Electronic Supplementary Information

Highly Selective Conversion of Nitrobenzenes Using a Simple Reducing System Combined with a Trivalent Indium Salt and a Hydrosilane

Norio Sakai, * Kohji Fujii, Shinya Nabeshima, Reiko Ikeda, and Takeo Konakahara

Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science (RIKADAI), Noda, Chiba 278-8510, Japan E-mail: sakachem@rs.noda.tus.ac.jp

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General Methods

All reactions were carried out under a N₂ atmosphere, unless otherwise noted. Dichloromethane and chloroform were freshly distilled from P₂O₅ prior to use. Dimethylformamide (DMF) was distilled over CaH₂. THF was freshly distilled from sodium-benzophenone. All indium salts were commercially available and were used without further purification. Organosilanes were used without further purification. Reactions were monitored by TLC analysis of reaction aliquots. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel 60 F₂₅₄, and the components were located by observation under UV light. Column chromatography was also performed using silica gel. ¹H NMR spectra were measured at 500 (or 300) MHz using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. ¹³C NMR spectra were measured at 125 (or 75) MHz using the center peak of chloroform (77.0 ppm) as an internal standard. High resolution mass spectra were measured using NBA (3-nitrobenzylalcohol) as a matrix. Nitrobenzene (1a), 2-nitrotoluene (1b), 3-nitrotoluene (1c), 4-nitrotoluene (1d), 4-chloronitrobenzene (1e), 4-bromobenzene (1f), 4-nitrobenzonitrile (1g), 4-nitroacetophenone (1h), methyl 4-nitrobenzoate (1i), 2,2'-dinitrobiphenyl (6) were also purchased.

General procedure for indium-catalyzed reductive synthesis of azoxy compounds

To a 5 mL screw-capped vial containing a freshly distilled THF (0.6 mL) were successively added under N_2 aromatic nitro compound **1** (0.6 mmol), InBr₃ (0.03 mmol) and Et₃SiH (1.32 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C (bath temperature), and monitored by TLC analysis until the starting material was completely consumed. The reaction was quenched with H₂O. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, the organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallization (hexane / AcOEt) or silica gel column chromatography to give the corresponding azoxybenzene compound **3**.

Azoxybenzene^[1] (3a):

96% yield; a yellow solid; mp 32.2-33.1 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.56 (m, 5H), 8.15-8.29 (m, 2H), 8.30-8.32 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 122.3, 125.5, 128.7, 128.8, 129.6, 131.6, 144.0, 148.3; MS (FAB): *m/z* 199 (M+H), 73 (100%).

N=N+

2,2'-Dimethylazoxybenzene^[1] (3b):

82% yield; a brown solid; mp 53.3-54.1 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 7.25-7.31(m, 5H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.3, 18.4, 121.5, 123.5, 126.0, 126.5, 128.5, 130.0, 130.7, 131.2, 134.1, 142.8, 142.4; MS (FAB): *m/z* 227 (M+H), 73 (100%).

3,3'-Dimethylazoxybenzene^[2] (3c):

74% yield; a brown oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 7.19-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.96-7.98 (m, 2H), 8.07-8.10 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.3, 18.4, 121.5, 123.5, 126.0, 126.5, 128.5, 130.0, 130.7, 131.2, 134.1, 142.8, 142.4; MS (FAB): *m/z* 227 (M+H, 100%).

4,4'-Dimethylazoxybenzene^[1] (3d):

93% yield; a pale yellow solid; mp 61.1-62.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 7.25-7.27 (m, 2H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.2, 21.5, 122.1, 123.4, 125.6, 129.2, 129.7, 139.9, 141.8, 146.2; MS (FAB): *m/z* 227 (M+H, 100%).

4,4'-Dichloroazoxybenzene^[1] (3e):

81% yield; a pale yellow powder; mp 153.0-154.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 123.7, 127.1, 128.9, 129.0, 135.3, 138.1, 142.2, 146.6; MS (FAB): *m/z* 267 (M⁺), 154 (100%).

4,4'-Dibromoazoxybenzene^[1] (3f):

62% yield; a yellow needles; mp 159.9-161.3 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 8.17 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 123.6, 123.9, 126.5, 127.2, 131.9, 132.0, 142.6, 147.1; MS (ESI): m/z 356 (M⁺, 100%).

4,4'-Dicyanoazoxybenzene^[3] (3g):

88% yield; a colorless solid; mp 206.0-208.1 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.23 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.47 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 113.1, 116.1, 117.3, 118.2, 123.4, 126.0, 132.8, 133.1, 146.3, 150.2; MS (EI): m/z 248 (M⁺, 100%).

4,4'-Diacethylazoxybenzene^[4] (3h):

97% yield; a pale yellow solid; mp 190.8-191.5 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.66 (s, 3H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 8.07-8.13 (m, 4H), 8.22 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 8.42 (d, J = 9.0 Hz 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 26.7, 26.9, 122.9, 125.6, 129.0, 129.1, 137.4, 139.6,







147.0, 150.8; MS (FAB): m/z 283 (M+H), 154 (100%).

DimethylAzoxybenzene-4,4'-dicarboxylate^[5] (3i):

64% yield; a pale yellow powder; mp 209.5-210 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 8.15-8.21(m, 6H), 8.38-8.40 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.3, 52.6, 122.6, 125.4, 130.2, 130.4, 130.8, 133.3, 147.0, 150.9, 165.8, 166.3; MS (FAB): *m/z* 315 (M+H), 154 (100%).

General procedure for indium-catalyzed reductive synthesis of azobenzene compounds

To a 5 mL screw-capped vial containing freshly distilled DMF (0.6 mL) were successively added under N_2 aromatic nitro compound **1** (0.6 mmol), In(OTf)₃ (0.03 mmol) and Et₃SiH (1.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C (bath temperature), and monitored by TLC analysis. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was stirred under air for 15 h. The reaction was quenched with H₂O. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt, and the organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallization (hexane / AcOEt) or silica gel column chromatography to give the corresponding azobenzene derivative **4**.

OMe

Azobenzene^[2] (4a):

99% yield; an orange solid; mp 65.0-66.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.92-7.93 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 122.8, 129.1, 131.0, 152.7; MS (FAB): *m/z* 183 (M+H), 154 (100%).

2,2'-Dimethylazobenzene^[2] (4b):

62% yield; a red solid; mp 53.0-54.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.74 (s, 6H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 4H), 7.61-7.64 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.6, 115.8, 126.3, Me N=N M 130.7, 131.2, 138.0, 151.1; MS (EI): *m/z* 210 (M⁺, 100%).

3,3'-Dimethylazobenzene^[2] (4c):

78% yield; a dark orange solid; mp 50.3-51.6 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.46 (s, Me-6H), 7.28-7.29(m, 2H), 7.39-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.72 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.4, 120.4, 122.9, 128.9, 131.7, 139.0, 152.8; MS (EI): *m/z* 210 (M⁺, 100%).

4,4'-Dimethylazobenzene^[2] (4d):

72% yield; a pale orange solid; mp 145.0-146.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.43 (s, 6H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.5, 122.7, 129.7, 141.2, 150.8; MS (EI): m/z 210 (M⁺, 100%).

4,4'-Dichloroazobenzene^[1] (4e):

70% yield; an orange needles; mp 184.5-185.5 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 124.2, 129.4, 137.2, 150.8; MS (ESI): m/z 250 (M⁺, 100%), 252 (M⁺+2).

4,4'-Dibromoazobenzene^[2] (4f):

80% yield; an orange powder; mp 203.0-204.5 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.79 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 124.4, 125.8, 132.4, 151.2; MS (ESI): m/z 340 (M⁺, 100%).

4,4'-Dicyanoazobenzene^[6] (4g):

64% yield; a red solid; mp 234.6-235.2 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* =8.0 Hz, 4H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 115.2, 118.1, 123.7, 133.4, 154.0; MS (FAB): *m/z* 232 (M⁺, 100%).

4,4'-Diacethylazobenzene^[4] (4h):

92% yield; a pale red powder; mp 208.5-209.8 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.68 (s, 6H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 26.8, 123.2, 129.4, 138.9, 154.8, 197.3; MS (FAB): *m/z* 267 (M+H), 73 (100%).

DimethylAzobenzene-4,4'-dicarboxylate^[6] (4i):

95% yield; an orange powder; mp 223.1-224.4 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.97 (s, 6H), 7.99 (d, *J* =8.0 Hz, 4H), 8.21 (d, *J* =8.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 52.4, 122.9, 130.7, 132.4, 154.9, 166.4; MS (FAB): *m/z* 298 (M⁺, 100%).

MeO

General procedure for indium-catalyzed reductive synthesis of hydrazobenzene derivatives

To a 5 mL screw-capped vial containing a freshly distilled DMF (0.6 mL) were successively added under N_2 aromatic nitro compound 1 (0.6 mmol), InBr₃ (0.03 mmol) and Et₃SiH (2.4 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C (bath temperature), and monitored by TLC analysis. After completion of the reaction, the reaction was guenched with H₂O. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc, and the organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the corresponding product 5.

Hydrazobenzene^[6] (5a):

94% yield; a colorless solid; mp 125.3-126.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.53 (br, 2H), 6.81-6.84 (m, 6H), 7.18-7.21 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 112.3, 119.8, 129.3, 148.8; MS (FAB): m/z 274 (M⁺+H).

2.2'-Dimethylhydrazobenzene^[7] (5b):

63% yield; a pale yellow solid; mp 161.8-162.6 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.25 (s, 6H), 5.51 (br, 2H), 6.76-6.79 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.90 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.11 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.1, 111.0, 119.4, 121.1, 127.2, 130.4, 146.2; MS (EI): *m/z* 212 (M⁺), 91 (100%).

3.3'-Dimethylhydrazobenzene^[8] (5c):

41% yield; a pale orange solid; mp 39.6-40.5 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.27 (s, 6H), 5.50 (br, 2H), 6.63-6.67 (m, 6H), 7.07-7.12 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.6, 109.4, 112.9, 120.7, 129.2, 139.2, 149.0; MS (FAB): m/z 211 (M-H), 73 (100%).

4,4'-Dimethylhydrazobenzene^[7] (5d):

82% yield; a yellow solid; mp 113.3-113.9 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) & 2.29 (s, 6H), 5.50 (br, 2H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.5, 112.4, 129.0, 129.8, 146.7; MS (EI): *m/z* 212 (M⁺), 210 (100%).

4,4'-Dichlorohydrazobenzene^[2] (5e):

80% yield; a pale brown needles; mp 125.7-128.0 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.62 (br, 2H), 6.75 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.16 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 113.5, 124.7, 129.3, 147.0; MS (FAB): *m/z* 252 (M⁺), 254 (M⁺+2).









Me

4,4'-Dibromohydrazobenzene^[2] (5f):

72% yield; a pale yellow solid; mp 123.4-125.1 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.61 (br, 2H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 111.8, 113.9, 132.1, 147.4; MS (EI): *m/z* 342 (M⁺).

4,4'-Dicyanohydrazobenzene^[3] (5g):

81% yield; a colorless solid; mp 188.1-188.5 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.12 (br, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 103.1, 112.1, 119.4, 134.0, 151.1; MS (FAB): *m/z* 234 (M⁺), 81 (100%).

4,4'-Diacethylhydrazobenzene^[9] (5h):

81% yield; a brown solid; mp 163.0-165.1 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.41 (s, 6H), 6.39 (br, 2H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 26.1, 111.1, 129.3, 130.7, 152.3, 196.7; MS (FAB): m/z 269 (M+H, 100%).

Dimethylhydrazobenzene-4,4'-dicarboxylate (5i):

64% yield; a pale brown solid; mp 174.7-177.2 °C;¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.86 (s, 6H), 6.07 (br, 2H), 6.82 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.91 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 51.7, 111.2, 131.6, 151.9, 166.9; MS (EI): m/z 300 (M⁺), 73 (100%), HRMS (FAB): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₄: 300.1110, Found: 300.1110

Procedure for synthesis of 2-(Phenylethynyl)nitroaniline (6)

To a solution of 1-nitro-2-iodobenzene (1.0 g, 4 mmol) in triethylamine (20 ml) at room temperature was added cis-PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.056 g, 0.2 mmol). The resultant suspension was stirred for 30 min followed by addition of phenylacetylene (6 mmol) and then CuI (0.0076 g, 0.2 mmol). This mixture was then stirred for 24 h. The reaction mixture was washed with 1N HCl aq., saturated NaHCO₃ aq. and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the compound **6**.

2-(Phenylethynyl)nitroaniline ^[10] (6):

68% yield; a brown oil; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.43-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.57-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.71 (m, 1H), 8.07 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 84.7, 97.1, 118.7,







122.3, 124.7, 128.4, 128.5, 129.2, 132.0, 132.8, 134.5, 149.6; MS (FAB): *m/z* 223 (M⁺, 100%)

2-(Phenylethynyl)aniline^[11] (7):

83% yield; pale yellow prisms; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.26 (br, 2H), 6.70-6.72 (m 2H), 7.11-7.15 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.51-7.53 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 85.9, 94.7, 107.9, 114.3, 117.9, 123.3, 128.2, 128.3, 129.7, 131.4, 132.1, 147.7; MS (FAB): *m/z* 194 (M+H, 100%)



General procedure for indium-catalyzed reductive synthesis of aromatic amide derivatives

To a 5 mL screw-capped vial containing freshly distilled CHCl₃ (0.6 mL) were successively added under N₂ aromatic nitro compound **1** (0.6 mmol), InI₃ (0.03 mmol) and 1, 1', 3, 3'-tetramethyldisiloxane (1.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature, and monitored by TLC analysis. After completion of the reaction, AcCl (0.6 mmol) and Et₃N (0.6 mmol) were added to the reaction mixture, followed by an additional stirring for 30 min. After completion of the reaction, the reaction was quenched with Na₂CO₃ aq. The aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl₃, the organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the corresponding product.

Acetanilide^[12] (2a'):

99% yield; a white powder; mp 88.4-89.5 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.12 (s, 3H), 7.06-7.09 HN^{-/} (m, 1H), 7.25-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.51 (m, 2H), 8.25 (br, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.3, 120.1, 124.2, 128.8, 138.0, 167.0; MS (FAB): *m/z* 136 (M+H, 100%).

p-Acetotoluidine^[13] (2d'):

82% yield; a white powder; mp 105.9-106.4 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 4H), 7.09 (d, *J* =8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, *J*=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (br, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ [20.8, 24.3, 120.1, 129.4, 133.8, 135.4, 168.5; MS (FAB): *m/z* 150 (M+H, 100%).



4-Chloroazobenzene^[14] (8):

62% yield; an orange solid; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.54 (m, 5H), 7.85-7.92 (m 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 122.9, 124.1, 129.1, 129.3, 131.3, 136.9, 150.9, 152.4;



Ŵе

MS (FAB): *m/z* 216 (M⁺, 100%). HRMS (FAB): Calcd for C₁₂H₉ClN₂: 216.0454, Found: 216.0453

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