

Pd-catalysed synthesis of isoquinolinones and analogues via C-H and N-H bonds double activation

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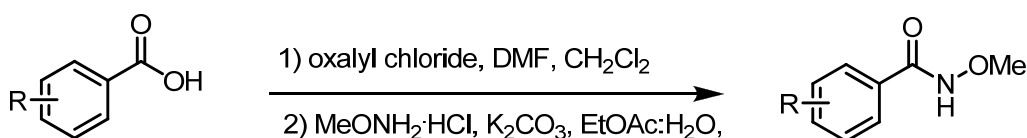
General Information

Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 100-200 m. The solvent system used was a gradient of petroleum ether/ethyl acetate, increasing in polarity to ethyl acetate. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on glass backed plates pre-coated with silica (GF254), which were developed using standard visualizing agents. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz BRUKER AVANCE spectrometer at 25 °C. ^1H : Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CHCl_3 : δ 7.27 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, br = broad, m = multiplet, sept = septet), integration, coupling constants (J) in Hz. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 : δ 77.0 ppm). Low resolution mass spectra were recorded on Micromass Autospec, operating in Agilent GC-MS operating in either E.I. or C.I mode. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) recorded for accurate mass analysis, were performed on either a Q-TOF micro (Waters) spectrometer. Melting points were performed on recrystallised solids and recorded on a national standard melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

General Procedures:

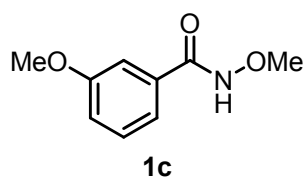
All the known amides **1a**², **1b**¹, **1d**³, **1f**³, **1h**⁴ were prepared following literature procedure¹ and the analytical data are agreed with those data which have been reported previously.

General Procedure A: Synthesis of *N*-methoxybenzamides



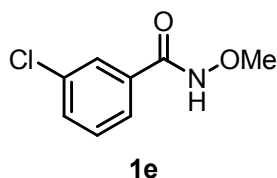
Following same procedure by Guimond *et. al*¹

To a solution of the carboxylic acid (10 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.3 M) at 0 °C under N₂ was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (12 mmol) followed by a catalytic amount of DMF (2 drops). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature until completion (typically 4h). The solvent was then removed under reduce pressure to afford the corresponding crude acid chloride. Methoxyamine hydrochloride (11 mmol) was added to a biphasic mixture of K₂CO₃ (20 mmol) in a 2:1 mixture of EtOAc:H₂O (0.2 M). The resulting solution was cooled to 0°C followed by addition of a solution unpurified acid chloride in a minimum amount of EtOAc dropwise. The flask containing the acid chloride was then rinsed with additional EtOAc. The reaction was stirring for 4h and slowly warmed up to room temperature. The two layers were separated and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL x 2). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel.



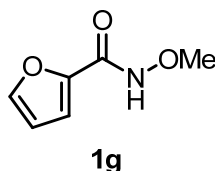
N,3-Dimethoxybenzamide (**1c**)

Following the general procedure A, amide **1c** was isolated as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35-7.27 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.07-7.05 (m, 1H, ArH), 3.89 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.85 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.0, 159.7, 133.1, 129.6, 119.2, 118.3, 112.2, 64.2, 55.4; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₉H₁₁NO₃ (M+H) 182.0815; found 182.0817.



3-Chloro-*N*-methoxybenzamide (**1e**)

Following the general procedure A, amide **1e** was isolated as a white solid: Mp: 116-118 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 10.47 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.78 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.32 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.83 (s, 3H, OMe); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 165.1, 134.7, 133.5, 132.0, 130.0, 127.5, 125.4, 64.3; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8^{35}\text{ClNO}_2$ (M+H) 186.0322 found 186.0323.

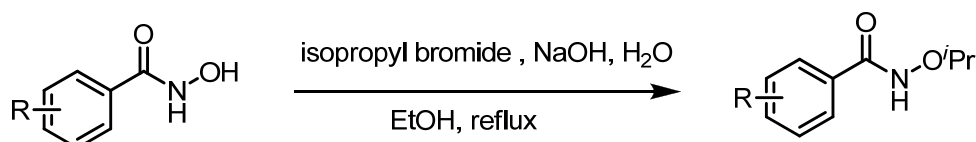


N-Methoxyfuran-2-carboxamide (**1g**)

Following the general procedure A, amide **1g** was isolated as a purple oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 9.28 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.45 (br s, 1H, ArH), 7.20 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, ArH), 6.51 (dd, $J = 3.5$ and 1.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.88 (s, 3H, OMe); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 157.2, 145.7, 144.5, 115.6, 112.0, 64.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3$ (M+H) 142.0501; found 142.0503.

General Procedure B: Synthesis of *N*-isopropoxybenzamides

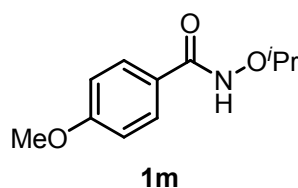
The amide **1l** was prepared by following the procedure reported by A. Nickon *et al*⁵, and the analytical data are consistently agreed with those ones are reported in the literature.⁶



Following similar procedure reported by Nickon *et. al*⁵

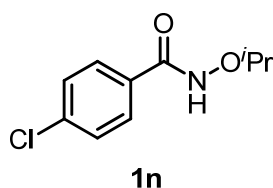
Benzohydroxamic acid⁷ (3 mmol) was added into a solution of sodium hydroxide (4.5 mmol) in 1.5 mL H_2O , the mixture was warmed to 50 °C until the solids were dissolved, the resulting solution was added to isopropyl bromide (15 mmol) in absolute ethanol (6 mL), and the mixture was heated to reflux for 5 h. After the reaction was completed, the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was

dissolved in EtOAc (20 mL), washed with H₂O (15 mL x 2). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel.



***N*-isopropoxy-4-methoxybenzamide (1m)**

Following the general procedure B, amide **1m** was isolated as a white solid: Mp: 96-97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.25 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.84 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.29 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.4, 162.5, 129.0, 124.3, 113.9, 78.1, 55.4, 20.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₁H₁₅NO₃ (M+H) 210.1132; found 210.1132.

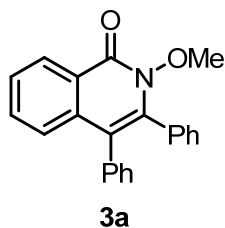


4-Chloro-*N*-isopropoxybenzamide (1n)

Following the general procedure B, amide **1n** was isolated as a white solid: Mp: 84-85 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.89 (br s, 1H, NH), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.27 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.3, 138.0, 130.4, 128.8, 128.5, 78.2, 20.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₀H₁₂³⁵ClNO₂ (M+H) 214.0636; found 214.0635.

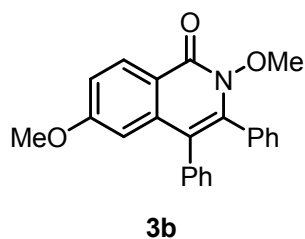
General Procedure C: Synthesis of *N*-alkoxyl isoquinolinones and analogues

A solution of amide (0.3 mmol), alkyne (0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C under air. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature and EtOAc (10 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was washed with saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (5 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to provide the crude product. The purification was performed by flash column chromatography on silica gel.



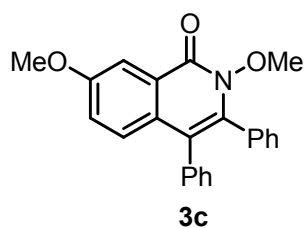
2-Methoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3a**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1a** (45 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 7 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3a** (91 mg, 93%) as a white solid: Mp 211-212 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.61 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.59 (t, *J* = 7.5, 1H, ArH), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.5, 1H, ArH), 7.26-7.23 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 3.76 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.2, 140.0, 136.5, 135.5, 132.2, 131.7, 131.6, 130.7, 128.3, 128.1, 127.8, 127.5, 127.2, 126.7, 126.5, 125.7, 118.3, 63.5; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₁₇NO₂ (M+H) 328.1332; found 328.1334.



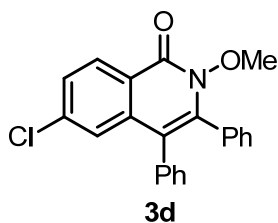
2,6-Dimethoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3b**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1b** (54 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 8 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3b** (98 mg, 92%) as a white solid: Mp 220-221 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.52 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.24-7.20 (m, 8H, ArH), 7.12-7.10 (m, 3H, ArH), 6.63 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.73 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.72 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 162.8, 157.9, 140.6, 138.6, 135.5, 131.8, 131.6, 130.6, 129.9, 128.2, 128.1, 127.5, 127.2, 120.2, 117.8, 115.6, 107.6, 63.5, 55.3; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₃H₁₉NO₃ (M+H) 358.1446; found 358.1444.



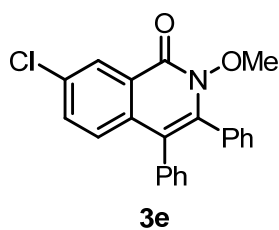
2,7-Dimethoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (3c)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1c** (54 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 4 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3c** (81 mg, 76%) as a white solid: Mp 189-190 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.24-7.16 (m, 10H, ArH), 7.10 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 3.98 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.75 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.7, 157.8, 137.6, 135.7, 131.7, 131.6, 130.9, 130.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.7, 127.5, 127.4, 127.1, 122.7, 118.3, 107.6, 63.4, 55.8; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₃H₁₉NO₃ (M+H) 358.1441; found 357.1443.



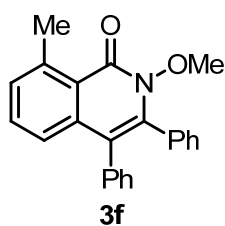
6-Chloro-2-methoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (3d)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1d** (56 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 20 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3d** (60 mg, 55%) as a white solid: Mp 214-217 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.53 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.5 and 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.27-7.25 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.11-7.09 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.75 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.6, 141.4, 139.1, 137.9, 134.8, 131.5, 131.3, 130.5, 129.6, 128.5, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 125.1, 124.8, 117.4, 63.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₁₆³⁵ClNO₂ (M+H) 362.0945; found 362.0946.



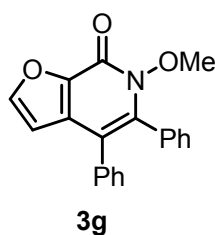
7-Chloro-2-methoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (3e)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1e** (56 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 9 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3e** (78 mg, 72%) as a white solid: Mp 185-186 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.56 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 9.0 and 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.25-7.21 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.10-7.08 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.1, 140.3, 135.0, 134.9, 132.9, 132.7, 131.5, 131.3, 130.6, 128.5, 128.3, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.1, 117.8, 63.5 (one signal missing due to overlap); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₁₆³⁵ClNO₂ (M+H) 362.0942; found 362.0944.



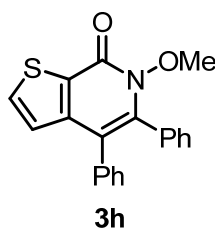
2-Methoxy-8-methyl-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (3f)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1f** (50 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 3 h gave the desired isoquinolone **3f** (83 mg, 81%) as a white solid: Mp 207-208 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.27-7.19 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.11-7.07 (m, 3H, ArH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.07 (s, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.0, 142.1, 140.0, 138.3, 136.2, 131.9, 131.7, 131.4, 130.5, 129.9, 128.1, 128.1, 127.4, 127.0, 124.8, 124.1, 118.0, 63.3, 24.0; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₃H₁₉NO₂ (M+H) 342.1497; found 342.1495.



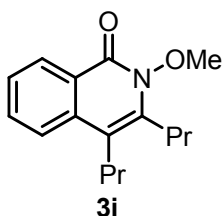
6-Methoxy-4,5-diphenylfuro[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (**3g**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1g** (42 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 20 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3g** (65 mg, 69%) as a white solid: Mp 150-151 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.31-7.27 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.23-7.17 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.08-7.06 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.56 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.70 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.8, 148.6, 142.5, 140.3, 135.1, 133.1, 131.1, 131.0, 130.2, 128.7, 128.2, 127.8, 127.1, 113.3, 107.5, 63.9; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₁₅NO₃ (M+H) 318.1130; found 318.1132.



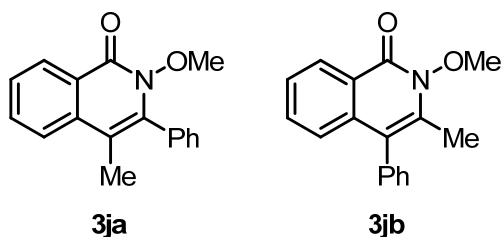
6-Methoxy-4,5-diphenylthieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7(6H)-one (**3h**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1h** (47 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 12 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3h** (61 mg, 61%) as a white solid: Mp 205-207 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.30-7.18 (m, 8H, ArH), 7.12-7.10 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.99 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.74 (s, 3H, OMe); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.5, 144.9, 141.0, 136.0, 133.1, 131.2, 130.9, 130.7, 129.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.6, 127.2, 124.9, 116.6, 63.8; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₁₅NO₂S (M+H) 334.0902; found 334.0900.



2-Methoxy-3,4-dipropylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3i**)

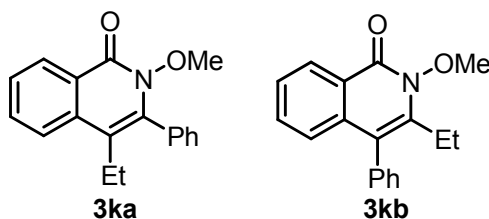
Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1a** (45 mg, 0.3 mmol), oct-4-yne (100 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 15 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3i** (51 mg, 66%) as a white solid: Mp: 70-71 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.68-7.64 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.46-7.42 (m, 1H, ArH), 4.09 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.77-2.69 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.76-1.68 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.66-1.58 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.08 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H, Me), 1.06 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.2, 139.8, 136.0, 132.1, 128.0, 126.3, 125.7, 123.0, 113.2, 63.7, 29.8, 29.5, 23.7, 23.0, 14.4, 14.3; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₁NO₂ (M+H) 260.1651; found 260.1654.



2-Methoxy-4-methyl-3-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3ja**)

2-Methoxy-3-methyl-4-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3jb**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1a** (50 mg, 0.33 mmol), 1-phenylpropyne (116 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (7.5 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (62 mg, 0.33 mmol) in DMF (1.7 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 15 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3ja** (53 mg, 60%) as a white solid: Mp 177-178 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.57 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.77-7.71 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.57-7.47 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.43-7.41 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.70 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.11 (s, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.0, 139.2, 136.5, 132.4, 132.3, 130.1, 128.8, 128.2, 128.0, 126.7, 126.6, 123.6, 110.3, 63.3, 14.4; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₇H₁₅NO₂ (M+H) 266.1176; found 266.1176 and **3jb** (10 mg, 11%) as an off-white solid: Mp 142-144 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.51 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz and 1.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.53-7.43 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.28-7.27 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.16 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.27 (s, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.4, 136.7, 136.4, 132.1, 131.1, 128.9, 128.2, 127.8, 127.6, 125.9, 125.6, 125.1, 116.6, 63.6, 14.9; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₇H₁₅NO₂ (M+H) 266.1176; found 266.1178.

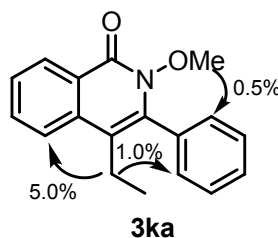


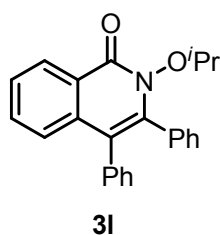
4-Ethyl-2-methoxy-3-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3ka**)

3-Ethyl-2-methoxy-4-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3kb**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1a** (90 mg, 0.6 mmol), 1-phenylpropyne (232 mg, 1.8 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (13.4 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (111 mg, 0.6 mmol) in DMF (3.0 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 6 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3ka** (127 mg, 76%) as a white solid: Mp 178-179 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.77-7.72 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.56-7.50 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.43-7.41 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.73 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.52 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.9, 139.2, 135.4, 132.3, 132.2, 129.7, 128.8, 128.3, 128.2, 127.1, 126.5, 123.6, 116.5, 63.4, 21.2, 14.9; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₂ (M+H) 280.1336; found 280.1338 and **3kb** (15 mg, 9%) as an off-white solid: Mp 129-130 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.51 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.53-7.30 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.18 (s, 3H, OMe), 2.56 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.19 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.6, 142.0, 137.0, 136.2, 132.0, 131.0, 128.8, 127.8, 127.5, 126.0, 125.6, 125.3, 116.4, 64.0, 22.5, 14.2; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₂ (M+H) 280.1336; found 280.1335.

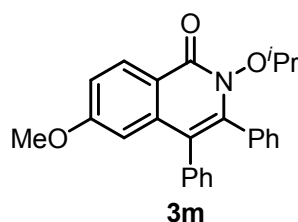
NOE of **3ka**:





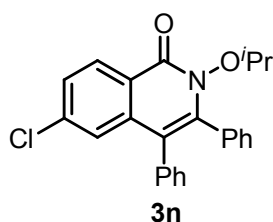
2-Isopropoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (3l)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1l** (60 mg, 0.34 mmol), diphenylethyne (179 mg, 1.02 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (7.5 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (62 mg, 0.34 mmol) in DMF (1.7 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 8 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3l** (107 mg, 90%) as a white solid: Mp 172-173 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.59 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz and 1.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.59-7.50 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.30-7.19 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.12 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.45 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.2, 141.2, 136.5, 135.8, 132.3, 132.1, 131.7, 131.5, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.1, 127.0, 126.6, 126.4, 125.7, 118.0, 79.0, 20.4; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₄H₂₁NO₂ (M+H) 356.1553; found 3556.1552.



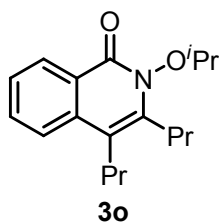
2-Isopropoxy-6-methoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (3m)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1m** (63 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (161 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 13 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3m** (78 mg, 67%) as a white solid: Mp 190-191 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.51 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.26-7.20 (m, 8H, ArH), 7.12-7.09 (m, 3H, ArH), 6.65 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.42 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.73 (s, 3H, OMe), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 162.7, 159.0, 141.7, 138.5, 135.9, 132.4, 131.7, 131.5, 130.0, 128.1, 128.0, 127.1, 120.1, 117.6, 115.5, 107.5, 78.8, 55.3, 20.4 (one signal missing due to overlap); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₅H₂₃NO₃ (M+H) 386.1751; found 386.1750.



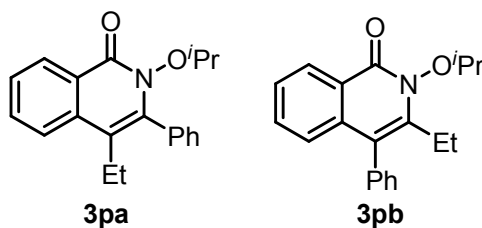
6-Chloro-2-isopropoxy-3,4-diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3n**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1n** (64 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 11 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3n** (62 mg, 53%) as a white solid: Mp 179-180 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.51 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 8.5 Hz and 2.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.27-7.21 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.09 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.43 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.7, 142.6, 138.9, 137.8, 135.1, 131.9, 131.6, 131.4, 129.7, 128.3, 128.2, 127.4, 127.2, 127.1, 125.0, 124.6, 117.1, 79.2, 20.4; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₄H₂₀³⁵ClNO₂ (M+H) 390.1255; found 390.1255.



2-Isopropoxy-3,4-dipropylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3o**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of amide **1l** (54 mg, 0.3 mmol), oct-4-yne (100 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 18 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3o** (54 mg, 62%) as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.66 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.46-7.42 (m, 1H, ArH), 5.03 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 2.79 (app. t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.72 (app. t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.70-1.59 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.31 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me), 1.07 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me), 1.02 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.9, 141.5, 136.0, 131.9, 128.0, 126.2, 125.6, 123.0, 112.7, 77.3, 30.3, 29.6, 23.7, 22.5, 20.4, 14.2, 8.2; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₂₅NO₂ (M+H) 288.1967; found 288.1969.

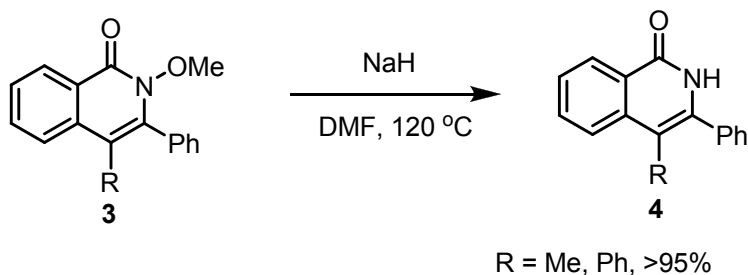


4-Ethyl-2-isopropoxy-3-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3pa**)

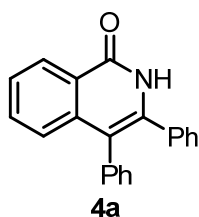
3-Ethyl-2-isopropoxy-4-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**3pb**)

Following general procedure C, a solution of **11** (216 mg, 1.2 mmol), 1-phenylpropyne (472 mg, 3.6 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (26.8 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (224 mg, 1.2 mmol) in DMF (6.0 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 20 h gave the desired isoquinolinone **3pa** (237 mg, 64%) as a white solid.: Mp 109-110 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.57 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.78-7.72 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.53-7.40 (m, 6H, ArH), 4.40 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 2.57 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.13 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.1, 140.4, 135.5, 132.7, 132.1, 130.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.8, 127.2, 126.4, 123.6, 116.3, 78.9, 21.3, 20.5, 15.1; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₂₁NO₂ (M+H) 308.1645; found 308.1643 and **3pb** (23 mg, 6%) as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.49 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.52-7.30 (m, 7H, ArH), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.10 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, CH), 2.58 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.38 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H, Me), 1.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.3, 143.6, 137.0, 136.5, 131.9, 131.0, 128.8, 127.7, 127.5, 125.8, 125.6, 125.2, 115.9, 77.6, 23.1, 20.5, 13.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₀H₂₁NO₂ (M+H) 308.1645; found 308.1645.

General Procedure D: Synthesis of N-H isoquinolinones:

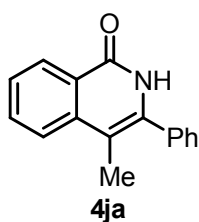


NaH (0.3 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) was added into a stirred solution of *N*-methoxyl isoquinolone **3** (0.1 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) and the resulting mixture was heated at 120 °C for 0.5-1.0 h. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, and H₂O (8 mL) was added, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL x 3), The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel.



3,4-Diphenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**4a**):

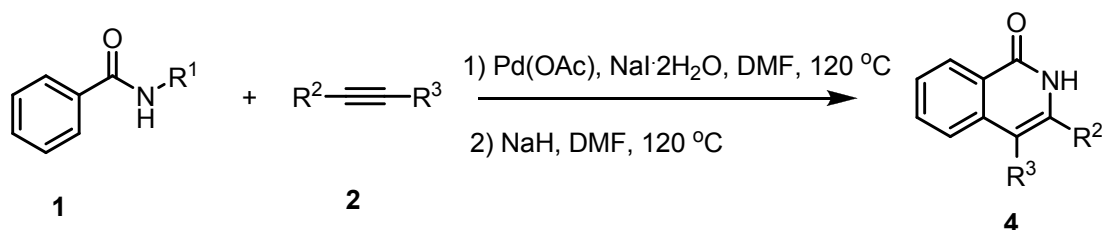
Following general procedure D, N-H isoquinolinone **4a** was isolated in greater than 95% yield: Mp: 256-257 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 11.54 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.32 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.65 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.32-7.23 (m, 8H, ArH), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.5, 3H, ArH). The analytical data are consistently agreed with the ones previously reported in the literature.^{1, 8}



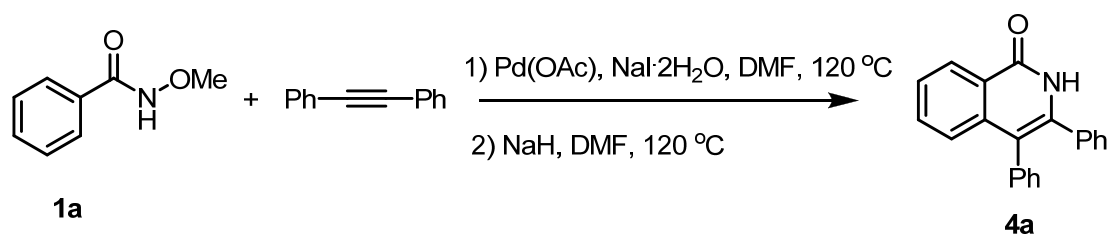
4-Methyl-3-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**4ja**):

Following general procedure D, N-H isoquinolinone **4ja** was isolated in greater than 95% yield: Mp: 211-212 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.89 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.43 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.76-7.73 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.54-7.47 (m, 6H, ArH), 2.29 (s, 3H, Me). The analytical data are consistently agreed with the ones previously reported in the literature.^{1, 8}

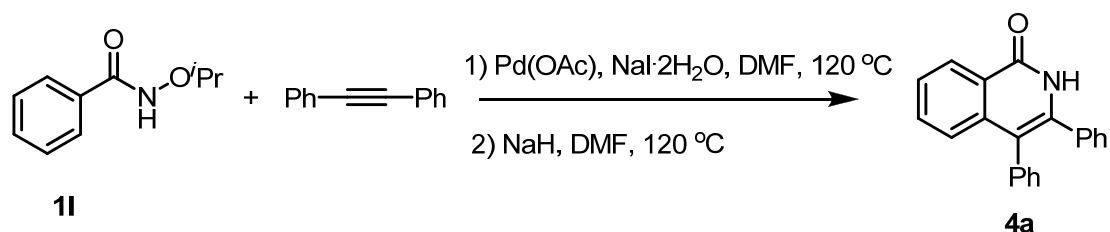
General Procedure E: One-pot synthesis of N-H isoquinolinones:



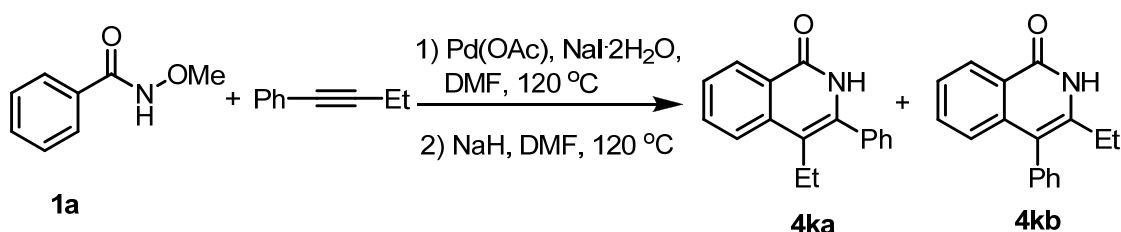
A solution of amide (0.3 mmol), alkyne (0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C under air. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, NaH (0.9 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) was added, then the mixture was heated at 120 °C for 0.5-1.0 h, after the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, and saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (20 mL) was added, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL x 3), The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel.



Following general procedure E, a solution of amide **1a** (45 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 7 h. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, NaH (0.9 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) was added, then the mixture was heated at 120 °C for 0.5 h, the desired N-H isoquinolinone **4a** (85 mg, 96%) was isolated as a white solid.



Following general procedure E, a solution of amide **1l** (54 mg, 0.3 mmol), diphenylethyne (160 mg, 0.9 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol%) and Pd(OAc)₂ (6.7 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (56 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 8 h. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, NaH (0.9 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) was added, then the mixture was heated at 120 °C for 1 h, the desired N-H isoquinolinone **4a** (82 mg, 92%) was isolated as a white solid.



4-Ethyl-3-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**4ka**)

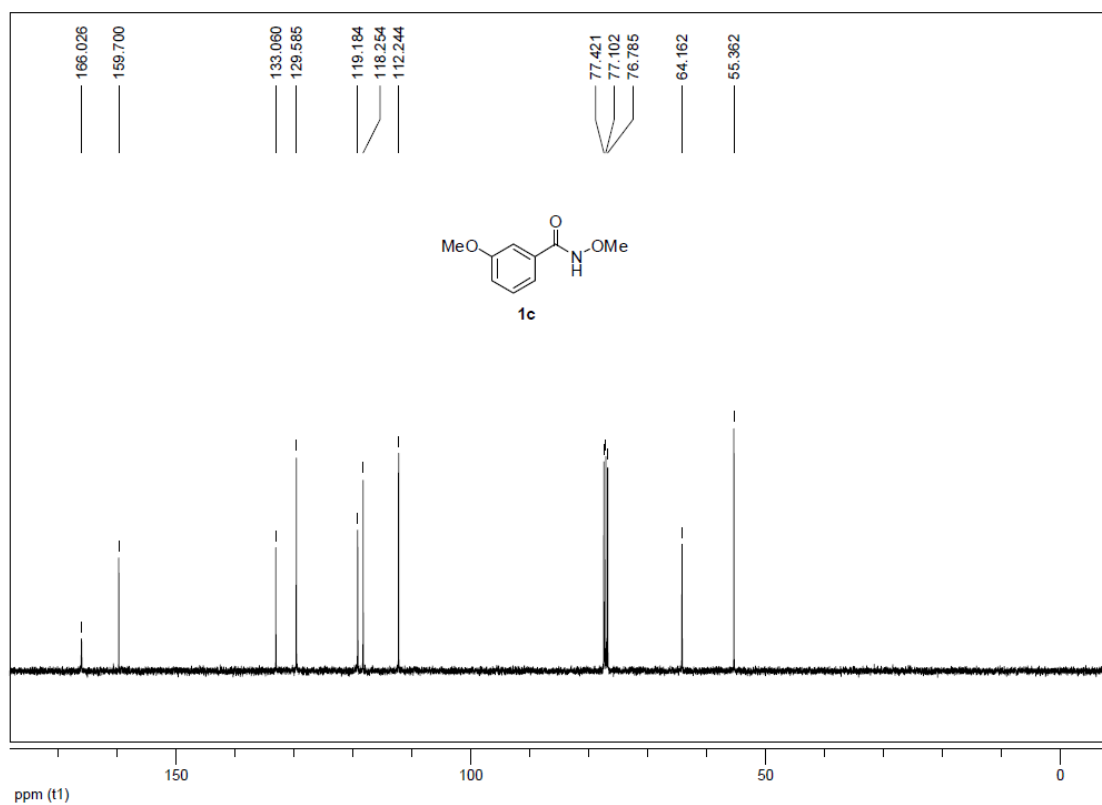
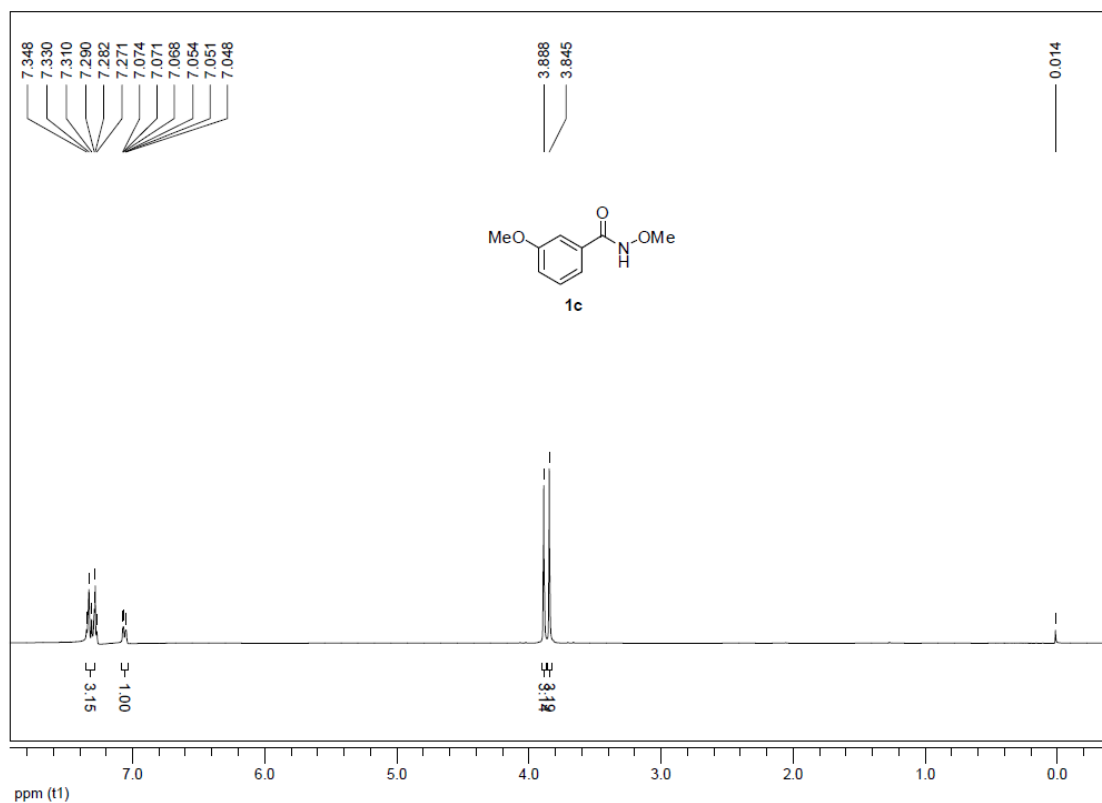
3-Ethyl-4-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**4kb**)

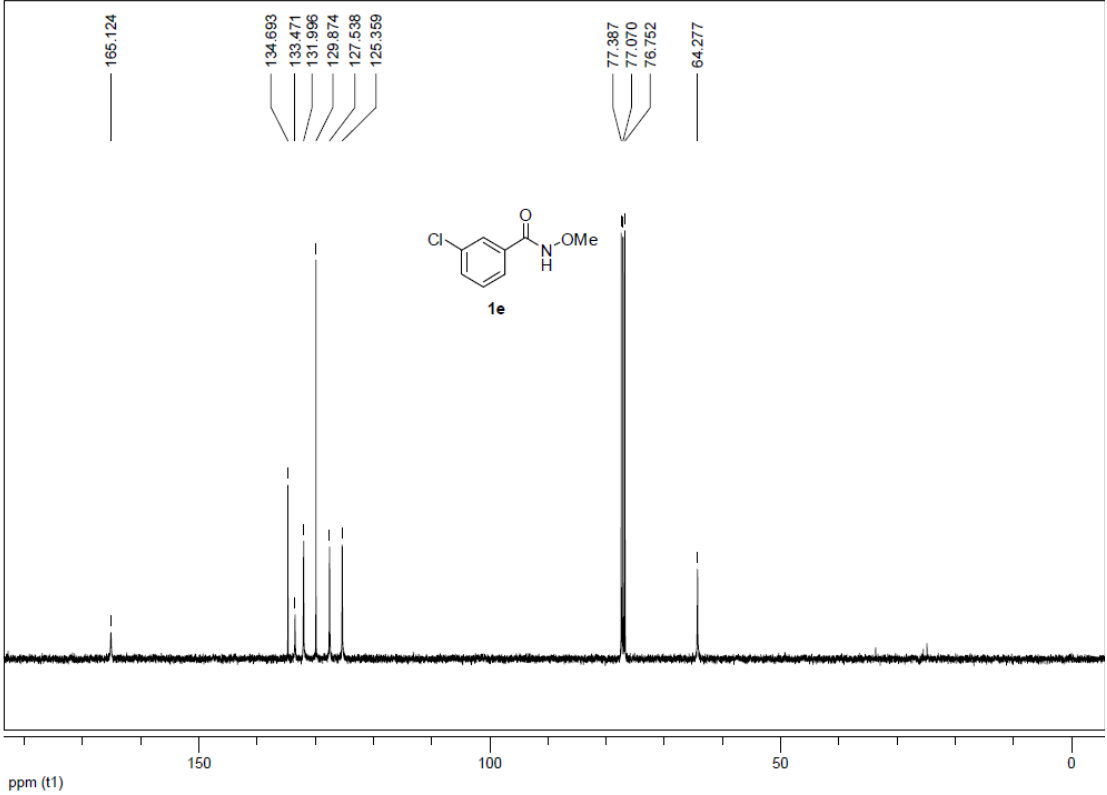
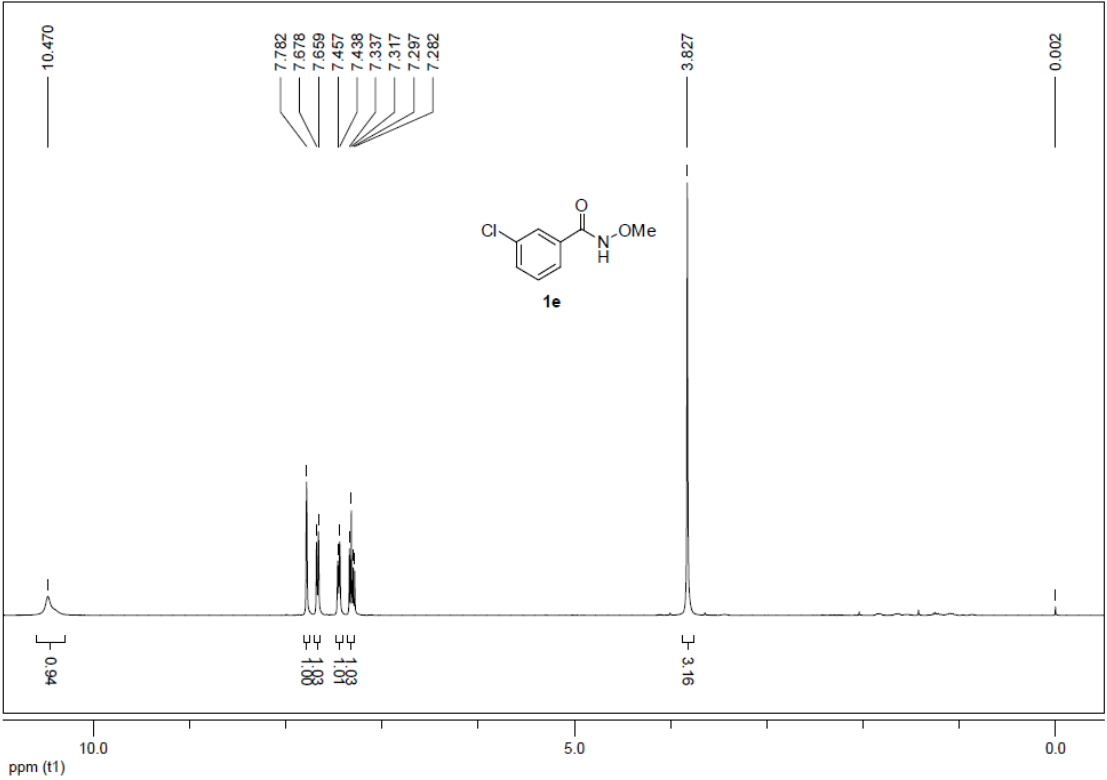
Following general procedure E, a solution of amide **1a** (90 mg, 0.6 mmol), 1-phenylpropyne (232 mg, 1.8 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (13.4 mg, 10 mol%) and NaI·2H₂O (111 mg, 0.6 mmol) in DMF (3.0 mL) was heated at 120 °C for 6 h. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, NaH (1.8 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) was added, then the mixture was heated at 120 °C for 0.5 h gave the desired N-H isoquinolinone **4ka** (135 mg, 81%) as a white solid: Mp: 226-228 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.08 (br s, 1H, NH), 8.47 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.82-7.74 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.55-7.47 (m, 6H, ArH), 2.70 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me). The analytical data are consistently agreed with the ones previously reported in the literature⁹ and **4kb** (13 mg, 8%) as a white solid: Mp: 257-258 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.12 (br s, 1H, NH) 8.49 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.56-7.43 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 2.52 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, Me); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.1, 140.1, 139.2, 136.3, 132.4, 131.1, 128.7, 127.6, 127.2, 125.7, 125.2, 124.3, 116.5, 24.9, 13.8. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₇H₁₅NO (M+H) 250.1234; found 250.1236.

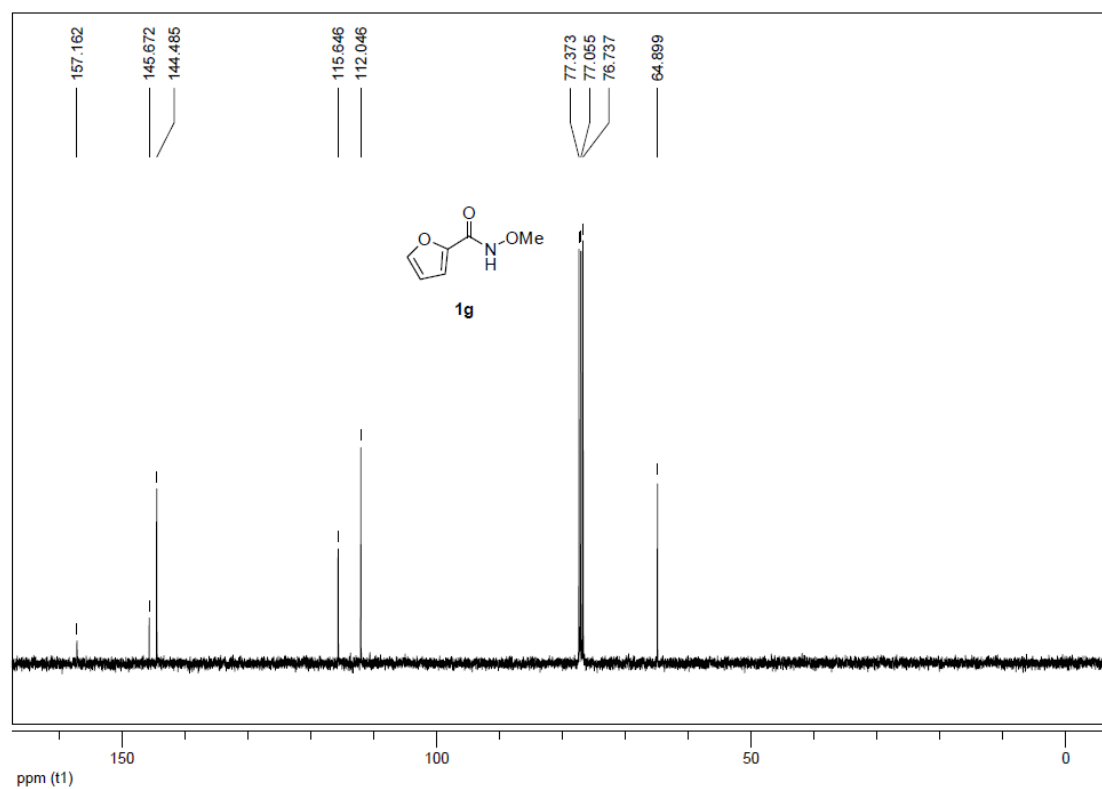
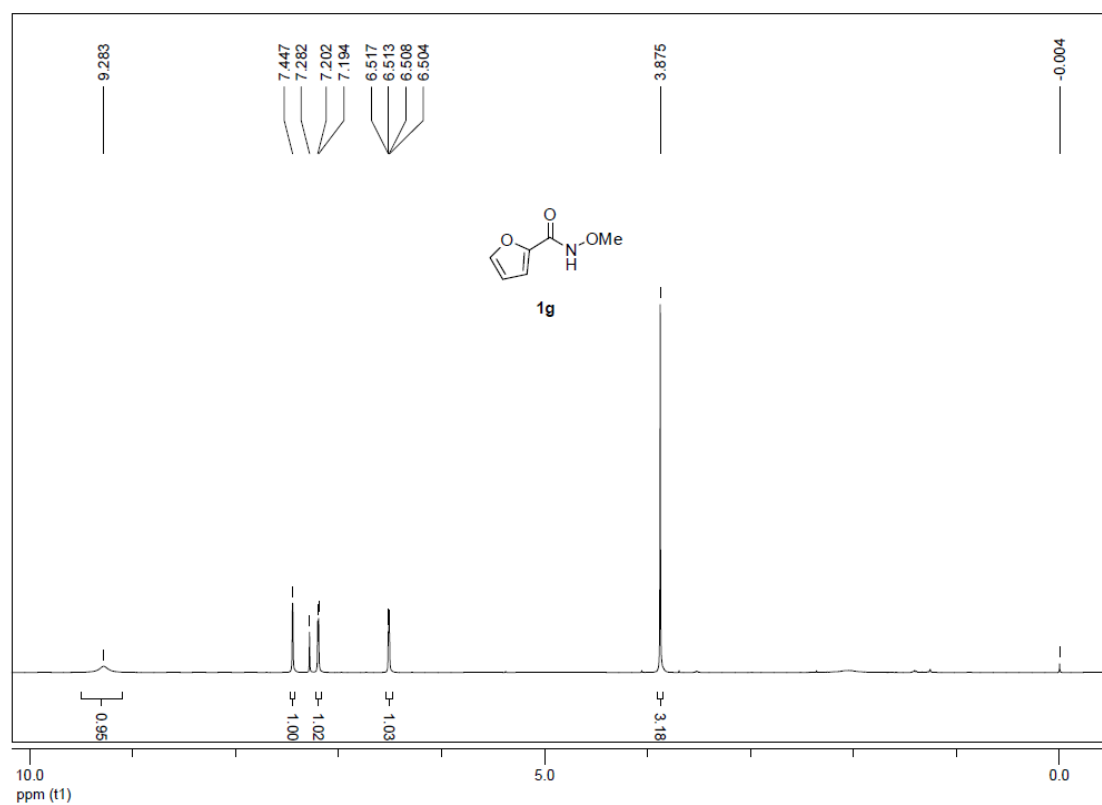
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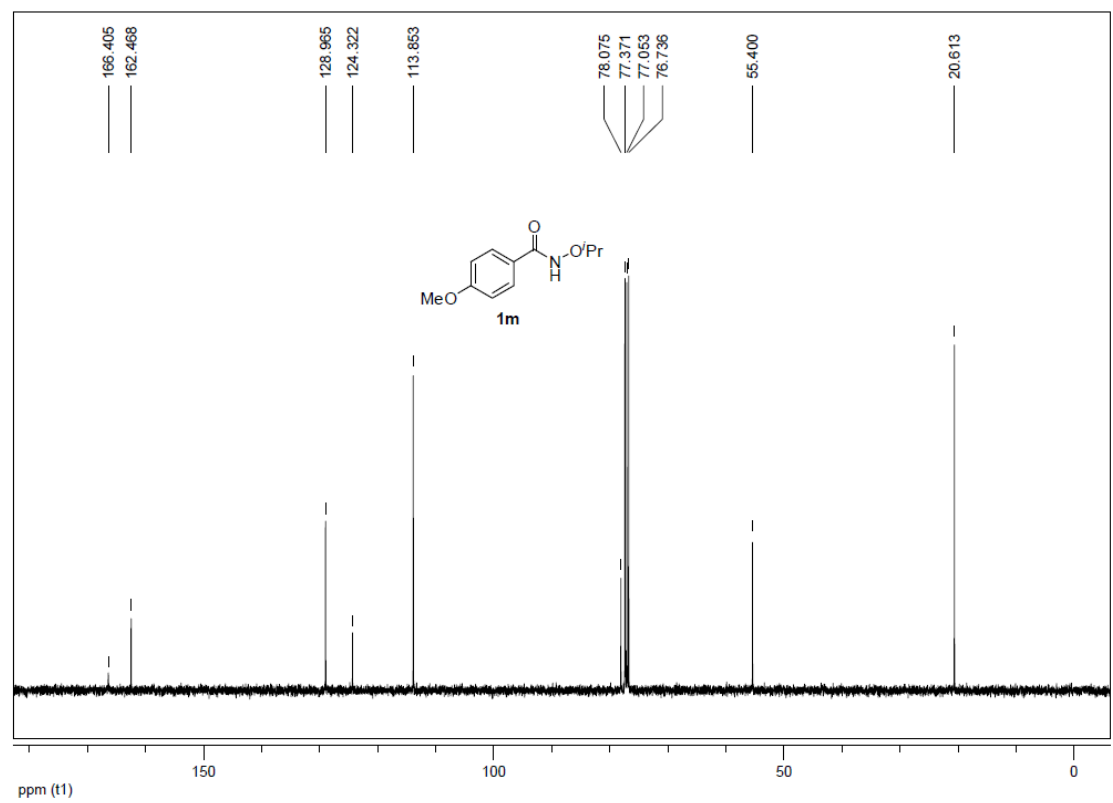
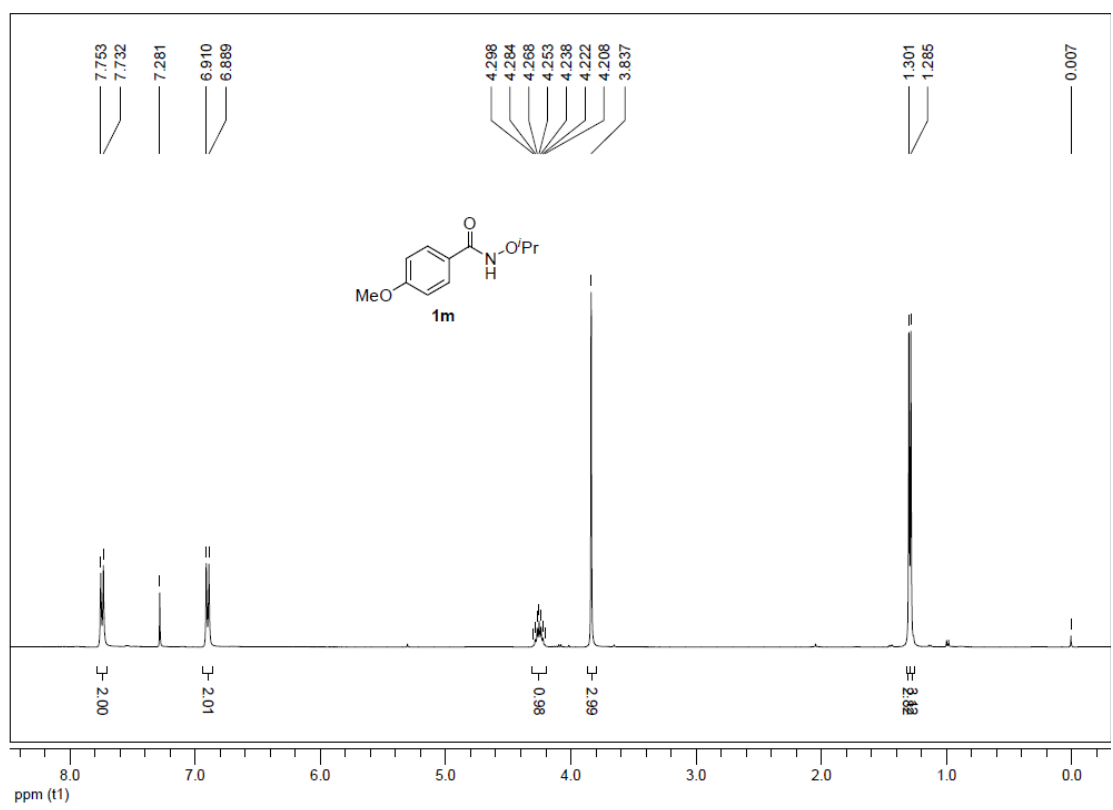
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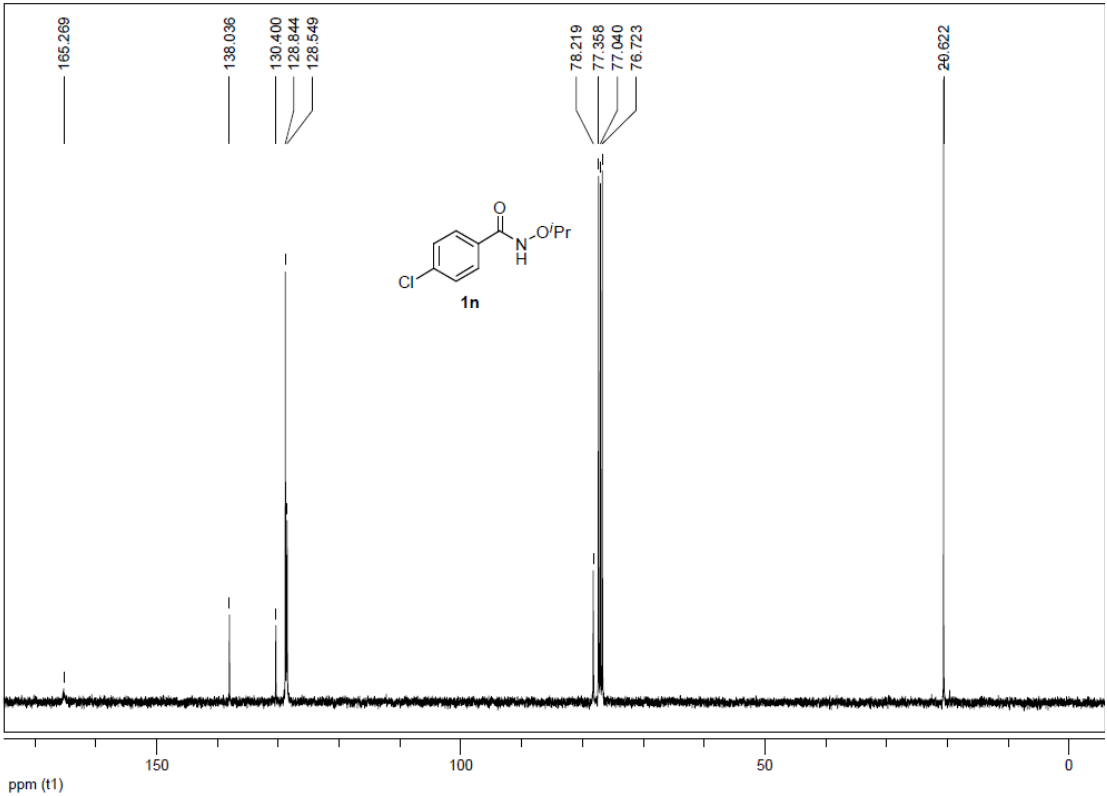
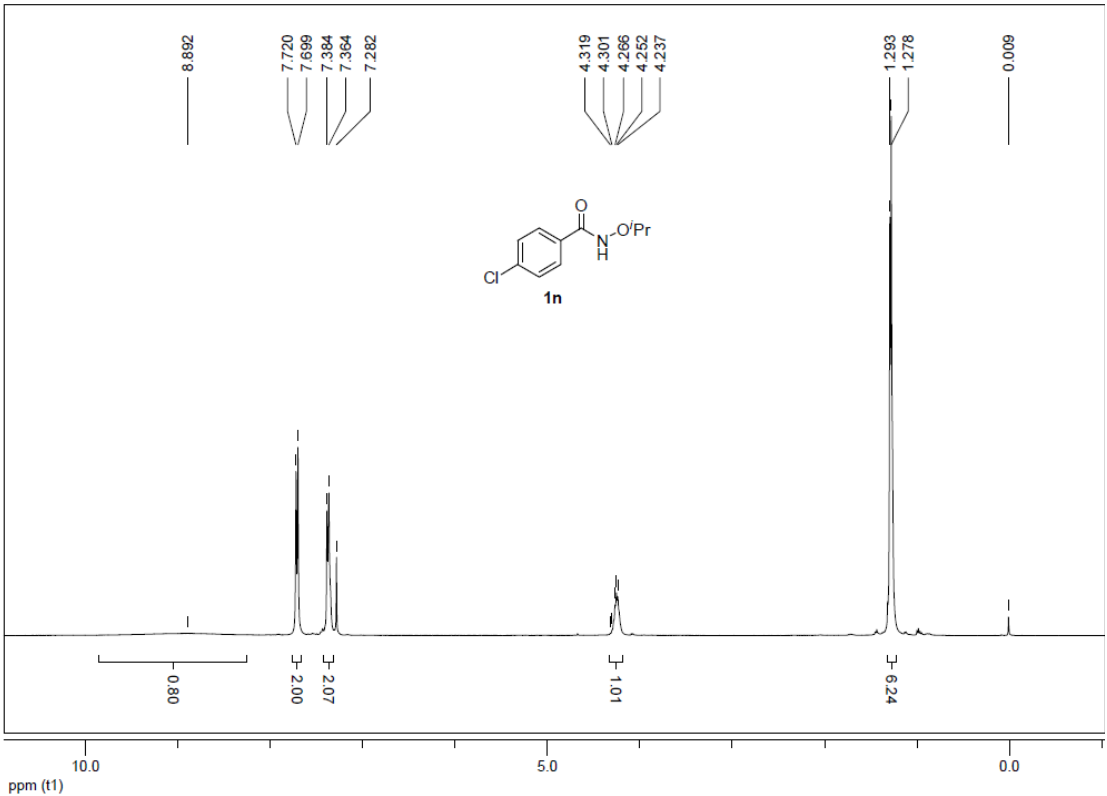
Spectral data

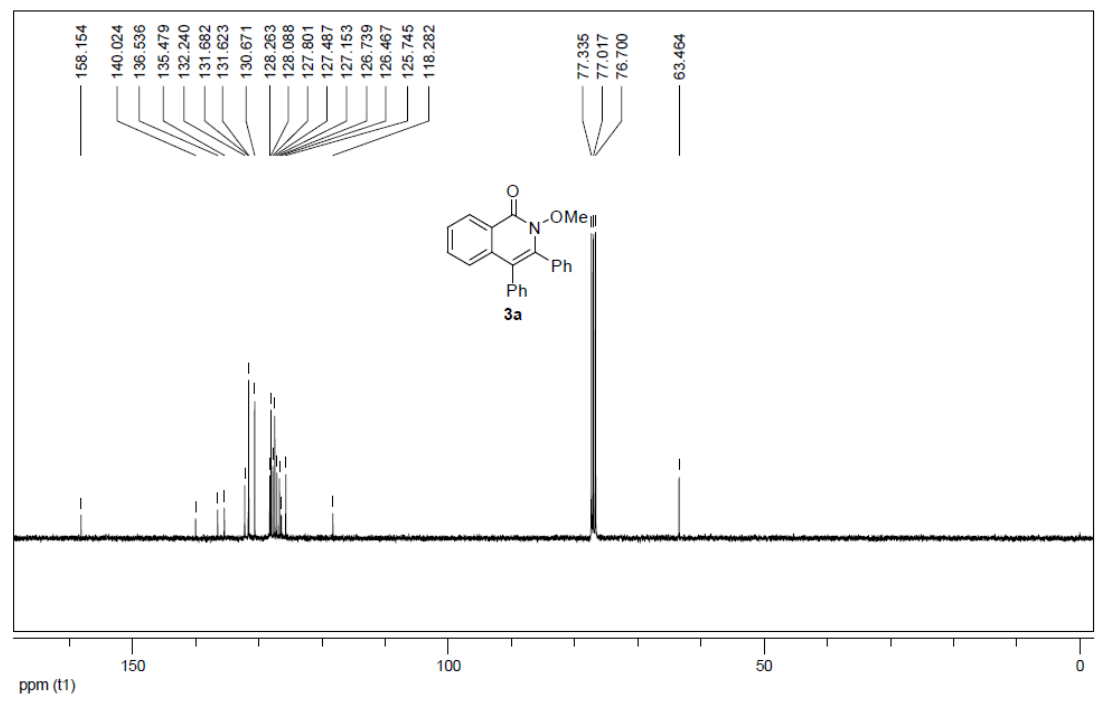
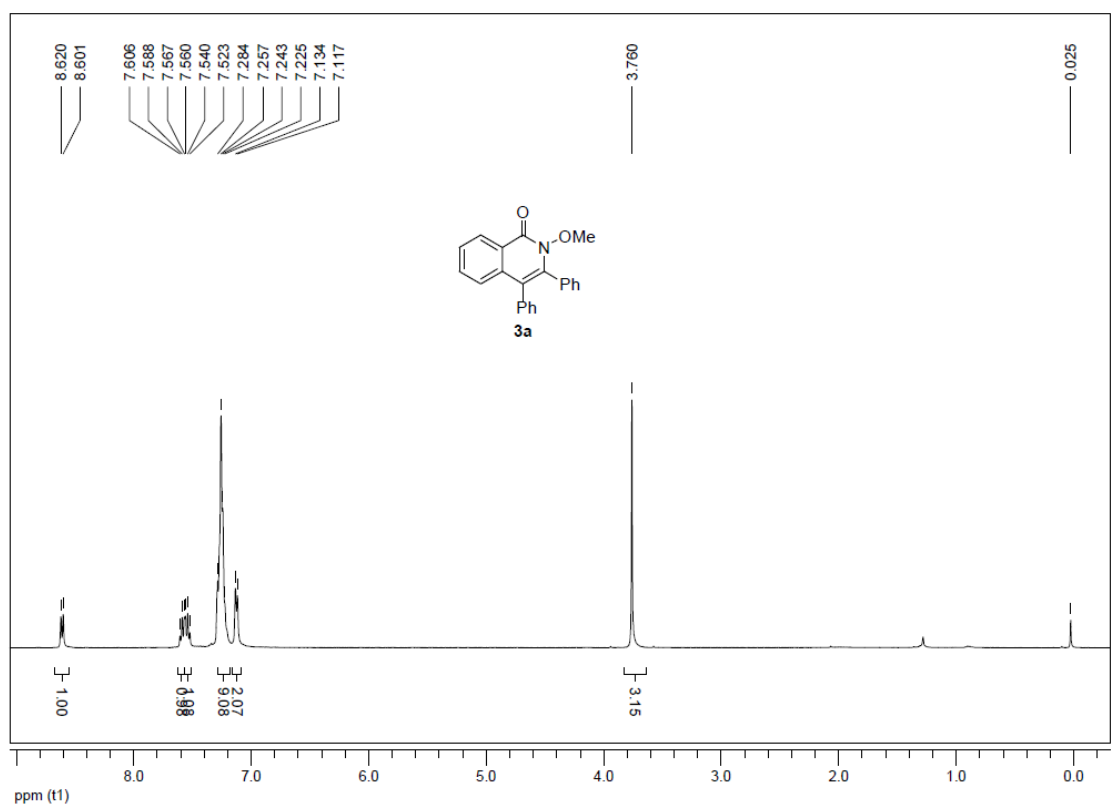


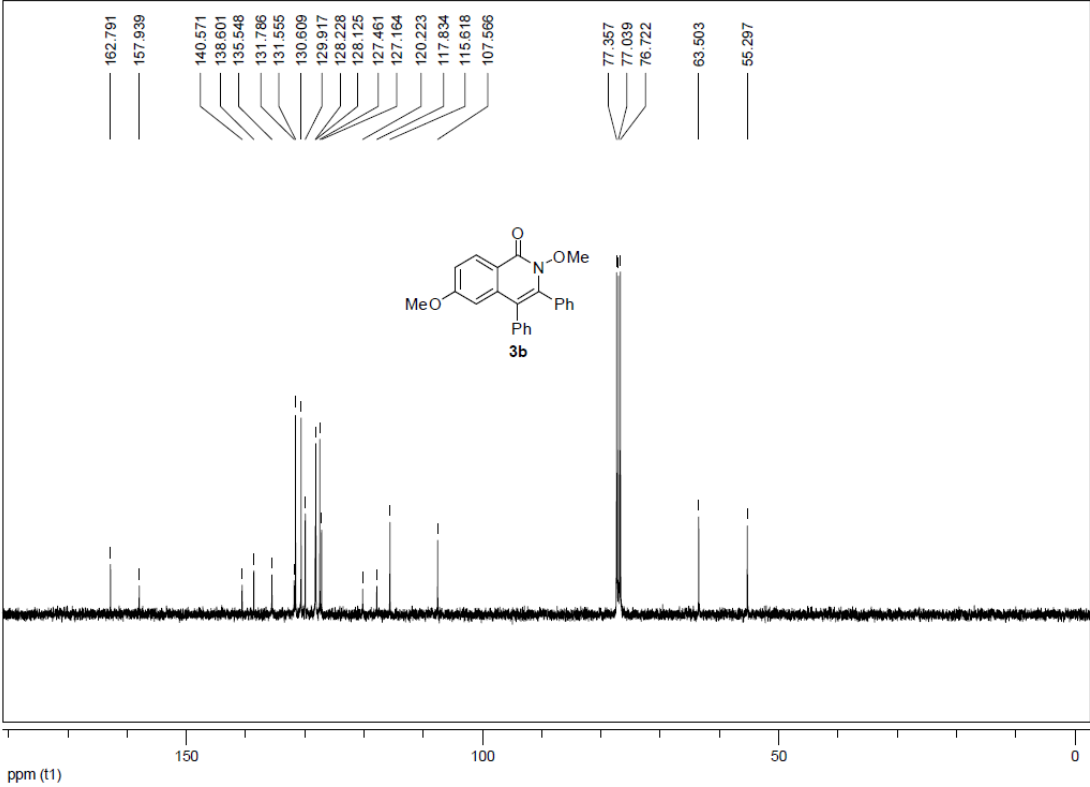
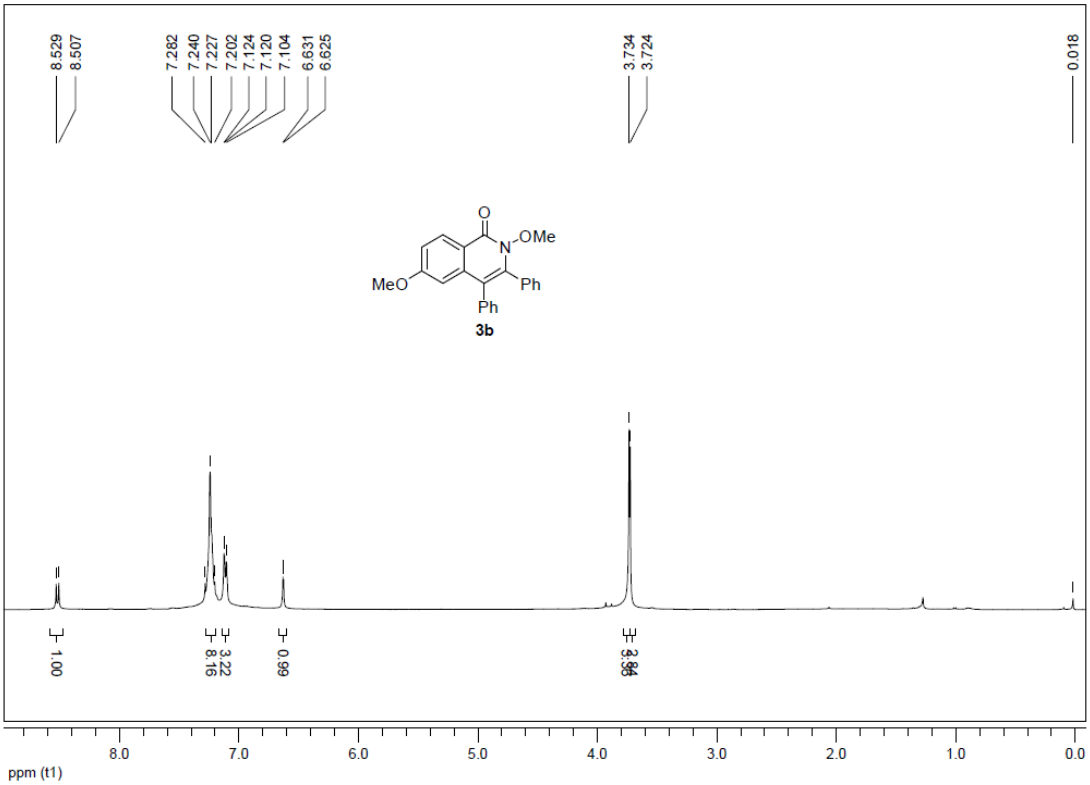


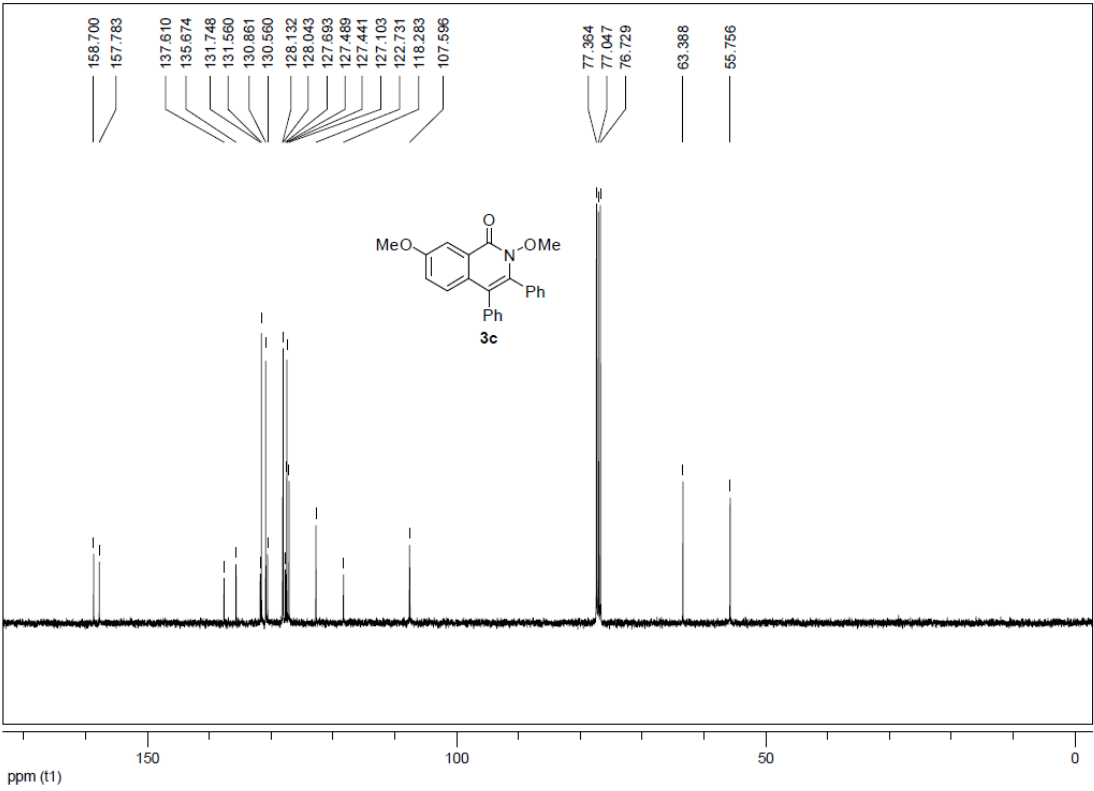
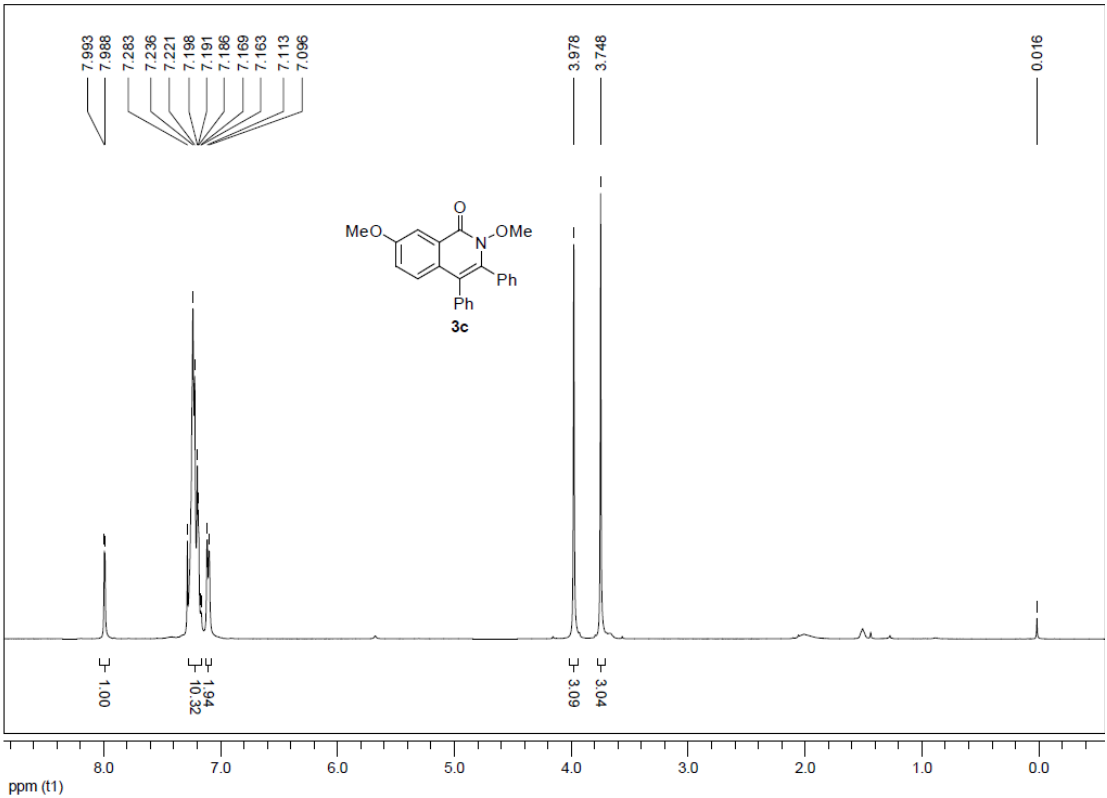


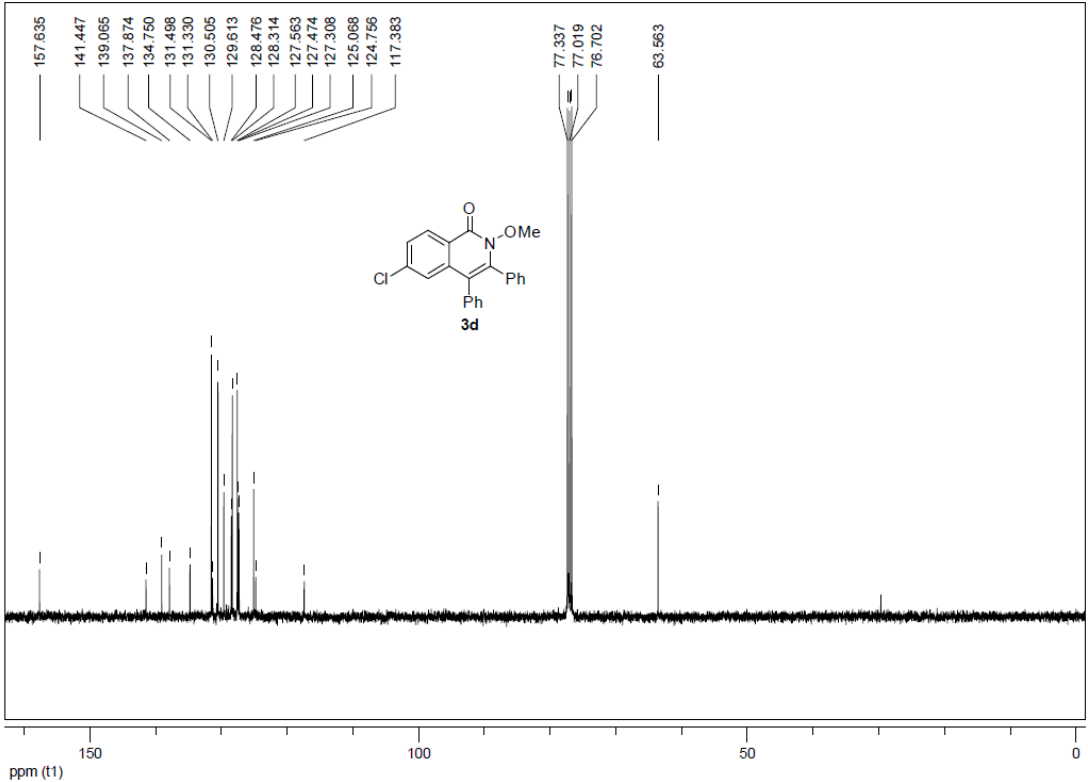
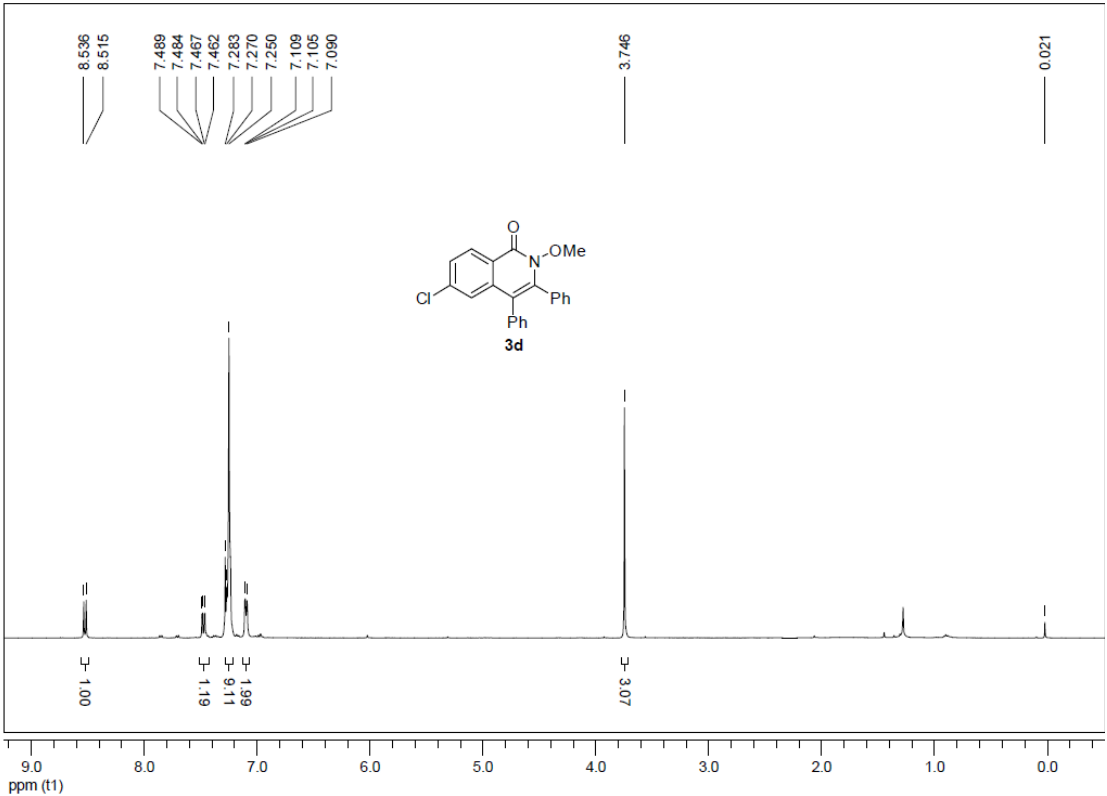


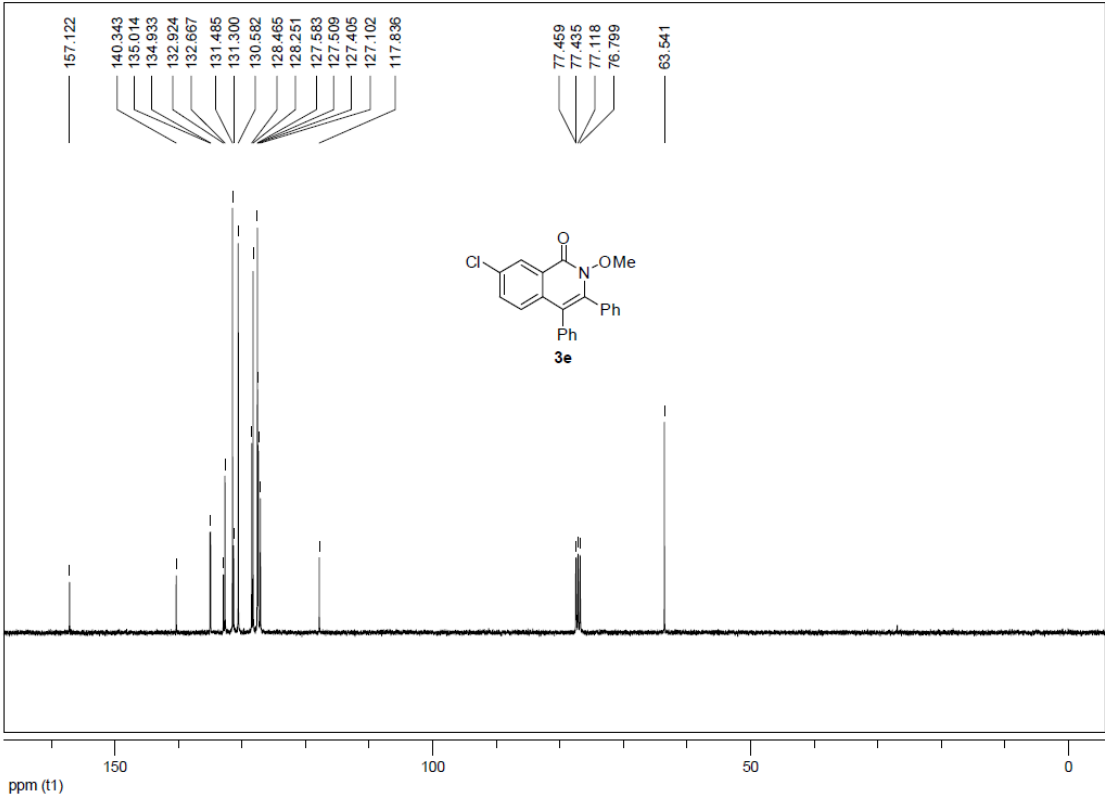
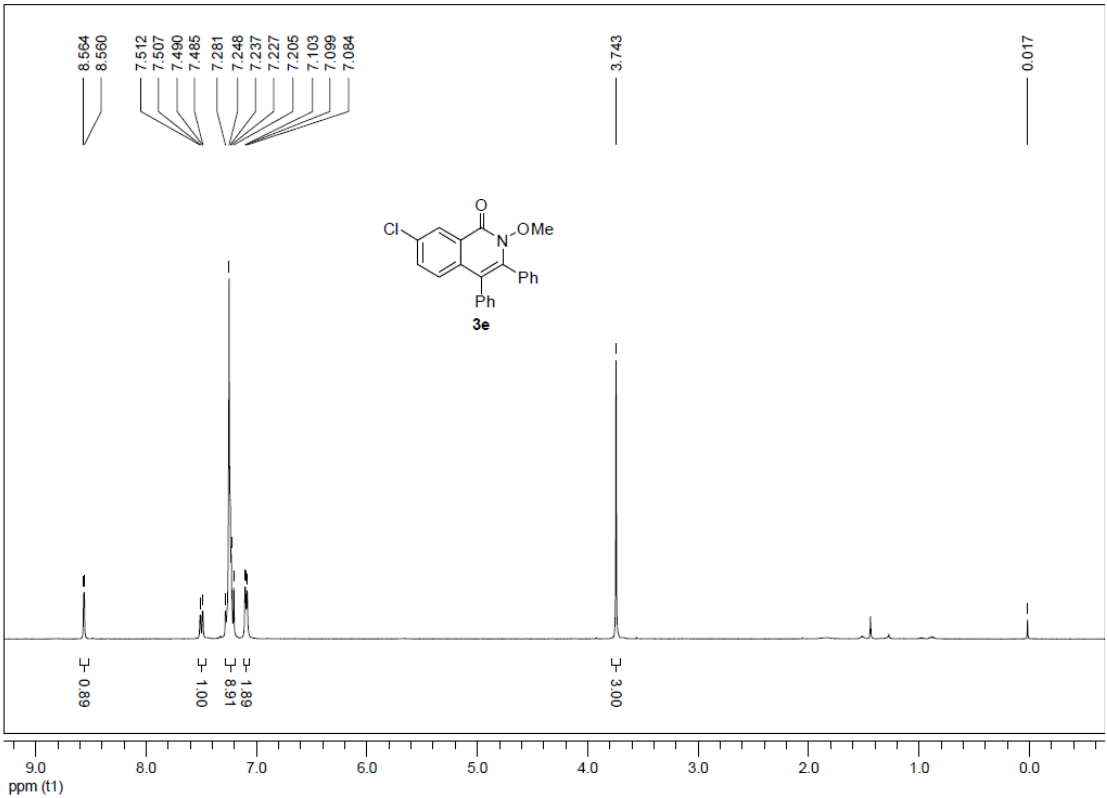


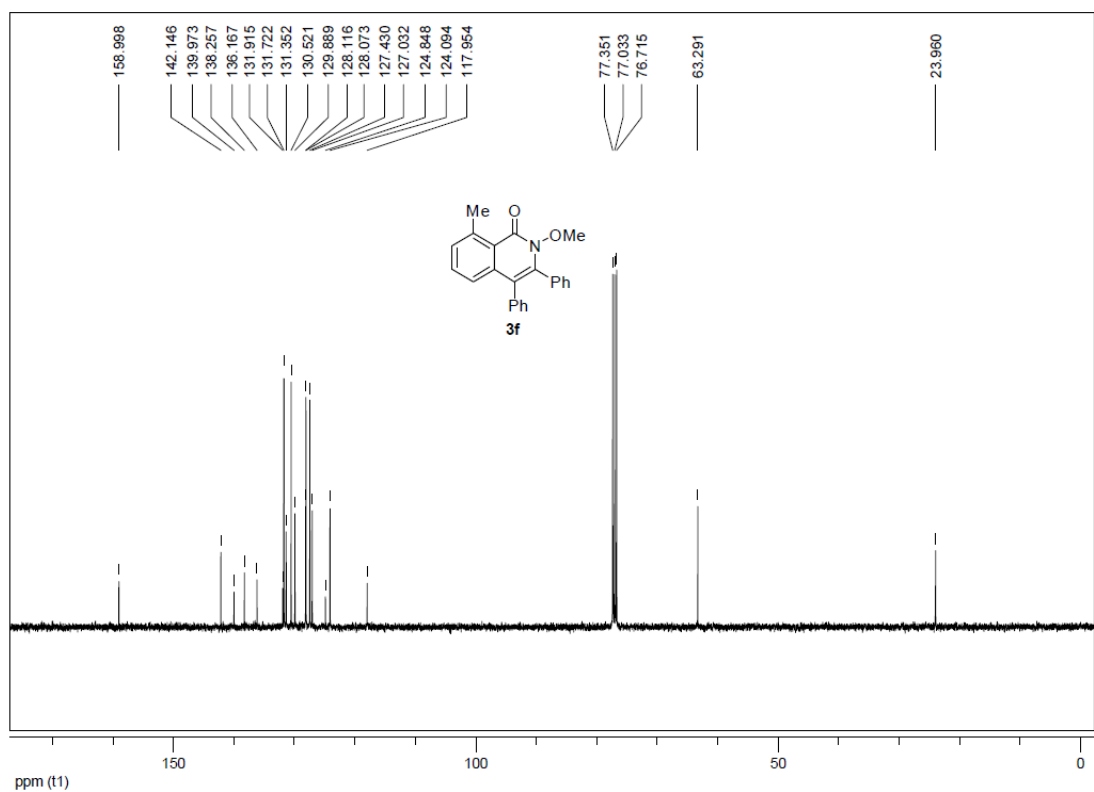
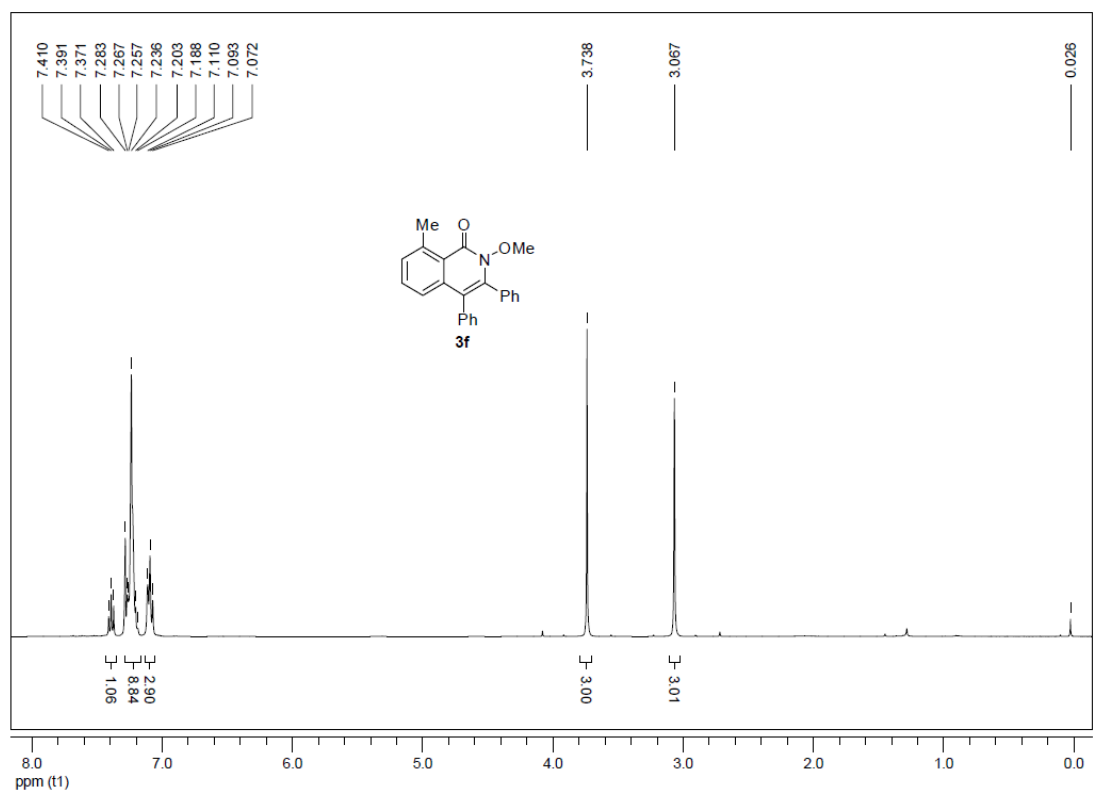


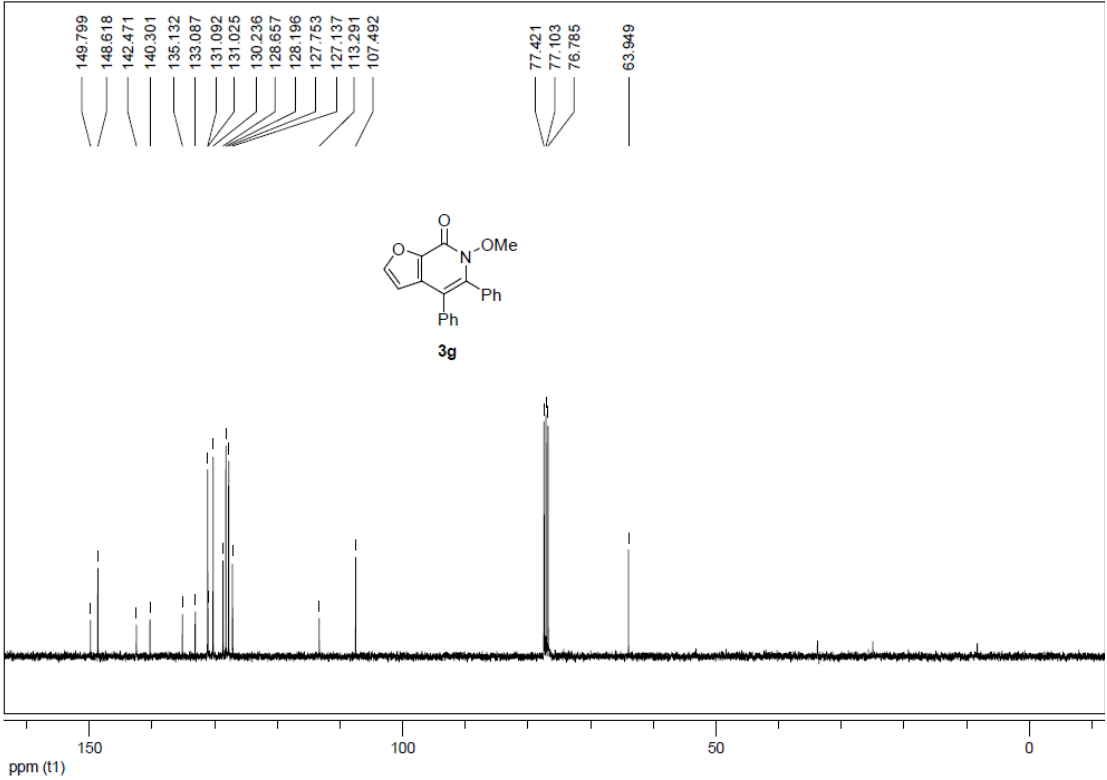
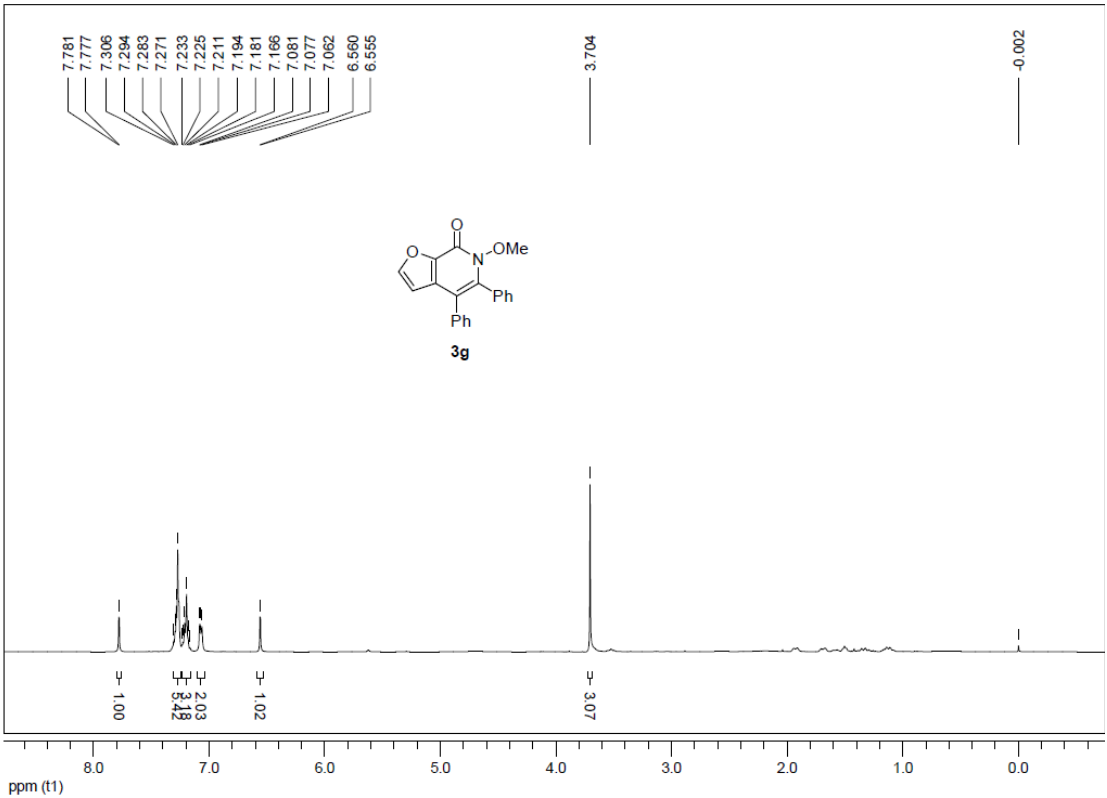


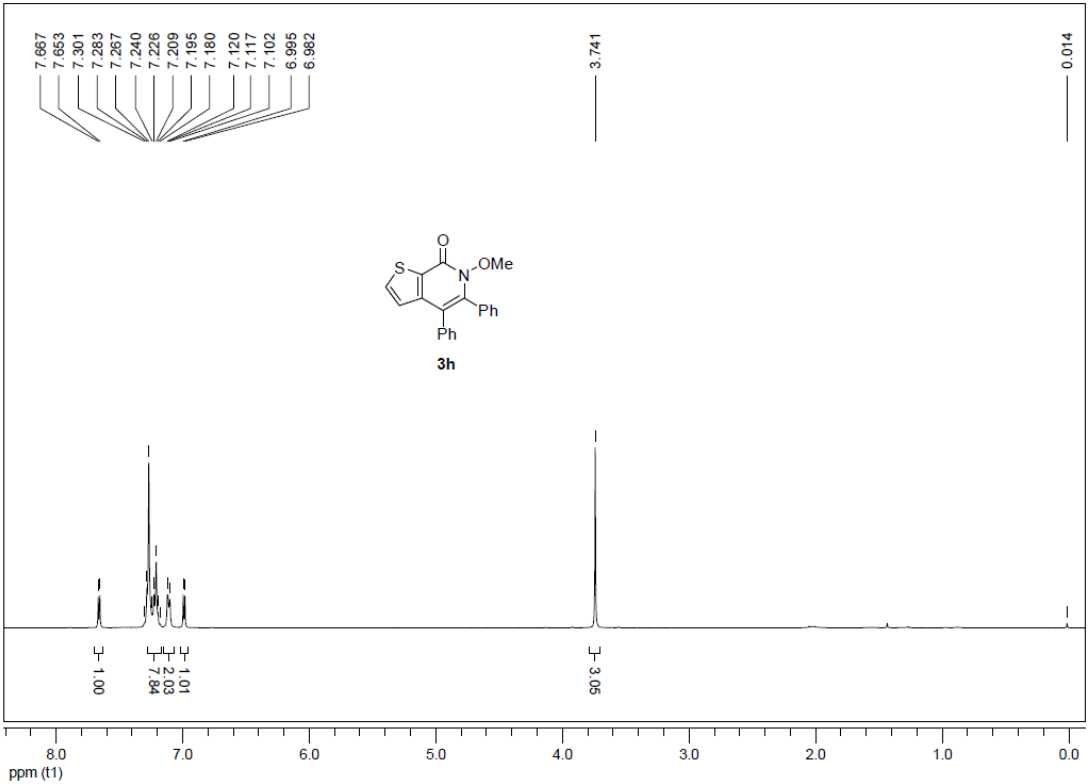
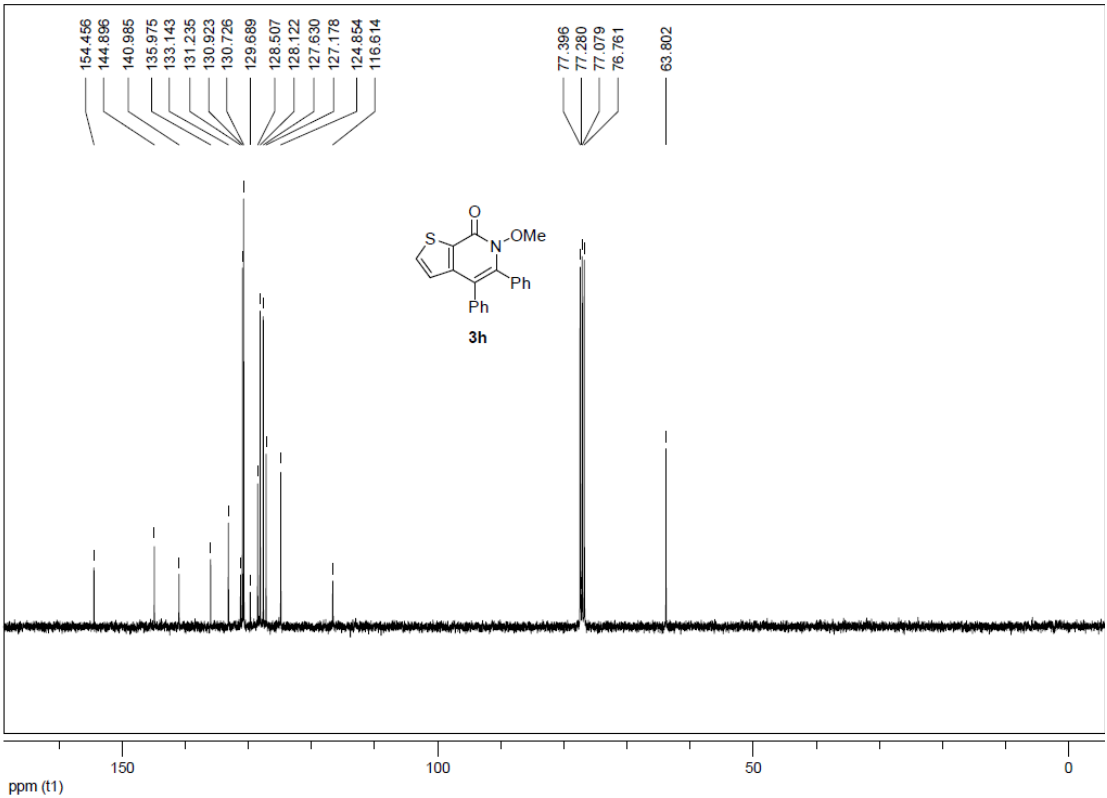


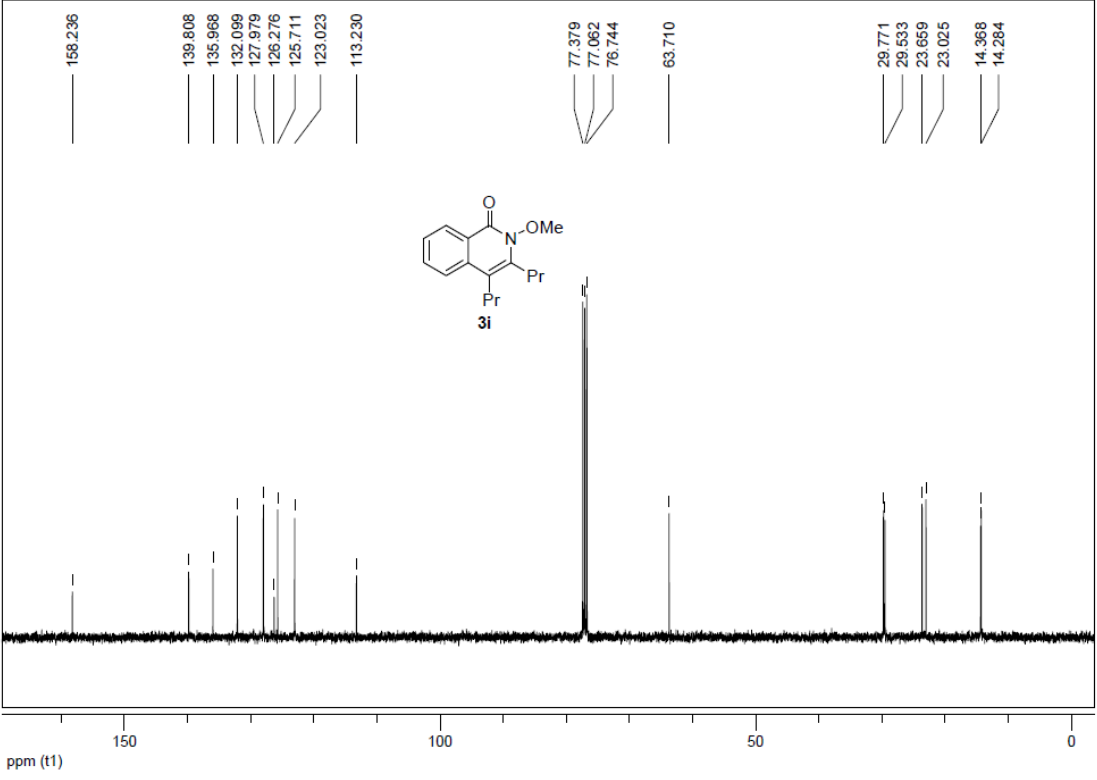
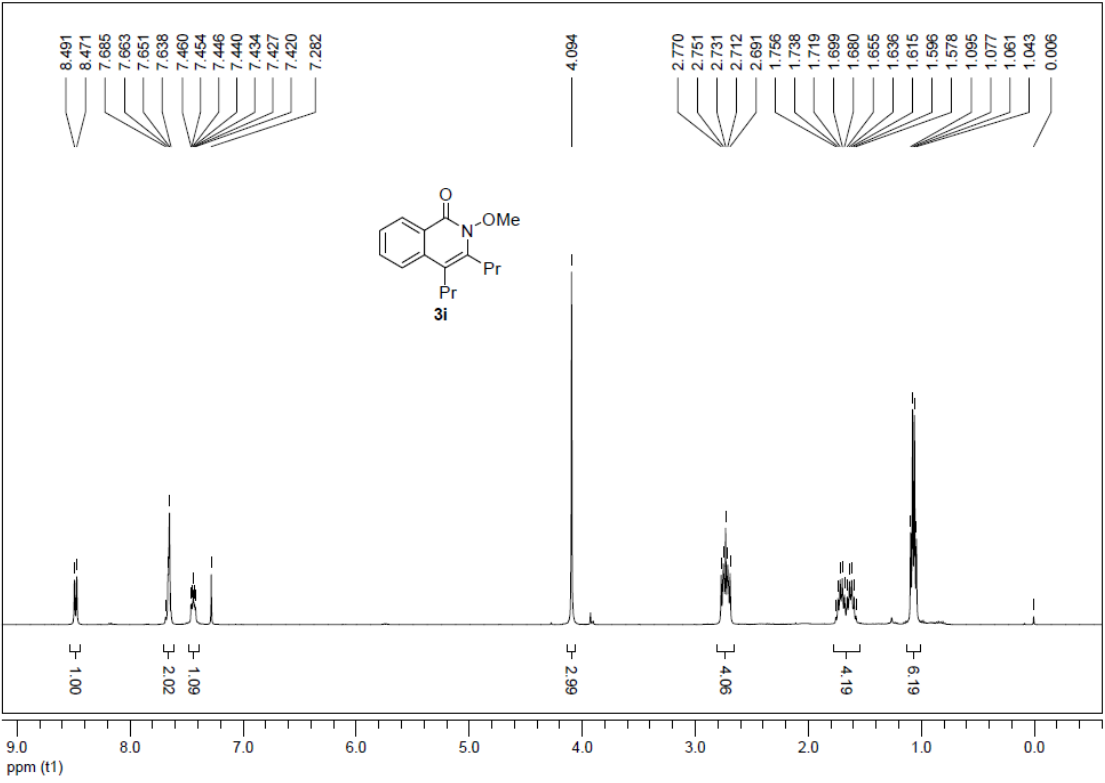


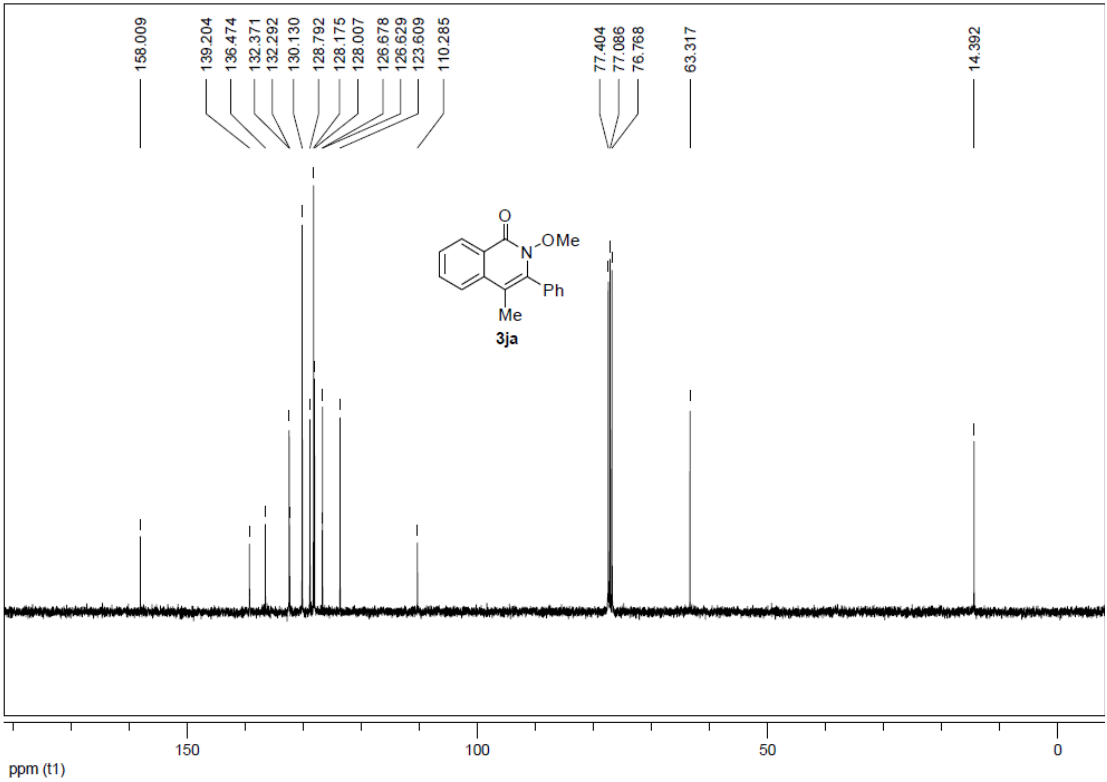
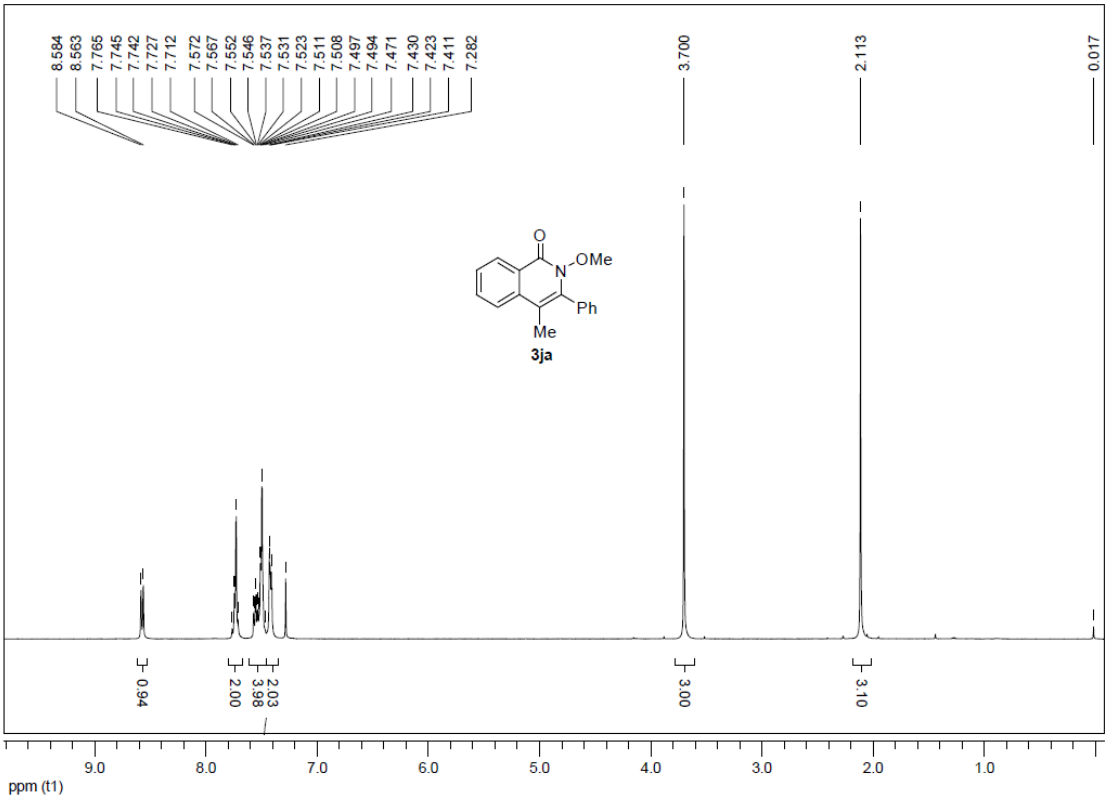


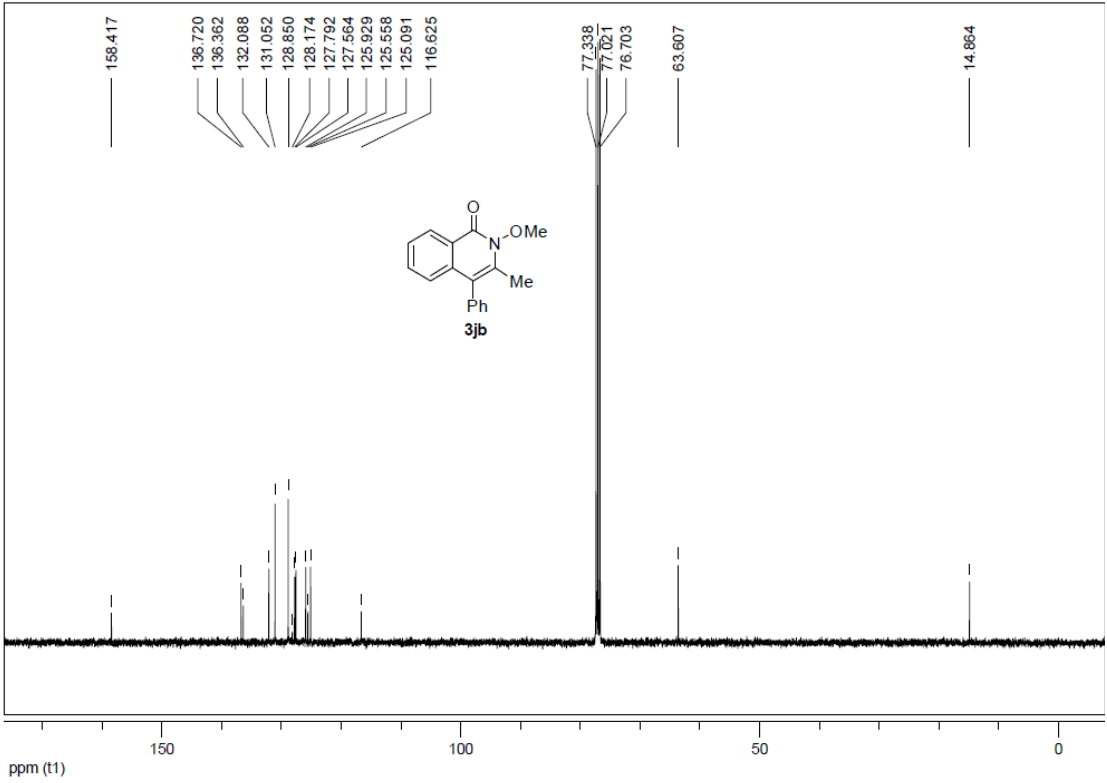
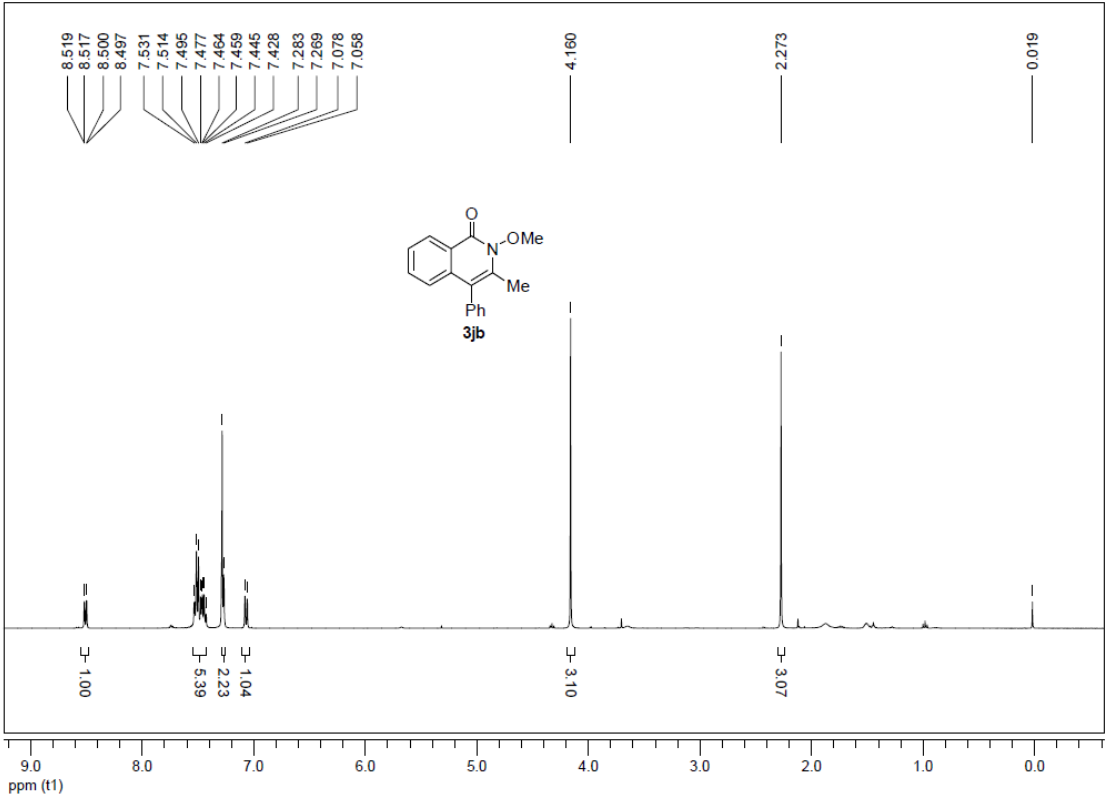


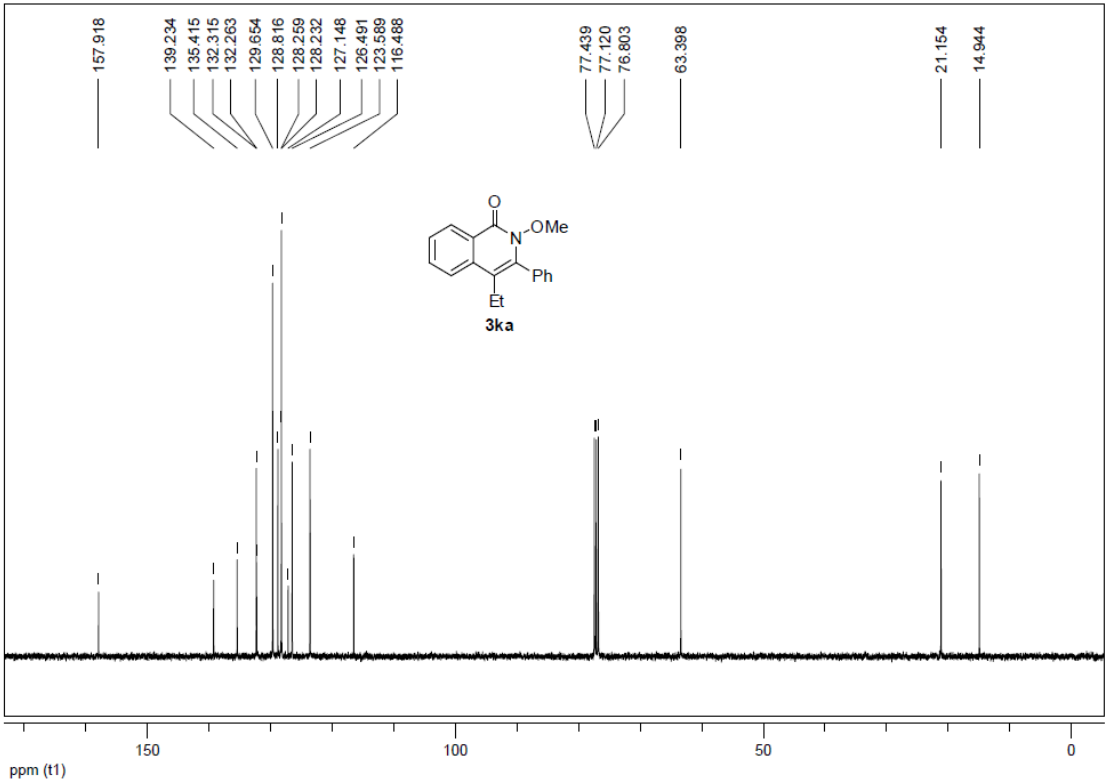
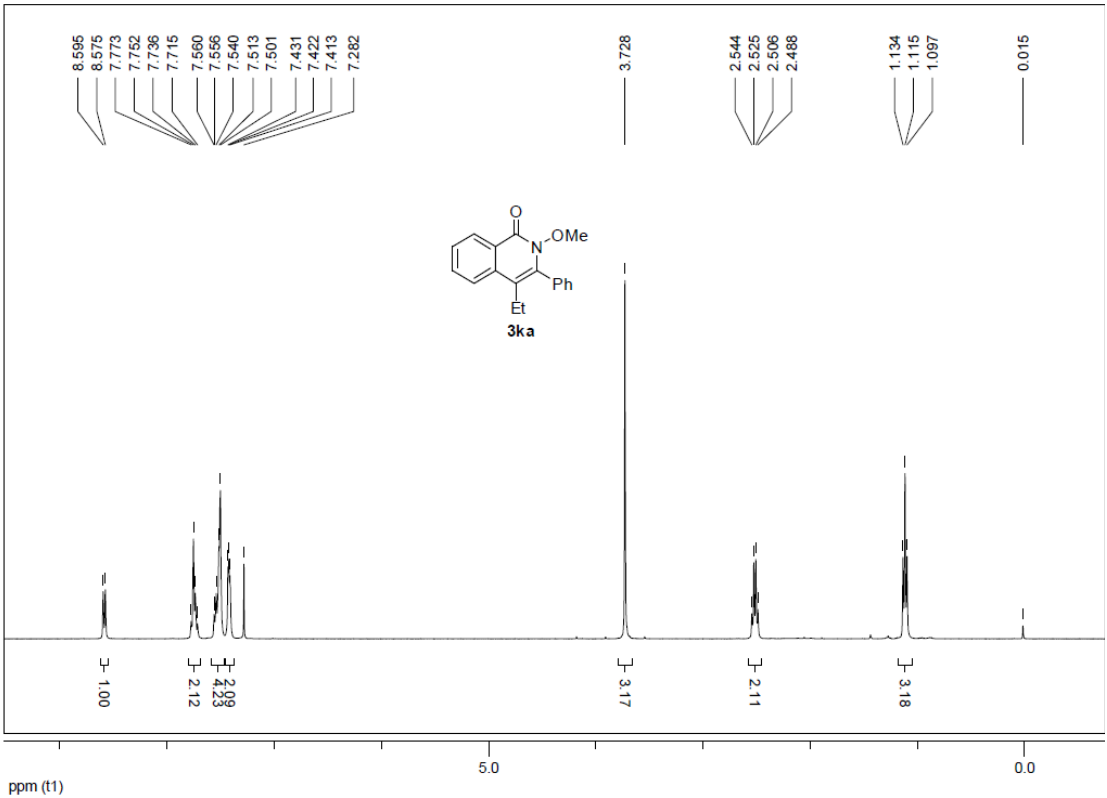


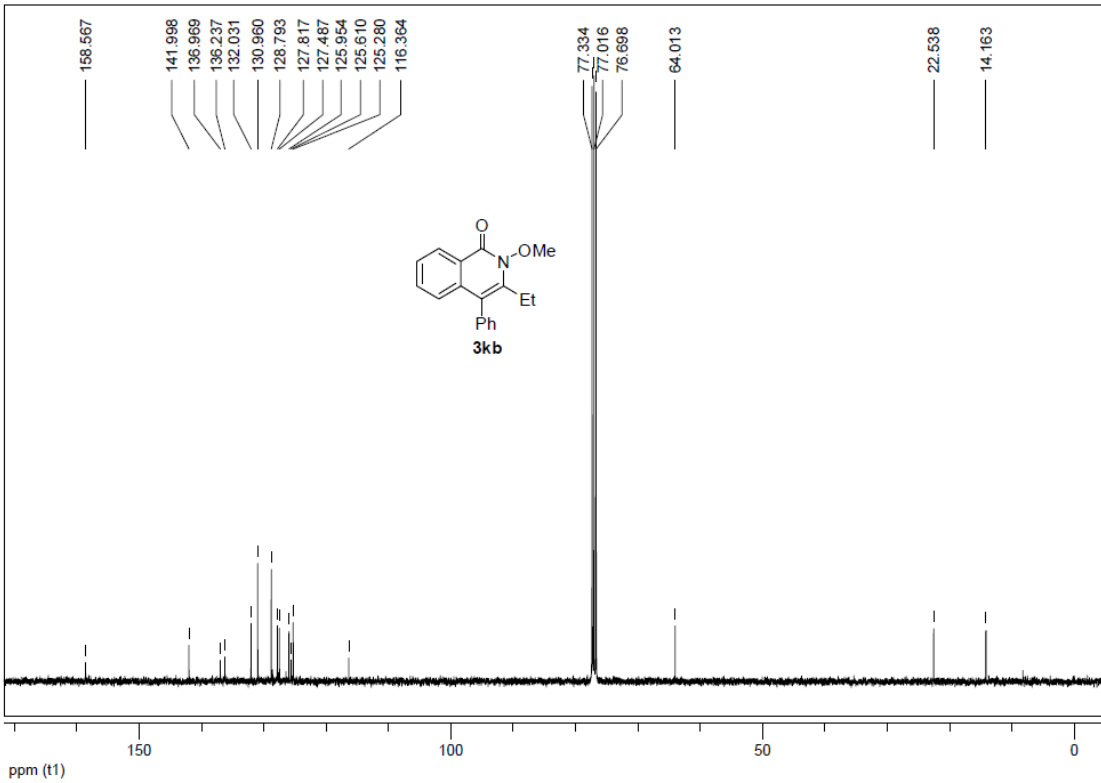
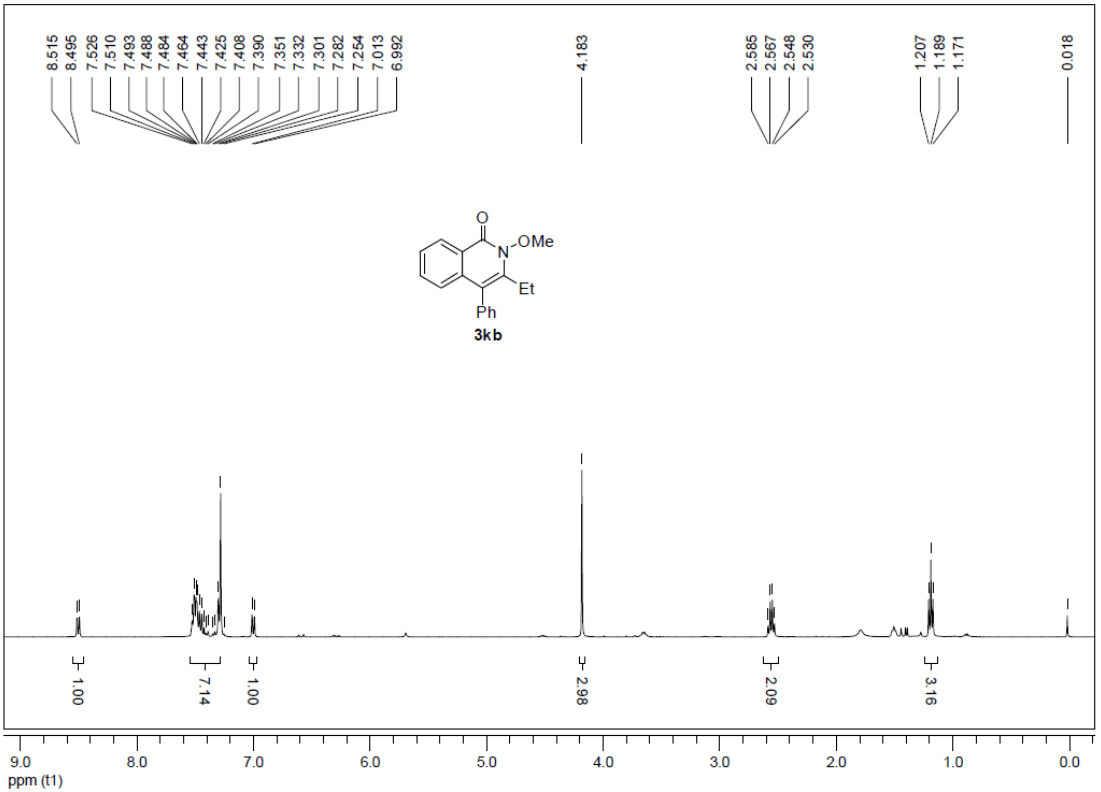


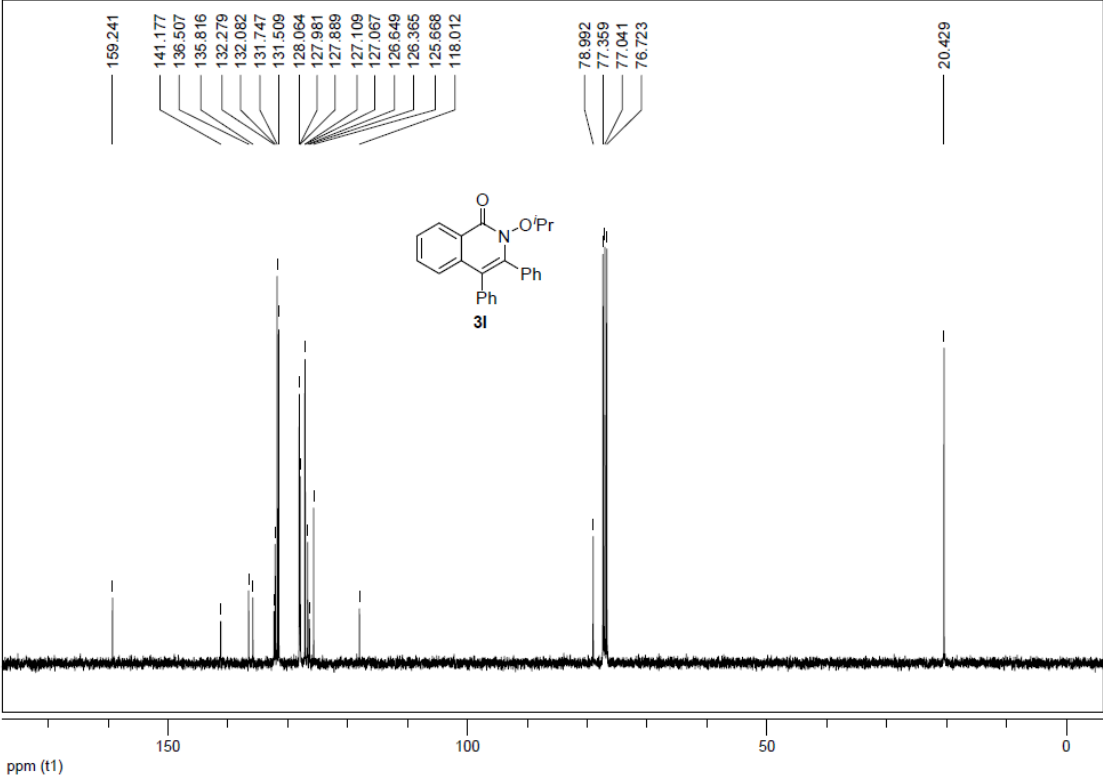
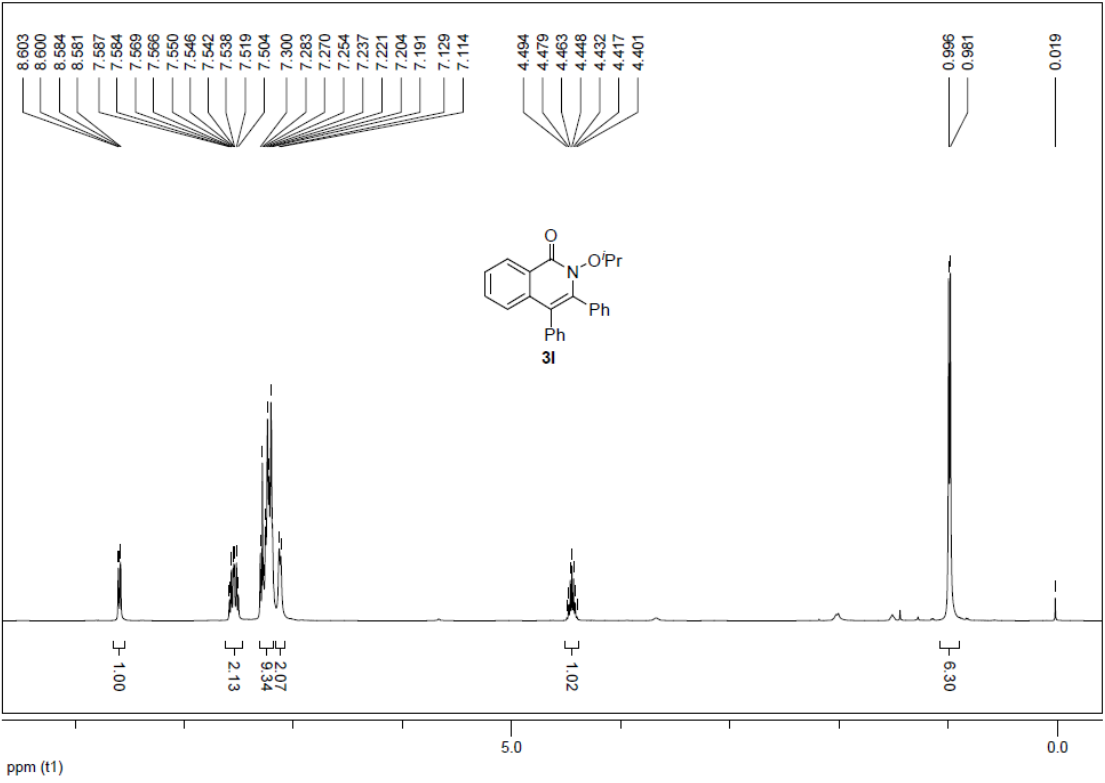


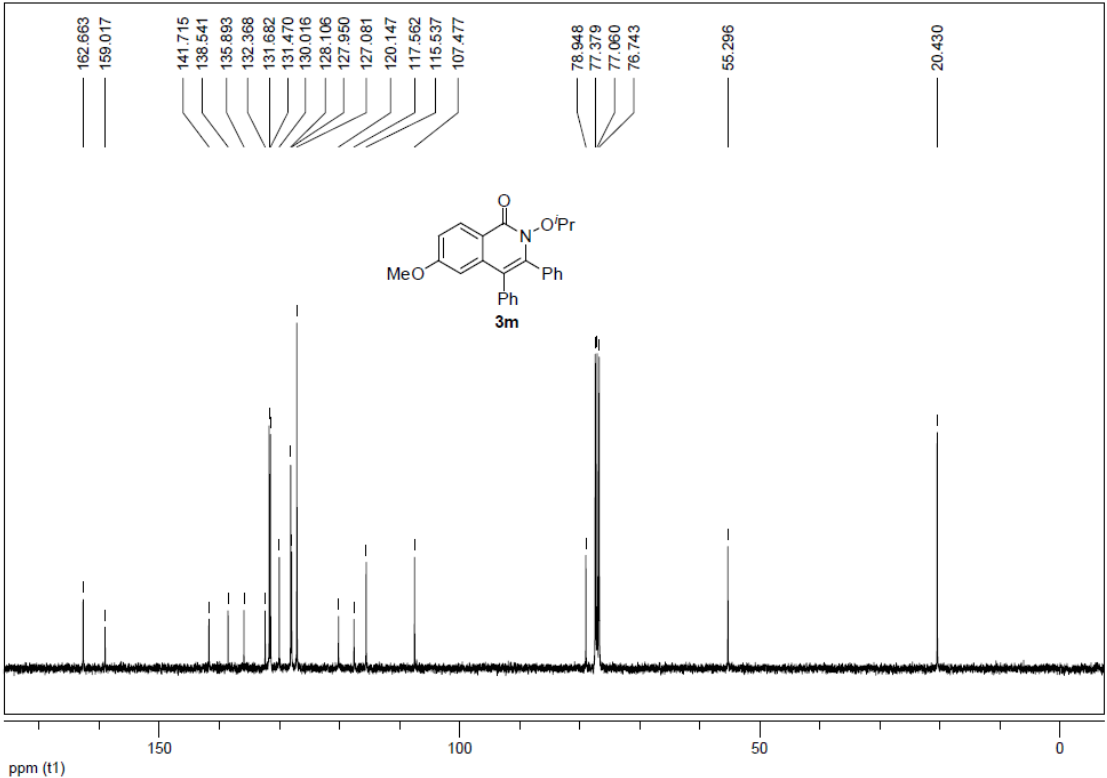
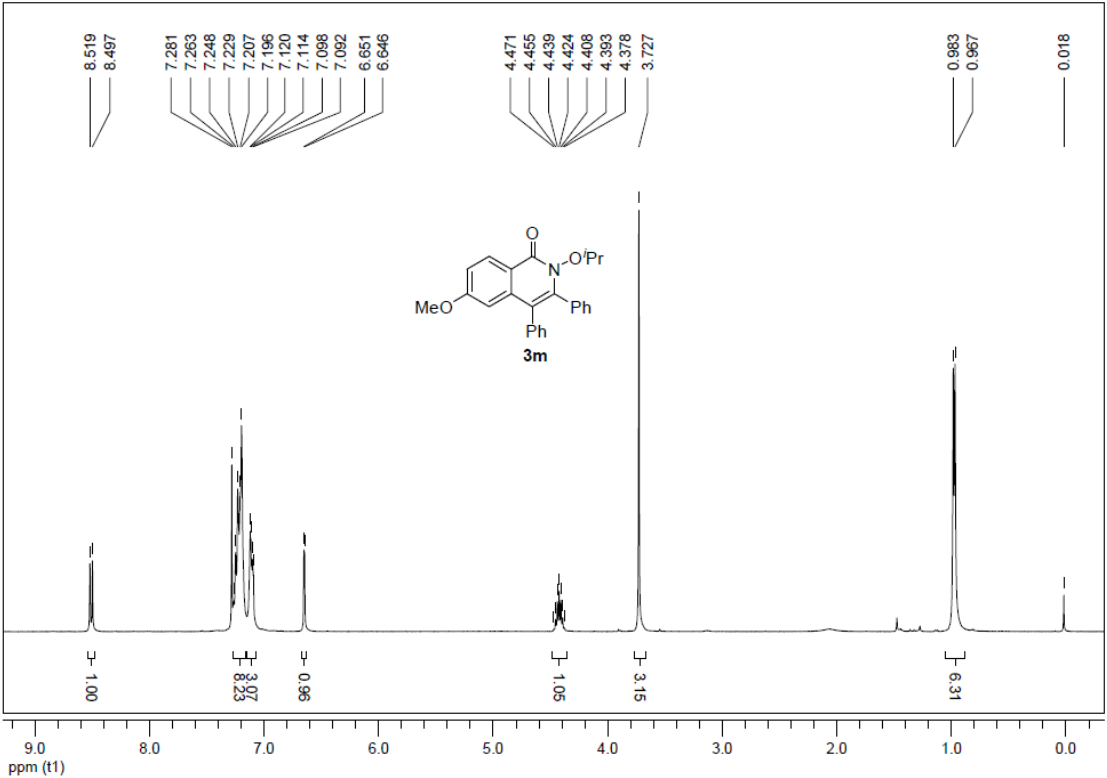


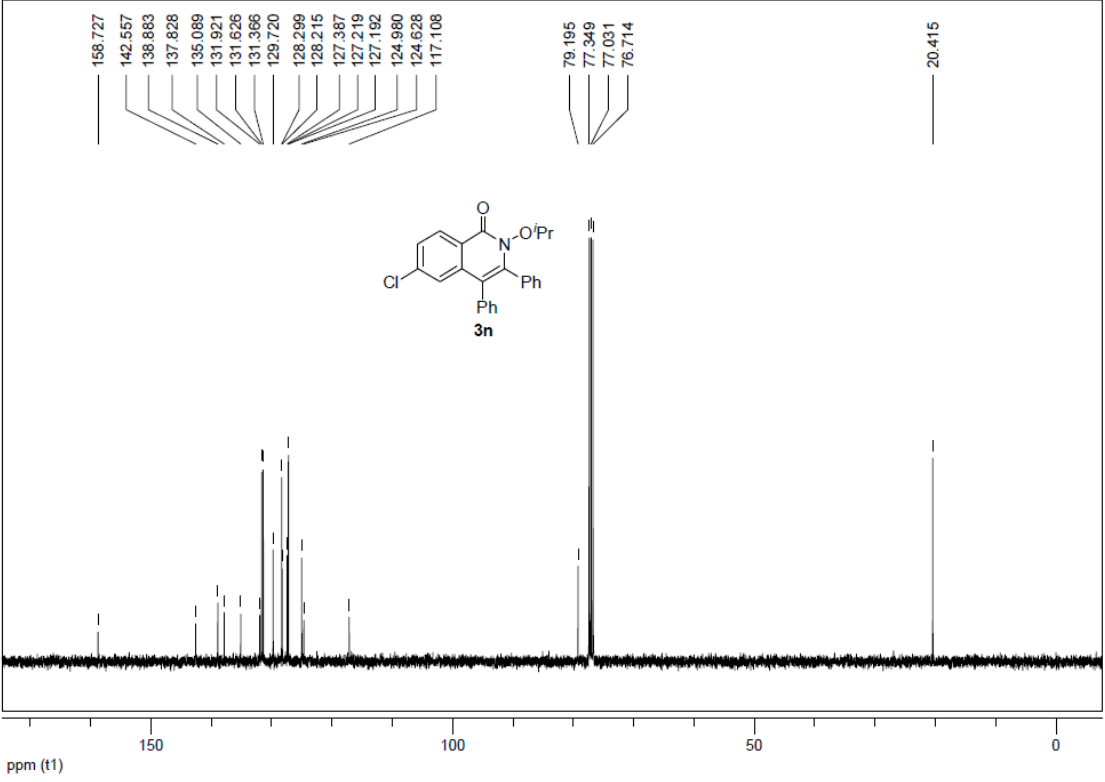
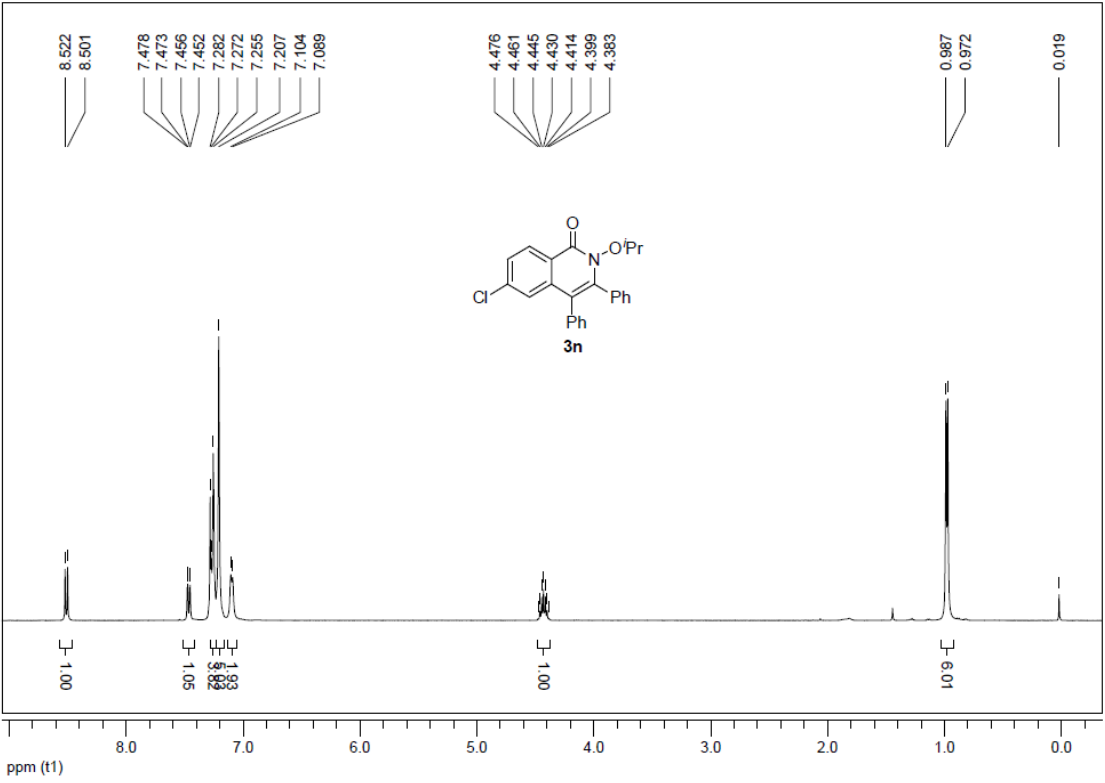


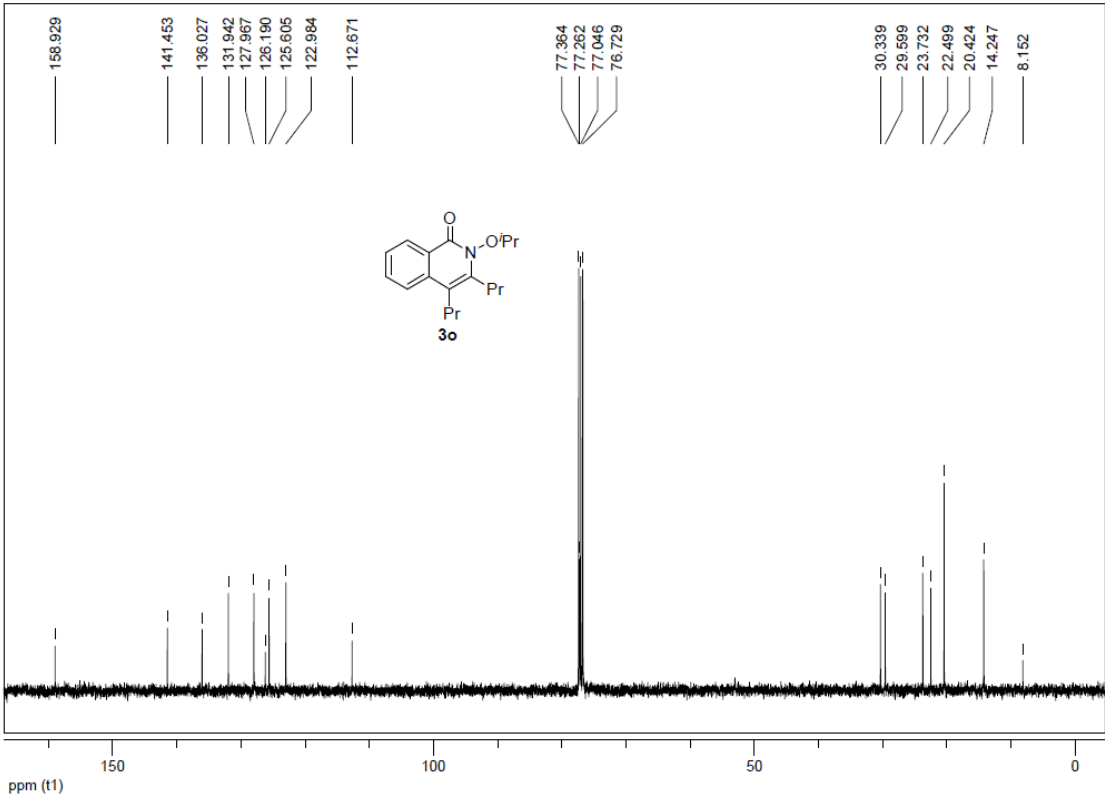
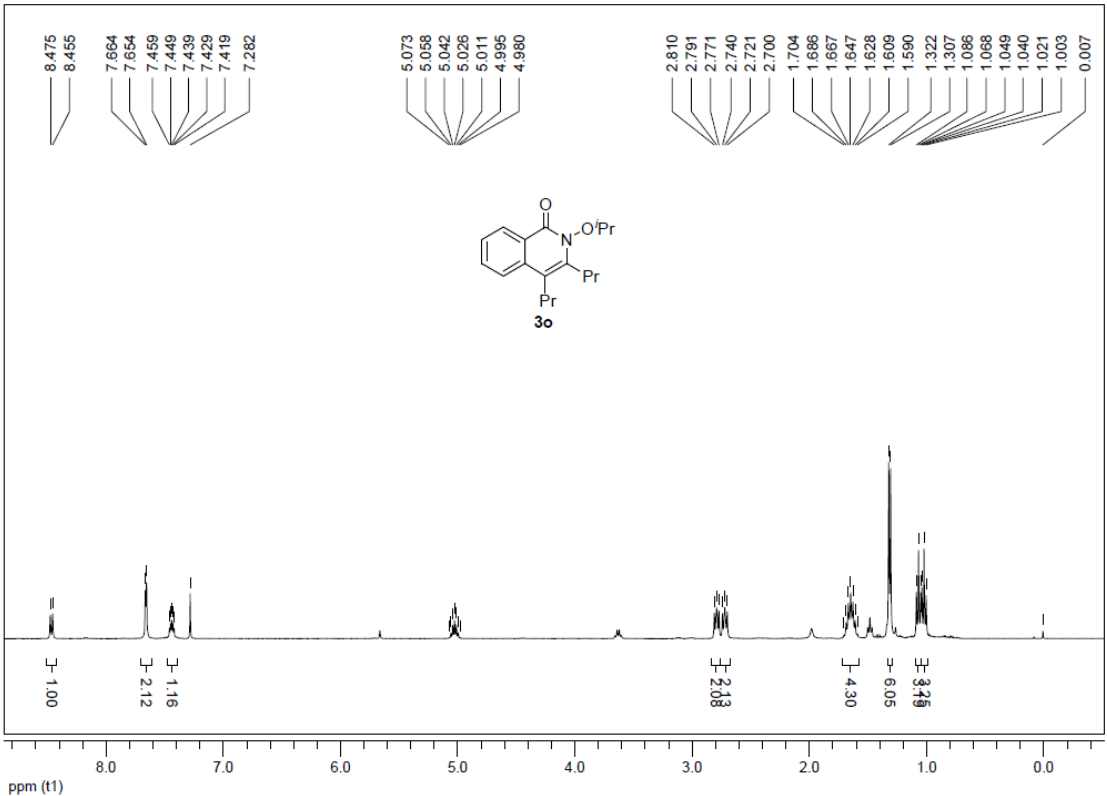


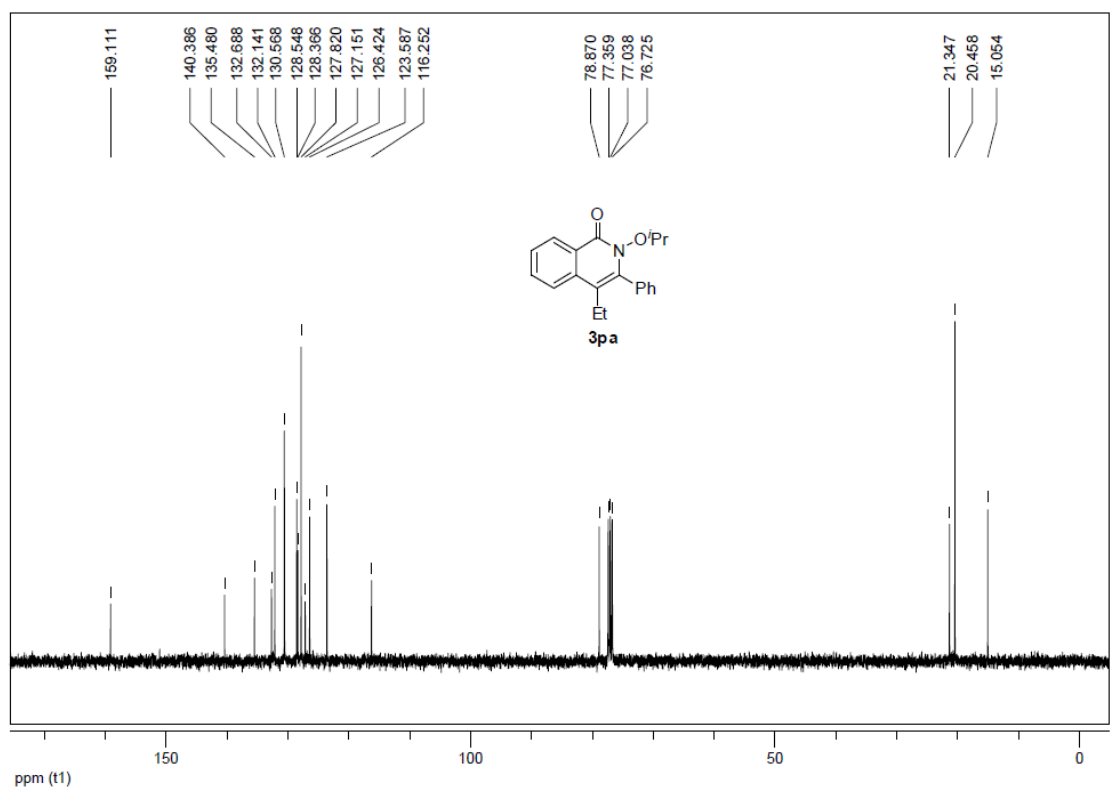
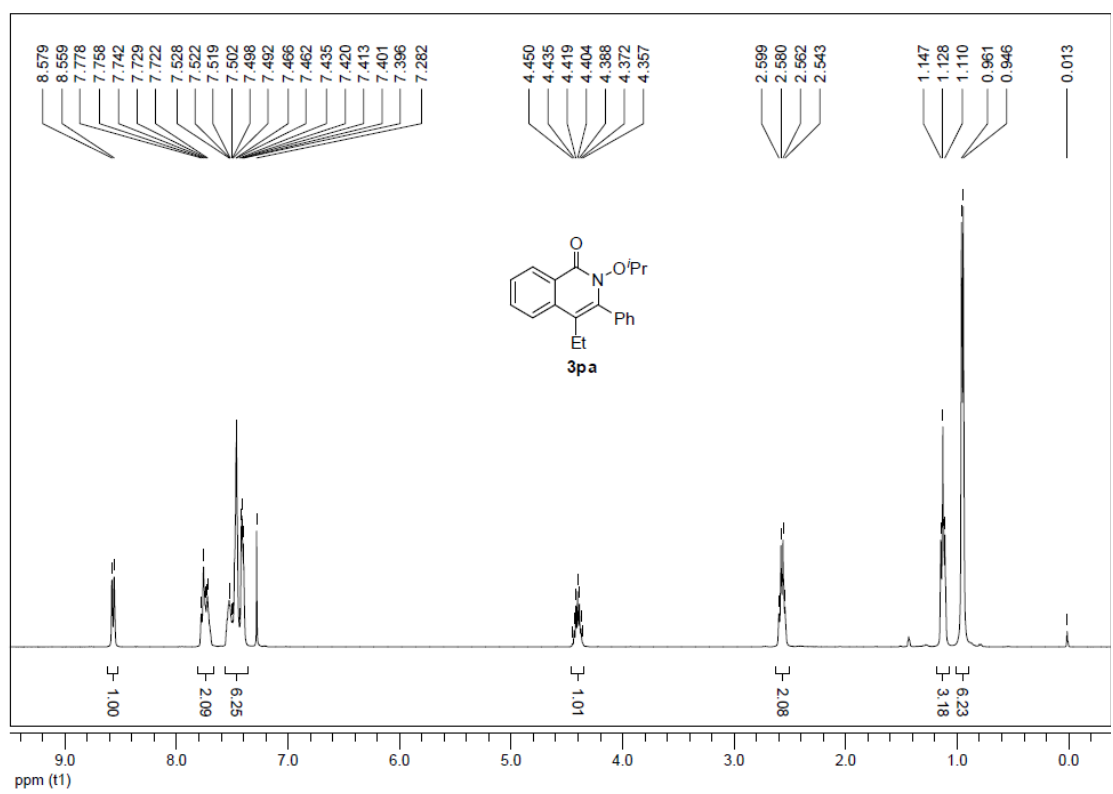


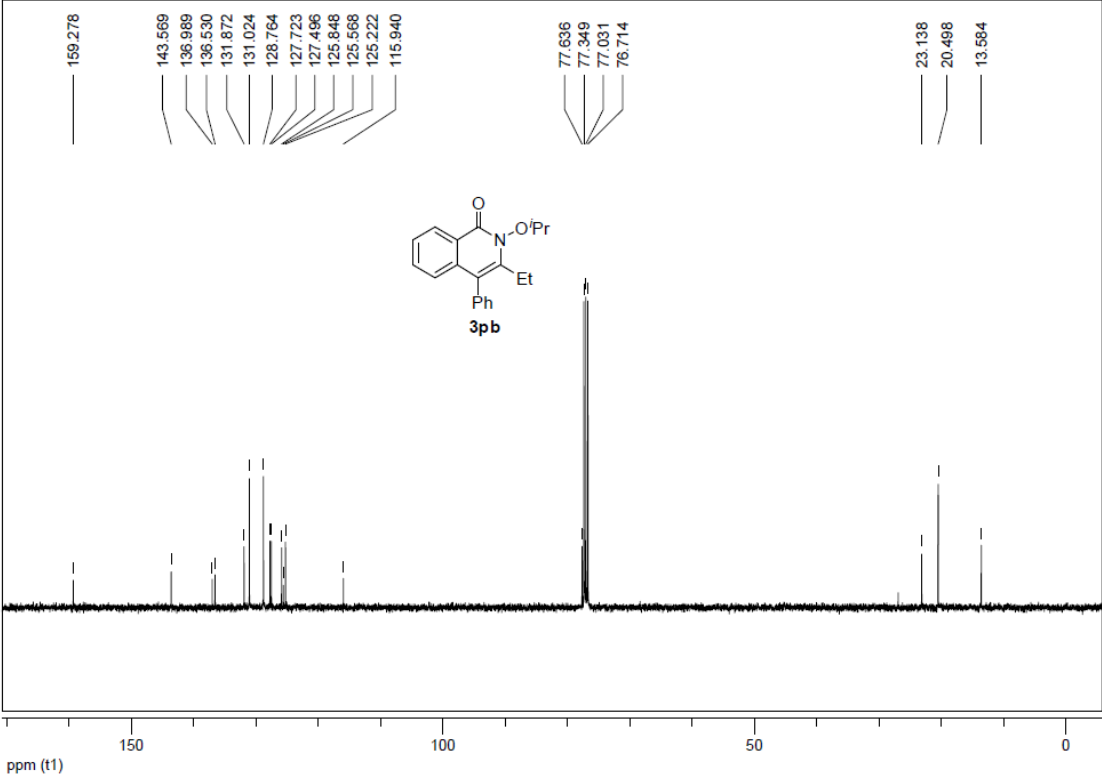
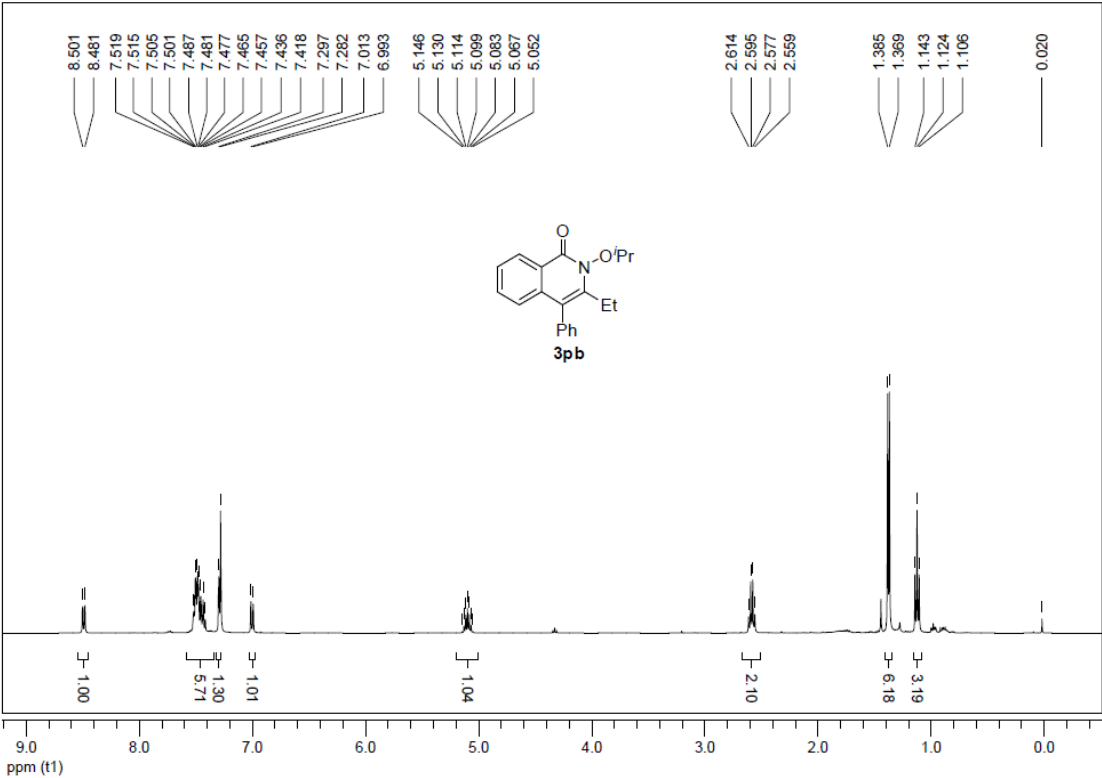


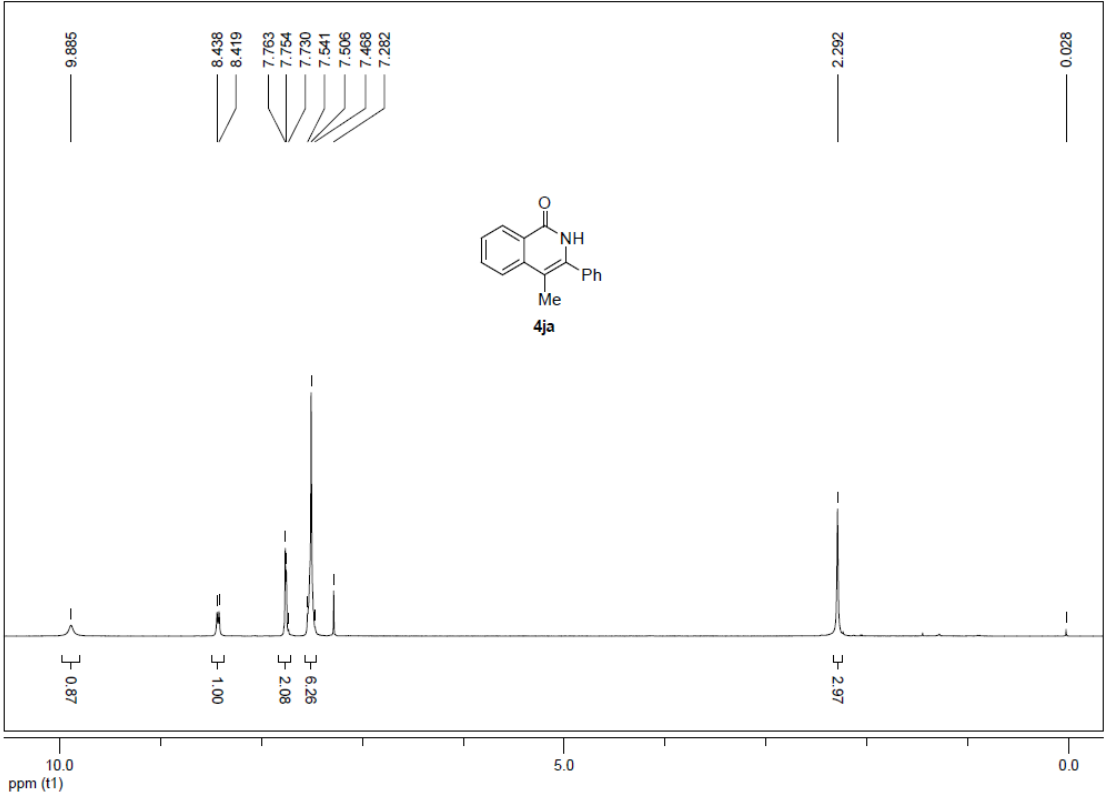
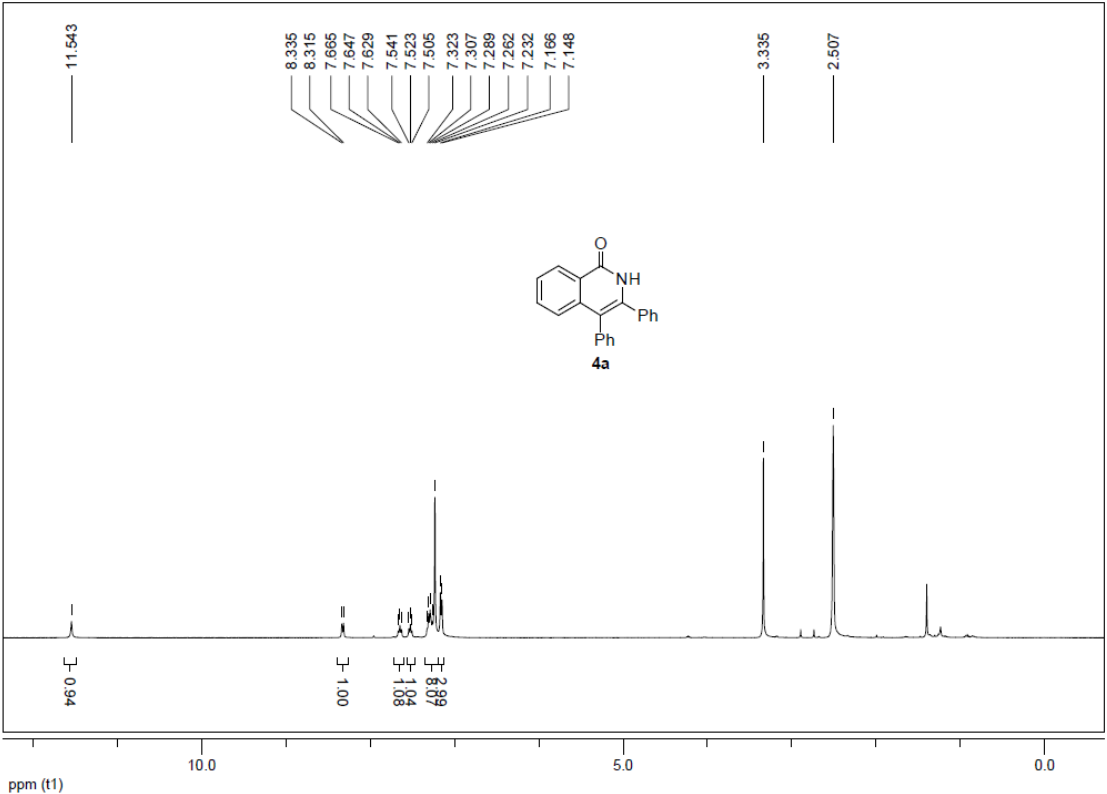


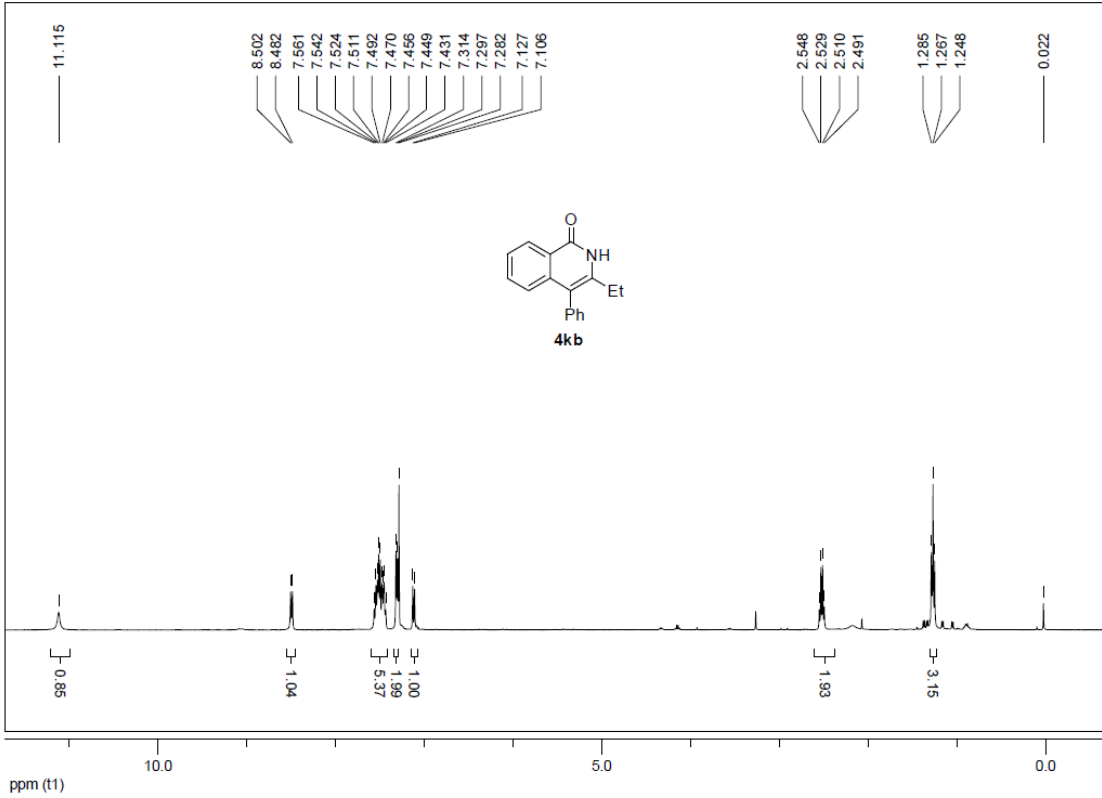
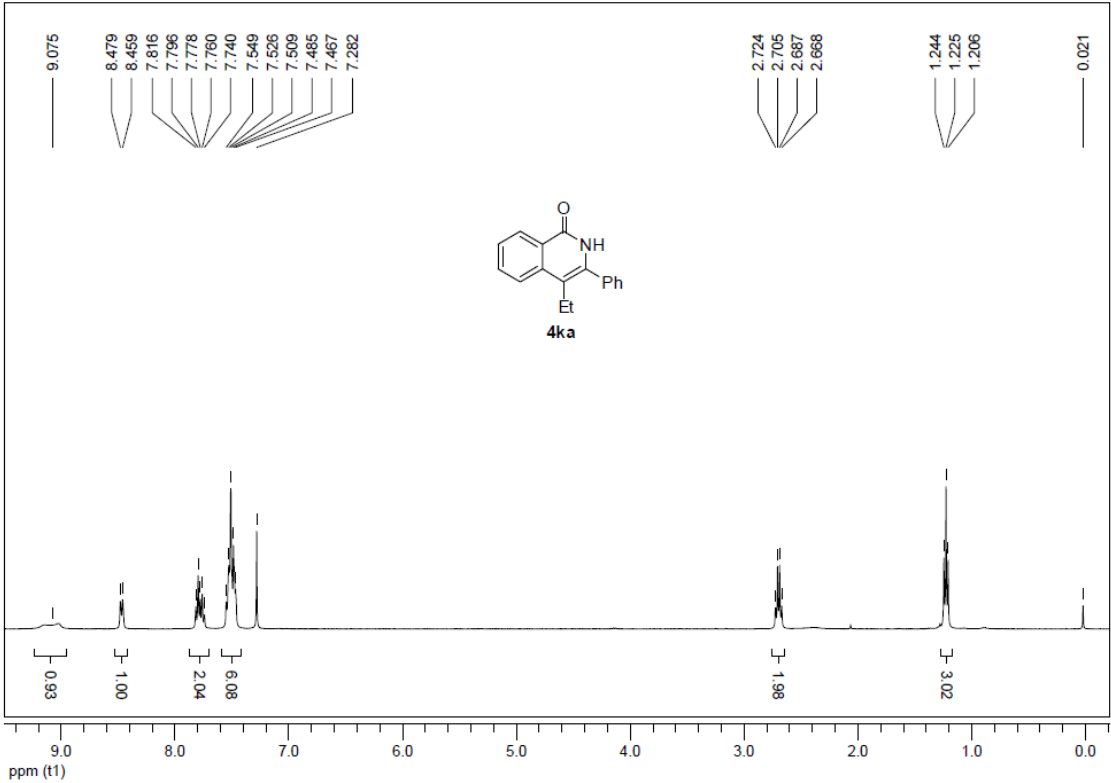


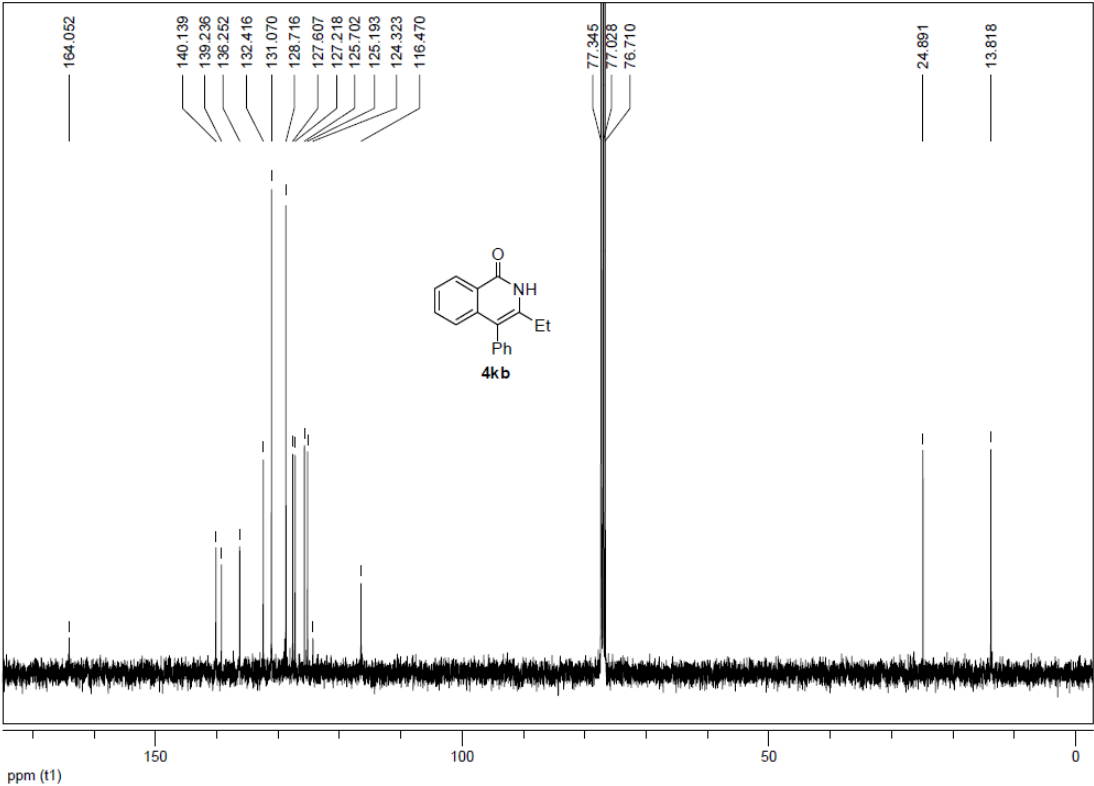












X-ray structure and data of **3a**

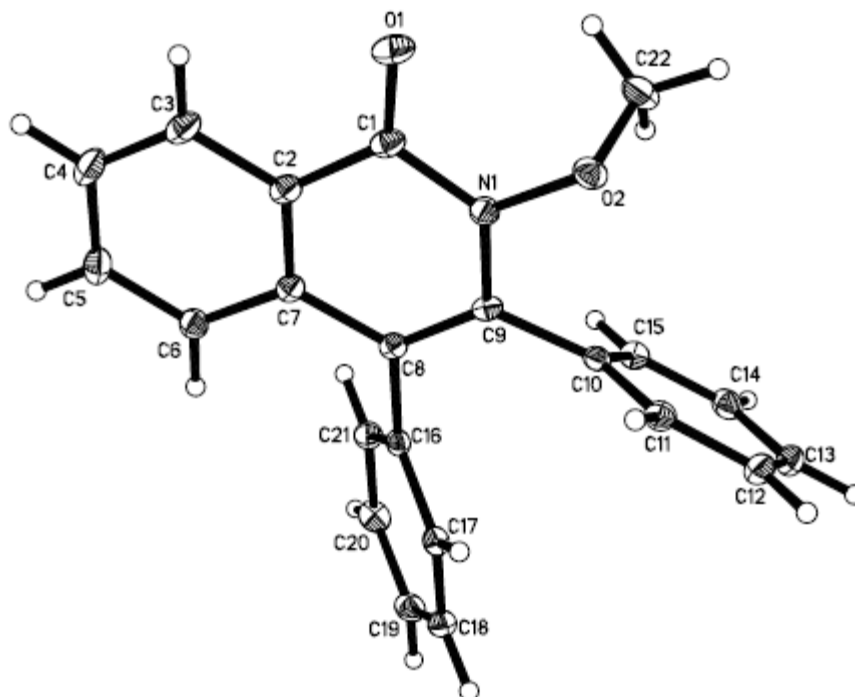


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **3a**.

Identification code	3a
Empirical formula	C ₂₂ H ₁₇ N O ₂
Formula weight	327.37
Temperature	113(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, P2(1)/c
Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.274(4) Å alpha = 90 deg. b = 19.946(7) Å beta = 113.473(5) deg. c = 9.644(3) Å gamma = 90 deg.
Volume	1636.3(10) Å ³
Z, Calculated density	4, 1.329 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.085 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	688
Crystal size	0.20 x 0.18 x 0.14 mm
Theta range for data collection	2.04 to 27.88 deg.
Limiting indices	-12 ≤ h ≤ 12, -26 ≤ k ≤ 26, -12 ≤ l ≤ 12
Reflections collected / unique	17061 / 3883 [R(int) = 0.0523]

Completeness to theta = 27.88 99.3 %

Absorption correction Semi-empirical from equivalents

Max. and min. transmission 0.9882 and 0.9832

Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F²

Data / restraints / parameters 3883 / 0 / 227

Goodness-of-fit on F² 1.017

Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)] R1 = 0.0436, wR2 = 0.0805

R indices (all data) R1 = 0.0708, wR2 = 0.0896

Largest diff. peak and hole 0.190 and -0.227 e.Å⁻³

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3a**.

U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
O(1)	3482(1)	5877(1)	1540(1)	32(1)
O(2)	4625(1)	7099(1)	1593(1)	25(1)
N(1)	3106(1)	7008(1)	1521(1)	20(1)
C(1)	2604(2)	6348(1)	1482(2)	23(1)
C(2)	991(2)	6291(1)	1379(1)	22(1)
C(3)	376(2)	5646(1)	1338(2)	28(1)
C(4)	-1137(2)	5558(1)	1222(2)	32(1)
C(5)	-2087(2)	6117(1)	1109(2)	29(1)
C(6)	-1502(2)	6756(1)	1139(1)	24(1)
C(7)	63(2)	6862(1)	1305(1)	19(1)
C(8)	733(2)	7526(1)	1376(1)	18(1)
C(9)	2238(2)	7586(1)	1497(1)	18(1)
C(10)	3060(2)	8239(1)	1647(1)	19(1)
C(11)	3464(2)	8482(1)	500(2)	22(1)
C(12)	4131(2)	9112(1)	619(2)	28(1)
C(13)	4424(2)	9502(1)	1893(2)	29(1)
C(14)	4039(2)	9261(1)	3047(2)	27(1)
C(15)	3356(2)	8633(1)	2926(2)	23(1)
C(16)	-209(2)	8144(1)	1297(1)	19(1)
C(17)	-449(2)	8623(1)	171(2)	21(1)
C(18)	-1287(2)	9202(1)	120(2)	25(1)
C(19)	-1922(2)	9306(1)	1180(2)	27(1)
C(20)	-1710(2)	8835(1)	2299(2)	28(1)
C(21)	-853(2)	8258(1)	2357(2)	23(1)
C(22)	5739(2)	7079(1)	3151(2)	33(1)

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [deg] for **3a**.

O(1)-C(1)	1.2294(16)
O(2)-N(1)	1.3946(14)
O(2)-C(22)	1.4460(16)
N(1)-C(1)	1.3915(17)
N(1)-C(9)	1.4012(16)
C(1)-C(2)	1.464(2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.4014(19)
C(2)-C(7)	1.4104(18)
C(3)-C(4)	1.373(2)
C(3)-H(3)	0.9500
C(4)-C(5)	1.397(2)
C(4)-H(4)	0.9500
C(5)-C(6)	1.3808(19)
C(5)-H(5)	0.9500
C(6)-C(7)	1.4114(19)
C(6)-H(6)	0.9500
C(7)-C(8)	1.4533(18)
C(8)-C(9)	1.3585(19)
C(8)-C(16)	1.4946(18)
C(9)-C(10)	1.4874(18)
C(10)-C(11)	1.3887(19)
C(10)-C(15)	1.3938(19)
C(11)-C(12)	1.3857(18)
C(11)-H(11)	0.9500
C(12)-C(13)	1.386(2)
C(12)-H(12)	0.9500
C(13)-C(14)	1.382(2)
C(13)-H(13)	0.9500
C(14)-C(15)	1.3879(19)
C(14)-H(14)	0.9500
C(15)-H(15)	0.9500
C(16)-C(21)	1.3934(19)

C(16)-C(17)	1.3959(18)
C(17)-C(18)	1.3827(18)
C(17)-H(17)	0.9500
C(18)-C(19)	1.384(2)
C(18)-H(18)	0.9500
C(19)-C(20)	1.385(2)
C(19)-H(19)	0.9500
C(20)-C(21)	1.3866(18)
C(20)-H(20)	0.9500
C(21)-H(21)	0.9500
C(22)-H(22A)	0.9800
C(22)-H(22B)	0.9800
C(22)-H(22C)	0.9800
N(1)-O(2)-C(22)	109.70(10)
C(1)-N(1)-O(2)	116.44(11)
C(1)-N(1)-C(9)	126.49(12)
O(2)-N(1)-C(9)	117.07(11)
O(1)-C(1)-N(1)	120.89(14)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	125.76(13)
N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	113.35(12)
C(3)-C(2)-C(7)	120.41(14)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	117.78(13)
C(7)-C(2)-C(1)	121.81(13)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	120.68(14)
C(4)-C(3)-H(3)	119.7
C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	119.7
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.80(14)
C(3)-C(4)-H(4)	120.1
C(5)-C(4)-H(4)	120.1
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	120.22(15)
C(6)-C(5)-H(5)	119.9
C(4)-C(5)-H(5)	119.9
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	121.24(14)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6)	119.4

C(7)-C(6)-H(6)	119.4
C(2)-C(7)-C(6)	117.61(13)
C(2)-C(7)-C(8)	119.51(13)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	122.88(12)
C(9)-C(8)-C(7)	119.32(12)
C(9)-C(8)-C(16)	119.40(12)
C(7)-C(8)-C(16)	121.27(12)
C(8)-C(9)-N(1)	119.48(12)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	123.70(12)
N(1)-C(9)-C(10)	116.80(12)
C(11)-C(10)-C(15)	119.22(13)
C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	121.24(12)
C(15)-C(10)-C(9)	119.45(12)
C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	120.26(13)
C(12)-C(11)-H(11)	119.9
C(10)-C(11)-H(11)	119.9
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	120.30(13)
C(11)-C(12)-H(12)	119.9
C(13)-C(12)-H(12)	119.9
C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	119.80(14)
C(14)-C(13)-H(13)	120.1
C(12)-C(13)-H(13)	120.1
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	120.10(13)
C(13)-C(14)-H(14)	119.9
C(15)-C(14)-H(14)	119.9
C(14)-C(15)-C(10)	120.32(13)
C(14)-C(15)-H(15)	119.8
C(10)-C(15)-H(15)	119.8
C(21)-C(16)-C(17)	118.46(13)
C(21)-C(16)-C(8)	120.69(12)
C(17)-C(16)-C(8)	120.85(12)
C(18)-C(17)-C(16)	120.85(13)
C(18)-C(17)-H(17)	119.6
C(16)-C(17)-H(17)	119.6
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	119.89(13)

C(17)-C(18)-H(18)	120.1
C(19)-C(18)-H(18)	120.1
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	120.19(14)
C(18)-C(19)-H(19)	119.9
C(20)-C(19)-H(19)	119.9
C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	119.75(14)
C(19)-C(20)-H(20)	120.1
C(21)-C(20)-H(20)	120.1
C(20)-C(21)-C(16)	120.84(13)
C(20)-C(21)-H(21)	119.6
C(16)-C(21)-H(21)	119.6
O(2)-C(22)-H(22A)	109.5
O(2)-C(22)-H(22B)	109.5
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22B)	109.5
O(2)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5
H(22B)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3a**.

The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:

$$-2 \pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U_{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U_{12}]$$

	U11	U22	U33	U23	U13	U12
O(1)	38(1)	21(1)	36(1)	3(1)	15(1)	10(1)
O(2)	21(1)	28(1)	28(1)	2(1)	12(1)	4(1)
N(1)	19(1)	19(1)	24(1)	0(1)	10(1)	2(1)
C(1)	31(1)	18(1)	17(1)	0(1)	7(1)	2(1)
C(2)	29(1)	20(1)	15(1)	0(1)	7(1)	-1(1)
C(3)	41(1)	18(1)	24(1)	0(1)	10(1)	-2(1)
C(4)	44(1)	22(1)	27(1)	0(1)	12(1)	-11(1)
C(5)	32(1)	31(1)	23(1)	-3(1)	10(1)	-11(1)
C(6)	24(1)	25(1)	19(1)	0(1)	6(1)	-3(1)
C(7)	25(1)	20(1)	12(1)	0(1)	6(1)	-2(1)
C(8)	22(1)	18(1)	13(1)	-1(1)	6(1)	0(1)
C(9)	24(1)	15(1)	14(1)	0(1)	7(1)	3(1)
C(10)	16(1)	19(1)	20(1)	1(1)	5(1)	3(1)
C(11)	22(1)	22(1)	23(1)	0(1)	9(1)	2(1)
C(12)	26(1)	26(1)	33(1)	8(1)	14(1)	1(1)
C(13)	24(1)	19(1)	42(1)	3(1)	11(1)	-1(1)
C(14)	23(1)	24(1)	28(1)	-6(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C(15)	23(1)	23(1)	21(1)	0(1)	8(1)	2(1)
C(16)	17(1)	18(1)	19(1)	-2(1)	5(1)	-2(1)
C(17)	18(1)	23(1)	20(1)	-2(1)	7(1)	-2(1)
C(18)	24(1)	21(1)	26(1)	2(1)	6(1)	1(1)
C(19)	25(1)	23(1)	29(1)	-3(1)	6(1)	4(1)
C(20)	27(1)	33(1)	26(1)	-6(1)	12(1)	4(1)
C(21)	24(1)	25(1)	20(1)	1(1)	9(1)	0(1)
C(22)	22(1)	41(1)	31(1)	4(1)	6(1)	5(1)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **3a**.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(3)	1012	5266	1392	34
H(4)	-1536	5119	1218	38
H(5)	-3139	6056	1012	35
H(6)	-2165	7131	1047	28
H(11)	3283	8215	-369	27
H(12)	4390	9279	-177	33
H(13)	4886	9933	1974	35
H(14)	4243	9526	3923	32
H(15)	3090	8470	3719	27
H(17)	-31	8549	-569	25
H(18)	-1427	9528	-641	30
H(19)	-2506	9703	1140	33
H(20)	-2150	8906	3024	34
H(21)	-704	7937	3129	28
H(22A)	5453	7416	3736	49
H(22B)	6796	7173	3202	49
H(22C)	5723	6633	3571	49

Table 6. Torsion angles [deg] for **3a**.

C(22)-O(2)-N(1)-C(1)	-86.20(13)
C(22)-O(2)-N(1)-C(9)	93.80(13)
O(2)-N(1)-C(1)-O(1)	1.48(18)
C(9)-N(1)-C(1)-O(1)	-178.51(11)
O(2)-N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	-178.93(10)
C(9)-N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	1.08(18)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-0.2(2)
N(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-179.76(11)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(7)	-179.44(12)
N(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(7)	1.00(18)
C(7)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	0.2(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-179.09(13)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	1.4(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	-1.0(2)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-0.9(2)
C(3)-C(2)-C(7)-C(6)	-2.04(18)
C(1)-C(2)-C(7)-C(6)	177.18(11)
C(3)-C(2)-C(7)-C(8)	178.91(11)
C(1)-C(2)-C(7)-C(8)	-1.87(19)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(2)	2.43(19)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	-178.55(12)
C(2)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	0.71(18)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	-178.29(12)
C(2)-C(7)-C(8)-C(16)	179.83(11)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(16)	0.83(19)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-N(1)	1.22(18)
C(16)-C(8)-C(9)-N(1)	-177.91(11)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-177.20(11)
C(16)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	3.67(19)
C(1)-N(1)-C(9)-C(8)	-2.24(19)
O(2)-N(1)-C(9)-C(8)	177.77(11)
C(1)-N(1)-C(9)-C(10)	176.29(11)
O(2)-N(1)-C(9)-C(10)	-3.71(16)

C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	-112.21(16)
N(1)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	69.33(16)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(15)	64.38(17)
N(1)-C(9)-C(10)-C(15)	-114.08(14)
C(15)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	-1.1(2)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	175.54(12)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	1.0(2)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	-0.4(2)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	-0.3(2)
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)-C(10)	0.3(2)
C(11)-C(10)-C(15)-C(14)	0.4(2)
C(9)-C(10)-C(15)-C(14)	-176.26(12)
C(9)-C(8)-C(16)-C(21)	-122.12(14)
C(7)-C(8)-C(16)-C(21)	58.76(17)
C(9)-C(8)-C(16)-C(17)	57.18(17)
C(7)-C(8)-C(16)-C(17)	-121.93(14)
C(21)-C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	0.93(19)
C(8)-C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	-178.39(12)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	-1.1(2)
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	0.5(2)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	0.2(2)
C(19)-C(20)-C(21)-C(16)	-0.4(2)
C(17)-C(16)-C(21)-C(20)	-0.2(2)
C(8)-C(16)-C(21)-C(20)	179.13(12)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 7. Hydrogen bonds for **3a** [Å and deg.].

D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	<(DHA)
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