

Multicomponent Reaction for the Synthesis of Pyrido[1, 2-*b*] isoquinoline derivatives *via* [3+2] Cycloaddition Reaction between Alkynes and *in situ* Generated Isoquinolinium ylides

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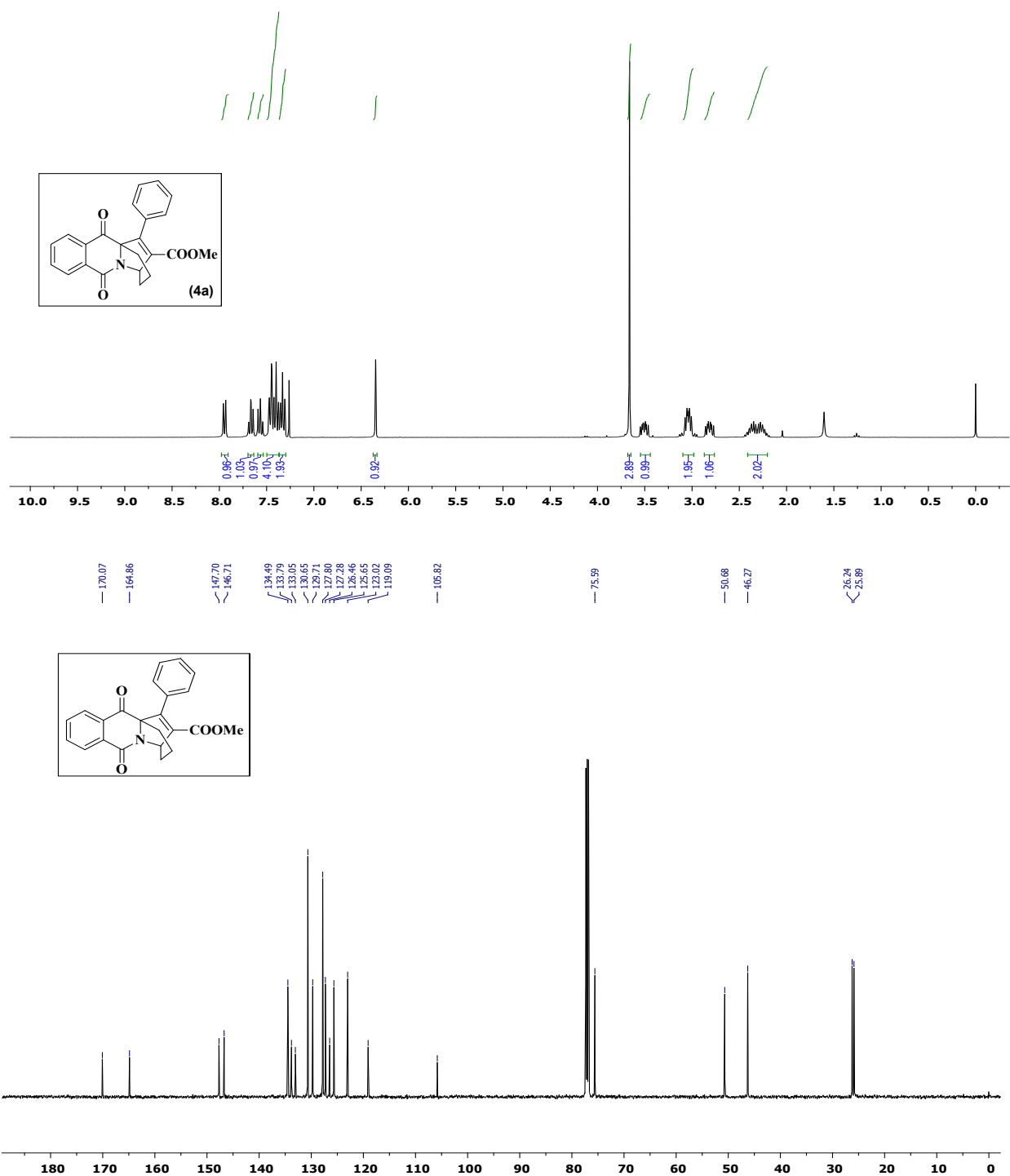
Supporting Information

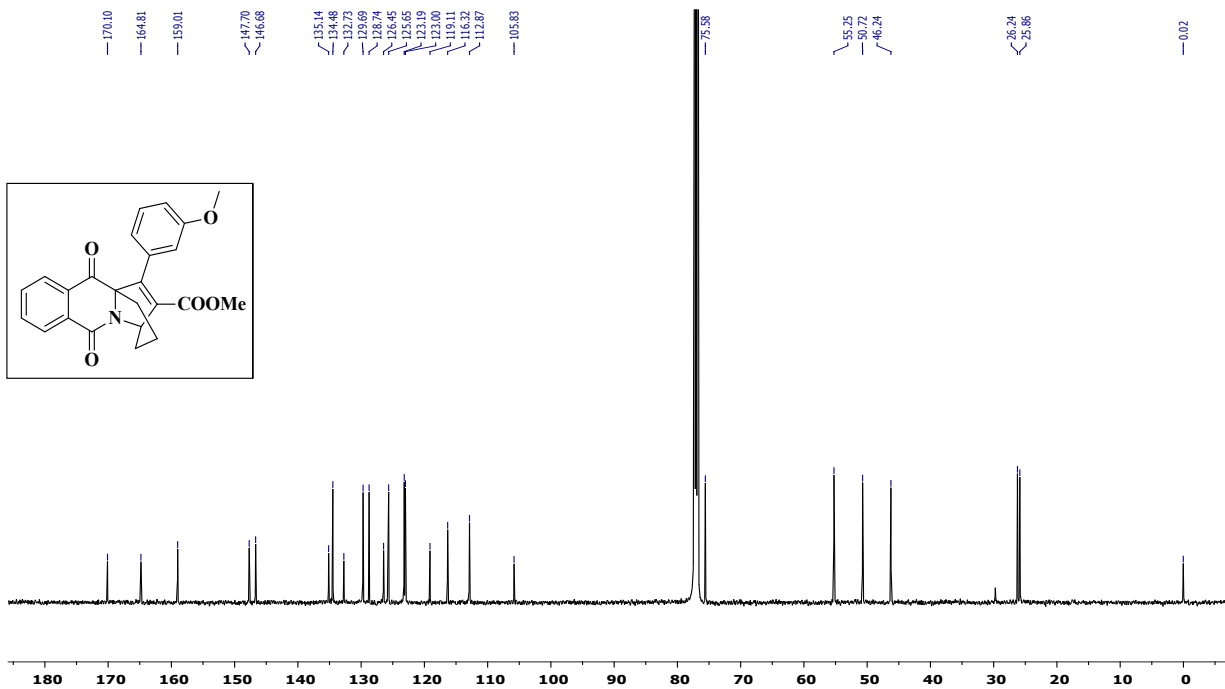
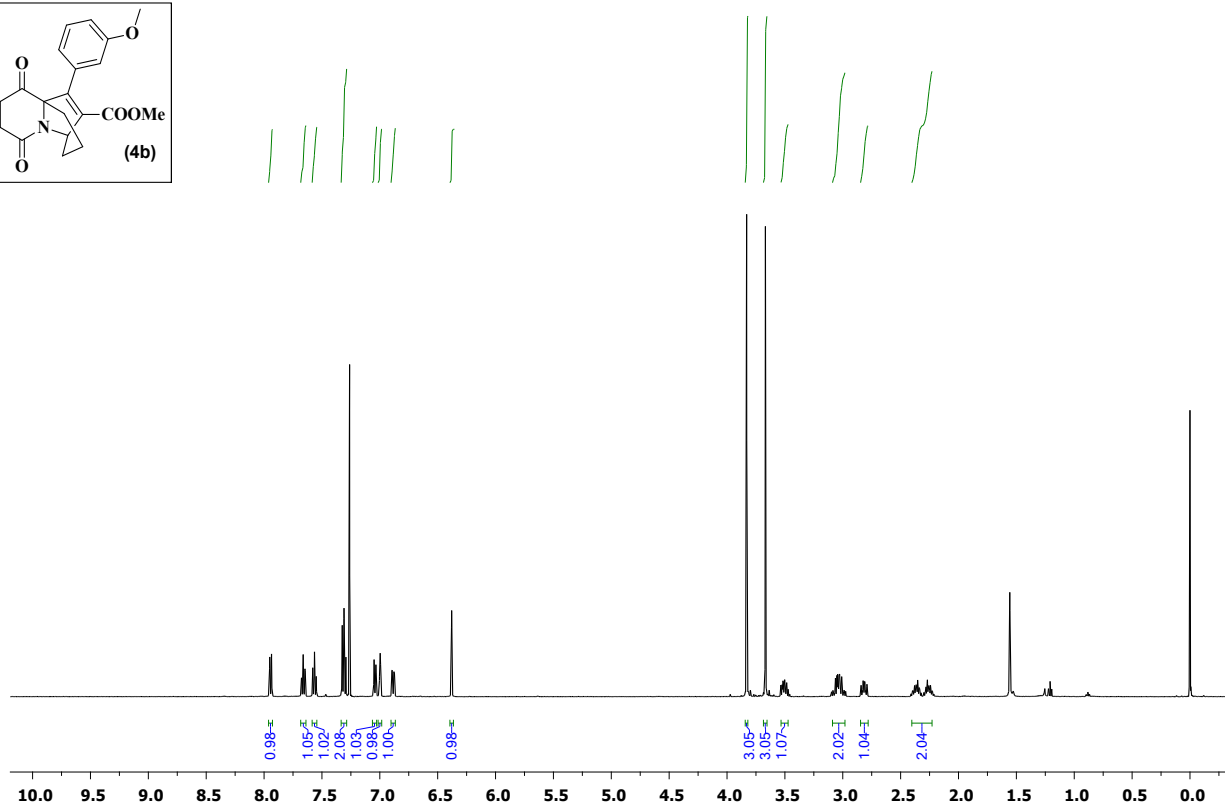
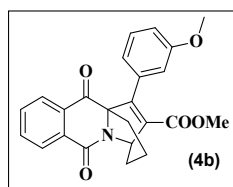
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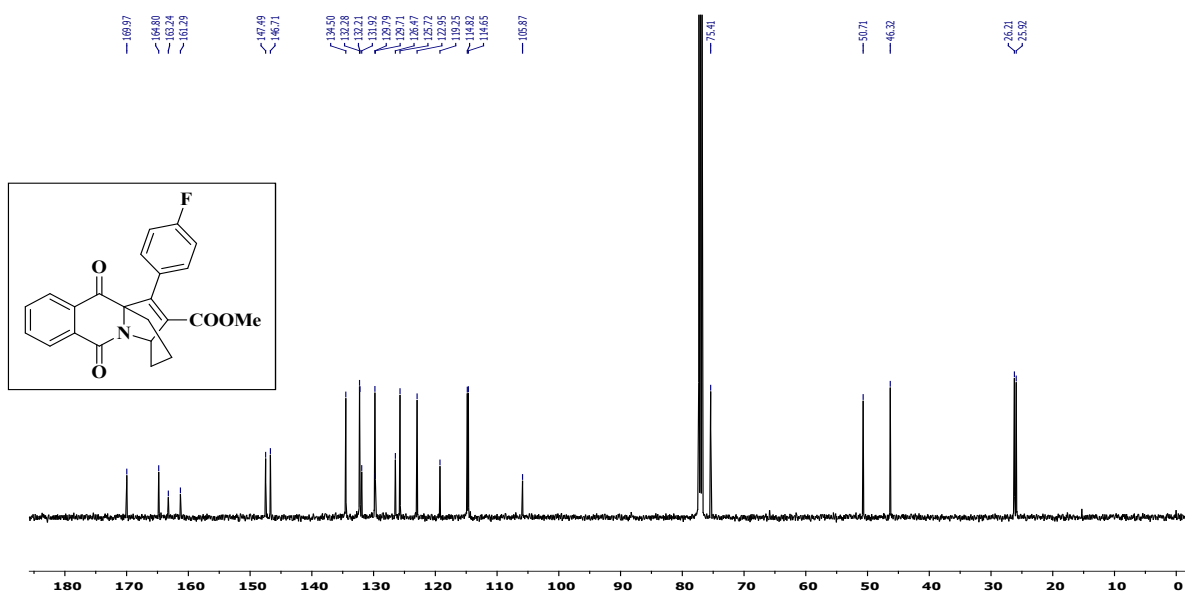
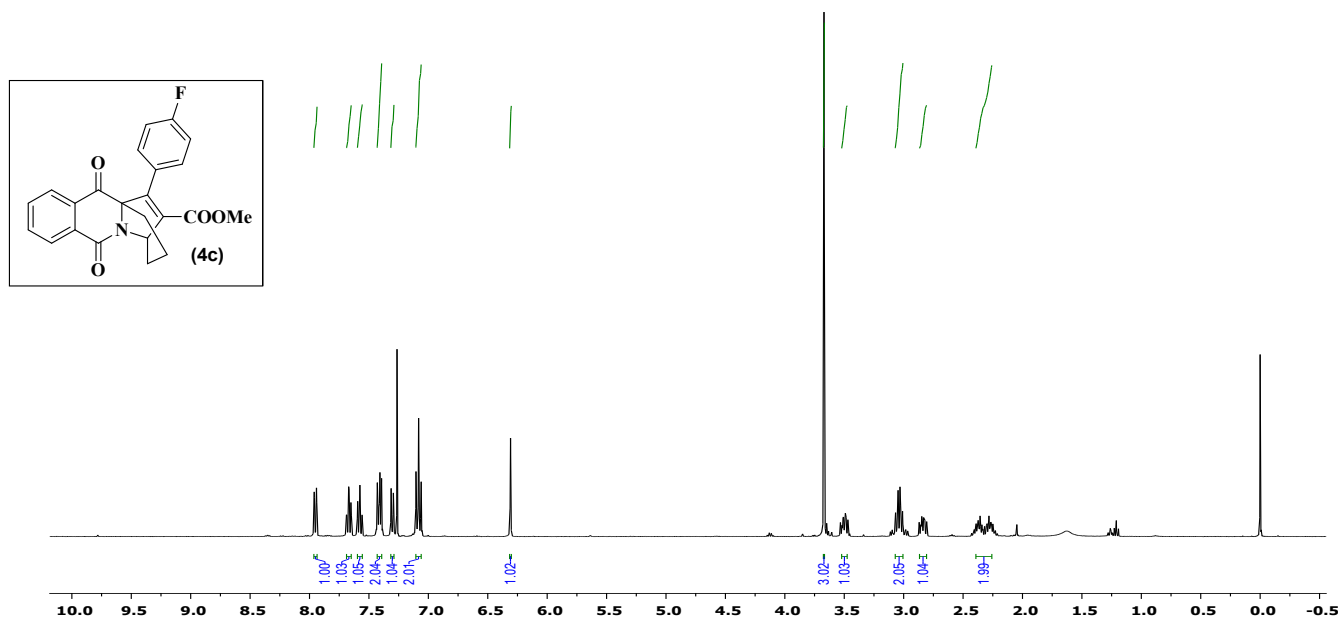
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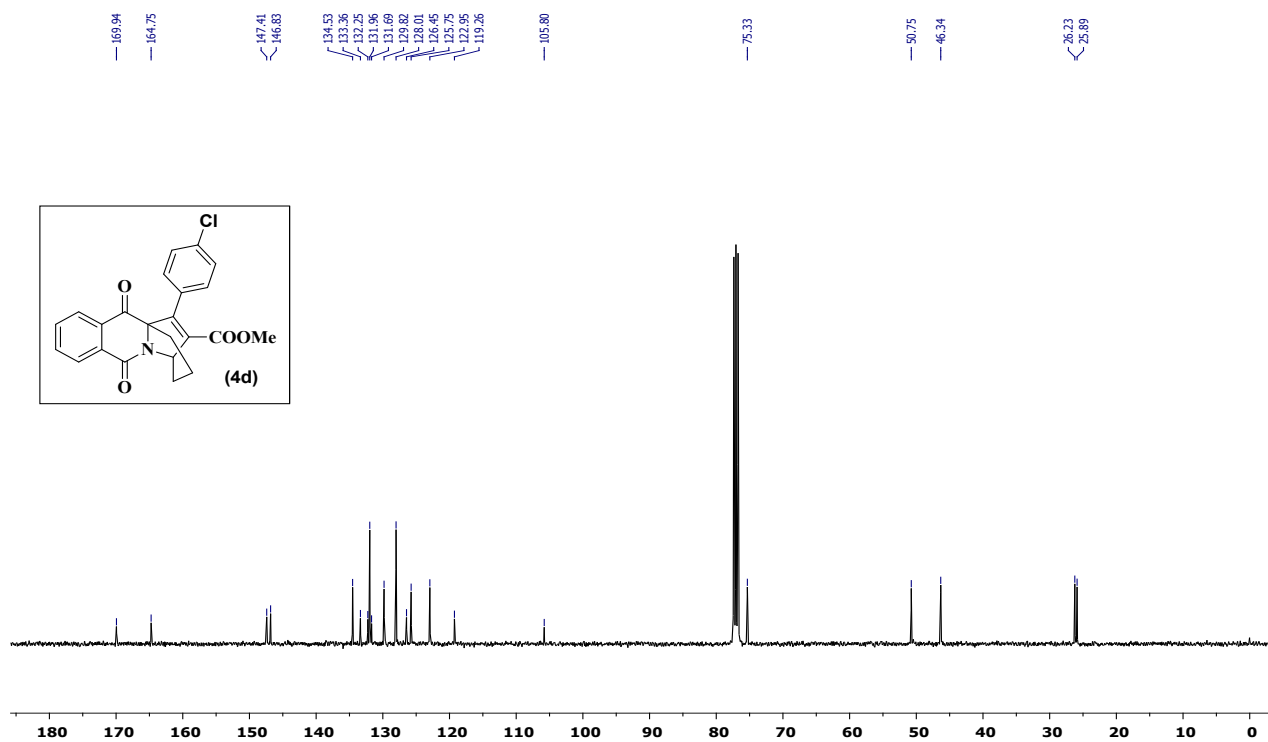
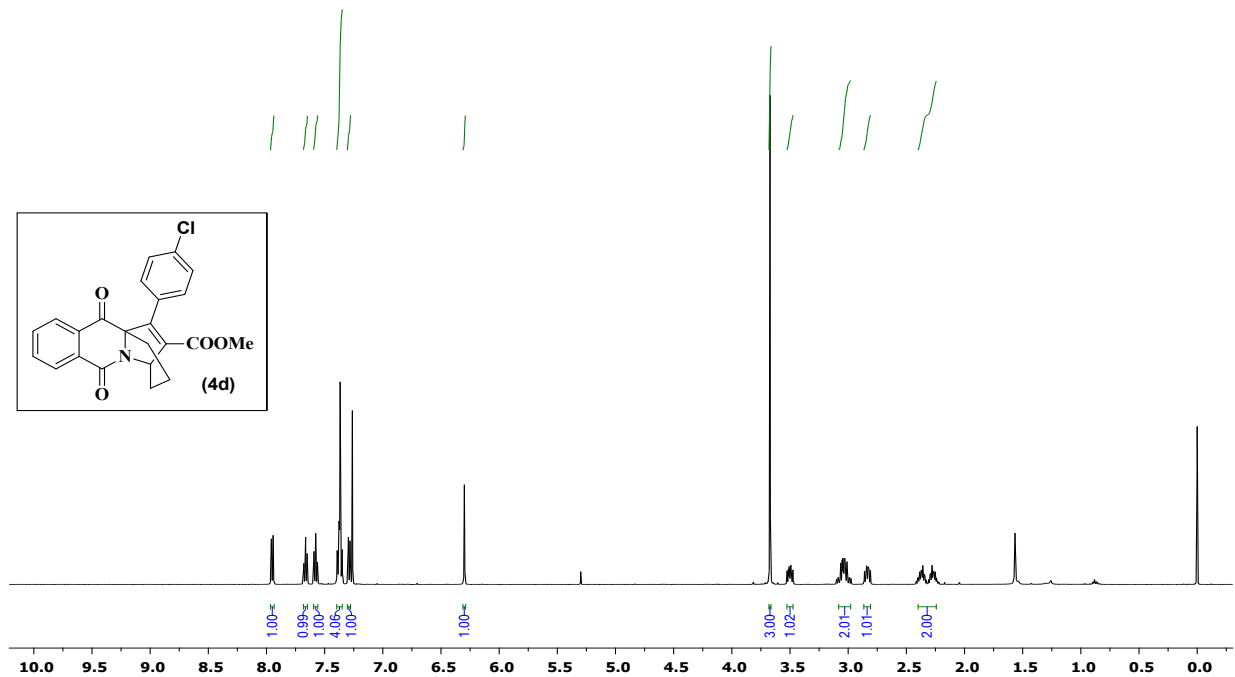
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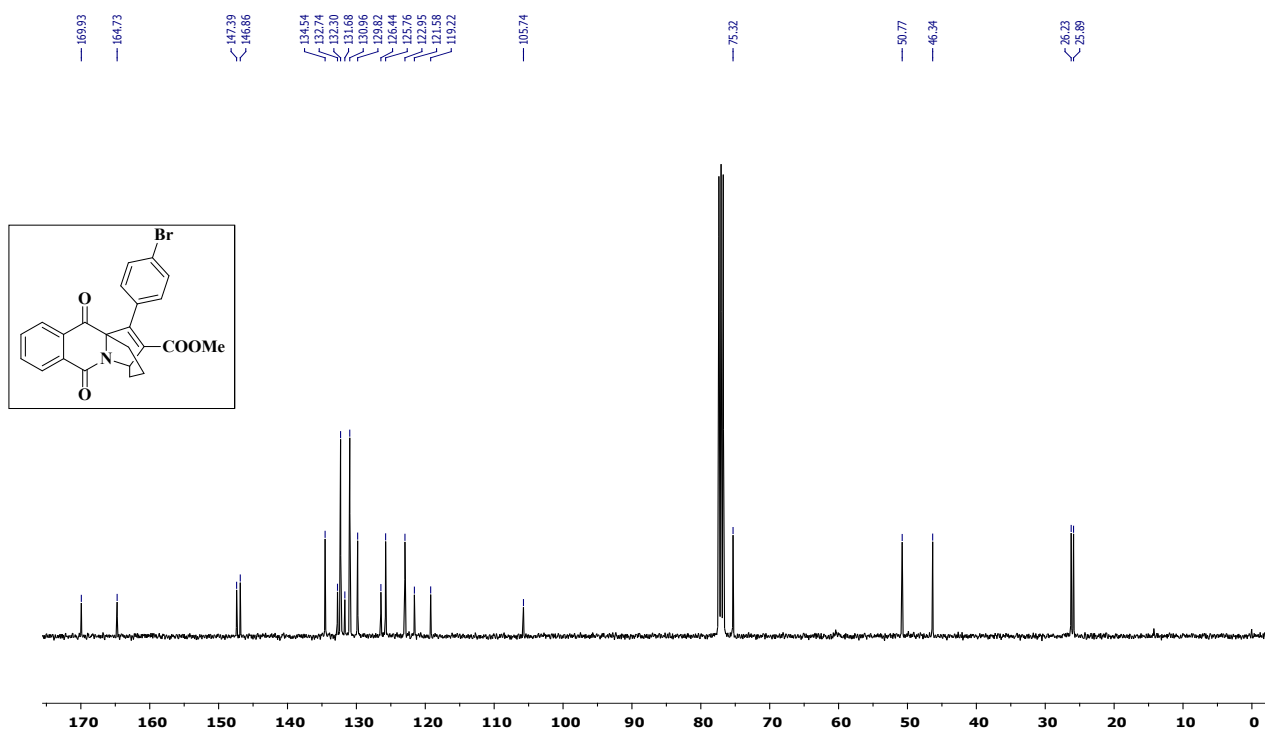
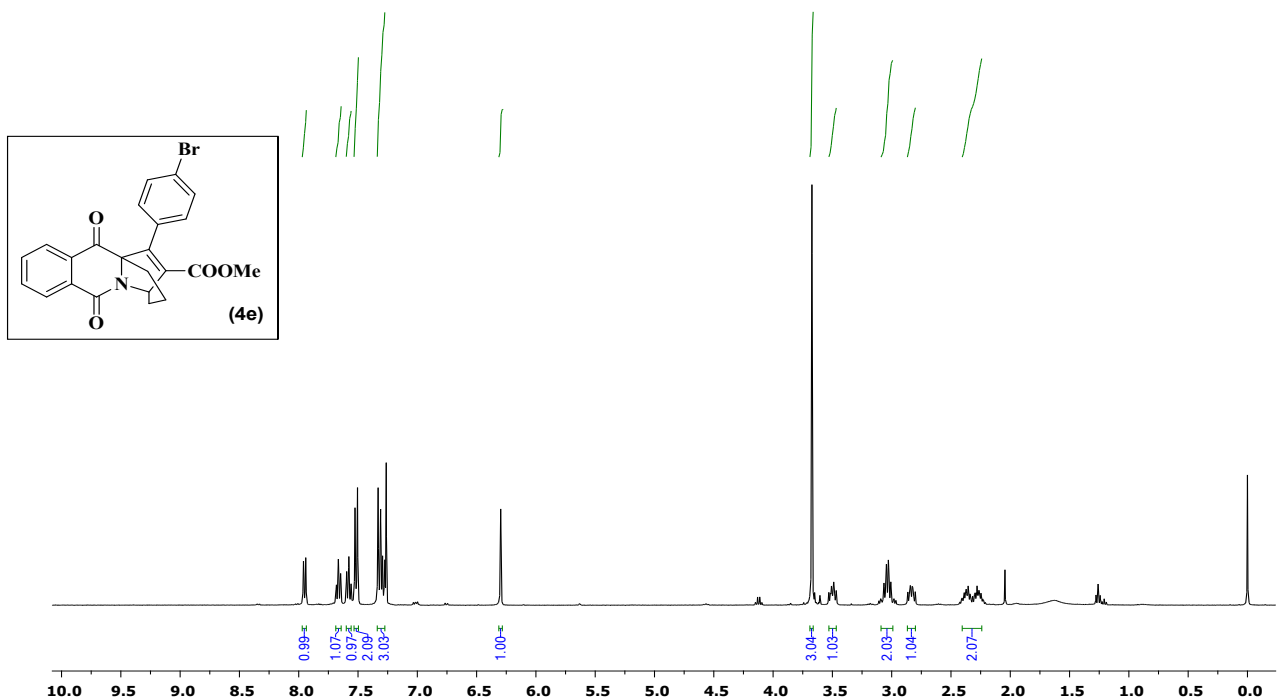
All substrates and reagents were readily and commercially available. TLC analysis was performed using pre-coated glass plates. Column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (60-120 mesh). All ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in deuterated chloroform (CDCl_3) on Avance 300 or 400 or Avance 500 spectrometers. Chemical shift (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual CHCl_3 (^1H : δ 7.26 (ppm), ^{13}C : δ 77.00 (ppm) as an internal reference. Coupling constant (j) is reported in (Hz). Peak multiplicities are indicated as: s-singlet, t-triplet, q-quartet, m-multiplate and dd-doublet of doublet. Mass spectra were recorded by using 70 Ev spectrometer. High resolution mass spectrums (HRMS) were recorded using Applied Bio-sciences HRMS spectrometer at national center for mass spectroscopy.

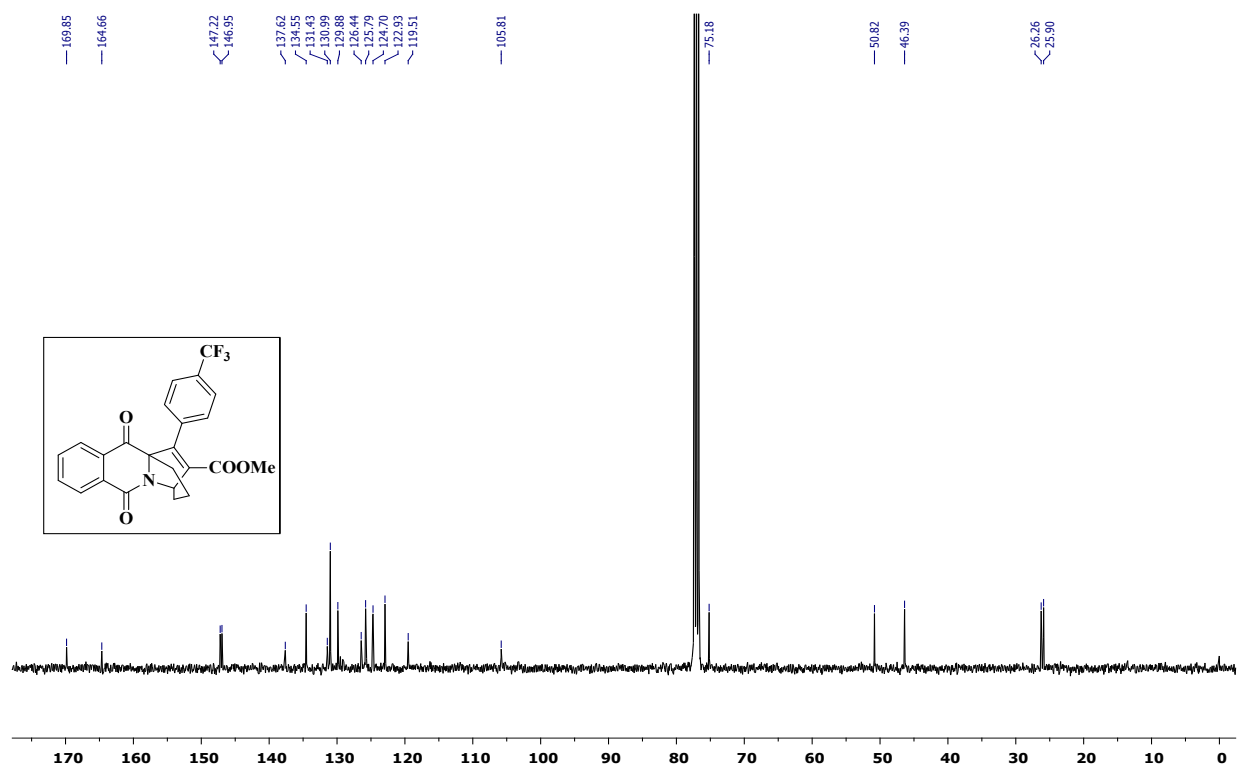
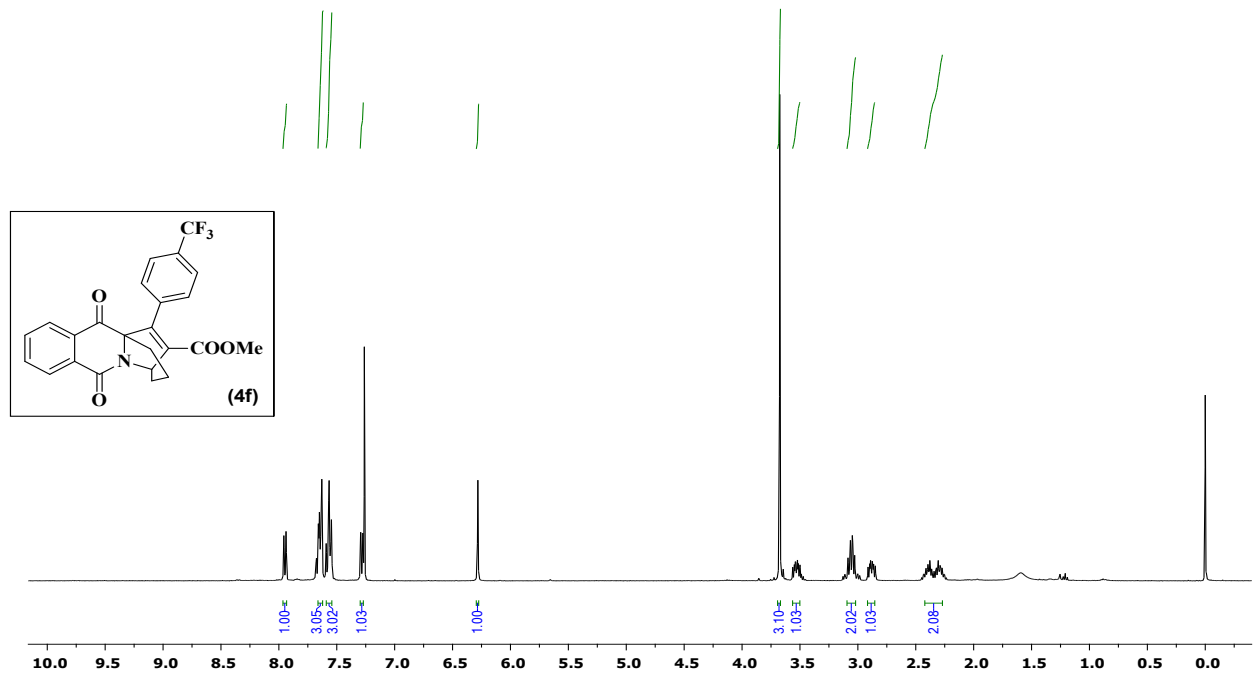
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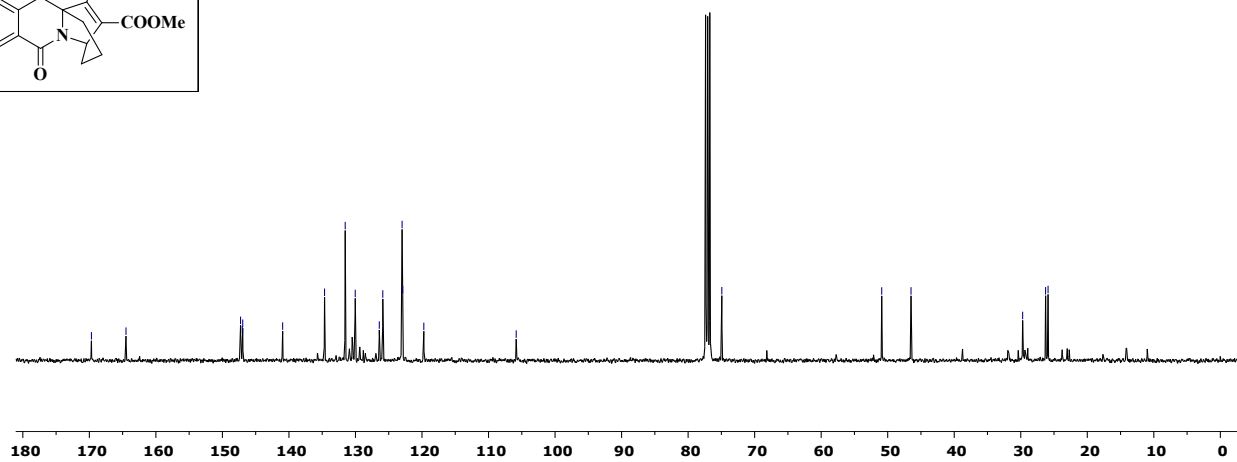
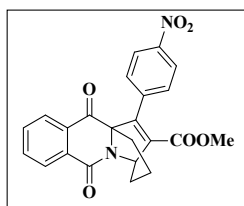
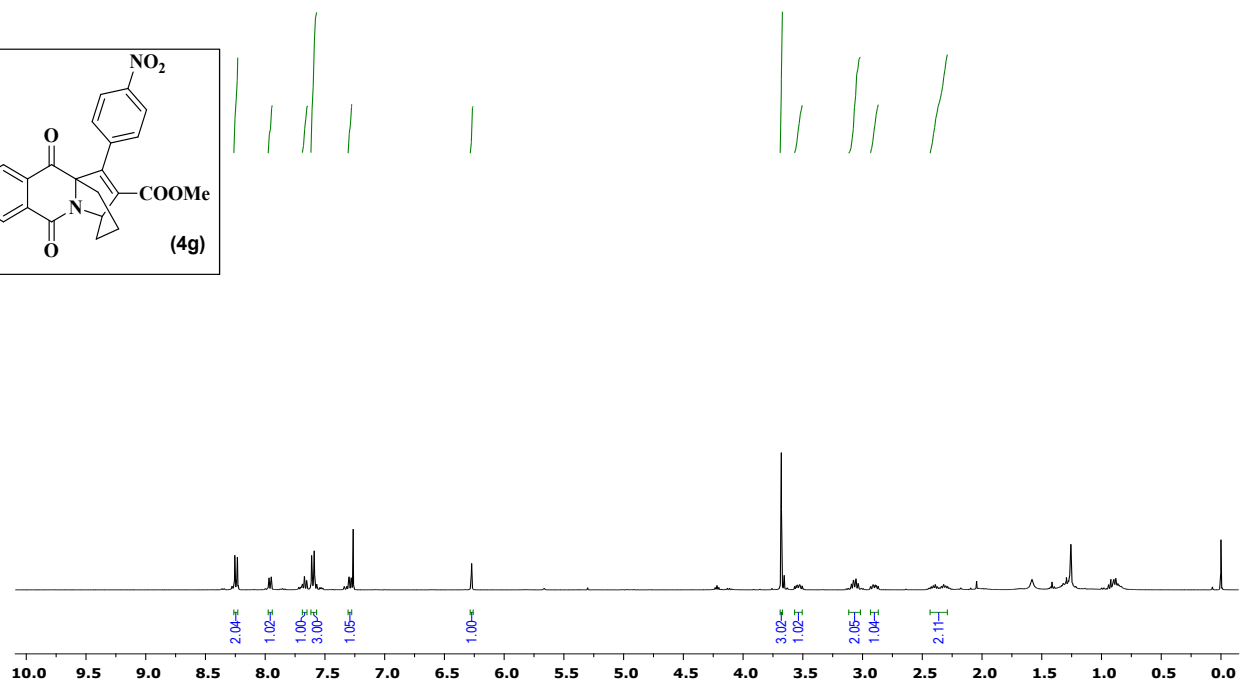
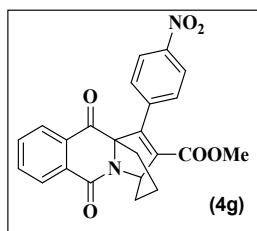


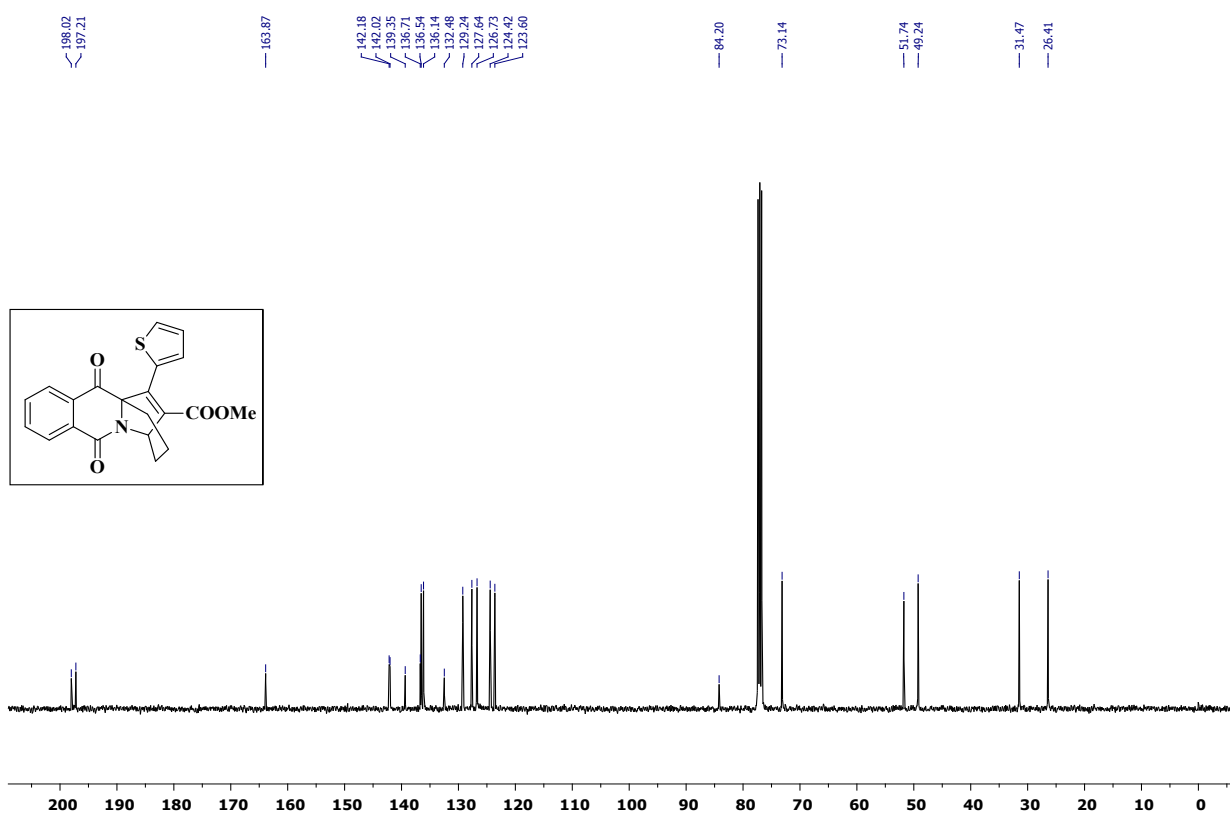
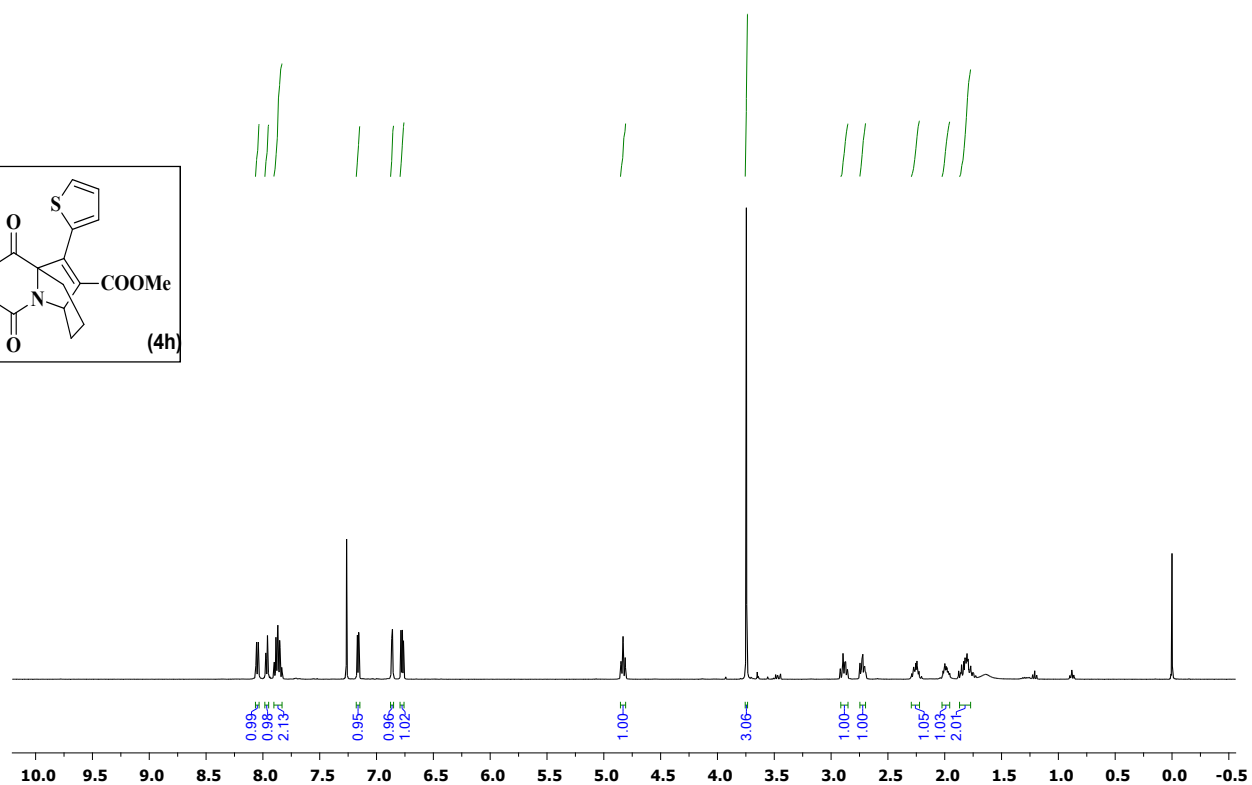
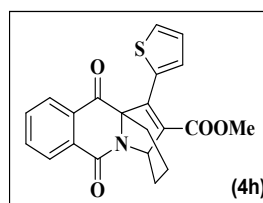


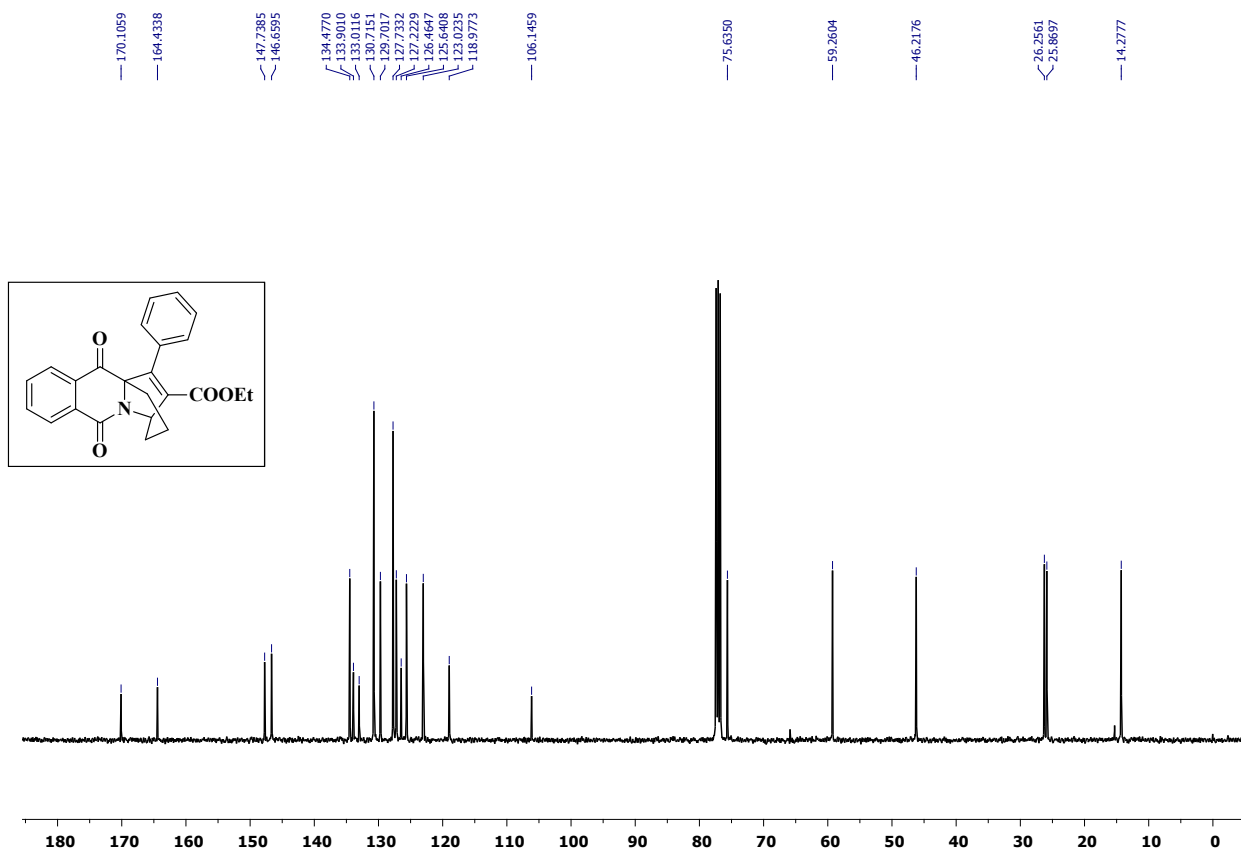
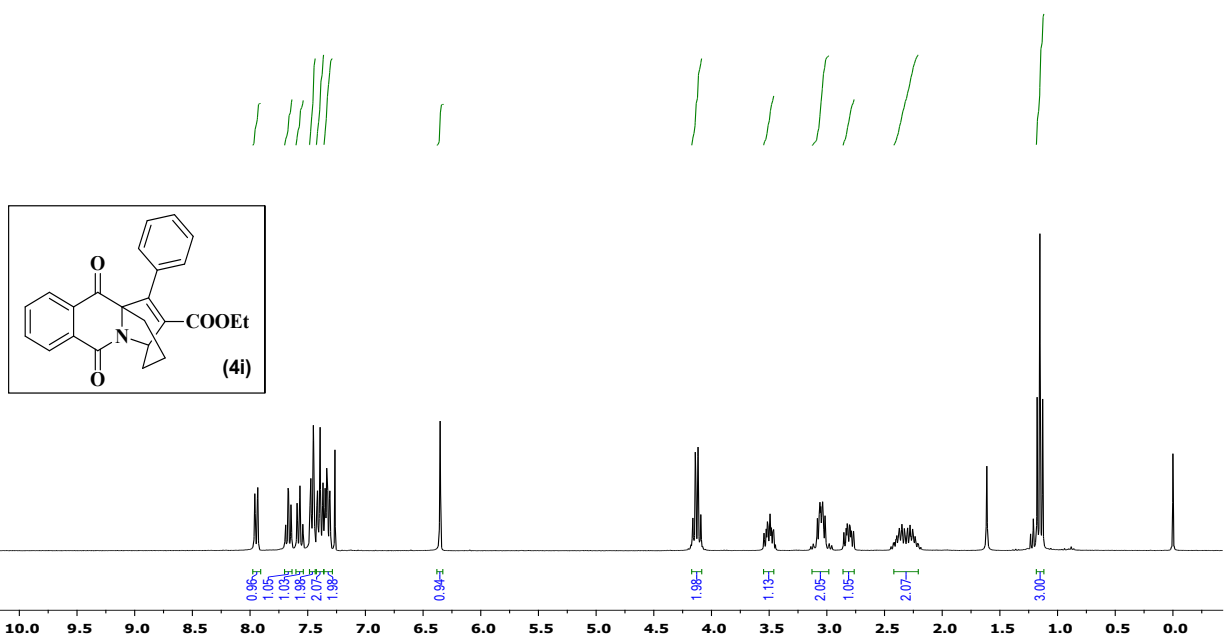


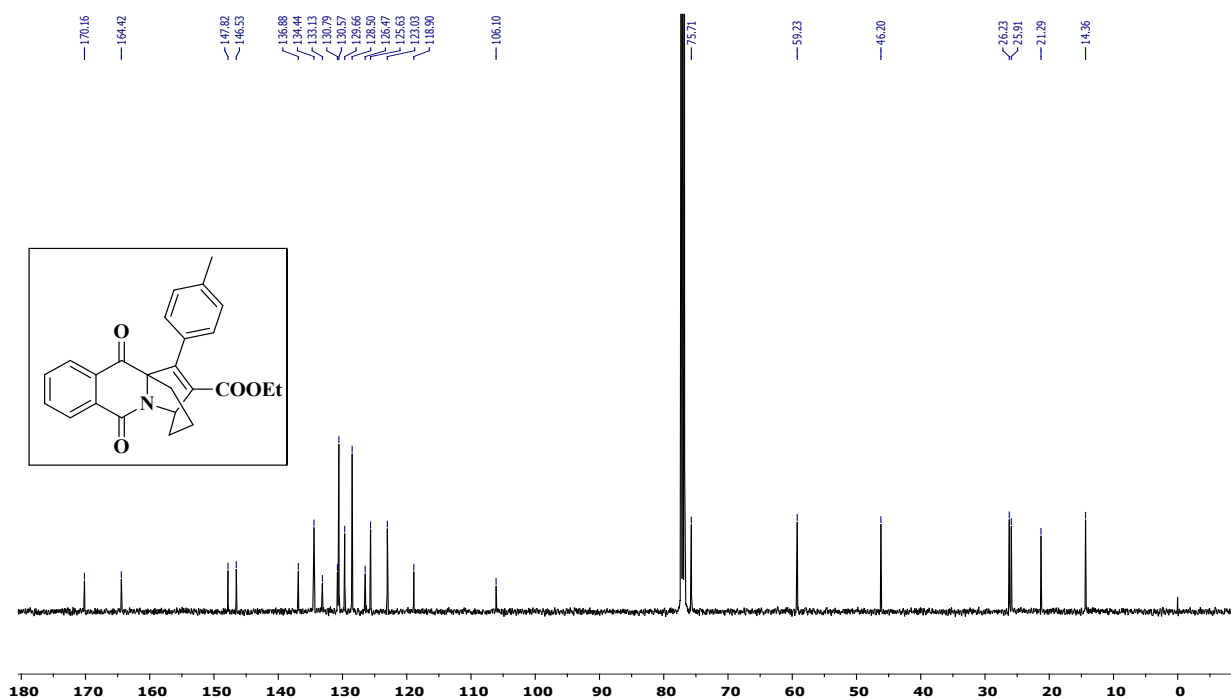
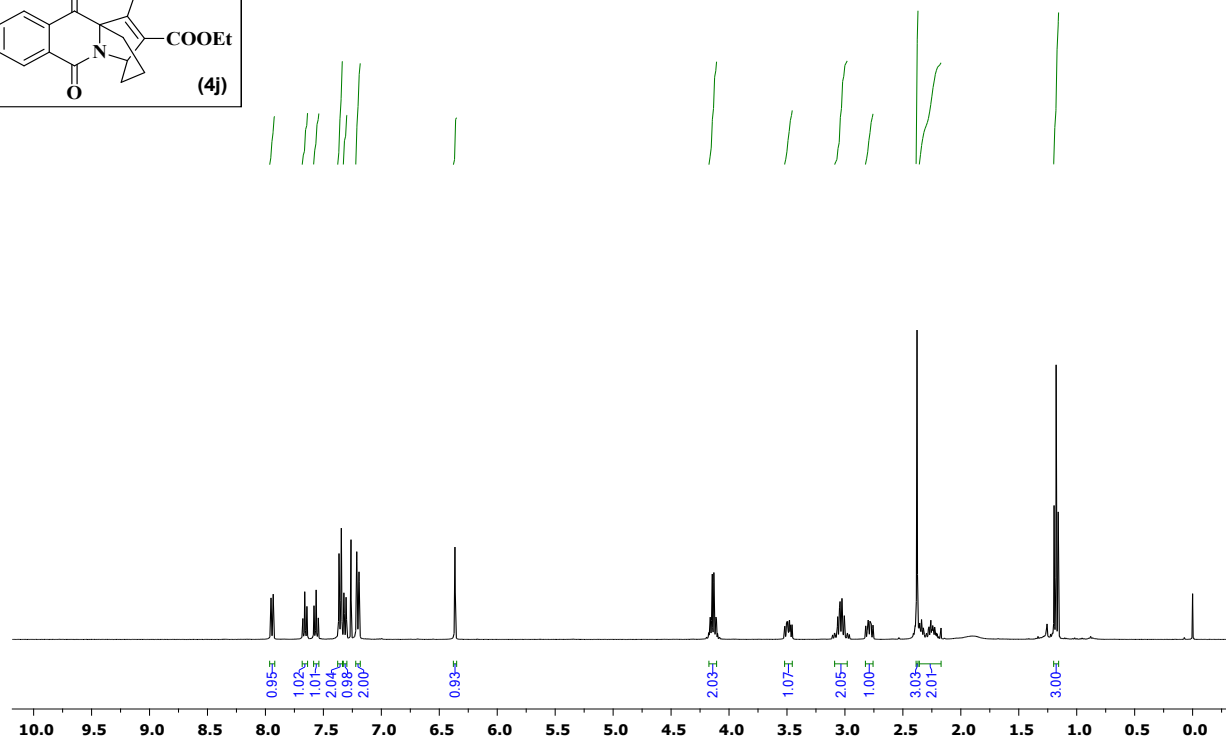
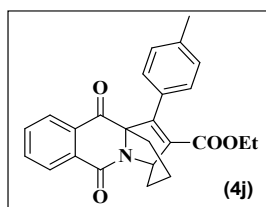


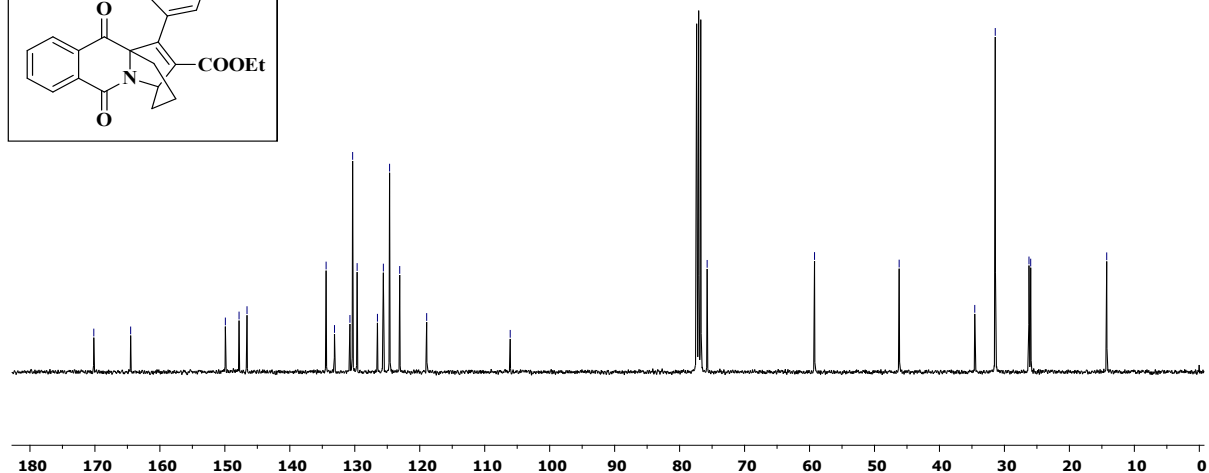
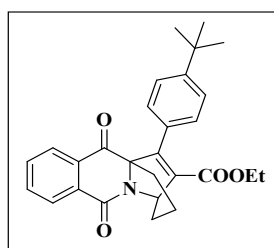
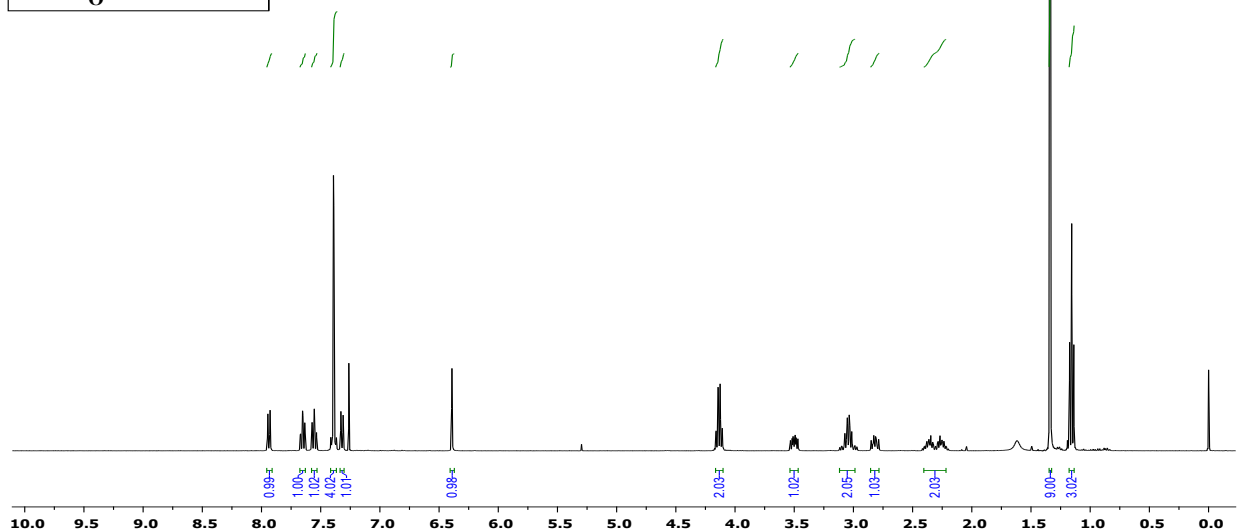
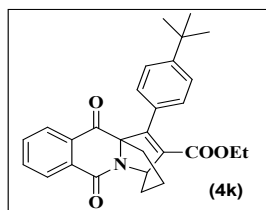


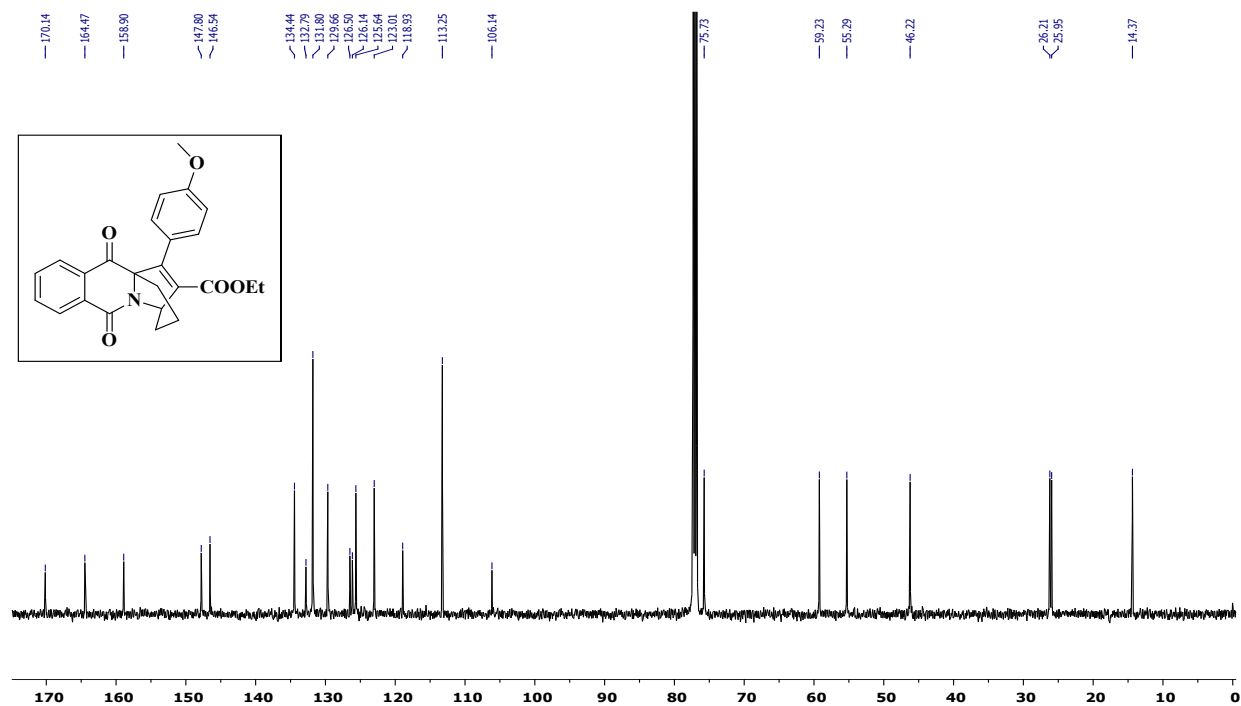
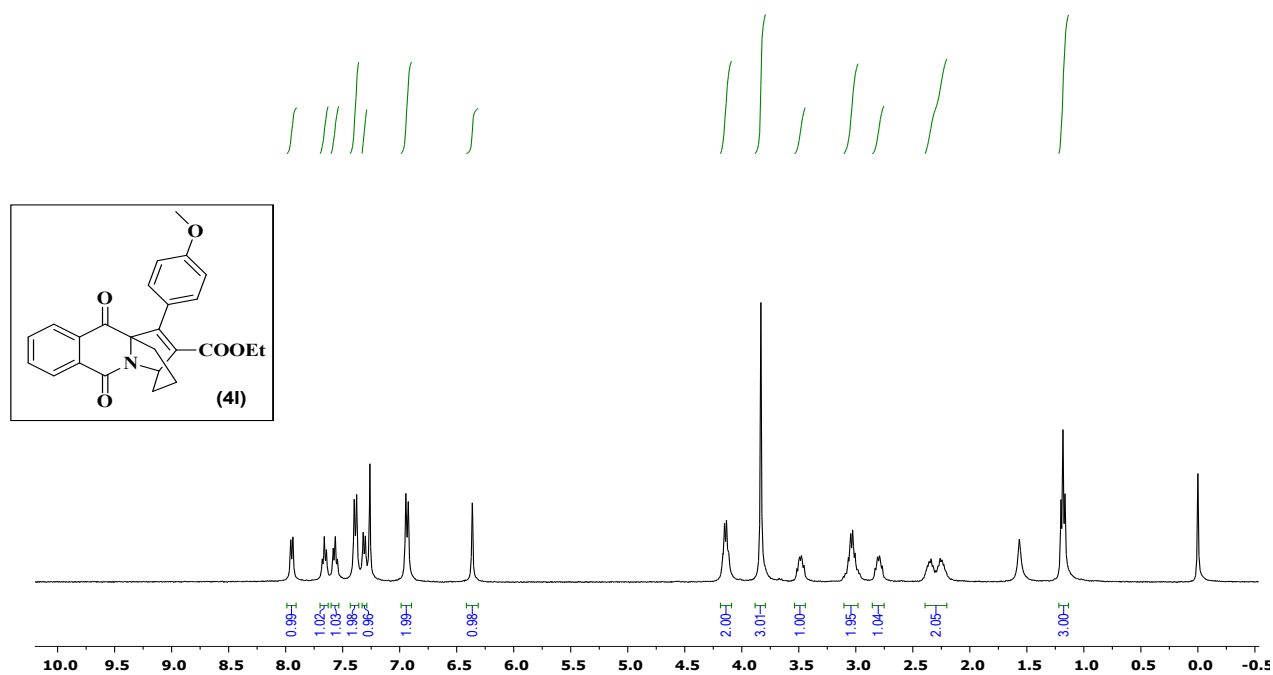


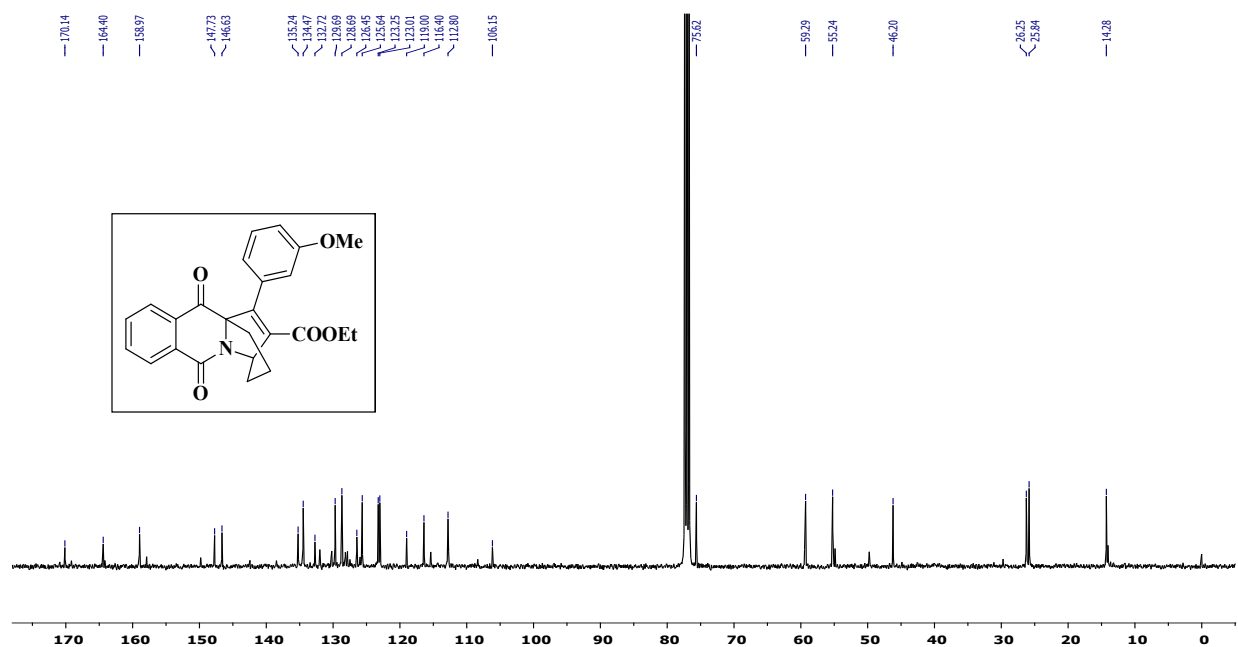
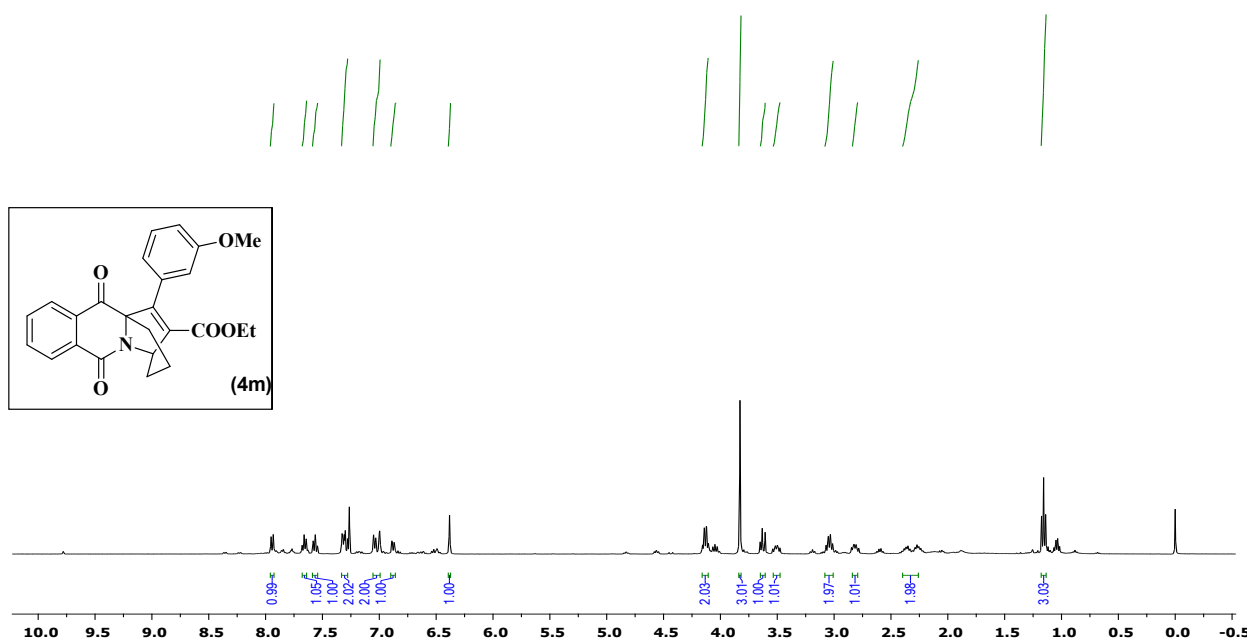


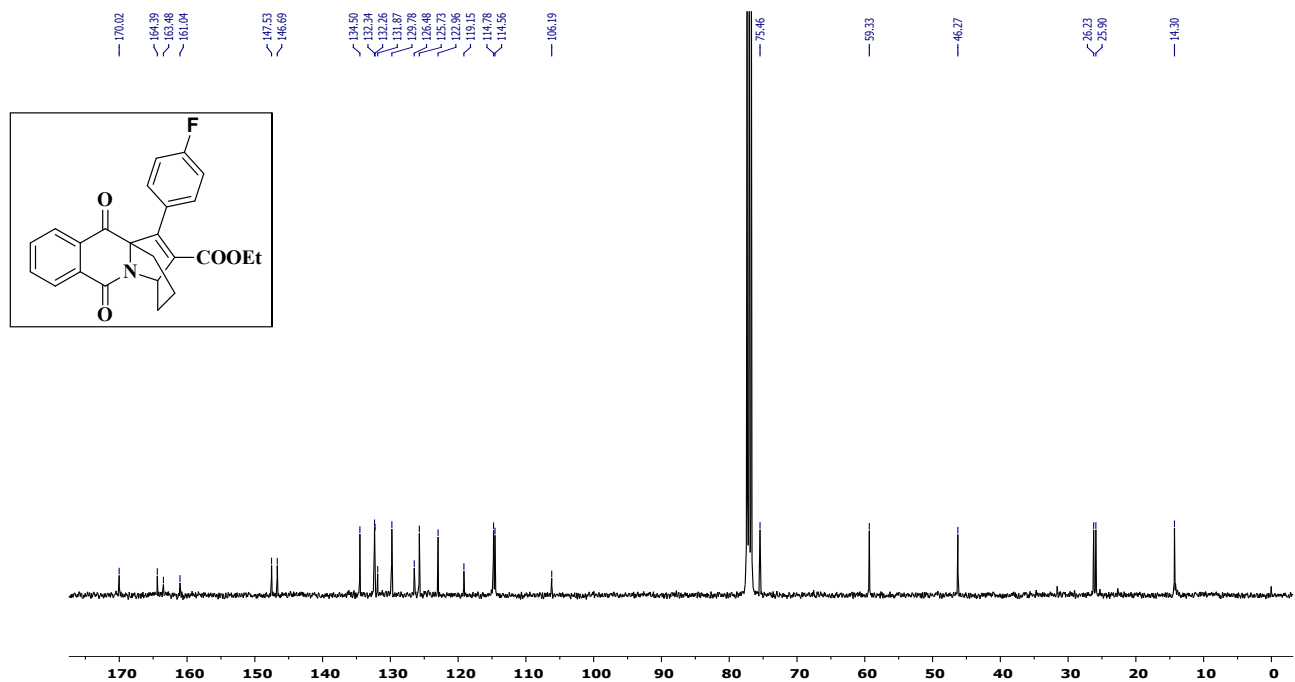
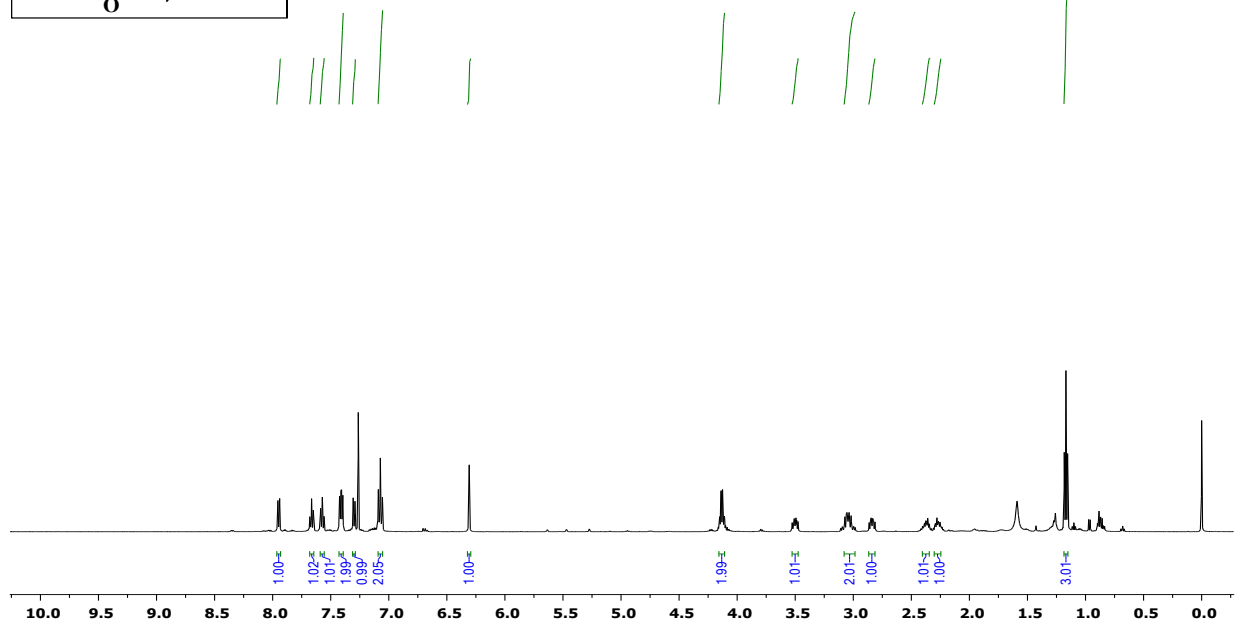
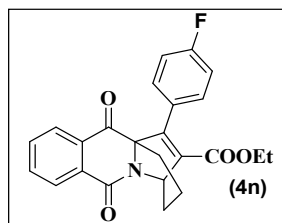


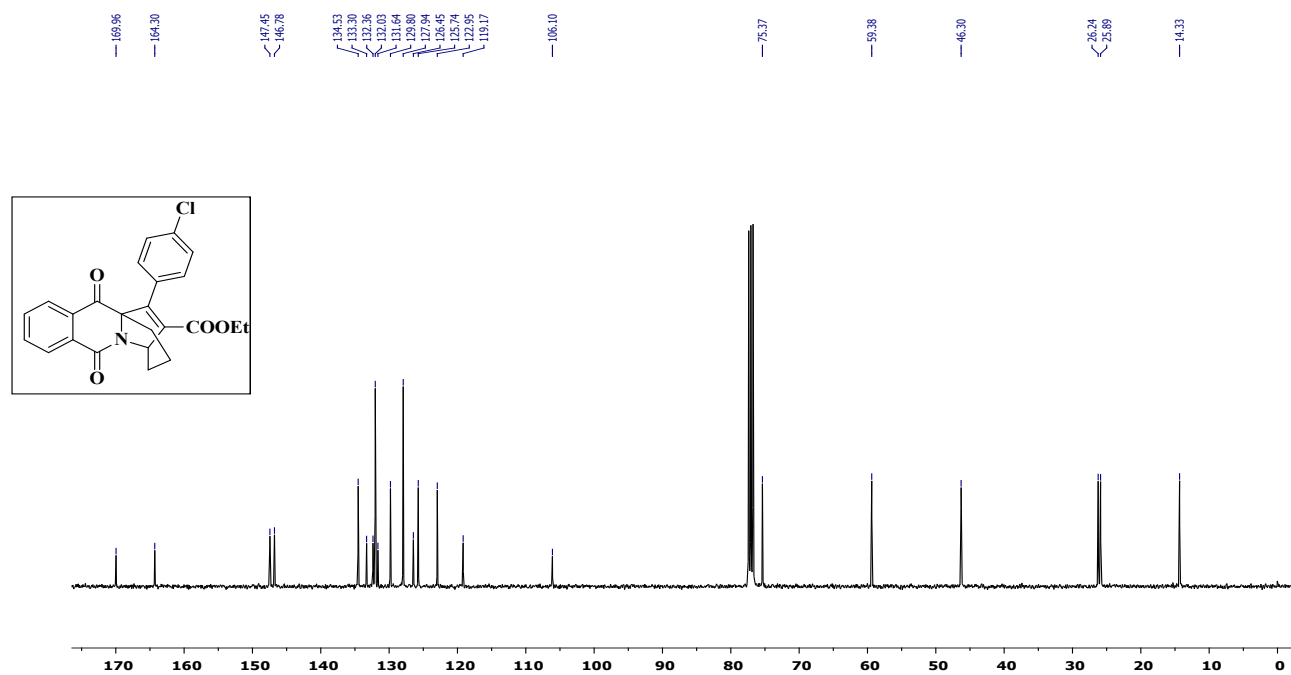
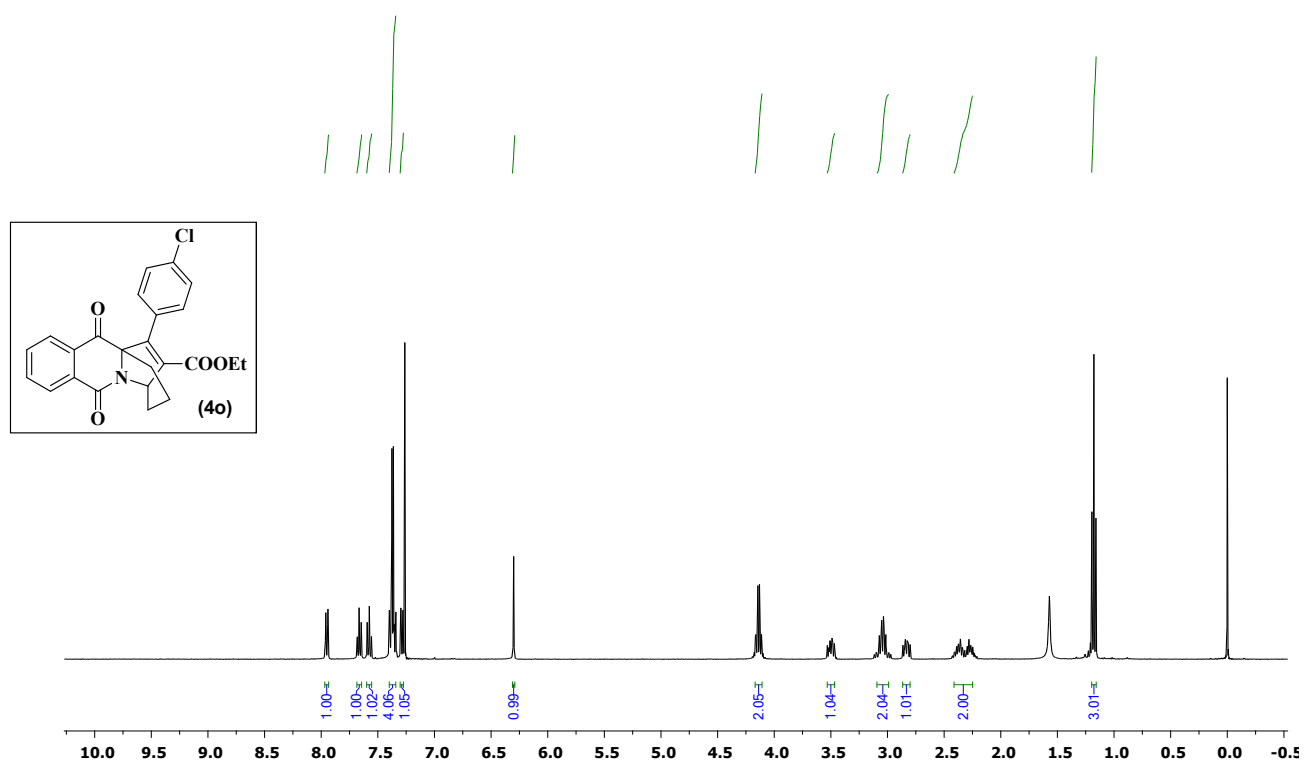


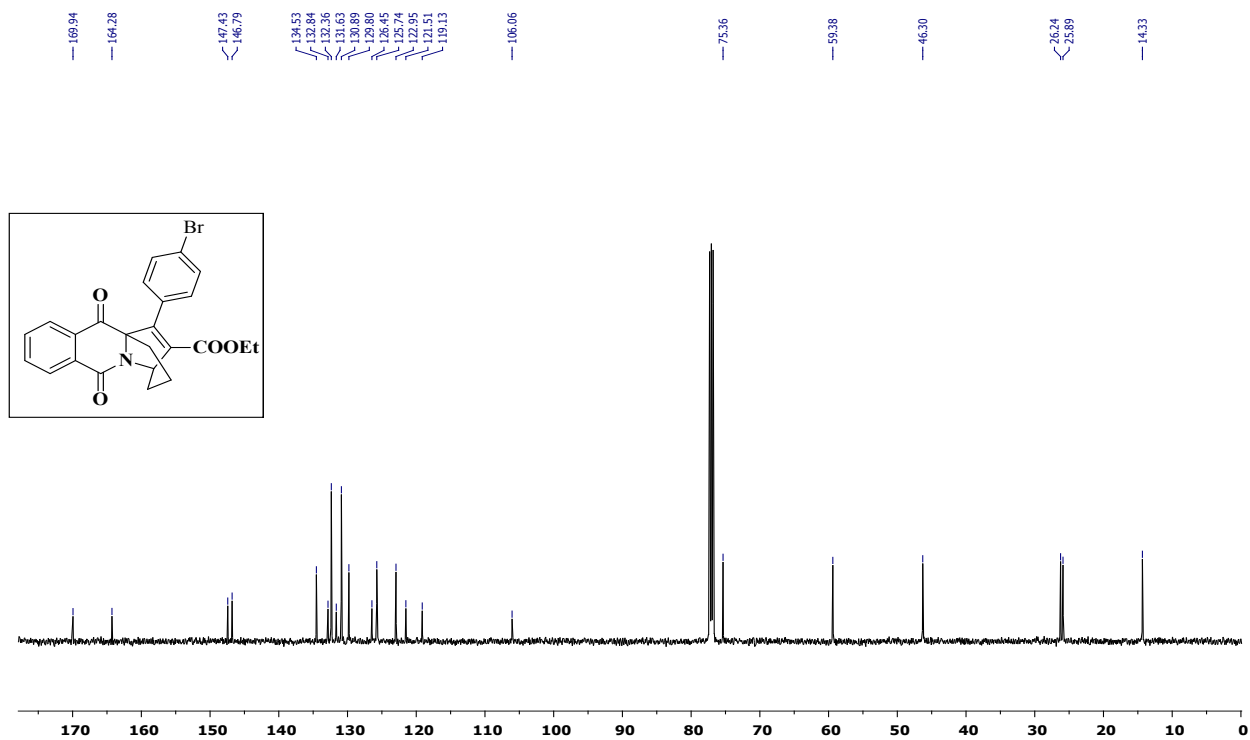
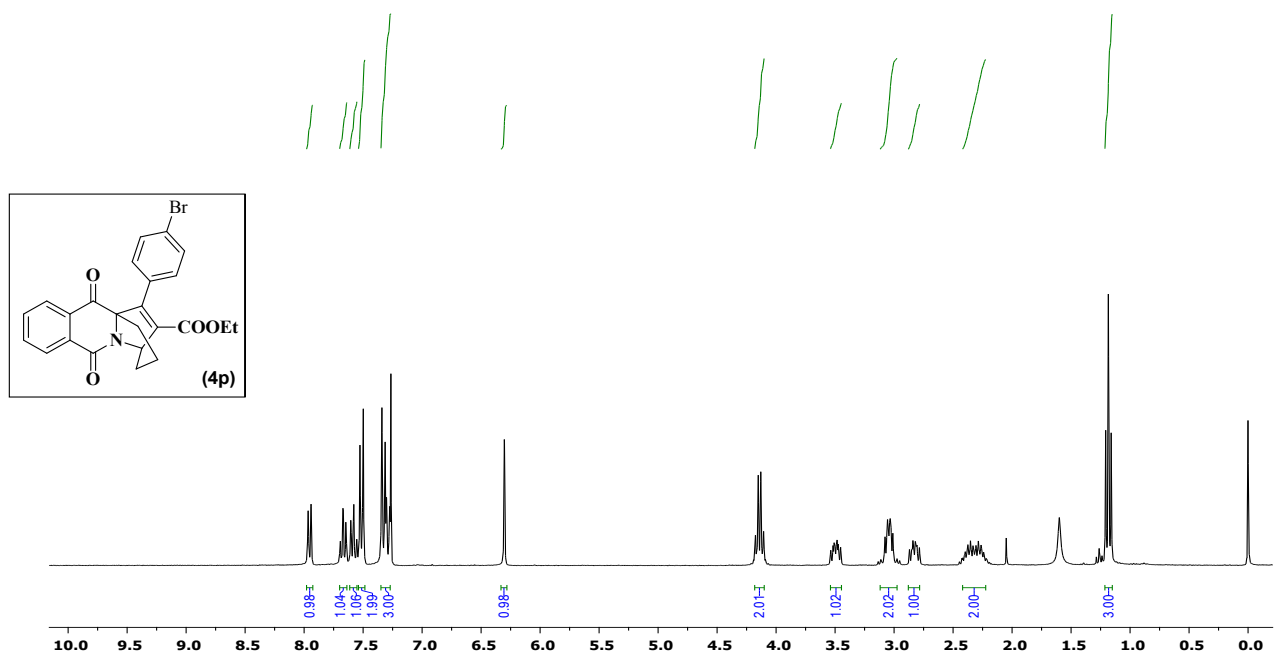


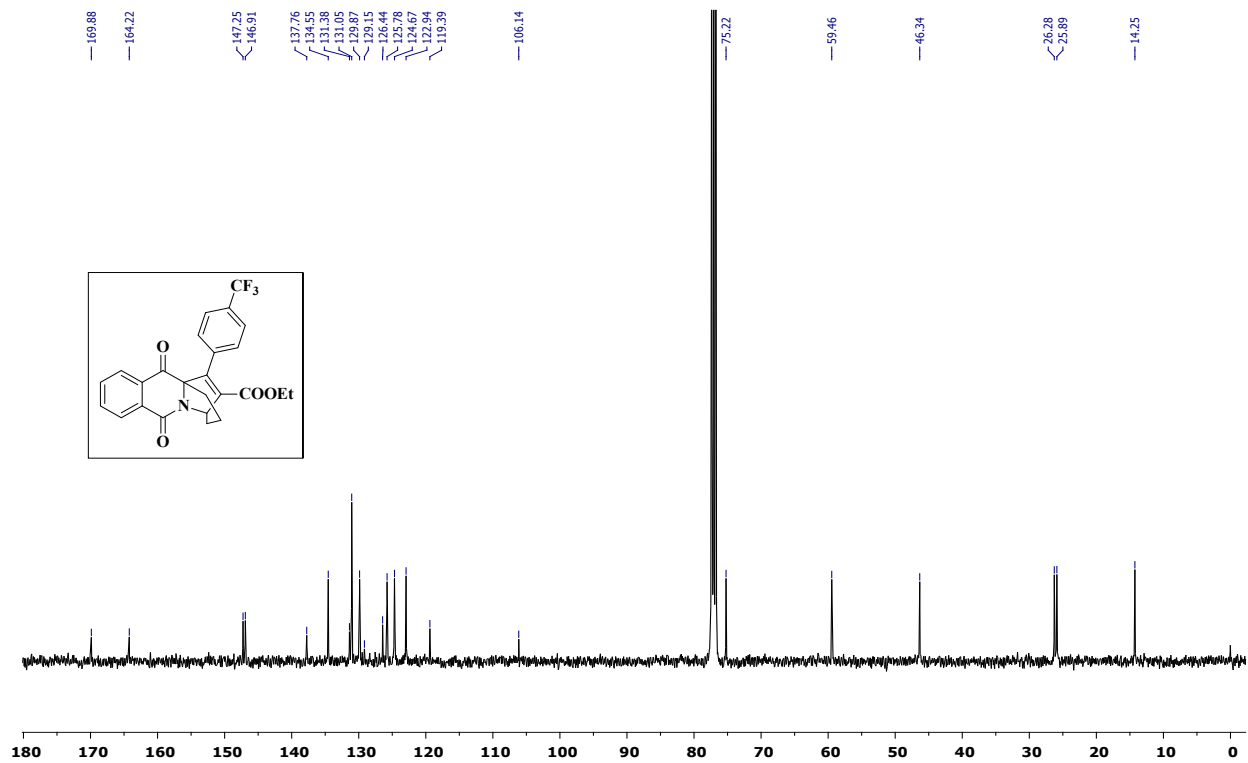
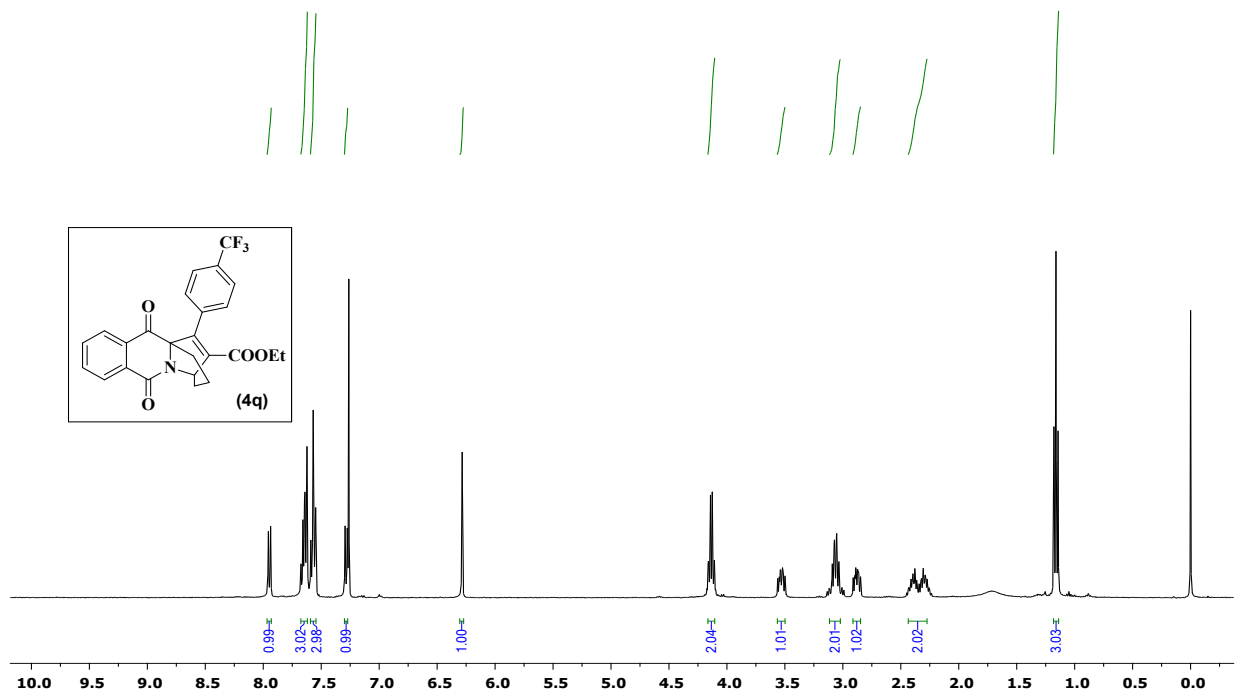


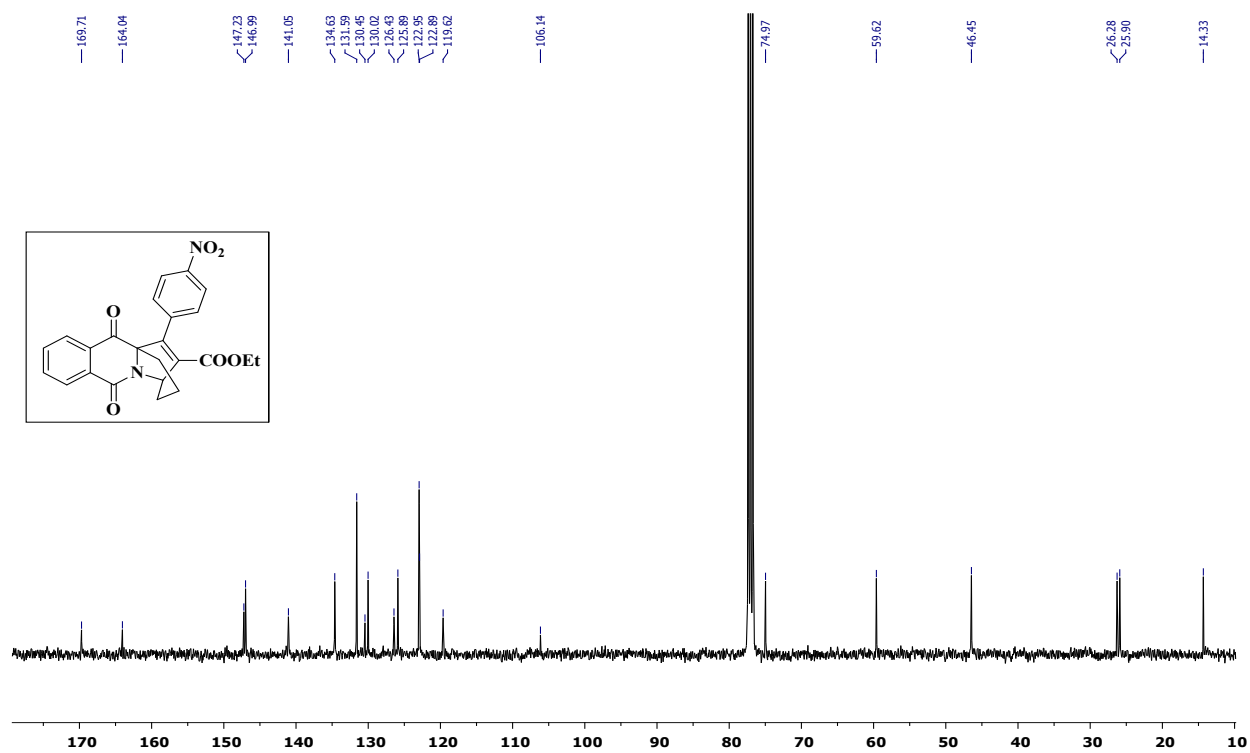
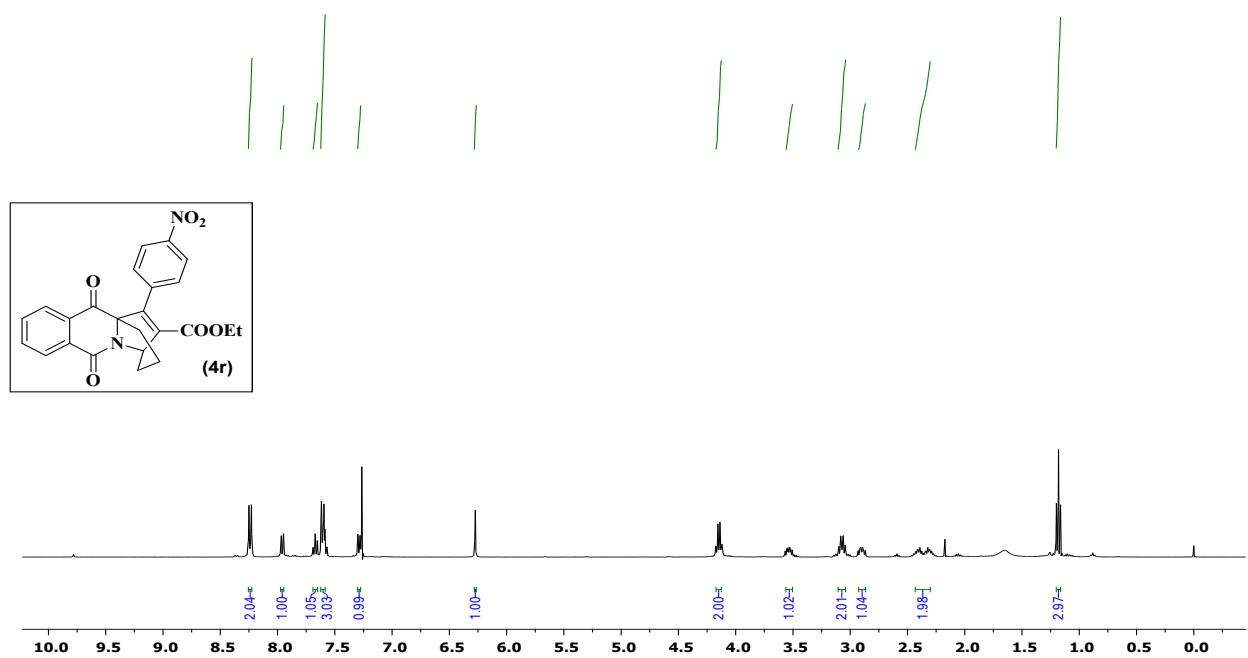


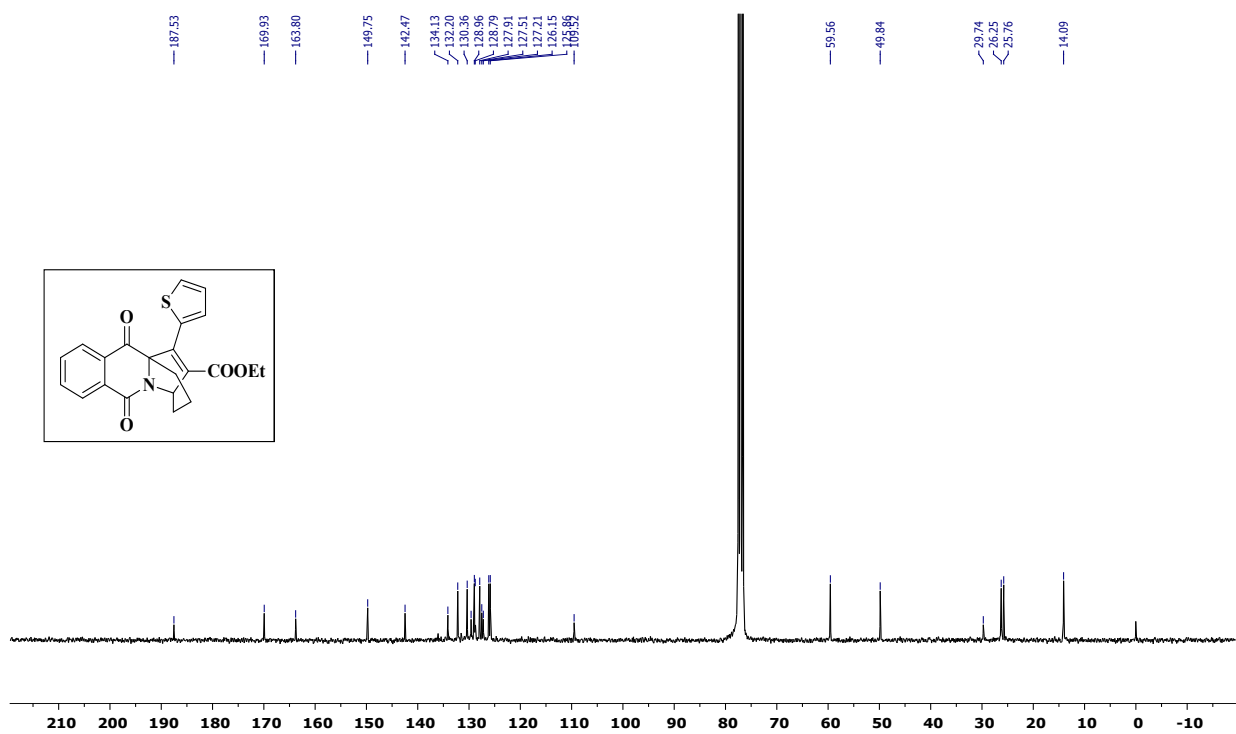
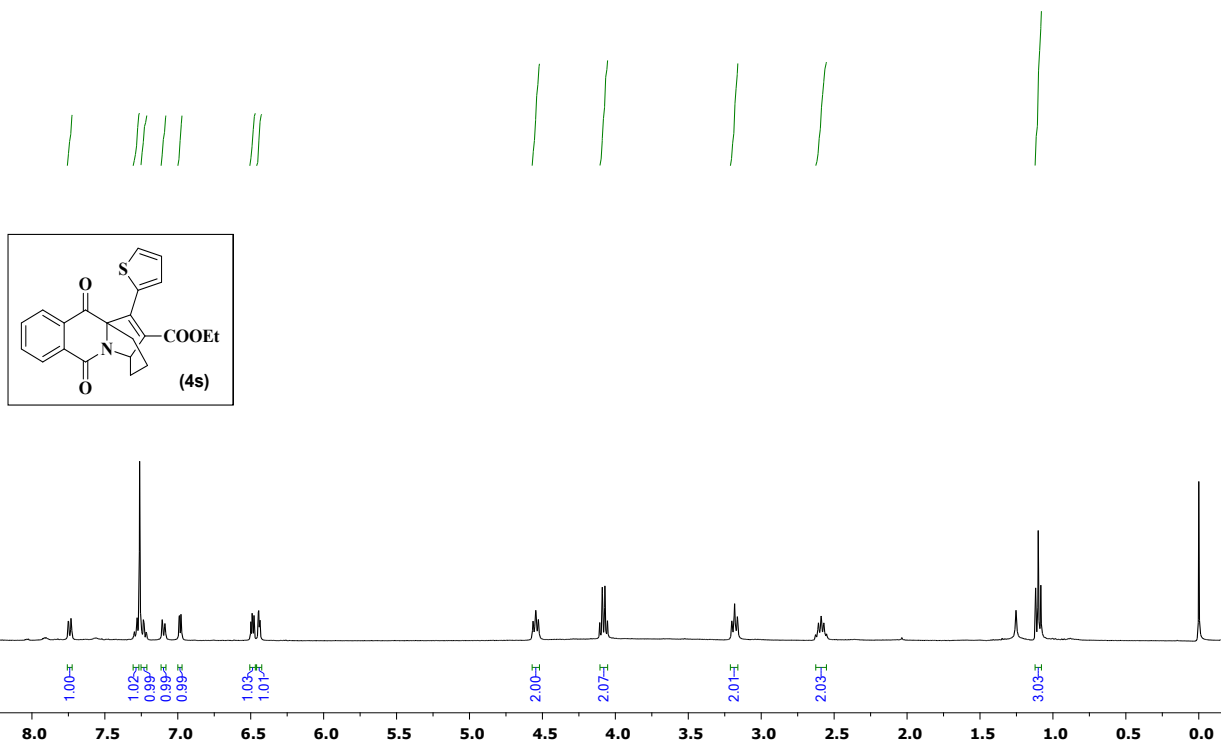


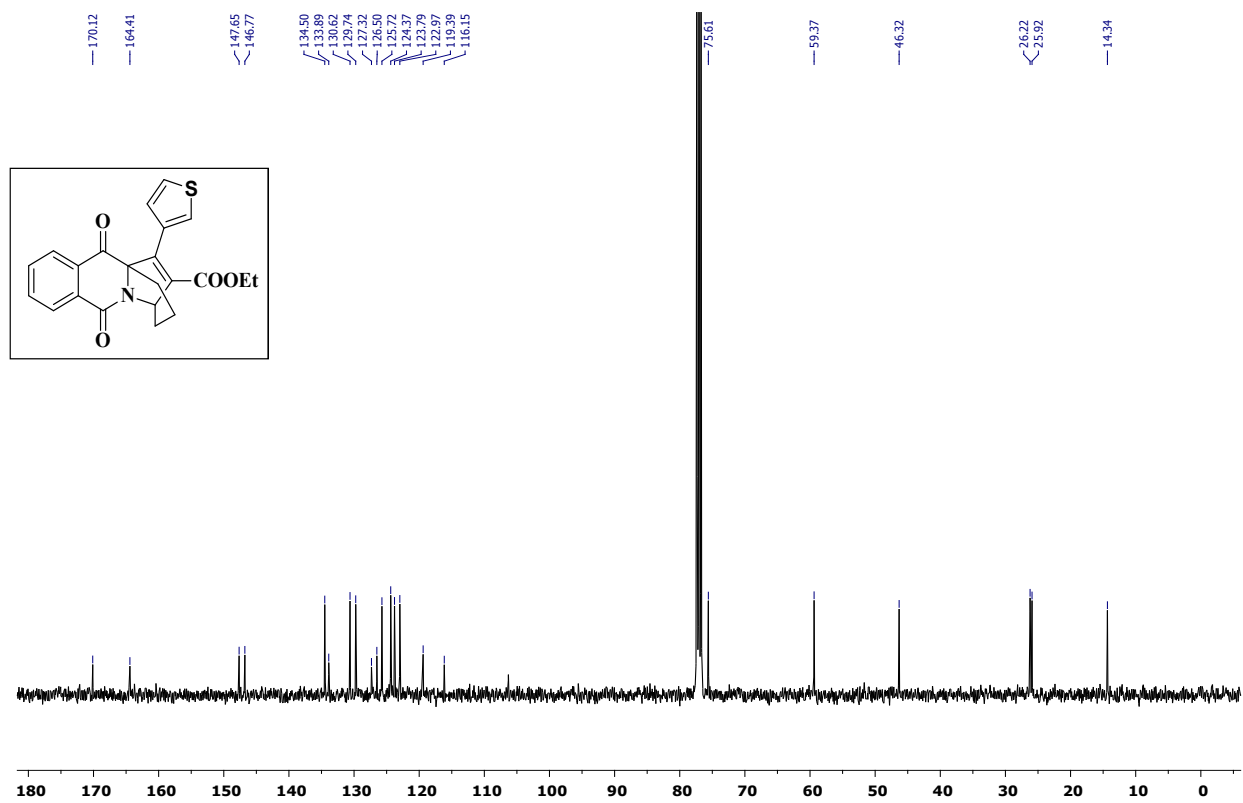
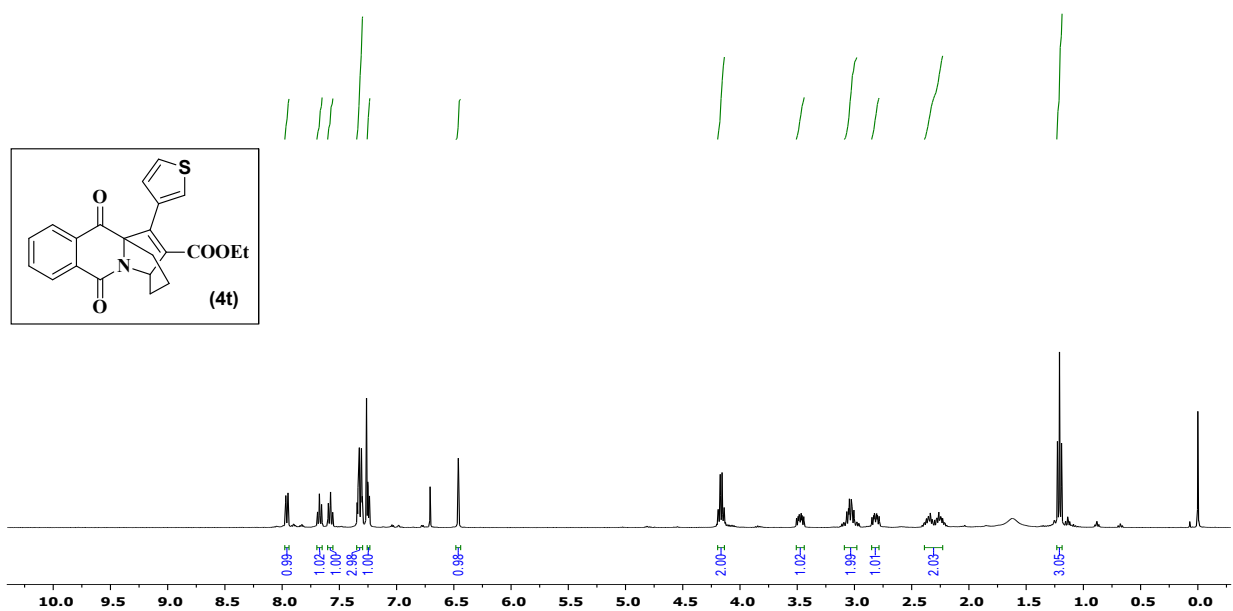


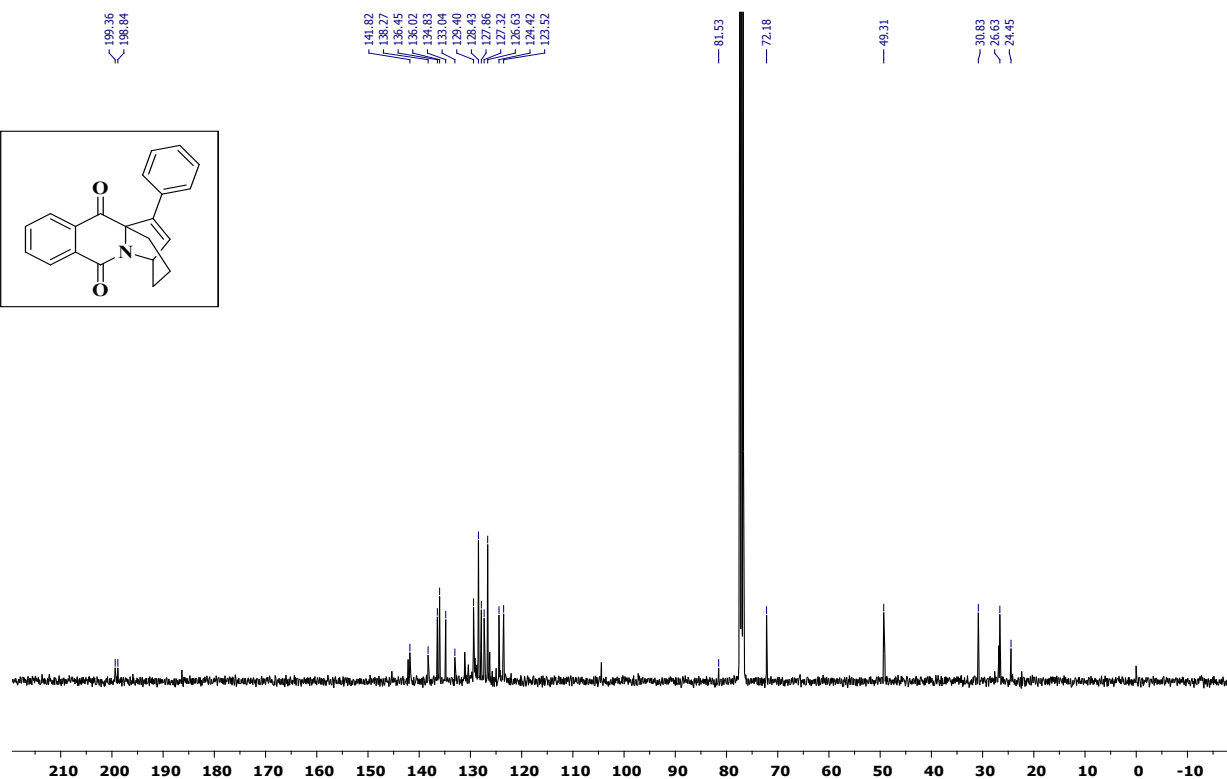
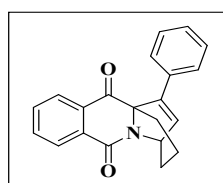
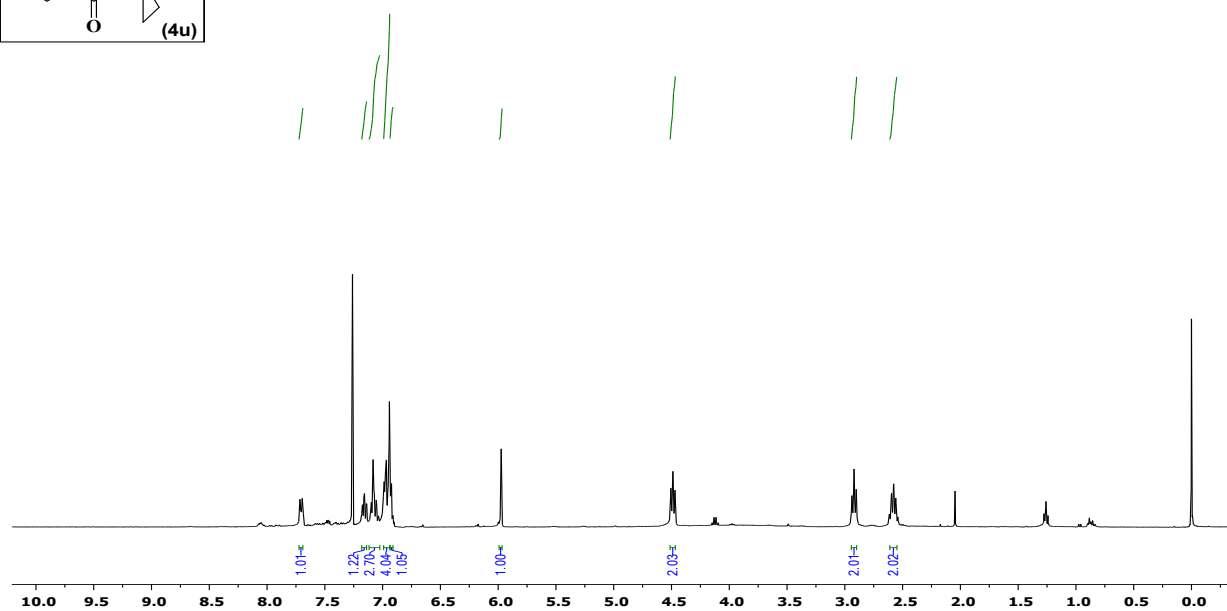
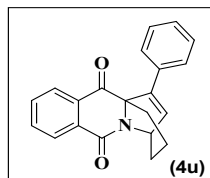


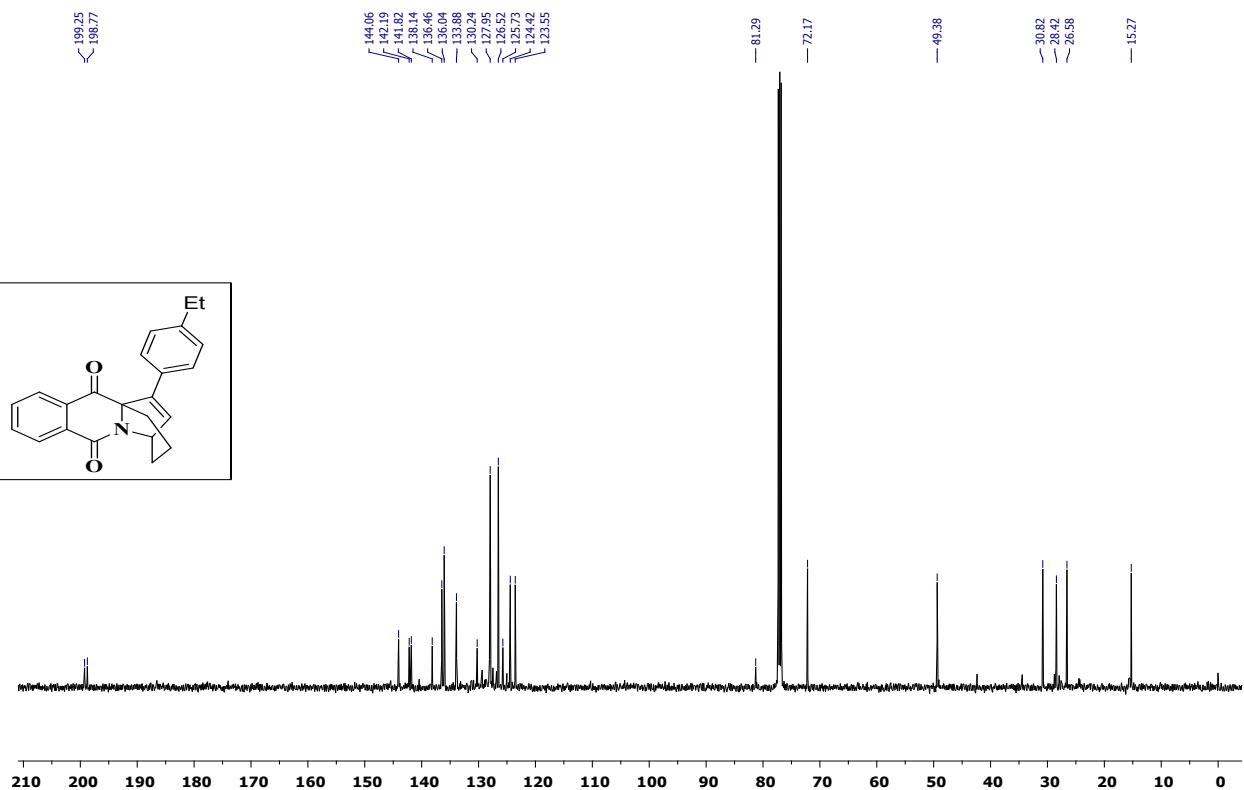
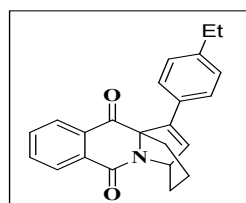
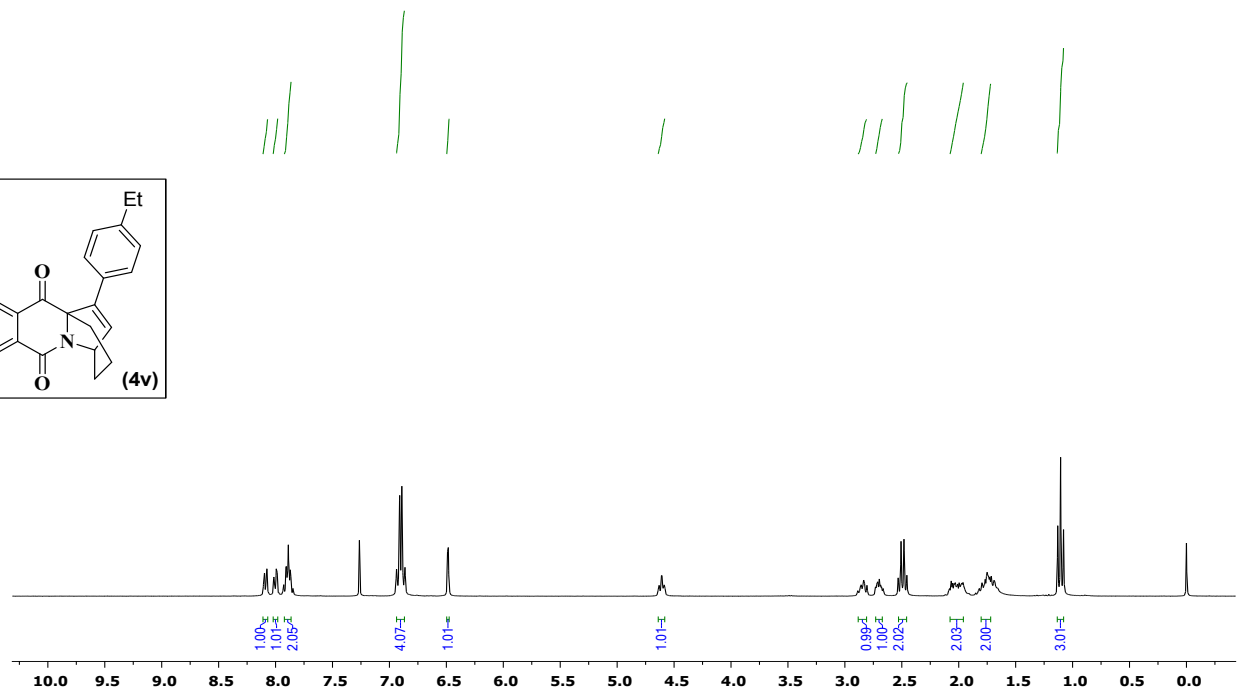
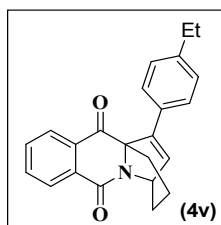


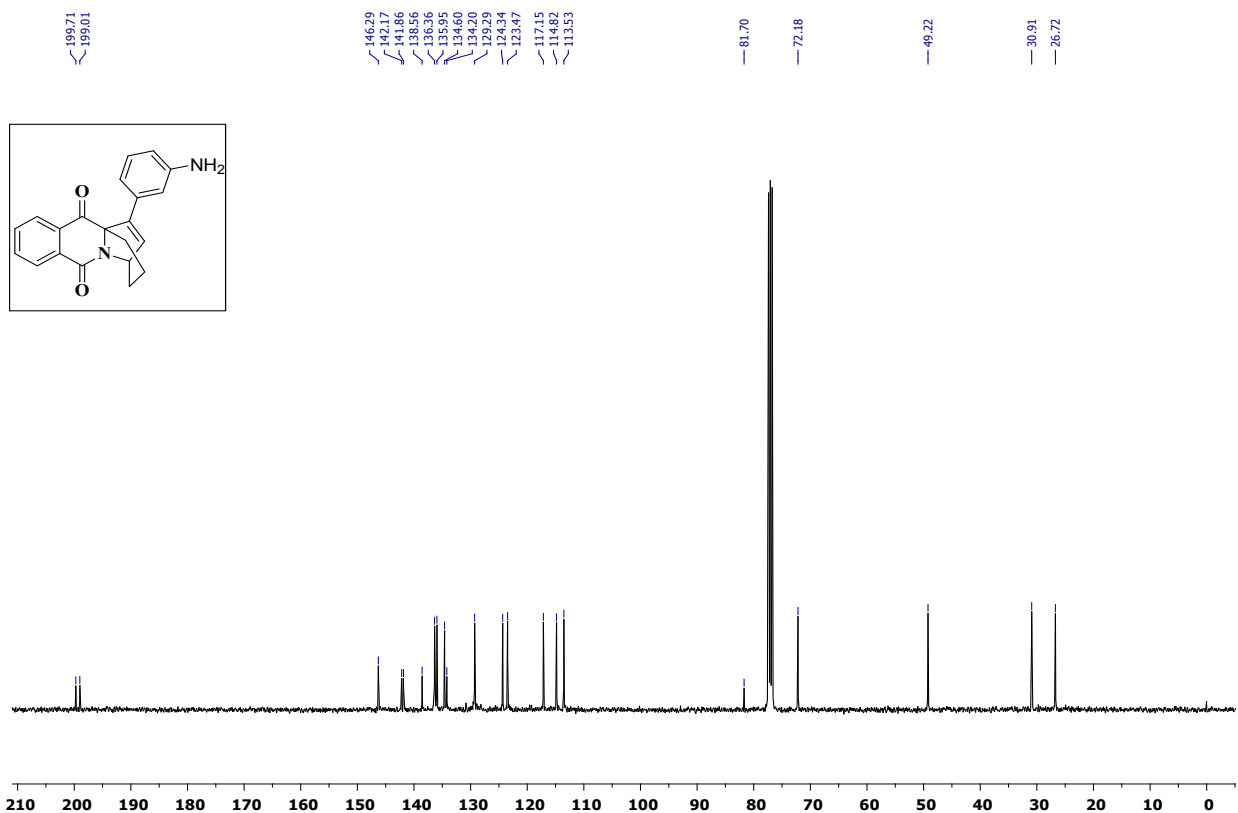
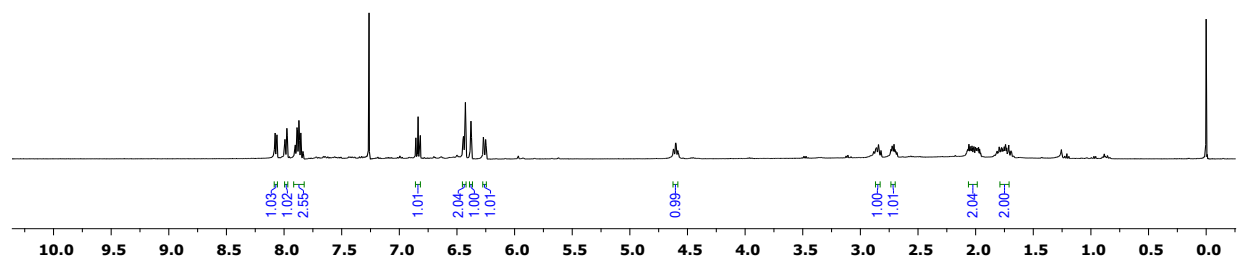
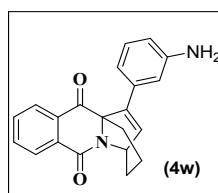


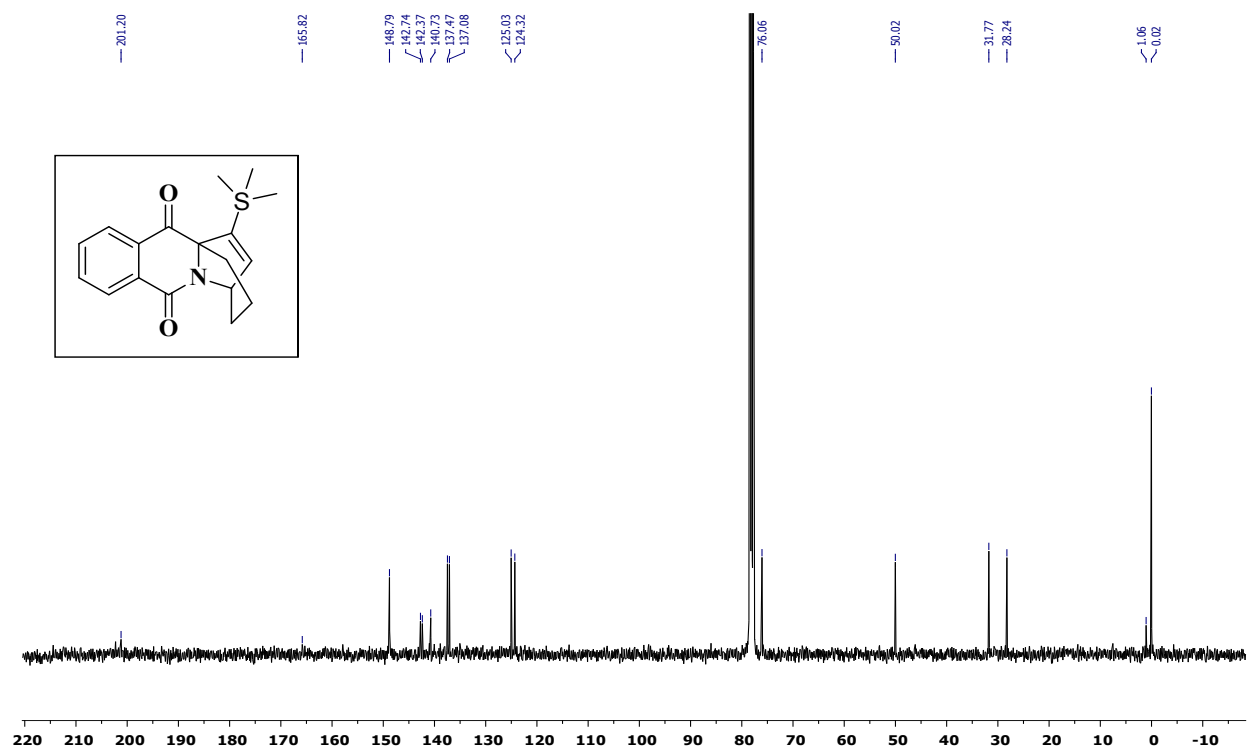
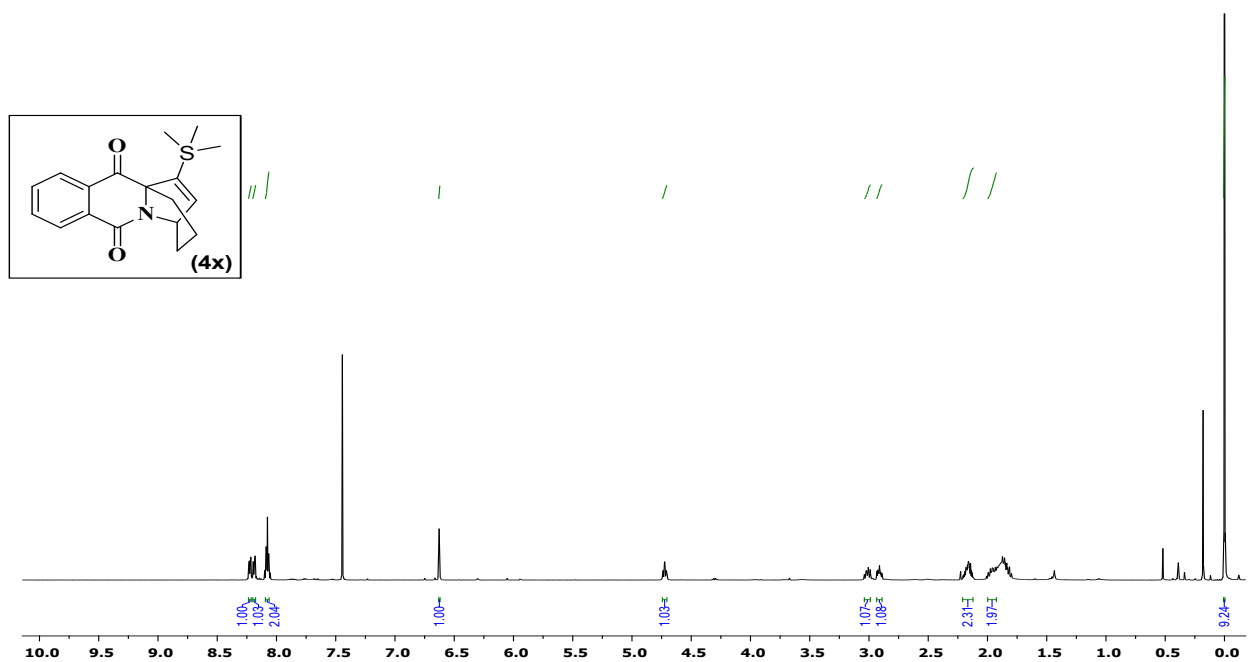


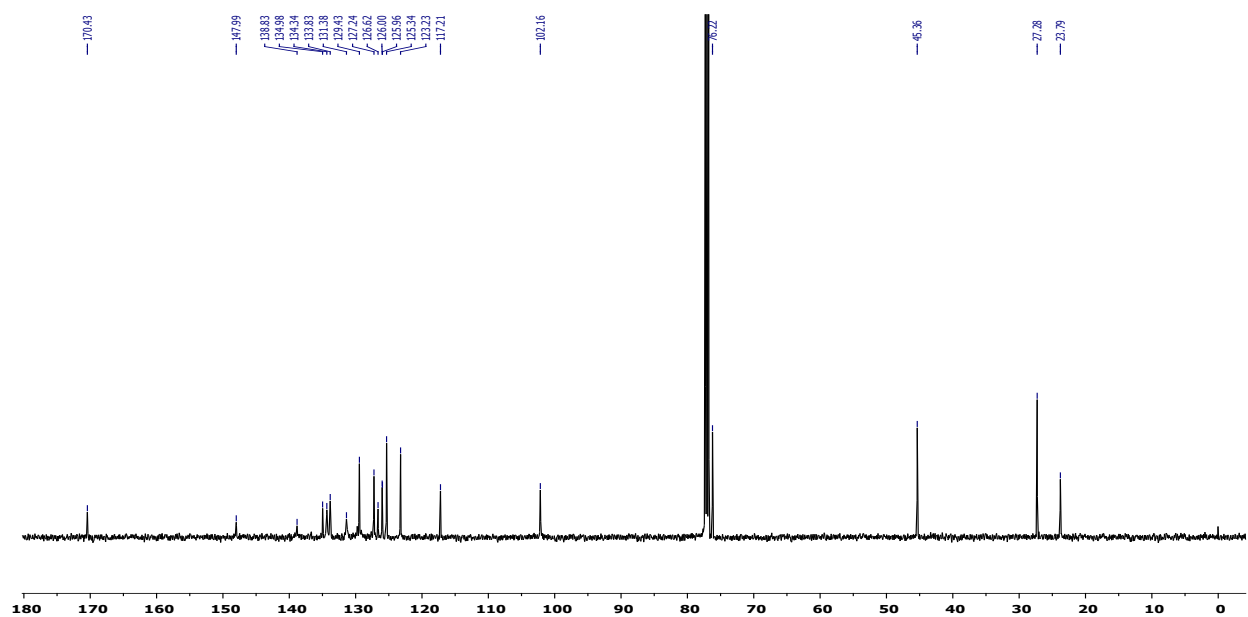
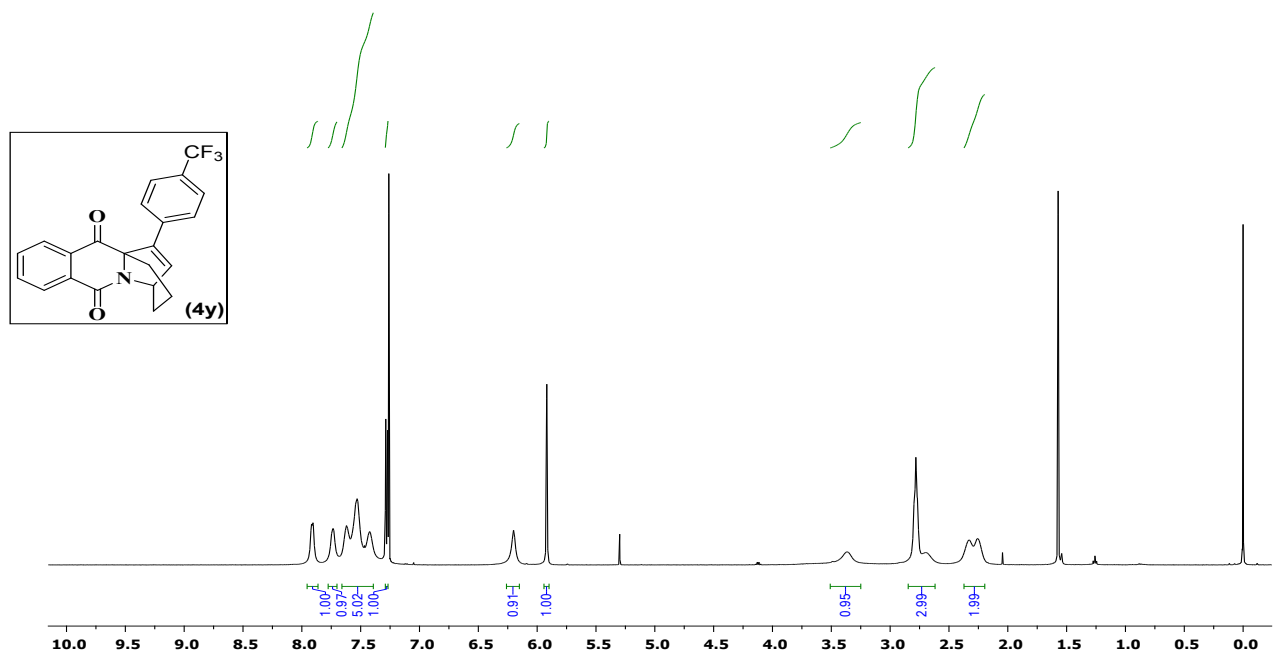




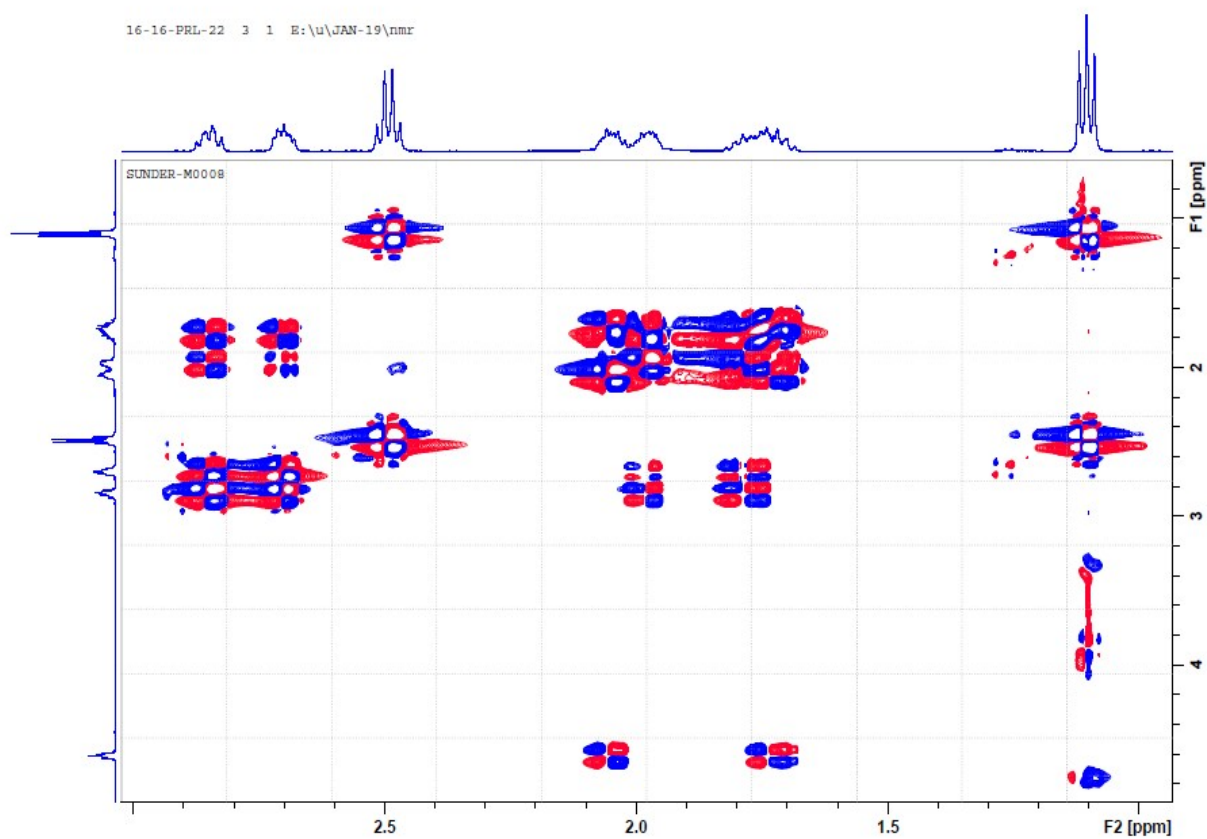
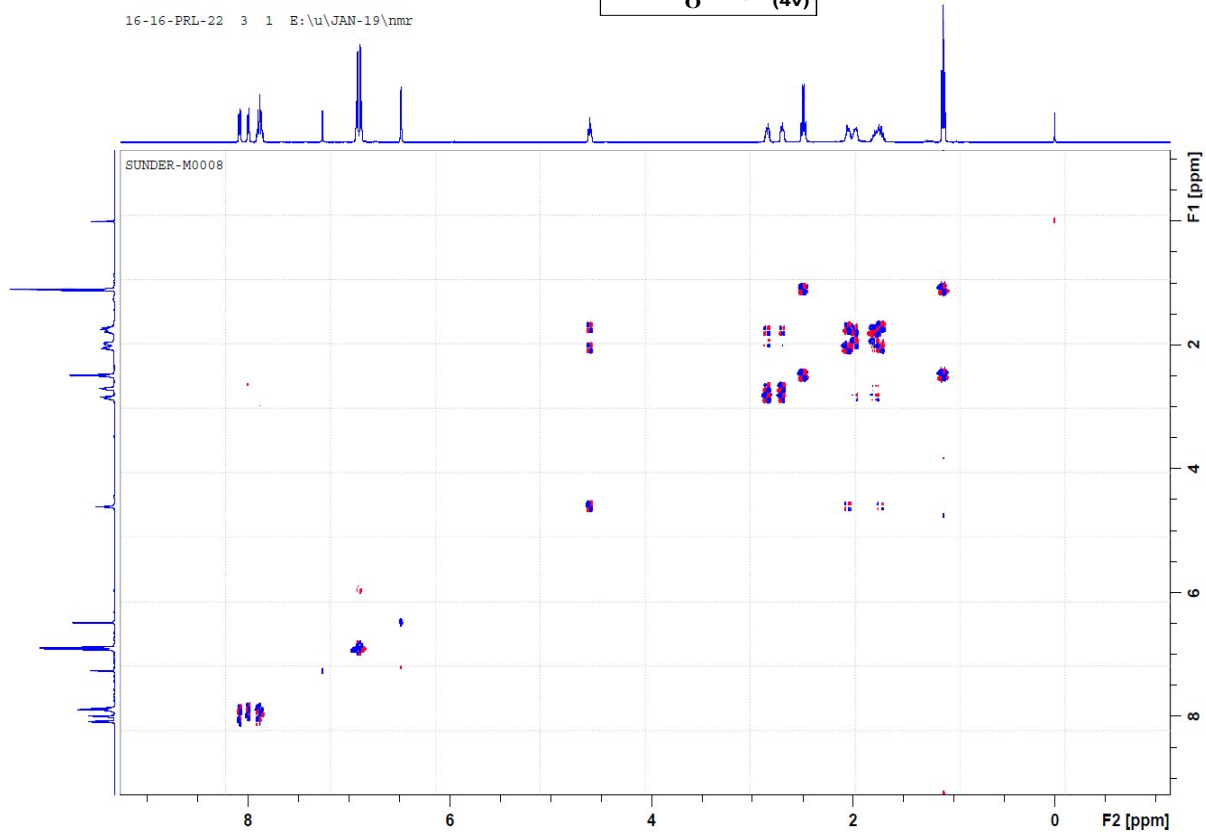
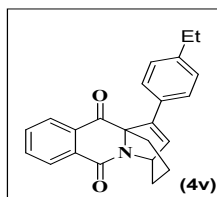


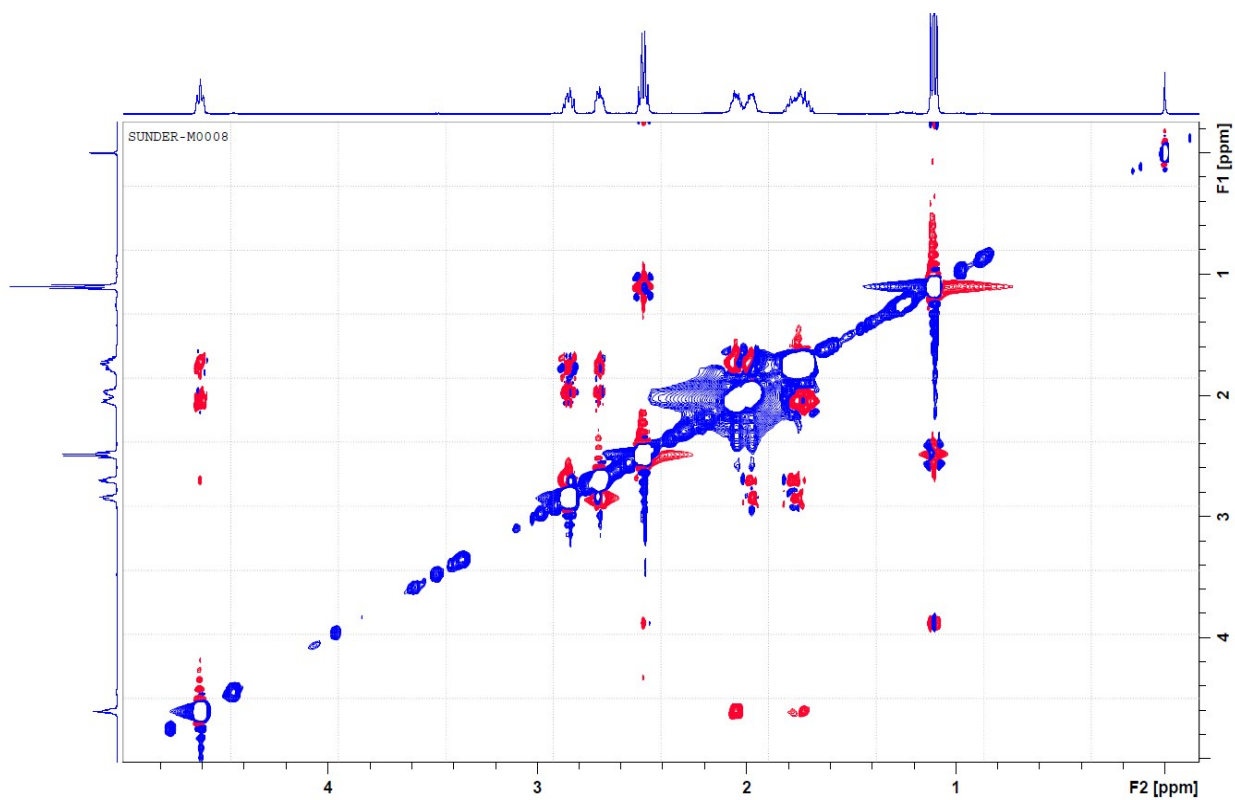
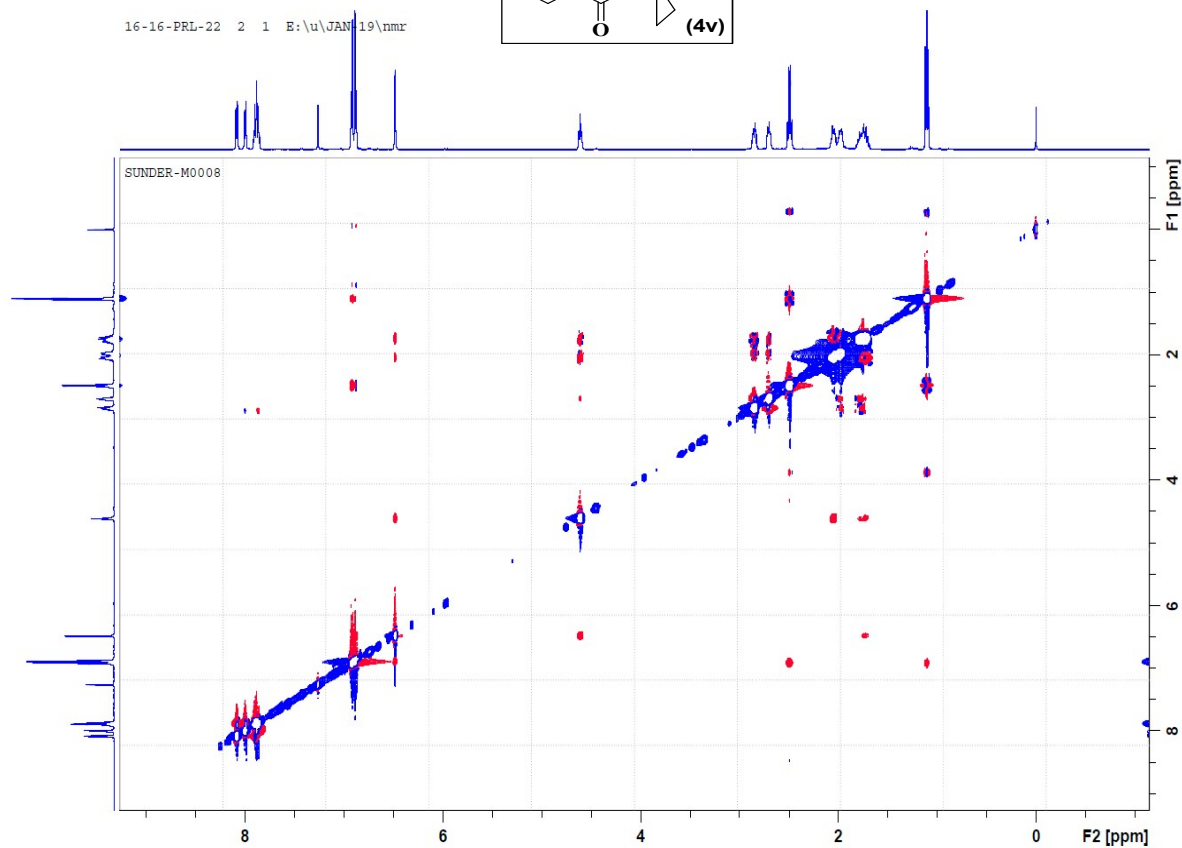
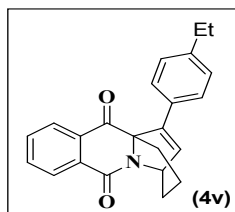




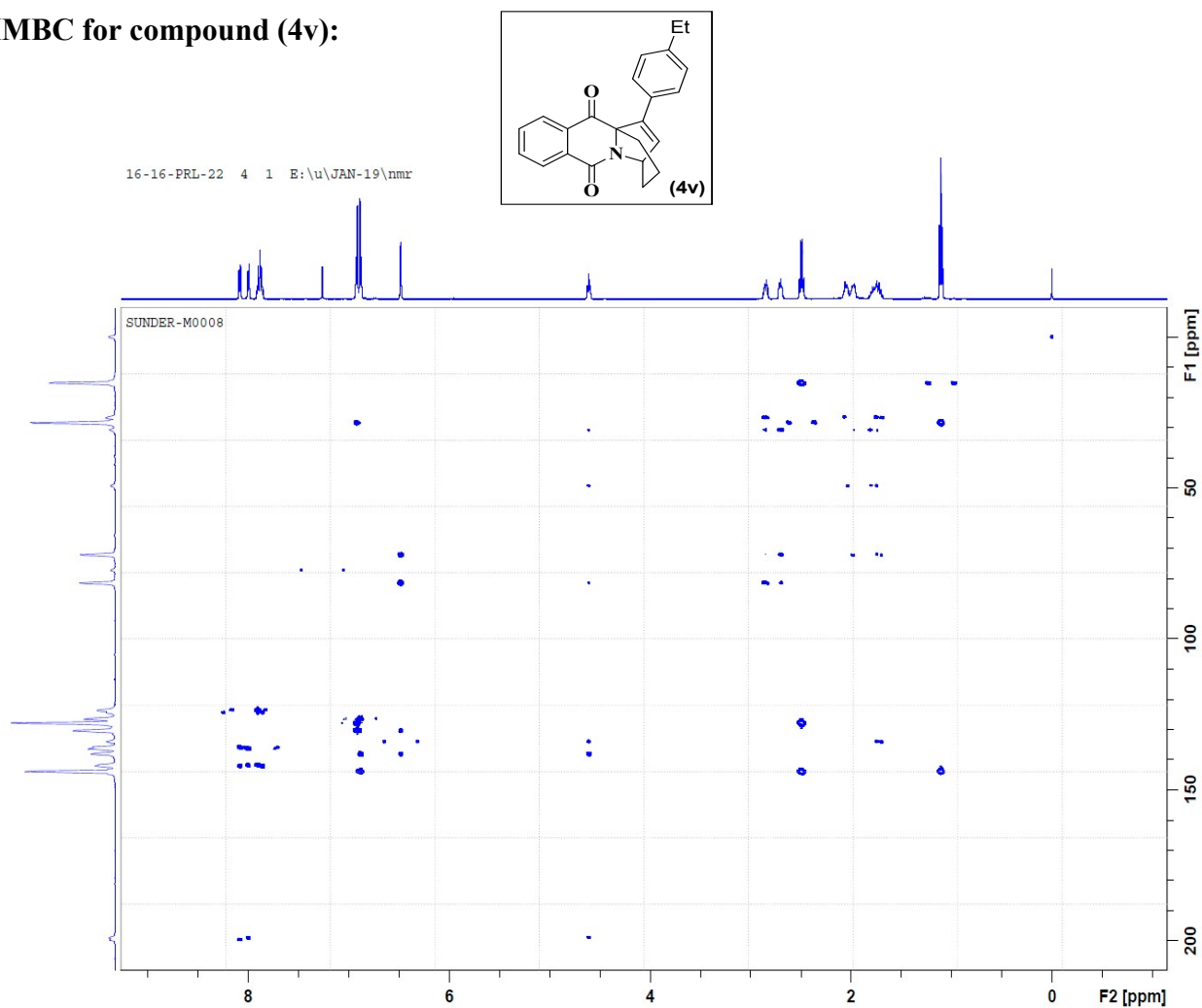


COSY for compound (4v):



NOESY for compound (4v):

HMBC for compound (4v):



X-ray crystallography

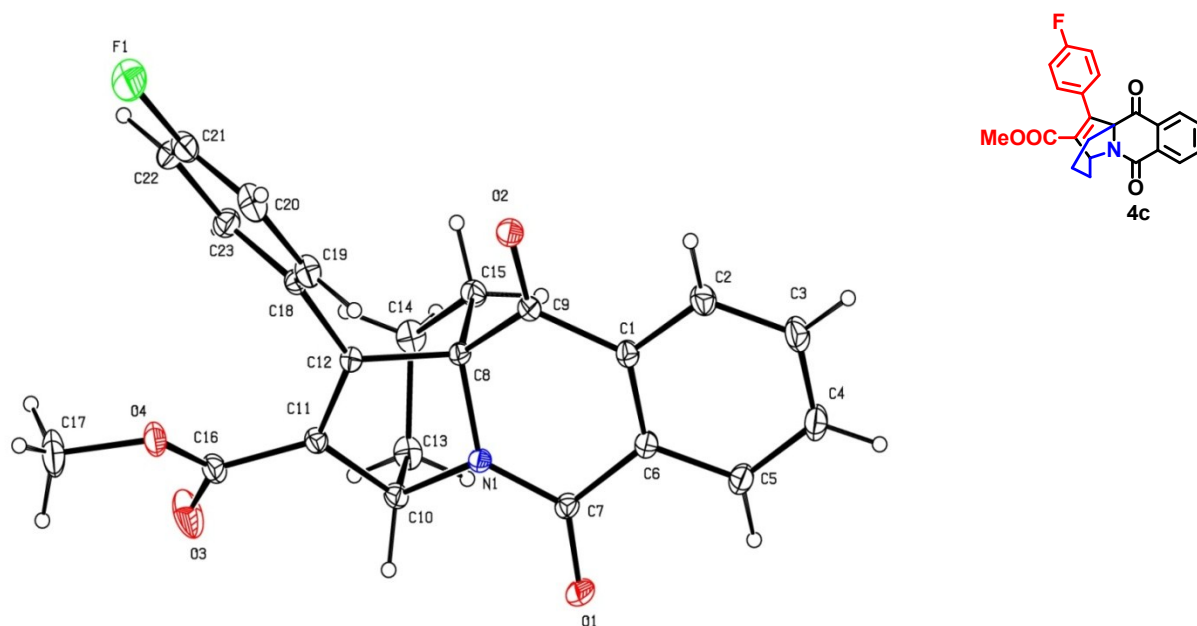


Figure caption: (4c) The molecular structure of KA181, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

X-ray crystallography study

X-ray data for the compound was collected at room temperature on a Bruker D8 QUEST instrument with an I μ S Mo microsource ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å) and a PHOTON-100 detector. The raw data frames of KA181 were reduced and corrected for absorption effects using the Bruker Apex 3 software suite programs [1]. The structure was solved using intrinsic phasing method [2] and further refined with the SHELXL [2] program and expanded using Fourier techniques. Anisotropic displacement parameters were included for all non-hydrogen atoms. All C bound H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding on their parent C atoms [C-H = 0.93-0.97 Å, and Uiso(H) = 1.5Ueq(C) for methyl H or 1.2Ueq(C) for other H atoms].

Crystal Data for KA181: C₂₃H₁₈FNO₄ (M = 391.38 g/mol): triclinic, space group P-1 (no. 2), a = 8.66220(10) Å, b = 10.7712(2) Å, c = 11.1760(2) Å, $\alpha = 102.4181(5)^\circ$, $\beta = 97.3598(5)^\circ$, $\gamma = 113.4266(4)^\circ$, V = 907.47(3) Å³, Z = 2, T = 294.15 K, $\mu(\text{MoK}\alpha) = 0.105$ mm⁻¹, Dcalc = 1.432 g/cm³, 31589 reflections measured ($4.31^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 56.928^\circ$), 4553 unique (Rint = 0.0238, Rsigma = 0.0189) which were used in all calculations. The final R1 was 0.0457 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR2 was 0.1321 (all data). CCDC 1584703 contains supplementary Crystallographic data for the structure. These data can be obtained free of charge at www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html [or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC), 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44(0) 1223 336 033; email: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

1. SMART & SAINT. Software Reference manuals. Versions 6.28a & 5.625, Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 2001.

2. Sheldrick, G. M. (2015). Acta Cryst. C71, 3–8.

Figure caption: The molecular structure of KA181, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

