

**Rhodium-catalyzed cycloisomerization of ester-tethered 1,6-diynes with cyclopropanol moiety
leading to tetralone/exocyclic diene hybrid molecules**

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Supporting Information

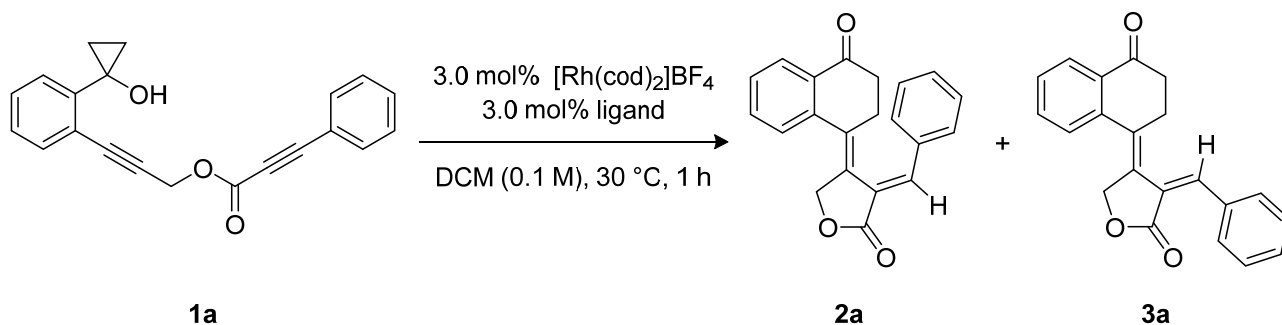
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1. Optimization of Reaction Conditions

Despite of the high conversions, the isolated yields of **2a** were relatively low (entries 4–8 in Table S1) and any noticeable side products were not observed by ¹H NMR analyses of the crude materials. TLC analysis of the reaction showed tailing stains on the bottom of the TLC plate, which suggests that intermolecular side reactions may provide a complex mixture including oligomers.

Table S1 Screening of ligands^a



entry	ligand	conv. (%)	yield (%) ^b	ratio of 2a:3a
1	PPh ₃	8	-	-
2 ^c	dppp	13	-	-
3	dppb	8	-	-
4	BINAP	>99	49 (47)	>99:1
5	Tol-BINAP	94	39	>99:1
6	H ₈ -BINAP	96	46	>99:1
7	SEGPHOS	98	47	>99:1
8	DTBM-SEGPHOS	75	11	>99:1
9	Me-Duphos	32	-	-
10	Ph-BPE	36	3	>99:1
11	Xantphos	42	2	>99:1

^aPre-activation of the rhodium catalyst was performed under H₂ atmosphere before addition of substrate **1a** to the reaction mixture.

^bIsolated yield is shown in parenthesis. ^c6.0 mol% PPh₃ was used.

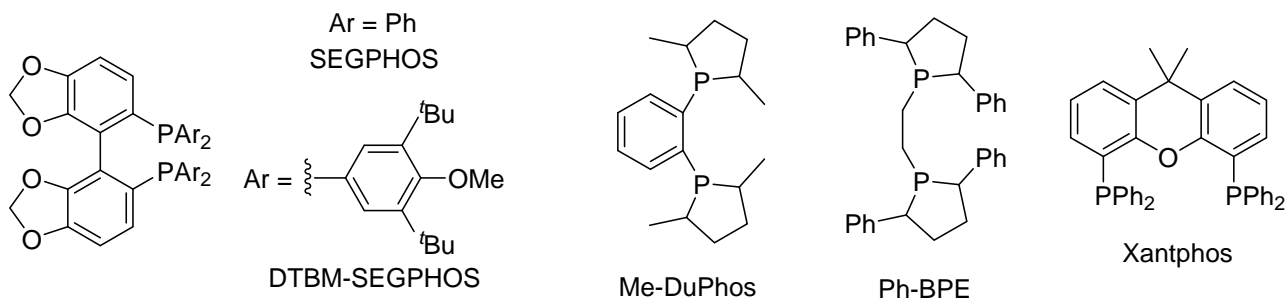
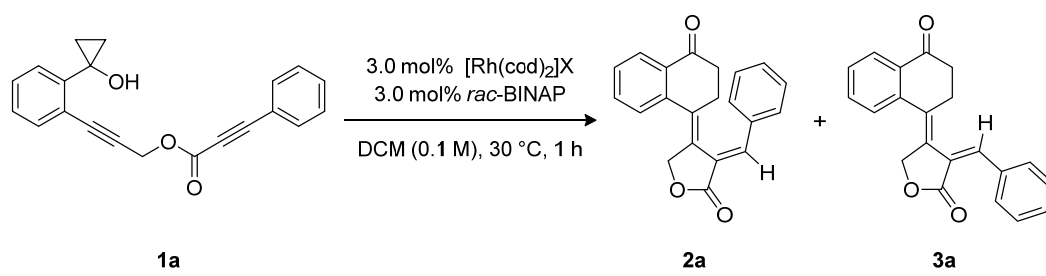
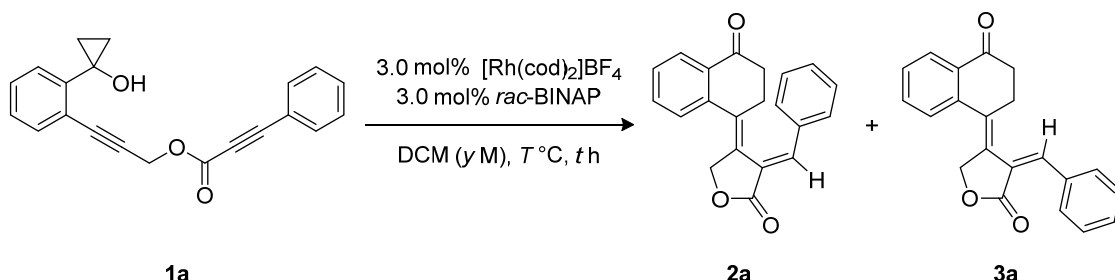


Table S2 Screening of counterions^a


entry	X	conv. (%)	NMR yield (%) ^b	ratio of 2a : 3a
1	BF ₄	>99	49 (47)	>99:1
2	PF ₆	92	40	>99:1
3 ^c	BAr ^F	66	14	>99:1
4	OTf	66	13	>99:1
5	ClO ₄	92	47	>99:1

^aPre-activation of the rhodium catalyst was performed under H₂ atmosphere before addition of substrate **9a** to the reaction mixture.^bIsolated yield is shown in parenthesis. ^cBAr^F = B(C₆H₃-3,5-(CF₃)₂)₄**Table S3** Optimization of other conditions^a


entry	γ (M)	T (°C)	t (h)	conv. (%)	yield (%) ^b	ratio of 2a : 3a
1	0.1	20	3	92	47	>99:1
2	0.05	20	3	91	62	>99:1
3	0.05	30	1	>99	70	>99:1
4	0.02	30	1	81	27	>99:1
5 ^c	0.05	30	1	40	15	>99:1
6 ^d	0.05	30	1	44	14	>99:1

^aPre-activation of the rhodium catalyst was performed under H₂ atmosphere before addition of substrate **1a** to the reaction mixture.^bIsolated yield. ^cAcOH (5 mol%) was used as an additive. ^dp-TsOH (5 mol%) was used as an additive.

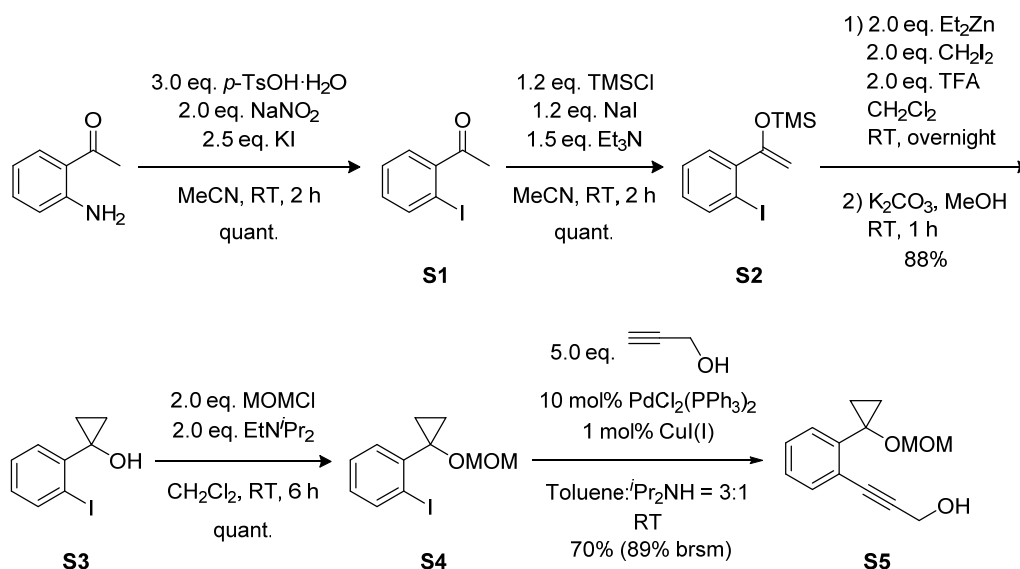
2. General information

General considerations: All air- and moisture-sensitive reactions were performed under an argon (Ar) atmosphere. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed using 0.25 mm silica gel plate (Merck TLC Silica gel 60 F₂₅₄). Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (Cica silica gel 60N) with solvents specified below. Melting points were recorded on SRS OptiMelt MPA100. NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL ESC-400 spectrometer (¹H/400 MHz and ¹³C/101 MHz) for samples in CDCl₃ solutions at 25 °C. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ, ppm) relative to the signal at δ 0.00 ppm for internal tetramethylsilane. ¹³C NMR spectra were fully decoupled and are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ, ppm) relative to the triplet at δ 77.0 ppm for CDCl₃. ¹⁹F NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ, ppm) relative to the singlet at d −63.7 ppm for α,α,α-trifluorotoluene as an external standard. Splitting patterns are designated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; quint, quintet; sext, sextet; sept, septet; m, multiplet. Coupling constants are reported in Hz. Infrared spectra were recorded on JASCO FT/IR-230 spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded on JEOL JMS-T100LP mass spectrometer.

Reagents and Solvents: [RhOH(cod)]₂,¹ [Cp*RuCl₂]₂,² [Ir(cod)Cl]₂,³ [Rh(cod)₂]BF₄,⁴ [Rh(cod)₂]PF₆,⁴ [Rh(cod)₂]BAR^F,⁵ [Rh(cod)₂]OTf⁴ and [Rh(cod)₂]ClO₄,⁴ PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂,⁵ were prepared according to the report. *rac*-BINAP was purchased from Aldrich and used after recrystallization from toluene and EtOH. dry DCM was distilled from calcium hydride under Ar atmosphere and stored over 4 Å molecular sieves. Other solvents and reagents were purchased from chemical suppliers (Aldrich, Kanto Chemical, TCI, and Wako) and used as received.

3. Synthesis and Characterization of 1,6-Diynes 1

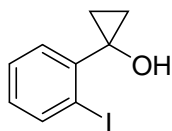
Synthesis of intermediate S5



Synthesis and characterization of S1 and S2

S1⁶ and **S2**^{7,8} were prepared according to the previous reports.

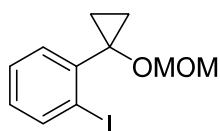
Synthesis and characterization of S3



S3

To a dried 500 mL two-necked flask was added degassed dry DCM (120 mL) and Et₂Zn (40 mL, 1.07 M in hexane) under Ar. The solution was cooled to -10 °C and a solution of TFA (3.30 mL, 43.0 mmol) in degassed dry DCM (20 mL) was then dripped into the reaction mixture for 1 h (*very slowly*). On stirring for additional 1 h, a solution of CH₂I₂ (3.70 mL, 43.0 mmol) in degassed dry DCM (20 mL) was added to the reaction mixture for 1 h (*very slowly*). After stirring at rt for 3 h, **S2** (6.85 g, 21.5 mmol) was added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with hexane. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. To a MeOH solution (50 mL) of the crude material in a 200 mL flask was added K₂CO₃ (2.97 mg, 21.5 mmol) at rt. After being stirred for 1 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. The residue was purified by a silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 40:1) to furnish **S3** (4.95 g, 88%) as a pale-yellow solid. **Analytical data for S3:** pale-yellow solid (mp 52.4–52.8 °C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (dt, *J* = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (s, 1H), 1.29 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 5.3 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CHCl₃) δ 143.9, 139.7, 131.0, 129.8, 128.4, 100.9, 61.0, 15.6; IR (neat) 3315 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₉H₉O₃I•NH₄ 278.0042, found 278.0050.

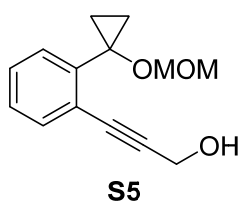
Synthesis and characterization of S4



S4

To a solution of **S3** (5.25 g, 20.2 mmol) and EtNⁱPr₂ (7.0 mL, 40.4 mmol) in dry DCM (40 mL) was added MOMCl (3.0 mL, 40.4 mmol) at 0 °C, and the mixture was allowed to warm to rt. After being stirred at rt for 5 h, the reaction was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) to furnish **S4** (5.96 g, quant.) as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S4:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.35–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.00 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.34 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.7 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CHCl₃) δ 141.9, 140.1, 132.2, 129.7, 127.6, 101.5, 95.2, 65.0, 55.8, 14.0; IR (neat) 1034 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₃IO₂•NH₄ 322.0304, found 322.0295.

Synthesis and characterization of S5

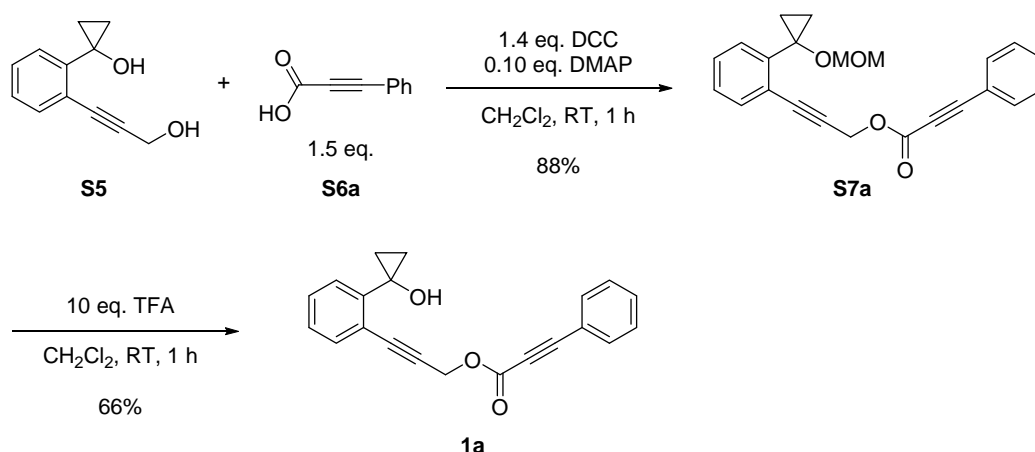


To a solution of **S4** (3.37 g, 11.1 mmol) in *i*Pr₂NH (6.0 mL) and toluene (19 mL) was added PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (772 mg, 1.11 mmol) and CuI (20.9 mg, 0.110 mmol). After degassed at -78 °C, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. To the stirred solution was added a solution of propargyl alcohol (930 mg, 16.6 mmol) in *i*Pr₂NH (6.0 mL) and toluene (19 mL) over 1 h. Insoluble materials were filtered off

through a pad of Celite[®], and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **S5** (1.45 g, 70%) as a brown oil.

Analytical data for S5: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.24 (m, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CHCl₃) δ 141.7, 132.3, 131.2, 128.4, 128.0, 124.4, 94.7, 92.5, 84.7, 61.2, 55.6, 51.7, 13.1; IR (neat) 3402, 1030 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₆O₃•NH₄ 250.1443, found 250.1418.

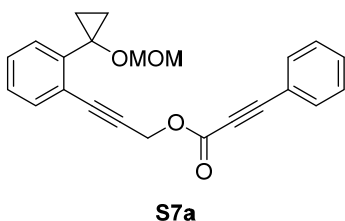
Representative procedure: synthesis of 1a–f and 1h–l.



Synthesis and characterization of S6b–d, S6f–h

Compounds **S6b–d**⁹, **S6e**¹⁰, **S6f**⁹, **S6i**¹¹, **S6j**¹² and **S6k**¹³ were synthesized as reported.

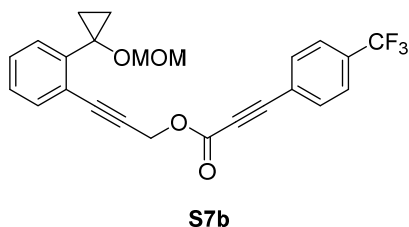
Synthesis and characterization of S7a



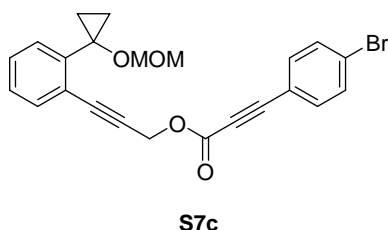
To a 50 mL flask was charged with **S5** (348 mg, 1.50 mmol), phenylpropionic acid **S6a** (329 mg, 2.25 mmol) and DMAP (18.3 mg, 0.150 mmol). To the mixture was added a DCM (20 mL) solution of DCC (433 mg, 2.10 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After that, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite[®] with EtOAc.

The filtrate was washed with water, sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine. The solution was dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) to furnish **S7a** (476 mg, 88%) as an orange gum. **Analytical data for S7a:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.51–7.44 (m, 3H), 7.41–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.26 (m, 2H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H),

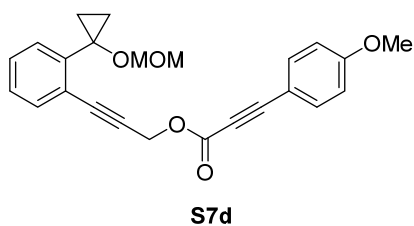
3.17 (s, 3H), 1.29 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.6$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CHCl_3) δ 153.4, 142.2, 133.2, 131.0, 130.7, 128.7, 128.7, 127.9, 123.5, 119.5, 95.2, 87.3, 86.7, 86.1, 80.2, 61.5, 55.6, 54.4, 13.0; IR (neat) 2356, 2220, 1714, 1164 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 378.1705, found 378.1705



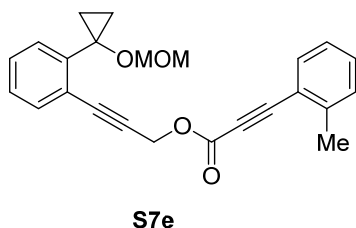
Analytical data for S7b: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.72 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.3$ Hz, 3H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.28 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CHCl_3) δ 153.0, 142.2, 133.3, 133.2, 130.7, 128.7, 127.9, 125.7, 125.7, 123.4, 123.3, 95.2, 86.3, 85.0, 81.7, 61.5, 55.6, 54.7, 13.0; ^{19}F -NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -64.1; IR (neat) 2227, 1720, 1171 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{19}\text{F}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 446.1579, found 446.1584



Analytical data for S7c: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.54 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.44 (m, 4H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.28–7.24 (m, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.28 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.2, 142.2, 134.4, 133.2, 132.1, 130.7, 128.7, 127.9, 125.8, 123.5, 118.4, 95.2, 86.4, 86.2, 86.1, 81.1, 61.5, 55.6, 54.6, 13.0; IR (neat) 2343, 2222, 1716, 1162 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrO}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 456.0811, found 456.0838

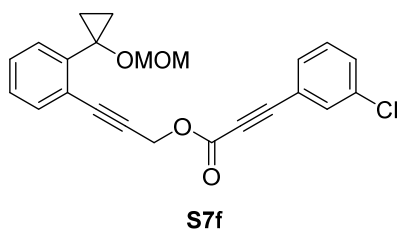


Analytical data for S7d: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.57–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.49 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, $J = 7.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dt, $J = 7.5, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.91–6.88 (m, 2H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.28 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.8, 153.7, 142.2, 135.2, 133.2, 130.7, 128.6, 127.8, 123.6, 114.4, 111.3, 95.2, 88.3, 86.8, 86.0, 79.7, 61.5, 55.6, 55.5, 54.3, 13.0; IR (neat) 2211, 1710, 1155 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 408.1811, found 408.1815



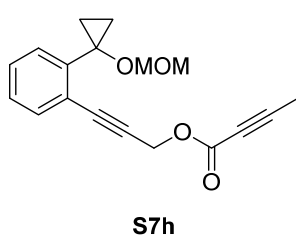
Analytical data for S7e: yellow gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.57–7.55 (m, 1H), 7.50 (dd, $J = 7.3, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.24 (m, 4H), 7.19 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 1.29 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.4, 142.4, 142.3, 133.6, 133.1, 130.9, 130.7, 129.9, 128.6, 127.9, 126.0, 123.5, 119.3, 95.1, 86.9, 86.3, 86.0, 84.0, 61.4, 55.4, 54.3, 20.5, 13.0; IR

(neat) 2216, 1714, 1173 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 392.1862, found 392.1889



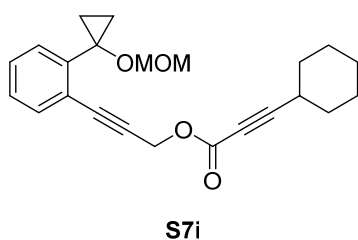
Analytical data for S7f: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.59 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.51–7.43 (m, 4H), 7.35–7.24 (m, 3H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.28 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.9, 142.2, 134.6, 133.1, 132.7, 131.2, 130.7, 130.0, 128.7, 127.9, 123.4, 121.2, 95.1, 86.6, 86.2,

85.2, 81.0, 61.4, 55.5, 54.6, 13.0; IR (neat) 1718, 1172 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 412.1316, found 412.1335



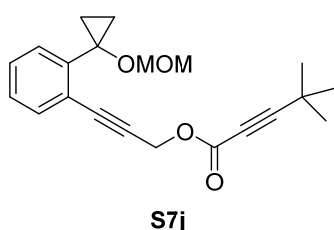
Analytical data for S7h: pale yellow gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46 (dd, $J = 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, $J = 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dt, $J = 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dt, $J = 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.25 (dd, $J = 7.6, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.97 (dd, $J = 7.6, 5.3$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.1, 142.1, 133.1, 130.7, 128.6, 127.8, 123.5, 95.2, 86.7, 86.6, 85.9, 72.0, 61.4, 55.6, 54.2, 13.0, 4.0; IR (neat) 2310, 2238, 1716, 1243 cm^{-1} ;

HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 316.1549, found 316.1539



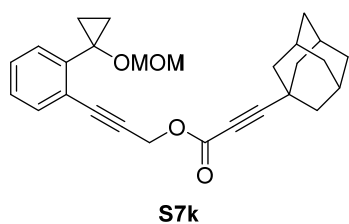
Analytical data for S7i: pale yellow gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.23 (m, 1H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.57–2.51 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.73–1.71 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.49 (m, 3H), 1.38–1.31 (m, 3H), 1.27 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.4, 142.1, 133.1, 130.7, 128.6, 127.8, 123.6, 95.2, 94.3,

86.8, 85.8, 72.6, 61.4, 55.6, 54.1, 31.5, 29.0, 25.7, 24.7, 13.0; IR (neat) 2933, 2856, 2364, 2233, 1716, 1234 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 384.2174, found 384.2165

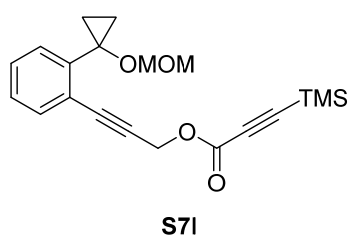


Analytical data for S7j: pale yellow gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 9H), 1.26 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.4$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.4, 142.1, 133.2, 130.7, 128.6, 127.8, 123.6, 97.8, 95.2, 86.8, 85.8, 71.3, 61.4, 55.6, 54.1, 30.0, 27.7, 13.0; IR (neat) 2971, 2225, 1716, 1211 cm^{-1} ; HRMS

(DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 358.2018, found 358.2031

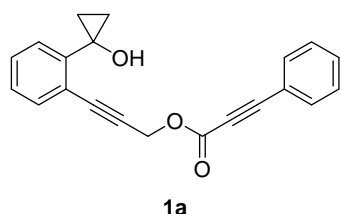


Analytical data for S7k: orange gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.99 (br s, 3H), 1.93 (br s, 6H), 1.70 (br s, 6H), 1.27 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.3, 142.1, 133.0, 130.7, 128.6, 127.8, 123.5, 96.9, 95.1, 86.9, 85.7, 71.7, 61.4, 55.4, 53.9, 41.5, 36.1, 29.7, 27.6, 12.9; IR (neat) 2908, 2852, 2227, 1716, 1240 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 436.2488, found 436.2498



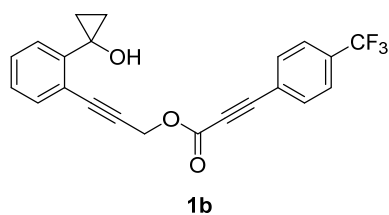
Analytical data for S7l: pale yellow gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.47 (dd, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dt, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.27 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.26 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.4, 142.2, 133.2, 130.7, 128.7, 127.9, 123.5, 95.4, 95.2, 94.0, 86.4, 86.1, 61.4, 55.6, 54.4, 13.0, -0.8; IR (neat) 1718, 1209 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4\text{Si} \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 374.1788, found 374.1774

Synthesis and characterization of 1a



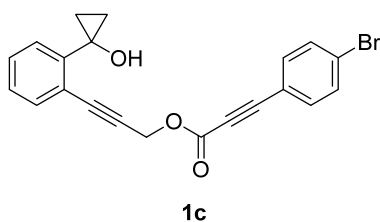
To a 50 mL flask was added **S7a** (360 mg, 1.00 mmol) followed by degassed DCM (10 mL). TFA (0.770 mL, 10.0 mmol) was slowly added to the solution. After being stirred at rt for 1 h under Ar atmosphere, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*.

The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **1a** (209 mg, 66%) as an orange gum. **Analytical data for 1a:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.36 (m, 3H), 7.31 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.35 (s, 1H), 1.23 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.2$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.7, 145.0, 133.3, 133.0, 131.0, 129.3, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 122.2, 119.4, 87.9, 87.4, 86.1, 80.0, 56.9, 54.4, 14.4; IR (neat) 3533, 3403, 2220, 1712, 1166 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 334.1443, found 334.1438



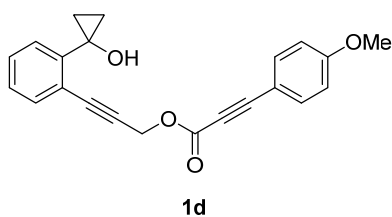
Analytical data for 1b: red gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.72 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.28 (br s, 1H), 1.23 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.4$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.2, 145.0, 133.4, 133.0, 129.4, 128.2, 127.8, 125.7, 125.7, 125.6, 123.2, 122.1, 87.1, 86.3, 85.5, 81.5, 56.9, 54.6, 14.4; $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376 MHz,

CDCl_3) δ -64.1; IR (neat) 3536, 3411, 2225, 1716, 1170 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 402.1317, found 402.1299



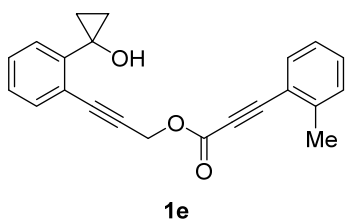
Analytical data for 1c: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.30 (br s, 1H), 1.22 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.4, 145.0, 134.5, 133.0, 132.2,

129.3, 128.2, 127.7, 125.9, 122.2, 118.3, 87.3, 86.6, 86.2, 80.9, 56.9, 54.5, 14.4; IR (neat) 3535, 3396, 2322, 2220, 1713, 1167 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 412.0548, found 412.0558



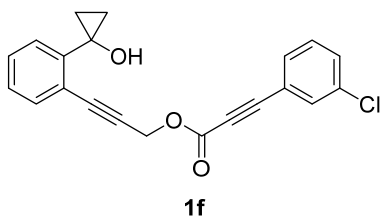
Analytical data for 1d: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.58–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.49 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dt, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91–6.88 (m, 2H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.37 (s, 1H), 1.22 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.9, 153.9,

145.1, 135.3, 132.9, 129.2, 128.2, 127.7, 122.3, 114.4, 111.1, 88.9, 87.6, 86.0, 79.5, 56.9, 55.5, 54.2, 14.4; IR (neat) 3515, 1743 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}$ 347.1283, found 347.1276



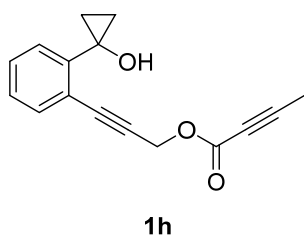
Analytical data for 1e: yellow gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.55 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.29 (m, 3H), 7.27–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.19 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.30 (br s, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 1.23 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.8, 145.1, 142.6, 133.7, 132.9, 131.0, 129.9, 129.3,

128.2, 127.7, 125.9, 122.3, 119.2, 87.6, 87.0, 86.0, 83.7, 56.9, 54.3, 20.6, 14.4; IR (neat) 3535, 3405, 2213, 1711 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 348.1600, found 348.1600



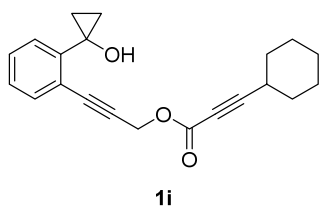
Analytical data for 1f: orange gum; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.59 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50–7.44 (m, 3H), 7.39–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.26 (dt, J = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 3.30 (s, 1H), 1.23 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.3, 145.0, 134.7, 133.0, 132.8, 131.3, 131.3, 130.0, 129.3, 128.3, 127.7, 122.2, 121.0, 87.2,

86.2, 85.8, 80.7, 56.9, 54.6, 14.4; IR (neat) 3535, 3408, 2224, 1714 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3\text{Cl} \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 368.1054, found 368.1058



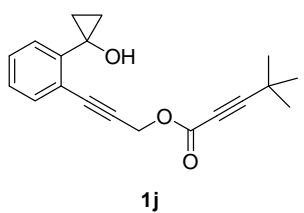
Analytical data for 1h: pale yellow gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.47 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 3.42 (br s, 1H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.19 (dd, $J = 7.2, 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, $J = 7.2, 4.8$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.3, 145.0, 132.9, 129.2, 128.2, 127.7, 122.3, 87.5, 87.3, 85.9, 71.8, 56.9, 54.1, 14.4, 4.0; IR (neat) 3535, 3407, 2320, 2239, 1712, 1248 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z

$[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 272.1287, found 272.1259



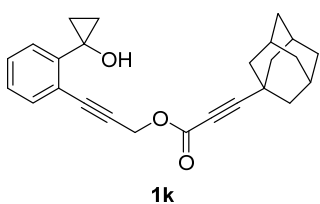
Analytical data for 1i: pale yellow gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.47 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.34 (br s, 1H), 2.57–2.51 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.82 (m, 2H), 1.75–1.68 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.49 (m, 3H), 1.38–1.31 (m, 3H), 1.21 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101

MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.6, 145.1, 132.9, 129.2, 128.2, 127.7, 122.3, 94.9, 87.6, 85.8, 72.5, 56.9, 54.1, 31.4, 29.0, 25.6, 24.7, 14.4; IR (neat) 3535, 3408, 2931, 2233, 1712, 1238 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 340.1913, found 340.1911



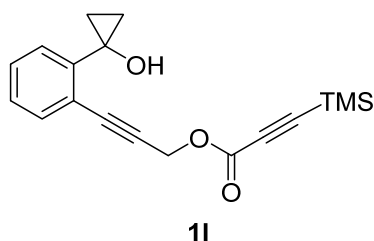
Analytical data for 1j: light orange gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.35 (br s, 1H), 1.29 (s, 9H), 1.21 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.6, 145.1, 132.9, 129.2, 128.2, 127.7, 122.3, 98.4, 87.6, 85.8, 71.2, 56.9, 54.0, 29.9, 27.7, 14.4; IR (neat)

3539, 3415, 2972, 2225, 1712, 1213 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 314.1756, found 314.1727



Analytical data for 1k: light orange gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.35 (br s, 1H), 1.99 (br s, 3H), 1.93 (br s, 6H), 1.70 (br s, 6H), 1.21 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.8, 145.1, 132.9, 129.2, 128.1, 127.7, 122.3, 97.9, 87.7, 85.8, 71.5,

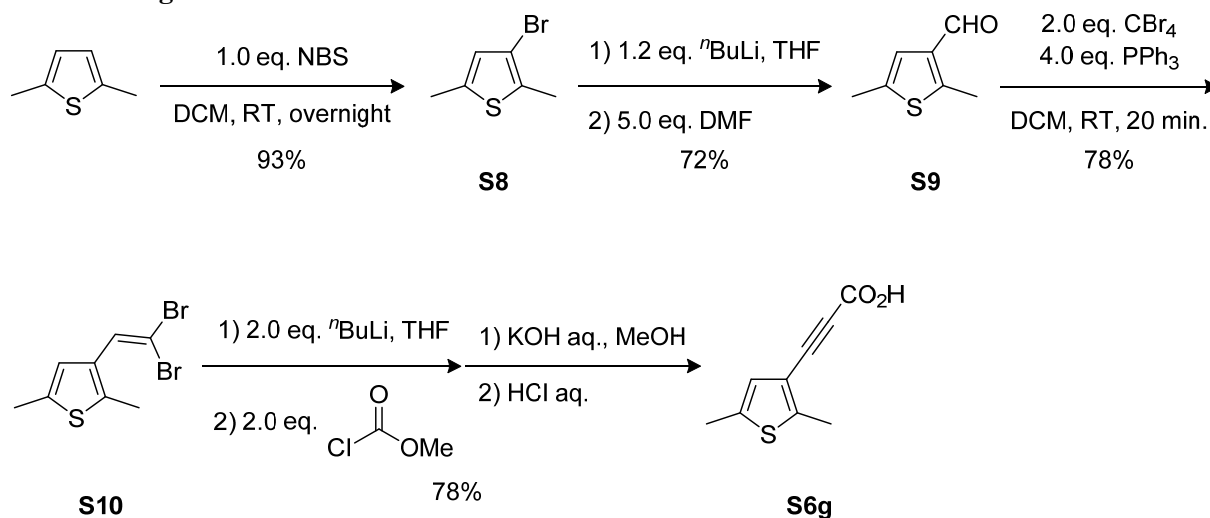
56.9, 54.0, 41.5, 36.1, 29.8, 27.6, 14.4; IR (neat) 3535, 3409, 2908, 2225, 1712, 1242 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} - \text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_2$ 357.1855, found 357.1855



Analytical data for 1l: pale yellow gum; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.25–7.23 (m, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.27 (br s, 1H), 1.21 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.26 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.6, 145.0, 133.0, 129.3, 128.2, 127.7, 122.2, 96.0, 93.8, 87.3, 86.0, 56.9, 54.3, 14.4, -0.9; IR (neat) 3539, 3413, 2960, 1714, 1211 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z

$[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3\text{Si} \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 330.1525, found 330.1530

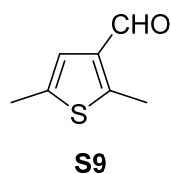
Synthesis of S6g



Synthesis and characterization of S8

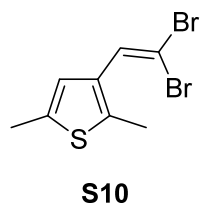
A known compound **S8** was synthesized as reported¹⁴.

Synthesis and characterization of S9¹⁵



A solution of **S8** (3.56 g, 18.6 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was cooled under Ar atmosphere to -78°C . A solution of $n\text{-BuLi}$ (14.0 mL, 1.60 M in hexane) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. After addition of dry DMF (7.20 mL, 93.0 mmol), the mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for another 1 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with Et_2O . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/ $\text{EtOAc} = 20:1$) to furnish **S9**¹⁵ (1.87 g, 72%).

Synthesis and characterization of S10

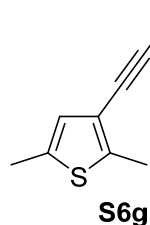


To a solution of PPh_3 (14.4 g, 54.9 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was added CBr_4 (9.04 g, 27.3 mmol) and **S9** (1.87 g, 13.4 mmol) at 0°C . The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 20 min. The reaction was quenched with water. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane) to furnish **S10** (3.07 g, 78%).

Analytical data for S10: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.31 (s, 1H),

7.12 (s, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 137.3, 135.6, 132.1, 131.1, 124.4, 88.3, 15.5, 13.8; IR (neat) 2916 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{H}$ 294.8792, found 294.8771

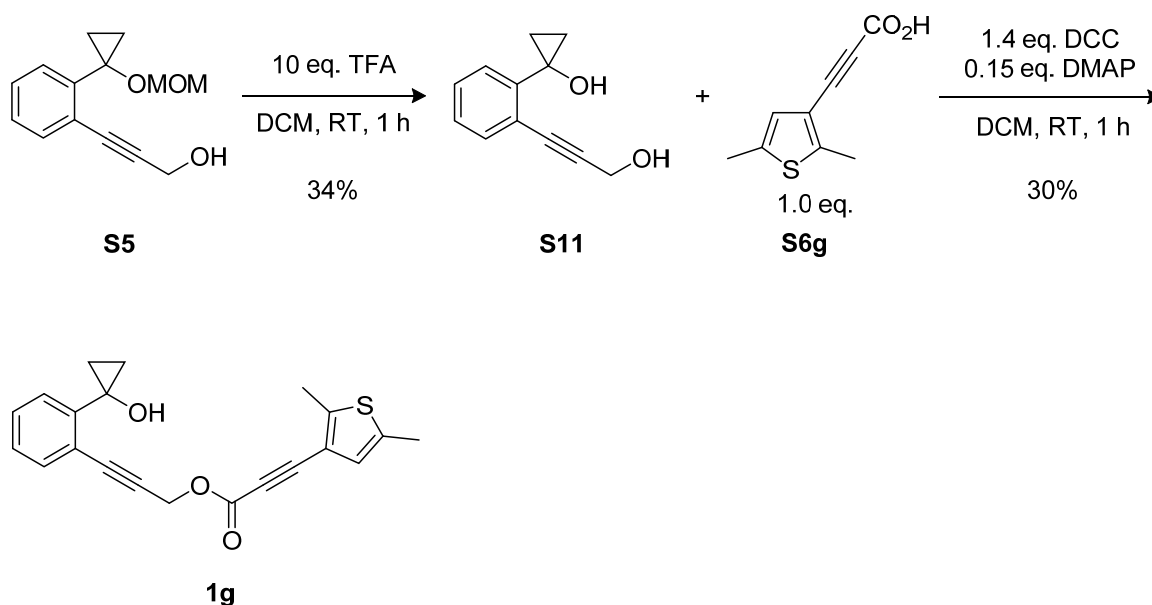
Synthesis and characterization of S6g

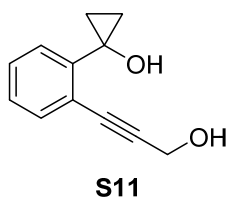


A solution of **S10** (3.07 g, 10.3 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was cooled under Ar atmosphere to 0 °C. A solution of $n\text{BuLi}$ (12.8 mL, 1.60 M in hexane) was added and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. Methyl chloroformate (1.90 g, 20.6 mmol) was added to the mixture. After being stirred at 0 °C for 30 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with Et_2O . The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. To a solution of the crude product in MeOH (40 mL) was added

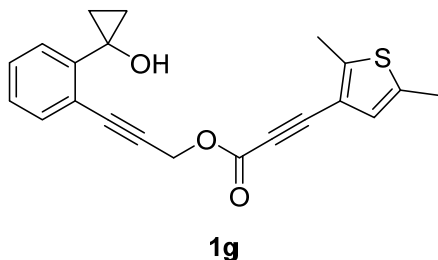
20% aq. KOH (11.2 g, 200 mmol), and the solution was stirred at rt for 30 min. After that, 1 M aq. HCl was added slowly at 0 °C until the pH value was less than 1. This mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. **S6g** was obtained as a brown solid (1.44g, 78%). **Analytical data for S6g:** brown solid (mp 120.1–121.1 °C); ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.71 (s, 1H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.1, 149.4, 137.0, 127.3, 115.7, 85.2, 82.8, 15.2, 14.7; IR (neat) $2916, 1666\text{ cm}^{-1}$; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{H}$ 181.0239, found 181.0244

Synthesis and characterization of 1g



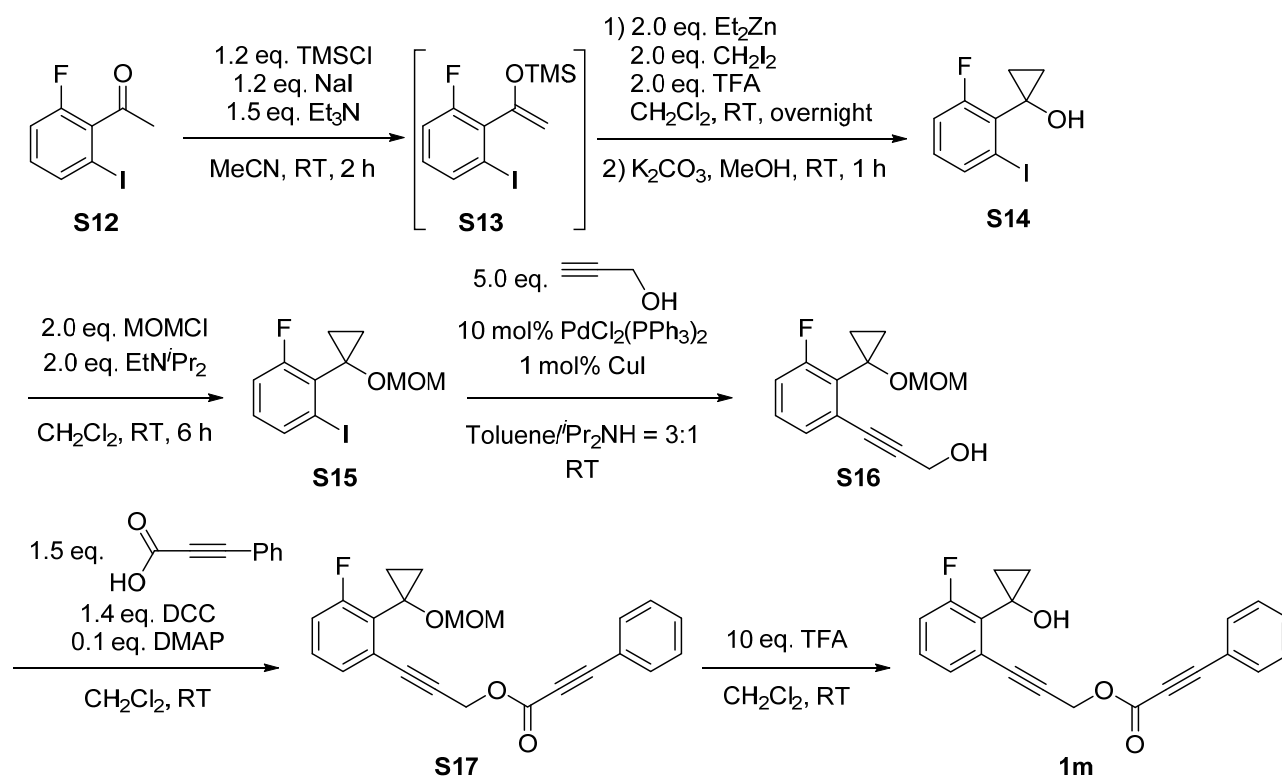
Synthesis and characterization of **S11**

To a 50 mL flask was added **S5** (682 mg, 2.93 mmol) followed by degassed DCM (20 mL). TFA (2.20 mL, 29.3 mmol) was slowly added to the solution. After stirring at rt for 1 h under Ar atmosphere, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 5:1) to furnish **S11** (188 mg, 34%). **Analytical data for S11:** brown solid (mp 81.3–83.1 °C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32–7.25 (m, 2H), 4.57 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.19 (s, 1H), 1.83 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.0, 132.8, 128.6, 128.4, 127.8, 123.5, 92.8, 84.0, 57.1, 51.3, 14.1; IR (KBr) 3307 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₂O₂•H 189.0916, found 189.0903

Synthesis and characterization of **1g**

To a 30 mL flask was charged with **S11** (157 mg, 0.840 mmol), **S6g** (151 mg, 0.840 mmol) and DMAP (15.4 mg, 0.130 mmol). To the mixture was added a DCM (8 mL) solution of DCC (193 mg, 0.935 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite® with EtOAc. The filtrate was washed with water, sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine. The solution was dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **1g** (89.4 mg, 30%). **Analytical data for 1g:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 3.39 (br s, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.22 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.0, 148.9, 145.1, 136.9, 132.9, 129.2, 128.2, 127.7, 127.3, 122.3, 87.7, 85.9, 83.8, 82.4, 56.9, 54.2, 15.2, 14.7, 14.4; IR (neat) 3535, 3406, 2210, 1709 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₁₈O₃S•H 351.1055, found 351.1035

Synthesis of 1m



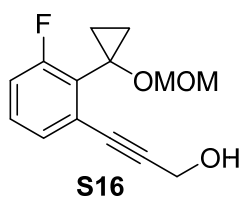
Synthesis and characterization of S14

This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S3** using **S12**¹⁶ instead of **S1** in 61% yield as a pale-yellow solid. **Analytical data for S14:** pale-yellow solid (mp 82.3–84.4 °C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08–7.03 (m, 1H), 6.99–6.94 (m, 1H), 2.83 (br s, 1H), 1.44–1.32 (m, 2H), 1.09–0.97 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.1 (d, *J* = 256.1 Hz), 135.4 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 131.3 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz), 130.8 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 116.4 (d, *J* = 23.1 Hz), 101.5, 55.3, 16.6 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 2C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ –112.3; IR (KBr) 3402 cm^{–1}; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₉H₈FIO•NH₄ 295.9948, found 295.9948.

Synthesis and characterization of S15

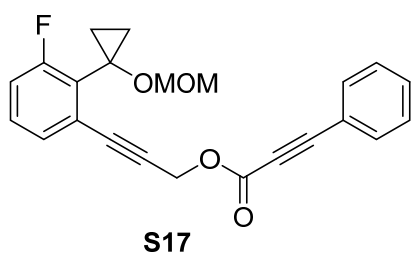
This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S4** using **S14** instead of **S3** in 91% yield as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S15:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70–7.68 (m, 1H), 7.06–7.01 (m, 1H), 6.98–6.93 (m, 1H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 1.44–1.42 (m, 2H), 1.05–1.02 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.4 (d, *J* = 254.2 Hz), 135.7 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 130.7 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 130.2 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz), 115.8 (d, *J* = 24.0 Hz), 102.2, 96.0, 59.4, 55.6, 15.5 (2C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –110.6; IR (neat) 1562, 1440 cm^{–1}; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₂FIO₂•NH₄ 340.0210, found 340.0201.

Synthesis and characterization of S16



This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S5** using **S15** instead of **S4** in 59% yield as a brown oil. **Analytical data for S16:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.27–7.19 (m, 2H), 7.06–7.02 (m, 1H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 4.50 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.29 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 1.39–1.35 (m, 2H), 1.06–1.02 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.3 (d, $J = 251.4$ Hz), 129.5 (d, $J = 10.6$ Hz), 128.9 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz), 127.8 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 126.3 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz), 116.1 (d, $J = 23.1$ Hz), 95.0, 93.4, 83.7 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 55.3, 55.2, 51.4, 13.7 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 2C); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ –114.1; IR (neat) 3417 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{FO}_3\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 268.1349, found 268.1327.

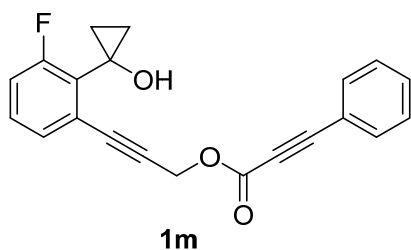
Synthesis and characterization of S17



This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S7a** using **S16** instead of **S5** in 79% yield as an orange gum. **Analytical data for S17:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.41–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.29–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.03 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.76 (s, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 1.38–1.34 (m, 2H), 1.06–1.03 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.1 (d, $J = 251.3$ Hz), 153.2, 133.1 (2C),

130.9, 129.6 (d, $J = 14.4$ Hz), 129.4 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 128.7 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz), 128.6 (2C), 125.3 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 119.3, 116.5 (d, $J = 23.1$ Hz, 2C), 95.7, 87.4, 87.3, 85.0 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 79.9, 55.6, 55.3, 54.1, 13.8 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ –114.6; IR (neat) 2222, 1715 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{FO}_4\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 396.1611, found 396.1640.

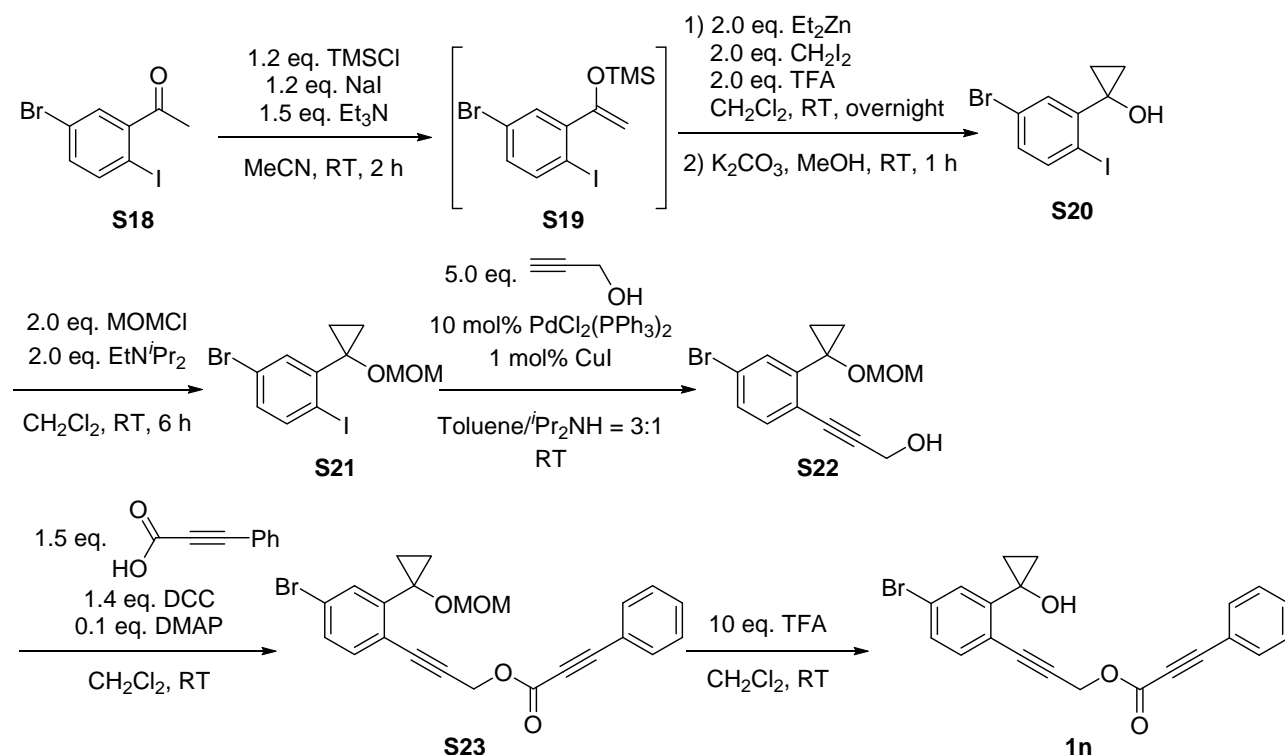
Synthesis and characterization of 1m



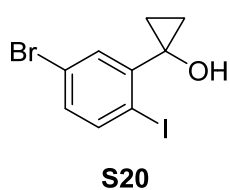
This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **1a** using **S17** instead of **S7a** in 69% yield as an orange gum. **Analytical data for 1m:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.61–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.28–7.19 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.03 (m, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 2.99 (s, 1H), 1.30–1.27 (m, 2H), 1.07–1.03 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.2 (d, $J = 250.4$ Hz), 153.4, 133.1 (2C), 131.3

(d, $J = 14.4$ Hz), 130.9, 129.3 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 128.7 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz), 128.6 (2C), 124.5 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 119.2, 117.0 (d, $J = 23.1$ Hz), 87.80, 87.77, 84.8 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 79.8, 54.1, 51.0 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz), 15.1 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 2C); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ –115.8; IR (neat) 3399, 2221, 1713 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{FO}_3\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 352.1349, found 352.1361.

Synthesis of 1n



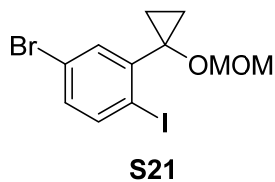
Synthesis and characterization of S20



This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S3** using **S18**¹⁶ instead of **S1** in 57% yield as a yellow solid. **Analytical data for S20:** yellow solid (mp 85.4–87.2 °C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (s, 1H), 1.29 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.7, 140.8, 133.9, 132.6, 122.4,

98.6, 60.5, 15.5 (2C); IR (KBr) 3195 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M–OH]⁺ calcd for C₉H₇⁸¹BrI 322.8755, found 322.8752.

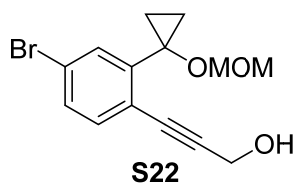
Synthesis and characterization of S21



This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S4** using **S20** instead of **S3** in 88% yield as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S21:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.34 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 0.96 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 5.7 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.0, 141.1, 134.8, 132.4, 121.7, 99.1, 95.2, 64.5, 55.7, 13.9

(2C); IR (neat) 2945, 1442 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₂BrIO₂•NH₄ 399.9409, found 399.9434.

Synthesis and characterization of S22

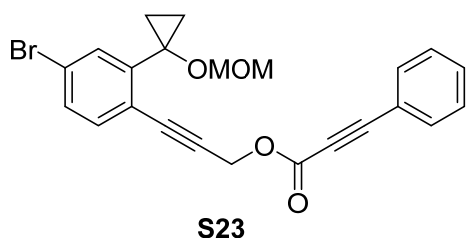
**S22**

This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S5** using **S22** instead of **S4** in 45% yield as a brown oil. **Analytical data for S22:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400

MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.49 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.07 (t, $J = 4.6$

Hz, 1H), 1.29 (dd, $J = 7.3, 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, $J = 7.3, 6.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.6, 133.9, 133.6, 131.1, 123.2, 122.1, 94.8, 93.5, 83.5, 60.9, 55.5, 51.5, 13.1 (2C); IR (neat) 3409 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}_3\cdot\text{Na}$ 333.0102, found 333.0099

Synthesis and characterization of S23

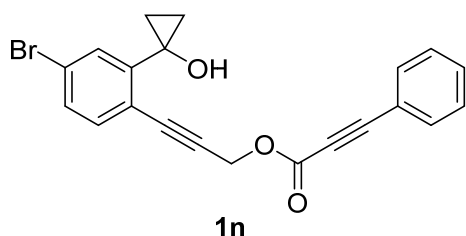
**S23**

This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S7a** using **S22** instead of **S5** in 81% yield as an orange gum.

Analytical data for S23: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60–7.58 (m, 3H), 7.48–7.44 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.33 (m, 4H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.29 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.99 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.5$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.1, 144.2, 134.2,

133.5, 133.0 (2C), 130.84, 130.79, 128.5 (2C), 122.5, 122.2, 119.2, 95.2, 87.6, 87.3, 84.9, 79.9, 61.0, 55.5, 54.1, 12.9 (2C); IR (neat) $2220, 1714\text{ cm}^{-1}$; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrO}_4\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 456.0811, found 456.0819.

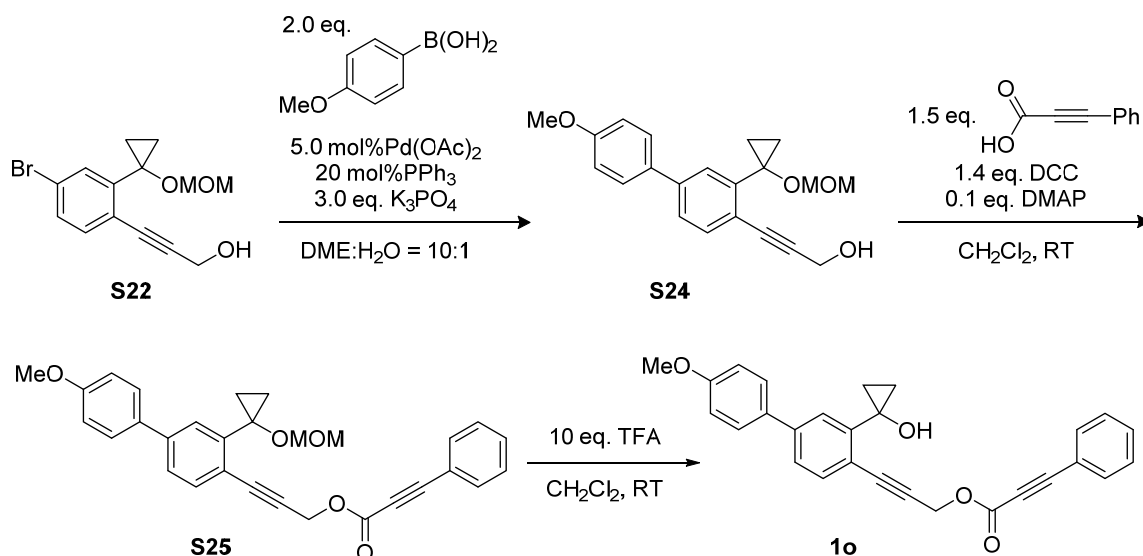
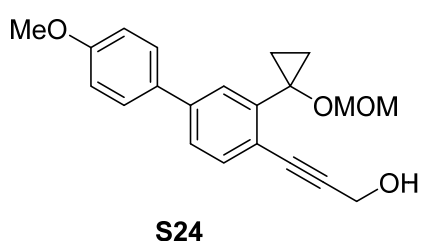
Synthesis and characterization of 1n

**1n**

This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **1a** using **S23** instead of **S7a** in 69% yield as an orange gum.

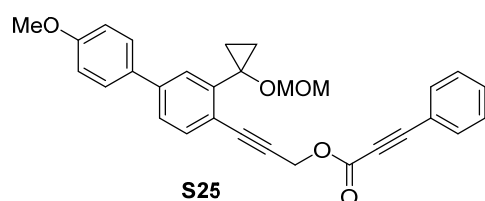
Analytical data for 1n: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.59–7.57 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.47–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.38–7.30 (m, 4H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 3.54 (br s, 1H), 1.27–1.16 (m, 2H), 1.04–0.96 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.4, 146.7, 134.1, 133.0 (2C),

131.4, 130.9, 130.6, 128.5 (2C), 123.1, 121.0, 119.0, 88.2, 87.8, 84.9, 79.7, 56.3, 54.1, 14.3 (2C); IR (neat) $3398, 2220, 1714\text{ cm}^{-1}$; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}_3\cdot\text{Na}$ 417.0102, found 417.0090.

Synthesis of **1o**Synthesis and characterization of **S24**

To a solution of **S22** (156 mg, 0.500 mmol) and 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (152 mg, 1.00 mmol) in DME (3.0 mL) and H₂O (0.30 mL) was added Pd(OAc)₂ (5.61 mg, 0.0250 mmol), PPh₃ (26.2 mg, 0.100 mmol) and K₃PO₄ (318 mg, 1.50 mmol). Then the resulting solution was stirred at 60 °C for 4 h. After that, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with Et₂O. The organic

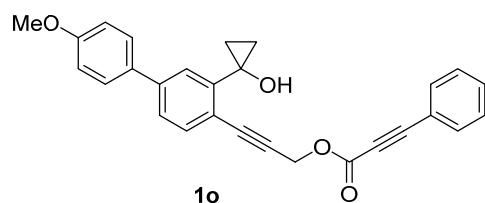
layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 5:1) to furnish **S24** (120 mg, 72%) as a black gum. **Analytical data for S24:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 2H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.37 (br s, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 1.33 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.05 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CHCl₃) δ 159.6, 141.9, 140.7, 132.9, 132.5, 129.3, 128.2, 126.1, 122.6, 114.4, 94.8, 92.9, 84.5, 61.4, 55.6, 55.4, 51.7, 13.1 (2C); IR (neat) 3403 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* [M+ NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₂O₄•Na 361.1416, found 361.1387.

Synthesis and characterization of S25

This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S7a** using **S24** instead of **S5** in 91% yield as an orange gum.

Analytical data for S25: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.66 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dt, J = 6.8, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 2H), 6.97 (dt, J = 9.6, 2.4 Hz, 2H),

5.14 (s, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 1.33 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.05 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.7, 153.4, 142.5, 141.0, 133.7, 133.2 (2C), 132.5, 131.0, 129.0, 128.7 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 125.9, 121.6, 119.5, 114.4 (2C), 95.2, 87.4, 87.0, 86.2, 80.2, 61.6, 55.7, 55.4, 54.5, 13.1 (2C); IR (neat) 2220, 1712 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_5\cdot\text{Na}$ 489.1678, found 489.1692.

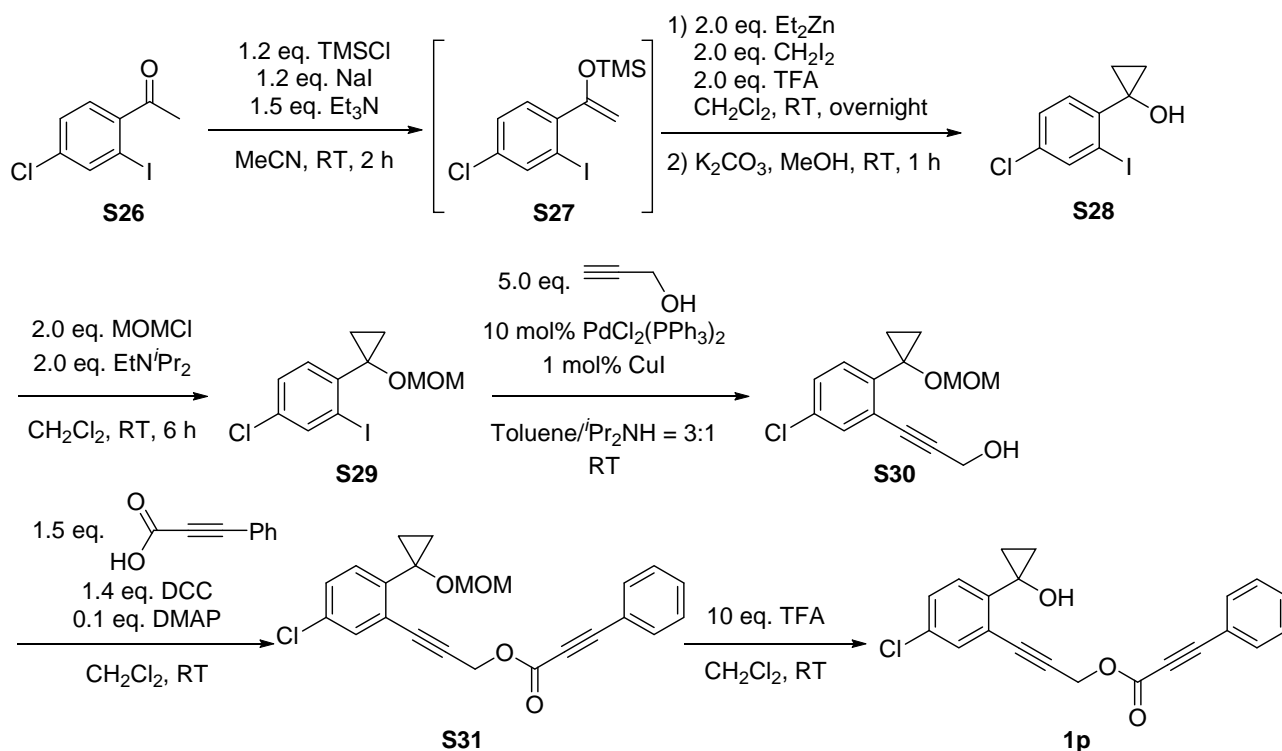
Synthesis and characterization of 1o

This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **1a** using **S25** instead of **S7a** in 66% yield as an orange gum.

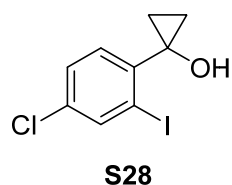
Analytical data for 1o: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.46-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.36 (m, 2H), 6.97 (dd, J = 6.8, 2.4 Hz,

2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.43 (br s, 1H), 1.26 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 1.04 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.2 Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.7, 153.7, 145.4, 141.7, 133.4, 133.3 (2C), 132.6, 131.1, 128.7 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 126.5, 125.8, 120.3, 119.4, 114.4 (2C), 87.9, 87.7, 86.2, 80.0, 57.1, 55.5, 54.5, 14.5 (2C); IR (neat) 3427, 2221, 1712 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4\cdot\text{Na}$ 445.1416, found 445.1395.

Synthesis of 1p



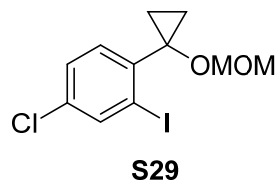
Synthesis and characterization of S28



This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S3** using **S26**¹⁷ instead of **S1** in 45% yield as a yellow solid. **Analytical data for S28:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 2H), 3.15 (s, 1H), 1.25 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.92 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.3, 138.7, 134.2, 131.4, 128.2, 100.7, 60.1, 15.5 (2C); IR (KBr) 3242 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) m/z

[M–OH]⁺ calcd for C₉H₇ClI 276.9281, found 276.9251.

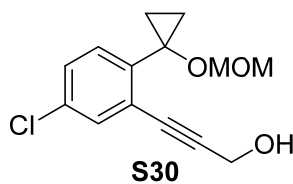
Synthesis and characterization of S29



This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S4** using **S28** instead of **S3** in 98% yield as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S29:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29–7.25 (m, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 1.35–1.32 (m, 2H), 0.96–0.93 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.7, 139.2, 134.3, 132.6, 127.7, 101.3, 95.2, 64.4, 55.8, 14.0 (2C); IR (neat) 2947 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) m/z

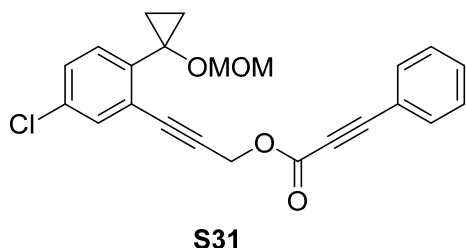
[M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₂ClIO₂•NH₄ 355.9914, found 355.9929.

Synthesis and characterization of S30



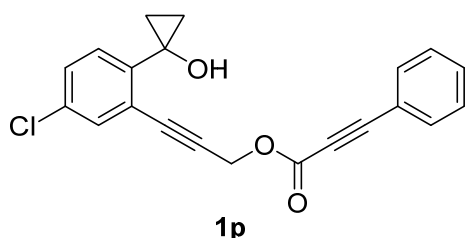
This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S5** using **S29** instead of **S4** in 45% yield as a brown oil. **Analytical data for S30:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.28–7.25 (m, 1H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 4.51 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.97 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.2, 133.6, 132.3, 131.9, 128.4, 125.9, 94.7, 93.6, 83.2, 60.6, 55.5, 51.4, 13.1 (2C); IR (neat) 3411 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClO}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 284.1054, found 284.1025.

Synthesis and characterization of S31



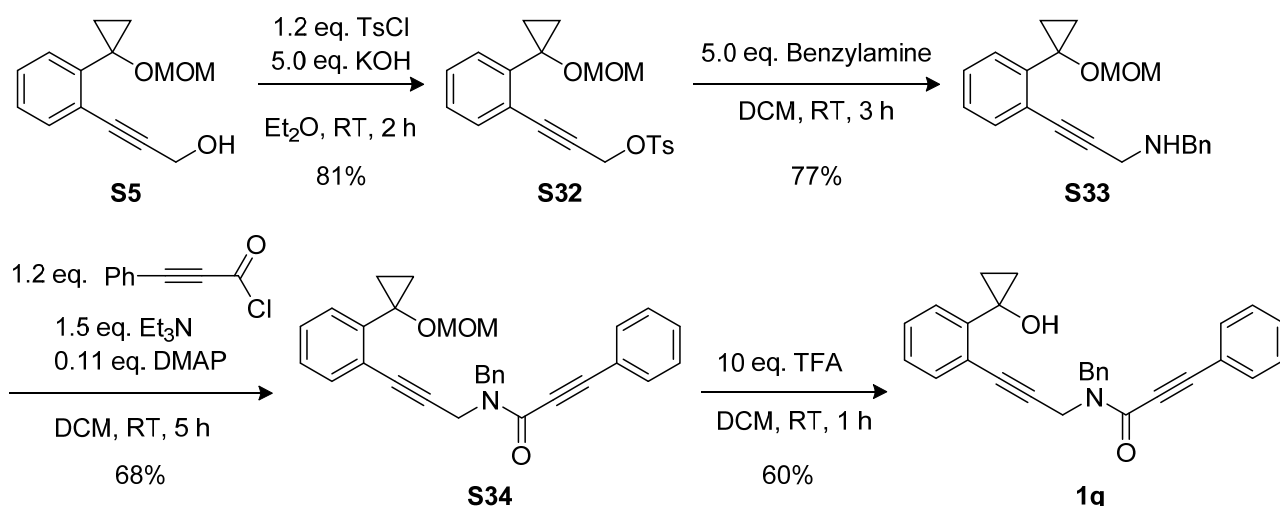
This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **S7a** using **S30** instead of **S5** in 82% yield as an orange gum. **Analytical data for S31:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.36 (m, 3H), 7.28–7.26 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 1.28 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.7 Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.2, 140.8, 133.4, 133.1 (2C), 132.6, 131.8, 130.9, 128.7, 128.6 (2C), 125.0, 119.3, 95.2, 87.7, 87.4, 84.6, 80.0, 60.8, 55.5, 54.0, 13.0 (2C); IR (neat) 2220, 1716 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{ClO}_4 \cdot \text{Na}$ 417.0870, found 417.0861.

Synthesis and characterization of 1p

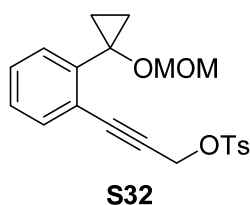


This compound was prepared in the same manner as described for **1a** using **S31** instead of **S7a** in 65% yield as an orange gum. **Analytical data for 1p:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.61–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.25 (m, 2H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 3.34 (br s, 1H), 1.22 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 0.96 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.3 Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.5, 143.4, 133.2, 133.1 (2C), 132.5, 131.0, 129.5, 129.2, 128.6 (2C), 123.8, 119.1, 88.4, 88.0, 84.6, 79.8, 56.2, 54.0, 14.4 (2C); IR (neat) 3403, 2220, 1712 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClO}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 368.1054, found 368.1077.

Synthesis of 1q

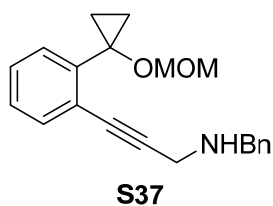


Synthesis and characterization of S32



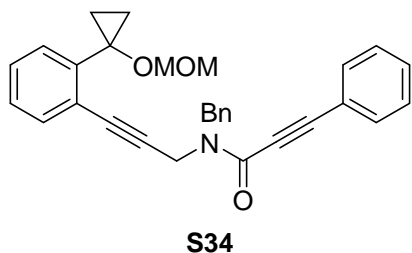
To a dry Et₂O solution (10 mL) of **S5** (1.16 g, 5.00 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.20 g, 6.00 mmol) was added KOH (1.43 g, 25 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with Et₂O. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by a silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **S32** (1.57 g, 81%) as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S32:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30–7.20 (m, 3H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.20 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.91 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.1, 142.1, 133.4, 133.2, 130.6, 129.9, 128.9, 128.2, 127.8, 123.0, 95.1, 87.7, 85.0, 61.4, 58.9, 55.6, 21.7, 12.9; IR (neat) 1367, 1176, 1032 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₂O₅S•NH₄ 404.1532, found 404.1521.

Synthesis and characterization of S33



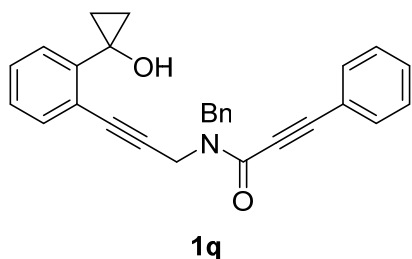
To a stirred solution of **S32** (1.14 g, 2.94 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) was added benzylamine (1.6 mL, 15.0 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at rt for 3 h, and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite[®] with EtOAc. The filtrate was dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **S33** (746 mg, 77%) as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S33:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48–7.39 (m, 4H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.28–7.25 (m, 3H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 4.01 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.27 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 1.01 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.5, 139.9, 133.1, 130.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.9, 127.8, 127.2, 124.9, 95.1, 92.5, 82.4, 61.6, 55.6, 52.5, 38.6, 13.0; IR (neat) 3319, 1153, 1032 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₃NO₂•H 322.1807, found 322.1791.

Synthesis and characterization of **S34**

To a 30 mL flask was added **S33** (953 mg, 2.96 mmol) followed by dry DCM (5.0 mL), Et₃N (610 μ L, 4.43 mmol), and DMAP (38.6 mg, 0.340 mmol). 3-Phenyl-2-propynoyl chloride¹⁸ (583 mg, 3.54 mmol) was added slowly at 0 °C. After stirring for 5 h at rt, the reaction was quenched with water and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified

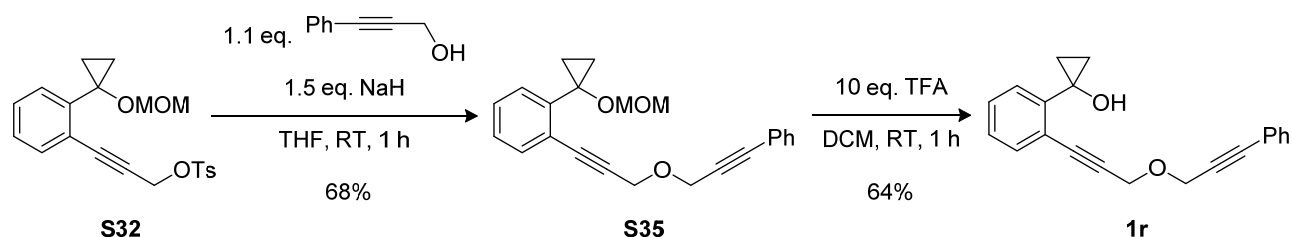
by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **S34** (930 mg, 68%) as an orange gum. **S34** was analyzed as a mixture of rotamers (major/minor = 3:2). **Analytical data for S34:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) **major** δ 7.55–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.23 (m, 12H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.29–1.25 (m, 2H), 1.02–0.97 (m, 2H); **minor** δ 7.61–7.58 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.23 (m, 12H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 1.29–1.25 (m, 2H), 1.02–0.97 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) **major** δ 154.3, 142.0, 136.1, 133.1, 132.6, 130.48, 130.34, 128.8, 128.7, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 124.2, 120.38, 95.2, 91.0, 87.9, 83.1, 81.6, 61.6, 55.63, 51.4, 33.5, 12.9; **minor** δ 154.5, 142.2, 136.2, 133.0, 132.6, 130.50, 130.32, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 128.2, 127.9, 123.9, 120.43, 95.2, 91.3, 87.8, 83.8, 81.3, 61.6, 55.57, 46.7, 38.8, 12.9; IR (neat) 1631 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) m/z [M+ H]⁺ calcd for C₃₀H₂₇NO₃•H 450.2069, found 450.2076.

Synthesis and characterization of **1q**

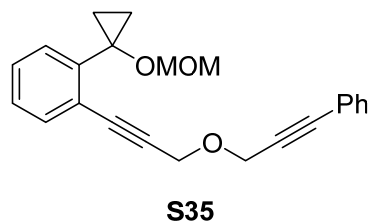
To a 50 mL flask was added **S34** (439 mg, 0.97 mmol) followed by degassed DCM (12 mL). TFA (0.700 mL, 9.70 mmol) was added slowly, and the flask was flushed with Ar. After stirring at rt for 1 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column

chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **1q** (238 mg, 60%) as an orange gum. **1q** was analyzed as a mixture of rotamers (major/minor = 2:1). **Analytical data for 1q:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) **major** δ 7.52–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.20 (m, 12H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 3.49 (br s, 1H), 1.21 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 0.98 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 2H); **minor** δ 7.59–7.56 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.20 (m, 12H), 4.87 (s, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 2.92 (br s, 1H), 1.15 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) **major** δ 154.6, 144.8, 135.6, 132.7, 132.5, 130.3, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.5, 122.7, 120.0, 91.1, 88.6, 82.6, 81.1, 56.7, 52.5, 34.4, 14.2; **minor** δ 154.3, 144.3, 135.8, 133.0, 132.5, 130.3, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 127.9, 127.7, 127.6, 122.4, 120.0, 91.5, 88.4, 83.4, 81.0, 57.0, 47.1, 38.6, 14.2; IR (neat) 3548, 2214, 1621 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) m/z [M+ H]⁺ calcd for C₂₈H₂₃NO₂•H 406.1807, found 406.1805.

Synthesis of 1r



Synthesis and characterization of S35

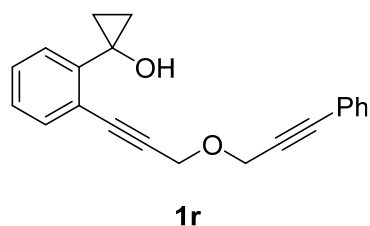


To a solution of 3-phenyl-2-propyn-1-ol (264 mg, 2.00 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 121 mg, 3.00 mmol) at 0 °C under an Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. To this reaction mixture was added a THF (5.0 mL) solution of **S32** (822 mg, 2.13 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at rt. The reaction was

quenched with water. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. After concentration *in vacuo*, the obtained crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to afford **S35** (470 mg, 68%) as a yellow oil.

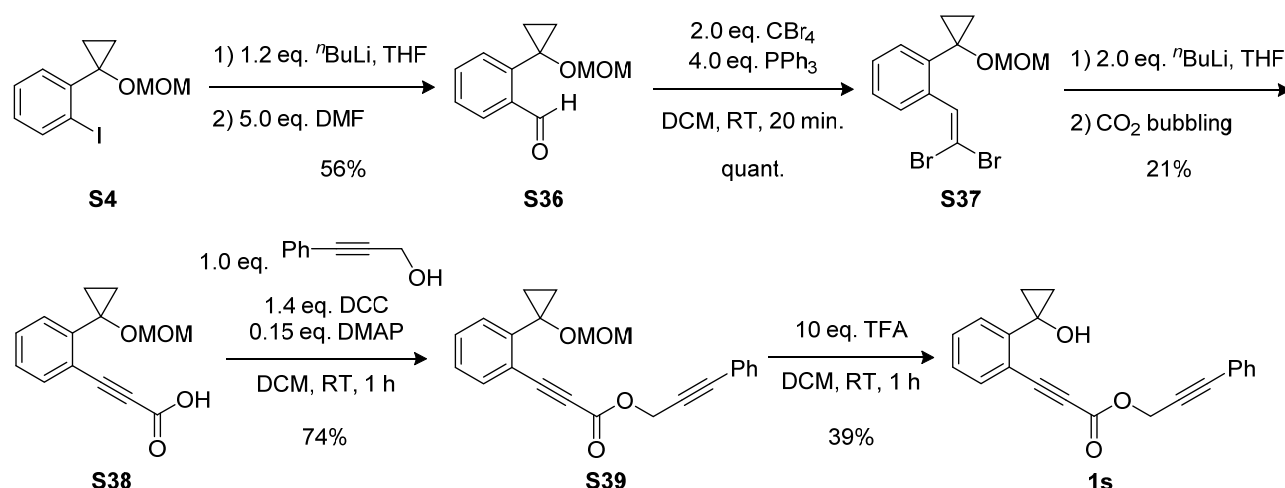
Analytical data for S35: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50–7.42 (m, 4H), 7.33–7.23 (m, 5H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.29 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.7 Hz, 2H), 1.01 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.7 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.0, 133.1, 131.9, 130.5, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 127.9, 124.2, 122.7, 95.2, 89.2, 86.8, 85.7, 84.8, 61.6, 57.5, 57.2, 55.6, 12.9; IR (neat) 1230, 1153 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M– MOMOH]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₁₇O 285.1279, found 285.1292

Synthesis and characterization of 1r



To a 50 mL flask was added **S35** (468 mg, 1.35 mmol) followed by degassed DCM (13 mL). TFA (1.00 mL, 13.5 mmol) was slowly added to the solution. After stirring at rt for 1 h under Ar atmosphere, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **1r** (261 mg, 64%) as a yellow gum. **Analytical data for 1r:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.37–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.25 (dt, *J* = 7.4, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 4.59 (s, 2H), 3.18 (s, 1H), 1.22 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 1.02 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.5, 133.1, 131.9, 128.9, 128.7, 128.4, 128.1, 127.8, 122.7, 122.5, 89.9, 87.2, 85.5, 84.2, 57.5, 57.4, 57.2, 14.4; IR (neat) 3413, 1225 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M– H₂O]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₁₇O 285.1279, found 285.1289

Synthesis of **1s**Synthesis and characterization of **S36**

S36

A solution of **S4** (2.97 g, 9.76 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was cooled under Ar atmosphere to -78°C . A solution of $n\text{BuLi}$ (7.46 mL, 1.60 M in hexane) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. To the resulting mixture was added DMF (3.58 mL, 4.90 mmol) at -78°C , and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) to furnish **S36** (1.21 g, 56%) as an orange liquid. **Analytical data for S36:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.88 (s, 1H), 7.97 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.55–7.51 (m, 1H), 7.46–7.42 (m, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 1.36 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.08 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 193.0, 142.8, 135.3, 133.5, 129.3, 128.6, 127.8, 95.4, 59.7, 55.9, 12.8; IR (neat) 1693, 1032 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 224.1287, found 224.1276

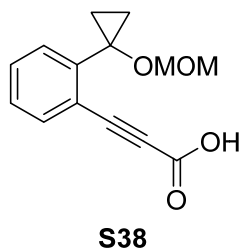
Synthesis and characterization of **S37**

S37

To a solution of PPh_3 (2.67 g, 10.2 mmol) in DCM (12 mL) was added CBr_4 (1.76 g, 5.08 mmol) and **S36** (559 mg, 2.54 mmol) at 0°C . The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 20 min. The reaction was quenched with water. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated to ca. 5 mL. The solution was poured slowly into hexane (40 mL). The resulting suspension was filtrated and the filtrate was concentrated. The resulting suspension was filtrated, concentrated, and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane was used as an eluent) to afford **S37** (827 mg, quant.) as a yellow liquid. **Analytical data for S37:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.64 (dd, $J = 7.1, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.27 (m, 3H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 1.22 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.91 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.3$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 137.8, 136.9,

136.7, 129.7, 129.3, 128.1, 128.0, 95.0, 90.3, 60.8, 55.9, 12.4; IR (neat) 1032 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 377.9704, found 377.9717

Synthesis and characterization of S38

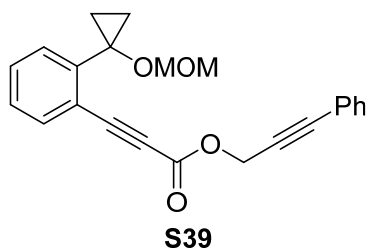


A solution of **S37** (635 mg, 2.00 mmol) in THF (19 mL) was cooled under Ar atmosphere to -78°C . A solution of $n\text{BuLi}$ (2.84 mL, 1.60 M in hexane) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. The mixture was warmed to -40°C and CO_2 gas bubbled into the solution for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by the slow addition of 2.0 M aqueous HCl and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was recrystallized

from toluene and hexane at rt, affording pure **S38** (105 mg, 21%) as a white powder (mp $81.9\text{--}83.0^\circ\text{C}$).

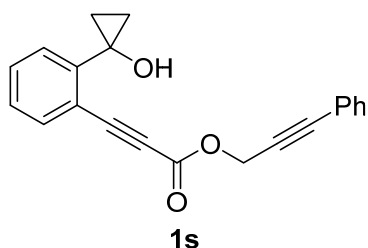
Analytical data for S38: ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 1.36 (dd, $J = 7.2, 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.01 (dd, $J = 7.2, 6.0$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.3, 143.5, 133.9, 131.3, 130.9, 128.5, 121.2, 94.8, 86.4, 84.9, 61.2, 55.7, 13.0; IR (KBr) 2943, 2210, 1678 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 264.1236, found 264.1214

Synthesis and characterization of S39



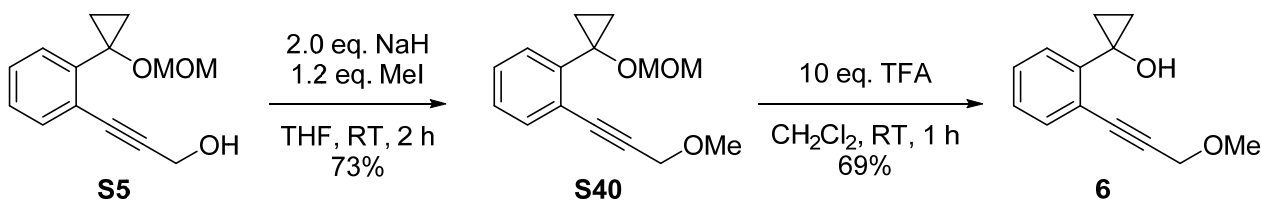
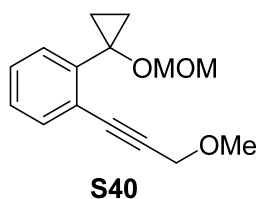
To a 20 mL flask was charged with **S38** (105 mg, 0.420 mmol), 3-phenyl-2-propyn-1-ol (55.5 mg, 0.420 mmol) and DMAP (5.13 mg, 0.042 mmol). To the mixture was added a DCM (4 mL) solution of DCC (122 mg, 0.590 mmol) at 0°C , and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite[®] with EtOAc. The filtrate was washed with water, sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and brine. The solution was dried over

MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) to furnish **S39** (115 mg, 74%) as a light-yellow gum. **Analytical data for S39:** ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.43–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.35–7.29 (m, 4H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 1.34 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.03 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.7$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 153.5, 144.2, 134.3, 132.0, 130.6, 130.5, 129.0, 128.4, 128.0, 122.1, 121.0, 95.4, 87.2, 86.3, 84.3, 82.4, 61.4, 55.6, 54.2, 13.1; IR (neat) 2220, 1712, 1171 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\cdot\text{NH}_4$ 378.1705, found 378.1717

Synthesis and characterization of **1s**

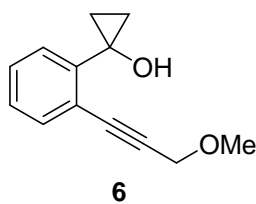
To a 20 mL flask was added **S39** (115 mg, 0.31 mmol) followed by degassed DCM (4 mL). TFA (0.240 mL, 3.10 mmol) was slowly added to the solution. After stirring at rt for 1 h under Ar atmosphere, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography

(Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **1s** (238 mg, 60%) as a light-yellow gum. **Analytical data for 1s:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.43 (m, 4H), 7.34–7.31 (m, 4H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 2.94 (s, 1H), 1.29 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 1.05 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.3, 146.5, 134.4, 132.1, 131.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 128.0, 122.0, 119.8, 87.4, 86.1, 84.9, 82.1, 56.9, 54.4, 14.7; IR (neat) 3398, 2216, 1712, 1173 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₁₆O₃•H 317.1178, found 317.1175

Synthesis of **6**Synthesis and characterization of **S40**

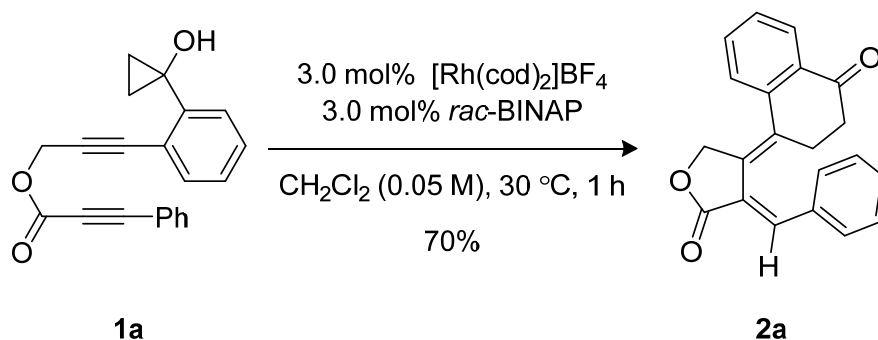
To a solution of **S5** (348 mg, 1.50 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 122 mg, 3.00 mmol) at 0 °C under an Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h. To this reaction mixture was added iodomethane (112 μL, 1.80 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with water. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. The

combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to afford **S40** (268 mg, 73%) as a yellow oil. **Analytical data for S40:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31–7.23 (m, 2H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 1.26 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 5.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.8, 133.1, 130.6, 128.1, 127.8, 124.3, 95.1, 89.7, 85.1, 61.5, 60.6, 57.6, 55.5, 12.9; IR (neat) 1034 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₃•NH₄ 264.1600, found 264.1600

Synthesis and characterization of **6**

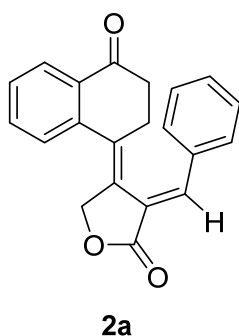
To a 50 mL flask was added **S40** (268 mg, 1.10 mmol) followed by degassed DCM (10 mL). TFA (770 μ L, 11.0 mmol) was slowly added to the solution. After being stirred at rt for 1 h under Ar atmosphere, the reaction was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 and brine, dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column

chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to furnish **6** (154 mg, 69%) as a yellow liquid. **Analytical data for 6:** ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 1.19 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.4, 133.0, 128.8, 128.0, 127.7, 122.8, 90.5, 85.0, 60.6, 57.9, 57.1, 14.3; IR (neat) 3411, 1095 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 220.1338, found 220.1318

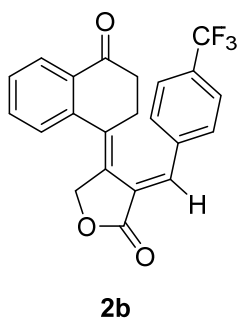
4. Representative Procedure for the Rhodium-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization of **1**

$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{BF}_4$ (1.21 mg, 0.00300 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (1.88 mg, 0.00300 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCM (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H_2 using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h under H_2 atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCM (1.0 mL) solution of **1a** (31.6 mg, 0.100 mmol). After stirring at 30 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **2a** (22.1 mg, 70%) as a yellow solid (mp 246.5–248.3 $^\circ\text{C}$).

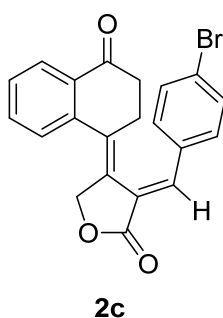
5. Characterization of Exocyclic Dienes 2 and 3



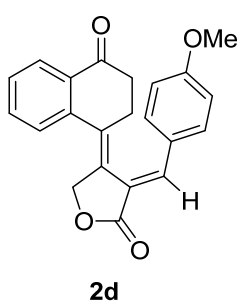
Recrystallization from isopropanol at rt afforded pure **2a** as a yellow crystal. **Analytical data for 2a:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.12 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.65 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.55–7.50 (m, 3H), 7.41–7.36 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 2.60 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.42 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.4, 171.0, 139.5, 137.5, 136.1, 134.9, 133.7, 132.2, 130.5, 130.0, 129.8, 128.9, 128.04, 127.96, 123.6, 70.5, 38.9, 32.7; IR (KBr) 1763, 1687 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 334.1443, found 334.1414



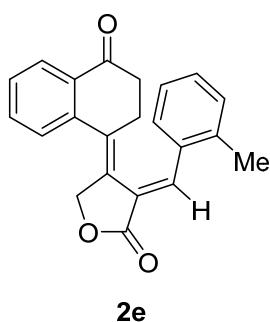
According to the representative procedure, yellow solid (mp 168.6–169.8 $^\circ\text{C}$) was obtained (68% yield). **Analytical data for 2b:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.14 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.68–7.65 (m, 6H), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 2.62 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 195.9, 170.4, 139.0, 138.2, 137.4, 135.1, 133.8, 132.3, 130.2, 129.9, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 125.9, 125.9, 125.9, 125.8, 70.5, 38.7, 32.7; $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ –63.9; IR (KBr) 1766, 1689 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}$ 385.1052, found 385.1031



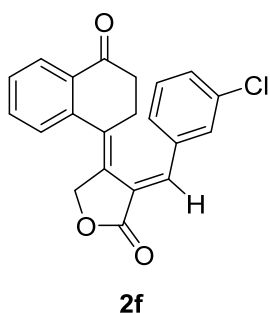
According to the representative procedure, yellow solid (mp 163.0–164.5 $^\circ\text{C}$) was obtained (61% yield). **Analytical data for 2c:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.14 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.55–7.51 (m, 3H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 2.62 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.1, 170.7, 139.2, 136.5, 135.9, 133.8, 133.8, 132.2, 131.3, 130.0, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 124.8, 124.2, 70.4, 38.8, 32.8; IR (KBr) 1761, 1689 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}_3 \cdot \text{H}$ 395.0283, found 395.0275



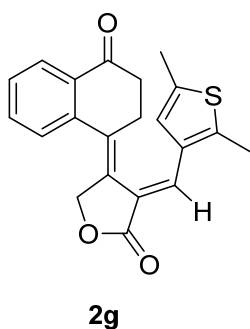
According to the representative procedure, yellow solid (mp 179.3–180.9 $^\circ\text{C}$) was obtained (46% yield). **Analytical data for 2d:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.13 (dd, $J = 7.8, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dt, $J = 7.8, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.53–7.49 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.62 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.50 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.6, 171.4, 161.4, 139.7, 137.4, 135.1, 133.7, 132.2, 132.1, 129.6, 128.00, 127.96, 127.4, 121.0, 114.3, 70.4, 55.5, 39.0, 32.8; IR (KBr) 1745, 1675 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}^+ \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}$ 347.1283, found 347.1269



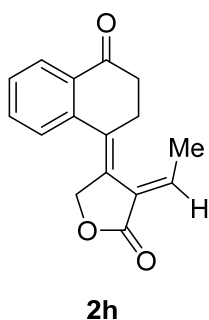
The reaction was performed at 30 °C for 2 h. Yellow solid (mp 186.5–188.0 °C) was obtained (53% yield). Recrystallization from isopropanol at rt afforded pure **2e** as a yellow crystal. **Analytical data for 2e:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.10 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.63 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.52–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.29–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 2.57 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.24 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.4, 171.0, 139.5, 138.6, 136.2, 135.5, 134.3, 133.7, 132.2, 131.1, 130.3, 129.7, 128.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.6, 126.1, 124.4, 70.4, 38.8, 31.9, 20.2; IR (KBr) 1749, 1678 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 348.1600, found 368.1598



According to the representative procedure, yellow solid (mp 175.2–176.5 °C) was obtained (85% yield). **Analytical data for 2f:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.14 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.54 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.44–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 2.62 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.1, 170.6, 139.2, 136.9, 136.7, 135.5, 134.9, 133.8, 132.3, 130.4, 130.1, 130.1, 129.6, 128.4, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 124.9, 70.5, 38.8, 32.7; IR (KBr) 1753, 1684 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_3\text{Cl} \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 368.1054, found 368.1074



According to the representative procedure, brown solid (mp 175.4–175.9 °C) was obtained (55% yield). **Analytical data for 2g:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.14 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.51 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 2.64 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.7, 171.6, 144.8, 139.9, 136.4, 135.6, 133.7, 132.8, 132.2, 130.1, 129.8, 129.5, 127.9, 124.1, 120.8, 70.4, 39.2, 32.2, 15.3, 14.0; IR (KBr) 1757, 1681 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3\text{S} \cdot \text{H}$ 351.1055, found 351.1051



According to the representative procedure, white solid (mp 173.8–174.9 °C) was obtained (62% yield). **Analytical data for 2h:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.14 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 2.86 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.02 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.4, 170.2, 139.6, 137.3, 134.1, 133.7, 132.1, 129.6, 128.7, 128.0, 128.0, 127.9, 70.6, 39.4, 31.9, 18.3; IR (KBr) 1762, 1693 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 272.1287, found 272.1268

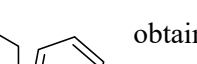


The reaction was performed using [Rh(cod)₂]BF₄ (10 mol%) and *rac*-BINAP (10 mol%) at 50 °C in DCE and white solid (mp 166.7–167.3 °C) was obtained (56% yield). Recrystallization from isopropanol at rt afforded pure **2j** as a colorless crystal. **Analytical data for 2j:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 3.02 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.24 (s, 9H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.2, 170.7, 152.2, 139.7, 136.9, 133.7, 132.0, 129.7, 129.2, 128.1, 127.9, 122.7, 70.4, 39.5, 35.5, 17.0; IR (KBr) 1765, 1684 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₀O₃•H 297.1491, found 297.1491.

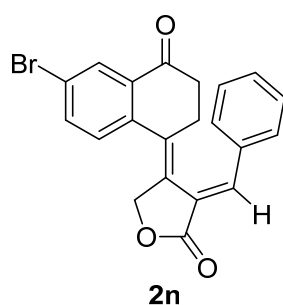


The reaction was performed using $[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{BF}_4$ (10 mol%) and *rac*-BINAP (10 mol%) at 60 °C in DCE and orange solid (mp 275.3–278.1 °C) was obtained (46% yield). **Analytical data for 2k:** ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.13 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 3.04 (t, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.78 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.02 (br s, 3H), 1.82 (br s, 6H), 1.74 (br d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.67 (br d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.3, 170.8, 151.8, 139.8, 136.8, 133.7, 132.0, 130.0, 129.6, 128.2, 127.8, 122.5, 70.4, 40.2, 39.5, 37.9, 36.4, 33.4, 27.9; IR (KBr) 3427, 2906, 1765, 1712 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4$ 392.2226, found 392.2206

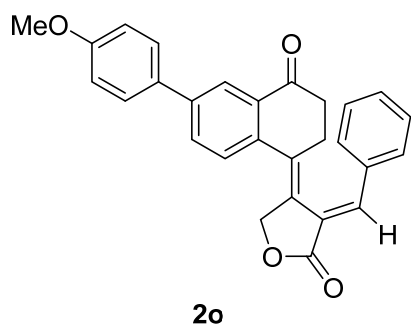




According to the representative procedure, pale-yellow solid (mp 194.4–195.8 °C) was obtained (62% yield). **Analytical data for 2m:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.63–7.58 (m, 1H), 7.55–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.20 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 8.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 2.58 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.1, 170.6, 162.2 (d, *J* = 269.7 Hz), 141.6, 138.1, 135.4 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 134.7, 134.6, 130.6, 129.9 (2C), 129.7, 128.8 (2C), 123.8 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 123.3, 120.5 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz), 118.3 (d, *J* = 23.1 Hz), 70.2, 39.7, 32.2; ¹⁹F-NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –110.8; IR (KBr) 1752, 1678 cm^{–1}; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₁₅FO₃•NH₄ 352.1349, found 352.1367

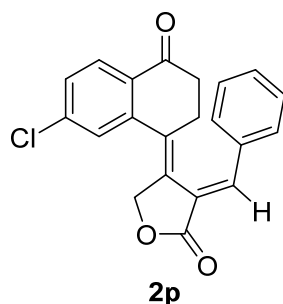


According to the representative procedure, yellow solid (mp 199.8–201.2 °C) was obtained (40% yield). **Analytical data for 2n:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.24 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.53–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.08 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 2.59 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 195.0, 170.6, 138.0, 136.4, 134.74, 134.69, 133.3, 130.9, 130.6, 129.9, 129.4, 128.8, 124.1, 123.3, 70.1, 38.6, 32.3; IR (KBr) 1759, 1680 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}_3 \cdot \text{Na}$ 417.0102, found 417.0099.

**2o**

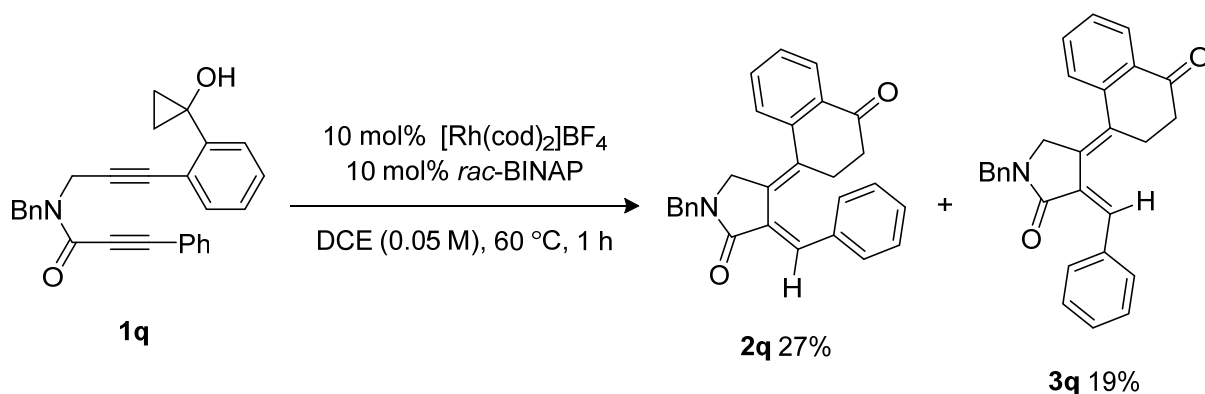
According to the representative procedure, orange solid (mp 212.3–214.0 °C) was obtained (59% yield). **Analytical data for 2o:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.33 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.63–7.61 (m, 2H), 7.56–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.39–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.28–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.02 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.63 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.43 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.5, 171.0, 160.0, 142.1, 137.4, 137.2, 135.7, 134.9,

132.4, 131.4, 131.3, 130.4, 129.9, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.1, 125.4, 123.6, 114.5, 70.4, 55.4, 38.9, 32.6; IR (KBr) 1765, 1681 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{Na}$ 445.1416, found 445.1398

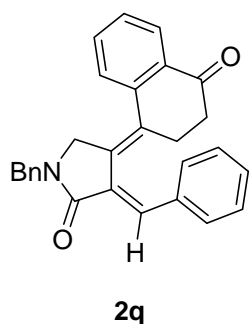
**2p**

According to the representative procedure, yellow solid (mp 188.0–189.5 °C) was obtained (72% yield). **Analytical data for 2p:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.06 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.54–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.47 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.39 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 2.59 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 195.2, 170.5, 140.7, 140.1, 138.3, 134.7, 134.6, 130.7, 130.4, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.5, 128.9, 127.6, 123.2, 77.3, 77.0, 76.7, 70.0, 38.6, 32.5; IR (KBr) 1763, 1689 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z

$[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClO}_3 \cdot \text{H}$ 351.0788, found 351.0789

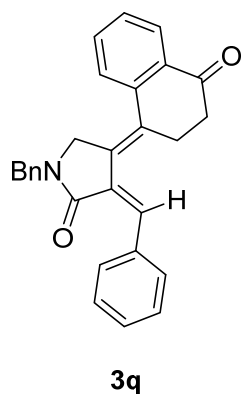
Rhodium-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization of **1q**

$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{BF}_4$ (4.07 mg, 0.0100 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (6.23 mg, 0.0100 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCE (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H_2 using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h under H_2 atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCE (1.0 mL) solution of **1q** (40.6 mg, 0.100 mmol). After stirring at 60 °C for 1 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **2q** (11.0 mg, 27%) and **3q** (7.70 mg, 19%).

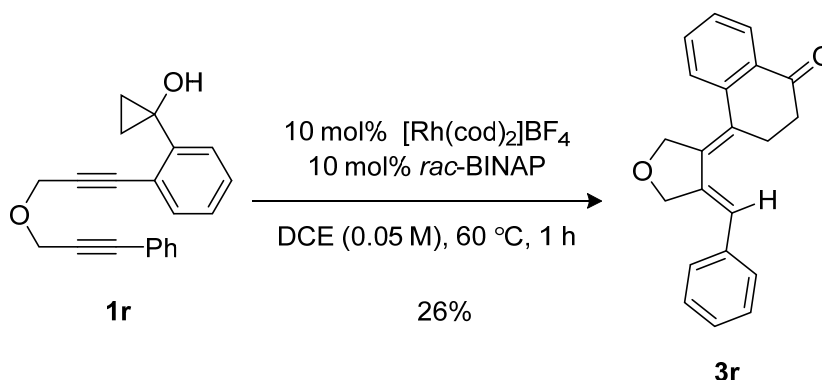


Analytical data for 2q: yellow solid (mp 169.9–170.9 °C); ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.07 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.56 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.28 (m, 9H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 4.22 (s, 2H), 2.55 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 197.0, 168.6, 140.4, 136.2, 136.0, 134.6, 133.5, 132.6, 132.2, 130.0, 129.6, 129.3, 129.1, 129.0, 128.7, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.7, 51.5, 47.1, 39.0, 32.4; IR (KBr) 1691, 1619 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}$ 406.1807, found

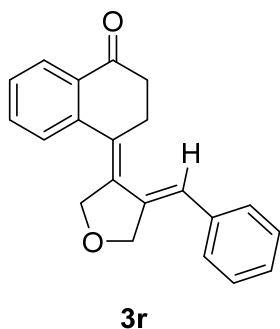
406.1808



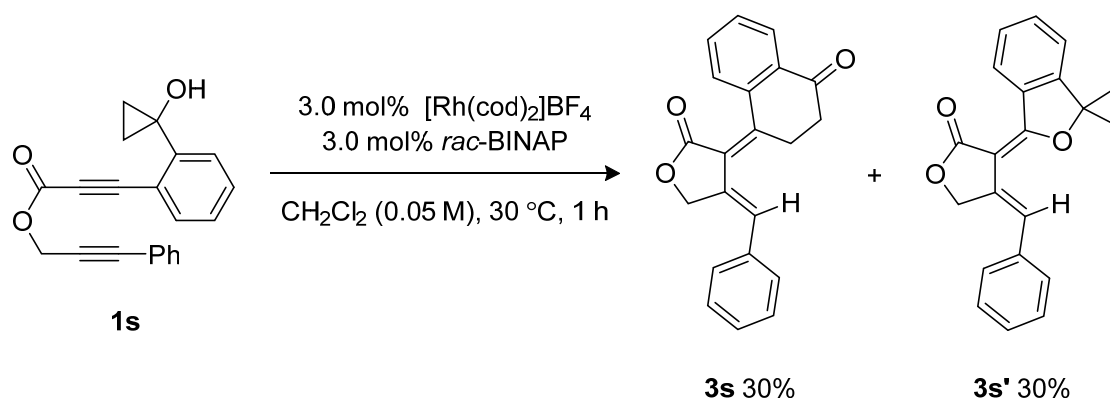
Analytical data for 3q: yellow solid (mp 175.6–179.4 °C); ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.08 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (dt, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.43–7.21 (m, 10H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 3.32 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.74 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 197.0, 168.6, 140.4, 136.2, 136.0, 134.6, 133.5, 132.6, 132.2, 130.0, 129.6, 129.3, 129.1, 129.0, 128.7, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.7, 51.5, 47.1, 39.0, 32.4; IR (KBr) 1691, 1619 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}$ 406.1807, found 406.1793

Rhodium-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization of **1r**

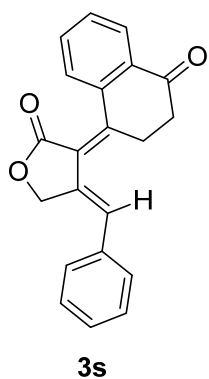
$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{BF}_4$ (4.07 mg, 0.0100 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (6.23 mg, 0.0100 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCE (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H_2 using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h under H_2 atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCE (1.0 mL) solution of **1r** (30.2 mg, 0.100 mmol). After stirring at 60 °C for 1 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **3r** (7.86 mg, 26%).



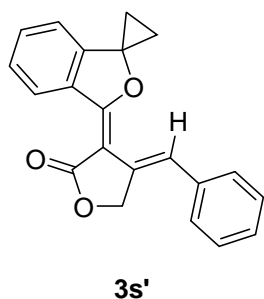
Analytical data for 3r: white solid (mp 119.0–122.4 °C); ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.10 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.44–7.39 (m, 3H), 7.32–7.24 (m, 3H), 7.08 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 3.38 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.80 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) 197.3, 142.2, 138.8, 137.7, 136.6, 133.4, 131.7, 130.3, 128.8, 128.4, 128.3, 127.8, 127.4, 127.0, 70.9, 70.0, 39.5, 30.3; IR (KBr) 1680 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$ 303.1385, found 303.1397

Rhodium-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization of **1s**

$[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2]\text{BF}_4$ (1.21 mg, 0.00300 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (1.88 mg, 0.00300 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCM (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H_2 using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h under H_2 atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCM (1.0 mL) solution of **1s** (31.6 mg, 0.100 mmol). After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **3s** (9.16 mg, 30%) and **3s'** (9.23 mg, 30%).



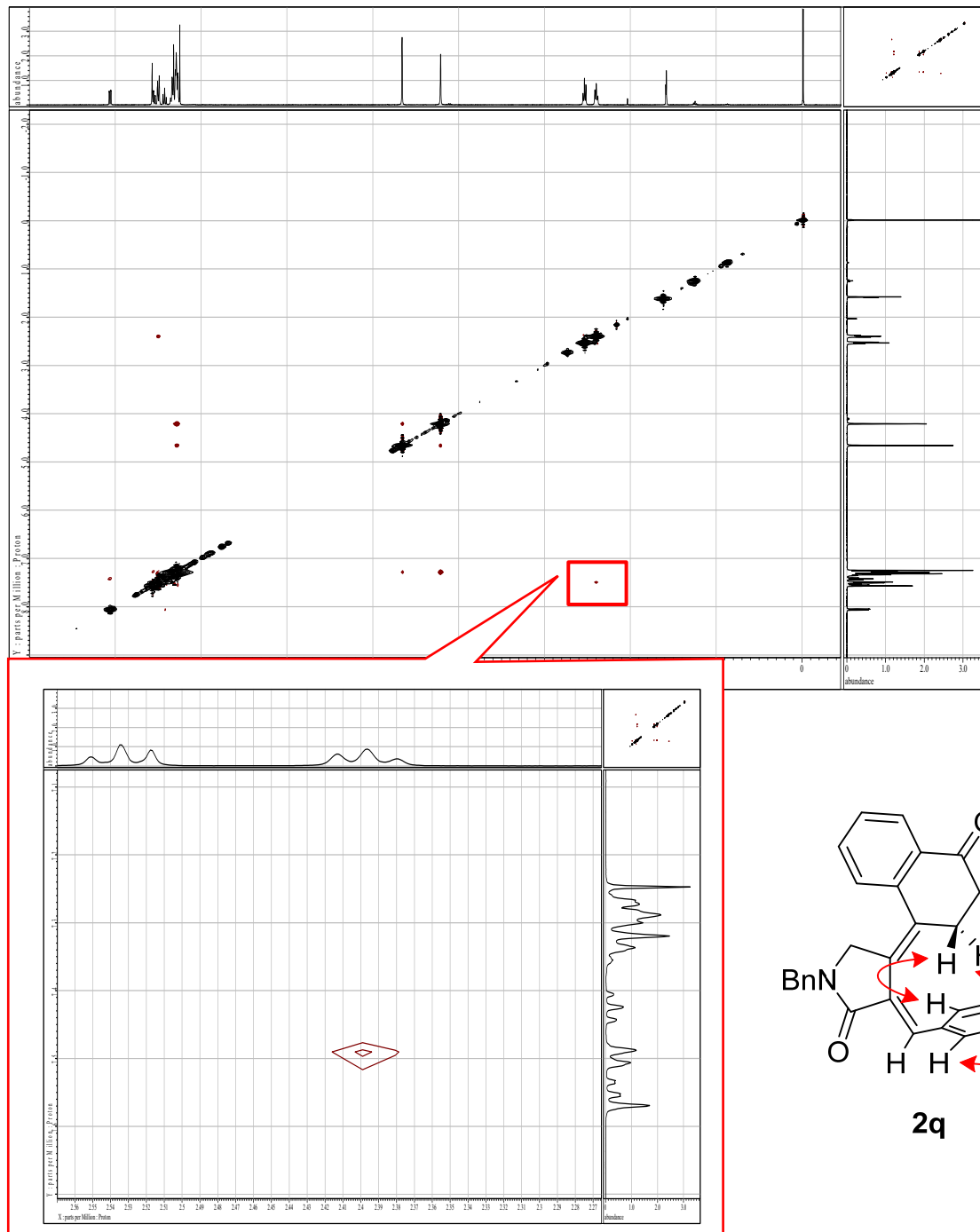
Recrystallization from hexane and EtOAc at rt afforded pure **3s** as a yellow crystal. **Analytical data for 3o:** yellow solid (mp 170.8–172.3 °C); ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.08–8.06 (m, 1H), 7.88–7.86 (m, 1H), 7.60–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.38–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.0, 167.5, 150.2, 137.9, 135.3, 134.7, 132.3, 132.1, 131.9, 131.1, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.6, 126.5, 123.1, 68.9, 38.7, 33.7; IR (KBr) 1751, 1681 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}$ 317.1178, found 317.1170



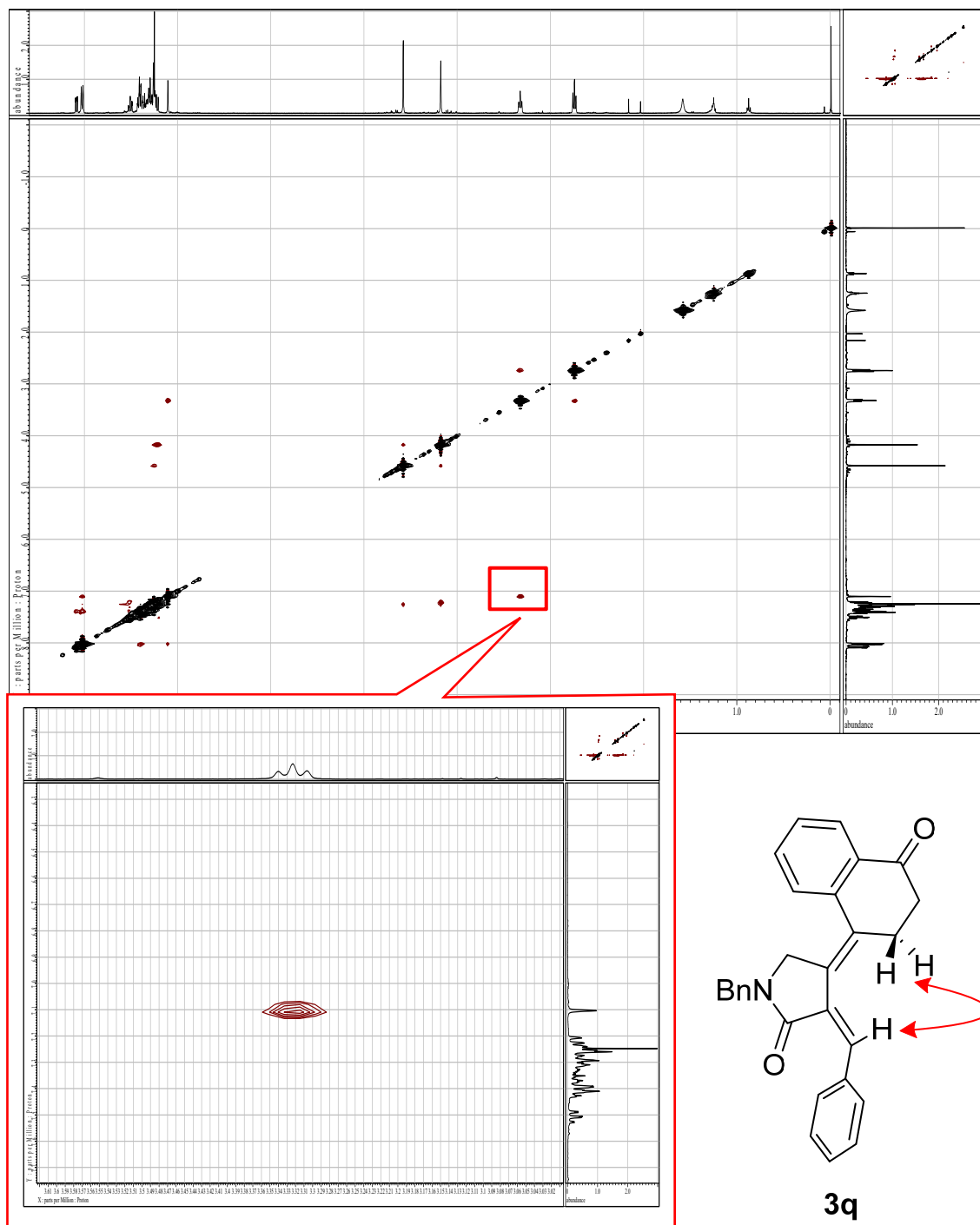
Analytical data for 3s': orange solid (mp 199.2–200.0 °C); ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.48 (dd, J = 7.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.02–7.00 (m, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (dd, J = 8.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.47 (dd, J = 8.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.6, 166.8, 146.4, 137.7, 134.9, 131.9, 131.9, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 126.8, 121.7, 116.7, 100.5, 72.1, 69.9, 15.9; IR (KBr) 1732, 1570 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (DART) m/z $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}$ 317.1178, found 317.1167

6. Determination of Structures of 2q, 3q, 3r, and 3s'

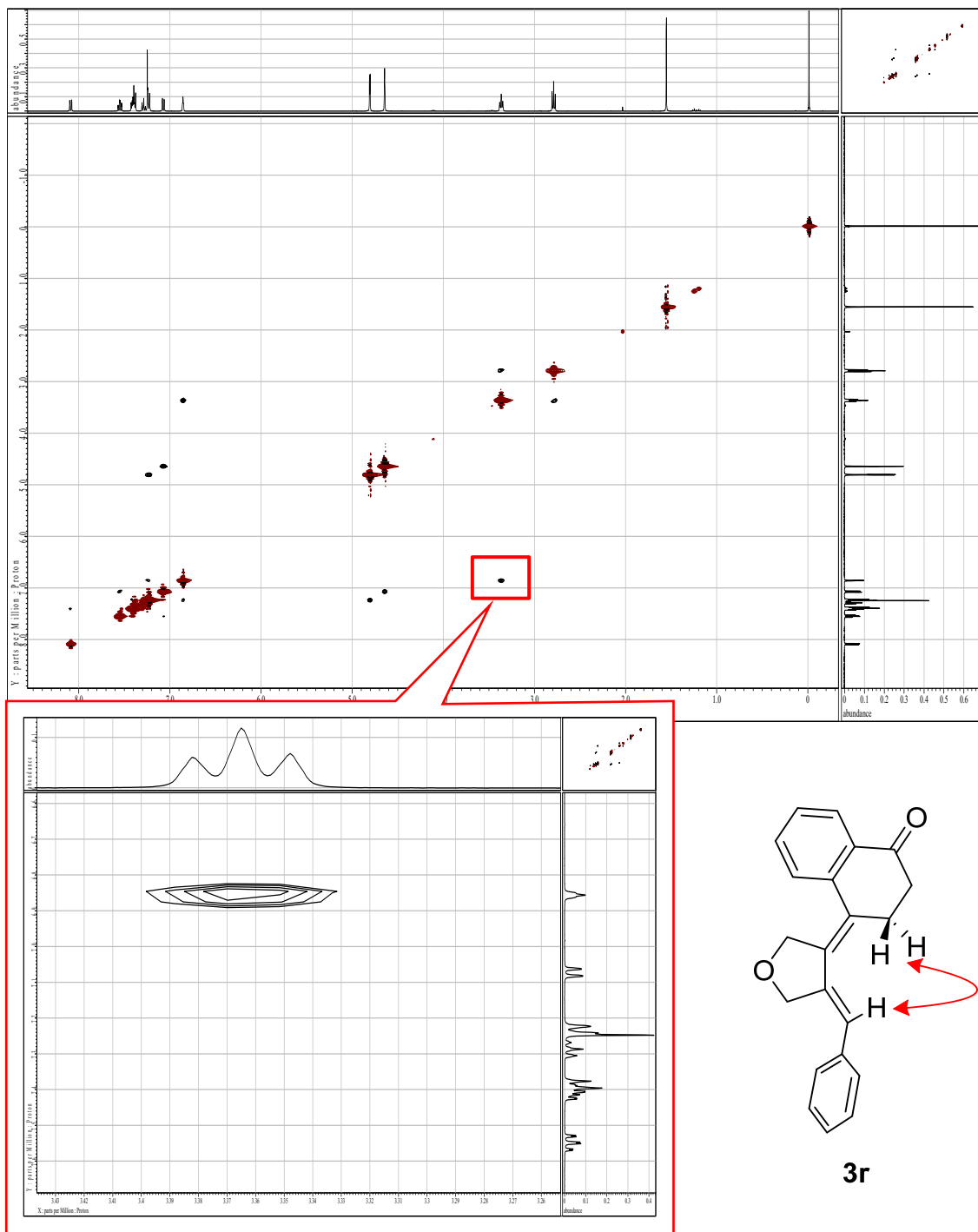
The structure of **2q** was assigned by NOESY experiments. The arrows shown below indicate the observed cross peaks.



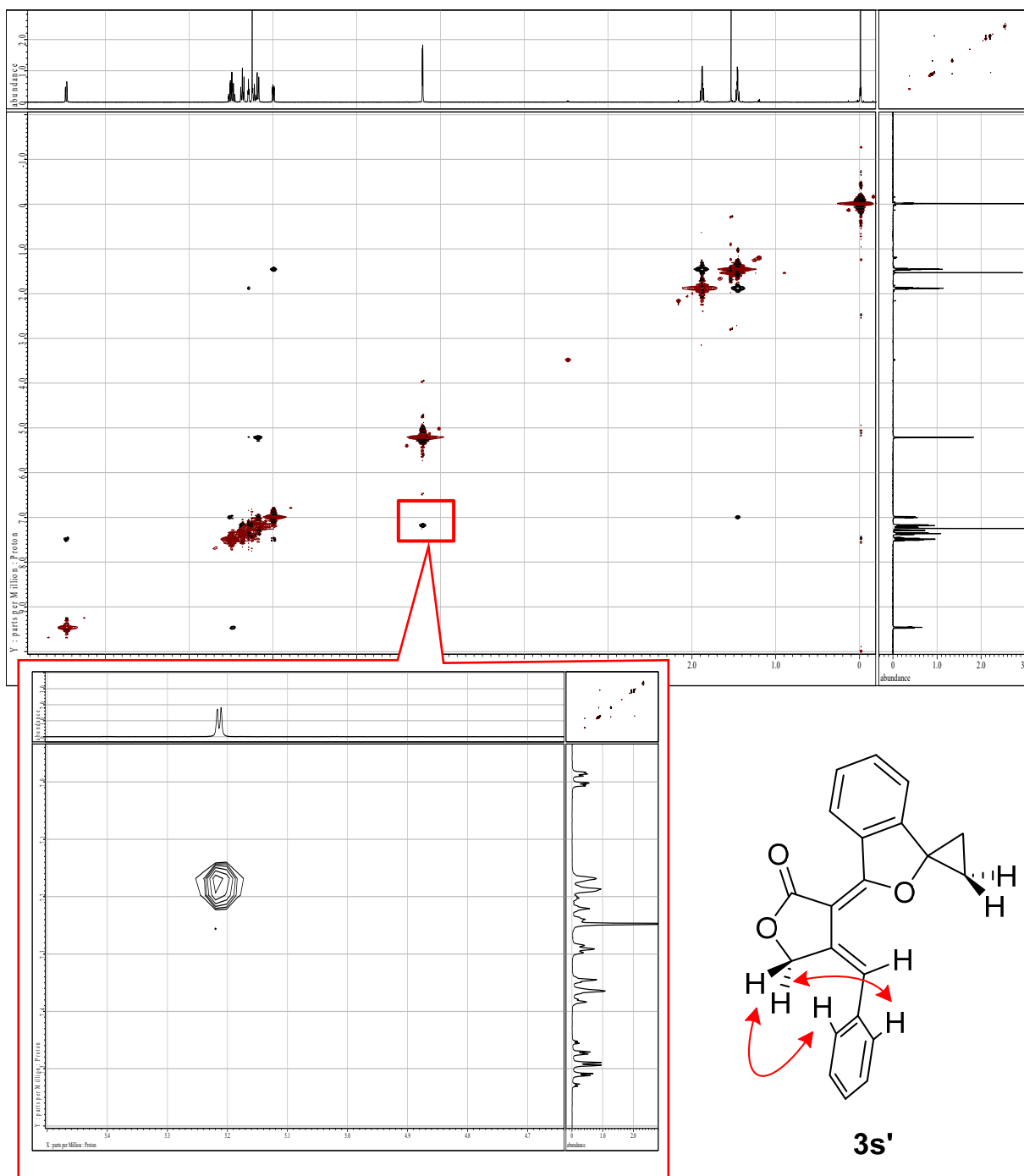
The structure of **3q** was assigned by NOESY experiments. The arrow shown below indicate the observed cross peaks.



The structure of **3r** was assigned by NOESY experiments. The arrow shown below indicate the observed cross peaks.



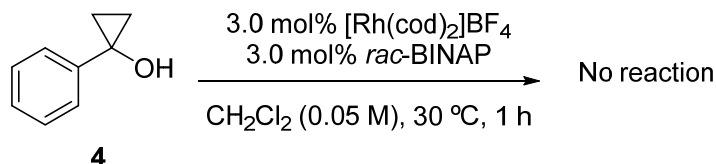
The structure of **3s'** was assigned by NOESY experiments. The arrows shown below indicate the observed cross peaks.



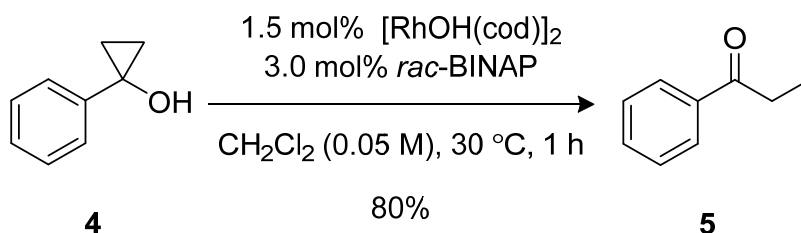
7. Control Experiments

Ring-Opening Reaction of Phenylcyclopropanol **4**

Phenylcyclopropanol **4** was prepared according to the previous report¹⁹. Characterization of **5** was identical to the previous reports²⁰.

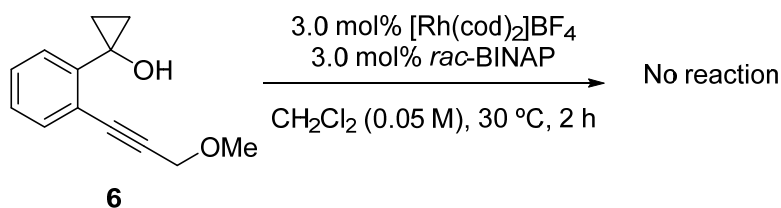


[Rh(cod)₂]BF₄ (1.21 mg, 0.00300 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (1.88 mg, 0.00300 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCM (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H₂ using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h under H₂ atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCM (1.0 mL) solution of **4** (13.4 mg, 0.100 mmol). After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) to recover starting material **4** (12.4 mg, RSM 92%).



[RhOH(cod)]₂ (1.21 mg, 0.00300 mmol), *rac*-BINAP (1.88 mg, 0.00300 mmol) and **4** (13.4 mg, 0.100 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCM (2.0 mL). After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **5** (10.6 mg, 80%).

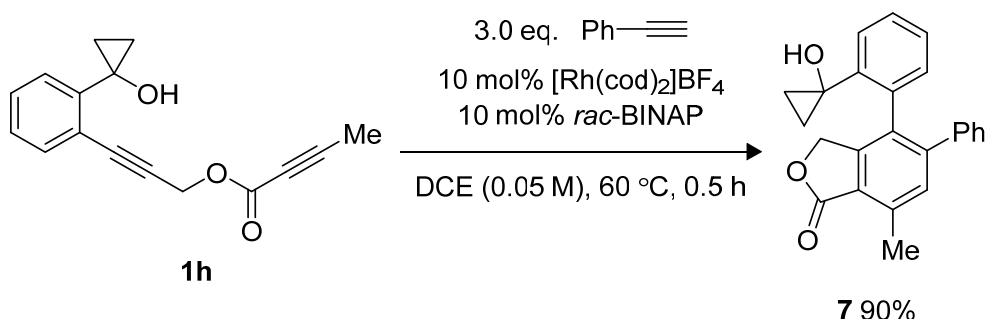
Reaction of Alkyne substrate **6**



[Rh(cod)₂]BF₄ (1.21 mg, 0.00300 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (1.88 mg, 0.00300 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCM (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H₂ using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h under H₂ atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated

3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCM (1.0 mL) solution of **6** (20.2 mg, 0.100 mmol). After stirring at 30 °C for 2 h, the resulting solution was concentrated. The crude was then purified by a silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to recover starting material **6**.

Rhodium-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization of **1h** in the presence of Phenylacetylene



[Rh(cod)₂]BF₄ (4.07 mg, 0.0100 mmol) and *rac*-BINAP (6.23 mg, 0.0100 mmol) were dissolved in degassed DCE (1.0 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 10 min under Ar atmosphere. The reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with H₂ using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. After stirring at 30 °C for 1 h under H₂ atmosphere, the reaction tube was evacuated and refilled with Ar using a balloon, which was repeated 3 times. To the resulting mixture was added a DCE (1.0 mL) solution of **1h** (31.6 mg, 0.100 mmol) and phenylacetylene (32.0 μL, 0.300 mmol). After stirring at 60 °C for 0.5 h, the resulting solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (Hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give **7** (32.2 mg, 90%). Recrystallization from hexane and EtOAc at rt afforded pure **7** as a colorless crystal. **Analytical data for 7:** colorless crystal (mp 170.6–172.0 °C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 5H), 5.11 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 1H), 0.80-0.75 (m, 1H), 0.61-0.56 (m, 1H), 0.28-0.24 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.3, 147.4, 145.3, 139.5, 139.4, 135.2, 132.9, 132.3, 131.5, 130.8, 129.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.9, 122.5, 69.0, 56.3, 17.3, 15.1, 14.5; IR (KBr) 3464, 1720 cm⁻¹; HRMS (DART) *m/z* [M+ H]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₂₀O₃•H 357.1491, found 357.1486

8. Variable-Temperature ^1H NMR Spectroscopy of **2j**

Exocyclic dienes **2** have fluxional nature. Helical isomerization process (Figure S1) can be monitored by variable-temperature NMR study in CD_2Cl_2 . The methylene protons (H_A and H_B) of **2j** are enantiotopic, appearing as a sharp singlet peak at 22 $^\circ\text{C}$ (Figure S2). As the temperature decreases, the protons gradually appear as two doublets, and become diastereotopic below -60 $^\circ\text{C}$. This implies the two isomers are in rapid equilibrium at 22 $^\circ\text{C}$, but are distinguished each other below -60 $^\circ\text{C}$ in the NMR time scale.

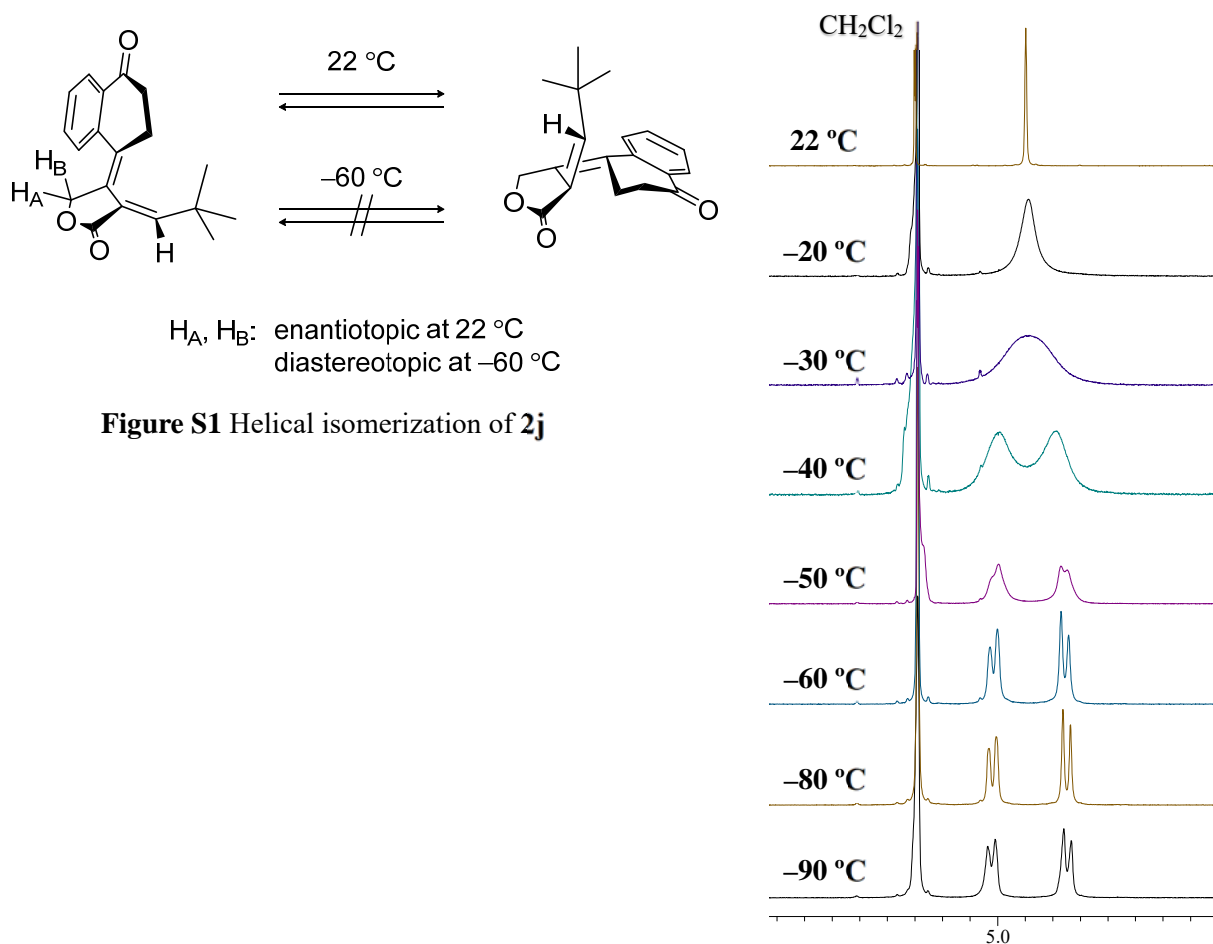


Figure S2 Variable-temperature ^1H NMR behavior of **2j** (only H_A and H_B shown)

9. X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of 2a

A single crystal of **2a** was mounted on a glass fiber, and diffraction data were collected in θ ranges specified in Table S4 at 123 K on a Rigaku R-Axis Rapid diffractometer with graphite monochromatized Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54187$ Å). The Lorentz polarization absorption correction was applied. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on F^2 . All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. Final refinement details are compiled in Table S4. The supplementary crystallographic data for this paper (CCDC2007772) can also be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)

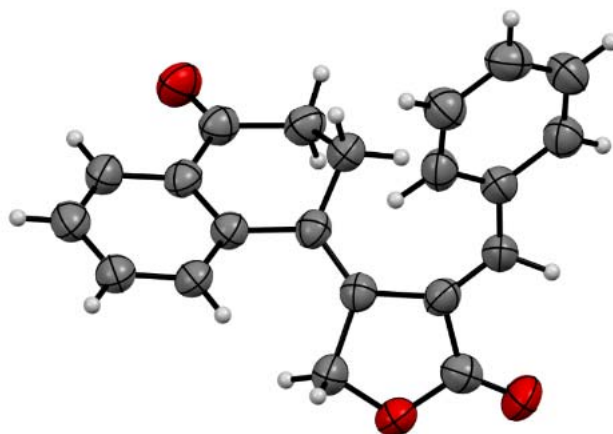


Figure S3 ORTEP plot of **2a**.

Table S4 Selected crystallographic data and collection parameters for **2a**.

formula	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ O ₃	crystal size, mm	0.60 x 0.30 x 0.10
FW	316.36	maximum 2 θ , deg	136.4
crystal system	orthorhombic	reflections collected	62519
space group	Pbca (#61)	independent reflections [$R(\text{int})$]	5578 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.1638$]
a , Å	8.8744(6)	max. and min. transmission	0.929/0.601
b , Å	11.4021(7)	goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.069
c , Å	60.208(4)	R_1 [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.1092
volume, Å ³	6092.2(7)	R , wR_2 (all data)	0.1600, 0.3326
Z	16	Weighting scheme	$R_1 = \Sigma F_o - F_c / \Sigma F_o $ $wR_2 = [\Sigma (w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2) / \Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$
D (calcd), Mg m ⁻³	1.380	largest diff. peak and hole, e Å ⁻³	0.61 and -0.61
μ , cm ⁻¹	7.395		
$F(000)$	2656.00		

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of 2e

A single crystal of **2e** was mounted on a glass fiber, and diffraction data were collected in θ ranges specified in Table S5 at 123 K on a Rigaku R-Axis Rapid diffractometer with graphite monochromatized Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54187$ Å). The Lorentz polarization absorption correction was applied. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on F^2 . All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. Final refinement details are compiled in Table S5. The supplementary crystallographic data for this paper (CCDC2007776) can also be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)

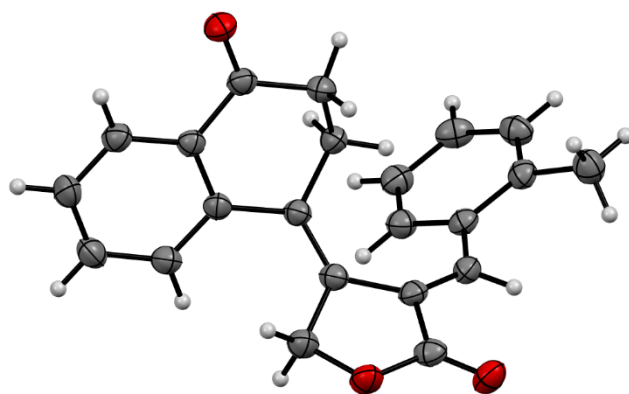


Figure S4 ORTEP plot of **2e**.

Table S5 Selected crystallographic data and collection parameters for **2e**.

formula	C ₂₂ H ₁₈ O ₃	crystal size, mm	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20
FW	330.38	maximum 2 θ , deg	136.4
crystal system	monoclinic	reflections collected	17148
space group	P2 ₁ /c (#14)	independent reflections [$R(\text{int})$]	3013 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.1009$]
a , Å	15.8736(5)	max. and min. transmission	0.406/0.868
b , Å	9.6592(3)	goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.268
c , Å	10.7426(3)	R_1 [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.0773
volume, Å ³	1644.14(9)	R , wR_2 (all data)	0.1118, 0.3302
Z	4	Weighting scheme	$R_1 = \Sigma F_o - F_c / \Sigma F_o $ $wR_2 = [\Sigma (w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2) / \Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$
D (calcd), Mg m ⁻³	1.335	largest diff. peak and hole, e Å ⁻³	0.48 and -0.49
μ , cm ⁻¹	7.073		
$F(000)$	696.00		

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of 2j

A single crystal of **2j** was mounted on a glass fiber, and diffraction data were collected in θ ranges specified in Table S6 at 123 K on a Rigaku R-Axis Rapid diffractometer with graphite monochromatized Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54187$ Å). The Lorentz polarization absorption correction was applied. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on F^2 . All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. Final refinement details are compiled in Table S6. The supplementary crystallographic data for this paper (CCDC2007773) can also be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)

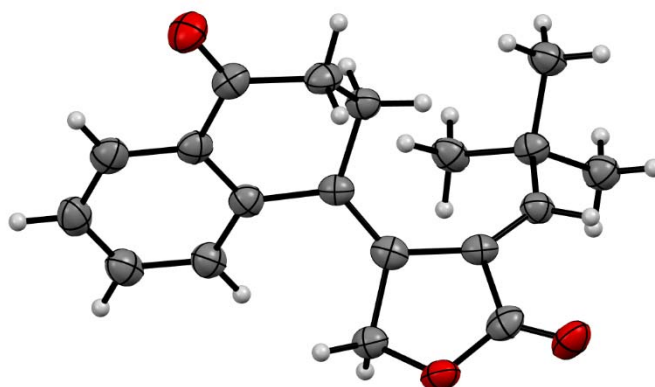


Figure S5 ORTEP plot of **2j**.

Table S6 Selected crystallographic data and collection parameters for **2j**.

formula	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ O ₃	crystal size, mm	0.40 x 0.20 x 0.10
FW	296.37	maximum 2 θ , deg	136.4
crystal system	monoclinic	reflections collected	8864
space group	P2 ₁ (#4)	independent reflections [$R(\text{int})$]	2669 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0605$]
a , Å	8.6683(12)	max. and min. transmission	0.934/0.694
b , Å	8.3860(10)	goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.174
c , Å	11.3586(14)	R_1 [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.0386
β , deg	110.379(8)	R , wR_2 (all data)	0.0586, 0.1248
volume, Å ³	774.01(18)	Weighting scheme	$R_1 = \Sigma F_o - F_c / \Sigma F_o $ $wR_2 = [\Sigma (w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2) / \Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$
Z	2		
D (calcd), Mg m ⁻³	1.272	largest diff. peak and hole, e Å ⁻³	0.23 and -0.24
μ , cm ⁻¹	6.818	flack parameter	-0.06(13)
$F(000)$	316.00		

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of 3s

A single crystal of **3o** was mounted on a glass fiber, and diffraction data were collected in θ ranges specified in Table S7 at 123 K on a Rigaku R-Axis Rapid diffractometer with graphite monochromatized Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54187$ Å). The Lorentz polarization absorption correction was applied. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on F^2 . All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. Final refinement details are compiled in Table S7. The supplementary crystallographic data for this paper (CCDC2007774) can also be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)

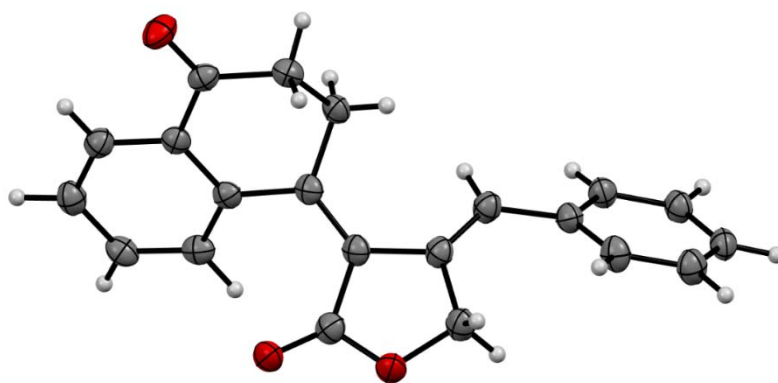


Figure S6 ORTEP plot of **3s**.

Table S7 Selected crystallographic data and collection parameters for **3s**.

formula	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ O ₃	crystal size, mm	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.10
FW	316.36	maximum 2 θ , deg	136.4
crystal system	monoclinic	reflections collected	8943
space group	P2 ₁ (#4)	independent reflections [$R(\text{int})$]	2701 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0352$]
a , Å	9.6092(3)	max. and min. transmission	0.929/0.734
b , Å	8.1201(3)	goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.076
c , Å	10.9799(4)	R_1 [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.0317
β , deg	116.4260(18)	R , wR_2 (all data)	0.0333, 0.0822
volume, Å ³	767.22(4)	Weighting scheme	$R_1 = \Sigma F_o - F_c / \Sigma F_o $ $wR_2 = [\Sigma (w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2) / \Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$
Z	2	largest diff. peak and hole, e Å ⁻³	0.19 and -0.21
D (calcd), Mg m ⁻³	1.369	flack parameter	0.05(8)
μ , cm ⁻¹	7.340		
$F(000)$	332.00		

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of 7

A single crystal of **7** was mounted on a glass fiber, and diffraction data were collected in θ ranges specified in Table S8 at 123 K on a Rigaku R-Axis Rapid diffractometer with graphite monochromatized Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54187$ Å). The Lorentz polarization absorption correction was applied. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on F^2 . All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. All hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. Final refinement details are compiled in Table S8. The supplementary crystallographic data for this paper (CCDC2007775) can also be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)

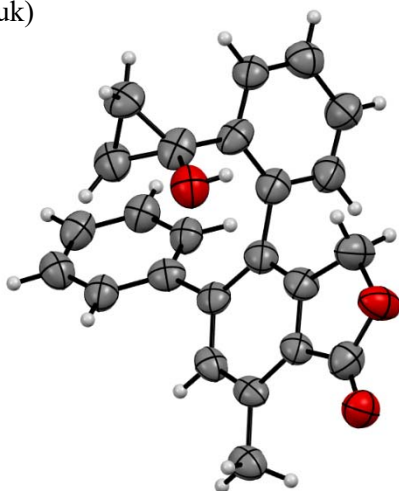


Figure S7 ORTEP plot of **7**.

Table S8 Selected crystallographic data and collection parameters for **7**.

formula	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ O ₃	crystal size, mm	0.70 x 0.10 x 0.10
FW	356.42	maximum 2 θ , deg	136.5
crystal system	monoclinic	reflections collected	19341
space group	P2 ₁ /n (#14)	independent reflections [$R(\text{int})$]	3332 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.1118$]
a , Å	13.0170(6)	max. and min. transmission	0.934/0.433
b , Å	10.8103(5)	goodness-of-fit on F^2	0.881
c , Å	13.8173(6)	R_1 [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.1038
β , deg	110.376(2)	R , wR_2 (all data)	0.1887, 0.3372
volume, Å ³	1822.68(15)	Weighting scheme	$R_1 = \Sigma F_o - F_c / \Sigma F_o $ $wR_2 = [\Sigma (w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2) / \Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$
Z	4	largest diff. peak and hole, e Å ⁻³	0.33 and -0.44
D (calcd), Mg m ⁻³	1.299		
μ , cm ⁻¹	6.777		
$F(000)$	752.00		

10. DFT Calculations

The Gaussian 16 program package was used for all calculations.²¹ The geometries of the stationary points and transition states were fully optimized using the Becke's three-parameter hybrid density functional method (B3LYP),²² with a $[3s3p2d]$ contracted-valence basis set with the relativistic effective core potential of Hay and Wadt (LanL2DZ)²³ for Rh, and the 6-31G(d)²⁴ basis sets for other elements. The vibrational frequencies and the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy (TCGFE) including the zero-point energy were calculated at the same level of theory. The obtained structures were characterized by the number of imaginary frequencies (one or zero for the transition and ground states, respectively). The connectivity of each step was also confirmed using intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC)²⁵ calculation from the transition states, followed by optimization of the resultant geometries. Single-point energies for geometries obtained using the above method were calculated at the same level of theory using a $[6s5p3d]$ contracted-valence basis set with the Stuttgart-Dresden-Bonn energy-consistent pseudopotential (SDD)²⁶ for Rh, and the 6-311++G(d,p) basis sets²⁷ for other elements. The D3 version of Grimme's dispersion with Becke-Johnson damping²⁸ was used for empirical dispersion correction. To examine the solvent effect, the above single-point energy calculations were performed using the SMD model²⁹ with CH₂Cl₂ as the solvent. CYLview (Ver. 1.0b)³⁰ was used for the visualization of the optimized structures.

Table S9. Summary of theoretical calculations.

Model	TCGFE/au	SMD Energy/au	IF/cm ⁻¹
A	0.834094	-3525.768839	
TS_{AB}	0.839935	-3525.770357	196.3824i
B	0.842284	-3525.820307	
TS_{BC}	0.843373	-3525.804259	139.3597i
C	0.846548	-3525.837278	
TS_{CD}	0.845812	-3525.804187	196.3342i
D	0.848022	-3525.838747	
TS_{DE}	0.847489	-3525.812232	414.6393i
E	0.841963	-3525.853145	
F	0.842689	-3525.864414	
G	0.845008	-3525.874465	
H	0.841103	-3525.893471	
TS_{HI}	0.839893	-3525.880753	713.8393i
I	0.846142	-3525.918818	
J	0.867360	-3602.346015	
TS_{JK}	0.863551	-3602.300901	1196.9188i
K	0.866285	-3602.388430	

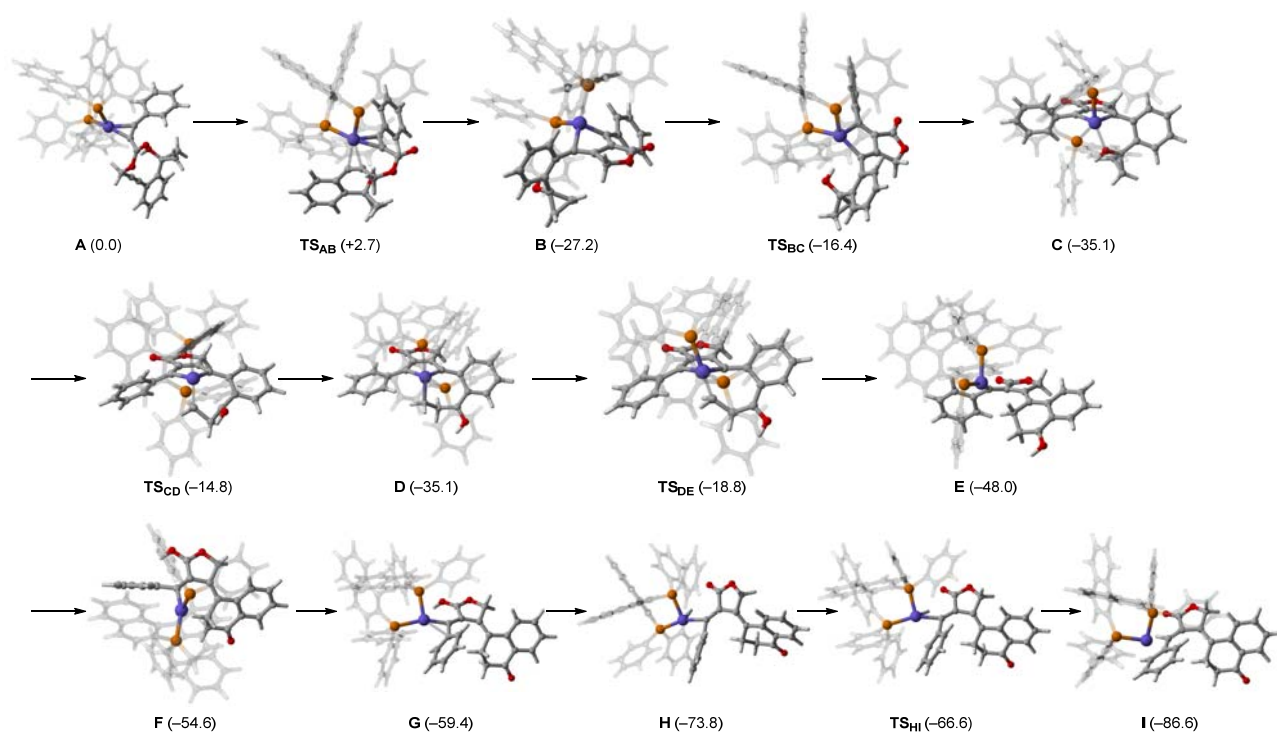


Figure S8. The overall process of the Rh-BINAP complex-catalyzed cycloisomerization reaction of **1a** with CYLview drawings.

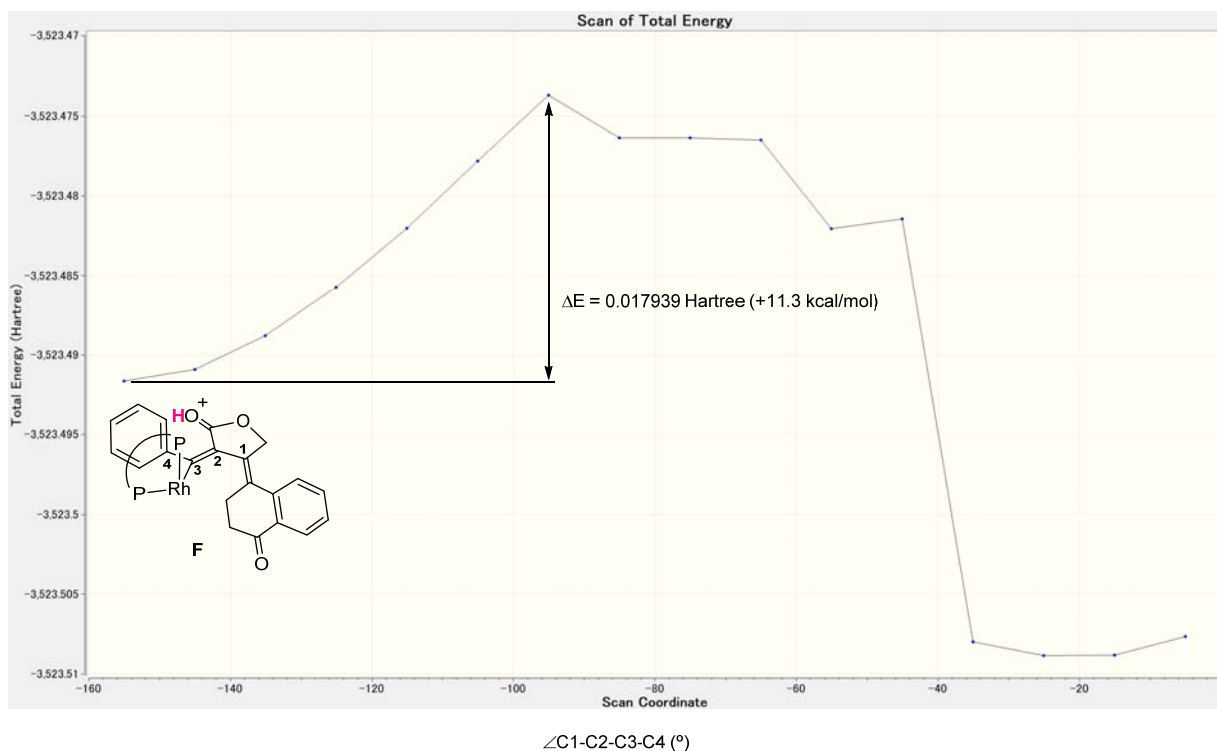


Figure S9. Energy-scan profile for the bond-rotation step (the *E/Z* isomerization process; **F**→**G**).

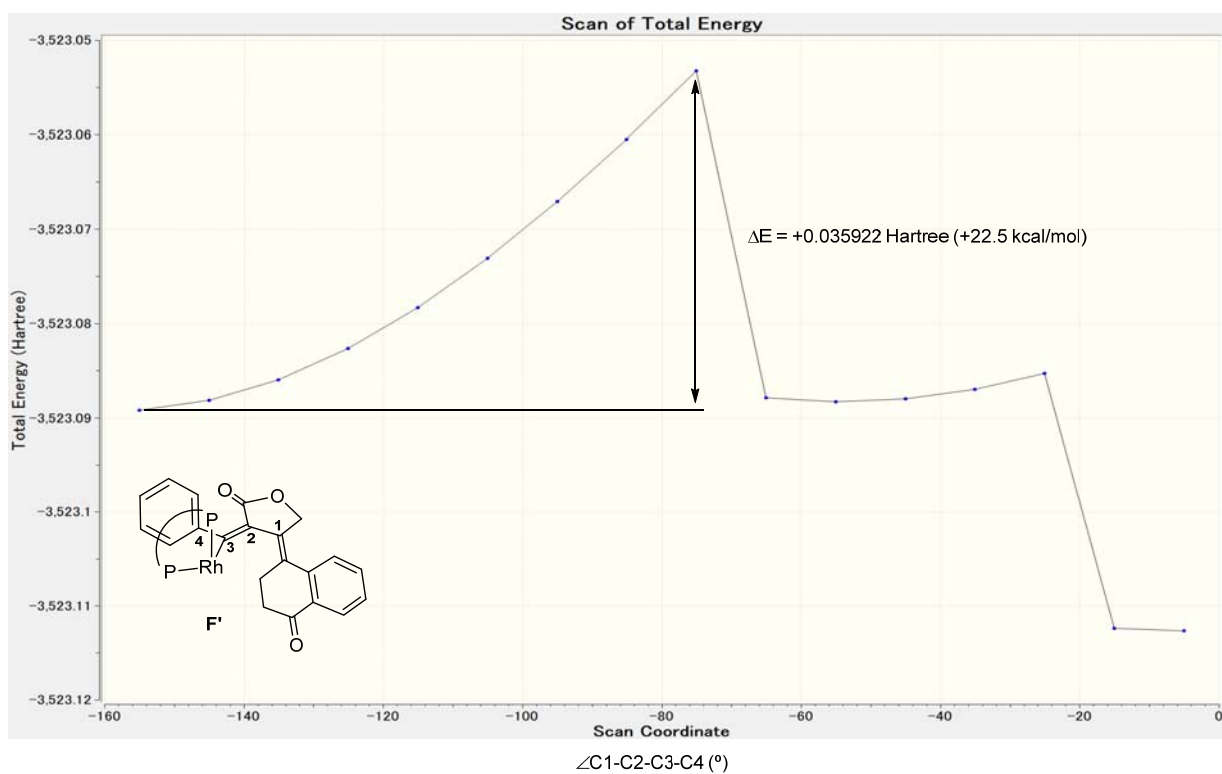


Figure S10. Energy-scan profile for the bond-rotation step without protonation.

We conducted a DFT calculation for the protodemetalation of complex **F** without *E/Z* isomerization. However, this process seemed to be difficult due to the long distance between the rhodium center and proton on the lactone carbonyl group. Therefore, we conducted the calculation with a water molecule as a proton-transfer agent (Figure S11). The result elucidated that the water-assisted protodemetalation (**J**→**K**) proceeds via **TS_{JK}** with a barrier of 25.9 kcal/mol, indicating that this process is energetically unfavorable compared to the process (**F**→**I**) shown in Fig 1.

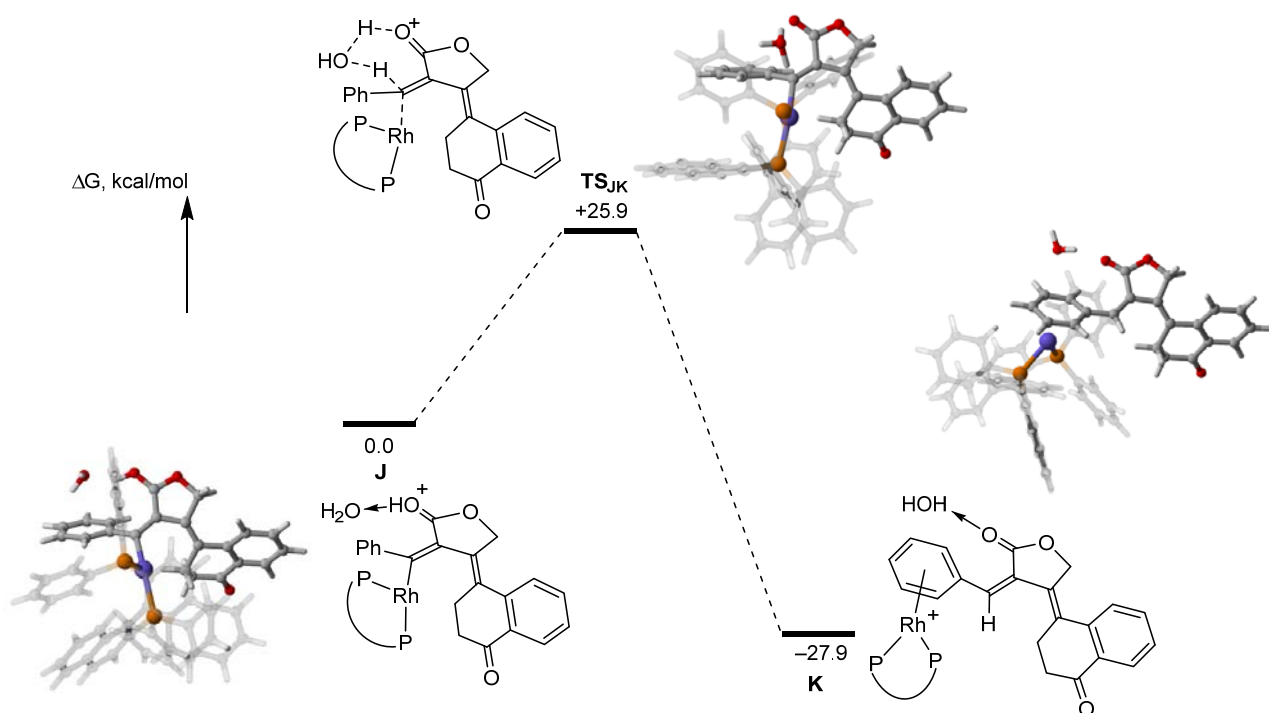


Figure S11. Gibbs free energy diagram for water-assisted protodemetalation without *E/Z* isomerization [SMD (CH₂Cl₂) B3LYP(GD3BJ)/6-311G++(d,p)-SDD//B3LYP/6-31G(d)-LanL2DZ].

To elucidate the effect of an amide tether moiety in the reaction of **1q**, we conducted energy-scan for the *E/Z*-isomerization of an amide-tethered 1,6-diyne substrate (Figure S12). Interestingly, the result suggests that the bond rotation proceeds via metallacyclopropene intermediate **M**. This intermediate **M** is generated from intermediate **L** with a barrier of 17.3 kcal/mol, which is 6 kcal/mol higher in energy compared to the case of ester-tethered 1,6-diyne substrate (11.3 kcal/mol). This result is consistent with the experimental result. Intermediate **M** successively evolves to **N** with a barrier of 15.0 kcal/mol.

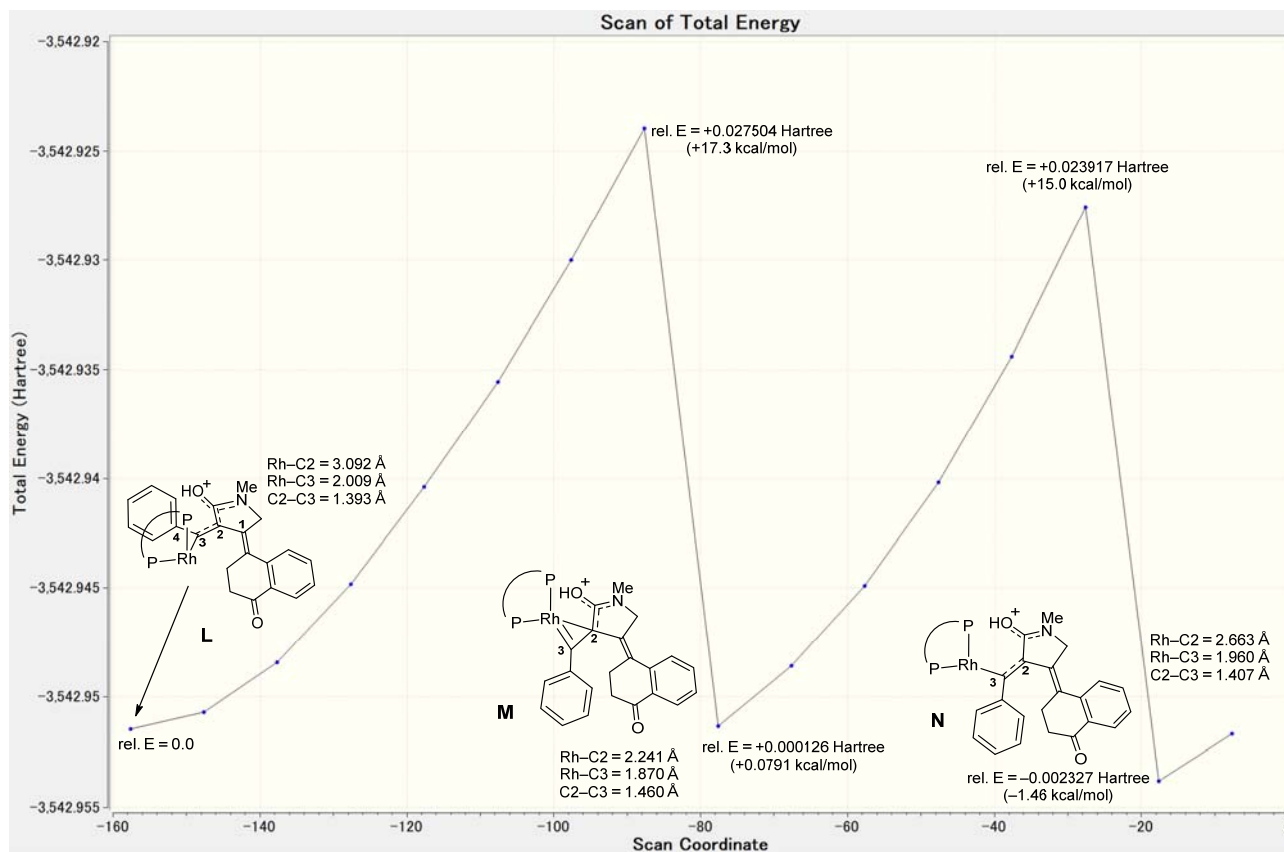


Figure S12. Energy-scan profile for the bond-rotation step in the reaction of an amide-tethered 1,6-diyne substrate.

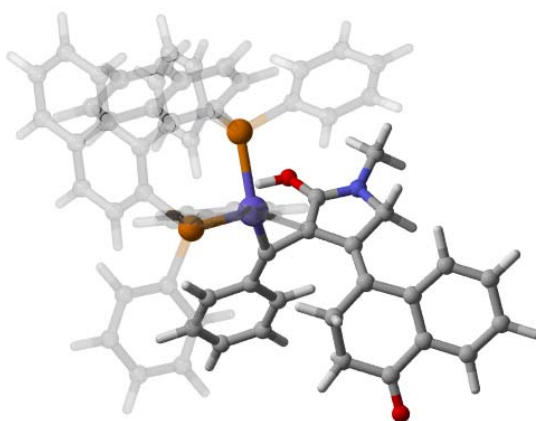


Figure S13. Structure of metallacyclopropene intermediate **M**.

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12. NMR Spectra

