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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Metal-free [2 + 2] and [4 + 2] cycloadditions of *N*-aryl-substituted ynamides to construct functionalized aminocyclobutenes and 4-aminoquinolines

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Part I Experimental Part

General Information

Unless otherwise indicated, all starting materials were obtained from commercial supplies and used as received. All reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware under nitrogen atmosphere. Solvents were distilled prior to use. Chromatographic separations were performed using 200~300 mesh silica gel. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker's AscendTM 400 NMR spectrometer using CDCl₃, CD₃OD, or (CD₃)₂SO as solvent with TMS or residual solvent as standard unless otherwise noted. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectra were reported in ppm with the internal chloroform signal at 77.2 ppm, methanol signal at 49.0 ppm or dimethyl sulfoxide signal at 39.5 ppm as a standard. Infrared spectra were obtained on a PerkinElmer FT/IR spectrophotometer and relative intensities are expressed qualitatively as s (strong), m (medium), and w (weak). TLC analysis was performed using 254 nm polyester-backed plates and visualized using UV and KMnO₄ stain. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were performed on a Bruker MicrOTOF-Q II mass spectrometer.

1.1 Synthesis of Terminal N-Aryl Ynamides 3.

Ynamides $3a^2$, $3b^3$, $3d^2$, $3e^2$, $3f^2$, $3g^3$, $3h^2$, $3i^3$, $3j^4$, $3l^3$, $3m^5$, $3n^2$, $3p^5$, $3r^2$, $3s^4$ and $3t^2$ were known compounds, the data were matched with reported literature values. Ynamides 3c, 3k, 3o and 3q were new compounds.



Scheme S1. Synthesis of terminal N-aryl ynamides 3



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1a** (123.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), $CsCO_3$ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2**¹ (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~4:1 petroleum

ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3a** (135.2 mg, 0.50 mmol) in 99% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.34-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 4H), 2.84 (s, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.3, 138.4, 133.0, 129.7, 129.3, 128.6, 128.4, 126.4, 76.7, 59.1, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1b** (130.6 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 8:1~4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3b** (137.1 mg, 0.48 mmol) in 95% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.35-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.94 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.84 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 138.5, 130.7, 129.3, 128.6, 127.6, 126.5, 114.2, 76.9, 59.1, 55.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.³



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1c** (133.9 mg, 0.50 mmol), $CsCO_3$ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3c** (124.3 mg, 0.43 mmol) in 85% yield.

3c: $R_f = 0.55$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 109–110 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.48 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.37-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 2H), 2.85 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.0, 138.1, 134.3, 129.8, 129.5, 128.9, 126.4, 76.2, 59.4, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 129.5 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 3307m, 2129w, 1488m, 1371s, 1175s, 1087s, 1012m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₁ClNO₂S [M + H]⁺



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1d** (139.1 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3d** (124.8 mg, 0.41 mmol) in 83% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.88 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.39-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.89 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.1, 137.7, 133.5, 129.7, 129.3, 126.3, 124.3, 75.6, 59.9, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 129.7 ppm. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1e** (85.6 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~6:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3e** (96.6 mg, 0.50 mmol) in 99% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.44 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 7.39-7.35 (m, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.1, 129.7, 128.8, 125.8, 75.9, 59.9, 36.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1f** (130.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3f** (128.8 mg, 0.45 mmol) in 90% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.29 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.14-7.09 (m, 4H), 2.81 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.2, 138.8, 135.8, 133.1, 129.9, 129.7, 128.4, 126.4, 76.9, 58.7, 21.9, 21.3. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1g** (138.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 8:1~4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3g** (148.7 mg, 0.49 mmol) in 99% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.29 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.12 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 6.82 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.7, 145.2, 133.0, 131.0, 129.7, 128.5, 128.1, 114.4, 77.1, 58.4, 55.7, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.³



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1h** (163.1 mg, 0.50 mmol), $CsCO_3$ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash

silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3h** (139.0 mg, 0.40 mmol) in 79% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.45 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.14 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 2.85 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.6, 137.5, 132.7, 132.5, 129.8, 128.4, 127.9, 122.5, 76.2, 59.6, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1i** (140.9 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3i** (121.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) in 80% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.30 (d, 4H, J = 8.9), 7.20 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 2.85 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.5, 137.0, 134.4, 132.7, 129.8, 129.5, 128.4, 127.6, 76.2, 59.6, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.³



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1j** (132.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3j** (126.8 mg, 0.44 mmol) in 88% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.24-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.04-6.99 (m, 2H), 2.84 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.4 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 247.4$ Hz), 145.5, 134.3 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 3.2$ Hz), 132.7, 129.8, 128.5 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 8.9$ Hz), 128.4, 116.3 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 22.9$ Hz), 76.6, 59.2,

21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁴



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1k** (146.2 mg, 0.50 mmol), $CsCO_3$ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 8:1~3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3k** (108.0 mg, 0.34 mmol) in 68% yield.

3k: $R_f = 0.4$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 120–121 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (d, 2H, J = 9.1 Hz), 7.61 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.55 (d, 2H, J = 9.2 Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.7, 146.1, 143.9, 132.7, 130.1, 128.3, 125.5, 124.7, 74.9, 61.7, 21.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 3272m, 2124w, 1591m, 1518s, 1340s, 1166s, 682s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₃N₂O₄S [M + H]⁺ 317.0591, found 317.0594.



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **11** (130.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **31** (132.7 mg, 0.47 mmol) in 93% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.29 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.20 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.14-7.08 (m, 2H), 7.01 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 2.82 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.2, 139.4, 138.3, 133.2, 129.7, 129.4, 129.0, 128.5, 127.2, 123.4, 76.8, 58.9, 21.9, 21.4. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.³



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1m** (138.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3m** (136.8 mg, 0.45 mmol) in 91% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.29 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.21 (t, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.87-6.81 (m, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.84 (s, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.1, 145.3, 139.4, 133.1, 129.9, 129.7, 128.4, 118.4, 114.5, 112.0, 76.9, 59.3, 55.6, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁵



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1n** (163.1 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3n** (126.2 mg, 0.36 mmol) in 72% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.46-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.42 (t, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.25-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.19 (m, 1H), 2.89 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.6, 139.6, 132.8, 131.6, 130.5, 129.9, 129.1, 128.4, 124.9, 122.5, 76.0, 60.0, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **10** (140.9 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature.

The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 $^{\circ}$ C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **30** (109.9 mg, 0.36 mmol) in 72% yield.

30: $R_f = 0.5$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 89–90 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.32-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.22-7.19 (m, 1H), 2.88 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.6, 139.5, 134.8, 132.8, 130.2, 129.9, 128.7, 128.4, 126.3, 124.4, 76.0, 60.0, 21.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 3290w, 2131w, 1587m, 1371s, 1166s, 1085m, 670s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₃ClNO₂S [M + H]⁺ 306.0350, found 306.0346.



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1p** (132.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3p** (116.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) in 81% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.30 (d, 3H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.12-7.10 (m, 1H), 7.05-7.00 (m, 2H), 2.89 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.6 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 246.7$ Hz), 145.6, 139.8 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 9.8$ Hz), 132.8, 130.3 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 8.9$ Hz), 129.9, 128.4, 121.7 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 3.3$ Hz), 115.5 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 20.8$ Hz), 113.5 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 24.4$ Hz), 76.0, 60.0, 21.9. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁵



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide 1q (146.2 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of 2 (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by

TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3q** (96.8 mg, 0.31 mmol) in 61% yield.

3q: $R_f = 0.35$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 119–120 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz, 2.2 Hz, 1.0 Hz), 8.11 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 7.76 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.1, 2.2, 1.0 Hz), 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.56 (t, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 2.96 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.6, 146.1, 139.8, 132.5, 132.0, 130.2, 130.1, 128.4, 123.0, 120.6, 75.3, 61.0, 22.0; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 3296w, 2129w, 1527s, 1348s, 1165s, 1077m, 666s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₃N₂O₄S [M + H]⁺ 317.0591, found 317.0593.



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1r** (137.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3r** (128.9 mg, 0.43 mmol) in 86% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.85 (s, 2H), 2.81 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.1, 139.1, 138.2, 133.3, 130.4, 129.6, 128.5, 124.2, 77.0, 58.8, 21.9, 21.3. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1s** (130.7 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3s** (123.6 mg, 0.43 mmol) in 87% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71

(d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.35 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.10 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 2.78 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.2, 138.0, 137.0, 134.4, 131.8, 129.9, 129.7, 128.5, 128.1, 126.9, 76.9, 58.0, 21.9, 18.1. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁴



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1t** (163.1 mg, 0.50 mmol), CsCO₃ (211.8 mg, 0.65 mmol) and dry DMF (1.0 mL), then stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The DCM (2.5 mL) solution of **2** (258.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction at 0 °C and stirred for another 0.5 h at room temperature in the dark. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $10:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3t** (114.2 mg, 0.33 mmol) in 65% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.65-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.86 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.5, 136.9, 134.5, 134.4, 131.0, 130.6, 129.9, 128.7, 128.5, 123.9, 75.6, 59.3, 22.0. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.²

1.2 Synthesis of Internal N-Aryl Ynamides 3'.

Ynamides **3'a**^{6,7}, **3'b**^{6,8}, **3'c**⁹, **3'd**¹⁰ and **3'i**^{6,7} were known compounds and synthesized according to corresponding literatures, the data were matched with reported literature values. Ynamides **3'e-3'h** and **3'j-3'q** were new compounds and synthesized according to literatures.^{6,9}

Synthesis of Ynamides 3'a, 3'b, 3'e-3'o and 3'q.⁶⁻⁸



Scheme S2. Synthesis of internal N-aryl ynamides 3'



To a solution of **3a** (543.0 mg, 2.00 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (3.0 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (568.0 µL, 4.00 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the

temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $30:1\sim25:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3'a** (556.0 mg, 1.95 mmol) in 97% yield as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.32-7.22 (m, 7H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.8, 139.4, 133.2, 129.6, 129.1, 128.3, 128.1, 126.4, 72.9, 65.9, 21.9, 3.5. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁷



To a solution of **3a** (406.9 mg, 1.5 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (2.3 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then 1-iodopropane (291.0 µL, 3.00 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 30:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3'b** (146.3 mg, 0.47 mmol) in 31% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.33-7.24 (m, 7H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.27 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.58-1.49 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.8, 139.5, 133.1, 129.5, 129.1, 128.4, 128.0, 126.2, 74.1, 70.4, 22.5, 21.8, 20.6, 13.6. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁸



To a solution of **3b** (534.0 mg, 1.86 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (2.8 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (231.0 µL, 3.7 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash

silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 10:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3'e** (537.3 mg, 1.78 mmol) in 96% yield.**3'e**: $R_f = 0.21$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 90–91 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.33-7.24 (m, 5H), 6.93 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.8, 139.4, 130.5, 129.1, 128.1, 127.7, 126.4, 114.1, 73.0, 65.8, 55.8, 3.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1594s, 1524s, 1313w, 1183s, 1158s, 1092m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₆NO₃S [M + H]⁺ 302.0845, found 302.0850.



To a solution of **3c** (752.0 mg, 2.58 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (3.87 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (321.0 µL, 5.16 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 20:1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'f** (782.0 mg, 2.56 mmol) in 99% yield.

3'f: $R_f = 0.5$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 125–126 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.46 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.36-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2H), 1.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.5, 139.1, 134.4, 129.7, 129.30, 129.27, 128.4, 126.4, 72.5, 66.3, 3.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1583w, 1488m, 1365s, 1279m, 1181s, 1089m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₂ClNNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 328.0169, found 328.0172.



To a solution of **3d** (763.0 mg, 2.53 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (3.80 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (314.0 µL, 5.05 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford

ynamide 3'g (600.0 mg, 1.90 mmol) in 75% yield.

3'g: $R_f = 0.34$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 136–137 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 7.38-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 2H), 1.94 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.8, 141.3, 138.6, 129.52, 129.45, 128.8, 126.2, 124.2, 72.0, 66.8, 3.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2263w, 1525s, 1374s, 1307m, 1183s, 1088w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₂N₂NaO₄S [M + Na]⁺ 339.0410, found 339.0411.



To a solution of **3f** (956.0 mg, 3.35 mmol) in dry THF (20.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (5.02 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (417.3 µL, 6.70 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'h** (802.4 mg, 2.68 mmol) in 80% yield.

3'h: $R_f = 0.39$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 63–64 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.56 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.27 (d, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.12-7.08 (m, 4H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.91 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.7, 138.3, 136.8, 133.3, 129.7, 129.5, 128.3, 126.3, 73.1, 65.4, 21.8, 21.2, 3.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1595w, 1507m, 1367s, 1291w, 1172s, 1088m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₇H₁₈NO₂S [M + H]⁺ 300.1053, found 300.1053.



To a solution of **3g** (972.5 mg, 3.23 mmol) in dry THF (20.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (4.85 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (402.3 µL, 6.46 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash

silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'i** (883.1 mg, 2.80 mmol) in 87% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.56 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 9.3 Hz), 7.11 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 6.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.91 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.4, 144.7, 133.2, 132.1, 129.5, 128.4, 128.1, 114.3, 73.3, 65.2, 55.6, 21.9, 3.5. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁷



To a solution of **3h** (632.1 mg, 1.80 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (2.70 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (224.2 µL, 3.60 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'j** (557.3 mg, 1.53 mmol) in 85% yield.

3'j: $R_f = 0.41$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 84–85 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.42 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.29 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.14 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.1, 138.6, 132.9, 132.2, 129.7, 128.3, 127.8, 121.9, 72.4, 66.5, 21.9, 3.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2259w, 1594m, 1484s, 1371s, 1164s, 1014m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₄BrNNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 385.9821, found 385.9822.



To a solution of **3i** (867.0 mg, 2.84 mmol) in dry THF (15.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (4.26 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (353.8 µL, 5.68 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'k** (817.0 mg, 2.55 mmol) in 90% yield.

3'k: $R_f = 0.41$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 84–85 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.29-7.18 (m, 6H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.1, 138.0, 133.9, 132.9, 129.7, 129.3, 128.3, 127.5, 72.5, 66.5, 21.9, 3.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2922w, 22259w, 1594m, 1488m, 1371m, 1089s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₄ClNNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 342.0326, found 342.0328.



To a solution of **3j** (808.3 mg, 2.79 mmol) in dry THF (15.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (4.19 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (347.5 µL, 5.58 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'l** (688.3 mg, 2.27 mmol) in 81% yield.

3'I: $R_f = 0.38$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 97–98 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.22-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.99 (t, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.92 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.1 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 246.7$ Hz), 145.0, 135.4 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 3.1$ Hz), 132.8, 129.6, 128.36 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 8.7$ Hz), 128.34, 116.0 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 22.8$ Hz), 72.8, 66.0, 21.9, 3.5; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -113.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2259w, 1595m, 1501s, 1369s, 1225m, 1166s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₄FNNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 326.0621, found 326.0621.



To a solution of **3k** (854.1 mg, 2.70 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (4.05 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (336.3 µL, 5.40 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash

silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/DCM] to afford **3'm** (650.8 mg, 1.97 mmol) in 73% yield.

3'm : $R_f = 0.25$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 108–109 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.17 (d, 2H, J = 9.2 Hz), 7.59 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.54 (d, 2H, J = 9.2 Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.2, 145.7, 145.0, 132.9, 129.9, 128.1, 125.1, 124.6, 71.3, 68.9, 21.9, 3.6; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2256w, 1591m, 1523s, 1488m, 1178s, 1085w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₄N₂NaO₄S [M+Na]⁺ 353.0566, found 353.0567.



To a solution of **3r** (449.1 mg, 1.50 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (2.25 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (186.8 µL, 3.00 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'n** (395.0 mg, 1.26 mmol) in 84% yield.

3'n: $R_f = 0.44$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 118–119 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.91 (s, 1H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 6H), 1.92 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.7, 139.1, 138.9, 133.5, 130.0, 129.5, 128.4, 124.1, 73.1, 65.5, 21.9, 21.3, 3.6; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2918w, 2257w, 1953m, 1364s, 1166s, 1089m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉NNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 336.1029, found 336.1029.



To a solution of **3s** (856.3 mg, 3.00 mmol) in dry THF (15.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (4.50 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (373.7 µL, 6.00 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with

anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'o** (727.5 mg, 2.43 mmol) in 81% yield.

3'o: $R_f = 0.44$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 75–76 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.24 (d, 2H, J = 4.2 Hz), 7.12-7.08 (m, 1H), 6.85 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.8, 138.0, 134.6, 131.6, 129.7, 129.3, 128.5, 128.1, 126.7, 73.2, 64.6, 21.9, 18.2, 3.5, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 128.5 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2921w, 2256w, 1595w, 1361s, 1168s, 1110m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₇H₁₇NNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 322.0872, found 322.0873.



To a solution of **31** (673.2 mg, 2.36 mmol) in dry THF (10.0 mL) was added LiHMDS (3.54 mL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was gradually taken to -60 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h, then iodomethane (294.0 µL, 4.72 mmol) was added at -60 °C and the temperature was slowly raised to room temperature and stirred 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was added water, separated the layers and extracted the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate (3 × 10.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $5:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/DCM] to afford ynamide **3'q** (599.7 mg, 2.00 mmol) in 85% yield.

3'q: $R_f = 0.47$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 90–92 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.18 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.09 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.00 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.92 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.7, 139.3, 139.2, 133.4, 129.5, 129.0, 128.9, 128.4, 127.1, 123.3, 73.0, 65.7, 21.9, 21.5, 3.6; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2131m, 1067m, 1594m, 1486m, 1296w, 1087s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₇H₁₇NNaO₂S [M + Na]⁺ 322.0872, found 322.0873.

Synthesis of Ynamides 3'c, 3'd and 3'p.9,10



Scheme S3. Synthesis of internal N-aryl ynamides 3'



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1a** (3.7 g, 15.00 mmol), CuCl₂ (80.7 mg, 0.60 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (635.9 mg, 6.00 mmol) and purged with oxygen for three times. Then pyridine (482.8 μ L, 6.00 mmol), and toluene (20.0 mL) were added to the reaction flask, and the mixture was heated to 70 °C under oxygen atmosphere. 1-octyne (424.0 μ L, 3.00 mmol) was added to the reaction flask over 4.0 h using a syringe pump. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 8.0 h at 70 °C and was then cooled to room temperature, filtered through a pad of silica gel, the filtrate was evaporated and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 15:1~10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3'c** (913.0 mg, 2.57 mmol) in 86% yield as light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.33-7.23 (m, 7H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.29 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.53-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.39-1.23 (m, 6H), 0.89 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.8, 139.5, 133.1, 129.5, 129.1, 128.4, 128.0, 126.3, 74.0, 70.6, 31.5, 29.0, 28.7, 22.8, 21.9, 18.6, 14.2. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.⁹



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide **1a** (2.5 g, 10.00 mmol), CuCl₂ (53.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (424.0 mg, 4.00 mmol) and purged with oxygen for three times. Then pyridine (322.0 μ L, 4.00 mmol), and toluene (15.0 mL) were added to the reaction flask, and the mixture was heated to 70 °C under oxygen atmosphere. Phenylacetylene (220.0 μ L, 2.00 mmol) was added to the reaction flask over 4.0 h using a syringe pump. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 8.0 h at 70 °C and was then cooled to room temperature, filtered through a pad of silica gel, the filtrate was evaporated and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 30:1~20:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3'd** (326.2 mg, 0.94 mmol) in 47% yield as white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 7.40-7.28 (m, 12H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.2, 139.1, 133.0, 131.6, 129.7, 129.3, 128.4, 128.1, 126.4, 122.8, 83.1, 70.6, 21.9, two carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 128.4 and 126.4 ppm. Spectral data are in agreement with literature values.¹⁰



To a round bottom flask was added the corresponding sulfonamide 1e (2.5 g, 15.0 mmol), CuCl₂

(80.7 mg, 0.6 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (635.9 mg, 6.0 mmol) and purged with oxygen for three times. Then pyridine (482.8 μ L, 6.0 mmol), and toluene (20.0 mL) were added to the reaction flask, and the mixture was heated to 70 °C under oxygen atmosphere. 1-octyne (424.0 μ L, 3.0 mmol) was added to the reaction flask over 4.0 h using a syringe pump. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 8.0 h at 70 °C and was then cooled to room temperature, filtered through a pad of silica gel, the filtrate was evaporated and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 20:1~15:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford ynamide **3'p** (829.8 mg, 2.97 mmol) in 99% yield.

3'p: $R_f = 0.38$ [10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 40–41 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.41 (t, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.35-7.31 (m, 1H), 3.06 (s, 3H), 2.34 (t, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz,), 1.59-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.34-1.24 (m, 4H), 0.89 (t, 3H, J = 6.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.3, 129.4, 128.1, 125.5, 73.3, 71.3, 36.2, 31.4, 28.9, 28.7, 22.7, 18.7, 14.2; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2256m, 1594w, 1491m, 1351s, 1272w, 1157s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₂₂NO₂S [M + H]⁺ 280.1366, found 280.1363.

1.3 Synthesis of Aminocyclobutenes 4.



Scheme S4. Synthesis of aminocyclobutenes 4



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3a (81.4 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 3.5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4a (70.8 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 87% yield.

4a: $R_f = 0.25$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 86–89 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.48 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.18-7.08 (m, 3H), 6.76-6.73 (m, 2H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.1, 152.0, 148.9, 146.0, 145.5, 135.7, 133.1, 132.9, 130.2, 130.1, 130.02, 129.97, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 128.4, 124.8, 121.7, 118.6, 76.0, 21.94, 21.89; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1769w, 1695w,

1552s, 1486m, 1320m, 1173s, 694s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{30}H_{27}N_2O_4S_2$ [M + H]⁺ 543.1407, found 543.1411.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **3b** (86.2 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 3.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $3:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4b** (70.7 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 82% yield.

4b: $R_f = 0.12$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 94–97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 7.52 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.28 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.17-7.09 (m, 3H), 6.98 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.89 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 6.78 (d, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5, 164.3, 153.3, 152.2, 148.9, 135.7, 132.2, 130.6, 130.11, 130.07, 129.3, 129.1, 127.3, 124.8, 121.8, 118.2, 114.5, 114.0, 76.1, 55.9, 55.8, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 129.1 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1697w, 1592m, 1551s, 1260s, 1136s, 1083s, 832s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₇N₂O₆S₂ [M + H]⁺ 575.1305, found 575.1303.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3c (87.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 110 °C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4c (64.8 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 74% yield.

4c: $R_f = 0.50$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 105–108 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.50 (d, 3H, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.48-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.30 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.17-7.11 (m, 3H), 6.75 (d, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 5.94 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.4, 151.7, 148.6, 141.7, 141.4, 135.3, 135.0, 134.5, 131.3, 130.5, 130.0, 129.9, 129.78, 129.76, 129.3, 125.2, 121.6, 119.2, 76.1, one carbon missing due to overlap,

overlapped signal at 129.3 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2920w, 1645w, 1560s, 1260m, 1083s, 1013s, 756s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{28}H_{21}Cl_2N_2O_4S_2$ [M + H]⁺ 583.0314, found 583.0317.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3e (58.6 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 80 °C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4e (41.6 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 71% yield.

4e: $R_f = 0.24$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 162–164 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.30-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.10 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 6.96 (d, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz), 5.53 (s, 1H), 5.41 (s, 1H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.0, 152.1, 148.5, 136.1, 130.5, 130.3, 129.5, 129.2, 125.1, 121.7, 117.5, 74.9, 42.9, 40.0; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1699m, 1591w, 1564s, 1483m, 1299s, 1124m, 760s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 391.0781, found 391.0780.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3f (85.6 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 3.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4f (69.3 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 81% yield.

4f: $R_f = 0.37$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 100–101 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.48 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.25 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.19 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.08 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.64 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.6, 151.9, 146.4, 145.9, 145.4, 140.4, 134.5, 133.1, 133.0, 132.7, 130.1, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.4, 128.4, 121.7, 118.6, 76.0, 21.94, 21.88, 21.5, 21.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹)

1695w, 1554s, 1450w, 1320m, 1172s, 1137s, 667s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{32}H_{31}N_2O_4S_2$ [M + H]⁺ 571.1720, found 571.1716.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3g (90.4 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 110 °C and kept at this temperature for 3.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4g (68.7 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 76% yield.

4g: $R_f = 0.13$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 95–97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.48 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.26 (d, 2H, J = 9.6 Hz), 7.05 (s, 2H), 6.87 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 6.82 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.71 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 5.96 (s, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.6, 157.1, 151.99, 151.95, 145.9, 145.4, 142.1, 133.1, 132.8, 131.4, 130.0, 129.9, 129.4, 128.4, 127.9, 123.0, 118.5, 114.4, 114.3, 76.0, 55.63, 55.58, 21.93, 21.87; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1768w, 1555s, 1501s, 1242s, 1170s, 1082m, 668s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₆S₂ [M + H]⁺ 603.1618, found 603.1614.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **3h** (105.1 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 105 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 3.5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4h** (89.3 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 85% yield.

4h: $R_f = 0.50$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 99–102 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.54-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.39 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.33-7.28 (m, 4H), 7.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.61 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 5.92 (s, 1H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s,

3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.4, 151.9, 147.9, 146.4, 145.7, 134.6, 132.9, 132.8, 132.7, 132.2, 131.6, 130.2, 129.9, 129.6, 128.4, 124.7, 123.4, 118.4, 118.1, 75.8, 21.99, 21.95; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1695w, 1551s, 1399w, 1373m, 1284m, 1174s, 662s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅Br₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 698.9617, found 698.9615.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **3i** (91.7 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4i** (77.0 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 84% yield.

4i: $R_f = 0.46$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 104–105 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.50 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.37-7.27 (m, 6H), 7.24 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.12-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.67 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.88 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.4, 151.9, 147.4, 146.4, 145.7, 136.5, 134.1, 132.9, 132.8, 131.3, 130.3, 130.2, 129.9, 129.7, 129.6, 129.2, 128.4, 123.0, 118.4, 75.8, 22.0, 21.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1690w, 1554s, 1374m, 1138s, 1083s, 1016m, 666s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅Cl₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 611.0627, found 611.0630.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **3j** (86.8 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 80 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 3.5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4j** (75.5 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 87% yield.

4j: $R_f = 0.37$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 90–91 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.51 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz),

7.15-7.06 (m, 4H), 6.97 (t, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 6.73-6.68 (m, 2H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 250.1$ Hz), 160.3 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 242.2$ Hz), 153.0, 151.9, 146.3, 145.6, 144.9 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 2.9$ Hz), 132.9, 132.8, 132.1 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 9.1$ Hz), 131.5 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 3.2$ Hz), 130.1, 129.9, 129.5, 128.3, 123.0 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 8.0$ Hz), 118.2, 116.5 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 23.0$ Hz), 115.8 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 22.3$ Hz), 75.9, 21.91, 21.87; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -109.2, -118.3; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1695w, 1558s, 1498s, 1219m, 1082m, 1017w, 668s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅F₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 579.1218, found 579.1221.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3k (94.9 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 120 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 2.5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4k (49.1 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 52% yield.

4k: $R_f = 0.25$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 174–176 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz), 8.17 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.73 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.52 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.39-7.31 (m, 6H), 6.82 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.8, 154.6, 152.1, 148.4, 147.1, 146.2, 144.9, 141.0, 132.9, 132.6, 131.0, 130.5, 129.8, 128.3, 125.2, 124.8, 121.9, 118.2, 75.6, 22.0, two carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 129.8 and 22.0 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1700w, 1555s, 1339s, 1170m, 1081m, 1016w, 662s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅N₄O₈S₂ [M + H]⁺ 633.1108, found 633.1110.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **31** (85.6 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 90 °C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford

aminocyclobutene 4l (77.9 mg, 0.14 mmol) in 91% yield.

41: $R_f = 0.40$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 77–78 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.50 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.27-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.16 (t, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz), 6.98-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.54-6.51 (m, 2H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.9, 151.9, 148.9, 145.9, 145.4, 139.5, 138.9, 135.5, 133.2, 133.0, 130.9, 130.7, 130.1, 129.9, 129.4, 129.0, 128.9, 128.5, 127.0, 125.6, 122.4, 118.7, 118.6, 76.1, 21.93, 21.88, 21.6, 21.5; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1769w, 1595w, 1551s, 1370m, 1172s, 1136s, 670s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 571.1720, found 571.1718.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3m (90.4 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 75 °C and kept at this temperature for 4.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 2.5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4m** (81.4 mg, 0.14 mmol) in 90% yield.

4m: $R_f = 0.19$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 76–77 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.53 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.29-7.25 (m, 3H), 7.17 (t, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 6.99 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 2.1 Hz), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.68-6.65 (m, 2H), 6.31-6.29 (m, 2H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.3, 160.1, 153.3, 152.0, 150.3, 146.0, 145.4, 136.5, 133.2, 133.1, 130.0, 129.9, 129.81, 129.76, 129.5, 128.5, 122.0, 118.7, 116.0, 113.8, 110.5, 107.6, 76.1, 55.7, 55.4, 21.92, 21.88, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 129.9 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1700w, 1551s, 1449w, 1370m, 1135s, 1040m, 673s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₆S₂ [M + H]⁺ 603.1618, found 603.1622.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3n (105.1 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom

and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 90 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 4:1~3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4n** (95.6 mg, 0.14 mmol) in 91% yield.

4n: $R_f = 0.42$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 88–89 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.60 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.52 (d, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.35-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.23 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.14 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.72 (t, 1H, J = 1.8 Hz), 6.70 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 5.89 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.8, 151.9, 150.3, 146.5, 145.8, 136.7, 133.4, 132.9, 132.8, 132.7, 130.6, 130.5, 130.2, 129.9, 129.6, 128.9, 128.4, 127.7, 124.4, 122.6, 122.5, 120.4, 118.3, 75.8, 22.0, 21.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1696w, 1547s, 1373m, 1288s, 1175s, 1019w, 664s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅Br₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 698.9617, found 698.9614.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 30 (91.7 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 90 °C and kept at this temperature for 3.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 3.5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **40** (83.4 mg, 0.14 mmol) in 91% yield.

4o: $R_f = 0.35$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 82–83 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.52 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.45 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.37-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.20 (t, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.13-7.07 (m, 3H), 6.64 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.60 (t, 1H, J = 2.0 Hz), 5.91 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.8, 151.9, 150.1, 146.5, 145.8, 136.6, 134.9, 134.6, 132.9, 132.8, 130.5, 130.3, 130.17, 130.16, 130.13, 129.9, 129.6, 128.4, 124.8, 121.6, 120.0, 118.4, 75.9, 21.95, 21.92, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 130.16 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1696w, 1550s, 1288m, 1175m, 1081m, 1021w, 667s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅Cl₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 611.0627, found 611.0628.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3p (86.8 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 85 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 4:1~3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4p** (76.4 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 88% yield.

4p: R_f = 0.37 [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 81–82 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.53 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.41-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.24-7.11 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.92 (m, 2H), 6.82 (td, 1H, J = 8.4, 2.6 Hz), 6.54 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.41 (dt, 1H, J = 10.0, 2.1 Hz), 5.94 (s, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2 (C-F, ¹ J_{C-F} = 244.8 Hz), 162.5 (C-F, ¹ J_{C-F} = 248.2 Hz), 153.7, 151.9, 150.6 (C-F, ³ J_{C-F} = 9.0 Hz), 146.4, 145.8, 136.8 (C-F, ³ J_{C-F} = 9.8 Hz), 133.0, 132.9, 130.4 (C-F, ³ J_{C-F} = 8.8 Hz), 130.3 (C-F, ³ J_{C-F} = 9.3 Hz), 130.1, 129.9, 129.6, 128.3, 125.7 (C-F, ⁴ J_{C-F} = 2.5 Hz), 118.5, 117.6 (C-F, ² J_{C-F} = 23.3 Hz), 117.5 (C-F, ² J_{C-F} = 20.8 Hz), 117.4 (C-F, ⁴ J_{C-F} = 2.8 Hz), 111.6 (C-F, ² J_{C-F} = 21.1 Hz), 108.9 (C-F, ² J_{C-F} = 2.4 Hz), 75.9, 21.9, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 21.9 ppm; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -109.9, -112.4; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1702w, 1552s, 1480m, 1373m, 1173s, 1024w, 670s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅F₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 579.1218, found 579.1216.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3q (94.9 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 120 °C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 3:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4q** (67.4 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 71% yield.

4q: $R_f = 0.17$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 211–213 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37-8.35 (m, 1H), 7.98 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.69 (d, 2H, J = 5.6 Hz), 7.53 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.47 (t, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.40-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.13 (d, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.7, 152.0, 150.0, 148.9, 148.4, 147.2, 146.4, 136.8, 136.6, 132.52, 132.48, 130.5, 130.5, 130.1, 129.9, 129.8, 128.3, 128.0, 125.2, 124.8, 119.7, 118.0, 116.1, 75.7, 22.01, 21.99; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1706w, 1563s, 1522s, 1347s, 1174m, 1079m, 672s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅N₄O₈S₂ [M + H]⁺ 633.1108, found 633.1111.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide 3r (89.8 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for 1.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene 4r (78.1 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 87% yield.

4r: $R_f = 0.50$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 132–134 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.51 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.26 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.78-6.72 (m, 3H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 151.9, 148.9, 145.8, 145.2, 139.1, 138.7, 135.3, 133.0, 131.8, 130.1, 129.8, 129.4, 128.6, 127.6, 126.4, 119.4, 118.8, 76.1, 21.92, 21.88, 21.5, 21.4; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2920w, 1594w, 1553s, 1318m, 1147s, 1082m, 683s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₄H₃₅N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 599.2033, found 599.2031.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **3s** (85.6 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 100 $^{\circ}$ C and kept at this temperature for 2.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the atropisomers ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 60:20:1 DCM/petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.7:1.0 mixture of aminocyclobutene **4s** (major) (50.7 mg, 0.09 mmol) and **4s** (minor) (29.8 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 94% yield.

4s (major and minor): $R_f = 0.31$ [3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 64–65 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, 3.4H, J = 8.2 Hz, major), 7.75 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.2 Hz, minor), 7.69 (d, 3.4H, J = 8.3 Hz, major), 7.54 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.2 Hz, minor), 7.43-7.38 (m, 2.0H, minor), 7.35-7.18 (m, 15.9H), 7.15-6.95 (m, 10.8H), 6.52-6.47 (m, 2.7H), 6.39 (d, 1.0H, J = 7.6 Hz, minor), 5.96 (s, 1.0H, minor), 5.64 (s, 1.7H, major), 5.16 (s, 1.7H, major), 4.88 (s, 1.0H, minor), 2.63 (s, 3.0H, minor),

2.43-2.42 (m, 13.2H), 2.39 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.14 (s, 5.1H, major), 2.10 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.91 (s, 5.1H, major); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 152.6, 151.9, 151.8, 151.6, 147.8, 147.7, 146.0, 145.8, 145.1, 141.3, 138.1, 135.29, 135.26, 134.4, 134.03, 134.98, 132.9, 132.4, 131.6, 131.5, 131.1, 130.9, 130.6, 130.5, 130.43, 130.36, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.41, 129.40, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 126.9, 126.22, 126.19, 126.16, 124.53, 124.48, 119.9, 119.7, 118.4, 117.9, 76.6, 76.2, 21.9, 21.84, 21.82, 21.79, 19.4, 18.20, 18.14, 17.4; two carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1697w, 1550s, 1369m, 1320m, 1173m, 1085m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 571.1720, found 571.1723.



To a 50.0 mL conical flask was added ynamide **3t** (105.1 mg, 0.30 mmol) evenly at the bottom and connected to a balloon filled with nitrogen. Then the reaction system was gradually taken to 90 $^{\circ}$ C and kept at this temperature for 1.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, the atropisomers ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [eluent: 80:20:3 petroleum ether/DCM/Et₃N] to afford an inseparable 8.0:1.0 mixture of aminocyclobutene **4t** (major) (59.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) and **4t** (minor) (7.5 mg, 0.01 mmol) in 64% yield.

4t (major and minor): $R_f = 0.22$ [3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 54–55 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, minor), 7.82 (d, 16H, J = 8.2 Hz, major), 7.72 (dd, 8H, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, major), 7.63-7.54 (m, 36H), 7.51-7.47 (m, 8H, major), 7.40-7.35 (m, 13H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 32H), 7.23-7.19 (m, 8H, major), 7.15 (d, 3H, J = 8.0 Hz, minor), 6.98-6.92 (m, 9H), 6.68-6.62 (m, 9H), 6.20 (s, 1H, minor), 5.99 (s, 8H, major), 5.18 (s, 1H, minor), 4.87 (s, 8H, major), 2.47 (s, 27H), 2.43 (s, 27H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major) δ 154.5, 151.5, 147.8, 146.4, 145.5, 134.7, 134.2, 133.9, 133.7, 133.6, 133.3, 132.0, 130.28, 130.0, 129.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.93, 125.8, 124.1, 122.0, 118.2, 116.9, 76.8, 22.01, 21.96; (minor) δ 154.7, 151.8, 147.0, 146.0, 145.4, 130.9, 130.32, 130.1, 129.7, 129.5, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 127.86, 123.9, 121.8, nine carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1701m, 1585m, 1556s, 1466m, 1435w, 1376m, 1295s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅Br₂N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 698.9617, found 698.9602.

1.4 Chemical Transformation of Cycloadducts 4.



Scheme S5. Chemical transformation of cycloadducts 4



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added aminocyclobutene **4a** (108.5 mg, 0.20 mmol) and hydrogen chloride (2.5 mL, 4.0 mol/L in 1,4-dioxane). The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 12.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $4:1\sim2:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4a'** (63.7 mg, 0.16 mmol) in 82% yield.

4a': $R_f = 0.25$ [3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 166–169 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.52-7.48 (m, 4H), 7.45 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.38 (t, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.28 (d, 4H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.07 (s, 1H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) 161.2, 148.8, 137.9, 131.4, 131.2, 130.6, 129.1, 122.2, 106.0, 73.4, 21.7, two carbons missing due to overlap; IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹) 1620.8m, 1561.9s, 1521.3s, 1495.4s, 1251.8, 1083w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₃H₂₁N₂O₂S [M + H]⁺ 389.1318, found 389.1304.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added aminocyclobutene **4s** (114.1 mg, 0.20 mmol) and hydrogen chloride (5.0 mL, 4.0 mol/L in 1,4-dioxane). The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 50 °C for 23.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: 4:1~3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4s'** (62.4 mg, 0.15 mmol) in 75% yield.

4s': $R_f = 0.30$ [3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 107–109 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.19 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.11-7.08 (m, 2H), 7.02-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.77 (s, 2H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR

(100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.9, 145.7, 133.1, 131.0, 129.74, 129.67, 126.7, 124.3, 118.9, 106.3, 74.7, 21.9, 17.9, three carbons missing due to overlap; IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹) 1699w, 1599m, 1560s, 1488m, 1458w, 1153m, 1084m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₅H₂₅N₂O₂S [M + H]⁺: 417.1631, found 417.1631.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added aminocyclobutene **4t** (105.1 mg, 0.15 mmol) and hydrogen chloride (2.0 mL, 4.0 mol/L in 1,4-dioxane). The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 11.0 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by flash silica gel column chromatography [gradient eluent: $60:30:2\sim60:20:2$ DCM/petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford aminocyclobutene **4t'** (69.8 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 85% yield.

4t': $R_f = 0.20$ [3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 128–130 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 7.34 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.22 (s, 2H), 6.99-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.75 (s, 2H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 145.8, 133.4, 132.9, 130.0, 129.8, 128.3, 125.5, 117.9, 107.1, 74.7, 22.0, four carbons missing due to overlap; IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹) 2922w, 1593s, 1523s, 1463m, 1439w, 1142m, 1082m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₃H₁₉Br₂N₂O₂S [M + H]⁺ 544.9529, found 544.9526.

1.5 Optimization of the [4 + 2] Self-Cycloaddition (Table S1).

Entry 5: To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3a** (108.5 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TfOH (17.8 μ L, 0.20 mmol) was added at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford a separable mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **5a** (42.3 mg, 0.05 mmol) and **6a** (36.9 mg, 0.07 mmol) in 39% and 34% yield, respectively.

Entry 24: To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3a** (271.3 mg, 1.00 mmol), DCM (2.5 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTF (108.9 μ L, 0.60 mmol) and TfOH (17.8 μ L, 0.20 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5a** (247.1 mg, 0.30 mmol) in 91% yield.

Table S1. Optimization of the [4 + 2] Self-Cycloaddition.

	Ts			N Ts		
	Catalyst	→ N	∕	\checkmark		
	solvent, 30 °C, tim	e	Ts	N		
		Ts∽ ^N ∽				
	3a	5a 6a				
entry ^a	catalyst (equiv)	solvent	time (h)	yield $(\%)^b$		
				5a	6a	
1	$BF_3 \bullet Et_2O (0.5)$	DCM	8.5	41	18	
2	$\operatorname{FeCl}_3(0.5)$	DCM	6.0	13	6	
3	$AlCl_3(0.5)$	DCM	7.5	70	4	
4	$\operatorname{ZnCl}_2(0.5)$	DCM	10.0	0	18	
5	TfOH (0.5)	DCM	0.5	39	34	
6	$Tf_2NH(0.5)$	DCM	7.0	69	8	
7	TBSOTf(0.5)	DCM	9.0	59	0	
8	TMSOTf (0.5)	DCM	2.0	72	0	
9	TMSOTf (0.5)	DCE	1.0	63	0	
10	TMSOTf (0.5)	toluene	3.3	60	0	
11	TMSOTf (0.5)	THF	1.0	0	0	
12	TMSOTf (0.5)	EtOAc	3.0	32	0	
13	TMSOTf (0.6)	DCM	2.0	74	0	
14	TMSOTf (1.0)	DCM	0.2	74	0	
15	TfOH (0.3)	DCM	3.0	62	9	
16	TfOH (0.2)	DCM	6.0	74	0	
17^{c}	TfOH (0.2)	DCM	3.0	65	0	
18	TMSOTf (0.4)/TfOH (0.2)	DCM	0.5	86	0	
19	TMSOTf (0.5)/TfOH (0.2)	DCM	0.5	84	0	
20	TMSOTf (0.6)/TfOH (0.2)	DCM	0.5	91	0	
21	TMSOTf (0.8)/TfOH (0.2)	DCM	0.5	75	5	
22	TMSOTf (0.6)/TfOH (0.15)	DCM	0.5	86	0	
23	TMSOTf (0.6)/TfOH (0.4)	DCM	0.5	72	17	
24 ^{<i>c</i>}	TMSOTf (0.6)/TfOH (0.2)	DCM	0.5	91	0	

^{*a*}Unless otherwise noted, reactions were carried out using **3a** (0.40 mmol) with catalyst in solvent (1.0 mL) at 30 °C. ^{*b*}Isolated yields. ^{*c*}Reaction carried out at 50 °C. ^{*d*}**3a** (1.00 mmol) was added.



5a: $R_f = 0.3$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 96–97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.61 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.53-7.46 (m, 5H), 7.30-7.18 (m, 11H), 7.10-7.02 (m, 4H), 6.82 (s, 2H), 6.71 (s, 2H), 5.86 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.07 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.5, 145.1, 144.4, 142.7, 142.1, 141.8, 140.2, 139.4, 136.2, 135.4, 135.3, 135.1, 131.1, 130.4, 130.1, 129.9, 129.6, 129.5, 129.3, 128.8, 128.5, 128.1, 127.8, 127.2, 126.3, 125.1, 123.3, 120.7, 118.4, 115.9, 107.8, 97.2, 21.83, 21.80, 21.7; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1732w, 1629m, 1526m, 1356m, 1164s, 1082s, 694s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₄₀N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 814.2074, found 814.2078.



6a: $R_f = 0.24$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 93–94 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.0 Hz), 7.80 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.6 Hz), 7.68 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.65-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.58-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.49 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.42-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.23 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 4.68 (s, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.9, 149.8, 146.9, 145.0, 144.6, 140.3, 136.5, 135.0, 130.5, 130.1, 129.8, 129.55, 129.52, 128.6, 128.3, 127.9, 127.6, 126.6, 123.9, 122.4, 65.3, 21.9, 21.7, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 128.3 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1591m, 1452w, 1360s, 1318s, 1168s, 1152s, 1131m, 1087s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₀N₂NaO₆S₂ [M + Na]⁺ 543.1407, found 543.1411.

1.6 [4 + 2] Self-Cycloaddition of Terminal N-Aryl Ynamides.

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3a** (108.5 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel,

concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5a** (98.5 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 91% yield.



Scheme S6. [4 + 2] Self-cycloaddition of terminal N-aryl ynamides



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3b** (114.9 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5b** (112.9 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 98% yield.

5b: $R_f = 0.44$ [1:2 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 93–94 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.21 (m, 5H), 7.11-7.08 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.92-6.86 (m, 8H), 6.75 (s, 2H), 5.86 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 5.69 (s, 1H), 5.07 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 163.5, 162.6, 147.2, 141.7, 140.2, 139.4, 136.8, 135.29, 135.26, 131.0, 130.8, 130.5, 130.4, 130.3, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 128.8, 128.4, 127.7, 127.1, 125.0, 123.2, 120.6, 118.3, 115.8, 114.6, 114.4, 114.1, 107.6, 97.6, 55.90, 55.88, 55.8; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1629m, 1593m, 1390w, 1259s, 1157s, 1083s, 1022m, 694s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₄₀N₃O₉S₃ [M + H]⁺ 862.1921, found 862.1923.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide 3c (116.7 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 µL, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 µL, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline 5c (102.7 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 88% yield.

5c: $R_f = 0.25$ [4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 88–89 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (d, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.63-7.56 (m, 6H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.39 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.26 (m, 5H), 7.13-7.04 (m, 4H), 6.93 (s, 2H), 6.75 (d, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 5.83 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 5.70 (s, 1H), 5.15 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.8, 143.3, 142.1, 140.7, 140.1, 138.9, 138.6, 137.3, 136.5, 135.1, 134.9, 131.4, 130.4, 129.89, 129.86, 129.82, 129.6, 129.5, 129.3, 129.2, 128.4, 127.7, 127.3, 125.1, 123.6, 120.4, 117.8, 115.9, 109.2, 96.3, two carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 129.6 and 129.3 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1629m, 1524m, 1314w, 1167s, 1082s, 1011m, 750s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₂H₃₁Cl₃N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 874.0435, found 874.0437.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3e** (78.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient
eluent: 1:1~1:2 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5e** (65.3 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 84% yield.

5e: $R_f = 0.2$ [1:2 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 97–98 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.57 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.1 Hz), 7.44-7.36 (m, 5H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.18 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.11 (d, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.02 (t, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz), 5.90 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 5.68 (s, 1H), 5.33 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 3.149 (s, 3H), 3.147 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.0, 141.4, 140.1, 139.2, 135.0, 134.5, 131.4, 130.2, 130.1, 129.8, 129.6, 127.8, 125.6, 125.0, 123.5, 119.9, 117.6, 115.8, 111.6, 96.0, 45.9, 40.0, 39.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1634m, 1591w, 1530m, 1347s, 1156s, 1113s, 962s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₇H₂₈N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 586.1135, found 586.1139.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3f** (114.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5f** (107.3 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 94% yield.

5f: $R_f = 0.23$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 99–100 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.51-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.41 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.31-7.25 (m, 6H), 7.21-7.16 (m, 3H), 7.07 (dd, 1H, J = 8.6, 2.0 Hz), 7.02-6.95 (m, 4H), 6.57 (s, 3H), 5.79 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 5.59 (s, 1H), 5.02 (d, 1H, J = 1.4 Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.7, 144.9, 144.1, 142.4, 142.2, 142.0, 138.1, 137.8, 136.7, 136.3, 135.6, 132.9, 132.4, 132.2, 130.0, 129.8, 129.45, 129.42, 128.4, 128.0, 127.4, 126.3, 124.9, 120.6, 118.0, 116.0, 107.1, 95.8, 21.79, 21.76, 21.7, 21.3, 21.2, 21.0, four carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 130.0, 129.8, 129.45 and 126.3 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1629m, 1525m, 1429w, 1355m, 1163s, 1082s, 654s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₈H₄₆N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 856.2543, found 856.2548.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3h** (140.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5h** (114.4 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 82% yield.

5h: $R_f = 0.38$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 102–103 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.52 (s, 2H), 7.44-7.30 (m, 11H), 7.24 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.16 (d, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz), 6.96 (s, 3H), 6.50 (s, 2H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 5.12 (s, 1H), 2.473 (s, 3H), 2.467 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.7, 145.6, 144.9, 143.3, 141.4, 140.2, 138.9, 138.1, 135.6, 135.1, 134.6, 134.3, 134.1, 132.8, 132.2, 131.8, 130.4, 130.2, 129.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.1, 127.4, 126.3, 123.9, 122.1, 119.5, 117.8, 116.8, 98.7, 21.89, 21.86, 21.80, two carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 130.2 and 129.9 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2924w, 1630m, 1527m, 1358m, 1165s, 1081s, 660s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₃₇Br₃N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 1047.9389, found 1047.9398.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3i** (122.3 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol)

were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5i** (96.6 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 79% yield.

5i: $R_f = 0.37$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 104–105 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59-7.56 (m, 3H), 7.51 (s, 2H), 7.43-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.25-7.22 (m, 5H), 7.04 (s, 2H), 6.89-6.46 (m, 4H), 5.86 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 5.67 (s, 1H), 5.12 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.7, 145.6, 144.9, 143.3, 141.4, 140.4, 138.4, 137.5, 135.6, 135.5, 135.0, 134.6, 134.0, 133.5, 131.5, 131.4, 130.3, 130.1, 129.8, 129.7, 129.3, 129.2, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 126.2, 124.4, 119.5, 117.5, 98.5, 21.9, 21.8, 21.7, two carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 129.8 and 129.7 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1629m, 1528m, 1357m, 1243w, 1165s, 1082s, 661s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₃₇Cl₃N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 916.0905, found 916.0907.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3j** (115.7 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5j** (97.5 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 84% yield.

5j: $R_f = 0.19$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 96–97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.51-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.44 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.40 (dd, 1H, J = 8.7, 2.8 Hz), 7.32-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.22 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.10-6.92 (m, 5H), 6.62-6.46 (m, 4H), 5.88 (d, 1H, J =2.6 Hz), 5.65 (s, 1H), 5.11 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.7 (C-F, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 247.6$ Hz), 162.0 (C-F, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 248.2$ Hz), 158.7 (C-F, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 243.0$ Hz), 146.9, 145.4, 144.8, 143.2, 141.7, 141.0 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 2.5$ Hz), 136.3 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 1.9$ Hz), 135.5, 134.9 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 12.0$ Hz), 134.8 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 2.8$ Hz), 132.2 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 9.2$ Hz), 130.9 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 3.3$ Hz), 130.2, 130.1, 129.7, 129.6 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 8.7$ Hz), 128.4, 128.0, 126.2, 119.3, 118.8 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 23.5$ Hz), 117.8 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 7.7$ Hz), 116.4 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 22.6$ Hz), 115.9 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 22.4$ Hz), 111.0 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 24.6$ Hz), 97.7, 21.83, 21.81, 21.7, three carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 130.1, 129.7 and 126.2 ppm; 19 F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -109.8, -112.0, -117.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1634m, 1573m, 1501s, 1265w, 1164s, 1082s, 813s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₃₇F₃N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 868.1791, found 868.1790.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **31** (114.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **51** (101.4 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 89% yield.

5I: $R_f = 0.38$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 95–96 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.51-7.45 (m, 4H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.17-7.14 (m, 3H), 7.06-7.04 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.63-6.52 (m, 2H), 5.80 (d, 1H, J = 2.5 Hz), 5.65 (s, 1H), 5.04 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.0, 144.9, 144.2, 142.5, 142.3, 142.1, 141.8, 140.2, 139.4, 139.3, 139.0, 136.3, 135.6, 135.5, 135.0, 131.2, 130.2, 130.1, 130.0, 129.8, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 127.2, 126.2, 124.9, 124.4, 124.3, 118.6, 117.2, 116.3, 107.6, 96.3, 22.0, 21.8, 21.7, 21.5, 20.9, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 21.8 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1732w, 1626m, 1528m, 1355m, 1183s, 1082s, 696s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₈H₄₆N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 856.2543, found 856.2544.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3m** (120.5 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5m** (104.3 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 87% yield.

5m: $R_f = 0.17$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 95–96 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68-7.62 (m, 4H), 7.54 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.40 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.30-7.24 (m, 5H), 7.14-7.05 (m, 5H), 6.81 (t, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 6.77 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 2.6 Hz), 6.67 (dd, 1H, J = 8.8, 2.4 Hz), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.35-6.20 (m, 2H), 5.80 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 5.62 (s, 1H), 5.13 (d, 1H, J = 2.4 Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.3, 160.1, 159.6, 148.3, 145.0, 144.2, 142.5, 142.0, 141.9, 141.7, 140.6, 136.2, 135.9, 135.6, 135.4, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.5, 129.2, 128.3, 128.0, 127.7, 126.6, 126.0, 122.4, 118.9, 117.1, 115.5, 114.6, 113.1, 113.0, 111.0, 108.4, 100.8, 95.9, 56.0, 55.5, 55.1, 21.7, 21.6, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 21.7 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1734w, 1599m, 1528m, 1252m, 1163s, 1081s, 657s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₈H₄₆N₃O₉S₃ [M + H]⁺ 904.2391, found 904.2393.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3n** (140.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol)

were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5n** (96.4 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 69% yield.

5n: $R_f = 0.38$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 96–97 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61-7.54 (m, 7H), 7.46-7.23 (m, 12H), 7.16-7.07 (m, 3H), 6.81-6.62 (m, 2H), 5.83 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 5.78 (s, 1H), 5.14 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 2.44 (s, 6H), 2.41 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.4, 145.6, 145.0, 143.3, 141.5, 141.0, 140.8, 140.5, 136.4, 135.6, 134.7, 134.6, 133.7, 133.0, 131.1, 130.7, 130.4, 130.2, 129.9, 129.7, 129.1, 128.5, 128.1, 126.6, 126.35, 126.25, 125.7, 125.4, 122.8, 122.1, 119.4, 119.0, 118.4, 109.3, 99.8, 21.91, 21.89, 21.82, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 130.2 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2924w, 1628m, 1527m, 1359m, 1164s, 1082s, 682s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₃₇Br₃N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 1047.9389, found 1047.9401.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **30** (122.3 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **50** (85.7 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 70% yield.

50: $R_f = 0.38$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 92–93 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62-7.51 (m, 9H), 7.34 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.29-7.17 (m, 6H), 7.13 (s, 2H), 7.06 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.99 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz), 6.89-6.69 (m, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz), 5.86 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 5.78 (s, 1H), 5.14 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 2.43 (s, 6H), 2.41 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.5, 145.6, 145.0, 143.3, 141.5, 141.0, 140.6, 140.4, 137.4, 136.2, 135.6, 134.9, 134.7, 134.6, 134.4, 130.8, 130.5, 130.4, 130.2, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.1, 126.6, 126.3,

126.2, 124.9, 123.7, 119.1, 118.9, 115.5, 109.2, 99.7, 21.89, 21.88, 21.8, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 129.8 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923w, 1626m, 1528m, 1359m, 1165s, 1082s, 687s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{45}H_{37}Cl_3N_3O_6S_3$ [M + H]⁺ 916.0905, found 916.0902.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3p** (115.7 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **5p** (92.3 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 80% yield.

5p: $R_f = 0.38$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 90–91 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64-6.54 (m, 5H), 7.51-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.22 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.00-6.89 (m, 4H), 6.77-6.70 (m, 3H), 6.58-6.37 (m, 2H), 5.88 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 5.77 (s, 1H), 5.13 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.2 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 250.1$ Hz), 162.7 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 246.6$ Hz), 162.0 (C-F, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 245.9$ Hz), 146.7, 145.7, 144.9, 143.4, 141.8 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 11.2$ Hz), 141.4, 140.7 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 3.2$ Hz), 140.6 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 4.3$ Hz), 136.4 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 9.6$ Hz), 135.7, 134.7 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 6.1$ Hz), 130.6 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 9.0$ Hz), 130.3, 130.2, 129.9 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 7.7$ Hz), 129.8, 128.5, 128.0, 127.2 (C-F, ³ $J_{C-F} = 10.1$ Hz), 126.3, 126.2 (C-F, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 2.9$ Hz), 121.8, 117.85, 117.80 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 21.1$ Hz), 117.1 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 21.0$ Hz), 114.6 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 21.0$ Hz), 113.3 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 21.9$ Hz), 111.1 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 22.9$ Hz), 108.7, 103.1, 102.8, 99.5, 21.9, 21.8, 21.7, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 117.1 (C-F, ² $J_{C-F} = 21.0$ Hz), 126.8, 1082s, 686s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₅H₃₆F₃N₃NaO₆S₃ [M + Na]⁺ 890.1611, found 890.1609.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3r** (119.8 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the isomer ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 2.0:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **5r** (major) (64.2 mg, 0.07 mmol) and **5r** (minor) (32.1 mg, 0.04 mmol) in 80% yield.

5r (major and minor): $R_f = 0.30$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow solid; mp = 93–94 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (d, 4H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.56-7.37 (m, 12H), 7.31-7.23 (m, 16H), 7.20-7.08 (m, 7H), 7.02-6.95 (m, 8H), 6.88-6.71 (m, 14H), 6.41 (s, 2H), 5.81 (d, 2H, J = 1.9 Hz), 5.66 (s, 2H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 5.053 (s, 2H), 5.048 (s, 1H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 2.69 (s, 6H), 2.46 (s, 7H), 2.40 (s, 6H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 12H), 2.28 (s, 6H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.21-2.15 (m, 29H), 1.92 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 147.7, 147.4, 144.8, 144.6, 144.2, 144.1, 142.5, 142.4, 142.3, 142.2, 142.1, 142.0, 141.7, 141.4, 140.9, 140.69, 140.65, 139.6, 139.0, 138.7, 138.4, 136.9, 136.4, 136.2, 136.1, 135.9, 135.74, 135.66, 135.3, 134.7, 131.5, 131.1, 129.98, 129.92, 129.7, 129.5, 129.32, 129.26, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.8, 126.6, 126.0, 125.9, 125.8, 121.5, 120.4, 120.2, 119.1, 118.4, 117.8, 115.6, 115.3, 108.1, 107.0, 95.4, 94.1, 23.7, 23.1, 21.8, 21.70, 21.65, 21.61, 21.54, 21.47, 21.2, 20.8, eight carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2922w, 1606s, 1453m, 1355m, 1166s, 1085m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₅₁H₅₁N₃O₆S₃ [M + H]⁺ 898.3013, found 898.3006.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide 3g (120.5 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL,

ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **6b** (52.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 43% yield.

6b: $R_f = 0.25$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 99–100 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68-7.65 (m, 3H), 7.54 (d, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.37-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.14 (d, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.82 (d, 2H, J = 9.1 Hz), 4.62 (s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 159.1, 146.9, 146.0, 145.9, 144.9, 144.5, 136.5, 135.0, 132.7, 131.0, 130.1, 129.8, 129.6, 128.7, 128.4, 127.7, 123.4, 122.1, 114.7, 101.3, 65.2, 55.8, 55.6, 21.9, 21.8; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2927w, 1620m, 1595m, 1504s, 1230s, 1181s, 1067s, 1028m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₀N₂NaO₆S₂ [M + Na]⁺ 625.1437, found 625.1437.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3s** (114.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford 4-aminoquinoline **6c** (75.9 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 66% yield.

6c: $R_f = 0.28$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 160–161 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.49-8.45 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.35 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.22-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.11 (m, 4H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.8, 148.1, 147.2, 144.7, 144.6, 139.5, 139.3, 137.5, 136.2, 135.1, 132.3, 130.3, 130.2, 130.0, 129.5, 129.1, 128.7, 127.0, 126.7, 126.6, 123.2, 122.1, 65.3, 21.8, 21.7, 20.2, 17.9, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 128.7 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2918w, 1591m, 1500m, 1348s, 1154s, 1067s, 664s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 571.1720, found 571.1723.

1.7 [4 + 2] Self-Cycloaddition of Internal N-Aryl Ynamides.



Scheme S7. [4 + 2] Self-cycloaddition of internal *N*-aryl ynamides



6d (major and minor)

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'a** (114.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 6:1~4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford a separable 1.3:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6d** (major) (59.8 mg, 0.11 mmol) and **6d** (minor) (46.0 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 93% yield.

6d (major): $R_f = 0.14$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 227–229 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.69 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.64 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.60-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.43 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.37-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.14-7.08 (m, 3H), 5.04 (q, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.57 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.87 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.9, 147.6, 144.8, 144.6, 143.5, 140.8, 137.5, 133.83, 133.76, 129.9, 129.84, 129.78, 129.5, 129.3, 129.1, 128.3, 127.8, 126.8, 125.5, 124.3, 122.2, 63.8, 21.74, 21.70, 16.3, 15.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2925w, 1596m, 1490m, 1159s, 1088s, 1036m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 571.1720, found 571.1723.

6d (minor): $R_f = 0.23$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 226–228 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.74 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.65-7.61 (m, 1H), 7.57-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.23-7.17 (m, 6H), 7.10-7.06 (m, 1H), 4.92 (q, 1H, J

= 6.9 Hz), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.80 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.2, 147.3, 144.9, 144.7, 143.9, 141.4, 137.7, 132.9, 132.2, 130.21, 130.17, 129.5, 129.4, 129.32, 129.26, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 125.4, 125.2, 122.2, 64.0, 21.8, 16.0, 15.2, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 21.8 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923w, 1594m, 1490m, 1355s, 1163s, 1085m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 571.1720, found 571.1726.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'b** (125.4 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 15:1~8:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.0:1.7 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6e** (minor) (42.7 mg, 0.07 mmol) and **6e** (major) (72.7 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 92% yield.

6e (minor and major): $R_f = 0.30$, 0.39 [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 83–84 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32-8.29 (m, 1.7H, major), 7.85 (d, 3.4H, J = 8.3 Hz, major), 7.81 (d, 1.0H, J = 8.4 Hz, minor), 7.72-7.59 (m, 10.0H), 7.44-7.39 (m, 9.0H), 7.33 (d, 3.4H, J = 8.2 Hz, major), 7.27 (s, 1.7H, major), 7.23-7.06 (m, 15.7H), 4.81 (dd, 1.0H, J = 10.8, 3.5 Hz, minor), 4.70 (dd, 1.7H, J = 10.9, 3.5 Hz, major), 2.87-2.68 (m, 3.4H, major), 2.49-2.38 (m, 21.2H), 2.34-2.24 (m, 3.4H, major), 2.01-1.87 (m, 1.0H, minor), 1.43-1.35 (m, 2.0H, minor), 1.24-1.04 (m, 6.8H, major), 0.99 (t, 3.0H, J = 7.1 Hz, minor), 0.91(t, 3.0H, J = 7.2 Hz, minor), 0.84 (t, 5.1H, J = 7.2 Hz, major), 0.51 (t, 5.1H, J = 7.2 Hz, major); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 155.0, 154.1, 147.7, 147.1, 144.7, 144.63, 144.59, 144.5, 143.7, 143.6, 142.6, 141.1, 138.0, 137.9, 136.9, 136.8, 134.3, 133.0, 130.22, 130.18, 129.71, 129.69, 129.5, 129.3, 129.18, 129.15, 129.1, 129.0, 128.34, 128.29, 128.0, 127.7, 127.4, 125.9, 125.7, 125.6, 124.9, 122.7, 122.6, 69.2, 68.9, 32.5, 31.4, 30.9, 30.7, 29.8, 23.0, 22.6, 21.8, 21.7, 20.8, 20.7, 15.0, 14.5, 14.34, 14.27, four carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 3441, 2961m, 1597m, 1489m, 1313w, 1166s, 1084m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₆H₃₉N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 627.2346, found 627.2345.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'c** (142.2 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 15:1~12:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.0:1.8 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6f** (minor) (45.2 mg, 0.06 mmol) and **6f** (major) (81.5 mg, 0.12 mmol) in 89% yield.

6f (minor and major): R_f = 0.25, 0.34 [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 46–47 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33-8.28 (m, 1.8H, major), 7.87-7.83 (m, 4.6H), 7.73-7.59 (m, 10.2H), 7.43-7.38 (m, 8.4H), 7.32 (d, 3.6H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, major), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2.8H), 7.19 (d, 7.2H, *J* = 4.2 Hz, major), 7.16 (d, 4.0H, *J* = 8.2 Hz, minor), 7.14-7.06 (m, 5.0H), 4.79 (dd, 1.0H, *J* = 10.8, 3.5 Hz, minor), 4.68 (dd, 1.8H, *J* = 10.8, 3.4 Hz, major), 2.88-2.67 (m, 4.0H), 2.53-2.27 (m, 27.6H), 1.95-1.83 (m, 1.0H, minor), 1.43-1.08 (m, 22.6H), 1.04-0.73 (m, 34.4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 154.9, 154.1, 147.6, 147.0, 144.7, 144.6, 144.53, 144.46, 143.55, 143.53, 142.5, 141.1, 138.0, 137.8, 137.0, 136.9, 134.4, 133.0, 130.2, 130.1, 130.0, 129.7, 129.6, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.13, 129.10, 129.0, 128.4, 128.2, 128.0, 127.7, 127.4, 125.8, 125.6, 125.4, 124.9, 122.6, 122.5, 69.2, 69.0, 31.53, 31.51, 31.4, 31.3, 30.3, 30.2, 29.7, 29.45, 29.39, 29.3, 29.15, 29.07, 28.83, 28.75, 27.3, 27.2, 22.7, 22.6, 22.5, 22.4, 21.71, 21.67, 14.2, 14.09, 14.07, 14.0, four carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2955m, 2926s, 1596m, 1362s, 1302w, 1084m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₂H₅₁N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 711.3285, found 711.3287.



6g (minor and major)

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'd** (139.0 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol)

were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: $8:1\sim6:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford a separable 1.0:1.05 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6g** (minor) (44.2 mg, 0.06 mmol) and **6g** (major) (46.4 mg, 0.07 mmol) in 65% yield.

6g (minor): $R_f = 0.25$ [6:1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/DCM]; white solid; mp = 263–264 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.83 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.80-7.76 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.30 (d, 3H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.23 (d, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.20-7.15 (m, 4H), 7.13-7.06 (m, 7H), 6.84 (d, 3H, J = 7.9 Hz), 5.52 (s, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.4, 149.0, 144.4, 144.3, 143.9, 141.0, 137.9, 136.7, 135.3, 134.8, 131.8, 131.3, 131.2, 130.5, 130.4, 130.1, 129.6, 129.5, 129.0, 128.82, 128.75, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 127.1, 125.51, 125.45, 123.2, 74.0, 21.9, 21.7; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923w, 1597w, 1486m, 1365m, 1309m, 1163s, 1131m, 1083m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₂H₃₅N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 695.2033, found 695.2030.

6g (major): $R_f = 0.12$ [6:1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/DCM]; white solid; mp = 245–246 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.84-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.41 (m, 4H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.21-7.16 (m, 6H), 7.08-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.99-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.61 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.11 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 5.50 (s, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.4, 148.8, 144.8, 144.6, 144.2, 140.4, 137.3, 137.1, 135.3, 134.4, 131.9, 131.4, 131.3, 130.4, 130.1, 129.7, 129.5, 129.02, 128.99, 128.95, 128.7, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.6, 127.3, 126.4, 125.5, 123.2, 73.7, 21.9, 21.8; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923w, 1596m, 1486m, 1366s, 1312m, 1163s, 1088m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₄₂H₃₅N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 695.2033, found 695.2032.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'e** (120.5 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H

NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.0:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6h** (114.3 mg, 0.19 mmol) in 95% yield.

6h: $R_f = 0.14$, 0.20 [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 96–98 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.87-7.74 (m, 6H), 7.66-7.52 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.41 (m, 4H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 4H), 7.11-7.04 (m, 2H), 7.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.92 (d, 2H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.86-6.80 (m, 4H), 5.05 (q, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 4.93 (q, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.87 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.81 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 163.93, 163.88, 163.63, 163.61, 155.23, 155.16, 147.6, 147.3, 143.8, 143.5, 141.2, 140.8, 133.9, 132.19, 132.16, 132.06, 131.91, 131.89, 130.5, 129.9, 129.55, 129.49, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.2, 128.1, 127.8, 127.3, 126.8, 125.4, 125.2, 125.0, 124.2, 122.0, 121.9, 114.6, 114.3, 113.9, 113.8, 64.0, 63.9, 55.9, 55.8, 55.7, 16.4, 15.9, 15.2, 15.1; three carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1595s, 1496s, 1359m, 1317w, 1090m, 1026w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₂O₆S₂ [M + H]⁺ 603.1618, found 603.1616.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'f** (122.3 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 7:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.0:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6i** (112.7 mg, 0.18 mmol) in 92% yield.

6i: $R_f = 0.32$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 96–98 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.86 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.82-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.75-7.72 (m, 3H), 7.67-7.53 (m, 6H), 7.46-7.42 (m, 6H), 7.41-7.28 (m, 9H), 7.23-7.19 (m, 4H), 7.18-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.08 (q, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 4.97 (q, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.64 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.87 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz), 1.80 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 154.74, 154.71, 147.5, 147.2, 143.6, 143.4, 140.8, 140.63, 140.58, 140.4, 140.21, 140.20, 138.8, 134.8, 134.1, 133.7, 132.1, 131.6, 131.5, 129.84, 129.80, 129.73, 129.66, 129.61, 129.55, 129.52, 129.42, 129.41, 128.9, 128.8, 128.4, 128.1, 128.9, 12

128.0, 126.6, 126.2, 125.8, 124.8, 124.0, 122.5, 122.3, 64.07, 63.96, 16.5, 16.1, 15.3, 15.2, two carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1584m, 1490m, 1363s, 1314m, 1165s, 1089s; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{30}H_{25}Cl_2N_2O_4S_2$ [M + H]⁺ 611.0627, found 611.0629.



6j (minor and major)

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'g** (126.5 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 5:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.0:1.2 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6j** (minor) (38.6 mg, 0.06 mmol) and **6j** (major) (46.3 mg, 0.07 mmol) in 68% yield. Due to the poor solubility of 4-aminoquinoline **6j**, the ratio of the mixture has an error after purification.

6j (minor and major): $R_f = 0.11$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp =253–255 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.48-8.39 (m, 7.6H), 8.29 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.4 Hz, minor), 8.07 (d, 4.0H, J = 7.9 Hz, major), 7.91-7.69 (m, 11.2H), 7.64-7.57 (m, 2.4H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 4.4H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 5.8H), 5.51 (q, 1.0H, J = 6.6 Hz, minor), 5.44 (q, 1.2H, J = 6.6 Hz, major), 2.39 (s, 3.6H, major), 2.36 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.82 (d, 3.0H, J = 6.4 Hz, minor), 1.76 (d, 3.6H, J = 6.4 Hz, major); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) (major and minor) δ 154.7, 154.5, 150.7, 150.55, 150.49, 150.47, 146.7, 146.6, 144.3, 144.2, 142.6, 142.3, 142.23, 142.15, 142.0, 139.9, 139.7, 133.4, 133.1, 131.0, 130.97, 129.9, 129.83, 129.77, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 126.5, 126.34, 126.32, 126.2, 125.12, 125.08, 124.21, 124.16, 123.7, 123.6, 122.6, 122.5, 63.2, 62.9, 15.9, 15.6, 14.9, 14.8; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1606w, 1534s, 1490m, 1351s, 1305m, 1136m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₂₅N₄O₈S₂ [M + H]⁺ 633.1108, found 633.1109.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'h** (119.8 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 7:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.3:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6k** (major) (65.5 mg, 0.11 mmol) and **6k** (minor) (50.4 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 97% yield.

6k (major and minor): $R_f = 0.16$, 0.23 [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 99–100 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77-7.73 (m, 4.6H), 7.67-7.64 (m, 3.6H), 7.45-7.33 (m, 9.2H), 7.27 (d, 2.6H, J = 5.1 Hz, major), 7.24-7.17 (m, 4.9H), 7.13-7.06 (m, 7.6H), 7.00 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.5 Hz, minor), 4.99 (q, 1.3H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 4.89 (q, 1.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor), 2.52 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.44 (s, 6.0H, minor), 2.42 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.39 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.34 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.28 (s, 7.8H, major), 2.233 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.226 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.87 (d, 3.9H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 1.79 (d, 3.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 153.9, 153.7, 146.3, 146.0, 144.7, 144.6, 144.38, 144.35, 143.5, 143.2, 138.6, 138.1, 138.0, 137.73, 137.67, 135.5, 135.4, 133.8, 133.5, 133.1, 132.1, 131.4, 131.2, 130.1, 130.0, 129.89, 129.88, 129.76, 129.64, 129.59, 129.27, 129.25, 129.17 128.3, 128.22, 128.19, 128.0, 126.8, 123.7, 123.2, 122.8, 122.7, 63.9, 63.7, 22.1, 21.9, 21.73, 21.70, 21.68, 21.66, 20.9, 20.8, 16.1, 15.8, 15.0, 14.9; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2924w, 1597w, 1508m, 1357m, 1164s, 1147m, 1088m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₄H₃₅N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 599.2033, found 599.2040.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'i** (126.2 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 15:1~12:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.3:1.0 mixture of

4-aminoquinoline **61** (major) (69.2 mg, 0.11 mmol) and **61** (minor) (53.2 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 97% yield.

61 (major and minor): $R_f = 0.1$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 97–98 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74-7.64 (m, 6.9H), 7.41-7.39 (m, 5.9H), 7.33 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.2 Hz, minor), 7.29-7.25 (m, 5.2H), 7.26-7.17 (m, 6.0H), 7.10 (d, 2.6H, J = 8.2 Hz, major), 6.99 (d, 1.3H, J = 2.7 Hz, major), 6.80 (d, 2.6H, J = 9.2 Hz, major), 6.73 (d, 2.0H, J = 9.2 Hz, minor), 5.00(q, 1.3H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 4.90 (q, 1.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor), 3.77 (s, 3.0H, minor), 3.72 (s, 3.9H, major), 3.69 (s, 3.0H, minor), 3.55 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.63 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.43 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.41 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.38 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.35 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.33 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.85 (d, 3.9H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 1.79 (d, 3.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 159.0, 158.8, 157.71, 157.68, 151.9, 151.7, 144.64, 144.59, 144.4, 144.3, 143.8, 143.7, 143.4, 143.1, 138.0, 137.9, 133.8, 133.6, 133.5, 133.3, 132.3, 131.4, 131.1, 129.91, 129.85, 129.76, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.12, 128.10, 127.9, 125.5, 125.3, 122.0, 121.9, 114.6, 114.5, 102.5, 101.9, 63.8, 63.7, 55.45, 55.42, 55.1, 21.67, 21.65, 21.59, 16.6, 16.1, 14.95, 14.89, four carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1621m, 1507s, 1493s, 1232m, 1146s, 1088m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₄H₃₅N₂O₆S₂ [M + H]⁺ 631.1931, found 631.1929.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'j** (145.7 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 6:1~4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.2:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6m** (major) (73.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) and **6m** (minor) (61.0 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 92% yield.

6m (major and minor): $R_f = 0.22, 0.27$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 102–103 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, 1.0H, J = 1.8 Hz, minor), 7.78-7.74 (m, 3.2H), 7.70-7.63 (m, 5.6H), 7.47 (d, 1.2H, J = 1.9 Hz, major), 7.41-7.30 (m, 13.2H), 7.21-7.13 (m, 6.8H), 7.08 (d, 2.0H, J = 9.0 Hz, minor), 5.01 (q, 1.2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz, major), 4.92 (q, 1.0H, *J* = 6.8 Hz, minor), 2.56 (s, 3.6H, major), 2.44 (s, 6.6H), 2.40 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.38 (s, 3.6H, major), 2.26 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.86 (d, 3.6H, *J* = 6.8 Hz, major), 1.79 (d, 3.0H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, minor); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 155.7, 155.5, 146.0, 145.8, 145.2, 145.1, 144.90, 144.88, 142.3, 142.1, 139.8, 139.4, 136.52, 136.47, 135.1, 133.69, 133.66, 133.0, 132.8, 132.7, 132.6, 132.4, 131.7, 131.3, 130.2, 130.0, 129.8, 129.6, 129.32, 129.29, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.6, 126.6, 126.2, 123.6, 123.4, 122.6, 122.4, 119.0, 118.6, 63.9, 63.7, 21.71, 21.68, 16.1, 15.9, 15.0, 14.8, two carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1596w, 1488s, 1361m, 1232w, 1167s, 1086m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₂₈Br₂N₂NaO₄S₂ [M + Na]⁺ 748.9749, found 748.9747.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'k** (127.9 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 6:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.2:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6n** (major) (63.3 mg, 0.10 mmol) and **6n** (minor) (52.7 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 91% yield.

6n (major and minor): $R_f = 0.22, 0.27$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 80–81 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84-7.82 (m, 2.2H), 7.75 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.3 Hz, minor), 7.71 (d, 1.0H, J = 8.9 Hz, minor), 7.66 (d, 2.4H, J = 8.3 Hz, major), 7.54 (td, 2.4H, J = 9.3, 2.2 Hz, major), 7.41-7.35 (m, 7.8H), 7.30 (d, 2.4H, J = 8.2 Hz, major), 7.25 (d, 4.0H, J = 0.8 Hz, minor), 7.21-7.13 (m, 8.8H), 5.02 (q, 1.2H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 4.92 (q, 1.0H, J = 6.8 Hz, minor), 2.56 (s, 3.6H, major), 2.45 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.44 (s, 3.6H, major), 2.40 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.38 (s, 3.6H, major), 2.25 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.86 (d, 3.6H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 1.79 (d, 3.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 155.6, 155.3, 145.9, 145.6, 145.3, 145.1, 145.0, 142.6, 142.4, 139.4, 138.9, 136.7, 136.6, 135.0, 134.4, 134.1, 133.7, 133.62, 133.60, 132.9, 131.7, 131.3, 130.9, 130.3, 130.2, 130.0, 129.9, 129.71, 129.68, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 128.4, 128.2, 128.0, 127.3, 123.49, 123.46, 123.3, 122.9, 63.9, 63.7, 21.73, 21.72, 16.2, 15.9, 15.0, 14.9, four carbons missing due to overlap; IR

(neat) (cm⁻¹) 3447w, 1596m, 1490s, 1360m, 1292m, 1167s, 1087m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{32}H_{29}Cl_2N_2O_4S_2 [M + H]^+ 639.0940$, found 639.0940.



60 (major and minor)

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'l** (121.3 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 6:1~4:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.3:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **60** (major) (55.1 mg, 0.09 mmol) and **60** (minor) (42.3 mg, 0.07 mmol) in 80% yield.

60 (major and minor): $R_f = 0.16$, 0.22 [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 80–85 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90-7.86 (m, 1.3H, major), 7.78-7.74 (m, 3.0H, minor), 7.68-7.65 (m, 3.3H), 7.42-7.36 (m, 8.5H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 5.6H), 7.24-7.19 (m, 5.6H), 7.15 (d, 2.6H, J = 8.1 Hz, major), 7.01-6.96 (m, 2.6H, major), 6.94-6.90 (m, 2.0H, minor), 5.01 (q, 1.3H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 4.91 (q, 1.0H, J = 6.8 Hz, minor), 2.60 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.46 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.45 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.41 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.38 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.27 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.85 (d, 3.9H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 1.79 (d, 3.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 161.8 (C-F, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 248.5$ Hz), 161.6 (C-F, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 248.6$ Hz), 160.5 (C-F, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 245.7$ Hz), 160.3 (C-F, {}^{1}J_{C-F} = 245.7 Hz), 160.3 (C-F, {}^{ 245.4 Hz), 154.5 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 2.9$ Hz), 154.3 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 2.9$ Hz), 145.1, 144.97, 144.94, 144.92, 144.8, 144.5, 143.5 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 5.6.0$ Hz), 143.3 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 5.6.0$ Hz), 137.15, 137.08, 136.9 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 3.1$ Hz), 136.4 (C-F, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 3.0$ Hz), 134.6, 133.7, 133.2, 132.9, 132.7 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 9.4$ Hz), 132.3 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 9.2$ Hz), 130.2, 130.0, 129.8, 129.35, 129.32, 129.1 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 9.8$ Hz), 128.2, 128.1, 127.9 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 9.8$ Hz), 125.1 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 8.3$ Hz), 124.9 (C-F, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 8.3$ Hz), 119.6 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 25.8$ Hz), 119.5 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 25.6$ Hz), 116.5 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 22.5$ Hz), 116.3 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 22.5$ Hz), 108.5 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 24.0$ Hz), 107.8 (C-F, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 24.1$ Hz), 63.8, 63.7, 21.76, 21.74, 16.5, 16.1, 15.0, four carbons missing due to overlap; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -109.9, -110.1, -115.2, -115.6; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1597m, 1505s, 1493s, 1358m, 1163s, 1088m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{32}H_{29}F_2N_2O_4S_2 [M + H]^+ 607.1531$, found 607.1531.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'm** (132.1 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 7:1~1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford afford an inseparable 1.5:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6p** (major) (17.3 mg, 0.03 mmol) and **6p** (minor) (11.5 mg, 0.02 mmol) in 22% yield.

6p (major and minor): $R_f = 0.41$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.67 (d, 1.0H, J = 2.4 Hz, minor), 8.43-8.37 (m, 2.5H), 8.19-8.08 (m, 8.0H), 7.96 (d, 1.0H, J = 9.2 Hz, minor), 7.84 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.4 Hz, minor), 7.75 (d, 3.0H, J = 8.4 Hz, major), 7.52 (d, 3.0H, J = 8.2 Hz, major), 7.43 (d, 4.0H, J = 7.9 Hz, minor), 7.37-7.33 (m, 6.0H, major), 7.28 (d, 3.0H, J = 8.6 Hz, major), 7.26-7.23 (m, 4.0H, minor), 5.10 (q, 1.5H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 4.99 (q, 1.0H, J = 6.8 Hz, minor), 2.72 (s, 4.5H, major), 2.47-2.45 (m, 15.0H), 2.28 (s, 3.0H, minor), 1.88 (d, 4.5H, J = 6.8 Hz, major), 1.85 (d, 3.0H, J = 6.9 Hz, minor); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 159.8, 159.7, 149.3, 149.0, 147.0, 146.62, 146.60, 146.4, 146.2, 145.7, 145.52, 145.47, 144.2, 143.98, 143.95, 143.7, 137.1, 135.4, 135.3, 135.1, 133.6, 132.6, 132.3, 131.9, 130.8, 130.6, 130.1, 129.9, 129.7, 129.6, 128.6, 128.4, 126.8, 125.7, 125.54, 125.48, 123.2, 123.1, 121.2, 120.5, 120.0, 119.8, 64.4, 64.2, 21.92, 21.91, 21.89, 16.6, 16.2, 15.19, 15.17, one carbon missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2924w, 1593m, 1519m, 1343s, 1169m, 1084m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₂H₂₈N₄NaO₈S₂ [M+Na]⁺ 683.1241, found 683.1242.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide 3'n (125.4 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL,

ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 7:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford an inseparable 1.3:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6q** (major) (70.5 mg, 0.11 mmol) and **6q** (minor) (54.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 99% yield.

6q (major and minor): $R_f = 0.36$, 0.42 [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 264–266 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, 2.6H, J = 8.3 Hz, major), 7.65 (d, 2.0H, J = 8.3 Hz, minor), 7.46-7.40 (m, 8.2H), 7.29-7.25 (m, 7.6H), 7.22-7.19 (m, 2.6H, major), 6.92 (s, 2.0H, minor), 6.76 (s, 2.6H, major), 6.72 (s, 1.0H, minor), 6.67 (s, 1.3H, major), 4.84-4.78 (m, 2.3H), 2.91 (s, 3.9H, major), 2.73 (s, 3.0H, minor), 2.48-2.42 (m, 20.7H), 2.26 (s, 6.0H, minor), 2.21 (s, 7.8H, major), 1.80-1.71(m, 13.8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (major and minor) δ 154.1, 153.8, 149.3, 148.8, 144.8, 144.72, 144.71, 144.68, 142.8, 142.3, 141.9, 141.6, 139.4, 139.2, 138.95, 138.86, 137.2, 137.1, 134.5, 134.3, 134.1, 133.6, 132.5, 132.0, 131.0, 130.6, 130.4, 130.1, 129.9, 129.3, 129.2, 128.8, 128.1, 127.8, 127.4, 127.2, 126.4, 125.4, 125.2, 116.5, 116.3, 63.8, 63.6, 23.2, 23.1, 22.0, 21.9, 21.83, 21.81, 21.4, 16.2, 16.1, 15.6, 15.4, four carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2921w, 1595m, 1458w, 1175s, 1162m, 1084m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₆H₃₉N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 627.2346, found 627.2346.



6s (major and minor)

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide **3'p** (111.8 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL, ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel and concentrated in vacuo. After the atropisometric ratio of the crude product was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy, the mixture was purified by neutral aluminum oxide column chromatography [gradient eluent: 8:1~5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc] to afford a separable 1.2:1.0 mixture of 4-aminoquinoline **6s** (major) (40.1 mg, 0.07 mmol) and **6s** (minor) (33.8 mg, 0.06 mmol) in 66% yield.

6s (major): $R_f = 0.30$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.94 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.69 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.57 (t, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.30 (d, 4H, J = 4.2 Hz), 7.14-7.08 (m, 1H), 4.62 (dd, 1H, J = 10.9, 3.2 Hz), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.18-3.11 (m, 1H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.86-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.41 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.25 (m, 15H), 0.90-0.82 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.3, 147.8, 142.4, 140.6, 138.3, 130.0, 129.8, 129.6, 128.7, 127.5, 124.8, 123.8, 119.6, 68.5, 40.1, 36.7, 31.6, 31.5, 30.9, 30.4, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 27.6, 22.7, 22.6, 14.2, 14.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923s, 1490m, 1360m, 1303s, 1157s, 1114m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₄₃N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 559.2659, found 559.2665.

6s (minor): $R_f = 0.17$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 167–168 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.74 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.63 (t, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.14 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.55 (dd, 1H, J = 11.0, 3.1 Hz), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.10-2.96 (m, 2H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.76-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.39 (m, 1H), 1.34-1.04 (m, 16H), 0.84-0.80 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.2, 147.6, 142.7, 141.9, 137.5, 129.8, 129.7, 128.6, 128.1, 125.0, 124.7, 120.8, 68.2, 41.0, 36.6, 31.6, 31.5, 30.3, 30.1, 29.5, 29.4, 29.0, 27.6, 22.6, 22.6, 14.2, two carbons missing due to overlap; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923s, 1659w, 1495m, 1357m, 1301s, 1160s, 1133m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₃₀H₄₃N₂O₄S₂ [M + H]⁺ 559.2659, found 559.2667.

1.8 Chemical Transformation of Cycloadducts 5 and 6.¹¹

Chemical Transformation of Cycloadducts 5.



Scheme S8. Chemical transformation of cycloadducts 5

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **5a** (81.4 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: $8:1\sim6:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.6 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 88% yield.

The experiment procedure is the same as above, when the substrate is changed to **5b** (86.2 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (21.3 mg, 0.09 mmol) was obtained in 91% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5c** (87.5 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 89% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5e** (58.6 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (22.3 mg, 0.10 mmol) was afford in 95% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5h** (105.1 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 89% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5i** (91.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (21.4 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 91% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5i** (91.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (21.4 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 91% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5n** (105.1 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (21.3 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 91% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5n** (105.1 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (21.5 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 92% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5o** (91.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 89% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5o** (91.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 89% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5o** (91.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 89% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5o** (91.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 89% yield; when the substrate is changed to **5p** (86.8 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (20.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 86% yield.



7a: $R_f = 0.38$ [1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 126–128 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.62 (t, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.41 (t, 3H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.31-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.18 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 148.6, 147.9, 140.1, 129.8, 129.7, 129.0, 124.7, 124.6, 122.8, 119.9, 118.4, 102.5, 25.6; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1602m, 1581m, 1492s, 1403m, 1299w, 1248w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₅N₂ [M + H]⁺ 235.1230, found 235.1229.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **5f** (85.6 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: 5:1~3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired

product 4-aminoquinoline 7b (23.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 91% yield.

7b: $R_f = 0.25$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 127–128 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.47 (dd, 1H, J = 8.6, 1.8 Hz), 7.24-7.18 (m, 4H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.7, 147.6, 147.3, 137.5, 134.5, 134.3, 131.6, 130.4, 129.1, 123.4, 118.7, 118.1, 102.1, 25.6, 21.9, 21.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2919w, 1586s, 1534m, 1512s, 1401m, 1271m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂ [M + H]⁺ 263.1543, found 263.1547.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **51** (85.6 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7c** (23.5 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 90% yield.

7c: $R_f = 0.25$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 78–79 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 148.7, 147.9, 140.1, 139.9, 139.8, 129.6, 128.2, 126.8, 125.4, 123.4, 119.8, 119.5, 116.2, 102.0, 25.5, 21.8, 21.7; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2919w, 1584s, 1538m, 1452m, 1395m, 1283w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂ [M + H]⁺ 263.1543, found 263.1549.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **5m** (90.3 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction

mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7d** (27.3 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 93% yield.

7d: $R_f = 0.13$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 88–89 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 7.33-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.07 (dd, 1H, J = 9.2, 2.5 Hz), 6.89-6.83 (m, 3H), 6.72 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz), 6.65 (s, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.55 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.9, 160.8, 159.9, 150.7, 147.6, 141.5, 130.5, 121.1, 117.2, 114.7, 113.0, 109.7, 108.3, 107.6, 102.0, 55.6, 55.5, 25.6; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2923w, 1582s, 1463s, 1328m, 1218m, 1035m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O₂ [M + H]⁺ 295.1441, found 295.1449.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **5r** (89.8 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7e** (23.6 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 81% yield.

7e: $R_f = 0.41$ [1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 88–90 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 6.86 (s, 2H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.7, 151.2, 150.4, 140.4, 139.7, 138.7, 132.2, 130.4, 127.3, 126.1, 120.3, 117.0, 104.3, 25.2, 24.9, 21.5, 21.4; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1602m, 1561w, 1492s, 1403m, 1300w, 1248w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂ [M + H]⁺ 291.1856, found 291.1857.

Chemical Transformation of Cycloadducts 6.



Scheme S9. Chemical transformation of cycloadducts 6

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6a** (54.3 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 5.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: $8:1\sim6:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7a** (21.6 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 92% yield.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6b** (60.3 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 2.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: $3:1\sim1:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7f** (27.2 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 92% yield.

7f: $R_f = 0.21$ [1:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 120–121 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (d, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz), 7.31-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 6.98 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz), 6.77-6.56 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.4, 156.8, 148.6, 132.8, 130.3, 126.0, 121.2, 118.4, 115.1, 102.1, 99.1, 55.8, 55.7, 25.1, two carbons missing due to overlap, overlapped signals at 126.0 and 115.1 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2924w, 1589m, 1530m, 1511s, 1464w, 1414w, 1243m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O₂ [M + H]⁺ 295.1441, found 295.1439.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6c** (57.1 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7g** (25.0 mg, 0.10 mmol) in 95% yield.

7g: $R_f = 0.45$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 137–138 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.51 (d, 1H, J = 6.9 Hz), 7.35-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.21-7.17 (m, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.6, 148.2, 147.9, 138.4, 137.3, 133.4, 131.5, 129.7, 127.3, 125.9, 125.4, 124.1, 117.9, 117.3, 102.3, 26.1, 18.9, 18.0; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2920w, 1586m, 1526s, 1492m, 1385m, 1256m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂ [M + H]⁺ 263.1543, found 263.1549.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6d** (57.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: $6:1\sim5:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7h** (25.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) in 96% yield.

The experiment procedure is the same as above, when the substrate is changed to **6h** (60.3 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7h** (23.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 91% yield; when the substrate is changed to **6i** (61.2 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7h** (23.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 91%

yield; when the substrate is changed to **6j** (63.3 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7h** (24.1 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 92% yield; when the substrate is changed to **6m** (72.9 mg, 0.10 mmol), 4-aminoquinoline **7h** (22.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) was afford in 87% yield.

7h: $R_f = 0.36$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 168–170 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.82 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.6 Hz), 7.62-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.38- 7.34(m, 1H), 7.20 (t, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 6.86 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 6.65 (d, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 5.92 (s, 1H), 3.05 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.38 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.4, 147.4, 145.1, 143.1, 129.5, 129.2, 128.7, 125.6, 124.0, 123.2, 122.9, 120.2, 115.8, 30.6, 14.3, 13.3; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1597m, 1491s, 1370w, 1299m, 1254m, 1046w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂ [M + H]⁺: 263.1543; found 263.1542.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6e** (62.7 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: $15:1\sim10:1$ petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7i** (26.9 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 85% yield.

7i: $R_f = 0.61$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 75–77 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.77-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.65-6.62 (m, 2H), 5.81 (s, 1H), 3.03-2.99 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.73 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.46 (m, 4H), 0.99 (t, 6H, J = 7.3 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.4, 147.7, 145.9, 143.4, 129.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.1, 125.3, 124.1, 123.9, 120.2, 115.9, 36.6, 32.4, 30.1, 23.7, 23.3, 14.7, 14.2; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2957s, 1602s, 1511s, 1402m, 1321w, 1258m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₂H₂₇N₂ [M + H]⁺ 319.2169, found 319.2170.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6f** (71.1 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7i** (33.6 mg, 0.08 mmol) in 83% yield.

The experiment procedure is the same as above, when the substrate is changed to **6s** (55.9 mg, 0.10 mmol), to afford 4-aminoquinoline **7j** (36.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 91% yield.

7j: $R_f = 0.72$ [2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; colourless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.77 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.59-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.85 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 6.63 (d, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 5.80 (s, 1H), 3.00 (t, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 2.76 (t, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 1.85-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.44 (m, 4H), 1.43-1.25(m, 12H), 0.90-0.84 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.4, 147.6, 145.9, 143.4, 129.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.4, 125.3, 124.1, 124.0, 120.2, 115.9, 36.9, 32.0, 31.7, 30.3, 30.1, 29.8, 29.4, 28.0, 22.8, 22.7, 14.3, 14.2, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 30.3 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1602m, 1561w, 1492s, 1403m, 1378m, 1300w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₈H₃₉N₂ [M + H]⁺ 403.3108, found 403.3111.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6g** (69.4 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: 4:1~3:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7k** (36.7 mg, 0.10 mmol) in 95% yield.

7k: $R_f = 0.52$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 41–42 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.13 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.68-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.16-7.08 (m, 5H), 7.02-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.93-6.89 (m, 3H), 6.67 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz), 5.61 (s, 1H), 4.14 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.9, 148.5, 145.12, 145.06, 139.4, 135.5, 130.3, 129.7, 129.4, 129.2, 129.0, 128.3, 128.1, 126.8, 126.0, 125.4, 125.1, 122.0, 121.5, 118.8, 43.8, one carbon missing due to overlap, overlapped signal at 129.2 ppm; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2291w, 1580m, 1488s, 1402m, 1369w, 1246w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₈H₂₃N₂ [M + H]⁺ 387.1856, found 387.1859.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6k** (59.9 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7l** (26.7 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 92% yield.

71: $R_f = 0.38$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.42 (dd, 1H, J = 8.6, 1.9 Hz), 7.00 (d, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.57 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 5.90 (s, 1H), 3.01 (q, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.36 (t, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3, 145.8, 143.1, 142.7, 135.3, 130.9, 129.9, 129.5, 128.8, 123.9, 122.8, 121.5, 115.9, 30.3, 21.9, 20.7, 14.4, 13.3; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1614m, 1502s, 1494m, 1385m, 1296w, 1254w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂ [M + H]⁺ 291.1856, found 291.1859.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **61** (63.1 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 10:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product

4-aminoquinoline 7m (29.3 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 91% yield.

7m: $R_f = 0.18$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 7.23 (dd, 1H, J = 9.1, 2.8 Hz), 7.02 (d, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz), 6.78 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 6.66 (d, 2H, J = 9.0 Hz), 5.85 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.99 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 1.35 (t, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.4, 156.9, 154.2, 143.6, 143.1, 138.5, 130.4, 123.9, 121.5, 120.8, 118.4, 114.7, 101.7, 55.8, 55.5, 30.2, 14.1, 13.4; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1622m, 1509s, 1463w, 1229s, 1179w, 1034m; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂O₂ [M + H]⁺ 323.1754, found 323.1762.



To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (23.0 mg, 1.00 mmol), naphthalene (160.1 mg, 1.25 mmol), and THF (1.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of **6q** (62.7 mg, 0.10 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 7.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [gradient eluent: 4:1~2:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **7n** (30.1 mg, 0.09 mmol) in 94% yield.

7n: $R_f = 0.5$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 158–159 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 6.10 (s, 2H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 2.99 (q, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.68 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 6H), 1.36 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.6, 149.4, 145.5, 143.9, 139.3, 138.0, 133.2, 131.6, 127.3, 125.8, 123.1, 121.3, 112.3, 30.4, 24.2, 21.6, 21.4, 14.1, 13.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 1604s, 1585m, 1451w, 1333w, 1180m, 1105w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₂H₂₇N₂ [M + H]⁺ 319.2169, found 319.2172.

One-Pot Synthesis of 4-Aminoquinolines 70 and 70'.



Scheme S10. One-pot synthesis of 4-aminoquinolines 70 and 70'

To an oven-dried sealed tube was added ynamide 3'q (119.8 mg, 0.40 mmol), DCM (1.0 mL,

ynamide *concn* = 0.40 *M*). Then TMSOTf (43.5 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and TfOH (7.1 μ L, 0.08 mmol) were added simultaneously at 30 °C. The reaction vessel was capped and stirred at 30 °C for 0.5 h. After the reaction was judged to be complete by TLC, filtered the solution through a pad of silica gel, concentrated in vacuo, and the crude product was directly for the next step. To an oven-dried sealed tube was added sodium metal (46.0 mg, 2.00 mmol), naphthalene (320.4 mg, 2.5 mmol) and THF (3.0 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1.0 h. After the intense green color was observed, added a solution of the crude product in THF (2.0 mL) to this reaction mixture, then heated to 70 °C and stirred for 3.0 h. After completed the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of a small amount of water and filtered over a celite pad. Then the solvent was concentrated under the reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash silica gel column chromatrography [eluent: 8:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc/3% Et₃N] to afford the desired product 4-aminoquinoline **70** (32.8 mg, 0.11 mmol) and **70'** (21.5 mg, 0.07 mmol) in 56% and 37% yield, respectively.



70: $R_f = 0.50$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 41–42 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.19 (dd, 1H, J = 8.5, 1.4 Hz), 7.07 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.68 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.43 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 5.84 (s, 1H), 3.03 (q, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.37 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.3, 147.6, 145.1, 143.2, 139.4, 138.8, 129.3, 128.3, 127.7, 122.7, 122.2, 121.9, 121.1, 116.6, 112.9, 30.5, 21.8, 21.7, 14.2, 13.3; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 3362w, 2922s, 2851m, 1633m, 1470m, 1301w, 1188w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂ [M + H]⁺ 291.1856, found 291.1856.



70': $R_f = 0.52$ [5:1 petroleum ether/EtOAc]; white solid; mp = 45–46 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.49-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz), 7.07 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.42 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.35 (s, 1H), 6.29 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 2.4 Hz), 5.79 (s, 1H), 3.03 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.38 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.7, 149.1, 145.4, 143.9, 139.6, 133.5, 129.5, 129.4, 128.3, 128.2, 126.6, 125.2, 120.4, 115.3, 111.7, 30.4, 24.4, 21.8, 14.3, 13.1; IR (neat) (cm⁻¹) 2922s, 1659m, 1633m, 1470m, 1425w, 1191w; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₂₃N₂ [M + H]⁺: 291.1856; found 291.1854.

1.9 X-Ray Crystal Structures of 4a, 5a and 6a.

The relative configuration of the **4a** was determined by X-ray. The crystal was obtained by slow evaporation of the solution of **4a** in petroleum ether/acetone at room temperature. A colorless crystal of approximate dimensions 0.16 x 0.1 x 0.07 mm was selected and collected by an Agilent Xcalibur Eos Gemini diffractometer. The crystal was kept at 273 K during data collection. The structure was solved by direct methods using Olex2 software with the SHELXS structure solution program. The found structural model was further refined by full-matrix least-squares on F2 with SHELXL.



Figure S1. The thermal ellipsoid plot of 4a.

The relative configuration of the **5a** was determined by X-ray. The crystal was obtained by slow evaporation of the solution of **5a** in petroleum ether/DCM at room temperature. A colorless crystal of approximate dimensions $0.15 \times 0.1 \times 0.05$ mm was selected and collected by an Agilent Xcalibur Eos Gemini diffractometer. The crystal was kept at 273 K during data collection. The structure was solved by direct methods using Olex2 software with the SHELXS structure solution program. The found structural model was further refined by full-matrix least-squares on F2 with SHELXL.

The relative configuration of the **6a** was determined by X-ray. The crystal was obtained by slow evaporation of the solution of **6a** in petroleum ether/EtOAc at room temperature. A colorless crystal of approximate dimensions 0.15 x 0.12 x 0.08 mm was selected and collected by an Agilent Xcalibur Eos Gemini diffractometer. The crystal was kept at 273 K during data collection. The structure was solved by direct methods using Olex2 software with the SHELXS structure solution program. The found structural model was further refined by full-matrix least-squares on F2 with SHELXL.

Empirical formula	$C_{30}H_{26}N_2O_4S_2\\$
Formula weight	542.65
Temperature/K	293(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	14.8339(3)
b/Å	12.30923(16)
c/Å	16.3416(3)
α'°	90
β/°	113.684(2)
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	2732.55(10)
Ζ	4
$ ho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.319
μ/mm^{-1}	2.081
F(000)	1136.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.16 imes 0.1 imes 0.07
Radiation	$CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	9.302 to 134.126
Index ranges	-17 \leq h \leq 16, -9 \leq k \leq 14, -19 \leq l \leq 17
Reflections collected	10154
Independent reflections	$4869 \; [R_{int} = 0.0238, R_{sigma} = 0.0334]$
Data/restraints/parameters	4869/0/345
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.031
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0439, wR_2 = 0.1191$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0552, wR_2 = 0.1295$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.27/-0.29



Figure S2. The thermal ellipsoid plot of 5a.

Empirical formula	$C_{45}H_{39}N_3O_6S_3$
Formula weight	813.97
Temperature/K	293(2)
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	11.7191(7)
b/Å	13.8788(10)
c/Å	14.3563(9)
α/°	82.141(5)
β/°	76.913(5)
γ/°	69.117(6)
Volume/Å ³	2120.9(3)
Z	2
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.275
μ/mm^{-1}	2.011
F(000)	852.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.15 imes 0.1 imes 0.05
Radiation	$CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	6.83 to 134.194
Index ranges	$-8 \le h \le 14, -16 \le k \le 16, -16 \le l \le 17$
Reflections collected	15356
Independent reflections	7565 [$R_{int} = 0.0339, R_{sigma} = 0.0548$]
Data/restraints/parameters	7565/0/517
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.038
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0496, wR_2 = 0.1135$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0808, wR_2 = 0.1324$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.20/-0.31

Table S3. Crystal Data and Structure Refinement for 5a.



Figure S3. The thermal ellipsoid plot of 6a.

Table S4. Crystal Data and Structure Refinement for 6a.

Empirical formula	$C_{30}H_{26}N_{2}O_{4}S_{2}$
Formula weight	542.65
Temperature/K	293(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	13.4850(4)
b/Å	19.8890(6)
c/Å	10.2754(3)
α/°	90
β/°	98.645(3)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	2724.59(15)
Ζ	4
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.323
μ/mm^{-1}	2.087
F(000)	1136.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.15 imes 0.12 imes 0.08
Radiation	$CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	6.63 to 134.158
Index ranges	$-9 \le h \le 16, -23 \le k \le 23, -12 \le l \le 12$
Reflections collected	10589
Independent reflections	$4851 \; [R_{int} \!=\! 0.0294, R_{sigma} \!=\! 0.0377]$
Data/restraints/parameters	4851/0/345
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.014
Final R indexes [I>=2 σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0477, wR_2 = 0.1221$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0653, wR_2 = 0.1357$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.25/-0.32

1.10 Protocols for Biological Tests

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Test

Preliminary screening of antiviral activity of compounds: We tested the newly synthesized aminocyclobutenes and 4-aminoquinolines for their bioactivity as anti-SARS-CoV-2 agents. GFP signal of recombinant SARS-CoV-2 GFP/ Δ N virus-like-particles¹² with transcription and replication-competent (SARS-CoV-2 GFP/ Δ N trVLP) was observed by fluorescence microscopy to detect the replication of virus. Briefly, human colorectal adenocarcinoma cells (Caco2-N) were seeded into 24-well culture plates (5 x 10⁴ cells/well) and cultured at 37 °C for 24 h. One hour prior to infection, cells were treated with diluted compounds with a final concentration of 5.0 μ M. Next, 20 μ M of SARS-CoV-2 GFP/ Δ N trVLP (multiplicity of infection, MOI = 0.6) solution was added into each well and continued incubated for 48 h. After post-infection, the levels of GFP in
SARS-CoV-2 GFP/ \triangle N trVLP-exposed cells were observed using fluorescence microscopy, and the result showed that compounds **4a**, **4f**, **4g**, **4j**, **4l**, **4m**, **4o**, **4r**, **7l**, **7m**, and **7p** exhibited antiviral activity at 5.0 μ M.



Figure S4. The relative replication ability of SARS-CoV-2.

Confirmation of antiviral activity of compounds: Through preliminary screening, the antiviral activity of compounds 4a, 4f, 4g, 4j, 4l, 4m, 4o, 4r, 7l, 7m, and 7p next to be confirmed. Remdesivir was used as the positive control drug, and the expression of envelope gene of SARS-CoV-2 was detected by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) to confirm antiviral activity of these compounds at the concentration of 5.0 µM. Briefly, Caco2-N cells were seeded into 24-well culture plates (6.0 x 10⁴ cells/well) and added 300 µL of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep, incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. One hour prior to infection, the medium was removed from each well, 200 µL of compounds solution with a concentration of 5.0 µM were added into each well. After incubation, 30 μ L of SARS-CoV-2 GFP/ \triangle N trVLP was added into each well and the final concentration of all compounds was 5.0 µM. After post-infection for 24 h, changed the medium and washed away the free virus to incubate for another 48 h. Then, cells were harvested and digested, and the extracted total RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA. Finally, the expression of envelope gene of SARS-CoV-2 was detected via qRT-PCR, and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as the reference gene to calculate the relative replication ability of the virus. The result showed that compounds 4a, 4f, 4g, 4j, 4l, 4m, 4o, and 4r exhibited obvious antiviral activity at 5.0 μM (Figure S4).

Cytotoxicity of compounds against human Caco-2-N cells: After confirming the antiviral activity of compounds 4a, 4f, 4g, 4j, 4l, 4m, 4o, and 4r, remdesivir was used as the positive control drug, and the cytotoxicity of these compounds was determined by MTT assay after culture of Caco-2-N cells and serially diluted compounds. Briefly, Caco2-N cells were seeded into 96-well

culture plates (8.0 x 10^3 cells/well) and added 100 µL of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep, incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. Then, 100 µL of compounds solution (0.2 µM, 1.0 µM, 5.0 µM, 25.0 µM) were added into each well and incubated for 48 h, at the same time, set control group without compounds. After 48 h, 100 µL of cell culture supernatants were removed from each well, 20 µL of MTT solution (5 mg/mL in PBS) was added into each well and incubated at 37 °C for 4 h. After incubation, 100 µL of the supernatants were discarded and 100 µL of DMSO was added into each well to solubilize the formazan crystals by shaking. The absorbance values were read at 595 nm wavelength with ELISA microplate reader. CC₅₀ values (50% cytotoxic concentration) were calculated using GraphPad Prism software 8.0 (Table S5), and the result showed that compounds **4a**, **4m**, **4o**, and **4r** exhibited low cytotoxicity.

Compd	^b CC ₅₀ (μM)	$^{c}\mathrm{EC}_{50}\left(\mu\mathrm{M}\right)$
4a	417.18 ± 22.12	0.05 ± 0.01
4f	4.21 ± 0.63	n.d.
4 g	4.62 ± 0.15	n.d.
4j	12.77 ± 0.69	n.d.
41	12.26 ± 0.83	0.10 ± 0.00
4m	> 450	0.14 ± 0.03
40	> 25	n.d.
4r	19.21 ± 4.73	0.14 ± 0.00
Remdesivir	> 125	0.03 ± 0.01

Table S5. Cytotoxicity and Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Activity of Representative Compounds 4.^a

^{*a*}Each value represents the average results from three independent experiments. ^{*b*}CC₅₀: 50% cytotoxic concentration. ^{*c*}EC₅₀: 50% effective concentration. n.d.: EC₅₀ not determined.

The antiviral activity of compounds 4a, 4l, 4m, and 4r: Based on these result, compounds 4a, 4m, and 4r all exhibited good antiviral activity (at 5.0 μ M) and low cytotoxicity, compound 4l exhibited good antiviral activity (at 5.0 μ M) and slightly higher cytotoxicity, therefore, further antiviral assay of these compounds was tested. Remdesivir was used as the positive control drug, and the expression of *envelope* gene of SARS-CoV-2 was detected by qRT-PCR at different concentrations of these compounds. Briefly, Caco2-N cells were seeded into 24-well culture plates (6.0 x 10⁴ cells/well) and added 300 μ L of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep, incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. One hour prior to infection, the medium was removed from each well, 200 μ L of compounds solution were added into each well. After incubation, 30 μ L of SARS-CoV-2 GFP/ Δ N trVLP was added into each well and incubated for 24 h, and the final concentrations of all compounds were 0.0 μ M, 0.04 μ M, 0.2 μ M, 1.0 μ M, and 5.0 μ M. After 24 h, changed the medium and washed away the free virus to incubate for another 48 h. Then, cells were harvested and digested, and the extracted total RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA. Finally, the expression of *envelope* gene of SARS-CoV-2 was detected by qRT-PCR, and GAPDH was used as the reference gene to calculate

the relative replication ability of the virus. EC_{50} values (50% effective concentration) were calculated using GraphPad Prism software 8.0 (Table S5), and the result showed that compound **4a** exhibited the best antiviral activity, second only to redesivir.

Anti-DENV-2 Test

Preliminary screening of antiviral activity: We then tested aminocyclobutenes and 4-aminoquinolines for their bioactivity as anti-DENV-2 agents. 100 μ L of ribavirin was used as the positive control drug, and the expression of 3'-UTR gene of DENV-2 was detected by qRT-PCR. The antiviral activity of these compounds was preliminarily screened at the concentration of 50.0 μ M. The primer sequences of 3'-UTR gene are exhibited in Table S6. Briefly, african green monkey kidney cells (vero) were seeded into 24-well culture plates (2.0 x 10⁵ cells/well) and added 600 μ L of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep, incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. After incubation, the medium was removed from each well, 100 μ L of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep and 100 μ L of DENV-2 (16681) virus stock solution were added into each well and incubated for 4 h. After post-infection for 4 h, washed away the free virus, and 600 μ L of diluted compounds solution were added into each well with a final concentration of 50.0 μ M and continued incubated for 48 h. After incubation, the cells were harvested and digested, and the extracted total RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA. Finally, the expression of 3'-UTR gene of DENV-2 was detected by qRT-PCR, and GAPDH was used as the reference gene to calculate the relative replication ability of the virus (Figure S5), and the result showed that compounds **4a**, **4f**, **4h**, **4j**, and **4p** exhibited antiviral activity at 50.0 μ M.

primer	primer sequences $(5'-3')$
DENV-1	F GCATATTGACGCTGGGAGAGA
DENV- I	R GGCGTTCTGTGCCTGGAAT
Relative replication of DENV-2 (3'-UTR mRNA, 2- ^{∆∆C})	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.0 $
	Concentration (50 µW)

Table S6. The Primer Sequences of 3'-UTR Gene.

Figure S5. The relative replication ability of DENV-2.

Cytotoxicity of compounds against vero cells: After preliminary screening the antiviral activity,

the cytotoxicity of compounds **4a**, **4f**, **4h**, **4i**, **4j**, and **4p** was determined by MTT assay after culture of vero cells and serially diluted compounds. Briefly, vero cells were seeded into 96-well culture plates (2.5 x 10^4 cells/well) and added 200 µL of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep, incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. After incubation, culture medium was removed from each well, fresh medium and serially diluted compounds with different concentrations were added into each well and incubated for 48 h, at the same time, set control group without compounds. After 48 h, 100 µL of culture medium were removed from each well, 10 µL of MTT solution (5 mg/mL in PBS) was added into each well and incubated at 37 °C for 4 h. After incubation, 100 µL of the supernatants were discarded and 100 µL of DMSO was added into each well to solubilize the formazan crystals by shaking. The absorbance values were read at 595 nm wavelength with ELISA microplate reader. CC₅₀ values were calculated using GraphPad Prism software 8.0 (Table S7), and the result showed that except for **4f**, compounds **4a**, **4h**, **4i**, **4j**, and **4p** all exhibited low cytotoxicity.

Compd	CC ₅₀ (µM)	EC ₅₀ (µM)
4a	651.95 ± 6.20	3.93 ± 0.06
4f	11.05 ± 0.83	6.82 ± 1.07
4h	167.02 ± 10.62	4.22 ± 0.04
4i	207.92 ± 17.61	5.51 ± 0.56
4 j	658.88 ± 4.61	5.32 ± 0.04
4p	556.99 ± 17.21	4.87 ± 0.45
Ribavirin	560.15 ± 43.43	4.24 ± 0.87

Table S7. Cytotoxicity and Anti-DENV-2 Activity of Representative Compounds 4.^a

^aEach value represents the average results from three independent experiments.

The antiviral activity of compounds 4a, 4f, 4h, 4i, 4j, and 4p: Based on these results, except for 4f (obvious antiviral activity but slightly higher cytotoxicity), compounds 4a, 4h, 4i, 4j, and 4p all showed obvious antiviral activity (at 50.0 μ M) and low cytotoxicity, therefore, further antiviral assay of these compounds was tested. Ribavirin was used as the positive control drug, and the expression of 3'-UTR gene of DENV-2 was detected by qRT-PCR at different concentrations of these compounds. Briefly, vero cells were seeded into 24-well culture plates (2.0 x 10⁵ cells/well) and added 600 μ L of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep, incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. After incubation, the medium was removed from each well, 100 μ L of DMEM/10%FBS/1%Pen/Strep and 100 μ L of DENV-2 (16681) virus stock solution were added into each well and incubated for 4 h. After washing and removal of the free virus, 600 μ L of diluted compounds solution were added into each well and incubated for 48 h, the final concentrations of all compounds were 0.0 μ M, 2.0 μ M, 10.0 μ M, 50.0 μ M. After incubation, the cells were harvested and digested, and the extracted total RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA. Finally, the expression of 3'-UTR gene of DENV-2 was detected

by qRT-PCR, and GAPDH was used as the reference gene to calculate the relative replication ability of the virus. EC_{50} values were calculated using GraphPad Prism software 8.0 (Table S7), and the result showed that compound **4a** exhibited the best antiviral activity.

Antitumor Test

Preliminary screening of antitumor activity: We also tested aminocyclobutenes and 4-aminoquinolines for their bioactivity as antitumor agents. First, the cytotoxic effects of these compounds were evaluated against hepatocellular carcinoma cells HepG2, lung cancer cells A549 and breast cancer cells MCF-7 based on cell cytotoxicity assays, using a commercially available proliferation assay kit (CCK-8). Briefly, the cancer cells in logarithmic growth phase were seeded into 96-well culture plates (5×10^4 cells/well) and cultured 4-8 h at $37 \,^{\circ}$ C and $5\% \,^{\circ}$ CO₂ atmosphere in culture medium. Then treated with 10 µL of vehicle (control group without compounds) or compounds of different concentrations for 48 h. After incubation, the medium was removed from each well, 100 µL of WST-8 solution (10%) was added into each well and incubated for another 1-4 h. The absorbance values were read at 450 nm wavelength with ELISA microplate reader. IC₅₀ values (compound concentrations required to inhibit tumor cell viability by 50%) were calculated using GraphPad Prism software 8.0. As shown in Table S8, compounds **4b**, **4g**, **7b**, **7d**, **7e**, **7l**, **7m**, and **7o'** all exhibited obvious inhibitory effect on these cancer cells.

Based on this result, vincristine was used as the positive control drug and the cytotoxic effects of compounds **4b**, **4g**, **7b**, **7d**, **7e**, **7l**, **7m**, and **7o'** were evaluated against a panel of human cancer cells, including hepatocellular carcinoma cells HepG2, lung cancer cells A549, breast cancer cells MCF-7, bladder cancer cells 5637, glioblastoma cells A172, malignant melanoma cells A375, cervical carcinoma cell lines C33A and Hela, colon cancer cells lines HCT116 and SW480, pancreatic cancer cells CFPAC-1, and normal human renal epithelial cells 293T based on cell cytotoxicity assays, using CCK-8 assay. Briefly, the cancer cells in logarithmic growth phase were seeded into 96-well culture plates (5 x 10⁴ cells/well) and cultured 4-8 h at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ atmosphere in culture medium. Then treated with 10 μ L of vehicle (control group without compounds) or compounds of different concentrations for 48 h. After incubation, the medium was removed from each well, 100 μ L of WST-8 solution (10%) was added into each well and incubated for another 1-4 h. The absorbance values were read at 450 nm wavelength with ELISA microplate reader. IC₅₀ values were calculated using GraphPad Prism software 8.0. As shown in (Table S9), the tested compounds all exhibited notable inhibitory effect on this panel of cancer cells proliferation. Particularly, compound **7d** showed the most significant inhibitory effect on A172 cells.

Comnd	^b IC ₅₀ (μM)						
Compu	Hep G2	A549	MCF-7				
4 a	>50	>50	>50				
4b	6.0	12.0	7.0				
4c	>50	>50	>50				
4f	8.5	15.0	6.0				
4g	6.5	5.0	2.5				
4h	>50	>50	>50				
4i	>50	>50	>50				
4j	>50	>50	>50				
4k	>50	>50	>50				
41	>50	>50	>50				
4m	>50	>50	>50				
4 n	>50	>50	>50				
40	>50	>50	>50				
4p	>50	>50	>50				
4q	>50	>50	>50				
4r	50.0	>50	20.5				
5a	>50	>50	>50				
5e	50.0	>50	>50				
5f	>50	>50	>50				
5h	>50	>50	>50				
5i	>50	>50	>50				
5j	>50	>50	>50				
5m	>50	>50	>50				
5n	>50	>50	>50				
50	>50	>50	>50				
5p	>50	>50	>50				
6d (major)	>50	>50	>50				
6d (minor)	>50	>50	12.0				
6s (major)	>50	>50	>50				
6s (minor)	>50	>50	>50				
7a	12.0	40.0	10.0				
7b	2.5	6.5	3.0				
7c	8.5	18.5	5.0				
7d	1.2	1.0	0.7				
7e	4.0	8.5	3.5				
7g	8.5	12.0	4.5				
7 h	>50	>50	>50				
7i	22.0	48.0	12.5				
7j	>50	>50	>50				
7 k	>50	>50	>50				
71	8.5	20.0	3.1				
7 m	5.0	9.0	6.0				
7 n	>50	>50	>50				
70	20.0	40.0	8.5				
7 o'	5.5	17.5	5.0				

Table S8. The Antitumor Activities of Compounds against HepG2, A549, and MCF-7.^a

^{*a*}Each value represents the average results from three independent experiments. ^{*b*}IC₅₀: 50% inhibiting concentration.

Comnd	IC ₅₀ (μM)											
Compa	5637	A172	A375	C33A	HCT 116	Hela	CFPAC-1	SW480	Hep G2	A549	MCF-7	293T
4b	5.96	>50	>50	>50	>50	>50	21.30	>50	6.02	12.05	7.10	>12.50
4g	1.72	>50	>50	>50	>50	2.80	>50	2.24	3.43	3.34	3.62	2.07
7b	2.28	14.95	33.04	46.92	28.81	46.81	>50	14.13	2.50	9.40	3.12	>12.50
7d	3.16	0.86	1.72	3.05	4.06	9.51	6.14	20.05	3.22	3.02	3.11	2.15
7e	1.30	5.02	14.80	11.73	10.95	12.83	7.49	>50	12.95	8.53	3.51	>12.50
71	1.83	11.47	32.89	32.66	16.26	25.62	23.66	29.05	8.50	20.12	3.11	>12.50
7m	1.59	12.70	22.26	26.43	9.27	22.53	20.78	>50	5.51	9.11	6.01	>12.50
7 o'	2.36	12.80	11.17	16.92	23.63	3.06	21.43	12.85	5.50	17.50	5.10	11.30
Vincristine	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10	<3.10

 Table S9. The Antitumor Activities of Representative Compounds 4 and 7 against Human Cell Lines.^a

^{*a*}Each value represents the average results from three independent experiments.

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Part II Copies of ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR Spectra.

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR Spectra of Terminal *N*-Aryl Ynamides 3.
















































































¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR Spectra of Internal *N*-Aryl Ynamides 3'.






































































¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR Spectra of Aminocyclobutenes 4.


















































































¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR Spectra of Aminocyclobutenes 4a', 4s' and 4t'.













¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR Spectra of 4-Aminoquinolines 5.




























































¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR Spectra of 4-Aminoquinolines 6.






















































































¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR Spectra of 4-Aminoquinolines 7.




































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