

Supporting Information

Lewis Base Mediated Halogenation/Semipinacol Rearrangement of Diazo Compounds: A New Access to α -Halo-Quaternary Ketones

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General information

All reagents and all solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification except as indicated below. Reactions were monitored by TLC on silica gel plates (GF254). ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F -NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance instrument (400 MHz, 100 MHz and 376 MHz, respectively) and internally referenced to tetramethylsilane signal or residual protio solvent signals. ^1H -NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent signal as the internal standard (CDCl_3 at 7.26 ppm). ^{13}C -NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 at 77.00 ppm). Data are given as: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), dd (double of doublet), br (broad) or m (multiplets), coupling constants (Hz) and integration. HPLC analysis were performed on a chiral column (Daicel Chiralpak OD-H, AD-H, IA-H, IB-H, IC-H column, Chromatography Interface 600 Series Link and Series 200 pump), with Series 200 UV/VIS detection at 254 nm. Optical rotations were measured on Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter with a 50 mm cell. HRESIMS were recorded on an Agilent 6210 TOF LC/MS equipped with an electrospray ionization (ESI) probe operating in positive or negative ion mode.

Experimental section

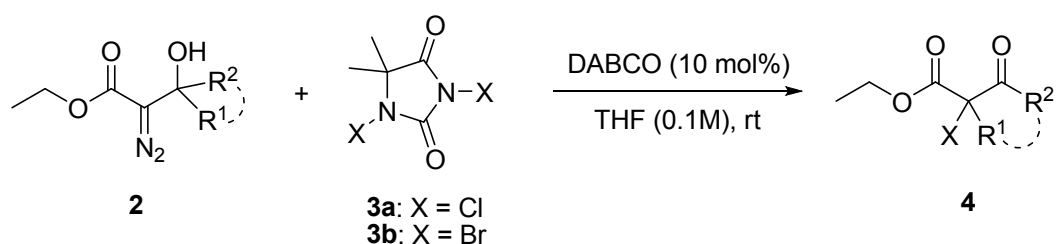
Materials

α -dialzo alcohols **2** were prepared according to the literature.^[1]

Electrophilic halogen source were purchased from TCI.

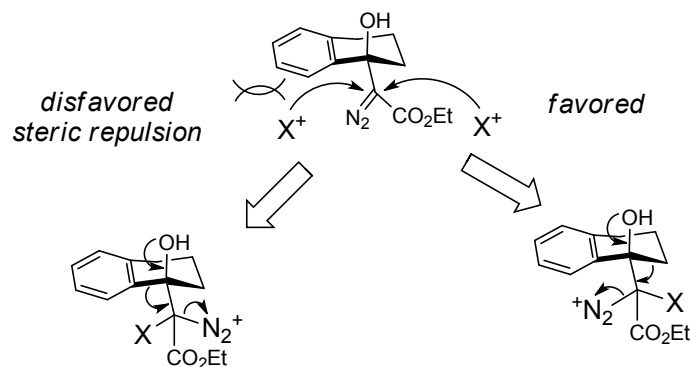
Cinchona alkaloids catalysts were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

General procedure for the halogenation/semipinacol rearrangement catalyzed by DABCO



Electrophilic halogen source **3a/3b** (0.25 mmol) was added to a stirring solution of DABCO (0.02 mmol), α -dialzo alcohols **2** (0.2 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) at room temperature. The reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography. After the reaction was considered complete, the crude reaction mixture was filtered, and the solution was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (PE/Et₂O = 15:1) to give the corresponding product **4**.

Possible reasons for the results that alkyl migration occurred dominantly, in the case of the dialzo compound derived from α -tetralone.

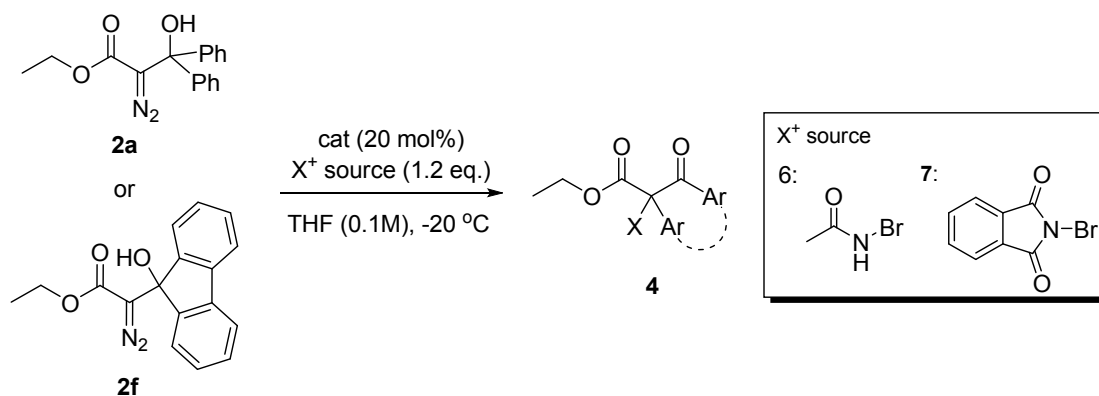


we envisioned that there are two major factors, which resulting in the chemoselectivity of migration. I) The steric repulsion induced alkyl-face selective

electrophilic halogen addition of diazo carbon. II) The rule of trans-migration in the semipinacol rearrangement.

Efforts to the catalytic asymmetric version of this halogenation/semipinacol rearrangement

Table S1 Screening for the Optimal Catalyst.^[a]



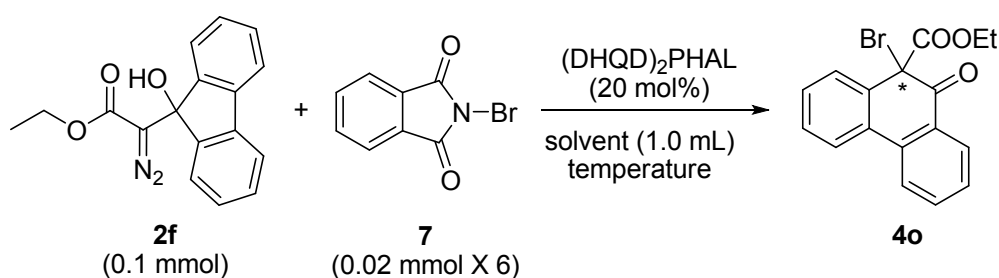
entry	cat	X ⁺ source	substrate	<i>t</i> (h)	yield (%) ^[b]	<i>ee</i> (%) ^[c]
1	(DHQD) ₂ PHAL	3b	2a	36	71	6
2	(DHQD) ₂ AQN	3b	2a	36	70	3
3	(DHQD) ₂ PYR	3b	2a	36	71	2
4	(DHQ) ₂ PHAL	3b	2a	36	72	-5 ^[d]
5	(DHQ) ₂ AQN	3b	2a	36	75	-2 ^[d]
6	(DHQD) ₂ PHAL	6	2a	60	48	9
7	(DHQD) ₂ AQN	6	2a	60	51	-8 ^[d]
8	(DHQD) ₂ PYR	6	2a	60	43	4
9	(DHQ) ₂ PHAL	6	2a	60	46	-7 ^[d]
10	(DHQ) ₂ AQN	6	2a	60	55	8
11	(DHQD) ₂ PHAL	NBS	2a	36	76	7
12	(DHQD) ₂ PHAL	7	2a	60	47	12
13	(DHQD) ₂ PHAL	3a	2a	48	72	2
14 ^[e]	(DHQD) ₂ PHAL	NCS	2a	48	41	0

15 **(DHQD)₂PHAL** **7** **2f** **1** **73** **13**

[a] The reaction was carried out with 0.10 mmol of **2a/2f**, 0.12 mmol of X⁺ source, 20 mol % of cat (0.02 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) at -20°C. [b] Yield of isolated product. [c] *ee* values were determined by chiral HPLC analysis. [d] The opposite configuration. [e] The reaction was performed at room temperature.

Initially, we examined a number of cinchona alkaloid derivatives for enantioinduction of the reaction (Table S1, entries 1-10). This led to identification of hydroquinidine 1,4-phthalazinediyl diether ((DHQD)₂PHAL) as the optimal catalyst, which provided the desired product in 48% yield with 9% *ee* when employing N-bromoacetamide **6** as the bromine source (Table S1, entry 6). To further increase the reaction enantioselectivity, various electrophilic halogen source was screened with (DHQD)₂PHAL (Table S1, entries 1, 6, 11-14). The experimental results revealed that highly active (**3b**) or low active (NCS) halogen source blocked the stereocontrol of the reaction (Table S1, entries 1, 14). N-Bromophthalimide **7** gave the highest enantioselectivity (Table S1, entry 12). When highly active substrate **2f** was used instead of **2a**, the yield could be effectively improved.

Table S2 Further optimization of the asymmetric reaction conditions.^[a]



entry	solvent	T(°C)	yield (%) ^[b]	<i>ee</i> (%) ^[c]
1	toluene	rt	52	19
2	CCl ₄	rt	49	19

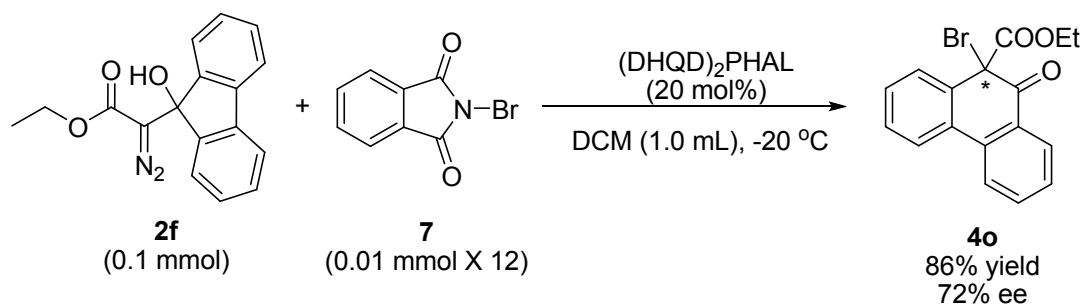
3	CHCl ₃	rt	81	45
4	DCM	rt	84	63
5	THF	rt	73	16
6	1,4-dioxane	rt	72	16
7	MeCN	rt	75	35
8	DCM	35	83	59
9	DCM	0	85	68
10	DCM	-20	86	70
11	DCM	-40	86	41
12	DCM	-78	86	20
13^[d]	DCM	-20	86	72

[a] 0.12 mmol **7** was added to a solution (0.10 M) of 0.10 mmol **2f** and 20 mol % (DHQD)₂PHAL (0.02 mmol) in six portions (0.02 mmol every 1 h, reaction time of 6 h). [b] Yield of isolated product. [c] *ee* values were determined by chiral HPLC analysis. [d] 0.12 mmol **7** was added in twelve portions (0.01 mmol every 15 min, reaction time of 3 h).

During the optimization of the reaction conditions, the enantioselectivity was not satisfactory. We envisioned that the low enantioselectivity result from the background reaction. To minimize the background reaction as much as possible, 1.2 equiv. **7** was added to the reaction in six portions (0.2 equiv. every 1 h), which effectively increased the *ee*. After screening some solvents (Table S2, entries 1-7), it was found that the reaction conducted in DCM gave the highest enantioselectivity (63% *ee*). Lowering the reaction temperature from 25 to -20°C could further increased the

enantioselectivity to 70% ee (Table S2, entries 8-12). The enantioselectivity could be somewhat improved by reducing the amount of each feeding (Table S2, entry 13).

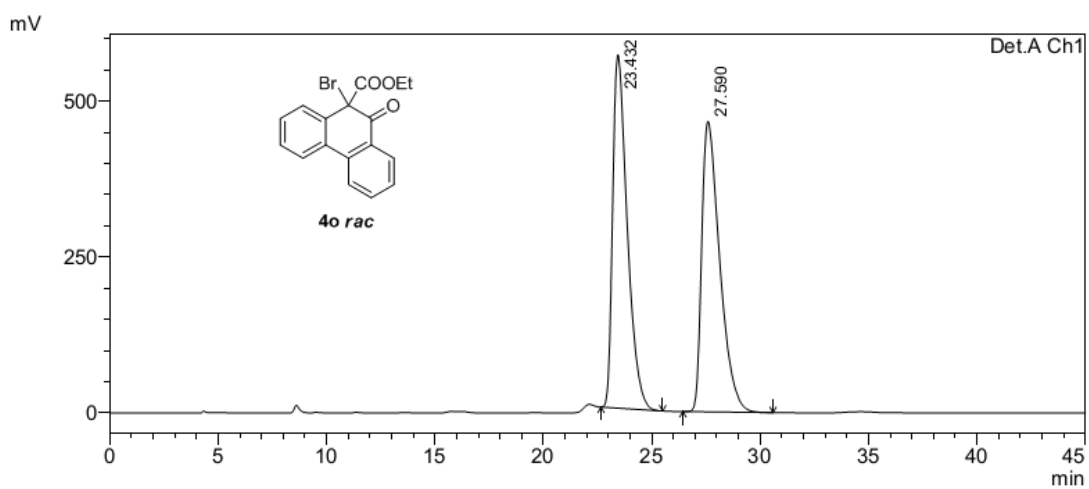
General procedure for the asymmetric bromination/semipinacol rearrangement of **2f catalyzed by (DHQD)₂PHAL**



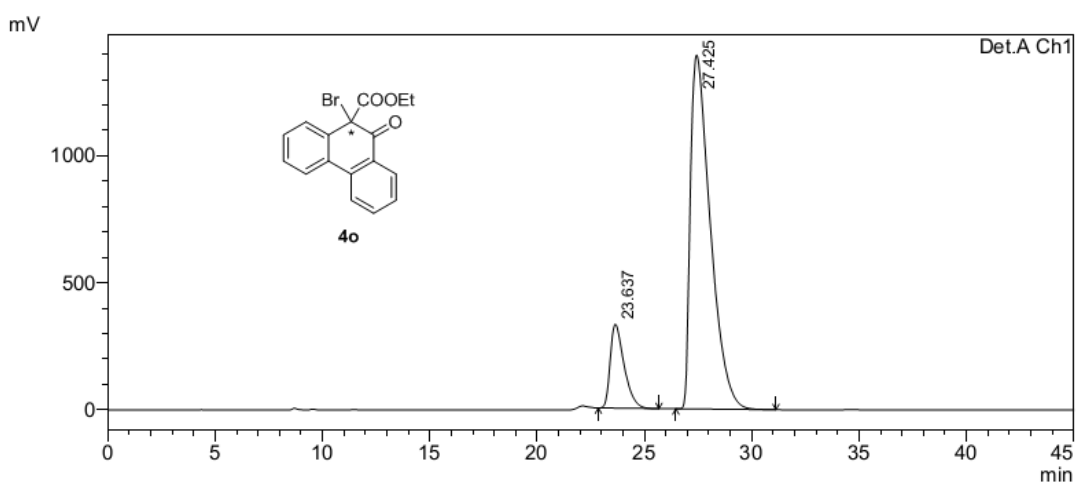
To a round-bottom flask were added **2f** (29.4 mg, 0.1 mmol), catalyst (DHQD)₂PHAL (15.5 mg, 0.02 mmol) and DCM (1.0 mL). The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at -20°C. And then 0.12 mmol **7** was added in twelve portions (0.01 mmol every 15 min, reaction time of 3 h). After the reaction was considered complete, the crude reaction mixture was filtered, and the solution was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (PE/Et₂O = 10:1) to give the corresponding product **4o** (29.7 mg, 86% yield, 72% ee).

HPLC Analysis:

HPLC (Chiralpak OD-H, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 97:3, flow rate 0.75 mL/min, λ = 254 nm), retention time: 27.43 min (major), 23.64 min (minor). $[\alpha]_D^{25.0} = 9.57$ (c = 0.38, EA, 72% ee).



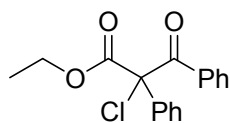
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %
1	23.432	26449437	566838	49.646	54.893
2	27.590	26826209	465776	50.354	45.107
Total		53275645	1032614	100.000	100.000



Detector A Ch1 254nm

Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %
1	23.637	14842881	330498	14.180	19.175
2	27.425	89828719	1393104	85.820	80.825
Total		104671599	1723602	100.000	100.000

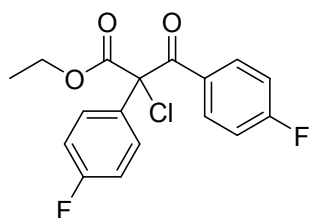
Characterization of compounds 4



Ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxo-2,3-diphenylpropanoate (4a)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.85-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 5H), 4.29-4.23 (m, 2H), 1.18 (t, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 190.3, 167.2, 135.3, 133.3, 133.1, 130.4, 129.1, 128.4, 128.2, 128.0, 75.8, 63.4, 13.8.

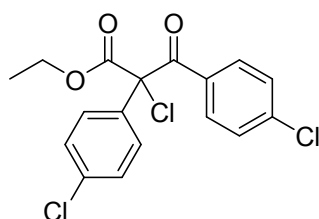
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 325.0607 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 325.0604.



Ethyl 2-chloro-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropanoate (4b)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.90-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.02 (m, 4H), 4.32-4.24 (m, 2H), 1.21 (t, $J = 6.8\text{ Hz}$, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 188.6, 166.9, 164.4, 163.0 (d, $J = 248.4\text{ Hz}$), 133.2 (d, $J = 10.3\text{ Hz}$), 131.0 (d, $J = 3.7\text{ Hz}$), 130.0 (d, $J = 7.5\text{ Hz}$), 129.1 (d, $J = 8.4\text{ Hz}$), 115.6 (d, $J = 6.4\text{ Hz}$), 115.4 (d, $J = 5.9\text{ Hz}$), 74.9, 63.6, 13.8. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) -103.47, -112.01.

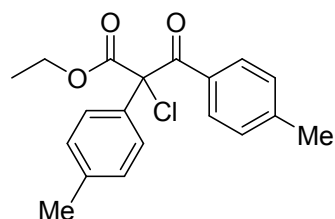
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 361.0419 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 361.0415.



Ethyl 2-chloro-2,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3-oxopropanoate (4c)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.79-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.33 (m, 2H), 4.32-4.24 (m, 2H), 1.22 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 188.8, 166.6, 140.1, 135.5, 133.5, 131.8, 131.1, 130.0, 129.4, 128.7, 74.9, 63.8, 13.8.

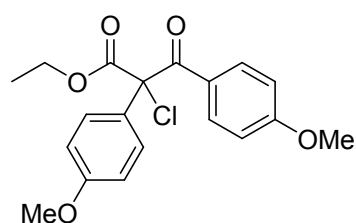
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 392.9828 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 392.9820.



Ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxo-2,3-dip-tolylpropanoate (4d)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.75 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.30-4.22 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 6H), 1.20 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 190.1, 167.4, 144.3, 139.0, 132.6, 130.7, 130.5, 129.0, 128.9, 127.9, 75.8, 63.8, 21.7, 21.2, 13.8.

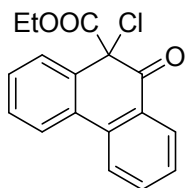
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 353.0920 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 353.0917.



Ethyl 2-chloro-2,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxopropanoate (4e)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.85-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.48 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.82-6.80 (m, 2H), 4.30-4.22 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.20 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 189.2, 167.6, 163.5, 159.9, 133.0, 129.4, 127.7, 125.6, 113.7, 113.4, 75.7, 63.2, 55.5, 55.3, 13.8.

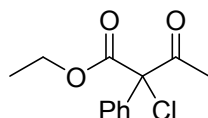
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 385.0819 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 385.0817.



Ethyl 9-chloro-10-oxo-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene-9-carboxylate (4f)

light yellow crystals (from CHCl_3/PE), mp: 107.5-109.1 °C. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 8.14 (dd, $J_1 = 1.6$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.76-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.53-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.41 (td, $J_1 = 1.2$ Hz, $J_2 = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.32-4.22 (m, 2H), 1.18 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 189.0, 166.7, 136.4, 135.6, 134.5, 130.3, 129.7, 129.5, 129.3, 129.1, 129.0, 127.4, 124.2, 123.5, 69.4, 63.6, 13.8.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 323.0451 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 323.0449.

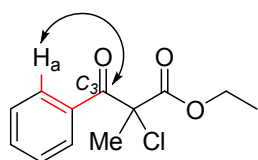


Ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxo-2-phenylbutanoate (4g)

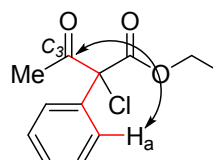
oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.52-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.39 (m, 3H), 4.35-4.29 (m, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.30 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 197.5, 167.0, 133.9, 129.1, 128.4, 127.7, 77.3, 63.3, 25.8, 13.9.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 263.0451 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 263.0443.

The selectivity of migration was determined by the analysis of HMBC (Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Correlation) experiment:

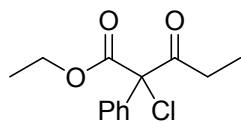
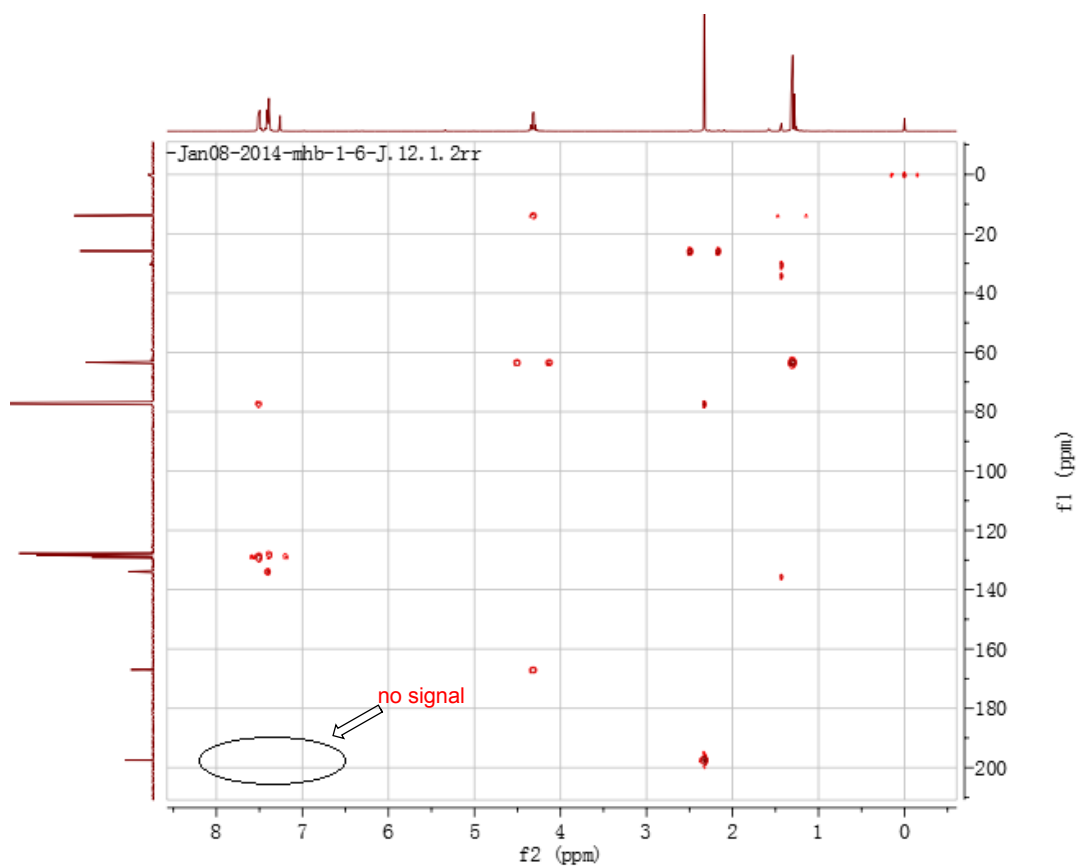


For the product derived from alkyl migration H_a and C_3 would show HMBC signal



For the product derived from phenyl ring migration H_a and C_3 would not show HMBC signal

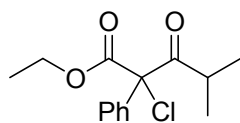
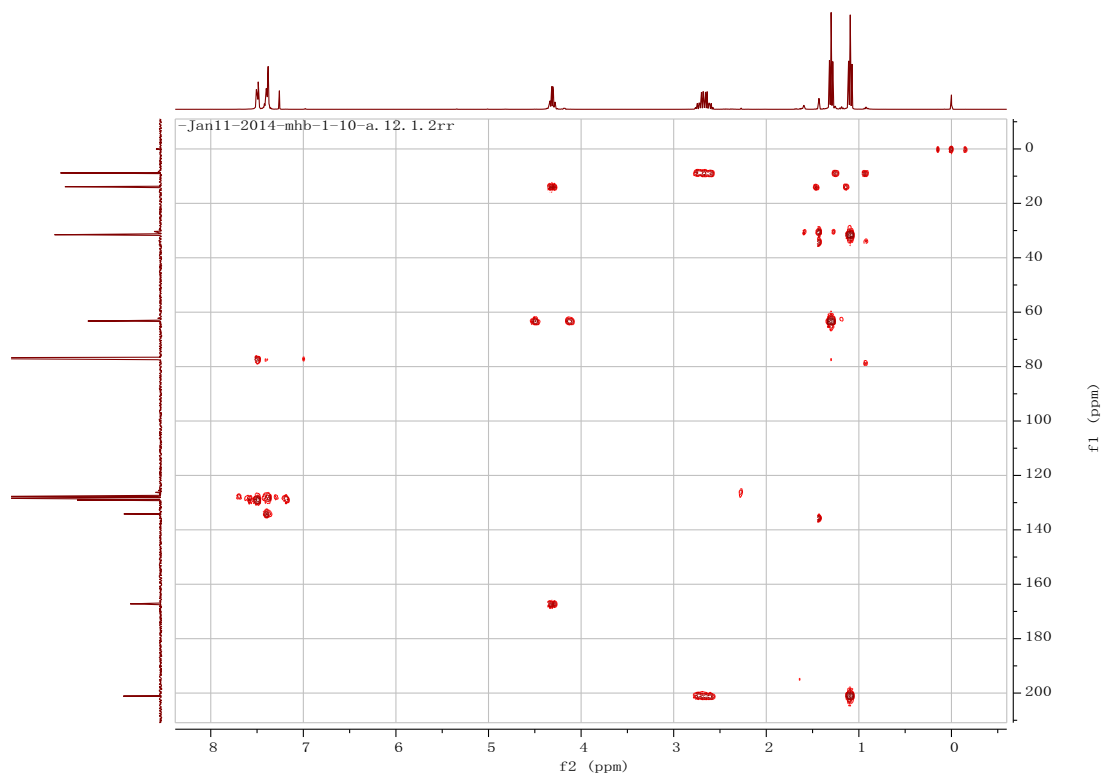
The actual spectra: (H_a and C_3 did not show HMBC signal)



Ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxo-2-phenylpentanoate (4h)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.51-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.37 (m, 3H), 4.34-4.28 (m, 2H), 2.74-2.59 (m, 2H), 1.30 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.09 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 201.1, 167.2, 134.2, 129.1, 128.4, 127.8, 77.4, 63.4, 31.5, 13.9, 8.8.

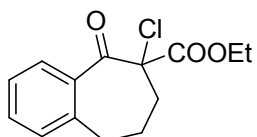
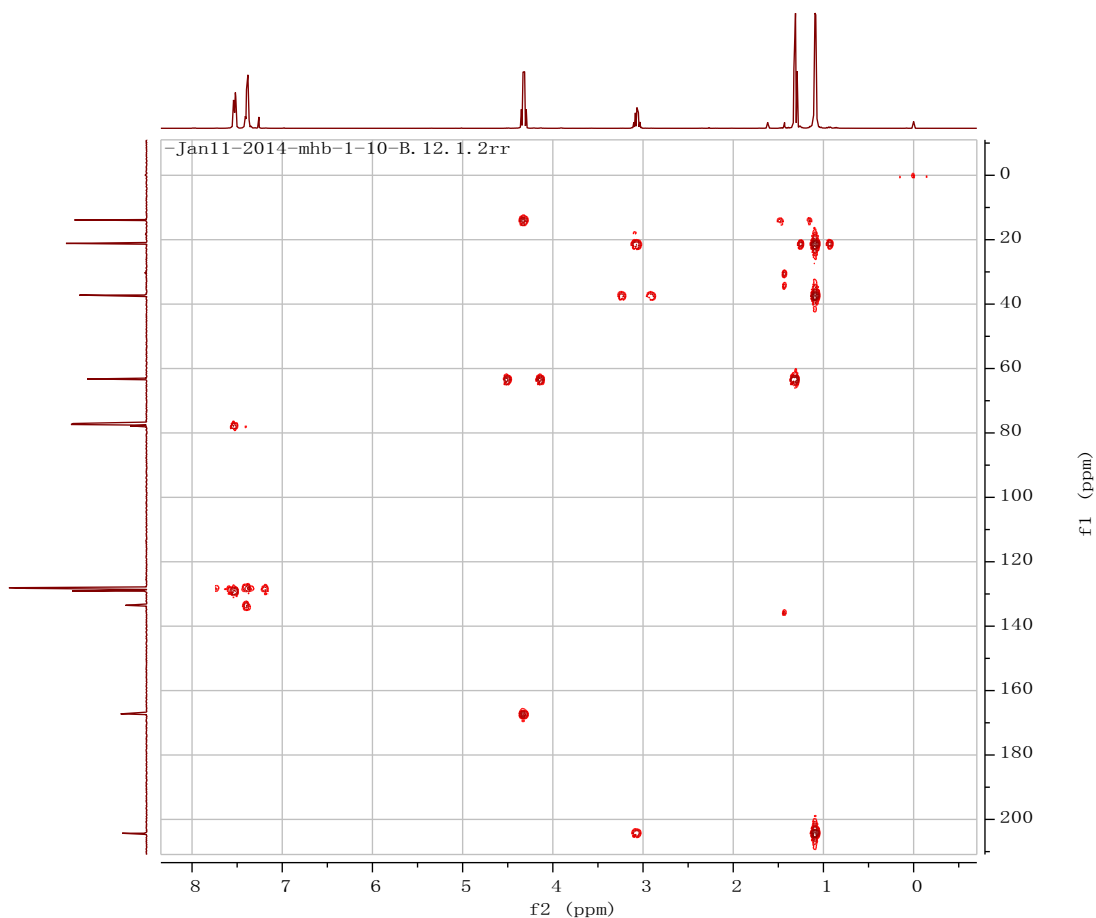
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 277.0607 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 277.0603.



Ethyl 2-chloro-4-methyl-3-oxo-2-phenylpentanoate (4i)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.54-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 3H), 4.32 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 1.31 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.08 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 204.3, 167.2, 133.5, 129.1, 128.3, 128.1, 77.8, 63.2, 37.2, 21.2, 21.1, 13.9.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 291.0764 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 291.0759.

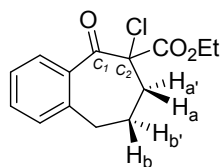


Ethyl 6-chloro-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-benzo[7]annulene-6-carboxylate (4j)

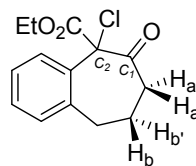
oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.49-7.47 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.16 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.19 (m, 2H), 3.02-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.31-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.09 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.21 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 198.8, 167.9, 138.1, 138.0, 132.0, 129.3, 129.1, 126.8, 74.5, 62.9, 36.0, 32.6, 22.9, 13.8.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 289.0607 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 289.0604.

The selectivity of migration was determined by the analysis of HMBC (Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Correlation) experiment:

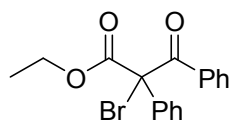
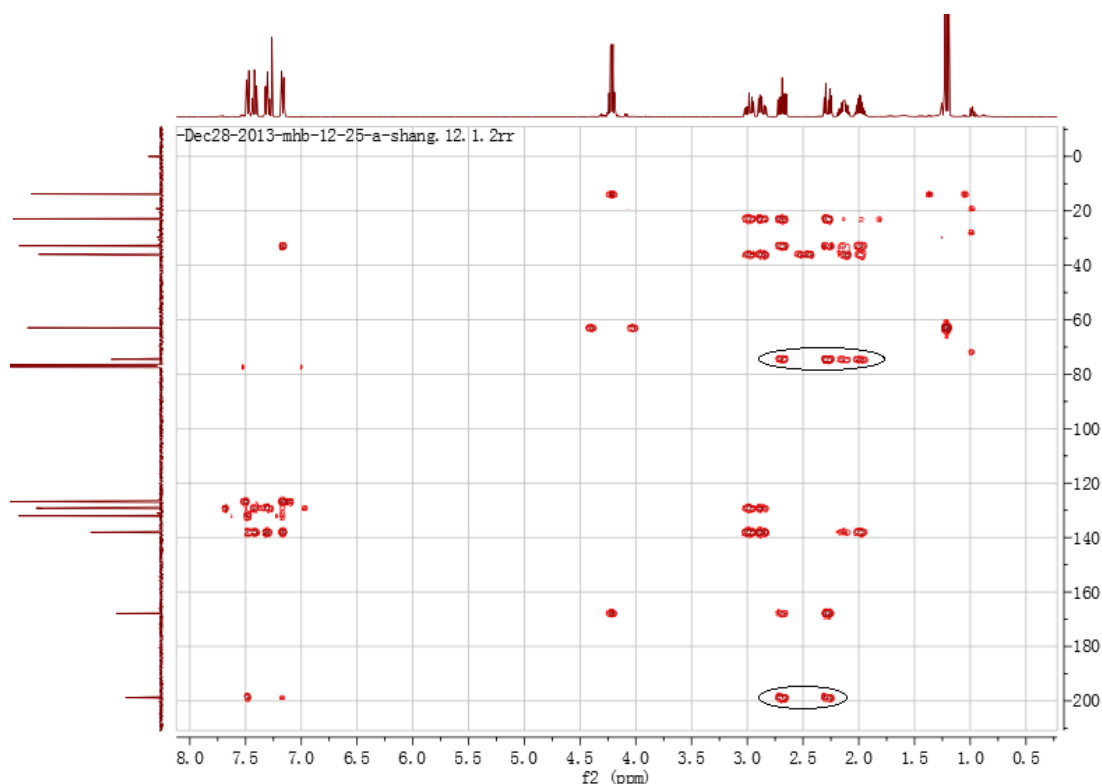


For the product derived from alkyl migration
 C_1 and $H_a, H_{a'}$ would show HMBC signal
 C_1 and $H_b, H_{b'}$ would not show HMBC signal
 C_2 and $H_a, H_{a'}, H_b, H_{b'}$ would show HMBC signal



For the product derived from phenyl ring migration
 C_1 and $H_a, H_{a'}, H_b, H_{b'}$ would show HMBC signal
 C_2 and $H_a, H_{a'}$ would show HMBC signal
 C_2 and $H_b, H_{b'}$ would not show HMBC signal

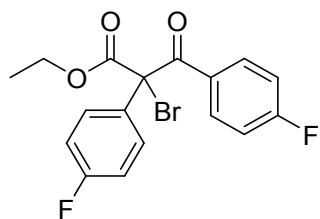
The actual spectra: (C_1 and $H_a, H_{a'}$ showed HMBC signal. C_1 and $H_b, H_{b'}$ did not show HMBC signal. C_2 and $H_a, H_{a'}, H_b, H_{b'}$ showed HMBC signal)



Ethyl 2-bromo-3-oxo-2,3-diphenylpropanoate (4k)

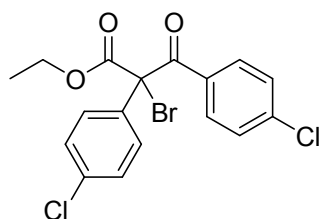
oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.83-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.31 (m, 5H), 4.26-4.20 (m, 2H), 1.11 (t, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 189.6, 167.4, 136.0, 133.4, 133.2, 130.3, 129.1, 129.0, 128.4, 128.2, 69.3, 63.3, 13.6.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 369.0102 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 369.0099.



Ethyl 2-bromo-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropanoate (4l)

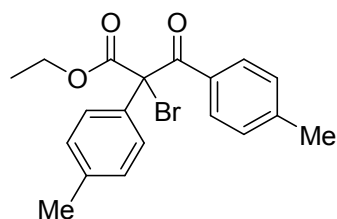
oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.88-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.01 (m, 4H), 4.28-4.22 (m, 2H), 1.15 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 187.9, 167.1, 165.5 (d, $J = 255.7$ Hz), 162.8 (d, $J = 249.2$ Hz), 133.1 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 131.7 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz), 131.0 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 129.4 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 115.7, 115.5, 68.1, 63.6, 13.6. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) -103.57, -111.66. HRMS: exact mass calculated: 404.9914 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 404.9910.



Ethyl 2-chloro-2,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3-oxopropanoate (4m)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.78-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.32 (m, 4H), 4.28-4.22 (m, 2H), 1.16 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 188.1, 166.9, 140.0, 135.4, 134.2, 131.7, 131.3, 130.3, 128.8, 128.7, 68.0, 63.7, 13.7.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 436.9323 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 436.9321.

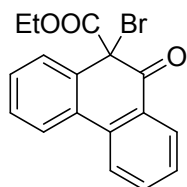


Ethyl 2-bromo-3-oxo-2,3-dip-tolylpropanoate (4n)

oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.73 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.52-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.11 (m, 4H), 4.26-4.19 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.13 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz,

3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 189.2, 167.6, 144.1, 139.1, 133.3, 130.8, 130.5, 129.1, 128.9, 128.8, 69.5, 63.2, 21.7, 21.2, 13.6.

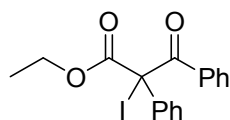
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 397.0415 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 397.0412.



Ethyl 9-bromo-10-oxo-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene-9-carboxylate (4o)

yellow block crystals (from CHCl_3/PE), mp:117.5-118.4°C. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 8.17 (dd, $J_1 = 1.2$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.76-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.53-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.39 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.30 (m, 2H), 1.24 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 189.0, 166.5, 136.1, 135.4, 135.1, 130.2, 129.8, 129.4, 129.11, 129.08, 129.0, 127.3, 124.5, 123.5, 63.9, 62.3, 14.0.

HRMS: exact mass calculated: 366.9946 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 366.9942.

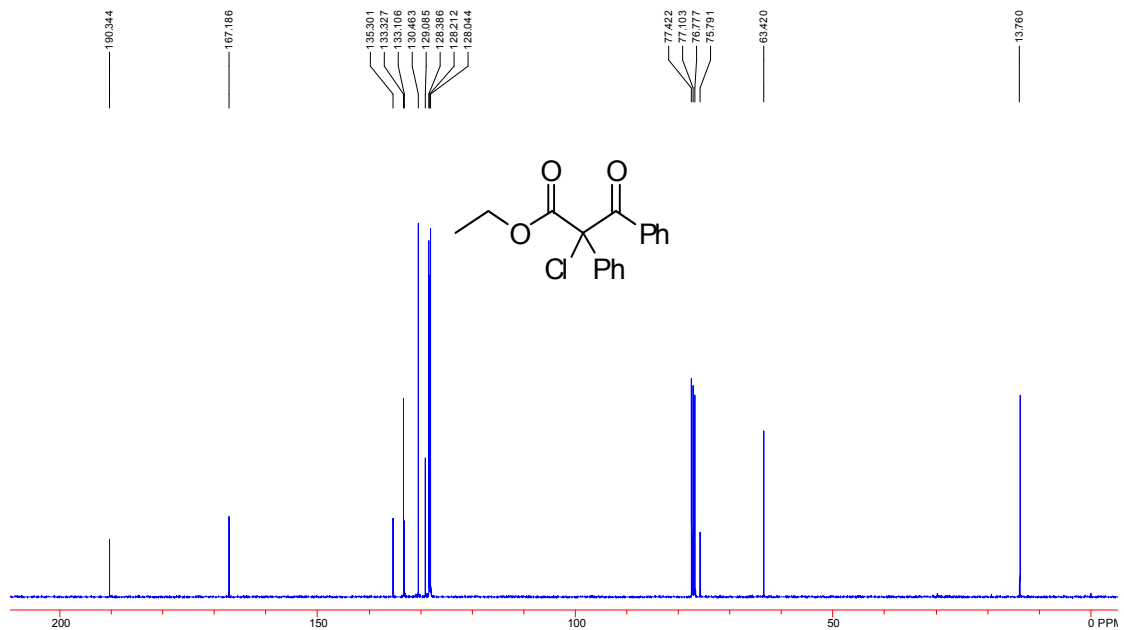
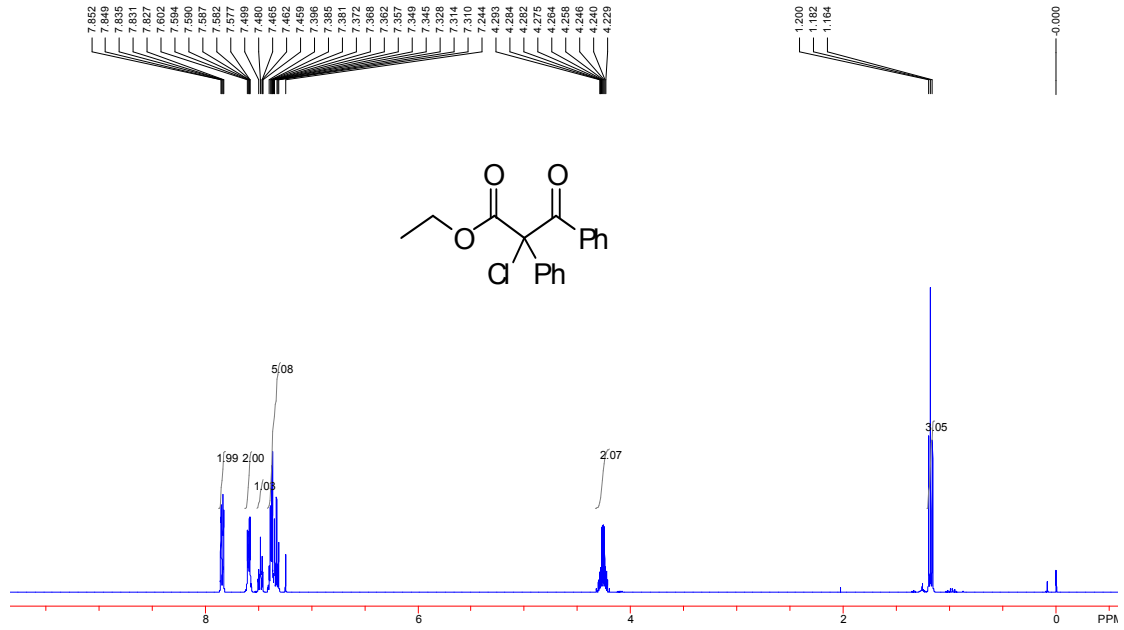


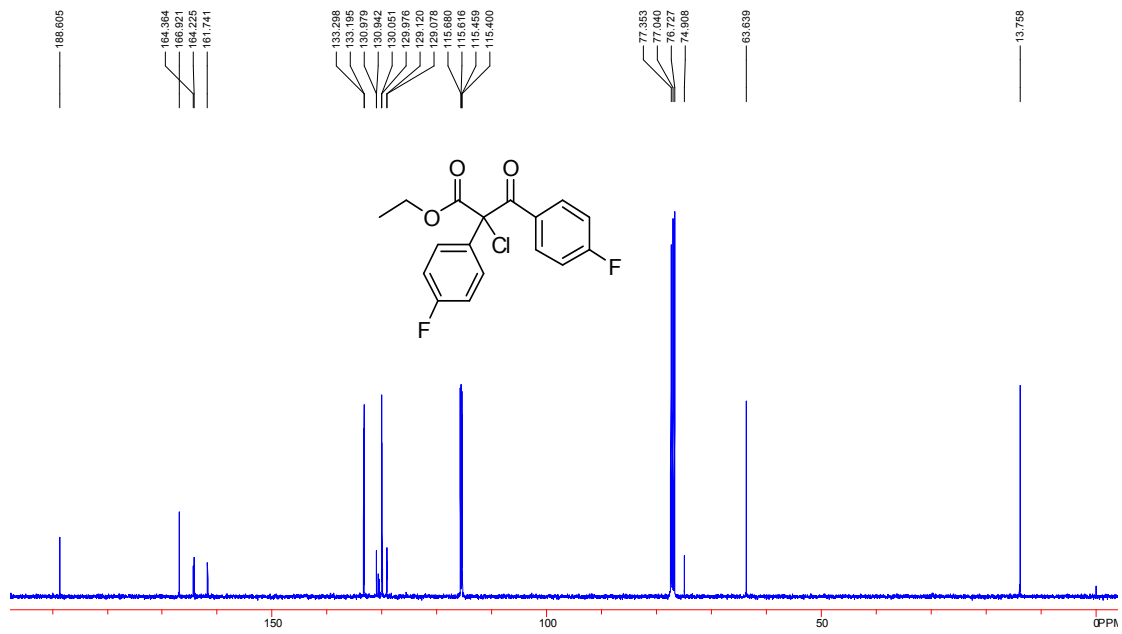
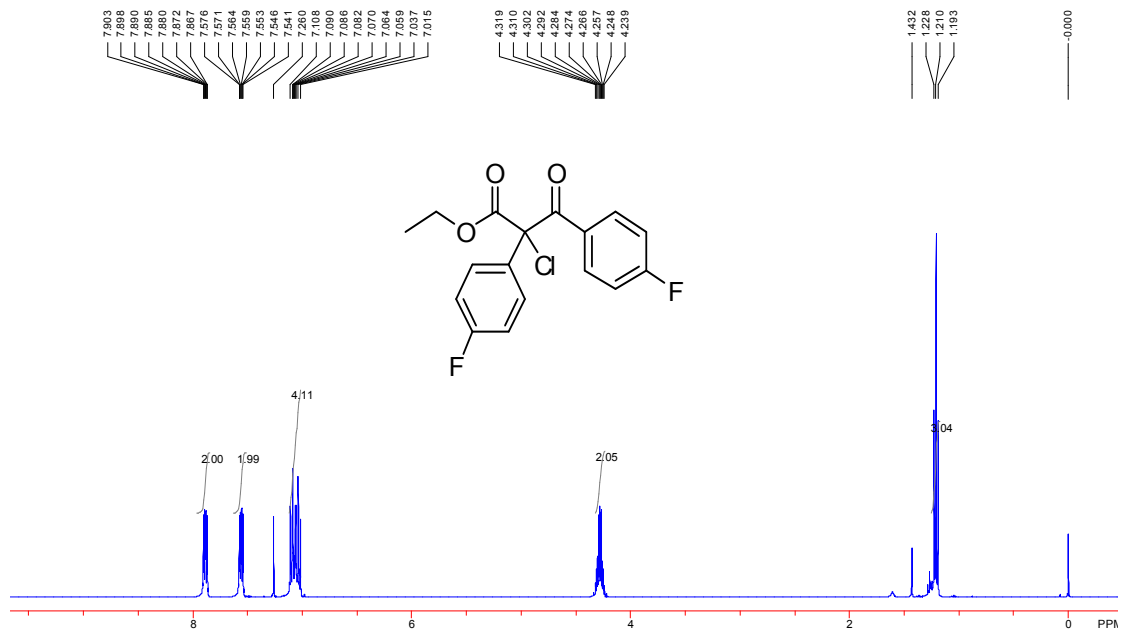
Ethyl 2-iodo-3-oxo-2,3-diphenylpropanoate (4p)

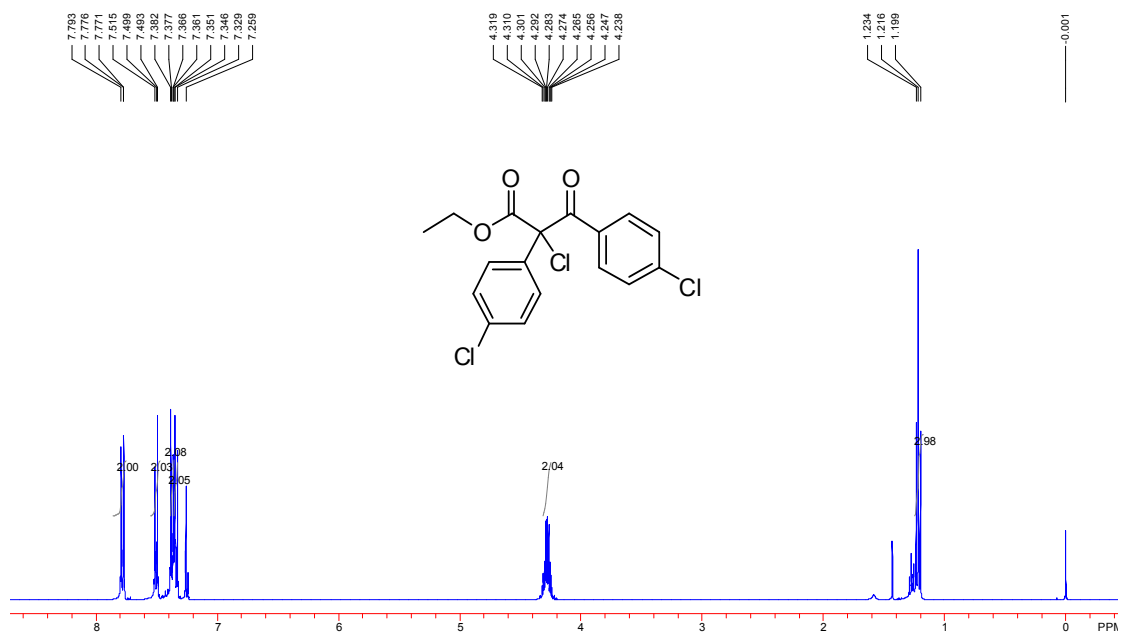
white solid. This compound should be stored in the refrigerator (-20°C) under argon atmosphere. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.76-7.72 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.24 (m, 5H), 4.19-4.13 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 189.5, 169.3, 138.6, 133.0, 132.2, 130.1, 128.8, 128.69, 128.65, 128.4, 62.8, 55.4, 13.2.

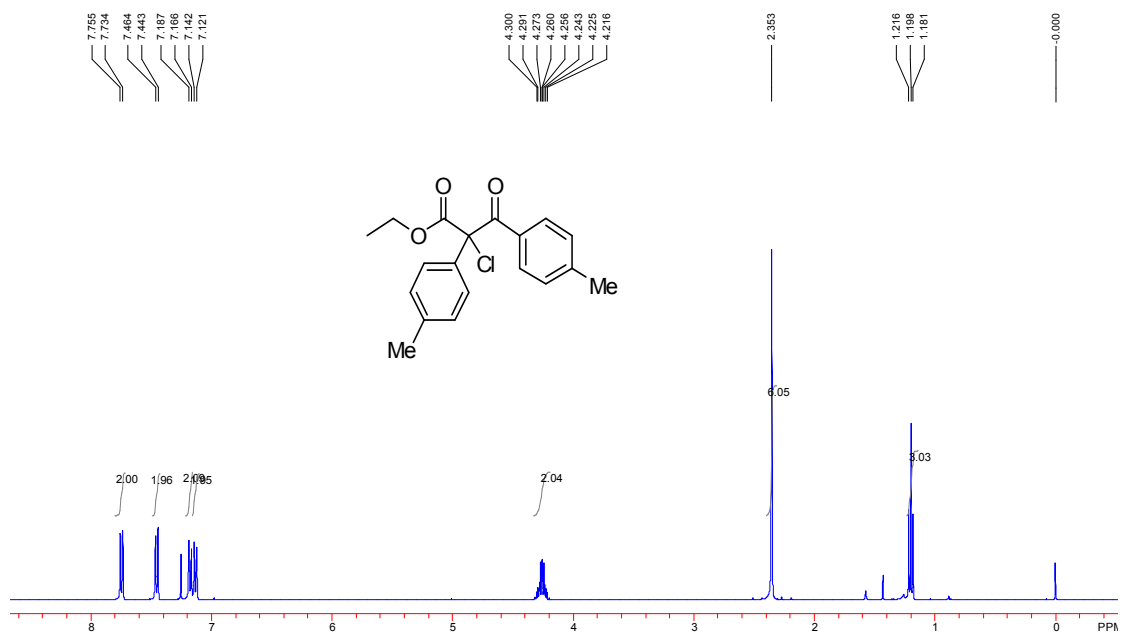
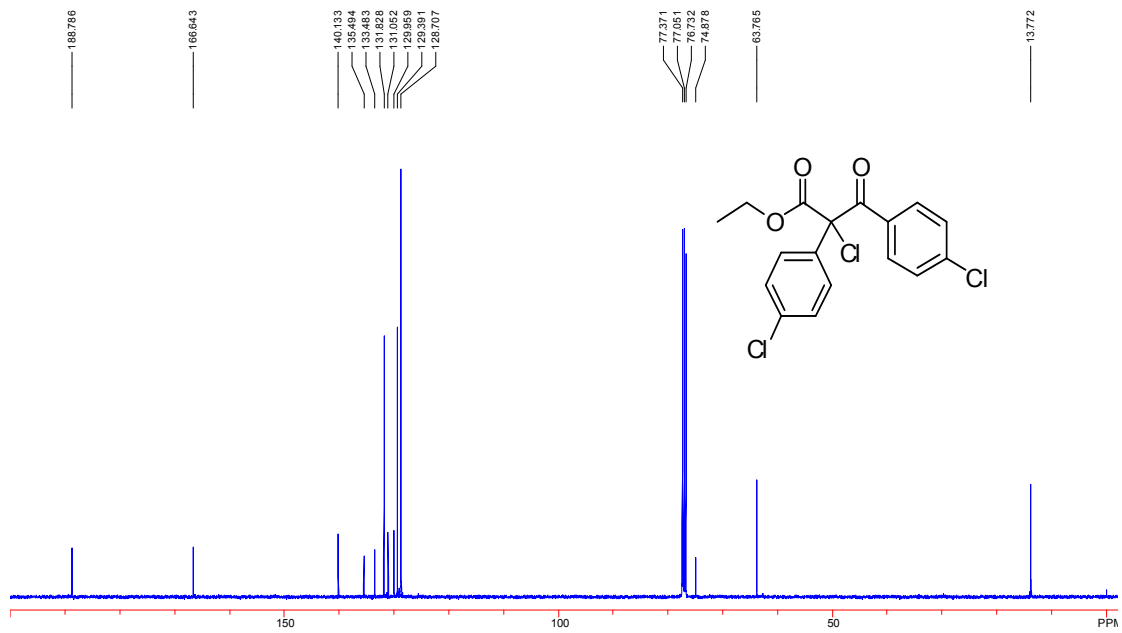
HRMS: exact mass calculated: 416.9964 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, found 416.9960.

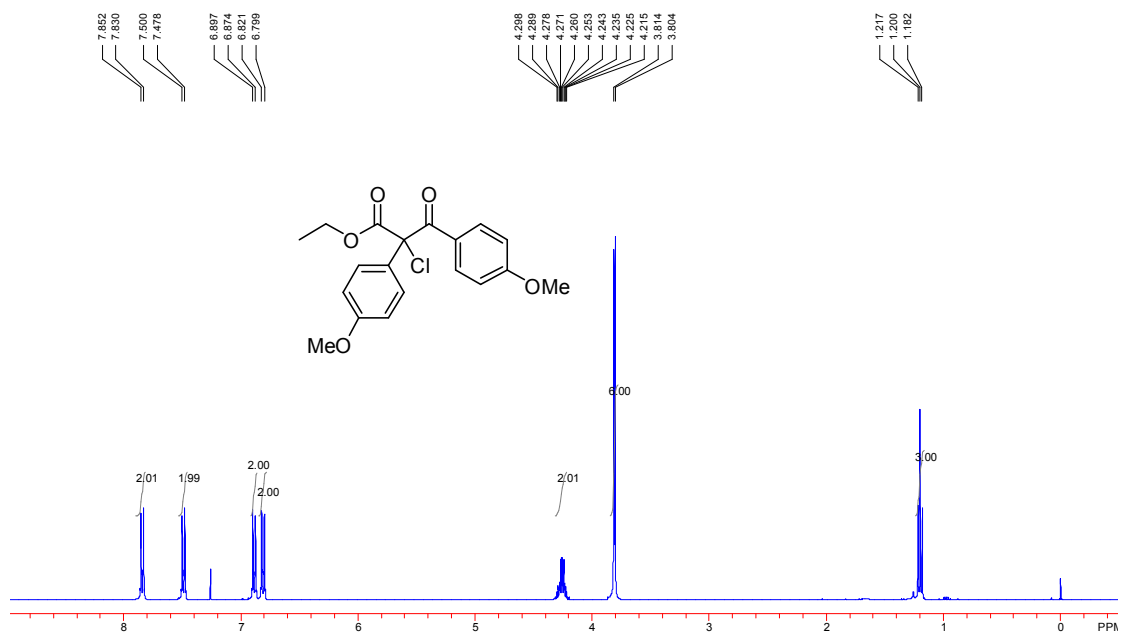
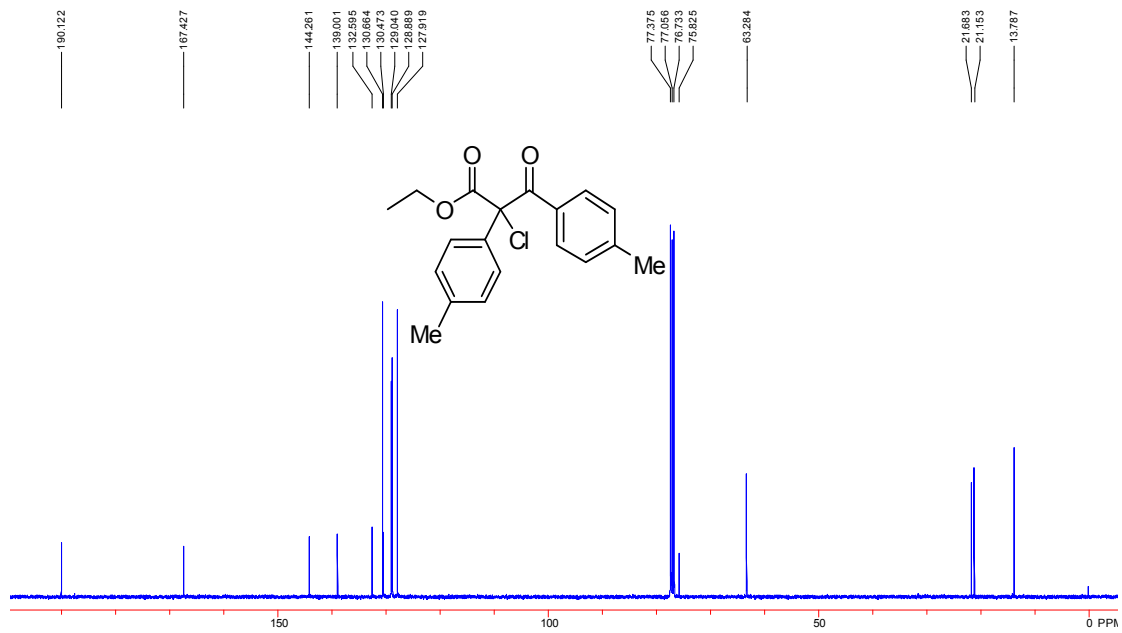
NMR Spectra

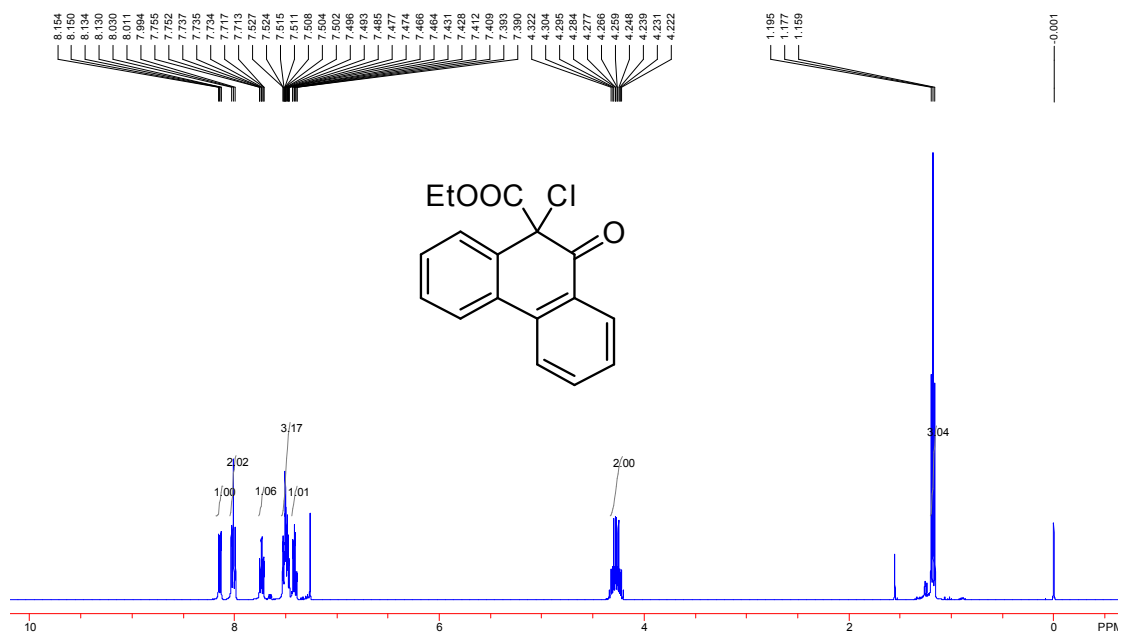
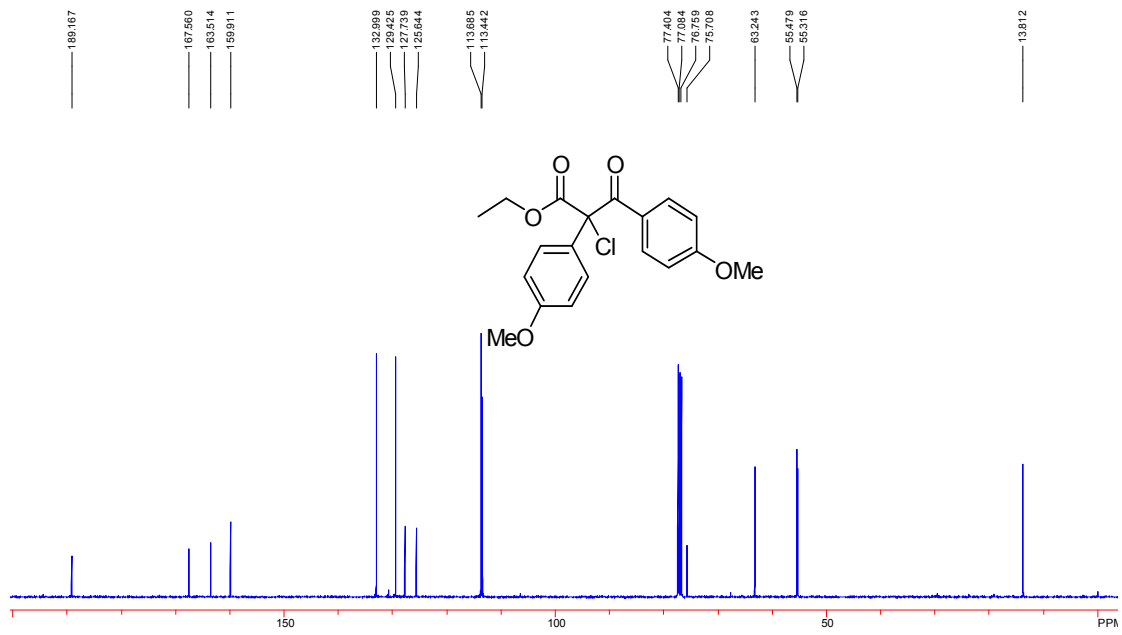


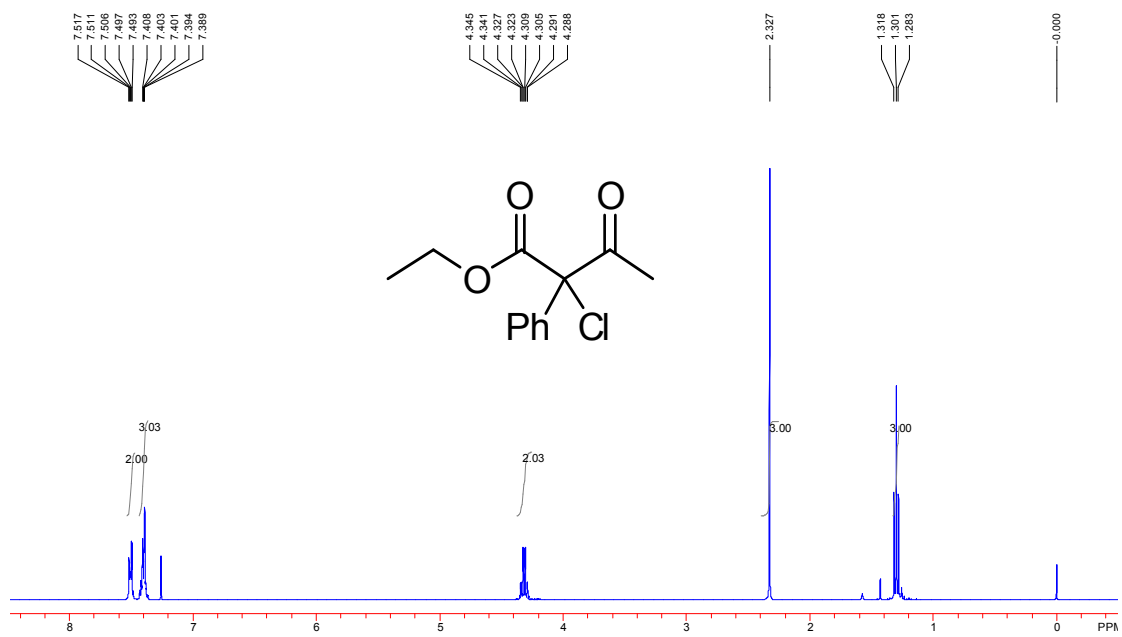
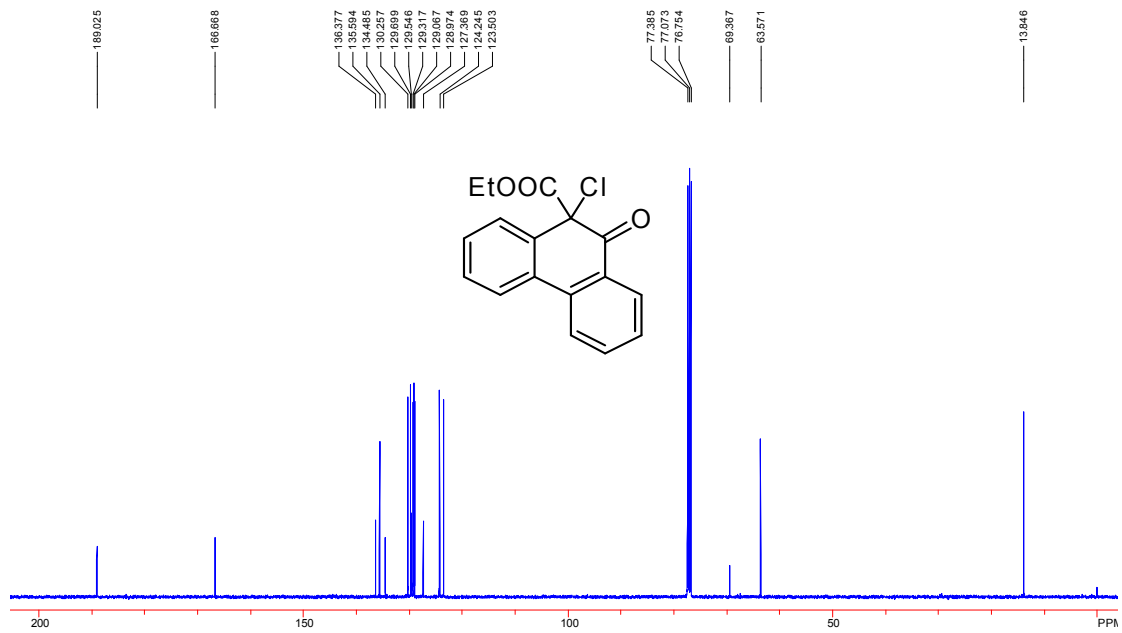


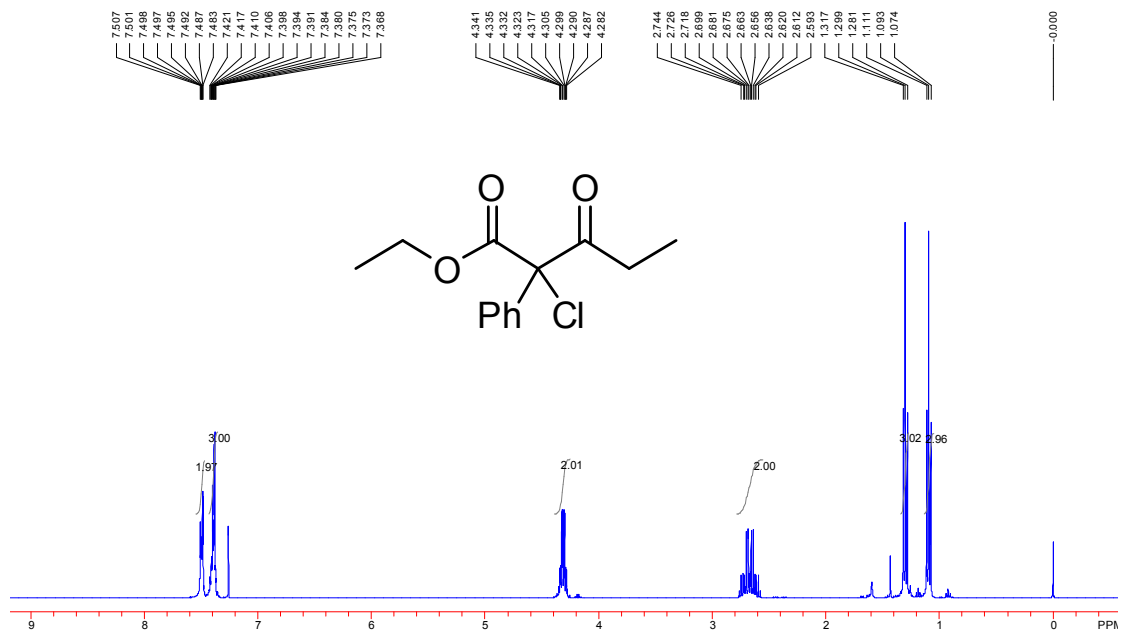
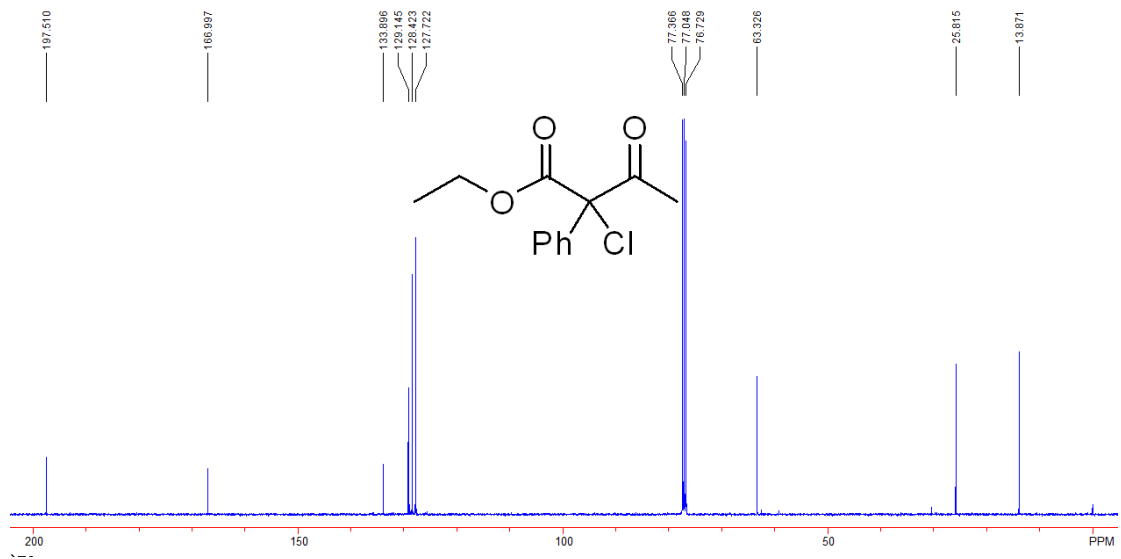


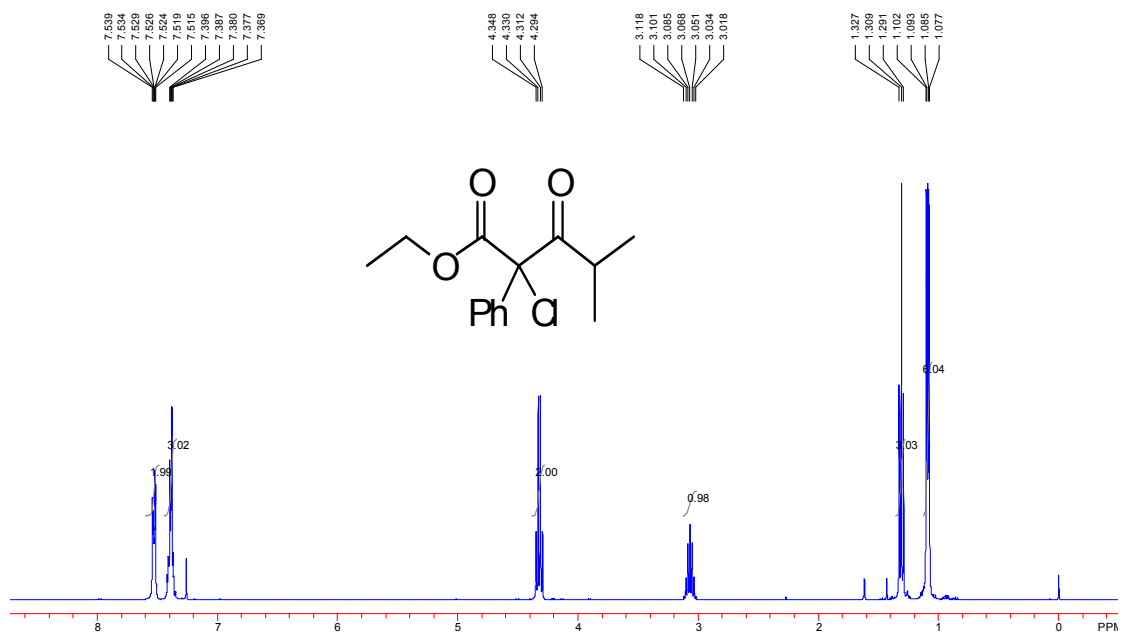
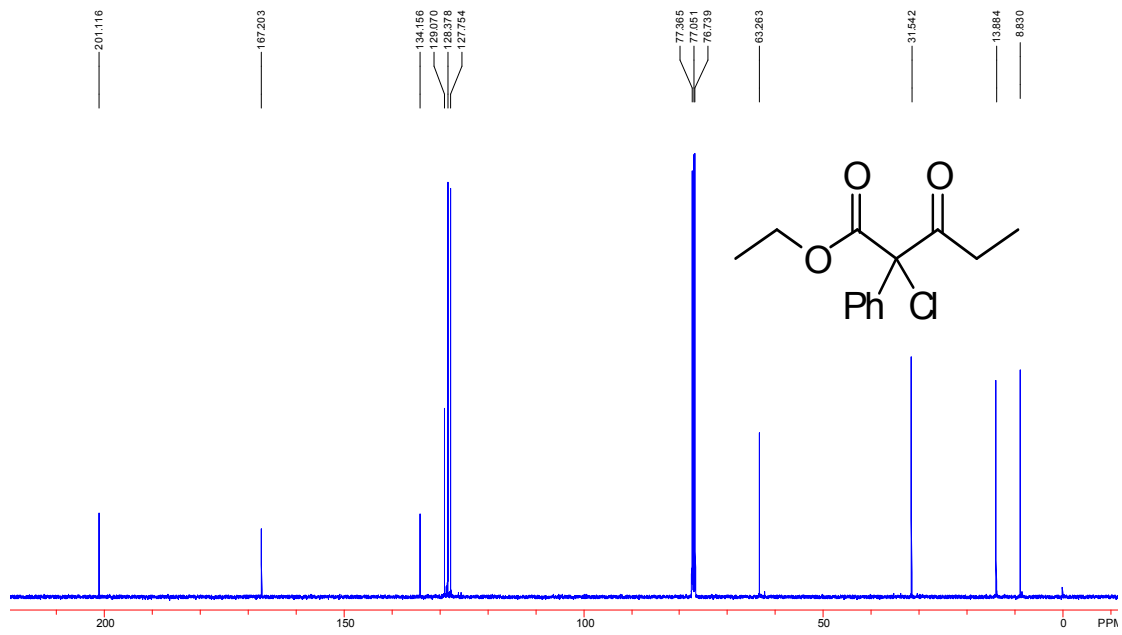


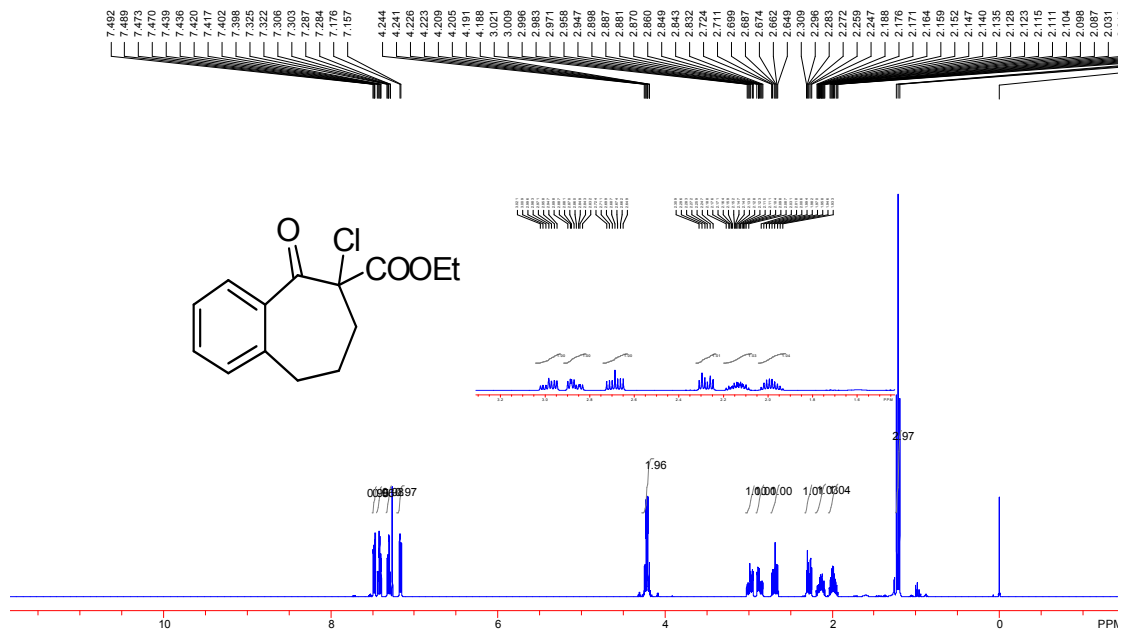


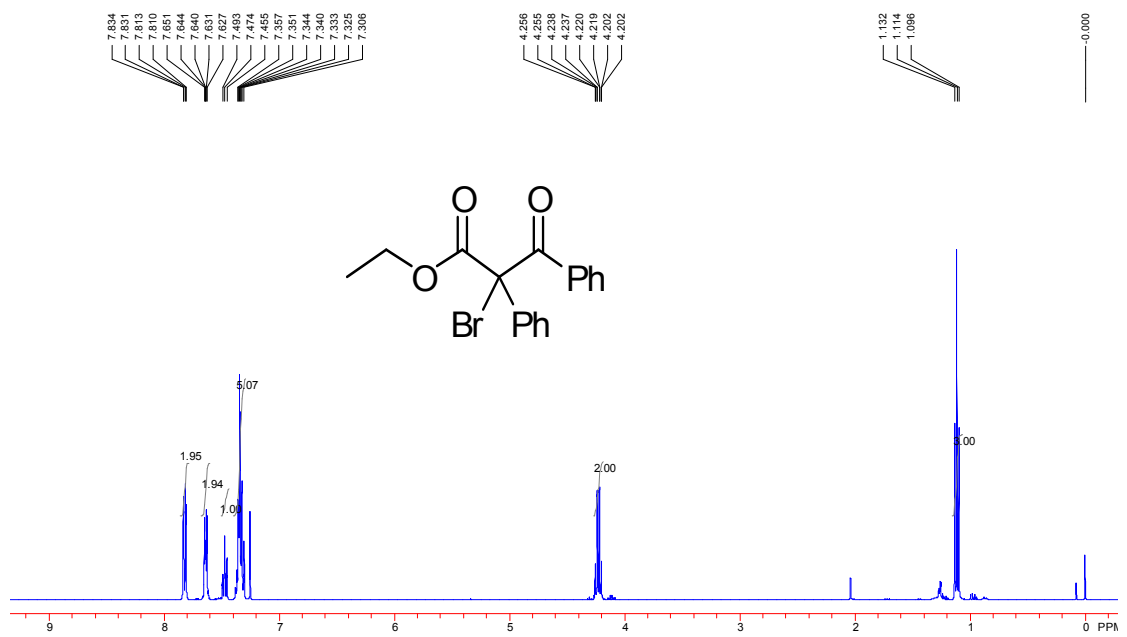
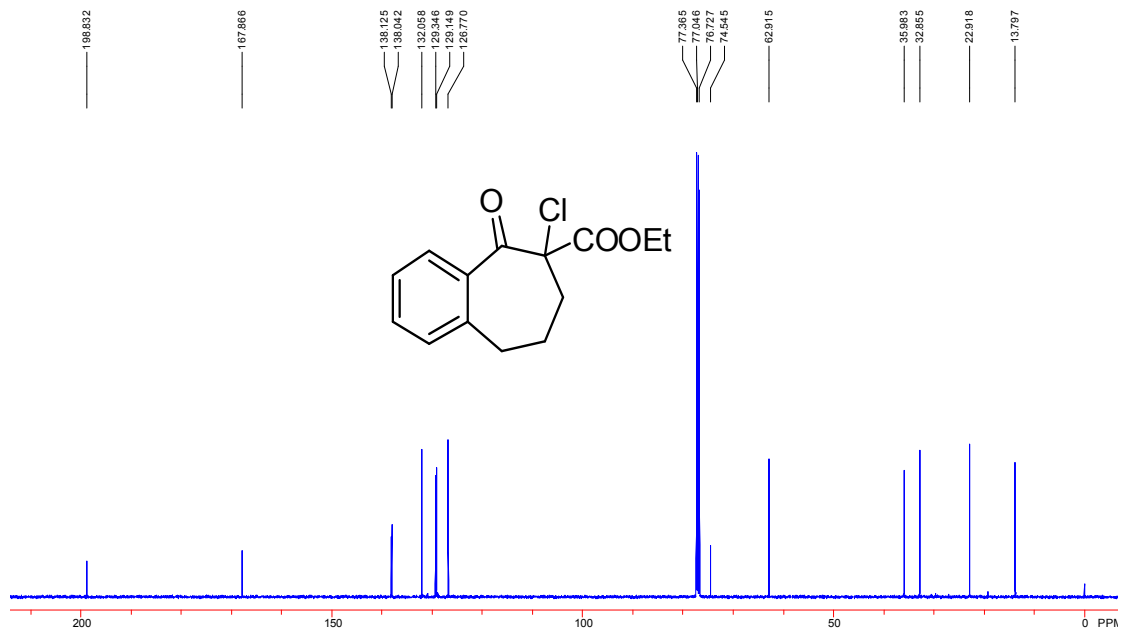


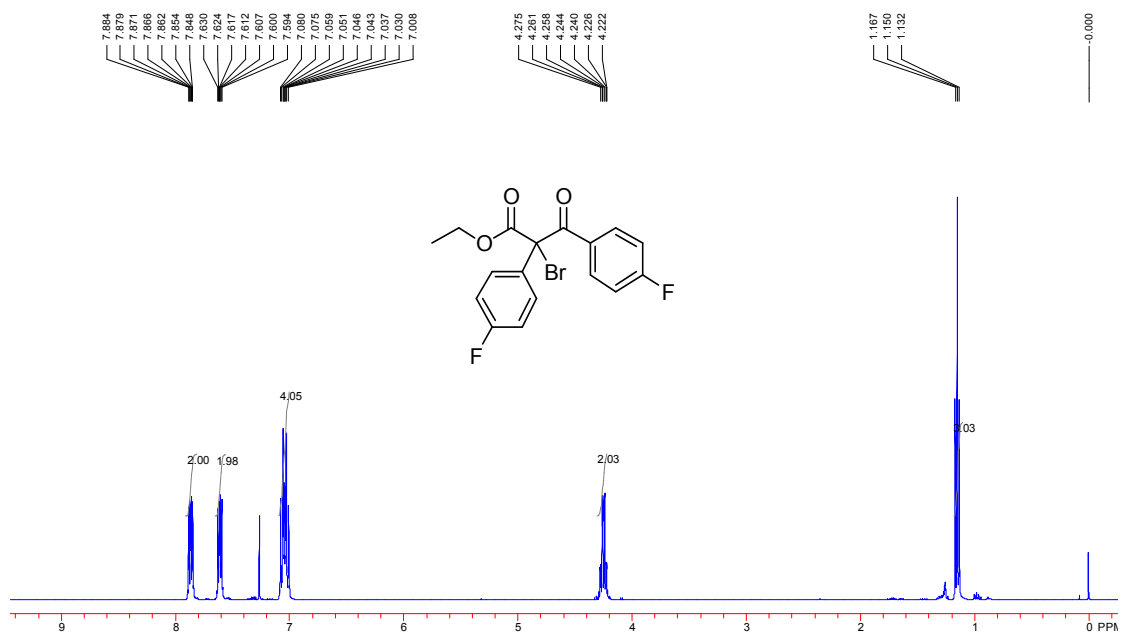
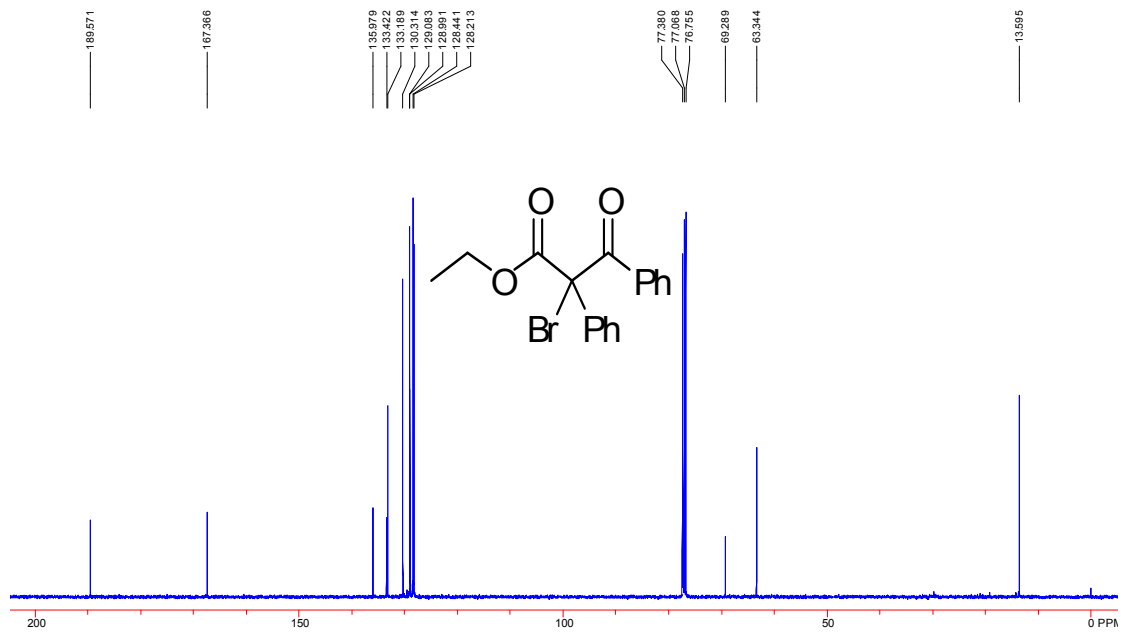


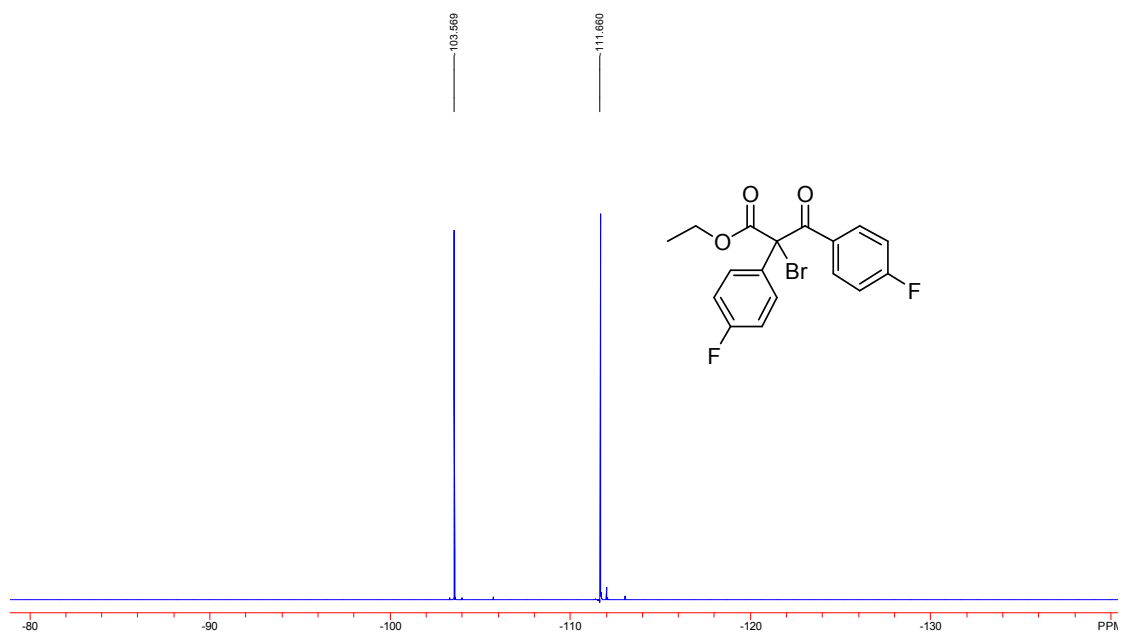
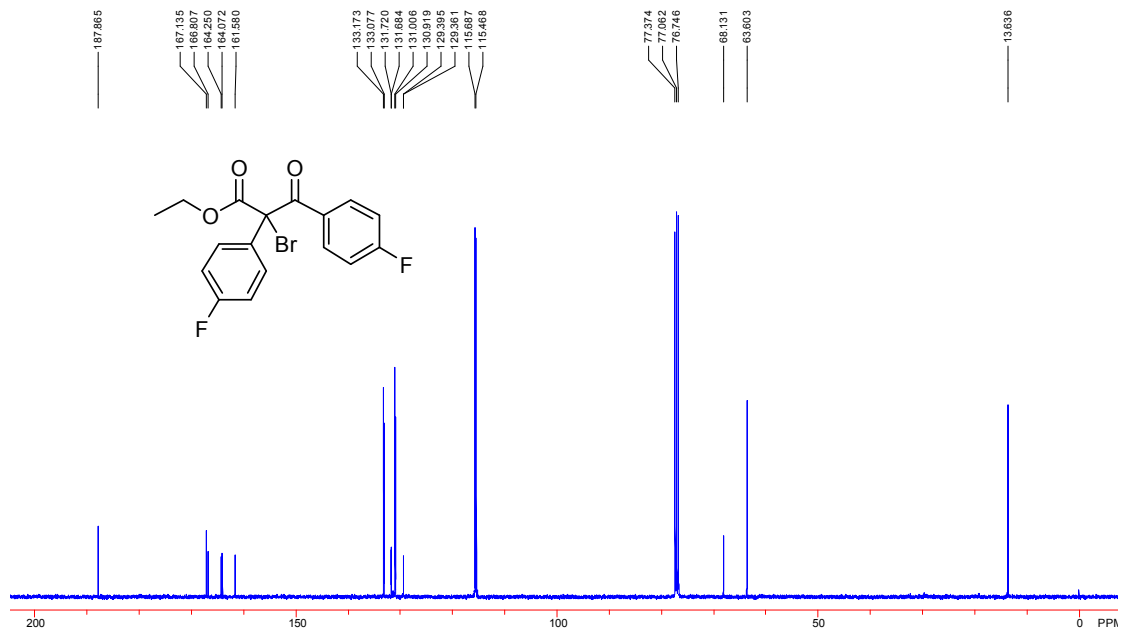


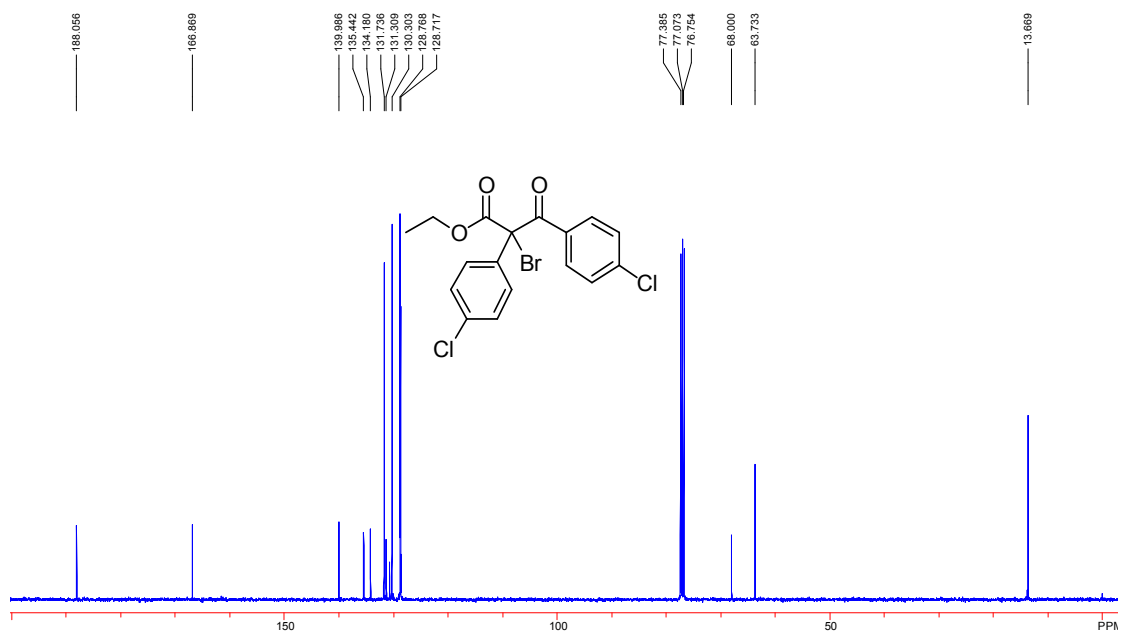
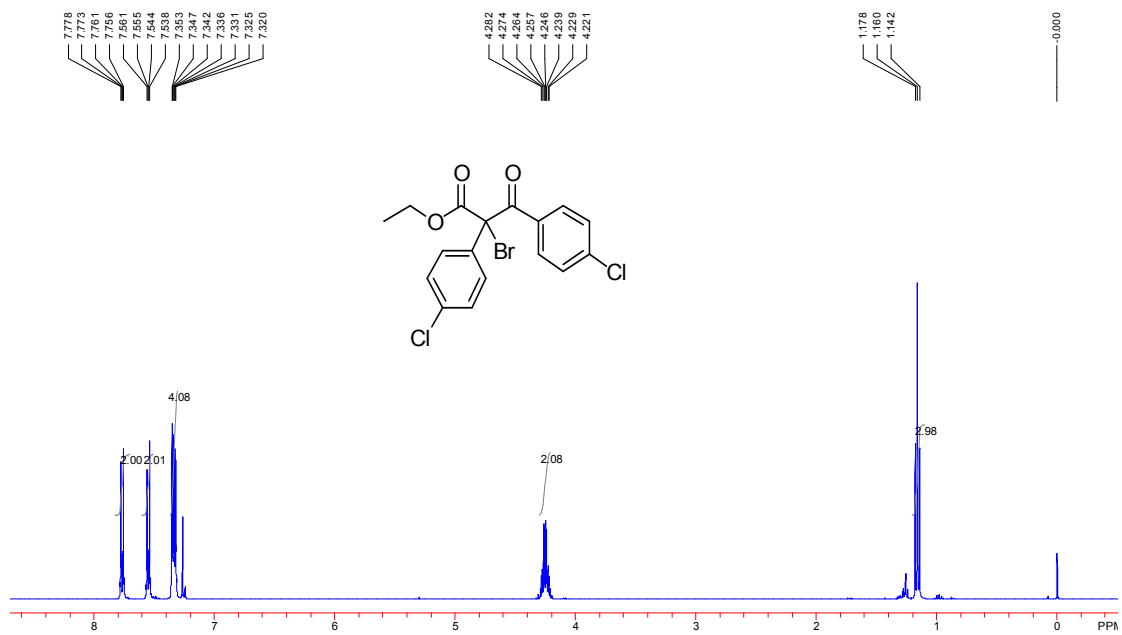


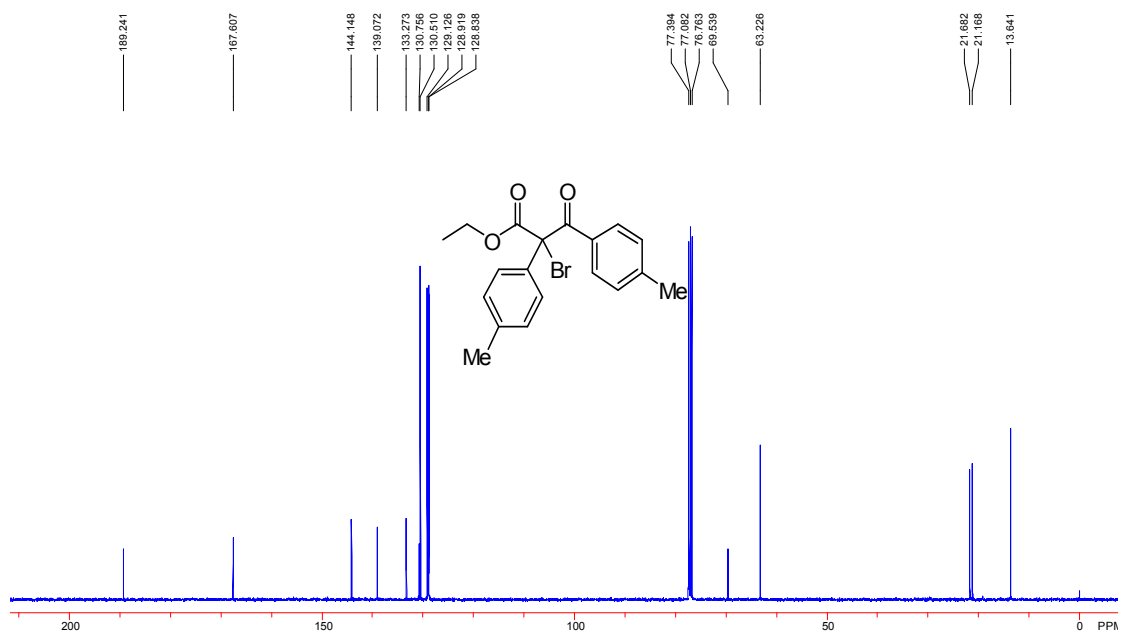
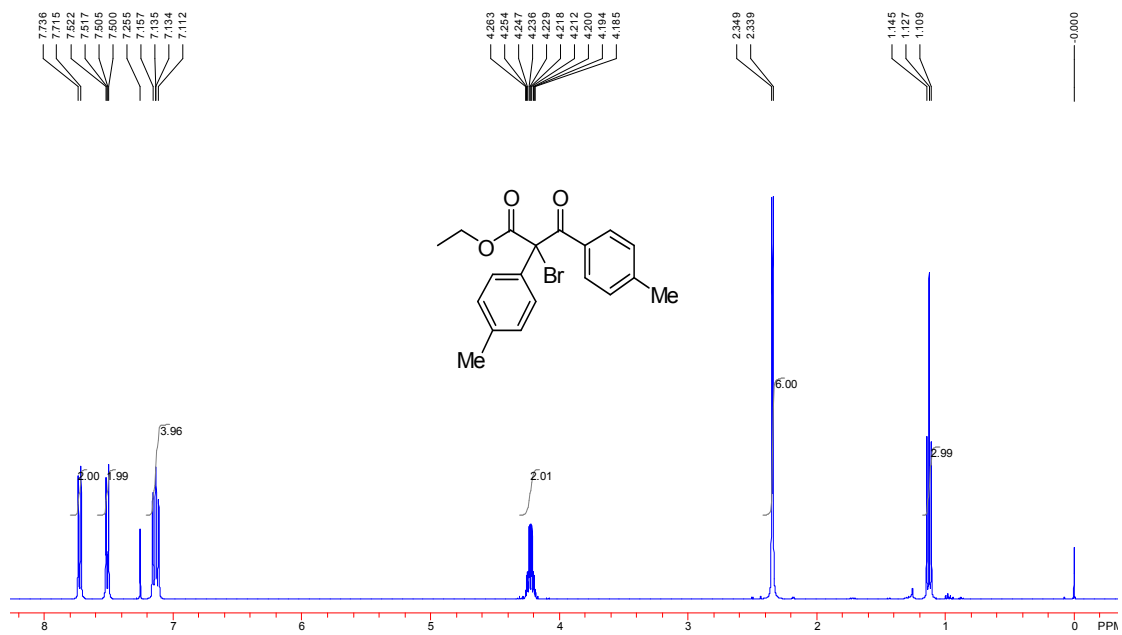


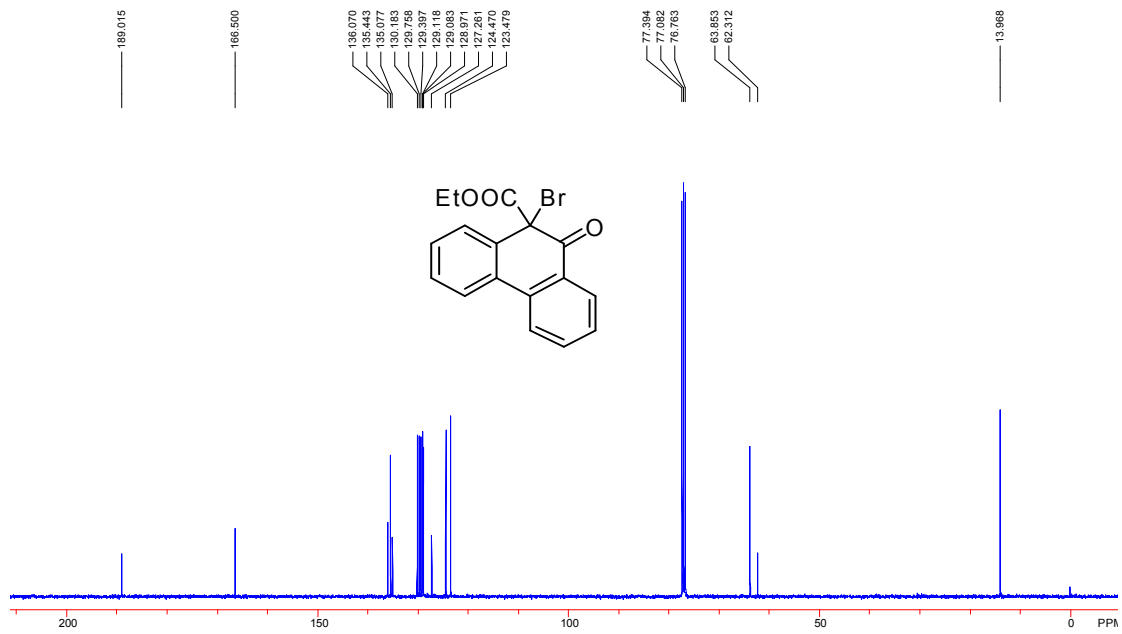
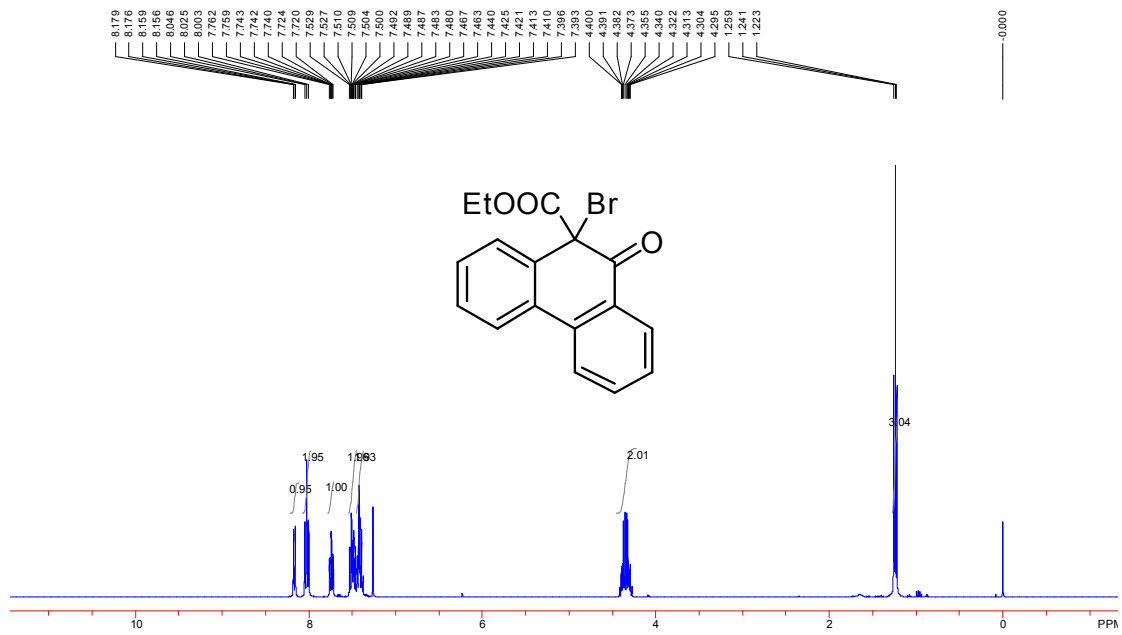


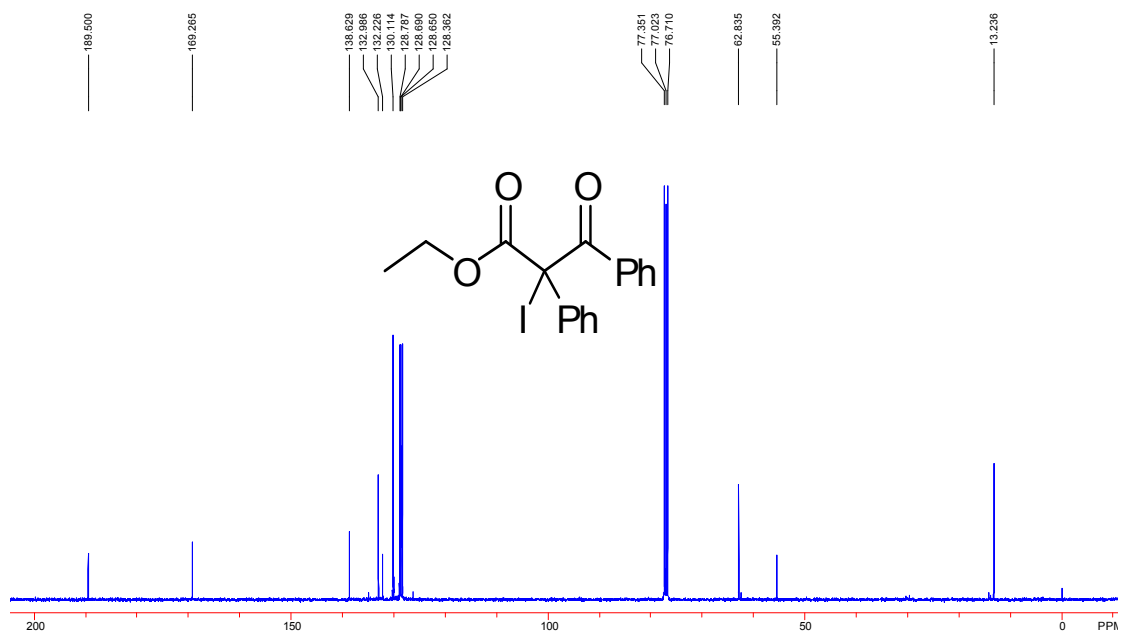












Reference

- [1] A. Gioiello, F. Venturoni, B. Natalini, R. Pellicciari, *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 3520-3523.