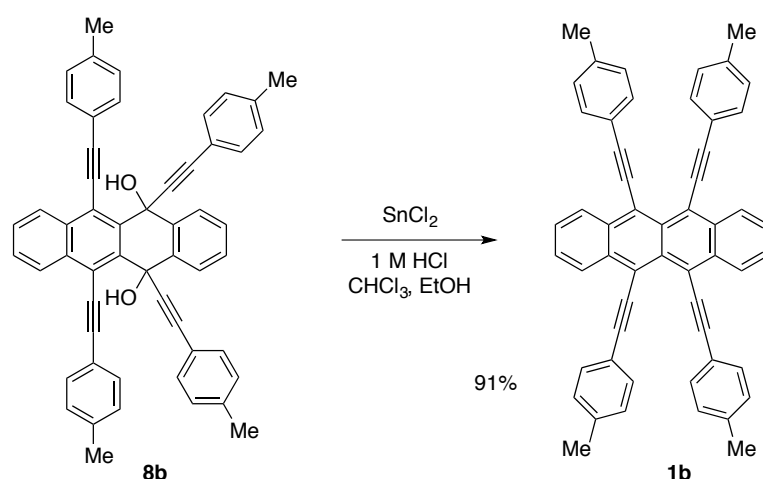
Following *General Procedure 3*, tetracenequinone **7d** (49.1 mg, 0.0954 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL) was reacted with the lithium acetylide generated from 2,6-dimethylphenylacetylene (75.9 mg, 0.583 mmol) and *n*-BuLi (1.60 M in hexane, 0.30 mL, 0.48 mmol) to give diol **8d** (49.8 mg, 67%, *dr* 96:4) as a white solid.

R_f 0.33 (hexane/EtOAc = 9/1);

Mp 170 °C (dec);

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) 1.95 (s, 11.52H), 2.11 (s, 0.48H), 2.63 (s, 12H), 5.71 (s, 0.08H), 6.07 (s, 1.92H), 6.74 (d, 3.84H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 6.84 (d, 0.16H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 6.90 (dd, 1.92H, $J = 8.0, 7.5$ Hz), 6.97 (dd, 0.08H, $J = 7.8, 7.7$ Hz), 7.12 (d, 4H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.22 (dd, 2H, $J = 7.5, 7.5$ Hz), 7.50–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.67–7.70 (m, 2H), 8.15–8.18 (m, 2H), 8.77–8.80 (m, 2H);
 ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 20.5, 21.8, 66.5, 84.5, 94.1, 101.0, 104.9, 119.7, 122.1, 122.2, 126.2, 126.7, 127.2, 127.3, 127.7, 127.9, 128.7, 129.0, 133.7, 135.1, 138.2, 140.5, 140.9;
 IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3512, 2916, 2169, 1468, 1373, 1353, 1233, 1166, 1093, 1025, 907, 756, 729, 678;
 HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{46}\text{NaO}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 797.3390; found: 797.3389.

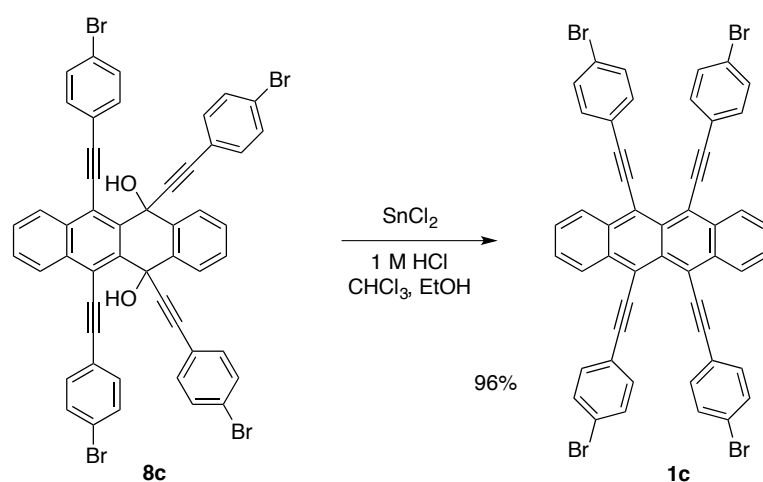
Data of π -Extended Rubrenes



Scheme S14

Following *General Procedure 4*, diol **8b** (14.0 mg, 19.5 μmol) was treated with SnCl_2 (38.0 mg, 0.200 mmol) to afford π -extended rubrene **1b** (12.1 mg, 91%) as a deep-blue solid.

The spectroscopic data was identical with our previous report.^[1]



Scheme S15

Following *General Procedure 4*, diol **8c** (82.6 mg, 0.0844 mmol) was treated with SnCl_2 (202 mg, 1.07 mmol) to afford π -extended rubrene **1c** (76.4 mg, 96%) as a deep-blue solid.

R_f 0.39 (hexane/EtOAc = 9/1);

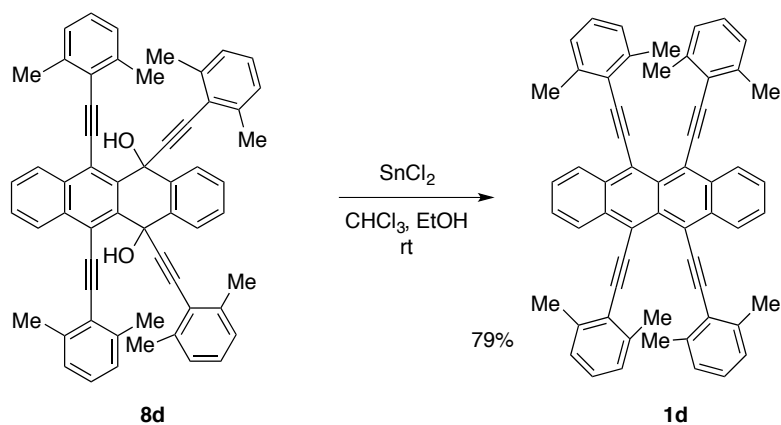
Mp 170 °C (dec);

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) 7.36–7.40 (m, 16H), 7.63–7.69 (m, 4H), 8.77–8.83 (m, 4H);

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) 90.4, 107.2, 118.7, 122.6, 122.8, 127.4, 127.9, 131.5, 132.7, 132.8, 133.9;

IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3065, 2923, 2177, 1584, 1486, 1391, 1259, 1174, 1070, 1011, 876, 818, 752, 677;

HRMS (MALDI, DCTB matrix) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{24}\text{Br}_4$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 939.8606; found: 939.8610.



Scheme S16

Following *General Procedure 4*, diol **8d** (21.5 mg, 27.7 μmol) was treated with SnCl_2 (52.6 mg, 0.277 mmol) to afford π -extended rubrene **1d** (16.1 mg, 79%) as a deep-blue solid.

The spectroscopic data was identical with our previous report.^[1]

3. [2+4] Cycloaddition and Cycloreversion Monitored by ^1H -NMR

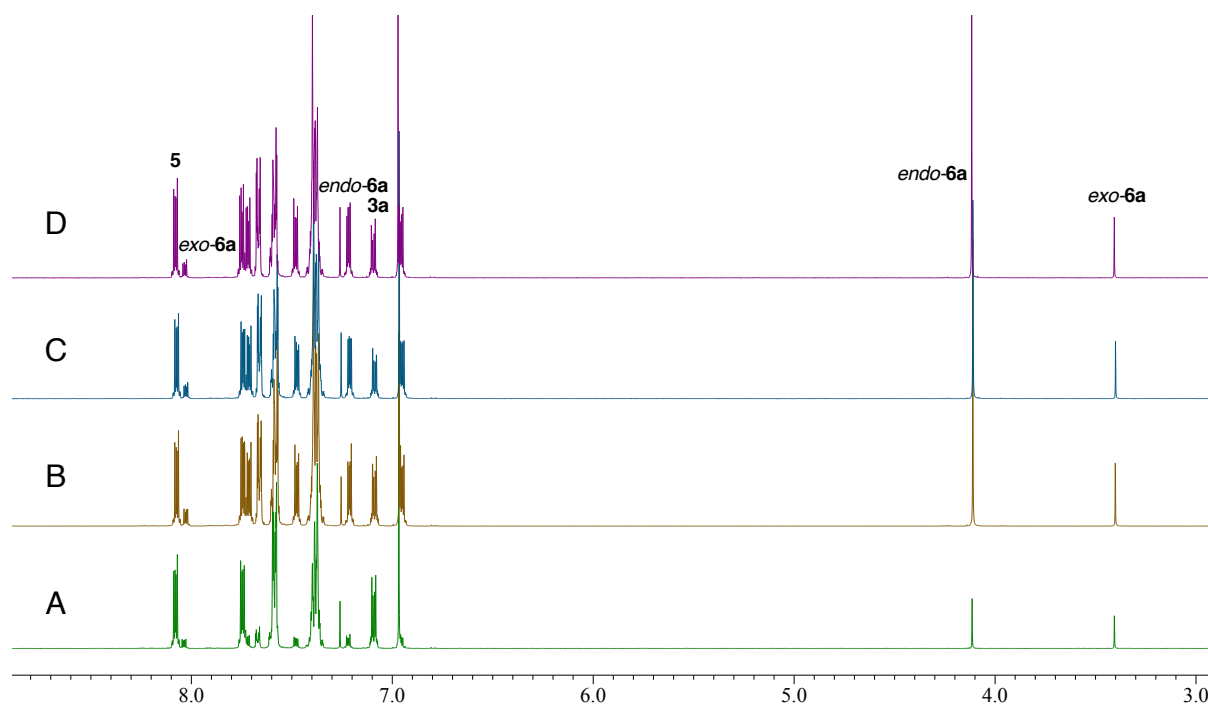


Figure S1. [4+2]-cycloaddition of isobenzofuran **3a** with 1,4-naphthoquinone (**5**) monitored by ^1H NMR (A: 5 min, B: 2 h, C: 7 h, D: 15 h).

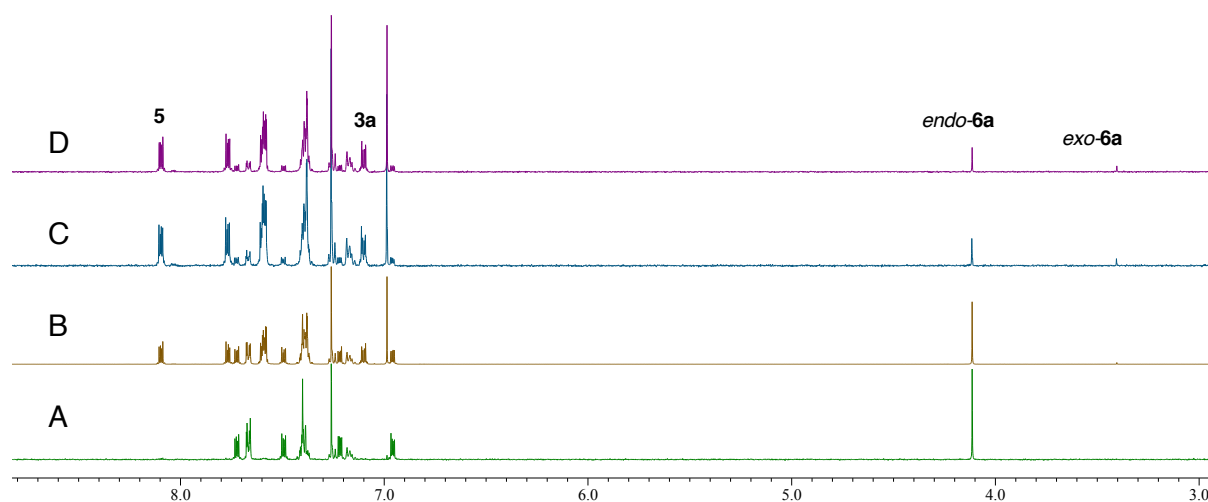


Figure S2. Cycloreversion of cycloadduct **6a** monitored by ^1H NMR (A: 5 min, B: 2 h, C: 7 h, D: 15 h).

4. UV-Vis and Fluorescence Spectra

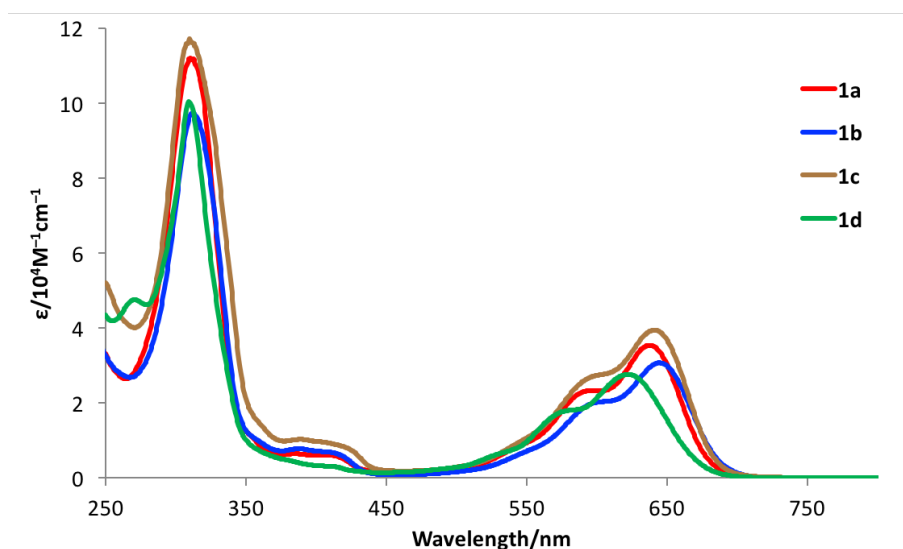


Figure S3. UV-Vis spectra of π -extended rubrenes measured in CHCl_3 (2.0×10^{-5} M).

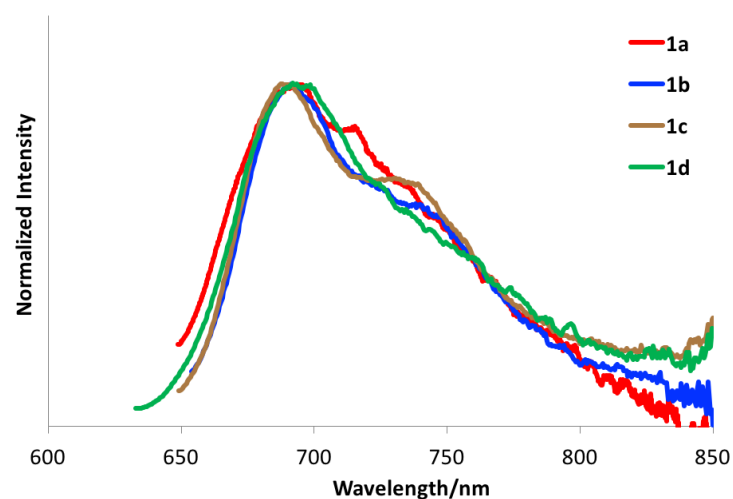


Figure S4. Fluorescence spectra of π -extended rubrenes measured in CHCl_3 (2.0×10^{-5} M).

	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}/\text{nm}$	$\lambda_{\text{em}}/\text{nm}^1$	Φ^2	Stokes shift/ cm^{-1}
1a	640	693	0.057	1200
1b	645	692	0.066	1050
1c	641	688	0.095	1070
1d	623	693	0.054	1620

¹Excited at the longest absorption maxima ($c\ 2.0 \times 10^{-5}$ M). ²Absolute Photoluminescence quantum yields were recorded on a JASCO FP-8500 spectrofluorometer with an integrating sphere.

5. Confocal microscopy

HeLaS3 cells were seeded and incubated in a 96-well plate for 24 h at 37°C before imaging experiment. The culture medium was removed and washed with 100 μ L fresh medium. The medium was then replaced by 100 μ L fresh medium containing 100 μ M of π -extended rubrene **1a**, and incubated for 30 min at 37°C. The cells were washed with PBS (pH = 7.4) for three times, and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde solution in PBS for 10 min at rt. The cells were analyzed by fluorescent microscope (Keyence BZ-X710, Japan) with excitation wavelength at a range of 590-650 nm and with emission wavelength at a range of 663-738 nm.

6. Reference

- [1] K. Kitamura, K. Asahina, Y. Nagai, H. Sugiyama, H. Uekusa, T. Hamura, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24*, 14034.
- [2] R. Kudo, K. Kitamura, T. Hamura, *Chem. Lett.* **2017**, *46*, 25.

7. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra

