

**100% Atom-economical and highly regio- and stereoselective
iodosulfenylation of alkynes: A reagentless and sustainable approach to access
(*E*)- β -iodoalkenyl sulfides and (*Z*)-tamoxifen**

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Supporting Information

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1. General consideration

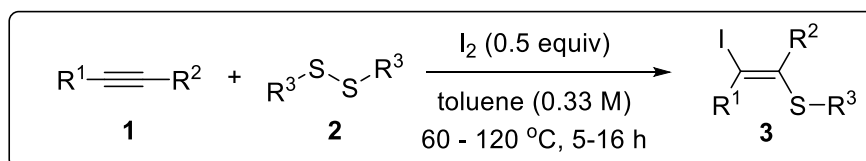
1.1 General reagent information

All reagents were purchased from BLD pharma, TCI chemicals, Sigma-Aldrich, AVRA, and SRL chemicals, solvents were purchased from Finar chemicals. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel (100-200 mash)

1.2 General analytical information

The products were characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C NMR spectra which were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz instrument (400 MHz for ^1H NMR, 100 MHz for ^{13}C NMR). Copies of ^1H , ^{13}C , NMR spectra can be found at the end of the Supporting Information. ^1H NMR experiments are reported in units, parts per million (ppm), and were measured relative to residual chloroform (7.26 ppm) in the deuterated solvent. ^{13}C NMR spectra were reported in ppm relative to deuteriochloroform (77.00 ppm) and all were obtained with ^1H decoupling. Coupling constants were reported in Hz. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and ^1H NMR of the crude reaction mixture using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. Mass spectral data were obtained on a high resolution mass spectrometer, Agilent MassHunter Qualitative Analysis B.06.00 and also in LCMS-8040 (Shimadzu), HPLC (Shimadzu). Melting points of unknown compounds were recorded on a KRUSS Optronic M3000 apparatus. Single Crystal X-ray data were recorded on Rigaku Oxford Diffraction (XtalLab).

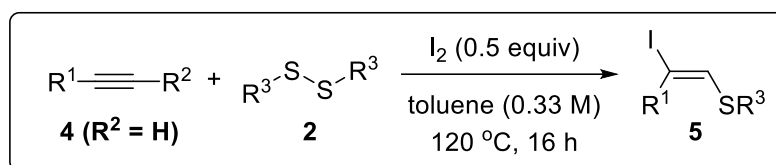
2. Experimental procedure for the synthesis of tetrasubstituted (*E*)- β -iodoalkenyl sulfides (3aa – 3da)



Representative experimental procedure for the synthesis of (*E*)-(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane (3aa): 1,2-diphenylethyne **1a** (0.0891 g, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,2-diphenyldisulfane **2a** (0.0545 g, 0.25 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and I_2 (0.0635 g, 0.25 mmol) were taken in a round-bottomed flask (RBF) and toluene (1.5 mL) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred in an oil bath at 60 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After the

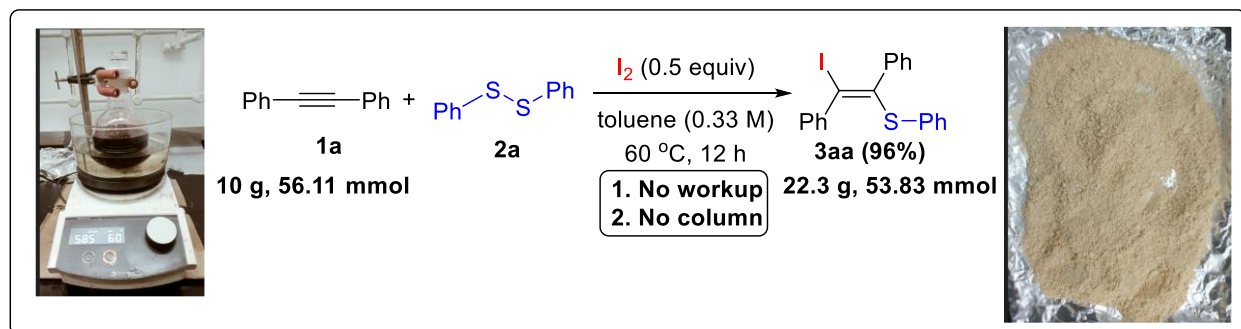
completion of the reaction, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude solid was purified just by washings with ethanol (1 mL X 2) or hexane (5 mL X 2) to afford the pure (*E*)-(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane **3aa** (0.197 g, 0.478 mmol) as an off-white solid in 96% yield. The purity of the **3aa** was found to be 97.5% as evident by HPLC. But to get pure **3ah**, **3ca**, **3af**, **3ag**, and **3da**, we performed flash chromatography (100-200 silica) using 0-5% EtOAc in hexane as an eluent.

3. Experimental procedure for the synthesis of trisubstituted (*E*)- β -iodoalkenyl sulfides (**5aa** – **5eb**)



Representative experimental procedure for the synthesis of (*E*)-(2-iodo-2-phenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane (5aa**):** Phenylacetylene **1a** (0.051 g, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,2-diphenyldisulfane **2a** (0.0545 g, 0.25 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and I₂ (0.0635 g, 0.25 mmol) were taken in a sealed tube and toluene (1.5 mL) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred in an oil bath at 120 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and crude reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (100-200 silica) using hexane as an eluent to afford the pure (*E*)-(2-iodo-2-phenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane **5aa** (0.095 g, 0.28 mmol) as yellow gummy oil in 56% yield.

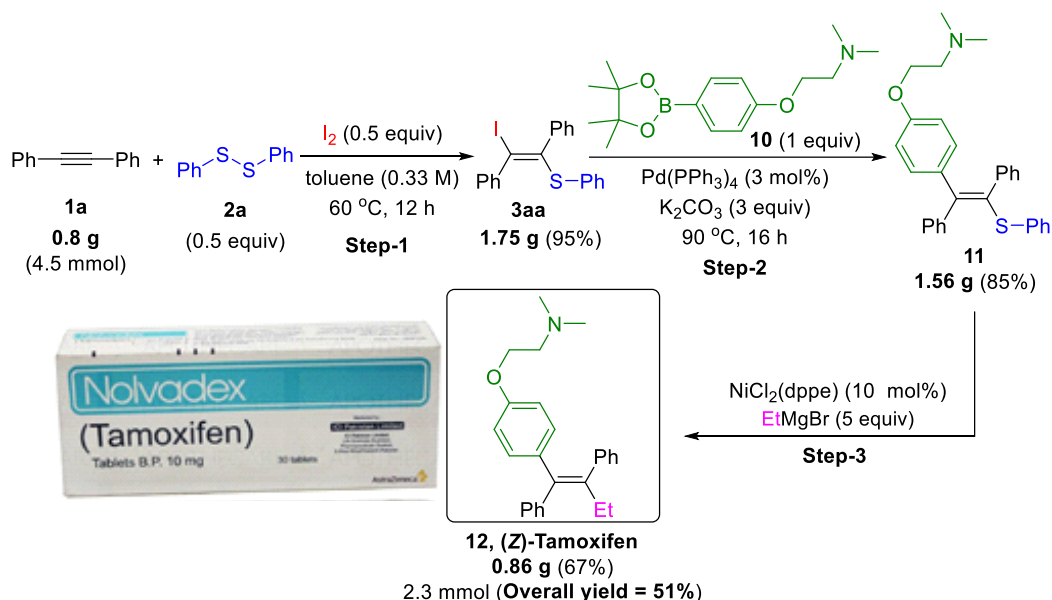
4. Scale up experiment



4.1 Experimental procedure for the synthesis of (*E*)-(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane (**3aa**)

1,2-diphenylethyne **1a** (10 g, 56.1 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,2-diphenyldisulfane **2a** (6.12 g, 28.05 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and I₂ (7.12 g, 28.05 mmol, 0.5 equiv) were taken in a round-bottomed flask (RBF) and toluene (170 mL) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred in an oil bath at 60 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by washing with hexane (50 mL X 2) to afford the pure (*E*)-(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane **3aa** (22.3 g, 53.83 mmol) in 96%.

5. Synthesis of (*Z*)-Tamoxifen from **1a** and **2a** in three steps



Step 1: 1,2-diphenylethyne **1a** (0.8 g, 4.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,2-diphenyldisulfane **2a** (0.49 g, 2.24 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and I₂ (0.571 g, 2.24 mmol, 0.5 equiv) were taken in a round-bottomed flask (RBF) and toluene (13.5 mL) was added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred in an oil bath at 60 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude solid was purified by washing with hexane (15 mL X 2) to afford the pure (*E*)-(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane **3aa** (1.75 g, 4.2 mmol) as an off-white solid in 95% yield.

Step 2: (*E*)-(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane **3aa** (1.75 g, 4.22 mmol), *N,N*-dimethyl-2-(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenoxy)ethan-1-amine (1.23 g, 4.22mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 1,4-dioxane (16 mL) were taken in a RBF. Then, aqueous potassium carbonate (1.75 g dissolved in 4 mL water) solution was added to the RBF. The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen gas for 15 min, and then Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.146 g, 3 mol%) was added to it. The reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After the completion of the reaction, volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The crude reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL X 2) and the organic layer was washed with water (30 mL). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product which was purified by flash column chromatography using 1-2% MeOH in DCM as an eluent to afford (*E*)-2-(4-(1,2-diphenyl-2-(phenylthio)vinyl)phenoxy)-*N,N*-dimethylethan-1-amine (**11**) (1.56 g, 3.45 mmol) in 82% yield as a yellow solid.

Step 3: In flame dried RBF, (*E*)-2-(4-(1,2-diphenyl-2-(phenylthio)vinyl)phenoxy)-*N,N*-dimethylethan-1-amine (1.56 g, 3.45 mmol, 1 equiv) and NiCl₂(dppe) (159 mg, 0.354 mmol, 10 mol%) were taken. EtMgBr (1M in diethyl ether) (17.71 mL, 17.71 mmol, 5 equiv) was added to the RBF under argon atmosphere at room temperature. Then the reaction mixture was refluxed under argon atmosphere. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC and LC-MS. After the completion of the reaction, it was quenched with water (50 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (50 mL X 2) and the combined organic layers was washed with water (30 mL) which was dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent, ethyl acetate was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the crude reaction mixture which was purified by column chromatography using 0-2% MeOH in DCM as an eluent to afford the marketed drug, (*Z*)-tamoxifen (0.860 g, 2.4 mmol) in 67% yield (51% overall yield) as a brown solid.

6. X-ray crystal structure of 3ai, 3ac, 3aj and 9.

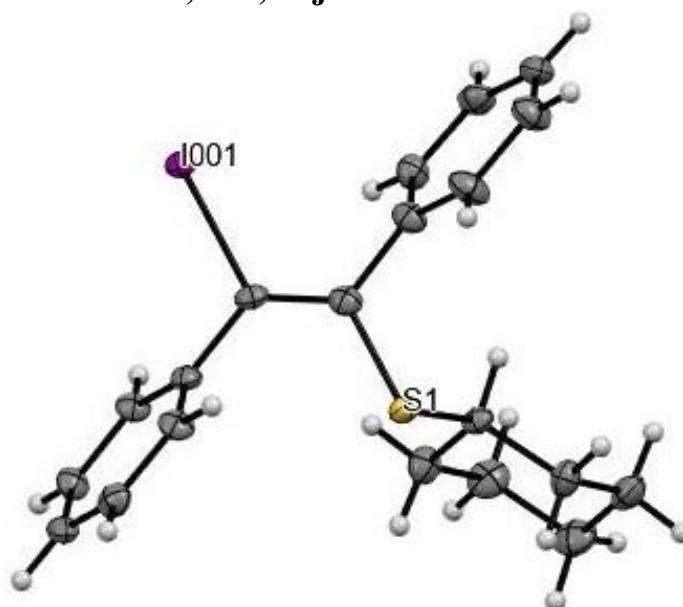


Figure S1. X-ray crystal structure of **3ai** (thermal ellipsoids shown at 50% probability) including hetero-atom numbering.

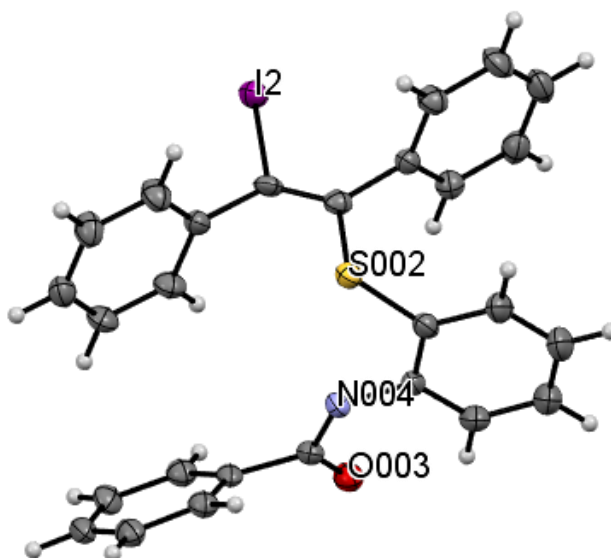


Figure S2. X-ray crystal structure of **3ac** (thermal ellipsoids shown at 50% probability) including hetero-atom numbering.

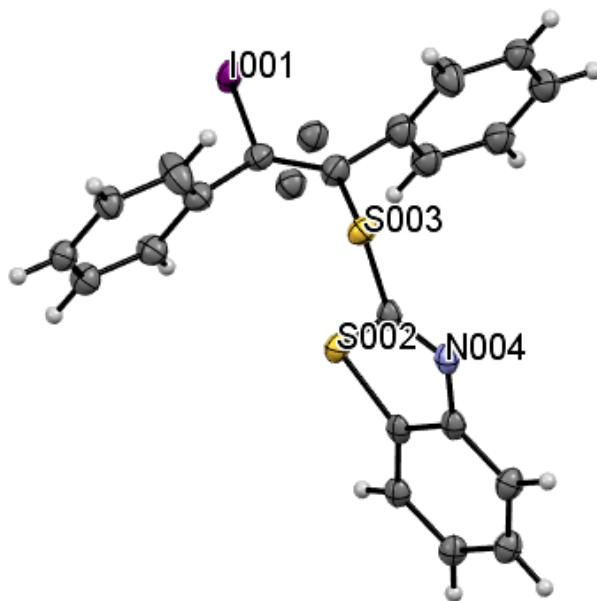


Figure S3. X-ray crystal structure of **3aj** (thermal ellipsoids shown at 50% probability) including hetero-atom numbering. (**Disordered structure due to pedal motion**)

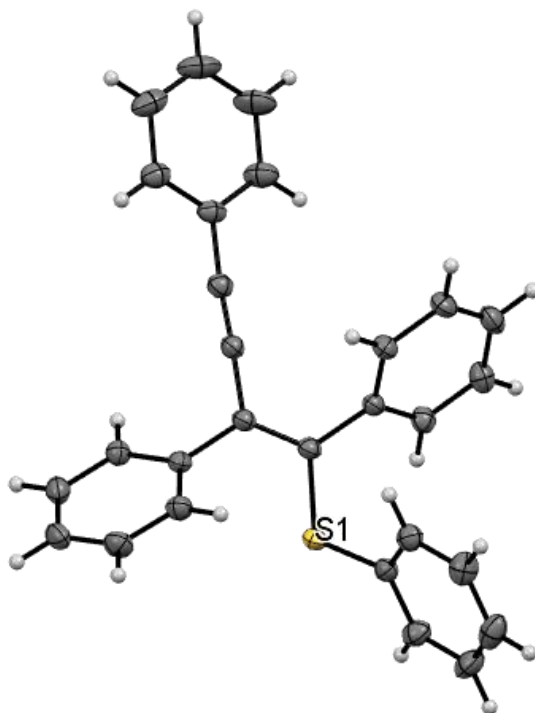


Figure S4. X-ray crystal structure of **9** (thermal ellipsoids shown at 50% probability) including hetero-atom numbering.

7. Table-S1. Selected crystal data of 3ai, 3ac, 3aj, 9

<i>Empirical formula</i>	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ IS	C ₂₇ H ₁₉ INOS	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ INS ₂	C ₂₈ H ₂₀ S
<i>Formula weight</i>	420.35	534.39	471.35	388.537
<i>Temperature/K</i>	293	138	220	138
<i>Crystal system</i>	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
<i>Space group</i>	C 1 2/c 1	P 1 21/c 1	I 1 2/a 1	P 1 21/c 1
<i>a/Å</i>	20.7801(3)	5.52700(10)	17.9022(3)	10.7954(1)
<i>b/Å</i>	5.8767(1)	10.7795(2)	6.05370(10)	8.6148(1)
<i>c/Å</i>	29.2394(4)	37.5935(6)	34.1626(6)	22.6825(2)
<i>α (°)</i>	90	90	90	90
<i>β (°)</i>	96.032(1)	92.4910(10)	91.270(2)	92.306(1)
<i>γ (°)</i>	90	90	90	90
<i>Volume/Å³</i>	3550.90(9)	2237.64(7)	3701.45(11)	2107.77(4)
<i>Z</i>	16	4	8	4
<i>μ/mm-1</i>	15.203	12.275	15.715	1.424
<i>Dx [g cm⁻³]</i>	1.572	1.586	1.692	1.224
<i>F(000)</i>	1680.0	1064	1856	819.529
<i>2θ range for data collection (°)</i>	4.9660-79.5390	4.6680-79.5430	5.1930-79.5250	5.4770-79.0720
<i>Index ranges</i>	-25 ≤ h ≤ 26, -5 ≤ k ≤ 7, -33 ≤ l ≤ 36	-6 ≤ h ≤ 6, -13 ≤ k ≤ 12, -47 ≤ l ≤ 47	-21 ≤ h ≤ 18, -4 ≤ k ≤ 7, -31 ≤ l ≤ 41	-13 ≤ h ≤ 13, -8 ≤ k ≤ 10, -23 ≤ l ≤ 27
<i>Reflections measured</i>	6956	4709	8441	7730
<i>Unique reflections</i>	3754	4709	3395	4453
<i>Parameters /restraints</i>	199/0	281/0	249/227	262/0
<i>Goodness-of-fit on F²</i>	1.087	1.093	1.182	1.0214
<i>R1 [I ≥ 2σ(I)]</i>	0.0423	0.0432	0.0449	0.0376
<i>wR2 (all data)</i>	0.1204	0.1231	0.1002	0.1020
<i>Largest diff. peak/hole/e Å⁻³</i>	1.564/ -1.403	1.196/ -1.122	1.110/ -0.997	0.2453/ -0.3728
<i>CCDC</i>	2167118	2223229	2209237	2223443

8. Determination of regiochemistry of iodosulfenylation adduct, 5cc.
 ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC Spectrum of 5cc.

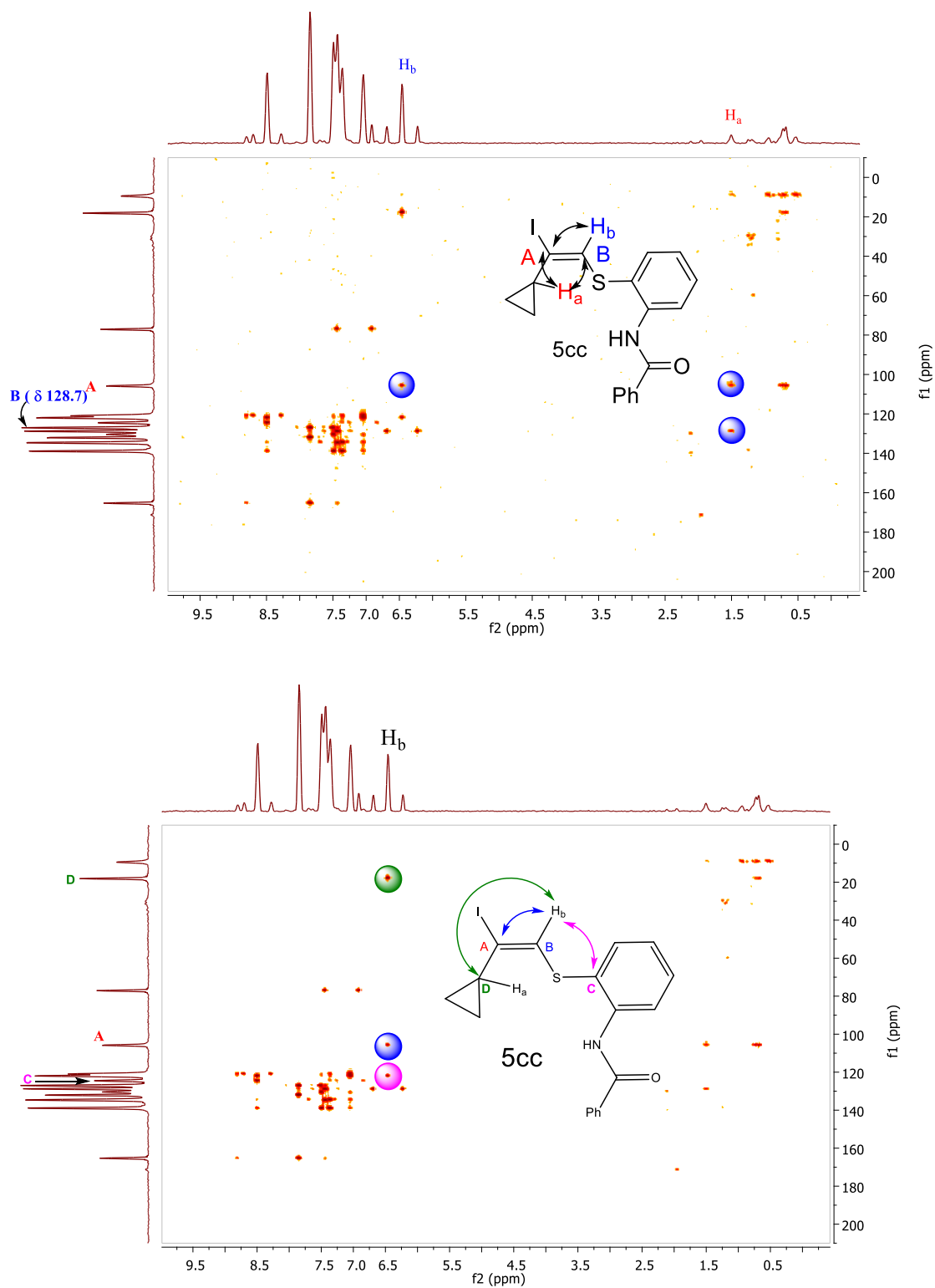


Figure S5: ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC Spectrum of 5cc.

9. Determination of stereochemistry of iodosulfenylation adduct, **5cf**.

NOE Difference Spectrum of **5cf**.

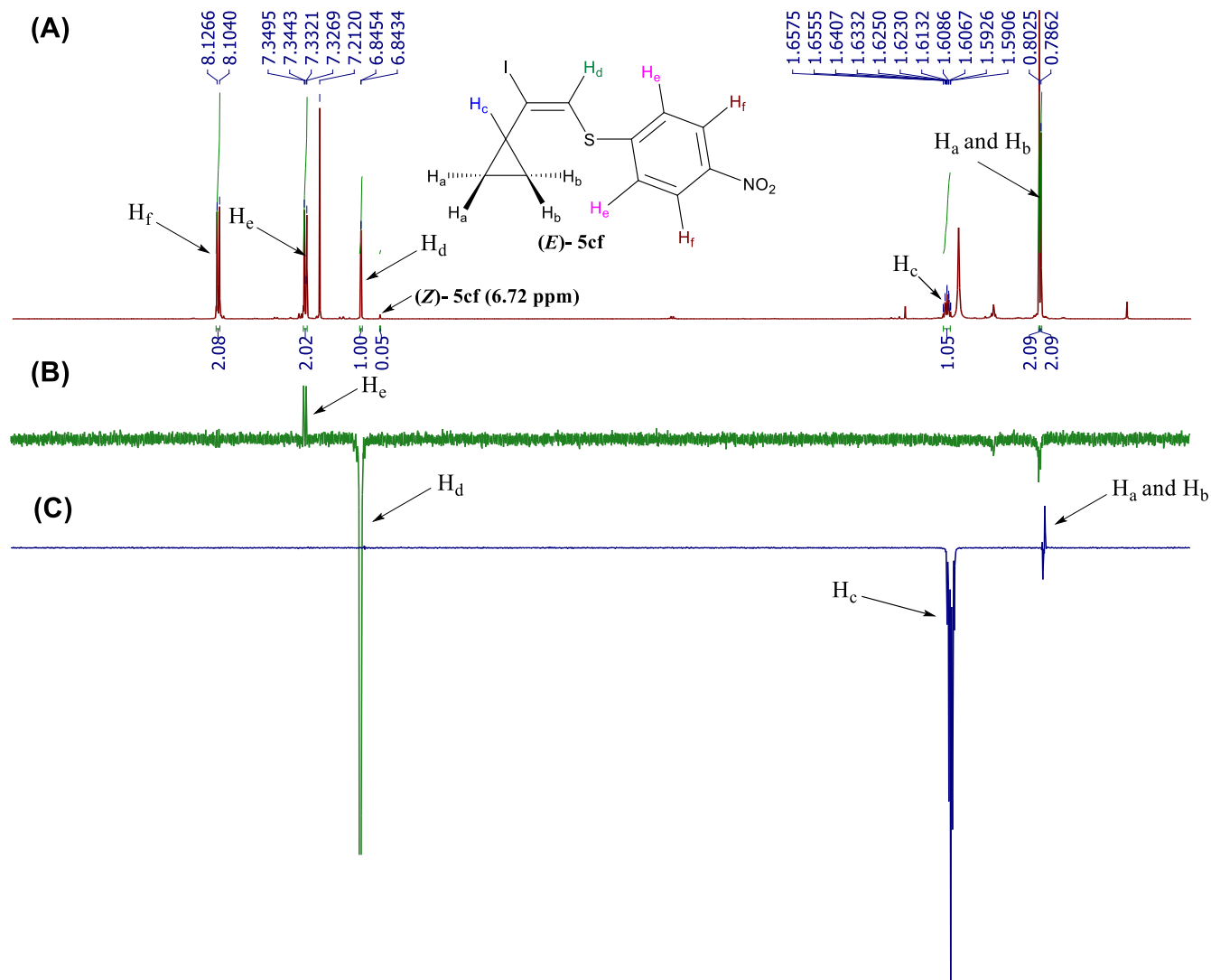
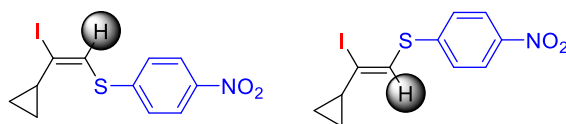


Figure S6: (A) $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of **5cf**, (B) NOE difference spectrum, with irradiation at 6.89 ppm, (C) NOE difference spectrum, with irradiation at 1.65 ppm.

The NOE difference spectral analysis clearly revealed that the stereochemistry of the major product is (*E*). The chemical shift of the alkenyl proton in the (*E*) isomer is found deshielded (6.89 ppm) in comparison to that of in the minor isomer, i.e., (*Z*) isomer (6.72 ppm).

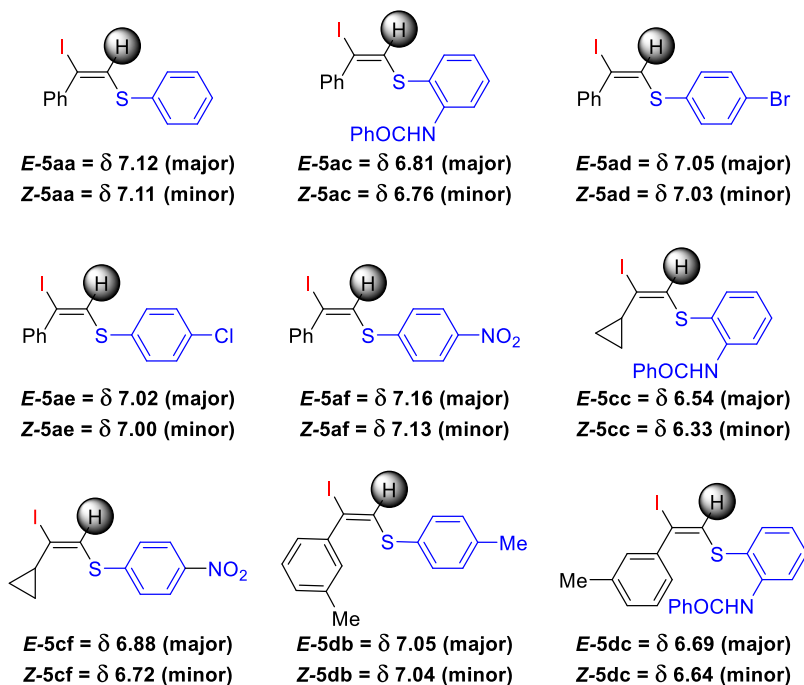
- **The comparison of the chemical shift of the alkenyl proton**

(i) The chemical shift of alkenyl proton has obvious differences by contrasting two different configurations.



E-5cf (major) v/s Z-5cf (minor) = 6.89 v/s 6.72

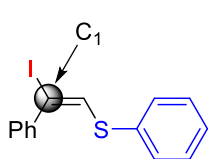
(ii) In all other synthesized trisubstituted alkenes, the alkenyl proton of the major isomer was found deshielded than that of the minor isomer which revealed that the major isomer is (*E*) while the minor isomer is (*Z*) with respect to our above mentioned analogy.



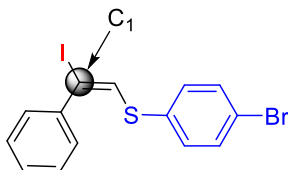
The same trend of chemical shift of the alkenyl proton is found in the same compounds (**3m**, **3n**) or similar compounds (**3b**, **3o** and **3r**) reported previously by Lu and Yi *et al.* (*Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 3310–3313).¹ The authors isolated the (*E*)- and (*Z*)-isomers for a couple of products (**3r** and **4d**), determined the regiochemistry of a couple of products (**3p** and **4d**) by HMBC and also confirmed the configuration of the major isomer of a couple of products (**3a** and **4a**) by the SCXRD analysis of its synthetically diversified product (**5b** and **6a** respectively). They found an obvious difference of the chemical shift of the carbon attached with iodine (C-I) in the isolated (*E*) and (*Z*) isomers of **3r** and **4d** [The C-I carbon is more shielded in the (*E*) isomer compared to the (*Z*) isomer] and correlated the same analogy to rest of the compounds.¹

- **The comparison of the chemical shift of the carbon which directly links with iodine (C-I)**

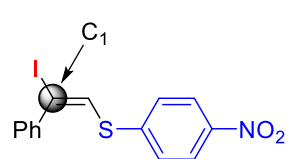
The same trend of chemical shift of C-I carbon was observed in our synthesized products (**5aa**, **5ad**, **5af**, **5dc**, **3ag** and **3da**) as shown below which certainly supported the fact that the major isomer formed in our reaction is having (*E*) configuration. The signal for the C-I quaternary carbon of the *Z*-isomer was not detected properly in some cases [**5ac**, **5ae**, **5ba**, **5be**, **5cc**, **5cf** and **5db**] as it was present <10%]



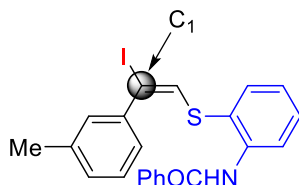
E-5aa ($C_1 = \delta 89.57$)
Z-5aa ($C_1 = \delta 98.41$)



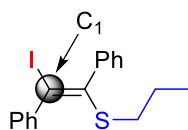
E-5ad ($C_1 = \delta 90.94$)
Z-5ad ($C_1 = \delta 99.52$)



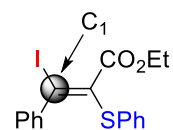
E-5af ($C_1 = \delta 96.82$)
Z-5af ($C_1 = \delta 104.23$)



E-5dc ($C_1 = \delta 91.32$)
Z-5dc ($C_1 = \delta 101.49$)



E-3ag ($C_1 = \delta 94.38$)
Z-3ag ($C_1 = \delta 97.57$)



E-3da ($C_1 = \delta 96.94$)
Z-3da ($C_1 = \delta 105.07$)

10. Table S2. Calculation of EcoScale score for the synthesis (*E*)-(2-iodo-2-phenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane (3aa**) from diphenylacetylene (**1a**) and diphenyl disulfide (**2a**)**

Eco Scale Calculation:

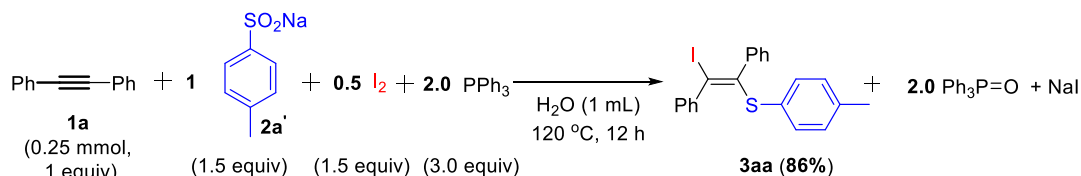
Eco Scale = 100 - Sum of individual penalties
Score on Eco Scale: > 75, Excellent; >50, acceptable; <50, Inadequate

Parameters	Penalty Points
1. Yield: $(100 - \% \text{ of yield})/2 = (100 - 96)/2 =$	2
2. Price of reaction components (To obtain 10 mmol of end product, 3aa)	
A. Calculation of Penalty Points :	
a. 1,2-diphenylethyne = 10.55 mmol = 1.88 g = USD 3.76	
b. 1,2-diphenyldisulfide = 5.275 mmol = 1.15 g = USD 0.598	
c. Iodine = 5.275 mmol = 1.34 g = USD 0.71	
<hr/>	
Total cost of synthesis of 3aa = (3.76 + 0.598 + 0.71) = USD 5.068	
Thus expensive, since \$10 < (total cost of synthesis of 10 mmol of 3aa) < \$50:	0
3. Safety	
1,2-diphenylethyne	0
1,2-diphenyldisulfide (N)	5
Iodine (T)	5
4. Technical Setup	
Common Setup	0
5. Temperature/ Time	
100 °C, 12 h (Heating, > 1h)	3
6. Work up and purification :	
a. Removal of solvent with bp < 150°C	0
b. Crystallization and filtration	1
c. Adding solvent	0
d. Liquid-Liquid extraction	0
e. Classical Chromatography	0
<hr/>	
Total penalty points:	16

B. Ecoscale calculation:

EcoScale score: (100 - 16) = 84 (>50; it is an acceptable synthesis)

Table S3. Evaluation of green metrics of the previously reported iododisulfenylation of alkynes using molecular iodine.¹



Yield of desired product (3aa) = 86%

$$\text{Atom Economy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mol. wt. of product}}{\text{Mol. wt. of all reactants}} \times 100 = \frac{428.33 \times 100}{178.23 + 178.18 + (0.5 \times 253.81) + (2 \times 262.69)} = 42.46\%$$

$$\text{Atom Efficiency (\%)} = (\% \text{yield of product} \times \% \text{atom economy}) \times 100 = (86\% \times 42.46\%) \times 100 = 36.5\%$$

$$\text{Carbon Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{(\text{moles of 3aa} \times \text{no. of carbons in 3aa}) \times 100}{(\text{moles of 1a} \times \text{carbons in 1a}) + (\text{moles of 2a'} \times \text{carbons in 2a'})} = \frac{(0.215 \times 17) \times 100}{(0.25 \times 14) + (0.375 \times 7)} = 59.6\%$$

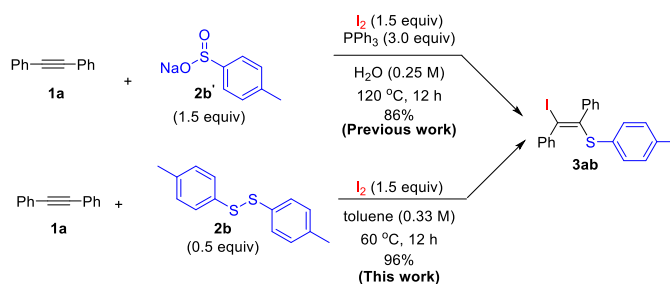
$$\text{Reaction Mass Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{mass of isolated product}}{\text{mass of all reactants}} \times 100 = \frac{0.092 \times 100}{0.045 + 0.067 + 0.095 + 0.196} = 22.8\%$$

Reactant 1:	1,2-diphenylethyne (1a)	0.045 g	0.25 mmol	FW 178.23
Reactant 2:	sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (2a ¹)	0.067 g	0.375 mmol	FW 178.18
Reagent 1:	Iodine	0.095 g	0.375 mmol	FW 253.81
Reagent 2:	PPh ₃	0.196 g	0.75 mmol	FW 262.29
Solvent:	Water	1.0 g	55.51 mmol	FW 18

Product: (E)-2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl(p-tolyl)sulfane (3aa) 0.092 g 0.214 mmol FW 428.33

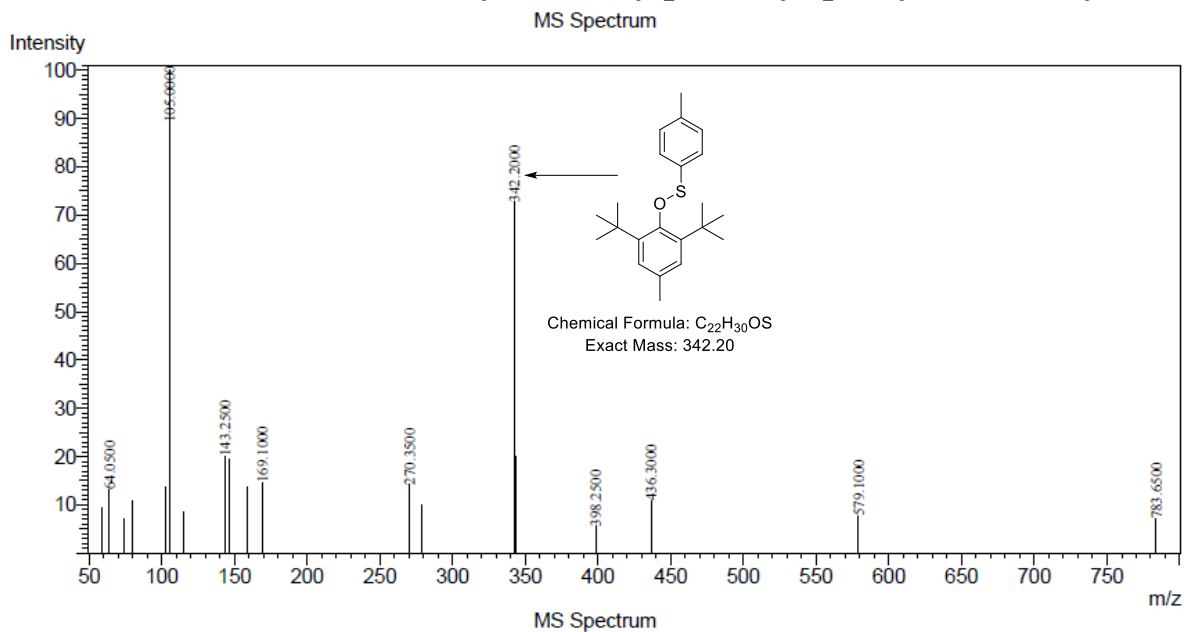
$$\text{E-factor} = \frac{\text{total waste (g)}}{\text{total product (g)}} = \frac{(0.045 + 0.067 + 0.095 + 0.196 + 1.0) - (0.092)}{0.092} = 14.25 \text{ g waste/g product}$$

Table S4. Comparison of green metrics of the previous work¹ with this work.

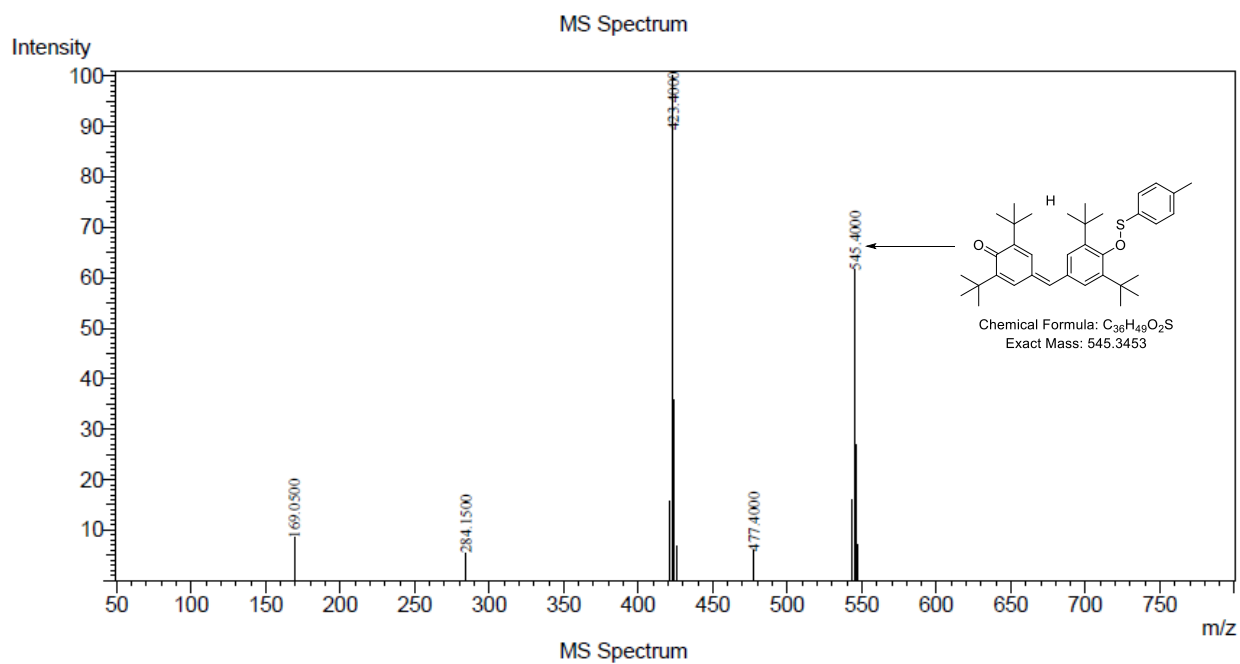


entry	I ₂ (equiv)	2b/2b' (equiv)	reagent (equiv)	solvent	temp (°C)	yield (%)	byproduct	% atom economy	%atom efficiency	%reaction-mass efficiency	% carbon efficiency	E-factor (g waste/ g pdt)	purification
1	1.5	2a' (1.5)	PPh ₃ (3)	H ₂ O	120 °C	86	O=PPh ₃	42.46	36.5	22.8	59.6	14.25	workup and column chromatography
2	0.5	2a (0.5)	-	toluene	60 °C	96	-	100	96	95.77	95.2	0.24	washing the crude with hexane (column chromatography-free)

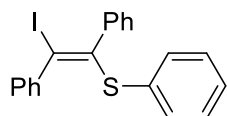
11. Detection of (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenoxy)(p-tolyl)sulfane by LCMS



12. Detection of (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenoxy)(p-tolyl)sulfane by LCMS

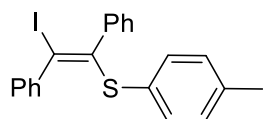


13. Analytical Data of the Synthesized Products



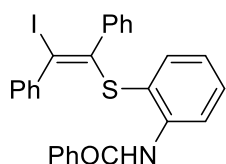
(*E*)-(2-Iodo-2-phenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane (3aa)¹ : White solid (22.3 g, 96%); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (dd, *J* = 7.3 , 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.39-

7.35 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.21 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.16 – 7.12 (m, 1H), 7.1 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 7.02 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.14, 142.43, 140.93, 133.86, 132.37, 129.68, 128.79, 128.41, 128.27, 127.85, 127.74, 127.33, 98.38. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ¹H and ¹³C NMR with that of the literature.¹



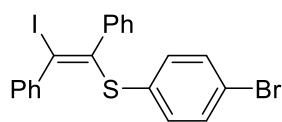
(E)-(2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(p-tolyl)sulfane (3ab)¹: Light yellow solid

(0.204 g, 96%); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.15 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) 144.14, 142.61, 141.48, 137.51, 132.71, 130.10, 129.62, 129.20, 128.87, 128.25, 128.19, 127.75, 127.72, 97.53, 77.32, 77.00, 76.68, 21.03. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ¹H and ¹³C NMR with that of the literature.¹



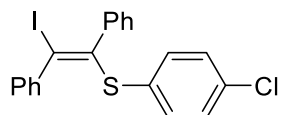
(E)-N-(2-((2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)thio)phenyl)benzamide (3ac): White

solid (0.245 g, 92%); mp = 119–121 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.31 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.67 – 7.58 (m, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.43 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 7.25 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 7.17 – 7.09 (m, 4H), 7.01 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.82 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.01, 142.89, 141.86, 140.02, 139.72, 136.81, 134.85, 131.97, 130.81, 128.90, 128.81, 128.71, 128.56, 128.45, 128.05, 128.02, 127.17, 123.66, 120.64, 120.01, 96.94; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₇H₂₀INOS [M+H]⁺: 534.089; found: 534.0387.



(E)-(4-Bromophenyl)(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)sulfane (3ad): White

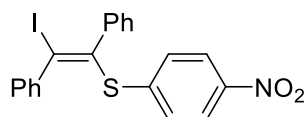
solid (0.226 g, 92%); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.02, 142.05, 140.04, 133.57, 133.12, 131.54, 129.66, 128.65, 128.37, 128.32, 128.13, 127.92, 121.60, 99.30.



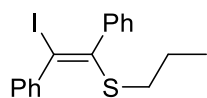
(E)-(4-Chlorophenyl)(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)sulfane (3ae): White

solid (0.192 g, 86%); mp = 130–132 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ

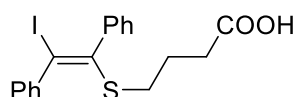
7.38 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 7.14 (m, 3H), 6.93 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) merged peaks were present δ 143.95, 142.04, 140.23, 133.47, 132.36, 129.61, 128.65, 128.57, 128.33, 128.29, 128.06, 127.87, 98.90; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClIS}$ [M]: 447.9549; found: 447.9545.



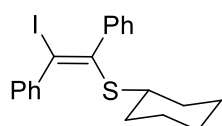
(E)-(2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(4-nitrophenyl)sulfane (3af): Yellow solid (0.215 g, 94%); mp = 123–125 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.84 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.17 – 7.10 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) merged peaks were present δ 145.88, 144.28, 144.06, 141.32, 137.18, 129.85, 129.40, 128.62, 128.35, 128.15, 128.05, 123.47, 104.72; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{INO}_2\text{S}$ [M]: 458.9790; found: 458.9779.



(E)-(2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)(propyl)sulfane (3ag): Pale yellow solid (0.142 g, 74%); mp = 125–127 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.47 – 7.39 (m, 9H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 2.18 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 1.42 – 1.33 (m, 2H), 0.75 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.10, 142.42, 141.54, 129.38, 128.94, 128.52, 128.29, 128.16, 127.99, 94.38, 35.94, 23.04, 13.02; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{INO}_2\text{S}$ [M]: 458.9790; found: 458.9779; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{IS}$ [M+18]: 398.0201; found: 398.1599.

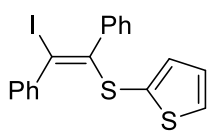


(E)-4-((2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)thio)butanoic acid (3ah): Pale yellow solid (0.124 g, 59%) mp = 103–105 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 9H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 2.26 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.22 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.66 (p, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 178.81, 144.04, 141.94, 140.56, 129.40, 128.76, 128.40, 128.32, 128.23, 128.13, 95.72, 32.96, 32.20, 24.52; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{IO}_2\text{S}$ [M]: 423.9994; found: 423.9994.

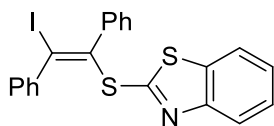


(E)-Cyclohexyl(2-iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)sulfane (3ai): Off-white solid (0.115 g, 55%); mp = 140–142 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46 – 7.41 (m, 3H), 7.41 – 7.34 (m, 6H), 7.29 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 2.37 – 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.43 (dd, $J = 7.8, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.31 – 0.91 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR

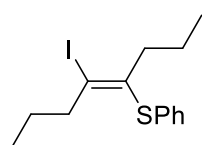
(100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.43, 143.04, 141.28, 129.33, 128.98, 128.53, 128.17, 128.10, 127.84, 96.66, 45.84, 33.10, 25.66, 25.42; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₁IS [M]: 420.0409; found: 420.0406.



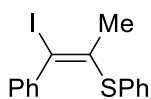
(E)-2-((2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)thio)thiophene (3aj): Yellow solid (0.202 g, 96%); mp = 130–132 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.20 – 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.14 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.09 – 7.05 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) **Merged peaks were present** δ 144.14, 142.42, 140.92, 133.85, 132.36, 129.67, 128.79, 128.41, 128.27, 127.84, 127.73, 127.33, 98.38; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₃IS₂ [M+H]⁺: 420.9582; found: 420.9581.



(E)-2-((2-Iodo-1,2-diphenylvinyl)thio)benzo[d]thiazole (3ak): White solid (0.193 g, 82%); mp = 153–155 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 7.89 (d, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 11H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶) δ 164.52, 153.13, 148.17, 144.67, 142.33, 135.81, 134.27, 131.85, 130.32, 129.25, 129.20, 129.09, 128.92, 128.82, 128.57, 128.18, 126.98, 125.39, 122.28, 122.23, 112.18, 99.70; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C₂₁H₁₄INS₂ [M+H]⁺: 471.9691; found: 471.9691.

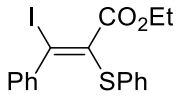


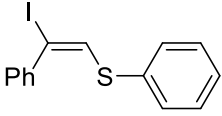
(E)-(5-Iodooct-4-en-4-yl)(phenyl)sulfane (3ba)²: Yellow liquid (0.164 g, 95%) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.18 (m, 3H), 2.95 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 1.62 – 1.52 (m, 2H), 0.93 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.36, 129.22, 128.95, 126.35, 113.06, 45.39, 43.85, 22.85, 21.24, 13.53, 12.85. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ¹H and ¹³C NMR with that of the literature.²

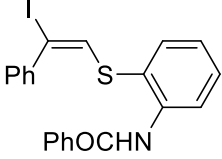


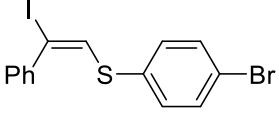
(E)-(1-Iodo-1-phenylprop-1-en-2-yl)(phenyl)sulfane (3ca)¹: Yellow gummy solid (0.122 g, 70%) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.25 (dt, *J* = 5.7, 2.3 Hz, 4H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.23, 134.81, 134.62, 130.96, 128.92, 128.64, 128.07, 128.02, 127.10, 99.67, 29.86. The assignment of the

structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR with that of the literature.¹

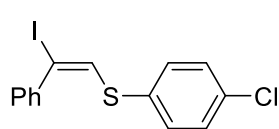
 **Ethyl (*E*)-3-Iodo-3-phenyl-2-(phenylthio)acrylate (3da):** Yellow gummy solid (0.10 g, 49%) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 – 7.35 (m, 6H), 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 4H), 4.01 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.08 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.83, 141.79, 134.34, 133.12, 132.52, 128.98, 128.88, 128.41, 128.34, 128.29, 96.98, 61.96, 13.70; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{IO}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 410.9916; found: 410.9913.

 **(*E*)-(2-Iodo-2-phenylvinyl)(phenyl)sulfane (5aa)¹:** Yellow gummy (0.095 g, 56%); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 (dd, $J = 8.1, 1.2$ Hz, 3H), 7.33 (dd, $J = 7.2, 0.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.12 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.56, 134.85, 133.17, 129.89, 129.21, 129.03, 128.71, 128.22, 127.41, 89.57. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR with that of the literature.¹

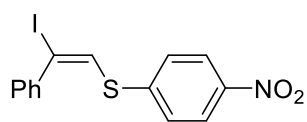
 **(*E*)-*N*-(2-((2-Iodo-2-phenylvinyl)thio)phenyl)benzamide (5ac):** White solid (0.165 g, 72%); mp = 108–110 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.59 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.48 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 7.45 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.13 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.13, 140.10, 139.22, 134.90, 134.60, 132.32, 132.00, 130.98, 129.05, 128.86, 128.39, 127.06, 124.48, 121.61, 120.88, 91.05; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{INOS}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 458.0076; found: 458.0078.

 **(*E*)-(4-Bromophenyl)(2-iodo-2-phenylvinyl)sulfane¹ (5ad):** Yellow solid (0.120 g, 58%); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.47– 7.43 (m, 4H), 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.05 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.50, 137.94, 137.65, 133.90, 131.31, 130.43, 129.94, 129.59,

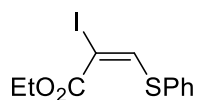
129.47, 128.06, 126.06, 88.52, 21.36, 21.06. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR with that of the literature.¹



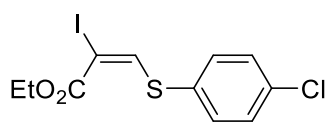
(E)-(4-Chlorophenyl)(2-iodo-2-phenylvinyl)sulfane (5ae)¹: White solid (0.065 g, 35%); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 7.28 (dd, $J = 7.2, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.22 (s, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.42, 133.78, 132.28, 131.09, 129.36, 129.21, 128.95, 128.86, 128.26, 90.69.



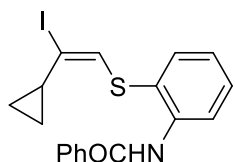
(E)-(2-Iodo-2-phenylvinyl)(4-nitrophenyl)sulfane (5af)¹: Yellow solid (0.102 g, 54%); mp = 125–127 °C ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (dd, $J = 8.1, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.41 – 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.08, 144.53, 140.16, 129.24, 128.73, 128.32, 128.08, 127.44, 124.17, 96.82. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR with that of the literature.¹



Ethyl (E)-2-iodo-3-(phenylthio)acrylate (5ba)³: Yellow gummy solid (0.088 g, 53%); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.83 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.49 (m, $J = 4.6, 3.8, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 4.30 (dd, $J = 8.1, 4.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.37 (dd, $J = 7.0, 4.7$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.64, 155.27, 135.54, 131.37, 129.49, 128.73, 86.65, 62.72, 14.20. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR with that of the literature.³

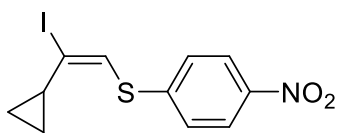


Ethyl (E)-3-((4-chlorophenyl)thio)-2-iodoacrylate (5be): White solid (0.088 g, 48%); mp = 79–81 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.30 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.37 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.61, 154.29, 135.14, 134.00, 132.71, 129.68, 72.81, 62.83, 14.19; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{INO}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 368.9213; found: 368.9211.



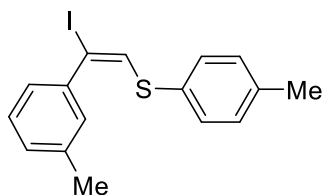
(E)-N-(2-((2-Cyclopropyl-2-iodovinyl)thio)phenyl)benzamide (5cc):

White solid (0.101 g, 48%); mp = 130–132 °C; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.57 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.51 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (td, $J = 8.2, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 0.81 (m, 4H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.25, 138.95, 134.79, 134.50, 132.03, 130.49, 128.86, 128.77, 127.10, 124.49, 122.00, 120.92, 105.90, 18.28, 9.58; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{INOS}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 422.0076; found: 422.0075.



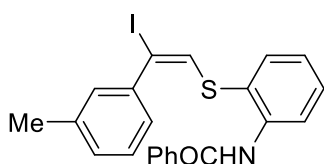
(E)-(2-Cyclopropyl-2-iodovinyl)(4-nitrophenyl)sulfane (E-5cf):

Pale yellow solid (0.107 g, 62%); mp: 121–123 °C; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, $J = 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.72 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 0.85 (s, 2H), 0.82 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.78, 145.62, 126.71, 124.18, 123.65, 116.48, 18.43, 9.95. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{INO}_2\text{S}$: C, 38.06; H, 2.90; N, 4.03; S, 9.23; found: C, 38.26; H, 2.70; N, 4.33; S, 9.48.



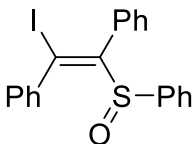
(E)-(2-Iodo-2-(*m*-tolyl)vinyl)(*p*-tolyl)sulfane (5db):

Colorless gummy liquid (0.121 g, 66%); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.29–7.25 (m, 4H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 1H), 7.13–7.08 (m, 3H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.57, 138.00, 137.72, 133.96, 131.38, 130.50, 130.01, 129.65, 129.54, 128.12, 126.12, 88.59, 21.43, 21.12.

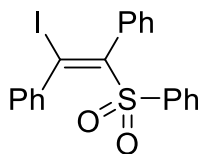


(E)-N-(2-((2-Iodo-2-(*m*-tolyl)vinyl)thio)phenyl)benzamide (5dc):

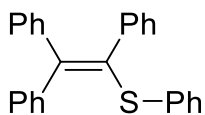
Yellow gummy liquid (0.119 g, 51%); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.49 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.2$ Hz, 3H), 7.03 (dd, $J = 7.6, 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.09, 139.99, 139.16, 138.11, 134.81, 134.57, 131.98, 131.95, 130.88, 129.87, 129.38, 128.80, 128.21, 127.05, 125.85, 124.42, 121.72, 120.87, 91.32, 21.37; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{INOS}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 472.0232; found: 472.0236.



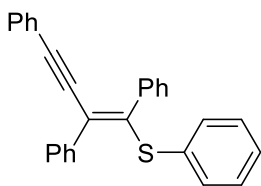
(E)-(1-Iodo-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene (6): White solid (0.198 g, 92%); mp = 151–153 °C; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.42 (dt, $J = 4.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 4.2, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.84 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.82, 142.06, 141.43, 134.79, 130.79, 129.87, 129.38, 128.74, 128.71, 128.62, 128.58, 127.61, 124.54, 113.49; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{IOS}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 430.9970; found: 430.9967.



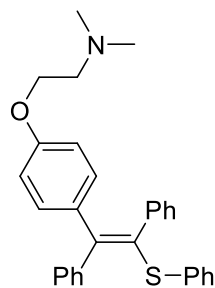
(E)-(1-Iodo-2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene (7)¹: White solid (0.161 g, 72%); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.40 – 7.31 (m, 10H), 7.31 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.17 (dd, $J = 7.9, 1.6$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.92, 142.33, 139.70, 139.17, 133.18, 130.24, 129.23, 129.03, 128.52, 128.39, 128.34, 127.87, 127.37, 118.34. The assignment of the structure was verified with the chemical shift values of both the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR with that of the literature.¹



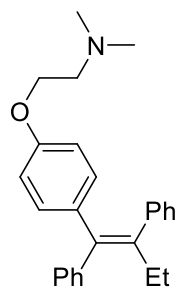
Phenyl(1,2,2-triphenylvinyl)sulfane (8): Yellow solid (0.162 g, 89%); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.38 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 – 7.25 (m, 5H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.11 – 7.03 (m, 5H), 7.02 – 6.94 (m, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.30, 143.75, 142.45, 139.16, 135.69, 133.96, 131.07, 130.75, 129.63, 129.54, 128.41, 128.12, 127.64, 127.55, 127.26, 126.99, 126.67, 125.73.



(E)-(2,4-Diphenylbut-1-en-3-yn-1-yl)(phenyl)sulfane (9): Yellow solid (0.167 g, 86%); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.59 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 4H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.25 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.04 (m, 10H), 7.0–6.9 (m, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.13, 139.19, 138.70, 134.37, 131.26, 131.11, 130.40, 129.10, 128.45, 128.14, 128.13, 128.03, 128.00, 127.86, 127.39, 126.58, 124.86, 123.31, 93.35, 91.09.



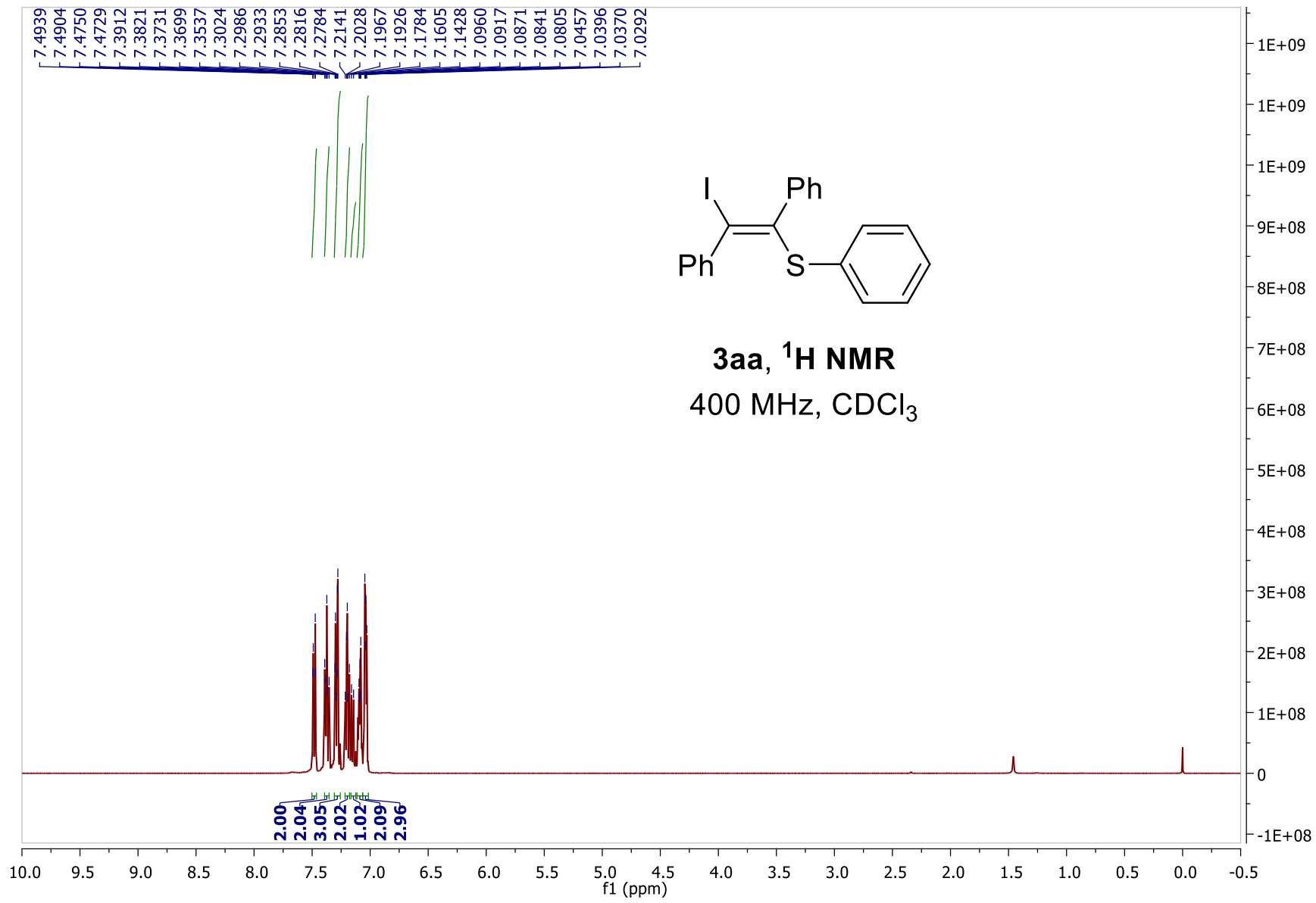
(E)-2-(4-(1,2-Diphenyl-2-(phenylthio)vinyl)phenoxy)-N,N-dimethylethan-1-amine (11): Yellow solid (1.56 g, 82%); mp = 112–114 °C; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.37 (dd, $J = 8.1, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.3 (m, 4H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.17 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.11 – 7.03 (m, 3H), 7.03 – 6.96 (m, 3H), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.59 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.03 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.84 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.13, 146.13, 144.00, 139.42, 135.96, 135.18, 132.55, 132.11, 131.03, 129.53, 129.35, 128.39, 128.08, 127.65, 127.23, 126.86, 125.58, 113.61, 64.81, 57.25, 44.78.

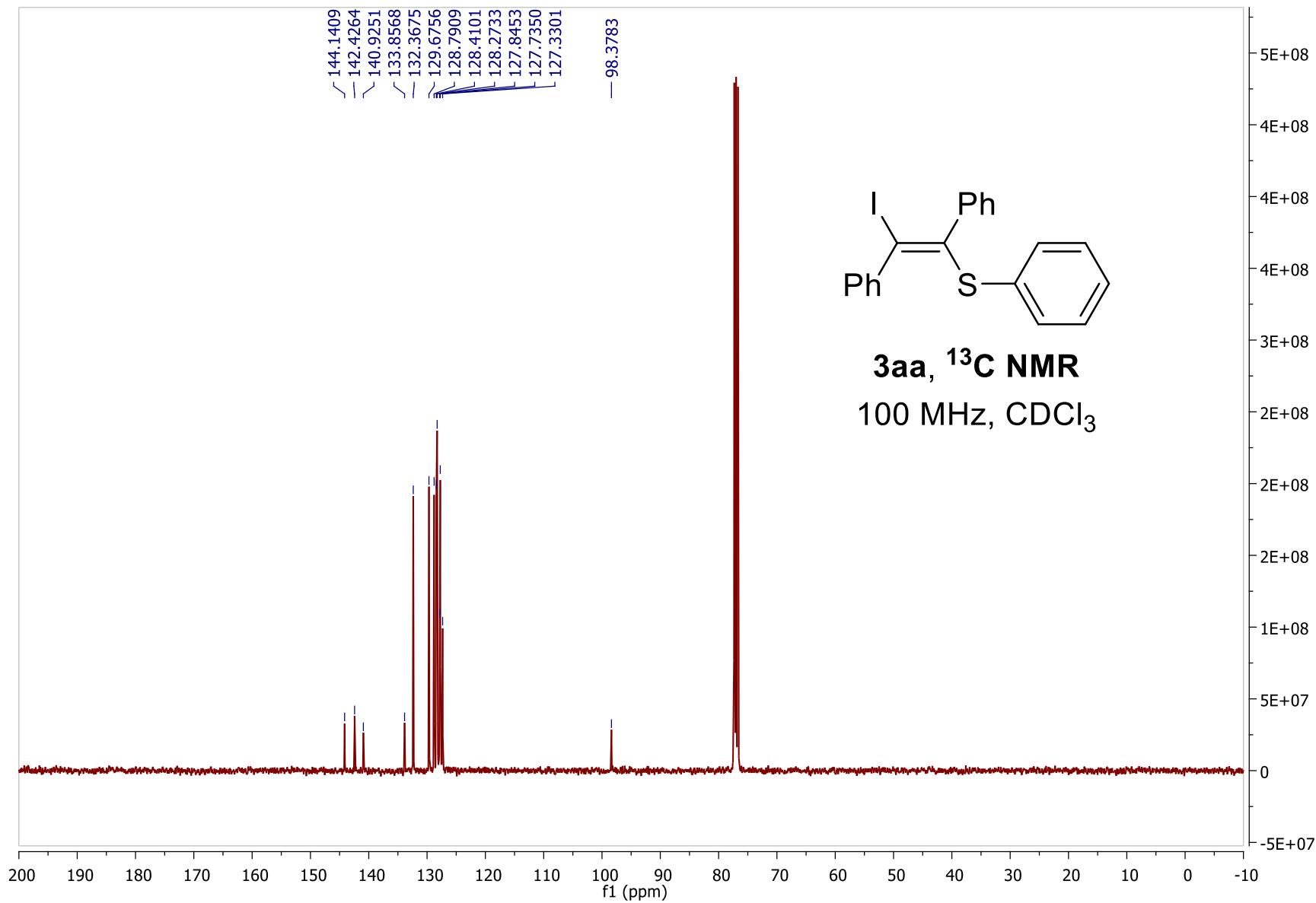


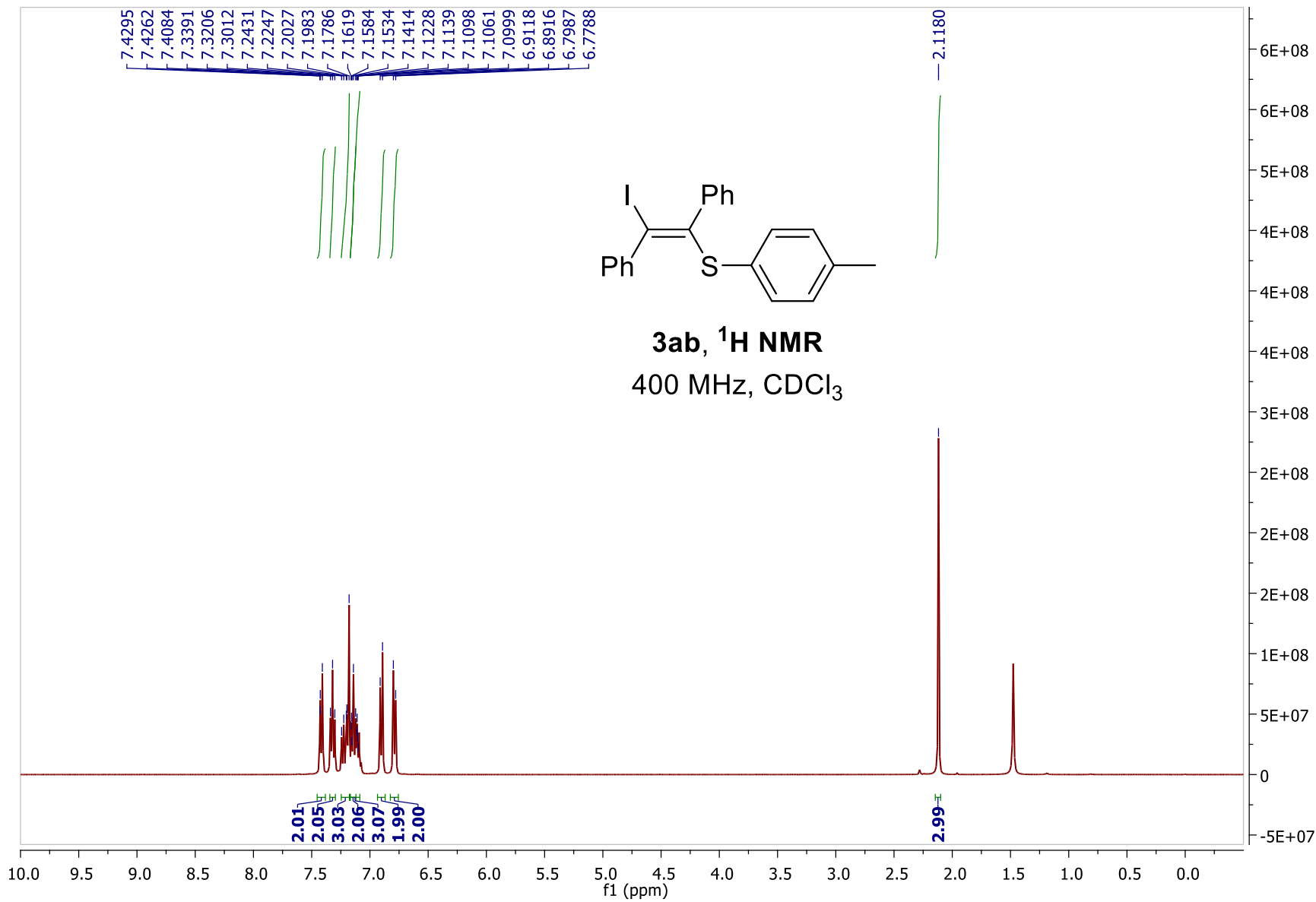
(Z)-2-(4-(1,2-Diphenylbut-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-N,N-dimethylethan-1-amine (Z-Tamoxifen) (12)²: Brown solid (0.86 g, 67%); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.26 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 – 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.12 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 7.07 – 7.00 (m, 3H), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 6.47 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.66 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.38 (q, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 0.84 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.47, 143.73, 142.33, 141.33, 138.14, 135.66, 131.82, 129.63, 129.40, 128.04, 127.82, 126.47, 125.97, 113.31, 65.10, 57.76, 45.29, 28.96, 13.54.

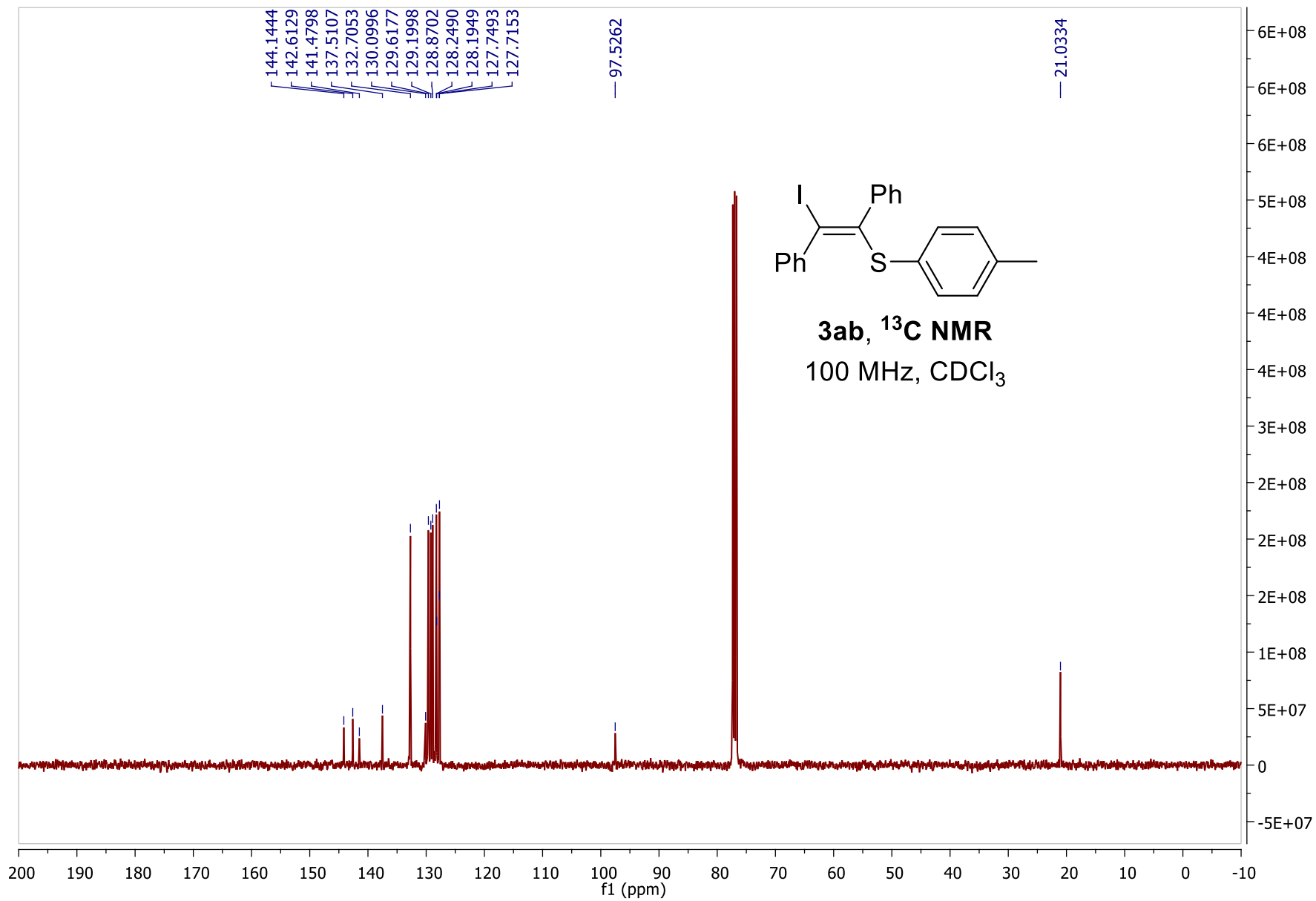
14. Reference:

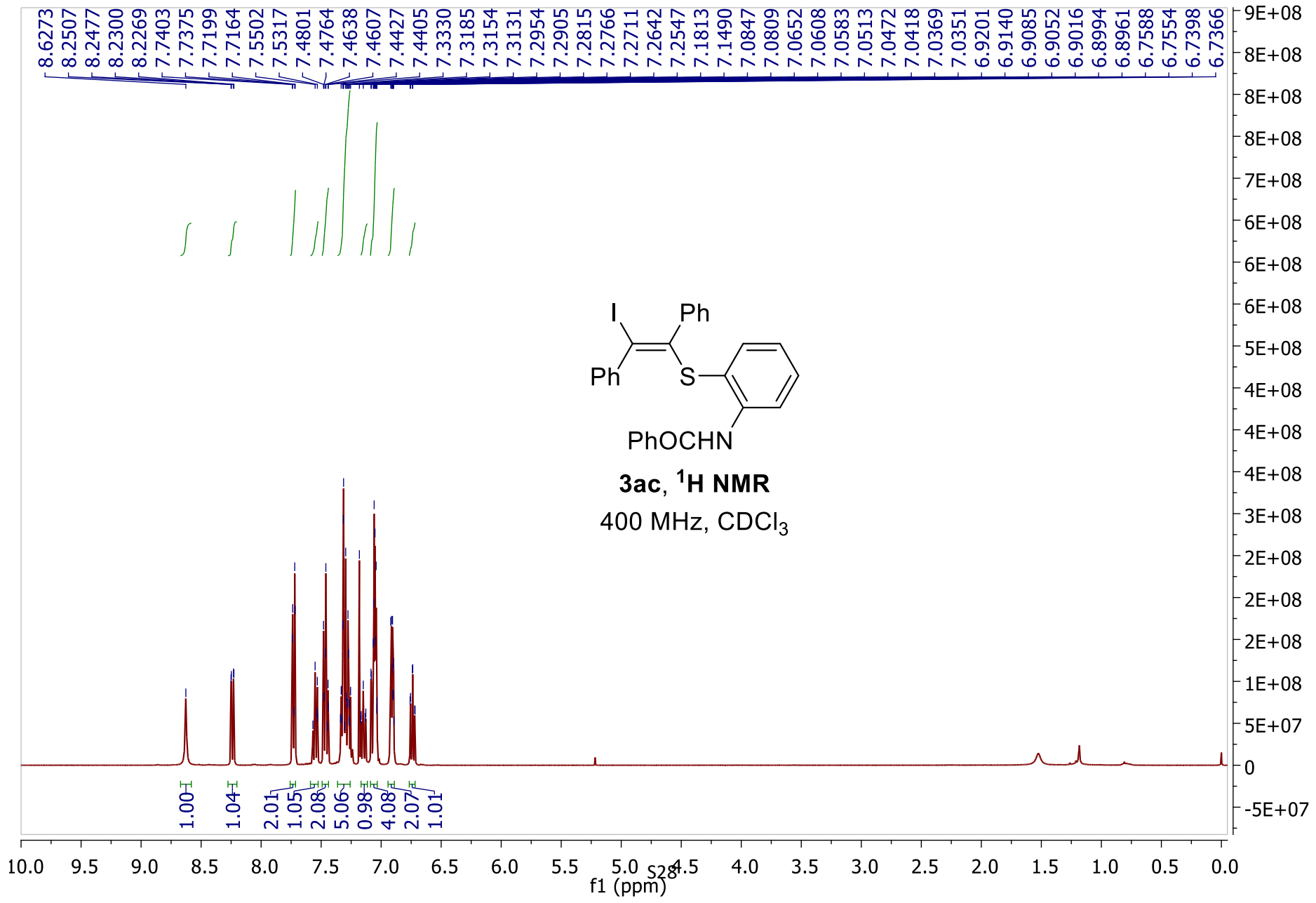
- (1) Lin, Y. M.; Lu, G. P.; Cai, C.; Yi, W. bin. Odorless, One-Pot Regio- and Stereoselective Iodolithiation of Alkynes with Sodium Arenesulfonates under Metal-Free Conditions in Water. *Org Lett* **2015**, *17* (13), 3310–3313.
- (2) Taniguchi, N. Copper-Catalyzed Synthesis of β -Haloalkenyl Chalcogenides by Addition of Dichalcogenides to Internal Alkynes and Its Application to Synthesis of (Z)-Tamoxifen. *Tetrahedron* **2009**, *65* (14), 2782–2790.
- (3) Lu, L. H.; Ou, G.; Zhao, X.; Wang, Y.; Chen, X.; Liao, W.; Li, S.; Wu, C. Selective Difunctionalization of Electron-Deficient Alkynes: Access to (E)-2-Iodo-3-(Methylthio)Acrylate. *Org Biomol Chem* **2021**, *19* (37), 8128–8132.

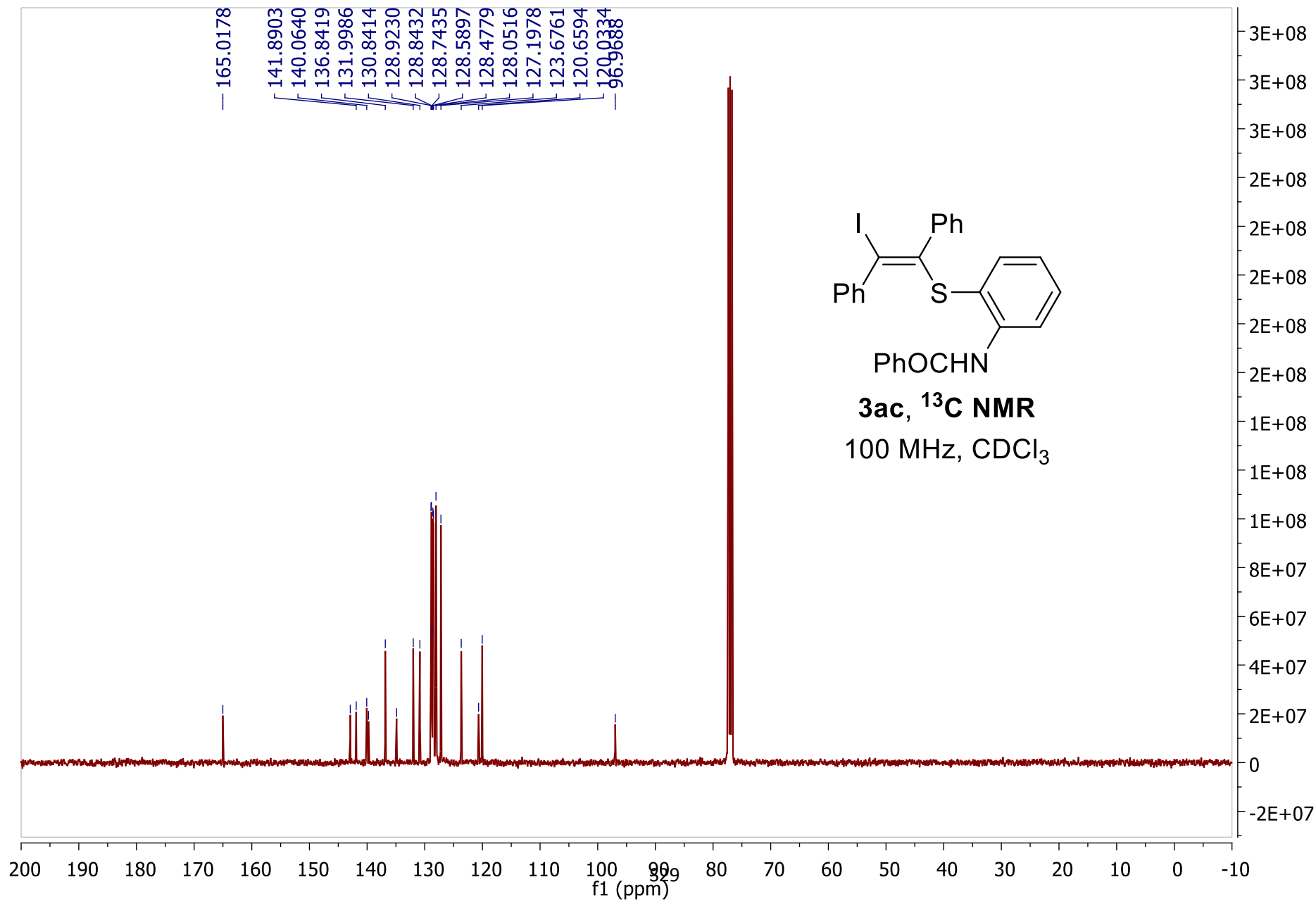


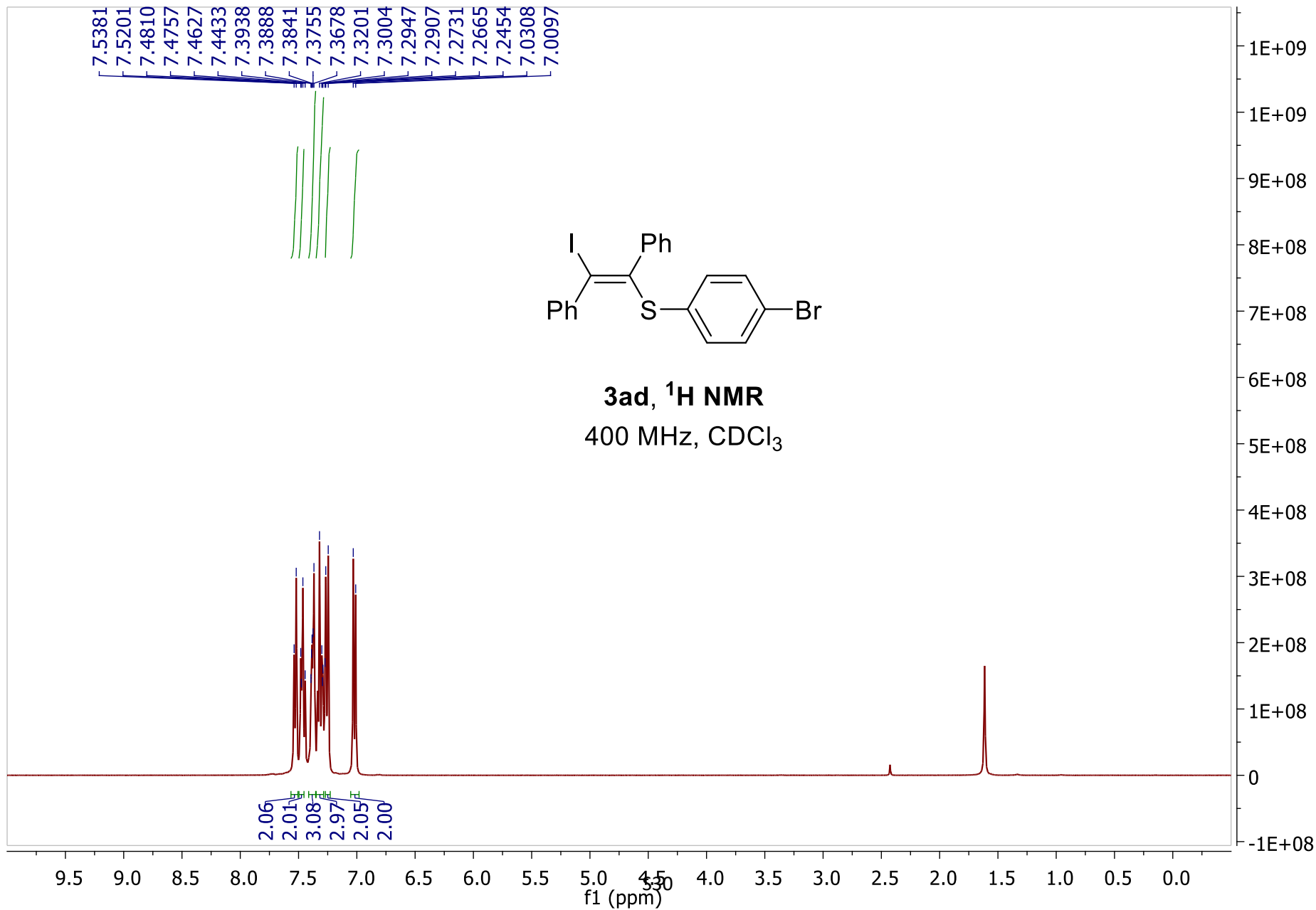


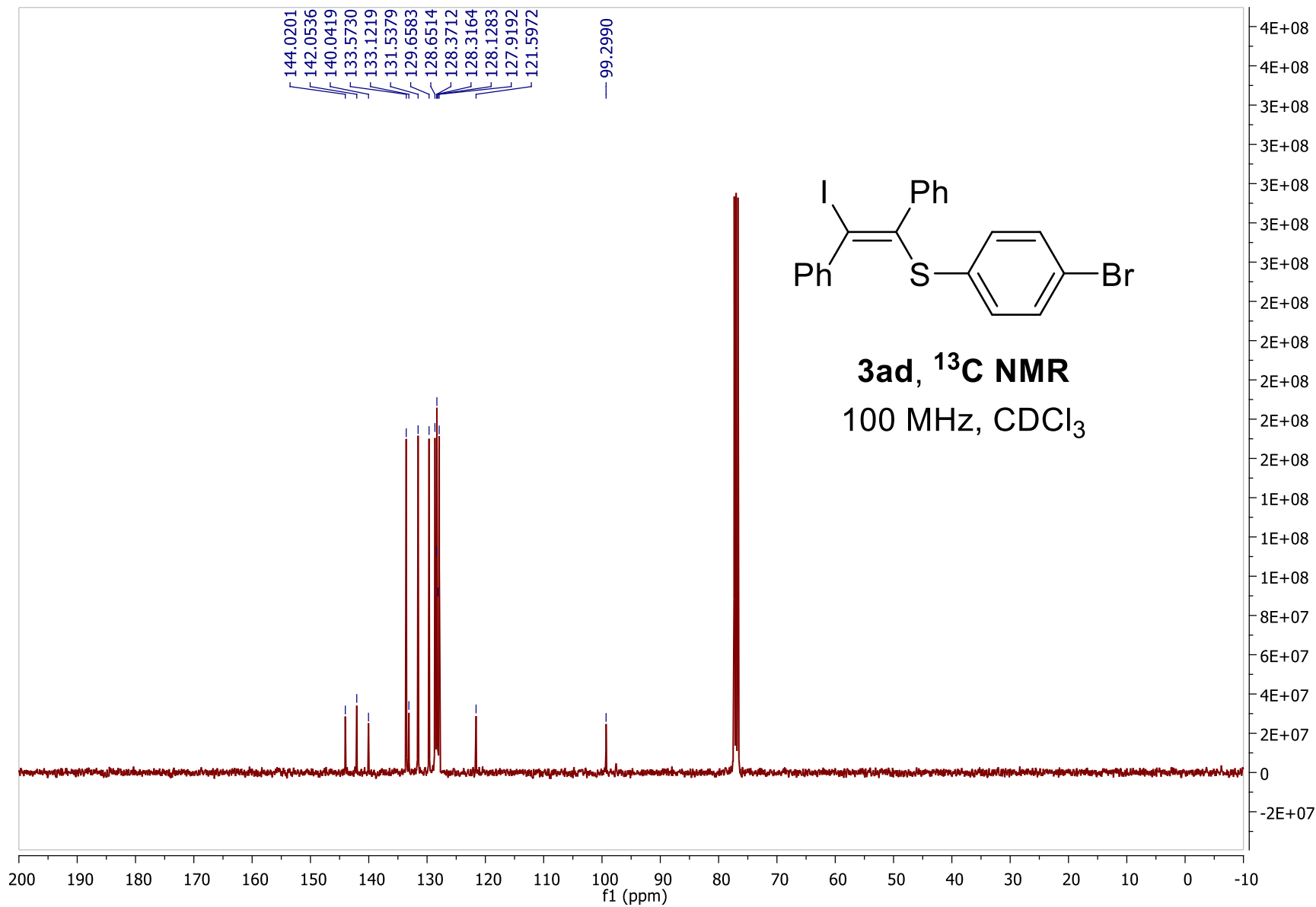


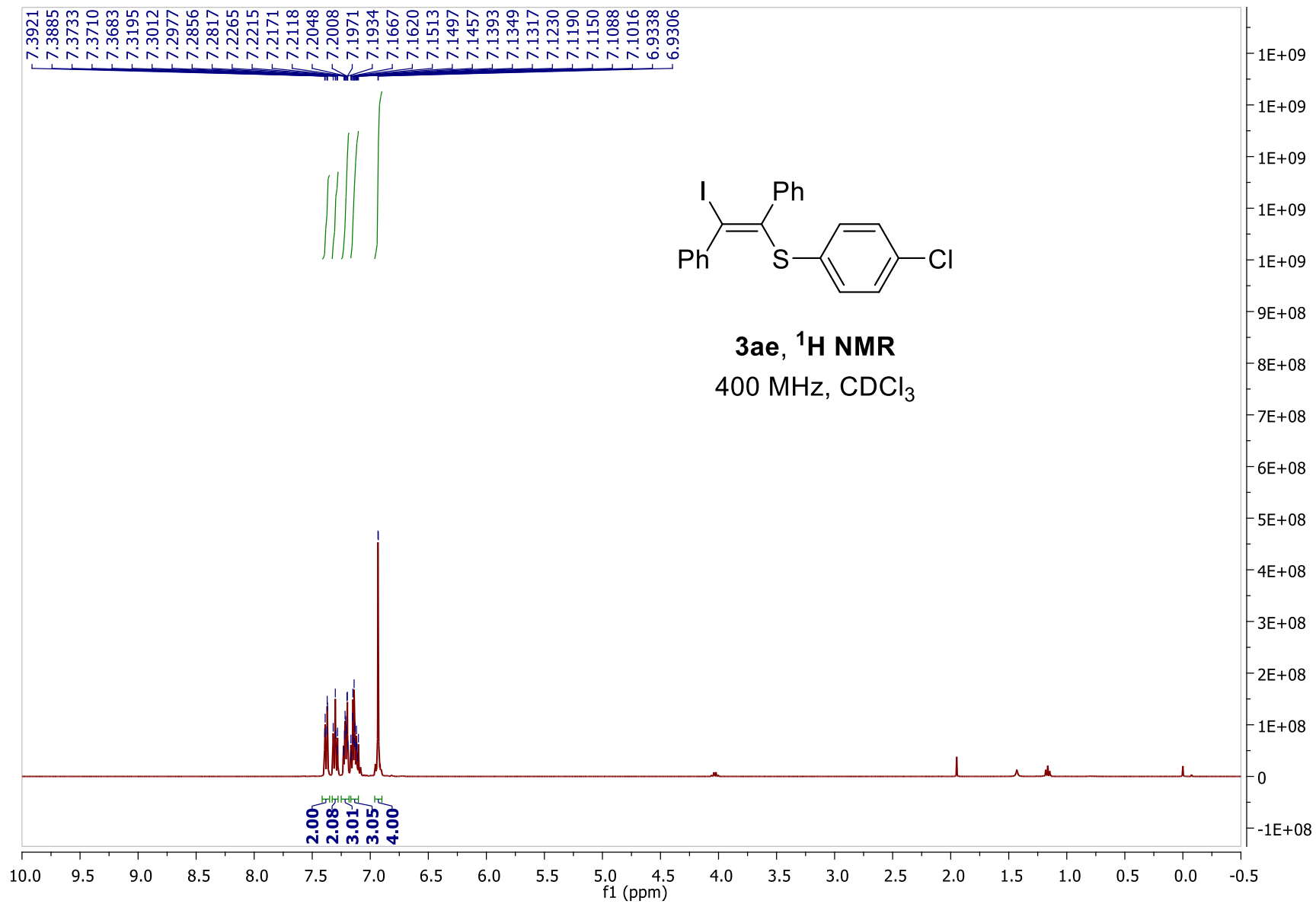


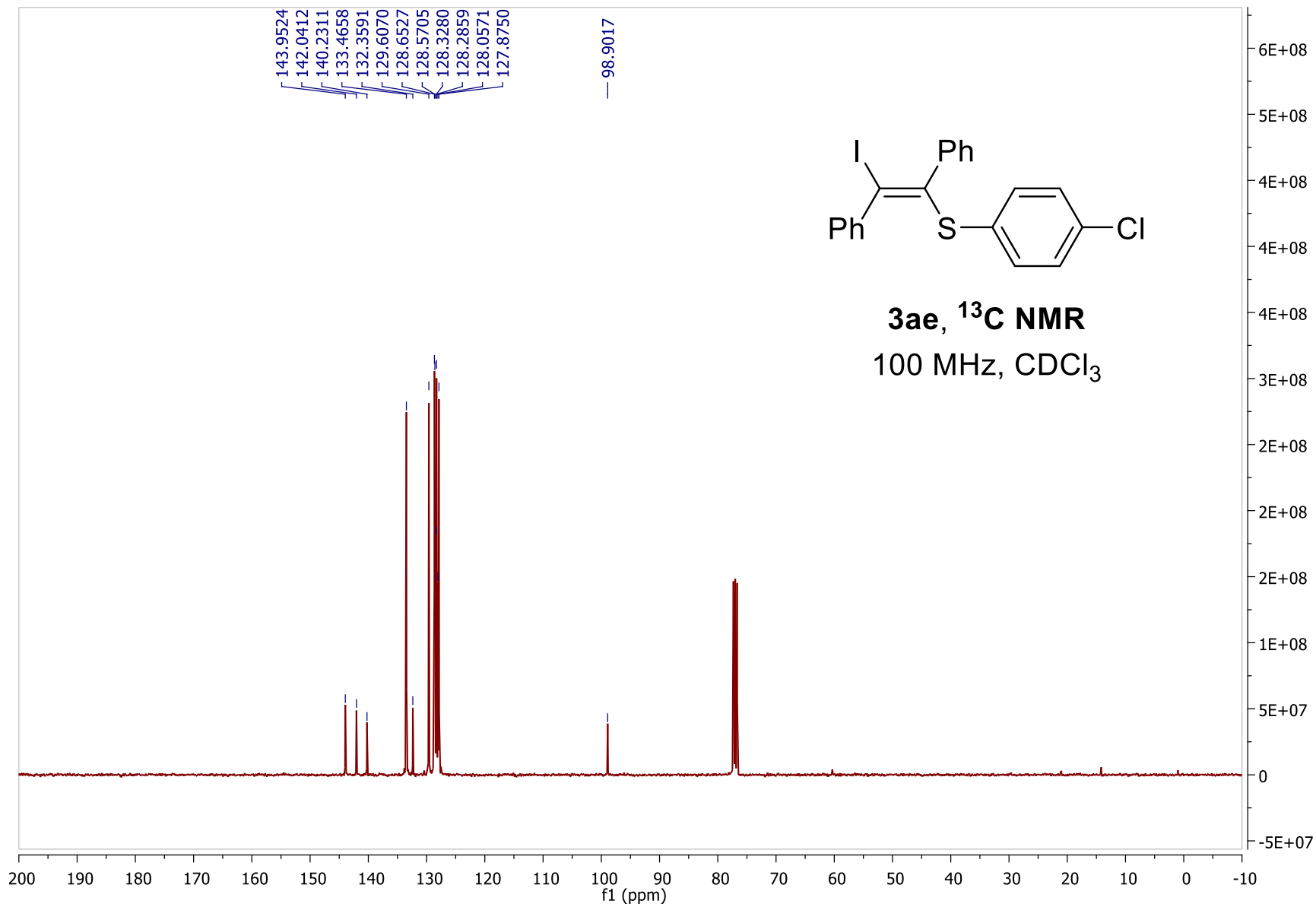


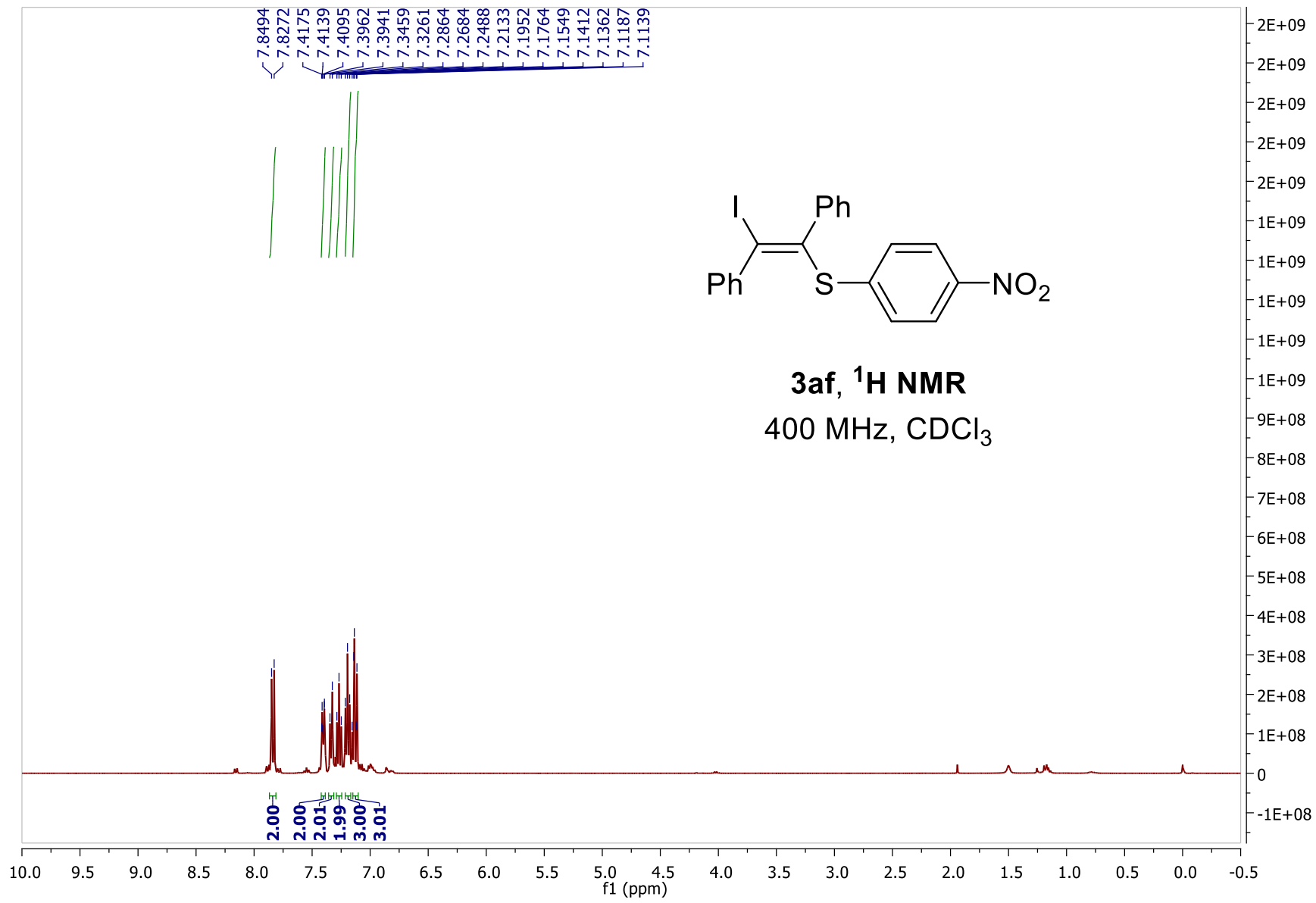


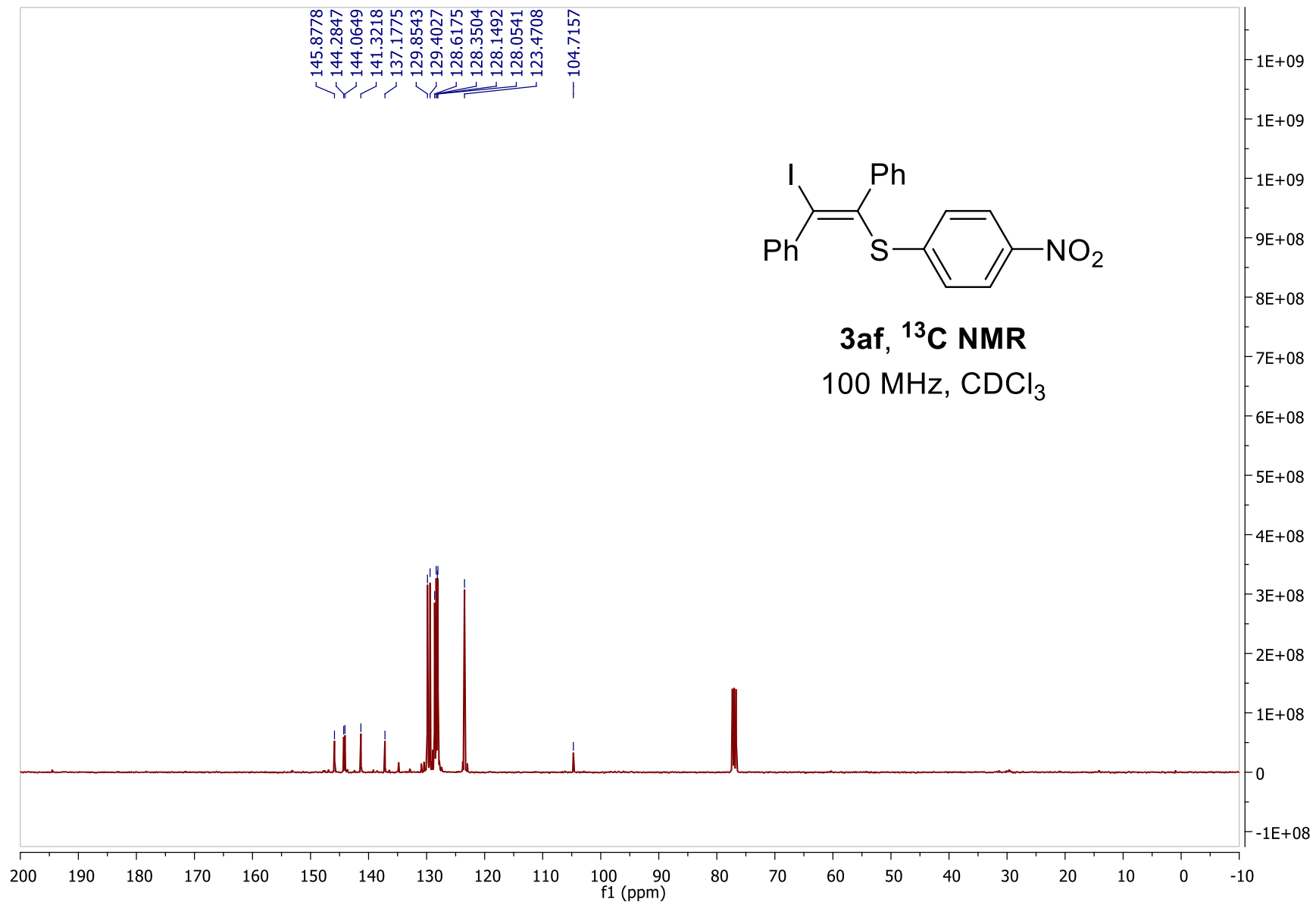


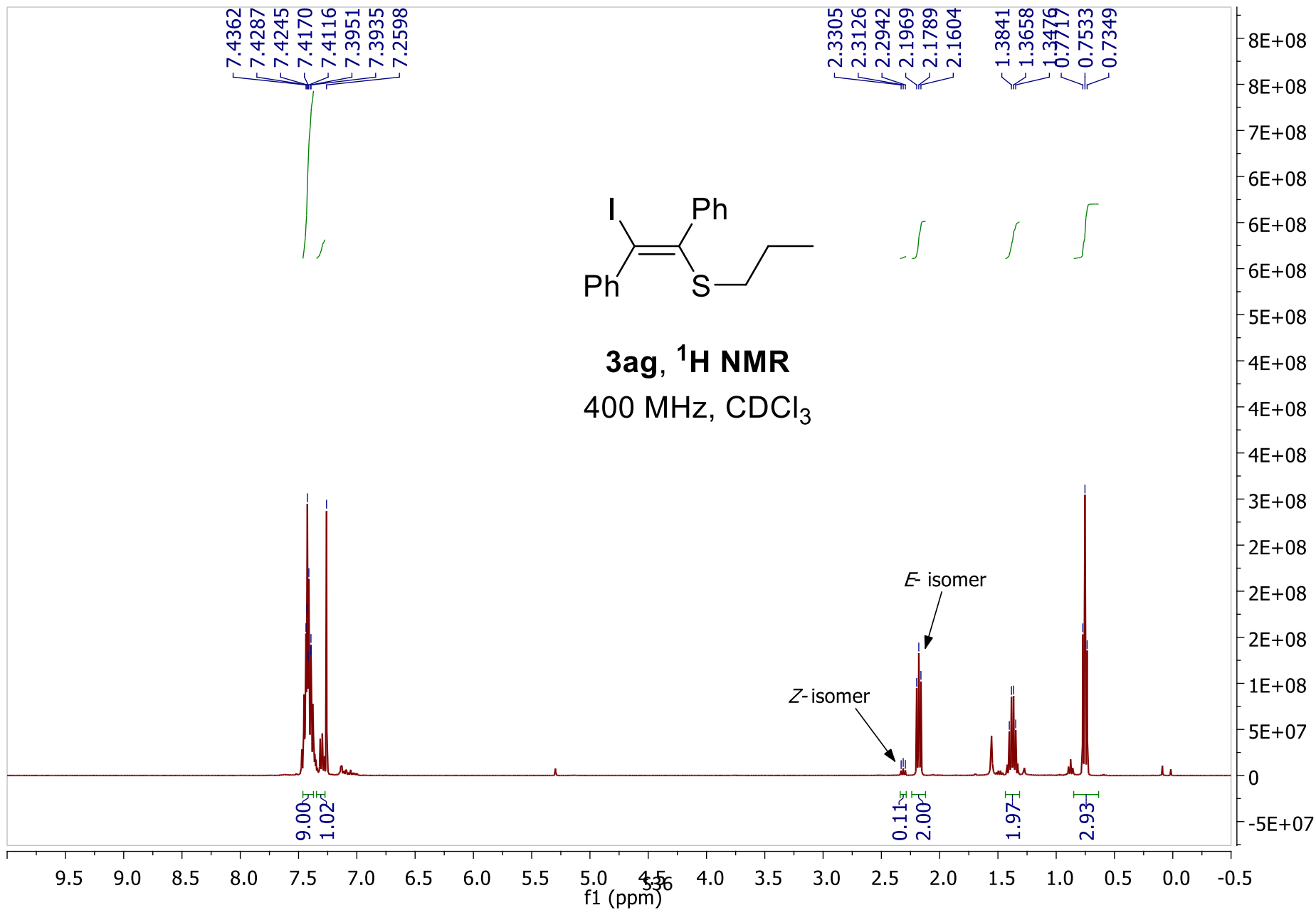


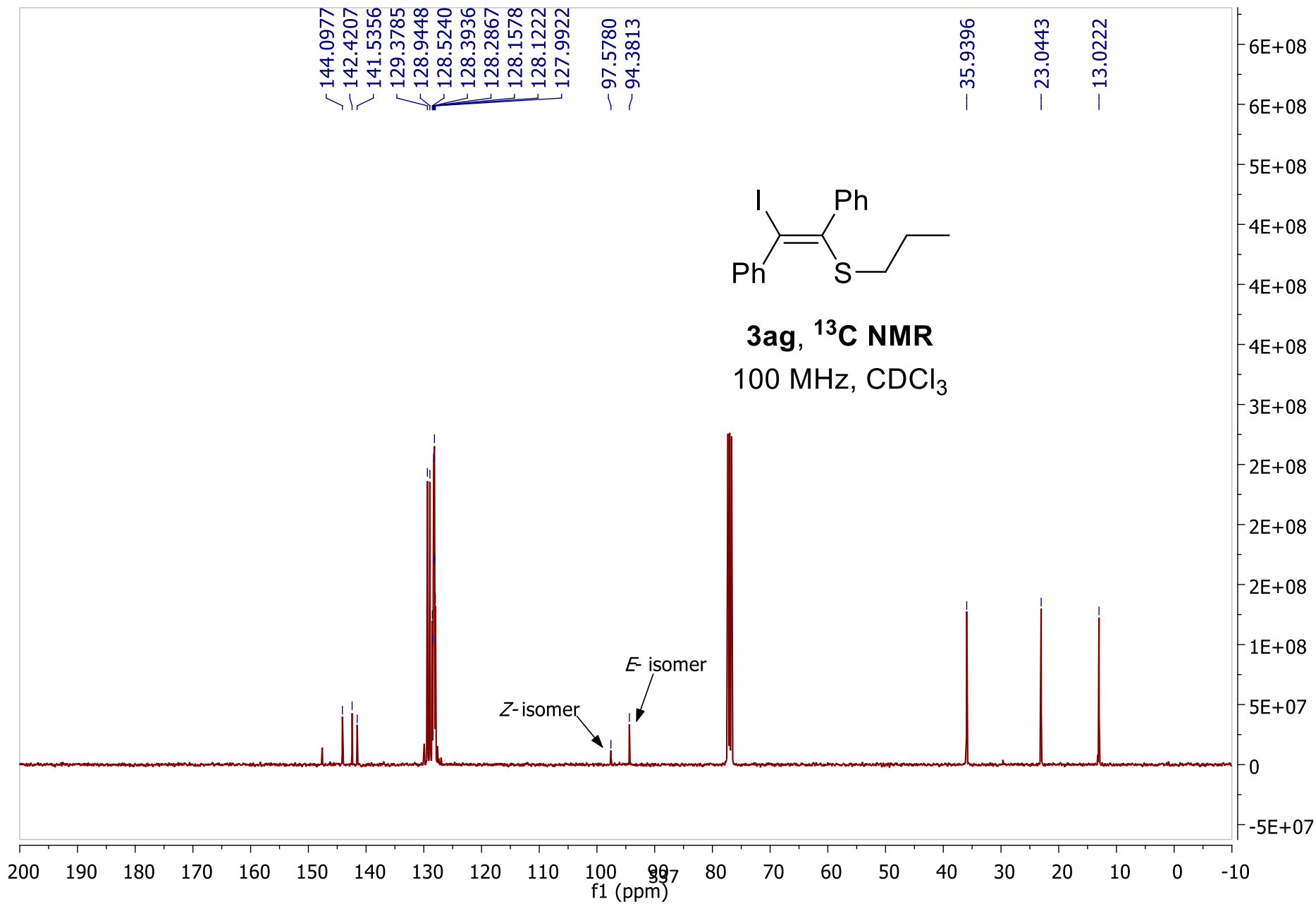


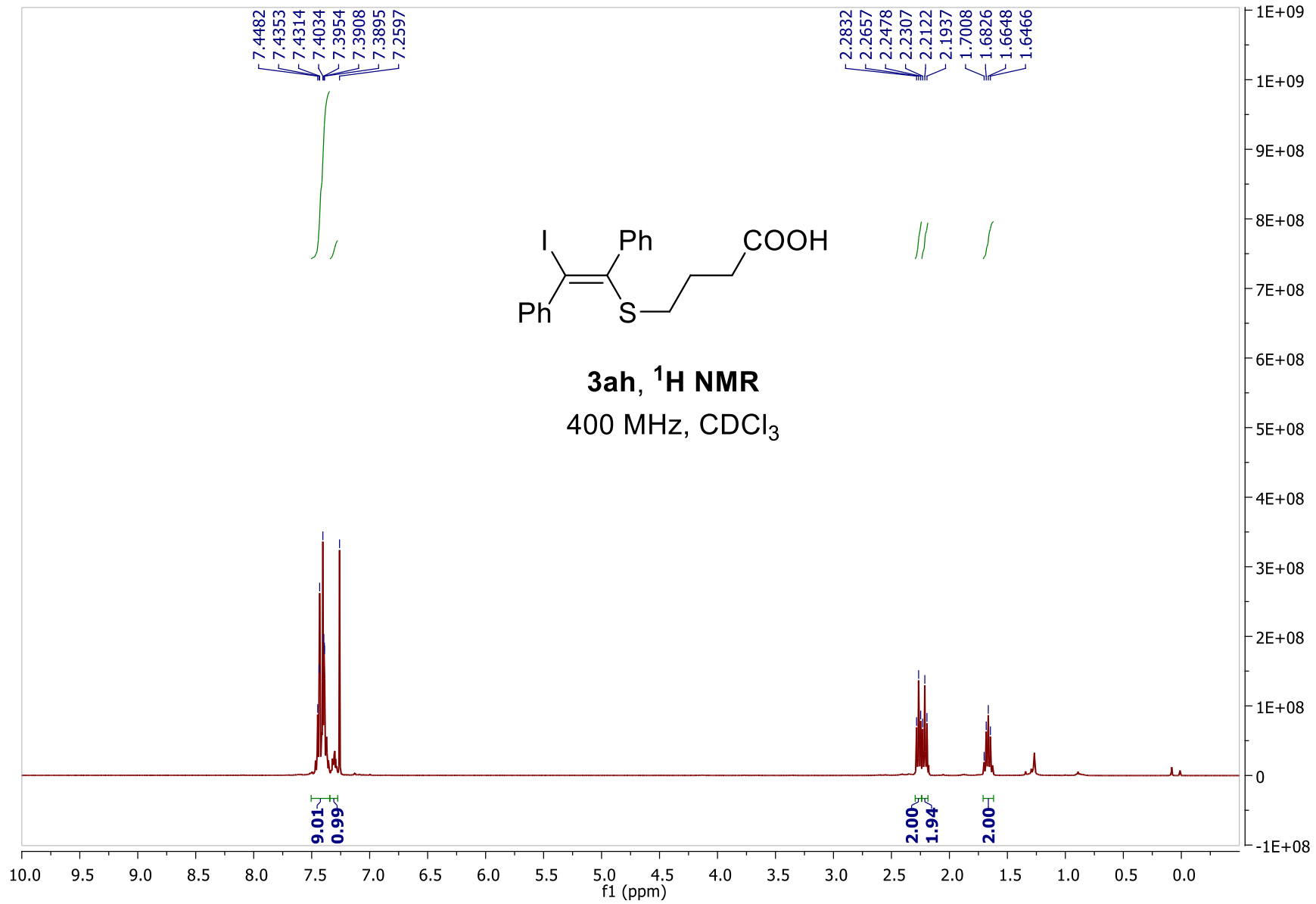


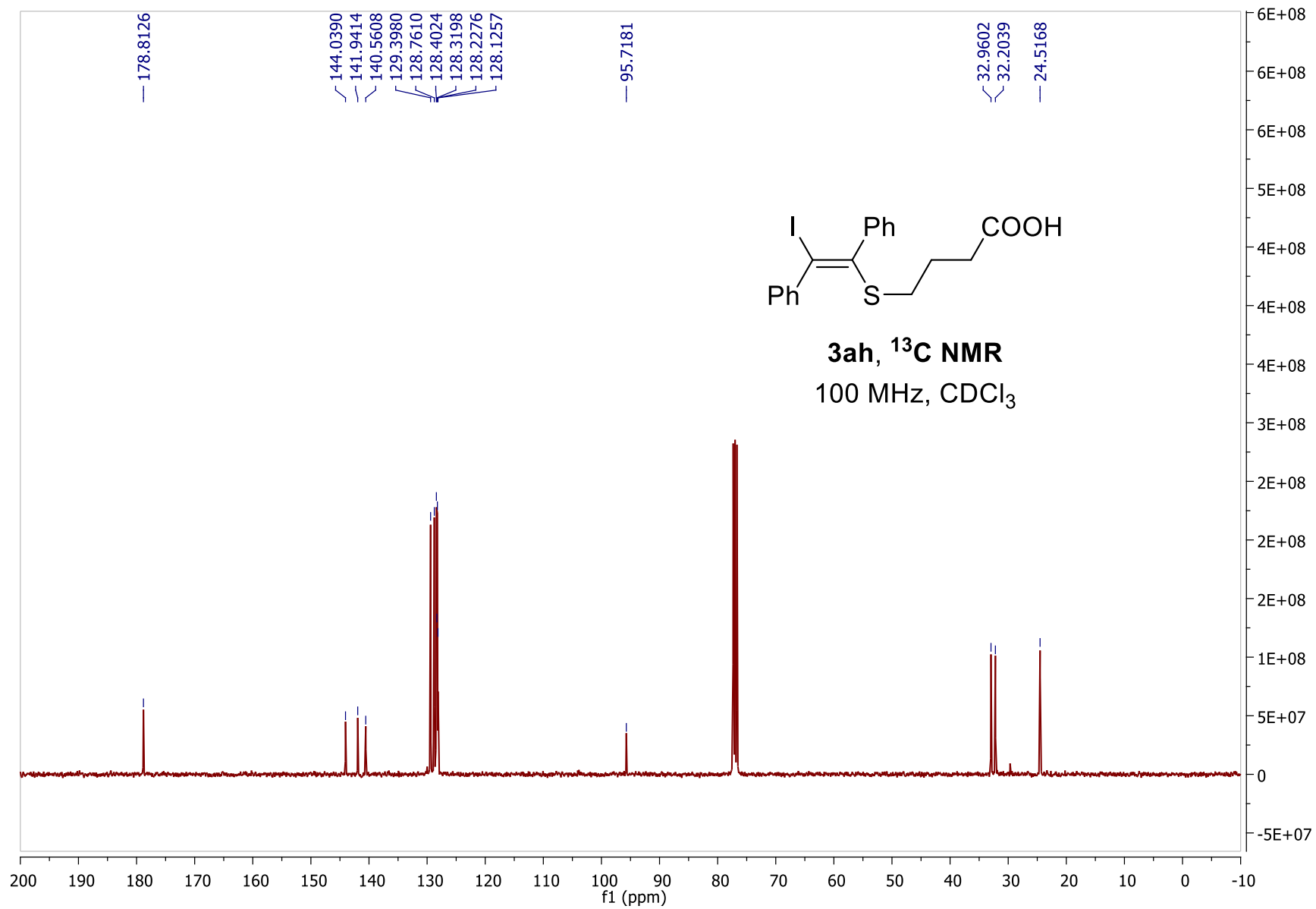


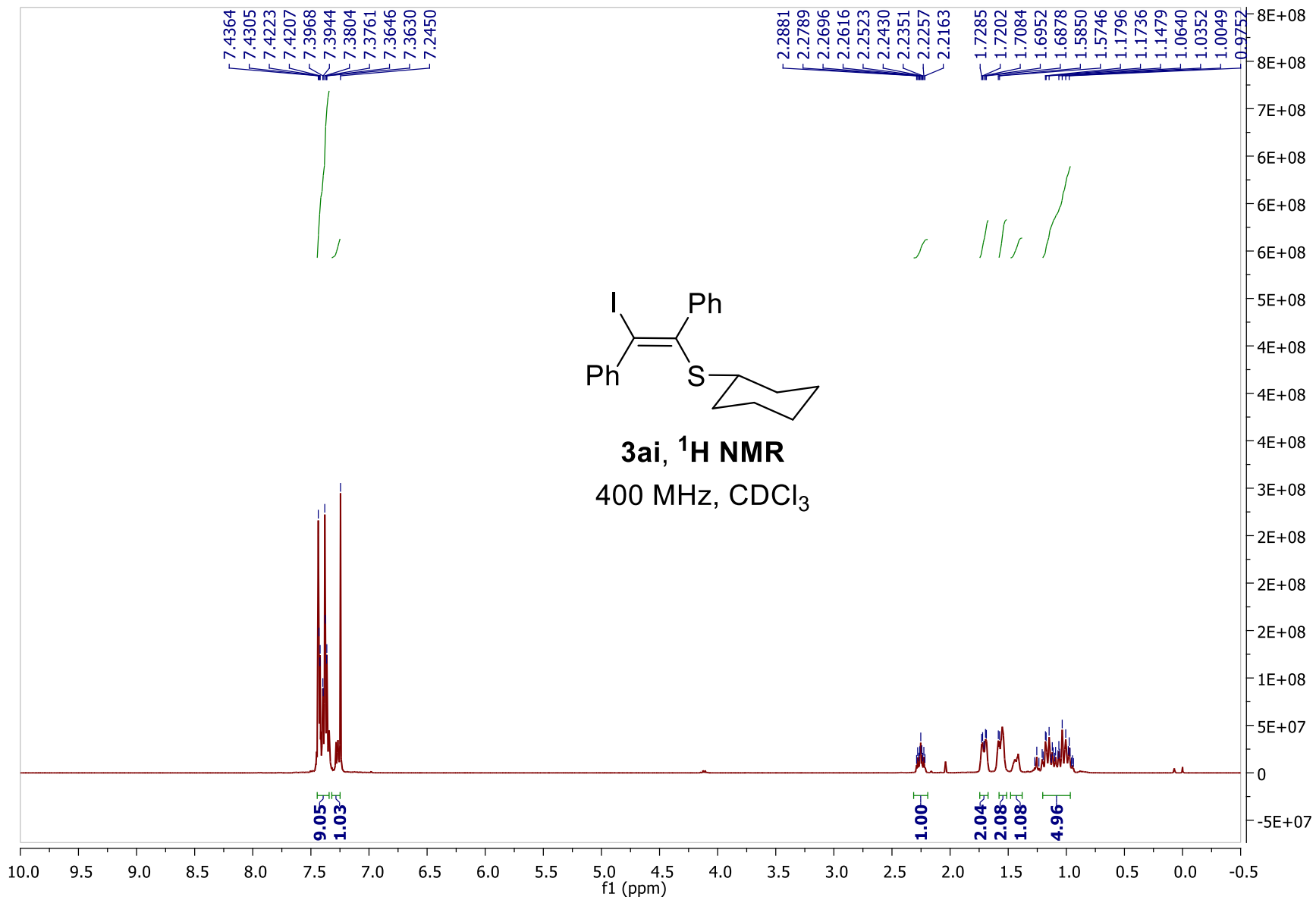


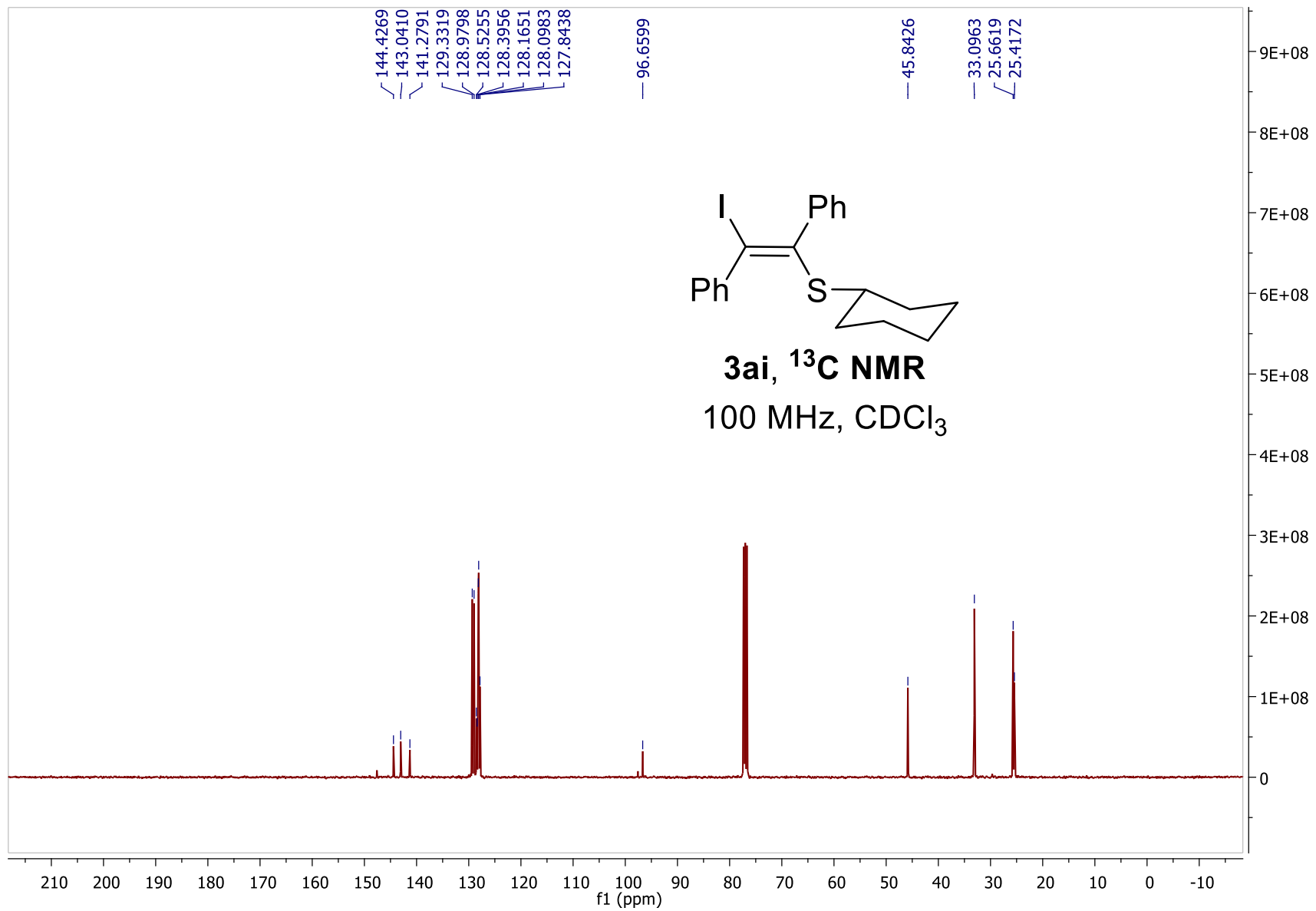


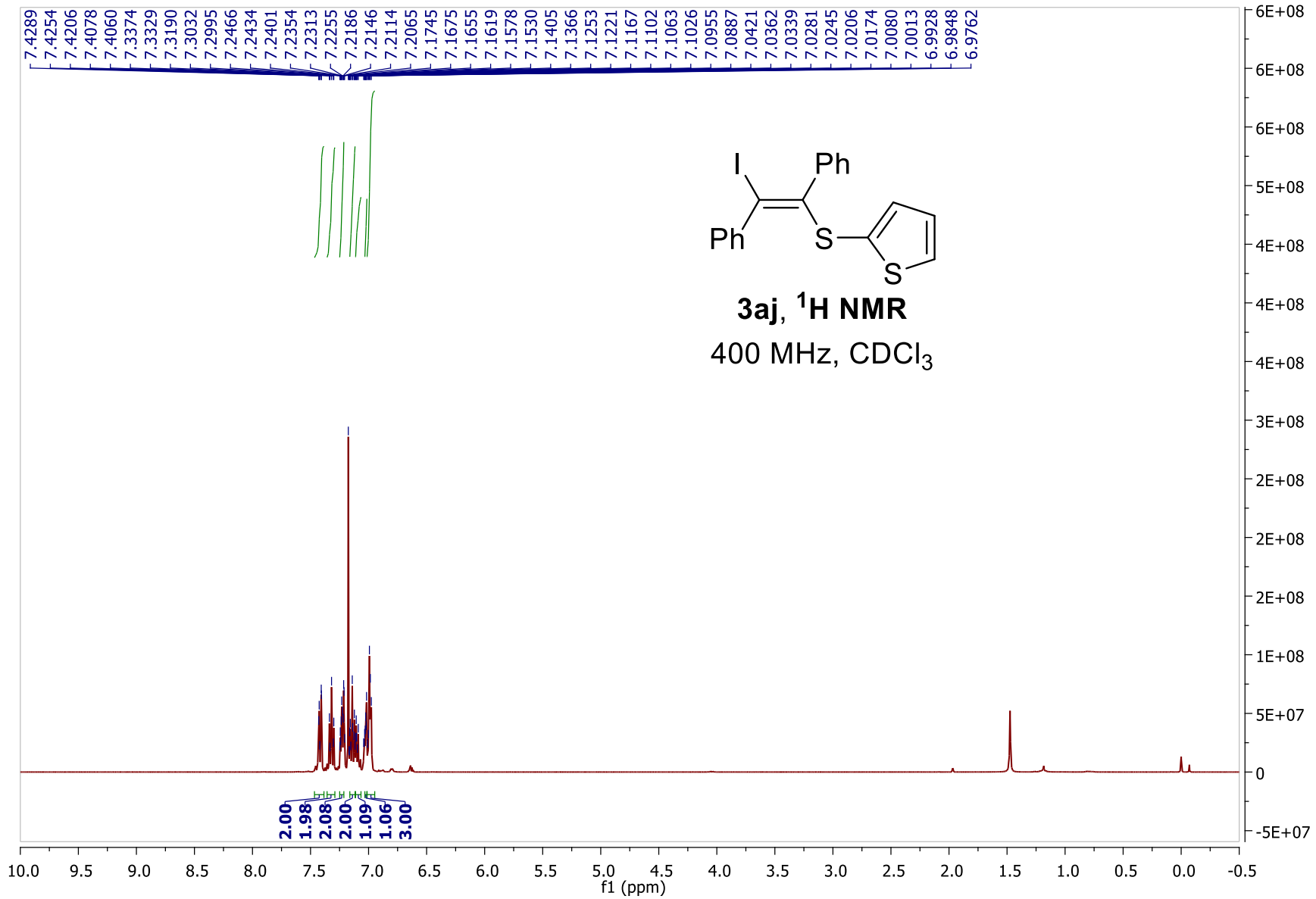


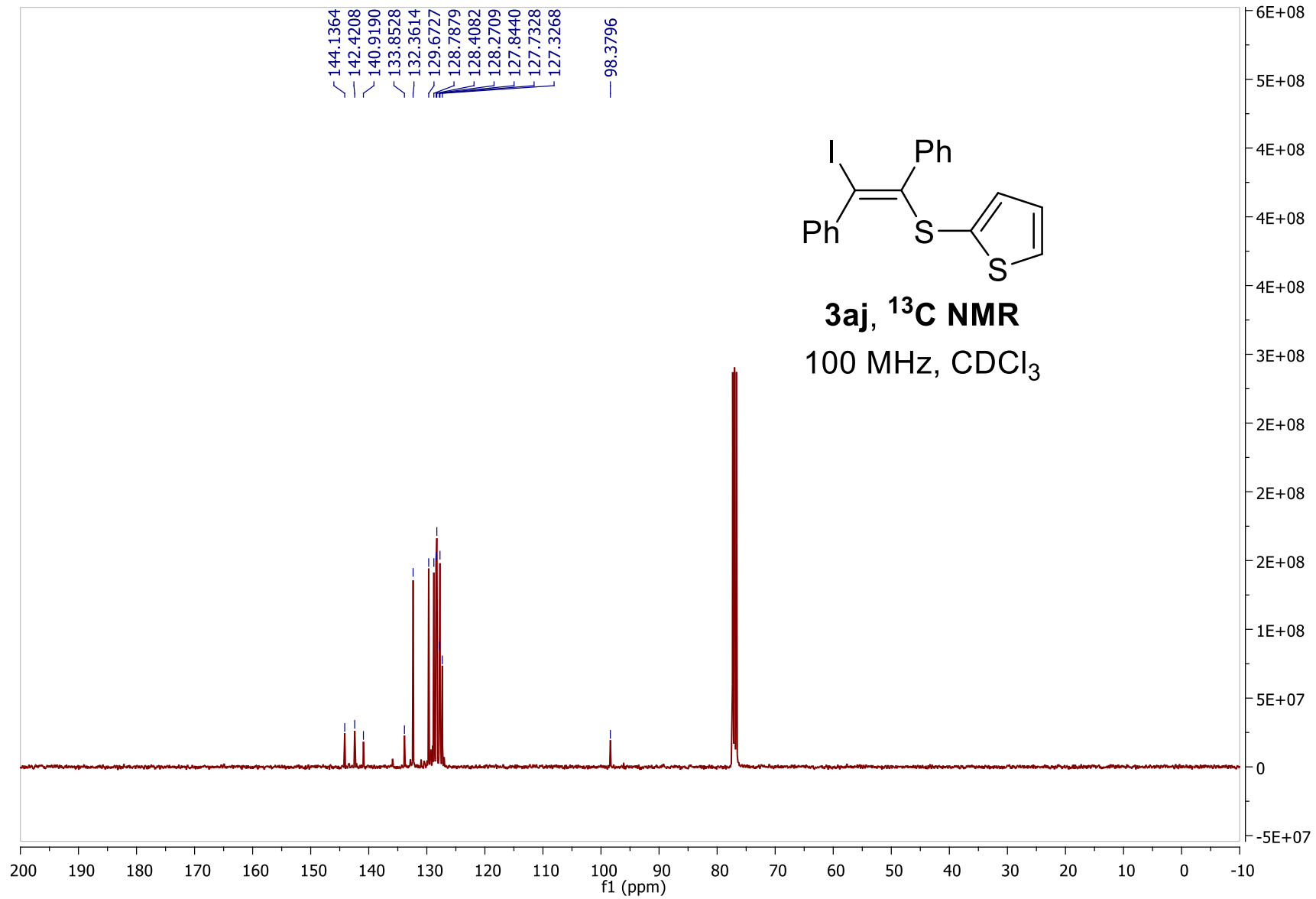


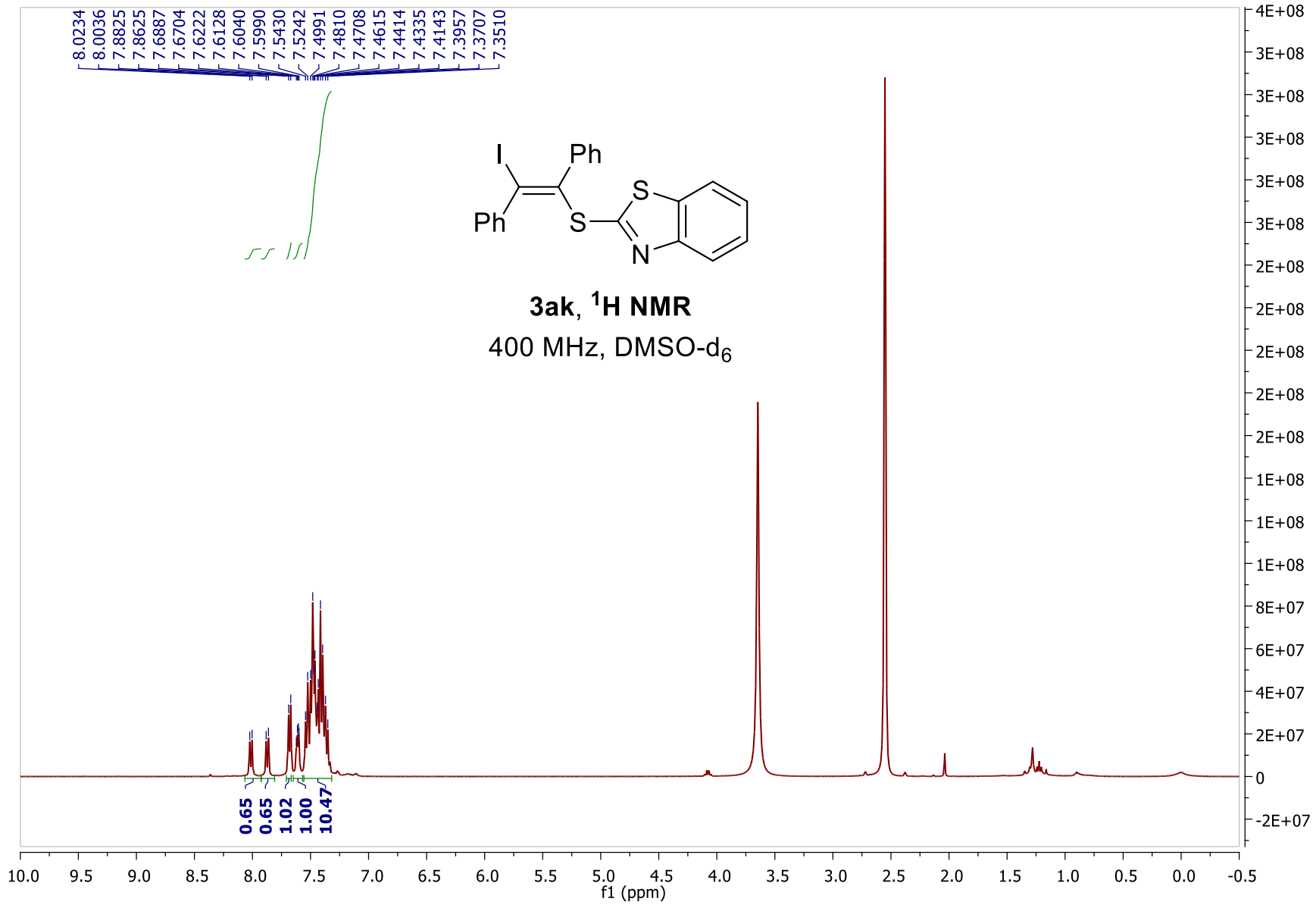


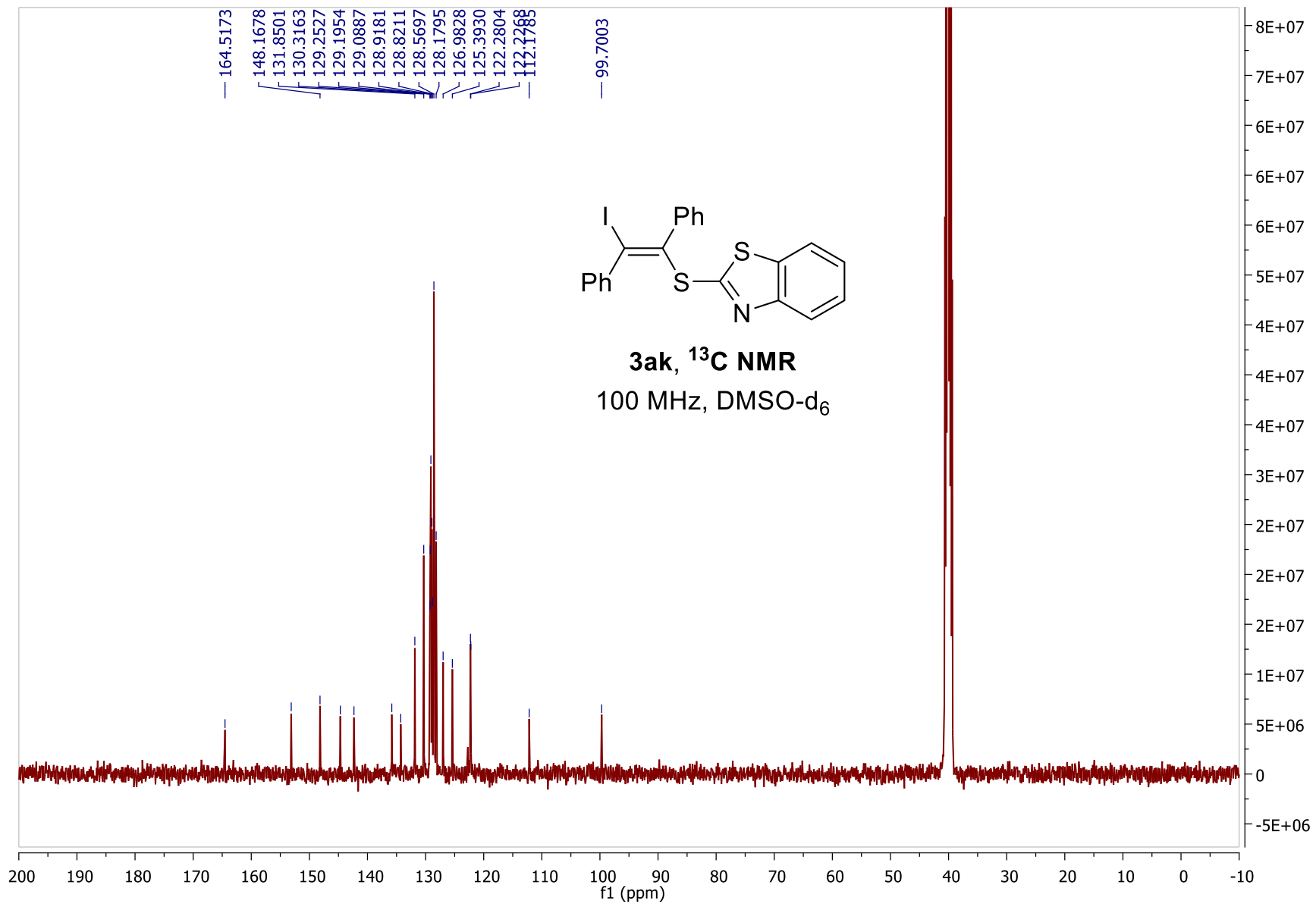


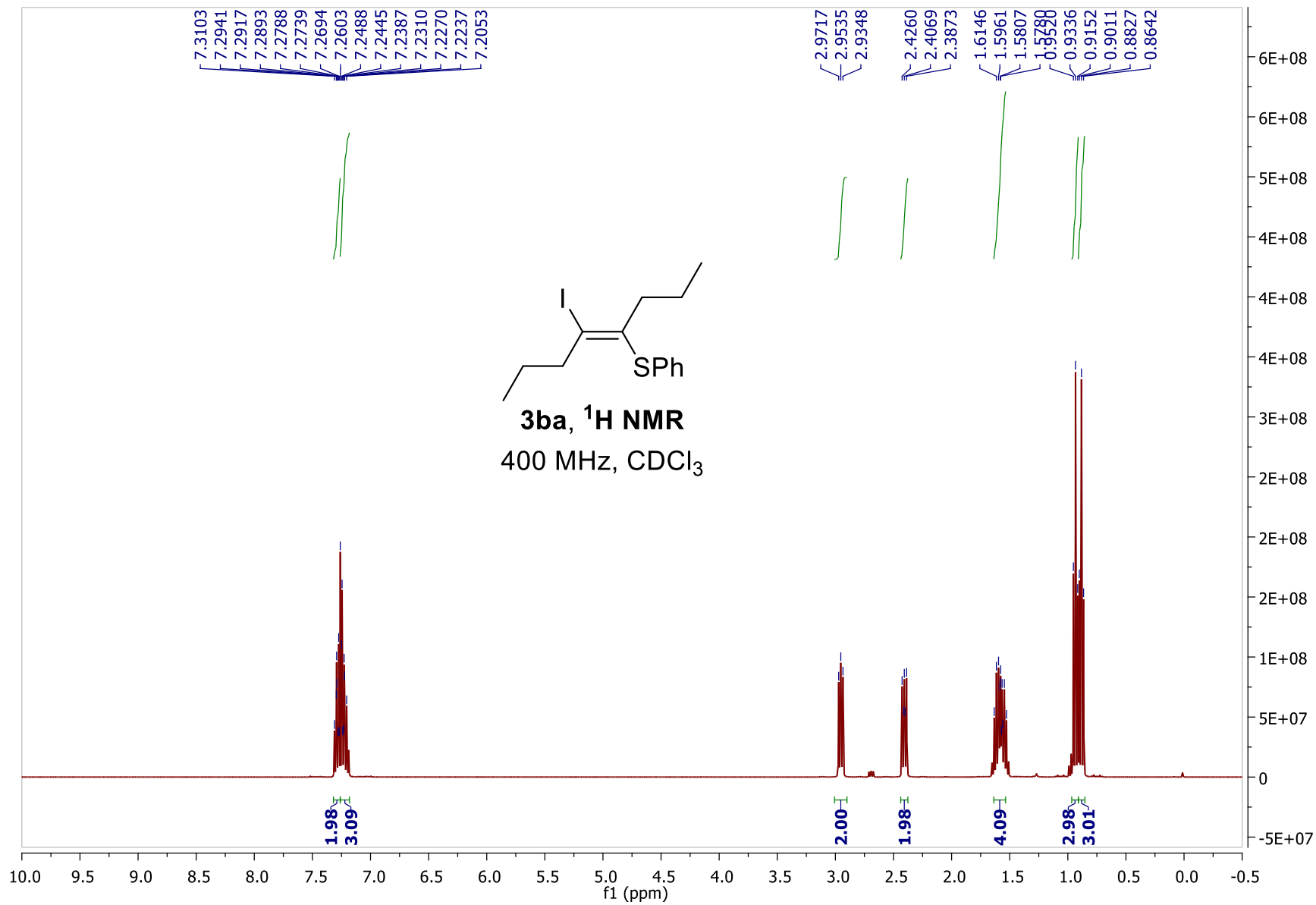


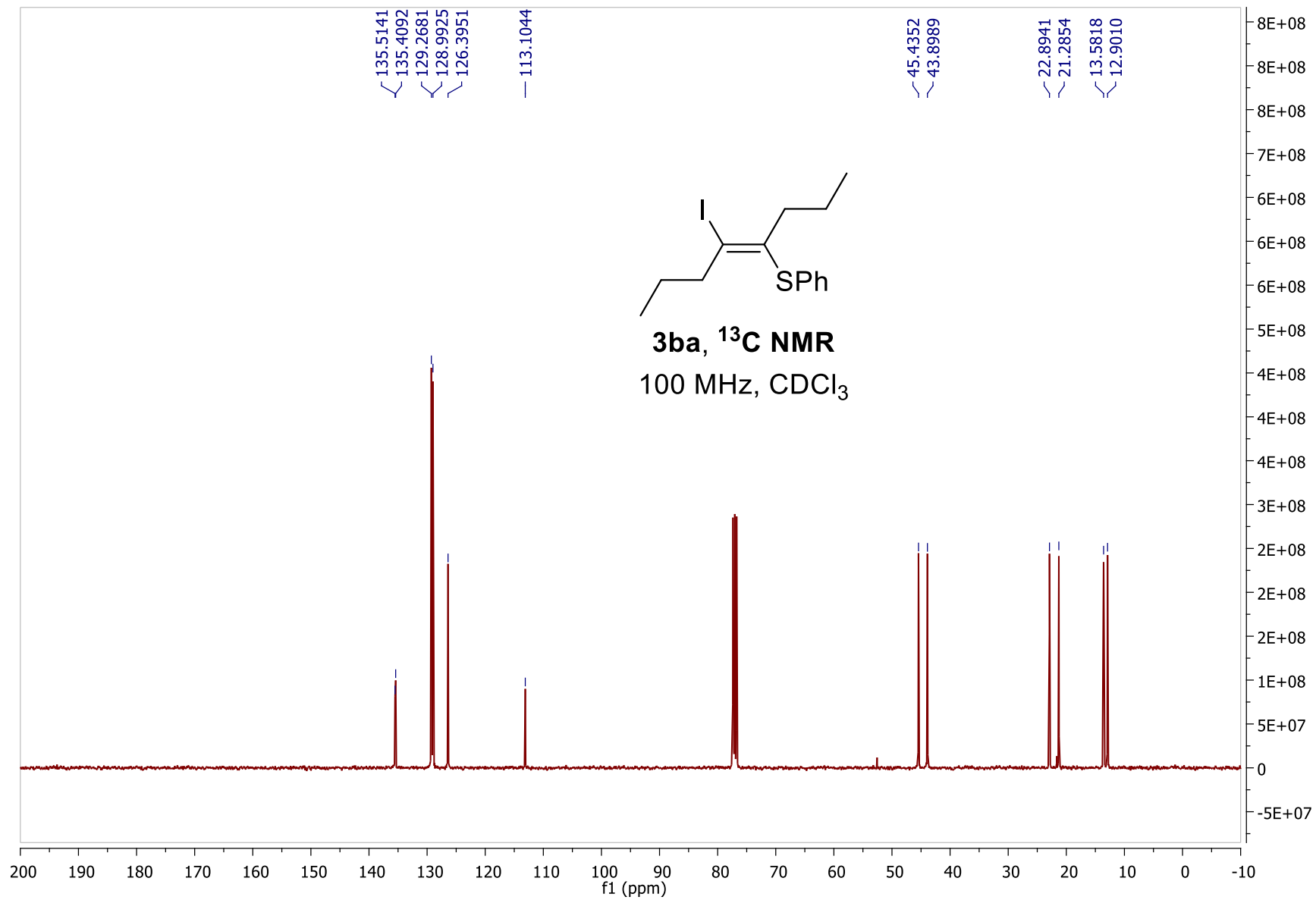


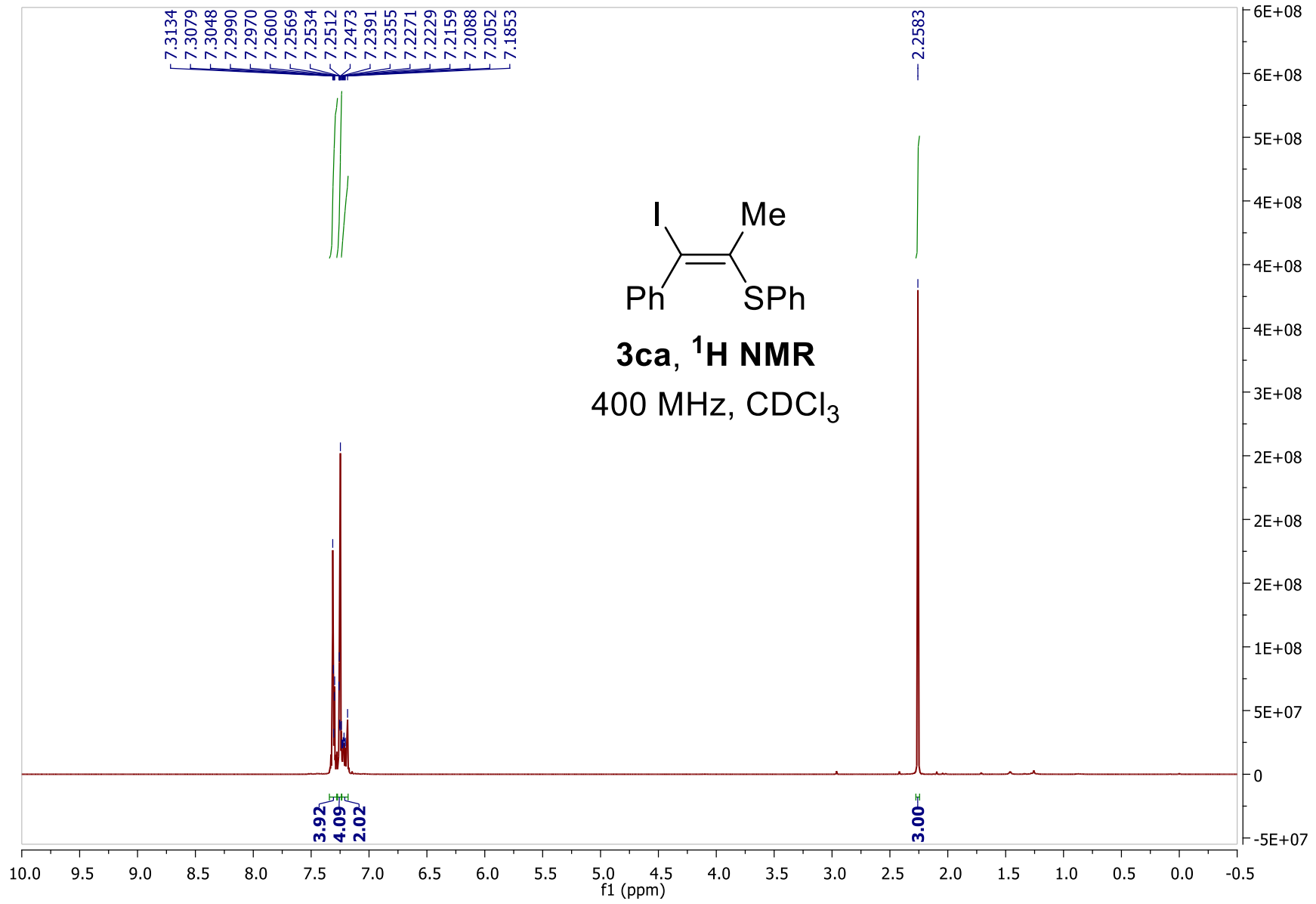


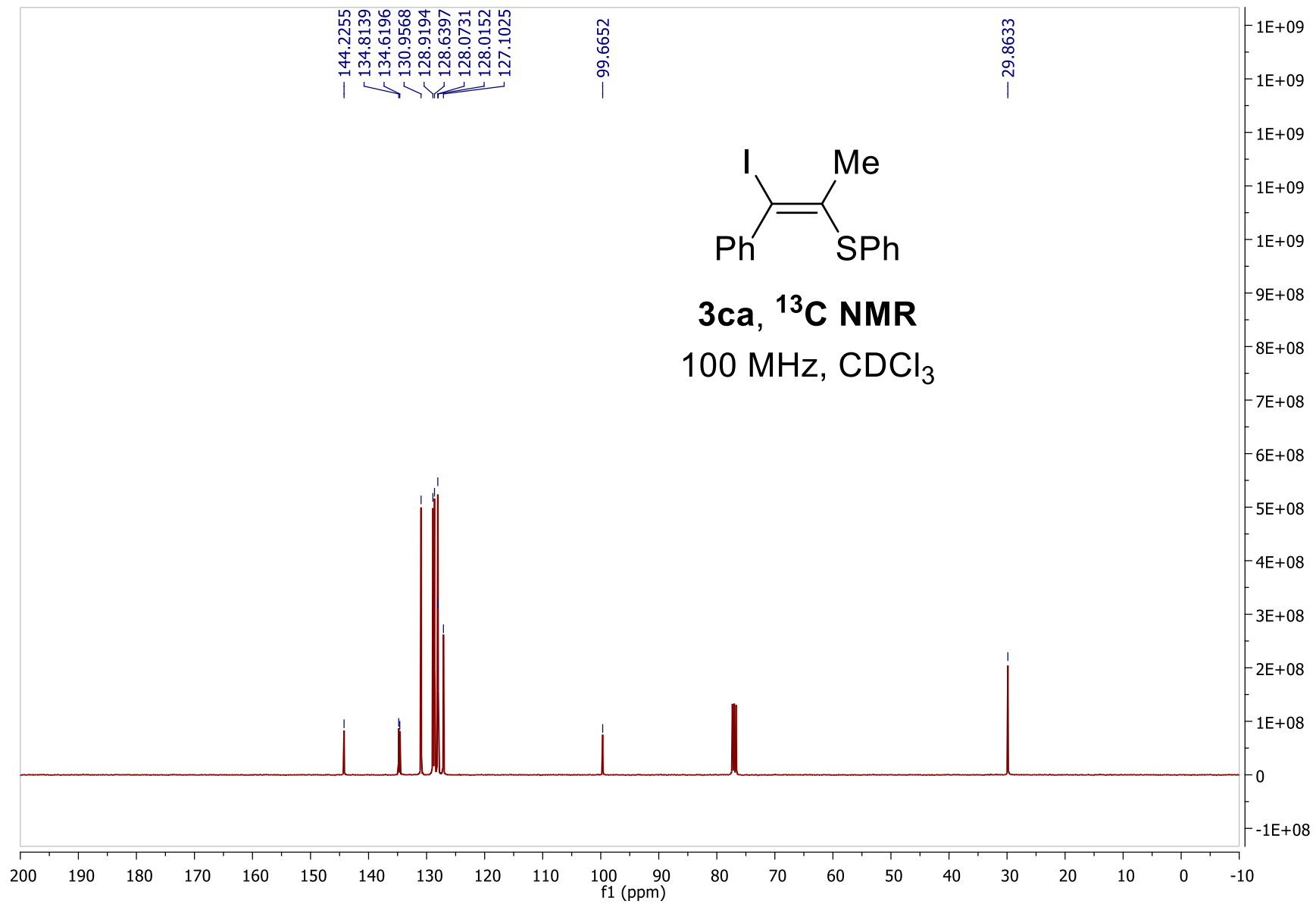


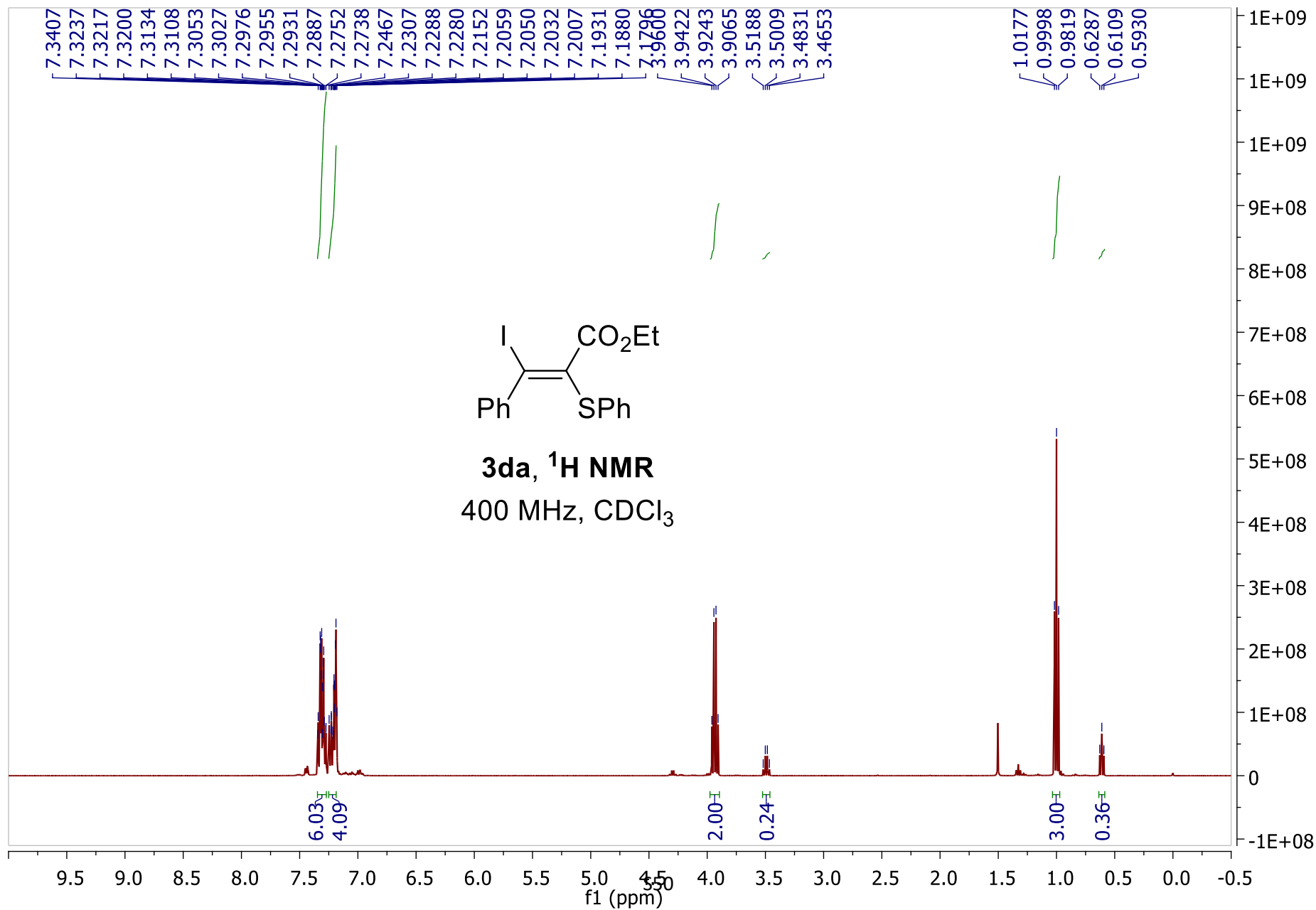


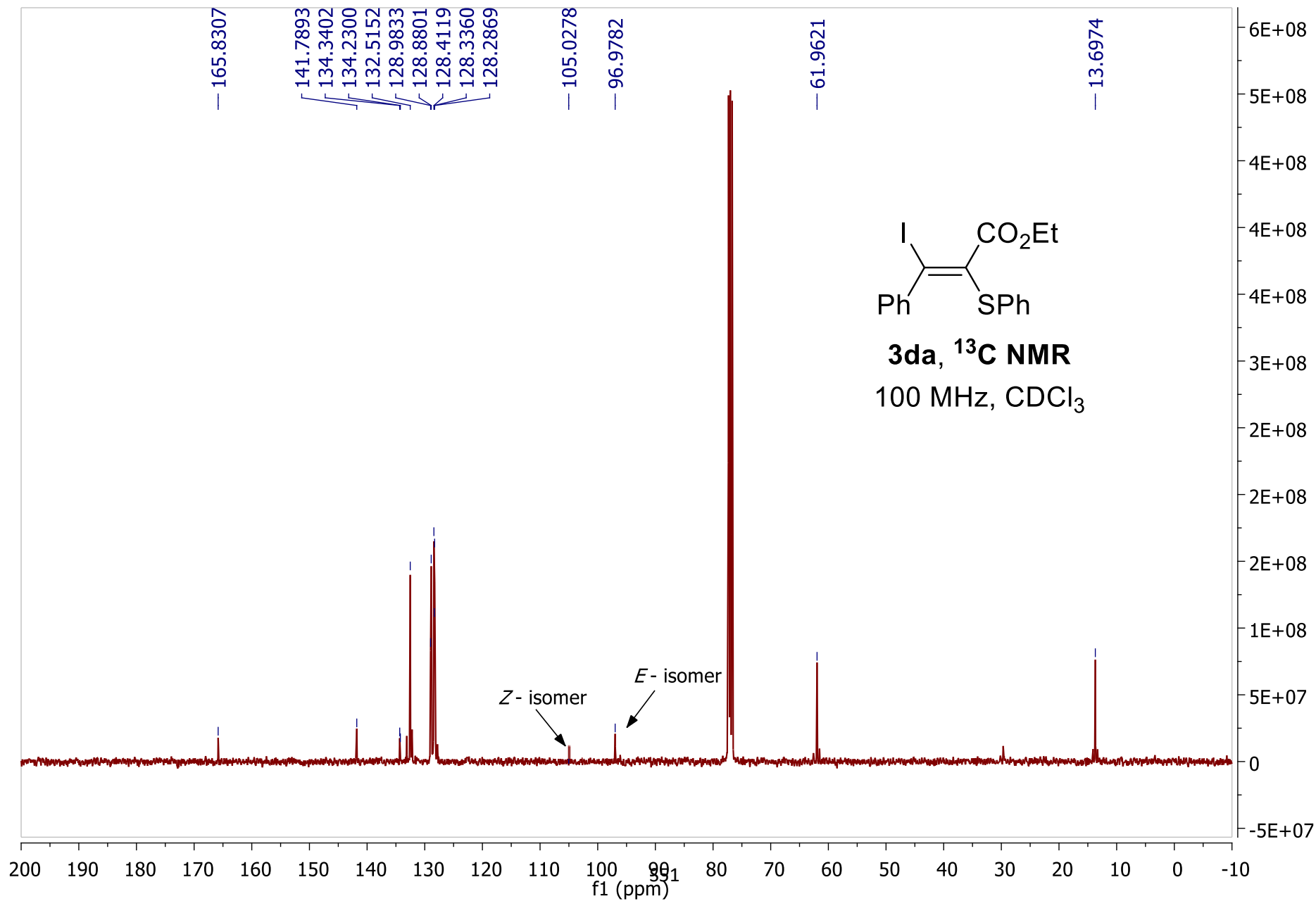


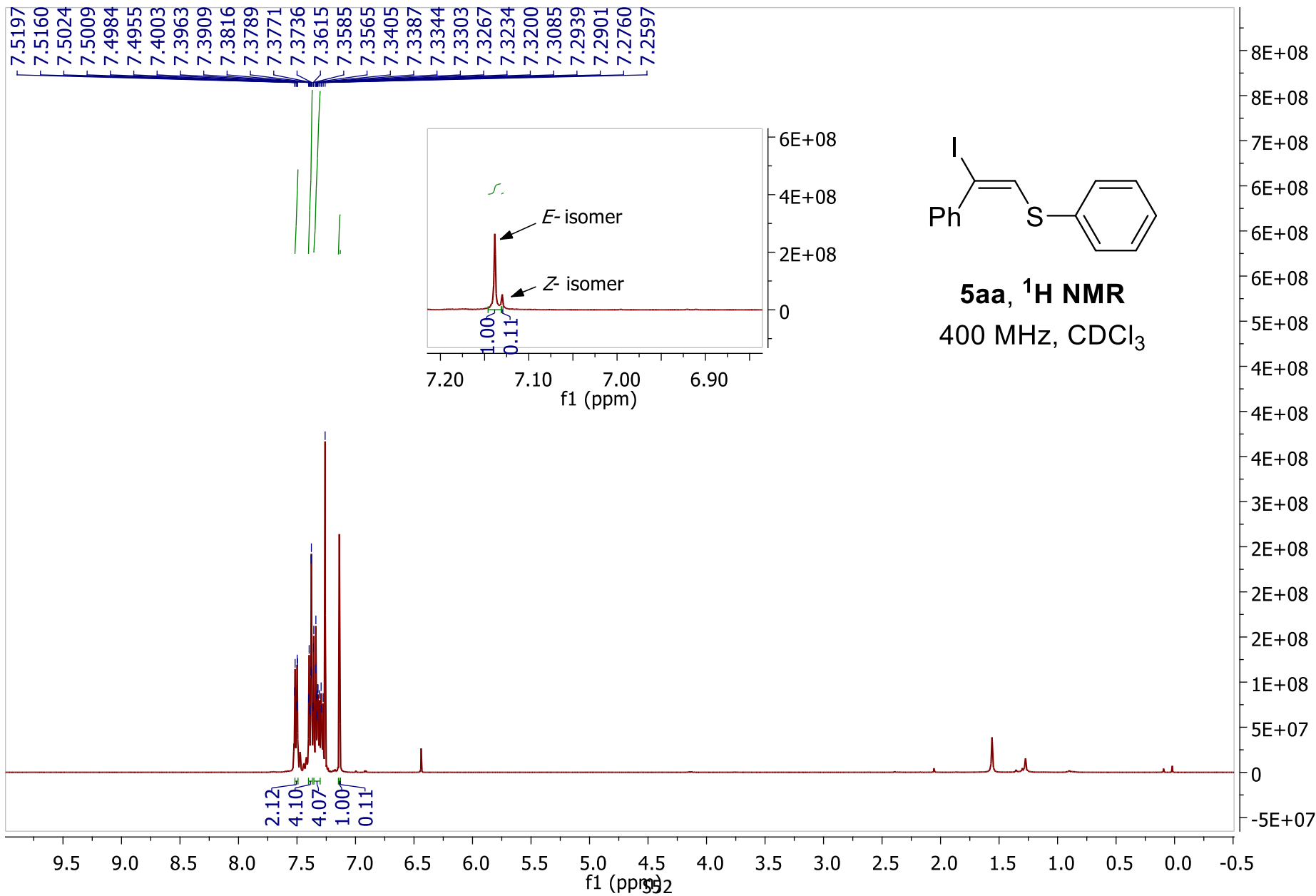


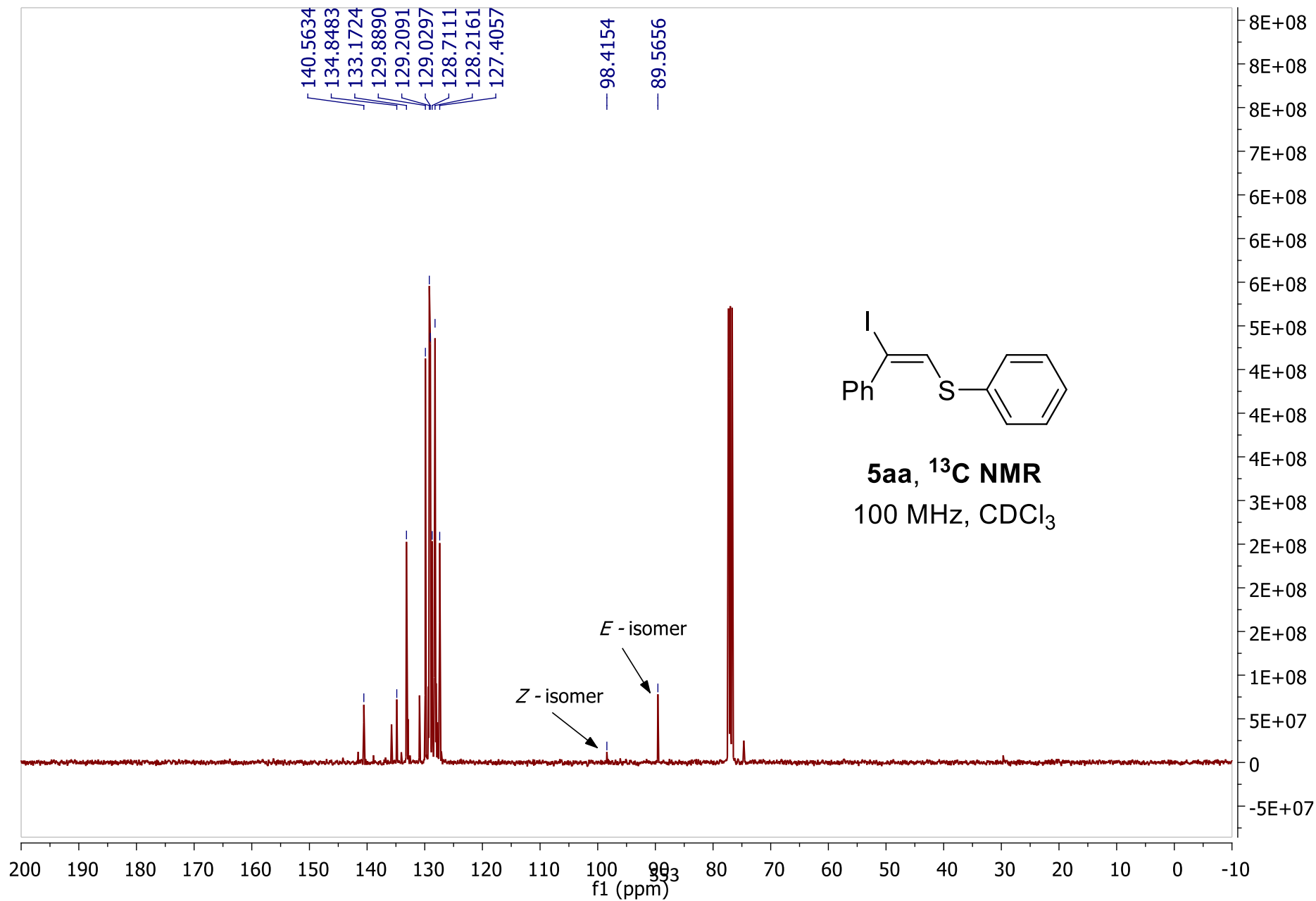


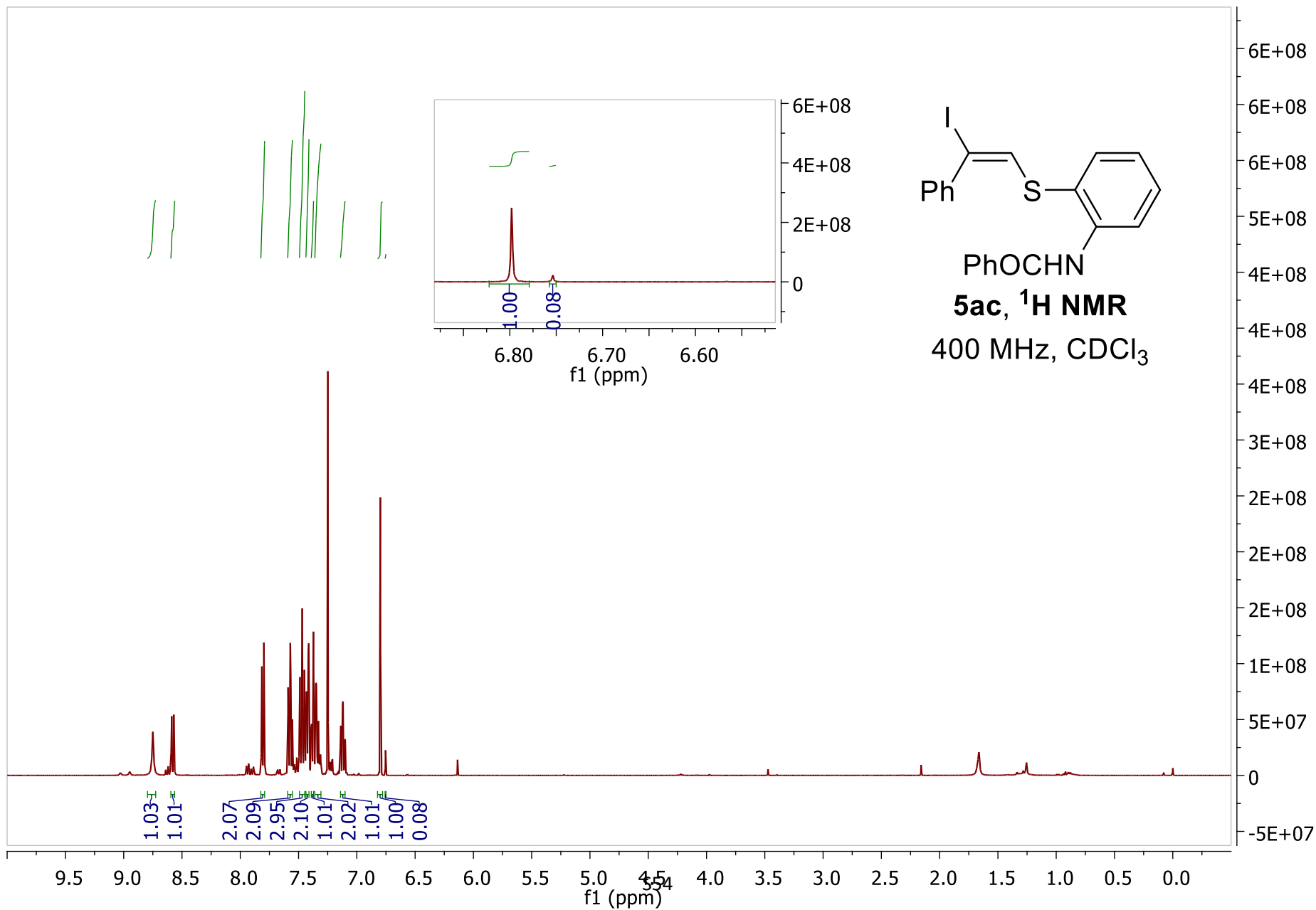


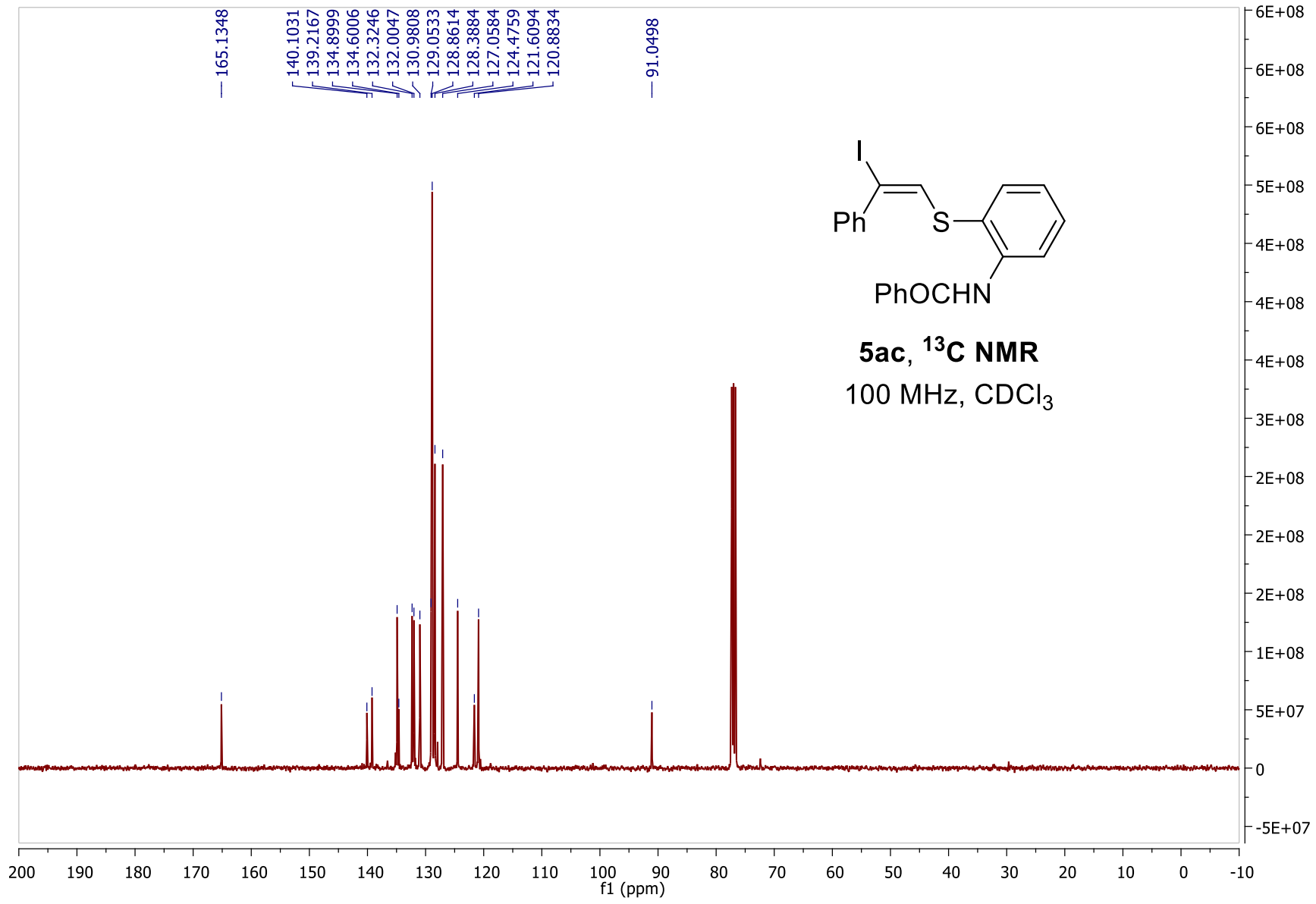


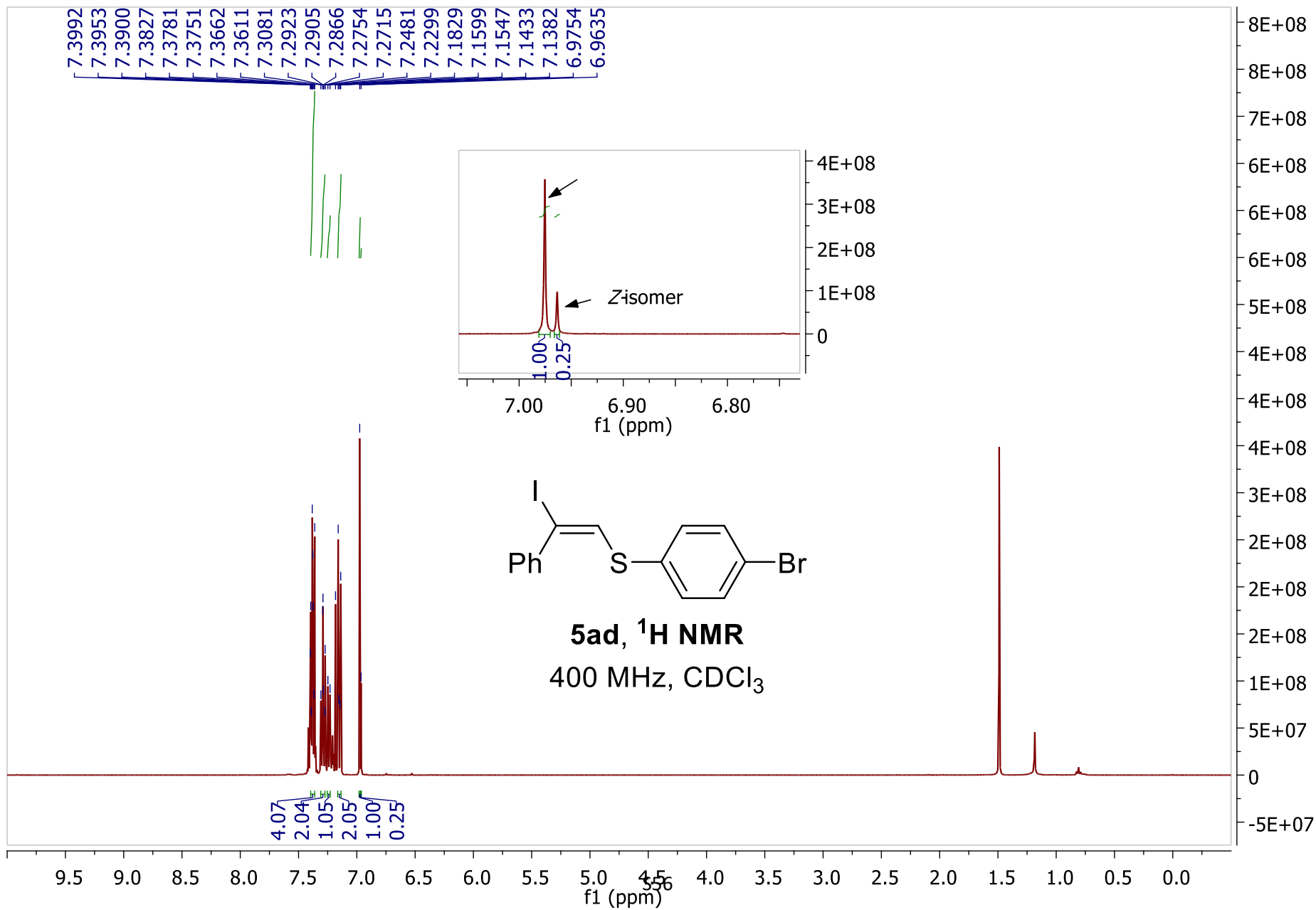


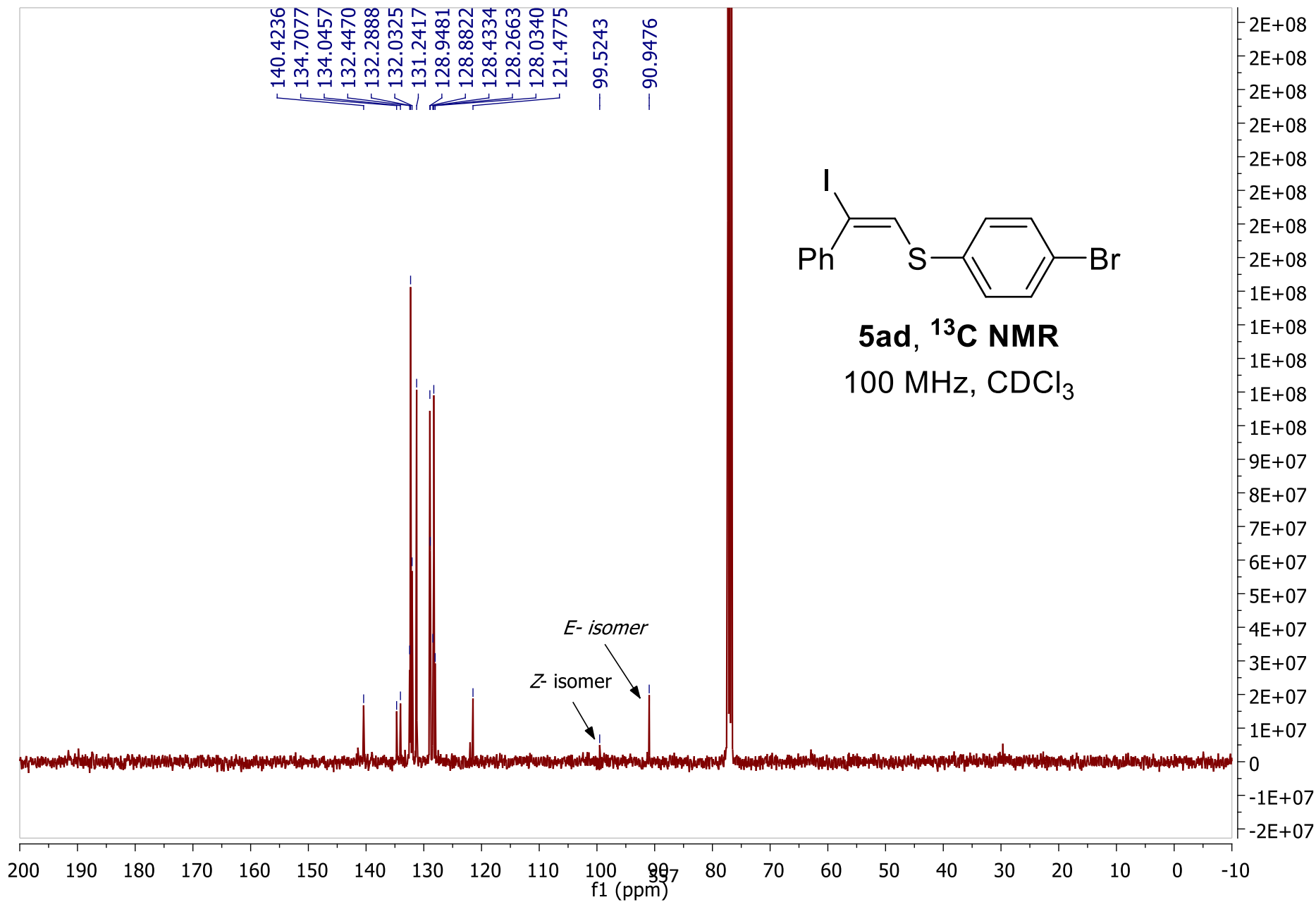


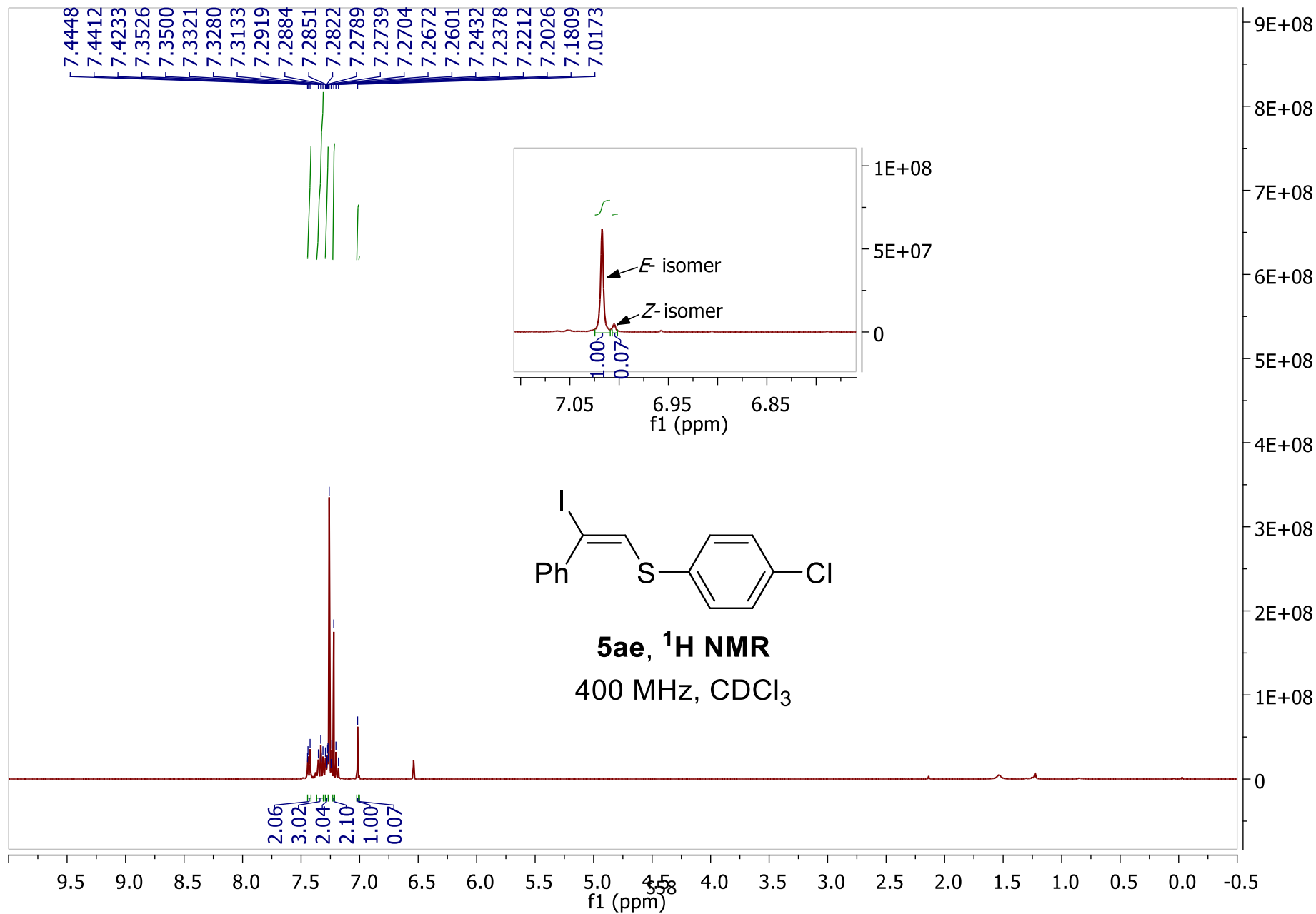


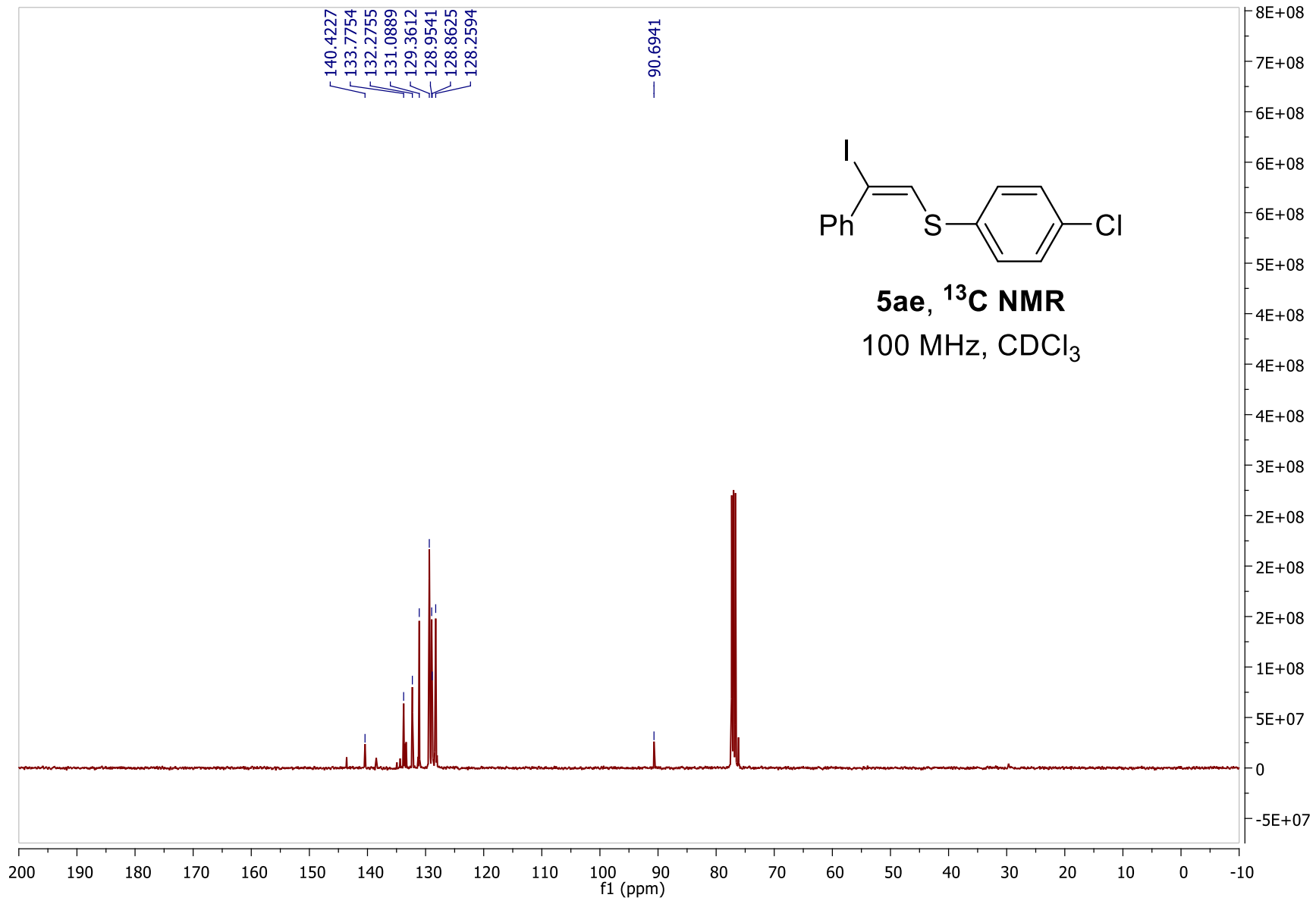


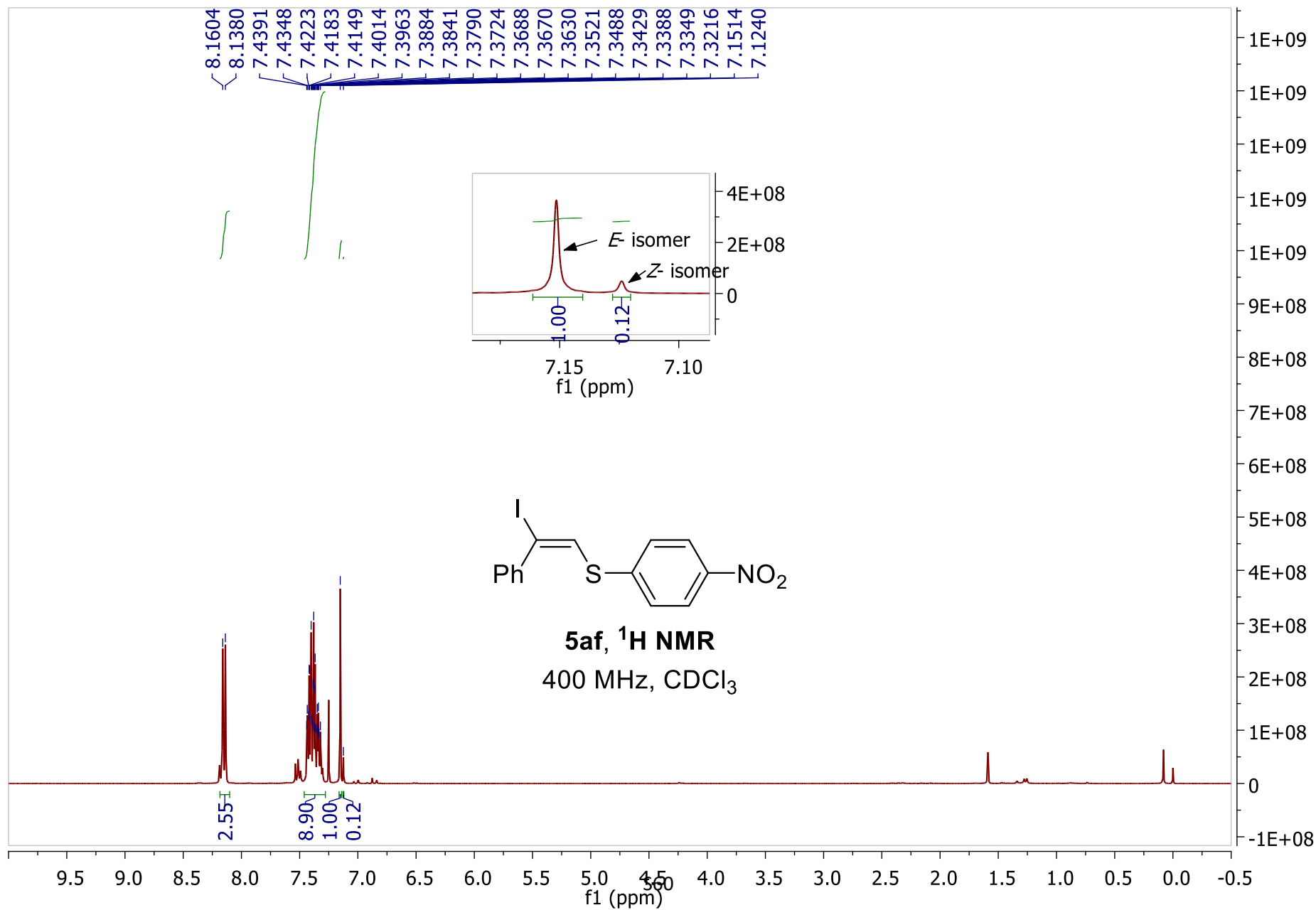


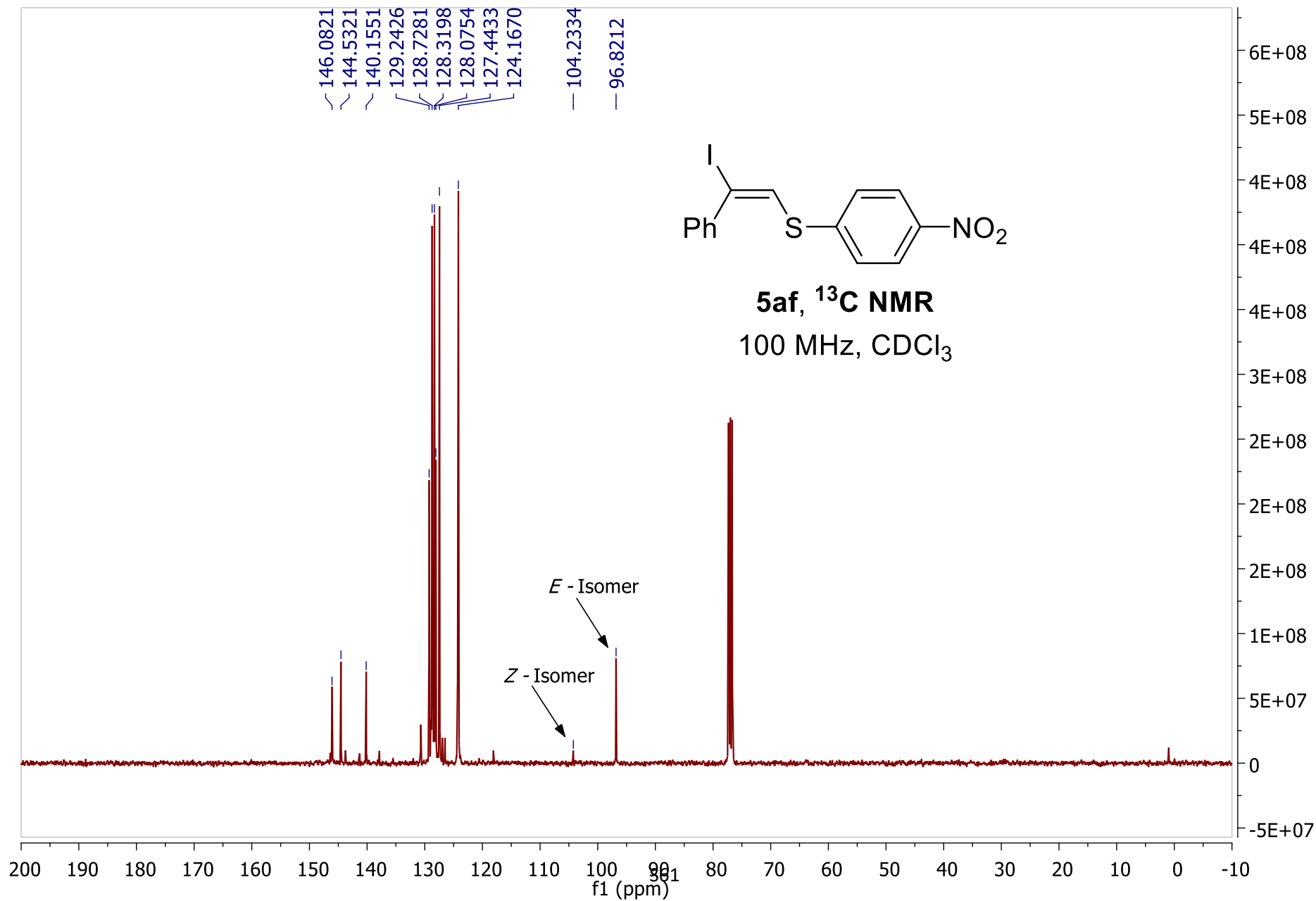


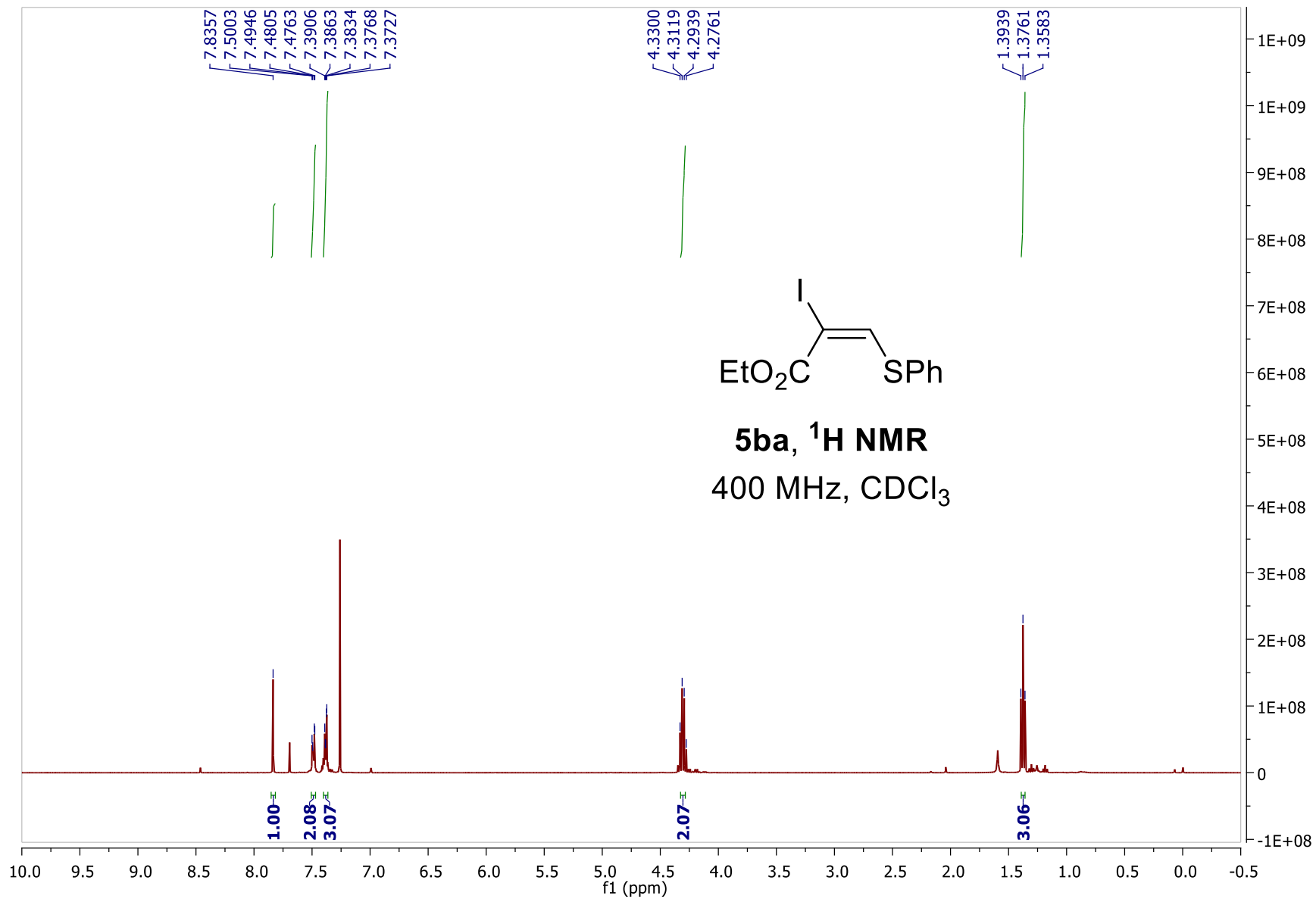


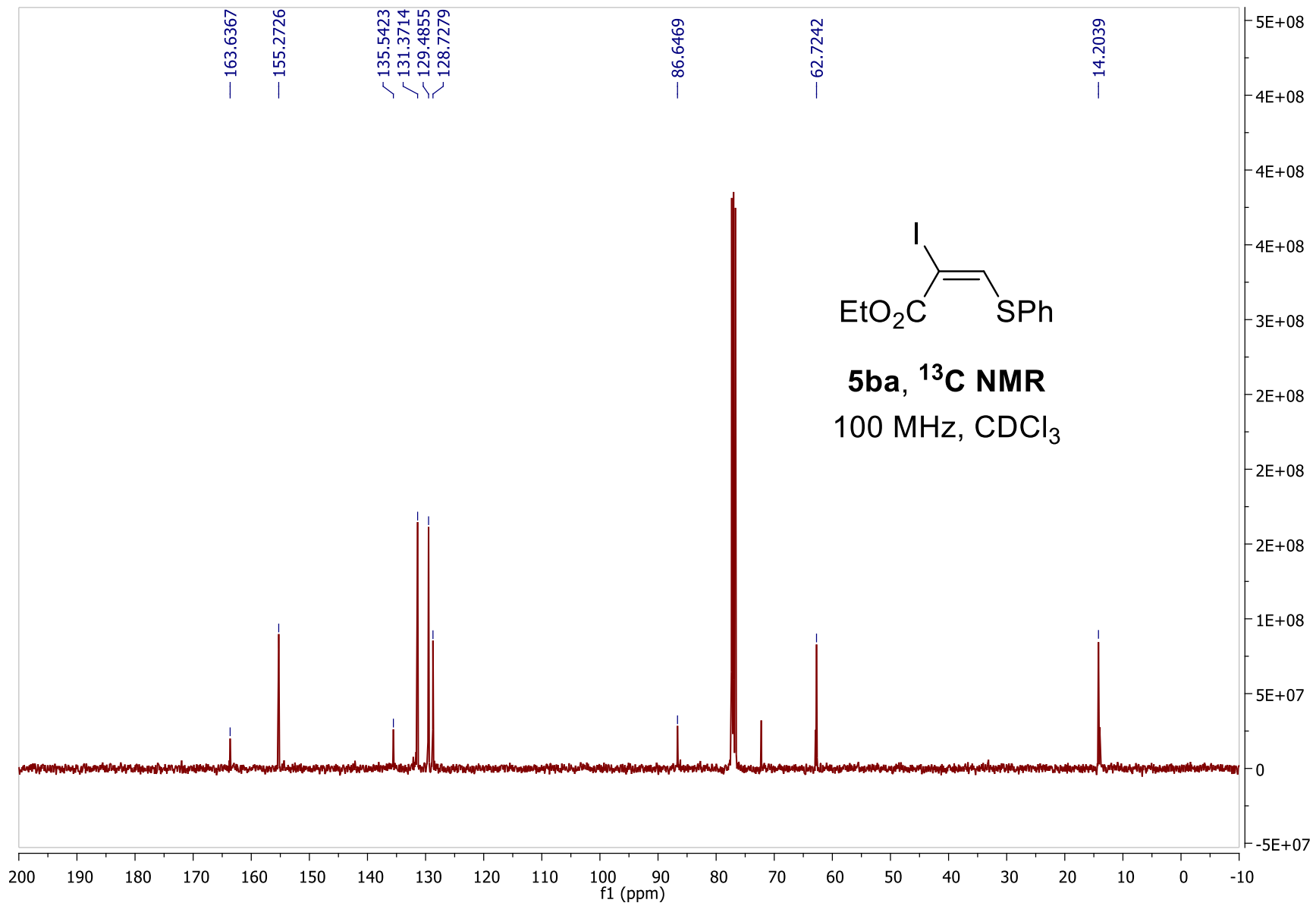


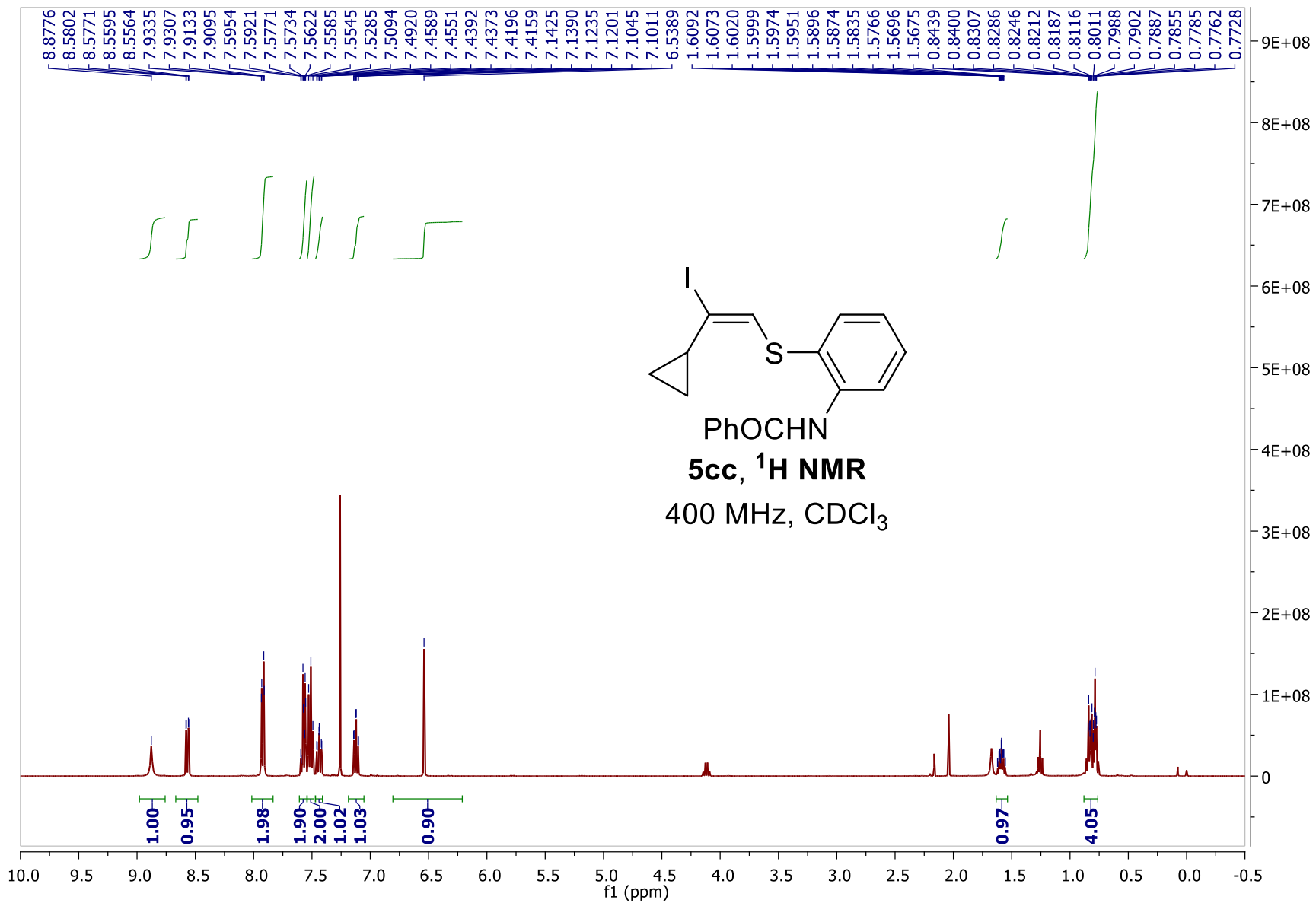


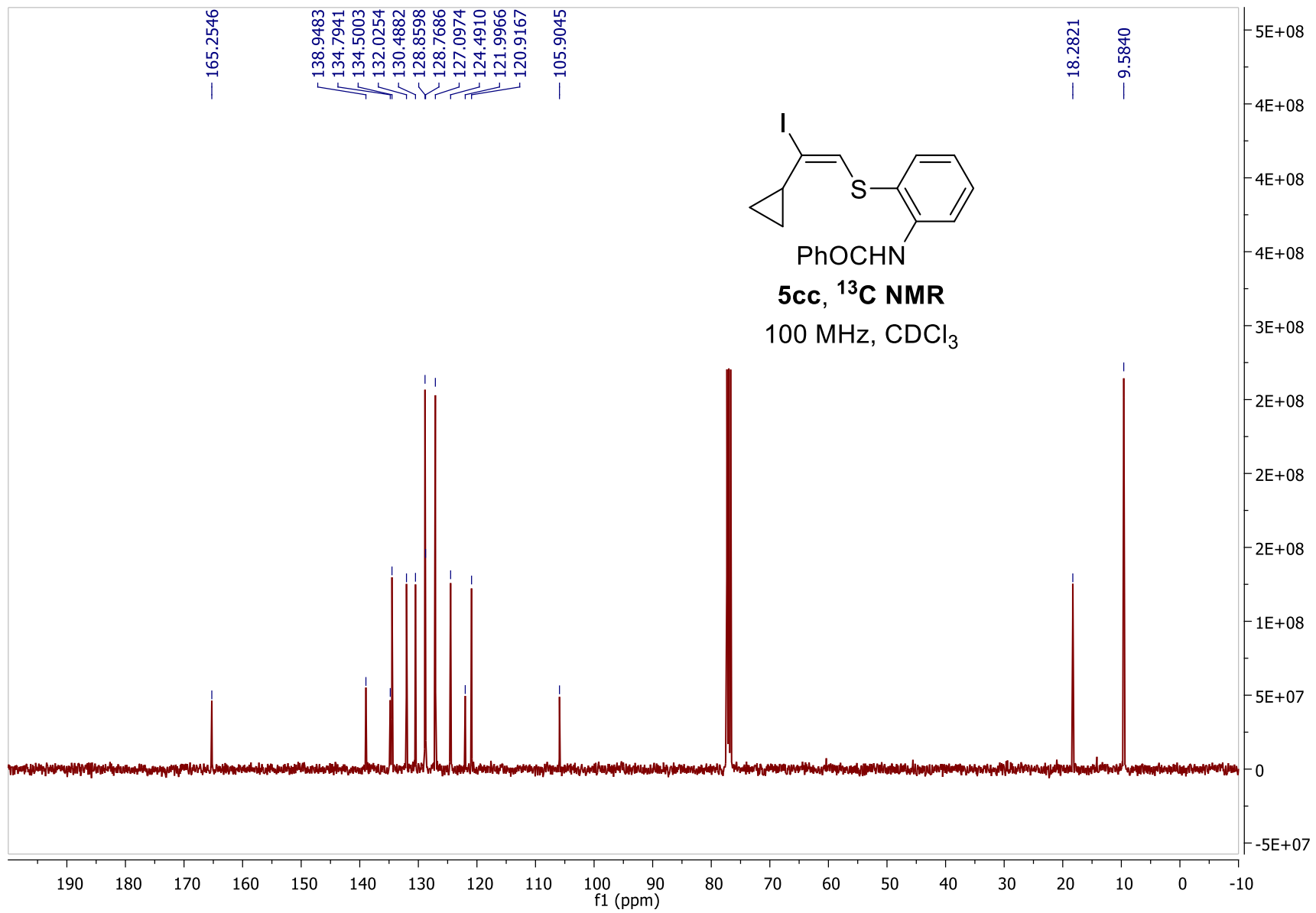


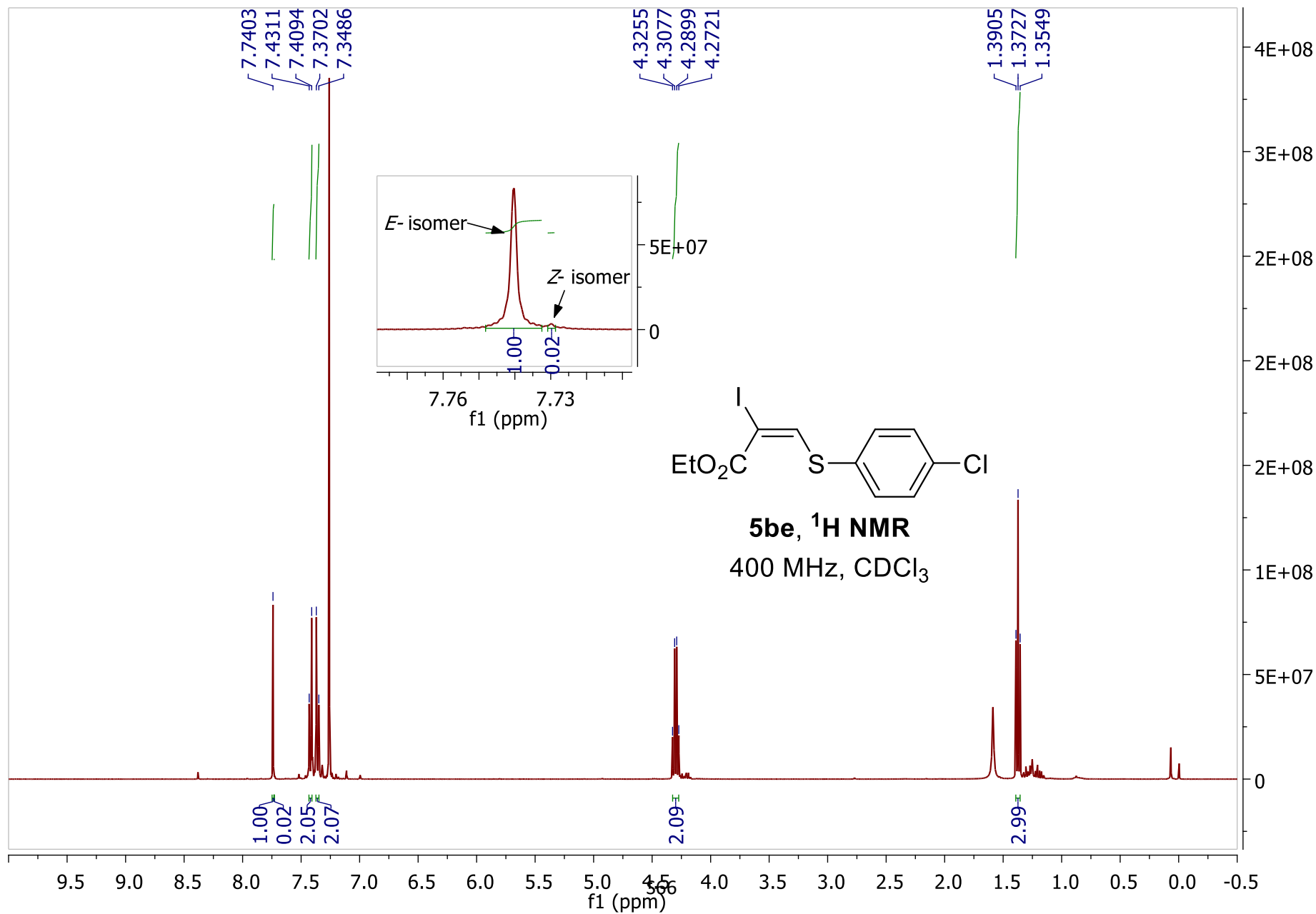


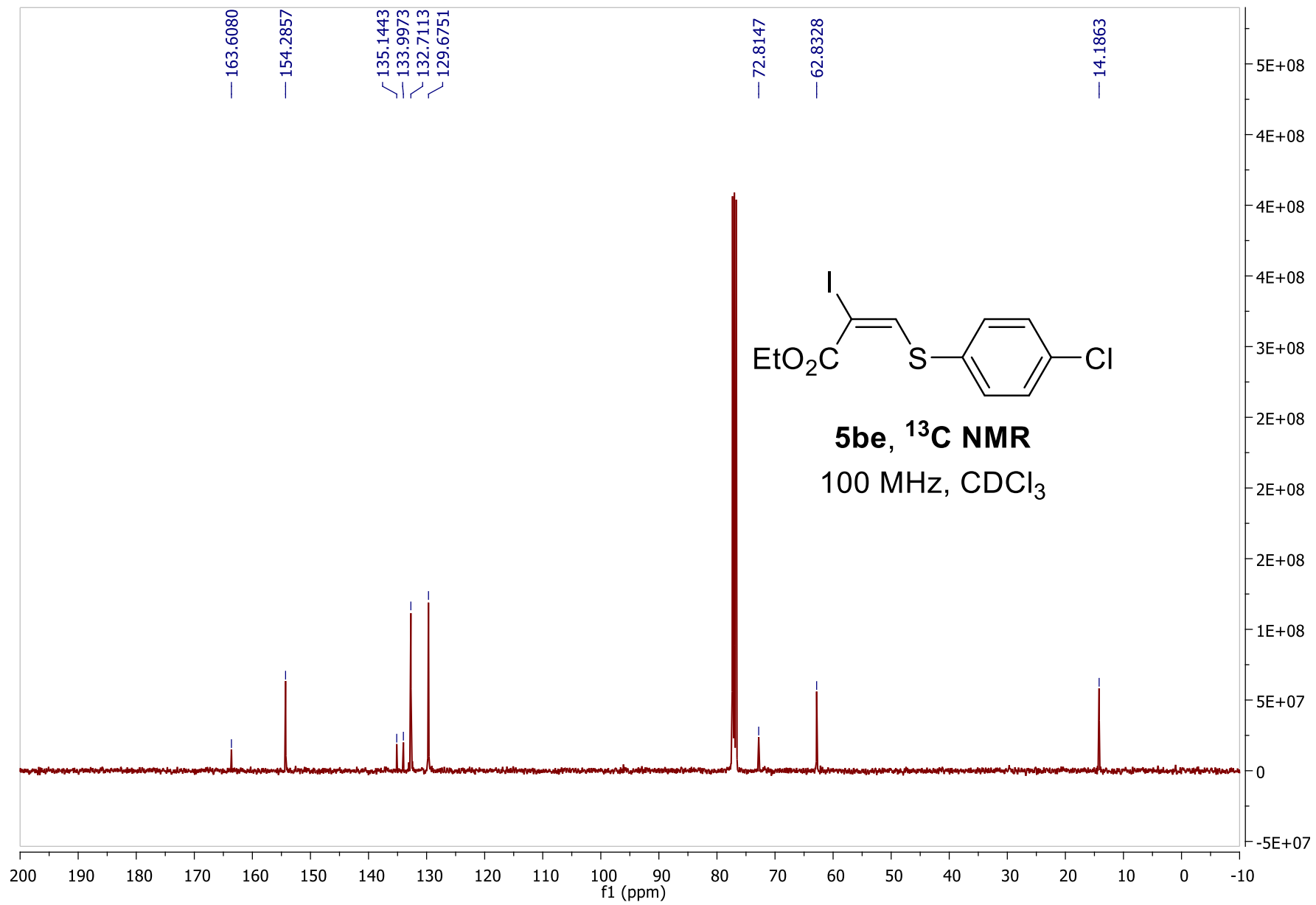


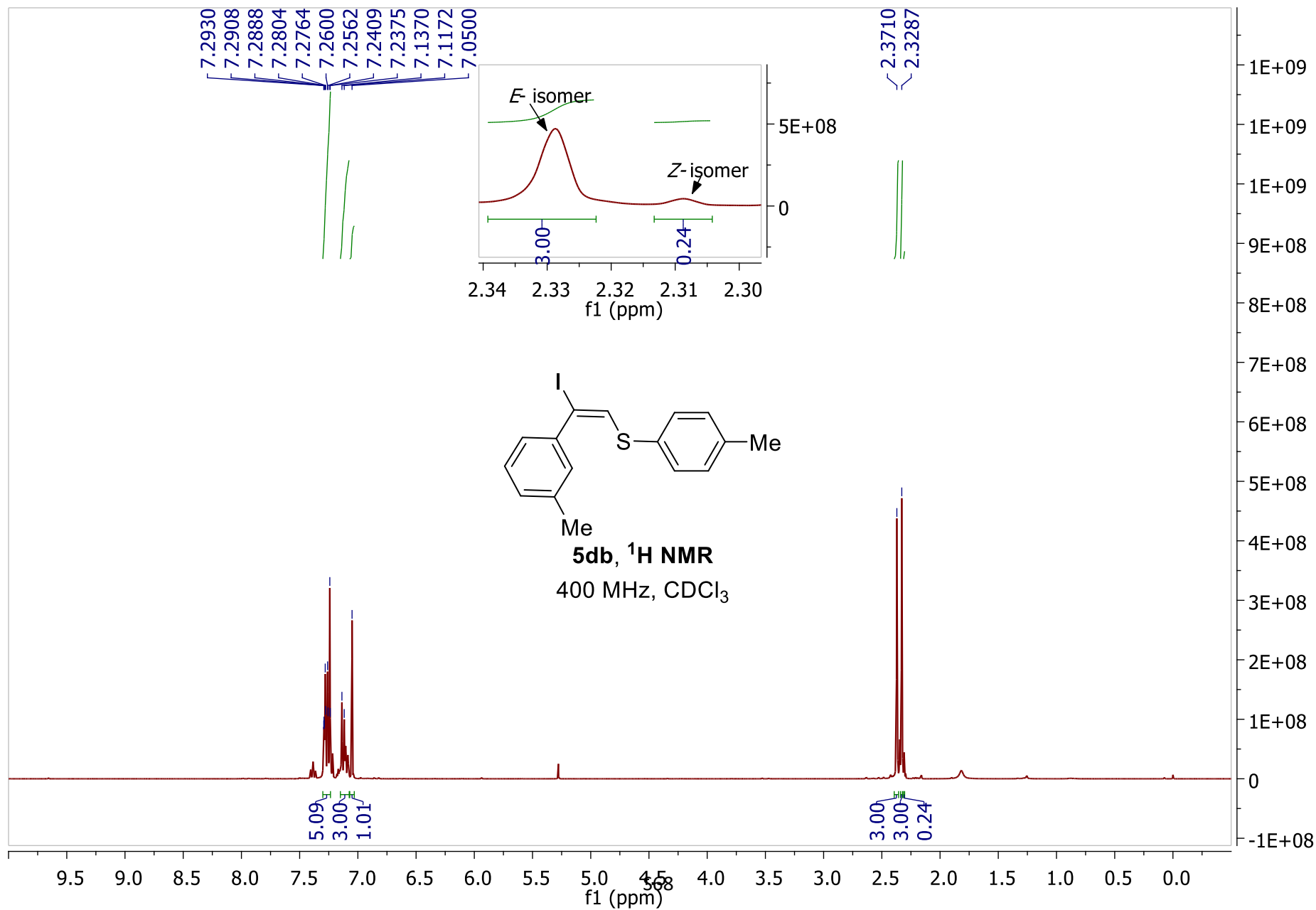


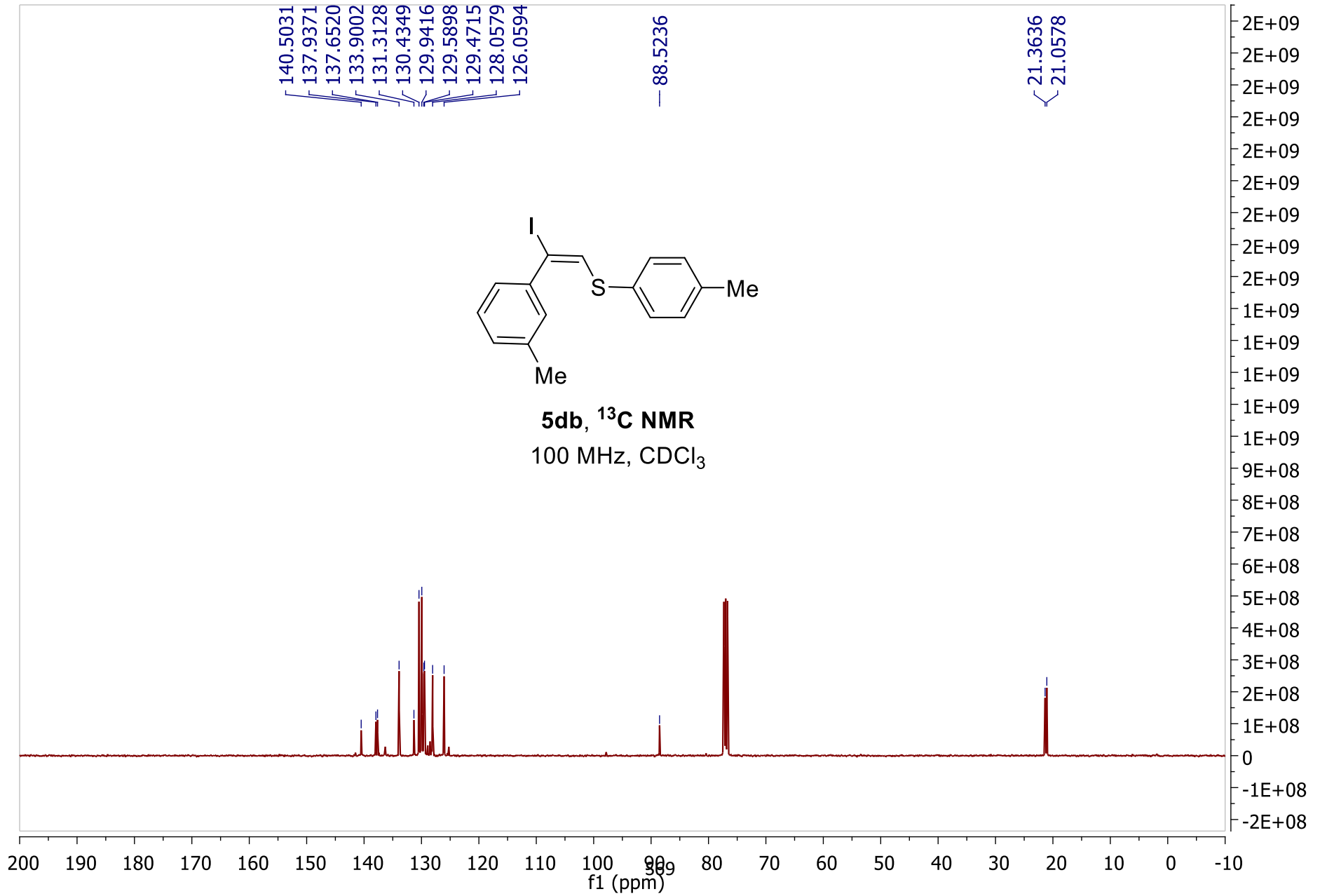


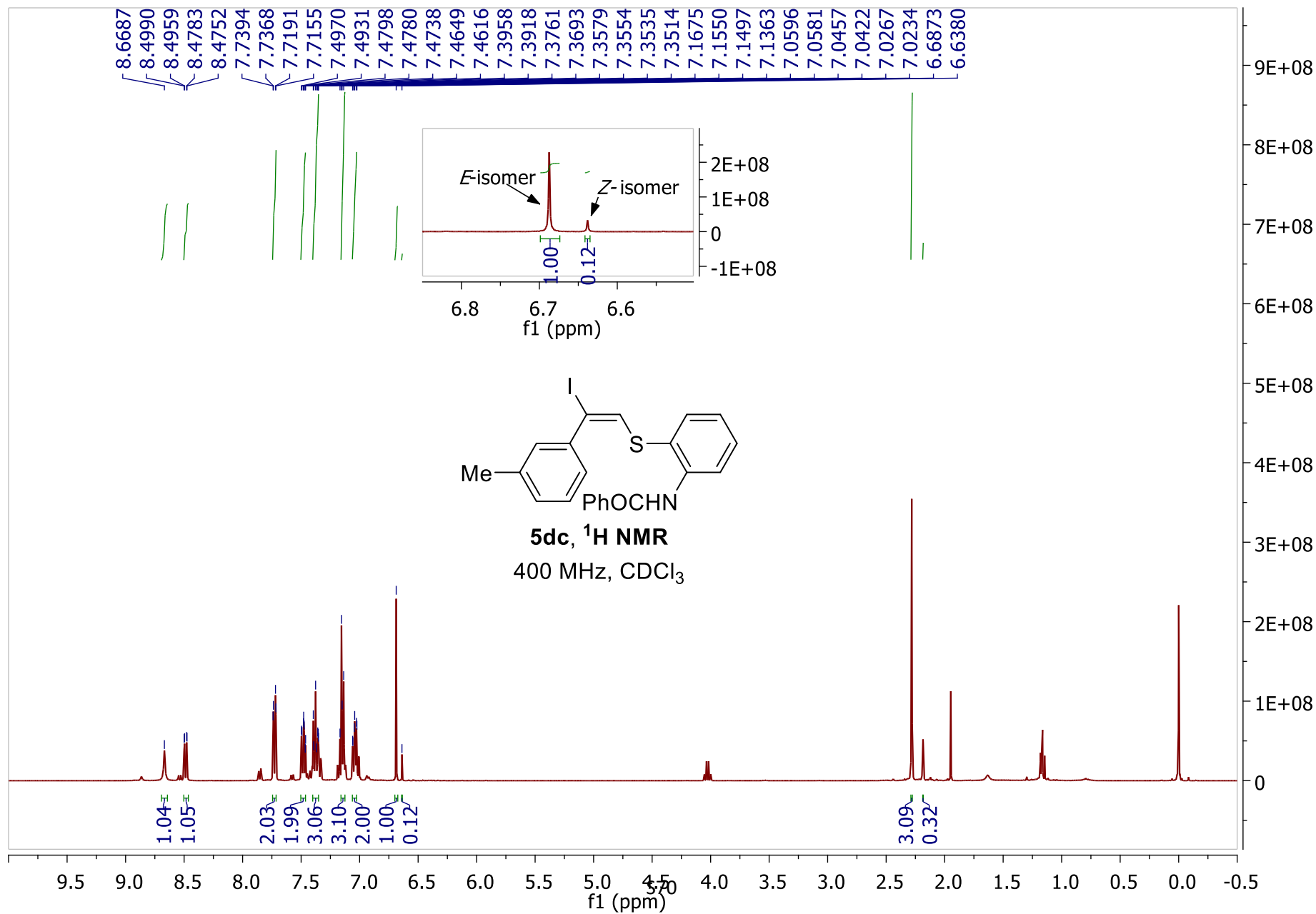


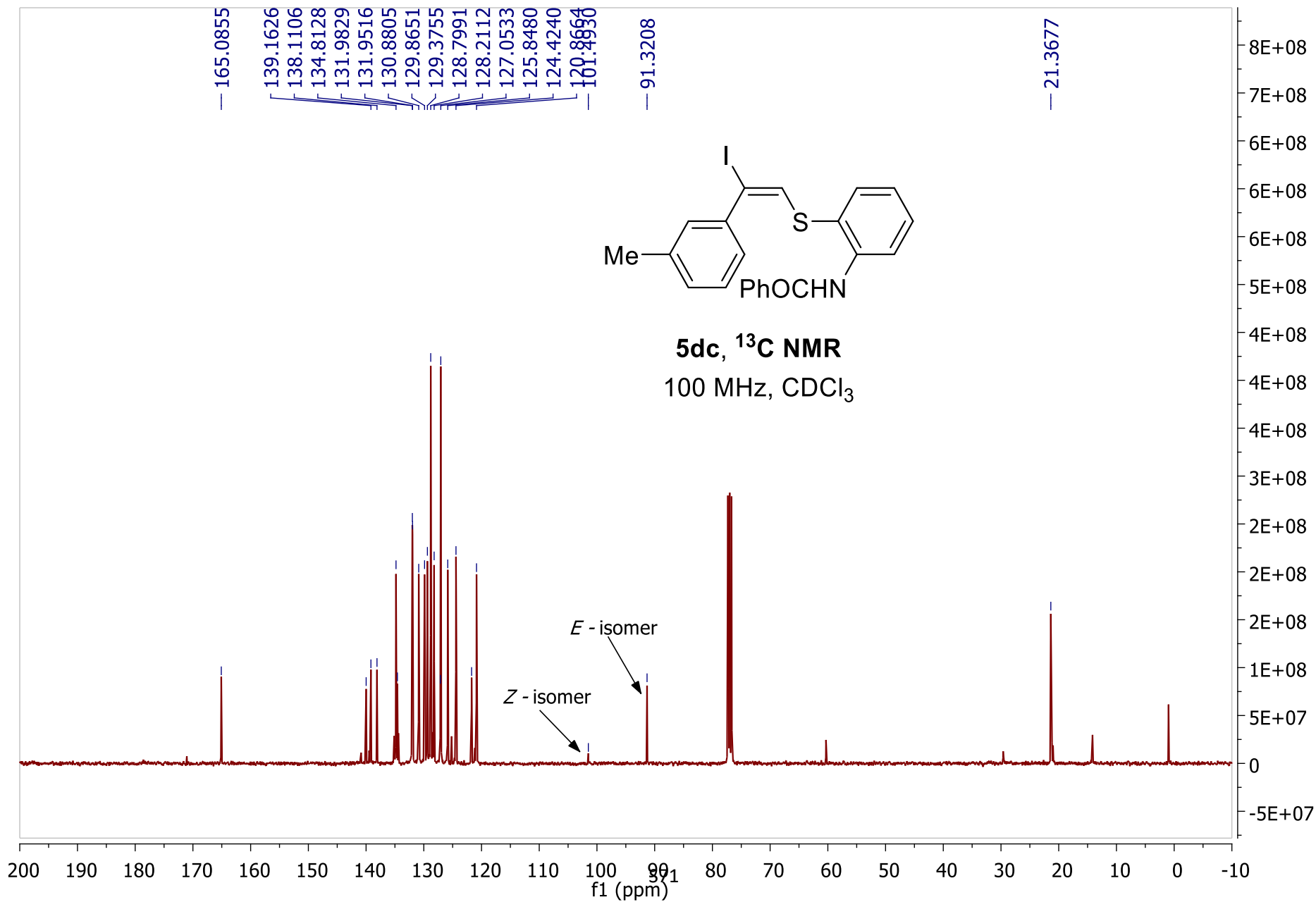


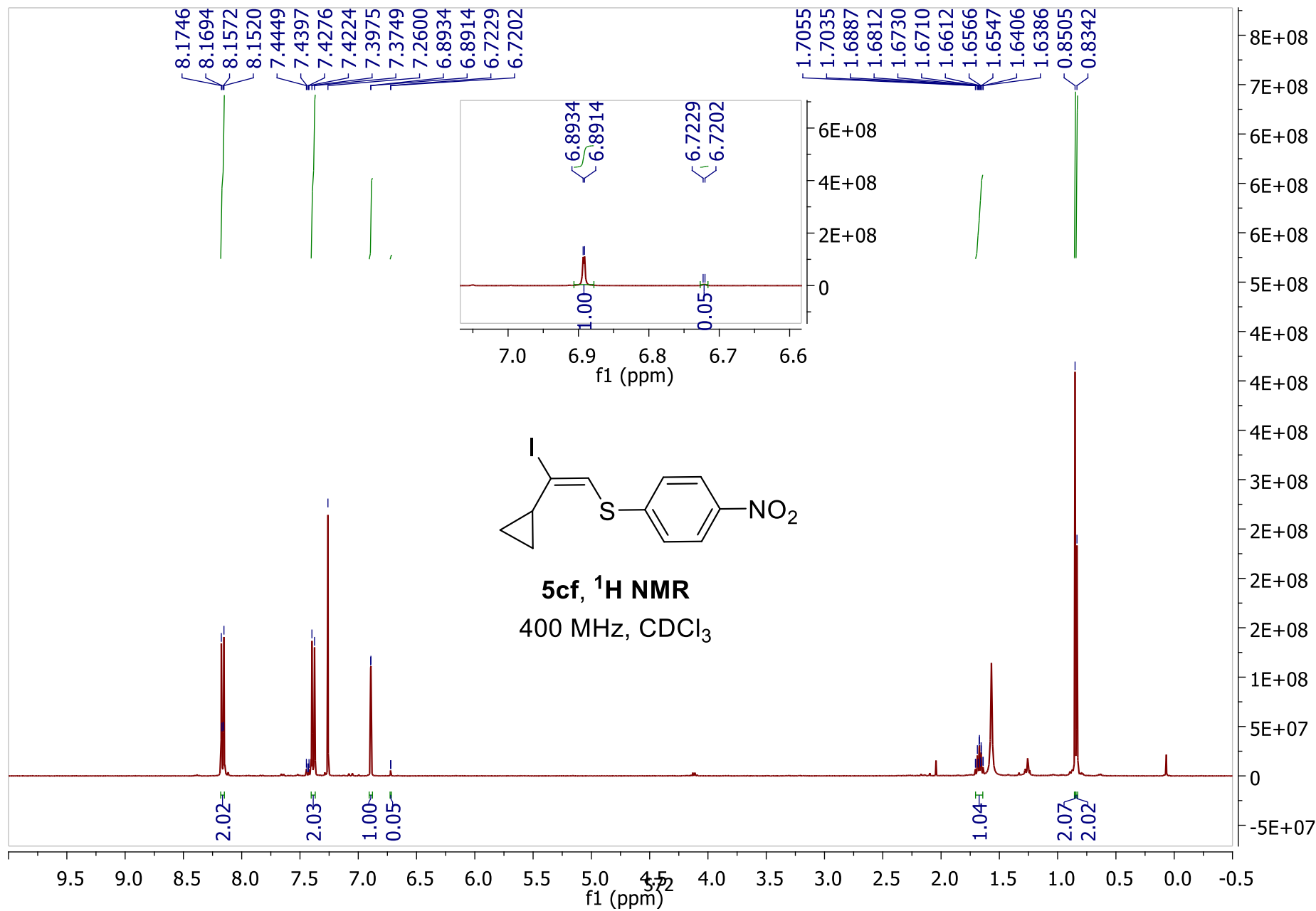


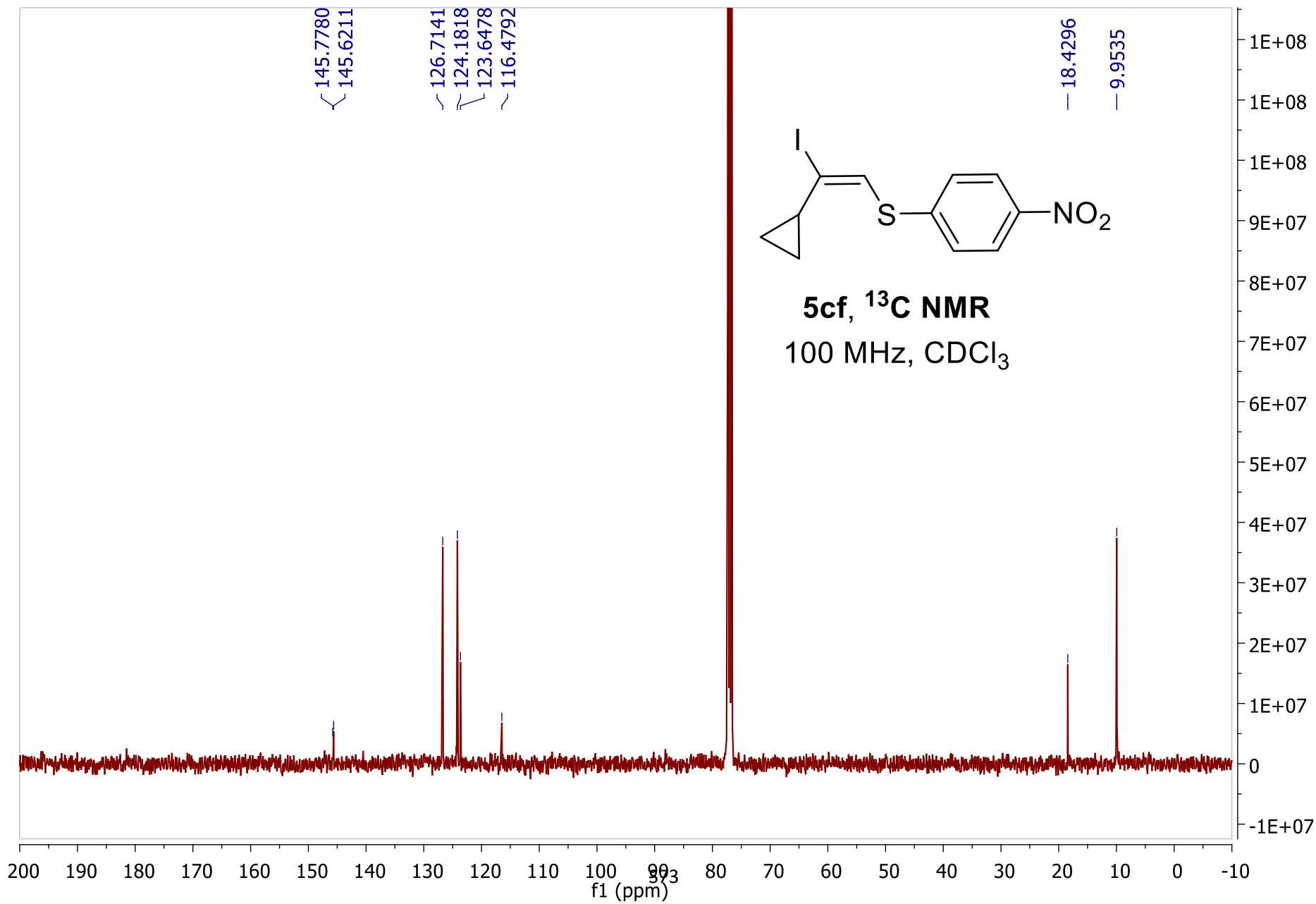


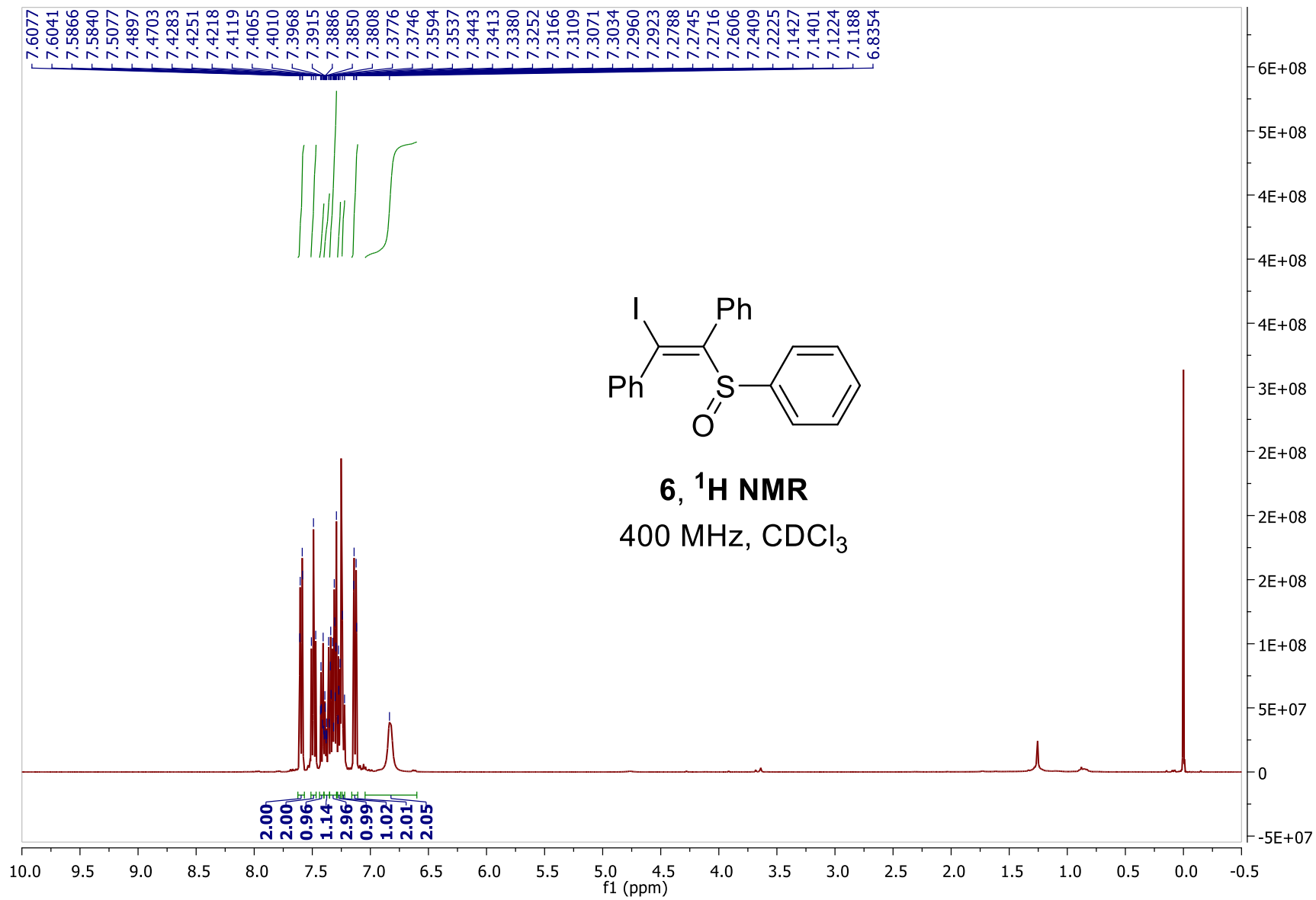


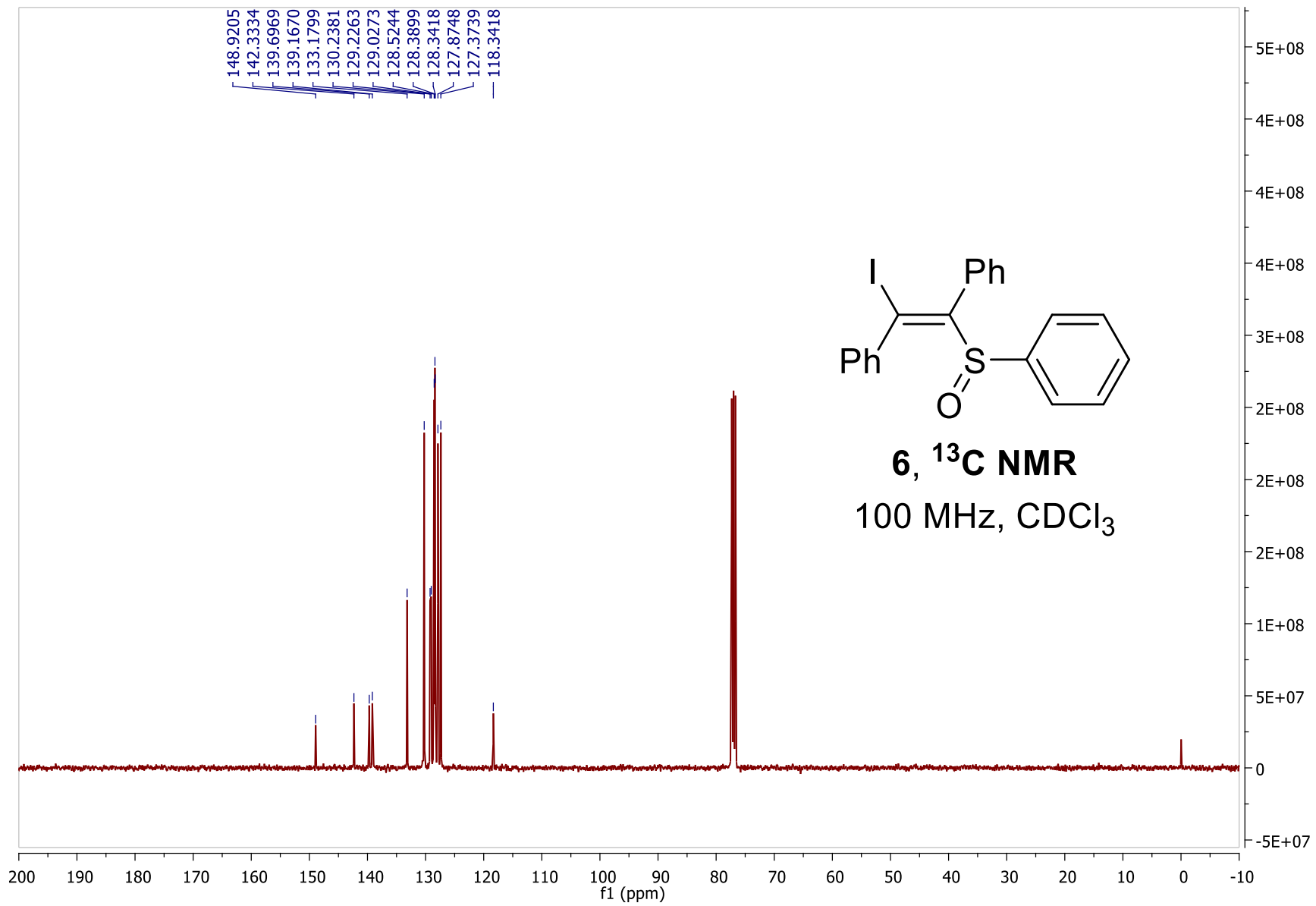


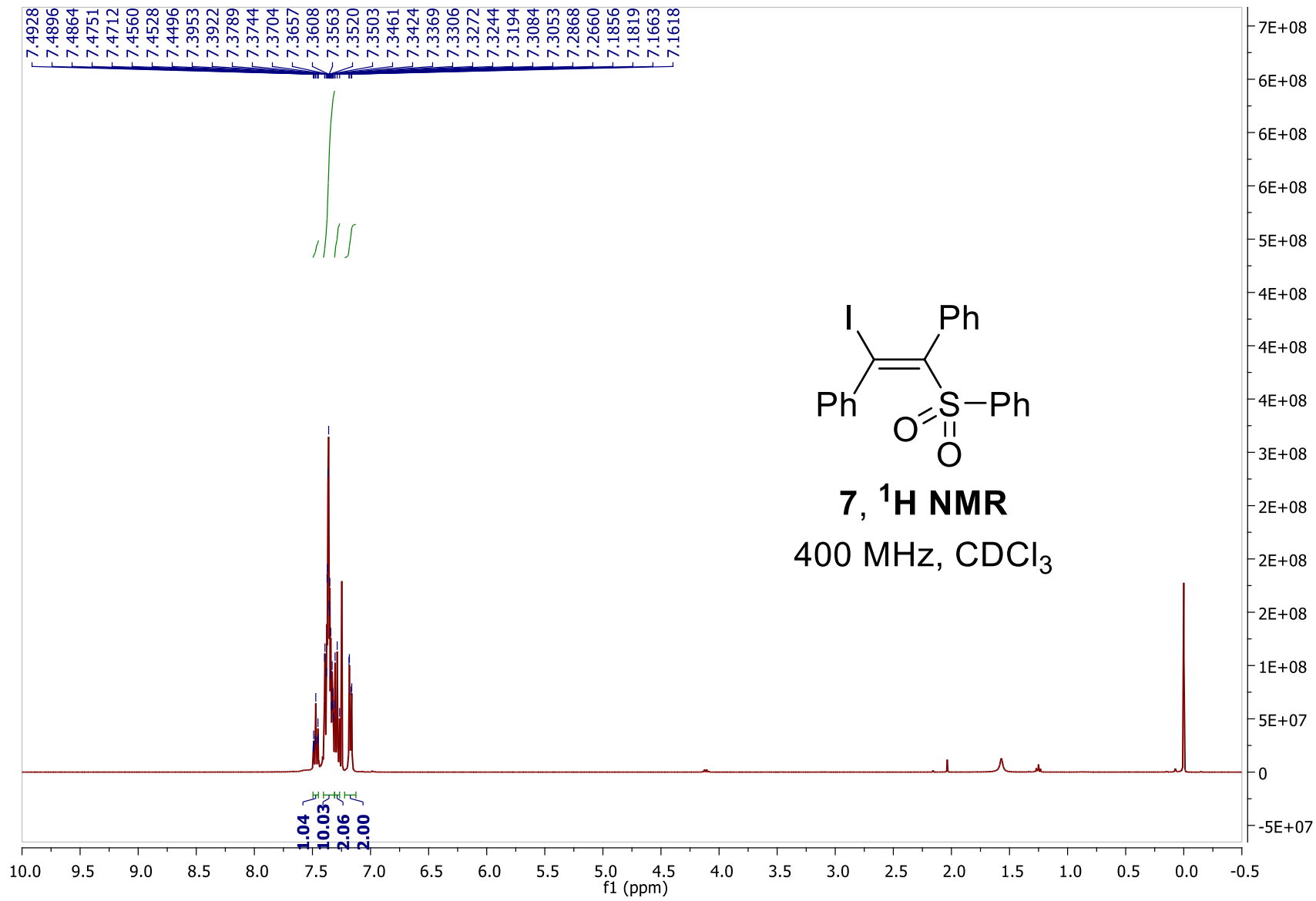


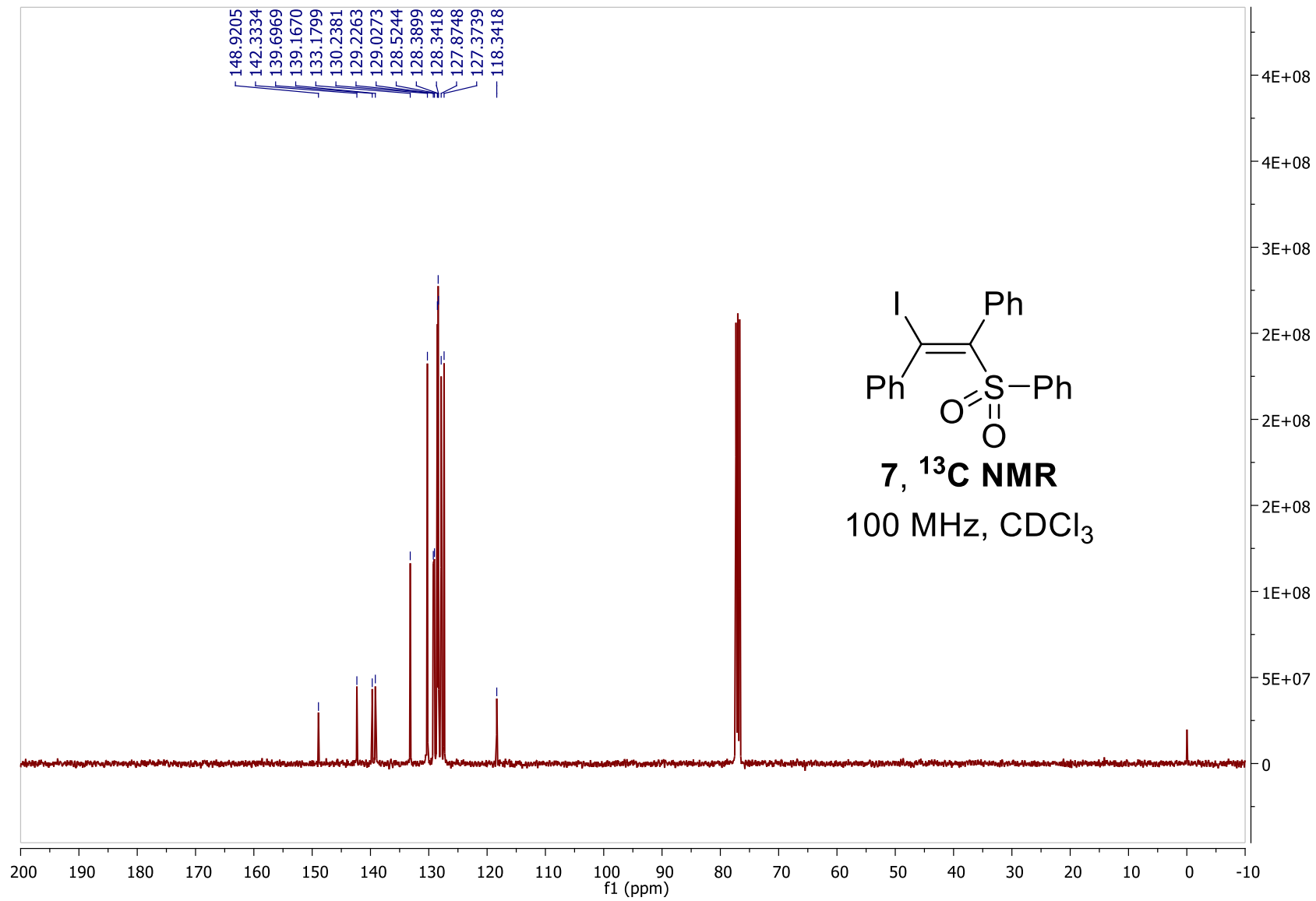


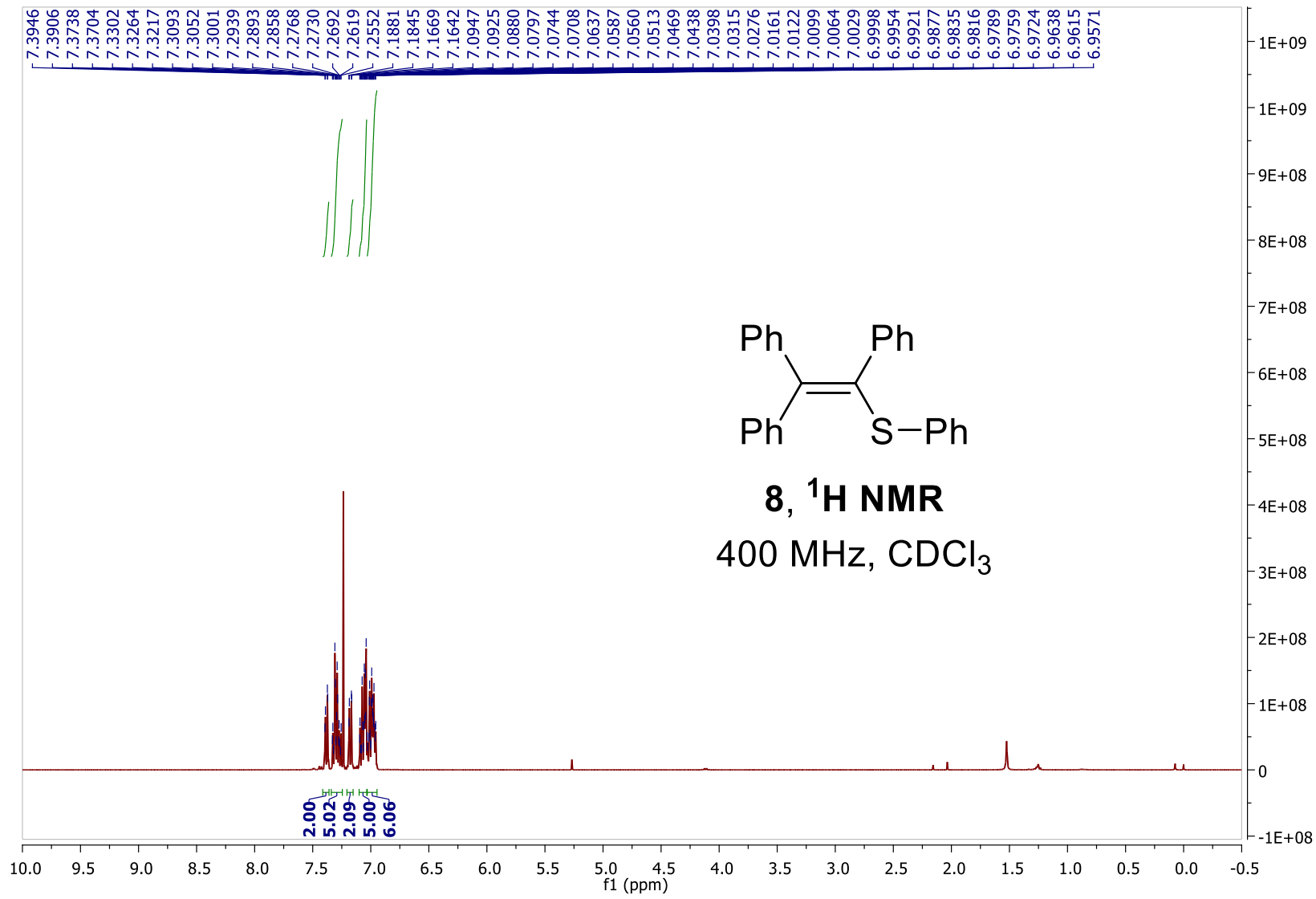


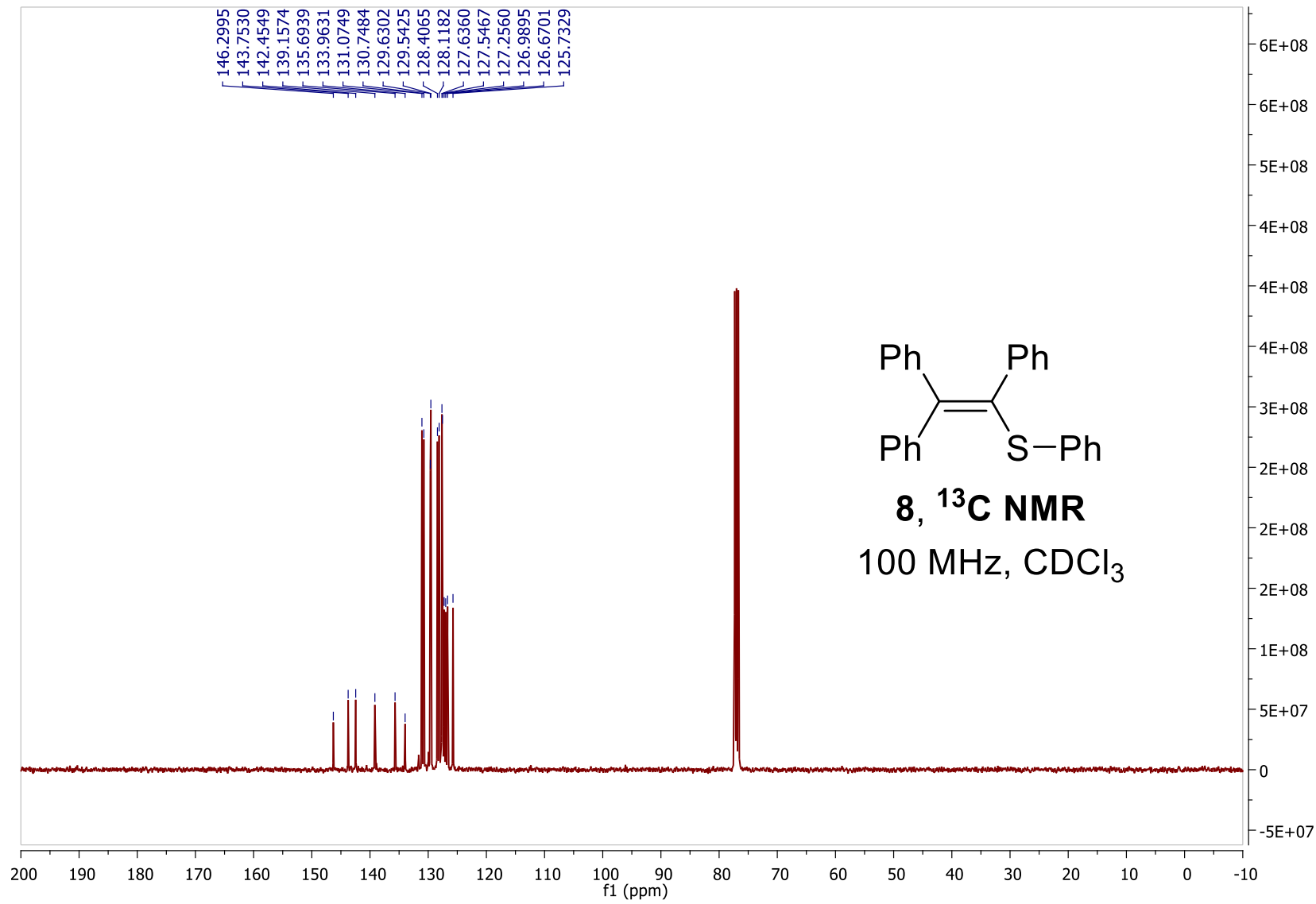


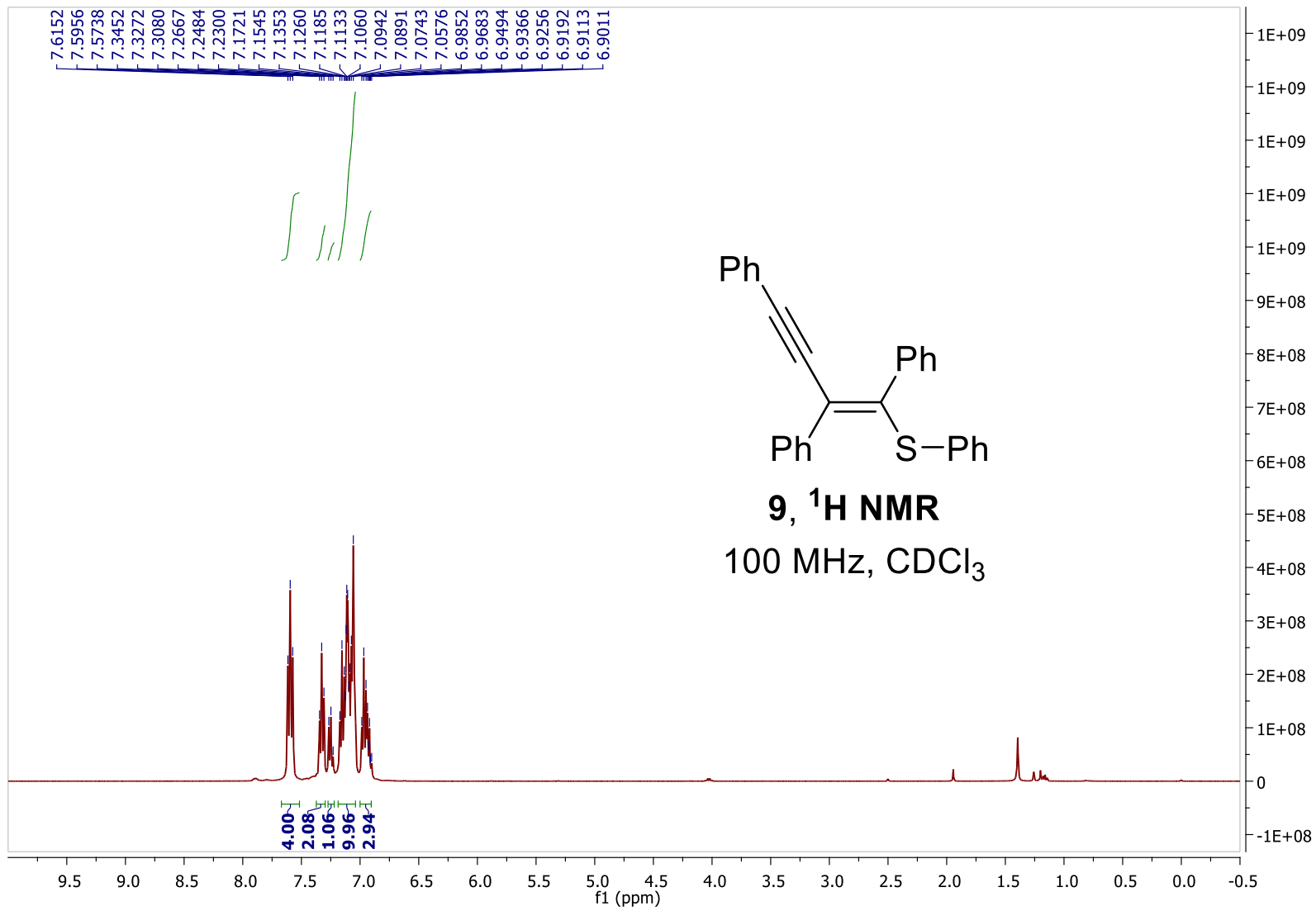


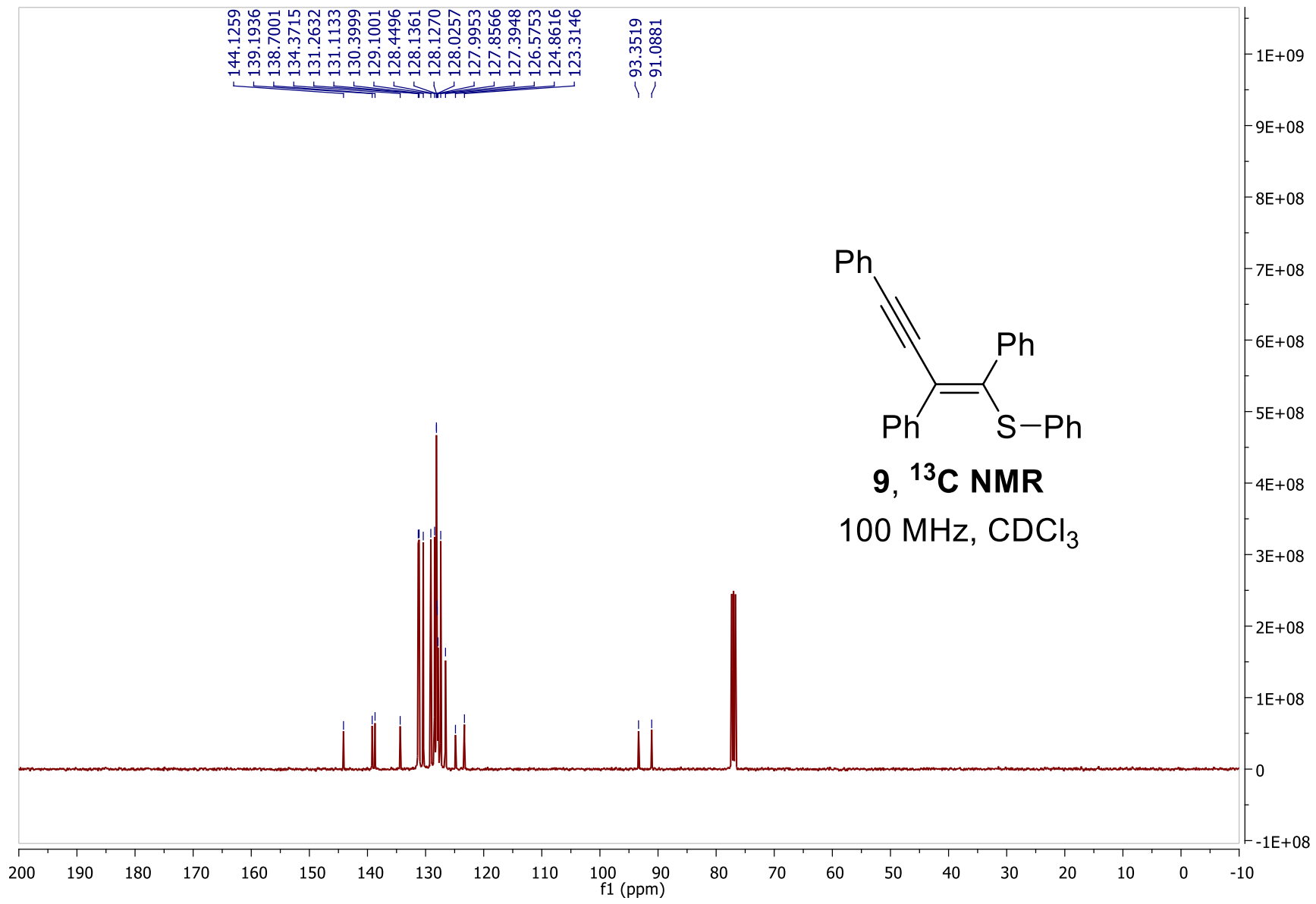


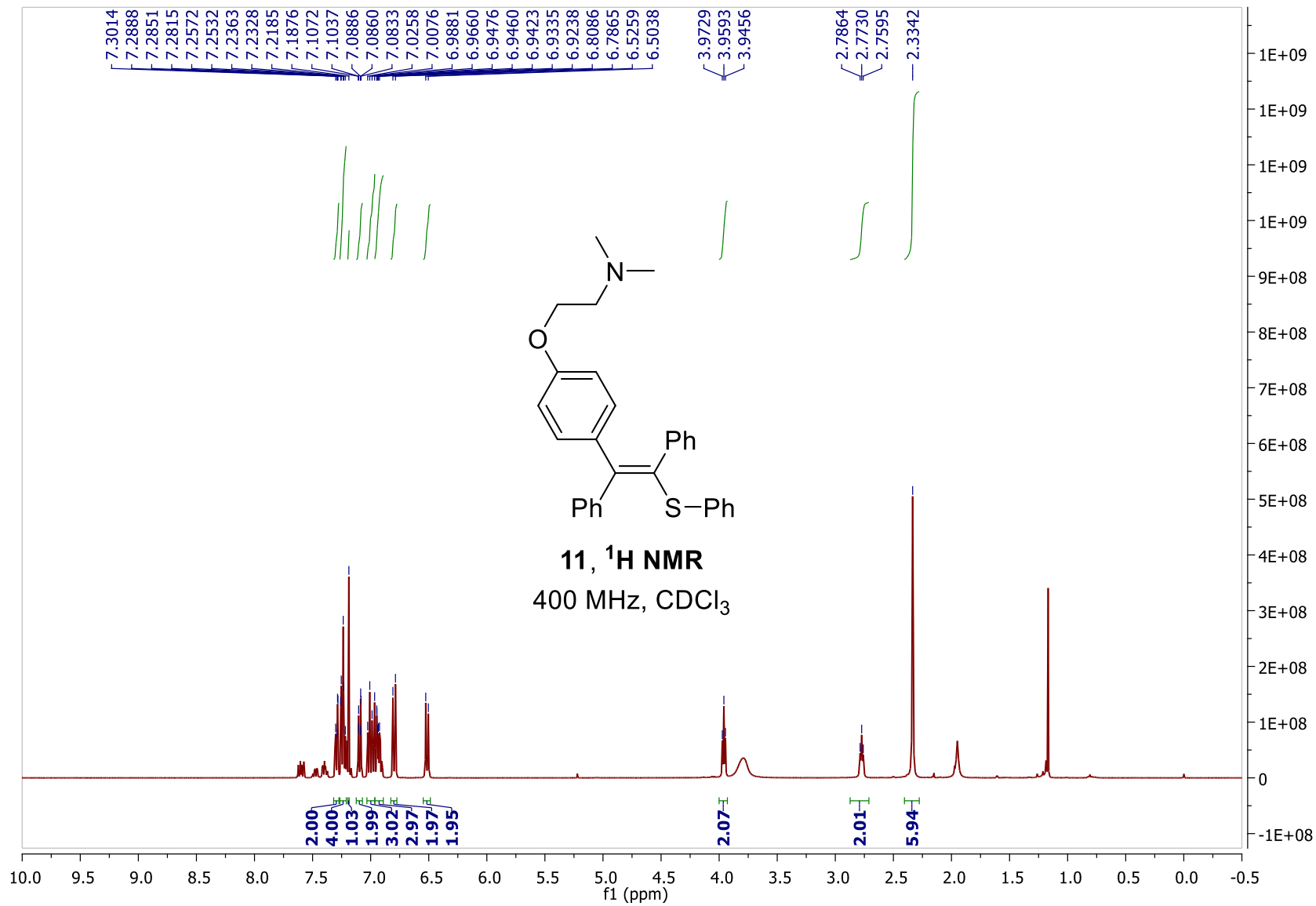


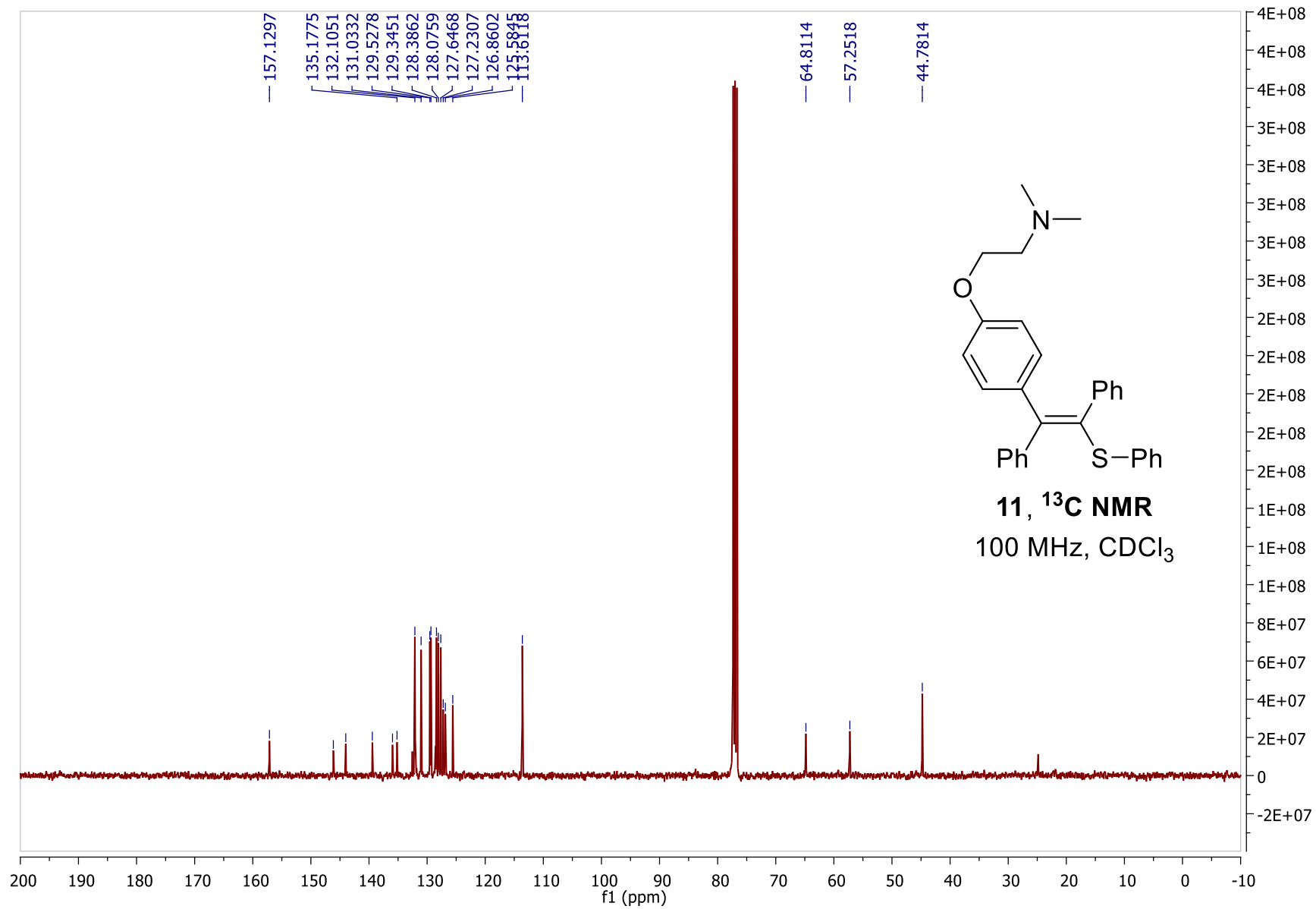


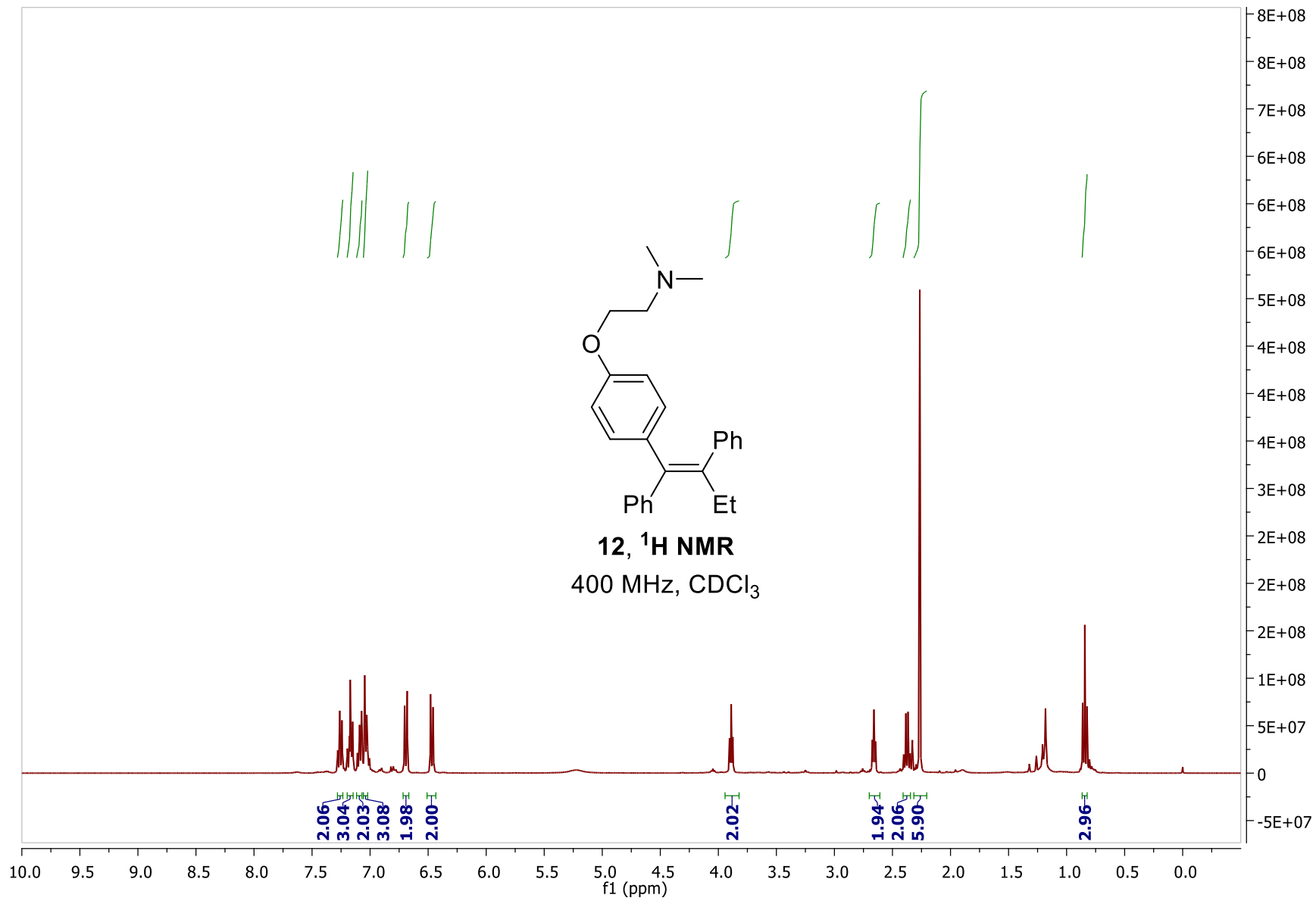


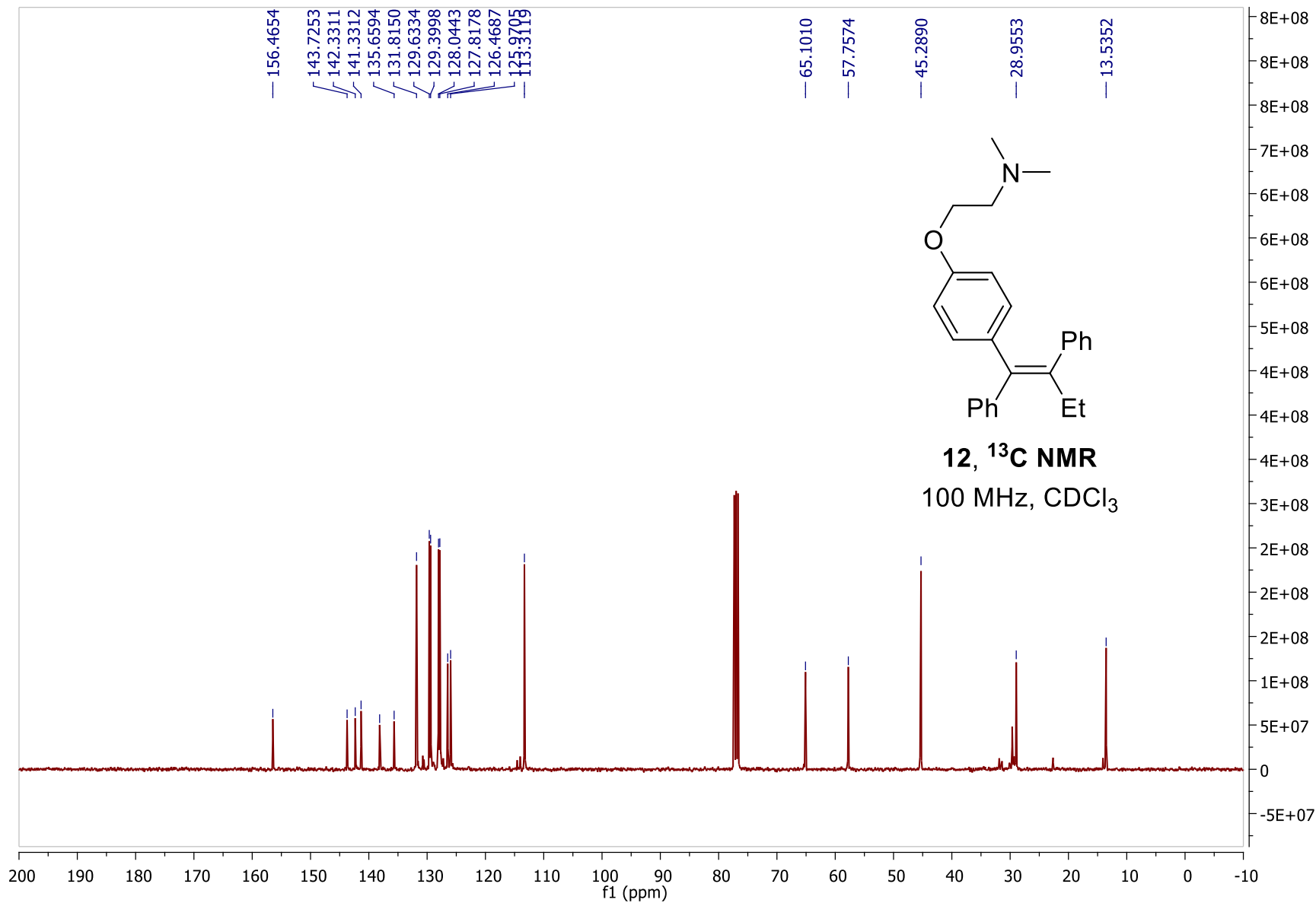


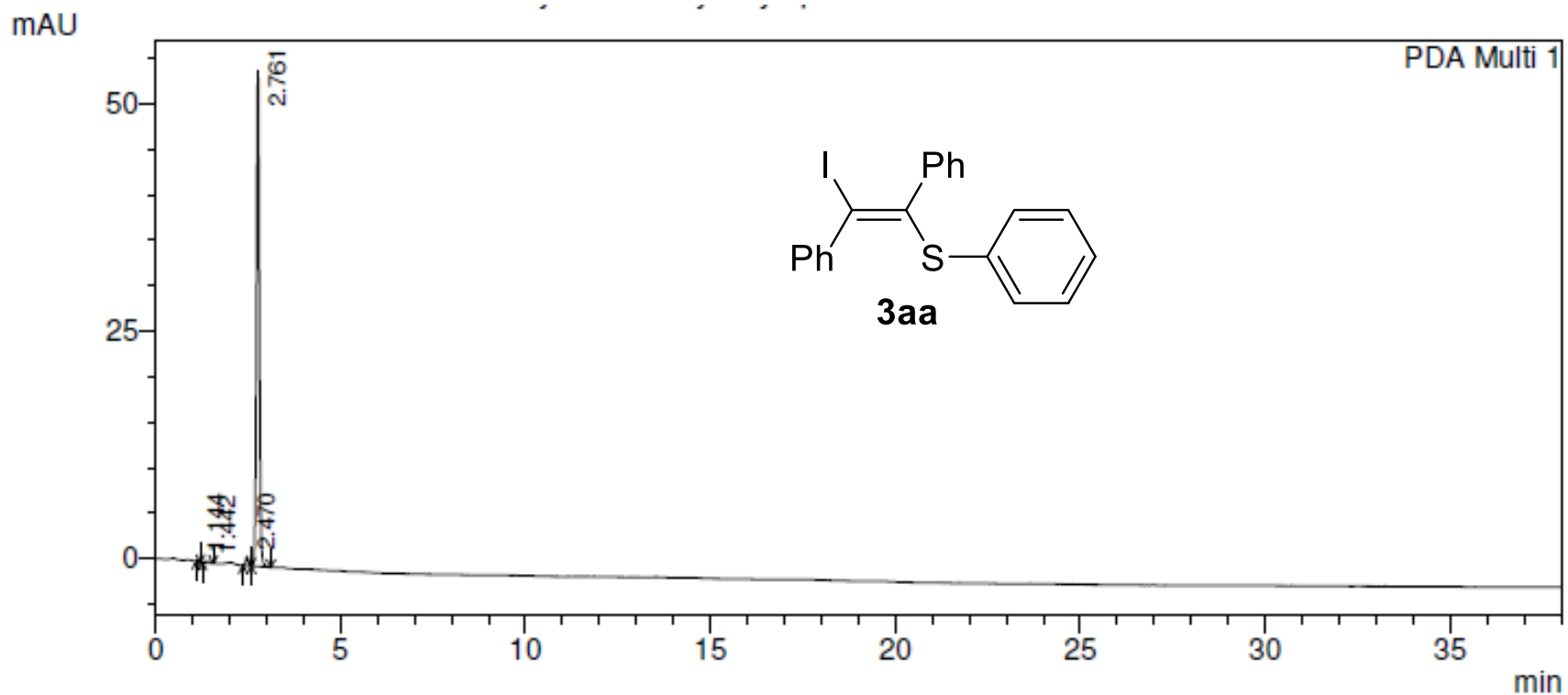










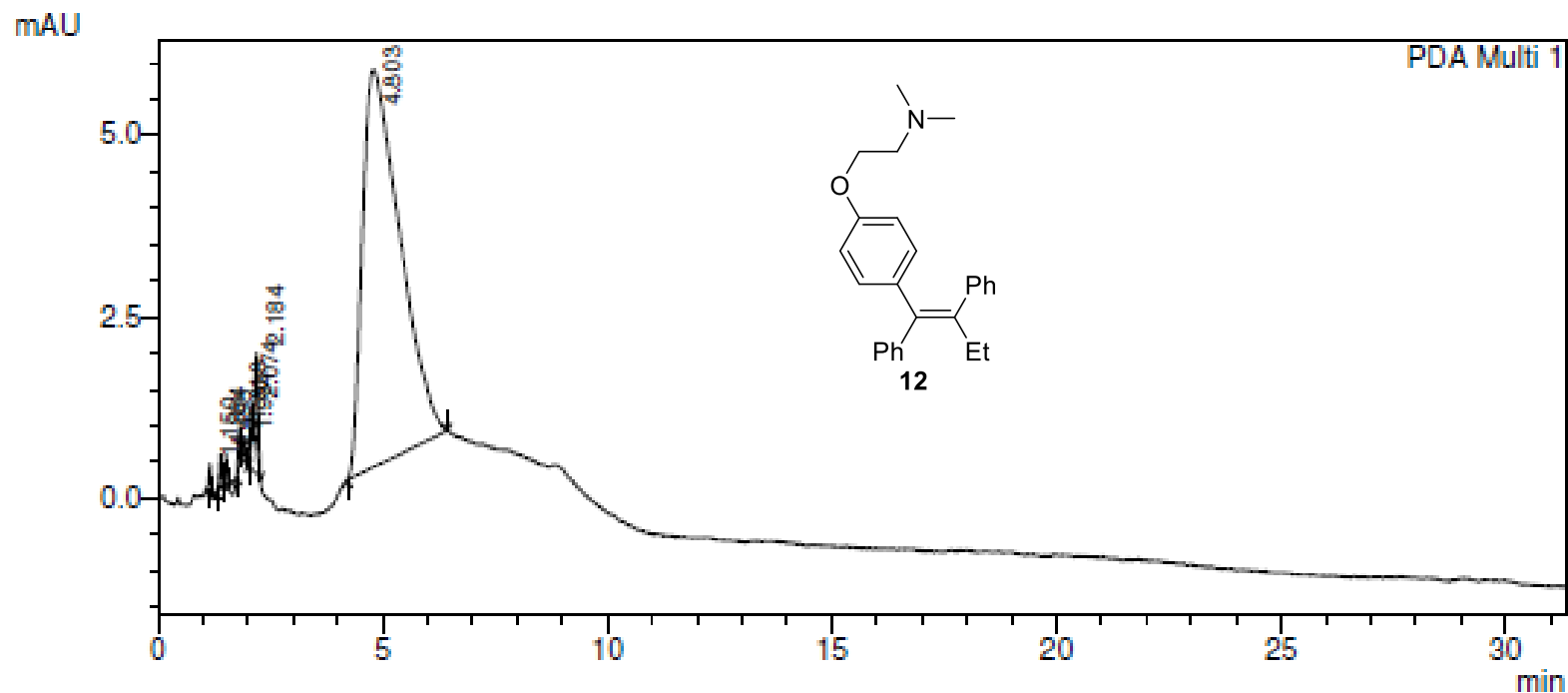


1 PDA Multi 1/307nm 4nm

PeakTable

PDA Ch1 307nm 4nm

Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %
1	1.144	720	259	0.236	0.462
2	1.442	1703	177	0.558	0.316
3	2.470	4908	1035	1.608	1.850
4	2.761	297939	54494	97.599	97.372
Total		305269	55964	100.000	100.000



1 PDA Multi 1/236nm 4nm

PeakTable

PDA Ch1 236nm 4nm

Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %
1	1.150	1244	390	0.373	4.177
2	1.384	1711	463	0.512	4.954
3	1.498	1506	414	0.451	4.427
4	1.818	2025	504	0.606	5.397
5	1.934	974	276	0.292	2.956
6	2.074	1936	586	0.579	6.268
7	2.184	5145	1247	1.540	13.340
8	4.803	319498	5465	95.647	58.481
Total		334039	9346	100.000	100.000

