Supporting Information

Microwave assisted unprotected Sonogashira reaction in water for

the synthesis of multi-replaced aromatic acetylene compounds

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Supporting Information

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1. General remarks

All reagents and solvents were from commercial sources and were used without further purification. All reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on 0.25 mm silica gel plates with fluorescent indicator (GF₂₅₄) and visualized under UV light. With tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard, the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV-300 (300 and 75 MHz) apparatus at 25 °C. Samples were prepared as solutions in deuterated solvent. EI-MS was collected on shimadzu GCMS-2010 instruments. All target compounds were purified via silica gel (60 Å, 70-230 mesh) column chromatography. Abbreviations of solvents and chemicals are as followed: TEA: triethylamine, DIPA: diisopropanolamine, Pyr.: pyridine, DIPEA: N, N- diisopropylethylamine, CD: cyclodextrin, DMF: N, N- dimethylformamide.

2. General procedures

2.1 Synthesis

The reaction raw materials, tetrakis (4-bromophenyl) methane, TEA and catalyst were added to the microwave tube. After adding water, the microwave tube was closed and stirred well at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then subjected to microwave irradiation at specified temperature. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel column chromatography.

Tetrakis (4-((trimethylsilyl) ethynyl) phenyl) methane (1P)

1S (0.1 g, 1.5 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.23 mL, 15 mmol), TEA (0.22 mL, 15 mmol), PPh₃ (13 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (17 mg, 0.24 mmol), CuI (6 mg, 0.32 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (21 mg, 0.75 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 115 °C at 270 watts for 15 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 7.34- 7.31(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 8H), 7.05-7.02(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 8H), 0.23(s, 36H), ¹³C-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 146.10, 131.48, 130.82, 121.29, 104.71, 94.89, 64.83, 0.07, EI-MS found 704, 616, 531, 343, 73. *1*,4-*bis*((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)benzene (**2P**)

2S (0.3 g, 1.27 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.9 mL, 6.36 mmol), TEA (0.88 mL, 6.36 mmol), PPh₃ (110 mg, 0.42 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (143 mg, 0.20 mmol), CuI (53 mg, 0.28 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (168 mg, 0.64 mmol), solvent (10.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 115 °C at 270 watts for 15 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/100. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 7.45(s, 4H), 0.23(s, 18H), ¹³C-NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 131.88, 123.25, 104.68, 96.43, 0.05, EI-MS found 270, 255, 197, 120.

1,3,5-tris((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)benzene (3P)

3S (0.1 g, 0.32 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.33 mL, 2.38 mmol), TEA (0.33 mL,

2.38 mmol), PPh₃ (27 mg, 2.38 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (36 mg, 0.05 mmol), CuI (13 mg, 0.07 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (42 mg, 0.16 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 115 °C at 270 watts for 5 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 7.51(s, 3H), 0.28(s, 27H), ¹³C-NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 135.08, 123.81, 103.30, 95.74, 0.02, EI-MS found 366, 351, 168, 73.

1,2,4,5-tetrakis((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)benzene (4P)

4S (0.3 g, 0.76 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.36 mL, 7.62 mmol), TEA (0.33 mL, 7.62 mmol), PPh₃ (66 mg, 0.25 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (86 mg, 0.12 mmol), CuI (32 mg, 0.17 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (101 mg, 0.38 mmol), solvent (10.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 130 °C at 270 watts for 15 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/100. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 7.55(s, 2H), 0.27(s, 36H), ¹³C-NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 136.11, 125.44, 102.10, 0.02, EI-MS found 462, 447, 359, 73.

4,4'-bis((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-1,1'-biphenyl (5P)

5S (0.1 g, 0.32 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.23 mL, 1.60 mmol), TEA (0.22 mL, 1.60 mmol), PPh₃ (28 mg, 0.11 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) ₂Cl₂ (36 mg, 0.05 mmol), CuI (14 mg, 0.07 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (44 mg, 0.16 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 130 °C at 270 watts for 30 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 7.73- 7.70(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.57- 7.54(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 0.25 (s, 18H), ¹³C- NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 140.32, 132.60, 126.87, 122.54, 104.96, 95.34, 0.10, EI-MS found 346, 331, 158, 131, 73, 43. ((5'-(4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)-[1,1':3',1''-terphenyl]-4,4''-diyl)bis(ethyne-2, 1-diyl))bis(trimethylsilane) (6P)

6S (0.1 g, 0.32 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.34 mL, 2.34 mmol), TEA (0.33 mL, 2.34 mmol), PPh₃ (28 mg, 0.11 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) ₂Cl₂ (36 mg, 0.05 mmol), CuI (13 mg, 0.07 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (42 mg, 0.16 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 115 °C at 270 watts for 10 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 7.99(s, 3H), 7.92- 7.89(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 7.62- 7.59(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 0.26(s, 27H), ¹³C- NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 141.81, 140.88, 132.63, 127.19, 125.28, 122.64, 104.94, 95.35, 0.11, EI-MS found 594, 579, 282, 183, 73.

Tris(4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)amine (7P)

7S (0.1 g, 0.21 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.22 mL, 1.56 mmol), TEA (0.22 mL, 1.56 mmol), PPh₃ (18 mg, 0.07 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (24 mg, 0.03 mmol), CuI (9 mg, 0.05 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (27 mg, 0.11 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube

and mixed. The temperature was raised to 115 °C at 270 watts for 5 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 7.42- 7.39(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 7.06- 7.03(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 0.22(s, 27H), ¹³C- NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 146.89, 133.29, 123.93, 117.94, 104.99, 94.07, 0.16, EI-MS found 533, 518, 252, 163, 73.

2,4,6-tris(4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (8P)

8S (0.1 g, 0.18 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.19 mL, 1.37 mmol), TEA (0.19 mL, 1.37 mmol), PPh₃ (16 mg, 0.06 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (21 mg, 0.03 mmol), CuI (8 mg, 0.04 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 115 °C at 270 watts for 15 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 8.87- 8.84(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 7.79- 7.76(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 0.33(s, 27H), ¹³C- NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 171.07, 135.83, 132.31, 128.83, 127.49, 104.80, 97.60, 0.06, EI-MS found 597, 582, 284, 184, 73, 43. *2*,*2*', *7*, *7*-tetrakis((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-9,9'-spirobi[fluorene] (9P)

9S (0.1 g, 0.16 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.22 mL, 1.58 mmol), TEA (0.22 mL, 1.58 mmol), PPh₃ (14 mg, 0.05 mmol), Pd (PPh₃) $_2$ Cl₂ (18 mg, 0.03 mmol), CuI (7 mg, 0.03 mmol), 18-Crown-6 (21 mg, 0.08 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL) were added to the microwave tube and mixed. The temperature was raised to 130 °C at 270 watts for 25 minutes. After the reaction was completed, extraction was performed with DCM, and the yield was calculated by taking 1/50. And the crude product was purified by column chromatography to afford the titled compound. ¹H- NMR(300MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ [ppm] = 8.08- 8.05(d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.58-7.54(dd, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 4H), 6.79(s, 4H), 0.13(s, 36H), ¹³C- NMR(300MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 148.37, 141.71, 132.70, 128.16, 123.32, 120.77, 105.43, 95.64, 65.48, 0.37, EI-MS found 700, 597, 509, 73.



2.2 Relative percentage content changes of different substitution products

Fig. S1 Relative percentage content changes of different substitution products

2.3 Yield calculation

The fumaric acid was dissolved in deuterated acetone, and ultrasonically mixed to prepare an internal standard solution of 1 mg/mL. The reaction mixture was taken 1/50 or 1/100, dissolved in 0.6 mL of the internal standard solution, and the yield was calculated by ¹H- NMR. The olefin hydrogen atom of fumaric acid was used as an internal standard to integrate hydrogen, and the yield was calculated by the relative integral area of the hydrogen atom in the silicon methyl group of products.

3. Spectra data

3.1 Spectra data of products































3.2 Spectra data for calculating yield

Table 1, Entry 2



Table 1, Entry 4



Table 1, Entry 6



Table 2, Entry 3



Table 2, Entry 5



Table 2, Entry 8



Table 2, Entry 11



Table 3, Entry 1 (2P)



Table 3, Entry 3 (4P)



Table 3, Entry 5 (6P)



Table 3, Entry 7 (8P)

