Supporting Information

Copper(II)-Catalysed Direct C3-H Esterification of Indoles Assisted by an *N*,*N*-Bidentate Auxiliary Moiety

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Scheme S1. The reaction in different solvents



Firstly, we added 1a (32.0 mg, 0.1 mmol), 4-methoxybenzoic acid (30.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), CuBr₂ (20% mmol), Ag₂CO₃ (55.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), K₂S₂O₈ (54.0 mg, 0.2 mmol), and dry ACN (3 mL) into 10 mL pressure tube at 80 °C for 10 hours under the N₂. TLC (Pe/EtOAc=5/1) detected the no reaction occurred.



(2)

(1)

We added 1a (32.0 mg, 0.1 mmol), 4-methoxybenzoic acid (30.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), CuBr₂ (20% mmol), Ag₂CO₃ (55.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), K₂S₂O₈ (54.0 mg, 0.2 mmol), and dry EtOH (3 mL) into 10 mL pressure tube at 80 °C for 10 hours under the N₂. TLC (Pe/EtOAc=5/1) detected the no reaction occurred.



(3)

We added 1a (32.0 mg, 0.1 mmol), 4-methoxybenzoic acid (30.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), CuBr₂ (20% mmol), Ag₂CO₃ (55.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), K₂S₂O₈ (54.0 mg, 0.2 mmol), and dry DMF (3 mL) into 10 mL reaction tube at 80 °C for 10 hours under the N2. TLC (Pe/EtOAc=5/1) detected the no reaction occurred.



Scheme S2. The reaction between 1b or 1c and 4-methoxybenzoic acid

Scheme S3. A Large Scale of Substrate



To a 25 mL reaction tube, we added amide **1a** (319.4 mg, 1 mmol), 3,5dimethoxybenzoic acid (304.3 mg, 2 mmol), Ag₂CO₃ (551.5 mg, 2 mmol), K₂S₂O₈ (540.64 mg, 2 mmol), and DMSO (8 mL) under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 10 hours. TLC detected the reaction completed. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and quenched by water. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 * 20 mL), and the combined organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (2 * 10 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified by flash chromatography to afford the product as a colorless oil (380 mg, 77%).

Scheme S4. No reaction of 1a with 3-phenylpropiolic acid or Boc-L-proline



Scheme S5. The removal of OXA



The representative procedure for reaction a was followed: using **4a** (37.7 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), DMAP (4.0 mg, 30 mol %) and (Boc)₂O (33 mg, 1.5 equiv.) in ACN (3 mL). The resultant reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature about 12 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with 1N HCl solution. The combined organic layer dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was conducted for next step without further purification.

The resulting residue was dissolved in dry MeOH, and the MeONa (8 mg, 1.5 equiv.) under the -10 °C. Then, the ice bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred at -5 °C - 0 °C about 6 h. TLC detected the reaction completed and the ice water (5 mL) was added into the reaction. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (15 mL) and washed with saturated NaCl solution. The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 8/1) to get the white solid **4a-3** (9.4 mg, 38% yield). The structure of 4a-3 was confirmed by ¹H-NMR (Figure S1) which is accordant with reported data¹.





Scheme S6. H/D scrambling experiment



The representative procedure for reaction a was followed: using **1a** (31.9 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), D₂O (10 equiv.), CuBr₂ (4.5 mg, 20 mol %), Ag₂CO₃ (55 mg, 0.2 mmol), K₂S₂O₈ (54 mg, 0.2 mmol) and in DMSO (1 mL). The resultant reaction mixture was stirred under N₂ atmosphere at 80 °C in a preheated oil bath for 60 min. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1) to give [D]_n-**1a** (19.8 mg, 62%). The ¹H-NMR analysis of compound **1a** show 23% incorporation of deuterium at the C3 position (Figure S2).

The representative procedure for reaction a was followed: using **1a** (31.9 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 4-methylbenzoic acid (27 mg, 0.2 mmol), D_2O (10 equiv.), $CuBr_2$ (4.5 mg, 20 mol %), Ag_2CO_3 (55 mg, 0.2 mmol), $K_2S_2O_8$ (54 mg, 0.2 mmol) and in DMSO (1 mL). The resultant reaction mixture was stirred under N₂ atmosphere at 80 °C in a preheated oil bath for 12 h. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (petroleum

ether/ethyl acetate = 12/1) to give [D]_n-1a (7 mg, 20%) and product 3c (29.4 mg, 62%). The ¹H-NMR analysis of compound 1a show 28% incorporation of deuterium at the C3 position (Figure S3).



Figure S2. The ¹H-NMR of recovered **1a** after H/D scrambling experiment



Figure S3. The ¹H-NMR of recovered **1a** after H/D scrambling experiment

Copies of ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR Spectra





















































¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆)







































ppm (t1)















































































S38















ppm (t1)



















S44

50

100

150

ppm (t1)

-0

0















































































PP...(.)









ppm (t1)



Reference

1. I. Mutule, E. Suna, K. Olofsson and B. Pelcman, *The Journal of Organic Chemistry*, 2009, **74**, 7195-7198.